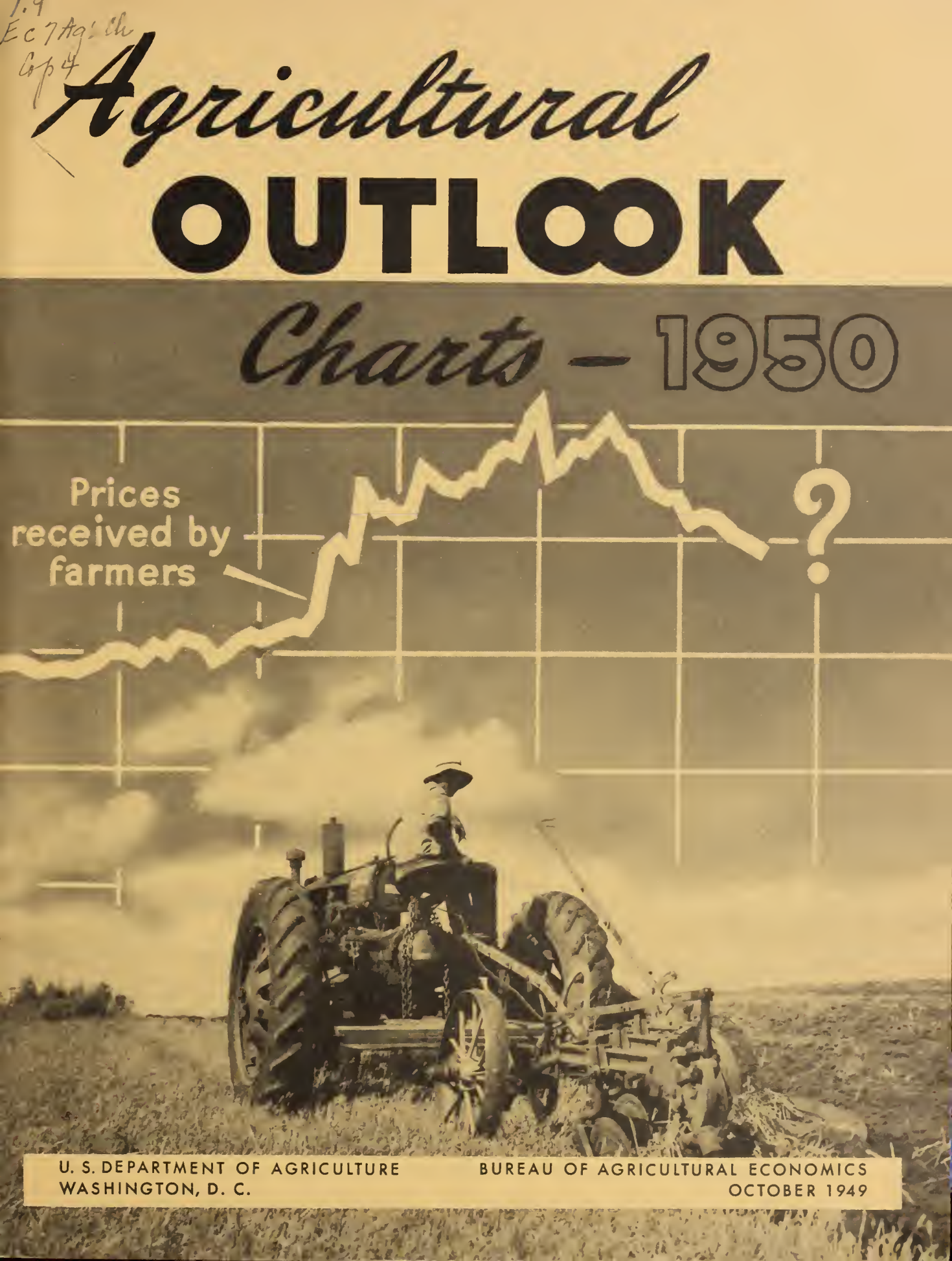
1.9
Ec7Ag8Ch
Cop4

Agricultural OUTLOOK Charts — 1950



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
OCTOBER 1949

1950 OUTLOOK CHARTS

You can get copies of these charts and maps in wall-chart size for use in classes or meetings, or glossy prints for use in publications. Copies of many charts other than those shown here also are available. Prices are quoted below for copies of charts on pages 1--91.

WALL CHARTS (ozalid prints), 30 x 40 inches . . . . . $ .58 each

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTS, dull or glossy, 8 x 10 inches . . . . . $ .50 each

Enlargements of any map or chart prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics can be supplied promptly. Prices for charts and maps other than those on pages 1-91 will be quoted on request.

TO ORDER CHARTS:

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

(2) Give name and address of individual to whom the charts should be sent.

(3) Give name and address of individual or institution to whom bill for charts should be sent.

(4) Make all remittances payable to "Treasurer of the United States".

(5) Send orders and remittances to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Additional charts on rural family living are available in a separate release of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.

The charts in this publication were designed and drafted under the direction of Robert F. Turnure of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

* * * * * * *

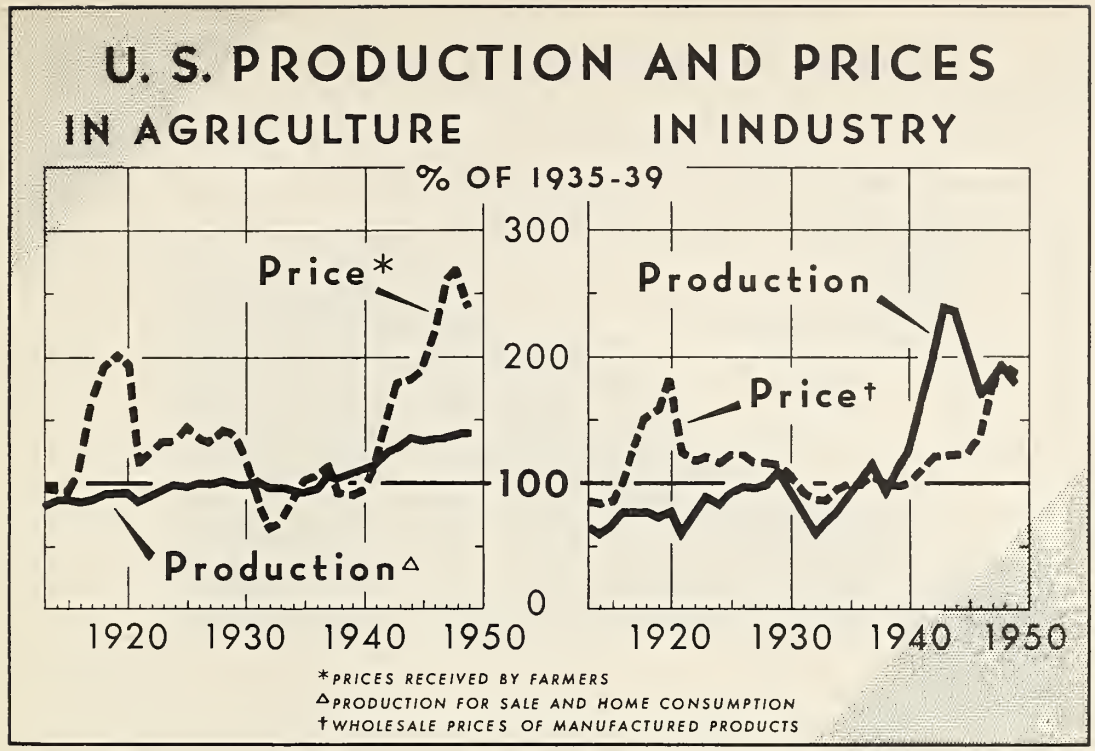
LIST OF OUTLOOK CHARTS

Negative	Title	Page
	GENERAL	
46328-XX	U. S. Production and Prices	1
45969-XX	Personal Income in U. S.	2
42621-XX	Incomes of Workers in U. S.	3
43805A-XX	Levels of Employment	4
46281-XX	U. S. Population Growth	5
45102A-XX	U. S. Food Disappearance	6
46108-XX	Foreign Trade	7
39935-XX	Farmers' Prices	8
	Data for page 8	9
23549-XX	Wholesale Prices in U. S.	10
42554-XX	Farmers' Cash Receipts in Relation to Income of Industrial Workers	11
46091-XX	Our Eating Habits Now and Before the War	12
46527A-XX	Nutrients Available Per Person Per Day	13
47098-XX	The Farmer's Share of the Food Dollar	14
46563-XX	Food Costs and Consumer Incomes	15
43896-XX	Food Marketing Charges and Labor Costs	16
43749-XX	U. S. Food Marketing Bill	17
43745-XX	Farm Food Products—Farmer's Share of Food Dollar, Prices, and Marketing Charges	18
46823-XX	Farm Output and Employment	19
46417-XX	Production Per Worker on Farms and in Industry	20
46822-XX	Farm Production Per Acre and Per Animal Unit	21
47384-XX	Cash Farm Wage Rates	22
43920A-XX	Fertilizer Prices and Use	23
47144-XX	Rail Freight Rate Changes for Wheat, Cotton, Fruits & Vegetables	24
47341-XX	Farm Consumption of Liquid Petroleum Fuels	25
38745-XX	Horses & Mules, and Tractors, on Farms Jan. 1	26
47345-XX	Acreage Changes Owing to Decline in Horses and Mules	27
39404A-XX	Farm Income and Expenses	28
47376-XX	The Farm Balance Sheet	29
43457-XX	Farm Population, 1910-49	30
47495-XX	Migration To and From Farms	31
46529-XX	Farm Owners and Tenants	32
47337-XX	Farm Title Transfers	33
47340-XX	Increase in Dollar Value of Farm Land, 1935-39 to July 1949	34

LIST OF OUTLOOK CHARTS (Continued)

Negative	Title	Page
	FEEDS	
43955A-XX	Feed Grain Prices	35
43928-XX	Feed Crop Production	36
46500A-XX	Feed Concentrate Supply	37
45648-XX	Byproduct Feeds	38
	LIVESTOCK AND MEAT	
46559-XX	Meat and Income—Retail Value of Consumption and Income, Per Person	39
46845-XX	Meat Consumed Per Person	40
46189-XX	Farmers' Prices for Hogs and Beef Cattle	41
43312-XX	Meat Production	42
39337-XX	U. S. Pig Crops	43
47147-XX	Cattle on Farms Jan. 1	44
46175-XX	Cattle on Feed Jan. 1	45
47343-XX	Units of Grain-Consuming Livestock on Farms	46
	Data for page 46	47
47356-XX	Roughage-Consuming Animal Units	48
	DAIRY PRODUCTS	
46241-XX	Milk and the Consumer	49
47374-XX	Milk Products—Per Capita Output and Use	50
	Data for page 50	51
46839-XX	Milk and Butterfat Sales by Farmers	52
47375-XX	Butter and Margarine—Retail Prices and Consumption	53
39573-XX	Milk Cows and Milk	54
	POULTRY AND EGGS	
43911-XX	Egg Production on Farms	55
46841-XX	Eggs and the Consumer	56
46842-XX	Chicken and the Consumer	57
	FATS AND OILS	
46743-XX	Fats and Oils—Production and Net Trade	58
43272-XX	Fats and Oils—Prices, Production, Disappearance	59
45337-XX	Fats and Oils—U. S. Imports and Exports	60
43290-XX	Cottonseed—Price, Production, Crushings	61
43291-XX	Soybeans Harvested for Beans—Production, Crushings, Price	62
38633-XX	Peanuts—Price, Production, Disposition	63
38617-XX	Flaxseed—Price, Production, Crushings	64

Negative	Title	Page
	FOOD GRAINS	
43311-XX	Wheat Prices and Loan Rates	65
46050-XX	Domestic Uses of Wheat	66
46051-XX	Distribution of U. S. Wheat	67
42549-XX	Wheat Production	68
46025-XX	Rye Production	69
	COTTON AND WOOL	
47291-XX	Distribution of U. S. Cotton	70
47293-XX	Cotton Prices and Loan Rates	71
46830-XX	Cotton Mill Margins	72
43958-XX	Prices and Margins for Cotton Products	73
47386-XX	World Cotton Consumption	74
47385-XX	World Cotton Supply	75
47294-XX	Farm Prices of Wool	76
	TOBACCO	
46151-XX	Tobacco Products—Production and Consumption	77
46541-XX	Exports of Leaf Tobacco	78
46071-XX	Flue Cured Tobacco	79
46107-XX	Burley Tobacco	80
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	
46867-XX	Fruit Consumption Per Person	81
46866-XX	Growers' Prices for Citrus and Non-Citrus Fruits	82
45606-XX	Citrus Fruits	83
45487-XX	Pears and Apples—Production and Prices	84
46786-XX	Cherry Production and Price	85
46828-XX	Peach Production and Price	86
46030-XX	Commercial Strawberries	87
43705-XX	Vegetables—Consumption Per Person	88
45652-XX	Truck Crops for Sale Fresh	89
47379-XX	Potatoes—Disposition and Price	90
47380-XX	The Potato Crop	91
	Selected Additional Charts	92-97



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46328-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

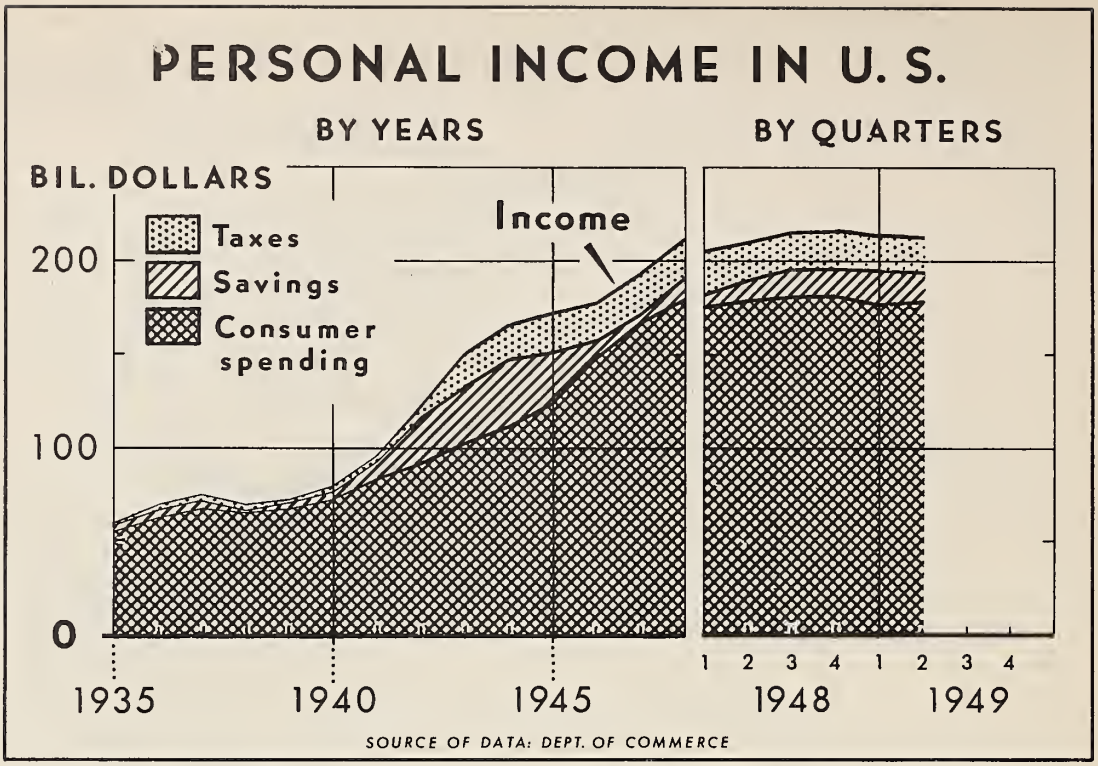
In agriculture, prices have fallen from record highs; but production remains far above prewar. As a result, the farmers' contribution to national income is still relatively high. Production usually varies much less and prices much more in agriculture than in industry. Industrial production dropped substantially in early 1949. Wholesale prices of manufactured products declined less than production.

Agricultural and industrial production and prices, United States, 1913-49
Index numbers (1935-39=100)

Year	Agricultural		Industrial		Year	Agricultural		Industrial	
	Production	Price received by farmers	Production	Wholesale price of manufactured products		Production	Price received by farmers	Production	Wholesale price of manufactured products
1913	81	95	63	84	1935	91	102	87	99
1914	86	94	58	82	1936	94	107	103	99
1915	86	93	64	83	1937	106	114	113	105
1916	83	110	75	99	1938	103	91	89	99
1917	86	164	76	132	1939	106	89	109	97
1918	90	191	75	151					
1919	91	201	72	158	1940	110	93	125	99
					1941	113	116	162	108
1920	92	197	75	181	1942	124	149	199	119
1921	83	116	58	125	1943	129	179	239	121
1922	91	123	73	117	1944	137	182	235	122
1923	94	134	88	120	1945	134	189	203	123
1924	98	134	82	116	1946	137	218	170	140
1925	97	146	90	121	1947	136	260	187	176
1926	100	136	96	121	1948	138	268	192	192
1927	98	133	95	115	1949 1/	138	2/ 239	3/ 178	3/ 185
1928	102	141	99	116					
1929	99	139	110	114					
1930	98	120	91	106					
1931	102	84	75	93					
1932	96	64	58	85					
1933	96	67	69	85					
1934	93	84	75	94					

1/ Forecast.
2/ 8-month average.
3/ 7-month average.

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



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 45969-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

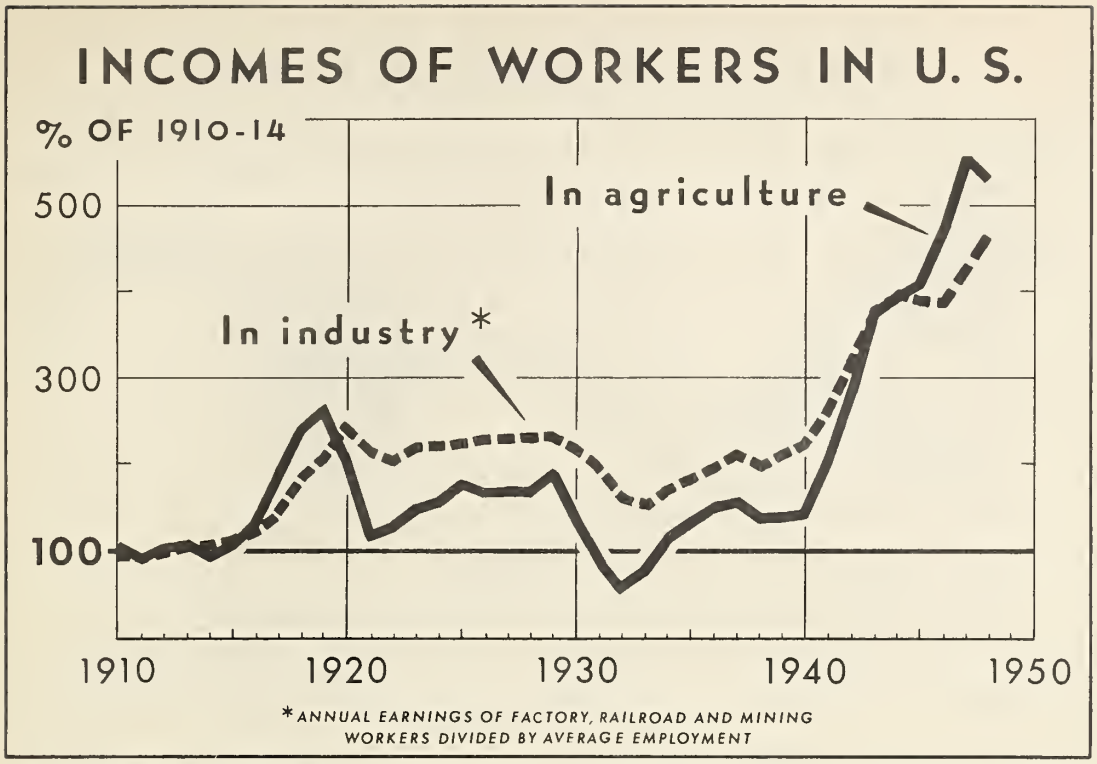
Consumer incomes and expenditures have been fairly stable despite the moderate downturn in business activity and employment. Unemployment compensation, agricultural support programs, and other governmental measures are among the reasons for this stability.

Consumer expenditure and personal income, total and disposable, United States, 1935-48 and by quarters, January 1948-June 1949

Year	Consumer expenditures	Disposable personal income	Personal income payments	Year	Consumer expenditures	Disposable personal income	Personal income payments
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars		Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars
1935	56.2	58.0	59.9	1948 1/			
1936	62.5	66.1	68.4	1st. qr.	175.2	181.9	205.1
1937	67.1	71.1	74.0	2nd. qr.	178.7	189.6	210.3
1938	64.5	65.5	68.3	3rd. qr.	180.3	195.2	215.4
1939	67.5	70.2	72.6	4th. qr.	180.9	196.2	216.6
1940	72.1	75.7	78.3	1949 1/			
1941	82.3	92.0	95.3	1st. qr.	177.9	195.0	213.7
1942	91.2	116.7	122.7	2nd. qr.	178.2	194.2	212.9
1943	102.2	132.4	150.3				
1944	111.6	147.0	165.9				
1945	123.1	151.1	171.9				
1946	147.8	158.1	176.9				
1947	166.9	172.0	193.5				
1948	178.8	190.8	211.9				

1/ Quarterly totals seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Compiled from records of the Department of Commerce.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 42621-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

When incomes are compared on a per person basis, the gains of agriculture in recent years are striking. On a dollar basis, average incomes of persons engaged in agriculture have never equaled those of employed industrial workers. After World War I, average incomes in agriculture declined first and much more than did those of employed industrial workers, a pattern which was being repeated in 1949.

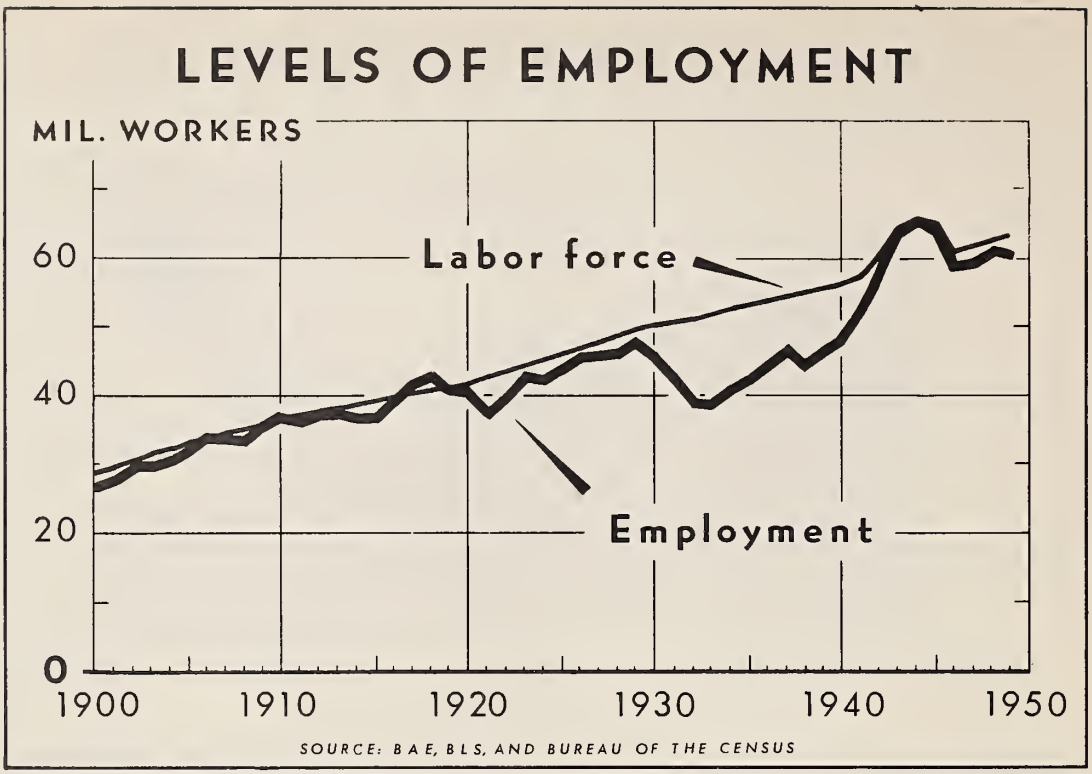
Average income of agricultural and industrial workers, United States, 1910-48

Year	Average net income per person engaged in agriculture 1/	Wage income per employed industrial worker 2/	Index numbers (1910-14=100): Average net farm income per person engaged in agriculture 3/	Index numbers (1910-14=100): Wage income per employed industrial worker 2/	Year	Average net income per person engaged in agriculture 1/	Wage income per employed industrial worker 2/	Index numbers (1910-14=100): Average net farm income per person engaged in agriculture 3/	Index numbers (1910-14=100): Wage income per employed industrial worker 2/
	Dollars	Dollars				Dollars	Dollars		
1910	371	573	101	98	1930	489	1,249	133	214
1911	348	562	95	96	1931	322	1,129	88	194
1912	371	575	101	99	1932	218	929	59	159
1913	382	600	104	103	1933	290	900	79	154
1914	360	603	98	104	1934	402	983	110	169
1915	381	622	104	107	1935	469	1,057	128	182
1916	465	694	127	119	1936	538	1,130	147	194
1917	690	818	188	140	1937	567	1,219	155	209
1918	882	1,064	241	183	1938	494	1,134	135	195
1919	969	1,188	264	204	1939	507	1,205	138	207
1920	753	1,411	205	242	1940	524	1,273	141	219
1921	417	1,234	114	212	1941	739	1,495	199	257
1922	453	1,130	124	203	1942	1,031	1,848	278	317
1923	532	1,058	145	219	1943	1,378	2,175	371	373
1924	559	1,273	153	219	1944	1,466	2,326	395	399
1925	642	1,293	175	222	1945	1,534	2,255	413	387
1926	609	1,318	166	226	1946	1,755	2,244	473	385
1927	621	1,311	169	225	1947	2,031	2,500	547	429
1928	612	1,323	167	227	1948	1,963	2,707	529	465
1929	649	1,334	177	229					

1/ Aggregate net income of farm operators (excluding value of inventory changes) plus wages of hired laborers divided by average farm employment.

2/ Annual earnings of factory, railroad, and mining workers divided by average employment.

3/ For 1940-45, net income includes certain adjustments to remove duplications, and in computing index numbers for those years, similar adjustments were made in the base-period estimates.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43805A-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

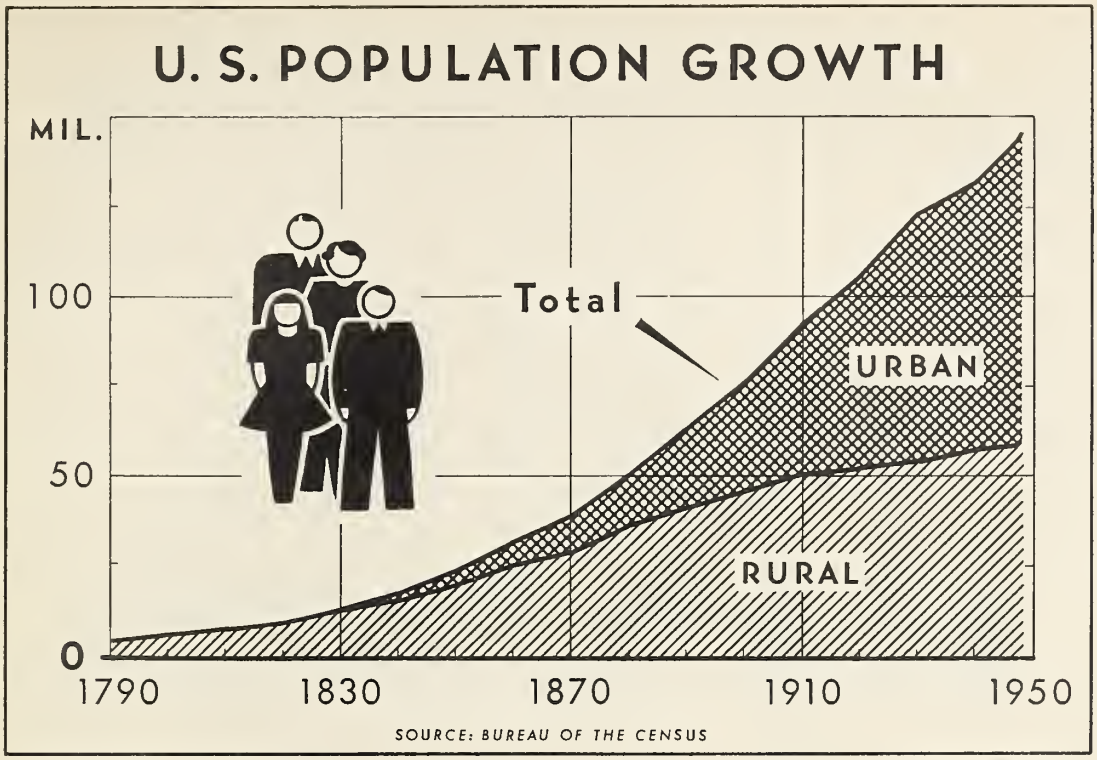
Despite some increase in unemployment in 1949, employment remained high. High employment and wage rates are the most important contributors to the high level of consumer incomes. If employment continues to decline, consumer incomes and demand for farm products also will be lower.

Labor force, employment and employment as a percentage of the labor force in the United States, 1929-49

Year	Labor force	Number employed including armed forces	Number employed as percentage of labor force	Year	Labor force	Number employed including armed forces	Number employed as percentage of labor force
	Millions	Millions	Millions		Millions	Millions	Millions
1929	49.4	47.9	97	1940	56.2	48.0	85
1930	50.1	45.8	91	1941	57.5	52.0	90
1931	50.7	42.7	84	1942	60.4	57.8	96
1932	51.2	39.2	77	1943	64.6	63.5	98
1933	51.8	39.0	75	1944	66.0	65.4	99
1934	52.5	41.2	78	1945	65.3	64.2	98
1935	53.1	42.6	80	1946	61.0	58.7	96
1936	53.7	44.7	83	1947	61.6	59.4	96
1937	54.3	46.6	86	1948	62.7	60.7	97
1938	55.0	44.5	81	1949 1/	63.7	60.1	94
1939	55.6	46.2	83				

1/ Partly estimated.

Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of the Census.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46281-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

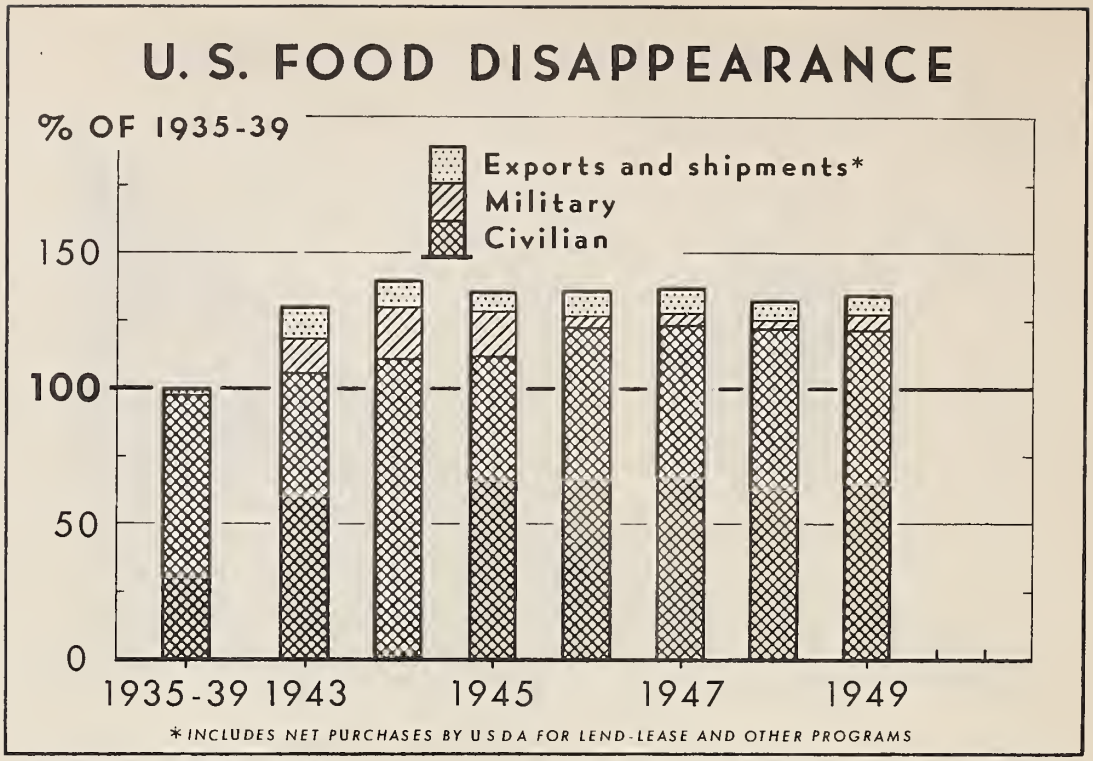
Total population of the United States increased from 4 million when the first census was taken in 1790 to 146 million in early 1948. For 80 years after 1790, most of our people lived in rural areas. From 1870 to 1930, urban population gained rapidly. In this period, the increase in total population was 12 to 17 million each decade. The rate of increase in the total population slowed down during the 1930's but picked up sharply during and following the years of World War II. Urban population has increased in recent years at a more rapid rate than the rural – by 15 percent from 1940 to 1948 compared with 6 percent for the rural.

Population growth in the United States, urban and rural, 1790-1948

Year	Total	Urban	Rural	Year	Total	Urban	Rural
	Millions	Millions	Millions		Millions	Millions	Millions
1790	3.9	.2	3.7	1890	62.9	22.1	40.8
1800	5.3	.3	5.0	1900	76.0	30.2	45.8
1810	7.2	.5	6.7	1910	92.0	42.0	50.0
1820	9.6	.7	8.9	1920	105.7	54.1	51.6
1830	12.9	1.1	11.8	1930	122.8	69.0	53.8
1840	17.1	1.9	15.2	1940	131.7	74.5	57.2
1850	23.2	3.5	19.7	1948	146.0	85.4	60.6
1860	31.4	6.2	25.2				
1870	38.6	9.9	28.7				
1880	50.1	14.1	36.0				

Source: Bureau of the Census. All dates adjusted to 1940 definitions. 1948 figures based on estimates of civilian population with persons in armed forces distributed proportionately to 1948 residence of veterans.

856719 O - 49 - 2



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG 45102A-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

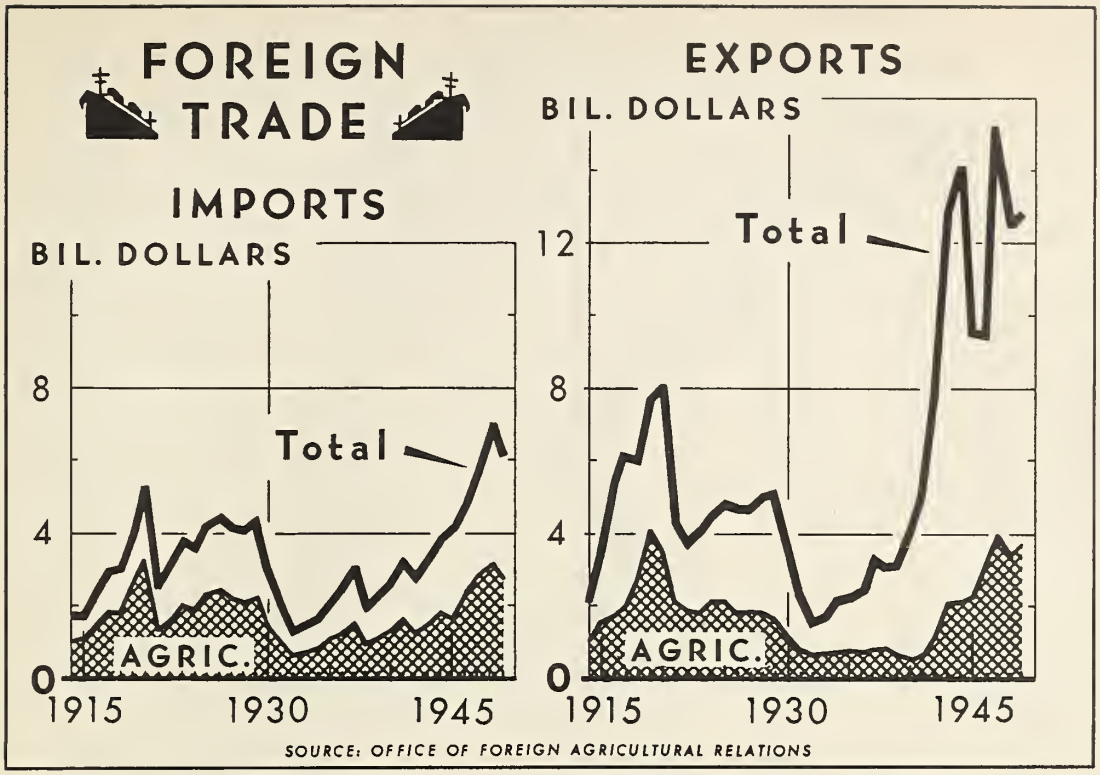
Slightly more food was available for distribution in 1949 than in 1948. For both of these years the disappearance was one-third higher than prewar, although slightly below the record supplies available during 1944-47.

After the war, military takings declined sharply. This decline permitted civilian consumption to continue at a high level and allowed large volume food exports for rehabilitation and relief abroad.

Total food disappearance, United States, average 1935-39, annual 1940-49 1/

Year	Percentage of food disappearance in each year				Percentage of 1935-39 food disappearance			
	Total food disappearance 2/	Civilian	Military including military civilian feeding	Exports and shipments	Total food disappearance 2/	Civilian	Military including military civilian feeding	Exports and shipments
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1935-39 av.	100.0	97.5		2.5	100.0	97.5		2.5
1940	100.0	98.0		2.0	109.6	107.4		2.2
1941	100.0	93.8	2.0	4.2	114.4	107.3	2.3	4.8
1942	100.0	87.2	5.8	7.0	125.6	109.5	7.3	8.8
1943	100.0	81.4	9.6	9.0	131.3	106.9	12.7	11.7
1944	100.0	79.7	13.2	7.1	139.9	111.4	18.4	10.1
1945	100.0	82.3	12.0	3/ 5.7	136.4	112.2	16.4	3/ 7.8
1946	100.0	89.7	3.2	3/ 7.1	136.7	122.6	4.3	3/ 9.8
1947	100.0	89.7	3.3	3/ 7.0	137.7	123.7	4.5	3/ 9.5
1948	100.0	91.5	3.4	5.1	132.8	121.6	4.5	6.7
1949 4/	100.0	91.0	3.9	5.1	133.2	121.2	5.2	6.8

1/ Both the total disappearance figure and the breakdown are on an index number basis. They represent quantities weighted by average farm prices in the period 1935-39.
2/ Includes both domestically produced and imported foods, and change in commercial stocks.
3/ Include United States Department of Agriculture programs for lendlease, UNRRA and others. Exclude exports under military programs for civilian feeding in occupied areas; these are included with military purchasee. Export data beginning 1945 include transfers for relief feeding from military stocks in the United States.
4/ Preliminary.



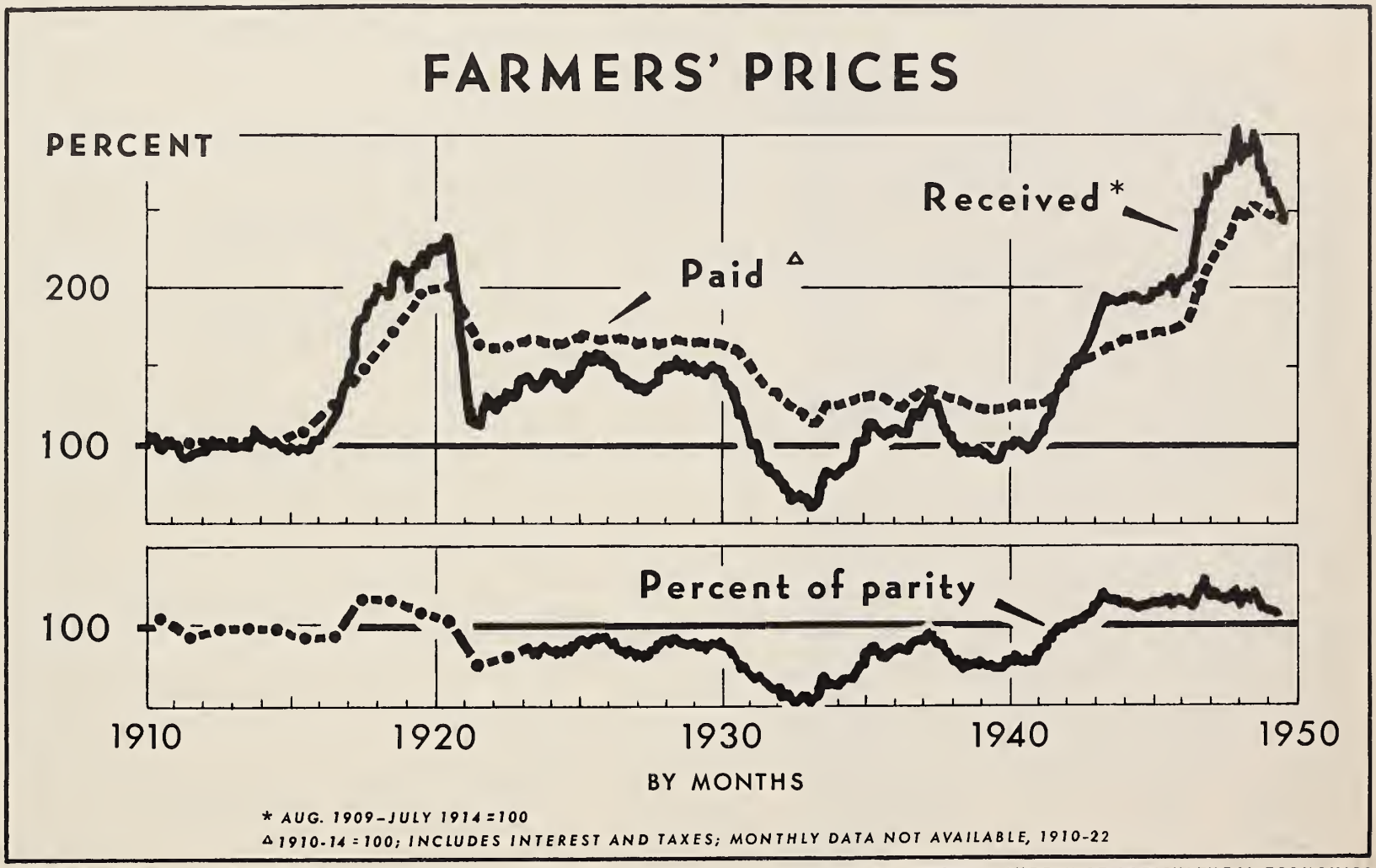
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46108-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Large U. S. exports since 1940 reflect a strong foreign demand, made effective in large part by U. S. foreign aid expenditures - military, lend-lease, UNRRA, ECA, and others. Agricultural exports in recent years have been higher relative to total exports than before the war. Higher prices of imported commodities and continued high levels of business activity in the United States have been factors in the recent increases in value of imports.

Exports and imports: Value of agricultural compared with all commodities, United States, 1914-49

Year	Exports		Imports 1/	
	All commodities	Agricultural	All commodities	Agricultural
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
1914	2,071	997	1,789	985
1915	3,493	1,608	1,779	1,088
1916	5,423	1,755	2,392	1,408
1917	6,170	1,981	2,952	1,818
1918	6,048	2,751	3,031	1,807
1919	7,750	4,093	3,904	2,608
1920	8,080	3,443	5,278	3,249
1921	4,379	2,114	2,509	1,319
1922	3,765	1,884	3,113	1,607
1923	4,091	1,820	3,792	2,028
1924	4,498	2,110	3,610	1,911
1925	4,819	2,136	4,227	2,340
1926	4,712	1,817	4,431	2,416
1927	4,759	1,885	4,185	2,221
1928	5,030	1,863	4,091	2,100
1929	5,157	1,693	4,399	2,218
1930	3,781	1,201	3,061	1,469
1931	2,378	821	2,091	1,008
1932	1,576	662	1,323	668
1933	1,647	694	1,450	732
1934	2,100	733	1,636	821
1935	2,243	747	2,039	1,072
1936	2,419	709	2,424	1,242
1937	3,299	797	3,010	1,579
1938	3,057	828	1,950	956
1939	3,123	655	2,276	1,118
1940	3,934	517	2,541	1,284
1941	5,020	669	3,222	1,668
1942	8,004	1,185	2,780	1,531
1943	12,842	2,095	3,390	1,513
1944	14,162	2,133	3,887	1,818
1945	9,585	2,294	4,098	1,709
1946	9,499	3,173	4,842	2,318
1947	2/ 15,162	2/ 3,957	5,666	2,760
1948 3/	2/ 12,494	2/ 3,473	7,077	3,149
1949 4/	2/ 12,695	2/ 3,700	6,397	2,700

1/ General imports prior to 1934; subsequently imports for consumption.
2/ Includes military shipments for relief feeding in foreign countries.
3/ Preliminary.
4/ Estimated.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 39935-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

During both war periods, prices received by farmers went up faster and higher than did prices paid. In early 1948, average prices paid and received were at new highs. The ratio between the two reached a peak of 132 in October 1946, but the more rapid fall in prices received since early 1948 has brought the two indexes together. In 1950, prices received are likely to average below prices paid.

Price paid by farmers including interest and taxes
Index numbers (1910-14 = 100)

Annual, 1910-22

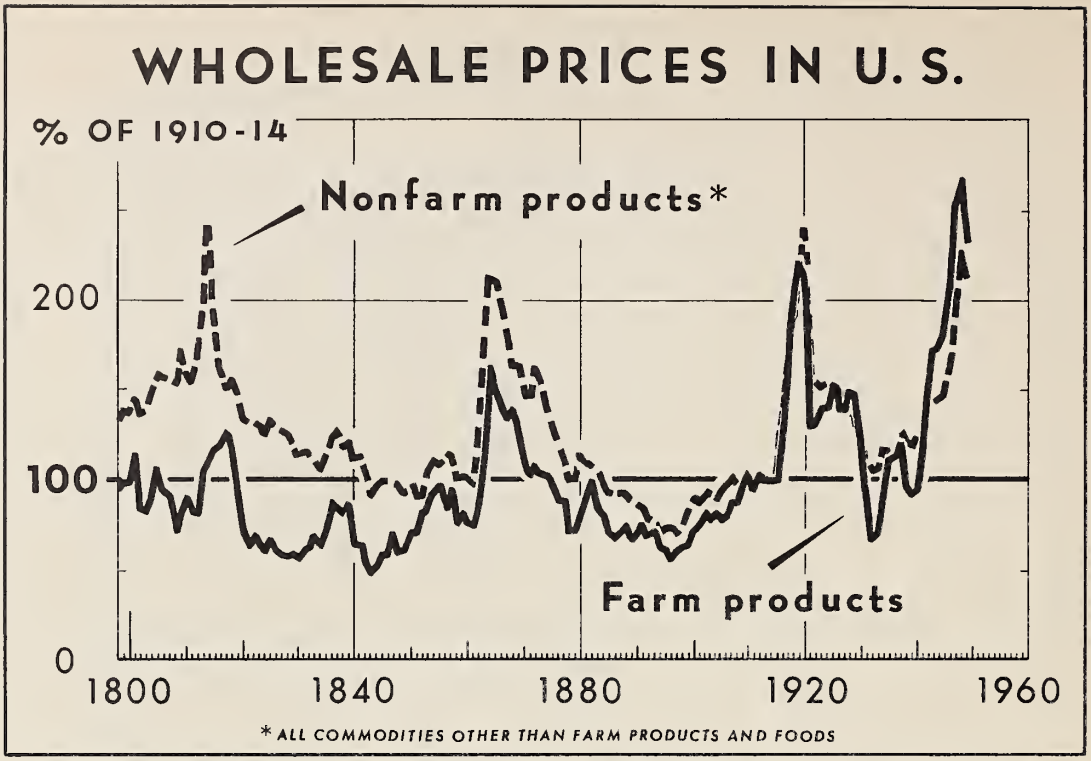
1910	96	1912	100	1914	102	1916	125	1918	173	1920	202
1911	100	1913	102	1915	107	1917	148	1919	198	1921	165
										1922	164

Monthly and annual, 1923 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1923	167	167	167	167	168	168	167	167	166	166	166	166	167
1924	166	166	167	166	166	165	166	166	167	168	168	169	167
1925	168	170	171	171	171	171	170	169	168	168	168	168	169
1926	168	169	169	169	169	169	169	168	168	168	167	167	168
1927	166	166	165	166	166	167	167	166	166	166	165	165	166
1928	166	166	167	168	168	169	169	168	168	168	167	167	168
1929	167	168	168	167	167	166	166	167	167	166	166	165	167
1930	164	164	163	162	162	161	160	159	158	156	154	153	160
1931	150	148	147	145	144	142	141	139	137	136	134	134	141
1932	129	129	127	126	124	123	123	123	122	121	120	119	124
1933	114	114	113	114	114	115	119	123	127	127	127	127	120
1934	124	126	127	127	128	128	128	131	132	132	132	132	129
1935	130	131	131	131	131	131	130	129	128	128	127	127	130
1936	126	126	125	125	125	124	127	130	130	130	130	131	127
1937	132	134	134	136	136	136	135	134	132	131	130	129	133
1938	129	129	128	128	128	127	126	125	124	124	124	124	126
1939	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	122	125	125	125	125	124
1940	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
1941	125	125	126	126	127	129	131	134	136	139	140	141	132
1942	143	145	148	149	150	150	150	150	151	152	153	155	150
1943	155	157	158	160	161	162	163	163	163	164	165	167	162
1944	167	168	168	168	168	169	169	169	169	169	169	170	169
1945	171	171	172	172	172	172	172	172	173	174	174	175	172
1946	177	178	179	180	184	187	197	201	199	206	211	212	193
1947	215	221	226	229	228	230	230	234	238	239	241	245	231
1948	251	249	248	249	250	251	251	251	250	249	248	248	250
1949	248	245	246	246	245	245	244	243					

Price received by farmers
Index numbers (Aug. 1909-July 1914 = 100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1910	106	104	105	105	102	102	100	99	102	103	101	100	102
1911	100	96	93	92	92	92	94	95	95	95	95	95	94
1912	97	98	98	101	103	100	99	99	99	100	99	98	99
1913	98	99	100	100	99	100	99	101	105	110	109	106	102
1914	105	105	104	102	102	101	102	101	99	97	97	97	101
1915	99	98	96	98	99	97	97	95	97	103	103	103	99
1916	105	106	108	108	109	111	113	119	126	134	140	141	118
1917	142	149	155	170	180	182	181	182	185	192	192	195	175
1918	199	202	201	199	198	194	199	207	216	214	210	212	204
1919	209	199	202	211	217	215	222	223	215	219	227	226	215
1920	228	228	228	234	235	234	227	210	200	188	169	149	211
1921	143	130	114	119	115	112	117	123	127	133	130	127	124
1922	121	128	130	129	134	135	134	130	130	134	141	144	132
1923	144	144	144	145	141	139	137	136	143	146	148	148	143
1924	148	146	140	141	139	136	138	146	139	147	147	151	143
1925	156	155	158	153	153	155	158	159	154	157	158	156	156
1926	155	155	150	152	149	146	142	140	144	140	141	139	146
1927	138	138	136	135	137	139	140	142	149	149	150	151	142
1928	152	149	150	153	156	151	154	148	151	151	149	152	151
1929	149	148	150	148	145	144	149	151	150	150	150	150	149
1930	147	143	139	139	136	131	121	118	122	116	112	107	128
1931	103	99	100	99	93	87	87	84	82	80	82	79	90
1932	74	71	74	71	65	61	64	66	67	66	66	66	68
1933	61	57	59	61	70	73	83	80	80	79	81	79	72
1934	78	84	85	85	84	86	87	95	101	100	100	101	90
1935	109	114	113	115	111	107	104	105	105	107	108	111	109
1936	109	111	107	108	105	108	115	121	121	118	119	122	114
1937	126	127	131	132	128	125	126	120	117	112	108	106	122
1938	103	99	100	98	95	96	98	93	95	95	97	99	97
1939	96	95	95	94	93	91	91	89	98	99	100	98	95
1940	100	103	103	102	101	97	97	96	98	100	103	104	100
1941	107	107	108	115	116	120	126	130	138	136	137	143	124
1942	148	150	151	155	154	154	157	160	163	167	170	177	159
1943	181	184	192	197	194	195	193	192	193	194	194	196	192
1944	196	195	196	196	194	193	192	193	192	194	196	200	195
1945	201	199	198	203	200	206	206	204	197	199	205	207	202
1946	206	207	209	212	211	218	244	249	243	273	263	264	233
1947	260	262	280	276	272	271	276	276	286	289	287	301	278
1948	307	279	283	291	289	295	301	293	290	277	271	268	287
1949	268	258	261	260	256	252	249	245					



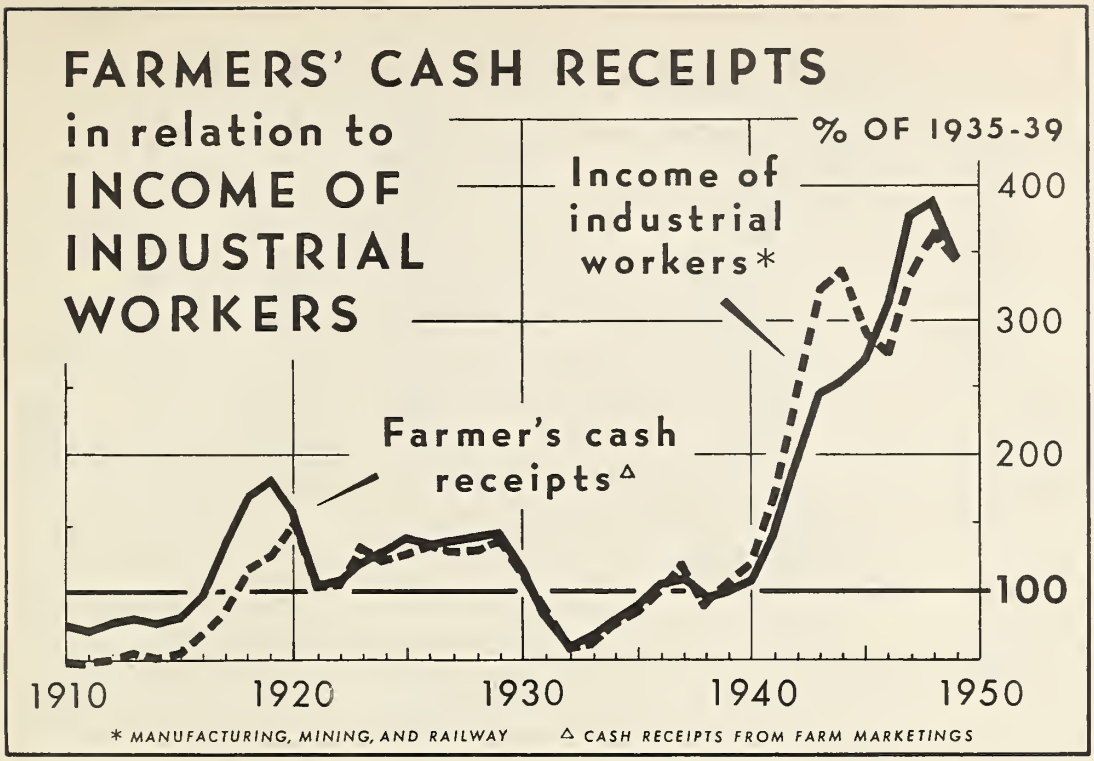
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 23549-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The first significant price downturn since the beginning of World War II occurred in late 1948. Wholesale prices of farm products have fallen earlier and farther than non-farm, repeating the pattern of decline from inflationary peaks of the past 150 years. With the easing of most inflationary pressures, the general downtrend is likely to continue into 1950.

Wholesale prices of farm and nonagricultural products, United States, 1798 - 1949
Index numbers (1910-14 = 100)

Year	Farm products	Nonfarm products	Year	Farm products	Nonfarm products	Year	Farm products	Nonfarm products	Year	Farm products	Nonfarm products	Year	Farm products	Nonfarm products
1798	93	132	1830	58	114	1862	86	113	1894	63	71	1926	140	148
1799	98	137	1831	61	116	1863	113	150	1895	62	74	1927	139	139
			1832	63	116	1864	162	214	1896	56	74	1928	148	138
1800	99	137	1833	69	111	1865	148	210	1897	60	70	1929	147	136
1801	113	144	1834	64	107	1866	140	197	1898	63	74			
1802	84	136	1835	75	114	1867	133	176	1899	64	85	1930	124	126
1803	83	138	1836	89	123	1868	138	163				1931	91	111
1804	89	148	1837	84	127	1869	128	163	1900	71	89	1932	68	104
1805	106	157	1838	82	119				1901	74	86	1933	72	106
1806	95	157	1839	86	122	1870	112	146	1902	82	90	1934	92	116
1807	92	155				1871	102	146	1903	78	94	1935	111	115
1808	71	154	1840	65	112	1872	108	160	1904	82	91	1936	113	118
1809	83	171	1841	64	113	1873	103	156	1905	79	94	1937	121	126
			1842	53	103	1874	102	139	1906	80	98	1938	96	121
1810	90	161	1843	48	92	1875	99	127	1907	87	102	1939	92	120
1811	82	154	1844	52	97	1876	89	120	1908	87	95			
1812	81	166	1845	58	99	1877	89	111	1909	98	100	1940	95	123
1813	104	204	1846	58	99	1878	72	100				1941	116	132
1814	112	241	1847	72	98	1879	72	100	1910	104	104	1942	149	141
1815	117	203	1848	59	94				1911	94	95	1943	172	144
1816	119	163	1849	62	92	1880	80	113	1912	102	99	1944	173	146
1817	126	150				1881	89	109	1913	100	104	1945	180	148
1818	117	155	1850	71	95	1882	99	110	1914	100	98	1946	209	162
1819	87	146	1851	71	90	1883	87	107	1915	100	101	1947	254	200
			1852	77	91	1884	82	99	1916	118	131	1948	264	224
1820	68	134	1853	83	105	1885	72	92	1917	181	169	1949 1/	233	212
1821	64	132	1854	93	112	1886	68	91	1918	208	185			
1822	70	132	1855	98	108	1887	71	92	1919	221	191			
1823	64	130	1856	84	112	1888	75	92						
1824	61	126	1857	95	114	1889	67	89	1920	211	239			
1825	67	133	1858	76	101				1921	124	155			
1826	62	128	1859	82	101	1890	71	86	1922	132	152			
1827	59	127				1891	76	84	1923	138	154			
1828	58	125	1860	77	101	1892	69	78	1924	140	148			
1829	59	121	1861	75	98	1893	72	78	1925	154	152			

Compiled from Warren and Pearson, 1798-1889; Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1890 to date. 1/ Preliminary.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 42554-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Both cash receipts from farm marketings and incomes of industrial workers have moved down from the record levels of 1948, but are still substantially above prewar. These two important segments of national income usually move together. They are sensitive to changes in the general price level and in over-all business activity.

Cash receipts from farm marketings and income of industrial workers, United States, 1910-49
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

Year	Cash receipts from farm marketings	Income of industrial workers 1/	Year	Cash receipts from farm marketings	Income of industrial workers 1/	Year	Cash receipts from farm marketings	Income of industrial workers 1/
1910	73	48	1925	138	126	1940	105	119
1911	70	47	1926	132	131	1941	140	169
1912	75	50	1927	135	127	1942	193	241
1913	78	53	1928	139	127	1943	244	322
1914	76	50	1929	142	134	1944	255	336
1915	80	53	1930	113	110	1945	270	291
1916	97	69	1931	80	84	1946	312	275
1917	135	86	1932	59	58	1947	379	332
1918	169	115	1933	67	61	1948	389	364
1919	183	124	1934	79	76	1949 2/	345	345
1920	158	151	1935	89	86			
1921	102	102	1936	105	100			
1922	108	105	1937	111	117			
1923	120	130	1938	96	91			
1924	128	121	1939	99	105			

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

Our Eating Habits NOW AND BEFORE THE WAR

WE EAT MORE:

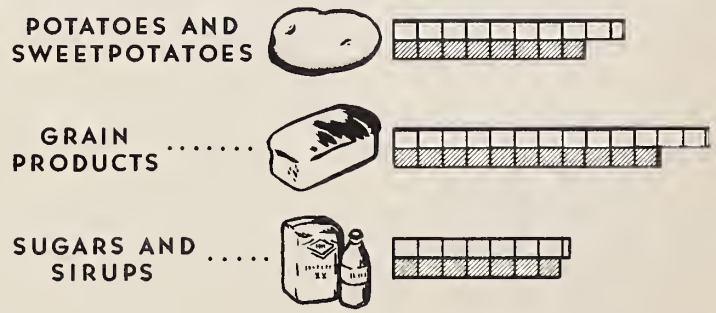


1935-39
1949

Each segment represents 15 pounds (quarts for dairy) per capita per year



AND EAT LESS:

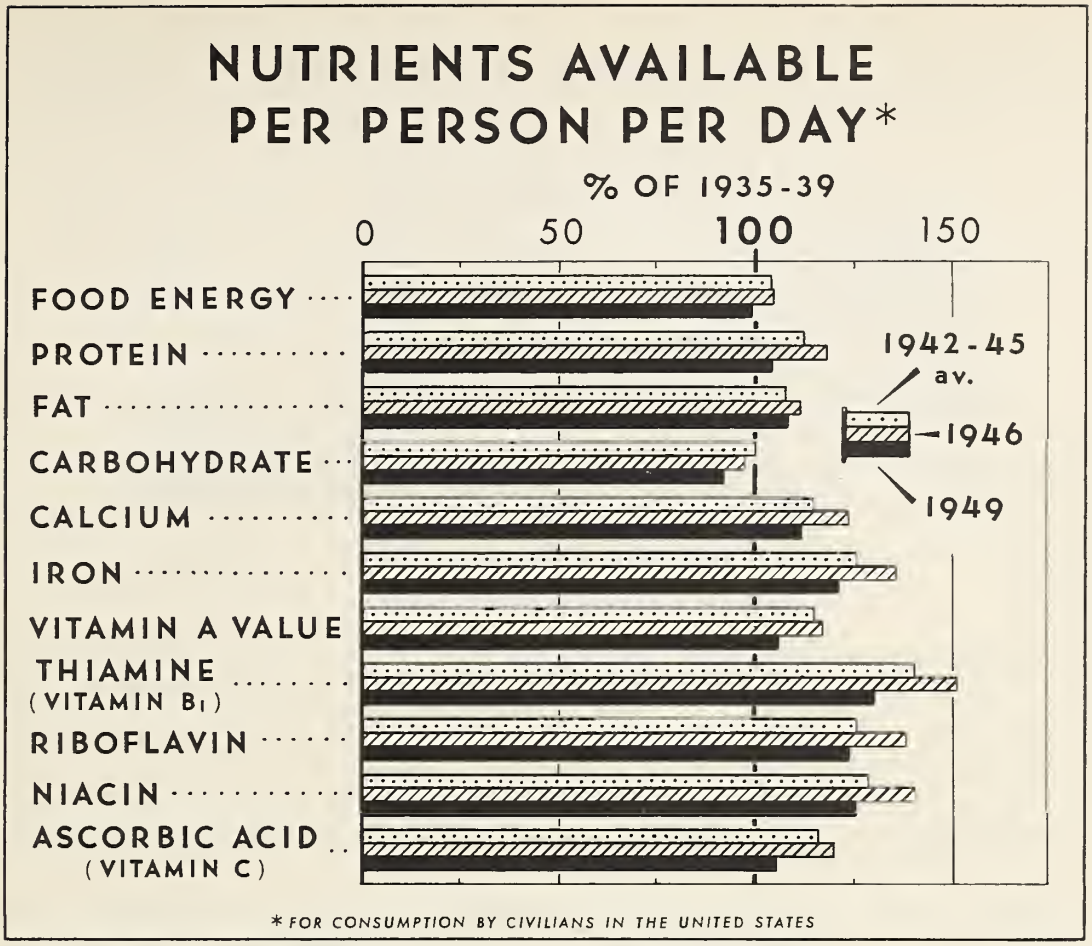


WITH NO CHANGE IN:



* *MILK EQUIVALENT IN TERMS OF PROTEIN AND MINERAL CONTENT*

△ *EXCLUDING FAT PORK PRODUCTS*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46527A-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The nutritive quality of the civilian food supply was considerably better during World War II than in the years 1935-39, and this improvement has continued in the post-war period. The significant increases in the daily supplies of minerals and vitamins are due principally to the enrichment of cereal products and to the greater consumption of meat, fluid milk, citrus fruit, and leafy, green and yellow vegetables.

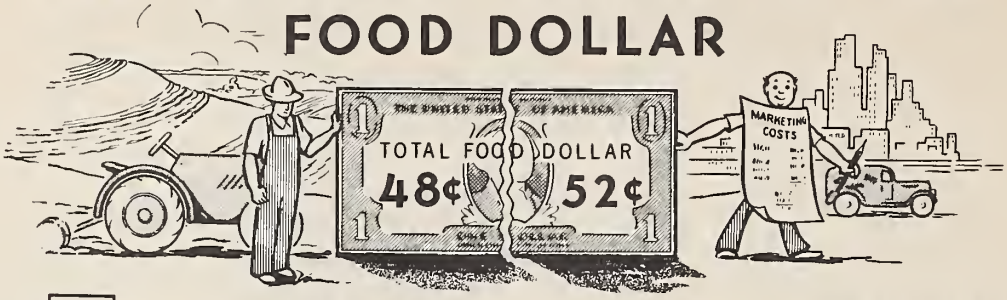
Nutrients available for civilian consumption per person per day, United States, 1942-45 average, 1946, and 1949

Item	1935-39 average	As a percentage of 1935-39 average		
		1942-45 av.	1946	1949 1/
Food energy	3,250 calories	104.0	104.3	99.1
Protein	89 grams	112.4	118.0	104.5
Fat	132 grams	107.6	111.5	108.4
Carbohydrate	428 grams	100.2	97.2	92.1
Calcium	.90 grams	115.2	123.9	112.0
Iron	13.8 milligrams	125.7	136.4	121.4
Vitamin A value	8,100 Int. units	114.8	117.3	106.2
Thiamine (Vitamin B_1)	1.54 milligrams	140.6	151.6	131.0
Ribflavin	1.86 milligrams	125.5	138.8	123.9
Niacin	15.4 milligrams	129.0	141.3	125.8
Ascorbic acid (Vitamin C)	115 milligrams	115.8	120.2	105.3

1/ Preliminary

856719 O - 49 - 3

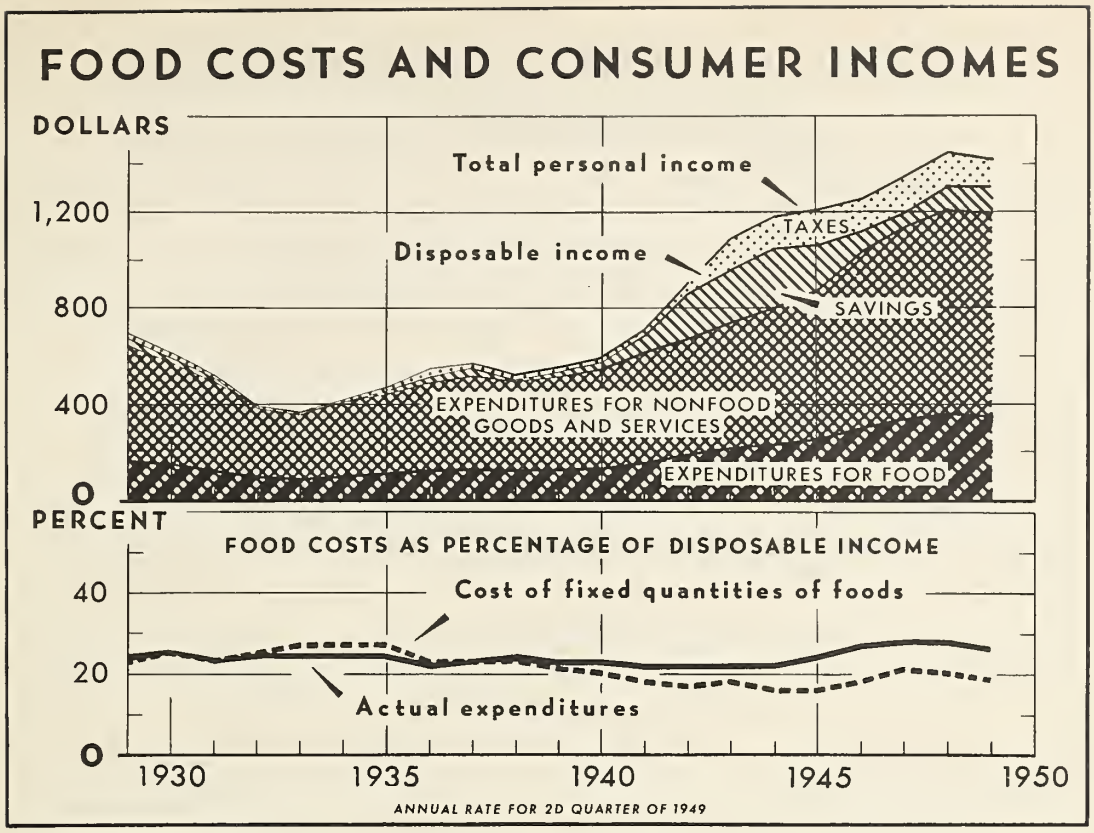
THE FARMER'S SHARE OF THE FOOD DOLLAR



FOR	FARMER'S SHARE	MIDDLEMAN'S SHARE
POULTRY AND EGGS	65 CENTS	35 CENTS
MEAT	61 CENTS	39 CENTS
DAIRY PRODUCTS	55 CENTS	45 CENTS
FRUITS & VEGETABLES	36 CENTS	64 CENTS
GRAIN PRODUCTS	21 CENTS	79 CENTS
EGGS	73 CENTS	27 CENTS
BEEF	64 CENTS	36 CENTS
FLUID MILK	58 CENTS	42 CENTS
POTATOES	49 CENTS	51 CENTS
ORANGES	44 CENTS	56 CENTS
LETTUCE	29 CENTS	71 CENTS
CANNED CORN	18 CENTS	82 CENTS
BREAD	16 CENTS	84 CENTS

DATA AS OF JULY 1949

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 47098-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46563-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The percentage of consumer disposable income spent for food decreased in the first half of 1949 for the first time since before the war. Food expenditure accounted for 26 percent of income in the second quarter of 1949, compared with 28 percent in 1947 and 23 percent in 1935-39. The decrease in percentage resulted from a 4.5 percent decrease in food expenditure and less than 0.5 percent increase in disposable income.

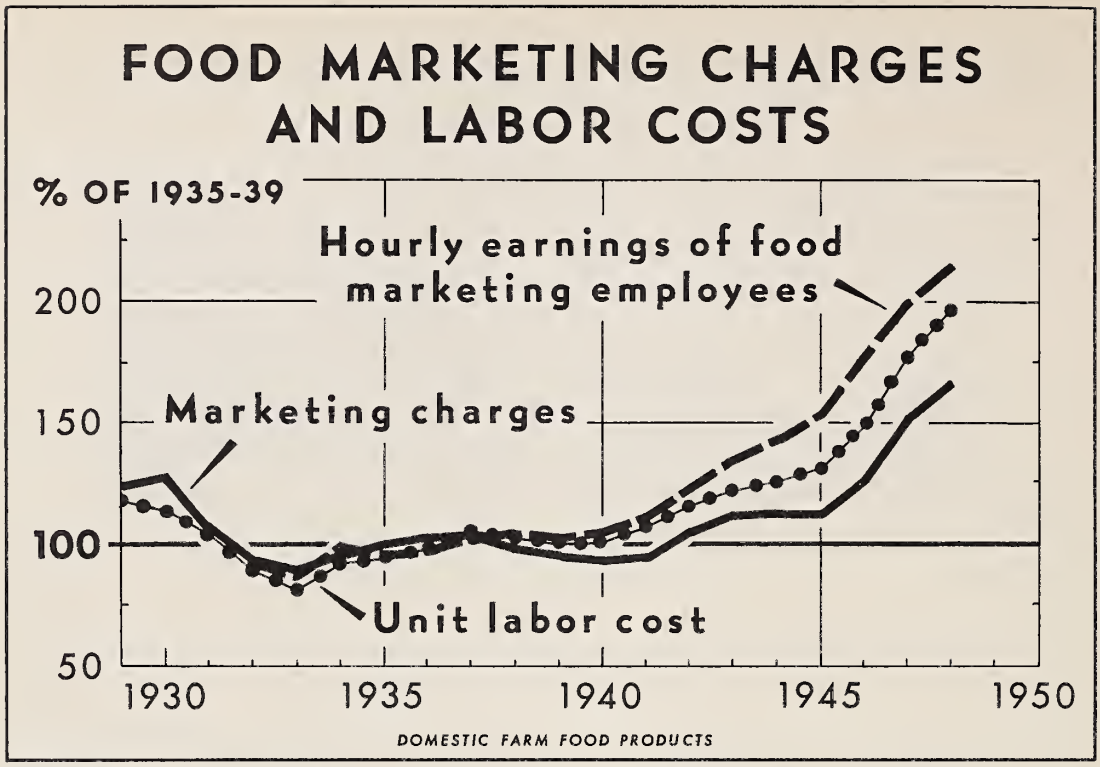
Per capita food cost and expenditure related to total and disposable income, United States average, 1929-49

Year	Total personal income 1/	Disposable personal income 1/	Total expenditure for consumer goods and services 1/	Food expenditure: Actual 1/	Food expenditure: As percentage of: Total income	Food expenditure: As percentage of: Disposable income	Food expenditure: As percentage of: Total expenditure for goods and services	Cost to consumer of fixed quantities of food representing 1935-39 average annual consumption per person: Actual 2/	Cost to consumer of fixed quantities of food representing 1935-39 average annual consumption per person: As percentage of: Total income	Cost to consumer of fixed quantities of food representing 1935-39 average annual consumption per person: As percentage of: Disposable income
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Percent
1929	694	673	642	160	23	24	25	157	23	23
1930	615	595	572	146	24	25	26	147	24	25
1931	520	505	490	118	23	23	24	118	23	23
1932	392	381	392	91	23	24	23	96	24	25
1933	369	358	367	86	23	24	23	97	26	27
1934	419	406	408	96	23	24	24	109	26	27
1935	468	453	439	107	23	24	24	121	26	27
1936	530	513	485	119	22	23	25	121	23	24
1937	571	548	518	127	22	23	25	126	22	23
1938	523	501	494	120	23	24	24	114	22	23
1939	551	533	512	120	22	23	23	111	20	21
1935-39	528	510	490	118.6	22	23	24	118.6	22	23
1940	590	570	543	129	22	23	24	113	19	20
1941	711	686	613	150	21	22	24	125	18	18
1942	906	862	673	186	21	22	28	150	17	17
1943	1,094	964	744	213	19	22	29	171	16	18
1944	1,194	1,058	803	230	19	22	29	171	14	16
1945	1,225	1,076	877	251	20	23	29	175	14	16
1946	1,265	1,113	1,040	298	24	27	29	201	16	18
1947	1,335	1,157	1,152	335	25	28	29	248	19	21
1948	1,438	1,294	1,213	359	25	28	30	262	18	20
1949										
1st Quarter	1,434	1,309	1,194	1/349	24	27	29	250	17	19
2nd Quarter	1,425	1,300	1,193	1/343	24	26	29	250	18	19

1/ Computed from aggregate income and expenditure data of the U.S. Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. using total United States population as estimated by the Bureau of the Census and adjusted for underenumeration of children by the Bur. Agr. Econ. Income and expenditure data are published in "National Income", supplement to Survey of Current Business, July 1947, and Survey of Current Business, July and August 1949.

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

3/ Estimated by BAE from expenditures for food and alcoholic beverages reported by U. S. Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43896-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

An important factor in the Nation's marketing bill is direct labor cost which usually makes up about half of total food-marketing costs. Marketing charges in 1948 were 66 percent more than in 1935-39. Although hourly earnings in 1948 were more than double the 1935-39 average, labor cost per unit of food marketed was a little less than twice the cost in the prewar period. Hourly earnings in 1949 are a little higher than in 1948.

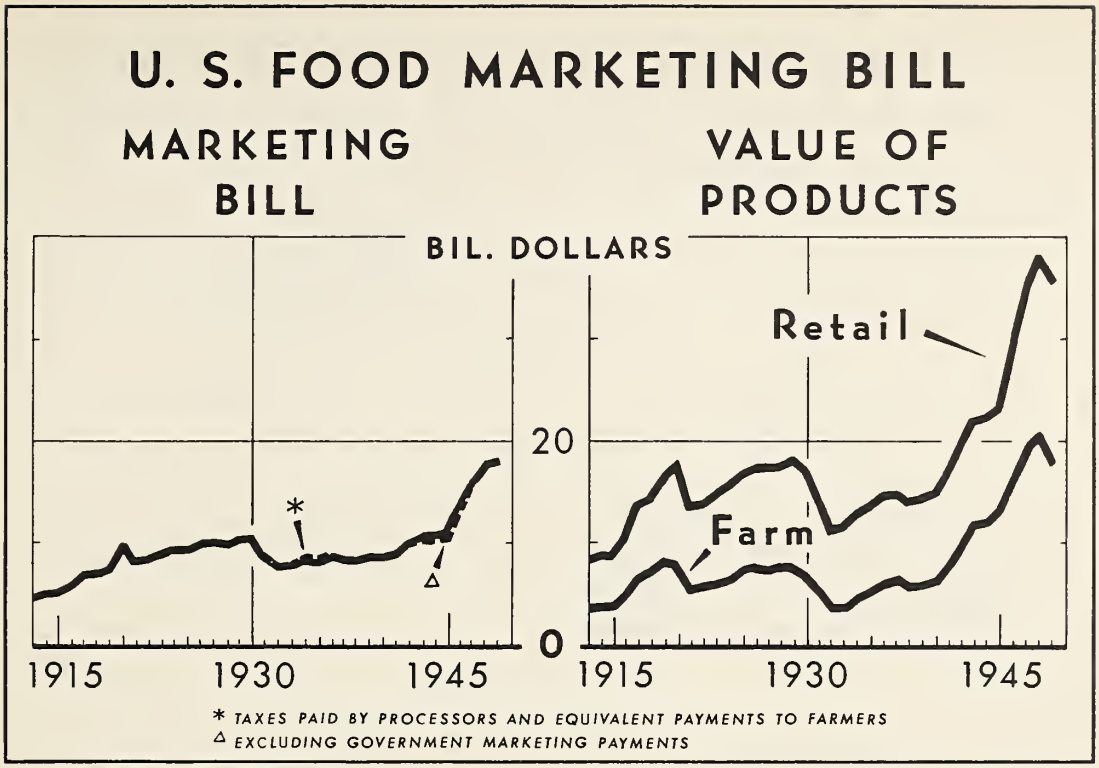
Domestic farm food products: Marketing charges, hourly earnings of food marketing employees, and labor costs per unit of farm food products marketed, United States, 1929-48
Indsx numbers (1935-39=100)

Year	Marketing charges 1/	Unit labor cost 2/	Hourly earnings 3/	Year	Marketing charges 1/	Unit labor cost 2/	Hourly earnings 3/
1929	124	117	---	1940	94	100	104
				1941	95	106	111
1930	127	113	---	1942	105	115	122
1931	108	103	---	1943	111	121	134
1932	95	89	92	1944	112	125	142
1933	90	81	87				
1934	96	92	99	1945	112	131	152
				1946	126	148	176
1935	100	94	95	1947	151	177	199
1936	102	98	97	1948	.166	196	214
1937	103	105	101				
1938	99	102	104				
1939	96	100	102				

1/ Calculated from the spread bstween retail cost of the market baskst and payments to farmers for equivalent produce, minus marketing taxes plus Government payments to marketing agenciss.

2/ Unit labor cost is the quotient of the total marketing pay roll, adjusted to exclude labor prorated to lend-lease and military supplies, and the physical volume of food marketed for civilian consumption.

3/ Weighted average of hourly earnings of all employess engaged in retail food stores, wholesaling of food products, food processing and transportation of farm food products.



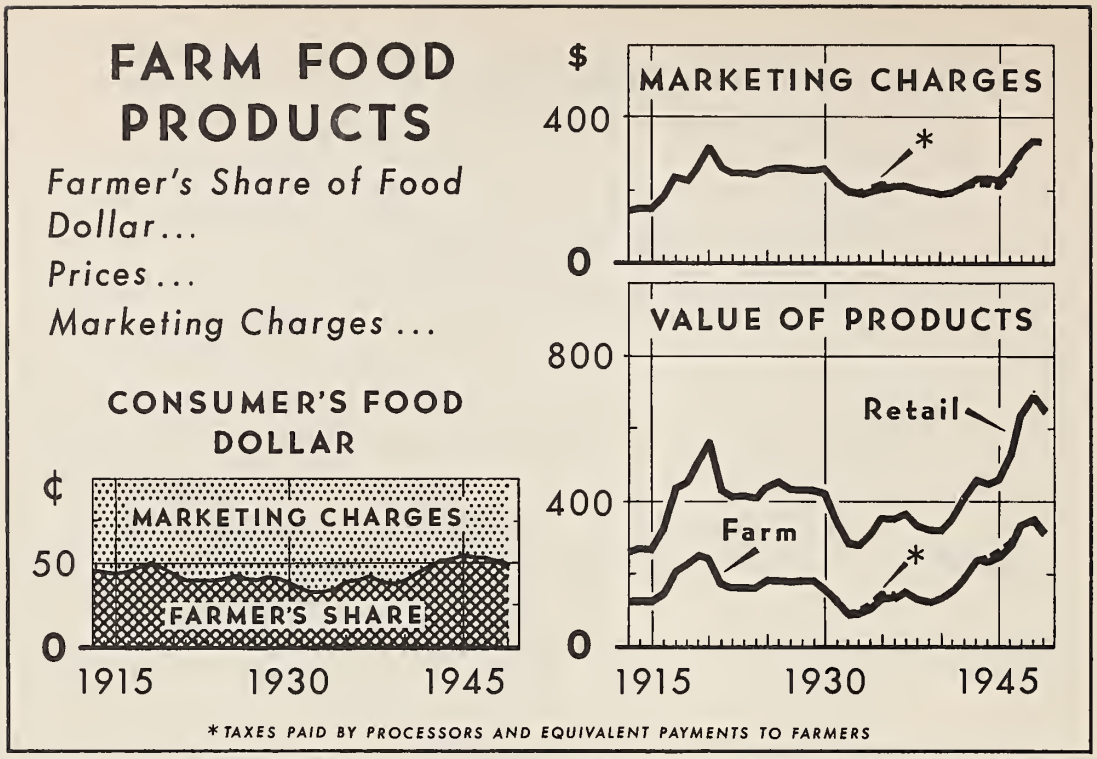
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43749 - XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The Nation's retail value of food is falling in 1949 for the first time in over 10 years. Farmers are expected to take all of the drop in retail value, because the marketing bill is not likely to change much from the 1948 record. Of the record retail value in 1948 of 37.8 billion dollars, farmers received 20.3 billion and marketing agencies 17.5 billion. From 1947 to 1948, the retail value increased 2.6 billion dollars, of which farmers received about one-third.

The National Marketing Bill for Farm Food Products: Total charges for marketing from sale by farm producers to purchase at retail by civilian consumers, farm value or equivalent produce, and estimated retail value, 1913-49 1/

Year	Adjusted farm value 2/	Retail value 3/	Marketing margin 4/	Government marketing taxes (-) and payments (+) 4/	Marketing bill adjusted for government taxes and payments	Year	Adjusted farm value 2/	Retail value 3/	Marketing margin 4/	Government marketing taxes (-) and payments (+) 5/	Marketing bill adjusted for government taxes and payments
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars		Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars
1913	3.7	8.1	4.4		4.4	1932	3.6	11.1	7.5		7.5
1914	3.8	8.6	4.8		4.8	1933	3.7	11.3	7.6	-.1	7.5
1915	3.8	8.7	4.9		4.9	1934	4.4	12.8	8.4	-.4	8.0
1916	4.6	10.2	5.6		5.6	1935	5.2	13.4	8.2	-.4	7.8
1917	6.4	13.4	7.0		7.0	1936	6.0	14.6	8.6		8.6
1918	7.3	14.2	6.9		6.9	1937	6.2	14.6	8.4		8.4
1919	8.0	16.4	8.4		8.4	1938	5.5	13.9	8.4		8.4
						1939	5.5	14.0	8.5		8.5
1920	7.7	17.6	9.9		9.9						
1921	5.2	13.3	8.1		8.1	1940	6.0	14.5	8.5		8.5
1922	5.4	13.7	8.3		8.3	1941	7.5	16.4	8.9		8.9
1923	5.8	14.7	8.9		8.9	1942	9.7	19.7	10.0		10.0
1924	6.1	15.3	9.2		9.2	1943	11.7	21.8	10.1	+.3	10.4
1925	7.1	16.5	9.4		9.4	1944	11.9	22.1	10.2	+.6	10.8
1926	7.3	17.1	9.8		9.8	1945	13.0	23.2	10.2	+.8	11.0
1927	7.1	17.1	10.0		10.0	1946	16.4	29.5	13.1	+.5	13.6
1928	7.4	17.2	9.8		9.8	1947	19.3	35.2	15.9		15.9
1929	7.6	17.9	10.3		10.3	1948	20.3	37.8	17.5		17.5
						1949 6/	17.6	35.5	17.9		
1930	6.6	16.8	10.2		10.2						
1931	4.9	13.7	8.7		8.7						

1/ Revised.
2/ Adjusted to eliminate imputed value of nonfood byproducts. Also adjusted to eliminate income from products not purchased by domestic civilian consumer. Note: Adjusted farm value series does not include Government payments to producers such as benefit payments, soil conservation, feed subsidies, etc.
3/ Derived by dividing farm value of each food commodity group by farmer's share and totaling results over all groups.
4/ Before adjustment for Government marketing taxes and Government marketing payments.
5/ Taxes and payments were estimated by applying ratios from price-spread data to retail cost. See Misc. Pub. 576 and supplement, "Price Spreads Between Farmers and Consumers for Food Products, 1913-44."
6/ Preliminary estimates.



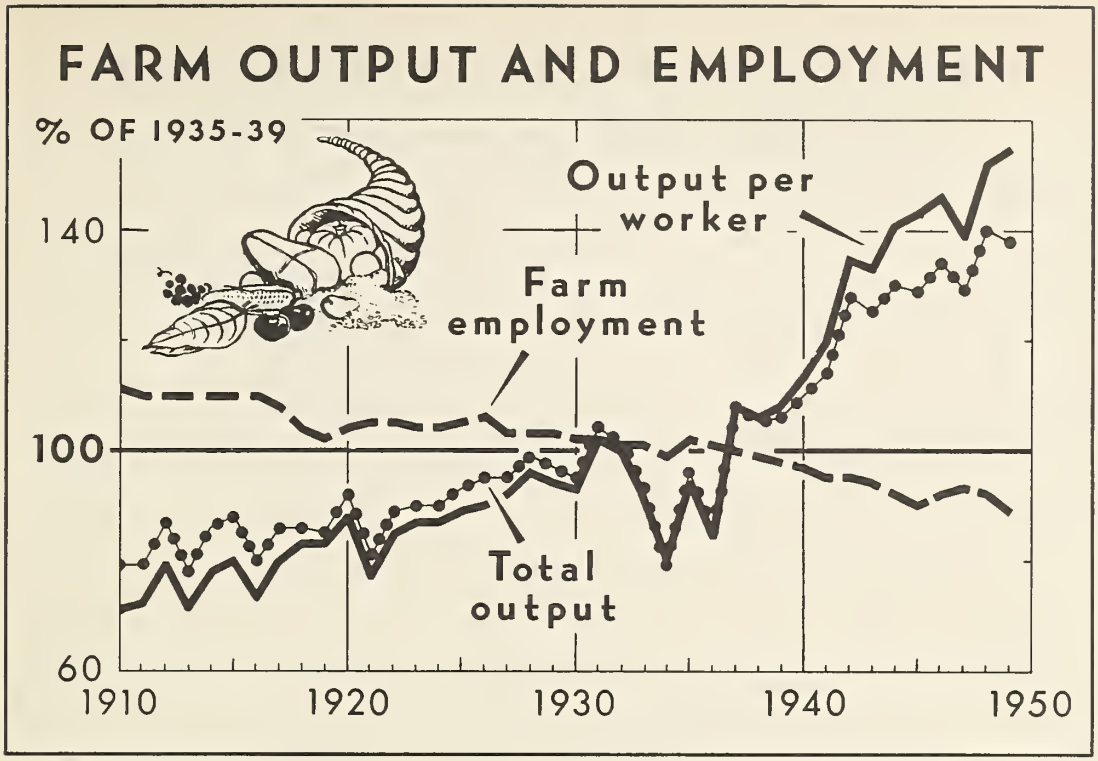
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43745-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

In the first half of 1949, the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar spent for farm food products continued to decline. It fell from a record annual high of 54 cents in 1945 to 51 cents in 1948. As in the period 1918-20, the farmer's share declined while food prices were advancing sharply. In 1948, retail cost and farm value of these foods were much higher, and marketing charges were somewhat higher, than in 1920. All three series were at new record levels. A faster decline in farm value than in retail cost during the first 7 months of 1949 cut the farmer's share from 50 cents to 48 cents.

Farm food products: Retail cost, farm value, marketing charges, and farmer's share of consumer's dollar, 1913-49 1/

Year	Retail cost 2/	Farm value 3/	Margin	Marketing charges 4/	Farmer's share of consumer's dollar	Year	Retail cost 2/	Farm value 3/	Margin	Marketing charges 4/	Farmer's share of consumer's dollar
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Cents		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Cents
1913	263	122	141	141	46	1932	285	90	195	195	32
1914	271	123	148	148	45	1933	277	90	187	185	32
1915	267	118	149	149	44	1934	312	106	206	197	34
1916	320	143	177	177	45	1935	347	134	213	204	39
1917	441	207	234	234	47	1936	350	141	209	209	40
1918	456	232	224	224	51	1937	363	151	212	212	42
1919	511	247	264	264	48	1938	329	127	202	202	39
						1939	318	122	196	196	38
1920	567	244	323	323	43						
1921	427	170	257	257	40	1940	319	127	192	192	40
1922	408	162	246	246	40	1941	349	154	195	195	44
1923	413	164	249	249	40	1942	409	195	214	214	48
1924	406	163	243	243	40	1943	459	236	223	228	51
1925	442	186	256	256	42	1944	451	233	218	230	52
1926	448	186	262	262	42	1945	459	246	213	229	54
1927	434	177	257	257	41	1946	528	279	249	258	53
1928	436	184	252	252	42	1947	644	335	309	309	52
1929	436	183	253	253	42	1948	690	351	339	339	51
						1949 5/	645	313	332		49
1930	422	163	259	259	39						
1931	340	120	220	220	35						

1/ Average annual purchases per family of three average consumers, 1935-39.
2/ Calculated from retail prices collected by the Bur. of Labor Statis. and the Bur. of Agr. Econ.
3/ Payments to farmers for equivalent quantities of farm produce minus imputed value of byproducts obtained in processing. Farm values plus Government payments to producers (exclusive of benefit, conservation, and parity payments after 1935) are as follows: 1933, 92; 1934, 115; 1935, 143; 1943, 238; 1944, 241; 1945, 257; 1946, 286; 1947, 336; and 1948, 352.
4/ Marketing charges equal margin minus processor taxes plus Government payments to marketing agencies.
5/ Preliminary estimate.



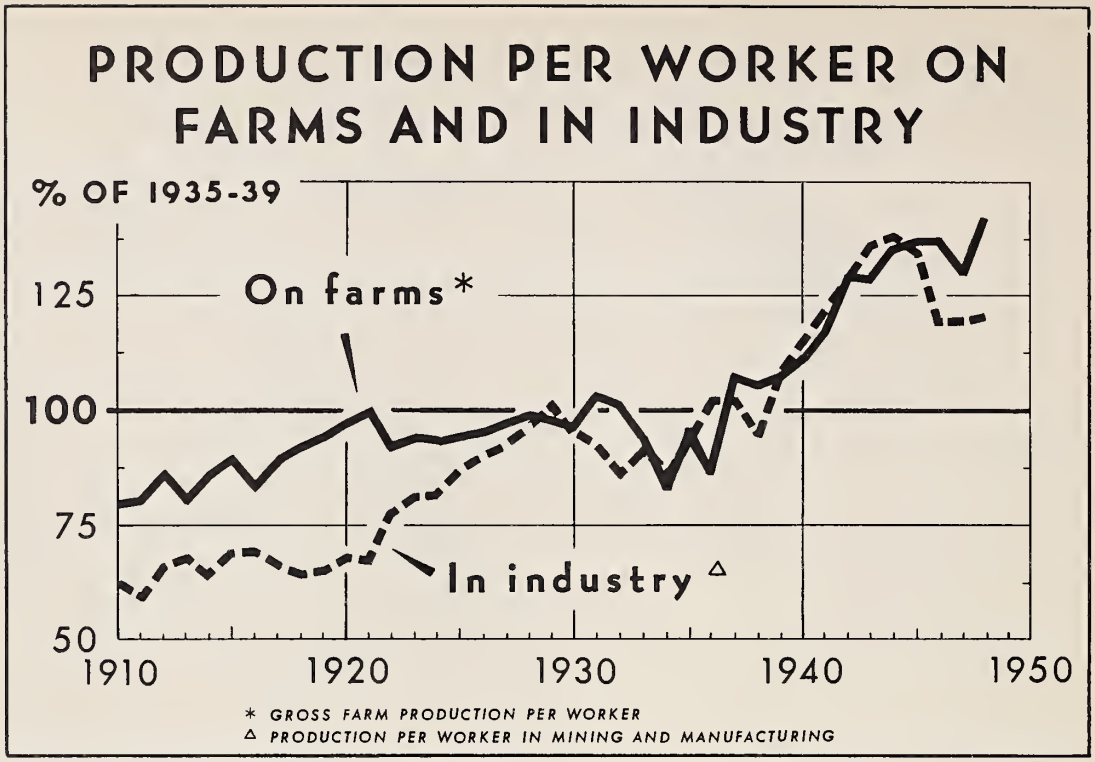
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46823-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Output per farm worker has gone up rapidly in recent years. Weather has been favorable, and farmers have increased output in many ways. Along with mechanical aids, farmers are using more fertilizer, better animal husbandry, new plant varieties, better rotation, and many conservation practices.

Total farm output, farm employment, and output per worker, United States, 1910–49
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

Year	Farm output	Farm employment	Farm output per worker	Year	Farm output	Farm employment	Farm output per worker
1910	79	111	71	1930	95	102	93
1911	79	110	72	1931	104	102	102
1912	87	110	79	1932	101	101	100
1913	78	110	71	1933	93	101	92
1914	86	110	78	1934	79	99	80
1915	88	110	80	1935	96	102	94
1916	80	110	73	1936	85	101	84
1917	86	108	80	1937	108	100	108
1918	86	104	83	1938	105	99	106
1919	85	102	83	1939	106	98	108
1920	92	104	88	1940	110	97	113
1921	81	105	77	1941	114	95	120
1922	89	105	85	1942	128	95	135
1923	90	104	87	1943	125	94	133
1924	90	104	87	1944	130	92	141
1925	93	105	89	1945	129	90	143
1926	95	106	90	1946	134	92	146
1927	95	103	92	1947	129	93	139
1928	99	103	96	1948	140	92	152
1929	97	103	94	1949 1/	138	2/ 89	155

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Based on first 8 months of 1949.



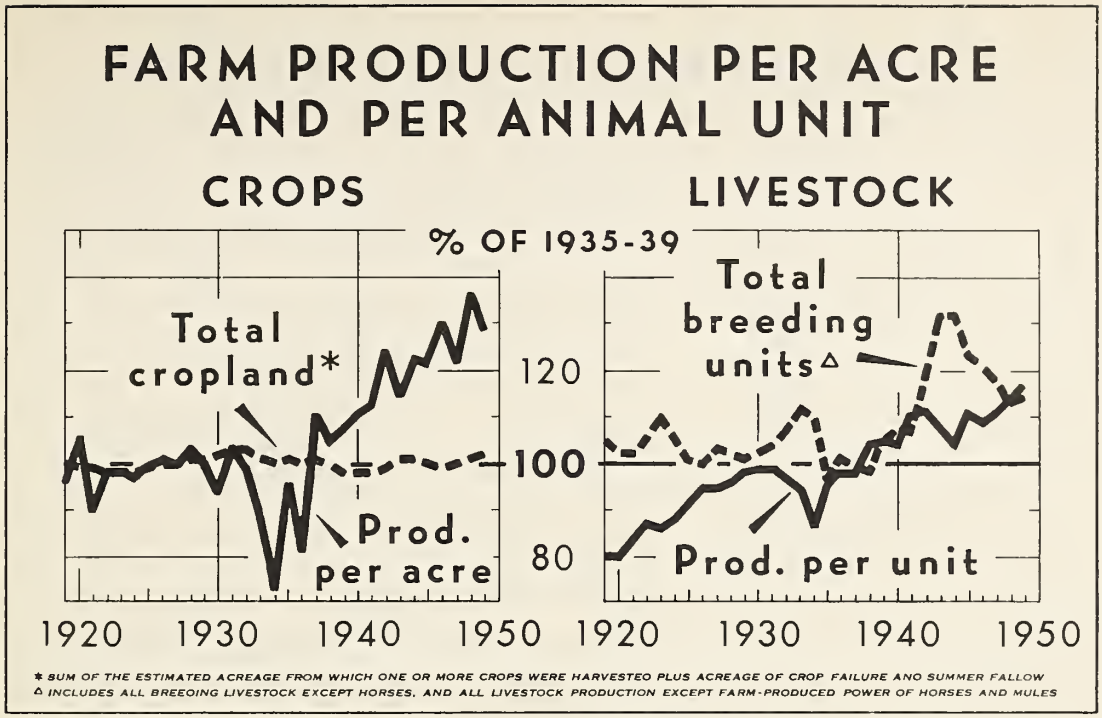
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46417-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Over the long run, production per worker in manufacturing and mining has increased more than production per farm worker. But during the last 15 years the increase in production per worker in agriculture has been about the same as in manufacturing and mining. Since World War II, however, production per farm worker has continued its upward trend, whereas in industry a decline has occurred.

Index numbers of gross production per farm worker and production per worker in manufacturing and mining, United States, 1919-48 1/
(1935-39 = 100)

Year	Gross production per farm worker	Production per worker in manufacturing and mining	Year	Gross production per farm worker	Production per worker in manufacturing and mining
1910	79	62	1930	96	95
1911	80	59	1931	103	92
1912	86	66	1932	101	85
1913	80	68	1933	94	91
1914	86	64	1934	83	85
1915	89	69	1935	95	93
1916	83	69	1936	66	102
1917	89	66	1937	107	102
1918	92	64	1938	105	95
1919	94	65	1939	107	108
1920	97	68	1940	111	115
1921	87	67	1941	117	122
1922	92	78	1942	129	129
1923	94	81	1943	128	136
1924	93	81	1944	135	138
1925	94	87	1945	137	135
1926	95	90	1946	137	120
1927	97	92	1947	130	120
1928	99	96	1948 1/	142	121
1929	98	101			

1/ Preliminary.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46822-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

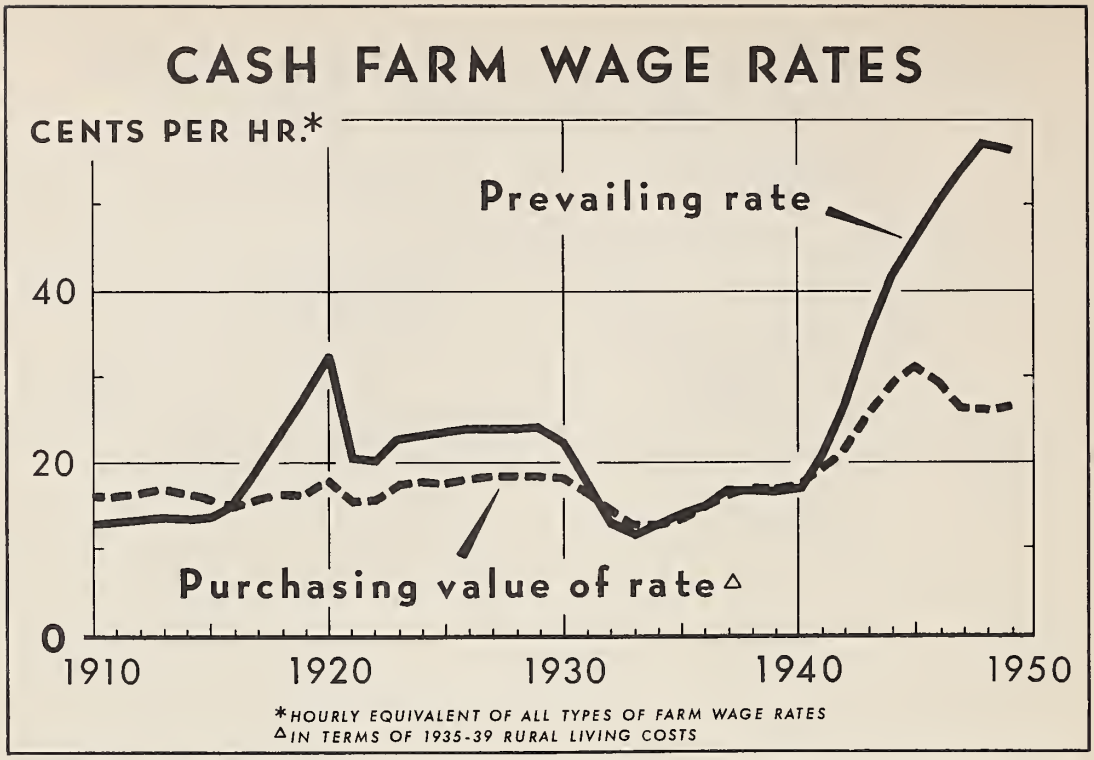
The advance of technology has greatly affected production of all farm products. Larger production per acre is by far the biggest reason for record farm crop production in recent years. Total acreage in crops has changed little since 1919, but the kinds of crops and the way they have been grown has changed greatly. The quantity of milk produced per cow, eggs produced per hen, and other measures of livestock efficiency have been increasing since 1920. We also have been getting more from each unit of breeding livestock.

Production per acre and per animal unit, United States, 1919-49
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

Year	Total cropland	Crop production per acre	Animal units	Production per animal unit	Year	Total cropland	Crop production per acre	Animal units	Production per animal unit
1919	100	96	105	80	1935	101	96	97	95
					1936	100	81	101	98
1920	99	106	102	80	1937	101	111	99	98
1921	99	90	102	83	1938	100	105	98	104
1922	98	98	106	87	1939	98	107	105	105
1923	98	98	110	86					
1924	98	97	106	88	1940	98	111	108	104
					1941	98	113	107	111
1925	99	100	101	91	1942	99	124	118	112
1926	100	101	100	95	1943	101	115	132	108
1927	100	100	103	95	1944	101	122	132	104
1928	101	103	102	96					
1929	101	100	101	98	1945	100	121	123	111
					1946	99	130	121	109
1930	102	94	102	99	1947	100	122	118	111
1931	103	103	104	99	1948	101	137	113	114
1932	103	99	107	97	1949 1/	102	129	114	117
1933	101	89	112	95					
1934	100	73	110	87					

1/ Preliminary.

856719 O - 49 - 4



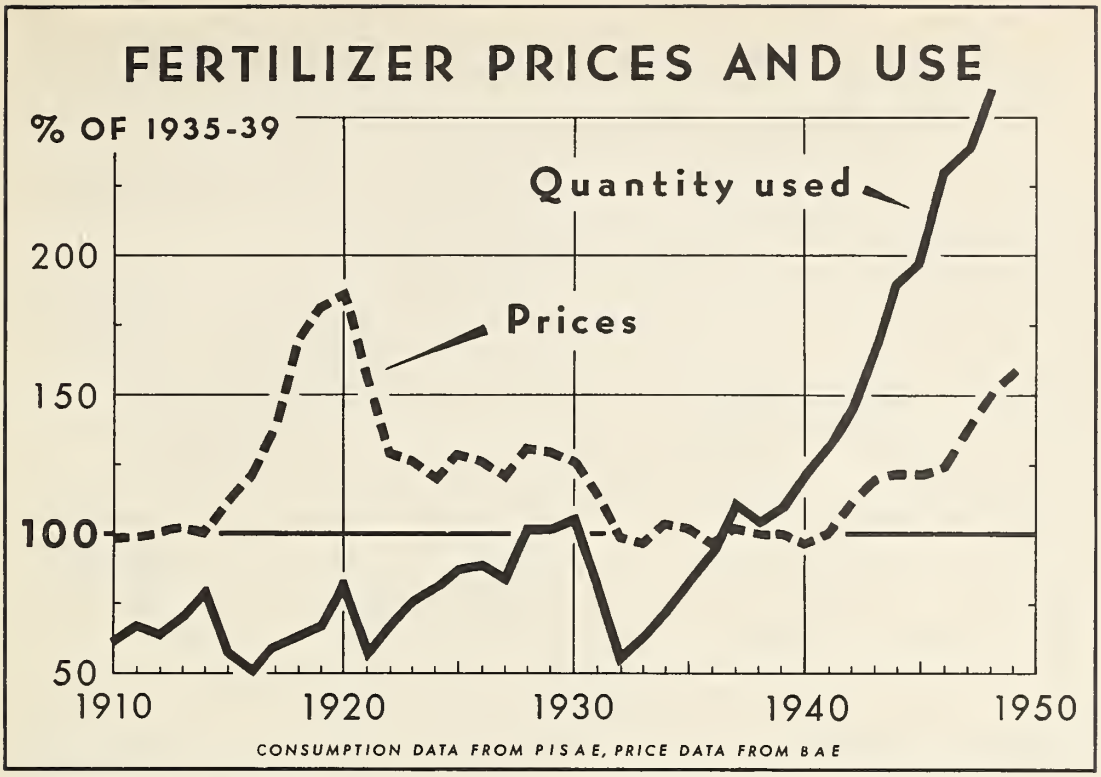
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 47384-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Farm wage rates have declined slightly from the postwar peak reached in 1948. However, the purchasing power of wages received by farm laborers rose slightly in 1949 as a result of a decline in rural living costs. The average hourly cash wage of farm laborers in 1949 was approximately 57 cents, although in purchasing value it was equivalent to 27 cents in terms of prewar rural living costs.

Cash farm wage rates, United States, 1910-1949

Year	Prevailing rate	Purchasing value of rate 1/	Year	Prevailing rate	Purchasing value of rate 1/
	Cents per hour 2/	Cents per hour		Cents per hour 2/	Cents per hour
1910	12.9	16.1	1930	22.2	18.2
1911	13.0	16.0	1931	17.3	16.6
1912	13.4	16.3	1932	12.8	14.5
1913	13.7	16.9	1933	11.3	12.8
1914	13.4	16.3	1934	12.6	12.7
1915	13.7	15.9	1935	13.7	13.6
1916	15.0	14.9	1936	14.8	14.8
1917	18.8	15.7	1937	16.8	16.2
1918	23.5	16.3	1938	16.6	16.8
1919	27.5	16.1	1939	16.4	16.7
1920	32.2	17.9	1940	16.8	17.1
1921	20.6	15.7	1941	20.5	19.2
1922	20.1	15.8	1942	26.7	21.4
1923	22.5	17.3	1943	35.1	25.4
1924	23.0	17.8	1944	41.9	28.9
1925	23.4	17.6	1945	46.6	31.1
1926	23.8	18.0	1946	50.3	29.4
1927	23.8	18.3	1947	54.3	26.2
1928	23.8	18.3	1948	57.5	26.1
1929	23.9	18.5	1949 3/	56.5	26.6

1/ In terms of 1935-39 rural living costs.
2/ Hourly equivalent of all types of farm wage rates.
3/ Preliminary estimates.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43920A-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Prices of fertilizer have risen less since the prewar period than have most other prices paid by farmers. Also, fertilizer prices are likely to decline less than prices of some other production items, in the event of a recession.

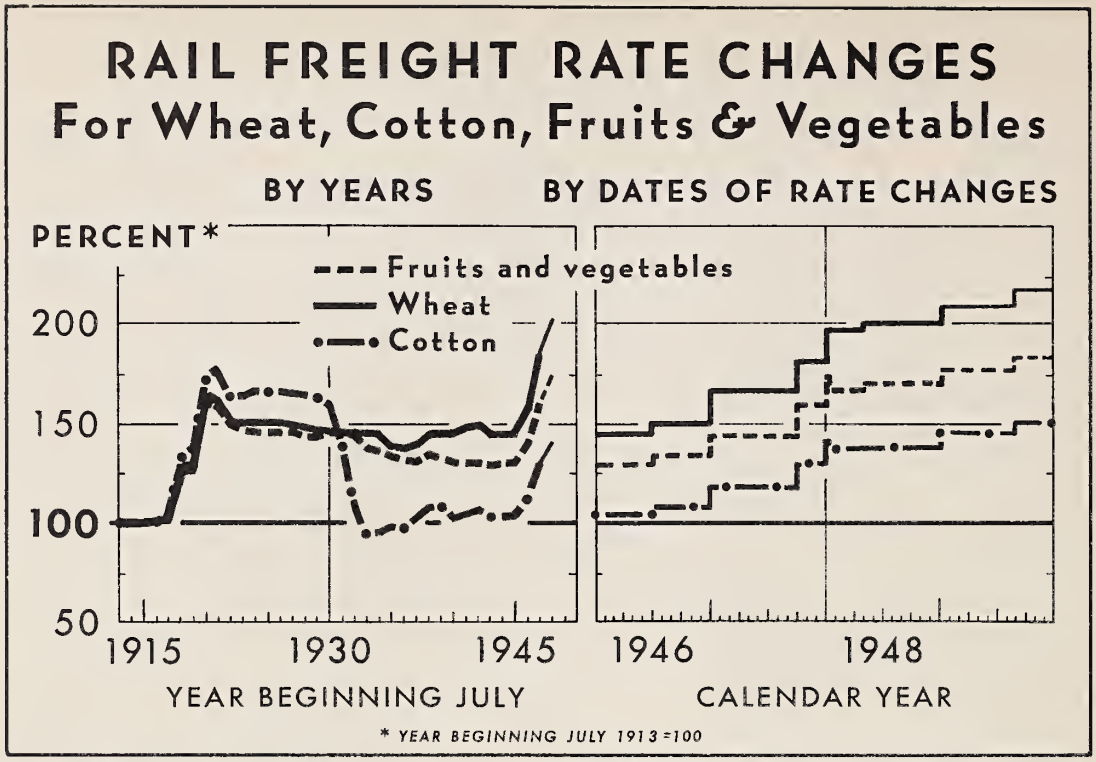
Profitable use of fertilizer by individual farmers is determined by current crop-fertilizer price relationships and by the yield response obtained from larger applications of fertilizer, rather than by changes in fertilizer prices alone.

Fertilizer: Consumption in terms of plant nutrients, and prices paid by farmers, continental United States, 1910-49
Index numbers (1935-39=100)

Year	Index		Year	Index		Year	Index	
	Consumption	Prices		Consumption	Prices		Consumption	Prices
1910	61	99	1925	87	129	1940	121	97
1911	67	99	1926	89	126	1941	132	100
1912	64	100	1927	84	121	1942	145	111
1913	70	102	1928	101	131	1943	168	120
1914	79	100	1929	101	130	1944	188	121
1915	57	112	1930	105	126	1945	197	121
1916	51	120	1931	81	115	1946	230	124
1917	59	137	1932	55	99	1947 1/	237	138
1918	63	170	1933	63	96	1948 2/	258 3/	152
1919	67	182	1934	72	104	1949 4/		158
1920	81	186	1935	83	102			
1921	56	156	1936	94	96			
1922	66	129	1937	111	102			
1923	75	126	1938	104	100			
1924	80	120	1939	109	100			

1/ Date for 1947 are preliminery.
2/ Data for 1948 are estimated.
3/ Tentetive indication.
4/ Purchases during the spring.

Consumption deta compiled from records from PISAE; price data from BAE.



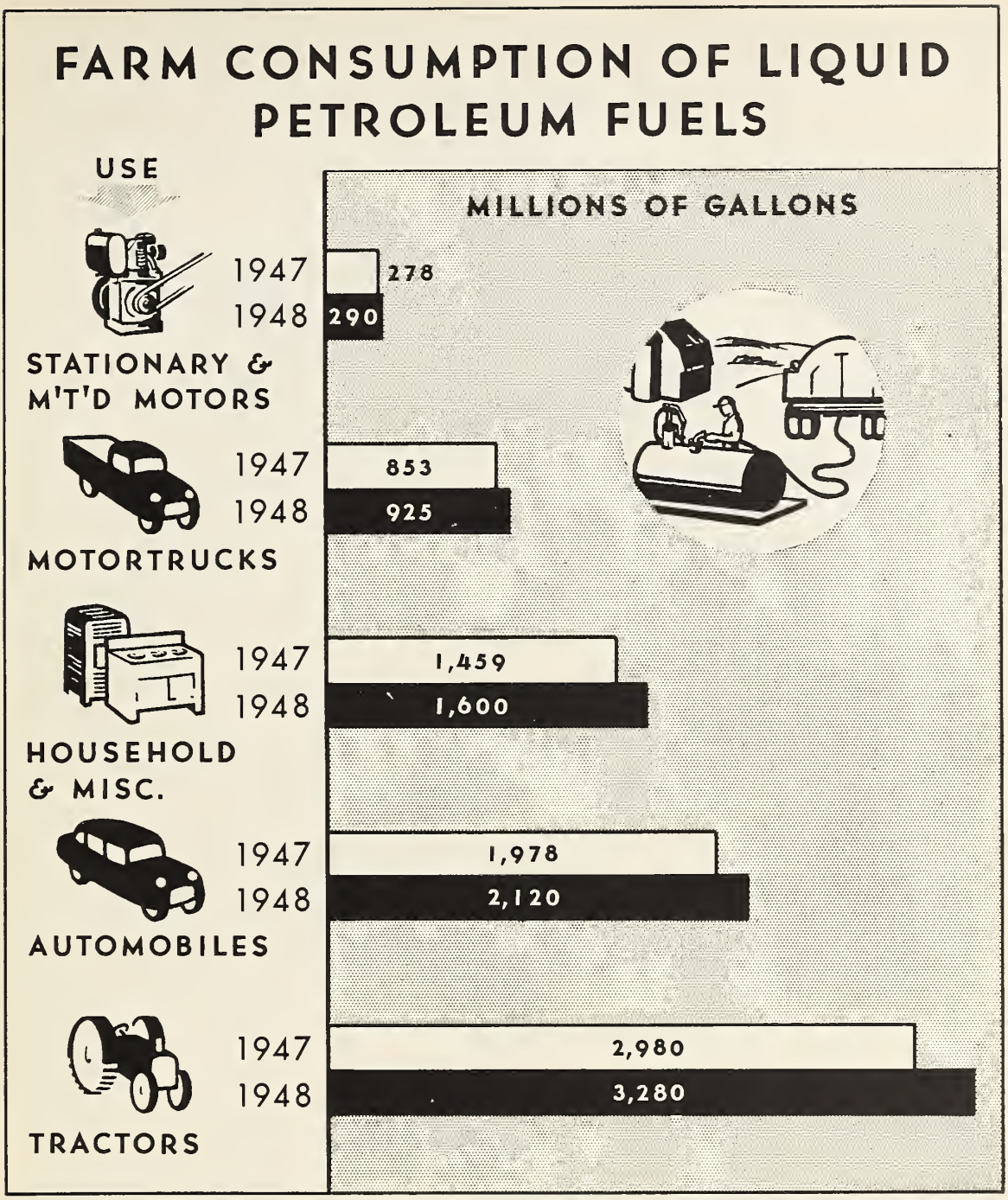
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 47144-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Freight rates, on the average, have risen more than 50 percent since June 30, 1946, which marked the beginning of the recent series of increases. Rates on many short movements of fruits and vegetables have increased as much as 70 percent, compared with around 40 percent for some exceptionally long hauls. The left half of the chart shows the general trend of rates since 1913, while the right half is a magnified view of the recent "stair-step" increases, the most recent of which went into effect September 1, 1949. Some specific rates have been cut already and more selective reductions are expected. However, this type of readjustment, at best, will bring only a very slow and small reduction in the level of rates generally.

Rail freight rate changes for leading agricultural crops, 1913-48 and by effective dates of recent changes, 1946-49
Index numbers (year beginning July 1913 = 100)

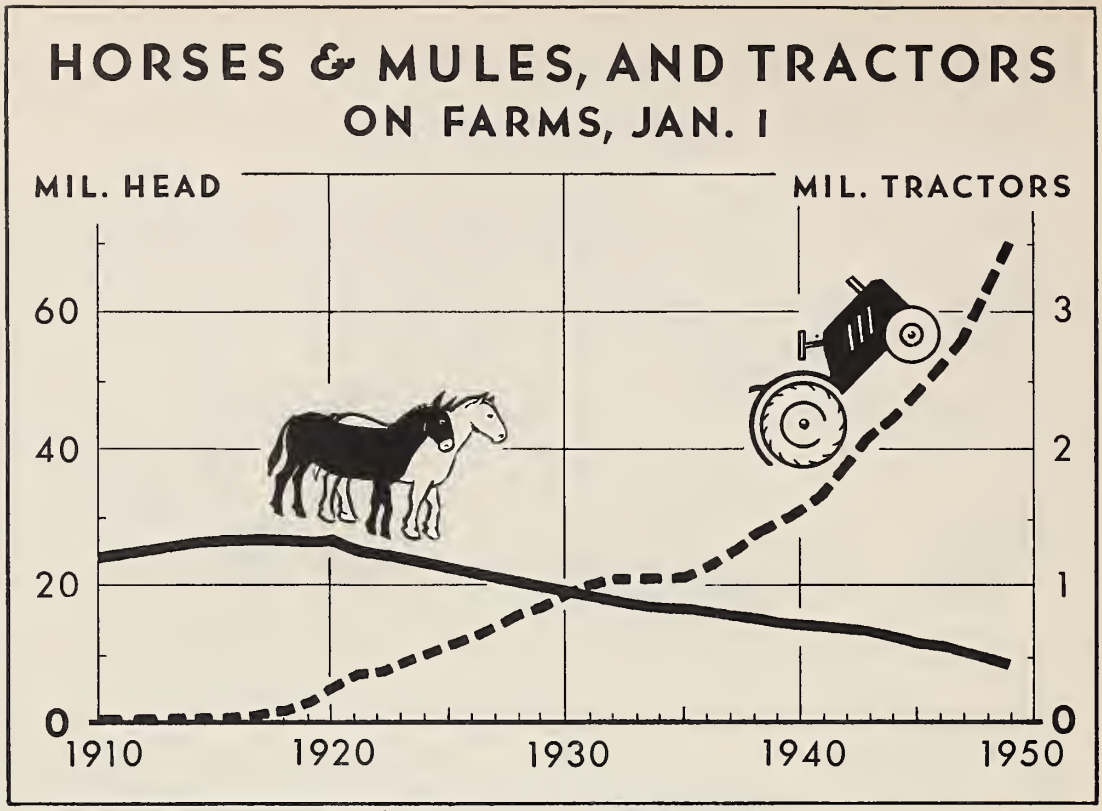
By year							By effective dates of rate changes			
Year beginning July	All fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Wheat	Year beginning July	All fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Wheat	Date	All fruits and vegetables	Cotton	Wheat
1913	100	100	100	1935	133	97	139	Jan. 1, 1946	129	104	145
1914	100	100	101	1936	131	97	138	July 1, 1946	134	107	150
1915	100	100	100	1937	130	102	140	Jan. 1, 1947	144	117	166
1916	100	100	101	1938	134	108	145	Oct. 13, 1947	159	129	181
1917	101	103	101	1939	132	108	145	Jan. 5, 1948	173	141	197
1918	125	133	128					Jan. 13, 1948	166	136	197
1919	125	136	128	1940	130	102	145	May 6, 1948	170	137	200
				1941	130	104	148	Jan. 11, 1949 1/	176	145	208
1920	162	171	164	1942	130	106	149	Sept. 1, 1949 1/	183	150	217
1921	158	176	160	1943	129	103	145				
1922	149	164	150	1944	130	103	145				
1923	147	164	150	1945	130	104	145				
1924	146	166	150	1946	141	112	158				
1925	146	166	150	1947	159	129	185				
1926	146	166	150	1948 1/	173	141	204				
1927	146	165	149								
1928	143	164	148								
1929	143	163	146								
1930	145	159	146								
1931	145	139	139								
1932	144	106	146								
1933	138	95	146								
1934	135	95	146								

1/ Ireliminary estimates.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 47341-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Farm consumption of liquid petroleum fuels in recent years has increased even more rapidly than the number of principal farm power machines. The use of machines and fuel consumption per machine per year have been increasing, and the use of liquid petroleum fuels in the farm home and for miscellaneous farm uses has increased markedly. Total farm consumption of liquid petroleum fuels in 1947 was estimated at about 7.5 billion gallons, and about 8.2 billion gallons in 1948. Of the 1947 consumption, tractors accounted for about 40 percent, automobiles for about 26 percent, household and miscellaneous use about 19 percent, motor trucks 11 percent, and stationary and mounted internal combustion motors 4 percent. Farmers' expenditures for these fuels, totaling about 1.8 billion dollars in 1948, illustrate the growth of farmers' cash costs as a result of increasing mechanization.



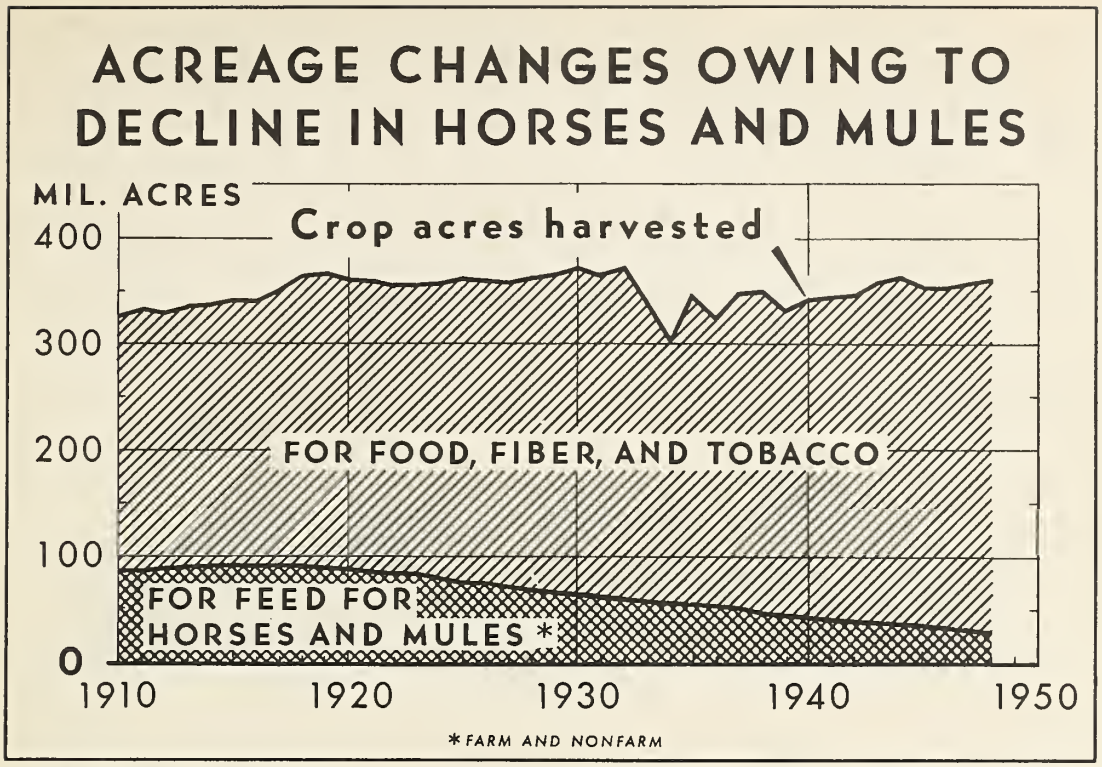
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 38745-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Tractors have been rapidly replacing animal power for farm production. With more power available, farmers are doing the production job better, quicker, and with less labor. Increased yields per acre and per animal unit, partly the result of improved farming practices, make up a dominant part in the picture of improved production efficiency in agriculture, along with the increase in tractors and general mechanization.

Horses and mules, and tractors on farms January 1, United States 1910-49

Year	Horses and mules on farms Jan. 1	Tractors on farms Jan. 1	Year	Horses and mules on farms Jan. 1	Tractors on farms Jan. 1
	Thousands	Thousands		Thousands	Thousands
1910	24,211	1	1930	19,124	920
1911	24,847	4	1931	18,468	997
1912	25,277	8	1932	17,812	1,022
1913	25,691	14	1933	17,337	1,019
1914	26,178	17	1934	16,997	1,016
1915	26,493	25	1935	16,683	1,048
1916	26,534	37	1936	16,226	1,125
1917	26,659	51	1937	15,802	1,230
1918	26,723	85	1938	15,245	1,370
1919	26,490	158	1939	14,792	1,445
1920	26,742	246	1940	14,478	1,545
1921	25,137	343	1941	14,104	1/1,675
1922	24,588	372	1942	13,655	1,890
1923	24,018	428	1943	13,231	2,100
1924	23,285	496	1944	12,613	2,210
1925	22,569	549	1945	11,950	2,425
1926	21,986	621	1946	11,063	2,585
1927	21,192	693	1947	10,021	2,800
1928	20,448	782	1948	9,151	3,150
1929	19,744	827	1949 2/	8,274	3,500

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



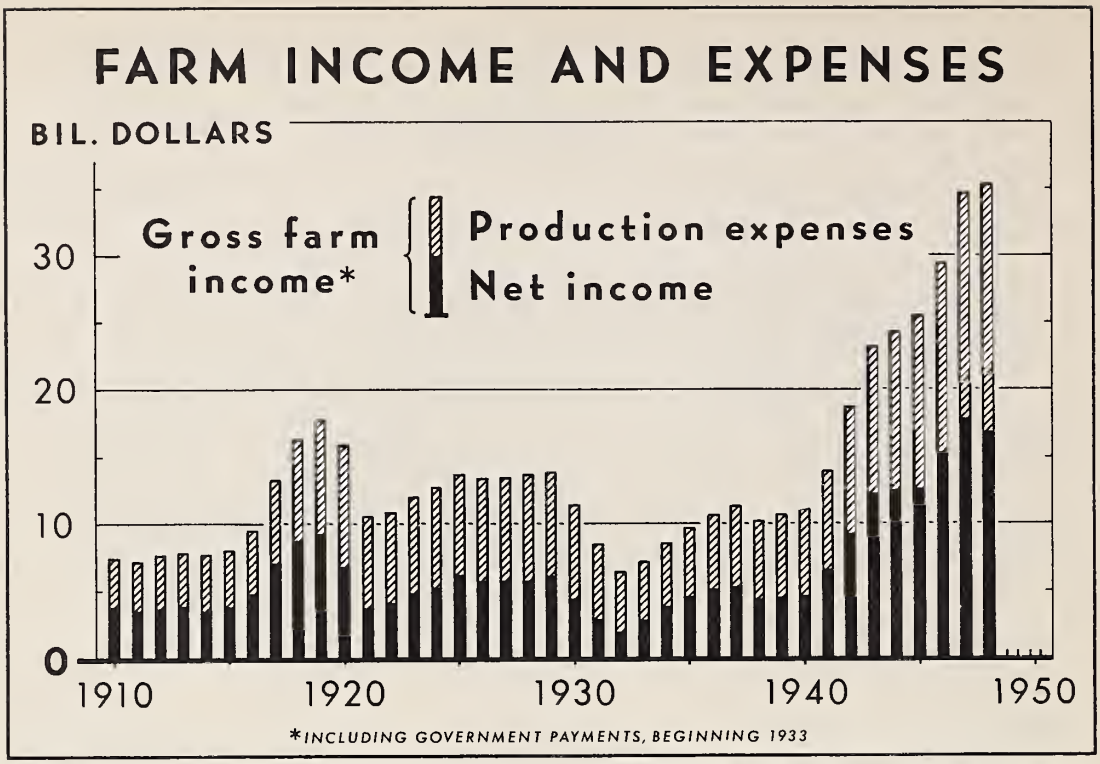
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 47345-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The decrease in numbers of horses and mules on farms and in nonfarm areas during the last third of a century has had an important direct effect on food production. About 65 million acres of cropland have been released from growing feed for horses and mules and are now used for producing products for human use. This development, plus the rise in crop and livestock yields, has increased supplies of farm products for our increasing population.

Acreages of harvested crops used for specified purposes, United States, 1910-48

Crop year	Acreages used for producing: Feed for horses and mules 1/	Acreages used for producing: Food, fiber and tobacco	Total acres of harvested crops 2/	Crop year	Acreages used for producing: Feed for horses and mules 1/	Acreages used for producing: Food, fiber and tobacco	Total acres of harvested crops 2/
	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres		Million acres	Million acres	Million acres
1910	86	239	325	1930	63	306	369
1911	87	243	330	1931	61	304	365
1912	88	241	329	1932	59	312	371
1913	89	244	333	1933	57	283	340
1914	90	244	334	1934	56	248	304
1915	91	249	340	1935	54	291	345
1916	90	250	340	1936	52	271	323
1917	90	259	349	1937	51	296	347
1918	90	272	362	1938	47	302	349
1919	89	275	364	1939	44	286	330
1920	87	273	360	1940	42	297	339
1921	85	274	359	1941	40	302	342
1922	83	272	355	1942	39	307	346
1923	82	272	354	1943	38	318	356
1924	79	276	355	1944	36	325	361
1925	76	284	360	1945	35	320	355
1926	74	285	359	1946	32	321	353
1927	71	287	358	1947	29	328	357
1928	68	293	361	1948 3/	27	332	359
1929	66	299	365				

1/ Farm and non-farm horses and mules.
2/ Area in 52 principal crops harvested or estimated equivalent plus acreages in fruits, tree nuts, and farm and market gardens.
3/ Preliminary.



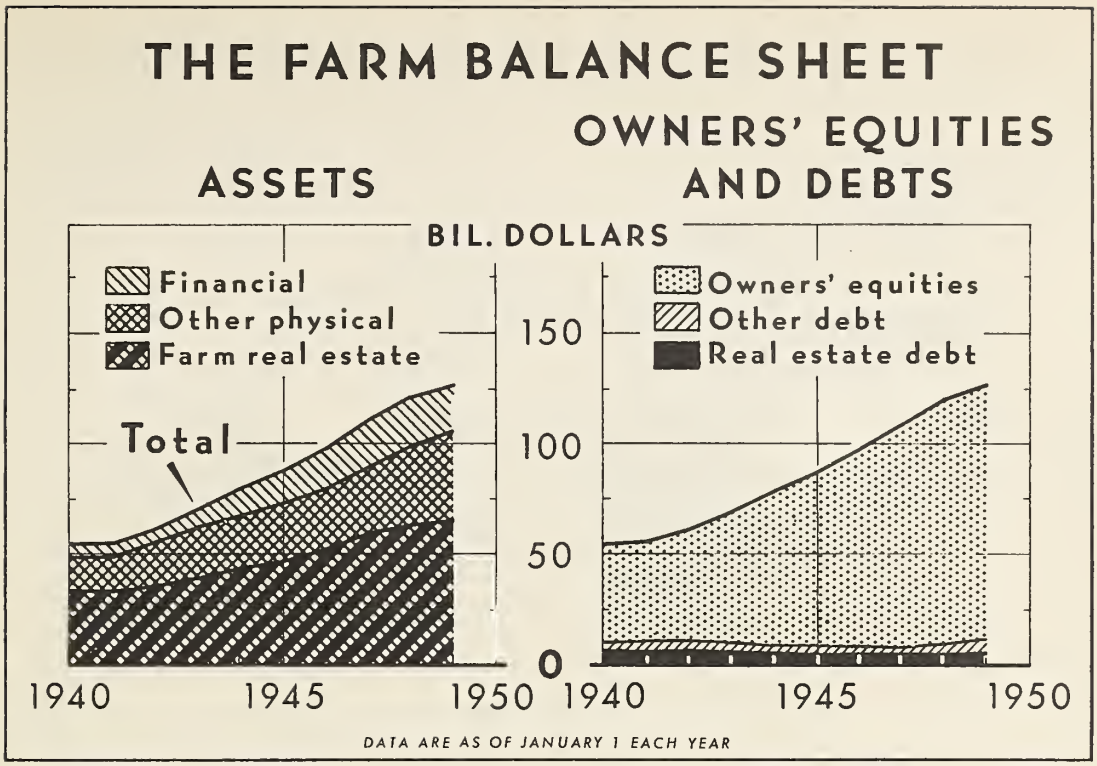
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 39404A-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Farm production expenses change more slowly than does gross income. As a rule, net income, which goes to pay family living costs and to repay debts, increases more rapidly than prices in a period of increasing prices and shrinks more rapidly when prices drop. Higher prices and also greater production have been reflected during the last few years in record high net farm incomes, but in 1949 net income was reduced substantially from recent record levels and probably will fall further in 1950.

Gross farm income, net income, and production expenses of farm operators, United States, 1910 - 48

Year	Gross farm income 1/	Production expenses	Realized net income from agriculture 2/	Year	Gross farm income 1/	Production expenses	Realized net income from agriculture 2/
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.		Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
1910	7,352	3,599	3,753	1930	11,388	7,059	4,329
1911	7,081	3,646	3,435	1931	8,378	5,634	2,744
1912	7,561	3,890	3,671	1932	6,406	4,574	1,832
1913	7,821	4,035	3,786	1933	7,055	4,374	2,681
1914	7,638	4,120	3,518	1934	8,486	4,727	3,759
1915	7,968	4,223	3,745	1935	9,595	5,111	4,484
1916	9,532	4,845	4,687	1936	10,643	5,581	5,062
1917	13,147	6,136	7,011	1937	11,265	6,126	5,139
1918	16,232	7,558	8,674	1938	10,071	5,744	4,327
1919	17,710	8,461	9,249	1939	10,547	6,088	4,459
1920	15,908	9,130	6,778	1940	11,009	6,484	4,525
1921	10,478	6,875	3,603	1941	13,881	7,469	6,412
1922	10,883	6,826	4,057	1942	18,551	9,465	9,086
1923	11,967	7,125	4,842	1943	23,008	10,882	12,126
1924	12,623	7,495	5,128	1944	24,159	11,640	12,519
1925	13,567	7,464	6,103	1945	25,419	12,629	12,790
1926	13,204	7,505	5,699	1946	29,255	14,238	15,017
1927	13,251	7,545	5,706	1947	34,643	16,849	17,794
1928	13,550	7,855	5,695	1948 3/	35,299	18,556	16,743
1929	13,824	7,780	6,044				

1/ Not adjusted for inventory changes; beginning with 1933, includes Government payments.
2/ Includes Government payments.
3/ Preliminary.



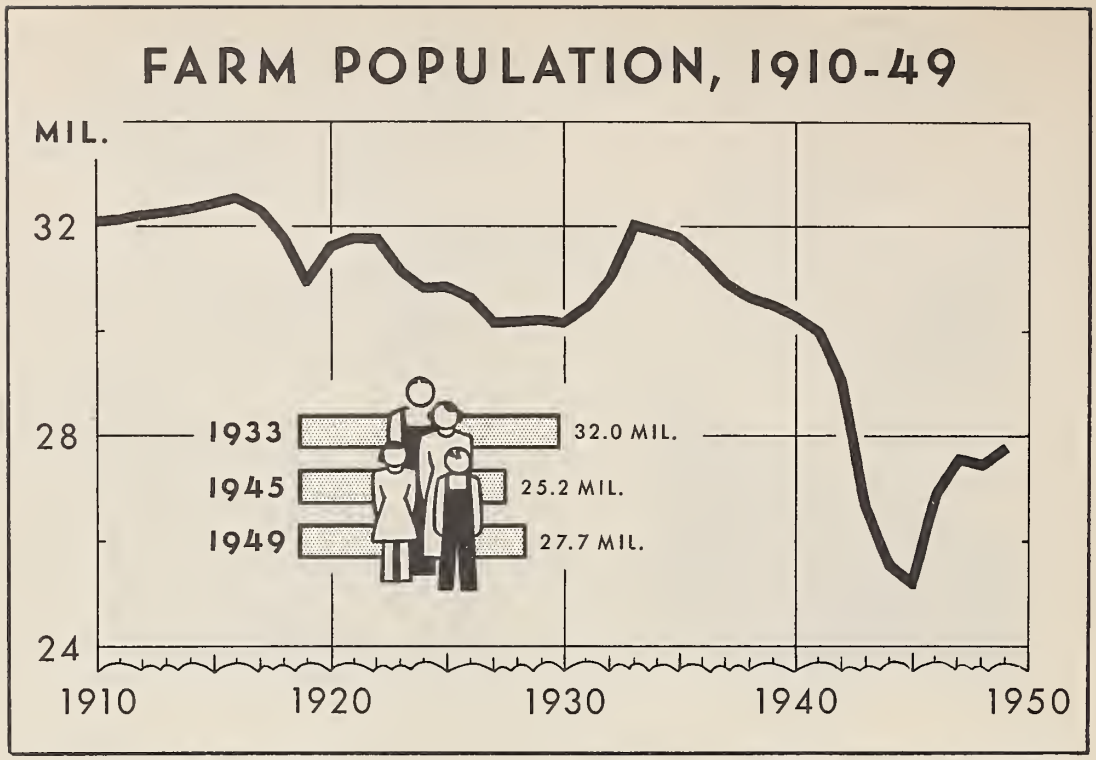
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 47376-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Since 1940 the value of the assets of agriculture have steadily increased and on January 1, 1949 totaled 127 billion dollars. During this period farm real estate, the largest item, nearly doubled and the non-real-estate and financial assets increased even more percentagewise. Although debts rose after the war they still are relatively low. A record equity of 116 billion dollars for the owners of agriculture now exists. Trends since mid-1948, however, indicate that 1949 probably marks the high point of asset values for the World War II era.

The Farm Balance Sheet, January 1, 1940-49

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.
Total assets	53.8	55.0	61.3	70.6	79.6	87.9	97.8	110.1	121.4	127.3
Financial	15.2	5.5	6.8	9.1	12.2	15.8	19.4	21.1	21.9	21.8
Other physical	5.0	16.0	19.2	23.6	24.9	25.7	26.3	30.4	36.7	40.3
Real estate	33.6	33.5	35.3	37.9	42.5	46.4	52.1	58.6	62.8	65.2
Total claims	53.8	55.0	61.3	70.6	79.6	87.9	97.8	110.1	121.4	127.3
Owners' equities	43.8	44.5	50.8	60.8	70.7	79.6	90.0	101.8	112.3	116.1
Other debt	3.4	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.5	4.2	6.1
Real estate debt	6.6	6.5	6.4	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.1

856719 O - 49 - 5



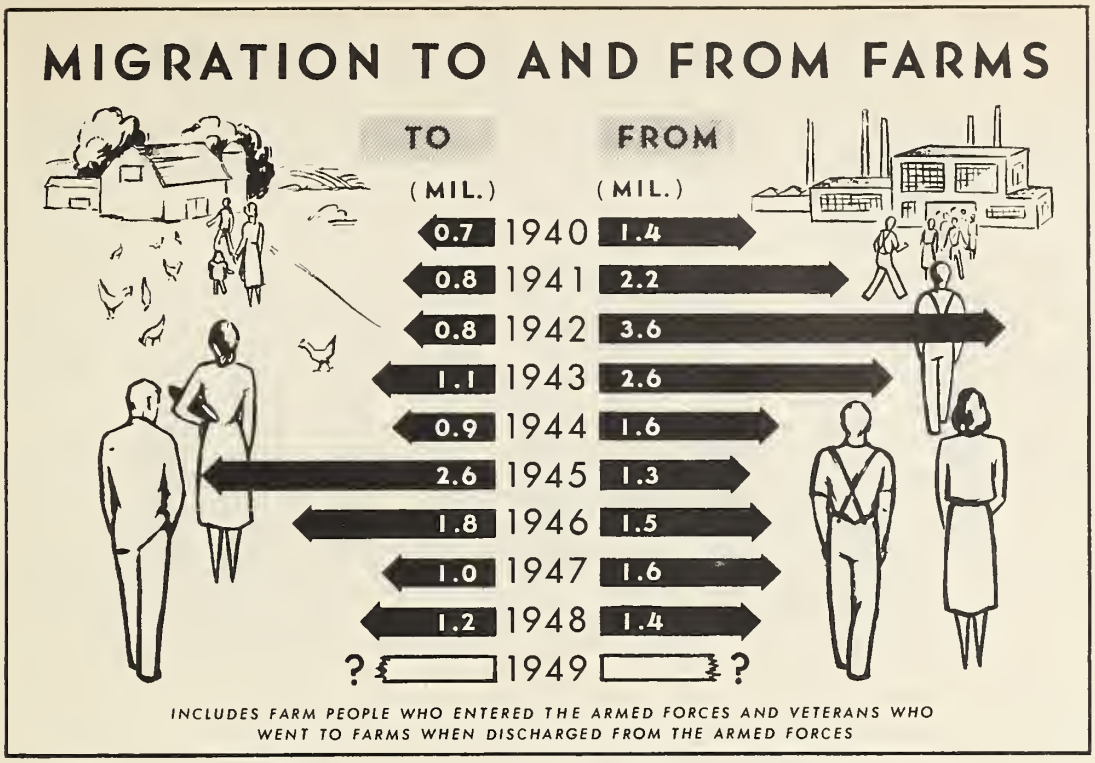
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43457-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

From 1916 to 1930, the number of persons living on farms decreased each year except during the recession years of the early 1920's and during 1925. In the depression of the early 1930's farm population rose rapidly, totaling 32.0 million in 1933. The principal reason for this increase was a cutting down of migration away from farms. After 1933, the number of persons on farms decreased yearly through 1945. During World War II the rate of decrease grew as large numbers of people left farms for the cities or went into the armed forces. By 1945 only 25.2 million persons lived on farms. After World War II, farm population increased substantially for two years, but since then, the changes have been slight. Farm population appears to have leveled off about half-way between its prewar size and the wartime low.

Farm population in the United States, 1910-1949

Year	Number of persons on farms January 1	Year	Number of persons on farms January 1	Year	Number of persons on farms January 1
1910	1/ 32,076,960	1925	30,830,000	1940	30,269,000
1911	32,110,000	1926	30,619,000	1941	29,988,000
1912	32,210,000	1927	30,170,000	1942	29,048,000
1913	32,270,000	1928	30,188,000	1943	26,659,000
1914	32,320,000	1929	30,220,000	1944	3/ 25,521,000
1915	32,440,000	1930	30,169,000	1945	3/ 25,190,000
1916	32,530,000	1931	30,485,000	1946	3/ 26,850,000
1917	32,340,000	1932	31,028,000	1947	3/ 27,550,000
1918	31,770,000	1933	32,033,000	1948	3/ 27,440,000
1919	30,930,000	1934	31,945,000	1949	3/ 27,776,000
1920	2/ 31,614,269	1935	2/ 31,800,907		
1921	31,763,000	1936	31,377,000		
1922	31,749,000	1937	30,906,000		
1923	31,130,000	1938	30,620,000		
1924	30,817,000	1939	30,480,000		

1/ Estimated, U. S. Bureau of the Census.
2/ Enumerated, U. S. Bureau of the Census.
3/ Estimated cooperatively by Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Agricultural Economics.



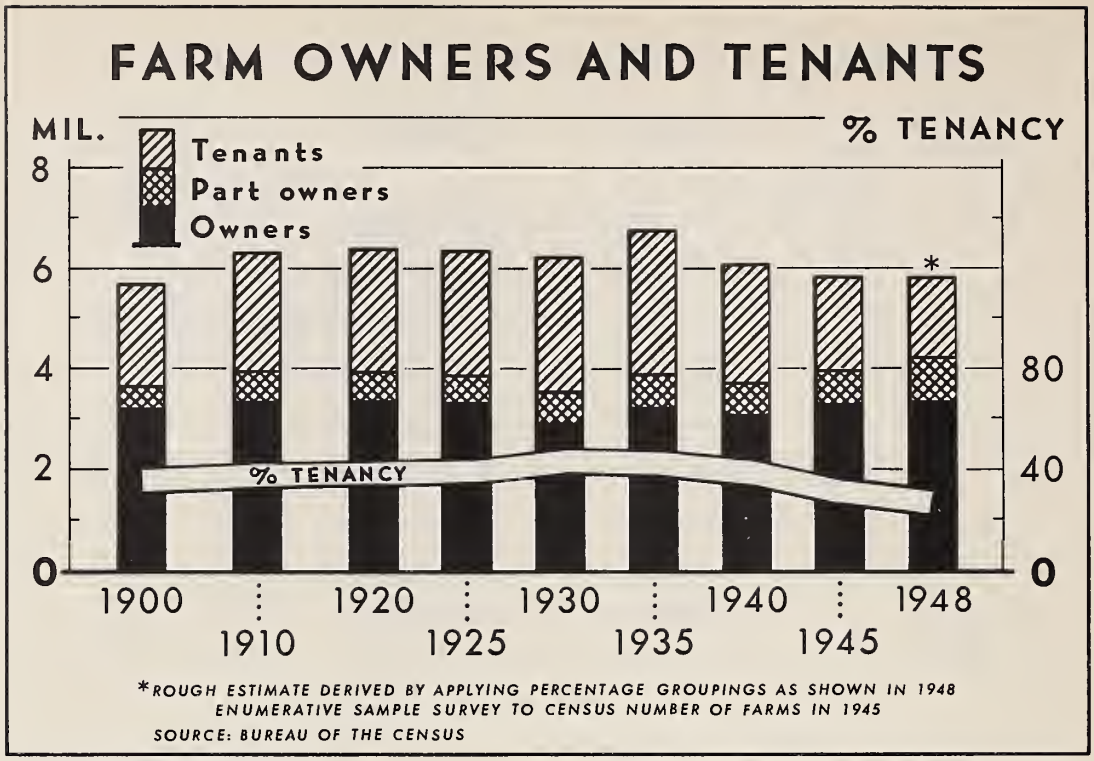
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 47495-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Many people move to and from farms each year. The number moving away is usually greater than the number moving to farms, although this was not the case during 1945 and 1946, when demobilization and reconversion were taking place. In 1947 and 1948, however, the number who left again exceeded the number who moved to farms.

Migration to and from farms, United States, 1940-48

Year	Change in farm population through migration 1/		
	Net	Moves to farms	Moves from farms
	1,000	1,000	1,000
1940	- 681	690	- 1,371
1941	- 1,357	814	- 2,171
1942	- 2,779	819	- 3,598
1943	- 1,493	1,094	- 2,587
1944	- 676	917	- 1,593
1945	1,306	2,578	- 1,272
1946	281	1,783	- 1,502
1947	- 593	1,030	- 1,623
1948	- 143	1,237	- 1,380

1/ Includes persons entering the armed forces directly from a farm residence and persons who went to live on farms when discharged from the armed forces.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46529-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

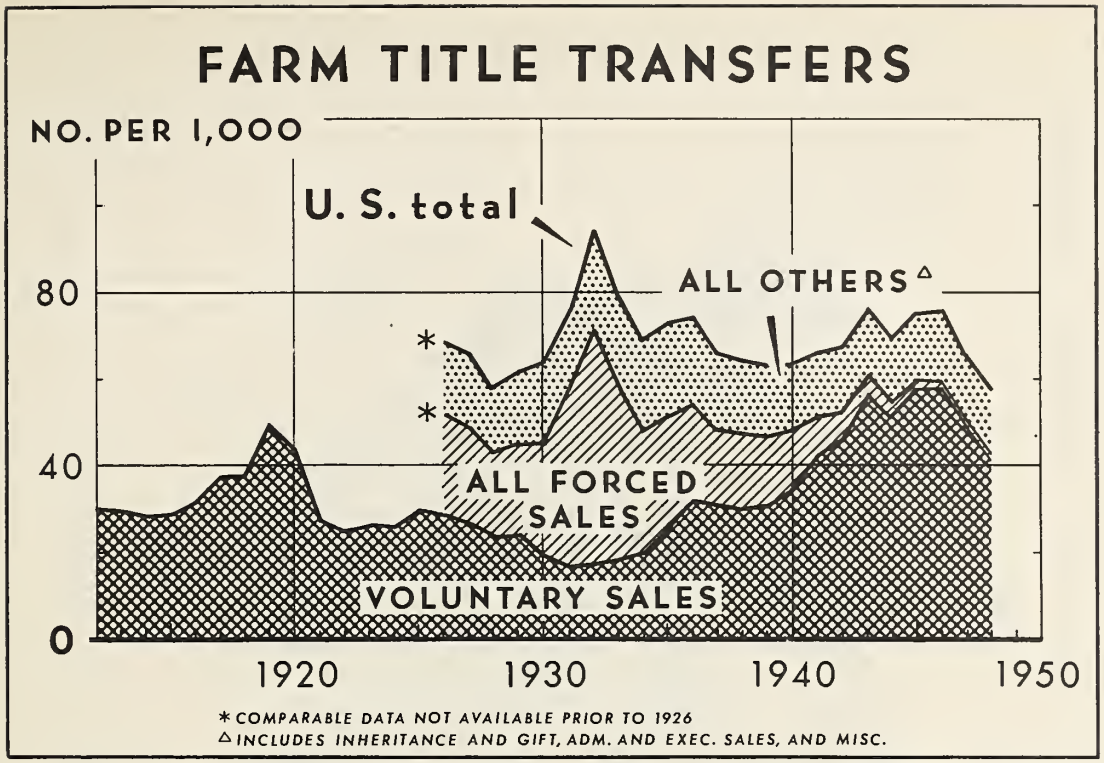
A recent Nationwide survey shows that the proportion of tenant farms has continued to decline sharply. For 1948 only 27.4 percent of all farms were tenant-operated, the lowest since 1900. Part-owner farms, contrariwise, have continued upward since 1900, but the rate has become more rapid since the war. The trend for full-owner farms likewise has continued upward. The proportion of land under lease has declined at a slow rate, owing to the increase in land leased by part owners. The average size of farm has continued to increase, from 195 acres in 1945 to 204 acres in 1948.

Mechanization and improved techniques of farming have caused part of these changes and have meant an increase in gross production per worker. The increase in part-time farming near population centers has helped to increase the proportion of owner-operated farms. Also, relatively high farm incomes have made it easier for many operators to buy farms. In addition, the veterans' on-farm training program has contributed particularly to the increase in part owners.

Number of farms by tenure of operator, and percentage of tenancy, United States, 1900-1945

Census year	Full owners	Part owner	Manager	All tenants	All operators	Percentage of tenancy
1900	3,201,947	451,376	59,085	2,024,964	5,737,372	35.3
1910	3,354,897	593,825	58,104	2,354,676	6,361,502	37.0
1920	3,366,510	558,580	68,449	2,454,804	6,448,343	38.1
1925	3,313,490	554,842	40,700	2,462,608	6,371,640	38.7
1930	2,911,644	656,750	55,889	2,664,365	6,288,648	42.4
1935	3,210,224	688,867	48,104	2,865,155	6,812,350	42.1
1940	3,084,138	615,039	36,351	2,361,271	6,096,799	38.7
1945	3,301,361	660,502	38,885	1,858,421	5,859,169	31.7
1948						27.4

Data from Bureau of the Census



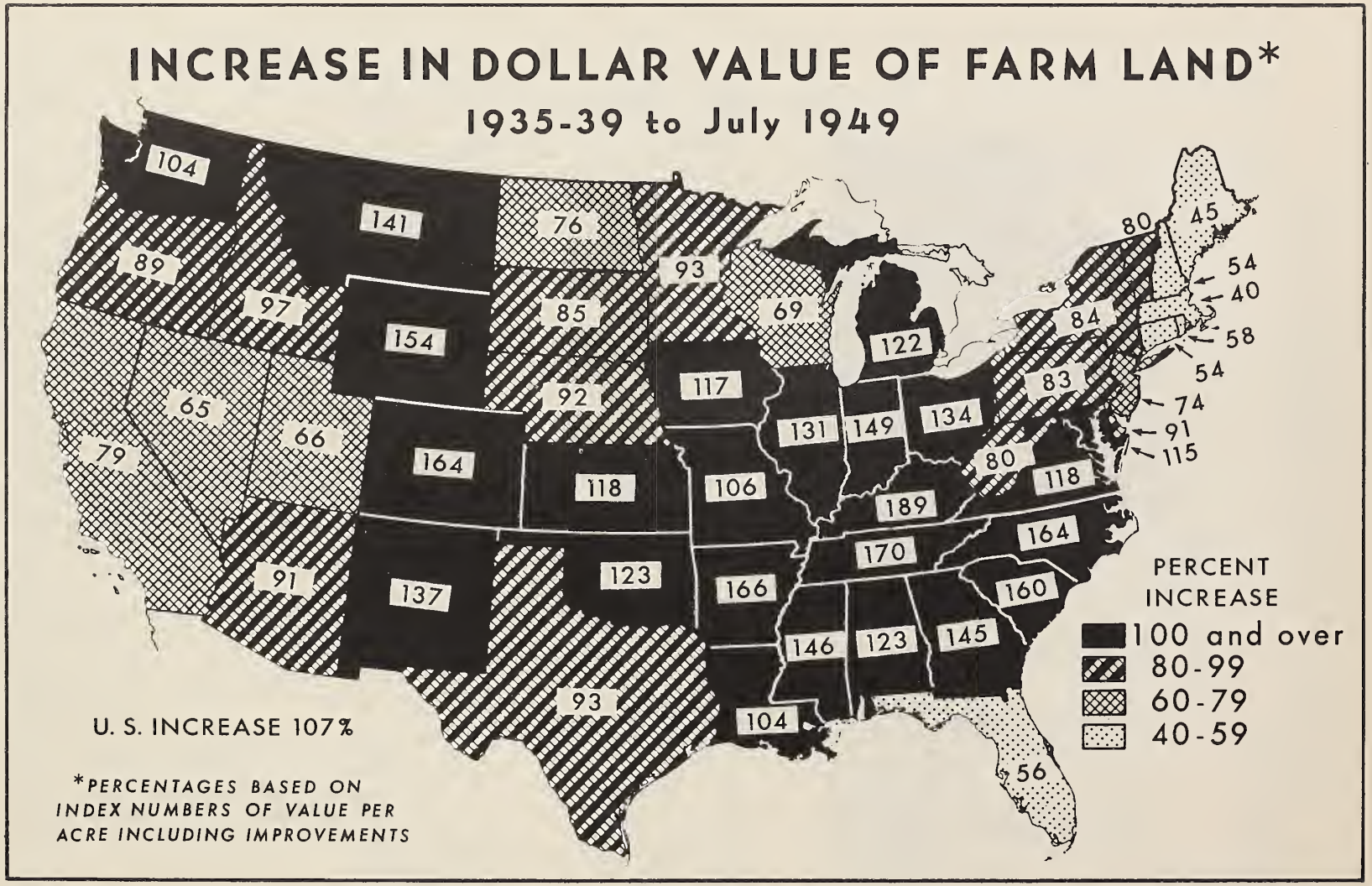
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 47337-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The decline in farm real estate activity during the last 2 years reflects the downward trend in prices of farm products and the prospects for lower farm income. Prospective buyers have become less willing to pay prevailing asking prices. The rate of voluntary sales reached a peak in 1945 and 1946 when 58 out of every 1000 farms were sold. The rate was nearly a fifth higher than in 1919, the peak year following World War I. The rate dropped to 48 per 1000 in 1947 and to 41 per 1000 in 1948, or about a third fewer than in 1946. Forced sales (foreclosures, assignments and tax sales) hit a peak in 1932 but have been at a record low level in recent years.

Farm Real Estate: Estimated number of voluntary, forced and other sales per 1,000 of all farms, United States, 1912-48

Year	Voluntary sales	All forced sales 1/	All other sales	Total	Year	Voluntary sales	All forced sales 1/	All other sales	Total
	Number per 1,000	Number per 1,000	Number per 1,000	Number per 1,000		Number per 1,000	Number per 1,000	Number per 1,000	Number per 1,000
1912	29.9				1931	16.2	41.7	18.8	76.7
1913	29.6				1932	16.8	54.1	22.7	93.6
1914	28.0				1933	17.8	39.1	21.7	78.6
1915	28.3				1934	19.4	28.3	21.4	69.1
1916	30.9				1935	24.8	26.2	21.9	72.9
1917	36.7				1936	31.5	22.4	20.1	74.0
1918	37.0				1937	30.5	17.4	17.5	65.4
1919	48.8				1938	29.7	17.0	17.1	63.8
					1939	30.2	15.9	16.7	62.8
1920	43.4								
1921	26.3				1940	34.1	13.9	15.7	63.7
1922	24.4				1941	41.7	9.3	15.1	66.1
1923	26.1				1942	45.8	6.6	14.6	67.0
1924	25.5				1943	55.9	4.9	15.3	76.1
1925	29.6				1944	51.5	3.0	15.2	69.7
1926	28.3	23.3	16.9	68.5	1945	57.4	2.3	15.3	75.0
1927	26.3	22.8	16.9	66.0	1946	57.7	1.8	16.3	75.8
1928	23.5	19.5	15.0	58.0	1947	49.0	1.5	15.4	65.9
1929	23.7	20.8	17.0	61.5	1948	40.8	1.6	14.5	56.9
1930	19.0	26.1	16.8	61.9					

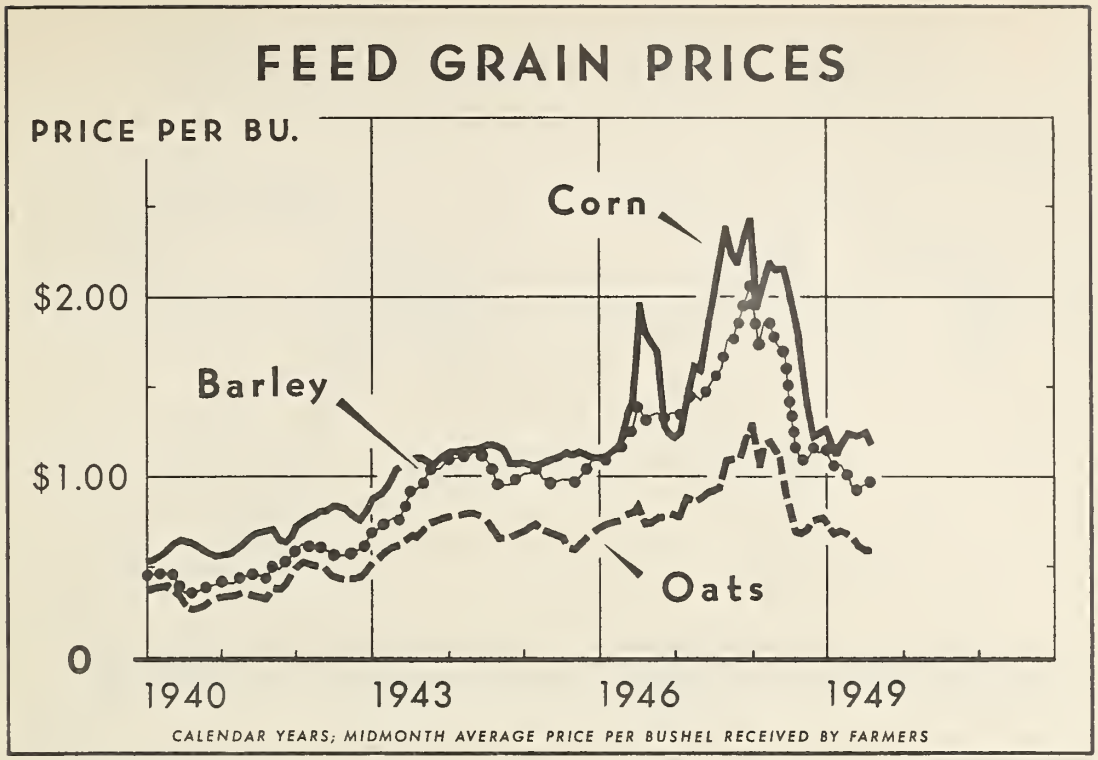
1/ Includes foreclosures, assignments, bankruptcies and related defaults and tax sales.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47340-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

In half the States, land values have more than doubled since prewar. The rise has been sharpest in the Southeast and several of the Mountain States. By July 1, 1949, the national index was 207 (1935-39 = 100), down about 2 percent from the March level and 1 percent below July 1948. These declines, the first in 10 years, reflect the downward trend in prices of farm products and the weaker demand for farm land at prevailing prices. Thus far, the drop in land values has been small compared with the increases during the 1940-48 period.



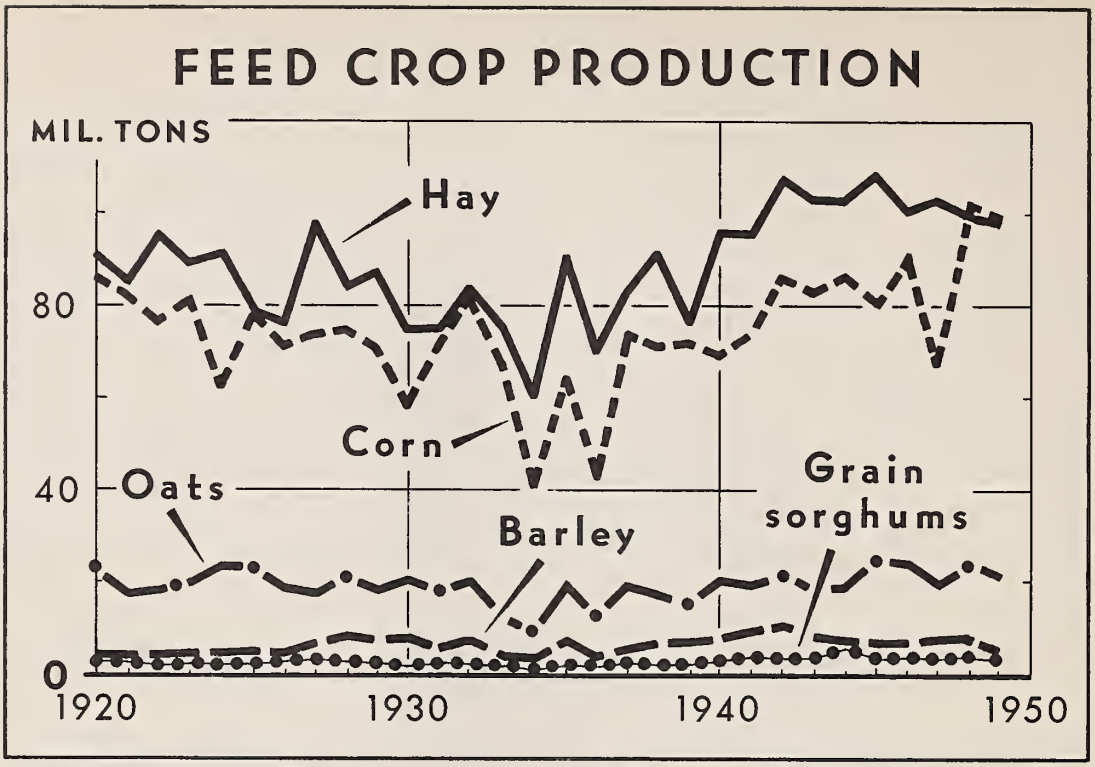
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43955A-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Feed grain prices dropped sharply with the harvesting of the record 1948 crops. During 1949 they have been near the wartime ceilings and generally below the Government loan rates. With record supplies of feed grains available for the coming year, feed grain prices are expected to continue near or below the loan rates in the 1949-50 season and generally low in relation to prices of livestock and livestock products.

Corn, oats and barley: Price per bushel received by farmers, United States, average 1935-39, annual 1940-49 1/

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
						Corn						
1935-39 av.	67.3	67.8	68.0	71.9	73.4	72.8	76.4	76.3	76.2	63.6	57.2	58.1
1940	53.2	54.7	56.0	58.6	63.4	63.5	63.1	63.1	61.9	59.4	56.8	54.5
1941	56.0	56.0	57.1	62.0	65.9	68.3	69.6	70.0	70.8	64.9	63.7	66.9
1942	72.7	76.6	78.4	79.7	81.4	81.9	83.1	83.4	82.6	77.5	75.9	80.2
1943	88.0	90.4	94.8	100	103	106	108	109	109	107	105	111
1944	113	113	114	115	115	115	117	117	116	113	106	106
1945	107	106	107	107	108	111	112	113	112	113	111	109
1946	110	111	114	116	135	142	196	180	173	169	127	122
1947	121	123	150	163	159	185	201	213	240	223	219	237
1948	246	192	211	219	216	216	202	191	178	138	121	123
1949	125	112	118	122	122	121	125	118				
						Oats						
1935-39 av.	37.9	38.2	37.9	37.8	37.1	33.9	32.1	28.8	30.3	30.3	30.7	32.4
1940	36.3	37.7	38.6	38.8	36.6	32.7	28.3	26.7	27.0	28.3	31.7	32.3
1941	33.3	32.9	33.7	35.2	34.0	33.3	32.7	32.5	33.9	38.9	41.1	45.2
1942	50.2	52.0	51.9	51.8	51.6	46.5	43.9	42.6	43.3	43.2	44.3	47.4
1943	62.5	55.5	58.4	61.1	61.2	64.8	65.6	65.2	69.6	74.4	75.2	76.9
1944	77.5	78.6	79.3	79.4	79.9	78.8	76.4	70.8	64.2	65.9	66.2	69.4
1945	72.1	73.3	74.0	71.0	68.9	67.4	65.9	58.9	58.3	62.8	67.9	70.3
1946	71.7	73.1	75.1	76.1	79.5	80.9	84.7	73.4	74.7	79.9	78.2	80.8
1947	79.6	79.7	89.0	87.5	88.8	91.5	92.2	94.8	108	109	109	118
1948	127	104	117	119	112	107	86.6	68.8	68.7	69.9	75.6	76.5
1949	75.2	68.9	70.0	69.8	66.0	60.1	58.3	58.2				
						Barley						
1935-39 av.	60.2	60.9	59.3	58.3	55.5	49.1	47.2	47.5	50.2	50.8	49.6	50.9
1940	45.9	46.1	46.1	46.2	45.3	40.8	36.3	36.4	37.2	38.2	40.6	41.6
1941	42.5	42.3	42.2	44.9	46.2	46.5	45.2	42.6	43.9	49.1	53.2	56.1
1942	60.8	62.8	61.9	61.5	62.0	59.0	56.5	56.7	56.7	57.6	57.9	62.2
1943	68.3	70.7	74.8	77.3	76.8	83.9	92.0	92.9	96.5	103	103	105
1944	108	109	110	111	113	112	110	103	95.3	95.4	96.0	98.2
1945	102	102	104	99.4	96.8	97.6	98.9	98.7	97.4	101	105	108
1946	109	111	114	116	122	125	140	130	134	135	132	136
1947	136	133	144	146	142	150	157	161	178	177	187	200
1948	206	172	187	185	175	168	142	114	108	110	115	113
1949	115	104	106	100	97	92.8	95.7	96.8				

1/ Mid-month average price per bushel.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43928-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

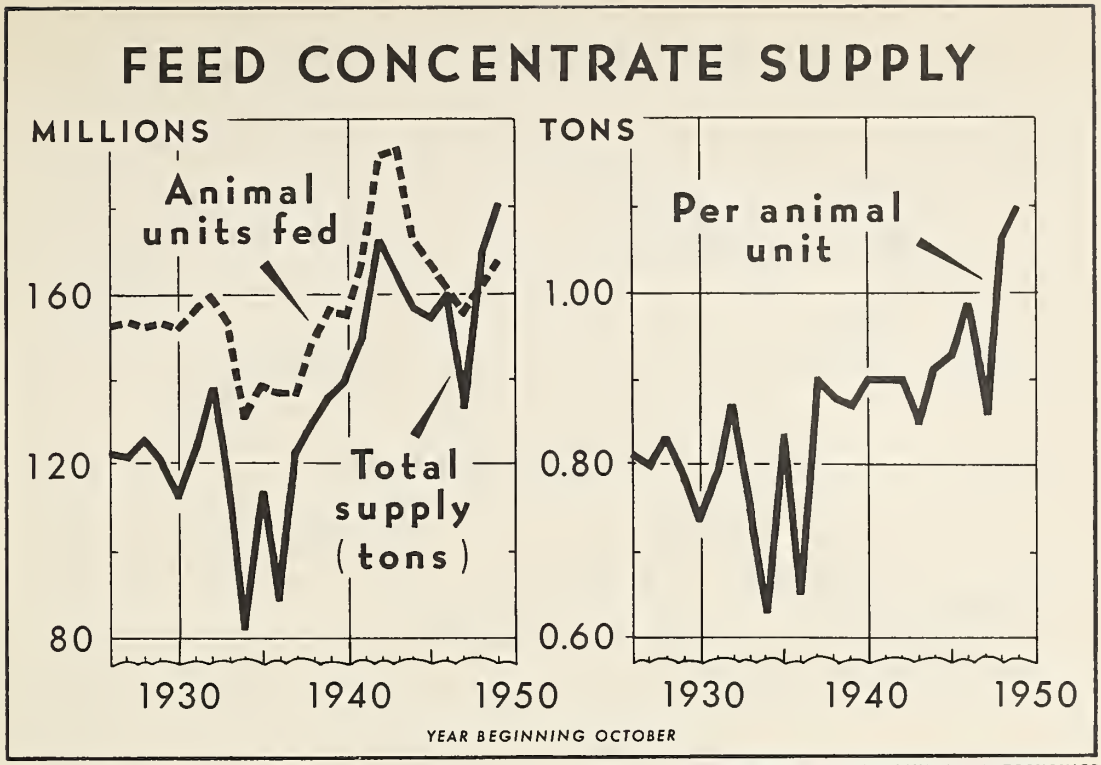
The 1949 production of feed grains is nearly one-third larger than in the immediate prewar period and second only to the record production in 1948. The big 1949 corn crop is expected to be much more than adequate for domestic and export requirements, and probably will leave a carry-over in the fall of 1950 substantially larger than the record carry-over this year.

Hay production this year is the smallest in recent years, but supplies will be ample for the livestock on farms, except in those northern areas where dry weather this summer sharply curtailed the growth of forage crops and pasture.

Feed Crops: Acreage harvested and production, United States, 1920-49

Year	Corn 1/		Oats		Barley		All sorghum for grain		All hay	
	Acreage	Production	Acreage	Production	Acreage	Production	Acreage	Production	Acreage	Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 tons	1,000 acres	1,000 tons	1,000 acres	1,000 tons	1,000 acres	1,000 tons	1,000 acres	1,000 tons
1920	101,359	85,977	42,732	23,109	7,439	4,105	4,177	2,528	73,033	91,668
1921	103,155	81,996	45,539	16,724	7,074	3,185	3,850	2,050	73,070	84,821
1922	100,345	75,805	40,324	18,366	6,601	3,670	3,519	1,435	75,432	95,152
1923	101,123	80,508	40,245	19,635	7,151	3,816	4,354	1,774	73,545	89,418
1924	100,420	62,247	41,857	22,658	7,038	3,968	3,669	1,767	74,459	91,454
1925	101,331	78,354	44,240	22,484	8,186	4,619	4,067	1,648	70,105	78,832
1926	99,452	71,315	42,854	18,447	7,917	3,985	4,361	2,037	68,795	76,025
1927	98,357	73,251	40,350	17,492	9,465	5,738	4,410	2,334	72,131	98,151
1928	100,336	74,634	40,128	21,007	12,735	7,880	4,265	2,212	67,185	83,842
1929	97,805	70,446	38,153	17,807	13,564	6,735	3,523	1,399	69,531	87,357
1930	101,465	58,244	39,847	20,393	12,629	7,239	3,477	1,052	67,947	74,527
1931	106,866	72,126	40,193	17,988	11,181	4,807	4,443	2,014	68,160	75,203
1932	110,577	82,050	41,700	20,073	13,206	7,185	4,400	1,851	70,412	83,721
1933	105,918	67,133	36,528	11,781	9,641	3,668	4,354	1,523	68,439	75,072
1934	92,193	40,570	29,455	8,708	6,577	2,817	2,396	538	65,387	60,485
1935	95,974	64,382	40,109	19,364	12,436	6,928	4,597	1,613	68,550	90,364
1936	93,154	42,159	33,654	12,681	8,329	3,546	2,793	848	67,732	70,014
1937	93,930	74,003	35,542	18,828	9,969	5,325	4,915	1,959	66,001	83,002
1938	92,160	71,365	36,042	17,430	10,610	6,159	4,699	1,882	68,175	91,420
1939	86,279	72,268	33,460	15,323	12,739	6,677	4,760	1,492	69,243	86,533
1940	86,429	68,800	35,431	19,943	13,525	7,471	6,374	2,403	73,058	96,050
1941	85,357	74,253	38,161	18,920	14,276	8,702	6,015	3,179	73,136	95,754
1942	87,367	85,920	38,197	21,483	16,958	10,307	5,991	3,070	74,827	107,717
1943	92,060	83,047	38,914	18,237	14,900	7,750	6,889	3,067	77,004	103,128
1944	94,014	86,467	39,672	18,388	12,301	6,627	9,385	5,179	77,541	102,745
1945	88,079	80,666	41,933	24,571	10,465	6,404	6,408	2,716	77,017	108,539
1946	88,489	90,999	43,205	23,967	10,411	6,294	6,773	2,994	74,173	100,739
1947	83,932	66,751	38,451	19,191	11,014	6,748	5,629	2,688	75,489	102,765
1948	85,439	102,215	40,191	23,868	12,046	7,609	7,298	3,686	73,616	99,846
1949 2/	85,780	99,071	40,619	20,938	10,019	5,587	6,020	3,186	73,966	97,953

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



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46S00A-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

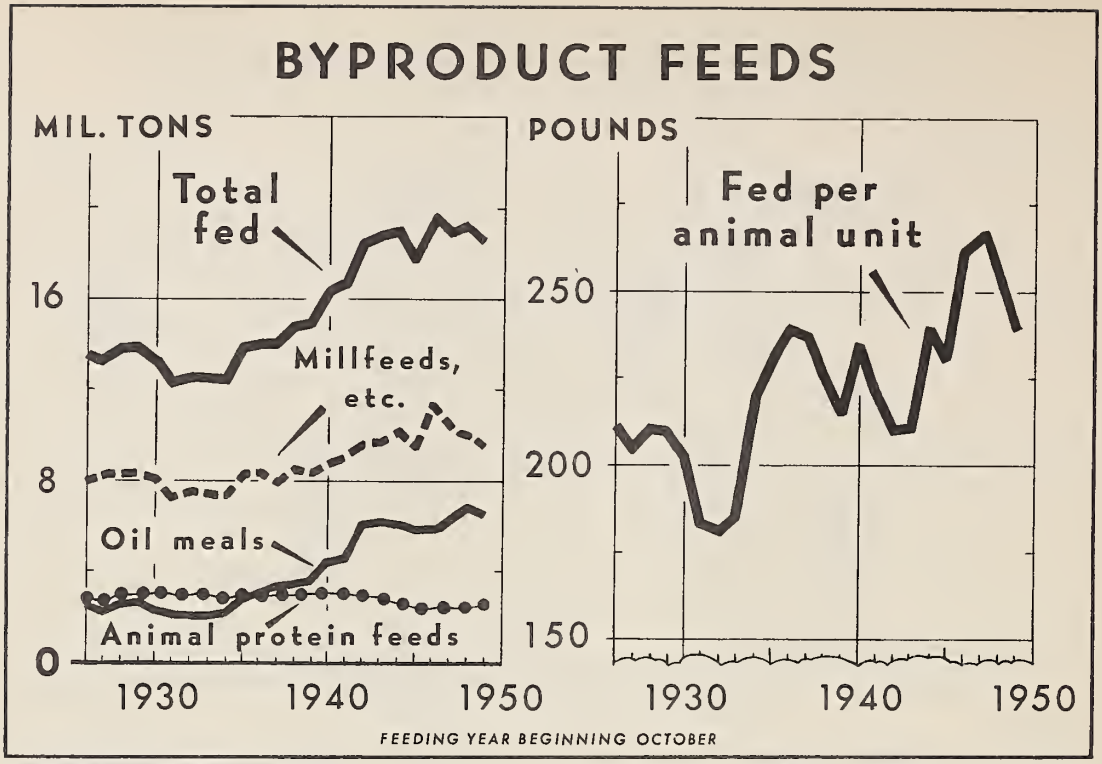
The record supply of all feed concentrates for the 1949-50 feeding season exceeds last year's supply by about 7 percent and is about one-third larger than the 1937-41 average. With livestock numbers increasing some further increase in feed grain consumption is in prospect for the coming year. But total use of feed grains probably will be less than this year's production and some further increase in carry-over, particularly in corn, is in prospect for 1950 compared with 1949.

Feed concentrate supply, grain-consuming animal units, and supply per animal unit, 1926 - 49

Crop year	Feed grain production 1/	Carry-over of feed grain 2/	Imports of feed grain 3/	Wheat and rye fed 4/	Byproduct feeds 5/	Total supply	Grain-consuming animal units fed annually 6/	Supply per animal unit
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Thousands	Tons
1926	95,784	12,364	106	1,326	13,617	123,197	152,446	0.81
1927	98,815	8,927	90	1,647	13,393	122,932	153,022	.80
1928	105,733	4,769	11	1,960	13,871	126,344	152,676	.83
1929	96,387	7,712	30	3,492	13,971	121,592	153,616	.79
1930	86,928	6,857	69	6,017	13,438	113,309	152,401	.74
1931	96,935	8,013	12	5,774	12,452	123,186	156,047	.79
1932	111,159	10,238	6	4,193	12,656	138,252	159,518	.87
1933	84,105	15,298	72	3,726	12,573	115,774	153,688	.75
1934	52,633	12,306	1,512	3,794	12,545	82,790	131,054	.63
1935	92,287	3,510	682	4,269	13,872	114,620	138,509	.83
1936	59,234	10,962	3,254	2,316	14,204	89,970	137,612	.65
1937	100,115	3,818	60	5,113	14,190	123,296	137,678	.90
1938	96,836	14,260	63	4,709	14,778	130,646	148,501	.88
1939	95,760	20,710	239	4,879	14,928	136,516	156,038	.87
1940	98,617	22,531	191	2,299	16,284	140,222	155,935	.90
1941	105,054	23,077	80	5,799	16,707	150,717	167,317	.90
1942	120,780	18,526	2,297	12,630	18,535	172,768	192,411	.90
1943	112,101	17,792	2,146	13,708	18,774	164,521	193,107	.85
1944	116,661	11,619	1,994	8,827	18,984	158,085	173,672	.91
1945	114,357	14,861	233	7,911	17,704	155,066	167,736	.92
1946	124,254	10,915	122	5,170	19,503	159,964	161,365	.99
1947	95,378	13,751	137	5,309	19,081	133,656	155,503	.86
1948 7/	137,378	7,688	600	4,155	19,200	169,021	160,000	1.06
1949 8/	128,782	29,000	300	4,200	18,500	180,782	164,000	1.10

1/ Corn for all purposes, oats, barley, and sorghum grains.
2/ Stocks in all positions, including interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks, 1943-47. Corn stocks on October 1, oats July 1, and barley, August 1, 1926-33, July 1, 1934-48. Data on stocks at interior mills, elevators, and warehouses not available prior to 1943.
3/ Corn, oats, and barley grain, year beginning October.
4/ Year beginning October.
5/ Mill byproducts, oilseed cakes and meals, animal and marine protein feeds, year beginning October.
6/ Year beginning October 1. Weighted as follows: Number on January 1 of milk cows and heifers 2 years old and over, 1.00; heifers and heifer calves, 0.4; beef cows 2 years old and over, 0.153; cattle on feed, 2.08; all other cattle, 0.153; stock sheep, 0.023; sheep and lambs on feed, 0.12; horses and mules 2 years old and over, 1.29; colts, 0.16; hens and pullets, 0.054; number of hogs during the year, 0.633; chickens raised, 0.018; commercial broilers produced, .0114; and turkeys produced, 0.076.
7/ Preliminary.
8/ August 1 estimates.

856719 O - 49 - 6



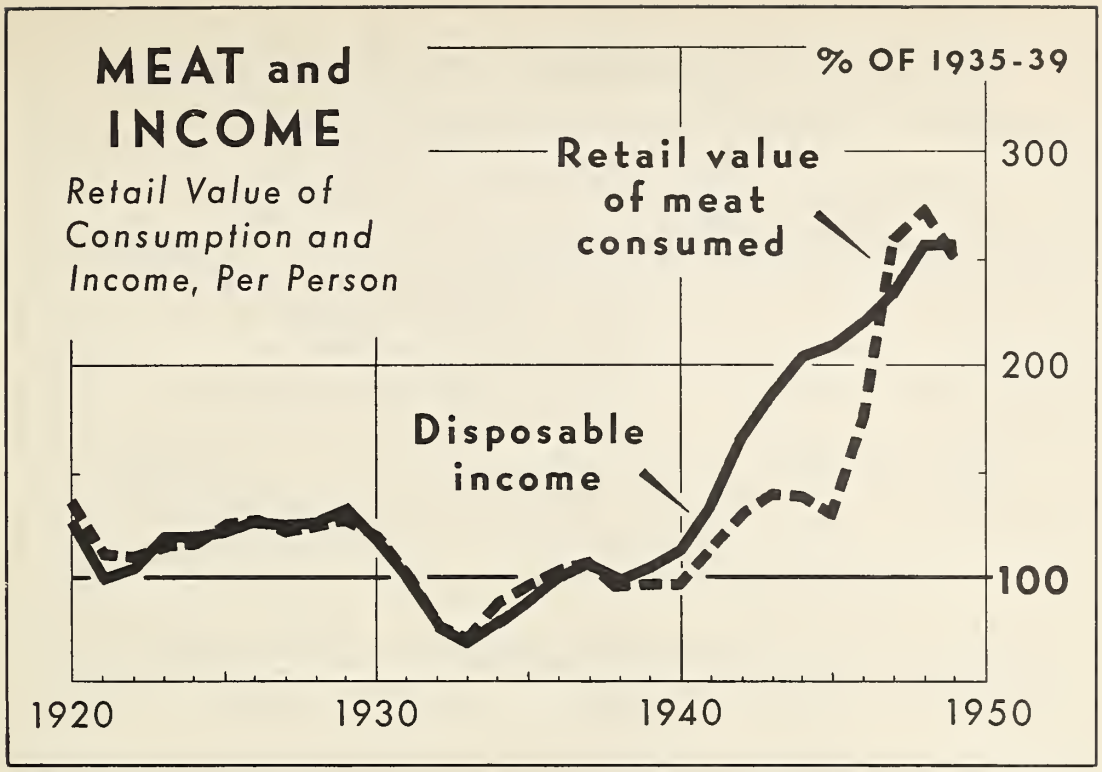
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 45648-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Another large supply of byproduct feeds is in prospect for the coming year, although it is expected to be a little smaller than the big supply for 1948-49. Smaller production of wheat millfeeds and oilseed meals are expected to account for much of the decrease. Supplies of high protein feeds will again be large, but probably will be less in total and per animal unit than the record supply for 1948-49.

Byproduct feeds: Supplies available for livestock feeding, United States, 1926 - 49 1/

Year beginning Oct. 1	Oilcake and meal 1/	Protein feeds 2/	Other byproduct feeds 3/	Total	Animal units fed annually 4/	Supply per animal unit
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Millions	Pounds
1926	2,703	2,772	8,142	13,617	127.8	213
1927	2,258	2,668	8,467	13,393	129.1	207
1928	2,580	2,795	8,496	13,871	129.5	214
1929	2,642	2,800	8,529	13,971	131.0	213
1930	2,392	2,854	8,192	13,438	130.5	206
1931	2,166	2,879	7,407	12,452	134.8	185
1932	2,107	2,962	7,587	12,656	138.8	182
1933	2,070	2,880	7,623	12,573	133.5	188
1934	2,152	2,749	7,644	12,545	111.4	225
1935	2,772	2,833	8,267	13,872	119.5	232
1936	3,108	2,793	8,303	14,204	119.1	239
1937	3,397	2,809	7,984	14,190	119.8	237
1938	3,440	2,883	8,455	14,778	131.1	225
1939	3,649	2,931	8,348	14,928	139.0	215
1940	4,405	3,095	8,784	16,284	139.3	234
1941	4,639	2,952	9,116	16,707	151.2	221
1942	6,089	2,884	9,562	18,535	176.6	210
1943	6,255	2,821	9,698	18,774	177.9	211
1944	6,206	2,571	10,207	18,984	159.1	239
1945	5,803	2,400	9,501	17,704	154.1	230
1946	5,827	2,347	11,329	19,503	148.9	262
1947	6,281	2,379	10,421	19,081	144.0	265
1948 5/	6,800	2,400	10,000	19,200	150.9	254
1949 6/	6,500	2,500	9,500	18,500	155.0	239

1/ Supplies of soybean, cottonseed, linseed, peanut, and copra cakes and meals.
2/ Tankage and meat scraps, fish meal, dry equivalent of skim milk, buttermilk, whey, and whole milk fed on farms, plus dried and condensed milk and milk products used for feed.
3/ Wheat millfeeds, dried and molasses beet pulp, rice millfeeds, gluten feed and meal, brewers' dried grains, distillers' dried grains, alfalfa meal, and estimated quantities of hominy feed, oat millfeeds, molasses, and screenings.
4/ Grain-consuming animal units fed in year beginning October, excluding horses and mules. For weights, see page 37.
5/ Preliminary estimates.
6/ August 1 forecast.



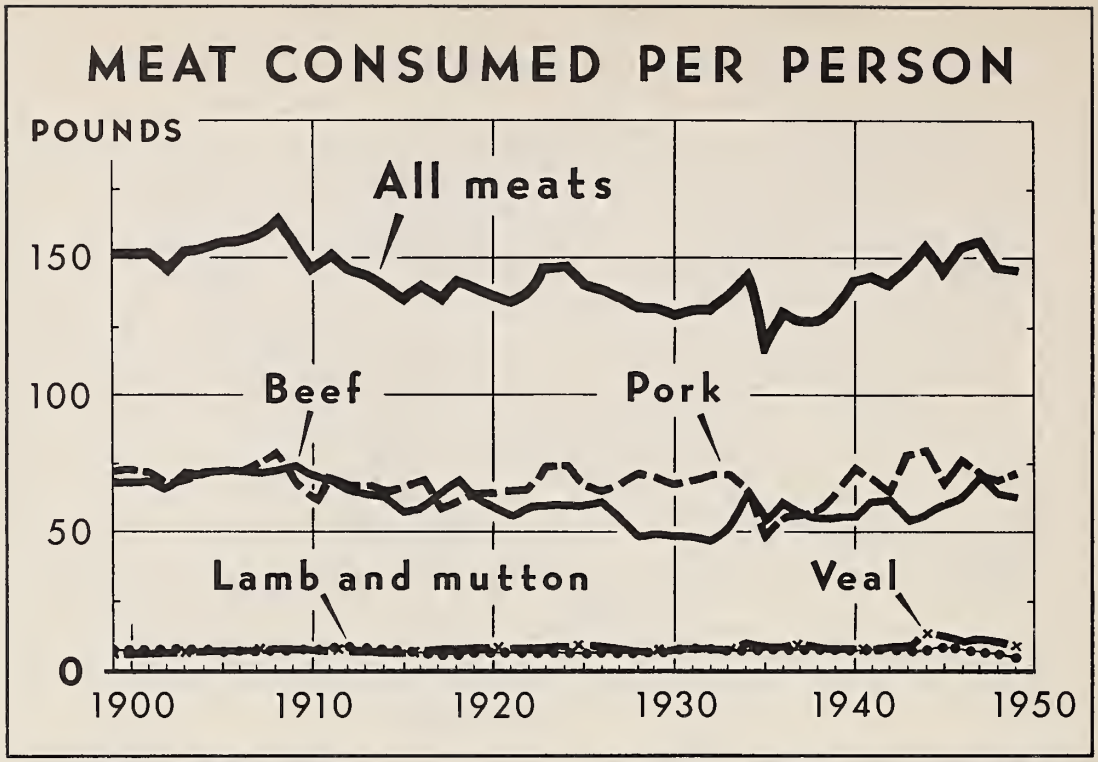
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46559-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The retail value of meat consumed—the retail weight of average civilian consumption of meat multiplied by the weighted average retail price—has been closely related to consumer incomes. The total retail value failed to rise along with incomes only during the war, when prices of meat and most other goods were held down by price controls and consumers put an unusually large part of their incomes into savings. In 1947 and 1948, the retail value of meat consumed was higher than usual relative to income, but in the last part of 1948 an adjustment occurred. In the first half of 1949 about an average relationship prevailed.

Disposable personal income and retail value of meat consumed per person. United States, 1920-49
Index numbers (1935-39=100)

Year	Disposable personal income per person	Retail value of meat consumed per person	Year	Disposable personal income per person	Retail value of meat consumed per person
	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent
1920	126	135.7	1935	89	96.8
1921	99	111.0	1936	101	102.3
1922	105	109.6	1937	108	107.5
1923	119	116.5	1938	98	95.8
1924	118	116.8	1939	104	97.6
1925	123	124.7			
1926	126	126.8	1940	112	97.6
1927	125	122.3	1941	135	114.4
1928	126	124.1	1942	169	130.2
1929	132	128.2	1943	189	140.2
			1944	208	139.9
1930	117	118.9	1945	211	130.2
1931	99	100.0	1946	218	176.6
1932	75	76.6	1947	233	259.1
1933	70	71.1	1948	254	273.2
1934	80	89.0	1949 1/	255	252.2

1/ First half of year, seasonally corrected.



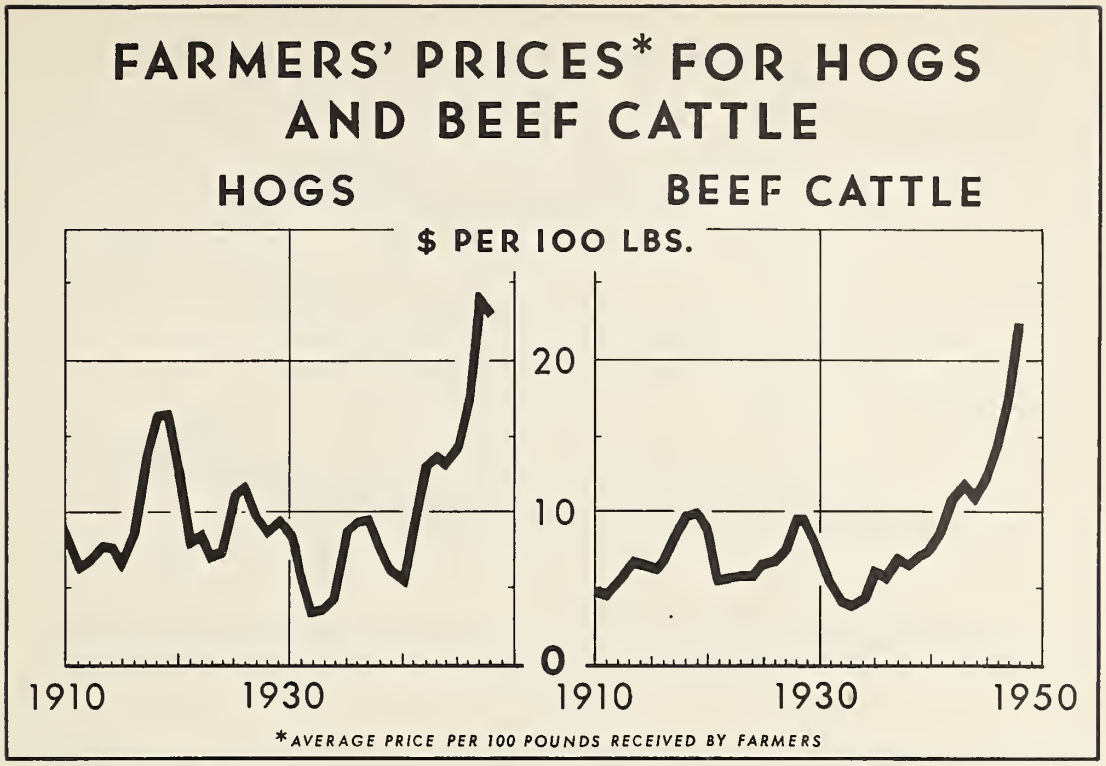
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46845-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

About 10 years ago consumption of meat per person began to rise after having declined steadily since the beginning of the century. The new uptrend was stimulated by improving consumer incomes that increased demand, and it was made possible by higher yields of feed grains and reduced quantities of feed needed for workstock. Early in this century, consumption of pork and beef were nearly equal, but in later years more pork than beef has been consumed. This change has resulted partly from declining exports which transferred more pork than beef from foreign to domestic consumers, as pork exports were substantially larger than beef exports until both became small in the last few years. About as much meat will be consumed in 1949 as in 1948. An increase for pork will about offset small decreases for veal and lamb. Consumption may rise slightly in 1950, with pork again the source of most of the gain.

Meat consumption per person, by kind of meat, United States, 1899-1949

Year	Beef	Veal	Lamb and mutton	Pork 1/	Total meat	Year	Beef	Veal	Lamb and mutton	Pork 1/	Total meat
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1899	67.2	5.2	6.5	71.8	150.7	1925	59.1	8.5	5.2	66.3	139.1
1900	67.1	5.2	6.5	71.9	150.7	1926	59.8	8.1	5.4	63.7	137.0
1901	67.9	5.4	7.0	70.8	151.1	1927	54.1	7.3	5.3	67.3	134.0
1902	65.0	6.0	7.1	66.7	144.8	1928	48.4	6.4	5.5	70.5	130.8
1903	70.9	6.1	6.9	68.2	152.1	1929	49.3	6.3	5.6	69.2	130.4
1904	69.6	6.0	6.5	70.6	152.7						
1905	71.3	6.6	6.3	71.0	155.2	1930	48.6	6.4	6.7	66.6	128.3
1906	71.3	7.0	6.3	71.0	155.6	1931	48.3	6.6	7.1	67.9	129.9
1907	70.6	7.2	6.3	74.1	158.2	1932	46.4	6.5	7.0	70.3	130.2
1908	72.1	7.2	6.3	77.7	163.3	1933	51.2	7.1	6.7	70.3	135.3
1909	73.5	7.2	6.7	66.4	153.8	1934	63.5	9.3	6.3	64.0	143.1
						1935	52.9	8.5	7.2	48.1	116.7
1910	69.8	7.1	6.4	61.8	145.1	1936	60.1	8.3	6.6	54.8	129.8
1911	67.9	7.0	7.3	68.4	150.6	1937	54.8	8.6	6.6	55.4	125.4
1912	64.0	6.9	7.6	66.2	144.7	1938	54.0	7.6	6.8	57.8	126.2
1913	62.8	6.2	7.2	66.3	142.5	1939	54.4	7.5	6.6	64.3	132.8
1914	61.5	5.7	7.1	64.6	138.9						
1915	56.0	5.8	6.0	66.1	133.9	1940	54.7	7.4	6.6	73.0	141.7
1916	58.4	6.4	5.8	68.4	139.0	1941	60.5	7.6	6.8	67.9	142.8
1917	64.2	7.1	4.4	58.5	134.2	1942	60.8	8.2	7.2	63.3	139.5
1918	68.0	7.2	4.7	60.6	140.5	1943	52.9	8.2	6.4	78.5	146.0
1919	61.0	7.8	5.6	63.4	137.8	1944	55.3	12.4	6.6	79.2	153.5
						1945	59.0	11.8	7.3	66.3	144.4
1920	58.6	7.9	5.4	63.1	135.0	1946	61.3	9.9	6.6	75.6	153.4
1921	55.1	7.5	6.1	64.3	133.0	1947	69.1	10.7	5.4	69.8	155.0
1922	58.6	7.7	5.1	65.3	136.7	1948	63.3	9.4	5.0	68.7	146.4
1923	59.2	8.1	5.3	73.7	146.3	1949 2/	63.0	8.3	4.0	71	146
1924	59.1	8.5	5.2	73.5	146.3						

1/ Excluding lard.
2/ Tentative indications.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46189 -XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

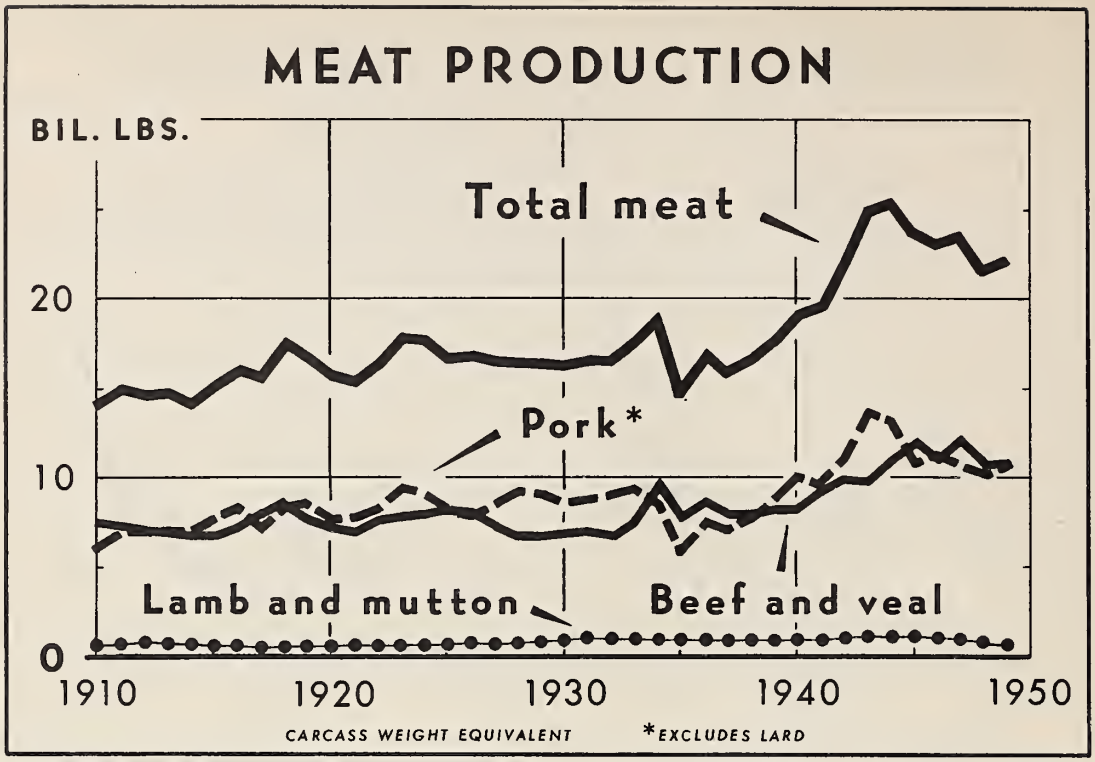
When affected by large changes in general demand, prices of hogs and cattle have had similar patterns. Prices of hogs usually fluctuate more from year to year than those of cattle, and more within each year as well. Differences in production, such as the decreasing output of beef in the late 1920's, have sometimes caused variations between trends in hog and cattle prices.

Prices of hogs and beef cattle have been rather steady in 1949, although well below their records of 1948. If hog production increases as expected, prices of hogs may average somewhat lower in the next year.

Hogs and beef cattle: Average price per hundred pounds received by farmers, United States, 1910-49 1/

Year	Hogs	Beef cattle	Year	Hogs	Beef cattle	Year	Hogs	Beef cattle
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1910	8.14	4.86	1930	8.84	7.71	1949		
1911	6.21	4.57	1931	5.73	5.53	Jan.	20.10	20.00
1912	6.73	5.43	1932	3.34	4.25	Feb.	19.60	18.70
1913	7.54	6.20	1933	3.53	3.75	Mar.	20.00	20.50
1914	7.52	6.52	1934	4.14	4.13	Apr.	18.60	20.80
1915	6.47	6.26	1935	8.65	6.04	May	17.90	20.90
1916	8.57	6.76	1936	9.37	5.82	June	18.80	20.90
1917	13.89	8.54	1937	9.50	7.00	July	19.30	20.00
1918	16.14	9.88	1938	7.74	6.54	Aug.	19.40	19.40
1919	16.39	9.97	1939	6.23	7.14			
1920	12.92	8.71	1940	5.39	7.56			
1921	7.63	5.63	1941	9.09	8.92			
1922	8.40	5.73	1942	13.00	10.70			
1923	6.94	5.84	1943	13.70	11.90			
1924	7.34	5.84	1944	13.10	10.80			
1925	10.91	6.53	1945	14.00	12.10			
1926	11.79	6.75	1946	17.50	14.50			
1927	9.64	7.62	1947	24.10	18.50			
1928	8.54	9.52	1948	23.10	22.20			
1929	9.42	9.47						

1/ Prices by months available from Bureau of Agricultural Economics on request.



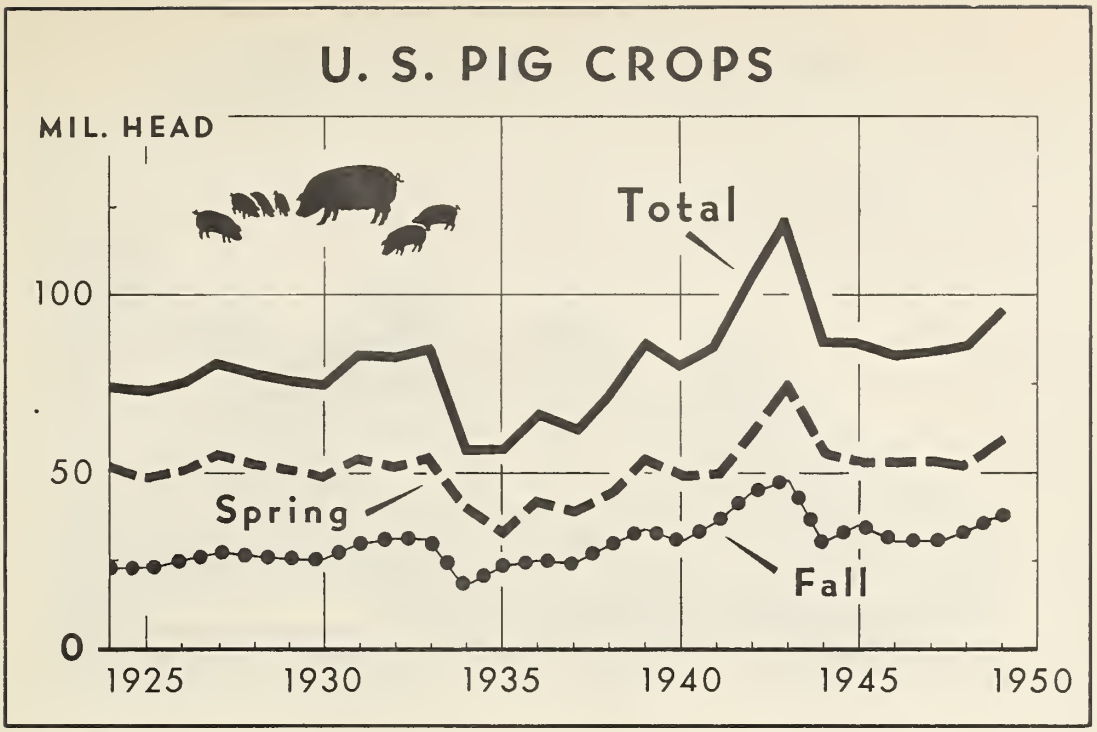
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43312-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Meat production in the first half of 1949 was almost exactly the same as a year earlier, but in the second half it is larger. Production for the year probably will be about 3 percent larger than in 1948. Increases are entirely in pork and the better grades of beef. Slaughter of steers has been high and weights heavy but cow slaughter has been much smaller. Pork output rose when marketings began from the 15 percent larger spring pig crop. Indicated production of lamb and mutton for 1949 is the smallest since the early 1920's. Meat production may again rise moderately in 1950, with the biggest gain once more in pork. Production of beef and veal may be nearly equal to that of 1949.

Meat production in the United States, 1910-49 1/

Year	Beef and veal	Lamb and mutton	Pork excluding lard	Total meat	Year	Beef and veal	Lamb and mutton	Pork excluding lard	Total meat
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1910	7,314	597	6,087	13,998	1930	6,709	825	8,482	16,016
1911	7,215	693	6,961	14,869	1931	6,832	885	8,739	16,456
1912	6,896	735	6,822	14,453	1932	6,611	884	8,923	16,418
1913	6,790	706	6,979	14,475	1933	7,331	852	9,234	17,417
1914	6,586	693	6,824	14,103	1934	9,591	851	8,397	18,839
1915	6,665	605	7,616	14,886	1935	7,631	877	5,919	14,427
1916	7,115	585	8,207	15,907	1936	8,433	854	7,474	16,761
1917	7,983	463	7,055	15,501	1937	7,906	852	6,951	15,709
1918	8,486	506	8,349	17,341	1938	7,902	897	7,680	16,479
1919	7,575	590	8,477	16,642	1939	8,002	872	8,660	17,534
1920	7,148	538	7,648	15,334	1940	8,156	876	10,044	19,076
1921	6,842	639	7,697	15,178	1941	9,118	923	9,528	19,569
1922	7,440	553	8,145	16,138	1942	9,994	1,042	10,876	21,912
1923	7,637	588	9,483	17,708	1943	9,738	1,104	13,640	24,482
1924	7,849	597	9,149	17,595	1944	10,850	1,024	13,304	25,178
1925	7,867	603	8,128	16,598	1945	11,936	1,054	10,697	23,687
1926	8,044	639	7,966	16,649	1946	10,813	970	11,173	22,956
1927	7,262	629	8,430	16,321	1947	12,027	802	10,601	23,430
1928	6,544	663	9,041	16,248	1948	10,600	753	10,246	21,599
1929	6,632	682	8,833	16,147	1949 2/	10,800	600	10,700	22,100

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



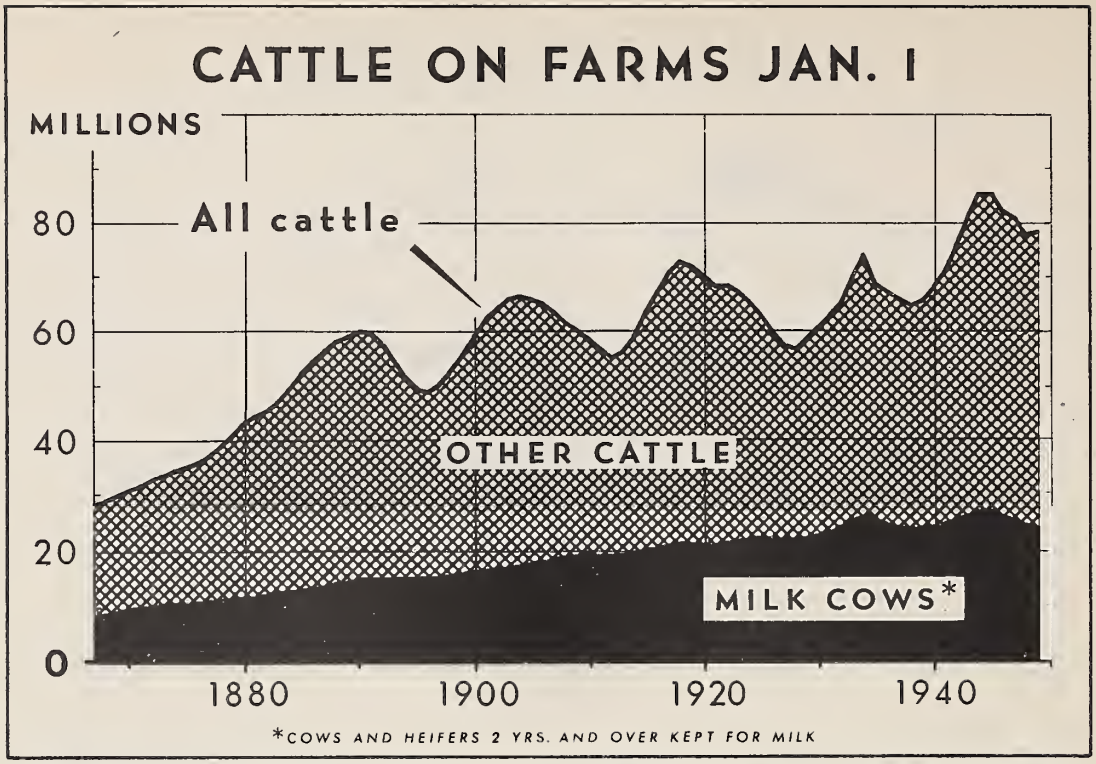
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 39337-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Hog production has stepped up rapidly since the large corn harvest of 1948. The 1949 spring pig crop was the largest since 1943, and the fall crop may also be the largest in six years. A 1949 pig crop of 96 million head, together with another large spring pig crop in 1950, would provide around 83-86 million hogs for slaughter in 1950, and at heavy slaughter weights, about as much pork per person as was consumed in 1946, the postwar high year.

Spring, fall, and total pig crops, United States, 1924-49

Year	Pigs saved			Year	Pigs saved		
	Spring	Fall	Total		Spring	Fall	Total
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1924	50,218	23,847	74,065	1937	38,525	23,994	62,519
1925	47,859	22,451	70,310	1938	43,289	28,566	71,855
1926	50,579	24,865	75,444	1939	53,238	33,714	86,952
1927	54,502	26,744	81,246	1940	49,584	30,282	79,866
1928	52,390	26,292	78,682	1941	49,368	35,584	84,952
1929	50,479	25,646	76,125	1942	61,093	43,810	104,903
1930	49,332	24,803	74,135	1943	74,223	47,584	121,807
1931	53,984	29,192	83,176	1944	55,754	30,905	86,659
1932	51,031	31,494	82,525	1945	52,189	34,593	86,782
1933	53,460	30,740	84,200	1946	52,392	30,548	82,940
1934	39,698	17,068	56,766	1947	52,802	31,345	84,147
1935	32,884	23,260	56,144	1948	51,266	33,995	85,261
1936	41,422	24,303	65,725	1949	59,040	1/ 37,000	1/ 96,040

1/ Estimate of pigs saved during fall of 1949 based upon farrowings indicated from breeding intentions reports and average number of pigs saved per litter during 10 years 1938-47.



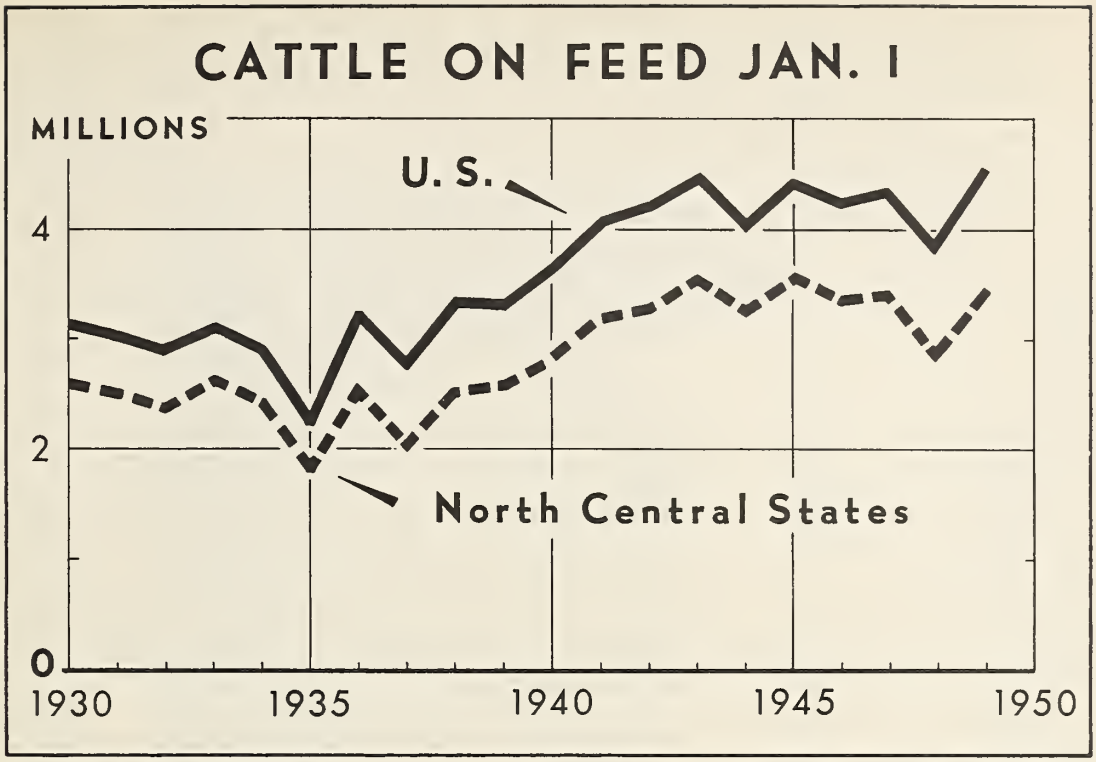
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 47147-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Cattle numbers have fluctuated through several broad swings about a generally upward trend. The last peak was in 1945. During 1948, numbers increased for the first time in 4 years, and a further rise is indicated for 1949. In contrast with earlier periods, numbers of milk cows and of all dairy cattle were reduced more after 1945 than those of beef cattle. Beef cow numbers were maintained best of all, and the productivity of the national cattle herd remains comparatively high.

All cattle: Number on farms January 1, United States, 1867 - 1949

Year	All cattle	Cattle other than milk cows	Milk cows 1/	Year	All cattle	Cattle other than milk cows	Milk cows 1/	Year	All cattle	Cattle other than milk cows	Milk cows 1/
	1000 head	1000 head	1000 head		1000 head	1000 head	1000 head		1000 head	1000 head	1000 head
1867	28,636	20,373	8,263	1895	49,510	34,280	15,230	1923	67,546	45,408	22,138
1868	29,238	20,533	8,705	1896	49,205	33,939	15,266	1924	65,996	43,665	22,331
1869	30,060	20,855	9,205	1897	50,447	35,065	15,382	1925	63,373	40,798	22,575
				1898	52,868	37,227	15,641	1926	60,576	38,166	22,410
1870	31,082	21,410	9,672	1899	55,927	39,833	16,094	1927	58,178	35,927	22,251
1871	32,107	22,166	9,941					1928	57,322	35,091	22,231
1872	33,078	22,887	10,191	1900	59,739	43,195	16,544	1929	58,877	36,437	22,440
1873	33,830	23,482	10,348	1901	62,576	45,868	16,708				
1874	34,821	24,259	10,562	1902	64,418	47,426	16,992	1930	61,003	37,971	23,032
1875	35,361	24,647	10,714	1903	66,004	48,787	17,217	1931	63,030	39,210	23,820
1876	36,140	25,319	10,821	1904	66,442	48,957	17,485	1932	65,801	40,905	24,896
1877	37,333	26,329	11,004	1905	66,111	48,288	17,823	1933	70,280	44,344	25,936
1878	39,396	28,174	11,222	1906	65,009	46,779	18,230	1934	74,369	47,438	26,931
1879	41,420	29,934	11,486	1907	63,754	45,125	18,629	1935	68,846	42,764	26,082
				1908	61,989	42,997	18,992	1936	67,847	42,651	25,196
1880	43,347	31,593	11,754	1909	60,774	41,573	19,201	1937	66,098	41,449	24,649
1881	44,501	32,524	11,977					1938	65,249	40,783	24,466
1882	45,738	33,504	12,234	1910	58,993	39,543	19,450	1939	66,029	41,429	24,600
1883	47,387	34,816	12,571	1911	57,225	37,803	19,422				
1884	49,804	36,921	12,883	1912	55,675	36,158	19,517	1940	68,309	43,369	24,940
1885	52,463	39,250	13,213	1913	56,592	37,012	19,580	1941	71,755	46,302	25,453
1886	54,868	41,390	13,478	1914	59,461	39,640	19,821	1942	76,025	49,712	26,313
1887	56,602	42,714	13,888	1915	63,849	43,579	20,270	1943	81,204	54,066	27,138
1888	58,599	44,249	14,350	1916	67,438	46,686	20,752	1944	85,334	57,630	27,704
1889	59,178	44,472	14,706	1917	70,979	49,767	21,212	1945	85,573	57,803	27,770
				1918	73,040	51,504	21,536	1946	82,434	55,739	26,695
1890	60,014	45,014	15,000	1919	72,094	50,549	21,545	1947	81,207	55,109	26,098
1891	59,968	44,835	15,133					1948	78,126	53,087	25,039
1892	58,126	42,949	15,177	1920	70,400	48,945	21,455	1949 2/	78,495	54,045	24,450
1893	55,119	39,955	15,164	1921	68,714	47,258	21,456				
1894	51,713	36,476	15,237	1922	68,795	46,944	21,851				

1/ Cows and heifers 2 years old and over kept for milk.
2/ Preliminary.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46175 -XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

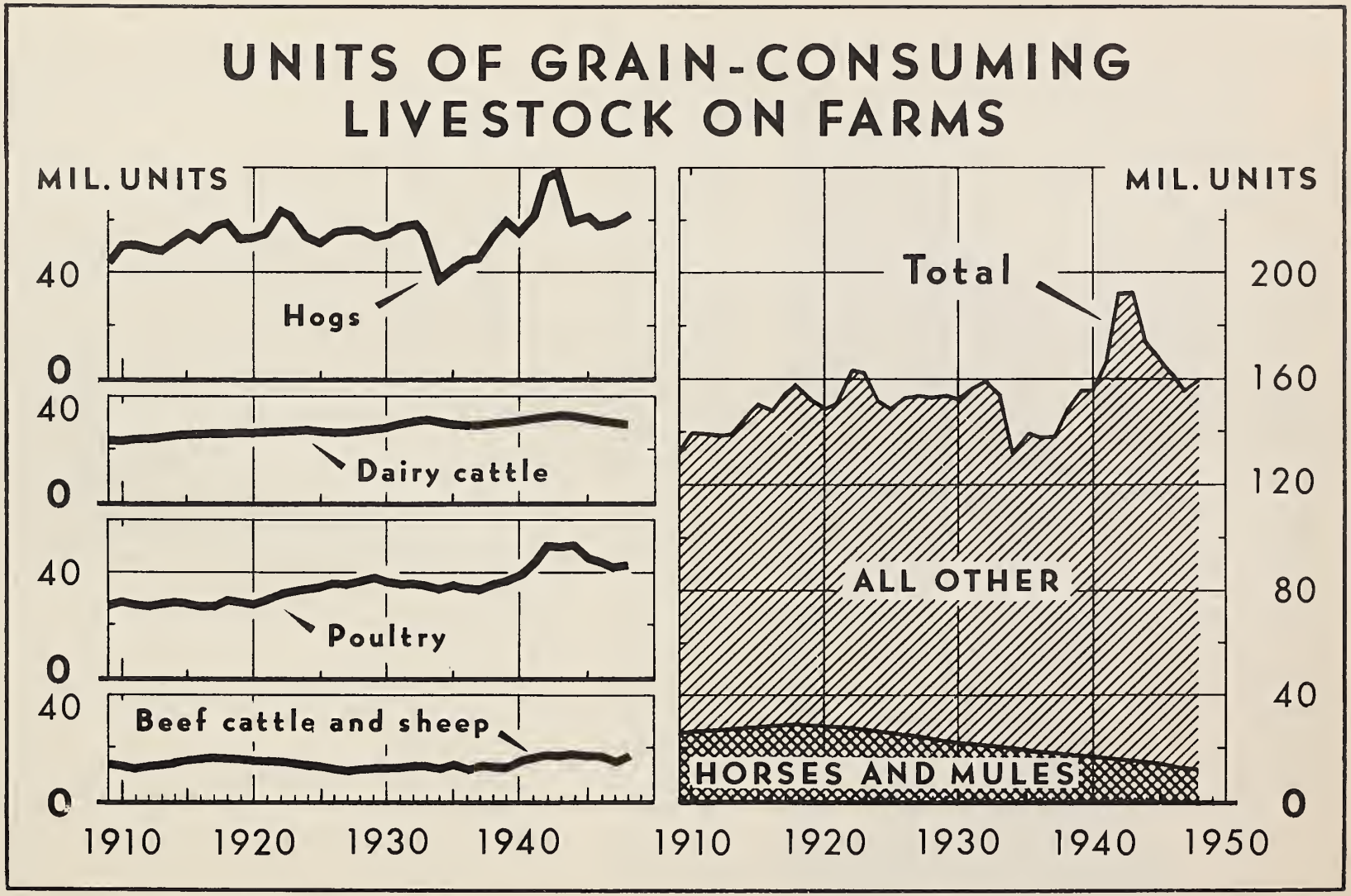
Following the big corn crop of 1948, cattle feeding increased rapidly and a record number of cattle were on feed January 1, 1949. The number in the North Central States was short of its previous peak but more were reported for the Western States than ever before. Cattle feeding has remained high throughout 1949. At least as many cattle are likely to be on feed January 1, 1950 as a year earlier, although fewer may be steers and more other classes. The supply of beef from grain-fed cattle may be about as large in 1950 as in 1949.

Cattle on feed January 1, 1930-49

Year	United States	North Central States	Year	United States	North Central States
	1,000 head	1,000 head		1,000 head	1,000 head
1930	3,113	2,583	1940	3,633	2,796
1931	3,025	2,498	1941	4,065	3,150
1932	2,878	2,357	1942	4,185	3,254
1933	3,080	2,605	1943	4,445	3,533
1934	2,890	2,411	1944	4,015	3,224
1935	2,215	1,808	1945	4,411	3,569
1936	3,202	2,520	1946	4,211	3,336
1937	2,759	2,020	1947	4,307	3,417
1938	3,336	2,491	1948	3,821	2,844
1939	3,303	2,551	1949 1/	4,548	3,463

1/ Preliminary.

856719 O - 49 - 7



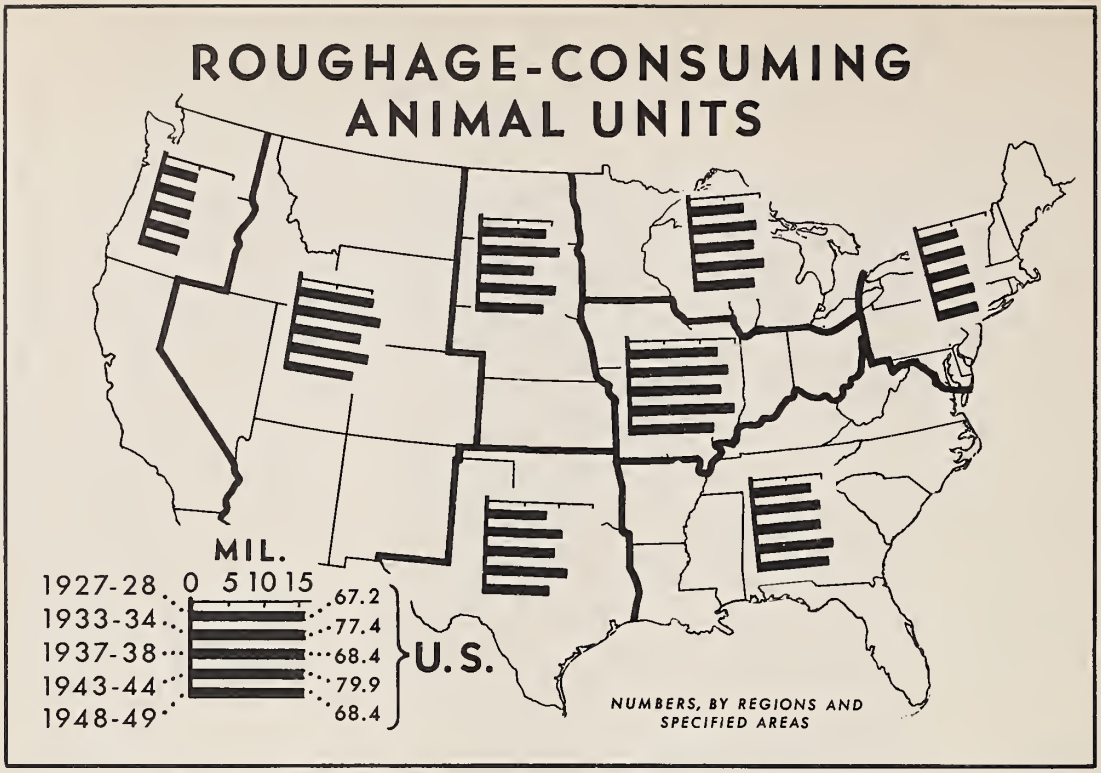
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47343-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The number of grain-consuming livestock shows an upward trend over the years but varies with grain supplies. Hogs and poultry use most of the grain. Much grain that formerly went to work stock is now available for producing meat, milk, and eggs. An animal unit is the equivalent in grain consumption of the average milk cow.

Livestock, grain-consuming: Animal units fed annually, United States, 1909 - 48

Year beginning Oct. 1	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Hogs	Poultry	Horses and mules	Total	Year beginning Oct. 1	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Hogs	Poultry	Horses and mules	Total
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.		Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
1909	22.7	11.6	1.5	43.7	26.8	25.3	131.6	1930	27.8	10.3	1.7	54.5	36.2	21.9	152.4
1910	22.6	11.1	1.5	50.3	28.7	25.9	140.1	1931	28.8	10.2	1.8	58.0	36.0	21.2	156.0
1911	22.7	10.6	1.5	50.3	27.7	26.2	139.0	1932	30.1	11.1	1.7	59.0	36.7	20.7	159.3
1912	22.8	10.9	1.3	48.8	27.5	26.6	137.9	1933	31.1	11.2	1.7	54.5	35.0	20.2	153.7
1913	23.1	11.6	1.3	48.0	27.6	27.1	138.7	1934	30.1	9.3	1.7	37.1	33.2	19.7	131.1
1914	23.6	12.8	1.2	51.4	28.6	27.5	145.1	1935	29.2	11.1	1.7	41.9	35.6	19.0	138.5
1915	24.2	13.7	1.2	55.1	27.8	27.6	149.6	1936	28.7	9.7	1.7	44.7	34.3	18.5	137.6
1916	24.7	14.6	1.2	52.3	27.1	28.0	147.9	1937	28.6	10.8	1.7	44.7	34.1	17.8	137.7
1917	25.1	15.1	1.2	57.2	27.4	28.4	154.4	1938	29.0	10.7	1.7	53.0	36.7	17.4	148.5
1918	25.1	14.8	1.3	58.4	29.5	28.6	157.7	1939	29.5	11.7	1.7	59.2	36.9	17.0	156.0
1919	25.3	14.7	1.2	52.6	28.7	28.3	150.8	1940	30.2	13.0	1.8	55.6	38.8	16.6	156.0
1920	25.1	13.8	1.2	52.9	27.5	28.1	148.6	1941	31.1	13.7	1.9	61.1	43.4	16.1	167.3
1921	25.4	13.5	1.1	54.1	29.7	27.8	151.6	1942	32.1	14.9	1.9	77.6	50.1	15.8	192.4
1922	25.7	13.3	1.2	64.2	31.3	27.4	163.1	1943	33.8	14.6	1.8	78.6	49.1	15.3	193.2
1923	25.9	12.9	1.2	62.1	33.2	26.8	162.1	1944	32.8	15.5	1.7	59.3	49.8	14.6	173.7
1924	26.1	11.8	1.2	51.9	33.6	26.1	150.7	1945	31.5	14.8	1.6	60.8	45.5	13.6	167.8
1925	25.8	11.0	1.3	50.8	34.5	25.5	148.9	1946	31.0	14.9	1.4	58.0	43.5	12.5	161.3
1926	25.7	9.9	1.3	54.7	36.1	24.7	152.4	1947	30.0	13.2	1.2	58.2	41.4	11.5	155.5
1927	25.7	9.3	1.4	56.8	35.9	23.9	153.0	1948	29.5	15.0	1.1	61.5	42.3	10.4	159.8
1928	26.2	9.7	1.5	55.2	36.9	23.2	152.7								
1929	27.0	10.2	1.7	53.8	38.3	22.6	153.6								



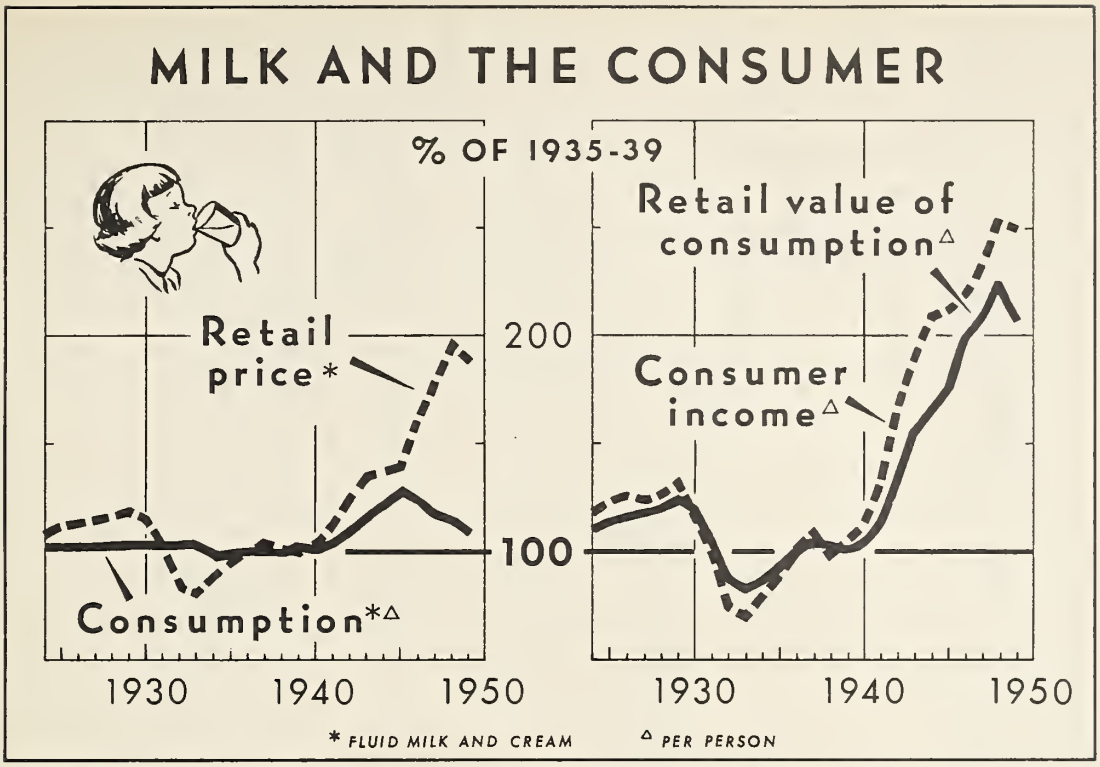
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 47356-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The number of roughage-consuming livestock in the United States is now about as low as at previous low points in the last 30 years. The greatest changes from low to high numbers were in the Great Plains region. In the Northeastern and Pacific Coast regions changes have been small. In the Southeast an upward trend is evident since each low year is higher than the previous low. In the Corn Belt the number now is smaller than at any time since 1920 and in the Mountain States is nearly as small.

Number of roughage-consuming animal units, United States, by regions specified years 1/

Year	North-east	Lake	Corn belt	South-east	Northern Plains	Southern Plains	Mountain	Pacific	United States
	1,000 units	1,000 units	1,000 units	1,000 units	1,000 units	1,000 units	1,000 units	1,000 units	1,000 units
1927-28	5,490	7,937	12,507	8,440	9,100	8,449	10,346	4,968	67,237
1933-34	5,737	9,045	13,957	9,720	11,178	10,758	11,862	5,099	77,356
1937-38	5,589	8,662	12,788	9,167	7,705	9,601	9,633	5,211	68,356
1943-44	5,831	9,796	14,525	10,821	10,846	11,269	11,036	5,820	79,944
1948-49	5,611	8,251	11,828	9,899	9,178	9,163	9,457	5,057	68,444

1/ The years 1927-28 and 1937-38 are low years, and 1933-34 and 1943-44 are high years since 1925.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46241-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Combined consumption of fluid milk and cream varied only slightly prior to World War II. However, prices fluctuated widely and expenditures were closely associated with consumers' incomes. After the removal of price ceilings in mid-1946, prices of milk increased more than incomes and consumption of milk per capita declined. Consumption of fluid milk and cream, however, has continued well above the prewar level.

Fluid milk and cream: Prices, consumption and expenditures compared with consumer incomes, United States, 1924 - 49
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

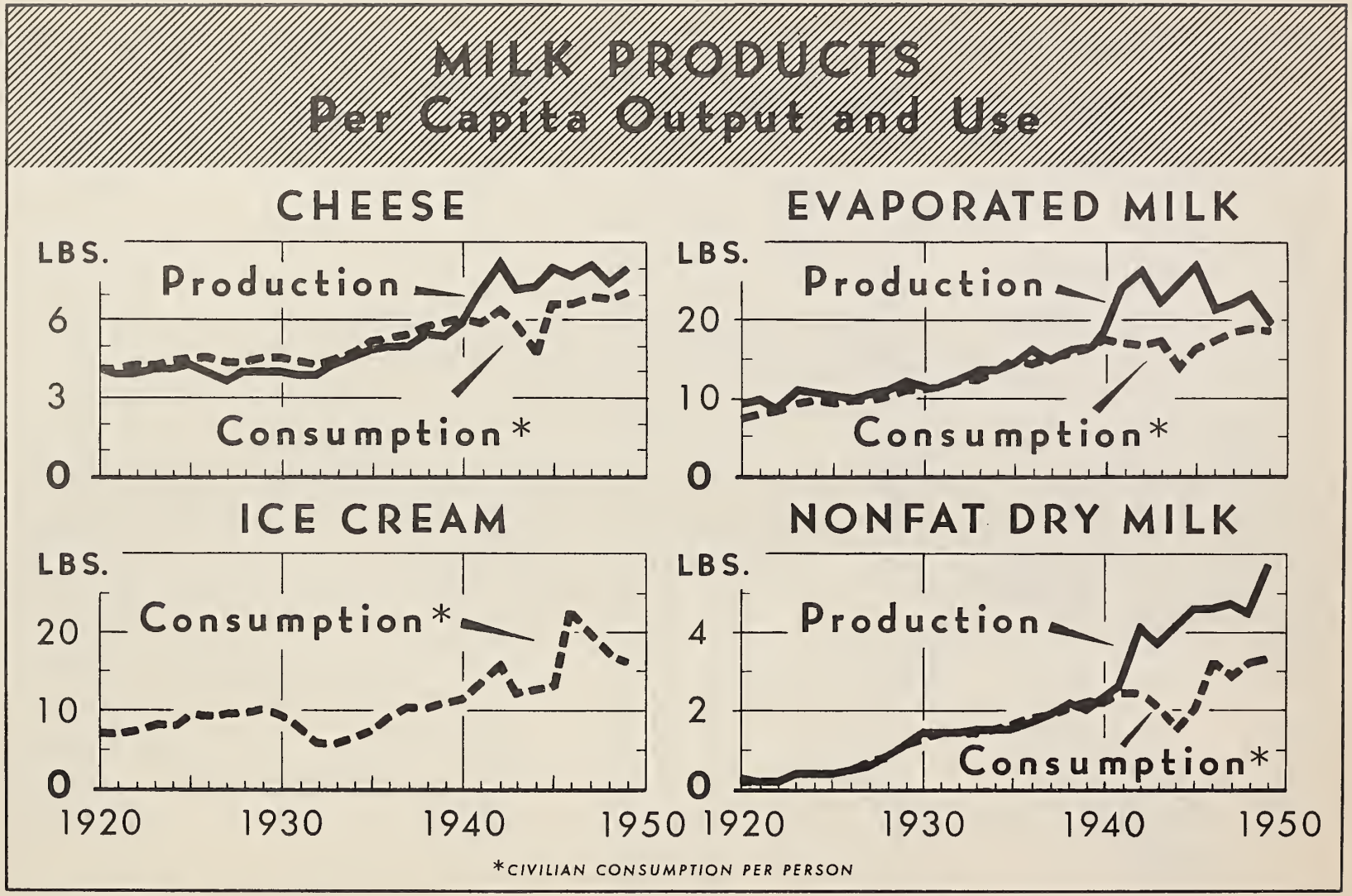
Year	Computed prices 1/	Consumption per person	Expenditures per person	Disposable income per person 2/	Year	Computed prices 1/	Consumption per person	Expenditures per person	Disposable income per person 2/
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1924	108	102	110	118	1940	104	101	105	112
1925	112	102	114	123	1941	112	104	115	134
1926	113	102	116	126	1942	125	109	136	169
1927	115	102	118	124	1943	135	116	156	189
1928	117	102	120	126	1944	137	121	166	208
1929	119	103	123	132	1945	139	127	176	211
					1946	160	124	199	218
1930	115	103	118	117	1947	178	117	208	233
1931	101	102	103	99	1948 3/	197	114	223	254
1932	84	103	87	75	1949 4/	188	109	207	250
1933	81	103	83	70					
1934	88	98	86	80					
1935	95	99	93	89					
1936	100	100	100	101					
1937	104	100	104	108					
1938	102	100	102	98					
1939	100	101	101	104					

1/ Cream was valued at same prices, milk equivalent basis, as milk. Milk and cream consumed on farms was valued at average prices received by farmers for milk (wholesale and retail) butterfat and butter. The unit value of milk consumed by the entire population was determined by dividing the expenditures per person by the average quantities consumed by civilian population.

2/ 1924-28 Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates based on National Income data published by the Department of Commerce. 1929 to date, published estimates of the Department of Commerce.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Tentative indication.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

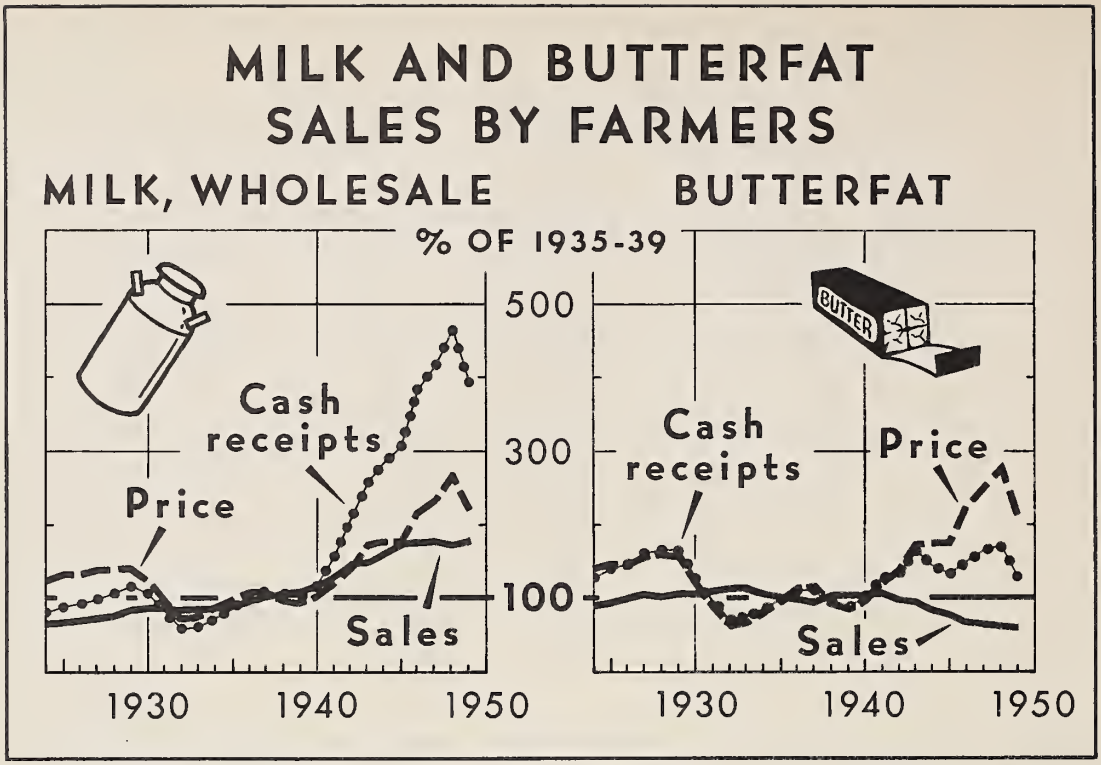
NEG. 47374-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Reflecting an apparent shift in consumers' tastes and preferences, production of most manufactured dairy products trended upward through the late 1930's. Wartime demands increased output to new record high levels and with the large consumer incomes, consumption per capita has remained above the prewar amounts. The drop in ice cream consumption is partly the result of a decline in consumers' real incomes.

Dairy products, specified: Total per capita production and per capita civilian consumption, United States, 1920-49 1/

Year	Cheese, whole milk and part skim		Evaporated milk		Ice cream (prod. wght.):	Nonfat dry milk solids		Year	Cheese, whole milk and part skim		Evaporated milk		Ice cream (prod. wght.):	Nonfat dry milk solids	
	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption	Consumption	Production	Consumption		Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption	Consumption	Production	Consumption
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.		Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1920	4.1	4.1	9.1	7.1	7.0	.3	.2	1935	4.9	5.2	14.4	14.6	7.3	1.5	1.6
1921	3.9	4.1	9.4	7.7	6.9	.2	.2	1936	5.0	5.3	15.9	14.0	8.9	1.7	1.8
1922	3.9	4.3	8.6	8.2	7.3	.2	.2	1937	5.0	5.5	14.7	14.9	10.2	1.9	1.9
1923	4.1	4.3	11.1	8.9	8.1	.4	.4	1938	5.5	5.8	16.1	15.5	10.1	2.2	2.1
1924	4.1	4.5	10.4	9.5	7.9	.4	.4	1939	5.4	5.9	16.5	16.2	10.9	2.0	2.2
1925	4.3	4.6	10.3	9.1	9.3	.4	.4	1940	5.9	6.0	18.6	17.4	11.3	2.4	2.2
1926	4.0	4.6	9.8	9.5	9.1	.5	.5	1941	7.1	5.9	24.2	16.8	13.5	2.7	2.5
1927	3.7	4.4	10.6	9.4	9.4	.6	.7	1942	8.2	6.4	26.0	16.4	15.8	4.1	2.5
1928	4.0	4.4	11.0	10.1	9.4	.8	.8	1943	7.2	5.9	22.2	17.1	12.2	3.7	2.1
1929	4.0	4.6	12.2	11.1	10.0	1.1	1.1	1944	7.3	4.8	24.7	13.7	12.5	4.2	1.5
1930	4.0	4.6	11.7	11.2	9.0	1.4	1.3	1945	8.0	6.6	26.9	16.2	13.1	4.6	2.0
1931	3.9	4.4	11.5	11.4	7.8	1.4	1.4	1946	7.7	6.6	21.5	17.0	22.5	4.6	3.2
1932	3.9	4.3	12.5	12.3	5.8	1.4	1.4	1947	8.1	6.9	22.1	18.2	19.3	4.7	2.9
1933	4.3	4.5	13.6	12.3	5.5	1.5	1.4	1948 2/	7.4	6.8	23.3	18.7	17.1	4.5	3.2
1934	4.6	4.8	13.5	13.4	6.6	1.5	1.5	1949 3/	8.0	7.0	19.5	18.3	16.0	5.7	3.3

1/ Per capita production applies to total population.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Tentative indication as of August 1.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46839-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

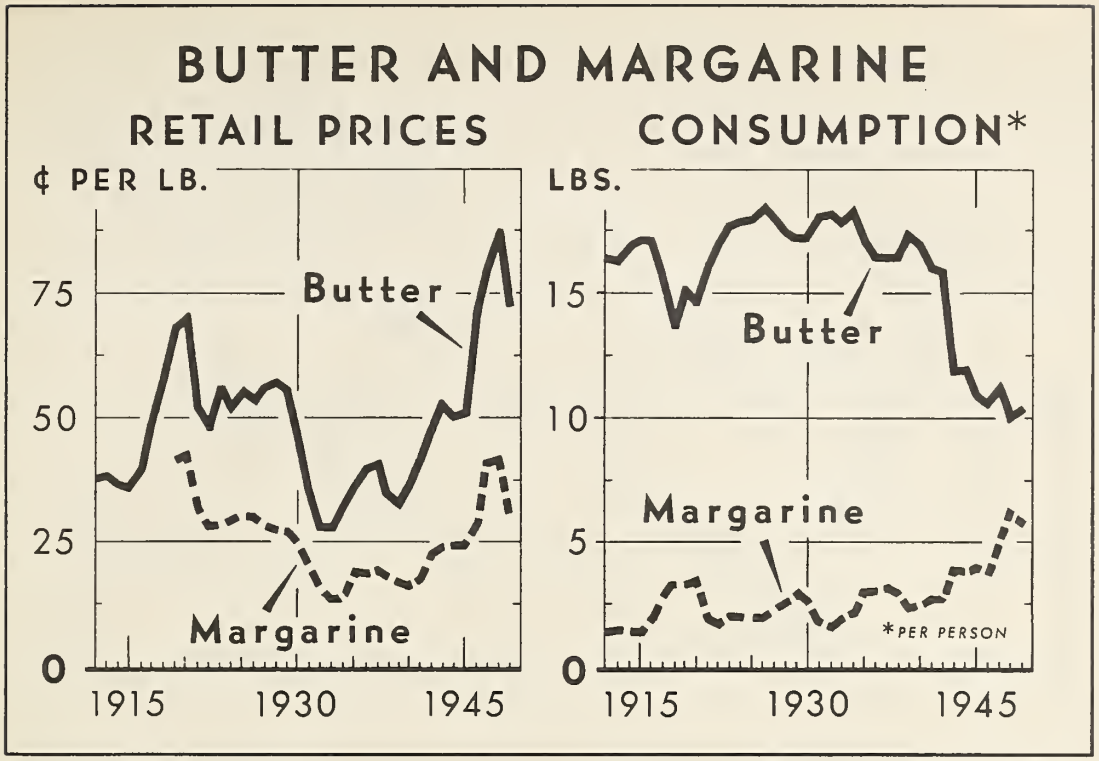
The increase in sales of whole milk reflect larger production of milk in several regions and a shift by many farmers from the practice of selling farm-separated cream. In many butter-producing areas, where much milk is farm-separated and sold as cream, production of milk has been declining for several years.

Butterfat and wholesale milk: Farmers' sales, price and cash receipts, United States, 1924-49
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

Year	Butterfat			Wholesale milk		
	Sales	Price per pound	Cash receipts	Sales	Price per pound	Cash receipts
1924	91.3	140.3	128.6	64.3	122.7	79.0
1925	94.5	147.2	139.8	66.6	131.5	87.8
1926	100.0	144.4	145.2	68.8	131.5	90.9
1927	103.9	154.5	161.5	71.0	138.7	98.8
1928	102.1	160.1	164.5	75.4	139.2	105.5
1929	105.2	156.9	165.9	82.8	139.8	115.9
1930	105.6	119.8	127.2	85.7	122.1	105.2
1931	110.3	86.1	95.3	86.0	93.4	80.4
1932	112.3	62.2	70.1	83.2	70.7	58.8
1933	113.5	65.3	74.4	83.7	71.2	60.4
1934	105.3	78.8	83.5	84.1	85.6	72.0
1935	101.3	97.7	99.2	88.5	96.2	85.5
1936	99.1	112.0	111.5	96.3	106.8	103.0
1937	95.3	115.8	110.6	100.5	109.0	109.5
1938	101.8	91.4	93.3	105.9	95.1	100.9
1939	102.5	83.1	85.4	108.8	92.9	101.1

Year	Butterfat			Wholesale milk		
	Sales	Price per pound	Cash receipts	Sales	Price per pound	Cash receipts
1940	103.5	97.2	101.3	117.1	100.6	117.9
1941	106.8	118.8	127.5	129.4	120.4	156.6
1942	98.0	137.5	135.5	147.0	142.0	209.7
1943	94.4	173.3	164.2	149.3	172.4	258.0
1944	82.7	174.7	145.3	159.8	177.3	284.1
1945	76.1	174.7	133.6	173.4	176.2	306.6
1946	66.8	223.3	149.8	175.3	218.8	384.4
1947	65.4	249.3	164.0	176.6	235.4	416.6
1948 1/	61.5	276.7	171.0	172.7	268.5	464.9
1949 2/	60.8	213.5	130.6	177.6	221.0	393.6

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Tentative indications.



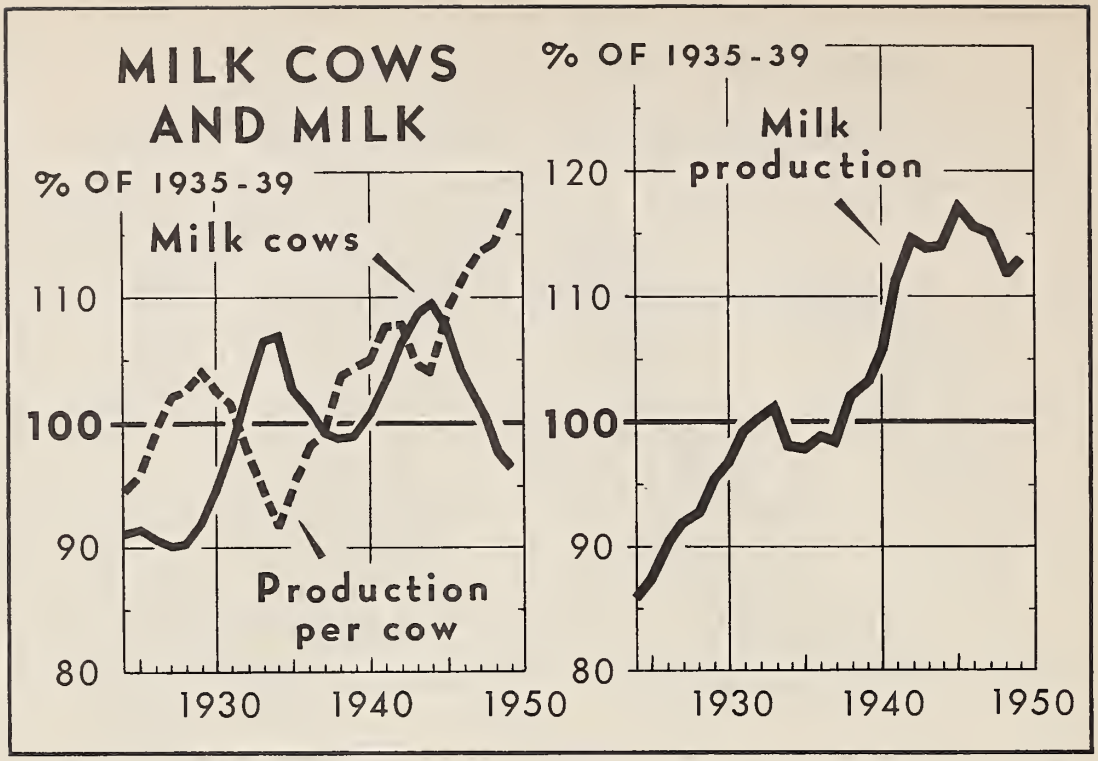
U S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 47375-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Advancing consumer incomes have been accompanied by larger consumption of butterfat in whole milk products, (particularly in fluid milk), leaving smaller quantities for producing butter. Moreover, the decline in numbers of cows has been greatest in important butter areas where prices for meat animals and cash grain have attracted many farmers. To satisty the demand for table fats, use of margarine, first practiced hy many families during wartime butter shortages, has increased. In recent years, margarine prices have been lower than formerly, relative to butter prices.

Butter and margarine: Consumption per person and retail price
United States, 1912-49

Year	Consumption per person		Retail price per pound 1/		Year	Consumption per person		Retail price per pound 1/	
	Butter	Margarine	Butter	Margarine		Butter	Margarine	Butter	Margarine
	Pounds	Pounds	Cents	Cents		Pounds	Pounds	Cents	Cents
1912	16.4	1.4	37.4		1935	17.1	3.0	36.0	18.8
1913	16.3	1.5	38.3		1936	16.4	3.0	39.5	18.5
1914	16.8	1.4	36.2		1937	16.4	3.1	40.7	19.2
1915	17.1	1.4	35.8		1938	16.4	2.9	34.7	17.5
1916	17.1	1.8	39.4		1939	17.3	2.3	32.5	16.7
1917	15.6	2.7	48.7						
1918	13.7	3.3	57.7		1940	16.9	2.4	36.0	15.9
1919	15.1	3.3	67.8	41.3	1941	16.0	2.7	41.1	17.1
					1942	15.8	2.7	47.3	22.1
1920	14.7	3.4	70.1	42.3	1943	11.8	3.9	52.7	23.6
1921	16.1	2.0	51.7	31.6	1944	11.9	3.8	50.0	24.1
1922	17.0	1.7	47.9	28.0	1945	10.9	4.0	50.7	24.1
1923	17.7	2.0	55.8	28.1	1946	10.5	3.8	71.0	28.3
1924	17.8	2.0	52.2	29.3	1947	11.2	5.0	80.5	40.8
1925	17.9	2.0	55.2	30.2	1948 2/	10.0	6.1	86.7	41.4
1926	18.4	2.0	53.6	30.1	1949 3/	10.3	5.7	72.0	31.0
1927	18.0	2.3	56.3	28.2					
1928	17.4	2.6	56.9	27.3					
1929	17.2	2.9	55.5	27.0					
1930	17.2	2.6	46.4	25.0					
1931	18.0	1.8	35.8	19.9					
1932	18.1	1.6	27.8	15.4					
1933	17.8	1.9	27.8	13.2					
1934	18.2	2.1	31.5	13.5					

1/ Leading cities, from Bureau of Labor Statistics.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Tentative indication.



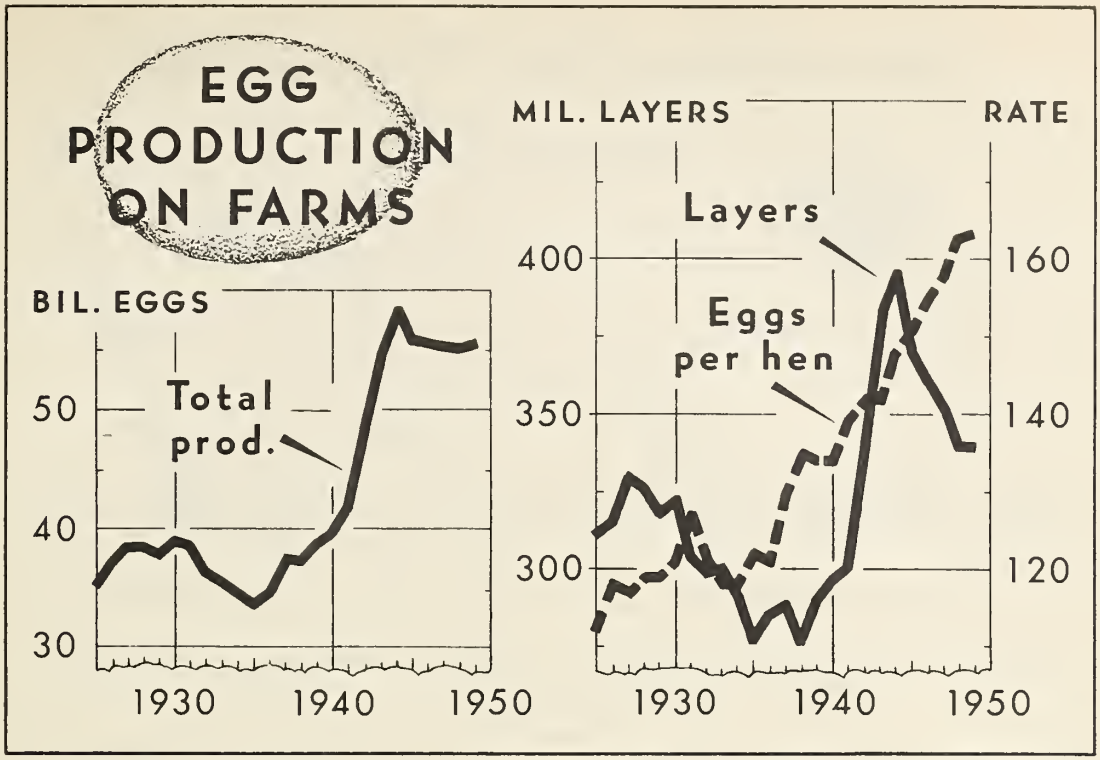
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 39573-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Output per cow has continued its upward trend reflecting past culling of low producers and relatively high feeding rates. For the United States as a whole the number of cows was stable during the first half of 1949 after declining continuously for nearly 5 years. The downtrend continued from mid-1948 to mid-1949 in the West North Central and Southwestern states, but this was about offset by increases in other areas.

Milk cows, and milk production on farms, United States, 1924-49

Year	Cow numbers and milk production					
	Milk cows 1/	Milk production per cow 2/	Total milk production 2/	Milk cows	Milk production per cow	Total milk production
	Thousands	Pounds	Million pounds	Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)		
1924	21,417	4,167	89,240	91.0	94.6	86.1
1925	21,503	4,218	90,699	91.3	95.8	87.5
1926	21,312	4,379	93,325	90.5	99.5	90.1
1927	21,191	4,491	95,172	90.0	102.0	91.8
1928	21,223	4,516	95,843	90.1	102.6	92.5
1929	21,618	4,579	98,988	91.8	104.0	95.5
1930	22,218	4,508	100,158	94.4	102.4	96.7
1931	23,108	4,459	103,029	98.1	101.3	99.4
1932	24,105	4,307	103,810	102.4	97.8	100.2
1933	25,062	4,180	104,762	106.4	94.9	101.1
1934	25,198	4,033	101,621	107.0	91.6	98.1
1935	24,187	4,184	101,205	102.7	95.0	97.7
1936	23,727	4,316	102,410	100.8	98.0	98.8
1937	23,340	4,366	101,908	99.1	99.2	98.3
1938	23,215	4,558	105,807	98.6	103.5	102.1
1939	23,273	4,589	106,792	98.8	104.2	103.1
1940	23,677	4,625	109,502	100.5	105.0	105.7
1941	24,312	4,741	115,268	103.2	107.7	111.2
1942	25,081	4,740	118,884	106.5	107.7	114.7
1943	25,574	4,606	117,785	108.6	104.6	113.7
1944	25,775	4,578	117,992	109.5	104.0	113.9
1945	25,329	4,797	121,504	107.6	109.0	117.3
1946	24,475	4,891	119,713	103.9	111.1	115.5
1947	23,825	4,997	119,065	101.2	113.5	114.9
1948 3/	22,935	5,036	115,500	97.4	114.4	111.5
1949 4/	22,700	5,150	117,000	96.4	117.0	112.9

1/ Average number on farms during year excluding heifers that have not freshened.
2/ Excludes milk sucked by calves, milk spilled or lost up till time it is measured, skimmed, or delivered by farmers.
3/ Preliminary.
4/ Preliminary estimate.



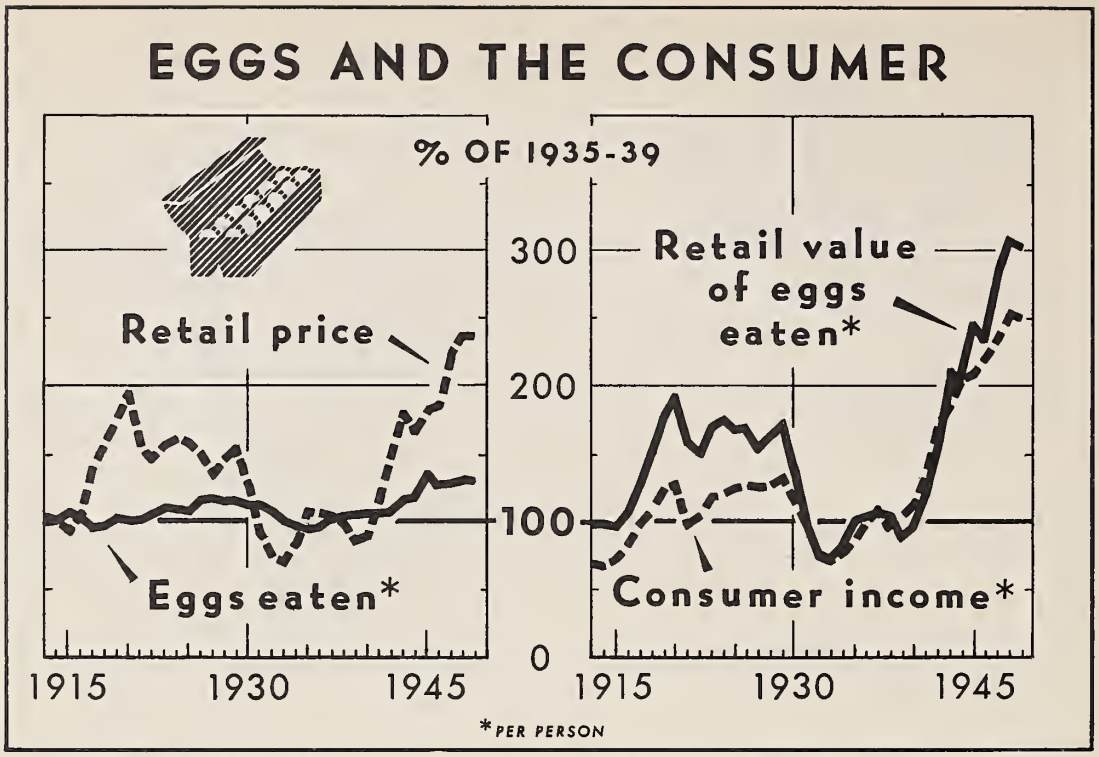
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43911 - XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The wartime increases in egg production, and postwar adjustments, have resulted in an output which now supports civilian consumption at substantially more than an egg a day per person. As a matter of fact, there has been a surplus beyond civilian takings. In approaching an adjustment to this situation, the reduction in number of layers since the 1944 peak has been partly offset by a steadily rising rate of lay per bird. The number of layers in farm flocks at the beginning of 1950 will probably be larger than a year before.

Eggs: Production on farms, average number of layers, and rate of lay, United States, 1925-49

Year	Average number of layers per year	Rate of lay	Farm egg production	Year	Average number of layers per year	Rate of lay	Farm egg production
	Thousands	Number	Millions		Thousands	Number	Millions
1925	311,342	112	34,969	1938	275,918	135	37,356
1926	315,051	118	37,248	1939	289,555	134	38,843
1927	329,575	117	38,627	1940	296,596	134	39,695
1928	326,129	119	38,659	1941	300,864	139	41,878
1929	317,639	119	37,921	1942	341,638	142	48,597
1930	321,893	121	39,067	1943	382,987	142	54,539
1931	303,008	127	38,532	1944	395,795	148	58,530
1932	299,055	121	36,298	1945	369,363	151	55,858
1933	299,717	118	35,514	1946	359,607	155	55,590
1934	290,678	118	34,429	1947	350,275	158	55,252
1935	276,406	122	33,609	1948 1/	340,244	162	55,168
1936	284,855	121	34,534	1949 2/	340,175	163	55,600
1937	288,003	130	37,564				

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Tentative indications.



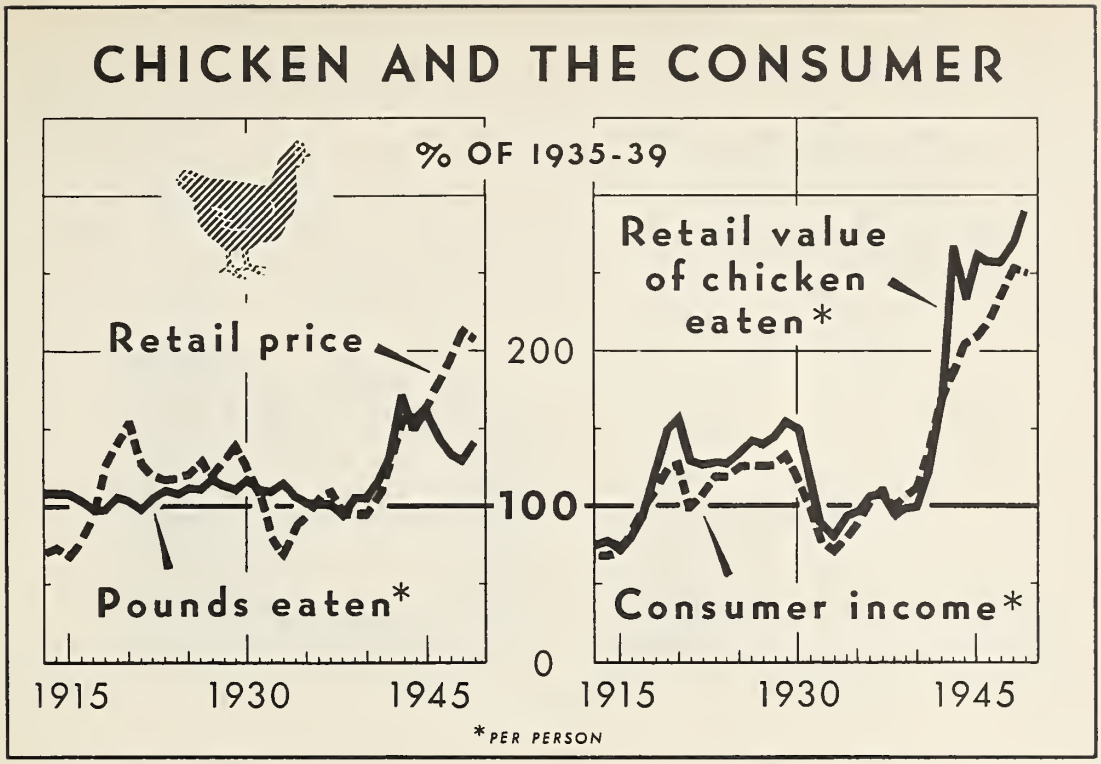
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46841-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Per capita egg consumption in 1949 will continue high, perhaps attaining a level of about 383 eggs. This will be close to the level of the past three years, during which retail egg prices reached successively higher records. Those increases in egg prices corresponded closely to changes in consumer (disposable) income, which is expected to be slightly lower this year than in 1948.

Eggs: Per capita consumption and retail value, and unit cost, compared with consumer income, United States, 1913-49
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

Year	Consumption 1/	Unit cost 2/	Retail value	Consumer income 3/	Year	Consumption 1/	Unit cost 2/	Retail value	Consumer income 3/
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1913	101	97	98	69	1935	93	107	100	89
1914	98	101	99	68	1936	96	106	102	101
1915	105	92	97	71	1937	103	103	106	108
1916	100	105	105	82	1938	103	98	102	98
1917	94	134	126	98	1939	104	86	90	104
1918	97	158	154	108					
1919	102	173	176	122	1940	106	90	96	112
					1941	104	114	119	134
1920	100	192	192	127	1942	106	146	155	169
1921	100	155	155	99	1943	116	179	208	189
1922	106	143	150	105	1944	117	166	195	208
1923	110	156	170	119	1945	133	183	244	211
1924	109	160	173	118	1946	126	184	232	218
1925	107	158	168	123	1947	128	224	286	233
1926	114	149	168	126	1948 4/	130	235	306	254
1927	115	134	153	124	1949 5/	128	235	302	250
1928	113	145	163	126					
1929	112	153	171	132					
1930	110	125	138	117					
1931	111	92	102	99					
1932	104	74	77	75					
1933	99	70	70	70					
1934	96	85	82	80					

1/ Includes eggs consumed on farms.
2/ Retail value of civilian consumption adjusted for quantity consumed by farmer producers at average price received by farmers.
3/ 1913-28 Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates based on National Income data published by the Department of Commerce. 1929 to date, published estimates of the Department of Commerce.
4/ Preliminary.
5/ Tentative indication.



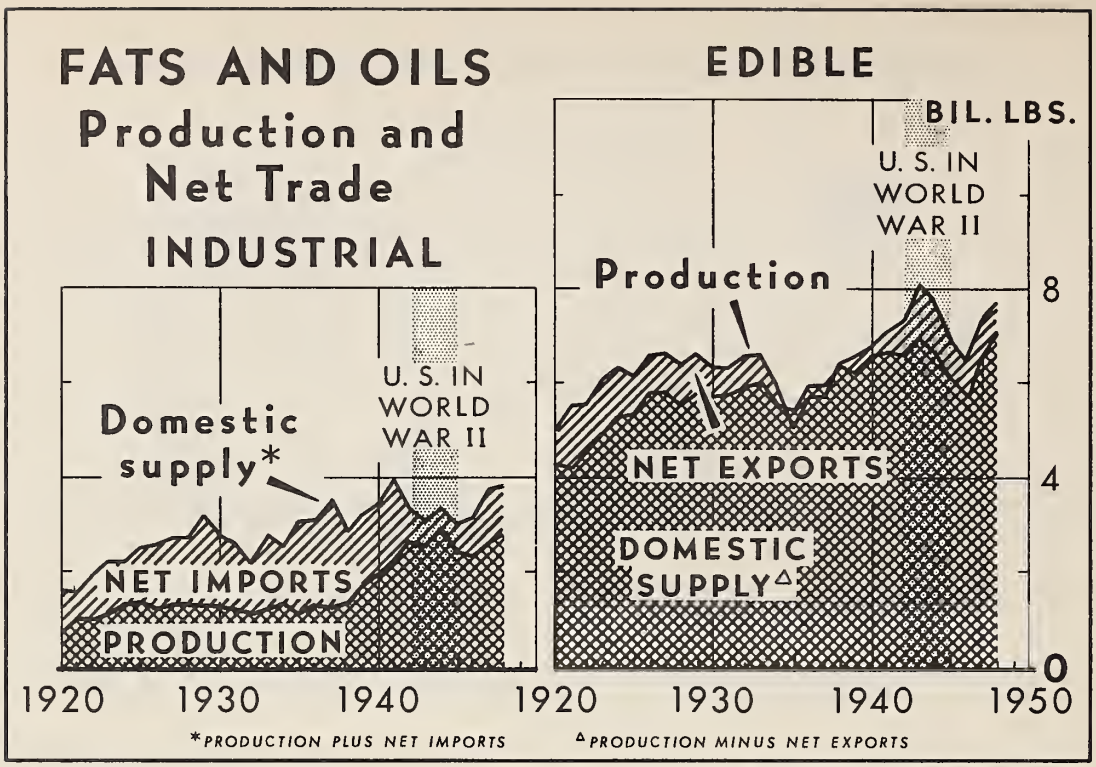
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46842-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Chicken prices per pound, like egg prices, are greatly influenced by changes in purchasing power. On an annual basis high chicken prices have been more closely associated with prosperity than with smaller-than-normal supplies. Supplies of chicken in 1949 will be moderately larger than in 1948, and greater than in any prewar year. Prices per pound probably will average slightly less than last year.

Chickens: Per capita consumption and retail value, and unit cost, compared with consumer income, United States, 1913-49
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

Year	Consumption 1/	Unit cost 2/	Retail value	Consumer income 3/	Year	Consumption 1/	Unit cost 2/	Retail value	Consumer income 3/
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1913	107	71	76	69	1935	101	95	96	89
1914	106	72	77	68	1936	101	104	105	101
1915	106	69	73	71	1937	100	107	107	108
1916	100	78	79	82	1938	94	100	94	98
1917	99	96	95	98	1939	104	93	97	104
1918	101	123	123	108					
1919	106	141	150	122	1940	104	95	99	112
					1941	114	106	121	134
1920	101	154	155	127	1942	130	130	170	169
1921	99	130	128	99	1943	170	157	267	189
1922	104	119	125	105	1944	149	155	232	208
1923	108	117	127	119	1945	160	163	262	211
1924	106	118	126	118	1946	142	182	257	218
1925	109	121	133	123	1947	132	196	258	233
1926	109	130	141	126	1948 4/	128	210	269	254
1927	117	120	140	124	1949 5/	140	207	290	250
1928	112	129	144	126					
1929	110	142	156	132					
1930	119	126	150	117					
1931	108	109	117	99					
1932	110	81	89	75					
1933	113	70	79	70					
1934	104	88	92	80					

1/ Includes commercial broilers and consumption on farms.
2/ Retail value of civilian consumption adjusted for quantity consumed by farmer producers at average price received by farmers.
3/ 1913-28 Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates of disposable income based on National Income data published by the Department of Commerce, 1929 to date, published estimates of the Department of Commerce.
4/ Preliminary.
5/ Tentative indication.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46743-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Except in 1935-37, when production was curtailed by drought, United States exports of edible fats and oils have exceeded imports in all years of record. Lard has been the leading export item.

Imports of industrial fats have recovered from wartime lows but are still below prewar. Palm-oil imports are still small, and hardly any flaxseed, a leading item before the war, is being imported.

Exports in the first half of 1949 included substantial quantities of soybeans, soybean oil, cottonseed oil, peanuts, peanut oil, inedible tallow and greases, as well as lard.

Fats and oils: Production from domestic materials plus net imports or minus net exports, United States, 1920-48 1/

Year	Edible fats 2/		Industrial fats 3/		Year	Edible fats 2/		Industrial fats 3/	
	Production	Production minus net exports	Production	Production plus net imports		Production	Production minus net exports	Production	Production plus net imports
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds		Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1920	5,018	4,270	738	1,612	1935	5,091	5,442	1,101	3,074
1921	5,508	4,216	1,004	1,578	1936	5,752	5,960	1,303	3,087
1922	5,549	4,558	1,020	1,953	1937	5,740	5,990	1,269	3,472
1923	6,092	4,983	1,127	2,235	1938	6,445	6,367	1,353	2,875
1924	6,326	5,272	1,330	2,235	1939	6,633	6,298	1,672	3,199
1925	6,142	5,333	1,378	2,496					
1926	6,575	5,797	1,250	2,581	1940	6,790	6,556	1,958	3,412
1927	6,631	5,818	1,329	2,709	1941	7,073	6,628	2,263	3,953
1928	6,410	5,566	1,327	2,717	1942	7,290	6,584	2,627	3,330
1929	6,603	5,750	1,292	3,146	1943	8,098	6,955	2,570	3,053
					1944	7,777	6,657	2,917	3,347
1930	6,350	5,696	1,274	2,789	1945	7,000	6,129	2,433	2,992
1931	6,324	5,780	1,216	2,583	1946	6,521	5,819	2,363	3,122
1932	6,593	5,941	1,130	2,211	1947	7,391	6,700	2,639	3,742
1933	6,585	5,995	1,231	2,749	1948 4/	7,667	6,998	2,795	3,772
1934	5,965	5,547	1,347	2,578					

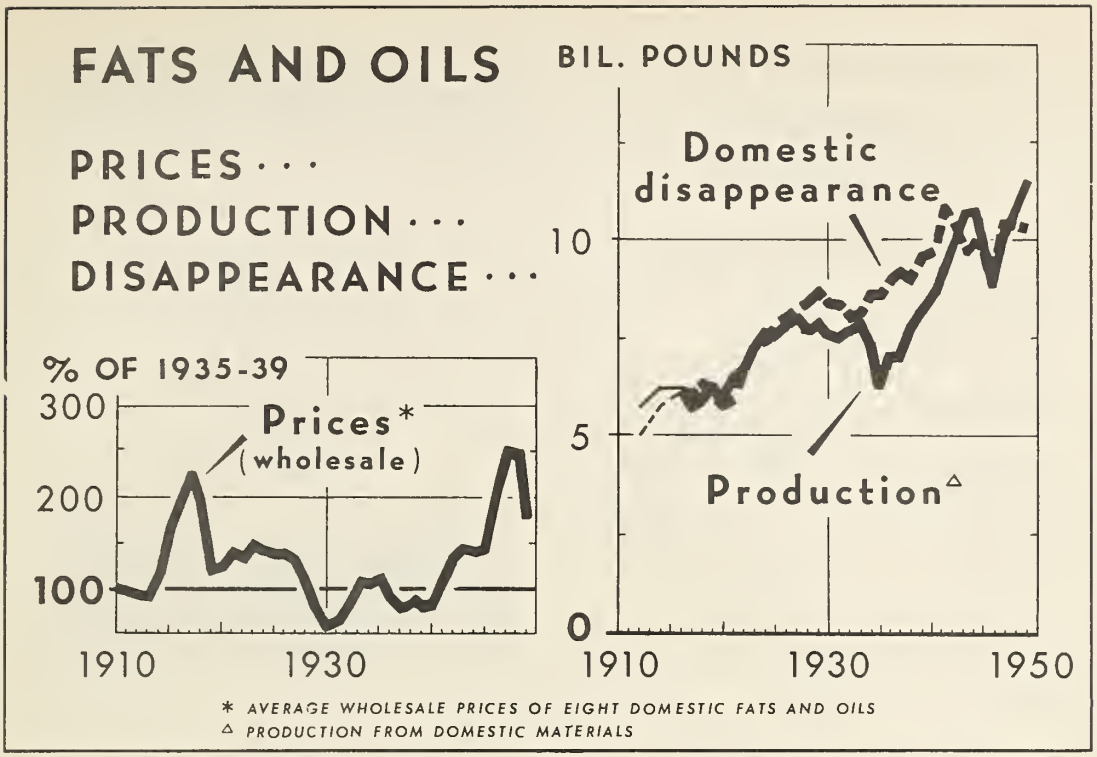
1/ Imports, exports, and shipments to United States territories include oil equivalent of oilseeds, shortening, and soap. Exports and shipments also include fat content of margarine. Exports include military procurement for civilian relief abroad, Red Cross procurement for Americans held prisoners of war, and, in 1947 and 1948, estimated shipments by private United States relief agencies.

2/ Production and trade in butter, lard, edible beef fats, corn, cottonseed, peanut, soybean, and edible olive oils; trade in sesame seed and oil, sunflower oil, teaseed oil, cottonseed, soybeans, peanuts for crushing, and shortening; and exports and shipments of margarine. Production includes oil equivalent of exported soybeans and peanuts for crushing.

3/ Production and trade in inedible tallow and grease, neat's-foot oil, wool grease, marine animal oils, linseed oil, inedible olive oil and olive-oil "foots", tung oil, and miscellaneous vegetable oils; trade in babassu kernels and oil, castor beans and oil, coconut oil and copra, cashew-nut shell liquid (oil) Japan wax (tallow), oiticica oil, palm-kernels and oil, palm oil, perilla seed and oil, rapeseed oil, vegetable tallow, flaxseed, murumuru kernels, ouricury kernels, tucum kernels, and soap.

4/ Preliminary.

Compiled from records of the Bureau of the Census; Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service; and reports and records of United States Department of Agriculture.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43272-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Domestic production of fats and oils in 1949 reached a new high of about 11.5 billion pounds, including the oil equivalent of soybeans and peanuts exported for crushing abroad. Output of edible vegetable oils was at a new high, reflecting the bumper 1948 crops of soybeans and cottonseed. Production of lard, grease, and tallow were larger than in most previous years. Prices of fats and oils in late 1948 and early 1949 declined substantially from their postwar peak, largely as a result of the record output and a moderate decrease in industrial activity in the United States. Exports in the first half of 1949 were very large.

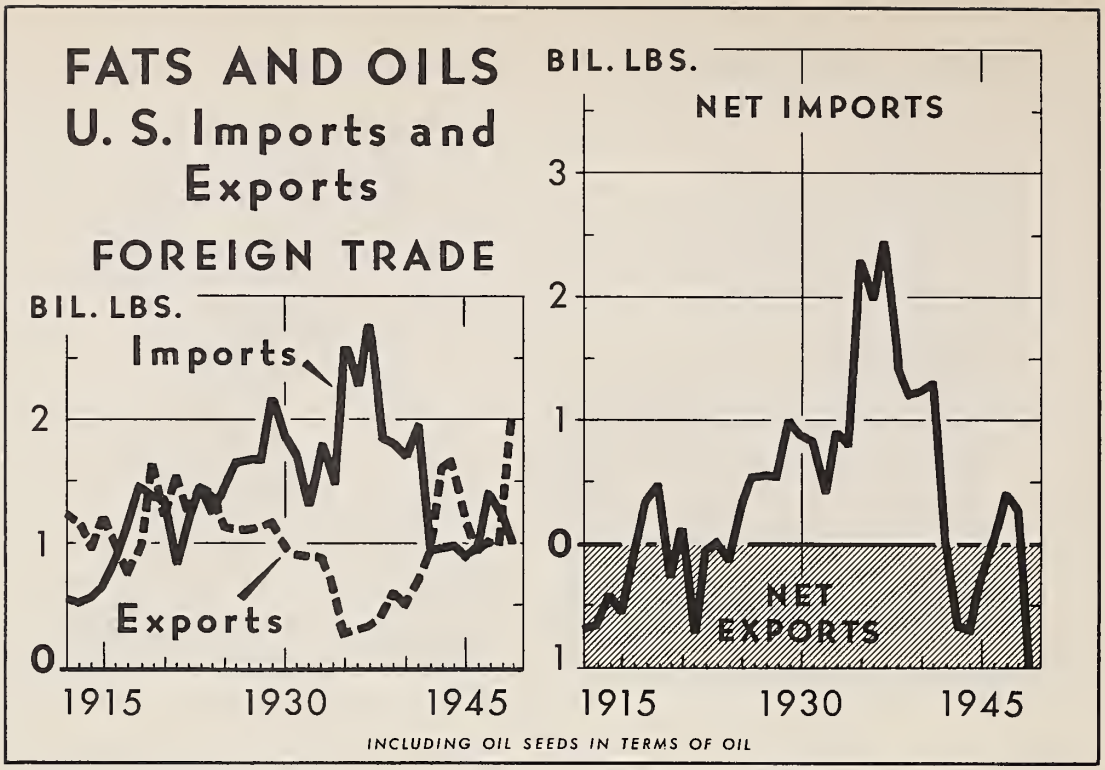
With production of fats and oils expected to remain at a high level well into 1950, prices probably will remain near the 1949 level unless industrial activity rises.

Fats and oils: Domestic production, disappearance, and wholesale prices, United States, 1912 - 49

Year	Production 1/	Disappearance	Wholesale prices of 8 domestic fats and oils Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)	Year	Production 1/	Disappearance	Wholesale prices of 8 domestic fats and oils Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)
	Million pounds	Million pounds			Million pounds	Million pounds	
1912	5,671	4,997	100	1935	6,192	8,617	110
1913			101	1936	7,055	9,039	108
1914	6,160	5,751	96	1937	7,010	9,171	112
1915			94	1938	7,798	8,995	89
1916	6,204	6,068	119	1939	8,305	9,573	79
1917	5,666	6,009	168				
1918	5,841	6,299	203	1940	8,747	9,673	82
1919	6,250	5,989	228	1941	9,336	10,826	108
				1942	9,917	10,216	135
1920	5,756	5,759	196	1943	10,668	9,759	144
1921	6,512	5,925	122	1944	10,694	10,091	140
1922	6,569	6,724	124	1945	9,432	9,649	142
1923	7,219	7,223	140	1946	8,883	9,283	201
1924	7,656	7,410	135	1947	10,032	10,380	252
1925	7,520	7,818	147	1948 2/	10,460	10,365	249
1926	7,825	8,047	142	1949 3/	11,500	10,250	4/ 176
1927	7,960	8,232	139				
1928	7,737	8,433	139				
1929	7,894	8,658	133				
1930	7,624	8,367	111				
1931	7,541	8,318	83				
1932	7,723	7,995	58				
1933	7,815	8,164	64				
1934	7,311	8,604	81				

1/ Including oil equivalent of exported soybeans and peanuts for crushing.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Forecast based on data for January-June and indications for July-December.
4/ January-July average.

Compiled from records of the Bureau of the Census; Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service; and Department of Agriculture.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 45337-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Exports of fats and oils probably will set a new record in 1949. Domestic output of fats and oils (including oil equivalent of exported soybeans and peanuts for crushing abroad) is at a new peak this year. International allocation of world supplies of fats and oils was ended in February 1949. U. S. Government controls have been removed on exports of fats, oils, and oilseeds except for a few imported items designated for stockpiling.

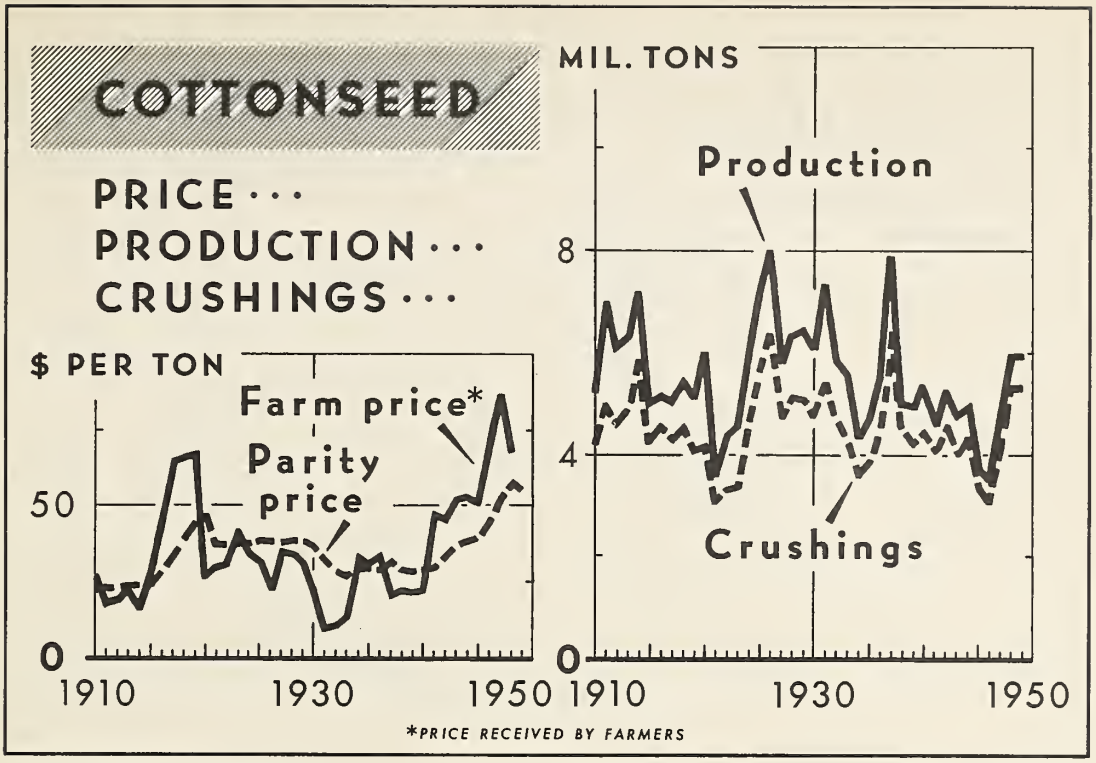
Fats, oils and oilseeds in terms of oil: Imports and exports, United States, 1912-49

Year	Imports	Exports 1/	Net imports (+) or net exports (-)	Year	Imports	Exports 1/	Net imports (+) or net exports (-)
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds		Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1912	541	1,222	- 681	1935	2,590	267	+ 2,323
1913	508	1,164	- 656	1936	2,284	294	+ 1,991
1914	562	970	- 408	1937	2,770	318	+ 2,452
				1938	1,842	399	+ 1,443
1915	652	1,203	- 551	1939	1,798	606	+ 1,192
1916	848	960	- 112				
1917	1,113	752	+ 361	1940	1,707	488	+ 1,219
1918	1,458	987	+ 471	1941	1,967	721	+ 1,246
1919	1,381	1,643	- 262	1942	948	951	- 3
				1943	961	1,621	- 660
1920	1,354	1,228	+ 127	1944	980	1,669	- 689
1921	828	1,546	- 719				
1922	1,200	1,258	- 58	1945	887	1,198	- 311
1923	1,472	1,473	- 1	1946	971	914	+ 57
1924	1,249	1,398	- 149	1947	1,424	1,012	+ 412
				1948	1,273	999	+ 274
1925	1,438	1,128	+ 310	1949 2/	1,000	2,000	- 1,000
1926	1,658	1,107	+ 551				
1927	1,678	1,112	+ 566				
1928	1,673	1,129	+ 545				
1929	2,177	1,177	+ 1,000				
1930	1,834	974	+ 860				
1931	1,720	899	+ 821				
1932	1,313	885	+ 428				
1933	1,805	878	+ 927				
1934	1,481	669	+ 811				

1/ Including shipments to United States territories, reexports of quantities reported as imports, military procurement for relief abroad (1942-1947), American Red Cross procurement for prisoner-of-war packages (1943-1945), and estimated shipments by private United States relief agencies (1947 and 1948).

2/ Estimate, based on January-June total and indications for the rest of the year.

Compiled from records of Bureau of the Census; Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service; and United States Department of Agriculture.



U. S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43290-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

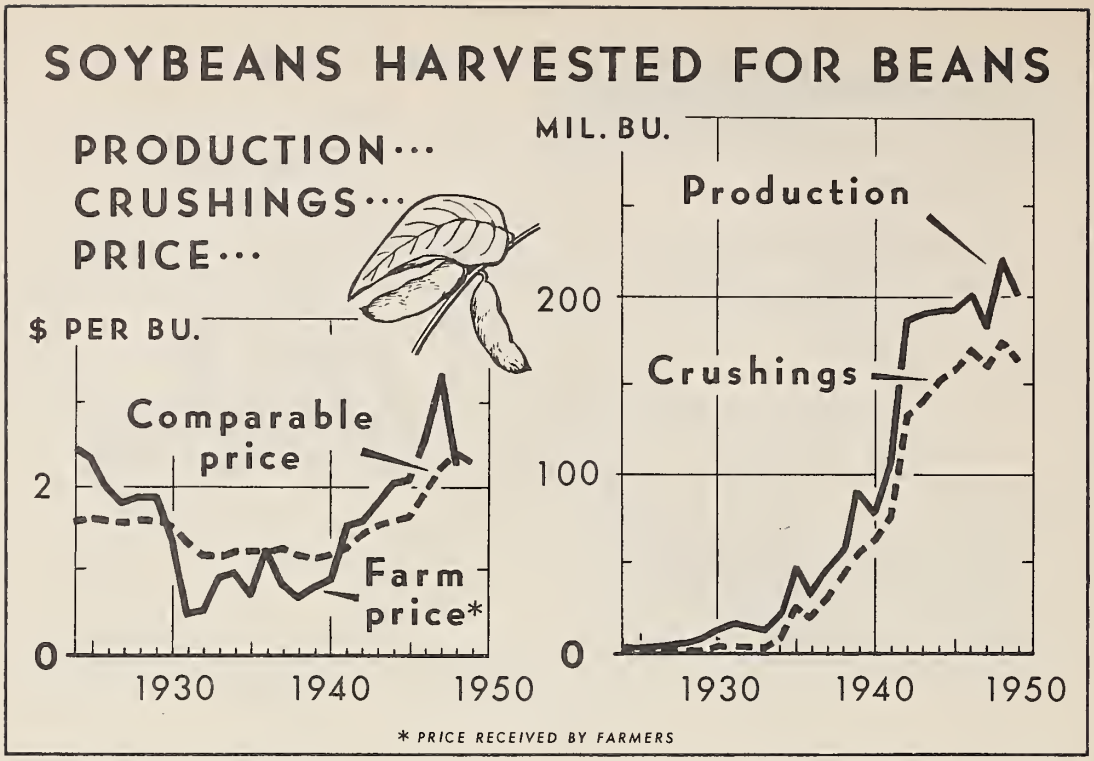
Acreage of cotton in cultivation July 1, 1949 was 14 percent larger than a year earlier and equal to the 1937-41 average. The yield per harvested acre was indicated by crop conditions on August 1 to be 12 percent less than last year's record level. If the ratio of production of cottonseed to production of lint is the same in 1949 as the 1944-48 average, output of cottonseed in 1949 may be slightly larger than in 1948 and the largest since 1937.

The price to farmers for the 1949 crop is being supported through loans at $49.50 per ton on properly stored cottonseed. The season average price to farmers for the 1948 crop was about $67.00 per ton.

Cottonseed: Production, crushings, price received by farmers and parity price, 1910 - 49

Year beginning August	Season average price per ton 1/	Parity price per ton on July 15 preceding the crop year 2/	Production	Crushings	Year beginning August	Season average price per ton 1/	Parity price per ton on July 15 preceding the crop year 2/	Production	Crushings
	Dollars	Dollars	1000 tons	1000 tons		Dollars	Dollars	1000 tons	1000 tons
1910	26.11	21.65	5,156	4,106	1930	22.04	36.08	6,028	4,715
1911	17.18	22.55	6,970	4,921	1931	8.97	31.80	7,310	5,328
1912	18.36	22.55	6,087	4,580	1932	10.33	27.74	5,815	4,621
1913	21.96	23.00	6,286	4,848	1933	12.88	26.83	5,511	4,157
1914	15.51	23.00	7,155	5,780	1934	33.00	28.86	4,256	3,550
1915	30.15	24.13	4,963	4,202	1935	30.54	29.32	4,634	3,818
1916	45.63	28.19	5,085	4,479	1936	33.36	28.64	5,472	4,498
1917	64.28	33.37	5,012	4,252	1937	19.51	30.44	7,844	6,326
1918	65.23	39.01	5,341	4,479	1938	21.79	28.41	4,950	4,471
1919	65.79	44.65	5,069	4,013	1939	21.17	27.74	4,869	4,151
1920	25.65	45.55	5,966	4,069	1940	21.73	28.19	5,286	4,398
1921	29.14	37.21	3,528	3,008	1941	47.65	29.54	4,553	4,008
1922	30.42	36.98	4,330	3,242	1942	45.61	33.82	5,202	4,498
1923	41.23	37.66	4,503	3,308	1943	52.10	36.76	4,688	3,955
1924	33.25	37.43	6,050	4,605	1944	52.70	38.11	4,902	4,254
1925	31.59	38.34	7,150	5,558	1945	51.10	38.79	3,664	3,262
1926	22.04	38.11	7,989	6,306	1946	72.00	44.42	3,513	3,090
1927	34.83	37.66	5,758	4,654	1947	85.90	51.86	4,681	4,081
1928	34.17	38.11	6,319	5,061	1948	3/67.20	56.60	5,941	3/5,300
1929	30.92	37.43	6,406	5,016	1949		55.00	4/5,962	5/5,300

1/ Year beginning July.
2/ Annual prices. 1910-22.
3/ Preliminary.
4/ Based on August 1 indication of cotton crop.
5/ Forecast.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43291 -XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

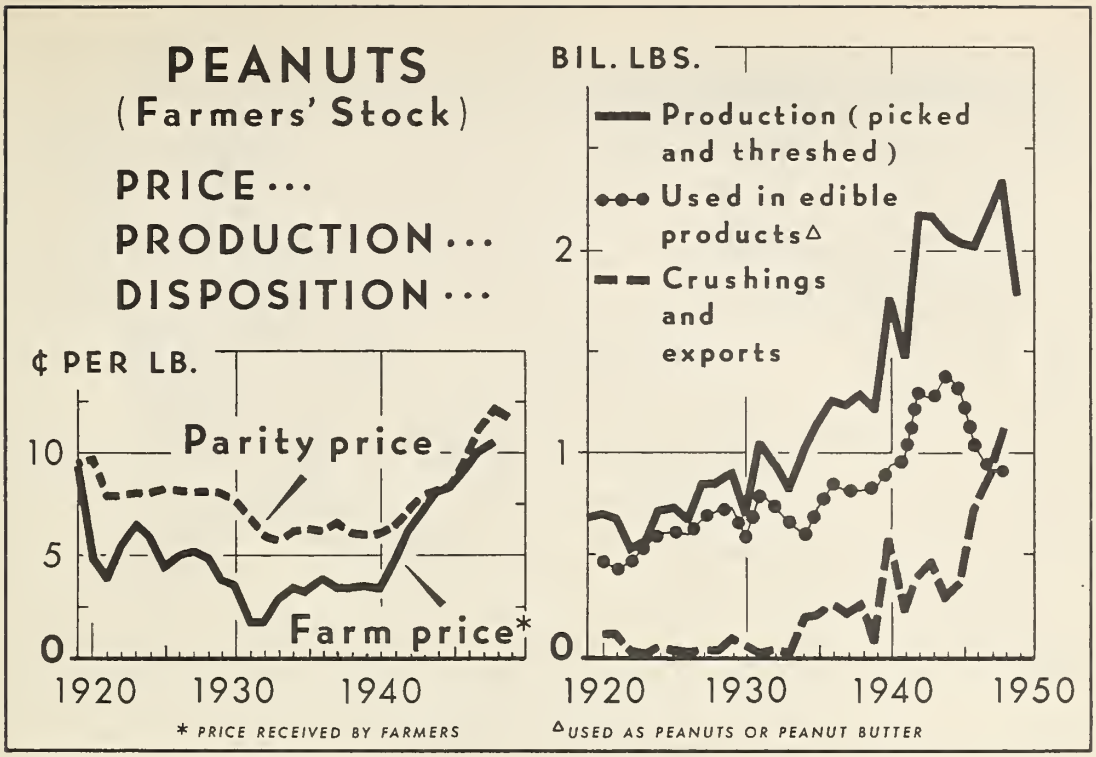
The 1949 acreage of soybeans and the indicated yield per acre harvested for beans are down from 1948, but remain well above prewar. Indications on August 1 were for a 1949 crop of 202 million bushels compared with the 1948 record of 220 million. Prices to farmers for the 1949 crop are being supported at $2.11 per bushel for No. 1 or No. 2 green or yellow soybeans with 14 percent moisture or less. Prices to farmers for the 1948 crop of soybeans averaged $2.39 per bushel. Exports of soybeans from the 1948 crop totaled over 20 million bushels, about twice as much as in 1939-40, the previous peak year. Exports probably will be relatively large again in 1949-50.

Soybeans: Price received by farmers, comparable price, production and crushings
United States, 1924-49

Year beginning October	Season average price per bushel	Comparable price per bushel on August 15 preceding the crop year	Production for beans	Crushings	Year beginning October	Season average price per bushel	Comparable price per bushel on August 15 preceding the crop year	Production for beans	Crushings
	Dollars	Dollars	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		Dollars	Dollars	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1924	2.46	1.59	4,937	307	1940	.90	1.20	78,045	64,056
1925	2.34	1.62	4,875	351	1941	1.55	1.29	107,197	77,131
1926	2.01	1.61	5,239	335	1942	1.61	1.44	187,524	133,454
1927	1.81	1.59	6,938	559	1943	1.82	1.56	190,133	142,306
1928	1.88	1.61	7,380	882	1944	2.05	1.62	191,958	153,402
1929	1.88	1.60	9,438	1,666	1945	2.08	1.65	192,076	159,460
					1946	2.57	1.93	201,275	170,246
1930	1.37	1.53	13,929	4,069	1947	3.34	2.25	183,558	161,374
1931	.50	1.33	17,260	4,725	1948	1/ 2.27	2.41	220,201	1/ 175,000
1932	.54	1.18	15,158	3,470	1949		2.33	2/ 202,386	3/ 165,000
1933	.94	1.18	13,509	3,054					
1934	.99	1.26	23,157	9,105					
1935	.73	1.24	48,901	25,181					
1936	1.27	1.25	33,721	20,618					
1937	.85	1.29	46,164	30,310					
1938	.67	1.20	61,906	44,648					
1939	.81	1.17	90,141	56,684					

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Indicated August 1.
3/ Forecast.

Crushings data compiled from records of the Bureau of the Census.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3B633-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

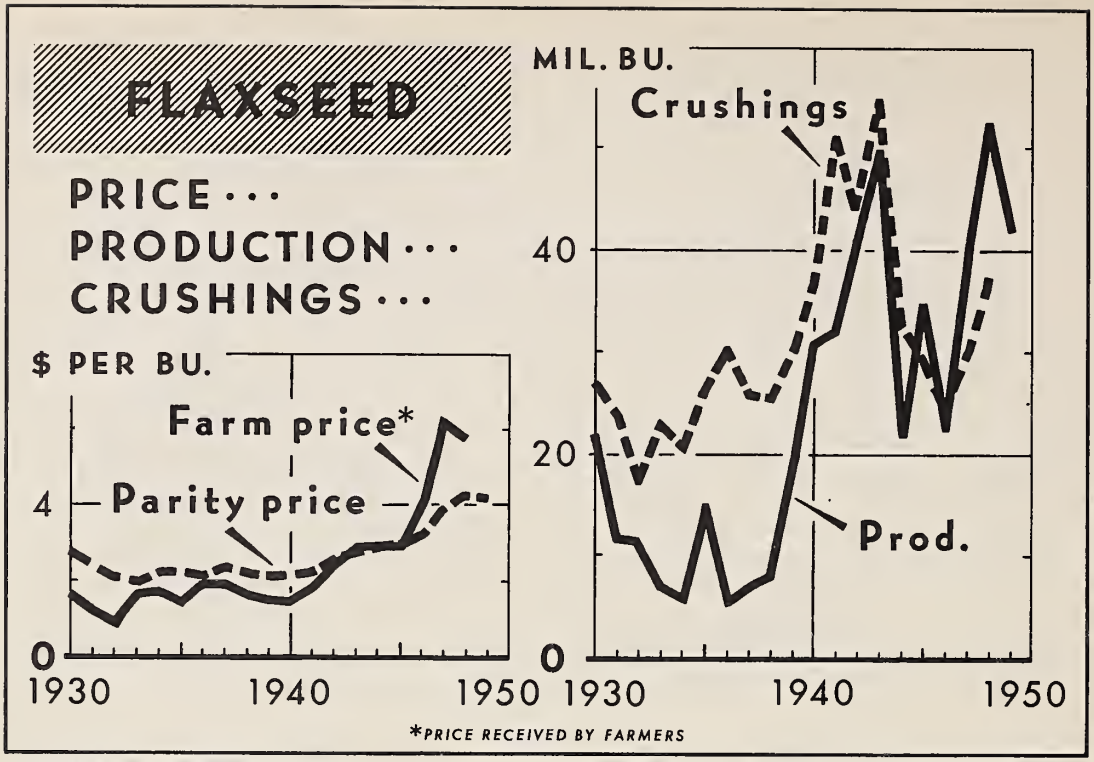
Peanut production in 1949 is much below the 1942-48 level, with acreage allotments and marketing quotas in effect for the first time since 1942. Prices to farmers for the 1949 crop (farmers' stock) will be supported at a basic level of 10.5¢ per pound ($210 per ton), compared with 10.8¢ per pound ($216 per ton) for the 1948 crop. Peanut exports, large since 1945, will decline as world supplies of fats and oils rise from wartime lows.

Peanuts, farmers' stock basis: Price received by farmers, parity price, production, crushings and exports, and apparent edible consumption, United States, 1919 - 49

Crop marketing year 1/	Season average price per pound	Parity price per pound on July 15 preceding the crop year 2/	Production, picked and threshed	Crushings and exports	Apparent consumption in edible products 3/	Crop marketing year 1/	Season average price per pound	Parity price per pound on July 15 preceding the crop year 2/	Production, picked and threshed	Crushings and exports	Apparent consumption in edible products 3/
	Cents	Cents	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.		Cents	Cents	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1919	9.3	9.5	686	---	---	1935	3.1	6.2	1,153	202	735
						1936	3.7	6.1	1,260	252	850
1920	4.8	9.7	696	103	476	1937	3.3	6.5	1,233	210	820
1921	3.8	7.9	676	112	431	1938	3.3	6.0	1,289	262	819
1922	5.3	7.9	523	24	470	1939	3.4	5.9	1,213	74	931
1923	6.4	8.0	568	7	540						
1924	5.8	8.0	713	46	605	1940	3.3	6.0	1,767	559	946
1925	4.3	8.2	722	29	615	1941	4.7	6.3	1,475	229	962
1926	5.0	8.1	662	18	602	1942	6.1	7.2	2,193	396	1,295
1927	5.2	8.0	844	35	681	1943	7.1	7.8	2,176	465	1,276
1928	4.9	8.1	844	32	719	1944	8.0	8.1	2,081	292	1,389
1929	3.7	8.0	898	90	733	1945	8.3	8.3	2,042	360	1,288
						1946	9.1	9.5	2,038	714	1,032
1930	3.5	7.7	697	46	588	1947	10.1	11.0	2,183	891	937
1931	1.6	6.8	1,056	17	800	1948	4/ 10.5	12.0	2,338	4/1,125	4/ 925
1932	1.6	5.9	941	32	736	1949		11.7	5/ 1,777		
1933	2.8	5.7	820	15	652						
1934	3.3	6.1	1,014	187	595						

1/ Year beginning September for season average price, crushings in 1938-48, and use in edible products in 1938-48. Other data based on a marketing year beginning in August in the southwestern peanut area, in September in the southeastern area, and in November in the Virginia - Carolina area.
2/ Annual prices, 1919-22.
3/ Peanut butter, confectionery, nut salting, bakery goods and roasted peanuts in the shell. Includes use of imported peanuts, which was substantial until 1929.
4/ Preliminary.
5/ Indicated August 1.

Crushings of peanuts in the hull, year beginning October, 1919-37 compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census; other data from reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 38617-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The carry-over of flaxseed and linseed oil on July 1 was large, with government holdings alone equivalent to nearly 37 million bushels of flaxseed. The support price for 1949-crop flaxseed is $3.99 per bushel, Minneapolis basis, compared with $6.00 per bushel for the 1948 crop year.

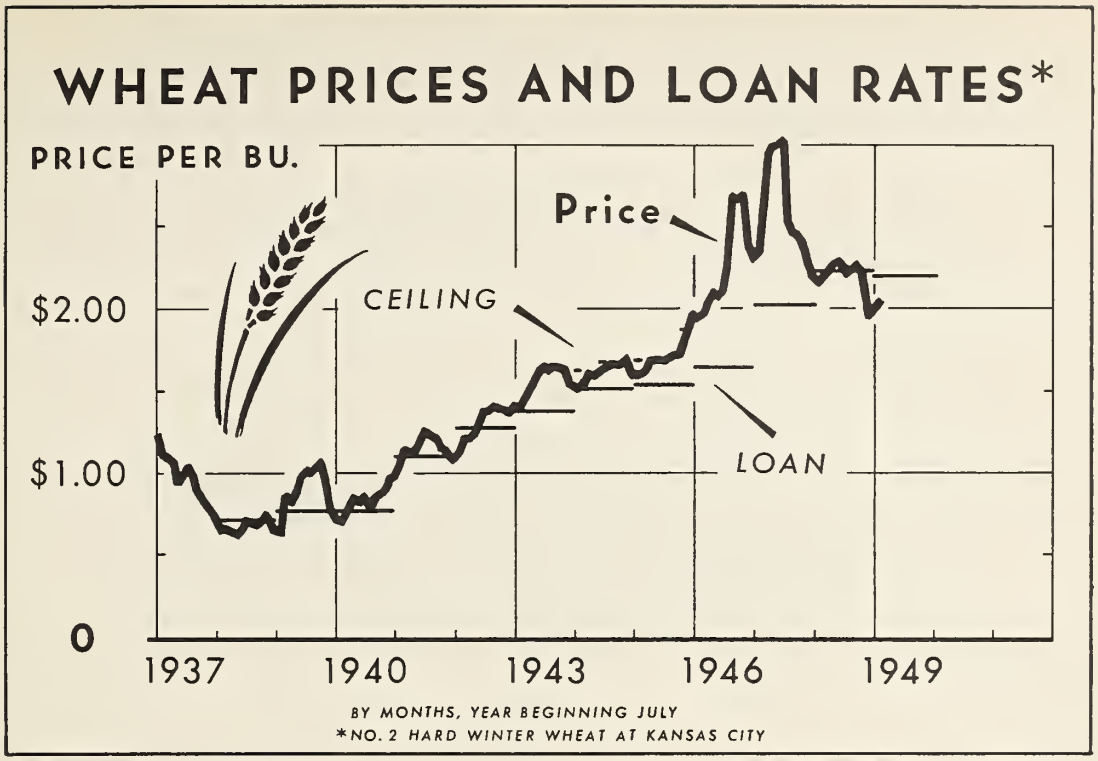
Farmers planted nearly as much flaxseed for harvest in 1949 as a year earlier. But the yield per acre is down from the 1948 peak, and the indicated 1949 crop of about 42 million bushels is materially smaller than in 1948.

Flaxseed: Price per bushel received by farmers, parity price, production and crushings, United States, 1930-49

Year beginning July	Season average price	Parity price on June 15 preceding the crop year 1/	Production	Crushings	Year beginning July	Season average price	Parity price on June 15 preceding the crop year 1/	Production	Crushings
	Dollars	Dollars	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		Dollars	Dollars	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1930	1.61	2.72	21,673	27,054	1940	1.42	2.11	30,924	36,643
1931	1.17	2.40	11,755	23,700	1941	1.79	2.18	32,133	51,195
1932	.88	2.08	11,511	17,370	1942	2.36	2.54	40,976	44,257
1933	1.63	1.94	6,904	23,006	1943	2.83	2.74	50,009	54,602
1934	1.70	2.16	5,719	20,720	1944	2.91	2.86	21,665	32,861
1935	1.42	2.21	14,914	26,544	1945	1/ 2.89	2.91	34,557	29,351
1936	1.90	2.10	5,331	30,340	1946	4.04	3.16	22,585	24,597
1937	1.87	2.30	7,070	25,870	1947	6.15	3.89	40,536	30,083
1938	1.59	2.15	8,032	25,569	1948	2/ 5.76	4.24	2/ 52,533	37,311
1939	1.46	2.08	19,606	30,078	1949		4.14	3/ 41,924	

1/ In addition, farmers were eligible for payments of $5.00 per planted acre (equivalent to 56 cents per bushel at the average yield of 9 bushels per acre).
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Indicated August 1.

Crushings data compiled from records of the Bureau of the Census.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43311-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

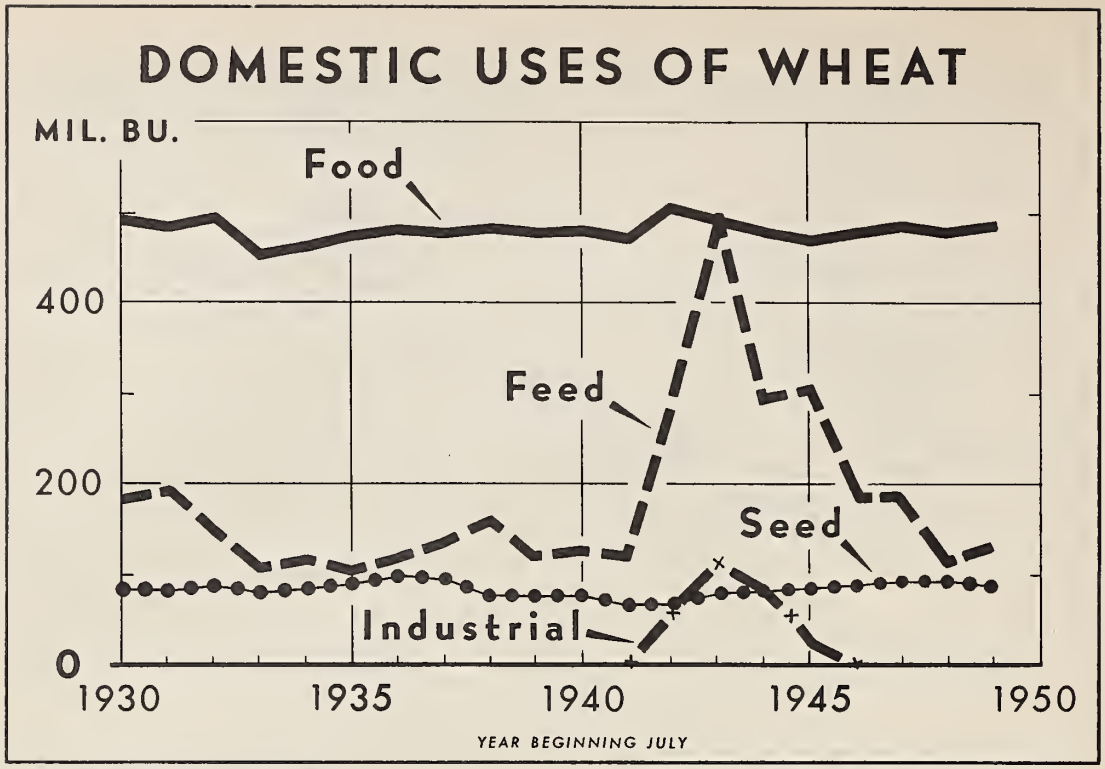
Since the loan program was started in 1938, prices have averaged lowest in either July or August in every marketing year except 1938-39, and have then advanced. In 8 of these years, prices were highest in March or later, in 2 years they were highest in January, and in one year (1948) they were highest in December. From 1938 through 1942 prices averaged below the loan rate early in the season. In 1943-44 they started above the loan level--largely as the result of a very large non-food demand--and by December advanced to about parity, where the ceiling was established. This ceiling was advanced from time to time and finally discontinued on June 30, 1946. From 1945 through June 1948 prices were pushed above the loan level by a very large export demand and by above average use of wheat as feed. In 1948-49 prices fluctuated around the loan level as the result of large wheat supplies, a decline in feed use, and a better balance between world exportable supplies and import requirements.

Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter: Price, loan value and ceiling at Kansas City, 1937-49

Year beginning July	Weighted cash price of No. 2 Hard Winter Wheat at Kansas City 1/												Loan value at Kansas City 2/
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1937	122.5	111.8	109.5	106.0	94.2	96.5	102.7	99.6	91.5	84.6	79.7	76.7	
1938	70.0	65.5	65.7	64.7	63.3	66.9	70.9	69.2	68.7	69.6	75.7	70.9	72
1939	66.7	64.6	85.9	82.7	85.8	98.3	101.2	99.4	102.1	105.7	94.7	76.3	77
1940	70.7	69.3	75.8	81.6	84.5	83.0	84.7	77.8	85.1	87.2	90.4	97.3	77
1941	98.3	106.6	114.1	112.2	113.4	120.1	125.6	123.1	121.0	114.6	114.9	110.9	110
1942	107.9	111.2	120.3	120.5	123.1	130.5	136.8	137.0	139.9	138.4	138.1	137.0	127
1943	140.1	139.8	145.8	152.3	156.4	162.8	164.8	163.0	165.2	164.0	163.2	155.6	137
1944	152.1	150.8	153.0	161.3	159.1	162.0	163.6	165.8	166.3	165.7	166.7	168.2	150
1945	158.3	159.8	162.1	168.3	168.9	169.2	169.2	169.1	172.0	172.1		186.1	153
1946	197.8	193.8	196.0	203.9	210.4	207.2	209.0	226.1	269.4	267.6	269.3	237.3	164
1947	228.8	231.8	264.6	295.3	299.9	301.1	303.2	250.8	245.4	244.5	240.2	229.4	202
1948	219.3	215.0	220.4	222.6	228.2	228.7	225.0	219.6	224.1	226.0	222.1	195.1	223
1949	200.4	206.0											220

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

2/ Loan rate is for wheat of less than 13 percent. Ceiling became effective January 4, 1944 at $1.62 including 1-½ cents commission, basis protein of less than 13 percent. On December 13, 1944 it was raised to $1.66, on May 30, 1945 to $1.691, on March 4, 1946 to $1.721, and on May 13, 1946, to $1.871. On June 30, 1946 ceilings expired.



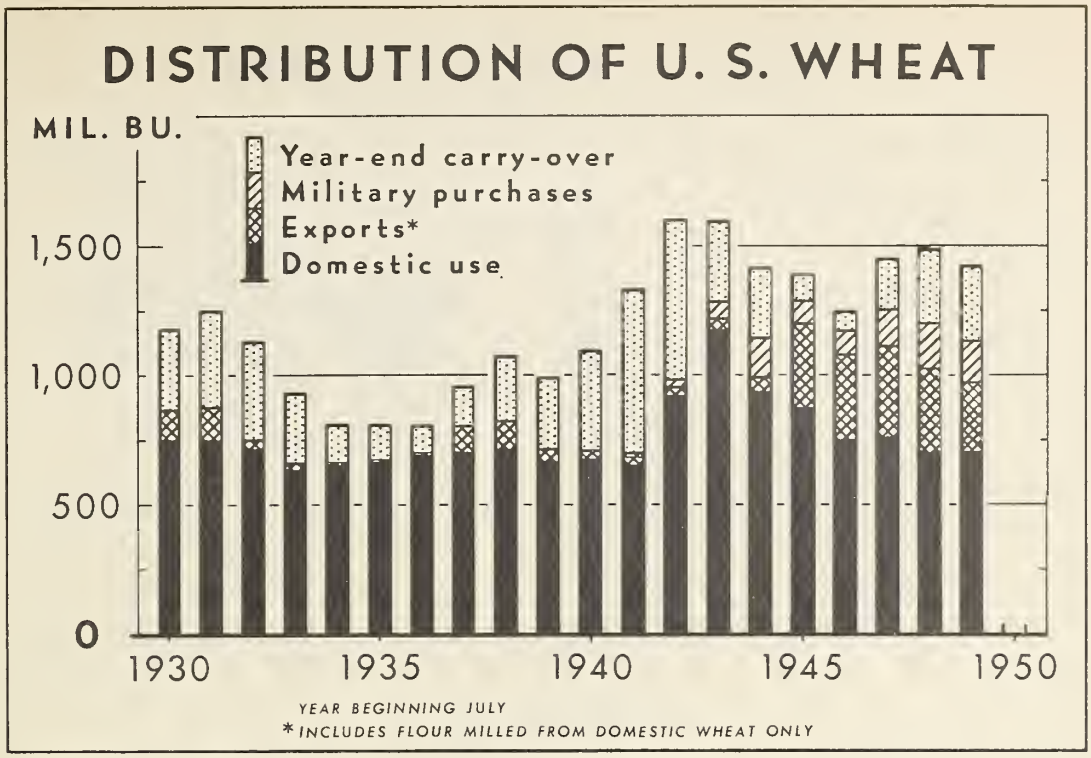
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46050-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Total domestic use of wheat in 1949-50 may be somewhat larger than a year earlier. The quantities used for food and feed may be slightly above 1948-49, with seed slightly below. Only insignificant quantities will be used industrially.

Wheat: Domestic uses, United States, 1930-49

Year Beginning July	Civilian food	Feed	Seed	Industrial use	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1930	489.6	179.5	81.1	---	750.2
1931	482.8	190.2	80.1	---	753.1
1932	492.4	142.7	83.8	1/	718.9
1933	448.4	102.3	78.1	1/	628.8
1934	459.1	113.4	82.7	0.1	655.3
1935	472.6	101.0	87.5	0.1	661.2
1936	477.9	115.8	95.9	0.1	689.7
1937	474.6	133.5	93.1	1/	701.2
1938	482.4	158.1	74.2	0.1	713.8
1939	475.4	115.1	72.9	0.1	663.5
1940	478.5	122.7	74.4	0.1	675.7
1941	471.1	116.3	62.5	1.6	651.5
1942	502.5	298.4	65.5	54.3	920.7
1943	491.6	497.8	77.4	107.5	1174.3
1944	477.6	296.4	80.4	82.3	936.7
1945	467.0	304.3	82.0	21.0	874.3
1946	477.4	181.7	86.5	1/	745.6
1947	486.4	186.0	90.7	0.6	763.7
1948 1/	480.7	117.2	91.3	0.1	689.3
1949 2/	485.0	130.0	85.0	3/	700.0

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Tentative as of August 1949.
3/ Less than 50,000 bushels.



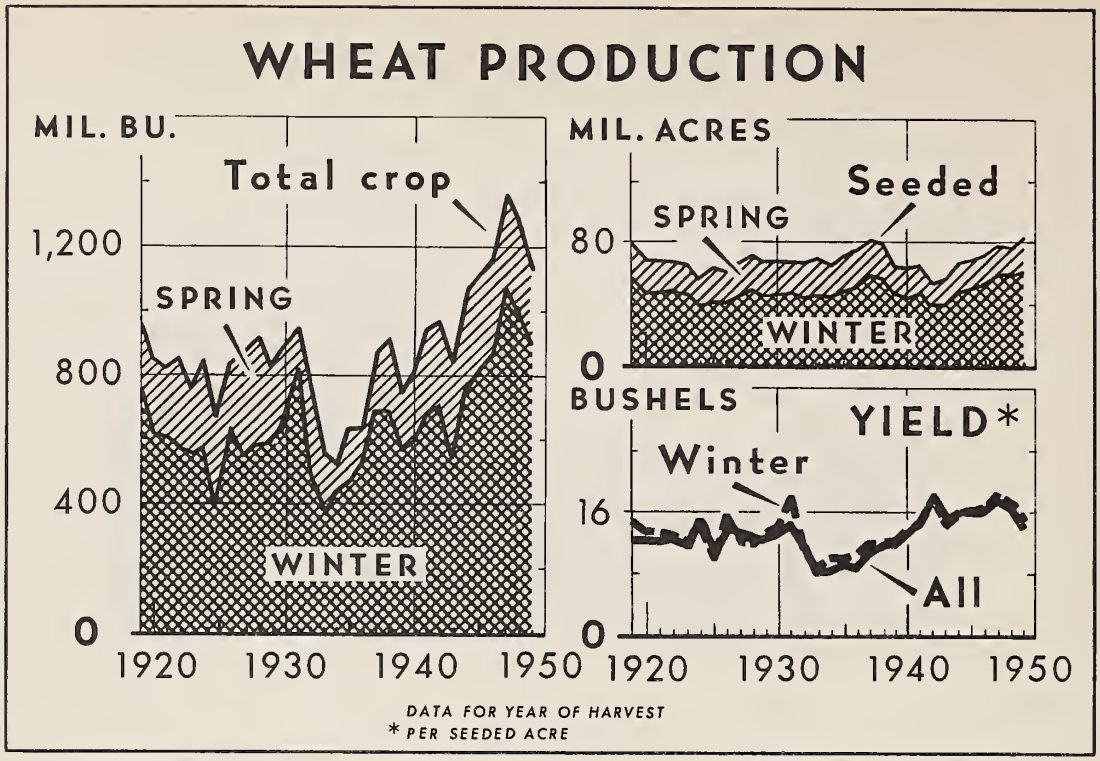
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46051-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Supplies of wheat in 1949-50 are estimated at 1,425 million bushels, the fifth largest of record. Domestic uses are expected to total about 700 million bushels. If the total of exports and military purchases approach 450 million bushels, the carry-over July 1, 1950 would be about the same as on July 1, 1949.

Wheat: Distribution, United States, 1930 - 49 1/

Year beginning July	Total domestic use	Military purchases 2/	Exports including shipments 3/	Year-end carry-over	Total distribution	Total exports of wheat and flour 4/
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1930	750.2	—	115.3	312.5	1,178.0	112.4
1931	753.1	—	125.6	375.3	1,254.0	122.9
1932	718.9	—	34.9	377.8	1,131.6	31.9
1933	628.8	—	28.4	272.9	930.1	25.6
1934	655.3	—	13.3	145.9	814.5	10.5
1935	661.2	—	7.1	140.4	808.7	4.2
1936	689.7	—	12.3	102.8	804.8	9.3
1937	701.2	—	103.4	153.1	957.7	100.1
1938	713.8	—	109.5	250.0	1,073.3	106.6
1939	663.5	—	48.3	279.7	991.5	44.9
1940	675.7	—	37.5	384.7	1,097.9	33.6
1941	651.5	16.1	31.9	630.8	1,330.3	27.5
1942	920.7	25.2	36.4	618.9	1,601.2	26.5
1943	1,174.3	62.8	45.4	316.6	1,599.1	40.3
1944	936.7	150.1	53.0	279.2	1,419.0	141.8
1945	874.3	90.9	324.1	100.1	1,389.4	388.2
1946	745.6	92.5	331.3	83.8	1,253.2	386.7
1947	763.7	146.4	345.0	196.0	1,451.1	479.2
1948 5/	689.3	173.1	330.2	293.3	1,485.9	500.5
1949 5/	700.0	165.0	265.0	295.0	1,425.0	

1/ Includes flour and other products in terms of wheat.
2/ Includes purchases both for exports under the Army Civilian Supply Program and for military food use; the latter in 1948-49 totaled about 7 million bushels.
3/ Exports as here used, in addition to commercial exports, include United States Department of Agriculture flour procurement as distinct from United States Department of Agriculture deliveries for export.
4/ Actual exports, including Army Civilian Supply Program. Includes flour milled only from domestic wheat and excludes shipments to territories of the United States. Figures in this column are not related to the rest of the table, but are given only for ready reference.
5/ Preliminary



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 42549-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

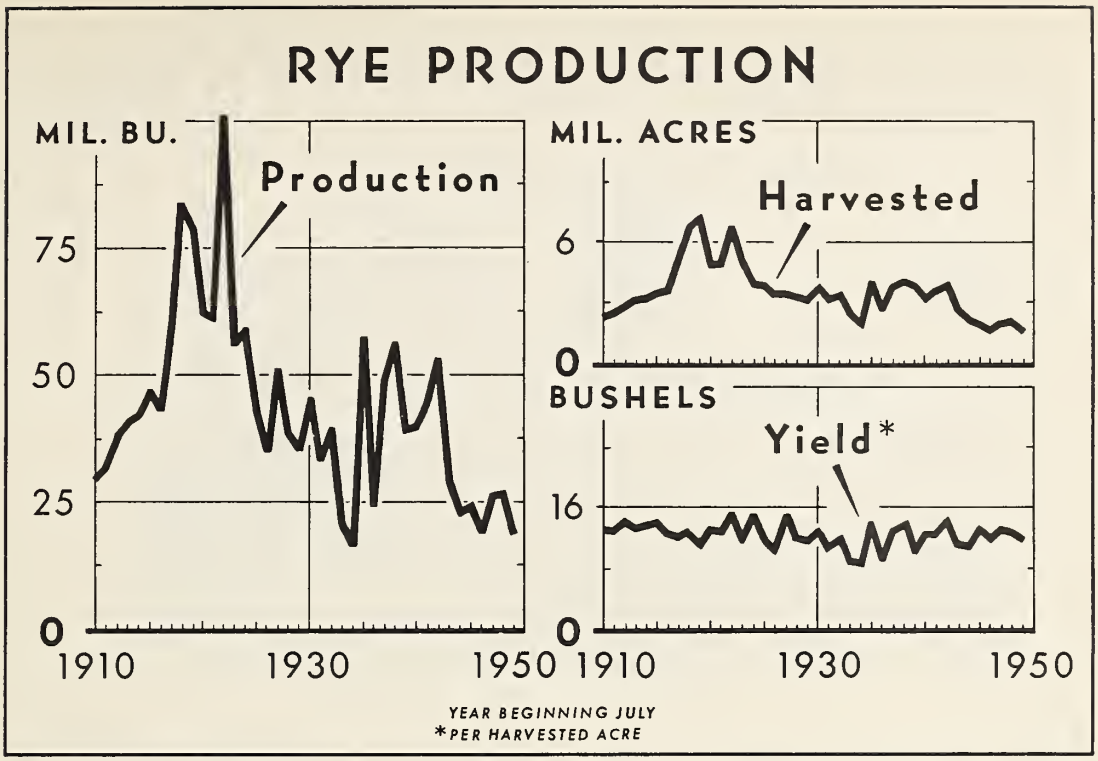
Production of all wheat, indicated as of August 1 at 1,132 million bushels, is the fourth largest of record. Large crops in the 8 years ending with 1948 reflected very good yields per acre. Yields in 1949 were 13.6 bushels compared with the 1939-48 average of 15.6 bushels.

Seeded acreage for the 1949 crop at 83.2 million acres was an all-time record. This compares with the previous record of 80.8 million acres in 1937. The national acreage allotment for 1950, as announced originally, was 68.9 million acres, a 17 percent reduction from seedings for the 1949 crop. With moderate allowances for overplanting and increases in individual allotments as required by Public Law 272, signed August 29, seeded acreage would be at least 73 million acres.

All wheat and winter wheat: Acreage, yield, and production, United States, 1919-49

Year of harvest	All wheat			Winter wheat			Year of harvest	All wheat			Winter wheat		
	Seeded acreage	Yield per seeded acre	Production	Seeded acreage	Yield per seeded acre	Production		Seeded acreage	Yield per seeded acre	Production	Seeded acreage	Yield per seeded acre	Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1919	77,440	12.3	952,097	51,391	14.6	748,460	1935	69,611	9.0	628,227	47,436	9.9	469,412
							1936	73,970	8.5	629,880	49,986	10.5	523,603
1920	67,977	12.4	843,277	45,505	13.5	613,227	1937	80,814	10.8	873,914	57,845	11.9	688,574
1921	67,681	12.1	818,964	45,479	13.3	602,793	1938	78,981	11.6	919,913	56,464	12.1	685,178
1922	67,163	12.6	846,649	47,415	13.1	571,459	1939	62,802	11.8	741,210	46,154	12.3	565,672
1923	64,590	11.8	759,482	45,488	12.2	555,299							
1924	55,706	15.1	841,617	38,638	14.8	573,563	1940	61,820	13.2	814,646	43,536	13.6	592,809
							1941	62,707	15.0	941,970	46,045	14.6	673,727
1925	61,738	10.8	668,700	40,922	9.8	400,619	1942	53,000	18.3	969,381	38,855	18.1	702,159
1926	60,712	13.7	832,213	40,604	15.6	631,607	1943	55,984	15.1	843,813	38,515	14.0	537,476
1927	65,661	13.3	875,059	44,134	12.4	548,188	1944	66,190	16.0	1,060,111	46,821	16.1	751,901
1928	71,152	12.9	914,373	48,431	12.0	579,066							
1929	67,177	12.3	824,183	44,145	13.3	587,057	1945	69,130	16.0	1,108,224	50,415	16.2	817,834
							1946	71,536	16.1	1,153,046	52,195	16.7	870,725
1930	67,559	13.1	886,522	45,248	14.0	633,809	1947	78,169	17.5	1,367,186	58,133	18.4	1,068,048
1931	66,463	14.2	941,540	45,915	18.0	825,315	1948 1/	77,749	16.6	1,288,406	58,161	17.0	990,098
1932	66,281	11.4	756,307	43,628	11.3	491,511	1949 2/	83,173	13.6	1,131,830	61,490	14.6	894,874
1933	69,009	8.0	552,215	44,802	8.4	378,283							
1934	64,064	8.2	526,052	44,836	9.8	438,683							

1/ Preliminary.
2/ August 1 estimate.



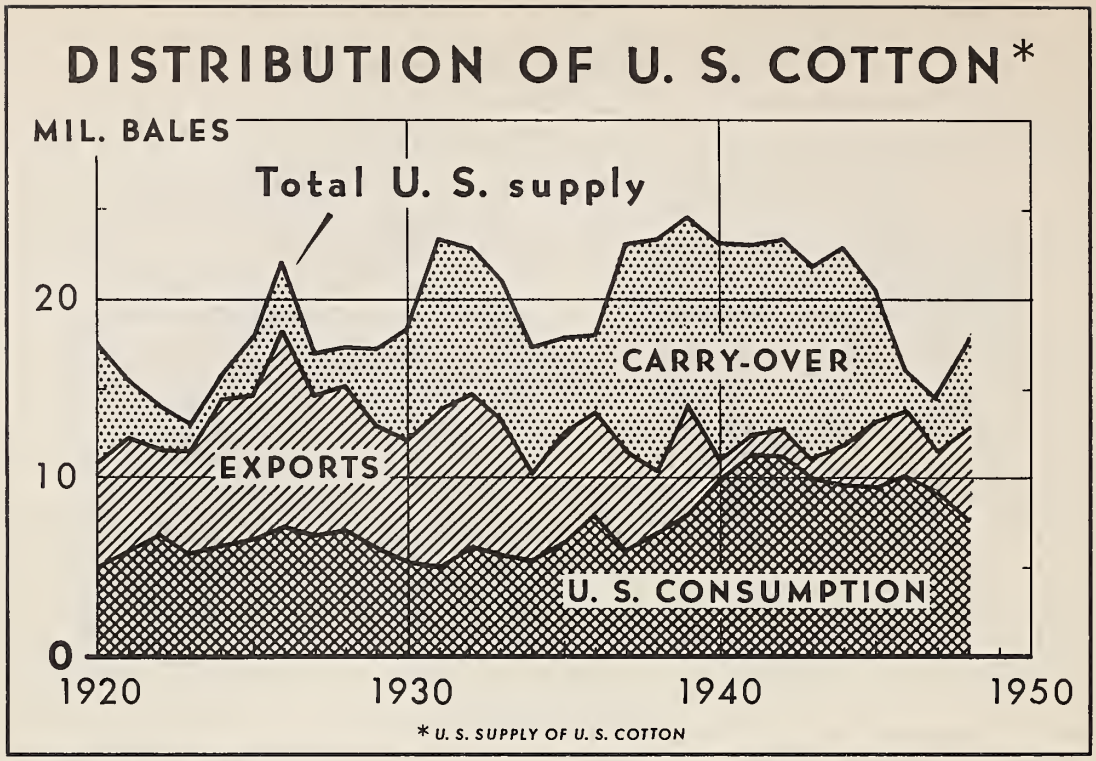
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46025 - XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

A rye crop estimated at 18.8 million bushels was produced on 1.6 million acres in 1949. Both acreage and production have been declining for a number of years, and in 1949 were the smallest in 75 years (except for production in 1934). Rye yields in 1949 were 11.9 bushels per harvested acre, slightly below the 1939-48 average of 12.0 bushels.

Rye: Acreage, yield, production, foreign trade, and price, United States, 1901 - 49

Year beginning July	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Exports 1/	Imports 1/	Price per bushel received by farmers 2/	Year beginning July	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Exports 1/	Imports 1/	Price per bushel received by farmers 2/
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Cents		1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Cents
1901	2,409	12.8	30,773	2,712	---	55.7	1926	3,413	10.2	34,860	21,698	1	82.5
1902	2,444	13.9	33,862	5,445	1	50.8	1927	3,458	14.8	51,076	26,346	2	82.4
1903	2,260	12.8	28,932	784	34	54.5	1928	3,310	11.5	37,910	9,844	1	81.6
1904	2,205	12.9	28,461	30	21	68.8	1929	3,138	11.3	35,411	2,600	1	84.4
1905	2,297	13.6	31,173	1,388	1	61.1	1930	3,646	12.4	45,383	227	88	43.3
1906	2,154	13.7	29,609	770	1	58.9	1931	3,159	10.4	32,777	909	1	33.9
1907	2,073	13.6	28,247	2,445	2	73.1	1932	3,350	11.7	39,099	311	14	26.9
1908	2,130	13.5	28,650	1,296	1	74.5	1933	2,405	8.6	20,573	21	12,019	62.3
1909	2,212	13.6	30,083	242	30	71.8	1934	1,921	8.5	16,285	---	12,250	72.0
1910	2,252	12.9	29,098	40	227	72.5	1935	4,065	14.0	56,938	9	2,266	38.3
1911	2,452	12.8	31,396	31	134	80.6	1936	2,694	9.0	24,239	248	3,943	80.8
1912	2,724	13.9	37,911	1,855	1	63.3	1937	3,825	12.8	48,862	6,578	---	67.2
1913	3,089	13.1	40,390	2,273	37	59.4	1938	4,087	13.7	55,984	784	1	32.2
1914	3,144	13.4	42,120	13,027	147	81.2	1939	3,822	10.1	38,562	732	---	42.6
1915	3,417	13.7	46,752	15,250	566	83.6	1940	3,204	12.4	39,725	245	1,392	39.9
1916	3,528	12.2	43,089	13,703	428	112.5	1941	3,573	12.3	43,878	23	8,758	52.0
1917	5,059	11.9	60,321	17,186	834	173.0	1942	3,792	14.0	52,929	450	1,490	58.3
1918	6,694	12.5	83,421	36,467	638	148.7	1943	2,652	10.8	28,680	594	8,314	97.7
1919	7,168	11.0	78,659	41,531	1,077	144.9	1944	2,132	10.6	22,525	3,144	4,149	109.0
1920	4,825	12.8	61,915	47,337	452	146.4	1945	1,856	12.9	23,952	7,196	1,996	136.0
1921	4,851	12.6	61,023	29,944	700	83.4	1946	1,607	11.7	18,879	574	1,641	193
1922	6,757	14.9	100,986	51,663	99	62.7	1947	2,010	12.9	25,975	2,642	41	227
1923	4,936	11.3	55,961	19,902	2	58.0	1948 3/	2,097	12.6	26,388	5,431	6,794	141
1924	3,941	14.8	58,445	50,242	1	94.5	1949 3/	1,586	11.9	18,831			
1925	3,800	11.1	42,316	12,647	---	77.5							

1/ From reports of Department of Commerce. Includes flour.
2/ December 1 price. 1900-1908. Beginning 1940 includes unredeemed loans at average loan value.
3/ Preliminary.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 47291-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

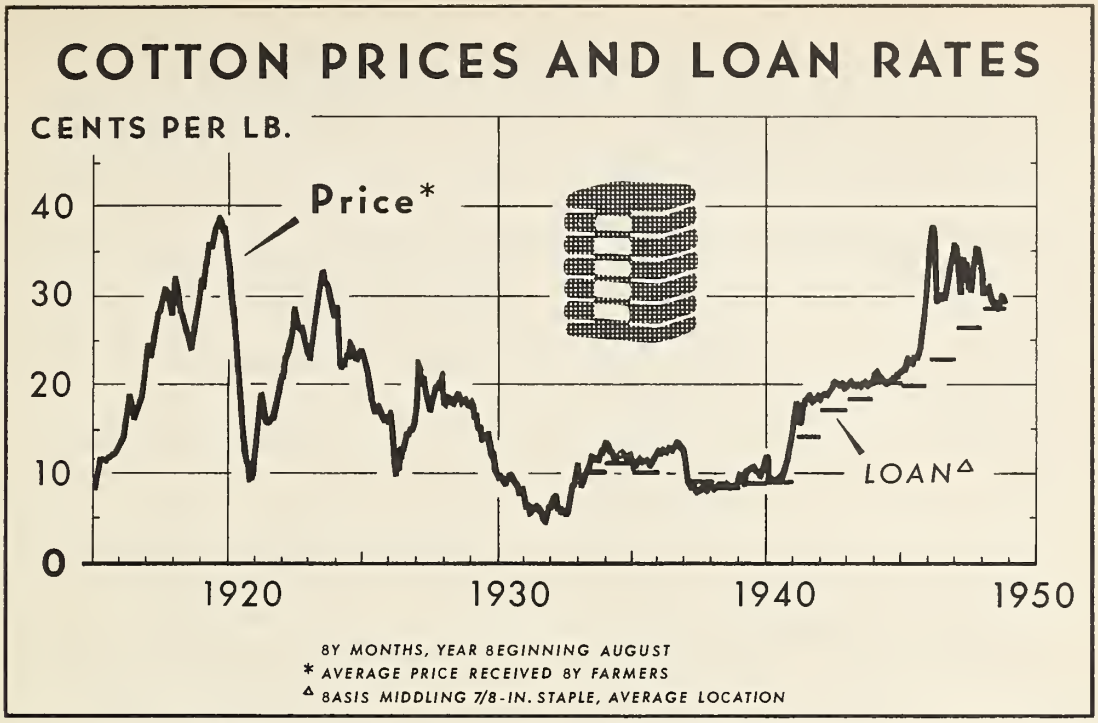
There has been a marked shift in the disposition of U. S. cotton since the mid-1930's. Prior to 1934, most of the disappearance of U. S. cotton was through exports. Since then, however, domestic mill consumption has accounted for most of the disappearance of cotton. In 1920-24, exports accounted for 51 percent of the average annual disappearance of U. S. cotton, but in 1945-48 made up only 27 percent. In 1949-50, disappearance may be about as in 1948-49, when exports were 4.7 million bales and domestic consumption was 7.8 million.

Cotton: Distribution, United States, 1920 - 48

Year beginning August 1	Mill consumption 1/	Exports	Stocks, end of season (July 31)	Total supply
	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/
1920	4,953	5,744	6,896	17,593
1921	5,980	6,170	3,322	15,472
1922	6,703	4,789	2,325	13,817
1923	5,701	5,647	1,556	12,904
1924	6,219	7,999	1,610	15,828
1925	6,506	8,045	3,542	18,093
1926	7,260	10,963	3,762	21,985
1927	6,854	7,639	2,536	17,029
1928	7,109	8,053	2,313	17,475
1929	6,131	6,697	4,530	17,358
1930	5,291	6,820	6,370	18,481
1931	4,928	8,754	9,678	23,360
1932	6,167	8,426	8,164	22,757
1933	5,740	7,552	7,744	21,036
1934	5,391	4,816	7,208	17,415
1935	6,386	6,040	5,409	17,835
1936	7,995	5,511	4,499	18,005
1937	5,813	5,672	11,533	23,018
1938	6,924	3,353	13,033	23,310
1939	7,909	6,125	10,563	24,597
1940	9,792	1,112	12,166	23,070
1941	11,220	1,125	10,640	22,985
1942	11,160	1,480	10,657	23,297
1943	9,993	1,139	10,744	21,876
1944	9,693	2,007	11,164	22,864
1945	9,423	3,613	7,326	20,362
1946	10,072	3,545	2,530	16,147
1947 3/	9,374	1,968	3,080	14,422
1948 3/	7,833	4,785	5,283	17,901

1/ Includes destroyed cotton plus adjustment items.
2/ American cotton in running bales, counting round bales as half bales, foreign in bales of approximately 478 pounds.
3/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, and New York Cotton Exchange and estimates of the Department of Agriculture.



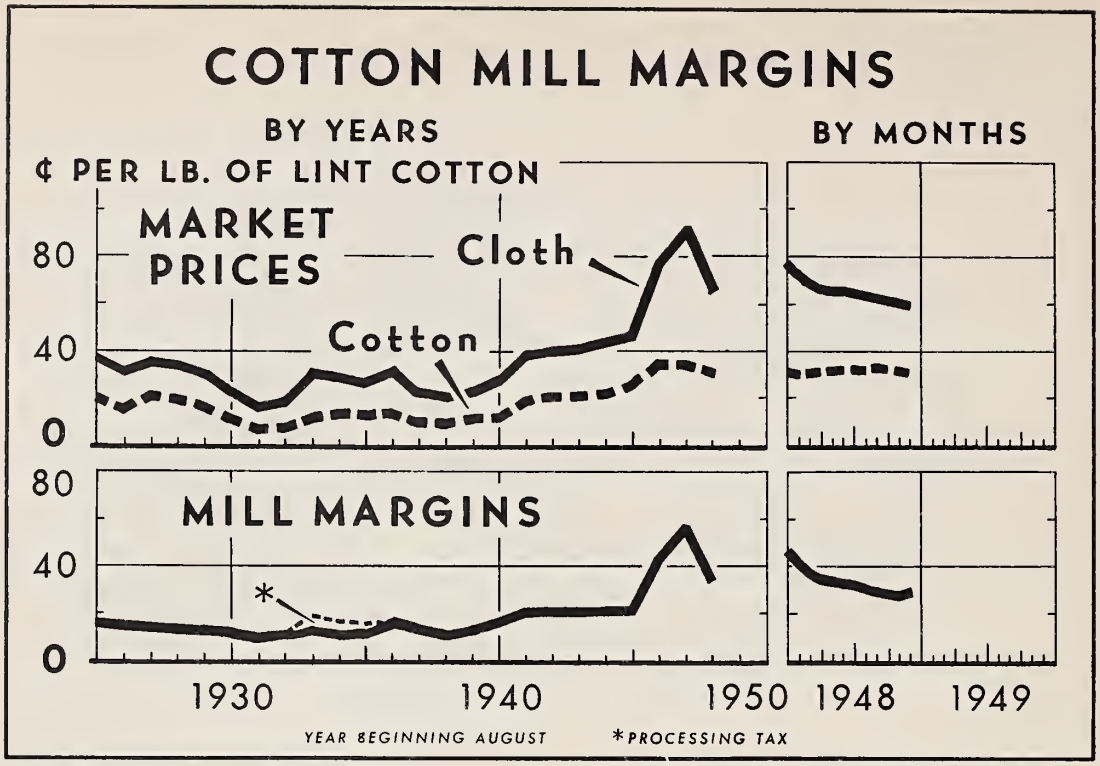
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 47293-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Prices farmers have received for cotton since the end of the war have fluctuated substantially, but until the unusually large 1948 crop were well above the loan level. In March 1949, the farm price dropped below the loan level for the first time since February 1944. Prices received by farmers during the 1948-49 season held about the same relationship to the loan rate as in the prewar period when CCC stocks comprised a large proportion of the domestic supply of cotton.

Cotton: Average price per pound received by farmers, and loan rates, United States, 1915-49

Crop year	Aug. 15	Sept. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15	Jan. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 15	May 15	June 15	July 15	Weighted average	Loan rate
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1915	8.4	9.9	11.4	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.9	12.4	12.6	11.22	---
1916	13.8	15.0	16.7	18.8	18.4	16.9	16.3	17.1	18.6	19.7	23.0	24.6	17.36	---
1917	23.9	23.4	25.3	27.5	28.3	29.2	30.0	30.9	30.3	28.0	28.0	28.1	27.09	---
1918	29.8	32.0	30.6	28.4	28.1	26.9	24.8	24.3	25.4	27.8	30.4	32.0	28.88	---
1919	31.4	30.9	34.0	36.2	35.7	36.1	36.6	37.4	38.5	38.3	37.8	37.6	35.34	---
1920	32.7	28.1	22.5	16.5	12.6	11.7	11.3	10.0	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.8	15.89	---
1921	11.4	16.3	18.8	16.9	16.2	15.9	15.9	16.2	16.1	17.4	19.8	20.8	17.00	---
1922	21.1	20.5	21.1	23.1	24.1	25.3	27.1	28.4	27.8	26.5	26.1	24.8	22.88	---
1923	23.16	25.36	27.84	29.73	32.02	32.65	31.55	28.01	29.02	28.48	28.09	27.53	28.69	---
1924	27.87	22.19	23.07	22.62	22.25	22.76	23.04	24.68	23.62	23.01	22.96	23.34	22.91	---
1925	23.41	22.49	21.51	18.00	17.07	16.89	17.17	16.44	16.43	15.93	16.01	15.44	19.61	---
1926	16.75	16.87	11.66	10.94	10.06	10.58	11.55	12.53	12.60	14.15	14.80	15.49	12.47	---
1927	17.47	22.61	20.97	20.09	18.76	18.58	17.08	17.87	18.81	20.09	19.68	21.02	20.19	---
1928	18.36	17.44	18.11	17.83	18.07	17.99	18.13	18.92	18.59	17.95	18.04	17.75	17.98	---
1929	17.92	18.20	17.57	16.31	16.06	15.93	14.92	13.85	14.82	14.54	14.02	11.92	16.78	---
1930	11.25	9.86	9.16	9.63	8.73	8.76	9.32	9.56	9.35	8.92	7.69	8.45	9.46	---
1931	6.07	5.89	5.21	6.02	5.49	5.68	5.91	6.26	5.83	5.26	4.62	5.07	5.66	---
1932	6.51	7.13	6.32	5.90	5.38	5.65	5.57	6.15	6.27	8.30	8.90	10.68	6.52	---
1933	8.80	8.81	8.99	9.59	9.66	10.36	11.85	11.84	11.65	11.06	11.65	12.29	1/10.17	10.00
1934	13.02	13.13	12.56	12.38	12.45	12.55	12.37	11.50	11.66	12.03	11.75	11.89	1/12.36	12.00
1935	11.44	10.55	10.88	11.51	11.37	11.10	11.02	11.14	11.19	11.37	11.38	12.62	11.09	10.00
1936	12.29	12.55	12.23	12.01	12.37	12.45	12.58	13.69	13.72	12.93	12.47	12.39	12.36	---
1937	10.56	8.97	8.27	8.17	8.00	7.81	7.80	7.93	8.07	8.08	8.28	8.63	1/ 8.41	9.00
1938	8.03	8.29	8.76	8.70	8.63	8.68	8.57	8.43	8.45	8.59	8.68	8.89	1/ 8.60	8.30
1939	9.94	9.32	8.56	8.71	9.43	10.12	10.06	10.19	9.96	9.81	10.00	11.60	9.09	8.70
1940	9.07	9.27	9.43	9.39	9.37	9.37	9.66	9.58	10.13	11.48	12.70	14.25	1/ 9.89	8.90
1941	15.47	17.69	16.71	15.89	16.35	17.82	18.28	18.01	18.82	18.78	17.91	18.44	2/17.03	14.02
1942	18.03	18.59	18.87	19.22	19.55	19.74	19.68	19.91	20.13	20.09	19.96	19.60	2/19.04	17.02
1943	19.81	20.20	20.28	19.40	19.85	20.15	19.93	19.97	20.24	19.80	20.16	20.32	2/19.88	18.41
1944	20.15	21.02	21.25	20.78	20.85	20.20	19.99	20.24	20.20	20.51	20.90	21.25	2/20.73	20.03
1945	21.33	21.72	22.26	22.52	22.80	22.36	23.01	22.70	23.59	24.09	25.98	30.83	2/22.52	19.84
1946	33.55	35.30	37.69	29.23	29.98	29.74	30.56	31.89	32.26	33.50	34.07	35.88	2/32.64	22.83
1947	33.15	31.21	30.65	31.87	34.05	33.14	30.71	31.77	34.10	35.27	35.22	32.99	31.93	26.49
1948	30.41	30.94	31.07	30.52	29.63	29.27	29.14	28.74	29.91	29.97	30.13	30.08	30.10	28.79
1949	29.32													

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



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46830-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

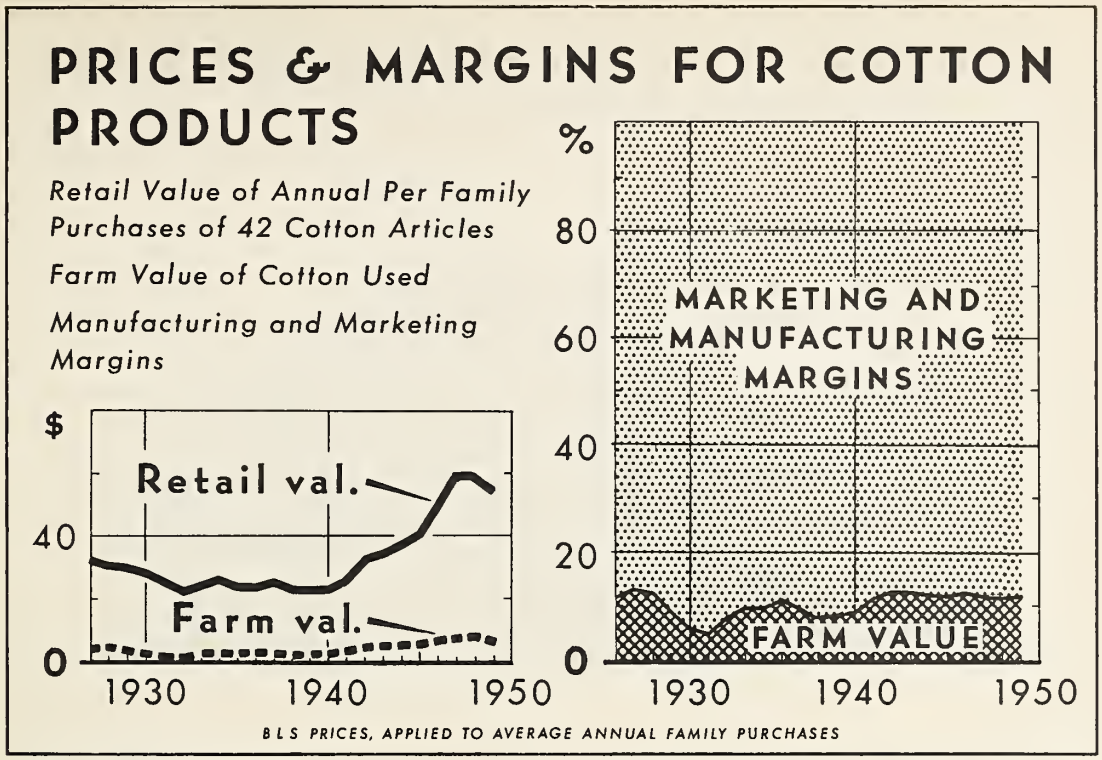
Prices of unfinished cotton cloth and mill margins continued throughout the 1948-49 season the downward trends which started in January 1948. Prices of cotton remained relatively stable. Mill margins accounted for 51.5 percent of the value of the unfinished cloth in the 1948-49 season, compared with 62 percent in the previous season. In July 1949 the mill margin was 47 percent of the cloth value.

Prices of cotton cloth and of raw cotton, and mill margins, United States, 1925-49

Year beginning Aug. 1	Cloth price 1/	Cotton price 2/	Mill margins	Mill margin adjusted for processing tax	Year beginning Aug. 1	Cloth price 1/	Cotton price 2/	Mill margins	Mill margin adjusted for processing tax
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1925	36.48	20.45	16.03		1945	46.94	25.62	21.32	
1926	30.57	15.16	15.41		1946	77.98	34.46	43.52	
1927	34.55	20.33	14.22		1947	91.10	34.30	56.81	
1928	32.82	19.23	13.59		1948	65.62	31.78	33.84	
1929	29.71	16.52	13.19						
					1948-49				
1930	22.35	10.18	12.17		Aug.	77.06	30.72	46.34	
1931	15.69	6.26	9.43		Sept.	72.48	30.72	41.76	
1932	17.52	7.45	10.07		Oct.	68.32	30.77	37.55	
1933	29.13	11.18	17.95	13.95	Nov.	66.44	31.09	35.35	
1934	28.72	12.89	15.83	11.83	Dec.	65.79	31.80	33.99	
1935	26.40	12.10	14.30	13.63	Jan.	65.04	32.26	32.78	
1936	30.02	13.43	16.59		Feb.	64.56	32.26	32.30	
1937	21.35	9.20	12.15		Mar.	63.70	32.35	31.35	
1938	19.54	9.10	10.44		Apr.	62.57	32.63	29.94	
1939	22.86	10.18	12.68		May	61.27	32.51	28.76	
					June	60.22	32.47	27.75	
1940	27.47	11.12	16.35		July	59.99	31.81	28.18	
1941	38.91	18.36	20.55						
1942	40.62	19.99	20.63						
1943	40.68	20.48	20.20						
1944	42.48	21.59	20.89						

1/ Average wholesale price of 17 constructions of unfinished cloth quoted in International Textile Apparel Analysis. Prices per yard were converted to prices of approximate quantity obtainable from a pound of cotton.
2/ Average prices in the 10 designated markets for the quality of cotton assumed to be used in each kind of cloth.

Source of data: U.S.D.A. Production and Marketing Administration.



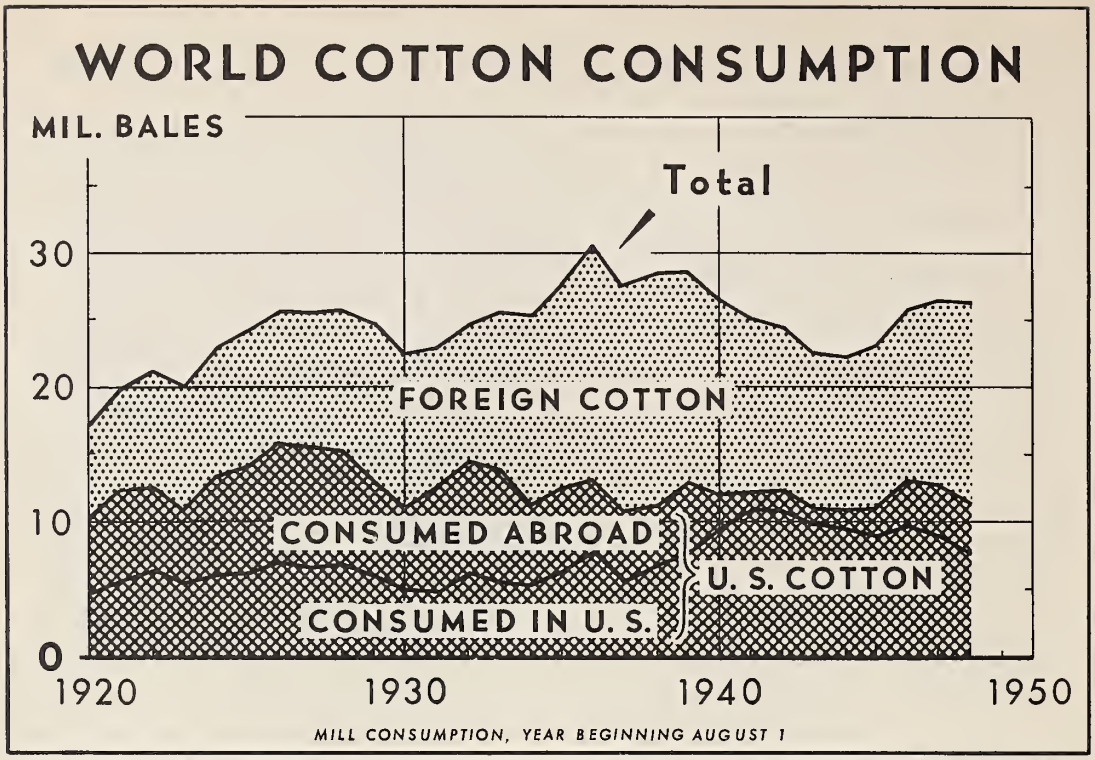
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43958-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The cotton farmer's share of the consumer's dollar spent for cotton products was relatively stable during the years 1941-48, ranging from 11.7 to 12.8 cents. His share declined during 1947 and 1948, dropping from 12.6 cents in 1946 to 11.7 cents in 1948. Retail value, farm value, and margins all dropped in the first half of 1949. The farmer's share averaged 11.9 percent of the retail value for the first two quarters of 1949.

Average value of per family purchases of 42 cotton articles at retail, equivalent farm value of cotton used in their manufacture and margins, 1927-49 1/

Year	Retail value 2/	Farm value 3/	Margin	Farmer's share	Year	Retail value 2/	Farm value 3/	Margin	Farmer's share
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent
1927	31.82	3.69	28.13	11.6	1939	22.96	1.90	21.06	8.3
1928	30.56	4.02	26.54	13.2					
1929	29.65	3.74	25.91	12.6	1940	23.10	2.07	21.03	9.0
					1941	25.51	3.01	22.50	11.8
1930	28.08	2.51	25.57	8.9	1942	32.51	4.13	28.38	12.7
1931	24.96	1.48	23.48	5.9	1943	5/34.32	4.40	29.92	12.8
1932	22.52	1.10	21.42	4.9	1944	5/37.01	4.55	32.46	12.3
1933	24.10	4/1.98	4/22.12	8.2					
1934	25.90	4/2.54	4/23.36	9.8	1945	5/40.44	4.88	35.56	12.1
					1946	5/49.78	6.26	43.52	12.6
1935	24.24	4/2.41	4/21.83	9.9	1947	5/59.34	7.09	52.25	11.9
1936	23.82	2.61	21.21	11.0	1948	5/59.49	6.95	52.54	11.7
1937	24.96	2.40	22.56	9.6	1949 5/6/	53.60	6.36	47.24	11.9
1938	23.30	1.82	21.48	7.8					

1/ Simple average of semi-annual and quarterly data.
2/ Computed from prices collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, weighted by average number of articles purchased annually by families of wage earners and clerical workers.
3/ Estimated prices received by farmers for cotton of grade and staple lengths required in the manufacture of the various articles, weighted by quantities of cotton required.
4/ Margin is before payment of processing tax which was in effect from August 1933 to January 1936. The tax on quantity of cotton represented amounted to about 37 cents in 1933 and 89 cents in 1934 and 1935. Farm values have not been adjusted for equivalent processing tax payments.
5/ Preliminary estimates based on indexes of clothing costs prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
6/ First two quarters only.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 47386-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

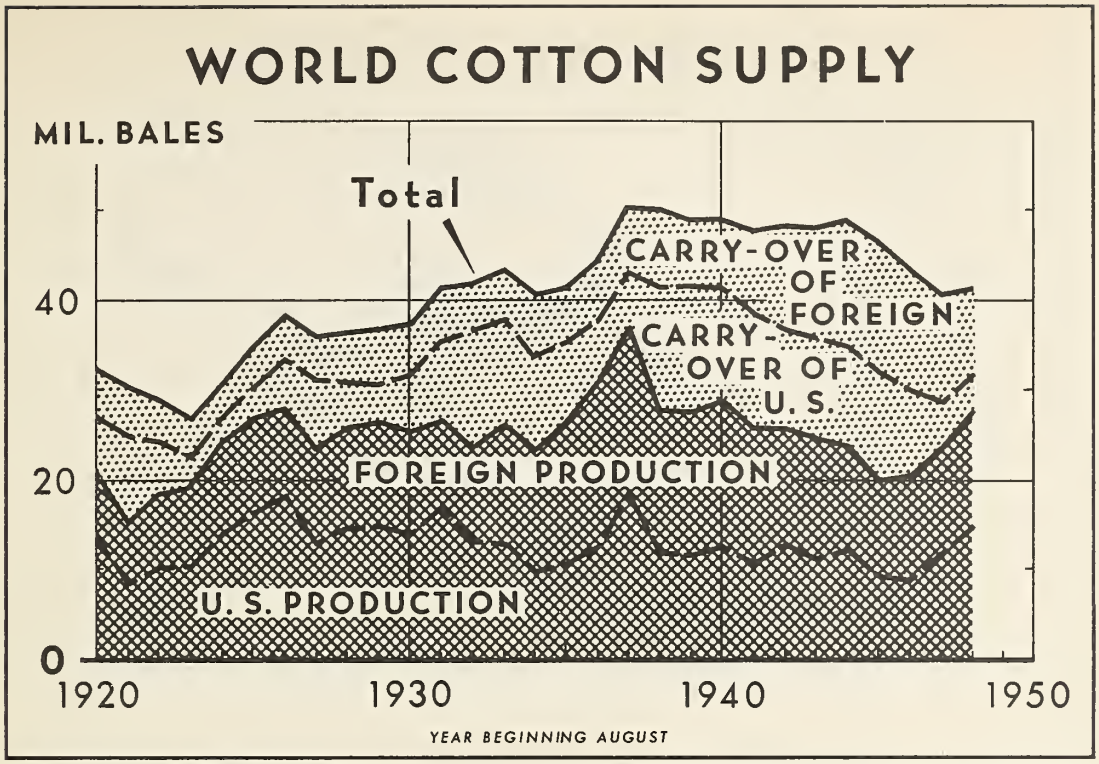
World mill consumption of cotton has been increasing for the last 30 years. The 1945-48 average was 25,450,000 bales, 26 percent above the 1920-24 average. Mill consumption of U. S. cotton has remained about the same as a quarter century ago, as the 1945-48 average was 12,088,000 bales, only 2 percent above the 1920-24 average. There has been substantial increase, however, in the proportion of U. S. cotton that is consumed in U. S. mills. In 1920-24, only 47 percent of the total consumption of U. S. cotton was by domestic mills, but in 1945-48 this proportion had increased to 73 percent.

Cotton: Mill consumption, World, 1920 - 48

Year beginning August 1	United States growths consumed in		Foreign growths consumption	Total World mill consumption
	United States	Foreign countries		
	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/
1920	4,677	5,591	6,883	17,151
1921	5,613	6,596	7,569	19,778
1922	6,325	6,124	8,888	21,337
1923	5,353	5,564	9,110	20,027
1924	5,917	7,394	9,423	22,734
1925	6,176	7,834	10,158	24,168
1926	6,880	8,868	9,931	25,679
1927	6,535	9,041	9,866	25,442
1928	6,778	8,448	10,552	25,778
1929	5,803	7,218	11,854	24,875
1930	5,084	5,972	11,376	22,432
1931	4,744	7,784	10,361	22,889
1932	6,004	8,381	10,266	24,651
1933	5,553	8,227	11,822	25,602
1934	5,241	5,965	14,274	25,480
1935	6,221	6,282	15,026	27,529
1936	7,768	5,325	17,545	30,638
1937	5,616	5,179	16,778	27,573
1938	6,736	4,513	17,258	28,507
1939	7,655	5,233	15,620	28,508
1940	9,576	2,414	14,655	26,645
1941	10,974	1,236	12,873	25,083
1942	10,930	1,429	12,014	24,373
1943	9,829	1,235	11,520	22,584
1944	9,448	1,512	11,276	22,236
1945	8,966	2,162	12,009	23,137
1946	9,765	3,254	12,933	25,952
1947	9,108	3,577	13,721	26,406
1948 2/	7,637	3,885	14,778	26,300

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

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, and New York Cotton Exchange and estimates of the Department of Agriculture.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 47385-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

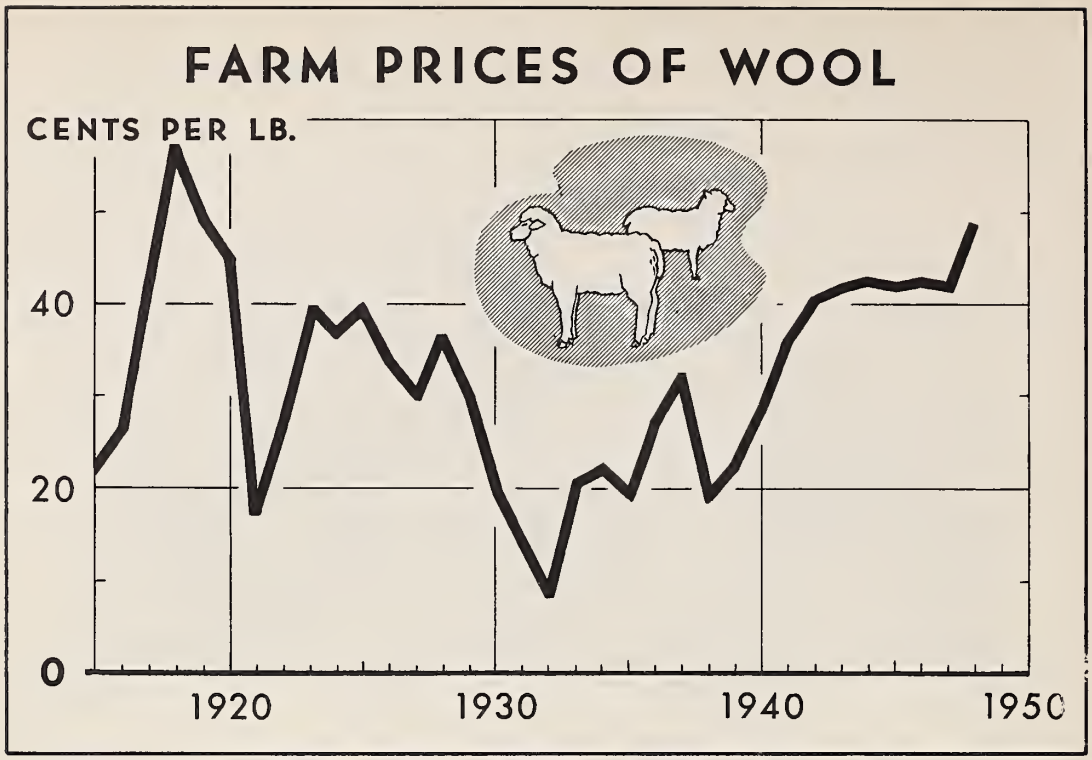
World supply of commercial cotton in 1948-49 was estimated at 41.2 million bales, 3 percent above the preceding year. Because of reduced U. S. production of cotton in 1945 and 1946 and increased world mill consumption of cotton since the end of the war, supplies have decreased each season from 1944-45 until 1948-49. The unusually large U. S. production of cotton in 1948 was the principal contributor to the increased world supply in 1948-49.

Cotton: World supply, 1920 - 48

Year beginning August 1	Production		Carry-over		Total supply
	United States	Foreign	United States	Foreign	
	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/
1920	13,664	6,964	6,338	5,414	32,380
1921	8,285	6,888	9,674	5,495	30,342
1922	10,124	8,327	5,680	4,814	28,945
1923	10,330	8,760	3,318	4,253	26,661
1924	14,006	10,088	2,711	3,903	30,708
1925	16,181	10,562	3,380	4,568	34,691
1926	18,162	9,768	5,501	4,972	38,403
1927	12,957	10,386	7,845	4,809	35,997
1928	14,555	11,247	5,206	5,329	36,337
1929	14,716	11,535	4,517	6,024	36,792
1930	13,873	11,503	6,187	5,705	37,268
1931	16,877	9,602	8,976	5,832	41,287
1932	12,961	10,500	13,263	5,073	41,797
1933	12,712	13,354	11,809	5,307	43,182
1934	9,576	13,466	10,701	6,839	40,582
1935	10,495	15,646	9,041	6,031	41,213
1936	12,375	18,354	6,998	6,651	44,378
1937	18,412	18,333	6,235	7,460	50,440
1938	11,665	15,844	13,787	8,915	50,211
1939	11,418	15,908	14,137	7,501	48,964
1940	12,315	16,405	12,542	7,720	48,982
1941	10,628	14,988	12,797	9,370	47,783
1942	12,534	13,048	11,165	11,420	48,167
1943	11,075	13,446	11,280	12,290	48,091
1944	11,994	11,637	11,241	14,163	49,035
1945	8,972	10,918	12,150	14,448	46,488
1946	8,582	11,572	9,734	13,307	43,195
1947 2/	11,689	11,643	5,250	11,847	40,429
1948 2/	14,685	12,630	4,234	9,669	41,218

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

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, and New York Cotton Exchange and estimates of the Department of Agriculture.



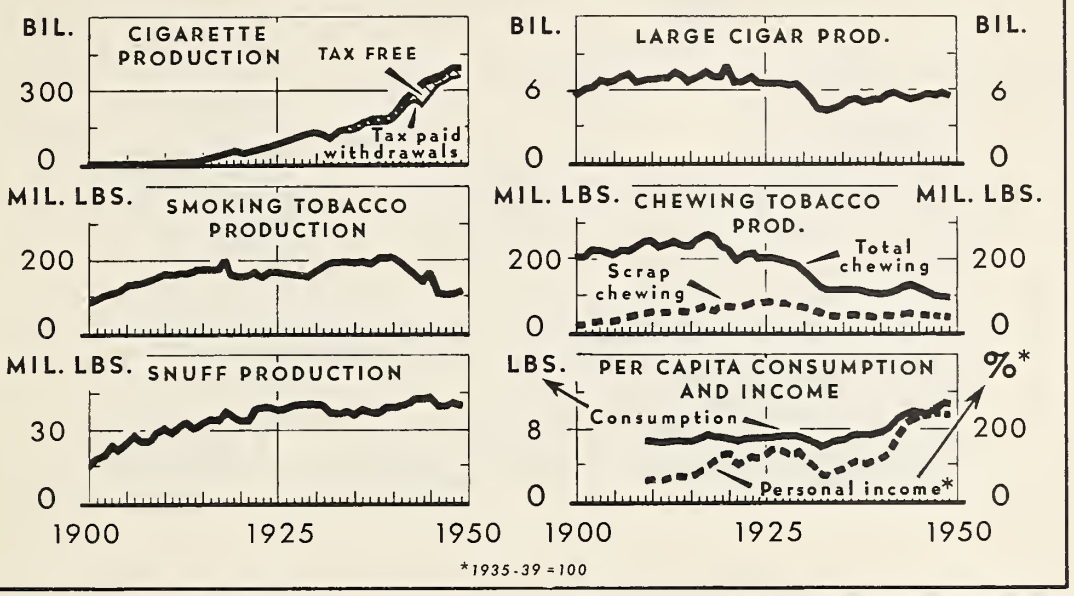
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 47294-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Although domestic production of wool has been declining since 1942, and in 1948 was the lowest in history, farm prices of wool have increased less in proportion than prices received by farmers for farm products in general.

Wool: Average price per pound received by farmers, United States, 1915-48

Year	Price per pound	Year	Price per pound	Year	Price per pound
	Cents		Cents		Cents
1915	22.1	1927	30.3	1939	22.3
1916	26.1	1928	36.2	1940	28.4
1917	41.6	1929	30.2	1941	35.5
1918	57.7	1930	19.5	1942	40.1
1919	49.5	1931	13.6	1943	41.7
1920	45.5	1932	8.6	1944	42.4
1921	17.3	1933	20.6	1945	41.9
1922	27.1	1934	21.9	1946	42.3
1923	39.4	1935	19.3	1947	42.0
1924	36.6	1936	26.9	1948	48.8
1925	39.5	1937	32.0		
1926	34.0	1938	19.1		

TOBACCO PRODUCTS
Production and Consumption



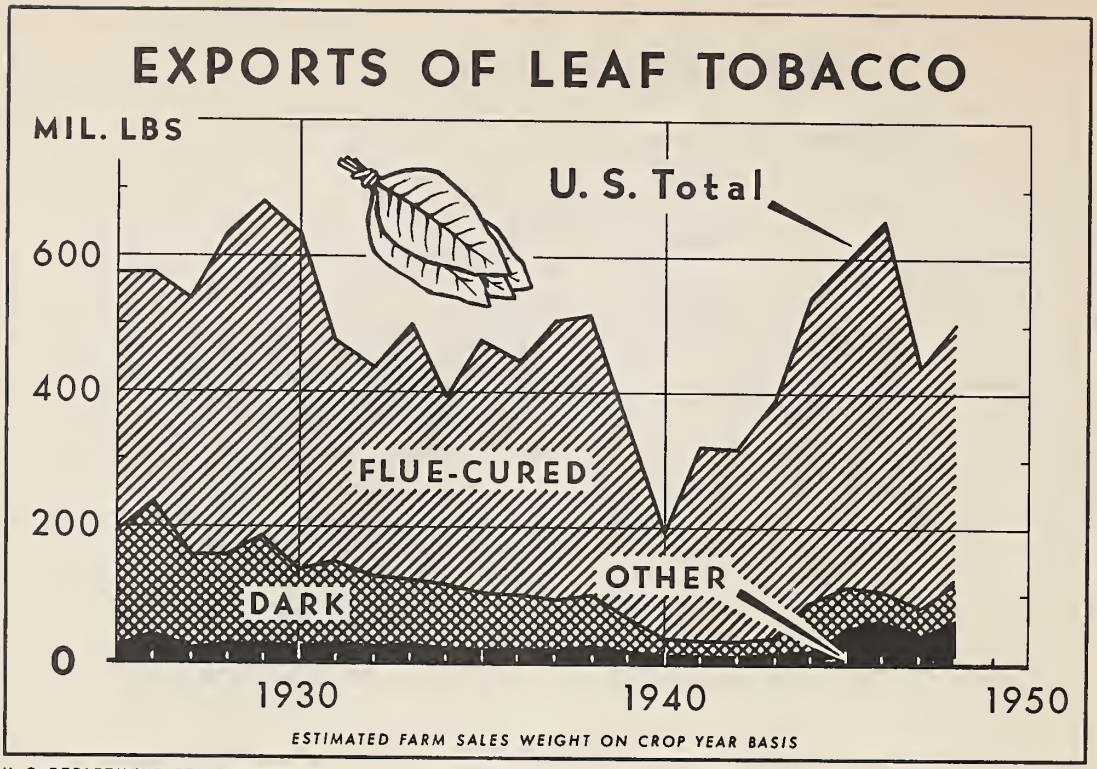
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE — NEG. 46151-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Production of cigarettes again is setting a new record in 1949 but the increase is much less than in each of the previous 2 years. Cigarette production over the past half-century has gained a new high each succeeding year, with 4 exceptions. Cigar production in 1949 is estimated at around 4 percent less than in 1948. Smoking tobacco production in 1949 is expected to top that of 1948, but chewing tobacco output will be the smallest of any year since 1900. Production of each is well below prewar. Snuff output in 1949 will probably fall short of the 1948 total. Both income and consumption of combined tobacco products on a per capita basis have continued at a sharply higher rate in 1949 than in prewar. The striking increase in cigarettes is the major factor in the gain in total tobacco consumption as trends of per capita consumption of other tobacco products have been mostly downward.

Tobacco products: Production and consumption, United States, 1900 - 49

Year	Production: Cigarettes: Total	Cigarettes: Tax paid	Smoking: Cigars	Smoking: 1/	Chewing tobacco: Total	Chewing tobacco: Scrap 1/	Snuff	Consumption and income payments: Per capita consumption	Personal income per capita (1935-39 = 100)	Year	Production: Cigarettes: Total	Cigarettes: Tax paid	Smoking: Cigars	Smoking: 1/	Chewing tobacco: Total	Chewing tobacco: Scrap 1/	Snuff	Consumption and income payments: Per capita consumption	Personal income per capita (1935-39 = 100)
	Bil.	Bil.	Bil.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Percent		Bil.	Bil.	Bil.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Percent
1900	3.2		5.6	81.8	205.1	19.7	13.8			1925	82.2		6.5	168.7	207.4	79.1	37.8	6.92	121.6
1901	2.7		6.1	89.6	206.8	22.5	17.5			1926	92.1		6.5	166.3	206.0	80.1	38.2	7.04	124.6
1902	3.0		6.2	103.9	225.1	27.3	18.7			1927	99.8		6.5	159.9	196.2	78.0	40.2	7.00	123.7
1903	3.4		6.8	105.7	223.1	28.6	22.7			1928	108.7		6.4	155.4	190.5	75.8	40.5	6.98	125.4
1904	3.4		6.6	116.5	217.0	32.7	20.2			1929	122.4		6.5	155.4	184.7	74.2	41.1	7.13	131.2
1905	3.7		6.7	130.4	213.5	34.8	23.7												
1906	4.5		7.1	136.1	229.0	39.5	26.1			1930	123.8		5.9	163.7	167.3	68.3	40.8	6.87	116.5
1907	5.3		7.3	137.9	225.7	41.3	24.2			1931	117.1		5.3	182.9	148.4	61.2	39.8	6.59	98.1
1908	5.7		6.5	147.8	235.7	44.4	24.0			1932	106.6		4.4	191.0	120.3	50.1	36.0	5.97	74.3
1909	6.8		6.7	152.3	250.6	50.1	28.5	6.54	59.4	1933	114.9		4.3	191.8	114.2	44.7	36.1	6.13	69.8
										1934	130.0	125.7	4.5	193.1	115.6	44.8	36.9	6.50	79.2
1910	8.6		6.8	163.5	252.4	50.6	31.4	6.52	61.8	1935	140.0	134.7	4.7	191.8	114.9	44.0	36.1	6.61	88.5
1911	10.5		7.0	159.4	235.7	49.9	28.9	6.33	61.8	1936	158.9	152.6	5.2	194.0	115.9	45.3	38.0	7.11	100.4
1912	13.2		7.0	164.2	239.9	53.2	31.4	6.46	65.2	1937	170.0	162.4	5.3	187.8	115.7	45.6	37.1	7.18	108.0
1913	15.6		7.6	166.1	244.9	54.7	32.9	6.58	67.3	1938	171.7	163.5	5.0	200.7	107.5	42.8	37.2	7.12	98.9
1914	16.9		7.2	171.4	239.0	55.5	30.6	6.39	65.8	1939	180.7	171.9	5.2	202.3	103.0	41.4	38.0	7.27	104.2
1915	18.0		6.6	175.9	234.6	59.1	31.9	6.39	69.2										
1916	25.3		7.0	175.2	257.0	64.5	34.0	6.85	80.4	1940	189.4	180.5	5.2	205.1	101.5	42.9	37.9	7.49	111.6
1917	35.3		7.6	176.3	273.2	67.3	33.5	7.28	95.1	1941	217.9	206.3	5.6	197.7	105.1	44.2	39.6	8.16	134.5
1918	46.7		7.1	200.6	259.3	57.3	37.2	6.92	106.3	1942	257.5	235.2	5.8	175.7	113.8	48.3	41.0	9.14	170.6
1919	53.1		7.1	158.6	230.5	70.0	35.0	6.79	120.5	1943	296.2	267.4	5.4	162.8	121.1	51.4	43.2	9.48	205.6
										1944	323.6	238.7	5.2	139.9	125.1	52.9	42.0	9.87	223.9
1920	47.4		8.1	150.8	227.5	68.5	34.3	6.66	125.2	1945	332.2	267.2	5.3	168.5	118.1	47.7	43.8	9.84	229.4
1921	52.1		6.7	154.5	197.7	68.2	34.7	6.31	97.8	1946	350.0	321.7	5.6	106.4	107.5	46.1	39.4	9.40	237.0
1922	55.8		6.7	168.4	212.9	74.9	38.1	6.72	103.4	1947	369.7	335.4	5.5	104.7	98.4	42.2	39.2	9.47	254.7
1923	66.7		7.0	156.8	216.8	78.2	39.2	6.88	118.0	1948 2/	387.1	348.4	5.7	107.6	96.5	42.4	40.8	9.63	271.9
1924	72.7		6.6	169.1	206.1	77.9	39.0	6.86	116.7	1949 2/	392.0	354.0	5.5	109.0	92.0	41.0	39.5	9.56	267.8

1/ Yearly totals of smoking and scrap chewing prior to 1931 are estimates since Internal Revenue data show only a single total including both products during earlier years.
2/ Preliminary and partly estimates.



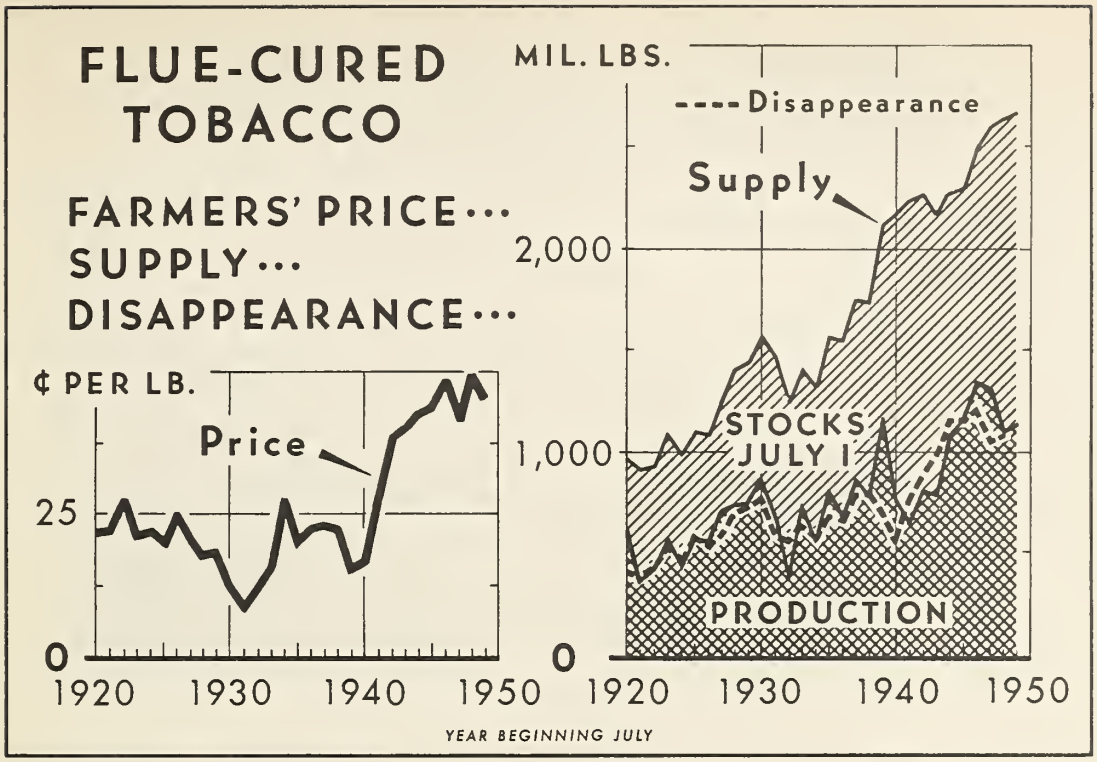
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46541-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

United States leaf tobacco exports during 1948-49 are estimated at about 505 million pounds (farm-sales weight). This is a gain of 15 percent over 1947-48 and is about 8 percent above the 1934-38 average. Exports of flue-cured, dark (fire-cured and dark air-cured), and other tobacco (Burley, cigar, and Maryland) were all higher than in the 1947-48 crop marketing year. Assistance to western European countries under the ECA programs was an important factor in tobacco exports during 1948-49. The United Kingdom took moderately larger quantities in 1948-49 than in 1947-48 but considerably less than in most years during the thirties. Shipments of United States leaf to Germany were substantial, while those to China fell sharply. During 1949-50, total tobacco leaf exports are expected to at least equal those of 1948-49. However, owing to dollar difficulties, the United Kingdom will take less than had been anticipated.

Exports of tobacco from the United States, by crop years, 1925-48
(Farm-sales weight)

Crop year 1/	Flue-cured	Other			Dark 3/	Total leaf exports	Crop year 1/	Flue-cured	Other			Dark 3/	Total leaf exports
		Maryland	Burley	Total 2/					Maryland	Burley	Total 2/		
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1925	387	14	7	22	168	577	1940	156	3	6	10	23	189
1926	339	21	21	42	195	576	1941	291	1	6	9	20	320
1927	382	11	8	20	136	538	1942	289	1	6	8	20	317
1928	476	12	7	24	131	631	1943	355	2	9	13	21	389
1929	494	10	11	26	159	679	1944	454	3	9	17	70	541
1930	497	8	10	22	112	631	1945	487	7	35	49	61	597
1931	328	11	13	24	123	475	1946	551	7	50	63	42	656
1932	310	10	12	23	104	437	1947	359	8	28	43	37	439
1933	379	7	16	25	96	500	1948 4/	386	8	35	66	53	505
1934	281	5	14	20	94	395							
1935	371	6	10	18	85	474							
1936	347	6	13	19	79	445							
1937	415	5	13	19	73	507							
1938	416	7	13	23	76	515							
1939	290	2	12	15	46	351							

1/ Crop year is as follows: flue-cured, July-June; Maryland, January-December of following year; burley, dark, and cigar types, included in other, are October-September.
2/ Includes cigar leaf and Perique.
3/ Includes fire-cured and dark air-cured types.
4/ Preliminary.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46071-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

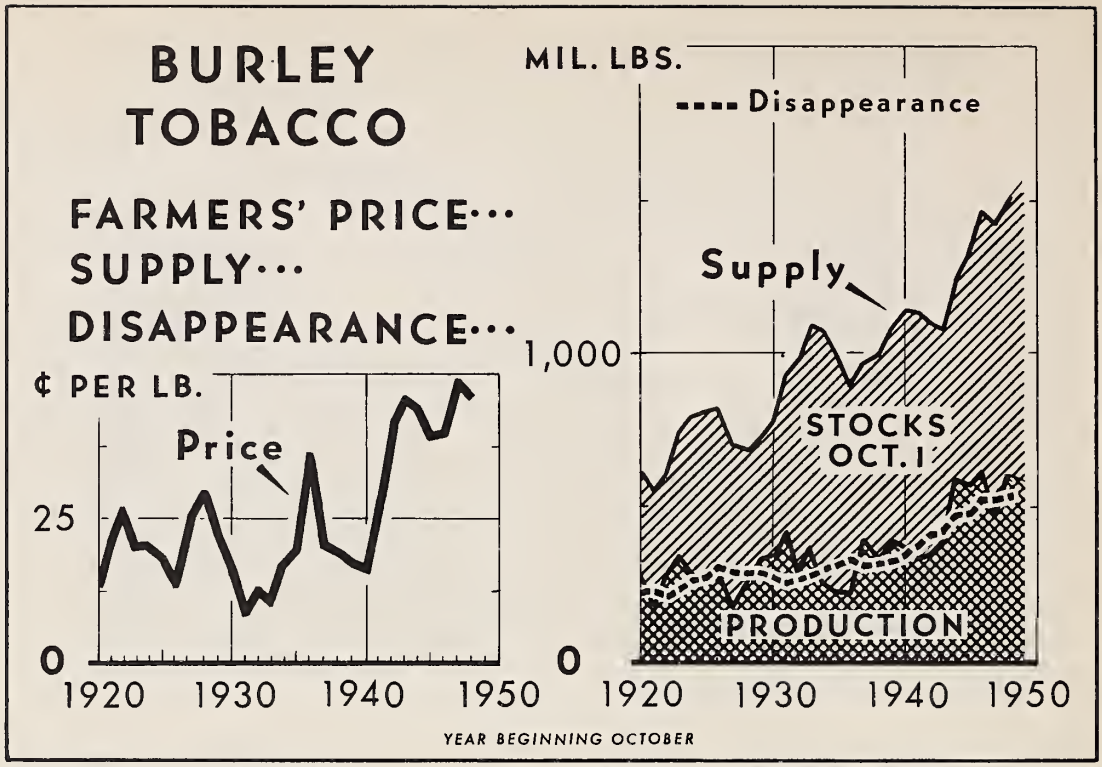
Auction prices for about the first half of the 1949 flue-cured crop averaged 8 percent below the record average of 49.6 cents last year. The larger 1949 crop plus only a slightly lower carry-over brought the 1949-50 total supply to a new record level. Total use of flue-cured in 1948-49 rose about 5 percent higher than in 1947-48. Domestic use of flue-cured was higher than in any previous year due principally to the record high production of cigarettes. Exports in 1948-49 were up 8 percent.

During 1949-50, domestic use is expected to be near the 1948-49 level. Exports during 1949-50 are likely to be a little above those of 1948-49. ECA-financing will continue to be an important factor in tobacco exports. The 1950 acreage allotment for flue-cured is about the same as in 1949. Average yields have been high in each of the last 2 years.

Flue-cured tobacco: Price received by farmers related to total supply and disappearance, United States, 1920-49 (farm-sales weight)

Year beginning July 1	Price	Production	Stocks July 1	Supply	Disappearance	Year beginning July 1	Price	Production	Stocks July 1	Supply	Disappearance
	Cents	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.		Cents	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1920	21.5	616.0	352.5	968.5	410.7	1935	20.0	811.2	752.6	1563.8	692.5
1921	21.9	358.8	557.8	916.6	403.3	1936	22.2	682.8	871.3	1554.1	670.9
1922	27.2	415.4	513.3	928.7	421.0	1937	23.0	866.3	883.2	1749.5	795.0
1923	20.8	580.7	507.7	1088.4	542.8	1938	22.2	786.8	954.5	1741.3	795.0
1924	21.6	437.3	545.6	982.9	456.5	1939	14.9	1170.9	946.3	2117.2	707.5
1925	20.0	575.1	526.4	1101.5	577.8						
1926	24.9	560.1	523.7	1083.8	544.9	1940	16.4	759.9	1409.7	2169.6	576.7
1927	20.5	718.8	538.9	1257.7	599.8	1941	28.1	649.5	1592.9	2242.4	782.9
1928	17.3	739.1	657.9	1397.0	708.2	1942	38.4	811.7	1459.5	2271.2	892.4
1929	18.0	750.0	688.8	1438.8	735.4	1943	40.2	790.2	1378.8	2169.0	980.2
						1944	42.4	1087.3	1188.8	2276.1	1149.8
1930	12.0	865.2	703.4	1568.6	774.1	1945	43.6	1173.5	1126.3	2299.8	1152.4
1931	8.4	669.5	794.5	1464.0	597.0	1946	48.3	1352.0	1147.4	2499.4	1212.6
1932	11.6	373.7	867.0	1240.7	564.9	1947	41.2	1317.5	1286.8	2604.3	1054.1
1933	15.3	733.4	675.8	1409.2	646.2	1948 1/	49.6	1089.6	1550.2	2639.8	1101.6
1934	27.2	557.8	763.0	1320.8	568.2	1949 2/	3/45.5	1130.8	1538.2	2669.0	

1/ Preliminary.
2/ September estimate.
3/ Estimate based on auction sales of about one-half the crop.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46107-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

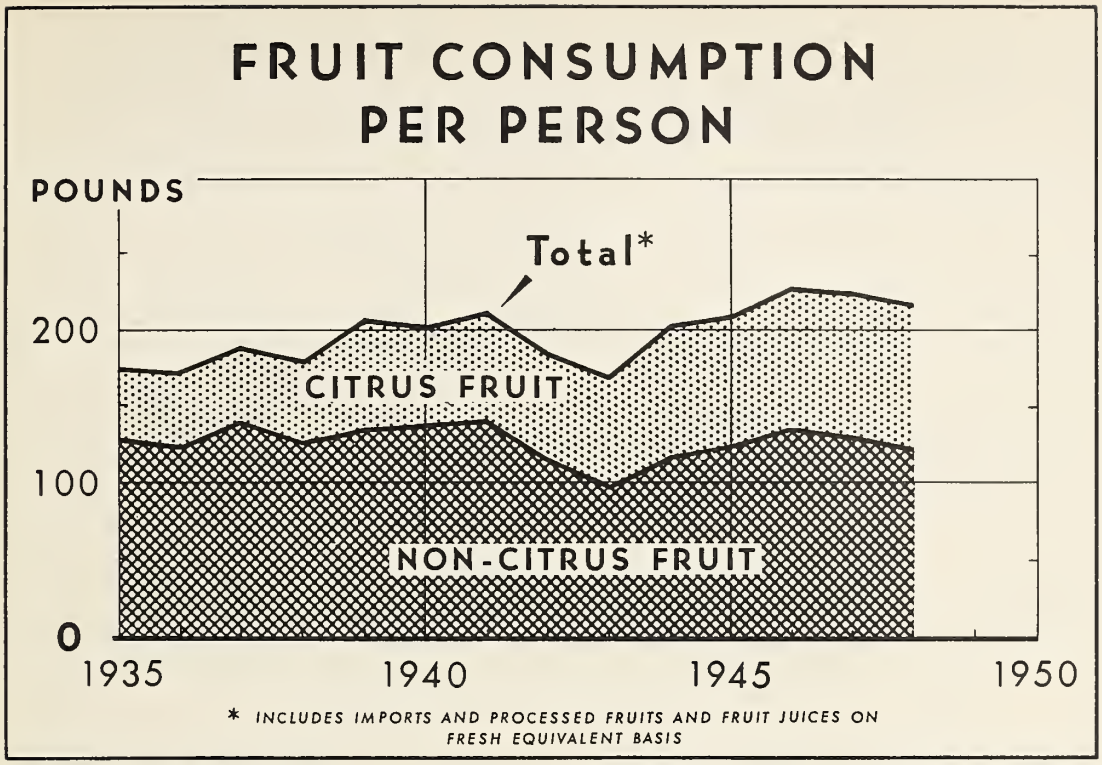
The season average price of the 1949 Burley crop may not equal the 46.0 cents per pound received in the 1948 season. The 1949-50 supply is the largest on record and the level of price support is moderately lower than a year ago. The 1949 Burley crop, estimated in September at about 585 million pounds, is about 3 percent less than last year; but estimated carry-over on October 1 was very large and above that of any previous October 1.

Total use of Burley during October 1948-September 1949 was 2 percent above 1947-48 and exceeded any previous marketing year. Domestic use was a record because of the large cigarette output. Another outlet, chewing tobacco, continued to fall off while smoking tobacco showed little change. Exports were larger in 1948-49 but accounted for only a small proportion of production. In the year ahead, the total use of Burley is expected to be about the same as in 1948-49.

Burley tobacco: Price received by farmers related to total supply and disappearance, United States, 1920-49
(farm-sales weight)

Year beginning October 1	Price	Production	Stocks Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance	Year beginning October 1	Price	Production	Stocks Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance
	Cents	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.		Cents	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1920	13.5	287.7	323.5	611.2	224.5	1935	19.1	222.1	769.9	992.0	310.3
1921	21.5	175.7	386.7	626.4	229.2	1936	35.7	220.4	681.7	902.1	330.3
1922	26.8	276.4	333.2	609.6	209.7	1937	20.1	402.2	571.8	974.0	313.3
1923	20.0	340.4	399.9	740.3	234.9	1938	19.0	339.2	660.7	999.9	315.8
1924	20.1	295.8	505.4	801.2	266.4	1939	17.3	395.3	684.1	1,079.4	317.1
1925	18.0	277.8	534.8	812.6	271.4						
1926	13.1	288.8	541.2	830.0	304.2	1940	16.2	376.6	762.3	1,138.9	340.8
1927	25.9	176.2	525.8	702.0	288.7	1941	29.2	336.8	798.1	1,134.9	379.6
1928	30.5	269.1	413.3	682.4	288.2	1942	41.8	343.5	755.3	1,098.8	412.8
1929	21.8	337.4	394.2	731.6	293.3	1943	45.6	392.1	686.0	1,078.1	426.9
						1944	44.0	590.6	651.2	1,241.8	482.8
1930	15.5	349.2	438.3	787.5	277.3	1945	39.4	577.2	759.0	1,336.2	482.9
1931	8.7	424.8	510.2	935.0	252.4	1946	39.7	614.0	853.3	1,467.3	526.6
1932	12.5	303.7	682.6	986.3	266.0	1947	48.5	484.7	940.8	1,425.5	523.2
1933	10.5	377.5	720.3	1,097.8	277.5	1948 1/	46.0	602.9	902.3	1,505.2	2/535.0
1934	16.9	252.2	820.3	1,072.5	302.6	1949 2/		584.6	970.0	1,554.6	

1/ Preliminary.
2/ September 1 estimate.

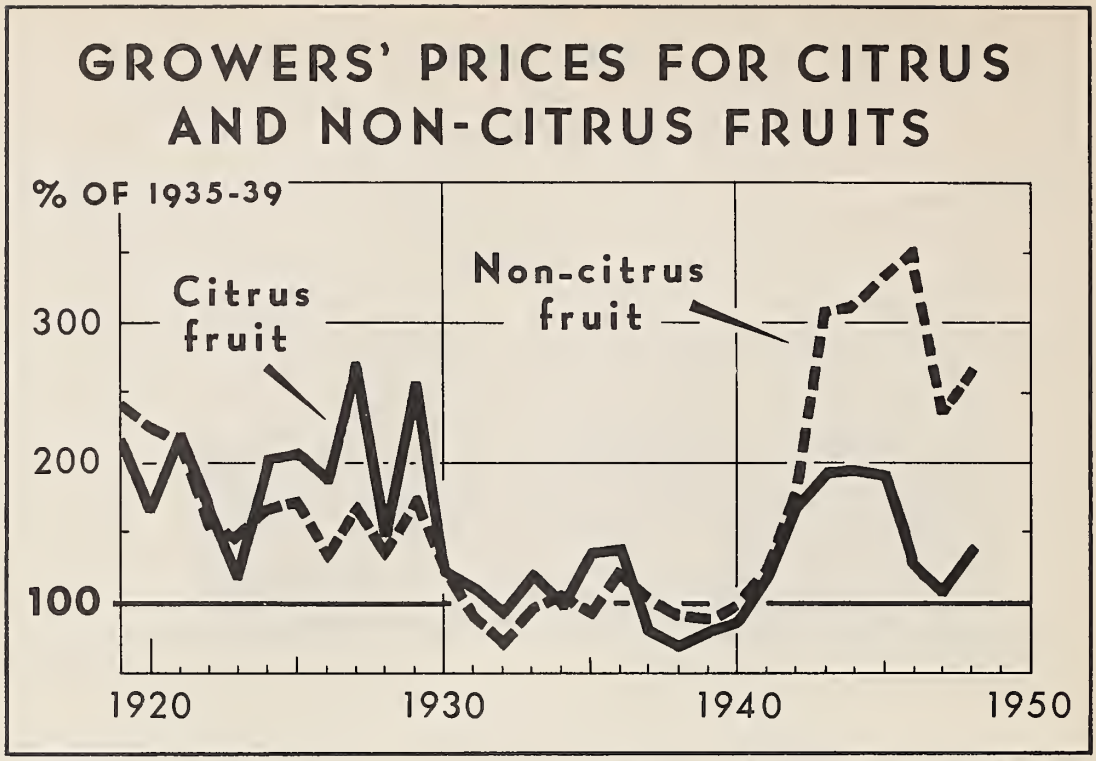


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46867 - XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The trend in civilian per capita consumption of fruit has been upward since 1935, rising from a level of about 175 pounds (fresh weight basis) in 1935 to about 225 pounds in 1946. The increase was almost entirely in citrus fruit. The upward trend in consumption was interrupted during the war by heavy procurement for military and lend-lease purposes and by the very short non-citrus crop in 1943. The decline in consumption in 1948 was the result mainly of the short non-citrus fruit crop in 1948.

Fruit: Civilian per capita consumption, United States, 1935-48
(fresh equivalent basis)

Year	Non-citrus	Citrus	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1935	128.7	47.9	176.6
1936	123.8	48.9	172.7
1937	139.2	50.1	189.3
1938	126.6	55.3	181.9
1939	135.7	71.0	206.7
1940	136.8	66.7	203.5
1941	139.9	71.8	211.7
1942	114.6	70.8	185.4
1943	98.5	70.9	169.4
1944	114.2	87.7	201.9
1945	122.6	86.3	208.9
1946	134.5	93.4	227.9
1947	130.5	95.0	225.5
1948	122.2	93.9	216.1

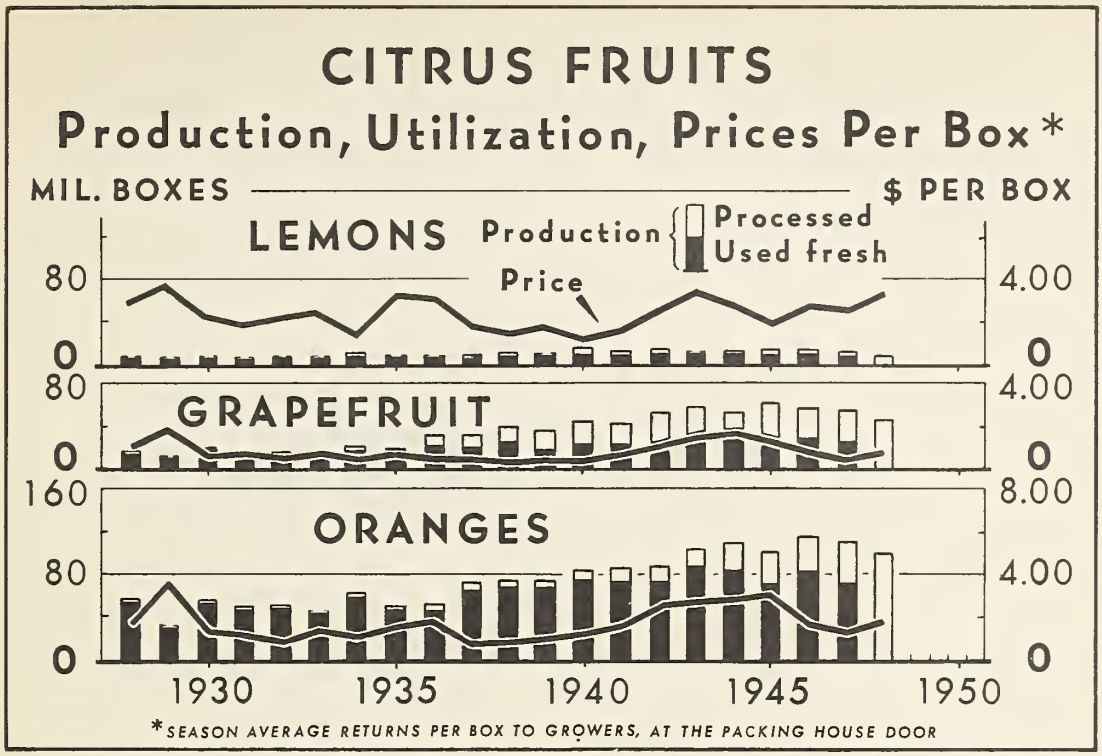


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46866-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Prices received by growers for both citrus and non-citrus fruits rose sharply during the early 1940's in response to strong wartime demand, prices for non-citrus fruits rising more than those for citrus fruits. At the same time, citrus production increased sharply, while that of non-citrus fruits tended to decline. Prices of the 1947-48 fruit crops dropped sharply, but prices for the 1948-49 crops increased moderately because of smaller production.

Fruit: Season average prices received by growers, United States, 1919-48
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

Crop year	Citrus fruits	Non-citrus fruits	Crop year	Citrus fruits	Non-citrus fruits
1919	214.5	241.7	1934	98.5	105.7
1920	170.7	226.1	1935	132.6	94.9
1921	219.0	216.8	1936	136.6	120.3
1922	171.4	156.3	1937	81.4	102.0
1923	119.0	146.5	1938	68.6	93.2
1924	201.2	166.3	1939	80.8	89.6
1925	203.5	172.4	1940	87.4	99.8
1926	188.2	133.2	1941	117.2	121.8
1927	267.7	167.2	1942	168.5	178.5
1928	147.2	135.6	1943	192.5	306.5
1929	256.1	173.7	1944	194.6	310.8
1930	123.3	124.3	1945	192.3	333.1
1931	111.9	91.6	1946	128.6	350.2
1932	95.3	73.3	1947	109.2	234.3
1933	119.1	94.4	1948	139.7	264.2



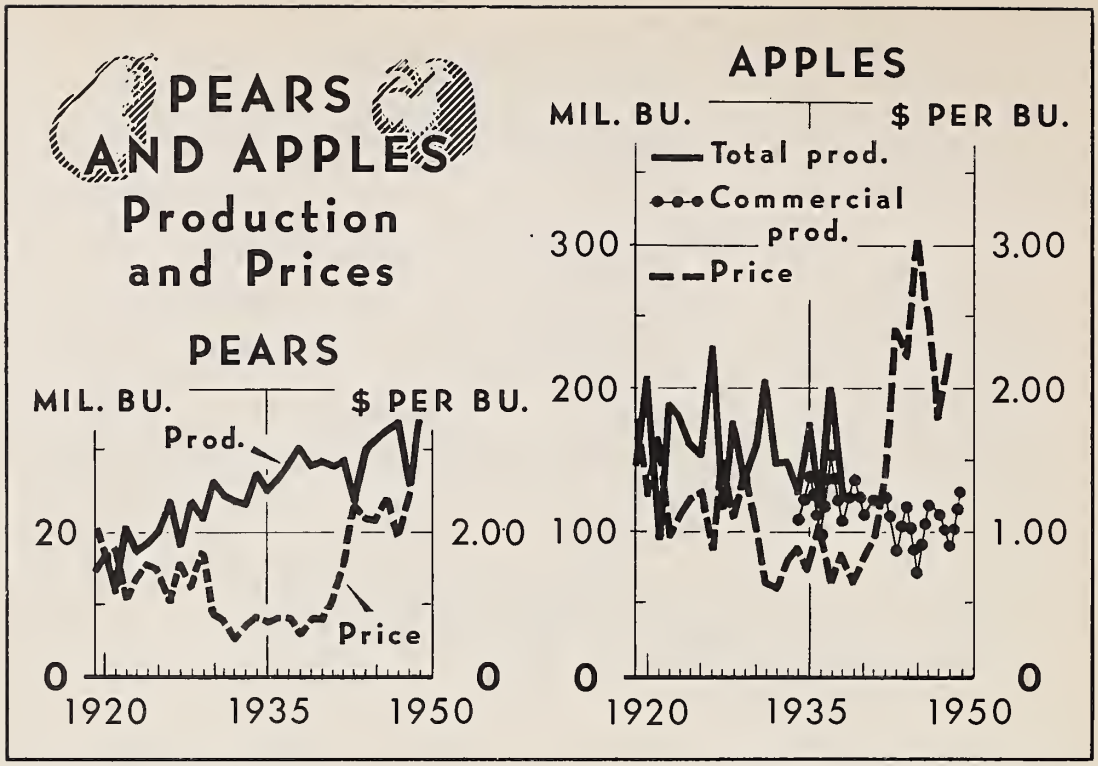
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 45606-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The Nation's citrus production has more than trebled in the last two decades. Since 1936 most of the increase in production has been processed, first largely as canned juice. Recently, frozen concentrated juice has become an important outlet. Prices rose substantially during the war in response to unusually strong demand, later dropping to near prewar levels. But prices rose again in 1948-49 after winter freezes reduced the crops.

Citrus fruits: Production, utilization, and season average returns per box to growers at the packing-house door, United States, 1928-48 1/

Year of bloom	Oranges (excluding tangerines)				Grapefruit				Lemons			
	Used fresh	Processed	Total	Price	Used fresh	Processed	Total	Price	Used fresh	Processed	Total	Price
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Dollars	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Dollars	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Dollars
1928	52,202	2,516	54,718	1.64	12,187	1,049	13,236	1.06	5,587	2,033	7,620	2.80
1929	30,332	647	30,979	3.64	9,555	1,660	11,215	1.89	5,643	466	6,109	3.65
1930	50,625	2,035	52,660	1.38	15,741	2,949	18,690	.73	5,718	2,232	7,950	2.20
1931	45,370	2,532	47,902	1.24	14,145	1,036	15,181	.80	5,261	2,435	7,696	1.82
1932	47,027	2,688	49,715	.89	12,417	2,587	15,004	.58	5,756	948	6,704	2.15
1933	43,298	899	44,197	1.41	12,122	2,525	14,647	.83	6,208	1,087	7,295	2.45
1934	56,637	3,956	60,593	1.16	14,918	6,248	21,166	.55	7,199	3,548	10,747	1.44
1935	47,417	1,942	49,359	1.53	13,815	4,498	18,313	.88	7,436	351	7,787	3.17
1936	43,924	6,591	50,515	1.83	20,545	10,025	30,570	.58	6,547	1,032	7,579	3.06
1937	64,951	5,830	70,781	.83	19,048	12,055	31,103	.57	7,775	1,529	9,304	1.84
1938	66,124	6,058	72,182	.78	24,639	15,181	39,820	.31	7,791	3,315	11,106	1.48
1939	64,868	7,238	72,106	.95	18,528	16,318	34,846	.44	8,341	3,642	11,983	1.59
1940	71,640	9,848	81,488	1.20	21,924	20,955	42,879	.43	8,878	7,856	16,734	1.20
1941	70,859	11,442	82,301	1.56	22,296	17,961	40,257	.74	7,885	3,835	11,720	1.60
1942	70,540	13,955	84,495	2.51	23,285	27,194	50,479	1.15	9,655	5,225	14,880	2.47
1943	85,380	16,841	102,221	2.65	24,802	31,286	56,088	1.53	9,279	1,771	11,050	3.31
1944	83,370	24,219	107,589	2.70	25,338	26,839	52,177	1.69	9,650	2,900	12,550	2.75
1945	72,689	26,730	99,419	2.93	28,032	35,416	63,448	1.37	9,129	5,321	14,450	1.93
1946	81,298	30,703	112,001	1.54	28,434	27,050	55,484	.86	9,386	4,414	13,800	2.67
1947	69,437	40,110	109,547	1.29	25,129	29,541	54,670	.50	8,484	4,386	12,870	2.52
1948 2/			99,470	1.76			46,050	.81			9,100	3.35

1/ All data are for the crop year beginning in fall of year shown. The "Total" column is the production having value or the harvested production, except 1948 which is total production.
2/ July 1 estimate.



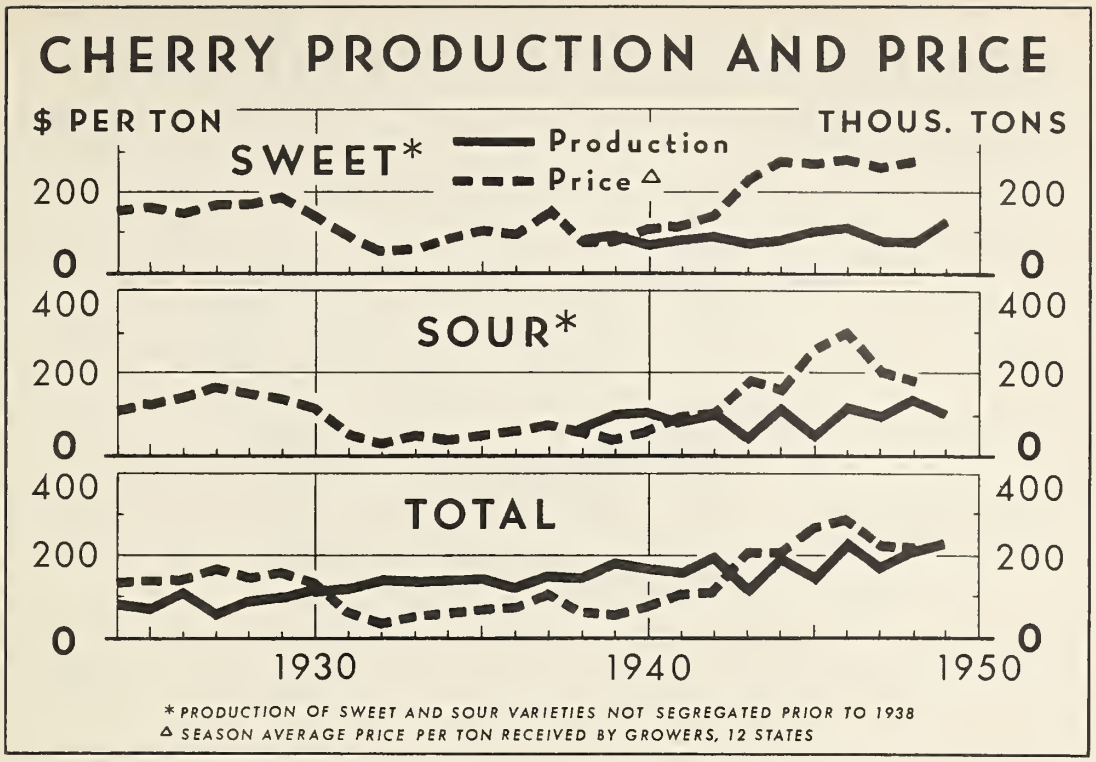
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 45487-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Over the last three decades, production of apples has decreased while that of pears has increased. Prices for apples and pears trended downward during the 1920's and 1930's, rose sharply during the war period in response to unusual demand, but since then prices for apples have dropped substantially while those for pears stayed up until 1949.

Pears and apples: Production and season average price per bushel received by farmers, United States, 1919-49

Crop year	Pears		Apples			Crop year	Pears		Apples		
	Production	Price per bushel	Production Total	Production Commercial	Price per bushel		Production	Price per bushel	Production Total	Production Commercial	Price per bushel
	1,000 bushels	Dollars	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Dollars		1,000 bushels	Dollars	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Dollars
1919	14,891	2.02	140,632		1.78	1935	25,943	.74	174,407	140,398	.72
						1936	27,326	.79	116,827	98,025	1.04
1920	17,475	1.66	206,688		1.24	1937	29,212	.76	201,459	153,169	.64
1921	11,562	1.76	95,638		1.64	1938	31,704	.57	126,440	105,718	.82
1922	20,487	1.07	189,425		.99	1939	29,279	.74		139,247	.64
1923	17,329	1.37	180,915		1.10						
1924	18,724	1.57	160,457		1.23	1940	29,590	.74		111,436	.80
1925	20,172	1.48	152,424		1.26	1941	29,129	1.03		122,217	.96
1926	24,484	1.02	229,656		.68	1942	30,244	1.55		126,707	1.37
1927	18,266	1.56	115,708		1.48	1943	24,239	2.36		87,310	2.39
1928	24,491	1.22	177,813		1.09	1944	31,337	2.18		121,266	2.21
1929	21,726	1.71	135,102		1.39	1945	33,042	2.17		66,796	3.01
						1946	34,447	2.44		119,410	2.46
1930	27,167	.84	156,623		1.03	1947	35,312	1.95		113,041	1.79
1931	25,280	.77	205,404		.64	1948	26,334	2.54		88,407	2.23
1932	24,513	.49	146,809		.61	1949 1/	35,505			129,423	
1933	24,010	.68	148,640		.79						
1934	28,095	.80	128,203	106,005	.88						

1/ September 1 estimate.



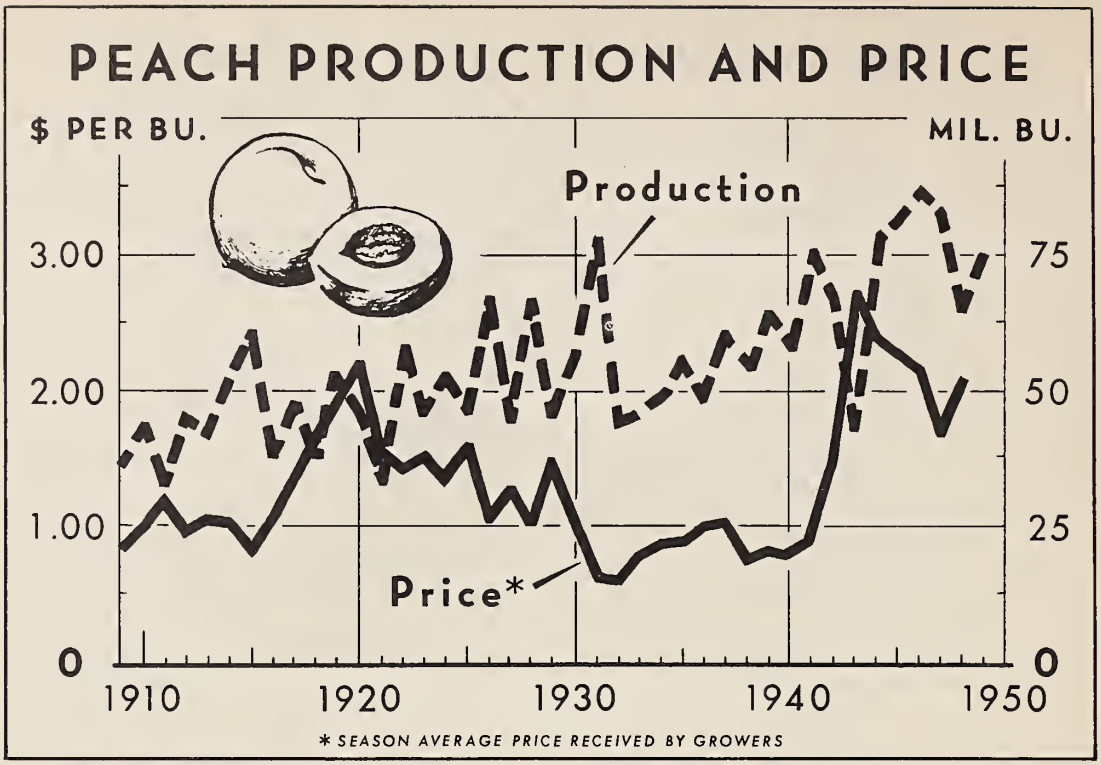
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46786-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Production of cherries has trended upward during the last quarter century. In the last 11 years successive crops of sour cherries have alternated between large and small. The general level of cherry prices has rather closely reflected changes in business conditions, although prices have shown some tendency to vary inversely with production.

Cherries: Production and season average price per ton received by growers, 12 States, 1924-49

Year	Sweet varieties		Sour varieties		Total		Year	Sweet varieties		Sour varieties		Total	
	Production	Price	Production	Price	Production	Price		Production	Price	Production	Price	Production	Price
	Tons	Dollars	Tons	Dollars	Tons	Dollars		Tons	Dollars	Tons	Dollars	Tons	Dollars
1924		156.83		106.95	79,340	128.93	1940	68,130	111.00	104,690	58.00	172,820	78.60
1925		164.30		120.34	73,850	141.41	1941	80,290	117.00	81,400	96.50	161,690	107.00
1926		150.78		137.40	107,530	143.81	1942	91,230	141.00	105,290	104.00	196,520	120.00
1927		172.06		165.52	61,350	168.36	1943	75,370	230.00	40,840	177.00	116,210	211.00
1928		172.72		140.65	93,660	151.40	1944	83,110	275.00	112,400	165.00	195,510	212.00
1929		185.41		136.10	98,320	159.22	1945	102,450	272.00	46,570	260.00	149,020	268.00
1930		141.67		115.61	122,350	127.62	1946	112,370	280.00	117,250	301.00	229,620	291.00
1931		91.12		50.57	126,350	65.90	1947	79,270	256.00	93,870	199.00	173,140	225.00
1932		56.66		32.02	144,560	42.35	1948	79,620	276.00	134,760	184.00	214,380	218.00
1933		62.88		48.62	136,080	55.34	1949 1/	128,000		102,330		230,330	
1934		84.56		40.98	137,530	58.62							
1935		105.30		48.74	145,670	70.70							
1936		94.74		58.73	123,520	76.19							
1937		149.24		75.60	147,580	104.42							
1938	79,360	75.70	64,850	56.12	144,210	66.20							
1939	87,720	82.70	96,770	43.20	184,490	61.30							

1/ August 1 estimate.



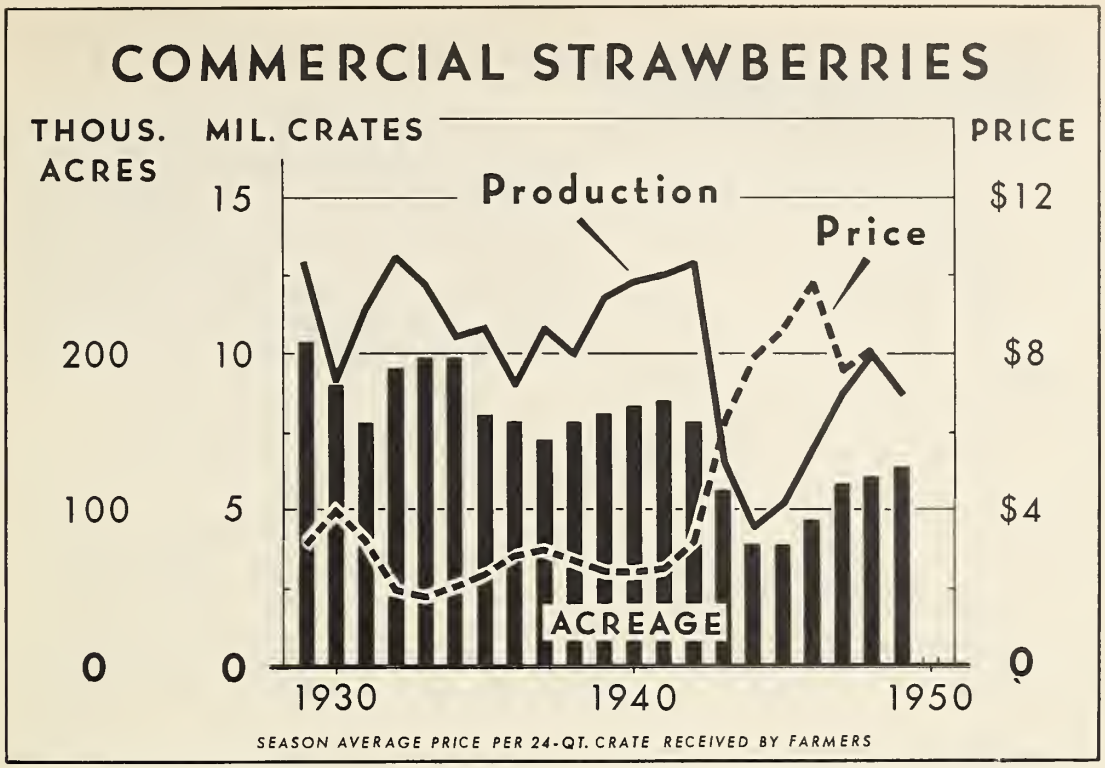
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46828-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Production of peaches has more than doubled since 1909. Frequent year-to-year changes in production have tended to be associated with opposite changes in prices to growers. Although prices more than tripled during the war, they have since dropped substantially.

Peaches: Production and season average price per bushel received by growers, United States, 1909-49

Year	Production	Price	Year	Production	Price
	1,000 bushels	Dollars		1,000 bushels	Dollars
1909	35,323	0.83	1930	56,392	1.00
1910	43,682	1.00	1931	77,846	.60
1911	32,710	1.18	1932	44,108	.60
1912	49,358	.94	1933	46,141	.80
1913	41,741	1.04	1934	48,602	.87
1914	52,345	1.02	1935	55,440	.89
1915	60,362	.82	1936	48,756	1.00
1916	37,543	1.08	1937	60,049	1.04
1917	47,544	1.34	1938	53,922	.77
1918	37,913	1.67	1939	64,222	.82
1919	52,560	1.86	1940	57,832	.79
1920	45,268	2.18	1941	75,363	.91
1921	33,479	1.53	1942	66,720	1.50
1922	58,321	1.40	1943	42,761	2.69
1923	45,665	1.49	1944	78,191	2.35
1924	52,504	1.31	1945	81,548	2.23
1925	46,101	1.57	1946	86,643	2.13
1926	67,267	1.06	1947	82,270	1.67
1927	43,853	1.25	1948	65,352	2.05
1928	66,645	1.03	1949 1/	75,729	
1929	45,358	1.49			

1/ September 1 estimate.



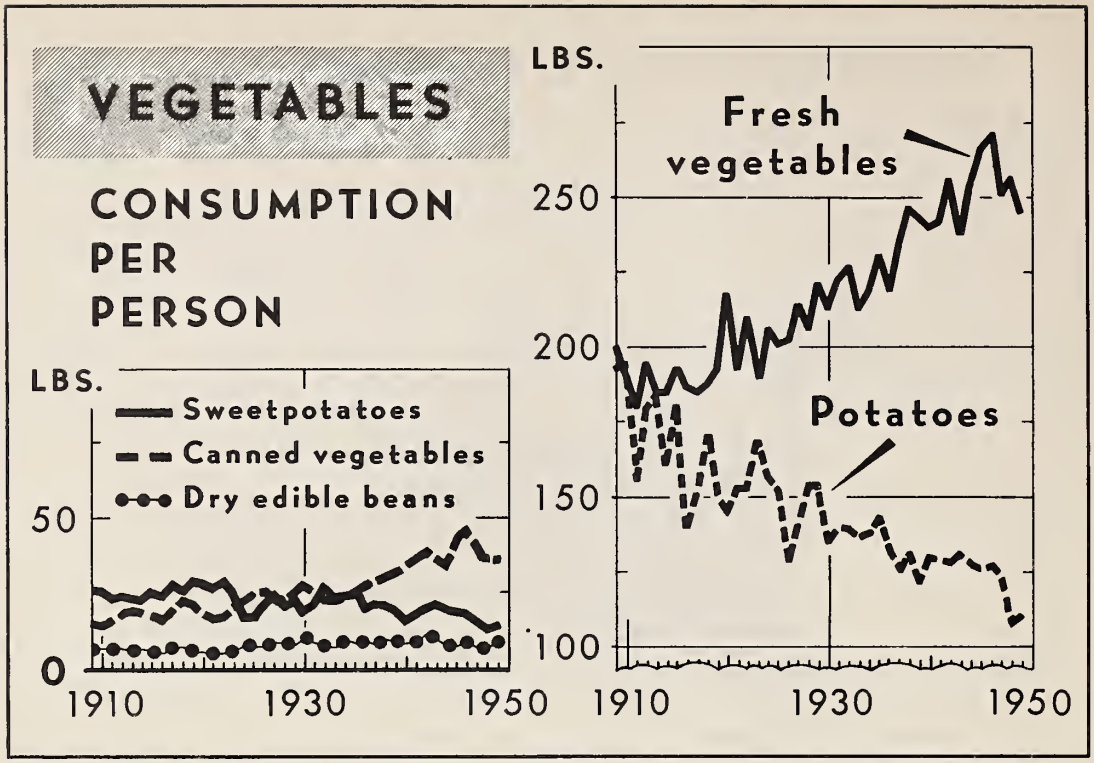
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46030-XX, BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The acreage of commercial strawberries has shown a downward trend since 1929. Strawberry production has tended to follow the course of acreage, but prices have tended to be inversely related to production. Production during World War II declined to about half the 1935-39 average volume, and prices almost quadrupled. As production increased after the war, prices dropped considerably, but in 1948 they were still about three times those of 1935-39.

Strawberries (commercial crop): Acreage, production, and season average price received by farmers, United States, 1929-49

Year	Acreage	Production	Season average price
	1,000 acres	Million crates 1/	Dollars
1929	206.9	12.9	3.12
1930	178.5	9.1	3.98
1931	156.2	11.5	3.17
1932	191.0	13.1	1.93
1933	197.5	12.2	1.74
1934	197.3	10.5	2.04
1935	159.0	10.8	2.33
1936	155.3	9.0	2.79
1937	143.6	10.8	2.96
1938	155.3	10.0	2.72
1939	161.1	11.8	2.44
1940	164.4	12.3	2.45
1941	169.0	12.5	2.48
1942	155.8	12.9	3.18
1943	111.5	6.5	6.33
1944	77.4	4.4	7.93
1945	77.6	5.2	8.61
1946	91.8	7.0	9.77
1947	116.4	8.9	7.55
1948	121.2	10.0	8.07
1949 2/	127.1	8.7	

1/ Crates of 24 quarts.
2/ July 1 estimate.



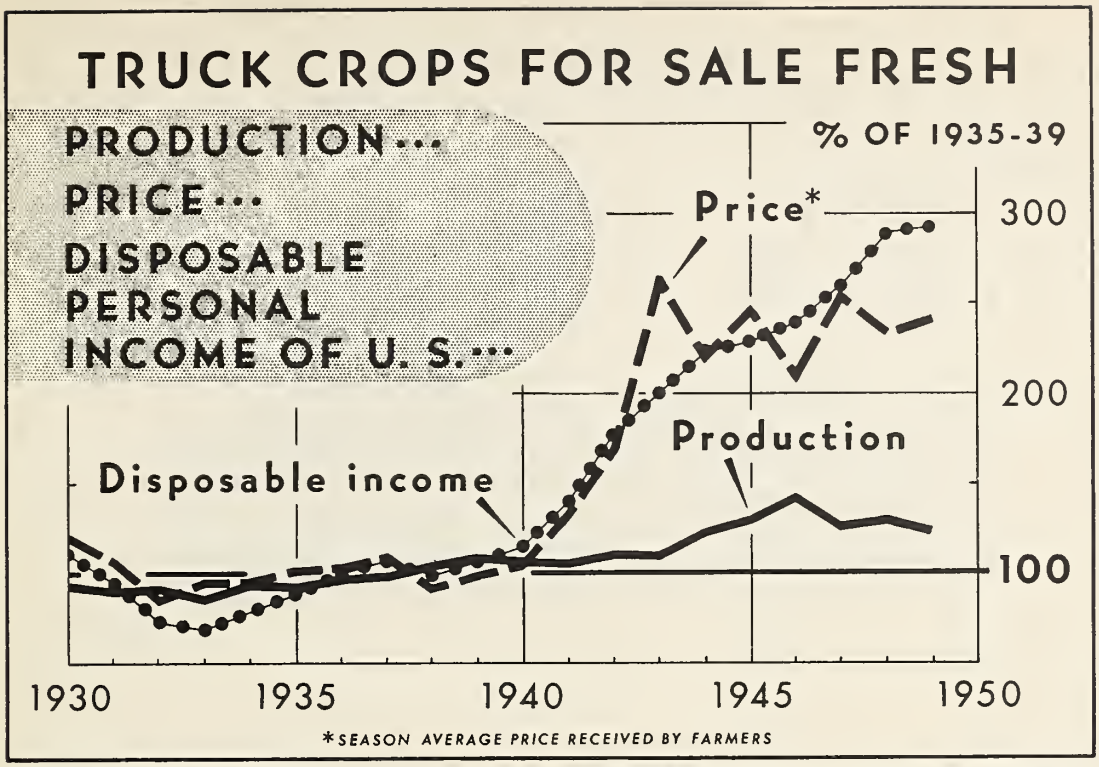
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43705-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Over the past 40 years, per capita consumption of fresh and canned vegetables has increased considerably, but that of potatoes has declined. Per capita consumption of sweetpotatoes has fallen off moderately, while that of dry edible beans has changed very little. These trends are expected to continue for some years.

Vegetables: Civilian consumption per capita, United States, 1909-49 1/

Year	Fresh vegetables	Canned vegetables	Potatoes	Sweetpotatoes	Dry beans (cleaned)	Year	Fresh vegetables	Canned vegetables	Potatoes	Sweetpotatoes	Dry beans (cleaned)
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909	200	15.2	193	26.0	6.7	1930	213	27.8	135	18.3	9.5
						1931	222	25.0	140	20.5	8.8
1910	192	14.4	195	26.1	6.5	1932	227	21.9	139	27.5	7.4
1911	180	15.5	156	23.5	6.2	1933	213	21.8	137	23.9	7.0
1912	195	18.5	180	24.1	6.7	1934	218	23.2	138	24.3	9.0
1913	185	19.6	184	23.4	6.1	1935	231	26.0	144	25.5	8.4
1914	185	19.1	161	22.1	6.4	1936	219	27.4	132	19.6	8.9
1915	193	17.9	181	24.9	5.8	1937	235	29.2	126	21.4	7.8
1916	187	16.1	140	24.3	5.0	1938	247	30.8	132	21.2	9.6
1917	185	18.8	152	27.7	7.4	1939	243	31.6	121	19.5	9.2
1918	188	22.1	171	25.9	7.3						
1919	193	21.1	151	29.7	5.4	1940	240	34.2	130	16.2	8.3
						1941	242	36.6	129	18.3	8.6
1920	218	18.3	145	28.8	5.6	1942	256	39.6	128	20.3	11.1
1921	193	16.8	153	26.9	4.7	1943	238	36.7	131	21.3	8.9
1922	210	17.0	153	28.9	5.1	1944	254	34.2	128	19.6	7.7
1923	190	21.3	169	24.7	5.8	1945	267	42.9	126	18.8	7.7
1924	206	22.4	157	17.4	7.7	1946	271	46.6	127	18.2	8.7
1925	201	24.8	152	17.7	7.2	1947	251	40.0	123	15.9	6.6
1926	202	25.6	129	21.0	7.5	1948 2/	256	36.7	108	12.8	7.3
1927	214	22.2	142	24.8	8.7	1949 3/	245	36.4	110	14.0	8.4
1928	206	22.9	154	20.5	8.5						
1929	221	25.7	154	22.2	7.8						

1/ Fresh vegetables, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes, are in terms of quantities available for consumption at the farm level. Canned vegetables are on a canned weight basis, and dry beans on a cleaned weight basis.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Tentative indications.



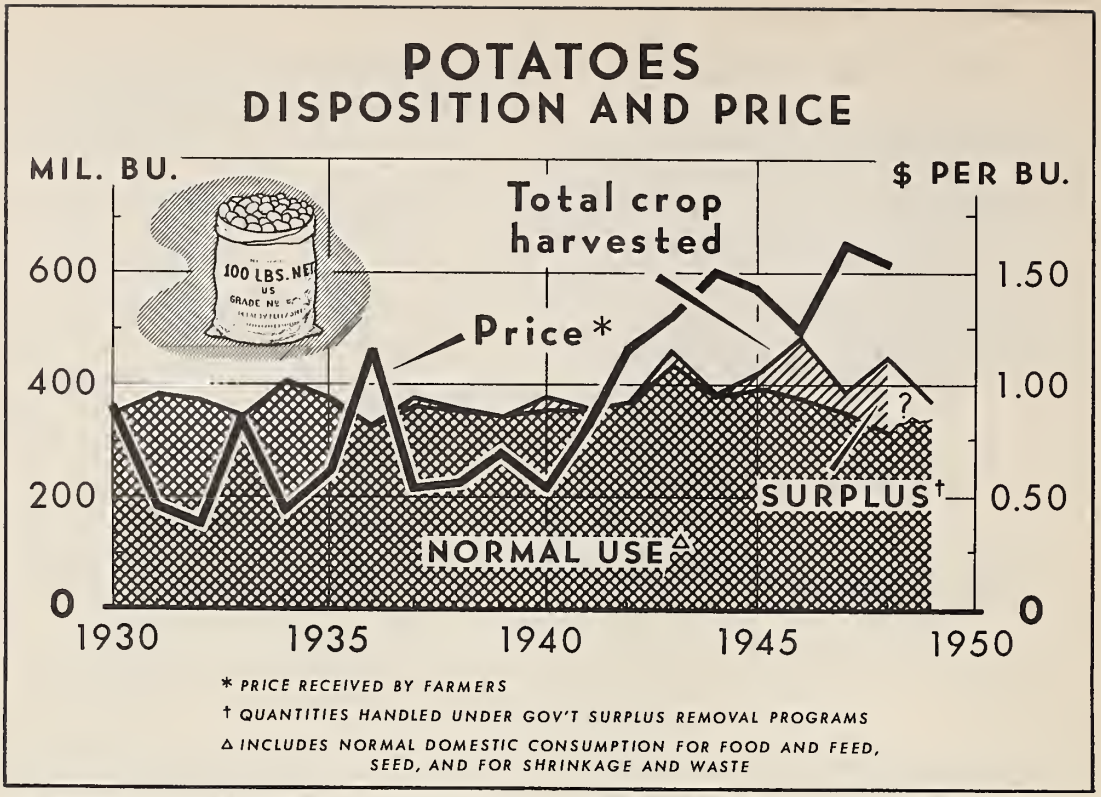
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 45652 -XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Prices received by farmers for truck crops generally have tended to rise or fall with disposable personal income. However, truck crop prices reached their peak in 1943 while the peak in annual income occurred in 1949. Commercial production for the fresh market has been following a gradual upward trend, but apparently reached a temporary peak in 1946.

Commercial truck crops for fresh market: Production and season average price received by farmers, and disposable personal income, United States, 1930-49
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

Year	Production	Price	Disposable personal income	Year	Production	Price	Disposable personal income
1930	93	120	111	1940	106	104	114
1931	90	106	95	1941	105	132	139
1932	92	85	72	1942	110	168	176
1933	86	95	68	1943	109	263	200
1934	94	95	78	1944	122	220	222
1935	93	101	88	1945	129	246	228
1936	97	102	100	1946	141	209	239
1937	98	108	107	1947	125	253	260
1938	104	91	99	1948	129	234	288
1939	108	99	106	1949 1/	123	244	290

1/ Tentative estimate.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 47379-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

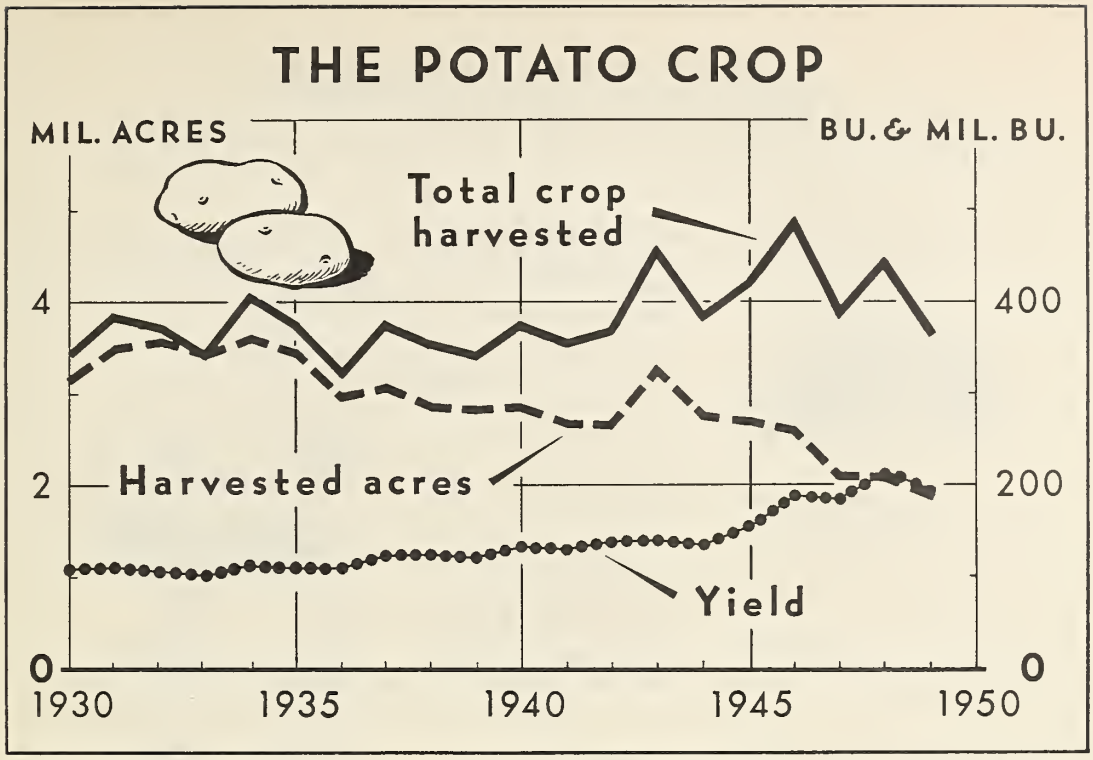
In years of heavy production since 1936, very substantial quantities of potatoes have been removed from total supplies through Government price-support operations. Formerly, farmers had to take very low prices in surplus years.

Prices received by farmers for potatoes generally have been low in big crop years and high in short crop years. The level of prices swung upward during the war and immediate postwar years.

Potatoes: Annual harvest, surplus and normal use, and season average price per bushel received by farmers, 1930-49

Year	Total harvested	Surplus disposal 1/	Normal use 2/	Price received by farmers per bushel	Year	Total harvested	Surplus disposal 1/	Normal use 2/	Price received by farmers per bushel
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Dollars		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Dollars
1930	343,817		343,817	.912	1940	376,920	21,300	355,620	.541
1931	3/ 384,251		384,251	.460	1941	355,697	4,800	350,897	.808
1932	3/ 372,517		372,517	.380	1942	368,899	93	368,806	1.17
1933	343,203		343,203	.824	1943	3/ 458,447	23,573	434,874	1.31
1934	406,482	3,300	403,182	.446	1944	383,424	3,612	379,812	1.50
1935	378,895	463	378,432	.593	1945	418,765	22,835	395,930	1.43
1936	323,955		323,955	1.142	1946	3/ 482,670	107,870	374,800	1.24
1937	376,448	14,100	362,348	.529	1947	389,048	34,193	354,855	1.62
1938	355,848	3,200	352,648	.557	1948 4/	445,850	133,589	312,261	1.53
1939	3/ 341,132		341,132	.697	1949 4/	5/ 363,061			

1/ Direct purchase and diversion under Government price support program.
2/ Includes normal domestic consumption for food, feed, seed, shrinkage and waste, etc.
3/ Exoludes the following quantities unharvested or not marketed on account of economic conditions: 1931, 66,000 bushels; 1932, 2,175,000 bushels; 1939, 1,240,000 bushels; 1943, 440,000 bushels; 1946, 1,504,000 bushels.
4/ Preliminary.
5/ Crop report as of September 1, 1949.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 47380-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The falling trend in potato acreage since 1930 generally has been more than offset by the rising trend in average yield per acre, so that the total crop has increased. Acreage in the next few years probably will be influenced by various acreage and marketing controls, and by the prospect of somewhat lower market and support prices.

Potatoes: Acreage, yield, and production, United States, 1930-49

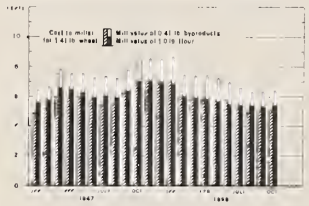
Year	Acreage (harvested)	Yield per acre	Production	Year	Acreage (harvested)	Yield per acre	Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1930	3,139	109.5	343,817	1940	2,832	133.1	376,920
1931	3,490	110.1	384,317	1941	2,693	132.1	355,697
1932	3,568	105.0	374,692	1942	2,671	138.1	368,899
1933	3,423	100.3	343,203	1943	3,239	141.7	458,887
1934	3,599	112.9	406,482	1944	2,786	137.6	383,424
1935	3,469	109.2	378,895	1945	2,700	155.1	418,765
1936	2,960	109.4	323,955	1946	2,598	186.3	484,174
1937	3,055	123.2	376,448	1947	2,101	185.2	389,048
1938	2,870	124.0	355,848	1948 1/	2,099	212.4	445,850
1939	2,813	121.7	342,372	1949 2/	1,898	191.3	363,061

1/ Preliminary.
2/ September 1 estimate.

ADDITIONAL CHARTS

Shown here is a selection of additional charts of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Photographic prints of these and other BAE charts can be supplied to you on order.

COST TO MILLER FOR WHEAT MILL VALUE OF FLOUR AND OF FEED BYPRODUCTS UNITED STATES JANUARY 1947 - OCTOBER 1948



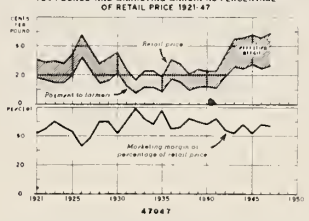
47023

RAIL FREIGHT-RATE INDEXES FOR WHEAT AND COTTON 1913-45 (YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1913=100)



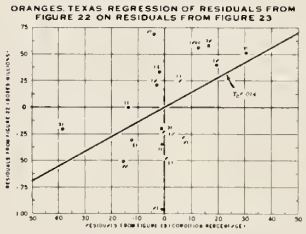
47144

POTATOES RETAIL PRICE PER POUND, PAYMENT TO FARMERS FOR 104 POUNDS AND MARKETING MARGIN AS PERCENTAGE OF RETAIL PRICE 1921-47



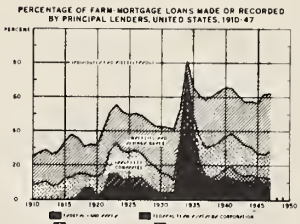
47047

ORANGES, TEXAS REGRESSION OF RESIDUALS FROM FIGURE 22 ON RESIDUALS FROM FIGURE 23



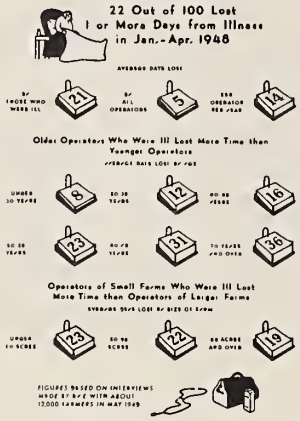
47268

PERCENTAGE OF FARM MORTGAGE LOANS MADE OR RECORDED BY PRINCIPAL LENDERS, UNITED STATES, 1910-47

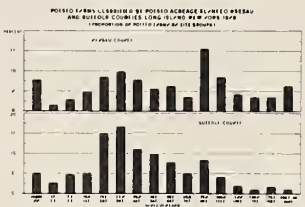


49991

DAYS LOST FROM WORK BY FARM OPERATORS FROM ILLNESS

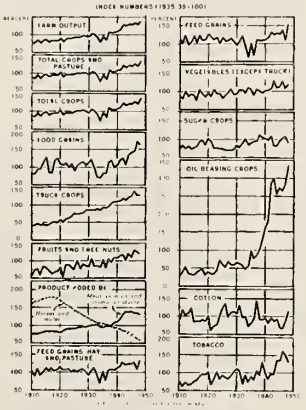


47282-X



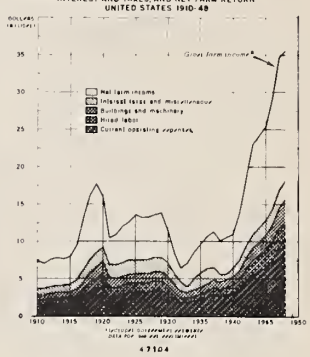
47297

VOLUME OF FARM OUTPUT AND PRODUCTION BY GROUPS OF PRODUCTS UNITED STATES, 1910-48 (INDEX NUMBERS 1935-39=100)



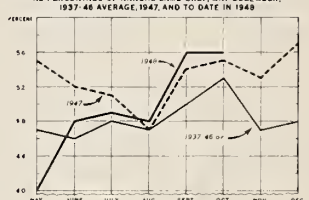
47217

GROSS FARM INCOME, PRODUCTION EXPENDITURES MORTGAGE INTEREST AND TAXES, AND NET FARM RETURN UNITED STATES 1910-48

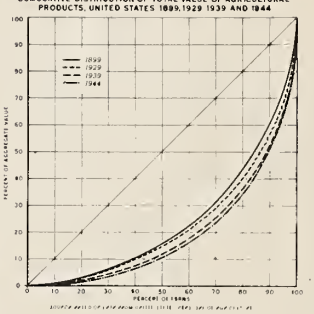


47104

FEDERALLY INSPECTED SLAUGHTER OF LAMBS AND YEARLINGS AS PERCENTAGE OF ANNUAL LAMB CROP, MAY-DECEMBER, 1937-46 AVERAGE, 1947, AND TO DATE IN 1948

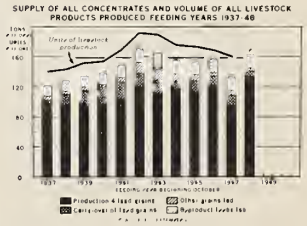


CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, UNITED STATES 1899, 1929, 1939 AND 1944



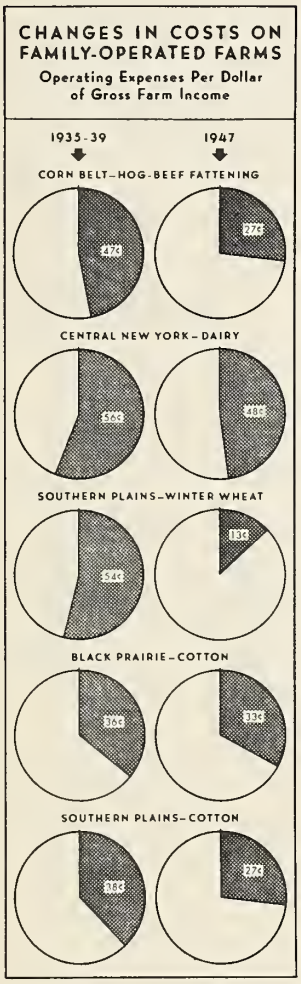
47163

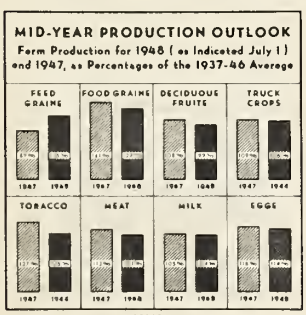
SUPPLY OF ALL CONCENTRATES AND VOLUME OF ALL LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS PRODUCED FEEDING YEARS 1937-48

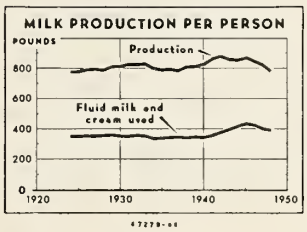


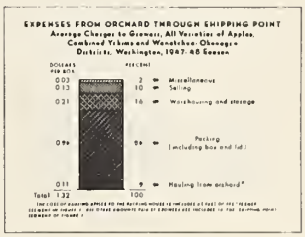
44988

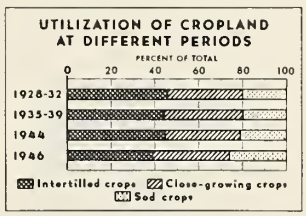
ADDITIONAL CHARTS

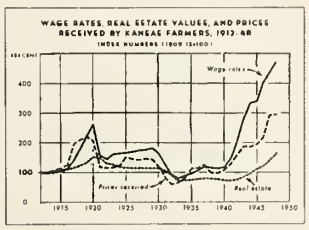


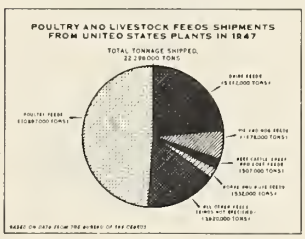


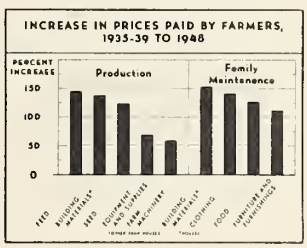


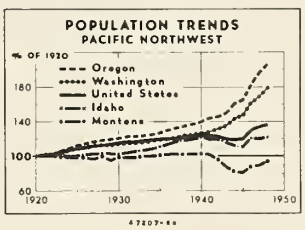


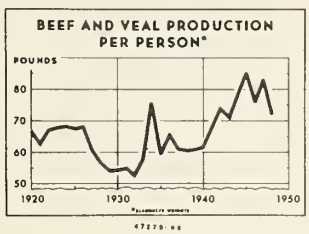


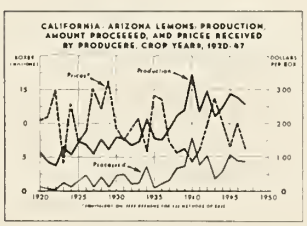


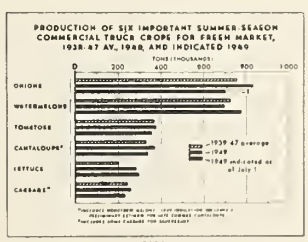




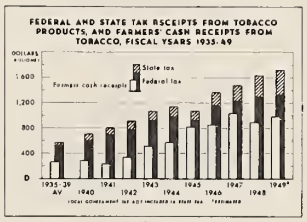




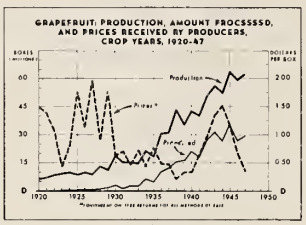




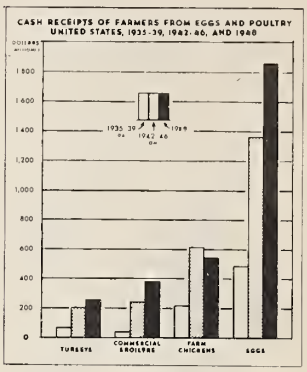
ADDITIONAL CHARTS



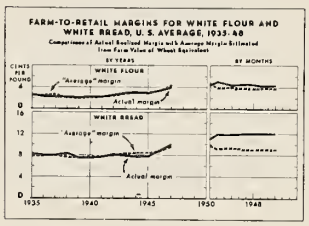
47196-x



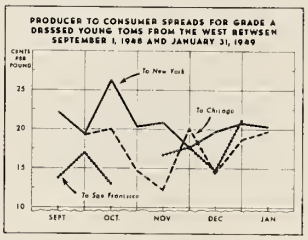
47100-x



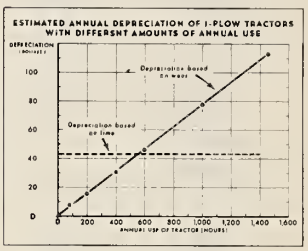
47188-x



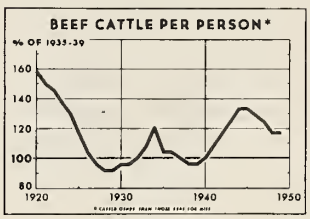
47019-x



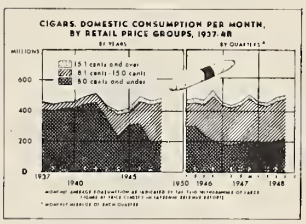
47321-x



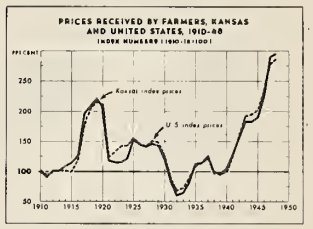
47101-x



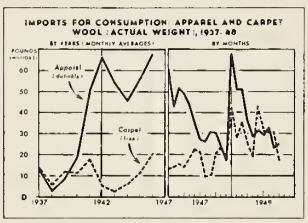
47274-xx



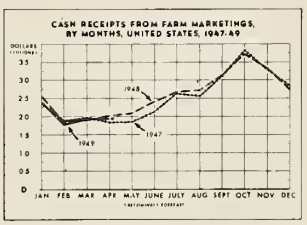
47083-x



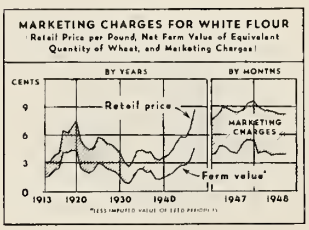
47322-x



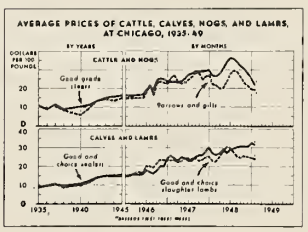
47036-x



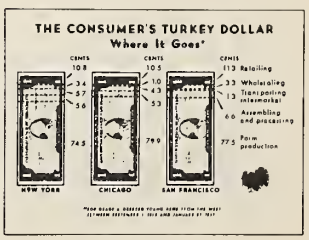
47188-x



47022A-x

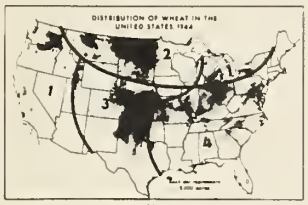


47117-x

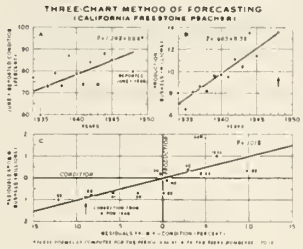


47318-x

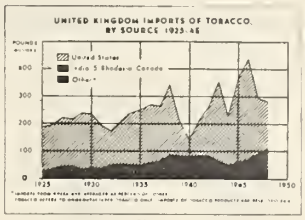
ADDITIONAL CHARTS



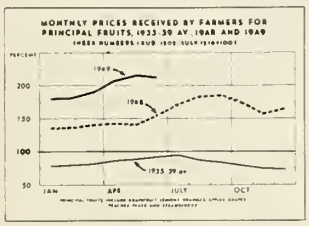
47297



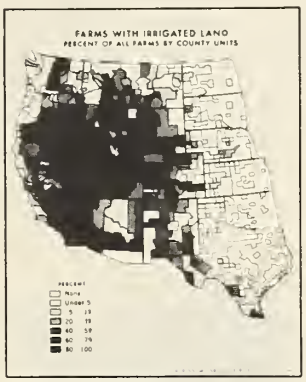
47330



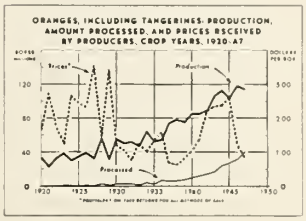
47084-B



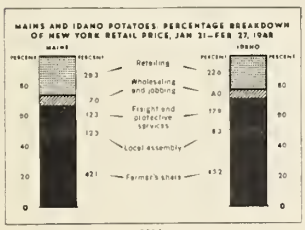
47288-B



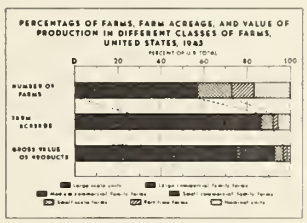
46823



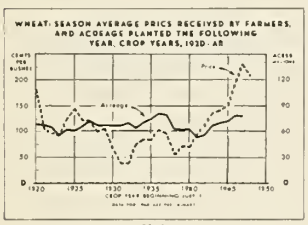
47088-B



47021-B



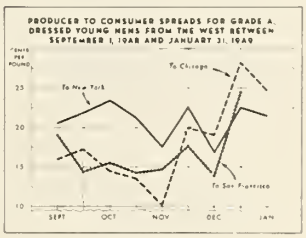
47010-B



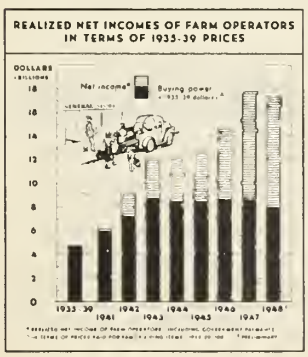
47141-B



47140-B



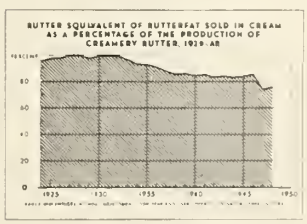
47329-B



47035-B

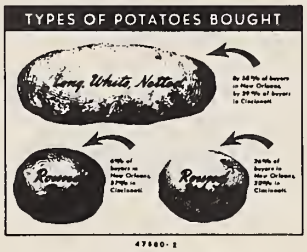


47299-A

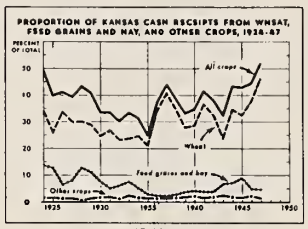


47214-B

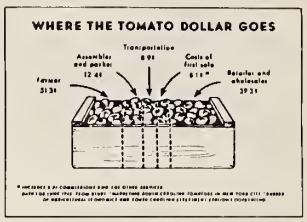
ADDITIONAL CHARTS



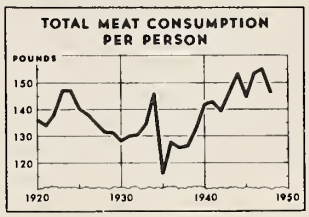
47880-E



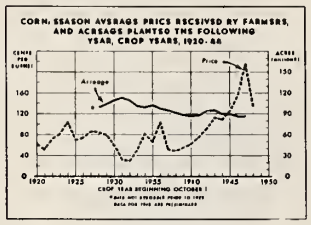
47826-E



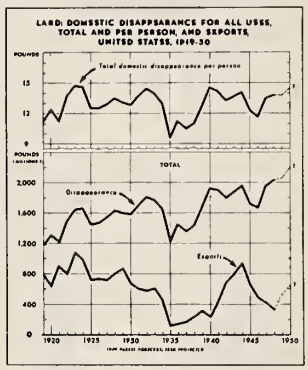
47145-E



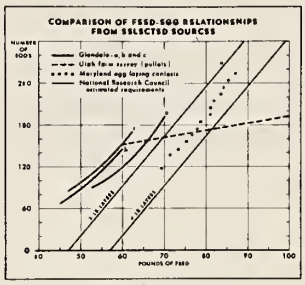
47272-E8



49568-B



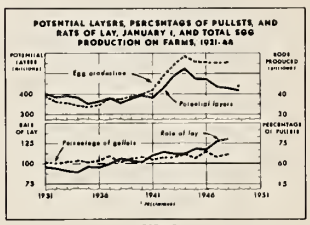
47323-E



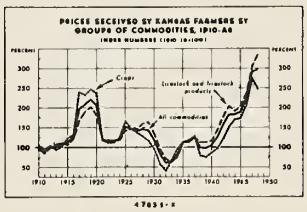
49812-E



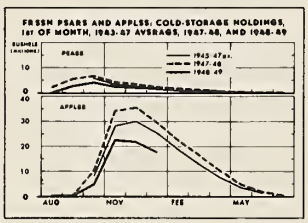
47327



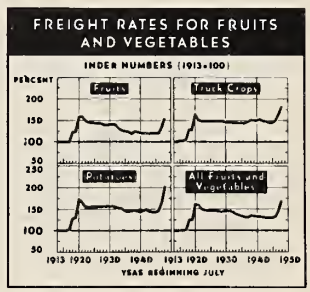
47074-E



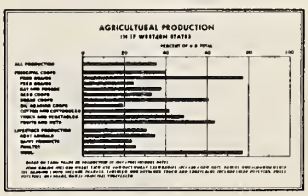
47831-E



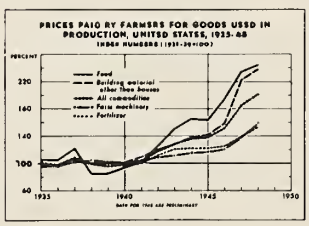
47087-E



47048-E



46801

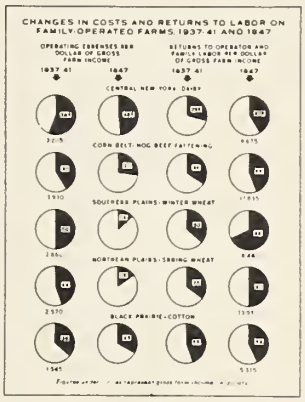


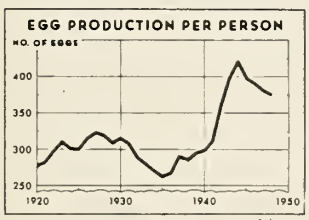
47008-B

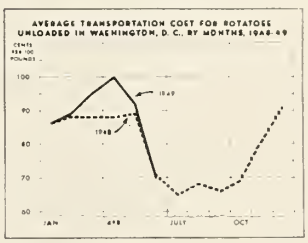
ADDITIONAL CHARTS

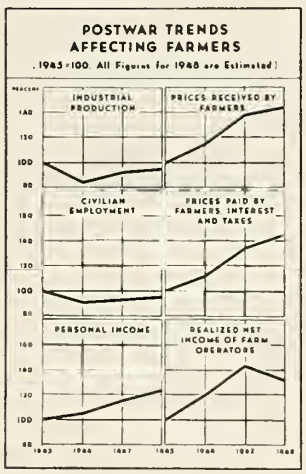


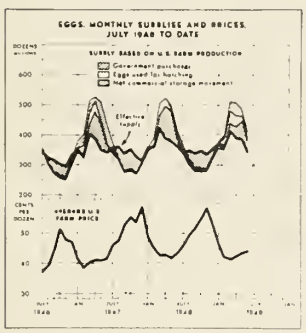


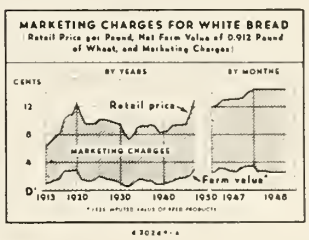


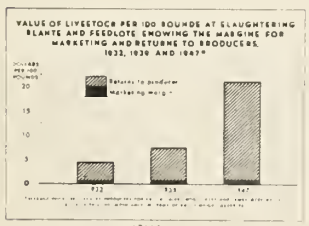


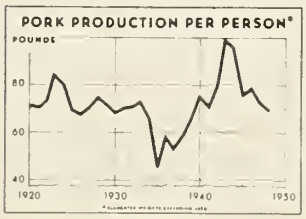


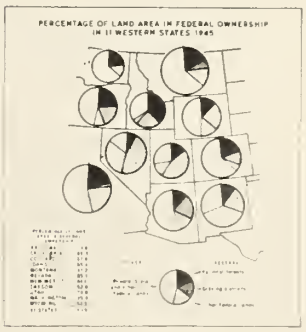












AGRICULTURAL SITUATION REPORTS

The Agricultural Situation, issued monthly.

The Agricultural Outlook Digest, issued monthly.

The Demand and Price Situation, issued monthly.

The Farm Income Situation, issued monthly.

The Marketing and Transportation Situation, issued monthly.

The Fats and Oils Situation, issued monthly.

The Feed Situation, issued monthly.

The Livestock and Meat Situation, issued monthly.

The Dairy Situation, issued 10 times a year.

The Poultry and Egg Situation, issued 8 times a year.

The Wheat Situation, issued 6 times a year.

The Cotton Situation, usually issued 8 times a year.

The National Food Situation, issued quarterly.

The Fruit Situation, issued 4 times a year.

The Vegetable Situation, issued 4 times a year.

The Wool Situation, issued 4 times a year.

The Tobacco Situation, issued 4 times a year.

The Farm Cost Situation, issued twice yearly.

The World Sugar Situation, issued annually.

Except for The Agricultural Situation, free distribution of the above reports will be made on individual requests. Free distribution of The Agricultural Situation is limited chiefly to volunteer crop and price reporters, county agents and other local agricultural workers, libraries, the press, and Government officials. It may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 50 cents a year (foreign rate 70 cents).

CHARTS AND PUBLICATIONS OF BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

MONTHLY CHECK LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

The monthly "Check List of BAE Publications", contains a listing of all charts and publications issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics during the preceding month. This check list, a one-sheet multilithed release, offers a way to keep informed of the release of all current BAE publications, charts and maps.

You can receive copies of this check list each month, by request. A mailing list is maintained.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

This is an annual report, listing all publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of which copies are available. Each year's report will be sent to you on request. No mailing list is maintained.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: O— 1949


TACN