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**36th ANNUAL
NATIONAL
AGRICULTURAL**

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**OUTLOOK
CONFERENCE**

**November 17-21, 1958
Washington 25, D.C.**

Program

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
agricultural marketing service
agricultural research service
commodity stabilization service
foreign agricultural service
forest service
federal extension service cooperating

MONDAY (November 17) MORNING

(Thomas Jefferson Auditorium - South Building)

C. M. Ferguson, Administrator
Federal Extension Service, Chairman

- 9:00 Registration
- 9:30 Opening of Conference
Ezra T. Benson
Secretary of Agriculture
- 9:45 National Economic Situation
and Outlook
Nathan M. Koffsky, Chief
Farm Income Branch
Agricultural Marketing Service
- 10:15 Intermission
- 10:30 Panel Discussion - James P. Cavin, Chief
Statistical and Historical Research Branch
Agricultural Marketing Service, Moderator
- Nathan M. Koffsky
Agricultural Marketing Service
- John W. Lehman, Clerk
Joint Economic Committee
- Louis J. Paradiso, Assistant
Director-Chief Statistician
Office of Business Economics
Department of Commerce
- William Butler, Vice President
Chase National Bank, New York City
- J. A. Livingston
Philadelphia Bulletin
- 12:30 - 2:00 Lunch Time

AEP-234 (11-58)

MONDAY (November 17) AFTERNOON

(Thomas Jefferson Auditorium - South Building)

Bushrod W. Allin, Chairman of Outlook and Situation Board
Agricultural Marketing Service, Chairman

- 2:00 World Situation as it Affects the Outlook for Agriculture Max Myers, Administrator
Foreign Agricultural Service
- 2:30 Agricultural Outlook for 1959 Fred V. Waugh, Director
Agricultural Economics Division
Agricultural Marketing Service
- 3:15 Intermission
- 3:30 Panel Discussion - Bushrod W. Allin, Moderator
- Max Myers, Administrator
Foreign Agricultural Service
- George W. Campbell
Extension Economist
University of Arizona
- Gustave Burmeister, Assistant Administrator
Agricultural Trade Policy & Analysis
Foreign Agricultural Service
- William M. Carroll
Extension Economist
Pennsylvania State University
- Faith Clark, Director
Household Economics Research
Division
Agricultural Research Service
- Karl Hobson
Extension Economist
State College of Washington
- Carl P. Heisig, Director
Farm Economics Research Division
Agricultural Marketing Service
- Francis A. Kutish
Extension Economist
Iowa State College
- Fred V. Waugh
Agricultural Marketing Service
- 5:00 Adjournment

TUESDAY (November 18) MORNING

(Thomas Jefferson Auditorium - South Building)

The Outlook for and the Impact of Resource Adjustments on Agriculture

Sherman E. Johnson, Chief Economist
Agricultural Research Service, Chairman

- 9:15 Prospects for Adjustments in Production and Resource Use
Hugh L. Stewart, Chief
Agricultural Adjustments
Research Branch
Agricultural Research Service
- 9:45 Prospective Changes in the Structure of Farming
Kenneth L. Bachman, Asst. Director
Farm Economics Research Division
Agricultural Research Service
- 10:15 Discussion
- 10:35 Intermission
- 10:50 Needs and Prospects for Public Action to Facilitate Resource Adjustments
George E. Brandow, Professor
Department of Agricultural
Economics
Pennsylvania State University
- 11:10 Needs and Prospects for Private Action to Facilitate Resource Adjustments
Earl O. Heady, Professor
Department of Agricultural
Economics & Rural Sociology
Iowa State College
- 11:30 Panel Discussion - Sherman E. Johnson, Moderator
- Hugh L. Stewart
Agricultural Research Service
- Kenneth L. Bachman
Agricultural Research Service
- George E. Brandow
Pennsylvania State University
- Earl O. Heady
Iowa State College
- Ronald H. Bauman
Extension Economist
Purdue University
- Marion D. Thomas
Extension Economist
Oregon State College
- 12:30 - 2:00 Lunch Time

TUESDAY (November 18) AFTERNOON

(Thomas Jefferson Auditorium - South Building)

How USDA Outlook is Developed

Richard G. Ford, Extension Economist
Agricultural Economics Division, FES, Chairman

2:00	Purpose and Scope	Bushrod W. Allin, Chairman Outlook and Situation Board Agricultural Marketing Service
2:20	Role of Agricultural Estimates	Sterling R. Newell, Director Agricultural Estimates Division Agricultural Marketing Service
2:40	Other Sources of Outlook Data	C. Kyle Randall, Head Statistical and Historical Research Branch Agricultural Marketing Service
3:00	Intermission	
3:15	Developing the General Outlook	Carroll E. Downey Farm Income Branch Agricultural Economics Division Agricultural Marketing Service
3:35	Developing the Outlook for Individual Commodities	Martin J. Gerra Statistical and Historical Research Branch Agricultural Economics Division Agricultural Marketing Service
3:55	How Outlook is Developed in my State	Leonard W. Schruben Extension Economist Kansas State College
4:15	Discussion	
5:15	Adjournment	
6:30	Home Management Specialists Dinner Little Tea House, Arlington, Virginia	

Wednesday, November 19, 1958

Commodity Outlook Sessions for Producers, Handlers and Consumers

- 9:15 - 11:30 Fats, Oils and Peanuts - Freer Art Gallery Auditorium
Karl G. Shoemaker, FES, Chairman
George W. Kromer, AMS, Outlook Statement
- Forest Products - Room 3048 South Building
Paul O. Mohn, FES, Chairman
Dwight Hair, FS, Outlook Statement
- 9:15 - 10:20 Vegetables - Room 1351 South Building
R. L. Childress, FES, Chairman
Will M. Simmons, AMS, Outlook Statement
- 10:25 - 11:30 Potatoes - Room 1351 South Building
R. L. Childress, FES, Chairman
Will M. Simmons, AMS, Outlook Statement
- 11:30 - 12:45 Lunch Time
- 12:45 - 3:15 Food Grains (Wheat & Rice) - Room 509 Adm. Building
Thomas E. Hall, FES, Chairman
Robert E. Post, AMS, Outlook Statement
- Tobacco - Room 3048 South Building
Buel F. Lanpher, FES, Chairman
Arthur G. Conover, AMS, Outlook Statement
- Sugar - Room 5219 South Building
Herbert G. Folken, CSS. Chairman
- 3:30 - 5:15 Grass and Legume Seeds - Room 5219 South Building
Paul O. Mohn, FES, Chairman
William R. Askew, AMS, Outlook Statement
- Fruits and Tree Nuts - Room 1351 South Building
Lloyd H. Davis, FES, Chairman
Ben H. Pubols, AMS, Outlook Statement
- Cotton - Jefferson Auditorium
E. P. Callahan, FES, Chairman
Doris D. Rafler, AMS, Outlook Statement
- 5:15 Adjournment

Wednesday, November 19, 1958

Room 216 Administration Building

Family Living Sessions

Frances Scudder, Director
Division of Home Economics Programs, FES, Chairman

9:15	Food Outlook	Harry Sherr Agricultural Economics Division Agricultural Marketing Service
10:15	Housing and Durable Household Equipment Outlook	George Johnson Bureau of Labor Statistics Department of Labor
11:00	Textiles and Clothing Outlook	Harry Kahan Bureau of Labor Statistics Department of Labor
11:45 - 1:30	Lunch Time	

Planning for Intermediate and Long-Term Family Financial Adjustments

Faith Clark, Director
Household Economics Research Division, ARS, Chairman

1:30	Using Spending Patterns From Expenditure Studies as Guides	Lucile Mork Household Economics Research Division, ARS
	Income and Job-Related Expenditures of Working Wives	Emma Holmes Household Economics Research Division, ARS
	Seasonal Variations in Spending of Farm Families	Marcia Gillespie Household Economics Research Division, ARS
	Using Food Budgets in Planning	Eloise Cofer Household Economics Research Division, ARS
5:00	Adjournment	

Thursday, November 20, 1958

Commodity Outlook Sessions for Producers, Handlers and Consumers

- 9:15 - 12:00 Feed, Livestock and Meat - Jefferson Auditorium
Richard G. Ford, FES, Chairman
Outlook Statements: Malcolm Clough, AMS
Harold F. Breimyer, AMS
- 12:00 - 1:30 Lunch Time
- 1:30 - 3:15 Dairy - Jefferson Auditorium
Max K. Hinds, FES, Chairman
Herbert C. Kriesel, AMS, Outlook Statement
- 3:30 - 5:00 Poultry - Jefferson Auditorium
Homer S. Porteus, FES, Chairman
Edward Karpoff, AMS, Outlook Statement
- 5:00 Adjournment

Thursday, November 20, 1958

Room 216 Administration Building

Family Living Sessions

Planning for Intermediate and Long-Term Family Financial Adjustments (cont'd)

Emma Holmes, Home Economist
Household Economics Research Division, ARS, Chairman

9:15 Planning for Replacements of Durable Goods
Jean Pennock
Household Economics Research Division, ARS

Family Use of Consumer Credit
Janis Moore
Household Economics Research Division, ARS

Considerations in Developing and Using Standard Budgets
Helen H. Lamale
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Department of Labor

11:30 - 1:00 Lunch Time

Planning for Intermediate and Long-Term Family Financial Adjustments (cont'd)

Starley M. Hunter, Family Economics and Home Management Specialist
Division of Home Economics Programs, FES, Chairman

1:00 Guiding Family Spending Discussion
Alice H. Jones
Household Economics Research Division, ARS

2:30 Meat Outlook as It Affects Families
Harold F. Breimyer, Head
Livestock, Fats & Oils Section
Agricultural Economics Div., AMS

Dairy Outlook as It Affects Families
Herbert C. Kriesel, Head
Dairy and Poultry Section
Agricultural Economics Div., AMS

4:30 Adjournment

STATE DELEGATES PREREGISTERED FOR THE 36th OUTLOOK CONFERENCE
November 17-21, 1958

ALABAMA

Foy Helms,

ALASKA

Allan H. Mick

ARIZONA

George W. Campbell, Jean M. Stewart

ARKANSAS

Clay R. Moore, Crystal C. Tenborg

CALIFORNIA

Robert C. Rock, Mildred Novotny

COLORADO

S. Avery Bice

CONNECTICUT

George Ecker, Florence Walker

DELAWARE

W. T. McAllister, Patricia Middleton

FLORIDA

C. C. Moxley, Bonnie J. Carter

GEORGIA

J. J. Lancaster, Hilda Dailey
Paul C. Bunce

HAWAII

Stephen Doue

IDAHO

Wayne Robinson

ILLINOIS

L. H. Simerl, Catherine Sullivan

INDIANA

Ronald Bauman, Elkin Minter
James Stevenson, Clara Wendt

IOWA

Francis Kutish, Helen T. Sorensen

KANSAS

Leonard Schruben, Ruth Wells
Sykes Trieb

KENTUCKY

Steve Allen, Catherine Knarr
Wilmer Browning, Letta W. Jasper

LOUISIANA

W. D. Curtis, Celia Hissong

MAINE

Arling C. Hazlett, Doris D. Ladd

MARYLAND

George A. Stevens, Joanne W. Reitz

MASSACHUSETTS

Adrian H. Lindsey, Barbara Higgins

MICHIGAN

Charles L. Beer, Lucile Ketchum
John N. Ferris

MINNESOTA

Luther Pickrel, Margaret Jacobson

MISSISSIPPI

Rupert B. Johnston, Katherine Simpson

MISSOURI

Coy G. McNabb
Thomas Brown
Elmer Kiehl

MONTANA

John Bower

NEBRASKA

T. Allen Evans, Clara Leopold

NEVADA

George Myles

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Silas B. Weeks, Ann F. Beggs
Louise C. Dix

STATE DELEGATES PREREGISTERED FOR THE 36th OUTLOOK CONFERENCE (continued)
November 17-21, 1958

NEW JERSEY

Frank V. Beck, Hildreth M. Flitcraft
John T. Hunter
George T. McCloskey

NEW MEXICO

C. R. Keaton

NEW YORK

L. C. Cunningham, Leola Cooper
D. C. Goodrich, Gwen Bymers
V. B. Hart
R. B. How
C. W. Loomis
R. G. Murphy
R. S. Smith
C. E. Wright

NORTH CAROLINA

Guy Cassell, Mamie Whisnant
Clyde Weathers

NORTH DAKOTA

Harry G. Anderson, Irene Crouch

OHIO

Wallace Barr, Jr., Mabel Spray
Lyle H. Barnes

OKLAHOMA

Houston Ward, Evelyn Nantz

OREGON

M. D. Thomas

PENNSYLVANIA

Monroe Armes, Helen Bell
H. Louiee Moore
William Carroll
Wesley Kriebel

PUERTO RICO

Roberto Lefebre-Munoz
Andreita Vazquez de Reyna

RHODE ISLAND

Arthur Domike, Evelyn Lyman

SOUTH CAROLINA

M. C. Rochester, Ruby Craven

SOUTH DAKOTA

Lyle M. Bender, Isabel McGibney

TENNESSEE

Eugene Gambill, Mary Sue Mayo
Phyllis Ilett

TEXAS

John G. McHaney, Eula J. Newman

UTAH

Morris Taylor

VERMONT

Verle Houghaboom, Doris Steele

VIRGINIA

James B. Bell, Ocie J. O'Brien
D. U. Livermore
K. E. Loope
W. J. Nuckolls, Jr.
Harold W. Walker

WASHINGTON

Karl Hobson, Lila Dickerson

WEST VIRGINIA

Vernon Sheppard, Louise Knight

WISCONSIN

Gustof Peterson, Louise Young

WYOMING

Bob Frary, Alberta Johnston

For release
November 20, a.m.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

OUTLOOK FOR FEED IN 1959

Talk by Malcolm Clough,
Agricultural Economics Division
at the 36th Annual Agricultural Outlook Conference
Washington, D. C., November 20, 1958

The one dominant feature in the feed outlook for 1958-59 is the big supplies of all types of feeds. The 1958 growing season was one of the best in years for feed crops being uniformly good to excellent in nearly all areas of the country. High yields were attained for all of the feed grains and forage crops. The total supplies of feed grains, high-protein feeds and hay for 1958-59 are all bigger than in any previous year. Because of these big supplies, feed prices are expected to average a little lower during the coming year.

Total feed concentrate supplies have increased sharply during the past 2 years following a more moderate increase during the period 1952-56, reaching a record level of over 240 million tons. This is the sixth year of increasing feed concentrate supplies and the fifth year of record supplies. The increase during this 6-year period was due both to mounting stocks and increasing production.

Total utilization of feed grains and other concentrates also has trended upward in recent years. But, it has failed to keep pace with production. It was below production by 3 to 7 percent in each of the years from 1952-53 through 1957-58. In 1958-59, it is expected to fall short of this year's big crop by around 10 percent. Feed prices have been low in relation to livestock prices during the past year or so and livestock production is increasing. An increase of around 4 or 5 percent in the tonnage of feed consumed by livestock is in prospect for 1958-59. Exports probably will continue at around the record 1957-58 rate of 10 million tons.

Even allowing for this heavier utilization, the carryover of feed grains is expected to make a sharper increase during 1958-59 than in other recent years. The total carryover next year is expected to reach a record of around 75 million tons, a fourth larger than the carryover into 1958-59. Stocks carried over outside of the price support program have been comparatively stable at around 8 or 9 million tons in recent years. Again practically all of the increase in carryover is expected to be in Government stocks.

High per-acre yields of feed grains in the last 3 years have been important in boosting feed grain production and stocks. The near record yield per acre of feed grains in 1956 was followed by record yields in 1957 and 1958. Influenced by a very favorable growing season, record yields per acre were realized for each of the four feed grains this year. The very high yields of corn and sorghum grain also reflect the increasing use of fertilizer, expansion of irrigation and wider use of hybrid seed.

Not only are feed concentrate supplies large this year, but the 1958 hay crop was nearly equal to the record crop of last year and total hay supplies are the largest of record. Supplies of forages are well distributed by areas, being above average in all regions of the country. The 1958 growing season also was favorable for pastures and ranges, which have furnished much more than the average quantity of feed for livestock this year.

The total supply of high-protein feeds is expected to continue its long-term upward trend in 1958-59. Much of the increase in high-protein feed supplies over the past 20 years has been in soybean meal. Larger supplies of soybean meal, cottonseed meal and animal proteins are in prospect in 1958-59.

The 1958-59 corn supply exceeds 5 billion bushels for the first time. It is more than 300 million bushels above the previous record supply of last year, and more than a billion bushels above the 1949-53 average. The 1958 crop exceeds the 1948 record and the carryover of corn is more than double the 1949-53 average. The resulting supply is much more than ample to take care of prospective domestic use and exports. While the increasing livestock population is expected to consume more corn in 1958-59 than in 1957-58, the increase may be comparatively small since the 1958 crop is of better quality than the 1957 crop, and larger supplies of other feed grains are on hand. The big 1958 crop is expected to boost carryover into 1959-60 by around 300 million bushels, or to a total of nearly 1.8 billion bushels.

Combined supplies of the other 3 feed grains have increased more sharply than corn during the past 2 years. The sorghum grain supply of over 900 million bushels this year is more than 3 times the supply of only 2 years ago. The sorghum grain supply now exceeds barley in total tonnage and is nearly equal to the total tonnage of oats. Big supplies of oats and barley also are on hand for 1958-59. Record carryover stocks of each of these three grains are in prospect for the close of the 1958-59 season.

Feed grain prices are expected to average a little lower in 1958-59 than in 1957-58, reflecting larger production and a slightly lower level of Government price supports. This winter, prices may average

near last year's level, but they probably will be lower next spring and summer than in 1957-58 when they advanced more than seasonally. Declining feed prices during the past 2 or 3 years have been accompanied by generally rising prices of livestock and livestock products. Feed prices were low relative to prices of livestock and livestock products during 1957-58. Livestock-feed ratios are expected to continue generally favorable to livestock producers in 1958-59.

Corn prices this winter may average close to the level for the same period of a year earlier. While the crop is larger it also is of much better quality than last year, and prices will not be depressed as they were last year by the large marketing of high moisture corn during the period from November through February. This year corn prices may recover more quickly from the November low, but the seasonal rise in the first 6 months of 1959 probably will be much less than the 28 percent rise in prices received by farmers from January to June, 1958.

High-protein feed prices are expected to be more stable in 1958-59 than in 1957-58, but they probably will average a little lower. High-protein feed prices may average a little higher this fall and winter than last, but are not expected to increase as much later in the feeding year, averaging below the high 1958 level during the spring and summer of 1959.

Over the next several years, the outcome of the November 25 referendum of corn producers, the big stocks of feed grains now on hand and trends in feed grain yields and utilization will all play important roles.

If the majority of producers voting favor the new program, the commercial area will not be established in 1959 and the support price will be based on 90 percent of the average price during 1956, 1957 and 1958--or around \$1.12 to \$1.15 per bushel. Should corn producers vote to continue the present program, the acreage allotments will be established and supports to complying farmers probably will be close to 75 percent of parity. The acreage allotment for 1959 would probably be about 33 million acres, 15 percent below the 1958 allotment.

The big stocks of feed grains that will be on hand for 1959-60 and the years that follow dominate the outlook for feed grains over the next few years. They will play a major role in the over-all feed situation whether we have years of short crops, or average or better than average crops.

Comparisons are shown here as to how these stocks measure up to average production, the feed required by our annual pig crop and the deficit resulting from a severe drought year. In these comparisons, allowance is made for what might be considered a "normal" carryover. The stocks above "normal" stocks may be considered as available for use

without reducing carryover to an undesirably low level. It is not the intention here to imply that these are entirely surplus stocks. They may turn out to be, at least in part, a desired reserve, depending on circumstances of the next several years. For the purpose of these comparisons, the normal carryover is taken as 20 million tons. The 75 million tons carryover in prospect for 1959-60, less the 20 million tons allowance for "normal" carryover, would leave prospective stocks above this "normal" of about 55 million tons.

These above-normal carryover stocks of 55 million tons would be 43 percent of the 1953-57 production. They would be sufficient to fully make up for the deficit of a very unfavorable season such as 1936 or 1947 and still leave at least a "normal" carryover at the close of the year.

The 55 million tons of feed grains above "normal" stocks would be 40 percent of the annual feed concentrates consumed by livestock or would take care of our present livestock requirements for about 5 months of the feeding year. They would provide for a 10 percent increase in the current level of feeding over a period of 4 years. In terms of feed required for producing our pig crop, these stocks would be a little more than the 52 million tons of feed estimated as required to produce our combined spring and fall pig crops of recent years.

Our stocks loom very large in relation to our annual exports. While increased exports have proved an outlet for substantial quantities of our surplus feed grains, they have been a relatively minor outlet, compared with the total tonnage now on hand. Carryover stocks above the "normal" level are nearly 6 times the record exports of 10 million tons for 1957-58.

Over a longer period, trends in feed grain yields per acre could have a significant effect on the acreage-production-utilization balance. During the past 20 years, (based on a 5 year moving average) yields of feed grains per acre have increased nearly a third while feed grain acreage has made no net increase since the late 1930's. Since we are consuming more livestock food products per person, livestock production also has gone up faster than population. Even so, we have produced more feed grains than have been needed to keep pace with expanding requirements.

To assume these trends would continue over the next 15 or 20 years would be an oversimplification of the longer term outlook for feed grains and livestock. It is of interest to note, however, that an extension of these trends would indicate that population and per capita consumption of livestock food products may continue to increase during the next two decades without requiring an increase in feed grain acreage, because of the steadily increasing yields per acre.