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Value of Production and Production Costs of Texas Agriculture, 1967

College of Agricultural Sciences Publication No. T-1-109

Department of Agricultural Economics
College of Agricultural Sciences
Texas Tech University
Lubbock, Texas
1972

VALUE OF PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTION COSTS OF TEXAS AGRICULTURE, 1967

by
Richard J. Foote[1]
September 1972

College of Agricultural Sciences Publication No. T-1-109

[1]Professor of Agricultural Economics and Statistics, Department of Agricultural Economics, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Basic data in this report were obtained from many sources. Crop budgets were assembled initially by Lonnie L. Jones, Department of Agricultural Economics, and Raymond L. Prewett, Texas Agricultural Extension Service, both of Texas A&M University. Data on raw material costs and number of firms for industries that process agricultural products were assembled by Herbert Grubb, Director, Texas Input-Output Study. Helpful comments were received from many persons. Preparation and reproduction of this report was financed through a Special Item for Research in Agricultural Sciences in the Legislative Budget for the State of Texas.

CONTENTS

SUMMARY

In 1968, the Population and Economics Task Force of the Planning Agency Council for Texas initiated an extensive inter-industry study of the structure of the Texas economy. Funding was obtained through a U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development 701 Comprehensive Planning Grant with one-third State and two-thirds Federal monies. Project administration, leadership, and direction was placed in the Division of Planning Coordination of the Office of the Governor. The major aim of the program was the estimation of Input-Output Models of nine regional economies within Texas and of the Texas Statewide economy for 1967. The study year 1967 was chosen since this was the most recent year for which complete censuses of manufacturing, business, transportation, and mineral industries were available for Texas.

This report gives details for individual farm enterprises and groups of enterprises for each of the nine regions used in the Texas input-output study. These figures were combined into related groups as used for that study. Considerable judgement was required in connection with some of the individual items shown here, but with some margin for error, the general magnitudes and relations are believed to be sound. Data relate to 1967 or a 1967-68 marketing year.

Value of production

When each agricultural enterprise was considered as a separate entity, total value of output, including Government payments, in the 1967 marketing year in Texas was $3,287 million. Of this, $1,133 million came from livestock, $1,008 million from irrigated crops, and $691 million from dryland crops. The remaining $454 million was received from dairy and poultry operations. Of the total, $2,839 million was obtained in the market and $448 million was from direct Government payments. Government payments under the Agricultural Conservation (ACP) and Great Plains programs were not included in this study since they are a partial payment for capital improvements.

If direct Government payments are included and joint products, such as cotton and cottonseed and wheat and the value of wheat grazing, are combined, eight enterprises each contributed over $100 million to the total in 1967. In order of importance, these were cotton ($638 million), cow-calf beef ($568 million), grain sorghum ($404 million), fed beef ($354 million), dairying ($222 million), wheat ($134 million), rice ($125 million), and eggs ($104 million). These eight represented over three-fourths of the total output. The remainder was scattered over numerous individual crop and livestock enterprises. Complete details on value of production for all items for each of the nine regions used in the Texas input-output study and the State are shown in tables 31 to 40. These data are summarized by regions for the State in table 2.

Utilization

Information not previously available is shown here on estimated use of seed for hay and pasture crops during 1967. These estimates were developed from cost and return budgets for hay and livestock enterprises. Data on use for seed for major crops are published by the Texas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Additional data on seed use by groups of items can be obtained from the input-output reports. Data for hay and pasture crops are in table 3.

Estimated use of major items for feed in 1967 for major groups of livestock in terms of dollar value are shown in table 4. Feed costs per dollar of output for range livestock varied from 8 cents in Region 3 to 23 cents in Region 2, averaging 16 cents for the State. Major items in order of cost were cottonseed meal or cake, non-alfalfa hay, silage and forage, feed grains, and commercially-mixed feeds. For feedlot livestock (including large-scale hog operations), the cost per dollar of output ranged from 20 cents in Region 2 to 30 cents in Region 7, averaging 22 cents for the State. Feed grains, which were mixed with supplements at the feedlots, were by far the most important item. Feed costs for the State for dairy and poultry operations averaged about 35 percent of value of output. Costs for dairying per dollar of output were more variable than for poultry, ranging from 21 cents in Region 8 to 67 cents in Region 2. This in part reflected availability and quality of pasture. Major items for dairying, in order of costs, were commercially-mixed feeds, alfalfa hay, and home-mixed grains. Costs for poultry and eggs per dollar of output ranged from 27 cents in Region 1, where eggs were the major item produced, to 48 cents in Region 5, where broilers were the most important item. All feed costs for poultry were assumed to represent commercially-mixed feeds. Range livestock used the largest value of feeds for the State. The other three groups—feedlot livestock, dairy, and poultry—were approximately equal.

Meat packing was by far the largest processor of agricultural raw materials in Texas in 1967; animals slaughtered were valued at $657 million. This industry is located throughout the State, but was concentrated in the Dallas-Fort Worth area which processed over 40 percent of the State total. Dairy plants are next in importance; milk processed in 1967 was valued at $173 million. Other important industries, in order of processing of agricultural raw materials, are rice milling, oilseed crushing, and poultry slaughter, each with a farm product raw material cost in excess of $100 million. Domestic agricultural raw materials processed in Texas in 1967 were valued at more than $1.4 billion; some of these were imported. Data relating to processing by regions are in table 5.

For the State as a whole, about two-thirds of the eggs produced in 1967 were cartoned on farms where produced for sale chiefly to retail stores. Data by regions are in table 6.

Home consumption on farms where produced or direct sale by farmers at retail, including sale of all nuts in the shell, but excluding eggs and fruits and vegetables, totaled about $45 million in 1967. Nuts were the most important of these items. These data are in table 7.

Because of low production due to unfavorable weather, sales by farmers to CCC under price support programs from 1967 crops were small. The only government programs of importance for the 1967 crop year not related directly to acreage controls were the collection of $19 million for the State as a processing tax on use of wheat for flour production for domestic use (used to finance the wheat acreage control program) and the payment of subsidies for crush and export of peanuts equal to 40 percent of the value of the crop to farmers.

The largest change in inventory for any single enterprise both in total and percentage-wise was the decrease for cotton which equaled 102 percent of the crop or a total of $282 million (see table 8). This reflected chiefly the small 1967 crop. Most of the decrease came from cotton under loan or from CCC holdings. Reported changes for other items that exceeded $20 million, were $32 million for range beef, $28 million for feedlot beef, and a net of $24 million for milo. Each of these were increases. No other item exceeded $10 million. Changes in inventories may have been important for some non-reported commodities.

Interregional and in-and-out of State shipments

Implied net shipments between regions and in or out of the state are shown in tables 9-12, except cotton, wool, and fruits and vegetables. Tabulated trade between regions totaled $335 million. The largest item was animals for slaughter, which was $115 million. Other commodities exceeding $20 million, in order of value, were milk, feeder cattle, wheat for milling, and poultry for slaughter. These five comprised two-thirds of the total. Tabulated in-shipments for the State totaled $267 million. Large in-shipments of sugar cane and coffee for processing also were reported by firms covered by the input-output survey. Live animals made up $225 million of the tabulated total; these included feeders, animals for slaughter, and breeding stock. Tabulated out-shipments for the State totaled $698 million. Range beef animals were the largest single item with a value of $259 million. Other important commodities were feed grains, mixed feeds, and fed beef animals for slaughter. These four represented 90 percent of the total.

An estimate of total out-of-State agricultural shipments can be obtained by adding to the above approximations for major items that were excluded. Cotton can be computed as production plus reduction in stocks less use in processing within the State. This equaled $545 million. Practically all wool moves out-of-State. Production totaled about $10 million. Tabulated out-of-State shipments of fresh fruits and vegetables from major Texas producing areas were about $50 million. Thus, total out-of-State shipments were nearly $1.3 billion, or about 45 percent of the total value of production in 1967.

Budgets

Cost and return budgets covering direct costs were developed for enterprises that contributed at least one percent to the value of production in any region. These were designed to represent average conditions within

the region for 1967. Implied totals for the State were compared with known totals such as Social Security taxes, real estate taxes, and total interest paid to public lending institutions for the State and adjustments were made as required to bring these into balance. Feed requirements computed from the budgets were compared with local availability of feeds and adjustments made if indicated. Overhead costs were estimated based on methods developed by the USDA in connection with net farm income data for Texas. For this report, all budgets are shown on a per unit basis such as harvested acres, number of cows on hand, sows bred, etc. If possible, these units conform with published data by counties. Thus, the budgets shown can be blown-up to a total for any sub-area within Texas by multiplying by the appropriate totals for the counties to be included. All costs are in terms of 1967 prices. Separate budgets are shown for irrigated and dryland if both are important in a region.

Crop budgets by regions are shown in tables 13 to 22 and livestock and poultry budgets in tables 23 to 29. Factors to compute overhead costs are given in tables 30 and 30a.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTION COSTS FOR TEXAS AGRICULTURE, 1967

Richard J. Foote*

INTRODUCTION

Details relating to many aspects of agriculture were developed in connection with the recently completed Texas input-output study. These are combined for related groups or sectors in the published tables relating to that study. This publication is designed to show details for individual farm enterprises or groups of enterprises for each of the nine regions used in the input-output study. All available sources were considered in developing the estimates. The estimates in this report appear consistent with available related series.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION FOR CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

Table 2 is designed to show where major crop and livestock items were produced within the State in 1967. Tables 31 to 40 show value of production for each enterprise by regions and for the State. Regions used for the input-output study and hence for this report are shown in Figure 1. One of the purposes of the overall input-output study was to show the importance of irrigation to Texas agriculture and the economy of the State. Thus, value of crop production is divided between irrigated and dryland in Tables 31-40. All data relate to a 1967 calendar or a 1967-68 marketing year.

In the value of production tables, items within groups are listed in order of value excluding Government payments. Associated direct Government payments are listed immediately after each item. Joint products, such as cotton and cottonseed or sheep, lambs, and wool, are listed together, and are bracketed into a common percentage of the total value of all items. The tables show production and value for 1967 and for every item within each region for which production was computed within the framework of this report. An allowance equal to 3/4 of one percent of the total value was shown for unlisted items based on data published by the Texas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This was arbitrarily placed under either irrigated or dryland crops, whichever was larger, but includes some non-crop items such as honey and beeswax.

These tables differ from those published by the Texas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service because each enterprise is considered separately. Thus, feeder cattle raised and fed in Texas are included twice, once as a sale by the cow-calf enterprise and again as a sale of fed beef. A number of items not covered by the Texas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service

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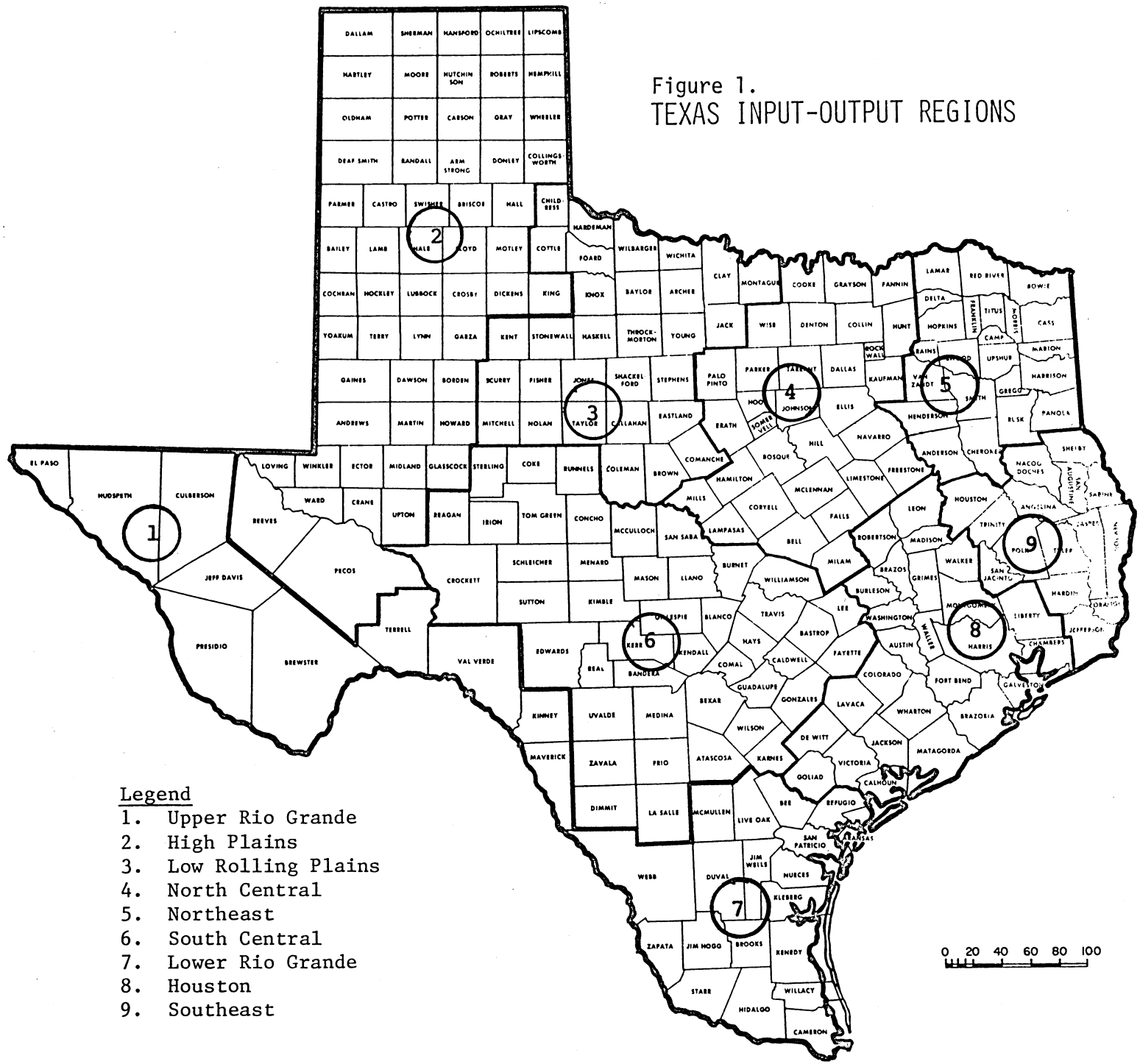
*Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas

Figure 1.
TEXAS INPUT-OUTPUT REGIONS



Legend

1. Upper Rio Grande
2. High Plains
3. Low Rolling Plains
4. North Central
5. Northeast
6. South Central
7. Lower Rio Grande
8. Houston
9. Southeast

are included. These are silage and forage, value of wheat grazing, and recreational income. Several of these are covered in the 1964 Census of Agriculture. Value of eggs includes that added by cartoning on farms where produced, whereas the official figures for the State are based on a case price.

Production

Data by counties for most important agricultural items in Texas have been published by the Texas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service for the 1968 and later crop years or for January 1, 1969, and later dates. Data relating to the earliest periods were compiled by input-output regions by personnel at Texas A&M University for most crop and livestock items and at Texas Tech University for vegetables. Estimates by regions for the 1967 crop year or for January 1, 1968, based on published State totals, were made by staff members of the Texas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Some breakdowns between irrigated and dryland production were based on data in the 1964 Census of Agriculture. Data for five important crops by counties were available for 1967.

For some items, special computations were required. These are discussed in the sections that follow:

Cottonseed: Based on USDA data, 0.430 tons were produced in Texas in 1967 for each bale of cotton.

Corn silage and forage: 1964 Census data show acres and thousand tons green weight for silage and acres for (1) green or dry fodder and (2) hogged or grazed by counties. The tonnage for silage by regions was inflated by the ratio of total acreage for the three items to that for silage. This was then adjusted proportionately to total equivalent silage production for 1967 based on an assumption that tonnage per acre for each of the three items would have equaled that for silage.

Sorghum silage and forage: Silage is shown for 1967 on a green weight basis and forage (including hogged or grazed) is given on a dry weight basis in the Annual Summary of the Crop Reporting Board, USDA. Silage was converted from county date in the 1964 Census of Agriculture to a 1967 production equivalent. Acreage for dry forage or hay was combined with that hogged or grazed from the 1964 Census, and the production for dry forage was inflated by the ratio of the total acreage to that for dry forage. This was adjusted to the indicated total for 1967.

Nursery products: Sales of (1) trees, shrubs, etc. and (2) cut flowers and potted plants were compiled from county data in the 1964 Census of Agriculture and blown-up so that the total value of nursery products equaled that for 1967 as estimated by the Texas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Sales of vegetables and seeds grown under glass, which for the State in 1964 were valued at $1.0 million, are not shown as a separate item in the attached tables.

Forest products: Sales of (1) standing timber and (2) cut forest

products also are based on the 1964 Census of Agriculture by counties with the total adjusted to equal that for the State for 1967.

Value of wheat grazing: Grazing of small grains for subsequent harvest is believed to be chiefly on wheat. Based on information obtained from Dr. Rex Kennedy, Agricultural Economics Department, Texas Tech University, irrigated wheat normally provides four months of grazing, with one animal for each 1 1/2 acres. Dryland wheat provides two months of grazing, with one animal for each three acres. Rates in 1967 are believed to have averaged about $3 per head per month. Practically all wheat is grazed in the area north of Plainview and Abilene and about half is grazed in the remainder of the State. These figures were used to estimate the average value of grazing per acre of wheat.

Marketings of fed cattle: Estimates were available in thousand head by regions for 1967. Based on data in Table 42, p. 23, in Raymond A. Dietrich, Texas A&M University Report B-1079, "The Texas-Oklahoma Cattle Feeding Industry", 1968, relating to July 1966 to June 1967, average weights for seven feeding areas can be computed. The averages and the way the areas match with the input-output regions are shown below:

Region	Area	Average Weight per head (Lbs.)
1,6	Plateau - Pecos	794
2	Panhandle (78%) + Southern High Plains (22%)	950
3	Rolling Plains	787
4,5,9	East Texas	793
7	Rio Grande Plains	685
8	Gulf Coast	667

Marketings were converted into million pounds for each region based on these figures.

Numbers placed on feed were assumed to equal 1.01 times the number marketed based on death losses in feedlots of 1.1 per cent as reported by Dietrich (op. cit., p. 22).

Sheep and lambs: For the State, sheep and lambs on feed on January 1, 1967, were 220,000 head and a year later were 242,000. Marketing of fed lambs in 1967 were estimated as the sum of these two figures or 462,000 head. Information in Jarvis E. Miller's "Major Economic Factors Affecting Returns from Lamb Feeding in Texas," Texas Agr. Exp. Sta. Rpt. MP-435, 1960, relates to eight alternative 90-day feeding periods. Of the six profitable feeding periods, half would have had lambs on feed on January 1. Hence marketing for the year were assumed at twice the number on feed on that date. These were distributed by regions in proportion to the total number on hand on January 1, 1969, less ewes, for the counties shown in the following tabulation:

Region 1 - Kinney, Val Verde

Region 2 - Bailey, Dawson, Floyd, Parmer, Pecos, Randall, Upton

Region 3 - Coleman, Comanche

Region 4 - Mills

Region 6 - Runnels plus all of Crop Reporting District 7 except Kinney, Lampassas, Upton, and Val Verde

Marketings plus farm slaughter of all sheep and lambs were distributed by regions based on the number of ewes 1-year and older on hand on January 1, 1969, for which county data are available. Non-fed marketings were obtained by subtracting fed marketings from the total by regions.

Production of sheep and lamps was assumed to equal marketings plus home use less the inventory decrease for non-fed less inshipments. Published data for the State indicate an inventory decrease for all sheep and lambs during 1967 of $6.8 million. However, lambs on feed increased by 22,000 head or $0.4 million. Thus, non-fed sheep and lambs decreased by $7.2 million. This was allocated to regions based on value of marketings. All home use was assumed to take place in Region 6.

Goats: Reported cash receipts in 1967 equaled $1.72 for each Angora goat on hand on January 1, 1969, for which county data are available. Inventories for the State declined by 397,000 head or $2.0 million during 1967. This was allocated to regions based on estimated cash receipts. Production was derived by subtracting the decrease in inventories from marketings.

Hogs: Data were available by counties on all hogs on hand on January 1, 1969. Marketings plus farm slaughter for 1967 were allocated to regions based on these figures. Published data indicate an inventory increase for the State during 1967 of $3.2 million. This was allocated to regions in proportion to gross income. Production was assumed to equal marketings plus farm slaughter plus the inventory increase less inshipments.

Dairy animals and other livestock: The dairy and beef calf crop was estimated by regions based on estimated numbers of dairy and beef cows on hand on January 1, 1968, and calving rates shown in cost and return budgets. Death losses and replacement rates for cows and bulls were based on budgets. Culled replacements also were based on this source. Dairy calves not needed for replacements were assumed to be sold at $25 per head for raising as a livestock enterprise in the same region where born. Details relating to feeder cattle and fed cattle by regions were based on data obtained by Dietrich (op. cit.). Calves not needed for within-region feedlots were assumed to be sold outside the region as feeders or to be used for direct slaughter. Allowance was made for sale of culled mature animals and culled replacements. Detailed computations are included in the Appendix of a forthcoming Master of Science thesis by Ronald Rutledge, Department of Agricultural Economics, Texas Tech University. This Appendix likely will be published as a College of Agricultural Science Bulletin. Stocker calves were based on inshipments for the State not accounted for in other ways; the allocation to regions was based chiefly on the

availability of wheat pasture for grazing.*

An error was found in the way that changes in inventories were handled with respect to production of dairy animals. Thus, figures in the tables in this report exceed those used in the input-output study for this item.

Horses and mules: Value of sales were compiled from county data in the 1964 Census of Agriculture and were used in the attached tables for 1967 without adjustment.

Recreational income and catfish farming: Income from day and seasonal leases for hunting and fishing for 1967 by counties were compiled by Mr. Wallace Klussmann, Extension Wildlife Specialist, Texas Agricultural Extension Service, from an annual "Wildlife and Game Management" survey prepared by county agents in the State. Income from fish farming was obtained from county agent estimates made for the "3.76 in '76'" Agricultural Extension program and relate to 1968. 1967 was arbitrarily assumed to equal two-thirds of the value for 1968.

Culled layers: Total farm chickens used for home consumption or sold for slaughter in 1967 were 12.7 million head or 0.668 for each hen and pullet on hand on January 1, 1968, for which regional estimates were available. These are believed to be chiefly culled layers.

Replacement pullets: These represent farm chickens raised in Texas in 1967. They equal 1.09 for each average layer on hand during the year. Cost per head is based on the United States average price for started egg-type pullets in 1967.

Wool: Cost and return budgets indicate that five pounds of wool comes from each lamb on feed. This was deducted from total wool marketings in 1967 to obtain marketings from range sheep.

Prices

Vegetables and melons: Prices were obtained from the seasonal groupings as shown on pp. 15-51 of "Texas Vegetable Statistics - 1968." Texas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, for the 1967 crop. Where more than one group was shown, allocations were made by regions based on apparent relative production in each group and a weighted average price for the region was obtained. At times, the lower-valued crop was considered to be from dryland production.

Other crops: On p. 22 of "Texas Prices Received and Prices Paid by Farmers - 1968," prices were given for each of the Crop Reporting Districts

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*Data on stocker cattle on farms January 1, 1971, by Crop Reporting Districts by sex and weights are shown in "Texas Livestock Statistics 1970-1971", Texas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, p. 9. This information was not available until after research reported in this bulletin was completed. The distribution by regions for January 1, 1971, differs materially from that for estimated value added in 1967 as shown in Table 2.

for nine crops for the 1968 crop year. Mr. Cary Palmer of the Texas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service indicated that these were the only important commodities for which significant differences were found between Districts. State average prices received by farmers by months, together with a season average price, for many items from 1955 to date are shown on pp. 3-21 of this publication.

For the nine items, regional estimates were obtained by averaging District date for 1968 in the following way:

Region	District
1	6
2	1-N, 1-S
3	2-N, 2-S, 3
4	4
5	5-N
6	7, 8-N
7	8-S, 10-N, 10-S
8	9
9	5-S

Differences per unit from the State average were assumed to be the same in 1967 as in 1968. These differences chiefly reflect transportation costs and hence should be more stable on an absolute than on a percentage basis.

Special computations or sources of data were required for the following:

Cotton — Prices for District 6 and the State were adjusted to an Upland basis by subtracting the value of American-Egyptian. Prices per pound then were converted to a 500-pound bale basis for each region.

Sorghum grains — Prices were adjusted from per hundredweight to per bushel by multiplying by 0.56.

Sugarbeets, castors, broomcorn, alfalfa seed and vetch seed — Prices are shown on pp. 4-5 of "Texas Field Crop Statistics - 1968," Texas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Cowpeas — Cash receipts for 1967 were $1,142,000. This was equivalent to $2.49 per bushel produced.

Hay — Prices for all hay by regions were obtained by the same method as described for other items for which District prices were available. A price for alfalfa hay for the State is given in the previously cited report "Texas Prices Received and Prices Paid by Farmers - 1968," p.11. A State price for all other hay was obtained by subtracting the value of alfalfa hay from the total. For each region, two alternative estimates of hay values were obtained. One equaled the production of alfalfa hay times the State price for alfalfa plus the production of other hay times the State price for other hay. The other equaled the production of all hay times the derived regional price for all hay. The ratio of these

two values was used to estimate initial regional prices for alfalfa and other hay, respectively.

Initial prices for non-alfalfa hay resulted in a value of production which was much larger than indicated requirements for livestock feeding based on available surveys and other cost and returns budget data. An assumption was made that non-alfalfa hay fed on farms where produced was of a lower quality than that sold. Adjustments in prices were made as required to bring supply in line with estimated regional requirements.

Corn silage and forage, sorghum silage, and sorghum forage — Based on requirements for maintenance and gain, dry corn forage is worth 45 per cent as much as alfalfa hay and dry sorghum forage is worth 33 per cent as much (G. P. Lofgreen and W. N. Garrett, "Net Energy Requirements, Feed Values for Growing and Finishing Cattle - 1967 Revision," reprint from Feedstuffs, July 22, 1967). On a green weight basis, each is worth 70 per cent as much as on a dry weight basis. These factors were used to derive prices for these items by regions from those for alfalfa hay.

Citrus — Equivalent packing house door returns were compiled from "Citrus Fruits by States, 1966-67 and 1967-68, Production, Use, Value," USDA FrNt 3-1 (10-68).

Pecans — Prices for improved versus wild varieties were obtained from "Tree nuts by States, 1967 and 1968, Production, Use, Value," USDA Fr Nt 4-1 (8-69). 1964 Census of Agriculture data were used to obtain a weighted price by regions for improved varieties versus wild pecans.

Peaches — Prices were adjusted from per hundredweight to per bushel by multiplying by 0.48.

Fed cattle: Dr. Willard Williams, Agricultural Economics Department, Texas Tech University, indicated that farmers in Texas receive a price for fed cattle closely in line with those at Fort Worth, Oklahoma City, and Clovis, New Mexico. Prices are available for 1967 on Choice and Good grades for steers and heifers at each of these markets. Dietrich (op.cit.) showed placements by sex as a percentage of the total by areas in Table 31, p. 19, and marketings by grade in percentage terms in Table 46, p.24. He did not show a cross-tabulation of grades by sex, but more steers than heifers, percentagewise, would grade Choice and Prime. Table 1 shows, (1) market quotations used, (2) the assumed percentage distribution by grade and sex, and (3) the resulting weighted average price for 1967 by regions.

Prices for Oklahoma City and Fort Worth are a weighted average from USDA Statistics Bulletin 333, Supplement for 1967, "Livestock and Meat Statistics," pp. 112-115, and for Clovis are from a typewritten report from the Livestock Division, Consumer and Marketing Service, USDA. The quotations used at Clovis are an average from weekly data for 1100-1300 lb. Choice Steers, 900-1100 lb. Good Steers, 700-900 lb. Choice Heifers, and 800-1000 lb. Good Heifers, respectively. For data taken from Dietrich, percentages listed as Prime and Choice are shown as Choice and for Good and lower are shown as Good in Table 1.

Table 1. Data relating to prices of fed cattle by Texas regions, 1967

Region	Market	Assumed per cent distribution				Weighted average price for 1967
		Steers		Heifers		
		Choice	Good	Choice	Good	
		(Per cent)				Dol. per cwt.
1,6	Fort Worth	32	8	20	40	23.98
2	Clovis	53	13	15	19	24.69
3	Okla. City-	35	22	8	35	23.67
4,5,9	Fort Worth average	24	22	11	43	23.54
7	Fort Worth	4	27	4	65	23.44
8		6	12	5	77	23.44

Other cattle: Prices for other cattle were obtained in a way similar to that for fed cattle based on quoted prices at Oklahoma City, Fort Worth, and Clovis. Feeder prices at Oklahoma City were obtained from Table 166, p. 120, of the 1967 supplement to USDA Statistics Bulletin 333. Dr. Williams indicated that most purchases are of a U. S. Good grade. Dairy breeds placed on feed were assumed to be 300-pound steer calves grading Good based on Oklahoma City prices. For Regions 1,2, and 6, feeders reported by Dietrich (op. cit., Table 13, p. 12) as originating in New Mexico and Colorado plus 20 per cent of those from Texas were priced based on Clovis quotations. The balance was based on prices in Oklahoma City.

Prices for slaughter steers and heifers at Fort Worth and Oklahoma City are shown on pp. 111-115 of the 1967 Supplement and for all classes of cattle at Chicago, on pp. 118-119. Markets used for each region are the same as shown in Table 1 of this bulletin. Prices for U. S. Good grade slaughter steers or heifers were used for non-fed calves. Prices for U. S. Utility grade slaughter cows or bulls were used for mature animals. Based on Table 224, p. 154, of the 1967 Supplement, Utility is by far the most important grade of the three that apply to mature animals. A ratio was taken of the price of bulls or cows for this grade to the price of Good 900-1100 lb. steers and Good 800-1,000 lb. heifers at Chicago, respectively, and this ratio was applied to the price of slaughter steers and heifers at the appropriate market in the Texas area to estimate prices for cows and bulls.

Fed lambs: Miller (op. cit., pp. 4-5) indicates that lambs normally are placed on feed at a weight of 70 pounds and gain 30 pounds during the feeding period. Hence they would be marketed at around 100 pounds. Prices for Choice lambs and Choice feeder lambs at San Angelo by months were published from 1967 to date in the USDA "Livestock and Meat Situation," February 1969, p. 19. Feeder lamb prices for calendar year 1967 were related to slaughter prices for April 1967 — March 1968. Lambs on feed were computed based on numbers on January 1, 1967 and 1968, and the latter partly would have been marketed through March 1968. Lower prices were estimated for regions 2 and 3 than for the rest of the State on the assumption that lambs would need to be transported to other regions for slaughter.

Other livestock: An average price per head was derived from total value of farm production (covering marketings and home slaughter) for Texas divided by the number of head included in these items. Data are in "Texas Livestock Statistics — 1968," pp. 5-6, Texas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Adjustments were made for the value of fed sheep and lambs.

If production covers a heterogeneous group of items, such as all classes of hogs, no price per head is shown in Tables 31-40.

Milk: A map on p. 12 of "Changes in the Texas Dairy Industry," Department of Agricultural Economics and Sociology Departmental Information Report 6, Texas A&M University, 1969, shows the counties covered by each of the Federal Milk Marketing Orders in Texas as of October 1, 1968. "Texas Dairy Statistics, 1968," p. 8, Texas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, gives average blend prices in 1967 for each order. These were used to derive regional prices for milk. These were adjusted to the State average for all milk as shown on p. 5 of that report.

Eggs: Data from the 1964 Census of Agriculture were used to estimate the proportion of eggs in each region that came from (1) small flocks of less than 400 birds, (2) medium flocks of 400 to 9,999 birds, and (3) large flocks of 10,000 or more birds. All of the eggs produced by the largest size group and half of those produced by the medium size group were assumed to be cartoned on farms and marketed direct. Michael C. Walton, Market News Coordinator, Texas Department of Agriculture, estimated that the added price received by producers in 1967 for performing these functions was 12 cents per dozen.

Poultry: Average value per head was computed from data in "Texas Poultry Statistics — 1968," pp. 3-4, Texas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, or from cash receipts divided by the number of birds sold as estimated by them.

Government payments

Annual reports are available from the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Office in College Station showing details on Government programs by counties by commodities by crop years. ASCS data for 1967 for all programs except the Soil Bank are in the 1967 report; Soil Bank data for 1967 are in the 1966 report.

Divisions between irrigated and dryland crops were based on relative production by regions. Unshorn lamb payments were assumed to apply to sheep and lambs on feed.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION FOR BYPRODUCT FEEDS

Computations used to estimate production of byproduct feeds for use by the Texas livestock industry in 1967 are discussed in this section. Estimates are shown on a value basis since dollar-for-dollar substitutions were made to adjust feed requirements, as shown in livestock cost and return budgets, to local availability by regions. This assumes that prices are proportionate to relative nutritional values per unit. For rice hulls

Table 2.—Texas: Value of production, including government payments, by enterprises and regions, 1967 marketing year (Million dollars)

Item	Region 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	State
Irrigated crops:										
Grain sorghum	1.0	188.5	1.6	0.3	-	1.5	11.8	0.1	-	204.8
Gov't payments	-	31.0	.5	.1	-	.5	.5	-	-	32.6
Cotton:										
Upland	7.7	103.5	5.3	.4	0.4	1.2	30.0	6.2	-	154.7
American-Pima	4.4	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0
Cottonseed	1.7	25.5	1.3	.1	.1	.3	5.8	1.1	-	35.9
Gov't payments	4.4	122.2	6.3	.5	.6	1.8	23.5	5.5	-	164.8
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110.7	14.2	124.9
Wheat	-	39.2	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.5
Value of grazing	-	6.5	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.8
Gov't payments	-	27.5	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.7
Onions	1.0	4.0	-	-	-	3.7	11.3	-	-	20.0
Carrots	-	7.8	-	-	-	2.1	9.5	-	-	19.4
Peanuts	-	.8	5.2	1.6	.2	9.9	.1	.7	-	18.5
Potatoes	-	11.5	.4	-	-	1.2	1.4	.1	-	14.6
Soybeans	-	12.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.3
Total hay	2.3	5.6	1.2	.4	.1	1.3	.8	.1	-	11.8
Cantaloupes	.3	.9	.1	.1	-	1.4	8.7	.1	-	11.6
Silage and forage	.4	7.1	.4	.7	-	1.3	1.5	-	-	11.4
Citrus	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.7	-	-	9.7
Cut flowers and potted plants	.1	.5	.5	2.8	.4	.7	1.1	2.4	.3	8.8
Sugar beets	-	8.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.1
Gov't payments	-	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4
Other vegetables°	1.3	6.6	-	.2	.5	6.8	20.7	.3	-	36.4
Other crops	.9	9.2	.1	-	4.5	1.0	-	-	-	15.7
Gov't payments	-	.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.9
Unlisted items	.6	7.4	.2	-	-	-	1.9	-	-	10.1
Total	26.1	629.6	23.9	7.2	6.8	34.7	138.3	127.3	14.5	1,008.4

Table 2.—Continued

Item	Region 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	State
Dryland crops:										
Grain sorghum	-	46.4	9.4	26.5	1.0	18.0	30.2	14.2	-	145.7
Gov't payments	-	7.5	2.7	3.0	.2	5.0	1.1	.9	.1	20.5
Cotton:										
Upland	-	23.9	22.9	19.9	2.5	8.7	21.8	17.0	.8	117.5
Cottonseed	-	5.9	5.5	4.9	.6	2.0	4.2	3.1	.2	26.4
Gov't payments	-	28.0	27.4	26.4	4.4	13.4	17.1	15.2	.8	132.7
Total hay	-	1.7	3.4	14.8	9.0	4.9	1.2	6.5	2.2	43.7
Wheat	-	10.0	14.6	11.0	.4	1.0	-	-	-	37.0
Value of grazing	-	2.1	1.4	.7	-	.1	-	-	-	4.3
Gov't payments	-	7.0	9.1	2.1	-	.7	-	-	-	18.9
Peanuts	-	-	5.3	5.8	1.1	5.4	-	.5	.8	18.9
Corn	-	-	.1	4.1	1.5	4.1	1.8	6.5	.3	18.7
Gov't payments	-	-	-	1.7	1.6	1.5	.1	1.7	.5	7.1
Silage and forage	-	1.6	2.3	3.5	1.3	4.2	1.4	3.5	.4	18.2
Pecans	-	.1	2.1	3.4	.7	3.2	.1	1.3	.1	11.0
Sale of trees and Shrubs	-	.3	.1	1.9	-	1.4	1.5	1.9	.3	7.4
Vegetables and melons	-	.2	.9	1.2	5.0	3.7	3.3	1.7	1.1	17.1
Other crops	-	.3	2.2	4.7	4.0	1.3	.5	1.3	1.6	15.9
Unlisted items	-	-	1.6	2.5	1.1	2.2	-	2.1	.7	10.2
Cropland Adjustment and Soil Bank payments	-	7.3	2.4	4.9	1.9	2.3	.5	.7	.4	20.4
Total	-	142.3	113.4	143.0	36.3	83.1	84.8	78.1	10.3	691.3
Livestock:										
Cow-calf beef	9.3	59.5	63.7	91.9	68.7	111.4	39.6	98.8	25.6	568.5
Fed beef	6.9	243.3	26.5	16.4	3.7	28.8	9.6	18.3	.6	354.1
Hogs	.4	10.3	5.8	8.4	2.8	14.5	3.0	7.9	1.5	54.6

Table 2.—Continued

Item	Region 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	State
Range sheep:										
Sheep and lambs	3.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	-	11.9	-	.2	-	21.4
Wool	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	-	8.5	-	-	-	14.1
Gov't payments	1.3	.8	.7	.6	-	5.7	-	-	-	9.1
Raising surplus dairy calves	.3	.9	1.9	7.3	4.9	3.7	1.6	3.6	.9	25.1
Grazing stocker calves (Value added)+	-	12.9	2.5	5.1	.3	-	-	2.0	-	22.8
Recreational income	1.0	-	-	-	-	11.1	2.7	2.8	.7	18.3
Range goats:										
Goats	.5	-	.2	.4	-	1.7	-	-	-	2.8
Mohair	1.6	.1	1.0	1.5	-	6.7	-	-	-	10.9
Gov't payments	1.4	.1	1.1	1.6	-	7.0	-	-	-	11.2
Lamb feeding:										
Fed lambs	1.2	.5	.4	.8	-	8.9	-	-	-	11.8
Wool	.1	-	-	.1	-	.7	-	-	-	.9
Gov't payments	.1	.1	.1	.1	-	.6	-	-	-	1.0
Other livestock	.1	.7	.5	1.3	.3	1.9	.4	.7	.2	6.1
Total	30.1	332.1	107.4	138.6	80.7	223.1	56.9	134.3	29.5	1,132.7
Dairying:										
Milk produced	4.2	7.4	11.5	53.8	31.8	29.5	11.1	29.4	6.2	184.9
Cattle and calves	.7	1.2	2.2	10.4	6.9	5,5	2.4	6.0	1.5	36.8
Total	4.9	8.6	13.7	64.2	38.7	35.0	13.5	35.4	7.7	221.7
Poultry and eggs:										
Eggs	2.3	9.2	3.6	17.1	5.5	27.5	3.4	15.0	15.8	99.4
Culled layers	.1	.4	.2	.8	.3	1.2	.2	.7	.7	4.6
Broilers	-	-	-	4.5	12.6	11.4	1.1	.5	42.9	73.0
Turkeys	-	-	2.6	16.6	.7	6.8	.2	3.1	-	30.0
Raising replacement pullets	.6	2.3	1.0	4.6	1.6	6.9	.9	3.9	3.9	25.7
Total	3.0	11.9	7.4	43.6	20.7	53.8	5.8	23.2	63.3	232.7

Table 2.—Continued

Item	Region 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	State
All items:										
Value of production	56.9	890.7	215.3	355.6	174.5	391.2	256.5	374.3	123.5	2,838.5
Government payments	7.2	233.8	50.5	41.0	8.7	38.5	42.8	24.0	1.8	448.3
Grand total	64.1	1,124.5	265.8	396.6	183.2	429.7	299.3	398.3	125.3	3,286.8

°Includes melons not listed separately.

+The distribution by regions may be in error based on survey data which became available after this research was completed.

and bran, needed factors were obtained from "Conversion Factors and Weights and Measures for Agricultural Commodities and Their Products," U. S. Econ. Research Service Statis. Bul. 362, 1965. Some soybean and peanut meal was produced in Texas, but no allowance was made for these in livestock rations because feed requirements were estimated before these figures were computed.

Cottonseed products: Based on data from "Supplement for 1969 to Statistics on Cotton and Related Data, 1930-67." U. S. Econ. Research Service Statis. Bul. 417, Table 213, p. 103, each ton of cottonseed crushed in the United States from the 1967 crop yielded 0.468 tons of cake and meal and 0.236 tons of hulls. Prices of seed and meal were taken from "Texas Prices Received and Prices Paid by Farmers — 1968" (op. cit.). Hulls were estimated by the method described under Rice Hulls. Values per ton in Texas from the 1967 crop were $55.80 for seed, $98.80 for meal, and $31.06 for hulls. Thus, for each dollar's worth of seed crushed in 1967, the value of the products was $0.83 for meal and $0.13 for hulls.

Rice hulls: Based on Table 40, p. 35, in the previously cited Conversion Factor bulletin, each 100 pounds of rough rice yields 82 pounds of brown rice. The remaining 18 pounds was assumed to be hulls. Prices for hulls by regions were estimated in the following way:

A price for prime cottonseed hulls at Fort Worth for the 1967 crop year of $1.47 per cwt. is shown in "Summary Report of Texas Cotton and Related Data for the 1968-69 season," Cotton Economic Research, University of Texas Research Rpt. 92, 1969, Table 31, p. 71. The ratio of this price to the price of cottonseed for Region 4 as used in the value of production tables was computed and applied against cottonseed prices in other regions to obtain regional prices of cottonseed hulls and an average for the State. Prices for rice and peanut hulls were placed at one-fourth of the price of cottonseed hulls based on comments with respect to feeding results, in F. B. Morrison's Feeds and Feeding, 20th ed., 1947, pp. 355, 366, and 375. In Region 8, where most rice is produced, rice was valued at 4.94 cents per pound and hulls at 0.38 cents. Based on "Rice: Annual Market Summary 1968," USDA Consumer and Marketing Service C & MS — 18 (1968), Table 10, p. 9, millings in the Southern Area (all of the United States except California) from the 1967 crop were 95 per cent of production. Based on Table 20, p. 15, production in Texas in 1967 equalled 36 percent of the total for the Southern Area. We assumed that 95 per cent of the Texas crop was milled. Thus, for each dollars' worth of rough rice produced, the value of the hulls was $0.013.

Bran: Based on data in Table 33, p. 29, of the Conversion Factor bulletin, yield of bran per cwt. of wheat used for flour is about one pound. Based on the USDA report "Agricultural Prices," July 1967, p. 19, Texas farmers in July 1967 paid $3.55 per cwt. for bran and received $1.45 per bushel ($2.42 per cwt.) for wheat. Thus, for each dollars' worth of wheat milled, the value of the bran was $0.015.

Beet pulp: Based on Table 56, p. 39, in the "Supplement for 1969 to Feed Statistics," U. S. Econ. Research Service Statis. Bul. 410, 1,126,-000 tons of dried beet pulp were produced in the United States for the year

19,197,000 tons, indicating 0.059 tons of dried pulp per ton of beets. Based on the 663,000 tons of beets harvested in Texas in 1967, all of which were processed in the State, production of dried pulp was 39,000 tons. Prices for beet pulp were derived based on nutritive value relative to alfalfa hay using the same procedures as for silage and forage. Price in Region 2 was estimated at $70 per ton, making a value of production for the State of $2.7 million.

Use of peanut hulls was too small to warrant a production estimate. The value of that used for feed was placed at $10,000 in Region 8.

UTILIZATION

Estimates were made of (1) use for seed, (2) feed and roughage fed, (3) sales to the Government (chiefly the Commodity Credit Corporation), (4) use for processing, (5) direct sales to households or at retail, and (6) changes in inventories. These, together with data on production, were used to compute interregional and in-and-out of State shipments. At times, data on the latter were available and these were used in deriving the utilization figures. In essence, all available sources of information were considered, and a consistent body of data relating to these items was developed. Data on fruits and vegetables were estimated for the input-output study but, due in part to the large use as fresh (for which little information is available), they were not believed to be sufficiently reliable to publish. Many assumptions were used in estimating data for other items, particularly livestock and grains, but these were believed to be essentially sound in terms of basic relations.

All figures are shown in terms of million dollars to the closest tenth. A dash indicates less than $50,000.

Use for seed

Total requirements were estimated from the cost and return budgets discussed in a subsequent section of this report. Data were available from the Texas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service on use for seed on farms where grown and total use for seed for major crops. The first-named items were used to estimate that part that was home-grown if this was not shown in the budgets. Data on wholesale and retail mark-ups developed for the input-output study were used to covert budget allowances for purchased seed to an f.o.b. local market basis.

All hybrid corn and grain sorghum seed was assumed to be produced under irrigation in Region 2. Oats are believed to be chiefly used for seed; out-of-state inshipments in addition to all local production were required to meet estimated seed requirements in 1967. All vegetable seeds were assumed to be produced in Region 7. Total value of seed for related groups of farm crops are shown by regions in the input-output tables as inputs from own or related sectors and, as noted above, quantities for major crops were available from previously published reports. Information not previously available relates to oats, grass, and vetch seeds used in 1967 for hay and pasture crops. The estimated local market value of these is shown in table 3.

Table 3.—Texas: Estimated use for seed of oats, vetch, and grass seeds for hay and pasture crops by regions, 1967 (Million dollars)

Item	Region 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	State
Oats (mostly dryland):										
Production	0.10	0.10	1.00	3.00	0.30	0.70	-	-	-	5.20
Seed for own production or decreases in inventories*	-.01	-.01	.22	.68	.08	.05	-	-	-	1.01
Interregional shipments (net):										
In	-	-	-	-	1.73	.02	1.12	0.25	0.44	3.56
Out	.09	.09	.93	2.45	-	-	-	-	-	3.56
Out-of-State inshipments	-	-	.13	.05	.32	-	-	-	-	.50
Seed for nurse crops	-	-	.42	1.28	2.43	.77	1.12	.25	.44	6.71
Grass and vetch seeds:										
Production	-	.10	.20	.50	.10	-	-	.10	-	1.00
Seed use for:										
Hay for sale	.06	.24	.15	.49	-	-	-	-	-	.94
Pasture and home-produced hay:										
Range livestock	-	-	.04	1.01	.67	.47	.71	-	.17	3.07
Dairy	-	.01	.03	.34	.11	.11	.01	.09	-	.70
Interregional shipments (net):										
In	-	-	-	.22	-	-	-	-	.01	.23
Out	-	.09	.13	-	-	-	-	.01	-	.23
Out-of-State in-shipments	.06	.24	.15	1.12	.68	.58	.72	-	.16	3.71

*Own seed considered as a negative item; decrease in inventory considered as a positive item. Seed for harvested oats was estimated at 12 percent of the 1967 production based on U.S. seeding rates and yield per acre in Texas in 1967.

Feed and roughage fed

Total requirements were estimated from cost and return budgets for livestock and poultry enterprises. Value of purchased items were converted to a local market or f.o.b. plant basis by the same procedure as described for seeds. Initial requirements on a value basis were evaluated against locally-available production, and adjustments were made if required based on the following procedures:

1. Home-produced grain must not exceed feed grain production (excluding oats) in the region.

2. Available silage and forage must be used within the region.

3. Interregional and in-and-out of State shipments of non-alfalfa hay and of cottonseed hulls must be small relative to total production because of their bulk relative to value.

Dollar-for-dollar substitutions between roughages were made to achieve conformity with these procedures. Most budgets indicated a total roughage requirement but not necessarily the source. Major adjustments from the initial estimates based on budgets were as follows:

1. Non-alfalfa hay and silage and forage was substituted for alfalfa hay except for certain types of livestock.

2. After this substitution, availability of non-alfalfa hay (in dollar value) based on published prices for 1967 far exceeded requirements. An assumption was made that such hay fed on farms where produced was of a lower quality than that sold, and a downward adjustment in price in line with that used for sorghum forage was made.

3. After the above adjustments, indicated silage and forage use was less than that available. The excess production was added to the initial requirement for range livestock. Weather was unusually dry in many parts of Texas in 1967. Hence roughage fed directly could well have been larger than normal. This increase was not included in the cost and return budgets in this report since the extra feed likely would not be needed in a normal year. Adjustments were made in the initial budgets to achieve consistency with the revised requirements.

After this was completed, a comparison was made between production of mixed feeds by regions and budgeted requirements. Estimated requirements for the State were only 57 per cent of production. Budgets might well be based on home-mixed feeds to reduce costs while in actual practice the farmer purchased mixed feeds. Unless the total estimated use of grains plus mixed feeds was too low, a shift from grains to mixed feeds still would leave a much larger production of mixed feeds in Texas in 1967 than indicated use. Given this situation, the original estimates for grains and mixed feeds are shown in the tables in this report. Individual concentrates fed to dairy cows were based on data compiled by the Texas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service for dairy reporters' herds. Data for fed beef and for range cow-calf beef, sheep, and goat operations in major parts of the State were based on surveys. Thus, no basis exists for major shifts between these items.

Table 4 shows estimated major feeds in terms of local market or f.o.b. plant values used for each major group of livestock and poultry by regions. Feedlot livestock includes fed beef, fed lambs, and large-scale hog operations.

Table 4.—Texas: Estimated use for feed of specified items by major livestock and poultry groups by regions, 1967 (Million dollars)

Item	Region 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	State
Range livestock:										
Feed grains	0.7	5.7	1.5	0.3	1.4	1.9	0.3	3.4	0.6	15.8
Mixed feeds	.3	1.2	1.7	3.0	1.2	4.1	.6	2.9	.6	15.6
Cottonseed meal	1.0	5.5	.5	6.6	3.5	8.0	1.8	2.2	1.1	30.2
Alfalfa hay	.2	-	.2	.7	.2	-	-	1.0	-	2.3
Other hay	-	.7	.4	9.7	8.8	1.4	1.0	5.0	1.6	28.6
Silage and forage	.2	5.7	2.1	2.6	.8	3.5	1.4	2.8	.3	19.4
Cottonseed hulls	-	-	-	.3	.1	-	1.0	.4	-	1.8
Total	2.4	18.8	6.4	23.2	16.0	18.9	6.1	17.7	4.2	113.7
Total per dollar of out-put	.13	.23	.08	.20	.21	.11	.13	.15	.14	.16
Feedlot livestock:										
Feed grains	1.1	40.6	4.2	3.2	.5	5.8	2.1	2.4	-	59.9
Mixed feeds	.6	.5	2.0	1.4	.3	3.0	.7	1.1	-	9.6
Cottonseed meal	-	-	-	-	.1	.6	-	.1	-	.8
Alfalfa hay	.2	2.0	.2	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	3.7
Other hay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	-	.1
Silage and forage	.1	2.0	-	-	-	.3	.3	.4	-	3.1
Cottonseed hulls	.1	4.1	.7	.2	.1	.4	.1	-	-	5.7
Total	2.1	49.2	7.1	4.8	1.0	11.4	3.2	4.1	-	82.9
Total per dollar of out-put	.25	.20	.25	.23	.24	.26	.30	.21	-	.22
Dairying:										
Grains	.2	1.1	.9	3.7	1.8	1.6	1.0	1.1	.3	11.7
Mixed feeds	.7	1.6	2.1	10.0	4.2	4.6	1.1	3.2	.8	28.3
Cottonseed meal	.1	.2	.2	1.2	.7	.6	.5	.4	.1	4.0
Alfalfa hay	.8	.7	.5	6.5	3.4	.2	.5	1.1	.1	13.8
Other hay	.1	.8	.6	-	.1	1.9	1.9	.9	.5	6.8
Silage and forage	.1	1.0	.6	1.6	.4	1.7	1.2	.3	.1	7.0
Bran	-	.1	.1	.4	.2	.2	.1	.1	-	1.2
Total	2.0	5.5	5.0	23.4	10.8	10.8	6.3	7.1	1.9	72.8
Total per dollar of out-put	.43	.67	.38	.38	.29	.32	.49	.21	.26	.34
Poultry and eggs:										
Mixed feeds	.8	4.2	2.8	18.8	10.0	19.4	1.8	6.6	20.1	84.5
Total per dollar of out-put	.27	.35	.38	.43	.48	.36	.32	.28	.32	.36

Use for processing

Value of shipments and cost of materials for most manufacturing sectors in the input-output model by regions for 1967 were available based on special tabulations made by the U.S. Bureau of the Census from data compiled in the 1967 Census of Manufactures. The U.S. Census Bureau report "1967 Census of Manufactures, Texas," MC 67(3)-44, in table 5 shows cost of materials for the State by 4-digit SIC (Standard Industrial Classification) codes. No published data were available showing individual raw materials used for the State except for wheat flour, cottonseed crushed, and consumption of cotton as shown in the U.S. Census Bureau Industry Reports for each of the related industries. Most input-output sectors include more than one industry. Details on raw materials used in 1967 by 4-digit codes for the United States were compiled from the 1967 Census of Manufactures Preliminary Industry Reports. Supplemental data from various U.S. Department of Agriculture and Texas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service reports also were used. Number of firms by employee size groups for regions by 4-digit SIC codes were available from the Texas Employment Commission. All of these data plus a large amount of judgement, supplemented by information from knowledgeable people, were used in developing figures relating to use of agricultural materials in processing by regions. Information obtained by surveys of processors in the input-output project were useful in some instances, but too few firms were included for specific industries to provide reliability. The input-output sample was designed to give transactions for input-output sectors. More detail by industries and raw materials is shown in this report. Availability of fruits and vegetables for processing, as estimated, was much below indicated requirements in Texas. No information could be obtained on in-shipments, except for imports from Mexico. Hence, data on fruits and vegetables were omitted from this report. All other data appear reasonable based on various checks that could be applied.

Table 5 shows estimated data in terms of dollar value relating to the extent to which agricultural products were used in processing by specified industries in Texas in 1967. Data for some industries shown here were excluded from the 1967 Census of Manufactures due to problems of disclosure. Only published data, supplemented by judgement, were used in developing the figures for this report.

Disposition of eggs

Half of the eggs from medium size flocks and all of the eggs from large flocks were assumed to be cartoned on farms for sale to retail stores or to restaurants. Remaining eggs were assumed to be sold on a case basis to the agricultural services sector for cartoning or for use by hatcheries. All eggs hatched in Texas were assumed to be produced in Texas. Table 6 shows the assumed allocation of eggs between these two outlets.

Table 5.—Texas: Estimated use of specific agricultural products for processing by regions, 1967-68 marketing year (Million dollars)

Item	Region 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	State
Livestock slaughter:										
Hogs	0.4	9.1	5.1	44.1	2.4	12.6	2.5	6.6	1.2	84.0
Sheep, lambs, and goats	.2	.1	.2	.2	-	25.7	-	.2	-	26.6
Dairy animals*	.6	.6	1.5	7.6	5.0	4.1	1.7	4.4	1.1	26.6
Fed beef	14.7	62.2	23.6	120.3	6.2	28.8	10.3	18.3	.6	285.0
Other cattle	9.0	-	-	106.2	15.1	48.8	7.6	45.5	2.7	234.9
Total	24.9	72.0	30.4	278.4	28.7	120.0	22.1	75.0	5.6	657.1
Poultry slaughter:										
Farm chickens	-	.2	-	1.0	.3	.4	-	.7	-	2.6
Broilers	-	-	-	9.5	12.6	11.4	-	11.7	27.8	73.0
Turkeys	-	-	-	20.0	3.4	2.9	-	3.1	-	29.4
Total	-	.2	-	30.5	16.3	14.7	-	15.5	27.8	105.0
Milk for fluid milk, ice cream and frozen desserts	8.2	11.1	12.2	57.8	8.8	25.5	9.0	37.2	3.6	173.4
Wheat:										
Flour	-	3.1	.7	25.4	.3	7.8	-	.2	.6	38.1
Mixed feeds	-	.3	.3	1.1	.3	.2	-	.2	.3	2.7
Total	-	3.4	1.0	26.5	.6	8.0	-	.4	.9	40.8
Rice for milling	-	-	-	10.0	-	-	-	102.0	9.0	121.0
Corn or other feed grains:										
Dry milling or wet processing	-	.7	.1	5.9	.1	1.8	28.7	-	-	37.3
Mixed feeds	.1	3.8	5.3	16.1	3.8	3.2	-	3.6	8.3	44.2
Malt liquors	-	-	-	-	.3	.7	-	.8	-	1.8
Total	.1	4.5	5.4	22.0	4.2	5.7	28.7	4.4	8.3	83.3
Sugar beets	-	8.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.1
Oilseeds for crushing:										
Cottonseed	1.8	32.5	7.0	5.2	.7	2.4	10.3	4.4	-	64.3
Soybeans	-	-	-	31.7	1.3	-	-	.6	-	33.6
Peanuts	-	-	.3	2.9	.9	3.7	-	.3	-	8.1
Castors	-	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9
Flaxseed	-	-	-	-	-	.1	.2	-	-	.3
Total	1.8	34.4	7.3	39.8	2.9	6.2	10.5	5.3	-	108.2
Salted or other processed nuts	.2	-	-	6.5	.9	6.3	.1	1.4	.3	15.7
Cotton°	-	1.5	-	8.9	-	.8	-	3.7	-	14.9
Broomcorn for brooms	-	.1	-	-	-	.5	.2	-	-	.8

*Excluding young calves sold shortly after birth for raising as a range livestock enterprise.

°For use by broad-woven fabric mills or for paddings and upholstery fillings.

Table 6.—Texas: Estimated value of eggs sold by major outlets by regions, 1967 (Million dollars)

Outlet	Region 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	State
Cartoned on farms	2.1	6.8	2.0	11.3	3.7	15.6	1.9	8.5	13.5	65.4
Sold on a case basis	.2	2.4	1.6	5.8	1.8	11.9	1.5	6.5	2.3	34.0

Home consumption or sale at retail by farmers

Data for the State for all products shown here except nuts were published by the Texas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Regional allocations shown in table 7 were based chiefly on relative production. Fruits and vegetables were omitted due to a lack of data. Data on eggs are in table 6.

Table 7.—Texas: Estimated use of specified agricultural products for home consumption on farms where produced or direct sale at retail without commercial processing by regions, 1967-68 marketing year (Million dollars)

Item	Region 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	State
Peanuts and pecans°	-	0.4	5.2	7.4	0.1	6.9	-	0.7	0.3	21.0
Beef animals	0.1	.8	.7	1.2	.9	1.4	0.6	1.3	.3	7.3
Hogs	-	.5	.5	.6	.3	1.2	.3	.8	.2	4.4
Sheep & lambs	-	-	-	-	-	.2	-	-	-	.2
Milk equivalent of dairy products*	.3	.5	.7	3.3	2.0	1.8	.7	1.8	.4	11.5
Farm chickens	-	.1	-	.1	-	.1	-	.1	.1	.5

*Includes milk fed to calves on farms where produced.
°Covers total estimated sales in the shell.

Sales to CCC, commodity excise taxes, and CCC export and crush subsidies for peanuts

Because of low production due to unfavorable weather and relatively high prices, sales by farmers to CCC under price support programs from 1967 crops were small. Totals for the State in million dollars by items were as follows: Soybeans—4.3, American-Pima cotton—2.0, Upland cotton—1.1, wheat—0.5, grain sorghum—0.3, and corn—0.2. Allocations by regions that equal a rounded 0.1 million dollars or more were Region 1: cotton—1.8; Region 2: cotton—1.2, wheat—0.4, feed grains—0.4, and soybeans—3.3.

During 1967, a 75-cent per bushel processing tax was levied on wheat used for flour production for domestic use. Costs for this by regions in

million dollars were estimated as follows: 2—1.6, 3—0.4, 4—13.1, 5—0.2, 6—4.0, 8—0.1, State—19.3.

Data on utilization and CCC export and crush subsidies for peanuts in the Southwest area were obtained from CCC officials. Texas produced 60 per cent of the total for this area in 1967. Based on these data, total value of peanuts received by farmers from the 1967 crop were allocated as follows: (1) commercial use as nuts or peanut butter—24.8 per cent, (2) crushed for oil and meal—24.4 per cent, (3) exported—10.3 per cent, and (4) total subsidy (entered in the input-output tables as a sale to Government)—40.5 per cent.

A program similar to that for peanuts normally is operated for cottonseed except that all is sold to domestic crushers. However, none was acquired by CCC from the 1967 crop.

CHANGES IN INVENTORIES

Off-farm inventory data for three areas of Texas for major grains are given in "Texas Small Grain Statistics—1968," p. 35, and "Texas Field Crop Statistics—1968," p. 3, both issued by the Texas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Data for the State indicate that most end-of-season stocks were in off-farm positions. Rice data for the State are in the latter publication on p. 67. Areas in relation to Crop Reporting Districts and input-output regions are as follows:

Area	District	Region
West Texas	1,6	1,2
North Texas	2,3,4,5,7	3,4,5,6,9
South Texas	8,9,10	7,8

Data on inventories for soybeans and hay for the State were obtained from USDA reports. Changes for hay, however, in no region equaled $0.05 million. Data on cotton and cottonseed were obtained from Industry Reports of the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Data relating to inventory changes for livestock were discussed in the section on quantities relating to value of production for livestock.

A large decrease in stocks for wheat was shown for South Texas (Regions 7 and 8) but no wheat is produced there. This was assumed to represent a decrease in stocks at Texas ports. Most wheat moving into export from Texas production originates in Region 2. Estimates were made in the following way: (1) Shipments from Texas ports during the 1967-68 marketing year were compiled from the USDA "Weekly Grain Market News," July 19, 1968, pp. 16-17. These totaled 209 million bushels. (2) Wheat available for export from Region 2 was estimated from production, changes in within-region stocks, and utilization data. The initial estimate was 22 million bushels or about 10 per cent of total exports from Texas ports. (3) Inventories at Texas ports were assumed to represent 10 per cent originating in Region 2 and 90 per cent from out-of-State. Thus, 10 per cent of the decrease at these ports was added to the reported decrease in the Western Area which, for wheat, was located in Region 2.

Data on changes in inventories by regions are shown in Table 8. Net totals for the State can be computed by adding algebraically the totals shown for (1) increases and (2) decreases, treating the latter as negative.

IMPLIED INTERREGIONAL AND IN-AND-OUT OF STATE SHIPMENTS

All of the previously discussed data were used to derive net interregional or in-and-out of State shipments. In-and-out of State net totals were developed based on totals for the State; allocations to regions were based on judgement. Total in-and-out shipments likely were much larger than the value shown in this report, since a commodity might be entering at one point and leaving at another. Data which were available permit only the calculation of a net in-or-out movement.

Four tables are used to show these values: Table 9 gives in-shipments of farm and related products from other regions within the State. Table 10 shows corresponding out-shipments. Totals for the State are in balance for any particular item or group. Table 11 shows in-shipments from out of Texas and Table 12 shows similar out-shipments. In general, a particular item is in only one of these pairs of tables, but entries may be in both for different items in a particular group. No attempt was made to determine to what extent out-of-State transactions involve trade with foreign countries except for exports of peanuts under CCC subsidy. As for all tables in this report, fruits and vegetables were omitted because the figures used for the input-output study were not believed to be sufficiently reliable.

Large amounts of cotton and most wool move out-of-State. Within the input-output context, these products cease to be agricultural products once they have moved to first handlers, namely, gins and scourers, respectively. Both in and out shipments of fruits and vegetables also would be large, both between regions and in-and-out of the State.

COST AND RETURN BUDGETS

Major sources of data

Budgets covering direct costs were developed for every enterprise that contributed at least one per cent to total value of production within each region. Budgets for some additional items were prepared if required to provide adequate coverage for given input-output sectors. All budgets that were prepared are included in this report. Many were obtained from previously published sources. Some published budgets required substantial revision to convert them to a 1967 basis or to adapt them to input-output regions. Unpublished budgets were used for many enterprises. Some were developed specifically for the input-output study, and some were obtained from manuscripts in process. Major published sources for each group are discussed in the following sections.

Budgets for the input-output study were designed to represent average conditions for the appropriate sector within each region. Most published budgets represent, instead, a specific technological situation for a specified soil type and area such as "Irrigated cotton: Estimated inputs and

Table 8.—Texas: Estimated net increases or decreases in inventories for specified items by regions, 1967-68 marketing year (Million dollars)

Item	Region 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
				Increases						
Wheat	-	-	0.5	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.9
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	.1
Milo	0.1	22.1	1.2	.3	-	0.2	-	-	-	23.9
Corn	.1	.7	-	-	-	-	-	.1	-	.9
Soybeans	-	4.0	-	.1	0.7	-	-	.2	-	5.0
Range beef	.6	3.6	3.2	5.0	3.7	6.5	2.8	5.7	1.4	32.5
Hogs	-	.7	.3	.5	.1	.8	.2	.5	.1	3.2
Feedlot beef	.6	17.9	2.3	1.4	.3	2.5	1.0	1.9	-	27.9
Lambs on feed	.1	-	-	-	-	.3	-	-	-	.4
				Decreases						
Cotton	12.3	130.9	28.6	20.6	2.9	10.0	52.6	23.6	.8	282.3
Cottonseed	.2	2.9	.6	.5	.1	.2	.9	.4	-	5.8
Wheat	-	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4
Milo	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	.1	-	.2
Oats	-	-	.3	.9	.1	.1	-	-	-	1.4
Barley	.1	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2
Range sheep, lambs, and goats	1.5	.6	.8	.9	-	5.4	-	-	-	9.2
Dairy animals	.1	.2	.3	1.3	.9	.7	.3	.8	.2	4.8
Laying hens	-	.1	-	.1	-	.2	-	.1	.1	.6

Table 9.—Texas: Estimated net inshipments of farm and related products from other regions within the State by regions, 1967-68 marketing year (Million dollars)

Item	Region									Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Animals for slaughter	8.7	-	1.0	95.9	-	8.6	0.7	-	-	114.9
Feeder cattle	-	27.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.1
Live poultry for slaughter	-	-	-	8.6	2.7	-	-	11.2	-	22.5
Milk	4.3	4.2	1.4	7.3	-	.3	.7	9.6	-	27.8
Oilseeds for crushing*	-	-	-	6.9	-	-	-	.3	-	7.2
Nuts for processing	-	-	-	4.2	-	-	-	.2	-	4.4
Wool and mohair for scouring	-	-	-	-	-	9.4	-	-	-	9.4
Hybrid corn and milo seed	-	-	.3	.6	-	.7	.6	.2	-	2.4
For milling:										
Wheat	-	-	-	17.2	.2	7.2	-	.2	.6	25.4
Rice	-	-	-	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	10.0
Wheat for mixed feeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2	.3	.5
Oat seed	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	1.1	.3	.4	3.5
Vegetable seeds	.1	.5	.3	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	2.5
Feed grains for:										
Livestock	.5	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	.6	2.3
Mixed feeds	.1	-	.4	1.8	3.8	.1	-	-	8.3	14.5
Milling or wet processing	-	-	.2	-	.1	-	17.7	-	-	18.0
Malt liquors	-	-	-	-	.3	-	-	-	-	.3
Mixed feeds	1.6	-	-	-	-	12.2	4.1	-	-	17.9
Alfalfa hay	-	-	-	1.1	2.3	1.0	-	.8	-	5.2
Other hay	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	1.3	.7	-	3.0
Cottonseed meal	-	-	-	3.5	3.6	7.2	-	-	1.2	15.5
Cottonseed hulls	-	-	-	-	.1	.1	-	-	-	.2
Grass and vetch seeds	-	-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-	.2
Total	15.3	31.8	3.6	157.3	17.0	48.4	26.2	23.7	11.4	334.7

*Includes peanuts.

Table 10.—Texas: Estimated net outshipments of farm and related products to other regions within the State by regions, 1967-68 marketing year (Million dollars)

Item	Region									Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Animals for slaughter	2.6	99.7	5.7	2.4	-	4.5	-	-	-	114.9
Feeder cattle	3.4	-	9.1	-	-	14.6	-	-	-	27.1
Live poultry for slaughter	-	-	2.0	-	-	3.9	1.5	-	15.1	22.5
Milk	-	-	-	-	21.0	2.5	2.1	-	2.2	27.8
Oilseeds for crushing*	-	4.4	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	.3	7.2
Nuts for processing	-	.3	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	.2	4.4
Wool and mohair for scouring	3.3	1.2	2.1	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	9.4
Hybrid corn and milo seed	-	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4
For milling:										
Wheat	-	16.0	9.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.4
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.1	4.9	10.0
Wheat for mixed feeds	-	-	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5
Oat seed	.1	.1	.9	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	3.5
Vegetable seeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	2.5
Feed grains for:										
Livestock	-	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3
Mixed feeds	-	12.1	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	-	14.5
Milling or wet processing	-	4.4	-	3.0	-	4.1	-	6.5	-	18.0
Malt liquors	-	.2	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	.3
Mixed feeds	-	1.6	-	16.3	-	-	-	-	-	17.9
Alfalfa hay	1.0	3.1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.2
Other hay	-	-	.6	-	-	2.4	-	-	-	3.0
Cottonseed meal	.3	2.8	5.1	-	-	-	6.3	1.0	-	15.5
Cottonseed hulls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2	-	.2
Grass and vetch seeds	-	.1	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2
Total	10.7	150.7	43.0	26.9	21.0	32.1	12.4	15.2	22.7	334.7

*Includes peanuts.

Table 11.—Texas: Estimated net inshipments of farm and related products from outside the State by regions, 1967-68 marketing year (Million dollars)

Item	Region 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Live animals for:										
Range livestock	1.5	5.3	4.1	6.8	4.8	8.8	4.1	7.9	1.9	45.2
Feeder cattle	1.8	81.3	7.6	3.5	.8	7.5	1.6	2.8	.1	107.0
Slaughter	5.0	-	-	59.5	3.2	-	-	5.0	-	72.7
Soybeans for crushing	-	-	-	27.3	-	-	-	-	-	27.3
Oat seed	-	-	.1	.1	.3	-	-	-	-	.5
Corn for milling or wet processing	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.2	-	-	9.2
Alfalfa hay	-	-	-	.6	-	-	-	-	-	.6
Bran	-	-	.1	-	.2	.1	.1	.1	-	.6
Grass and vetch seeds	.1	.2	.1	1.1	.7	.6	.7	-	.2	3.7
Total	8.4	86.8	12.0	98.9	10.0	17.0	15.7	15.8	2.2	266.8

Table 12.—Texas: Estimated net out-of-State shipments of farm and related products by regions, 1967-68 marketing year (Million dollars)

Item	Region 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Live poultry for slaughter	0.1	0.2	0.8	-	-	0.8	-	-	0.7	2.6
Lambs and goats as feeders or for slaughter	3.4	.8	1.2	0.8	-	4.7	-	-	-	10.9
Cattle for slaughter:										
Fed beef	.9	83.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84.1
Dairy animals	.1	.2	.3	1.3	0.9	.7	0.3	0.8	.2	4.8
Range beef as feeders or for slaughter	.5	34.1	19.8	5.1	57.7	35.5	28.6	54.0	23.8	259.1
Export of peanuts	-	.1	1.1	.7	.1	1.6	-	.1	.1	3.8
Wheat	-	25.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.8
Feed grains	-	141.3	-	-	-	3.7	38.5	.2	-	183.7
Mixed feeds	-	13.2	22.6	45.6	6.9	-	-	7.8	6.4	102.5
Non-alfalfa hay	-	-	.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	.9
Cottonseed meal	-	18.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.5
Cottonseed hulls*	.1	.1	.2	.1	-	-	.3	-	-	.8
Total	5.1	317.5	46.9	53.6	65.6	47.0	67.9	62.9	31.2	697.5

*Part of these may be wasted.

variable costs for the High Plains Region (Area J), clay loam soils, preplant irrigation only, high cost irrigation." Thus, one of the tasks was to determine which of various alternatives should be used or combined for a particular region and sector. This was done chiefly based on discussions with knowledgeable people in each area or, at times, based on information in the 1964 Census of Agriculture. Another difference was that many budgets assume that all labor is hired and allow full interest on operating capital. Budgets shown here instead were based on assumed actual "out-of-pocket" expenses.

All budgets shown here, if possible, are in terms of a unit of production such as harvested acres, fed cattle marketed, or numbers on January 1 for which data by counties are regularly published. Hence blow-up factors can readily be developed to determine totals for any sub-region of interest.

Overhead costs were computed as a separate operation. Procedures to do this are outlined after the budgets covering direct costs are discussed. Certain items, such as hired wages implied by known Social Security taxes paid in 1967, known real estate taxes for the State, and assumed interest based on outstanding loans to farmers by banks and insurance firms, were adjusted to the known totals. Sources and implied amounts of roughage for livestock also were adjusted to local availability. Various other items were evaluated, such as types of feeds and roughage fed by members of Dairy Herd Improvement Associations in 1967, percentage of pasture that was improved based on the 1964 Census of Agriculture, and percentage of animals or birds in various size herds and flocks based on this Census.

In comparing costs for the various regions as shown in Tables 13-29, it should be remembered that the budgets in many cases came from different sources. Thus, items in one budget may have been omitted in another budget for the same enterprise. Although the budgets are shown side-by-side in the tables, it is preferable just to examine those in which the reader has an interest. Comparisons of one with another for different regions should be avoided. If nothing is shown for depreciation, that included in the "overhead" calculation is assumed to be adequate. Most livestock enterprises show an item for "fencing." This was in addition to that shown under "overhead." Extra electricity or other items are shown at times. Again this is in addition to that under "overhead." Some budgets based on surveys show a figure for real estate taxes which was assumed better than that based on the general overhead calculation. If shown on the direct budget tables, this substitution should be made.

All budgets were adjusted to apply to a 1967 crop year.

Direct costs for crops

Budgets for irrigated and dryland cotton, feed grains, wheat, and rice, plus acres diverted under acreage control programs, were assembled by Lonnie L. Jones, Department of Agricultural Economics, Texas A&M University. The following were developed by him and are shown in this report in the tables indicated:

Item	Region	Table
Irrigated:		
Cotton	1,2,3,5,7,8	13
Milo	1,2,7	
Wheat	2	14
Rice	8,9	
Dryland:		
Cotton	2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	15
Milo	2,3,4,6,7,8	16
Wheat	2,3,4	
Corn	4,6,8	
Diverted acres:		
Cotton	State average	17
Feed grains		

Budgets for remaining crops, cut flowers and potted plants, sale of trees and shrubs, and recreational income were assembled by Raymond L. Prewett, Texas Agricultural Extension Service, Texas A&M University. The following were developed by Mr. Prewett and are shown in this report in the tables indicated:

Item	Region	Table
Irrigated:		
Alfalfa hay	1	
Soybeans	2	
Potatoes	2	18
Sugar beets	2	
Peanuts	3,4,6	
Non-alfalfa hay	6	
Onions	1,6,7	
Carrots	2,6,7	
Cantaloupe	7	19
Cabbage	7	
Grapefruit	7	
Oranges	7	22
Dryland:		
Non-alfalfa hay	2,3,4,5,6,8,9	20
Peanuts	3,4,6,9	
Alfalfa hay	4	
Sweet potatoes	5	21
Soybeans	5	
Watermelons	7	
Sale of trees and shrubs	5,7	
Cut flowers & potted plants	State average	22
Recreational income		

Primary sources of published data used for both of these sets of Cost and return budgets are shown below. Each was published by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

(1) Herbert W. Grubb, D.S. Moore and R.D. Lacewell, "Expected Production Requirements, Costs and Returns for Major Agricultural Crops; Fine-Textured Soils — Texas High Plains," MP-848, Sept. 1967.

(2) "Production and Production Requirements, Costs and Expected Returns (major crops), Lower Rio Grande Valley," MP-694 (clay soils) and MP-719 (loam soils), 1964.

The following publications, issued by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, were used for the budgets developed by Dr. Jones:

(1) Billy G. Freeman, et al., "Production and Production Requirements, Costs and Returns for Crop and Livestock Enterprises, Blacklands," MP-752, Jan. 1965.

(2) D.S. Moore, et al., "Production and Production Requirements, Costs and Returns for Crop Production, Coastal Prairie of Texas," MP-756, Feb. 1965.

(3) W.F. Hughes and A.C. Magee, "An Economic Analysis of Irrigated Cotton Production, Middle Brazos River Valley 1955-58," MP-580, May, 1962. (In cooperation with U. S. Dept. Agr.)

(4) W.F. Hughes, "Labor Requirements and Costs for Sprinkler Irrigation, Texas High Plains," MP-750, Dec. 1964. (In cooperation with U. S. Dept. Agr.)

(5) M.R. Godwin and L.L. Jones (editors), The Southern Rice Industry, An Overview Examination, SCSB137, 1968.

Other publications used by him were as follows:

(1) P. Leo Strickland and Terry Dunn, "Alternate Crop Enterprise Budgets for Dryland Production, Southwestern Oklahoma," P-599, Oklahoma State University and U. S. Dept. Agr., 1969.

(2) H.D. Traylor, et al., "Costs of Drying and Storing Rough Rice in Louisiana and Texas," Mkt. Research Report 799, Louisiana Ag. Exp. Station and Farmers Cooperative Service, U. S. Dept. Agr., July 1967.

(3) Troy Mullins, et. at., "Estimated Costs and Returns per Acre of Rice and Incomes for Representative Farms in Southern Rice Areas, 1966 season," SCSB 141, Arkansas Ag. Exp. Station, Nov. 1968.

(4) "Rolling Plains Economic Program Report."

(5) "Build East Texas—Production and Management Guidelines."

(6) "Blacklands Income Growth Guidelines."

The last three were published by the Texas Agricultural Extension Service.

The following unpublished manuscripts were used. Each was prepared by the Farm Production Economics Division, U. S. Dept. Agr., College Station, Texas, 1968:

(1) J.R. Martin and F.W. Hughes, "Costs and Returns Budgets for Irrigated Cotton, Major Resource Areas of Texas."

(2) _____, "Costs and Returns Budgets for the Texas Coast Prairie for 1968."

These budgets have since been published in P.L. Strickland and R. Lynn Harwell, "Selected U. S. Crop Budgets, Yields, Inputs, and Variable Costs, Vol. 5 — South Central Region," ERS 461, U. S. Dept. Agr., 1971.

Major additional sources of published budget data used by Mr. Prewett are shown below. All were issued by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station or the Texas Agricultural Extension Service. Unpublished budgets were used for a number of items.

(1) "Keys to Profitable Carrot Production," L–889.

(2) T. Longbreak, et. al., "Keys to Profitable Production of Cantaloupe and Honeydew Melons," L–903.

(3) John Larson, et. al., "Keys to Profitable Watermelon Production."

(4) "Keys to Profitable Peanut Production," L Fact Sheet.

(5) "Production Requirements and Costs of Growing Commercial Rosebushes," MP–748, 1964.

Direct costs for livestock and poultry

Remaining budgets were assembled by the author of this report. The following were developed and are shown in this report in the tables indicated:

Item	Region	Table
Range cow-calf beef	All	23
Hogs (complete program):		
20-sow unit	3,4,5,6,8,9	
120-sow unit	6	24
Hogs — Farrow-to-feeder & finishing feeder pigs	6	
Range sheep and goats	1,6	
Lamb feeding	1,6	
Raising surplus dairy calves	4,5	25
Grazing stocker calves	2,4	
Cattle feeding	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8	26
Dairying	All	27
Eggs	1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9	28
Broilers		
Turkeys	State average	29

Budget sources: Primary sources of published data used for these budgets were as follows. In a number of cases, computed totals for the State were adjusted to make them consistent with totals shown for the respective enterprises in publications of the Texas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Budgets by regions were then adjusted by a corresponding amount. Costs of production for home-produced grain, hay, silage and forage are in the budgets for these crops. Costs for pasture (except wheat pasture) are in the corresponding livestock budget. The following source publications were issued by the Texas Agricultural Extension Service, the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, or Texas A&M University:

(1) Calvin C. Boykin, "Economic and Operational Characteristics of Cattle Ranches, Texas High Plains and Rolling Plains," MP-866, Jan. 1968.

(2) Troy Mullins, "Production Requirements and Estimated Costs and Returns for Rice and Beef Cattle Under Alternative Rotation Programs in the Coast Prairie, Texas," MP-801, March 1966.

(3) "B.I.G. — Operation Blackland Income Growth Guidelines."

(4) "B.E.T. — Build East Texas."

(5) Calvin C. Boykin and Nathan K. Forrest, "Economic and Operational Characteristics of Livestock Ranches — Edwards Plateau and Central Basin of Texas," Unpublished M.S., Dec. 1969.

(6) Ralph E. Peterson, "Costs and Returns from Irrigated Improved Pastures," in 1964 Proceedings and Research Reports, 14th Beef Shortcourse, MP-724, July 1964 (In cooperation with Department of Animal Husbandry, Texas A&M University).

(7) "Rolling Plains, Economic Program Report."

(8) William R. Masch and J.M. Sprott, "Economic Analyses of Swine Enterprises, Plains Areas of Texas, Partial Confinement Systems," PR-2756, March 1970.

(9) "SPD-South Plains Development Program."

(10) Tom E. Prater, Robert H. Kensing, and Charles A. Taylor, "Estimates of annual Ewe Costs and Returns by Area," Ag. Eco. 5.

(11) Raymond A. Dietrich, "The Texas-Oklahoma Cattle Feeding Industry, Structure and Operational Characteristics," B-1079, Dec. 1968.

(12) _____, "Costs and Economies of Size in Texas-Oklahoma Cattle Feedlot Operations," B-1083, May 1969.

(13) Jarvis E. Miller, "Major Economic Factors Affecting Returns from Lamb Feeding in Texas," MP-435, May 1960.

(14) A.C. Magee, et. al., "Planning for Profitable Dairying," Bul. 976, Apr. 1961.

(15) A.C. Magee, B.H. Stone, and S.E. Carpenter, "Production, Production Requirements and Costs, East Texas Dairy Farms," MP-486, Feb. 1961.

(16) A.C. Magee, B.H. Stone, and B.C. Wormeli, "Planning for Profitable Egg Production," B-1012, May 1964.

(17) Carl E. Shafer, "Marketing Practices and Costs of Texas Egg Producer-Wholesalers," B-1011, May 1964.

(18) A.C. Magee, B.H. Stone, and B.C. Wormeli, "Costs of Growing Broilers Under Contract," B-1010, May 1964.

In addition, the following were used:

(1) "Farm Costs and Returns, Commercial Farms by Type, Size and Location," U. S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Information Bul. 230, rev. Sept. 1968.

(2) Richard J. Foote and Jesse Carter Snodgrass, "Grain Sorghum: Market Structure of the High Plains," ICASALS Special Report 37, Texas Tech University, Aug. 1970.

(3) George R. Dawson, "Economics of Dairy Farming in the Rio Grande and Estancia Valleys of New Mexico," New Mexico Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 453, March 1961.

(4) Hollis D. Hall and Ted R. Nelson, "Dairy Costs and Returns," Science Serving Agriculture No. 113, University of Oklahoma, (1968).

(5) William W. Gallimore and James G. Vertrees, "A Comparison of Returns to Poultry Growers Under Contract (or) Operating Independently," U. S. Dept. Agr. Mkt. Research Report 814, Feb. 1968.

(6) Price Schroeder, "Costs of Turkey Production," The 1968 Texas Turkey Industry Day Report, Dept. of Poultry Science Tech. Report 4, Texas A&M University.

Eggs: Budgets were developed separately for medium-size flocks (400-9,999 layers) and large-size flocks (10,000 or more layers). The budget for medium-size flocks was used also for small-size flocks of under 400 layers. Budgets also were developed to cover additional costs when sales are made direct to retail stores in 1-dozen cartons. For the 1967 input-output study, half of the eggs produced by medium-sized flocks and all produced by large flocks were assumed to be sold in this way. Changes continue to take place in the egg industry. Today a larger percentage of total eggs likely are produced in large flocks than was true in 1967 and more of the medium-size flocks likely sell in cartons. New data on flock sizes are given in the 1969 Census of Agriculture. Thus, it appears desirable to show each of these budgets so that new weightings based on current developments can be used. Both budgets on flock costs assume that started pullets are purchased.

These budgets could be used in the following way. Assume that in a particular area, 20 per cent of the eggs were produced in small- and medium-sized flocks, with the balance in large flocks. Assume also that 75 per cent of the eggs in the first group and all of those in the second group were believed to be cartoned on farms. Average total cost per layer would be obtained as the sum of the following:

Total cost from Part B of Table 28:

0.2 times figure for medium-sized flocks

.8 times figure for large flocks

Total from Part C of Table 28:

(.75 x .2)

0.15 times figure for medium-sized flocks

.80 times figure for large flocks.

Overhead costs

Detailed information for 1967 was obtained from the Economic Research Service, USDA, in Washington, showing items included as farm expenses in computing net farm income for Texas. These were divided into two groups depending on whether they are normally included or excluded from farm budgets. A percentage figure was attached to each item normally excluded from budgets. This equaled the value for that item as a per cent of all items normally included in farm budgets (the totals shown in Tables 13-29) or to some related item such as total hired labor. The percentages for the USDA data were modified in various ways to fit with the input-output sectors or to adjust to known State totals after being applied to input-output direct costs as derived from the previously-discussed cost and return budgets.

Costs were delineated in detail to apply to the manufacturing and service sectors used in the input-output study. For this report, percentages have been recombined into groups similar to those used by the USDA. Special overhead factors were used for feedlots and dairying. Tables 30 and 30a show the factors used for each group of enterprises. These should be applied to totals comparable to those shown as the last item in Tables 13 to 29 or, if so indicated, to the total cost for hired labor. These are factors, not percentages, so that no further decimal point adjustment is needed when used as a multiplyer with the appropriate total.

In the input-output tables, estimated income taxes paid by farmers for income generated by each group of enterprises was shown as part of total taxes paid. This is correct procedure within the input-output context. However, taxes on income are not considered a direct business cost by most people. Particularly as the estimates were very rough, they were not included here.

One additional set of expenses was examined. These relate to estimated storage and interest paid during the 1967 marketing year due to CCC loans for cotton, wheat, rice, feed grains, and soybeans. Due to low production because of unfavorable weather, these costs were unusually small in 1967. Estimated totals for the State were $3.0 million for storage and $0.6 million for interest on redeemed loans.

APPENDIX

Table 13. —Irrigated cotton in Texas*: Cost at farm-level prices for production inputs normally included in budgets, 1967 crop year (Dollars per harvested acre)

Item	Region 1	2	3	5	7	8
Assumed yield per acre (bales)	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2
Seed:						
Home-produced	.7	.6	.8	.8	.6	.2
Purchased	2.2	1.7	2.3	2.6	2.0	1.7
Ginning and compressing	19.3	14.0	13.4	9.8	14.6	14.5
Custom farm services:						
Harvest and haul	12.7	6.6	7.2	5.8	12.0	25.7
Apply chemicals	15.1	2.1	2.2	8.0	13.7	8.3
Irrigation (fee basis)	-	-	-	-	34.0	-
Agricultural chemicals						
Fertilizer	15.1	8.8	15.3	15.6	19.1	10.7
Defoliant	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.8	3.2	-
Pesticides	36.0	3.2	9.7	4.4	12.6	39.5
Herbicides	2.0	3.0	6.9	2.0	6.3	1.7
Bagging	5.1	4.0	3.4	3.0	4.2	4.0
Ties	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.1
Fuel and oil	14.6	9.2	10.3	7.0	12.9	24.8
Tires and batteries	2.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	2.0	4.1
Repairs for:						
Electric motors	6.4	1.2	3.1	3.4	-	.7
Farm machinery	29.5	10.7	17.2	16.6	13.1	27.6
LP and natural gas	10.4	2.5	5.8	6.0	-	1.4
Electricity	4.0	1.0	2.2	2.4	-	.5
Interest on operating capital	4.6	1.2	4.2	4.6	2.1	1.0
Depreciation	4.6	5.1	5.0	6.0	5.8	6.0
Hired labor	23.8	11.8	10.3	8.8	10.2	8.8
Total	212.5	91.8	123.9	111.0	170.5	183.6

*Region 1 is a weighted average for Upland and American-Pima. All others are for Upland.

Table 14. —Irrigated milo, wheat, and rice in Texas: Cost at farm-level prices for production inputs normally included in budgets, 1967 crop year (Dollars per harvested acre)

Item	Crop:	Milo		Wheat	Rice	
	Region: 1	2	7	2	8	9
Assumed yield per acre	67*	90*	60*	24*	51+	40+
Seed:						
Home-produced	-	-	-	1.2	2.8	3.1
Purchased	1.8	1.4	1.0	1.0	8.4	9.3
Custom farm services:						
Harvest and haul	3.3	3.2	3.5	.9	-	-
Apply chemicals	.1	.1	.2	.1	5.4	5.1
Irrigation (fee basis)	-	-	2.6	-	11.0	9.0
Drying	-	-	-	-	16.8	13.2
Agricultural chemicals:						
Fertilizer	8.7	10.2	6.6	5.5	16.8	15.6
Pesticides	-	-	-	1.4	-	-
Pesticides and herbicides	-	-	-	-	9.9	1.8
Hail or other insurance	-	-	-	4.0	-	-
Fuel and oil	7.3	6.5	5.6	3.6	6.9	6.9
Tires and batteries	.7	.7	.8	.2	.9	.7
Repairs for:						
Electric motors	4.0	.9	-	.9	.4	.3
Farm machinery	16.7	7.6	5.7	4.5	7.4	5.4
LP and natural gas	6.0	1.8	-	1.9	4.1	3.3
Electricity	2.7	.8	-	.7	.9	.7
Interest on operating capital	2.0	.9	.6	.9	3.4	3.1
Depreciation	6.0	6.0	3.8	5.2	18.8	15.4
Hired labor	17.3	8.6	5.1	5.7	7.8	7.0
Total	76.6	48.7	35.5	37.7	121.7	99.9

*Bushels.
+Hundredweight.

Table 15.—Dryland Upland cotton in Texas: Cost at farm-level prices for production inputs normally included in budgets, 1967 crop year (Dollars per harvested acre)

Item	Region 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assumed yield per acre (bales)	0.70	0.57	0.39	0.44	0.41	0.82	0.68	0.50
Seed:								
Home-produced	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Purchased	.7	.7	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9
Ginning and compressing	8.4	8.5	4.7	5.4	5.0	10.0	8.4	6.1
Custom farm services:								
Harvest and haul	4.2	4.5	2.8	3.3	2.9	8.2	6.8	3.3
Apply chemicals	1.6	.9	3.6	-	-	-	-	5.0
Agricultural chemicals:								
Fertilizer	-	3.8	7.3	7.4	6.1	6.0	10.3	5.8
Defoliant	-	1.7	3.4	3.4	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.5
Pesticides	2.2	1.1	4.1	4.3	2.9	10.2	10.0	3.3
Herbicides	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	6.4	6.6	1.7
Bagging	2.6	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	2.8	2.4	1.7
Ties	1.3	1.0	.7	.8	.8	1.5	1.2	.9
Fuel and oil	4.5	4.8	5.8	5.9	5.0	9.4	8.8	5.0
Tires and batteries	.7	.8	.8	1.0	.8	1.4	1.2	.5
Repairs to farm machinery	4.7	5.0	6.2	6.7	5.2	9.6	8.6	4.2
Interest on operating capital	.3	.4	.9	.8	.6	1.2	1.4	.8
Depreciation	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.5	4.6	4.2	1.7
Hired labor	4.2	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.6	7.7	5.1	5.0
Total	38.6	44.7	55.1	53.7	46.6	83.4	79.4	50.2

Table 16. —Dryland milo in Texas: Cost at farm-level prices for production inputs normally included in budgets, 1967 crop year (Dollars per harvested acre)

Item	Region 2	3	4	6	7	8
Assumed yield per acre (Bu.)	26	26	40	29	39	51
Purchased seed	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Custom farm services:						
Harvest and haul	1.2	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.9
Apply chemicals	-	.2	.5	.4	.3	.2
Agricultural chemicals:						
Fertilizer	-	3.9	7.0	6.2	5.7	8.1
Pesticides	-	-	-	-	.6	1.0
Fuel and oil	2.2	2.8	4.5	3.9	4.7	4.2
Tires and batteries	.3	.4	.7	.5	.7	.6
Repairs to farm machinery	2.4	3.0	4.7	4.1	4.8	4.3
Interest on operating capital	.1	.3	.5	.5	.5	.6
Depreciation	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	3.2	2.1
Hired labor	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.7	4.6	2.7
Total	11.1	18.0	26.0	24.0	28.1	26.7

Table 17. —Dryland wheat and corn and cost for maintaining diverted acreage in Texas: Cost at farm-level prices for production inputs normally included in budgets, 1967 crop year

Item	Crop: Region:	Wheat* 2	3	4	Corn* 4	6	8	Diverted acreage+ Cotton	Feed grains
Assumed yield per acre (Bu.)		8	13	18	27	26	35		
Seed:									
Home produced		1.7	1.4	1.8	-	-	-	-	-
Purchased		1.4	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	-	-
Custom farm services:									
Harvest and haul		1.0	1.6	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.6	-	-
Apply chemicals		.2	.2	.4	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural chemicals:									
Fertilizer		-	4.8	9.8	7.0	7.0	6.8	-	-
Pesticides		1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel and oil		2.2	2.6	2.3	4.6	4.6	5.1	0.89	0.90
Tires and batteries		.2	.4	.4	.7	.6	.8	.11	.11
Repairs to farm machinery		2.1	2.7	2.4	5.0	5.0	5.5	.99	1.06
Interest on operating capital		.2	.4	.5	.4	.4	.5	.08	.08
Depreciation		1.2	.9	.4	1.7	1.7	1.3	-	-
Hired labor		2.8	3.5	1.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	1.12	1.19
Total		14.0	19.7	22.8	25.8	26.0	26.9	3.19	3.34

*Dollars per harvested acre.
+Dollars per acre, State average.

Table 18. —Irrigated peanuts, soybeans, potatoes, sugar beets and hay in Texas: Cost at farm-level prices for production inputs normally included in budgets, 1967 crop year (Dollars per harvested acre)

Item	Crop:	Peanuts			Soybeans	Potatoes	Sugar Beets	Hay Alfalfa	Hay Other
	Region:	3	4	6	2	2	2	1	6
Assumed yields per acre		1,400*	1,300*	2,200*	27+	179°°	22°	5.0°	2.8°
Purchased seed:									
For crop		24.0	24.0	33.0	6.3	51.5	3.6	6.9	-
For cover crop		2.5	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Custom farm services:									
Harvesting		4.2	3.8	7.9	-	-	-	-	-
Apply chemicals		-	-	-	-	6.0	4.8	.3	-
Drying		4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural chemicals:									
Fertilizer		11.2	11.2	6.7	-	15.5	13.4	17.5	1.8
Herbicides		4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	-	6.0	-	-
Pesticides		-	-	3.3	-	8.7	9.4	-	-
Fungicides		-	-	19.0	-	-	-	-	-
Binding wire and twine		-	-	-	-	-	-	9.6	11.9
Fuel and oil		6.5	6.4	6.9	4.3	8.1	5.0	9.5	9.7
Tires and batteries		.7	.7	.4	.2	1.5	.6	.7	.1
Repairs for:									
Electric motors		.7	.7	1.9	.7	1.0	1.2	6.3	.1
Farm machinery		5.9	5.9	9.0	4.6	12.9	8.7	24.4	9.8
LP and natural gas		5.2	5.2	9.8	6.3	8.7	10.8	9.8	1.0
Electricity		2.4	2.4	6.3	2.0	2.8	3.5	3.6	.6
Interest on operating capital		2.4	2.4	12.0	6.7	9.3	10.7	3.4	.6
Depreciation		14.0	14.0	14.9	12.6	17.3	18.2	3.4	.1
Hired labor		14.2	13.8	26.4	4.1	253.4	37.8	19.5	5.3
Total		102.3	97.2	161.7	51.8	396.7	133.7	114.9	41.0

*Pounds.
+Bushels.
°°Hundredweight.
°Tons.

Table 19. —Irrigated vegetables in Texas: Cost at farm-level prices for production inputs normally included in budgets, 1967 crop year (Dollars per harvested acre)

Item	Crop: Onions			Carrots			Cantaloupe	Cabbage
	Region: 1	6	7	2	6	7	7	7
Assumed yields per acre (cwt.)	230	180	174	170	107	115	110	130
Purchased seed	16.2	16.2	10.9	5.6	4.5	5.8	5.0	7.2
Custom farm services:								
Apply chemicals	6.0	2.4	6.7	3.0	2.4	6.7	5.7	6.7
Irrigation (fee basis)	-	-	6.3	-	-	6.2	8.0	6.2
Agricultural chemicals:								
Fertilizer	22.8	20.8	16.3	18.4	18.3	17.8	18.3	21.5
Herbicide	17.7	19.8	19.6	11.8	21.3	15.3	10.8	18.4
Pesticide	4.7	5.2	3.0	1.5	2.6	1.4	5.6	3.0
Fungicide	10.0	-	1.3	-	-	1.3	6.0	1.3
Plastic sacks	-	-	86.0	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel and oil	11.3	9.8	8.0	11.1	13.8	12.8	19.5	7.8
Tires and batteries	.4	.5	.5	.8	1.0	1.2	1.9	.5
Repairs for								
Electric motors	2.9	1.0	-	.8	.8	-	-	-
Farm machinery	14.7	7.5	4.5	16.5	10.0	8.0	12.3	4.2
LP and natural gal	17.1	5.8	-	7.5	4.7	-	-	-
Electricity	10.9	3.7	-	2.4	3.0	-	-	-
Interest on operating capital	5.6	4.9	4.6	9.8	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.8
Depreciation	4.9	5.1	5.1	13.6	5.7	5.7	5.6	7.6
Hired labor	555.6	355.5	367.5	436.7	269.1	255.5	285.1	200.0
Total	700.8	458.2	540.3	539.5	361.5	342.3	388.6	290.2

Table 20. —Dryland non-alfalfa hay in Texas: Cost at farm-level prices for production inputs normally included in budgets, 1967 crop year (Dollars per harvested acre)

Item	Region 2	3 and 4	5	6	8	9
Assumed yields per acre (Tons)	0.9	1.2 1.3	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.9
Purchased seed	-	0.5	-	-	-	-
Agricultural chemicals:						
Fertilizer	-	1.0	4.0	-	4.0	4.0
Lime	-	-	1.7	-	1.7	1.7
Binding wire and twine	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.3	2.2	2.2
Fuel and oil	.6	.7	.9	.8	.9	.9
Tires and batteries	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Repairs to farm machinery	.5	.6	.7	.7	.7	.7
Interest on operating capital	.3	.4	.8	.3	.8	.8
Depreciation	-	.1	-	-	-	-
Hired labor	3.5	4.5	5.1	3.7	2.6	5.1
Total	6.9	9.5	15.5	6.9	13.0	15.5

Table 21. —Dryland peanuts, alfalfa hay, soybeans, sweet potatoes and watermelons in Texas: Cost at farm-level prices for production inputs normally included in budgets, 1967 crop year (Dollars per harvested acre)

Item	Peanuts				Alfalfa hay	Soy-beans	Sweet potatoes	Water-melons
	3	4	6	9	4	5	5	7
Assumed yields per acre	700*	960*	1,075*	1,600*	3.2°°	23+	73°	60°
Purchased seed:								
For crop	14.6	18.5	18.4	13.5	4.0	4.2	45.0	8.3
For cover crop	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Custom farm services:								
Harvest and haul	2.1	.3	3.9	-	-	1.3	-	-
Apply chemicals	-	-	-	-	.5	-	-	5.0
Bee rental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0
Agricultural chemicals:								
Fertilizer	9.1	9.1	9.1	7.0	6.3	7.2	25.0	9.4
Pesticides	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	10.7	2.8
Herbicides	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.0	6.0	-	6.4
Fungicide	-	-	-	3.2	-	.5	-	6.3
Lime	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	-
Wooden crates	-	-	-	-	-	-	59.5	-
Binding wire and twine	-	-	-	-	4.3	-	-	-
Fuel and oil	3.8	4.1	4.2	2.8	5.6	4.0	9.8	7.7
Tires and batteries	.3	.3	.3	.2	.8	.4	.6	.3
Repairs to farm machinery	2.3	2.4	2.4	1.9	5.6	3.4	13.3	3.2
Interest on operating capital	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.1	2.2	1.5	4.7	2.4
Depreciation	10.0	14.0	14.0	13.0	7.0	2.9	19.0	10.3
Hired labor	6.4	8.7	9.1	3.6	9.5	3.1	40.2	55.2
Total	56.2	63.1	67.0	51.6	48.8	37.5	231.5	122.3

*Pounds.
°°Tons.
+Bushels.
°Hundredweight.

Table 22.—Citrus fruit, cut flowers and potted plants, sale of trees and shrubs, and recreational income in Texas: Cost at farm-level prices for production inputs normally included in budgets, 1967 crop year

Item	Crop: Region:	Grapefruit 7	Oranges 7	Cut flowers and potted plants State av.	Rose plants 5	Citrus stock 7	Recreational income State av.
		(Dollars per acre)		(Percent of gross value)			
Assumed yield per acre (Boxes)		160	70	-	-	-	-
Purchased stock		3.0	3.0	15	-	-	-
Irrigation (fee basis)		9.0	10.3	-	-	0.3	-
Wood stakes		-	-	-	-	3.0	-
Twine and burlap		-	-	-	-	5.0	-
Plastic containers		-	-	3	-	-	-
Hot caps & rubber bands		-	-	-	3.0	-	-
Agricultural chemicals:							
Fertilizer		18.0	18.0	3	2.0	2.0	-
Pesticide		31.0	31.0	-	-	.7	-
Herbicide		30.0	30.0	-	-	-	-
Fungicide		-	-	-	6.0	-	-
Insurance		-	-	-	-	-	2.0
Licenses		-	-	-	-	-	.5
Extra electricity		-	-	-	-	-	3.0
Fuel and oil		4.8	4.8	-	4.0	-	-
Tires and batteries		.6	.6	-	0.6	-	-
Repairs to farm machinery		4.4	4.4	-	3.4	.4	-
Interest on operating capital		7.0	7.0	-	5.0	2.0	.2
Depreciation		19.2	19.2	-	5.0	-	-
Hired labor		57.4	48.1	30	57.0	47.0	3.0
Total		184.4	176.4	51	86.0	60.4	8.7

Table 23.—Range cow-calf beef in Texas: Cost at farm-level prices for production inputs normally included in budgets, 1967 (Dollars per mature beef cow on hand on January 1)

Item	Region								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Average weight at which calves are sold (lbs.)	397	442	538	500	500	503	450	448	500
Home produced feed:									
Non-alfalfa hay	-	-	-	1.32	-	-	-	-	-
Silage & forage	-	0.84	0.74	-	-	1.31	0.11	2.33	1.03
Purchased feed:									
Milo	-	-	-	-	-	-	.68	1.31	-
Salt & minerals	1.13	.87	.84	.80	0.80	1.33	1.53	1.98	.80
Cottonseed meal or cake	10.63	9.48	6.73	7.67	6.34	9.18	2.86	2.70	6.50
Creep feed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.51	-
Alfalfa hay	2.59	-	.40	.29	-	-	-	.83	-
Other hay	-	-	.35	1.16	3.17	.25	.07	2.00	2.64
Cottonseed hulls	-	-	-	.33	.16	-	1.59	.33	-
Beet pulp	-	.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grinding & handling feed	-	-	-	-	-	-	.08	.16	-
Wheat grazing	-	2.77	2.53	.55	-	.09	-	-	-
Government grazing fees	2.52	.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breeding stock purchased	6.06	2.80	1.28	2.00	2.00	1.72	3.01	2.14	2.00
Veterinary service	1.50	1.56	1.80	2.00	1.00	2.66	2.58	1.38	1.00
Marketing charges & local hauling	.86	.54	1.51	-	-	.98	3.54	1.98	-
Irrigation (fee basis)	-	-	-	-	-	-	.64	-	-
Purchased seeds:									
Oats	-	-	-	1.70	3.95	.63	-	1.66	3.95
Grass seeds	-	-	.12	1.90	1.25	.61	1.06	-	1.25
Fertilizer & herbicides	-	-	-	7.15	7.20	2.29	2.76	4.27	7.20
Application of chemicals	-	-	-	1.25	1.10	.05	.55	1.04	1.10
Fuel and oil	4.17	3.76	2.74	1.72	1.72	2.37	-	.73	1.72
Tires & batteries	.11	.11	.10	.06	.06	.04	-	.22	.06
Repairs for:									
Tractors	.54	.52	.48	.30	.30	.20	-	.13	.30
Farm machinery	1.85	1.82	1.69	1.14	1.14	.72	-	.48	1.14
Buildings & water systems	1.15	1.97	2.87	1.30	1.30	1.74	1.01	.97	1.30
Fences	3.20	8.23	8.32	7.50	6.35	6.08	1.72	4.01	6.35
Insurance	1.57	3.49	3.29	2.13	2.13	1.50	-	1.12	2.13
Blacksmithing & saddlery	.08	-	-	-	-	.57	-	-	-
Interest on operating capital	1.66	1.73	1.50	1.92	1.84	1.50	1.04	1.37	1.84
Depreciation	3.31	11.38	11.62	10.00	10.00	6.25	4.00	4.20	10.00
Hired labor	9.30	8.66	9.04	10.00	9.00	8.47	6.96	3.78	9.00
Total	52.23	61.51	57.95	64.19	60.81	50.54	35.79	41.63	61.31
To be substituted for overhead computations:*									
Taxes of farm property	-	8.45	4.17	-	-	-	-	-	-

*If not shown, use regular procedure.

Table 24.—Hogs in Texas: Cost at farm-level prices for production inputs normally included in budgets, 1967 (Dollars per hog on hand on January 1)+

Item	20-sow unit						Region 6		
Region	3	4	5	6	8	9	120-sow complete	Farrow-to-feeder*	Finishing feeder pigs
Home produced grain	17.92	19.05	23.18	19.09	18.84	3.27	-	-	-
Purchased feed:									
Grain	-	-	-	-	-	23.95	18.16	4.72	14.21
Mixed feed	18.00	16.39	16.13	16.39	16.39	16.13	8.42	5.54	9.48
Cottonseed meal	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.56	2.36	-
Grinding and handling feed	3.82	3.72	3.72	3.72	3.72	3.72	2.63	.50	2.78
Livestock purchased	.27	.26	.26	.26	.26	.26	.44	.44	20.15*
Veterinary service	1.75	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.44	.30
Marketing charges and local hauling	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	-	-	2.66
Purchased seed:									
Grass seed	.02	.04	.02	.02	-	.07	-	-	-
Oats	-	.04	.08	.05	.14	.11	-	-	-
Fertilizer	.08	.13	.23	.08	.12	.15	-	-	-
Fuel and oil	.05	.04	.03	.05	.03	.03	-	-	-
Tires and batteries	-	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	-	-	-
Repairs for:									
Tractors	.05	.04	.03	.05	.03	.03	-	-	-
Farm machinery	.35	.13	.11	.13	.11	.11	.59	.30	.04
Buildings and water systems	.40	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	1.48	1.09	.36
Fences	.10	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.07	.07	-
Cooling equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	.12	.11	-
Extra electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-	.06	.12	-
Heat lamps	-	-	-	-	-	-	.12	.12	-
Insurance	.25	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.53	.37	.10
Interest on operating capital	1.01	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.68	1.60	.52	1.15
Hired labor	-	-	-	-	-	-	.89	-	-
Total	45.51	44.23	48.18	44.23	44.03	53.01	49.47	17.70	51.23

+In 1967, 1.44 hogs were marketed for each head on hand on January 1, 1967.
*Feeder pigs assumed to be sold or purchased at a weight of 40 pounds.

Table 25.—Sheep, goats, and calves in Texas: Cost at farm-level prices for production inputs normally included in budgets, 1967 (Dollars per unit indicated)

Item	Enterprise	Range sheep 1)		Range goats 2)		Lamb feeding 3)		Surplus dairy calves 3)		Grazing stocker calves 3)	
	Region:	1	6	1	6	1	6	4	5	2	4
Weights (lbs.):											
Initial		-	-	-	-	70	70	-	-	350	380
Final		-	-	-	-	100	100	500	500	600	680
Home-produced silage		-	-	-	-	-	-	1.53	-	-	-
Purchased feed:											
Grain		1.21	1.03	0.35	0.29	2.05	2.02	9.20	10.20	-	-
Salt & minerals		.28	.36	.22	.23	-	-	-	-	0.24	0.30
Mixed feed		-	-	-	-	-	-	12.13	13.30	-	-
Cottonseed meal		-	-	-	-	.86	.86	1.66	1.82	2.96	3.00
Bran		-	-	-	-	-	-	.71	.78	-	-
Milk replacer		-	-	-	-	-	-	11.25	11.25	-	-
Alfalfa hay		-	-	-	-	2.65	2.98	7.67	7.10	-	-
Other hay		-	-	-	-	-	-	4.76	1.77	2.44	2.50
Government grazing fees		.06	-	.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wheat grazing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.53	-
Grinding & handling feed		-	-	-	-	.39	.39	1.17	1.28	-	-
Livestock purchased		.42	.27	.36	.16	15.51	15.51	25.00	25.00	97.00	105.00
Veterinary service		.52	.56	.30	.38	.35	.35	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.00
Marketing charges and local hauling		.14	.22	.09	.11	1.27	1.27	1.00	1.50	2.80	1.00
Purchased oat seed		-	.03	-	.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural chemicals:											
Fertilizer		-	-	-	-	-	-	7.90	3.00	-	7.90
Herbicides		-	-	-	-	-	-	3.15	3.00	-	3.15
Application of chemicals		-	-	-	-	-	-	1.95	.60	-	1.95
Fuel and oil		.50	.65	.44	.41	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tires and batteries		-	.01	-	.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repairs for:											
Tractors		.02	.04	.02	.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm machinery		.07	.13	.07	.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings & water systems		.36	.42	.22	.31	-	-	.20	.20	.20	.20
Fences		1.10	1.25	.67	.92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Custom hay baling		-	.02	-	.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saddlery & blacksmithing		.10	.16	.07	.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost of shearing		.70	.70	.41	.62	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance		.12	.27	.08	.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on operating capital		.29	.29	.18	.19	.27	.27	2.67	1.94	3.67	8.10
Depreciation		.48	.78	.34	.71	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hired labor		2.54	2.25	1.85	1.61	.80	.80	-	-	-	-
Total		8.91	9.44	5.77	6.39	24.15	24.45	92.95	81.64	117.84	134.10
To be substituted for overhead items:*											
Taxes on farm property		.18	.94	.11	.59						

*If not shown, use regular procedures.

1) Per ewe one year old or older on hand on January 1.

2) Per goat on hand on January 1. On January 1, 1967, total goats on hand equaled 1.43 times the number of Angora goats on hand, for which county data are available.

3) Per head marketed. County data are not published. Lambs on feed can be estimated by taking the difference between (a) all sheep and (b) ewes one year old or older for the counties listed in the section on "Value of Production—Production—Sheep and Lambs". Methods for estimating surplus dairy calves are given in the Masters' Thesis referred to in the similar section under "Dairy Animals and Other Livestock".

Table 26.—Cattle feeding in Texas: Cost at farm-level prices for production inputs normally included in budgets, 1967 (Dollars per head marketed)

Item	Region 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Weight (lbs.):								
Initial	460	558	474	510	510	460	384	390
Final	794	950	787	793	793	794	685	667
Home-produced feed:								
Grain	0.83	1.36	0.74	1.65	1.65	0.84	1.33	1.37
Alfalfa hay	-	-	-	.17	.15	-	-	-
Other hay	-	-	-	.03	.02	-	.45	.08
Silage & green chop	1.94	.76	.03	.57	.55	1.95	3.87	3.82
Purchased feed:								
Grain	31.53	40.90	31.59	31.02	31.25	31.59	33.16	27.65
Molasses	3.83	2.86	2.18	1.81	1.80	3.83	-	.44
Alfalfa dehy	1.83	1.06	.18	1.84	1.85	1.83	-	-
Other concentrates	11.14	14.43	13.42	11.26	11.35	11.19	11.50	12.71
Alfalfa hay	3.03	4.00	2.18	-	-	3.02	-	.11
Other hay	.08	.07	.11	-		.08	-	-
Silage & green chop	.50	1.12	.10	-	-	.48	.30	.92
Beet pulp	-	1.92	-	4.80	4.80	-	-	-
Cottonseed hulls	3.47	3.17	5.69	2.66	2.70	3.47	1.33	-
Rice hulls*	-	.19	.06	.19	.20	-	-	.17
Feeders purchased	106.00	130.00	111.00	117.00	117.00	106.00	89.00	90.00
Veterinary service	1.47	1.80	1.48	1.14	1.15	1.46	1.83	1.54
Repairs for:								
Farm machinery	.36	.27	.21	.16	.15	.36	.38	.35
Buildings & water systems	.25	.19	.15	.11	.10	.26	.28	.26
Fences	.11	.08	.06	.04	.10	.11	.13	.10
Electrical motors	.03	.03	.02	.01	-	.04	.03	.03
Saddlery & blacksmithing	.33	.18	.14	.08	.05	.34	.05	.06
Interest on operating capital	5.56	7.06	5.77	6.13	6.15	5.56	4.95	4.70
Depreciation	1.44	1.33	1.06	.93	.95	1.46	1.42	1.37
Hired labor	3.90	4.20	3.38	2.27	2.35	3.84	3.84	3.97
Total	177.63	216.98	179.58	183.87	184.33	177.71	153.85	149.65

*Includes small amount of peanut hulls in regions 4,5, and 8.

Table 27.—Dairying in Texas: Cost at farm-level prices for production inputs normally included in budgets, 1967 (Dollars per mature milk cow on hand on January 1)*

Item	Region								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Milk per cow (1,000 lbs.)	10.0	8.1	8.4	8.5	7.5	7.7	6.4	7.0	6.4
Home produced feed:									
Alfalfa hay	-	-	-	29.00	-	-	-	-	-
Other hay	-	-	27.62	-	2.00	33.25	-	-	-
Silage and forage	18.40	52.10	25.70	11.10	6.20	30.00	51.00	5.10	6.70
Purchased feed:									
Grain	52.04	42.80	40.00	37.10	28.60	34.20	35.20	26.74	25.70
Mixed feed	130.73	108.31	101.60	94.10	74.00	87.60	89.60	69.40	66.40
Cottonseed meal	23.70	19.40	18.10	16.80	13.00	15.60	15.90	12.20	11.60
Bran	6.70	5.50	5.07	4.75	3.66	4.40	4.50	3.45	3.30
Alfalfa hay	127.50	46.40	31.39	38.70	53.15	7.08	25.00	26.15	9.55
Other hay	12.05	48.00	-	-	-	-	75.00	21.39	47.70
Grinding and handling feed	10.35	8.49	7.92	7.44	5.70	6.84	6.99	5.32	5.07
Veterinary services	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25
Local hauling	35.00	28.00	29.00	30.00	26.00	27.00	22.00	24.50	22.00
Artificial insemination	9.75	9.75	4.88	1.07	1.07	1.07	9.75	1.07	1.07
Sanitary supplies	6.00	6.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	6.00	3.00	3.00
Agricultural chemicals:									
Fertilizer	7.36	1.31	4.24	12.38	13.08	6.21	.66	7.13	9.40
Herbicides	-	.90	4.00	5.00	4.40	4.40	1.80	3.00	2.60
Application of chemicals	-	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Purchased seeds:									
Oats	-	-	-	4.25	5.63	4.55	-	8.70	9.60
Grass seed	.48	.72	1.92	4.58	2.14	5.11	.29	3.26	-
Fuel and oil	18.70	18.90	20.10	20.10	10.80	20.10	18.70	20.10	20.10
Tires and batteries	1.65	1.65	1.37	1.37	.88	1.37	1.65	1.37	1.37
Repairs for:									
Tractors	6.42	6.42	5.39	5.39	3.44	5.39	6.42	5.39	5.39
Farm machinery	3.15	3.15	2.62	2.62	1.68	2.62	3.15	2.62	2.62
Electrical motors	3.75	3.75	3.12	3.12	2.00	3.12	3.75	3.12	3.12
Insurance	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Dairy Herd Improvement Association dues	15.00	12.20	12.80	13.00	11.50	11.80	9.80	10.70	9.80
Natural gas	.74	.64	.66	.66	.61	.62	.56	.59	.56
Electricity	2.21	1.91	1.99	1.99	1.84	1.88	1.69	1.76	1.69
Depreciation	21.10	21.10	24.80	24.80	13.50	24.80	21.10	24.80	24.80
Hired labor	87.00	74.00	35.00	38.00	41.00	44.00	94.00	46.00	50.00
Total	612.28	535.15	426.04	424.07	342.63	399.76	518.26	350.61	356.89

*No interest was charged because operating expenses were assumed to be met out of current income.

Table 28.—Eggs in Texas: Cost at farm-level prices for production inputs normally included in budgets, 1967 (Dollars per layer on hand)

Part A: Costs that are the same in all regions

Item	Medium-size flocks	Large flocks
Started pullets	1.820	1.820
Medication	.049	.049
Pesticides	.020	.020
Sanitary supplies	.033	.033
Extra Electricity	.020	-
Repairs:		
Water systems	.015	.070
Buildings	.055	-
Wire cages	.015	.015
Electric motors	.003	.006
Other equipment	.027	-
Litter hauling	-	.024
Insurance	-	.019
Total	2.057	2.056

Part B: Other flock costs+

Item	Region 1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
Assumed eggs per layer	194	206	206	203	182	220	208	209
Assumed flock size	For medium-sized flocks							
(1,000 layers)	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.5	2.6
Mixed feed	3.390	3.450	3.450	3.430	3.320	3.520	3.480	3.480
Flats and cases	.272	.288	.288	.284	.255	.308	.291	.293
Insurance	.018	.018	.018	.018	.018	.019	.019	.019
Total cost	5.737	5.813	5.813	5.789	5.650	5.904	4.847	5.848
	For large flocks							
Assumed flock size								
(1,000 layers)	33.0	32.0	20.0	22.0	27.0	24.0	22.0	43.0
Mixed feed	3.017	3.076	3.076	3.056	2.958	3.134	3.095	3.095
Flats and cases	.272	.288	.288	.284	.255	.308	.291	.293
Miscellaneous repairs	.031	.031	.032	.032	.031	.032	.032	.030
Extra electricity	.027	.027	.028	.028	.028	.028	.028	.026
Hired labor	.400	.373	.291	.310	.319	.326	.292	.372
Total cost	5.803	5.851	5.771	5.766	5.647	5.884	5.794	5.872

+No interest was charged because operating expenses were assumed to be met out of current income.

Table 28.—Continued

Part C: Additional cost per layer for direct sales in cartons

Item	Region 1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
				For medium-sized flocks				
Additional packaging costs	*0.279	0.279	0.279	0.292	0.262	0.317	0.300	0.301
Truck costs:								
Gas and oil	.057	.062	.062	.060	.054	.066	.063	.061
Tires and batteries	.037	.040	.040	.039	.035	.043	.041	.040
Repairs	.042	.046	.046	.045	.040	.050	.047	.046
Licenses	.002	.003	.003	.002	.002	.003	.003	.003
Insurance	.014	.015	.015	.015	.013	.016	.015	.015
Interest	.024	.026	.026	.025	.022	.028	.026	.025
Depreciation	.064	.069	.069	.067	.060	.074	.070	.068
Hired labor	.626	.542	.542	.574	.597	.389°	.169°	.829
Total	1.145	1.082	1.082	1.119	1.085	.986	.734	1.388
				For large flocks				
Additional packaging costs	* .279	.279	.297	.292	.262	.317	.300	.301
Truck costs:								
Gas and oil	.030	.032	.032	.032	.028	.034	.032	.032
Tires and batteries	.015	.016	.016	.016	.015	.017	.016	.016
Repairs	.018	.019	.019	.019	.017	.020	.019	.019
Licenses	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001
Insurance	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002
Interest	.007	.007	.007	.007	.006	.008	.007	.007
Depreciation	.017	.018	.018	.018	.016	.019	.018	.018
Additional hired labor	.425	.454	.495	.466	.400	.484	.480	.438
Total	.794	.828	.887	.853	.749	.902	.875	.834

*Cost of cartons less initial allowance for flats and cases, which would not be needed.

°Low figure reflects assumed under-utilized time of owner-operator due to relatively small flocks if eggs were not cartoned on the farm.

Table 29.—Broilers and turkeys in Texas : Cost at farm level prices for production costs normally included in budgets, 1967 (Dollars per bird produced)

Item	Broilers*	Turkeys*
Mixed feed	0.3493	2.879
Purchased chicks or poults	.1175	.612
Medication	.0172	.033
Pesticides	.0001	.022
Sanitary supplies	.0001	.022
Extra Electricity	.0046	.021
LP or natural gas	.0044	.021
Repairs:		
Water systems	.0003	.002
Buildings	.0030	.022
Fences	-	.004
Electric motors	.0002	-
Other equipment	.0016	.009
Litter hauling	.0006	.028
Bird catching	.0036	-
Insurance	.0022	.062
Interest on operating capital	.0006	.112
Total	.5053	3.849

*State average.

Table 30.—Texas: Factors to compute overhead costs for specified enterprises, 1967

Item	Cattle feedlots	Dairying	All other
For use with cost of hired labor:			
Prerequisites (board and room)	-	0.0100	0.0100
Social Security taxes paid by employer	0.0450	.0450	.0450
For use with total direct costs:			
Repairs and maintenance of service buildings and windmills		.0130	.0130
Auto and truck costs:			
Tires and batteries		.0033	.0033
Repairs		.0187	.0187
Licenses and insurance	see table 30a	.0100	.0100
Small hand tools, greenhouse and nursery supplies, miscellaneous hardware, and blacksmithing		.0190	.0200
Electricity			.0040
Telephone		.0040	.0040
Depreciation on service items, autos, and trucks		.0630	.0630
Taxes on farm property		.0680	.0680
Interest on mortgage debt		.0610	.0610
Extra fence and posts		.0050	-

Table 30a.—Texas: Overhead costs for cattle feeding, 1967 (Dollars per head marketed)

Item	Region 1	2	3	4-5	6	7	8
Auto and truck costs:							
Tires and batteries	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Repairs	.07	.05	.04	.03	.07	.07	.06
Electricity	.40	.39	.34	.23	.40	.24	.28
Telephone	.10	.16	.09	.06	.10	.12	.11
Heating fuels	.23	.43	.31	.45	.23	.36	.33
Office supplies	.17	.09	.07	.04	.17	.02	.03
Insurance	.30	.21	.16	.12	.30	.17	.17
Taxes on feedlot property	.37	.27	.21	.16	.37	.19	.22
Interest on mortgage debt	.67	.71	.56	.51	.67	.78	.78
Total	2.32	2.22	1.79	1.61	2.32	1.96	1.99

Table 31. —Texas: Value of production, including Government payments, by enterprises, 1967 marketing year

Item	Unit	Production	Price in dollars	Value	
				Mil. dol.	% of total
Irrigated crops:					
Grain sorghum	Mil. bu.	199	1.03	205	6.2
Gov't payments				33	1.0
Cotton:					
Upland	1,000 bales	1,576	99	155	
Amer.—Pima	1,000 bales	24.9	242	6	6.0
Cottonseed	1,000 tons	682	52.80	36	
Gov't payments				165	5.0
Rice	Mil. cwt.	25.3	4.94	125	3.8
Wheat	Mil. bu.	27.2	1.47	40	1.4
Value of grazing				7	
Gov't payments				28	.8
Onions	1,000 cwt.	4,840	4.13	20	.6
Carrots	1,000 cwt.	4,539	4.38	19	.6
Peanuts	Mil. lb.	165	.112	18	.6
Potatoes	1,000 cwt.	4,223	3.55	15	.5
Soybeans	Mil. bu.	5.3	2.32	12	.4
Cantaloupes	1,000 cwt.	1,390	8.63	12	.4
Cut flowers & potted plants				9	.3
Alfalfa hay	1,000 tons	292	30.80	9	.3
Cabbage	1,000 cwt.	2,407	3.51	8	.2
Sugar beets	1,000 tons	663	12.20	8	.2
Gov't payments				1	-
Corn silage & forage	1,000 tons	795	10.05	8	.2
Lettuce	1,000 cwt.	1,330	5.26	7	.2
Corn	Mil. bu.	5.0	1.25	6	.2
Grapefruit	1,000 boxes	5,400	1.15	6	.2
Rose plants				4	.1
Tomatoes	1,000 cwt.	1,105	3.62	4	.1
Green peppers	1,000 cwt.	330	12.10	4	.1
Oranges	1,000 boxes	2,700	1.31	4	.1
Non-alfalfa hay	1,000 tons	250	12.00	3	.1
Cucumbers	1,000 cwt.	714	4.62	3	.1
Spinach	1,000 cwt.	180	12.80	2	.1
Sorghum silage	1,000 tons	355	6.85	2	.1
Castors	Mil. lb.	31.3	.06	2	.1
Honeydew melons	1,000 cwt.	300	6.00	2	.1
Sorghum forage	1,000 tons	110	10.00	1	-
Watermelons	1,000 cwt.	498	2.05	1	-
Snap beans	1,000 cwt.	213	4.77	1	-
Sweetcorn	1,000 cwt.	168	5.90	1	-
Unlisted items				10	.3

Table 31.—Continued

Item	Unit	Production	Price in dollars	Value	
				Mil. dol.	% of total
Items less than one million dollars each*				6	.2
Gov't payments				1	-
Total				1,008	30.7
Dryland crops:					
Grain sorghum	Mil. bu.	143	1.02	146	4.4
Gov't payments				20	.6
Cotton:					
Upland	1,000 bales	1,167	101	118	4.4
Cottonseed	1,000 tons	497	52.30	26	
Gov't payments				133	4.0
Wheat	Mil. bu.	25.8	1.45	37	1.2
Value of grazing				4	
Gov't payments				19	.6
Non-alfalfa hay	1,000 tons	2,932	11.60	34	1.0
Peanuts	Mil. lbs.	168	.112	19	.6
Corn	Mil. bu.	13.7	1.39	19	.6
Gov't payments				7	.2
Pecans	Mil. lbs.	34.0	.329	11	.3
Sorghum forage	1,000 tons	978	11.25	11	.3
Alfalfa hay	1,000 tons	300	34.00	10	.3
Watermelons	1,000 cwt.	3.702	2.05	8	.2
Sale of trees & shrubs				7	.2
Corn silage & forage	1,000 tons	475	10.50	5	.2
Oats	Mil. bu.	6.2	.82	5	.2
Sweet potatoes	1,000 cwt.	786	5.11	4	.1
Soybeans	Mil. bu.	1.4	2.40	3	.1
Sorghum silage	1,000 tons	345	7.20	2	.1
Cantaloupes	1,000 cwt.	244	8.20	2	.1
Peaches	1,000 bu.	367	3.79	1	-
Sale of standing timber				1	-
Cucumbers	1,000 cwt.	269	4.83	1	-

*Includes, in order of value, cowpeas, broccoli, peaches barley, beets, oats, pecans, alfalfa seed, cauliflower, sweet potatoes, and sweetclover seed.

Table 31.—Continued

Item	Unit	Production	Price in dollars	Value	
				Mil. dol.	% of total
Tomatoes	1,000 cwt.	142	3.62	1	-
Cut forestry products				1	-
Unlisted items				10	.3
Items less than one million dollars each+				5	.2
Cropland Adjustment & Soil Bank payments				20	.6
Total				691	21.0
Livestock:					
Cow-calf beef				568	17.3
Fed beef	Mil. lb.	1,453	.244	354	10.8
Hogs				55	1.7
Range sheep:					
Sheep and lambs				21	1.1
Wool	Mil. lb.	34.7	.41	14	
Gov't payments				9	.3
Raising surplus dairy calves	1,000 head	204	123	25	.8
Grazing stocker calves (value added)				23	.7
Recreational income				18	.6
Range goats:					
Goats				3	.4
Mohair	Mil. lb.	26.5	.41	11	
Gov't payments				11	.3
Lamb feeding:					
Fed lambs	1,000 head	462	25.8	12	.4
Wool	Mil. lb.	2.3	.41	1	
Gov't payments				1	-
Sale of horses & mules				5	.2
Other livestock°				1	-
Total				1133	34.5
Dairying:					
Milk produced	Mil. lb.	3,030	.061	185	6.8
Cattle & calves				37	
Total				222	6.8
Poultry & eggs:					
Eggs	Mil. doz.	246	.402	99	3.2
Culled layers	Mil. head	12.7	.384	5	
Broilers	Mil. head	161.4	.452	73	2.2
Turkeys	Mil. head	8.1	3.72	30	.9
Raising replacement pullets	Mil. head	15.4	1.67	26	.8
Total				233	7.1

+Includes, in order of value, broomcorn, barley, sweet corn, vetch seed, onions, rye, flaxseed, potatoes, sweetclover seed, alfalfa seed, cowpeas, cabbage, and snap beans.

°Includes in order of value, feeder pigs and catfish.

Table 31.—Continued

Item	Unit	Production	Price in dollars	Value	
				Mil. dol.	% of total
All items:					
Value of production				2,839	86.4
Government payments				448	13.6
Total				3,287	100.0

Table 32.—Region 1 in Texas: Value of production, including Government payments, by enterprises, 1967 marketing year

Item	Unit	Production	Price in dollars	Value Mil. dol.	Value % of total
Crops (mostly irrigated):					
Cotton:					
Upland	1,000 bales	53	145	7.7	
American-Pima	1,000 bales	18	242	4.4	21.5
Cottonseed	1,000 tons	30	56.80	1.7	
Government payments				4.4	6.9
Alfalfa hay	1,000 tons	70	31.25	2.2	3.4
Grain sorghum	Mil. bu.	1.0	1.04	1.0	1.6
Onions	1,000 cwt.	230	4.39	1.0	1.6
Corn	Mil. bu.	.3	1.30	.4	.6
Cantaloupes	1,000 cwt.	30	8.70	.3	.5
Lettuce	1,000 cwt.	41	6.10	.3	.5
Spinach	1,000 cwt.	24	12.80	.3	.5
Honeydew melons	1,000 cwt.	30	6.00	.2	.3
Barley	Mil. bu.	.2	1.08	.2	.3
Sorghum silage	1,000 tons	30	7.25	.2	.3
Pecans	1,000 lbs.	600	.355	.2	.3
Oats	1,000 bu.	100	.80	.1	.2
Sorghum forage	1,000 tons	6	10.40	.1	.2
Corn silage & forage	1,000 tons	10	9.85	.1	.2
Non-alfalfa hay	1,000 tons	9	10.40	.1	.2
Tomatoes	1,000 cwt.	64	1.90	.1	.2
Cabbage	1,000 cwt.	26	3.51	.1	.2
Cucumbers	1,000 cwt.	26	5.44	.1	.2
Snap beans	1,000 cwt.	26	4.77	.1	.2
Cauliflower	1,000 cwt.	6	16.63	.1	.2
Cut flowers and potted plants				.1	.2
Sweetclover seed	1,000 lbs.	180	.128	-	-
Peaches	1,000 bu.	10	3.79	-	-
Unlisted items				.6	.9
Total crops				26.1	40.7
Livestock:					
Cow-calf beef				9.3	14.5
Fed beef	Mil. lbs.	28.6	.24	6.9	10.8
Range sheep:					
Sheep and lambs				3.7	
Wool	Mil. lbs.	5.4	.41	2.2	9.2
Government payments				1.3	2.0
Range goats:					
Goats				.5	3.3
Mohair	Mil. lbs.	3.8	.41	1.6	
Government payments				1.4	2.2

Table 32.—Continued

Item	Unit	Production	Price in dollars	Value	
				Mil. dol.	% of total
Lamb feeding					
Fed lambs	1,000 head	46	25.8	1.2	
Wool	1,000 lbs.	230	.41	.1	2.0
Government payments				.1	.2
Recreational income				1.0	1.6
Hogs				.4	.6
Raising surplus dairy calves	1,000 head	3	100	.3	.5
Sale of horses & mules				.1	.2
Total livestock				30.1	47.0
Dairying:					
Milk	Mil. lb.	70	.0596	4.2	
Cattle and calves				.7	7.6
Poultry and eggs:					
Eggs	Mil. doz.	5.2	.435	2.3	
Culled layers	Mil. head	.3	.348	.1	3.7
Raising replacement pullets	1,000 head	343	1.67	.6	.9
Turkeys	1,000 head	2	3.72	-	-
Total poultry & eggs				3.0	4.7
All items:					
Value of production				56.9	88.8
Government payments				7.2	11.2
Grand total				64.1	100.0

Table 33.—Region 2 in Texas: Value of production, including Government payments, by enterprises, 1967 marketing year

Item	Unit	Production	Price in dollars	Value	
				Mil. dol.	% of total
Irrigated crops:					
Grain sorghum	Mil. bu.	183	1.03	188.5	16.8
Government payments				31.0	2.8
Cotton:					
Upland	1,000 bales	1,150	90	103.5	
American-Pima	1,000 bales	6.8	242	1.6	11.6
Cottonseed	1,000 tons	493	51.80	25.5	
Government payments				122.2	10.9
Wheat	Mil. bu.	27	1.45	39.2	4.1
Value of grazing				6.5	
Government payments				27.5	2.4
Soybeans	Mil. bu.	5.3	2.32	12.3	1.1
Potatoes	1,000 cwt.	3,395	3.40	11.5	1.0
Sugar beets	1,000 tons	663	12.20	8.1	.7
Government payments				1.4	.1
Carrots	1,000 cwt.	1,020	7.63	7.8	.7
Corn	Mil. bu.	4.7	1.25	5.9	.5
Government payments				.9	.1
Corn silage & forage	1,000 tons	613	9.30	5.7	.5
Alfalfa hay	1,000 tons	165	29.50	4.9	.4
Onions	1,000 cwt.	920	4.39	4.0	.4
Lettuce	1,000 cwt.	574	6.10	3.5	.3
Castors	Mil. lbs.	31.3	.06	1.9	.2
Cantaloupes	1,000 cwt.	158	5.70	.9	.1
Tomatoes	1,000 cwt.	289	3.00	.9	.1
Sorghum silage	1,000 tons	115	6.85	.8	.1
Peanuts	Mil. lbs.	6.9	.112	.8	.1
Cucumbers	1,000 cwt.	175	4.25	.7	.1
Green peppers	1,000 cwt.	64	10.40	.7	.1
Cowpeas	1,000 bu.	285	2.49	.7	.1
Non-alfalfa hay	1,000 tons	68	9.75	.7	.1
Sorghum forage	1,000 tons	65	9.75	.6	.1
Cut flowers & potted plants				.5	-
Snap beans	1,000 cwt.	88	4.77	.4	-
Barley	Mil. bu.	.4	.97	.4	-
Watermelon	1,000 cwt.	81	2.05	.2	-
Cabbage	1,000 cwt.	62	3.51	.2	-
Peaches	1,000 bu.	47	3.79	.2	-
Alfalfa seed	1,000 lbs.	400	.29	.1	-
Sweet potatoes	1,000 cwt.	8	5.11	-	-
Unlisted items				7.4	.7
Total irrigated crops				629.6	56.0

Table 33.—Continued

Item	Unit	Production	Price in dollars	Value	
				Mil. dol.	% of total
Dryland crops:					
Grain sorghum	Mil. bu.	45	1.03	46.4	4.1
Government payments				7.5	.7
Cotton:					
Upland cotton	1,000 bales	266	90	23.9	2.6
Cottonseed	1,000 tons	113	51.80	5.9	
Government payments				28.0	2.5
Wheat	Mil. bu.	6.9	1.45	10.0	
Value of grazing				2.1	1.1
Government payments				7.0	.6
Sorghum forage	1,000 tons	125	9.75	1.2	.1
Alfalfa hay	1,000 tons	30	29.50	.9	.1
Non-alfalfa hay	1,000 tons	80	9.75	.8	.1
Sorghum silage	1,000 tons	60	6,85	.4	-
Sale of trees & shrubs				.3	-
Watermelons	1,000 cwt.	75	2.05	.2	-
Rye	1,000 bu.	110	1.10	.1	-
Oats	1,000 bu.	90	.78	.1	-
Broomcorn	Tons	300	430	.1	-
Pecans	1,000 lbs.	300	.365	.1	-
Peanuts	1,000 lbs.	200	.112	-	-
Vetch seed	1,000 lbs.	26	.09	-	-
Cropland Adjustment & Soil Bank payments				7.3	.6
Total dryland crops				142.3	12.6
Livestock:					
Fed beef	Mil. lb.	985	.247	243.3	21.6
Cow-calf beef				59.5	5.3
Grazing stocker calves	(value added)			12.9	1.1
Hogs				10.3	.9
Range sheep:					
Sheep and lambs				1.8	.3
Wool	Mil. lb.	2.7	.41	1.1	
Government payments				.8	.1
Raising surplus dairy calves	1,000 head	8	110	.9	.1
Sale of horses & mules				.7	.1
Lamb feeding:					
Fed lambs	1,000 head	22	23.65	.5	-
Wood	1,000 lbs.	110	.41	-	
Government payments				.1	-
Mohair	Mil. lb.	.3	.41	.1	-
Government payments				.1	-
Total livestock				332.1	29.5

Table 33.—(Continued)

Item	Unit	Production	Price in dollars	Value	
				Mil. dol.	% of total
Dairying:					
Milk	Mil. lb.	124	.0596	7.4	.8
Cattle & calves				1.2	
Poultry and eggs:					
Eggs	Mil. doz.	22.1	.415	9.2	.9
Culled layers	Mil. head	1.2	.348	.4	
Raising replacement pullets	1,000 head	1,390	1.67	2.3	.2
Turkeys	1,000 head	1	3.72	-	
Total poultry & eggs				11.9	1.1
All items:					
Value of production				890.7	79.2
Government payments				233.8	20.8
Grand total				1,124.5	100.0

Table 34.—Region 3 in Texas: Value of production, including Government payments, by enterprises, 1967 marketing year

Item	Unit	Production	Price in dollars	Value	
				Mil. dol.	% of total
Irrigated Crops:					
Cotton:					
Upland	1,000 bales	57	93	5.3	2.5
Cottonseed	1,000 tons	24	52.55	1.3	
Gov't payments				6.3	2.4
Peanuts	Mil. lbs.	46.2	.112	5.2	2.0
Grain sorghum	Mil. bu.	1.6	1.00	1.6	.6
Gov't payments				.5	.2
Alfalfa hay	1.000 tons	26	31.50	.8	.3
Wheat	1,000 bu.	200	1.43	.3	.2
Value of grazing				.3	
Gov't payments				.2	.1
Cut flowers and potted plants				.5	.2
Non-alfalfa hay	1,000 tons	43	10.40	.4	.2
Sorghum silage	1,000 tons	50	7.30	.4	.2
Potatoes	1,000 cwt.	124	3.29	.4	.2
Cantaloupes	1,000 cwt.	12	5.70	.1	-
Watermelons	1,000 cwt.	31	2.05	.1	-
Green peppers	1,000 cwt.	11	10.40	.1	-
Alfalfa seed	1,000 lbs.	200	.29	.1	-
Barley	1,000 bu.	20	.98	-	-
Cowpeas	1,000 bu.	18	2.49	-	-
Total irrigated crops				23.9	9.0
Dryland crops:					
Cotton:					
Upland	1,000 bales	246	93	22.9	10.7
Cottonseed	1,000 tons	105	52.55	5.5	
Gov't payments				27.4	10.3
Wheat	Mil. bu.	10.2	1.43	14.6	6.0
Value of grazing				1.4	
Gov't payments				9.1	3.4
Grain sorghum	Mil. bu.	9.4	1.00	9.4	3.5
Gov't payments				2.7	1.0
Peanuts	Mil. lb.	47.5	.112	5.3	2.0
Non-alfalfa hay	1,000 tons	200	10.40	2.1	.8
Pecans	Mil. lbs.	6.6	.320	2.1	.8
Sorghum forage	1,000 tons	180	10.40	1.9	.7
Alfalfa hay	1,000 tons	40	31.50	1.3	.5
Oats	Mil. bu.	1.4	.74	1.0	.4
Watermelons	1,000 cwt.	275	2.05	.6	.2
Peaches	1,000 bu.	100	3.79	.4	.2
Barley	1,000 bu.	400	.98	.4	.2
Sorghum silage	1,000 tons	30	7.30	.2	-
Corn silage and forage	1,000 tons	16	9.90	.2	-
Rye	1,000 bu.	140	1.10	.2	-
Cantaloupes	1,000 cwt.	33	5.70	.2	-
Tomatoes	1,000 cwt.	8	8.50	.1	-

Table 34.—(Continued)

Item	Unit	Production	Price in dollars	Value Mil. dol.	Value % of total
Alfalfa seed	1,000 lbs.	192	.29	.1	-
Soybeans	1,000 bu.	60	2.37	.1	-
Corn	1,000 bu.	100	1.45	.1	-
Sale of trees and sbrubs				.1	-
Cabbage	1,000 cwt.	12	3.51	-	-
Potatoes	1,000 cwt.	6	3.29	-	-
Sweet potatoes	1,000 cwt.	7	5.11	-	-
Vetch seed	1,000 lbs.	104	.09	-	-
Unlisted items				1.6	.6
Cropland Adjustment and Soil Bank payments				2.4	.9
Total dryland crops				113.4	42.7
Livestock:					
Cow-calf beef				63.7	24.0
Fed beef	Mil. lbs.	112	.237	26.5	10.0
Hogs				5.8	2.2
Range sheep:					
Sheep and lambs				1.9	
Wool	Mil. lb.	2.8	.41	1.1	1.1
Gov't payments				.7	.3
Grazing stocker calves (value added)				2.5	.9
Raising surplus dairy calves	1,000 head	14	145	1.9	.7
Range goats:					
Goats				.2	
Mohair	Mil. lbs.	2.4	.41	1.0	.4
Gov't payments				1.1	.4
Sale of horses and mules				.5	.2
Lamb feeding:					
Fed lambs	1,000 head	18	23.65	.4	
Wool	1,000 lbs.	90	.41	-	.2
Gov't payments				.1	-
Total livestock				107.4	40.4
Dairying:					
Milk	Mil. lbs.	191	.0602	11.5	
Cattle and calves				2.2	5.2
Poultry and eggs:					
Eggs	Mil. doz.	9.3	.391	3.6	
Culled layers	1,000 head	500	.348	.2	1.4
Turkeys	1,000 head	703	3.72	2.6	1.0
Raising replacement Pullets	1,000 head	590	1.67	1.0	.4
Total poultry and eggs				7.4	2.8
All items:					
Value of production				215.3	81.0
Government payments				50.5	19.0
Grand total				265.8	100.0

Table 35.—Region 4 in Texas: Value of production, including Government payments, by enterprises, 1967 marketing year

Item	Unit	Production	Price in dollars	Value	
				Mil. dol.	% of total
Irrigated crops:					
Cut flowers and potted plants				2.8	.7
Peanuts	Mil. lbs.	14.3	.112	1.6	.4
Cotton:					
Upland	1,000 bales	4	91	.4	.1
Cottonseed	1,000 tons	1.7	52.80	.1	
Gov't payments				.5	.1
Corn silage and forage	1,000 tons	33	11.30	.4	.1
Grain sorghum	1,000 bu.	300	1.03	.3	.1
Gov't payments				.1	-
Sorghum silage	1,000 tons	40	8.35	.3	.1
Non-alfalfa hay	1,000 tons	20	11.90	.2	.1
Alfalfa hay	1,000 tons	6	36.00	.2	.1
Tomatoes	1,000 cwt.	20	8.50	.2	.1
Cantaloupes	1,000 cwt.	15	5.70	.1	-
Watermelons	1,000 cwt.	18	2.05	-	-
Total irrigated crops				7.2	1.8
Dryland crops:					
Grain sorghum	Mil. bu.	25.7	1.03	26.5	6.7
Gov't payments				3.0	.8
Cotton:					
Upland	1,000 bales	219	91	19.9	6.2
Cottonseed	1,000 tons	93	52.80	4.9	
Gov't payments				26.4	6.7
Wheat	Mil. bu.	7.7	1.43	11.0	3.0
Value of grazing				.7	
Gov't payments				2.1	.5
Non-alfalfa hay	1,000 tons	800	11.90	9.5	2.4
Peanuts	Mil. lb.	52.1	.112	5.8	1.5
Alfalfa hay	1,000 tons	146	36.00	5.3	1.3
Corn	Mil. bu.	3.0	1.36	4.1	1.0
Gov't payments				1.7	.4
Pecans	Mil. lbs.	10.0	.337	3.4	.9
Oats	Mil. bu.	3.8	.80	3.0	.8
Sorghum forage	1,000 tons	180	11.90	2.1	.5
Sale of trees and shrubs				1.9	.5
Corn silage and forage	1,000 tons	100	11.30	1.1	.3
Cantaloupes	1,000 cwt.	71	5.70	.4	.1
Vetch seed	1,000 lbs.	4,165	.09	.4	.1
Peaches	1,000 bu.	97	3.79	.4	.1
Watermelons	1,000 cwt.	156	2.05	.3	.1
Tomatoes	1,000 cwt.	36	8.50	.3	.1
Sorghum silage	1,000 tons	40	8.35	.3	.1
Barley	1,000 bu.	300	1.07	.3	.1
Soybeans	1,000 bu.	80	2.42	.3	.1
Onions	1,000 cwt.	35	3.65	.1	-
Sweet potatoes	1,000 cwt.	22	5.11	.1	-
Sweetclover seed	1,000 lbs.	480	.128	.1	-

Table 35.—(Continued)

Item	Unit	Production	Price in dollars	Value Mil. dol.	Value % of total
Cut forestry products				.1	-
Rye	1,000 bu.	65	1.10	.1	-
Cabbage	1,000 cwt.	12	3.51	-	-
Sweet corn	1,000 cwt.	4	5.90	-	-
Potatoes	1,000 cwt.	6	3.29	-	-
Cowpeas	1,000 bu.	9	2.49	-	-
Alfalfa seed	1,000 lbs.	8	.29	-	-
Unlisted items				2.5	.6
Cropland Adjustment and Soil Bank payments				4.9	1.2
Total dryland crops				143.0	36.0
Livestock:					
Cow-calf beef				91.9	23.2
Feed beef	Mil. lbs.	69.8	.235	16.4	4.1
Hogs				8.4	2.1
Raising surplus dairy calves	1,000 head	58	125	7.3	1.8
Grazing stocker calves (value added)				5.1	1.3
Range sheep:					
Sheep and lambs				1.9	
Wool	Mil. lb.	2.9	.41	1.2	.8
Gov't payments				.6	.2
Range goats:					
Goats				.4	
Mohair	Mil. lb.	3.7	.41	1.5	.5
Gov't payments				1.6	.4
Sale of horses and mules				1.3	.3
Lamb feeding:					
Fed lambs	1,000 head	31	25.8	.8	
Wool	1,000 lbs.	155	.41	.1	.2
Gov't payments				.1	-
Total livestock				138.6	34.9
Dairying:					
Milk produced	Mil. lb.	945	.0569	53.8	16.2
Cattle and calves				10.4	
Poultry and eggs:					
Eggs	Mil. doz.	42.3	.405	17.1	4.5
Culled layers	Mil. head	2.2	.348	.8	
Turkeys	1,000 head	4,473	3.72	16.6	4.2
Raising replacement pullets	1,000 head	2,273	1.67	4.6	1.2
Broilers	1,000 head	10,200	.452	4.5	1.1
Total poultry and eggs				43.6	11.0
All items:					
Value of production				355.6	89.6
Gov't payments				41.0	10.4
Grand total				396.6	100.0

Table 36.—Region 5 in Texas: Value of production, including Government payments, by enterprises, 1967 marketing year

Item	Unit	Production	Price in dollars	Value	
				Mil. dol.	% of total
Irrigated crops:					
Sale of trees & shrubs (mostly roses)				4.5	2.5
Cotton:					
Upland	1,000 bales	4	93	.4	.3
Cottonseed	1,000 tons	1.7	51.80	.1	
Gov't payments				.6	.3
Cut flowers & potted plants				.4	.2
Tomatoes	1,000 cwt.	20	8.50	.2	.1
Cucumbers	1,000 cwt.	35	5.80	.2	.1
Peanuts	Mil. lb.	1.5	.112	.2	.1
Non-alfalfa hay	1,000 tons	10	11.80	.1	.1
Watermelons	1,000 cwt.	36	2.05	.1	.1
Barley	1,000 bu.	20	1.04	-	-
Total irrigated crops				6.8	3.7
Dryland crops:					
Non-alfalfa hay	1,000 tons	662	11.80	7.8	4.3
Sweet potatoes	1,000 cwt.	660	5.11	3.4	1.9
Cotton:					
Upland	1,000 bales	27	93	2.5	1.7
Cottonseed	1,000 tons	12	51.80	.6	
Gov't payments				4.4	2.4
Soybeans	1,000 bu.	860	2.42	2.1	1.2
Corn	1,000 bu.	1000	1.49	1.5	.8
Gov't payments				1.6	.9
Alfalfa hay	1,000 tons	34	35.50	1.2	.6
Peanuts	Mil. lbs.	9.8	.112	1.1	.6
Grain sorghum	Mil. bu.	1.0	1.00	1.0	.5
Gov't payments				.2	.1
Watermelons	1,000 cwt.	324	2.05	.7	.4
Pecans	Mil. lb.	2.0	.340	.7	.4
Corn silage & forage	1,000 tons	53	11.20	.6	.3
Cucumbers	1,000 cwt.	127	4.39	.6	.3
Peaches	1,000 bu.	145	3.79	.5	.3
Cut forestry products				.5	.3
Wheat	1,000 bu.	300	1.44	.4	.2
Sorghum forage	1,000 tons	30	11.80	.4	.2
Sale of standing timber				.4	.2
Oats	1,000 bu.	330	.93	.3	.2
Sorghum silage	1,000 tons	38	8.20	.3	.2
Tomatoes	1,000 cwt.	24	8.50	.2	.1
Sweet corn	1,000 cwt.	16	5.90	.1	.1
Cowpeas	1,000 bu.	31	2.49	.1	.1
Vetch seed	1,000 lbs.	775	.09	.1	.1
Sweetclover seed	1,000 lbs.	150	.128	-	-

Table 36.—Continued

Item	Unit	Production	Price in dollars	Value Mil. dol.	Value % of total
Rye	1,000 bu.	30	1.10	-	-
Potatoes	1,000 cwt.	12	3.29	-	-
Snap beans	1,000 cwt.	2	4.77	-	-
Unlisted items				1.1	.6
Cropland Adjustment & Soil Bank payments				1.9	1.0
Total dryland crops				36.3	19.8
Livestock:					
Cow-calf beef				68.7	37.5
Raising surplus dairy calves	1,000 head	39	125	4.9	2.7
Fed beef	Mil. lb.	15.9	.235	3.7	2.0
Hogs				2.8	1.5
Grazing stocker calves (value added)				.3	.2
Sale of horses & mules				.3	.2
Total livestock				80.7	44.0
Dairying:					
Milk produced	Mil. lb.	558	.0569	31.8	
Cattle & calves				6.9	21.1
Poultry and eggs:					
Broilers	Mil. head	27.8	.452	12.6	6.9
Eggs	Mil. doz.	13.6	.406	5.5	3.2
Culled layers	Mil. head	.8	.348	.3	
Raising replacement pullets	1,000 head	970	1.67	1.6	.9
Turkeys	1,000 head	178	3.72	.7	.4
Total poultry & eggs				20.7	11.3
All items:					
Value of production				174.5	95.2
Government payments				8.7	4.8
Grand total				183.2	100.0

Table 37.—Region 6 in Texas: Value of production, including Government payments, by enterprises, 1967 marketing year

Item	Unit	Production	Price in dollars	Value	
				Mil. dol.	% of total
Irrigated crops:					
Peanuts	Mil. lb.	88	0.112	9.9	2.3
Onions	1,000 cwt.	903	4.14	3.7	.9
Carrots	1,000 cwt.	644	3.30	2.1	.5
Spinach	1,000 cwt.	129	12.80	1.7	.4
Cotton:					
Upland	1,000 bales	12	100	1.2	.4
Cottonseed	1,000 tons	5.1	53.30	.3	
Gov't payments				1.8	.4
Grain sorghum	Mil. bu.	1.5	1.03	1.5	.4
Gov't payments				.5	.1
Cantaloupes	1,000 cwt.	163	8.70	1.4	.3
Cabbage	1,000 cwt.	343	3.51	1.2	.3
Potatoes	1,000 cwt.	354	3.29	1.2	.3
Cucumbers	1,000 cwt.	204	4.75	1.0	.2
Non-alfalfa hay	1,000 tons	75	11.60	.9	.2
Lettuce	1,000 cwt.	165	4.95	.8	.2
Cut flowers & potted plants				.7	.2
Corn silage & forage	1,000 tons	54	11.00	.6	.1
Green peppers	1,000 cwt.	60	10.40	.6	.1
Peaches	1,000 bu.	171	3.79	.6	.1
Sorghum silage	1,000 tons	50	8.10	.4	.1
Alfalfa hay	1,000 tons	10	35.00	.4	.1
Sorghum forage	1,000 tons	24	11.60	.3	.1
Watermelons	1,000 cwt.	165	2.05	.3	.1
Tomatoes	1,000 cwt.	40	8.53	.3	.1
Snap beans	1,000 cwt.	46	7.31	.3	.1
Oats	1,000 bu.	200	.81	.2	-
Sweet corn	1,000 cwt.	40	5.90	.2	-
Cauliflower	1,000 cwt.	15	16.63	.2	-
Cowpeas	1,000 bu.	85	2.49	.2	-
Honeydew melons	1,000 cwt.	15	6.00	.1	-
Beets	1,000 cwt.	14	4.60	.1	-
Barley	1,000 bu.	20	1.04	-	-
Broccoli	1,000 cwt.	2	13.71	-	-
Sweet potatoes	1,000 cwt.	8	5.11	-	-
Sweetclover seed	1,000 lbs.	100	.128	-	-
Total irrigated crops				34.7	8.1
Dryland crops:					
Grain sorghum	Mil. bu.	17.5	1.03	18.0	4.2
Gov't payments				5.0	1.2
Cotton:					
Upland	1,000 bales	87	100	8.7	2.5
Cottonseed	1,000 tons	37	53.30	2.0	
Gov't payments				13.4	3.1

Table 37.—Continued

Item	Unit	Production	Price in dollars	Value Mil. dol.	Value % of total
Peanuts	Mil. lb.	48.4	.112	5.4	1.3
Non-alfalfa hay	1,000 tons	414	11.60	4.8	1.1
Corn	Mil. bu.	2.9	1.41	4.1	1.0
Gov't payments				1.5	.4
Pecans	Mil. lb.	10.0	.320	3.2	.7
Watermelons	1,000 cwt.	1,437	2.05	2.9	.7
Sorghum forage	1,000 tons	220	11.60	2.6	.6
Sale of trees & shrubs				1.4	.3
Wheat	1,000 bu.	700	1.48	1.0	
Value of grazing				.1	.3
Gov't payments				.7	.2
Corn silage & forage	1,000 tons	100	11.00	1.1	.3
Sorghum silage	1,000 tons	60	8.10	.5	.1
Oats	1,000 bu.	600	.81	.5	.1
Broomcorn	Tons	1,200	430	.5	.1
Cucumbers	1,000 cwt.	50	4.25	.2	-
Sweet corn	1,000 cwt.	30	5.90	.2	-
Sweet potatoes	1,000 cwt.	30	5.11	.2	-
Cut forestry products				.2	-
Cantaloupes	1,000 cwt.	12	8.20	.1	-
Potatoes	1,000 cwt.	20	3.29	.1	-
Flaxseed	1,000 bu.	45	2.69	.1	-
Alfalfa hay	1,000 tons	4	35.00	.1	-
Tomatoes	1,000 cwt.	5	8.53	-	-
Snap beans	1,000 cwt.	6	4.77	-	-
Sweetclover seed	1,000 lbs.	110	.128	-	-
Barley	1,000 bu.	10	1.04	-	-
Unlisted items				2.2	.5
Cropland Adjustment & Soil Bank payments				2.3	.5
Total dryland crops				83.1	19.3
Livestock:					
Cow-calf beef				111.4	25.9
Fed beef	Mil. lb.	120	.240	28.8	6.7
Range sheep:					
Sheep and lambs				11.9	4.8
Wool	Mil. lb.	20.8	.41	8.5	
Government payments				5.7	1.3
Hogs				14.5	3.4
Recreational income				11.1	2.6
Lamb feeding:					
Fed lambs	1,000 head	345	25.8	8.9	2.2
Wool	Mil. lb.	1.7	.41	.7	
Government payments				.6	.1
Range goats:					
Goats				1.7	2.0
Mohair	Mil. lb.	16.3	.41	6.7	
Government payments				7.0	1.6

Table 37. (Continued)

Item	Unit	Production	Price in dollars	Value	
				Mil. dol.	% in total
Raising surplus dairy calves	1,000 head	29	130	3.7	.9
Raising feeder pigs	1,000 head	65	15.30	1.0	.2
Sale of horses & mules				.9	.2
Total livestock				223.1	51.9
Dairying:					
Milk produced	Mil. lb.	448	.0659	29.5	8.1
Cattle and calves				5.5	
Poultry and eggs:					
Eggs	Mil. doz.	69.9	.394	27.5	6.7
Culled layers	Mil. head	3.4	.348	1.2	
Broilers	Mil. head	25.2	.452	11.4	2.6
Raising replacement pullets	Mil. head	4.15	1.67	6.9	1.6
Turkeys	Mil. head	1.84	3.72	6.8	1.6
Total poultry and eggs				53.8	12.5
All items:					
Value of production				391.2	91.0
Government payments				38.5	9.0
Grand total				429.7	100.0

Table 38.—Region 7 in Texas: Value of production, including Government payments, by enterprises, 1967 marketing year

Item	Unit	Production	Price in dollars	Value	
				Mil. dol.	% of total
Irrigated crops:					
Cotton:					
Upland	1,000 bales	246	122	30.0	12.0
Cottonseed	1,000 tons	105	55.15	5.8	
Government payments				23.5	7.8
Grain sorghum	Mil. bu.	11.8	1.00	11.8	3.9
Government payments				.5	.2
Onions	1,000 cwt.	2,787	4.05	11.3	3.8
Carrots	1,000 cwt.	2,875	3.30	9.5	3.2
Cantaloupes	1,000 cwt.	1,000	8.70	8.7	2.9
Cabbage	1,000 cwt.	1,963	3.51	6.9	2.3
Grapefruit	1,000 boxes	5,400	1.15	6.2	2.1
Oranges	1,000 boxes	2,700	1.31	3.5	1.2
Lettuce	1,000 cwt.	550	4.95	2.7	.9
Green peppers	1,000 cwt.	195	13.09	2.6	.9
Tomatoes	1,000 cwt.	658	3.30	2.2	.7
Honeydew melons	1,000 cwt.	255	6.00	1.5	.5
Potatoes	1,000 cwt.	326	4.29	1.4	.5
Cucumbers	1,000 cwt.	267	4.83	1.3	.4
Cut flowers & potted plants				1.1	.4
Broccoli	1,000 cwt.	66	13.71	.9	.3
Corn silage & forage	1,000 tons	85	9.95	.8	.3
Sweet corn	1,000 cwt.	118	5.90	.7	.2
Sorghum silage	1,000 tons	70	7.30	.5	.2
Alfalfa hay	1,000 tons	15	31.60	.5	.2
Cauliflower	1,000 cwt.	28	16.63	.5	.2
Beets	1,000 cwt.	112	4.60	.5	.2
Watermelons	1,000 cwt.	125	2.05	.3	.1
Spinach	1,000 cwt.	27	12.80	.3	.1
Snap beans	1,000 cwt.	50	5.94	.3	.1
Non-alfalfa hay	1,000 tons	15	21.75	.3	.1
Sorghum forage	1,000 tons	15	10.50	.2	.1
Peanuts	Mil. lb.	.9	.112	.1	-
Cowpeas	1,000 bu.	14	2.49	-	
Sweetclover seed	1,000 lbs.	100	.128	-	-
Peaches	1,000 bu.	5	3.79	-	-
Unlisted items				1.9	.6
Total irrigated crops				138.3	46.2
Dryland crops:					
Grain sorghum	Mil. bu.	30.2	1.00	30.2	10.1
Government payments				1.1	.4
Cotton:					
Upland	1,000 bales	179	122	21.8	8.7
Cottonseed	1,000 tons	76	55.15	4.2	
Government payments				17.1	5.7

Table 38. (Continued)

Item	Unit	Production	Price in dollars	Value Mil. dol.	Value % of total
Watermelons	1,000 cwt.	1,063	2.05	2.2	.7
Corn	Mil. bu.	1.4	1.31	1.8	.6
Government payments				.1	-
Sale of trees & shrubs				1.5	.5
Non-alfalfa hay	1,000 tons	53	21.75	1.2	.4
Sorghum forage	1,000 tons	55	10.50	.6	.2
Sorghum silage	1,000 tons	50	7.30	.4	.1
Corn silage & forage	1,000 tons	38	9.95	.4	.1
Onions	1,000 cwt.	105	4.05	.4	.1
Cantaloupes	1,000 cwt.	50	8.70	.4	.1
Flaxseed	1,000 bu.	100	2.69	.3	.1
Cucumbers	1,000 cwt.	45	4.25	.2	.1
Broomcorn	Tons	500	430	.2	.1
Sweet corn	1,000 cwt.	22	5.90	.1	-
Pecans	1,000 lbs.	200	.325	.1	-
Tomatoes	1,000 cwt.	6	3.30	-	-
Snap beans	1,000 cwt.	8	4.77	-	-
Peanuts	1,000 lbs.	200	.112	-	-
Potatoes	1,000 cwt.	4	4.29	-	-
Sweet potatoes	1,000 cwt.	7	5.11	-	-
Sweetclover seed	1,000 lbs.	110	.128	-	-
Oats	1,000 bu.	30	80	-	-
Cropland Adjustment & Soil Bank payments				.5	.2
Total dryland crops				84.8	28.3
Livestock:					
Cow-calf beef				39.6	13.2
Fed beef	Mil. lb.	41.1	.234	9.6	3.2
Hogs				3.0	1.0
Recreational income				2.7	.9
Raising surplus dairy calves	1,000 head	14	115	1.6	.5
Sale of horses & mules				.4	.1
Total livestock				56.9	19.0
Dairying:					
Milk produced	Mil. lb.	158	.0703	11.1	4.5
Cattle and calves				2.4	
Poultry and eggs:					
Eggs	Mil. doz.	8.6	.394	3.4	1.2
Culled layers	Mil. head	.5	.348	.2	
Broilers	Mil. head	2.4	.452	1.1	.4
Raising replacement pullets	1,000 head	560	1.67	.9	.3
Turkeys	1,000 head	64	3.72	.2	.1
Total poultry & eggs				5.8	1.9
All items:					
Value of production				256.5	85.7
Government payments				42.8	14.3
Grand total				299.3	100.0

Table 39.—Region 8 in Texas: Value of production, including Government payments, by enterprises, 1967 marketing year

Item	Unit	Production	Price in dollars	Value	
				Mil. dol.	% of total
Irrigated crops:					
Rice	Mil. cwt.	22.4	4.94	110.7	27.8
Cotton:					
Upland	1,000 bales	50	124	6.2	1.8
Cottonseed	1,000 tons	21	53.80	1.1	
Government payments				5.5	1.4
Cut flowers and potted plants				2.4	.6
Peanuts	Mil. lb.	6.2	.112	.7	.2
Non-alfalfa hay	1,000 tons	10	9.50	.1	-
Grain sorghum	1,000 bu.	100	1.02	.1	-
Cantaloupes	1,000 cwt.	12	5.70	.1	-
Watermelons	1,000 cwt.	30	2.05	.1	-
Tomatoes	1,000 cwt.	14	8.50	.1	-
Sweet corn	1,000 cwt.	10	5.90	.1	-
Potatoes	1,000 cwt.	24	3.29	.1	-
Cabbage	1,000 cwt.	13	3.51	-	-
Cucumbers	1,000 cwt.	7	5.80	-	-
Snap beans	1,000 cwt.	3	14.50	-	-
Sweet potatoes	1,000 cwt.	8	5.11	-	-
Total irrigated crops				127.3	32.0
Dryland crops:					
Cotton:					
Upland	1,000 bales	137	124	17.0	5.0
Cottonseed	1,000 tons	58	53.80	3.1	
Government payments				15.2	3.8
Grain sorghum	Mil. bu.	13.9	1.02	14.2	3.6
Government payments				.9	.2
Corn	Mil. bu.	5.1	1.27	6.5	1.6
Government payments				1.7	.4
Non-alfalfa hay	1,000 tons	549	9.50	5.2	1.3
Sale of trees and shrubs				1.9	.5
Sorghum forage	1,000 tons	175	9.50	1.7	.4
Corn silage & forage	1,000 tons	147	9.10	1.4	.4
Alfalfa hay	1,000 tons	44	28.75	1.3	.3
Pecans	Mil. lb.	4.0	.315	1.3	.3
Soybeans	1,000 bu.	300	2.44	.7	.2
Watermelons	1,000 cwt.	252	2.05	.5	.1
Peanuts	Mil. lb.	4.5	.112	.5	.1
Sorghum silage	1,000 tons	63	6.70	.4	.1
Cantaloupes	1,000 cwt.	53	5.70	.3	.1
Tomatoes	1,000 cwt.	36	8.50	.3	.1
Sweet potatoes	1,000 cwt.	30	5.11	.2	.1
Sale of standing timber				.2	.1
Cut forestry products				.2	.1
Cabbage	1,000 cwt.	39	3.51	.1	-
Cucumbers	1,000 cwt.	20	5.80	.1	-
Sweet corn	1,000 cwt.	16	5.90	.1	-

Table 39. (Continued)

Item	Unit	Production	Price in dollars	Value Mil. dol.	Value % of total
Potatoes	1,000 cwt.	40	3.29	.1	-
Sweetclover seed	1,000 lbs.	540	.128	.1	-
Peaches	1,000 bu.	18	3.79	.1	-
Snap beans	1,000 cwt.	4	4.77	-	-
Cowpeas	1,000 bu.	12	2.49	-	
Flaxseed	1,000 bu.	5	2.69	-	-
Unlisted items				2.1	.5
Cropland Adjustment and Soil Bank payments				.7	.2
Total dryland crops				78.1	19.6
Livestock:					
Cow-calf beef				98.8	24.8
Fed beef	Mil. lb.	78	.234	18.3	4.6
Hogs				7.9	2.0
Raising surplus dairy calves	1,000 head	32	110	3.6	.9
Recreational income				2.8	.7
Grazing stocker calves (value added)				2.0	.5
Sale of horses and mules				.7	.2
Range sheep:					
Sheep and lambs				.2	.1
Wool	1,000 lb.	100	.41	-	
Total livestock				134.3	33.7
Dairying:					
Milk produced	Mil. lb.	436	.0674	29.4	8.9
Cattle and calves				6.0	
Poultry and eggs:					
Eggs	Mil. doz	38.1	.394	15.0	3.9
Culled layers	Mil. head	1.9	.348	.7	
Raising replacement pullets	Mil. head	2.35	1.67	3.9	1.0
Turkeys	1,000 head	825	3.72	3.1	.8
Broilers	1,000 head	1,100	.452	.5	.1
Total poultry and eggs				23.2	5.8
All items:					
Value of production				374.3	94.0
Government payments				24.0	6.0
Grand total				398.3	100.0

Table 40.—Region 9 in Texas: Value of production, including Government payments, by enterprises, 1967 marketing year

Item	Unit	Production	Price in dollars	Value	
				Mil. dol.	% of total
Irrigated rice	Mil. cwt.	2.9	4.94	14.2	11.3
All other crops (mostly dryland):					
Non-alfalfa hay	1,000 tons	174	11.80	2.1	1.7
Cotton:					
Upland	1,000 bales	6	127	.8	.8
Cottonseed	1,000 tons	2.6	57.80	.2	
Government payments				.8	.6
Peanuts	Mil. lb.	7.8	.112	.8	.6
Sale of standing timber				.7	.6
Cut forestry products				.7	.6
Cut flowers and potted plants				.3	.2
Corn	1,000 bu.	200	1.49	.3*	.2
Government payments				.6	.5
Sale of trees and shrubs				.3	.2
Corn silage & forage	1,000 tons	21	11.25	.2	.2
Sorghum forage	1,000 tons	13	11.80	.2	.2
Watermelons	1,000 cwt.	120	2.05	.2	.2
Soybeans	1,000 bu.	100	2.42	.2	.2
Tomatoes	1,000 cwt.	27	8.50	.2	.2
Sweet potatoes	1,000 cwt.	30	5.11	.2	.2
Cantaloupes	1,000 cwt.	25	5.70	.1	.1
Cucumbers	1,000 cwt.	27	4.25	.1	.1
Sweet corn	1,000 cwt.	14	5.90	.1	.1
Potatoes	1,000 cwt.	18	3.29	.1	.1
Alfalfa hay	1,000 tons	2	35.75	.1	.1
Pecans	1,000 lbs.	300	.353	.1	.1
Snap beans	1,000 cwt.	5	14.50	.1	.1
Oats	1,000 bu.	30	.82	-	-
Sorghum silage	1,000 tons	4	8.30	-	-
Cowpeas	1,000 bu.	5	2.49	-	-
Vetch seed	1,000 lbs.	200	.09	-	-
Sweetclover seed	1,000 lbs.	30	.128	-	-
Peaches	1,000 bu.	7	3.79	-	-
Unlisted items				.7	.6
Cropland Adjustment and Soil Bank payments				.4	.3
Total other crops				10.6	8.5
Livestock:					
Cow-calf beef				25.6	20.4
Hogs				1.5	1.2
Raising surplus dairy calves	1,000 head	7	130	.9	.7

*Includes 0.1 for grain sorghum

Table 40. (Continued)

Item	Unit	Production	Price in dollars	Value	
				Mil. dol.	% of total
Recreational income				.7	.6
Fed beef	Mil. lb.	2.4	.235	.6	.5
Sale of horses and mules				.1	.1
Catfish production				.1	.1
Total livestock				29.5	23.5
Dairying:					
Milk produced	Mil. lb.	100	.0621	6.2	6.2
Cattle and calves				1.5	
Poultry and eggs:					
Broilers	Mil. head	94.7	.452	42.9	34.2
Eggs	Mil. doz.	36.9	.429	15.8	13.2
Culled layers	Mil. head	1.9	.348	.7	
Raising replacement pullets	1,000 head	2,325	1.67	3.9	3.1
Turkeys	1,000 head	8	3.72	-	-
Total poultry and eggs				63.3	50.5
All Items:					
Value of production				123.5	98.6
Government payments				1.8	1.4
Grand total				125.3	100.0