



AgEcon SEARCH

RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURAL & APPLIED ECONOMICS

The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library

This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.

Help ensure our sustainability.

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search

<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu>

aesearch@umn.edu

*Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.*

No endorsement of AgEcon Search or its fundraising activities by the author(s) of the following work or their employer(s) is intended or implied.

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1.9
Ec 7 Agr. Ch
cap. 3

Agricultural

OUTLOOK CHARTS

1954

LIBRARY
DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
DEC 1 - 1953
U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
Washington, D. C. October 1953

1954 OUTLOOK CHARTS

Copies of the charts and maps in this book are available in forms suitable for presentation in a variety of ways. You can order them in 8" x 10" glossy prints for use in publications, or in wall chart size for meetings or classes. Prints are in black and white only. However, you can get at moderate cost a color film strip that includes color versions of all the charts and maps shown here. The film strip is designed so that you can cut and mount any of the charts as separate 2" x 2" slides, if desired.

WHEN ORDERING CHARTS:

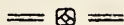
- (1) List negative number, title, and size. If ordering 8" x 10" prints, specify dull or glossy finish.
- (2) Give name and address of individual to whom the charts should be sent.
- (3) Give name and address of individual or institution to whom bill for charts should be sent.
- (4) Make all remittances payable to "Treasurer of the United States."
- (5) Send orders and remittances for photographic prints and individual slides to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

WHEN ORDERING FILM STRIPS:

Send order and remittance to Photo-Lab. Inc., 3825 Georgia Ave., N.W., Washington 11, D.C. Do not send order to Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

PRICE LIST

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTS, dull or glossy, 8 x 10 inches.....	\$.55 each
This price applies to copies of any chart or map prepared by the Bureau, whether shown in this chartbook or not.	
WALL CHARTS (ozalid prints) 30 x 40 inches.....	1.06 each
This price applies only to the charts and maps in this publication. Enlargements of any BAE chart or map can be supplied promptly. The price is \$9.55 for any 30 x 40 inch chart or map not included in this publication (price for 2" x 2" black and white slides is \$1.25 each).	
COLOR FILM STRIP.....	5.25 per strip
Each strip presents in attractive colors all charts and maps shown in this book. By cutting and mounting segments of the strip you can easily make 2" x 2" slides of any of the individual charts or maps. Using the strip in this manner, you can make up a large and flexible supply of slide films at low cost.	



Charts covering the outlook for foreign markets are available in a separate publication of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D. C. - Price 40 cents

LIST OF OUTLOOK CHARTS

Negative	Title	Page
GENERAL		
48283-XX	National Production	1
49316-XX	Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment	2
49375-XX	Employment of Men and Women	3
49314-XX	Business Expenditures for New Plants and Equipment	4
45969-XX	Personal Income in U. S.	5
48797A-XX	Personal Expenditures in U. S.	6
49352-XX	Urban Consumer Prices—for Selected Commodity Groups	7
47538-XX	Wholesale Prices	8
46328-XX	U. S. Production and Prices—in Agriculture—in Industry.....	9
FARM PRICES AND INCOMES		
47485-XX	Farmers' Prices.....	10
49282-XX	Farmers' Prices—Since Korean Invasion.....	10
	Data for page 10.....	11
48446-XX	Railroad Freight Rates and Prices Received by Farmers	12
49351-XX	Prices Paid by Farmers—For Selected Commodity Groups.....	13
47545-XX	Income of Farm Operators.....	14
48260-XX	Farm Operators' Realized Net Income and Its Purchasing Power.....	15
42554A-XX	Farmers' Cash Receipts and Income of Industrial Workers.....	16
MARKETS AND MARKETING		
49382-XX	Shares of Farm Food and Feed Supply Going Into Major Uses.....	17
46627-XX	Value of U. S. Farm Exports.....	18
49326-XX	Share of Consumer's Income that Goes for Food	19
49315-XX	Marketing Charges and Farm Value for Market Basket	20
49308-XX	Farmer's Share of Your Food Dollar.....	21
47745-XX	Trends in Our Eating Habits.....	21
46615-XX	Growth of U. S. Population—with Projections to 1975	22
48807-XX	Projected Food Consumption Related to Past Production	23
48808A-XX	Projected Meat Consumption Related to Past Production	24
49374-XX	Share of Milk Used as Food—with Projections to 1975.....	25
48818A-XX	Feed Grain Production and Consumption—with Consumption Projected to 1975.....	26
48809A-XX	Egg Consumption Related to Past Production—with Consumption Projected to 1975	27

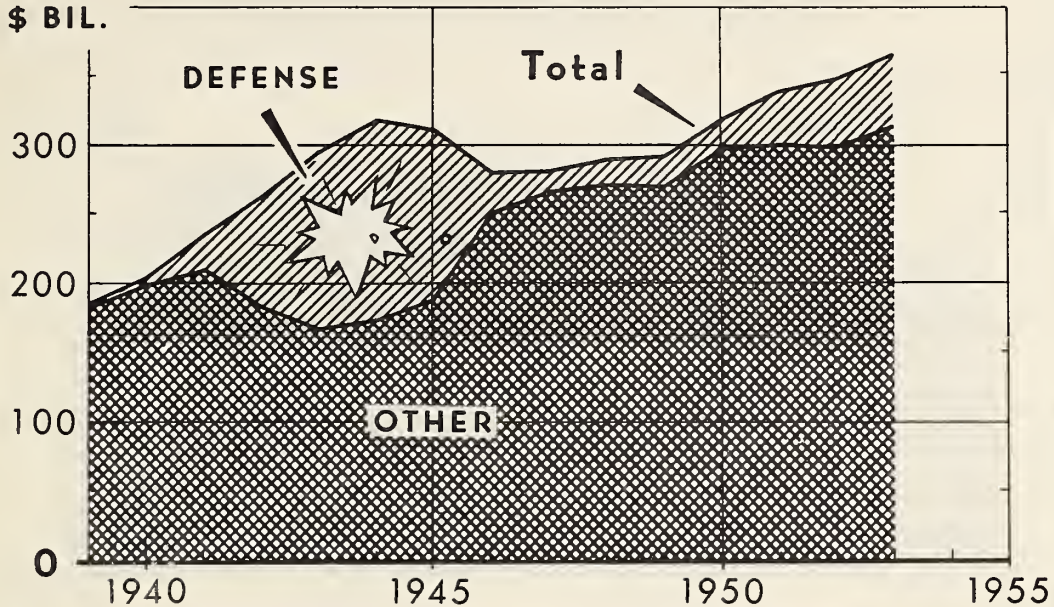
LIST OF OUTLOOK CHARTS (Continued)

Negative	Title	Page
FARM PEOPLE, FARM LAND, FARM LIVING		
43457A-XX	Decline in Farm Population—with Projections to 1975.....	28
48780-XX	Workers on Farms	29
47345A-XX	Major Uses of Cropland	30
49347-XX	Farms and Electricity—Percentage of Farms Receiving Central Station Service.....	31
49379-XX	Running Water in Farm Houses—Percentage of Dwellings.....	31
RISE IN PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY		
46823A-XX	Farm Output and Labor Input.....	32
46822-XX	Farm Production Per Acre and Per Animal Unit.....	33
49356-XX	Principal Machines on Farms—Now and Before Pearl Harbor	34
38745-XX	Horses & Mules, and Tractors on Farms Jan. 1.....	35
48638A-XX	Fertilizer Consumption	36
49390-XX	Lumber and Pulpwood Production	37
49335-XX	How Better Cows and Better Practices Boost Dairy Income—on One-man Dairy Farm.....	38
49380-X	Guide to Buying Feeder Steers.....	38
FARM REAL ESTATE AND FINANCE		
49312-XX	Changes in Dollar Value of Farm Land, July 1952 to July 1953	39
49309-XX	Changes in Dollar Value of Farm Land, 1947-49 to July 1953	39
47376A-XX	The Farm Balance Sheet	40
48857-XX	Value of Farm Assets—In Current Dollars—In 1940 Dollars.....	41
LIVESTOCK AND MEAT		
43312B-XX	Meat Production	42
46559-XX	Meat and Income—Retail Value of Consumption and Income, Per Person	43
46845A-XX	Red Meat Consumption, Per Person.....	44
49284-XX	Poultry Meat and Red Meat Consumption Per Person	45
48766A-XX	Cattle on Farms Jan. 1	46
39337A-XX	U. S. Pig Crops.....	47
47391-XX	Stock Sheep and Lambs on Farms Jan. 1.....	48
FEED GRAINS		
48768-XX	Production of Feed Grains	49
46500B-XX	Supply of Feed Concentrates.....	50
49262-XX	U. S. Corn Supply.....	51
47800-XX	Corn Prices and Loan Rates.....	52

LIST OF OUTLOOK CHARTS (Continued)

Negative	Title	Page
W H E A T		
49376-XX	U. S. Wheat Supply.....	53
43311-XX	Wheat Prices and Loan Rates	54
D A I R Y P R O D U C T S		
48774-XX	Milk Cows and Milk	55
49381-XX	Dairy Output and Total Farm Output Compared—per Man Hour.....	56
47375-XX	Butter and Margarine—Retail Prices—Consumption.....	57
P O U L T R Y P R O D U C T S		
49373-XX	Gross Farm Income from Eggs and Poultry—as Percentage of Total Gross Farm Income.....	58
49331-XX	Seasonal Changes in Egg Prices Received by Farmers.....	59
49348-XX	Poultry Output in Relation to U. S. Population	60
F A T S A N D O I L S		
49322-XX	Food Fats and Oils—Production and Disappearance	61
49323-XX	Peanut Production for Edible and Other Uses	62
49325-XX	Production and Stocks of Flaxseed	63
C O T T O N , W O O L , A N D O T H E R F I B E R S		
47385-XX	World Cotton Supply.....	64
49350-XX	Cotton Production Related to Consumption and Exports—for U. S. Crop.....	65
47293-XX	Cotton Prices and Loan Rates.....	66
49358-XX	Fiber Consumption Per Person—Natural and Synthetic Fibers.....	67
47510A-XX	Apparel Wool Production and Net Imports.....	68
T O B A C C O		
32738A-XX	Tobacco Products in U. S.....	69
46071A-XX	Flue-Cured Tobacco	70
46107A-XX	Burley Tobacco.....	71
F R U I T S A N D V E G E T A B L E S		
48795-XX	Utilization of Deciduous Fruits—in Fresh and Processed Forms.....	72
48992-XX	Utilization of Citrus Fruits—in Fresh and Processed Forms.....	73
46866-XX	Growers' Prices for Citrus and Noncitrus Fruits.....	74
48826-XX	Potato Production and Prices	75
49383-XX	Commercial Vegetables—For Fresh Sale—For Processing	76

NATIONAL PRODUCTION



DATA EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF 1952 PRICES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48283 XX

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Defense spending, which still takes a relatively large share of the national output, may decline moderately over the coming year. In the second quarter of both 1952 and 1953, outlays for national security programs represented over 14 percent of the

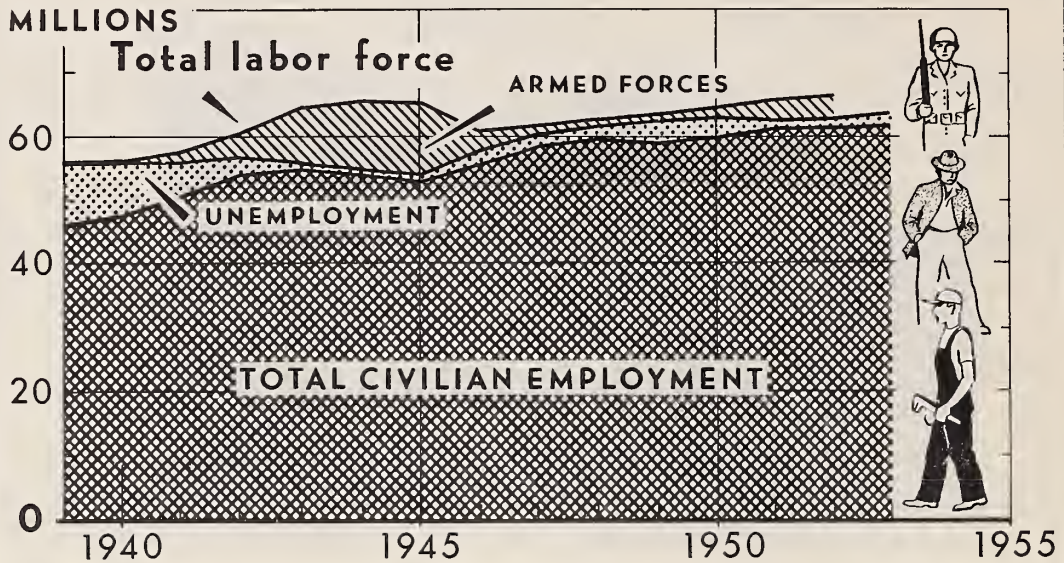
gross national product. This compares with a ratio of about 6 percent of national output immediately preceding Korea and of almost 45 percent in the peak war production year of 1944.

Gross national product and security expenditures, 1939-53

Year	Total gross national product		Federal national security expenditures 1952 prices
	Actual	1952 prices	
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars
1939	91.3	184.9	2.8
1940	101.4	202.5	4.9
1941	126.4	233.7	24.8
1942	161.6	262.3	80.6
1943	194.3	294.9	127.2
1944	213.7	317.5	143.6
1945	215.2	310.5	122.3
1946	211.1	280.0	28.6
1947	233.3	280.4	15.9
1948	259.0	290.4	18.5
1949	258.2	291.5	21.6
1950	286.8	316.2	20.0
1951	329.8	337.9	38.1
1952	348.0	348.0	48.9
1953 1/2	367	367	52.6

1/ Estimated first half annual rate.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT



DATA ARE FOR ALL WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER

DATA FOR 1953 ARE ESTIMATED

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 49316 XX

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The uptrend in employment over the past two decades reflects a relatively steady growth in the labor force as well as a rising level of economic activity. Total civilian employment has expanded steadily (except for an interruption by the mild recession in 1949) since 1945 when the numbers in the armed forces were at a peak. Unemployment was at a very low level

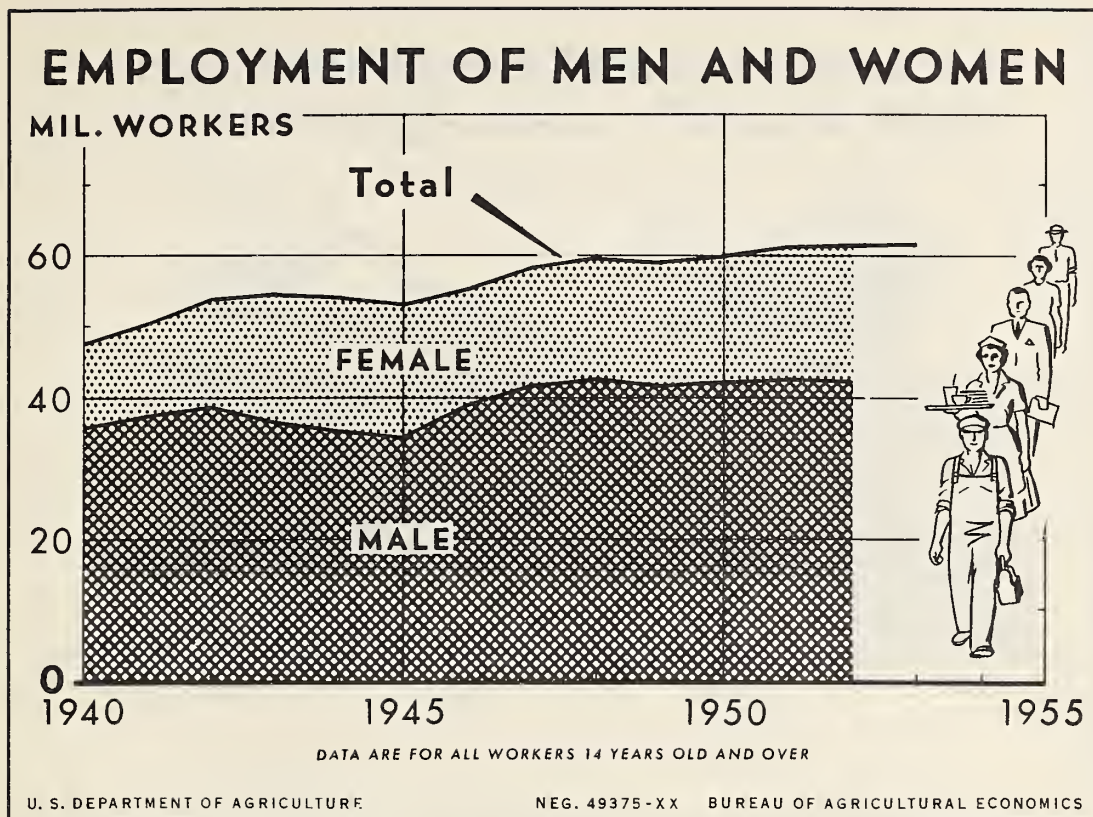
during most of the postwar period, and the increase in number of workers without jobs that began in 1949 was reversed with the defense expansion that followed the Korean outbreak in mid-1950. Growing demands on the economy and a further rise in the labor force have contributed to a gradual increase in employment and a low level of unemployment in recent years.

Labor Force, employment and unemployment, United States, 1939-53 ^{1/}

Year	Total labor force (including Armed Forces)	Armed Forces	Total civilian labor force	Total civilian employment	Unemployment
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1939	55,600	370	55,230	45,750	9,480
1940	56,030	390	55,640	47,520	8,120
1941	57,380	1,470	55,910	50,350	5,560
1942	60,230	3,820	56,410	53,750	2,660
1943	64,410	8,870	55,540	54,470	1,070
1944	65,890	11,260	54,630	53,960	670
1945	65,140	11,280	53,860	52,820	1,040
1946	60,820	3,300	57,520	55,250	2,270
1947	61,608	1,440	60,168	58,027	2,142
1948	62,748	1,306	61,442	59,378	2,064
1949	63,571	1,466	62,105	58,710	3,395
1950	64,599	1,500	63,099	59,957	3,142
1951	65,832	2,948	62,884	61,005	1,879
1952	66,426	3,460	62,966	61,293	1,673
1953 ^{2/}			63,700	62,200	1,500

^{1/} 14 years of age and over. ^{2/} Estimated.

Source: Bureau of the Census.



The number of females in the working force increased rapidly from 1940 to 1945 as the tempo of economic activity quickened under pressure of expanding war production and millions of young men went into the armed forces. When demobilization returned the men to the labor force in 1946 and

1947, the number of female workers rapidly declined. However, a trend toward increasing numbers of female workers began in 1948, and has continued during the defense expansion that followed the outbreak of hostilities in Korea.

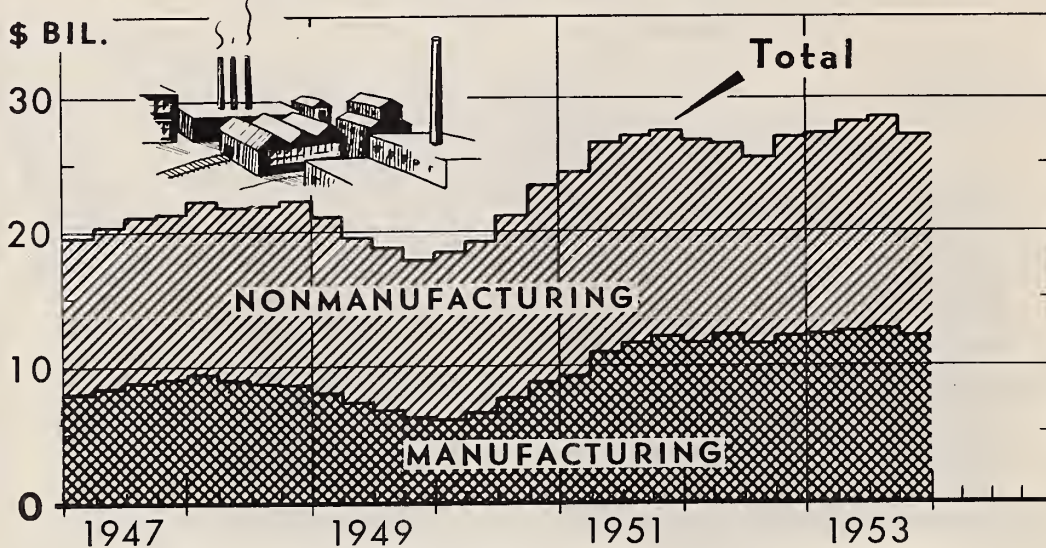
Employment of men and women, United States, 1940-53 ^{1/}

Year	Total civilian employment	Male	Female
	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>
1940	47,520	35,550	11,970
1941	50,350	37,350	13,000
1942	53,750	38,580	15,170
1943	54,470	36,270	18,200
1944	53,960	35,110	18,850
1945	52,820	34,210	18,610
1946	55,250	38,940	16,310
1947	58,027	41,677	16,349
1948	59,378	42,428	16,950
1949	58,710	41,660	17,049
1950	59,957	42,287	17,670
1951	61,005	42,490	18,515
1952	61,293	42,391	18,902
1953	62,200		

^{1/} 14 years of age and over.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

BUSINESS EXPENDITURES FOR NEW PLANTS AND EQUIPMENT



SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
QUARTERLY DATA AT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ANNUAL RATES 1953 ESTIMATED

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 49314 - XX

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Business capital outlays have been at high levels during the past two years, with a marked increase in the 12 months that followed settlement of the steel strike in mid-1952. Investment in new plant and equipment in 1953 is expected to be 5 percent above 1952, reflecting an average increase of 6 percent for manufacturing industries and a rise of 15 percent for public utilities.

With the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, capital goods spending increased rapidly. Investment in defense-related

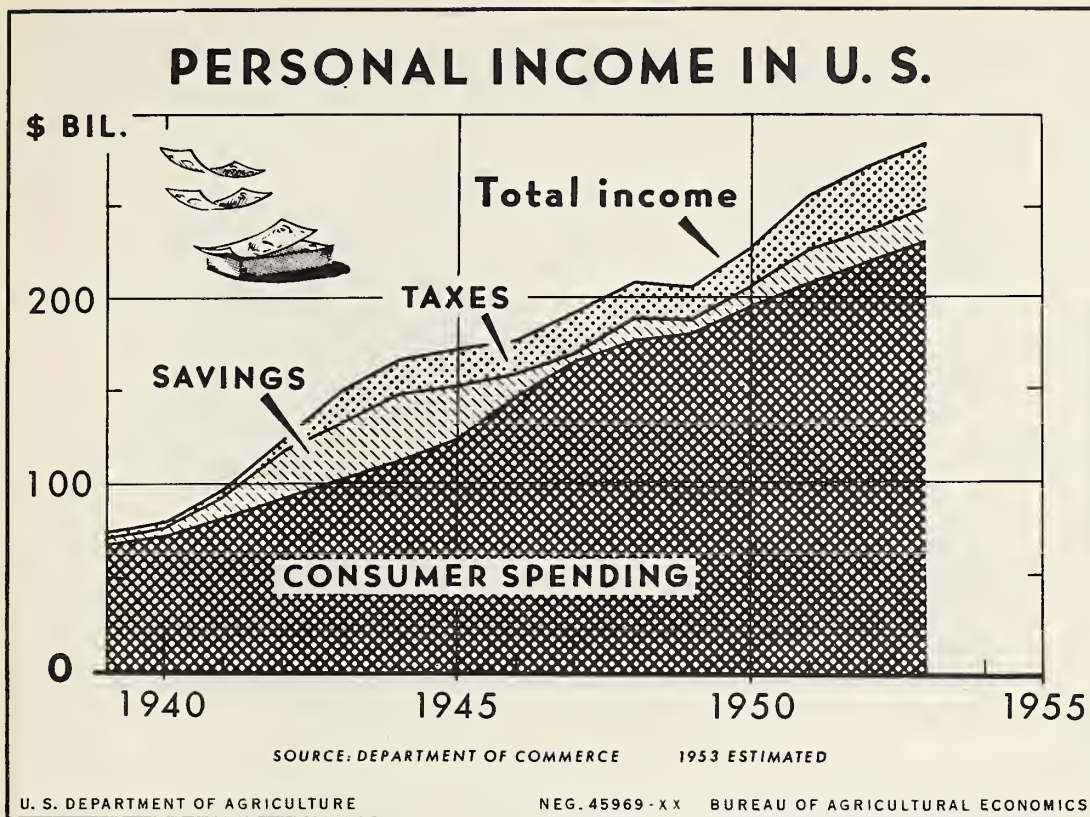
industries rose to meet expansion goals, and rising personal incomes and expenditures contributed to the growth in demand for capital goods by all major industries. These expansion programs have contributed to a very substantial growth in productive capacity of U. S. industry. This growth, together with the virtual completion of most defense-related expansion programs, may contribute to some easing in business capital outlays in 1954.

Business expenditures for new plant and equipment, by quarters, United States, 1/ 1947-53

Year and quarter	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Year and quarter	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars		Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1947				1951			
First	19,690	8,240	11,450	First	24,290	9,460	14,830
Second	20,310	8,620	11,690	Second	26,400	11,080	15,320
Third	21,020	8,880	12,140	Third	27,070	11,720	15,350
Fourth	21,330	9,010	12,320	Fourth	27,300	12,020	15,280
1948				1952			
First	22,350	9,650	12,700	First	26,720	11,780	14,940
Second	21,800	9,130	12,670	Second	26,580	12,240	14,340
Third	21,940	8,940	13,000	Third	25,490	11,640	13,850
Fourth	22,260	8,880	13,380	Fourth	26,960	12,230	14,730
1949				1953			
First	21,070	8,130	12,940	First	27,180	12,480	14,690
Second	19,680	7,400	12,280	Second	28,060	12,660	15,400
Third	18,860	6,840	12,020	Third 2/	28,420	12,780	15,640
Fourth	17,810	6,380	11,430	Fourth 2/	27,080	12,180	14,910
1950							
First	18,420	6,340	12,080				
Second	19,230	6,780	12,450				
Third	21,040	7,680	13,360				
Fourth	23,300	8,920	14,380				

1/ Seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

2/ Data for the third and fourth quarters of 1953 are based on anticipated expenditures reported by business in August 1953.



High level economic activity and employment and rising wage rates has resulted in a general growth in personal incomes, which was interrupted only by the mild recession of 1949. Consumer buying lagged behind incomes during the war period because of shortages, but rose more rapidly than incomes as consumer goods began to come on the market in

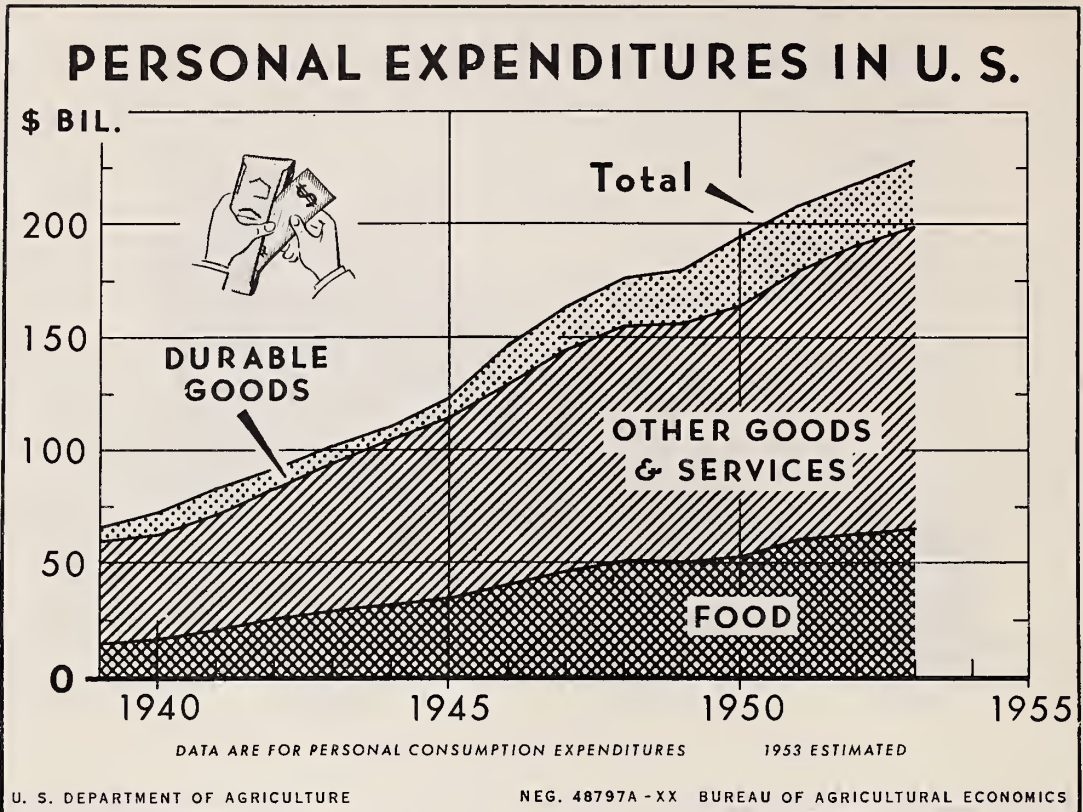
volume. With a pick up in the tempo of economic activity following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, incomes again turned sharply upward. Tax rates were increased in 1950 and again in 1951, but incomes after taxes continued to rise into 1953 and consumer spending and saving has increased in response to higher incomes.

Consumer expenditure and personal income, total and disposable,
United States,
1935-52 and by quarters, January 1952-June 1953

Year	Consumer expenditures	Disposable personal income	Personal income payments	Year	Consumer expenditures	Disposable personal income	Personal income payments
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars		Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars
1935	56.2	58.0	59.9	1950	194.6	205.8	226.7
1936	62.5	66.1	68.4	1951	208.1	225.0	254.3
1937	67.1	71.1	74.0	1952 1/	218.1	235.0	269.7
1938	64.5	65.5	68.3	1st. qr.	213.7	228.7	262.8
1939	67.5	70.2	72.6	2nd. qr.	217.2	231.7	266.0
1940	72.1	75.7	78.3	3rd. qr.	217.2	236.6	271.4
1941	82.3	92.0	95.3	4th. qr.	224.4	243.0	278.3
1942	91.2	116.7	122.7	1953 1/			
1943	102.2	132.4	150.3	1st. qr.	227.7	245.4	281.6
1944	111.6	147.0	165.9	2nd. qr.	230.4	247.7	284.4
1945	123.1	151.1	171.9				
1946	146.9	158.9	177.7				
1947	165.6	169.5	191.0				
1948	177.9	188.4	209.5				
1949	180.6	187.2	205.9				

1/ Quarterly totals seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Source: The Survey of Current Business, U. S. Department of Commerce



A backlog of demand for many goods and services and rising incomes contributed to a substantial increase in consumer expenditures in the years immediately after the war. All major commodity groups participated in the rise with largest increases registered for durable goods. Consumer purchases in general dropped off abruptly in the second quarter of 1951 following the waves of buying touched off by hostilities in Korea and prospects for shortages and higher prices. Expendi-

tures for durables continued at reduced levels through 1951 and most of 1952. However, they began to expand in the last quarter of 1952, and were at record levels in the first half of 1953. Purchases of food and most other nondurable goods and services have continued to expand with the rise in income, and have reached new highs in each quarter for the past two years. Both consumer incomes and expenditures for goods and services will be at record rates this year.

Personal consumption expenditures, United States, 1929-53

Year	Total personal consumption expenditures	Nondurable goods, total	Food excluding alcoholic beverages	Other than food	Durable goods expenditures	Services
	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.
1929	78.8	37.7	19.7	18.0	9.4	31.7
1930	70.8	34.1	18.1	16.0	7.3	29.5
1931	61.2	29.0	14.8	14.2	5.5	26.6
1932	49.2	22.7	11.4	11.3	3.7	22.8
1933	46.3	22.3	10.9	11.4	3.5	20.6
1934	51.9	26.7	12.3	14.4	4.3	20.9
1935	56.2	29.4	13.7	15.7	5.2	21.7
1936	52.5	32.9	15.3	17.6	6.4	23.3
1937	57.1	35.2	16.5	18.7	7.0	24.9
1938	64.5	34.0	15.7	18.3	5.8	24.7
1939	67.5	35.3	15.8	19.5	6.7	25.5
1940	72.1	37.6	17.1	20.5	7.9	26.6
1941	82.3	44.0	20.1	23.9	9.8	28.5
1942	91.2	52.9	25.3	27.6	7.1	31.2
1943	102.2	61.0	29.3	31.7	6.8	34.5
1944	111.6	67.1	31.9	35.2	7.1	37.4
1945	123.1	74.9	35.2	39.7	8.5	39.7
1946	146.9	85.8	41.6	44.2	16.6	44.5
1947	165.6	95.1	47.7	47.4	21.4	49.1
1948	177.9	100.9	51.6	49.3	22.9	54.1
1949	180.6	99.2	51.0	48.2	23.8	57.5
1950	194.6	102.6	53.1	49.5	29.2	62.7
1951	208.1	113.4	60.6	52.8	27.3	67.4
1952	218.1	118.8	63.7	55.1	26.7	72.7
1953 1/	230	123	66	57	30.	77

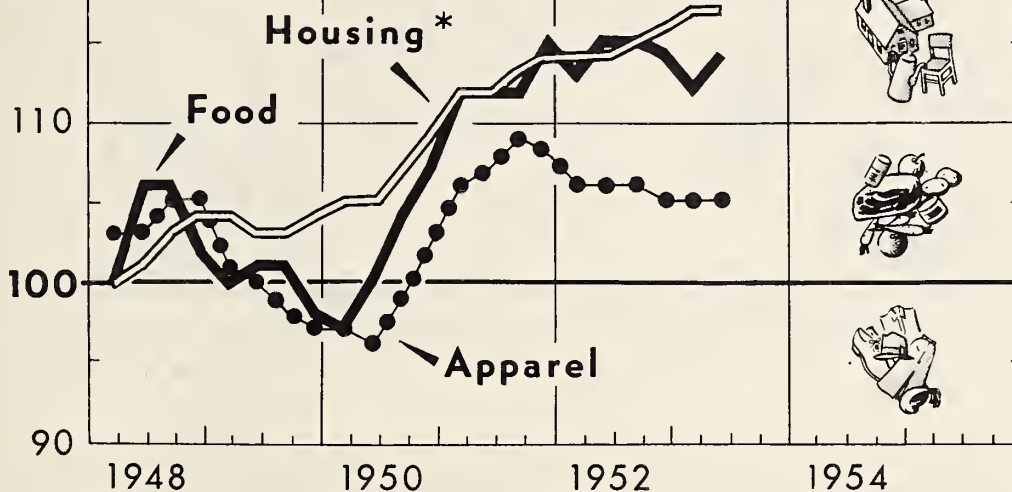
1/ Estimated.

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

For Selected Commodity Groups

URBAN CONSUMER PRICES

% OF 1947-49



BLS DATA AS OF MAR. 15, JUNE 15, SEPT. 15, AND DEC. 15 FOR URBAN WAGE-EARNER AND CLERICAL-WORKER FAMILIES

*RENT, HOUSEHOLD OPERATION, AND FURNISHINGS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 49352-XX

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earners and clerical workers have, on the whole, increased only moderately in the last two years. Declines in prices of apparel and housefurnishings were counter-balanced by increases particularly in transportation, rent, and medical care.

The housing index, which includes rent, fuel, housefurnishings, and household operation, increased over 4 percent since June 1951. Food prices fluctuated somewhat, but were only slightly higher in mid '53 than in mid '51.

Consumer Price Index, United States, 1948-53
(1947-49 = 100. All urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families)

Year and month	All family living items	Food 1/	Housing						Apparel	Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services 3/
			Total 2/	Rent	Gas and elec-tricity	Solid fuels and fuel oil	House-furnishings	House-hold operation						
1948: Average	103	104	102	101	100	104	103	103	104	101	101	100	100	
1949: Average	102	100	103	105	102	107	100	100	99	108	104	101	104	
1950: Average	103	101	106	109	103	110	100	101	98	111	106	101	103	
1951: Average	111	113	112	113	103	116	111	109	107	118	111	110	106	
1952: Average	114	115	115	118	104	119	108	112	106	126	117	112	107	
1948: March 15	100	100	100	99	100	100	103	103	103	96	99	100	98	
June 15	103	106	101	100	100	103	103	102	103	98	100	100	98	
September 15	105	106	103	102	100	109	104	102	105	105	102	101	103	
December 15	103	102	104	103	101	109	105	103	105	106	103	103	103	
1949: March 15	102	100	104	104	102	110	102	101	101	108	104	102	104	
June 15	102	101	103	105	103	104	99	100	100	108	104	101	104	
September 15	102	101	103	106	103	106	98	99	100	109	104	101	105	
December 15	101	98	104	107	103	109	98	100	97	110	105	100	104	
1950: March 15	101	97	105	108	103	110	98	100	97	110	105	99	104	
June 15	102	100	105	109	103	108	97	100	96	110	105	99	102	
September 15	104	104	107	110	103	112	103	111	109	117	112	110	106	
December 15	107	107	109	110	103	115	107	106	102	114	108	107	104	
1951: March 15	110	112	112	112	103	117	111	108	106	117	110	111	107	
June 15	111	112	112	113	103	115	112	109	107	118	111	111	106	
September 15	112	112	113	114	103	117	111	109	109	120	114	110	106	
December 15	113	115	114	116	103	118	111	111	108	122	114	111	106	
1952: March 15	112	113	114	117	104	118	109	111	106	124	116	111	106	
June 15	113	115	114	118	104	116	108	111	106	126	118	112	107	
September 15	112	112	113	118	105	120	108	112	106	128	119	112	107	
December 15	114	114	116	121	106	123	103	113	105	129	119	112	108	
1953: March 15	114	112	117	122	106	124	108	114	105	129	120	112	108	
June 15	114	114	117	123	106	122	108	115	105	129	121	113	108	

1/ Includes food away from home. 2/ Beginning January 1953 the housing index includes the purchase price of homes. 3/ Includes tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and "miscellaneous services" (such as legal services, banking fees, burial services, etc.).

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1952 averages estimated from monthly reports.



Each of the war periods in the Nation's history brought sharp advances in prices followed, except for the recent war period, by sharp declines. Wholesale prices decreased in 1949 but much of the drop was in prices of farm products and foods. Under the impact of the expanding national defense program, prices rose sharply from mid-1950 to early 1951 when ceiling prices were imposed. Advance buying subsided as threatened

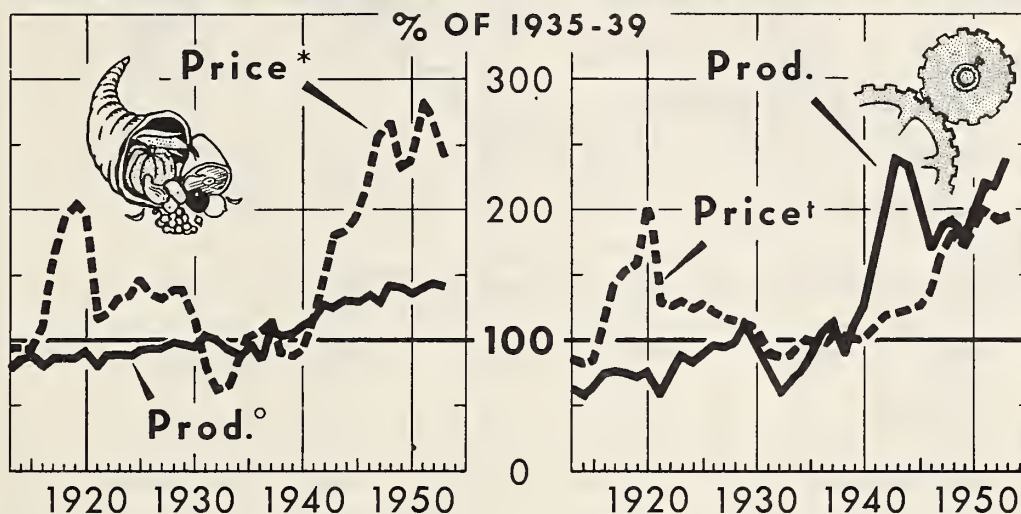
shortages failed to materialize and wholesale prices eased off gradually from the peak in March 1951. Prices held fairly stable in the first 7 months of 1953 with levels in mid-year off about 5 percent from the peak in 1951. Much of the decline since early 1951 has been due to reduced prices for farm products.

Wholesale prices of all commodities, United States, 1798-1953
Index numbers (1910-14 = 100)

Year	All com- mod- ities	Year	All com- mod- ities	Year	All com- mod- ities	Year	All com- mod- ities	Year	All com- mod- ities	Year	All com- mod- ities	Year	All com- mod- ities
1798	122	1821	102	1845	83	1869	151	1892	76	1916	125	1940	115
1799	126	1822	106	1846	83	1870	135	1893	78	1917	172	1941	127
1800	129	1823	103	1847	90	1871	130	1894	70	1918	192	1942	144
1801	142	1824	98	1848	82	1872	136	1895	71	1919	202	1943	151
1802	117	1825	103	1849	82	1873	133	1896	68	1920	225	1944	152
1803	118	1826	99	1850	84	1874	126	1897	68	1921	142	1945	154
1804	126	1827	98	1851	83	1875	126	1898	71	1922	141	1946	177
1805	141	1828	97	1852	83	1876	118	1899	76	1923	147	1947	216
1806	134	1829	96	1853	88	1877	110	1900	82	1924	143	1948	234
1807	130	1830	91	1854	97	1878	106	1901	81	1925	143	1949	223
1808	115	1831	91	1855	108	1879	91	1902	81	1926	146	1950	232
1809	130	1832	94	1856	110	1880	90	1903	86	1927	139	1951	258
1810	131	1833	95	1857	105	1881	100	1904	87	1928	141	1952	251
1811	126	1834	95	1858	111	1882	103	1905	88	1929	139	1953	246
1812	131	1835	100	1859	95	1883	108	1906	90	1930	126		
1813	162	1836	114	1860	93	1884	101	1907	95	1931	107		
1814	182	1837	115	1861	89	1885	93	1908	92	1932	95		
1815	170	1838	110	1862	89	1886	85	1909	99	1933	96		
1816	151	1839	112	1863	104	1887	82	1910	103	1934	109		
1817	151	1840	114	1864	133	1888	85	1911	103	1935	117		
1818	147	1841	95	1865	193	1889	66	1912	95	1936	118		
1819	125	1842	92	1866	185	1890	81	1913	101	1937	126		
1820	106	1843	82	1867	175	1891	82	1914	102	1938	115		
		1844	75	1868	162	1892	82	1915	99	1939	113		
		1845	77	1869	158	1893	82	1916	101				

1/ January-June average.

U. S. PRODUCTION AND PRICES IN AGRICULTURE IN INDUSTRY



* PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS
° FARM OUTPUT
† WHOLESALE PRICES OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46328-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

In agriculture, prices have varied much more and production much less than in industry. During and immediately after both World Wars, farm product prices rose more than wholesale prices of manufactured goods. The weakening in demand following each war was reflected in rather sharp declines in prices of agricultural products, with little or no reduction in output. In

industry, on the other hand, price declines were moderated by smaller output. In 1953, agricultural production is expected to be about the same as the record levels of 1952, but prices received by farmers may average about a tenth lower. Industrial production is expected to be substantially higher than in 1952, with little change expected in average prices of industrial products.

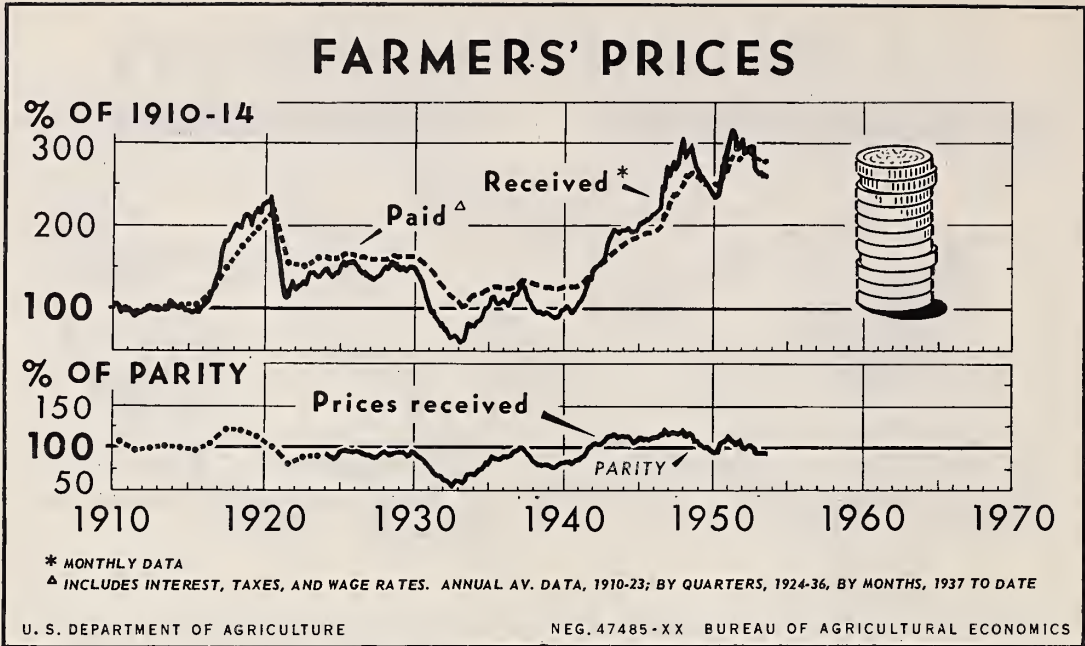
Agricultural and industrial production and prices, United States, 1913-53
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

Year	Agricultural		Industrial		Year	Agricultural		Industrial	
	Production	Price received by farmers	Production	Wholesale price of all commodities other than farm and food		Production	Price received by farmers	Production	Wholesale price of all commodities other than farm and food
1913	78	95	63	86	1935	96	102	87	96
1914	86	95	58	82	1936	85	107	103	98
1915	88	93	64	84	1937	103	114	113	105
1916	80	111	75	109	1938	105	91	80	101
1917	86	176	76	141	1939	106	89	109	100
1918	86	193	75	154					
1919	85	204	72	159	1940	110	93	125	102
					1941	114	115	162	110
1920	92	143	75	199	1942	128	148	199	118
1921	81	116	58	129	1943	125	179	239	119
1922	89	122	73	126	1944	130	183	235	121
1923	90	133	88	129	1945	129	193	203	123
1924	90	134	82	123	1946	134	219	170	135
1925	93	146	90	127	1947	129	257	187	164
1926	95	136	96	123	1948	141	266	192	178
1927	95	132	95	116	1949	140	233	176	175
1928	99	139	99	114					
1929	97	138	110	113	1950	136	239	200	181
					1951	139	282		200
1930	95	117	91	105	1952	144	269	219	195
1931	104	31	75	92	1953 1/	143	241	238	196
1932	101	61	58	87					
1933	93	65	69	88					
1934	79	84	75	97					

1/ Forecast.

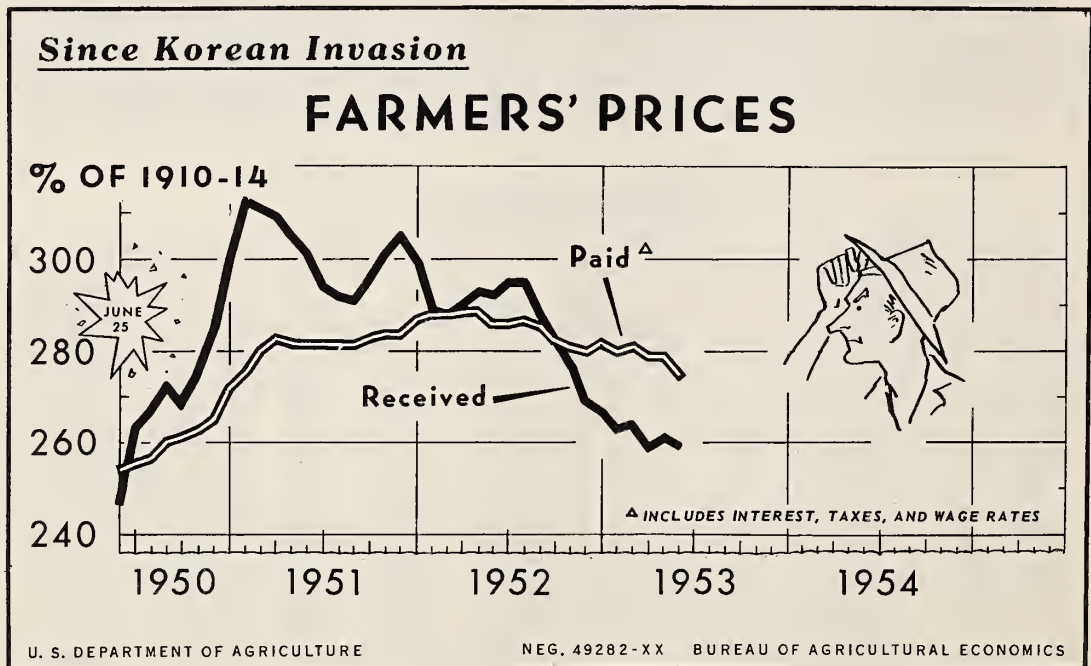
Industrial production data compiled from records of the Federal Reserve Board; wholesale price of all commodities other than farm and food from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Farm output Index not published regularly elsewhere; prices received by farmers from Agricultural Prices (BAE)



With a general increase in supplies and some easing in domestic demand accompanied by sharply reduced exports of most farm products in 1952, average prices to farmers have been dropping since early 1951. In August 1953 they were 13 percent lower than a year earlier and 18 percent below the February 1951 peak. Prices paid by farmers continued to increase after

prices received turned down and reached a peak in April and May 1952. The drop in prices paid since then has been small, with most of the decline being in lower prices for feed and feeder livestock. As a result of these trends in prices received and paid by farmers, the parity ratio decreased. In August it was 93, compared with 103 a year earlier and 113 in February 1951.



Prices received by farmers increased sharply after the Korean outbreak. Prices paid by farmers also increased but at a slower rate. This is the usual pattern of price behavior during an inflationary period. After reaching a peak in February 1951, prices received declined. The decline was sharpest

from August through December 1952. Prices paid reached a peak in May 1952 and have since declined slightly. The parity ratio was 93 in August 1953 compared with 113 in February 1951 and 97 in June 1950.

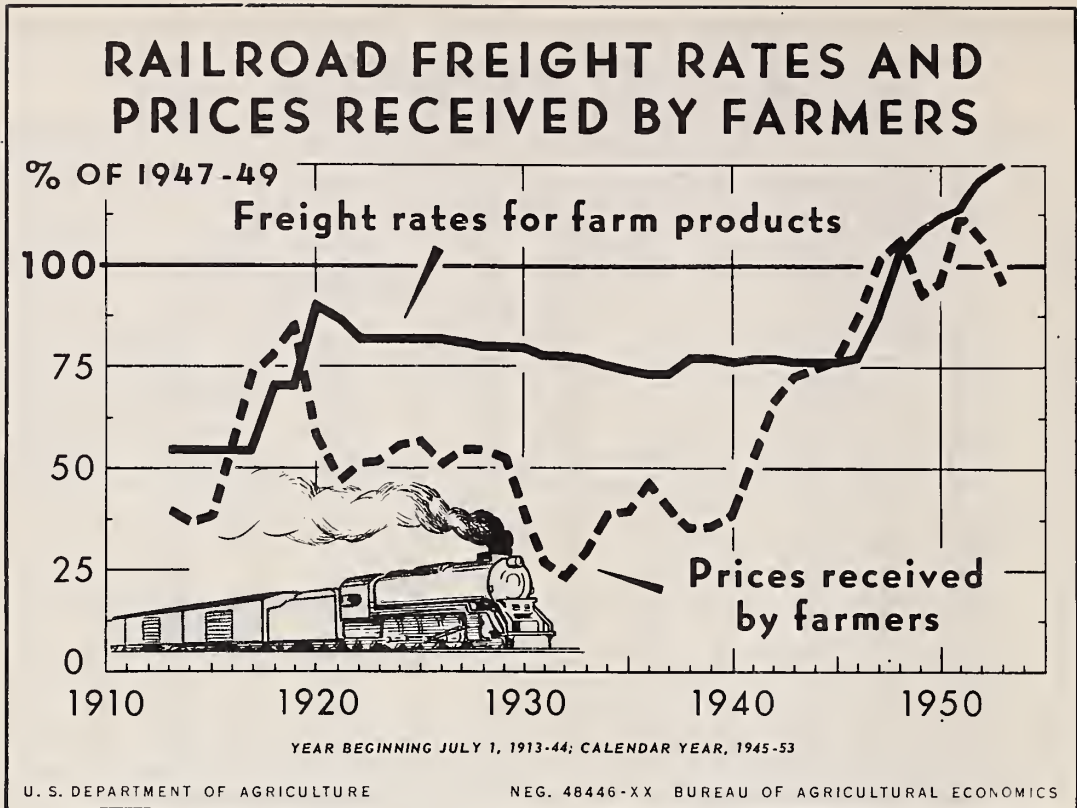
Price paid by farmers for commodities, interest, taxes and wage rates. 1/ Index (1910-14=100)

Year	Annual, 1910-23												Average		
	1910—97	1912—101	1914—103	1916—116	1918—173	1920—214	1922—151	1911—98	1913—101	1915—105	1917—148	1919—197		1921—155	1923—159
	By quarters, 1924-36 and by months, 1937-Aug. 1953														
Year	Jan. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 15	May 15	June 15	July 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15	Average		
1924	—	—	160	—	—	159	—	—	160	—	—	161	160		
1925	—	—	165	—	—	164	—	—	163	—	—	162	164		
1926	—	—	161	—	—	162	—	—	160	—	—	159	160		
1927	—	—	159	—	—	159	—	—	159	—	—	159	159		
1928	—	—	162	—	—	164	—	—	162	—	—	161	162		
1929	—	—	162	—	—	161	—	—	160	—	—	159	160		
1930	—	—	157	—	—	154	—	—	150	—	—	144	151		
1931	—	—	138	—	—	132	—	—	126	—	—	122	130		
1932	—	—	117	—	—	112	—	—	110	—	—	107	112		
1933	—	—	102	—	—	105	—	—	115	—	—	115	109		
1934	—	—	118	—	—	118	—	—	122	—	—	123	120		
1935	—	—	125	—	—	125	—	—	123	—	—	123	124		
1936	—	—	122	—	—	122	—	—	126	—	—	127	124		
1937	129	130	132	134	134	133	133	132	130	129	128	127	131		
1938	127	126	126	125	125	124	124	123	122	122	122	123	124		
1939	123	123	122	122	123	122	121	121	123	123	123	123	122		
1940	124	124	125	125	125	123	123	123	123	123	123	124	124		
1941	125	125	126	128	129	130	133	134	137	138	139	141	132		
1942	143	145	147	149	150	151	152	153	154	156	158	159	151		
1943	161	164	166	168	170	171	172	172	172	175	175	176	170		
1944	178	179	180	181	182	182	182	183	183	183	184	184	182		
1945	186	187	188	189	190	190	190	189	189	191	191	192	189		
1946	193	195	196	197	199	202	210	213	212	217	224	223	207		
1947	227	229	234	237	239	237	239	241	245	247	248	253	239		
1948	261	257	257	260	261	262	262	260	259	257	257	256	259		
1949	255	252	255	254	253	252	250	249	248	246	245	246	250		
1950	248	248	250	250	253	254	256	257	260	261	263	265	255		
1951	272	276	280	283	282	282	282	282	282	283	284	284	281		
1952	287	288	288	289	289	286	286	287	285	282	281	280	286		
1953	282	280	281	279	279	276	278	278							

Price received by farmers. 1/ 2/ Index (January 1910-December 1914=100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1910	107	105	107	106	104	105	101	100	103	102	101	100	103
1911	100	97	94	92	92	93	94	95	95	94	94	95	95
1912	96	97	98	102	103	101	99	98	98	100	99	98	99
1913	97	98	99	100	98	99	99	101	105	108	108	106	102
1914	105	106	105	103	103	102	102	101	100	97	97	98	102
1915	99	100	98	100	101	98	97	95	97	102	102	102	99
1916	105	107	108	109	110	111	113	119	127	133	141	142	119
1917	143	150	156	173	183	185	184	185	186	194	194	194	174
1918	201	204	203	202	200	197	201	209	217	215	212	214	206
1919	210	200	204	214	200	219	226	227	217	220	228	227	218
1920	229	229	229	235	237	236	229	211	201	188	169	149	217
1921	142	130	127	118	114	111	115	121	126	131	129	126	124
1922	119	127	129	128	133	133	133	127	127	133	139	143	131
1923	143	143	143	144	141	137	135	144	144	144	147	147	142
1924	147	145	149	140	138	136	139	146	140	147	148	151	142
1925	158	156	159	155	154	156	158	159	154	156	156	155	156
1926	154	154	149	151	149	147	142	140	143	139	140	138	146
1927	137	137	135	134	136	137	138	140	148	149	149	149	141
1928	148	145	147	150	155	150	152	146	149	148	146	148	149
1929	146	149	149	147	144	144	149	151	149	149	147	147	148
1930	145	141	136	137	134	129	118	115	119	114	110	105	125
1931	101	96	97	97	91	85	85	82	80	77	80	76	87
1932	71	68	70	58	63	59	52	65	66	63	63	63	64
1933	59	55	56	60	69	72	82	78	78	78	80	77	70
1934	77	83	84	83	82	84	87	95	101	100	101	101	90
1935	108	113	112	114	111	107	104	105	106	108	108	111	109
1936	108	110	107	107	105	108	115	121	121	119	119	122	114
1937	126	127	131	131	129	125	127	121	119	113	108	106	122
1938	103	99	99	97	95	96	98	93	95	95	97	98	97
1939	95	95	94	94	92	90	91	90	99	98	99	98	95
1940	99	103	102	101	101	97	98	95	98	100	102	102	100
1941	106	106	107	114	115	120	126	129	139	137	137	142	123
1942	148	150	150	153	153	153	156	160	163	167	170	175	158
1943	181	184	191	195	193	193	191	191	192	195	195	198	182
1944	198	196	199	199	196	194	193	191	194	196	198	202	196
1945	204	202	204	207	204	209	209	207	202	206	211	213	206
1946	212	212	214	215	216	221	243	247	242	258	252	262	234
1947	256	260	278	274	267	267	273	276	285	285	287	301	275
1948	306	279	283	288	288	292	297	289	287	273	267	266	285
1949	265	255	258	256	253	249	246	244	247	242	237	235	249
1950	235	237	237	241	247	247	263	267	272	268	274	286	256
1951	300	313	311	309	305	301	294	292	291	296	301	305	302
1952	300	289	288	290	293	292	295	295	288	282	277	269	289
1953	267	263	264	259	251	259	259	258					

1/ Revised January 1950. 2/ Average per unit production payments made on butterfat, milk, beef cattle, sheep, and lambs are included for the period October 1943-June 1946 inclusive.



During the last few decades prices of farm products have undergone wide changes in both directions but freight rates have tended to move in only one direction—upward. When farm prices and incomes rise, freight rates lag, but once increased, they tend to remain at a high level, even though farm prices may decline drastically.

Railroad freight rates paid by shippers of agricultural products averaged about 65 percent higher in 1953 than in 1945. No general decline in freight rates is in sight during the next two years. The most recent increase in rates which was due to expire early in 1954, has been extended through 1955 by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Railroad freight rates for agricultural commodities and prices received by farmers for all farm products, United States, 1913-33 ^{1/} Index numbers (1947-49 = 100)

Year	Railroad freight rates	Prices received by farmers	Year	Railroad freight rates	Prices received by farmers
1913	55	39	1934	75	39
1914	55	37	1935	74	40
1915	55	39	1936	73	46
1916	55	55	1937	73	40
1917	55	73	1938	77	35
1918	70	78	1939	77	36
1919	70	85			
			1940	76	39
1920	90	58	1941	77	53
1921	87	47	1942	77	66
1922	82	51	1943	76	72
1923	82	52	1944	76	74
1924	82	56	1945	76	76
1925	82	57	1946	77	87
1926	82	51	1947	88	102
1927	81	55	1948	103	106
1928	80	55	1949	109	92
1929	80	53			
			1950	112	95
1930	80	39	1951	114	112
1931	78	27	1952	122	107
1932	78	23	1953 ^{2/}	125	96
1933	77	30			

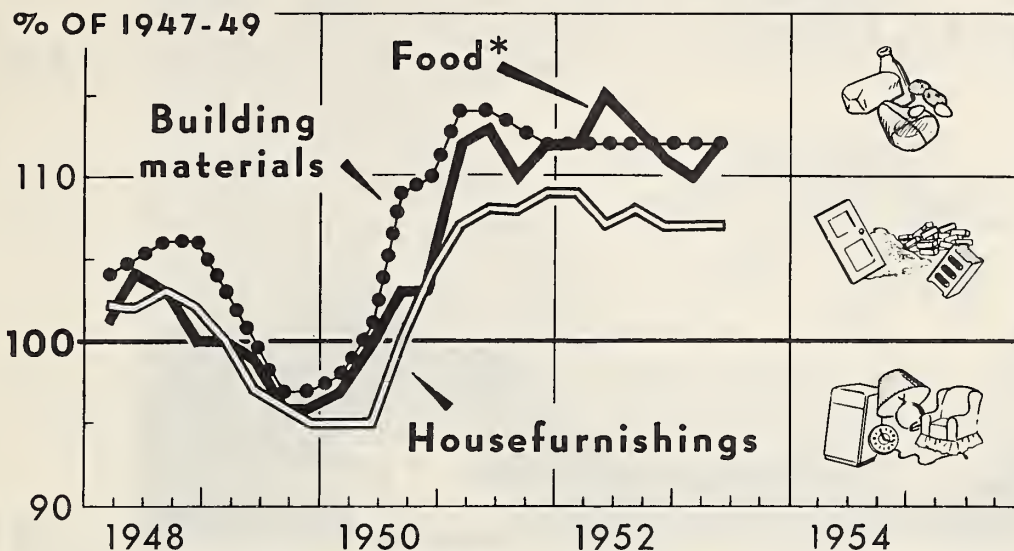
^{1/} Index of freight rates for agricultural commodities based on separate indexes for livestock, meats, wheat, cotton, fresh vegetables, and fresh fruits. Crop year beginning July 1913-44, calendar year 1945-53.

^{2/} Preliminary estimate.

Freight rate data shown here not published regularly elsewhere.

For Selected Commodity Groups

PRICES PAID BY FARMERS



DATA AS OF MAR. 15, JUNE 15, SEPT. 15, AND DEC. 15

* INCLUDES TOBACCO

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 49351-XX

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

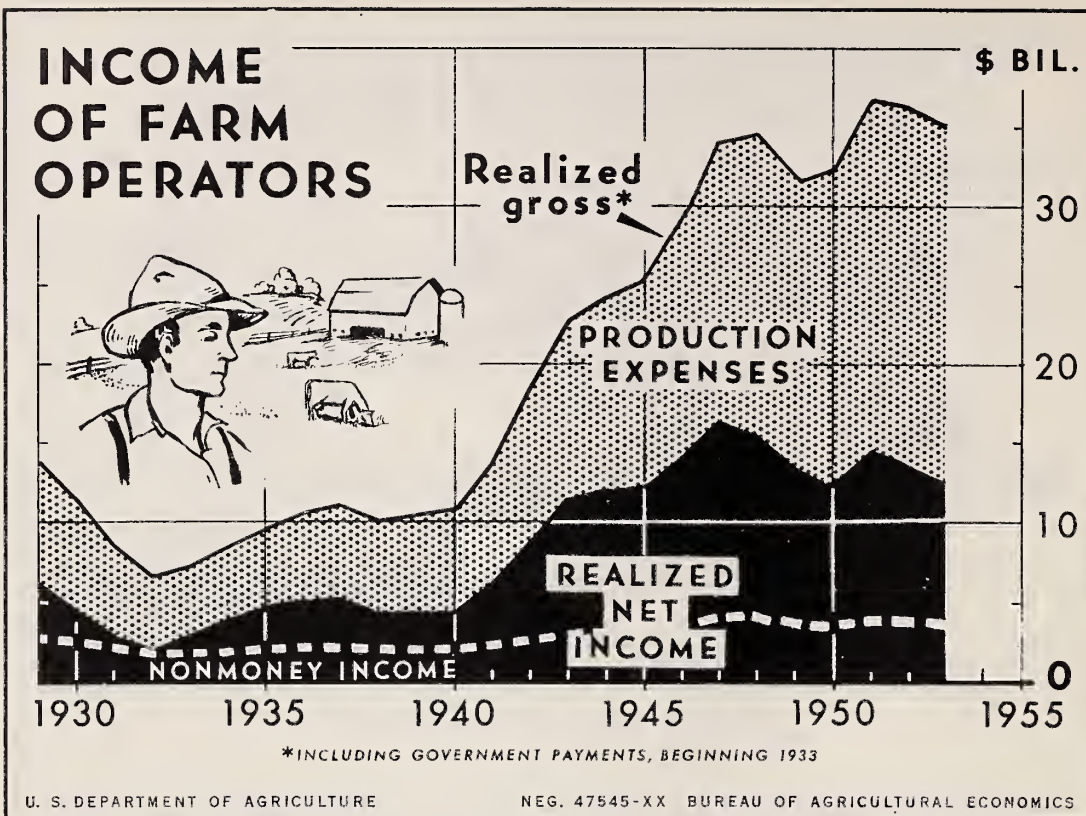
Prices paid by farmers for commodities used in family living rose sharply in 1950 with the upsurge in demand and waves of scare-buying that followed the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. Prices leveled off early in 1951 when ceilings were imposed and advance buying subsided as threatened shortages failed to materialize. Prices for building materials and house furnishings were fairly steady in 1952 and the first half

1953 as supplies were generally in balance with demand. Food prices declined through much of 1952 and the first quarter of 1953, largely because of lower prices of beef and potatoes and seasonal declines for fruit and vegetables. Food prices rose in the second quarter of this year primarily because of higher prices for pork, eggs, food fats, coffee and fruits.

Index of Prices Paid by Farmers for Commodities Used in Family Living, 1948-53
(1947-49 = 100)

Year and month	Family living commodities	Food and tobacco	Household furnishings	Building materials, house	Autos and auto supplies	Clothing	Household operations
1948: Average	103	103	102	105	101	103	102
1949: Average	100	98	98	100	108	99	101
1950: Average	101	100	98	103	109	99	101
1951: Average	110	111	108	113	115	108	106
1952: Average	111	113	108	112	121	106	107
1948: March 15	101	101	102	104	99	103	102
June 15	103	104	102	105	99	104	102
September 15	103	103	103	106	104	104	102
December 15	102	100	102	106	106	104	102
1949: March 15	101	100	100	103	108	101	102
June 15	100	99	97	100	109	99	101
September 15	98	96	96	97	108	98	100
December 15	98	96	95	97	108	97	100
1950: March 15	98	97	95	98	108	96	100
June 15	100	100	95	101	108	96	100
September 15	103	103	100	109	109	101	102
December 15	105	103	104	110	112	105	104
1951: March 15	110	112	107	114	115	108	106
June 15	111	113	108	114	115	108	107
September 15	110	110	108	113	114	109	106
December 15	111	112	109	112	119	109	106
1952: March 15	111	112	109	112	121	107	106
June 15	111	115	107	112	121	105	107
September 15	111	113	108	112	121	106	107
December 15	110	111	107	112	121	106	107
1953: March 15	110	110	107	112	123	106	108
June 15	111	112	107	112	123	106	109

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics



From its 1947 peak of 16.8 billion dollars, farm operators' realized net income dropped steadily to a postwar low of 12.4 billion dollars in 1950. Half of this loss was regained in 1951, when realized net income rose to 14.6 billion dollars, but further declines in 1952 and 1953 have nearly cancelled the 1951 gain.

Realized gross farm income in 1953 is estimated to be 4 percent lower than in 1952, with production expenses reduced

only slightly. Consequently, realized net income is down about a billion dollars to approximately 12.5 billion, or only a little above the postwar low reached in 1950.

Production expenses are taking a larger slice of farmers' gross income. In 1953, farmers are retaining as net income only about 36 percent of their realized gross farm income. This is the smallest percentage for any year since 1932.

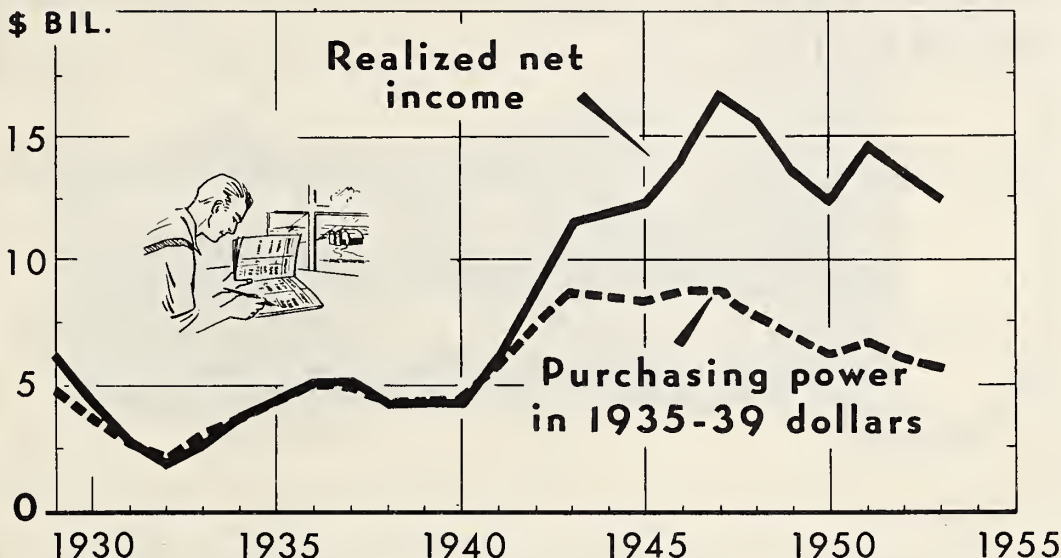
Gross farm income, net income, and production expenses of farm operators, United States, 1910-53

Year	Realized gross farm income 1/	Production expenses	Realized net income from agriculture 1/	Year	Realized gross farm income 1/	Production expenses	Realized net income from agriculture 1/
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars		Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1910	7,349	3,556	3,793	1933	7,050	4,358	2,692
1911	7,075	3,595	3,480	1934	8,465	4,699	3,766
1912	7,556	3,839	3,717	1935	9,585	5,085	4,500
1913	7,817	3,980	3,837	1936	10,627	5,563	5,064
1914	7,633	4,064	3,569	1937	11,185	6,090	5,095
1915	7,866	4,162	3,704	1938	10,037	5,805	4,232
1916	9,523	4,786	4,737	1939	10,426	6,165	4,261
1917	13,145	6,097	7,048	1940	10,920	6,622	4,298
1918	16,242	7,483	8,759	1941	13,707	7,655	6,052
1919	17,681	8,349	9,332	1942	18,592	9,743	8,849
1920	15,910	8,989	6,921	1943	22,870	11,330	11,540
1921	10,447	6,722	3,725	1944	24,113	12,143	11,970
1922	10,877	6,669	4,208	1945	25,323	13,037	12,286
1923	11,956	7,005	4,951	1946	28,967	14,774	14,193
1924	12,607	7,379	5,228	1947	34,002	17,228	16,774
1925	13,596	7,373	6,223	1948	34,520	18,916	15,604
1926	13,192	7,402	5,790	1949	31,763	18,170	13,593
1927	13,230	7,464	5,766				
1928	13,468	7,769	5,699	1950	32,066	19,704	12,362
1929	13,832	7,702	6,130	1951	36,961	22,317	14,644
				1952	36,526	23,027	13,499
1930	11,420	6,990	4,430	1953 2/	35,100	22,600	12,500
1931	8,378	5,549	2,829				
1932	6,400	4,502	1,898				

1/ Not adjusted for inventory changes; beginning with 1933, includes Government payments.
2/ Tentative estimates as of September 1953.

Farm Operators'

REALIZED NET INCOME AND ITS PURCHASING POWER



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 48260-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

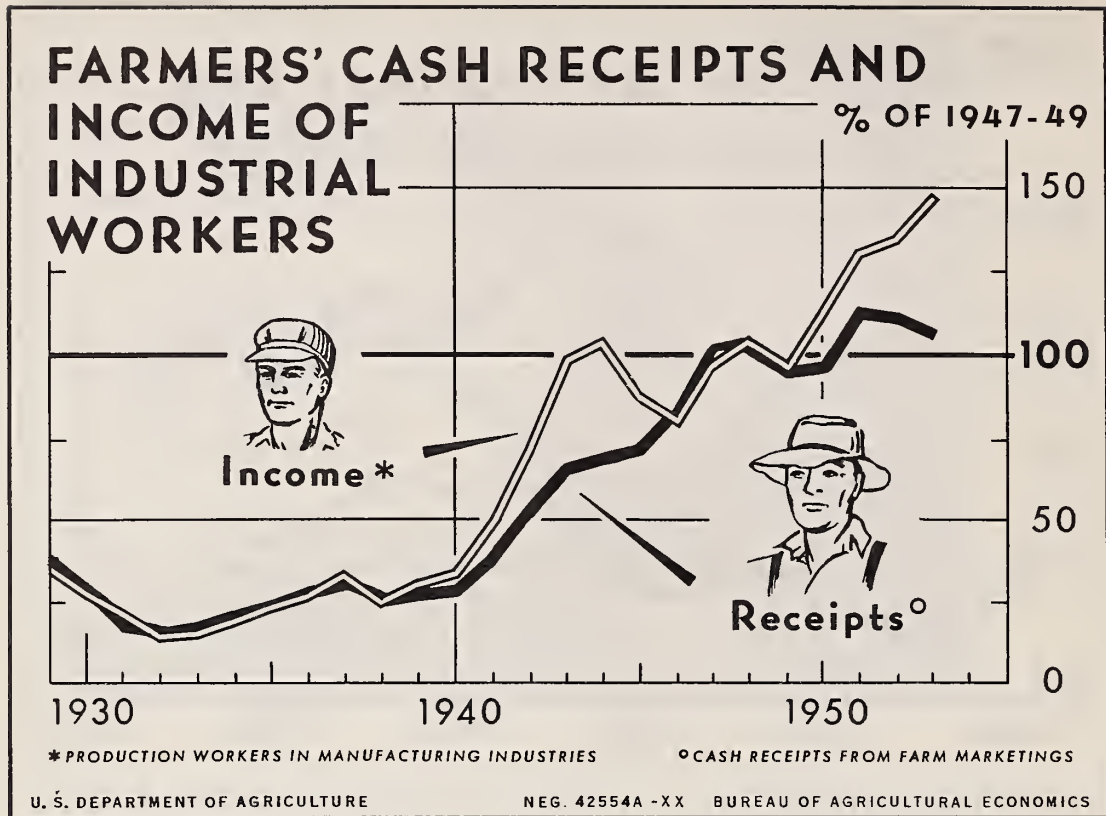
From 1947 to 1950, farmers' dollar incomes dropped 26 percent, their purchasing power 29 percent. In 1951, farmers' dollar incomes recovered about half of their previous drop, but their purchasing power regained only a fifth of its previous

decline. Although prices paid by farmers for family living items have remained fairly stable since 1951, further declines in net dollar incomes have reduced farmers' purchasing power to a new postwar low in 1953, approximately equal to its 1941 level.

Farm operators' realized net income and its purchasing power, United States, 1929-53

Year	Realized net income	Prices paid by farmers for commodities used in family living 1935-39=100	Purchasing power in 1935-39 dollars	Year	Realized net income	Prices paid by farmers for commodities used in family living 1935-39=100	Purchasing power in 1935-39 dollars
	Million dollars	Percent	Million dollars		Million dollars	Percent	Million dollars
1929	6,130	125	4,904	1942	8,849	121	7,313
1930	4,430	117	3,786	1943	11,540	134	8,612
1931	2,829	100	2,829	1944	11,970	142	8,430
1932	1,898	86	2,207	1945	12,286	147	8,358
1933	2,692	87	3,094	1946	14,193	163	8,707
1934	3,766	99	3,804	1947	16,774	192	8,736
1935	4,500	100	4,500	1948	15,604	203	7,687
1936	5,064	100	5,064	1949	13,593	197	6,900
1937	5,095	104	4,899	1950	12,362	199	6,212
1938	4,232	99	4,275	1951	14,644	217	6,748
1939	4,261	97	4,393	1952	13,499	219	6,164
1940	4,298	98	4,386	1953 1/2	12,500	218	5,735
1941	6,052	105	5,764				

1/ Tentative estimates as of September 1953.



Total payrolls of production workers in manufacturing industries responded quickly in early 1950 to the recovery in business activity, while farmers' cash receipts continued substantially below levels of a year earlier. Cash receipts in the second half of 1950, however, rose under the stimulus of expanding demand and rising prices following the Korean out-

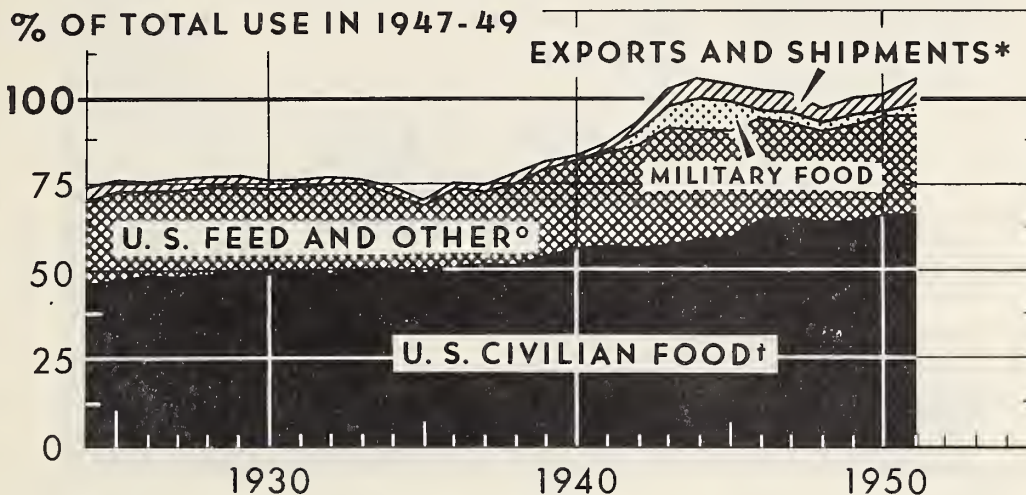
break. Production workers' payrolls continued to rise in 1951 and 1952, and reached a peak in March 1953. They have since tapered off. Cash receipts from farm marketings in 1952 were down slightly from the previous year and in 1953 are expected to be about 4 percent below 1952, as an increased volume of marketings is more than offset by lower average prices.

Cash receipts from farm marketings and production worker payrolls, United States, 1929-53
Index numbers (1947-49 = 100)

Year	Cash receipts from farm marketings	Production worker payrolls	Year	Cash receipts from farm marketings	Production worker payrolls	Year	Cash receipts from farm marketings	Production worker payrolls
1929	38.6	35	1939	26.7	30	1949	95.4	97
1930	30.9	28	1940	28.5	34	1950	96.7	112
1931	21.7	22	1941	37.8	49	1951	112.0	130
1932	16.2	15	1942	52.9	72	1952	110.5	135
1933	18.1	16	1943	66.1	99	1953 ^{1/}	106.4	147
1934	21.6	20	1944	69.6	103			
1935	24.2	24	1945	73.0	88			
1936	28.5	27	1946	83.9	81			
1937	30.1	33	1947	101.4	98			
1938	26.3	25	1948	103.1	105			

^{1/} Tentative estimates.

SHARES OF FARM FOOD AND FEED SUPPLY GOING INTO MAJOR USES



*INCLUDES DELIVERIES BY U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

°FEED, SEED, ALCOHOL, STARCH, SOAP, PAINTS, LEATHER GOODS, ETC. CIVILIAN AND MILITARY USE COMBINED.

†INCLUDES SUPPLIES FROM DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND STOCKS. QUANTITIES OF RAW AND PROCESSED COMMODITIES TIMES 1947-49 PRICES, ADJUSTED TO VALUES AT FARM LEVEL.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 49382-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

This chart is based on the new index of supply-utilization of agricultural food products. This index measures the flow of farm products from domestic production, imports, and out of stocks into several channels of distribution, for food and non-food purposes. The index includes all agricultural commodities having food use and combines data on raw and processed items in terms of 1947-49 prices, adjusted to the farm level. The

principal farm products omitted are cotton, tobacco, and sheared wool. For details, see Agriculture Handbook 62.

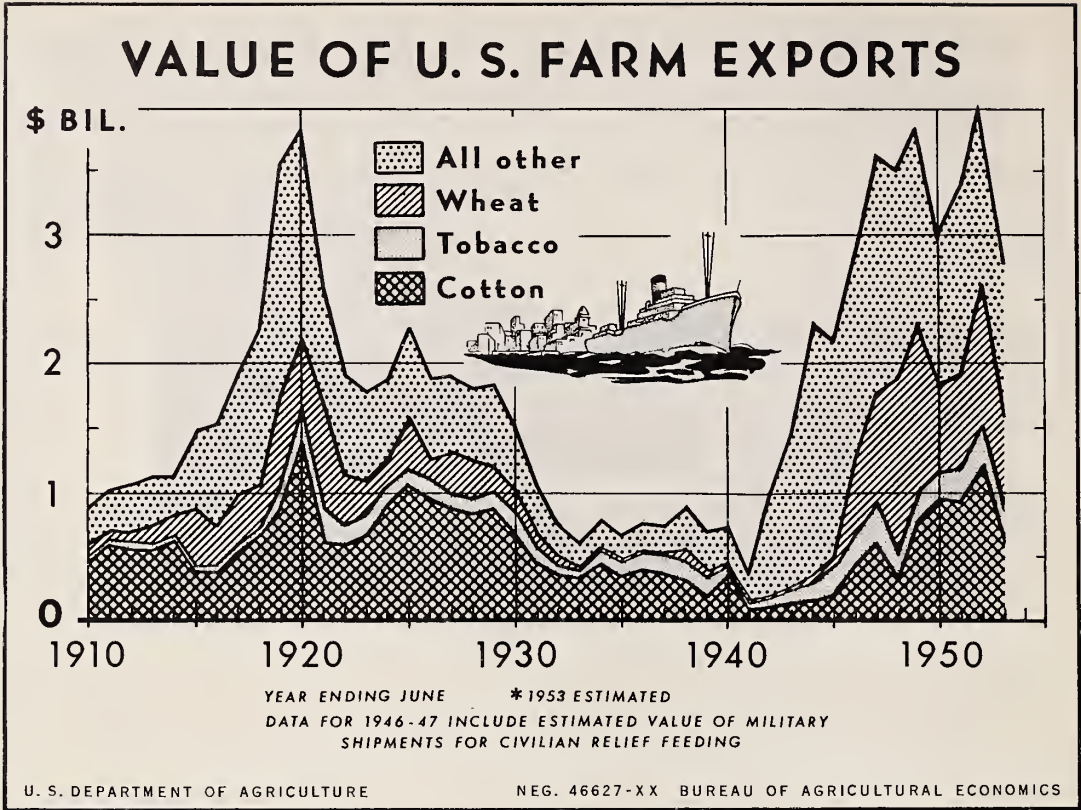
The new index shows for the first time the relative significance of food and nonfood uses of farm products which are ordinarily considered in terms of food only. It indicates that the increase in nonfood use of such farm products has not kept pace with the increase in food use.

Supply-utilization of agricultural food products: Percentage of 1947-49 total utilization, 1924-53 ^{1/}

Year	Production	Imports	Stock change 2/	Total utilization	Food use		Feed and other uses 4/	Commercial exports and shipments 5/		Department of Agriculture 6/		
					Civilian	Military 3/		Food	Nonfood	Stock change 7/	Deliveries	Net purchases for export
1924	69.8	4.9	---	74.7	47.5	---	23.1	3.6	0.5	---	---	---
1925	70.5	5.3	0.9	76.7	48.0	---	25.6	2.6	.5	---	---	---
1926	71.0	5.7	-.6	76.1	48.9	---	24.1	2.6	.5	---	---	---
1927	71.5	5.6	---	77.1	48.6	---	25.0	3.0	.5	---	---	---
1928	73.3	5.5	-1.1	77.7	49.0	---	25.7	2.4	.6	---	---	---
1929	71.2	6.2	.5	77.9	49.9	---	25.0	2.4	.6	---	---	---
1930	70.6	5.6	-.3	76.5	50.0	---	24.1	2.2	.2	---	---	---
1931	73.7	5.2	-2.1	76.8	50.4	---	24.3	1.9	.2	---	---	---
1932	74.2	4.6	-1.6	77.2	49.7	---	25.8	1.5	.2	---	---	---
1933	69.3	5.0	2.6	76.9	50.1	---	25.4	1.2	.2	---	---	---
1934	65.0	4.9	4.6	74.5	51.1	---	21.7	1.1	.2	0.4	---	0.4
1935	68.3	6.3	-3.8	70.8	49.2	---	20.7	.9	-.1	-.1	---	-.1
1936	65.0	6.3	4.1	75.4	51.2	---	23.5	.8	.2	-.3	---	-.3
1937	74.2	6.8	-5.9	75.1	52.1	---	23.6	1.1	.3	---	---	---
1938	74.7	5.7	-2.1	78.3	51.8	---	23.9	1.7	.9	---	---	---
1939	75.7	6.0	-.5	81.2	54.2	---	25.0	1.7	.3	---	---	---
1940	79.4	6.0	-2.1	83.3	56.3	---	25.6	1.1	.3	---	---	---
1941	83.5	6.8	-2.6	87.7	57.0	1.1	27.1	1.0	.1	.3	1.1	1.4
1942	92.1	4.3	-1.3	95.1	56.6	3.8	30.2	.6	-.1	1.0	2.8	3.8
1943	94.4	5.9	4.1	104.4	57.0	6.3	35.1	.5	.1	-.5	4.9	5.4
1944	98.3	7.2	1.1	105.6	59.0	9.4	39.2	.7	.1	-2.0	4.6	4.4
1945	96.0	6.0	1.4	103.4	59.7	8.7	30.8	1.0	.1	-.7	3.8	3.1
1946	97.1	5.8	-.8	102.1	65.0	2.3	29.7	1.8	.1	-0.6	3.8	3.2
1947	93.6	6.1	2.0	101.7	65.7	2.3	28.0	3.1	.3	.1	2.2	2.3
1948	97.6	6.6	-6.8	97.4	64.0	2.7	26.5	2.4	.5	-.1	1.6	1.5
1949	94.9	6.8	-.8	100.9	64.8	2.7	28.1	2.4	.5	.6	1.8	2.4
1950	95.8	7.0	-1.4	101.4	66.2	1.4	29.0	2.5	.7	.2	1.4	1.6
1951	96.5	7.2	2.5	104.3	66.3	2.9	29.2	4.0	.8	-.7	1.8	1.1
1952 8/	99.2	7.2	-2.2	104.2	68.2	2.1	27.8	4.5	.9	-.1	.4	.3
1953 8/	100.5	7.1	-2.2	105.4	69.9	2.0	27.9	4.0	.8	.4	.4	.8

^{1/} These data replace the index of total food utilization. The quantities for each category of supply and utilization of all agricultural products having food uses were multiplied by average prices in 1947-49; values for processed items were adjusted back to farm level. ^{2/} Negatives indicate net increases in stocks, positives decreases. ^{3/} Includes purchases for civilian feeding in occupied areas. ^{4/} Includes seed, feed, industrial and beverage alcohol, hides, pulled wool, some waste and loss. ^{5/} Excludes USDA deliveries. ^{6/} For lend-lease, relief, purchases for foreign governments, except meat transactions in drought years. Difference between net purchases and deliveries measures changes in stocks. ^{7/} Negatives indicate net reductions in stocks, positives increases. ^{8/} Preliminary.

Data published currently in National Food Situation (BAE).



Following World War I, the value of agricultural exports fell sharply from its 1920 peak to a low in 1941. During and after World War II the value of these exports rose rapidly, reflecting the disruption of agriculture in Western Europe and extensive U. S. foreign aid during that period. Increased quantities and higher prices contributed to the rise after 1941.

The value of agricultural exports in 1951-52 was 4.0 billion dollars, up 19 percent from the preceding year. In the fiscal year 1952-53 agricultural exports were valued at 2.8 billion or about 30 percent lower than in 1951-52. The quantity fell less than the value.

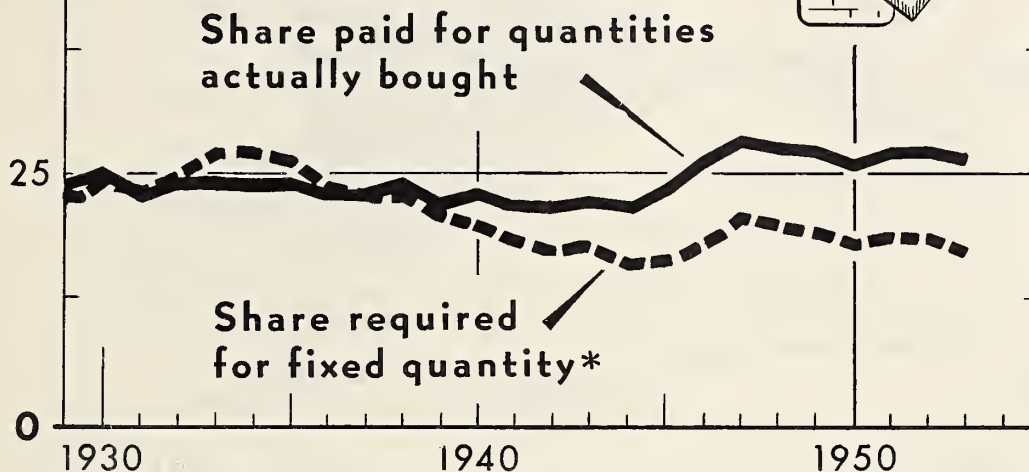
Value of exports of cotton, tobacco, wheat, and total agricultural products,
United States, 1910-53 ^{1/}

Year ending June	Cotton ^{2/}	Tobacco ^{3/}	Wheat ^{4/}	Other	Total agricultural products	Year ending June	Cotton ^{2/}	Tobacco ^{3/}	Wheat ^{4/}	Other	Total agricultural products
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars		Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1910	450	38	95	286	869	1932	338	86	84	244	752
1911	585	39	71	334	1,029	1933	322	63	25	180	590
1912	566	43	79	360	1,048	1934	438	100	26	223	787
1913	547	49	142	383	1,121	1935	327	121	14	207	669
1914	610	54	142	306	1,112	1936	392	141	4	229	766
1915	373	44	428	629	1,474	1937	374	130	10	218	732
1916	365	53	303	795	1,516	1938	305	149	105	332	891
1917	519	60	391	996	1,966	1939	175	144	69	295	683
1918	654	70	326	1,229	2,279						
1919	868	190	693	1,828	3,579	1940	340	65	32	301	738
						1941	67	39	25	219	350
1920	1,380	273	547	1,650	3,850	1942	97	74	25	836	1,032
1921	599	238	844	925	2,606	1943	134	102	33	1,228	1,497
1922	594	157	377	787	1,915	1944	143	152	55	1,955	2,305
1923	657	146	276	719	1,798	1945	184	235	80	1,692	2,191
1924	899	168	176	624	1,867	1946	417	275	563	1,602	2,857
1925	1,054	132	404	690	2,280	1947	591	324	877	1,818	3,610
1926	914	167	167	644	1,892	1948	331	205	1,361	1,608	3,505
1927	860	176	318	594	1,908	1949	807	225	1,300	1,498	3,830
1928	813	136	288	578	1,815						
1929	861	148	197	641	1,847	1950	944	235	661	1,446	2,986
						1951	935	273	730	1,473	3,411
1930	667	148	192	489	1,496	1952	1,189	327	1,061	1,476	4,053
1931	422	142	118	356	1,038	1953*	571	285	668	1,292	2,816

^{1/} Includes army civilian supply shipments beginning July 1945. ^{2/} Excluding linters.
^{3/} Unmanufactured leaf. ^{4/} Includes flour from United States wheat only, beginning January 1935.
* Preliminary.

SHARE OF CONSUMER'S INCOME THAT GOES FOR FOOD

PERCENT



* QUANTITY EQUAL TO AVERAGE PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION IN 1935-39.

1953 DATA FOR FIRST HALF YEAR

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 49326-XX

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Expenditures for food and meals this year are averaging slightly above the 1952 high of \$400 per person. Consumer's food expenditures this year make up about the same proportion of their disposable income as in recent years—27 percent.

Consumers are spending a bigger part of their income for food than in 1935-39, but this is because they are eating more

and better foods at home and are buying more restaurant meals than in the pre-war period. For the same food that consumers bought in 1935-39 they would have spent only 18 percent of their income in 1953, compared with 23 percent in the pre-war period.

Per capita food cost and expenditure related to total and disposable income, United States average, 1929-53

Year	Total personal income 1/	Disposable personal income 1/	Total expenditure for consumer goods and services 1/	Food expenditure			Cost to consumer of fixed quantities of food representing 1935-39 average annual consumption per person			
				Actual 1/	As a percentage of -		Actual 2/	As a percentage of -		
					Total income	Disposable income		Total expenditure for goods and services	Total income	Disposable income
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Percent
1929	699	677	687	162	23	24	25	156	22	23
1930	619	599	575	147	24	25	26	146	23	24
1931	523	508	453	119	23	23	24	117	23	23
1932	395	383	394	91	23	24	23	95	24	25
1933	371	360	369	87	23	24	24	98	26	27
1934	421	409	411	97	23	24	24	111	26	27
1935	470	456	442	108	23	24	24	121	26	27
1936	534	516	488	119	22	23	24	122	23	24
1937	574	552	521	128	22	23	25	126	22	23
1938	526	504	497	121	23	24	24	115	22	23
1939	555	536	515	121	22	23	23	112	20	21
1935-39 av.	532	513	493	119.4	22	23	24	119.4	22	23
1940	593	573	545	129	22	22	24	114	19	20
1941	714	690	617	151	21	22	24	127	18	18
1942	910	866	676	187	21	22	28	151	17	17
1943	1,099	969	748	214	19	22	29	173	16	18
1944	1,199	1,062	806	230	19	22	29	172	14	16
1945	1,229	1,080	880	252	21	23	29	177	14	16
1946	1,257	1,124	1,039	294	23	26	28	203	16	18
1947	1,325	1,176	1,149	331	25	28	29	249	19	21
1948	1,429	1,285	1,213	352	25	29	29	258	18	20
1949	1,380	1,255	1,211	342	25	27	28	245	18	20
1950	1,495	1,357	1,283	350	23	26	27	246	17	18
1951	1,647	1,458	1,348	393	24	27	29	276	17	19
1952	1,718	1,497	1,389	406	24	27	29	281	16	19
1953										
1st Qtr.	1,773	1,545	1,434	3/410	23	27	29	272	15	18
2nd Qtr.	1,784	1,554	1,445	3/412	23	27	29	273	15	18

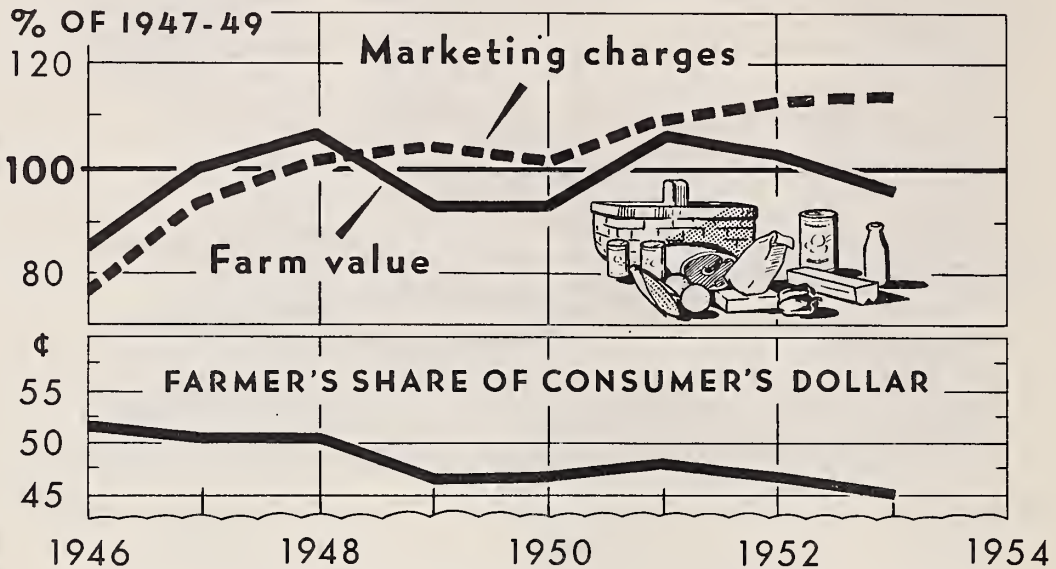
1/ Computed from aggregate income and expenditure data of the Bur. of Foreign and Dom. Com., published in Survey of Current Business (National Income Supplement 1951 and July 1953 issue), using total U. S. population as estimated by the Bur. of the Census.

2/ Cost to consumers of quantities of foods representing average annual consumption per person during 1935-39 is calculated by taking 1935-39 actual food expenditure (\$117.6) and applying to this base cost a U. S. average consumer's food price index. The index is a weighted average of indexes representing (1) retail food prices in urban places (Bur. of Labor Statis.), (2) retail food prices in rural areas (Bur. of Agr. Econ.), and (3) prices received by producers applied to foods consumed on farms where produced.

3/ Estimated by the Bur. of Agr. Econ. from expenditures for food and alcoholic beverages reported by the Bur. of Foreign and Dom. Com.

Data published currently in Marketing and Transportation Situation (BAE).

MARKETING CHARGES AND FARM VALUE FOR MARKET BASKET



DATA ARE FOR MARKET BASKET OF FARM FOODS BASED ON AVERAGE 1952 PURCHASES BY URBAN FAMILIES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 49315 - XX

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Charges for marketing farm foods continued to increase in 1953 although the farm value of a "market basket" of farm foods was almost 7 percent lower than in 1952. Increases in wages, transportation rates, costs of materials and supplies, rents, and other marketing costs have resulted in a steady rise in marketing charges since early 1950. These costs change

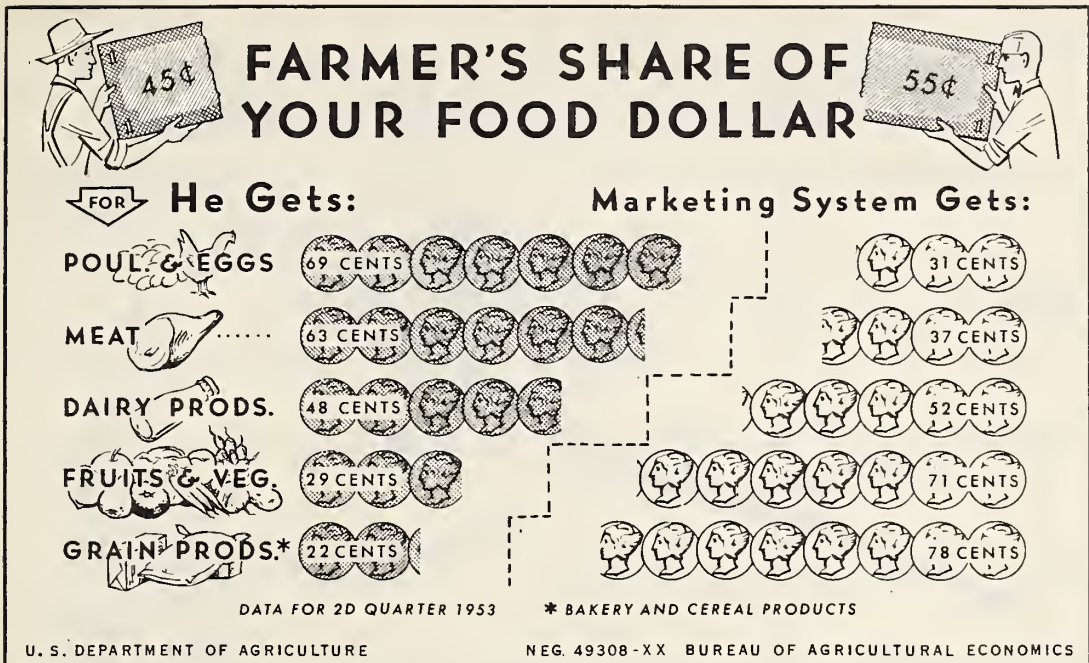
rather slowly and do not necessarily move in the same direction as prices of farm products. These higher marketing costs together with lower prices to farmers, are responsible for the declines during the last two years in the farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar. The farmer's share in 1953 was the lowest since 1941.

Marketing margin and farm value for market basket, United States, 1946-53

Year	Farm value (1947-49 = 100)	Marketing margin (1947-49 = 100)	Farm's share of consumer's dollar
			<u>Cents</u>
1946	85	76	52
1947	101	95	51
1948	106	102	50
1949	93	103	46
1950	92	101	47
1951	106	109	48
1952	103	112	47
1953 ^{1/}	96	114	45

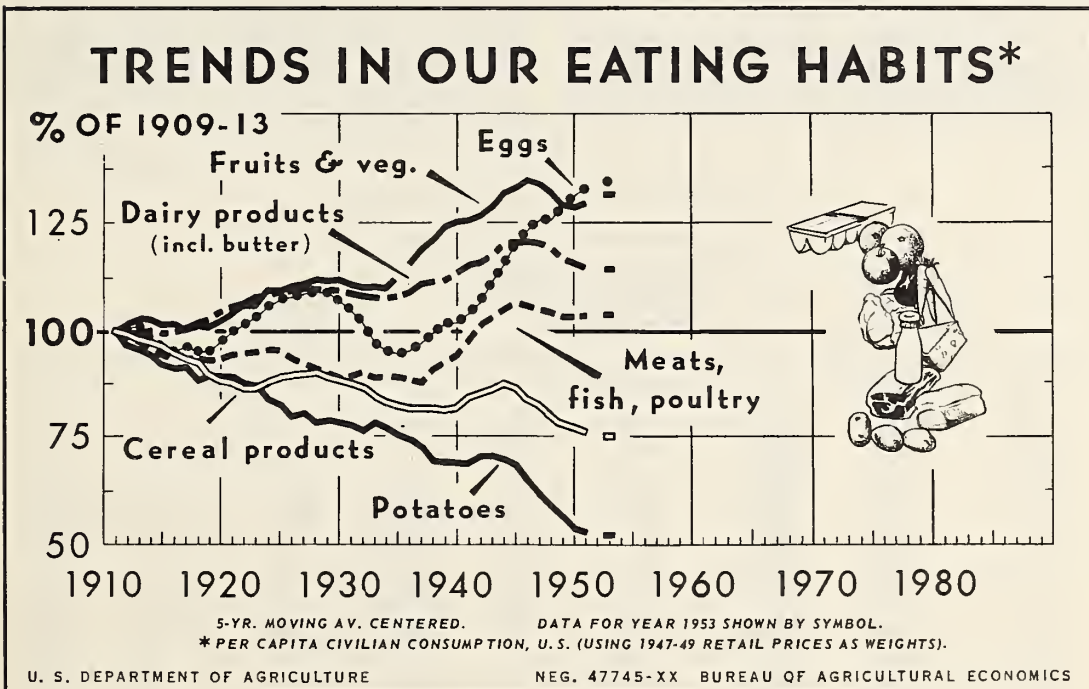
Data are for market basket of farm foods, based on average 1952 purchases of farm foods for consumption at home per urban wage-earner and clerical-worker family.

^{1/} Estimated.



Farmers received an average of 45 cents out of each dollar that urban consumers spent for farm food products in 1953. The remaining 55 cents went to pay the marketing charges made after the products left the hands of farmers. The share of the retail price received by farmers varies widely by commodities

and commodity groups. For bread and other bakery products, the costs of baking and other processing greatly exceed the payment received by farmers for the grain in these products. Costs of transportation are high for some perishable fruits and vegetables that are often shipped long distances to market.

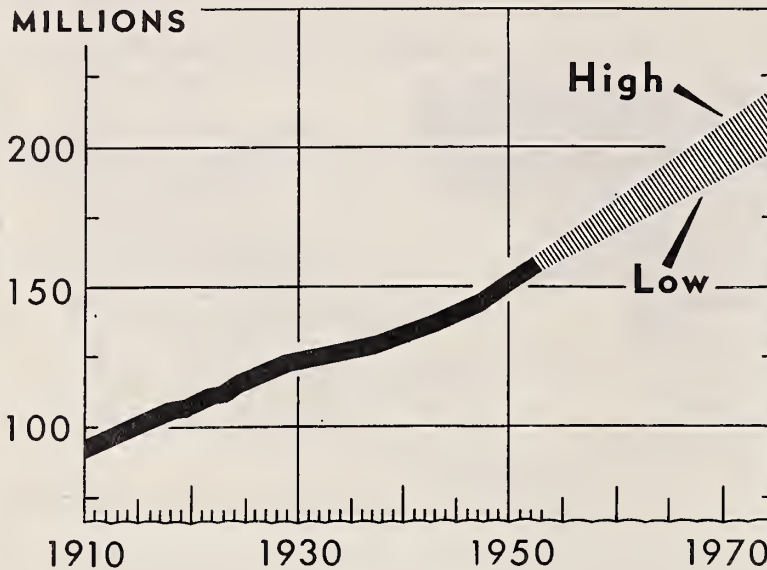


The most significant change in the pattern of food consumption in this country since the beginning of the century has been the gradual shift from cereal products and potatoes to such foods as dairy products, eggs, and processed fruits

and vegetables. Rising consumer incomes, improved food production and marketing techniques, and expanding knowledge of good nutrition have apparently been the major factors bringing about these changes.

With Projections to 1975

GROWTH OF U. S. POPULATION



1910-53 ESTIMATES AND 1953-75 PROJECTIONS FROM CENSUS BUREAU

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46615-XX

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

From a population of less than 4,000,000 at the time the Constitution was adopted, the United States had grown to a nation of 160,000,000 people in midyear 1953. Twenty years ago when economic conditions were poor and families discouraged about the future, many people thought this country

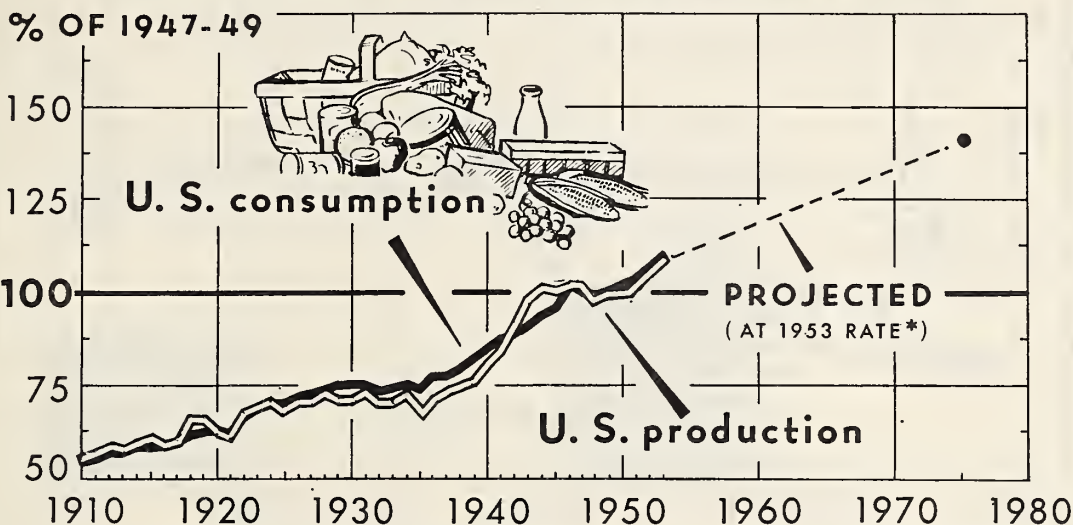
would never have as many people as it now has. Today, however, with a very low death rate and a medium birth rate, more than 2,000,000 people are being added to the population each year and the prospect is that by 1975 there will be 200,000,000 or more Americans.

United States population, 1910-53, and projected to 1975 ^{1/}

Year (July 1)	Total population including armed forces overseas	Year (July 1)	Total population including armed forces overseas	Year (July 1)	Total population including armed forces overseas				
ESTIMATES		ESTIMATES		PROJECTIONS		Series A	Series B	Series C	Series D
Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
1910	92.4	1930	123.1	1950	151.7				
1911	93.9	1931	124.0	1951	154.4				
1912	95.3	1932	124.8	1952	157.0				
1913	97.2	1933	125.6	1953	159.7				
1914	99.1	1934	126.4						
1915	100.5	1935	127.3						
1916	102.0	1936	128.1						
1917	103.4	1937	128.8						
1918	104.5	1938	129.8						
1919	105.1	1939	130.9						
1920	106.5	1940	132.1	1955	164.8	164.8	164.6	164.4	
1921	108.5	1941	133.4	1960	177.4	177.4	176.1	173.8	
1922	110.1	1942	134.9	1965	189.9	189.9	186.1	180.9	
1923	111.9	1943	136.7	1970	204.2	202.4	196.3	189.1	
1924	114.1	1944	138.4	1975	221.0	213.6	206.6	198.6	
1925	115.8	1945	139.9						
1926	117.4	1946	141.4						
1927	119.0	1947	143.1						
1928	120.5	1948	144.6						
1929	121.8	1949	146.2						

^{1/} Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

PROJECTED FOOD CONSUMPTION RELATED TO PAST PRODUCTION



* PROJECTION SHOWING WHAT U. S. FOOD CONSUMPTION WOULD TOTAL IN 1975 AT THE SAME RATE OF CONSUMPTION PER PERSON AS IN 1953, ALLOWING FOR POPULATION INCREASE IN LINE WITH "C" PROJECTION OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48807-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The solid lines on the above chart trace the changes in total U. S. food consumption and domestic food production from 1950 to 1953, indicating in overall terms how nearly self-sufficient the United States has been with respect to food.

The dotted line shows a projection of possible future food consumption. It is not a forecast of consumption or of future food requirements. This projection as well as the others on the following pages of this publication, is presented as a

tool which will be useful to analysts in studying our food consumption and food production situation.

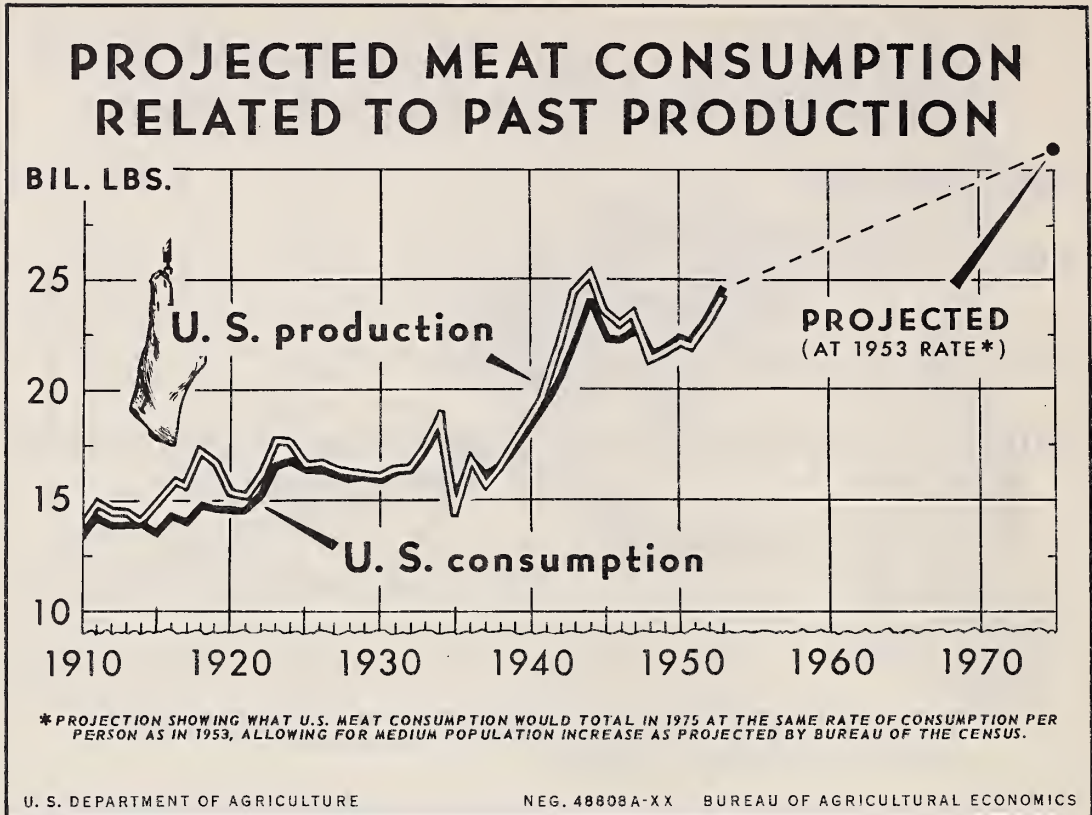
The projection to 1975 shows what our food consumption would total in 1975 at the present rate of consumption per person, with the population in 1975 being in line with the moderate population growth (C) projected by the Bureau of the Census.

Indexes of total food consumption and production, United States, 1910-53, and projections of consumption for 1975 ^{1/} (1947-49 = 100)

Year	Consumption	Production	Year	Consumption	Production	Year	Consumption	Production
1910	55	55	1927	74	71	1943	91	98
1911	57	57	1928	75	74	1944	95	103
1912	58	59	1929	76	71	1945	97	103
1913	58	57				1946	101	103
1914	59	60	1930	76	72	1947	100	102
1915	59	62	1931	76	74	1948	99	98
1916	59	59	1932	75	71	1949	101	100
1917	60	60	1933	75	71			
1918	62	66	1934	77	74	1950	103	101
1919	63	66	1935	76	69	1951	104	102
			1936	79	72	1952	108	107
1920	63	64	1937	79	74	1953	109	108
1921	63	62	1938	80	76			
1922	67	68	1939	84	78	1975	^{2/} 141	
1923	69	70						
1924	71	72	1940	86	82			
1925	72	69	1941	89	85			
1926	74	71	1942	89	93			

^{1/} Derived from index of civilian food consumption (using civilian rate of consumption for military personnel) and from the index of volume of food production for sale and farm home consumption.

^{2/} Projection for 1975 using same rate of consumption per person as in 1953 (100 percent of 1947-49) and the "C" population projection of the Bureau of the Census.



Meat production has been expanded over past years. The increase has been especially large the last 15 years. However, production would have to continue upward at a fairly rapid rate for the growing population to consume as much red meat per person as in 1953.

In the past two years the supply of beef has been greatly increased and production of all red meat has outrun the popu-

lation growth. The meat supply will continue ample for the immediate future. However, if our population rises in line with the Census "C" projection of population, about 28 percent more meat than in 1953, and 24 percent more than the previous high in 1944, would need to be produced in 1975 if consumption per person were to be the same as in 1953.

Meat production and consumption, United States, 1910-53, with consumption projected to 1975 at 1953 rate per person

Year	Production	Consumption	Year	Production	Consumption	Year	Production	Consumption
		1/			1/			1/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1910	13,998	13,527	1925	16,598	16,220	1940	19,076	18,812
1911	14,869	14,264	1926	16,649	16,199	1941	19,569	19,382
1912	14,453	13,901	1927	16,321	16,048	1942	21,912	20,413
1913	14,475	13,968	1928	16,248	15,860	1943	24,482	22,134
1914	14,103	13,877	1929	16,147	15,984	1944	25,178	24,105
1915	14,886	13,561				1945	23,691	22,310
1916	15,907	14,291	1930	16,016	15,885	1946	22,934	22,252
1917	15,501	13,988	1931	16,456	16,212	1947	23,338	22,814
1918	17,341	14,811	1932	16,418	16,359	1948	21,300	21,574
1919	16,642	14,596	1933	17,417	17,094	1949	21,662	21,802
			1934	18,839	18,187			
1920	15,334	14,489	1935	14,427	14,935	1950	22,079	22,267
1921	15,178	14,539	1936	16,761	16,727	1951	21,908	22,150
1922	16,138	15,162	1937	15,709	16,257	1952	23,035	23,310
1923	17,708	16,492	1938	16,479	16,500	1953	24,400	24,700
1924	17,595	16,810	1939	17,534	17,493	1975		2/31,000

1/ Consumption is total, including military.

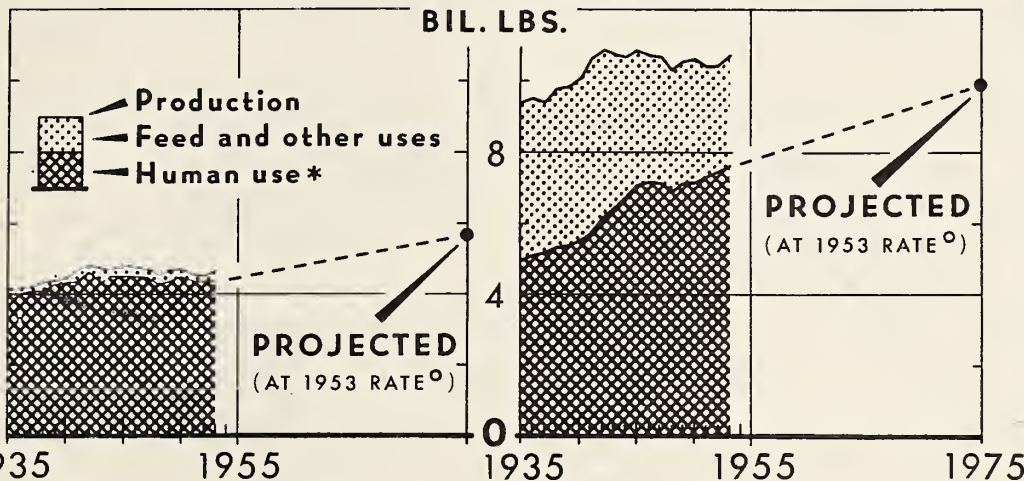
2/ Projection for 1975 at 1953 rate of consumption per person applied to "C" population increase as projected by Bureau of the Census.

With Projections to 1975

SHARE OF MILK USED AS FOOD

MILK FAT

MILK SOLIDS-NOT-FAT



* EXCLUDES EXPDRTS, INCLUDES RELATIVELY SMALL IMPDRTS

^o PROJECTION SHOWING WHAT U. S. MILK FAT AND MILK SOLIDS-NOT-FAT WOULD TOTAL IN 1975 AT THE SAME RATE OF CONSUMPTION PER PERSON AS IN 1953, ALLOWING FOR MEDIUM POPULATION INCREASE AS PROJECTED BY BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 49374-XX

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

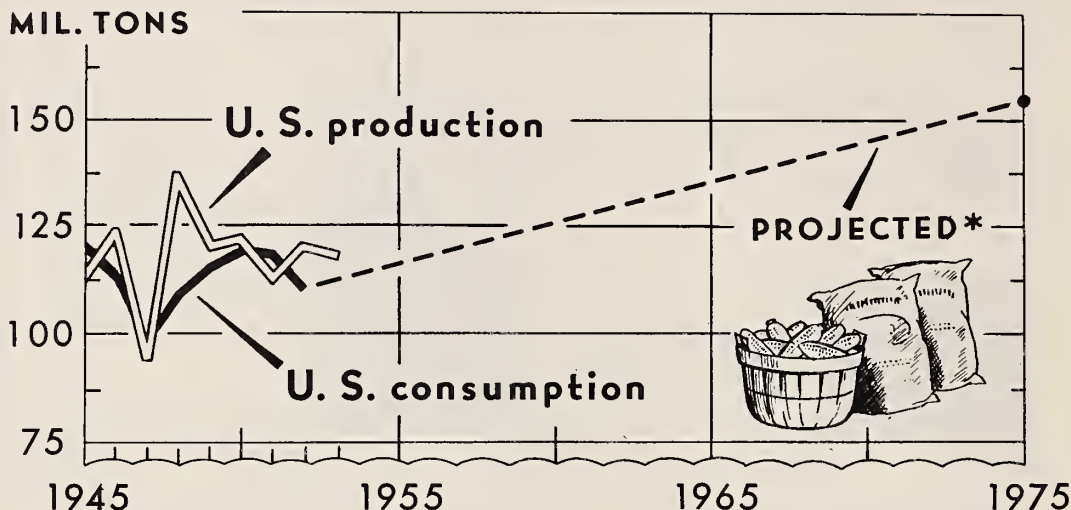
Milk fat always has been worth more per pound than solids-not-fat. Practically all the milk fat has been used for human food, while a substantial, but decreasing, portion of the solids-not-fat has been used for nonfood purposes. Consumption of milk fat per person has been declining, reflecting primarily the drop in consumption of butter. Use of most dairy products containing solids-not-fat has been increasing. At 1953 rates of consumption, the 1975 need for solids-not-fat could be met without any increase in milk production over 1953, assuming the

necessary shifts in marketing to more fully utilize the current output. The supply of milk fat would fall considerably short of 1975 needs unless a further reduction in per capita use occurs. To supply the same quantity of milk fat per person in 1975 as in 1953 would require about 150 billion pounds of milk compared to less than 120 billions for 1953. Such an increase in milk flow would permit sizable increases in use of solids-not-fat and still leave some not used for food.

**Production and consumption of milk solids,
United States, 1924-53**

Year	Milk fat		Milk solids-not-fat		Year	Milk fat		Milk solids-not-fat	
	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption		Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption
	1/	1/	1/	1/		1/	1/	1/	1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds		Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1924	3,668	3,553	8,429	4,304	1940	4,426	4,294	10,036	5,467
					1941	4,650	4,320	10,538	5,654
1925	3,717	3,631	8,545	4,383	1942	4,779	4,377	10,839	6,109
1926	3,819	3,757	8,766	4,474	1943	4,711	4,283	10,667	6,388
1927	3,885	3,788	8,912	4,514	1944	4,701	4,487	10,631	6,640
1928	3,900	3,799	8,943	4,607					
1929	4,007	3,872	9,192	4,779	1945	4,796	4,437	10,857	7,023
					1946	4,717	4,435	10,683	7,186
1930	4,040	3,951	9,269	4,792	1947	4,691	4,427	10,630	7,085
1931	4,147	4,077	9,507	4,793	1948	4,518	4,265	10,230	6,900
1932	4,177	4,077	9,568	4,849	1949	4,631	4,354	10,530	7,081
1933	4,208	4,012	9,645	4,876					
1934	4,094	4,089	9,362	4,829	1950	4,646	4,482	10,557	7,140
					1951	4,549	4,393	10,381	7,287
1935	4,095	4,021	9,324	4,979	1952	4,541	4,346	10,397	7,482
1936	4,132	4,004	9,424	5,088	1953 2/	4,650	4,370	10,650	7,610
1937	4,116	4,052	9,379	5,198					
1938	4,271	4,080	9,730	5,264					
1939	4,310	4,264	9,809	5,361					

1/ Consumption is total, including military. 2/ Partly forecast.

With Consumption Projected to 1975**FEED GRAIN PRODUCTION
AND CONSUMPTION**

* WITH AVERAGE CONSUMPTION RATE OF RECENT YEARS, AND POPULATION IN LINE WITH CENSUS PROJECTION "C"

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48818A-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Feed grain consumption in this country in 1975 would be about a third larger than the 1948-52 average, at 1948-52 rates of feeding per unit of livestock production and if livestock production rises in line with the Bureau of the Census projection of population shown under series "C" page 22. This is not a forecast of feed grain consumption, nor of needed production. However, it does provide a useful guide as to what our feed grain requirements would be under the stated conditions.

In the past 25 years the increase in feed grain production and consumption has been much less than the increase in

population, since the marked decline in horses and mules has made available an increasing proportion of the feed grain crops for the production of livestock food products. This shift from horses and mules to mechanical power is nearing completion. There will be limited opportunity in the future for the diversion of feed grains from production of farm power to food. However, increasing efficiency of feeding and further improvement in livestock and poultry may make possible an expansion in livestock food production with a relatively smaller increase in feed grain production.

Feed grains: Production and consumption, United States, 1945-53
and projected consumption to 1975

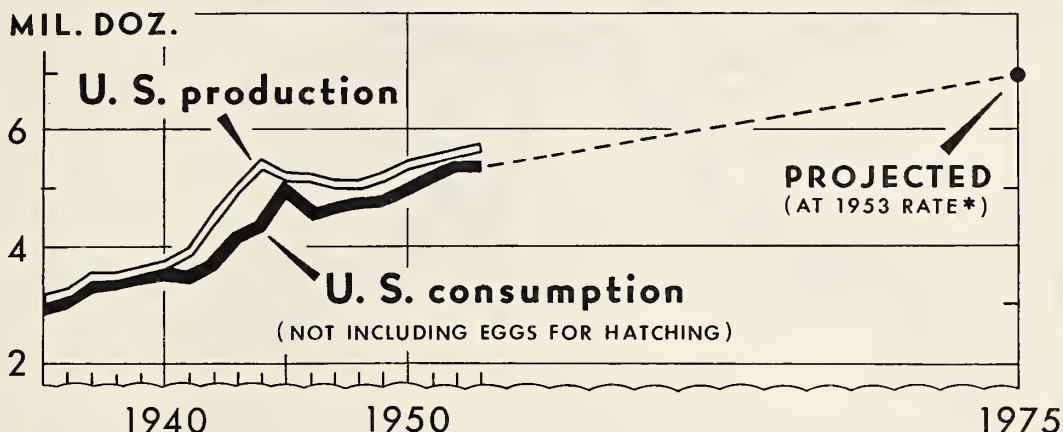
Year	Production	Domestic consumption ^{1/}
	Million tons	Million tons
1945	113.8	119.2
1946	123.0	113.2
1947	94.1	98.2
1948	135.4	109.3
1949	120.6	115.7
1950	122.0	119.0
1951	112.9	118.5
1952	^{2/} 120.7	^{2/} 110.0
1953	^{3/} 118.4	
Projections ^{4/}		
1955		123
1960		132
1965		139
1970		147
1975		155

^{1/} Domestic consumption during the October-September feeding year. ^{2/} Preliminary. ^{3/} September 1 estimate.

^{4/} Based on projected population, "C" series of Bureau of the Census, and average rate of feed grain utilization of recent years.

With Consumption Projected to 1975

EGG CONSUMPTION RELATED TO PAST PRODUCTION



* PROJECTION SHOWS WHAT 1975 CONSUMPTION WOULD TOTAL AT 1953 RATE OF CONSUMPTION PER PERSON, IF 1975 POPULATION IS IN LINE WITH THE "C" POPULATION PROJECTION OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48809A-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

If we eat as many eggs per person in 1975 as in 1953, and our population rises in line with the "C" projection of the Bureau of the Census, total egg consumption by 1975 would be almost 30 percent above this year's level. To support such consumption, production would have to increase by about the same percentage. Along with the rise in consumption, more hatching eggs would be required to replenish laying flocks, as

well as to support the upward trend in broiler-fryer production.

In the past decade, we have not had to expand laying flocks in the same proportion as population has grown. The steadily-increasing rate of lay per bird has just about offset the population increase in the United States. But continued increases in rate of lay are not assured, so an increase in the number of birds in laying flocks is a possibility by 1975.

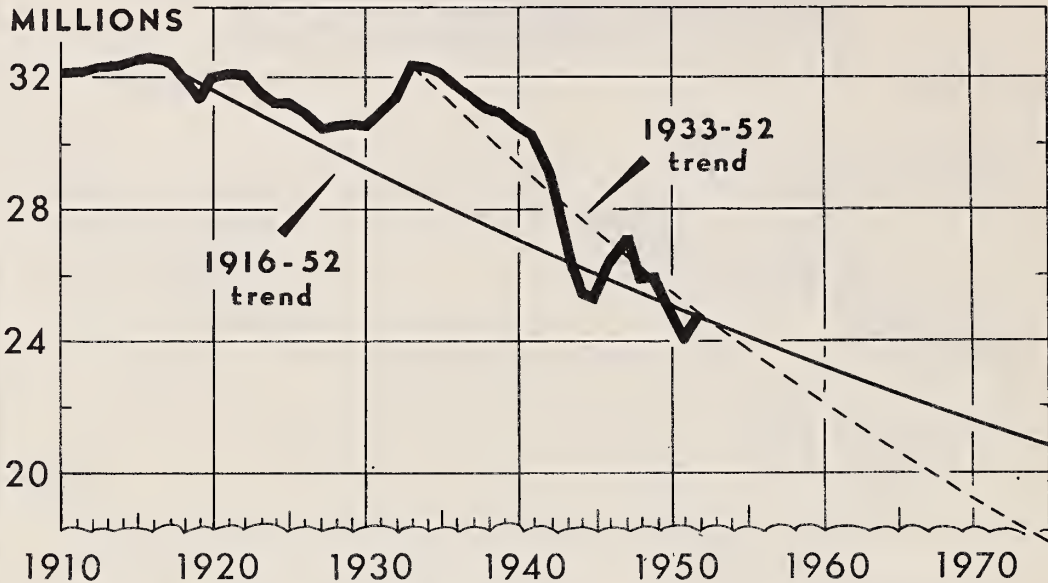
Total egg production and egg consumption, United States, 1935-53
with projection of consumption to 1975

Year	Production (including non-farm): Million dozen	Consumption (civilian and military) Million dozen	Year	Production (including non-farm): Million dozen	Consumption (civilian and military) Million dozen
1935	3,081	2,964	1950	5,384	4,926
1936	3,166	3,081	1951	5,433	5,194
1937	3,443	3,307	1952	5,593	5,392
1938	3,424	3,357	1953 ^{1/}	5,635	5,328
1939	3,561	3,415	1975 ^{2/}		6,925
1940	3,638	3,510			
1941	3,840	3,481			
1942	4,456	3,648			
1943	5,000	4,106			
1944	5,366	4,292			
1945	5,154	4,912			
1946	5,130	4,538			
1947	5,077	4,631			
1948	5,032	4,769			
1949	5,148	4,777			

^{1/} Estimated. ^{2/} Consumption for 1975 based on projected population and current rate of utilization.

With Projections to 1975

DECLINE IN FARM POPULATION



BASED ON COOPERATIVE ESTIMATES OF THE BAE AND THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS (1953 REVISION)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43457A - XX

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

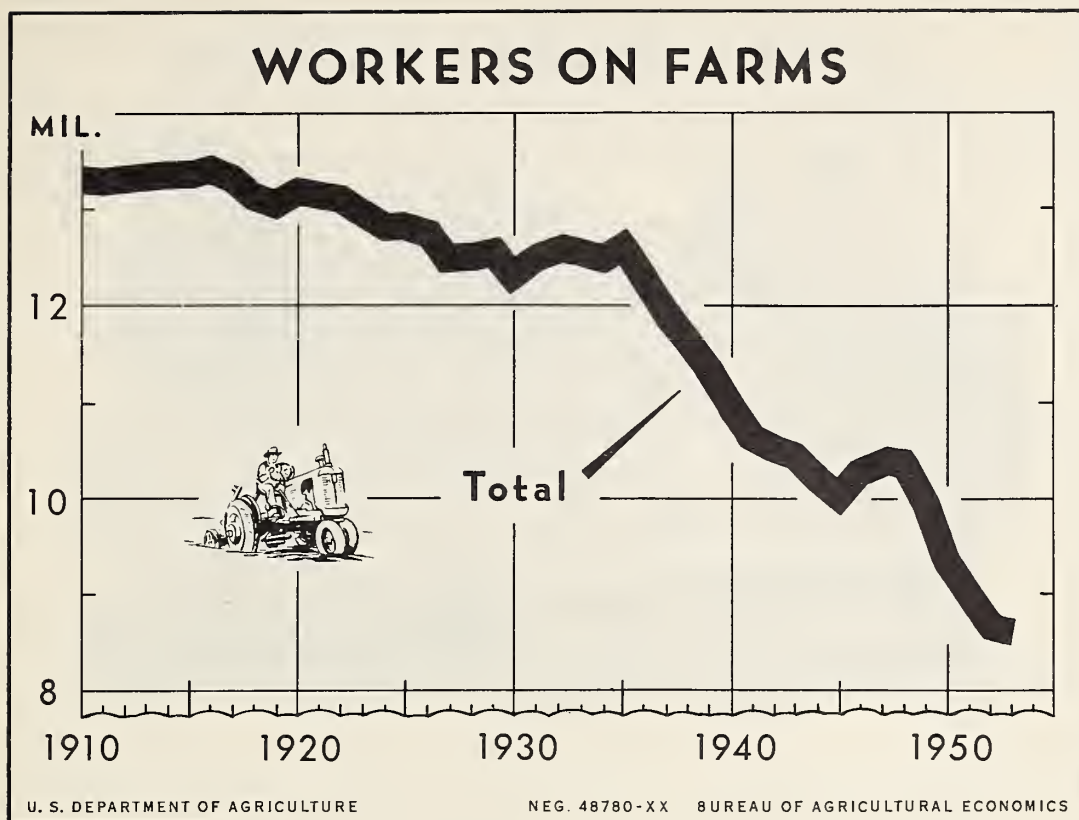
Since the peak of farm population in 1916, the trend in the number of people living on farms has been generally downward-decreasing at an average annual rate of 0.75 percent. Following 1933, however, the farm population has declined at an even faster pace—decreasing at an average annual rate of 1.39 percent. World War II with its demand for manpower in

industry and the armed forces caused a rapid loss in farm population. After the end of World War II, the high level of nonfarm employment, together with defense mobilization following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, have been conducive to a continuation of a relatively high rate of net migration from farms.

Farm population, United States, 1910-52, and projected to 1975 ^{1/}

Year (April 1)	Number of persons on farms	Year (April 1)	Number of persons on farms	Year (April 1)	Number of persons on farms
ESTIMATES	Thousands		Thousands		Thousands
1910	32,077	1928	30,548	1945	25,295
1911	32,110	1929	30,580	1946	26,483
1912	32,210	1930	30,529	1947	27,124
1913	32,270	1931	30,845	1948	25,903
1914	32,320	1932	31,388	1949	25,954
1915	32,440	1933	32,393	1950	25,058
1916	32,530	1934	32,305	1951	24,037
1917	32,430	1935	32,161	1952	24,819
1918	31,950	1936	31,737		
1919	31,200	1937	31,266		
1920	31,974	1938	30,980	PROJECTIONS	1916-52
1921	32,123	1939	30,840		trend
1922	32,109				
1923	31,490	1940	30,547	1955	24,266
1924	31,177	1941	30,273	1960	23,371
1925	31,150	1942	29,234	1965	22,509
1926	30,979	1943	26,681	1970	21,679
1927	30,530	1944	25,495	1975	20,879
					1933-52
					trend

^{1/} Estimates 1910-52 prepared by the Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Agricultural Economics; estimates for years prior to 1950 have been designed to be comparable with the new definition of farm population. For years after 1952, the projections of the 1916-52 trend are based on the average annual rate of decline between 1916 and 1952 (0.75 percent), and the 1933-52 trend series on the average annual rate of decline between 1933 and 1952 (1.39 percent).



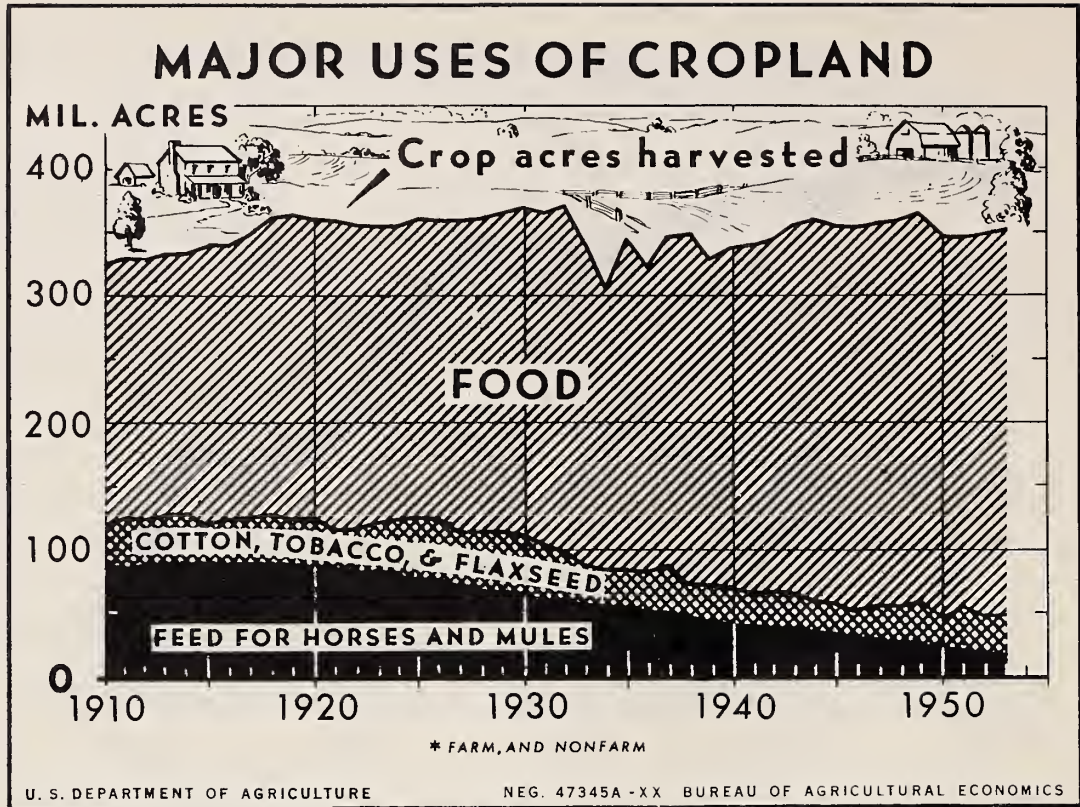
The number of people working on farms has declined almost steadily since 1910. The increased rate of decline since 1935 has been largely due to increased use of machinery on farms and to increased opportunities for non-farm jobs. The reversal

of the trend in 1946 and 1947 was due largely to the return of members of the armed forces and workers in war industries to their homes after the war.

Farm employment: Annual averages of total, family, and hired employment
United States, revised, 1910-53

Year	Total employment	Family workers	Hired workers	Year	Total employment	Family workers	Hired workers
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1910	13,555	10,174	3,381	1933	12,739	9,874	2,865
1911	13,539	10,169	3,370	1934	12,627	9,765	2,862
1912	13,559	10,162	3,397	1935	12,733	9,855	2,878
1913	13,572	10,158	3,414	1936	12,331	9,350	2,981
1914	13,580	10,147	3,433	1937	11,978	9,054	2,924
1915	13,592	10,140	3,452	1938	11,622	8,815	2,807
1916	13,632	10,144	3,488	1939	11,338	8,611	2,727
1917	13,568	10,121	3,447	1940	10,979	8,300	2,679
1918	13,391	10,053	3,338				
1919	13,243	9,968	3,275	1941	10,669	8,017	2,652
1920	13,432	10,041	3,391	1942	10,504	7,949	2,555
				1943	10,446	8,010	2,436
1921	13,398	10,001	3,397	1944	10,219	7,988	2,231
1922	13,337	9,936	3,401	1945	10,000	7,981	2,119
1923	13,162	9,798	3,364	1946	10,295	8,106	2,189
1924	13,031	9,705	3,326	1947	10,382	8,115	2,267
1925	13,036	9,715	3,321	1948	10,363	8,026	2,337
1926	12,976	9,526	3,450	1949	9,964	7,712	2,252
1927	12,642	9,278	3,364	1950	9,342	7,252	2,090
1928	12,691	9,340	3,351				
1929	12,763	9,360	3,403	1951	8,985	6,997	1,988
1930	12,497	9,307	3,190	1952	8,669	6,748	1,921
				1953 1/2	8,621	6,681	1,940
1931	12,745	9,642	3,103				
1932	12,816	9,922	2,894				

1/ Preliminary estimate.



A significant part of the great increase in farm output during the last 10 or 15 years was due to the increase in farm mechanization. Since 1937, the replacement of animal power by machines has released 35 million acres of cropland for production for human use that formerly produced feed for horses and

mules. Since World War I the reduction in numbers of work animals has released about 75 million acres. Further declines can be expected in the future. However, with the numbers of horses and mules already greatly reduced, this source of added cropland for food production is rapidly drying up.

Changes in major uses of cropland, United States, 1910-53

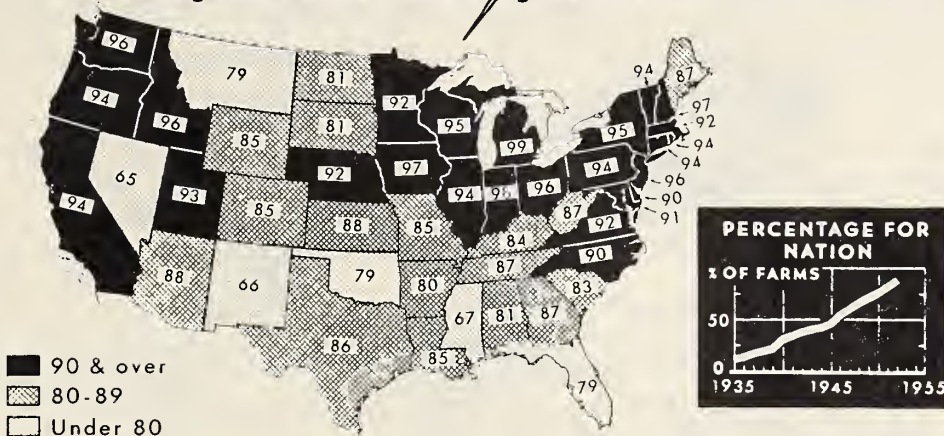
Year	Acreage used for producing:				Total acres of harvested crops ^{1/}	Year	Acreage used for producing:				Total acres of harvested crops ^{1/}
	Feed for horses and mules ^{2/}	Cotton, flaxseed and tobacco	and	Food ^{3/}			Feed for horses and mules ^{2/}	Cotton, flaxseed and tobacco	and	Food ^{3/}	
	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres		Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres		
1910	86	35	204	325	1955	54	31	260	345		
1911	87	39	204	330	1956	52	32	239	323		
1912	88	37	204	329	1957	51	37	259	347		
1913	89	38	206	333	1958	47	27	275	349		
1914	90	39	206	334	1959	44	28	258	330		
1915	91	32	217	340							
1916	90	35	215	340	1940	42	28	269	339		
1917	90	36	223	349	1941	40	26	276	342		
1918	90	39	233	362	1942	39	28	279	346		
1919	89	36	239	364	1943	38	29	289	356		
					1944	36	23	300	361		
1920	87	38	235	360	1945	33	22	298	354		
1921	85	31	243	359	1946	31	25	298	351		
1922	83	34	238	355	1947	29	27	298	354		
1923	82	40	232	354	1948	27	30	299	356		
1924	76	46	230	355	1949	25	34	301	360		
1925	79	49	235	360							
1926	74	50	235	359	1950	23	24	298	345		
1927	71	43	244	358	1951	21	33	290	344		
1928	68	47	246	361	1952 ^{4/}	18	30	301	349		
1929	66	48	251	365	1953 ^{4/}	16	31	303	350		
1930	63	48	258	369							
1931	61	43	261	365							
1932	59	39	273	371							
1933	57	32	251	340							
1934	56	29	219	304							

^{1/} Farm and nonfarm horses and mules.
^{2/} Derived by subtracting acreage used for feed for horses and mules and acres of cotton, flaxseed and tobacco from total acres harvested.
^{3/} Area in 52 principal crops or estimated equivalent pine acreage in fruits, tree nuts, and farm and market gardens.
^{4/} Preliminary.

Based largely on data from crop and livestock reports (BAE); not regularly published elsewhere in this form.

FARMS and ELECTRICITY

Percentage of Farms Receiving Central Station Service



U. S. AND STATE DATA ARE OFFICIAL REA ESTIMATES AS OF JUNE 30, 1952

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

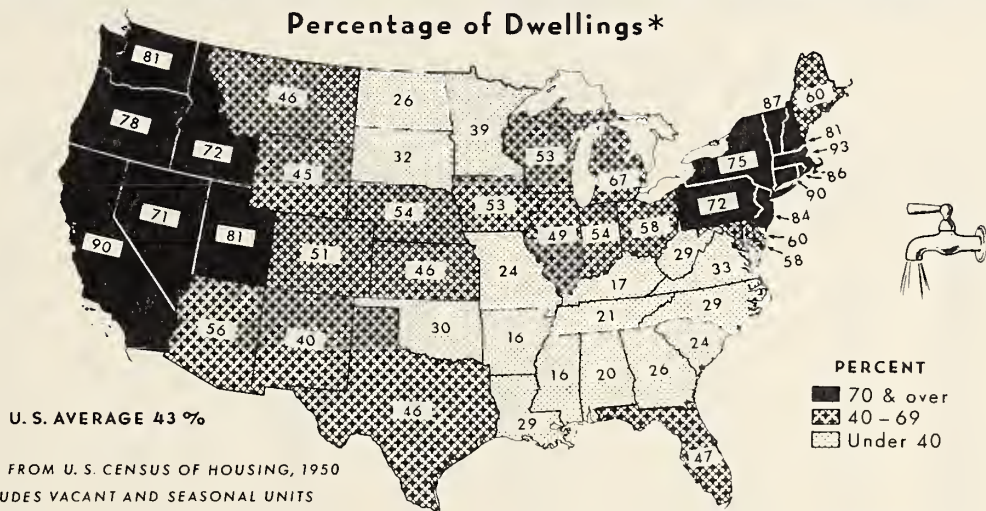
NEG. 49347-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

More than 88 percent of all farms in the United States have central station electric service. A large portion of the farms still without service are located in the South and in the sparsely populated areas of the West. Unelectrified farms in the West are unserved primarily because of physical obstacles—long

distances to those farms from existing lines or mountainous terrain. Unelectrified farms in the South are unserved, even though lines may be close by, primarily because of economic characteristics of those farms—low income farms and a relatively high degree of mobility among the rural people.

RUNNING WATER in FARM HOUSES

Percentage of Dwellings*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

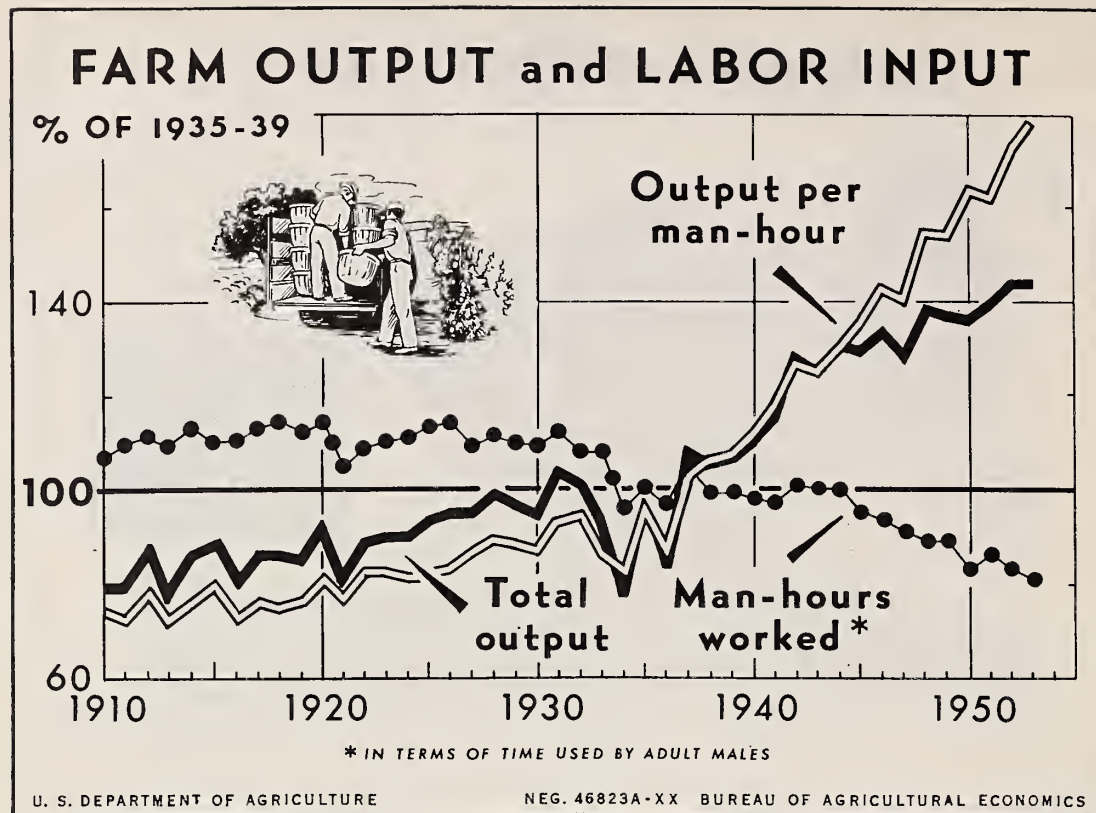
NEG. 49379-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Less than half of all farm dwellings had piped water in the home at the time of the 1950 census, although marked gains were made between 1940 and 1950. During the 10 years between the last two Censuses of Housing, about one fourth of farm dwellings installed piped water.

About three-fourths of the farm dwellings in the Northeast

and the West in 1950 had piped running water, compared with nearly half in the North Central States and a little more than a fourth in the South

The rapid strides being made in installation of running water, along with the tremendous progress in farm electrification have greatly improved the level of farm housing.



Output per man-hour of labor on farms, now the greatest in history, is a key part of the technological revolution in agriculture. It is now more than 2-1/3 times that of 40 years ago, but most of the gain has taken place during the last 15 years. During that period, farm mechanization progressed rapidly,

and widespread adoption of improved farming practices sharply increased yield of crops and livestock. Because of these changes farmers have been able to increase total farm output with fewer man-hours of labor.

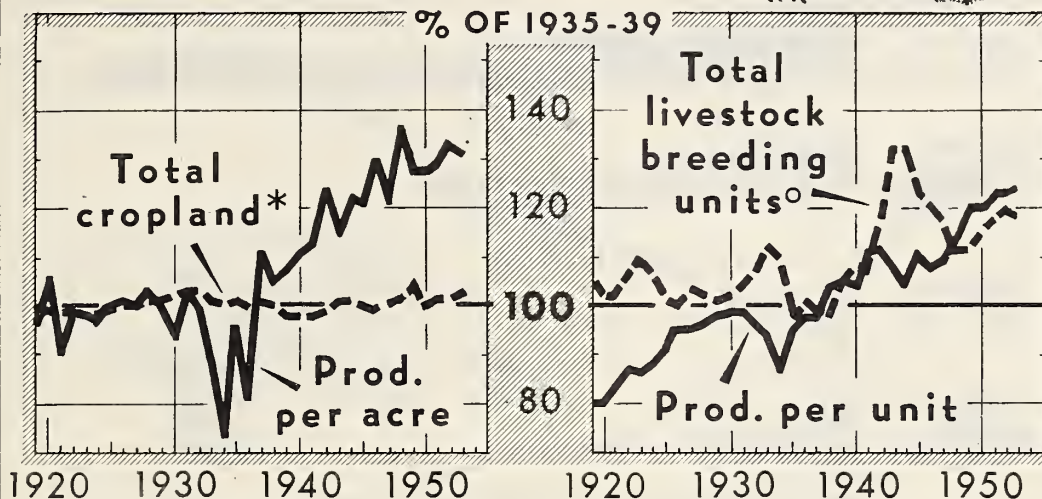
Total farm output, man-hours of farm work, and output per man-hour, United States, 1910-53
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

Year	Farm output	Man-hours of farm work 1/	Output per man-hour	Year	Farm output	Man-hours of farm work 1/	Output per man-hour
1910	79	107	74	1933	93	108	86
1911	79	110	72	1934	79	96	82
1912	87	111	78	1935	96	100	96
1913	78	109	72	1936	85	97	88
1914	86	113	76	1937	108	105	103
1915	88	110	80	1938	105	99	106
1916	80	110	73	1939	106	99	107
1917	86	113	76				
1918	86	114	75	1940	110	98	112
1919	85	112	76	1941	114	97	118
				1942	128	101	127
1920	92	114	81	1943	125	100	125
1921	81	105	77	1944	130	100	130
1922	89	109	82	1945	129	95	136
1923	90	110	82	1946	133	93	143
1924	90	111	81	1947	128	91	141
1925	93	113	82	1948	138	89	155
1926	95	114	83	1949	137	89	154
1927	95	109	87				
1928	99	111	89	1950	136	83	164
1929	97	110	88	1951	139	86	162
				1952	144	83	173
1930	95	109	87	1953 2/	144	81	178
1931	104	112	93				
1932	101	108	94				

1/ In terms of the time required by average adult male workers. 2/ Preliminary.

Data shown here not published regularly elsewhere.

FARM PRODUCTION PER ACRE AND PER ANIMAL UNIT



* ESTIMATED ACREAGE FROM WHICH ONE OR MORE CROPS WERE HARVESTED
PLUS ACREAGE OF CROP FAILURE AND SUMMER FALLOW

° INCLUDES ALL BREEDING LIVESTOCK EXCEPT HORSES, AND ALL LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION
EXCEPT FARM-PRODUCED POWER OF HORSES AND MULES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46822-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The large increase in farm output during World War II and the postwar years was largely made possible by the uptrend in crop production per acre. Higher yields have resulted mainly from greater use of fertilizer in recent years, use of higher-yielding seed varieties, more spraying and dusting for insect

control, as well as from favorable weather. The total area of cropland has changed little since World War I. In livestock production, both a greater number of breeding units and more production per unit have increased our output of meat animals and animal products.

Production per acre and per animal unit, United States, 1919-53
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

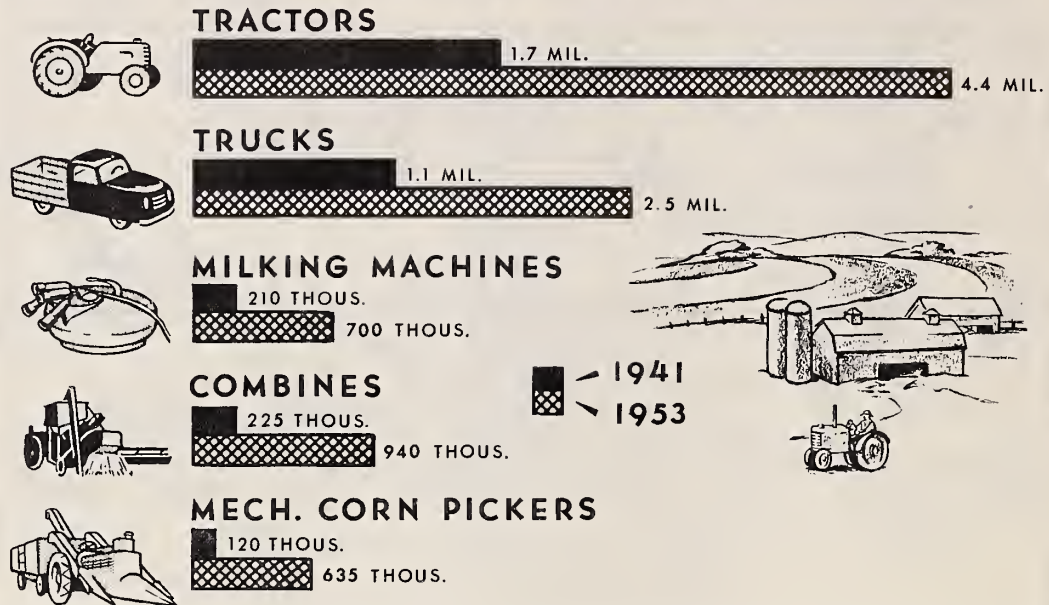
Year	Total cropland	Crop production per acre	Animal units	Production per animal unit	Year	Total cropland	Crop production per acre	Animal units	Production per animal unit
1919	100	96	105	80	1937	101	111	99	98
1920	99	106	102	80	1938	100	105	98	104
1921	99	90	102	83	1939	98	107	105	105
1922	98	98	106	87	1940	98	111	108	104
1923	98	98	110	86	1941	98	113	107	111
1924	98	97	106	88	1942	99	124	118	112
1925	99	100	101	91	1943	101	115	132	105
1926	100	101	100	95	1944	101	122	132	104
1927	100	100	103	95	1945	100	121	123	111
1928	101	103	102	96	1946	99	129	121	108
1929	101	100	101	98	1947	100	121	117	109
1930	102	94	102	99	1948	101	136	111	113
1931	103	103	104	99	1949	104	127	111	120
1932	103	99	107	97	1950	100	127	115	120
1933	101	89	112	95	1951	101	128	118	123
1934	100	73	110	87	1952	101	133	119	123
1935	101	96	97	95	1953 1/2	102	131	118	124
1936	100	81	101	98					

1/ Preliminary.

Based on data from crop and livestock reports (BAE); not regularly published elsewhere in this form.

PRINCIPAL MACHINES ON FARMS

Now and Before Pearl Harbor



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 49356-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Since January 1, 1941 the increase in demand for farm products, increased farm wage rates and the decrease in number of workers on farms have helped to speed up farm mechanization. During this period numbers of farm tractors have increased 159 percent, motor trucks on farms 127 percent, milking machines 233 percent, grain combines 318 percent, and corn

pickers 429 percent. Taking into consideration changes in numbers of all kinds of machines, as well as of horses and mules, it appears that farmers this year have about 72 percent more farm power and machinery, in total, than just before Pearl Harbor.

Specified machines on farms, United States, January 1, 1941-53 ^{1/}

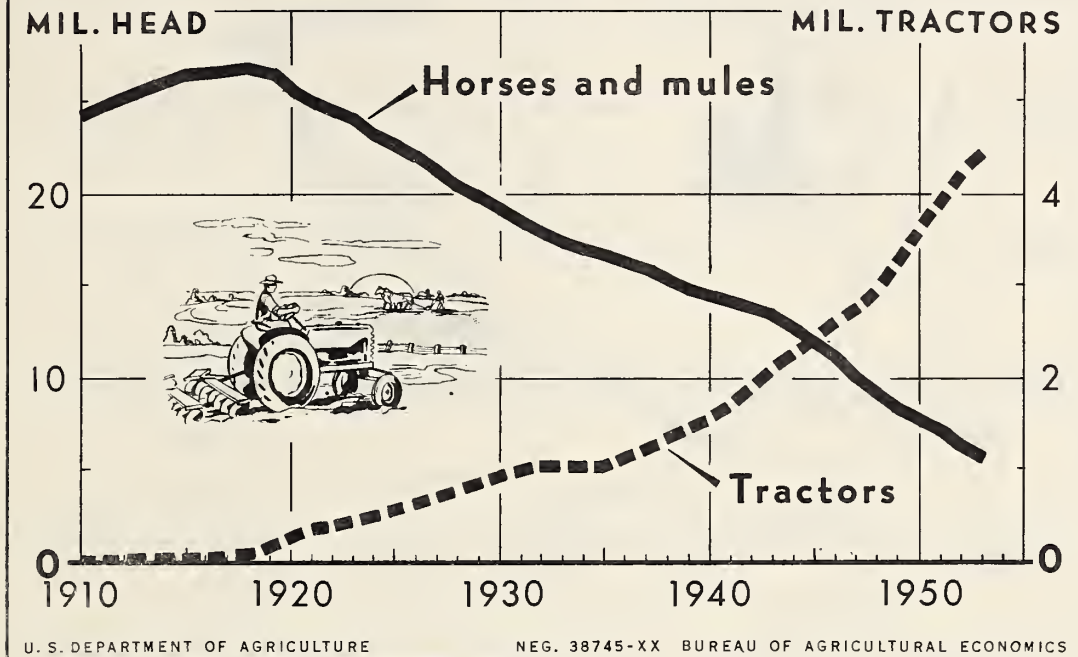
Year	Tractors (exclusive of steam)	Motor- trucks	Grain combines	Corn pickers	Farms with milking machines
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1941	1,675	1,095	225	120	210
1942	1,885	1,160	275	130	255
1943	2,100	1,280	320	138	275
1944	2,215	1,385	345	146	300
1945	^{2/} 2,422	^{2/} 1,490	^{2/} 375	168	^{2/} 365
1946	2,560	1,550	420	203	440
1947	2,735	1,700	465	236	525
1948	2,980	1,900	535	299	575
1949	3,315	2,065	620	372	610
1950	^{2/} 3,609	^{2/} 2,207	^{2/} 711	^{2/} 456	^{2/} 636
1951	3,940	2,310	810	522	655
1952	4,170	2,410	887	588	686
1953	4,400	2,500	940	635	700

^{1/} "Facts for Industry" reports of the Bureau of the Census, annual registrations of motor vehicles, and results of enumerative surveys were used in developing estimates for years and machines not covered by census reports.

^{2/} Census of Agriculture. Census dates January 1, 1945; April 1, 1940, and 1950.

Data shown here not published regularly elsewhere.

HORSES & MULES, AND TRACTORS ON FARMS JAN. 1



Until World War I, horses and mules provided practically all of the power for operating field machines and for hauling farm products to local markets. Now, machines haul practically all of the products away from farms, and tractors supply 80 percent or more of the power for operating field machines. The number of horses and mules on farms has been declining since 1918 and the reduction has been especially marked in recent years.

in World War I. Tractors numbers have increased every year since 1910 except in the depression period of the early thirties. From January 1940 to January 1953 tractors on farms increased by more than 2.8 million, or about 185 percent.

Of the tractors on farms in 1953, about 4 percent were crawlers, 8 percent were garden tractors, and the remainder were wheel tractors.

A major start in the use of tractor power on farms was made

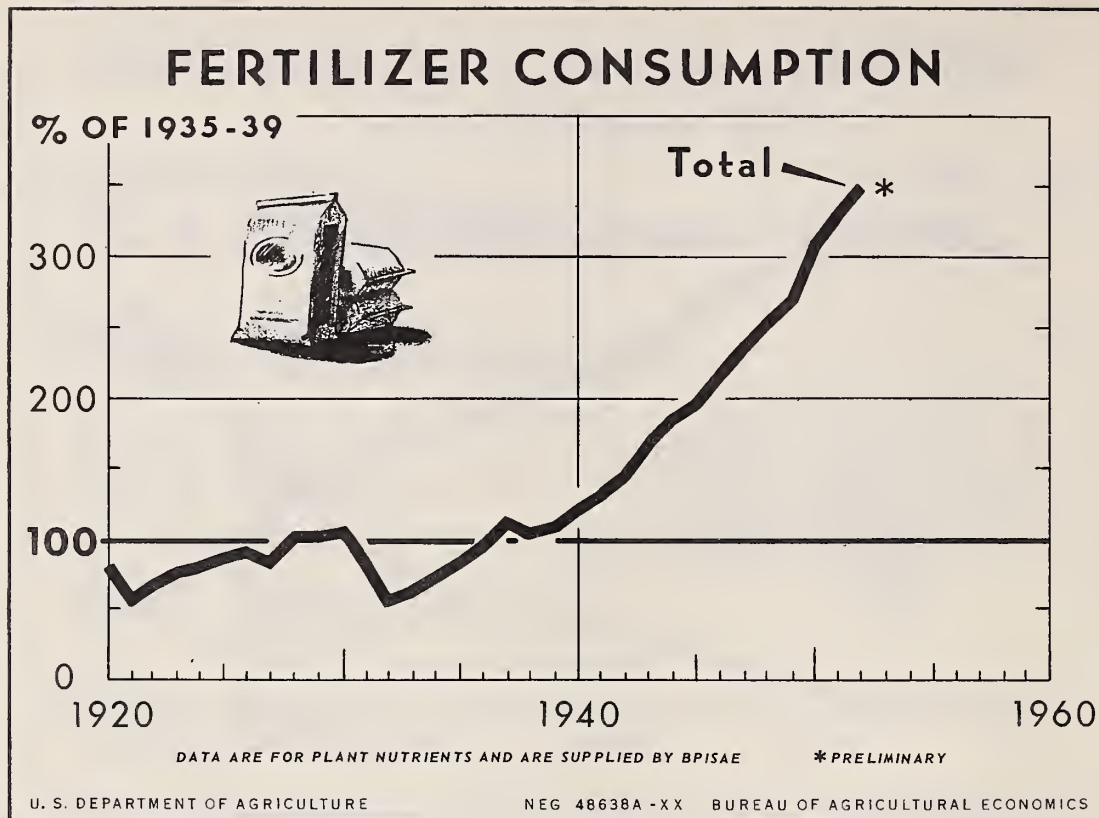
Horses and mules, and tractors on farms January 1, United States, 1910-53

Year	Horses and mules	Tractors	Year	Horses and mules	Tractors	Year	Horses and mules	Tractors
	Thousands	Thousands		Thousands	Thousands		Thousands	Thousands
1910	24,211	1	1925	22,569	549	1940	14,478	1,545
1911	24,847	4	1926	21,986	621	1941	14,104	1,675
1912	25,277	8	1927	21,192	693	1942	13,655	1,885
1913	25,691	14	1928	20,448	782	1943	13,231	2,100
1914	26,178	17	1929	19,744	827	1944	12,613	2,215
1915	26,493	25				1945	11,950	2,422
1916	26,534	37	1930	19,124	920	1946	11,108	2,560
1917	26,659	51	1931	18,468	997	1947	10,129	2,735
1918	26,723	85	1932	17,812	1,022	1948	9,279	2,980
1919	26,490	158	1933	17,337	1,019	1949	8,498	3,315
			1934	16,997	1,016			
1920	25,742	246	1935	16,683	1,048	1950	7,781	3,609
1921	25,137	343	1936	16,226	1,125	1951	7,067	3,940
1922	24,588	372	1937	15,802	1,230	1952	6,243	4,170
1923	24,018	428	1938	15,245	1,370	1953 2/	5,636	4,400
1924	23,285	496	1939	14,792	1,445			

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

2/ Preliminary.

Data for horse and mule numbers published annually in Livestock on Farms Jan. 1; tractor numbers not regularly published except in Chart Book.



Increased use of fertilizers has contributed substantially to the rise in farm production in recent years and it has also been an important factor in lowering unit production costs.

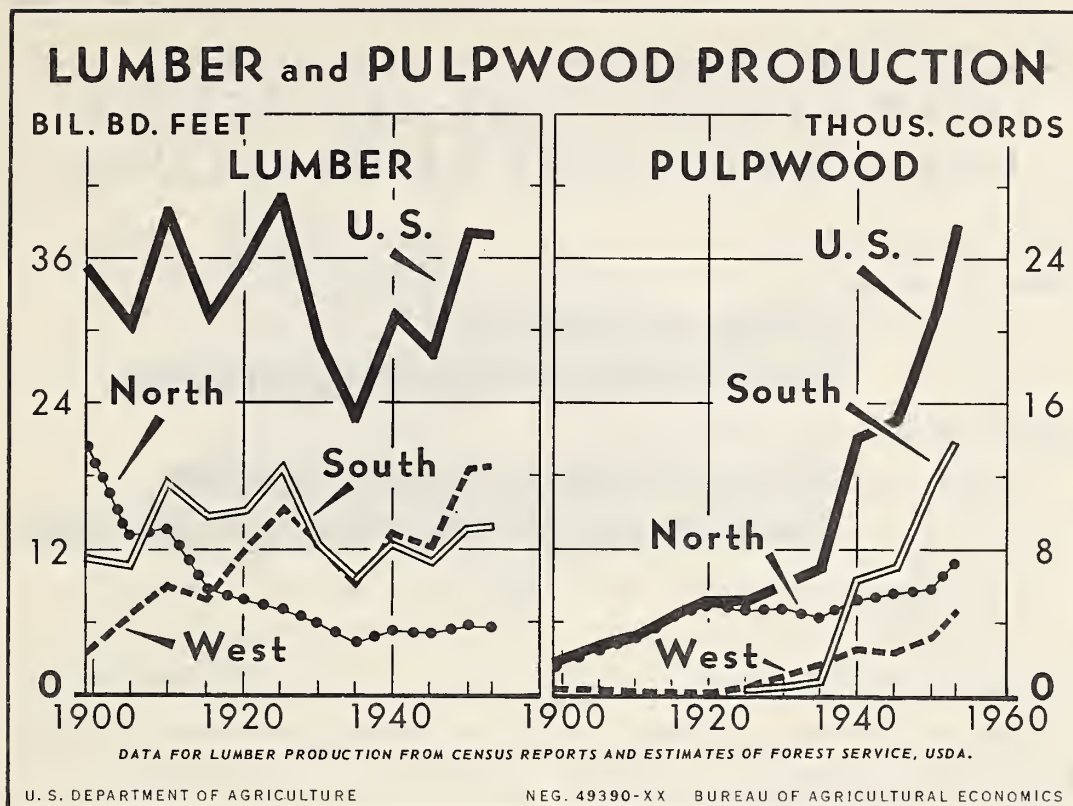
As such, it provides a substantial means of maintaining the farmer's competitive position when the ratio between farm prices and costs becomes narrower.

Fertilizer: Use in terms of plant nutrients, continental United States, 1920-52
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

Year	Index of use	Year	Index of use	Year	Index of use
1920	81	1935	83	1950	308
1921	56	1936	94	1951	330
1922	66	1937	111	1952	350 ^{1/}
1923	75	1938	104		
1924	80	1939	109		
1925	87	1940	121		
1926	89	1941	132		
1927	84	1942	146		
1928	101	1943	168		
1929	101	1944	187		
1930	105	1945	195		
1931	81	1946	216		
1932	55	1947	236		
1933	63	1948	254		
1934	72	1949	270		

^{1/} Preliminary estimate.

Data are published currently by BPISAE.



Lumber production in the period 1900-1953 has remained relatively constant in the U.S. In contrast, pulpwood production has increased rapidly, starting in the 1930's and coinciding with the introduction of the sulphate pulping process in the South. In this region during the last 15 years, pulpwood pro-

duction has increased from about 700,000 cords to approximately 14,000,000 cords, of which about 70 percent is obtained from farm woodlands and other small holdings. In recent years, the South and West together have accounted for about 85 percent of the lumber and 70 percent of the pulpwood produced.

Lumber and pulpwood production, United States, 1899-1953

Year	Lumber				Pulpwood			
	North	South	West	Total	North	South	West	Total
	Million board feet	Million board feet	Million board feet	Million board feet	Thousand cords	Thousand cords	Thousand cords	Thousand cords
1899	20,472	11,116	3,489	1/35,078	1,500	---	200	1,700
1905	13,194	10,500	6,808	1/30,503	2,500	---	---	2,500
1910	13,736	17,432	8,850	1/40,018	3,000	---	100	3,100
1915	8,646	14,890	7,706	1/31,242	4,400	---	---	4,400
1920	7,769	15,132	12,099	35,000	4,900	---	100	5,000
1925	6,927	18,735	15,339	41,000	4,600	200	200	5,000
1930	5,086	12,080	12,192	29,358	4,700	400	1,000	6,100
1935	4,259	9,545	9,140	22,944	4,300	700	1,700	6,700
1940	5,250	12,678	13,231	31,159	5,191	6,400	2,585	14,176
1945	5,128	10,877	12,118	1/28,122	5,630	7,153	2,470	15,254
1950	5,564	13,885	18,558	1/38,007	5,925	11,543	3,244	20,712
1953	5,500	13,900	18,600	38,000	7,400	14,000	4,500	25,900

1/ Lumber production as reported by the Bureau of the Census. All other years estimates of the Forest Service.

Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

On One-Man Dairy Farm

HOW BETTER COWS AND BETTER PRACTICES BOOST DAIRY INCOME

Labor Income of Operator:

With Usual Practices *



With Improved Practices *



BASED ON DATA FROM "REDUCING DAIRY COSTS ON MICHIGAN FARMS," MICHIGAN AGR. EXP. STA. SPECIAL BULL. 376 (BAE COOPERATING)

INCOME DATA BASED ON 1945-49 PRICE LEVEL *CRDP AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION PRACTICES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

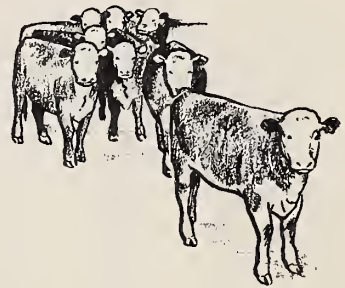
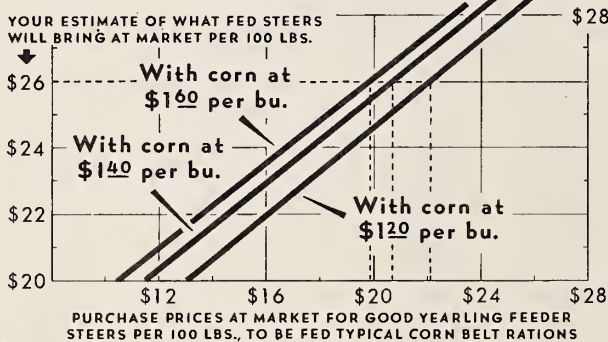
NEG. 49335-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

An operator of a one-man dairy farm in southeastern Michigan could expect to about double his labor income by either changing from usual to improved crop and livestock production practices or substituting good cows for average cows. If

he made both types of adjustment in his dairy farming he could expect more than a three-fold increase in his labor income at the 1945-49 price level.

GUIDE TO BUYING FEEDER STEERS

Purchase Prices that Permit Average Returns When Fed Cattle are Sold at Choice Grade



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 49380-X

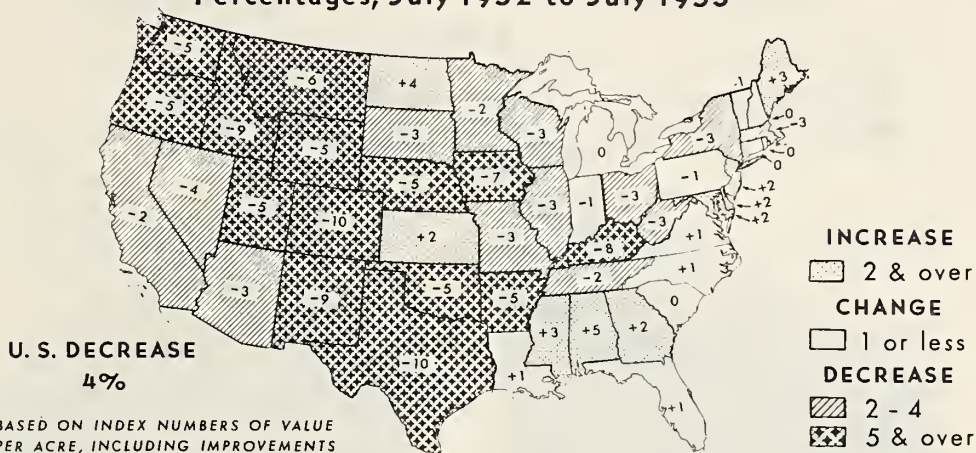
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Returns from cattle feeding in the Corn Belt over the past 30 years have averaged about 25 percent above feed costs. In some years they have been much higher than this and in some years cattle feeders did not get market prices for their feed. The chart shows the price that can be paid for good yearling feeder steers at the market with different assumed prices of fat steers when they are sold 7 months later. For instance, if it is assumed that \$26 is the price expected for choice

1,000-pound fat steers at market time then one can pay about \$21 for the feeder steer and receive about average returns with corn at \$1.40 a bushel, hay at \$20.00 a ton, and soybean meal at \$85 a ton. If the price of corn is less, then one could pay more and still receive average returns. Feeds fed and gains are from Annual Reports of Feeder Cattle, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Illinois.

CHANGES IN DOLLAR VALUE OF FARM LAND*

Percentages, July 1952 to July 1953



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

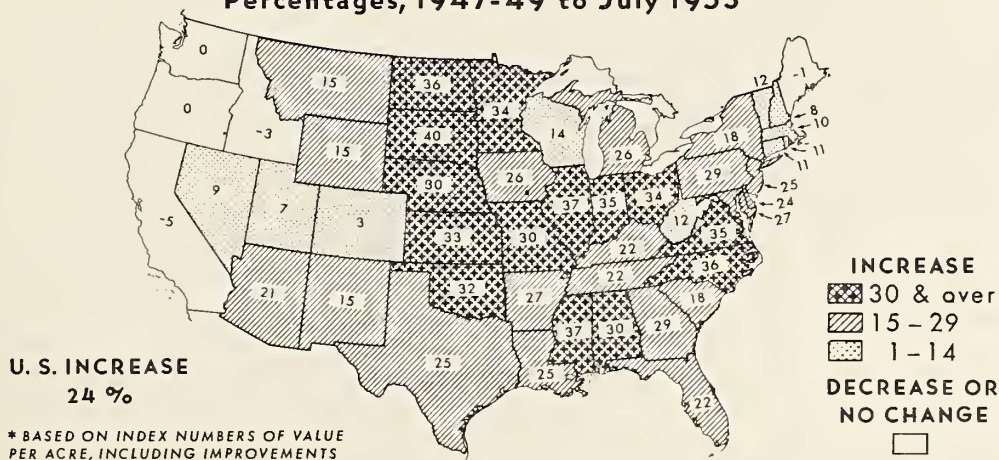
NEG. 49312-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Dry weather in the Southwest and lower cattle prices contributed to larger than average declines in farm real estate values in the western part of the country during the year ending July, 1953. Values in Texas, New Mexico, Colorado and

Idaho were down 9 percent or more and the average for the entire Mountain region was down 7 percent. Values were a little higher than a year earlier in most of the Southeastern States and in North Dakota and Kansas.

CHANGES IN DOLLAR VALUE OF FARM LAND*

Percentages, 1947-49 to July 1953



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

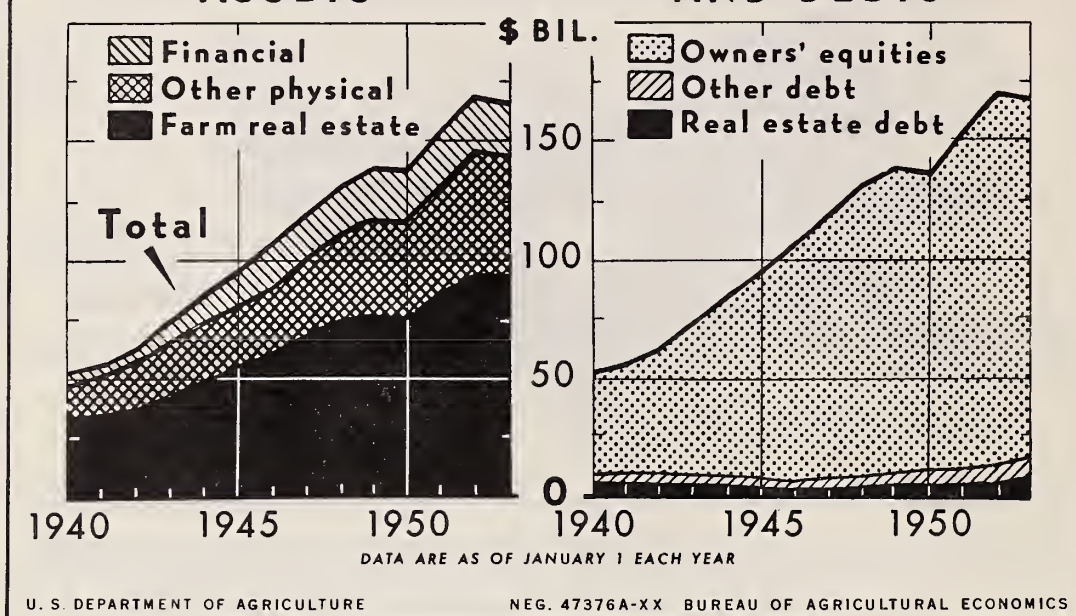
NEG. 49309-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The largest increases in land values since 1947-49 have occurred in the midwest and the Southeast. South Dakota leads with an increase of 40 percent, followed by Illinois and Mississippi with increases of 37 percent. The July, 1953 level of

values in the New England and Mountain regions was about 10 percent above 1947-49, while values in Maine, Idaho and California were slightly below this pre-Korea level.

THE FARM BALANCE SHEET

OWNERS' EQUITIES AND DEBTS



Declining farm commodity prices in 1952 were accompanied by a decrease in value of the assets of agriculture in this country. The same thing happened in 1949. These were the only years in the period covered by the balance sheet estimates (1940-53) in which the assets of American agriculture failed to increase.

The decline of asset values in 1952 was 3.3 billion dollars. While assets were declining, farm debts increased by 1.4 billion dollars, or 10 percent. The combined effect of decreased asset values and increased debts was to reduce the equity of owners by 4.7 billion dollars, or about 3 percent.

The Farm Balance Sheet, United States, January 1, 1940-53 ^{1/}

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.
In current dollars														
Total assets	53.7	56.3	64.4	75.8	86.9	96.7	107.2	120.5	131.2	138.0	136.7	153.9	168.7	165.4
Financial	5.0	5.6	6.7	9.1	11.9	15.2	18.3	20.0	20.5	20.4	20.2	20.5	21.2	21.9
Other physical	15.1	16.1	19.8	24.6	26.2	26.7	27.1	30.9	36.8	40.8	41.2	47.6	53.8	51.2
Real estate	33.6	34.6	37.9	42.1	48.8	54.8	61.8	69.6	73.9	76.8	75.3	85.8	93.7	92.3
In current dollars														
Total claims	53.7	56.3	64.4	75.8	86.9	96.7	107.2	120.5	131.2	138.0	136.7	153.9	168.7	165.4
Owners' equities	43.7	45.9	53.9	65.8	78.0	88.4	99.2	112.0	121.9	126.6	124.2	140.8	154.2	149.5
Other debt	3.4	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.6	4.2	6.1	6.9	7.0	7.9	8.8
Real estate debt	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.4	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.6	6.1	6.6	7.1

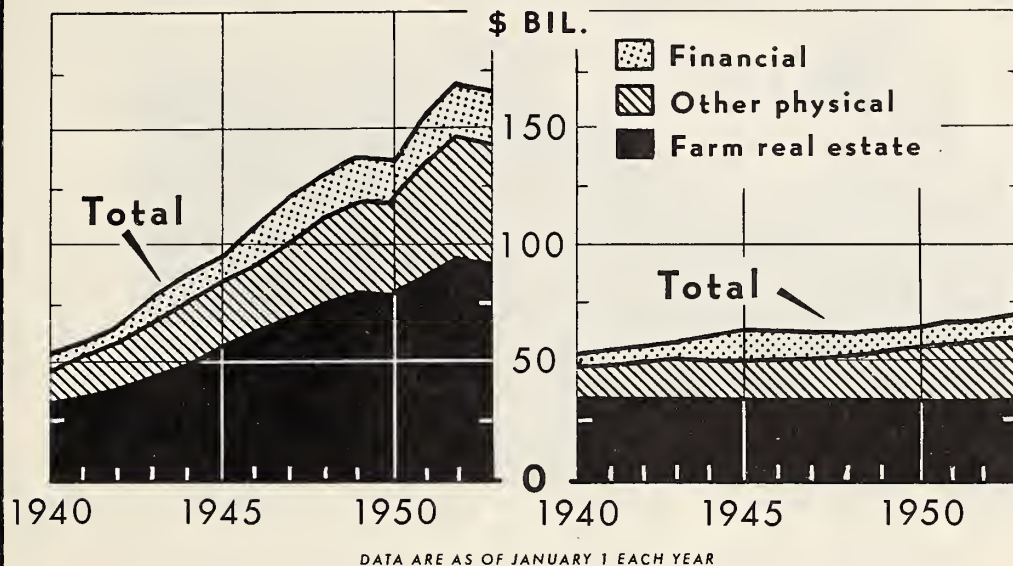
^{1/} All series revised, except "other" debt, mainly because of new benchmark data provided by 1950 census.

Data from the annual Balance Sheet of Agriculture, 1953 (BAE).

VALUE OF FARM ASSETS

IN CURRENT DOLLARS

IN 1940 DOLLARS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48857-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

In current dollars, the value of total assets of American agriculture dropped about 3.3 billion dollars, or 2 percent, during 1952. All of the decline occurred in two items—farm real estate and livestock on farms. Had prices remained stable throughout 1952, physical farm assets would have increased in

value, as indicated by valuations in 1940 dollars. Moreover, the purchasing power of the financial assets owned by farmers rose during 1952 as the amount of such assets was larger, and prices of things that farmers buy were slightly lower, on January 1, 1953 than a year earlier.

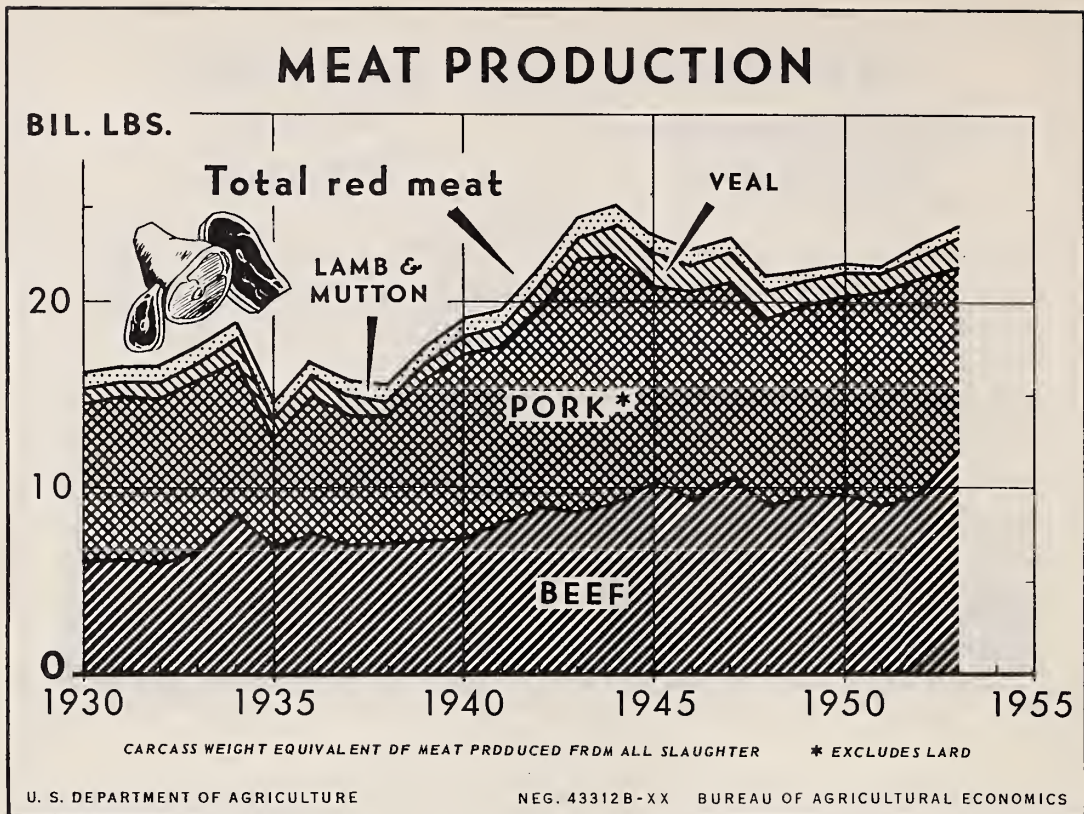
Value of farm assets, United States, January 1, 1940-53 ^{1/}

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.
In current dollars														
Total assets	53.7	56.3	64.4	75.8	86.9	96.7	107.2	120.5	131.2	138.0	136.7	153.9	168.7	165.4
Financial	5.0	5.6	6.7	9.1	11.9	15.2	18.3	20.0	20.5	20.4	20.2	20.5	21.2	21.9
Other physical	15.1	16.1	19.8	24.6	26.2	26.7	27.1	30.9	36.8	40.8	41.2	47.6	53.8	51.2
Real estate	33.6	34.6	37.9	42.1	48.8	54.8	61.8	69.6	73.9	76.8	75.3	85.8	93.7	92.3
In 1940 dollars ^{2/}														
Total assets	53.7	54.4	55.6	57.9	59.1	61.2	62.7	62.3	62.0	64.2	65.5	66.1	67.4	69.0
Financial	5.0	5.5	5.8	7.0	8.3	10.1	11.7	10.9	9.8	9.9	10.1	9.4	9.2	9.6
Other physical	15.1	15.3	16.2	17.3	17.2	17.5	17.4	17.8	18.6	20.7	21.8	23.1	24.6	25.8
Real estate	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6

^{1/} All series revised, except "other" debt, mainly because of new benchmark data provided by 1950 census.

^{2/} These deflated data reflect changes in the physical assets of agriculture, and changes in the quantity of goods and services that farmers could purchase with their financial assets.

Data from the annual Balance Sheet of Agriculture, 1953 (BAE).



Production of red meat for 1953 will total 3 billion pounds or 15 percent above the postwar low of 1948 and will be close to the 1944 record.

Production of beef was stepped up sharply in 1953 to a new all-time high. Production of pork was down considerably. Lamb and mutton production reached its highest point for several years but was still small compared with earlier years.

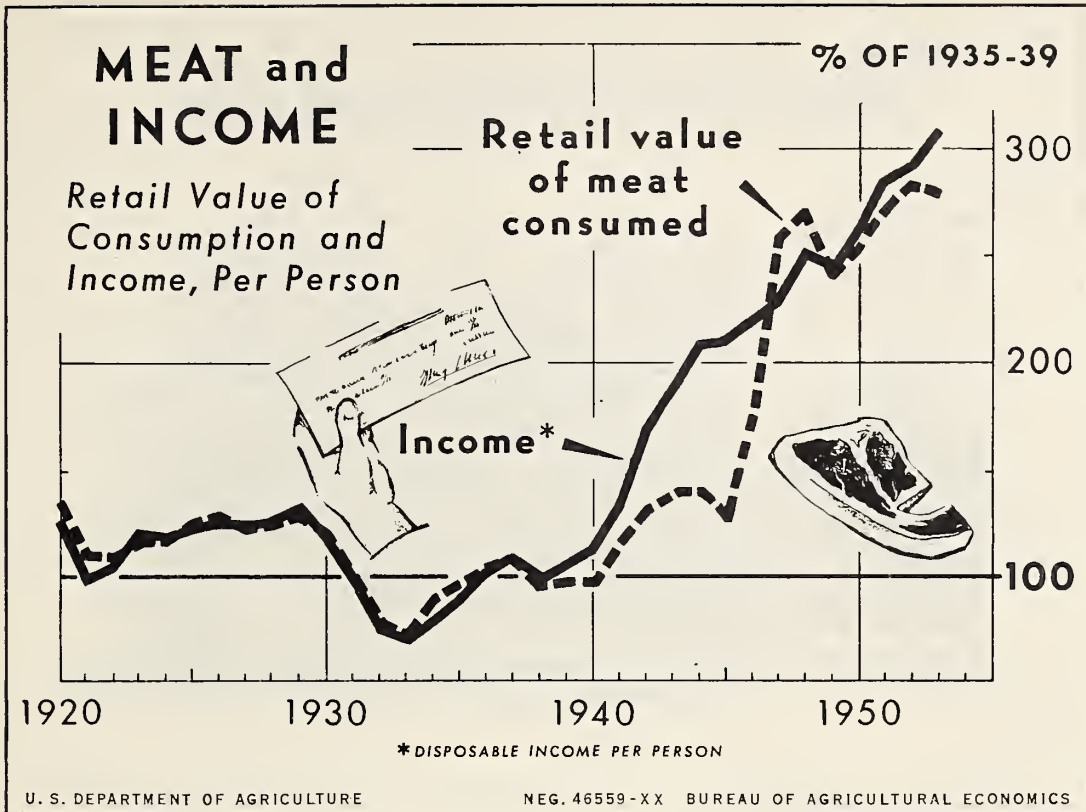
Meat production will continue large in 1954, but it probably will not exceed 1953 and might be a little smaller. Beef production will continue at a high level but will increase more only if there should be liquidation of cattle inventories. Pork production will again be small, as expected increases in pig crops will not result in expanded marketings of hogs until the latter part of the year.

Meat: Production, United States, 1930-53 ^{1/}

Year	Beef	Veal	Lamb and mutton	Pork, excluding lard	Total	Year	Beef	Veal	Lamb and mutton	Pork, excluding lard	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1930	5,917	792	825	8,482	16,016	1944	9,112	1,738	1,024	13,304	25,178
1931	6,009	823	885	8,739	16,456	1945	10,276	1,664	1,054	10,697	23,691
1932	5,789	822	884	8,923	16,418	1946	9,373	1,443	968	11,150	22,934
1933	6,440	891	852	9,234	17,417	1947	10,432	1,605	799	10,502	23,338
1934	8,345	1,246	851	8,397	18,839	1948	9,075	1,423	747	10,055	21,300
1935	6,608	1,023	877	5,919	14,427	1949	9,439	1,334	603	10,286	21,662
1936	7,358	1,075	854	7,474	16,761	1950	9,538	1,230	597	10,714	22,079
1937	6,798	1,108	852	6,951	15,709	1951	8,843	1,061	521	11,483	21,908
1938	6,908	994	897	7,680	16,479	1952	9,667	1,173	648	11,547	23,035
1939	7,011	991	872	8,660	17,534	1953 ^{2/}	12,000	1,500	700	10,200	24,400
1940	7,175	981	876	10,044	19,076						
1941	8,082	1,036	923	9,528	19,569						
1942	8,843	1,151	1,042	10,876	21,912						
1943	8,571	1,167	1,104	13,640	24,482						

^{1/} Beginning 1940, data exclude meat produced in Hawaii and Virgin Islands.

^{2/} Indications as of early September.



Consumers appear to be spending about the same number of dollars for meat in 1953 as in 1952. Estimates of the retail value of meat consumed show no appreciable change. However, as consumers' incomes have crept higher, the percent spent for meat has dropped slightly lower.

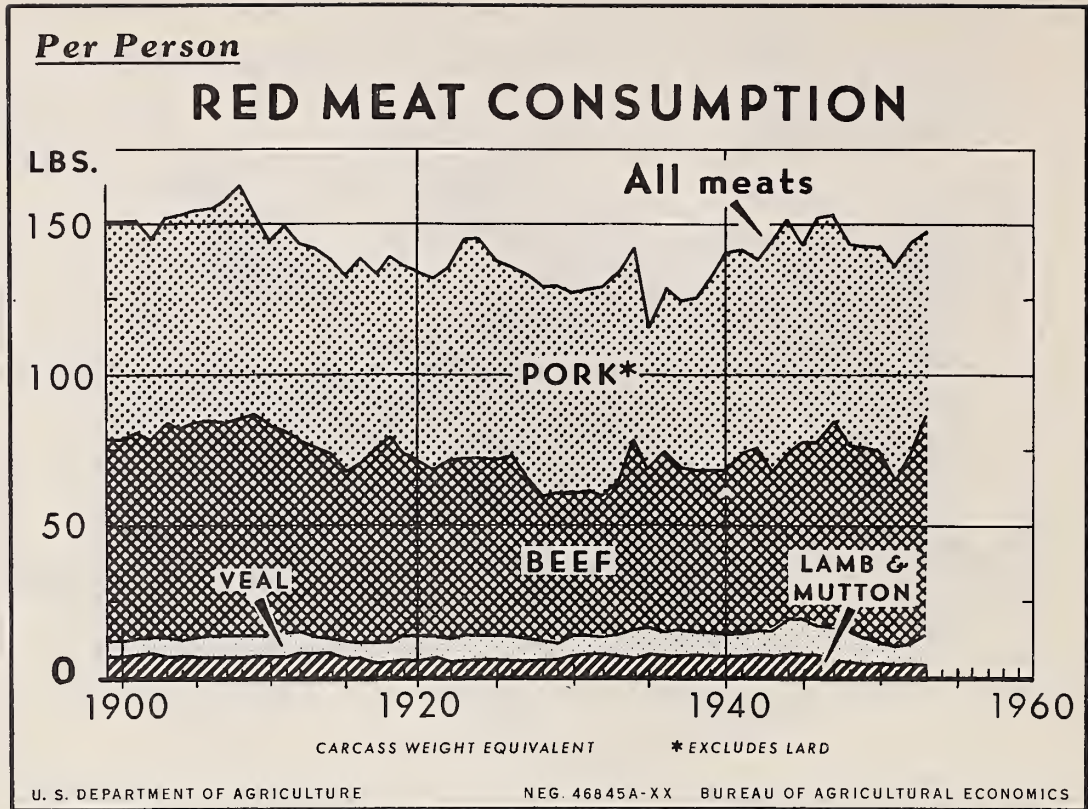
For their expenditures consumers are getting more beef and less pork in 1953 than in 1952.

Retail value of meat will continue to follow trends in consumers' incomes but will likely remain a little below the pre-war average relation to incomes.

Disposable personal income and retail value of meat consumed per person, United States, 1920-53
Index numbers (1935-39=100)

Year	Disposable personal income per person	Retail value of meat consumed per person	Year	Disposable personal income per person	Retail value of meat consumed per person
	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent
1920	126	135.7	1938	98	95.8
1921	99	111.0	1939	105	97.6
1922	104	109.6			
1923	119	116.5	1940	112	97.6
1924	118	116.8	1941	134	114.4
1925	123	124.7	1942	169	130.2
1926	126	126.8	1943	189	140.2
1927	124	122.3	1944	207	139.9
1928	126	124.1	1945	210	128.7
1929	132	128.2	1946	219	175.7
			1947	229	257.3
1930	117	118.9	1948	250	269.0
1931	99	100.0	1949	245	242.9
1932	75	76.6			
1933	70	71.1	1950	264	253.4
1934	80	89.0	1951	284	269.8
1935	89	96.8	1952	291	282.7
1936	101	102.3			
1937	108	107.5	1953 ^{1/}	307	278

^{1/} First half of year, seasonally corrected.



Consumption of red meat, following trends in production, has increased in 1953. Consumption of beef is up sharply and will probably set a new record, exceeding the 73 pounds consumed per person in 1909. The increase in beef more than off-

sets a decrease in pork, consumption of which is down from 1952 as a result of reduced hog production.

Meat consumption will likely remain at a high level in 1954, with beef again making up an unusually large part of the total.

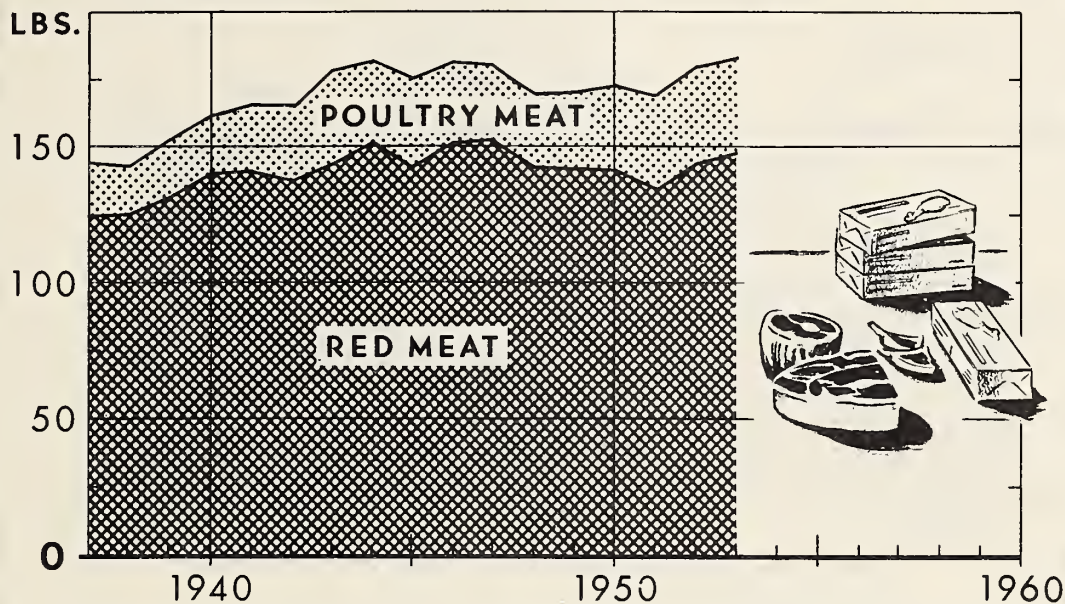
Meat: Consumption per person, by kind, United States, 1899-1953

Year	Beef	Veal	Lamb and Mutton	Pork 1/	Total	Year	Beef	Veal	Lamb and Mutton	Pork 1/	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1899	67.2	5.2	6.5	71.8	150.7	1929	49.0	6.2	5.5	68.7	129.4
1900	67.1	5.2	6.5	71.9	150.7	1930	48.2	6.4	6.6	66.1	127.3
1901	67.9	5.4	7.0	70.8	151.1	1931	47.9	6.6	7.0	67.4	128.9
1902	65.0	6.0	7.1	66.7	144.8	1932	46.0	6.5	7.0	69.7	129.2
1903	70.9	6.1	6.9	68.2	152.1	1933	50.8	7.0	6.7	69.8	134.3
1904	69.6	6.0	6.5	70.6	152.7	1934	63.0	9.2	6.2	63.6	142.0
1905	71.3	6.6	6.3	71.0	155.2	1935	52.5	8.4	7.2	47.7	115.8
1906	71.3	7.0	6.3	71.0	155.6	1936	59.7	8.3	6.5	54.4	128.9
1907	70.6	7.2	6.3	74.1	158.2	1937	54.4	8.5	6.6	55.0	124.5
1908	72.1	7.2	6.3	77.7	163.3	1938	53.6	7.6	6.8	57.4	125.4
1909	73.1	7.2	6.6	66.1	153.0	1939	53.9	7.5	6.5	63.9	131.8
1910	69.5	7.1	6.4	61.4	144.4	1940	54.2	7.3	6.5	72.4	140.4
1911	67.5	7.0	7.2	68.1	149.8	1941	60.0	7.5	6.7	67.4	141.6
1912	63.6	6.9	7.6	65.7	143.8	1942	60.4	8.1	7.1	62.8	138.4
1913	62.5	6.2	7.1	65.9	141.7	1943	52.5	8.1	6.4	77.9	144.9
1914	61.1	5.7	7.1	64.2	138.1	1944	54.9	12.2	6.6	78.5	152.2
1915	55.6	5.8	6.0	65.6	133.0	1945	55.6	11.7	7.2	65.7	143.2
1916	58.1	6.3	5.7	68.1	138.2	1946	60.8	9.8	6.6	74.9	152.1
1917	63.7	7.1	4.4	58.1	133.3	1947	68.6	10.7	5.2	68.6	153.1
1918	67.6	7.2	4.7	60.2	139.7	1948	62.2	9.4	5.0	66.8	143.4
1919	60.7	7.8	5.6	63.0	137.1	1949	63.0	8.8	4.0	66.8	142.6
1920	58.3	7.9	5.4	62.6	134.2	1950	62.5	7.9	3.9	68.1	142.4
1921	54.7	7.5	6.0	63.9	132.1	1951	55.2	6.6	3.4	70.6	135.8
1922	58.3	7.7	5.1	64.8	135.9	1952	61.2	7.1	4.1	71.6	144.0
1923	58.8	8.1	5.2	73.2	145.3	1953 2/	73	9.2	4.1	62	148
1924	58.7	8.4	5.2	73.0	145.3						
1925	58.6	8.5	5.1	69.8	138.0						
1926	59.4	8.0	5.4	63.3	136.1						
1927	53.7	7.3	5.2	66.8	133.0						
1928	48.1	6.4	5.4	69.9	129.8						

1/ Exclude lard.

2/ Indications as of early September.

POULTRY MEAT AND RED MEAT CONSUMPTION PER PERSON



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 49284-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Consumption of poultry meat has increased steadily in recent years as production of commercial broilers and turkeys has expanded. In 1953 about 29 pounds of chicken and 5.3 pounds of turkey are being consumed per person, which together equal about half the 62 pounds of pork or the 73 pounds or more of beef. Though the 1953 consumption of red meats will be

short of 3 previous years, near-record consumption of poultry will boost the total of red meat and poultry to a new high.

In 1954 consumption of red meats is not likely to increase and may be smaller than in 1953, while consumption of poultry meat may not make much change.

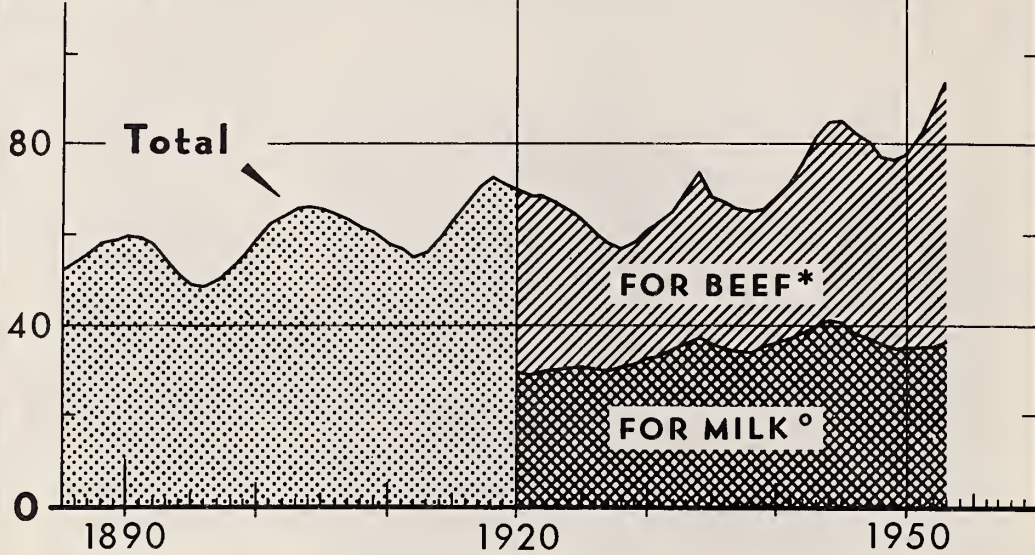
Consumption per person of poultry meat and red meat, United States, 1937-53

Year	Poultry meat ^{1/}	Red meat ^{2/}	Poultry and red meat combined	Year	Poultry meat ^{1/}	Red meat ^{2/}	Poultry and red meat combined
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1937	20.6	124.5	145.1	1948	26.6	143.4	170.0
1938	19.4	125.4	144.8	1949	28.9	142.6	171.5
1939	21.5	131.8	153.3	1950	31.2	142.4	173.6
1940	22.0	140.4	162.4	1951	34.0	135.8	169.8
1941	23.8	141.6	165.4	1952	35.0	144.0	179.0
1942	26.8	138.4	165.2	1953 ^{3/}	34.5	148	183
1943	33.6	144.9	178.5				
1944	30.0	152.2	182.2				
1945	32.7	143.2	175.9				
1946	30.0	152.1	182.1				
1947	27.6	153.1	180.7				

^{1/} Chicken and turkey. N. Y. dressed weight. ^{2/} Beef, veal, pork, and lamb and mutton. ^{3/} Tentative indications.

CATTLE ON FARMS JAN. 1

MIL. HEAD



* COWS, HEIFERS, AND CALVES NOT KEPT FOR MILK, AND ALL STEERS AND BULLS
 ° COWS, HEIFERS, AND HEIFER CALVES KEPT FOR MILK

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48766A-XX

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Numbers of cattle and calves on farms reached a new high on January 1, 1953 following 4 years of rapid expansion. The upswing was the sixth on records going back to 1867.

Cattle slaughter dipped to a low in 1951 as numbers were expanded but by the middle of 1952 the slaughter rate began to rise. In 1953 it increased greatly. Slaughter for the year

will be up about a fourth from 1952. As a consequence the number of cattle and calves on farms in January 1954 will be little different from a year earlier.

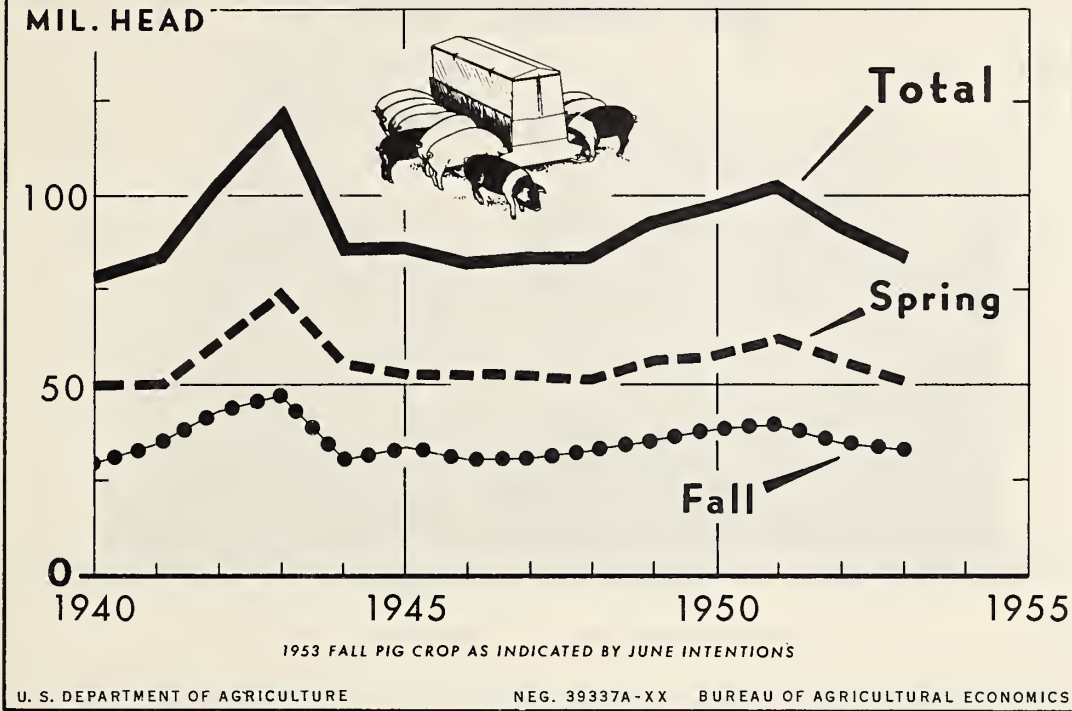
Both cattle numbers on farms and annual slaughter will likely stay high for at least another two or three years.

Cattle and calves on farms January 1, 1885-1953

Year	All cattle and calves	Year	All cattle and calves	Year	All cattle and calves	Cows, heifers, and calves for milk	Other cattle and calves 1/	Year	All cattle and calves	Cows, heifers, and calves for milk	Other cattle and calves 1/
	: 1,000 head :		: 1,000 head :		: 1,000 head :	: 1,000 head :	: 1,000 head :		: 1,000 head :	: 1,000 head :	: 1,000 head :
1885	52,463	1903	66,004	1920	70,400	30,251	40,149	1937	66,098	34,853	31,245
1886	54,868	1904	66,442	1921	68,714	29,796	38,918	1938	65,249	34,774	30,475
1887	56,602	1905	66,111	1922	68,795	30,191	38,604	1939	66,029	35,626	30,403
1888	58,599	1906	65,009	1923	67,546	30,655	36,891	1940	68,309	36,432	31,877
1889	59,178	1907	63,754	1924	65,996	30,875	35,121	1941	71,755	37,383	34,372
1890	60,014	1908	61,989	1925	63,373	31,058	32,315	1942	76,025	38,837	37,188
1891	59,968	1909	60,774	1926	60,576	30,856	29,720	1943	81,204	40,240	40,964
1892	58,126	1910	58,993	1927	58,178	30,800	27,378	1944	85,334	41,257	44,077
1893	55,119	1911	57,225	1928	57,322	31,090	26,232	1945	85,573	40,849	44,724
1894	51,713	1912	55,675	1929	58,877	31,902	26,975	1946	82,235	38,549	43,686
1895	49,510	1913	56,592	1930	61,003	33,082	27,921	1947	80,554	37,683	42,871
1896	49,205	1914	59,461	1931	63,030	33,971	29,059	1948	77,171	36,169	41,002
1897	50,447	1915	63,849	1932	65,801	35,365	30,436	1949	76,830	35,270	41,560
1898	52,868	1916	67,438	1933	70,280	36,860	33,420	1950	77,963	35,455	42,508
1899	55,927	1917	70,979	1934	74,369	37,988	36,381	1951	82,025	35,606	46,419
1900	59,739	1918	73,040	1935	68,846	36,357	32,489	1952	87,844	35,637	52,207
1901	62,576	1919	72,094	1936	67,847	35,452	32,395	1953	93,696	36,879	56,817
1902	64,418										

1/ Cows, heifers and calves not for milk, and all steers and bulls. Commonly called "beef cattle".

U. S. PIG CROPS



Farmers raised 10 percent fewer pigs in 1952 than in 1951, and are cutting down almost as much again in 1953. The 1953 spring pig crop was 10 percent smaller than the 1952 spring crop, and farmers' intentions on June 1 were for a 5 percent reduction in fall pigs.

With marketings reduced, prices for hogs the summer of 1953 were the highest on record except for 1947 and 1948. A proba-

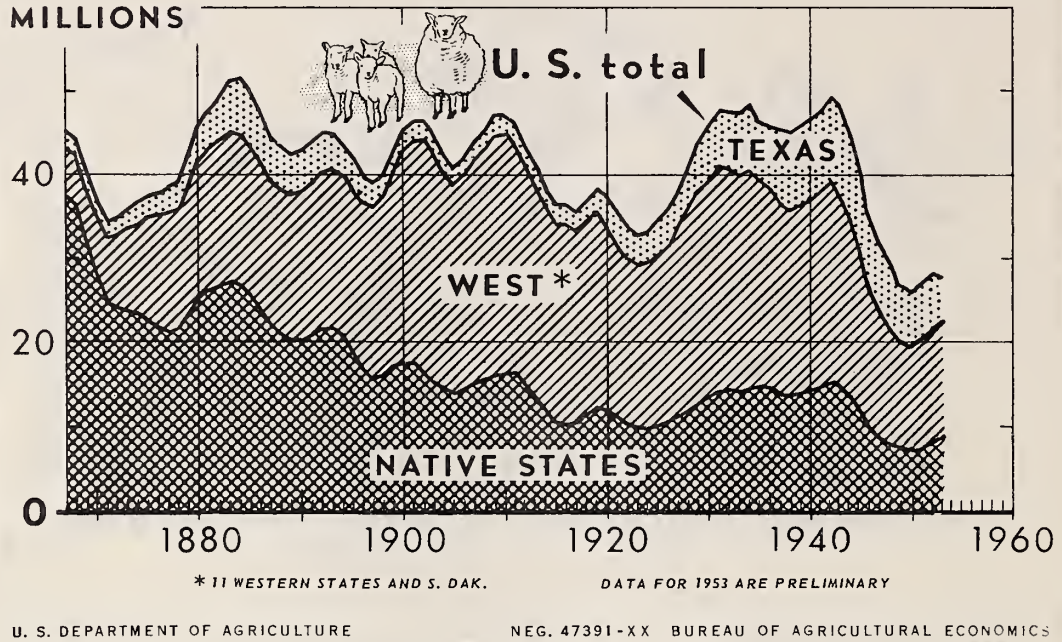
ble result will be an expansion in hog production in 1954. Prospects are that sometime about the middle of 1954 the rate of hog marketings and pork output will climb back to the year-earlier level. Hog prices are expected to be generally favorable, although perhaps less so than in 1953, particularly in the latter months of the year.

Pig crops: Spring, fall, and total, United States, 1924-53

Year	Pigs saved			Year	Pigs saved		
	Spring	Fall	Total		Spring	Fall	Total
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1924	50,218	23,847	74,065	1940	49,584	30,282	79,866
1925	47,859	22,451	70,310	1941	49,368	35,584	84,952
1926	50,579	24,865	75,444	1942	61,093	43,810	104,903
1927	54,502	26,744	81,246	1943	74,223	47,584	121,807
1928	52,390	26,292	78,682	1944	55,754	30,905	86,659
1929	50,479	25,646	76,125	1945	52,216	34,611	86,827
				1946	52,191	30,503	82,694
1930	49,332	24,803	74,135	1947	52,199	31,090	83,289
1931	53,984	29,192	83,176	1948	50,468	33,358	83,826
1932	51,031	31,494	82,525	1949	56,969	36,275	93,244
1933	53,460	30,740	84,200				
1934	39,698	17,068	56,766	1950	57,935	39,404	97,339
1935	32,884	23,260	56,144	1951	62,007	39,804	101,811
1936	41,422	24,303	65,725	1952	56,357	35,355	91,712
1937	38,525	23,994	62,519	1953	50,726	1/ 33,500	1/ 84,226
1938	43,289	28,566	71,855				
1939	53,238	33,714	86,952				

1/ Estimate of pigs saved during fall of 1953 based upon the farrowings indicated from breeding intentions reports and an average number of pigs saved per litter with allowance for trend.

STOCK SHEEP AND LAMBS ON FARMS JAN. 1



Several times in the last few years sheep numbers on farms have shown signs of climbing from their low level but no up-trend has lasted long. The 1953 lamb crop is 7 percent larger than the 1952 crop, but sheep and lamb slaughter has been up enough from a year before to prevent any increase in inventory numbers on farms.

Continued drought in Texas has brought decreases in

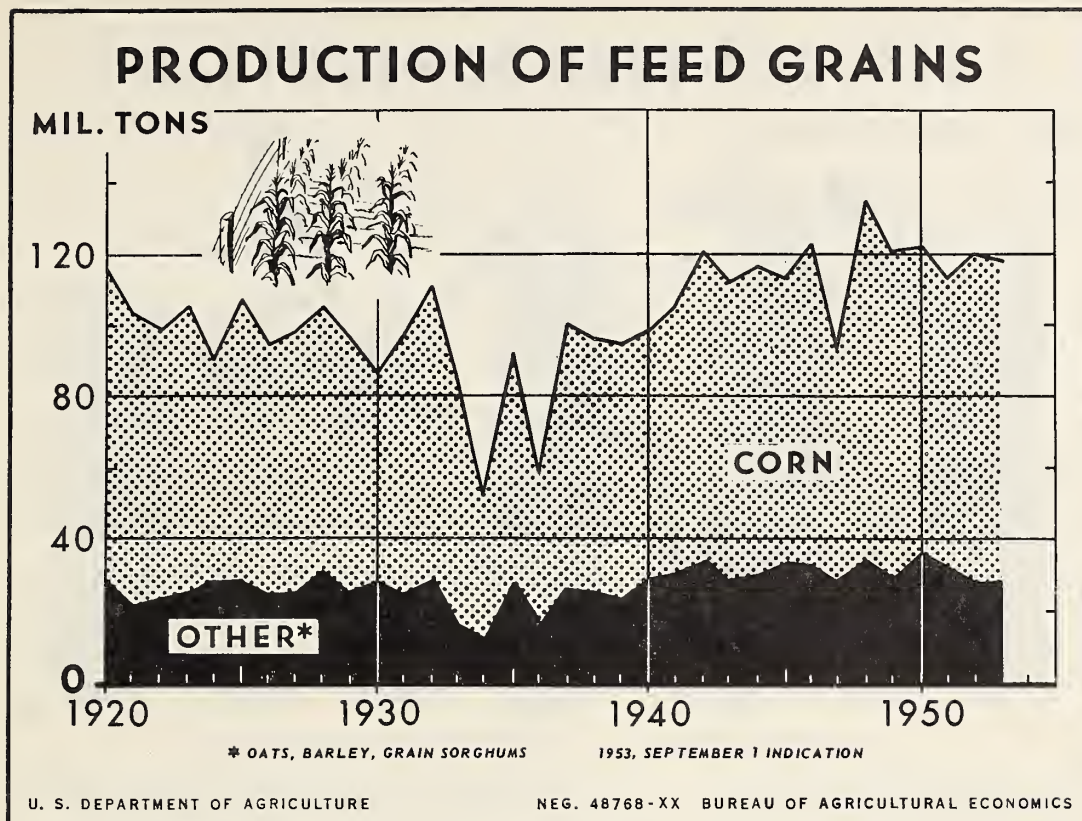
numbers there. In other Western States numbers have been rising. The Native (eastern) States have made a 19 percent gain the last 3 years.

Prices of lambs are higher than usual relative to prices of cattle. Though they will continue to be affected by the large supply of cattle, they may remain comparatively favorable relative to cattle prices.

Stock sheep and lambs: Number on farms January 1, 1867-1953

Year	Western sheep States and S. Dak.				Native sheep States				United States					
	Texas	States and S. Dak.	Native States	United States	Texas	States and S. Dak.	Native States	United States	Texas	States and S. Dak.	Native States	United States		
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands		
1867	2,070	5,341	37,586	44,997	1897	2,789	20,699	15,403	38,891	1927	4,607	22,437	11,023	38,067
1868	1,820	5,353	36,035	43,808	1898	2,650	21,598	15,849	40,097	1928	4,979	23,942	11,768	40,689
1869	1,727	6,680	31,485	39,892	1899	2,544	23,295	16,849	42,688	1929	5,630	25,334	12,517	43,481
1870	1,727	7,227	27,495	36,449	1900	2,417	25,354	17,294	45,065	1930	6,304	26,024	13,249	45,577
1871	1,820	7,745	24,498	34,063	1901	2,280	26,551	17,295	46,126	1931	6,749	27,252	13,719	47,720
1872	1,960	8,469	23,893	34,312	1902	2,135	27,891	16,170	46,196	1932	6,952	26,702	14,028	47,682
1873	2,100	9,809	23,873	35,782	1903	2,100	27,491	14,886	44,436	1933	7,444	25,857	14,002	47,303
1874	2,260	10,529	23,345	36,234	1904	2,000	25,620	14,288	41,508	1934	8,059	26,001	14,184	48,244
1875	2,400	12,316	22,501	37,237	1905	2,000	24,570	13,840	40,410	1935	7,092	24,770	14,277	46,139
1876	2,518	13,206	21,753	37,477	1906	2,000	25,620	14,345	41,965	1936	7,234	24,022	14,179	46,135
1877	2,896	14,099	21,152	38,147	1907	2,000	26,475	14,985	43,460	1937	8,750	22,890	13,611	46,251
1878	3,186	13,985	21,791	38,942	1908	2,100	27,360	15,635	45,025	1938	9,100	22,256	13,616	44,972
1879	3,505	15,922	23,151	41,678	1909	2,200	28,931	15,967	47,098	1939	9,191	22,620	13,652	45,463
1880	3,715	16,279	24,873	44,867	1910	2,190	28,770	15,979	46,939	1940	9,375	22,787	14,104	46,266
1881	4,230	17,000	26,141	47,371	1911	2,240	27,762	16,053	46,025	1941	9,556	23,360	14,425	47,441
1882	4,864	17,607	26,412	48,893	1912	2,300	26,842	14,830	42,272	1942	10,332	24,112	14,902	49,346
1883	6,200	17,816	26,899	50,935	1913	2,200	25,056	13,288	40,544	1943	10,539	22,998	14,699	48,196
1884	6,600	17,926	26,575	51,101	1914	2,200	24,050	11,809	38,099	1944	10,117	21,060	13,093	44,270
1885	6,620	17,536	25,464	49,620	1915	2,240	23,598	10,425	36,265	1945	9,611	18,530	11,368	39,609
1886	5,675	17,448	23,531	46,594	1916	2,327	23,776	10,157	35,869	1946	9,130	16,406	9,989	35,525
1887	5,150	17,276	21,791	44,217	1917	2,200	22,754	10,292	35,246	1947	8,126	14,630	9,149	31,895
1888	5,150	17,321	20,540	43,011	1918	2,250	23,270	11,184	36,704	1948	7,395	13,636	8,395	29,486
1889	5,047	17,234	20,084	42,365	1919	2,600	23,843	11,917	38,360	1949	6,360	12,975	7,575	26,940
1890	5,047	17,234	20,112	42,693	1920	3,360	22,173	11,795	37,328	1950	6,487	12,267	7,498	26,142
1891	4,900	18,013	20,969	43,882	1921	3,850	20,624	10,952	35,426	1951	6,746	12,668	7,830	27,253
1892	4,700	18,487	21,441	44,628	1922	3,650	19,689	10,026	33,365	1952	6,071	13,453	8,526	28,050
1893	4,335	18,875	21,357	44,567	1923	3,490	19,320	9,787	32,597	1953/4	5,464	13,566	8,827	27,857
1894	3,814	19,002	20,598	43,414	1924	3,625	19,508	9,726	32,859					
1895	3,738	19,292	18,497	41,827	1925	4,014	20,407	10,048	34,469					
1896	3,065	19,486	16,658	39,609	1926	4,134	21,165	10,420	35,719					

1/ Preliminary.



The current level of feed grain production is about a fifth larger than the general level that prevailed from 1920 to 1940, excluding the 1934-36 drought period. The upward trend in corn production has been accompanied by a downtrend in acreage, as yield per acre has increased sharply since the thirties. Furthermore, the decline in horses and mules on farms since

the twenties has made available an increasing proportion of the feed grain crops for the production of meat, milk, and eggs.

The 1953 production of feed grains was estimated in September at 118 million tons, slightly below the average of recent years. The corn crop is 4 percent above the 1946-50 average, while the other feed grain crops are below average.

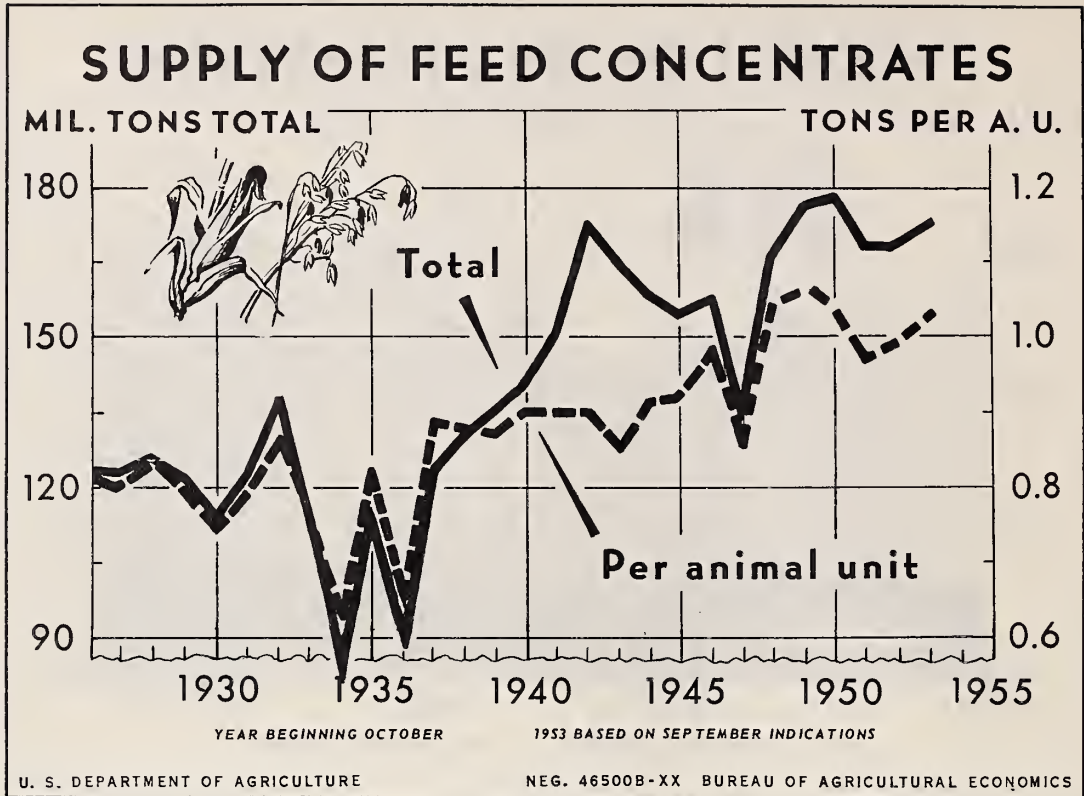
Feed grains: Acreage harvested and production, United States, 1920-53

Year	Corn 1/		Oats		Barley		Sorghum for grain	
	Acreage 1,000 acres	Production 1,000 tons	Acreage 1,000 acres	Production 1,000 tons	Acreage 1,000 acres	Production 1,000 tons	Acreage 1,000 acres	Production 1,000 tons
1920	101,359	85,977	42,732	23,109	7,439	4,105	4,177	2,528
1921	103,155	81,996	45,539	16,724	7,074	3,185	3,850	2,050
1922	100,345	75,805	40,324	18,366	6,601	3,670	3,519	1,435
1923	101,123	80,508	40,245	19,635	7,151	3,616	4,354	1,774
1924	100,420	62,247	41,857	22,658	7,038	3,968	3,669	1,767
1925	101,331	78,354	44,240	22,484	8,186	4,619	4,067	1,648
1926	99,452	71,315	42,854	18,447	7,917	3,985	4,361	2,037
1927	98,357	73,251	40,350	17,492	9,465	5,738	4,410	2,334
1928	100,336	74,634	40,128	21,007	12,735	7,880	4,265	2,212
1929	97,805	70,446	38,153	17,807	13,564	6,735	3,523	1,399
1930	101,465	58,244	39,847	20,393	12,629	7,239	3,477	1,052
1931	106,866	72,126	40,193	17,988	11,181	4,807	4,443	2,014
1932	110,577	82,050	41,700	20,073	13,206	7,185	4,400	1,851
1933	105,918	67,133	36,528	11,781	9,641	3,668	4,354	1,523
1934	92,193	40,570	29,455	8,708	6,577	2,617	2,386	538
1935	95,974	64,382	40,109	19,364	12,436	6,928	4,597	1,613
1936	93,194	42,159	33,694	12,681	8,329	3,546	2,793	848
1937	93,930	74,003	35,542	16,828	9,969	5,325	4,915	1,959
1938	92,160	71,365	36,042	17,430	10,610	6,159	4,699	1,882
1939	86,279	72,268	33,460	15,323	12,739	6,677	4,760	1,492
1940	86,429	66,800	35,431	19,943	13,525	7,471	6,374	2,403
1941	85,357	74,253	38,161	16,920	14,276	8,702	6,015	3,179
1942	87,367	85,920	38,197	21,483	16,958	10,307	5,991	3,070
1943	92,060	83,047	38,914	18,237	14,900	7,750	6,889	3,267
1944	94,014	86,463	39,741	16,368	12,301	6,631	9,386	5,179
1945	87,625	80,326	41,739	24,382	10,454	6,408	6,324	2,690
1946	87,585	90,078	42,812	23,641	10,380	6,361	6,669	2,969
1947	82,898	65,933	37,855	16,818	10,955	6,765	5,480	2,610
1948	84,778	100,942	39,280	23,203	11,905	7,573	7,317	3,679
1949	85,602	90,681	39,236	20,078	9,872	5,690	6,592	4,152
1950	81,817	85,618	40,733	22,567	11,153	7,285	10,335	6,532
1951	80,736	82,177	21,141	9,436	9,436	8,487	8,487	4,485
1952	81,359	92,589	38,643	20,292	8,264	5,448	5,089	2,333
1953 2/	80,694	90,048	39,433	19,268	8,455	5,688	6,848	3,366

1/ Production for all purposes.

2/ Preliminary, September 1 estimate.

Data published currently in Crop Production (BAE).



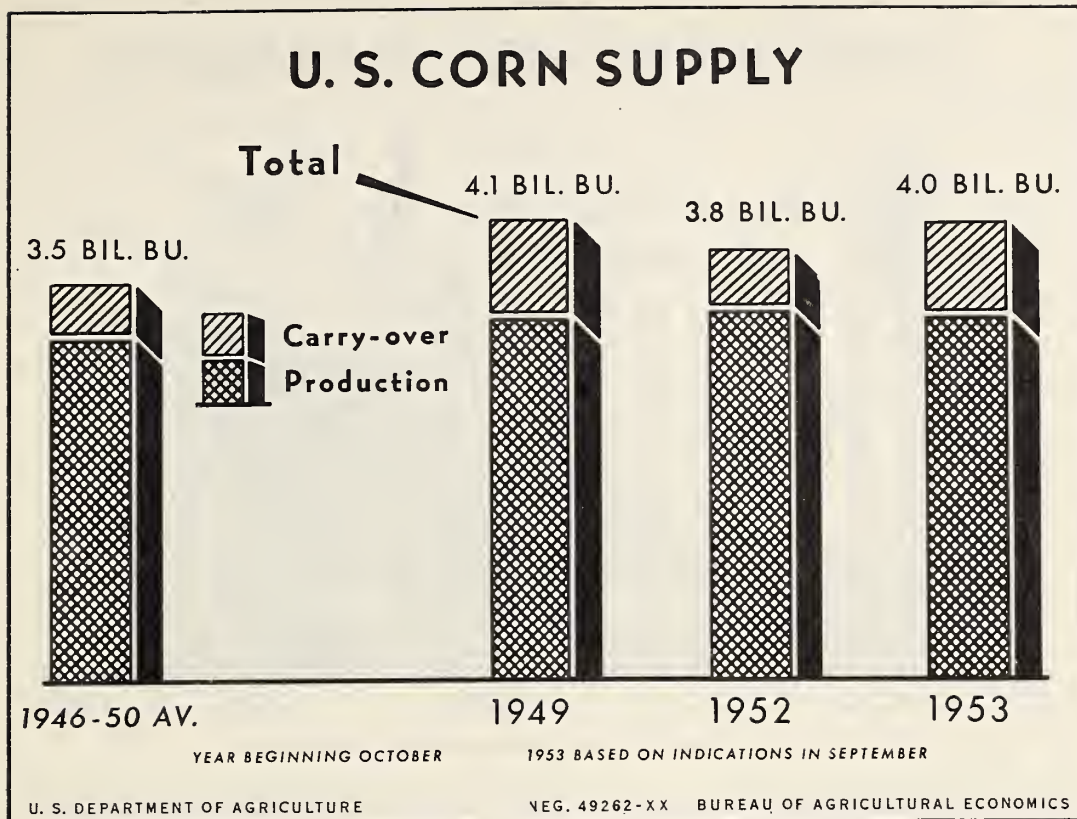
Another large supply of feed concentrates is in prospect for 1953-54, slightly larger than in 1952-53 and 6 percent above the 1946-50 average. On the other hand, a further small decline in the number of grain-consuming animal units on farms is in prospect. Supplies per animal unit are expected

to be only a little below the record high for the period 1948-50. The 1953-54 supply of feed grains appears to be sufficient to meet 1953-54 requirements and to leave at least as large a carryover at the close of the season as at the beginning.

Feed concentrates: Supply, grain-consuming animal units, and supply per animal unit, United States, 1926-53

Crop year	Feed grain production 1/	Carry-over of feed grain 2/	Imports of feed grain 3/	Wheat and rye fed 4/	Byproduct feeds 5/	Total supply	Animal units fed annually 6/	Supply per animal unit
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Thousands	Tons
1926	95,784	12,254	106	1,396	13,617	123,157	152,446	0.81
1927	98,815	8,987	90	1,696	13,393	122,981	153,022	.80
1928	105,731	4,769	11	1,902	13,671	126,086	152,676	.83
1929	96,387	7,712	30	3,448	13,971	121,548	153,616	.79
1930	86,928	6,858	69	5,754	13,438	113,047	152,401	.74
1931	96,935	8,015	12	5,210	12,452	122,628	156,047	.79
1932	111,159	10,239	6	3,636	12,696	137,696	159,299	.86
1933	84,105	15,300	72	3,312	12,573	115,368	153,688	.75
1934	92,633	12,306	1,512	3,392	12,545	82,388	131,094	.63
1935	92,287	3,510	682	3,870	13,872	114,221	138,509	.82
1936	99,234	10,962	3,294	2,042	14,204	89,696	137,612	.65
1937	100,115	3,518	60	4,732	14,190	122,915	157,678	.89
1938	96,836	14,260	63	4,244	14,778	130,181	148,501	.88
1939	95,760	20,710	239	4,310	14,928	135,947	156,043	.87
1940	98,617	22,831	191	2,604	16,260	140,503	155,957	.90
1941	105,054	23,077	80	5,922	16,620	150,753	167,343	.90
1942	120,760	18,296	2,297	12,906	17,950	172,459	192,447	.90
1943	132,101	17,792	2,146	14,312	18,190	164,541	193,160	.89
1944	116,661	11,619	1,994	8,792	18,840	157,906	173,372	.91
1945	113,806	14,860	234	7,246	17,711	154,157	167,712	.92
1946	123,949	10,864	122	3,862	19,466	157,363	160,300	.98
1947	94,126	13,842	129	5,968	18,975	132,636	154,036	.86
1948	135,397	7,611	611	2,802	20,059	166,880	160,051	1.04
1949	120,601	30,351	756	3,634	20,695	176,237	166,122	1.06
1950	122,002	30,615	975	3,018	21,990	178,530	172,289	1.04
1951	112,906	28,678	1,338	3,016	22,597	168,237	174,125	.97
1952 7/	120,452	28,459	1,700	3,600	22,400	168,751	166,261	1.02
1953 8/	118,390	28,000	1,000	3,000	22,400	172,790	167,000	1.03

1/ Corn for all purposes, oats, barley, and sorghum grains.
 2/ Stocks in all positions, including interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks, 1943-53. Corn stocks and sorghum grain stocks (1947 to date) on October 1, oats July 1, and barley, August 1, 1926-33, July 1, 1934-53. Data on stocks at interior mills, elevators, and warehouses not available prior to 1943.
 3/ Corn, oats, and barley grain, year beginning October.
 4/ Year beginning October.
 5/ Mill byproducts, oilseed cakes and meals, animal and marine protein feeds, year beginning October.
 6/ Year beginning October 1. Weighted as follows: Hogs on January 1 of milk cows and heifers 2 years old and over, 1.00; heifers and heifer calves, 0.40; beef cows, 0.16; cattle on feed, 2.1; all other cattle, 0.14; stock sheep, 0.022; sheep and lambs on feed, 0.12; horses and mules 2 years old and over, 1.3; colts, 0.15; hams and pullets, 0.05; number of hogs fed during the year, 0.70; chickens raised, 0.018; commercial broilers raised, .011; and turkeys raised, 0.076. 7/ Preliminary.
 8/ September 1 estimates.



The 1953-54 corn supply is expected to be close to the record supply of 1949-50 and about 6 percent larger than in 1952-53. Corn supplies are especially large in the Corn Belt, where another big crop is in prospect and large carryover stocks are on hand from last year. Supplies will be somewhat larger than last year in the South, although again below average. A substantial part of the carryover this year is under loan or owned by Commodity Credit Corporation.

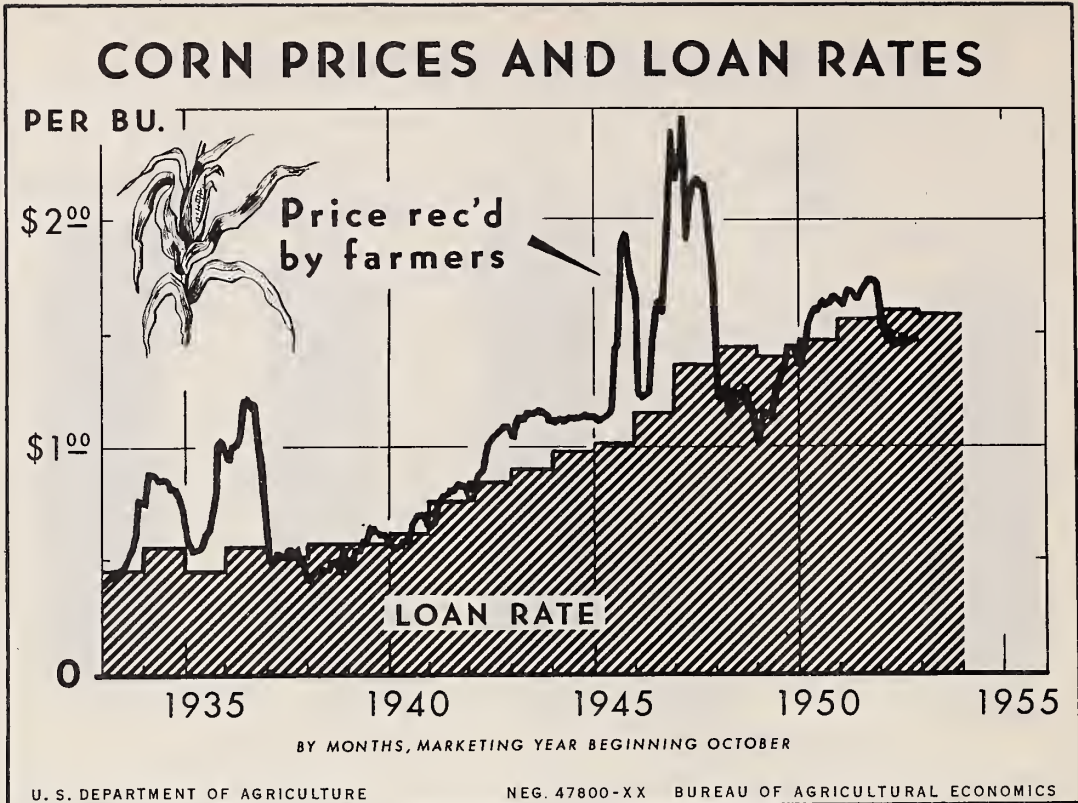
Corn: Supplies and utilization, United States,
average 1946-50, annual 1948-53

Year begin- ning October	Supply				Utilization				
	Carry- over	Produc- tion	Imports 1/	Total	Livestock feed 2/	Food and indus- trial use	Seed	Exports 1/	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Average 1946-50	447.3	3,094.7	.7	3,542.7	2,617.6	261.1	11.5	91.7	2,981.9
1948	123.5	3,605.1	.7	3,729.3	2,554.1	239.5	11.6	111.1	2,916.3
1949	813.0	3,238.6	.7	4,052.3	2,835.7	254.0	11.1	106.5	3,207.3
1950	845.0	3,057.8	.7	3,903.5	2,771.4	274.5	11.2	107.2	3,164.3
1951	739.2	2,899.2	.9	3,639.3	2,820.0	246.3	11.1	75.5	3,152.9
1952 3/	486.4	3,306.7	1.0	3,794.1	2,613	240	11	130	2,994
1953 4/	800	3,216	1	4,017					

1/ Imports include grain equivalent of cornmeal and flour; exports are grain only.

2/ Residual; includes small quantities for other uses and waste.

3/ Preliminary. 4/ Based on indications September 1.



The average price received by farmers for corn has remained somewhat below the national average price support during the 1952-53 season, reflecting the larger supply and some weakening in demand. In only 3 other years—1938-39, 1948-49, and 1949-50—did corn prices remain below the support during most or all of the marketing season. As was the case in 1948-49, the big supply in prospect for the following year has been an important factor limiting the seasonal rise in corn prices this spring and summer. The national average support level for the 1953 crop has been announced at not less than \$1.58 per bushel.

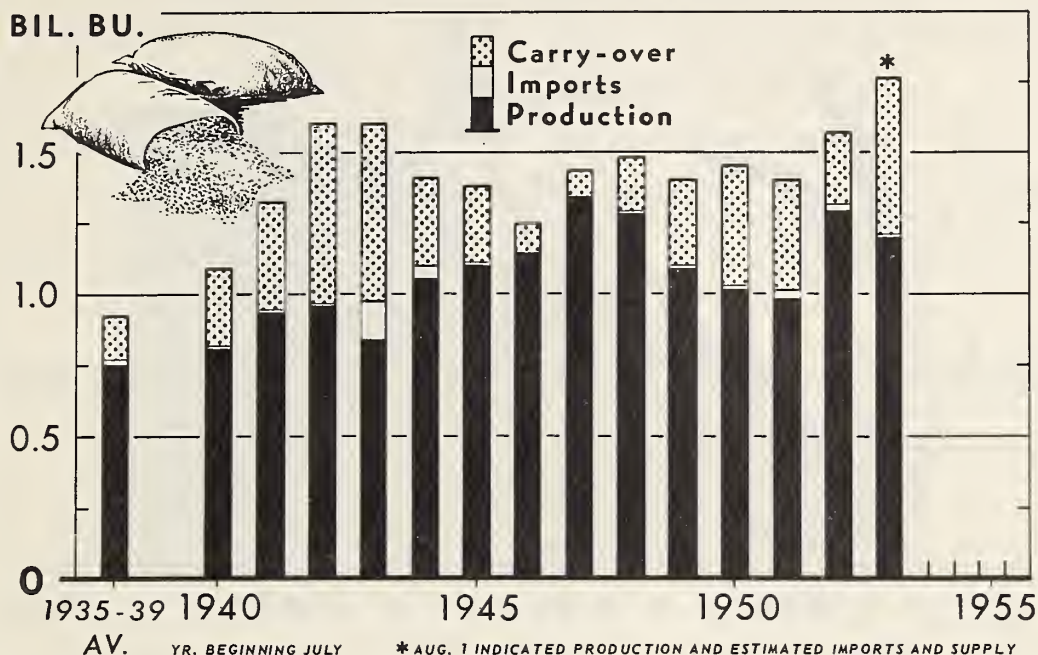
Corn: Average price received by farmers and national average price support per bushel, by months, United States, 1933-53

Year :	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Price
begin- ning :	15	15	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	sup- port
Oct.													1/ 1/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1933 :	38.8	40.6	42.0	43.9	45.6	47.1	47.1	48.6	56.0	59.2	72.7	77.4	46
1934 :	76.7	75.7	85.3	85.3	84.5	82.7	85.2	84.8	83.3	82.4	80.8	78.0	55
1935 :	71.8	56.4	53.0	53.5	55.5	56.4	57.2	60.0	61.3	80.2	103.7	104.7	46
1936 :	97.9	94.6	95.6	100.6	103.6	105.4	119.1	121.2	117.2	118.1	102.6	93.9	55
1937 :	68.9	48.0	48.5	52.2	51.7	51.3	52.7	52.7	52.3	53.7	48.5	48.0	60
1938 :	41.9	40.0	43.1	45.1	43.9	44.4	45.4	48.3	49.9	47.8	45.7	56.2	57
1939 :	47.6	46.8	50.3	53.2	54.7	56.0	58.6	63.4	63.5	63.1	63.1	61.9	57
1940 :	59.4	56.8	54.5	56.0	56.0	57.1	62.0	65.9	68.3	69.6	70.0	70.8	61
1941 :	64.9	63.7	66.9	72.7	76.6	78.4	79.7	81.4	81.9	83.1	83.4	82.6	75
1942 :	77.5	75.9	80.2	88.0	90.4	94.8	100.2	103.4	106	108	109	109	83
1943 :	107	105	111	113	113	114	115	115	115	117	117	116	90
1944 :	113	108	106	107	106	107	107	108	111	112	113	112	98
1945 :	113	111	109	110	111	114	116	135	142	196	180	173	101
1946 :	169	127	122	121	123	150	163	159	185	201	219	240	115
1947 :	223	219	237	246	192	211	219	216	216	202	191	178	137
1948 :	138	121	123	125	112	118	122	122	121	125	118	116	144
1949 :	109	102	113	115	116	119	126	134	136	144	144	144	140
1950 :	137	137	145	154	160	160	162	164	162	163	165	165	147
1951 :	164	161	168	168	165	166	168	170	173	173	173	171	157
1952 :	153	145	150	148	143	146	146	149	146	147	148		180
1953 :													2/158

1/ Average price support in the United States. Price supports varied by counties for the years 1941 through 1953; prior to 1941 there was a flat loan rate to all eligible producers.

2/ Preliminary; 90 percent of parity as of February 15, 1953. The loan rate will be increased to reflect 90 percent of parity at the beginning of the 1953-54 season if the parity price is higher at that time than on February 15.

U. S. WHEAT SUPPLY



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 49376-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Wheat supplies for the year beginning July 1, 1953 are estimated at about 1,767 million bushels, the largest of record. Stocks of old crop wheat on July 1, 1953 were 559 million bushels, and the crop was estimated as of August 1 at 1,203 million. It is estimated that about 5 million will be imported,

which will be largely of feeding quality.

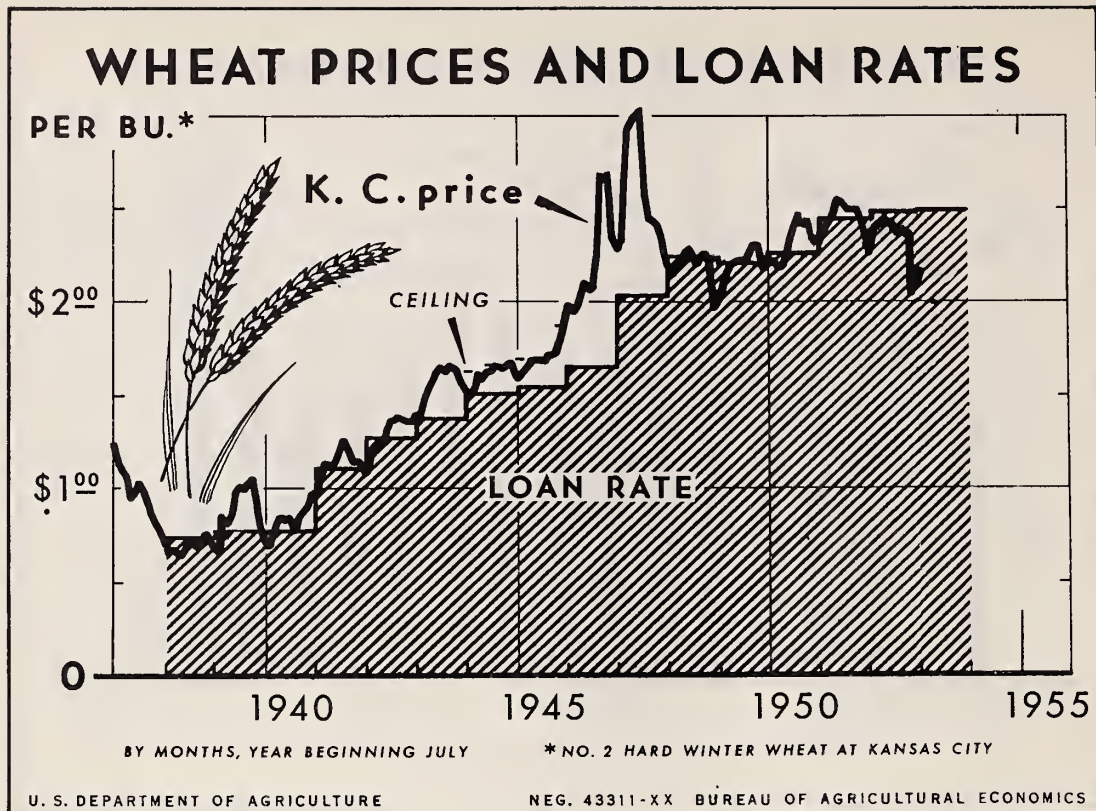
If the acreage seeded for the 1954 crop approximates the national allotment of 62 million acres and if yields equal the 1943-52 average, 950 million bushels would be produced next year.

Wheat: Supply, United States, average 1935-39
and annual 1940-53

Year beginning July	Carryover	Production	Imports	Total supply
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Average: 1935-39	154,522	758,629	14,048	927,199
1940	279,721	814,646	3,523	1,097,890
1941	384,733	941,970	3,662	1,330,365
1942	630,775	969,381	1,054	1,601,210
1943	618,897	843,813	136,359	1,599,069
1944	316,555	1,060,111	42,348	1,419,014
1945	279,180	1,107,623	1,981	1,388,784
1946	100,086	1,152,118	57	1,252,261
1947	83,837	1,358,911	130	1,442,878
1948	195,943	1,294,911	1,500	1,492,354
1949	307,285	1,098,415	2,190	1,407,890
1950	424,714	1,019,389	11,826	1,455,929
1951	396,234	980,810	31,505	1,408,549
1952 1/	255,670	1,291,447	21,516	1,568,633
1953 2/	559,349	1,202,829	5,000	1,767,000

1/ Preliminary.

2/ August 1 indicated production and estimated imports and supply.



In every marketing year in the last 14, the monthly average cash hard winter wheat price was lowest of the year in either June, July, or August. Last year, July averaged lowest, but the low for a day occurred on June 28. In 8 of the last 13 years, prices averaged highest in March or later. In other years, except in the current year when prices averaged highest

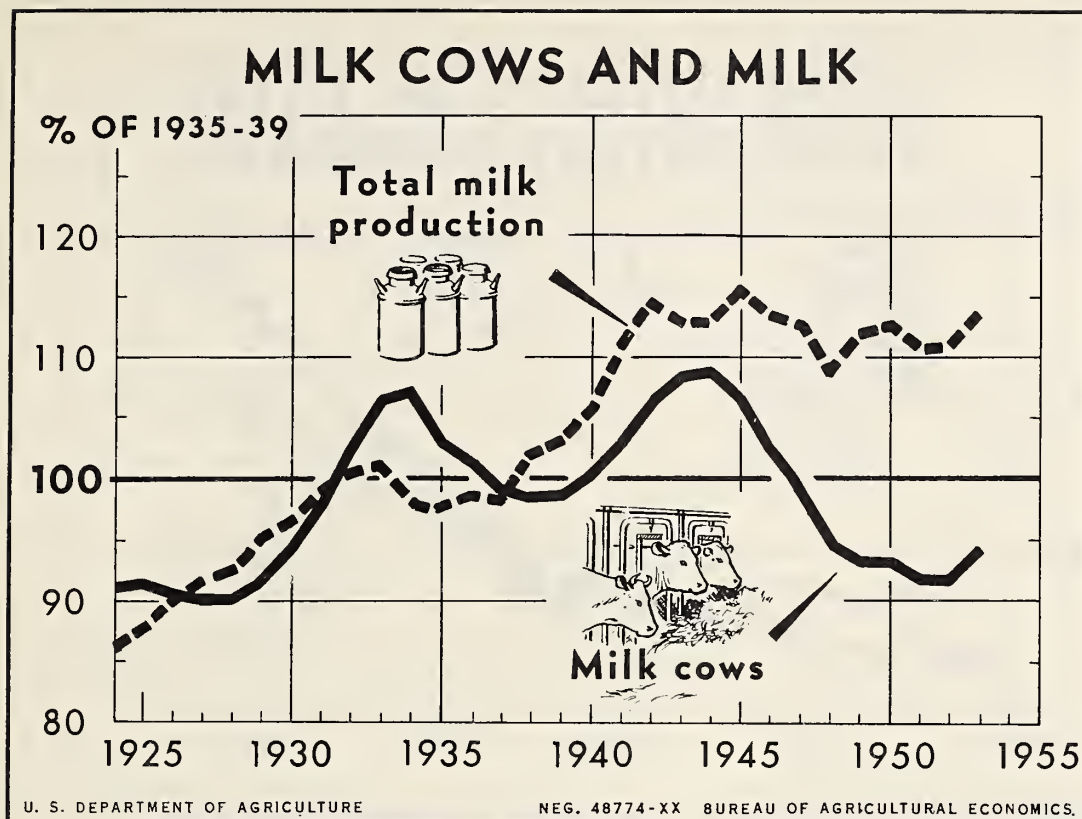
in November, the high has occurred in December-February. Average monthly prices have exceeded the loan at sometime during the season in every year except 1952-53. Except for 1946-47 and 1947-48, when demand was exceptionally strong, wheat prices have averaged around the effective loan level for the season.

Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter: Price, loan value and ceiling at Kansas City, 1937-53

Year begin- ning July	Weighted cash price of No. 2 Hard Winter Wheat at Kansas City ^{1/}												Loan value at Kansas City ^{2/}
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1937	122.5	111.8	109.5	106.0	94.2	96.5	102.7	99.6	91.5	84.6	79.7	76.7	---
1938	70.0	65.5	65.7	64.7	63.3	66.9	70.9	69.2	68.7	69.6	75.7	70.9	72
1939	66.7	64.6	85.9	82.7	85.8	98.3	101.2	99.4	102.1	105.7	94.7	76.3	77
1940	70.7	69.3	75.8	81.6	84.5	83.0	84.7	77.8	85.1	87.2	90.4	97.3	77
1941	98.3	106.6	114.1	112.2	113.4	120.1	125.6	123.1	121.0	114.6	114.9	110.9	110
1942	107.9	111.2	120.3	120.5	123.1	130.5	136.8	137.0	139.9	138.4	138.1	137.0	127
1943	140.1	139.8	145.8	152.3	156.4	162.8	164.8	163.0	165.2	164.0	163.2	155.6	137
1944	152.1	150.8	153.0	161.3	159.1	162.0	163.6	165.8	166.3	165.7	166.7	168.2	150
1945	158.3	159.8	162.1	168.3	168.9	169.2	169.2	169.1	172.0	172.1	---	186.1	153
1946	197.8	193.8	196.0	203.9	210.4	207.2	209.0	226.1	269.4	267.6	269.3	237.3	164
1947	228.8	231.8	264.6	295.3	299.9	301.1	303.2	295.8	245.4	244.5	240.2	229.4	202
1948	219.3	215.0	220.4	222.6	228.2	228.7	225.0	219.6	224.1	226.0	222.1	195.1	223
1949	200.4	206.0	215.2	218.8	220.2	222.1	222.3	222.4	227.2	230.6	230.0	217.0	220
1950	222.8	220.9	221.0	217.9	222.4	234.6	240.2	247.6	240.1	243.5	238.4	234.3	225
1951	230.7	233.0	238.3	245.2	254.0	254.1	251.9	249.2	249.6	249.2	244.6	230.6	244
1952	225.1	232.3	240.9	241.6	245.8	244.5	240.2	235.8	239.5	238.7	235.5	203.6	248
1953	208.6	217.5											249

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

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



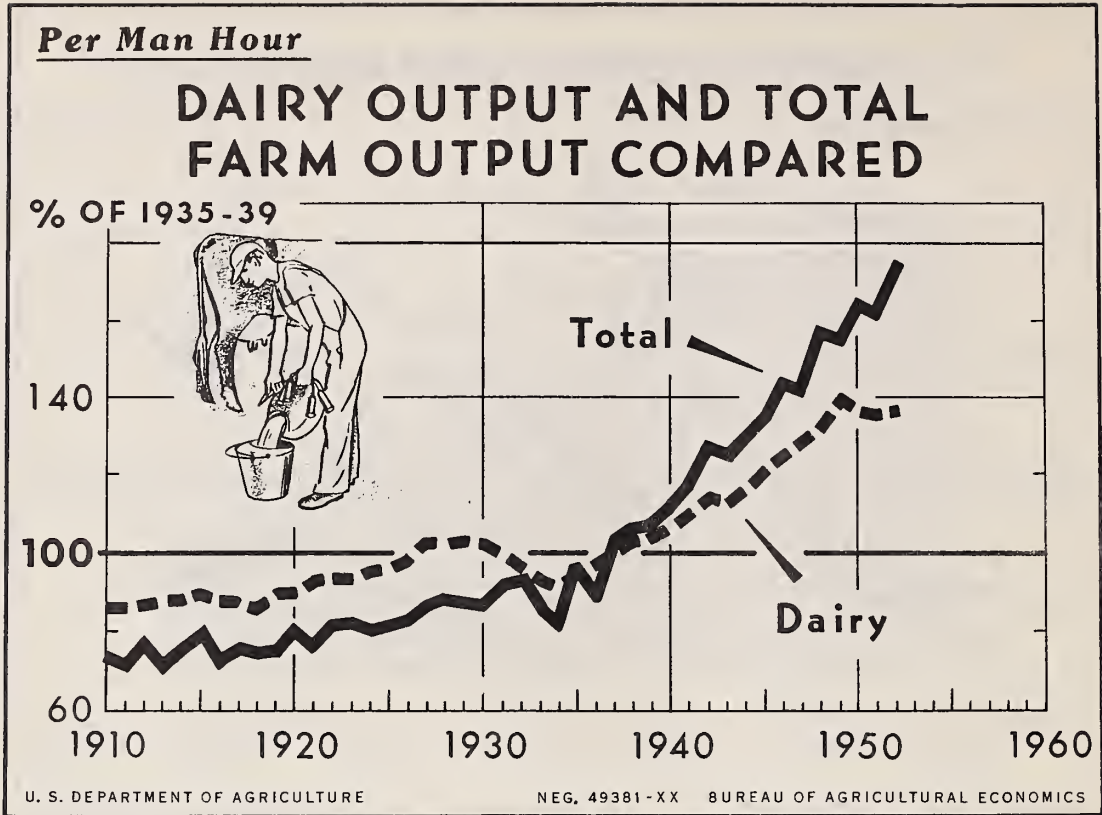
In the past year, the number of milk cows in the United States turned upward, after declining 4 million head or 16 percent from 1944. Much of the decline from 1944 was accounted for by the western Corn Belt and Plains States, but in the past

year all regions showed increases. Production of milk per cow increased steadily from 1944 to a record in 1952, and will be about the same in 1953. Total production in 1953 will be no less than the third largest on record.

Milk cows and milk production on farms, United States, 1924-53

Year	Cow numbers and milk production					
	Milk cows 1/	Milk production per cow 2/	Total milk production 2/	Milk cows	Milk production per cow	Total milk production
	Thousands	Pounds	Million pounds	Index numbers (1935-39 =100)		
1924	21,417	4,167	89,240	91.0	94.6	86.1
1925	21,503	4,218	90,699	91.3	95.8	87.5
1926	21,312	4,379	93,325	90.5	99.5	90.1
1927	21,191	4,491	95,172	90.0	102.0	91.8
1928	21,223	4,516	95,843	90.1	102.6	92.5
1929	21,618	4,579	98,988	91.8	104.0	95.5
1930	22,218	4,508	100,158	94.4	102.4	96.7
1931	23,108	4,459	103,029	98.1	101.3	99.4
1932	24,105	4,307	103,810	102.4	97.8	100.2
1933	25,062	4,180	104,762	106.4	94.9	101.1
1934	25,198	4,033	101,621	107.0	91.6	98.1
1935	24,187	4,184	101,205	102.7	95.0	97.7
1936	23,727	4,316	102,410	100.8	98.0	98.8
1937	23,340	4,366	101,908	99.1	99.2	98.3
1938	23,215	4,558	105,807	98.6	103.5	102.1
1939	23,273	4,589	106,792	98.8	104.2	103.1
1940	23,671	4,622	109,412	100.5	105.0	105.6
1941	24,288	4,738	115,088	103.1	107.6	111.1
1942	25,027	4,736	118,533	106.3	107.6	114.4
1943	25,451	4,596	117,017	108.1	104.4	112.9
1944	25,597	4,572	117,023	108.7	103.8	112.9
1945	25,033	4,787	119,828	106.3	108.7	115.6
1946	24,089	4,886	117,697	102.3	111.0	113.6
1947	23,329	5,007	116,814	99.1	113.7	112.7
1948	22,345	5,042	112,671	94.9	114.5	108.7
1949	22,024	5,272	116,103	93.5	119.7	112.0
1950	21,944	5,314	116,602	93.2	120.7	112.5
1951	21,616	5,313	114,841	91.8	120.7	110.8
1952 3/	21,606	5,328	115,117	91.8	121.0	111.1
1953 4/	22,170	5,323	118,600	94.1	120.9	113.9

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



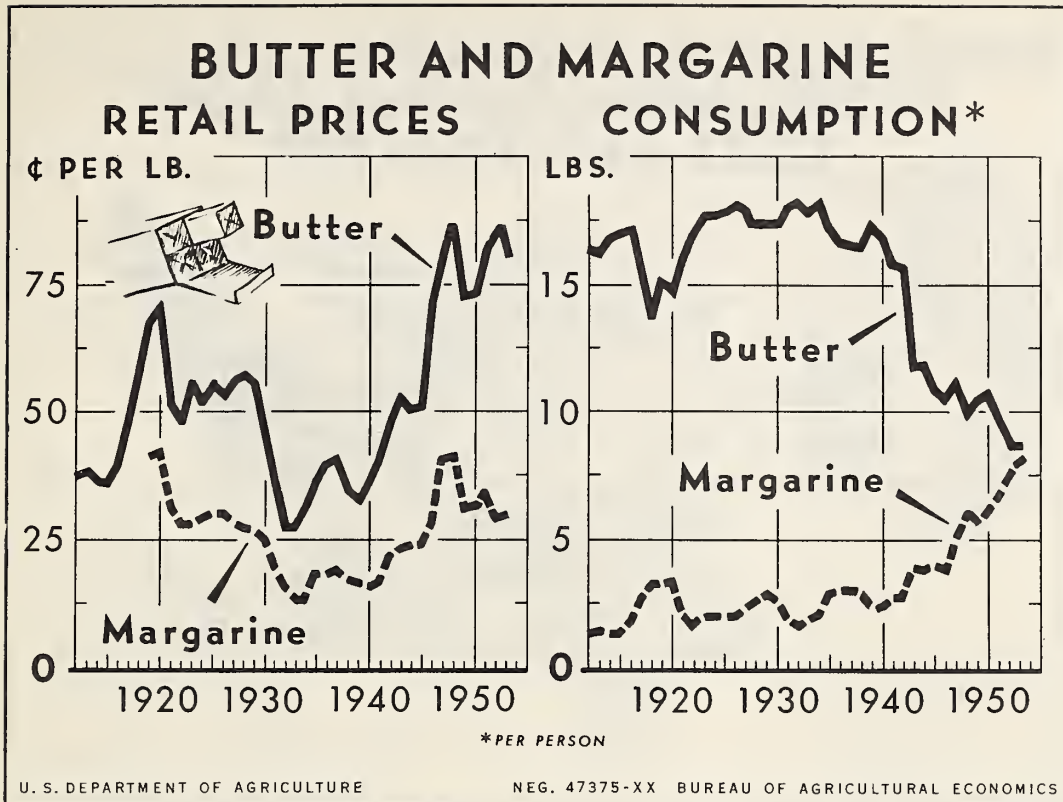
Gains in farm labor productivity have been substantially less for livestock products than for crops. Output of labor applied to milk cows in recent years has exceeded hourly output of labor applied to meat animals but has been less than

for labor concerned with poultry. Factors helping to increase productivity in dairying include higher producing cows and some improvements through mechanization and farm organization.

Index numbers of production per man hour, by selected enterprises, United States, 1910-52
(1935-39 = 100)

Year	Farm output	Meat animals and animal products	Milk cows	All crops	Year	Farm output	Meat animals and animal products	Milk cows	All crops
1910	74	94	86	76	1935	96	93	96	97
1911	72	94	86	71	1936	88	100	98	86
1912	78	95	87	81	1937	103	98	100	103
1913	72	95	88	73	1938	106	103	103	107
1914	76	96	88	79	1939	107	106	103	107
1915	80	99	90	84					
1916	73	98	88	77	1940	112	109	106	112
1917	76	97	88	79	1941	118	113	110	119
1918	75	97	86	79	1942	127	120	114	126
1919	76	95	90	81	1943	125	125	113	122
					1944	130	123	116	128
1920	81	95	90	86	1945	136	126	121	136
1921	77	98	93	83	1946	144	126	125	145
1922	82	101	94	86	1947	142	128	129	139
1923	82	103	94	85	1948	157	132	132	155
1924	81	100	96	83	1949	156	137	140	152
1925	82	99	97	83					
1926	83	102	99	84	1950	164	139	137	163
1927	87	104	102	89	1951	162	144	136	157
1928	89	103	102	89	1952	173	145	137	174
1929	88	103	103	88					
1930	87	103	102	86					
1931	93	102	100	91					
1932	94	101	97	94					
1933	86	99	94	84					
1934	82	92	92	81					

Data shown here not published regularly elsewhere.



Butter consumption, both total and per capita, has continued to decline in the last decade after dropping sharply from 1942 to 1943. Margarine consumption, on the other hand, has increased for two decades. Accounting for the drop in butter in war and early postwar years were: (1) A rise in demand for other dairy products, reducing the quantity of milk available for butter-making and (2) the decline of milk production in the main

butter-producing areas where many farmers could earn better returns from meat animals and cash grains than from milk. Factors tending to directly weaken demand for butter have been, general drop in use of table spreads, elimination of special taxes on production and sale of margarine. Moreover, in the past year the price difference between butter and margarine has been wider than usual.

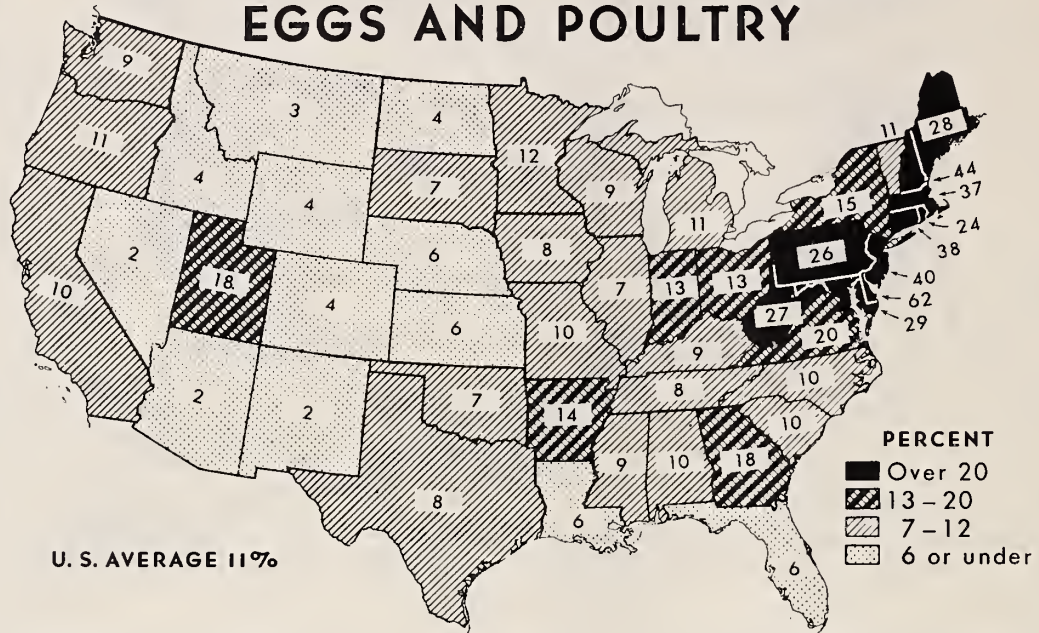
Butter and margarine: Consumption per person, retail price and price of margarine as a percentage of price of butter, United States, 1912-53

Year	Consumption per person		Retail price per pound 1/		Margarine price as % of butter price	Year	Consumption per person		Retail price per pound 1/		Margarine price as % of butter price
	Butter	Margarine	Butter	Margarine			Butter	Margarine	Butter	Margarine	
	Pounds	Pounds	Cents	Cents			Pounds	Pounds	Cents	Cents	
1912	16.3	1.4	37.4			1935	17.3	2.9	36.0	18.8	52.2
1913	16.2	1.5	38.3			1936	16.6	3.0	39.5	18.5	46.8
1914	16.7	1.4	36.2			1937	16.5	3.0	40.7	19.2	47.2
1915	17.0	1.4	35.8			1938	16.4	2.9	34.7	17.5	50.4
1916	17.1	1.8	39.4			1939	17.2	2.3	32.5	16.7	51.4
1917	15.4	2.7	43.7			1940	16.7	2.4	36.0	15.9	44.2
1918	13.9	3.3	57.7			1941	15.8	2.7	41.1	17.1	41.6
1919	15.0	3.3	67.8	41.3	60.9	1942	15.7	2.7	47.3	22.1	46.7
1920	14.6	3.4	70.1	42.3	60.3	1943	11.7	3.8	52.7	23.6	44.8
1921	16.0	2.0	51.7	31.6	61.1	1944	11.8	3.8	50.0	24.1	48.2
1922	16.9	1.6	47.8	28.0	58.5	1945	10.8	4.0	50.7	24.1	47.5
1923	17.6	2.0	55.8	28.1	50.4	1946	10.4	3.8	71.0	28.3	39.9
1924	17.6	2.0	52.2	29.3	56.1	1947	11.1	4.9	80.5	40.8	50.7
1925	17.8	2.0	55.2	30.2	54.7	1948	9.9	6.0	86.7	41.4	47.8
1926	18.1	2.0	53.6	30.1	56.2	1949	10.4	5.7	72.5	30.8	42.5
1927	18.0	2.3	56.3	28.3	50.3	1950	10.6	6.0	72.9	2/31.3	42.9
1928	17.3	2.6	56.5	27.3	48.0	1951	9.5	6.5	81.9	3/34.7	42.4
1929	17.3	2.9	55.5	27.0	48.6	1952 4/	8.7	7.8	85.5	29.4	34.4
1930	17.3	2.6	46.4	25.4	54.7	1953 2/	8.7	8.2	80.0	29.5	36.9
1931	18.0	1.8	35.8	19.9	55.6						
1932	18.2	1.6	27.8	15.4	55.4						
1933	17.9	1.9	27.8	13.2	47.5						
1934	18.3	2.1	31.5	13.5	42.9						

1/ Leading cities, from Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2/ January-July, based on prices in 56 cities; August-December, 19 cities.
3/ Beginning January 1951, price for colored margarine; prior to that time, uncolored. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Partly forecast.

As Percentage of Total Gross Farm Income

GROSS FARM INCOME FROM EGGS AND POULTRY



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 49373-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Poultry and egg production is becoming increasingly specialized, with many small barnyard flocks either disappearing or being enlarged to a commercial size that justifies the adoption of profitable production and marketing practices.

There are fewer than 180,000 specialized poultry farms in the United States, but 78 percent of all farmers have chickens. The total gross farm income from poultry and eggs is exceeded only by that from meat animals and dairy products.

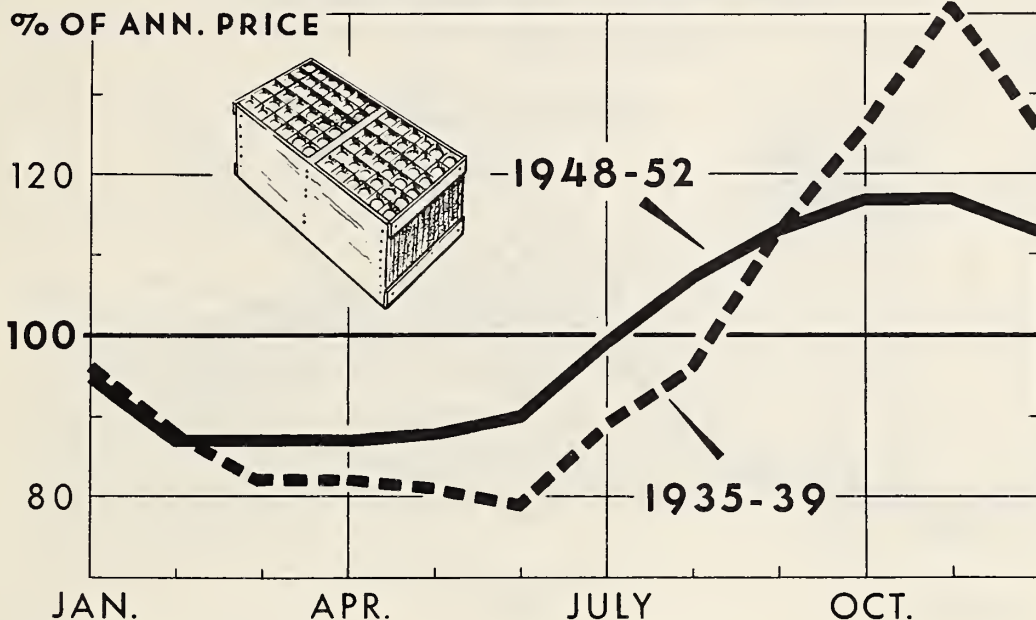
Gross farm income from poultry and eggs as a percentage of total farm income, United States, by regions, 1952

Region	Total gross farm income including Government payments from all farm enterprises	Gross income from poultry products						Total	Gross income from poultry and eggs as a percentage of total from all farm enterprises 2/
		Eggs 1/	Farm chickens	Broilers	Turkeys	Other poultry	Percent		
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars		
New England	852	140	41	71	11	3	266	31	
Middle Atlantic	2,249	372	82	35	22	13	524	23	
East North Central	6,415	398	110	82	43	11	644	10	
West North Central	8,372	444	107	39	75	10	675	8	
South Atlantic	3,975	211	55	312	54	5	637	16	
East South Central	2,511	121	37	53	6	2	219	9	
West South Central	4,208	163	40	119	26	7	355	8	
Mountain	2,423	60	14	5	20	1	100	4	
Pacific	3,786	195	32	61	83	12	383	10	
United States	34,792	2,105	518	777	341	64	3,805	11	

1/ Chicken eggs only; turkey hatching eggs included in "other poultry." 2/ Computed from unrounded data.

Data from Farm Income Situation (BAE).

SEASONAL CHANGES IN EGG PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 49331-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The seasonal egg price pattern is now flatter than it was as recently as 10 years ago, and peak egg prices usually come earlier in the fall than formerly.

Because the seasonally high prices of the late summer and fall apply especially to large eggs, the poultryman should plan his output so as to produce the largest practicable volume of large eggs in those seasons.

So long as the price premium for eggs in the fall exceeds the higher costs of output then as compared with springtime, farmers are likely to continue the trend toward leveling out the seasonal production pattern, and the price pattern is likely also to become smoother. Meanwhile, the farmer's best profit prospect lies in taking advantage of the present price pattern, which is likely to persist for many years to come.

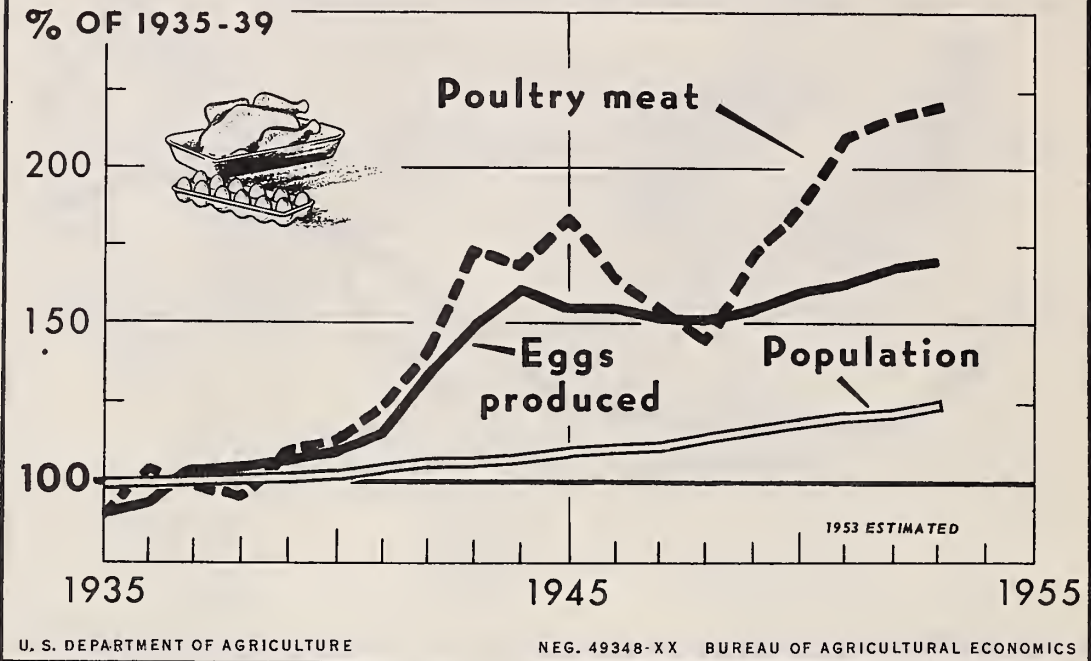
Eggs: Monthly average price received by farmers as a percentage of annual average, 5-year periods, United States, 1910-52 ^{1/}

Period	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1910-14	131	105	81	74	74	75	78	85	97	111	140	148
1915-19	128	102	80	72	74	75	79	86	99	114	141	148
1920-24	123	99	79	73	74	75	79	88	102	118	142	146
1925-29	116	96	80	75	75	76	82	90	105	121	142	141
1930-34	106	92	81	78	77	77	84	93	109	124	142	134
1935-39	96	88	82	82	81	79	89	96	113	126	141	126
1940-44	102	93	85	84	85	87	94	98	108	116	125	123
1945-49	101	89	87	87	87	90	97	103	111	118	116	114
1948-52	95	87	87	87	88	90	99	107	113	117	117	113

^{1/} Specifically, monthly egg price as a percentage of 60-month moving average, centered.

Current data are published annually in June or July issue of "Poultry and Egg Situation" under title, "Monthly factors for the seasonal adjustment of egg prices received by farmers".

POULTRY OUTPUT IN RELATION TO U. S. POPULATION



Production of eggs and poultry meat in the postwar period has increased much faster than our population, and faster than the output of any other major livestock product.

The result has been that, relative to the prices of other livestock products, chickens and turkeys are now cheaper than prewar, and, for most recent years except possibly 1951 and 1953, the same also has been true for eggs.

Despite the relatively lower prices for poultry products, cost-cutting improvements adopted in recent years have enabled poultrymen to expand output. Many of these improved production methods have been practical only for owners of large flocks. Accordingly, a discernible trend is underway toward larger but fewer poultry flocks.

U. S. population, and egg and poultry output, 1930 to date, as a percentage of 1935-39 average

Year	U. S. population ^{1/}		Eggs produced on farms		Total poultry meat slaughtered ^{2/}		Production of all livestock and products as a percentage of 1935-39
	Number	As a percentage of 1935-39	Number	As a percentage of 1935-39	Amount	As a percentage of 1935-39	
	Millions	Percent	Million cases	Percent	Million pounds	Percent	Percent
1930	124.8	95	108.5	107	2,860	103	99
1931	125.8	96	107.0	106	2,651	95	100
1932	126.6	97	100.8	100	2,747	99	99
1933	127.3	97	98.6	98	2,889	104	103
1934	128.1	98	95.6	95	2,683	96	106
1935	129.0	99	93.4	92	2,576	92	93
1936	129.8	99	95.9	95	2,881	103	101
1937	130.6	100	104.3	103	2,745	99	98
1938	131.6	101	103.8	103	2,697	97	102
1939	132.7	102	107.9	107	3,029	109	107
1935-39	139.7	100	101.1	100	2,786	100	100
1940	134.0	103	110.3	109	3,157	113	112
1941	135.3	104	116.4	115	3,437	123	115
1942	136.7	105	135.0	134	3,945	142	127
1943	138.6	106	151.5	150	4,883	174	139
1944	140.3	107	162.6	161	4,604	168	143
1945	141.8	108	150.2	154	5,119	184	141
1946	143.4	110	155.4	154	4,591	165	138
1947	146.1	112	153.8	152	4,325	155	135
1948	148.7	114	152.5	151	4,060	146	128
1949	151.3	116	156.0	154	4,658	174	134
1950	153.8	118	163.2	161	5,202	187	136
1951	156.5	120	164.6	163	5,843	210	141
1952	159.2	122	169.5	168	6,052	217	145
1953				170		220	148

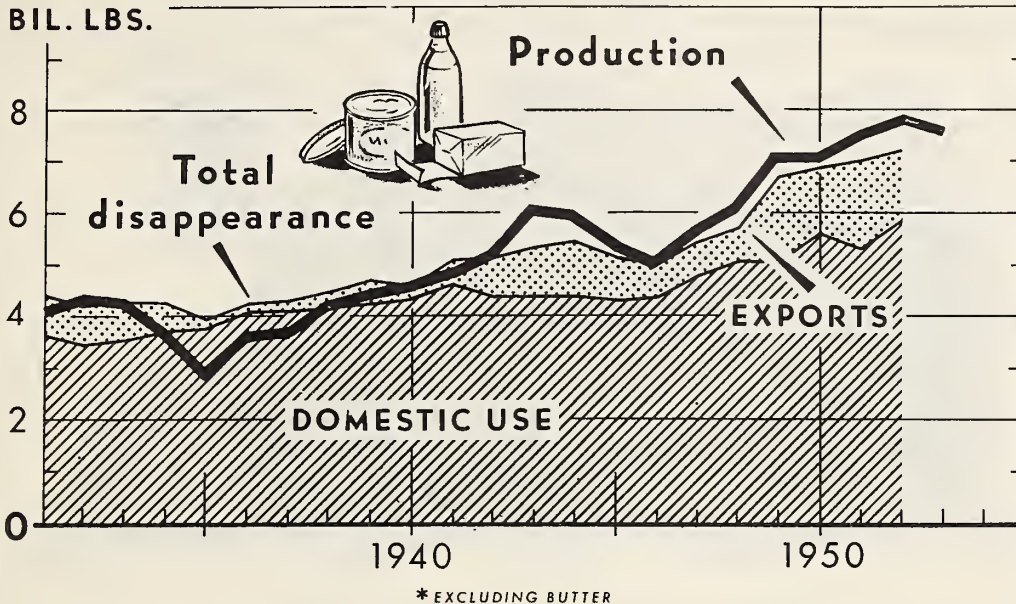
^{1/} Total population, July 1, including armed forces overseas, adjusted for underenumeration.

^{2/} New York dressed equivalent of annual slaughter of all chickens (including broilers) and turkeys.

Current population data available from the Bureau of the Census; other data from "Production, Disposition, and Gross Income..." reports for specified commodities, BAE.

Production and Disappearance

FOOD FATS AND OILS*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 49322-XX

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

During the last two decades, production of food fats has increased much more than consumption. Hence, large quantities have become available for export. Net exports, including the oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing, in 1949-52 were equal to 17 percent of domestic production compared with a net import position in the 1930's. Exports in the 1952-53 crop year declined substantially from the year before, while production was at a peak. About half the cottonseed oil pro-

duced from the 1952 cottonseed crop was delivered to the Government under the support program for cottonseed.

Based upon the September crop reports and other indications, supplies of food fats in 1953-54 (excluding the large holdings of cottonseed oil owned by the Government) will not differ much from estimated requirements for domestic use, exports, and stocks.

Food fats (excluding butter): Stocks, production, trade and domestic disappearance, United States, 1931-53

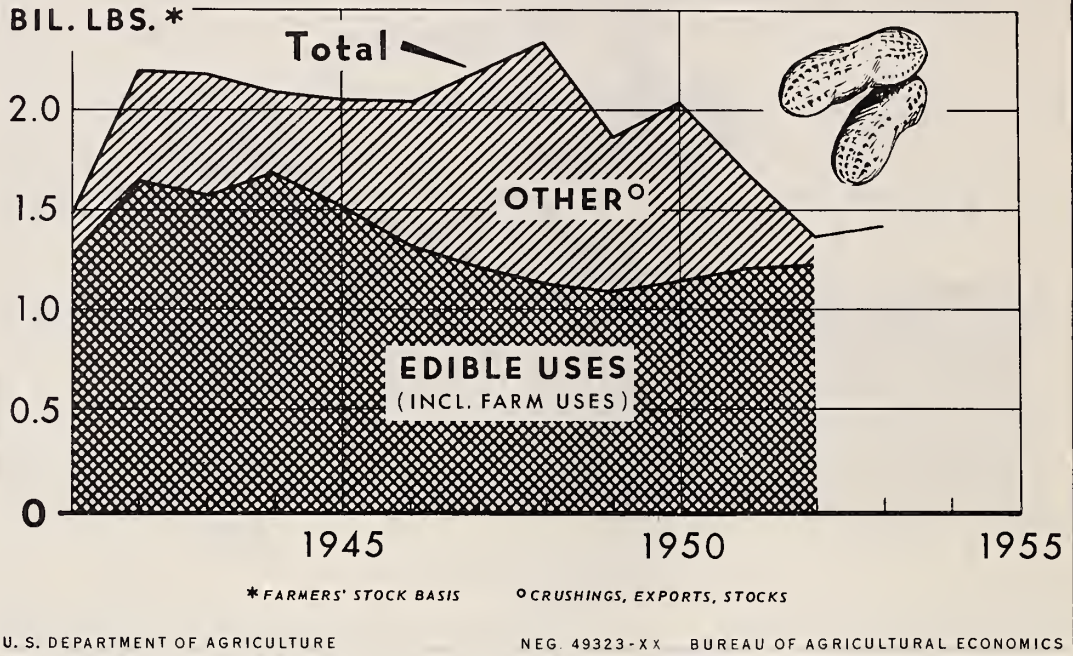
Year	Stocks January 1	Production from domestic material 1/	Imports 2/	Exports and shipments 1/	Net imports (+) or net exports (-)	Domestic disappearance 3/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1931	708	4,112	463	713	-250	3,641
1932	774	4,317	531	736	-405	3,468
1933	1,032	4,242	384	712	-328	3,558
1934	1,209	3,711	338	518	-180	3,715
1935	859	2,919	1,035	155	+880	3,747
1936	727	3,620	946	179	+767	4,076
1937	864	3,644	846	202	+644	4,091
1938	868	4,205	628	284	+344	4,137
1939	1,046	4,422	505	450	+55	4,248
1940	1,095	4,550	347	298	+49	4,339
1941	1,152	4,805	380	478	-98	4,643
1942	944	5,160	151	756	-605	4,370
1943	815	6,083	60	967	-907	4,377
1944	1,024	5,964	83	1,041	-958	4,389
1945	1,087	5,326	112	802	-650	4,300
1946	910	5,022	82	639	-557	4,364
1947	613	5,735	150	650	-500	4,743
1948	629	6,123	223	690	-467	5,071
1949	757	7,123	156	1,624	-1,468	5,066
1950	761	7,090	247	1,233	-986	5,626
1951	618	7,577	217	1,654	-1,437	5,325
1952	930	7,827	208	1,309	-1,101	5,857
1953	1,229	7,600				

1/ Includes oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing abroad.

2/ Includes quantities of coconut, palm and other "nonfood" oils used in food. These amounted to 295 in 1931-34; 519 in 1935-39 and about 150 in recent years.

3/ Disappearance of primary fats and oils adjusted for trade and change in stocks of manufactured products (fat content) and beginning in 1949 for trade and change in stocks of secondary oils (fatty acids, etc.).

PEANUT PRODUCTION FOR EDIBLE AND OTHER USES



Production of peanuts was substantially in excess of edible and farm uses through the 1951 crop year. Beginning with the 1952 crop, acreage has been limited to levels which, with average yields, would produce only enough peanuts to meet

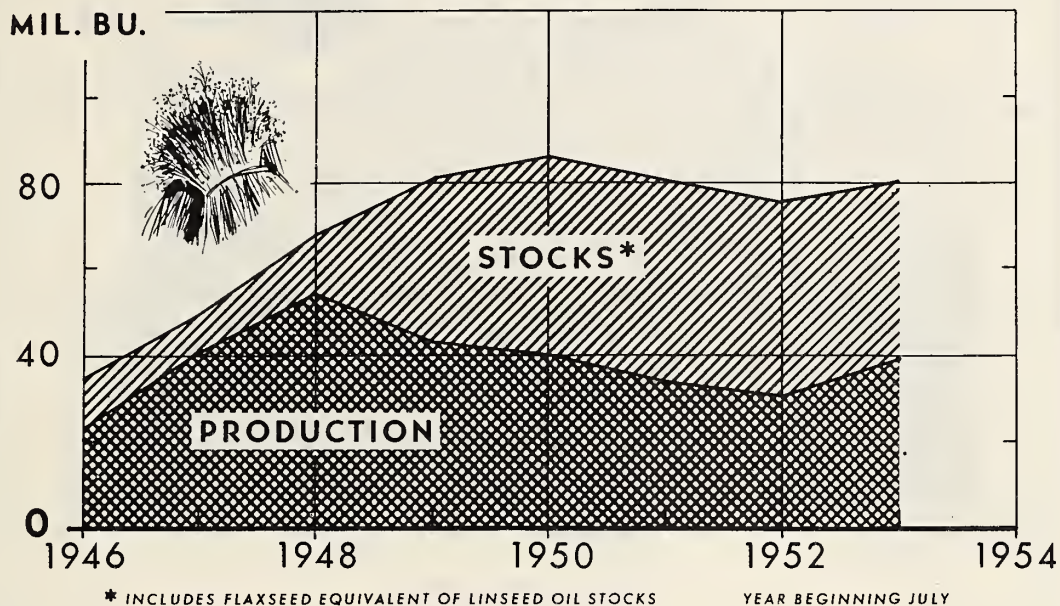
these needs. However, in 1952 (and probably again this year), production was somewhat in excess of requirements, reflecting a higher than average yield.

Peanuts: Acreage, yield production, disposition (farmers' stock basis) and price, 1941-53

Year	Picked and threshed			Edible and farm uses ^{1/}	Column (3) - column (4) ^{2/}	Price received by farmers
	Acreage	Yield per acre	Production			
	1,000 acres	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents per pound
1941	1,900	776	1,475	1,282	193	4.66
1942	3,355	654	2,193	1,633	560	6.07
1943	3,528	617	2,176	1,568	608	7.12
1944	3,068	678	2,081	1,689	392	8.04
1945	3,160	646	2,042	1,506	536	8.27
1946	3,141	649	2,038	1,302	736	9.10
1947	3,377	646	2,182	1,203	979	10.10
1948	3,296	709	2,336	1,110	1,226	10.50
1949	2,308	808	1,865	1,084	781	10.40
1950	2,268	898	2,037	1,148	889	10.90
1951	2,009	834	1,676	1,206	470	10.40
1952	1,459	928	1,354	3/1,210	144	11.00
1953	1,516	931	4/1,412			

- ^{1/} Includes nonfood uses on farms such as feed and seed.
^{2/} Quantities available for crushing, exports, and stocks.
^{3/} Partly estimated.
^{4/} Indicated September 1-

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF FLAXSEED



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 49325-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Beginning with the 1948 crop, supplies of flaxseed and linseed oil have been substantially in excess of requirements. A crop equal in size to the one likely to be produced in 1953

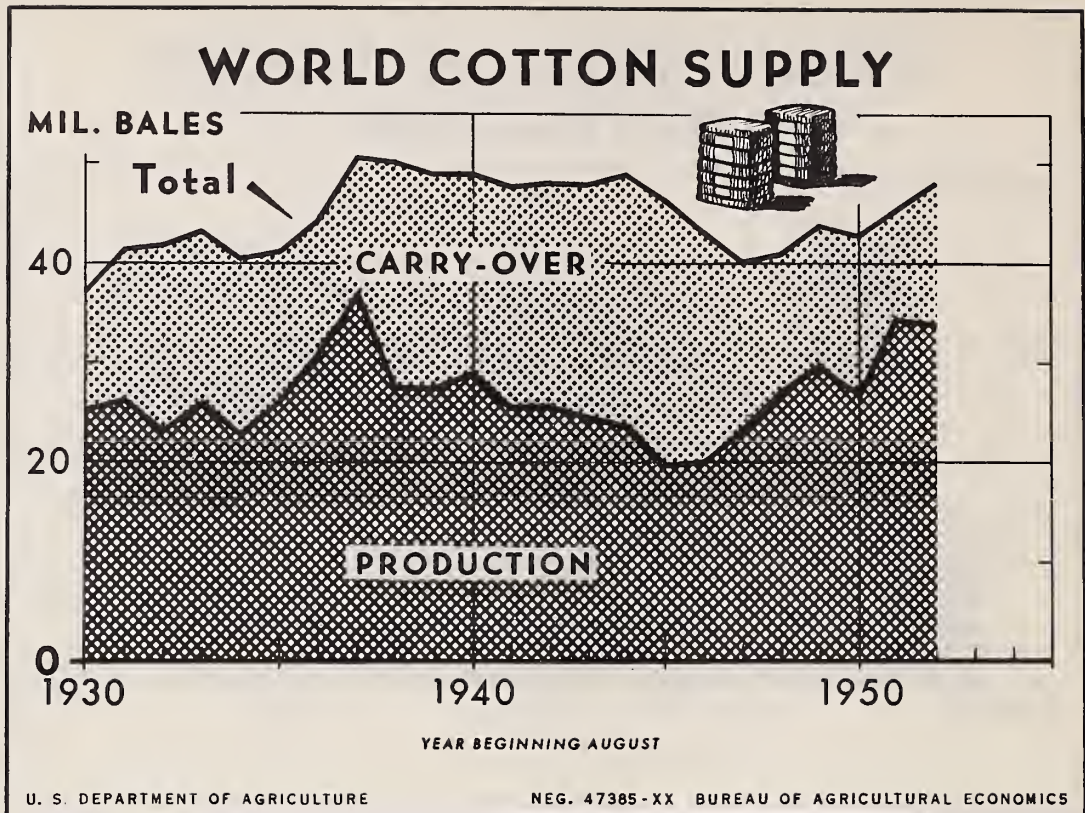
would increase ending stocks to a record level and reverse the downward trend which has taken place in the last two or three years.

Flaxseed: Production; stocks including the flaxseed equivalent of linseed oil, United States, 1946-53

Year beginning July	Production of flaxseed	Stocks, July 1 ^{1/}
	Million bushels	Million bushels
1946	22.6	12.4
1947	40.6	8.9
1948	54.8	14.1
1949	43.0	38.4
1950	40.2	46.4
1951	34.7	46.2
1952	31.0	45.2
1953	^{2/} 39.0	41.1

^{1/} Flaxseed plus the flaxseed equivalent of linseed oil.

^{2/} Indicated September 1.



The world supply of commercial cotton increased for the second consecutive season in 1952-53. During that season the supply was approximately 48.2 million bales. This was 2.8 million bales or 6 percent larger than in 1951-52. An increase of 3.2 million bales in the August 1, 1952, carryover more than

counterbalanced a decrease in the 1952 commercial crop of about 0.4 million bales. Although world cotton consumption in 1952-53 was somewhat larger than in the preceding season, the larger supply caused the August 1, 1953, carryover to increase about 1.8 million bales over a year earlier.

Cotton: World supply, 1930-52

Year beginning Aug. 1	Production		Carry-over by growths		Total supply	Year beginning Aug. 1	Production		Carry-over by growths		Total supply
	United States	Foreign	United States	Foreign			United States	Foreign	United States	Foreign	
1930	13,873	11,503	6,187	5,705	37,268	1942	12,534	13,048	11,165	11,420	48,167
1931	16,877	9,602	8,976	5,832	41,287	1943	11,075	13,446	11,280	12,290	48,091
1932	12,961	10,500	13,263	5,073	41,797	1944	11,994	11,637	11,241	14,163	49,035
1933	12,712	13,354	11,809	5,307	43,182	1945	8,972	10,918	12,150	14,448	46,488
1934	9,576	13,466	10,701	6,839	40,582	1946	8,582	11,570	9,734	13,307	43,195
1935	10,495	15,646	9,041	6,031	41,213	1947	11,689	11,563	5,266	11,691	40,209
1936	12,375	18,354	6,998	6,651	44,378	1948	14,671	12,636	4,313	9,439	41,059
1937	18,412	18,333	6,235	7,460	50,440	1949	16,008	13,809	6,861	7,260	43,938
1938	11,665	15,844	13,787	8,915	50,211	1950	9,897	16,850	8,893	7,040	42,680
1939	11,418	15,908	14,137	7,501	48,964	1951	15,215	19,034	3,502	7,588	45,339
1940	12,315	16,405	12,542	7,720	48,982	1952 ^{2/}	14,987	18,902	4,552	9,743	48,184
1941	10,628	14,988	12,797	9,370	47,783						

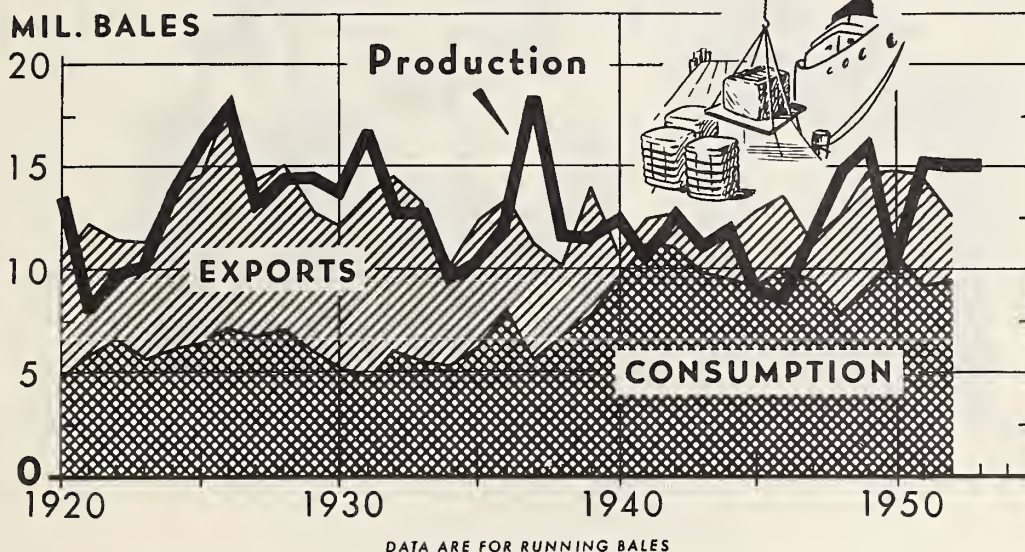
^{1/} American cotton in running bales, counting round bales as half bales, foreign in bales of approximately 478 pounds.

^{2/} Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of Bureau of the Census, and New York Cotton Exchange and Cotton Production estimates (BAE).

For U. S. Crop

COTTON PRODUCTION RELATED TO CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 49350-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

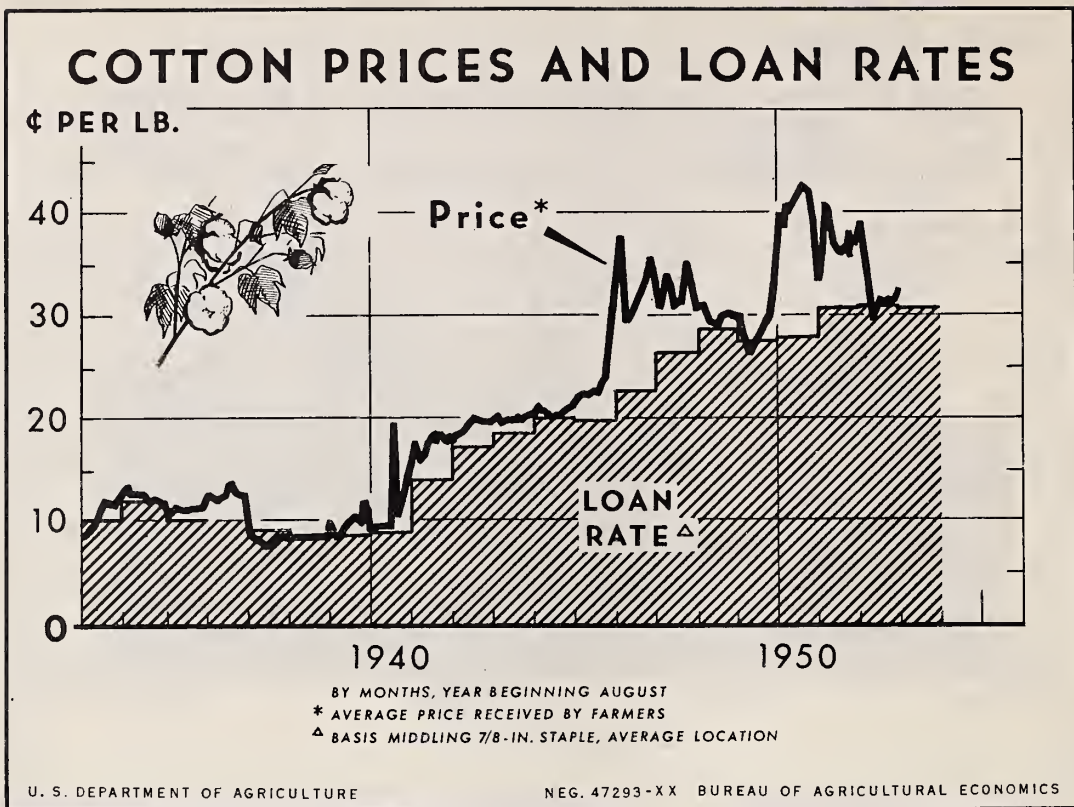
In the late 1920's and the early 1930's, U. S. cotton production was larger than U. S. mill consumption plus exports. This situation occurred again in 1951 and 1952. In 1953, production will probably continue to be considerably larger than disap-

pearance. Consequently, the August 1, 1954 carryover will be equal to or larger than the record August 1 postwar stocks of 1946.

Cotton, all kinds: Production, mill consumption and exports, United States, 1920 to date

Year beginning Aug. 1	Production	Mill consumption	Exports	Year beginning Aug. 1	Production	Mill consumption	Exports
	Million running bales	Million running bales	Million running bales		Million running bales	Million running bales	Million running bales
1920	13.4	4.9	5.7	1938	11.6	6.9	3.3
1921	8.0	5.9	6.2	1939	11.5	7.8	6.2
1922	9.8	6.7	4.8	1940	12.3	9.7	1.1
1923	10.1	5.7	5.7	1941	10.5	11.2	1.1
1924	13.6	6.2	8.0	1942	12.4	11.1	1.5
1925	16.1	6.5	8.1	1943	11.1	9.9	1.1
1926	18.0	7.2	10.9	1944	11.8	9.6	2.0
1927	13.0	6.8	7.5	1945	8.8	9.2	3.6
1928	14.3	7.1	8.0	1946	8.5	10.0	3.5
1929	14.5	6.1	6.7	1947	11.6	9.4	2.0
1930	13.8	5.3	6.8	1948	14.6	7.8	4.7
1931	16.6	4.9	8.7	1949	15.9	8.9	5.8
1932	12.7	6.1	8.4	1950	9.9	10.7	4.1
1933	12.7	5.7	7.5	1951	15.1	9.1	5.5
1934	9.5	5.4	4.8	1952 1/	15.0	9.4	3.2
1935	10.4	6.4	6.0	1953 1/	15.0		
1936	12.1	8.0	5.4				
1937	18.3	5.7	5.6				

1/ Preliminary.



During most of the period after World War II, prices received by farmers for cotton have been substantially higher than the Commodity Credit Corporation loan rate. Prices received were close to or below the loan rates in large parts of the 1948-49 and the 1949-50 seasons. From mid-February 1950 through

mid-November 1952 prices received by farmers were, in general, well above the loan rate. However, since November 1950, they have been very close to the loan rate and in mid-January and mid-February 1953 prices were below the loan rate.

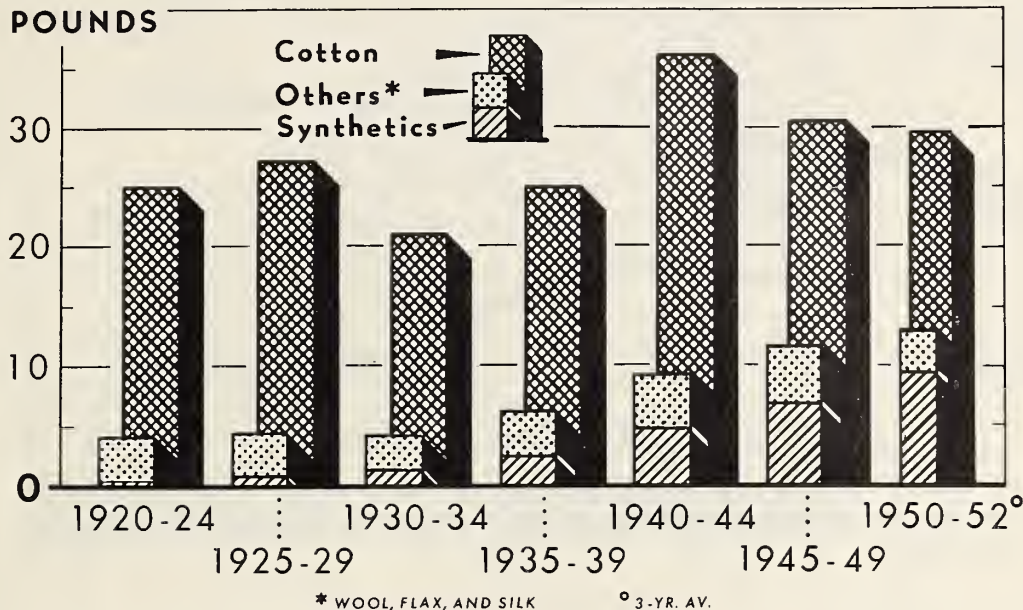
Cotton: Average price per pound received by farmers, and loan rates, United States, 1933-34 to date ^{1/}

Year Begin- ning Aug. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15	Jan. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 15	May 15	June 15	July 15	Weight- ed average 1/	Loan rate
	Cente	Cente	Cente	Cente	Cente	Cente	Cente	Cente	Cente	Cente	Cente	Cente	Cente	Cente
1933	8.80	8.81	8.99	9.59	9.66	10.36	11.85	11.84	11.65	11.06	11.65	12.29	10.17	10.00
1934	13.02	13.13	12.56	12.38	12.45	12.55	12.37	11.50	11.66	12.03	11.75	11.89	12.36	12.00
1935	11.44	10.55	10.88	11.51	11.37	11.10	11.02	11.14	11.19	11.37	11.38	12.62	11.09	10.00
1936	12.29	12.55	12.23	12.01	12.37	12.45	12.58	13.69	13.72	12.93	12.47	12.39	12.36	---
1937	10.56	8.97	8.27	8.17	8.00	7.81	7.80	7.93	8.07	8.08	8.28	8.63	8.41	9.00
1938	8.03	8.29	8.76	8.70	8.63	8.68	8.57	8.43	8.45	8.59	8.68	8.89	8.60	8.30
1939	9.94	9.32	8.56	8.71	9.43	10.12	10.06	10.19	9.96	9.81	10.00	11.60	9.09	8.70
1940	9.06	9.27	9.43	9.39	9.38	9.37	9.65	19.57	10.13	11.48	12.70	14.24	9.83	8.90
1941	15.41	17.68	16.71	15.89	16.36	17.58	18.10	17.97	18.74	18.75	17.91	18.44	16.95	14.02
1942	17.75	18.56	18.87	18.98	18.84	19.38	19.50	20.09	19.98	19.92	19.79	19.60	18.90	17.02
1943	19.79	20.17	20.18	19.22	19.45	19.81	19.64	19.71	20.20	19.77	20.14	20.30	19.76	18.41
1944	20.15	21.02	21.25	20.76	20.81	20.16	19.95	20.21	20.19	20.51	20.90	21.25	20.72	20.03
1945	21.33	21.72	22.26	22.51	22.79	22.35	22.99	22.70	23.58	24.08	25.97	30.76	22.51	19.84
1946	33.55	35.30	37.69	29.22	29.97	29.74	30.56	31.88	32.26	33.50	34.07	35.88	32.63	22.83
1947	33.15	31.21	30.64	31.86	34.04	33.13	30.70	31.76	34.10	35.27	35.22	32.99	31.92	26.49
1948	30.41	30.94	31.07	30.52	29.63	29.27	29.14	28.74	29.91	28.97	30.13	30.08	30.38	28.79
1949	29.32	29.70	28.69	27.66	26.46	26.46	27.49	28.04	28.73	29.24	29.91	33.05	28.57	27.23
1950	36.95	39.98	38.80	40.97	40.05	41.01	41.74	42.00	42.53	42.45	42.02	39.11	39.90	27.90
1951	34.60	33.72	36.10	40.72	40.15	38.45	36.88	36.00	36.80	36.02	38.02	37.02	37.69	30.46
1952	37.92	39.11	36.77	34.05	31.71	29.79	30.19	31.52	31.45	31.73	31.51	31.87	30.38	30.91
1953	32.77													30.80

^{1/} Since Jan. 15, 1942, prices of American Upland cotton.

Natural and Synthetic Fibers

FIBER CONSUMPTION PER PERSON



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 49358-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Cotton consumption per person has tended to vary with economic activity and to increase during World War II. However, there has been no over-all trend in the amount of cotton consumed over the past three decades. On the other hand, the

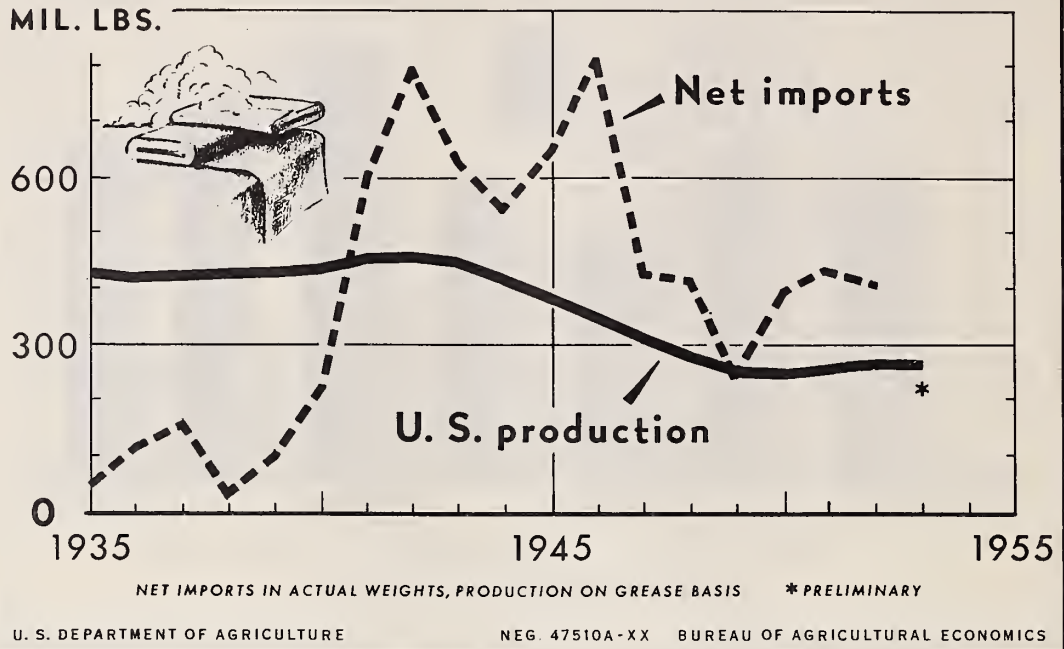
consumption of synthetic fibers has been increasing steadily. Synthetic fibers accounted for less than 1 percent of total fiber consumption in the 1920-24 period, but they comprised about 22 percent in 1950-52.

Cotton, wool, flax, silk and man-made fibers: Per capita consumption, United States, 1920 to date

Calendar year	Cotton	Wool	Flax	Silk	Man-made	Total	Calendar year	Cotton	Wool	Flax	Silk	Man-made	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1920	26.14	2.91	0.12	0.36	0.08	29.61	1938	22.18	2.16	0.03	0.43	2.50	27.30
1921	23.62	3.12	.08	.47	.18	27.47	1939	27.34	2.99	.11	.42	3.46	34.32
1922	26.09	3.64	.11	.52	.22	30.58	1940	29.55	3.04	.09	.36	3.64	36.68
1923	27.51	3.72	.14	.54	.29	32.20	1941	38.37	4.79	.07	.19	4.46	47.88
1924	22.79	2.96	.07	.52	.36	26.70	1942	41.21	4.42	.17	1/	4.72	50.52
1925	26.17	2.98	.11	.65	.50	30.41	1943	38.03	4.59	.10	1/	5.00	47.72
1926	27.00	2.88	.14	.65	.51	31.18	1944	34.14	4.44	.07	1/	5.36	44.01
1927	29.74	2.93	.09	.70	.83	34.29	1945	31.85	4.55	.05	.01	5.79	42.25
1928	26.08	2.72	.11	.71	.82	30.44	1946	33.54	5.14	.09	.09	6.50	45.36
1929	27.74	2.98	.11	.78	1.08	32.69	1947	31.93	4.78	.06	.02	7.10	43.89
1930	20.97	2.11	.13	.65	.95	24.81	1948	30.02	4.66	.04	.05	8.21	42.98
1931	21.10	2.47	.06	.70	1.26	25.59	1949	25.37	3.31	.04	.03	7.18	35.93
1932	19.46	1.82	.06	.59	1.23	23.16	1950	30.45	4.13	.07	.07	9.71	44.43
1933	23.96	2.49	.08	.55	1.71	28.79	1951	30.99	3.09	.07	.05	9.46	43.66
1934	20.76	1.79	.09	.47	1.54	24.65	1952	28.16	2.93	.04	.08	9.25	40.46
1935	21.36	3.23	.10	.56	2.01	27.26							
1936	26.74	3.13	.10	.52	2.48	32.97							
1937	27.92	2.92	.11	.49	2.33	33.77							

1/ Less than 0.005 pounds.

APPAREL WOOL PRODUCTION AND NET IMPORTS



Total production of wool in the United States this year is about the same as last year. Output of shorn wool is down a little, while the quantity of wool pulled is up somewhat. A slight further decline in production of shorn wool is likely next year.

Both imports and mill consumption of apparel wool declined

last year. Although mills used considerably more wool for the manufacture of civilian goods last year than in 1951, the use of wool for military goods declined sharply. Mill consumption of wool this year has been well above 1952, but imports have been below last year.

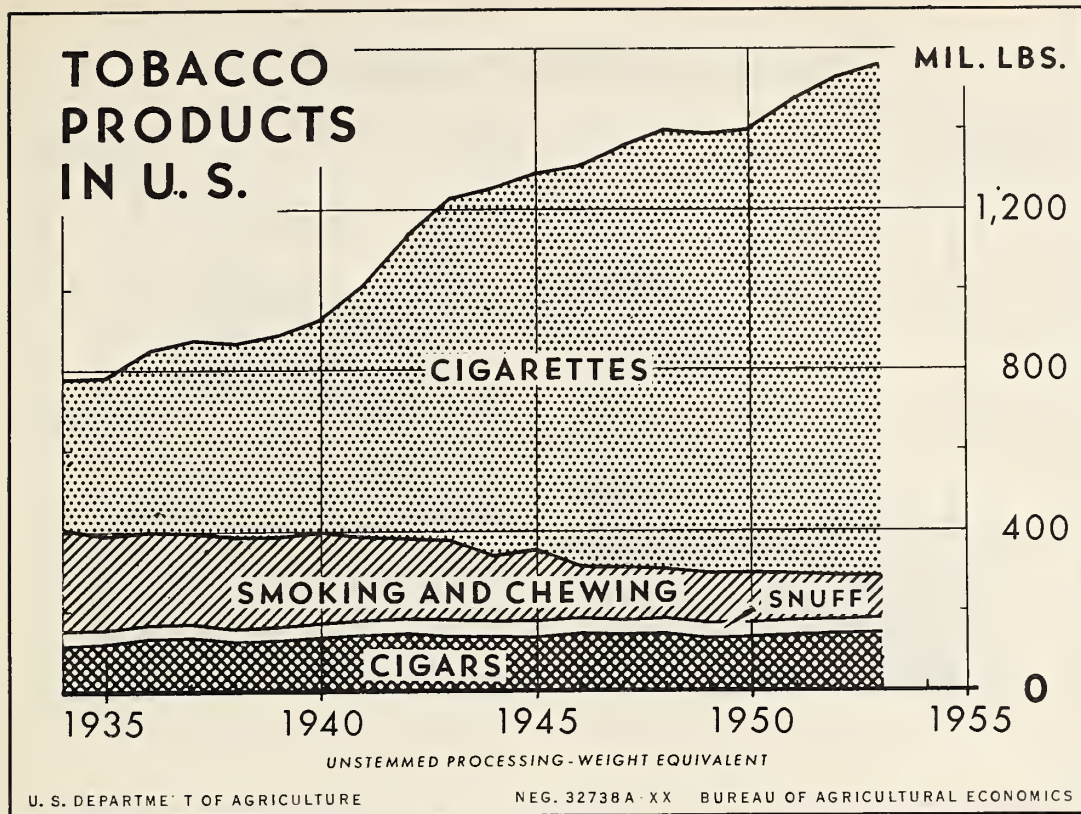
Apparel wool: Production and net imports, United States, 1920-53

Year	Production			Net imports (actual weight ^{1/})	Year	Production			Net imports (actual weight ^{1/})
	Shorn	Pulled	Total			Shorn	Pulled	Total	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1920	250.9	42.9	293.8	193.6	1938	359.9	64.5	424.4	31.3
1921	241.7	48.5	290.2	215.3	1939	361.7	64.5	426.2	99.3
1922	228.4	42.0	270.4	189.0					
1923	230.2	42.5	272.7	242.7	1940	372.0	62.0	434.0	222.2
1924	238.2	43.8	282.0	94.2	1941	387.5	65.8	453.3	605.0
1925	253.2	46.8	300.0	171.7	1942	388.3	66.7	455.0	794.4
1926	269.3	49.6	318.9	169.9	1943	378.8	65.2	444.0	621.0
1927	289.4	50.1	339.5	109.6	1944	338.3	73.5	411.8	540.2
1928	314.8	51.9	366.7	86.6	1945	308.0	70.5	378.5	646.9
1929	327.8	54.5	382.3	100.1	1946	280.9	61.3	342.2	810.2
					1947	251.4	56.6	308.0	426.0
1930	352.1	61.9	414.0	70.0	1948	231.8	46.6	278.4	415.1
1931	376.3	66.1	442.4	42.9	1949	212.9	35.6	248.5	246.8
1932	351.0	67.1	418.1	13.3					
1933	374.2	64.2	438.4	59.3	1950	215.4	32.4	247.8	395.2
1934	368.9	60.5	429.4	32.8	1951 ^{2/}	225.5	25.9	251.4	430.6
1935	361.5	66.0	427.5	45.9	1952 ^{2/}	232.4	33.6	266.0	407.8
1936	353.2	66.2	419.4	118.6	1953 ^{3/}	229.3		266.0	
1937	356.1	66.2	422.3	155.3					

^{1/} General imports less re-exports and less exports of domestic wool for years 1920-33; beginning 1934, imports for consumption less exports of domestic wool. For the years 1920-41 inclusive, data include all wool except Donekoi, Sazyra and similar wool without Merino or English blood. Beginning in 1942, data include all dutiable wool and exclude all duty-free wool. Data exclude wool entered free as an act of international courtesy for storage and re-export. Scoured and washed wools were not converted to a grease equivalent.

^{2/} Preliminary.

^{3/} Indicated September 1.



Output of cigarettes in 1953 probably will exceed that of any previous year. It is expected to continue at a record or near-record level in 1954. Cigarettes now account for a little over four-fifths of the total leaf used in tobacco manufacture compared with a little over one-half in 1934-38. Cigar output this year is expected to exceed that of 1952 and continue at about the same level in 1954. The quantity of leaf going into

cigars is about one-fifth more than the 1934-38 average while that used in cigarettes has nearly trebled. The output of smoking and chewing tobacco will be smaller this year than last and a further small decline seems likely in 1954. Leaf used in smoking and chewing products is about 55 percent lower than the 1934-38 average. Output of snuff is expected to stay fairly close to the level of recent years.

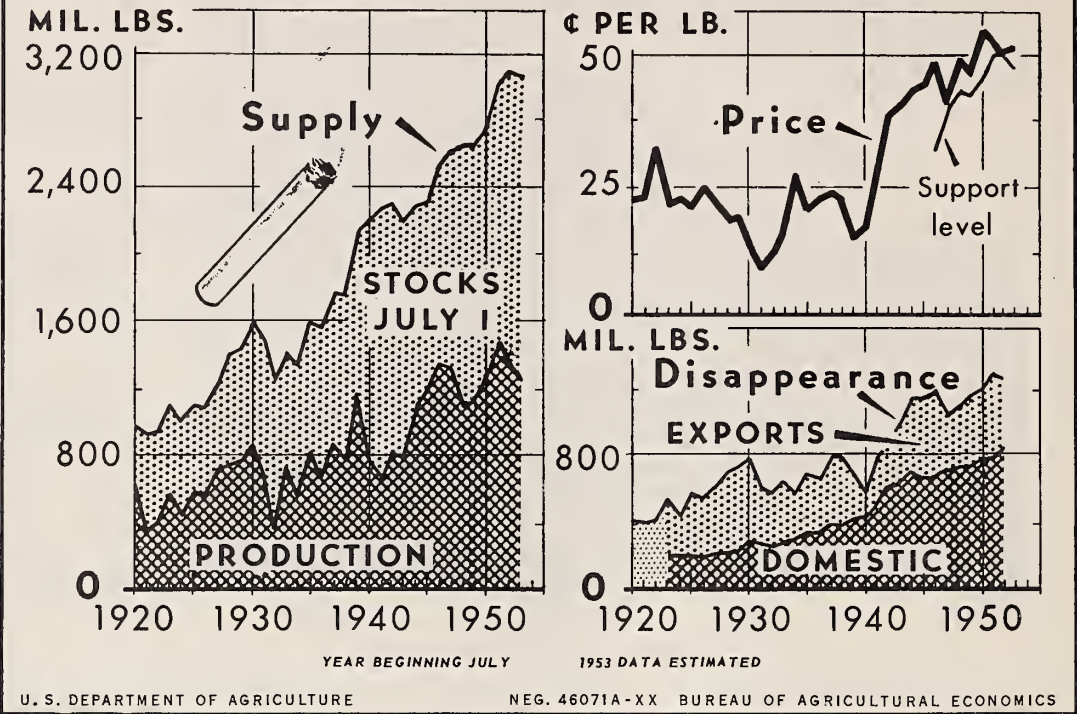
Tobacco, leaf: Used in manufacture of tobacco products, United States, 1934-53
(Unstemmed processing-weight equivalent)

Year	Ciga- rettes	Smoking and chewing 1/	Snuff 1/	Cigars 2/	Total	Year	Ciga- rettes	Smoking and chewing 1/	Snuff 1/	Cigars 2/	Total
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.		Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
1934	375	254	35	112	776	1944	920	165	40	132	1,257
1935	400	229	34	115	778	1945	944	177	41	130	1,292
1936	453	232	36	128	849	1946	1,001	131	37	140	1,309
1937	480	229	35	130	874	1947	1,056	127	37	138	1,358
1938	484	228	35	120	867	1948	1,099	123	38	142	1,402
1939	509	218	36	124	887	1949	1,096	122	39	128	1,385
1940	535	225	36	129	925	1950	1,106	122	38	131	1,397
1941	627	209	37	138	1,011	1951	1,185	113	37	133	1,468
1942	755	197	39	143	1,134	1952 3/	1,240	109	36	139	1,524
1943	860	196	41	134	1,231	1953 3/	1,275	104	36	143	1,558

1/ Estimated. 2/ Includes tobacco used in customs bonded manufacturing warehouses. 3/ Preliminary estimates.

Based on data from annual report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue

FLUE-CURED TOBACCO



The reduction in acreage allotments and the long period of dry weather reduced the 1953 flue-cured crop below each of the preceding 2 years. The total supply for 1953-54 will be close to the 1952-53 level because of the larger carryover. Domestic use of flue-cured in 1952-53 was above any previous year's and reflected the record cigarette output in this country. Exports in 1952-53 were 17 percent below 1951-52 due principally to the smaller quantity going to the United Kingdom, whose takings were unusually large in the earlier period. In 1953-54, ciga-

rette manufacture in the United States is expected to again require a record quantity of flue-cured. Exports during 1953-54 seem likely to be at least as large as in 1952-53.

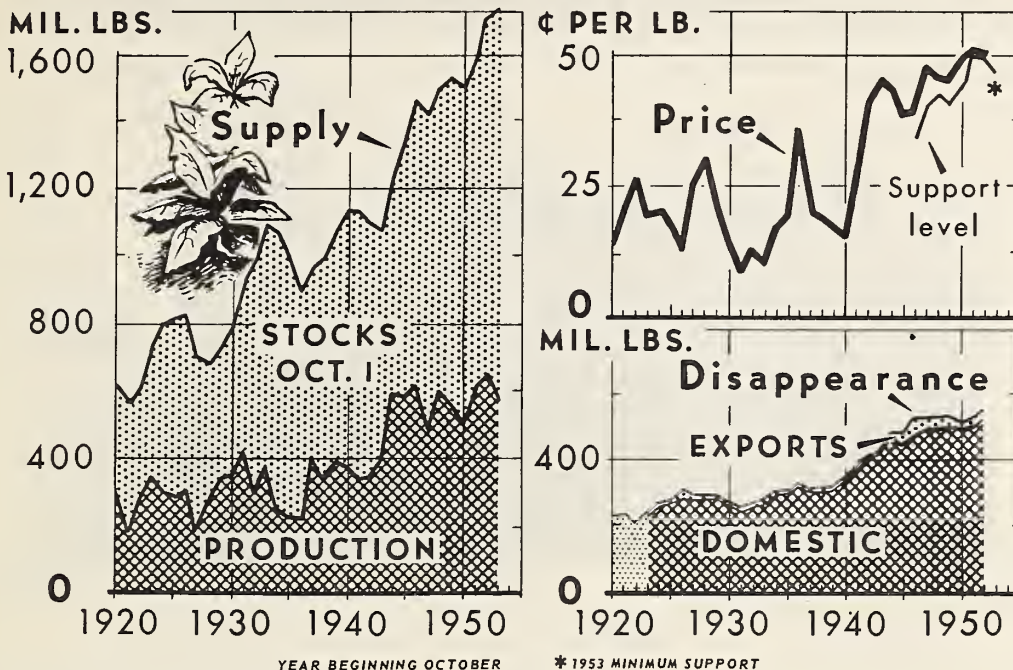
Prices for the 1953 crop are likely to average above the 50.3 cents of last season. Demand on the auction markets has been strong and early season market averages were higher than in the comparable period of a year earlier and well above the support level.

Tobacco, flue-cured: Supply, disappearance, and farmers' price, United States, 1920-53 (Farm-sales weight)

Year beginning July 1	Supply			Disappearance			Farmers' prices Cents	Year beginning July 1	Supply			Disappearance			Farmers' price Cents	Support level Cents
	Production	Stocks July 1	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total			Production	Stocks July 1	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total		
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.			Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.		
1920	616	353	969	2/	2/	411	21.5	1938	787	954	1,741	379	416	795	22.2	
1921	359	598	917	2/	2/	404	21.9	1939	1,171	946	2,117	417	290	707	14.9	
1922	415	513	928	2/	2/	420	27.2									
1923	581	508	1,089	203	340	543	20.8	1940	760	1,410	2,170	421	156	577	16.4	
1924	437	546	983	203	254	457	21.6	1941	650	1,593	2,243	492	291	783	28.1	
								1942	812	1,460	2,272	604	289	893	38.4	
1925	575	526	1,101	190	387	577	20.0	1943	790	1,379	2,169	625	355	980	40.2	
1926	560	524	1,084	206	339	545	24.9	1944	1,087	1,189	2,276	696	454	1,150	42.4	
1927	719	539	1,258	218	382	600	20.5									
1928	739	658	1,397	232	476	708	17.3	1945	1,173	1,126	2,299	667	485	1,152	43.6	
1929	750	689	1,439	242	494	736	18.0	1946	1,352	1,147	2,499	699	553	1,252	48.3	32.1
								1947	1,317	1,287	2,604	695	359	1,054	41.2	40.0
1930	865	703	1,568	277	497	774	12.0	1948	1,090	1,550	2,640	720	382	1,102	49.6	43.9
1931	670	794	1,464	269	328	597	8.4	1949	1,115	1,538	2,653	729	439	1,168	47.2	42.5
1932	374	867	1,241	255	310	565	11.6									
1933	733	676	1,409	267	379	646	15.3	1950	1,257	1,485	2,742	756	428	1,184	54.7	45.0
1934	558	763	1,321	286	282	568	27.2	1951	1,453	1,557	3,010	777	502	1,279	52.4	50.7
								1952	1,365	1,731	3,096	828	416	1,244	50.3	50.6
1935	811	753	1,564	322	371	693	20.0	1953	1,225	1,852	3,077				52.0	47.9
1936	683	871	1,554	324	347	671	22.2									
1937	866	883	1,749	380	415	795	23.0									

1/ Subject to revision. 2/ Not available. 3/ Preliminary; 1953 production as indicated September 1.

BURLEY TOBACCO



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46107A-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The 1953 Burley crop is about one-tenth smaller than the record 1952 crop due to a reduction in acreage allotments and a lower average yield per acre. With the carry over estimated to be larger, however, the total supply for 1953-54 will be a little above 1952-53. Domestic use in 1952-53 is estimated to be a record high, mainly reflecting the high cigarette output. A near-record quantity of Burley again will be required for the large output of cigarettes expected in the year ahead. The

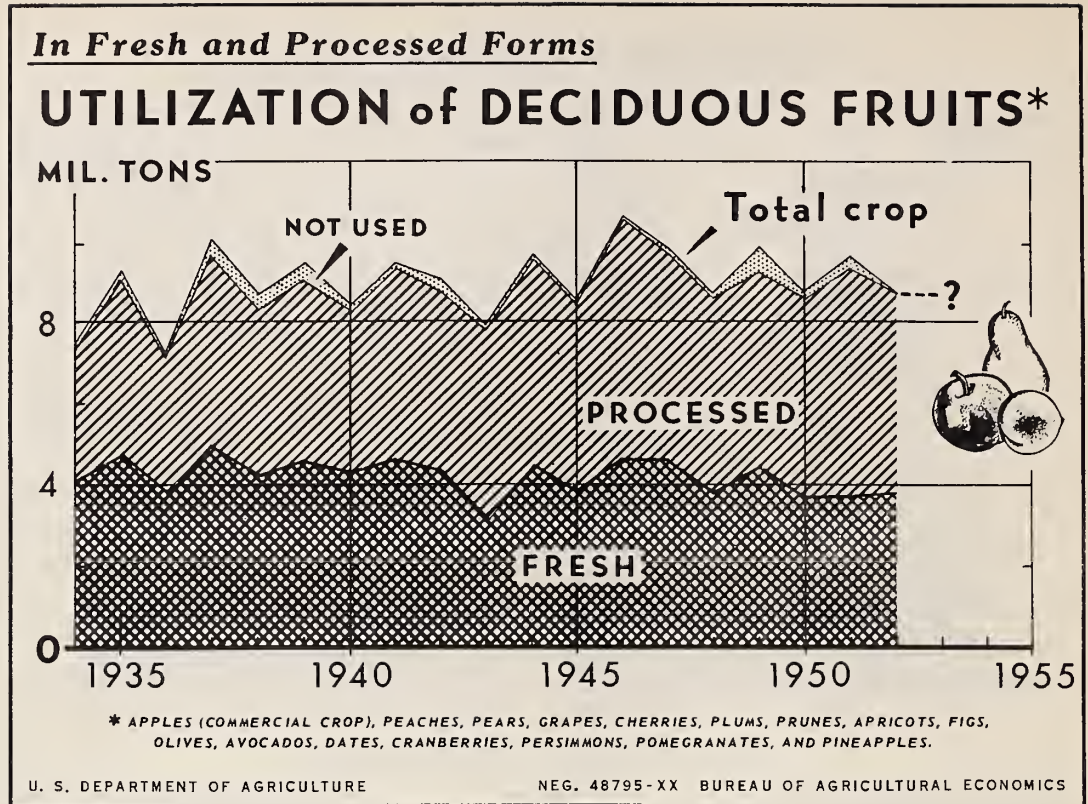
1952-53 manufacture of smoking tobacco is lower than in 1951-52 and chewing output is also indicated to be a little lower. These products may decline slightly further in 1953-54. Exports of Burley in 1952-53 are estimated at about the same as in 1951-52.

Burley marketings usually begin around December 1. A fairly strong demand is expected. The Government support level will be lower than in the 1952 season.

Tobacco, burley: Supply, disappearance, and farmers' price, United States, 1920-53 (Farm-sales weight)

Year	Supply						Disappearance						Farmers' price		Year	Supply						Disappearance						Farmers' price		Support level						
	Pro-duc-tion	Stocks	Oct. 1	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	Cents		¢	Pro-duc-tion	Stocks	Oct. 1	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	Cents	¢								
1920	288	324	612	2/	2/	225	13.5	1938	339	621	1,000	303	13	316	19.0	1920	339	621	1,000	303	13	316	19.0													
1921	176	387	563	2/	2/	230	21.5	1939	395	624	1,079	305	12	317	17.3	1921	176	387	563	2/	2/	230	21.5	1939	395	624	1,079	305	12	317	17.3					
1922	276	333	609	2/	2/	209	26.8	1940	377	762	1,139	335	6	341	16.2	1922	276	333	609	2/	2/	209	26.8	1940	377	762	1,139	335	6	341	16.2					
1923	340	400	740	2/	2/	235	20.0	1941	337	798	1,135	374	6	380	29.2	1923	340	400	740	2/	2/	235	20.0	1941	337	798	1,135	374	6	380	29.2					
1924	296	505	801	2/	2/	266	20.1	1942	344	755	1,099	407	6	413	41.8	1924	296	505	801	2/	2/	266	20.1	1942	344	755	1,099	407	6	413	41.8					
1925	278	535	813	2/	2/	272	18.0	1943	392	686	1,078	418	9	427	45.6	1925	278	535	813	2/	2/	272	18.0	1943	392	686	1,078	418	9	427	45.6					
1926	289	541	830	2/	2/	304	13.1	1944	591	651	1,242	474	9	483	44.0	1926	289	541	830	2/	2/	304	13.1	1944	591	651	1,242	474	9	483	44.0					
1927	176	526	702	2/	2/	249	25.9	1945	577	759	1,336	448	25	473	39.4	1927	176	526	702	2/	2/	249	25.9	1945	577	759	1,336	448	25	473	39.4					
1928	269	412	682	2/	2/	288	30.5	1946	614	853	1,467	476	30	506	39.7	1928	269	412	682	2/	2/	288	30.5	1946	614	853	1,467	476	30	506	39.7					
1929	337	394	731	2/	2/	293	21.8	1947	485	941	1,426	496	28	524	48.5	1929	337	394	731	2/	2/	293	21.8	1947	485	941	1,426	496	28	524	48.5					
1930	349	438	787	2/	2/	277	15.5	1948	603	902	1,505	489	42	531	46.0	1930	349	438	787	2/	2/	277	15.5	1948	603	902	1,505	489	42	531	46.0					
1931	425	510	935	2/	2/	252	8.7	1949	561	974	1,535	494	41	535	45.2	1931	425	510	935	2/	2/	252	8.7	1949	561	974	1,535	494	41	535	45.2					
1932	304	643	947	2/	2/	267	12.5	1950	499	1,000	1,499	488	30	518	49.0	1932	304	643	947	2/	2/	267	12.5	1950	499	1,000	1,499	488	30	518	49.0					
1933	378	720	1,098	2/	2/	276	10.5	1951	618	981	1,599	506	32	538	51.2	1933	378	720	1,098	2/	2/	276	10.5	1951	618	981	1,599	506	32	538	51.2					
1934	252	820	1,072	2/	2/	302	16.9	1952	650	1,061	1,711	520	32	552	50.3	1934	252	820	1,072	2/	2/	302	16.9	1952	650	1,061	1,711	520	32	552	50.3					
1935	222	770	992	2/	2/	310	19.1	1953	579	1,159	1,738	506	32	538	49.5	1935	222	770	992	2/	2/	310	19.1	1953	579	1,159	1,738	506	32	538	49.5					
1936	220	682	902	2/	2/	330	35.7									1936	220	682	902	2/	2/	330	35.7													
1937	402	572	974	2/	2/	313	20.1									1937	402	572	974	2/	2/	313	20.1													

1/ Subject to revision. 2/ Not available. 3/ Preliminary: 1953 production as indicated September 1. 4/ Minimum support.



Production of deciduous fruits in 1953 (including pineapple, and dates) is expected to be about the same as in 1952. Although production has varied considerably from year to year, it has trended slightly upward since 1934. In 1934 about

55 percent of the fruit was used fresh and 44 percent was processed. But in 1952, only 43 percent was used fresh while 56 percent was processed. Each year, small quantities were not used.

Deciduous fruits: Production and utilization, United States, 1934-53

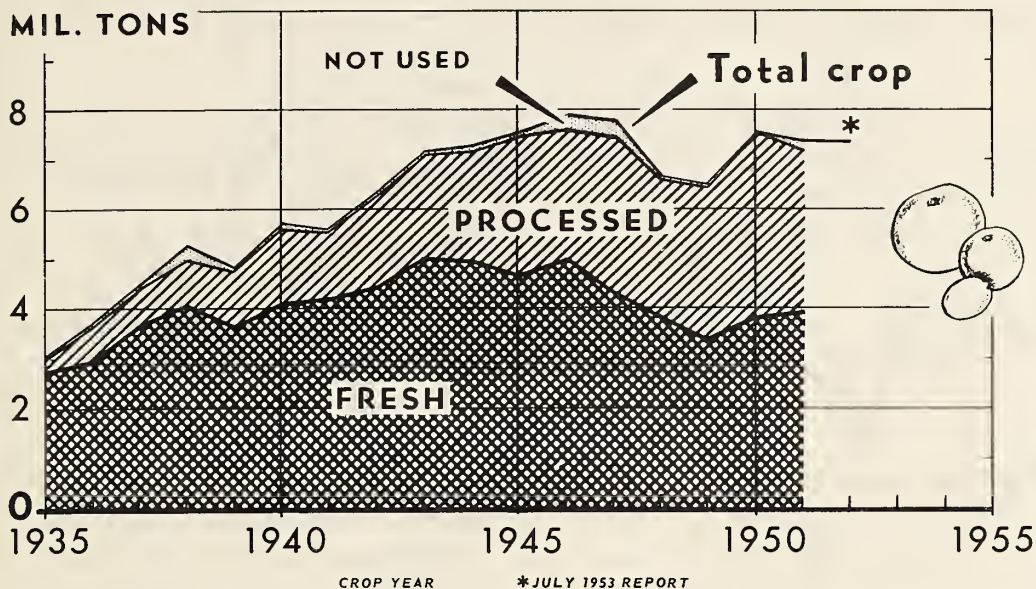
Year	Total production	Used fresh	Processed	Not used ^{1/}
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1934	7,456	4,082	3,253	121
1935	9,256	4,755	4,274	227
1936	7,250	3,810	3,409	31
1937	10,011	4,760	4,712	339
1938	8,734	4,203	4,161	370
1939	9,485	4,566	4,472	447
1940	8,413	4,310	3,903	200
1941	9,457	4,665	4,642	160
1942	9,061	4,359	4,427	275
1943	7,871	3,136	4,713	22
1944	9,621	4,471	5,025	125
1945	8,408	3,748	4,585	75
1946	10,427	4,510	5,890	27
1947	9,695	4,486	5,054	155
1948	8,597	3,672	4,842	83
1949	9,623	4,275	4,792	556
1950	8,791	3,732	4,899	160
1951	9,633	3,778	5,547	308
1952	8,781	3,800	4,928	53
1953 ^{2/}	8,668			

^{1/} Unharvested on account of economic conditions and/or excess cullage of harvested fruit.

^{2/} Estimate of September 1, 1953.

In Fresh and Processed Forms

UTILIZATION OF CITRUS FRUITS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48992-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Production of citrus fruits more than doubled from 1935-36 to 1946-47, then dropped sharply in 1948-49 and 1949-50 because of freeze damage to the Texas and California crops. Production in 1952-53 was about as large as in 1951-52, but moderately under the record in 1946-47. The tonnage used fresh nearly doubled from 1935-36 to 1946-47, then declined sharply.

During the same years, the tonnage processed increased ten-fold, and since has increased further as output of frozen orange concentrate has soared. In 1951-52, about 53 percent of the crop was used fresh, 45 percent was processed, and 2 percent was not used.

Citrus fruits: Production and utilization, United States, 1935-52

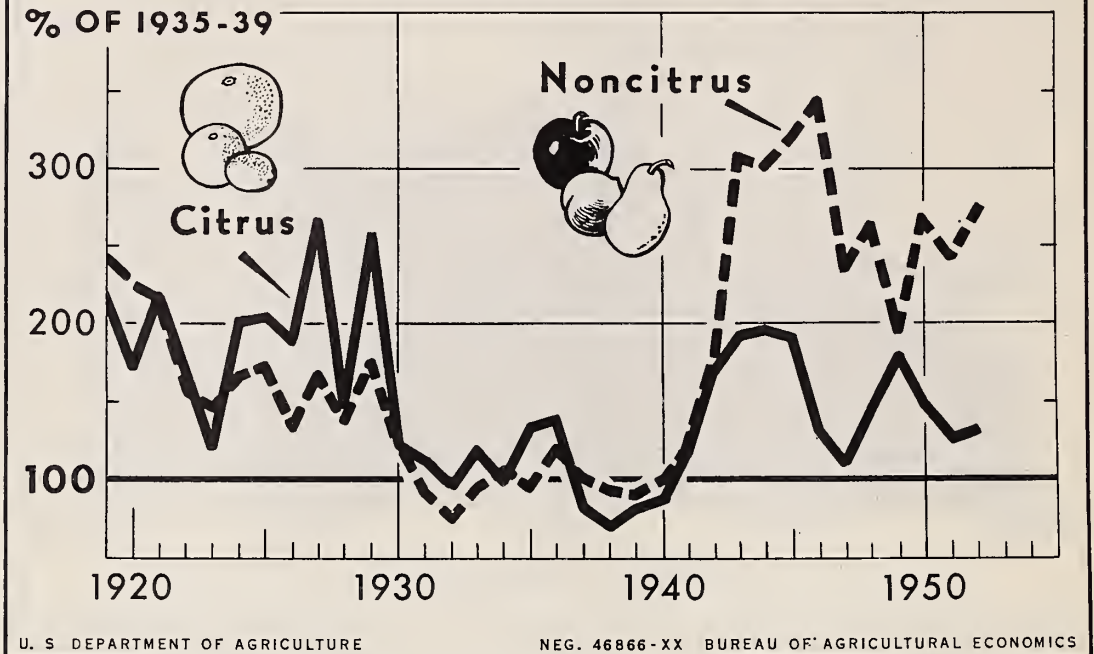
Year	Total production	Used fresh	Processed	Not used ^{1/}
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1935	3,002	2,718	261	23
1936	3,641	2,933	669	39
1937	4,435	3,644	748	43
1938	5,239	4,035	953	251
1939	4,776	3,641	1,081	54
1940	5,662	4,084	1,513	65
1941	5,521	4,167	1,325	29
1942	6,302	4,417	1,860	25
1943	7,090	5,034	2,024	32
1944	7,234	4,966	2,199	69
1945	7,466	4,649	2,789	28
1946	7,861	4,996	2,597	268
1947	7,792	4,340	3,116	336
1948	6,636	3,839	2,762	35
1949	6,479	3,378	3,066	35
1950	7,537	3,817	3,688	32
1951	7,368	3,864	3,341	163
1952 ^{2/}	7,331			

^{1/} Unharvested, not utilized on account of economic conditions, or donated to charity.

^{2/} Estimate of July 1, 1953.

Data prepared from utilization reports of BAE.

GROWERS' PRICES FOR CITRUS AND NONCITRUS FRUITS

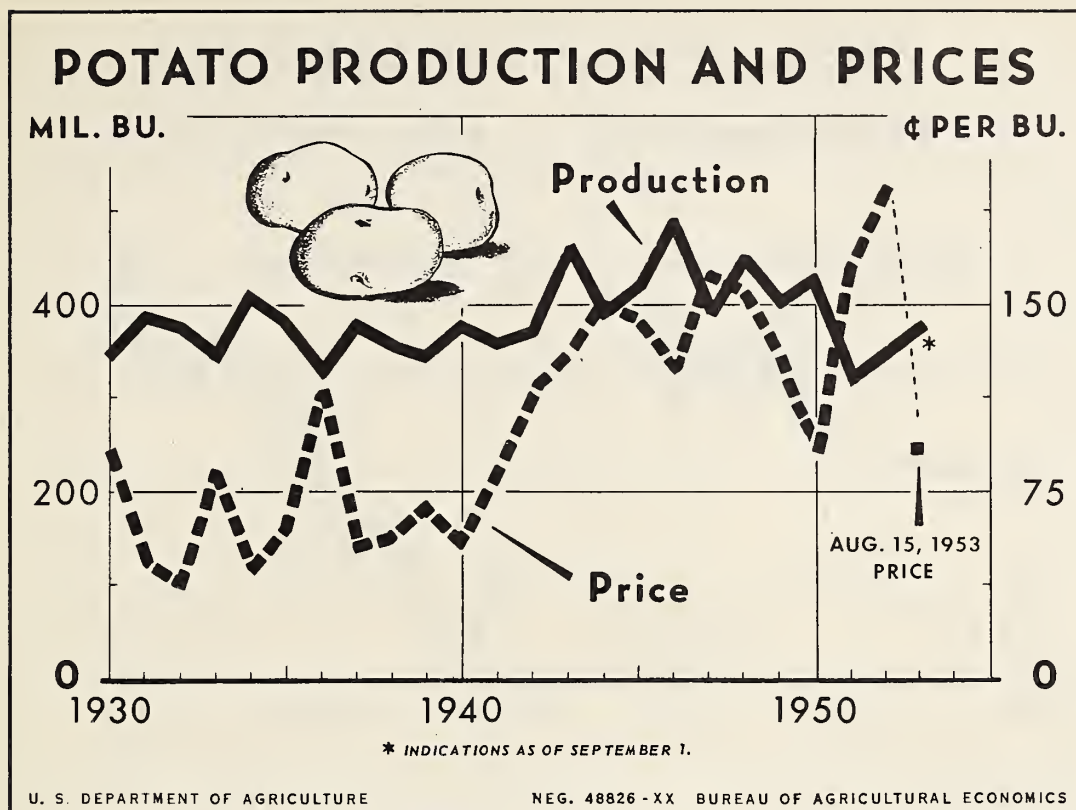


Prices received by growers for noncitrus fruits rose more sharply during the war than did prices for citrus. Since the war, prices for both fruits declined, with prices for the noncitrus continuing above those for citrus. Contributing to the lower prices for citrus than for noncitrus fruits during the past

decade were a marked increase in production of citrus and only a small increase in output of noncitrus fruits. Prices rose in 1952, mainly because of stronger demand for citrus for processing and a smaller noncitrus crop.

Fruit: Season average price received by growers, United States, 1919-52
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

Crop year	Citrus fruits	Noncitrus fruits	Crop year	Citrus fruits	Noncitrus fruits
1919	214.5	241.7	1937	81.4	102.0
1920	170.7	226.1	1938	68.6	93.2
1921	219.0	216.8	1939	80.8	89.6
1922	171.4	156.3	1940	87.4	99.9
1923	119.0	146.5	1941	117.2	121.7
1924	201.2	166.3	1942	168.5	178.4
1925	203.5	172.4	1943	192.5	306.6
1926	188.2	133.2	1944	194.6	301.5
1927	267.7	167.2	1945	192.3	328.4
1928	147.2	135.6	1946	128.6	342.5
1929	256.1	173.7	1947	109.3	233.6
1930	123.3	124.3	1948	144.6	262.8
1931	111.9	91.6	1949	178.3	194.4
1932	95.3	73.3	1950	147.9	264.3
1933	119.1	94.4	1951	124.7	244.1
1934	98.5	105.7	1952	130.1	274.7
1935	132.6	94.9			
1936	136.6	120.3			

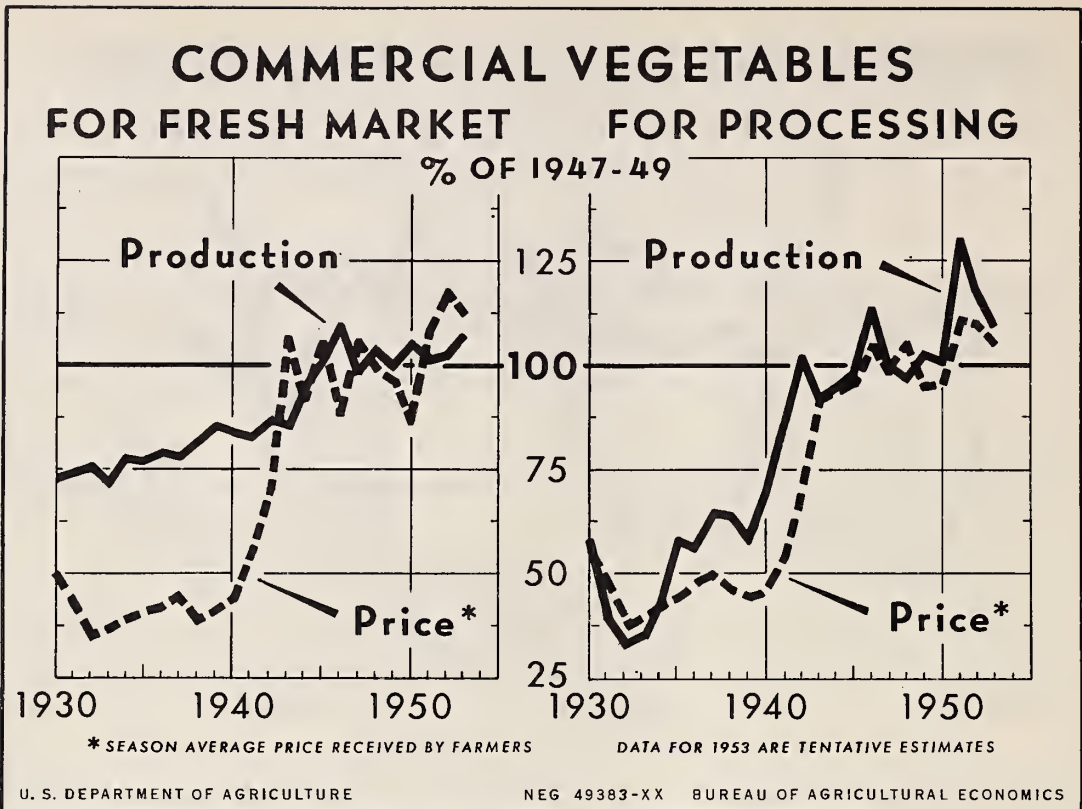


Prices received by farmers for potatoes from year to year usually change in the opposite direction to changes in size of the crop. With the September 1 estimate of the 1953 potato crop 10 percent larger than the 1952 crop, prices for the 1953 crop are expected to average substantially lower than for the 1952 crop.

Potatoes: Production and price, United States, 1930-53

Year	Production	Season average price received by farmers	Year	Production	Season average price received by farmers
	Million bu.	Dollars		Million bu.	Dollars
1930	343.8	.909	1943	458.9	1.28
1931	384.3	.458	1944	383.9	1.47
1932	374.7	.375			
1933	343.2	.819	1945	419.4	1.40
1934	406.5	.438	1946	487.3	1.22
			1947	389.0	1.61
1935	378.9	.587	1948	449.9	1.53
1936	324.0	1.13	1949	402.4	1.28
1937	376.4	.518			
1938	355.8	.547	1950	429.9	.917
1939	342.4	.694	1951	320.5	1.63
			1952	347.5	1.98
1940	376.9	.526	1953	1/ 380.9	
1941	355.7	.788			
1942	368.9	1.14			

1/ Indications as of August 1.



Since 1930 both production and prices of commercially grown vegetables for fresh market have risen a great deal with production more stable than prices.

Prices and production of vegetables for commercial processing have tended to follow each other fairly closely over this period.

Production of vegetables both for fresh market and for processing probably will continue generally upward with the growth in the population. In 1954, both production and prices are expected to remain relatively high.

Commercial vegetables for fresh market and processing: Production and season average price received by farmers, United States, 1930-53
Index numbers (1947-49 = 100)

Year	For fresh market		For processing		Year	For fresh market		For processing	
	Production	Price received by farmers	Production	Price received by farmers		Production	Price received by farmers	Production	Price received by farmers
1930	73	50	58	57	1942	87	70	102	69
1931	74	43	40	48	1943	86	107	92	91
1932	76	35	33	38	1944	96	92	95	94
1933	72	37	35	40	1945	101	104	98	96
1934	78	39	44	43	1946	109	89	114	104
1935	77	41	58	45	1947	98	105	100	99
1936	79	42	56	48	1948	103	99	97	105
1937	78	45	65	50	1949	100	96	103	95
1938	82	38	64	47	1950	105	87	101	96
1939	86	41	58	45	1951	101	108	131	111
1940	84	44	70	46	1952	102	118	118	110
1941	83	55	86	54	1953 ^{1/}	107	112	109	105

^{1/} Tentative estimate.

Data shown here not published elsewhere.

