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New Index Numbers of

FARM MARKETINGS AND HOME CONSUMPTION

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by Ernest W. Grove and
Margaret F. Cannon

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NEW INDEX NUMBERS OF FARM MARKETINGS AND HOME CONSUMPTION

by

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Purpose of the Index Numbers

This report presents a new index of the volume of farm marketings and home consumption. It provides for the first time a complete set of subindexes in this new series. And it gives detailed weight-period data on prices, quantities, and values underlying the index numbers.

The new index was designed as a summary measure of changes in the quantities included in the commodity elements of realized gross farm income. It covers all commodities included in gross farm income except those few that are estimated on a value basis and for which no quantity information is available. It includes quantities of farm products sold by farmers and also quantities consumed directly in farm households on farms where grown. These are usually referred to collectively as "home consumption."

Like gross farm income, new index numbers are available on a calendar-year basis back to 1910. There are three principal index series comprising (1) the volume of farm marketings, (2) the volume of home consumption, and (3) the volume of farm marketings and home consumption. In addition to these annual indexes, monthly index numbers have been prepared from 1947 to date for the marketings component.

The three principal indexes are divided into subindexes for all crops and all livestock and livestock products, and for each of the major crop and livestock commodity groups. A set of subindexes also provides a breakdown between food and nonfood commodities. The index for home consumption covers food products only, because no quantity data are available for fuel wood, the only nonfood home consumption item included in gross income.

Although measurement of the physical volume factor underlying gross income is the main purpose of the index, it also serves other purposes. One example is use of the marketings index as a measure of the total volume of farm products requiring transportation. Most important, however, the major subindex for food products serves as a measure of changes in food production on farms as indicated by farmers' sales and home consumption. The food index combines all farm products used primarily for food. It represents about three-fourths of the total index in terms of commodity coverage.

Current up-to-date index numbers in the marketings and home consumption series may be found in periodic issues of The Farm Income Situation and The National Food Situation. Every issue of The Farm Income Situation includes index numbers of the volume of marketings for the most recent months. These monthly index numbers are not adjusted for seasonal variation, but they make possible a useful comparison of the current situation with corresponding months of previous years. In addition, revised annual index numbers will be reported in The Farm Income Situation in September or October each year, along with preliminary indications for the current year.

Table 1 of The National Food Situation provides a regular up-to-date summary of the annual index numbers, including the total index for all commodities but with main emphasis naturally on the food subindexes. At regular intervals throughout the year, it includes preliminary index numbers for the year as a whole based on the latest crop production estimates and other available information. These are used as an indication of prospective food supplies for the year.

Description of Results

Changes over time in the index of the volume of farm marketings and home con-

*With the assistance of Eunice P. James, Mildred E. Stringer, Frances A. Spafford, and Cerelda J. Davis.

sumption, and in its principal subindexes, are best summarized and interpreted with reference to the accompanying charts (figures 1 to 5). Figure 1 contrasts the movements in marketings and in home consumption in relation to the total index for the two combined. The volume of farm marketings has risen substantially during the last 45 years, and although volume of home consumption has declined, its weight in the total index is so small that the increase in volume of marketings plus home consumption has been only a little less than the increase in marketings alone. Total volume of farm marketings has more than doubled since 1910, and the volume of farm marketings plus home consumption has increased 90 percent. More than half of the total increase occurred in the single decade 1935-45.

Total volume of farm food products consumed directly in farm households has declined rather steadily during the last 45 years, except for a sharp up-turn during the depression years of the early 1930's. The decline in home consumption of livestock products has been somewhat less marked than the decline in crops. Most of the drop in home consumption was associated with a

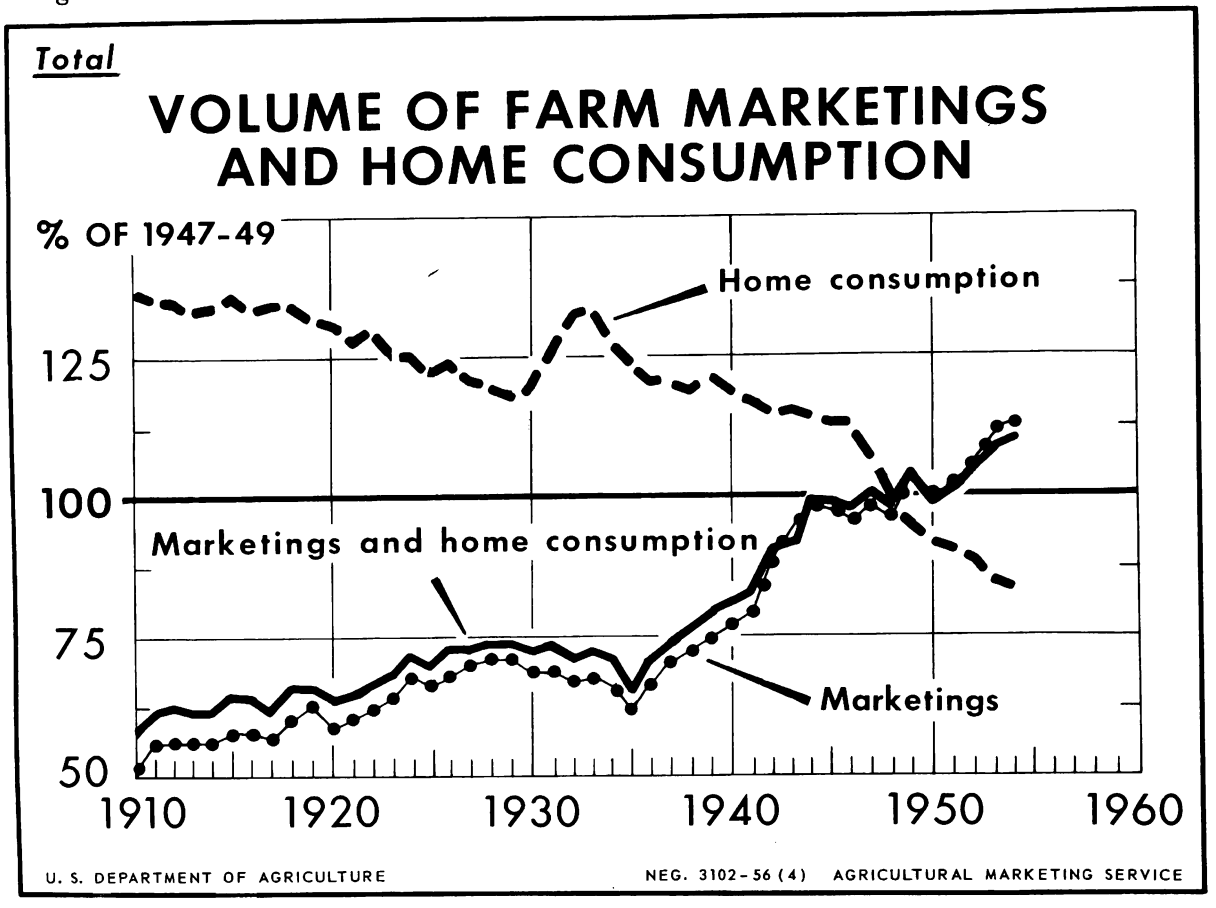

Figure 1

rapidly declining farm population. But some downward trend is evident in the volume of home consumption even after it is put on a per capita basis, so that part of the decline must be attributed to the increasing availability of foods for purchase by farm families, and perhaps also to an increase in their purchasing power.

Per capita volume of home consumption has declined about 10 percent since 1910 (figure 2). The increase in total home consumption during the early 1930's is only partly eliminated on a per capita basis, indicating some reversion to a dependence on home-produced food during depression years. An even sharper increase in per capita home consumption occurred during World War II, when availability of purchased food, especially livestock items, was limited by rationing.

Figure 2 also shows the volume of marketings plus home consumption per capita of the total population in the United States. Because of marked variation in export demand for farm products, changes in per capita total volume are not so readily interpreted as those in home consumption alone. However, the downward trend in per

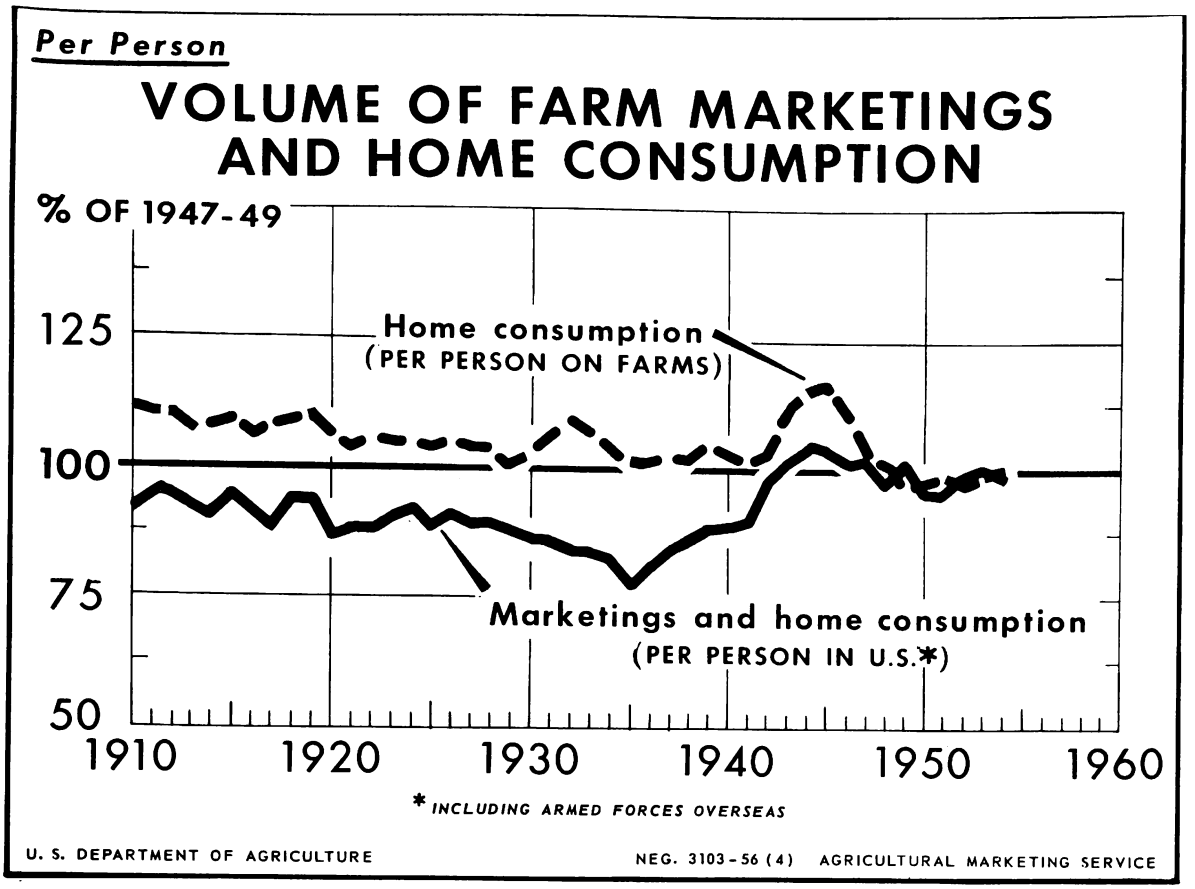

Figure 2

capita marketings and home consumption in the decade 1925-35 is noteworthy, as is the even sharper up-trend in the following decade. Perhaps the main conclusion to be drawn is that, on a per capita basis, volume of farm products tends to decline in response to a long-run decline in demand, and rises rapidly in response to a sustained increase in demand. Per capita volume of farm marketings and home consumption reached a peak in 1944, and during the next 10 years followed a slight downward trend. In its effects on farm prices and incomes, however, this recent decline was not enough to offset a sharp reduction in export demand for farm products since the war and early postwar period.

Trends in food and nonfood products in the index have been quite different (figure 3). Since 1910, volume of food marketings and home consumption has nearly doubled and has increased about 25 percent more than the volume of nonfood marketings. Volume of food products increased fairly steadily during the whole period, but the sharpest increase occurred in response to the increased demand for food during World War II. Volume of nonfood marketings increased a little between 1910 and 1940, but rose about 50 percent after 1940.

Except for wool and a few minor items, the nonfood index is composed entirely of crops. These include cotton, tobacco, feed crops, legume and grass seeds, and oil-bearing crops other than peanuts. Both seed and oil-crop groups have risen substantially during the last half century. The nonfood index is dominated by tobacco, feed crops, and cotton. Only moderate increases have occurred in tobacco and feed crops, primarily in the last 15 or 20 years. Cotton exhibits marked year-to-year fluctuations but hardly any long-term trend.

The volume of food crops marketed, on the whole, has increased somewhat more than that of nonfood crops. Consequently, the index for all crop marketings in figure 4 shows a slightly greater upward trend than the index for nonfood marketings in figure 3. Marketings of vegetables, fruits, food grains, and sugar crops all show some increase, the size varying from large to small in the order listed.

As shown in figure 4, marketings of livestock and livestock products have ex-

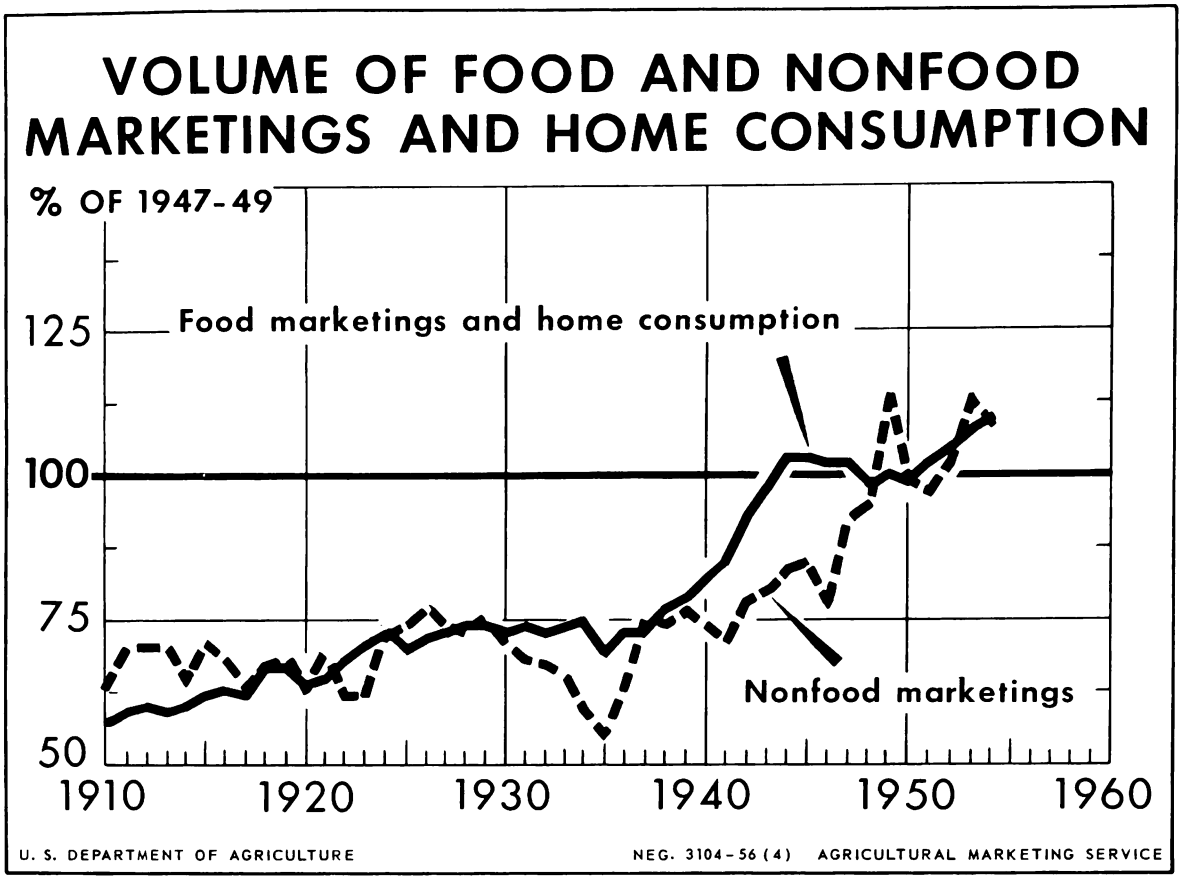

Figure 3

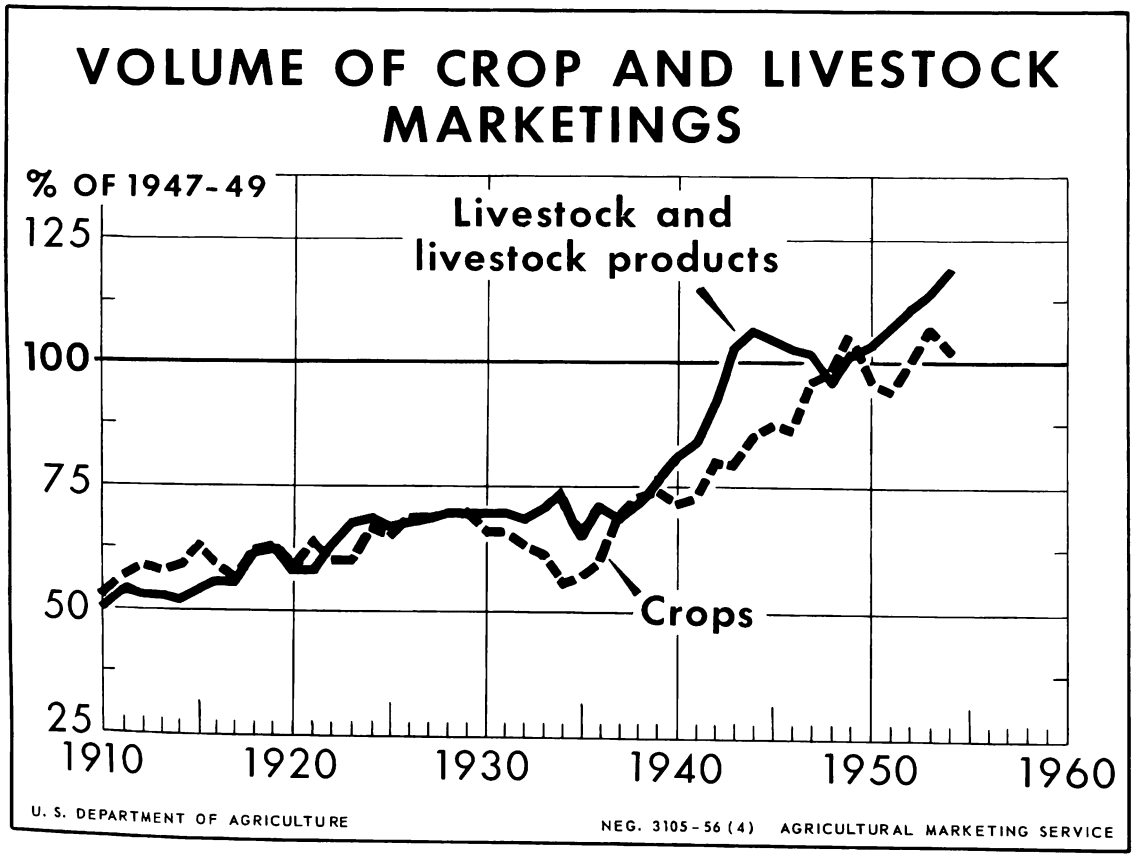

Figure 4

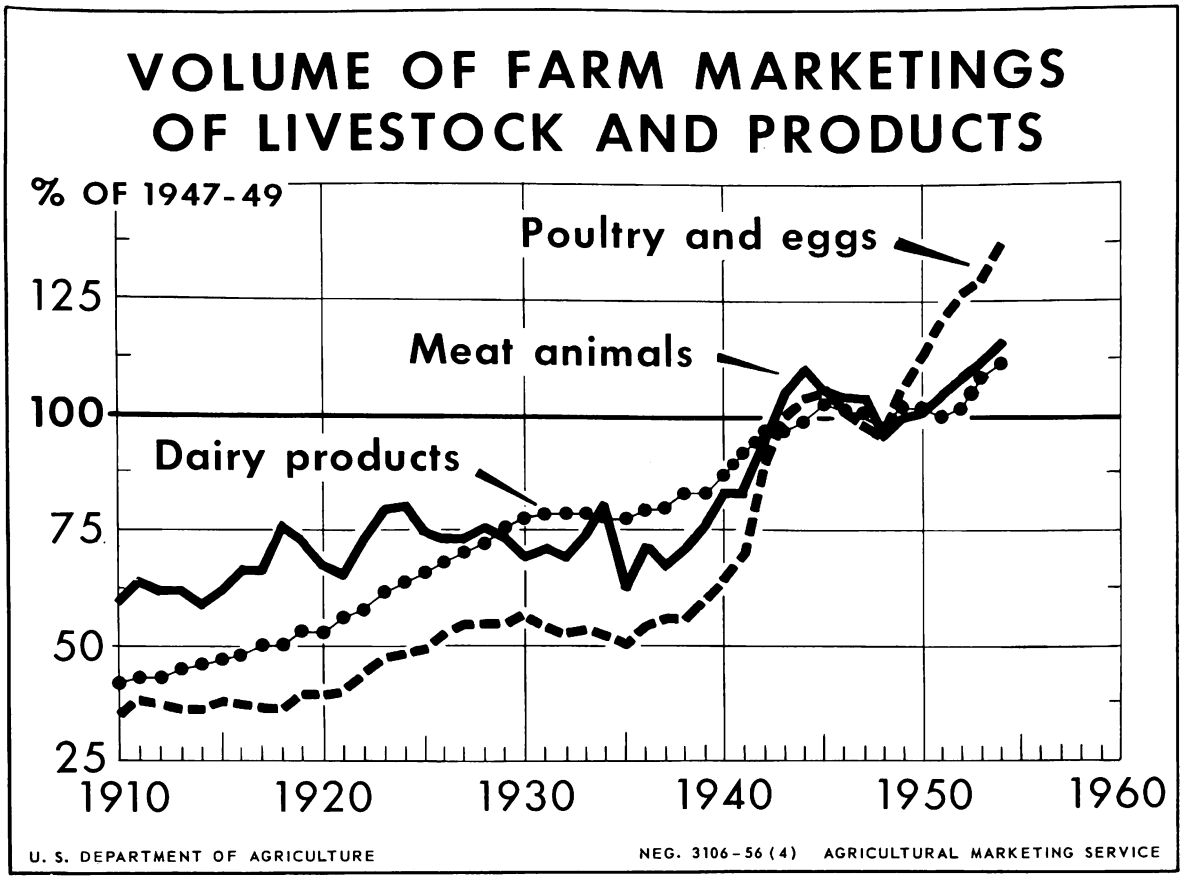

Figure 5

panded more rapidly than crop marketings. The increase was especially marked during World War II, a period in which there were large exports of meat and dairy products and some substitution of poultry for meat animals in the domestic market. Another sharp increase in the marketings of livestock and livestock products started in 1949 and continued without interruption to the present time.

Subindexes for crop marketings are too numerous and their movements too divergent for graphic summary, but major subindexes in the livestock group are readily summarized (figure 5). By far the largest increase was in poultry and eggs, for which total marketings almost quadrupled in the last 45 years. Almost three-fourths of this increase occurred after 1940, due in substantial part to the phenomenal increase in marketings of broilers. Dairy products show the second largest increase in the livestock group, with meat animals third. Marketings of dairy products rose fairly steadily during the last half century for a total increase of approximately 165 percent. The growth in sales of meat animals has been less steady and less rapid, but even so, they have about doubled since 1910.

Comparison with Other Volume Indexes

The new index replaces the previously used annual index of farm production for sale and home consumption. It differs from the old index in that: (1) The base period is shifted from 1935-39 to 1947-49; (2) more up-to-date price weights (1947-49) are used for the period since 1939; (3) the commodity coverage is increased; and (4) crops sold or consumed in the calendar year are included regardless of when they were produced. The old index of production for sale and home consumption included crops sold or consumed from the given year's production, although some of the sales and consumption actually extended into the next calendar year.

The monthly and annual index of the physical volume of farm marketings has also been replaced by the marketings component of the new index. The new marketings index differs from the old in the following details: (1) The base period is shifted from 1935-39 to 1947-49; (2) more up-to-date price weights are used for the period be-

ginning with 1940; (3) the commodity coverage is increased; (4) subindexes for food and nonfood commodities are provided; and (5) annual index numbers, previously available only back to 1929, are extended back to 1910.

The new index of marketings and home consumption differs in concept though not generally in commodity coverage from the index of farm output. The main difference is in year-to-year timing, for both indexes reflect long-run changes in farm production for human use. The farm-output index covers total production in the calendar year, including increases or decreases in the physical volume of farm inventories, as well as marketings and home consumption during the year. In years when farmers sell or consume more than they produce, the marketings-and-home-consumption index tends to be higher than the farm-output index; and conversely, it tends to be lower in years when farmers are building up their inventories.

An important aspect of this difference with respect to inventories is in the treatment of feed crops. The crop component of the farm-output index credits farm-produced feed in the year in which it was produced, and the livestock component is in terms of "product added" after a deduction for feed consumed by livestock. On the other hand, the marketings-and-home-consumption index includes only feed sold in its crop component and credits other feed indirectly in the form of livestock in the year the livestock is sold or consumed, which is usually the year following that in which the feed was produced. This difference in treatment obviously affects comparability of the separate crop and livestock components of the two indexes, but on an overall basis it is merely a special case of the major difference with respect to inventories. The farm-output index reflects net increases or decreases in numbers and weight of livestock on farms and increases or decreases in stocks of farm-produced feed; the marketings-and-home-consumption index excludes both.

In short, the farm-output index measures the volume of farm production when it is produced, whereas the new index reflects it only as it enters the marketing system in the form of sales by farmers or as direct consumption in farmers' households. But because of this characteristic of the new index, it is the more suitable one to use in analyses that relate to the marketing, transportation, or consumption of farm products.

Another new volume index prepared in the United States Department of Agriculture is the index of supply-utilization of all farm commodities. The production subindex of this supply-utilization index falls conceptually somewhere between the farm-output index and the marketings-and-home-consumption index, for its livestock component represents a net marketings concept, whereas its crop component covers total output. This index, combining output with marketings, was chosen as the most convenient starting point for index-number analysis of the total supply and utilization of all domestically produced and imported agricultural commodities. It is a special purpose index designed for comparability with indexes of other factors affecting supplies of agricultural products, such as exports and imports. Either the farm-output index or the marketings-and-home-consumption index is likely to be more suitable for most other analytical uses.

The production subindex of the supply-utilization index differs from the index of farm marketings and home consumption in that it includes (1) crops used for feed and seed on farms where grown, (2) changes in farm inventories of crops, and (3) slaughter rather than marketings of meat animals so as to avoid double counting of feeder livestock, but (4) makes no deduction to offset the double counting involved in (1).

Another difference is that the supply-utilization subindex starts in 1924 and uses 1947-49 price weights throughout the whole period, whereas the marketings and home consumption index starts in 1910 and uses two weight periods, 1935-39 and 1947-49. The supply-utilization subindex is broken down between food and nonfood commodities. The food group in this case, however, includes all commodities with any food use whatever in the United States, in contrast to the index of food marketings and home consumption which includes only those commodies used primarily for food. Thus, feed grains are counted as food products in the supply-utilization subindex, but as nonfood products in the marketings-and-home-consumption index. Since the production and sale of feed grains can change markedly from one year to the next, depending mainly on weather conditions, the two indexes of food products may differ substantially from each other in some years.

Method of Calculation

The index of marketings and home consumption is calculated by the familiar

weighted aggregate method. Quantities for each year are multiplied by fixed prices as weights; then price-quantity aggregates for individual years (or months) are expressed as percentages of the average price-quantity aggregate in the base period (1947-49). The price used as the weight for each commodity is itself a weighted average of prices during several calendar years in which the average price reported as of the middle of each month in each State is weighted by the quantity sold during the month in that State. The same price weight is used for marketings of a commodity and for the quantity, if any, used as home consumption.

The old index of production for sale and home consumption used 1935-39 average prices as weights for the whole period from 1910 to date. The new index uses them for the years 1910-39 only, and adopts 1947-49 average prices as weights for subsequent years. The 1910-39 price-quantity aggregates based on the older weights have been adjusted or "spliced" to the levels indicated by the newer weights on the basis of overlapped calculations for the single year 1940. Such a splicing adjustment was made in the aggregate of each group for which a separate index-number series was computed.

The index is constructed primarily as a measure of changes in physical volume associated with changes in realized gross farm income. As this is its purpose, commodities for which quantity data are not available for the whole period covered by the index are introduced into the price-quantity aggregates in the year they are first included in gross farm income--or dropped out in the year they disappear from gross farm income. In other words, no "splicing" has been necessary for the purpose of bringing new commodities into the index or dropping old ones out. Where this occurred, of course, the quantities involved were actually zero or negligible before a commodity was introduced, or had become so by the time it was dropped.

Composition and Coverage

The over-all index of marketings and home consumption is broken down in three different ways: (1) between crops on the one hand and livestock and livestock products on the other, (2) between marketings and home consumption, and (3) between food and nonfood products. Subindexes are available for the principal commodity groups that compose each of the six major index totals. The individual commodity composition of the indexes and subindexes is shown in tables 9 to 13.

The marketings component of the index includes net quantities placed under Commodity Credit Corporation loan just as net receipts from such loans are included in cash receipts from farm marketings. Quantities placed under loan are included in the marketings index for the month in which the loan is made. If later the loan is repaid and the commodity redeemed, the quantity so redeemed is a deduction in the marketings index for the month of repayment.

Following is a list of commodities or commodity groups omitted from the old annual index of production for sale and home consumption, but added to the new index: Turkey hatching eggs, honey, beeswax, bees, horses and mules, tung nuts, dry field peas, mung beans, avocados, dates, limes, persimmons, pineapples, pomegranates, filberts, 49 types of legume and grass seed, broomcorn, flax fiber, hemp fiber and seed, peppermint, spearmint, popcorn, and vegetables grown under glass. The new index also includes all truck crops, both sales and home consumption, whereas the old index covered only commercial production.

As compared with the old monthly index of the physical volume of farm marketings, commodity coverage in the new monthly marketings index has been increased by the commodities listed in the preceding paragraph plus mohair, buckwheat, rye, sorghum grain, apricots, cherries, cranberries, figs, olives, plums, prunes, almonds, pecans, walnuts, sugar crops, cowpeas, and hops.

Still omitted from the new index are: (1) Ducks, geese, guineas, pigeons, quail, and pheasants; (2) goats, rabbits, fur animals, and pelts; (3) boysenberries, blackberries, dewberries, blueberries, loganberries, youngberries, currants, and gooseberries; (4) nectarines, bananas, guavas, jujubes, mangoes, papayas, pricklypears, quinces, sapodillas, kumquats, loquats, and tangeloes; and (5) forest, nursery, and greenhouse products.

The list of commodities included in gross income for which no quantity data are available is fairly long. Altogether, however, they account for only 3 percent of the commodity total included in realized gross farm income, the over-all coverage having been increased from 94.4 percent of gross income in the old index of production for sale and home consumption to 97.0 percent in the new index of marketings and home

consumption. Commodity coverage in the old monthly index of the physical volume of farm marketings was only 93.7 percent of total cash receipts as compared with 97.2 percent in the marketings component of the new index.

These percentages and those given below are based on 1950 prices, quantities, and values, but they would apply approximately as well to other recent years. Commodity coverage as a percentage of gross income has been increased as follows in the new index of marketings and home consumption as compared with the old index of production for sale and home consumption:

	Old	New
Total marketings and home consumption	94.4	97.0
Marketings	95.6	97.2
Home consumption	76.8	94.1
Livestock and products	99.3	99.7
Crops	87.8	93.2
Food products	97.1	99.5
Nonfood products	86.3	89.3

Coverage is now almost complete with respect to (1) marketings, (2) livestock and livestock products, and (3) food items. It is less so in the case of (1) home consumption, (2) crops, and (3) nonfood items because of the continued exclusion from the index of forest, nursery, and greenhouse products. These excluded items are in the crop category, mostly nonfood, and forest products are important in home consumption (fuel wood). Yet, home consumption is also the category that shows the biggest improvement, from only 77 percent in the old index to 94 percent in the new. The main reason in this case is the inclusion of truck crops produced in farm gardens.

Limitations in the Results

The new index is an improvement over the old index series that it replaces. It is well designed for its primary purpose, but for general-purpose use there remain two difficulties that could not be overcome. These are (1) the problem of duplication resulting from interfarm sales, and (2) the problem of mixed food and nonfood uses for some commodities.

The marketings component of the index includes some interfarm sales of livestock, feed crops, and seeds. The extent of such duplication cannot be determined exactly, but it probably did not exceed 10 percent of the 1950 price-quantity aggregate for the combined index. Year-to-year changes in the index are affected only to the extent that purchases of farm products by other farmers are a varying proportion of total marketings and home consumption from year to year. The proportion of interfarm sales included in the index is not constant. But changes are usually rather small; and they probably make little difference on an index-number basis.

The effect of duplication is even less important for the food component alone. Interfarm sales of livestock, the only duplicated food item, probably represented about 6 or 7 percent of the 1950 price-quantity aggregate for the index of total food products.

Interfarm sales are included in the index to the same extent that they are included in gross farm income. Thus, some duplication is essential if the index is to serve its primary purpose, and there are other uses for which inclusion of interfarm sales is not undesirable--or even essential--as in the measurement of transportation requirements. It is likely to be a weakness in some possible uses of the index, however, and it is mentioned for that reason. The farm-output index is recommended to those who need a volume index entirely net of interfarm sales.

The second difficulty arises from the fact that many farm products have both food and nonfood uses. For example, the meat animals, included in the food index, have some important nonfood byproducts such as hides. On the other hand, soybeans and cottonseed are counted as nonfood items although about 40 percent of their end-use value is in their oils as an ingredient of food products. Similarly, most of the "food grains" are used in small quantities as feed for livestock, whereas most of the "feed grains" are used in some small measure for human consumption.

Each of the farm products included in the index has been allocated to the food or nonfood group in accordance with its major use as indicated by end-product values. This procedure was unavoidable but essentially arbitrary, and it may have introduced a little distortion in the food and nonfood components of the index. But any such effect is limited by considerations similar to those previously mentioned in connection with the problem of duplication. There is no ambiguity in the uses of many farm

products, and secondary uses distinguishable for others are in the vast majority of cases relatively unimportant. These relationships have a certain degree of stability from one year to the next, and the effects of arbitrary classification are probably small on an index-number basis.

Relation to Index of Prices Received

The previous section considered the limitations inherent in the new index for some of its subsidiary uses. The main purpose of its construction, however, was to provide a measure of the physical volume factor underlying the estimates of realized gross farm income--in other words, a quantity measure to be used, together with the price index already available, in the analysis of changes in farm income. The question remains as to how well the new index fulfills its objective.

This question resolves itself into the question as to whether the marketings component of the new index, in conjunction with the index of prices received, satisfactorily accounts for variations in cash receipts from farm marketings. As an aid in this interpretation, figure 6 summarizes changes since 1910 in the volume of farm marketings, prices received for farm products, and total cash receipts from farm marketings, with all three expressed as index numbers on a 1947-49 base. The volume and price indexes multiplied together for any particular year should equal the index of cash receipts for that year in figure 6. This calculation works out for most years within a very narrow margin of error.

The fact that the price times volume generally equals cash receipts on an index number basis means that the long-run bias to be expected in any fixed weight index, whether of price or volume, is not evident here. Early-year weights tend to produce an upward bias in index numbers for later years. Relatively high prices and low volume in the early period tend to be associated with increasing relative volume and lower relative prices in the later period. And relatively low prices and large volume in the early period tend to be associated with relatively higher prices and relatively smaller volume in later years. Just as early-year weights tend to produce an upward bias in index numbers, recent-year weights tend to produce a downward bias. Actually, the price and volume indexes are

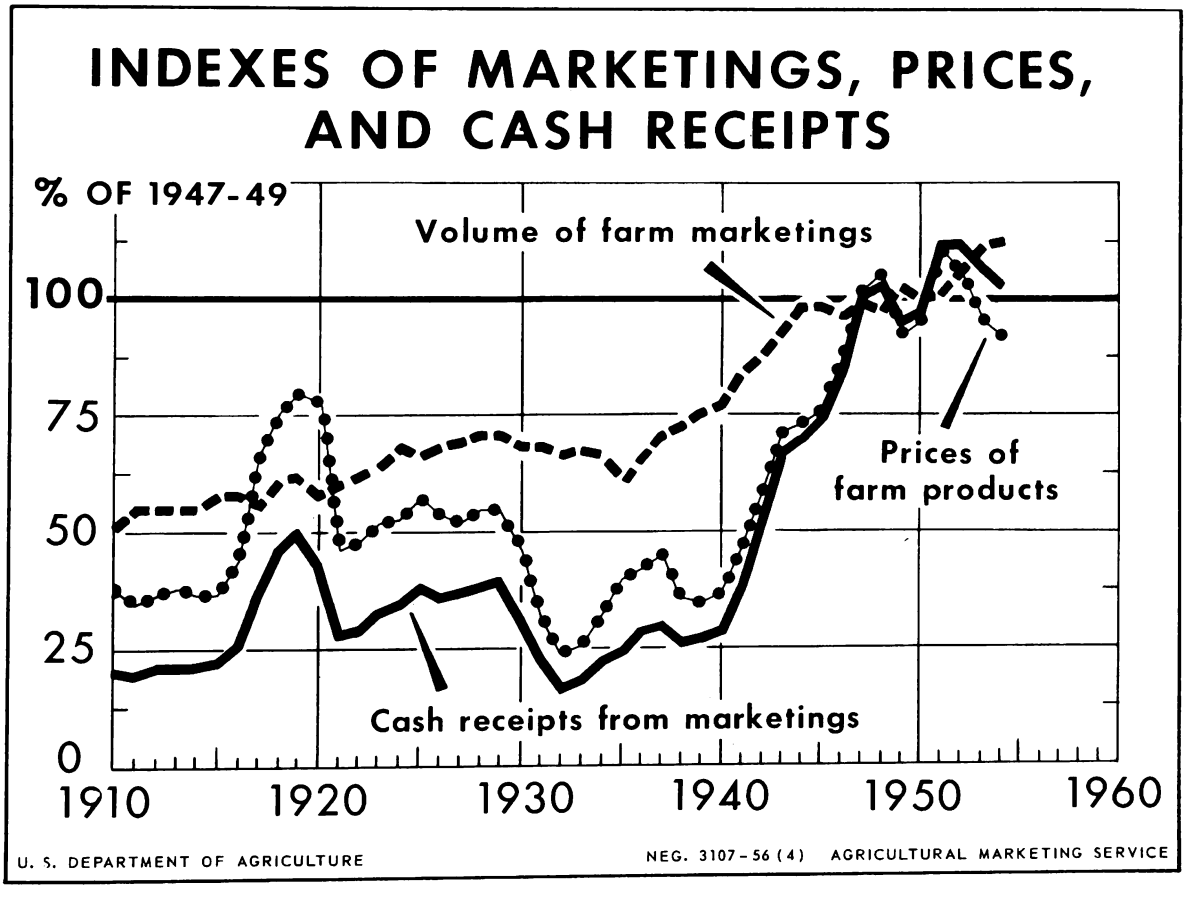

Figure 6

both based on two weight periods in an apparently successful attempt at compromise.

The fact that no long-run bias can be discovered in the price and volume indexes in relation to cash receipts does not necessarily prove the accuracy of all three. They are all based on approximately the same price and quantity information, and all that has been proved is that this information was rather consistently used in each of the three series. In fact, it is not impossible that biases of an offsetting nature are at work. The prices received index and the marketings index are comparable in their commodity coverage, but not in their weighting systems. As previously noted, the marketings index uses 1935-39 average prices as weights through the year 1939, and 1947-49 prices thereafter. The prices received index is based on average quantity weights for the six years 1924-29 in the period from 1910 to 1934, and on 1937-41 quantity weights from 1935 to date.

Another source of possible discrepancy is the inclusion in cash receipts of such items as forest, nursery, and greenhouse products which, for lack of data, are included neither in the volume index nor in the price index. Because of these differences in weighting systems and coverage, comparison of the product of the two indexes with cash receipts may not be an adequate test of the accuracy of the indexes themselves. Yet there is some satisfaction in knowing that the index numbers satisfy the only test available.

Although no long-run bias was discovered, some short-run or year-to-year discrepancies were found between the price and volume indexes. An "implicit" price index for each year was derived by dividing total cash receipts by the index of total marketings, and then expressing the quotients as index numbers on a 1910-14 base. Differences between the implicit price index so calculated and the annual average index of prices received are rather small in most years, and not always in the same direction. But differences in some years are large enough to require an explanation.

Analysis of these differences indicates that they are closely associated with the trend of prices during the year in question. If prices were declining during the year, the implicit price index is almost always lower than the published price index. On the other hand, if prices were rising during the year, the implicit price index is generally higher than the published price index.

These discrepancies arise from the fact that the annual index of prices received is a simple unweighted average of the 12 monthly index numbers, whereas the implicit price index represents a weighted average of prices received throughout the year. Since the volume of marketings is generally about 50 percent larger in the second half of the year than in the first half, a decline in prices during the year means that a simple average of the 12 months gives too little weight to the lower prices in the second half and too much weight to the higher prices of the first half. Conversely, when prices are rising, a simple 12-month average price index gives too little weight to the higher prices in the second half of the year and too much weight to the lower prices in the first half.

This possible source of bias in the short-run analysis of changes in farm income is of little importance when there are no marked price trends during the year. When there are such trends, however, they must be taken into account if errors in income analysis are to be avoided. For example, the implicit price index is considerably lower than the published index for 1920, 1937, 1951, and 1952, when prices declined rapidly during the year. On the other hand, for 1941, 1946, and 1950, when prices rose substantially, the implicit price index is noticeably higher than the published index. Although discrepancies were not large in 1953 and 1954, the generally downward trend of prices in those years produced implicit price indexes one and two points, respectively, below the 12-month average index numbers of prices received.

Table 1.- Farm marketings and home consumption: Index numbers of volume, by major subindexes, 1910-54

(1947-49 = 100)

Year	Marketings			Home consumption		
	Livestock and products	Crops	Total	Livestock and products	Crops	Total
1910	50	53	51	135	138	136
1911	54	57	55	134	138	135
1912	53	59	55	132	143	135
1913	53	58	55	132	134	133
1914	52	59	55	132	139	134
1915	54	63	58	135	140	136
1916	56	59	58	132	134	133
1917	56	56	56	131	142	134
1918	61	61	61	132	138	134
1919	62	62	62	131	131	131
1920	58	59	58	127	136	130
1921	58	64	60	126	128	127
1922	63	60	62	126	139	129
1923	68	60	64	124	128	125
1924	69	67	68	126	122	125
1925	67	65	66	123	118	122
1926	68	69	68	123	127	124
1927	69	69	69	123	116	121
1928	70	69	70	119	124	120
1929	70	70	70	115	121	117
1930	70	66	68	118	121	119
1931	70	66	68	124	133	126
1932	69	63	66	132	134	132
1933	71	61	67	132	135	133
1934	74	56	66	127	128	127
1935	65	57	61	120	133	124
1936	71	60	66	121	121	121
1937	69	70	70	118	128	121
1938	72	73	72	119	124	120
1939	76	74	75	120	129	122
1940	81	72	77	117	126	119
1941	84	73	79	113	127	116
1942	93	80	88	110	126	114
1943	103	79	93	112	122	115
1944	107	85	98	111	120	114
1945	105	87	98	112	115	113
1946	103	86	96	114	112	113
1947	102	96	99	106	105	106
1948	96	98	97	100	98	99
1949	101	106	103	94	96	95
1950	103	96	100	92	93	92
1951	107	94	101	92	90	91
1952	109	100	105	86	90	87
1953	113	107	110	81	85	82
1954	117	102	110	78	82	79

Continued -

Table 1.- Farm marketings and home consumption: Index numbers of volume, by major subindexes, 1910-54 - Continued

(1947-49 = 100)

Year	Marketings and home consumption			Food		Nonfood marketings 1/
	Livestock and products	Crops	Total	Marketings	Marketings and home consumption	
1910	59	57	58	48	57	63
1911	62	61	61	51	59	70
1912	61	63	62	51	60	70
1913	61	62	61	51	59	70
1914	60	63	61	52	60	64
1915	62	67	64	54	62	71
1916	64	63	64	55	63	68
1917	64	60	62	54	62	63
1918	68	65	67	60	67	67
1919	69	65	67	59	67	68
1920	65	63	64	57	64	63
1921	65	67	65	58	65	69
1922	69	64	67	62	68	62
1923	73	63	69	65	71	62
1924	75	70	72	67	73	72
1925	73	68	70	64	70	74
1926	73	72	73	66	72	77
1927	74	71	73	68	73	74
1928	75	72	74	69	74	73
1929	75	72	74	69	74	75
1930	75	69	72	68	73	71
1931	76	69	73	69	74	68
1932	75	66	71	66	73	67
1933	77	64	72	67	74	65
1934	79	60	71	69	75	59
1935	70	61	66	63	69	55
1936	76	63	71	67	73	63
1937	74	73	74	68	73	75
1938	77	75	76	72	77	74
1939	80	76	79	75	79	76
1940	84	75	80	78	82	74
1941	86	76	82	81	85	71
1942	95	83	90	91	93	78
1943	104	81	94	97	98	80
1944	107	87	99	102	103	84
1945	106	89	99	102	103	85
1946	104	87	97	101	102	78
1947	103	96	100	102	102	92
1948	97	98	97	98	98	95
1949	101	106	103	100	100	113
1950	102	95	99	100	99	99
1951	105	94	101	103	102	97
1952	107	99	104	106	104	102
1953	110	106	108	109	106	113
1954	113	101	108	111	108	108

1/ There are no nonfood items in the home consumption index.

Table 2.- Farm marketings: Index numbers of volume, by commodity groups, 1910-54 1/

(1947-49 = 100)

Year	Livestock and products				Crops			
	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs	Total 2/	Food grains	Feed crops	Cotton (lint and seed)	Tobacco
1910	59	42	35	50	47	68	78	48
1911	64	43	38	54	48	63	102	52
1912	62	43	37	53	53	66	98	49
1913	62	45	36	53	57	65	97	55
1914	59	46	36	52	68	58	90	45
1915	62	47	38	54	68	65	102	51
1916	67	48	37	56	62	68	86	57
1917	67	50	36	56	49	63	78	60
1918	76	50	36	61	69	75	74	64
1919	73	53	40	62	69	60	87	74
1920	67	53	39	58	60	67	75	60
1921	65	56	40	58	72	81	77	70
1922	73	58	44	63	64	73	70	55
1923	79	62	47	68	59	66	71	63
1924	80	64	48	69	65	75	89	64
1925	74	66	49	67	49	64	107	66
1926	73	68	52	68	60	68	115	62
1927	73	70	55	69	69	62	104	68
1928	75	72	55	70	67	69	100	61
1929	73	76	55	70	63	62	108	67
1930	69	77	57	70	56	56	97	76
1931	71	78	54	70	57	47	103	70
1932	69	78	52	69	49	57	95	58
1933	74	78	53	71	43	61	85	58
1934	81	77	52	74	35	41	83	62
1935	62	77	50	65	43	34	75	63
1936	72	79	54	71	43	48	88	56
1937	67	80	56	69	54	44	122	66
1938	71	83	55	72	65	66	92	72
1939	76	83	60	76	60	70	84	84
1940	83	87	64	81	56	74	82	70
1941	83	92	70	84	61	69	74	65
1942	94	97	84	93	73	74	81	66
1943	106	97	100	103	66	73	77	65
1944	111	99	104	107	78	77	89	79
1945	106	103	106	105	86	94	66	100
1946	104	101	101	103	82	85	58	99
1947	104	101	98	102	100	93	84	116
1948	96	98	96	96	102	86	100	93
1949	100	102	106	101	98	121	116	92
1950	101	102	113	103	81	113	79	98
1951	105	100	121	107	77	88	93	111
1952	108	102	122	109	98	91	102	104
1953	111	108	124	113	96	107	124	100
1954	115	111	130	117	91	114	101	106

Continued -

Table 2.- Farm marketings: Index numbers of volume, by commodity groups, 1910-54 1/ - Continued

(1947-49 = 100)

Year	Crops - Continued						All commodities
	Oil crops	Vege-tables	Fruits and nuts	Sugar crops	Seeds	Total 3/	
1910	10	42	46	72	24	53	51
1911	12	40	52	79	25	57	55
1912	17	44	60	64	25	59	55
1913	14	44	44	75	26	58	55
1914	11	45	59	72	26	59	55
1915	10	47	61	74	27	63	58
1916	12	44	53	77	28	59	58
1917	14	48	55	88	28	56	56
1918	15	51	49	91	29	61	61
1919	13	48	55	80	30	62	62
1920	12	54	60	93	37	59	58
1921	12	49	50	89	35	64	60
1922	11	56	64	71	38	60	62
1923	13	57	69	76	37	60	64
1924	22	61	67	75	46	67	68
1925	19	61	62	73	48	65	66
1926	16	59	78	71	47	69	68
1927	21	63	68	72	56	69	69
1928	20	65	75	69	49	69	70
1929	18	70	72	73	62	70	70
1930	21	69	72	88	59	66	68
1931	17	67	84	79	53	66	68
1932	20	65	74	87	48	63	66
1933	15	68	71	101	57	61	67
1934	18	71	70	80	53	56	66
1935	25	73	84	87	58	57	61
1936	24	72	75	94	55	60	66
1937	25	74	87	95	66	70	70
1938	34	76	88	115	78	73	72
1939	40	76	98	109	85	74	75
1940	45	79	89	109	86	72	77
1941	60	84	100	99	88	73	79
1942	83	91	97	114	94	80	88
1943	105	94	86	83	84	79	93
1944	84	99	96	83	84	85	98
1945	87	99	91	95	96	87	98
1946	85	108	105	106	108	86	96
1947	84	98	102	114	94	96	99
1948	108	104	100	91	91	98	97
1949	108	99	98	95	115	106	103
1950	114	100	98	119	148	96	100
1951	102	103	107	96	125	94	101
1952	112	97	102	97	140	100	105
1953	107	101	103	108	125	107	110
1954	98	102	103	122	119	102	110

1/ Commodities included in each group are as listed in tables 9-13.
2/ Includes the "miscellaneous" group of livestock items in addition to groups shown separately.
3/ Includes the "miscellaneous" group of crops in addition to groups shown separately.

Table 3.- Home consumption: Index numbers of volume, by commodity groups, 1910-54 1/

(1947-49 = 100)

Year	Livestock and products				Crops				All commodities
	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs	Total 2/	Vegetables	Fruits and nuts	All other 3/	Total	
1910	126	157	115	135	126	174	215	138	136
1911	122	155	119	134	122	208	218	138	135
1912	120	155	115	132	127	220	212	143	135
1913	120	155	115	132	121	175	217	134	133
1914	119	154	115	132	123	212	209	139	134
1915	124	155	119	135	122	222	221	140	136
1916	125	153	113	132	119	181	224	134	133
1917	126	151	110	131	125	186	268	142	134
1918	133	145	114	132	124	156	261	138	134
1919	135	142	114	131	117	153	243	131	131
1920	134	136	110	127	119	199	237	136	130
1921	126	137	113	126	121	98	236	128	127
1922	121	136	118	126	123	206	220	139	129
1923	119	134	118	124	114	178	204	128	125
1924	118	138	117	126	108	185	187	122	125
1925	114	135	116	123	107	155	187	118	122
1926	111	135	120	123	109	217	196	127	124
1927	110	133	123	123	109	122	190	116	121
1928	106	129	119	119	112	178	179	124	120
1929	101	124	118	115	113	142	172	121	117
1930	106	125	122	118	113	130	188	121	119
1931	113	132	124	124	116	202	232	133	126
1932	124	140	129	132	124	127	250	134	132
1933	123	143	130	132	122	144	252	135	133
1934	119	142	116	127	118	122	246	128	127
1935	104	137	115	120	121	148	246	133	124
1936	111	132	121	121	115	100	218	121	121
1937	105	128	121	118	117	155	215	128	121
1938	105	126	126	119	118	105	208	124	120
1939	110	125	126	120	122	140	184	129	122
1940	111	121	119	117	121	124	170	126	119
1941	102	120	115	113	122	142	162	127	116
1942	101	116	112	110	123	124	157	126	114
1943	114	113	111	112	123	86	148	122	115
1944	111	112	111	111	118	115	136	120	114
1945	115	111	111	112	118	80	124	115	113
1946	120	110	110	114	111	112	114	112	113
1947	108	105	103	106	105	104	109	105	106
1948	101	100	99	100	98	95	101	98	99
1949	91	95	98	94	96	101	90	96	95
1950	86	92	100	92	93	93	86	93	92
1951	84	95	97	92	90	98	79	90	91
1952	83	88	87	86	92	90	74	90	87
1953	78	83	81	81	86	87	70	85	82
1954	75	78	81	78	83	84	65	82	79

1/ Commodities included in each group are as listed in tables 9-13. All are used as food in farm households.
2/ Includes honey in additon to groups shown separately.
3/ Food grains, corn, peanuts, sugar crops, cowpeas.

Table 4.- Farm marketings and home consumption: Index numbers of volume, by commodity groups, 1910-54 1/

(1947-49 = 100)

Year	Livestock and products				Crops			
	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs	Total 2/	Food grains	Feed crops	Cotton (lint and seed)	Tobacco
1910	64	58	45	59	48	70	78	48
1911	68	59	48	62	49	65	102	52
1912	66	59	46	61	54	67	98	49
1913	66	61	46	61	57	67	97	55
1914	63	61	46	60	69	60	90	45
1915	66	63	48	62	69	67	102	51
1916	71	63	47	64	63	70	86	57
1917	71	64	45	64	50	65	78	60
1918	79	64	46	68	70	77	74	64
1919	77	66	49	69	70	62	87	74
1920	71	65	48	65	61	69	75	60
1921	69	67	49	65	73	83	77	70
1922	76	69	53	69	65	75	70	55
1923	81	72	56	73	60	68	71	63
1924	82	75	56	75	66	76	89	64
1925	77	76	57	73	54	66	107	66
1926	75	78	60	73	61	69	115	62
1927	75	79	63	74	69	64	104	68
1928	77	80	63	75	68	70	100	61
1929	74	83	62	75	64	63	108	66
1930	72	84	65	75	57	58	97	76
1931	74	86	63	76	58	48	103	70
1932	73	87	62	75	50	59	95	58
1933	77	88	62	77	44	63	85	58
1934	84	86	60	79	37	43	83	62
1935	65	86	58	70	44	36	75	63
1936	74	87	62	76	44	50	88	56
1937	69	87	64	74	55	45	122	66
1938	73	89	64	77	66	67	92	72
1939	78	89	68	80	61	71	84	84
1940	85	92	71	84	56	75	82	70
1941	84	96	76	86	62	70	74	65
1942	95	100	87	95	73	75	81	66
1943	106	99	101	104	67	74	77	65
1944	111	101	105	107	78	77	89	79
1945	107	104	106	106	87	94	66	100
1946	105	102	102	104	82	86	58	99
1947	105	101	99	103	100	93	84	116
1948	96	98	96	97	102	86	100	93
1949	99	101	105	101	98	121	116	92
1950	100	101	111	102	81	112	79	98
1951	104	99	118	105	77	88	93	111
1952	107	100	118	107	98	91	102	104
1953	109	105	119	110	96	107	124	100
1954	112	106	124	113	91	114	101	106

Continued -

Table 4.- Farm marketings and home consumption: Index numbers of volume, by commodity groups, 1910-54 1/ - Continued

(1947-49 = 100)

Year	Crops - Continued						All commodities
	Oil crops	Vegetables	Fruits and nuts	Sugar crops	Seeds	Total 3/	
1910	10	61	52	80	30	57	58
1911	12	58	60	87	31	61	61
1912	17	63	68	73	32	63	62
1913	14	62	51	83	32	62	61
1914	11	63	67	79	33	63	61
1915	10	64	69	82	33	67	64
1916	12	61	60	85	34	63	64
1917	14	65	62	103	35	60	62
1918	16	67	55	104	35	65	67
1919	13	63	61	92	36	65	67
1920	13	68	67	105	42	63	64
1921	12	65	53	100	40	67	65
1922	11	71	71	80	43	64	67
1923	14	70	75	82	42	63	69
1924	22	71	73	79	51	70	72
1925	20	71	67	77	52	68	70
1926	16	71	86	77	52	72	73
1927	22	73	71	77	61	71	73
1928	20	76	80	73	53	72	74
1929	18	80	76	77	66	72	74
1930	21	79	75	92	63	69	72
1931	17	78	90	86	58	69	73
1932	21	79	77	97	53	66	71
1933	15	80	75	111	62	64	72
1934	18	81	73	91	58	60	71
1935	25	84	87	97	62	61	66
1936	24	81	76	102	60	63	71
1937	25	83	91	103	70	73	74
1938	34	85	89	120	82	75	76
1939	40	86	100	113	89	76	79
1940	45	89	91	111	89	75	80
1941	60	92	103	103	91	76	82
1942	83	98	98	119	96	83	90
1943	106	101	86	89	86	81	94
1944	84	103	97	88	86	87	99
1945	87	103	91	98	97	89	99
1946	85	109	106	108	108	87	97
1947	84	99	102	114	95	96	100
1948	108	103	100	91	92	98	97
1949	107	98	98	94	113	106	103
1950	114	99	97	116	144	95	99
1951	102	100	107	93	122	94	101
1952	112	96	101	94	136	99	104
1953	107	98	102	105	121	106	108
1954	98	98	102	117	116	101	108

1/ Commodities included in each group are as listed in tables 9-13.
2/ Includes the "miscellaneous" group of livestock items in addition to groups shown separately.
3/ Includes the "miscellaneous" group of crops in addition to groups shown separately.

Table 5.- Food marketings: Index numbers of volume, by commodity groups, 1910-54 1/

(1947-49 = 100)

Year	Livestock and products				Crops					All food commodities
	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs 2/	Total 3/	Food grains	Vegetables	Fruits and nuts	Sugar crops	Total 4/	
1910	59	42	35	49	47	42	46	72	44	48
1911	64	43	38	53	48	40	52	79	45	51
1912	62	43	37	52	53	44	60	64	50	51
1913	62	45	36	52	57	44	44	75	48	51
1914	59	46	36	51	68	45	59	72	56	52
1915	62	47	38	53	68	47	61	74	57	54
1916	67	48	37	55	62	44	53	77	53	55
1917	67	50	36	56	49	48	55	88	50	54
1918	76	50	36	60	69	51	49	91	58	60
1919	73	53	40	59	69	48	55	80	58	59
1920	67	53	39	57	60	54	60	93	57	57
1921	65	56	41	57	72	49	50	89	58	58
1922	73	58	44	63	64	56	64	71	59	62
1923	79	62	47	67	59	57	69	76	59	65
1924	80	64	48	69	65	61	67	75	62	67
1925	74	66	49	67	49	61	62	73	56	64
1926	73	68	52	67	60	59	78	71	62	66
1927	73	70	55	69	69	63	68	72	65	68
1928	75	72	55	70	67	65	75	69	66	69
1929	73	76	55	70	63	70	72	73	66	69
1930	69	77	58	69	56	69	72	88	63	68
1931	71	78	55	70	57	67	84	79	65	69
1932	69	78	52	68	49	65	74	87	60	66
1933	74	78	53	71	43	68	71	101	58	67
1934	81	77	52	74	35	71	70	80	55	69
1935	62	77	50	64	43	73	84	87	61	63
1936	72	79	54	70	43	72	75	94	60	67
1937	67	80	56	68	54	74	87	95	67	68
1938	71	83	55	71	65	76	88	115	74	72
1939	76	83	60	75	60	76	98	109	73	75
1940	83	87	64	80	56	79	89	109	71	78
1941	83	92	70	83	61	84	100	99	76	81
1942	94	97	84	93	73	91	97	114	85	91
1943	106	97	100	102	66	94	86	83	80	97
1944	111	99	104	106	78	99	96	83	88	102
1945	106	103	106	105	86	99	91	95	91	102
1946	104	101	101	103	82	108	105	106	96	101
1947	104	101	98	102	100	98	102	114	100	102
1948	96	98	96	96	102	104	100	91	102	98
1949	100	102	106	101	98	99	98	95	98	100
1950	101	102	113	103	81	100	98	119	91	100
1951	105	100	121	107	77	103	107	96	91	103
1952	108	102	122	109	98	97	102	97	97	106
1953	111	108	124	113	96	101	103	108	99	109
1954	115	111	130	117	91	102	103	122	96	111

1/ Except as otherwise noted, commodities in each group are as listed in tables 9-13.
2/ Excludes turkey hatching eggs.
3/ Includes honey in addition to groups shown separately.
4/ Includes peanuts, popcorn, peppermint, spearmint, and vegetables grown under glass, in addition to groups shown separately.

Table 6.- Food marketings and home consumption: Index numbers of volume, by commodity groups, 1910-54 1/

(1947-49 = 100)

Year	Livestock and products				Crops					All food commodities
	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs 2/	Total 3/	Food grains	Vegetables	Fruits and nuts	Sugar crops	Total 4/	
1910	64	58	45	58	48	61	52	80	53	57
1911	68	59	48	61	49	58	60	87	54	59
1912	66	59	47	60	54	63	68	73	59	60
1913	66	61	46	60	57	62	51	83	57	59
1914	63	61	46	59	69	63	67	79	64	60
1915	66	63	48	61	69	64	69	82	65	62
1916	71	63	47	63	63	61	60	85	61	63
1917	71	64	45	63	50	65	62	103	59	62
1918	79	64	46	67	70	67	55	104	66	67
1919	77	66	49	68	70	63	61	92	65	67
1920	71	65	48	64	61	68	67	105	65	64
1921	69	67	50	64	73	65	53	100	65	65
1922	76	69	53	69	65	71	71	80	67	68
1923	81	72	56	73	60	70	75	82	65	71
1924	82	75	56	75	66	71	73	79	68	73
1925	77	76	58	72	54	71	67	77	62	70
1926	75	78	61	73	61	71	86	77	68	72
1927	75	79	63	74	69	73	71	77	70	73
1928	77	80	63	75	68	76	80	73	72	74
1929	74	83	63	74	64	80	76	77	71	74
1930	72	84	66	74	57	79	75	92	68	73
1931	74	86	63	75	58	78	90	86	71	74
1932	73	87	62	75	50	79	77	97	67	73
1933	77	88	62	77	44	80	75	111	65	74
1934	84	86	60	79	37	81	73	91	62	75
1935	65	86	58	70	44	84	87	97	68	69
1936	74	87	62	75	44	81	76	102	66	73
1937	69	87	64	73	55	83	91	103	73	73
1938	73	89	64	76	66	85	89	120	78	77
1939	78	89	68	80	61	86	100	113	79	79
1940	85	92	71	84	56	89	91	111	77	82
1941	84	96	76	86	62	92	103	103	82	85
1942	95	100	87	95	73	98	98	119	89	93
1943	106	99	101	103	67	101	86	89	84	98
1944	111	101	105	107	78	103	97	88	91	103
1945	107	104	106	106	87	103	91	98	94	103
1946	105	102	102	104	82	109	106	108	97	102
1947	105	101	99	103	100	99	102	114	101	102
1948	96	98	96	97	102	103	100	91	102	98
1949	99	101	105	101	98	98	98	94	98	100
1950	100	101	111	102	81	99	97	116	92	99
1951	104	99	118	105	77	100	107	93	91	102
1952	107	100	117	107	98	96	101	94	97	104
1953	109	105	118	110	96	98	102	105	98	106
1954	112	106	124	113	91	98	102	117	92	108

1/ Except as otherwise noted, commodities included in each group are as listed in tables 9-13.
2/ Excludes turkey hatching eggs.
3/ Includes honey in addition to groups shown separately.
4/ Includes peanuts, popcorn, peppermint, spearmint, vegetables grown under glass, and corn and cowpeas consumed by farm families on farms where grown, in addition to groups shown separately.

Table 7.- Nonfood marketings: Index numbers of volume, by commodity groups, 1910-54 1/

(1947-49 = 100)

Year	Feed crops	Cotton (lint and seed)	Tobacco	Oil crops 2/	Seeds	All nonfood commodities 3/
1910	68	78	48	8	24	63
1911	63	102	52	10	25	70
1912	66	98	49	17	25	70
1913	65	97	55	14	26	70
1914	58	90	45	8	26	64
1915	65	102	51	8	27	71
1916	68	86	57	8	28	68
1917	63	78	60	6	28	63
1918	75	74	64	7	29	67
1919	60	87	74	6	30	68
1920	67	75	60	7	37	63
1921	81	77	70	6	35	69
1922	73	70	55	7	38	62
1923	66	71	63	11	37	62
1924	75	89	64	20	46	72
1925	64	107	66	17	48	74
1926	68	115	62	13	47	77
1927	62	104	68	18	56	74
1928	69	100	61	15	49	73
1929	62	108	67	13	62	75
1930	56	97	76	16	59	71
1931	47	103	70	12	53	68
1932	57	95	58	13	48	67
1933	61	85	58	8	57	65
1934	41	83	62	9	53	59
1935	34	75	63	21	58	55
1936	48	88	56	15	55	63
1937	44	122	66	17	66	75
1938	66	92	72	24	78	74
1939	70	84	84	37	85	76
1940	74	82	70	36	86	74
1941	69	74	65	56	88	71
1942	74	81	66	80	94	78
1943	73	77	65	106	84	80
1944	77	89	79	82	84	84
1945	94	66	100	86	96	85
1946	85	58	99	83	108	78
1947	93	84	116	80	94	92
1948	86	100	93	109	91	95
1949	121	116	92	111	115	113
1950	113	79	98	120	148	99
1951	88	93	111	109	125	97
1952	91	102	104	125	140	102
1953	107	124	100	114	125	113
1954	114	101	106	113	119	108

1/ Except as otherwise noted, commodities in each group are as listed in tables 9-13.
2/ Excludes peanuts.
3/ Includes broomcorn, hops, hemp fiber, hempseed, flax fiber, bees, beeswax, horses, mules, wool, mohair, and turkey hatching eggs, in addition to groups shown separately.

Table 8.- Farm marketings: Index numbers of volume, by major groups, by months, 1947-54

(1947-49 = 100)

Year and month	Livestock and products	Crops	All commodities
1947			
January	102	106	104
February	87	75	82
March	96	57	79
April	101	37	74
May	105	38	76
June	104	57	84
July	102	110	106
August	94	114	102
September	104	141	120
October	115	182	143
November	113	130	120
December	106	98	103
Year	102	96	99
1948			
January	94	82	89
February	80	45	65
March	89	45	70
April	97	46	75
May	101	44	77
June	104	65	88
July	92	101	96
August	91	107	98
September	96	146	118
October	106	212	152
November	107	162	130
December	98	124	109
Year	96	98	97
1949			
January	93	97	95
February	84	58	73
March	98	58	81
April	98	46	76
May	104	52	82
June	103	75	91
July	95	105	99
August	103	122	111
September	105	158	128
October	118	194	151
November	112	174	139
December	103	134	116
Year	101	106	103
1950			
January	100	124	110
February	87	60	75
March	99	48	77
April	100	40	74
May	112	37	80
June	103	55	83
July	96	95	96
August	100	103	102
September	105	123	113
October	117	184	146
November	116	156	133
December	105	121	112
Year	103	96	100
1951			
January	106	89	99
February	87	51	72
March	99	41	74
April	103	37	75
May	111	32	77
June	104	48	80
July	100	92	96
August	105	118	111
September	112	144	126
October	129	196	158
November	120	160	138
December	107	121	113
Year	107	94	101
1952			
January	105	88	98
February	98	53	79
March	103	48	79
April	106	41	78
May	109	47	82
June	105	70	90
July	102	109	105
August	103	124	112
September	113	160	133
October	130	196	158
November	121	139	129
December	115	122	118
Year	109	100	105
1953			
January	108	119	112
February	97	56	79
March	105	55	84
April	109	45	81
May	113	47	85
June	113	69	94
July	107	93	101
August	111	109	110
September	116	162	136
October	130	212	165
November	129	173	148
December	115	140	126
Year	113	107	110
1954			
January	109	117	112
February	99	66	85
March	113	47	85
April	111	39	80
May	117	43	85
June	113	67	93
July	109	93	102
August	116	119	117
September	123	164	140
October	135	181	155
November	135	165	148
December	120	125	122
Year	117	102	110

Table 9.- Farm marketings and home consumption: Quantity, price, and value, by commodities, average 1935-39

Commodity	Unit	Quantity: Marketings	Quantity: Marketings and home consumption	Price per unit	Value: Marketings	Value: Marketings and home consumption
		Thousands	Thousands	Dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Livestock and products						
Meat animals:						
Calves	Cwt.	18,474	19,241	7.79	143,911	149,888
Cattle	Cwt.	158,121	160,502	6.51	1,029,368	1,044,871
Hogs	Cwt.	103,667	129,965	8.25	855,251	1,072,213
Lambs	Cwt.	18,910	19,081	7.80	147,501	148,836
Sheep	Cwt.	4,894	5,160	3.90	19,087	20,124
Total					2,195,118	2,435,932
Dairy products:						
Butter	Lb.	88,553	---	.27	24,263	---
Butterfat	Lb.	1,207,960	---	.29	346,685	---
Milk, retail	Qt.	3,064,200	---	.10	312,549	---
Milk, wholesale	Cwt.	402,704	---	1.80	724,867	---
Total					1,408,364	1/1,786,413
Poultry and eggs:						
Broilers	Lb.	203,149	203,149	.19	39,005	39,005
Other chickens	Lb.	1,425,925	2,198,370	.15	212,463	327,557
Eggs, chicken	Doz.	2,334,417	2,983,534	.21	499,565	638,476
Turkeys	Lb.	364,240	384,287	.17	63,013	66,481
Turkey hatching eggs	Each	31,069	31,069	.12	3,697	3,697
Total					817,743	1,075,216
Miscellaneous:						
Beeswax	Lb.	3,404	3,404	.25	865	865
Honey	Lb.	150,670	179,951	.06	9,537	11,390
Mohair	Lb.	16,797	16,797	.45	7,609	7,609
Wool	Lb.	358,487	358,487	.24	85,679	85,679
Other 2/					38,130	38,130
Total					141,820	143,673
Total livestock					4,563,045	5,441,234
Crops:						
Food grains:						
Buckwheat	Bu.	2,603	2,877	.63	1,637	1,809
Rice	Cwt.	20,678	20,755	1.61	33,293	33,417
Rye	Bu.	21,119	21,387	.53	11,130	11,271
Wheat	Bu.	576,481	590,051	.79	455,996	466,730
Total					502,056	513,227
Feed crops:						
Barley	Bu.	96,278	96,278	.47	45,251	45,251
Corn	Bu.	420,958	450,170	.59	246,681	263,799
Hay	Ton	9,277	9,277	7.64	70,876	70,876
Oats	Bu.	168,490	168,490	.30	50,379	50,379
Sorghum grain	Bu.	15,142	15,142	.59	8,949	8,949
Total					422,136	439,254
Cotton:						
Lint	Lb.	6,649,035	6,649,035	.10	652,270	652,270
Seed	Ton	4,220	4,220	24.84	104,835	104,835
Total					757,105	757,105
Tobacco:	Lb.	1,440,905	1,440,905	.19	273,772	273,772
Oil crops:						
Flaxseed	Bu.	10,316	10,316	1.56	16,093	16,093
Peanuts	Lb.	1,066,953	1,110,271	.03	35,850	37,305
Soybeans	Bu.	43,025	43,025	.81	34,678	34,678
Tung nuts	Ton	1	1	43.10	39	39
Total					86,660	88,115

Continued

Table 9.- Farm marketings and home consumption: Quantity, price, and value, by commodities, average 1935-39 - Continued

Commodity	Unit	Quantity: Marketings	Quantity: Marketings and home consumption	Price per unit	Value: Marketings	Value: Marketings and home consumption
		Thousands	Thousands	Dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Vegetables:						
Dry edible beans	Cwt.	12,702	14,214	3.37	42,807	47,902
Dry field peas	Cwt.	2,261	2,261	1.95	4,409	4,409
Potatoes	Bu.	235,228	299,203	.65	152,427	193,882
Sweetpotatoes	Bu.	20,434	45,759	.76	20,009	43,964
Artichokes	Box	1,929	---	1.85	1,718	---
Asparagus, fresh	Crt.	6,187	---	1.71	10,579	---
Asparagus, processing	Ton	55	---	79.54	4,387	---
Beans, lima, fresh	Bu.	2,886	---	1.44	4,156	---
Beans, lima, processing	Ton	24	---	64.07	1,517	---
Beans, snap, fresh	Bu.	19,922	---	1.05	20,918	---
Beans, snap, processing	Ton	98	---	44.61	4,370	---
Beets, fresh	Bu.	4,101	---	.48	1,973	---
Beets, processing	Ton	55	---	11.28	615	---
Broccoli	Crt.	1,745	---	1.54	3,191	---
Brussels sprouts	Ton	15	---	102.73	1,488	---
Cabbage, fresh	Ton	1,173	---	14.88	17,322	---
Cabbage, processing	Ton	148	---	7.83	1,160	---
Cantaloups	Crt.	10,860	---	1.18	15,576	---
Carrots	Bu.	18,180	---	.65	11,817	---
Cauliflower	Crt.	10,144	---	.65	6,583	---
Celery	Crt.	16,326	---	1.21	19,754	---
Corn, sweet, fresh	5 doz.	13,854	---	.60	8,368	---
Corn, sweet, processing	Ton	799	---	10.00	7,991	---
Cucumbers, fresh	Bu.	6,164	---	.92	5,640	---
Cucumbers, processing	Bu.	5,692	---	.57	3,239	---
Eggplant	Bu.	1,519	---	.66	1,004	---
Escarole	Bu.	1,403	---	.43	605	---
Garlic	Cwt.	164	---	3.31	543	---
Honeyballs	Crt.	410	---	1.38	566	---
Honeydews	Crt.	3,264	---	.61	1,981	---
Kale	Bu.	1,476	---	.29	431	---
Lettuce	Crt.	22,367	---	1.47	32,879	---
Onions	50 lb.	33,750	---	.55	18,809	---
Peas, green, fresh	Bu.	10,037	---	1.16	11,643	---
Peas, green, processing	Ton	244	---	51.47	12,576	---
Peppers, green	Bu.	8,923	---	.72	6,460	---
Pimientos, processing	Ton	23	---	31.36	719	---
Shallots	Bbl.	145	---	2.91	421	---
Spinach, fresh	Bu.	17,124	---	.41	7,038	---
Spinach, processing	Ton	56	---	14.49	806	---
Tomatoes, fresh	Bu.	31,647	---	1.23	38,926	---
Tomatoes, processing	Ton	1,876	---	12.41	23,279	---
Watermelons	1,000	92	---	111.56	10,280	---
Miscellaneous	Ton	1,014	---	28.25	28,642	---
Total					569,622	3/834,541
Fruits and nuts:						
Grapefruit	Box	29,337	29,510	.54	15,695	15,787
Lemons	Box	9,357	9,375	2.10	19,649	19,687
Limes	Box	71	71	2.96	209	209
Oranges	Box	63,738	64,344	1.13	72,024	72,709
Apples	Bu.	126,913	151,301	.77	97,469	116,199
Apricots	Ton	264	269	38.43	10,142	10,351
Avocados	Ton	9	9	127.82	1,184	1,216
Cherries	Ton	131	155	75.17	9,873	11,644
Cranberries	Bbl.	619	619	10.47	6,483	6,483
Dates	Ton	4	4	112.51	398	402
Figs	Ton	92	94	26.77	2,463	2,521
Grapes	Ton	2,402	2,444	17.24	41,403	42,119
Olives	Ton	31	31	56.84	1,738	1,750

Continued -

Table 9.- Farm marketings and home consumption: Quantity, price, and value, by commodities, average 1935-39 - Continued

Commodity	Unit	Quantity: Marketings	Quantity: Marketings and home consumption	Price per unit	Value: Marketings	Value: Marketings and home consumption
		Thousands	Thousands	Dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Fruits and nuts: (Continued)						
Peaches	Bu.	49,942	55,983	.90	45,098	50,553
Pears	Bu.	24,568	27,452	.72	17,640	19,711
Persimmons	Ton	3	3	29.64	95	96
Pineapples	Crt.	14	14	2.27	32	32
Plums and prunes	Ton	763	810	26.66	20,332	21,591
Pomegranates	Ton	2	2	20.09	45	46
Strawberries	Crt.	12,662	13,248	2.64	33,428	34,974
Almonds	Ton	19	19	266.56	5,017	5,074
Filberts	Ton	2	2	235.15	547	576
Pecans	Lb.	82,947	94,020	.09	7,100	8,048
Walnuts	Ton	56	57	196.19	10,994	11,165
Total					419,058	452,943
Sugar crops:						
Maple sirup	Gal.	2,466	2,723	1.68	4,143	4,575
Maple sugar	Lb.	618	762	.33	206	254
Sorgo sirup	Gal.	5,978	12,650	.57	3,402	7,199
Sugar beets	Ton	9,609	9,609	5.30	50,925	50,925
Sugarcane sirup	Gal.	13,741	22,562	.43	5,950	10,486
Sugarcane for sugar	Ton	5,551	5,551	3.02	16,765	16,765
Total					81,391	90,204
Seeds:						
Alfalfa	Lb.	57,316	57,316	.18	10,374	10,374
Alsike clover	Lb.	16,678	16,678	.17	2,903	2,903
Cowpeas	Bu.	1,875	4,825	1.50	2,812	7,238
Lespedeza	Lb.	69,140	69,140	.05	3,685	3,685
Red clover	Lb.	41,947	41,947	.18	7,340	7,340
Sweetclover	Lb.	47,489	47,489	.05	2,598	2,598
Timothy	Lb.	63,668	63,668	.03	2,070	2,070
Other 4/					6,733	6,733
Total					38,515	42,941
Miscellaneous:						
Broomcorn	Ton	41	41	84.47	3,496	3,496
Hops	Lb.	34,533	34,533	.19	6,457	6,457
Peppermint	Lb.	1,008	1,008	1.95	1,966	1,966
Popcorn	Lb.	81,223	81,223	.02	1,534	1,534
Spearmint	Lb.	98	98	1.51	148	148
Other 5/					2,043	2,043
Total					15,644	15,644
Total crops					3,165,959	3,507,746
Total all commodities					7,729,004	8,948,980

1/ Includes $378,049,000 for home consumption of 200,026,000 cwt. milk equivalent at $1.89 per cwt.

2/ Package bees, queen bees, horses, mules.

3/ Includes $194,414,000 for home consumption of commodities for which data are not shown separately, in addition to their marketings as shown in the preceding column.

4/ Bentgrass, Bermuda grass, Kentucky bluegrass, crimson clover, chewings fescue, meadow fescue, tall fescue, ladino clover, mustard, orchardgrass, Austrian winter peas, redtop, common ryegrass, perennial ryegrass, Sudangrass, sunflower, common and Willamette vetch, hairy vetch, Hungarian vetch, purple vetch, crested wheatgrass, white clover.

5/ Flax fiber, hemp fiber, hempseed, hops, vegetables grown under glass.

Table 10.- Farm marketings and home consumption: Quantity, price, and value, by commodities, average 1947-49

Commodity	Unit	Quantity: Marketings	Quantity: Marketings and home consumption	Price per unit	Value: Marketings	Value: Marketings and home consumption
		Thousands	Thousands	Dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Livestock and products						
Meat animals:						
Calves	Cwt.	29,914	30,840	22.56	674,860	695,758
Cattle	Cwt.	216,407	219,746	20.14	4,358,430	4,425,671
Hogs	Cwt.	163,425	186,820	21.85	3,570,836	4,082,024
Lambs	Cwt.	15,686	15,826	21.87	343,060	346,115
Sheep	Cwt.	4,857	5,028	9.09	44,154	45,708
Total					8,991,340	9,595,276
Dairy products:						
Butter	Lb.	43,772	---	.63	27,489	---
Butterfat	Lb.	762,927	---	.71	542,441	---
Milk, retail	Qt.	2,128,667	---	.18	389,546	---
Milk, wholesale	Cwt.	709,530	---	4.36	3,093,550	---
Total					4,053,026	1/4,757,911
Poultry and eggs:						
Broilers	Lb.	1,211,094	1,211,094	.32	382,706	382,706
Other chickens	Lb.	1,967,308	2,547,708	.27	535,108	692,977
Eggs, chicken	Doz.	4,033,722	4,606,444	.46	1,851,478	2,114,357
Turkeys	Lb.	643,685	655,408	.39	250,393	254,953
Turkey hatching eggs	Each	65,886	65,886	.27	17,987	17,987
Total					3,037,672	3,462,980
Miscellaneous:						
Beeswax	Lb.	4,232	4,232	.42	1,761	1,761
Honey	Lb.	189,357	220,129	.19	35,788	41,604
Mohair	Lb.	15,719	15,719	.49	7,671	7,671
Wool	Lb.	226,513	226,513	.46	104,876	104,876
Other 2/					35,045	35,045
Total					185,141	190,957
Total livestock					16,267,179	18,007,124
Crops:						
Food grains:						
Buckwheat	Bu.	2,447	2,526	1.41	3,451	3,562
Rice	Cwt.	36,005	36,098	4.97	178,943	179,407
Rye	Bu.	16,361	16,393	1.73	28,304	28,360
Wheat	Bu.	1,120,177	1,123,647	2.09	2,341,170	2,348,421
Total					2,551,868	2,559,750
Feed crops:						
Barley	Bu.	170,461	170,461	1.34	228,418	228,418
Corn	Bu.	833,637	849,660	1.51	1,258,792	1,282,987
Hay	Ton	13,277	13,277	22.85	303,387	303,387
Oats	Bu.	322,496	322,496	.82	263,157	263,157
Sorghum grain	Bu.	70,328	70,328	1.42	99,866	99,866
Total					2,153,620	2,177,815
Cotton:						
Lint	Lb.	7,124,578	7,124,578	.30	2,165,872	2,165,872
Seed	Ton	4,940	4,940	63.44	313,372	313,372
Total					2,479,244	2,479,244
Tobacco:	Lb.	2,118,834	2,118,834	.45	959,832	959,832
Oil crops:						
Flaxseed	Bu.	42,775	42,775	5.30	226,709	226,709
Peanuts	Lb.	2,016,199	2,040,396	.10	207,669	210,161
Soybeans	Bu.	196,041	196,041	2.55	499,905	499,905
Tung nuts	Ton	64	64	61.61	3,974	3,974
Total					938,257	940,749

Continued -

Table 10.- Farm marketings and home consumption: Quantity, price and value, by commodities, average 1947-49 - Continued

Commodity	Unit	Quantity: Marketings	Quantity: Marketings and home consumption	Price per unit	Value: Marketings	Value: Marketings and home consumption
		Thousands	Thousands	Dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Vegetables:						
Dry edible beans	Cwt.	16,078	17,292	9.05	145,509	156,493
Dry field peas	Cwt.	4,142	4,142	4.78	19,798	19,798
Mung beans	Lb.	7,566	7,566	.06	440	440
Potatoes	Bu.	337,801	373,260	1.47	496,568	548,693
Sweetpotatoes	Bu.	21,129	35,173	2.15	45,427	75,621
Artichokes	Box	752	---	3.52	2,647	---
Asparagus, fresh	Crt.	4,742	---	3.60	17,072	---
Asparagus, processing	Ton	94	---	164.28	15,518	---
Beans, lima, fresh	Bu.	2,613	---	2.58	6,742	---
Beans, lima, processing	Ton	74	---	149.64	11,060	---
Beans, snap, fresh	Bu.	22,748	---	2.27	51,637	---
Beans, snap, processing	Ton	211	---	112.64	23,730	---
Beets, fresh	Bu.	3,549	---	1.07	3,798	---
Beets, processing	Ton	107	---	21.09	2,265	---
Broccoli	Crt.	4,089	---	3.83	15,645	---
Brussels sprouts	Ton	22	---	230.17	4,939	---
Cabbage, fresh	Ton	1,208	---	34.68	41,893	---
Cabbage, processing	Ton	136	---	15.51	2,110	---
Cantaloups	Crt.	14,636	---	2.98	43,616	---
Carrots	Bu.	29,927	---	1.58	47,310	---
Cauliflower	Crt.	14,314	---	1.29	18,468	---
Celery	Crt.	20,891	---	2.55	53,201	---
Corn, sweet, fresh	5 doz.	23,349	---	1.64	38,293	---
Corn, sweet, processing	Ton	1,256	---	21.39	26,863	---
Cucumbers, fresh	Bu.	7,986	---	2.25	17,969	---
Cucumbers, processing	Bu.	10,638	---	1.46	15,532	---
Eggplant	Bu.	1,807	---	1.53	2,764	---
Escarole	Bu.	2,959	---	1.29	3,818	---
Garlic	Cwt.	145	---	12.87	1,871	---
Honeyballs	Crt.	93	---	3.84	359	---
Honeydews	Crt.	3,107	---	1.91	5,935	---
Kale	Bu.	2,181	---	.68	1,485	---
Lettuce	Crt.	36,396	---	3.34	121,562	---
Onions	50 lb.	40,430	---	1.59	64,286	---
Peas, green, fresh	Bu.	4,491	---	2.16	9,701	---
Peas, green, processing	Ton	377	---	88.41	33,361	---
Peppers, green	Bu.	11,716	---	2.04	23,900	---
Pimientos, processing	Ton	23	---	66.55	1,533	---
Shallots	Bbl.	112	---	7.25	810	---
Spinach, fresh	Bu.	14,987	---	.95	14,177	---
Spinach, processing	Ton	82	---	44.28	3,625	---
Tomatoes, fresh	Bu.	36,673	---	3.12	114,420	---
Tomatoes, processing	Ton	2,864	---	27.04	77,430	---
Watermelons	1,000	98	---	332.19	32,530	---
Miscellaneous	Ton	1,453	---	67.35	97,853	---
Total					1,779,470	3/2,294,704
Fruits and nuts:						
Grapefruit	Box	49,764	49,995	.74	36,875	37,046
Lemons	Box	12,177	12,196	3.14	38,236	38,296
Limes	Box	221	221	3.34	739	739
Oranges	Box	110,015	110,786	1.51	166,123	167,286
Apples	Bu.	115,440	133,493	1.88	215,873	249,632
Apricots	Ton	201	209	76.94	15,500	16,090
Avocados	Ton	20	20	361.01	7,234	7,338
Cherries	Ton	198	219	201.90	40,007	44,256
Cranberries	Bbl.	856	856	12.07	10,336	10,336
Dates	Ton	15	15	134.82	1,959	1,964
Figs	Ton	110	113	55.64	6,141	6,327
Grapes	Ton	2,855	2,884	38.33	109,423	110,552
Olives	Ton	44	44	158.37	7,029	7,061

Continued -

Table 10.- Farm marketings and home consumption: Quantity, price, and value, by commodities, average 1947-49 - Continued

Commodity	Unit	Quantity: Marketings	Quantity: Marketings and home consumption	Price per unit	Value: Marketings	Value: Marketings and home consumption
		Thousands	Thousands	Dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Fruits and nuts: (Continued)						
Peaches	Bu.	61,886	66,631	1.67	103,350	111,274
Pears	Bu	27,873	30,324	1.91	53,237	57,919
Persimmons	Ton	4	4	74.74	270	274
Pineapples	Crt.	5	5	4.85	22	22
Plums and prunes	Ton	645	677	76.23	49,167	51,642
Pomegranates	Ton	3	3	39.00	117	118
Strawberries, fresh	Crt.	6,968	7,343	8.50	59,225	62,410
Strawberries, processing	Crt.	3,040	3,040	6.18	18,785	18,785
Almonds	Ton	38	38	429.51	16,450	16,539
Filberts	Ton	8	8	239.50	1,963	2,049
Pecans	Lb.	137,957	149,146	.17	23,453	25,355
Walnuts	Ton	74	75	381.48	28,068	28,472
Total					1,009,582	1,071,782
Sugar crops:						
Maple sirup	Gal.	1,513	1,708	4.84	7,324	8,267
Maple sugar	Lb.	194	249	.84	162	208
Sorgo sirup	Gal.	3,015	5,657	1.75	5,277	9,900
Sugar beets	Ton	10,708	10,708	11.02	117,998	117,998
Sugarcane sirup	Gal.	9,156	13,178	.99	9,111	13,112
Sugarcane for sugar	Ton	5,673	5,673	6.38	36,192	36,192
Total					176,064	185,677
Seeds:						
Alfalfa	Lb.	74,426	74,426	.34	25,007	25,007
Alsike clover	Lb.	13,998	13,998	.30	4,227	4,227
Cowpeas	Bu.	1,383	3,596	4.52	6,250	16,251
Lespedeza	Lb.	140,619	140,619	.09	11,995	11,995
Red clover	Lb.	56,510	56,510	.43	24,469	24,469
Sweetclover	Lb.	3,611	3,611	.13	4,336	4,336
Timothy	Lb.	37,943	37,943	.09	3,495	3,495
Other 4/					42,961	42,961
Total					122,740	132,741
Miscellaneous:						
Broomcorn	Ton	37	37	268.56	9,851	9,851
Hops	Lb.	46,565	46,565	.60	28,125	28,125
Peppermint	Lb.	1,607	1,607	5.95	9,563	9,563
Popcorn	Lb.	199,813	199,813	.04	8,152	8,152
Spearmint	Lb.	620	620	4.29	2,660	2,660
Other 5/					5,555	5,555
Total					63,906	63,906
Total crops					12,234,583	12,866,200
Total all commodities					28,501,762	30,873,324

1/ Includes $704,885,000 for home consumption of 154,580,000 cwt. milk equivalent at $4.56 per cwt.
2/ Package bees, queen bees, horses, mules.
3/ Includes $421,931,000 for home consumption of commodities for which data are not shown separately, in addition to their marketings as shown in the preceding column.
4/ Bentgrass, Bermuda grass, Kentucky bluegrass, King ranch bluestem, mixed bluestem, mountain bromegrass, smooth bromegrass, buffalograss, crimson clover, dallisgrass, chewings fescue, meadow fescue, red fescue, tall fescue, blue grama, side-oats grama, ladino clover, sand lovegrass, weeping lovegrass, lupine, mustard, orchardgrass, Austrian winter peas, wild winter peas, rapeseed, redtop, common ryegrass, perennial ryegrass, Sudangrass, sunflower, birdsfoot trefoil, common and Willamette vetch, hairy vetch, Hungarian vetch, purple vetch, crested wheatgrass, intermediate wheatgrass, slender wheatgrass, tall wheatgrass, western wheatgrass, white clover, Canadian wild-rye, Russian wild-rye.
5/ Flax fiber, hemp fiber, hempseed, hops, vegetables grown under glass.

Table 11.- Farm marketings and home consumption: Percentage distribution of value, averages 1935-39 and 1947-49

Commodity	Percentage distribution of: Commodity group 1935-39	Commodity group 1947-49	Livestock and products or crops 1935-39	Livestock and products or crops 1947-49	All commodities 1935-39	All commodities 1947-49
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Livestock and products:						
Meat animals:						
Calves	6.15	7.25	2.75	3.86	1.68	2.26
Cattle	42.89	46.12	19.20	24.58	11.67	14.33
Hogs	44.02	42.54	19.71	22.67	11.98	13.22
Lambs	6.11	3.61	2.74	1.92	1.66	1.12
Sheep	.83	.48	.37	.26	.23	.15
Total	100.00	100.00	44.77	53.29	27.22	31.08
Dairy products:						
Butter	1.36	.58	.45	.15	.27	.09
Butterfat	19.41	11.40	6.37	3.01	3.87	1.76
Milk, retail	17.49	8.19	5.74	2.16	3.49	1.26
Milk, wholesale	40.58	65.02	13.32	17.18	8.10	10.02
Home consumption	21.16	14.81	6.95	3.92	4.23	2.28
Total	100.00	100.00	32.83	26.42	19.96	15.41
Poultry and eggs:						
Broilers	3.63	11.05	.72	2.12	.44	1.24
Other chickens	30.47	20.01	6.01	3.85	3.66	2.24
Eggs, chicken	59.38	61.06	11.74	11.74	7.14	6.85
Turkeys	6.18	7.36	1.22	1.42	.74	.83
Turkey hatching eggs	.34	.52	.07	.10	.04	.06
Total	100.00	100.00	19.76	19.23	12.02	11.22
Miscellaneous:						
Beeswax	.60	.92	.02	.01	.01	.01
Honey	7.93	21.79	.21	.23	.13	.14
Mohair	5.30	4.02	.14	.04	.08	.02
Wool	59.63	54.92	1.57	.58	.95	.34
Other 1/	26.54	18.35	.70	.20	.43	.11
Total	100.00	100.00	2.64	1.06	1.60	.62
Total livestock and products			100.00	100.00	60.80	58.33
Crops:						
Food grains:						
Buckwheat	.35	.14	.05	.03	.02	.01
Rice	6.51	7.01	.95	1.39	.37	.58
Rye	2.20	1.11	.32	.22	.13	.09
Wheat	90.94	91.74	13.31	18.25	5.22	7.61
Total	100.00	100.00	14.63	19.89	5.74	8.29
Feed crops:						
Barley	10.30	10.49	1.29	1.77	.51	.74
Corn	60.06	58.91	7.52	9.97	2.95	4.16
Hay	16.13	13.93	2.02	2.36	.79	.98
Oats	11.47	12.08	1.44	2.05	.56	.85
Sorghum grain	2.04	4.59	.25	.78	.10	.32
Total	100.00	100.00	12.52	16.93	4.91	7.05
Cotton:						
Lint	86.15	87.36	18.59	16.83	7.29	7.01
Seed	13.85	12.64	2.99	2.44	1.17	1.02
Total	100.00	100.00	21.58	19.27	8.46	8.03
Tobacco:	100.00	100.00	7.81	7.46	3.06	3.11
Oil crops:						
Flaxseed	18.26	24.10	.46	1.76	.18	.74
Peanuts	42.34	22.34	1.06	1.63	.41	.68
Soybeans	39.36	53.14	.99	3.89	.39	1.62
Tung nuts	.04	.42	2/	.03	2/	.01
Total	100.00	100.00	2.51	7.31	.98	3.05

Continued -

Table 11.- Farm marketings and home consumption: Percentage distribution of value, averages 1935-39 and 1947-49 - Continued

Commodity	Percentage distribution of: Commodity group 1935-39	Commodity group 1947-49	Livestock and products or crops 1935-39	Livestock and products or crops 1947-49	All commodities 1935-39	All commodities 1947-49
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Vegetables:						
Dry edible beans	5.74	6.82	1.36	1.22	.54	.51
Dry field peas	.53	.86	.13	.15	.05	.06
Mung beans	---	.02	---	2/	---	2/
Potatoes	23.23	23.91	5.53	4.26	2.17	1.78
Sweetpotatoes	5.27	3.30	1.25	.59	.49	.24
Other--sales:						
Artichokes	.21	.12	.05	.02	.02	.01
Asparagus, fresh	1.27	.74	.30	.13	.12	.06
Asparagus, processing	.52	.68	.13	.12	.05	.05
Beans, lima, fresh	.50	.29	.12	.05	.05	.02
Beans, lima, processing	.18	.48	.04	.09	.02	.04
Beans, snap, fresh	2.51	2.25	.60	.40	.23	.17
Beans, snap, processing	.52	1.03	.12	.19	.05	.08
Beets, fresh	.24	.17	.06	.03	.02	.01
Beets, processing	.07	.10	.02	.02	.01	.01
Broccoli	.38	.68	.09	.12	.04	.05
Brussels sprouts	.18	.21	.04	.04	.02	.02
Cabbage, fresh	2.07	1.83	.49	.33	.19	.14
Cabbage, processing	.14	.09	.03	.02	.01	.01
Cantaloupes	1.87	1.90	.44	.34	.17	.14
Carrots	1.42	2.06	.34	.37	.13	.15
Cauliflower	.79	.80	.19	.14	.07	.06
Celery	2.37	2.32	.56	.41	.22	.17
Corn, sweet, fresh	1.00	1.67	.24	.30	.09	.12
Corn, sweet, processing	.96	1.17	.23	.21	.09	.09
Cucumbers, fresh	.68	.78	.16	.14	.06	.06
Cucumbers, processing	.39	.68	.09	.12	.04	.05
Eggplant	.12	.12	.03	.02	.01	.01
Escarole	.07	.17	.02	.03	.01	.01
Garlic	.06	.08	.02	.01	.01	.01
Honeyballs	.07	.02	.02	2/	.01	2/
Honeydews	.24	.26	.06	.05	.02	.02
Kale	.05	.06	.01	.01	2/	2/
Lettuce	3.94	5.30	.94	.94	.37	.39
Onions	2.25	2.80	.54	.50	.21	.21
Peas, green, fresh	1.39	.42	.33	.08	.13	.03
Peas, green, processing	1.51	1.45	.36	.26	.14	.11
Peppers, green	.77	1.04	.18	.19	.07	.08
Pimentos, processing	.09	.07	.02	.01	.01	2/
Shallots	.05	.04	.01	.01	2/	2/
Spinach, fresh	.84	.62	.20	.11	.08	.05
Spinach, processing	.10	.16	.02	.03	.01	.01
Tomatoes, fresh	4.66	4.99	1.11	.89	.44	.37
Tomatoes, processing	2.79	3.37	.66	.60	.26	.25
Watermelons	1.23	1.42	.29	.25	.11	.10
Miscellaneous	3.43	4.26	.82	.76	.32	.32
Other--home consumption	23.30	18.39	5.54	3.28	2.17	1.36
Total	100.00	100.00	23.79	17.84	9.33	7.43
Fruits and nuts:						
Grapefruit	3.48	3.46	.45	.29	.18	.12
Lemons	4.35	3.57	.56	.30	.22	.13
Limes	.05	.07	.01	.01	2/	2/
Oranges	16.05	15.61	2.07	1.30	.81	.54
Apples	25.65	23.29	3.31	1.94	1.30	.81
Apricots	2.28	1.50	.30	.12	.12	.05
Avocados	.27	.68	.03	.06	.01	.02
Cherries	2.57	4.13	.33	.34	.13	.15
Cranberries	1.43	.97	.19	.08	.07	.03
Dates	.09	.18	.01	.01	2/	.01
Figs	.56	.59	.07	.05	.03	.02

Continued -

Table 11.- Farm marketings and home consumption: Percentage distribution of value, averages 1935-39 and 1947-49 - Continued

Commodity	Percentage distribution of: Commodity group 1935-39	Commodity group 1947-49	Livestock and products or crops 1935-39	Livestock and products or crops 1947-49	All commodities 1935-39	All commodities 1947-49
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Fruits and nuts: (Continued)						
Grapes	9.30	10.32	1.20	.86	.47	.36
Olives	.39	.66	.05	.05	.02	.02
Peaches	11.16	10.38	1.44	.86	.56	.36
Pears	4.35	5.40	.56	.45	.22	.19
Persimmons	.02	.03	2/	2/	2/	2/
Pineapples	.01	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Plums and prunes	4.77	4.82	.62	.40	.24	.17
Pomegranates	.01	.01	2/	2/	2/	2/
Strawberries, fresh	7.72	5.82	1.00	.49	.39	.20
Strawberries, processing	3/	1.75	3/	.15	3/	.06
Almonds	1.12	1.54	.14	.13	.06	.05
Filberts	.13	.19	.02	.02	.01	.01
Pecans	1.78	2.37	.23	.20	.09	.08
Walnuts	2.46	2.66	.32	.22	.13	.09
Total	100.00	100.00	12.91	8.33	5.06	3.47
Sugar crops:						
Maple sirup	5.07	4.46	.13	.07	.05	.03
Maple sugar	.28	.11	.01	2/	2/	2/
Sorgo sirup	7.98	5.33	.20	.08	.08	.03
Sugar beets	56.46	63.55	1.45	.91	.57	.38
Sugarcane sirup	11.62	7.06	.30	.10	.12	.04
Sugarcane for sugar	18.59	19.49	.48	.28	.19	.12
Total	100.00	100.00	2.57	1.44	1.01	.60
Seeds:						
Alfalfa	24.16	18.84	.30	.20	.12	.08
Alsike clover	6.76	3.18	.08	.03	.03	.01
Cowpeas	16.86	12.24	.21	.13	.08	.05
Lespedeza	8.58	9.04	.11	.09	.04	.04
Red clover	17.09	18.43	.21	.19	.08	.08
Sweetclover	6.05	3.27	.07	.03	.03	.02
Timothy	4.82	2.63	.06	.03	.02	.01
Other 4/	15.68	32.37	.19	.33	.08	.14
Total	100.00	100.00	1.23	1.03	.48	.43
Miscellaneous:						
Broomcorn	22.35	15.42	.10	.08	.04	.03
Hops	41.27	44.01	.19	.22	.07	.09
Peppermint	12.57	14.96	.06	.08	.02	.03
Popcorn	9.80	12.76	.04	.06	.02	.03
Spearmint	.95	4.16	2/	.02	2/	.01
Other 5/	13.06	8.69	.06	.04	.02	.02
Total	100.00	100.00	.45	.50	.17	.21
Total crops			100.00	100.00	39.20	41.67
Total all commodities					100.00	100.00

1/ Package bees, queen bees, horses, mules.
2/ Less than .005 percent.
3/ Included with fresh.
4/ Bentgrass, Bermuda grass, Kentucky bluegrass, crimson clover, chewings fescue, meadow fescue, tall fescue, ladino clover, mustard, orchardgrass, Austrian winter peas, redtop, common ryegrass, perennial ryegrass, Sudangrass, sunflower, common and Willamette vetch, hairy vetch, Hungarian vetch, purple vetch, crested wheatgrass, white clover.
5/ Flax fiber, hemp fiber, hempseed, vegetables grown under glass.

Table 12.- Farm marketings: Percentage distribution of value, averages 1935-39 and 1947-49

Commodity	Percentage distribution of: Commodity group 1935-39	Commodity group 1947-49	Livestock and products or crops 1935-39	Livestock and products or crops 1947-49	All commodities 1935-39	All commodities 1947-49
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Livestock and products:						
Meat animals:						
Calves	6.56	7.51	3.16	4.15	1.86	2.37
Cattle	46.89	48.47	22.56	26.79	13.32	15.29
Hogs	38.96	39.71	18.74	21.95	11.06	12.53
Lambs	6.72	3.82	3.23	2.11	1.91	1.20
Sheep	.87	.49	.42	.27	.25	.15
Total	100.00	100.00	48.11	55.27	28.40	31.54
Dairy products:						
Butter	1.72	.68	.53	.17	.31	.10
Butterfat	24.62	13.38	7.60	3.33	4.48	1.90
Milk, retail	22.19	9.61	6.85	2.40	4.05	1.37
Milk, wholesale	51.47	76.33	15.88	19.02	9.38	10.85
Total	100.00	100.00	30.86	24.92	18.22	14.22
Poultry and eggs:						
Broilers	4.77	12.60	.85	2.35	.50	1.34
Other chickens	25.98	17.62	4.66	3.29	2.75	1.88
Eggs, chickens	61.09	60.95	10.95	11.38	6.46	6.50
Turkeys	7.71	8.24	1.38	1.54	.82	.88
Turkey hatching eggs	.45	.59	.08	.11	.05	.06
Total	100.00	100.00	17.92	18.67	10.58	10.66
Miscellaneous:						
Beeswax	.61	.95	.02	.05	.01	.01
Honey	6.72	19.33	.21	.22	.13	.12
Mohair	5.37	4.14	.17	.64	.10	.03
Wool	60.41	56.65	1.88	.22	1.11	.37
Other 1/	26.89	18.93	.83	.01	.49	.12
Total	100.00	100.00	3.11	1.14	1.84	.65
Total livestock and products	---	---	100.00	100.00	59.04	57.07
Crops:						
Food grains:						
Buckwheat	.33	.14	.05	.03	.02	.01
Rice	6.63	7.01	1.06	1.46	.43	.63
Rye	2.22	1.11	.35	.23	.15	.10
Wheat	90.82	91.74	14.40	19.14	5.90	8.22
Total	100.00	100.00	15.86	20.86	6.50	8.96
Feed crops:						
Barley	10.72	10.60	1.43	1.86	.58	.80
Corn	58.44	58.45	7.79	10.29	3.19	4.42
Hay	16.79	14.09	2.24	2.48	.92	1.07
Oats	11.93	12.22	1.59	2.15	.65	.92
Sorghum grain	2.12	4.64	.28	.82	.12	.35
Total	100.00	100.00	13.33	17.60	5.46	7.56
Cotton:						
Lint	86.15	87.36	20.60	17.70	8.44	7.60
Seed	13.85	12.64	3.31	2.56	1.36	1.10
Total	100.00	100.00	23.91	20.26	9.80	8.70
Tobacco	100.00	100.00	8.65	7.85	3.54	3.37
Oil crops:						
Flaxseed	18.57	24.16	.51	1.85	.21	.80
Peanuts	41.37	22.14	1.13	1.70	.46	.73
Soybeans	40.01	53.28	1.10	4.09	.45	1.75
Tung nuts	.05	.42	2/	.03	2/	.01
Total	100.00	100.00	2.74	7.67	1.12	3.29

Continued -

Table 12.- Farm marketings: Percentage distribution of value, averages 1935-39 and 1947-49 - Continued

Commodity	Percentage distribution of: Commodity group 1935-39	Commodity group 1947-49	Livestock and products or crops 1935-39	Livestock and products or crops 1947-49	All commodities 1935-39	All commodities 1947-49
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Vegetables:						
Dry edible beans	7.51	8.18	1.35	1.19	.55	.51
Dry field peas	.77	1.11	.14	.16	.06	.07
Mung beans	---	.02	---	2/	---	2/
Potatoes	26.76	27.91	4.81	4.06	1.97	1.74
Sweetpotatoes	3.51	2.55	.63	.37	.26	.16
Artichokes	.30	.15	.05	.02	.02	.01
Asparagus, fresh	1.86	.96	.33	.14	.14	.06
Asparagus, processing	.77	.87	.14	.13	.06	.06
Beans, lima, fresh	.73	.38	.13	.06	.05	.02
Beans, lima, processing	.27	.62	.05	.09	.02	.04
Beans, snap, fresh	3.67	2.90	.66	.42	.27	.18
Beans, snap, processing	.77	1.33	.14	.19	.06	.08
Beets, fresh	.35	.21	.06	.03	.03	.01
Beets, processing	.11	.13	.02	.02	.01	.01
Broccoli	.56	.88	.10	.13	.04	.06
Brussels sprouts	.26	.28	.05	.04	.02	.02
Cabbage, fresh	3.04	2.36	.55	.34	.22	.15
Cabbage, processing	.20	.12	.04	.02	.01	.01
Cantaloups	2.73	2.45	.49	.36	.20	.15
Carrots	2.07	2.66	.37	.39	.15	.17
Cauliflower	1.16	1.04	.21	.16	.08	.06
Celery	3.47	2.99	.62	.43	.26	.19
Corn, sweet, fresh	1.47	2.15	.27	.31	.11	.14
Corn, sweet, processing	1.40	1.51	.25	.22	.10	.10
Cucumbers, fresh	.99	1.01	.18	.15	.07	.06
Cucumbers, processing	.57	.87	.10	.13	.04	.05
Eggplant	.18	.16	.03	.02	.01	.01
Escarole	.11	.21	.02	.03	.01	.01
Garlic	.10	.11	.02	.02	.01	.01
Honeyballs	.10	.02	.02	2/	.01	2/
Honeydews	.35	.33	.06	.05	.03	.02
Kale	.08	.08	.01	.01	.01	.01
Lettuce	5.77	6.83	1.04	.99	.44	.43
Onions	3.30	3.61	.59	.52	.24	.23
Peas, green, fresh	2.04	.55	.37	.08	.15	.03
Peas, green, processing	2.21	1.87	.40	.27	.16	.12
Peppers, green	1.13	1.34	.20	.19	.08	.08
Pimentos, processing	.13	.09	.02	.01	.01	.01
Shallots	.07	.05	.01	.01	.01	2/
Spinach, fresh	1.24	.80	.22	.12	.09	.05
Spinach, processing	.14	.20	.03	.03	.01	.01
Tomatoes, fresh	6.83	6.43	1.23	.94	.50	.39
Tomatoes, processing	4.09	4.35	.74	.63	.30	.27
Watermelons	1.80	1.83	.33	.27	.13	.11
Miscellaneous	5.03	5.50	.21	.80	.37	.34
Total	100.00	100.00	17.99	14.55	7.37	6.24
Fruits and nuts:						
Grapefruit	3.75	3.65	.50	.30	.20	.13
Lemons	4.69	3.79	.62	.31	.26	.13
Limes	.05	.07	.01	.01	2/	2/
Oranges	17.19	16.45	2.27	1.36	.93	.58
Apples	23.26	21.38	3.08	1.76	1.26	.76
Apricots	2.42	1.54	.32	.13	.13	.05
Avocados	.28	.72	.04	.06	.02	.03
Cherries	2.36	3.96	.31	.33	.13	.14
Cranberries	1.55	1.02	.20	.08	.08	.04
Dates	.09	.19	.01	.02	.01	.01
Figs	.59	.61	.08	.05	.03	.02
Grapes	9.88	10.84	1.31	.89	.54	.38

Continued -

Table 12.- Farm marketings: Percentage distribution of value, averages 1935-39 and 1947-49 - Continued

Commodity	Percentage distribution of: Commodity group 1935-39	Commodity group 1947-49	Livestock and products or crops 1935-39	Livestock and products or crops 1947-49	All commodities 1935-39	All commodities 1947-49
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Fruits and nuts: (Continued)						
Olives	.41	.70	.05	.06	.02	.02
Peaches	10.76	10.24	1.43	.85	.58	.36
Pears	4.21	5.27	.56	.44	.23	.19
Persimmons	.02	.03	2/	2/	2/	2/
Pineapples	.01	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Plums and prunes	4.85	4.87	.64	.40	.26	.17
Pomegranates	.01	.01	2/	2/	2/	2/
Strawberries, fresh	7.98	5.87	1.06	.48	.43	.21
Strawberries, processing	3/	1.86	3/	.15	3/	.07
Almonds	1.20	1.63	.16	.13	.07	.06
Filberts	.13	.20	.02	.02	.01	.01
Pecans	1.69	2.32	.22	.19	.09	.08
Walnuts	2.62	2.78	.35	.23	.14	.10
Total	100.00	100.00	13.24	8.25	5.42	3.54
Sugar crops:						
Maple sirup	5.09	4.16	.13	.06	.05	.03
Maple sugar	.25	.09	.01	2/	2/	2/
Sorgo sirup	4.35	3.00	.10	.04	.04	.02
Sugar beets	62.55	67.02	1.61	.97	.66	.41
Sugarcane sirup	7.17	5.17	.19	.07	.08	.03
Sugarcane for sugar	20.59	20.56	.53	.30	.22	.13
Total	100.00	100.00	2.57	1.44	1.05	.62
Seeds:						
Alfalfa	26.93	20.38	.33	.20	.13	.09
Alsike clover	7.54	3.44	.09	.03	.04	.01
Cowpeas	7.30	5.09	.09	.05	.04	.02
Lespedeza	9.57	9.97	.12	.10	.05	.04
Red clover	19.06	19.94	.23	.20	.09	.09
Sweetclover	6.75	3.53	.08	.04	.03	.02
Timothy	5.37	2.85	.07	.03	.03	.01
Other 4/	17.48	35.00	.21	.35	.09	.15
Total	100.00	100.00	1.22	1.00	.50	.43
Miscellaneous:						
Broomcorn	22.35	15.42	.11	.08	.04	.03
Hops	41.27	44.01	.21	.23	.08	.10
Peppermint	12.57	14.96	.06	.08	.03	.03
Popcorn	9.80	12.76	.05	.07	.02	.03
Spearmint	.95	4.16	2/	.02	2/	.01
Other 5/	13.06	8.69	.06	.04	.03	.02
Total	100.00	100.00	.49	.52	.20	.22
Total crops			100.00	100.00	40.96	42.93
Total all commodities					100.00	100.00

1/ Package bees, queen bees, horses, mules.
2/ Less than .005 percent.
3/ Included with fresh strawberries.
4/ Bentgrass, Bermuda grass, Kentucky bluegrass, crimson clover, chewings fescue, meadow fescue, tall fescue, ladino clover, mustard, orchardgrass, Austrian winter peas, redtop, common ryegrass, perennial ryegrass, Sudangrass, sunflower, common and Willamette vetch, hairy vetch, Hungarian vetch, purple vetch, crested wheatgrass, white clover.
5/ Flax fiber, hemp fiber, hempseed, vegetables grown under glass.

Table 13.- Home consumption: Percentage distribution of value and percentage of farm marketings and home consumption, averages 1935-39 and 1947-49

Commodity	Percentage distribution		Percentage of farm marketings and home consumption	
	1935-39	1947-49	1935-39	1947-49
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Livestock and products:				
Meat animals:				
Calves	0.49	0.88	0.07	0.07
Cattle	1.27	2.85	.17	.22
Hogs	17.79	21.62	2.43	1.66
Lambs	.11	.13	.01	.01
Sheep	.09	.07	.01	1/
Total	19.75	25.55	2.69	1.96
Dairy products	31.00	29.81	4.23	2.28
Poultry and eggs:				
Chickens	9.44	6.68	1.29	.51
Eggs, chicken	11.39	11.12	1.55	.85
Turkeys	.29	.19	.04	.02
Total	21.12	17.99	2.88	1.38
Honey	.15	.25	.02	.02
Total livestock and products	72.02	73.60	9.82	5.64
Crops:				
Food grains:				
Buckwheat	.02	1/	1/	1/
Rice	.01	.02	1/	1/
Rye	.01	1/	1/	1/
Wheat	.88	.31	.12	.02
Total	.92	.33	.12	.02
Corn	1.40	1.02	.19	.08
Peanuts	.12	.11	.02	.01
Vegetables:				
Dry edible beans	.42	.46	.06	.03
Potatoes	3.40	2.20	.46	.17
Sweetpotatoes	1.97	1.28	.27	.10
Other	15.94	17.85	2.17	1.37
Total	21.73	21.79	2.96	1.67
Fruits and nuts:				
Grapefruit	.01	.01	1/	1/
Oranges	.06	.05	.01	1/
Apples	1.49	1.12	.20	.09
Apricots	.02	.02	1/	1/
Cherries	.15	.18	.02	.01
Figs	1/	.01	1/	1/
Grapes	.06	.05	.01	1/
Peaches	.45	.34	.06	.03
Pears	.17	.20	.02	.02
Plums and prunes	.10	.11	.02	.01
Strawberries	.13	.13	.02	.01
Pecans	.08	.08	.01	.01
Walnuts	.01	.02	1/	1/
Total	2.73	2.32	.37	.18
Sugar crops:				
Maple sirup	.04	.04	.01	1/
Sorgo sirup	.31	.20	.04	.02
Sugar cane sirup	.37	.17	.05	.01
Total	.72	.41	.10	.03
Cowpeas	.36	.42	.05	.03
Total crops	27.98	26.40	3.81	2.02
Total, all commodities	100.00	100.00	13.63	7.66

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1/ Less than .005 percent.

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