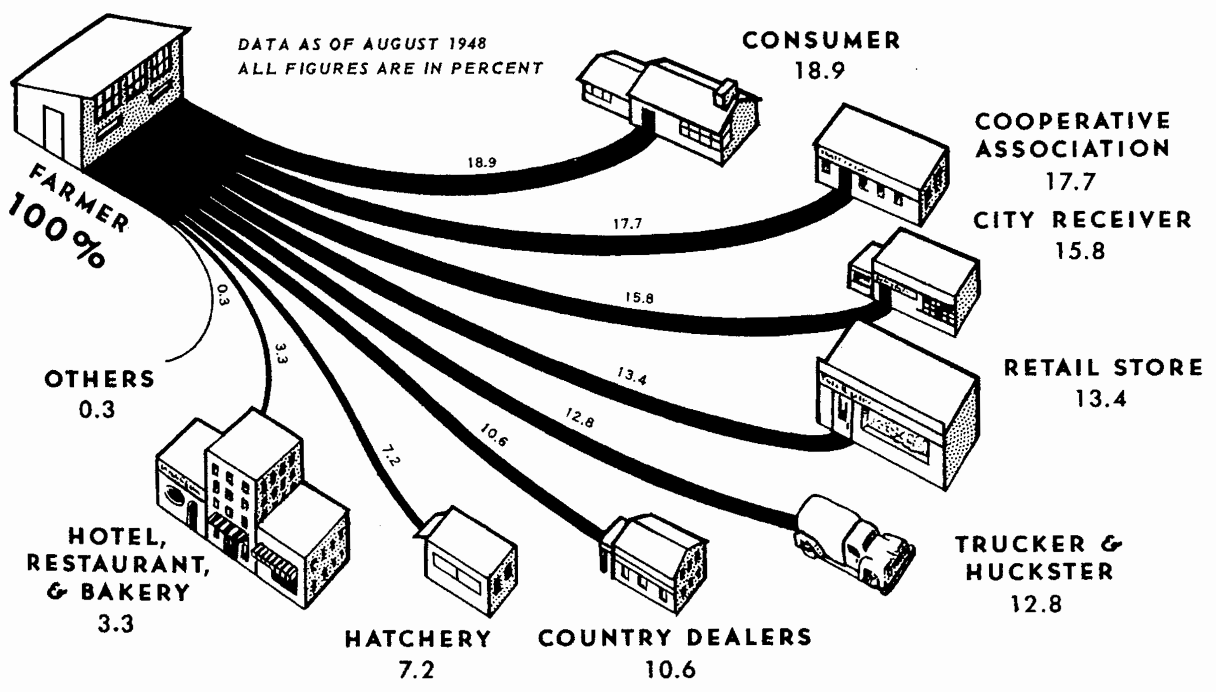
FOR RELEASE
OCT. 8, P. M.

THE Marketing and Transportation SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MTS-100 BAE SEPTEMBER 1951

MARKET OUTLETS FOR EGGS IN THE NORTHEAST REGION



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 48236-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

In August 1948, more than half of all eggs marketed by producers in the Northeast were sold to cooperative associations, city receivers, and direct to consumers. Among producers selling eggs, almost half sold some eggs direct to consumers, while less than 10 percent sold to each of the other two outlets. Cooperative associations and city receivers, however, provided the major outlets for producers with large flocks, while producers with small flocks sold almost half of their eggs direct to consumers.

Independent truckers and hucksters and retail stores each accounted for about 13 percent of total egg sales. Almost 30 percent of the producers in the Northeast sold eggs to retail stores, but these sales were concentrated among producers with smaller flocks.

Table 1.- THE MARKET BASKET: Retail cost of 1935-39 average annual purchases of farm food products by a family of three average consumers, farm value of equivalent quantities sold by producers, marketing charges, and farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar, 1913-51

Year	Retail cost 1/	Farm value 2/	Marketing charges 3/	Farmer's share
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent
1913-15 average	267	121	146	45
1920	567	244	323	43
1922	408	162	246	40
1929	436	183	254	42
1933	277	90	186	32
1935-39 average	341	135	204	40
1940	319	127	192	40
1941	349	154	194	44
1942	409	195	213	48
1943	459	236	229	51
1944	451	233	230	52
1945	459	246	229	54
1946	528	279	258	53
1947	644	335	308	52
1948	690	350	340	51
1949	646	308	337	48
1950	645	308	337	48
1950 - July	671	4/ 314	4/ 357	47
Aug.	662	316	346	48
Sept.	658	320	338	49
Oct.	657	316	340	48
Nov.	659	322	336	49
Dec.	681	336	344	49
1951 - Jan.	709	357	352	50
Feb.	726	371	4/ 354	51
Mar.	724	366	357	51
Apr.	718	363	355	51
May	4/ 724	358	365	4/ 49
June	724	355	369	49
July	723	352	371	49

1/ Calculated from retail prices collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

2/ Payments to farmers for equivalent quantities of farm produce minus imputed value of byproducts obtained in processing.

3/ Marketing charges equal margin (difference between retail cost and farm value) minus processor taxes plus Government payments to marketing agencies.

4/ Revised.

THE MARKETING AND TRANSPORTATION SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board September 24, 1951

CONTENTS

SUMMARY

The consumer's dollar spent for farm food products was evenly divided between farm producers and marketing agencies in August. 1/ There have been only small fluctuations in the farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar since November 1950 -- between 49 cents and 51 cents. The figure in July was 49 cents. At the peak in April 1945, it was 55 cents. Although the total index of prices received by farmers for their products (including fibers and other nonfoods) went down from mid-July to mid-August, there was a slight rise in the average farm price of foodstuffs. Fruit, some meat animals, milk, and eggs were among the items that increased; but truck crops, chickens, butter and butterfat, rice, sheep and lambs were among those that declined. Altogether, the farm price of foodstuffs in August was 4 percent below the record reached in February this year. Charges for marketing farm food products decreased slightly in August, following a 3-month rise.

Consumers in the United States spent about 26 percent of their disposable income for foodstuffs, including nonfarm foods, during the second quarter of 1951. This is the same percentage as they spent in the second quarter of last year -- just before the outbreak of war in Korea. In 1935-39, just before World War II, civilians spent an average of 23 percent of their disposable income for foods. However, the same kinds and quantities of foods as were consumed before World War II would have taken only 19 percent of disposable income during the second quarter of this year. Civilians are eating 13 percent more food per person and, in general, a better quality of food than they did in 1935-39. Although food consumption per person is below the 1946 peak, total civilian food consumption will set a new record this year, because of the greater population.

1/ The figure for August 1951 is a preliminary estimate based on latest available retail price data. Estimates of the division of the retail price between farmers and marketing agencies are based on comparisons of concurrent prices at the farm and retail levels, except for seasonal canning crops, dried fruits, sugar, and vegetable oil products. During a period of rising prices, the farmer's share calculated on this basis is somewhat higher than the share which would be obtained by comparing prices received by farmers for particular lots of products with prices paid by consumers for the same lots after they have moved through the marketing system. The reverse is true in periods of declining prices.

RECENT FARM-RETAIL PRICE SPREADS

Preliminary Estimates - for August

The farm value of foods in the "market basket" increased from an annual rate of \$352 in July to an estimated \$357 in August. 2/ Higher prices for citrus fruits, eggs, milk, and meat products more than offset declines in food grains and oilseed crops.

The retail cost of the farm foods in the market basket declined from an annual rate of \$723 in mid-July to an estimated \$714 in mid-August. 3/ Retail prices of margarine and vegetable shortening in August were about 5 percent below July levels. Seasonal price declines in apples, potatoes, and several of the truck crops resulted in a large decrease in prices paid by consumers for fresh fruits and vegetables.

At an annual rate of \$357, charges for marketing these farm food products in August were about 4 percent below the record high reached in July.

Farm Value of Food Products Lower in July than June

Farm value of the market-basket foods decreased about 1 percent from June to an annual rate of \$352 in July. This marked the fifth successive monthly decline from the high of \$371 recorded in February. Practically all of this 5 percent decline in farm value has been absorbed by increased marketing charges. The farm value of food products in July 1951, however, was 12 percent above a year ago, with higher values in all commodity groups except fruits and vegetables.

Lower farm prices for livestock accounted for most of the decrease in farm value between mid-June and mid-July. A 10-percent drop in the price of fresh oranges caused a small decrease in the fruits and vegetables group A 2-percent gain in the farm value of the poultry and eggs group resulted from a seasonal rise in egg prices.

2/ The "market basket" contains quantities of farm food products equal to the 1935-39 average annual purchases per family of three average consumers. Full details are presented in Agricultural Information Bulletin No. 4, "Price Spreads Between Farmers and Consumers.".

3/ Total retail cost of all foods currently consumed per family of three average consumers is roughly 50 percent higher than the retail cost of the "market basket." The market basket of farm food products does not include imported foods, fishery products, or other foods of nonfarm origin; it does not include food consumed in households on farms where produced; it measure the cost at current prices of 1935-39 average prewar purchases and does not allow for the currently higher level of per capita food consumption, which is 10 to 15 percent above the level for 1935-39; and does not include additional mark-ups for preparation and service of meals purchased in eating places.

New High Recorded for Marketing Charges in July

Charges for marketing the farm foods in the market basket equaled an annual rate of $371 in July, a slight increase over the record established in the preceding month. Marketing charges have increased each month since April, with a total increase of 5 percent from mid-April to mid-July.

Increased charges for marketing meat products in July accounted for the rise in marketing charges over the preceding month. Meat products, however, were the only commodity group for which marketing charges were lower in July 1951 than a year earlier.

Retail Cost Unchanged from June to July

At an annual rate of $723, the retail cost of the market basket of farm foods in July was practically unchanged from June. The retail cost of these foods increased over 10 percent from November 1950 to a record high of $726 in February this year, but has remained relatively steady since February.

The retail cost of the poultry and eggs group increased 2 percent from June to July. Lower retail prices for margarine and vegetable shortening resulted in a 2-percent decline in the retail cost of the miscellaneous products group. Fruits and vegetables went down 1 percent, but the retail costs of other commodity groups were unchanged.

Compared with a year ago, the retail cost of market-basket foods totaled 8 percent higher in July 1951, with increases in all commodity groups except fruits and vegetables. Canned fruits and vegetables were substantially higher but retail prices for fresh fruits and vegetables averaged 7 percent below July 1950. Increases in the other commodity groups ranged from 7 percent for meat products to 19 percent for poultry and eggs.

Farmer's Share of Consumer's Food Dollar Unchanged at 49 Cents in July

Farmers received 49 cents of the dollar that consumers spent for farm foods in July. This was the same as in June, but was below the 51 cents received in earlier months this year. In July 1950, farmers received 47 cents of the consumer's food dollar.

CONSUMERS' EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD

Consumers Eat Better than in 1935-39

The total volume of all food consumed by United States civilians is running at a record high in 1951. Per capita consumption of food is about 13 percent above 1935-39, although about 5 percent below the record reached in 1946. Consumers spent 26 percent of their disposable income for food during the second quarter of this year, compared with 23 percent in 1935-39. However, the same kinds and quantities of food as consumed before the war would have taken only 19 percent of their disposable income in the second

Table 2.- Per capita food cost and expenditure related to disposable personal income, United States average, 1935-51

Year	Disposable personal income 1/	Total expenditure for: consumer goods and services 1/	Food expenditure: Actual 1/	Food expenditure: Percentage of - Disposable income	Food expenditure: Percentage of - Total expenditure for: goods and services	Cost to consumer of fixed quantities of food representing 1935-39 average annual consumption per person: Actual	Cost to consumer of fixed quantities of food representing 1935-39 average annual consumption per person: Percentage of disposable income
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent	Dollars	Percent
1935-39 ...	510	490	118.6	23	24	118.6	23
1944	1,055	801	229	22	29	171	16
1945	1,073	874	250	23	29	176	16
1946	1,117	1,032	292	26	28	201	18
1947	1,169	1,142	329	28	29	244	21
1948	1,277	1,206	350	27	29	256	20
1949	1,243	1,201	338	27	28	243	20
1950	1,338	1,268	346	26	27	245	18
	Annual rates, seasonally adjusted						
1950							
1st quarter	1,301	1,218	2/336	26	28	235	18
2nd "	1,297	1,239	2/340	26	27	240	19
3rd "	1,354	1,324	2/355	26	27	252	19
4th "	1,400	1,291	2/354	25	27	253	18
1951							
1st quarter	1,410	1,349	2/377	27	28	272	19
2nd "	1,438	1,302	2/374	26	29	274	19

1/ Computed from aggregate income and expenditure data of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. For methods of computation and data for 1929-43 see table 4, page 9, of the September 1950 issue of this publication. Estimates of disposable income and expenditures have recently been revised for 1944 and later years.

2/ Quarterly data have been estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from expenditures for food and alcoholic beverages reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

quarter of this year. 4/ This rise in the proportion of income spent for food resulted from the purchase of larger quantities and better qualities of food at retail and the purchase of more marketing services arising from eating more meals at restaurants and other changes in eating habits.

Food Expenditures About Steady
in the Second Quarter in 1951

Consumers' expenditures for all food were at an annual per capita rate of $374 in the second quarter of 1951, which was down slightly from the first quarter. Per capita disposable income increased 2 percent. The proportion of disposable personal income spent for food declined from 27 percent in the first quarter to 26 percent in the second quarter.

During the April-June period, consumers spent the same proportion of their disposable income for food as in the same quarter last year, immediately preceding the Korean outbreak. Food expenditures for the quarter were 10 percent higher than a year ago, but disposable income also was up about 10 percent.

4/ This is shown by changes in the cost to consumers of quantities and qualities of foods representing average annual consumption per person during 1935-39 (table 2). This cost is calculated by taking as a 1935-39 base the actual food expenditure for that period ($118.60) and multiplying this base cost by a United States average consumer's food cost index. The index is a weighted average of indexes representing, (1) retail food prices in 56 cities (U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics), (2) retail food prices in other cities and towns, and (3) prices received by producers applied to foods consumed on farms where produced.

SELECTED NEW PUBLICATIONS

1. "Costs of Manufacturing Carded Cotton Yarn and Means of Improvement." A report of the Ralph E. Loper Company, under contract, prepared for publication by L. D. Howell, Bur. Agr. Econ. U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. No. 1033, Aug. 1951. (RMA.)

2. "Marketing Charges for Apples Sold in Pittsburgh December 1949-May 1950," by H. W. Bitting and Henry T. Badger, Bur. Agr. Econ., Agr. Inform. Bul. No. 47, June 1951. (RMA.)

3. "Sales of Eggs by Farmers in the North Central Region," by W. N. Starkey, O. C. Hester, and L. F. Herrmann, Bur. Agr. Econ., Agr. Inform. Bul. No. 46, June 1951. (RMA; Agr. Expt. Stas. of Okla., Mich., Iowa, Ky., Ind., N. Dak., S. Dak., Nebr., Ohio, Wis., Ill., Kans., Mo., Minn.; PMA, FCA, and BAE cooperating.)

4. "Farm-To-Retail Margins from Appalachian Apples Marketed in Pittsburgh, 1949-50 Season," by H. H. Reizenstein and H. W. Bitting, Bur. Agr. Econ., Agr. Inform. Bul. No. 44, Apr. 1951. (RMA; Agr. Expt. Stas. of W. Va., Pa., Va. and BAE cooperating.)

EGG MARKETING CHANNELS AND METHODS USED BY NORTHEASTERN PRODUCERS 1/

By O. C. Hester, Agricultural Economist

The marketing practices and policies followed by producers of eggs in the northeast region were more closely associated with size of flock than with any other factor studied in this investigation. The size of flocks maintained by producers in an area has a definite influence on the type and number of buyers through which eggs are marketed. Specialized egg handlers are located where large flocks are numerous, but where small flocks are predominant, the eggs are handled as a sideline by many of the marketing agencies. The cost of assembly, grading, and transportation is likely to be higher for eggs produced by small, widely scattered flocks than for eggs from flocks that are large and concentrated.

Market Outlets Used by Producers

Egg producers in the northeast region marketed their eggs through several types of outlets in August 1948 (cover chart). The largest volume, about 19 percent of all eggs reported marketed, was sold direct to consumers, 18 percent went to cooperative associations, and 16 percent to city receivers. Truckers and hucksters and retail stores each bought about 13 percent. Sales to country dealers accounted for 11 percent of the eggs sold, while hatcheries took 7 percent, and hotels, restaurants, and bakeries about 3 percent (table 3).

More than one-third of the producers reported sales to more than one outlet during August 1948. The number of outlets used was related to the size of flock. About 70 percent of the producers with more than 400 hens used two or more types of outlet, while less than one-fourth of the producers with less than 100 hens used more than one outlet.

Producers having flocks of less than 100 laying hens generally sold direct to consumers or to retail stores, and about three-fourths of their eggs were sold through these two outlets. Although more than 40 percent of the producers with flocks of 200 or more hens sold direct to consumers, direct sales accounted for only about 15 percent of their eggs. Cooperative associations and city receivers were the principal outlets for these producers.

1/ This article summarizes the results of a regional research project designed to aid in improving the efficiency of marketing eggs in the 12 Northeastern States. This study was financed with funds authorized by the Research and Marketing Act of 1946. The following State and Federal agencies participated in the project: Agr. Expt. Stas. of Maine, N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., W. Va.; PMA, FCA, and BAE. Data were collected by means of a mail questionnaire sent to a sample group of farmers in the region during August 1948. Replies were received from about 13,000 farmers. Of these almost 8,000 reported having hens of laying age at the time of the survey.

Table 3.- Distribution of producers, eggs sold, and prices received by type of market outlet, 12 Northeastern States, August 1948

Type of outlet	Percentage distribution		Average price per dozen received by producers			
	Producers: 1/	Eggs sold	Unsized	Large	Medium	Small
	Percent	Percent	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Direct to consumers	46.6	18.9	65.3	76.4	68.6	55.6
Retail store	29.8	13.4	55.8	72.2	63.5	49.7
Independent trucker and huckster	12.2	12.8	58.9	69.2	60.9	45.3
Country dealer	10.0	10.6	59.2	70.0	61.7	44.3
Cooperative associations 2/	9.5	17.7	64.6	73.9	64.7	47.4
City receiver	6.3	15.8	60.5	72.4	61.8	45.1
Hotel, restaurant, and bakery	4.3	3.3	63.1	74.2	67.5	55.6
Hatchery	3.3	7.2	67.8	90.5	77.4	52.5
Other	.4	.3	---	---	---	---
Average	---	---	61.8	74.4	64.9	49.8

1/ Totals more than 100 because some producers sold to more than one type of outlet.
2/ Cooperative associations may have made additional payments in the form of patronage refunds.

Since producers with certain size flocks tended to patronize different types of buyers, the outlets ranked differently when classified according to number of producers selling to each outlet. A larger number of producers sold direct to consumers than to any other type of outlet. About 47 percent of the producers marketed some or all of their eggs in this manner (table 3). The second largest number, 30 percent, used retail stores as a market outlet. About 10 to 12 percent of the producers sold to each of the following: Truckers and hucksters, cooperative associations, and country dealers. Only 6 percent sold to city receivers, although this outlet ranked third in volume of eggs.

Transportation of Eggs from Farm to Buyer

More than 55 percent of the producers reported that they delivered eggs to the buyer. These producers accounted for about 43 percent of the eggs sold. Since this survey was made during the season when egg production is relatively low, the practice of buyers may have been different during other seasons.

Country dealers, truckers and hucksters, and city receivers picked up more than 80 percent and hatcheries more than 68 percent of the eggs sold to them. Producers delivered slightly more than half the eggs sold through cooperatives and more than three-fourths of the eggs sold to retail stores. More than two-thirds of the eggs sold direct to consumers and hotels, restaurants, and bakeries were delivered by producers.

Sizing and Grading Practices

More than 62 percent of the northeastern egg producers reported that they sold eggs on the basis of size. The extent of this practice varied from one area to another. In the New England States, New York, and New Jersey three-fourths or more of the producers sold on the basis of size. In Pennsylvania and Delaware more than half, in Maryland one-third, and in West Virginia one-fourth of the producers sold on the basis of size.

The proportion of producers selling on the basis of size was lowest for producers with less than 50 hens. About 40 percent of those producers sold on the basis of size compared with more than 93 percent of the producers with more than 400 hens.

Prices Received by Producers for Eggs

Hatcheries paid the highest prices for all eggs except those of small size. Prices received from hotels, restaurants, and bakeries, and direct to consumers generally ranked next (table 3). Producers, however, did not necessarily realize higher net returns from eggs sold to these outlets. The production of hatching eggs requires special breeding and flock management, and the eggs must receive special care. Producers selling direct to consumers and to hotels, restaurants, and bakeries may be required to provide grading, packaging, transportation, and handling not required of producers selling to other outlets.

The lowest prices were paid by outlets that bought eggs mainly for resale in the shell. Country dealers paid the lowest prices for large, medium, and small eggs. Independent truckers and hucksters paid next to the lowest prices for both unsized and sized eggs. Retail stores paid the lowest prices for unsized eggs, and their prices for sized eggs were among the lowest.

Prices Received on Basis of Size of Flock

Producers with flocks of 400 or more hens reported considerably higher prices for large eggs than producers with smaller flocks. Differences were comparatively small between large- and small-flock producers in prices received for unsized, medium, and small eggs (table 4).

Practically all eggs sold to hatcheries, which yielded higher prices than any other outlet, came from large flocks. The prices received by producers in each flock-size group reflect largely the differences in prices paid by the outlets used but they also reflect the location of small and large flocks in low- and high-price areas. In general, a larger proportion of producers with large flocks was located in the area in which higher prices were received while small flocks were predominant in areas in which low prices were received.

Table 4.- Distribution of producers, eggs sold, and prices received, by size of flock, 12 Northeastern States, August 1948

Size of flock	Percentage distribution		Average price per dozen received by producers			
	Producers	Eggs sold	Unsized	Large	Medium	Small
	Percent	Percent	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1 - 49	32.6	3.9	60.8	72.6	65.6	52.6
50 - 99	21.5	6.4	63.8	70.9	64.4	52.4
100 - 199	17.9	10.1	61.2	72.6	63.5	48.9
200 - 399	12.8	14.8	60.6	74.2	64.8	48.2
400 and over	13.2	63.5	61.0	78.8	65.0	49.5
Not reported	2.0	1.3	59.2	72.3	63.1	50.0
Average	---	---	61.8	74.4	64.9	49.8

Effect of Transportation Provided on Prices Received

Producers that delivered the eggs they sold received a higher average price than producers that sold to buyers at the farm. The difference between the price for delivered eggs and those picked up at the farm was larger for eggs sold on the basis of size than for ungraded eggs. Some outlets, however, paid more for the eggs they picked up than for those delivered to them. For example, large eggs picked up at the farm by country dealers, city receivers, hatcheries, and restaurants brought higher prices than eggs delivered to these outlets.

Eggs delivered to the buyer might ordinarily be expected to bring more than eggs of equal size and quality picked up at the farm. As August is a month of relatively short supply, the differentials reported in this study are probably not typical for the entire year.

Prices Received by Size Basis of Sale

Producers received an average of 61.8 cents a dozen for unsized eggs compared with 74.4 cents for large, 64.9 for medium, and 49.8 cents a dozen for small eggs.

The differences in prices received for eggs sold on each basis were fairly consistent between outlets with the exception of hatcheries. Prices received from hatcheries were higher and the differences between prices received for the various sizes were larger than in any other outlet.

Effect of Location on Prices Received

In general, farmers in States farthest removed from large cities or consuming centers received lower average prices for the eggs than producers nearer large markets. Prices were highest in the New England States and New Jersey and lowest in West Virginia and Maryland. Highest prices were received by producers in New Hampshire where a large proportion of the eggs went to hatcheries and direct to consumers. Higher prices in Delaware than in Maryland were largely the result of sales to hatcheries. Some of the reasons for geographical variations in prices are: Local supply and demand conditions, distance and cost of transporting eggs to consuming centers, number and size of agencies in the marketing process, and the quantity and quality of eggs marketed by individual producers.

Trading of Eggs by Farmers

About one-fifth of the producers reported trading eggs for merchandise. This practice varied from less than 4 percent of the producers selling eggs in New Jersey to more than 43 percent in West Virginia. Very few producers reported a different price for eggs traded than for those sold for cash. Those States in which a large proportion of the producers reported selling to retail stores were also high in the proportion of producers taking payment in trade. Of producers who traded eggs, the largest proportion was those with less than 100 hens.

Comparison of Marketing Practices in Northeastern and North Central States

A similar survey of egg-marketing practices was conducted in the North Central States in April and August 1948. 2/ The survey showed that more egg producers in that region sold their eggs to retail stores than to any other type of outlet. In August 1948, about 36 percent of the producers sold to that outlet compared with 30 percent in the Northeast. Retail stores bought 24 percent of the eggs in the North Central States and 13 percent of those produced in the Northeast. Direct sales to consumers were made by 19 percent of the producers in the North Central States and accounted for 10 percent of the eggs produced. In the Northeast, direct sales were made by 47 percent of the producers and accounted for 19 percent of the eggs produced. Sales to country dealers were less important in the Northeast than in the North Central States.

Density of population and nearness to market accounted in part for the larger proportion of direct sales to consumers, city receivers, hotels, restaurants, and bakeries in the Northeast than in the North Central States.

Hatcheries, direct sales to consumers, and hotels, restaurants, and bakeries were the outlets paying the highest prices in both regions. Lowest prices in both regions were received from retail stores, country buyers, and truckers.

The proportion of producers who sold their eggs on the basis of size was larger in the Northeast than in the North Central States.

The proportion of the producers who delivered their eggs was smaller in the Northeast than in the North Central States and a smaller proportion of the eggs produced was delivered.

2/ The results of this survey were published in "Sales of Eggs by Farmers in the North Central Region," BAE, Agr. Inform. Bul. No. 46, June 1951.
For a summary of this report see "Egg Sales by Farmers in the North Central Region," Apr. 1950 issue of The Marketing [illegible]

Table 5.- Price spreads between farmers and consumers - food products: Retail price, farm value of equivalent quantities sold by producers, byproduct adjustment, marketing charges, and farmer's share of retail price, July 1951 1/

Commodity	Farm equivalent	Retail unit	Retail price	Gross farm value	Byproduct allowance	Net farm value	Margin adjusted for byproducts	Government marketing taxes (-) and payments (+)	Marketing charges 2/	Farmer's share
			Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent
Market basket	Farm produce equivalent of annual family purchases	1935-39 annual average quantities purchased, per family of three average consumers	723.32	---	---	352.41	370.91	-0.34	370.57	49
Meat products			225.42	159.31	9.69	149.62	75.80	---	75.80	66
Dairy products			134.14	72.50	---	72.50	61.64	---	61.64	54
Poultry and eggs			55.37	35.92	---	35.92	19.45	---	19.45	65
Bakery and other cereal products:										
All ingredients			104.11	---	---	27.60	76.51	- .04	76.47	27
Grain			---	26.74	5.20	21.54	---	---	---	21
Other cereal products			38.14	17.94	3.60	14.34	23.80	---	23.80	38
All fruits and vegetables			157.52	48.59	---	48.59	108.93	---	108.93	31
Fresh fruits and vegetables			119.78	40.06	---	40.06	79.72	---	79.72	33
Fresh vegetables			72.77	22.77	---	22.77	50.00	---	50.00	31
Canned fruits and vegetables			24.91	4.12	---	4.12	20.79	---	20.79	17
Miscellaneous products			46.76	---	---	18.18	28.58	- .30	28.28	39
			Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Percent
Beef (Choice grade) 3/	2.16 lb. Choice grade cattle	Pound	84.8	4/68.5	7.7	60.8	24.0	---	24.0	72
Lamb	2.16 lb. lambs	Pound	77.8	65.2	10.2	55.0	22.8	---	22.8	71
Pork (including lard)	1.41 lb. hogs	Pound	45.4	29.3	.4	28.9	16.5	---	16.5	64
Butter	Butterfat and farm butter	Pound	78.6	56.2	---	56.2	22.4	---	22.4	72
Cheese, American	10.08 lb. milk	Pound	62.6	34.8	---	34.8	27.8	---	27.8	56
Evaporated milk	1.95 lb. milk	14½-oz. can	15.0	7.07	---	7.07	7.9	---	7.9	47
Fluid milk	Farm retail and wholesale	Quart	21.9	12.42	---	12.42	9.5	---	9.5	57
Ice cream	1.8 lb. milk	Pint	31.3	7.47	---	7.47	23.8	---	23.8	24
Eggs	1.03 doz.	Dozen	67.3	48.0	---	48.0	19.3	---	19.3	71
Chicken	1.136 lb.	Pound	55.5	30.7	---	30.7	24.8	---	24.8	55
White bread	.912 lb. wheat	Pound	16.2	3.12	.59	2.53	13.7	---	13.7	16
Corn flakes	1.05 lb. corn	8-oz. pkg.	13.3	3.39	1.19	2.20	11.1	---	11.1	17
Corn meal	1.343 lb. corn	Pound	7.8	3.91	.60	3.31	4.5	---	4.5	42
Flour, white	1.41 lb. wheat	Pound	9.0	4.82	.91	3.91	5.1	---	5.1	43
Rice	1.68 lb. rough	Pound	17.0	8.99	1.21	7.78	9.2	---	9.2	46
Rolled oats	2.05 lb. oats	Pound	14.3	5.02	1.02	4.00	10.3	---	10.3	28
Apples	.0224 bu.	Pound	12.2	4.32	---	4.32	7.9	---	7.9	35
Oranges	.0613 box - fresh use	Dozen	40.0	15.1	---	15.1	30.9	---	30.9	33
Beans, snap	.0375 bu.	Pound	15.8	6.94	---	6.94	8.9	---	8.9	44
Cabbage	1.10 lb.	Pound	5.2	1.92	---	1.92	3.3	---	3.3	37
Carrots	.0222 bu.	Bunch	12.5	5.55	---	5.55	6.9	---	6.9	44
Lettuce	.0185 crt.	Head	15.8	5.83	---	5.83	10.0	---	10.0	37
Onions	1.06 lb.	Pound	9.1	2.77	---	2.77	6.3	---	6.3	30
Potatoes	.0174 bu.	Pound	5.6	2.05	---	2.05	3.5	---	3.5	37
Sweetpotatoes	.0204 bu.	Pound	11.4	4.47	---	4.47	6.9	---	6.9	39
Tomatoes	.0251 bu.	Pound	25.9	7.78	---	7.78	18.1	---	18.1	30
Peaches, canned	1.89 lb. Calif. cling	No. 2½ can	33.6	5.74	---	5.74	27.9	---	27.9	17
Corn, canned	3.03 lb. sweet	No. 2 can	22.2	2.75	---	2.75	19.4	---	19.4	12
Peas, canned	.89 lb.	No. 2 can	15.6	3.84	---	3.84	11.8	---	11.8	25
Tomatoes, canned	2.41 lb.	No. 2 can	20.6	3.01	---	3.01	17.6	---	17.6	15
Prunes	1 lb. dried, California	Pound	28.1	12.25	---	12.25	15.9	---	15.9	44
Navy beans	1 lb. Mich. and N. Y. pea beans	Pound	15.5	5.26	---	5.26	10.2	---	10.2	34
Beet sugar	7.15 lb. sugar beets	Pound	10.7	4.08	.21	3.87	6.8	.54	6.3	36
Cane sugar	12.29 lb. sugar cane	Pound	10.2	4.79	.77	4.02	6.2	.54	5.7	39
Margarine	Cottonseed, soybeans, and skim milk	Pound	35.4	---	---	14.09	21.3	---	21.3	40
Vegetable shortening	Cottonseed and soybeans	Pound	36.9	---	---	16.73	20.2	---	20.2	45

1/ Full details concerning the calculation of price spreads for commodity groups and individual items are presented in Agr. Inform. Bul. No. 4, "Price Spreads Between Farmers and Consumers," Nov. 1949, and Misc. Pub. No. 576, "Price Spreads Between Farmers and Consumers for Food Products, 1913-44," Sept. 1945 (out of print). Commodity-group estimates are derived from data more inclusive than the individual items listed in this table. For example, the meat-products group includes veal and mutton, farm sales of lower grade cattle, allowance for retail value of byproducts and processed meats, in addition to lamb, pork (including lard), and carcass beef of Choice grade.

2/ Marketing charges equal margin adjusted for byproduct allowances minus Government marketing taxes plus Government payments to marketing agencies.

3/ Name of grade was changed from Good to Choice on Dec. 29, 1950.

4/ Gross farm value before adjusting for Choice grade premium was 62.6.

Table 6.- Price spreads between farmers and consumers - food products: Retail price and farm value, July 1951 compared with the 1935-39 average, July 1950 and June 1951 1/

Commodity	Retail unit	Retail price: 1935-39 average	Retail price: July 1950	Retail price: June 1951	Retail price: July 1951	Retail price: Percentage change: July 1951 from - July 1950	Retail price: Percentage change: July 1951 from - June 1951	Net farm value 2/: 1935-39 average	Net farm value 2/: July 1950	Net farm value 2/: June 1951	Net farm value 2/: July 1951	Net farm value 2/: Percentage change July 1951 from - July 1950	Net farm value 2/: Percentage change July 1951 from - June 1951
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent
Market basket		341.19	3/671.21	724.48	723.32	+ 8	4/	134.73	3/313.88	3/355.28	352.41	+ 12	- 1
Meat products		88.57	211.37	225.31	225.42	+ 7	4/	41.60	3/133.70	152.41	149.62	+ 12	- 2
Dairy products		67.31	3/118.27	133.67	134.14	+ 13	4/	33.42	3/ 62.87	72.30	72.50	+ 15	4/
Poultry and eggs	1935-39 annual	26.47	46.57	54.13	55.37	+ 19	+ 2	17.57	3/ 28.16	35.15	35.92	+ 28	+ 2
Bakery and other cereal products:	average quantities												
All ingredients	purchased,	55.09	3/ 95.27	104.03	104.11	+ 9	4/	11.63	3/ 25.25	27.88	27.60	+ 9	- 1
Grain	per family of three	—	---	---	---	—	—	9.04	3/ 20.65	21.81	21.54	+ 4	- 1
Other cereal products	average consumers	18.46	3/ 35.40	38.06	38.14	+ 8	4/	5.98	3/ 13.73	14.52	14.34	+ 4	- 1
All fruits and vegetables		77.79	3/159.29	159.60	157.52	- 1	- 1	23.98	3/ 51.66	3/ 49.07	48.59	- 6	- 1
Fresh fruits and vegetables		57.85	3/129.45	121.62	119.78	- 7	- 2	20.37	3/ 44.07	40.53	40.06	- 9	- 1
Fresh vegetables		33.16	72.18	74.40	72.77	+ 1	- 2	11.48	3/ 22.58	21.80	22.77	+ 1	- 4
Canned fruits and vegetables		14.14	19.07	25.04	24.91	+ 31	- 1	1.93	3/ 4.01	3/ 4.09	4.12	+ 3	- 1
Miscellaneous products		25.96	3/ 40.44	47.74	46.76	+ 16	- 2	6.53	3/ 12.24	3/ 18.47	18.18	+ 49	- 2
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Percent	Percent	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Percent	Percent
Beef (Choice grade)	Pound	29.1	77.9	84.7	84.8	+ 9	4/	16.2	3/ 52.2	3/ 62.0	60.8	+ 16	- 2
Lamb	Pound	26.8	73.0	78.4	77.8	+ 7	- 1	13.2	3/ 46.6	57.1	55.0	+ 18	- 4
Pork (including lard)	Pound	22.6	43.7	45.4	45.4	+ 4	0	11.7	3/ 29.1	29.3	28.9	- 1	- 1
Butter	Pound	35.0	69.6	79.3	78.6	+ 13	- 1	23.9	48.8	57.0	56.2	+ 15	- 1
Cheese, American	Pound	25.9	3/ 54.6	63.0	62.6	+ 15	- 1	13.6	3/ 28.0	35.0	34.8	+ 24	- 1
Evaporated milk	14½-oz. can	7.5	12.8	15.0	15.0	+ 17	0	2.86	5.58	7.10	7.07	+ 27	4/
Fluid milk	Quart	11.4	19.2	21.6	21.9	+ 14	+ 1	6.30	3/ 10.93	12.26	12.42	+ 14	+ 1
Ice cream	Pint	6/	6/	31.3	31.3	---	0	6/	6/	7.36	7.47	---	+ 1
Eggs	Dozen	29.0	50.0	65.5	67.3	+ 35	+ 3	22.3	3/ 35.3	46.0	48.0	+ 36	+ 4
Chicken	Pound	30.0	54.0	54.6	55.5	+ 3	+ 2	16.9	26.6	31.0	30.7	+ 15	- 1
White bread	Pound	9.1	14.7	16.2	16.2	+ 10	0	1.08	3/ 2.44	2.56	2.53	+ 4	- 1
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	7.9	12.3	13.2	13.3	+ 8	+ 1	.84	2.38	2.27	2.20	- 8	- 3
Corn meal	Pound	3.0	3/ 7.2	7.7	7.8	+ 8	+ 1	1.40	2.98	3.27	3.31	+ 11	+ 1
Flour, white	Pound	3.9	8.4	9.0	9.0	+ 7	0	1.67	3/ 3.78	3.97	3.91	+ 3	- 2
Rice	Pound	7.2	15.4	16.9	17.0	+ 10	+ 1	2.37	3/ 6.42	7.93	7.78	+ 21	- 2
Rolled oats	Pound	7.3	3/ 13.1	14.3	14.3	+ 9	0	1.74	3.92	4.20	4.00	+ 2	- 5
Apples	Pound	4.9	3/ 16.4	11.8	12.2	- 26	+ 3	2.03	5.94	4.23	4.32	- 27	+ 2
Oranges	Dozen	30.3	3/ 50.3	47.4	46.0	- 9	- 3	11.0	18.7	16.7	15.1	- 19	- 10
Beans, snap	Pound	11.3	17.7	19.9	15.8	- 11	- 21	4.49	7.31	7.69	6.94	- 5	- 10
Cabbage	Pound	3.4	5.5	5.9	5.2	- 5	- 12	.81	3/ 1.77	1.50	1.92	+ 8	+ 28
Carrots	Bunch	5.4	10.5	11.0	12.5	+ 19	+ 14	1.69	3.66	5.00	5.55	+ 52	+ 11
Lettuce	Head	8.7	11.5	13.4	15.8	+ 37	+ 18	2.89	3/ 3.52	7.22	5.83	+ 66	- 19
Onions	Pound	4.5	8.7	10.9	9.1	+ 5	- 17	1.30	3/ 2.66	3.51	2.77	+ 4	- 21
Potatoes	Pound	2.5	5.1	5.5	5.6	+ 10	+ 2	1.25	2.21	1.88	2.05	- 7	+ 9
Sweetpotatoes	Pound	4.0	8.9	10.5	11.4	+ 28	+ 9	1.65	4.24	3/ 4.28	4.47	+ 5	+ 4
Tomatoes	Pound	6/	33.2	27.3	25.9	- 22	- 5	6/	3/ 9.41	6.40	7.78	- 17	+ 22
Peaches, canned	No. 2½ can	18.7	27.4	33.6	33.6	+ 23	0	2.53	3/ 3.83	5.66	5.74	+ 50	+ 1
Corn, canned	No. 2 can	12.1	17.4	22.1	22.2	+ 28	4/	1.50	3/ 3.05	2.67	2.75	- 10	+ 3
Peas, canned	No. 2 can	15.6	14.7	15.6	15.6	+ 6	0	2.29	3/ 3.70	3.63	3.84	+ 4	+ 6
Tomatoes, canned	No. 2 can	9.4	14.6	20.8	20.6	+ 41	- 1	1.49	3/ 2.87	3.01	3.01	+ 5	0
Prunes	Pound	10.0	24.2	27.9	28.1	+ 16	+ 1	2.99	3/ 8.15	12.25	12.25	+ 50	0
Navy beans	Pound	6.5	13.9	15.9	15.5	+ 12	- 3	3.02	6.76	3/ 5.61	5.26	- 22	- 6
Beet sugar	Pound	5.7	9.9	10.5	10.7	+ 8	+ 2	1.73	3/ 3.58	3.87	3.87	+ 8	0
Cane sugar	Pound	5.5	9.6	10.2	10.2	+ 6	0	1.78	3/ 3.72	3/ 4.02	4.02	+ 8	0
Margarine	Pound	18.1	29.8	37.2	35.4	+ 19	- 5	4.30	3/ 6.70	14.36	14.09	+ 110	- 2
Vegetable shortening	Pound	19.5	30.5	38.5	36.9	+ 21	- 4	5.26	3/ 7.86	17.04	16.73	+ 113	- 2

1/ Full details concerning the calculation of price spreads for commodity groups and individual items are presented in Agr. Inform. Bul. No. 4, "Price Spreads Between Farmers and Consumers," Nov. 1949, and Misc. Pub. No. 576, "Price Spreads Between Farmers and Consumers for Food Products, 1913-44," Sept. 1945 (out of print). Commodity-group estimates are derived from data more inclusive than the individual items listed in this table. For example, the meat-products group includes veal and mutton, farm sales of lower grade cattle, allowance for retail value of byproducts and processed meats, in addition to lamb, pork (including lard), and carcass beef of Choice grade.

2/ Adjusted to exclude imputed value of nonfood byproducts obtained in processing.

3/ Revised.

4/ Less than 0.5 percent.

5/ Name of grade was changed from Good to Choice on Dec. 29, 1950.

6/ Price data not available.

Table 7.- Price spreads between farmers and consumers - food products: Marketing charges and farmer's share of retail price, July 1951 compared with the 1935-39 average, July 1950 and June 1951 1/

Commodity	Retail unit	Marketing charges 2/: 1935-39 average	Marketing charges 2/: July 1950	Marketing charges 2/: June 1951	Marketing charges 2/: July 1951	Percentage change July 1951 from -: July 1950	Percentage change July 1951 from -: June 1951	Farmer's share: 1935-39 average	Farmer's share: July 1950	Farmer's share: June 1951	Farmer's share: July 1951
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Market basket		204.47	3/356.99	3/368.86	370.57	+ 4	4/	40	47	49	49
Meat products		45.88	3/ 77.67	72.90	75.80	- 2	+ 4	47	3/ 63	68	66
Dairy products		33.89	3/ 55.40	61.37	61.64	+ 11	4/	50	53	54	54
Poultry and eggs	1935-39 annual average quantities purchased, per family of three average consumers	8.90	3/ 18.41	18.98	19.45	+ 6	+ 2	66	60	65	65
Bakery and other cereal products:											
All ingredients		42.80	3/ 69.98	76.11	76.47	+ 9	4/	21	27	27	27
Grain		---	---	---	---	---	---	16	22	21	21
Other cereal products		12.10	3/ 21.67	23.54	23.80	+ 10	+ 1	32	39	38	38
All fruits and vegetables		53.81	3/107.63	3/110.53	108.93	+ 1	- 1	31	32	31	31
Fresh fruits and vegetables		37.48	3/ 85.38	81.09	79.72	- 7	- 2	35	34	33	33
Fresh vegetables		21.68	3/ 49.60	52.60	50.00	+ 1	- 5	35	3/ 31	29	31
Canned fruits and vegetables		12.21	3/ 15.06	3/ 20.95	20.79	+ 38	- 1	14	3/ 21	16	17
Miscellaneous products		19.19	3/ 27.90	3/ 28.97	28.28	+ 1	- 2	25	3/ 30	39	39
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Beef (Choice grade)	Pound	12.9	3/ 25.7	3/ 22.7	24.0	- 7	+ 6	56	67	73	72
Lamb	Pound	13.6	3/ 26.4	21.3	22.8	- 14	+ 7	49	3/ 64	73	71
Pork (including lard)	Pound	10.3	3/ 14.6	16.1	16.5	+ 13	+ 2	52	3/ 67	65	64
Butter	Pound	11.1	20.8	22.3	22.4	+ 8	4/	68	70	72	72
Cheese, American	Pound	12.3	3/ 26.6	28.0	27.8	+ 5	- 1	53	3/ 51	56	56
Evaporated milk	14½-oz. can	4.6	7.2	7.9	7.9	+ 10	0	38	44	47	47
Fluid milk	Quart	5.1	3/ 8.3	9.3	9.5	+ 14	+ 2	55	57	57	57
Ice cream	Pint	6/	6/	23.9	23.8	---	4/	6/	---	24	24
Eggs	Dozen	6.7	3/ 14.7	19.5	19.3	+ 31	- 1	77	3/ 71	70	71
Chicken	Pound	13.1	27.4	23.6	24.8	- 9	+ 5	56	49	57	55
White bread	Pound	7.9	3/ 12.3	13.6	13.7	+ 11	+ 1	12	17	16	16
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	7.1	9.9	10.9	11.1	+ 12	+ 2	11	19	17	17
Corn meal	Pound	1.6	3/ 4.2	4.4	4.5	+ 7	+ 2	47	3/ 41	42	42
Flour, white	Pound	2.1	3/ 4.6	5.0	5.1	+ 11	+ 2	43	3/ 45	44	43
Rice	Pound	4.7	9.0	9.0	9.2	+ 2	+ 2	33	3/ 42	47	46
Rolled oats	Pound	5.6	3/ 9.2	10.1	10.3	+ 12	+ 2	24	30	29	28
Apples	Pound	2.9	3/ 10.5	7.6	7.9	- 25	+ 4	41	3/ 36	36	35
Oranges	Dozen	19.3	3/ 31.6	30.7	30.9	- 2	+ 1	36	37	35	33
Beans, snap	Pound	6.8	10.4	12.2	8.9	- 14	- 27	40	41	39	44
Cabbage	Pound	2.6	3/ 3.7	4.4	3.3	- 11	- 25	24	32	25	37
Carrots	Bunch	3.7	6.8	6.0	6.9	+ 1	+ 15	31	35	45	44
Lettuce	Head	5.8	3/ 8.0	6.2	10.0	+ 25	+ 61	33	31	54	37
Onions	Pound	3.2	3/ 6.0	7.4	6.3	+ 5	- 15	29	3/ 31	32	30
Potatoes	Pound	1.3	2.9	3.6	3.5	+ 21	- 3	50	43	34	37
Sweetpotatoes	Pound	2.4	4.7	6.2	6.9	+ 47	+ 11	41	48	41	39
Tomatoes	Pound	6/	3/ 23.8	20.9	18.1	- 24	- 13	6/	3/ 28	23	30
Peaches, canned	No. 2½ can	16.2	23.6	27.9	27.9	+ 18	0	14	14	17	17
Corn, canned	No. 2 can	10.6	3/ 14.4	19.4	19.4	+ 35	0	12	18	12	12
Peas, canned	No. 2 can	13.3	3/ 11.0	12.0	11.8	+ 7	- 2	15	3/ 25	23	25
Tomatoes, canned	No. 2 can	7.9	3/ 11.7	17.8	17.6	+ 50	- 1	16	3/ 20	14	15
Prunes	Pound	7.0	3/ 16.0	3/ 15.7	15.9	- 1	+ 1	30	3/ 34	44	44
Navy beans	Pound	3.5	7.1	3/ 10.3	10.2	+ 44	- 1	46	49	3/ 35	34
Beet sugar	Pound	3.6	5.8	6.1	6.3	+ 9	+ 3	30	36	37	36
Cane sugar	Pound	3.4	3/ 5.4	3/ 5.7	5.7	+ 6	0	32	3/ 39	3/ 39	39
Margarine	Pound	13.2	3/ 23.1	22.8	21.3	- 8	- 7	24	3/ 22	39	40
Vegetable shortening	Pound	14.2	3/ 22.6	21.5	20.2	- 11	- 6	27	3/ 26	44	45

1/ Full details concerning the calculation of price spreads for commodity groups and individual items are presented in Agr. Inform. Bul. No. 4, "Price Spreads Between Farmers and Consumers," Nov. 1949, and Misc. Pub. No. 576, "Price Spreads Between Farmers and Consumers for Food Products, 1913-44," Sept. 1945 (out of print). Commodity-group estimates are derived from data more inclusive than the individual items listed in this table. For example, the meat-products group includes veal and mutton, farm sales of lower grade cattle, allowance for retail value of byproducts and processed meats, in addition to lamb, pork (including lard), and carcass beef of Choice grade.
2/ Marketing charges equal margins (difference between retail cost and net farm value, table 6) minus processor taxes plus Government payments to marketing agencies.
3/ Revised.
4/ Less than 0.5 percent.
5/ Name of grade was changed from Good to Choice on Dec. 29, 1950.
6/ Price data not available.

Table 8.- Farm products: Indexes of prices at several levels of marketing, 1935-39 = 100

Year and month	Prices paid by city families for all commodities 1/	Foods: Retail prices of farm food products 2/	Foods: Wholesale prices of all food products 3/	Foods: Prices received by farmers 4/	Fibers: Retail prices of clothing 1/	Fibers: Wholesale prices of textile products 3/	Fibers: Prices received by farmers for cotton and wool 5/	Wholesale prices of all farm products 3/	Prices received by farmers for all products 6/	Prices paid by farmers 6/
1913	71	77	81	91	69	81	110	94	95	81
1916	78	94	96	106	78	99	131	111	111	93
1918	108	134	151	172	128	193	279	195	192	141
1920	143	166	174	181	201	232	284	198	197	171
1929	122	128	126	136	115	127	167	138	138	121
1932	98	83	77	67	91	77	54	63	61	82
1935	98	102	106	99	97	100	109	104	101	99
1936	99	103	104	104	98	101	114	106	106	99
1937	103	106	108	112	103	107	111	114	114	105
1938	101	96	93	94	102	94	80	90	90	98
1939	99	93	89	90	100	98	87	86	88	98
1940	100	93	90	94	102	104	98	89	93	98
1941	105	102	105	114	106	119	131	108	115	105
1942	117	120	126	145	124	136	178	139	147	120
1943	124	135	135	175	130	137	190	161	179	133
1944	126	132	133	173	139	139	194	162	182	140
1945	129	135	134	183	146	141	201	169	192	145
1946	140	155	165	207	160	164	260	196	218	159
1947	160	189	213	249	186	200	296	238	256	186
1948	172	202	226	260	198	209	296	248	265	202
1949	170	189	204	229	190	198	272	218	232	194
1950	172	189	210	228	188	208	313	224	238	198
1950:										
July	172	197	217	7/233	184	201	310	232	245	199
Aug.	173	194	221	235	186	211	343	234	249	200
Sept.	175	193	224	238	190	223	371	237	253	203
Oct.	176	192	218	235	193	230	363	234	250	204
Nov.	176	193	221	239	194	235	386	242	257	206
Dec.	179	200	226	250	196	241	383	247	266	207
1951:										
Jan.	182	208	230	265	198	251	401	256	279	211
Feb.	184	213	237	276	202	255	411	267	291	215
Mar.	184	212	236	272	203	258	425	268	290	219
Apr.	185	210	235	269	204	257	425	266	288	220
May	185	212	237	266	204	256	415	263	284	219
June	185	212	236	264	204	250	409	261	280	219
July	186	212	235	262	203	244	377	255	274	219

1/ Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Consumer Price Index for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities." 2/ Calculated from "Retail cost" of market basket (p. 2).

3/ Bureau of Labor Statistics, converted from 1926 = 100 base.

4/ Calculated from "Farm value" of market basket (p. 2).

5/ Cotton and wool prices weighted by production in 1935-39.

6/ Based on figures published by the Crop Reporting Board.

7/ Revised.

Table 9.- Indexes of consumer income and of hourly earnings in marketing, 1935-39 = 100

Year	Nonagricultural income payments 1/	Monthly earnings per employed factory worker 2/	Hourly earnings in marketing enterprises			
			Class I steam railways 3/	Food processing 4/	Food marketing 5/	Cotton processing 4/
1940	115	110	105	108	104	106
1941	138	130	106	114	110	119
1942	176	161	119	127	122	139
1943	217	188	121	140	131	152
1944	242	201	134	149	141	162
1945	250	195	135	154	149	176
1946	255	191	154	173	171	213
1947	6/ 275	218	168	197	195	253
1948	6/ 301	236	184	213	213	282
1949	6/ 303	240	203	223	226	287
1950	332	259	223	233	236	297
1950						
June	326	257	220	231	234	289
July	328	259	223	232	236	291
Aug.	335	263	219	231	235	292
Sept.	342	265	224	231	237	295
Oct.	344	271	221	236	239	314
Nov.	346	272	224	239	6/ 241	315
Dec.	359	279	227	244	244	6/ 317
1951						
Jan.	356	278	224	248	247	318
Feb.	358	279	235	248	248	318
Mar.	362	282	237	249	249	318
Apr.	366	283	243	250	250	6/ 319
May	6/ 368	282	244	6/ 251	6/ 251	320
June	370	286	247	254	253	319

1/ United States Department of Commerce estimates. Adjusted for seasonal variation.
2/ Prepared in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, not adjusted for seasonal variation. Revised series.
3/ Compiled from data published by the Interstate Commerce Commission.
4/ Bureau of Labor Statistics.
5/ Weighted composite of earnings in steam railways, food processing, wholesaling, and retailing.
6/ Revised.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

BAE-MTS-100-9/51 - 3600
Permit No. 1001

Penalty for private use to avoid payment of postage $300