

# THE Marketing and Transportation SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

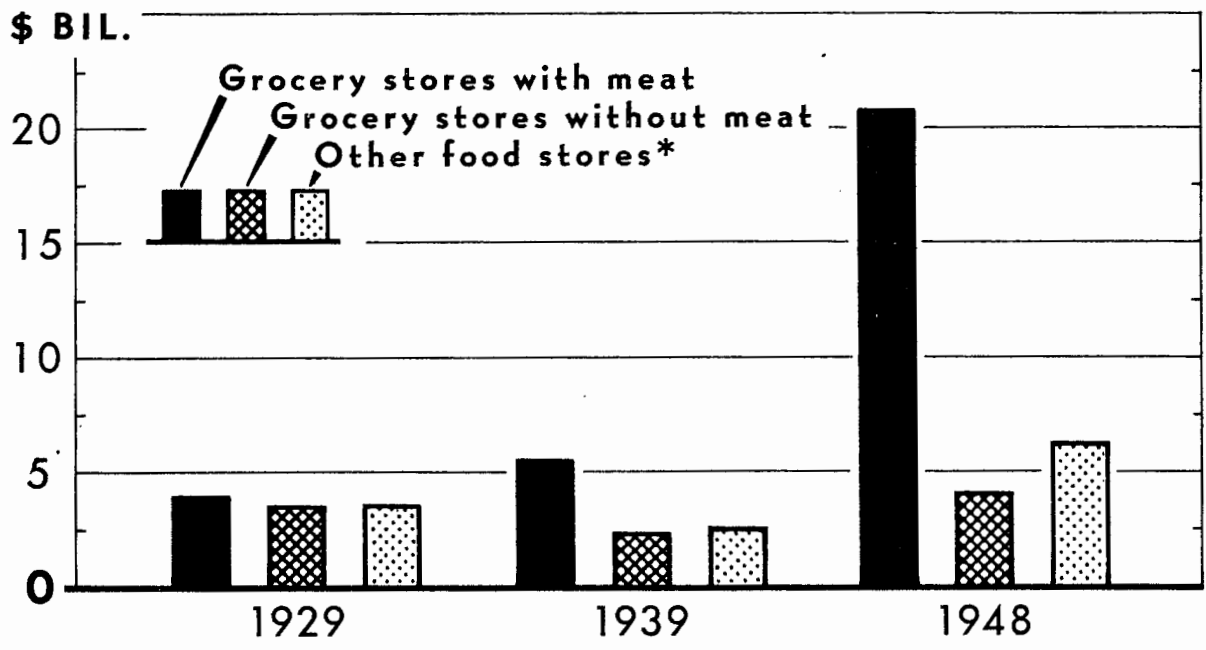
MTS- 103



DECEMBER 1951

## RETAIL FOOD SALES

By Type of Store, Specified Dates



SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS; CENSUS OF BUSINESS, 1948  
\* INCLUDING MEAT MARKETS, FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKETS, BAKERIES, ETC.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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The total sales of all grocery stores that sold fresh meats as well as groceries increased more than fivefold between 1929 and 1948 compared with an increase of less than 50 percent in the total sales of grocery stores without meats and specialized food stores (meat markets, bakeries, fresh fruit and vegetable markets, etc.). The more rapid growth in the sales of stores with meats reflects a shift

away from specialized food stores to stores which sold a wider variety of goods. Increased patronage of super-markets played an important part in this shift. As a result, grocery stores with meats accounted for two-thirds of the total sales in all retail food stores in 1948 compared with slightly more than one-third in 1929.

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 <u>1/</u>	Farm value <u>2/</u>	Marketing charges <u>3/</u>	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 - Oct. ....	657	<u>4/</u> 317	340	48
Nov. ....	659	322	336	49
Dec. ....	681	336	344	49
1951 - Jan. ....	709	357	352	50
Feb. ....	726	371	354	51
Mar. ....	724	366	357	51
Apr. ....	718	363	355	51
May ....	724	358	365	49
June ....	724	355	369	49
July ....	723	352	370	49
Aug. ....	714	355	358	50
Sept. ....	711	357	354	50
Oct. ....	722	360	362	50

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.

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THE MARKETING AND TRANSPORTATION SITUATION  
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board December 26, 1951

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SUMMARY

During the first three quarters of 1951, consumers' expenditures for food, including nonfarm food, remained steady at an annual rate of about \$375 per capita, which was 26 percent of their disposable income in the third quarter. This is the same percentage as consumers spent in 1950 despite higher retail prices for food in 1951.

Retail prices of farm foods increased about 1 percent from mid-October to mid-November and averaged slightly above the high recorded in February this year. 1/ A 3 percent rise in retail prices since mid-September resulted largely from higher prices for fresh vegetables. Prices received by farmers for food products in November were only 1 percent above September levels while charges for marketing these products increased about 4 percent during this 2-month period.

Farmers received about 49 cents of the consumer's food dollar in November 1951, slightly below the share received in the 3 preceding months and approximately equal to that in November a year ago. 2/ Retail prices of farm foods in mid-November averaged 11 percent higher than a year ago. The farm value and charges for marketing these products increased by about the same proportion during that 1-year period. Farm prices increased more than marketing charges early in 1951. However, beginning in March, declines in farm prices were accompanied by higher marketing charges.

1/ Figures for November 1951 are preliminary estimates based on latest available retail price data.

2/ 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.

The pattern of retail distribution of food has changed materially during the last two decades. Large self-service departmentalized food stores that sell a wide variety of fresh and packaged foods and many nonfood items have obtained a larger share of the consumer's food purchases at the expense of small clerk-service grocery stores, meat markets, and other food specialty stores. In 1948, grocery stores that sold fresh meat accounted for two-thirds of all sales in retail food stores compared with one-half in 1939 and about one-third in 1929. According to data recently published by the Bureau of the Census, about 2 percent of all grocery and combination stores had gross sales of \$500,000 and over in 1948, but these stores accounted for 25 percent of the total sales of grocery and combination stores.

#### RECENT FARM-RETAIL PRICE SPREADS

##### Preliminary Estimates for November

Retail cost of the foods in the "market basket" <sup>3/</sup> rose 1 percent from mid-October to mid-November 1951 to a record annual rate of \$730. <sup>4/</sup> The previous high was \$726 for February 1951. Increases in the retail prices of potatoes and other fresh vegetables, milk, and butter accounted for much of the over-all increase.

At an annual rate of \$361 in mid-November, the farm value of these foods was practically unchanged from a month earlier. Higher farm prices for potatoes, truck crops, milk, and butterfat were about offset by lower prices for meat animals.

Total charges for marketing the foods in the market basket advanced approximately 2 percent between October 15 and November 15 to an annual rate of \$369.

##### Small Increase in Farm Value from September to October

Farm value of the foods in the market basket rose from an annual rate of \$357 in September to \$360 in October 1951. The October level was 14 percent higher than a year earlier but was 3 percent lower than the record of \$371 reached in January 1943 and again in February of this year. All commodity groups except miscellaneous products were higher in October than in the same month of 1950.

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<sup>3/</sup> 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."

<sup>4/</sup> 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 measures 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.

The farm value of the dairy products group increased 3 percent between mid-September and mid-October. Higher prices for most fresh vegetables caused a 2-percent gain in the fruits and vegetables group. The bakery and other cereal products group also rose 2 percent. These increases were partially offset by a reduction of 3 percent in the farm value of the miscellaneous products group and negligible decreases for the meat products and poultry and eggs groups.

Marketing Charges Advanced 2 Percent  
from September to October

Charges for marketing the foods in the market basket increased from an annual rate of \$354 in September to \$362 in October 1951. Practically all of the gain resulted from higher charges for marketing the meat products and fruits and vegetables groups.

Marketing charges in October were 7 percent higher than a year earlier. Increases were recorded for all commodity groups except poultry and eggs. They ranged from 5 percent for the bakery and other cereal products and dairy products groups to 11 percent for fruits and vegetables.

Increase in Retail Cost  
of Farm Foods

Retail cost of the market basket of farm foods rose from an annual rate of \$711 in September to \$722 in October, which was 10 percent higher than a year earlier.

Most of the increase from September to October was caused by rises of 3 percent in the retail costs of the meat products and fruits and vegetables groups. The retail cost of the meat products group rose to a new record of \$232 in October. The previous record of \$228 was established in August 1948. New dollar and cent retail price ceilings became effective October 1 for retail cuts of beef. Ceiling prices were reduced on some cuts and raised on others, but the over-all cost of beef to consumers was somewhat higher under the new price ceilings. Higher prices for fresh vegetables caused the increase for the fruits and vegetables group in spite of lower prices for the fresh fruits and the canned items. Prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are not under price control at the present time. Lower prices for sugar accounted for a slight reduction in the retail cost of the miscellaneous products groups.

Retail costs of all commodity groups were higher in October than a year earlier. Increases ranged from 3 percent for miscellaneous products to 12 percent for fruits and vegetables, meat products, and poultry and eggs.

Farmer's Share of Food Dollar Unchanged  
at 50 Cents in October

Farmers received 50 cents of the dollar that consumers spent for farm foods in October. This was the same as in August and September. It was 2 cents higher than in October 1950 but 1 cent lower than in February-April of this year.

CONSUMERS' EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD

Food Expenditures Unchanged  
in Third Quarter of 1951

Consumers' expenditures for food were remarkably steady in the first three quarters of 1951. The seasonally adjusted annual rate reached a record of \$377 per person in the first quarter of 1951 and was \$375 in the third quarter. The proportion of disposable income (personal income less personal tax payments) consumers spent for food in the July-September quarter was 26 percent, the same as the proportion in the previous quarter and the annual average for 1950 but below the averages for the 3 preceding years. Consumers spent a record high of 28 percent of their disposable income for food in 1947, although expenditures for food per capita were more than 10 percent below 1951 levels.

The slight decline in total expenditures for consumer goods and services during the second and third quarters of 1951 occurred while disposable personal income was increasing steadily. Personal savings (the difference between disposable income and total expenditures for consumer goods and services) in the third quarter were at the highest rate since the end of World War II. Savings equaled about 10 percent of disposable income in the third quarter of 1951 compared with 9 percent in the previous quarter and 2 percent in the third quarter of 1950. Personal savings for the entire year of 1950 equaled 5 percent of disposable income. An increase in consumers' expenditures for foods could take place in the future even without a further rise in personal disposable income if savings were reduced to the proportion of income that they were in 1950.

Farmers now are receiving a larger share of the dollar that consumers spend for food and consumers are spending a larger proportion of their disposable income for food than in 1935-39. The farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar has averaged about 50 cents so far in 1951 compared with 40 cents in the prewar period. The proportion of disposable income spent on food in July-September of this year was 26 percent compared with 23 percent in 1935-39. This rise in the proportion spent for food resulted from the purchase of larger quantities per capita and better qualities of food and from the purchase of more marketing services. Consumers are now eating more meals in restaurants and buying more processed and packaged foods. The same kinds and quantities of food that consumers bought in 1935-39 would have taken only 19 percent of their disposable income in the third quarter of 1951 (table 2, last column) compared with 23 percent in 1935-39.

The farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar in 1951 has averaged slightly higher than in the 2 preceding years but below that received in the period 1943 to 1948. A high of 54 cents was reached in 1945.

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		Cost to consumer of fixed quantities of food representing 1935-39 average annual consumption per person 2/		
			Actual 1/	Percentage of disposable income	Actual	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	3/336	26	28	235	18
2nd "	1,297	1,239	3/340	26	27	240	19
3rd "	1,354	1,324	3/355	26	27	252	19
4th "	1,400	1,291	3/354	25	27	253	18
1951							
1st quarter:	1,405	1,349	3/377	27	28	272	19
2nd "	1,432	1,302	3/374	26	29	274	19
3rd "	1,445	1,302	3/375	26	29	273	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/ Cost to consumers of quantities of foods representing average annual consumption per person during 1935-39 is calculated by taking as a 1935-39 base the actual food expenditure for that period (\$118.6) and applying to this base cost a U. S. average consumer's food price index. The index is a weighted average of indexes representing (1) retail food prices in 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.

3/ 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.

THE RISE OF THE SUPER MARKET

By

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A super market has been defined as: "a complete, departmentalized food store with at least the grocery department fully self service and with a minimum sales volume of \$500,000 a year." 1/ Self service, combination grocery stores (those that sell meats as well as groceries) which had minimum annual sales of \$250,000 in 1939 and \$500,000 in 1950 are considered in this article as fulfilling the definition of super markets. Because of changes in food prices, sales of \$250,000 in 1939 would be roughly comparable to sales of \$500,000 in 1948. 2/ The number and total sales of stores with these characteristics in 1939 and 1948 are given in the Census of Business (table 3).

Table 3.- Super Markets: Number, total sales, and average sales per store, independents and chains, 1939 and 1948 1/

Type of organization	1939			1948		
	Stores	Total sales	Average sales per store	Stores	Total sales	Average sales per store
	Number	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Number	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Chains 2/ .....	1,394	586,071	420	6,159	5,468,678	888
Independents ..	182	84,591	465	890	741,617	833
All stores ..	1,576	670,662	426	7,049	6,210,295	881

1/ Includes self-service grocery stores which also sold meat, with minimum annual sales in 1939 of \$250,000 and in 1948 of \$500,000.

2/ Four or more stores under common ownership, regardless of location. Bureau of the Census, Census of Business, 1939 and 1948.

Less than 500 retail grocery and combination stores, including both the self-service and clerk-service type, had a large enough volume of sales in 1929 to qualify as super markets. 3/ Large self-service food stores became more common during the 1930's and many of them were called super markets. By 1939 there were about 1,600 stores which met the standards used in this article for super markets. Between 1939 and 1948 the number more than quadrupled (table 3).

1/ "The Super Market Speaks, 1951," p. 9, Super Market Institute, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

2/ A sales volume of \$226,000 in 1939 was comparable to one of \$500,000 in 1948, as measured by changes in index of retail food prices of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. But data for stores that had annual sales of \$226,000 and over are not shown separately in the Census tables. The closest approximations are the data for stores having sales of \$200,000 and over and \$250,000 and over. An estimated one-third of the 588 self-service combination grocery stores in the \$200,000-\$249,000 group had sales of from \$226,000 to \$249,000.

3/ A sales volume of \$315,000 in 1929 was comparable to sales of \$500,000 in 1948. According to the Census of Business, 489 grocery and combination stores had sales of \$300,000 and over in 1929.



Super markets comprised about one-half of 1 percent of the total number of grocery and combination grocery stores in 1939, but accounted for over 9 percent of their total sales. By 1948, they made up almost 2 percent of the total number and accounted for 25 percent of the sales (table 4).

Table 4.- Number and total sales of super markets <sup>1/</sup> as percentages of number and total sales of all grocery and combination stores, 1939 and 1948

Year	Number	Total sales
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1939 .....	0.4	8.7
1948 .....	1.9	24.8

<sup>1/</sup> Includes self-service grocery stores which also sold meat, with minimum annual sales in 1939 of \$250,000 and in 1948 of \$500,000.

Bureau of the Census. Compiled from Census of Business, 1939 and 1948.

Super markets apparently handled about the same physical volume per store in 1948 as in 1939. Sales per super market averaged \$881,000 in 1948. When adjusted for lower food prices, this would be equivalent to sales of \$399,000 in 1939. For super markets with an annual sales volume of \$250,000 and over, average sales per market in 1939 amounted to \$426,000 (table 3). But if the average volume for stores with annual sales of \$226,000 and over in 1939 were available (see footnote 2), this average would closely approximate \$399,000.

Chain super markets increased more in size, as measured by dollar sales, than independent super markets between 1939 and 1948. The average volume of sales per market increased by \$468,000 for the chains and \$368,000 for the independents. The average volume of sales per market of the chains is now larger than that of the independents (table 3).

Chain-store organizations owned about the same proportion of the super markets and had about the same proportion of the total sales in 1939 as in 1948. <sup>4/</sup> Approximately 88 percent of the super markets in 1939 and 87 percent in 1948 were owned by chains. The chain super markets had approximately 87 percent of the total sales made by all super markets in 1939 and 88 percent in 1948.

#### Factors Influencing the Growth of Super Markets

Greater convenience in shopping is a reason often given for the quick acceptance of super markets by shoppers. The wider assortment of foods and other merchandise that super markets offer in comparison with smaller and more specialized stores has made one-stop shopping feasible. Shoppers no longer find it necessary to visit specialized stores to buy different items. A trend to one-stop shopping is shown by the greater proportion of total food sales that combination grocery stores had in 1948 as compared with 1929. In 1948, combination grocery stores accounted for two-thirds of all the sales in retail food stores as compared with one-half in 1939 and slightly more than one-third in 1929. This reflects a shift by consumers away from the grocery stores that do not sell meats and such specialized stores as meat markets, fruit and vegetable stores, and confectionary stores (table 5).

<sup>4/</sup> A chain organization is defined as four or more stores under common ownership, regardless of location. No adjustment was made for stores that did not specify affiliation.

Table 5.- Retail food store sales, by type of store, 1929, 1939, and 1948

Type of store	1929	1939	1948
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
Grocery stores, with fresh meats ...	3,904	5,496	20,743
Grocery stores, without fresh meats :	3,449	2,226	4,027
Meat markets .....	1,253	700	1,642
Fruit and vegetable stores .....	308	222	399
Candy, nut, confectionary stores ...	572	295	649
Dairy product stores, milk dealers ..	727	740	1,887
Bakery product stores .....	201	168	725
Egg, poultry dealers .....	71	63	257
Other food stores .....	352	255	637
Total .....	10,837	10,165	30,966

Bureau of the Census. Compiled from Census of Business, 1948.

The incorporation of parking facilities into the design of the super market and the location of markets in shopping centers are other factors contributing to convenience in shopping. Once-a-week as well as one-stop shopping has been facilitated by the super markets with their parking lots and their wide variety of food and popular nonfood items.

Super markets were among the first to experiment with and adopt pre-packaging of fresh fruits, vegetables, meats, and other foods; greater use of informative labeling; and the design of stores to maximize displays, channel customers through the store, and reduce the man-hour and space requirements per unit of sales.

SELECTED NEW PUBLICATIONS

1. "Assembly and Distribution of Eggs in Honolulu," by Jules V. Powell and C. Richard Creek, Agr. Expt. Sta., Univ. of Hawaii, Agr. Econ. Bul. 2, Sept. 1951. (BAE cooperating.) (RMA.)
2. "Automobile Manufacturers Discuss Fabrics and Fibers for Passenger Cars," Bur. Agr. Econ., U. S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Inform. Bul. 45, Oct. 1951. (PMA, ARA, BHNHE, BAIC, and SRRL cooperating.) (RMA.)
3. "Carloads of Agricultural and Nonagricultural Commodities Originated, by Type of Car, 1947-50," by Donald E. Church and Mildred R. DeWolfe, Bur. Agr. Econ., Nov. 1951. (Processed.) (RMA.)
4. "Consumers' Use of and Opinions About Citrus Products," Bur. Agr. Econ., U. S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Inform. Bul. 50, Oct. 1951. (PMA, BHNHE, FCA, BAIC, and RMA cooperating.) (RMA.)
5. "Index Numbers of Railroad Freight Rates on Livestock and Meats, 1940-50," by Ezekiel Limmer, Bur. Agr. Econ., Nov. 1951. (Processed.) (RMA.)

Table 6.- 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, October 1951 <sup>1/</sup>

Commodity	Farm equivalent	Retail unit	Retail	Gross	Byproducts	Net	Margin	Government	Marketing	Farmer's
			price	farm	allowances	farm	adjusted	marketing	taxes (-)	charges
			Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent
Market basket .....			722.00	---	---	399.61	362.39	-0.34	362.05	50
Meat products .....			231.61	158.09	9.26	148.83	82.78	---	82.78	64
Dairy products .....			135.56	76.28	---	76.28	59.28	---	59.28	56
Poultry and eggs .....		1935-39 annual average	59.55	39.26	---	39.26	20.29	---	20.29	66
Bakery and other cereal products:	Farm produce equivalent of annual family purchases	quantities purchased, per family of three average consumers								
All ingredients .....			104.07	---	---	27.94	76.13	-.04	76.09	27
Grain .....			---	27.15	5.39	21.76	---	---	---	21
Other cereal products .....			38.10	18.16	3.71	14.45	23.65	---	23.65	38
All fruits and vegetables .....			146.41	51.88	---	51.88	94.53	---	94.53	35
Fresh fruits and vegetables ..			111.50	42.98	---	42.98	68.52	---	68.52	39
Fresh vegetables .....			67.83	23.89	---	23.89	43.94	---	43.94	35
Canned fruits and vegetables ..			22.79	4.47	---	4.47	18.32	---	18.32	20
Miscellaneous products .....			44.80	---	---	15.42	29.38	-.30	29.08	34
			Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Percent
Beef (Choice grade) <sup>2/</sup> .....	2.16 lb. Choice grade cattle	Pound	88.6	47.62	8.2	68.0	20.6	---	20.6	77
Lamb .....	2.16 lb. lambs	Pound	78.6	64.4	10.2	54.2	24.4	---	24.4	69
Pork (including lard) .....	1.41 lb. hogs	Pound	45.5	28.6	.4	28.2	17.3	---	17.3	62
Butter .....	Butterfat and farm butter	Pound	79.7	57.2	---	57.2	22.5	---	22.5	72
Cheese, American .....	10.08 lb. milk	Pound	62.4	39.1	---	39.1	23.3	---	23.3	63
Evaporated milk .....	1.95 lb. milk	14 1/2-oz. can	14.9	7.20	---	7.20	7.7	---	7.7	48
Fluid milk .....	Farm retail and wholesale	Quart	22.3	13.26	---	13.26	9.0	---	9.0	59
Ice cream .....	1.8 lb. milk	Pint	31.2	7.85	---	7.85	23.4	---	23.4	25
Eggs .....	1.03 doz.	Dozen	78.8	57.3	---	57.3	21.5	---	21.5	73
Chicken .....	1.136 lb.	Pound	52.6	27.5	---	27.5	25.1	---	25.1	52
White bread .....	.912 lb. wheat	Pound	16.2	3.19	.62	2.57	13.6	---	13.6	16
Corn flakes .....	1.05 lb. corn	8-oz. pkg.	13.7	3.56	1.29	2.27	11.4	---	11.4	17
Corn meal .....	1.343 lb. corn	Pound	7.8	3.94	.65	3.29	4.5	---	4.5	42
Flour, white .....	1.41 lb. wheat	Pound	9.0	4.94	.95	3.99	5.0	---	5.0	44
Rice .....	1.68 lb. rough	Pound	16.0	7.91	1.13	6.78	9.2	---	9.2	42
Rolled oats .....	2.05 lb. oats	Pound	14.5	5.25	1.20	4.05	10.4	---	10.4	28
Apples .....	.0224 bu.	Pound	9.1	4.28	---	4.28	4.8	---	4.8	47
Oranges .....	.0613 box - fresh use	Dozen	50.6	20.5	---	20.5	30.1	---	30.1	41
Beans, snap .....	.0375 bu.	Pound	20.0	9.00	---	9.00	11.0	---	11.0	45
Cabbage .....	1.10 lb.	Pound	5.5	1.67	---	1.67	3.8	---	3.8	30
Carrots .....	.0222 bu.	Bunch	12.8	3.22	---	3.22	9.6	---	9.6	25
Lettuce .....	.0185 crt.	Head	15.3	6.20	---	6.20	9.1	---	9.1	41
Onions .....	1.06 lb.	Pound	7.8	2.55	---	2.55	5.2	---	5.2	33
Potatoes .....	.0174 bu.	Pound	5.1	2.42	---	2.42	2.7	---	2.7	47
Sweetpotatoes .....	.0204 bu.	Pound	10.3	5.53	---	5.53	4.8	---	4.8	54
Tomatoes .....	.0291 bu.	Pound	21.7	8.91	---	8.91	12.8	---	12.8	41
Peaches, canned .....	1.89 lb. Calif. cling	No. 2 1/2 can	34.2	6.50	---	6.50	27.7	---	27.7	19
Corn, canned .....	3.03 lb. sweet	No. 2 can	22.2	3.28	---	3.28	18.9	---	18.9	15
Peas, canned .....	.89 lb.	No. 2 can	15.1	3.94	---	3.94	11.2	---	11.2	26
Tomatoes, canned .....	2.41 lb.	No. 2 can	17.6	3.63	---	3.63	14.0	---	14.0	21
Prunes .....	1 lb. dried, California	Pound	27.5	11.21	---	11.21	16.3	---	16.3	41
Navy beans .....	1 lb. Mich. and N. Y. pea beans	Pound	14.7	5.41	---	5.41	9.3	---	9.3	37
Beet sugar .....	7.15 lb. sugar beets	Pound	10.6	4.08	.21	3.87	6.7	-.54	6.2	37
Cane sugar .....	12.29 lb. sugar cane	Pound	10.3	4.79	.77	4.02	6.3	-.54	5.8	39
Margarine .....	Cottonseed, soybeans, and skim milk	Pound	33.4	---	---	10.47	22.9	---	22.9	31
Vegetable shortening .....	Cottonseed and soybeans	Pound	34.6	---	---	12.31	22.3	---	22.3	36

<sup>1/</sup> 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.

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

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

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

Table 7.- Price spreads between farmers and consumers - food products: Retail price and farm value, October 1951 compared with the 1935-39 average, October 1950 and September 1951 <sup>1/</sup>

Commodity	Retail unit	Retail price						Net farm value <sup>2/</sup>					
		1935-39 average		Oct. 1950	Sept. 1951	Oct. 1951	Percentage change from Oct. 1951	1935-39 average		Oct. 1950	Sept. 1951	Oct. 1951	Percentage change from Oct. 1951
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent
Market basket	(1)	341.19	2/656.75	710.89	722.00	+ 10	+ 2	134.73	2/316.52	356.77	359.61	+ 14	+ 1
Meat products	(1)	88.57	206.10	225.87	231.61	+ 12	+ 3	41.60	2/128.57	149.14	148.83	+ 16	4/
Dairy products	(1)	67.31	2/125.00	134.36	135.56	+ 8	+ 1	33.42	2/ 68.53	74.26	76.28	+ 11	+ 3
Poultry and eggs	(1)	26.47	53.02	59.21	59.55	+ 12	+ 1	17.57	32.33	39.40	39.26	+ 21	4/
Bakery and other cereal products:	(1)												
All ingredients purchased	(1)	55.09	2/ 98.77	103.93	104.07	+ 5	4/	11.63	2/ 26.07	27.52	27.94	+ 7	+ 2
Grain per family of three consumers	(1)	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.04	2/ 20.54	21.32	21.76	+ 6	+ 2
Other cereal products	(1)	18.46	2/ 36.46	37.96	38.10	+ 4	4/	5.98	2/ 13.65	14.08	14.45	+ 6	+ 3
All fruits and vegetables	(1)	77.79	2/130.45	142.48	146.41	+ 12	+ 3	23.98	2/ 44.94	50.62	51.88	+ 15	+ 2
Fresh fruits and vegetables	(1)	57.85	2/ 98.60	106.89	111.50	+ 13	+ 4	20.37	2/ 37.01	41.78	42.98	+ 16	+ 3
Fresh vegetables	(1)	33.16	54.88	61.17	67.83	+ 24	+ 11	11.48	3/ 17.89	21.07	23.89	+ 34	+ 13
Canned fruits and vegetables	(1)	14.14	20.36	23.25	22.79	+ 12	- 2	1.93	2/ 4.22	4.41	4.47	+ 6	+ 1
Miscellaneous products	(1)	25.96	43.41	45.04	44.80	+ 3	- 1	6.53	2/ 16.08	15.83	15.42	- 4	- 3
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Percent	Percent	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Percent	Percent
Beef (Choice grade) <sup>5/</sup>	Pound	29.1	76.3	84.9	88.6	+ 16	+ 4	16.2	2/ 52.5	2/ 65.6	68.0	+ 30	+ 4
Lamb	Pound	26.8	69.3	78.1	78.6	+ 13	+ 1	13.2	2/ 45.4	2/ 55.2	54.2	+ 19	- 2
Pork (including lard)	Pound	22.6	42.8	45.6	45.5	+ 6	4/	11.7	26.7	27.4	28.2	+ 6	+ 3
Butter	Pound	35.0	2/ 72.5	78.1	79.7	+ 10	+ 2	23.9	51.5	56.0	57.2	+ 11	+ 2
Cheese, American	Pound	25.9	55.5	62.6	62.4	+ 12	4/	13.6	2/ 32.7	36.7	39.1	+ 20	+ 7
Evaporated milk	14 1/2-oz. can	7.5	13.5	14.9	14.9	+ 10	0	2.86	6.07	7.10	7.20	+ 19	+ 1
Fluid milk	Quart	11.4	2/ 20.7	22.1	22.3	+ 8	+ 1	6.30	2/ 12.05	12.89	13.26	+ 10	+ 3
Ice cream	Pint	6/	6/	31.2	31.2	---	0	6/	6/	7.70	7.85	---	+ 2
Eggs	Dozen	29.0	65.3	75.9	78.8	+ 21	+ 4	22.3	44.5	56.6	57.3	+ 29	+ 1
Chicken	Pound	30.0	52.2	55.0	52.6	+ 1	- 4	16.9	25.8	28.6	27.5	+ 7	- 4
White bread	Pound	9.1	15.3	16.2	16.2	+ 6	0	1.08	2/ 2.43	2.55	2.57	+ 6	+ 1
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	7.9	13.1	13.7	13.7	+ 5	0	.84	2/ 2.15	2.17	2.27	+ 6	+ 5
Corn meal	Pound	3.0	8.1	7.8	7.8	- 4	0	1.40	2.81	3.30	3.29	+ 17	4/
Flour, white	Pound	3.9	2/ 8.5	8.9	9.0	+ 6	+ 1	1.67	2/ 3.76	3.93	3.99	+ 6	+ 2
Rice	Pound	7.2	2/ 16.0	16.9	16.0	0	- 5	2.37	7.19	5.76	6.78	- 6	+ 18
Rolled oats	Pound	7.3	13.5	14.4	14.5	+ 7	+ 1	1.74	3.84	3.97	4.05	+ 5	+ 2
Apples	Pound	4.9	2/ 9.6	10.4	9.1	- 5	- 12	2.03	4.44	4.50	4.28	- 4	- 5
Oranges	Dozen	30.3	2/ 52.2	51.9	50.6	- 3	- 3	11.0	20.1	25.5	20.5	+ 2	- 20
Beans, snap	Pound	11.3	16.5	19.7	20.0	+ 21	+ 2	4.49	2/ 7.88	8.62	9.00	+ 14	+ 4
Cabbage	Pound	3.4	4.3	5.3	5.5	+ 28	+ 4	.81	2/ 1.00	1.60	1.67	+ 67	+ 4
Carrots	Bunch	5.4	9.5	13.1	12.8	+ 35	- 2	1.69	2/ 2.22	4.11	3.22	+ 45	- 22
Lettuce	Head	8.7	13.1	13.8	15.3	+ 17	+ 11	2.89	2/ 4.16	4.72	6.20	+ 49	+ 31
Onions	Pound	4.5	5.9	7.5	7.8	+ 32	+ 4	1.30	1.17	2.13	2.55	+ 18	+ 20
Potatoes	Pound	2.5	3.9	4.6	5.1	+ 31	+ 11	1.25	1.49	2.14	2.42	+ 62	+ 13
Sweetpotatoes	Pound	4.0	7.2	12.1	10.3	+ 43	- 15	1.65	3.14	5.85	5.53	+ 76	- 5
Tomatoes	Pound	6/	20.3	15.4	21.7	+ 7	+ 41	6/	2/ 8.28	6.02	8.91	+ 8	+ 48
Peaches, canned	No. 2 1/2 can	18.7	31.7	34.0	34.2	+ 8	+ 1	2.53	4.79	6.42	6.50	+ 36	+ 1
Corn, canned	No. 2 can	12.1	18.7	22.4	22.2	+ 19	- 1	1.50	2.78	3.16	3.28	+ 18	+ 4
Peas, canned	No. 2 can	15.6	15.4	15.3	15.1	- 2	- 1	2.29	3.63	3.92	3.94	+ 9	+ 1
Tomatoes, canned	No. 2 can	9.4	15.3	18.2	17.6	+ 15	- 3	1.49	2.99	3.48	3.63	+ 21	+ 4
Prunes	Pound	10.0	26.1	28.1	27.5	+ 5	- 2	2.99	9.22	12.25	11.21	+ 22	- 8
Navy beans	Pound	6.5	14.7	14.9	14.7	0	- 1	3.02	6.89	5.41	5.41	- 21	0
Beet sugar	Pound	5.7	10.5	10.7	10.6	+ 1	- 1	1.73	3.58	3.87	3.87	+ 8	0
Cane sugar	Pound	5.5	10.3	10.4	10.3	0	- 1	1.78	2/ 3.72	4.02	4.02	+ 8	0
Margarine	Pound	18.1	32.9	33.5	33.4	+ 2	4/	4.30	11.84	10.87	10.47	- 12	- 4
Vegetable shortening	Pound	19.5	32.8	34.7	34.6	+ 5	4/	5.26	14.03	12.78	12.31	- 12	- 4

<sup>1/</sup> 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.

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

<sup>3/</sup> Revised.

<sup>4/</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

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

<sup>6/</sup> Price data not available.

Table 8.- Price spreads between farmers and consumers - food products: Marketing charges and farmer's share of retail price, October 1951 compared with the 1935-39 average, October 1950 and September 1951 <sup>1/</sup>

Commodity	Retail unit	Marketing charges <sup>2/</sup>						Farmer's share			
		1935-39 average	Oct. 1950	Sept. 1951	Oct. 1951	Percentage change from -		1935-39 average	Oct. 1950	Sept. 1951	Oct. 1951
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Market basket .....	(1)	204.47	3/339.89	353.78	362.05	+ 7	+ 2	40	48	50	50
Meat products .....	(1)	45.88	3/ 77.53	76.73	82.78	+ 7	+ 8	47	3/ 62	66	64
Dairy products .....	(1)	33.89	3/ 56.47	60.10	59.28	+ 5	- 1	50	55	55	56
Poultry and eggs .....	1935-39 annual average	8.90	20.69	19.81	20.29	- 2	+ 2	66	61	67	66
Bakery and other cereal products:	(1) quantities purchased per family of three consumers										
All ingredients .....	(1)	42.80	3/ 72.66	76.37	76.09	+ 5	4/	21	3/ 26	26	27
Grain .....	(1)	---	---	---	---	---	---	16	---	---	---
Other cereal products .....	(1)	12.10	3/ 22.81	23.88	23.65	+ 4	- 1	32	3/ 37	37	38
All fruits and vegetables .....	(1)	53.81	3/ 85.51	91.86	94.55	+ 11	+ 3	31	34	36	35
Fresh fruits and vegetables ..	(1)	37.48	3/ 61.99	65.11	68.52	+ 11	+ 5	35	38	39	39
Fresh vegetables .....	(1)	21.68	3/ 36.99	40.10	43.94	+ 19	+ 10	35	3/ 33	34	35
Canned fruits and vegetables ..	(1)	12.21	3/ 16.14	18.84	18.32	+ 14	- 3	14	3/ 21	19	20
Miscellaneous products .....	(1)	19.19	3/ 27.03	28.91	29.08	+ 8	+ 1	25	37	35	34
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Beef (Choice grade) <sup>3/</sup> .....	Pound	12.9	3/ 23.8	3/ 19.3	20.6	- 13	+ 7	56	69	77	77
Lamb .....	Pound	13.6	3/ 23.9	3/ 22.9	24.4	+ 2	+ 7	49	3/ 66	71	69
Pork (including lard) .....	Pound	10.3	16.1	18.2	17.3	+ 7	- 5	52	62	60	62
Butter .....	Pound	11.1	3/ 21.0	22.1	22.5	+ 7	+ 2	68	71	72	72
Cheese, American .....	Pound	12.3	3/ 22.8	25.9	23.3	+ 2	- 10	53	3/ 59	59	63
Evaporated milk .....	14-oz. can	4.6	7.4	7.8	7.7	+ 4	- 1	38	45	48	48
Fluid milk .....	Quart	5.1	3/ 8.6	9.2	9.0	+ 5	- 2	55	3/ 58	58	59
Ice cream .....	Pint	6/	6/	23.5	23.4	---	4/	6/	6/	25	25
Eggs .....	Dozen	6.7	20.8	19.3	21.5	+ 3	+ 11	77	68	75	73
Chicken .....	Pound	13.1	26.4	26.4	25.1	- 5	- 5	56	49	52	52
White bread .....	Pound	7.9	3/ 12.9	13.7	13.6	+ 5	- 1	12	16	16	16
Corn flakes .....	8-oz. pkg.	7.1	2/ 11.0	11.5	11.4	+ 4	- 1	11	3/ 16	16	17
Corn meal .....	Pound	1.6	5.3	4.5	4.5	- 15	0	47	35	42	42
Flour, white .....	Pound	2.1	3/ 4.7	5.0	5.0	+ 6	0	43	3/ 44	44	44
Rice .....	Pound	4.7	2/ 8.8	11.1	9.2	+ 5	- 17	33	45	34	42
Rollod oats .....	Pound	5.6	9.7	10.4	10.4	+ 7	0	24	28	28	28
Apples .....	Pound	2.9	3/ 5.2	5.9	4.8	- 8	- 19	41	3/ 46	43	47
Oranges .....	Dozen	19.3	3/ 32.1	26.4	30.1	- 6	+ 14	36	39	49	41
Beans, snap .....	Pound	6.8	3/ 8.6	11.1	11.0	+ 28	- 1	40	3/ 48	44	45
Cabbage .....	Pound	2.6	3/ 3.3	3.7	3.8	+ 15	+ 3	24	3/ 23	30	30
Carrots .....	Bunch	3.7	3/ 7.3	9.0	9.6	+ 32	+ 7	31	3/ 23	31	25
Lettuce .....	Head	5.8	3/ 8.9	9.1	9.1	+ 2	0	33	3/ 32	34	41
Onions .....	Pound	3.2	4.7	5.4	5.2	+ 11	- 4	29	20	28	33
Potatoes .....	Pound	1.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	+ 12	+ 8	50	38	47	47
Sweetpotatoes .....	Pound	2.4	4.1	6.2	4.8	+ 17	- 23	41	44	48	54
Tomatoes .....	Pound	5/	3/ 12.0	9.4	12.8	+ 7	+ 36	5/	41	39	41
Peaches, canned .....	No. 2 1/2 can	16.2	26.9	27.6	27.7	+ 3	4/	14	15	19	19
Corn, canned .....	No. 2 can	10.6	15.9	19.2	18.9	+ 19	- 2	12	15	14	15
Peas, canned .....	No. 2 can	13.3	11.8	11.4	11.2	- 5	- 2	15	24	26	26
Tomatoes, canned .....	No. 2 can	7.9	12.3	14.7	14.0	+ 14	- 5	16	20	19	21
Prunes .....	Pound	7.0	16.9	15.9	16.3	- 4	+ 3	30	35	44	41
Navy beans .....	Pound	3.5	7.8	9.5	9.3	+ 19	- 2	46	47	36	37
Beet sugar .....	Pound	3.6	6.4	6.3	6.2	- 3	- 2	30	34	36	37
Cane sugar .....	Pound	3.4	6.1	5.9	5.8	- 5	- 2	32	36	39	39
Margarine .....	Pound	13.2	21.1	22.6	22.9	+ 9	+ 1	24	36	32	31
Vegetable shortening .....	Pound	14.2	18.8	21.9	22.3	+ 19	+ 2	27	43	37	36

<sup>1/</sup> 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.

<sup>2/</sup> Marketing charges equal margins (difference between retail cost and net farm value, table 7) minus processor taxes plus Government payments to marketing agencies.

<sup>3/</sup> Revised.

<sup>4/</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

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

<sup>6/</sup> Price data not available.

Table 9.- Farm products: Indexes of prices at several levels of marketing, 1935-39 = 100

Year and month	Foods			Fibers			Whole-			Prices received by farmers for all products
	Prices paid by city and families for all commodities	Retail prices of farm food products	Whole-sale prices of all food products	Prices received by farmers	Retail prices of cloth	Whole-sale prices of textile prod-ucts	Prices received by farmers for cotton and wool	Prices received by farmers for farm prod-ucts		
	1/	2/	3/	4/	1/	3/	5/	3/	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	314	224	238	198
<u>1950:</u>										
Oct. :	176	192	218	235	193	230	365	234	250	204
Nov. :	176	193	221	239	194	235	7/387	242	257	206
Dec. :	179	200	226	250	196	241	383	247	266	207
<u>1951:</u>										
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	211	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
Aug. :	186	209	237	264	204	236	333	251	272	219
Sept.:	187	208	238	265	209	230	321	249	271	219
Oct. :	187	212	240	267	209	222	341	253	276	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 10.- Indexes of consumer income and of hourly earnings in marketing, 1935-39 = 100

Year	Nonagri- cultural 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	275	218	168	197	195	253
1948	301	236	184	213	213	282
1949	303	240	203	223	226	287
1950	332	259	223	233	236	297
<u>1950</u>						
Sept.	342	265	224	231	237	295
Oct.	344	271	221	236	239	314
Nov.	346	272	224	239	241	316
Dec.	359	279	227	244	244	317
<u>1951</u>						
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	319
May	368	282	244	250	251	319
June	370	6/ 284	247	254	253	319
July	370	6/ 280	250	252	252	317
Aug.	372	282	246	6/ 251	252	6/ 315
Sept.	373	286	254	251	253	320

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.

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