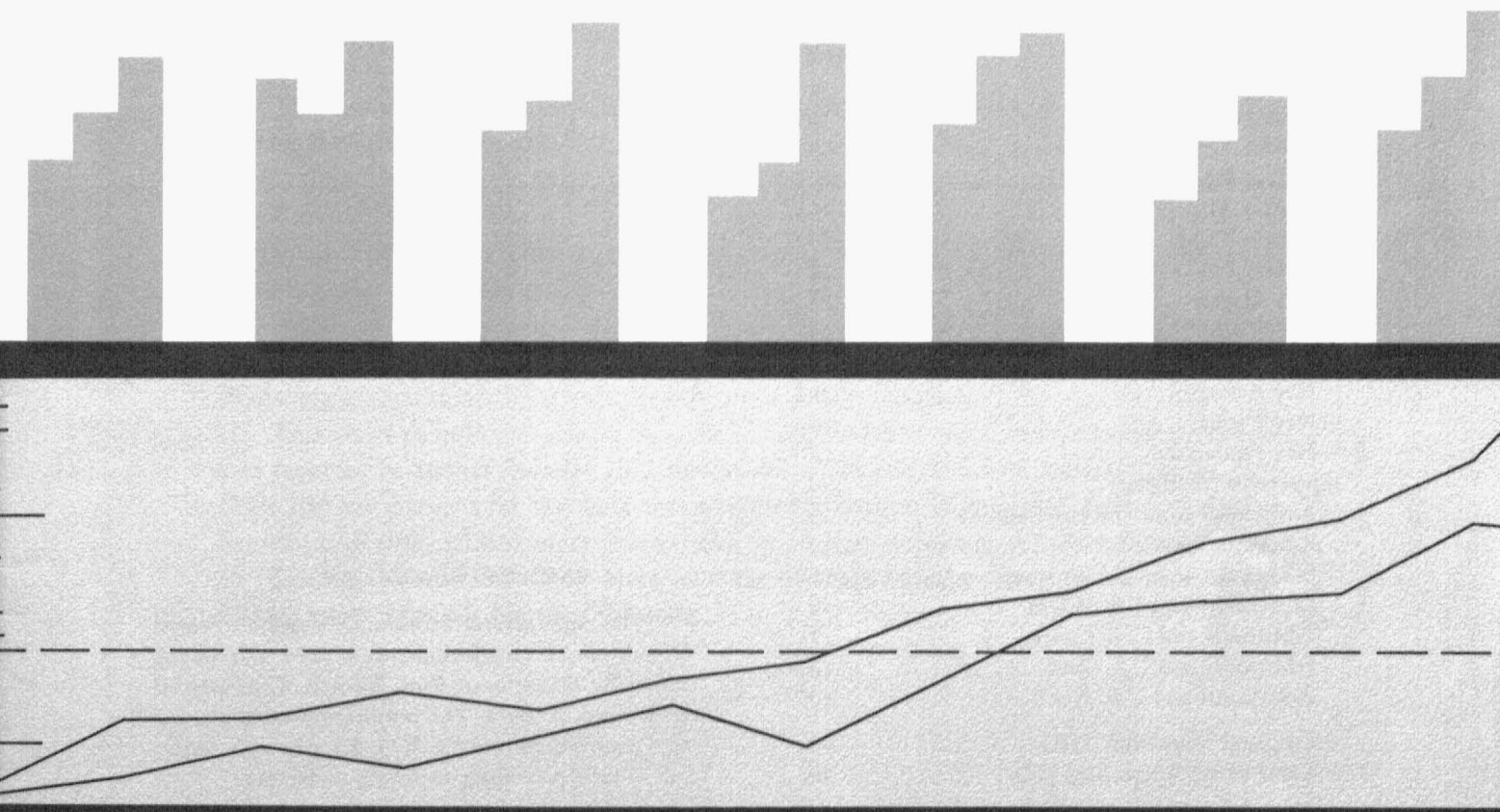
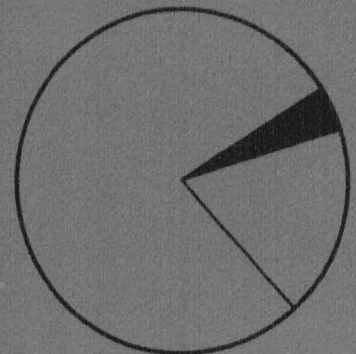
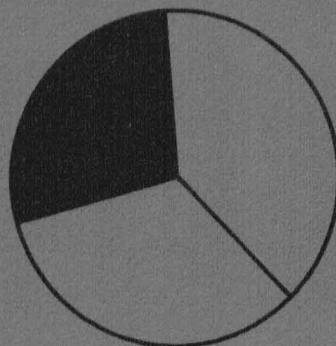
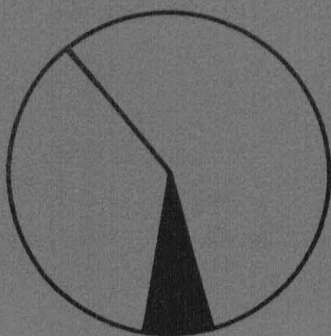


TRENDS IN CROPS

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Trends in Crops

BY RUSSELL L. FEUERBACH AND KENNETH E. MILLER

This bulletin is one of a series of four reports from the Department of Agricultural Economics Research Project 428, "Trends in the Agricultural and Economic Development of Missouri." The four reports covering livestock, crops, dairy, and poultry are designed as a handy set of references for taking a long view of agricultural development. Trends in Missouri are compared with those of the nation. In some instances, the trends of the nine Missouri crop reporting districts are compared.

Although separately bound, the four bulletins may be used in combination for further comparisons. The charts have been set up with uniform time scales to allow for additional ease in making comparisons. Each bulletin contains a detailed appendix.

This series of bulletins should be a useful supplement to the state and county production data reported in Station Bulletin 787, *Agricultural Production Trends in Missouri Counties, 1939-1959*. Income changes for the state are contained in Station Bulletin 816, *Incomes of Missouri Farmers, 1949-1962*, while county income data are in Station Bulletin 817, *Farm Income Estimates for Missouri Counties, 1949-1959*. Many of these data will be kept current in the loose-leaf extension series, *Data for Missouri Counties*.

Figure 1

AN OUTLINE MAP OF CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS

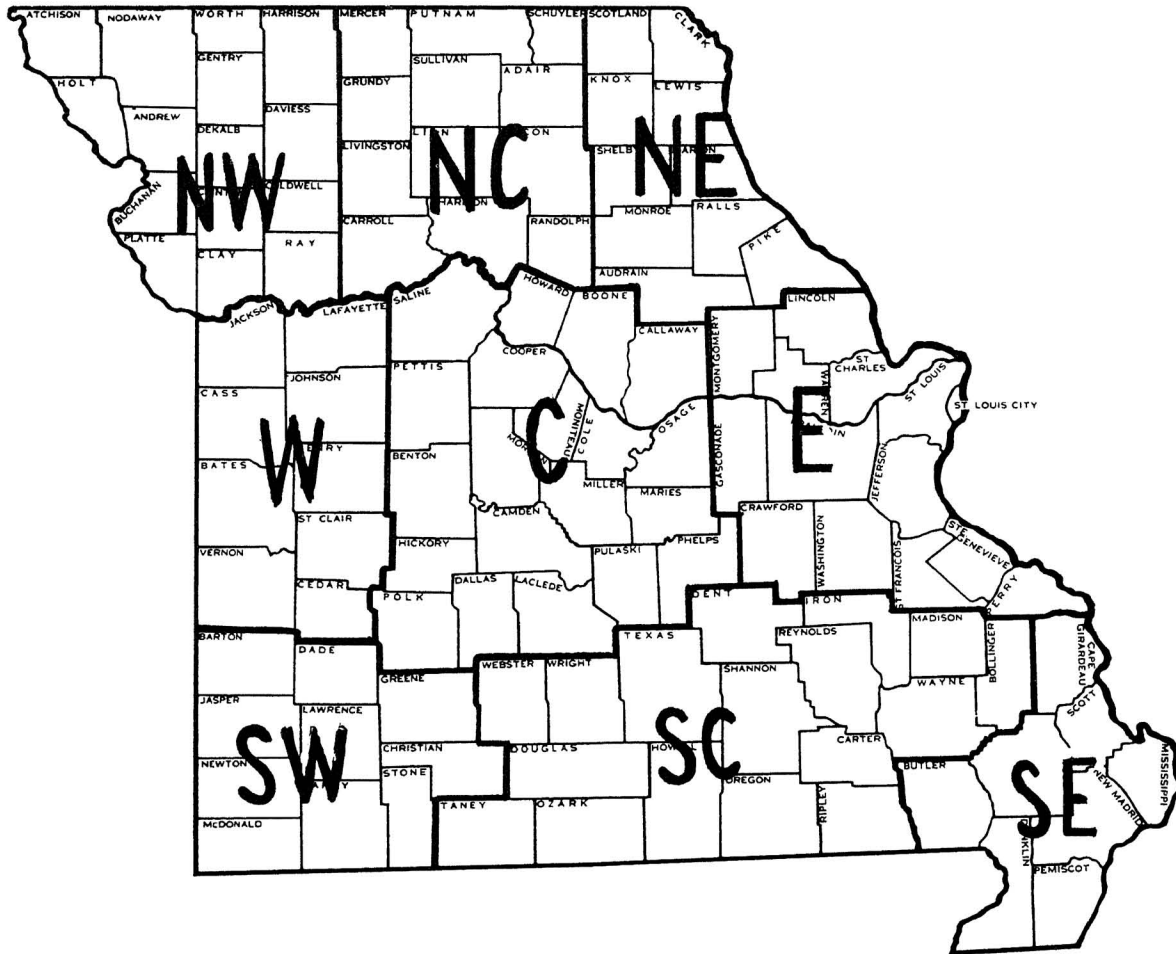


Figure 1 shows crop reporting districts which are used in Figures 2 through 6. These are the crop reporting districts used by the U.S.D.A. for statistical reporting purposes. The letters labeling the districts are used to designate the districts on the graphs.

All Missouri crop reporting districts show definite trends toward fewer farms and larger acreages in the remaining farms (Figures 2 and 3).

New machines and improved methods of producing crops and livestock have made large farms more efficient. As a result, the smaller units are being sold out because they do not provide an adequate income for the operator.

When sold, the small farm is often purchased by a neighboring farmer who is expanding his operation to make more efficient use of his labor, equipment, and management abilities.

The data are for 1949 and 1959 and were taken from the Agricultural Census. The 1964 census will be released later this year.

Figure 2

Declining In Missouri

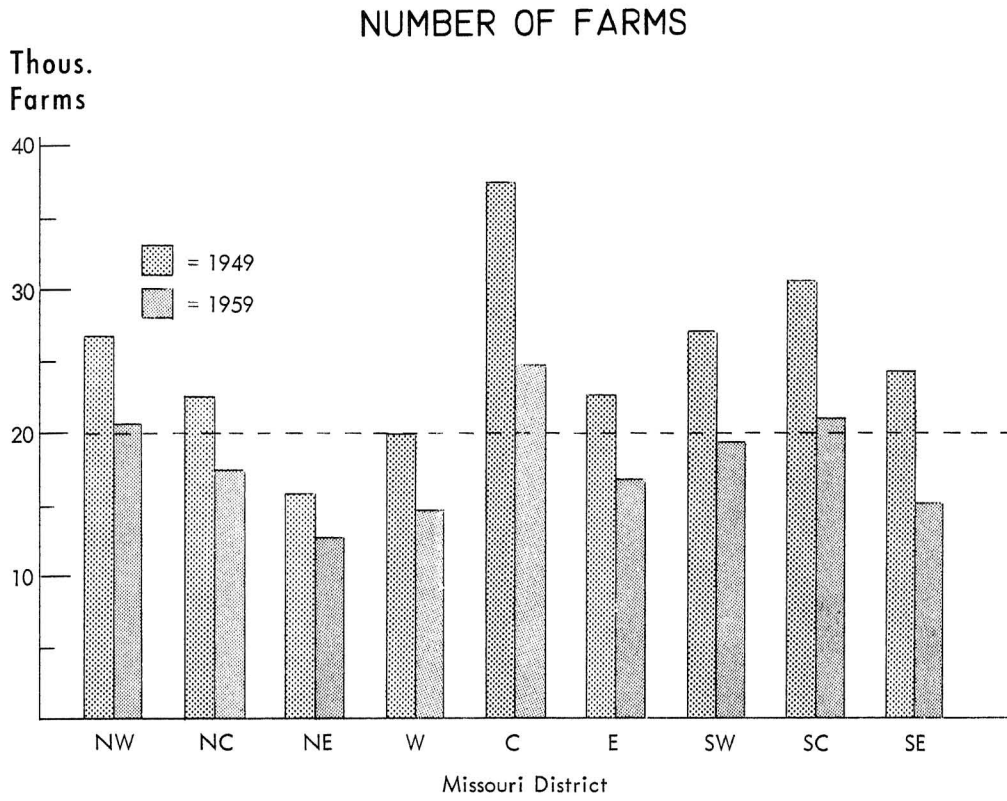


Figure 3

All Districts Show Definite Increases.

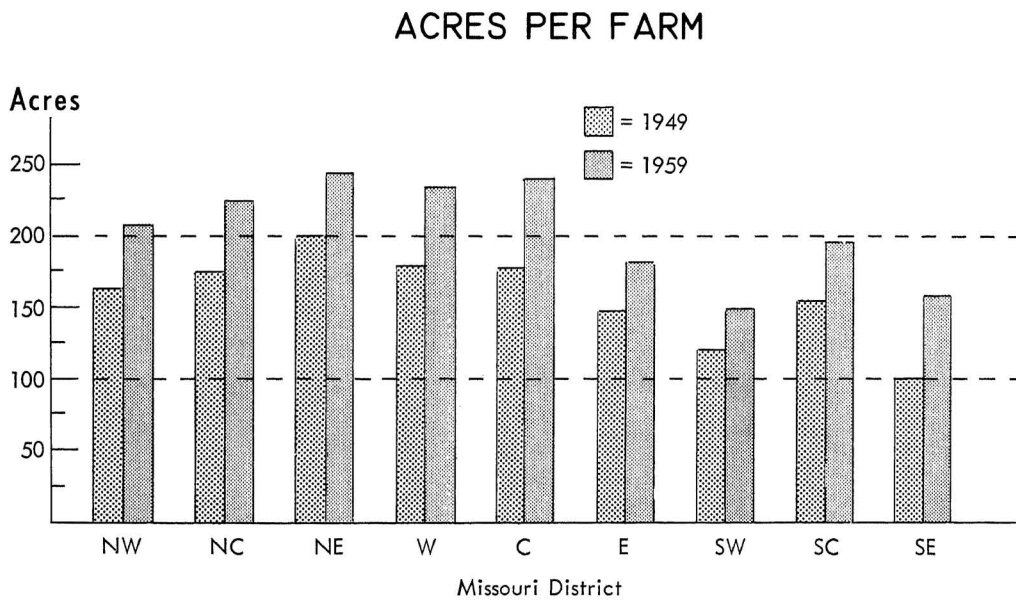
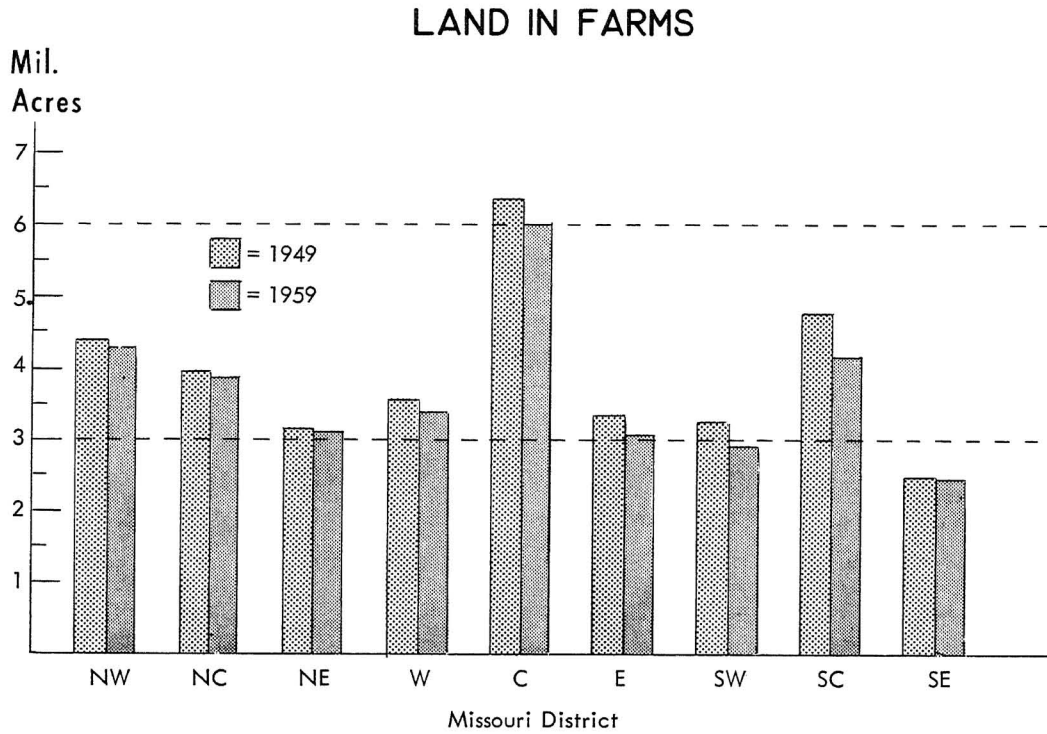


Figure 4

All Districts Decline Slightly

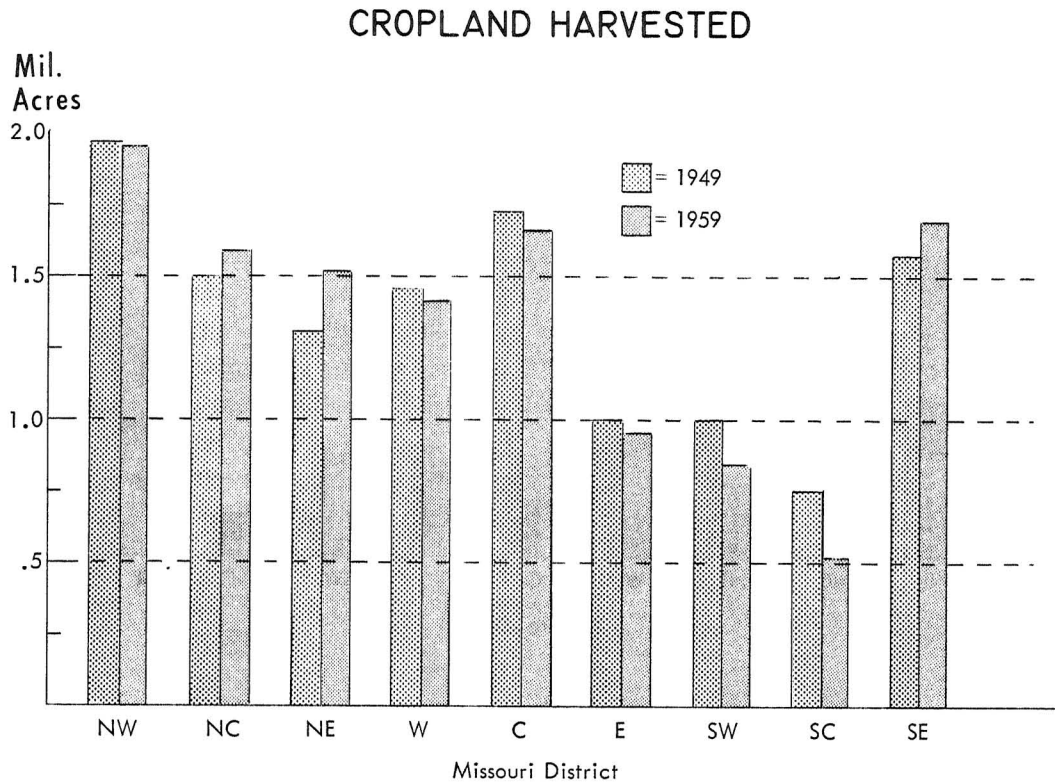


Land in farms has declined in all Missouri crop reporting districts according to the 1949 and 1959 figures (Figure 4).

Note that the smaller declines have come in the districts that have relatively better farm land while the larger declines have been in areas of less productive farm land. Also, urban influences have been greater in the E, W, and SW districts than in the others.

Figure 5

Some Districts Increase while others Decline.



Some Missouri crop reporting districts show increases in cropland harvested while others show declines (Figure 5).

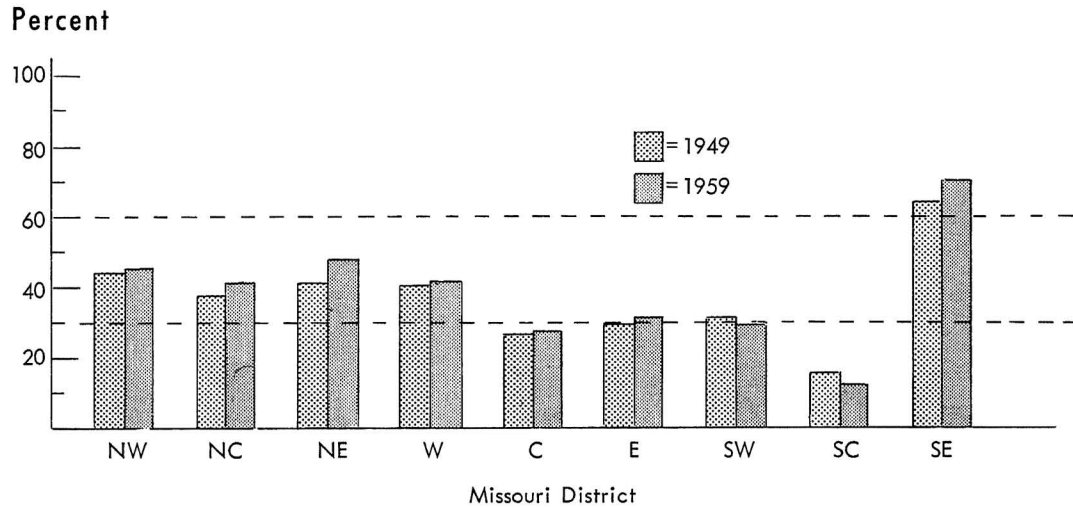
Note that the NW, NC, NE, and SE districts remain about the same or increase. These districts include most of the better cropland in the state. The SW, SC, and C districts have relatively lower quality cropland; these districts harvested fewer acres in 1959 than in 1949.

Government farm programs influence the amount of cropland harvested; the acreage diverted from production by farm programs is not counted as acres harvested.

Figure 6

Most Districts Show Some Rise.

CROPLAND HARVESTED AS PERCENT OF LAND IN FARMS.



Most Missouri crop reporting districts show a rise in cropland harvested as a percentage of land in farms (Figure 6).

The decline in land in farms, and the added cropland from land clearing, drainage, and other methods are factors that tend to increase the percentages. However, diverted acres in farm programs and abandoned cropland tend to decrease the percentages.

Graphic Presentation of Trends

--Missouri vs. U.S.--

How to Interpret the Graphs

Some of the graphs on the following pages were prepared by the logarithmic method, which permits comparison on the basis of percent change. Thus lines representing rates of change in Missouri can be compared directly with lines showing rates of change in the nation as a whole.

You will note the units (number of acres, bushels, or other) on the side scale, since they are based upon percentage change, are not spaced evenly as they are in graphs where quantity changes are depicted. The spaces grow smaller as you go up the scale.

Beginning at the left in the sample chart below, both the upper (U.S.) and lower (Missouri) lines are climbing at a constant rate of 10 percent per year from about 1924 to 1936 and thus are parallel. In the middle the lines run horizontal, indicating that no change took place from 1936 to 1948 either in Missouri or the U. S. as a whole.

From 1948 on the lines cease to run parallel, the upper (U.S.) trend line showing a slower rate of decline at 5 percent per year than Missouri's 10 percent rate.

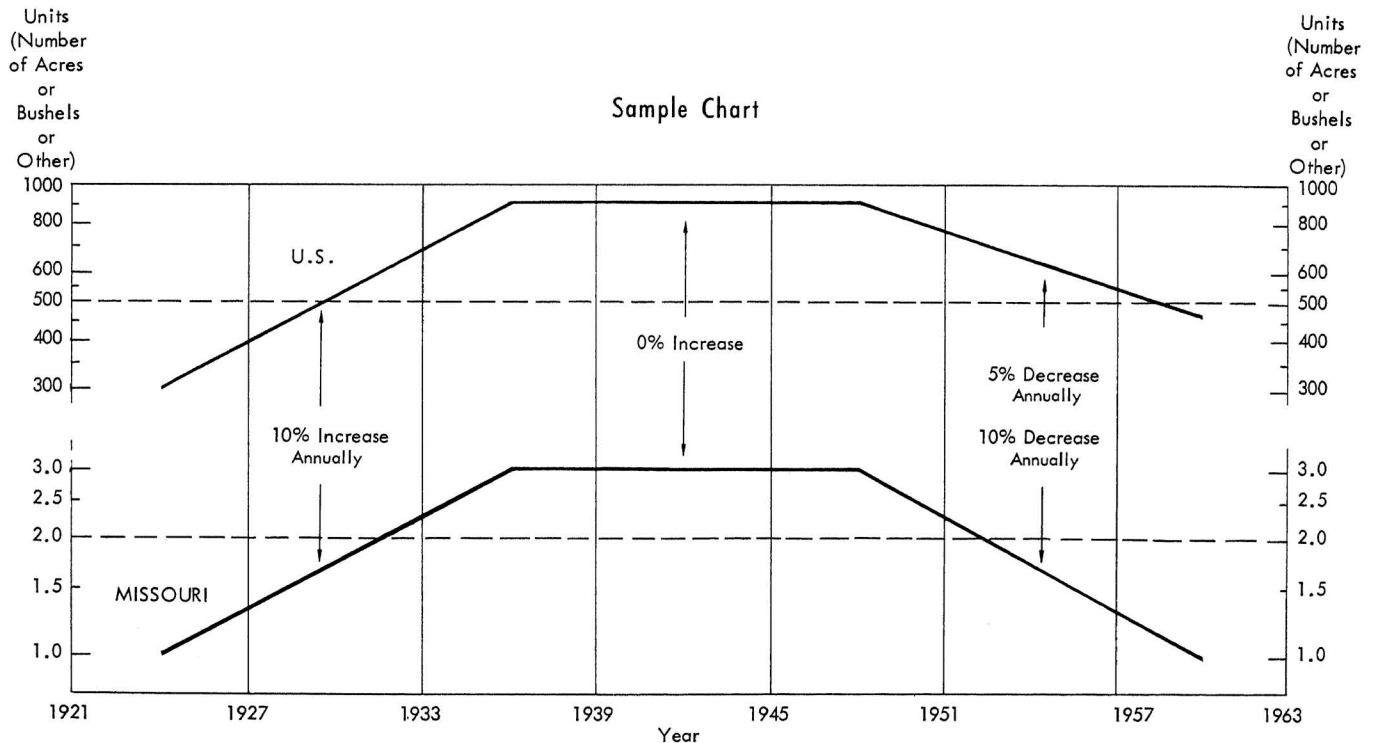
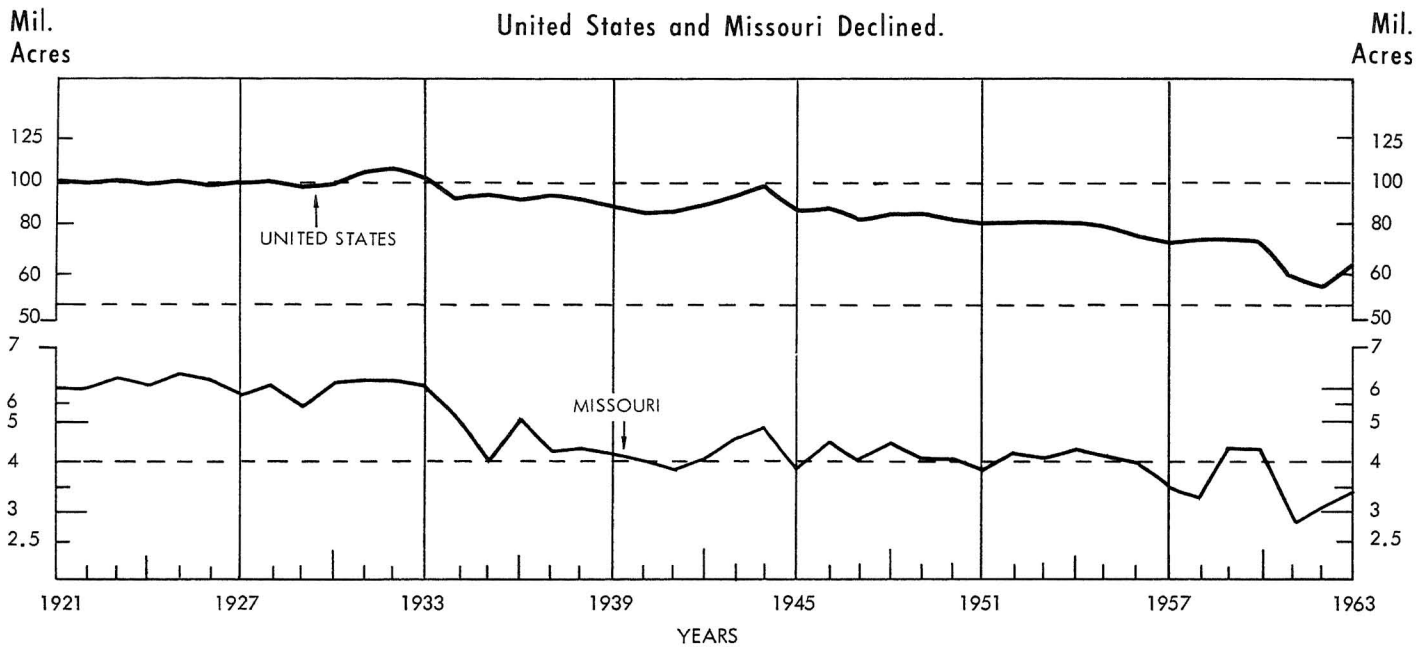


Figure 7
CORN ACREAGE

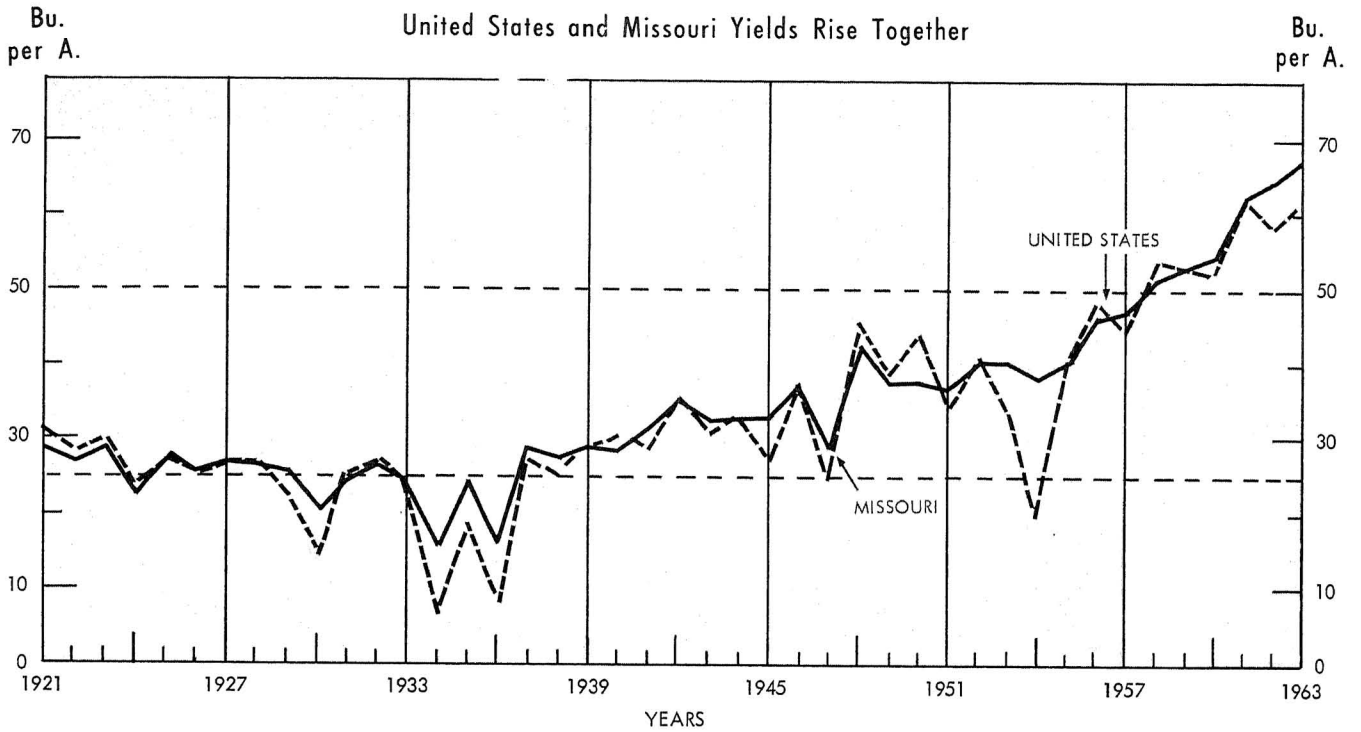


Both the United States and Missouri show a definite trend toward smaller acreages of corn. With the exception of several relatively mild uptrends, the decline has continued throughout the years since 1921.

Two of the short uptrends deserve special mention. The first one emerged during the early depression years of the 1930s. One contributing factor was the desperate financial position of farmers. Corn acreages rose in an attempt to provide more cash income for debt payment. However, increased production, coupled with low demand, drastically lowered the price of corn until acreages began to decline. Another uptrend emerged during World War II in response to an increased demand which resulted in favorable prices.

Although the general decline in corn acreage came as a result of numerous factors, a couple of important ones are mentioned here. The growth of the soybean industry—in areas favorable to corn production—has resulted in substitution of soybeans for corn. In more recent years, government farm programs have tended to lower corn acreages.

Figure 8
CORN YIELD



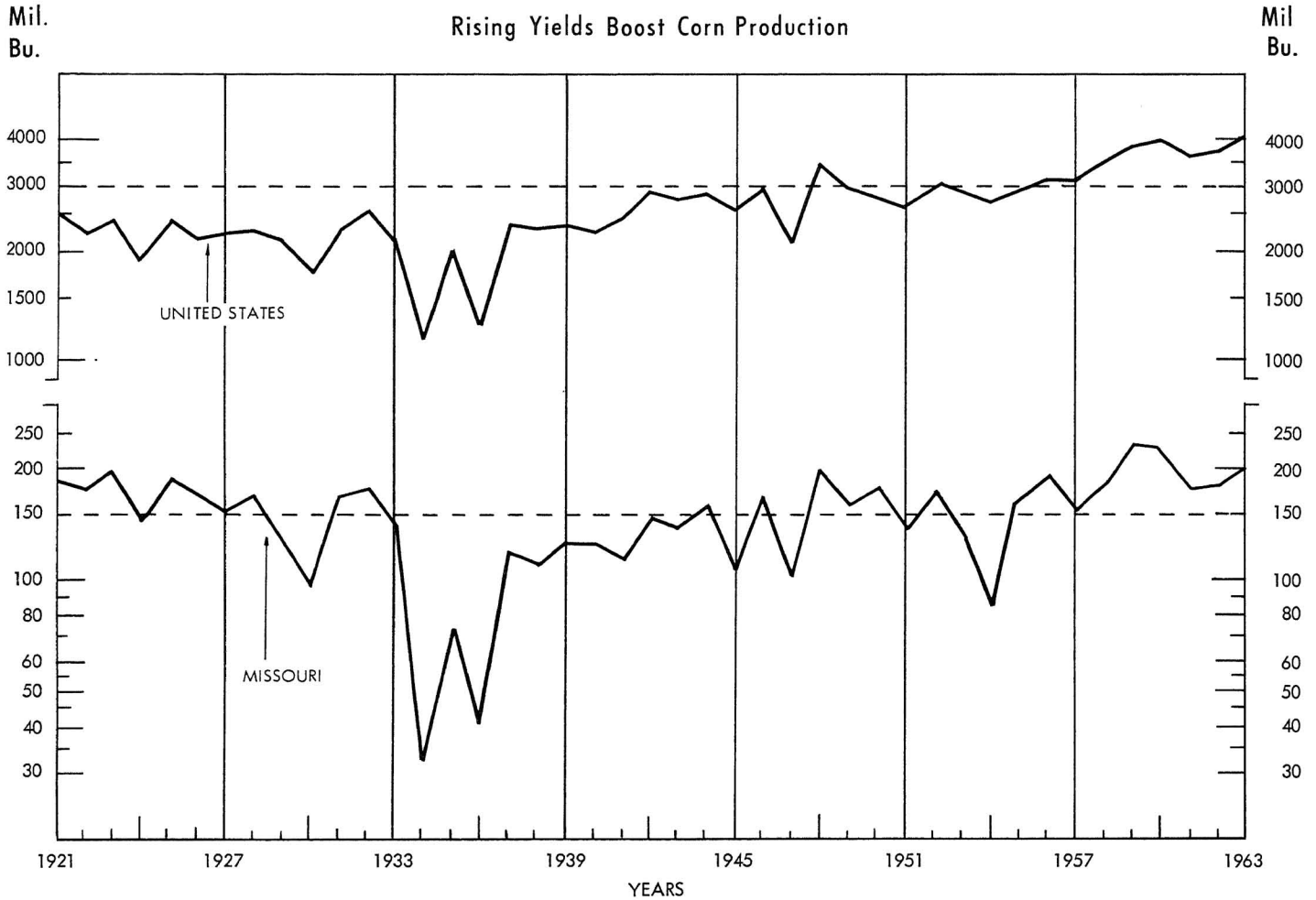
The general trend of corn yields has been similar for Missouri and the United States. A slight downtrend prevailed during the 1920s, followed by a short uptrend in 1931-32. The sharp dip during the middle 1930s was in part a result of low rainfall during the growing season.

Since the late 1930s the trend of corn yields has been up. Use of hybrid seed and increased use of fertilizer stand out as important yield boosting factors during this period.

There has been relatively more year-to-year variation in yields in Missouri than in the United States. Weather changes in Missouri cause sharp yield variations while yields for the United States tend to be evened out by the state variations which are often offsetting.

Figure 9

CORN PRODUCTION



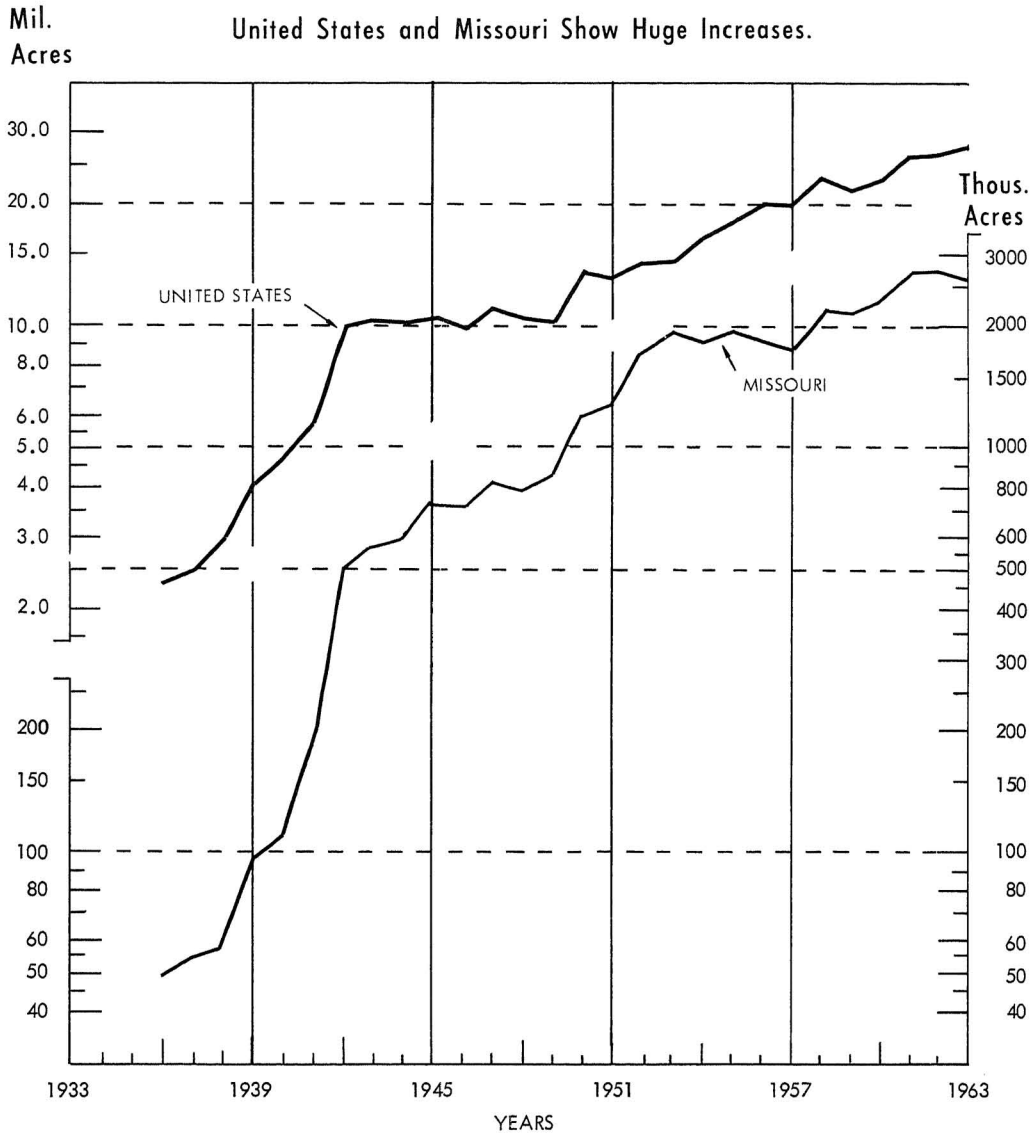
Missouri and the United States show similar trends in corn production. Production declined during the 1920s as a result of declining acreage and lower yields. Efforts of farmers to increase cash receipts during the early depression years resulted in a short uptrend. However, increased production added downward pressure to already low prices.

A shortage of operating capital and dry weather contributed heavily to the lower production of the middle 1930s. However, since the late 1930s, the rise in yields has more than offset the decrease in acreage. A net uptrend in production has resulted.

The year-to-year changes in Missouri corn production show greater relative variation than those for the United States as a whole.

Figure 10

SOYBEAN ACREAGE



Note the continued upward trend in soybean acreage, in both the United States and Missouri. Also note the uptrend in Missouri has generally paralleled that of the United States although individual years show differences.

A sharp rise came in the period 1936-42. Expansion of the relatively new industry and increased demand for soybean products during World War II account for a large part of the sharp rise.

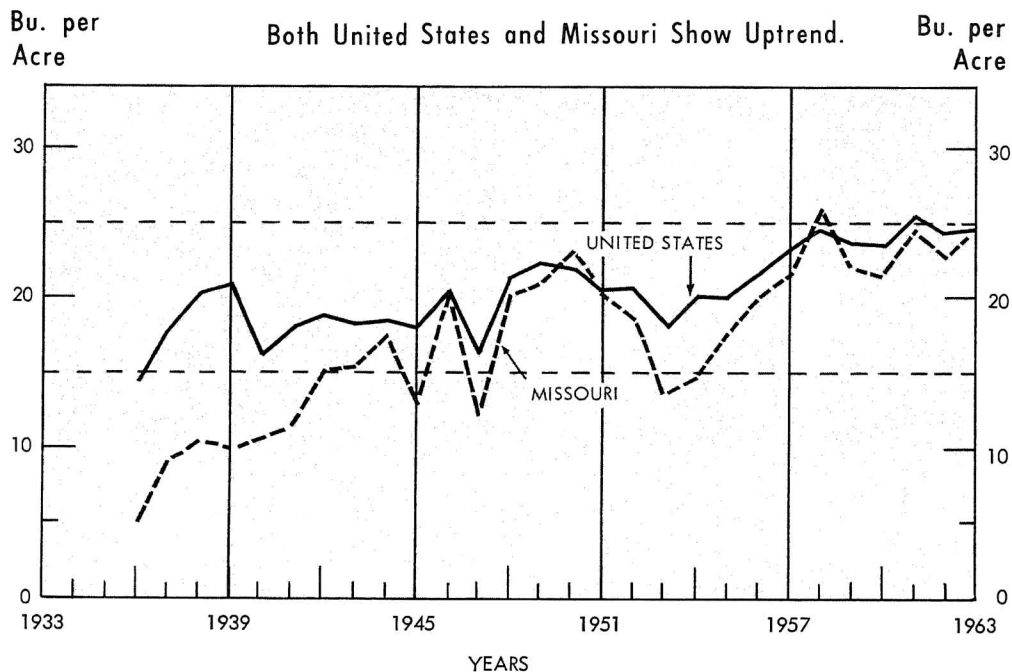
Soybean acreage has risen steadily since 1942 in both the United States and Missouri. Development of seed varieties suited to new areas of production, a strong demand for soybean oil and meal, and the substitution of soybeans for other crops are important contributing factors.

Note that corn acreage declined while soybean acreage rose. It may be reasonable to assume that some acreage was diverted from corn to soybeans. Substitution is facilitated by the circumstance that soybeans and corn are produced under similar conditions.

Data were plotted beginning in 1936 rather than in 1921 (as for the other crops) because soybean operations were not significant in United States agriculture before the middle 1930s.

Figure 11.

SOYBEAN YIELD



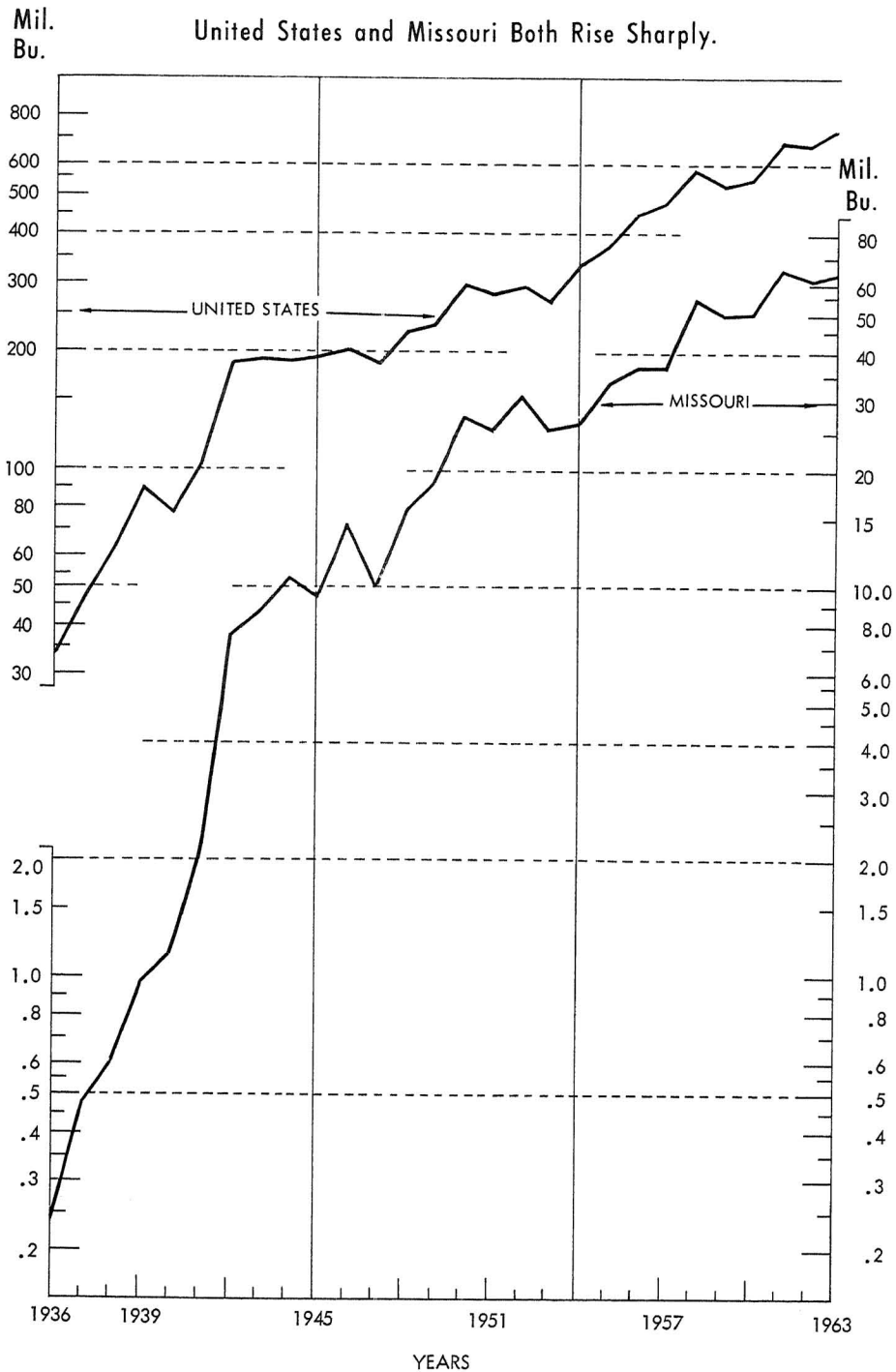
The general trend is upward for soybean yields. Note that United States yields were higher than Missouri's during the late 1930s and early 1940s. However, except for several dry weather years in the middle 1950s, Missouri yields have generally been much nearer United States yields since the end of World War II.

Two factors which contributed to yield increases were development of new seed varieties and improved cultivation practices.

Annual yield variation has been greater for Missouri than for the United States. Weather remains a major factor in year-to-year yield variation.

Figure 12

SOYBEAN PRODUCTION

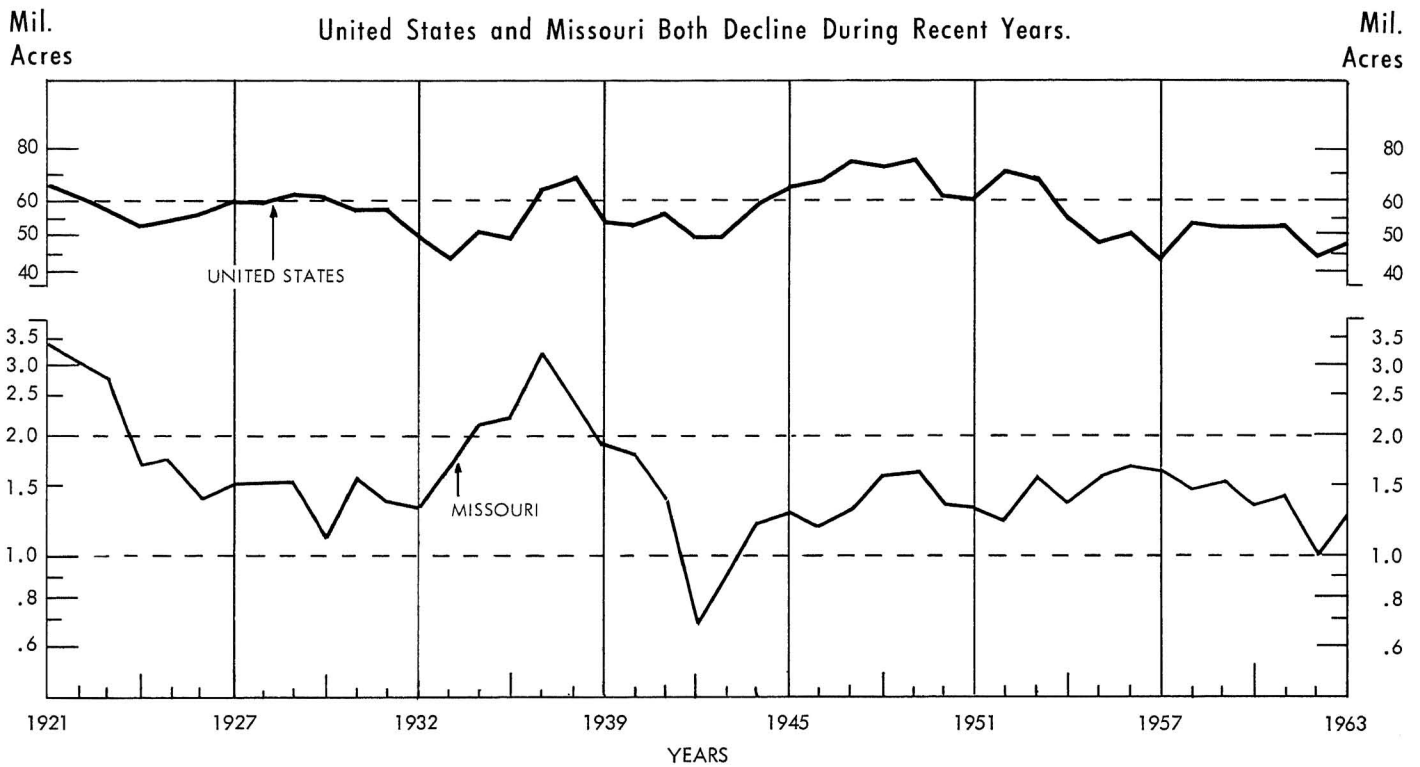


Soybean acreage and yield increases have combined to produce strong production uptrends. The soybean production charts take on a general shape much like that of soybean acreages. This is partly due to the greater influence of the more rapidly increasing acreage. However, yield increases added to the rate of increase of soybean production.

A strong and growing demand for soybean oil for edible products and soybean meal for use in livestock protein supplement is the major influence behind the large increase in production.

Figure 13

WHEAT ACREAGE

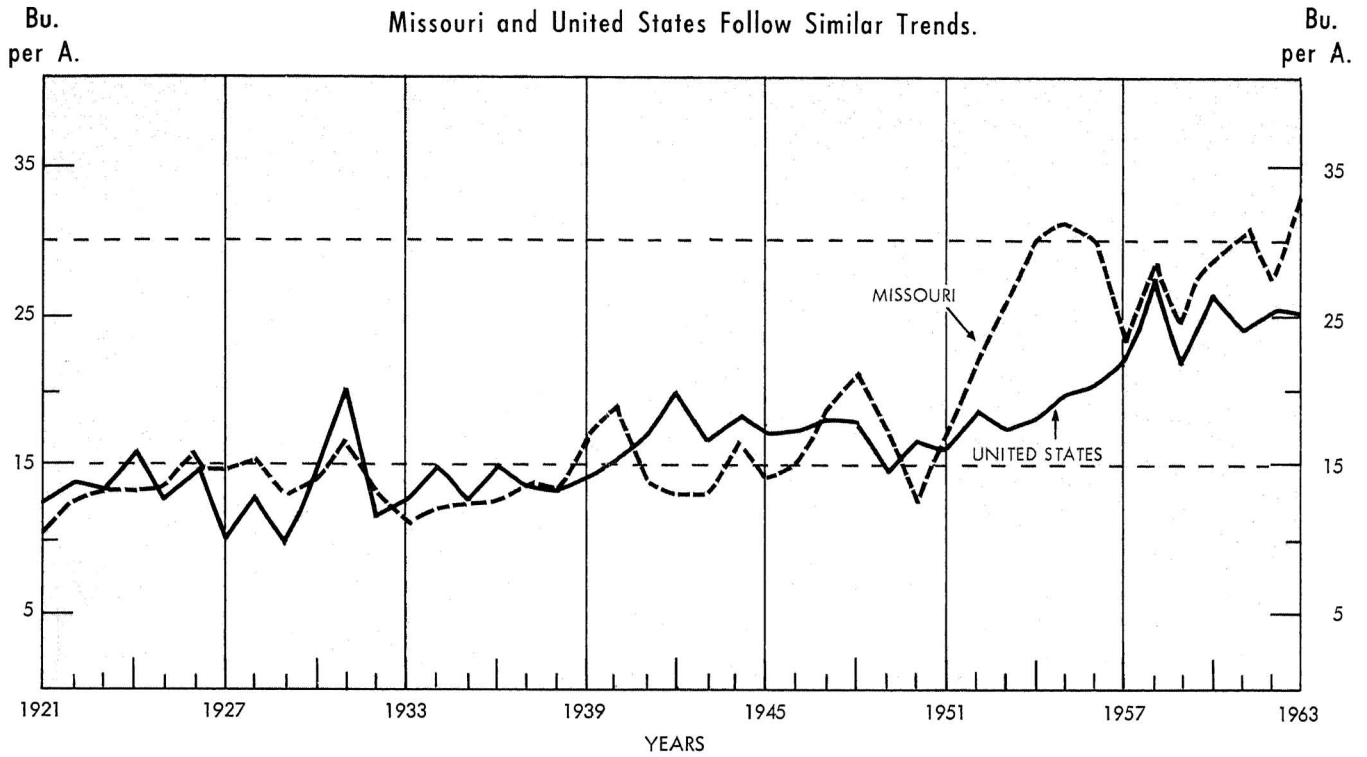


Wheat acreage has not shown a general tendency to increase or decrease throughout the period since 1921.

Acreage remained about the same in the United States while declining in Missouri during the 1920s. Following a decline for the United States in the early 1930s, both Missouri and the United States experienced increased wheat acreages until 1937 and 1938 respectively. The decline that followed lasted until 1942 when another rise began which continued until 1949. Gradual downtrends have occurred since 1949.

Wheat acreage has fluctuated considerably over the years with less relative variation in the United States than in Missouri.

Figure 14
WHEAT YIELDS



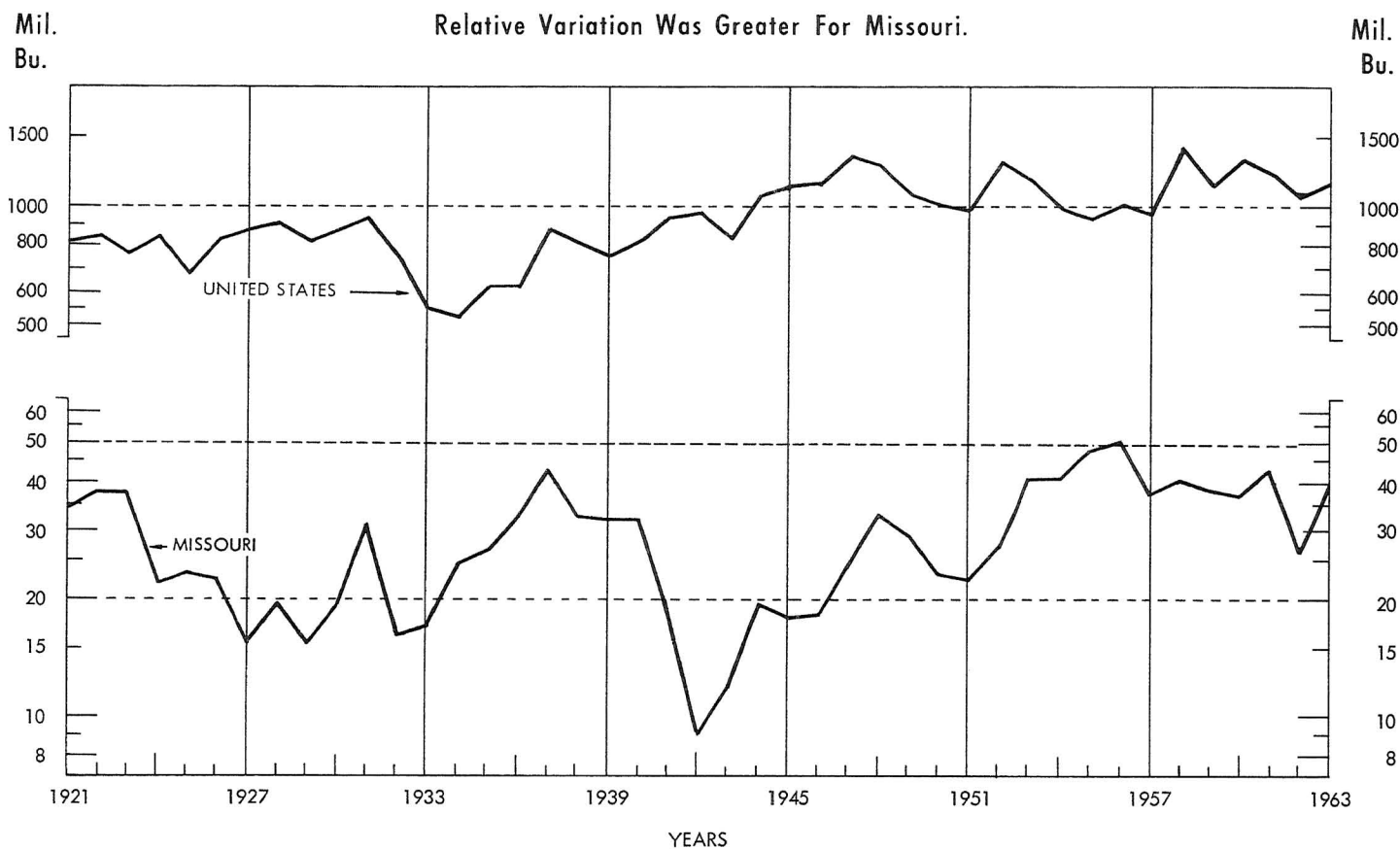
Both United States and Missouri wheat yields show similar trends since 1921.

Although yields exhibit annual variation, the general level shows little change until the late 1930s. Since then the general trend has been upward.

Note that yields vary more for Missouri than for the United States. Also, Missouri fluctuations show little tendency to parallel United States variations in any given year.

Figure 15

WHEAT PRODUCTION



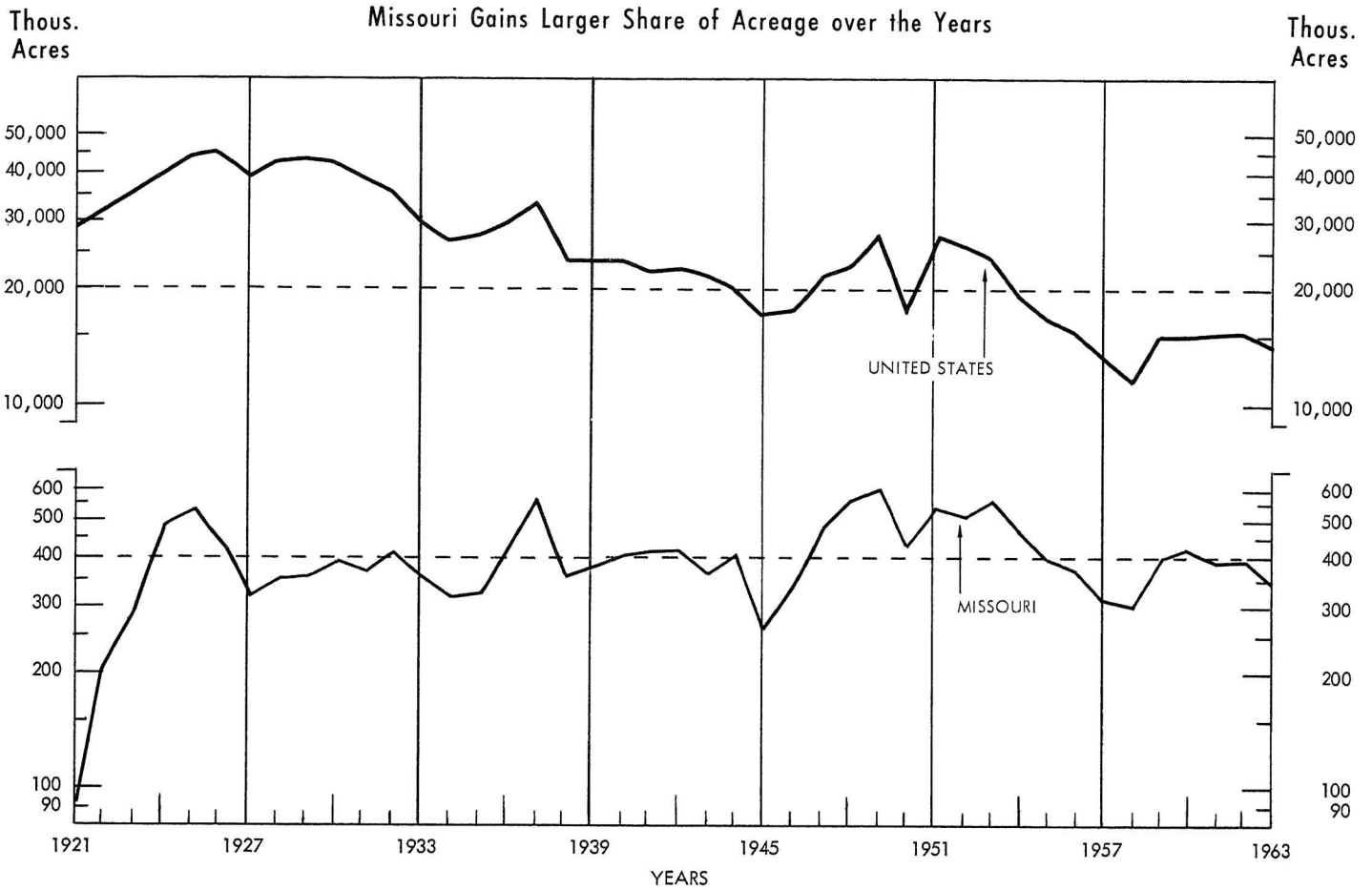
Trends in wheat production have been quite similar to the trends in acreage. Acreage has shifted relatively more than yields, and is the principal factor in production changes.

Note that yield increases have offset much of the acreage decline that has occurred since 1950.

An important factor affecting both acreages and production has been the role of the federal government's agricultural programs aimed at controlling production. Government farm programs have been particularly active in controlling wheat acreage since 1950.

Figure 16

COTTON ACREAGE



Both Missouri and United States cotton acreages rose from 1921 to 1925. Then, except for some fluctuations of shorter duration, United States cotton acreage declined while Missouri acreage remained about the same until the late 1930s.

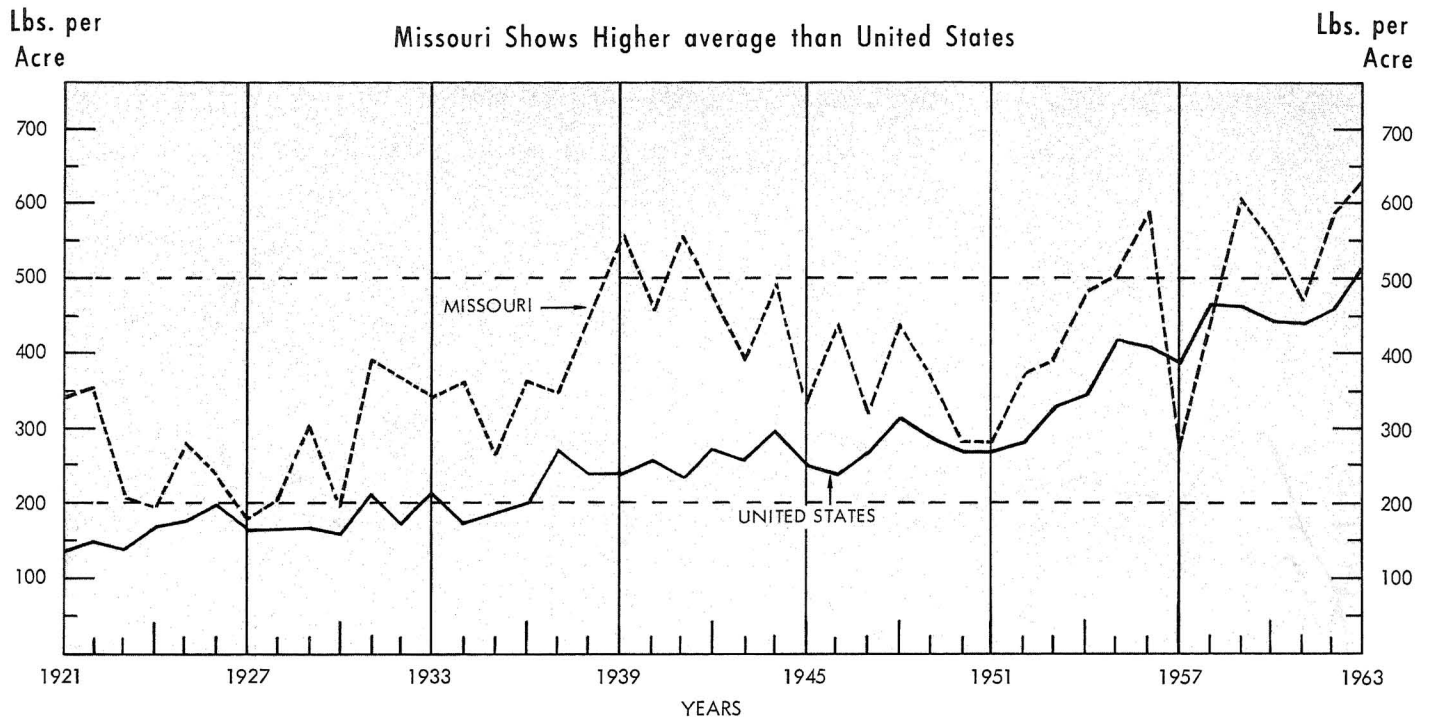
Cotton acreage trends have undergone several changes since the late 1930s. However, Missouri cotton acreage has been near the same level during recent years as it was during the early 1940s. Meanwhile, United States acreage has fallen to levels that are lower than in the early 1940s.

Although cotton acreage has declined relatively more in the United States than in Missouri, the pattern of trends has been much the same for both.

United States and Missouri acreages both declined from 1941 to 1945. A rise began in 1946 and lasted until 1949 when the United States and Missouri both established a peak in total cotton acreage. Following a sharp decline in 1950 and a rise in 1951, the general trend was down until 1958. Then, after a sharp rise in 1959, cotton acreage leveled off at about 15 million acres for the United States and 400 thousand acres in Missouri.

Government programs controlling cotton have been important in determining cotton acreages in recent years.

Figure 17
COTTON YIELDS



Missouri cotton yields have generally been higher than the average for the United States. Also, Missouri yields show greater annual variation.

Missouri cotton yields dropped sharply in the early 1920s while the United States saw a slight rise. However, both the United States and Missouri increased from the middle 1920s until the late 1930s.

Yields were down for Missouri while rising somewhat in the United States from 1939 to 1950.

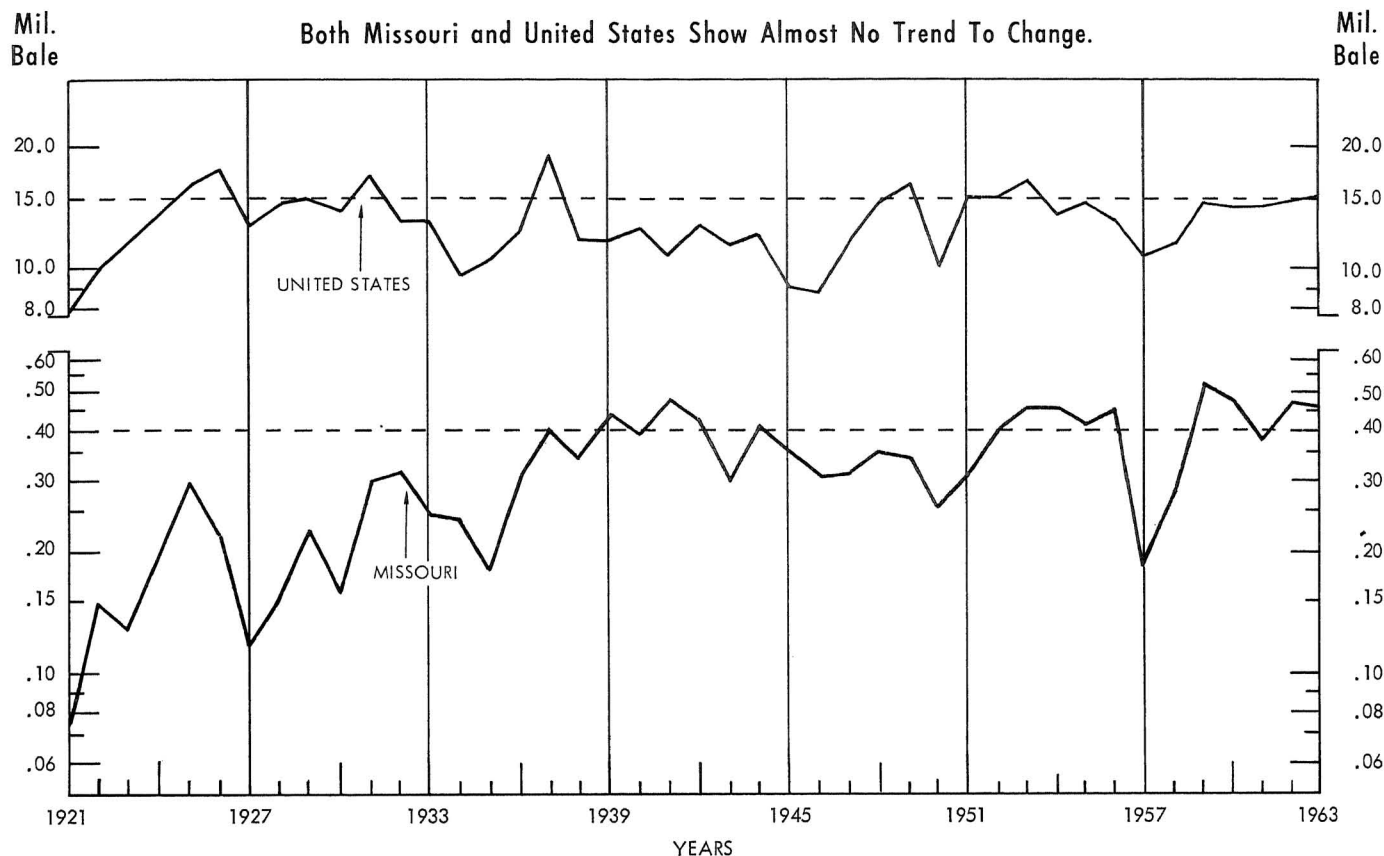
A general rise began for both the United States and Missouri in 1951. Missouri yields rose faster than those of the United States. Also, the Missouri rise continued until 1956 while the United States rise ended in 1955. However, the decline that followed was much sharper for Missouri than for the United States.

United States yields rose to just over 450 pounds per acre in 1958, and remained at about that level until they advanced to more than 500 pounds per acre in 1963.

Meanwhile, Missouri yields increased in 1958 and 1959. Since 1959, Missouri yields have continued to exhibit variation although no general trend to increase or decrease is apparent.

Figure 18

COTTON PRODUCTION



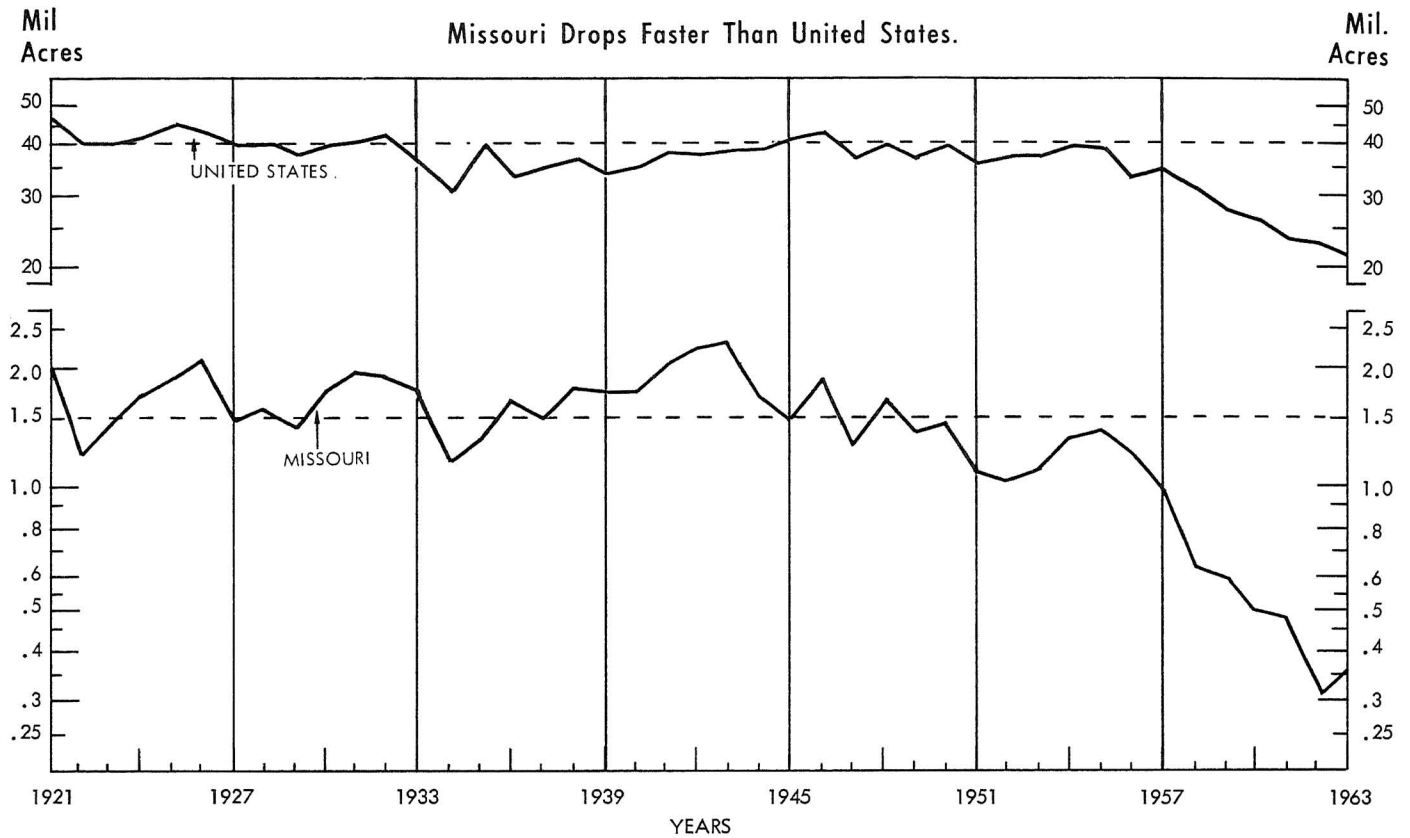
Missouri cotton production rose while United States production showed almost no tendency to rise or decline from 1921 until about 1940.

Both United States and Missouri cotton production declined during World War II. The rise that followed lasted until 1948 and 1949 for Missouri and the United States, respectively.

Two sharp declines have occurred since 1949. One came in 1950 and the other in 1957. However, each decline was followed by a sharp rise that placed production back at approximately the 1949 level.

Much of the sharp fluctuation in production is due to annual yield differences. Government programs also have been important in determining the general level of production.

Figure 19
OAT ACREAGE

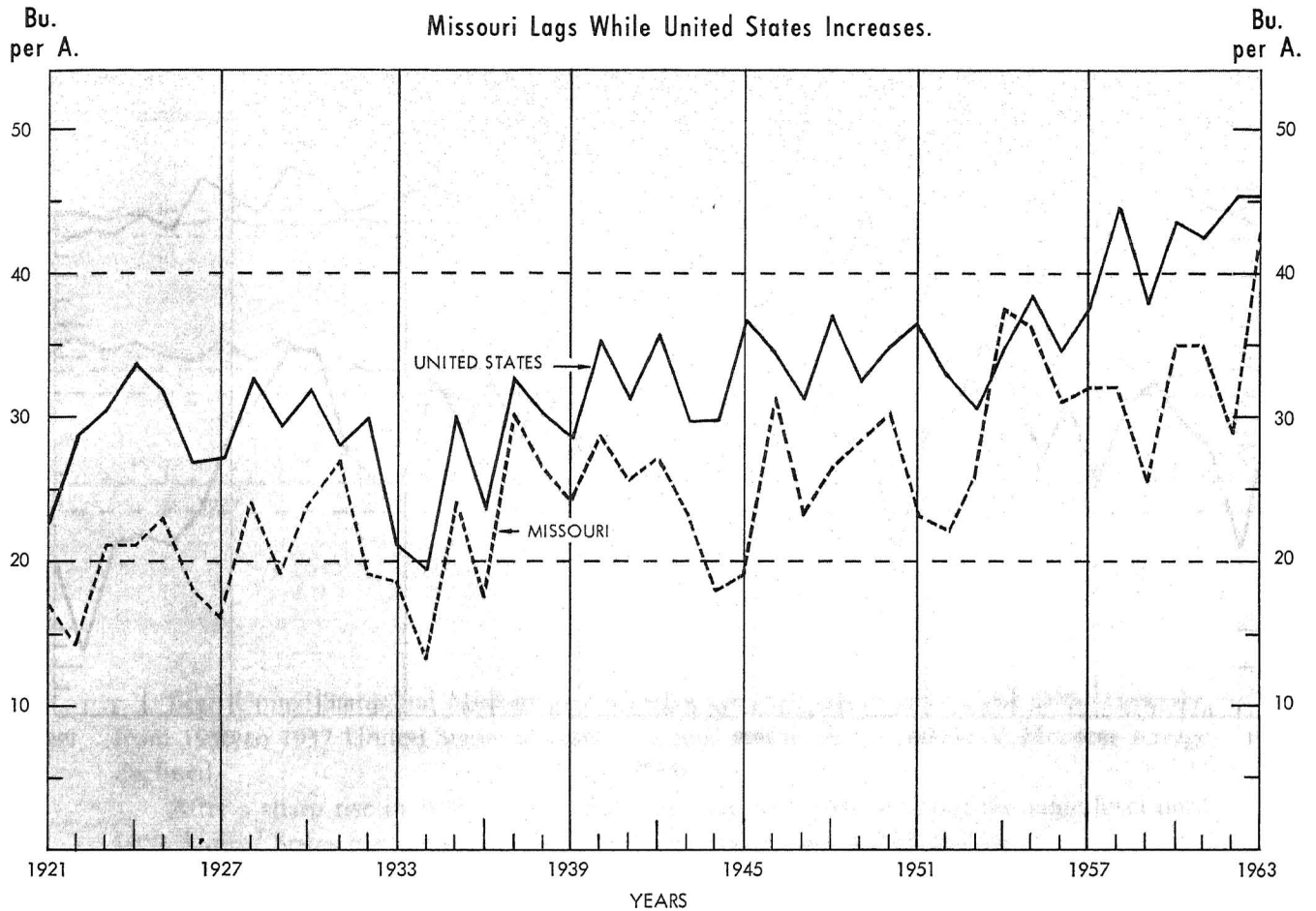


Although oat acreage showed annual variation, no general rise or decline was apparent from 1921 to 1933. A sharp decline followed in 1933 and 1934. The rise that followed lasted into the early 1940s when acreages returned to predepression levels for the United States and slightly higher in Missouri.

Missouri oat acreage has generally declined since the early 1940s. Meanwhile, United States acreage remained about constant from the early 1940s until the middle 1950s. However, United States acreage has declined since then.

Note that Missouri has declined at a faster rate than the United States since the middle 1950s. The relative price advantage of producing other crops such as soybeans, wheat, and corn has played an important part in the decline.

Figure 20
OAT YIELDS

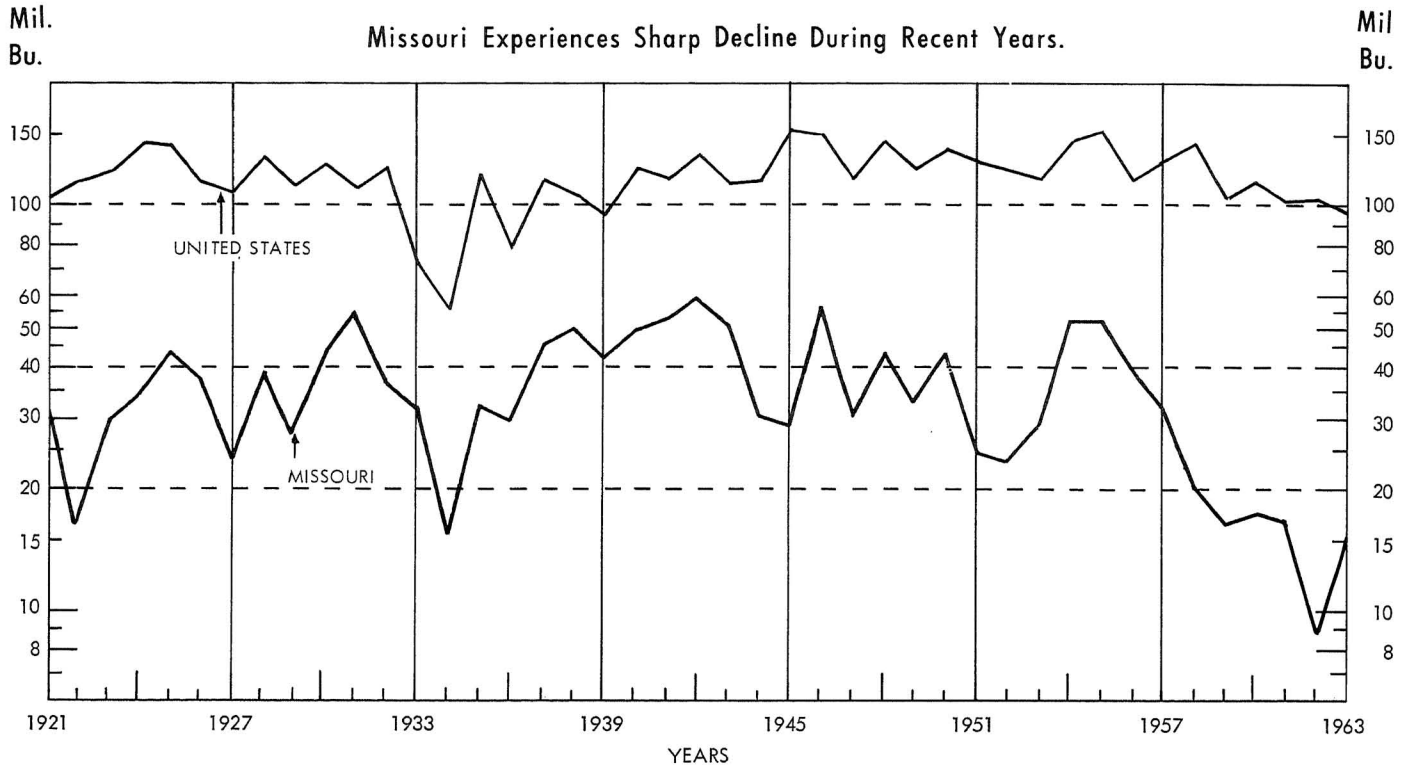


Annual ups and downs stand out as a major characteristic of oat yields for both the United States and Missouri. However, Missouri variation is greater than that of the United States. Also, United States yields have generally been higher than Missouri yields.

Yields were up during the early 1920s. After showing little or no trend from 1925 to the early 1930s, yields fell sharply. Although some declines have been observed since 1935, the trend has been up for both the United States and Missouri. Also, the uptrend has been more consistent for the United States than for Missouri.

New disease-resistant seed varieties which are also better adapted to particular climatic conditions have been important in boosting yields.

Figure 21
OAT PRODUCTION

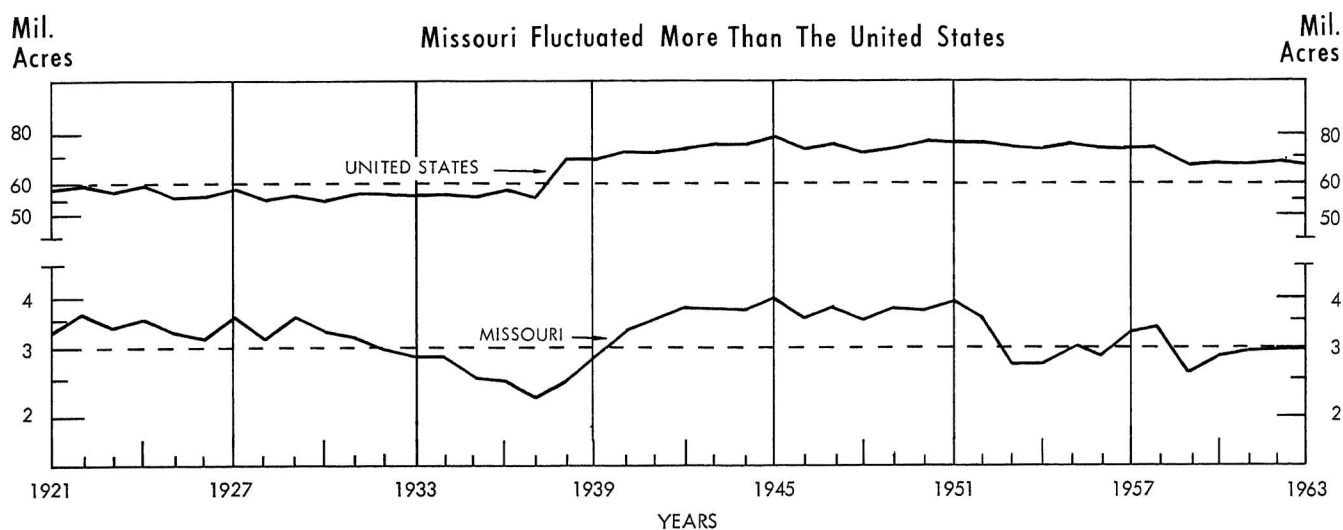


Trends in oat production have been much the same as trends in acreage.

Two notations should be made with reference to oat production. First, note how lower acreages coupled with lower yields resulted in a sharp production decline during the 1930s. Second, yield increases have offset acreage decreases, thus slowing the decline in United States production during recent years.

Missouri yields failed to rise as rapidly as those of the United States. Therefore, the relative importance of Missouri in oat production has declined during recent years.

Figure 22
HAY ACREAGE



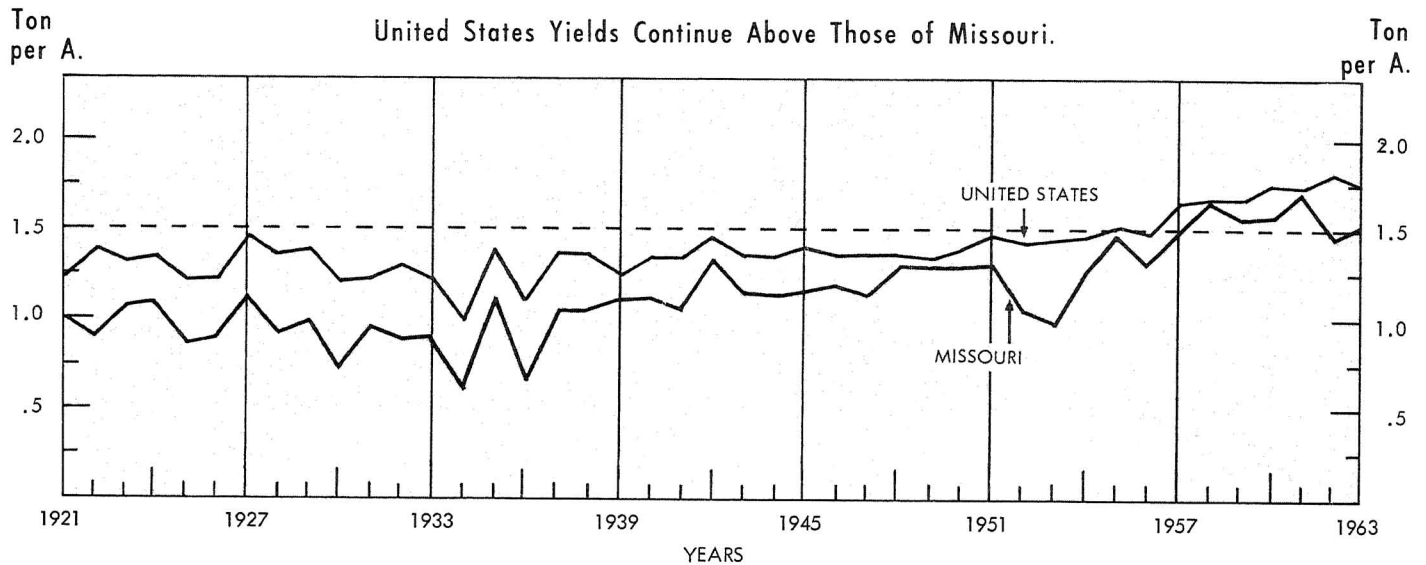
Both United States and Missouri hay acreages saw little change during the 1920s. However, from 1930 to 1937 United States acreage continued nearly unchanged while Missouri acreage declined.

After a sharp rise in 1938, United States acreage continued at about the same level until 1959. United States hay acreage has remained very stable since a 1959 decline.

Meanwhile, Missouri hay acreage continued to rise during the early 1940s and leveled off from 1942 to 1951. Since the drop in 1952 and 1953, hay acreages have remained about the same in Missouri except for some annual variation.

Note that figures include all hay, both tame and wild. Also, hay is a forage crop that has been harvested and dried for open air storage.

Figure 23
HAY YIELDS

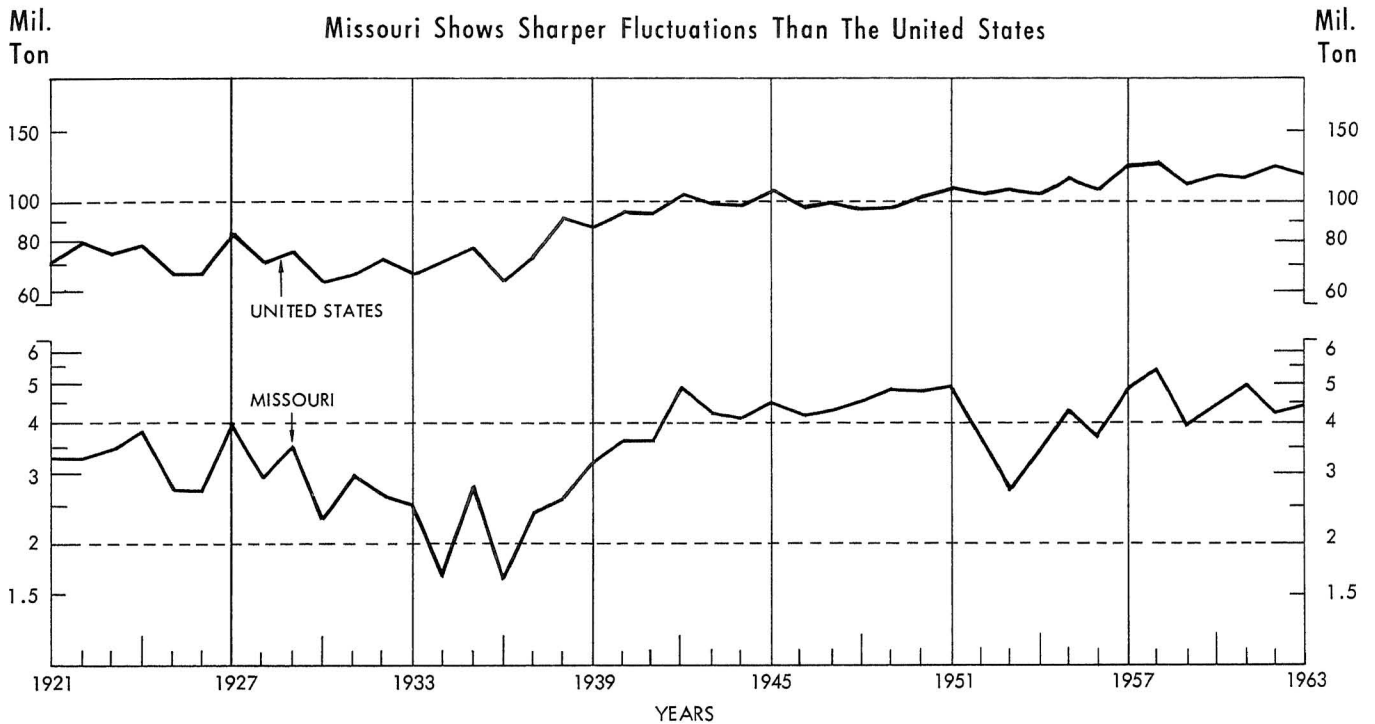


Hay yields remained at about the same level for both the United States and Missouri from 1921 until the late 1930s, except for a slight decline in the early 1930s. Yields have risen continuously since the late 1930s.

Two factors contributing to higher yields have been the change to more productive types and varieties of forages, and improved soil fertility.

Note the greater annual variation for Missouri. Much of the variation is probably due to differences in weather.

Figure 24
HAY PRODUCTION



The pattern of hay production trends has been much the same as that of hay acreage for both the United States and Missouri.

A couple of important points should be noted, however. First, hay production trends show the variation resulting from yield fluctuations. Second, United States hay production has held its own and even risen at times in recent years because yields have been up while acreages fell. Meanwhile, Missouri production has lacked the influence of a rising yield pattern.

It is important to note that there are many types of hay, including various legumes and grasses. As a result, changes in hay production may be due to the influence of one or a few types of hay and not all hays in general.

APPENDIX

The appendix contains a group of statistical tables which relate to the charts used in this bulletin. The sources of the data used in each section are:

Appendix A

The Agricultural Census.

Appendix B through G

The Missouri Farm Census, Missouri State Dept. of Agriculture.

Agricultural Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

APPENDIX A

Missouri: Land Use

Districts and Counties	1949				Cropland Harvested as % of Land in Farms	1959				
	Number of Farms	Land in Farms (A.)	Cropland Harvested (A.)	Avg. Size Farm (A.)		Number of Farms	Land in Farms (A.)	Cropland Harvested (A.)	Avg. Size Farm (A.)	Cropland Harvested as % of Land in Farms
NORTHWEST:										
Andrew	1,954	262,672	113,781	134.4	43.3	1,530	257,607	117,085	168.4	45.5
Atchison	1,295	326,143	181,727	251.8	55.7	1,004	318,812	182,383	317.5	57.2
Buchanan	2,046	223,696	109,671	109.3	49.0	1,466	213,482	107,796	145.6	50.5
Caldwell	1,536	264,415	116,905	172.1	44.2	1,255	258,010	113,638	205.6	44.0
Clay	1,713	217,899	81,400	127.2	37.4	1,120	207,232	75,838	185.0	36.6
Clinton	1,223	249,633	109,797	204.1	44.0	1,057	247,948	98,248	234.6	39.6
Daviess	2,108	336,231	152,902	159.5	45.5	1,599	328,020	150,774	205.1	46.0
Dekalb	1,676	255,171	115,635	152.2	45.3	1,292	247,738	109,196	191.7	44.1
Gentry	1,705	290,602	120,613	170.4	41.5	1,296	292,671	119,276	225.8	40.8
Harrison	2,513	436,844	171,933	173.8	39.4	1,838	427,462	164,843	232.6	38.6
Holt	1,371	258,203	120,516	188.3	46.7	1,018	254,160	148,881	249.7	58.6
Nodaway	3,135	543,211	252,857	173.3	46.5	2,521	544,796	245,006	216.1	45.0
Platte	1,706	236,820	106,880	138.8	45.1	1,334	219,789	104,886	164.8	47.7
Ray	2,101	319,517	136,217	152.1	42.6	1,704	314,601	153,443	184.6	48.8
Worth	906	166,427	67,739	183.7	40.7	672	159,234	62,548	237.0	39.3
Totals	<u>26,987</u>	<u>4,387,484</u>	<u>1,958,573</u>	<u>162.6</u>	<u>44.6</u>	<u>20,706</u>	<u>4,291,562</u>	<u>1,953,841</u>	<u>207.3</u>	<u>45.5</u>
NORTH CENTRAL:										
Adair	1,926	324,350	112,559	168.4	34.7	1,536	323,702	118,677	210.7	36.7
Carroll	2,195	410,306	199,507	186.9	48.6	1,665	411,900	235,601	247.4	57.2
Chariton	2,454	426,219	185,067	173.7	43.4	1,875	418,576	213,613	223.2	51.0
Grundy	1,569	253,405	106,282	161.5	41.9	1,238	241,343	111,834	203.0	44.5
Linn	1,951	352,510	136,011	180.7	38.6	1,553	358,003	145,103	230.5	40.5
Livingston	1,720	296,556	134,561	172.4	45.4	1,328	305,742	144,468	230.2	47.3
Macon	2,802	469,760	160,838	167.7	34.2	1,984	442,904	175,446	223.2	39.6
Mercer	1,476	273,966	94,884	185.6	34.6	1,140	262,481	81,934	230.2	31.2
Putnam	1,726	298,044	99,375	172.7	33.3	1,239	297,327	85,642	240.0	28.8
Randolph	1,711	273,750	89,359	160.0	32.6	1,278	250,667	99,924	196.1	39.9
Schuyler	1,018	181,713	55,774	178.5	30.7	837	173,234	55,985	207.0	32.3
Sullivan	2,077	387,270	125,105	186.5	32.3	1,581	391,558	124,002	247.7	31.7
Totals	<u>22,625</u>	<u>3,947,849</u>	<u>1,499,322</u>	<u>174.5</u>	<u>38.0</u>	<u>17,254</u>	<u>3,887,437</u>	<u>1,592,229</u>	<u>225.3</u>	<u>41.0</u>

APPENDIX A (cont.)

Districts and Counties	Number of Farms	Land in Farms (A.)	1949	Avg. Size Farm (A.)	Cropland Harvested as % of Land in Farms	Number of Farms	Land in Farms (A.)	1959	Avg. Size Farm (A.)	Cropland Harvested as % of Land in Farms
			Cropland Harvested (A.)		Cropland Harvested (A.)					
NORTHEAST:										
Audrain	2,151	406,750	200,650	189.1	49.3	1,758	413,729	246,029	235.3	59.5
Clark	1,398	295,253	121,204	211.2	41.1	1,167	290,241	130,323	248.7	44.9
Knox	1,392	308,284	127,471	221.5	41.3	1,102	300,616	150,095	272.8	49.9
Lewis	1,350	290,817	118,344	215.4	40.7	1,159	288,850	137,130	249.2	47.5
Marion	1,434	259,248	109,987	180.8	42.4	1,165	252,620	124,170	216.8	49.2
Monroe	1,989	381,828	149,437	192.0	39.1	1,624	384,553	179,851	236.8	46.8
Pike	1,754	354,931	126,725	202.4	35.7	1,435	371,254	157,461	258.7	42.4
Ralls	1,468	273,534	114,212	186.3	41.8	1,098	265,813	126,602	242.1	47.6
Scotland	1,356	262,808	104,224	193.8	39.7	1,054	255,948	115,052	242.8	45.0
Shelby	1,644	300,533	132,036	182.8	43.9	1,237	297,780	154,211	240.7	51.8
Totals	<u>15,936</u>	<u>3,133,986</u>	<u>1,304,290</u>	<u>196.7</u>	<u>41.6</u>	<u>12,799</u>	<u>3,121,404</u>	<u>1,520,924</u>	<u>243.9</u>	<u>48.7</u>
WEST:										
Bates	2,635	493,803	217,824	187.4	44.1	2,074	480,928	212,988	231.9	44.3
Cass	2,657	418,382	182,715	157.5	43.7	2,161	398,600	172,963	184.5	43.4
Cedar	2,006	288,692	83,538	143.9	28.9	1,404	259,431	71,891	184.8	27.7
Henry	2,382	413,023	167,928	173.4	40.7	1,805	401,370	171,889	222.4	42.8
Jackson	2,907	264,533	100,798	91.0	38.1	1,611	230,898	99,324	143.3	43.0
Johnson	2,833	476,791	181,875	168.3	38.1	2,267	456,253	186,962	201.3	41.0
Lafayette	2,555	375,480	190,328	147.0	50.7	2,153	372,740	203,352	173.1	54.6
St. Clair	1,976	369,686	116,111	187.1	31.4	1,354	338,690	106,646	250.1	31.5
Vernon	2,804	476,040	219,952	169.8	46.2	2,049	452,354	195,915	220.8	43.3
Totals	<u>19,922</u>	<u>3,576,430</u>	<u>1,461,069</u>	<u>179.5</u>	<u>40.9</u>	<u>14,611</u>	<u>3,391,264</u>	<u>1,421,930</u>	<u>232.1</u>	<u>41.9</u>

APPENDIX A (cont.)

Districts and Counties	1949					1959				
	Number of Farms	Land in Farms (A.)	Cropland Harvested (A.)	Avg. Size Farm (A.)	Cropland Harvested as % of Land in Farms	Number of Farms	Land in Farms (A.)	Cropland Harvested (A.)	Avg. Size Farm (A.)	Cropland Harvested as % of Land in Farms
CENTRAL:										
Benton	1,869	392,682	937,753	210.1	23.9	1,400	369,491	93,696	263.9	25.4
Boone	2,409	359,947	111,653	149.4	31.0	1,893	349,579	127,690	184.7	36.5
Callaway	2,499	461,914	119,809	184.8	25.9	1,930	416,390	131,970	215.7	31.7
Camden	1,004	209,984	26,463	209.1	12.6	811	211,329	18,601	260.6	8.8
Cole	1,638	227,240	65,710	138.7	28.9	1,243	214,563	61,117	172.6	28.5
Cooper	1,895	340,486	135,199	179.7	39.7	1,477	344,616	143,576	233.3	41.7
Dallas	2,151	291,926	60,242	135.7	20.6	1,516	250,496	43,005	165.2	17.2
Hickory	1,198	221,935	47,634	185.3	21.5	799	196,503	39,746	245.9	20.2
Howard	1,462	278,634	88,135	190.6	31.6	1,105	262,472	96,525	237.5	36.8
Laclede	2,536	381,019	62,756	150.2	16.5	1,839	349,783	43,914	190.2	12.6
Maries	1,431	280,622	53,462	196.1	19.1	1,083	248,806	42,984	229.7	17.3
Miller	2,029	324,520	56,216	159.9	17.3	1,482	287,294	45,659	193.9	15.9
Moniteau	1,622	235,008	77,656	144.9	33.0	1,269	235,649	83,727	185.7	35.5
Morgan	1,648	287,983	66,466	174.7	23.1	1,228	258,180	60,908	210.2	23.6
Osage	1,764	351,626	72,706	199.3	20.7	1,449	331,842	67,949	229.0	20.5
Pettis	2,381	408,193	176,814	171.4	43.3	1,944	403,797	180,366	207.7	44.7
Phelps	1,501	277,574	44,343	184.9	16.0	1,145	264,111	36,435	230.7	13.8
Polk	2,814	376,330	104,023	133.7	27.6	2,196	364,193	89,043	165.8	24.4
Pulaski	1,124	227,883	30,060	202.7	13.2	758	163,385	20,733	215.5	12.7
Saline	2,402	443,121	229,598	184.5	51.8	1,903	442,953	233,728	232.8	52.8
Totals	<u>37,377</u>	<u>6,378,627</u>	<u>1,722,698</u>	<u>170.7</u>	<u>27.0</u>	<u>24,870</u>	<u>5,965,432</u>	<u>1,661,372</u>	<u>239.9</u>	<u>27.8</u>

APPENDIX A (cont.)

Districts and Counties	1949					1959				
	Number of Farms	Land in Farms (A.)	Cropland Harvested (A.)	Avg. Size Farm (A.)	Cropland Harvested as % of Land in Farms	Number of Farms	Land in Farms (A.)	Cropland Harvested (A.)	Avg. Size Farm (A.)	Cropland Harvested as % of Land in Farms
EAST:										
Crawford	1,490	276,955	38,227	185.9	13.8	1,110	247,473	29,208	222.9	11.8
Franklin	3,169	440,954	118,694	139.1	26.9	2,424	401,964	103,641	165.8	25.8
Gasconade	1,399	268,009	57,029	191.6	21.3	1,162	252,073	55,779	216.9	22.1
Jefferson	1,831	251,476	54,963	137.3	21.9	1,200	195,256	43,377	162.7	22.2
Lincoln	2,024	327,279	121,870	161.7	37.2	1,628	308,600	130,795	189.6	42.4
Montgomery	1,799	295,359	107,417	164.2	36.4	1,427	286,359	127,235	200.7	44.4
Perry	1,747	256,634	95,738	146.9	37.3	1,540	255,426	89,845	165.9	35.2
St. Charles	1,981	283,219	134,720	143.0	47.6	1,626	271,667	141,542	167.1	52.1
St. Francois	1,201	155,453	35,655	129.4	22.9	908	150,631	31,467	165.9	20.9
St. Louis & St. Louis City	2,482	139,425	69,384	56.2	49.8	1,235	118,096	63,549	95.6	53.8
Ste. Genevieve	1,062	223,946	56,565	210.9	25.3	899	214,236	54,141	238.3	25.3
Warren	1,154	210,190	65,733	182.1	31.3	943	199,493	67,926	211.6	34.0
Washington	1,258	197,107	30,256	156.7	15.4	821	159,769	21,500	194.6	13.5
Totals	<u>22,597</u>	<u>3,326,006</u>	<u>986,251</u>	<u>147.2</u>	<u>29.7</u>	<u>16,923</u>	<u>3,061,043</u>	<u>960,005</u>	<u>180.9</u>	<u>31.4</u>
SOUTHWEST:										
Barry	3,401	403,890	82,775	118.8	20.5	2,454	351,455	61,435	143.2	17.5
Barton	1,912	337,393	183,011	176.5	54.2	1,396	327,792	187,290	234.8	57.1
Christian	2,384	279,067	63,998	117.1	22.9	1,748	259,973	49,072	148.7	18.9
Dade	1,936	289,975	98,743	149.8	34.1	1,369	272,775	84,698	199.3	31.1
Greene	3,982	368,020	120,989	92.4	32.9	2,912	329,160	82,801	113.0	25.2
Jasper	2,963	334,106	160,009	112.8	47.9	2,125	326,587	155,193	153.7	47.5
Lawrence	3,096	355,968	124,421	115.0	35.0	2,379	330,792	107,452	139.0	32.5
McDonald	2,318	262,555	40,512	113.3	15.4	1,533	210,830	26,886	137.5	12.8
Newton	3,289	310,915	99,222	94.5	31.9	2,324	279,780	76,929	120.4	27.5
Stone	1,740	271,981	32,875	156.3	12.1	1,162	199,042	17,841	171.3	9.0
Totals	<u>27,021</u>	<u>3,213,870</u>	<u>1,006,555</u>	<u>118.9</u>	<u>31.3</u>	<u>19,402</u>	<u>2,888,186</u>	<u>849,597</u>	<u>148.9</u>	<u>29.4</u>

APPENDIX A (cont.)

Districts and Counties	1949				Cropland Harvested as % of Land in Farms	1959				
	Number of Farms	Land in Farms (A.)	Cropland Harvested (A.)	Avg. Size Farm (A.)		Number of Farms	Land in Farms (A.)	Cropland Harvested (A.)	Avg. Size Farm (A.)	Cropland Harvested as % of Land in Farms
SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Bollinger	1,999	291,347	77,473	145.7	26.6	1,444	253,254	66,653	175.4	26.3
Carter	547	81,090	11,900	148.2	14.7	393	72,458	8,944	184.4	12.3
Dent	1,632	312,421	42,475	191.4	13.6	1,179	268,701	28,265	227.9	10.5
Douglas	2,383	409,097	59,768	171.7	14.6	1,754	367,786	40,941	209.7	11.1
Howell	3,032	411,077	54,748	135.6	13.3	2,246	387,409	43,833	172.5	11.3
Iron	852	124,338	21,011	145.9	16.9	504	95,515	10,550	189.5	11.0
Madison	945	149,297	28,071	158.0	18.8	607	127,470	19,541	210.0	15.3
Oregon	1,951	339,511	38,782	174.0	11.4	1,329	297,670	25,410	224.0	8.5
Ozark	1,804	317,005	33,594	175.7	10.6	1,191	276,579	20,130	232.2	7.3
Reynolds	1,005	162,549	25,850	161.7	15.9	618	131,333	14,528	212.5	11.1
Ripley	1,717	187,559	39,228	109.2	20.9	1,003	162,578	30,167	162.1	18.6
Shannon	1,360	222,172	30,778	163.4	13.9	875	186,394	17,988	213.0	9.7
Taney	1,383	279,173	21,979	201.9	7.9	914	236,338	11,269	258.6	4.8
Texas	3,430	542,738	90,617	158.2	16.7	2,358	455,710	54,860	193.3	12.0
Wayne	1,304	184,382	34,472	141.4	18.7	819	169,543	28,451	207.0	16.8
Webster	2,572	334,279	73,743	130.0	22.1	1,892	297,937	54,100	157.5	18.2
Wright	2,678	382,343	66,249	142.8	17.3	1,916	337,993	43,646	176.4	12.9
Totals	<u>30,594</u>	<u>4,730,378</u>	<u>750,738</u>	<u>154.6</u>	<u>15.9</u>	<u>21,042</u>	<u>4,124,668</u>	<u>519,276</u>	<u>196.0</u>	<u>12.6</u>
SOUTHEAST:										
Butler	3,480	281,095	97,606	80.9	34.7	2,165	258,621	125,058	119.5	48.4
Cape Girardeau	2,378	315,845	124,771	132.8	39.5	1,959	306,651	120,691	156.5	39.4
Dunklin	3,312	300,785	232,192	90.8	77.2	2,252	309,990	254,208	137.7	82.0
Mississippi	1,879	216,188	166,454	115.1	77.0	1,085	227,676	187,046	209.8	82.2
New Madrid	3,857	343,647	290,709	89.1	84.6	2,108	365,779	312,207	173.5	85.4
Pemiscot	3,347	272,222	227,576	81.3	83.6	1,844	289,786	258,337	157.2	89.1
Scott	1,838	246,552	167,133	134.1	67.8	1,212	247,760	164,159	204.4	66.3
Stoddard	4,061	452,179	267,910	111.3	59.2	2,573	417,967	276,942	162.4	66.3
Totals	<u>24,152</u>	<u>2,428,513</u>	<u>1,574,351</u>	<u>100.6</u>	<u>64.8</u>	<u>15,198</u>	<u>2,424,230</u>	<u>1,698,648</u>	<u>159.5</u>	<u>70.1</u>

APPENDIX B - CORN

Year	Missouri			United States		
	Acres (000)	Yield (bu.)	Production (000 bu.)	Acres (000)	Yield (bu.)	Production (000 bu.)
1921	6,095	30.5	185,928	103,155	28.4	2,556,924
1922	6,250	28.5	178,125	100,345	27.0	2,229,496
1923	6,562	30.0	196,860	101,123	28.4	2,429,551
1924	6,300	23.0	144,900	100,420	22.1	1,860,112
1925	6,741	27.0	182,007	101,331	27.6	2,382,288
1926	6,471	25.5	165,010	99,452	25.6	2,140,207
1927	5,796	26.5	153,594	98,357	26.6	2,218,189
1928	6,260	27.0	169,020	100,336	26.6	2,260,990
1929	5,566	22.5	125,235	97,805	25.8	2,135,038
1930	6,345	15.0	95,175	101,465	20.5	1,757,238
1931	6,472	25.5	165,036	106,912	24.1	2,230,125
1932	6,472	27.5	177,980	110,577	26.5	2,576,407
1933	6,019	23.5	141,446	105,963	22.6	2,103,308
1934	4,925	6.5	32,012	92,354	15.8	1,146,684
1935	3,940	18.5	72,890	95,804	24.0	2,015,007
1936	5,004	8.0	40,032	93,020	16.2	1,253,766
1937	4,360	27.0	117,720	93,741	28.3	2,350,299
1938	4,360	25.5	111,180	92,160	27.7	2,300,095
1939	4,281	29.5	126,290	88,279	29.2	2,341,602
1940	4,067	30.5	124,044	86,738	28.4	2,212,367
1941	3,904	29.0	113,216	86,186	31.0	2,435,307
1942	4,138	35.5	146,899	89,021	35.2	2,849,340
1943	4,510	31.0	139,810	94,455	32.1	2,724,530
1944	4,781	33.0	157,773	97,078	33.0	2,881,303
1945	3,873	27.0	104,571	87,625	32.7	2,577,449
1946	4,415	37.0	163,355	87,585	36.7	2,916,089
1947	4,018	24.5	98,441	82,888	28.4	2,108,320
1948	4,300	45.0	193,500	84,778	42.5	3,307,038
1949	4,085	39.0	159,315	85,595	37.8	2,946,206
1950	4,003	44.0	176,132	81,818	37.6	2,764,071
1951	3,883	34.0	132,022	80,729	36.2	2,628,937
1952	4,155	41.0	170,355	80,940	40.7	2,980,793
1953	4,072	33.5	136,412	80,459	39.9	2,881,801
1954	4,194	20.0	83,880	80,186	38.1	2,707,913
1955	4,068	40.0	162,720	79,530	40.6	2,883,682
1956	3,946	48.0	189,408	75,634	45.7	3,090,016
1957	3,433	44.0	151,052	72,616	47.1	3,072,913
1958	3,262	54.0	176,148	73,327	51.8	3,441,528
1959	4,272	53.0	226,416	72,091	53.1	3,824,598
1960	4,272	52.0	222,144	71,649	54.5	3,908,070
1961	2,829	62.0	175,398	58,449	62.0	3,625,530
1962	3,038	58.0	176,204	56,609	64.2	3,636,673
1963	3,340	61.0	203,740	60,654	67.3	4,081,791

APPENDIX C - SOYBEANS

Year	Missouri			United States		
	Acres (000)	Yield (bu.)	Production (000 bu.)	Acres (000)	Yield (bu.)	Production (000 bu.)
1936	49	5.0	245	2,359	14.3	33,721
1937	54	9.0	486	2,586	17.9	46,164
1938	58	10.5	609	3,035	20.4	61,906
1939	97	10.0	970	4,315	20.9	90,141
1940	112	10.5	1,176	4,786	16.2	77,468
1941	187	11.5	2,150	5,881	18.0	105,587
1942	500	15.0	7,500	10,008	18.7	187,155
1943	561	15.5	8,696	10,684	18.1	193,125
1944	601	17.5	10,518	10,415	18.3	190,406
1945	720	13.0	9,360	10,740	18.0	193,167
1946	718	20.0	14,360	9,932	20.5	203,395
1947	825	12.0	9,900	11,411	16.3	186,451
1948	795	20.0	15,900	10,682	21.3	227,217
1949	890	21.0	18,690	10,482	22.3	234,194
1950	1,209	23.0	27,807	13,807	21.7	299,249
1951	1,290	20.0	25,800	13,615	20.8	283,777
1952	1,724	18.5	31,894	14,435	20.7	298,839
1953	1,923	13.5	25,960	14,829	18.2	269,169
1954	1,827	14.5	26,492	17,047	20.0	341,075
1955	1,900	17.5	33,250	18,620	20.1	373,522
1956	1,821	20.0	36,420	20,642	21.8	449,446
1957	1,719	21.5	36,958	20,826	23.2	483,715
1958	2,132	26.0	55,432	23,900	24.3	579,713
1959	2,270	22.0	49,940	22,631	23.5	532,899
1960	2,344	21.5	50,396	23,655	23.5	555,307
1961	2,674	24.5	65,513	27,008	25.2	679,566
1962	2,784	22.5	62,640	27,604	24.2	669,211
1963	2,677	24.5	65,586	28,628	24.5	701,465

APPENDIX D - WHEAT

Year	Missouri			United States		
	Acres (000)	Yield (bu.)	Production (000 bu.)	Acres (000)	Yield (bu.)	Production (000 bu.)
1921	3,249	10.8	35,096	64,566	12.7	818,964
1922	3,021	12.5	37,770	61,397	13.8	846,649
1923	2,810	13.3	37,371	56,920	13.3	759,482
1924	1,688	13.3	22,449	52,463	16.0	841,617
1925	1,754	13.5	23,689	52,443	12.8	668,700
1926	1,408	16.0	22,528	56,616	14.7	832,213
1927	1,562	10.0	15,628	59,628	14.7	875,059
1928	1,521	13.0	19,745	59,226	15.4	914,373
1929	1,534	9.9	15,250	63,332	13.0	823,217
1930	1,136	14.5	19,342	62,614	14.2	886,470
1931	1,596	20.0	31,913	57,681	16.3	941,674
1932	1,404	11.5	16,143	57,839	13.1	756,927
1933	1,362	12.5	17,019	49,438	11.2	551,683
1934	1,643	15.1	24,776	43,400	12.1	526,393
1935	2,145	12.5	26,975	51,229	12.2	626,344
1936	2,175	15.0	32,619	48,863	12.8	626,766
1937	3,264	13.3	43,409	64,422	13.6	875,676
1938	2,499	13.0	32,487	69,197	13.3	919,913
1939	1,918	16.7	32,031	52,668	14.1	741,180
1940	1,713	19.0	32,547	52,988	15.3	813,305
1941	1,336	13.5	18,036	55,642	16.9	943,127
1942	695	13.0	9,035	49,200	19.8	974,176
1943	931	13.0	12,103	50,648	16.6	841,023
1944	1,207	16.3	19,674	59,095	18.1	1,072,177
1945	1,304	14.0	18,256	65,167	17.0	1,107,623
1946	1,213	15.0	18,195	67,105	17.2	1,152,118
1947	1,321	18.5	24,438	74,519	18.2	1,358,911
1948	1,598	21.0	33,558	72,418	17.9	1,294,911
1949	1,678	17.5	29,365	75,910	14.5	1,098,415
1950	1,359	12.5	23,782	61,607	16.5	1,019,344
1951	1,318	17.0	22,406	61,873	16.0	988,161
1952	1,252	22.0	27,544	71,130	18.4	1,306,440
1953	1,578	26.0	41,028	67,840	17.3	1,173,071
1954	1,373	30.0	41,190	54,356	18.1	983,900
1955	1,551	31.0	48,081	47,285	19.8	934,731
1956	1,660	30.5	50,630	49,784	20.2	1,004,272
1957	1,643	23.0	37,789	43,806	21.7	950,662
1958	1,446	28.0	40,488	53,404	27.4	1,461,714
1959	1,518	25.0	37,950	51,781	21.7	1,121,118
1960	1,321	28.5	37,648	51,896	26.2	1,357,272
1961	1,413	30.5	43,096	51,551	24.0	1,234,743
1962	976	27.0	26,352	43,541	25.1	1,093,667
1963	1,191	32.5	38,708	45,256	25.1	1,137,641

APPENDIX E - COTTON

Year	Missouri			United States		
	Acres (000)	Yield (lbs./A.)	Production 000 (500 lb. Bales)	Acres (000)	Yield (lbs./A.)	Production 000 (500 lb. Bales)
1921	98	340	70	28,678	133	7,945
1922	204	350	149	31,361	149	9,755
1923	288	210	127	35,550	136	10,140
1924	480	192	193	39,501	165	13,630
1925	511	280	299	44,386	174	16,105
1926	442	239	221	44,608	193	17,978
1927	315	177	117	38,342	162	12,956
1928	346	207	150	42,434	163	14,477
1929	353	303	224	43,232	164	14,825
1930	383	193	155	42,444	157	13,932
1931	363	392	298	38,704	212	17,097
1932	414	362	313	35,891	174	13,003
1933	351	340	250	29,383	213	13,047
1934	316	360	238	26,866	172	9,636
1935	319	265	177	27,509	185	10,638
1936	410	360	308	29,755	199	12,399
1937	558	346	404	33,623	270	18,946
1938	357	450	336	24,248	236	11,943
1939	377	555	437	23,805	238	11,817
1940	408	454	388	23,861	253	12,566
1941	415	549	476	22,236	232	10,744
1942	420	476	417	22,602	272	12,817
1943	366	386	295	21,652	254	11,427
1944	405	487	411	20,009	294	12,230
1945	260	331	180	17,029	254	9,015
1946	336	436	307	17,584	236	8,640
1947	472	315	311	21,330	267	11,860
1948	555	436	506	22,911	311	14,877
1949	600	368	462	27,439	282	16,128
1950	435	278	254	17,843	269	10,014
1951	530	279	309	26,949	269	15,149
1952	515	367	394	25,921	280	15,139
1953	555	386	449	24,341	324	16,465
1954	450	478	450	19,251	341	13,696
1955	390	502	410	16,928	417	14,721
1956	366	586	448	15,615	409	13,310
1957	305	281	179	13,558	388	10,964
1958	295	446	275	11,849	466	11,512
1959	400	607	508	15,117	461	14,558
1960	412	548	472	15,309	446	14,272
1961	384	469	377	15,634	438	14,318
1962	383	582	466	15,569	457	14,867
1963	343	630	452	14,212	516	15,327

APPENDIX F - OATS

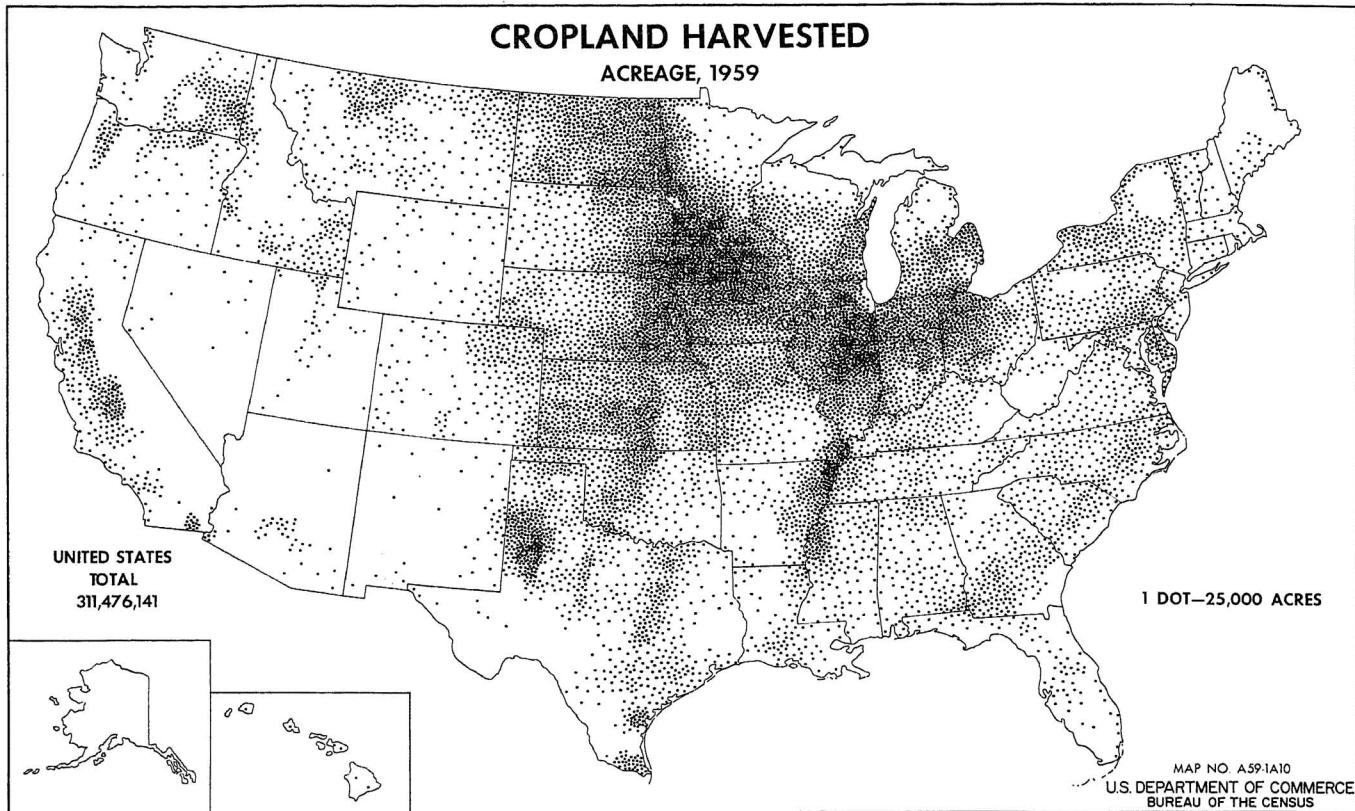
Year	Missouri			United States		
	Acres (000)	Yield (bu.)	Production (000 bu.)	Acres (000)	Yield (bu.)	Production (000 bu.)
1921	2,167	17.0	36,839	45,539	23.0	1,045,270
1922	1,170	14.0	16,380	40,324	28.5	1,147,905
1923	1,404	21.0	29,484	40,245	30.5	1,227,184
1924	1,600	21.0	33,600	41,857	33.8	1,416,120
1925	1,888	23.0	43,424	44,240	31.8	1,405,268
1926	2,077	18.0	37,386	42,854	26.9	1,152,911
1927	1,475	16.0	23,600	40,350	27.1	1,093,221
1928	1,593	24.0	38,232	40,128	32.7	1,312,914
1929	1,404	19.0	26,676	38,153	29.2	1,113,050
1930	1,783	24.0	42,792	39,850	32.0	1,274,698
1931	1,979	27.0	53,433	40,242	27.9	1,123,892
1932	1,939	19.0	36,841	41,703	30.0	1,250,955
1933	1,725	18.5	31,912	36,532	20.1	733,166
1934	1,173	13.0	15,249	29,455	18.4	542,306
1935	1,341	24.0	32,184	39,831	30.0	1,194,902
1936	1,676	17.5	29,330	33,370	23.5	785,506
1937	1,508	30.0	45,240	35,256	32.9	1,161,612
1938	1,855	26.5	49,158	36,042	30.2	1,089,383
1939	1,765	24.0	42,360	33,460	28.6	957,704
1940	1,730	28.5	49,305	35,334	35.2	1,245,388
1941	2,076	25.5	52,938	37,965	31.1	1,180,663
1942	2,201	27.0	59,427	37,878	35.6	1,349,547
1943	2,250	23.0	51,750	38,395	29.6	1,137,504
1944	1,698	17.9	30,394	38,735	29.8	1,154,666
1945	1,511	19.0	28,709	41,739	36.5	1,523,851
1946	1,843	31.0	57,133	42,812	34.5	1,477,573
1947	1,309	23.0	30,107	37,855	31.1	1,176,142
1948	1,623	26.5	43,010	39,280	36.9	1,450,186
1949	1,396	23.0	32,108	37,794	32.3	1,220,118
1950	1,452	30.0	43,560	39,306	34.8	1,369,199
1951	1,074	23.0	24,702	35,233	36.3	1,277,647
1952	1,053	22.0	23,166	37,012	32.9	1,217,433
1953	1,116	25.5	28,458	37,536	30.7	1,153,205
1954	1,362	37.5	51,075	40,551	34.8	1,409,601
1955	1,416	36.0	50,976	39,243	38.3	1,503,074
1956	1,260	31.0	39,060	33,706	34.5	1,163,160
1957	995	32.0	31,840	34,647	37.5	1,300,954
1958	657	32.0	21,024	31,834	44.5	1,415,570
1959	624	26.5	16,536	27,793	37.9	1,052,059
1960	499	35.0	17,465	26,646	43.4	1,155,312
1961	479	35.0	16,765	23,994	42.2	1,011,398
1962	316	29.0	9,164	22,675	45.0	1,020,371
1963	348	42.0	14,616	21,757	45.1	980,910

APPENDIX G - HAY

Year	Missouri			United States		
	Acres (000)	Yield (T./Acre)	Production (000 Tons)	Acres (000)	Yield (T./Acre)	Production (000 Tons)
1921	3,269	1.00	3,260	57,448	1.24	71,035
1922	3,632	.90	3,286	59,280	1.36	80,790
1923	3,325	1.04	3,467	57,717	1.30	75,286
1924	3,527	1.08	3,824	59,293	1.33	78,934
1925	3,286	.84	2,758	55,444	1.21	67,334
1926	3,155	.87	2,730	55,461	1.21	67,142
1927	3,569	1.11	3,952	57,604	1.45	83,341
1928	3,166	.92	2,915	54,013	1.34	72,196
1929	3,536	.99	3,506	55,728	1.37	76,105
1930	3,285	.72	2,350	54,051	1.18	64,040
1931	3,142	.95	2,996	55,968	1.19	66,561
1932	2,969	.89	2,648	56,004	1.28	71,827
1933	2,824	.90	2,541	55,829	1.19	66,530
1934	2,820	.61	1,708	56,017	.99	55,270
1935	2,528	1.12	2,830	55,647	1.40	78,138
1936	2,507	.66	1,658	57,289	1.11	63,536
1937	2,287	1.06	2,430	54,620	1.34	73,449
1938	2,466	1.06	2,607	68,194	1.34	91,465
1939	2,890	1.11	3,231	69,097	1.25	86,305
1940	3,240	1.11	3,591	71,919	1.32	94,767
1941	3,476	1.06	3,671	71,776	1.31	94,238
1942	3,734	1.33	4,949	72,645	1.45	105,292
1943	3,765	1.14	4,292	74,345	1.34	99,573
1944	3,703	1.13	4,171	74,016	1.32	97,954
1945	3,914	1.15	4,500	76,697	1.40	107,438
1946	3,545	1.19	4,201	73,741	1.35	99,518
1947	3,782	1.14	4,310	74,666	1.35	100,576
1948	3,548	1.29	4,564	71,817	1.34	96,172
1949	3,733	1.28	4,787	72,821	1.33	96,990
1950	3,701	1.27	4,710	75,150	1.38	103,820
1951	3,886	1.28	4,971	75,063	1.46	109,502
1952	3,521	1.06	3,730	75,147	1.42	106,386
1953	2,763	.98	2,696	74,997	1.44	108,245
1954	2,716	1.26	3,432	73,721	1.46	107,834
1955	2,933	1.46	4,291	75,360	1.50	112,737
1956	2,829	1.31	3,698	73,302	1.48	108,680
1957	3,235	1.49	4,812	73,431	1.65	120,977
1958	3,323	1.65	5,491	73,004	1.67	121,819
1959	2,588	1.56	4,043	66,274	1.67	110,978
1960	2,822	1.57	4,417	67,246	1.76	118,236
1961	2,905	1.70	4,949	67,159	1.74	116,819
1962	2,942	1.46	4,286	67,646	1.80	121,566
1963	2,925	1.51	4,406	66,728	1.75	116,525

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