

The St. Louis Milk Market

THREE DECADES OF CHANGE

by

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PREFACE

The St. Louis milk market has been under continuous Federal regulation longer than any other. This bulletin summarizes its history in data and in words. It makes available most of the data assembled in the files of the Market Administrator since inception of the market order. In addition, several statistical series are included which frequently are used as references for milk marketing decisions and comparisons. Possession of all this information in one bound copy will save much time previously spent searching in files.

For many readers, the Appendix Tables will be the most useful part of the bulletin. All the basic data are put together there and indexed for ready reference. Both these data and the text are organized under the same four main headings: (1) Market Supply, (2) Market Utilization, (3) Market Organization, and (4) Prices and Price Relationships.

An important duty of the Market Administrator is to assemble and disseminate market information. Providing data for this bulletin is one means of fulfilling that duty.

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November 25, 1966, was the 33rd anniversary of the Federal Milk Marketing Program in the St. Louis market. This market was fourth in the United States to be so regulated. It has been under continuous Federal regulation longer than any other.

The first regulations were called Licenses and the License for the St. Louis market was issued November 25, 1933. When Federal Licenses were replaced by Federal Orders, St. Louis was first to be regulated under the order program. Before this, the St. Louis milkshed was known as one of uneven production, extreme shortages followed by burdensome surpluses, low prices to farmers, misunderstandings between farmers and handlers, discontent, milk strikes, disorderly marketing, and low per capita consumption.

St. Louis suffered milk strikes in 1916, 1920, and 1931. The 1931 strike resulted from conflict between a cooperative and a distributor. The distributor wanted all producers shipping milk to him under a contract which would nullify the power of the cooperative to bargain for them. Members of the cooperative refused to deliver milk and the dairy refused to purchase milk from producers unless they signed the contract.

Farmers made a door-to-door canvass in the city, urging consumers to buy their milk from distributors who dealt with the cooperative. This campaign substantially increased the sales of these distributors. The cooperative's right to contract for its member's milk was unsuccessfully challenged in court. An unsuccessful attempt also was made to prevent the association from operating in Missouri.

The deadlock continued for two years until passage of the Agricultural Adjustment Act in May, 1933. In June, the cooperative applied for

an agreement, and all the distributors announced they were willing to enter into it. This resulted in the issuance of a Federal Marketing Agreement and License in November, 1933, thus ending the strike.

The Secretary of Agriculture was given authority to enter into marketing agreements with parties engaged in inter-state commerce of any agricultural commodity. Marketing agreements for milk contained a schedule of minimum prices to be paid producers for milk, a schedule of resale prices, and a list of unfair trade practices that were prohibited. The agreements were binding only on those parties who signed them. The provision for regulation of resale prices was soon eliminated.

Congress amended the Act in 1935 to define more clearly the scope and detail of the marketing agreements program. The program was further strengthened by passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act in 1937. This Act, as amended, provides authority for the present-day Federal Milk Marketing Orders Program.

At the request of producers and distributors in the St. Louis area, Federal regulation of the marketing of fluid milk was introduced on November 25, 1933, when the Secretary of Agriculture issued License Number 18. License Number 35 replaced License Number 18 on March 2, 1934, and was amended seven times before Order Number 3 was issued on February 1, 1936. Order Number 3 (changed to Number 62, December 31, 1961) is still in effect.

Authority to carry out the provisions of License Number 18 was given to a milk Industry Board composed of two representatives of organized producers, three handlers with voting power equal to producers, and one representative of the public.

The Milk Industry Board was replaced by a Market Administrator with the issuance of License Number 35. The Market Administrator was appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to administer the terms and provisions of the License, and later the provisions of the Order. He was empowered to audit the books and records of the handlers to verify their reports; to check the accuracy of weighing and sampling; and to furnish the dairy industry and consumers statistics concerning operation of the market. An assessment against handlers based on the quantity of milk received from producers provides funds for operation of the Market Administrator's office.

The objectives of Federal Milk Marketing Orders are to assure farmers steady, dependable markets and prices for their milk, and to assure consumers an adequate supply of wholesome milk.

The size of the St. Louis Marketing Area has been changed 11 times since March, 1934 (Table 1). Prior to 1940, most of the revisions reduced the size of the marketing area while the revisions after 1940 increased its size.

The St. Louis Marketing Area defined by Order Number 62 as of December 31, 1965, was the territory within the corporate limits of the cities of St. Louis and St. Charles, and the territory within St. Louis County, all in Missouri; and the territory within Scott Field Military Reservation and East St. Louis, Centerville, Canteen, and Stites Town-

TABLE 1--CHANGES IN SIZE OF THE ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA, 1934-1964

Change Made in Marketing Area	Date
Marketing area reduced to include the city of St. Louis and nearby suburban areas.	June 1, 1934
O'Fallon, Illinois added.	Aug. 14, 1934
Townships of Godfrey, Alton, and Wood River in Illinois eliminated and Bonhomme in St. Louis County added.	Nov. 16, 1934
St. Charles township in St. Charles County, Missouri and Millstadt, Illinois eliminated.	Feb. 1, 1936
O'Fallon township in St. Clair County Illinois and Bonhomme township in St. Louis County; except for the cities of Kirkwood and Valley Park were eliminated; and the townships of Normandy, Clayton and Jefferson in St. Louis County were added.	April 17, 1936
Collinsville township in Madison County, Illinois eliminated.	April 1, 1937
Townships of Chouteau, Venice, Nameoki, and Granite City in Madison County, and Caseyville Belleville, St. Clair, and Sugar Loaf in St. Clair County Illinois eliminated.	April 5, 1939
Scott Field Military Reservation in St. Clair County Illinois added.	Dec. 5, 1941
Townships of Lemay and Gravois in St. Louis County and East St. Louis, Illinois added.	Jan. 1, 1944
All of St. Louis County and the city of Belleville, Illinois added.	Dec. 1, 1951
The city of St. Charles, Missouri added.	March 1, 1961

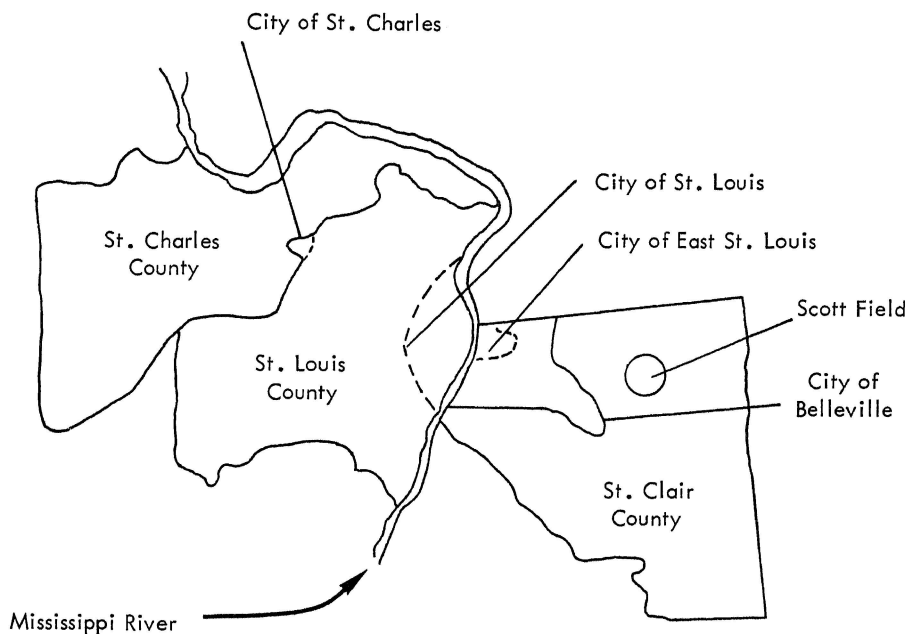


FIGURE 1--THE ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA AS DEFINED BY ORDER NO. 62, December 31, 1965

ships, and the city of Belleville, all in St. Clair County, Ill. (Figure 1).

Other important changes have occurred in the milkshed during the past three decades. St. Louis adopted and enforced a Grade A milk ordinance, producer numbers decreased from over 12,000 to less than 3,000, per capita consumption increased, prices paid to farmers increased, daily production per farm increased nine-fold, and total market receipts more than doubled. Farm bulk tanks were introduced, and in 1965, approximately 95 percent of the milk delivered to the St. Louis market originated on farms with bulk tanks.

Although Federal regulation became effective on November 25, 1933, most of the information presented in this publication covers the period from March, 1934, through December, 1964. During this period the regulations were administered by the Market Administrator's Office.

Market Supply

The supply of milk has changed in many ways during the past 30 years. While quality undoubtedly has improved greatly, this fact will not be elaborated. This section deals with changes in production of the milk supply. These changes include: volume of production, delivery per farm, number of producers, seasonality of production, location of producers, and market receipts by states.

Total Volume

Receipts of producer milk reported in the St. Louis market during 1934, the first full year in which the Federal Marketing Program was in effect, totaled 432 million pounds (Figure 2).

By 1938, production had dropped to 302 million pounds, the low point recorded for the market. This reduction was related to the decrease in producer numbers shown in Figure 4. The more stringent health ordinance was a primary factor in elimination of producers from 1936 to 1938. Another factor was change in size of the marketing area. It was changed several times during the first few years the order was in effect with a reduction in the area regulated.

Production increased after the 1938 low, and in 1950 reached 480 million pounds, exceeding the 1934 figure for the first time. By 1964, production reached 872 million pounds, twice the 1934 amount. This increase was possible despite the decrease in producer numbers because of the large gain in production per farm.

Production Per Farm

Output per farm was increased by larger herds and higher production per cow. Average daily delivery per farm for the market during 1934 was 97 pounds (Figure 3). This declined to 93 pounds in 1935, only a little more than one 10 gallon can per farm per day. However, in 1936 an upward trend began that continued through 1964. During that time period, average daily delivery per farm increased from the annual average of 93 pounds in 1935, to 858 pounds in 1964, a nine-fold increase. The value of milk sales per farm FOB the market and a 3.5% butterfat test was \$711.01 in 1936. In 1964, the comparable per-farm value in terms of constant dollars was \$6,193.71.¹

¹St. Louis Market Administrator's records. The index of prices received by farmers was used to convert the 1964 per farm value of \$12,820.97 into constant dollars.

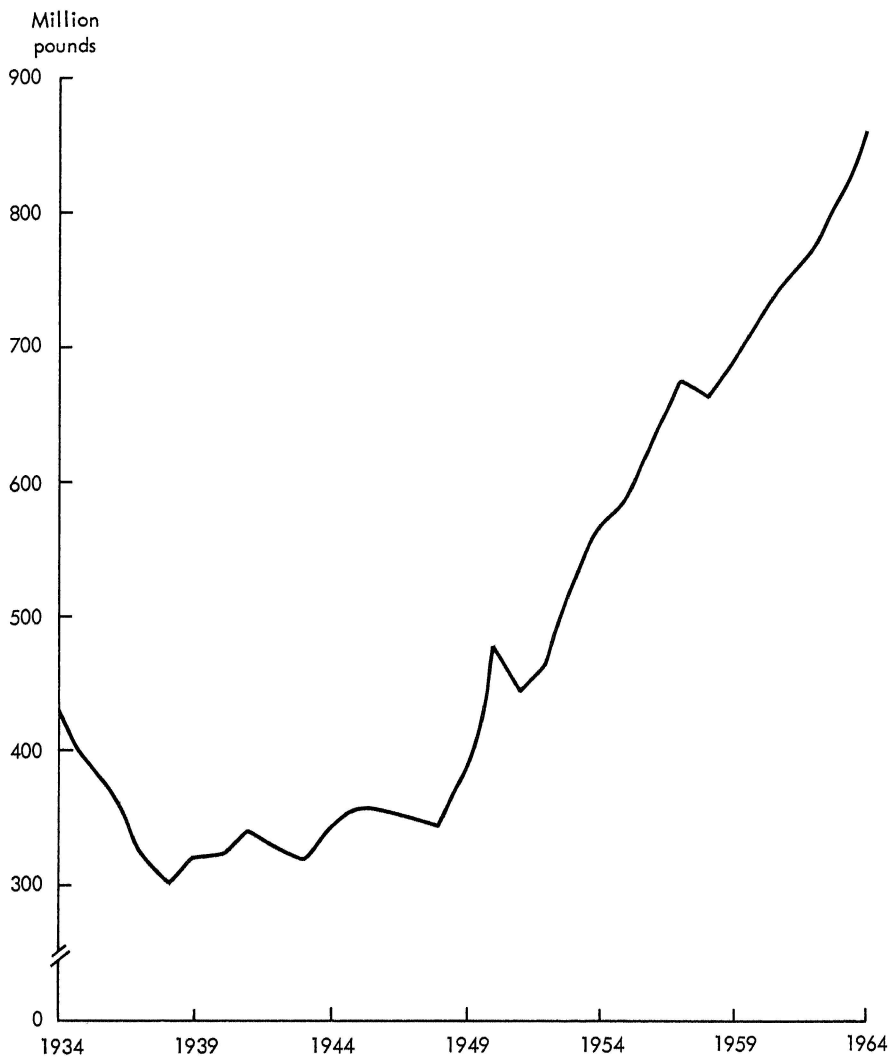


FIGURE 2--MARKET RECEIPTS OF MILK REPORTED IN ST. LOUIS, 1934-1964

(Data by months, Appendix Table I)

DAILY DELIVERY
(POUNDS)

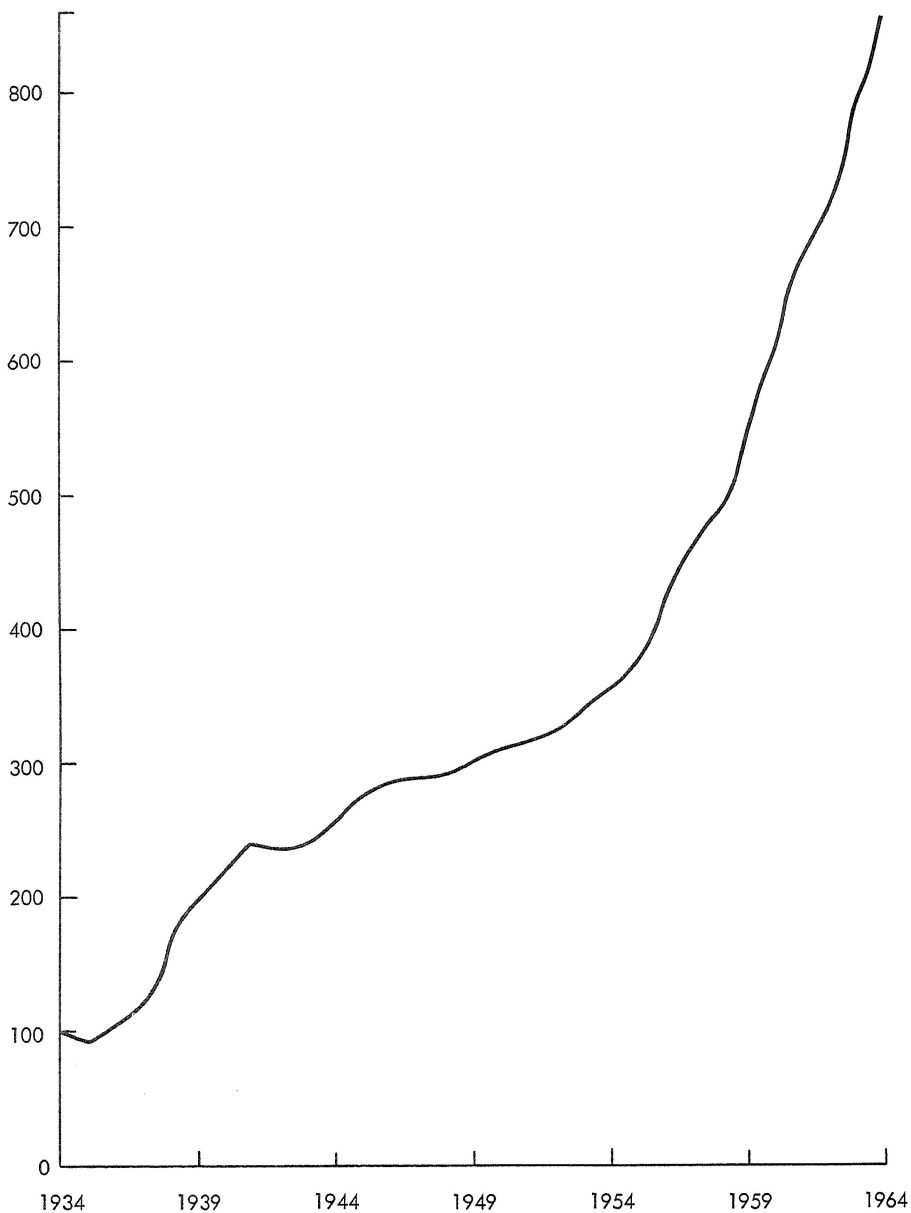


FIGURE 3--AVERAGE DAILY DELIVERY PER FARM, ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA, 1934-1964

(Data by months, Appendix Table II)

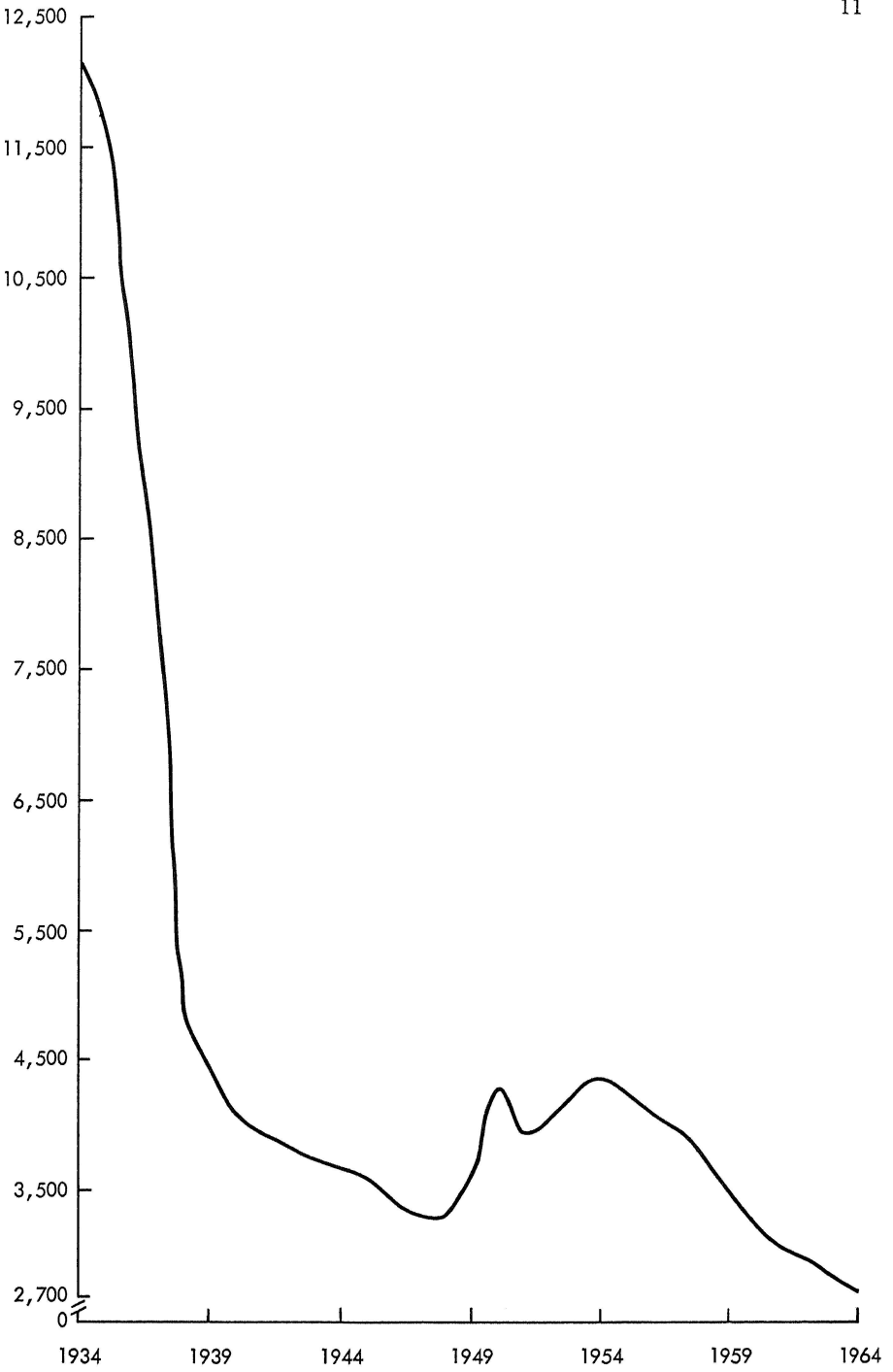


FIGURE 4--NUMBER OF PRODUCERS, ST. LOUIS 1934-1964.

(Data by months, Appendix Table III)

Appendix Tables I, II, and III present monthly data on the three interrelated series; total market receipts, production per farm, and number of producers. Annual data for all of these series are combined in Appendix Table IV, along with indexes, to show the overall picture. In 1934, an average of 12,172 producers supplied the St. Louis Market with 1,183,627 pounds of milk per day. In 1964, an average of 2,775 producers supplied the market with 2,381,721 pounds of milk daily.

Decline in the number of producers accelerated when St. Louis passed the U.S. Standard Milk Ordinance in 1936 (Figure 4). During the first two years after the ordinance was passed, 5,087 producers left the Market. The drop continued until 1948 to a yearly average of 3,297 producers.

In 1949, an upward swing began that extended through 1954, reaching a high of 4,371 in that year. Part of the increase resulted from more handlers being associated with the market. In 1951, the marketing area was expanded.

The downward trend in number of producers resumed in 1955. By 1964, it was 2,775. This was less than one-fourth the number in 1934 when such data were first recorded.

The reduction in number of producers shipping to the St. Louis market has resulted from economic pressures. It is related to the nationwide trend to fewer and larger farms. That the remaining producers sell more than those who quit is suggested by the increase in average daily delivery per farm (Figure 3). The years of most rapid decline in producer numbers were also the years of most rapid increase in daily sales per farm.

While the number of producers has declined, it has declined less than the average in some areas and even increased in some. In other words, the market supply area is changing.

A trend to fewer cows has been offset by increased production per cow. United States milk production per cow in 1965 was 8,080 pounds, up 2.2 percent from 1964, compared with a 3.4 percent 10-year average annual gain.²

The St. Louis market is a part of the national trend to specialization of the dairy enterprise. While the number of producers declined, production per farm increased. No annual data are available for the St. Louis Market on number of cows and production per cow. Therefore, it is not possible to attribute to each of these its proper share of the increase in sales of milk per farm. Lacking more precise data, it can be assumed that the trend in the market was similar to the national trend.

²The Dairy Situation, March, 1966, p. 6

St. Louis market data for 1963 were obtained. These can be used to give a benchmark for comparison with available national and state data (Table 2).

TABLE 2--MILK DELIVERY PER COW IN ST. LOUIS MARKET HERDS BY STATES, 1963

State	Pounds Milk
Illinois	9,341
Iowa	9,611
Missouri	8,450
Wisconsin	9,276
Market Average	9,207

These data represent milk delivered to the market rather than production per cow. However, discrepancy between the two is not great. The volume of milk delivered was taken from the market administrator's records. The number of cows was obtained from the St. Louis Health Department. No allowance was made for home consumption and milk fed to calves.

Milk delivery per cow by Missouri herds was 8 percent below the market average, but herd size was 3 percent above average. Delivery per cow in Illinois was 1 percent above the market average and herd size was 8 percent below. Considering that the butterfat content of Missouri milk historically has been higher than that of Illinois milk, the difference in output per cow between the two states probably would be reduced if production were figured on a milk equivalent basis.

The down trend in number of milk cows which started in 1944 continued in 1965. Number of milk cows on U.S. farms reached a peak in 1944 and, except for 1953, has declined every year since. On January 1, 1966, there were 16.6 million head of milk cows on U.S. farms. This was a drop of 6 percent from a year earlier and the smallest number since 1900. The decline has averaged 2 percent per year since 1944.

The number of farms with milk cows also decreased; about 50% from 1950 to 1959. This was related in part to the general decrease in number of farms. However, the proportion of farms reporting cows also declined. In 1959 only 48 percent of all farms had milk cows, compared with 68 percent in 1950.³ With more of the smaller dairy enterprises being dropped,

³The Dairy Situation, October 1964, p. 10.

the average number of milk cows per farm increased substantially. Farms reporting milk cows in 1930 had an average of 4.6, compared to 9.2 in 1959.

The average herd size on the St. Louis market in 1964 was 39 cows (Table 3).

Producers using pipe-line milkers had an average of 16 more cows in their herd than those using bucket-type milkers.

TABLE 3--AVERAGE HERD SIZE OF ST. LOUIS MARKET PRODUCERS BY STATES, 1964

State	Herd Size
Illinois	30
Iowa	61
Missouri	40
Wisconsin	83
Market Average	39

Bulk Handling

Production per farm increased more in the ten years after bulk tanks were introduced in 1954 than in the preceding 20 years (Figure 3). From 1954 to 1964, average daily delivery per farm rose from 357 pounds to 858 pounds, a gain of 501 pounds. This was nearly twice the 260-pound increase from 1934 to 1954.

Many factors were involved, but bulk handling was one of the more dramatic marketing innovations. It provided better quality maintenance and reduced the cost of hauling milk from farm to plant. Also, labor saving devices such as pipeline milkers and improved milking parlors accompanied the installation of bulk tanks.⁴ Reduced hauling rates and bulk tank premiums assisted in maintaining more favorable farm milk prices than would otherwise have been possible. The better quality maintenance also helped assure a sustained market for the milk.

Conversion to bulk tanks was slow immediately after their introduction in September of 1954, but the shift gained momentum rapidly. Pro-

⁴Richard F. Fallert and Stephen F. Whitted, *Impact of New Milk Collection System on St. Louis Dairy Farmers*, University of Missouri, College of Agriculture, Research Bulletin 719, December 1959.

ducers shipping to city plants converted to bulk tanks first and producers shipping to country plants began converting at a later date.

In January of 1955, 1.24 percent of the producers on the St. Louis market used bulk tanks and accounted for 2 percent of total producer milk (Figure 5). Two years later 36 percent of the producers had converted to bulk tanks and supplied 50 percent of total producer milk. This suggests that the larger producers were the first to adopt bulk tanks.

In January of 1964, 90 percent of the producers had bulk tanks and they supplied 96 percent of total producer milk.

Other innovations also have affected milk production and marketing at the farm level. The universal adoption of milking machines probably is as important as any other single change. However, new farming practices have helped push production upward. Increased and more effective use of fertilizer on crops and pastures, and improved varieties have increased feed output. Better machinery, not only for crop production, but particularly for feed and forage handling have contributed. Higher producing cows, better fed and better cared for, have been the factor which has converted these other changes into a marketable product. These and other improvements have made each hour of labor and each acre of land more productive and so contributed to greater output per farm.

Seasonality of Supply

When pastures become abundant in the spring, cows give more milk and market receipts increase. As pasture conditions become less favorable in the summer and fall, milk production decreases and remains down until the following spring. This cycle of production represents the normal seasonal variation in production.

Historically, this variation in production generally has been uneconomical to all concerned. The processor that utilizes the surplus milk in manufactured products must construct his plant to handle the large volume of milk that is produced during the peak period of production. This has resulted in excess capacity during the fall and winter months and so, higher costs. Also, the extra milk in spring and summer lowers prices to producers.

The seasonal variation in production has lessened considerably in the St. Louis market since 1934 (Figure 6). In 1934, production in May was 137 percent and in December 85 percent of the annual average. By 1964 the May figure had declined to 116 percent, and the December figure had increased to 96 percent. Other months of high production were reduced in relation to the annual average, while the relative position of the months

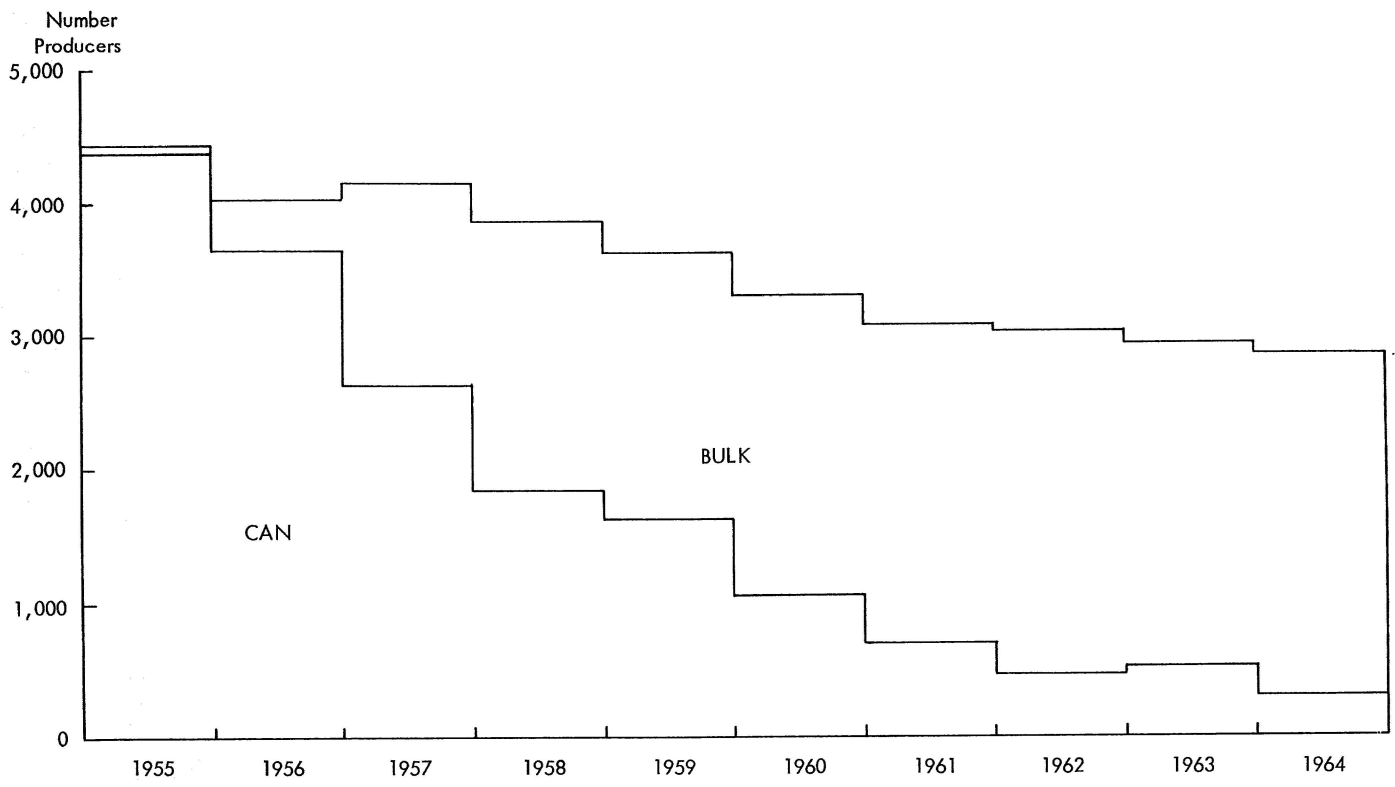


FIGURE 5--NUMBER OF BULK AND CAN PRODUCERS ON THE ST. LOUIS MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1955-1964

(Data in Appendix Table V)

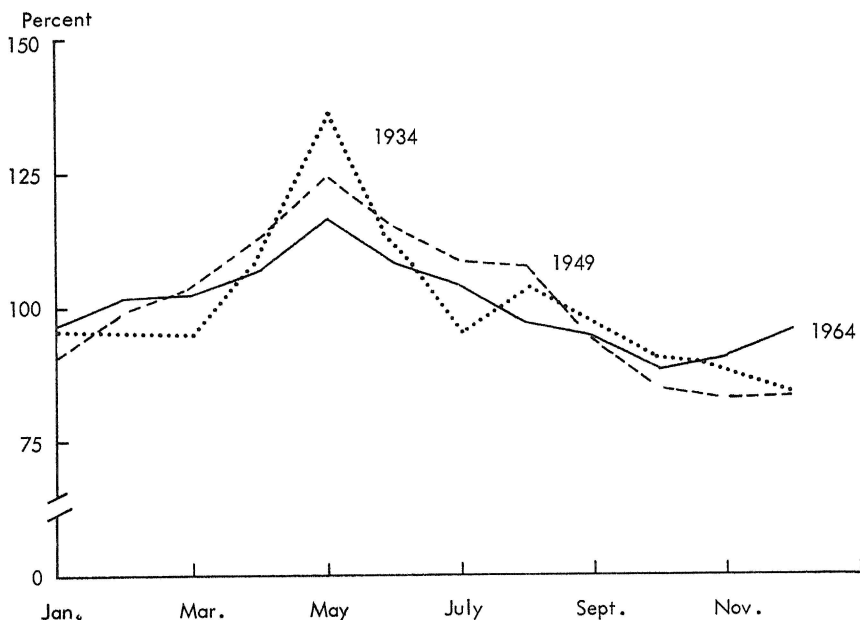


FIGURE 6--INDEX OF SEASONAL VARIATION IN MILK PRODUCTION, ST. LOUIS MARKET, SELECTED YEARS, 1934-1964.

(Annual average = 100; Data Appendix Table VI)

when production was low were moved upward. This has given more uniform production throughout the year.

Pricing policy of the Federal order program has encouraged less seasonal variation in production by providing higher Class I prices during months of low production, and lower Class I prices in months of high production. As the dairy enterprise has attained greater importance on some farms and been abandoned on others, overall management of the herd has improved. Up until the World War II era, it was not uncommon for a farmer to sell milk during the spring flush and go off the market when his cows began to dry up in the fall. During winter, the herd subsisted on poor quality roughage and little care. As long as dairying remained a small side-line operation on many farms, such could be expected.

When dairying became a major source of income on most farms supplying the market, the herd began to receive increased attention. More cows were bred to freshen in the fall and the entire herd was better fed,

housed, and managed during the winter months. Not only did this assure a steady flow of income throughout the year but it also gave higher total income.

Location of Supply

While the number of producers declined, some areas actually gained in numbers. Considered in conjunction with the increased delivery per producer, this becomes even more meaningful. In other words, the milk supply is not produced in the same area it was 10 years ago.

Most of the St. Louis milk producers are in Missouri and Illinois, with a few in Wisconsin and Iowa. Figure 7 shows the location of producers by counties and states for November of 1953 and 1963. In November, 1953, 55.2 percent of the producers were located in Illinois, 43.9 percent in Missouri, and 0.9 percent in Arkansas. In November, 1963, 48.8 percent of the producers were located in Illinois, 49.2 percent in Missouri, 1.6 percent in Iowa, and 0.4 percent in Wisconsin. The transition of producer numbers from Illinois to Missouri may be followed in Figure 8.

During 1938, 89 percent of St. Louis milk originated within 90 miles of the city and 100 percent of the milk was produced within 180 miles (Appendix Table X). In 1948, the amount of milk shipped by producers within 90 miles of St. Louis had declined to 81 percent, and the distance required to obtain 100 percent had increased to 240 miles. By 1963, only 60 percent of the producer milk originated within 90 miles of St. Louis, and the distance required to obtain all of it had increased to 330 miles. Throughout the study period, the 30 to 60 mile zone furnished more milk than any other. In each succeeding year shown in the table, its market deliveries increased. However, this zone's relative importance declined until 1953 after which it held quite stable.

In 1938, the largest proportion of market deliveries by Missouri dairymen came from the 30 to 60 mile zone (Appendix Table XI). By 1963 this had shifted to the 150 to 180 mile zone. Throughout this period, the largest proportion of Illinois milk was received from the 30 to 60 mile zone.

The movement of milk production away from St. Louis on the Missouri side was encouraged by many forces. Some of the more important were:

1. Urban pressures near St. Louis caused land values and taxes to increase so that dairymen were compelled to seek other alternatives.
2. Urban economic growth provided better employment opportunities in the city.

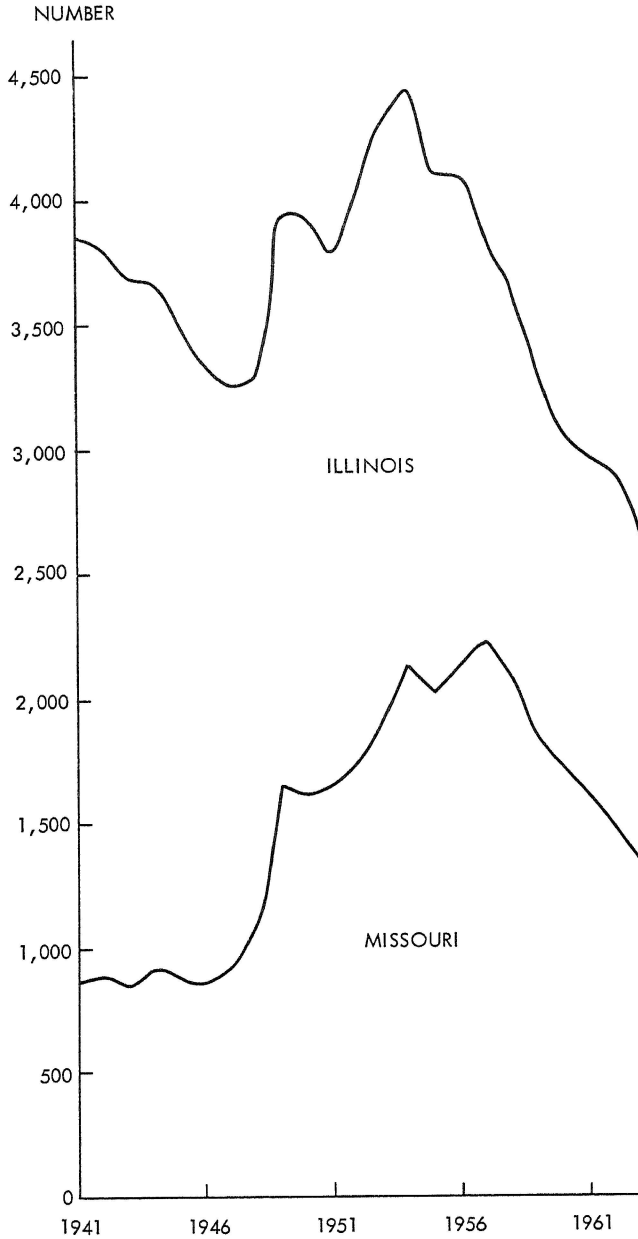


FIGURE 8--NUMBER OF PRODUCERS LOCATED IN MISSOURI AND ILLINOIS SHIPPING TO THE ST. LOUIS MARKET DURING NOVEMBER, 1941 to 1963

(Data in Appendix Table IX)

3. Improved roads, better transportation equipment, and higher quality milk made it economically feasible to transport milk greater distances.
4. As the quantity of milk required by the market increased, remaining farmers nearby were unable or unwilling to meet these needs.
5. Development of natural resources and provision of marketing facilities encouraged a concentration of milk production in the Missouri 150-180 mile zone.

Approximately half of the producer milk for the St. Louis Market originates in Illinois, and half in Missouri; it has since 1950. Actual percentages of producer receipts from Illinois and Missouri are shown in Figure 9. After 1960, Iowa and Wisconsin began to furnish significant amounts so that Illinois and Missouri contributions no longer total 100 percent after that date. From 1949 to 1957, relatively small quantities were received from Arkansas, and Kentucky furnished some milk from 1956 to 1959.

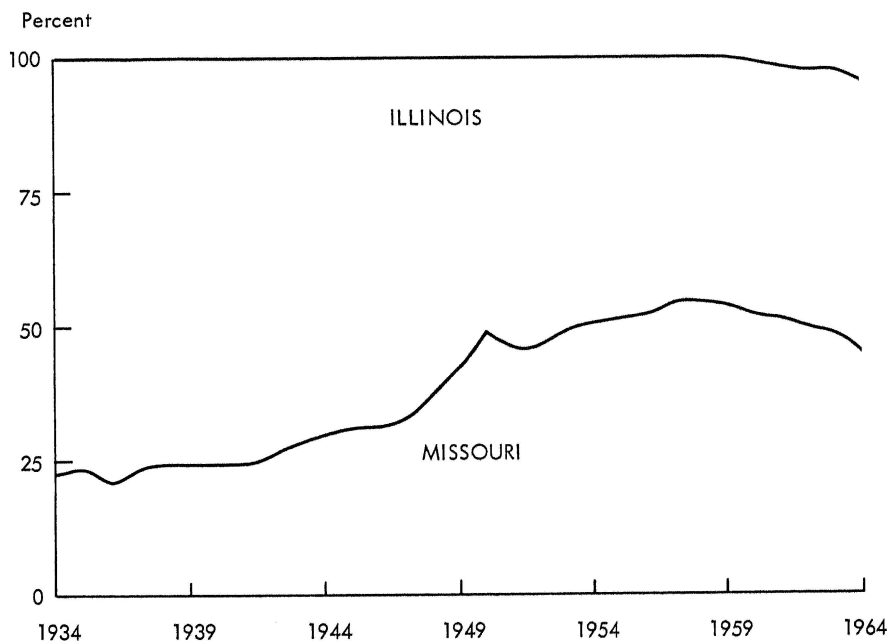


FIGURE 9--PERCENT OF PRODUCER RECEIPTS FROM MISSOURI AND ILLINOIS, ST. LOUIS MARKET 1934-1964

(Data in Appendix Table XII)

In 1934, 77 percent of the receipts reported to the Market Administrator originated in Illinois, and 23 percent originated in Missouri. In 1941, Missouri producers began to increase their proportion. This increase continued through 1957, reaching a high of 54.5 percent in that year. After 1957, the proportion of receipts from Missouri producers began to drop, and by 1964 it had fallen to 44.7 percent.

During the years when Missouri was increasing its share of the market, the Grade A program was developing there. Many manufacturing milk producers were converting to Grade A production. Most of these dairymen constructed their facilities to meet St. Louis Health Department requirements. At that time, St. Louis standards were higher than those for the State of Illinois. As Illinois producers discontinued shipping to the St. Louis market, they were largely replaced by Missouri producers.

After 1957, producer numbers in both Missouri and Illinois declined but Missouri numbers declined at a faster rate than those in Illinois (Appendix Table IX). Off-farm alternatives improved in the Missouri portion of the milkshed. Also, other markets became available. Production per farm has increased more rapidly in Illinois than in Missouri.

City and Country Plant Receipts

For this analysis, the St. Louis milk supply was separated into two categories; receipts at city plants and receipts at country plants (Figure 10). Although receipts of producer milk by the St. Louis market decreased over 75 million pounds (19 percent) between 1935 and 1943, receipts at city plants increased over 63 million pounds (32 percent) during the same period (Appendix Table XIV). This increased the proportion of the milk received at city plants from 49 percent to 81 percent.

From 1943 to 1958 the proportion of milk received at city plants changed direction and decreased—from 81 percent to 58 percent. This change was associated with the geographical movement of milk production away from the city.

In 1958, however, another change became evident with a shift back to increased receipts at the city plants. Bulk collection of precooled milk in insulated tank trucks and better roads made it feasible to transport milk greater distances. Bulk handling also eliminated hauling the heavy cumbersome milk cans to the city and back to the country each day. This reduced the need for receiving, cooling, and reloading the milk at country plants. At the present time, most milk bottled in the city is shipped directly to the bottling plant there. Milk not needed in the city is kept in the country and manufactured there.

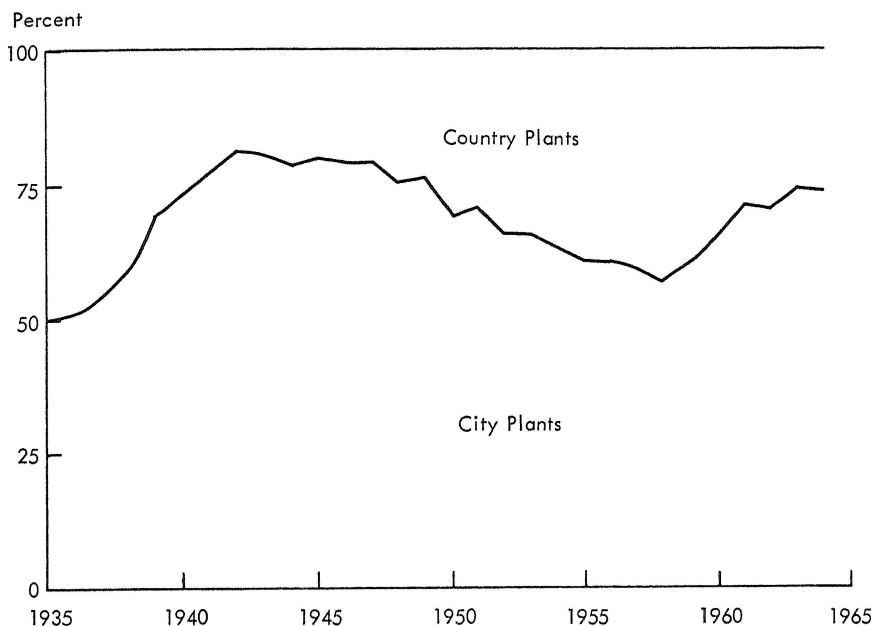


FIGURE 10--PERCENT RECEIPTS AT CITY AND COUNTRY PLANTS, ST. LOUIS MARKET, 1935-1964

(Data Appendix Table XIV)

Assembly and Transportation

Tremendous changes have occurred in transportation of milk in the St. Louis milkshed. In the 1920s, a large part of it was shipped from outlying areas by rail. By 1934, trucks had assumed the major role in this function. Overlapping these eras was the horsedrawn vehicle which continued to be used for home delivery on some routes up into the 1950s.

During this entire period, all of the milk was handled in 10-gallon cans between the farm and the plant. Up until 1954 and the advent of bulk handling, the only things that changed were the facilities for handling those cans.

While trucking is still the mode of transportation used today, the type of truck used has changed considerably since 1934. Perhaps the greatest change in the transportation of milk was elimination of the cans and the introduction of tank trucks for moving milk from farm to plant.

The number of country plants assembling milk for transport to the market has decreased. In December, 1935, there were 35 of these plants.

By December, 1941, there were only 9. Eight remained in December, 1964. The locations of these country plants supplying the St. Louis market are shown in Figure 11.

To compensate for the cost of hauling milk from country plants to market, prices are established at these plants on the basis of F.O.B. St. Louis prices, less location deductions. These deductions, or differentials, are based on airline distances from the City Hall of St. Louis. The price paid producers for milk received at these plants is reduced by the location differential applicable to the respective plants. The location differentials have been changed seven times (Appendix Table XV).

The total charge for transporting milk from farm to market is either the sum of trucking charges from farm to country plant plus the applicable location differential or the trucking charge for delivery direct from farm to city plant. In 1934, the weighted average charge for delivering milk to the market was 32.5 cents per hundredweight (Figure 12). By 1941, this had declined to 29 cents, the low point recorded for the market. The great reduction in the number of producers and in the number of country plants would indicate that there was some pulling in from the periphery of the market. The average daily delivery per farm also more than doubled during this period. Both of these, shortening the routes and increasing the size of pickup, would tend to reduce costs.

In 1942, these charges began to increase. They were greater each succeeding year through 1954, reaching a high of 50.65 cents per hundredweight. Probably the main reason for this was a general increase in prices. In 1941, the price of about everything began to increase. Contributing to this rise was the expansion of the milkshed and longer routes which began to take place at about this time.

In 1965, the first full year that bulk tanks were in use, charges for delivering milk to the market declined. This decline continued until 1963 with an average weighted charge of 37.24 cents per hundredweight. In 1964 the rate of 37.38 cents was only 4.89 cents greater than the rate in 1934. Most of the 13 cent reduction from 1954 was due to economies made possible by every-other-day pickup of milk at the farm in tank trucks.

In 1934, charges for transporting milk to market were more than one-fifth the value of that milk at the market. In 1964, transportation charges had declined to less than one-tenth the value of the milk, even though the average distance hauled had increased considerably.

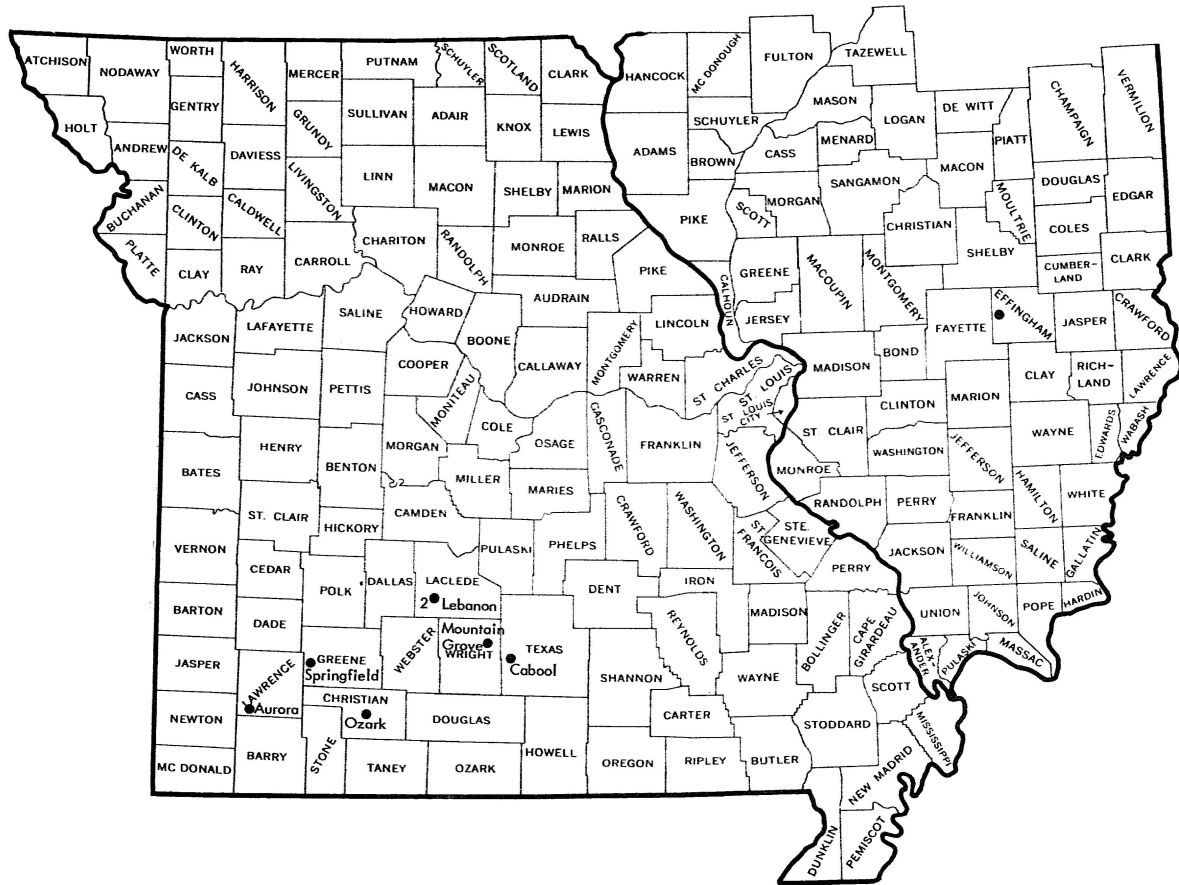


FIGURE 11--LOCATION OF COUNTRY PLANTS SUPPLYING THE ST. LOUIS MARKET DECEMBER, 1964



FIGURE 12--AVERAGE OF COUNTRY STATION DEDUCTIONS AND TRANSPORTATION OF ALL MILK, ST. LOUIS MARKET, 1934-1964

(Data Appendix Table XVI)

Market Utilization

The fluid milk business would be much easier to understand and manage if it were not for its peculiar surplus problems. A fluid milk market, due to the nature of its supply-demand relationships, must arrange for farmers to produce more milk than its consumers will purchase in fluid form. To have enough fresh milk for its consumers, its producers must produce more milk than can be sold in bottles or packages. When the tired housewife goes to the store late Saturday night, there must be milk there for her. Making sure of this requires stocking more milk in each store than can be sold. And insuring enough milk during seasons of low production means much more than is wanted will be produced during the flush periods. All of this milk, however, must be produced under the same sanitary regulations required for fresh fluid milk since any specific portion of it may be used for that purpose.

When more gasoline is produced than can be sold in a particular time period it is stored as inventory. There is, however, no such thing as a fresh milk inventory. Any excess supply of milk must be converted promptly into a product with longer keeping qualities. The market value of this milk when converted into manufactured products is lower than its value when sold for consumption as fresh milk. This is true even though the reserve milk manufactured into storable products is of the same quality as that portion sold in bottles and packages. Because a fluid milk market must have available more approved milk than it can sell for bottled use, and because the market value of this milk when manufactured is less, a classified price system has evolved by slow process over many years.

The system of paying farmers for their milk on the basis of its final use goes back many decades. As long ago as 1881, milk dealers in Boston were doing this. The price, by agreement between dealers and farmers, was calculated by classifying the uses to which milk was put and setting a price for each classification. By the end of the 1920s this system had been widely adopted.

The classified pricing system up to the 1930s was voluntary. There were no compulsory market-wide contracts. Thus the arrangement was vulnerable to destruction by nonsigners who could at any time enter the market.

In markets under Federal order, milk is segregated into classes on the basis of its use for pricing. Such procedure was authorized by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act, which directed the Secretary of Agriculture to classify milk "in accordance with the form in which or the purpose for which it is used. . . ."

Federal orders make provisions in their pricing systems for two or more use classes. In each market, all milk regulated under the terms of the order is classified in one or another of the classes provided.

Definition of Classes

Effective March 2, 1934, the St. Louis market provided that milk delivered to handlers by producers be classified as follows:

1. Class I milk means all milk (including both commercial and special uses thereof) sold or distributed by distributors for ultimate consumption as whole milk.
2. Class II milk means all milk used by distributors to produce cream for sale or distribution as cream for ultimate consumption in the St. Louis Marketing Area.
3. Class III milk means the quantity of milk purchased or sold or used by distributors in excess of their Class I and Class II milk."

Due to the introduction of a low fat content milk that could be reported as Class III under the provisions of the license, the Class I definition was redefined effective March 4, 1935, to include any milk which contained not less than 0.5 percent of butterfat and which was sold for consumption as milk in the Marketing Area.

This definition remained in effect until a new classification basis became effective with the issuance of Order Number 3, on February 1, 1936. Only two classes were provided:

1. Class I milk means all milk sold by handlers as milk containing not less than one-half of one percent of butterfat.
2. Class II milk means the quantity of milk purchased, sold or used by handlers in excess of Class I milk."

Between February 1, 1936, and August 1, 1949, changes in the class definitions were limited to those needed for clarification or improvement in the classification provisions; basically, these changes required handlers to keep more complete records on their milk utilization.

Class definitions were changed by amendment to Order Number 3 effective August 1, 1949:

1. Class I milk shall be all skim milk and butterfat (a) disposed of in fluid form as milk, skim milk, buttermilk, milk drinks, cream, and any milk products,

except cottage cheese, ice cream, and ice cream mix and (b) not specifically accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II milk shall be all skim milk and butterfat accounted for (a) as having been used or disposed of in any product other than those specified in Class I milk, and (b) as actual plant shrinkage of skim milk and butterfat in milk received from producers, but not in excess of 2 percent of such receipts of skim milk and butterfat, and (c) as actual plant shrinkage of skim milk and butterfat in other source milk. . . .”

This amendment changed cream, skim milk, and milk drinks from Class II products to Class I; the accounting method for milk used in each class was changed from a volume basis to the separate accounting of skim and butterfat; and the maximum shrinkage percentage was changed from three to two.

The class definitions were further clarified by amendment to the order in December, 1951, and March, 1961.

Definitions of Class I and Class II milk effective August 1, 1964, by amendment to Order Number 62 are as follows:

- “1. Class I milk shall be all skim milk and butterfat: (a) disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product⁵ (except that any product fortified with added solids shall be Class I in an amount equal only to the weight of an equal volume of a like unmodified product of the same butterfat content); and (b) not specifically accounted for as Class II milk.
2. Class II milk shall be all skim milk and butterfat: (a) accounted for and used to produce any product other than those specified as Class I; (b) in inventory of products designated as Class II milk on hand at the end of the month; (c) the weight of skim milk in fortified fluid milk products which is excepted from Class I; (d) in shrinkage of skim milk and butterfat, respectively, but not to exceed the following: (1) two percent of milk received from dairy farmers exclusive of that diverted; plus (2) one and one-half percent of milk received in bulk tank lots from pool plants of other handlers; plus (3) one and one-half percent of receipts of fluid milk products in bulk tank lots from other order plants, exclusive of the quantity of which Class II utilization was requested by the operators of such plants and the handlers; plus (4) one and one-half percent of receipts of fluid milk products in bulk tank lots from unregulated country plants, exclusive of the quantity for which Class II utilization was requested by the handler; less (5) one and one-half percent of milk disposed of in bulk tank lots to pool plants of other handlers and to nonpool plants (ex-

⁵Fluid milk product means milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, milk drinks (plain or flavored), concentrated milk, fortified milk, or skim milk, reconstituted milk or skim milk, cream (sweet or sour) and mixtures of milk, skim milk or cream (except frozen dessert mixes, eggnog, aerated cream, sterilized products in hermetically sealed containers, and cultured sour mixtures to which cheese or another food substance other than a milk product has been added and which contain not more than 15 percent butterfat).

clusive of diverted milk); and (e) in shrinkage of skim milk and butterfat, respectively, assigned pursuant the shrinkage provisions of the order.”

Changes made in the class definitions have been necessary to carry out the goal of the Classified Price Plan that individual handlers will pay a price for milk which is consistent with its use value.

Milk Reported by Classes

Milk reported as Class I in 1934 totaled 196 million pounds (Appendix Table XVII). By 1937, it had fallen to 185 million pounds. After 1937, with only small dips in 1947, 1948, and 1961, Class I use increased to a high of 658 million pounds in 1964.

Milk reported as Class II in the St. Louis Marketing Area during 1934 amounted to 72 million pounds (Appendix Table XVIII). In 1935, the Class II quantity dropped to 60 million pounds, but in 1936 it increased to 173 million pounds. Much of the increase was due to Class III milk being incorporated with Class II when the Class III category was discontinued. After 1936, the amount of milk in Class II declined, reaching a low of 35 million pounds in 1946. Wartime shortages are reflected in these figures. By 1964, it had reached a high of 235 million pounds.

The proportion of producer milk utilized in Class I is an important statistic, since it influences the blend price received by producers. In 1950, 80.6 percent of producer milk was Class I (Appendix Table XIX). This proportion increased to a high of 88.8 percent in 1952, after which it decreased in an uneven manner to 73.3 percent in 1964. The downtrend resulted from the failure of fluid milk consumption to keep pace with increased production during those years.

A higher percentage of producer milk is in Class I during the fall and winter months than in the spring and summer months. This corresponds with the low and flush periods of production, since consumption of fresh fluid milk is fairly constant throughout the year.

Another statistic which indicates the proportion of producer milk used for fluid consumption is the percentage producer milk is of Class I (Appendix Table XX). In 1950, producer milk was 119.4 percent of Class I milk. In other words, for every 100 pounds of Class I milk on the St. Louis market there were 119.4 pounds of producer milk. The extra 19 pounds were utilized in Class II products. After 1952, both Class I and production increased, but production increased more rapidly. By 1964, producer milk was 132.5 percent of Class I, an increase of 13.1 percentage points from 1950.

Butterfat Utilization

Butterfat content of producer milk in the St. Louis Marketing Area has been highest in fall and winter and lowest in spring and summer (Appendix Table XXI). During the years 1936 to 1947 annual average butterfat test varied from 3.72 percent to 3.84 percent but the average during this period was 3.78 percent. From 1948 to 1958, for 11 consecutive years, the average annual test did not fall below 3.8 percent and averaged 3.83 percent. In 1959 the average annual test fell below 3.8 percent and did not again rise above this point. By 1964 it had dropped to 3.71 percent, the lowest point recorded to that time for the St. Louis market. The highest annual test of 3.873 percent was recorded for 1950. During preceding years, market receipts were increasingly derived from a portion of the milkshed where Jersey was the predominant breed. After 1950, as a response to change in market needs, Holsteins became more popular throughout the area.

A comparison of the butterfat content of Class I milk, and of producer milk received at the market shows that Class I products consistently have contained less butterfat than was present in the milk furnished to the market by its dairymen (Appendix Table XXII). Since 1955 consumers have been increasing their purchases of low-fat products. As a response to this change, producers have lowered the butterfat content of their sales to the market. However, in 1964, producers had not yet overtaken the market trend. As a result, the butterfat test of milk made into Class II products was higher than that of the milk furnished by market dairymen, as it was in each of the 10 years for which data were available. This came about because the excess butterfat not desired in their Class I products by consumers was, of necessity, transformed into butter, cheese, and other high fat Class II products.

Daily Class I Sales; Inside, Outside Market Area; Per Capita

Until 1950, nearly all the Class I milk was sold within the designated marketing area. This is not surprising since where most of the sales are made constitutes one of the major criteria for designating the boundaries of the area. No sales were reported outside this area until 1937. The volume of these outside sales increased gradually until in 1949 they amounted to 6 percent of the total. One of the main reasons for development of sales outside the designated marketing area was the need of smaller nearby communities for a reliable source of fresh milk. The city handlers were better able economically and physically to fill this need.

As long as glass bottles, which were troublesome to haul out and back were used, this business did not increase very rapidly. In 1949 paper containers began to be used in the St. Louis market and sales outside the area increased more rapidly. These sales doubled during 1950 and continued to increase until they comprised 25 percent of the total in 1964.

Accurate per capita consumption data are difficult to obtain. However those shown in Appendix Table XXVIII are the best that are available for the St. Louis market. They were calculated by dividing average daily Class I sales within the marketing area by the population within that area. The increase in daily Class I sales in 1950 resulted from an August, 1949, amendment to the order which changed cream, skim milk and milk drinks from Class II to Class I.

During the early 1930s per capita milk consumption suffered not only from depressed economic conditions but also from a general lack of confidence in milk quality. After enactment and enforcement of a more rigorous health ordinance which restored confidence in the wholesomeness of milk and improved economic conditions, per person consumption improved. Gains during the war years were particularly rapid.

The 1949 amendment makes it difficult to construct a series strictly comparable over the entire period. However, skim milk was not an important item during the early years. Its inclusion in 1949 was the principal item responsible for the increase shown in the data. Most persons consider skim milk a fluid milk item and so will use the right hand column in the table for comparisons after 1959. Either way it is done, 1957 becomes the year with the highest per person milk consumption. Reasons for the decline since that time are difficult to assess and will not be attempted here.

As skim milk becomes more important, divergence between the figures in left and right columns of the table widened. If skim milk is included in the calculations, per capita consumption increased from 0.472 pounds per day in 1934 to 0.753 in 1964, nearly 60 percent. If skim milk is excluded, the 1964 consumption is 0.591 pounds per day per person, a 25 percent increase.

Market Organization

With the passage of time and increase in population, nearly all facets of our society become more complex. The same is true of the St. Louis milk market.

Back about the turn of the century much of the milk consumed in St. Louis was produced within the city limits. Also, in many cases, the same entrepreneur who produced the milk delivered and sold it directly to the consumer. It is said the founder of a major dairy company operating in St. Louis today, originally sold milk from a cart which he pushed through the city streets. Another handler of the same era says when he dipped milk into a pitcher left on the front porch, it was a race between the housewife and the neighborhood cats.

Even before the initiation of the Federal Order, substantial changes had occurred. By 1930, the milk was produced on thousands of farms in the country. It was transported to the city on trucks owned and operated by others. The milk was processed, sealed in bottles, delivered and sold by specialized handlers. Even at this time, however, nearly all of the milk still was delivered to the home and left on the front porch, although sealed in a bottle rather than left in a pitcher.

Number of Handlers and Average Volume

In 1934, soon after the establishment of the St. Louis Federal Milk Marketing Order, there were 49 of these handlers processing and distributing milk for the market. In no year since have there been as many (Appendix Table XXIX). The number fell quite rapidly until there were only 33 in 1947. During the next 3 years, 6 receiving stations became regulated and 7 producer-distributers began purchasing milk from other producers so they too came under regulation. Thus, in 1950 the number was back up to 46. However, in 1951, the downtrend resumed and by 1964 there were 26 handlers remaining in the market.

During these years while the number of handlers was nearly halved, Class I volume in the market more than tripled. Those who survived, on the average, had increased their volume more than 6 times.

From 1950 to 1964, 20 handlers left the market and the average daily Class I milk per handler increased 45,000 pounds. However, during this same period, the five leading handlers increased their portion of total

Class I sales only 3 percent—from 71 percent to 74 percent. Their portion of sales within the market area actually declined 6 percent from 79 to 73 (Appendix Table XXX). These data suggest that while these handlers lost some within the market area proper, they were more aggressive than others in developing outlets outside the area.

While these percentages indicate that there has not been much change in the market share of the five leading handlers, they do not indicate the relative position of the handlers to each other. To determine displacements in relative position of these handlers, an array was made of the 10 largest handlers based on Class I sales for selected years 1950-1964 (Appendix Table XXXI). During these 14 years, some changes occurred. Number 2 and number 1 exchanged positions. Number 3 maintained his position throughout the period. Number 4 dropped out of the race and number 5 moved up to fill his place. The handler who was number 5 in 1964 had been in eighth place in 1950.

These data once again show the dangers of oversimplification and ready generalization. While it is true that many of the handlers leaving the market after 1950 were small, by no means were all of them in this category. Handlers holding fourth and sixth places in 1950 were gone in 1964. The other side of the coin shows that some of the more aggressive smaller ones moved up. Number 8 in 1950 became fifth in 1964 and three handlers that were not in the top 10 in 1950 moved up into this category.

St. Louis has been a dynamic market as to entry and exit of handlers. A milk market often is thought of as a group of handlers with the wolf of attrition continually knocking off a few of the smaller vulnerable ones. This was not true for St. Louis. Since records have been kept of such events, many have entered the market only to leave it at a later time. Some have entered, left, and re-entered. Some have merely changed names while still others have lost their identity through merger. One changed its name, then reentered the market as a new handler under the old name.

It is difficult to summarize such turmoil, but an attempt will be made in the following observations in a gross sort of way. Since March 1934, 48 handlers have become regulated by the St. Louis Federal Milk Marketing Order. The years with the most entries were 1948, 1950, and 1961, with five handlers entering the market in each (Appendix Table XXXII).

The businesses of many handlers who discontinued operation in the St. Louis Marketing Area were purchased by other dairies (Appendix Table XXXIII). Of the 73 who left the market after 1934, 30 were purchased by other dairies and 23 discontinued operations. An additional

six became nonregulated due to order revisions, four transferred to other orders, and five discontinued for miscellaneous reasons.

Handlers who changed name are not included in these figures (Appendix Table XXXIV).

Only 12 handlers operated continuously within the St. Louis Market between March, 1934, and July, 1964 (Appendix Table XXXV). This is not a list of the largest handlers although four of them are included among the largest.

There have been many important changes in market organization not revealed by these data. Change in procurement and assembly, however, should not be passed without brief mention.

By the early 1930s when the Federal Order first became effective, the market already had moved beyond the era of milk production, delivery, and sale by the same entrepreneur. At this time most milk was produced by dairymen who did not concern themselves with processing or delivery. Most of it also was processed, delivered, and sold by handlers in or near the city. Each producer was associated with a specific handler who took all his milk and paid him for it. All of the milk of the producers associated with a city plant was delivered to that plant daily whether needed or not. Milk in excess of bottling needs was manufactured into butter, cheese, etc., usually in the plant of the receiving handler.

As bottling plants became larger, they also became more specialized. Their principal business was processing and selling fresh fluid milk. The manufacturing operations were more bothersome than profitable.

Producers had begun to organize into marketing cooperatives even before the establishment of the marketing order. But as the market became larger and more complex, the cooperatives assumed greater responsibility. The principal desire of the handler was enough milk daily to fill his bottling needs—no more, no less. With the passage of time the marketing cooperatives moved nearer to meeting this need. Conversion to bulk handling was a catalyst in the process.

The first step was to organize assembly so that only the amount of milk needed for bottling was hauled to the city each day. Excess milk was sent directly to the most accessible manufacturing plants. Handlers also played an important part in the early stages but later cooperatives assumed nearly full responsibility. From this, it was a short step for cooperatives to assume responsibility for providing the milk needed by city handlers and diverting excess milk to manufacturing plants. To further facilitate this, bottlers began to purchase their milk from the cooperative, rather than from numerous producers, and to pay for it with one check

rather than many. The cooperative then made checks to its members for their milk deliveries.

Two principal improvements resulted. Unnecessary physical movement of milk was reduced. City bottlers were relieved of the burden of managing and manufacturing the excess milk. Because of the greater volume which accrued to it, this was performed more economically by the cooperative.

Distribution

As in assembly, there were important innovations in distribution. The rise of store sales and decline of home deliveries probably tops the list in this category. This, however, was closely related to introduction into the market of single service paper containers.

Wholesale distribution to stores, restaurants, and institutional food handlers accounted for approximately half of the milk sales from 1934 to 1953 (Appendix Table XXXVI). In 1949 paper containers began to become popular. Every year after that the proportion increased. In November, 1963, 82 percent of the milk was distributed through wholesale outlets. Increase in this type of distribution has helped hold down increases in distribution costs.

There seems to always have been a most popular type of container. In July, 1934, when records of such things first began to be kept, 77 percent of St. Louis milk was sold in glass quart containers. By 1936, quarts had increased to 84 percent of the market. This popularity had declined only slightly by 1938 when several processors installed half-gallon bottling machines. Sales in half-gallon bottles increased from less than 1 percent in July, 1938, to 14 percent in July a year later. This gain continued until 1947 when it was 35 percent. Much of the increase was at the expense of quarts which declined in proportion to 53 percent in that year. Introduction of paper quart containers in 1947 helped quart sales to hold their own until the introduction of paper half gallons in 1950. From that time on, quarts declined in popularity each year to a low of 5 percent in 1963. The paper half gallons rapidly became the most popular containers, increasing each year to a high of over 82 percent in 1962. Introduction of plastic coated paper gallon cartons by St. Louis handlers in June, 1963, started another change. Gallon sales increased from 4 percent in November, 1962, to 15 percent in November, 1963. This increase came at the expense of half-gallons, since quarts already were at a nearly irreducible minimum.

Homogenized milk has steadily gained, from about 27 percent in 1941 to over 99 percent in 1963 (Appendix Table XXXVII). After their

introduction into the market, paper containers also steadily increased in acceptance—from 13 percent in 1949, first year of record, to over 77 percent in 1963.

Prices and Price Relations

The main purposes of Federal regulation in the St. Louis Marketing area have been to: (1) assure farmers of a steady, dependable market and prices for their milk which are reasonable in relation to economic conditions; and (2) assure consumers of an adequate supply of wholesome milk.

These purposes have been accomplished by regulating the minimum prices which farmers must be paid for their milk. Orderly marketing has been promoted by the use of classified pricing. Classified pricing provides a "safety valve" which makes it possible to remove excess Grade A milk, not needed for bottling, from the market without destroying the price structure.

Even though regulation primarily has dealt with prices and price relationships, other areas of economic activity undoubtedly have been influenced. Market organization likely has been affected by the removal of a type of unfair competition. After the advent of the Federal Order, no handler could gain an unfair advantage over his competitors by beating down the price he paid his producers for their milk.

The Federal Milk Marketing Order has not regulated the prices charged consumers for milk. Neither has it regulated which producers might deliver milk to the market or which handlers could process and sell milk in the marketing area. Basically what the order provides is that if a handler sells milk to consumers in the marketing area, he must pay a specified minimum price to his producers for that milk.

Method of Payment to Producers

During most of its history of regulation, St. Louis has been a two-class market. Handlers have paid a specified price for milk ultimately sold to consumers in its fresh fluid form and another lower price for the excess milk disposed of in manufactured products. Producers have been paid a blend or uniform price which was the average of the class prices, weighted according to the volume of milk in each class.

Certain modifications have been appended from time to time to accomplish some peripheral purpose.

From March 2, 1934, to November 16, 1934, the base and surplus plan was used as a means of distributing payment to producers for milk

delivered to regulated handlers. Under this plan, the relationship of total deliveries of producers from June through November, 1933, to total Class I sales in the market during the same months was used in allocating bases for individual producers. Each producer was to receive the specified price for deliveries up to his allotted base and another specified lower price for deliveries in excess of his base. New producers were paid the same as others for their base and for their surplus. Their base was determined by the Market Administrator.

With the discontinuation of the base and surplus plan in November, 1934, a market-wide pool was initiated. The uniform minimum price which each handler was required to pay was announced each month by the Market Administrator (the weighted average price mentioned above). Because payments to producers by an individual handler, based on this announced price, may have been higher or lower than the value of the milk calculated on the basis of his own utilization, it was necessary to have an equalization fund administered by the Market Administrator.

The announced price was calculated using classification weights from utilization in the entire market. The value to the individual handler was based on the proportions he used in each class. If his proportion used in Class I was lower than the market average, he paid his producers more than the value of the milk to him and so was reimbursed from the equalization fund. If his proportion used in Class I was higher than the market average, he paid his producers less than the value of the milk, so paid the difference into the equalization fund.

The equalization fund was a tidy arrangement. Payments into and disbursements from the fund were equal. All producers received the same uniform price for their milk. All handlers paid the same price for milk which they used in each class. Under modern arrangements, where handlers purchase milk from the producers' marketing associations and the association in turn pays its members, this device no longer has much use.

The market-wide pool was discontinued in March, 1935, and an individual-handler pool was adopted. Under this system, the price paid an individual producer was based on the utilization of the handler to whom he delivered his milk rather than on the market average. Each handler paid a different blend price to his producers based on the required minimum class prices and proportions he utilized in each class. Producers shipping to a handler with a high Class I utilization received a higher blend price for their milk than those shipping to a handler with a lower Class I use. This was true even though their milk was the same quality. No equalization fund was necessary.

The individual-handler pool remained in effect until August 1, 1953, when receipts were again pooled on a market-wide basis. The market-wide pool was still in effect at the time of this writing.

Another addendum which should be mentioned here is the supply-demand adjuster. Since it operates through the Class I price, it will be discussed in that connection. Suffice it to say here that, when producers deliver milk to the market in excess of a predetermined ratio to Class I use, the Class I price is automatically reduced. When deliveries fall below another predetermined ratio, the Class I price rises.

Since the Marketing Order only establishes the minimum price to be paid producers, handlers are permitted to pay premiums above this minimum. Such premiums have been widely paid during the period this order has been in force. Reasons for these premiums and their amounts will be discussed in a later section on payments to producers.

Class Prices

Grade A milk is produced to be consumed in fresh fluid form. This use has first call on the Grade A milk available to the market. Milk used for this purpose is designated Class I. This milk brings a higher price and is the main source of income for the producers. The minimum price which handlers must pay producers for milk used in this manner is usually referred to as the Class I price.

Only milk in excess of this need is designated Class II. Since products made from it must sell in competition with those made from regular manufacturing milk, it is priced approximately the same. This price usually is called the Class II price.

Class I prices were established at Order hearings on a fixed rate basis from March 2, 1934, to November 30, 1940. Class I prices established by the Orders and Agreements during this period ranged from \$1.85 per hundredweight in March, 1934, to \$2.70 per hundredweight during the latter months of 1937. Class I prices by months for three decades are shown in Appendix Table XXXVIII. All these prices are quoted for 3.5 percent milk delivered to the Marketing Area. Each time it was necessary to change the price a public hearing was held.

It was a cumbersome procedure to call a public hearing at which all interested parties had a right to be heard every time it was necessary to change the price of milk. Persons who studied this problem began to believe it would be possible to use some related economic statistic to "move" the milk price. This would reduce the need for frequent public hearings. A new hearing would only be necessary when the designated "mover"

failed to keep the Class I price properly aligned with prevailing economic conditions.

On November 15, 1940, the Order was amended to provide for flexible pricing of Class I milk. The new prices were to be based on the average wholesale price of 92-score butter at Chicago. This method of pricing remained in effect until December 5, 1941. During this period, Class I prices ranged from \$2.24 to \$2.74 per hundredweight.

Effective December 5, 1941, the Order was amended to provide for the pricing of Class I milk based on the average paying price of 23 condenseries located in Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. During the months of April through June \$0.80 per hundredweight was to be added, \$1.00 July through November, and \$0.90 December through March. With adoption of the "condensery-plus" plan, the Class I price increased to \$3.07 in December, 1941.

On October 4, 1942, a butter-powder formula was adopted to compute the basic Class I price. The basic Class I price was to be 3.5 times the Chicago 92-score butter price plus 20 percent; plus 3.5 cents for every 0.5 cent that the average spray and roller powder prices were above 5½ cents. The amount added to the basic price for the months of July through November was increased from \$1.00 to \$1.10.

Effective September 1, 1947, the amounts added to the basic formula price were increased to: \$1.35 for July through December; \$1.10 January through March; and \$0.90 for April through June.

The amounts were further increased on November 18, 1948, to: \$1.81 for July through December; and \$1.33 for January through March.

The basic price formula was changed August 1, 1949, to be the higher of the paying price of 23 midwest condenseries, or the butter-powder formula. The amount added to the basic price was changed to: \$1.35, July through December; \$1.10, January through March; and \$0.90, April through June.

A supply-demand factor also was established effective August 1, 1949. The purpose of this factor was to further reduce the need for expensive and bothersome public hearings. By relating prices to the relationship between Class I usage and the milk supply, it was hoped to automatically connect prices and the market supply situation. Producer receipts expressed as a percentage of Class I use for the 12-month period ending with the beginning of the preceding month was the relationship used for this purpose. The base statistic of 115 percent was chosen as a normal relationship. A one to one relationship between producer receipts and Class I use was not selected because it was agreed that producers would have to

furnish more milk to a market during each time period than the market would consume in fluid form to keep it adequately supplied. The following table shows price adjustments which were to be made for deviations from the 115 percent norm. During most months since initiation of this device, it has increased the Class I price. Actual adjustments by months are shown in Appendix Table XLIII.

	<u>For each percentage point-</u>	
	<u>-below 115%</u>	<u>-above 115%</u>
	add	subtract
January through March	1¢	2¢
April through June	0	2
July through December	2	2

The same August 1, 1949, amendment provided for Class I butterfat differentials. For each 1/10 percent above or below 3.5 percent, 0.135 times the Chicago 92-score butter price was to be the differential. The price was adjusted up or down according to butterfat content. In 1950, the differential was reduced to 0.125 times the 92-score butter price.

After 1950, the amount to be added to the formula price in determining the basic Class I price was changed three times.

April 1, 1960, the Class I price for plants located within 30 miles of the St. Louis City Hall was defined as the Chicago Class I price plus 50 cents and plus or minus the St. Louis supply-demand adjustment. This was a response to growing awareness of the influence of prices in nearby surplus areas on local market situations. On January 1, 1965, the same definition still was in effect.

The supply-demand factor was changed four times. In 1960, the base point was 130 percent, and the adjustment rate for each percentage point above or below was 2 cents. A comparison of the current ratio with that of the third month preceding also was provided. If the current ratio was more or less than that for the third preceding month, the difference was added to or subtracted from the current ratio to give an adjusted factor. The ratios were computed on a 12-month moving total. As of January 1, 1965, this procedure still was in effect.

In 1953, the butterfat differential was changed to 0.120 times the Chicago 92-score butter price. It had not been altered further by January 1, 1965.

Class II prices, from the first days of regulation, have been associated closely with the value of milk for manufacturing purposes. From March, 1934, to December, 1941, they were based upon wholesale prices of 92-score butter at Chicago.

On December 5, 1941, the condensery pay price (the average paying price of 23 condenseries in Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin per hundredweight for milk testing 3.5 percent butterfat) was introduced into the Class II pricing formula. This was the same time that it also began to be used in the Class I formula. However, Chicago butter prices continued to be a factor at the time of this writing. In 1941 when they first began to be used, the condensery pay price data were based on an average of 23 condenseries. By 1960, several had discontinued operations and the number had decreased to 15. In August, 1964, the number had declined to 11.

Class II butterfat differentials were established August 1, 1949. Initially, 0.12 times the Chicago 92-score butter price was to be added to or subtracted from the Class II price for each 1/10 percent deviation in butterfat test above or below the 3.5 percent norm.

August 1, 1964, this was changed to 0.115 times the butter price rounded to the nearest 1/10 cent. These differentials by months are shown in Appendix Table XLVII.

Class II price formulas are shown in Appendix Table XLV and the resulting prices in Table XLVI. These prices ranged from an average of \$1.30 in 1939 to \$4.37 in 1948. The 1.2 and 1.3 factor applied to the butter price in these formulas recognizes that 1 pound of butterfat will produce more than 1 pound of butter due to overrun.

Uniform Prices and Payments to Producers

Minimum Order Uniform Prices to producers are determined each month by the Market Administrator's office when they "figure the pool." Explaining the principle of these calculations is much more simple than the actual manipulation of the figures.

Basically, the quantity of milk used for Class I purposes is multiplied by the Class I price. The amount of milk used for Class II products is multiplied by the Class II price. These 2 figures are added and the sum is divided by the total volume of milk involved. The Uniform price is really an average of the class prices, weighted by the volume of milk in each. The class prices previously have been established under provisions of the Order, already discussed. The volume of milk used in each class is provided by reports from the handlers subject to verification by audit.

The Uniform price is the Order statistic with which most producers are primarily concerned. It is the minimum price they will receive for their milk (3.5 percent butterfat) shipped during the month.

Under this method of price determination, the uniform price may vary from month to month without a change in class prices, due to the changing proportions of milk utilized in each class.

The minimum uniform price to producers on the St. Louis market for 3.5 percent milk in 1934 averaged \$1.55 per hundredweight. In 1937, this had risen to \$2.16 but by 1939 it had again fallen, to \$1.82. After 1939, prices increased, with only a slight pause in 1944 and 1945, to \$5.08 in 1948. The \$5.00 per hundredweight level was exceeded only one other year, 1952. By 1954, the price had declined to near \$4.00 where it remained until 1964 (Figure 13).

One purpose of a Federal Order is to provide steady, dependable markets to producers. One aspect of this is elimination of unnecessarily wide variation in prices. To determine if this situation improved in the St. Louis market after initiation of the order, seasonal variation in prices before and after regulation were compared (Table 4). Prior to the order, monthly price indexes ranged from 82 to 113. During the time the order was in existence, the range was from 88 to 110.

Butterfat differentials to producers have been incorporated into provisions of the order since its beginning. Minimum prices to be paid producers have been specified in terms of milk containing 3.5 percent butterfat. For each 1/10 percent deviation from this standard, price adjustments have been prescribed (Appendix Table L).

From March, 1934, to November, 1940, handlers were required to add or deduct from payments to producers 3 cents per hundredweight on all milk for each 1/10 percent butterfat content above or below 3.5.

Changes in method of determination are set forth below:

November 5, 1940

Three cents per hundredweight when average Chicago wholesale butter price was less than 30 cents per pound; for each 5 cent increase in butter price the differential was increased 0.5 cent to 4.5 cents if butter was 40 cents per pound or higher.

In August 1942, this formula increased the butterfat differential to the maximum of 4.5 cents where it remained until the next modification.

January 1, 1944

.12 (Chicago 92-score butter price)

This gave a 5.5 cents differential until mid-1946 when a rapid rise began, going above 10 cents at times.

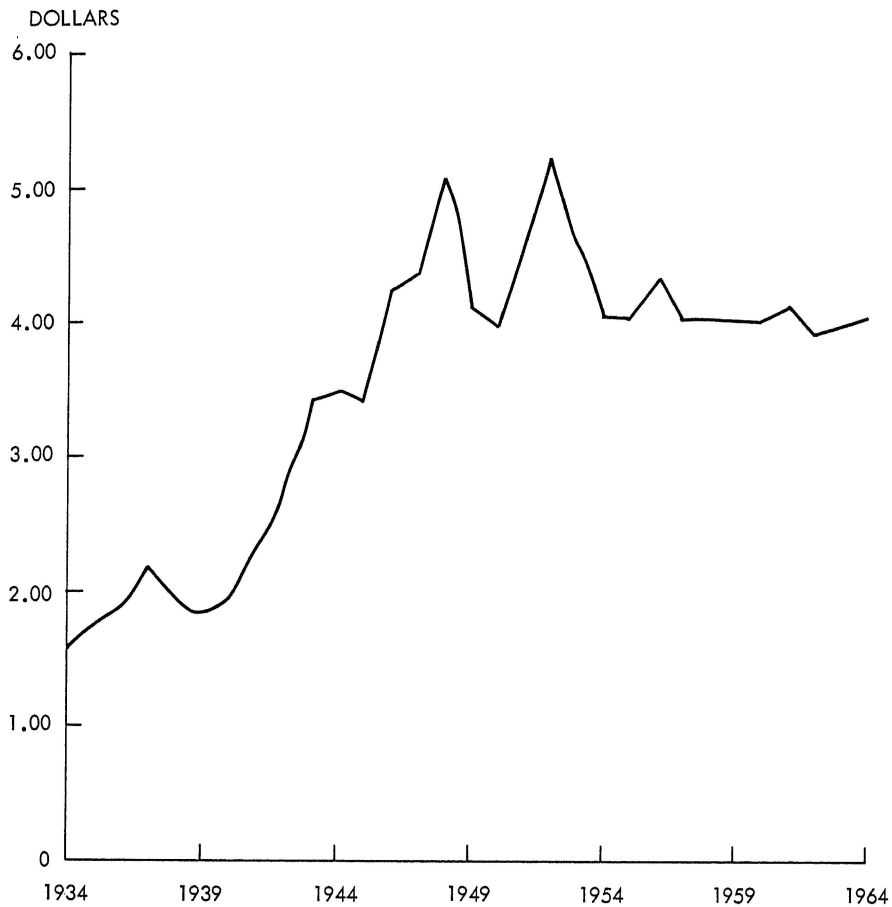


FIGURE 13--MINIMUM ORDER UNIFORM PRICES TO PRODUCERS FOR 100 POUNDS OF 3.5 PERCENT MILK, F.O.B. ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA, 1934-1964

(Monthly Data Appendix Table XLVIII)

TABLE 4--SEASONAL VARIATION IN PRICES PAID FARMERS FOR MILK OF 3.5 PER CENT
BUTTERFAT, F.O.B. ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA,
PRIOR TO AND DURING FEDERAL REGULATION

Period	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	(1909-33 = 100)											
prior to federal regulation (1909-1933)	112	109	103	94	82	82	92	97	100	105	111	113
	(134-64 = 100)											
during federal regulation (1934-1964)	102	100	98	90	88	89	97	101	107	110	110	108

Note: Basic data in Appendix Tables XLVIII and XLIX.

August 1, 1953

.115 (Chicago 92-score butter price)

The result was to be rounded to the nearest 1/10 cent. This was the same formula used to establish the Class II butterfat differential to handlers. Since then, the differential has confined itself within a range of 6.5 cents to 7.5 cents.

This formula still was in use January 1, 1965.

All prices established by the order are the minimum which must be paid producers for their milk. A handler may pay more if it should seem to him desirable. Such premiums over and above the minimum have been paid by handlers during every month since March, 1935 (Appendix Table LI). These payments have ranged from \$21 thousand in 1936 to over \$1.5 million in 1961. In every year since 1958 they have been more than a million dollars.

Using Order minimum uniform prices and deliveries of milk to the market by producers, the value can be calculated. These estimated values based on 3.5 percent milk delivered to the market are shown in Appendix Table LII. These estimates are conservative since producer milk consistently has contained more than 3.5 percent butterfat and premiums paid by handlers are not included. In 1938 and 1939 these values were less than \$6 million. But as prices improved and volume increased to keep pace with increasing market population, the value of producer milk deliveries increased. In 1964 it was more than \$35 million.

Appendix Table LIII shows these estimates on a per farm basis. The value of deliveries per farm were over \$1,000 for the first time in 1938. In 1964, this had increased to over \$12,000. These amounts cannot be interpreted as family income since hauling charges and other production cost must first be deducted before such a result can be obtained.

An indication of how well milk has retained its purchasing power can be obtained by comparing the price of milk with prices of other commodities at different periods in time. Appendix Tables LIV and LVII show such relationships. All these comparisons are made on the basis of prices paid producers for 3.5 percent milk delivered to a plant in the marketing area. The relative well-being of the dairyman, of course, is related not only to the purchasing power of his milk at any given time; but also to the volume of milk which he can produce per hour or day of his labor and to the volume of productive resources which he must purchase.

One of the more interesting comparisons is between milk prices and prices paid by farmers for the various items they buy to live and produce. In 1964, the \$4.08 received for a hundredweight of milk in St. Louis

would purchase just about the same amount of goods and services as the \$1.55 received in 1934. These price relationships show that the value of milk was lower in the early 1930s and the 1960s than at any other time between. The high point occurred during the mid-1940s. In fact the data indicate that milk value increased quite consistently from 1934 to 1946 and has quite consistently declined since that time.

Other computations presented in these tables show how well milk has retained its value, compared to other commodities such as dairy rations, beef, hogs, wheat, and corn. Milk has gained in value compared to corn and hogs, and has just about held its own with wheat. The milk: beef relationship is not quite so clear cut. However, comparison of the first five years of data with the last five indicates that milk has declined in value relative to beef. This is consistent with the flight of resources from dairying and entry of resources into beef production witnessed during the past few years (Appendix Table LVI).

Resale Prices

A Federal Order does not regulate milk prices to consumers. Such prices, however, are a concern of those interested in the market. The order only specifies the minimum price handlers must pay producers for the milk they use. All milk purchased by consumers in fresh fluid form is Class I and handlers pay producers the Class I price for it.

Monthly prices per quart for milk delivered to homes, 1934-64 are shown in Appendix Table LVIII. This price has increased from 11 cents in 1934 to 30 cents in 1964. Prices per quart delivered to homes are shown for the entire period, even though sales in quart containers have comprised a relatively small part of the total in recent years. This was done to present prices for a comparable item over the entire period.

Half-gallon containers began to be sold in grocery stores in the mid-1940s and their prices are shown 1947-64 (Appendix Table LX). These are not average prices but are representative store prices in the St. Louis area.

At first there was not much difference between the grocery store price of a half-gallon and the price of two quarts delivered to the doorstep. However, in 1952 the price spread widened to 3.5 cents and in that year, sales of half-gallons through stores nearly doubled—from 10 percent of the total to 18 percent. From that time until 1962, just before introduction of paper gallons into the market, half-gallons sold through stores increased rapidly to 66 percent of the total. As the volume on home delivery routes fell off, per unit costs increased, and the spread between

home delivery and store prices widened. In 1964, home delivery was 30 cents per quart compared to the store price per half-gallon of 42.6 cents.

Retail milk prices were deflated by the St. Louis Consumer Food Index (Appendix Table LXI). This facilitates comparison of changes in food prices and milk prices. It shows that milk prices increased less rapidly than the food price index. If store half-gallon prices had been substituted in the series after they became the major part of the market in 1957, the decline would have been much greater. The 1964 store half-gallon price deflated by the food index gives an adjusted price of less than 20 cents per quart, approximately $\frac{2}{3}$ the adjusted price of 30.5 cents per quart for 1934.

—APPENDIX—

TABLE I--MARKET RECEIPTS OF MILK REPORTED IN ST. LOUIS, 1934-1964

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
(thousand pounds)													
1934	35,093	31,810	34,060	37,623	49,245	38,858	34,592	38,108	35,942	34,061	31,577	31,056	432,024
1935	32,004	29,095	32,944	36,981	45,009	39,537	36,751	34,870	31,228	26,033	24,307	28,129	396,889
1936	30,777	29,804	33,590	34,142	42,928	35,456	29,698	28,351	26,411	27,364	25,707	26,491	370,719
1937	27,638	26,061	29,523	31,814	40,745	31,746	29,658	26,449	22,126	20,173	19,906	22,703	328,543
1938	25,067	23,468	26,919	26,756	29,788	27,483	26,120	24,321	22,200	22,330	22,128	25,370	301,950
1939	27,834	26,330	29,998	29,144	33,889	28,554	26,289	26,306	23,032	22,684	22,493	25,404	321,954
1940	27,088	26,833	29,294	29,638	33,892	29,682	26,387	25,434	24,993	24,180	23,750	26,603	327,773
1941	28,936	27,571	31,273	31,691	34,916	29,470	28,638	27,414	26,379	25,591	24,296	26,963	343,137
1942	28,556	26,965	30,555	31,196	34,433	29,069	28,415	27,983	23,621	22,282	22,264	25,167	330,505
1943	27,123	25,989	29,763	29,613	31,504	27,807	27,210	26,088	23,776	23,389	23,300	26,153	321,715
1944	28,481	28,008	30,742	30,609	34,519	29,389	27,586	26,352	25,870	26,485	26,328	28,911	343,280
1945	31,047	29,432	33,562	34,584	37,373	33,104	31,091	28,818	25,116	24,697	24,195	25,877	358,895
1946	27,895	26,623	31,303	35,231	37,145	33,210	29,919	28,776	27,605	26,069	24,390	27,049	355,214
1947	29,132	28,377	32,735	32,578	38,017	35,015	32,519	26,979	24,597	23,963	22,241	24,778	350,931
1948	26,643	26,550	29,592	31,917	36,941	31,905	30,546	30,664	26,950	24,785	23,240	26,177	345,909
1949	28,222	27,615	32,300	34,469	39,877	36,338	35,710	35,558	31,744	30,687	29,455	31,747	393,722
1950	34,647	34,809	40,385	42,585	50,668	47,764	47,366	44,400	39,875	36,023	30,083	31,704	479,810
1951	34,046	32,502	37,525	37,994	46,676	43,285	42,003	41,149	35,701	32,624	28,221	31,462	443,186
1952	33,540	33,456	37,795	40,213	48,046	41,882	41,503	43,062	37,838	34,537	34,105	38,177	464,154
1953	40,246	38,921	46,004	47,371	53,162	46,137	45,000	42,967	38,599	38,907	39,739	44,091	521,144
1954	45,568	43,641	51,116	54,168	58,656	49,780	47,718	45,877	41,591	42,595	42,815	45,459	568,985
1955	47,810	44,728	53,097	57,632	59,238	51,656	51,142	47,873	42,570	42,520	41,447	44,697	584,409
1956	47,351	45,905	52,262	57,148	62,642	55,786	56,295	55,449	50,226	49,354	48,596	52,373	633,386
1957	55,422	52,892	61,364	61,008	67,936	61,206	61,709	57,527	51,891	49,484	46,915	49,899	677,252
1958	54,038	50,145	56,479	57,261	66,691	62,170	61,734	58,426	52,741	59,897	47,547	49,311	666,439
1959	51,706	48,735	56,546	61,149	70,102	64,815	62,833	60,383	56,693	54,139	51,125	54,562	692,788
1960	57,013	55,118	59,868	64,024	74,561	66,369	64,867	63,656	56,352	55,892	52,228	55,013	724,960
1961	57,219	54,477	63,530	65,519	74,813	69,435	66,675	65,655	60,434	60,409	56,666	59,643	754,475
1962	61,442	57,899	65,149	68,147	76,898	69,977	68,599	64,081	59,852	62,611	59,164	62,010	775,829
1963	64,218	58,433	67,080	72,919	84,582	75,980	74,605	69,610	62,363	61,225	60,348	64,511	815,875
1964	73,172	71,850	77,362	77,058	86,117	74,711	73,608	69,227	66,789	66,658	65,324	69,834	871,710

TABLE II--AVERAGE DAILY DELIVERY OF MILK PER FARM IN THE ST. LOUIS MILKSHED, 1934-1964

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Weighted Average
	(pounds)												
1934	92	93	92	105	133	108	93	100	95	88	86	82	97
1935	86	87	90	104	123	110	100	96	90	74	72	82	93
1936	91	96	102	109	134	118	97	94	93	95	94	97	102
1937	102	109	112	127	158	128	119	109	96	93	107	130	116
1938	151	165	173	190	218	193	175	163	153	149	152	168	170
1939	185	194	199	222	252	221	198	198	180	171	177	193	199
1940	206	218	223	234	265	240	208	201	205	194	199	216	218
1941	235	249	257	269	287	250	236	225	224	209	209	226	240
1942	241	252	259	275	294	256	238	236	206	189	195	214	238
1943	231	246	255	264	274	251	235	226	214	204	210	228	237
1944	248	265	269	278	302	263	238	229	233	231	239	254	254
1945	273	287	297	318	336	309	282	262	238	227	230	240	275
1946	259	277	295	344	350	323	280	271	272	250	242	259	285
1947	280	300	315	326	368	349	314	261	249	237	227	243	289
1948	261	278	290	325	362	322	297	299	272	243	236	255	287
1949	274	297	312	340	374	345	325	320	279	255	249	253	300
1950	272	293	307	330	372	358	340	317	294	260	253	258	306
1951	278	295	308	323	383	368	346	338	306	273	248	259	311
1952	276	295	310	340	390	351	332	343	313	277	282	303	318
1953	323	344	364	384	419	374	346	324	297	289	305	328	341
1954	349	369	383	421	440	384	349	328	307	308	320	330	357
1955	348	367	395	448	446	400	348	368	335	332	336	352	376
1956	380	405	431	486	512	463	452	437	411	384	392	411	430
1957	431	455	475	501	542	507	501	474	444	413	407	423	465
1958	450	464	478	507	574	555	538	510	476	441	435	439	489
1959	461	485	511	573	638	614	585	570	563	524	513	529	547
1960	555	576	588	646	730	686	651	639	586	567	561	573	614
1961	599	635	668	716	792	761	708	695	666	644	624	637	679
1962	659	685	705	766	839	791	756	711	662	675	666	677	716
1963	705	717	760	850	899	869	839	789	740	720	739	763	784
1964	831	873	883	913	994	930	892	832	800	753	782	820	858

TABLE III--NUMBER OF PRODUCERS, ST. LOUIS MILK MARKETING AREA 1934-1964

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
1934	12,185	12,163	11,982	11,946	11,921	11,945	12,045	12,275	12,560	12,520	12,245	12,279	12,172
1935	12,057	11,927	11,739	11,872	11,842	11,955	11,822	11,719	11,590	11,426	11,177	11,088	11,684
1936	10,948	10,668	10,634	10,484	10,358	10,012	9,871	9,681	9,429	9,319	9,142	8,804	9,946
1937	8,714	8,569	8,468	8,360	8,320	8,255	8,064	7,839	7,708	6,968	6,184	5,652	7,758
1938	5,350	5,076	5,028	4,707	4,396	4,748	4,805	4,822	4,836	4,836	4,852	4,856	4,859
1939	4,852	4,857	4,855	4,380	4,338	4,309	4,294	4,274	4,280	4,273	4,242	4,254	4,434
1940	4,246	4,242	4,244	4,225	4,124	4,124	4,082	4,081	4,057	4,011	3,977	3,970	4,115
1941	3,979	3,954	3,928	3,920	3,926	3,922	3,919	3,924	3,922	3,951	3,869	3,848	3,922
1942	3,826	3,819	3,803	3,775	3,784	3,788	3,843	3,819	3,817	3,803	3,807	3,795	3,806
1943	3,786	3,775	3,761	3,744	3,702	3,691	3,728	3,722	3,697	3,703	3,694	3,693	3,725
1944	3,702	3,638	3,681	3,669	3,684	3,729	3,734	3,713	3,701	3,694	3,675	3,672	3,691
1945	3,672	3,661	3,642	3,618	3,581	3,567	3,556	3,541	3,513	3,511	3,502	3,484	3,571
1946	3,478	3,435	3,423	3,413	3,419	3,430	3,444	3,419	3,384	3,363	3,357	3,365	3,411
1947	3,359	3,378	3,352	3,335	3,331	3,342	3,337	3,329	3,290	3,267	3,267	3,292	3,323
1948	3,292	3,289	3,295	3,271	3,292	3,306	3,320	3,307	3,306	3,288	3,285	3,311	3,297
1949	3,323	3,318	3,336	3,376	3,436	3,508	3,545	3,582	3,797	3,885	3,948	4,045	3,591
1950	4,107	4,175	4,245	4,298	4,392	4,444	4,492	4,512	4,523	4,476	3,970	3,959	4,299
1951	3,956	3,929	3,928	3,917	3,933	3,920	3,917	3,928	3,891	3,855	3,786	3,926	3,907
1952	3,923	3,910	3,934	3,941	3,976	3,973	4,036	4,053	4,032	4,023	4,036	4,069	3,992
1953	4,023	4,041	4,077	4,107	4,095	4,111	4,201	4,284	4,325	4,342	4,337	4,335	4,190
1954	4,214	4,220	4,303	4,293	4,299	4,316	4,407	4,517	4,510	4,461	4,457	4,450	4,371
1955	4,431	4,355	4,341	4,285	4,281	4,307	4,293	4,202	4,231	4,135	4,108	4,096	4,255
1956	4,016	3,911	3,915	3,920	3,944	4,019	4,014	4,092	4,071	4,150	4,134	4,115	4,025
1957	4,146	4,148	4,167	4,056	4,045	4,021	3,975	3,913	3,895	3,863	3,845	3,807	3,990
1958	3,873	3,857	3,812	3,763	3,750	3,736	3,703	3,698	3,694	3,651	3,645	3,624	3,734
1959	3,616	3,590	3,567	3,558	3,544	3,518	3,466	3,417	3,353	3,334	3,323	3,329	3,468
1960	3,314	3,302	3,286	3,302	3,294	3,223	3,213	3,214	3,203	3,181	3,106	3,098	3,228
1961	3,083	3,065	3,068	3,051	3,045	3,042	3,037	3,049	3,024	3,028	3,026	3,021	3,045
1962	3,007	3,020	2,981	2,965	2,955	2,950	2,927	2,907	3,013	2,994	2,961	2,953	2,969
1963	2,938	2,911	2,849	2,859	3,036	2,915	2,869	2,845	2,809	2,742	2,721	2,727	2,852
1964	2,840	2,838	2,827	2,813	2,794	2,679	2,661	2,683	2,782	2,855	2,783	2,746	2,775

TABLE IV--AVERAGE DAILY RECEIPTS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRODUCERS, AVERAGE DAILY DELIVERY PER PRODUCER, AND CORRESPONDING INDEXES, ST. LOUIS MILK MARKETING AREA, 1934-1964

Year	Average Daily Receipts (Pounds)	Average Number of Producers	Avg. Daily Delivery Per Producer (Pounds)	Index of Avg. Daily Receipts (1947-49 = 100)	Index of Avg. Producer Numbers (1947-49 = 100)	Index of Delivery Per Producer (1947-49 = 100)
1934	1,183,627	12,172	97	119	358	33
1935	1,087,366	11,684	93	109	343	32
1936	1,012,894	9,946	102	102	292	35
1937	900,119	7,758	116	90	228	40
1938	827,260	4,859	170	83	143	58
1939	882,067	4,434	199	89	130	68
1940	895,554	4,115	218	90	121	75
1941	940,101	3,922	240	94	115	82
1942	905,493	3,806	238	91	112	82
1943	881,411	3,725	237	89	109	81
1944	937,924	3,691	254	94	108	87
1945	983,274	3,571	275	99	105	94
1946	973,190	3,411	285	98	100	98
1947	961,455	3,323	289	97	98	99
1948	945,105	3,297	287	95	97	98
1949	1,078,689	3,591	300	108	106	103
1950	1,314,547	4,299	306	132	126	105
1951	1,214,209	3,907	311	122	115	107
1952	1,268,181	3,992	318	127	117	109
1953	1,427,791	4,190	341	143	123	117
1954	1,558,864	4,371	357	157	128	122
1955	1,601,121	4,255	376	161	125	129
1956	1,730,563	4,025	430	174	118	147
1957	1,855,486	3,990	465	186	117	159
1958	1,825,861	3,734	489	183	110	167
1959	1,898,049	3,468	547	191	102	187
1960	1,980,765	3,228	614	199	95	210
1961	2,067,055	3,045	679	208	89	233
1962	2,125,558	2,969	716	214	87	245
1963	2,235,273	2,852	784	225	84	268
1964	2,381,721	2,775	858	239	82	294

TABLE V--NUMBER OF BULK AND CAN PRODUCERS AND PERCENT
OF PRODUCER MILK MARKETED AS BULK ON THE ST. LOUIS MARKET FOR THE
MONTH OF JANUARY 1955-1963^{a/}

Year	Total Producers	Can Producers	Bulk Producers	% Bulk Producers	% Bulk Milk Receipts
1955	4,431	4,376	55	1.24	2.05
1956	4,016	3,649	367	9.14	14.47
1957	4,146	2,644	1,502	36.23	50.05
1958	3,873	1,955	1,918	49.52	64.76
1959	3,616	1,602	2,014	55.70	72.08
1960	3,314	1,028	2,286	68.98	82.60
1961	3,083	699	2,384	77.33	88.44
1962	3,007	478	2,529	84.10	91.91
1963	2,938	503	2,435	82.88	92.46
1964	2,840	289	2,551	89.82	95.62

^{a/} September 1954 was the first month of bulk milk handling on the St. Louis market.

TABLE VI--INDEX OF AVERAGE DAILY MILK PRODUCTION PER FARM, ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA, 1934-1964

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
	(yearly average = 100)											
1934	94.8	95.6	94.8	108.2	137.1	111.3	95.6	103.1	97.9	90.7	88.7	84.5
1935	92.5	93.5	96.8	111.8	132.3	118.3	107.5	103.2	96.8	79.6	77.4	88.2
1936	89.2	94.1	100.0	106.9	131.4	115.7	95.1	92.2	91.2	93.1	92.2	95.1
1937	87.9	94.0	96.6	109.5	136.2	110.3	102.6	94.0	82.8	71.6	92.2	112.1
1938	88.8	97.1	101.8	111.8	128.2	113.5	102.9	95.9	90.0	87.6	89.4	98.8
1939	93.0	97.5	100.0	111.6	126.7	111.1	99.5	99.5	90.5	85.9	88.9	96.9
1940	94.5	100.0	102.3	107.3	121.6	110.1	95.4	92.2	94.0	89.0	91.3	99.1
1941	97.9	103.8	107.1	112.1	119.6	104.2	98.3	93.8	93.3	87.1	87.1	94.2
1942	101.3	105.9	108.8	115.5	123.5	107.6	100.0	99.2	86.6	79.4	81.9	89.9
1943	97.5	103.8	107.6	111.4	115.6	105.9	99.2	95.4	90.3	86.1	88.6	96.2
1944	97.6	104.3	105.9	109.4	118.9	103.5	93.7	90.2	91.7	90.9	94.1	100.0
1945	99.3	104.4	108.0	115.6	122.2	112.4	102.5	95.3	86.5	82.5	83.6	87.3
1946	90.9	97.2	103.5	120.7	122.8	113.3	98.2	95.1	95.4	87.7	84.9	90.9
1947	96.9	103.8	109.0	112.8	127.3	120.8	108.7	90.3	86.2	82.0	78.5	84.1
1948	90.9	96.9	101.0	113.2	126.1	112.2	103.5	104.2	94.8	84.7	82.2	88.9
1949	91.3	99.0	104.0	113.3	124.7	115.0	108.3	106.7	93.0	85.0	83.0	84.3
1950	88.9	95.8	100.3	107.8	121.6	117.0	111.1	103.6	96.1	85.0	82.7	84.3
1951	89.4	94.9	99.0	103.9	123.2	118.3	111.3	108.7	98.4	87.8	79.7	83.3
1952	86.8	92.8	97.5	106.9	122.6	110.4	104.4	107.9	98.4	87.1	88.7	95.3
1953	94.7	100.9	106.7	112.6	122.9	109.7	101.5	95.0	87.1	84.8	89.4	96.2
1954	97.8	103.4	107.3	117.9	123.2	107.6	97.8	91.9	86.0	86.3	89.6	92.4
1955	92.6	97.6	105.1	119.1	118.6	106.4	102.1	97.9	89.1	88.3	89.4	93.6
1956	88.4	94.2	100.2	113.0	119.1	107.7	105.1	101.6	95.6	89.3	91.2	95.6
1957	92.7	97.8	102.2	107.7	116.6	109.0	107.7	101.9	95.5	88.8	87.5	91.0
1958	92.0	94.9	97.8	103.7	117.4	113.5	110.0	104.3	97.3	90.2	89.0	89.8
1959	84.3	88.7	93.4	104.8	116.7	112.2	106.9	104.2	102.9	95.8	93.8	96.7
1960	90.4	93.8	95.8	105.2	118.9	111.9	106.0	104.1	95.4	92.3	91.4	93.3
1961	88.2	93.5	98.4	105.4	116.6	112.1	104.3	102.4	98.1	94.8	91.9	93.8
1962	92.0	95.7	98.5	107.0	117.2	110.5	105.6	99.3	92.5	94.3	93.0	94.6
1963	89.9	91.5	96.9	108.4	114.7	110.8	107.0	100.6	94.4	91.8	94.3	97.3
1964	96.9	101.7	102.9	106.4	115.8	108.4	104.0	97.0	93.2	87.8	91.1	95.6

TABLE VII--PERCENT THAT DAILY MILK PRODUCTION IN NOVEMBER
WAS OF THAT IN THE PRECEDING MAY, ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA, 1942-1963

Year	Illinois	Missouri	Market
1942	66.7	66.8	66.7
1943	76.1	77.0	76.3
1944	77.8	81.2	78.8
1945	68.4	63.6	66.9
1946	69.6	64.1	67.9
1947	60.6	60.1	60.4
1948	63.7	67.3	65.0
1949	71.3	83.1	76.3
1950	68.0	54.6	61.4
1951	65.6	60.1	62.5
1952	82.6	70.4	73.0
1953	79.2	70.2	74.7
1954	76.2	71.3	72.8
1955	75.6	65.0	70.0
1956	85.8	74.2	80.2
1957	79.5	66.1	71.4
1958	79.6	68.8	73.7
1959	80.2	69.4	75.4
1960	74.7	65.2	72.4
1961	83.4	72.7	78.3
1962	84.2	75.6	79.5
1963	78.8	68.0	73.7

TABLE VIII--PERCENT THAT DAILY MILK PRODUCTION PER FARM IN NOVEMBER
WAS OF THAT IN THE PRECEDING MAY, ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA, 1942-1963

Year	Illinois	Missouri	Total Market
1942	67.4	62.8	66.3
1943	77.4	73.6	76.6
1944	79.7	76.1	79.1
1945	69.8	65.6	68.4
1946	71.5	64.0	69.1
1947	62.5	58.9	61.7
1948	66.3	62.5	65.2
1949	68.5	62.9	66.6
1950	69.7	66.7	68.1
1951	69.2	60.0	64.9
1952	74.9	69.2	72.3
1953	73.1	68.6	72.8
1954	77.6	68.2	72.7
1955	79.8	66.9	75.3
1956	85.7	68.8	76.6
1957	86.0	67.4	75.1
1958	81.5	71.2	78.8
1959	85.8	74.4	80.4
1960	79.2	69.6	76.8
1961	81.8	75.1	78.8
1962	80.0	78.9	79.4
1963	89.7	74.9	82.2

TABLE IX--NUMBER OF PRODUCERS LOCATED IN ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI
SHIPPING TO THE ST. LOUIS MARKET DURING NOVEMBER, 1941-1963

Year	Illinois	Missouri	Total of Mo. and Ill.	Percent Of Market
1941	3,029	840	3,869	100.0
1942	2,927	880	3,807	100.0
1943	2,844	850	3,694	100.0
1944	2,766	909	3,675	100.0
1945	2,628	874	3,502	100.0
1946	2,491	866	3,357	100.0
1947	2,361	906	3,267	100.0
1948	2,195	1,090	3,285	100.0
1949	2,286	1,648	3,934	99.6
1950	2,318	1,611	3,929	99.0
1951	2,123	1,651	3,774	99.7
1952	2,277	1,742	4,019	99.6
1953	2,394	1,905	4,299	99.1
1954	2,322	2,135	4,457	100.0
1955	2,088	2,020	4,108	100.0
1956	1,890	2,217	4,107	99.3
1957	1,621	2,224	3,845	100.0
1958	1,557	2,081	3,638	99.8
1959	1,453	1,845	3,298	99.2
1960	1,355	1,707	3,062	98.6
1961	1,363	1,612	2,975	98.3
1962	1,424	1,485	2,909	98.2
1963	1,328	1,339	2,667	98.0

TABLE X--MILK RECEIPTS, ST. LOUIS MARKET BY 30 MILE ZONES,
SELECTED YEARS, 1938-1963^{a/}

Zone (miles from St. Louis City Hall)		1938	1943	1948	1953	1958	1963
To 29.9	million pounds	7.0	6.8	6.3	7.3	6.2	6.5
	percent of market	26.6	24.9	20.9	15.7	10.8	9.2
30- 59.9	million pounds	13.4	14.3	14.6	18.4	20.4	28.2
	percent of market	51.0	52.2	48.5	39.5	35.6	39.8
60- 89.9	million pounds	3.0	3.1	3.4	5.3	5.6	7.6
	percent of market	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.4	9.8	10.7
90-119.9	million pounds	1.9	2.6	2.7	4.7	5.0	6.1
	percent of market	7.2	9.5	9.0	10.1	8.7	8.6
120-149.9	million pounds	.8	.5	1.5	3.4	7.0	5.6
	percent of market	3.0	1.8	5.0	7.3	12.2	7.9
150-179.9	million pounds	.2	.1	1.0	4.0	9.6	10.9
	percent of market	.8	.3	3.3	8.6	16.8	15.4
180-209.9	million pounds		*	.5	2.2	2.2	3.3
	percent of market			1.7	4.7	3.8	4.7
210-239.9	million pounds			.1	1.0	1.0	1.5
	percent of market			.3	2.1	1.8	2.1
240-269.9	million pounds			*	.3	.3	.3
	percent of market				.6	.5	.4
270-299.9	million pounds				*		.4
	percent of market						.6
300-329.9	million pounds						.4
	percent of market						.6
330-359.9	million pounds						*
	percent of market						
Total	million pounds	26.3	27.4	30.1	46.6	57.3	70.8

^{a/} Average of May and November production of local producers.

* Less than 50,000 pounds.

TABLE XI--MILK RECEIPTS, ST. LOUIS MARKET BY 30 MILE ZONES, FROM MISSOURI AND ILLINOIS, SELECTED YEARS, 1938-1963^{a/}

Zone (miles from St. Louis City Hall)	1938		1943		1948		1953		1958		1963	
	Ill. Mo.		Ill. Mo.		Ill. Mo.		Ill. Mo.		Ill. Mo.		Ill. Mo.	
To 29.9 mil. lbs.	6.1	.9	5.8	1.0	5.0	1.3	5.8	1.5	4.9	1.3	5.4	1.1
% of mkt.	23.2	3.4	21.2	3.7	16.6	4.3	12.4	3.3	8.6	2.2	7.6	1.6
30-59.9 mil. lbs.	10.6	2.8	11.0	3.3	10.8	3.8	13.6	4.8	15.8	4.6	22.5	5.7
% of mkt.	40.3	10.7	40.1	12.2	35.9	12.6	29.2	10.3	27.6	8.0	31.8	8.0
60-89.9 mil. lbs.	2.0	1.0	1.8	1.3	1.8	1.6	2.1	3.2	2.6	3.0	3.7	3.9
% of mkt.	7.6	3.8	6.6	4.6	6.0	5.3	4.5	6.9	4.5	5.3	5.2	5.5
90-119.9 mil. lbs.	1.1	.8	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.6	3.5
% of mkt.	4.2	3.0	4.4	5.1	4.3	4.7	4.1	6.0	4.2	4.5	3.7	4.9
120-149.9 mil. lbs.	.2	.6	*	.5	.1	1.4	.1	3.3	.1	6.9	.1	5.3
% of mkt.	.8	2.2		1.8	.3	4.7	.2	7.1	.2	12.0	.1	7.5
150-179.9 mil. lbs.		.2		.1		1.0		4.0		9.6		10.2
% of mkt.		.8		.3		3.3		8.5		16.8		14.4
180-209.9 mil. lbs.				*		.5		2.2		2.2		2.7
% of mkt.						1.7		4.7		3.8		3.8
210-239.9 mil. lbs.						.1		.9		1.0		1.5
% of mkt.						.3		1.9		1.8		2.1
240-269.9 mil. lbs.						*		.1		.3		.3
% of mkt.								.2		.5		.4
270-299.9 mil. lbs.												*
% of mkt.												
Total mil. lbs.	20.0	6.3	19.8	7.6	19.0	11.1	23.5	22.8	25.8	31.5	34.3	34.2
% of mkt.	76.1	23.9	72.3	27.7	63.1	36.9	50.4	49.0	45.1	54.9	48.4	48.2

^{a/} Average of May and November production of local producers.

* Less than 50,000 pounds.

TABLE XII--PERCENTAGE OF PRODUCER RECEIPTS FROM VARIOUS STATES,
ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA, 1934-1964

Year	Illinois	Missouri	Iowa	Wisconsin	Arkansas	Kentucky
1934	77.34	22.66	-	-	-	-
1935	77.33	22.67	-	-	-	-
1936	78.14	21.86	-	-	-	-
1937	77.19	22.81	-	-	-	-
1938	75.63	24.37	-	-	-	-
1939	75.71	24.29	-	-	-	-
1940	75.76	24.24	-	-	-	-
1941	75.50	24.50	-	-	-	-
1942	73.42	26.58	-	-	-	-
1943	72.32	27.68	-	-	-	-
1944	70.58	29.42	-	-	-	-
1945	69.22	30.78	-	-	-	-
1946	69.11	30.89	-	-	-	-
1947	67.12	32.88	-	-	-	-
1948	62.29	37.71	-	-	-	-
1949	57.27	42.68	-	-	0.05	-
1950	50.49	48.65	-	-	0.86	-
1951	52.30	46.72	-	-	0.98	-
1952	52.69	46.95	-	-	0.36	-
1953	50.43	48.82	-	-	0.75	-
1954	48.93	50.34	-	-	0.73	-
1955	48.49	51.50	-	-	0.01	-
1956	47.72	51.93	-	-	0.15	0.20
1957	45.04	54.46	-	-	0.25	0.25
1958	44.56	54.29	1.15	-	-	-
1959	45.57	53.59	0.75	-	-	0.09
1960	45.70	51.88	1.86	0.56	-	-
1961	45.12	51.71	2.45	0.72	-	-
1962	46.89	49.62	2.65	0.84	-	-
1963	48.64	48.16	2.43	0.77	-	-
1964	48.94	44.74	5.30	1.02	-	-

TABLE XIII--PRODUCER RECEIPTS OF MILK, BY STATES, BY YEARS, ST. LOUIS MARKET, 1934-1964

Year	Illinois	Missouri	Iowa	Wisconsin	Arkansas	Kentucky	Total
				(pounds)			
1934	334,127,144	97,896,575	-	-	-	-	432,023,719
1935	306,914,054	89,974,675	-	-	-	-	396,888,729
1936	289,679,950	81,039,208	-	-	-	-	370,719,158
1937	253,602,540	74,940,717	-	-	-	-	328,543,257
1938	228,364,774	73,585,212	-	-	-	-	301,949,986
1939	243,751,662	78,202,719	-	-	-	-	321,954,381
1940	248,320,725	79,452,143	-	-	-	-	327,772,868
1941	259,068,325	84,068,529	-	-	-	-	343,136,854
1942	242,656,665	87,848,191	-	-	-	-	330,504,856
1943	232,664,264	89,050,703	-	-	-	-	321,714,967
1944	242,287,255	100,993,072	-	-	-	-	343,280,327
1945	248,427,174	110,467,906	-	-	-	-	358,895,080
1946	245,488,579	109,725,686	-	-	-	-	355,214,265
1947	235,544,834	115,386,086	-	-	-	-	350,930,920
1948	215,466,451	130,442,124	-	-	-	-	345,908,575
1949	225,484,367	168,040,384	-	-	196,861	-	393,721,612
1950	242,255,835	233,427,340	-	-	4,126,362	-	479,809,537
1951	231,786,416	207,056,622	-	-	4,343,225	-	443,186,263
1952	244,562,870	217,920,417	-	-	1,670,955	-	464,154,242
1953	262,812,705	254,422,293	-	-	3,908,577	-	521,143,575
1954	278,404,457	286,427,148	-	-	4,153,592	-	568,985,197
1955	283,380,016	300,970,733	-	-	58,441	-	584,409,190
1956	302,251,900	328,917,460	-	-	950,079	1,266,772	633,386,211
1957	305,008,493	368,832,084	-	-	1,690,020	1,721,772	677,252,369
1958	296,964,391	361,796,375	7,678,399	-	-	-	666,439,165
1959	315,699,157	371,268,531	5,197,848	-	-	622,488	692,788,024
1960	331,332,823	376,091,966	13,485,669	4,049,607	-	-	724,960,065
1961	340,397,489	390,119,445	18,487,452	5,470,607	-	-	754,474,993
1962	363,771,793	384,961,946	20,544,738	6,550,369	-	-	775,828,846
1963	396,863,942	392,927,399	19,779,835	6,303,578	-	-	815,874,754
1964	426,649,347	390,013,952	46,200,105	8,846,312	-	-	871,709,716

TABLE XIV--VOLUME OF MILK RECEIVED AT CITY PLANTS AND
AT COUNTRY PLANTS, ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA, 1935-1964

Year	City Plants ^{a/}		Country Plants		Total Producer Receipts
	(Pounds)	(Percent)	(Pounds)	(Percent)	(Pounds)
1935	197,249,268	49.70	199,639,461	50.30	396,888,729
1936	191,444,170	51.64	179,274,988	48.36	370,719,158
1937	179,066,520	54.50	149,476,737	45.50	328,543,257
1938	179,269,550	59.37	122,680,436	40.63	301,949,986
1939	207,422,290	64.43	114,532,091	35.57	321,954,381
1940	223,422,704	68.16	104,350,164	31.84	327,772,868
1941	266,876,130	77.78	76,260,724	22.22	343,136,854
1942	268,859,743	81.35	61,645,113	18.65	330,504,856
1943	260,975,614	81.12	60,739,353	18.88	321,714,967
1944	270,944,976	78.93	72,335,351	21.07	343,280,327
1945	286,280,820	79.77	72,614,260	20.23	358,895,080
1946	280,632,755	79.00	74,581,510	21.00	355,214,265
1947	277,679,805	79.13	73,251,115	20.87	350,930,920
1948	263,403,169	76.15	82,505,406	23.85	345,908,575
1949	302,650,000	76.87	91,071,612	23.13	393,721,612
1950	333,308,535	69.47	146,501,002	30.53	479,809,537
1951	311,390,037	70.26	131,796,226	29.74	443,186,263
1952	309,313,920	66.64	154,840,322	33.36	464,154,242
1953	344,037,152	66.02	177,106,423	33.98	521,143,575
1954	359,130,780	63.12	209,854,417	36.88	568,985,197
1955	353,177,822	60.43	231,231,368	39.57	584,409,190
1956	380,203,138	60.03	253,183,073	39.97	633,386,211
1957	399,612,985	59.01	277,639,384	40.99	677,252,369
1958	383,936,397	57.61	282,502,768	42.39	666,439,165
1959	419,000,247	60.48	273,787,777	39.52	692,788,024
1960	474,248,142	65.42	250,711,923	34.58	724,960,065
1961	539,592,929	71.52	214,882,064	28.48	754,474,993
1962	553,616,705	71.36	222,212,141	28.64	775,828,846
1963	609,513,315	74.71	206,361,439	25.29	815,874,754
1964	648,066,355	74.34	223,643,361	25.66	871,709,716

^{a/} includes production of handler's own herd.

TABLE XV--LOCATION DIFFERENTIALS APPLYING TO HANDLERS IN THE
ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA, 1934-1964

Mileage Range	Cents Per Hundredweight		
	Class I	Class II	Class III
(Airline miles from St. Louis City Hall)			
March 2, 1934 to June 1, 1934			
Within 50 miles, but outside the marketing area	20	10	5
Each additional 10 miles or fraction thereof an additional	2	1	0
June 1, 1934 to August 14, 1934			
Within 50 miles, but outside the marketing area	20	20	5
Each additional 10 miles or fraction thereof an additional	1	1	0
August 14, 1934 to February 1, 1936			
Within 20 miles, but outside the marketing area	16	16	5
More than 20 - Less than 30	18	18	5
More than 30 - Less than 40	20	20	5
Each additional 10 miles or fraction thereof an additional	1	1	0
February 1, 1936 to April 5, 1939			
Within 20 miles, but outside the marketing area	16	15	a/
More than 20 - Less than 30	18	15	
More than 30 - Less than 40	20	15	
Each additional 10 miles or fraction thereof an additional	1	0	
April 5, 1939 to December 5, 1941			
Within 5 miles, but outside the marketing area	4	15	
More than 5 - Less than 10	8	15	
More than 10 - Less than 15	12	15	
More than 15 - Less than 20	16	15	
More than 20 - Less than 30	18	15	
More than 30 - Less than 40	20	15	
Each additional 10 miles or fraction thereof an additional			

TABLE XV--Continued

Mileage Range	Cents Per Hundredweight		
	Class I	Class II	Class III
December 5, 1941 to August 1, 1949			
Within 10 miles, but outside the marketing area	6	6	
More than 10 - Less than 20	12	12	
More than 20 - Less than 30	14	14	
More than 30 - Less than 40	16	15	
Each additional 10 miles or fraction thereof an additional	1	0	
August 1, 1949 to April 1, 1960			
Within 10 miles, but outside the marketing area	6	b/	
More than 10 - Less than 20	12		
More than 20 - Less than 30	14		
More than 30 - Less than 40	16		
Each additional 10 miles or fraction thereof an additional	1		
April 1, 1960 --			
More than 30 miles - Less than 40	16		
Each additional 10 miles or fraction thereof an additional	1		

a/ Class III milk category discontinued February 1, 1936.

b/ Class II differential discontinued August 1, 1949.

TABLE XVI--COUNTRY STATION DEDUCTIONS AND MILK TRANSPORTATION CHARGES
IN THE ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA, 1934-1964

Year	Average Country Station Deduction	Average Trucking ^{1/} Charges From Farm to: F.O.B. Country St. Louis Stations	Average Total Of Country Station Deductions And Transportation Of All Milk ^{2/}	Percent Total Charges Was of Blend Prices ^{3/}	
----- (cents per hundredweight) -----				percent	
1934	14.18	33.50	17.30	32.49	21.0
1935	20.80	29.30	17.70	33.97	19.5
1936	20.89	26.91	17.83	32.72	17.0
1937	20.92	27.68	19.24	33.42	15.5
1938	20.94	27.26	18.78	32.39	16.5
1939	21.37	27.67	19.38	32.37	17.8
1940	20.89	26.63	19.85	31.17	16.1
1941	21.17	26.06	17.70	28.92	12.6
1942	18.06	28.56	18.04	29.97	10.7
1943	17.63	30.25	19.19	31.50	9.2
1944	18.48	32.43	20.65	33.84	9.7
1945	19.84	33.71	21.10	34.87	10.1
1946	19.64	34.78	22.83	36.39	8.6
1947	19.97	37.18	24.31	38.87	8.9
1948	20.73	39.03	27.20	41.15	8.1
1949	22.12	40.19	28.35	43.04	10.4
1950	24.20	40.88	28.78	45.02	11.3
1951	23.02	41.02	30.63	45.42	9.7
1952	22.52	43.18	32.05	47.84	9.1
1953	23.79	43.77	33.52	49.29	10.8
1954	24.57	43.82	35.50	50.65	12.44
1955	24.85	42.70	34.27	49.95	12.33
1956	25.90	37.38	33.13	46.04	10.63
1957	26.13	32.39	32.95	43.33	10.67
1958	26.50	32.17	29.82	43.00	10.54
1959	26.35	30.98	26.89	40.65	10.01
1960 ^{4/}	26.39	30.89	26.20	39.35	9.67
1961 ^{4/}	27.37	31.92	24.08	38.23	9.26
1962 ^{4/}	27.07	32.61	23.15	37.66	9.56
1963 ^{4/}	27.48	32.76	22.65	37.24	9.31
1964 ^{4/}	29.46	32.62	21.92	37.38	9.16

^{1/} Trucking rates from 1936 to 1945 are for the month of December.

^{2/} In determining the total weighted average, milk hauled by the producer and handler was charged at the average rates determined for F.O.B. and country station milk respectively.

^{3/} Gross F.O.B. Blend Price.

^{4/} Transportation data figured on basis of 0-30 mile zone.

TABLE XVII--REPORTED CLASS I MILK, ST. LOUIS MARKET, 1934-1964

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
(thousand pounds)													
1934	16,277	14,963	16,766	16,125	17,295	17,139	17,496	16,819	15,575	16,271	15,628	15,691	196,046
1935	15,897	14,620	16,699	15,988	16,314	15,876	16,321	16,547	15,979	16,142	14,824	15,623	190,828
1936	15,284	14,095	15,258	15,171	16,280	15,937	16,443	16,042	15,678	15,970	15,022	15,522	186,700
1937	15,477	14,215	15,862	15,501	15,866	15,587	15,931	16,087	15,458	15,679	14,647	15,012	185,322
1938	14,968	13,676	15,438	15,033	15,441	15,121	15,431	15,846	16,076	16,845	16,094	16,453	186,422
1939	16,278	15,107	17,005	16,248	17,167	17,309	18,030	17,490	17,631	17,975	16,904	17,370	204,513
1940	17,257	16,615	17,742	17,419	17,904	17,264	17,520	17,755	17,739	18,593	17,658	17,772	211,238
1941	18,241	17,133	19,136	18,764	19,824	19,751	20,386	20,681	19,982	20,824	19,808	20,539	235,067
1942	20,625	19,220	21,911	21,819	22,482	22,327	23,411	23,310	22,610	24,123	22,680	23,173	267,691
1943	23,536	22,345	25,040	24,206	24,835	25,306	26,238	26,154	25,164	24,163	23,416	25,035	295,530
1944	25,083	23,844	25,490	24,588	25,905	25,470	24,814	24,806	24,521	24,987	24,368	24,467	298,342
1945	25,913	24,416	27,790	26,089	27,664	26,928	27,530	28,051	26,489	26,137	24,441	25,324	316,771
1946	29,762	28,168	32,319	32,072	32,383	31,807	30,936	29,985	29,697	30,061	28,449	29,229	364,868
1947	30,136	27,418	30,587	29,749	30,963	28,893	28,769	29,515	29,068	29,891	27,685	29,121	351,792
1948	29,790	27,466	29,968	28,841	28,841	28,224	26,852	26,587	27,336	28,657	27,879	28,773	339,216
1949	28,887	26,583	30,083	29,100	29,424	28,537	28,636	29,444	30,576	33,185	32,169	32,328	358,849
1950	32,349	30,438	34,083	31,710	32,254	31,468	32,454	34,520	36,366	36,815	34,555	34,875	401,888
1951	34,829	32,120	35,215	33,873	34,237	32,456	32,773	35,321	35,539	36,307	32,579	35,208	410,455
1952	35,637	33,616	36,299	34,428	34,975	33,839	34,556	35,160	36,899	37,518	35,038	35,816	423,783
1953	35,900	32,820	36,580	35,380	35,445	34,246	35,215	37,186	37,621	39,565	36,713	37,934	434,604
1954	36,795	33,693	38,442	36,882	36,638	34,694	37,395	37,865	40,393	41,134	39,693	41,330	454,955
1955	41,374	38,141	42,667	40,924	38,940	38,534	37,953	40,262	42,455	43,020	41,901	43,548	489,718
1956	42,753	40,948	45,366	41,632	42,426	40,660	38,417	41,532	42,016	46,042	44,723	45,201	511,716
1957	46,799	43,183	48,748	46,162	48,211	44,902	44,022	46,338	46,202	48,635	47,508	47,597	558,308
1958	51,430	46,977	49,931	48,264	48,906	43,233	44,001	45,404	48,855	51,445	48,033	50,163	576,644
1959	51,663	45,997	49,603	49,768	47,475	45,382	44,752	45,030	48,558	52,080	46,946	49,513	576,766
1960	49,604	47,857	52,104	49,677	46,447	43,731	44,100	45,097	49,494	50,335	48,696	50,683	577,824
1961	49,800	46,482	51,693	47,639	47,926	44,721	43,617	44,965	49,969	50,342	49,565	49,240	575,958
1962	51,875	46,677	54,719	48,539	48,788	45,910	44,213	47,002	50,176	53,998	52,916	51,923	596,736
1963	55,121	50,184	55,846	53,053	54,622	50,616	50,324	53,405	55,935	59,360	56,905	55,950	651,322
1964	59,209	55,638	56,562	54,623	52,235	50,240	50,597	50,512	54,679	60,910	55,129	57,696	658,029

TABLE XVIII--REPORTED CLASS II MILK, ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA, 1934-1964

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
(thousand pounds)													
1934	15,197	13,802	4,208	3,625	5,160	4,315	3,451	3,613	3,640	4,713	5,181	5,237	72,144
1935	5,762	6,117	4,616	5,370	5,551	5,416	5,704	4,746	5,735	3,344	3,842	3,487	59,690
1936	4,550	15,709	18,333	18,971	26,648	19,519	13,254	12,310	10,733	11,394	10,685	10,970	173,076*
1937	12,161	11,846	13,661	16,313	24,879	16,159	13,727	10,362	6,668	4,494	5,259	7,691	143,221
1938	10,099	9,792	11,481	11,723	14,347	12,362	10,689	8,475	6,124	5,486	6,039	8,916	115,528
1939	11,556	11,223	12,993	12,896	16,722	11,244	8,259	8,816	5,401	4,709	5,590	8,034	117,441
1940	9,831	10,218	11,552	12,219	16,988	12,418	8,867	7,678	7,255	5,586	6,092	8,831	116,535
1941	10,695	10,439	12,137	12,927	15,092	9,719	8,252	6,733	6,398	4,767	4,488	6,424	108,069
1942	9,073	8,744	9,775	10,833	14,222	9,181	8,893	8,447	4,885	2,421	2,966	5,731	95,170
1943	6,618	6,354	7,696	8,117	8,879	6,517	5,300	4,207	2,767	2,003	2,100	3,365	63,924
1944	4,842	5,050	5,645	6,355	8,927	5,082	4,646	3,971	3,946	4,439	4,396	5,590	62,889
1945	5,996	5,770	6,600	9,106	9,965	6,564	6,037	5,103	3,485	2,510	2,635	4,280	68,181
1946	1,569	1,576	2,492	5,988	8,206	4,331	3,001	2,716	1,769	883	824	1,774	35,129
1947	1,799	2,958	3,784	4,215	7,904	6,592	4,252	2,134	1,647	952	1,355	1,598	39,189
1948	1,934	3,293	3,869	5,709	8,107	3,803	4,104	4,192	2,154	1,347	1,192	1,443	41,146
1949	1,964	1,971	2,680	5,421	10,453	7,808	7,081	6,115	2,459	2,049	1,859	2,768	52,629
1950	4,293	4,387	6,331	10,884	18,415	16,298	14,913	9,880	4,194	2,924	2,227	3,002	97,746
1951	3,094	2,721	3,544	4,451	12,447	10,841	9,234	5,842	3,347	1,648	1,744	3,012	61,926
1952	2,773	2,756	3,481	6,221	13,534	8,349	7,148	7,945	3,028	3,308	3,008	4,207	64,758
1953	4,737	6,150	9,432	11,993	17,817	11,915	9,787	6,557	2,396	2,396	3,807	6,368	93,853
1954	8,908	10,070	12,689	17,299	22,029	15,153	10,536	8,625	4,411	3,668	4,029	5,026	122,443
1955	6,861	7,157	10,726	17,023	20,559	13,258	13,424	8,068	3,327	2,788	2,548	3,219	108,957
1956	5,712	6,168	8,782	16,189	20,933	15,835	18,790	14,854	9,752	5,111	5,137	8,163	135,426
1957	9,680	10,892	14,155	16,680	21,242	18,087	19,578	12,937	8,293	3,852	3,072	6,377	144,846
1958	5,437	4,947	8,204	11,735	20,027	20,867	19,980	15,225	8,310	4,143	5,031	4,926	128,831
1959	5,302	7,080	11,549	13,296	24,221	21,665	20,841	16,980	10,448	5,547	7,344	9,130	153,404
1960	11,087	10,345	11,667	17,800	30,489	25,444	23,375	20,386	10,864	8,804	7,215	8,630	186,106
1961	13,094	13,050	15,833	21,884	29,713	27,216	25,710	23,435	14,267	13,195	10,444	13,386	221,227
1962	12,480	13,671	15,265	23,621	31,670	27,391	27,705	20,945	13,642	12,967	10,283	13,793	223,432
1963	12,967	12,628	16,562	25,211	33,937	29,903	27,893	20,040	10,727	6,600	7,991	12,841	217,299
1964	14,915	17,113	21,739	23,157	34,584	25,191	23,848	19,422	14,628	9,319	14,481	16,254	234,650

* Class III discontinued and incorporated with Class II

TABLE XIX--PERCENT OF PRODUCER MILK CLASSIFIED AS CLASS I, ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA, 1950-1964^{a/}

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Weighted Average
1950	91.1	87.7	84.1	73.9	63.8	65.9	68.3	77.6	91.3	95.5	95.0	94.0	80.6
1951	94.0	93.4	91.1	88.5	73.4	75.3	78.0	85.9	95.2	97.2	96.2	97.8	87.7
1952	97.6	96.6	94.4	85.6	72.8	80.8	83.2	81.7	95.7	98.2	96.9	93.0	88.8
1953	89.2	84.3	79.6	74.7	66.7	74.2	78.3	84.9	93.9	95.5	91.6	85.6	82.4
1954	80.5	77.0	75.2	68.1	62.5	69.7	78.0	81.5	91.6	92.5	90.7	89.1	78.8
1955	85.8	84.1	79.8	70.5	65.4	74.4	73.9	83.3	93.6	94.2	94.9	93.5	81.7
1956	88.1	86.8	83.2	71.8	66.7	71.8	67.1	73.4	80.8	90.2	89.8	84.5	78.9
1957	82.7	79.5	77.0	72.7	68.8	70.8	68.5	77.6	85.6	93.5	94.6	89.6	79.2
1958	90.9	91.4	86.4	79.8	70.1	66.6	67.8	74.1	85.7	93.4	91.0	91.3	81.5
1959	90.7	86.9	81.0	79.0	65.7	67.1	67.6	72.5	82.2	90.1	87.2	84.1	78.7
1960	81.3	81.3	81.2	72.3	59.6	62.2	64.1	68.2	81.9	84.4	87.4	84.4	74.8
1961	78.3	76.4	75.0	67.4	60.7	61.0	61.8	64.5	76.4	78.4	81.8	78.1	71.1
1962	79.9	76.5	76.5	65.5	59.0	60.6	59.6	67.4	77.5	79.4	82.8	78.0	71.3
1963	79.8	78.2	75.4	65.4	60.0	60.7	62.7	70.9	82.9	89.6	86.8	80.6	73.4
1964	79.6	76.1	71.9	70.0	59.9	66.3	67.6	71.9	78.7	86.4	78.9	77.8	73.3

^{a/} Data not comparable prior to 1950.

TABLE XX--PERCENT PRODUCER MILK IS OF CLASS I MILK, ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA, 1950-1964^{a/}

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Weighted Average
1950	107.1	112.7	118.5	134.3	157.1	151.8	145.9	128.6	109.6	97.8	87.1	90.9	119.4
1951	97.8	101.2	106.6	112.2	136.3	133.4	128.2	116.5	100.5	89.9	86.6	89.4	108.0
1952	94.1	99.5	104.1	116.8	137.4	123.8	120.1	122.5	102.5	92.0	97.3	106.6	109.5
1953	112.1	118.6	125.8	133.9	150.0	134.7	127.8	115.5	102.6	98.3	108.2	116.2	119.9
1954	123.8	129.5	133.0	146.9	160.1	143.5	127.6	121.2	103.0	103.6	107.9	110.0	125.1
1955	115.6	117.3	124.4	140.8	152.1	134.1	134.7	118.9	100.3	98.8	98.9	102.6	119.3
1956	110.8	112.1	115.2	137.3	146.0	137.2	146.5	133.3	119.5	107.2	108.7	115.9	123.8
1957	118.4	122.5	125.9	132.2	140.9	136.3	140.2	124.1	112.3	101.8	98.8	104.8	121.3
1958	105.1	106.7	113.1	118.6	136.4	143.8	140.3	128.7	108.0	97.0	99.0	98.3	115.6
1959	100.1	106.0	114.0	122.9	147.7	142.8	140.4	134.1	116.8	104.0	108.9	110.2	120.1
1960	114.9	115.2	114.9	128.9	160.5	151.8	147.1	141.2	113.9	110.0	107.3	108.5	125.5
1961	114.9	117.2	122.9	137.5	156.1	155.3	152.9	146.0	120.9	120.0	114.3	121.1	131.0
1962	118.4	124.0	119.1	140.4	157.6	152.4	155.2	136.3	119.3	116.0	111.8	119.4	130.0
1963	116.5	116.4	120.1	137.4	154.9	150.1	148.2	130.3	111.5	103.1	106.0	115.3	125.3
1964	123.6	129.1	136.8	141.1	164.9	148.7	145.5	137.0	122.1	109.4	118.5	121.0	132.5

^{a/} Data not comparable prior to 1950.

TABLE XXI--AVERAGE BUTTERFAT TEST OF PRODUCER MILK,
ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA, 1936-1964

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Weighted Average
	(percent butterfat)												
1936	-	-	3.630	3.628	3.554	3.579	3.634	3.608	3.760	4.093	4.194	4.126	3.753
1937	3.953	4.091	3.754	3.688	3.641	3.869	3.681	3.639	3.710	3.861	3.847	3.899	3.792
1938	3.916	3.881	3.792	3.835	3.725	3.743	3.732	3.773	3.764	3.937	3.990	4.037	3.839
1939	3.934	3.909	3.844	3.784	3.644	3.683	3.721	3.749	3.783	3.908	3.944	3.909	3.810
1940	3.945	3.864	3.810	3.734	3.635	3.632	3.599	3.629	3.756	3.823	3.887	3.895	3.767
1941	3.839	3.794	3.753	3.675	3.606	3.643	3.658	3.626	3.741	3.857	3.920	3.853	3.747
1942	3.871	3.814	3.763	3.691	3.646	3.695	3.741	3.373	3.841	3.958	3.965	3.967	3.795
1943	3.886	3.780	3.793	3.698	3.673	3.615	3.672	3.677	3.822	3.981	3.985	3.966	3.788
1944	3.892	3.802	3.797	3.776	3.663	3.628	3.660	3.663	3.782	3.849	3.890	3.963	3.778
1945	3.911	3.840	3.747	3.716	3.685	3.679	3.676	3.679	3.802	3.926	3.893	3.942	3.782
1946	3.863	3.769	3.660	3.590	3.627	3.618	3.634	3.709	3.743	3.828	3.925	3.877	3.725
1947	3.867	3.824	3.778	3.706	3.637	3.663	3.737	3.727	3.812	3.909	4.006	3.960	3.787
1948	3.905	3.838	3.756	3.697	3.621	3.627	3.744	3.757	3.844	4.028	4.025	3.942	3.800
1949	3.899	3.838	3.789	3.710	3.612	3.660	3.753	3.773	4.008	4.080	4.038	4.003	3.834
1950	3.928	3.881	3.844	3.781	3.720	3.729	3.813	3.902	3.977	3.984	4.021	4.070	3.873
1951	3.958	3.883	3.812	3.758	3.666	3.684	3.761	3.762	3.930	3.999	4.080	4.168	3.852
1952	3.880	3.807	3.781	3.728	3.654	3.601	3.654	3.731	3.908	4.041	4.062	4.038	3.812
1953	3.966	3.864	3.827	3.793	3.765	3.681	3.688	3.685	3.789	3.914	3.990	3.964	3.822
1954	3.980	3.855	3.810	3.732	3.725	3.723	3.665	3.688	3.784	3.924	3.994	3.991	3.816
1955	3.935	3.912	3.790	3.715	3.721	3.799	3.782	3.779	3.844	4.000	4.019	4.042	3.851
1956	3.945	3.880	3.787	3.721	3.683	3.730	3.738	3.772	3.871	3.914	3.986	4.015	3.829
1957	3.981	3.888	3.810	3.764	3.741	3.733	3.715	3.733	3.847	3.971	4.043	3.983	3.840
1958	3.942	3.939	3.852	3.745	3.683	3.658	3.725	3.736	3.780	3.899	3.934	4.011	3.815
1959	3.951	3.877	3.781	3.691	3.647	3.637	3.639	3.650	3.742	3.941	4.007	3.983	3.783
1960	3.939	3.890	3.907	3.727	3.664	3.628	3.651	3.660	3.697	3.842	3.975	4.007	3.789
1961	3.933	3.886	3.777	3.746	3.666	3.607	3.617	3.640	3.707	3.854	3.931	3.970	3.769
1962	3.974	3.826	3.807	3.704	3.564	3.560	3.555	3.551	3.680	3.803	3.899	3.938	3.730
1963	3.945	3.910	3.786	3.640	3.570	3.549	3.542	3.565	3.670	3.752	3.859	3.976	3.718
1964	3.901	3.808	3.754	3.682	3.590	3.541	3.514	3.520	3.657	3.823	3.843	3.939	3.710

TABLE XXII--COMPARISON OF BUTTERFAT CONTENT OF CLASS I, CLASS II, AND TOTAL PRODUCER MILK, ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA, 1955-1964^{a/}

	Class I Test ^{b/}	Class II Test ^{c/}	Producer Test
(Percent Butterfat)			
1955	3.638	4.800	3.851
1956	3.614	4.641	3.829
1957	3.625	4.658	3.840
1958	3.594	4.774	3.815
1959	3.592	4.488	3.783
1960	3.546	4.509	3.789
1961	3.470	4.456	3.769
1962	3.453	4.417	3.730
1963	3.406	4.581	3.718
1964	3.335	4.742	3.710

^{a/} Weighted yearly average, computed by dividing total butterfat pounds by total product pounds for each category.

^{b/} Producer milk classified as Class I.

^{c/} Producer milk classified as Class II.

TABLE XXIII--UTILIZATION OF PRODUCER BUTTERFAT BY CLASSES, MAY AND NOVEMBER, ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA, 1955-1964

	May		November		Annual Average	
	Class I	Class II	Class I	Class II	Class I	Class II
(percent)						
1955	62.9	37.1	89.0	11.0	77.2	22.8
1956	65.4	34.6	83.3	16.7	74.3	25.7
1957	67.3	32.7	87.3	12.7	74.7	25.3
1958	67.7	32.3	85.2	14.8	76.6	23.4
1959	64.3	35.7	79.7	20.3	74.7	25.3
1960	57.2	42.8	79.7	20.3	70.0	30.0
1961	57.8	42.2	73.9	26.1	65.6	34.4
1962	56.7	43.3	74.2	25.8	65.9	34.1
1963	56.8	43.2	77.4	22.6	67.3	32.7
1964	55.5	44.5	68.8	31.1	65.9	34.1

TABLE XXIV--AVERAGE DAILY CLASS I MILK, ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA, 1934-1963

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Weighted Average
(thousand pounds)													
1934	525	534	541	537	558	571	564	543	519	525	521	506	537
1935	513	522	539	533	526	529	526	534	533	521	494	504	523
1936	493	486	492	506	525	531	530	517	523	515	501	501	510
1937	499	508	512	517	512	520	514	519	515	506	488	484	508
1938	483	488	498	501	498	504	498	511	536	543	536	531	511
1939	525	540	549	542	554	577	582	564	588	580	563	560	560
1940	557	573	572	581	578	575	565	573	591	600	589	573	577
1941	588	612	617	625	639	658	658	667	666	672	660	663	644
1942	665	686	707	727	725	744	755	752	754	778	756	748	733
1943	759	798	808	807	801	844	849	844	839	779	781	808	810
1944	809	822	822	820	836	849	800	800	817	806	812	789	815
1945	836	872	896	870	892	898	888	905	883	843	815	817	868
1946	853	888	921	938	916	933	882	862	886	872	953	850	888
1947	876	880	886	891	895	862	830	848	868	863	828	844	864
1948	862	852	866	857	828	839	775	767	813	829	834	836	830
1949 ^{a/}	840	853	871	869	844	844	819	950	1,019	1,070	1,072	1,043	983
1950	1,044	1,087	1,099	1,057	1,040	1,049	1,047	1,114	1,212	1,188	1,152	1,125	1,101
1951	1,124	1,147	1,136	1,129	1,104	1,082	1,057	1,139	1,185	1,171	1,086	1,136	1,125
1952	1,150	1,159	1,171	1,148	1,128	1,128	1,115	1,134	1,230	1,210	1,168	1,155	1,158
1953	1,158	1,172	1,180	1,179	1,143	1,142	1,136	1,200	1,254	1,276	1,224	1,224	1,191
1954	1,187	1,203	1,240	1,229	1,182	1,156	1,206	1,221	1,346	1,327	1,323	1,333	1,246
1955	1,335	1,362	1,376	1,364	1,256	1,284	1,224	1,299	1,415	1,388	1,397	1,405	1,342
1956	1,379	1,412	1,463	1,388	1,369	1,355	1,239	1,340	1,401	1,485	1,491	1,458	1,398
1957	1,510	1,542	1,573	1,539	1,555	1,497	1,420	1,495	1,540	1,569	1,584	1,534	1,530
1958	1,659	1,678	1,611	1,609	1,578	1,441	1,419	1,465	1,629	1,660	1,601	1,618	1,580
1959	1,667	1,643	1,600	1,659	1,531	1,513	1,444	1,453	1,619	1,680	1,565	1,597	1,581
1960	1,600	1,650	1,681	1,656	1,498	1,458	1,432	1,455	1,650	1,624	1,623	1,635	1,579
1961	1,606	1,660	1,668	1,588	1,546	1,491	1,407	1,450	1,666	1,624	1,652	1,588	1,578
1962	1,673	1,667	1,765	1,618	1,574	1,530	1,426	1,516	1,673	1,742	1,764	1,675	1,635
1963	1,778	1,792	1,801	1,768	1,762	1,687	1,623	1,723	1,864	1,915	1,897	1,805	1,784
1964	1,910	1,919	1,825	1,821	1,685	1,675	1,632	1,629	1,823	1,965	1,838	1,861	1,798

^{a/} Prior to August 1, 1949, Class I milk was comprised of all milk disposed of in the form of milk containing not less than one-half of one percent butterfat. All ordinance products are included in these data after 1949.

TABLE XXV--AVERAGE DAILY CLASS I MILK INSIDE THE ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA 1934-1964

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Weighted Average
(thousand pounds)													
1934	525	534	541	537	558	571	564	543	519	525	521	506	537
1935	513	522	539	533	526	529	526	534	533	521	494	504	523
1936	493	486	492	506	525	531	530	517	522	515	500	500	510
1937	499	506	507	513	508	515	510	514	509	501	484	480	504
1938	479	484	493	495	492	496	490	502	525	534	527	521	503
1939	514	530	539	525	526	545	549	530	557	551	535	531	536
1940	526	538	536	544	542	541	531	537	556	564	553	538	542
1941	546	561	567	570	584	593	590	612	615	611	597	606	588
1942	636	654	665	688	685	704	709	706	715	740	718	710	694
1943	725	766	776	772	763	805	822	814	812	760	759	785	780
1944	782	793	789	763	759	771	765	779	793	783	788	770	778
1945	787	812	842	823	842	852	843	862	849	827	802	803	829
1946	842	876	896	914	896	912	867	848	872	857	837	820	870
1947	835	845	853	863	861	844	813	833	860	851	817	823	841
1948	821	821	835	834	807	818	757	750	795	802	806	809	804
1949 ^{a/}	807	822	834	837	811	811	787	909	931	947	942	932	923
1950	912	953	974	972	971	972	942	947	991	1,004	995	966	967
1951	985	994	1,006	1,012	1,006	986	950	985	1,016	1,026	973	1,023	997
1952	1,028	1,043	1,054	1,047	1,036	1,029	1,018	1,034	1,084	1,094	1,065	1,057	1,049
1953	1,063	1,081	1,093	1,095	1,067	1,070	1,056	1,076	1,135	1,160	1,104	1,107	1,092
1954	1,108	1,128	1,133	1,124	1,084	1,083	1,093	1,101	1,172	1,178	1,163	1,172	1,129
1955	1,166	1,198	1,228	1,276	1,141	1,167	1,109	1,167	1,249	1,233	1,237	1,246	1,201
1956	1,208	1,254	1,305	1,240	1,223	1,210	1,109	1,182	1,233	1,287	1,271	1,233	1,229
1957	1,281	1,287	1,315	1,286	1,259	1,199	1,178	1,244	1,257	1,305	1,326	1,253	1,266
1958	1,308	1,374	1,301	1,294	1,255	1,148	1,147	1,191	1,315	1,334	1,283	1,292	1,269
1959	1,320	1,298	1,256	1,302	1,230	1,210	1,170	1,176	1,285	1,334	1,243	1,279	1,258
1960	1,276	1,311	1,327	1,318	1,202	1,175	1,140	1,154	1,307	1,288	1,277	1,299	1,256
1961	1,281	1,323	1,342	1,282	1,254	1,208	1,131	1,161	1,335	1,298	1,314	1,276	1,267
1962	1,336	1,327	1,409	1,290	1,267	1,238	1,155	1,215	1,317	1,373	1,373	1,324	1,302
1963	1,364	1,372	1,377	1,379	1,328	1,239	1,229	1,298	1,360	1,435	1,433	1,360	1,348
1964	1,423	1,426	1,371	1,365	1,274	1,280	1,228	1,235	1,356	1,451	1,367	1,396	1,347

^{a/} Prior to August 1, 1948, Class I milk was comprised of all milk disposed of in the form of milk containing not less than one-half of one percent butterfat. All ordinance products are included in these data after 1949.

TABLE XXVI--AVERAGE DAILY CLASS I MILK OUTSIDE THE ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA 1937-1964

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Weighted Average
(thousand pounds)													
1937	1	2	5	4	4	4	4	5	6	4	4	4	4
1938	4	4	5	6	6	8	8	9	11	10	9	10	8
1939	11	10	9	17	28	32	32	34	30	29	28	30	24
1940	31	35	36	36	35	34	34	35	36	36	35	35	35
1941	43	51	50	56	55	65	67	55	51	60	64	56	56
1942	29	33	41	39	40	40	46	46	39	38	38	37	39
1943	34	32	32	35	38	38	27	29	26	20	21	23	30
1944	27	29	33	56	76	78	36	22	25	24	24	20	37
1945	49	60	55	46	50	45	45	43	34	16	12	14	39
1946	12	12	24	24	20	20	15	14	14	15	16	30	18
1947	41	35	33	28	34	18	17	15	8	12	11	21	23
1948	41	31	31	23	20	21	18	17	18	27	28	27	25
1949 ^{a/}	33	31	38	32	33	33	32	41	88	124	131	111	61
1950	132	134	125	85	70	76	105	166	222	183	157	159	134
1951	139	153	130	117	99	96	107	154	169	145	113	113	128
1952	121	116	117	100	92	99	96	100	146	116	103	99	109
1953	95	91	87	84	76	72	80	124	119	116	120	117	99
1954	79	75	107	106	97	73	113	121	166	149	160	161	118
1955	168	165	148	88	115	117	116	132	166	155	160	159	141
1956	171	158	158	147	146	145	130	158	168	199	220	225	169
1957	228	255	258	253	296	298	242	251	283	264	258	282	264
1958	351	304	310	315	322	293	272	273	313	326	318	327	310
1959	346	345	344	357	302	303	274	277	334	346	322	319	322
1960	324	339	354	338	297	283	282	301	342	336	346	336	323
1961	326	337	325	306	292	283	276	289	330	326	338	313	311
1962	338	340	356	328	307	292	371	301	355	369	391	351	333
1963	414	421	424	389	435	448	394	425	505	479	464	444	437
1964	487	492	454	455	411	395	404	394	466	514	471	465	450

^{a/} Prior to August 1, 1949, Class I milk was comprised of all milk disposed of in the form of milk containing not less than one-half of one percent butterfat. All ordinance products are included in these data after 1949.

TABLE XXVII--POPULATION OF THE ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA, 1934-1964

Year	Population of Marketing Area
1934	1,138,400
1935	1,143,700
1936	1,149,100
1937	1,154,500
1938	1,159,900
1939	1,165,300
1940	1,171,655
1941	1,195,030
1942	1,218,406
1943	1,241,781
1944	1,265,157
1945	1,299,532
1946	1,311,908
1947	1,320,986
1948	1,339,792
1949	1,358,597
1950	1,377,403
1951	1,399,664
1952	1,475,404
1953	1,497,665
1954	1,519,926
1955	1,542,187
1956	1,564,448
1957	1,586,709
1958	1,593,470
1959	1,615,731
1960	1,637,495
1961	1,691,186
1962	1,719,687
1963	1,750,114
1964	1,779,864

Source: Market administrator's files

TABLE XXVIII--DAILY PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF FLUID MILK
AND FLUID MILK PRODUCTS WITHIN THE ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA, 1934-1964

YEAR	FLUID MILK DISTR. INSIDE THE MKT. AREA	CLASS I PRODUCTS DISTR. INSIDE THE MKT. AREA
	(Pounds Per capita)	
1934	.472	-
1935	.457	-
1936	.444	-
1937	.436	-
1938	.434	-
1939	.460	-
1940	.463	-
1941	.492	-
1942	.570	-
1943	.628	-
1944	.615	-
1945	.643	-
1946	.663	-
1947	.637	-
1948	.600	-
1949	.604	a/
1950	.624	.697
1951	.635	.708
1952	.633	.707
1953	.646	.726
1954	.660	.740
1955	.693	.777
1956	.695	.784
1957	.702	.795
1958	.691	.794
1959	.664	.775
1960	.644	.762
1961	.610	.742
1962	.609	.750
1963	.609	.762
1964	.591	.753

a/ Prior to August 1, 1949, Class I milk was comprised of all milk disposed of in the form of milk containing not less than one-half of one percent butterfat. All ordinance products are included in these data after 1949.

TABLE XXIX--NUMBER OF HANDLERS AND REPORTED VOLUME OF MILK DAILY PER HANDLER,
ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA, 1934-1964

Year	Average Number of Handlers	Average Daily Producer Receipts	Average Daily Class I Milk	Daily Receipts Per Handler	Daily Class I Milk Per Handler
------(pounds)-----					
1934	49	1,183,627	537,111	24,156	10,961
1935	44	1,087,366	522,816	24,713	11,882
1936	43	1,012,894	510,109	23,556	11,863
1937	43	900,119	507,732	20,933	11,808
1938	42	827,260	510,745	19,697	12,161
1939	42	882,067	560,310	21,002	13,341
1940	40	895,554	577,153	22,389	14,429
1941	38	940,101	644,020	24,740	16,948
1942	37	905,493	733,400	24,473	19,822
1943	36	881,411	809,670	24,484	22,491
1944	36	937,924	815,143	26,053	22,643
1945	35	983,274	867,865	28,094	24,796
1946	34	973,190	887,668	28,623	26,108
1947	33	961,455	864,005	29,135	26,182
1948	37	945,105	829,662	25,543	22,423
1949	40	1,078,689	983,423	26,967	24,586
1950	46	1,314,547	1,101,064	28,577	23,936
1951	45	1,214,209	1,124,535	26,982	24,990
1952	44	1,268,181	1,157,876	28,822	26,315
1953	40	1,427,791	1,190,696	35,695	29,767
1954	40	1,558,864	1,246,453	38,972	31,161
1955	39	1,601,121	1,341,692	41,054	34,402
1956	36	1,730,563	1,398,132	48,071	38,837
1957	34	1,855,486	1,529,611	54,573	44,989
1958	33	1,825,861	1,579,846	55,329	47,874
1959	34	1,898,049	1,580,182	55,825	46,476
1960	33	1,980,765	1,578,754	60,023	47,841
1961	33	2,067,055	1,577,966	62,638	47,817
1962	31	2,125,558	1,634,894	68,566	52,739
1963	27	2,235,273	1,784,443	82,788	66,090
1964	26	2,381,721	1,797,892	91,605	69,150

TABLE XXX--PERCENT OF TOTAL CLASS I SALES BY THE FIVE LEADING HANDLERS
FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA, 1950-1964

	Percent of Total Class I Sales in the Area <u>a/</u>	Percent of Total Class I Sales In and Out of Area <u>a/</u>
1950	79.34	71.08
1951	79.23	72.40
1952	78.02	72.53
1953	79.15	76.61
1954	76.43	73.00
1955	76.37	74.43
1956	79.91	78.42
1957	77.16	74.72
1958	78.73	75.18
1959	75.82	75.16
1960	77.35	74.41
1961	72.97	73.80
1962	72.89	73.82
1963	73.87	74.24
1964	73.43	74.08

a/ St. Louis marketing area as defined by Federal Order No. 62.

TABLE XXXI--ARRAY OF TEN LARGEST HANDLERS DISTRIBUTING MILK IN THE ST. LOUIS
MARKETING AREA, SELECTED YEARS, 1950-1964*

Handler	Array of Milk Handlers In			
	1950	1955	1960	1964
A	1	1	2	2
B	2	2	1	1
C	3	3	3	3
D	4	-	-	-
E	5	4	4	4
F	6	-	-	-
G	7	5	5	6
H	8	8	7	5
I	9	9	10	9
J	10	10	-	-
K	-	6	-	-
L	-	7	6	7
M	-	-	8	-
N	-	-	9	8
O	-	-	-	10

* The array is based on Class I sales.

TABLE XXXII--HANDLERS ENTERING THE ST. LOUIS MARKET SINCE MARCH, 1934

NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
Woodlawn Farm Dairy Co.	Kirkwood, Mo.	May, 1934
Lakehurst Dairy Co.	St. Louis, Mo.	Dec., 1936
Pure Milk	Hamel, Ill.	March, 1937
Abkemeier Dairy Co.	St. Louis, Mo.	June, 1937
Benbush Dairy Co.	Creve Coeur, Mo.	Aug., 1940
Holland Dairy Co.	Belleville, Ill.	Aug., 1940
Producers Creamery Co.	Cabook, Mo.	July, 1942
Niehoff Brothers Dairy	Eureka, Mo.	Nov., 1942
Sunnymead Dairy	Bismark, Mo.	Jan., 1944
Benage Dairy Co.	St. Louis, Mo.	June, 1944
Bergjans Farm Dairy	Florissant, Mo.	Feb., 1945
Gardenville Dairy	St. Louis, Mo.	Sept., 1945
Adams Dairy Co.	St. Louis, Mo.	Nov., 1947
Aro Dairy	St. Louis, Mo.	Jan., 1948
Al Gerhart Dairy	St. Louis, Mo.	June, 1948
Ferguson Farm Dairy	Ferguson, Mo.	June, 1948
Major Dairy Co.	Ozark, Mo.	June, 1948
Ashley Milk Co.	St. Louis, Mo.	Aug., 1948
Producers Creamery Co.	Lebanon, Mo.	Mar., 1949
North Hills Dairy	Ferguson, Mo.	Sept., 1949
Producers Creamery Co.	Springfield, Mo.	Sept., 1949
Gilbert Adams Dairy	Pattonville, Mo.	Feb., 1950
Valley Spring Dairy Co.	St. Louis, Mo.	April, 1950
Prairie Farms Creamery Co.	Carlyle, Ill.	Aug., 1950
Wahlig Dairy	Kirkwood, Mo.	Aug., 1950
Bieler Dairy	Ferguson, Mo.	Sept., 1950
Maple Leaf Dairy	Monett, Mo.	Jan., 1951
Kraft Foods	Mountain Grove, Mo.	May, 1951
Edwardsville Creamery	Edwardsville, Ill.	Dec., 1951
Millstadt Creamery	Millstadt, Ill.	Dec., 1951
Midwest Dairy	Centralia, Ill.	July, 1952
Sanitary Milk Prod. Assn.	Effingham, Ill.	March, 1953
North Hills Dairy ^{a/}	Ferguson, Mo.	June, 1954
Standard Milk Co.	Aurora, Mo.	Aug., 1955
Twentieth Century Milk Co.	Ava, Mo.	Sept., 1955
Producers Creamery Co.	Lebanon, Mo.	June, 1956
Alton Milk Co.	Alton, Mo.	July, 1956
Midwest Dairy	Centralia, Ill.	Oct., 1956
Sanitary Milk Prod. Assn.	Lebanon, Mo.	Jan., 1957
Sanitary Milk Prod. Assn.	Mountain Grove, Mo.	Jan., 1957
Maquoketa Valley Coop.	Arlington, Iowa	Jan., 1958
Standard Milk Co.	Mountain Grove, Mo.	March, 1960
Missouri Valley Cry. Co.	Washington, Mo.	Jan., 1961
Farmers Butter & Dairy Coop.	Fredericksberg, Iowa	Feb., 1961
Halls Ferry Dairy	Jennings, Mo.	June, 1961
Press 'N Serve	St. Louis, Mo.	July, 1961
Sanitary Milk Prod. Assn.	O'Fallon, Ill.	Dec., 1961
Aro-Dressel Foods Corp.	Granite City, Ill.	May, 1963
Millstadt Creamery	Millstadt, Ill.	Sept., 1964

^{a/} Entered the market as a new handler after the name of the old facility was changed to Cool Valley Dairy.

TABLE XXXIII--HANDLERS WHO DISCONTINUED BUSINESS OR WHO CEASED BEING
ST. LOUIS POOL PLANTS, 1934-1964

Name	Remarks
Dairies Inc., St. Louis, Mo.	Sold to Pevely Dairy Co., May, 1934
Safety First Milk Co., Belleville, Ill.	Discontinued, June, 1934
Chamberlin Dairy Co., Webster Groves, Mo.	Sold to County Dairy, Oct., 1934
Farmers Coop. Dairies, University City, Mo.	Sold to Pevely Dairy Co., Nov., 1934
Daisy Dell Dairy Co., Belleville, Ill.	Discontinued, Feb., 1935
Juenger Dairy Co., Marissa, Ill.	Sold to Knecht Dairy Co., June, 1935
Donnell Milk Co., Inc., St. Louis, Mo.	Sold to Pevely Dairy Co., Oct., 1935
Elm Point Dairy Co., St. Charles, Mo.	Eliminated fr. M.A. by order amend., Feb., 1936
Locust Hill Dairy Co., St. Charles, Mo.	Eliminated fr. M.A. by order amend., Feb., 1936
Granite City Dairy, Granite City, Ill.	Discontinued, July, 1936
Mound City Dairy, University City, Mo.	Discontinued, Aug., 1936
East End Milk Co., Collinsville, Ill.	Eliminated fr. M.A. by order amend., April, 1937
Central Dairy Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Discontinued, Feb., 1938
Lakehurst Dairy Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Discontinued, June, 1938
Dressel Dairy Co., Granite City, Ill.	Eliminated fr. M.A. by order amend., April, 1939
Knecht Dairy Co., Belleville, Ill.	Eliminated fr. M.A. by order amend., April, 1939
Highland Dairy Co., Highland, Ill.	Sold to St. Louis Dairy Co., June, 1939
Pure Milk, Hamel, Ill.	Discontinued, Sept., 1939
County Dairy Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Sold to Ganahl Dairy Co., Oct., 1939
Green Valley Farms Co., Elred, Ill.	Discontinued, Feb., 1940
Ashley Milk Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Shippers trans. to St. Louis Dairy, Nov., 1940
Ganahl Dairy Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Sold to St. Louis Dairy, Feb., 1941
Massey Bros. Dairy, Inc., Granite City, Ill.	Rts. in M.A. sold to St. Louis Dairy, Feb., 1941
Waterloo Milk Co., Waterloo, Ill.*	Shippers trans. to St. Louis Dairy, Oct., 1941
Missouri Valley Cry. Co., Washington, Mo.	Rts. in M.A. sold to Quality Dairy Co., Dec., 1941
Pioneer Dairy Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Discontinued, Jan., 1942
Wild Hunter Dairy Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Discontinued, Dec., 1942
Lange Milk Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Sold to Pevely Dairy Co., Mar., 1943
Southside Consumers Dairy Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Sold to Beatrice Foods Co., Feb., 1944
Golden Eagle Dairy Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Sold to Valley Farm Dairy Co., Mar., 1944
Lafayette Dairy Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Sold to Quality Dairy Co., Aug., 1944
Edwardsville Cry. Co., Edwardsville, Ill.	Rts. in Area sold to Pevely Dairy, Mar., 1945
Chapman Ice Cream Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Sold milk business to Pevely Dairy Co., March, 1946
Gardenville Dairy Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Sold to Valley Farm Dairy Co., March, 1946
Sunnymede Farm, Bismark, Mo.*	Became a producer-distributor, Nov., 1946
Caseyville Dairy Co., Caseyville, Ill.	Sold to Collinsville Dairy Co., Sept., 1949
Ferguson Farm Dairy Co., Ferguson, Mo.	Sold to Quality Dairy Co., Oct., 1950
Producers Creamery Co., Lebanon, Mo.	Withdrew from market, Oct., 1950
Producers Creamery Co., Springfield, Mo.	Withdrew from market, Oct., 1950

TABLE XXXIII--Continued

Name	Remarks
Biermann Dairy Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Sold to Quality Dairy Co., Dec., 1951
Kraft Foods Co., Mountain Grove, Mo.	Discontinued, May, 1952
Versailles Farm Products Co., Versailles, Mo.	Sold to St. Louis Dairy Co., May, 1952
Beatrice Foods Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Discontinued, July, 1952
Valley Spring Dairy, St. Louis, Mo.	Sold to Valley Farm Dairy, Feb., 1953
Benage Dairy Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Sold to Sanitary Milk Prod. Assn., March, 1953
Bieler Dairy Co., Ferguson, Mo.	Discontinued, May, 1953
South St. Louis Dairy, St. Louis, Mo.	Sold to Quality Dairy Co., June, 1953
Maple Leaf Dairy, Monett, Mo. (Owned by Quality)	Discontinued, Oct., 1954
Knackstedt Farm Dairy, St. Louis, Mo.	Sold to Quality Dairy Co., Dec., 1954
Wahlig Dairy Co., Kirkwood, Mo.	Sold to Quality Dairy Co., Dec., 1955
Gilbert Adams Dairy, Pattonville, Mo.	Sold to Quality Dairy Co., March, 1956
Producers Creamery Co., Springfield, Mo.*	Regulated under Ozarks Order, June, 1956
Ashley Milk Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Discontinued, July, 1956
Alton Milk Co., Alton, Mo.	Discontinued, Nov., 1956
Midwest Dairy, Centralia, Ill.*	Withdrew from market, Apr., 1957
Niehoff Dairy, Eureka, Mo.	Became a distr. for Woodlawn Dairy, June, 1957
Golden Rod Dairy, St. Louis, Mo.	Became a distr. for Quality Dairy Co., Sept., 1957
Quality Dairy Co., Inc., Okawville, Ill.	Discontinued, Aug., 1959
Sanitary Milk Producers Assn., Mnt. Grove, Mo.	Leased to Std. Milk Co., March, 1960
Collinsville Dairy, Collinsville, Ill.	Regulated under Suburban Order, May, 1960
	Discontinued, July, 1961
Meramec Dairy, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.	Became a distr. for Aro Dairy, July, 1960
Benbush Dairy Farm, Creve Coeur, Mo.*	Became a producer-distributor, Dec., 1960
Sealtest, Versailles, Mo.	Discontinued, Dec., 1960
Edwardsville Cry. Co., Edwardsville, Ill.*	Regulated by Suburban Order Jan., 1961
Twentieth Century Foods Corp., Ava, Mo.	Sold to Sq. Deal Milk Prod. Assn., March, 1961
Standard Milk Co., Mountain Grove, Mo.	Discontinued, March, 1962 ^{a/}
Cloverleaf Dairy Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Became a distr. for Valley Farm, May, 1962
Wurth Dairy, East St. Louis, Ill	Became a distr. for Valley Farm, July, 1962
Everdings Dairy, St. Louis, Mo.	Became a distr. for Valley Farm, Dec., 1962
Abkemeier Dairy, St. Louis, Mo.	Rts. sold to Everdings Dairy Inc., Jan., 1963
Aro Dairy Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Merged with Dressel Young Dairy, Feb., 1963
Press 'N Serve, St. Louis, Mo.	Discontinued, Feb., 1963
Farmers Butter & Dairy Coop., Fredericksberg, Iowa*	Withdrew from market, July, 1964 ^{b/}
Raskas Dairy Co., St. Louis, Mo.*	Discontinued bottling operation, July, 1964

* In business as of January 1, 1965, but no longer a St. Louis pool plant.

M.A.-Marketing Area

^{a/} Bulk reload point established by Sanitary Milk Producers Assn.

^{b/} Producers began shipping direct.

TABLE XXXIV--HANDLERS OPERATING IN THE ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA
WHO HAVE CHANGED NAMES SINCE 1934

From	To	Address	Date
Holland Dairy	Collinsville Dairy Co.	Collinsville, Ill.	May 1945
Bergjans Dairy Co.	Northland Dairy Co.	St. Louis, Mo.	Feb. 1946
Beatrice Creamery Co.	Beatrice Foods Co.	St. Louis, Mo.	June 1946
Quality Dairy Co.	O'Fallon Quality Dairy Co.	O'Fallon, Ill.	June 1946
North Hills Dairy	Cool Valley Dairy	Ferguson, Mo.	June 1954
Geder's Farm Inc.	Woodlawn Dairy Co.	Kirkwood, Mo.	Oct. 1954

TABLE XXXV--HANDLERS OPERATING CONTINUOUSLY IN THE ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA
MARCH 1934 THROUGH JULY 1964

Handler	Address
Bailey Farm Dairy Co.	St. Louis 16, Missouri
Bergjans Farm Dairy	Overland 14, Missouri
Berlinger Dairy	St. Louis 18, Missouri
Horack Dairy	St. Louis 7, Missouri
Niederer Dairy	East St. Louis, Illinois
Pevely Dairy Co.	St. Louis 4, Missouri
Quality Dairy Co., Inc.	St. Louis 15, Missouri
O'Fallon Quality Dairy (formerly Quality Dairy Co.)	O'Fallon, Illinois
Raskas Dairy Co.	St. Louis 13, Missouri
St. Charles Dairy Co.	St. Charles, Missouri
Sealtest Foods (formerly St. Louis Dairy Co.)	St. Louis 3, Missouri
Valley Farm Dairy Co.	St. Louis 18, Missouri

TABLE XXXVI--MILK SALES,^{a/} BY UNITS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL MILK SALES,
ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA SELECTED MONTHS, 1934-1963

	Gallons Total	Half Gallons			Quarts			Pints Total	1/3 Quarts Total	1/2 Pints Total	Grand Total	
		Wholesale	Retail	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Total				Wholesale	Retail
	-----percent-----											
July 1934	15.09	-	-	-	28.81	47.95	76.76	5.46	.58	2.11	49.56	50.44
July 1935	9.36	-	-	-	32.17	51.20	83.37	4.62	.55	2.10	46.36	53.64
July 1936	7.97	-	-	-	36.79	46.84	83.63	4.72	.66	3.02	50.94	49.06
July 1937	9.18	.03	-	.03	35.29	47.06	82.35	4.09	.72	3.63	50.69	49.31
July 1938	12.72	.07	.14	.21	36.42	43.10	79.52	2.62	.78	4.15	52.48	47.52
July 1939	19.28	4.46	9.87	14.33	29.73	31.07	60.80	1.21	.65	3.73	46.57	53.43
July 1940	20.34	3.63	13.18	16.81	25.10	30.71	55.81	1.46	.87	4.71	43.63	56.37
July 1941	19.95	3.98	15.99	19.97	25.55	26.50	52.05	1.87	1.02	5.14	45.28	54.72
July 1942	20.16	5.32	18.33	23.65	25.42	17.59	43.01	4.04	1.35	7.79	50.54	49.46
July 1943	18.52	4.63	21.91	26.54	27.54	14.36	41.90	2.80	1.87	8.37	51.44	48.56
July 1944	4.67	2.45	36.02	38.47	30.99	16.26	47.25	2.22	1.73	5.66	47.43	52.57
July 1945	3.98	2.24	35.25	37.49	31.21	18.19	49.40	1.92	2.11	5.10	46.23	53.77
May 1946	3.92	2.03	32.82	34.85	27.11	24.37	51.48	1.22	2.21	6.32	42.50	57.50
July 1947	3.21	2.64	32.92	35.56	27.90	25.08	52.98	.72	3.35	4.18	41.63	58.37
Nov. 1948	5.85	3.08	30.87	33.95	28.68	22.41	51.09	.49	1.83	6.79	43.63	56.37
Nov. 1949	3.91	3.10	26.66	29.76	29.11	28.73	57.84	.37	1.90	6.22	43.16	56.84
Nov. 1950	3.45	5.78	26.67	32.45	26.66	28.78	55.44	.40	1.90	6.36	43.32	56.68
Aug. 1951	2.81	10.97	25.04	36.01	27.48	26.30	53.78	.49	2.36	4.55	47.63	52.37
Nov. 1952	1.85	18.00	28.19	46.19	20.73	22.90	43.63	.43	1.64	6.26	48.84	51.16
Nov. 1953	2.26	22.85	27.67	50.52	17.83	21.43	39.26	.43	1.36	6.17	50.69	49.31
Nov. 1954	2.51	31.27	25.52	56.79	16.07	17.00	33.07	.35	1.16	6.12	57.42	42.58
Nov. 1955	2.75	42.05	24.49	66.54	11.89	11.19	23.08	.34	1.23	6.06	64.32	35.68
Nov. 1956	2.56	48.01	23.12	71.13	9.38	8.76	18.14	.32	1.27	6.58	68.12	31.88
Nov. 1957	3.31	52.35	22.38	74.73	7.90	6.75	14.65	.24	1.09	5.98	70.87	29.13
Nov. 1958	2.96	57.26	21.20	78.46	6.42	4.92	11.34	.21	.91	6.12	73.88	26.12
Nov. 1959	3.42	58.81	20.55	79.36	5.49	4.62	10.11	.23	.85	6.03	74.83	25.17
Nov. 1960	3.64	61.75	19.03	80.78	4.95	3.17	8.12	.38	.03	7.05	77.80	22.20
Nov. 1961	3.80	62.63	19.23	81.86	4.36	2.55	6.91	.36	b/	7.07	78.22	21.78
Nov. 1962	4.08	66.64	15.97	82.61	3.84	1.81	5.65	.34	b/	7.32	81.81	18.19
Nov. 1963	15.24	56.84	15.61	72.45	3.52	1.58	5.10	.34	b/	6.87	82.13	17.87

^{a/} Includes packaged regular, homogenized, and low fat milk.

^{b/} Insignificant volume of 1/3 Quarts included with pints.

TABLE XXXVII--MILK DISTRIBUTED AS REGULAR AND HOMOGENIZED; IN
GLASS, PAPER, AND MULTIPLE GALLON CONTAINERS; ST. LOUIS
MARKETING AREA; SELECTED MONTHS, 1941-1963

	Percent of Total	Percent of Total Glass	Percent of Total Distributed in Following Containers Paper	^{a/} Multi-Gallons
July 1941				
Regular	73.23	-	-	-
Homo	26.77	-	-	-
July 1942				
Regular	69.51	-	-	-
Homo	30.49	-	-	-
July 1943				
Regular	61.27	-	-	-
Homo	38.73	-	-	-
July 1944				
Regular	54.40	-	-	-
Homo	45.60	-	-	-
July 1945				
Regular	46.79	-	-	-
Homo	53.21	-	-	-
May 1946				
Regular	40.88	-	-	-
Homo	59.12	-	-	-
July 1947				
Regular	36.23	-	-	-
Homo	63.77	-	-	-
November 1948				
Regular	29.55	-	-	-
Homo	70.45	-	-	-
November 1949				
Regular	24.89	20.84	1.75	2.30
Homo	75.11	62.00	11.47	1.64
Total	<u>100.00</u>	<u>82.84</u>	<u>13.22</u>	<u>3.94</u>
November 1950				
Regular	20.67	17.75	1.04	1.88
Homo	79.33	60.32	17.18	1.83
Total	<u>100.00</u>	<u>78.07</u>	<u>18.22</u>	<u>3.71</u>
August 1951				
Regular	16.57	14.23	1.09	1.25
Homo	83.43	57.05	24.84	1.54
Total	<u>100.00</u>	<u>71.28</u>	<u>25.93</u>	<u>2.79</u>
November 1952				
Regular	12.68	11.06	.64	.98
Homo	87.32	56.19	30.26	.87
Total	<u>100.00</u>	<u>67.25</u>	<u>30.90</u>	<u>1.85</u>
November 1953				
Regular	9.55	8.31	.33	.91
Homo	90.45	53.76	35.35	1.34
Total	<u>100.00</u>	<u>62.07</u>	<u>35.68</u>	<u>2.25</u>
November 1954				
Regular	6.31	5.50	.16	.65
Homo	93.69	47.01	44.81	1.87
Total	<u>100.00</u>	<u>52.51</u>	<u>44.97</u>	<u>2.52</u>

TABLE XXXVII--Continued

	Percent of Total	Percent of Total Glass	Percent of Total Distributed in Paper	Distributed in Following Containers ^{a/} Multi-Gallons
November 1955				
Regular	3.43	3.03	.07	.33
Homo	96.57	44.46	49.65	2.46
Total	<u>100.00</u>	<u>47.49</u>	<u>49.72</u>	<u>2.79</u>
November 1956				
Regular	2.44	2.23	.03	.18
Homo	97.56	36.89	58.25	2.42
Total	<u>100.00</u>	<u>39.12</u>	<u>58.28</u>	<u>2.60</u>
November 1957				
Regular	1.93	1.75	.02	.16
Homo	98.07	34.51	60.41	3.15
Total	<u>100.00</u>	<u>36.26</u>	<u>60.43</u>	<u>3.31</u>
November 1958				
Regular	1.28	1.17	.00	.11
Homo	98.72	29.75	66.12	2.85
Total	<u>100.00</u>	<u>30.92</u>	<u>66.12</u>	<u>2.96</u>
November 1959				
Regular	.94	.83	.00	.11
Homo	99.06	28.67	67.08	3.31
Total	<u>100.00</u>	<u>29.50</u>	<u>67.08</u>	<u>3.42</u>
November 1960				
Regular	.48	.39	.00	.09
Homo	99.52	24.97	71.22	3.33
Total	<u>100.00</u>	<u>25.36</u>	<u>71.22</u>	<u>3.42</u>
November 1961				
Regular	.26	.23	.00	.03
Homo	99.74	23.83	72.44	3.47
Total	<u>100.00</u>	<u>24.06</u>	<u>72.44</u>	<u>3.50</u>
November 1962				
Regular	.13	.13	.00	.00
Homo	99.87	20.63	75.82	3.42
Total	<u>100.00</u>	<u>20.76</u>	<u>75.82</u>	<u>3.42</u>
November 1963				
Regular	.10	.10	.00	.00
Homo	99.90	19.18	77.25	3.47
Total	<u>100.00</u>	<u>19.28</u>	<u>77.25</u>	<u>3.47</u>

^{a/} Data not available prior to 1949.

TABLE XXXVIII--CLASS I PRICES FOR 3.5 PERCENT MILK F.O.B. ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA, 1934-1964

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Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
(dollars per hundredweight)													
1934	1.95	1.95	1.85	1.85	1.85	2.00	2.00	2.18	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.00	2.04
1935	2.00	2.00	2.13	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.20
1936	2.25	2.10	2.10	2.05	2.00	2.00	2.28	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.24
1937	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.34	2.39	2.45	2.45	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.52
1938	2.70	2.60	2.60	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.23
1939	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.15	2.15	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.17
1940	2.20	2.24	2.23	2.23	2.19	2.23	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.64	2.26
1941	2.44	2.44	2.34	2.44	2.54	2.54	2.74	2.74	2.74	2.74	2.74	3.07	2.63
1942	3.10	2.97	2.86	2.69	2.66	2.60	2.81	2.97	3.11	3.42	3.45	3.40	3.00
1943	3.47	3.48	3.48	3.38	3.39	3.39	3.69	3.69	3.70	3.75	3.79	3.61	3.57
1944	3.63	3.63	3.59	3.40	3.37	3.36	3.68	3.69	3.73	3.73	3.74	3.54	3.59
1945	3.56	3.56	3.54	3.40	3.36	3.36	3.67	3.67	3.63	3.67	3.70	3.55	3.56
1946	3.57	3.61	3.63	3.56	3.57	3.71	4.68	4.79	5.19	5.45	5.58	5.18	4.38
1947	4.75	4.45	4.42	4.16	3.82	3.76	4.22	4.49	4.96	4.99	5.18	5.54	4.56
1948	5.40	5.29	5.12	4.94	5.00	5.04	5.68	5.62	5.34	4.84	4.85	5.16	5.19
1949	4.51	4.32	4.21	3.76	3.76	3.76	4.25	4.53	4.57	4.58	4.57	4.58	4.28
1950	4.16	4.15	4.07	3.80	3.80	3.80	4.25	4.29	4.37	4.39	4.45	4.71	4.19
1951	4.71	4.79	4.83	4.46	4.38	4.34	4.88	4.86	4.85	4.92	5.06	5.47	4.80
1952	5.30	5.35	5.53	4.63	4.51	4.43	5.43	5.49	5.98	6.11	6.13	5.91	5.40
1953	5.41	5.30	4.83	4.21	4.12	4.08	4.87	4.81	4.84	4.85	5.24	5.02	4.80
1954	5.00	4.49	4.49	4.05	3.75	3.67	4.09	4.10	4.45	4.52	4.56	4.25	4.29
1955	4.28	4.21	4.22	3.76	3.76	3.75	4.24	4.26	4.58	4.62	4.64	4.51	4.24
1956	4.61	4.64	4.59	4.08	4.55	4.67	4.96	4.69	4.86	4.80	4.62	4.35	4.62
1957	4.33	4.28	4.30	3.77	3.78	3.78	4.26	4.27	4.60	4.70	4.65	4.35	4.26
1958	4.39	4.42	4.43	3.92	3.80	3.72	4.30	4.25	4.63	4.69	4.69	4.36	4.30
1959	4.39	4.36	4.38	3.88	3.85	3.84	4.24	4.25	4.65	4.74	4.70	4.46	4.31
1960	4.37	4.26	4.21	4.17	4.13	4.14	4.32	4.51	4.50	4.62	4.75	4.64	4.38
1961	4.68	4.66	4.30	4.27	4.25	4.17	4.32	4.55	4.57	4.67	4.66	4.45	4.46
1962	4.43	4.38	4.19	4.09	3.97	3.93	4.13	4.35	4.36	4.42	4.43	4.28	4.25
1963	4.29	4.28	4.08	4.09	4.08	4.07	4.26	4.47	4.50	4.52	4.64	4.54	4.32
1964	4.56	4.57	4.32	4.15	4.06	4.06	4.23	4.48	4.53	4.75	4.74	4.54	4.42

TABLE XXXIX--AVERAGE PAYING PRICE OF CONDENSERIES NAMED IN ORDER NO. 62, ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA, 1942-1964

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
(dollars per hundredweight, 3.5% milk)													
1942	2.20	2.07	1.96	1.89	1.86	1.80	1.81	1.97	2.11	2.25	2.35	2.50	2.06
1943	2.57	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.59	2.59	2.59	2.59	2.60	2.65	2.69	2.71	2.61
1944	2.73	2.73	2.69	2.60	2.57	2.56	2.58	2.59	2.63	2.63	2.64	2.64	2.63
1945	2.66	2.66	2.64	2.60	2.56	2.56	2.57	2.57	2.50	2.57	2.60	2.65	2.59
1946	2.67	2.71	2.73	2.76	2.77	2.91	3.58	3.69	4.09	4.35	4.48	4.28	3.42
1947	3.85	3.55	3.52	3.36	3.02	2.96	3.12	3.31	3.57	3.64	3.83	4.14	3.49
1948	4.30	4.19	4.02	4.04	4.10	4.14	4.33	4.27	3.99	3.49	3.30	3.31	3.96
1949	3.06	2.84	2.75	2.72	2.72	2.72	2.74	2.82	2.81	2.83	2.88	2.91	2.82
1950	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.84	2.80	2.75	2.76	2.86	2.94	3.00	3.10	3.36	2.92
1951	3.61	3.69	3.73	3.62	3.54	3.50	3.49	3.47	3.46	3.53	3.67	3.79	3.59
1952	3.86	3.91	3.88	3.76	3.68	3.62	3.64	3.77	3.90	3.92	3.87	3.62	3.79
1953	3.46	3.34	3.23	3.14	3.07	3.06	3.07	3.11	3.17	3.24	3.27	3.25	3.20
1954	3.19	3.05	2.97	2.82	2.77	2.76	2.85	2.92	2.98	3.07	3.11	3.11	2.97
1955	3.05	3.01	2.98	2.92	2.86	2.84	2.88	2.95	3.00	3.07	3.11	3.11	2.98
1956	3.09	3.04	3.01	2.97	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.02	3.10	3.13	3.18	3.18	3.06
1957	3.17	3.17	3.08	3.04	3.00	3.00	2.98	3.00	3.06	3.07	3.08	3.10	3.06
1958	3.07	3.05	3.00	2.89	2.84	2.84	2.88	2.91	2.97	3.00	3.01	3.02	2.96
1959	3.01	3.01	2.96	2.89	2.86	2.85	2.87	2.90	2.95	3.02	3.06	3.07	2.95
1960	3.05	3.04	3.02	2.96	2.91	2.94	2.94	2.99	3.11	3.20	3.26	3.31	3.06
1961	3.28	3.12	3.13	3.13	3.10	3.05	3.07	3.08	3.09	3.10	3.10	3.11	3.11
1962	3.10	3.06	2.95	2.85	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.83	2.86	2.92	2.92	2.90
1963	2.93	2.95	2.95	2.92	2.89	2.88	2.89	2.91	2.96	3.02	3.03	3.04	2.95
1964	3.04	3.04	3.00	2.95	2.88	2.90	2.92	2.93	3.01	3.06	3.08	3.10	2.99

TABLE XL--WHOLESALE PRICES PER POUND, 92-SCORE CREAMERY BUTTER AT CHICAGO 1934-1964

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
	(cents)												
1934	19.36	24.35	24.52	22.40	23.22	24.22	23.63	26.34	24.86	25.91	29.00	29.50	24.78
1935	32.61	34.98	30.78	32.81	25.96	23.50	23.59	24.38	25.39	27.15	31.52	33.10	28.81
1936	33.60	35.63	31.15	29.71	26.31	28.88	33.41	34.91	33.93	31.39	32.56	33.11	32.05
1937	33.04	33.35	35.00	31.16	30.30	30.00	30.72	31.95	34.11	34.89	36.90	37.34	33.23
1938	32.57	30.09	29.29	26.90	25.57	25.28	25.39	25.50	25.50	25.54	26.51	27.37	27.13
1939	25.52	25.50	23.74	21.95	22.77	23.65	23.23	23.54	27.44	28.38	29.51	29.54	25.40
1940	30.76	29.03	28.03	27.10	26.42	26.27	27.00	27.00	27.59	29.55	32.43	34.20	28.74
1941	30.11	30.07	30.79	32.54	34.72	35.40	34.96	34.96	36.59	35.16	35.75	34.56	33.75
1942	35.16	34.48	34.45	37.24	37.31	36.25	37.64	40.93	43.16	45.75	45.75	45.75	39.49
1943	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00
1944	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00
1945	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00
1946	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	51.00	69.74	69.82	76.18	83.18	80.01	79.71	61.64
1947	66.21	69.04	68.96	61.14	60.39	62.95	67.99	74.79	79.19	70.11	79.94	86.30	70.58
1948	84.08	81.74	79.03	80.49	79.58	80.93	78.83	75.34	71.77	63.28	62.68	64.79	75.21
1949	63.23	62.80	60.29	58.95	58.90	58.84	59.87	61.86	61.93	62.07	62.00	62.15	61.07
1950	61.32	62.08	60.08	59.79	59.83	59.88	59.99	60.73	62.71	63.24	63.94	66.61	61.69
1951	69.82	68.88	66.69	66.49	69.48	68.22	66.71	66.39	67.03	69.88	72.99	78.02	69.22
1952	79.26	83.48	73.00	69.95	68.43	68.79	70.96	72.76	72.57	71.02	69.22	67.10	72.21
1953	66.88	66.86	66.58	65.12	65.12	65.12	65.12	65.14	66.12	67.38	66.16	65.50	65.92
1954	65.29	65.34	64.49	57.29	57.12	56.94	56.88	56.97	58.43	59.08	58.90	59.59	59.60
1955	57.37	57.39	57.35	57.33	57.13	57.13	57.13	57.33	58.05	57.64	57.86	57.70	57.45
1956	57.38	57.38	57.38	58.28	59.17	59.13	59.21	59.46	60.28	60.48	61.88	59.93	59.19
1957	59.39	59.38	59.38	59.38	59.38	59.38	59.38	59.60	61.10	59.82	59.38	59.69	59.60
1958	59.38	59.38	59.31	57.75	57.66	57.75	57.75	57.75	60.25	58.36	58.02	60.33	58.67
1959	57.74	57.74	57.75	57.84	57.91	57.97	58.03	60.19	62.73	62.36	63.93	61.87	59.67
1960	57.96	57.98	57.97	57.97	57.94	57.97	57.99	59.04	61.28	60.77	61.47	60.49	59.07
1961	60.47	60.46	60.47	60.47	60.47	60.47	60.47	60.47	60.47	60.47	60.47	60.47	60.47
1962	60.47	60.47	60.47	57.96	57.97	57.94	57.96	57.97	58.28	57.96	57.99	57.98	58.62
1963	57.97	57.94	57.97	57.97	57.97	57.97	57.97	57.97	59.70	58.48	58.09	58.01	58.17
1964	57.97	57.97	57.97	57.97	57.97	57.97	58.00	59.51	61.32	60.47	62.27	59.24	59.05

TABLE XLI--WHOLESALE PRICES PER POUND 93-SCORE BUTTER, CHICAGO MARKET 1951-1964

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
	(cents)												
1951	70.62	69.59	67.60	67.18	70.02	69.28	67.40	66.80	67.38	70.41	73.51	78.49	69.86
1952	79.56	83.78	73.12	70.00	68.67	69.07	71.65	73.52	73.53	71.24	69.51	67.39	72.60
1953	67.13	67.12	66.79	65.35	65.38	65.38	65.38	65.14	66.43	67.80	66.45	65.68	66.17
1954	65.30	65.38	64.73	57.44	57.25	57.07	57.01	57.28	58.89	59.61	59.19	59.91	59.99
1955	57.42	57.40	57.35	57.33	57.13	57.13	57.13	57.79	58.52	58.04	57.99	57.79	57.58
1956	57.38	57.38	57.38	58.30	59.32	59.13	59.21	59.60	60.85	61.25	62.00	60.02	59.32
1957	59.39	59.38	59.38	59.38	59.38	59.38	59.38	59.74	61.59	59.90	59.38	59.69	57.66
1958	59.38	59.38	59.31	57.75	57.75	57.75	57.75	58.30	60.70	58.54	58.15	60.19	58.75
1959	57.75	57.75	57.78	57.87	57.92	57.96	58.10	60.60	63.14	62.71	64.33	61.98	59.82
1960	57.97	58.00	57.97	57.98	57.98	57.98	57.98	59.28	61.64	60.87	61.74	60.69	59.25
1961	60.47	60.49	60.47	60.47	60.47	60.47	60.47	60.47	60.51	60.47	60.47	40.46	60.47
1962	60.46	60.46	60.47	57.94	57.94	57.94	57.96	57.97	58.32	57.96	58.09	58.06	58.63
1963	57.96	57.97	57.97	57.97	57.97	57.97	57.97	57.97	59.58	58.44	58.10	58.02	58.16
1964	57.97	57.97	57.97	57.97	57.97	57.97	58.05	59.55	61.49	60.52	62.28	59.45	59.10

TABLE XLII--AVERAGE PRICE OF SPRAY PROCESS NON-FAT DRY MILK SOLIDS, CARLOTS F.O.B. CHICAGO, 1943-1964

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
	(cents per pound)												
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.49	14.56	14.60	14.61	14.68	14.65	14.60
1944	14.59	14.59	14.57	14.60	14.61	14.58	14.66	14.58	14.60	14.60	14.61	14.58	14.60
1945	14.60	14.63	14.69	14.48	14.58	14.58	14.62	14.45	14.49	13.92	13.76	14.22	14.42
1946	14.73	14.76	14.83	14.68	14.60	14.68	14.65	15.00	14.93	15.11	15.08	14.90	14.83
1947	14.18	12.84	10.55	10.00	9.76	9.81	9.86	9.92	10.30	10.87	12.27	14.17	11.21
1948	14.12	15.17	15.27	14.68	14.88	14.96	15.65	15.69	15.62	15.66	15.53	15.60	15.24
1949	13.93	11.71	11.77	11.94	12.11	12.06	12.04	11.86	12.52	12.52	12.55	12.61	12.30
1950	12.87	12.23	12.23	12.31	12.28	12.23	12.34	12.31	12.27	12.24	12.18	12.86	12.28
1951	12.71	13.18	13.56	14.85	14.92	14.83	14.89	14.97	14.95	15.01	14.97	15.02	14.49
1952	15.22	15.53	15.53	16.42	16.64	16.68	16.58	16.90	16.81	16.79	16.87	16.69	16.39
1953	16.90	16.69	16.79	16.13	15.44	15.46	15.39	15.49	15.11	15.24	15.20	15.34	15.77
1954	15.42	15.46	15.33	15.03	14.47	14.53	14.60	15.14	15.29	15.36	15.44	15.36	15.12
1955	15.45	15.38	15.53	15.48	15.40	15.62	15.62	15.38	15.49	15.55	15.18	15.32	15.45
1956	15.48	15.32	15.36	15.39	15.42	15.40	15.22	15.29	15.13	15.26	15.32	15.18	15.31
1957	15.33	15.15	15.30	15.35	15.33	15.31	15.26	15.28	15.25	15.22	15.22	15.24	15.27
1958	15.23	15.20	15.17	14.61	13.40	13.29	13.40	13.36	13.38	13.31	13.35	13.35	13.92
1959	13.32	13.32	13.32	13.32	13.40	13.40	13.35	13.47	13.52	13.58	13.42	13.55	13.41
1960	13.51	13.64	13.54	13.42	13.25	13.29	13.23	13.25	13.43	13.76	13.76	13.68	13.48
1961	13.76	13.75	13.95	15.65	15.54	15.59	15.62	16.07	16.07	16.15	16.05	16.16	15.36
1962	16.15	16.17	16.05	15.04	14.22	14.13	14.16	14.14	14.05	14.14	14.16	14.15	14.71
1963	14.15	14.17	14.19	14.14	14.12	14.18	14.15	14.18	14.24	14.25	14.24	14.24	14.19
1964	14.32	14.26	14.25	14.19	14.22	14.24	14.23	14.30	14.30	14.29	14.23	14.20	14.25

TABLE XLIII--SUPPLY-DEMAND ADJUSTMENT, ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA, 1949-1964^{a/}

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
	(cents per hundredweight)											
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+20	+20	+20	+20	+20
1950	+ 6	+ 6	+ 6	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
1951	-0-	-0-	-0-	- 6	- 6	- 6	+ 4	+ 4	+ 4	+ 4	+ 4	-0- ^{b/}
1952	+24	+24	+24	-0-	-0-	-0-	+36	+36	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
1953	-0-	-0-	+24	-0-	-0-	-0-	+ 9	+ 6	+ 6	+ 6	+40 ^{c/}	+20
1954	+20	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	+ 2 ^{d/}	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	- 2
1955	- 2	-0-	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2	+ 3	+ 6	+ 8	+ 9	+ 9	+12	+25
1956	+35	+40	+40	+36	+32	+40	+45	+45	+30	+20	-0-	- 2
1957	-0-	- 4	- 2	- 3	- 3	- 3	-0-	+ 2	+ 3	+ 6	+ 6	+ 8
1958	+10	+14	+16	+11	+12	+11	+24	+18	+24	+21	+24	+20
1959	+20	+20	+22	+22 ^{e/}	+22	+20	+16	+16	+16	+14	+10	+10
1960	+ 8	+ 6	+ 2	+10 ^{e/}	+12	+12	+10	+ 8	+ 6	+ 6	+ 8	+ 6
1961	+ 8	+ 8	+10	+ 8	+ 6	+ 2	+ 4	+ 4	+ 4	+ 2	-0-	- 2
1962	- 4	- 8	- 6	- 8	- 4	- 4	- 4	- 4	- 4	-0-	-0-	+ 2
1963	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2	+ 4	+ 4	+ 4	+ 2	+ 2	+ 4	+ 4	+ 8	+12
1964	+14	+14	+10	+ 4	- 2	- 2	- 4	-0-	+ 2	-0-	- 4	- 6

- ^{a/} Supply-Demand Adjustment became effective August 1, 1949.
^{b/} Supply-Demand base percentage changed from 115 to 120.
^{c/} Supply-Demand adjusted by order amendment.
^{d/} Supply-Demand base percentage changed from 120 to 125.
^{e/} Supply-Demand base percentage changed from 125 to 130.

TABLE XLIV--ALLOWANCE PER ONE-TENTH OF ONE PERCENT BUTTERFAT VARIATION IN DETERMINING THE CLASS I PRICE
IN THE ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA, 1949-1964

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
	(cents)												
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
1950	8.3	8.4	8.1	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.3	7.9
1951	8.7	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.7	9.1	9.1	8.6
1952	9.8	9.9	10.4	9.1	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.9	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.7	9.2
1953	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.1	7.9	8.1
1954	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.7	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2
1955	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9
1956	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.1
1957	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.1
1958	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.0
1959	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.1
1960	7.4	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.1
1961	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
1962	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1
1963	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.0
1964	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.1

TABLE XLV--CLASS II PRICE FORMULAS, ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA
1934 - 1964

93

March 2, 1934

3.5 (1.2 X Chicago 92-score butter price) + 30¢

June 1, 1934

3.5 (1.2 X Chicago 92-score butter price) + 25¢

August 14, 1934

3.5 (1.3 X Chicago 92-score butter price) + 20¢

February 1, 1936

3.5 (1.3 X Chicago 92-score butter price) + 15¢

April 17, 1936

Class II price reduced 10¢ per cwt. for months of April, May and June.

January 11, 1940

3.5 (1.3 X Chicago 92-score butter price) + 19¢

November 15, 1940

3.5 (1.3 X Chicago 92-score butter price) + 19¢*

December 5, 1941

Condensery pay price +
(April through June 20¢)
(July through November 30¢)
(December through March 25¢)

If the condensery pay price is less than the price computed with the following formula, such formula price to which the above amounts are added shall be used: 3.5 (1.3 X Chicago 92-score butter price)

October 4, 1942

Condensery pay price +
(April through June 20¢)
(July through November 40¢)
(December through March 25¢)

If the condensery pay price is less than the price computed with the following formula, such formula price to which the above amounts are added shall be used: 3.5 (1.2 X Chicago 92-score butter price) plus 3½ cents for every full one-half cent that the average of spray and roller powder exceeds 5½ cents per pound, or subtract 3½ cents for every full one-half that the average of spray and roller powder is below 5½ cents per pound.

* (For months of July through November, + 29¢)

TABLE XLV--Continued

September 1, 1947

Same as October 4, 1942 except:
 (January through March 35¢)
 (April through June 20¢)
 (July through December 55¢)

August 1, 1949

Whichever is higher -
 Condensery pay price
 or
 3.5 (1.2 X Chicago 92-score butter price) and add or subtract, as the case may be, to such sum 3½ cents for each full one-half cent that the average of the carlot prices per pound for spray and roller powder is above 5½ cents.

August 1, 1953

For months of August through February: Same as August 1, 1949.
 For months of March through July:
 4.24 (Chicago 93-score butter price) + 8.2 (carlot prices per pound for spray powder) -75¢.

July 1, 1954

For months of August through February:
 Whichever was higher -
 (Condensery pay price) -6¢
 or
 3.5 (1.2 X Chicago 92-score butter price) + 7 (carlot price per pound for spray and roller powder -5.5¢) -6¢.

For months March through July:
 4.24 (Chicago 93-score butter price) + 8.2 (carlot price per pound for spray powder) -81¢.

April 1, 1960

For months of August through February:
 Same as the July 1, 1954 formula except the (-6¢) was deleted.

For month of March through July:
 Same as July 1, 1954 formula.

TABLE XLVI--CLASS II PRICES FOR 3.5% MILK F.O.B. ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA, 1934-1964

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
(dollars per hundredweight)													
1934	1.04	1.27	1.33	1.24	1.28	1.27	1.24	1.37	1.33	1.38	1.52	1.54	1.32
1935	1.68	1.79	1.59	1.69	1.38	1.27	1.27	1.31	1.36	1.44	1.63	1.71	1.51
1936	1.73	1.77	1.57	1.45	1.25	1.36	1.77	1.84	1.79	1.68	1.73	1.76	1.64
1937	1.75	1.77	1.84	1.67	1.52	1.56	1.65	1.70	1.80	1.84	1.93	1.93	1.75
1938	1.73	1.62	1.58	1.45	1.39	1.37	1.38	1.36	1.36	1.38	1.41	1.40	1.45
1939	1.31	1.31	1.23	1.15	1.14	1.23	1.21	1.22	1.40	1.44	1.49	1.49	1.30
1940	1.55	1.51	1.46	1.41	1.34	1.38	1.39	1.42	1.45	1.53	1.67	1.75	1.49
1941	1.56	1.56	1.59	1.67	1.77	1.80	1.85	1.88	1.95	1.89	1.92	2.37	1.82
1942	2.45	2.32	2.21	2.09	2.06	2.00	2.11	2.27	2.41	2.71	2.75	2.75	2.34
1943	2.82	2.83	2.83	2.78	2.79	2.79	2.99	2.99	3.00	3.05	3.09	2.96	2.91
1944	2.98	2.98	2.94	2.80	2.77	2.76	2.98	2.99	3.03	3.03	3.04	2.89	2.93
1945	2.91	2.91	2.89	2.80	2.76	2.76	2.97	2.97	2.93	2.97	3.00	2.90	2.90
1946	2.92	2.96	2.98	2.96	2.97	3.11	3.98	4.09	4.49	4.75	4.88	4.53	3.72
1947	4.10	3.80	3.77	3.56	3.22	3.16	3.52	3.79	4.16	4.19	4.38	4.74	3.86
1948	4.65	4.54	4.37	4.24	4.30	4.34	4.88	4.82	4.54	4.04	3.85	3.90	4.37
1949	3.53	3.34	3.23	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.45	2.98	3.02	3.03	3.02	3.03	3.15
1950	3.00	2.99	2.91	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.94	3.02	3.04	3.10	3.36	3.00
1951	3.61	3.69	3.73	3.62	3.54	3.50	3.49	3.47	3.46	3.53	3.67	3.91	3.60
1952	3.96	4.14	3.88	3.76	3.68	3.62	3.68	3.77	3.90	3.92	3.87	3.62	3.82
1953	3.51	3.44	3.46	3.37	3.33	3.33	3.30	3.33	3.34	3.39	3.37	3.35	3.38
1954	3.34	3.34	3.25	2.93	2.86	2.86	2.80	2.94	3.01	3.05	3.06	3.09	3.04
1955	3.00	2.99	2.90	2.89	2.87	2.89	2.89	2.98	3.02	3.01	3.05	3.05	2.96
1956	3.03	2.98	2.88	2.92	2.97	2.96	2.95	3.05	3.09	3.11	3.16	3.12	3.02
1957	3.11	3.11	2.96	2.97	2.96	2.96	2.96	3.06	3.13	3.08	3.06	3.08	3.04
1958	3.07	3.06	2.95	2.84	2.74	2.73	2.74	2.88	2.97	2.94	2.95	2.98	2.90
1959	2.95	2.95	2.73	2.74	2.74	2.75	2.75	2.98	3.09	3.09	3.15	3.08	2.92
1960	2.99	2.98	2.76	2.75	2.73	2.74	2.73	2.99	3.11	3.20	3.26	3.31	2.96
1961	3.28	3.12	2.90	3.04	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.21	3.21	3.21	3.21	3.22	3.12
1962	3.22	3.22	3.07	2.88	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.98	3.00	2.99	3.01	3.02	2.98
1963	3.02	3.02	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.81	3.03	3.12	3.06	3.05	3.05	2.95
1964	3.05	3.05	2.82	2.81	2.81	2.82	2.82	3.12	3.19	3.16	3.23	3.10	3.00

TABLE XLVII--ALLOWANCE PER ONE-TENTH OF ONE PERCENT BUTTERFAT VARIATION IN DETERMINING CLASS II PRICES
IN THE ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA 1949-1964

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
	(cents)												
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.4
1950	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.7	8.0	7.4
1951	8.4	8.3	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.4	8.8	9.4	8.3
1952	9.5	10.0	8.8	8.4	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.1	8.7
1953	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.8
1954	7.5	7.5	7.4	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9
1955	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6
1956	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.8
1957	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.8
1958	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.7
1959	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.1	6.9
1960	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.8
1961	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
1962	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8
1963	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
1964	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.8

TABLE XLVIII--MINIMUM ORDER UNIFORM PRICES TO PRODUCERS FOR 100 POUNDS OF 3.5 PERCENT MILK,
F.O.B. ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA, 1934-1964

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
	(dollars)												
1934	1.41	1.52	1.48	1.37	1.32	1.49	1.53	1.60	1.64	1.73	1.75	1.71	1.55
1935	1.76	1.82	1.83	1.81	1.57	1.57	1.62	1.67	1.74	1.89	1.94	1.92	1.74
1936	1.92	1.94	1.82	1.73	1.56	1.67	2.06	2.13	2.15	2.12	2.15	2.16	1.92
1937	2.14	2.15	2.17	2.06	1.84	1.96	2.08	2.15	2.41	2.50	2.48	2.43	2.16
1938	2.30	2.18	2.16	1.83	1.78	1.82	1.87	1.90	1.95	1.96	1.97	1.86	1.96
1939	1.78	1.77	1.73	1.74	1.64	1.80	1.83	1.82	1.97	2.00	1.97	1.94	1.82
1940	1.93	1.93	1.89	1.86	1.76	1.83	1.91	1.94	1.96	2.03	2.06	2.29	1.94
1941	2.06	2.05	2.00	2.08	2.16	2.24	2.41	2.46	2.48	2.50	2.51	2.88	2.30
1942	2.88	2.76	2.64	2.46	2.40	2.41	2.61	2.78	2.99	3.36	3.37	3.27	2.79
1943	3.33	3.33	3.31	3.23	3.22	3.27	3.57	3.60	3.63	3.70	3.74	3.55	3.44
1944	3.54	3.52	3.48	3.29	3.22	3.28	3.60	3.63	3.67	3.68	3.67	3.43	3.49
1945	3.44	3.44	3.42	3.24	3.20	3.25	3.58	3.61	3.58	3.63	3.66	3.51	3.44
1946	3.51	3.55	3.56	3.44	3.43	3.62	4.61	4.73	5.14	5.40	5.53	5.14	4.23
1947	4.69	4.35	4.30	4.05	3.66	3.60	4.07	4.43	4.90	4.94	5.13	5.48	4.38
1948	5.35	5.20	5.02	4.80	4.79	4.90	5.51	5.44	5.26	4.79	4.78	5.10	5.08
1949	4.41	4.19	4.06	3.59	3.51	3.54	4.02	4.30	4.53	4.57	4.57	4.53	4.12
1950	4.09	4.06	3.93	3.62	3.55	3.56	3.90	4.03	4.29	4.35	4.40	4.65	3.99
1951	4.65	4.72	4.76	4.38	4.20	4.17	4.62	4.70	4.80	4.90	5.06	5.43	4.66
1952	5.28	5.31	5.49	4.54	4.33	4.32	5.18	5.21	5.90	6.11	6.09	5.78	5.25
1953	5.23	5.04	4.59	4.05	3.92	3.96	4.57	4.57	4.75	4.79	5.10	4.81	4.58
1954	4.72	4.28	4.24	3.77	3.50	3.51	3.86	3.94	4.36	4.43	4.45	4.15	4.07
1955	4.13	4.06	4.00	3.57	3.54	3.61	3.96	4.09	4.52	4.56	4.58	4.43	4.05
1956	4.45	4.46	4.35	3.83	4.12	4.29	4.40	4.35	4.59	4.67	4.51	4.20	4.33
1957	4.16	4.09	4.05	3.63	3.61	3.63	3.94	4.08	4.45	4.63	4.59	4.24	4.06
1958	4.29	4.32	4.25	3.74	3.56	3.48	3.88	3.98	4.45	4.61	4.57	4.26	4.08
1959	4.29	4.21	4.11	3.69	3.55	3.57	3.84	3.98	4.43	4.61	4.53	4.29	4.06
1960	4.15	4.07	3.98	3.75	3.56	3.61	3.74	4.10	4.31	4.59	4.76	4.63	4.07
1961	4.40	4.33	3.98	3.82	3.75	3.72	3.81	4.16	4.32	4.57	4.61	4.39	4.13
1962	4.23	4.17	3.98	3.64	3.48	3.48	3.59	3.99	4.11	4.32	4.39	4.20	3.94
1963	4.07	4.05	3.81	3.62	3.55	3.56	3.70	4.13	4.30	4.54	4.63	4.44	4.00
1964	4.28	4.26	3.95	3.70	3.53	3.61	3.74	4.15	4.30	4.72	4.62	4.41	4.08

TABLE XLIX--AVERAGE PRICES PAID PRODUCERS FOR 100 POUNDS OF 3.5 PERCENT MILK,
F.O.B. ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA, 1909-1933

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
(dollars)													
1909	1.82	1.82	1.77	1.44	1.14	1.21	1.36	1.50	1.55	1.82	1.86	1.96	1.60
1910	2.00	1.98	1.86	1.63	1.37	1.37	1.46	1.56	1.69	1.93	2.02	2.13	1.75
1911	2.17	2.12	1.98	1.61	1.31	1.31	1.49	1.62	1.59	1.80	1.89	2.03	1.74
1912	2.07	2.04	1.86	1.60	1.21	1.28	1.41	1.49	1.58	1.77	1.89	2.06	1.69
1913	2.06	2.03	1.86	1.66	1.41	1.56	1.61	1.72	1.80	1.99	2.10	2.17	1.83
1914	2.20	2.10	1.96	1.65	1.41	1.60	1.69	1.75	1.79	1.94	2.03	2.07	1.85
1915	2.06	1.94	1.82	1.64	1.30	1.32	1.46	1.50	1.43	1.54	1.80	1.92	1.64
1916	1.95	1.93	1.82	1.78	1.77	1.44	1.45	1.45	1.54	1.64	2.08	2.19	1.75
1917	2.34	2.29	2.00	2.00	1.60	1.60	2.40	2.50	2.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	2.48
1918	3.50	3.50	3.40	2.95	2.25	2.10	2.54	2.99	3.24	3.60	3.95	3.96	3.16
1919	3.86	3.69	3.48	3.08	2.55	2.88	3.27	3.40	3.95	3.96	3.97	4.10	3.52
1920	3.97	3.72	3.41	3.28	3.22	3.07	3.55	4.05	3.82	3.06	3.32	3.37	3.49
1921	3.00	2.93	2.45	2.51	2.13	1.62	1.93	2.36	2.24	2.24	2.45	2.05	2.32
1922	2.04	1.94	1.86	1.70	1.65	1.70	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.25	2.55	2.75	2.06
1923	2.80	2.67	2.55	2.45	2.15	2.15	2.30	2.40	2.40	2.55	2.70	2.70	2.48
1924	2.75	2.75	2.55	2.25	1.90	1.90	2.10	2.10	2.15	2.30	2.30	2.50	2.30
1925	2.60	2.60	2.30	2.30	2.05	2.05	2.25	2.25	2.35	2.40	2.50	2.50	2.35
1926	2.50	2.50	2.45	2.20	1.90	2.00	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.50	2.65	2.32
1927	2.70	2.60	2.55	2.30	2.00	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.55	2.65	2.36
1928	2.75	2.60	2.50	2.30	2.00	2.00	2.20	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.55	2.65	2.37
1929	2.65	2.60	2.50	2.30	2.00	2.00	2.20	2.30	2.30	2.45	2.55	2.60	2.37
1930	2.45	2.20	2.10	2.10	1.90	1.90	2.10	2.20	2.40	2.30	2.12	1.99	2.15
1931	1.77	1.76	1.84	1.69	1.57	1.71	1.95	1.90	1.94	1.92	1.80	1.75	1.80
1932	1.51	1.47	1.28	1.20	1.11	1.14	1.18	1.16	1.19	1.23	1.21	1.17	1.24
1933	1.13	1.10	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.51	1.32

Source: Market Information For The St. Louis Milk Marketing Area, 1934-1941, pp 69.

TABLE L--ALLOWANCE PER ONE-TENTH OF ONE PERCENT BUTTERFAT VARIATION IN DETERMINING PRODUCER PRICES
IN THE ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA, 1934-1964

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
1934	-	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
1935	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
1936	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
1937	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
1938	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
1939	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
1940	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.0
1941	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.7
1942	4.0	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.1
1943	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
1944	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
1945	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
1946	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.1	8.4	8.4	9.1	10.0	9.6	9.6	7.4
1947	7.9	8.3	8.3	7.3	7.2	7.6	8.2	9.0	9.5	8.4	9.6	10.4	8.5
1948	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.7	9.5	9.7	9.5	9.0	8.6	7.6	7.5	7.8	9.0
1949	7.6	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.3
1950	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.7	8.0	7.4
1951	8.4	8.3	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.4	8.8	9.4	8.3
1952	9.5	10.0	8.8	8.4	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.1	8.7
1953	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.7
1954	7.5	7.5	7.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9
1955	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6
1956	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.8
1957	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.8
1958	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.7
1959	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.1	6.9
1960	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.8
1961	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
1962	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8
1963	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
1964	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.8

TABLE LI--AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS MADE TO PRODUCERS IN EXCESS OF MINIMUM
REQUIRED BY THE ORDER, ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA, 1935-1963

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
	(dollars)												
1935	-	-	3,662	1,033	2,011	5,771	2,595	2,101	4,517	1,174	159	1,364	24,385
1936	538	66	33	947	1,924	1,527	989	1,288	1,718	1,474	6,042	4,457	21,002
1937	5,761	3,040	2,947	1,969	1,602	1,297	1,621	2,287	962	2,503	2,834	2,520	29,342
1938	3,460	3,255	3,195	2,337	2,847	2,061	121	1,614	1,702	962	150	2,125	23,829
1939	2,126	2,199	2,523	2,622	2,859	3,791	2,807	3,252	2,128	3,287	7,198	2,675	37,468
1940	1,988	1,924	2,420	2,126	3,153	2,312	2,391	3,089	4,138	3,155	2,184	4,387	33,268
1941	3,340	1,994	2,372	1,865	1,528	1,798	2,544	3,204	2,697	3,698	2,852	2,664	30,285
1942	2,781	2,737	3,147	2,763	2,826	2,592	2,697	2,679	2,370	1,965	1,858	1,764	30,179
1943	6,596	5,885	7,001	7,125	8,023	6,858	6,304	4,831	6,060	5,652	5,112	6,020	75,468
1944	6,277	6,300	6,760	7,151	7,900	7,904	7,294	7,399	6,863	6,167	6,154	6,922	83,092
1945	6,920	6,547	7,642	8,234	8,749	8,990	8,321	8,768	5,223	5,100	5,004	4,736	84,236
1946	4,749	5,262	21,541	25,083	26,856	24,744	22,843	22,301	21,292	20,451	19,550	21,943	236,616
1947	30,935	28,046	32,987	36,270	39,634	38,351	34,123	30,401	26,546	28,125	25,110	28,437	378,965
1948	30,605	31,414	48,065	44,448	59,165	45,068	37,735	52,818	42,425	33,342	31,114	37,160	493,390
1949	40,713	40,258	47,329	50,179	61,019	64,066	53,844	62,731	38,647	36,003	33,261	43,598	571,647
1950	51,960	51,679	61,358	39,831	34,112	42,853	53,968	36,770	13,713	13,762	11,648	14,742	426,396
1951	17,199	15,700	19,299	20,116	25,738	21,771	31,260	23,842	19,223	19,026	15,451	19,899	248,525
1952	19,131	81,925	27,565	21,534	25,801	26,409	39,000	30,846	23,125	18,066	24,790	38,487	313,681
1953	34,682	32,281	27,163	13,897	16,251	12,142	30,815	11,674	12,283	9,417	11,140	12,028	223,775
1954	10,659	8,322	9,027	9,328	7,860	6,640	4,324	4,287	5,401	5,847	5,309	5,295	82,299
1955	6,011	5,476	6,693	7,645	9,103	8,659	9,467	10,751	11,048	12,438	12,787	14,888	114,967
1956	17,689	19,423	34,383	39,894	47,425	42,819	47,183	47,898	47,665	51,322	55,359	62,225	513,286
1957	76,479	69,871	83,442	78,813	99,333	80,855	80,027	77,169	75,028	74,914	77,450	80,524	953,905
1958	85,119	79,571	87,604	87,519	99,485	111,975	90,705	87,487	91,848	87,681	82,564	90,214	1,081,745
1959	100,191	99,004	106,702	106,422	199,184	114,581	110,455	108,492	118,514	112,416	109,613	115,745	1,321,318
1960	134,026	128,016	135,763	135,374	158,985	135,734	137,084	131,073	120,126	121,066	115,065	129,094	1,581,405
1961	137,558	126,690	134,081	140,395	155,915	145,169	148,049	136,608	126,945	119,865	107,874	124,513	1,603,663
1962	130,565	118,963	138,252	142,396	155,925	142,799	141,225	124,801	117,608	122,098	109,649	130,350	1,574,633
1963	144,254	133,833	153,365	161,690	140,597	107,690	87,997	85,676	74,858	75,128	66,878	69,689	1,301,655

TABLE LII--TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCER MILK, ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA, 1934-1964^{a/}

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
	(thousand dollars)												
1934	-	-	502	514	649	578	528	609	588	587	550	525	5,628
1935	557	523	595	662	701	616	591	578	539	487	467	546	6,862
1936	586	573	605	585	664	586	606	598	562	573	546	564	7,048
1937	583	553	633	649	744	618	612	564	528	498	487	544	7,011
1938	568	503	572	483	523	494	483	457	428	433	431	467	5,841
1939	490	461	514	502	552	508	476	472	448	449	439	489	5,801
1940	518	513	549	545	591	540	499	489	486	485	485	605	6,303
1941	591	561	622	656	750	657	686	670	650	635	605	771	7,854
1942	822	743	808	769	828	701	741	778	706	748	750	824	9,216
1943	904	866	986	956	1,015	910	972	939	862	864	871	923	11,068
1944	1,008	987	1,069	1,008	1,111	965	993	957	949	974	967	991	11,978
1945	1,068	1,011	1,148	1,122	1,197	1,075	1,113	1,041	899	898	885	907	12,364
1946	980	944	1,113	1,212	1,275	1,202	1,380	1,361	1,418	1,408	1,350	1,389	15,031
1947	1,366	1,235	1,408	1,319	1,393	1,262	1,324	1,194	1,206	1,183	1,140	1,357	15,387
1948	1,427	1,381	1,484	1,532	1,769	1,564	1,684	1,668	1,417	1,186	1,111	1,334	17,558
1949	1,245	1,156	1,311	1,237	1,401	1,286	1,435	1,530	1,434	1,402	1,347	1,439	16,224
1950	1,417	1,394	1,587	1,540	1,798	1,700	1,846	1,791	1,790	1,566	1,323	1,473	19,145
1951	1,585	1,535	1,785	1,665	1,961	1,807	1,941	1,932	1,714	1,598	1,427	1,708	20,657
1952	1,771	1,777	2,074	1,827	2,082	1,811	2,149	2,245	2,233	2,113	2,077	2,121	23,876
1953	2,105	1,962	2,171	1,921	2,084	1,827	2,057	1,964	1,833	1,864	2,027	2,121	23,876
1954	2,151	1,868	2,167	2,042	2,053	1,747	1,842	1,806	1,813	1,887	1,905	1,887	23,170
1955	1,975	1,816	2,124	2,057	2,097	1,865	2,025	1,958	1,924	1,938	1,898	1,980	23,658
1956	2,107	2,047	2,273	2,189	2,581	2,393	2,477	2,412	2,305	2,305	2,192	2,200	27,434
1957	2,306	2,163	2,485	2,215	2,452	2,222	2,431	2,347	2,309	2,291	2,153	2,116	27,491
1958	2,318	2,166	2,400	2,142	2,374	2,164	2,395	2,325	2,347	2,300	2,173	2,101	27,206
1959	2,218	2,052	2,324	2,256	2,489	2,314	2,413	2,403	2,512	2,496	2,316	2,341	28,133
1960	2,336	2,243	2,383	2,401	2,654	2,396	2,426	2,610	2,429	2,565	2,486	2,547	29,477
1961	2,518	2,359	2,528	2,503	2,805	2,583	2,540	2,731	2,611	2,761	2,612	2,618	31,170
1962	2,599	2,414	2,593	2,481	2,676	2,435	2,463	2,557	2,460	2,704	2,597	2,604	30,584
1963	2,614	2,367	2,556	2,640	3,003	2,705	2,760	2,875	2,682	2,780	2,794	2,864	32,638
1964	3,132	3,061	3,056	2,851	3,040	2,697	2,753	2,873	2,872	3,146	3,018	3,080	35,578

^{a/} Based on 3.5 percent milk, F.O.B. the Marketing Area.

TABLE LIII--VALUE OF MILK DELIVERIES PER FARM, ST. LOUIS MILKSHED, 1934-1964a/

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
	(dollars)												
1934	-	-	41.93	43.02	54.41	48.36	43.79	49.63	46.81	46.93	44.91	42.78	462.57
1935	46.22	43.85	50.73	55.78	59.25	51.57	50.02	49.33	46.50	42.67	41.80	49.29	587.01
1936	53.53	53.70	56.96	55.82	64.13	58.61	61.39	61.83	59.60	61.55	59.73	64.16	711.01
1937	66.99	64.55	74.78	77.66	89.51	74.86	75.97	71.98	68.53	71.50	78.76	96.32	911.41
1938	106.32	99.28	113.97	102.67	119.14	104.10	100.58	94.83	88.55	89.51	88.84	96.19	1,203.98
1939	101.14	95.08	105.92	114.77	127.38	118.14	111.08	110.66	104.88	105.21	103.59	115.04	1,312.89
1940	122.24	121.04	129.40	129.10	143.48	131.02	122.25	119.99	119.84	121.09	122.08	152.44	1,533.97
1941	148.52	141.98	158.55	167.38	191.09	167.62	175.22	170.58	165.86	160.82	156.61	200.55	2,005.05
1942	214.94	194.55	212.35	203.64	218.69	185.01	192.69	203.76	184.88	196.71	196.88	217.08	2,421.18
1943	238.70	229.29	262.18	255.32	274.21	246.46	260.75	252.25	233.27	233.39	235.89	250.03	2,971.74
1944	272.18	271.22	290.48	274.64	301.55	258.78	266.06	257.67	256.35	263.64	263.11	269.78	3,245.32
1945	290.85	276.26	315.13	309.95	334.08	301.42	313.10	293.98	255.85	255.65	252.56	260.44	3,462.35
1946	281.73	274.82	325.21	355.10	372.99	350.34	400.70	398.08	419.00	418.65	402.00	412.80	4,406.76
1947	406.77	365.71	419.98	395.42	418.06	377.64	396.90	358.64	366.47	362.23	348.99	412.13	4,630.51
1948	433.34	419.93	450.48	468.45	537.38	473.23	507.20	504.30	428.71	360.82	338.11	402.90	5,325.41
1949	374.66	348.38	392.93	366.48	407.70	366.70	404.80	427.14	377.79	360.89	341.20	355.72	4,517.98
1950	344.91	330.90	373.85	358.41	409.35	382.64	411.17	396.96	378.08	349.76	333.22	371.99	4,453.40
1951	400.56	390.63	454.41	425.05	498.38	460.99	495.46	491.81	440.53	414.51	376.98	434.81	5,287.12
1952	451.52	454.42	527.29	463.51	523.65	455.82	532.53	554.03	553.73	525.30	514.69	542.14	6,098.69
1953	523.31	485.62	517.69	467.64	508.94	444.50	489.70	458.12	423.92	429.21	467.30	489.22	5,698.27
1954	510.40	442.62	503.56	475.69	477.54	404.83	417.95	400.17	402.08	422.99	427.48	423.95	5,300.85
1955	445.63	416.98	489.26	480.15	489.84	432.97	471.75	465.97	454.78	468.90	462.09	483.42	5,560.11
1956	524.68	523.48	580.68	558.36	654.37	595.48	617.02	589.45	566.29	555.39	530.16	534.55	6,815.94
1957	556.09	521.52	596.41	546.00	606.30	552.54	611.65	599.66	592.69	593.09	560.05	555.75	6,889.91
1958	589.56	573.39	629.68	569.11	633.12	579.10	646.84	628.82	635.34	630.04	596.13	579.65	7,285.89
1959	613.44	571.51	651.54	634.18	702.20	657.73	696.13	703.32	749.03	748.60	696.95	703.12	8,112.14
1960	704.90	679.37	725.12	727.10	805.82	743.38	755.07	812.04	758.28	806.49	800.40	822.18	9,131.52
1961	816.62	769.61	824.15	820.33	921.04	849.10	836.45	895.79	863.35	911.72	863.29	866.71	10,236.43
1962	864.31	799.47	869.81	836.61	905.60	825.49	841.37	879.55	816.43	903.41	877.18	881.96	10,301.14
1963	889.62	812.96	897.07	923.28	898.02	927.92	962.14	1,010.51	954.65	1,013.72	1,026.86	1,050.34	11,443.94
1964	1,102.73	1,078.51	1,080.93	1,013.56	1,088.03	1,006.74	1,034.55	1,070.78	1,032.33	1,102.02	1,084.43	1,121.51	12,820.97

a/ Based on 3.5 percent milk, F.O.B. Marketing Area.

TABLE LIV--INDEX OF PRICES PAID BY FARMERS, AVERAGE PRICES PAID PRODUCERS FOR 100 POUNDS
3.5% MILK F.O.B. ST. LOUIS AND INDEX OF PURCHASING POWER OF MILK, 1934-1964

Year	Index of Prices Paid by Farmers (1957-59 = 100) ^{1/}	Prices Paid Producers For 100# 3.5% Milk (Dollars)	Purchasing Power of Milk (Dollars) ^{2/}	Index of Purchasing Power of Milk (1957-59 = 100)
1934	41	1.55	3.78	93
1935	42	1.74	4.14	102
1936	42	1.92	4.57	113
1937	45	2.16	4.80	118
1938	42	1.96	4.67	115
1939	42	1.82	4.33	107
1940	42	1.94	4.62	114
1941	45	2.30	5.11	126
1942	52	2.79	5.37	132
1943	58	3.44	5.93	146
1944	62	3.49	5.63	139
1945	65	3.44	5.29	131
1946	71	4.23	5.96	147
1947	82	4.38	5.34	132
1948	89	5.08	5.71	141
1949	86	4.12	4.79	118
1950	88	3.99	4.53	112
1951	96	4.66	4.85	120
1952	98	5.25	5.36	132
1953	95	4.58	4.82	119
1954	95	4.07	4.28	106
1955	94	4.05	4.31	106
1956	95	4.33	4.56	113
1957	98	4.06	4.14	102
1958	101	4.08	4.04	100
1959	102	4.06	3.98	98
1960	102	4.07	3.99	98
1961	103	4.13	4.01	99
1962	105	3.94	3.75	93
1963	107	4.00	3.74	92
1964	107	4.08	3.81	94

^{1/} Computed from index (1910-14 = 100) contained in Agricultural Statistics, U.S.D.A., 1950 & 1963, includes interest, taxes and wages.

^{2/} Milk price divided by index of prices paid.

TABLE LV--POUNDS OF BALANCED DAIRY RATION THAT 100 POUNDS OF MILK WOULD BUY
 F.O.B. ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA 1934-1964^{a/}

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
1934	170	167	161	150	151	151	147	127	125	131	128	112	140
1935	106	112	116	115	102	110	120	131	144	156	182	190	126
1936	187	187	176	164	146	149	142	125	129	136	128	123	142
1937	119	116	116	98	89	105	117	150	177	242	257	252	136
1938	218	217	217	185	186	195	200	221	224	253	242	208	212
1939	191	194	185	179	163	186	207	213	181	207	192	175	187
1940	169	168	162	152	145	161	174	175	178	187	178	203	170
1941	180	186	180	177	184	183	187	183	167	184	181	195	181
1942	181	173	161	147	144	149	163	175	188	217	216	191	173
1943	187	184	177	168	166	167	179	170	171	178	177	159	173
1944	160	161	159	150	147	150	165	168	175	173	179	161	162
1945	160	160	159	150	148	149	164	173	171	170	167	160	160
1946	160	162	160	155	147	148	128	141	163	172	187	183	156
1947	191	171	138	134	114	102	112	113	117	122	125	123	124
1948	114	134	123	116	119	122	159	170	184	177	169	180	143
1949	159	166	155	133	137	142	152	172	187	192	188	177	162
1950	164	164	151	130	121	124	132	141	151	156	147	149	142
1951	144	141	144	127	124	128	146	149	149	150	151	152	141
1952	148	155	159	132	128	129	157	155	176	192	190	177	158
1953	164	167	151	137	134	139	162	162	171	181	192	166	159
1954	162	150	145	126	121	124	134	136	158	158	156	144	143
1955	143	142	143	130	130	134	149	164	186	196	202	186	159
1956	187	188	183	148	155	164	167	163	179	189	174	162	172
1957	160	166	161	149	150	156	166	178	202	210	208	189	175
1958	187	188	175	147	144	148	158	169	196	216	204	174	176
1959	174	176	171	148	145	150	159	163	202	205	195	187	173
1960	178	178	166	157	154	156	160	177	196	210	223	211	181
1961	195	190	175	171	164	165	166	183	192	205	200	184	182
1962	176	183	172	157	151	151	155	173	176	182	178	160	168
1963	152	155	150	147	142	138	139	158	163	179	183	167	156
1964	163	172	164	155	152	156	158	169	171	193	188	168	167

^{a/} 100 pounds of balanced ration consists of 45 lbs. of corn, 18 lbs. of oats, 19 lbs. of bran and 18 lbs. of cotton-seed meal.

TABLE LVI--PRICE INDEX ON MILK, BEEF CATTLE, HOGS, DAIRY RATION,
AND FOOD, ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA, 1935-1963

Year	Milk ^{a/}	Beef Cattle ^{b/}	Hogs ^{c/}	Ration ^{d/}	Food ^{e/}
(1957-59 = 100)					
1935	43	43	53	58	40
1936	43	38	57	57	41
1937	53	48	59	67	42
1938	48	39	47	39	40
1939	45	42	38	41	39
1940	48	47	33	48	39
1941	57	51	54	54	43
1942	69	57	77	68	51
1943	85	63	81	84	56
1944	86	64	78	91	56
1945	85	65	81	91	57
1946	104	78	101	115	65
1947	108	113	145	149	81
1948	125	132	141	151	88
1949	101	109	111	108	84
1950	98	123	108	119	86
1951	115	151	118	140	96
1952	129	140	107	142	98
1953	113	93	127	122	96
1954	100	87	129	121	97
1955	100	85	91	110	95
1956	106	79	85	107	95
1957	100	87	103	98	98
1958	100	106	114	100	102
1959	100	107	83	101	100
1960	100	99	90	97	100
1961	102	96	96	96	102
1962	97	105	95	100	103
1963	98	93	88	109	105

a/ Average prices paid producers for 100 lbs. of 3.5% milk, F.O.B. Marketing Area.

b/ Good to Choice steers and heifers, National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill.

c/ U.S. Grade 1-3, 190-250 pounds, National Stockyards, East St. Louis, Ill.

d/ 1,000 pounds of balanced dairy ration consists of 450# of corn, 180# of oats, 190# of bran, and 180# of cottonseed meal.

e/ All food as compiled by the U.S. Department of Labor for St. Louis.

TABLE LVII--AMOUNT OF SELECTED FARM PRODUCTS REQUIRED TO EQUAL THE VALUE OF 1,000 POUNDS OF MILK IN THE ST. LOUIS MARKETING AREA, 1935-1963^{a/}

Year	Milk-Beef Cattle Ratio	Milk-Hog Ratio	Milk-Wheat Ratio	Milk-Corn Ratio
	-----pounds-----		-----bushels-----	
1935	165	181	18	21
1936	209	186	17	23
1937	185	203	18	21
1938	209	229	25	36
1939	179	262	22	29
1940	172	328	21	31
1941	185	235	22	33
1942	203	200	22	33
1943	226	235	21	33
1944	225	247	21	29
1945	216	234	20	29
1946	223	232	21	29
1947	160	167	16	21
1948	158	199	21	25
1949	155	205	19	31
1950	134	204	18	27
1951	127	217	19	26
1952	154	272	22	29
1953	202	198	22	29
1954	192	173	19	26
1955	196	245	18	29
1956	225	280	19	30
1957	192	217	18	32
1958	159	197	20	33
1959	156	271	20	34
1960	170	249	20	36
1961	177	238	20	37
1962	154	229	19	35
1963	176	251	19	31

a/ Prices are for milk of 3.5% butterfat content F.O.B. St. Louis marketing area. Beef and hog prices are National Stock Yards, E. St. Louis quotations. Grain prices are St. Louis quotations.

TABLE LVIII--QUOTED RETAIL PRICES PER QUART OF MILK DELIVERED TO HOMES, ST. LOUIS, MO. 1934-1964

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
	(cents)												
1934	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
1935	11.0	11.0	12.0	12.0	11.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	10.0	10.0	11.0	11.3
1936	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.4
1937	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.3
1938	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.3
1939	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	11.2	10.0	11.5	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.1
1940	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	13.0	12.5
1941	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	14.0	14.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	13.8
1942	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
1943	15.0	15.0	15.3	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.4
1944	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
1945	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
1946	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.7	18.0	18.5	18.5	20.2	20.5	20.5	17.5
1947	20.0	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	20.5	21.0	21.5	21.5	21.5	20.3
1948	21.6	21.6	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	23.1	23.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.2
1949	21.0	20.9	19.8	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	20.0	20.0	20.7	21.0	21.0	20.0
1950	20.0	20.0	19.8	19.0	18.0	18.2	19.8	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	22.0	20.1
1951	22.0	22.0	22.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.5	21.0	21.5	22.0	22.5	24.0	21.9
1952	24.0	24.0	24.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	24.0	24.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	24.1
1953	23.5	23.5	21.7	20.0	20.0	20.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	23.0	22.0	21.8
1954	21.0	21.0	21.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	21.4
1955	23.0	23.0	20.0	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	22.3
1956	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	24.5	24.5	25.5	25.5	25.5	26.0	24.5	24.5	24.5
1957	24.5	24.5	24.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	24.5	24.5	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.0	24.5
1958	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	26.5	26.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.0	26.0
1959	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	27.0	27.3
1960	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	29.0	29.0	27.6
1961	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0
1962	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	30.0	30.0	29.2
1963	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
1964	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0

TABLE LX--RETAIL PRICES OF HALF GALLONS OF MILK IN CHAIN STORES, ST. LOUIS, MO., 1947-1964

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
	(cents)												
1947	39.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	39.0	39.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	38.5
1948	41.0	41.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5	41.6
1949	42.0	42.0	40.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	39.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	42.0	42.0	40.1
1950	40.0	40.0	40.0	36.0	35.0	35.0	37.0	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5	42.5	39.0
1951	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.5	40.5	40.5	41.0	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5	42.5	41.4
1952	44.5	44.5	44.5	44.5	42.5	42.5	44.5	44.5	46.5	46.5	45.5	45.5	44.7
1953	42.5	42.5	40.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	41.0	39.0	38.8
1954	39.0	37.0	37.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	37.0	37.0	39.0	41.0	41.0	38.5	37.6
1955	38.5	36.0	36.0	32.5	34.5	31.0	32.0	36.5	37.5	38.0	38.0	39.0	35.8
1956	38.0	38.5	38.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	41.0	41.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	39.0	39.5
1957	39.0	39.0	39.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	39.0	39.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	39.5	39.0
1958	39.5	39.5	39.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	41.0	41.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	41.0	40.1
1959	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	39.0	39.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	39.0	40.5
1960	38.0	38.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	36.0	36.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	41.0	41.0	37.4
1961	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0
1962	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	38.0	38.0	40.0	40.0	39.0
1963	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	38.0	38.0	40.0	40.0	39.0
1964	41.0	42.5	42.5	42.5	41.5	42.0	42.0	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5	42.6

TABLE LXI--PRICE PER QUART OF MILK DELIVERED TO HOMES,
ST. LOUIS, MO., 1934-1964

Year	Retail Price Per Quart (cents)	Consumer Price Index, Food (1957-59=100)	Deflated Price ^{a/} (cents)
1934	11.0	36.1	30.5
1935	11.3	40.1	28.3
1936	12.4	40.8	30.4
1937	13.3	42.4	31.4
1938	13.3	39.5	33.7
1939	12.1	38.5	31.4
1940	12.5	38.9	32.1
1941	13.8	43.3	31.9
1942	15.0	50.7	29.6
1943	15.4	56.2	27.4
1944	15.5	55.8	27.8
1945	15.5	57.0	27.2
1946	17.5	65.4	26.8
1947	20.3	81.0	25.1
1948	22.2	87.5	25.4
1949	20.0	84.1	23.8
1950	20.1	86.0	23.4
1951	21.9	96.1	22.8
1952	24.1	98.0	24.6
1953	21.8	96.4	22.6
1954	21.4	97.1	22.0
1955	22.3	94.6	23.6
1956	24.5	95.0	25.8
1957	24.5	98.0	25.0
1958	26.0	102.1	25.5
1959	27.3	100.0	27.3
1960	27.6	100.3	27.5
1961	29.0	102.0	28.4
1962	29.2	103.0	28.3
1963	30.0	104.9	28.6
1964	30.0	107.6	27.9

^{a/} calculated by dividing the retail price of home delivered milk by the consumer price index for food, St. Louis, Mo.

TABLE LXII--CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, FOOD, ST. LOUIS MISSOURI, 1934-1964^{a/}

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
	(1957-59 = 100)												
1934	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.1
1935	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.1
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.8
1937	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.4
1938	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.5
1939	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.5
1940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.9
1941	39.9	39.9	40.0	40.8	41.2	43.1	43.6	44.1	46.1	46.2	47.1	47.3	43.3
1942	48.2	48.3	49.5	49.8	49.8	50.7	50.7	51.9	51.0	52.3	52.7	54.1	50.7
1943	53.6	54.1	55.9	57.3	58.2	57.8	57.0	56.4	56.0	56.0	55.9	56.1	56.2
1944	55.5	54.8	54.7	55.3	55.4	55.9	57.1	56.4	56.3	55.5	55.8	56.2	55.8
1945	56.4	56.0	55.6	55.9	57.0	58.0	57.5	58.0	57.0	57.0	57.0	58.0	57.0
1946	58.0	57.3	57.4	57.7	58.1	59.3	68.3	70.7	70.3	73.9	77.2	76.2	65.4
1947	75.4	75.8	80.0	78.6	77.8	79.2	80.9	82.5	86.9	84.2	84.5	86.6	81.0
1948	87.4	85.7	84.9	86.0	87.9	89.4	90.2	90.6	89.7	87.5	85.8	85.4	87.5
1949	85.5	83.3	83.6	83.5	83.7	85.7	83.2	84.8	85.2	83.5	84.0	83.0	84.1
1950	82.4	81.6	82.4	81.6	83.4	84.6	88.6	88.9	88.7	88.6	89.0	92.4	86.0
1951	94.2	96.6	96.4	95.6	96.0	95.9	95.8	95.5	96.1	96.3	97.5	98.1	96.1
1952	98.2	96.0	96.0	96.8	98.1	99.7	100.1	100.3	98.3	98.4	97.9	96.8	98.0
1953	95.6	95.0	94.7	94.0	95.1	96.9	98.2	98.7	97.5	97.3	96.5	97.0	96.4
1954	97.9	97.1	96.8	96.8	97.6	98.2	98.6	98.6	97.2	97.1	95.6	94.6	97.1
1955	94.5	94.1	94.2	94.8	94.8	94.7	95.5	94.8	95.8	95.0	93.9	92.8	94.6
1956	92.8	92.4	93.3	93.1	93.9	95.9	97.2	95.5	96.6	96.5	96.2	96.5	95.0
1957	96.9	97.4	96.8	96.2	97.3	98.3	99.7	99.5	99.2	98.0	97.9	99.0	98.0
1958	100.2	100.6	102.6	102.9	103.0	102.9	103.8	102.2	103.1	101.5	101.3	101.0	102.1
1959	101.3	100.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.8	100.3	99.2	100.0	99.7	99.2	99.1	100.0
1960	97.9	99.0	98.3	99.4	99.8	100.8	101.0	100.8	100.2	101.3	101.7	102.6	100.3
1961	102.2	102.2	102.3	102.5	102.4	102.5	102.2	101.9	101.9	101.8	101.0	101.7	102.0
1962	102.1	102.2	102.5	102.2	102.3	102.3	102.8	102.7	104.2	103.8	104.5	104.6	103.0
1963	104.9	105.0	104.5	104.0	103.1	104.9	105.7	105.5	105.3	105.1	105.1	105.9	104.9
1964	106.1	106.1	106.1	106.7	106.6	107.6	108.5	108.7	109.1	108.9	108.5	108.6	107.6

^{a/} Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data not available by months prior to 1941.