

THE

Farm Income

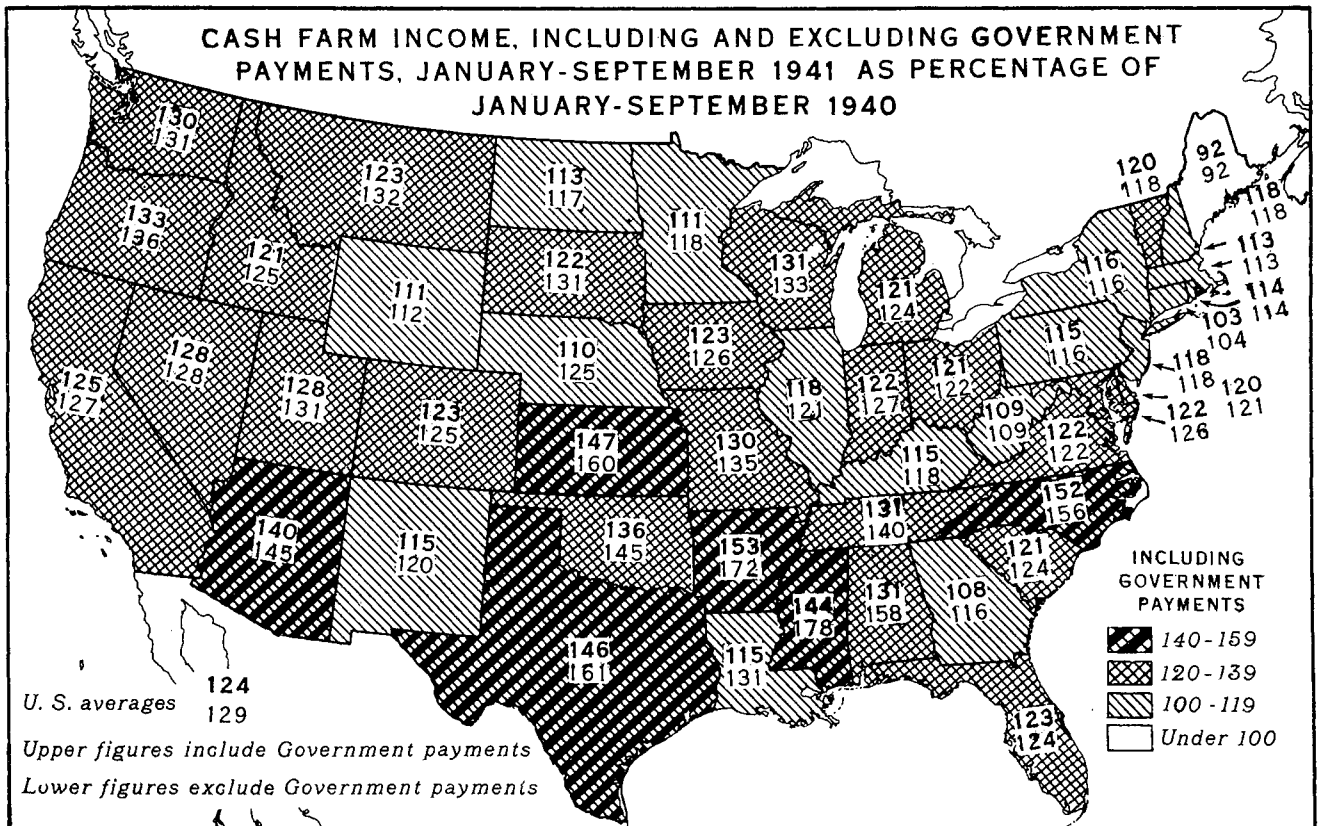
SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 39727 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

DURING THE FIRST 9 MONTHS OF 1941 THE SHARP RISE IN CASH FARM INCOME IN 47 OF THE 48 STATES RESULTED LARGELY FROM THE MARKED INCREASE IN PRICES OF MANY FARM PRODUCTS BUT ALSO REFLECTED FAVORABLE CROP CONDITIONS. IN MAINE THE 8 PERCENT DECLINE IN INCOME WAS PRIMARILY THE RESULT OF THE RELATIVELY LOW PRICES FOR POTATOES, PARTICULARLY IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE YEAR.

THE FARM INCOME SITUATION

Summary

Cash income from farm marketings and Government payments in October, totaling 1,496 million dollars, was 33 percent higher than the 1,126 million dollars received in October 1940 and was up slightly more than seasonally from the 1,326 million dollars estimated for September. Income from all groups of farm products continued to total substantially higher than a year earlier, with returns from wheat, soybeans, and truck crops recording the greatest percentage increases. Because of unfavorable threshing conditions in many areas in the Great Plains, wheat is moving to market later than usual this year and considerable quantities were sold or placed under loan during October. Truck crop production this fall is slightly smaller than a year earlier, but prices are sharply higher and income in October was nearly 50 percent higher than in October last year. Government payments increased from September to October but continued lower than a year earlier. Payments in October totaled 43 million dollars compared with 78 million dollars in October last year and 28 million dollars in September.

For the first 10 months of 1941 cash income and Government payments totaled 9,186 million dollars compared with 7,315 million dollars in the corresponding period of 1940. Income from farm marketings, totaling 8,752 million dollars, was 31 percent higher than a year earlier. Income from all the major groups of farm products so far in 1941 has totaled more than in the same period of 1940 but the greatest increases have been in returns from cotton and cottonseed, meat animals, and poultry and eggs. Government payments so far in 1941 have totaled only 434 million dollars compared with 617 million dollars from January to October last year.

After adjustment for the usual seasonal variations, cash income from farm marketings in October amounted to 112.5 percent of the 1924-29 average compared with 110.0 in September and 80.5 in October last year. Income from nearly all groups of farm products was slightly higher in October than in September if the usual seasonal changes are taken into account, but much greater than seasonal increases in income were recorded for soybeans, peanuts, and several of the fruit crops which were just beginning to move to market in volume in October.

Since the cotton and tobacco crops have moved to market somewhat earlier than usual, and a large part of the near-record wheat crop has been marketed or placed under loan, it is quite probable that income from crops will decline more than seasonally from the peak reached in October. The trend of income from livestock will depend to some extent upon the volume of livestock which is sold from the far Western States and the proportion of the spring pig crop which will be held over into the next calendar year to be fed to heavier weights. Present indications, however, are that returns from livestock and livestock products may make about the usual seasonal changes from their present levels. These prospective returns from marketings, together with some further increase in Government payments in prospect, indicate that the total cash farm income for the year will be at least equal to the 11,200 million dollars forecast in last month's Income Situation.

-- November 25, 1941

September Income Higher than a Year
Earlier in All States

In September cash farm income including Government payments was higher than a year earlier in all 48 States, the increase ranging from 3 percent in New Mexico to more than 100 percent in Arkansas and Mississippi. In many of the Rocky Mountain States income was only slightly higher than a year earlier as marketings of both cattle and lambs from this area were substantially smaller than in September 1940. On the other hand, income in

Table 1.- Monthly cash income from farm marketings, United States, with comparisons

Source of income	Jan.-Oct.	Jan.-Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
	1940	1941	1940	1941 1/	1941 2/
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Monthly farm income					
Income from farm marketings:	6,698	8,752	1,050	1,298	1,453
All crops	2,764	3,626	563	698	789
Grains	858	1,074	71	188	131
Cotton and cottonseed	436	781	244	223	321
Fruits	360	445	69	64	90
Vegetables	549	640	44	96	70
Tobacco	189	242	47	70	56
All livestock	3,934	5,126	487	600	664
Meat animals	1,958	2,647	281	333	384
Dairy products	1,258	1,546	121	162	161
Poultry and eggs	582	765	68	87	97
Government payments	617	434	76	28	43
Total income including Government payments	7,315	9,186	1,126	1,326	1,496

1/ Revised.

2/ Preliminary.

Index numbers of income

1924-29 = 100

(Not including Government payments)

Source of income	Oct. 1940	July 1941	Aug. 1941	Sept. 1941 1/	Oct. 1941 2/
Income from farm marketings:					
Total income, unadjusted ...	117.0	99.0	123.0	144.5	162.0
Total income, adjusted 3/ ...	80.5	98.5	102.0	110.0	112.5
All crops, adjusted	69.0	83.5	95.0	99.0	101.5
All livestock, adjusted ...	90.5	112.5	109.0	120.0	122.5
Meat animals, adjusted	94.5	122.5	114.0	129.0	130.0
Dairy products, adjusted ..	93.5	107.5	112.5	122.5	124.5
Poultry and eggs, adjusted.:	70.5	90.5	87.0	88.5	92.0
Income of industrial workers, adjusted 4/		138.0	138.0		

1/ Revised.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Adjusted for seasonal variation.

4/ Based on pay rolls of factory workers and railroad and mining employees, adjusted for seasonal variation.

most of the South Central States was sharply higher as marketings of cotton from this area were up sharply from a year earlier when the crop was relatively late. The relatively early marketing of flue-cured tobacco was an important factor in the sharp increase in income in North Carolina and Virginia, and the heavy movement of wheat from Missouri and Kansas greatly increased the income in this area over the corresponding month of last year.

The increase in cash farm income including Government payments in the various regions ranged from 32 percent in the North Atlantic States to 85 percent in the South Central region, and amounted to 37 percent in the East North Central and West North Central districts, 38 percent in the Western area, and 46 percent in the South Atlantic area. For the United States as a whole income from farm marketings was 52 percent higher than a year earlier but Government payments totaled somewhat less than in September last year, so that cash farm income including Government payments was up only 46 percent.

The increase in income from August to September was greater than usual in all of the major geographic regions except the West North Central region. In this region income usually declines from August to September and the decline this year was larger than usual. Income for the region as a whole, however, remained sharply higher than a year earlier because of the heavy movement of wheat from this area. Income increased somewhat more than usual in both the South Atlantic and South Central regions as a result of the earlier movement of cotton and tobacco.

For the first 9 months of 1941 income in all States except Maine has totaled more than in the corresponding period of 1940 (see map on cover page). The greatest increases in income have been in some of the lower Mississippi Valley and Southern Great Plains States where crop conditions were relatively favorable and marketings in recent months have been unusually large. The greatest increases have been in Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, and Kansas. In all of these States income from crops has increased much more than income from livestock and livestock products. The States in the North Atlantic region have shown the smallest increase in income over last year. Returns from dairy and poultry products have increased less in this region than in most of the remaining regions of the country, and income from potatoes and fruits, which are major crops in this area, has been about the same as during the same period last year, if not smaller. In Maine, potatoes are the major source of income, and lower prices of potatoes this year largely account for the decline in income in that State.

North Atlantic Region

Cash income from farm marketings and Government payments in September were 32 percent higher than a year earlier, with about the same percentage increase in income from crops as from livestock and livestock products. Sharp increases in returns from fruits and truck crops accounted for the major part of the increase in the income from crops, whereas income from nearly all types of livestock and livestock products was considerably higher than a year earlier. The increases in income in the various States ranged from 11 percent in Maine to 42 percent in Connecticut. Government payments during September also were sharply higher than a year earlier in this region.

CASH INCOME FROM FARM MARKETINGS, BY REGIONS, UNITED STATES, AVERAGE 1936-39, AND 1940-41

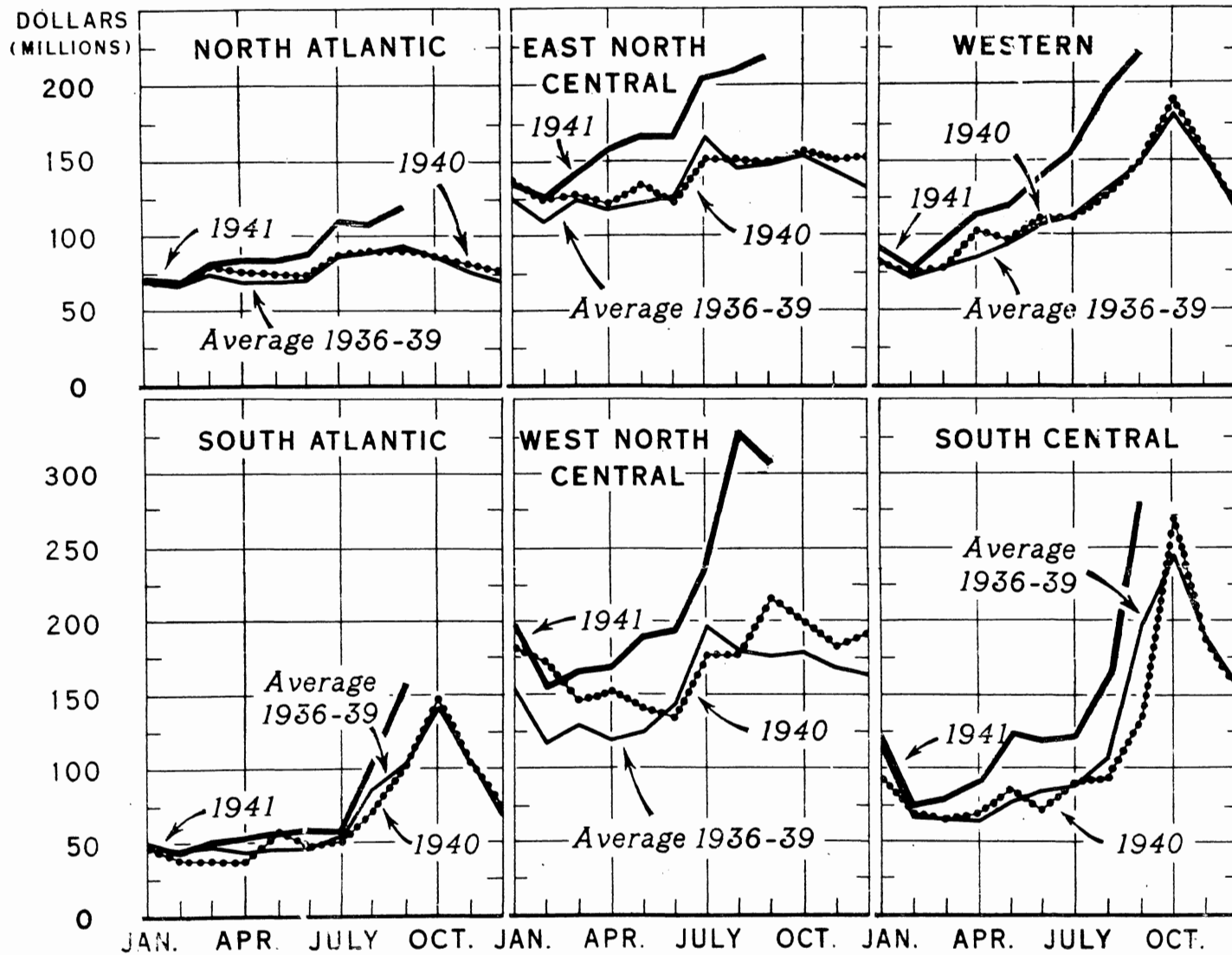


FIGURE 1

During the first 9 months of 1941 income for the region as a whole was up 14 percent over the corresponding months of 1940. In Maine and Connecticut income from crops totaled somewhat less than a year earlier, but in the remaining States income from crops was larger than in 1940. Income from livestock and livestock products was somewhat higher than a year earlier in all States.

East North Central Region

In September income both from crops and from livestock and livestock products in this region was sharply higher than a year earlier in all States. The increases in income ranged from 32 percent in Michigan to 45 percent in Indiana. Although nearly all major crops in this area recorded increases in income, the greatest increases were from truck crops, peaches, and dry edible beans. Income from hogs was nearly twice as high as in September 1940, and income from other meat animals and poultry and dairy products was also considerably higher than a year earlier.

For the first 9 months of 1941 income from crops in this region was only 9 percent higher than a year earlier and Government payments were only about two thirds as large, but income from livestock totaled 32 percent more than in the first 9 months of last year. Income in the region as a whole was up 22 percent. The increases in income ranged from 18 percent in Illinois, where income from crops was relatively low because of the decreased sales of corn, to 31 percent in Wisconsin, where returns from dairy products have increased somewhat more than for the region as a whole.

West North Central Region

Cash income from farm marketings in this region in September was 42 percent higher than a year earlier but Government payments were less than half as large as in September last year, so that income including Government payments was up 37 percent. Increases in income ranged from 5 percent in North Dakota to 70 percent in Kansas. In North Dakota income from crops in September was lower than a year earlier as unfavorable weather for threshing and limited storage space have retarded the movement of the wheat crop to market or into loan. Income from crops in Minnesota also was lower than a year earlier because of the smaller income from grains and potatoes.

From January to September cash income from farm marketings was 30 percent higher than a year earlier but Government payments have been considerably smaller, so that income including Government payments was up only 22 percent. The increases in income ranged from 10 and 11 percent in Nebraska and Minnesota to 47 percent in Kansas. The smaller increases in income in Nebraska and Minnesota were partly the result of the sharp decline in Government payments from a year earlier. Despite the large wheat crop in North Dakota, income from crops through September was only 7 percent larger than from January to September last year as the movement of crops to market this year is later than usual.

South Atlantic Region

Returns from farm marketings and Government payments in this region during September were 46 percent higher than a year earlier, with increases

ranging from 3 percent in West Virginia to 85 percent in North Carolina. In Virginia and North Carolina returns from tobacco were much larger than a year earlier and accounted for a large part of the increase in income in these States. The relatively low level of income in West Virginia resulted largely from the smaller sales of cattle in September this year.

From January through September cash income from farm marketings was 28 percent above a year earlier, and income including Government payments was up 25 percent. The increases ranged from 8 percent in Georgia and 9 percent in West Virginia to 52 percent in North Carolina, and for all the remaining States the increase was from 20 to 25 percent. In West Virginia a decline in the returns from grains and fruits nearly offset the increase in income from other crops, and the total income from crops was only 9 percent higher than a year earlier. The increase in returns from livestock also was less than in other States of the region because of the relatively small sales of cattle. In Georgia weather conditions have restricted crop production somewhat this year, and returns of crops have been somewhat smaller than in surrounding States. Government payments in Georgia also have been considerably lower than a year earlier and partially account for the relatively low level of income.

South Central Region

Income from farm marketings in this region during September was more than twice as large as a year earlier, and income including Government payments was 85 percent higher. Returns from crops were 2-1/2 times as great as in September last year, when marketings were relatively small because of the lateness of the cotton crop. The increase in total income over a year earlier ranged from 49 percent in Louisiana to 148 percent in Mississippi.

For the first 9 months of this year income has increased in this region more than in any other geographical division. Income from marketings during this period totaled 51 percent more than a year earlier, and income including Government payments was up 37 percent. However, income in this region last year was relatively low because of the small returns from cotton, and income this year is more nearly in its usual relationship to the rest of the United States. All States of the region have shared in the increase in farm income, the increases in income including Government payments ranging from 15 percent in Kentucky and Louisiana to 53 percent in Arkansas.

Western Region

Income in this region during September reflected the relatively small marketings of livestock in several of the range States and the marked increases in returns from fruits and truck crops in the Pacific Coast States. In Montana and Idaho income was relatively high as returns from both crops and livestock were somewhat higher than a year earlier. Income also was up sharply in Washington, Oregon, and California, where the marked increase in returns from crops was accompanied by a substantial increase in returns from livestock. Total income for the region including Government payments was 38 percent higher than a year earlier, with the increases ranging from 3 percent in New Mexico to 76 percent in Nevada.

Income from both crops and livestock and livestock products in this region during the first 9 months of 1941 totaled substantially more than a year earlier. However, Government payments were somewhat smaller, but income including Government payments was up 25 percent. The increase in income ranged from 11 percent in Wyoming to 40 percent in Arizona. The increase in returns from livestock and livestock products was considerably smaller in Wyoming than in any other State in the region.

VOLUME OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES,
1909-41

The total volume of agricultural production in 1941 is expected to reach an all-time record and to be over 3 percent higher than in 1940. This preliminary estimate for 1941 is based upon probable marketings of crops from the production indicated by the November 1 crop report and marketings of livestock and livestock products during the first 10 months of the year. The index of the volume of agricultural production is a measure of the quantities of farm products produced for sale or for consumption in farm homes.

It now appears probable that the volume of meat animals, dairy products, poultry products, and fruits, produced in 1941, will establish new high records for these groups of commodities, that the production of grains will be the largest since 1920, and the production of truck crops will be at least equal to the record production of last year. Cotton, tobacco, peanuts, and sugarbeets, are the only important crops for which production in 1941 is expected to be materially lower than in 1940. Index numbers of the volume of agricultural production for principal groups of farm products from 1910 through 1940, together with tentative indications of production for 1941, are given in table 6 of this report. In computing these index numbers, the quantities of farm products produced for sale and for consumption in the farm home were valued at the average prices received by farmers during the years 1935-39. These values were combined into groups and are expressed as index numbers, with the years 1935-39 equal to 100. The index number of all crop production also includes tobacco, sugar crops, peanuts, soybeans, cowpeas, hops, hay, and legume and grass seeds, in addition to the crops included in the separate group indexes. Wool and mohair are included in the total index number of production of livestock and livestock products.

Since 1909 the total volume of agricultural production in the United States has increased at the rate of about 1 percent a year. From 1909 to 1926 the rate of increase was about 1.5 percent annually, but this upward trend was followed by a relatively stable level of production to 1931 and a sharp decline in output during the drought years. From 1935 to 1941 agricultural production again increased sharply and in 1941 was higher than in any previous year.

Production both of crops and of livestock and livestock products has followed a similar trend from 1909 to date although production of crops has fluctuated much more from year to year than the production of livestock. Production of all crops increased from 81 percent of the 1935-39 average in 1909 to a record high of 117.4 in 1937, and amounted to 109.4 in 1941. Production of grains, while fluctuating widely in this period, has shown no pronounced upward or downward trend. Production of cotton since 1910 also has fluctuated

Index numbers of the volume of agricultural production for sale
and for consumption in the farm home, 1909-41

(1935-39 = 100)

Year	Crops						Livestock and livestock products				Total
	Grains	Fruits and nuts	Vegetables except truck crops	Truck crops	Cotton and cotton seed	Total crops 1/	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry products	and live-stock and live-stock products 2/	
1909	110	52	93	31	75	80.9	93	64	69	78.2	79.2
1910	104	54	84	31	89	81.9	89	65	74	78.0	79.5
1911	93	66	76	31	117	85.0	95	66	79	81.7	83.0
1912	119	70	95	35	104	93.5	93	66	76	80.3	85.4
1913	98	54	82	34	107	83.8	92	68	76	80.5	81.8
1914	122	78	87	36	123	99.1	88	69	75	78.8	86.7
1915	135	73	85	35	86	94.6	92	70	79	82.0	86.9
1916	94	66	70	36	89	81.4	99	71	77	84.6	83.3
1917	111	57	100	39	87	87.9	99	72	74	84.5	85.8
1918	118	62	91	45	93	91.9	111	71	76	90.2	90.8
1919	122	64	82	42	87	91.3	108	74	81	91.0	91.1
1920	136	76	91	51	100	102.5	99	73	79	85.9	92.3
1921	119	49	83	43	60	80.1	97	76	81	86.2	83.8
1922	116	80	99	57	73	90.3	106	78	87	92.2	91.5
1923	113	82	93	56	76	90.7	114	81	92	97.8	95.0
1924	115	74	90	66	103	95.7	115	84	92	99.5	98.0
1925	112	74	79	74	122	99.1	107	85	94	96.7	97.6
1926	111	96	85	71	137	105.3	105	87	99	97.6	100.6
1927	119	70	96	74	99	96.3	105	89	103	99.0	98.0
1928	125	95	100	76	110	105.6	107	90	103	100.4	102.4
1929	107	73	90	87	113	98.1	104	93	102	99.8	99.1
1930	96	89	90	91	105	96.1	100	94	107	99.7	98.3
1931	103	98	98	83	127	104.5	103	97	102	101.1	102.4
1932	101	82	100	79	98	92.5	102	98	100	99.9	97.0
1933	73	81	93	76	98	84.7	109	98	101	103.9	96.4
1934	50	86	101	88	74	72.3	118	97	97	106.3	93.1
1935	85	95	104	92	81	88.9	90	97	93	93.1	91.5
1936	66	81	88	96	95	82.1	102	99	99	100.5	93.3
1937	114	113	107	102	144	117.4	96	99	101	98.1	105.6
1938	120	100	102	104	91	104.6	102	102	100	101.6	100.0
1939	115	111	99	106	90	106.9	110	103	107	106.8	106.7
1940 3/	116	106	105	109	97	106.9	118	105	106	111.3	109.6
1941 4/	130	115	106	109	84	109.4	120	111	114	115.8	113.3

1/ Includes tobacco, sugar crops, hay, peanuts, soybeans, cowpeas, hops, and loganberries and grass seeds in addition to crops in group index numbers.
 2/ Also includes wool and mohair.
 3/ Preliminary.
 4/ Tentative estimate.

widely and has reflected the spread of the boll weevil across the Cotton Belt, the marked increase in cotton output during the 1920's, and the decline of exports in recent years which has resulted in an average production during the past 10 years nearly 10 percent less than in the period 1909-14. On the other hand, production of truck crops has tripled and production of fruits and nuts has doubled since 1909; and there has been a pronounced increase in the production of vegetables other than truck crops, in soybeans, peanuts, sugar crops, and tobacco.

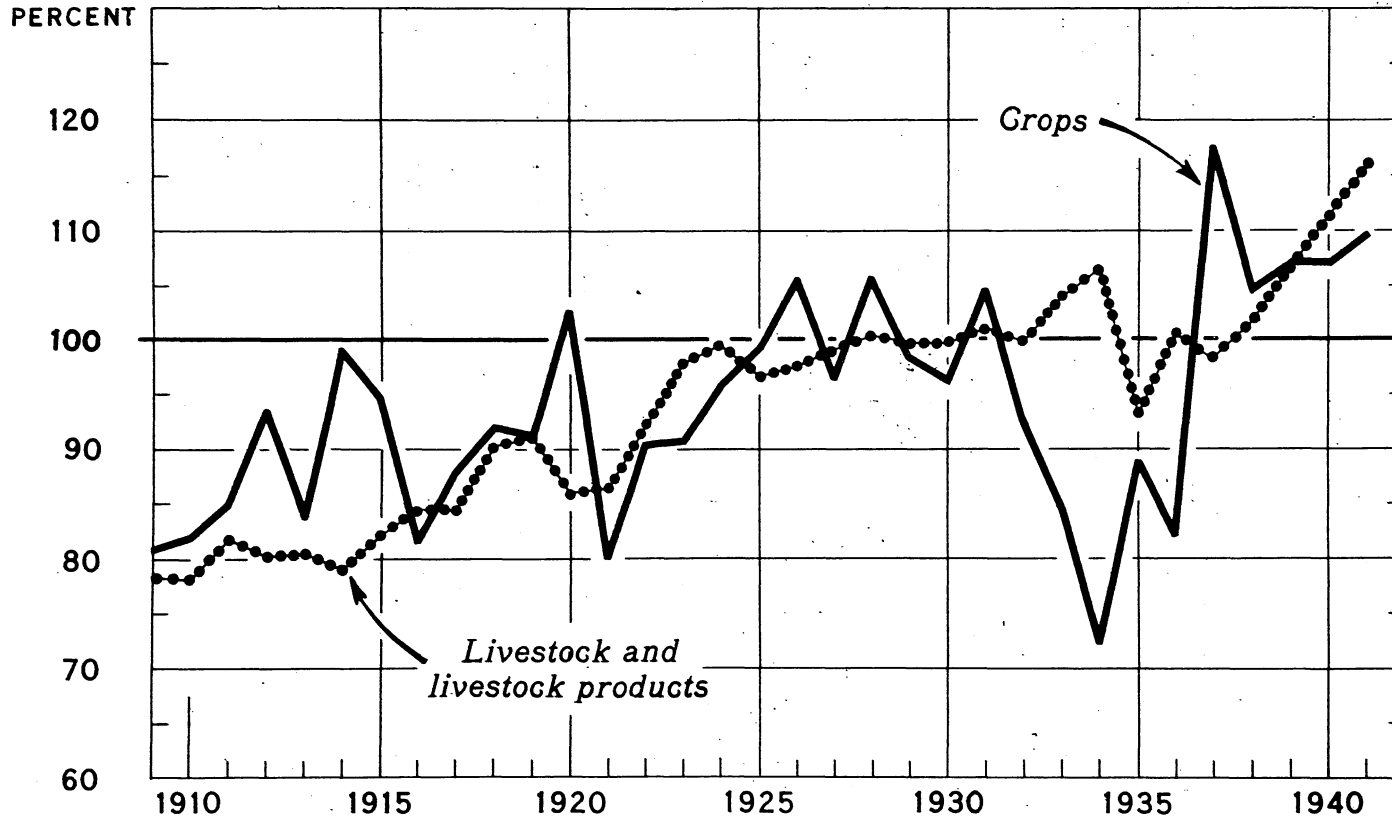
Production of all types of livestock and livestock products has tended upward since 1909. The index of production of all livestock increased from about 78 percent of the 1935-39 average in 1909-10 to 115 in 1941. The greatest increase has been in the production of dairy products, which in 1941 was about 70 percent higher than in 1909. The output of meat animals increased about 25 percent during that period and the output of poultry products was up about 60 percent.

The fluctuations in the production of crops and of livestock and livestock products from 1909 to date are shown in the chart on the following page. Probably the most outstanding years from the standpoint of crop production have been 1914, 1920, 1926, and 1937. In 1914 the output of grains, fruits, truck crops, and cotton, were all at record high levels up to that time. The year 1920 marks the peak of grain production and also was a very favorable year for most other crops. In 1926 the cotton crop was the largest on record up to that time, and was accompanied by better-than-average crops of grains and fruits. In 1937 unusually favorable conditions for practically all crops combined to give the largest total crop output on record, with the output for many crops reaching record high levels in that year.

The fluctuations in production of livestock and livestock products are due more to the production cycle than to weather conditions, although the drought of 1934 was accompanied by considerable liquidation of livestock over wide areas. In 1933 a high point in the production of hogs was accompanied by a large volume of output of cattle and calves, and livestock production reached a high point to that date. However, in the following year the heavy liquidation of meat animals more than offset declines in production of dairy and poultry products and a new high record of output was made. The greatest drop in livestock production occurred from 1934 to 1935 and resulted largely from the heavy liquidation of breeding stock in 1934 and the shortage of feed supplies. Since 1935 the production of all types of livestock has increased sharply and in 1941 was at substantially higher levels than in any previous year.

VOLUME OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION FOR SALE AND FOR CONSUMPTION IN FARM HOMES, UNITED STATES, 1909-41

INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39=100)



DATA FOR 1940 ARE PRELIMINARY; FOR 1941, TENTATIVE ESTIMATES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 39728 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

FIGURE 1.- THE FLUCTUATIONS AROUND THE GENERAL UPWARD TREND IN CROP OUTPUT OF THE PAST 33 YEARS HAVE BEEN DUE LARGELY TO WEATHER CONDITIONS, WHILE THE FLUCTUATIONS AROUND THE UPWARD TREND OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION HAVE RESULTED MORE FROM THE CYCLES IN LIVESTOCK NUMBERS. HOWEVER, THE DROUGHTS OF 1934-36 WERE AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE DROP IN LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION DURING THAT PERIOD.

Table 2.- Cash income from crops and from livestock and livestock products, by States, September 1939-41

STATE	C R O P S			LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS		
	September			September		
	1939	1940	1941	1939	1940	1941
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Maine	2,286	2,350	2,346	2,025	2,115	2,652
New Hampshire	737	728	971	1,373	1,365	1,729
Vermont	862	682	1,052	2,829	3,023	3,786
Massachusetts	3,840	3,767	4,977	3,898	3,858	4,599
Rhode Island	430	440	577	555	528	684
Connecticut	1,817	1,570	2,890	2,826	3,036	3,651
New Jersey	14,192	14,087	19,242	18,942	17,590	24,929
Pennsylvania	4,702	4,556	6,415	5,097	4,801	5,729
North Atlantic	10,640	10,796	13,572	16,445	15,725	19,794
	39,506	38,976	52,042	53,990	52,041	67,553
Ohio	12,682	14,528	20,119	21,167	18,960	26,812
Indiana	7,423	8,361	13,853	19,036	18,070	26,231
Illinois	14,214	13,909	21,339	24,497	28,000	40,049
Michigan	9,874	10,420	14,446	12,419	12,675	16,242
Wisconsin	3,688	3,680	4,446	20,318	20,855	34,276
East North Central	47,881	50,898	74,203	97,437	98,560	143,610
Minnesota	15,951	20,033	18,502	18,355	20,425	29,989
Iowa	7,545	8,337	13,626	35,900	39,955	62,663
Missouri	10,793	5,272	15,025	17,976	20,630	29,918
North Dakota	14,951	27,460	25,924	5,574	5,405	7,531
South Dakota	4,236	6,689	11,129	7,312	8,480	12,146
Nebraska	5,464	5,502	8,112	14,282	16,710	19,769
Kansas	9,159	10,975	25,260	18,983	19,475	26,550
West North Central	68,099	84,268	117,578	118,382	131,080	188,566
Delaware	428	511	762	1,066	1,092	1,472
Maryland	2,365	2,769	2,733	2,914	3,265	4,011
Virginia	3,340	5,062	11,373	5,607	5,950	8,024
West Virginia	1,416	1,855	2,065	3,847	4,715	4,909
North Carolina	15,303	33,794	66,671	3,162	3,750	4,445
South Carolina	11,722	13,547	14,682	1,367	1,747	2,314
Georgia	16,747	18,964	23,127	2,828	2,915	3,884
Florida	826	1,624	1,794	1,583	1,645	1,974
South Atlantic	52,147	78,126	123,207	22,374	25,079	31,033
Kentucky	1,939	1,986	3,394	8,465	6,860	10,573
Tennessee	5,451	2,767	10,254	5,840	5,750	7,864
Alabama	8,762	7,032	18,061	2,614	2,725	3,481
Mississippi	21,089	9,440	34,733	2,966	3,055	4,059
Arkansas	22,096	12,023	30,318	3,134	3,445	5,338
Louisiana	14,737	5,681	9,913	1,780	1,890	3,324
Oklahoma	9,847	5,510	15,601	10,139	10,170	15,046
Texas	48,956	37,544	83,161	20,030	20,150	24,962
South Central	132,877	81,983	205,435	54,968	54,045	74,647
Montana	9,162	11,087	14,586	5,954	8,645	11,577
Idaho	5,783	5,442	7,950	5,303	4,265	6,726
Wyoming	1,040	1,208	2,729	6,873	9,335	8,940
Colorado	6,284	6,406	11,245	9,101	10,105	11,521
New Mexico	1,520	1,409	1,629	3,404	2,585	2,410
Arizona	1,551	1,656	1,817	1,748	1,850	1,429
Utah	1,791	1,848	3,099	3,599	3,230	4,446
Nevada	134	211	179	1,941	1,510	2,860
Washington	11,144	10,942	18,562	5,721	5,740	8,370
Oregon	6,499	6,806	11,656	5,906	6,075	8,768
California	37,844	40,770	52,220	15,331	17,430	27,194
Western	82,752	87,785	125,674	64,881	70,770	94,241
U. S. Cash Income	423,262	422,036	698,139	412,032	431,575	599,650

Table 3.- Cash income from crops and from livestock and livestock products, by States, January-September 1939-41.

STATE	C R O P S			LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS		
	January-September			January-September		
	1939	1940	1941	1939	1940	1941
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Maine	20,473	23,800	17,790	16,375	17,054	19,701
New Hampshire	3,462	3,960	4,629	11,350	11,279	13,425
Vermont	5,078	5,574	5,710	24,453	25,274	30,682
Massachusetts	18,626	22,009	23,844	33,354	32,201	37,432
Rhode Island	2,653	2,872	3,269	4,912	4,690	5,326
Connecticut	12,447	18,952	16,697	24,799	24,594	28,410
New York	65,566	71,411	80,048	155,614	169,218	199,429
New Jersey	36,383	40,815	47,961	42,393	40,366	47,912
Pennsylvania	53,376	59,518	65,006	141,387	141,978	168,930
North Atlantic	218,064	248,911	264,954	454,637	466,654	551,247
Ohio	61,962	74,550	87,846	163,405	164,487	204,845
Indiana	41,538	56,474	63,748	143,940	149,435	197,824
Illinois	124,912	148,391	147,978	222,201	242,113	326,192
Michigan	48,494	55,583	65,826	101,207	108,519	137,851
Wisconsin	23,483	29,912	33,227	169,262	192,040	262,808
East North Central	300,389	364,910	398,625	800,015	856,614	1,129,520
Minnesota	62,280	85,210	81,037	174,859	196,594	252,741
Iowa	96,869	109,899	105,111	329,152	371,659	503,673
Missouri	38,233	37,042	48,692	134,770	151,927	205,853
North Dakota	31,161	58,612	62,754	33,855	38,268	50,173
South Dakota	15,736	24,599	34,569	54,098	66,259	84,093
Nebraska	39,834	36,729	53,732	117,518	132,490	157,710
Kansas	65,219	69,304	133,144	117,071	118,574	166,913
West North Central	349,332	421,395	519,039	961,323	1,075,771	1,421,156
Delaware	5,558	6,702	7,756	7,686	8,008	10,014
Maryland	24,375	28,876	37,696	26,484	27,544	33,187
Virginia	30,545	35,672	42,004	39,163	39,135	49,354
West Virginia	6,775	8,024	8,728	19,639	20,690	22,427
North Carolina	66,617	74,356	125,322	24,350	28,342	34,967
South Carolina	43,013	38,732	47,390	11,338	13,794	17,994
Georgia	58,190	59,596	65,230	20,182	23,086	30,316
Florida	78,884	63,174	80,014	14,586	14,129	16,107
South Atlantic	313,957	315,132	414,140	163,428	174,728	214,366
Kentucky	40,625	45,894	46,731	52,891	52,413	69,421
Tennessee	32,372	30,755	43,636	41,852	41,981	58,113
Alabama	26,429	23,566	43,118	18,699	19,284	24,633
Mississippi	42,159	27,232	62,210	20,935	24,212	29,161
Arkansas	39,665	31,685	59,451	23,890	26,422	40,590
Louisiana	40,656	33,753	41,517	18,781	17,816	26,062
Oklahoma	46,514	45,578	64,480	68,196	64,869	96,093
Texas	141,952	134,402	259,667	149,119	157,567	209,043
South Central	410,372	372,865	620,810	394,363	404,564	553,116
Montana	22,362	29,243	34,847	27,733	31,958	45,968
Idaho	22,569	24,967	28,021	34,647	35,085	46,800
Wyoming	2,748	3,677	7,077	25,015	29,625	30,286
Colorado	24,311	26,830	38,305	53,661	57,053	66,711
New Mexico	6,591	7,446	8,923	16,707	16,973	20,408
Arizona	16,944	20,033	29,636	14,581	14,487	20,481
Utah	6,559	7,556	9,829	21,822	22,549	29,733
Nevada	1,015	1,267	1,318	7,858	7,393	9,780
Washington	56,256	57,453	76,668	44,430	46,577	59,854
Oregon	28,643	30,524	44,043	39,752	43,172	56,113
California	236,810	268,359	340,916	155,416	163,614	206,873
Western	424,808	477,355	619,583	441,622	468,486	593,007
U. S. Cash Income	2,016,922	2,200,568	2,837,151	3,215,388	3,446,817	4,462,412

Table 4.- Cash income from farm marketings, by States, September and January-September 1939-41

STATE	September			January-September		
	1939	1940	1941	1939	1940	1941
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Maine	4,311	4,465	4,998	36,848	40,854	37,491
New Hampshire	2,110	2,093	2,700	14,812	15,239	18,054
Vermont	3,691	3,705	4,838	29,531	30,848	36,392
Massachusetts	7,738	7,625	9,576	51,980	54,210	61,276
Rhode Island	985	968	1,261	7,565	7,562	8,595
Connecticut	4,643	4,606	6,541	37,246	43,546	45,107
New York	33,134	31,677	44,171	221,180	240,629	279,477
New Jersey	9,799	9,357	12,144	78,776	81,181	95,873
Pennsylvania	27,085	26,521	33,366	194,763	201,496	233,936
North Atlantic	93,496	91,017	119,595	672,701	715,565	816,201
Ohio	33,849	33,488	46,931	225,367	239,037	292,691
Indiana	26,459	26,431	40,084	185,478	205,929	261,572
Illinois	38,711	41,909	61,388	347,113	390,504	474,170
Michigan	22,293	23,095	30,688	149,701	164,102	203,677
Wisconsin	24,006	24,535	38,722	192,745	221,952	296,035
East North Central	145,318	149,458	217,813	1,100,404	1,221,524	1,528,145
Minnesota	34,306	40,458	48,491	237,139	281,804	333,778
Iowa	43,445	48,292	76,289	426,021	481,558	608,784
Missouri	28,769	25,902	44,943	173,003	188,969	254,545
North Dakota	20,525	32,865	33,455	65,016	96,880	112,927
South Dakota	11,548	15,169	23,275	69,834	90,858	118,662
Nebraska	19,746	22,212	27,881	157,352	169,219	211,442
Kansas	28,142	30,450	51,810	182,290	187,878	300,057
West North Central	186,481	215,348	306,144	1,310,655	1,497,166	1,940,195
Delaware	1,494	1,603	2,234	13,244	14,710	17,770
Maryland	5,279	6,034	6,744	50,859	56,420	70,883
Virginia	8,947	11,012	19,397	69,708	74,807	91,358
West Virginia	5,263	6,570	6,974	26,414	28,714	31,155
North Carolina	18,465	37,544	71,116	90,967	102,698	160,289
South Carolina	13,089	15,294	16,996	54,351	52,526	65,384
Georgia	19,575	21,879	27,011	78,372	82,682	95,546
Florida	2,409	3,269	3,768	95,470	77,303	96,121
South Atlantic	74,521	103,205	154,240	477,385	489,860	628,506
Kentucky	10,404	8,846	13,967	93,516	98,307	116,152
Tennessee	11,291	8,517	18,118	74,224	72,736	101,749
Alabama	11,376	9,757	21,542	45,128	42,850	67,751
Mississippi	24,055	12,495	38,792	63,094	51,444	91,371
Arkansas	25,230	15,468	35,656	63,555	58,107	100,041
Louisiana	16,517	7,571	13,237	59,437	51,569	67,579
Oklahoma	19,986	15,680	30,647	114,710	110,447	160,573
Texas	68,986	57,694	108,123	291,071	291,969	468,710
South Central	187,845	136,028	280,082	804,735	777,429	1,173,926
Montana	15,116	19,732	26,165	50,095	61,201	80,815
Idaho	11,086	9,707	14,676	57,216	60,052	74,821
Wyoming	7,913	10,543	11,669	27,763	33,302	37,363
Colorado	15,385	16,511	22,766	77,972	83,883	105,016
New Mexico	4,924	3,994	4,039	23,298	24,419	29,331
Arizona	3,299	3,506	3,246	31,525	34,520	50,117
Utah	5,390	5,078	7,545	28,381	30,105	39,562
Nevada	2,075	1,721	3,039	8,873	8,660	11,098
Washington	16,865	16,682	26,932	100,686	104,030	136,522
Oregon	12,405	12,881	20,424	68,395	73,696	100,156
California	53,175	58,200	79,414	392,226	431,973	547,789
Western	147,633	158,555	219,915	866,430	945,841	1,212,590
U. S. Cash Income	835,294	853,611	1,297,789	5,232,310	5,647,385	7,299,563

Table 5. - Government payments and cash income from farm marketings, including Government payments, by States, September 1940-41 and January-September 1939-41

State	Government payments					Income including Government payments				
	September		January-September			September		January-September		
	1940	1941	1939	1940	1941	1940	1941	1939	1940	1941
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Maine	50	27	1,324	1,100	1,139	4,515	5,025	38,172	41,954	38,630
N. H.	10	6	357	369	378	2,103	2,706	15,169	15,608	18,432
Vt.	47	-29	811	280	1,107	3,752	4,809	30,342	31,128	37,499
Mass.	18	72	424	468	540	7,643	9,648	52,404	54,678	61,816
R. I.	3	2	34	60	81	971	1,263	7,599	7,622	8,676
Conn.	14	37	330	504	454	4,620	6,578	37,576	44,050	45,561
Del.	202	742	2,669	5,431	5,013	31,879	44,913	223,849	246,060	284,490
N. J.	7	19	1,189	832	685	9,364	12,163	79,965	82,013	96,558
Pa.	145	306	4,384	5,115	4,330	26,666	33,672	199,147	206,611	238,266
N. Atl.	496	1,182	11,522	14,159	13,727	91,513	120,777	684,223	729,724	829,928
Ohio	1,480	353	12,747	11,946	10,334	34,968	47,284	238,114	250,983	303,025
Indiana	1,447	295	12,157	14,597	7,723	27,878	40,379	197,635	220,526	269,295
Illinois	3,866	323	24,442	21,675	13,957	45,775	61,711	371,555	412,179	488,127
Mich.	336	253	9,081	8,786	5,813	23,431	30,941	158,782	172,888	209,490
Wis.	3,748	185	7,731	6,296	3,455	28,283	38,907	200,476	228,248	299,490
E. N. Cent.	10,877	1,409	66,158	63,300	41,282	160,335	219,222	1,166,562	1,284,824	1,569,427
Minn.	2,769	1,583	18,803	25,392	6,400	43,227	50,074	255,942	307,196	340,178
Iowa	2,670	432	31,225	22,320	8,950	50,962	76,721	457,246	503,878	617,734
Mo.	2,009	485	17,372	15,953	11,408	27,911	45,428	190,375	204,922	261,953
N. Dak.	1,677	2,926	20,630	20,894	19,852	34,542	36,381	85,646	117,774	131,779
S. Dak.	1,110	78	14,198	12,124	7,093	16,279	23,353	84,032	102,982	125,755
Nebr.	2,405	323	18,089	28,246	5,758	24,617	28,204	175,441	197,465	217,200
Kans.	310	405	23,427	33,648	25,322	30,760	52,215	205,717	221,526	325,379
W. N. Cent.	12,950	6,232	143,744	158,577	84,783	228,298	312,376	1,454,399	1,655,743	2,024,978
Del.	6	6	716	543	479	1,609	2,240	13,960	15,253	18,249
Md.	17	29	2,078	2,487	1,263	6,051	6,773	52,937	58,907	72,146
Va.	276	142	5,315	3,965	4,404	11,288	19,539	75,023	78,772	95,762
W. Va.	254	66	1,587	1,588	1,743	6,824	7,040	28,001	30,302	32,898
N. C.	1,011	196	16,404	11,482	13,792	38,555	71,312	107,371	114,180	174,081
S. C.	501	1,642	14,238	10,484	10,750	15,795	18,638	68,589	63,010	76,134
Ga.	3,472	1,999	20,890	20,553	15,807	25,351	29,010	99,262	103,235	111,353
Fla.	86	159	3,501	3,743	3,628	3,355	3,927	96,971	81,046	99,749
S. Atl.	5,623	4,239	64,729	54,845	51,866	108,828	158,479	542,114	544,705	680,372
Ky.	671	743	9,952	10,791	9,615	9,517	14,710	103,468	109,098	125,767
Tenn.	1,176	400	12,793	12,016	9,075	9,693	18,518	87,017	84,752	110,824
Ala.	2,332	1,284	20,755	19,718	14,084	12,089	22,826	65,883	62,568	81,835
Miss.	3,184	143	25,275	23,924	17,313	15,679	38,935	88,369	75,368	108,684
Ark.	1,368	760	20,460	17,493	15,979	16,836	36,416	84,015	75,600	116,020
La.	1,957	993	15,249	17,883	12,633	9,528	14,230	74,686	69,452	80,212
Okla.	340	986	21,405	20,618	17,248	16,020	31,633	136,115	131,065	177,821
Texas	9,589	4,672	82,082	59,670	44,105	67,283	112,795	373,153	351,639	512,815
S. Cent.	20,617	9,981	207,971	182,113	140,052	156,645	290,063	1,012,706	959,542	1,313,978
Mont.	717	957	9,816	12,831	10,371	20,449	27,122	59,911	74,032	91,186
Idaho	233	331	6,301	6,151	5,087	9,940	15,007	63,517	66,203	79,908
Wyo.	87	54	3,114	3,117	3,079	10,630	11,723	30,877	36,419	40,442
Colo.	203	302	8,650	8,514	8,284	16,714	23,068	86,622	92,397	113,300
N. Mex.	84	150	4,076	3,626	2,844	4,078	4,189	27,374	28,045	31,175
Ariz.	80	527	4,102	2,957	2,428	3,586	3,773	35,627	37,477	52,545
Utah	66	103	2,220	2,367	2,133	5,144	7,648	30,601	32,472	41,695
Nev.	7	10	142	168	168	1,728	3,049	9,015	8,828	11,266
Wash.	171	146	6,280	5,230	5,023	16,853	27,078	106,966	109,260	141,541
Oreg.	84	107	4,801	4,612	4,262	12,965	20,531	73,196	78,308	104,411
Calif.	1,816	1,900	14,485	18,817	15,100	60,016	81,314	406,711	450,790	562,881
West.	3,548	4,587	63,987	68,390	58,779	162,103	224,502	930,417	1,014,231	1,271,369
United States	54,111	27,630	558,111	541,384	390,489	907,722	1,325,419	5,790,421	6,188,769	7,690,052