

THE

1944 OUTLOOK ISSUE

Farm Income

SITUATION

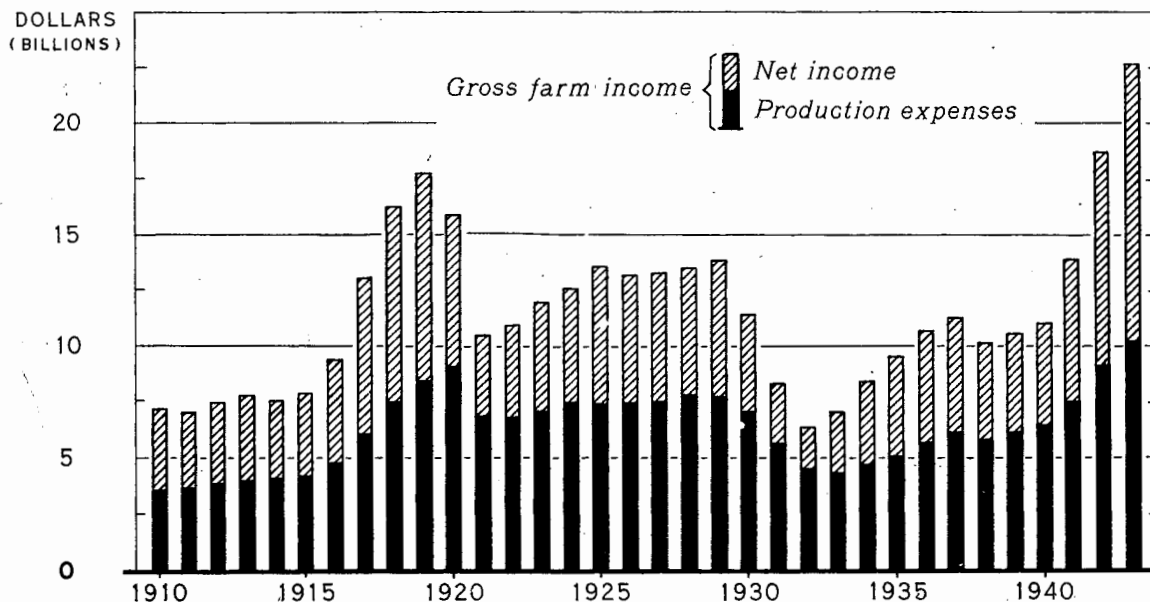
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FIS-44



SEPTEMBER 1943

GROSS FARM INCOME: NET INCOME AND PRODUCTION EXPENSES OF FARM OPERATORS, UNITED STATES, 1910-43*



* INCLUDING GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS, BEGINNING 1933
 DATA FOR 1943 ARE TENTATIVE ESTIMATES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 39404 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Gross farm income which has increased steadily since 1938, is estimated to be 22.7 billion dollars for 1943, the largest on record. Production expenses have also risen since 1938, but not as much relatively as gross farm income. Net income has increased sharply during the past 5 years and will probably amount to about 12.5 billion dollars in 1943.

THE FARM INCOME SITUATION

Summary

The outlook for 1944 is for a total cash income from farm marketings slightly above this year's total. Income from marketings of livestock and livestock products seems likely to be maintained at about the 1943 level. Income from marketings of crops may be increased slightly -- as a result of higher average prices -- even if, because of only average yields, the total volume of production were no greater than in 1943.

Cash farm marketings of 1,770 million dollars for August were nearly 15 percent greater than for July and the highest for any month so far this year. Most of this increase in income was due to sharp rises in the receipts from feed grains and hay, cotton, oil-bearing crops, and tobacco. After seasonal adjustment, total income showed an increase of about 4 percent while receipts from crops rose 7 percent. Government payments during August amounted to 78 million dollars compared with 35 million dollars in July and 23 million dollars in August 1942.

Total receipts for the period January to August were 11,117 million dollars, 32 percent more than the 8,415 million dollars for the same period last year. Government payments in August were sufficient to raise the total payments for the 8-month period to 496 million dollars as compared with 484 million dollars for 1942. Cash income including Government payments totaled 11,612 million dollars for January to August this year and 8,899 million dollars last year.

Income for the first 8 months of this year showed an increase over 1942 for all classes of products. Food grains rose 27 percent, feed grains and hay 29 percent, cotton and cottonseed 41 percent, oil-bearing crops 124

percent, tobacco 40 percent, vegetables 44 percent, fruits and nuts 35 percent, meat animals 27 percent, dairy products 22 percent, poultry and eggs 52 percent.

Cash receipts from nearly all products were greater in August this year than in the same month last year. Income from apples rose 69 percent. This increase was due to a rise in price, as the volume of sales was no greater than in 1942. Receipts from potatoes were 58 percent above last year. There were 22 percent more potatoes sold in August 1943 than in August 1942, and the price was 30 percent higher. The record number of hogs on hand was reflected in a 50 percent increase in volume of sales in August this year to bring about a 45 percent gain in income. Receipts from the sale of corn were up 59 percent over last year. About 25 percent more corn was sold this year at a price which was 26 percent higher. Truck crops moved to market at much higher prices this year than last and receipts increased 16 percent. The volume of eggs sold in August was 13 percent greater than in the same month in 1942. Price was 20 percent higher and income was 36 percent greater. The quantity of milk sold was only 4 percent above last year but this with a 24 percent rise in price resulted in increased receipts of 29 percent.

-- September 28, 1943

STATE AND REGIONAL ESTIMATES FOR JULY

Income for July Shows Substantial Gain Over
June; Receipts for First 7 Months One-
Third Higher Than for 1942.

Cash farm marketings for July of 1,544 million dollars showed a 12 percent increase over the 1,384 million dollars received in June. Income from crops in July increased 56 percent over June, but receipts from livestock showed a 6 percent decrease. Increases for food grains and tobacco were both more than four times as great as in the previous month. Receipts from oil-bearing crops and for fruits and nuts were down, but income from feed grains and hay, cotton and cottonseed, and vegetables, all made substantial gains. Receipts from meat animals, dairy products, and poultry and eggs were down slightly.

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

Source of income	Jan.-Aug. : 1942	Jan.-Aug. : 1943	Aug. : 1942	July : 1943 1/	Aug. : 1943 2/
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Income from farm marketings :	8,415	11,117	1,412	1,544	1,770
All crops	2,838	3,893	675	620	850
Food grains	438	555	160	177	179
Feed grains and hay	483	622	77	71	112
Cotton and cottonseed ..	259	365	60	5	93
Oil-bearing crops	119	266	42	24	62
Tobacco	151	212	69	14	82
Vegetables	742	1,066	155	208	191
Fruits and nuts	434	585	94	99	117
All livestock	5,577	7,224	737	924	920
Meat animals	2,906	3,703	396	440	479
Dairy products	1,548	1,887	199	261	236
Poultry and eggs	974	1,484	125	195	185
Government payments	484	496	23	35	78
Total income including Government payments	8,899	11,613	1,435	1,579	1,848

1/ Revised.

2/ Preliminary.

Index numbers of income
1935-39 = 100

(Not including Government payments)

Source of income	Aug. : 1942	May : 1943	June : 1943	July : 1943 1/	Aug. : 1943 2/
Income from farm marketings:					
Total income, unadjusted	212.5	210.5	208.5	232.5	266.5
Total income, adjusted 3/	204.5	258.0	256.0	255.5	265.5
All crops, adjusted	209.5	264.5	248.0	263.0	281.5
All livestock, adjusted	201.5	253.5	261.5	251.0	255.0
Meat animals, adjusted	234.0	282.0	299.5	280.0	290.0
Dairy products, adjusted	164.0	204.5	202.5	202.0	196.5
Poultry and eggs, adjusted ..	187.0	275.5	275.5	271.0	277.5
Income of industrial workers, : adjusted 4/	250.5	302.4	304.3	306.4	

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.

Income from all commodities in July was 27 percent above a year previous. Receipts from livestock were up 27 percent and income from crops showed an increase of 26 percent. Increases in total income ranged from 15 percent in the North Atlantic and the South Central regions to 35 percent in the West North Central region. The 15 percent drop in income in Oklahoma for July was the greatest decrease of any State as compared with July 1942. The 67 percent increase in Louisiana was the largest rise in income. Both of these States are located in the South Central region.

The greatest gain in income from livestock in July over July 1942 was made by Georgia with a 68 percent increase. The receipts from both meat animals and poultry and eggs were about double the amount received in the same month last year. Income from broilers was nearly three times the receipts in 1942. Income from livestock in Delaware also showed a significant gain largely because of a 63 percent increase in receipts from broilers. Income from crops fell off in Rhode Island and West Virginia mostly because of relatively small receipts from truck crops. The decrease in income from crops in South Carolina was due mainly to the poor peach crop. In Mississippi receipts from cotton were low, and in Oklahoma income from wheat was less than half the 1942 receipts. Income from nearly all crops was up substantially in both North and South Dakota. Although receipts from cotton were down in Alabama, income from potatoes, both Irish and sweet, were about seven times the amount received in July last year, and total income from crops was 120 percent above 1942. In Louisiana receipts from nearly all crops except truck crops showed marked gains over last year. Sharp increases in receipts from potatoes brought income from vegetables up to about five times the amount received last July.

For the period January to July, income for the country as a whole was 33 percent greater than for this period last year. Substantial gains were made in all regions. The largest increase in any State was made by Delaware with 81 percent.

Receipts from livestock rose 30 percent for the 7-month period over last year. Marked increases in receipts from broilers were mostly responsible for especially large gains in some of the South Atlantic States, while the sharp increases in most of the States in the West North Central region and in the eastern part of the South Central region were well distributed among all important livestock classes.

Income from crops for January to July rose 41 percent above the same period last year. These gains ranged from 24 percent in the North Atlantic region to 61 percent in the West North Central region. The relatively small receipts for truck crops in Rhode Island accounted for most of the 19 percent drop in that State. Increases in income for nearly all crops in the States in the western part of the West Central region contributed to the large gains in crop receipts for that area.

CASH INCOME FROM FARM MARKETINGS, BY REGIONS, 1942-43 COMPARED WITH 1937-41 AVERAGE

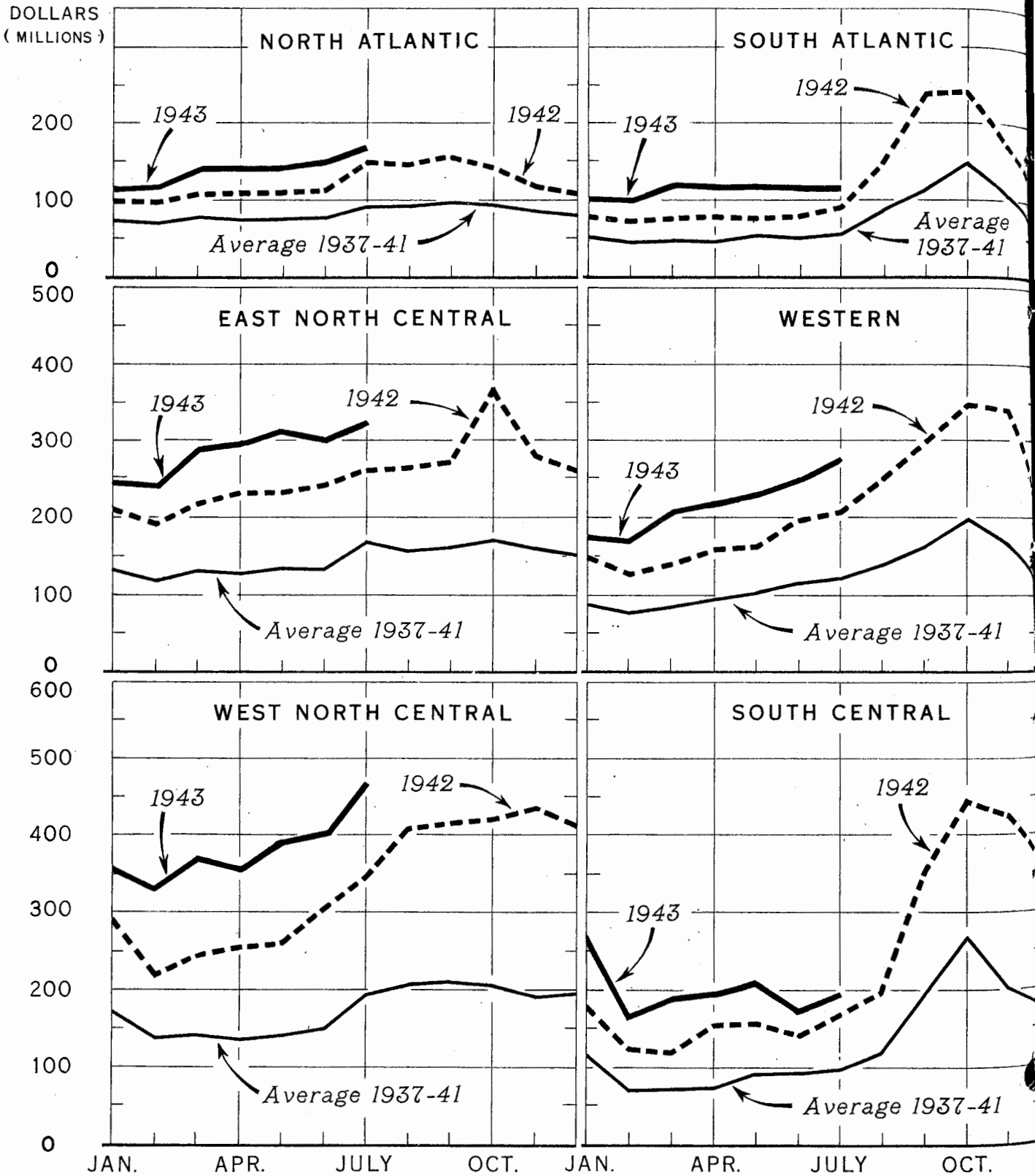


FIGURE 1

THE FARM INCOME SITUATION

North Atlantic Region

Income from marketings in the North Atlantic region for July was 15 percent higher than for the same month of 1942. Receipts for potatoes were 53 percent greater, poultry and eggs 43 percent higher, and income from dairy products rose 12 percent. Income from crops for July this year was 9 percent higher than for the same month last year and income from livestock and livestock products was 20 percent greater.

For the first 7 months, crops and livestock each rose 24 percent above the income received for the similar period last year. Receipts for tobacco for this period were 48 percent greater this year than last. Potatoes rose 41 percent and income from truck crops was 25 percent higher than in 1942. The greatest gain was made in Maine where income from crops increased 38 percent over last year and receipts from livestock rose 26 percent.

East North Central Region

Cash income in East North Central region was 23 percent greater in July than in the same month last year. Receipts from livestock and livestock products were 25 percent greater. The increase was quite uniform among the States ranging from 22 percent in Ohio to 28 percent in Michigan and Wisconsin. The income from crops showed an increase of 20 percent over last year. The States showed gains of from 3 percent in Ohio to 51 percent in Indiana. The increases in income from livestock took place largely in the sale of hogs, chickens, eggs, and wholesale milk. The greatest gains in crops were made by soybeans, wheat, and truck crops. Receipts from corn were 40 percent less in July 1943 than in July 1942.

Income for the period January to July increased by 27 percent for the entire region. Receipts from livestock showed a gain of 26 percent and income from crops increased 30 percent. Receipts from soybeans were more than two and one-half times as great as in 1942. Receipts from apples exceeded those of last year by 59 percent. Income from strawberries and small fruits was 61 percent greater than in 1942. Receipts from truck crops increased 49 percent over last year.

West North Central Region

Receipts from farm marketings in the West North Central region for July were 35 percent greater than for July 1942. Income from crops rose 44 percent, while receipts from livestock were 31 percent greater than in 1942. The receipts from fruits were 42 percent higher, poultry and eggs 59 percent greater, dairy products 32 percent higher, and wheat 51 percent higher. The receipts from oats increased 122 percent, barley 81 percent, flaxseed 155 percent, and soybeans 262 percent. The income from truck crops rose by one-third.

Receipts for the 7-month period, January to July, were 40 percent greater than for the same period in 1942. Income from crops was 61 percent greater and income from livestock was 35 percent higher than in 1942.

Strawberries and small fruits combined rose 102 percent. Receipts from poultry and eggs were 58 percent greater than in 1942. Income from wheat was 90 percent greater, cotton 92 percent higher, and soybeans 268 percent higher than in 1942. Total income in North Dakota rose 64 percent for the 7-month period. Crops increased 115 percent and livestock 38 percent.

South Atlantic Region

In the South Atlantic Region income from farm marketings was 29 percent greater for July 1943 than for the same month in 1942. Receipts from livestock and livestock products increased 41 percent over last year and receipts from crops rose 22 percent. Receipts from broilers showed a gain of 84 percent and income from hogs was up 56 percent over last year. Sharp increases were also made by potatoes, tobacco, peanuts, and citrus fruits. Income from peaches was only 30 percent as great in July 1943 as in the same month last year.

Total income, income from livestock and livestock products, and receipts from crops all showed increases of 45 percent for the 7 months January to July over the same period last year. The greatest percentage gains were made by soybeans, peanuts, and sweetpotatoes. The income of each of these three products was more than double that of 1942. Substantial increases were also made by citrus fruits, poultry and eggs, truck crops, and tobacco. The greatest gains were made by Delaware. Income in this State was 81 percent higher for the first 7 months this year than for the same period last year. The increase of 123 percent in income from broilers contributed substantially to the marked increases in total sales in Delaware.

South Central Region

Income was 15 percent greater in this region for July than for the same month in 1942. There was considerable variation in receipts between the States in this region. Oklahoma showed a decrease of 15 percent as compared with July 1942 while Alabama made a gain of 89 percent. Income from livestock and livestock products increased substantially in all States, with Alabama leading with a gain of 55 percent. Receipts from crops for the region as a whole showed no significant change. Income from this source was 41 percent less in Oklahoma than for last year, while in Louisiana it was 224 percent greater. Income from wheat in July 1943 in Oklahoma was only 46 percent as large as for July 1942. In Louisiana, sharp increases were shown in receipts from nearly all crops. Income from vegetables in July this year was about five times as great as for July of last year. Because of early maturity of the cotton crop, receipts from cotton marketings were much greater this year than last. Receipts from crops in Alabama 120 percent greater than in 1942 reflected the large increases in the income from potatoes and sweetpotatoes.

For the period January through July, total income was 33 percent greater than in 1942. Receipts from livestock and livestock products were also 33 percent higher. Although significant gains were made in receipts from most livestock products in Louisiana, the income from the sale of hogs was only 61 percent as great this year during the 7-month period as last year. Total receipts from livestock and livestock products in this State were 3 percent less than last year. Alabama showed a gain of 56 percent from livestock, making the greatest gains in receipts from hogs and poultry and eggs.

In the entire region, income from crops was 34 percent greater for January through July 1943 than for the same period last year. Receipts from crops for this period in Oklahoma were 2 percent less than for last year. Receipts from wheat in this State were only about two-thirds as great as for 1942. Income from nearly all other commodities showed a substantial gain over last year. Receipts from the sale of crops in Alabama were only 6 percent greater this year than last, largely because of relatively small receipts from cotton. The greatest increase in income from crops was made by Kentucky. Income from the sale of tobacco was 79 percent greater than for last year. There were also marked increases in receipts from fruits and vegetables.

Western Region

Income from farm marketings in the Western region was 27 percent greater in July 1943 than in July 1942. Receipts from livestock and livestock products were also 27 percent above last year. In Arizona, however, receipts from this source were 3 percent below the level in 1942. This was due mostly to a slight falling off in income from meat animals. For the region as a whole receipts from cattle were 29 percent greater this year than last. Income from poultry and eggs was 41 percent higher and receipts from wholesale milk were 33 percent greater than for July 1942. Income from crops was 41 percent greater in July 1943 than in the same month last year. Montana showed the greatest increase. Receipts from crops in this State were 109 percent above 1942. Income from wheat was more than two and one-half times as great in July this year as in the same month last year.

Receipts from vegetables were up 32 percent over last year. For the region as a whole sugar beets made the greatest gain. Income from this source was more than double the amount received in 1942. Substantial gains were also made by flaxseed, hay, and wheat.

For the period January to July, total income showed a 33 percent gain for the entire region. Receipts from livestock and livestock products increased 30 percent over last year. Wyoming was the only State that failed to show an increase. The relatively small income in this State reflects the low receipts from the lamb crop in the early spring. The greatest increases were made in New Mexico where income from meat animals rose 51 percent and receipts from poultry and eggs increased 64 percent. Receipts from crops for the Western region increased 47 percent for the 7-month period over last year.

Income from citrus fruits showed a 54 percent rise. Receipts from apples increased 63 percent and receipts from all fruits showed a 34 percent gain over last year. Substantial increases were also made by barley, cotton, flaxseed, and vegetables. The greatest gains were made in Montana and Colorado with increases of over 70 percent in each State. These gains were well distributed over all important crops in both States.

THE OUTLOOK FOR FARM INCOME IN 1944

Income from marketings of farm products in 1944 may be somewhat above that of 1943. The income from marketings of livestock and livestock products seems likely to be maintained at about the level of the present year. Increased plantings with continued high yields may increase crop production and marketings, but, with average yields, the total volume of crop marketings in 1944 probably would not exceed that of 1943. Some increase in production and marketings of fruits and vegetables and oil-bearing crops is expected. The increases in these products may be offset, however, by average or below-average yields of other crops. Thus, the volume of agricultural production is likely to be maintained and may be moderately increased in 1944 over 1943.

With prices of many farm products supported at approximately present levels, some advances in the average of prices for the year are to be expected. These higher average prices will result in some increase in cash income even if the volume of production were not increased.

Production expenses are increasing. High feed prices are likely to be maintained, so that the average cost of purchased feed may exceed that of 1943 slightly. Expenditures for fertilizer and lime will increase as attempts are made to maintain high crop yields on larger acreages. Average farm wage rates are likely to average higher than for 1943 and payments for hired labor may be substantially greater. A moderate increase is expected in the expenditures for operating motor vehicles because of the probable expansion in crop acreage. Charges for maintenance and depreciation on buildings, motor vehicles, and other equipment are not likely to be much greater in 1944 than they were in 1943, but it is expected that mechanized farm equipment will be available in much greater quantity and purchases in large volume will take place. Expenditures for maintenance on this new machinery will be low while charges for depreciation will be high. Much of the older equipment will depreciate relatively little, however, and necessary repairing will be done on the farm where possible to avoid high labor costs. No significant changes are expected in expenditures for taxes. Payments for mortgage interest will be reduced as increased earnings are used to lighten the debt burden.

As a result of these conditions, net income probably will be slightly higher in 1944 than in 1943.

Table 2.- Cash income from farm marketings, by States, July 1942-43

STATE	CROPS		LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS		TOTAL	
	July		July		July	
	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Maine	1,800	2,277	3,217	3,699	5,037	5,976
New Hampshire	586	602	2,153	2,490	2,739	3,092
Vermont	457	355	4,590	6,029	5,047	6,384
Massachusetts	1,584	1,987	5,975	7,226	7,559	9,213
Rhode Island	1,439	1,007	800	998	2,239	2,005
Connecticut	4,775	4,666	4,500	5,839	9,275	10,505
New York	16,864	18,531	30,946	37,351	47,810	55,882
New Jersey	26,321	28,929	7,323	8,339	33,644	37,268
Pennsylvania	8,415	9,211	26,272	31,015	34,687	40,226
<i>North Atlantic</i>	<i>62,241</i>	<i>67,565</i>	<i>85,776</i>	<i>102,986</i>	<i>148,017</i>	<i>170,551</i>
Ohio	17,842	18,443	32,493	39,564	50,335	58,007
Indiana	10,251	15,478	31,828	39,890	42,079	55,368
Illinois	26,709	33,881	50,973	62,941	77,682	96,822
Michigan	15,603	16,308	19,564	24,965	35,167	41,273
Wisconsin	12,501	15,548	42,605	54,521	55,106	70,069
<i>East North Central</i>	<i>82,906</i>	<i>99,658</i>	<i>177,463</i>	<i>221,881</i>	<i>260,369</i>	<i>321,539</i>
Minnesota	9,936	11,525	43,556	54,570	53,492	66,095
Iowa	13,491	13,132	89,005	119,131	102,496	132,263
Missouri	8,997	13,314	37,748	46,535	46,745	59,849
North Dakota	3,637	8,781	9,890	13,099	13,527	21,880
South Dakota	3,297	7,759	14,481	20,163	17,778	27,922
Nebraska	14,996	27,925	27,258	38,316	42,254	66,241
Kansas	45,696	62,088	24,002	29,587	69,698	91,675
<i>West North Central</i>	<i>100,050</i>	<i>144,524</i>	<i>245,940</i>	<i>321,401</i>	<i>345,990</i>	<i>465,925</i>
Delaware	2,186	2,523	3,958	6,194	6,144	8,717
Maryland	16,183	21,600	5,923	7,733	22,106	29,333
Virginia	6,935	8,840	8,462	11,118	15,397	19,958
West Virginia	1,853	1,353	3,769	5,216	5,622	6,569
North Carolina	5,360	7,084	5,071	7,566	10,431	14,650
South Carolina	4,136	3,714	1,953	2,610	6,089	6,324
Georgia	15,561	17,729	3,577	6,008	19,138	23,737
Florida	2,415	3,726	2,613	3,214	5,028	6,940
<i>South Atlantic</i>	<i>54,629</i>	<i>66,569</i>	<i>35,326</i>	<i>49,659</i>	<i>89,955</i>	<i>116,228</i>
Kentucky	5,011	5,410	13,448	18,927	18,459	24,337
Tennessee	5,488	6,441	9,717	12,864	15,205	19,305
Alabama	3,274	7,205	2,976	4,613	6,250	11,818
Mississippi	2,429	1,584	4,437	5,475	6,866	7,059
Arkansas	5,014	5,039	6,112	8,413	11,126	13,452
Louisiana	706	2,285	3,469	4,669	4,175	6,954
Oklahoma	30,396	17,894	18,670	23,733	49,066	41,627
Texas	20,926	27,150	35,786	42,173	56,712	69,323
<i>South Central</i>	<i>73,244</i>	<i>73,008</i>	<i>94,615</i>	<i>120,867</i>	<i>167,859</i>	<i>193,875</i>
Montana	2,257	4,717	5,715	6,912	7,972	11,629
Idaho	3,043	4,246	9,635	10,477	12,678	14,723
Wyoming	417	829	3,503	3,888	3,920	4,717
Colorado	5,364	9,175	8,554	10,328	13,918	19,503
New Mexico	2,498	3,084	2,450	2,892	4,948	5,976
Arizona	2,997	4,418	2,328	2,262	5,325	6,680
Utah	2,474	4,528	3,753	4,669	6,227	9,197
Nevada	310	444	890	1,196	1,200	1,640
Washington	14,172	18,221	10,109	12,714	24,281	30,935
Oregon	7,070	8,760	8,232	10,007	15,302	18,767
California	78,586	109,684	32,152	42,385	110,738	152,069
<i>West</i>	<i>119,188</i>	<i>168,106</i>	<i>87,321</i>	<i>107,730</i>	<i>206,509</i>	<i>275,836</i>
<i>U. S. Cash Income</i>	<i>492,258</i>	<i>619,430</i>	<i>726,441</i>	<i>924,524</i>	<i>1,218,699</i>	<i>1,543,954</i>

Table 3. - Cash income from farm marketings, by States, January-July 1942-43

STATE	CROPS		LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS		TOTAL	
	January-July		January-July		January-July	
	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Maine	28,641	39,453	18,932	23,816	47,573	63,269
New Hampshire	3,416	3,471	12,824	16,598	16,240	20,069
Vermont	6,397	6,678	29,283	36,602	35,680	43,280
Massachusetts	16,363	23,129	37,183	47,732	53,546	70,861
Rhode Island	2,497	2,032	5,105	6,408	7,602	8,440
Connecticut	14,132	18,327	28,425	37,906	42,557	56,233
New York	73,626	91,397	196,318	239,937	269,944	331,334
New Jersey	41,207	49,356	48,744	57,682	89,951	107,038
Pennsylvania	49,402	58,332	170,385	209,691	219,787	268,023
<i>North Atlantic</i>	<i>235,681</i>	<i>292,175</i>	<i>547,199</i>	<i>676,372</i>	<i>782,880</i>	<i>968,547</i>
Ohio	67,288	86,796	225,967	284,720	293,255	371,516
Indiana	46,052	69,038	223,863	283,641	269,915	352,679
Illinois	139,867	175,616	355,270	448,017	495,137	623,633
Michigan	61,768	81,097	137,186	172,644	198,954	253,741
Wisconsin	31,763	36,639	291,333	365,715	323,096	402,354
<i>East North Central</i>	<i>346,738</i>	<i>449,186</i>	<i>1,233,619</i>	<i>1,554,737</i>	<i>1,580,357</i>	<i>2,003,923</i>
Minnesota	46,161	57,143	302,942	394,531	349,103	451,674
Iowa	88,464	119,731	565,239	759,182	653,703	878,913
Missouri	28,599	46,951	223,146	288,269	251,745	335,220
North Dakota	25,120	54,079	50,743	69,973	75,863	124,052
South Dakota	12,512	30,317	91,440	131,760	103,952	162,077
Nebraska	39,679	74,669	192,104	278,944	231,783	353,613
Kansas	72,944	122,530	180,071	250,024	253,015	372,554
<i>West North Central</i>	<i>313,479</i>	<i>505,420</i>	<i>1,605,685</i>	<i>2,172,683</i>	<i>1,919,164</i>	<i>2,678,103</i>
Delaware	5,877	7,192	22,223	43,617	28,100	50,809
Maryland	29,833	43,435	39,837	55,312	69,670	98,747
Virginia	33,573	50,133	51,938	74,304	85,511	124,437
West Virginia	6,318	6,920	20,002	28,632	26,320	35,557
North Carolina	46,032	73,896	39,009	52,323	88,041	126,219
South Carolina	25,132	34,296	20,175	24,052	45,307	58,348
Georgia	45,220	53,895	30,132	45,493	75,352	99,388
Florida	109,856	166,446	17,798	25,948	127,654	192,394
<i>South Atlantic</i>	<i>301,841</i>	<i>436,213</i>	<i>241,114</i>	<i>349,681</i>	<i>542,955</i>	<i>785,894</i>
Kentucky	50,111	79,270	72,150	102,747	122,261	182,017
Tennessee	39,947	53,370	62,565	88,031	102,512	143,401
Alabama	29,475	31,283	24,433	38,203	53,908	69,486
Mississippi	34,002	48,504	28,522	39,170	62,524	87,674
Arkansas	46,477	56,805	48,646	58,245	95,123	115,050
Louisiana	32,764	43,910	30,458	29,503	63,222	73,413
Oklahoma	55,909	54,651	100,987	129,928	156,896	184,579
Texas	130,298	189,902	252,095	341,054	382,393	530,956
<i>South Central</i>	<i>418,983</i>	<i>559,695</i>	<i>619,856</i>	<i>826,881</i>	<i>1,038,839</i>	<i>1,386,576</i>
Montana	14,958	25,888	35,965	44,524	50,923	70,412
Idaho	27,821	33,334	46,956	55,682	74,777	89,016
Wyoming	3,492	4,943	25,203	24,216	28,695	29,159
Colorado	21,309	36,424	68,226	89,497	89,535	125,921
New Mexico	10,430	15,382	17,989	24,875	28,419	40,257
Arizona	34,895	55,132	22,997	25,232	57,892	80,364
Utah	6,848	10,050	28,745	35,961	35,593	46,011
Nevada	1,177	1,933	8,103	9,683	9,280	11,616
Washington	61,325	84,213	61,416	79,318	122,741	163,531
Oregon	28,787	36,581	52,910	60,449	81,697	97,030
California	335,255	496,460	223,877	274,594	659,132	771,054
<i>Western</i>	<i>546,297</i>	<i>800,340</i>	<i>592,387</i>	<i>724,031</i>	<i>1,138,684</i>	<i>1,524,371</i>
<i>U. S. Cash Income</i>	<i>2,163,019</i>	<i>3,043,029</i>	<i>4,839,860</i>	<i>6,304,385</i>	<i>7,002,879</i>	<i>9,347,414</i>

Table 4. - Cash income from farm marketings, Government payments and cash income from farm marketings, including Government payments, by States, January-June 1942-43

STATE	CASH INCOME FROM FARM MARKETINGS		GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS		INCOME INCLUDING GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS	
	January-June		January-June		January-June	
	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Maine	42,556	57,293	505	359	43,061	57,652
New Hampshire	13,501	16,977	307	226	13,808	17,203
Vermont	30,633	36,896	675	519	31,308	37,415
Massachusetts	45,987	61,648	506	337	46,493	61,985
Rhode Island	5,363	6,435	71	49	5,434	6,484
Connecticut	33,282	45,728	493	252	33,775	45,980
New York	222,134	275,452	3,833	3,334	225,967	278,786
New Jersey	56,307	69,770	871	905	57,178	70,675
Pennsylvania	185,100	227,797	4,204	5,268	189,304	233,065
<i>North Atlantic</i>	<i>634,863</i>	<i>797,996</i>	<i>11,465</i>	<i>11,249</i>	<i>646,328</i>	<i>809,245</i>
Ohio	242,920	313,509	15,779	12,256	258,699	325,765
Indiana	227,836	297,311	13,479	14,040	241,315	311,351
Illinois	417,455	526,811	19,769	34,206	437,224	561,017
Michigan	163,787	212,468	11,535	7,009	175,322	219,477
Wisconsin	267,990	332,285	6,517	5,714	274,507	337,999
<i>East North Central</i>	<i>1,319,988</i>	<i>1,682,384</i>	<i>67,079</i>	<i>73,225</i>	<i>1,387,067</i>	<i>1,755,609</i>
Minnesota	295,611	385,579	12,314	8,070	307,925	393,649
Iowa	551,207	746,650	19,988	23,200	571,195	769,850
Missouri	205,000	275,371	19,097	16,502	224,097	291,873
North Dakota	62,336	102,172	14,787	11,810	77,123	113,982
South Dakota	86,174	134,155	13,618	11,032	99,792	145,187
Nebraska	189,529	287,372	20,733	20,453	210,262	307,825
Kansas	183,317	280,879	19,866	20,301	203,183	301,180
<i>West North Central</i>	<i>1,573,174</i>	<i>2,212,178</i>	<i>120,403</i>	<i>111,368</i>	<i>1,693,577</i>	<i>2,323,546</i>
Delaware	21,956	42,092	660	793	22,616	42,885
Maryland	47,564	69,414	2,325	2,665	49,889	72,079
Virginia	70,114	104,479	3,838	4,308	73,952	108,787
West Virginia	20,698	28,983	1,294	1,479	21,992	30,462
North Carolina	74,610	111,569	12,563	11,144	87,173	122,713
South Carolina	39,218	52,024	9,248	8,135	48,466	60,159
Georgia	56,214	75,651	11,805	9,413	68,019	85,064
Florida	122,626	185,454	2,721	2,726	125,347	188,180
<i>South Atlantic</i>	<i>453,000</i>	<i>669,666</i>	<i>44,454</i>	<i>40,663</i>	<i>497,454</i>	<i>710,329</i>
Kentucky	103,802	157,680	6,128	7,869	109,930	165,549
Tennessee	87,307	124,096	9,730	7,212	97,037	131,308
Alabama	47,658	57,668	9,121	7,492	56,779	65,160
Mississippi	55,658	80,615	25,523	12,403	81,181	93,018
Arkansas	83,997	101,598	16,344	11,580	100,341	113,178
Louisiana	59,047	66,459	7,160	12,467	66,207	78,926
Oklahoma	107,830	142,952	16,716	4,972	124,546	147,924
Texas	325,681	461,633	48,083	34,944	373,764	496,577
<i>South Central</i>	<i>870,980</i>	<i>1,192,701</i>	<i>138,805</i>	<i>98,939</i>	<i>1,009,785</i>	<i>1,291,640</i>
Montana	42,951	58,783	7,634	8,442	50,585	67,225
Idaho	62,099	74,293	4,309	6,267	66,408	80,560
Wyoming	24,775	24,442	2,801	2,306	27,576	26,748
Colorado	75,617	106,418	8,265	7,197	83,882	113,615
New Mexico	23,471	34,281	2,269	1,936	25,740	36,217
Arizona	52,567	73,684	1,376	971	53,943	74,655
Utah	29,366	36,814	1,966	1,999	31,332	38,813
Nevada	8,080	9,976	142	156	8,222	10,132
Washington	98,460	132,596	4,201	3,599	102,661	136,195
Oregon	66,395	78,263	4,880	2,735	71,275	80,998
California	448,394	618,985	10,838	12,024	459,232	631,009
<i>Western</i>	<i>932,175</i>	<i>1,248,535</i>	<i>48,681</i>	<i>47,632</i>	<i>980,856</i>	<i>1,296,167</i>
<i>U. S. Cash Income</i>	<i>5,784,180</i>	<i>7,803,460</i>	<i>430,887</i>	<i>383,076</i>	<i>6,215,067</i>	<i>8,186,536</i>

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