

THE

# Farm Income

SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

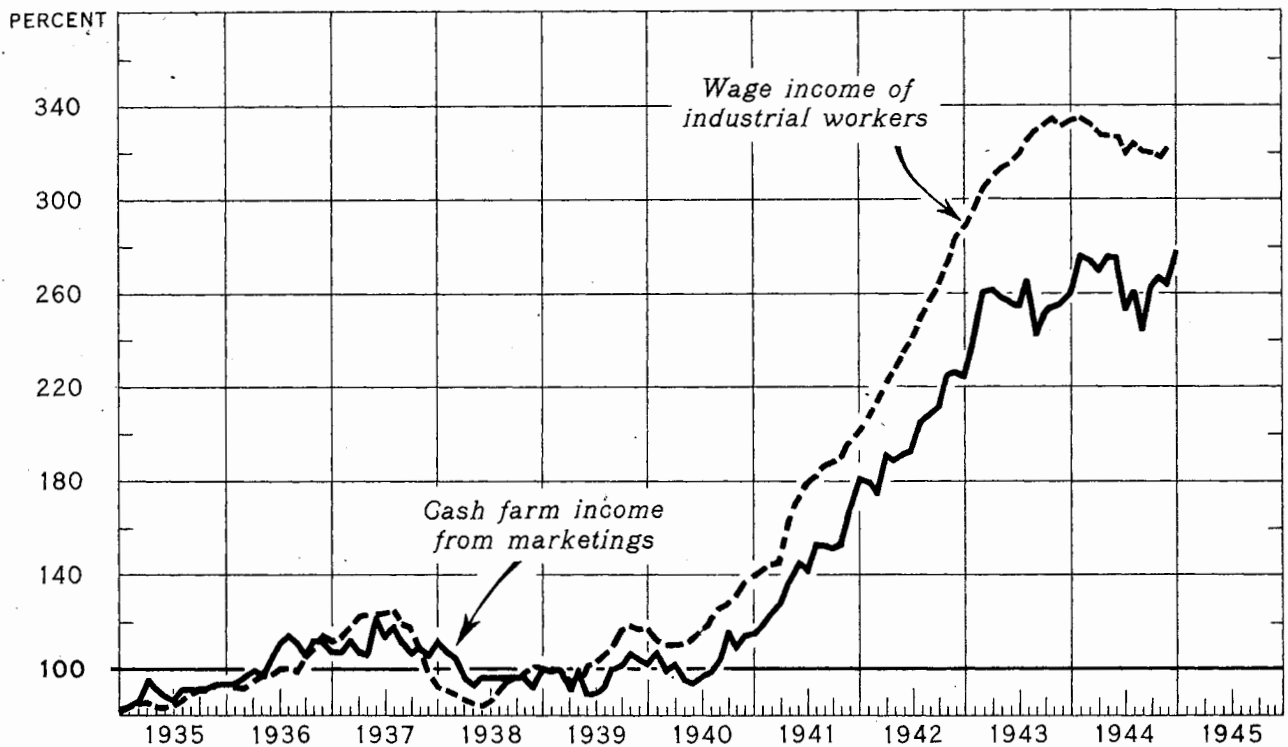
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MARCH 1945

## CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS, AND WAGE INCOME OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS, UNITED STATES, 1935-45

INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39=100) ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 39097 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The receipts from farm marketings followed the advances in wage income of industrial workers from 1939 to 1943, with some lag. In 1943, while the wage income of industrial workers continued to rise, the receipts from marketings moved sidewise. Early in 1944 the receipts from marketings advanced to a level higher than in 1943, and then declined as the wage income of industrial workers also turned downward from the high level reached in February of that year.

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THE FARM INCOME SITUATION

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Preliminary Estimates for February and March

Cash receipts from farm marketings in March are tentatively estimated at about 1,387 million dollars, 3 percent below March 1944. The tentative estimate for February is raised about 5 percent to 1,343 million dollars, the same as a year earlier. Although February was a short month with about 10 percent less days than March, receipts from crops dropped 5 percent in March as compared with February. The most significant decline was in receipts from tobacco which was partly seasonal as most of the stocks of the previous year are generally sold by March, and partly because of the unusually large quantities of cigar filler and binder tobacco sold in February.

Cash receipts from feed grains made about the usual seasonal decline. The freight car shortage which had interfered with the marketing of corn in those parts of Nebraska, South Dakota, and Minnesota where the crop had taken on an unusually high percentage of moisture, was relieved in March and larger supplies moved to market. Prices of most feed grains were slightly higher in March than February.

Cash receipts from vegetables apparently rose about one-sixth as shipments of potatoes and sweetpotatoes showed a rather high percentage increase over last month accompanied by slightly higher prices.

Both deciduous and citrus fruits were marketed in a somewhat greater volume in March than in February but prices held at about the same levels. Cash receipts for all fruits increased over the month before only about in line with the additional number of days in March.

Cash receipts from livestock products were less than a year earlier and increased over February in about the same proportion as the lengths of the months. Federally inspected slaughter of nearly all types of meat animals rose in March but only the increase of about one-quarter in calf slaughter was significant. Sheep

and lamb slaughter was down slightly. The prices which farmers received for cattle, calves, sheep and lambs were slightly higher than in February but hog prices were close to February levels.

Total milk production was about one-sixth greater than in February but prices were slightly lower. Egg production increased nearly one-third and prices declined more than 5 percent. Poultry prices increased and there was a slight gain in marketings.

Total cash receipts from farm marketings in February are now estimated at 1,343 million dollars which is 15 percent less than the revised receipts for January of 1,571 million dollars but is the same as the total receipts for February 1944. The tentative estimate of total cash receipts for February as published last month was 1,285 million dollars. The present estimate of receipts from crops is 556 million dollars compared with last month's estimate of 534 million dollars and 787 million dollars for livestock and livestock products instead of 751 million dollars which was included in last month's estimates. Receipts from cotton and cottonseed in February did not make as great a decline compared to January as usual and income from this source was estimated at 61 million dollars last month compared with the present revised estimate of 88 million dollars.

Cash receipts from meat animals in February are now estimated at 399 million dollars compared with the earlier estimate of 364 million dollars, as income from hogs did not show as great a decline as was expected.

#### Summary for January

Cash receipts from farm marketings in January estimated by States total 1,571 million dollars, 7 percent below ~~December~~ and 2 percent above ~~January~~ 1944. Total receipts from marketings of crops in the United States were 11 percent greater than in January 1944. While income from crops in the East North Central region was 6 percent below last year, crop receipts in the North Atlantic region were 52 percent greater than in 1944. Receipts from the sale of corn in

Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois dropped sharply to bring about a decline in income from corn in the East North Central region of about 25 percent compared with the year before. Receipts from potatoes fell off in Michigan and Wisconsin, the two largest potato producing States in the region and receipts from dry edible beans dropped sharply in Michigan to bring about a decline of nearly one-third in receipts from vegetables in the region. Receipts from tobacco and apples were maintained well above 1944 levels in all States, which helped greatly in preventing income from dipping more than 6 percent below that of last year.

Cash receipts from tobacco both in the Connecticut valley in southern New England, and in Pennsylvania were greatly in excess of 1944 largely because of Federal price regulations preventing sale of tobacco on future contracts previous to the latter part of December. A substantial gain in receipts from apples in all States in the North Atlantic region reflected the relatively favorable crop produced in this region last year.

Receipts from livestock and livestock products in January dropped 3 percent below last year, ranging from 7 percent below in 1944 in the South Atlantic region to 4 percent above 1944 in the North Atlantic region. Livestock income was lower than last year in all States in the South Atlantic region excepting North Carolina and Maryland. Receipts from hogs declined about 35 percent for the region as a whole. Although cash receipts from hog marketings dropped sharply in all States the greatest decrease took place in Georgia where the decline was 40 percent. Receipts from cattle, calves, and eggs were slightly greater than last year.

In the North Atlantic region receipts from eggs made moderate gains in all States and an increase of 19 percent was shown for the region. The increases were particularly large in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. The drop in income from meat animals was due mostly to rather sharp declines in receipts from the sale of hogs in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Receipts from milk made only a slight gain for the region as a whole but substantial increases were shown in New Jersey and Vermont while receipts declined in Connecticut and New York.

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

Source of receipts	: Jan-Mar : : 1944	: Jan-Mar : : 1945 3/	: Mar. : : 1944	: Jan. : : 1945 1/	: Feb. : : 1945 2/	: Mar. : : 1945 3/
	: Million	: Million	: Million	: Million	: Million	: Million
	: dollars	: dollars	: dollars	: dollars	: dollars	: dollars
Receipts from farm marketings :	4,312	4,301	1,433	1,571	1,343	1,387
All crops .....	1,463	1,750	437	668	556	526
Food grains .....	133	170	55	56	46	68
Feed grains and hay .....	295	313	91	113	103	97
Cotton and cottonseed .....	212	264	25	110	88	66
Oil-bearing crops .....	72	86	26	31	25	31
Tobacco .....	145	246	10	151	83	12
Vegetables .....	316	333	116	105	105	123
Fruits and nuts .....	165	212	60	68	68	75
All livestock .....	2,849	2,551	996	903	787	861
Meat animals .....	1,671	1,324	569	518	399	407
Dairy products .....	665	707	230	223	226	258
Poultry and eggs .....	499	511	194	158	157	196
Government payments .....	283		95	87		
Total receipts including Government payments .....	4,595		1,528	1,658		
1/ Revised.	2/ Preliminary.	3/ Tentative				

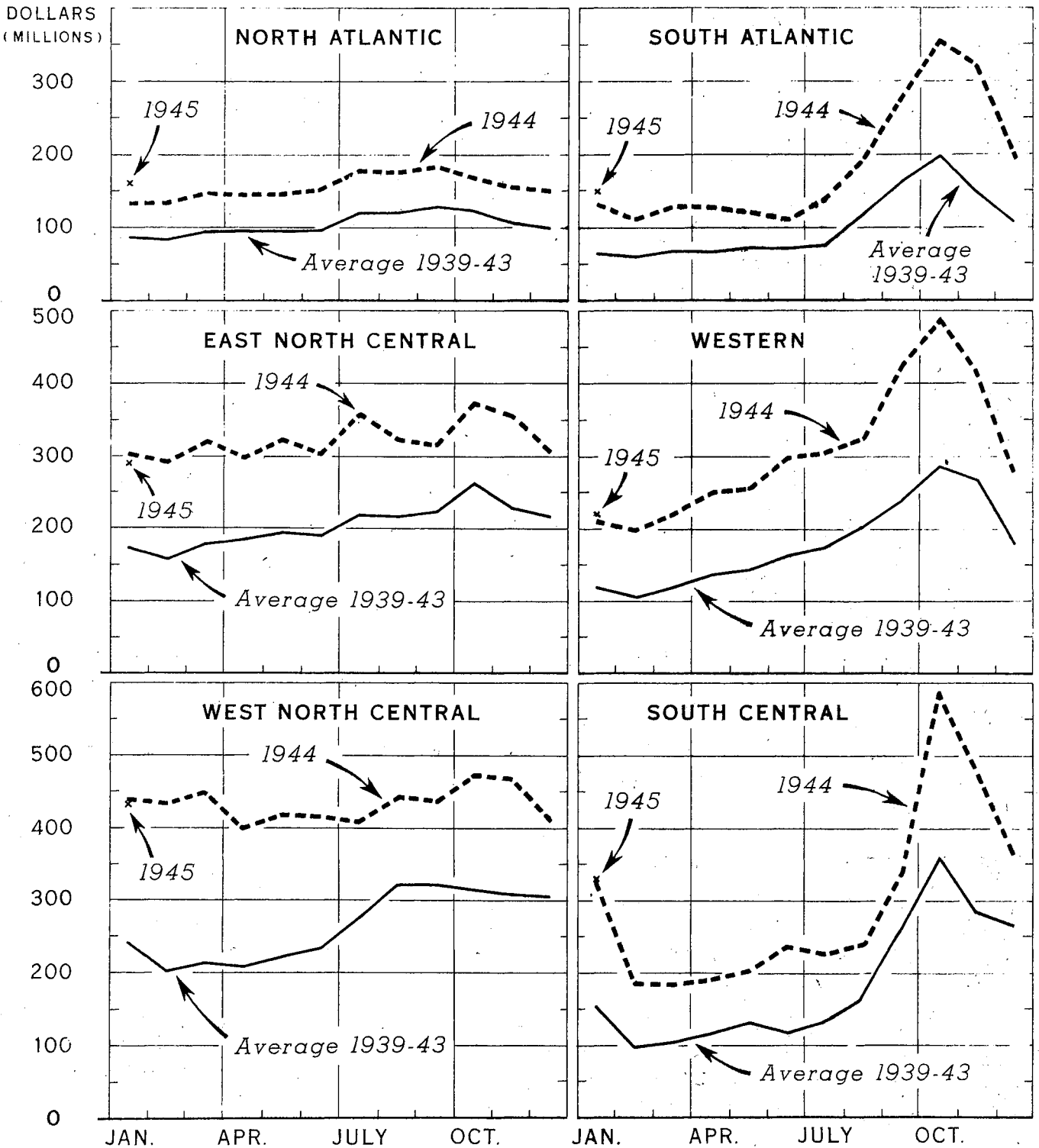
Index numbers of receipts <sup>1/</sup> and physical volume of farm marketings

1935-39=100

Source	: Feb. : : 1944	: Nov. : : 1944	: Dec. : : 1944	: Jan. : : 1945 2/	: Feb. : : 1945 3/
Income from farm marketings:					
Total income, unadjusted .....	292	329	255	237	202
Total income, adjusted <sup>4/</sup> .....	276	267	264	278	310
All crops, adjusted .....	271	298	295	327	408
All livestock, adjusted .....	279	247	243	246	245
Meat animals, adjusted .....	334	265	255	267	259
Dairy products, adjusted .....	201	191	192	196	207
Poultry and eggs, adjusted .....	287	309	313	290	285
Income of industrial workers, adjusted <sup>5/</sup> .....	335	317	322		
Physical volume of farm marketings:					
Total volume, unadjusted .....	121	164	136	131	113
Total volume, adjusted .....	150	150	137	144	144
All crops, adjusted .....	127	155	127	147	150
All livestock, adjusted .....	167	147	144	142	139
Meat animals, adjusted .....	195	153	147	149	142
Dairy products, adjusted .....	118	116	119	120	120
Poultry and eggs, adjusted .....	186	191	187	167	168

<sup>1/</sup> Not including Government payments. <sup>2/</sup> Revised. <sup>3/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>4/</sup> Adjusted for seasonal variation. <sup>5/</sup> Based on pay rolls of factory workers and railroad and mining employees, adjusted for seasonal variation.

# CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS, BY REGIONS, 1944-45 COMPARED WITH 1939-43 AVERAGE



## STATE AND REGIONAL ESTIMATES

North Atlantic Region

Cash receipts from farm marketings from crops in the North Atlantic Region in January were 52 percent greater than last year. Income from tobacco in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania made spectacular gains over January, 1944, following the lifting of freeze orders on cigar tobacco in effect earlier in the season. Receipts from apples were also high especially in New York as a result of the increased crops in 1944 compared with 1943.

Greater receipts from eggs in all States brought about a 19 percent increase from eggs in the region. Although income from hogs dropped in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania total receipts from livestock and livestock products in the North Atlantic Region were 4 percent above 1944.

East North Central Region

Cash receipts from tobacco and apples in the East North Central Region rose sharply in January compared with the same month in 1944 but income from corn and vegetables dropped bringing about a decrease of 6 percent in income from crops for the entire region.

Receipts from cattle, calves, milk, and eggs made moderate gains quite generally throughout the region but income from hogs decreased sharply in all States and a drop of 3 percent in income from livestock and livestock products was registered for the region.

West North Central Region

Pronounced gains in receipts from wheat and corn were largely responsible for the 18 percent increase in income from crops in the West North Central Region in January over 1944.

Income from hogs dropped sharply in all States except Iowa to bring about a decrease of 6 percent in receipts from livestock and livestock products for the region.

South Atlantic Region

Receipts from tobacco rose sharply in Virginia and North Carolina as burley tobacco began moving onto the markets in unusually large volume. Income from oranges in Florida also made substantial gains and receipts from crops for the region rose 29 percent above 1944.

Receipts from hogs declined in all States in January and dropped more than one-third in the region. Income from poultry and eggs gained slightly but a decrease of 7 percent in receipts from livestock and livestock products was shown for the region as a whole.

South Central Region

Receipts from wheat made substantial gains in all States and a sharp increase was shown for the region. Receipts from tobacco also increased as income in Tennessee rose rather abruptly. Income from cotton fell off but a gain of 2 percent in cash receipts from crops was shown for the region.

Cash receipts from hogs declined sharply in all States but receipts from cattle and calves showed consistent gains throughout the region. Income from milk rose slightly. Cash receipts from all livestock and livestock products dropped 1 percent for the region as a whole.

### Western Region

Substantial increases in cash receipts from wheat, vegetables, and fruits accounted for most of the 7 percent gain in income from crops in the Western Region during January over the year before. Cash receipts from cattle, calves, and milk made definite gains in most States but receipts from hogs dropped in all sections, resulting in an increase of only 2 percent in income in livestock and livestock products for the region.

### Cash Receipts from Farm Marketings in Canada 1,752 Million Dollars in 1944

Cash income from the sale of farm products in Canada amounted to 1,752 million dollars in 1944, 25 percent above 1943 and over 4 times the total receipts in 1932. Since 1932 cash income has increased consistently, making the greatest percentage gains in the last 2 years.

When Government payments are included, total cash receipts in 1944 are raised to 1,817 million dollars compared with 1,434 million dollars in 1943.

Cash receipts increased in all provinces in 1944 except in Prince Edward Island. The gains were especially large in Saskatchewan and Alberta where sharp increases were made in receipts from wheat and livestock.

Although supplies of labor and machinery were inadequate in 1944, generally favorable weather resulted in relatively large grain crops, and numbers of livestock and poultry on farms reached new high levels. There was a strong demand at favorable prices, both on the foreign and domestic markets, for all agricultural products available.

Cash receipts from the sale of grains, seeds, and hay in 1944 of 606 million dollars were 57 percent above the income of 386 million dollars in 1943. This was due mostly to the large 1944 wheat crop which was 60 percent greater than the crop a year earlier. Receipts from the sale of tobacco in the province of Ontario increased 76 percent in 1944 over 1943 and cash receipts from vegetables and other field crops rose 23 percent above the year before.

Income from livestock in 1944 showed a gain of 14 percent over 1943. Cattle slaughterings last year established a new record with dressed weights running relatively high but slightly lower than in 1943. The slaughter of veal calves in 1944 was higher than in 1943 but lower than any other year since 1936.

Hog slaughterings in 1944 in inspected plants totaled 8,766,000 head, 22 percent greater than the previous record in 1943. Sheep slaughterings decreased 9 percent in 1944, but lamb slaughterings increased 11 percent.



Table 2. - Cash receipts from farm marketings, by States,  
January 1944 - 45.

STATE	CROPS		LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS		TOTAL	
	JANUARY		JANUARY		JANUARY	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Maine . . . . .	11,659	10,104	3,118	3,586	14,777	13,690
New Hampshire . . . . .	565	586	2,068	2,431	2,633	3,017
Vermont . . . . .	784	871	4,441	5,344	5,225	6,215
Massachusetts . . . . .	1,434	4,978	6,118	6,825	7,552	11,803
Rhode Island . . . . .	221	280	925	934	1,146	1,214
Connecticut . . . . .	2,018	14,436	4,833	4,902	6,851	19,338
New York . . . . .	15,509	16,866	33,040	33,020	48,549	49,886
New Jersey . . . . .	2,136	2,064	8,008	8,558	10,144	10,622
Pennsylvania . . . . .	7,560	13,313	28,112	29,025	35,672	42,338
<i>North Atlantic</i> . . . . .	<i>41,886</i>	<i>63,498</i>	<i>90,663</i>	<i>94,625</i>	<i>132,549</i>	<i>158,123</i>
Ohio . . . . .	13,704	15,235	39,892	40,295	53,596	55,530
Indiana . . . . .	10,995	11,038	42,286	36,616	53,281	47,654
Illinois . . . . .	30,477	25,530	71,098	69,103	101,575	94,633
Michigan . . . . .	9,656	8,933	25,961	24,423	35,617	33,356
Wisconsin . . . . .	8,121	7,722	49,205	50,023	57,326	57,745
<i>East North Central</i> . . . . .	<i>72,953</i>	<i>68,458</i>	<i>228,442</i>	<i>220,460</i>	<i>301,395</i>	<i>288,918</i>
Minnesota . . . . .	9,353	10,580	61,818	53,871	71,171	64,451
Iowa . . . . .	20,958	16,727	132,389	135,772	153,347	152,499
Missouri . . . . .	10,480	8,024	45,583	45,791	56,063	53,815
North Dakota . . . . .	9,402	12,081	12,776	10,687	22,178	22,768
South Dakota . . . . .	4,173	6,515	23,043	19,473	27,216	25,988
Nebraska . . . . .	14,116	19,951	45,442	36,989	59,558	56,940
Kansas . . . . .	10,027	18,671	38,656	35,820	48,683	54,491
<i>West North Central</i> . . . . .	<i>78,509</i>	<i>92,549</i>	<i>359,707</i>	<i>338,403</i>	<i>438,216</i>	<i>430,952</i>
Delaware . . . . .	291	462	4,570	4,499	4,861	4,961
Maryland . . . . .	927	1,720	7,575	7,780	8,502	9,500
Virginia . . . . .	10,273	16,338	11,101	10,267	21,374	26,605
West Virginia . . . . .	1,815	1,765	3,823	3,645	5,638	5,410
North Carolina . . . . .	11,754	22,104	6,574	6,661	18,328	28,765
South Carolina . . . . .	7,669	8,768	3,755	3,551	11,424	12,319
Georgia . . . . .	11,167	9,016	10,514	9,029	21,681	18,045
Florida . . . . .	32,021	37,578	6,219	4,730	38,240	42,308
<i>South Atlantic</i> . . . . .	<i>75,917</i>	<i>97,751</i>	<i>54,131</i>	<i>50,162</i>	<i>130,048</i>	<i>147,913</i>
Kentucky . . . . .	79,071	75,458	12,356	12,015	91,427	87,473
Tennessee . . . . .	24,931	31,776	13,489	11,014	38,420	42,790
Alabama . . . . .	11,039	6,746	6,311	5,893	17,350	12,639
Mississippi . . . . .	14,247	20,962	5,811	5,741	20,058	26,703
Arkansas . . . . .	13,876	21,771	8,734	8,041	22,610	29,812
Louisiana . . . . .	11,547	12,052	7,106	6,479	18,653	18,531
Oklahoma . . . . .	8,505	14,092	18,325	19,010	26,830	33,102
Texas . . . . .	61,699	45,851	29,509	32,583	91,208	78,434
<i>South Central</i> . . . . .	<i>224,915</i>	<i>228,708</i>	<i>101,641</i>	<i>100,776</i>	<i>326,556</i>	<i>329,484</i>
Montana . . . . .	4,390	6,929	9,245	8,573	13,635	15,502
Idaho . . . . .	8,928	10,735	8,681	8,060	17,609	18,795
Wyoming . . . . .	1,425	1,197	3,019	2,852	4,444	4,049
Colorado . . . . .	9,095	8,057	11,546	10,795	20,641	18,852
New Mexico . . . . .	2,591	4,694	2,267	2,200	4,858	6,894
Arizona . . . . .	10,387	9,827	2,301	2,965	12,688	12,792
Utah . . . . .	1,454	1,346	5,455	6,379	6,909	7,725
Nevada . . . . .	418	336	1,796	2,161	2,214	2,497
Washington . . . . .	15,365	16,001	10,378	11,503	25,743	27,504
Oregon . . . . .	6,816	7,752	7,524	7,764	14,340	15,516
California . . . . .	49,201	50,468	35,035	35,535	84,236	86,003
<i>Western</i> . . . . .	<i>110,070</i>	<i>117,342</i>	<i>97,247</i>	<i>98,787</i>	<i>207,317</i>	<i>216,129</i>
<i>U. S. Cash Receipts</i> . . . . .	<i>604,250</i>	<i>668,306</i>	<i>931,831</i>	<i>903,213</i>	<i>1,536,081</i>	<i>1,571,519</i>