

THE *Farm Income* SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FIS - 70



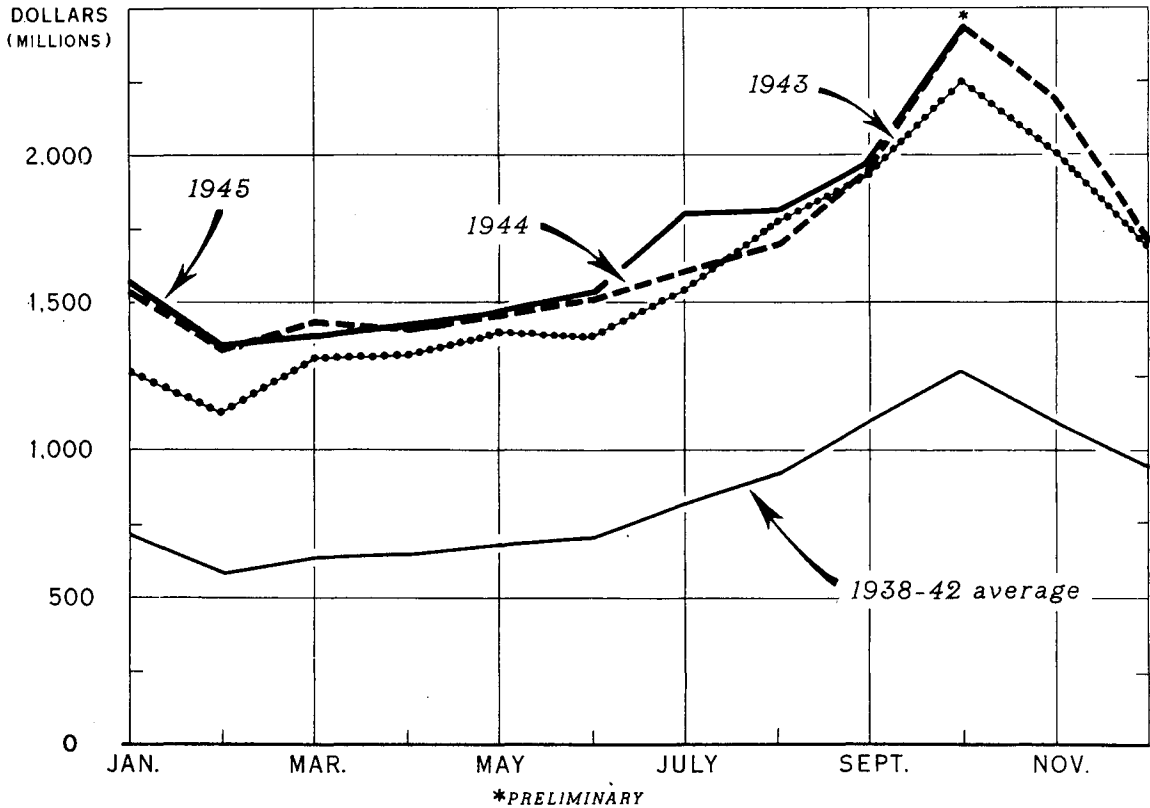
NOVEMBER 1945

In this issue:

CASH RECEIPTS FROM LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS
 COMPARED WITH CROPS, 1910-45.

FARM INCOME IN CANADA.

CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS, UNITED STATES, 1943-45 COMPARED WITH 1938-42 AVERAGE



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 45296 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Total cash receipts from farm marketings during the first 10 months in 1945 were equal to or above 1943 and 1944 in all months except March, mainly because of pronounced gains in income from crops. Cash receipts this October were about the same as in 1944. Income in November is likely to be nearly as great as last year, but probably will decline less sharply from November to December than in 1944.

THE FARM INCOME SITUATIONIndications for December and January

In December total cash receipts from farm marketings are expected to decline about 10 percent from November, compared with a drop of 15 to 20 percent in recent years. The reason for this relatively small decline is the substantial gain in income from meat animals caused by delayed hog marketings. Cash receipts from meat animals dropped about 15 percent from November to December last year, as compared with an increase of 10 to 15 percent this year. The decrease in income from crops will not be quite so great as occurred last year. Cash receipts from the late maturing cotton crop probably will not make as great a decline as in 1944, and income from tobacco may be maintained at close to the November level because of relatively large sales of some of the more valuable types.

Cash receipts from farm marketings in January probably will decline about 10 percent from December, about the same as for the past 2 years. Income from crops may drop as much as 20 percent, as cash receipts from most crops decline seasonally. Cash receipts from tobacco and vegetables may be above December. Income from livestock and livestock products probably will be slightly below December, with a decline in cash receipts from poultry and eggs more than offsetting a gain in income from meat animals.

Preliminary Estimates for November

Cash receipts from farm marketings in November amounted to about 2,140 million dollars, about one-tenth below October and slightly less than the income of 2,183 million dollars in November 1944. Income from crops, at 1,070 million dollars, was one-fourth less than in October and one-tenth below November 1944. Income from nearly all crops dropped seasonally in November. Cash receipts from livestock and livestock products were about 1,070 million dollars, slightly above November 1944. The percentage increase in income from

livestock and livestock products from October to November was about the same as in the past 2 years.

For the first 11 months cash receipts from farm marketings were about 18,850 million dollars, slightly above the income of 18,531 million dollars for the same period in 1944. Income from crops was nearly one-tenth greater than last year, but cash receipts from livestock and livestock products were slightly less. Income from dairy products and from poultry and eggs showed substantial gains, whereas receipts from meat animals fell sharply.

State and Regional Estimates for September and First 9 Months

September

Total Cash receipts from farm marketings. The only region showing an appreciable change, compared with September 1944, was the West North Central, where an increase of one-tenth occurred, mostly because of crops. Receipts in the United States were about the same as last year.

Cash receipts from crops in the United States were about the same as in September 1944, ranging from 5 percent below last year in the North Atlantic Region to 19 percent above in the West North Central Region. Percentage changes in other regions were relatively small. A short apple crop in the North Atlantic Region was responsible for most of the decline. Receipts were especially high from the large flaxseed and oat crops in the West North Central Region.

Cash receipts from livestock and livestock products for the country as a whole showed no significant change from the same month last year. The greatest drop occurred in the East North Central Region, where severe declines in receipts from all types of meat animals brought about a drop of 6 percent in total livestock receipts. The largest gain, 4 Percent took place in the North Atlantic Region, where moderate increases in receipts from poultry, eggs, and wholesale milk more than made up for the drop in income from meat animals.

First 9 Months

Total cash receipts from farm marketings. By far the greatest increase over January-September 1944 was a 15-percent rise in the South Atlantic Region. The North Atlantic and South Central Regions were each about 5 percent higher. The only decrease occurred in the East North Central Region, despite a sizable increase in receipts from crops. Receipts in the country as a whole increased slightly.

Cash receipts from crops. Increases were shown in all regions, resulting in a gain of 15 percent for the United States. The smallest rise, 5 percent, was in the East North Central Region; where gains in receipts from wheat, oats, and soybeans more than offset rather sharp declines in income from fruit and dry edible beans. Sharp gains in income from wheat and corn in the West North Central Region reflected not only large 1945 production but heavy January carry-overs of 1944 crops as well, and an increase of 35 percent was shown in cash receipts from all crops.

Cash receipts from livestock and livestock products in the United States dropped 5 percent from last year. The greatest decrease was in the West North Central Region, where a particularly severe decline in cash receipts from hogs was largely responsible for a drop of 9 percent in total livestock receipts. In the North Atlantic Region a gain of 4 percent resulted from substantial increases in milk, poultry and eggs, which more than offset declines in income from meat animals.

North Atlantic Region

Cash receipts from crops in September dropped 5 percent from September 1944 as income from apples, grapes, and pears declined sharply. Increases in receipts from poultry and eggs and, to a lesser degree, from wholesale milk, resulted in a rise of 4 percent in income from livestock and livestock products above September last year.

For the first 9 months cash receipts from tobacco, potatoes, and truck crops rose sharply, and total income from crops increased 8 percent over 1944.

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

Source of receipts	: Jan-Oct. :	: Jan-Oct. :	: Oct. :	: Sept. :	: Oct. :
	: 1944 :	: 1945 ^{1/} :	: 1944 :	: 1945 ^{2/} :	: 1945 ^{1/} :
	: Million :	: Million :	: Million :	: Million :	: Million :
	: dollars :	: dollars :	: dollars :	: dollars :	: dollars :
Receipts from farm marketings...	16,343	16,716	2,427	1,961	2,420
All Crops	6,751	7,501	1,437	1,052	1,384
Food grains	1,058	1,169	173	171	142
Feed grains and hay	886	1,079	92	122	111
Cotton and cottonseed	945	872	457	184	330
Oil-Bearing crops	401	490	154	54	205
Tobacco	502	729	121	137	148
Vegetables	1,401	1,541	130	174	146
Fruits and nuts	1,154	1,206	227	149	210
All livestock	9,592	9,215	990	909	1,036
Meat animals	5,144	4,336	548	431	554
Dairy products	2,447	2,652	221	243	228
Poultry and eggs	1,807	2,042	197	212	226
Government payments	692	719	33	16	114
Total receipts including Government payments	17,035	17,435	2,460	1,977	2,534

^{1/} Preliminary.

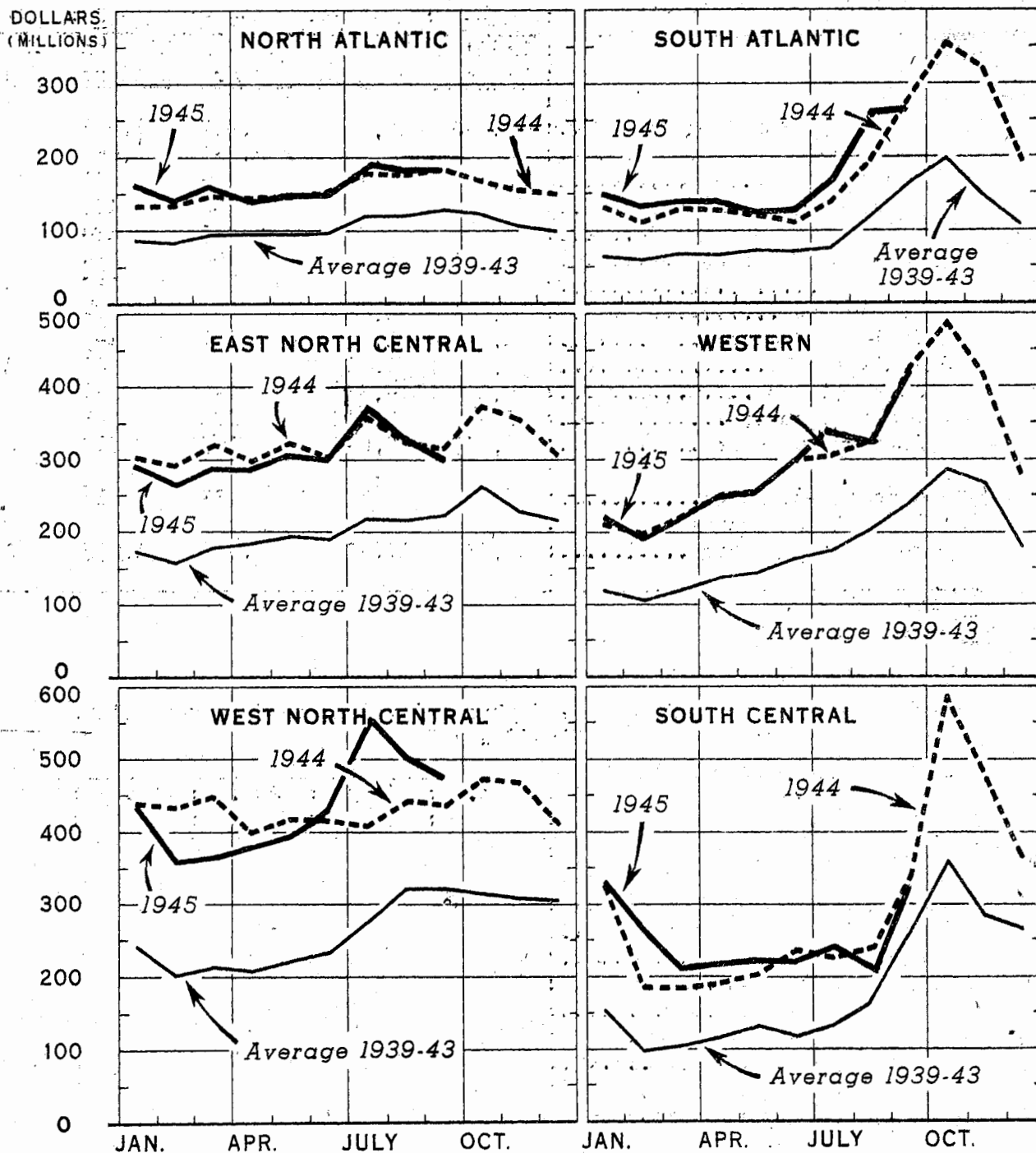
^{2/} Revised.

Index numbers of receipts ^{1/} and physical volume of farm marketings
1935-39 = 100

Source	: Oct. :	: July :	: Aug. :	: Sept. ^{2/} :	: Oct. :
	: 1944 :	: 1945 :	: 1945 :	: 1945 :	: 1945 ^{3/} :
Receipts from farm marketings:					
Total receipts, unadjusted ...:	366	272	274	295	364
Total receipts, adjusted ^{4/} ...:	263	282	274	256	262
All crops,	308	330	310	293	298
All livestock,	233	250	249	231	237
Meat animals,	236	241	234	211	232
Dairy products,	198	235	228	213	204
Poultry and eggs,	299	317	341	330	323
Income of industrial workers, adjusted ^{5/}	320	286	261		
Physical volume of farm marketings:					
Total volume, unadjusted	189	141	144	155	184
Total volume, adjusted ^{4/}	142	140	139	130	134
All crops	142	142	135	122	127
All livestock,	142	139	142	136	139
Meat animals,	140	132	133	122	132
Dairy products,	120	137	136	127	123
Poultry and eggs,	190	175	185	196	193

^{1/} Not including Government payments. ^{2/} Revised. ^{3/} Preliminary.
^{4/} Adjusted for seasonal variation. ^{5/} Based on payrolls 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



Cash receipts from wholesale milk, eggs, and chickens showed especially large gains, and income from livestock and livestock products increased 4 percent above last year.

East North Central Region

A sharp drop in cash receipts from fruit in September was offset by increases in income from feed crops, soybeans, and potatoes, and total cash receipts from crops showed no change from September 1944. Although income from wholesale milk and eggs made moderate gains, cash receipts from hogs and other types of meat animals showed greater declines, and income from livestock and livestock products dropped 6 percent from September last year.

Cash receipts from wheat and oats made marked gains in most major producing States during the period January through September, and total income from crops in the region increased 5 percent over 1944. Increases in income from wholesale milk, poultry, and eggs, were not great enough to offset the sharp decline in cash receipts from meat animals, especially from hogs, and income from livestock and livestock products decreased 6 percent.

West North Central Region

Increases in cash receipts from flaxseed, oats, and potatoes in September were especially important in bringing about a gain of one-fifth over September 1944 in income from crops. While income from cattle, chickens, and wholesale milk showed substantial gains, cash receipts from hogs, turkeys, and eggs dropped sharply, and only a slight rise was shown in income from livestock and livestock products.

Increases in cash receipts from wheat, and corn contributed greatly to the gain of about one-third in total income from crops for the first 9 months, compared with the same period last year. An unusually sharp decline in cash receipts from hogs, was mostly responsible for the 9 percent drop in income from livestock and livestock products, compared with last year.

South Atlantic Region

Cash receipts from apples and wheat dropped sharply in September from the same month last year, and total income from crops declined slightly. Cash receipts from meat animals dropped by nearly one-third, but offsetting gains were made by income from poultry, eggs, and milk, so that income from livestock and livestock products registered no change.

For the first 9 months, gains in income from tobacco, truck crops, and cotton lint were important in bringing about the increase of one-fifth over 1944 in cash receipts from crops. Gains in income from poultry, eggs, and milk were great enough to make up for the sharp decline in cash receipts from meat animals, and a slight increase was shown in income from livestock and livestock products.

South Central Region

Cash receipts from cottonseed and wheat in September were down sharply from the same month in 1944, but income from cotton lint increased substantially, so that total cash receipts dropped only slightly. Pronounced declines in income from hogs occurred in all States, but these were accompanied by small increases in most other livestock items, resulting in no significant change for cash receipts from all livestock and livestock products.

Increases in income from cotton lint, tobacco truck crops, and fruit figured prominently in the gain of one-eighth in cash receipts for crops during the first 9 months, compared with the same period last year. Income from hogs dropped sharply and, although cash receipts from milk and eggs made definite gains, income from all livestock and livestock products declined slightly.

Western Region

Large gains in cash receipts from wheat, pears, truck crops, and peaches in September over September 1944 were nearly offset by decreases in receipts from grapes and dry field peas, so that total income from crops showed only a slight rise. Income from meat animals and turkeys declined, and cash receipts from livestock and livestock products dropped 5 percent.

During the first 9 months, income from crops was one-tenth higher than the same period last year, with receipts from fruit, truck crops, and wheat especially high. Cash receipts from hogs and butterfat dropped sharply, and income from livestock and livestock products declined 6 percent.

CASH RECEIPTS FROM LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS COMPARED WITH CROPS, 1910-45

Following a 15-year period beginning in 1910, when cash receipts from crops were about equal to those from livestock and products, there was a marked rise in the proportion of total cash receipts accounted for by livestock. This increase, and a corresponding decrease in the relative importance of crops, took place after 1924, especially between the years 1924 and 1931. During World War II, however, receipts from livestock declined somewhat in relative importance, despite the fact that they rose substantially in absolute amount.

Between 1924 and 1931, income from livestock as a percent of total cash receipts from farm marketings increased from 47 to 60. Cash receipts from all principal groups of livestock and livestock products gained during this period as a percentage of total cash receipts. The greatest gain was made by income from dairy products, which constituted 14 percent of total cash receipts in 1924 and 20 percent in 1931. Cash receipts from cattle and calves and poultry and eggs also made significant gains in percentage shares.

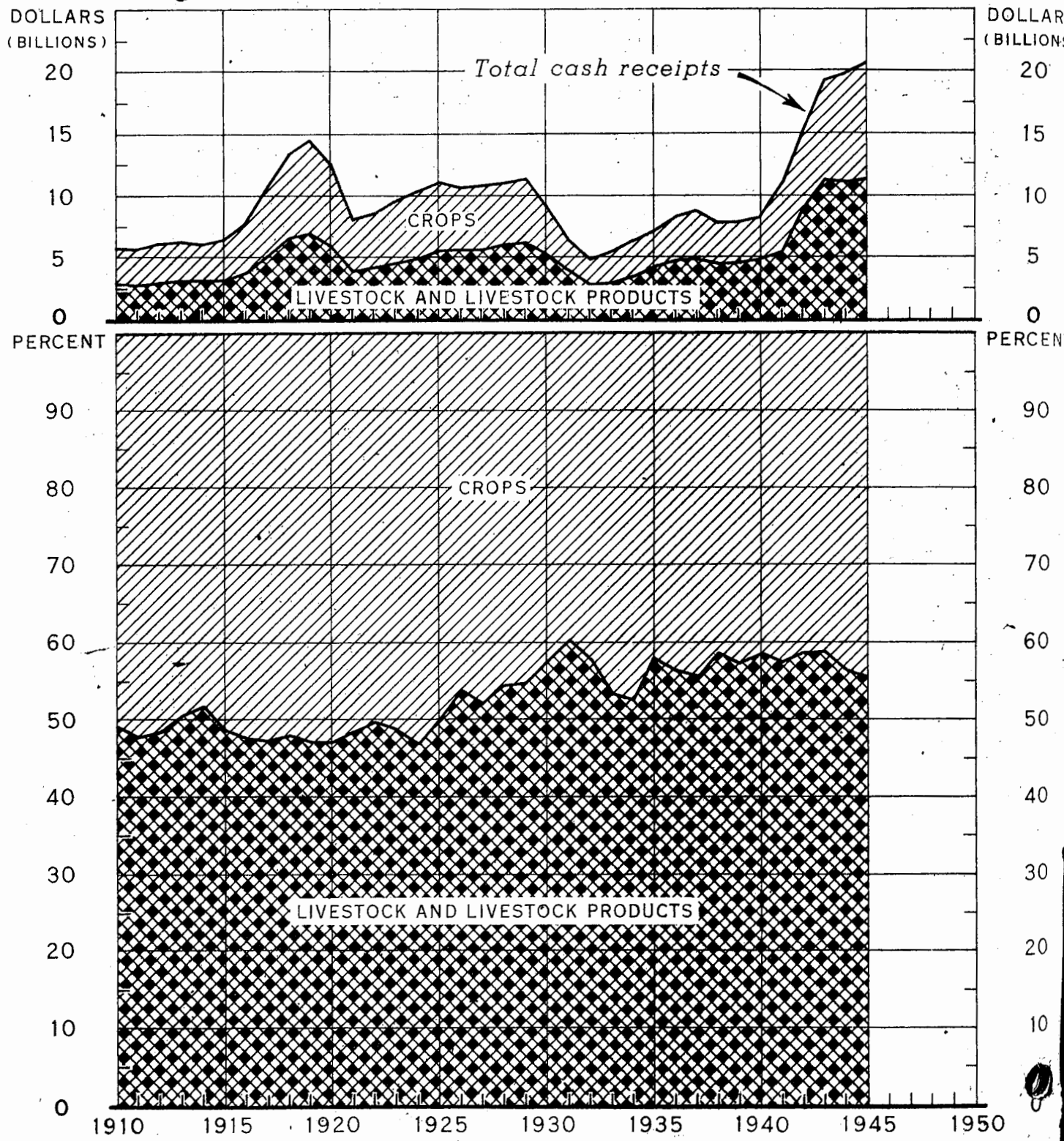
An analysis of the crop groups shows that by far the greatest decline in relative importance during the period 1924-31 was made by cotton (lint and seed). In 1924 income from this category comprised 16 percent of total cash receipts from farm marketings, but by 1931 the percentage had dropped to only 8, with the sharpest declines in 1926 and 1930. Income from food grains and from feed crops each declined from 9 percent to 5 percent of total cash receipts during the 7-year period. The percentage share of fruits and nuts and vegetables increased slightly, and together increased from 11 percent of total cash receipts from farm marketings in 1924 to 15 percent in 1931.

Percentage shares of commodity groups in total cash receipts from farm marketings for the entire 35-year period are presented by years in tables.

During the first 20 years of the period, dairy products increased markedly in relative importance, from 10 percent in 1910 to 20 percent in 1931, and then declined to 15 percent in 1945. The share contributed by poultry and eggs increased over the entire 35-year period from 8 percent in 1910 to 13 percent in 1945. Following some decline in relative importance between 1910 and 1924, the percentage share of cattle and calves increased from 11 percent in 1924 to 15 percent in 1945, the same percentage as in 1910. Hogs were particularly important during the war years 1942-44, but in 1945 dropped back to their prewar level in relation to total cash receipts. The percentage share of sheep and lambs declined during the recent war. Other livestock (largely because of decreased receipts from horses and mules) showed a marked decline in relative importance between 1910 and 1924.

Among the crop groups, cotton (lint and seed) reached a low of about 7 percent of total cash receipts from farm marketings during World War II. This compared with an average of 14 percent for 1910-25. As indicated above, a large part of the decrease in relative importance of cotton occurred from 1925 to 1931, with the sharpest drops in 1926 and 1930, but there have also been marked declines since 1937. The percentage share of feed crops decreased from 10 percent in 1910 to 7 percent in 1945. Although cash receipts from total crops declined in relative importance during the period 1910-45, fruits and nuts, tobacco, and vegetables made definite gains. Together these three groups accounted for 11 percent of total cash receipts in 1910 and 13 percent in 1945. Oil-bearing crops made substantial gains during the recent war years, from 1 percent in 1939 to 3 percent in 1945, as production of soybeans, flaxseed, and peanuts increased to fill war needs. During World War I, the greatest increase in relative importance was in food grains, from 9 percent in 1913 to 13 percent in 1918.

CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS OF CROPS, AND LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS: ACTUAL AND AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECEIPTS, UNITED STATES, 1910-45



DATA FOR 1945 ARE PRELIMINARY

Cash receipts from crops as percent of total cash receipts from farm marketings, by commodity groups, 1910-45

Year	Food grains : 1/	Feed crops : 2/	Cotton: lint and seed : 3/	Oil-bearing crops : 3/	Tobacco	Fruits and tree nuts	Vegetables : 4/	Sugar crops : 5/	Other crops : 6/	Total
1910	9.1	10.4	15.2	.8	1.8	4.0	5.0	1.0	3.6	50.9
1911	8.6	10.0	15.3	.9	1.7	4.8	5.9	1.2	3.8	52.2
1912	8.9	10.4	14.2	.9	1.8	4.6	6.4	.9	3.6	51.7
1913	8.6	9.1	15.5	.7	2.2	4.0	5.0	1.0	3.5	49.6
1914	11.9	9.2	10.0	.6	1.6	4.7	5.6	1.0	3.7	48.3
1915	12.8	9.7	13.0	.6	1.5	4.4	4.8	1.0	3.5	51.3
1916	11.6	9.3	14.8	.7	1.8	4.1	5.6	1.0	3.3	52.2
1917	11.1	9.8	14.9	.7	2.2	3.6	6.4	.9	3.0	52.6
1918	12.6	10.7	13.3	.7	2.5	3.6	4.6	1.0	2.9	51.9
1919	12.0	8.0	15.6	.7	3.4	4.4	4.2	1.0	3.3	52.6
1920	12.2	9.7	11.7	.6	2.3	5.4	5.9	1.2	3.8	52.8
1921	11.7	7.8	10.5	.5	3.1	6.2	6.3	1.2	4.3	51.6
1922	8.7	7.1	13.4	.5	2.9	6.5	6.2	1.0	4.0	50.3
1923	7.1	7.2	16.4	.7	2.9	5.6	6.2	1.0	4.0	51.1
1924	8.7	8.9	16.3	1.0	2.5	5.3	5.8	.9	3.6	53.0
1925	8.3	7.0	16.0	.8	2.4	5.4	6.2	.7	3.4	50.2
1926	8.6	6.3	11.6	.6	2.3	5.7	6.9	.8	3.5	46.3
1927	9.0	6.1	13.9	.8	2.3	5.5	6.2	.8	3.3	47.9
1928	7.6	6.8	13.1	.8	2.2	5.6	5.7	.7	3.1	45.6
1929	7.0	6.2	13.4	.7	2.5	5.5	6.3	.7	3.0	45.3
1930	5.5	6.1	9.1	.8	2.7	6.2	7.6	1.0	3.5	42.5
1931	4.7	4.7	7.8	.6	2.5	7.2	7.7	1.1	3.6	39.9
1932	4.6	5.0	9.7	.7	2.4	6.9	7.5	1.4	3.8	42.0
1933	6.3	5.7	10.8	.6	3.0	6.5	8.4	1.5	3.7	46.5
1934	5.5	5.2	13.6	.8	3.7	6.2	7.9	1.0	3.5	47.4
1935	5.9	4.0	10.0	.9	3.4	6.3	7.1	1.0	3.4	42.0
1936	6.0	5.4	10.8	.9	2.9	5.5	7.8	1.1	3.3	43.7
1937	7.4	4.9	10.0	.9	3.6	6.2	7.3	.9	3.3	44.5
1938	5.8	5.4	8.4	1.2	3.8	5.3	6.9	1.1	3.5	41.4
1939	6.0	6.1	8.0	1.4	3.4	5.6	7.5	1.0	3.7	42.7
1940	5.7	6.9	7.8	1.5	2.9	5.3	7.1	.9	3.5	41.6
1941	6.8	5.3	9.4	2.1	2.9	5.5	6.6	.8	3.0	42.4
1942	6.2	5.2	8.1	2.8	3.1	5.4	7.1	.8	2.6	41.3
1943	4.9	5.8	6.8	3.5	2.8	6.2	8.2	.6	2.5	41.3
1944	6.0	5.6	7.5	2.4	3.6	7.5	7.5	.6	2.7	43.4
1945 ^{1/}	7.5	6.7	5.8	3.0	4.1	6.8	7.4	.7	2.4	44.4

1/ Wheat, rye, rice, and buckwheat. 2/ Corn, oats, barley, grain sorghums, and hay.
 3/ Flaxseed, soybeans and peanuts. 4/ Truck crops, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, and dry field peas. 5/ Sugar beets, sugarcane sirup, sugarcane for sugar, sorgo sirup, maple sirup and maple sugar. 6/ Hemp, hops, peppermint and spearmint, popcorn, legumes and grass seed, forest products, nursery products, and greenhouse products. 7/ Preliminary.

Cash receipts from livestock and products as a percent of total cash receipts from farm marketings, by commodity groups, 1910-45

Year	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Poultry and eggs	Dairy products	Wool	Other 1/	Total
1910	14.7	11.6	1.8	8.3	10.3	1.1	1.3	49.1
1911	14.0	11.0	1.8	8.0	10.3	.9	1.8	47.8
1912	14.7	10.7	1.8	8.0	10.5	.8	1.8	48.3
1913	16.0	11.9	1.8	7.6	10.7	.7	1.7	50.4
1914	16.3	11.8	1.9	8.2	11.0	.7	1.8	51.7
1915	15.1	10.8	1.7	7.8	10.7	.8	1.8	48.7
1916	14.6	12.3	1.6	7.1	9.9	.8	1.5	47.8
1917	15.4	12.1	1.5	6.9	9.6	.9	1.0	47.4
1918	15.1	13.9	1.4	6.5	9.3	1.1	.8	48.1
1919	13.1	13.1	1.5	7.6	10.4	.9	.8	47.4
1920	12.1	11.0	1.3	9.2	12.1	.9	.6	47.2
1921	10.8	10.5	1.3	10.1	14.7	.5	.5	48.4
1922	12.1	11.9	1.7	9.3	13.6	.7	.4	49.7
1923	10.9	10.7	1.7	9.3	14.9	1.0	.4	48.9
1924	10.9	10.4	1.8	8.9	13.7	.9	.4	47.0
1925	11.4	12.0	1.9	9.4	13.8	.9	.4	49.8
1926	12.0	13.3	1.4	10.4	14.8	.9	.4	53.7
1927	12.4	11.5	1.8	9.5	15.7	.8	.4	52.1
1928	14.0	11.0	2.0	10.1	15.9	1.0	.4	54.4
1929	13.2	11.5	2.0	10.5	16.3	.9	.3	54.7
1930	13.1	12.6	1.8	11.1	17.8	.8	.3	57.5
1931	13.2	12.1	2.0	11.7	20.0	.8	.3	60.1
1932	13.1	9.4	2.0	11.8	20.8	.6	.3	58.0
1933	11.3	9.9	2.0	9.7	18.9	1.4	.3	53.5
1934	12.9	8.2	2.1	9.7	18.1	1.3	.3	52.6
1935	15.0	9.6	2.1	11.3	18.5	1.0	.5	58.0
1936	13.3	11.8	2.0	9.9	17.7	1.1	.5	56.3
1937	14.0	10.5	2.1	9.8	17.2	1.3	.6	55.5
1938	15.1	11.3	2.1	10.5	18.1	.9	.6	58.6
1939	16.4	10.3	2.2	9.7	17.1	1.0	.6	57.3
1940	16.5	10.0	2.2	9.7	18.2	1.3	.5	58.4
1941	15.4	11.7	2.0	9.9	17.0	1.2	.4	57.6
1942	15.0	14.3	2.0	10.8	15.3	1.0	.3	58.7
1943	13.4	15.2	1.8	12.6	14.5	.8	.4	58.7
1944	13.2	14.1	1.5	11.6	15.0	.8	.4	56.6
1945 ^{2/}	14.8	10.8	1.4	12.6	15.0	.6	.4	55.6

1/ Horses, mules, mohair, and honey.

2/ Preliminary.

Farm Income in Canada

Cash receipts from farm marketings in Canada during the first 6 months of 1945 amounted to 702 million dollars, 8 percent less than 1944, but 28 percent above 1943.

Income from field crops the first half of this year dropped 17 percent below 1944, although it showed a gain of 45 percent over 1943. The greatest decline in 1945, compared with 1944, was registered by cash receipts from wheat -- a drop of 32 percent.

Income from livestock products in the first half of 1945 declined very slightly from 1944, but was 23 percent above 1943. Cash receipts from hogs this year decreased 25 percent from 1944, but were 16 percent above 1943. Income from cattle and calves was 27 percent above last year and 47 percent greater than in 1943.

With reduced field crop production, marketings from this source during the last 6 months of 1945 probably are running substantially below the last half of 1944. Income from livestock products may not change greatly during the second half of the year, compared with 1944.

Cash receipts from sale of farm products, Canada, January- June, 1943-45*

Item	1943	1944	1945
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Total field crops	152,674	265,758	221,047
Wheat	65,798	161,412	109,369
Wheat participation certificates	---	10,808	6,278
Oats	26,790	31,783	45,356
Barley	18,834	19,576	11,679
Rye	2,530	3,026	1,638
Flax	1,841	2,133	1,417
Other field crops	36,881	37,020	45,310
Total livestock and products	353,768	447,380	433,547
Cattle and calves	73,007	84,265	107,205
Sheep and lambs	2,276	2,658	3,184
Hogs	110,046	170,924	127,505
Dairy products	108,227	123,291	127,317
Poultry and eggs	46,769	51,524	54,214
Other livestock products ..	13,443	14,718	14,122
Miscellaneous	44,442	51,522	47,795
Total cash receipts	550,884	764,660	702,389

*Dominion Bureau of Statistics - Agricultural Branch.

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

SEPTEMBER 1944 - 45

STATE	CROPS		LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS		TOTAL	
	SEPTEMBER		SEPTEMBER		SEPTEMBER	
	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	3,048	3,091	4,010	4,552	7,058	7,643
New Hampshire	1,468	1,092	2,758	3,364	4,226	4,456
Vermont	1,053	837	5,052	5,746	6,105	6,583
Massachusetts	6,323	7,350	7,090	9,205	13,413	16,565
Rhode Island	685	682	954	1,111	1,639	1,793
Connecticut	3,200	2,989	5,038	5,475	8,238	9,464
New York	35,206	33,828	34,604	34,011	69,810	67,839
New Jersey	9,153	9,133	8,776	7,973	17,929	17,106
Pennsylvania	23,516	20,251	29,394	29,198	53,010	49,449
<i>North Atlantic</i>	<i>83,752</i>	<i>79,263</i>	<i>97,676</i>	<i>101,635</i>	<i>181,428</i>	<i>180,898</i>
Ohio	25,243	22,975	41,594	36,898	67,837	59,873
Indiana	20,193	23,742	41,165	36,841	61,358	60,583
Illinois	24,452	28,002	53,620	48,513	78,072	76,515
Michigan	25,432	21,313	25,292	25,179	50,724	46,492
Wisconsin	7,162	7,548	47,001	48,580	54,163	56,228
<i>East North Central</i>	<i>103,482</i>	<i>103,680</i>	<i>208,672</i>	<i>196,011</i>	<i>312,154</i>	<i>299,691</i>
Minnesota	16,965	23,567	40,698	48,161	57,663	71,828
Iowa	19,182	28,194	86,217	86,992	105,399	115,186
Missouri	17,107	9,805	50,806	45,631	67,913	55,436
North Dakota	51,920	53,822	12,552	13,811	64,472	67,633
South Dakota	13,000	20,499	19,783	21,192	32,783	41,691
Nebraska	10,589	27,360	31,195	30,939	41,784	58,299
Kansas	29,356	25,254	36,081	38,985	65,437	64,239
<i>West North Central</i>	<i>158,119</i>	<i>188,601</i>	<i>277,332</i>	<i>285,711</i>	<i>435,451</i>	<i>474,312</i>
Delaware	793	750	4,541	7,330	5,334	8,080
Maryland	5,797	3,082	8,060	7,203	13,857	10,285
Virginia	14,278	16,646	15,249	12,905	29,527	29,551
West Virginia	2,799	2,183	8,377	6,989	11,176	9,172
North Carolina	114,818	120,119	9,202	9,042	124,020	129,161
South Carolina	43,599	32,688	3,514	4,005	47,113	36,693
Georgia	27,346	24,762	8,304	8,567	35,650	33,329
Florida	2,326	2,387	4,121	5,291	6,447	7,678
<i>South Atlantic</i>	<i>211,756</i>	<i>202,617</i>	<i>61,368</i>	<i>61,332</i>	<i>273,124</i>	<i>263,949</i>
Kentucky	5,015	4,682	15,569	16,634	20,584	21,316
Tennessee	10,669	8,739	12,385	12,883	23,054	21,622
Alabama	22,336	26,865	6,007	6,468	28,343	33,333
Mississippi	40,444	42,443	6,804	6,756	47,248	49,199
Arkansas	25,576	20,826	9,957	8,041	35,533	28,867
Louisiana	20,889	20,416	5,798	5,929	26,687	26,345
Oklahoma	20,132	13,206	25,650	23,561	45,782	36,767
Texas	64,187	62,764	42,230	42,814	106,417	105,578
<i>South Central</i>	<i>209,248</i>	<i>199,941</i>	<i>124,490</i>	<i>123,086</i>	<i>333,648</i>	<i>323,027</i>
Montana	17,851	14,022	16,706	19,758	34,557	33,780
Idaho	23,974	22,228	10,043	11,175	34,017	33,403
Wyoming	2,163	3,083	13,776	10,534	15,939	13,617
Colorado	16,393	21,342	20,275	13,702	36,658	35,044
New Mexico	3,608	3,757	4,865	5,875	7,973	9,632
Arizona	1,642	2,372	2,257	3,735	3,899	6,107
Utah	7,105	6,331	8,251	8,779	15,356	15,110
Nevada	321	395	2,685	2,312	3,006	2,707
Washington	50,619	58,091	14,829	14,205	65,248	72,296
Oregon	24,394	25,229	14,192	12,634	38,586	37,863
California	122,797	121,581	40,557	38,047	163,354	159,628
<i>Western</i>	<i>270,867</i>	<i>278,431</i>	<i>147,736</i>	<i>140,756</i>	<i>418,603</i>	<i>419,187</i>
<i>U. S. Cash Receipts</i>	<i>1,037,224</i>	<i>1,052,533</i>	<i>917,184</i>	<i>908,531</i>	<i>1,954,408</i>	<i>1,961,064</i>

Table 3. - Cash receipts from farm marketings, by States,
January-September 1944 45

STATE	CROPS		LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS		TOTAL	
	JANUARY-SEPTEMBER		JANUARY-SEPTEMBER		JANUARY-SEPTEMBER	
	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	62,229	62,434	32,548	35,981	94,777	98,415
New Hampshire	6,659	6,166	21,536	26,038	28,195	32,204
Vermont	9,111	7,101	46,415	51,836	55,526	58,937
Massachusetts	35,880	42,356	59,033	70,427	94,913	112,783
Rhode Island	4,090	4,370	7,992	8,795	12,082	13,165
Connecticut	21,824	35,961	46,447	53,390	68,271	89,351
New York	152,414	159,211	320,139	326,212	472,553	485,423
New Jersey	76,880	83,617	75,575	76,152	152,455	159,769
Pennsylvania	105,448	110,935	287,776	286,528	393,224	397,463
North Atlantic	474,535	512,151	897,461	935,359	1,371,996	1,447,510
Ohio	146,902	159,880	387,515	367,665	534,417	527,545
Indiana	114,851	130,995	385,951	351,274	500,802	482,269
Illinois	252,399	271,382	596,588	543,743	848,987	815,125
Michigan	139,066	126,247	237,359	235,984	376,425	362,231
Wisconsin	66,067	68,331	492,457	485,584	558,524	553,915
East North Central	719,285	756,835	2,099,870	1,984,250	2,819,155	2,741,085
Minnesota	102,944	131,519	496,130	473,826	599,074	605,345
Iowa	164,004	191,425	1,030,162	892,462	1,194,166	1,083,887
Missouri	82,461	86,141	414,771	398,417	497,232	484,558
North Dakota	157,277	195,861	103,908	92,734	261,185	288,595
South Dakota	59,021	103,537	189,981	164,313	249,802	267,850
Nebraska	101,767	206,106	380,519	336,820	482,286	492,926
Kansas	215,168	277,205	329,402	310,024	544,570	587,229
West North Central	882,642	1,191,794	2,944,873	2,668,596	3,827,515	3,860,390
Delaware	12,432	12,462	51,869	58,762	64,301	71,224
Maryland	58,963	71,993	74,242	73,988	133,205	145,981
Virginia	71,785	86,156	112,988	107,204	184,773	193,360
West Virginia	14,116	11,283	44,914	43,576	59,030	54,859
North Carolina	211,954	289,084	77,206	78,249	289,160	367,333
South Carolina	117,725	144,410	31,335	31,536	149,060	175,946
Georgia	140,329	159,395	72,054	80,049	212,383	239,444
Florida	189,323	219,653	37,808	44,491	227,131	264,144
South Atlantic	816,627	994,436	502,416	517,855	1,319,043	1,512,291
Kentucky	116,088	168,220	138,041	133,926	254,129	302,146
Tennessee	84,749	96,383	123,198	111,070	207,947	207,453
Alabama	67,366	87,962	53,521	56,573	120,887	144,535
Mississippi	95,227	116,556	59,581	58,622	154,808	175,178
Arkansas	82,089	89,000	86,122	76,514	168,211	165,514
Louisiana	73,258	75,323	46,303	47,630	119,561	122,953
Oklahoma	124,547	121,450	201,421	186,382	325,968	307,832
Texas	359,086	366,033	402,386	421,539	761,472	787,572
South Central	1,002,410	1,120,927	1,110,573	1,092,256	2,112,983	2,213,183
Montana	68,208	76,732	79,236	75,024	147,444	151,756
Idaho	83,231	86,925	84,181	81,386	167,412	168,311
Wyoming	9,086	10,021	46,238	37,091	55,324	47,112
Colorado	79,867	91,972	132,425	103,890	212,292	195,862
New Mexico	19,215	22,982	30,049	33,940	49,264	56,922
Arizona	60,950	65,103	30,198	32,054	91,148	97,157
Utah	23,922	23,697	50,608	51,666	74,530	75,363
Nevada	2,957	2,634	13,611	14,293	16,568	16,927
Washington	191,884	211,586	109,783	107,155	301,667	318,741
Oregon	85,825	93,199	88,326	81,932	174,151	175,131
California	793,284	856,730	381,924	361,088	1,175,208	1,217,818
Western	1,418,429	1,541,581	1,046,579	979,519	2,465,008	2,521,100
U. S. Cash Receipts	5,313,928	6,117,724	8,601,772	8,177,835	13,915,700	14,295,559