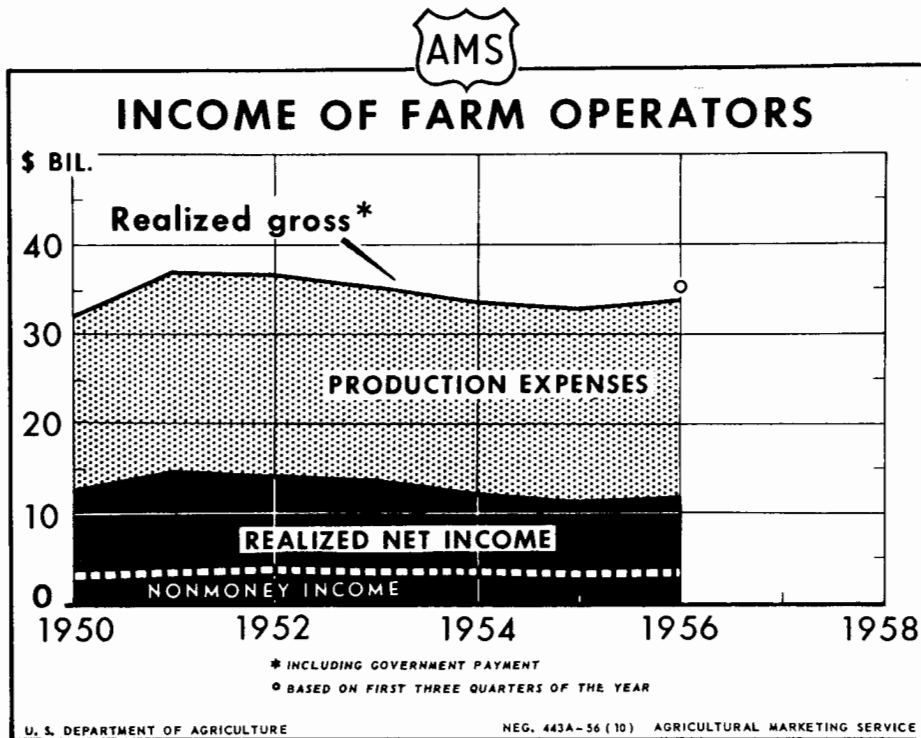


The FARM INCOME SITUATION

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Farmers' realized net income has turned up this year, and may rise further in 1957. Realized net income was at an annual rate of 11.7 billion dollars in the first three quarters of 1956, up 4 percent from 1955. Realized gross income is up about 2 percent so far this year. Production expenses have also risen, but only about 1 percent.

Realized gross income increased considerably between 1950 and 1951,

but then declined every year until 1956. Production expenses also rose in 1951, and again in 1952. They have declined a little since then, but not nearly enough to offset the declines in gross income. Realized net income in 1955, estimated at 11.3 billion dollars, was down 6 percent from 1954 and 23 percent from the post-Korea high of 14.8 billion dollars in 1951.

FARM INCOME IN 1956 AND OUTLOOK FOR 1957

Farm income has turned up this year, following four consecutive years of decline, and present prospects are for some further increase in 1957. Farmers' realized net income in the first 9 months of 1956 is up 4 percent over 1955, and some further increase is expected next year. Payments under the new Soil Bank programs are an important contributing factor to this year's increase, as they will be again next year.

Farmers' realized net income was at an annual rate of 11.7 billion dollars in the first three quarters of 1956, compared with 11.3 billion for the whole year 1955. Cash receipts from farm marketings totaled 23.9 billion dollars through October of this year, up more than 2 percent from the corresponding months of 1955. The volume of farm marketings is about 3 percent larger than last year's volume, more than offsetting slightly lower average prices. Farmers' nonmoney income, including the value of home-consumed farm products and the rental value of farm dwellings, is about the same as last year. However, the new incentive payments for wool, started in July, and payments for participation in the Soil Bank of 1956, beginning in September, are together adding about 300 million dollars to farmers' income this year.

Farmers' realized gross income, including cash receipts from marketings and Government payments plus nonmoney income, is up about 2 percent so far this year. Production expenses have also risen, but only about 1 percent. The result has been a 4-percent increase in realized net income. These estimates refer to the average rate for the first three quarters of the year (table 1). Estimates for the whole year may differ somewhat from these, depending on what happens in the fourth quarter.

Allowing for expected crop acreage reductions under the Soil Bank programs, it seems likely that cash receipts from marketings of farm crops will be smaller than in 1956. Prices of farm crops may average slightly higher next year, but the volume of crop marketings will probably be reduced more than enough to offset the prospective increase in average prices. But with somewhat higher receipts from livestock and livestock products, the decline in total cash receipts from all marketings is expected to be fairly small. This decline, however, will be more than offset by increases in Soil Bank payments. Because of reduced acreage, production expenses in total are likely to show little change from this year's level, even though unit costs will be higher. Thus, farmers' realized net income appears likely to rise further in 1957.

The 2-percent increase in cash receipts from marketings so far this year reflects increases for both crops and livestock. Prices of livestock and livestock products have averaged about 3 percent lower than in 1955. However, the volume of livestock marketings was 5 percent larger, so that cash receipts from livestock and products total about 2 percent above last year. Marketings and average prices of crops are both up slightly, and total crop receipts are also a little above last year. The increase in total livestock receipts is mostly due to a 7-percent increase in dairy receipts, resulting from both higher average prices and increased production of milk.

Table 1.- Gross and net income of farm operators,
seasonally adjusted at annual rates, by quarters, 1955-56

Item	1955		1956			Average, I-III
	Year	I	II	III		
	Bil.	Bil.	Bil.	Bil.	Bil.	Bil.
	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.
Cash receipts from farm marketings	29.2	29.6	29.7	29.7	29.7	29.7
Nonmoney income and Government payments ..	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.7
Realized gross farm income	32.9	33.2	33.4	33.7	33.4	33.4
Farm production expenses	21.6	21.6	21.8	21.8	21.7	21.7
Farmers' realized net income	11.3	11.6	11.6	11.9	11.7	11.7
Net change in farm inventories4	-.1	-.3	-.3	-.2	-.2
Farmers' total net income	11.7	11.5	11.3	11.6	11.5	11.5

Receipts from turkeys are also substantially above last year, reflecting increased sales. The increase in total crop receipts is the result of higher cash receipts from wheat, soybeans, and many of the fruits and vegetables, which more than offset declines in receipts from cotton, tobacco, rice, and some feed crops.

The reductions expected next year in farmers' cash receipts from marketings are likely to be concentrated in the basic crops, especially wheat, cotton, and corn, whose acreage will likely be curtailed under the acreage reserve program. But these reduced receipts from crops may well be offset by Soil Bank payments. Cash receipts from livestock and livestock products may show some increase, reflecting higher average prices for hogs and possibly cattle and some further increase in dairy receipts.

Total farm production expenses are up this year, with increases in interest, taxes, and depreciation, larger purchases of feeder livestock, and higher costs of operating and repairing motor vehicles, machinery, and buildings. Prices paid by farmers for some industrial commodities are expected to be higher next year. Further, interest and tax payments, farm wage rates, and depreciation charges will likely be higher than this year. However, the Soil Bank will reduce acreages used, with some reduction in the quantity of items purchased by farmers. On balance, total production expenses in 1957 may not be much different from the 1956 total.

CURRENT ESTIMATES

Third quarter farm income (table 1)

Farmers' realized net income in the third quarter of 1956 was at an annual rate of approximately 11.9 billion dollars. This was the highest quarterly rate in more than two years, 8 percent above the third quarter of 1955.

Cash receipts in the July-September quarter were up 4 percent from last year, with prices and marketings both a little higher than in the same months of 1955. In addition, third quarter gross income was boosted by the distribution of incentive payments for wool, totaling some 53 million dollars through September, and by the beginning of Soil Bank payments in late September. Production expenses are running higher than a year earlier, but only by 1 or 2 percent.

Volume of marketings and home consumption (table 2)

The volume of farm marketings is setting a new record high in 1956. The total index has risen steadily since 1950, and now stands at 118 percent of the 1947-49 average, representing an increase of 3 percent from the previous high in 1955. Marketings of livestock and products have increased faster than crop marketings. The preliminary livestock index for 1956 is 126, the crop index 106. Total crop marketings in 1956 are about the same as in 1955, but livestock marketings have risen about 5 percent. Marketings of farm products used primarily for food are up 5 percent, while nonfood marketings are down 2 percent. With some further decline in the volume of home consumption this year, the combined index of marketings and home consumption is up 2 percent. These and other 1956 index numbers in table 2 are estimates based on conditions as of November 1.

Cash receipts in September (table 3) and October

Farmers received 3.1 billion dollars from marketings in September, or 2 percent more than they received in September last year. (See table 3 for September estimates by commodity groups, table 6 for September estimates by States.) Cash receipts in October are tentatively estimated at 3.6 billion dollars, up seasonally from September and 5 percent above October of last year. October crop receipts were about 2.0 billion dollars, livestock receipts 1.6 billion.

Cash receipts by regions and States, January-September (table 7)

All regions except the West North Central region have shared in the higher cash receipts so far this year. Increases in total receipts ranged from 1 percent in the South Atlantic and Western regions to 11 percent in the South Central region. The East North Central region increased 5 percent and the North Atlantic region 4 percent. A 4-percent decline occurred in the West North Central region. Changes in livestock receipts were not large,

but for crops they varied from a loss of 11 percent in the West North Central region to a gain of 21 percent in the South Central region.

All of the South Central States except Kentucky showed increases. Larger cotton marketings were mainly responsible for total gains of 37 percent in Arkansas, 19 percent in Oklahoma, 16 percent in Tennessee, and 12 percent in Louisiana. These increases reflect a larger carry-over from the crop of the preceding year, and earlier marketings of the current year's crop. Some reductions will probably occur during the remaining 3 months of the year, as the impact of the smaller 1956 cotton crop is felt. In Alabama, a 7-percent gain was due primarily to the carry-over of the comparatively large corn crop from the preceding year, but also to increased production and higher prices of potatoes. Larger production and higher prices of milk, together with increased broiler and egg production, boosted livestock receipts for all States in the region from 1 to 5 percent.

Other significant increases in total cash receipts were as follows: 12 percent in Maine; 10 percent in New Jersey and Illinois; 6 percent in Rhode Island, Missouri, Florida, and New Mexico; and 5 percent in New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Sales from the comparatively large potato crop held over from the preceding year accounted for the large gain in total cash receipts in Maine. New Jersey's increase was due mostly to truck crops. Increased sales of corn were important in Illinois, reflecting larger production during the preceding year. Milk and potato production and prices were up in Rhode Island. In Missouri, the rise in cash receipts was due partly to marketings from a much larger corn crop carried over from the preceding year, and partly to earlier marketings of a larger 1956 cotton crop. Higher prices of oranges, together with larger production of milk and eggs, are reflected in Florida's increase. Cotton was the important factor in New Mexico's gain, with a larger carry-over from last year's crop and earlier marketings of the new crop. Increased milk production, accompanied by higher prices, was important in Wisconsin, New York, and Michigan. In addition, a moderate gain was made in truck crops and potatoes in New York, and in truck crops and corn in Michigan.

A third of the States showed a loss in total cash receipts, but with only a few exceptions the declines were small. A short corn crop in 1955, marketed during the first 9 months of 1956, a substantial reduction in the 1956 wheat crop, and lower prices of hogs and cattle, all combined to bring about a reduction of 14 percent in total cash receipts in South Dakota and 10 percent in Nebraska. Marketings from the larger 1956 corn crop and increased meat animal prices during the latter months of this year, compared with a year ago, will probably reduce the decline for the year as a whole in both of these States. A substantially smaller carry-over of the preceding year's tobacco crop was responsible for a decline of 9 percent in total cash receipts in Kentucky. Cash receipts were down 5 percent in Iowa and Arizona. Smaller marketings of corn, soybeans, and oats in Iowa reflected crop reductions in the preceding year, and lower hog prices also contributed to the decline in that State. Smaller cotton marketings and lower prices of truck crops and cattle accounted for the decline in Arizona, although the larger 1956 cotton crop will probably improve total receipts for the year as a whole.

Table 2.- Index numbers of volume of farm marketings and home consumption, by major subindexes, 1940-56
(1947-49=100)

Year	Marketings			Home consumption			Marketings and home consumption			Food		Nonfood
	Live-stock and products 1/	Crops 2/	Total	Live-stock and products	Crops	Total	Live-stock and products	Crops	Total	Marketings and home consumption 3/	Marketings and home consumption	
1940	81	72	77	117	126	119	84	75	80	78	82	74
1941	84	73	79	113	127	116	86	76	82	81	85	71
1942	93	80	88	110	126	114	95	83	90	91	93	78
1943	103	79	93	112	122	115	104	81	94	97	98	80
1944	107	85	98	111	120	114	107	87	99	102	103	84
1945	105	87	98	112	115	113	106	89	99	102	103	85
1946	103	86	96	114	112	113	104	87	97	101	102	78
1947	102	96	99	106	105	106	103	96	100	102	102	92
1948	96	98	97	100	98	99	97	98	97	98	98	95
1949	101	106	103	94	96	95	101	106	103	100	100	113
1950	103	96	100	92	93	92	102	95	99	100	99	99
1951	107	94	101	92	90	91	105	94	101	103	102	97
1952	109	100	105	86	90	87	107	99	104	106	104	102
1953	113	107	110	81	85	82	110	106	108	109	106	113
1954	117	102	111	78	82	79	113	101	108	111	108	108
1955	121	106	115	77	81	78	116	105	112	114	110	118
1956 4/	126	106	118	76	79	77	121	105	114	119	115	113

Year	Marketings by major commodity groups											
	Livestock and products						Crops					
	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs	Food grains	Feed crops	Cotton (lint and seed)	Tobacco	Oil crops	Vegetables	Fruits and nuts	Sugar crops	Seeds
1940	83	87	64	56	74	82	70	45	79	89	109	86
1941	83	92	70	61	69	74	65	60	84	100	99	88
1942	94	97	84	73	74	81	66	83	91	97	114	94
1943	106	97	100	66	73	77	65	105	94	86	83	84
1944	111	99	104	78	77	89	79	84	99	96	83	84
1945	106	103	106	86	94	66	100	87	99	91	95	96
1946	104	101	101	82	85	58	99	85	108	105	106	108
1947	104	101	98	100	93	84	116	84	98	102	114	94
1948	96	98	96	102	86	100	93	108	104	100	91	91
1949	100	102	106	98	121	116	92	108	99	98	95	115
1950	101	102	113	81	113	79	98	114	100	98	119	148
1951	105	100	121	77	88	93	111	102	103	107	96	125
1952	108	102	122	98	91	102	104	112	97	102	97	140
1953	111	108	124	96	107	124	100	107	101	103	108	125
1954	115	111	130	91	114	101	106	98	102	104	122	119
1955	122	113	128	80	126	100	110	145	105	106	111	134
1956 4/	126	117	141	84	122	95	99	147	111	109	113	126

1/ Includes the "miscellaneous" group of livestock items in addition to groups shown separately below.

2/ Includes the "miscellaneous" group of crop items in addition to groups shown separately below.

3/ There are no nonfood items in the home consumption index.

4/ Preliminary estimates as of November 1.

Table 3.- Cash receipts from farming, United States

Source	August		September		January-September	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Mil.dol.	Mil.dol.	Mil.dol.	Mil.dol.	Mil.dol.	Mil.dol.
Farm marketings and CCC loans 1/	2,560	2,672	3,043	3,111	19,860	20,299
Livestock and products	1,353	1,425	1,378	1,385	11,652	11,793
Meat animals	728	785	739	746	6,007	5,879
Dairy products	347	372	332	355	3,201	3,415
Poultry and eggs	262	253	290	268	2,231	2,301
Other	16	15	17	16	213	198
Crops	1,207	1,247	1,665	1,726	8,208	8,506
Food grains	265	308	303	308	1,473	1,525
Feed crops	199	186	186	163	1,620	1,600
Cotton (lint and seed)	137	118	350	418	913	1,055
Oil-bearing crops	50	24	135	167	543	472
Tobacco	177	177	272	215	689	558
Vegetables	189	228	189	208	1,379	1,582
Fruits and tree nuts	114	129	120	132	832	941
Other	76	77	110	115	759	773
Government payments	10	43	13	37	164	252
Total cash receipts	2,570	2,715	3,056	3,148	20,024	20,551

1/ Receipts from loans represent value of loans minus value of redemptions during the month.

Table 4.- Index numbers of cash receipts from farm marketings and CCC loans, physical volume of farm marketings, and prices received by farmers, United States (1947-49=100)

Item	August		September		January-September	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Cash receipts from farm marketings and CCC loans: 1/					
All commodities	105	110	125	128	91	93
Livestock and products	99	105	101	102	95	96
Crops	112	116	155	160	85	88
Physical volume of farm marketings:						
All commodities	122	124	140	144	102	107
Livestock and products	122	129	123	126	116	123
Crops	121	117	163	168	84	86
Prices received by farmers:						
All commodities	86	87	87	87	89	87
Livestock and products	81	82	82	82	82	79
Crops	92	95	93	95	98	98

1/ Receipts from loans represent value of loans minus value of redemptions during the month.

Table 5.- Cash receipts from farm marketings, by States, August 1955-56

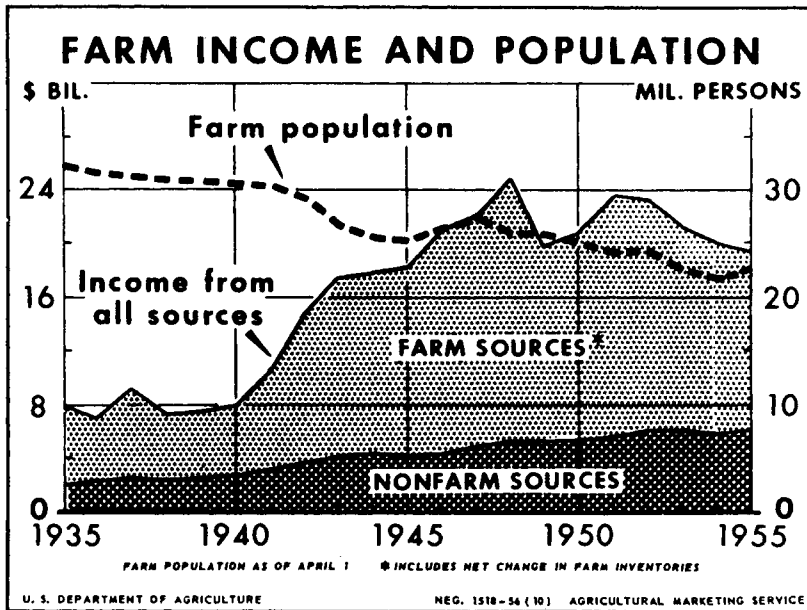
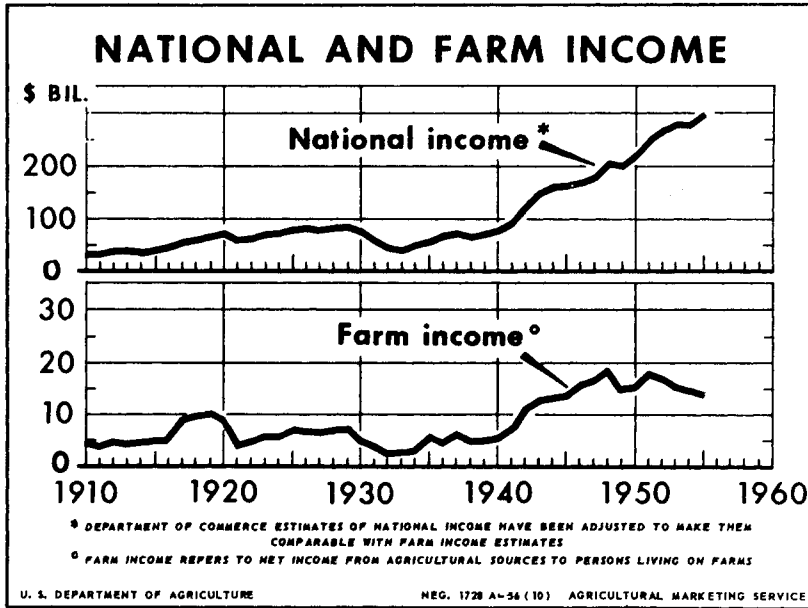
State and region	Livestock and products		Crops		Total	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
Maine	9,775	9,807	3,229	3,159	13,004	12,966
New Hampshire	4,845	4,781	1,670	1,544	6,515	6,325
Vermont	8,294	9,069	1,014	833	9,308	9,902
Massachusetts	9,674	10,075	5,648	5,191	15,322	15,266
Rhode Island	1,405	1,610	997	1,095	2,402	2,705
Connecticut	10,125	9,366	3,466	3,428	13,591	12,794
New York	44,750	48,386	25,198	31,030	69,948	79,416
New Jersey	17,974	17,516	14,500	16,022	32,474	33,538
Pennsylvania	46,339	47,200	19,951	22,344	66,290	69,544
North Atlantic Region	153,181	157,810	75,673	84,646	228,854	242,456
Ohio	49,715	52,077	36,988	32,802	86,703	84,879
Indiana	59,110	61,749	24,755	23,597	83,865	85,346
Illinois	83,131	92,262	55,498	53,692	138,629	145,954
Michigan	33,271	34,470	30,952	33,315	64,223	67,785
Wisconsin	66,070	69,872	12,338	15,560	78,408	85,432
East North Central Region ...	291,297	310,430	160,531	158,966	451,828	469,396
Minnesota	63,954	67,733	36,186	32,338	100,140	100,071
Iowa	140,110	157,859	32,904	16,617	173,014	174,476
Missouri	55,116	58,146	17,085	19,837	72,201	77,983
North Dakota	10,037	10,470	41,248	41,856	51,285	52,326
South Dakota	28,804	30,430	21,606	12,749	50,410	43,179
Nebraska	63,763	72,518	25,663	16,772	89,426	89,290
Kansas	45,516	47,536	69,854	84,037	115,370	131,573
West North Central Region ...	407,300	444,692	244,546	224,206	651,846	668,898
Delaware	6,759	5,727	3,749	4,845	10,508	10,572
Maryland	14,464	13,404	9,887	11,595	24,351	24,999
Virginia	22,726	23,507	7,423	10,135	30,149	33,642
West Virginia	8,014	8,169	3,128	3,105	11,142	11,274
North Carolina	19,406	19,878	72,543	80,776	91,949	100,654
South Carolina	7,488	8,010	66,996	55,552	74,484	63,562
Georgia	26,741	26,623	70,625	77,008	97,366	103,631
Florida	13,291	15,105	20,088	16,991	33,379	32,096
South Atlantic Region	118,889	120,423	254,439	260,007	373,328	380,430
Kentucky	21,408	23,015	4,414	7,999	25,822	31,014
Tennessee	20,343	21,775	4,611	5,659	24,954	27,434
Alabama	17,207	17,885	16,431	12,880	33,638	30,765
Mississippi	16,518	17,502	8,376	12,812	24,894	30,314
Arkansas	16,126	16,546	5,149	8,098	21,275	24,644
Louisiana	9,913	11,143	17,001	21,709	26,914	32,852
Oklahoma	29,347	29,690	16,365	36,320	45,712	66,010
Texas	62,697	60,969	128,876	121,178	191,573	182,147
South Central Region	193,559	198,525	201,223	226,655	394,782	425,180
Montana	11,740	11,599	26,632	20,790	38,372	32,389
Idaho	14,340	15,554	12,105	11,948	26,445	27,502
Wyoming	4,210	4,704	2,257	2,097	6,467	6,801
Colorado	19,820	22,248	14,053	15,589	33,873	37,837
New Mexico	3,980	3,924	1,511	1,495	5,491	5,419
Arizona	5,487	5,445	2,579	2,875	8,066	8,320
Utah	8,165	8,699	4,047	3,800	12,212	12,499
Nevada	3,046	3,287	162	248	3,208	3,535
Washington	15,907	16,579	22,337	26,190	38,244	42,769
Oregon	16,414	16,939	29,480	39,224	45,894	56,163
California	85,444	84,788	155,500	168,002	240,944	252,790
Western Region	188,553	193,766	270,663	292,258	459,216	486,024
United States	1,352,779	1,425,646	1,207,075	1,246,738	2,559,854	2,672,384

Table 6.- Cash receipts from farm marketings, by States, September 1955-56

State and region	Livestock and products		Crops		Total	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
Maine	9,495	9,414	3,168	3,773	12,663	13,187
New Hampshire	5,133	4,758	1,223	1,064	6,356	5,822
Vermont	8,536	9,130	867	783	9,403	9,913
Massachusetts	9,824	9,708	5,589	5,517	15,413	15,225
Rhode Island	1,451	1,433	685	803	2,136	2,236
Connecticut	9,809	9,093	4,210	3,848	14,019	12,941
New York	46,916	49,358	36,517	42,946	83,433	92,304
New Jersey	18,252	17,571	12,023	14,319	30,275	31,890
Pennsylvania	48,202	47,732	19,169	20,901	67,371	68,633
North Atlantic Region	157,618	158,197	83,451	93,954	241,069	252,151
Ohio	53,184	54,634	39,444	39,541	92,628	94,175
Indiana	58,759	56,015	36,724	43,956	95,483	99,971
Illinois	86,345	85,644	80,227	105,667	166,572	191,311
Michigan	30,910	31,951	32,080	37,544	62,990	69,495
Wisconsin	68,321	70,571	16,483	18,187	84,804	88,758
East North Central Region	297,519	298,815	204,958	244,895	502,477	543,710
Minnesota	65,349	63,303	36,552	33,647	101,901	96,950
Iowa	140,666	143,681	35,724	26,113	176,390	169,794
Missouri	54,972	55,312	43,518	66,861	98,490	122,173
North Dakota	13,653	13,715	53,058	52,023	66,711	65,738
South Dakota	26,901	27,153	24,280	14,986	51,181	42,139
Nebraska	59,478	59,913	43,428	30,041	102,906	89,954
Kansas	44,099	43,466	44,621	48,112	88,720	91,578
West North Central Region	405,118	406,543	281,181	271,783	686,299	678,326
Delaware	6,409	5,426	2,404	2,977	8,813	8,403
Maryland	14,011	13,095	5,521	5,739	19,532	18,834
Virginia	23,616	23,577	16,231	11,937	39,847	35,514
West Virginia	8,703	8,652	2,051	2,206	10,754	10,858
North Carolina	20,612	20,226	235,004	196,048	255,616	216,274
South Carolina	8,137	8,644	72,385	58,970	80,522	67,614
Georgia	27,455	27,598	66,019	65,642	93,474	93,240
Florida	12,716	14,200	11,472	10,639	24,188	24,839
South Atlantic Region	121,659	121,418	411,087	354,158	532,746	475,576
Kentucky	23,351	24,321	3,786	4,819	27,137	29,140
Tennessee	20,207	21,067	22,376	34,999	42,583	56,066
Alabama	17,407	17,972	50,422	44,391	67,829	62,363
Mississippi	12,708	13,440	55,804	66,614	68,512	80,054
Arkansas	15,723	15,704	51,280	76,982	67,003	92,686
Louisiana	10,357	11,990	37,587	48,674	47,944	60,664
Oklahoma	26,334	25,234	10,986	17,126	37,320	42,360
Texas	61,390	59,687	118,357	125,672	179,747	185,359
South Central Region	187,477	189,415	350,598	419,277	538,075	608,692
Montana	14,466	14,410	29,081	23,605	43,547	38,015
Idaho	11,854	12,679	25,506	25,384	37,360	38,063
Wyoming	12,329	12,708	3,082	3,045	15,411	15,753
Colorado	23,731	25,271	22,104	22,111	45,835	47,382
New Mexico	5,948	5,857	3,401	4,941	9,349	10,798
Arizona	5,512	5,316	7,177	10,565	12,689	15,881
Utah	11,539	12,714	5,653	6,063	17,192	18,777
Nevada	4,698	5,066	406	729	5,104	5,795
Washington	16,713	16,876	56,383	51,652	73,096	68,528
Oregon	18,505	18,784	34,395	38,202	52,900	56,986
California	82,791	81,454	146,927	155,366	229,718	236,820
Western Region	208,086	211,135	334,115	341,663	542,201	552,798
United States	1,377,477	1,385,523	1,665,390	1,725,730	3,042,867	3,111,253

Table 7.- Cash receipts from farm marketings, by States, January-September 1955-56

State and region	Livestock and products		Crops		Total	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
Maine	77,629	78,232	63,001	79,864	140,630	158,096
New Hampshire	40,291	41,426	8,492	8,036	48,783	49,462
Vermont	72,954	75,611	10,614	9,502	83,568	85,113
Massachusetts	84,915	86,140	37,063	37,125	121,978	123,265
Rhode Island	11,511	12,130	4,446	4,809	15,957	16,939
Connecticut	80,792	80,491	44,869	41,384	125,661	121,875
New York	422,835	440,625	165,663	174,388	588,498	615,013
New Jersey	145,086	149,143	90,566	109,655	235,652	258,798
Pennsylvania	413,463	424,643	139,146	135,389	552,609	560,032
North Atlantic Region	1,349,476	1,388,441	563,860	600,152	1,913,336	1,988,593
Ohio	439,539	457,307	269,492	262,659	709,031	719,966
Indiana	479,856	481,124	256,258	243,438	736,114	724,562
Illinois	742,179	743,492	507,710	630,622	1,249,889	1,374,114
Michigan	278,291	292,378	190,497	197,609	468,788	489,987
Wisconsin	650,956	686,887	92,218	93,254	743,174	780,141
East North Central Region	2,590,821	2,661,188	1,316,175	1,427,582	3,906,996	4,088,770
Minnesota	622,774	632,853	265,645	258,917	888,419	891,770
Iowa	1,207,966	1,200,673	340,339	264,172	1,548,305	1,464,845
Missouri	447,319	446,607	174,894	215,682	622,213	662,289
North Dakota	95,709	94,691	227,771	227,530	323,480	322,221
South Dakota	246,993	242,448	127,059	77,679	374,052	320,127
Nebraska	538,033	528,213	234,596	166,199	772,629	694,412
Kansas	349,018	347,384	312,986	287,643	662,004	635,027
West North Central Region	3,507,812	3,492,869	1,683,290	1,497,822	5,191,102	4,990,691
Delaware	58,310	54,111	19,093	25,438	77,403	79,549
Maryland	122,148	118,150	55,658	65,244	177,806	183,394
Virginia	172,779	171,373	82,165	88,477	254,944	259,850
West Virginia	61,585	62,895	16,227	15,985	77,812	78,880
North Carolina	166,034	172,285	374,745	350,732	540,779	523,017
South Carolina	60,112	61,941	192,445	173,134	252,557	235,075
Georgia	227,018	229,492	226,080	237,341	453,098	466,833
Florida	105,455	112,903	378,012	398,689	483,467	511,592
South Atlantic Region	973,441	983,150	1,344,425	1,355,040	2,317,866	2,338,190
Kentucky	174,294	180,901	123,200	89,904	297,494	270,805
Tennessee	160,143	165,206	77,135	111,207	237,278	276,413
Alabama	145,126	149,986	111,184	125,297	256,310	275,283
Mississippi	116,172	122,042	133,373	192,820	249,545	314,862
Arkansas	128,143	130,951	125,805	217,282	253,948	348,233
Louisiana	86,152	90,172	110,513	129,923	196,665	220,095
Oklahoma	220,248	221,856	91,629	149,396	311,877	371,252
Texas	582,962	586,785	538,669	572,745	1,121,631	1,159,530
South Central Region	1,613,240	1,647,899	1,311,508	1,588,574	2,924,748	3,236,473
Montana	91,186	87,369	148,632	147,221	239,818	234,590
Idaho	107,941	109,916	108,621	107,985	216,562	217,901
Wyoming	46,515	46,739	14,215	14,482	60,730	61,221
Colorado	189,651	190,260	96,336	95,585	285,987	285,845
New Mexico	49,844	48,460	30,276	36,548	80,120	85,008
Arizona	72,777	70,811	139,631	131,174	212,408	201,985
Utah	76,173	76,462	23,660	22,865	99,833	99,327
Nevada	27,698	27,427	4,222	2,918	31,920	30,345
Washington	133,566	137,188	219,982	213,002	353,548	350,190
Oregon	124,166	126,277	156,838	163,534	281,004	289,811
California	697,440	699,024	1,047,026	1,101,430	1,744,466	1,800,454
Western Region	1,616,957	1,619,933	1,989,439	2,036,744	3,606,396	3,656,677
United States	11,651,747	11,793,480	8,208,697	8,505,914	19,860,444	20,299,394



Agricultural Outlook Charts for 1957 includes three charts relating to farm income. One is reproduced on the cover, the other two on this page. The cover chart includes preliminary estimates

for 1956 based on seasonally adjusted data for the first three quarters. Those on this page are only through 1955 because reliable information for 1956 is not yet available for most of the series.

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