

DEPARTMENTAL ROOM

February 1961  
FOR RELEASE  
MAR. 7, A. M.

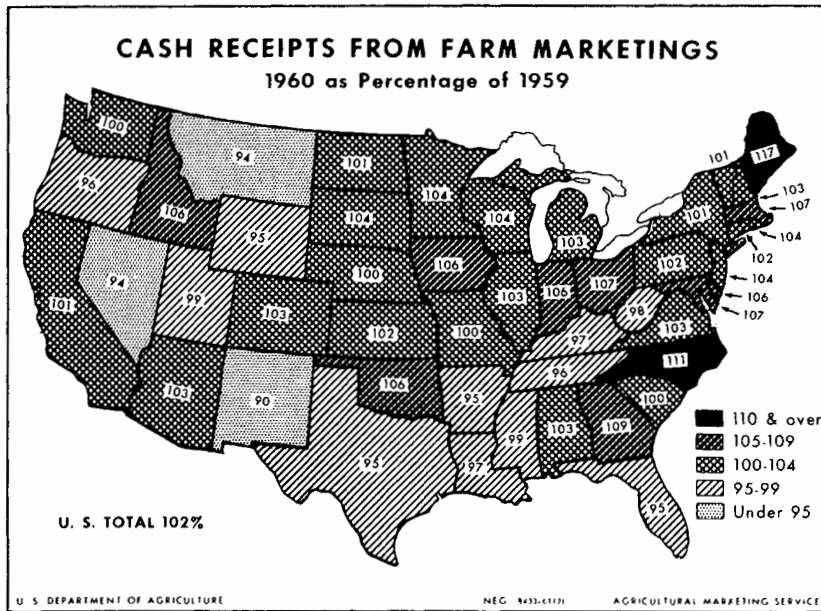
# The FARM INCOME SITUATION

ALBERT E. MANN  
LIBRARY

HD  
1751  
458ab.

FIS-181

MAR 16 1961



Cash receipts from farm marketings in 1960 were above the previous year in 30 States. Changes ranged from 10 percent below the previous year for New Mexico to 17 percent above for Maine. The U. S. total was up about

2 percent and at an estimated record high level. Discussion of preliminary State estimates of cash receipts and realized net income per farm begins on page 18.



Growth Through Agricultural Progress

Published four times a year by  
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## U. S. FARM INCOME IN 1960

Summary

United States farm operators' (excluding Alaska and Hawaii) realized net income from farming in 1960 was about 3 percent above 1959. Realized net farm income, the standard measure of farm income available to farmers after paying production expenses, is now estimated at \$11.6 billion for 1960. The increase of some \$300 million from 1959 was due primarily to the larger volume of farm marketings in 1960. New census data may result in some revisions for recent years. However, such revisions are expected to be relatively small and have little effect on year-to-year changes for recent years.

Farm inventories rose again in 1960 for the fourth successive year. The estimated value of the inventory change was \$355 million which reflected some net gain in farm inventories of both crops and livestock. The number of farms declined further in 1960 and estimated total net income per farm rose 4 percent from 1959. Total net income of farm operators in 1960, which is the sum of realized net farm income and the net inventory change, was \$12.0 billion in 1960, a little above 1959.

The income of farm people from nonfarm sources rose only slightly in 1960, reflecting the general economic slowdown in the latter half of the year. But, with the apparent continued decline in farm population, the per capita income of farm people from nonfarm sources rose and, as in 1959, made up about one-third of the per capita income of farm people from all sources--farm and non-farm.

Preliminary estimates of farm and nonfarm income are summarized on a comparable basis for 1959 and 1960 in this report. Average income per capita and per farm are approximated on the basis of the concepts and procedures shown in historical series carried in The Farm Income Situation, FIS 179 (July 1960). These indicate the income trends as between 1959 and 1960. They do not, however, reflect changes in the concept of a census farm or the new definition of the farm population used in the 1960 census--which represent a break with the past. It is intended to move the income estimates as rapidly as the data permit to the new definitions while at the same time providing continuity for some period in the past.

## NEW CONCEPTS OF A FARM AND THE FARM POPULATION

The definition of a farm was changed in the 1959 Census of Agriculture so as to exclude many very small farm units and some largely rural residences. The farm population was also defined to exclude many people living in rural areas on places not meeting the requirements for the new definition of a farm. These changes are not expected to have much influence on aggregate farm cash receipts and production expenses. But of course, the level of income per farm and per capita incomes of farm people will change though the year-to-year changes may be relatively small. Estimates of off-farm income now being reappraised indicate that many of those people dropped from the farm population had relatively large incomes from nonfarm sources.

CONTENTS		<u>Page</u>
U. S. farm income in 1960 .....		2
Summary .....		2
New concepts of a farm and farm population .....		2
Farm income developments in 1960 .....		5
Quarterly estimates .....		5
Cash receipts rise .....		6
Production expenses steady .....		6
Farm and nonfarm income totals .....		7
Income per capita and per farm .....		8
Cash receipts by commodities in 1960 .....		8
Cash receipts in January 1961 .....		9
Cash receipts by States and regions in 1960 .....		18
Preliminary 1960 State averages of realized net income per farm ....		21

Table 1.- Gross and net income of farm operators, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, by quarters, 1959-60 <sup>1/</sup>

Item	1959		1960				Year
	Year	IV	I	II	III	IV	
	Bil. : dol.	Bil. : dol.	Bil. : dol.	Bil. : dol.	Bil. : dol.	Bil. : dol.	
Cash receipts from farm marketings .....	33.2	32.7	32.3	34.1	34.0	34.3	33.7
Nonmoney income and Government payments ..	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.2
Realized gross farm income .....	37.5	36.9	36.5	38.3	38.1	38.6	37.9
Farm production expenses .....	26.2	26.1	26.3	26.5	26.2	26.2	26.3
Farmers' realized net income .....	11.3	10.8	10.2	11.8	11.9	12.4	11.6
Net change in farm inventories .....	.5	.4	.4	.3	.3	.4	.4
Farmers' total net income .....	11.8	11.2	10.6	12.1	12.2	12.8	12.0

<sup>1/</sup> Quarterly estimates for 1959 were published in FIS-180 (November 1960), for 1955-58 in FIS-174 (July 1959), for 1946-54 in FIS-169 (July 1958), and for 1929-45 in FIS-156 (December 1955).

Table 2.- Farm income and nonfarm income, United States, 1959-60 1/

Item	1959	1960
	Million dollars	Million dollars
<u>Income totals</u>		
Cash receipts from farm marketings	33,146	33,746
Government payments to farmers	681	693
Home consumption of farm products	1,628	1,493
Rental value of farm dwellings	2,012	2,008
Realized gross farm income	<u>37,467</u>	<u>37,940</u>
Farm production expenses	-26,159	-26,291
Farm operators' realized net income	<u>11,308</u>	<u>11,649</u>
Net change in farm inventories	518	355
Farm operators' total net income	<u>11,826</u>	<u>12,004</u>
Farm wages of laborers on farms	1,811	1,765
Income of farm population from farming	<u>13,637</u>	<u>13,769</u>
Income of farm population from nonfarm sources	6,800	6,900
Income of farm population from all sources	<u>20,437</u>	<u>20,669</u>
Income of nonfarm population 2/	345,121	362,741
Total national income 2/	<u>365,558</u>	<u>383,410</u>
<u>Average income per capita</u>		
Farm population from farming	644	657
Farm population from nonfarm sources	321	329
Farm population from all sources	<u>965</u>	<u>986</u>
Nonfarm population	2,216	2,282
Total population	2,066	2,131
<u>Average farm income per farm</u>		
Realized gross farm income	8,073	8,362
Farm production expenses	-5,636	-5,794
Farm operators' realized net income	<u>2,437</u>	<u>2,568</u>
Net change in farm inventories	111	78
Farm operators' total net income	<u>2,548</u>	<u>2,646</u>

1/ This table brings up to date in preliminary form certain selected series from the more detailed tabulations given in FIS-179 (July 1960) which carries the series for earlier years, in most cases back to 1910. These estimates are for the number of farms as defined by the 1954 Census of Agriculture and for the farm population as defined by the 1950 Census of Population.

2/ The series on income of the nonfarm population and total national income are those developed in the Department of Agriculture for use in comparison with income of the farm population. They are based on Department of Commerce estimates of nonagricultural income, with appropriate adjustments to improve their comparability with farm income. The resulting series on national income is approximately equivalent to the Department of Commerce series on personal income less transfer payments plus undistributed corporate profits.

New bench mark estimates of farm production provided by the 1959 Census will also result in some changes in cash receipts for recent years. So far the largest changes reported have been downward revisions in milk and beef production.

Pending the availability of new estimates from the Census of Agriculture, and post-enumerative checks on the number of farms as well as a comparable series on the number of farms and farm population for recent years, the data in this report extends estimates of farm income on a basis comparable with previously published estimates.

### The Farm

The following comparisons point out the principal changes in the definition of a farm for the 1959 Census: In the 1950 and 1954 Censuses, places of 3 or more acres if the value of products produced amounted to \$150 or more were considered farms. In the 1959 Census, places of 10 acres or more were considered farms if the value of farm products sold amounted to \$50 or more. The 1959 definition, it will be noted, requires the sale of products. Some units with smaller acreage could also qualify as a farm: In the 1950 and 1954 Census a place of less than 3 acres could qualify as a farm if the value of farm products sold totaled \$150 or more. And in 1959 places of less than 10 acres were considered farms if they sold products valued at \$250 or more.

The 1959 Census of Agriculture enumerated 3,704,000 farms. This was 1,079,000 fewer farms than in 1954. An estimated 232,000 of this decline in the number of farms was a direct result of the change in definition.

### Farm Population

In 1960, farm residence was determined by using the definition of a farm employed for the 1959 Census of Agriculture as outlined above. Formerly farm status was determined on the basis of the respondent's opinion as to whether his house was on a farm or ranch. Under this old definition, many of the increasing number of nonfarm people living in rural areas reported themselves as living on farms. The effect of the change in definition and reporting procedure was to reduce substantially the estimated number of people living on farms. Farm population was estimated in April 1960 at 15,635,000 people. This is not comparable with estimates for previous years. Although precisely comparable figures are not available, the estimate of farm population under the 1960 definition is possibly close to one-fourth lower than it would have been under the old definition.

## FARM INCOME DEVELOPMENTS IN 1960

### Quarterly Estimates

Table 1 shows quarterly estimates, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, of farm operators' income, expenses, and net inventory change in 1960. There has been no change from previously published data although the estimates are still

subject to revision as more complete information on receipts, expenditures, and inventories becomes available.

Rounded annual totals are summarized for 1960 in the last column of Table 1. More detail is carried in Table 2. Due to variation from year-to-year in the seasonal pattern of farm marketings and to a paucity of information as to the seasonal pattern of other components, the seasonally adjusted quarterly estimates are not as accurate as the annual totals.

Realized net farm income moved from an annual rate of \$11.3 billion in the fourth quarter of 1959 to a low of \$10.2 billion in the first quarter of 1960. It then recovered rather sharply in the second quarter of 1960 to a level of \$11.8 billion and at years end stood even higher, at a \$12.4 billion annual rate.

### Cash Receipts Rise

During 1960 cash receipts from farm marketings moved from 5 percent below a year earlier in the first quarter to 5 percent above in the last half. Prices received were 4 percent below a year ago in the first quarter and continued slightly below year-earlier levels until the final quarter when they were nearly 4 percent above. Marketings, on the other hand, exceeded 1959 levels by large amounts in the second and third quarters of 1960, with the volume slightly below in the first quarter and a little above in the final quarter.

First quarter cash receipts were held down largely by lower prices received for livestock, particularly beef cattle, hogs and eggs. Receipts during the second quarter of 1960 improved mostly in response to a large volume of crop marketings--led by sharp increases in sales of old-crop corn and the larger new-crop of wheat. Third quarter receipts reflected heavier marketings of crops from a record-breaking output and a slightly larger volume of livestock sales. Cash receipts during the fourth quarter of 1960 were held at a high level by larger marketings of crops and higher average prices for livestock and livestock products. Prices received for cattle and calves continued lower than a year earlier during this fourth quarter, but prices received for hogs, dairy products and poultry items averaged substantially higher. Livestock marketings during the last quarter were off a little on the whole from a year earlier while receipts from crops continued to reflect larger marketings from the record 1960 production.

### Production Expenses Steady

Production expenses in total moved up very little in 1960, in contrast to substantial year-to-year gains since 1956. Expenditures showed little change over the year and the fourth quarter rate of \$26.2 billion was just below the annual rate in the first half of the year. Prices paid by farmers for production items, including interest, taxes, and wage rates, rose from the first to the second quarter of 1960, then declined moderately in the July-December period. Most expense items of nonfarm origin were fractionally higher in price

in 1960 but some important inputs of farm origin, particularly feed and feeder livestock, were moderately lower in price. Interest, tax, and wage rates pushed higher again, but the latter did not show as sharp an upturn as in recent years.

#### Farm and Nonfarm Income Totals

Cash receipts from farm marketings in 1960 were up about 2 percent from 1959 to a record level of \$33.7 billion, according to preliminary estimates. A 3 percent rise in the volume of farm marketings more than offset a small drop in prices received for farm products. Receipts from livestock and livestock products totaled \$18.9 billion, about the same as in 1959. Crop receipts were \$14.8 billion in 1960 compared with \$14.3 billion in 1959.

With fewer people on farms and with prices of farm products somewhat lower in 1960 than a year earlier, the value of home consumption declined 8 percent. The imputed rental value of farm dwellings showed little change as farm real estate values tended to level off or decline. Total Government payments to farmers in 1960 were about the same as a year earlier. Major changes in components of Government payments involved increased Soil Bank payments and a drop in payments under the Wool Act.

Realized gross farm income, which includes cash receipts, Government payments, value of home consumption and gross rental value of farm dwellings, rose to an estimated \$37.9 billion in 1960, up more than \$400 million from 1959. With production expenses at \$26.3 billion, farmers retained \$11.6 billion as their realized net from farming. Farmers kept as net income almost 31 percent of realized gross farm income, a slight improvement over the ratio of net to gross of 30 percent in 1959.

Although production expenses in total were somewhat higher in 1960 than in 1959, several important categories showed declines. These were purchased livestock, farm wages, and repairs and operation of farm capital items. On the other hand, taxes, interest, depreciation and miscellaneous items were higher than a year earlier. Expenditures for feed and fertilizer and lime showed little change.

As in the three previous years, farmers sold or consumed less than they produced in total in 1960. The net change in farm inventories in 1960 was \$355 million, or about two-thirds the inventory change now estimated for 1959. However, the net inventory figures for recent years will be revised in order to tie to the new estimates based on the 1959 Census of Agriculture. In particular, substantial changes are indicated for livestock.

Farm operators' total net income in 1960, at an estimated \$12.0 billion, was just above a year earlier. Total net income of farm operators, like net income of the nonfarm business, includes the change in the value of inventories in order to measure more closely the net value of actual output during the year.

The income of the farm population from farming, which includes net income as well as wages paid to hired workers living on farms, is estimated at \$13.8 billion in 1960, up only fractionally from 1959. With the income of farm people from off-farm sources up from \$6.8 billion in 1959 to \$6.9 billion in 1960, total income of the farm population from all sources rose \$300 million above 1959 to \$20.7 billion in 1960.

Despite the slowdown in the economy during 1960, total income of the non-farm population rose 5 percent from 1959 to \$363 billion. Total national income, including the farm and nonfarm income, also rose about 5 percent to a level of \$383 billion in 1960.

#### Income Per Capita and Per Farm

Assuming the old farm population series declined from 1959 to 1960 at about the rate of recent years, per capita income of the farm population from all sources would total about \$986 in 1960 which is comparable with about \$965 in 1959. These estimates indicate that per capita income of the farm population from all sources in 1960 was 43 percent of the per capita income of the nonfarm population.

The average realized net income per farm moved up about 5 percent, reflecting the gain in realized net income and a continued drop in the number of farms. Including the value of the change in inventory, farm operators' total net income per farm rose by about 4 percent from a year earlier.

#### CASH RECEIPTS BY COMMODITIES IN 1960

Cash receipts from farm marketings in 1960 totaled a record \$33.7 billion according to preliminary estimates, almost 2 percent above 1959. This increase from a year earlier was due to larger marketings since prices received for farm products averaged a little lower than in 1959.

Livestock receipts were about the same as in 1959, with lower average prices offsetting a larger volume of marketings. Crop receipts were at a record high, \$14.8 billion, and 4 percent above a year earlier. The volume of crop marketings was up in 1960 while average crop prices showed little change.

Lower average prices in 1960 led to a decline in cash receipts from cattle and calves, in spite of larger marketings during the year. On the other hand, improved hog prices pushed receipts above a year earlier. Total cash receipts from all meat animals were down 3 percent.

Cash receipts from poultry and eggs were substantially higher in 1960 than in 1959. Higher egg and broiler prices and an increased volume of broiler marketings contributed to the gain in receipts. Dairy receipts were up moderately.

Larger receipts from feed and food grains and vegetables helped push total crop receipts to a new record high. Cash receipts from wheat were up 6 percent due primarily to the near-record 1960 production. Larger farm marketings of



corn, up about one-fifth from a year earlier, resulted in a substantial increase in cash receipts from this most important feed grain. A larger volume of truck crops and much improved prices for potatoes combined to yield about a tenth higher cash receipts for all vegetables.

For soybeans, tobacco, and peanuts, cash receipts were higher as a larger volume of sales more than offset somewhat lower prices. Cotton receipts were down, reflecting lower prices and a smaller volume of sales in calendar 1960.

Cash receipts from fruits and nuts were about the same in 1960 as in 1959. An improvement in the overall average price for this group was offset by a smaller volume of marketings.

Changes in marketings by major commodity groups are shown on an index number basis in Table 3. The 1960 indications are as of February 1, 1961, and may be revised as more complete information becomes available.

#### CASH RECEIPTS IN JANUARY 1961

Cash receipts from farm marketings during January 1961 are tentatively placed at \$3.0 billion which is about 11 percent above the relatively small receipts in January 1960. The larger receipts reflect a greater volume of marketings and improved prices received for soybeans, hogs, eggs, and apples. Receipts from crops, at \$1.4 billion, were up about 12 percent and livestock receipts, at \$1.6 billion, were about a tenth higher than January 1960.

Average prices received by farmers in January 1961 dipped slightly from December but were nearly 4 percent above a year earlier. The average of all crop prices in January was 1 percent less than a year earlier while the livestock and product price index was up about 8 percent reflecting stronger prices than in early 1960 for hogs, eggs, and milk.

---

:  
 : The United States and State estimates in this :  
 : report do not cover Alaska and Hawaii. Discus- :  
 : sion of State estimates begins on page 18. :  
 :  
 :

---

Table 3.- Index numbers of volume of farm marketings and home consumption, by major subindexes, 1940-60 (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/	
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	117	115	104	87	97	101	102	78
1947	102	96	99	106	106	106	103	96	100	102	102	92
1948	96	98	97	100	100	100	97	98	97	98	98	95
1949	101	106	103	94	94	94	101	106	103	100	100	113
1950	104	96	100	90	89	90	102	96	100	101	100	100
1951	107	95	102	88	84	87	105	95	100	103	101	99
1952	109	101	106	85	77	83	107	100	104	106	104	104
1953	113	108	111	79	72	77	109	107	108	109	106	116
1954	117	105	112	76	70	75	112	103	109	111	108	112
1955	121	109	116	76	68	74	116	107	112	114	110	121
1956	128	111	121	75	66	73	123	109	117	121	116	121
1957	126	102	116	71	65	70	121	100	112	118	113	108
1958	127	121	124	69	63	68	121	118	120	122	117	131
1959	133	122	128	68	62	67	126	119	123	126	120	133
1960 4/	135	127	132	67	60	65	127	124	126	128	122	141

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	87	109	86
1941	83	92	70	61	69	74	65	60	84	99	99	88
1942	94	97	84	73	74	81	66	83	92	95	114	94
1943	106	97	100	66	73	77	65	105	96	85	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	92	95	96
1946	104	101	101	82	86	58	99	84	107	105	106	107
1947	104	101	98	100	93	84	116	84	97	102	114	94
1948	96	98	96	102	86	100	93	108	104	100	91	92
1949	100	102	106	97	121	116	92	108	99	98	96	114
1950	101	102	114	81	115	79	98	114	100	98	119	148
1951	105	101	119	78	93	93	111	103	103	106	96	132
1952	108	102	122	98	97	102	104	112	97	102	96	135
1953	111	109	124	98	116	124	100	107	101	101	108	127
1954	115	111	130	92	126	101	106	102	101	103	122	129
1955	123	113	129	81	138	101	110	145	104	108	111	129
1956	129	117	142	90	141	99	103	144	109	109	112	142
1957	124	119	146	78	138	72	82	153	108	108	127	135
1958	122	119	154	109	183	87	82	179	110	108	125	126
1959	130	119	161	104	172	105	85	163	109	114	139	121
1960 4/	133	121	161	110	192	101	90	179	112	110	135	134

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 February 1, 1961.

Table 4.- Cash receipts from farming, United States

Source	October		November		December		January-December	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Mil.dol.	Mil.dol.	Mil.dol.	Mil.dol.	Mil.dol.	Mil.dol.	Mil.dol.	Mil.dol.
Farm marketings and CCC loans <sup>1/</sup> .....	3,898	4,000	3,528	3,712	2,993	3,121	33,146	33,746
Livestock and products.....	1,799	1,830	1,600	1,721	1,458	1,591	18,855	18,906
Meat animals.....	1,120	1,077	944	990	793	861	11,036	10,681
Dairy products.....	390	394	375	380	388	403	4,617	4,736
Poultry and eggs.....	273	335	268	326	256	297	2,906	3,196
Other.....	16	24	13	25	21	30	296	293
Crops.....	2,099	2,170	1,928	1,991	1,535	1,530	14,291	14,840
Food grains.....	213	221	110	104	103	91	2,229	2,363
Feed crops.....	276	283	309	291	290	261	2,693	2,841
Cotton (lint and seed)...	670	642	646	682	423	436	2,576	2,435
Oil-bearing crops.....	358	373	248	262	117	122	1,183	1,287
Tobacco.....	134	204	119	120	197	181	1,057	1,148
Vegetables.....	168	173	123	135	105	111	1,613	1,778
Fruits and tree nuts.....	151	149	134	158	126	157	1,571	1,583
Other.....	129	125	239	239	174	171	1,369	1,405
Government payments.....	150	300	141	56	53	38	681	693
Total cash receipts.....	4,048	4,300	3,669	3,768	3,046	3,159	33,827	34,439

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

Table 5.- 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	October		November		December		January-December	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Cash receipts from farm marketings and CCC loans: <sup>1/</sup>							
All commodities.....	160	164	145	152	123	128	113	115
Livestock and products...	132	134	117	126	106	117	115	116
Crops.....	196	202	180	186	143	143	111	115
Physical volume of farm marketings:								
All commodities.....	187	189	169	172	142	143	128	132
Livestock and products...	156	155	144	144	132	131	133	135
Crops.....	228	233	204	210	156	158	122	127
Prices received by farmers:								
All commodities.....	87	89	85	89	85	89	89	88
Livestock and products...	86	88	83	90	82	90	88	87
Crops.....	88	89	88	88	88	88	89	89

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

Table 6.--Cash receipts from farm marketings, by States, October 1959-60

	Livestock and products		Crops		Total	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
Maine .....	9,628	10,158	3,693	3,088	13,321	13,246
New Hampshire .....	4,115	4,323	1,140	906	5,255	5,229
Vermont .....	9,635	9,821	803	714	10,438	10,535
Massachusetts .....	8,985	9,535	5,202	6,143	14,187	15,678
Rhode Island .....	1,318	1,373	729	727	2,047	2,100
Connecticut .....	8,889	9,489	3,006	3,025	11,895	12,514
New York .....	50,670	50,877	25,643	29,071	76,313	79,948
New Jersey .....	14,325	15,271	10,843	10,385	25,168	25,656
Pennsylvania .....	49,596	52,148	17,618	16,762	67,214	68,910
North Atlantic Region .....	157,161	162,995	68,677	70,821	225,838	233,816
Ohio .....	49,058	53,394	51,519	54,012	100,577	107,406
Indiana .....	56,961	61,212	68,051	74,778	125,012	135,990
Illinois .....	96,210	100,346	106,865	110,295	203,075	210,641
Michigan .....	33,565	35,443	34,025	35,587	67,590	71,030
Wisconsin .....	77,065	84,767	10,562	11,614	87,627	96,381
East North Central Region ...	312,859	335,162	271,022	286,286	583,881	621,448
Minnesota .....	91,853	100,757	43,357	44,023	135,210	144,780
Iowa .....	174,178	182,233	50,898	51,263	225,076	233,496
Missouri .....	69,906	70,459	99,596	100,466	169,502	170,925
North Dakota .....	28,619	28,515	40,352	48,053	68,971	76,568
South Dakota .....	50,549	49,308	7,092	13,181	57,641	62,489
Nebraska .....	74,680	70,852	22,275	26,657	96,955	97,509
Kansas .....	53,312	51,797	38,069	43,947	91,381	95,744
West North Central Region ...	543,097	553,921	301,639	327,590	844,736	881,511
Delaware .....	5,801	6,438	4,076	4,699	9,877	11,137
Maryland .....	15,246	15,971	10,130	11,987	25,376	27,958
Virginia .....	26,456	28,059	44,129	53,850	70,585	81,909
West Virginia .....	10,389	10,300	2,675	2,624	13,064	12,924
North Carolina .....	28,165	31,685	132,862	188,527	161,027	220,212
South Carolina .....	9,681	10,333	28,030	41,903	37,711	52,236
Georgia .....	32,043	34,555	49,768	72,778	81,811	107,333
Florida .....	18,231	19,555	15,205	15,516	33,436	35,071
South Atlantic Region .....	146,012	156,896	286,875	391,884	432,887	548,780
Kentucky .....	31,028	31,151	10,469	10,204	41,497	41,355
Tennessee .....	24,915	24,778	59,662	51,550	84,577	76,328
Alabama .....	22,865	24,572	67,765	78,925	90,630	103,497
Mississippi .....	22,239	22,228	108,903	104,007	131,142	126,235
Arkansas .....	22,645	23,560	162,997	141,896	185,642	165,456
Louisiana .....	12,876	12,543	54,017	50,150	66,893	62,693
Oklahoma .....	37,497	34,239	30,380	27,849	67,877	62,088
Texas .....	93,720	86,427	212,031	175,998	305,751	262,425
South Central Region .....	267,785	259,498	706,224	640,579	974,009	900,077
Montana .....	43,017	40,650	29,436	30,106	72,453	70,756
Idaho .....	15,863	15,242	30,599	30,925	46,462	46,167
Wyoming .....	32,338	31,128	3,568	3,158	35,906	34,286
Colorado .....	46,100	43,813	18,744	20,805	64,844	64,618
New Mexico .....	50,381	46,033	17,990	12,635	68,371	58,668
Arizona .....	17,753	16,881	20,021	26,461	37,774	43,342
Utah .....	12,184	12,836	3,757	3,617	15,941	16,453
Nevada .....	6,016	5,343	803	1,002	6,819	6,345
Washington .....	19,474	19,275	44,689	43,326	64,163	62,601
Oregon .....	23,318	22,588	27,518	23,347	50,836	45,935
California .....	105,760	107,617	267,523	257,844	373,283	365,461
Western Region .....	372,204	361,406	464,648	453,226	836,852	814,632
United States .....	1,799,118	1,829,878	2,099,085	2,170,386	3,898,203	4,000,264

Table 7.--Cash receipts from farm marketings, by States, November 1959-60

	Livestock and products		Crops		Total	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
Maine .....	8,451	9,006	4,752	4,344	13,203	13,350
New Hampshire .....	4,073	4,302	902	866	4,975	5,168
Vermont .....	8,965	8,683	699	816	9,664	9,499
Massachusetts .....	8,681	9,220	6,457	8,436	15,138	17,656
Rhode Island .....	1,194	1,269	656	710	1,850	1,979
Connecticut .....	8,238	8,908	7,224	5,632	15,462	14,540
New York .....	48,454	49,759	21,441	23,245	69,895	73,004
New Jersey .....	14,090	15,031	7,570	8,793	21,660	23,824
Pennsylvania .....	48,565	51,110	14,992	14,197	63,557	65,307
North Atlantic Region .....	150,711	157,288	64,693	67,039	215,404	224,327
Ohio .....	47,125	53,190	41,039	40,226	88,164	93,416
Indiana .....	50,889	57,993	41,641	43,347	92,530	101,340
Illinois .....	90,884	102,881	64,867	58,476	155,751	161,357
Michigan .....	31,520	33,912	33,032	29,929	64,552	63,841
Wisconsin .....	74,017	83,093	9,576	8,502	83,593	91,595
East North Central Region .....	294,435	331,069	190,155	180,480	484,590	511,549
Minnesota .....	87,113	97,195	29,814	25,299	116,927	122,494
Iowa .....	168,804	189,241	37,893	28,518	206,697	217,759
Missouri .....	66,557	72,133	63,517	53,954	130,074	126,087
North Dakota .....	24,493	26,273	21,774	28,025	46,267	54,298
South Dakota .....	51,508	54,104	5,266	12,838	56,774	66,942
Nebraska .....	74,202	78,625	36,630	39,064	110,832	117,689
Kansas .....	49,262	52,689	32,715	35,872	81,977	88,561
West North Central Region .....	521,939	570,260	227,609	223,570	749,548	793,830
Delaware .....	5,497	6,763	5,897	6,907	11,324	13,670
Maryland .....	13,838	14,850	9,974	12,706	23,812	27,556
Virginia .....	22,571	23,354	44,892	45,749	67,463	69,103
West Virginia .....	7,540	7,520	2,497	2,634	10,037	10,154
North Carolina .....	23,723	27,289	76,430	93,283	100,223	120,572
South Carolina .....	9,200	9,896	19,319	20,082	28,519	29,978
Georgia .....	28,840	34,267	26,976	15,698	55,816	49,965
Florida .....	16,927	18,178	33,887	34,223	50,814	52,401
South Atlantic Region .....	128,206	142,117	219,872	231,282	348,078	373,399
Kentucky .....	23,445	25,139	58,843	42,996	82,288	68,135
Tennessee .....	21,602	22,783	61,356	76,969	82,958	99,752
Alabama .....	21,535	23,455	32,235	39,070	53,770	62,525
Mississippi .....	19,476	20,421	105,859	119,739	125,335	140,160
Arkansas .....	18,935	19,176	147,716	132,543	166,651	151,719
Louisiana .....	11,906	11,692	55,923	61,345	67,829	73,037
Oklahoma .....	31,408	30,704	32,915	50,465	64,323	81,169
Texas .....	63,743	68,527	244,248	290,730	307,991	359,257
South Central Region .....	212,050	221,897	739,095	813,857	951,145	1,035,754
Montana .....	30,402	30,333	20,139	16,234	50,541	46,567
Idaho .....	16,399	16,660	34,660	39,341	51,059	56,001
Wyoming .....	16,030	16,779	7,174	7,309	23,204	24,088
Colorado .....	36,382	36,946	31,377	32,287	67,759	69,233
New Mexico .....	29,357	27,699	26,041	25,484	55,398	53,183
Arizona .....	16,071	15,678	42,309	50,542	58,380	66,220
Utah .....	11,395	11,482	6,755	6,541	18,150	18,023
Nevada .....	3,518	3,274	1,569	1,660	5,087	4,934
Washington .....	18,393	18,871	28,698	30,717	47,091	49,588
Oregon .....	20,804	21,192	22,048	20,457	42,852	41,649
California .....	93,445	99,257	266,636	244,786	360,081	344,043
Western Region .....	292,196	298,171	487,406	475,358	779,602	773,529
United States .....	1,599,537	1,720,802	1,928,830	1,991,586	3,528,367	3,712,388

Table 8.--Cash receipts from farm marketings, by States, December 1959-60

State and region	Livestock and products		Crops		Total	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
Maine .....	8,885	9,304	5,318	5,031	14,203	14,335
New Hampshire .....	4,309	4,387	871	901	5,180	5,288
Vermont .....	9,365	8,791	670	838	10,035	9,629
Massachusetts .....	8,887	8,899	4,279	5,279	13,166	14,178
Rhode Island .....	1,276	1,237	524	532	1,800	1,769
Connecticut .....	8,524	8,157	3,422	3,254	11,946	11,411
New York .....	47,988	50,735	17,338	17,929	65,326	68,664
New Jersey .....	14,149	15,019	4,899	5,489	19,048	20,508
Pennsylvania .....	48,142	52,318	12,376	12,718	60,518	65,036
North Atlantic Region .....	151,525	158,847	49,697	51,971	201,222	210,818
Ohio .....	48,896	54,672	39,831	37,708	88,727	92,380
Indiana .....	49,574	55,570	33,437	24,924	83,011	80,494
Illinois .....	95,369	108,237	54,500	43,638	149,869	151,875
Michigan .....	30,927	34,222	23,640	20,709	54,567	54,931
Wisconsin .....	78,136	87,745	9,078	9,020	87,214	96,765
East North Central Region .....	302,902	340,446	160,486	135,999	463,388	476,445
Minnesota .....	85,337	94,122	32,305	28,370	117,642	122,492
Iowa .....	161,343	180,943	24,024	47,662	185,367	228,605
Missouri .....	63,944	71,155	34,801	33,425	98,745	104,580
North Dakota .....	13,253	14,654	20,157	26,163	33,410	40,817
South Dakota .....	36,223	39,261	6,450	14,973	42,673	54,234
Nebraska .....	60,079	65,825	54,678	49,588	114,757	115,413
Kansas .....	49,785	55,286	33,907	21,314	83,692	76,600
West North Central Region .....	469,964	521,246	206,322	221,495	676,286	742,741
Delaware .....	5,783	6,029	2,027	2,144	7,810	8,173
Maryland .....	13,943	14,196	4,088	4,212	18,031	18,408
Virginia .....	19,170	19,897	23,399	22,780	42,569	42,677
West Virginia .....	5,990	6,124	3,356	2,856	9,346	8,980
North Carolina .....	23,341	26,232	38,536	31,838	61,877	58,070
South Carolina .....	9,206	9,606	11,846	14,648	21,052	24,254
Georgia .....	28,621	32,737	17,142	11,557	45,763	44,294
Florida .....	17,794	18,910	54,230	64,157	72,024	83,067
South Atlantic Region .....	123,848	133,731	154,624	154,192	278,472	287,923
Kentucky .....	19,977	21,702	131,122	138,830	151,099	160,532
Tennessee .....	17,360	18,595	60,176	38,848	77,536	57,443
Alabama .....	22,191	24,311	13,305	13,986	35,496	38,297
Mississippi .....	17,663	18,466	51,235	55,171	68,898	73,637
Arkansas .....	17,199	17,125	56,017	63,017	73,216	80,142
Louisiana .....	11,010	10,811	42,351	43,008	53,361	53,819
Oklahoma .....	22,212	23,324	25,927	28,997	48,139	52,321
Texas .....	60,429	66,388	186,609	185,578	247,038	251,966
South Central Region .....	188,041	200,722	566,742	567,435	754,783	768,157
Montana .....	14,940	15,664	17,642	13,458	32,582	29,122
Idaho .....	15,648	16,213	24,445	26,623	40,093	42,836
Wyoming .....	5,805	6,837	4,467	4,482	10,272	11,319
Colorado .....	25,903	27,190	21,940	26,268	47,843	53,458
New Mexico .....	5,780	6,123	16,364	20,489	22,144	26,612
Arizona .....	11,516	11,995	50,793	48,418	62,309	60,413
Utah .....	9,752	10,302	4,129	4,165	13,881	14,467
Nevada .....	2,947	2,979	885	904	3,832	3,883
Washington .....	18,784	19,988	24,136	25,870	42,920	45,858
Oregon .....	15,480	16,370	16,656	15,086	32,136	31,456
California .....	95,444	102,663	215,120	212,932	310,564	315,595
Western Region .....	221,999	236,324	396,577	398,695	618,576	635,019
United States .....	1,458,279	1,591,316	1,534,448	1,529,787	2,992,727	3,121,103

Table 9.-Cash receipts from farm marketings, by States, January-December 1959-60

	Livestock and products		Crops		Total	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
Maine .....	111,939	113,698	58,796	86,752	170,735	200,450
New Hampshire .....	48,842	50,109	9,595	9,998	58,437	60,107
Vermont .....	108,114	109,299	9,921	10,361	118,035	119,660
Massachusetts .....	102,885	106,958	53,839	60,971	156,724	167,929
Rhode Island .....	14,198	14,518	6,647	7,157	20,845	21,675
Connecticut .....	99,874	101,610	55,277	56,719	155,151	158,329
New York .....	592,619	593,105	237,978	246,808	830,597	839,913
New Jersey .....	167,980	169,512	124,995	135,700	292,975	305,212
Pennsylvania .....	581,533	584,831	192,173	202,685	773,706	787,516
North Atlantic Region .....	1,827,984	1,843,640	749,221	817,151	2,577,205	2,660,791
Ohio .....	578,482	599,909	361,224	403,738	939,706	1,003,647
Indiana .....	669,008	686,535	370,117	412,883	1,039,125	1,099,418
Illinois .....	1,183,076	1,204,404	754,314	793,577	1,937,390	1,997,981
Michigan .....	392,914	402,197	312,388	327,240	705,302	729,437
Wisconsin .....	953,908	992,447	118,007	122,676	1,071,915	1,115,123
East North Central Region ...	3,777,388	3,885,492	1,916,050	2,060,114	5,693,438	5,945,606
Minnesota .....	1,050,088	1,083,759	329,793	356,457	1,379,881	1,440,216
Iowa .....	1,974,601	2,013,940	368,328	474,512	2,342,929	2,488,452
Missouri .....	756,920	761,460	383,273	374,690	1,140,193	1,136,150
North Dakota .....	215,322	210,721	331,886	342,804	547,208	553,525
South Dakota .....	489,463	480,606	114,228	147,255	603,691	627,861
Nebraska .....	802,752	786,554	407,904	423,928	1,210,656	1,210,482
Kansas .....	625,174	601,972	555,077	603,039	1,180,251	1,205,011
West North Central Region ...	5,914,320	5,939,012	2,490,489	2,722,685	8,404,809	8,661,697
Delaware .....	70,830	78,185	37,118	35,951	107,948	114,136
Maryland .....	178,536	188,612	83,686	90,964	262,222	279,576
Virginia .....	240,665	244,894	203,638	213,375	444,303	458,269
West Virginia .....	84,711	83,762	24,175	22,464	108,886	106,226
North Carolina .....	297,335	310,409	670,976	765,600	968,311	1,076,009
South Carolina .....	103,711	106,374	251,156	246,842	354,867	353,216
Georgia .....	385,806	409,818	332,004	371,789	717,810	781,607
Florida .....	217,461	220,715	588,772	543,322	806,233	764,037
South Atlantic Region .....	1,579,055	1,642,769	2,191,525	2,290,307	3,770,580	3,933,076
Kentucky .....	287,167	288,411	283,521	267,908	570,688	556,319
Tennessee .....	253,255	253,103	267,105	247,951	520,360	501,054
Alabama .....	286,211	293,790	225,907	235,644	512,118	529,434
Mississippi .....	254,342	248,804	379,113	377,376	633,455	626,180
Arkansas .....	228,478	233,773	498,970	455,516	727,448	689,289
Louisiana .....	149,172	142,674	237,599	232,063	386,771	374,737
Oklahoma .....	359,701	330,398	275,742	341,996	635,443	672,394
Texas .....	983,892	905,558	1,297,639	1,268,884	2,281,531	2,174,442
South Central Region .....	2,802,218	2,696,511	3,465,596	3,427,338	6,267,814	6,123,849
Montana .....	215,776	202,386	187,846	175,801	403,622	378,187
Idaho .....	201,399	192,861	211,647	243,081	413,046	435,942
Wyoming .....	133,654	126,054	28,899	27,902	162,553	153,956
Colorado .....	384,408	370,070	208,891	238,869	593,299	608,939
New Mexico .....	145,222	134,194	108,962	93,826	254,184	228,020
Arizona .....	167,668	159,816	244,138	262,667	411,806	422,483
Utah .....	126,048	122,445	34,312	35,977	160,360	158,422
Nevada .....	46,276	42,052	6,822	7,836	53,098	49,888
Washington .....	215,252	214,805	329,863	331,370	545,105	546,175
Oregon .....	195,927	194,400	228,154	212,011	424,081	406,411
California .....	1,122,511	1,138,817	1,888,394	1,893,433	3,010,905	3,032,250
Western Region .....	2,954,131	2,897,900	3,477,928	3,522,773	6,432,059	6,420,673
United States .....	18,855,096	18,905,324	14,290,809	14,840,368	33,145,905	33,745,692

Table 10.- Government payments, by program, by States, 1960

State and region	Conservation	Sugar Act	Wool Act	Soil Bank	Great Plains Conservation	Total
	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
Maine .....	1,108	---	43	1,571	---	2,722
New Hampshire .....	556	---	7	184	---	747
Vermont .....	1,018	---	14	547	---	1,579
Massachusetts .....	606	---	15	51	---	672
Rhode Island .....	82	---	2	2	---	86
Connecticut .....	483	---	6	99	---	588
New York .....	5,445	---	215	6,993	---	12,653
New Jersey .....	758	---	12	999	---	1,769
Pennsylvania .....	5,515	---	306	5,962	---	11,783
North Atlantic Region .....	15,571	---	620	16,408	---	32,599
Ohio .....	6,902	831	1,803	9,672	---	19,208
Indiana .....	6,767	---	632	9,430	---	16,829
Illinois .....	8,750	97	813	8,226	---	17,886
Michigan .....	4,347	2,958	674	10,055	---	18,034
Wisconsin .....	5,442	222	376	10,816	---	16,856
East North Central Region .....	32,208	4,108	4,298	48,199	---	88,813
Minnesota .....	5,820	2,123	1,325	22,448	---	31,716
Iowa .....	6,467	39	2,006	12,283	---	20,795
Missouri .....	9,293	---	1,069	13,301	---	23,663
North Dakota .....	5,131	1,089	1,215	30,646	484	38,565
South Dakota .....	4,444	192	3,208	20,699	340	28,883
Nebraska .....	5,725	3,501	773	11,462	651	22,112
Kansas .....	6,928	310	738	20,070	409	28,455
West North Central Region .....	43,808	7,254	10,334	130,909	1,884	194,189
Delaware .....	299	---	4	330	---	633
Maryland .....	1,296	---	39	1,464	---	2,799
Virginia .....	4,760	---	430	1,955	---	7,145
West Virginia .....	1,769	---	366	894	---	3,029
North Carolina .....	8,036	---	59	4,734	---	12,829
South Carolina .....	4,371	---	11	9,803	---	14,185
Georgia .....	7,966	---	35	14,854	---	22,855
Florida .....	2,830	1,430	4	2,808	---	7,072
South Atlantic Region .....	31,327	1,430	948	36,842	---	70,547
Kentucky .....	7,963	---	831	6,966	---	15,760
Tennessee .....	6,224	---	342	8,318	---	14,884
Alabama .....	6,537	---	39	6,465	---	13,041
Mississippi .....	7,664	---	65	4,797	---	12,526
Arkansas .....	5,693	---	50	7,663	---	13,406
Louisiana .....	5,371	6,471	60	3,164	---	15,066
Oklahoma .....	6,815	---	283	17,371	421	24,890
Texas .....	21,185	67	9,096	40,417	1,766	72,531
South Central Region .....	67,452	6,538	10,766	95,161	2,187	182,104
Montana .....	3,667	2,388	3,261	6,051	273	15,640
Idaho .....	1,933	4,945	2,731	3,669	---	13,278
Wyoming .....	2,333	1,906	4,281	1,125	232	9,877
Colorado .....	3,210	7,126	3,134	10,876	465	24,811
New Mexico .....	1,608	20	1,713	7,289	557	11,187
Arizona .....	1,613	---	472	106	---	2,191
Utah .....	1,226	930	2,252	2,167	---	6,575
Nevada .....	350	20	555	---	---	925
Washington .....	2,727	1,815	557	4,605	---	9,704
Oregon .....	2,452	1,111	1,553	3,618	---	8,734
California .....	5,515	10,125	3,345	2,928	---	21,913
Western Region .....	26,634	30,386	23,854	42,434	1,527	124,835
United States .....	217,000	49,716	50,820	369,953	5,598	693,087



Table 11.--Cash receipts from farming, 1959-60

State and region	Farm marketings		Government payments		Total	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
Maine .....	170,735	200,450	2,251	2,722	172,986	203,172
New Hampshire .....	58,437	60,107	685	747	59,122	60,854
Vermont .....	118,035	119,660	1,452	1,579	119,487	121,239
Massachusetts .....	156,724	167,929	601	672	157,325	168,601
Rhode Island .....	20,845	21,675	84	86	20,929	21,761
Connecticut .....	155,151	158,329	515	588	155,666	158,917
New York .....	830,597	839,913	10,727	12,653	841,324	852,566
New Jersey .....	292,975	305,212	1,623	1,769	294,598	306,981
Pennsylvania .....	773,706	787,516	9,946	11,783	783,652	799,299
North Atlantic Region .....	2,577,205	2,660,791	27,884	32,599	2,605,089	2,693,390
Ohio .....	939,706	1,003,647	16,000	19,208	955,706	1,022,855
Indiana .....	1,039,125	1,099,418	16,529	16,829	1,055,654	1,116,247
Illinois .....	1,937,390	1,997,981	19,177	17,886	1,956,567	2,015,867
Michigan .....	705,302	729,437	15,678	18,034	720,980	747,471
Wisconsin .....	1,071,915	1,115,123	14,826	16,856	1,086,741	1,131,979
East North Central Region ...	5,693,438	5,945,606	82,210	88,813	5,775,648	6,034,419
Minnesota .....	1,379,881	1,440,216	31,018	31,716	1,410,899	1,471,932
Iowa .....	2,342,929	2,488,452	20,668	20,795	2,363,597	2,509,247
Missouri .....	1,140,193	1,136,150	26,910	23,663	1,167,103	1,159,813
North Dakota .....	547,208	553,525	31,189	38,565	578,397	592,090
South Dakota .....	603,691	627,861	26,370	28,883	630,061	656,744
Nebraska .....	1,210,656	1,210,482	19,919	22,112	1,230,575	1,232,594
Kansas .....	1,180,251	1,205,011	28,062	28,455	1,208,313	1,233,466
West North Central Region ...	8,404,809	8,661,697	184,136	194,189	8,588,945	8,855,886
Delaware .....	107,948	114,136	816	633	108,764	114,769
Maryland .....	262,222	279,576	2,966	2,799	265,188	282,375
Virginia .....	444,303	458,269	7,233	7,145	451,536	465,414
West Virginia .....	108,886	106,226	2,990	3,029	111,876	109,255
North Carolina .....	968,311	1,076,009	10,625	12,829	978,936	1,088,838
South Carolina .....	354,867	353,216	11,258	14,185	366,125	367,401
Georgia .....	717,810	781,607	20,185	22,855	737,995	804,462
Florida .....	806,233	764,037	6,149	7,072	812,382	771,109
South Atlantic Region .....	3,770,580	3,933,076	62,222	70,547	3,832,802	4,003,623
Kentucky .....	570,688	556,319	17,871	15,760	588,559	572,079
Tennessee .....	520,360	501,054	14,053	14,884	534,413	515,938
Alabama .....	512,118	529,434	10,306	13,041	522,424	542,475
Mississippi .....	633,455	626,180	13,649	12,526	647,104	638,706
Arkansas .....	727,448	689,289	11,980	13,406	739,428	702,695
Louisiana .....	386,771	374,737	13,736	15,066	400,507	389,803
Oklahoma .....	635,443	672,394	24,357	24,890	659,800	697,284
Texas .....	2,281,531	2,174,442	82,862	72,531	2,364,393	2,246,973
South Central Region .....	6,267,814	6,123,849	188,814	182,104	6,456,628	6,305,953
Montana .....	403,622	378,187	15,139	15,640	418,761	393,827
Idaho .....	413,046	435,942	13,938	13,278	426,984	449,220
Wyoming .....	162,553	153,956	11,537	9,877	174,090	163,833
Colorado .....	593,299	608,939	24,906	24,811	618,205	633,750
New Mexico .....	254,184	228,020	14,894	11,187	269,078	239,207
Arizona .....	411,806	422,483	3,589	2,191	415,395	424,674
Utah .....	160,360	158,422	8,887	6,575	169,247	164,997
Nevada .....	53,098	49,888	1,275	925	54,373	50,813
Washington .....	545,105	546,175	9,532	9,704	554,637	555,879
Oregon .....	424,081	406,411	8,842	8,734	432,923	415,145
California .....	3,010,905	3,032,250	23,712	21,913	3,034,617	3,054,163
Western Region .....	6,432,059	6,420,673	136,251	124,835	6,568,310	6,545,508
United States .....	33,145,905	33,745,692	681,517	693,087	33,827,422	34,438,779

## CASH RECEIPTS BY STATES AND REGIONS IN 1960

Cash receipts from farm marketings in 1960 were slightly above 1959 in the North Atlantic, the East North Central, the West North Central, and the South Atlantic regions. They were down a little in the South Central and the Western regions. Receipts were above the previous year in all but 18 States.

Receipts from crops and from livestock and products were above 1959 in all but the South Central and Western regions. Crops and livestock products were both lower in the South Central region, while livestock products alone were down in the Western region. The regions ranged from 2 percent below 1959 for the South Central region to 4 percent above for the East North Central and the South Atlantic regions.

The State differences varied all the way from 10 percent below the previous year for New Mexico to 17 percent above for Maine. In 34 States, cash receipts ranged from 5 percent below to 5 percent above 1959. The increase in cash receipts in Maine was due largely to a gain of 65 percent in receipts from potatoes. Receipts in North Carolina rose 11 percent in 1960 mostly because of substantial gains registered for tobacco, broilers, eggs, and corn. Increases of 5 to 7 percent were reported in Massachusetts with largest gains coming in eggs and cranberries; in Ohio and Indiana mostly because of increases from dairy products, hogs, eggs, corn, soybeans, and wheat; in Iowa with most gains coming from hogs, eggs, chickens, and corn; in Delaware and Maryland where greatest increases were from broilers, eggs, and dairy products; in Georgia where gains were most pronounced from broilers, eggs, cotton, and peanuts; in Oklahoma showing sharp increases from wheat, cotton, and peanuts; and in Idaho where increases from potatoes were nearly double the year before and gains were also substantial from wheat, sugar beets, dry beans, hay, dairy products, and eggs.

When the States were ranked on the basis of their total cash receipts from marketings in 1960, it was found that California and Iowa were first and second respectively for the thirteenth consecutive year. Their respective total cash receipts were \$3.0 billion and \$2.5 billion. The first thirteen States stood in the same consecutive order as in 1959. In all, thirty-one States held the same relative positions as in the previous year and most of the others were removed only one place from the 1959 position. Texas with total receipts of \$2.2 billion, Illinois with \$2.0 billion, and Minnesota with \$1.4 billion occupied the third, fourth, and fifth places respectively. The next 5 States in consecutive order were: Nebraska (\$1.2 billion), Kansas (\$1.2 billion), Missouri (\$1.1 billion), Wisconsin (\$1.1 billion), and Indiana (\$1.1 billion).

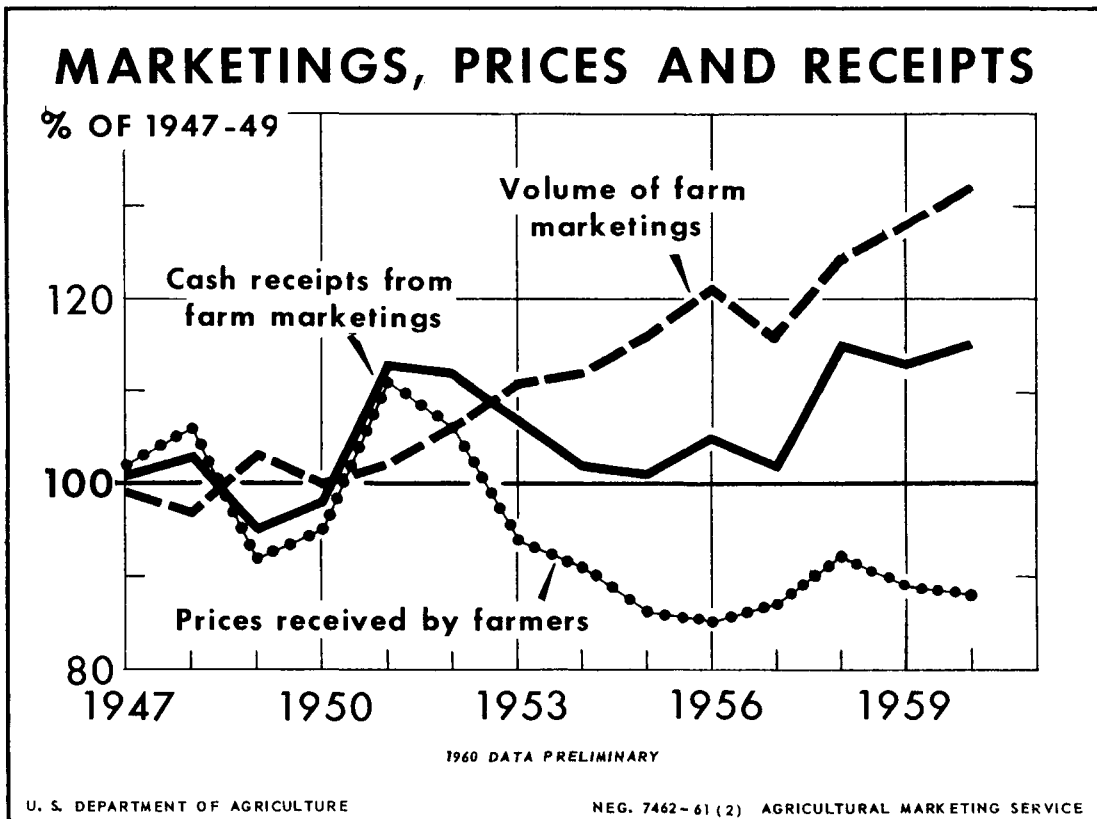
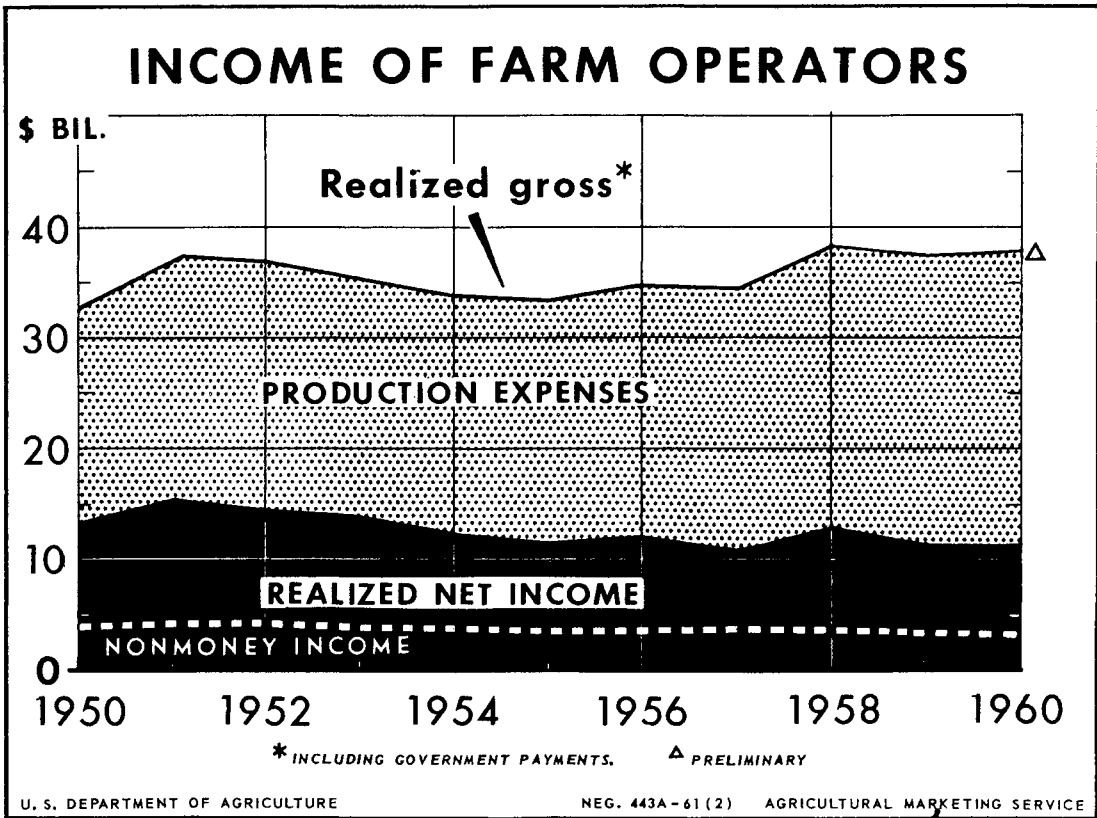


Table 12.--Preliminary averages of realized gross, realized net, and total net income per farm, by States, 1959-60 1/

State and region	Realized gross income		Realized net income		Total net income	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Maine .....	8,947	10,967	1,558	3,084	1,409	3,219
New Hampshire .....	7,413	7,957	1,500	1,777	1,512	1,694
Vermont .....	8,381	8,785	1,678	1,516	1,502	1,635
Massachusetts .....	10,465	11,766	1,675	2,552	1,691	2,530
Rhode Island .....	12,899	14,884	3,563	4,260	3,380	4,135
Connecticut .....	13,572	14,483	2,960	3,479	3,177	3,505
New York .....	10,330	10,729	2,480	2,595	2,439	2,717
New Jersey .....	15,463	16,444	3,243	4,021	3,283	3,876
Pennsylvania .....	7,934	8,301	1,800	1,995	1,908	2,094
North Atlantic Region .....	9,661	10,280	2,127	2,465	2,148	2,541
Ohio .....	6,659	7,297	1,799	2,133	1,915	2,229
Indiana .....	8,124	8,770	2,191	2,523	2,324	2,669
Illinois .....	12,114	12,663	2,935	3,249	3,342	3,136
Michigan .....	6,478	6,980	1,893	2,109	2,009	1,997
Wisconsin .....	8,476	9,028	2,508	2,695	2,978	2,601
East North Central Region .....	8,481	9,073	2,280	2,564	2,532	2,550
Minnesota .....	9,812	10,428	2,655	2,980	2,674	3,241
Iowa .....	13,142	13,974	2,961	3,669	3,794	2,959
Missouri .....	6,125	6,124	2,196	2,165	2,496	2,139
North Dakota .....	10,511	10,873	3,371	3,476	2,076	4,663
South Dakota .....	10,931	11,598	3,833	4,211	1,975	5,936
Nebraska .....	12,815	12,933	3,257	3,350	3,642	3,726
Kansas .....	11,217	11,783	3,081	3,397	2,902	3,960
West North Central Region .....	10,289	10,727	2,860	3,143	2,923	3,337
Delaware .....	19,153	20,496	3,619	4,131	3,832	4,138
Maryland .....	9,362	10,051	1,937	2,221	1,931	2,470
Virginia .....	4,347	4,482	1,384	1,459	1,368	1,497
West Virginia .....	2,636	2,687	811	778	800	813
North Carolina .....	4,378	4,811	1,881	2,274	1,916	2,246
South Carolina .....	3,636	3,703	1,365	1,402	1,351	1,388
Georgia .....	5,498	6,050	1,622	1,971	1,641	1,955
Florida .....	14,030	13,346	6,502	5,794	6,681	5,782
South Atlantic Region .....	5,359	5,632	1,957	2,130	1,981	2,134
Kentucky .....	3,785	3,757	1,660	1,581	1,640	1,695
Tennessee .....	3,340	3,262	1,385	1,296	1,471	1,314
Alabama .....	3,845	4,051	1,490	1,597	1,474	1,580
Mississippi .....	3,834	3,968	1,573	1,582	1,615	1,464
Arkansas .....	5,956	5,866	2,506	2,272	2,421	2,301
Louisiana .....	4,167	4,076	1,573	1,516	1,677	1,497
Oklahoma .....	6,237	6,886	1,952	2,370	2,141	2,618
Texas .....	8,845	8,514	2,763	2,472	3,126	2,666
South Central Region .....	5,221	5,219	1,915	1,852	2,019	1,913
Montana .....	13,117	12,502	4,854	4,250	4,508	3,887
Idaho .....	11,667	12,189	3,142	3,482	3,324	3,063
Wyoming .....	16,589	15,717	5,067	4,153	4,760	3,139
Colorado .....	15,684	16,206	2,874	3,296	3,390	3,322
New Mexico .....	13,519	12,310	3,991	3,243	4,114	2,900
Arizona .....	43,242	43,972	9,568	10,507	11,391	10,512
Utah .....	7,833	7,703	2,222	2,075	2,215	1,961
Nevada .....	20,289	18,894	6,820	5,673	6,982	3,710
Washington .....	9,415	9,538	2,661	2,704	2,694	2,654
Oregon .....	8,968	8,665	2,703	2,385	2,807	2,400
California .....	24,274	24,551	7,587	7,447	8,020	7,769
Western Region .....	16,093	16,145	4,679	4,579	4,907	4,544
United States .....	8,073	8,362	2,437	2,568	2,548	2,646

1/ This table brings up to date in preliminary form three tables given in FIS-179 (Supplement) August 1960 which carry the series back to 1949.

PRELIMINARY 1959 STATE AVERAGES OF REALIZED NET  
INCOME PER FARM

Average per farm estimates of realized gross, realized net, and total net income are presented by States and regions for 1959 and 1960 in table 12. This table brings up to date through 1960, on a basis comparable with earlier years, the data in Tables 1, 2, and 3 on pages 4 through 9 of the Supplement to the July 1960 issue of The Farm Income Situation, FIS 179 (Supplement).

The estimates for 1960 are preliminary and do not reflect new Census benchmark estimates of production and the number of farms; however, indications of the direction and magnitude of relative changes in each State are provided by the estimates. Revised estimates will be presented in the supplement to the July Farm Income Situation which will be published in August.

Realized net income per farm was up in all but 16 States reflecting the increases in cash receipts and the stability of production expenditures. Cash receipts were higher especially from hogs, eggs, broilers, wheat, corn, tobacco, soybeans, potatoes, apples and peaches. Production expenditures showed very slight upward changes in 27 States and equally small downward changes in 21 States. Purchased feed, seed, taxes, interest, rents, depreciation and miscellaneous expenses accounted for most of the increase while the decreases were due largely to fertilizer, hired labor, and repairs and operation.

A brief analysis is given below of some of the important movements in cash receipts and expenditures in each State, accounting for the changes in realized net income per farm between 1959 and 1960. The dollar figure following each State is the realized net income per farm in 1960; the parenthetical percentage indicates the change from 1959.

Alabama--\$1,597 (up 7%)

Total cash receipts rose slightly with increases in receipts from broilers, hogs, eggs, cotton, and peanuts more than offsetting declines in those from cattle, forest products, and corn. Total production expenses were up slightly with expenditures for purchased livestock, seed, taxes, interest, and depreciation more than offsetting those for purchased feed, fertilizer, hired labor, and repairs and operation.

Arizona--\$10,507 (up 10%)

Increases in receipts from dairy products, cotton, lettuce, cottonseed, and barley resulted in larger total cash receipts although declines in receipts from cattle, eggs, and hay were substantial. Decreases in production expenditures for purchased feed and livestock, depreciation, and repairs and operation a little more than offset increases for seed, hired labor, taxes, and interest and total expenditures declined slightly.

Arkansas--\$2,272 (down 9%)

Decreases in receipts from cattle, cotton, soybeans, and cottonseed more than offset increases in those from broilers, dairy products, eggs, and rice and total cash receipts declined. Total production expenditures were about the same as in 1959 with small increases for some items about offsetting small decreases for others.

California--\$7,447 (down 2%)

Total cash receipts rose slightly because increases in receipts from dairy products, eggs, broilers, tomatoes, lettuce, potatoes, sugar beets, rice, walnuts, prunes, peaches, and apricots were not quite offset by declines in those for cattle, turkeys, cotton, hay, barley, grapes, almonds, and pears. Total production expenditures were slightly above 1959 with increases in purchased feed, seed, hired labor, taxes, and interest more than offsetting decreases in purchased livestock and repairs and operation.

Colorado--\$3,296 (up 15%)

Although decreases in receipts were shown from cattle, dairy products, and turkeys, increased receipts from sheep and lambs, hogs, eggs, wheat, sugar beets, potatoes, and hay resulted in larger total cash receipts. Increases in expenditures for seed, hired labor, taxes, interest, and depreciation about offset decreases from purchased feed and livestock and repairs and operation and total production expenditures were about the same as in 1959.

Connecticut--\$3,479 (up 18%)

Slight gains in receipts from eggs, potatoes, apples, and tomatoes more than offset declines in receipts from broilers, cattle, and tobacco and total receipts rose a little. The slight decline in production expenses was due mostly to smaller outlays for purchased feed, hired labor and repairs and operation.

Delaware--\$4,131 (up 14%)

Total cash receipts rose moderately with increases in receipts from broilers, dairy products, eggs, and soybeans. Total production expenses rose largely because of increases in expenditures for nearly all major items.

Florida--\$5,794 (down 11%)

Total cash receipts dropped 5 percent because the declines in receipts from cattle, tobacco, oranges, and grapefruit were greater than the increases in receipts from dairy products, eggs, hogs, tomatoes, and snap beans. Small increases for some expenditure items about offset small decreases in others and total production expenses were about the same as in 1959.

Georgia--\$1,971 (up 22%)

The 9 percent increase in total receipts was due to the gains in receipts from broilers, hogs, eggs, cotton, tobacco, and peanuts which more than offset the declines in those from cattle, dairy products, and corn. Total production expenditures were up slightly as increases in expenditures for purchased livestock, taxes, interest, depreciation, and the miscellaneous items more than offset decreases in those for purchased feed, seed, fertilizer, hired labor, and repairs and operation.

Idaho--\$3,482 (up 11%)

Receipts were above 1959 from potatoes, sugar beets, dairy products, beans, hay, sheep and lambs, and despite decreases in receipts from cattle and wheat, total cash receipts rose substantially. Total production expenditures rose slightly due mostly to increases in outlays for hired labor, taxes, interest, depreciation, and many of the miscellaneous items.

Illinois--\$3,249 (up 11%)

Total cash receipts increased slightly with receipts from hogs, dairy products, eggs, corn and soybeans increasing more than cattle and wheat declined. Total production expenditures were up mostly because of larger outlays for purchased feed, taxes, interest, depreciation, and many of the miscellaneous items.

Indiana--\$2,523 (up 15%)

Increases in receipts from hogs, dairy products, eggs, corn, soybeans, and wheat more than offset declines in receipts from cattle, broilers, and turkeys and total receipts rose moderately. Production expenses rose, particularly those for purchased feed, hired labor, taxes, interest, depreciation and many of the miscellaneous items.

Iowa--\$3,669 (up 24%)

Total cash receipts rose moderately in 1960 largely because of increases in receipts from hogs, dairy products, eggs, turkeys, chickens, corn, and soybeans. Total production expenditures were about the same as in 1959 with increases in outlays for purchased feed, taxes, interest, offsetting decreases in those for purchased livestock, seed, fertilizer, hired labor, depreciation, repairs and operation, and miscellaneous expenses.

Kansas--\$3,397 (up 10%)

Increases in receipts from wheat, sorghum grain, corn, soybeans, and hogs more than offset declines in those from cattle and dairy products, and total cash receipts rose slightly. A drop in expenditures for purchased livestock

was about offset by increases in outlays for seed, hired labor, taxes, interest, depreciation, and repairs and operation, and total expenses were about the same as in 1959.

Kentucky--\$1,581 (down 5%)

Substantial declines in receipts from cattle and tobacco more than offset increases in those from dairy products, hogs, eggs, broilers, corn, and soybeans and total receipts dropped slightly. Total production expenditures were about the same as in 1959 with small increases in some items offsetting decreases in others.

Louisiana--\$1,516 (down 4%)

Increases in receipts from dairy products, eggs, and cotton and cottonseed did not offset decreases in those from cattle, broilers, and rice and total receipts declined. Total production expenses also dropped slightly, with decreases in outlays for purchased feed, hired labor, depreciation, and repairs and operation.

Maine--\$3,084 (up 98%)

Total cash receipts were up substantially, largely because of a sharp increase in receipts from potatoes. Smaller gains were made by dairy products and eggs but broilers and cattle were down. Total production expenditures were up slightly because of larger outlays for purchased livestock, taxes, interest, and seed.

Maryland--\$2,221 (up 15%)

Total cash receipts rose moderately with increases in receipts from dairy products, broilers, eggs, tobacco more than offsetting declines from cattle and corn. Total production expenses rose moderately with increases in practically all major items.

Massachusetts--\$2,552 (up 52%)

A sharp increase in receipts from cranberries and small increases from eggs, broilers, and potatoes resulted in a moderate gain in total cash receipts. Production expenditures were down particularly for hired labor and repairs and operation.

Michigan--\$2,109 (up 11%)

Total cash receipts were up a little mostly because of increases in receipts from dairy products, hogs, eggs, corn, and dry beans. Production expenses were up especially those for purchased feed, seed, taxes, interest, depreciation, and many of the miscellaneous items.



Minnesota--\$2,980 (up 12%)

In 1960 total cash receipts rose moderately. Increases in receipts from hogs, dairy products, eggs, turkeys, corn, soybeans, and flaxseed were partially offset by declines in receipts from cattle, wheat, oats, and barley. Total production expenditures were up slightly with larger outlays for purchased feed, seed, taxes, interest, depreciation, and many miscellaneous items.

Mississippi--\$1,582 (up 1%)

Increases in receipts from broilers, dairy products, eggs, cotton, and cottonseed did not make up for decreases in those from cattle, soybeans, forest products and corn, and total cash receipts declined. Production expenditures rose very slightly with increases in outlays for purchased livestock, taxes, interest more than offsetting decreases in those for purchased feed, seed, fertilizer, hired labor.

Missouri--\$2,165 (down 1%)

Total cash receipts declined slightly because the increases in receipts from hogs, dairy products, eggs, turkeys, soybeans, and corn did not make up for the declines in those from cattle, cotton, and wheat. Total expenditures of production were about the same as in 1959 with increases in purchased feed, taxes, interest and depreciation offsetting declines in purchased livestock, seed, hired labor, and repairs and operation.

Montana--\$4,250 (down 12%)

Substantial declines in receipts from cattle and wheat and more moderate decreases in dairy products and barley resulted in a 6 percent drop in total cash receipts despite increases in receipts from wool, sugar beets, and hay. Total production expenditures were down slightly, but not so much as cash receipts.

Nebraska--\$3,350 (up 3%)

Total cash receipts were about the same as in 1959. The increases in receipts from hogs, eggs, corn, wheat, and sugar beets were about equal to the declines in cattle and sorghum grain. Total production expenses were down slightly with declines in those for purchased livestock and repairs and operation.

Nevada--\$5,673 (down 17%)

The rather sharp drop in total cash receipts was due largely to declines in receipts from cattle, wool, and wheat. Total production expenditures declined slightly with decreases in expenses for purchased feed and livestock more than offsetting increases in those for interest, taxes, and hired labor.

New Hampshire--\$1,777 (up 18%)

Increases in receipts from broilers, eggs, dairy products and apples were partially offset by slight declines in cattle resulting in a slight gain in total cash receipts. Production expenditures were down slightly with smaller outlays for purchased feed and repairs and other operating expenses.

New Jersey--\$4,021 (up 24%)

Slight increases were shown in receipts from dairy products, broilers, tomatoes, peaches and apples with moderate declines in receipts from eggs, cattle, asparagus, and total receipts rose a little. Total production expenses were down with most of the declines coming in purchased feed, purchased livestock, hired labor and repairs and operation.

New Mexico--\$3,243 (down 19%)

Total cash receipts were down substantially because of declines in receipts from cattle and cotton. Total production expenditures were down rather sharply because of decreases in purchased feed and livestock, hired labor, depreciation, and repairs and operation.

New York--\$2,595 (up 5%)

Total cash receipts were up slightly with receipts from dairy products, eggs, broilers, potatoes, apples and grapes more than offsetting declines in those for cattle and onions. Expenditures were up for purchased feed, seed, taxes, interest, and depreciation and total production expenditures rose slightly.

North Carolina--\$2,274 (up 21%)

The 11 percent increase in total cash receipts was due largely to larger receipts from broilers, dairy products, hogs, eggs, tobacco, corn, and peanuts. Receipts from cattle and cotton were down. Total production expenditures were about the same as in 1959 with small decreases in purchased feed, fertilizer, hired labor, depreciation, and repairs and operation offset by increases in purchased livestock, seed, taxes, and interest.

North Dakota--\$3,476 (up 3%)

Total cash receipts rose slightly because declines in receipts from cattle, dairy products, barley, and flaxseed did not quite equal the increases in those from hogs, eggs, wheat, potatoes, and oats. Total production expenditures were up a little mostly because of increased outlays for purchased feed, taxes, and interest.

Ohio--\$2,133 (up 19%)

Total cash receipts were up largely because of increased receipts from dairy products, hogs, eggs, broilers, corn, soybeans, and wheat. Production expenses were higher particularly those for purchased feed, seed, taxes, interest, depreciation, and many of the miscellaneous items.

Oklahoma--\$2,370 (up 21%)

Substantial increases in receipts from wheat, cotton, peanuts, and sorghum grain more than offset the declines in receipts from cattle and dairy products and total receipts rose. Expenditures increased for taxes, interest, depreciation, and repairs and operation and total production expenses rose a little.

Oregon--\$2,385 (down 12%)

Decreases in receipts from cattle, sheep and lambs, wheat, barley, and strawberries were not quite offset by increases in those for dairy products, eggs, hay, and potatoes, and total cash receipts declined. Total production expenditures declined slightly with decreases in purchased feed and seed, hired labor, repairs and operation.

Pennsylvania--\$1,995 (up 11%)

Total cash receipts rose slightly as a result of moderate increases in eggs, potatoes, tobacco, apples, and peaches more than offsetting small declines in receipts from dairy products, cattle, and corn. Total production expenses were down mostly because of declines in expenditures for purchased feed and livestock, hired labor, repairs and operation, and many of the small miscellaneous items.

Rhode Island--\$4,260 (up 20%)

Total cash receipts rose a little because of increases from potatoes, and eggs. Production expenditures showed a slight increase especially for purchased feed and seed.

South Carolina--\$1,402 (up 3%)

Increases in receipts from dairy products, eggs, hogs, broilers did not quite make up for decreases in those from cattle, hogs, tobacco, cotton, peaches, and total receipts declined slightly. Total expenditures were about the same as in 1959 with small increases in purchased livestock, seed, taxes, interest, and depreciation and small decreases in purchased feed, fertilizer, hired labor, and repairs and operation. However, nonmoney income rose and gross income increased, resulting in a gain in total and per farm realized net income.

South Dakota--\$4,211 (up 10%)

Total receipts were a little greater than in 1959 because the increases in receipts from hogs, eggs, wool, wheat, and oats more than offset the declines in those for cattle, dairy products, corn, and flaxseed. Total production expenditures were up slightly mostly because of larger outlays for purchased feed, taxes, interest, and the miscellaneous expenses.

Tennessee--\$1,296 (down 6%)

Total cash receipts declined because decreases in receipts from cattle, cotton, tobacco, corn more than offset those from dairy products, hogs, eggs, broilers, and soybeans. Total production expenditures declined slightly because of decreases in expenses of purchased feed and livestock, seed, fertilizer, hired labor, repairs and operation and some of the miscellaneous items.

Texas--\$2,472 (down 11%)

Decreases in receipts from cattle, dairy products, broilers, cotton, and sorghum grain resulted in a moderate decline in total receipts despite substantial increases in eggs, and wheat. Expenditures declined for purchased feed and livestock, fertilizer, repairs and operation. Total production expenditures dropped slightly.

Utah--\$2,075 (down 7%)

Total cash receipts declined slightly mostly because of decreases in receipts from cattle, turkeys, and wheat. Total production expenditures decreased a little because of smaller expenditures for purchased feed and livestock, hired labor, and repairs and operation.

Vermont--\$1,516 (down 10%)

The slight increase in total cash receipts was due largely to small grains in receipts from milk and eggs more than offsetting a decrease in returns from cattle. Production expenses were higher particularly for purchased feed, hired labor, taxes, and interest.

Virginia--\$1,459 (up 5%)

Increases in receipts from dairy products, eggs, hogs, turkeys, tobacco, and peanuts more than offset decreases in those from cattle, broilers, and forest products, and total cash receipts were up slightly. Total production expenditures rose slightly with small increases for most important items.

Washington--\$2,704 (up 2%)

Total cash receipts were about the same as increases in receipts from eggs, dairy products, apples, and potatoes about offset declines from cattle, wheat, barley and hogs. Production expenditures were down slightly with increases in those for seed, taxes, interest, and depreciation not quite offsetting decreases in those for purchased livestock, fertilizer, hired labor, repairs and operation and the miscellaneous items.

West Virginia--\$778 (down 4%)

Declines in receipts from cattle, broilers, forest products, and tobacco more than offset increases in receipts from dairy products, eggs, apples, greenhouse and nursery products, and total cash receipts dropped slightly. Total production expenditures were about the same as in 1959 with only very small changes in the major items.

Wisconsin--\$2,695 (up 7%)

Total cash receipts rose slightly largely because of increases in receipts from dairy products, hogs, eggs, turkeys, corn, and potatoes. Production expenditures were a little higher especially those for purchased feed, seed, taxes, interest, depreciation, and many of the miscellaneous items.

Wyoming--\$4,153 (down 18%)

Total cash receipts were down largely because of declines in receipts from cattle, wheat, beans, hay, and dairy products. Production expenditures were down slightly because of decreases in expenses for purchased feed and livestock, and repairs and operation.





**OFFICIAL BUSINESS**

**NOTICE**

If you no longer need this publication, check here  return this sheet, and your name will be dropped from the mailing list.

If your address should be changed, write the new address on this sheet and return the whole sheet to:

Administrative Services Division (ML)  
Agricultural Marketing Service  
U. S. Department of Agriculture  
Washington 25, D. C.

:  
: Issue dates for The Farm Income Situation are :  
: February, April, July and November. The next :  
: issue is scheduled for release about April 25.:  
: