CHAPTER II

Chapter II

INCOME AND ABUNDANCE

The Secretary's View. In a talk to the Organization of Professional Employees of the Department of Agriculture on December 10, 1968, the Secretary of Agriculture said that the greatest disappointment in his eight years as Secretary had been the wheat referendum of May 23, 1963, in which farmers voted against strict marketing controls. However, he said that the voluntary programs for grain and cotton subsequently developed had much to recommend them.

Early in December 1968, in a memorandum to members of his staff, Secretary Freeman noted that the voluntary programs gave the Department workable machinery which had made possible the elimination of surpluses and a sharp increase in farm income. Pricing our farm products at the world market and moving away from export subsidies had increased our trade and placed us in a much stronger position for carrying out government policies directed toward increased world trade.

The Secretary wrote that the costs of the price program were reasonable and had gone down as a percentage of gross national product. He suggested that as production per acre went up, payments and loan rates could be reduced, keeping the ratio in terms of costs rather constant with 1968 costs. Proposed limitations on payments were a question mark. Improved farm bargaining power was important, but would not solve all price and production problems. 1/

1/ Memorandum to John Schnittker and others from the Secretary, Dec. 2, 1968. In: Orville L. Freeman, Chronological Correspondence File, Lyndon Baines Johnson Library.

Price Support Actions. On December 26, 1968, Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman ended uncertainties regarding price programs for feed grains and dairy products for 1969. He announced that a voluntary feed grain program, virtually identical to that for 1968, would be in effect. With price-support loan and payment levels for corn and sorghum the same, the major difference was in an increase in the target for acreage reductions in corn, grain sorghum, and barley. 1/

The then-current support price for manufacturing milk and the Class I price levels under Federal milk orders were to be continued. The expiration dates for the programs were terminated, which, in effect, made the prices set by the orders permanent until they were superseded by subsequent orders. In announcing continuation of the programs, Secretary Freeman said: 2/

> The improvement in dairy prices received by farmers in 1968 helped to underate the decline in total milk production. With an improvement in consumption in market channels, price support purchases of dairy products so far in this marketing year have been substantially smaller than a year earlier. Dairy farmers need assurance now that their income will be maintained so that they can plan their dairy operations. The actions announced today also will assure an adequate supply of milk and dairy products for consumers.

1/ U. S. Department of Agriculture, Press Release 4008-68, Dec. 26, 1968.

2/ U. S. Department of Agriculture, Press Release 4007-68, Dec. 26, 1968.

The review of operations of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation continued under the leadership of the Director of Agricultural Economics. The Corporation prepared a statement covering its operations and problems for the review committee. 1/

Farm Income Situation. Realized net farm income increased sub-substantially in the last part of 1968, and was estimated to be about $15 billion for the year, compared with $14.2 billion in 1967. Higher average farm prices and a larger volume of farm marketings helped bring about the increase. Strong consumer demand in 1968 strengthened farm prices for livestock products and fruits and vegetables. Despite very heavy marketings of grains, liberalized reseal programs helped support sagging prices. Higher price support for milk also helped to bolster cash receipts in 1968.

The disposable personal income of farm people in 1968 was estimated to be a record high due to the expected gain in farm income plus increased earnings from nonfarm sources. Data available in November 1968 indicated that the per capita disposable income of the farm population was likely to be about double the $1,100 estimated for 1960, and about 73 per-cent of the average income of nonfarm people. 2/

1/ Federal Crop Insurance Study Report, 86 pp. Copy in Files, Agricultural History Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

2/ U. S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Farm Income Situation, November 1968.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

December 2, 1968

MEMORANDUM

To: John Schnittker
Dorothy Jacobson
John Baker
Walter Wilcox
Ned Bayley
Rod Leonard
Doc Enzler

From: The Secretary

I dictated the attached in Rome; it has not been edited. It is incomplete but it does give some guidelines that will be helpful in preparing the report to the President.

I hope to see your draft of this or at least a largely completed outline as quickly as possible.

Attachment

DRAFT 12-2

MEMORANDUM

To: Dr. Schnittker
Dorothy Jacobson
John Baker
Dr. Wilcox
Rod Leonard

From: The Secretary

Subject: Se retary's Report to the President

I have set down herewith some policy and organizational thoughts in connection with the report we are jointly preparing.

I hope you are well along in its preparation so I might review it very soon. If what you are doing deviates significantly from the general organization and policy direction that I indicate here, please come in as quickly as possible and let's go over your outline. I am not fixed in my viewpoints in connection with the best way to approach this report, but as I tried to explain, I do feel strongly that we should set out clearly and dramatically benchmarks or guide lines so that the public at large can measure progress in the future. I think we owe this to the America n public. My greatest concern is that a kind of holding operation will take over in the Department of Agriculture and, perhaps, in the whole Federal establishment, and it would be many years before the public was clearly aware of what was taking place. The best way to prevent that is to gather the information and to present it sharply and succinctly so it will be clearly understood and can be used by people to measure what is done. Otherwise, a great deal of what we have accomplished with blood, sweat, and tears, could just be piddled away.

International Agriculture

Trade - Protectionism - Ray Ioanes has a rather striking four-stage analysis of what has taken place in the last eight years. Although trade volume has increased in terms of free trade principles, there has been serious retrogression. This ought to be set out and tied clearly to the community and SETTING OUT THAT WHAT WE PREDICTED WOULD TAKE PLACE HAS ACTUALLY OCCURRED. Examples of this can be found in the paper I used in the press conference we held in Paris. The point can and should be made there is a basis for new hope because Western Europe is beginning to face up to the problem, witness the recent OECD meeting where agriculture ministers generally including ministers of the community agreed to a communique which recognized that the problem of overproduction must be faced and that agricultural problems can't be exported. They're in serious trouble, with sharply mounting costs and at last are facing the problem. The need to move vigorously to help them correct their agriculture and to follow policies consistent with liberal trade principles ourselves should be set forth very clearly with the rationale thereto.

The progress made in our own trade promotion programs and importance of continuing them, and how, should be set forth.

Food for Freedom

Here, a projection of the problems we found around the world and how they look today should be set out. This ought to include the shadings of our own attitudes and statements through the years from a very strong emphasis on the danger of world famine in a not too distant future not so long ago, to a much more optimistic analysis today, relating that the ebb and flow in part has been attributable to the tremendous shift in production occasioned by sharp weather changes aided by our own successful surplus reduction programs. The fact that from '63 to '65 world grain reserves dropped sixty million tons -- a combination of bad weather and our programs -- and then as we began to adjust for greater production, weather went to the other extreme with bumper crops worldwide and a building up of stock ought to be made clear. This will, of course, relate intimately to our domestic agricultural programs in the sense that it demonstrates how fluctuations can be occasioned by outside, uncontrollable factors.

A prognosis for the future ought to be set down as firmly and definitely as possible. With them, our own program of action. That program of action would then include Public Law 480 programs. The difference between Title I and II ought to be made sharp and clear, to wit: that Title I embraces serious problems of moving food to normal commercial channels with the threat to prices of the receiving country and thereby their essential agricultural development. Title II on the other hand directed to school lunch and work for food program can accomplish economic development and meet nutritional needs. I think we might express our regret that it has not been carried forward more vigorously and the importance that that should be done in the future. Reference might also be made to the program of cooperation with the private sector to develop infrastructure and stimulate agricultural development in various ways.

Agricultural Development

Title I must be used carefully to move massive amounts of food to meet emergencies and otherwise only when its limits are clearly set out and the currency engendered is needed, and the economic development aspects carefully analyzed.

Further, the relationship between Title I and self-help with the history of self-help, both Congressional and the development of our own thinking on it should be included in the write-up. We ought to make clear, I think, that the use of Title I, sales of soft currency or a long-term long-interest loan is limited by the danger of disruption of the agriculture of the receiving country.

Title II, on the other hand, as pointed out above, has greater possibility and we ought to try and emphasize it strongly. Finally, attention ought to be directed at least briefly to the multilateral aspects here and the possibilities of the world-food program and the international wheat agreement. The reservations about the FAO probably ought to be stated in light of the fact that it is a one-country, one-vote organization, dominated increasingly by less developed countries and their emotionalism with the resulting difficulty to have an adequately organized and staffed administration.

International Agricultural Development

Here, we ought to trace the history of IADS, going back to the memoranda, Dorothy, that you and I prepared almost eight years ago and the need to stimulate agricultural development as the prerequisite to over-all economic development. In this connection, the use of PASAS, and the delegations by AID which ought to be coordinating and managing rather than a direct-hire agency ought to be called into sharp focus. I believe we should emphasize the imprtance of funding IADS directly, or at least sufficiently so it will not be subject to the vagaries of AID appropriations and policies. The new proposal aimed at an over-all total approach starting with adaptive research ought to be emphasized strongly. I think this is excellent, it sets out an approach which could become a very important model and should be developed as such.

Income and Abundance

Certain points ought to be made clear in the Income and Abundance section of the report.

1. The cold hard fact of overproduction as a threat for the foreseeable future, with a few statistics to document that fact and a statement as to what's taking place in the rest of the world, particularly Western Europe, indicating that overproduction is not only a problem of the United States.

2. A brief historical review as to the evolution of our voluntary programs pointing out that we move from the mandatory to the voluntary in the grains and in cotton, but that this has proved to be a sensible development for it has given us workable machinery which has made possible the elimination of surpluses and the sharp increase of farm income at a reasonable cost, and at the same time by moving away from export subsidies and pricing at world markets has increased our trade and placed us in a much stronger position to carry forward the policies of our government for free trade rather than high protectionism. This would be much more difficult under the mandatory programs. The alternatives that face us in terms of other programs ought to be set forth. I believe our progress merits a very strong, certainly not a complacent and smug, but definitely proud statement as to our accomplishments. These programs have been attacked mostly because of their cost. This ought to be taken head-on, pointing out that the cost is reasonable, that as a percentage of gross national product it has gone down and that they can continue recognizing

that s production per acre goes up, the payments and loan rates may have to come down accordingly, keeping a ration in terms of costs rather constant with what we have today. I believe I would go gently where limitations of payments are concerned at this time. At least, we better discuss tha t.

Attention should be directed to program improvements with a rather detailed statement of bargaining power, whatit means, the lack of bargaining power as a farmer's basic problem, and what can be done, what we recommended, and our continuing emphasis on the importance of bargaining power, but making it clear it is no palliative -- that it will undoubtedly start with a few perishable commodities and that it's probably doubtful it can ever apply nationwide for the basics.

Strategic reserves and how they would be used and how they would strengthen our position ought to be brought into focus.

Finally, attention should be given to the small farmer problem, pointing out clearly that our policies have been, and we think should be, to help the man who wants to farm who has the capacity to operate a large enough unit so that he can make a decent living, but that neither credit or assistance should go to a farmer who is unable or unwilling to operate an adequate-sized operation, except of those who are clearly boxed-in, in which instance as a matter of social amelioration, they should be given special assistance of various kinds. We ought, I think, to get as specific about that as possible, going back to the small farmer package we put together. Further, it might be well to make it clear that agriculture has changed, that increasingly it is like business, and that it operates on a debt structure, that this is not necessarily bad. The fact that the number of adequate-sized farms has increased, that their percentage of total output has increased ought to be set forth as well.

Rural Urban Balance

First, a clear statement of national policy ought to be made. John, the statement prepared for a possible foundation grant amplification, I think, is excellent, and might well be used as an introduction with more emphasis on the need for a total national policy related to space and people. Then we ought to move immediately to a community development heading, organizationally, and address attention, in my judgment, to two main subheadings. The first, the machinery which exists now, and which should be continued and strengthened and extended, to wit: Outreach, its history, what it means and how it works with RCDS, and then HOW THEY CAME INTO BEING, WHAT THEY ARE DOING, AND THEIR FOCUS ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AS THE NUMBER ONE TARGET OF EVERY AGENCY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, and then the whole multicounty comprehensive planning, the integrated total approach and what it means. In effect, this would constitute making it clear that today the Department of Agriculture fundamentally is a rural development agency, a people-oriented agency, and that commercial farming and small farms are just one part of the total picture. This could be presented with just a little caution, so it couldn't be misused, pointing out the increased emphasis in terms of appropriation and attention on farming over the last eight years, but showing also that on a percentage basis in other areas we have moved much more rapidly.

The second big subheading here, then, ought to be support and that would be in terms of our programs, loan and grant, for community facilities, recreation, housing, our effort to locate federal government installations, our effort to reach industry and our resource development programs as well, pointing out the multi-county approach that has been very successful in RCDS and also in rural renewal. All of this could be substantiated by some tables that I think would dramatically illustrate the kind of progress that we've made.

Dimensions for Living

This section would emphasize with most detail Food for People. By way of policy it ought to set out that it would be highly immoral to support production restriction measures unless every possible effort and resource was being used to make sure that people had food. This is a matter of basic philosophy and moral principle ought to be enunciated sharply and clearly showing that it has been a fundamental policy of the Department the last eight years. Then, we ought to set out the whole question of hungry people and how many and where, making it clear that we do not have specific information, that there is confusion between poverty and food deficiency, that people's ill health or children's obvious needs could be matters of poverty, and filth, and parasites, as well as lack of food. Therefore, much more specific information is needed, but nonetheless it is clear that there is hunger and a failure of complete adequate nutrition in the United States, and so long as that is the case we can't wait for more detailed __________ but must push forward with an adequate food program. That program fundamentally breaks down, then, in the various categories and could be introduced with a proud statement, I think, that the last eight years have seen the greatest advance in American history in feeding needy, hungry people. A brief, historic recap of the expansion of direct distribution of the origin and growth of food stamps, of the child nutrition program, and of the improvement of the school lunch program could and should be made. I have some tables that I would like to discuss with you briefly which might help to set forward rather dramatically this progress. That, I think, perhaps is part of the papers and maybe, by way of narrative, I'm not sure which would be better, we ought to set out clearly the targets, the goals that must be reached, and when, and what it involves in terms of people and cost and organization.

Finally, there should, I think, be a separate section which would deal with nutrition recapping and restating what has been done over the past few years in developing new methods, to wit: genetic by fortification, new formula foods. What has been done in this connection will have been mentioned in the international section and could be briefly referred to here, and the fact that OEO is moving in that direction could be noted with our cooperation. As a part of the nutritious section, we ought to say some fairly sharp and clear things about nutrition research. It's obvious that we have not done what should have been done in this area, and we might just as well admit it. Aaron Altschul is working on this now and here again we probably ought to project as sharply and clearly as we can what needs to be done, what we would support and hope would be done in the future.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

McMahon DU 8-5237
McDavid DU 8-4026

Washington, Dec.26, 1968

1969 Voluntary Feed Grain Program Announced by Secretary Freeman:

A voluntary 1969 feed grain program virtually identical to that for 1968 was announced today by Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman.

Signup will be conducted simultaneously for feed grains, cotton, and wheat from Feb. 3 through March 21.

Target for acreage diversion in 1969 is 37 million acres of corn, grain sorghum and barley. This compares to the 1968 diversion of 32.4 million acres when barley was not included in the program. The 37-million acre diversion target for next year is designed to produce a 1969 crop about 3 to 5 million tons below estimated requirements. Utilization is increasing because of greater domestic livestock production, and corn exports are expected to show modest gains.

Price-support loan and payment levels for corn and sorghum will be the same as in 1968.

Producers may participate in the 1969 feed grain program by reducing their total base acreage by at least 20 percent. Additional acreage reduction is being encouraged by acreage diversion payments based on 45 percent of the total county price-support loan and payment (U. S. average of $1.35 for corn), times the farm's projected yield.

"Exceptionally good crop weather and improved cropping practices at home and abroad during the last two years has led to world-wide increases in grain production," the Secretary explained. "The 1968 feed grain program put a strong brake on soaring domestic production.

"Despite the fact that corn yields in 1967 and in 1968 were about 13 percent greater than the preceding 1962-66 average, the acreage diversion programs for those two years kept carryover stocks near needed reserve levels.

"Based on the Dec. 19, 1968, crop report, production for 1968 will be about 168 million tons. Utilization for the 1968-69 marketing year currently is estimated at 169 million tons by October 1969, resulting in a slight reduction in stocks--to around 47 million tons. Through active participation in the 1969 program, farmers can realize further reduction of 3 to 5 million tons by the end of the 1969-70 marketing year.

"Finally, I firmly believe the price-support loan program if fully utilized by producers, will substantially firm up market prices. If growers continue to use the price-support loan program for orderly marketing throughout the year as they now are doing, we can look forward to much progress," the Secretary concluded.

Price-support loan levels under the 1969 program will be the same as in 1968 for corn, \$1.05 per bushel; sorghum, \$1.61 per hundredweight; oats, 63 cents per bushel; and rye, \$1.02 per bushel. Barley will be 83 cents per bushel instead of 90 cents as in 1968 because it now is eligible for price-support payment. These price-support payments will be unchanged at 30 cents per bushel for corn and 53 cents per hundredweight for sorghum. Barley payment will be 20 cents per bushel. All price-support payments will be based on planted acreage up to one-half the farm base times projected yield.

Key provisions of the 1969 feed grain program are:

1. Required acreage diversion to conserving use to qualify for price support loans and payments is continued at 20 percent of a farmer's base acreage of corn, sorghum, and barley. No diversion payments will be made for this minimum diversion, except for small base farms -- the same as in 1966-68.

2. Additional acreage diversion will be possible up to a total of 50 percent of the base or 25 acres, whichever is larger, the same as in 1968. The acreage diversion payment rate will be at 45 percent of the total price support times the projected yield.

3. As in 1966-68 a farm with a base of 25 acres or less will get payment on the first 20 percent acreage diversion at 20 percent of the total support rate times yield, and at the regular 45 percent payment rate on the remaining acreage diverted to a conserving use. Producers with feed grain base acreages up to 125 acres will have the option of temporarily reducing this base down to 25 acres and still be eligible for the small farm provision on condition that no corn, grain sorghum or barley will be planted for harvest on the farm and the 25 acres are diverted to conserving use.

Soybeans planted in lieu of feed grains will not earn price-support payments.

Substitution provisions relating to wheat and feed grain acreage will be continued. As announced Aug. 11, 1968 (Press Release USDA 2581-68), barley is included in the 1969 feed grain program. Malting barley will not be exempted from these diversion requirements.

Determinations such as advance payments, the production of substitute crops on diverted acreage, and other details will be announced prior to signup time.

Other participation requirements relating to maintaining conserving bases, compliance on other farms, and to complying with signup intentions remain unchanged from the 1968 program.

USDA 4008-68

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington, Dec. 26, 1968

McDavid DU 8-4026

Secretary Freeman Announces Dairy Price Actions:

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman announced two actions today to maintain dairy farmer's income during the 1969-70 marketing year. The present support price for manufacturing milk and the present Class I price levels under Federal milk orders will be continued.

The support price for manufacturing milk for the marketing year which begins April 1, 1969, will be $4.28 for milk of average milkfat content (approximately 3.7 percent). This is 87 percent of the latest parity equivalent price published in late November. The law provides for support at prices between 75 and 90 percent of parity as of the beginning of the marketing year.

The specific prices at which Commodity Credit Corporation will buy butter, Cheddar cheese and nonfat dry milk in order to carry out the support will be announced at a later date.

Under the Federal order program, the Secretary's action will continue fluid milk prices (Class I) to dairy farmers at their present levels after April 1969, when a temporary 20-cent increase and a basic formula floor price, granted last year for 67 markets is due to expire.

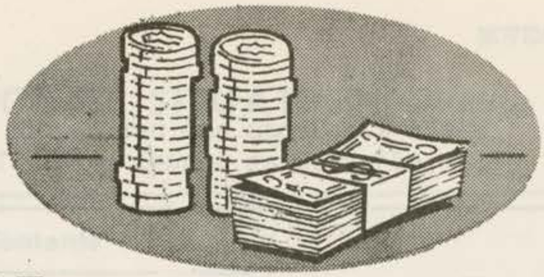
The Secretary said he is terminating the April 30, 1969, expiration dates which provided for the price increases through April. In effect, the action will make prices set by the orders permanent, instead of temporary, at their present levels, officials said.

The price actions include a continuation of the 20-cent increase in the Class I price differentials now in effect, and a minimum basic formula price of $4.33 a hundredweight (3.5 percent milkfat content). In a few eastern markets using economic price formulas, comparable action will maintain prices at their present levels.

"The improvement in dairy prices received by farmers in 1968 helped to moderate the decline in total milk production," the Secretary said. "With an improvement in consumption in market channels, price support purchases of dairy products so far in this marketing year have been substantially smaller than a year earlier. Dairy farmers need assurance now that their incomes will be maintained so that they can plan their dairy operations. The actions announced today also will assure an adequate supply of milk and dairy products for consumers."

USDA 4007-68

FARM INCOME SITUATION



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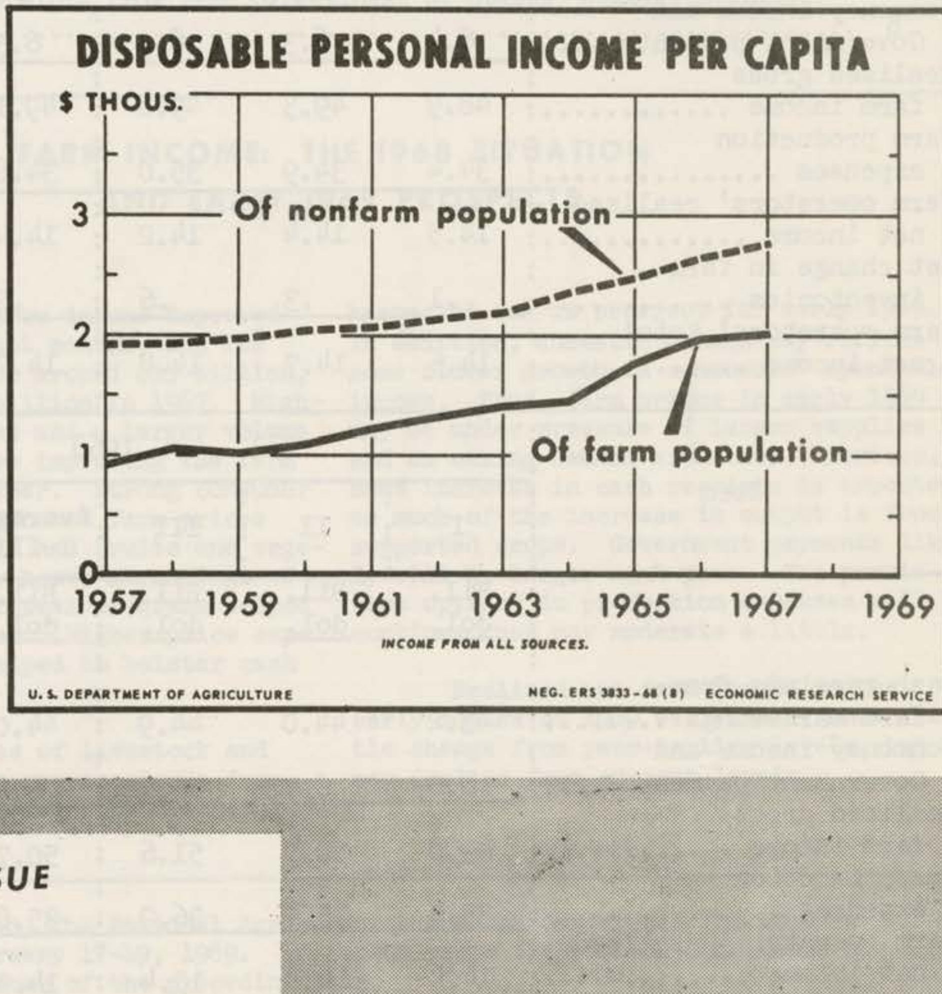

The disposable personal income per capita of farm people this year probably will be record high, due to an expected gain in farm income plus increased earnings from nonfarm sources. Compared with the average disposable income of nonfarm people, the average income of farm people will likely be about 73 percent in 1968, about the same as in 1967, but well above the ratio early in this decade.

IN THIS ISSUE

Current Situation

Early 1969 Prospects

Published four times a year by
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.--Gross and net income from farming, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, by quarters, 1967-68

Item	I	II	III	Average I-III	IV	Year
	1967					
	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.
Cash receipts from farm marketings	42.5	43.0	43.0	42.8	42.7	42.8
Nonmoney income and Government payments	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.3
Realized gross farm income	48.9	49.3	49.2	49.1	48.9	49.1
Farm production expenses	34.4	34.9	35.0	34.8	35.0	34.8
Farm operators' realized net income	14.5	14.4	14.2	14.4	13.9	14.2
Net change in farm inventories	.1	.3	.6	.3	.6	.4
Farm operators' total net income	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.7	14.5	14.6
	1968					
	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.
Cash receipts from farm marketings	43.2	44.0	44.9	44.0		
Nonmoney income and Government payments	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7		
Realized gross farm income	49.8	50.7	51.6	50.7		
Farm production expenses	35.4	35.9	36.2	35.8		
Farm operators' realized net income	14.4	14.8	15.4	14.9		
Net change in farm inventories	.4	.3	.3	.3		
Farm operators' total net income	14.8	15.1	15.7	15.2		

Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

THE FARM INCOME SITUATION

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FARM INCOME: THE 1968 SITUATION AND EARLY 1969 PROSPECTS

Summary

Realized net farm income improved substantially in recent months, and for 1968 is expected to be around $15 billion, compared with $14.2 billion in 1967. Higher average farm prices and a larger volume of farm marketings are improving the farm income picture this year. Strong consumer demand in 1968 strengthened farm prices for livestock products and fruits and vegetables. Despite very heavy marketings of grains, liberalized reseal programs helped support sagging prices. Higher price support for milk also helped to bolster cash receipts in 1968.

Larger supplies of livestock and poultry and larger carryover stocks from bumper grain and oilseed crops now being harvested are in prospect for early 1969. In addition, domestic demand may reflect some slower growth in consumers' spendable income. Thus, farm prices in early 1969 may be under pressure of larger supplies and an easing demand situation. However, some increase in cash receipts is expected as much of the increase in output is from supported crops. Government payments likely will be larger next year. The persistent uptrend in production expenses will continue, but may moderate a little.

Realized net farm income in the early months of 1969 will likely show little change from year-earlier levels, but may decline from current levels.

As announced, The National Agricultural Outlook Conference for 1969 is scheduled for February 17-19, 1969. In recent years the Outlook Conference has been held in November of the preceding year.

Coinciding with this shift in the date of the Outlook Conference, the farm income outlook for 1969 usually carried in the November _Farm Income Situation_ will appear in the February 1969 issue.

Cash receipts, January-September 1968

Through September of this year cash receipts from farm marketings were estimated at $29.7 billion, up about $550 million from January-September 1967. In addition, direct Government payments to farmers during January-September 1968 were reported at $3.0 billion, up about $525 million from the same period in 1967.

Receipts from livestock and product marketings were $18.6 billion during the first three quarters of this year, more than $500 million above the corresponding period of 1967. Cattle and calf receipts accounted for a gain of over $400 million; prices were up over 4 percent despite an increase in marketings. Receipts from hogs declined slightly, as prices below a year earlier more than offset an increase in slaughter.

Milk prices paid by plants and dealers through September were up 4 percent over 1967 levels resulting in an increase in producer receipts of over $100 million; the volume of milk shipped to market was down slightly. Poultry and egg receipts for January-September 1968 were up slightly from a year earlier. Broiler prices were up about 6 percent, while marketings were unchanged from a year earlier. Egg prices and receipts have improved since early summer raising the January-September average price 2 percent above a year earlier. Turkey marketings and prices through September were lower, leading to a substantial drop in receipts; however, prices have been edging upward and in the main marketing season likely will be higher than a year earlier.

Crop receipts totaled $11.1 billion through September 1968, about the same as in the first 9 months of 1967. Food and feed grain receipts were down as generally lower prices more than offset increased marketings from bumper crops. Cotton prices were well above a year earlier due to a sharply reduced supply from the very small 1967 crop. Tobacco receipts were off from a year earlier, as improved prices were not enough to offset a reduced volume of marketings. Soybean prices averaged below 1967 levels resulting in a decline in receipts.

Receipts from marketings of vegetables were up almost $100 million from a year earlier; truck crops receipts rose nearly 10 percent due to record high prices earlier in the year. Receipts from marketings of fruits and nuts were well above the year earlier; citrus prices were sharply higher due to reduced supplies from the 1967-68 citrus crop.

Income and expenses for 1968

Most of the 1968 gain over last year in cash receipts from farm marketings is expected to occur in the last quarter. A much larger cotton crop will result in a substantial gain in marketing receipts. Meat animal marketings are expected to continue larger than in 1967 with prices remaining strong. A large volume of crop marketings will help maintain receipts even though some major row-crop prices will be lower. Poultry and egg prices will average above late 1967 levels, and wholesale milk prices will continue higher. Potato prices are currently running well above year-ago levels, pointing to a boost in growers' cash income in the last quarter of this year.

Direct Government payments this year are expected to be up about one-eighth from the $3,079 million paid out in 1967. The increase this year stems from much larger payments under the Feed Grain Program. Some offset to the total increase in payments will come from reduced payments under the 1968 Cotton Program.

The increase expected this year in cash receipts from marketings and Government payments may be as much as $2 billion. This would boost realized gross farm income to a record level of around $51 billion.

However, farm production expenses are also rising, and may increase this year by about $1 1/4 billion to a level of around $36 billion. Prices paid by farmers for production items, interest, taxes, and farm wage rates will be about 3 percent higher than in 1967. Almost all production items, with the exception of feed and fer-

tilizer, are higher in price than a year earlier. Overhead costs--depreciation, mortgage interest, and real estate taxes--will be up substantially in 1968. In addition, farmers are buying more livestock, fertilizer, and some other production goods. Farm wage rates through September rose more than the number of hired farm hands declined.

With gross farm income rising faster this year than production expenses, realized net farm income is likely to increase to around $15 billion, compared with $14.2 in 1967. This level of realized net income now in sight for 1968 would yield an average income per farm of around $4,900, up about $375 per farm from 1967, and exceeded only by the $5,000 average for 1966.

The disposable personal income of farm people this year probably will be record high due to the expected gain in farm income plus increased earnings from nonfarm sources. Thus, the 1968 level of per capita disposable income of the farm population is likely to be about double the $1,100 estimated for 1960, and would be about 73 percent of the average income of nonfarm people. This share is about the same percentage as in 1967, but well above the 55 percent of 1960.

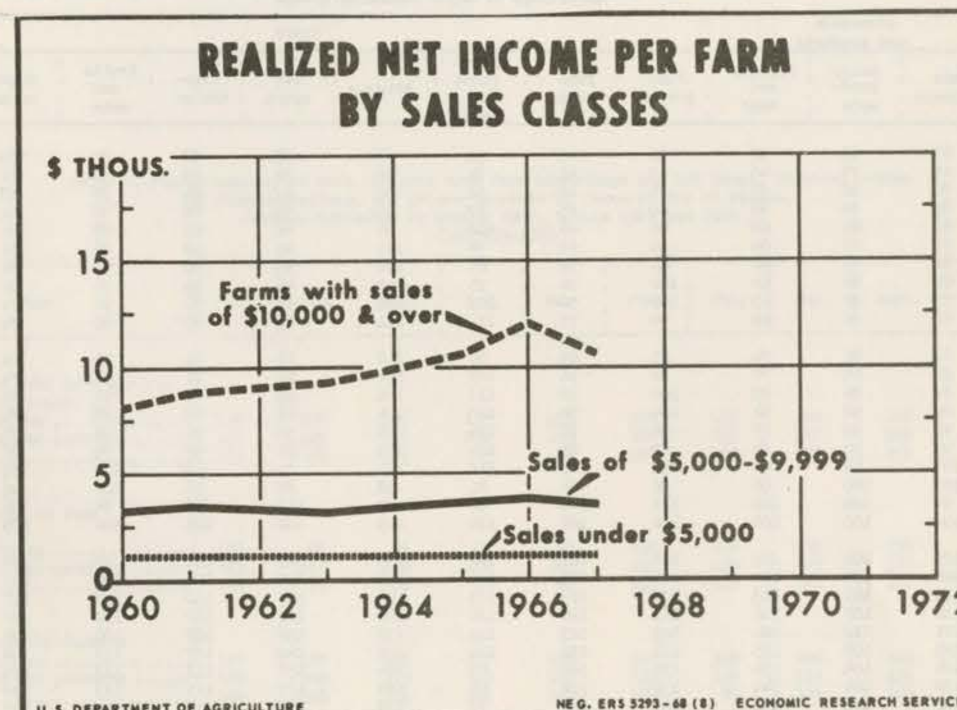


Table 2.--Index numbers of volume of farm marketings and home consumption, by major subindexes, 1940-68
(1957-59 = 100)

Year	Marketings: Livestock and products 1/	Marketings: Crops 2/	Marketings: Total	Home consumption: Livestock and products	Home consumption: Crops	Home consumption: Total	Marketings and home consumption: Livestock and products	Marketings and home consumption: Crops	Marketings and home consumption: Total	Food: Marketings	Food: Marketings and home consumption	Nonfood marketings 3/
1940	64	63	64	186	211	191	70	67	69	64	72	61
1941	67	64	65	180	213	187	72	68	71	67	74	58
1942	74	70	73	175	211	183	79	74	78	75	81	64
1943	82	69	77	178	205	185	87	73	81	80	86	65
1944	85	75	81	177	201	183	89	78	86	84	90	69
1945	83	77	81	178	193	182	89	80	86	84	90	70
1946	82	76	79	181	196	185	87	78	84	83	89	64
1947	81	84	82	169	178	170	86	86	86	84	89	75
1948	76	86	80	159	168	161	81	88	84	81	86	78
1949	80	93	85	150	158	151	84	95	89	82	87	92
1950	82	85	83	143	149	145	85	86	87	83	87	82
1951	85	84	84	140	141	140	88	84	87	85	88	81
1952	86	89	88	135	129	133	89	90	90	88	91	85
1953	90	95	92	126	121	124	91	96	94	90	93	95
1954	93	92	93	121	117	121	94	92	94	91	94	93
1955	96	96	96	121	114	119	97	96	97	94	96	99
1956	101	97	99	118	107	115	102	97	100	99	100	99
1957	99	88	94	108	99	106	99	89	95	97	97	87
1958	98	104	101	99	104	100	98	104	101	100	100	104
1959	103	108	105	93	97	94	103	107	104	103	103	109
1960	104	112	107	82	98	87	103	111	107	105	104	114
1961	108	110	109	75	94	81	107	110	108	109	107	110
1962	110	112	111	73	80	75	108	111	109	109	107	116
1963	114	119	116	69	83	73	111	118	114	113	111	125
1964	118	118	118	63	73	66	115	117	116	116	113	125
1965	118	120	118	56	55	56	115	118	116	118	114	121
1966	120	121	120	52	47	51	117	119	118	120	116	123
1967	124	124	124	50	44	48	120	122	121	125	121	121
1968 4/	124	131	127	48	43	46	120	128	124	126	122	130

Marketings by major commodity groups

Year	Livestock and products: Meat animals	Livestock and products: Dairy products	Livestock and products: Poultry and eggs	Crops: Food grains	Crops: Feed crops	Crops: Cotton (lint and seed)	Crops: Tobacco	Crops: Oil crops	Crops: Vegetables	Crops: Fruits and nuts	Crops: Sugar crops	Crops: Seeds
1940	67	73	42	56	45	93	85	25	72	80	84	65
1941	67	77	46	63	41	84	79	34	77	91	77	67
1942	76	82	55	75	45	91	80	47	84	87	88	71
1943	85	82	65	69	45	87	79	59	88	78	64	64
1944	89	83	68	80	46	100	96	48	90	88	64	64
1945	85	87	69	89	57	74	121	49	90	84	74	74
1946	84	85	66	84	52	65	120	48	98	97	82	83
1947	84	85	64	102	56	95	140	48	89	94	88	73
1948	77	82	63	105	52	113	112	61	95	92	71	71
1949	80	86	69	99	73	131	111	61	90	90	74	88
1950	81	86	74	83	69	89	118	64	91	90	92	115
1951	85	85	77	80	56	105	134	58	94	97	74	102
1952	87	86	79	100	58	115	126	63	89	94	74	104
1953	89	92	81	100	70	140	121	61	92	93	84	98
1954	93	93	85	94	76	114	128	58	92	94	95	99
1955	99	95	84	83	83	114	133	82	95	99	86	100
1956	104	98	92	92	85	112	124	81	98	100	87	111
1957	100	100	95	80	84	81	98	88	98	100	98	104
1958	97	100	100	114	110	98	99	110	99	94	96	99
1959	104	100	105	106	106	121	103	102	103	106	105	97
1960	105	102	105	117	122	112	109	110	104	99	105	99
1961	108	106	114	114	109	108	118	112	109	103	115	90
1962	110	107	113	102	112	115	126	125	110	107	117	90
1963	116	107	116	111	126	126	126	126	110	101	152	93
1964	121	110	121	109	123	119	138	136	107	106	155	100
1965	121	108	125	121	131	114	105	142	107	111	144	85
1966	124	104	134	120	145	91	104	157	111	113	139	86
1967	128	104	141	139	154	60	120	175	115	115	138	75
1968 4/	131	103	136	146	166	79	100	184	118	110	157	77

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 October 1, 1968.

Table 3.--Cash receipts from farming, by commodity groups, for 48 States, January-September, by months 1968, totals, 1967 and 1968 1/ 2/

Source	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	January-September 1968	January-September 1967
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
Farm marketings and CCC loans: 3/	3,683	2,847	2,847	2,868	2,993	3,188	3,562	3,763	3,973	29,725	29,173
Livestock and products	2,051	1,933	2,012	2,030	2,142	1,955	2,086	2,184	2,229	18,622	18,091
Meat animals	1,245	1,177	1,190	1,215	1,284	1,108	1,253	1,330	1,362	11,164	10,749
Dairy products	484	460	504	511	540	522	493	482	478	4,473	4,342
Poultry and eggs	282	255	286	267	281	299	322	355	373	2,720	2,701
Other	40	41	33	36	37	27	18	17	16	265	298
Crops	1,632	914	835	838	851	1,233	1,476	1,579	1,744	11,103	11,082
Food grains	189	89	80	49	66	307	468	329	237	1,813	1,978
Feed crops	491	289	227	196	193	290	343	314	274	2,617	2,736
Cotton (lint and seed)	164	37	18	9	9	5	13	43	63	361	315
Tobacco	90	16	10	14	15	11	18	241	236	653	710
Oil-bearing crops	286	137	100	115	74	49	39	78	205	1,083	1,154
Vegetables and melons	158	142	169	178	211	253	273	323	383	2,091	2,004
Fruits and tree nuts	138	105	96	105	151	238	237	161	197	1,429	1,134
Other	116	99	134	171	133	80	85	89	149	1,056	1,051
Government payments	58	184	174	118	34	18	154	1,098	1,165	3,004	2,482
Total cash receipts	3,741	3,031	3,021	2,986	3,027	3,206	3,716	4,861	5,138	32,729	31,655

1/ Preliminary estimates for 1968 as of October 1. Revised estimates by months for 1968 will be published in the February 1969 Farm Income Situation. Estimates by months for 1965, 1966 and 1967 are published in the July 1968 Farm Income Situation, FIS-211.
2/ Details may not add to totals because of rounding.
3/ 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, for 48 States, January-September by months 1968, totals 1967 and 1968
(1957-59=100)

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	January-September 1968	January-September 1967
Cash receipts from farm marketings and CCC loans: 1/											
All commodities	137	106	106	107	111	119	133	140	148	123	121
Livestock and products	133	125	131	132	139	127	135	142	145	134	130
Crops	143	80	73	73	74	108	129	138	152	108	108
Physical volume of farm marketings:											
All commodities	132	96	93	92	98	112	126	133	133	113	112
Livestock and products	123	112	118	119	128	116	120	127	127	121	121
Crops	145	74	60	55	57	105	133	141	142	101	99
Prices received by farmers:											
All commodities	105	107	107	107	108	107	108	108	110	107	104
Livestock and products	106	109	110	109	109	111	114	113	116	111	108
Crops	104	103	104	104	105	103	99	101	103	102	100

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

Table 5.--Cash receipts from farm marketings, for 48 States, January-September, by months 1968, totals, 1967 and 1968 1/

State and region	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
Maine	17,272	15,709	19,391	19,710	19,087	15,545	17,145
New Hampshire	4,796	4,417	4,801	4,781	4,611	4,144	4,435
Vermont	12,037	10,954	12,510	13,075	12,548	11,499	11,376
Massachusetts	11,313	10,519	12,402	14,034	12,159	9,780	10,197
Rhode Island	1,363	1,285	1,449	1,564	1,391	1,111	1,280
Connecticut	12,199	11,312	14,482	16,551	13,955	10,639	10,124
New York	75,905	74,830	84,412	85,027	79,433	74,236	82,042
New Jersey	16,575	11,755	13,482	15,789	22,113	23,432	28,495
Pennsylvania	73,478	68,137	78,337	77,742	72,605	66,123	72,340
North Atlantic Region	224,938	208,918	241,266	248,273	237,902	216,509	237,434
Ohio	105,831	92,240	82,786	86,682	81,797	76,102	107,424
Indiana	115,010	96,848	81,417	87,647	78,713	81,423	131,344
Illinois	289,719	226,340	209,549	205,991	182,186	194,991	195,867
Michigan	63,264	59,339	59,603	59,114	54,915	67,673	98,877
Wisconsin	122,501	115,794	122,044	119,723	119,446	123,284	127,294
East North Central Region	696,325	590,561	555,399	559,157	517,057	543,473	660,806
Minnesota	165,826	142,353	132,966	132,836	130,062	130,618	146,367
Iowa	337,350	285,813	250,883	258,011	280,101	227,157	266,994
Missouri	96,035	77,581	77,012	84,996	81,971	94,191	104,689
North Dakota	73,251	36,355	43,636	34,336	33,855	29,707	62,025
South Dakota	89,492	73,128	61,790	67,995	69,989	63,409	78,259
Nebraska	188,768	130,107	122,887	132,694	131,266	105,916	141,835
Kansas	140,327	115,469	116,825	107,289	104,847	150,089	166,052
West North Central Region	1,091,049	860,806	805,999	818,157	832,091	801,087	966,221
Delaware	8,304	8,075	9,187	7,769	10,977	12,723	10,227
Maryland	22,784	21,768	23,821	28,447	33,193	33,223	30,889
Virginia	32,238	23,498	26,291	27,241	26,794	31,768	44,155
West Virginia	7,522	5,939	6,404	6,842	6,082	6,842	7,603
North Carolina	50,097	43,501	46,980	45,554	50,021	66,626	63,470
South Carolina	20,771	18,809	18,641	21,718	20,329	38,585	33,202
Georgia	66,871	56,757	64,386	59,862	63,557	77,620	76,587
Florida	156,401	128,322	121,315	144,288	172,574	95,319	55,509
South Atlantic Region	364,988	306,669	317,025	341,721	383,527	362,706	321,642
Kentucky	89,454	31,831	34,562	36,081	37,357	38,392	42,310
Tennessee	39,951	34,771	33,280	33,205	32,700	38,111	40,436
Alabama	41,991	38,166	40,242	40,211	42,395	49,944	49,239
Mississippi	68,653	37,475	40,249	35,127	38,698	51,690	41,893
Arkansas	104,071	34,417	36,894	36,224	40,932	62,087	51,963
Louisiana	47,781	24,306	25,627	26,673	25,100	25,007	57,936
Oklahoma	69,074	43,471	52,890	44,362	52,778	112,039	64,797
Texas	253,190	144,009	139,868	136,696	169,364	199,961	311,386
South Central Region	714,165	388,446	403,612	388,579	439,324	577,231	659,960
Montana	34,297	23,889	26,502	21,384	21,002	18,246	22,270
Idaho	41,433	34,187	35,711	34,952	28,398	27,942	27,033
Wyoming	9,555	6,757	9,080	11,015	11,968	8,622	7,773
Colorado	75,324	68,881	71,637	71,581	73,581	69,348	82,975
New Mexico	18,249	10,585	14,599	17,585	20,138	15,346	16,692
Arizona	46,750	30,001	34,183	37,830	49,157	48,626	36,870
Utah	17,779	15,116	14,420	15,249	12,928	10,344	13,974
Nevada	5,660	4,871	5,094	4,295	3,409	2,137	2,187
Washington	59,192	48,606	45,966	46,561	46,418	54,461	56,525
Oregon	34,530	26,053	23,830	22,901	22,421	39,469	46,599
California	249,079	222,309	242,900	228,621	293,915	392,818	403,126
Western Region	591,848	491,255	523,922	511,974	583,335	687,359	716,024
United States (48 States)	3,683,313	2,846,655	2,847,223	2,867,861	2,993,236	3,188,365	3,562,087

1/ See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 5.--Cash receipts from farm marketings, for 48 States, January-September, by months 1968, totals, 1967 and 1968 1/- Continued

State and region	August	September	October	November	December	January-September 1968	January-September 1967
	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
Maine	17,531	15,465				156,855	167,266
New Hampshire	5,060	5,522				42,567	42,298
Vermont	11,587	12,197				107,783	103,081
Massachusetts	13,817	17,622				111,843	112,220
Rhode Island	2,015	2,280				13,738	13,915
Connecticut	13,060	14,408				116,730	119,559
New York	90,255	111,901				758,041	742,570
New Jersey	39,554	35,806				207,001	196,707
Pennsylvania	76,123	84,180				669,065	660,920
North Atlantic Region	269,002	299,381				2,183,623	2,158,536
Ohio	94,862	96,814				824,538	868,907
Indiana	99,546	109,123				881,071	927,762
Illinois	237,227	179,692				1,921,562	1,828,208
Michigan	77,447	76,696				616,928	624,751
Wisconsin	124,906	122,372				1,097,364	1,081,250
East North Central Region	633,988	584,697				5,341,463	5,330,878
Minnesota	157,868	142,382				1,281,278	1,288,399
Iowa	249,407	273,382				2,429,098	2,436,962
Missouri	91,531	111,447				819,453	882,324
North Dakota	80,206	97,674				491,045	470,285
South Dakota	101,304	83,152				688,518	669,729
Nebraska	127,286	128,040				1,208,799	1,257,912
Kansas	124,367	108,890				1,134,155	1,115,715
West North Central Region	931,969	944,967				8,052,346	8,121,326
Delaware	13,417	11,665				92,344	94,670
Maryland	31,000	31,563				256,688	240,736
Virginia	34,864	72,286				319,135	295,197
West Virginia	9,284	10,116				66,634	63,596
North Carolina	136,451	250,429				753,129	726,191
South Carolina	77,406	46,574				296,035	290,509
Georgia	183,179	140,249				789,068	779,123
Florida	57,356	51,530				982,614	806,391
South Atlantic Region	542,957	614,412				3,555,647	3,296,413
Kentucky	42,777	48,106				400,870	458,616
Tennessee	40,381	49,215				342,050	346,856
Alabama	51,089	67,781				421,058	411,437
Mississippi	47,670	62,410				423,865	424,154
Arkansas	52,078	66,764				485,430	441,671
Louisiana	62,132	50,303				344,865	320,611
Oklahoma	73,199	70,113				582,723	565,819
Texas	275,092	210,605				1,840,171	1,736,966
South Central Region	644,418	625,297				4,841,032	4,706,130
Montana	37,610	65,407				270,607	279,325
Idaho	38,442	52,870				320,968	316,159
Wyoming	10,104	29,214				104,088	103,458
Colorado	87,329	77,215				677,871	638,803
New Mexico	11,226	18,004				142,424	136,318
Arizona	24,543	25,240				333,200	341,389
Utah	13,672	22,328				135,810	135,695
Nevada	2,522	4,322				34,497	33,842
Washington	83,760	94,282				535,771	557,787
Oregon	57,395	63,775				336,973	354,088
California	374,379	451,521				2,858,668	2,662,942
Western Region	740,982	904,178				5,750,877	5,559,806
United States (48 States)	3,763,316	3,972,932				29,724,988	29,173,089

1/ Preliminary estimates for 1968 as of October 1. Revised estimates by months for 1968, will be published in the February 1969 Farm Income Situation. Estimates by months for 1965, 1966 and 1967 are published in the July 1968 Farm Income Situation, FIS-211.

Table 6.--Cash receipts from livestock and livestock products, for 48 States, January-September, by months 1968, totals, 1967 and 1968 1/

State and region	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
Maine	11,780	9,825	11,074	10,174	11,234	11,734	12,789
New Hampshire	3,865	3,453	3,695	3,577	3,619	3,525	3,791
Vermont	11,122	10,039	11,042	11,273	11,246	10,759	10,535
Massachusetts	7,587	6,928	7,176	7,020	6,928	6,426	7,012
Rhode Island	896	845	885	839	843	787	854
Connecticut	7,816	7,170	7,713	7,320	7,335	7,096	7,883
New York	57,111	56,878	62,758	61,836	62,228	60,432	58,897
New Jersey	11,917	7,705	7,832	8,173	8,479	7,697	8,678
Pennsylvania	55,906	52,496	56,698	56,148	56,994	50,712	51,169
North Atlantic Region	168,000	155,339	168,873	166,360	168,906	159,168	161,608
Ohio	60,579	56,797	57,001	59,482	61,176	53,919	58,873
Indiana	65,398	64,870	58,862	60,952	57,972	59,687	72,693
Illinois	113,822	111,630	109,985	113,904	115,105	100,829	115,786
Michigan	39,529	37,898	36,862	39,151	40,249	37,193	37,575
Wisconsin	107,470	103,832	111,557	110,037	112,230	110,176	100,754
East North Central Region	386,798	375,027	374,267	383,526	386,732	361,804	385,681
Minnesota	107,005	105,669	104,529	106,272	107,280	101,081	103,214
Iowa	209,280	211,465	195,919	205,038	233,225	187,040	223,613
Missouri	70,644	65,122	68,494	73,906	74,746	68,737	77,592
North Dakota	23,633	17,490	20,589	17,070	15,459	18,859	26,168
South Dakota	67,020	59,513	53,231	59,960	58,997	55,201	52,408
Nebraska	113,779	98,512	101,264	109,948	116,194	88,937	83,721
Kansas	86,221	90,579	98,095	91,702	92,511	73,332	82,013
West North Central Region	677,582	648,350	642,121	663,896	698,412	593,187	648,729
Delaware	6,883	6,454	7,385	5,913	8,566	8,383	7,275
Maryland	18,782	17,632	19,647	19,265	20,791	20,379	21,251
Virginia	19,606	17,290	20,755	21,720	21,294	21,941	21,278
West Virginia	5,062	4,428	4,863	5,885	5,337	5,824	6,233
North Carolina	38,631	36,502	39,586	38,290	40,781	40,215	41,456
South Carolina	11,776	10,692	11,191	11,059	11,414	11,249	12,272
Georgia	50,477	45,809	51,447	46,442	51,133	50,616	51,930
Florida	28,774	27,070	30,315	28,859	28,567	27,185	29,435
South Atlantic Region	179,991	165,877	185,189	177,433	187,883	185,792	191,130
Kentucky	23,107	21,677	28,066	29,516	31,845	29,085	33,572
Tennessee	27,936	25,194	26,890	28,177	28,202	28,223	32,207
Alabama	34,888	31,467	35,471	35,544	37,605	36,777	39,343
Mississippi	32,923	30,362	32,578	30,815	34,818	34,000	36,059
Arkansas	31,565	28,479	32,037	29,779	34,296	37,499	38,702
Louisiana	18,048	17,293	19,015	18,751	18,453	17,752	19,977
Oklahoma	49,768	35,580	46,023	40,345	45,312	39,595	45,073
Texas	114,307	108,754	115,873	115,426	131,093	121,362	131,153
South Central Region	332,542	298,806	335,953	328,353	361,624	344,293	376,086
Montana	14,695	10,759	14,382	12,503	12,464	11,700	11,008
Idaho	19,368	16,951	18,298	16,649	15,989	16,504	18,514
Wyoming	7,146	5,360	7,642	9,983	11,382	8,010	5,777
Colorado	55,242	55,800	60,551	61,364	65,678	60,768	66,484
New Mexico	10,196	8,299	12,709	16,525	14,703	9,295	8,582
Arizona	18,016	19,149	20,262	18,707	28,878	20,925	18,802
Utah	13,350	12,486	12,434	13,498	11,572	8,057	8,676
Nevada	4,692	4,029	4,273	3,512	3,209	1,659	1,943
Washington	22,304	21,886	17,950	24,280	21,995	18,526	24,464
Oregon	18,079	15,215	14,562	15,367	14,714	15,151	16,989
California	123,344	119,169	122,320	117,815	138,185	140,278	141,562
Western Region	306,432	289,103	305,383	310,203	338,769	310,873	322,801
United States (48 States)	2,051,345	1,932,502	2,011,786	2,029,771	2,142,326	1,955,117	2,086,035

1/ See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 6.--Cash receipts from livestock and livestock products, for 48 States, January-September, by months 1968, totals, 1967 and 1968 1/ - Continued

State and region	August	September	October	November	December	January-September 1968	January-September 1967
	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
Maine	12,815	11,805				103,230	102,531
New Hampshire	3,899	4,039				33,463	33,446
Vermont	10,596	11,024				97,636	92,202
Massachusetts	7,459	7,660				64,196	65,256
Rhode Island	906	957				7,812	7,770
Connecticut	8,591	8,564				69,488	70,257
New York	58,400	62,838				541,378	523,237
New Jersey	8,743	9,859				79,083	77,068
Pennsylvania	52,854	56,935				489,912	491,487
North Atlantic Region	164,263	173,681				1,486,198	1,463,254
Ohio	58,462	59,472				525,761	518,692
Indiana	71,768	73,170				585,372	569,877
Illinois	114,087	109,733				1,004,881	986,934
Michigan	39,746	39,279				347,482	342,185
Wisconsin	97,340	93,580				946,976	927,609
East North Central Region	381,403	375,234				3,410,472	3,345,297
Minnesota	102,614	98,870				936,534	918,391
Iowa	230,456	241,522				1,937,558	1,873,961
Missouri	81,876	87,263				668,380	657,194
North Dakota	25,923	27,401				192,592	186,487
South Dakota	58,433	59,215				523,978	502,658
Nebraska	98,422	107,492				918,269	877,787
Kansas	91,531	80,644				786,628	753,282
West North Central Region	689,255	702,407				5,963,939	5,769,760
Delaware	8,693	6,349				65,901	67,517
Maryland	20,783	18,930				177,460	168,735
Virginia	24,102	28,548				196,534	193,433
West Virginia	6,085	7,537				51,254	51,199
North Carolina	43,881	42,892				362,234	348,837
South Carolina	11,567	13,069				104,289	104,901
Georgia	56,520	55,415				459,789	442,550
Florida	33,706	30,439				264,350	249,818
South Atlantic Region	205,337	203,179				1,681,811	1,626,990
Kentucky	37,470	41,728				276,066	273,508
Tennessee	34,672	37,447				268,948	262,240
Alabama	40,215	40,336				331,646	321,935
Mississippi	37,892	37,924				307,371	290,439
Arkansas	44,848	46,298				323,503	312,502
Louisiana	20,403	19,215				168,907	160,638
Oklahoma	59,919	55,073				416,688	401,131
Texas	134,421	116,729				1,089,118	1,035,448
South Central Region	409,840	394,750				3,182,247	3,057,841
Montana	16,015	35,769				139,295	137,375
Idaho	19,227	22,304				163,804	159,663
Wyoming	8,062	27,233				90,595	88,875
Colorado	63,602	57,335				546,824	520,358
New Mexico	6,606	12,333				99,248	95,040
Arizona	18,495	17,580				180,814	176,721
Utah	10,344	16,944				107,361	109,100
Nevada	2,200	3,823				29,340	28,326
Washington	21,766	23,290				196,461	194,466
Oregon	19,526	23,829				153,432	152,996
California	147,905	139,652				1,190,230	1,164,873
Western Region	333,748	380,092				2,897,404	2,827,793
United States (48 States)	2,183,846	2,229,343				18,622,071	18,090,935

1/ Preliminary estimates for 1968 as of October 1. Revised estimates by months for 1968 will be published in the February 1969 Farm Income Situation. Estimates by months for 1965, 1966 and 1967 are published in the July 1968 Farm Income Situation, FIS-211.

Table 7.--Cash receipts from crops, for 48 States, January-September, by months 1968, totals, 1967 and 1968 1/

State and region	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
Maine	5,492	5,884	8,317	9,536	7,853	3,811	4,356
New Hampshire	931	964	1,106	1,204	992	619	644
Vermont	915	915	1,468	1,802	1,302	740	841
Massachusetts	3,726	3,591	5,226	7,014	5,231	3,354	3,185
Rhode Island	467	440	564	725	548	324	426
Connecticut	4,383	4,142	6,769	9,231	6,620	3,543	2,241
New York	18,794	17,952	21,654	23,191	17,205	13,804	23,145
New Jersey	4,658	4,050	5,650	7,616	13,634	15,735	19,817
Pennsylvania	17,572	15,641	21,639	21,594	15,611	15,411	21,171
North Atlantic Region	56,938	53,579	72,393	81,913	68,996	57,341	75,826
Ohio	45,252	35,443	25,785	27,200	20,621	22,183	48,551
Indiana	49,612	31,978	22,555	26,695	20,741	21,736	58,651
Illinois	175,897	114,710	99,564	92,087	67,081	94,162	80,081
Michigan	23,735	21,441	22,741	19,963	14,666	30,480	61,302
Wisconsin	15,031	11,962	10,487	9,686	7,216	13,108	26,540
East North Central Region	309,527	215,534	181,132	175,631	130,325	181,669	275,125
Minnesota	58,821	36,684	28,437	26,564	22,782	29,537	43,153
Iowa	128,070	74,348	54,964	52,973	46,876	40,117	43,381
Missouri	25,391	12,459	8,518	11,090	7,225	25,454	27,097
North Dakota	49,618	18,865	23,047	17,266	18,396	10,848	35,857
South Dakota	22,472	13,615	8,559	8,035	10,992	8,208	25,851
Nebraska	74,989	31,595	21,623	22,746	15,072	16,979	58,114
Kansas	54,106	24,890	18,730	15,587	12,336	76,757	84,039
West North Central Region	413,467	212,456	163,878	154,261	133,679	207,900	317,492
Delaware	1,421	1,621	1,802	1,856	2,411	4,340	2,952
Maryland	4,002	4,136	4,174	9,182	12,402	12,844	9,638
Virginia	12,632	6,208	5,536	5,521	5,500	9,827	22,877
West Virginia	2,460	1,511	1,541	957	745	1,018	1,370
North Carolina	11,466	6,999	7,394	7,264	9,240	26,411	22,014
South Carolina	8,995	8,117	7,450	10,659	8,915	27,336	20,930
Georgia	16,394	10,948	12,939	13,420	12,424	27,004	24,657
Florida	127,627	101,252	91,000	115,429	144,007	68,134	26,074
South Atlantic Region	184,997	140,792	131,836	164,288	195,644	176,914	130,512
Kentucky	66,347	10,154	6,496	6,565	5,512	9,307	8,738
Tennessee	12,015	9,577	6,390	5,028	4,498	9,888	8,229
Alabama	7,103	6,699	4,771	4,667	4,790	13,167	9,896
Mississippi	35,730	7,113	7,671	4,312	3,880	17,690	5,834
Arkansas	72,506	5,938	4,857	6,445	6,636	24,588	13,261
Louisiana	29,733	7,013	6,612	7,922	6,647	7,255	37,959
Oklahoma	19,306	7,891	6,867	4,017	7,466	72,444	19,724
Texas	138,883	35,255	23,995	21,270	38,271	78,599	180,233
South Central Region	381,623	89,640	67,659	60,226	77,700	232,938	283,874
Montana	19,602	13,130	12,120	8,881	8,538	6,546	11,262
Idaho	22,065	17,236	17,413	18,303	12,409	11,438	8,519
Wyoming	2,409	1,397	1,438	1,032	586	612	1,996
Colorado	20,082	13,081	11,086	10,217	7,903	8,580	16,491
New Mexico	8,053	2,286	1,890	1,060	5,435	6,051	8,110
Arizona	28,734	10,852	13,921	19,123	20,279	27,701	18,068
Utah	4,429	2,630	1,986	1,751	1,356	2,287	5,298
Nevada	968	842	821	783	200	478	244
Washington	36,888	26,720	28,016	22,281	24,423	35,935	32,061
Oregon	16,451	10,838	9,268	7,534	7,707	24,318	29,610
California	125,735	103,140	120,580	110,806	155,730	252,540	261,564
Western Region	285,416	202,152	218,539	201,771	244,566	376,486	393,223
United States (48 States)	1,631,968	914,153	835,437	838,090	850,910	1,233,248	1,476,052

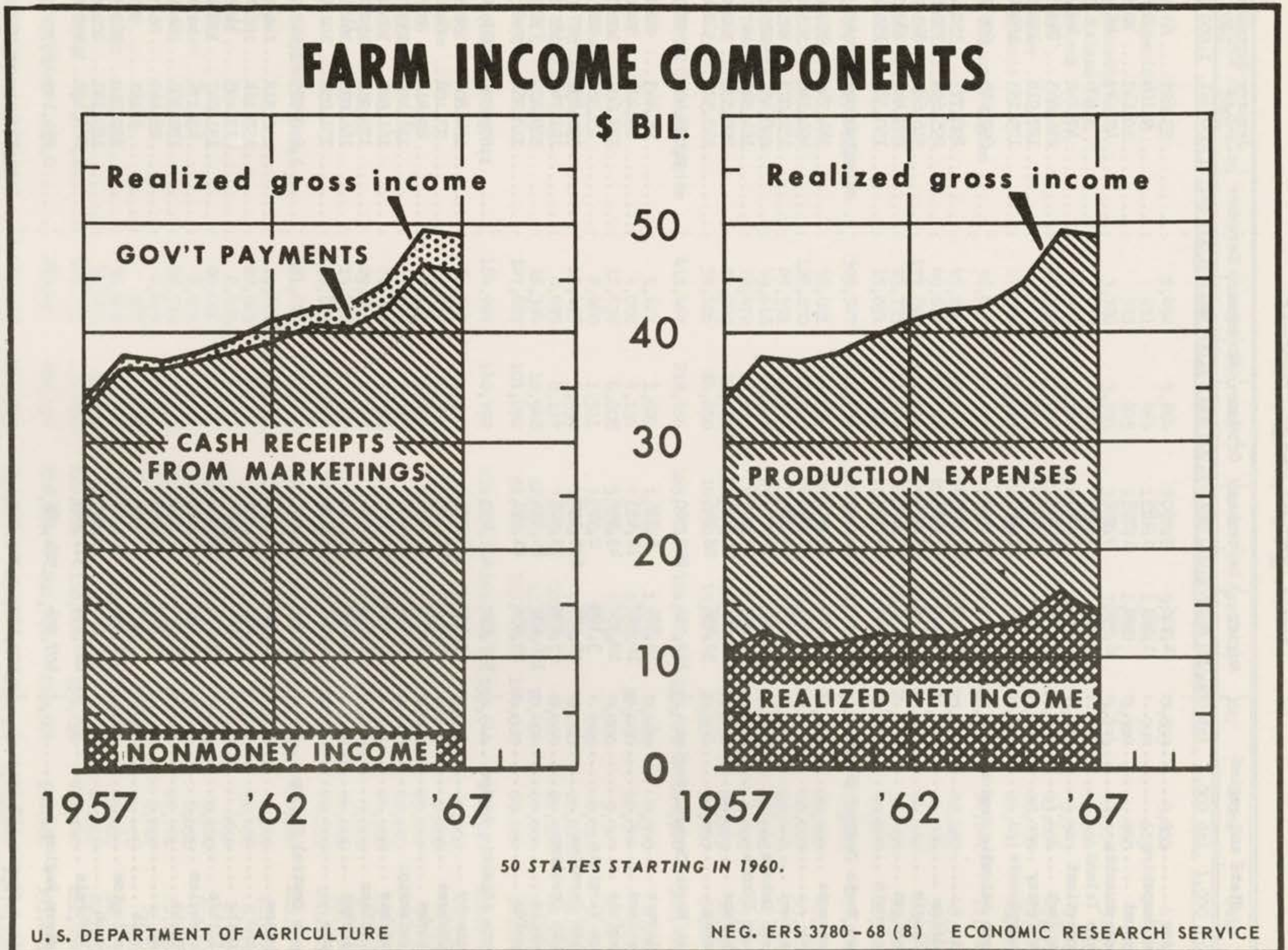
1/ See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 7.--Cash receipts from crops, for 48 States, January-September, by months 1968, totals, 1967 and 1968 1/ - Continued

State and region	August	September	October	November	December	January-September 1968	January-September 1967
	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
Maine	4,716	3,660				53,625	64,735
New Hampshire	1,161	1,483				9,104	8,852
Vermont	991	1,173				10,147	10,879
Massachusetts	6,358	9,962				47,647	46,964
Rhode Island	1,109	1,323				5,926	6,145
Connecticut	4,469	5,844				47,242	49,302
New York	31,855	49,063				216,663	219,333
New Jersey	30,811	25,947				127,918	119,639
Pennsylvania	23,269	27,245				179,153	169,433
North Atlantic Region	104,739	125,700				697,425	695,282
Ohio	36,400	37,342				298,777	350,215
Indiana	27,778	35,953				295,699	357,885
Illinois	123,140	69,959				916,681	841,274
Michigan	37,701	37,417				269,446	282,566
Wisconsin	27,566	28,792				150,388	153,641
East North Central Region	252,585	209,463				1,930,991	1,985,581
Minnesota	55,254	43,512				344,744	370,008
Iowa	18,951	31,860				491,540	563,001
Missouri	9,655	24,184				151,073	225,130
North Dakota	54,283	70,273				298,453	283,798
South Dakota	42,871	23,937				164,540	167,071
Nebraska	28,864	20,548				290,530	380,125
Kansas	32,836	28,246				347,527	362,433
West North Central Region	242,714	242,560				2,088,407	2,351,566
Delaware	4,724	5,316				26,443	27,153
Maryland	10,217	12,633				79,228	72,001
Virginia	10,762	43,738				122,601	101,764
West Virginia	3,199	2,579				15,380	12,397
North Carolina	92,570	207,537				390,895	377,354
South Carolina	65,839	33,505				191,746	185,608
Georgia	126,659	84,834				329,279	336,573
Florida	23,650	21,091				718,264	556,573
South Atlantic Region	337,620	411,233				1,873,836	1,669,423
Kentucky	5,307	6,378				124,804	185,108
Tennessee	5,709	11,768				73,102	84,616
Alabama	10,874	27,445				89,412	89,502
Mississippi	9,778	24,486				116,494	133,715
Arkansas	7,230	20,466				161,927	129,169
Louisiana	41,729	31,088				175,958	159,973
Oklahoma	13,280	15,040				166,035	164,688
Texas	140,671	93,876				751,053	701,518
South Central Region	234,578	230,547				1,658,785	1,648,289
Montana	21,595	29,638				131,312	141,950
Idaho	19,215	30,566				157,164	156,496
Wyoming	2,042	1,981				13,493	14,583
Colorado	23,727	19,880				131,047	118,445
New Mexico	4,620	5,671				43,176	41,278
Arizona	6,048	7,660				152,386	164,668
Utah	3,328	5,384				28,449	26,595
Nevada	322	499				5,157	5,516
Washington	61,994	70,992				339,310	363,321
Oregon	37,869	39,946				183,541	201,092
California	226,474	311,869				1,668,438	1,498,069
Western Region	407,234	524,086				2,853,473	2,732,013
United States (48 States)	1,579,470	1,743,589				11,102,917	11,082,154

1/ Preliminary estimates for 1968 as of October 1. Revised estimates by months for 1968 will be published in the February 1969 Farm Income Situation. Estimates by months for 1965, 1966 and 1967 are published in the July 1968 Farm Income Situation, FIS-211.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Realized gross income
GOV'T PAYMENTS
CASH RECEIPTS FROM MARKETINGS
NONMONEY INCOME
Realized gross income
PRODUCTION EXPENSES
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