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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CASH RECEIPTS from Major Farm Commodities by States

As Percentage of State Totals, 1924-55

Statistical Bulletin No. 186

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword	1
Alabama	2
Arizona	3
Arkansas	4
California	5
Colorado	6
Connecticut	7
Delaware	8
Florida	9
Georgia	10
Idaho	11
Illinois	12
Indiana	13
Iowa	14
Kansas	15
Kentucky	16
Louisiana	17
Maine	18
Maryland	19
Massachusetts	20
Michigan	21
Minnesota	22
Mississippi	23
Missouri	24
Montana	25
Nebraska	26
Nevada	27
New Hampshire	28
New Jersey	29
New Mexico	30
New York	31
North Carolina	32
North Dakota	33
Ohio	34
Oklahoma	35
Oregon	36
Pennsylvania	37
Rhode Island	38
South Carolina	39
South Dakota	40
Tennessee	41
Texas	42
Utah	43
Vermont	44
Virginia	45
Washington	46
West Virginia	47
Wisconsin	48
Wyoming	49
United States	50-51

Cash Receipts from Major Farm Commodities by States as Percentage of State Totals, 1924-55

by
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The purpose of this publication is to show the changes that have occurred in each State over the past 30 years in the sources of cash receipts to farmers from marketings of crops and livestock.

There are now approximately 150 different commodities that contribute to the total agricultural income of the country. Only about 30 of these items are included in the livestock category and the rest are crops. No one State reports the sale of all of these commodities. The number sold tends to run larger in the West Coast States and in Texas. In some of the range States like Nevada and Wyoming, in part of the spring wheat States, and in many of the Northeastern States, the number of commodities produced and sold is smaller.

The present pattern of commodity participation in the agriculture of any particular State is the product of an evolutionary process. Because of the increase in population, the expansion of markets, the change in tastes, the growing need of agricultural products in industry, the variation of foreign requirements, etc., commodity demand has always been changing both in quality and variety. Agricultural producers try to meet these changing needs. The result has been a tremendous change in the long-run character of agricultural production in nearly all States and regions. The westward movement of livestock production and grain growing in the 19th century is a well-known phase of our agricultural history. In more recent years we have seen, among other changes, the decline in the sales of butter-fat in most of the dairy sections, the expansion of the broiler industry in Georgia and the Del-Mar-Va area, the extension of the cotton-producing area to some of the Western States, and the increase in soybean production in many of the States in the central part of the country. With these shifts in production have come comparable changes in the kinds of commodities and the quantities of each commodity marketed in each State.

The combination of these highly variable quantities with constantly changing prices has resulted in values of marketings that differ a great deal from year to year for the same commodity and for the total of all commodities in the same State. Consequently, the share that each commodity has contributed to the total of cash receipts in any State has generally been extremely variable.

The basic data used are the annual estimates of cash receipts from farm marketings by States as computed in the Farm Income Branch of the Agricultural Marketing Service. The annual estimates of cash receipts from each of the 12 most important commodities in each State was divided by comparable estimates of total cash receipts to obtain percentages representing the commodity contribution to the State total. These commodity percentages are shown in tabular form at 5-year intervals from 1924 to 1954 plus 1955 for each State and for the United States. The percentages for a few of the most important commodities in each State and the United States are shown annually from 1924 to 1955 in charts so that their trend may be seen more clearly.

The data on average size of farms, the percent of commercial farms in 1949 and 1954, and cash receipts from farm marketings, total and per farm, were included as relevant information. Figures in the first two columns were taken directly from Census reports. The third column contains the totals of cash receipts used as a basis for the individual commodity percentages. The commodity estimates of cash receipts that were used in working out the percentages are components of the total cash receipts shown. These estimates, with those for "Other," add to total cash receipts. The percentages used in the charts were obtained from the same data, but were worked out annually instead of every 5 years.

It is expected that the estimates on cash receipts will be revised back to 1950 within the next year or two. This will be done by commodities, by States, and for the United States. However, it is felt that the greatest value of the publication will not be found in the exactness of the data for any particular commodity or year, but rather in the general direction of the trends in the commodity percentages and the shifts in the commodity composition of total cash receipts in the long run. It is not expected that the revisions will make any significant change in these over-all trends or in the relative importance of cash receipts from different commodities in the totals.

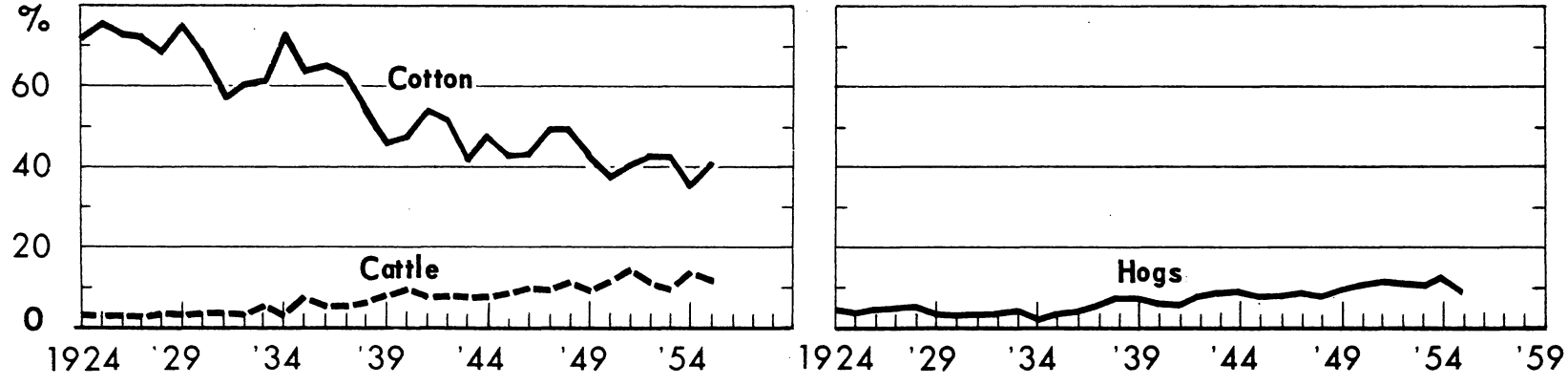
Martin Sorkin of the Commodity Stabilization Service helped plan this publication.

Note on Chart Labels

Dairy products include wholesale and retail milk, butter-fat, and farm butter.
Milk includes wholesale and retail milk.
Poultry products include eggs, chickens, broilers, turkeys, and other poultry.
Fruits in Oregon include fruits and nuts.
Cotton includes cotton lint and cotton seed.
Cattle include cattle and calves.
Sheep include sheep and lambs.

Alabama

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



Cotton has declined in importance in Alabama since 1924, with cash receipts from cotton dropping from about 70 percent of total cash receipts in the early period to about 40 percent in recent years. However, broilers as well as cattle and hogs have been increasing in relative importance.

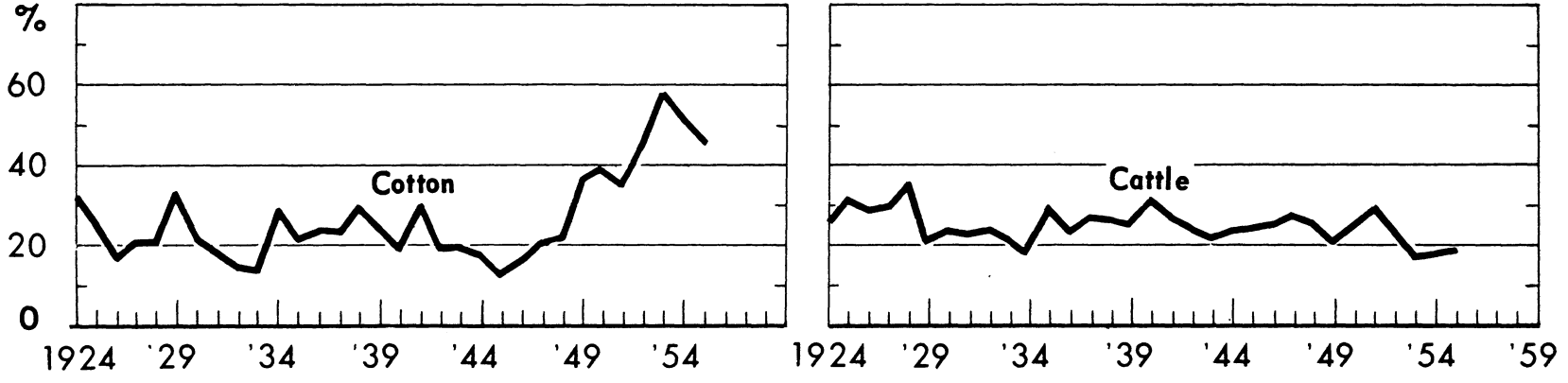
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Milk, retail	Milk, wholesale	Broilers	Chickens	Eggs	Corn	Cotton	Peanuts	Potatoes	Truck crops	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	70		161	643	2.6	4.0	1.5	.8	---	1.3	2.8	1.2	71.8	2.9	.9	1.6	8.6
1929	68		188	726	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.6	---	1.1	3.2	.6	74.7	1.9	.6	1.4	7.4
1934	72		119	441	2.5	1.8	2.7	1.4	---	.7	2.8	1.2	72.4	3.3	.9	.8	9.5
1939	83		87	354	7.8	7.6	3.9	3.5	---	1.9	4.5	2.8	45.8	3.9	2.4	1.7	14.2
1944	85		277	1,237	7.1	8.5	1.8	4.3	1.0	1.8	4.5	3.4	47.7	7.9	1.0	1.5	9.5
1949	99	55.9	356	1,609	8.7	9.4	1.6	4.8	2.2	1.6	4.9	2.7	42.3	7.6	1.1	2.7	10.4
1954 1/	118	53.7	396	2,117	13.0	12.5	1.4	6.2	8.2	.5	4.6	1.6	35.3	2.9	1.3	2.5	10.0
1955 1/			463	2,569	11.0	8.8	1.0	5.5	9.3	.4	4.2	1.5	41.5	4.9	.5	2.2	9.2

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3204 - 56 (4)

Arizona

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



The percentage of cash receipts from cotton has increased sharply since 1945, to about 50 percent of the total. Cattle varied between 20 and 30 percent for most years, but have remained below 20 percent since 1952.

Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Sheep and lambs	Butterfat	Milk, retail	Milk, wholesale	Eggs	Wool	Barley	Hay	Cotton	Truck crops	Fruits and nuts	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	1,024		53	5,023	26.0	5.6	1.4	5.0	1.8	2.5	4.6	.6	5.6	31.5	4.8	1.8	8.8
1929	743		69	5,107	20.9	4.1	1.0	4.3	2.4	3.0	2.2	.2	4.7	32.2	15.4	2.6	7.0
1934	745		36	2,505	17.8	3.1	1.5	5.4	2.8	3.1	2.6	.7	5.4	28.3	14.5	5.3	9.5
1939	1,389		52	3,781	25.5	3.0	1.0	3.7	3.0	2.1	2.0	.6	4.2	24.1	17.8	3.2	9.8
1944	2,881		125	9,259	23.1	1.4	.2	1.8	4.0	1.6	1.3	1.8	4.2	17.3	24.8	9.1	9.4
1949	3,834	64.6	234	19,477	20.3	1.1	.1	1.3	3.8	1.3	.3	2.9	3.2	36.4	19.5	1.5	8.3
1954 1/	4,479	66.7	370	35,624	17.5	.9	---	.7	3.4	.9	.4	3.8	2.7	50.4	12.6	1.9	4.8
1955 1/			337	33,085	18.6	1.0	---	.5	4.0	1.1	.4	2.3	4.1	44.8	15.4	2.1	5.7

1/ Preliminary.

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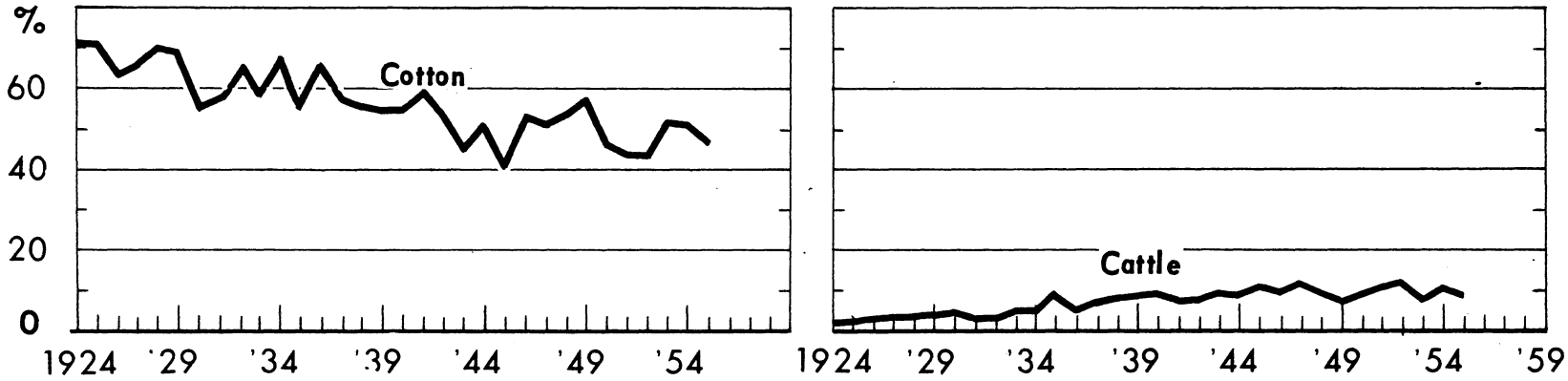
Arkansas

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



Cotton's share in total cash receipts in Arkansas has declined from 70 percent in the early part of the period to 46 percent in 1955. Receipts from cattle rose gradually from 2 percent in 1924 to 10 percent in 1945, and have remained near that level. Broilers and soybeans have both shown rapid increases since 1934.

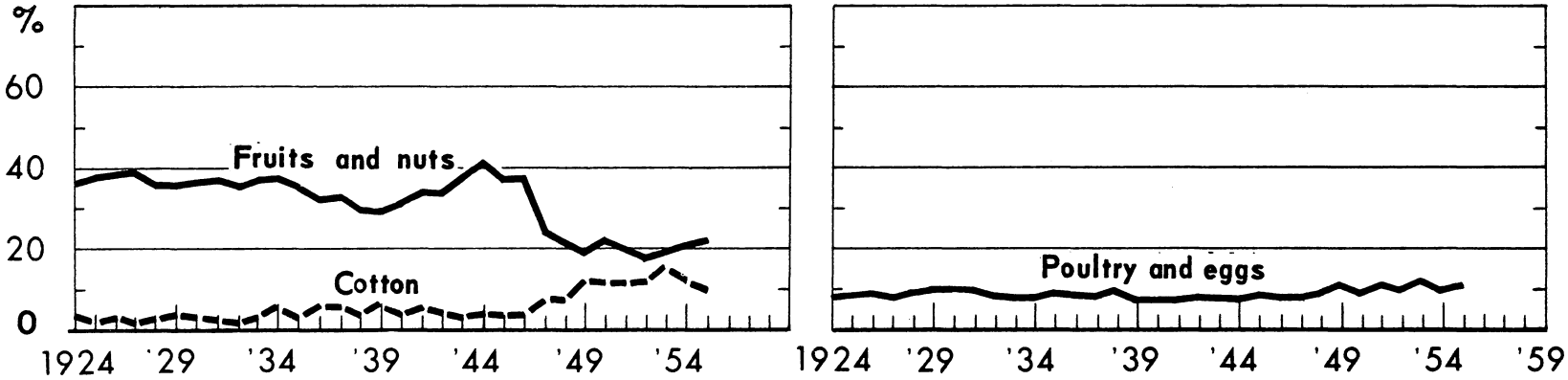
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Milk, wholesale	Broilers	Chickens	Eggs	Rice	Corn	Cotton	Soybeans	Truck crops	Fruits and nuts	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	70		190	828	2.4	2.2	.4	---	1.5	2.7	4.7	1.2	70.1	---	1.3	5.1	8.4
1929	66		194	807	3.4	2.8	.9	---	1.5	3.6	3.6	.8	68.9	---	1.4	3.5	9.6
1934	70		119	469	4.7	2.6	.8	.6	1.5	2.4	4.7	.5	67.9	.2	.9	3.8	9.4
1939	83		137	597	7.3	7.3	1.8	3.1	1.9	3.0	4.4	1.0	54.4	.3	1.2	3.9	10.4
1944	88		334	1,623	8.3	6.5	3.0	2.7	2.2	4.1	6.7	.8	50.7	1.4	2.7	3.5	7.4
1949	103	61.9	543	2,827	7.2	5.7	3.1	5.7	1.3	2.9	5.7	.8	56.7	2.1	1.3	2.0	5.5
1954 1/	124	61.1	559	3,683	10.0	2.7	4.6	8.7	.6	3.0	7.4	.2	50.9	3.6	1.1	1.2	6.0
1955 1/			612	4,235	8.9	2.1	4.5	8.6	.5	3.0	12.5	.3	46.1	6.3	1.2	.6	5.4

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3206 - 56 (4)

California

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



Cash receipts from fruits and nuts in California were close to 40 percent of total receipts in the early years. However, they declined to a low of 29 percent in 1939, rose again to 41 percent in 1944, and then dropped off sharply to approximately 20 percent in the last 7 or 8 years. Cotton has increased considerably since 1946. Cattle as well as poultry and eggs have remained near the 10 percent mark most of the time.

Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Sheep and lambs	Butterfat	Milk, retail	Milk, wholesale	Eggs	Turkeys	Barley	Cotton	Dry edible beans	Truck crops	Fruits and nuts	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	202		564	4,340	11.0	2.5	4.4	3.9	4.9	5.9	.6	2.1	2.4	2.5	9.5	34.6	15.7
1929	224		766	5,284	9.2	2.6	2.4	3.1	7.4	6.5	.8	1.6	3.0	3.4	11.0	35.5	13.5
1934	202		487	3,289	6.3	1.8	1.9	4.1	7.3	5.2	.9	1.5	4.6	3.0	14.6	37.0	11.8
1939	230		606	4,238	10.4	2.3	1.4	3.5	8.8	4.4	1.2	1.5	5.4	2.3	13.9	28.8	16.1
1944	252		1,726	12,244	6.8	1.2	.2	1.4	9.4	4.1	1.5	2.0	2.8	1.9	13.2	40.6	14.9
1949	267	72.3	2,087	14,495	11.1	1.4	.1	1.5	10.4	6.0	2.3	2.5	11.7	1.9	13.5	18.6	19.0
1954 1/	307	72.7	2,505	19,075	11.0	1.2	---	1.6	10.4	5.6	2.0	2.9	11.4	1.5	13.2	20.4	18.8
1955 1/			2,589	20,061	10.2	1.1	---	1.7	10.2	6.1	2.0	2.2	9.5	1.5	14.4	21.8	19.3

1/ Preliminary.

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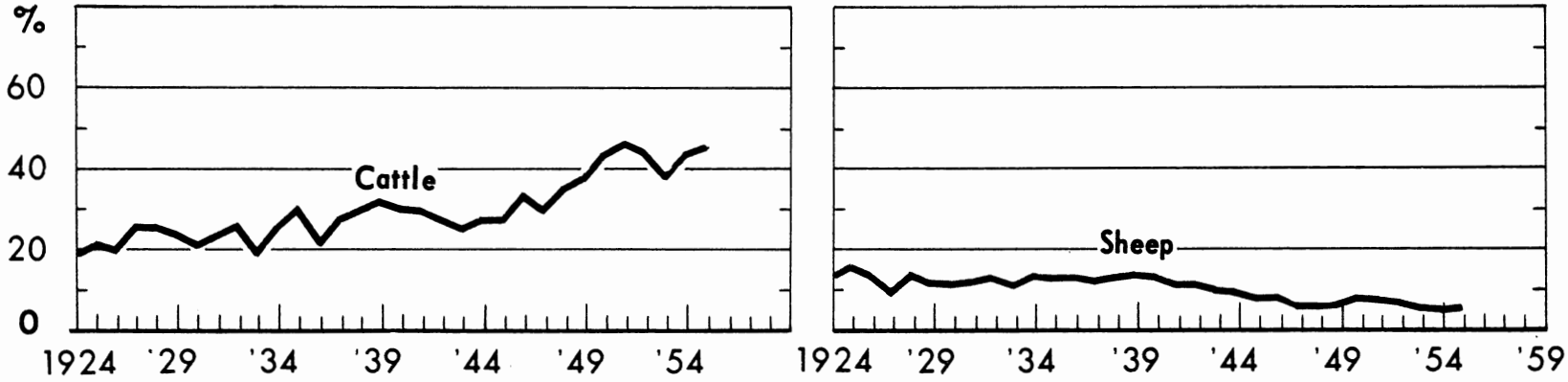
Colorado

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



Cash receipts for cattle in Colorado ran from 20 to 30 percent of total cash receipts in most years from 1924 to 1943. An upward movement started in 1944, and in recent years they have been 40 percent or more of the State total. Receipts from sheep were quite steady at about 12 percent of total receipts until 1943. The gradual decline which started at that time has resulted in a drop to 5 percent for recent years.

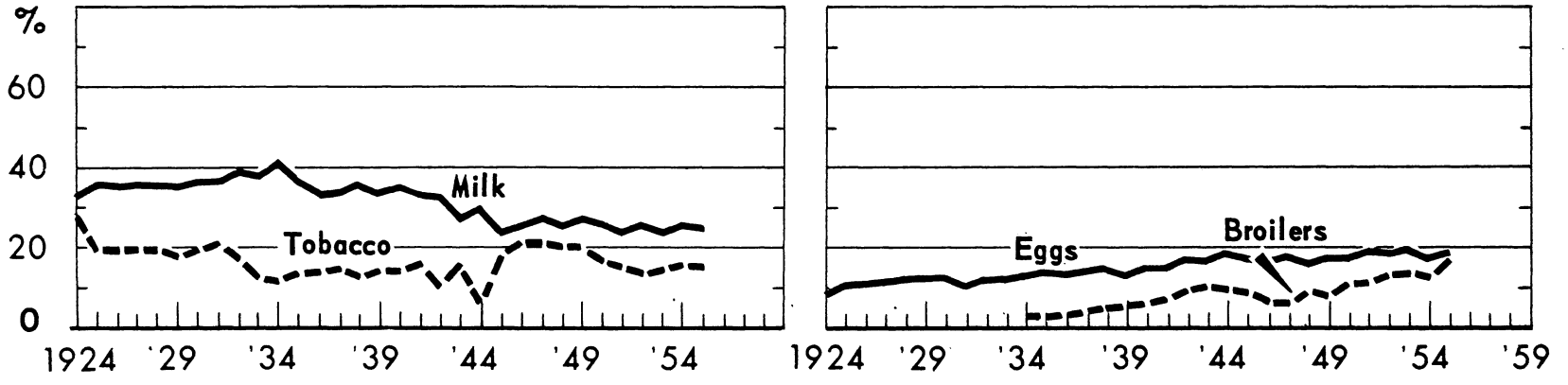
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Butterfat	Milk, wholesale	Eggs	Wheat	Corn	Hay	Potatoes	Truck crops	Sugar beets	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	416		167	2,806	18.9	5.1	12.7	3.1	2.4	3.3	9.3	5.6	4.5	4.0	3.9	11.1	16.1
1929	482		201	3,270	23.1	6.0	11.7	3.9	2.9	3.4	6.7	3.2	3.9	5.1	4.9	8.9	16.3
1934	471		93	1,471	25.0	4.1	13.0	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.1	1.7	3.2	6.1	5.0	8.4	20.3
1939	613		125	2,269	31.8	3.6	12.8	2.7	3.2	2.4	5.2	1.0	3.2	4.7	6.1	5.3	18.0
1944	761		311	6,169	26.6	7.8	8.3	2.4	3.8	3.7	5.8	.9	3.0	7.3	6.1	4.8	19.5
1949	833	79.9	501	10,558	36.5	3.4	5.9	1.2	3.5	2.4	18.4	1.1	2.7	4.3	4.0	3.8	12.8
1954 1/	942	77.5	442	10,358	43.5	2.9	5.3	1.3	4.5	2.2	11.7	1.0	3.0	2.8	3.0	4.2	14.6
1955 1/			418	9,951	44.9	2.5	5.3	.9	5.5	2.3	8.2	1.0	3.1	3.6	4.4	4.2	14.1

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3208 - 56 (4)

Connecticut

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



Cash receipts from milk reached a high point of 41 percent of the State total in 1934, but have since declined to about 25 percent. Tobacco has generally remained between 10 and 20 percent of total receipts. Eggs rose over most of the period and now account for 20 percent of total receipts. Broilers have been climbing steadily and are now nearly as important as eggs.

Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Milk, retail	Milk, wholesale	Broilers	Chickens	Eggs	Turkeys	Hay	Tobacco	Potatoes	Truck crops	Fruits and nuts	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	79		61	2,607	2.8	11.3	20.9	---	4.1	8.6	.2	1.2	28.8	2.4	3.5	3.8	12.4
1929	87		59	2,561	4.8	11.3	24.2	---	5.4	11.9	.2	1.1	17.7	3.2	3.9	3.9	12.4
1934	65		44	1,516	3.1	17.0	24.4	2.0	4.6	12.5	.4	.9	10.5	4.2	6.9	3.8	9.7
1939	72		56	2,124	3.4	12.0	21.6	4.8	4.9	12.6	.6	.6	13.8	4.4	7.1	3.2	11.0
1944	72		96	3,900	3.6	7.8	21.9	9.8	5.7	18.2	.8	.7	5.7	6.5	5.8	5.0	8.5
1949	82	58.6	161	7,847	4.4	4.4	21.8	7.8	4.7	16.9	1.1	.7	20.0	2.5	4.3	2.4	9.0
1954 1/	89	60.9	168	10,135	2.9	3.8	21.7	12.7	4.3	17.7	1.4	.6	14.6	2.3	4.6	3.0	10.4
1955 1/			171	10,741	2.7	3.5	21.5	16.1	4.2	18.5	1.3	.7	14.2	2.3	4.3	2.6	8.1

1/ Preliminary.

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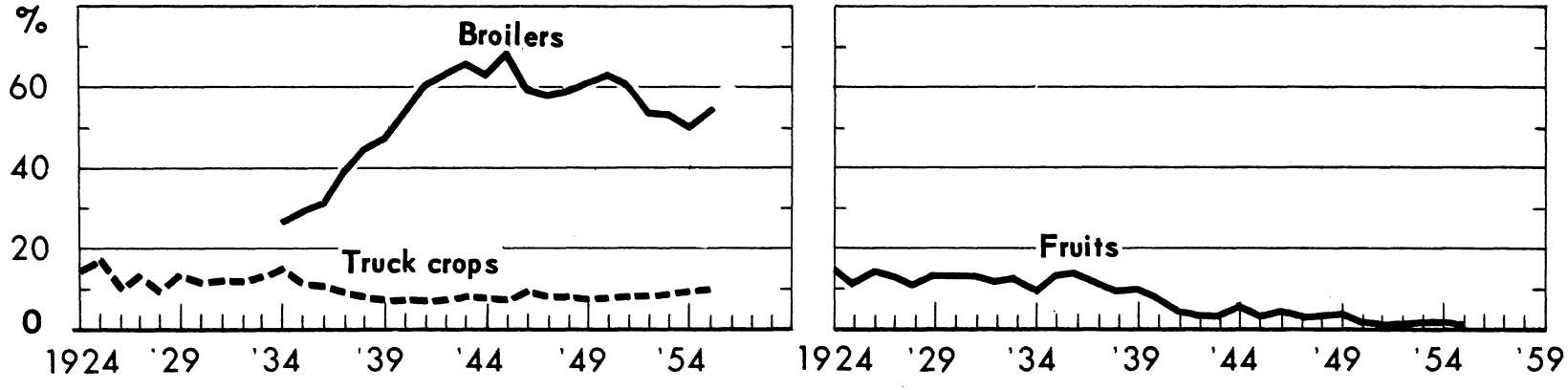
Delaware

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



Cash receipts from broilers in Delaware rose from 26 percent of total receipts in 1934 to 68 percent in 1945. Since then they have declined slightly. Truck crops have declined from around 15 percent of the total in the early part of the period to about 8 percent in recent years. Fruits remained around 10-15 percent until 1937. Since then they have declined steadily and are now a negligible item.

Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Milk, retail	Milk, wholesale	Broilers	Chickens	Eggs	Turkeys	Wheat	Corn	Sweet potatoes	Truck crops	Fruits and nuts	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	88		19	1,798	2.9	5.0	10.2	---	5.8	14.2	.8	9.7	5.4	4.4	14.0	13.9	13.7
1929	93		24	2,384	3.6	4.7	9.6	---	12.6	19.1	1.3	8.2	2.1	3.8	12.6	12.4	10.0
1934	89		16	1,569	2.2	5.2	9.6	26.2	4.2	8.3	1.6	5.4	2.4	3.4	14.1	8.5	8.9
1939	100		25	2,602	2.4	3.2	7.6	46.4	3.0	6.4	1.3	3.2	1.8	1.5	6.8	9.8	6.6
1944	99		76	8,197	1.6	1.2	6.0	62.6	3.0	4.4	.8	1.8	.9	.7	7.3	4.7	5.0
1949	114	74.6	99	11,703	2.6	1.2	7.3	60.7	1.6	5.5	.9	1.8	2.9	.1	6.9	2.6	5.9
1954 1/	129	79.5	99	13,890	2.5	.9	8.5	49.6	1.1	4.7	5.0	1.5	5.3	.1	8.4	1.2	11.2
1955 1/			104	15,069	2.2	.6	8.0	54.0	1.1	4.5	4.9	1.3	3.5	---	9.0	.9	10.0

1/ Preliminary.

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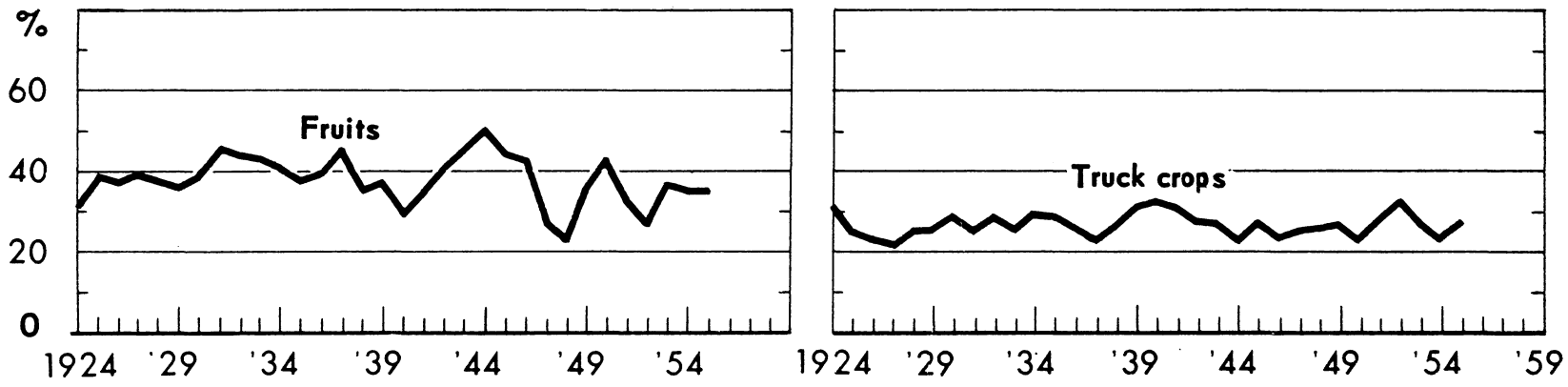
Florida

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



Cash receipts from fruits in Florida as a percentage of total cash receipts have fluctuated widely since 1924, with a slight downward tendency discernable from 1931 to date. Receipts from truck crops have been quite stable at from 20 to 30 percent of the total.

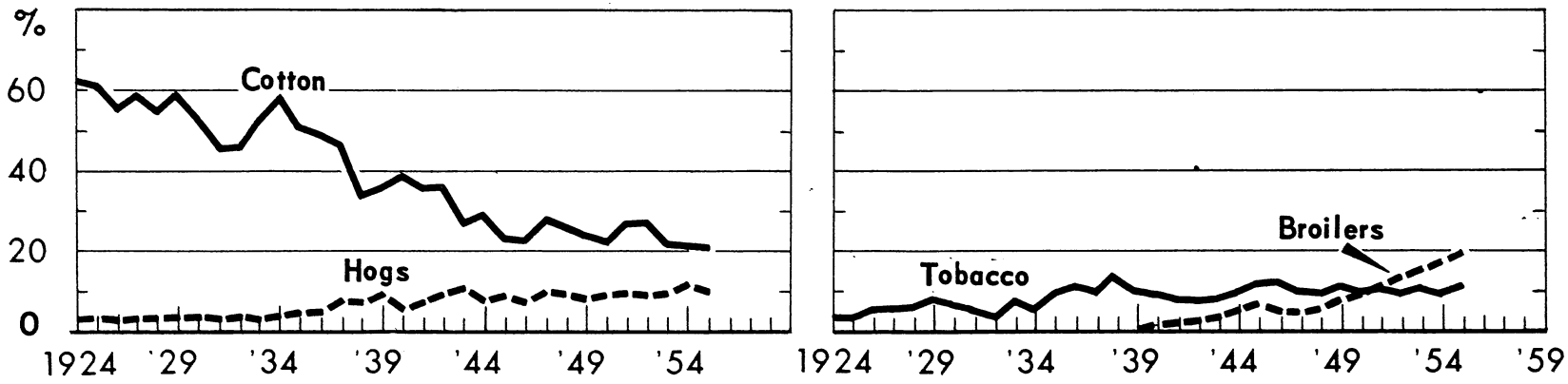
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Milk, retail	Milk, wholesale	Broilers	Chickens	Eggs	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes	Truck crops	Fruits and nuts	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	99		102	1,742	2.1	3.3	5.4	2.5	---	1.4	3.8	3.0	2.2	5.2	31.5	28.8	10.8
1929	85		118	1,964	3.0	3.1	4.7	3.6	---	1.4	3.7	2.8	2.6	4.0	25.7	35.9	9.5
1934	83		96	1,321	2.2	1.9	4.9	2.8	.4	.9	2.5	2.4	1.3	4.0	28.6	40.8	7.3
1939	134		132	1,884	2.7	3.4	3.6	3.7	.9	1.2	2.1	.4	3.7	2.8	30.3	37.6	7.6
1944	214		353	5,686	4.0	3.3	1.7	3.8	.9	.8	1.4	.4	2.2	1.9	22.8	50.0	6.8
1949	290	53.0	433	6,923	5.1	3.1	1.9	6.8	1.8	.9	2.9	.6	3.9	2.8	26.1	34.8	9.3
1954 1/	316	55.8	547	8,520	6.5	3.3	1.1	6.5	1.5	.5	3.2	.9	4.5	2.7	23.7	35.4	10.2
1955 1/			604	9,274	5.8	2.5	.7	6.0	1.2	.4	2.9	.7	3.8	4.3	27.3	34.6	9.8

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3211-56 (4)

Georgia

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



Receipts from cotton accounted for nearly two-thirds of the 1924 total of cash receipts in Georgia, but only one-fifth of the 1955 total. However, both hogs and tobacco were more than 3 times as important in 1955 as in the early years. Broilers have risen sharply during the past 20 years, and are now almost as important as cotton.

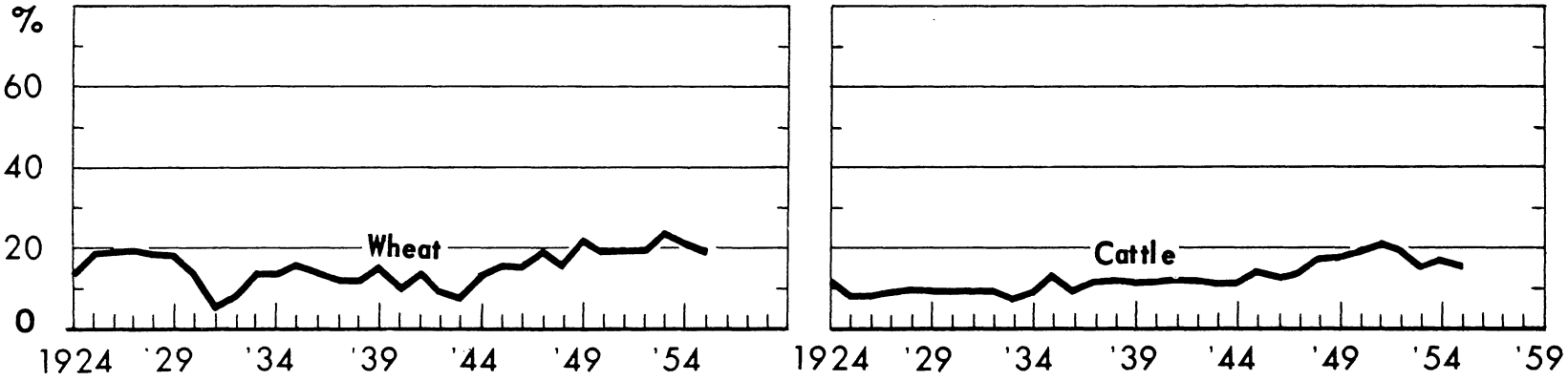
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Milk, wholesale	Broilers	Chickens	Eggs	Corn	Cotton	Tobacco	Peanuts	Truck crops	Fruits and nuts	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	88		209	744	2.4	2.3	1.2	---	1.6	2.6	1.1	62.0	3.4	5.1	1.9	6.6	9.8
1929	86		223	837	2.6	3.5	1.5	---	1.7	3.0	.7	58.7	7.5	3.6	3.1	4.5	9.6
1934	101		137	536	2.1	2.6	1.2	.1	.8	2.0	.8	58.3	4.4	6.9	2.2	5.6	13.0
1939	110		131	542	3.9	8.6	3.5	.5	1.7	3.1	2.6	35.2	9.8	8.0	3.8	5.0	14.3
1944	105		368	1,602	4.5	7.2	2.7	5.2	2.0	3.6	2.2	28.6	9.3	13.5	3.3	6.9	11.0
1949	130	61.8	460	2,112	5.3	7.9	4.8	7.2	1.0	4.5	1.5	23.7	10.7	13.3	4.7	2.0	13.4
1954 1/	145	61.5	595	3,370	5.1	11.6	5.9	17.1	.5	4.6	1.4	21.3	9.9	5.0	3.0	2.8	11.8
1955 1/			636	3,739	4.7	8.9	6.0	19.7	.4	5.3	1.1	20.4	11.5	7.0	3.2	.3	11.5

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3212 - 56 (4)

Idaho

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



Cash receipts from wheat in Idaho dropped from around 20 percent of the total in the early part of this period to 5 percent in 1931. During the next 12 years they were between 10 and 15 percent most of the time. In 1945 they started up, and during the last 7 years have been around 20 percent again. Receipts from cattle were between 6 and 10 percent for most years before 1944. Since then they have been mostly between 15 and 20 percent. There were sharp declines over this period in the relative importance of the sheep industry, hay and butterfat. The importance of wholesale milk and sugar beets increased.

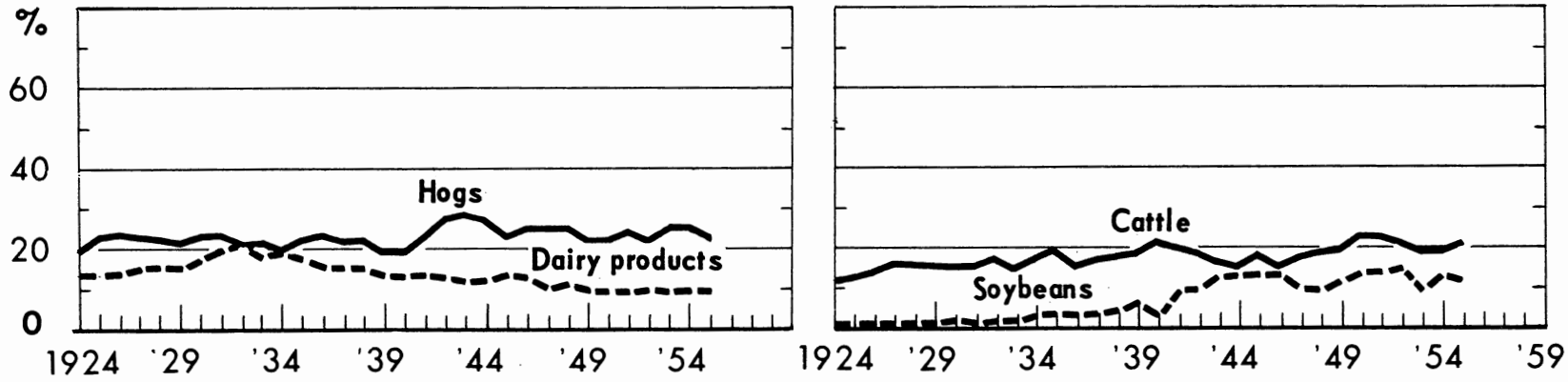
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Butterfat	Milk, wholesale	Wool	Wheat	Hay	Dry edible beans	Potatoes	Fruits and nuts	Sugar beets	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	200		99	2,331	10.3	5.2	11.6	5.0	2.5	5.8	12.7	9.9	2.7	5.8	5.3	2.3	20.9
1929	224		131	2,982	8.4	4.6	10.6	6.4	3.4	4.3	17.7	7.2	6.0	7.6	5.5	2.5	15.8
1934	221		72	1,627	8.0	3.1	12.5	5.6	4.4	5.9	12.3	5.5	4.4	14.0	4.8	2.5	17.0
1939	236		89	1,977	10.7	7.1	10.2	5.3	6.6	4.1	14.8	3.9	3.7	8.2	3.0	4.6	17.8
1944	301		252	6,007	10.7	7.5	5.8	2.0	10.6	2.2	12.6	3.0	4.2	15.0	3.0	3.2	20.2
1949	328	80.3	307	7,326	17.1	3.8	6.6	1.0	8.8	1.2	21.8	3.3	4.2	12.7	1.4	3.5	14.6
1954 1/	366	80.6	325	7,915	16.1	2.2	5.4	.6	12.5	1.5	21.2	3.8	4.8	8.3	2.2	5.3	16.1
1955 1/			319	7,766	15.0	1.8	5.0	.5	13.1	1.4	18.7	4.2	4.7	12.3	2.1	5.0	16.2

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3213 - 56 (4)

Illinois

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



Cash receipts from hogs have generally varied between 20 and 25 percent of total cash receipts in Illinois. Receipts from dairy products rose to nearly a fifth of the total in the early 1930's, but they are now less than 10 percent. Receipts from cattle have risen quite steadily from 11 percent of total receipts to about 20 percent, and soybeans have shown even a sharper increase in relative importance. In addition to the commodities shown in the chart, corn is another important source of cash receipts in Illinois.

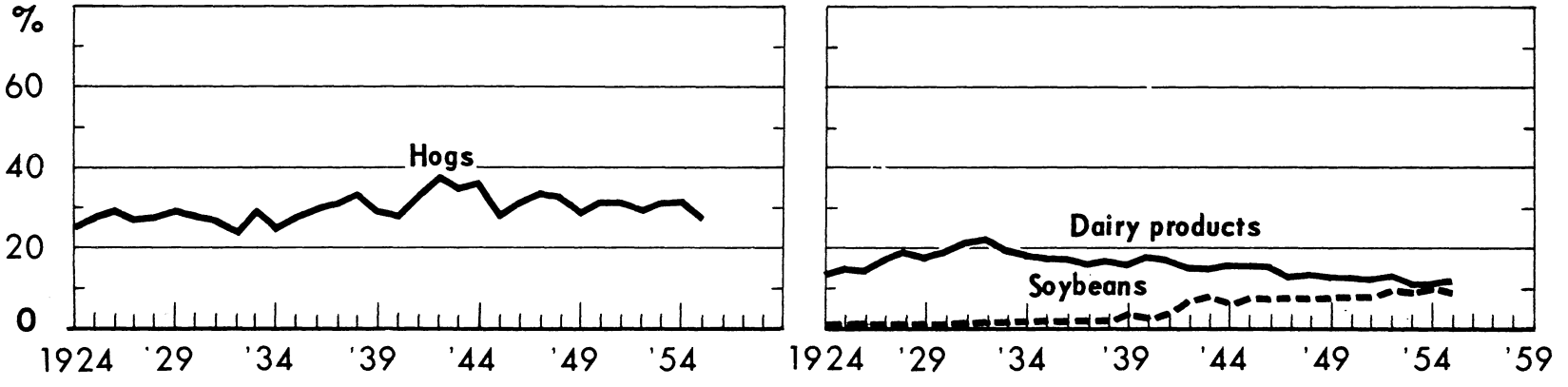
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Butterfat	Milk, retail	Milk, wholesale	Chickens	Eggs	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Soybeans	Truck crops	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	136		585	2,533	11.2	19.2	2.8	3.6	6.2	3.8	6.0	7.7	21.3	6.1	.2	1.9	10.0
1929	143		594	2,581	14.4	21.3	3.9	3.4	6.8	4.7	6.6	4.8	19.2	4.2	.7	1.5	8.5
1934	137		327	1,404	16.1	18.9	3.9	5.0	9.2	4.0	5.6	8.1	15.0	.9	2.3	1.2	9.8
1939	145		487	2,195	19.4	18.6	2.2	2.9	8.3	2.5	4.1	4.8	20.0	1.5	5.9	.9	8.9
1944	155		1,164	5,595	14.4	27.0	1.5	1.2	9.1	2.7	5.4	2.6	14.0	1.7	12.2	1.5	6.7
1949	159	82.3	1,720	8,470	18.7	21.5	1.2	.8	7.1	1.4	4.9	4.5	20.0	2.4	10.7	1.2	5.6
1954 1/	173	84.2	1,914	10,318	19.3	24.8	.5	.5	7.3	.7	3.9	4.5	17.7	1.6	12.3	1.3	5.6
1955 1/			1,713	9,387	20.2	22.0	.5	.3	8.5	.8	4.9	5.2	16.9	2.0	11.6	1.5	5.6

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3214 - 56 (4)

Indiana

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



Hogs have generally contributed around 30 percent of total cash receipts in Indiana. Dairy products rose to a high of 22 percent in 1932 and then gradually declined to the current level of about 12 percent. Receipts from soybeans have risen quite consistently over the entire period and now account for about 10 percent of the State total. Cattle are also of some importance as a source of cash receipts in Indiana.

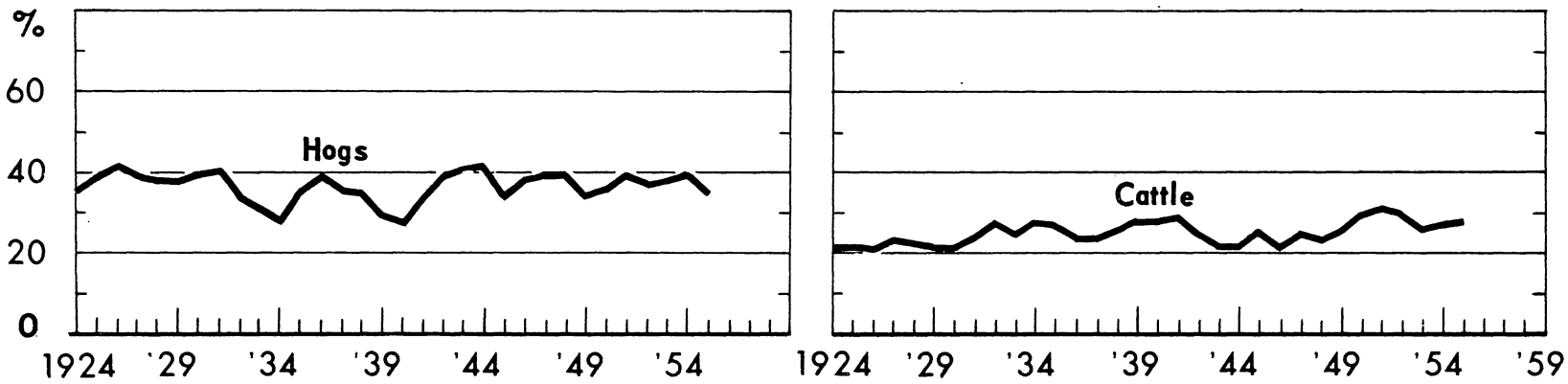
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Butterfat	Milk, wholesale	Broilers	Chickens	Eggs	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Soybeans	Truck crops	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	102		302	1,519	9.8	24.2	5.7	5.0	---	4.8	8.8	9.6	9.8	4.3	.2	3.0	14.8
1929	108		327	1,670	11.4	28.3	6.2	8.3	---	5.8	8.9	5.6	5.6	2.6	.4	2.9	14.0
1934	102		184	922	11.6	24.5	5.8	7.6	.6	5.1	7.0	10.7	6.1	.8	.8	3.8	15.6
1939	107		258	1,298	16.2	28.2	3.3	9.7	.7	3.8	6.0	5.1	7.9	.5	2.8	3.0	12.8
1944	114		672	3,859	11.9	36.0	1.6	11.7	.7	3.7	6.6	3.7	5.3	.5	5.9	3.8	8.6
1949	118	73.7	959	5,447	14.0	28.7	1.2	10.8	2.0	2.6	7.9	5.9	10.0	.8	7.4	1.5	7.2
1954 1/	125	75.0	1,152	7,065	13.0	30.9	.6	9.7	2.3	1.3	6.6	6.1	10.8	.8	9.8	1.6	6.5
1955 1/			1,039	6,437	13.6	27.1	.6	10.8	2.5	1.7	7.6	5.0	12.0	1.0	9.2	1.7	7.2

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3215 - 56 (4)

Iowa

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



The percentage contributions of hogs and cattle to total cash receipts from all farm marketings in Iowa have been fairly steady over the last 30 years, with hogs providing from 30 to 40 percent of the total and cattle from 20 to 30 percent. Soybeans, a new crop, increased from 0 to 5 percent. The relative importance of butterfat and chickens has declined.

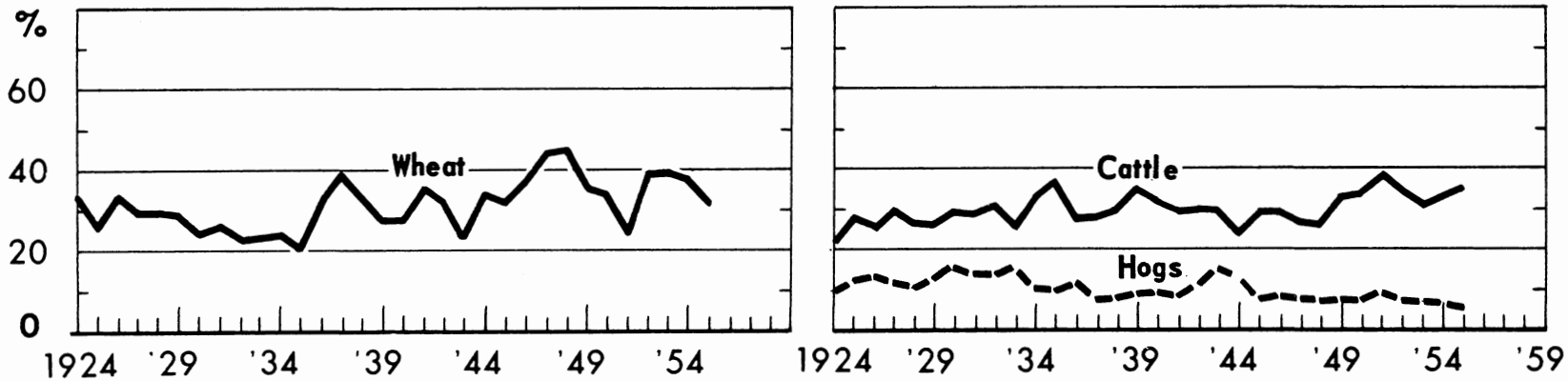
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Butterfat	Milk, wholesale	Chickens	Eggs	Turkeys	Wheat	Corn	Hay	Oats	Soybeans	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	156		667	3,115	21.2	35.8	7.0	1.1	3.7	5.8	.2	1.6	10.1	1.7	5.0	---	6.8
1929	158		763	3,566	21.2	36.5	9.2	1.4	4.3	5.8	---	.9	10.7	.8	3.1	---	6.1
1934	155		388	1,740	27.0	27.2	10.1	1.5	4.2	5.7	.3	.5	15.1	1.0	.6	.2	6.6
1939	160		574	2,668	27.8	29.2	7.5	1.9	3.0	4.5	.7	.7	16.0	.2	1.2	.9	6.4
1944	165		1,478	6,938	21.0	41.1	6.3	1.7	3.5	6.6	.9	.2	8.0	.3	1.1	5.0	4.3
1949	169	92.4	2,058	9,941	25.4	34.4	4.8	1.9	1.7	6.2	.9	.5	14.7	.3	1.7	3.6	3.9
1954 1/	176	92.4	2,296	11,539	26.4	39.4	3.8	2.2	.7	4.7	1.0	.2	12.0	.4	1.1	4.8	3.3
1955 1/			2,071	10,420	27.9	34.4	3.7	2.7	1.0	6.0	1.1	.3	12.2	.4	1.4	5.2	3.7

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3216 - 56 (4)

Kansas

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



Wheat and cattle each contribute about one-third of total cash receipts in Kansas; and each shows some evidence of a slight upward trend in relative importance. Cash receipts from hogs, starting at a lower level, have gradually dropped to about half their former importance.

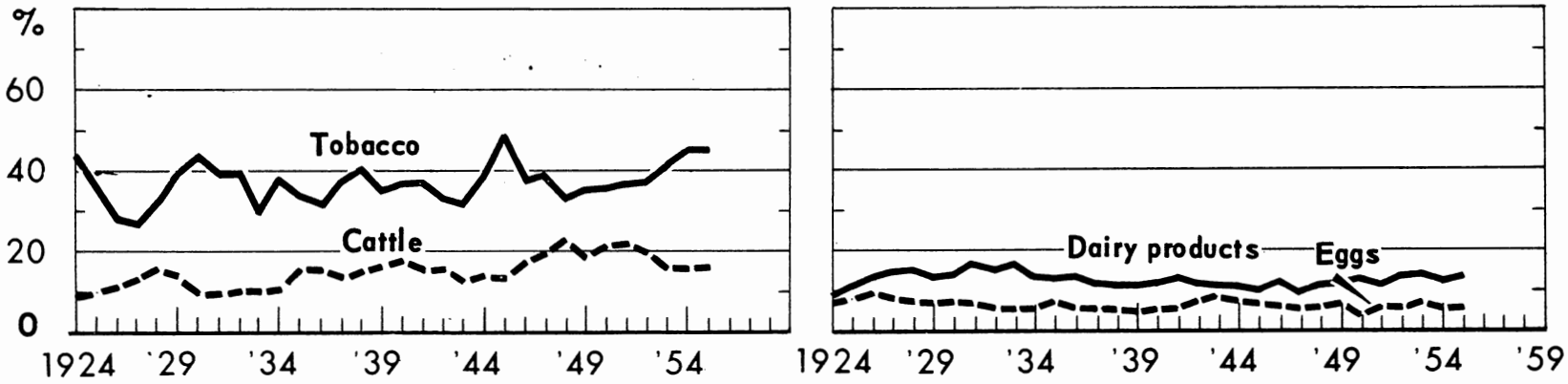
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Butterfat	Milk, retail	Milk, wholesale	Chickens	Eggs	Wheat	Corn	Hay	Sorghum grain	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	264		437	2,614	21.7	10.0	1.0	4.0	1.5	1.0	3.1	6.7	32.9	10.3	1.1	.7	6.0
1929	283		524	3,174	26.0	12.0	1.4	5.0	1.6	1.3	3.2	6.7	28.0	9.1	.8	.4	4.5
1934	275		218	1,253	33.0	10.0	1.9	6.4	3.1	2.0	3.3	6.3	23.8	2.8	1.5	.3	5.6
1939	308		247	1,533	35.6	8.5	2.0	5.2	2.4	2.9	2.1	5.0	26.8	2.2	.4	.4	6.5
1944	344		721	4,973	23.4	12.2	1.5	4.3	.9	3.6	2.3	6.6	33.8	3.2	.8	1.4	6.0
1949	370	85.4	982	7,167	32.9	6.9	1.6	2.5	.8	3.0	1.2	5.3	35.1	3.6	.9	2.3	3.9
1954 1/	416	85.3	943	7,506	32.4	6.2	1.4	2.0	.7	4.3	.5	3.8	37.4	2.4	1.1	3.4	4.4
1955 1/			835	6,725	35.6	5.5	1.5	1.8	.6	5.2	.6	5.0	30.9	2.2	1.4	4.5	5.2

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3217 - 56 (4)

Kentucky

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



The composition of Kentucky agriculture has been quite stable over the past 32 years. Cash receipts from tobacco have been running mostly from 30 to 40 percent of total cash receipts from farming, and cattle from 10 to 20 percent, with a slight upward inclination in both cases. Dairy products have generally been from 10 to 15 percent and eggs from 5 to 10 percent of total cash receipts.

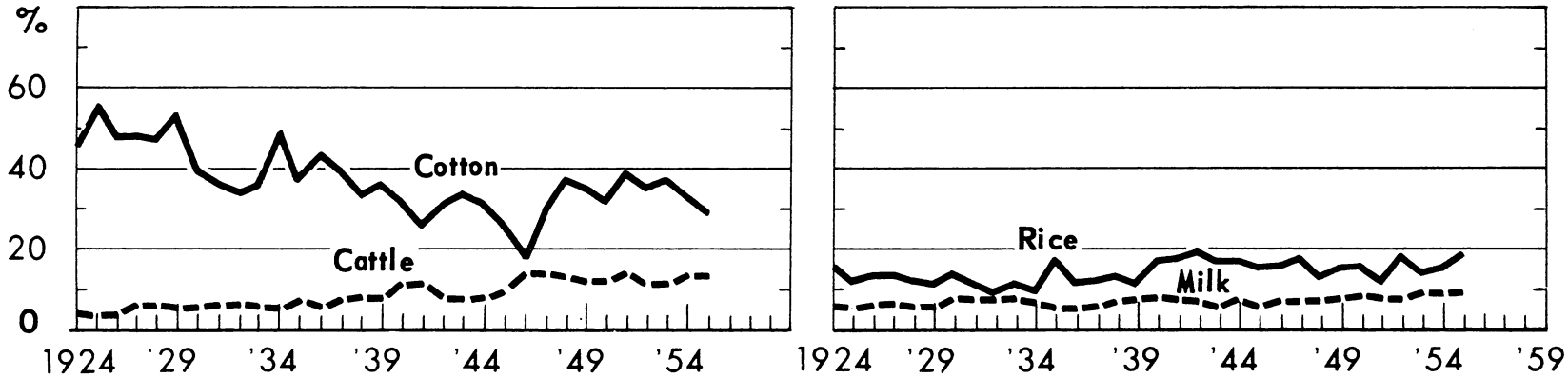
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Butterfat	Milk, retail	Milk, wholesale	Chickens	Eggs	Corn	Hay	Tobacco	Fruits and nuts	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	77		167	638	8.5	6.2	2.6	3.6	3.4	1.8	3.4	6.4	4.7	2.4	42.7	2.5	11.8
1929	81		185	703	13.0	6.9	3.7	5.7	4.2	3.3	3.4	6.4	1.7	1.5	38.6	1.3	10.3
1934	74		104	378	10.5	6.5	4.1	4.0	5.5	3.3	3.2	5.3	2.7	1.0	37.6	1.5	14.8
1939	80		142	525	15.8	11.2	3.9	2.7	4.5	3.7	2.9	4.5	2.2	.9	34.5	1.5	11.7
1944	83		360	1,471	13.0	12.8	2.3	2.6	2.2	6.1	3.4	6.4	2.0	1.1	38.2	1.0	8.9
1949	89	61.6	529	2,259	18.0	12.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	7.8	2.0	6.1	3.9	1.0	35.2	.9	7.2
1954 1/	93	63.5	559	2,698	15.0	9.1	1.7	.8	1.5	9.9	.7	5.0	2.1	.7	44.8	.4	8.3
1955 1/			533	2,625	15.1	7.5	1.6	1.0	1.4	10.5	.8	5.6	2.3	.7	44.9	.4	8.2

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3218 - 56 (4)

Louisiana

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



Cash receipts from cotton as a percentage of total cash receipts in Louisiana dropped sharply from 1924 to 1946, but have since levelled off at about one third of the total. Cattle rose gradually to a recent level of 10-14 percent. Receipts from rice and from milk are also relatively more important now than in previous years.

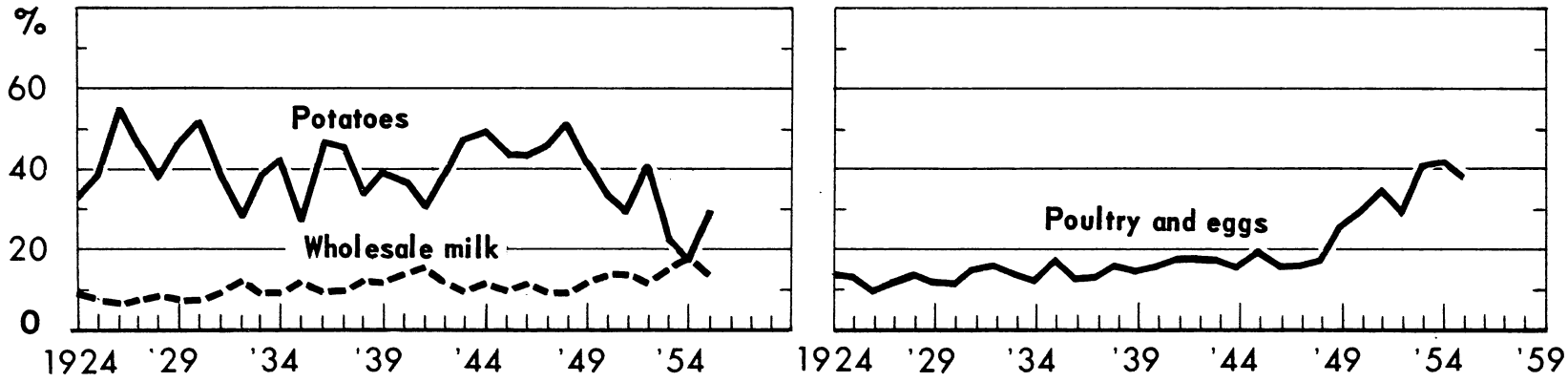
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Milk, retail	Milk, wholesale	Broilers	Eggs	Rice	Cotton	Truck crops	Fruits and nuts	Sugarcane sirup	Sugarcane for sugar	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	67		121	850	3.9	3.9	3.2	2.2	---	2.3	14.3	45.8	2.1	4.6	3.5	5.6	8.6
1929	58		162	1,018	4.7	2.6	2.6	2.3	---	2.2	10.4	53.2	2.5	4.4	1.3	6.8	7.0
1934	61		88	520	4.7	4.2	3.6	2.5	.1	1.2	9.9	48.2	3.4	5.2	2.5	8.0	6.5
1939	67		110	693	7.3	5.3	3.0	3.1	.2	2.0	11.0	35.6	4.4	5.0	2.4	13.3	7.4
1944	78		232	1,659	7.2	6.8	1.8	4.4	.4	3.0	16.2	31.1	3.2	4.0	1.6	10.5	9.8
1949	90	56.8	344	2,584	11.2	5.7	1.4	6.2	.5	3.0	14.8	34.3	2.3	2.9	.4	9.0	8.3
1954 1/	103	54.4	372	3,095	13.0	3.7	1.0	7.9	2.2	2.8	14.9	32.3	1.9	2.3	.6	10.4	7.0
1955 1/			362	3,063	12.7	3.2	.8	8.3	2.4	2.9	18.4	28.5	1.7	2.6	.7	10.8	7.0

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3219 - 56 (4)

Maine

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



During most of the period, potatoes were the largest contributor to farm income in Maine, furnishing nearly half of total cash receipts. As they have declined in recent years, however, they were overtaken by poultry and eggs in 1951, and their unusually small percentage in 1954 was equalled by wholesale milk. Potatoes showed some recovery in relative importance in 1955.

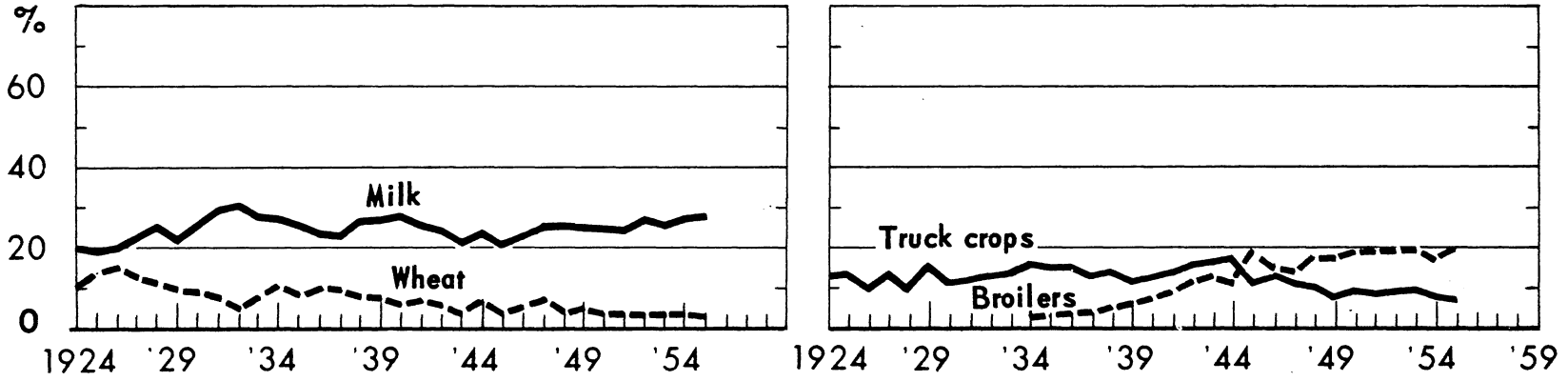
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Butter, farm	Butterfat	Milk, retail	Milk, wholesale	Broilers	Chickens	Eggs	Turkeys	Potatoes	Truck crops	Fruits and nuts	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	103		60	1,208	4.1	4.6	4.8	7.0	8.2	---	4.3	8.9	.2	32.4	3.3	4.6	17.6
1929	119		73	1,711	3.9	3.7	2.8	7.1	7.2	---	4.0	7.6	.2	45.1	3.1	3.6	11.7
1934	113		45	1,067	4.1	2.4	2.1	10.1	9.5	.4	3.5	7.7	.2	42.0	3.6	3.0	11.4
1939	108		52	1,232	4.0	1.7	1.2	8.9	11.1	.4	4.1	9.3	.3	39.3	3.3	3.8	12.6
1944	109		126	2,906	3.0	.9	.4	4.7	10.3	1.0	4.0	9.7	.2	49.1	3.3	3.2	10.2
1949	138	51.9	176	4,755	4.0	.7	.1	4.2	11.2	8.5	4.7	12.4	.2	40.9	2.6	2.2	8.3
1954 1/	155	56.6	144	5,151	3.6	---	.1	4.9	17.6	17.3	4.4	18.4	1.4	16.7	2.1	2.8	10.7
1955 1/			189	7,210	2.6	---	.1	3.0	13.9	15.4	3.7	17.7	1.0	28.8	2.1	2.1	9.6

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3220 - 56 (4)

Maryland

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



Cash receipts from milk have generally been between 20 and 30 percent of total cash receipts in Maryland. Wheat declined from about 13 percent of total receipts in the early period to only 3 percent in recent years. After fluctuating between 10 and 15 percent of total receipts in most years from 1924 to 1944, truck crops started downward in 1945 and contributed only 6 or 7 percent recently. Broilers have increased steadily in relative importance in the last 20 years.

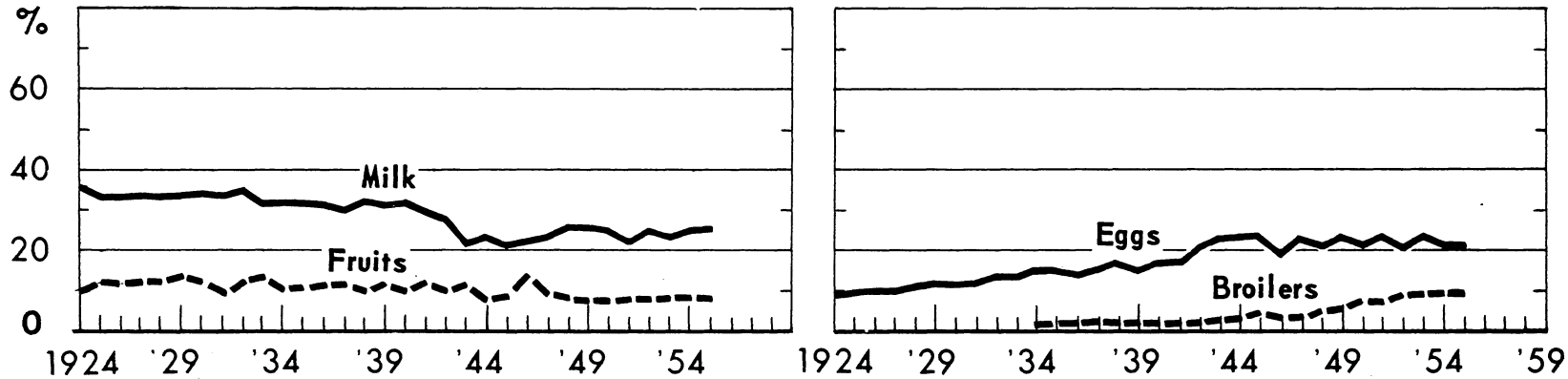
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Milk, retail	Milk, wholesale	Broilers	Chickens	Eggs	Wheat	Corn	Tobacco	Truck crops	Fruits and nuts	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	90		79	1,608	4.8	2.4	5.4	14.5	---	5.2	9.7	9.9	5.1	7.5	12.6	5.8	17.1
1929	101		93	2,114	6.4	2.0	5.6	16.4	---	5.6	10.8	9.4	2.4	6.0	14.6	5.4	15.4
1934	99		54	1,229	5.2	1.8	8.3	18.4	2.3	4.6	7.9	9.9	2.6	7.3	15.2	3.4	13.1
1939	100		70	1,615	7.1	4.7	6.8	19.6	5.0	4.0	7.3	6.3	3.6	7.8	11.1	4.3	12.4
1944	102		152	3,618	4.9	4.9	3.6	19.5	11.0	4.2	7.4	6.2	1.5	6.2	16.5	4.4	9.7
1949	112	65.0	229	5,787	8.5	4.7	2.8	22.0	17.6	2.1	8.2	4.1	3.1	8.2	7.6	2.2	8.9
1954 1/	120	67.8	249	6,963	7.0	5.6	2.0	24.5	16.4	1.4	7.2	3.4	4.0	8.5	7.2	2.1	10.7
1955 1/			236	6,728	7.0	4.8	1.9	25.3	19.8	1.6	7.7	3.1	3.5	6.5	6.1	2.1	10.6

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3221-56 (4)

Massachusetts

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



For nearly 20 years milk was the most important farm commodity in Massachusetts, running close to one-third of total cash receipts. By 1943, however, milk had declined to 22 percent of the total and was overtaken by eggs, which had risen gradually from about 10 percent in the early years of the period. Since then both milk and eggs have levelled off at 20-25 percent of total receipts. Fruits contributed 10-12 percent of the total for most of the period, but declined to about 7 percent in the past 10 years. Broilers rose quite steadily from their first recording in 1934, and reached 10 percent in 1955.

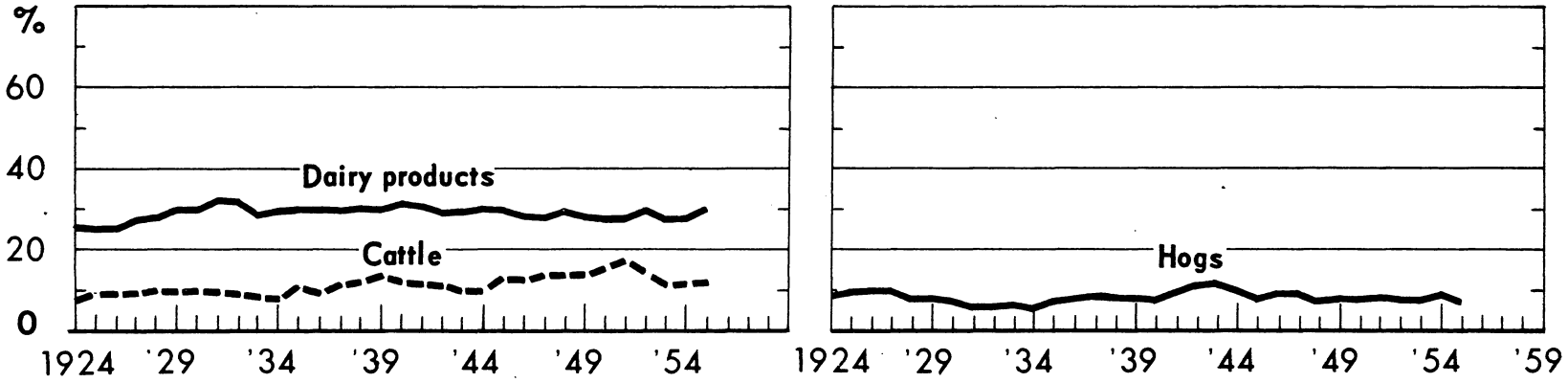
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts											
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Milk, retail	Milk, wholesale	Broilers	Chickens	Eggs	Turkeys	Tobacco	Potatoes	Truck crops	Fruits and nuts	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	71		81	2,418	3.6	2.7	13.0	21.8	---	4.7	8.1	.8	7.1	1.9	9.8	10.0	16.5
1929	78		83	2,418	3.9	3.2	9.8	21.9	---	6.7	11.0	.4	4.2	1.4	9.2	12.2	16.1
1934	63		59	1,690	2.8	2.4	12.4	20.8	1.3	5.4	14.2	.8	2.1	2.4	11.4	10.0	14.0
1939	61		77	2,152	3.1	2.4	11.2	19.4	1.1	5.7	15.1	1.1	3.3	2.3	11.5	10.3	13.5
1944	56		140	3,701	3.7	2.5	6.4	16.8	2.2	9.5	22.8	.9	1.3	4.0	12.2	7.7	10.0
1949	75	58.9	189	6,192	3.8	2.4	6.4	18.1	5.0	5.5	22.8	1.6	6.5	2.1	7.3	6.7	11.8
1954 1/	83	63.2	189	8,170	2.6	2.0	5.8	19.1	8.7	3.5	20.7	2.4	4.6	1.3	7.0	7.3	15.0
1955 1/			189	8,676	3.1	1.7	4.9	20.4	9.7	4.7	20.7	2.2	4.5	1.3	7.9	7.0	10.9

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3222 - 56 (4)

Michigan

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



The percentage contribution that dairy products have made to total cash receipts in Michigan has been relatively stable at 25-30 percent. Cattle show a slight upward trend in relative importance, but hogs have been quite steady at 5-10 percent of total receipts.

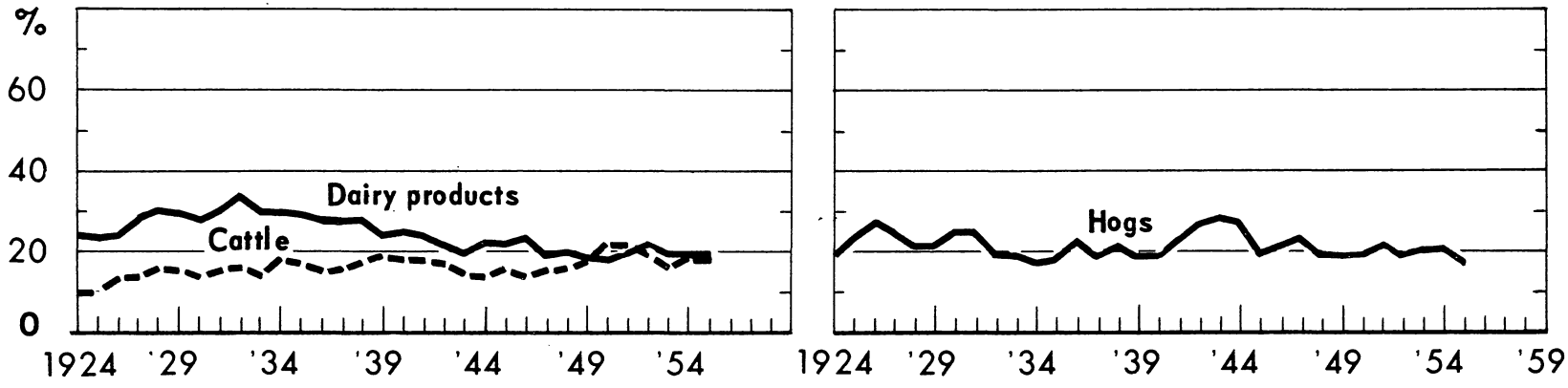
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Butterfat	Milk, wholesale	Chickens	Eggs	Wheat	Dry edible beans	Potatoes	Truck crops	Fruits and nuts	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	94		266	1,364	7.3	8.3	3.2	9.6	9.8	3.5	8.0	6.5	6.5	3.9	3.9	5.5	24.0
1929	101		269	1,510	9.5	7.1	3.2	8.0	14.8	4.6	8.5	3.7	8.4	3.4	3.9	6.2	18.7
1934	94		169	853	7.5	4.8	2.5	8.1	13.3	3.4	8.4	3.3	5.7	5.7	8.0	6.3	23.0
1939	96		217	1,135	12.5	6.9	2.1	6.4	17.3	3.6	6.5	3.2	4.7	4.2	7.0	6.8	18.8
1944	105		503	2,808	9.9	9.6	1.1	4.5	22.2	3.2	7.6	3.3	5.2	4.2	7.4	9.1	12.7
1949	111	68.7	622	3,815	12.7	7.6	.8	3.3	23.5	3.1	7.9	7.5	6.0	2.0	5.1	6.5	14.0
1954 1/	118	70.7	664	4,541	11.5	8.1	.6	2.2	24.4	2.0	6.9	8.9	4.0	1.1	5.6	7.3	17.4
1955 1/			640	4,459	11.3	6.7	.6	1.9	26.6	2.1	7.8	6.8	4.4	1.1	5.9	6.6	18.2

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3223 - 56 (4)

Minnesota

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



During the past 20 years cash receipts from dairy products have declined in importance to Minnesota agriculture, and have been less than one-fifth of total cash receipts from all farm marketings in some recent years. Receipts from cattle rose from 9 percent of total receipts in 1924 to 21 percent in 1950, and have since been at about the same level as dairy products. Hogs have been quite steady at 20 to 30 percent of total receipts for most years. The percentage of receipts from corn, turkeys, eggs, and soybeans has increased.

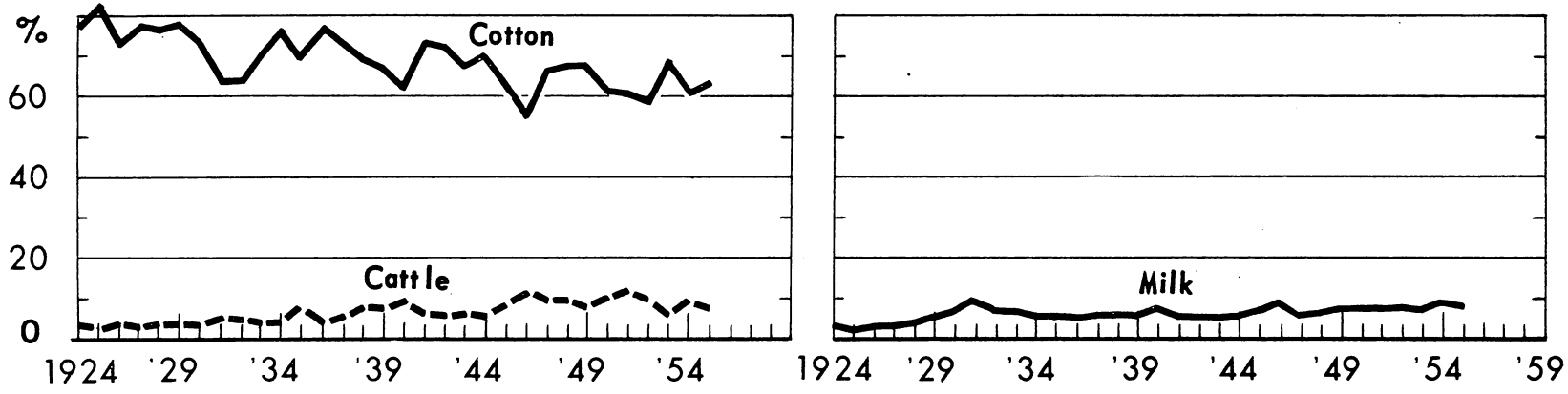
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts											
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Butterfat	Milk, wholesale	Chickens	Eggs	Turkeys	Wheat	Corn	Flaxseed	Soybeans	Potatoes	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	160		377	2,007	9.2	19.5	19.7	2.5	2.9	5.8	.9	8.8	4.0	4.4	---	3.0	19.3
1929	167		432	2,274	15.3	21.4	22.5	3.8	3.6	6.0	.9	4.2	2.8	3.0	---	3.0	13.5
1934	161		224	1,133	17.5	16.3	21.7	4.2	3.5	5.8	1.4	4.1	3.6	2.8	---	2.4	16.7
1939	165		336	1,705	18.2	18.4	16.9	4.6	2.5	5.4	2.0	4.7	5.1	4.8	---	1.7	15.7
1944	175		803	4,206	13.2	26.4	10.7	10.3	4.0	10.6	2.2	2.5	3.7	2.6	1.0	1.8	11.0
1949	184	87.7	1,176	6,325	17.1	18.9	7.1	10.3	1.8	9.4	2.1	2.8	10.2	4.6	2.5	1.2	12.0
1954 1/	195	88.7	1,256	7,276	17.2	20.5	4.8	13.4	.8	7.3	2.7	2.0	10.2	1.8	6.8	.6	11.9
1955 1/			1,208	7,061	17.3	16.7	4.4	14.5	1.1	9.0	2.8	2.1	9.7	2.0	7.7	1.0	11.7

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3224 - 56 (4)

Mississippi

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



Although cotton is still by far the most important contributor to cash receipts from farming in Mississippi, it has declined noticeably since 1924. Increases in the percentage of total receipts furnished by cattle, soybeans, broilers and wholesale milk have helped to make up for the drop in cotton's share.

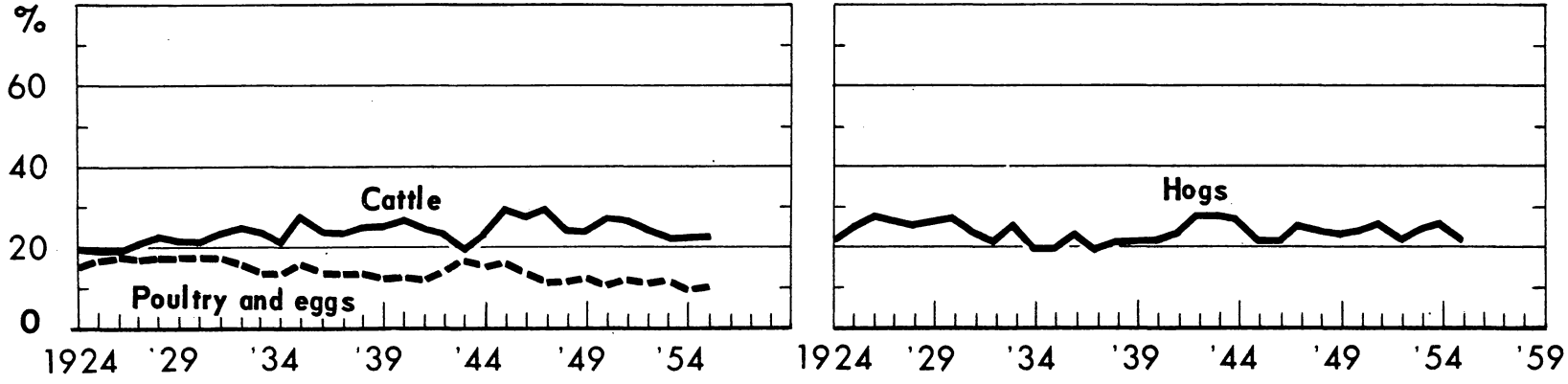
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Butterfat	Milk, retail	Milk, wholesale	Broilers	Chickens	Eggs	Corn	Cotton	Soybeans	Truck crops	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	62		186	683	2.6	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.0	---	1.1	2.4	.4	77.5	.1	4.3	6.3
1929	55		231	737	3.4	1.7	1.5	1.3	2.8	---	1.0	2.5	.2	78.2	.1	2.6	4.7
1934	63		125	399	3.2	2.0	1.2	1.8	3.1	---	.9	1.9	.6	76.3	.1	1.9	7.0
1939	66		135	443	7.2	3.5	1.2	1.6	4.1	.1	2.1	2.5	1.0	67.2	.3	1.9	7.3
1944	74		370	1,331	5.0	3.6	.6	.8	4.4	.4	2.3	3.2	1.0	70.2	.5	1.2	6.8
1949	82	62.3	498	1,881	7.7	3.4	.2	1.0	5.4	1.6	1.4	3.3	1.0	67.9	1.0	1.3	4.8
1954 1/	96	68.8	527	2,304	8.2	3.2	.1	1.0	7.4	4.8	.4	3.3	.8	60.6	1.8	1.1	7.3
1955 1/			575	2,586	7.4	2.4	---	1.0	7.0	4.5	.4	2.9	.7	62.7	3.6	1.2	6.2

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3225 - 56 (4)

Missouri

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



Cattle and hogs have each accounted for about a fourth of total cash receipts in Missouri. Poultry and eggs were nearly as important as cattle in the early years, but have gradually dropped to about half their former relative importance.

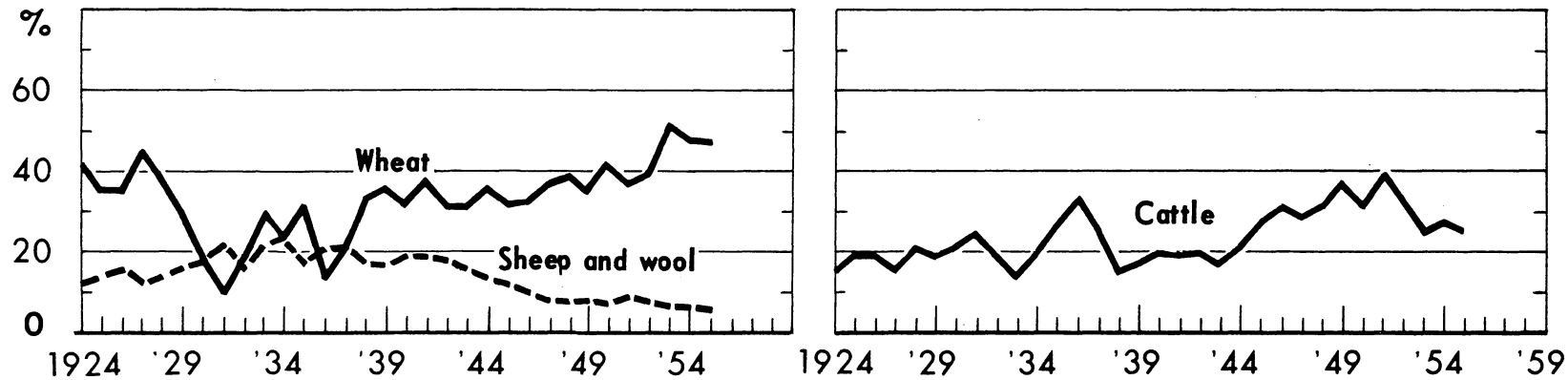
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Butterfat	Milk, wholesale	Broilers	Chickens	Eggs	Wheat	Corn	Cotton	Soybeans	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	125		353	1,343	19.7	21.5	2.0	4.5	1.2	---	5.2	10.2	7.2	5.6	8.3	.1	14.5
1929	132		392	1,513	21.5	26.0	2.2	7.2	2.4	---	5.7	10.5	3.0	4.1	5.6	.3	11.5
1934	126		195	697	20.6	19.9	2.3	7.2	2.9	.3	4.5	8.3	7.3	2.9	10.4	.5	12.9
1939	136		253	956	25.3	20.4	2.9	4.8	4.8	.3	3.4	6.8	5.8	3.6	9.1	.1	12.7
1944	145		690	2,759	22.8	26.1	1.9	3.0	9.3	.3	3.3	9.6	2.5	2.2	7.2	2.8	9.0
1949	153	71.5	972	3,982	23.8	23.0	1.9	1.9	8.9	.9	2.2	7.6	4.5	5.4	8.0	3.7	8.2
1954 1/	170	69.6	1,036	4,806	21.5	25.3	1.2	1.5	10.3	1.8	1.0	5.2	6.9	2.7	8.9	6.5	7.2
1955 1/			987	4,687	21.8	21.3	1.2	1.2	11.9	1.9	1.2	5.9	8.3	3.4	7.4	6.6	7.9

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3226 - 56 (4)

Montana

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



Except during the mid-1930's, cash receipts from wheat have generally been from 30 to 40 percent of total cash receipts in Montana, but the percentage has been considerably higher since 1952. Prior to 1945, cattle usually accounted for about 20 percent of total receipts, but during the past 10 years receipts from cattle have generally been 25 percent or more of the total, reaching nearly 40 percent in 1951. Sheep and wool rose gradually to a high of 22 percent in 1934, but had declined again to only 5 percent by 1955.

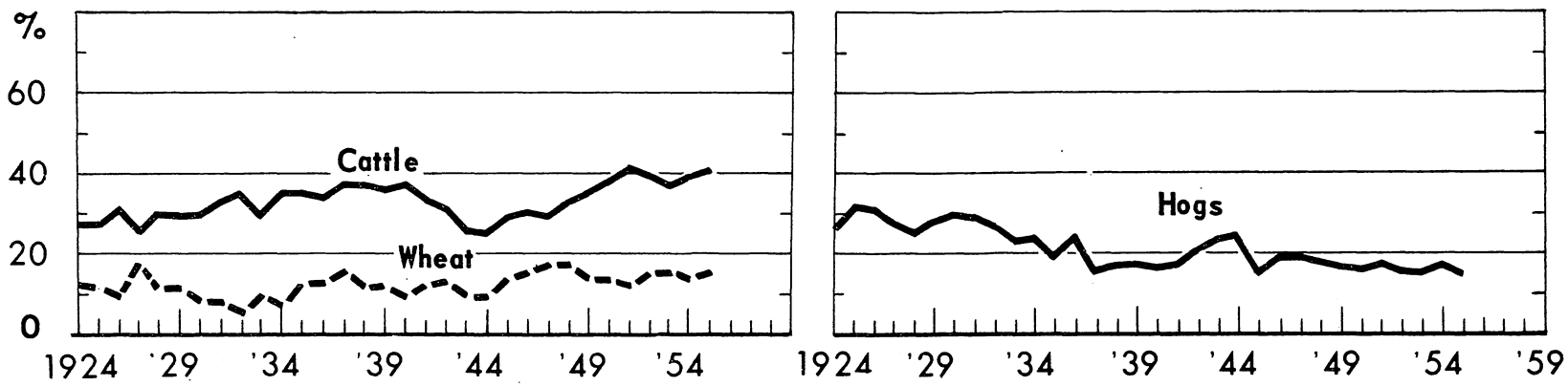
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Butterfat	Milk, wholesale	Eggs	Wool	Wheat	Barley	Hay	Flaxseed	Sugar beets	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	698		124	2,428	14.6	3.6	6.7	3.7	1.1	2.5	6.2	40.9	.3	3.5	2.7	2.1	12.1
1929	940		143	2,650	19.8	4.1	9.0	4.7	1.3	1.0	7.0	29.9	.4	4.0	2.1	1.8	14.9
1934	940		74	1,399	18.7	2.3	11.1	3.8	1.5	2.1	11.3	23.9	.2	5.4	.2	5.5	14.0
1939	1,111		81	1,809	17.3	2.4	8.8	3.7	2.1	2.1	7.1	35.7	.5	1.1	.6	5.0	13.6
1944	1,557		261	6,428	20.3	5.8	7.5	2.8	1.3	1.8	4.7	35.1	3.1	1.2	2.1	3.2	11.1
1949	1,689	85.6	355	9,392	36.6	3.0	5.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	34.4	2.5	1.9	.4	2.0	6.9
1954 1/	1,856	86.8	391	10,974	26.7	1.9	3.4	1.1	2.2	1.5	2.4	47.9	3.6	1.5	.4	2.0	5.4
1955 1/			396	11,153	25.2	1.5	3.6	1.0	2.3	1.5	1.8	46.9	6.5	1.6	.4	2.1	5.6

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3227 - 56 (4)

Nebraska

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



Cattle rose gradually in relative importance in Nebraska during the first half of the period shown, reaching 37 percent of total receipts in 1940. They dropped sharply during the next 4 years, but rose thereafter to a high of 41 percent in 1955. Receipts from wheat have been relatively stable, generally running between 10 and 15 percent of total receipts. Hogs have declined rather steadily from about 30 percent in the early years of the period to around 15 percent recently.

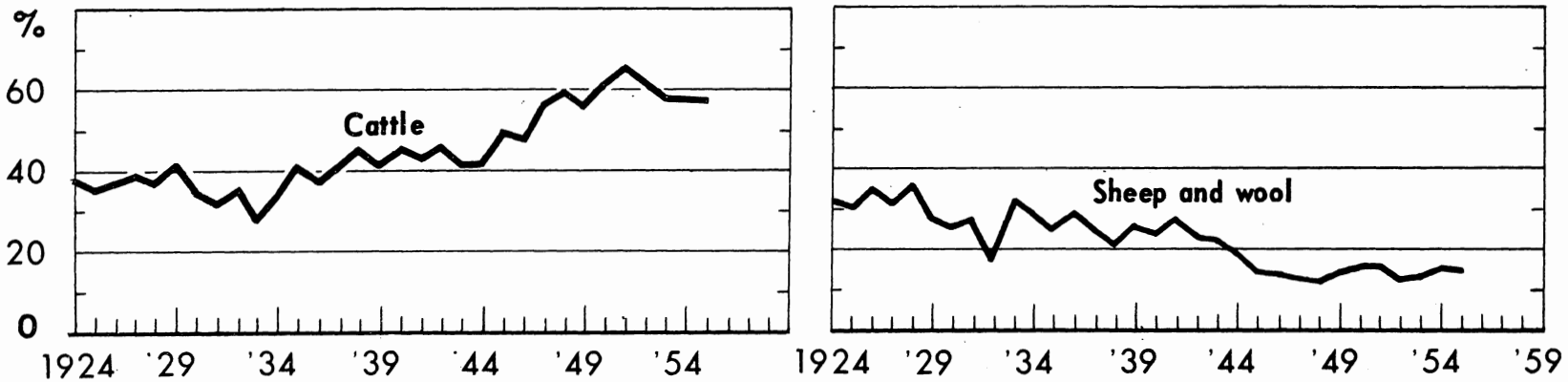
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Butterfat	Milk, retail	Milk, wholesale	Chickens	Eggs	Wheat	Corn	Potatoes	Sugar beets	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	329		421	3,290	27.3	26.1	3.2	3.4	1.2	.6	2.3	3.2	12.0	13.5	.9	1.3	5.0
1929	345		489	3,789	28.3	28.0	3.5	5.1	1.2	.9	2.7	3.8	11.2	8.3	1.3	1.5	4.2
1934	349		227	1,683	34.7	23.6	3.5	6.5	2.0	1.2	3.4	3.6	6.1	7.4	1.7	1.1	5.2
1939	391		221	1,772	35.6	16.6	3.8	5.8	2.0	1.7	3.0	4.2	11.0	8.1	1.6	1.5	5.1
1944	427		635	5,517	24.5	24.4	2.6	5.1	.7	1.5	3.6	6.7	8.4	13.0	1.8	1.1	6.6
1949	443	93.3	955	8,758	34.1	16.0	1.9	3.1	.6	1.4	1.4	5.0	13.4	16.1	.9	.6	5.5
1954 1/	471	93.3	1,059	10,155	39.1	16.9	2.2	2.6	.4	1.7	.7	3.5	13.6	11.5	.3	.8	6.7
1955 1/			974	9,384	40.7	14.5	2.4	2.9	.3	1.8	.8	4.2	14.7	9.4	.3	.7	7.3

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3228 - 56 (4)

Nevada

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



From less than 40 percent of total receipts in Nevada for the earlier years, receipts from cattle have climbed to about 60 percent in recent years. Receipts from sheep and wool declined rather gradually from close to 30 percent of total receipts in the early years to 12-15 percent since 1945.

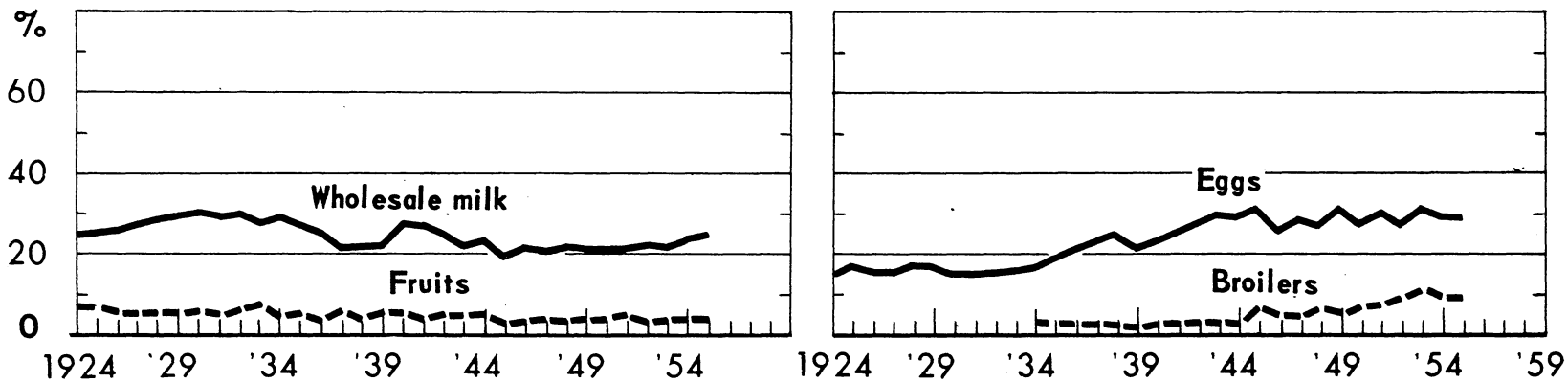
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Butterfat	Milk, retail	Milk, wholesale	Eggs	Wool	Wheat	Hay	Potatoes	Truck crops	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	1,054		20	5,271	37.6	1.3	17.6	4.9	3.7	.6	2.7	14.0	1.1	7.8	2.7	1.1	4.9
1929	1,186		20	5,456	41.1	1.6	15.6	6.1	3.7	1.0	3.6	10.7	1.2	5.8	2.7	1.2	5.7
1934	980		8	2,326	32.6	1.2	13.2	7.1	6.6	1.2	4.0	16.2	1.0	7.7	2.2	1.3	5.7
1939	1,059		13	3,596	41.3	2.2	15.7	4.9	4.7	2.4	3.0	9.9	1.2	6.8	1.4	1.4	5.1
1944	1,802		23	6,660	41.6	3.2	10.9	3.4	3)	4.9	4.8	8.6	.7	5.7	3.8	2.3	6.2
1949	2,271	74.5	44	13,121	55.8	2.8	9.6	1.1	2.3	4.4	2.2	4.1	1.1	10.9	.9	1.4	3.4
1954 1/	2,881	67.1	40	12,772	57.2	2.4	9.3	.6	1.0	7.1	1.5	5.7	1.3	7.9	1.1	1.1	3.8
1955 1/			36	11,909	56.5	2.1	9.4	.7	.5	8.2	1.8	5.0	.9	8.1	1.6	1.3	3.9

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3229 - 56 (4)

New Hampshire

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



Receipts from wholesale milk now represent nearly one-fourth of total cash receipts in New Hampshire, after receding from a high of 30 percent in 1930 to a low of 19 percent in 1945. Fruits contributed about 6 percent of total receipts in the early part of the period, but have declined to 4 percent in recent years. Eggs increased gradually from around 15 percent in the early years to about 30 percent since 1949. Broilers rose sharply after 1944, and now contribute about 10 percent of the State total.

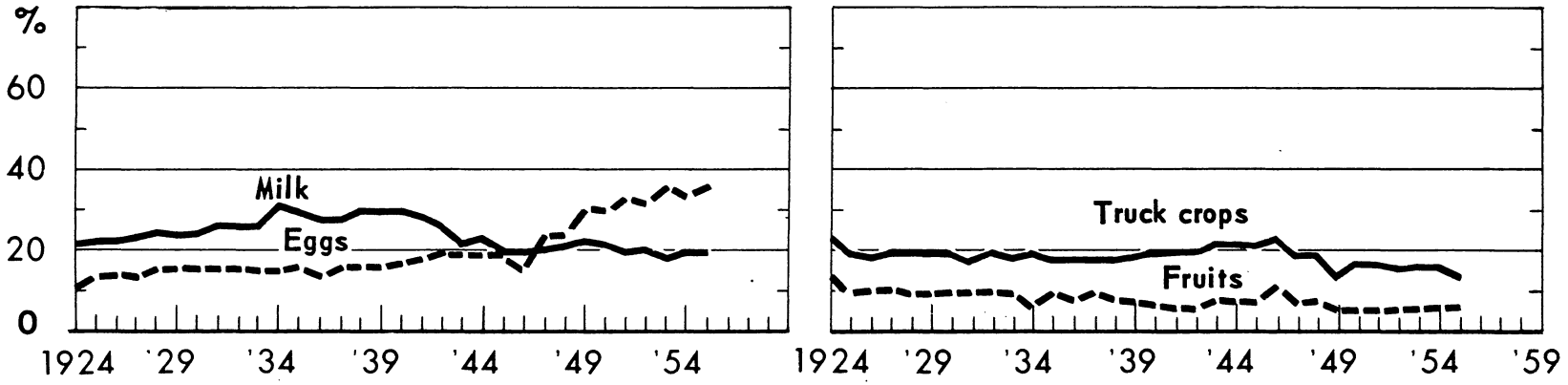
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Butter-farm	Butter-fat	Milk, retail	Milk, wholesale	Broilers	Chickens	Eggs	Turkeys	Potatoes	Truck crops	Fruits and nuts	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	107		26	1,208	7.0	3.1	1.9	8.3	24.6	---	9.7	14.1	.4	3.8	2.1	6.4	18.6
1929	132		26	1,502	6.3	2.5	1.3	8.4	28.6	---	10.6	16.1	.4	2.8	2.3	4.7	16.0
1934	120		18	1,032	5.1	1.2	.6	10.7	28.5	2.4	8.4	16.0	.4	5.2	3.9	4.0	13.6
1939	109		23	1,282	5.4	.6	.4	8.6	23.4	1.8	8.6	21.6	.8	3.7	3.9	5.0	16.2
1944	107		41	2,153	5.7	.4	.2	5.0	22.9	2.8	10.5	28.7	.9	3.2	3.9	4.8	11.0
1949	128	47.7	63	3,848	6.1	.3	.1	6.6	20.9	5.3	9.9	31.4	1.2	2.4	3.2	3.4	9.2
1954 1/	140	52.1	67	5,346	4.2	---	---	5.6	23.5	9.1	8.2	29.6	1.4	1.7	3.5	3.6	9.6
1955 1/			69	5,893	3.8	---	---	4.8	24.2	9.7	8.1	29.1	1.2	1.8	3.7	3.6	10.0

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3230 - 56 (4)

New Jersey

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



Milk, eggs, and truck crops are three mainstays of New Jersey agriculture. After running close to 30 percent of total receipts for nearly 10 years previously, milk dropped back to 20 percent in 1943 and stayed there. Eggs have gained quite steadily, but mostly in the last 10 years, and now account for more than a third of total receipts. Truck crops dropped from their previous 20-percent level in 1949, and have been between 13 and 16 percent since then. Fruits dropped gradually from around 10 percent in the early years to about 5 percent in recent years. Broilers have increased over most of the period, but potatoes have declined.

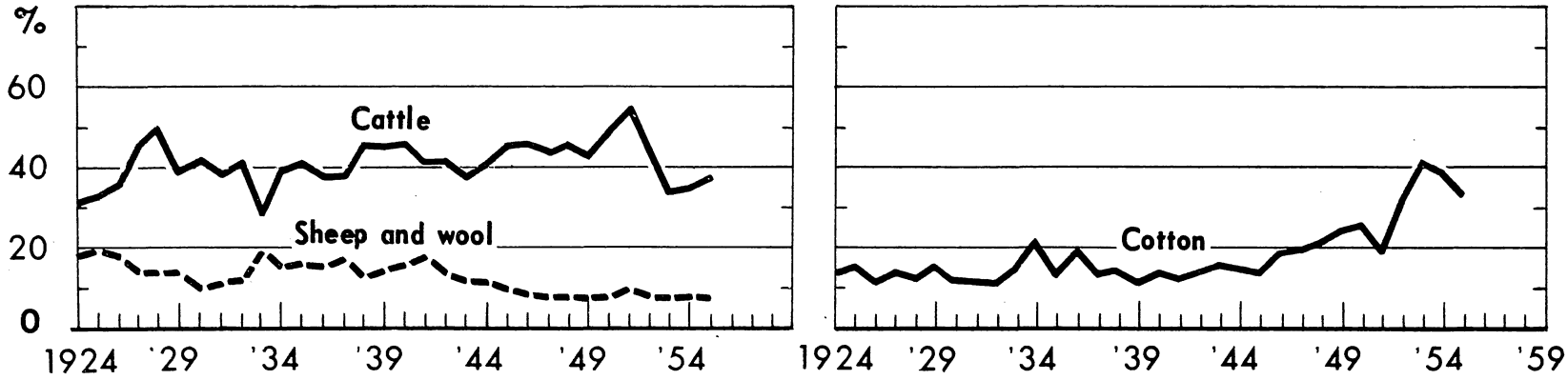
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Milk, retail	Milk, wholesale	Broilers	Chickens	Eggs	Corn	Potatoes	Sweet potatoes	Truck crops	Fruits and nuts	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	65		110	3,658	2.7	1.7	11.5	9.7	---	5.4	10.4	1.2	4.7	2.6	22.8	12.3	15.0
1929	69		113	4,131	3.0	2.1	10.0	13.2	---	7.0	15.0	.4	6.1	1.9	18.6	8.3	14.4
1934	65		80	2,751	2.3	1.4	14.1	16.4	.3	5.9	14.1	.6	5.1	2.3	19.2	5.9	12.4
1939	73		101	3,597	3.8	1.7	9.3	18.9	.5	5.9	15.6	.6	5.4	1.4	17.9	6.6	12.4
1944	69		185	6,906	3.0	2.7	5.2	17.6	1.0	5.7	18.3	.4	7.6	2.1	21.2	6.5	8.7
1949	70	72.8	289	10,756	3.3	2.1	4.3	17.2	2.4	5.4	30.0	.7	3.3	1.8	13.4	4.8	11.3
1954 1/	73	75.4	338	13,502	2.5	1.5	2.8	16.2	2.9	3.5	33.8	1.3	1.9	1.5	15.5	4.6	12.0
1955 1/			336	13,624	2.3	1.3	2.5	16.3	3.2	4.0	35.6	.8	1.5	1.8	12.9	5.6	12.2

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3231 - 56 (4)

New Mexico

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



A sharp increase in the relative importance of cotton since 1945 and a gradual decline in the relative importance of the sheep industry have been the most significant trends in New Mexico cash receipts from farming. The cattle industry continues to lead all others as a producer of cash income, but there is little evidence of any trend for this item.

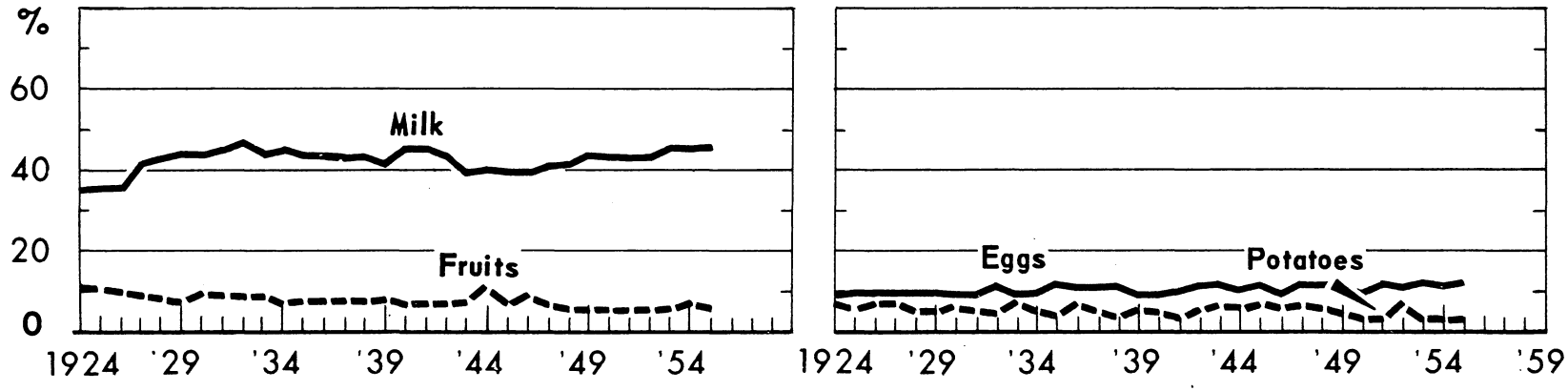
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Sheep and lambs	Milk, retail	Milk, wholesale	Eggs	Wool	Wheat	Hay	Sorghum grain	Cotton	Dry edible beans	Truck crops	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	879		48	1,525	30.6	9.6	3.7	.5	2.3	7.7	4.6	4.1	3.1	13.6	3.9	2.1	14.2
1929	982		69	2,048	38.4	6.9	3.2	.9	2.0	5.3	6.0	1.8	1.5	15.3	5.0	1.6	12.1
1934	832		40	1,062	38.9	6.5	4.5	.7	2.0	7.7	1.3	1.9	.3	21.1	2.0	2.6	10.5
1939	1,139		50	1,515	45.2	7.1	3.3	1.7	1.7	6.5	4.3	1.6	.9	10.8	2.9	3.6	10.4
1944	1,671		108	3,613	40.0	5.2	2.0	2.3	2.8	5.0	3.3	2.7	.8	14.1	3.6	5.0	13.2
1949	2,014	59.8	198	7,513	42.1	4.1	1.6	2.7	1.8	2.8	5.1	1.9	3.5	24.0	1.4	2.2	6.8
1954 1/	2,354	57.2	188	8,111	34.3	3.4	1.3	3.6	1.8	3.0	.4	2.8	1.2	38.7	.6	1.5	7.4
1955 1/			168	7,351	36.6	3.7	1.3	4.4	1.9	2.6	1.6	3.7	1.8	32.2	.6	1.9	7.7

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3232 - 56 (4)

New York

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



In most years, milk has furnished between 40 and 45 percent of total cash receipts in New York. Receipts from fruits have declined from 10 percent of the total to about 5 percent in recent years. Eggs, now running close to 10 percent, have shown a slight upward trend. Receipts from potatoes were about 6 percent of the total in 1924, but are nearer 3 percent now.

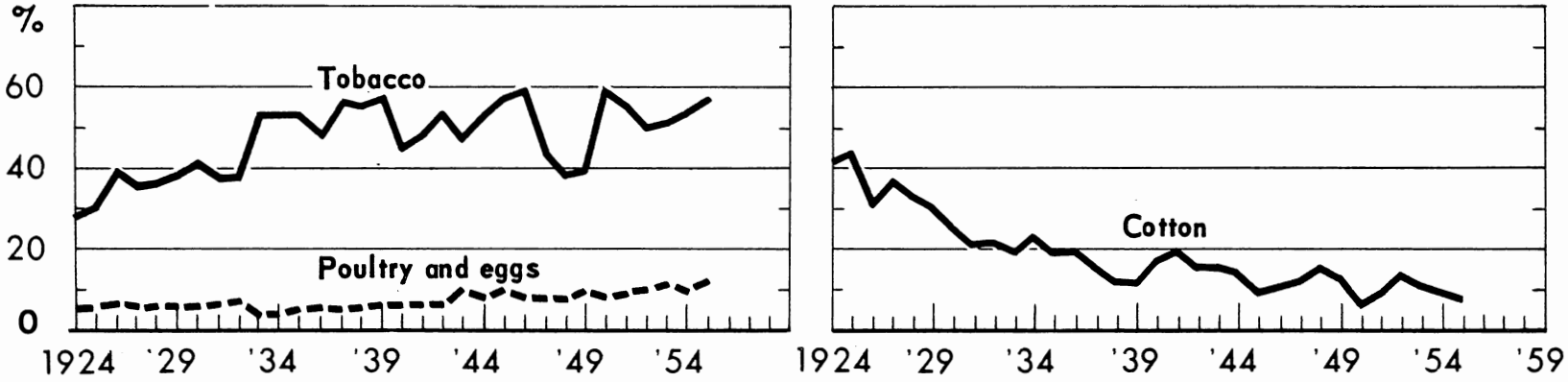
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Butterfat	Milk, retail	Milk, wholesale	Broilers	Chickens	Eggs	Hay	Potatoes	Truck crops	Fruits and nuts	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	102		370	1,938	6.4	1.6	1.4	7.5	27.9	---	2.9	8.5	4.1	6.0	7.4	10.6	15.7
1929	112		400	2,196	7.3	1.2	.8	7.2	36.7	---	3.6	9.9	2.1	4.3	6.5	7.6	12.8
1934	106		259	1,465	6.6	.7	.6	10.2	34.9	.3	2.6	9.7	2.0	5.2	8.6	6.6	12.0
1939	112		310	1,847	7.5	1.3	.4	6.9	34.3	.4	3.4	9.2	.9	4.7	10.6	7.5	12.9
1944	118		619	4,047	5.3	1.6	.2	3.6	36.4	.8	3.7	10.0	1.7	5.7	10.9	10.3	9.8
1949	128	70.3	801	5,762	8.4	1.5	.2	2.5	41.0	.9	3.1	11.0	1.4	4.1	7.6	5.3	13.0
1954 1/	143	73.1	811	6,934	6.6	1.2	.1	1.9	43.5	1.1	1.8	11.0	1.2	3.3	7.5	6.5	14.3
1955 1/			806	7,129	6.4	.9	.1	1.8	43.8	1.2	1.6	12.0	1.1	2.9	7.6	5.7	14.9

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3233 - 56 (4)

North Carolina

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



Generally below 40 percent of the total up to 1932, cash receipts from tobacco rose suddenly to 52 percent of total cash receipts in the State in 1933. Since then tobacco has been running between 50 and 60 percent of total receipts for most years. Poultry and eggs have doubled in importance since 1924, and are now about 10 percent of the total. Receipts from cotton declined sharply over most of the period, dropping from about 40 percent of total cash receipts in the early years to 7 percent in 1955.

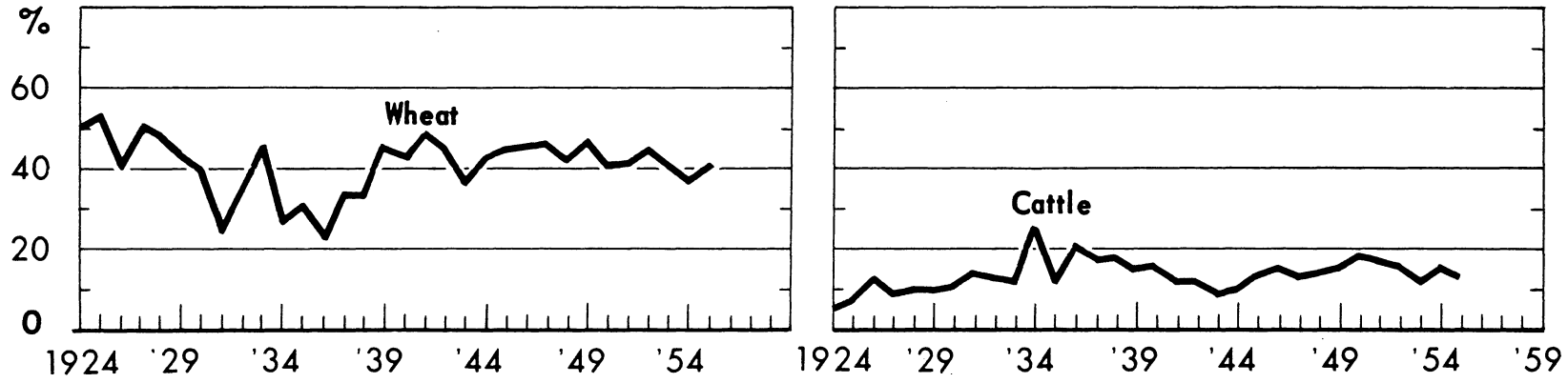
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Milk, wholesale	Broilers	Chickens	Eggs	Cotton	Tobacco	Peanuts	Soybeans	Truck crops	Fruits and nuts	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	66		250	885	1.7	2.5	.8	---	1.7	2.9	40.9	27.6	4.4	.8	1.8	3.1	11.8
1929	64		242	847	2.2	2.8	1.3	---	1.8	3.1	30.6	37.5	3.7	.5	2.0	2.4	12.1
1934	66		237	783	1.5	1.4	.9	.2	1.2	2.0	23.3	52.6	3.4	.5	1.2	1.9	9.9
1939	68		219	744	2.2	3.0	2.1	.8	1.6	2.6	10.4	56.3	4.3	.6	2.2	1.5	12.4
1944	65		605	2,029	2.0	4.2	2.4	1.5	2.1	3.8	13.9	52.6	4.6	.5	1.6	2.2	8.6
1949	67	67.1	726	2,413	2.6	4.5	3.5	2.4	1.4	5.1	12.6	49.5	4.4	.8	1.9	.9	10.4
1954 1/	68	67.6	928	3,264	2.2	5.6	4.7	4.1	.5	4.4	8.3	53.6	3.5	1.2	1.7	.8	9.4
1955 1/			937	3,322	2.3	4.6	4.9	4.6	.5	4.6	6.6	57.3	2.7	1.0	1.5	.1	9.3

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3234 - 56 (4)

North Dakota

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



With the exception of the drought years in the 1930's, cash receipts from wheat have generally been from 40 to 45 percent of total cash receipts in North Dakota. Receipts from cattle have been between 10 and 20 percent of total receipts for most years.

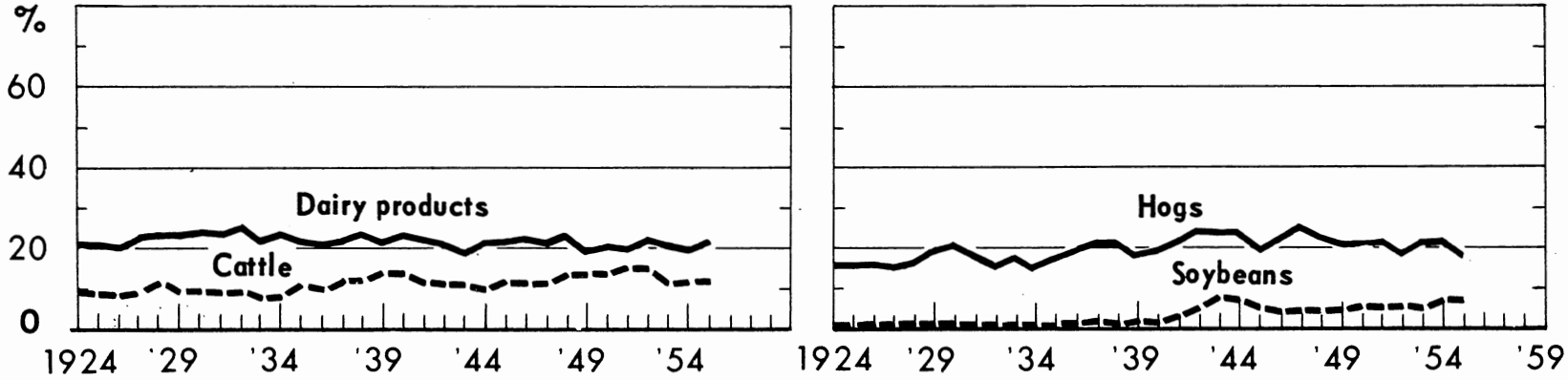
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Butterfat	Milk, wholesale	Eggs	Rye	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flaxseed	Potatoes	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	452		250	3,285	5.8	4.7	.4	5.9	.2	1.6	6.2	50.2	4.1	3.0	12.1	1.1	4.7
1929	496		215	2,698	9.0	8.3	1.5	10.1	.5	2.2	3.5	43.8	2.9	1.0	7.7	2.0	7.5
1934	462		76	892	25.9	5.7	3.4	13.3	.7	2.5	1.1	26.5	1.0	.3	1.8	3.6	14.2
1939	513		106	1,410	14.4	5.2	2.3	10.0	.7	2.0	1.4	45.4	2.1	.8	2.1	3.9	9.7
1944	590		445	6,313	9.7	8.6	1.6	6.9	.4	2.8	.3	43.1	7.3	4.0	5.6	4.4	5.3
1949	630	95.9	524	7,837	15.0	4.8	1.0	5.5	.6	2.3	.7	46.6	5.1	1.5	8.2	3.8	4.9
1954 1/	674	96.1	465	7,326	15.9	4.5	1.1	6.4	1.0	2.3	1.2	36.4	9.4	2.2	12.4	1.9	5.3
1955 1/			533	8,420	12.8	3.0	.9	5.6	.9	2.1	1.8	40.1	9.4	1.7	14.5	2.4	4.8

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3235 - 56 (4)

Ohio

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



Cash receipts from dairy products as a whole have usually been close to 20 percent of total cash receipts in Ohio. Cattle, hogs, and soybeans have all risen in relative importance.

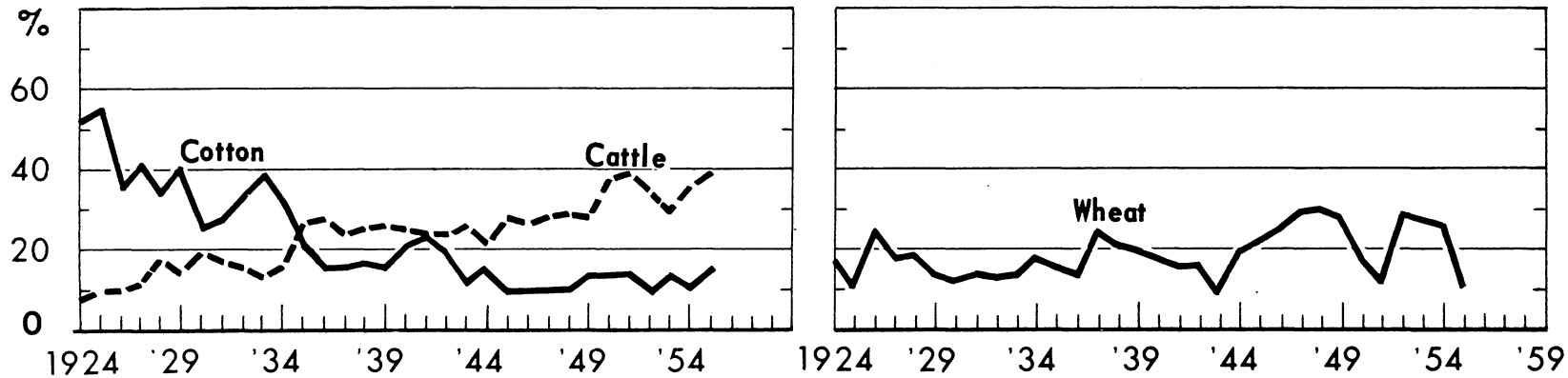
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Butterfat	Milk, retail	Milk, wholesale	Chickens	Eggs	Wheat	Corn	Tobacco	Soybeans	Truck crops	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	91		362	1,452	8.1	15.6	6.0	5.1	8.3	4.8	10.8	8.7	5.0	2.0	.1	2.9	22.6
1929	98		377	1,625	9.4	19.6	5.6	5.3	10.9	6.0	12.4	5.6	2.4	1.6	.1	3.0	18.1
1934	90		236	933	7.8	14.7	4.4	7.3	11.2	4.6	9.9	9.4	3.2	1.3	.1	6.9	19.2
1939	94		312	1,260	13.9	17.8	2.8	4.6	13.2	3.8	8.4	5.6	3.7	1.0	1.6	5.9	17.7
1944	99		707	3,144	9.9	23.7	1.7	2.3	16.6	3.6	9.3	5.6	3.3	.8	6.2	3.5	13.5
1949	105	67.4	944	4,472	12.9	20.1	[illegible]	1.4	16.2	2.6	8.9	9.1	7.2	1.0	4.3	2.6	12.6
1954 1/	113	69.7	1,091	5,811	11.6	20.9	.5	1.2	17.1	1.3	7.8	8.3	8.8	.8	6.3	2.3	13.1
1955 1/			1,028	5,588	11.8	17.5	.4	.5	19.7	1.4	8.7	6.0	9.8	1.4	6.1	2.5	14.2

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3236 - 56 (4)

Oklahoma

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



As in some other Southern States, the emphasis in Oklahoma agriculture seems to be shifting from crops to livestock and products. In 1924, cotton contributed over half of total cash receipts for the State, wheat 16 percent, and total livestock and products 23 percent. In 1955 receipts from cotton were only 15 percent of the total, and wheat 10 percent, whereas total livestock and products accounted for 61 percent. Cattle, now the largest item in the livestock category, furnished only 8 percent of total cash receipts in 1924, but 38 percent in 1955.

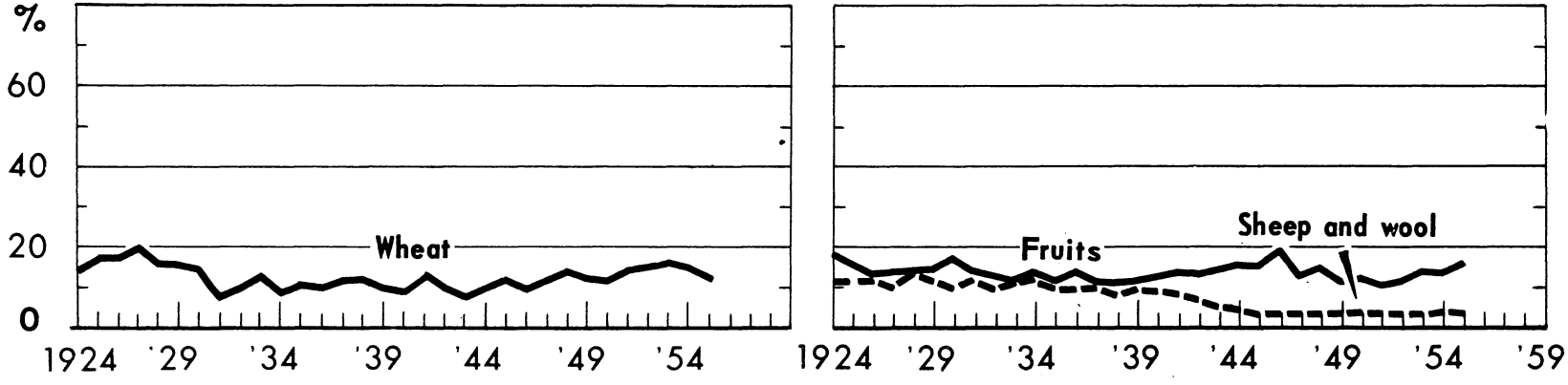
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts											
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Butterfat	Milk, retail	Milk, wholesale	Chickens	Eggs	Wheat	Corn	Hay	Cotton	Peanuts	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	156		322	1,624	7.5	3.5	2.0	1.5	.7	2.1	4.1	16.3	1.7	1.0	52.0	---	7.6
1929	166		323	1,592	13.4	5.1	4.6	2.5	2.0	3.2	5.3	13.7	2.8	.6	40.2	.3	6.3
1934	166		131	619	15.7	4.1	5.2	4.8	2.8	2.1	5.3	17.6	.4	.9	30.9	.3	9.9
1939	194		172	921	25.4	7.2	5.8	3.7	3.0	1.8	4.5	20.0	1.9	.7	14.6	.2	11.2
1944	219		439	2,611	21.1	8.8	5.4	1.8	4.5	2.0	7.9	19.7	1.4	1.0	14.2	1.6	10.6
1949	253	65.1	604	3,974	27.0	6.0	2.3	1.2	4.9	1.3	5.1	27.8	1.0	1.4	12.8	1.9	7.3
1954 1/	300	62.2	552	4,422	35.0	4.5	1.9	1.2	6.6	.5	3.9	25.9	.2	1.6	9.9	.6	8.2
1955 1/			494	4,107	38.2	4.1	2.1	1.2	8.1	.5	4.7	10.0	.3	2.0	15.1	2.7	11.0

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3237 - 56 (4)

Oregon

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



Cash receipts from wheat and fruits in Oregon have been quite steady, fluctuating within a range of 10 to 20 percent of total receipts for most years. Receipts from sheep and wool were about 10 percent of total receipts in the early years, but have gradually declined since then.

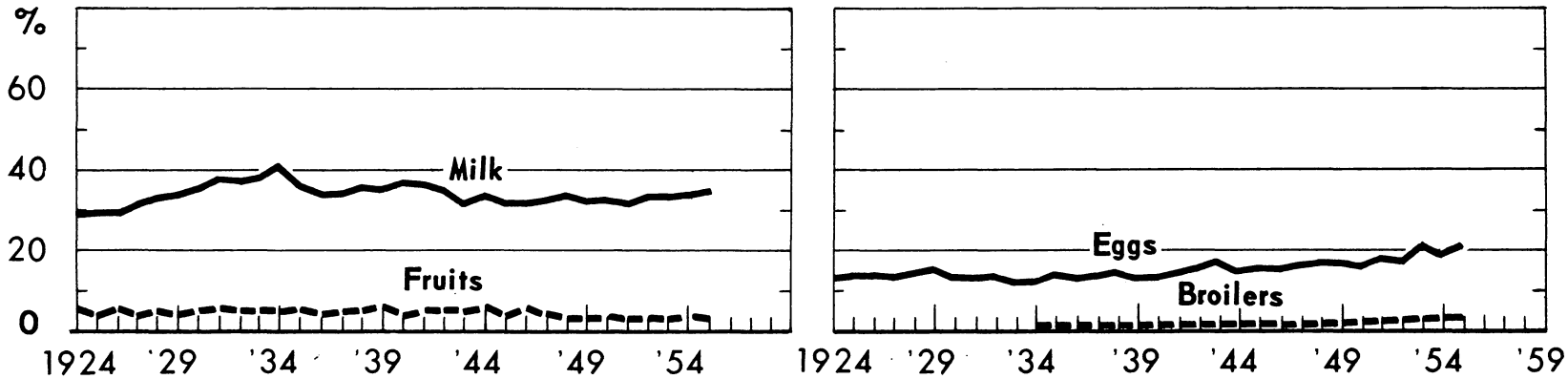
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Butterfat	Milk, retail	Milk, wholesale	Eggs	Wool	Wheat	Barley	Truck crops	Fruits and nuts	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	253		111	2,012	10.5	3.3	5.9	7.2	3.4	6.5	6.0	5.2	13.6	.5	2.8	16.2	18.9
1929	300		134	2,308	11.0	4.0	6.1	8.1	3.0	7.4	6.5	4.4	14.9	.5	2.4	14.0	17.7
1934	268		76	1,193	9.8	2.2	5.7	7.2	5.1	7.9	5.5	5.4	7.8	.8	5.2	13.0	24.4
1939	291		106	1,680	13.1	4.7	5.5	5.3	4.0	8.2	5.0	3.1	9.9	1.1	5.2	11.4	23.5
1944	313		290	4,491	12.2	4.8	2.5	3.1	1.6	9.6	4.4	1.4	9.1	1.5	6.4	14.7	28.7
1949	340	57.6	355	5,676	16.7	3.6	2.0	1.5	1.5	10.5	5.0	.7	11.8	2.4	6.3	10.9	27.1
1954 1/	387	59.0	383	6,609	15.0	2.3	2.0	.9	1.2	11.2	4.5	.8	14.1	4.0	6.3	13.3	24.4
1955 1/			379	6,629	14.0	1.9	1.9	.8	1.1	10.5	5.1	.7	11.9	3.9	6.7	15.1	26.4

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3238 - 56 (4)

Pennsylvania

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



Cash receipts from milk in Pennsylvania have remained quite stable during the past 30 years at from 30 to 40 percent of total cash receipts for the State. Fruits have declined in relative importance, while eggs and broilers both made definite gains.

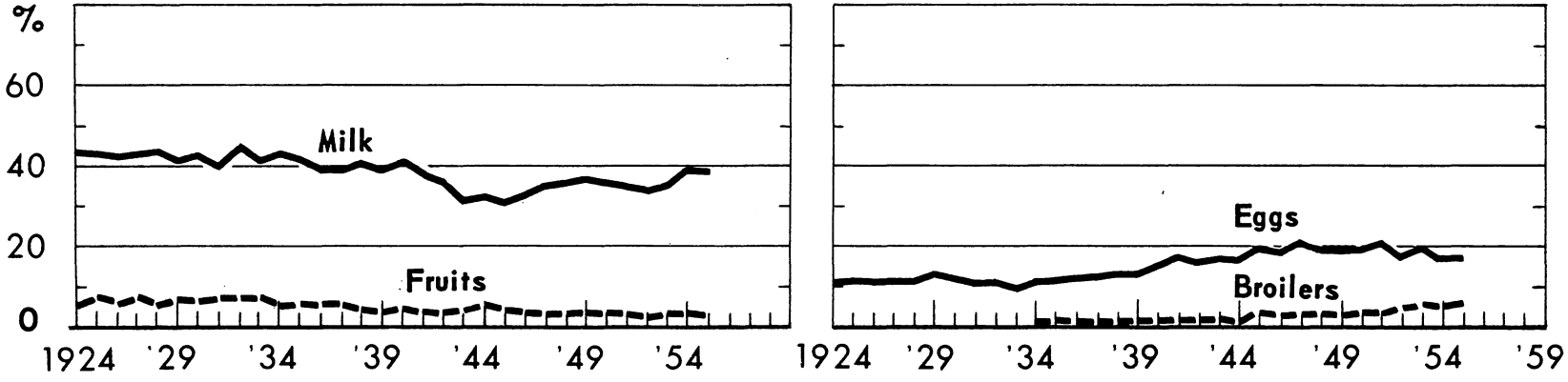
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Milk, retail	Milk, wholesale	Broilers	Chickens	Eggs	Wheat	Tobacco	Potatoes	Truck crops	Fruits and nuts	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	81		295	1,459	7.2	5.2	11.4	18.0	---	4.6	12.4	4.3	3.4	4.3	4.5	4.5	20.2
1929	89		324	1,741	9.6	3.5	11.5	21.4	---	6.0	14.7	3.4	2.2	5.4	3.2	3.8	15.3
1934	83		210	1,106	7.4	2.4	16.2	24.1	.3	4.6	12.0	3.3	.6	5.2	5.1	4.3	14.5
1939	86		260	1,427	10.4	3.7	11.9	22.2	.5	6.0	12.6	3.0	1.8	4.5	5.5	5.4	12.5
1944	87		509	2,923	8.7	5.2	6.6	25.8	.8	7.1	14.8	2.4	1.5	4.5	6.2	5.9	10.5
1949	96	60.1	736	4,542	12.3	4.9	3.1	28.9	1.4	5.6	16.5	2.8	2.2	3.6	3.0	3.1	12.6
1954 1/	102	63.9	760	5,360	8.3	5.0	1.9	32.0	2.5	4.0	19.6	3.3	1.4	1.9	3.2	2.8	14.1
1955 1/			774	5,590	7.9	4.0	1.4	33.1	3.2	3.9	21.0	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.9	2.5	14.1

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3239 - 56 (4)

Rhode Island

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



Receipts from milk declined from 44 percent of total receipts in Rhode Island in 1924 to 30 percent in 1945. Since then they have risen to nearly 40 percent of the total. Fruits have declined gradually from 6 percent in the early years of the period to around 2 percent in recent years. Eggs, starting at about 10 percent in the early years, have doubled in importance since then. Broilers began to be important in 1934, and are now contributing about 5 percent of total receipts.

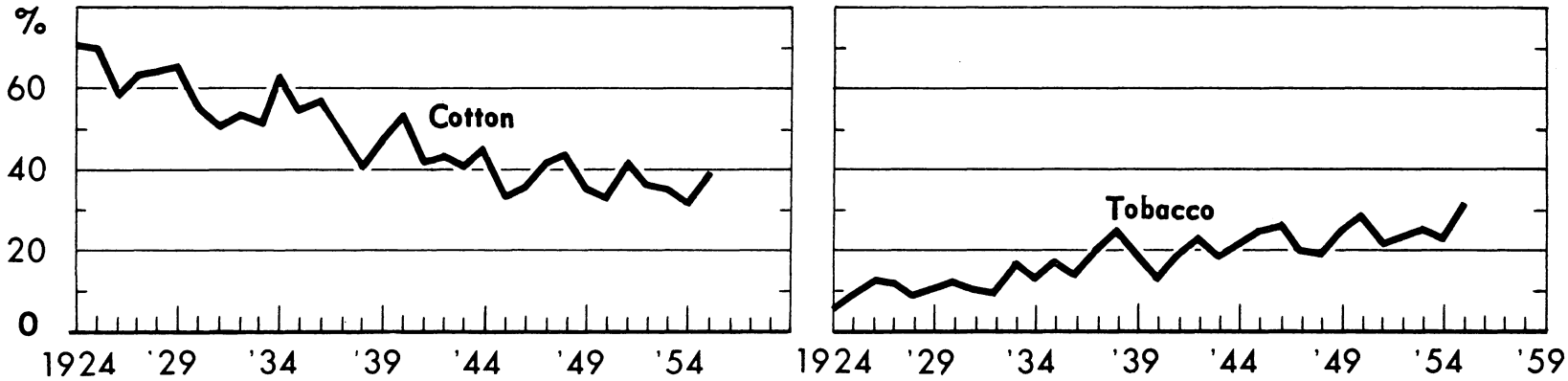
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Milk, retail	Milk, wholesale	Broilers	Chickens	Eggs	Turkeys	Hay	Potatoes	Truck crops	Fruits and nuts	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	79		10	2,440	3.2	1.6	15.3	28.3	---	5.5	10.4	.8	.9	2.8	5.8	5.4	20.0
1929	84		11	2,691	6.4	1.2	6.9	34.6	---	6.0	12.1	.7	.8	2.7	5.8	6.0	16.8
1934	71		8	1,877	4.4	1.0	8.1	34.5	.4	4.9	10.9	1.0	.7	5.5	10.6	4.4	13.6
1939	74		10	2,431	5.7	1.2	10.0	29.2	.6	5.1	12.3	.8	.5	6.2	11.5	3.4	13.5
1944	74		17	4,127	8.8	2.2	6.3	25.2	1.1	6.8	16.0	1.0	.4	12.7	7.8	4.1	7.6
1949	74	60.0	25	7,114	5.2	1.8	7.5	28.8	2.7	5.0	18.1	1.3	.5	8.8	6.5	2.3	11.5
1954 1/	77	55.0	25	9,207	3.0	.6	7.6	31.6	4.6	3.6	16.7	1.4	.6	5.9	6.3	2.6	15.5
1955 1/			25	9,950	2.9	.5	6.2	32.1	5.1	4.1	17.3	1.3	.6	6.3	5.5	2.4	15.7

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3240 - 56 (4)

South Carolina

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



Receipts from cotton as a percentage of total cash receipts in South Carolina have dropped rather steadily since 1924, and cotton is now less than half as important as it used to be. A rise in the relative importance of tobacco, however, has nearly offset the decline for cotton.

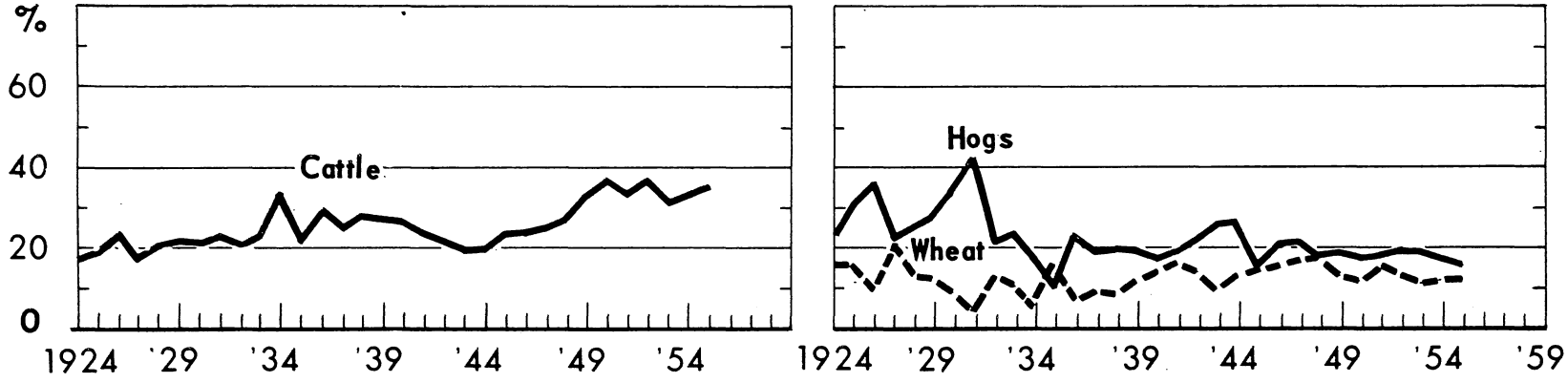
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts											
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Milk, wholesale	Broilers	Chickens	Eggs	Turkeys	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes	Truck crops	Fruits and nuts	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	62		140	776	1.8	3.0	.3	---	1.5	2.0	.2	69.8	5.5	2.4	3.2	1.0	9.3
1929	66		133	806	2.4	1.5	.8	---	1.5	2.5	.2	64.4	10.2	2.2	4.1	.8	9.4
1934	74		93	560	2.0	2.3	1.4	.1	1.0	1.6	.3	62.1	13.2	1.3	3.2	1.4	10.1
1939	82		99	616	2.7	4.0	1.7	---	1.7	2.1	.4	46.8	19.7	2.0	4.7	2.1	12.1
1944	75		261	1,742	2.5	4.0	2.0	1.0	1.3	2.8	.6	44.8	21.8	.7	4.0	3.6	10.9
1949	85	60.3	290	1,962	3.4	6.3	3.0	1.8	.7	4.3	1.6	34.4	24.8	.7	4.3	2.6	12.1
1954 1/	89	58.9	319	2,398	3.3	7.7	5.4	2.7	.3	5.1	2.2	31.1	22.7	.6	3.9	3.2	11.8
1955 1/			350	2,677	3.1	5.8	5.3	2.0	.3	5.2	2.1	29.6	30.6	.5	4.2	.1	11.2

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3241 - 56 (4)

South Dakota

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



Cattle generally accounted for from 20 to 30 percent of total cash receipts in South Dakota until 1949. Since then their contribution to total receipts has been between 30 and 40 percent. From 1924 to 1933, receipts from hogs fluctuated from 23 to 42 percent of total receipts. Starting with 1934, they were generally between 15 and 20 percent of the total for the State. Receipts from wheat have fluctuated widely and generally at a lower level than hog receipts. They were between 10 and 15 percent of total receipts for most years.

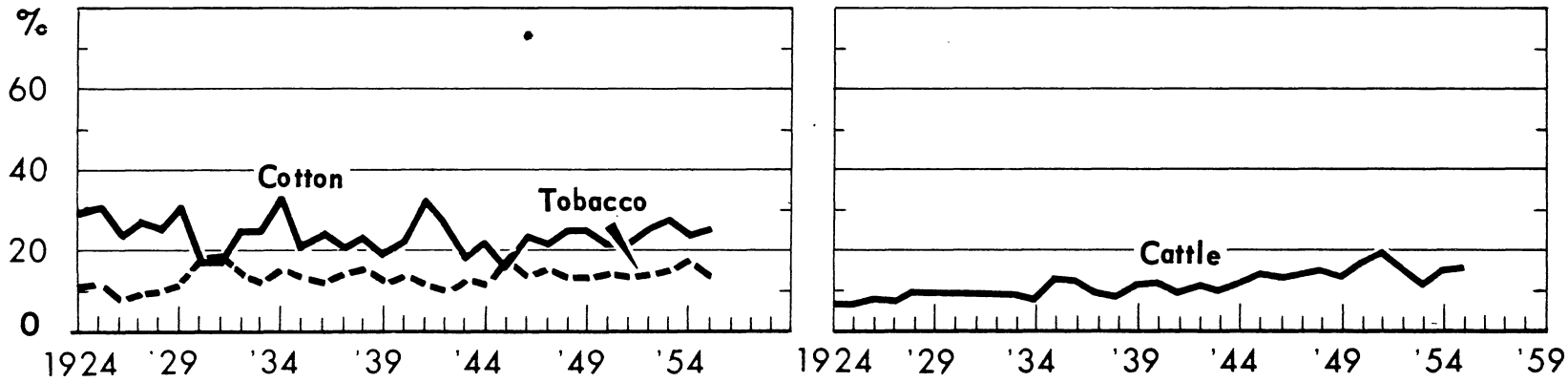
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Butterfat	Chickens	Eggs	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Oats	Flaxseed	Soybeans	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	403		223	2,809	16.8	23.1	1.1	6.8	2.2	3.9	15.2	2.6	11.0	6.7	4.2	---	6.4
1929	439		235	2,856	21.1	27.2	1.5	10.2	3.6	4.9	12.0	2.0	4.0	2.4	3.4	---	7.7
1934	445		69	827	33.9	16.4	5.0	13.1	4.5	5.7	4.4	.1	1.6	.1	.1	---	15.1
1939	545		102	1,394	26.9	18.7	4.5	9.3	3.1	4.7	11.2	2.2	3.9	1.9	1.6	---	12.0
1944	626		353	5,104	19.9	24.8	3.8	6.6	4.1	6.6	12.1	3.8	4.5	4.5	2.3	.1	6.9
1949	674	94.4	551	8,160	32.2	18.1	1.9	3.9	1.6	5.4	12.3	2.1	11.4	2.6	3.0	.2	5.3
1954 1/	719	95.6	565	8,793	32.7	17.6	1.9	3.5	.9	4.7	11.6	.7	12.6	4.2	2.6	1.0	6.0
1955 1/			500	7,830	34.6	15.5	2.1	3.7	1.3	6.1	11.9	.8	9.3	3.7	3.3	1.1	6.6

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3242 - 56 (4)

Tennessee

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



Cash receipts from cotton as a percentage of total receipts in Tennessee have been running between 20 and 30 percent in most years since 1924. Receipts from tobacco have generally been between 10 and 15 percent of the total. Cattle have risen steadily and now contribute about 15 percent of the total.

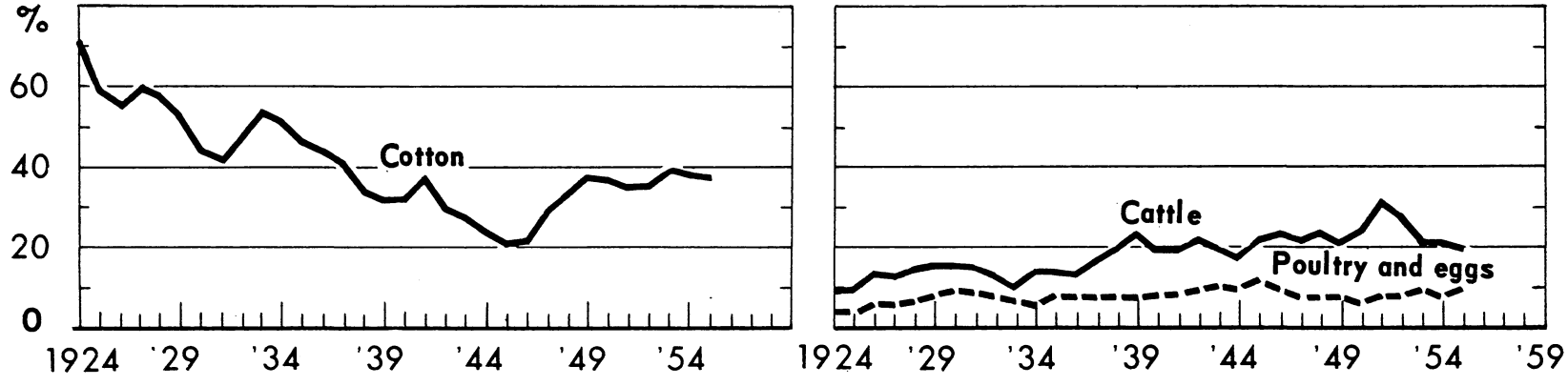
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Milk, retail	Milk, wholesale	Broilers	Chickens	Eggs	Corn	Cotton	Tobacco	Truck crops	Fruits and nuts	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	71		152	600	6.2	6.8	1.6	2.3	---	3.8	7.4	4.4	29.0	10.5	2.9	6.7	18.4
1929	73		170	685	9.0	6.7	2.5	5.3	---	3.5	7.7	2.1	30.6	11.3	2.7	2.4	16.2
1934	70		105	390	6.9	4.1	3.0	4.4	.4	2.8	5.4	3.8	32.1	14.1	2.9	2.7	17.4
1939	75		118	446	13.0	10.9	3.1	8.0	.5	2.5	5.6	3.7	19.6	11.5	1.5	2.8	17.3
1944	76		313	1,292	11.5	12.8	1.6	11.5	.4	2.7	7.0	2.8	21.8	11.1	2.7	2.0	12.1
1949	80	60.0	430	1,776	13.2	11.3	1.4	11.4	.6	2.2	6.4	2.8	24.8	12.7	1.4	1.2	10.6
1954 1/	87	61.3	470	2,167	14.7	10.9	1.1	12.8	1.6	.8	4.4	1.8	23.7	17.4	1.5	1.0	8.3
1955 1/			439	2,076	15.3	9.2	1.0	13.9	1.9	.9	5.0	1.6	24.9	13.9	1.3	1.2	9.9

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3243-56 (4)

Texas

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



Cotton's share of total receipts in Texas dropped from 70 percent in 1924 to 20 percent in 1945. A partial recovery since then has resulted in percentages between 35 and 40 for recent years. Percentages for cattle and for poultry and eggs are each about twice as high now as in the early years of the period.

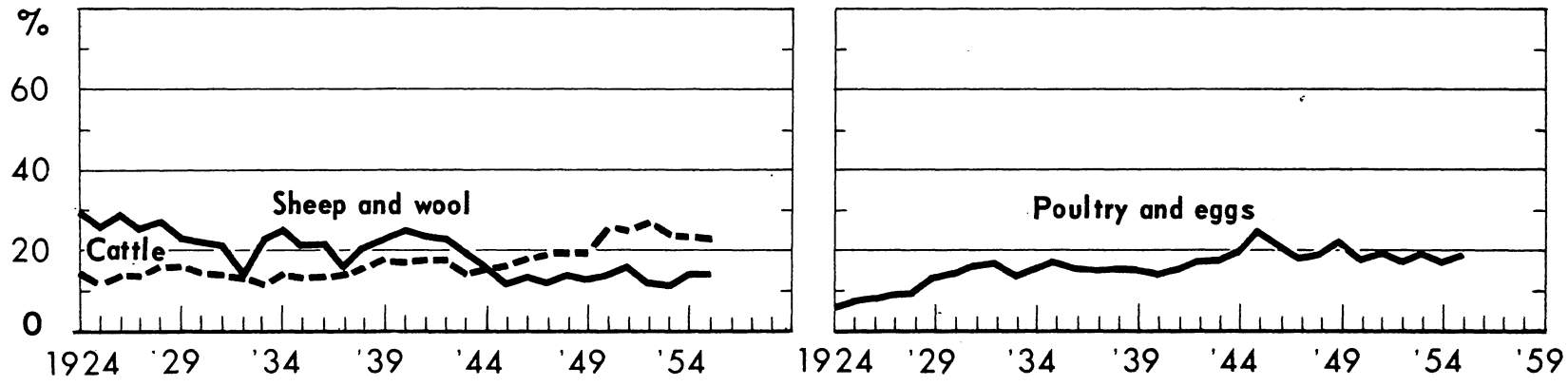
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Milk, wholesale	Broilers	Eggs	Rice	Wheat	Sorghum grain	Cotton	Truck crops	Fruits and nuts	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	236		852	1,835	9.4	1.4	.6	1.0	---	1.9	1.0	2.5	.3	70.2	1.8	.8	9.1
1929	252		778	1,582	14.4	2.2	1.0	2.2	---	3.7	.9	4.8	.5	52.9	2.6	1.2	13.6
1934	275		436	878	13.8	2.5	1.5	2.3	.1	3.1	1.2	3.5	.7	51.2	4.0	1.5	14.6
1939	329		470	1,067	23.0	3.5	2.3	4.1	.3	4.1	2.0	3.6	.6	30.7	4.4	2.7	18.7
1944	367		1,234	3,171	16.8	5.5	1.9	4.5	.4	5.9	2.9	7.3	4.0	23.6	5.8	4.2	17.2
1949	438	68.2	2,044	5,757	20.4	3.0	1.2	4.6	1.0	4.0	2.8	8.3	2.8	37.8	2.9	1.2	10.0
1954 1/	498	62.2	1,913	6,169	20.2	2.2	1.0	5.7	2.5	4.0	4.0	3.2	6.0	38.0	3.6	.7	8.9
1955 1/			1,885	6,212	19.9	1.8	1.1	6.2	3.2	4.3	3.9	1.2	7.5	37.3	3.9	.7	9.0

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3244 - 56 (4)

Utah

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



A gradual decline in the percentage of cash receipts from the sheep industry and a gradual increase for the cattle industry are significant factors in Utah cash receipts. Also important are increases in the percentage of receipts from poultry and eggs and from dairy products.

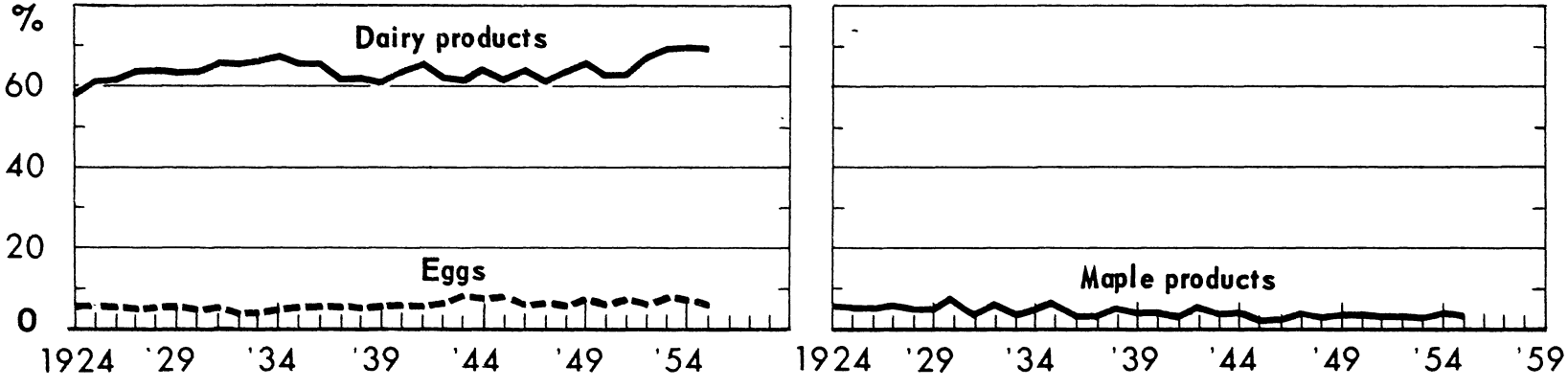
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Sheep and lambs	Butterfat	Milk, wholesale	Eggs	Turkeys	Wool	Wheat	Hay	Truck crops	Fruits and nuts	Sugar beets	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	192		52	2,016	13.8	15.0	3.7	3.8	4.1	.6	13.1	7.3	3.6	3.1	5.5	9.0	17.4
1929	207		63	2,319	15.7	13.4	4.8	8.0	8.8	1.3	9.5	6.8	3.8	4.8	3.8	6.4	12.9
1934	203		31	1,030	13.5	11.9	3.4	8.6	10.8	1.6	13.6	2.9	5.6	5.9	3.2	4.8	14.2
1939	287		45	1,622	16.6	13.3	2.7	8.5	8.1	5.1	9.0	3.9	4.3	5.2	2.9	6.2	14.2
1944	392		117	4,210	14.1	9.2	1.5	11.0	8.7	9.7	6.4	4.5	3.5	6.0	5.8	4.1	15.5
1949	449	70.6	147	5,639	19.0	8.5	1.6	12.4	10.4	9.1	3.5	6.8	3.4	4.6	2.7	3.2	14.8
1954 1/	536	66.2	149	6,020	23.8	8.8	.5	14.9	7.7	7.1	5.1	6.8	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.9	13.1
1955 1/			144	5,841	22.5	8.9	.3	16.5	8.9	7.7	4.0	6.4	2.6	3.6	2.8	3.6	12.2

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3245 - 56 (4)

Vermont

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



Dairy products have maintained a very important place in Vermont farm income over the entire 32-year period, running between 60 and 70 percent of total cash receipts in nearly every year. Eggs have been quite steady at 4-7 percent of the total, but maple products have declined somewhat in relative importance.

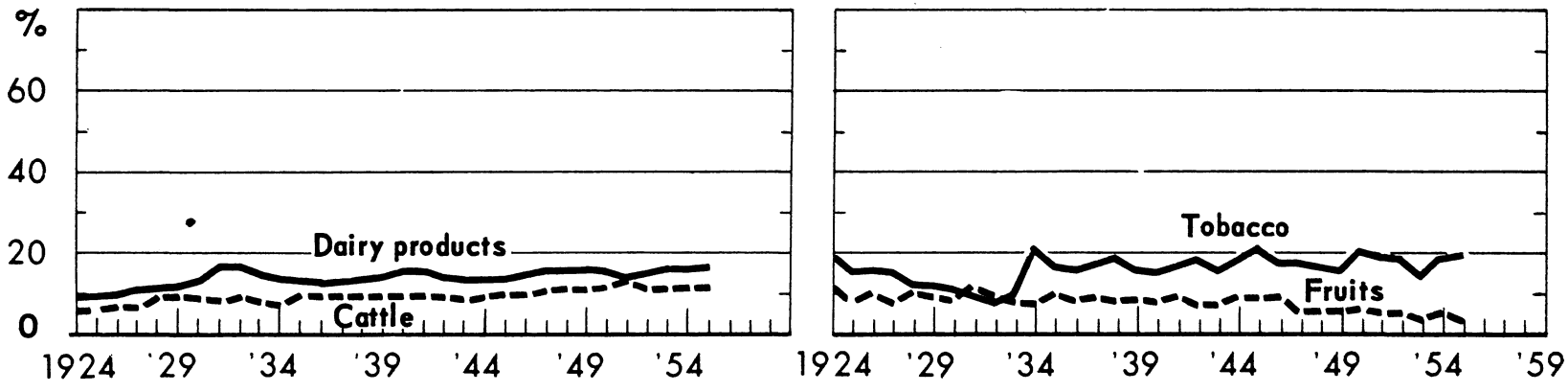
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Butter, farm	Butterfat	Milk, retail	Milk, wholesale	Chickens	Eggs	Turkeys	Potatoes	Truck crops	Fruits and nuts	Maple sugar and sirup	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	141		47	1,693	9.9	2.6	16.5	4.5	34.0	2.1	4.4	.3	3.3	.8	2.3	5.4	13.9
1929	156		51	1,970	10.0	1.8	9.6	5.1	46.4	2.1	4.4	.3	2.2	.7	2.5	4.2	10.7
1934	149		32	1,180	8.0	1.0	4.2	7.8	53.3	1.8	4.0	.3	3.2	1.3	1.7	4.0	9.4
1939	156		40	1,498	9.7	.7	1.8	5.9	52.3	1.7	4.8	1.1	2.9	1.4	2.3	3.6	11.8
1944	148		76	2,856	8.7	.4	.6	3.4	59.4	2.5	6.3	1.1	2.0	1.1	2.1	3.4	9.0
1949	185	68.6	103	4,478	10.0	.2	.2	3.2	61.4	2.2	7.0	.8	1.4	.6	2.1	2.3	8.6
1954 1/	208	74.4	104	5,522	7.8	---	.1	3.1	66.4	1.3	6.2	.8	.6	.6	2.6	3.0	7.5
1955 1/			108	5,967	6.9	---	.1	2.4	66.6	1.2	5.8	.8	.7	.7	2.0	2.7	10.1

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3246 - 56 (4)

Virginia

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



Cash receipts from dairy products in Virginia have generally been from 10 to 15 percent of total cash receipts during the past 30 years. Cattle have gradually risen to nearly double their importance in the early years and now contribute about 10 percent of the total. Receipts from tobacco have accounted for between 15 and 20 percent of the total in most years. Fruits have declined gradually over the entire period to about one-third their earlier percentage. Receipts from broilers and turkeys have increased sharply.

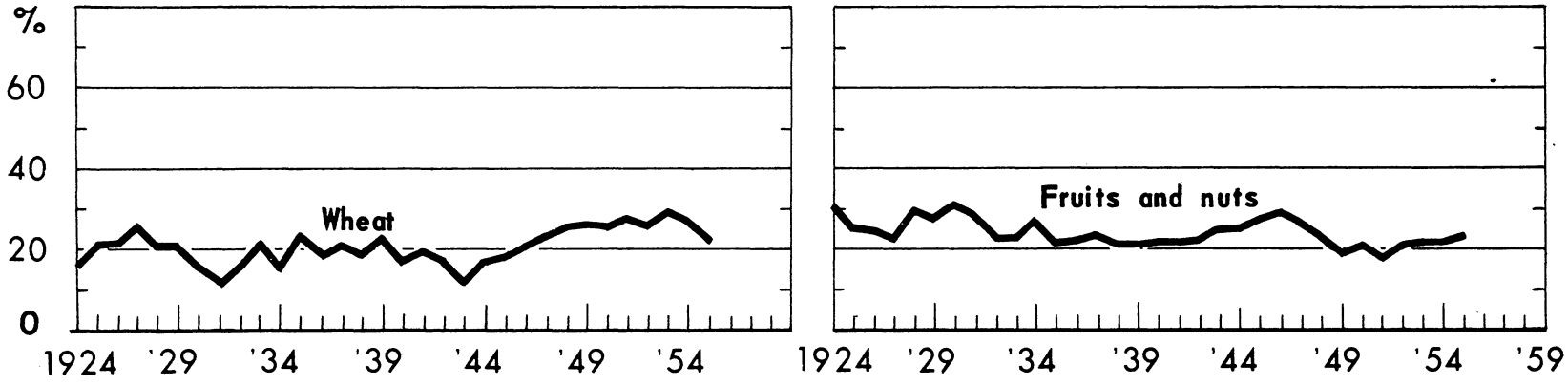
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Milk, wholesale	Broilers	Eggs	Turkeys	Wheat	Cotton	Tobacco	Peanuts	Potatoes	Fruits and nuts	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	89		160	835	5.5	3.4	3.7	---	8.3	---	4.6	3.7	18.1	3.7	7.0	10.3	31.7
1929	98		169	894	8.8	6.2	5.0	---	9.1	1.2	3.9	2.8	11.3	3.8	8.9	8.2	30.8
1934	89		96	496	6.6	2.4	5.6	1.5	8.6	1.5	3.9	3.2	21.2	3.8	5.2	7.0	29.5
1939	94		116	603	9.1	6.2	7.6	4.8	7.9	1.9	3.1	.6	15.8	5.1	3.6	8.0	26.3
1944	94		301	1,664	8.2	7.6	8.6	6.4	7.5	1.7	2.4	1.1	18.2	4.8	2.1	8.9	22.5
1949	103	51.7	399	2,377	10.4	6.7	11.8	8.0	9.3	2.4	2.5	.9	14.8	6.6	2.2	5.1	19.3
1954 1/	108	52.3	455	3,000	10.8	6.1	13.5	9.1	7.6	4.4	2.0	.5	18.5	4.7	1.2	4.8	16.8
1955 1/			441	2,959	10.6	5.1	14.1	9.4	8.1	4.3	1.5	.4	19.7	5.2	1.2	2.9	17.5

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3247 - 56 (4)

Washington

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



Cash receipts from wheat as a percentage of total cash receipts in Washington fluctuated between 15 and 20 percent for most years, but higher prices for wheat have brought somewhat higher percentages in recent years. Although receipts from fruits and nuts have generally been between 20 and 30 percent of total receipts, there is some indication of a slight downward trend.

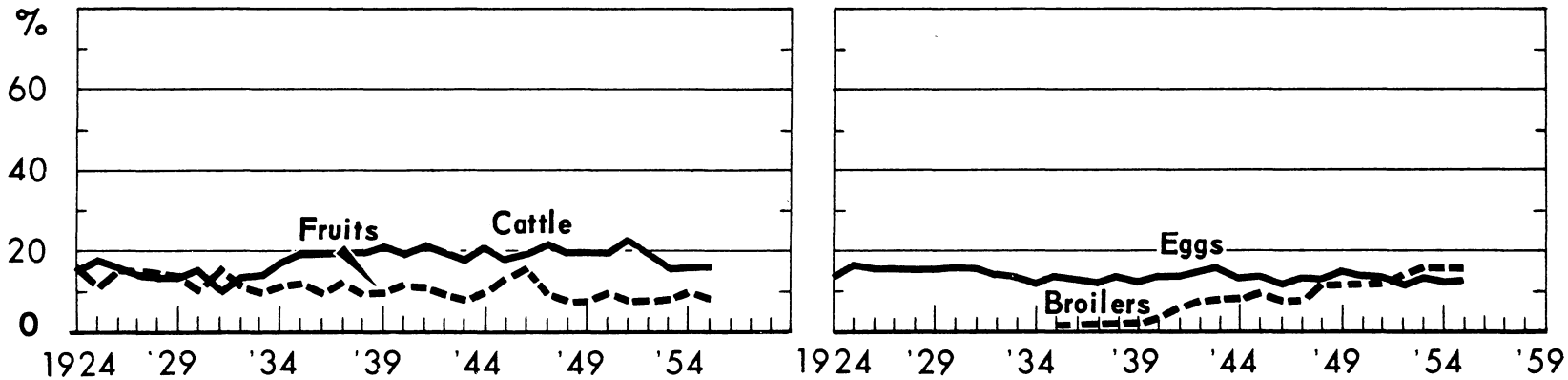
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Butterfat	Milk, retail	Milk, wholesale	Eggs	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Potatoes	Truck crops	Fruits and nuts	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	172		159	2,186	5.1	2.7	5.7	4.1	7.6	7.5	15.1	.4	1.6	3.8	2.5	30.1	13.8
1929	191		208	2,733	4.6	2.4	4.8	3.2	7.5	11.2	20.3	.2	1.1	3.0	2.3	27.7	11.7
1934	174		115	1,382	4.4	1.8	4.6	5.3	8.6	10.7	14.6	.3	1.5	3.6	4.7	27.3	12.6
1939	186		147	1,758	8.2	3.3	4.0	4.6	8.8	7.4	22.3	.5	1.4	2.3	4.0	20.4	12.8
1944	209		465	5,736	7.3	3.6	2.1	1.7	9.6	5.9	16.1	1.0	.5	2.2	4.2	25.2	20.6
1949	249	60.4	476	6,388	9.7	2.0	1.2	1.9	10.3	6.2	25.7	.6	.5	2.9	4.2	19.8	15.0
1954 1/	271	55.9	566	8,105	9.0	1.5	.5	1.1	10.5	4.7	26.2	2.6	.5	1.8	3.9	21.4	16.3
1955 1/			532	7,681	8.9	1.3	.4	1.0	11.6	5.2	21.8	2.9	.6	1.5	3.8	22.9	18.1

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3248 - 56 (4)

West Virginia

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



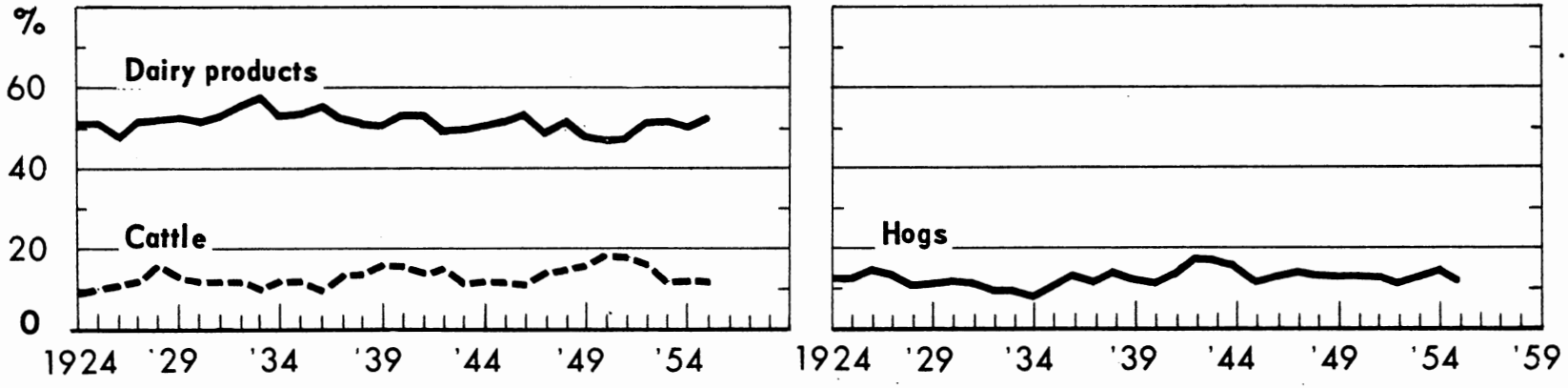
Cash receipts from cattle were between 10 and 15 percent of total cash receipts in the State for the years 1924-33. Since then they have been running from 15 to 20 percent of the total. Fruits dropped rather consistently from 16 percent in 1924 to 7 percent in 1955. Eggs have declined slightly. Broilers have risen sharply since 1935 and now contribute a larger share than eggs.

Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Butter, farm	Milk, retail	Milk, wholesale	Broilers	Chickens	Eggs	Turkeys	Tobacco	Fruits and nuts	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	99		52	577	14.1	5.4	5.2	4.0	6.7	2.7	---	5.1	13.9	1.4	3.4	15.9	22.2
1929	106		55	600	13.1	3.9	5.8	3.0	11.6	4.2	---	4.6	14.5	1.3	1.9	13.0	23.1
1934	90		33	321	17.0	2.7	5.4	1.8	15.3	4.4	---	3.9	11.1	2.0	1.6	10.6	24.2
1939	90		40	395	20.6	5.2	4.9	1.2	13.0	5.7	1.6	3.5	11.5	1.3	1.1	9.7	20.7
1944	89		84	842	20.2	6.8	3.0	.7	7.9	8.7	7.2	3.8	12.7	1.6	1.3	9.7	16.4
1949	101	28.6	116	1,293	19.2	7.0	3.4	.5	7.1	9.6	10.5	2.9	14.1	3.4	1.5	6.4	14.4
1954 1/	107	31.3	123	1,640	15.0	4.4	2.8	---	6.5	11.1	15.2	1.3	11.8	5.4	2.8	8.7	15.0
1955 1/			115	1,588	15.4	3.9	2.8	---	5.5	14.2	15.1	1.4	12.0	5.5	1.7	7.4	15.1

1/ Preliminary.

Wisconsin

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



About half of total cash receipts in Wisconsin has consistently come from dairy products, with an increasing part from wholesale milk and decreasing shares from retail milk and butterfat. Now cash receipts from dairy products consist almost entirely of receipts from wholesale milk. The shares of total cash receipts contributed by cattle and hogs have been quite steady at 10-15 percent each for most years.

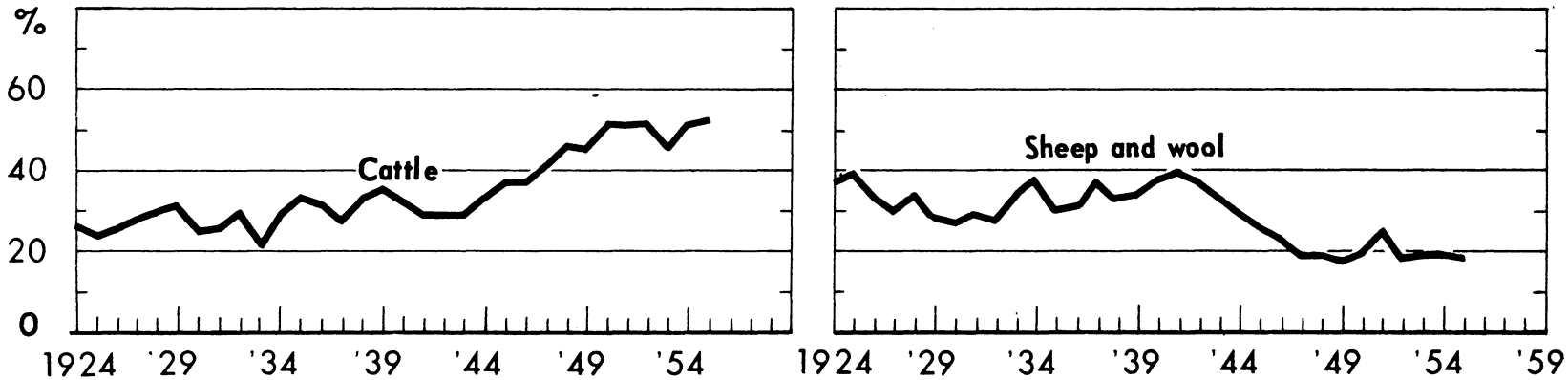
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Butterfat	Milk, retail	Milk, wholesale	Broilers	Chickens	Eggs	Corn	Tobacco	Potatoes	Truck crops	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	113		317	1,636	9.4	11.9	16.6	2.6	31.2	---	2.2	6.5	.2	1.5	2.7	3.4	11.8
1929	120		394	2,085	12.5	10.6	12.8	2.6	36.4	---	3.0	6.8	.1	1.8	2.7	2.9	7.8
1934	117		206	1,041	11.3	7.8	12.2	3.6	36.5	.1	2.7	8.1	.2	.6	2.9	3.4	10.6
1939	122		269	1,382	14.8	11.8	8.5	2.6	39.0	.2	2.1	6.7	.2	1.0	1.9	2.2	9.0
1944	133		728	3,998	11.1	15.0	1.4	1.0	47.6	.2	2.2	7.7	.5	.9	1.4	3.5	7.5
1949	138	86.5	927	5,300	15.5	12.1	1.2	.7	45.3	.5	1.9	7.9	.9	.8	1.3	3.8	8.1
1954 1/	147	87.9	1,003	6,224	11.5	14.0	.6	.5	49.0	1.4	1.1	5.6	1.9	.6	1.2	3.4	9.2
1955 1/			975	6,131	11.0	11.6	.3	.3	51.5	1.5	1.2	6.5	1.6	.7	1.0	3.4	9.4

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3250 - 56 (4)

Wyoming

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



Cash receipts from cattle in Wyoming as a percentage of total cash receipts have shown a definite tendency to increase, especially since 1943. In the last few years they have accounted for about half the total. Receipts from sheep and wool were between 25 and 40 percent of total receipts for most years prior to 1941. Starting down in 1942, they reached 18 percent in 1949 where they have remained in most years since then.

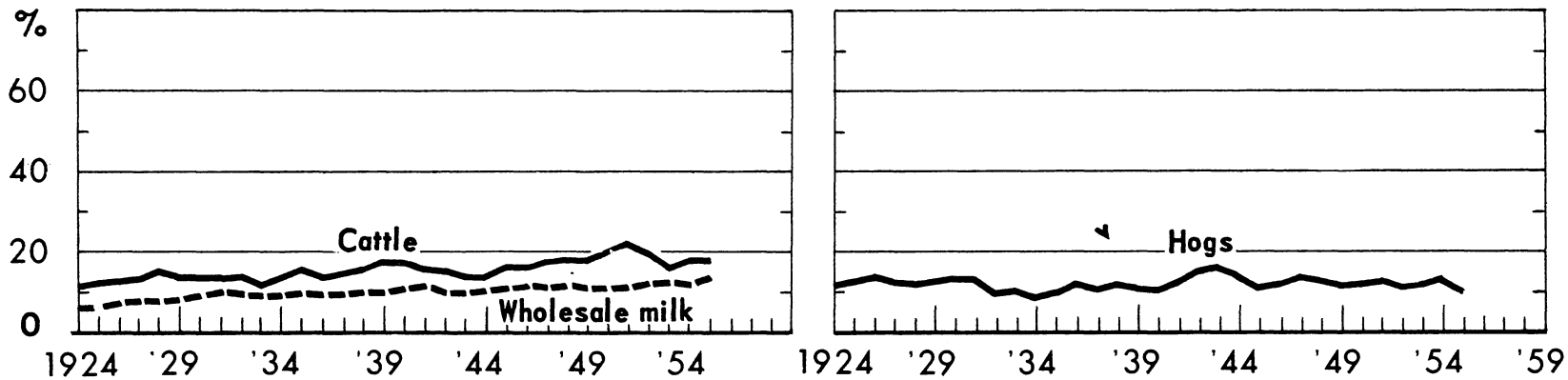
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Butterfat	Milk, retail	Milk, wholesale	Eggs	Wool	Wheat	Hay	Dry edible beans	Sugar beets	Other
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	1,203		43	2,686	25.9	2.6	20.0	3.0	2.9	1.1	2.7	17.3	3.9	5.1	.5	4.4	10.6
1929	1,469		61	3,403	30.2	3.2	15.0	4.0	2.3	1.4	2.0	13.0	5.9	4.2	2.8	5.7	10.3
1934	1,610		37	2,116	28.1	1.4	17.7	2.7	2.8	1.4	1.6	19.8	1.6	4.2	2.7	6.1	9.9
1939	1,866		47	2,993	35.4	2.0	20.1	2.3	2.6	1.9	1.6	13.6	2.8	2.5	2.2	5.0	8.0
1944	2,533		94	6,819	33.2	4.8	17.1	2.6	1.6	3.1	2.2	11.7	2.4	1.6	7.0	4.0	8.7
1949	2,729	83.5	127	9,639	45.2	3.4	11.4	1.3	1.3	3.2	2.4	6.2	8.8	2.4	4.9	3.2	6.3
1954 1/	3,094	84.4	134	11,146	50.5	1.6	11.5	.8	.9	3.2	2.1	6.9	6.4	2.5	4.1	3.9	5.6
1955 1/			127	10,718	51.8	1.3	11.2	1.0	.5	3.3	2.2	6.8	7.2	2.8	2.8	3.7	5.4

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3251 - 56 (4)

United States

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



Cash receipts from marketings of cattle, wholesale milk, hogs, cotton, and wheat taken together have generally accounted for about 50 percent of the national total for all commodities. Cattle and wholesale milk have increased in relative importance. Cattle reached their present level of close to 20 percent in 1950. Wholesale milk rose from 6 percent in 1924 to 12 percent in 1955. Hogs generally run close to 10 percent. Eggs have been quite steady at or near 6 percent. Wool, chickens, retail milk, and butter-fat have declined, but turkeys and broilers have increased in relative importance.

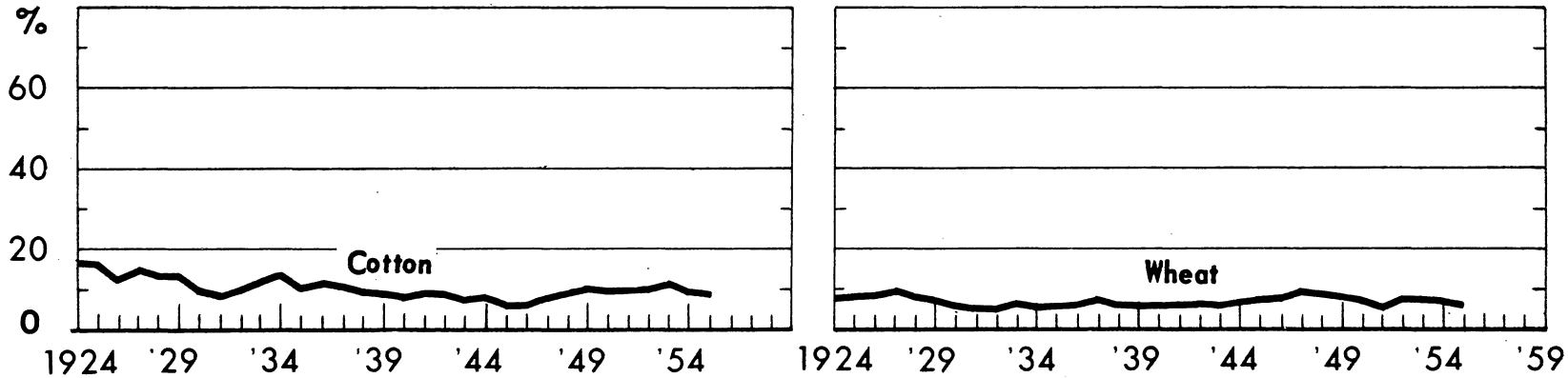
Year	Farms		Cash receipts from farm marketings		Percentage of total cash receipts												
	Average size	Percent commercial	Total	Per farm	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Butterfat	Milk, retail	Milk, wholesale	Broilers	Chickens	Eggs	Turkeys	Wool	Rice	Wheat
	Acres	Percent	Mil. dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	145		10,220	1,577	10.9	10.4	1.8	4.4	3.1	5.6	---	2.7	5.7	.3	.9	.4	7.8
1929	157		11,303	1,736	13.2	11.5	2.0	5.1	3.2	7.4	---	3.3	6.5	.5	.9	.3	6.4
1934	155		6,333	935	12.8	8.2	2.1	4.6	4.9	8.2	.3	2.7	5.9	.7	1.3	.4	5.0
1939	174		7,878	1,223	16.4	10.3	2.2	3.8	3.8	9.3	.7	2.5	5.6	.9	1.0	.4	5.4
1944	195		20,238	3,371	12.7	13.6	1.5	2.4	1.7	10.0	1.2	3.1	6.7	1.0	.7	.6	6.0
1949	215	68.8	27,865	4,869	17.4	11.2	1.3	1.7	1.3	10.4	1.6	1.8	6.7	.9	.4	.6	7.4
1954 1/	242	69.6	30,203	5,922	16.9	12.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	11.5	2.5	.9	5.9	1.0	.4	.8	6.6
1955 1/			29,401	5,880	16.7	9.9	1.0	1.1	.9	12.2	2.9	1.0	6.6	1.1	.4	.9	5.7

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG. 3252 - 56 (4)

United States

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCTS AS PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL



The contribution of the different crops to the national total of cash receipts also varied greatly at different times. Cotton declined gradually from 16 percent in 1924 to 6 percent in 1945, but recovered in 1949 to its present level of around 9 percent. Wheat fluctuated between 4 and 8 percent, with no specific trend. Other crops that were quite steady include corn, truck crops, dry edible beans, sugar beets, and sugar cane for sirup and sugar. Hay, oats, flaxseed, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and fruits all showed some tendency to decline, while barley, sorghum grain, tobacco, peanuts, rice, and soybeans increased in relative importance.

Year	Percentage of total cash receipts																	
	Barley	Corn	Hay	Oats	Sorghum grain	Cotton	Tobacco	Flaxseed	Peanuts	Soybeans	Dry edible beans	Potatoes	Sweet potatoes	Truck crops	Fruits and nuts	Sugar beets	Sugarcane sirup sugar	Other
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	0.5	4.7	1.8	1.8	0.1	16.2	2.5	0.6	0.4	---	0.4	1.9	0.3	3.5	5.0	0.6	0.2	5.4
1929	.5	3.3	1.3	1.0	.1	13.4	2.5	.4	.3	0.1	.7	2.0	.3	3.7	5.1	.5	.2	4.3
1934	.4	3.3	1.3	.5	.1	13.6	3.7	.1	.5	.2	.6	2.2	.3	4.6	5.8	.6	.2	4.9
1939	.6	4.0	1.2	.6	.1	8.0	3.5	.3	.5	.6	.5	1.9	.2	4.4	5.2	.6	.3	5.2
1944	.7	2.9	1.4	.8	.4	7.5	3.4	.3	.7	1.8	.5	2.1	.3	4.6	7.0	.4	.2	3.8
1949	.7	5.0	1.0	.7	.4	9.5	3.2	.5	.7	1.8	.5	1.6	.2	3.7	3.6	.4	.2	3.6
1954 1/	.8	4.6	1.0	.8	.6	9.0	3.8	.4	.4	2.6	.4	1.0	.1	3.7	4.1	.5	.2	4.1
1955 1/	.8	4.2	1.1	.8	.8	9.0	4.2	.4	.6	2.6	.4	1.2	.1	4.1	4.3	.5	.2	4.3

1/ Preliminary.

AMS NEG.3252A-56 (4)