Farm Labor

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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FARM WAGE RATES CONTINUE DOWN

Farm wages on October 1 continued their decline from last year at a slightly sharper rate than shown in previous quarters this year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today. The average of all wage rates, converted to an hourly basis, for the entire country was 59 cents this October compared to 62 cents a year ago, a decrease of 5 percent.

The number of persons at work on farms totaled 12,913,000 for the week of September 18-24. Farm employment was up 11 percent from a month earlier. The number of family workers increased about as usual while hired employment was up slightly in contrast to the usual small decline. Family employment and hired employment were each less than in September a year ago.

All types of farm wage rates for the United States on October 1 were less than a year earlier except per week without board or room. The decrease was largest for hourly rates without board and room, which are the time rates most commonly used for short-time seasonal jobs, except in the South. The wage rates of short-time seasonal workers are usually the first affected by increases in the supply of people looking for farm work.

The average of all wage rates decreased from last October in all regions except the West South Central. There was no change in this region. The largest percentage decrease, 11 percent, occurred in the East South Central States, but declines ranged from 6 to 9 percent in all other regions except the South Atlantic where it was 4 percent.

The seasonal increase in the overall average of all wage rates from July to October was only about half as much as a year ago. In regions with customary seasonal increases, the increases were less than usual while in the areas in which wage rates drop from July to October there were larger than usual declines. The increase in the South Atlantic States was the same as a year ago.

The seasonal increase in the number of family workers employed on farms was largest in the South Central regions. Family employment in late September was about 50 percent larger than a month earlier. This is about the usual increase that comes with the peak of cotton picking. In the South Atlantic and Pacific regions, family employment increased slightly, about the usual amount in the South Atlantic and a little more than average in the Pacific. In other

regions the number of family workers declined slightly as usual. In comparison with a year ago, family employment was about the same or down slightly for all regions.

The increase over a month ago in hired workers was due largely to greater than usual seasonal increases in the South Central regions, especially the East South Central group. Hired employment in these regions increased by a little more than a third. The number of hired workers increased seasonally by 15 percent in the East North Central States. The 5 percent increase in the Pacific States differed from the usual "no change." Hired farm employment was up from last year in the New England, East North Central, East South Central and Mountain Regions, but not enough to offset declines in other areas.

Rains delayed farm work on several days during the week of September 18-24 in the Northeast, Middle Atlantic, the far Southeast, and along the Gulf Coast. The additional moisture, however, was needed in most of these areas. Elsewhere generally fair weather, with warm days, cool nights, much sunshine, and low relative humidity, favored the maturity of most crops and was ideal for outside work. The chief complaint was the need of additional moisture to aid in preparation of the soil and to favor seeding and germination of small grains.

In the East and Northeast late fruit and truck crop harvests continued. The soybean harvest was under way in most areas. Cotton picking required large numbers of laborers throughout the South and the corn harvest had started in most areas. The peanut harvest was well along in the South as was potato digging in the North. Sugar beet lifting had begun in a few areas, and was about ready to start in other producing areas. Many farmers were busy preparing land and seeding it to fall grains or legumes.

Farm work in New England during the week of September 18-24, particularly potato harvesting, was delayed by rains. Fall planting operations proceeded as the weather permitted. It was generally a frost free period in the area. The apple crop was about harvested except in the northern areas.

In the Middle Atlantic States in late September farmers were busy preparing land and planting small grains and other fall crops. Potato digging and apple picking were major activities in many parts of the area. Most of the Long Island early potato crop had been dug and late varieties were being harvested. In the commercial truck crop section of Southern New Jersey, the harvest of fall crops was beginning. Harvest of tobacco, corn, apples, and potatoes in Pennsylvania continued when the weather permitted.

Harvesting soybeans and seeding winter wheat were major farm tasks in many parts of the East North Central States during the week ended September 24. Farm workers were also harvesting late truck crops and picking apples and other fruits. Preparations were being made to pick a large corn crop. Sugar beet lifting in parts of Ohio and Michigan required considerable hired labor.

The season's haying operations were being completed in the West North Central States during the survey week. Potato and sugar beet harvests were progressing at a rapid rate in North Dakota and Minnesota. Fall plowing and seeding of winter crops were also major activities over much of the southern part of the area.

Cotton picking continued in the South Atlantic States while the tobacco harvest was nearly finished. In North Carolina much farm labor continued to be used for grading and marketing tobacco. The harvesting of peanuts had begun and digging of sweetpotatoes was quite general. In Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia the harvest of the commerical apple crop was in full swing. Corn harvesting and fall seeding were also activities requiring considerable farm labor.

By the last of September, cotton picking was active throughout the East South Central States. It was about completed in the southern portion of Alabama and Mississippi. Farmers were also busy preparing ground and planting winter small grains. Burley tobacco was being stripped and graded in both middle and eastern Tennessee. The digging of peanuts in Alabama had passed the halfway mark and threshing had begun.

Cotton picking was the major farm activity in the West South Central States. The rice harvest was well along in this area. In Oklahoma and Texas farmers were preparing land and seeding small grains. Harvesting of peanuts had begun in most sections. The grain sorghum harvest in Texas was nearly completed except on the high plains. Field work was active in the south Texas commercial truck crop area.

Dry bean harvest was in progress over nearly all of the Mountain States. Cotton picking in southern parts of New Mexico and Arizona was furnishing work for large numbers of hired hands. In northeastern New Mexico and southeastern Colorado broom corn harvest was well along. Potato digging was under way in Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. Sugar beet harvest had begun in a few areas.

In the Pacific States harvest of late potatoes and walnuts was beginning. Apple picking was a major farm activity in eastern Washington. Preparation of land for small grain was going on in all parts of Oregon while the harvest of most vegetables and fruits in the State was nearly finished. Cotton picking and the harvest of tomatoes, sugar beets, beans, rice, grapes, walnuts, and potatoes caused an increase in labor needs in California.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Employment

Farm employment estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics cover persons doing farm work on all farms. Mailed questionnaires are received every month from 15,000 to 20,000 farmers who report the number of persons working on their farms. Interview surveys of farmers are used less frequently to provide bench mark data on employment. The survey week for the mailed questionnaire each month is the last complete calendar week in the month except when that week includes the last day of the month; in that case the survey week is the next to the last full calendar week.

Employment concepts

All farm operators are counted as employed if they spend one hour or more during the survey week at farm work, chores, or in the transaction of farm business. Members of the operator's family or household doing unpaid farm work, or chores, are counted if they put in 15 hours or more during the survey week. Operators plus unpaid members of their families or households who meet these criteria of employment are called family workers. All persons doing one or more hours of farm work or chores for pay during the survey week are counted as hired workers. Members of the operator's family doing farm work for cash wages are counted as hired workers. Croppers are considered family workers when working on their own crops, but hired workers when doing farm work for pay off their own tracts. If a person is employed both as a family worker and a hired worker during the week on the same farm he is counted as a hired worker.

Comparability with other data

The data on farm employment published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics differ from those on agricultural employment published by the Bureau of the Census in the Monthly Report on the Labor Force. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics collects information from the employer (the farmer) who reports the number of persons working on his farm during the week, regardless of the other jobs held by those workers. The Census data, on the other hand, are obtained through interviews with approximately 25,000 farm and nonfarm households with the housewife or some other member of the household reporting on the labor force status of the household members. They relate only to persons 14 years of age and over who are in the civilian population and not in institutions.

The difference between the BAE and the Census data is attributable mainly to the different treatment of three groups of workers. Children under 14 years of age who meet the criteria of employment are included

in the BAE estimates, but not in the Census Bureau's. It is estimated that this number may reach a summer peak as high as two million. Persons working on more than one farm during the survey week are counted only once by the Census Bureau, but they are counted by the BAE on each farm where they work and meet the minimum hour requirements. This group is also more numerous during the harvest season when the demand for farm labor is greatest. The additional count of workers attributable to this duplication is estimated at a minimum of a quarter of a million and may be considerably larger. The third group is composed of persons who work in both agricultural and nonagricultural employment, but work longer at the nonagricultural job; they are classified by Census as working in nonagricultural employment, but by the BAE as working on a farm. This last group may range from one-half million to a million in different seasons of the year.

Other groups counted by the BAE but not by the Census Bureau are imported foreign workers and some migratory workers not living in private households. On the other hand, the Census Bureau includes in its estimates of agricultural employment certain classes of workers which the BAE does not include. Persons with "nonfarm" occupations who are working on farms, such as bookkeepers and typists, some persons in certain agricultural processing activities, and farm operators with no other job who did no farm work are considered as employed in agriculture by the Census Bureau, but are not included by the BAE in its estimates of agricultural employment.

Because the volume of agricultural employment is affected by changes both in season and in weather, the difference in the week of the month for which the data are collected may also make some difference. The BAE data relate to the last full calendar week ending at least one day before the end of the month while the Census Bureau Information relates to the week containing the 8th of the month.

The BAE estimates farm employment from current reports made by a selected group of farmers adjusted to enumerative survey bench mark data. The Bureau of the Census bases its figures on a sample of dwelling units. Accordingly, the figures in both cases are subject to a sampling variation and may differ from the results of a complete census.

Wage rates

Wage rates are reported quarterly by the same sample of farm operators that reports employment. The farmer is asked to report average wage rates being paid "at this time" in his locality. The "at this time" on the average probably represents the second or third day before the end of the month.

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Farm employment: Persons employed during week of September 18-24, 1949, United States, with comparisons

	September average 1944-48 1/	September 19-25, 1948	August 21-27, 1949	September 18-24, 1949
FARM EMPLOYMENT (Thousands of persons)				
Total	12,991	13,093	11,624	12,913
Family labor	9,852	9,664	8,387	9,560
Hired labor	3,139	3,429	3,237	3,353
FARM EMPLOYMENT INDEXES (Adjusted for seasonal variation, 1910-14 = 100)				
Total	84	84	81	83
Family labor	86	85	82	83
Hired labor	77	81	78	82

1/ Employment during the last full calendar week ending at least one day before the end of the month.

Farm wage rates: Wage rates, indexes and related data, October 1, 1949, with comparisons 1/

	October 1, 1948	July 1, 1949	October 1, 1949
FARM WAGE RATES			
Per month, with board and room	$104.00	$102.00	$99.00
Per month, with house	126.00	130.00	122.00
Per week, with board and room	25.00	24.75	24.00
Per week, without board or room	30.25	5/ 32.50	31.00
Per day, with board and room	4.55	4.90	4.25
Per day, with house	3.85	3.55	3.65
Per day, without board or room	4.95	4.45	4.80
Per hour, with house	.78	.69	.75
Per hour, without board or room	.71	.74	.65
Composite rate per hour 2/	.62	.56	.59
FARM WAGE RATE INDEXES (1910-14 = 100)			
Unadjusted	440	438	415
Adjusted for seasonal variation	427	425	403
RELATED INDEXES (1910-14 = 100)			
Prices received by farmers 3/	284	250	* 249
Ratio of prices received to farm wage rates	65	57	60
Average weekly factory earnings 4/	488	-	-

1/ Wage rates on the average refer to a date two or three days before the first of the month.
2/ Weighted average of all rates on a per hour basis.
3/ Average of the 15th of the given and the 15th of the previous month.
4/ Factory pay roll per employed worker; average of all weeks during the designated month. 5/ Revised.
* September 15, 1949.

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Farm employment: Persons employed during week of September 18-24, 1949, United States and geographic divisions, with comparisons

Geographic division	September average 1944-48 1/	August 22-28, 1948	September 19-25, 1948	August 21-27, 1949	September 18-24, 1949
	Thousands				
	TOTAL FARM EMPLOYMENT				
United States	12,991	12,131	13,093	11,624	12,913
New England	255	250	252	253	252
Middle Atlantic	612	716	588	689	583
East North Central	1,734	1,752	1,781	1,749	1,743
West North Central	1,677	1,920	1,678	1,782	1,615
South Atlantic	2,368	2,489	2,369	2,407	2,323
East South Central	2,831	2,082	2,753	1,877	2,816
West South Central	2,357	1,711	2,437	1,676	2,373
Mountain	424	465	431	459	439
Pacific	733	746	804	732	769
	FAMILY WORKERS 2/				
United States	9,852	8,677	9,664	8,387	9,560
New England	181	176	183	174	174
Middle Atlantic	476	522	453	488	455
East North Central	1,346	1,396	1,348	1,365	1,301
West North Central	1,419	1,490	1,416	1,415	1,374
South Atlantic	1,934	1,859	1,891	1,826	1,888
East South Central	2,303	1,547	2,228	1,449	2,232
West South Central	1,593	1,075	1,541	1,076	1,540
Mountain	279	286	272	285	273
Pacific	321	326	332	309	323
	HIRED WORKERS 3/				
United States	3,139	3,454	3,429	3,237	3,353
New England	74	74	69	79	78
Middle Atlantic	136	194	135	201	128
East North Central	388	356	433	384	442
West North Central	258	430	262	367	241
South Atlantic	434	630	478	581	435
East South Central	528	535	525	428	584
West South Central	764	636	896	600	833
Mountain	145	179	159	174	166
Pacific	412	420	472	423	446

1/ Persons employed during the last full calendar week ending at least one day before the end of the month.
2/ Includes farm operators doing one or more hours of farm work and members of their families working 15 hours or more during the survey week without cash wages.
3/ Includes all persons doing one or more hours of farm work during the survey week for pay.

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Farm employment: Average number of persons employed per month, January through September, United States and geographic divisions, 1949 with comparisons 1/

Geographic divisions	1944-48	1946	1947	1948	1949
	Thousands				
	TOTAL FARM EMPLOYMENT				
United States	11,046	11,064	11,150	11,080	10,732
New England	236	235	238	234	235
Middle Atlantic	622	621	624	612	609
East North Central	1,639	1,647	1,646	1,649	1,587
West North Central	1,743	1,737	1,784	1,754	1,675
South Atlantic	2,224	2,213	2,261	2,242	2,190
East South Central	1,951	1,976	1,942	1,918	1,876
West South Central	1,654	1,669	1,662	1,680	1,597
Mountain	392	383	397	394	387
Pacific	585	583	596	597	576
	FAMILY WORKERS 2/				
United States	8,659	8,730	8,735	8,585	8,279
New England	175	176	176	175	172
Middle Atlantic	485	482	482	472	461
East North Central	1,376	1,387	1,385	1,376	1,311
West North Central	1,466	1,467	1,495	1,471	1,410
South Atlantic	1,722	1,727	1,749	1,708	1,658
East South Central	1,606	1,636	1,610	1,569	1,524
West South Central	1,237	1,265	1,243	1,226	1,180
Mountain	277	276	280	273	263
Pacific	315	314	315	315	300
	HIRED WORKERS				
United States	2,387	2,334	2,415	2,495	2,453
New England	61	59	62	59	63
Middle Atlantic	137	139	142	140	148
East North Central	263	260	261	273	276
West North Central	277	270	289	283	265
South Atlantic	502	486	512	534	532
East South Central	345	340	332	349	352
West South Central	417	404	419	454	417
Mountain	115	107	117	121	124
Pacific	270	269	281	282	276

1/ Persons employed during the last full calendar week ending at least one day before the end of the month.

2/ Includes farm operators doing one or more hours of farm work and members of their families working 15 hours or more during the survey week without cash wages.

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Farm wage rates: Wage rates by geographic divisions, October 1, 1949, with comparisons

Geographic divisions	October 1, 1948	July 1, 1949	October 1, 1949
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
PER MONTH WITH BOARD AND ROOM			
New England	110.00	100.00	98.00
Middle Atlantic	101.00	97.00	95.00
East North Central	98.00	95.00	94.00
West North Central	107.00	108.00	101.00
Mountain	129.00	128.00	121.00
Pacific	151.00	153.00	148.00
PER MONTH WITH HOUSE			
New England	138.00	133.00	129.00
Middle Atlantic	131.00	128.00	126.00
East North Central	124.00	120.00	117.00
West North Central	130.00	129.00	122.00
Mountain	164.00	158.00	153.00
Pacific	192.00	192.00	192.00
PER WEEK WITH BOARD AND ROOM			
New England	29.50	26.50	26.25
Middle Atlantic	27.00	26.00	25.25
PER WEEK WITHOUT BOARD OR ROOM			
New England	39.25	37.25	37.25
Middle Atlantic	37.25	35.50	34.50
PER DAY WITH BOARD AND ROOM			
East North Central	5.10	4.90	4.80
West North Central	5.90	5.60	5.20
PER DAY WITH HOUSE			
South Atlantic	3.45	3.25	3.35
East South Central	3.05	2.85	2.85
West South Central	4.20	4.25	4.30
PER DAY WITHOUT BOARD OR ROOM			
New England	6.80	6.50	6.30
Middle Atlantic	6.40	6.20	6.10
East North Central	6.20	6.00	5.90
West North Central	7.30	7.00	6.50
South Atlantic	3.95	3.90	4.00
East South Central	3.55	3.50	3.40
West South Central	4.75	4.70	4.85
Mountain	7.10	6.60	6.50
PER HOUR WITH HOUSE			
Pacific	.94	.88	.86
PER HOUR WITHOUT BOARD OR ROOM			
New England	.95	.87	.86
Middle Atlantic	.86	.80	.80
East North Central	.86	.82	.80
West North Central	.91	.88	.84
South Atlantic	.53	.47	.49
East South Central	.50	.45	.43
West South Central	.58	.54	.58
Mountain	.86	.84	.81
Pacific	1.01	.93	.92

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Farm wage rates: Wage rates, by States and regions, October 1, 1948 and October 1, 1949 1/

State and region	Per Month				Per Week			
	With board and room		With house		With board and room		Without board or room	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
	Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars	
Maine	100.00	90.00	138.00	120.00	28.50	26.00	38.00	36.00
New Hampshire	107.00	100.00	146.00	130.00	30.00	26.00	40.00	38.50
Vermont	110.00	97.00	146.00	125.00	27.50	25.00	38.00	35.50
Massachusetts	112.00	102.00	146.00	136.00	31.00	26.00	41.00	39.00
Rhode Island	114.00	103.00	148.00	140.00	30.50	27.00	40.00	39.00
Connecticut	120.00	108.00	155.00	142.00	32.00	29.00	41.00	39.00
NEW ENGLAND	110.00	98.00	138.00	129.00	29.50	26.25	39.25	37.25
New York	109.00	102.00	139.00	133.00	28.50	27.25	40.00	37.50
New Jersey	115.00	108.00	150.00	141.00	30.50	28.00	40.00	37.00
Pennsylvania	86.00	83.00	114.00	113.00	23.75	22.25	33.25	31.00
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	101.00	95.00	131.00	126.00	27.00	25.25	37.25	34.50
Ohio	87.00	85.00	109.00	106.00	-	-	-	-
Indiana	87.00	87.00	110.00	106.00	-	-	-	-
Illinois	106.00	105.00	128.00	128.00	-	-	-	-
Michigan	103.00	93.00	129.00	123.00	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	111.00	102.00	146.00	129.00	-	-	-	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	98.00	94.00	124.00	117.00	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	118.00	109.00	134.00	127.00	-	-	-	-
Iowa	120.00	118.00	138.00	133.00	-	-	-	-
Missouri	81.00	80.00	103.00	99.00	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	145.00	121.00	169.00	151.00	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	126.00	113.00	150.00	138.00	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	110.00	110.00	145.00	136.00	-	-	-	-
Kansas	111.00	102.00	137.00	129.00	-	-	-	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	107.00	101.00	130.00	122.00	-	-	-	-
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	152.00	136.00	174.00	168.00	-	-	-	-
Idaho	155.00	148.00	194.00	176.00	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	127.00	125.00	167.00	165.00	-	-	-	-
Colorado	125.00	110.00	163.00	151.00	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	99.00	104.00	124.00	124.00	-	-	-	-
Arizona	130.00	130.00	175.00	170.00	-	-	-	-
Utah	146.00	130.00	176.00	150.00	-	-	-	-
Nevada	133.00	125.00	170.00	160.00	-	-	-	-
MOUNTAIN	129.00	121.00	164.00	153.00	-	-	-	-
Washington	164.00	155.00	193.00	191.00	-	-	-	-
Oregon	153.00	145.00	185.00	180.00	-	-	-	-
California	150.00	147.00	192.00	194.00	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC	151.00	148.00	192.00	192.00	-	-	-	-
UNITED STATES	104.00	99.00	126.00	122.00	25.00	24.00	30.25	31.00

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Farm wage rates: Wage rates, by States and regions
October 1, 1948 and October 1, 1949 1/ --Cont'd.

State and region	Per Day				Per Hour				Hourly composite wage rate	
	With board and room		With house		Without board or room		With house		Without board or room			
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
	Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars	
Maine	-	-	-	-	6.40	6.00	-	-	.92	.80	.71	.64
N. H.	-	-	-	-	7.30	6.50	-	-	.98	.86	.76	.69
Vt.	-	-	-	-	7.10	6.00	-	-	.99	.87	.75	.67
Mass.	-	-	-	-	7.00	6.50	-	-	.93	.88	.74	.70
R. I.	-	-	-	-	7.10	6.80	-	-	.98	.91	.77	.72
Conn.	-	-	-	-	7.10	6.90	-	-	1.00	.93	.78	.73
NEW ENGL	-	-	-	-	6.80	6.30	-	-	.95	.86	.74	.67
N. Y.	-	-	-	-	6.80	6.50	-	-	.95	.88	.70	.66
N. J.	-	-	-	-	6.80	6.40	-	-	.91	.83	.70	.64
Pa.	-	-	-	-	5.90	5.70	-	-	.76	.72	.57	.54
M. ATL.	-	-	-	-	6.40	6.10	-	-	.86	.80	.65	.61
Ohio	4.60	4.65	-	-	5.60	5.70	-	-	.83	.78	.63	.60
Ind.	4.80	4.45	-	-	6.00	5.50	-	-	.87	.81	.66	.62
Ill.	5.30	5.20	-	-	6.40	6.30	-	-	.85	.86	.67	.68
Mich.	5.50	4.80	-	-	6.70	6.10	-	-	.89	.77	.69	.61
Wis.	5.60	4.95	-	-	6.60	6.20	-	-	.87	.80	.70	.64
E. N. CENT.	5.10	4.80	-	-	6.20	5.90	-	-	.86	.80	.67	.63
Minn.	6.80	6.00	-	-	8.40	7.10	-	-	1.01	.94	.73	.68
Iowa	6.60	6.20	-	-	8.20	7.60	-	-	1.04	.98	.75	.71
Mo.	4.10	3.95	-	-	5.20	4.90	-	-	.67	.65	.49	.48
N. Dak.	7.60	5.80	-	-	9.40	8.00	-	-	1.09	.95	.83	.71
S. Dak.	7.30	5.80	-	-	8.60	7.70	-	-	1.05	.98	.77	.71
Nebr.	6.20	5.60	-	-	7.90	7.20	-	-	1.02	.90	.73	.66
Kans.	6.40	5.70	-	-	7.90	7.00	-	-	.99	.90	.71	.65
W. N. CENT.	5.90	5.20	-	-	7.30	6.50	-	-	.91	.84	.66	.61
Del.	-	-	5.30	4.80	6.20	5.80	-	-	.74	.65	.67	.60
Md.	-	-	5.10	4.80	6.00	5.80	-	-	.73	.69	.65	.62
Va.	-	-	3.80	3.70	4.70	4.60	-	-	.57	.55	.50	.49
W. Va.	-	-	3.70	3.45	4.25	4.20	-	-	.56	.52	.48	.46
N. C.	-	-	3.80	3.50	4.20	4.20	-	-	.55	.49	.47	.44
S. C.	-	-	2.65	2.55	2.95	3.10	-	-	.46	.38	.36	.34
Ga.	-	-	3.00	2.80	3.50	3.35	-	-	.49	.42	.40	.37
Fla.	-	-	4.00	3.90	4.45	4.25	-	-	.56	.55	.49	.48
S. ATL.	-	-	3.45	3.35	3.95	4.00	-	-	.53	.49	.45	.43
Ky.	-	-	3.55	3.15	4.30	4.30	-	-	.61	.55	.56	.51
Tenn.	-	-	2.95	2.70	3.35	3.40	-	-	.51	.44	.47	.41
Ala.	-	-	3.00	2.90	3.40	3.40	-	-	.47	.40	.44	.39
Miss.	-	-	3.00	2.80	3.55	3.15	-	-	.49	.42	.45	.40
E. S. CENT.	-	-	3.05	2.85	3.55	3.40	-	-	.50	.43	.46	.41
Ark.	-	-	3.70	3.65	4.35	3.95	-	-	.53	.48	.51	.47
La.	-	-	2.90	3.15	3.35	3.60	-	-	.51	.45	.47	.43
Okla.	-	-	5.60	4.95	6.10	5.80	-	-	.73	.69	.71	.67
Tex.	-	-	4.40	4.55	4.95	5.20	-	-	.59	.61	.58	.60
W. S. CENT.	-	-	4.20	4.30	4.75	4.85	-	-	.58	.58	.56	.56
Mont.	-	-	-	-	8.30	6.90	-	-	1.00	.95	.84	.77
Idaho	-	-	-	-	8.30	7.80	-	-	.97	.94	.84	.80
Wyo.	-	-	-	-	7.10	6.50	-	-	.96	.92	.77	.74
Colo.	-	-	-	-	7.30	6.70	-	-	.84	.79	.72	.67
N. Mex.	-	-	-	-	5.80	5.50	-	-	.72	.70	.59	.58
Ariz.	-	-	-	-	6.10	5.80	-	-	.76	.69	.67	.63
Utah	-	-	-	-	7.00	6.70	-	-	.90	.87	.76	.72
Nev.	-	-	-	-	6.70	6.80	-	-	.90	.90	.74	.74
MOUNT.	-	-	-	-	7.10	6.50	-	-	.86	.81	.73	.68
Wash.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.01	.90	1.07	.95	1.04	.93
Oreg.	-	-	-	-	-	-	.99	.90	1.03	.98	1.00	.95
Calif.	-	-	-	-	-	-	.93	.85	1.00	.91	.97	.89
PACIFIC	-	-	-	-	-	-	.94	.86	1.01	.92	.98	.90
U. S.	4.55	4.25	3.85	3.65	4.95	4.80	.78	.75	.71	.65	.62	.59

1/ Certain wage rates are not estimated for some States because they are relatively unimportant.

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Monthly composite wage rates, Greater Boston Milk Marketing Area: Maine $107; New Hampshire, $121; Vermont, $122; and Massachusetts, $125.

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