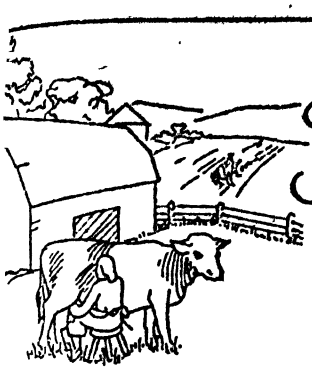

Farm Labor

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington 25, D. C. BAE April 10, 1950

LITTLE CHANGE IN FARM WAGE RATES APRIL 1, FARM EMPLOYMENT DOWN SLIGHTLY

Wage rates paid to hired farm workers on April 1 were about the same as a year ago, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today. There was also very little change from January 1, after adjustment for seasonal movement. The seasonally adjusted wage rate index was 427 this month, 430 a year earlier and 429 on January 1, 1950 (1910-14=100).

Farm employment during the week of March 19-25 was slightly under a year earlier, although up seasonally from February. The number of persons at work on farms was 9,374,000 this year and 9,444,000 for the same week a year ago. The decrease was about equally divided between hired workers and operators and members of their families.

All types of wage rates for hired farm workers for the country as a whole were down slightly from a year ago. The weighted average of these rates on an hourly equivalent basis was 47.4 cents per hour. This is 0.3 cents less than last year. Proportionately, this change is not as large as for most individual rates, but it is accounted for by somewhat larger proportions of hired workers in high wage regions this year than a year ago. The slight decline from a year earlier is considerably smaller than in January of this year when the composite hourly wage rate dropped 1.4 cents from January 1949. The much smaller decline in April is probably due to the sharp drop in the April 1949 rates from the previous quarter in that year. This drop was probably partly due to the February 1949 break in prices received by farmers.

By regions, the various types of wage rates were down from a year ago in most cases. In a few instances there was no change but per day without board and room rates in the West South Central States and per hour without board or room rates in the East South Central States were slightly higher than a year ago. In both these areas last year the rates mentioned dropped from January to April while this year they held about steady.

Average wage rates for the country as a whole were generally lower on April 1 than on January 1. Weekly rates were the only exception. The hourly composite rate dropped sharply, as usual. This decrease is accounted for by the fact that hired farm workers on April 1 generally work more hours per month, per week, and per day than on January 1.

Rates used largely for non-seasonal workers, monthly, and weekly rates, were higher on April 1 than on January 1 for most regions. This is the usual

pattern, since demand for these workers picks up in March and April when field work begins. The monthly rates though higher in most regions on April 1 than on January 1, were lower for the country as a whole, because of the larger proportions of workers in the South in April.

Daily rates, which are used for short-time and full-time jobs, did not show the general seasonal rise by regions shown by monthly and weekly rates. Hourly rates, which are used mostly for short-time seasonal jobs, were higher than the previous quarter in only one region.

Total farm employment in the United States was 1 percent below the March 1949 level, although it was up slightly in 5 of the 9 regions. The number of persons working on farms was down in 4 regions, with the greater decline in the East South Central Region. The number of family workers employed was estimated at 7,631,000. Increases occurred in some regions and decreases in others, with the largest decrease coming in the East South Central Region.

The number of hired farm workers was 2 percent below the March 1949 level. Cold stormy weather in many States delayed the hiring of hands for the coming season. The greatest drop occurred in the East North Central States, where little field work had been done by the last of March. Increases did occur in the New England, West North Central and Pacific regions, with New England having an increase of 12 percent.

Total farm employment rose seasonally by 13 percent from February to March. This rise was slightly less than the 5-year average. Employment was up in all areas, with the South Atlantic having the greatest increase at 19 percent. The smallest increase, of 4 percent, occurred in the Middle Atlantic States.

The number of family workers was up a little less than average, with the greatest increase coming in the South Atlantic States. The Pacific Coast States was the only region in which family employment did not rise above the February level. In 1949 also this region had a drop in family workers from February to March. Before 1949 family worker numbers on the Pacific Coast had increased during this period.

For the country as a whole, the number of hired farm workers increased one-third from February to March. The greatest increase came in the southern States where spring planting had already begun, and in the West North Central and New England States. Hired farm employment increased by almost 50 percent in the East South Central States, while it rose only 4 percent in the Middle Atlantic States.

Frequent rains, snow, and wet soils delayed farm work over the northern and eastern half of the country and to a lesser degree in other areas. Droughty conditions through Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and western Texas also delayed field work. Heavy snows in the Northwest caused extra hauling of feed and care of livestock. Field work was impracticable except in the far Southwest, southern portions of the West North Central States, and parts of the South Atlantic States.

Chores and the feeding and care of livestock were still the principal farm activities in the northern part of the country. The maple syrup harvest had commenced in the Northeast. Owing to the cold, stormy weather, farmers and ranchers in the North Central and Mountain States were busier than usual caring

for the spring pig, calf, and lamb crops. Spring field work in the northern part of the country was possibly from one to two weeks behind schedule. Preparation of land for corn planting was fairly active in the eastern portion of the Great Plains as far north as Kansas. Corn planting was under way in the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast States, and cotton planting was beginning in the middle eastern Gulf Coast areas and also in the South Atlantic States.

The maple syrup harvest was beginning in New England. Work was active in greenhouses and orchards. But farm work was still largely confined to caring for livestock and grading and marketing stored fruits and vegetables. A little lime and manure were being spread in the fields.

Very little field work was done in the Middle Atlantic States during the week of March 19-25. Rains, snow and wet soils kept farmers out of the fields except in the southern part of New Jersey. Here they were planting potatoes and transplanting cabbage, lettuce, and other truck crops. The maple syrup season was in full swing in New York and potato planting had begun on Long Island. Farm activities were at a standstill in Pennsylvania.

In the East North Central States, chores and livestock care were still the main farm activities as rain, snow, and wet soils kept farmers out of the fields. The spring pig, calf, and lamb crops required considerable care on many farms. There was a little plowing and oat seeding in Ohio and some farmers were occupied with the maple sap run and preparation of tobacco beds. Some farmers in Illinois were shelling corn.

There was no spring field work in the northern half of the West North Central States during the week of March 19-25. Farmers in this area were occupied with chores and the care of livestock including the spring pig, lamb, and calf crops. In the southern half of the area, farmers were seeding oats and preparing the land for planting corn. In Missouri, oat seeding and plowing for corn were important activities. Oat seeding also was under way in the southern and western part of Nebraska.

The principal farm activities in the South Atlantic States consisted of preparing land for and planting spring crops. Farmers in Virginia were seeding oats and planting gardens. Spraying of fruit orchards was under way in West Virginia. Seed bed preparation for the major crops such as tobacco, cotton, and peanuts was being rapidly completed in North Carolina.

The soil was generally too wet in the East South Central States for any field activity. Chores and the care of livestock continued to be the major farm activities in many areas. Farming operations in Kentucky and Tennessee were generally limited to fencing and spreading manure. Farmers were planting corn and a little cotton in southern Alabama. Commercial potato growers in southern Alabama and Mississippi were spraying and cultivating these crops. In the commercial truck areas of these States, snap beans were being planted, and pepper and tomato plants were being set.

Land preparation and planting have been delayed in the western part of the West South Central States by extremely dry weather and in the eastern part by wet weather. Some potatoes were planted in the west central area of Arkansas, but most farm work in the State was limited to clearing land and repairing fences and machinery. Some corn and rice were planted in Texas and Louisiana. Corn

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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 March 19-25, 1950, United States, with comparisons

	March average 1945-49 1/	March 20-26, 1949	February 19-25, 1950	March 19-25, 1950
FARM EMPLOYMENT (Thousands of persons)				
Total	9,781	9,444	8,322	9,374
Family labor	8,020	7,666	7,011	7,631
Hired labor	1,761	1,778	1,311	1,743
FARM EMPLOYMENT INDEXES (Adjusted for seasonal variation, 1910-14=100)				
Total	92	89	90	88
Family labor	94	90	91	90
Hired labor	83	84	82	83

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, April 1, 1950, with comparisons 1/

	January 1, 1949	April 1, 1949	January 1, 1950	April 1, 1950
FARM WAGE RATES				
Per month, with board and room	$102.00	$ 97.00	$ 96.00	$ 92.00
Per month, with house	122.00	116.00	118.00	113.00
Per week, with board and room	24.00	23.50	22.25	22.25
Per week, without board or room	29.75	30.25	29.25	29.50
Per day, with board and room	4.50	3.95	4.15	3.80
Per day, with house	3.65	3.40	3.50	3.30
Per day, without board or room	4.65	4.25	4.30	4.15
Per hour, with house	.57	.52	.56	.51
Per hour, without board or room	.77	.71	.75	.70
Composite rate per hour 2/	.601	.477	.587	.474
FARM WAGE RATE INDEXES (1910-14=100)				
Adjusted for seasonal variation	440	430	429	427
RELATED INDEXES (1910-14=100)				
Prices received by farmers 3/	266	257	234	237 *
Ratio of prices received to farm wage rates	60	60	55	56

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, revised.
* March 15, 1950.

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Farm employment: Persons employed during week of March 19-25, 1950, United States and geographic divisions, with comparisons

Geographic division	March average 1945-49 1/	February 20-26, 1949	March 20-26, 1949	February 19-25, 1950	March 19-25, 1950
	Thousands			Thousands	
			TOTAL FARM EMPLOYMENT		
United States	9,781	8,370	9,444	8,322	9,374
New England	209	189	204	182	207
Middle Atlantic	552	514	538	514	536
East North Central	1,496	1,317	1,400	1,301	1,413
West North Central	1,688	1,462	1,624	1,449	1,594
South Atlantic	2,001	1,698	1,951	1,646	1,965
East South Central	1,531	1,290	1,522	1,278	1,458
West South Central	1,527	1,221	1,470	1,276	1,457
Mountain	324	276	309	275	315
Pacific	453	403	426	401	429
			FAMILY WORKERS 2/		
United States	8,020	7,062	7,666	7,011	7,631
New England	156	152	156	144	153
Middle Atlantic	451	421	438	419	437
East North Central	1,298	1,163	1,208	1,144	1,237
West North Central	1,525	1,357	1,468	1,338	1,437
South Atlantic	1,560	1,339	1,478	1,313	1,506
East South Central	1,231	1,076	1,201	1,062	1,140
West South Central	1,250	1,051	1,201	1,095	1,200
Mountain	258	226	244	223	252
Pacific	291	277	272	273	269
			HIRED WORKERS 3/		
United States	1,761	1,308	1,778	1,311	1,743
New England	53	37	48	38	54
Middle Atlantic	101	93	100	95	99
East North Central	198	154	192	157	176
West North Central	163	105	156	111	157
South Atlantic	441	359	473	333	459
East South Central	300	214	321	216	318
West South Central	277	170	269	181	257
Mountain	66	50	65	52	63
Pacific	162	126	154	128	160

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 March 1950, United States and geographic divisions, with comparisons 1/

Geographic division	1945-49	1947	1948	1949	1950
	Thousands			Thousands	
	TOTAL FARM EMPLOYMENT				
United States	8,658	8,805	8,747	8,405	8,335
New England	192	194	193	192	188
Middle Atlantic	517	520	511	512	509
East North Central	1,353	1,383	1,364	1,295	1,293
West North Central	1,535	1,573	1,556	1,476	1,463
South Atlantic	1,689	1,694	1,725	1,687	1,649
East South Central	1,322	1,343	1,323	1,290	1,266
West South Central	1,339	1,368	1,356	1,279	1,292
Mountain	288	292	289	277	276
Pacific	423	438	430	397	399
	FAMILY WORKERS 2/				
United States	7,293	7,420	7,353	7,050	6,993
New England	151	152	151	152	145
Middle Atlantic	428	427	423	420	415
East North Central	1,192	1,220	1,200	1,141	1,141
West North Central	1,409	1,440	1,427	1,361	1,344
South Atlantic	1,359	1,368	1,384	1,330	1,314
East South Central	1,104	1,129	1,103	1,066	1,044
West South Central	1,133	1,153	1,147	1,091	1,102
Mountain	234	240	237	224	223
Pacific	283	291	281	265	265
	HIRED WORKERS 3/				
United States	1,365	1,385	1,394	1,355	1,342
New England	41	42	42	40	43
Middle Atlantic	89	93	88	92	94
East North Central	161	163	164	154	152
West North Central	126	133	129	115	119
South Atlantic	330	326	341	357	335
East South Central	218	214	220	224	222
West South Central	206	215	209	188	190
Mountain	54	52	52	53	53
Pacific	140	147	149	132	134

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 wage rates: Wage rates by geographic divisions, April 1, 1950, with comparisons

Geographic divisions	January 1, 1949	April 1, 1949	January 1, 1950	April 1, 1950
	Dollars		Dollars	
PER MONTH WITH BOARD AND ROOM				
New England	110.00	103.00	95.00	92.00
Middle Atlantic	100.00	97.00	89.00	90.00
East North Central	97.00	95.00	89.00	91.00
West North Central	98.00	103.00	93.00	96.00
Mountain	121.00	127.00	116.00	122.00
Pacific	149.00	150.00	143.00	144.00
PER MONTH WITH HOUSE				
New England	141.00	133.00	126.00	123.00
Middle Atlantic	131.00	128.00	124.00	124.00
East North Central	123.00	122.00	117.00	118.00
West North Central	122.00	126.00	117.00	121.00
Mountain	158.00	160.00	150.00	157.00
Pacific	192.00	192.00	190.00	187.00
PER WEEK WITH BOARD AND ROOM				
New England	28.50	27.50	25.00	24.25
Middle Atlantic	26.00	25.25	23.50	24.50
PER WEEK WITHOUT BOARD OR ROOM				
New England	39.25	38.00	36.00	35.00
Middle Atlantic	35.75	35.50	32.50	34.00
PER DAY WITH BOARD AND ROOM				
East North Central	4.90	4.70	4.55	4.55
West North Central	5.10	5.00	4.85	4.80
PER DAY WITH HOUSE				
South Atlantic	3.50	3.40	3.35	3.30
East South Central	3.00	2.80	2.70	2.75
West South Central	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.70
PER DAY WITHOUT BOARD OR ROOM				
New England	6.70	6.80	6.10	6.30
Middle Atlantic	6.20	6.10	5.90	5.90
East North Central	6.00	5.90	5.70	5.70
West North Central	6.40	6.30	6.10	6.10
South Atlantic	4.25	4.00	3.95	3.90
East South Central	3.65	3.40	3.30	3.25
West South Central	4.50	4.25	4.30	4.30
Mountain	6.30	6.40	5.80	6.30
PER HOUR WITH HOUSE				
South Atlantic	.47	.45	.45	.43
East South Central	.39	.38	.38	.38
West South Central	.50	.46	.47	.46
Pacific	.87	.88	.85	.83
PER HOUR WITHOUT BOARD OR ROOM				
New England	.89	.87	.84	.82
Middle Atlantic	.80	.79	.77	.77
East North Central	.83	.80	.79	.78
West North Central	.85	.83	.83	.82
South Atlantic	.54	.51	.51	.51
East South Central	.49	.45	.46	.46
West South Central	.57	.53	.53	.53
Mountain	.80	.84	.76	.79
Pacific	.95	.93	.92	.89

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Farm wage rates: Wage rates, by States and regions, April 1, 1949 and April 1, 1950 1/

State and region	Per Month				Per Week			
	With board and room		With house		With board and room		Without board or room	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
	Dollars				Dollars			
Maine	94.00	80.00	105.00	97.00	26.25	23.00	35.00	33.00
New Hampshire	100.00	90.00	135.00	125.00	27.00	25.00	39.00	36.50
Vermont	104.00	92.00	130.00	117.00	27.00	23.50	37.25	32.50
Massachusetts	106.00	96.00	145.00	135.00	28.00	24.50	40.25	37.00
Rhode Island	103.00	97.00	143.00	137.00	28.00	24.50	39.00	37.00
Connecticut	110.00	100.00	147.00	138.00	29.50	25.50	39.50	37.50
N. ENG.	103.00	92.00	133.00	123.00	27.50	24.25	38.00	35.00
New York	105.00	95.00	136.00	130.00	27.75	26.00	37.25	35.00
New Jersey	105.00	99.00	141.00	142.00	25.50	27.50	38.00	37.50
Pennsylvania	87.00	84.00	117.00	115.00	23.00	22.25	32.75	32.25
M. ATL.	97.00	90.00	128.00	124.00	25.25	24.50	35.50	34.00
Ohio	83.00	81.00	107.00	107.00	-	-	-	-
Indiana	85.00	86.00	107.00	106.00	-	-	-	-
Illinois	105.00	103.00	131.00	125.00	-	-	-	-
Michigan	91.00	84.00	126.00	120.00	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	106.00	96.00	135.00	127.00	-	-	-	-
E. N. CENT.	95.00	91.00	122.00	118.00	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	108.00	97.00	129.00	123.00	-	-	-	-
Iowa	119.00	111.00	136.00	128.00	-	-	-	-
Missouri	77.00	74.00	99.00	100.00	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	108.00	100.00	137.00	129.00	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	117.00	106.00	142.00	131.00	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	110.00	108.00	135.00	138.00	-	-	-	-
Kansas	99.00	97.00	132.00	126.00	-	-	-	-
W. N. CENT.	103.00	96.00	126.00	121.00	-	-	-	-
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S. ATL.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. S. CENT.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W. S. CENT.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	140.00	132.00	170.00	161.00	-	-	-	-
Idaho	145.00	138.00	175.00	166.00	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	125.00	115.00	160.00	160.00	-	-	-	-
Colorado	112.00	109.00	150.00	149.00	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	96.00	96.00	114.00	116.00	-	-	-	-
Arizona	130.00	130.00	175.00	170.00	-	-	-	-
Utah	140.00	130.00	170.00	165.00	-	-	-	-
Nevada	134.00	120.00	162.00	156.00	-	-	-	-
MOUNT.	127.00	122.00	160.00	157.00	-	-	-	-
Washington	157.00	148.00	189.00	178.00	-	-	-	-
Oregon	140.00	136.00	175.00	173.00	-	-	-	-
California	150.00	145.00	195.00	190.00	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC	150.00	144.00	192.00	187.00	-	-	-	-
U. S.	97.00	92.00	116.00	113.00	23.50	22.25	30.25	29.50

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Farm wage rates: Wage rates by States and regions, April 1, 1949 and April 1, 1950 1/ ---Cont'd.

State and region	Per Day						Per Hour			
	With board and room		With house		Without board or room		With house		Without board or room	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
	Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars	
Maine	-	-	-	-	6.20	5.90	-	-	.76	.76
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	6.90	6.50	-	-	.90	.85
Vermont	-	-	-	-	6.80	6.00	-	-	.89	.79
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	7.00	6.50	-	-	.89	.86
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	6.80	6.60	-	-	.89	.87
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	6.90	6.70	-	-	.90	.87
N. ENG.	-	-	-	-	6.80	6.30	-	-	.87	.82
New York	-	-	-	-	6.30	6.20	-	-	.85	.85
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	6.40	6.40	-	-	.84	.79
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-	5.70	5.60	-	-	.72	.71
M. ATL.	-	-	-	-	6.10	5.90	-	-	.79	.77
Ohio	4.25	4.30	-	-	5.50	5.40	-	-	.77	.76
Indiana	4.50	4.40	-	-	5.40	5.40	-	-	.78	.76
Illinois	4.95	4.95	-	-	6.10	6.00	-	-	.82	.82
Michigan	4.85	4.60	-	-	6.10	5.90	-	-	.82	.77
Wisconsin	4.80	4.50	-	-	6.10	5.80	-	-	.79	.77
E. N. CENT.	4.70	4.55	-	-	5.90	5.70	-	-	.80	.78
Minnesota	5.20	4.80	-	-	6.60	6.20	-	-	.90	.89
Iowa	5.80	5.80	-	-	7.20	7.00	-	-	.92	.90
Missouri	3.75	3.65	-	-	4.75	4.85	-	-	.60	.63
North Dakota	4.85	4.50	-	-	6.40	6.10	-	-	.89	.85
South Dakota	5.60	5.00	-	-	7.20	6.60	-	-	.95	.88
Nebraska	5.30	5.30	-	-	6.70	6.80	-	-	.87	.90
Kansas	5.20	4.90	-	-	6.60	6.30	-	-	.87	.85
W. N. CENT.	5.00	4.80	-	-	6.30	6.10	-	-	.83	.82
Delaware	-	-	4.70	4.10	5.60	5.20	.61	.58	.68	.67
Maryland	-	-	4.70	4.40	5.60	5.40	.61	.58	.68	.65
Virginia	-	-	3.60	3.55	4.50	4.45	.45	.44	.56	.54
West Virginia	-	-	3.25	3.20	4.05	3.95	.47	.46	.54	.52
North Carolina	-	-	3.55	3.45	4.25	4.10	.45	.41	.52	.49
South Carolina	-	-	2.65	2.50	3.10	2.95	.33	.31	.41	.38
Georgia	-	-	2.80	2.70	3.35	3.20	.37	.38	.44	.46
Florida	-	-	3.70	3.60	4.20	4.20	.50	.49	.55	.57
S. ATL.	-	-	3.40	3.30	4.00	3.90	.45	.43	.51	.51
Kentucky	-	-	3.00	2.90	3.75	3.60	.42	.43	.52	.54
Tennessee	-	-	2.60	2.55	3.30	3.20	.35	.36	.44	.44
Alabama	-	-	2.80	2.80	3.30	3.20	.36	.38	.43	.44
Mississippi	-	-	2.80	2.70	3.30	3.10	.38	.37	.44	.44
E. S. CENT.	-	-	2.80	2.75	3.40	3.25	.38	.38	.45	.46
Arkansas	-	-	3.50	3.35	3.95	3.75	.41	.41	.48	.47
Louisiana	-	-	3.05	3.00	3.35	3.45	.42	.38	.46	.46
Oklahoma	-	-	4.70	4.35	5.10	5.10	.58	.58	.66	.66
Texas	-	-	4.25	4.15	4.85	4.85	.50	.50	.58	.58
W. S. CENT.	-	-	3.80	3.70	4.25	4.30	.46	.46	.53	.53
Montana	-	-	-	-	6.80	6.40	-	-	.93	.88
Idaho	-	-	-	-	7.50	7.10	-	-	.91	.89
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	6.30	6.40	-	-	.96	.89
Colorado	-	-	-	-	6.30	6.30	-	-	.80	.75
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	5.10	5.10	-	-	.64	.63
Arizona	-	-	-	-	6.20	5.70	-	-	.71	.65
Utah	-	-	-	-	6.30	6.30	-	-	.86	.86
Nevada	-	-	-	-	6.50	6.60	-	-	.88	.90
MOUNT.	-	-	-	-	6.40	6.30	-	-	.84	.79
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	.99	.91	1.04	.97
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	.90	.87	.95	.93
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	.86	.82	.91	.88
PACIFIC	-	-	-	-	-	-	.88	.83	.93	.89
U. S.	3.95	3.80	3.40	3.30	4.25	4.15	.52	.51	.71	.70

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

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

Penalty for private use to avoid payment of postage $300

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Monthly composite wage rates, Greater Boston Milk Marketing Area: Maine, $103; New Hampshire, $116; Vermont, $118; Massachusetts, $122.

--Continued from page 3.

planting was being completed in most parts of Oklahoma. Some cotton was being planted in central Texas but most farmers were waiting for rain. The harvest of onions, potatoes, tomatoes, and lettuce was under way in southern Texas.

The principal farm activities in the northern part of the Mountain States were chores and the care of and feeding of livestock. In the central part of the region, farmers and ranchers were repairing fences, cleaning irrigation ditches and pruning fruit trees. In the southern part of the area, preparing and planting the land to cotton was a major farm activity. In this area, truck crops and alfalfa were also being harvested.

Rain and cold weather slowed spring work in the northern part of the Pacific States. However, in Central Washington and the eastern half of Oregon farmers have been able to plow and harrow the soil because of less rainfall. Considerable tree pruning was being done in both of these States. The main farm work requiring large numbers of seasonal workers in California was the harvest, planting, cultivating and irrigation of seasonal vegetable crops. The citrus harvest, which was at its peak, furnished employment to many workers in southern California.