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Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal -- State Crop Reporting Service

C. D. Caparoon, N. L. Brereton, O. E. Krause, V. E. Bufton, A. D. Richardson, A. Sturges
Agricultural Statisticians

E. W. Morehead
Editor

Vol. XXXIX, No. 1 — *State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin* — January 1960

IN THIS ISSUE

THE YEAR BEGAN with a continuation of last year's unusual weather conditions. Normally a period of low temperatures and snowfall, December and early January weather conditions were marked by mild temperatures, thawing, rain, fog, and floods.

The accompanying weather table shows both temperatures and precipitation during December were above normal for the month. Excessive rains during 1959 added up to an accumulation of precipitation for the year of nearly 8 inches above normal. Except for the Superior area, no weather station reported a deficiency of precipitation for 1959.

While rains were welcomed by most Wisconsin farmers following near-drought conditions in recent years, some adverse effects may show up when spring arrives. Harvesting of the state's huge corn crop was done under poor conditions with moisture content of the crop high on most farms. Reports from some farmers indicate further concern for the stored corn because of the mild and damp weather of December and early January.

Late harvesting of corn and wet fields last fall also prevented Wisconsin farmers from doing the usual amount of fall plowing. January 1 reports from Wisconsin crop correspondents show only 36 percent of their plowing for spring planting was done last fall. Last year 64 percent of the plowing for spring planting was done in the fall of 1958.

Fall Plowing in Wisconsin, 1957-59[1]

(Percent of total crop acres)

District	1959 for 1960 crops	1958 for 1959 crops	1957 for 1958 crops
Northwest	39	70	68
North	49	80	79
Northeast	52	79	76
West	33	59	37
Central	30	63	61
East	60	91	88
Southwest	13	32	17
South	26	51	39
Southeast	38	65	55
State	36	64	65

[1]From reports of reporters in January of each crop year.

A survey of stocks of grain and hay on Wisconsin farms at the beginning of this year shows some striking differences from a year ago. Farm stocks of corn are estimated at nearly 105 million bushels or 43 percent larger than a year ago. Holdings of oats at 96 million bushels are down 15 percent from January last year. Stocks of barley are estimated at over 1 million bushels and are up from a year ago but below average. Farmers have smaller quantities of soybeans, rye, flaxseed, and wheat than last winter.

The record 1959 hay crop harvested on Wisconsin farms more than made up for the small carryover from the 1958 crop. And stocks of hay on January 1 of 7¼ million tons were up a fifth from the supply a year ago.

For the nation, farm stocks of corn are up 15 percent from a year ago while decreases are reported of 27 percent for wheat, 2 percent for soybeans, 26 percent for oats, 13 percent for barley, and 51 percent for flaxseed. Sorghum grain stocks are about equal to January last year. Stocks of hay on the nation's farms are down 12 percent from a year ago.

Weather Summary, December 1959

Station	Temperature Low	High	Mean	Normal	Accumulative For month	Normal	Accumulative departure since Jan. 1
Superior	1	48	27	18.2	1.58	0.95	− 6.31
Spooner	− 2	44	26	17.2	1.43	0.90	+ 1.11
Park Falls	− 2	42	25	16.5	2.29	1.19	+ 4.95
Rhinelander	5	43	26	17.7	2.40	1.20	+ 6.47
Wausau	8	44	27	21.0	1.75	1.31	+ 8.53
Marinette	12	44	30	24.4	5.74	1.29	+15.08
Antigo	8	43	26	19.8	2.33	1.08	+ 9.77
Amery	4	50	28	17.4	1.43	0.87	+ 2.10
Eau Claire	8	48	29	20.5	2.55	1.06	+ 5.73
La Crosse	12	48	31	20.5	1.45	1.22	+ 9.17
Wis. Rapids	10	54	29	19.5	2.47	1.21	+11.11
Marshfield	7	45	26	19.1	2.23	1.14	+ 4.23
Hancock	6	50	28	20.4	2.11	1.06	+ 9.83
Oshkosh	12	47	30	22.7	3.53	1.35	+ 5.75
Green Bay	7	44	29	20.1	2.85	1.26	+ 6.02
Portage	14	49	32	24.2	2.29	1.36	+ 6.83
Sheboygan	11	50	32	25.4	3.33	1.74	+ 5.73
Manitowoc	18	47	32	25.9	4.49	1.45	+17.63
Lancaster	11	55	31	23.6	1.90	1.42	+12.99
Darlington	12	50	32	23.9	2.48	1.42	+ 9.65
Hillsboro	10	58	29	22.0	1.88	1.20	+ 9.23
Madison	9	57	31	23.0	2.45	1.40	+10.34
Beloit	12	54	34	26.5	2.57	1.61	+ 7.11
Lake Geneva	12	53	32	26.3	3.17	1.75	+12.06
Milwaukee (airport)	15	55	33	25.7	2.59	1.48	+ 9.85
Average for 25 stations	8.8	48.9	29.4	21.7	2.53	1.28	+ 7.80

Wisconsin Milk Output Falls Below 1958 Record

The almost uninterrupted upswing in Wisconsin's milk production beginning in 1951 came to an end last year when milk output fell below the record quantity produced in 1958.

A total of the monthly estimates shows Wisconsin's milk production in 1959 may be 17,562 million pounds or about 2 percent below a year earlier. Milk production in 1959 was below 1958 in nine months of the year with a marked drop in the last two months.

During December, dairy herds produced 7 percent less milk than a year earlier. This drop followed a decrease in November milk production of 10 percent from November 1958. While milk cow numbers have been decreasing in recent years, milk production per cow has been setting new records annually. In the last two months of 1959 milk production per cow fell below 1958 levels. This decrease in milk production per cow combined with a smaller number of cows resulted in the sharp drop in total milk output in the closing months of 1959.

Milk production in the nation during December of 9,374 million pounds was equal to the quantity produced a year earlier. Monthly estimates for last year indicate 124,308 million pounds of milk were produced or 1 percent less than the 1958 output. The record milk production per cow failed to offset the drop in milk cow numbers.

Wisconsin Egg Production Continues Below Last Winter

Egg production on Wisconsin farms in December was 7 percent below December 1958 compared with a decrease of 3 percent for the nation.

There were 8 percent fewer layers in farm flocks in December but this decrease was partially offset by the increase of 1 percent in the rate of lay per bird. Wisconsin farm flocks laid 217 million eggs in December or about 1 percent more eggs than average for the month.

A total of the monthly estimates shows Wisconsin farm flocks laid 2,401 million eggs in 1959. This total is 2 percent smaller than the 1958 egg production. The 1959 Wisconsin egg production was enough to supply more than 6¾ million consumers in the nation with the average annual consumption of eggs.

Farm flocks in the nation in December had 4 percent fewer layers than a year ago but the decrease was partially offset by an increase of 1 percent in the rate of lay per bird. Total egg production in December was off 3 percent from December 1958. Total egg production for the year rose 2 percent from 1958.

Potential layers on the nation's farms at the beginning of the year were 5 percent below the number a year earlier. This number includes hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age. The number of pullets not of laying age shows a drop of 20 percent from January 1 last year.

Commercial hatchery reports show 30 percent fewer egg-type chicks were hatched in the nation in December compared with December 1958. Some decrease in chicks for farm flock replacement is also indicated for Wisconsin. Wisconsin hatcheries produced 17 percent fewer egg-type chicks in 1959 than in 1958 compared with a decrease of 8 percent reported for the nation.

Blackhawk and Henry Are Leading Wheat Varieties

Blackhawk and Henry are still leading wheat varieties planted in Wisconsin according to a survey of farmers last fall. However, both varieties have declined in popularity since a survey made in 1955. Blackhawk accounted for about 58 percent of the soft red winter wheat acreage for the 1959 crop, while a relatively new variety, Racine, accounted for around 36 percent grown. In 1955, Blackhawk accounted for 90 percent of the soft red winter wheat class.

Henry accounted for almost one-half of the planted acreage of spring wheat in 1959 compared with 96 percent in 1955. Russell ranked second with 26 percent and Selkirk followed with 23 percent of the 1959 spring wheat acreage.

For the soft red winter wheat, Blackhawk is most widely grown in the eastern, southern, and southeastern districts, while Racine is most common in the southeastern district. For spring wheat, Henry leads in the eastern, southern, and southeastern districts. Russell is also popular in these same districts, while Selkirk is found mostly in the southeastern district.

Wisconsin Wheat Varieties 1959 and 1955

Variety	Percent of total acres planted	
	1959	1955
Soft red winter		
Blackhawk	58	90
Racine	36	
Seneca	4	9
Other	2	1
Total	100	100
Spring wheat		
Henry	49	96
Russell	26	
Selkirk	23	1
Other	2	3
Total	100	100

Wisconsin Farmers Up Grass Silage Production

Wisconsin farmers produced 16 percent more grass silage this year than in 1958. Latest reports indicate a 1959 production of 854,000 tons. This compares with 739,800 tons cut a year earlier. The large increase in production from 1958 to 1959 was due primarily to higher yields per acre this year. For the state as a whole the average 1959 grass silage yield per acre was 6.1 tons. Only 5.4 tons per acre were produced a year earlier and not since 1951 has the state's average yield exceeded 6 tons.

Wisconsin Grass Silage, 1950-59

Year	Harvested acreage	Yield per acre	Total production
	Acres	Tons	Tons
1950	35,000	5.5	192,000
1951	190,000	6.5	1,235,000
1952	220,000	6.0	1,320,000
1953	140,000	5.5	770,000
1954	155,000	5.0	775,000
1955	150,000	5.7	855,000
1956	160,000	5.4	864,000
1957	147,000	5.8	852,600
1958	137,000	5.4	739,800
1959	140,000	6.1	854,000

Excellent weather conditions for crop growth and maturity during the spring and summer were responsible for the heavier than average cuttings of grass silage per acre. Above normal amounts of rainfall and warm temperatures throughout the growing season stimulated hay growth beyond normal proportions. As a result, three and even four cuttings of hay were not uncommon throughout the state.

In 1958 about 92 percent of the grass silage put up on Wisconsin farms was from the early or first crop hay. During the past growing season only 86 percent of the grass silage was harvested from the first hay crop with 14 percent cut from subsequent hay growths.

Smaller silage cuttings from the first hay crop the past season resulted in part from the fact that green chop feeding was very popular on Wisconsin farms last spring and early summer. Hay that ordinarily would have been harvested for grass silage was green chopped and fed immediately to livestock. The reason for this was really two-fold. First, hay supplies were on the short side during the 1958-59 feeding season, and green chop was needed by many farmers to fill out their dwindling feed supplies. With good prospects for an excellent 1959 hay crop, farmers cut abnormally large acreages for green feed anticipating an ample second crop for dry hay and silage. Secondly, weather conditions for harvesting the second and third hay crops were anything but ideal. Rain was excessive and overcast skies prevailed during much of the harvest period. As a result farmers chopped more hay for grass silage than they would have had conditions for hay drying been more favorable.

Grass silage production has become an important activity on Wisconsin farms within the past nine years. Only 35,000 acres of grassland were utilized for silage in 1950. A large increase took place in 1951 when grass silage was harvested from 190,000 acres. The 1953 acreage reached a record high of 220,000. Since that time Wisconsin grassland harvested for silage has leveled off with acreages ranging from 137,000 acres to 160,000 acres annually.

Current Trends[1]

Item	Unit	Date	WISCONSIN This month[2]	WISCONSIN Last month	WISCONSIN Last year	WISCONSIN 5-yr. av. for month	UNITED STATES This month[2]	UNITED STATES Last month	UNITED STATES Last year	UNITED STATES 5-yr. av. for month
Farm Prices — Dollars										
All milk	cwt.	Dec.	3.55[3]	3.63	3.38	3.47	4.51	4.60	4.44	4.47
Market milk	cwt.	Dec.	3.85[3]	4.00	3.64	3.73				
Manufactured milk	cwt.	Dec.	3.35[3]	3.39	3.21	3.33				
Milk cows	head	Dec.	240.	245.	255.	177.	218.	223.	225.	154.
Hogs	cwt.	Dec.	10.90	11.80	17.20	16.62	11.20	12.20	17.50	16.92
Beef cattle	cwt.	Dec.	14.30	14.10	17.30	10.62	19.50	20.00	22.30	15.22
Calves	cwt.	Dec.	21.10	22.50	25.00	16.32	23.10	23.90	27.00	16.62
Lambs	cwt.	Dec.	15.80	16.60	18.60	17.00	16.60	17.20	18.90	17.86
Wool	lb.	Dec.	.44	.44	.37	.46	.417	.409	.348	.473
Chickens	lb.	Dec.	.139	.120	.142	.181	.162	.138	.146	.181
Eggs	doz.	Dec.	.262	.272	.314	.378	.307	.313	.370	.420
Corn	bu.	Dec.	.97	1.02	1.06	1.21	.959	.982	1.02	1.23
Oats	bu.	Dec.	.67	.66	.59	.70	.677	.669	.589	.704
Barley	bu.	Dec.	.94	.93	.95	1.13	.864	.879	.915	1.01
Buckwheat	bu.	Dec.	.95	.95	.86	1.09	1.08	1.06	.982	1.08
Alfalfa seed	bu.	Dec.	16.20	15.60	18.30	18.97	18.96	18.12	17.04	16.33
Red clover seed	bu.	Dec.	15.60	15.60	19.20	19.66	17.16	16.14	18.90	19.94
Potatoes	bu.	Dec.	1.26	1.26	.72	1.13	1.134	1.092	.702	.891
Alfalfa hay, baled	ton	Dec.	17.70	17.10	22.20	19.32	23.00	22.00	19.30	22.76
Feeder pigs	head	Jan. 1	6.51	7.00	13.78	11.52				
Price Index Numbers, 1910 — 14 = 100										
All Farm Prices	pct.	Dec.	240	245	253	242	228	230	244	234
Livestock and livestock products	pct.	Dec.	240	245	259	243	238	243	270	240
Dairy products	pct.	Dec.	274	280	261	269	274	279	270	272
Meat animals	pct.	Dec.	214	222	286	223	264	275	328	250
Poultry	pct.	Dec.	133	114	130	168	148	139	155	183
Eggs	pct.	Dec.	122	127	147	177				
Crops	pct.	Dec.	186	185	178	191	217	216	213	227
Feed grains and hay	pct.	Dec.	148	147	155	169	149	150	151	179
Fruits	pct.	Dec.	199	193	193	217	198	199	217	190
Prices Farmers Pay	pct.	Dec.	295	295	300	285	275	275	274	261
Purchasing Power of Farm Products	pct.	Dec.	81	83	84	85	83	84	89	89
Agricultural Production and Marketing										
Index of Farm Mktgs. (1947-49 = 100)	pct.	Nov.	120.0	121.5	120.0					
Milk production (000,000)	lb.	Dec.	1,338	1,167	1,438	1,253	9,374	8,826	9,371	9,068
Egg production (000,000)	no.	Dec.	217	191	234	215	5,133	4,745	5,267	5,062
Layers on farms (000)	head	Dec.	11,769	11,687	12,805	12,926	314,052	312,699	326,284	336,400
Eggs per 100 layers	no.	Dec.	1,844	1,635	1,826	1,660	1,634	1,517	1,614	1,506
Cows in herd freshening	pct.	Dec.	9.95	11.05	10.10	10.58				
Calves born to be raised	pct.	Dec.	42.32	41.92	40.98	35.66				
Dairy Production (000)										
Butter	lb.	Nov.	17,950	18,700	19,947	15,346	91,240	92,105	89,991	91,795
American cheese	lb.	Nov.	25,380	28,570	28,427	27,349	53,465	61,585	59,551	58,346
Dried skim milk for food	lb.	Nov.					104,600	99,300	102,444	82,694
Dried skim milk for feed	lb.	Nov.					760	810	910	958
Evaporated whole milk	lb.	Nov.					124,700	152,200	131,902	145,858
Livestock Slaughter (000)										
Cattle	head	Nov.	80	90	69	78	1,903	2,089	1,734	2,180
Calves	head	Nov.	117	119	120	149	680	746	701	1,093
Sheep and lambs	head	Nov.	19	14	17	17	1,213	1,374	1,025	1,266
Hogs	head	Nov.	359	404	265	333	7,477	7,846	6,220	7,192
Cold Storage Holdings (000)										
Butter	lb.	Jan. 1	3,867	4,174	7,208	4,842	31,171	46,690	69,295	144,691
American cheese	lb.	Jan. 1	144,031	151,253	127,898	144,551	265,256	281,033	249,042	407,548
Swiss cheese	lb.	Jan. 1					10,974	10,795	10,594	8,742
Other cheese	lb.	Jan. 1					28,099	28,387	33,553	26,216
All cheese	lb.	Jan. 1					304,329	320,215	293,189	442,506
Frozen poultry	lb.	Jan. 1	2,940	3,315	2,394	2,205	315,453	352,826	346,603	298,823
Shell eggs	case	Jan. 1				2	191	297	53	177
Eggs except dried	case	Jan. 1					2,175	2,732	1,498	2,080

Wisconsin Feed Price Changes[4]

Item	Unit	Date	This month[2]	Last month	Last year	5-yr. av. for month
Grain & concentrates fed per cow[5]	lb.	Dec.	252	225	257	216
Grain and concentrates fed						
per farm	lb.	Jan. 1	202	190	211	154
per cow in herd	lb.	Jan. 1	8.39	7.88	8.47	7.20
per cwt. of milk	lb.	Jan. 1	32.31	33.52	32.19	32.48
Cost 1000 pounds						
of dairy ration	$	Dec.	21.95	21.60	22.45	23.75
of poultry ration	$	Dec.	21.04	21.32	23.90	24.65
Pounds ration to equal value						
of 100 lbs. milk	lb.	Dec.	162	168	151	148
of 10 doz. eggs	lb.	Dec.	125	128	131	138
Index of wholesale feed prices, (1910-14 = 100)	pct.	Dec.	176	176	180	196
Feed prices paid by farmers, per ton,						
Bran	$	Dec.	51.00	49.00	56.00	52.80
Cottonseed meal—41%	$	Dec.	92.00	91.00	86.00	89.40
Cornmeal	$	Dec.	50.00	51.00	52.00	59.00
Scratch grains	$	Dec.	76.00	76.00	77.00	79.80
Middlings	$	Dec.	52.00	51.00	58.00	54.40
Soybean meal—41%	$	Dec.	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.40

Economic Indicators — United States

Item	Unit	Date	This month[2]	Last month	Last year	5-yr. av. for month
			1947-49 = 100 percent			
Industrial Production, adj.[6]	pct.	Nov.	148	147	141	137
Freight Car Loadings, adj.[6]	pct.	Nov.	81	74	83	92
Wholesale Prices[6]	pct.	Nov.	119	119	119	113
Cost of Living[6]	pct.	Oct.	126	125	124	117
Personal Income[7]						
Non-agricultural	pct.	Nov.	197	197	186	162
Agricultural	pct.	Nov.	78	76	97	85
Factory Employment, adj.[6]	pct.	Nov.	98	97	96	105

[1]Details of methodology supplied on request.
[2]Preliminary.
[3]Forecast for milk of average butterfat test.
[4]Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service, based on reporters' data.
[5]Computed from quantity reported fed at the beginning and end of the month in herds of Wisconsin dairy correspondents times number of days in month.
[6]Federal Reserve Board.
[7]U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

1959 Fall Custom Rates Paid by Wisconsin Farmers

Slight declines in combining rates and moderate increases in rates for picking corn highlight the custom rate survey for fall harvesting operations in Wisconsin. These rates were determined from data supplied by more than 1,700 custom rate reporters throughout the state.

Increased competition has more than offset the higher maintenance and operating costs for combining and as a result these rates are lower than last year. The higher corn picking rates come from higher operating costs due to wet weather during the harvesting season. There were also slight increases in rates for making silage from corn when using certain combinations of men, tractors, and wagons. The 1959 survey results, and comparisons with 1958, are summarized in the accompanying table.

Fall Custom Rates
Wisconsin, 1958-59[1]

Operation	1959	1958
	Dollars	Dollars
Plowing, per acre:		
2-bottom	3.25	3.25
3-bottom	3.50	3.50
Combining small grain		
Per acre:		
Self-propelled	5.70	5.95
Tractor drawn	5.30	5.30
Per hour:		
Self-propelled	9.95	10.10
Tractor drawn	5.70	6.15
Corn Picking		
Per acre:		
1-row	5.30	5.25
2-row	5.45	5.25
Per hour:		
1-row	5.15	5.10
2-row	7.90	7.45
Crushing hay, per acre	1.75	
Manure loading, per hour	3.70	3.85
Baling, per bale:		
Hay	.10	.10
Straw	.10	.10
Chopping corn for silage[2]		
Per foot in silo:		
12-foot silo diameter	2.65	2.65
14-foot silo diameter	3.15	3.25
Per hour:		
Men Tractors Wagons		
2 2 2	10.50	10.50
2 2 3	10.90	10.90
1 1 2	9.00	8.90
1 2 2	9.90	9.70
1 1 3	9.40	9.15

[1]Unless otherwise specified, rates include one tractor, the machine, one man, and fuel. [2]Includes chopper, blower, and fuel.

As can be expected, there was considerable variation in rates within the state. The going rate in a locality may be higher or lower than the averages show due to local conditions. In general, most rates in the eastern third of the state were higher than the state average, and the rates in the southeast district were the highest. Since a larger proportion of the farmers in this district are part-time farmers who work off the farm, their demand and ability to pay for custom work bids the price up slightly.

Two surveys will be made again in 1960, one in early summer and the other in the late fall.

Buying Power Low For Farm Products

Purchasing power of Wisconsin farm products in December fell to the lowest level for the month since the depression a quarter century ago.

Purchasing power of farm products is measured by the ratio of the index of prices received for farm products to the index of prices paid by farmers for goods and services used in farm production and family living. The index of prices paid does not include interest, taxes, and wage rates which are all sharply higher than a year ago.

The December index of Wisconsin farm products purchasing power at 81 percent of the 1910-14 average shows a drop of 4 percent compared with December 1958. The index of prices received by Wisconsin farmers in December at 240 percent of the 1910-14 level dropped 2 percent from November to December and was 5 percent less than December 1958.

Wisconsin's farm costs at 295 percent of the 1910-14 average showed no change from November to December, but it fell less than 2 percent from the December all-time high of 1958.

Changes from a year ago affecting the index of prices received included decreases of 25 percent in the index of meat animal prices and 17 percent in egg prices. These decreases were partially offset by increases of 5 percent for milk, 2 percent for poultry, and 4 percent for crops. Mostly as a result of low hog prices, the index of meat animal prices dropped to the lowest level for any month since December 1956. Egg prices were the lowest for any December since 1940.

Farm product price reports for December show Wisconsin farmers received an average of $10.90 a hundredweight for hogs or $6.30 less than a year ago. Beef cattle at $14.30 were off $3.00, and calves at $21.10 dropped $4.90 from December 1958 prices. Lamb prices averaging $15.80 were off $2.80 a hundredweight.

Prices of farm chickens averaged 14 cents a pound or close to the December 1958 price. But egg prices averaged 26 cents a dozen compared with 31½ cents a year ago and the December average of 38 cents.

Prices received by Wisconsin farmers for milk sold in December averaged $3.55 a hundred pounds and were the highest for the month since 1953. December prices showed a seasonal drop of 8 cents from November but averaged 17 cents more than in December 1958.

Farm Wage Rates Set January Record

Wages paid hired workers on Wisconsin farms on January 1 rose 2 percent from a year earlier to reach the highest level on record for the date.

Reports on January 1 from Wisconsin farmers show hired workers received wages averaging $140 a month with board and room and $196 a month with a house but no board. Wage rates by the day with board and room averaged $6.80 and without board or room $8.60. Hourly rates averaged $1.07.

Rates by the month with board and room are up $4.00 and with a house and no board $11.00 from January 1 last year. Little change is shown in the daily and hourly rates.

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IN THIS ISSUE

THE VALUE OF LIVESTOCK on Wisconsin farms at the beginning of the year was down 9 percent from the January 1959 total. This decrease results from a smaller number of animals and lower prices than a year ago.

The January 1 inventory shows there was some increase in the number of all cattle, about the same number of horses, but decreases from a year ago are indicated for the number of all hogs and pigs, sheep and lambs, chickens, and turkeys. Although the number of all cattle is up, there are fewer milk cows than a year ago.

January estimates for Wisconsin show 2,402,000 cows and heifers 2 years old and over kept for milk. This number is down 1 percent from a year ago and shows milk cow numbers continue the decline which began in 1958. But farmers are saving more heifers and heifer calves for milk cows than a year ago, which may indicate an upswing in milk cow numbers is taking place. The total of all dairy cattle is now a little larger than a year ago.

Beef Cattle Up

Increases from a year ago have occurred in the number of cows and heifers 2 years old and over, heifers 1 to 2 years old, and calves not kept for milk cows. There are also more steers and bulls 1 year old and over. January 1 estimates show Wisconsin farmers have 4,295,000 head of all cattle or 3 percent more than a year ago.

The total value of all cattle on Wisconsin farms is estimated at $764,510,000 compared with $808,980,000 last year. This value accounts for 93 percent of the total value of all livestock on farms. The value of milk cows alone represents 68 percent of the value of all livestock.

Swine on farms in the state on January 1 totaled 1,765,000 head — down 2 percent from a year ago. There were 12 percent fewer sows and gilts, about the same number of pigs under 6 months of age, but 5 percent more other hogs over 6 months. Total value of all swine on January 1 is estimated at $36,182,000 or 42 percent less than a year ago.

Horse Values Unchanged

The number of all sheep and lambs, estimated at 262,000 head, dropped 5 percent from January 1 last year. The number of stock sheep is down 3 percent from last year. Wisconsin's sheep on farms at the beginning of the year were valued at $3,944,000.

Weather Summary, January 1960

Station	Temperature				Precipitation		
	Low	High	Mean	Normal	For month	Normal	Accumulative departure since Jan. 1
Superior	−20	36	13	12.9	1.52	1.06	+ 0.46
Spooner	−25	38	14	12.4	0.71	0.81	− 0.10
Park Falls	−20	35	14	12.7	0.99	1.19	− 0.20
Rhinelander	−17	35	15	13.1	1.01	1.33	− 0.32
Wausau	−13	37	18	16.9	2.36	1.43	+ 0.93
Marinette	− 4	39	23	20.4	1.54	1.59	− 0.05
Antigo	−14	36	17	16.1	1.50	1.30	+ 0.20
Amery	−22	37	15	12.3	0.55	0.81	− 0.26
Eau Claire	−16	40	19	15.7	0.20	1.05	− 0.85
La Crosse	− 9	43	21	15.7	0.78	1.22	− 0.44
Wis. Rapids	−11	40	20	15.4	1.11	1.14	− 0.03
Marshfield	−18	38	17	14.8	1.37	1.31	+ 0.06
Hancock	−11	40	20	16.5	1.15	1.06	+ 0.09
Oshkosh	− 3	40	22	19.0	1.15	1.42	− 0.27
Green Bay	− 3	38	21	16.1	1.04	1.29	− 0.25
Portage	− 3	43	24	20.6	1.18	1.48	− 0.30
Sheboygan	2	41	24	21.7	1.42	1.77	− 0.35
Manitowoc	1	40	25	22.3	1.62	1.53	+ 0.09
Lancaster	− 5	44	21	19.9	2.55	1.32	+ 1.23
Darlington	−12	44	20	20.6	3.01	1.39	+ 1.62
Hillsboro	−10	40	20	18.2	0.99	1.23	− 0.24
Madison	− 5	42	21	19.1	2.19	1.31	+ 0.88
Beloit	2	52	24	23.3	5.03	1.64	+ 3.39
Lake Geneva	2	51	24	21.8	4.65	1.96	+ 2.69
Milwaukee (airport)	2	43	24	21.9	4.04	1.58	+ 2.46
Average for 25 stations	− 9.3	40.5	19.8	17.6	1.75	1.33	+ 0.42

Estimated at 54,000 head, the number of horses and mules on farms showed no change from January 1 last year. Wisconsin's horse population has a value of $7,344,000 or practically the same as a year ago.

At the beginning of January, Wisconsin farmers had 12,764,000 chickens or 7 percent fewer than a year ago. With the low price of chickens in recent months and a reduction in numbers, the value of all farm chickens in the state on January 1 was only $12,253,000 or 29 percent below the $17,174,000 estimated for January last year. January 1 figures for the state also show 143,000 turkeys on farms with a value of $629,000. The number of turkeys dropped 7 percent from a year ago.

Nation's Livestock Count

Although the number of milk cows on farms in the nation on January 1 was 1 percent below a year ago the total of all cattle showed an increase of 5 percent. The number of beef cattle this year is the highest on record. Hog numbers at the beginning of the year show an increase of 3 percent over a year ago and there are 2 percent more sheep and lambs.

Number and Value of Livestock, January 1

Wisconsin

Class of livestock	Number (000 omitted)								Farm price per head			Farm value (000 omitted)		
	1960 (preliminary)	1959 (revised)	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1960 (preliminary) Dollars	1959 Dollars	1949–58 average Dollars	1960 (preliminary) Dollars	1959 Dollars	1949–58 average Dollars
Cows and heifers 2 years old and over kept for milk	2,402	2,426	2,501	2,578	2,578	2,578	2,552	2,478	235.00	250.00	212.00	564,470[1]	606,500[1]	521,212[1]
Heifers 1 to 2 years old kept for milk cows	635	614	614	627	640	661	672	625						
Heifer calves being saved for milk cows	672	647	640	646	655	662	675	692						
All other calves	123	104	87	86	95	93	92	127						
Cows and heifers 2 years old and over not kept for milk	123	106	96	92	98	87	69	55						
Heifers 1 to 2 years not for milk	115	81	64	59	66	56	56	51						
Steers 1 year old and over	171	141	154	150	145	139	131	127						
Bulls 1 year old and over	54	51	56	60	64	65	69	76						
All cattle	4,295	4,170	4,212	4,298	4,341	4,341	4,316	4,231	178.00	194.00	165.00	764,510	808,980	667,475
Horses and mules	54	54	62	69	84	102	118	141	136.00	137.00	79.40	7,344	7,398	10,522
Sows and gilts	327	372	354	347	366	395	356	333						
Other hogs over 6 months	204	195	233	223	279	279	215	409						
Pigs under 6 months	1,234	1,234	1,112	1,146	1,220	1,053	971	1,010						
All swine	1,765	1,801	1,699	1,716	1,865	1,727	1,542	1,752	20.50	34.80	32.00	36,182	62,675	55,583
Ewes 1 year and over	156	161	163	172	171	176	187	189						
Ewe lambs	39	40	38	30	33	36	43	48						
Wether and ram lambs	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2						
Rams and wethers 1 year and over	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9						
Stock sheep and lambs	207	213	213	213	215	224	241	248	14.80	17.60	18.40	3,064[2]	3,749[2]	4,058[2]
Sheep and lambs on feed	55	62	62	60	61	62	60	71						
All sheep and lambs	262	275	275	273	276	286	301	319	15.05	17.69	18.63	3,944	4,865	5,197
All chickens[3]	12,764	13,739	13,238	13,805	13,578	13,714	13,620	13,774	.96	1.25	1.42	12,253	17,174	20,164
Turkeys[4]	143	153	100	100	81	90	86	57	4.40	4.95	6.77	629	757	449
Total value												824,862	901,849	759,390

United States

Cows and heifers 2 years old and over kept for milk	21,331	21,488	22,233	22,916	23,213	23,462	23,896	23,549	208.00	219.00	179.00	4,435,607[1]	4,715,022[1]	4,170,973[1]
Heifers 1 to 2 years old kept for milk cows	5,454	5,296	5,297	5,377	5,480	5,786	5,873	5,893						
All other cattle	74,735	69,866	65,820	66,209	68,111	67,344	65,910	64,799						
All cattle	101,520	96,650	93,350	94,502	96,804	96,592	95,679	94,241	136.00	153.00	120.00	13,840,805	14,783,754	10,663,459
Horses and mules	3,089	3,142	3,354	3,574	3,928	4,309	4,791	5,403	112.00	101.00	62.10	344,708	318,753	335,771
Swine, including pigs	58,464	56,924	50,980	51,703	55,173	50,474	45,114	51,755	18.50	32.00	29.40	1,084,239	1,820,119	1,602,115
Sheep and lambs	33,621	32,945	31,337	30,840	31,273	31,582	31,356	31,861	16.43	20.05	18.25	552,478	660,515	568,835
All chickens[3]	366,859	383,529	370,884	390,137	382,846	390,708	396,776	398,158	1.05	1.26	1.36	386,441	482,198	556,750
Turkeys[4]	5,673	5,923	5,542	5,802	4,923	4,917	4,956	5,086	4.91	4.65	6.16	27,827	27,531	31,688
Total value												16,236,498	18,092,870	13,758,618

[1] Included in value of all cattle. [2] Included in value of all sheep and lambs. [3] Does not include commercial broilers. [4] Does not include turkey fryers.

Horse and mule numbers dropped 2 percent from a year ago. The farm chicken and turkey numbers show decreases of 4 percent from January 1 last year. Total value of all livestock this year is down from a year ago but higher than estimated for 1958 and the 10-year average.

January Farm Prices Continue '59 Drop

January index figures show prices received by Wisconsin farmers 5 percent below a year ago compared with a drop of less than 2 percent in the index of prices paid by farmers. Purchasing power of the state's farm products is off more than 2 percent from January last year. Purchasing power is the ratio between prices received and prices paid.

Farm commodity price index figures for January showing gains of 6 percent for milk, 6 percent for poultry, and 3 percent for crops were more than offset by decreases from a year ago of 22 percent for meat animals and 28 percent for eggs.

Prices received by Wisconsin farmers for milk sold in January averaged $3.45 a hundred pounds of milk of average test. This price shows a seasonal drop from December of 6 cents but is 18 cents more than the January 1959 average.

The farm price for chickens in January averaged 15½ cents a pound — up slightly from a year ago but well below the 5-year average for the month of 19½ cents. Egg prices averaging 23½ cents in January were down almost 9 cents a dozen from a year ago and nearly 11 cents less than average for the month. Egg prices were the lowest for any January since 1941.

Meat animal prices were generally higher in January than reported for December, but they all averaged below a year ago. January 1960 prices per hundredweight averaged $11.10 for hogs, $14.70 for beef cattle, $22.20 for calves, and $16.90 for lambs. Hog and lamb prices were below average for the month but prices received for beef cattle and calves were above average. Hog prices averaged $5.40 a hundredweight below a year ago and decreases of $3.10 for beef cattle, $3.00 for calves, and $1.30 for lambs were reported.

State's Milk Production Below January Last Year

Wisconsin dairy herds produced less milk in January than a year ago while estimates for the nation show an increase in milk output compared with January 1959.

Milk production on Wisconsin farms

Current Trends [1]

Item	Unit	Date	WISCONSIN				UNITED STATES			
			This month [2]	Last month	Last year	5-yr. av. for month	This month [2]	Last month	Last year	5-yr. av. for month
Farm Prices — Dollars										
All milk	cwt.	Jan.	3.45 [3]	3.51	3.27	3.38	4.36	4.48	4.34	4.33
Market milk	cwt.	Jan.	3.85 [3]	3.75	3.56	3.64				
Manufactured milk	cwt.	Jan.	3.20 [3]	3.35	3.12	3.25		3.39	3.26	3.35
Milk cows	head	Jan.	240.	240.	255.	180.	219.	218.	227.	157.
Hogs	cwt.	Jan.	11.10	10.90	16.50	17.22	12.10	11.20	16.40	17.66
Beef cattle	cwt.	Jan.	14.70	14.30	17.80	11.32	20.30	19.50	22.90	16.08
Calves	cwt.	Jan.	22.20	21.10	25.20	18.58	24.00	23.10	27.80	18.04
Lambs	cwt.	Jan.	16.90	15.80	18.20	17.86	17.80	16.60	18.40	18.86
Wool	lb.	Jan.	.44	.44	.32	.44	.425	.417	.346	.474
Chickens	lb.	Jan.	.154	.139	.149	.194	.163	.162	.167	.205
Eggs	doz.	Jan.	.235	.262	.323	.340	.296	.307	.366	.396
Corn	bu.	Jan.	.98	.97	1.06	1.21	.979	.959	1.02	1.23
Oats	bu.	Jan.	.67	.67	.60	.70	.685	.677	.590	.707
Barley	bu.	Jan.	.90	.94	.95	1.11	.848	.864	.911	1.02
Buckwheat	bu.	Jan.	1.00	.95	.85	1.10	1.09	1.08	1.02	1.12
Alfalfa seed	bu.	Jan.	16.20	16.20	18.30	19.91	16.98	18.96	16.08	16.70
Red clover seed	bu.	Jan.	15.90	15.60	18.90	20.36	16.50	17.16	18.72	20.22
Potatoes	bu.	Jan.	1.26	1.26	.72	1.20	1.260	1.134	.726	.972
Alfalfa hay, baled	ton	Jan.	18.60	17.70	25.40	19.76	23.30	23.00	19.90	23.00
Feeder pigs	head	Feb. 1	7.46	6.51	12.70	12.29				
Price Index Numbers, 1910-14=100										
All Farm Prices	pct.	Jan.	238	239	250	242	231	228	245	237
Livestock and livestock products	pct.	Jan.	236	238	254	242	242	238	270	244
Dairy products	pct.	Jan.	267	271	253	262	266	274	264	264
Meat animals	pct.	Jan.	221	214	285	237	278	264	328	263
Poultry	pct.	Jan.	144	133	136	179	144	148	161	182
Eggs	pct.	Jan.	110	122	152	159				
Crops	pct.	Jan.	190	191	185	193	219	217	215	229
Feed grains and hay	pct.	Jan.	146	148	161	169	151	149	152	180
Fruits	pct.	Jan.	189	189	194	216	202	198	211	196
Prices Farmers Pay	pct.	Jan.	295	299	300	286	275	275	276	264
Purchasing Power of Farm Products	pct.	Jan.	81	80	83	84	84	83	88	90
Agricultural Production and Marketing										
Index of Farm Mktgs. (1947-49 = 100)	pct.	Dec.	124.0	120.0	120.9					
Milk production (000,000)	lb.	Jan.	1,448	1,338	1,567	1,363	9,862	9,374	9,754	9,505
Egg production (000,000)	no.	Jan.	225	217	231	217	5,344	5,133	5,383	5,215
Layers on farms (000)	head	Jan.	11,768	11,769	12,473	12,707	314,819	314,052	324,331	332,406
Eggs per 100 layers	no.	Jan.	1,913	1,844	1,848	1,710	1,697	1,634	1,660	1,570
Cows in herd freshening	pct.	Jan.	9.07	9.95	8.68	9.26				
Calves born to be raised	pct.	Jan.	41.87	42.32	41.85	35.83				
Dairy Production (000)										
Butter	lb.	Dec.	22,200	17,950	22,851	18,509	108,105	91,240	107,237	104,653
American cheese	lb.	Dec.	29,840	25,380	31,347	31,100	59,825	53,465	61,971	62,771
Dried skim milk for food	lb.	Dec.					136,800	104,600	126,263	107,605
Dried skim milk for feed	lb.	Dec.					1,050	760	1,065	1,158
Evaporated whole milk	lb.	Dec.					136,200	124,700	138,605	151,882
Livestock Slaughter (000)										
Cattle	head	Dec.	86	80	75	76	2,001	1,903	1,883	2,110
Calves	head	Dec.	123	117	132	144	698	680	751	995
Sheep and lambs	head	Dec.	20	19	21	17	1,326	1,213	1,214	1,257
Hogs	head	Dec.	413	359	324	330	8,269	7,477	6,947	7,185
Cold Storage Holdings (000)										
Butter	lb.	Feb. 1	2,848	3,867	4,702	3,932	33,602	31,050	63,708	130,399
American cheese	lb.	Feb. 1	136,682	144,031	130,427	143,531	245,379	265,671	235,998	386,007
Swiss cheese	lb.	Feb. 1					10,741	10,867	10,470	8,840
Other cheese	lb.	Feb. 1					26,509	27,546	23,001	24,535
All cheese	lb.	Feb. 1					282,629	304,084	269,469	419,382
Frozen poultry	lb.	Feb. 1	2,161	2,940	2,208	1,872	301,860	316,686	331,835	286,000
Shell eggs	case	Feb. 1					304	188	57	218
Eggs, except dried	case	Feb. 1					2,215	2,180	1,249	1,775

Wisconsin Feed Price Changes [4]

Item	Unit	Date	This month [2]	Last month	Last year	5-yr. av. for month
Grain & concentrates fed per cow [5]	lb.	Jan.	265	252	263	212
Grain and concentrates fed						
per farm	lb.	Feb. 1	215	202	201	160
per cow in herd	lb.	Feb. 1	8.71	8.39	8.51	7.47
per cwt. of milk	lb.	Feb. 1	32.14	32.31	30.73	31.69
Cost 1000 pounds						
of dairy ration	$	Jan.	21.81	21.95	22.50	23.95
of poultry ration	$	Jan.	21.22	21.04	23.86	24.74
Pounds ration to equal value						
of 100 lbs. milk	lb.	Jan.	158	160	145	143
of 10 doz. eggs	lb.	Jan.	111	125	135	139
Index of wholesale feed prices, (1910-14 = 100)	pct.	Jan.	177	176	181	196
Feed prices paid by farmers, per ton,						
Bran	$	Jan.	52.00	51.00	59.00	53.60
Cottonseed—41%	$	Jan.	91.00	92.00	91.00	90.00
Cornmeal	$	Jan.	51.00	50.00	53.00	58.40
Scratch grains	$	Jan.	77.00	76.00	77.00	79.80
Middlings	$	Jan.	52.00	52.00	60.00	54.60
Soybean meal—44%	$	Jan.	80.00	80.00	85.00	74.80

Economic Indicators — United States

Item	Unit	Date	This month [2]	Last month	Last year	5-yr. av. for month
			1947-49 = 100 percent			
Industrial Production, adj. [6]	pct.	Dec.		148	142	136
Freight Car Loadings, adj. [6]	pct.	Dec.	91	81	82	93
Wholesale Prices [6]	pct.	Dec.	119	119	119	113
Cost of Living [6]	pct.	Nov.	126	126	124	117
Personal Income [7]						
Non-agricultural	pct.	Dec.	197	198	184	161
Agricultural	pct.	Dec.	91	83	99	85
Factory Employment, adj. [6]	pct.	Dec.	100	98	96	105

[1] Details of methodology supplied on request.
[2] Preliminary.
[3] Forecast for milk of average butterfat test.
[4] Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service, based on reporters' data.
[5] Computed from quantity reported fed at the beginning and end of the month in herds of Wisconsin dairy correspondents times number of days in month.
[6] Federal Reserve Board.
[7] U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

in January is estimated at 1,448 million pounds — 8 percent below the January 1959 production but 18 percent above average for the month. Farmers report feeding somewhat larger rations of grains and concentrates than a year ago, and weather conditions during January were generally more favorable this year. However milk production per cow this winter has been below a year ago. A small decrease in milk cow numbers has also contributed to the drop in Wisconsin's milk production in recent months.

With a drop in Wisconsin milk production and an increase in other states, the state's share of the nation's total in January of 15 percent was about 1 percent less than a year ago.

Dairy herds in the nation produced 9,862 million pounds of milk of 1 percent more than during January last year. Milk production in the nation in January was up 11 percent from average for the month.

Fewer Layers Reported In State's Farm Flocks

Wisconsin farm flocks laid 225 million eggs during January. This production is 3 percent below January last year but 4 percent more than average for the month.

Farm flocks in the state had 6 percent fewer layers than during January last year, but some of this decrease was offset by production per layer showing a gain of 4 percent. The number of layers in Wisconsin farm flocks was 7 percent below the January average while egg production per layer showed a gain of 12 percent.

Egg production on farms in the nation during January totaled 1 percent below a year ago but was up 2 percent from the January average. There were 3 percent fewer layers in farm flocks but some of this decrease was offset by production per lay up 2 percent from January last year. The number of layers was off 5 percent from the January average while egg production per layer showed a gain of 8 percent.

The nation's farmers had 3 percent fewer layers in farm flocks at the beginning of February than a year earlier. This is the smallest number for the date since 1938. Farmers in the nation now plan to purchase 9 percent fewer chicks this year than in 1959.

Less Livestock Marketed By State's Farmers in 1959

Important changes occurred from 1958 to 1959 in the movement of Wisconsin livestock to packers and stockyards. Except for hogs, marketings were smaller last year than in 1958.

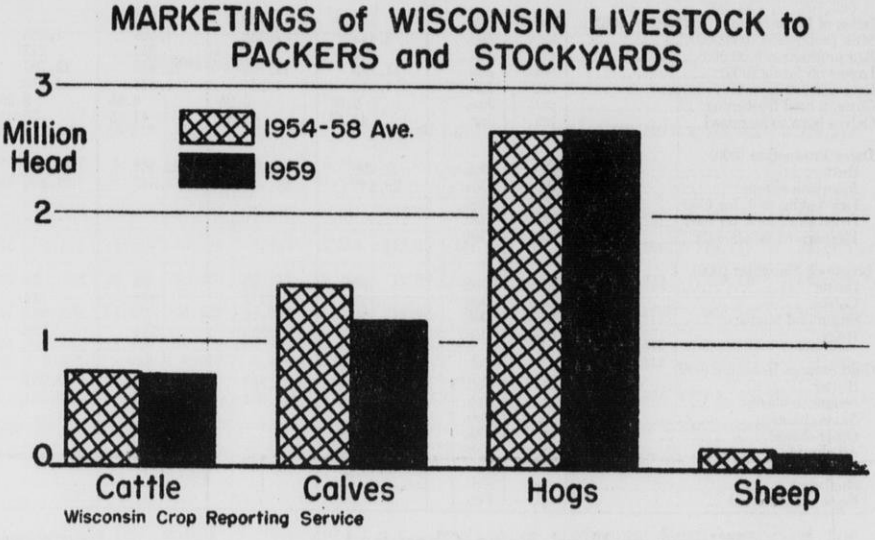
During 1959, Wisconsin farmers marketed 7 percent fewer cattle and 9 percent fewer calves to packers and stockyards than were sold in 1958. The number of cattle sold from farms was the smallest since 1954 and marketings of calves were the smallest since 1952. Wisconsin farmers sold 7 percent more hogs in 1959 than in the previous year and the number was the largest since 1956. Sales of sheep dropped 12 percent from 1958 to last year and the number was the smallest in more than two decades.

The accompanying chart shows the movement of Wisconsin livestock to packers and stockyards for 1959 compared with the average marketings for 1954-58. Last year marketings of cattle were 4 percent below the average of the previous five years and calf and sheep sales both dropped 20 percent. Hog marketings were about equal to average.

Movement of Wisconsin Livestock to Packers and Stockyards, 1940-59

Year	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
	Number of Head			
1940	457,493	1,066,900	2,388,426	318,475
1941	495,458	1,130,186	2,314,741	328,119
1942	601,903	1,190,559	2,657,411	363,476
1943	464,710	1,133,752	2,983,076	409,608
1944	605,653	1,313,023	3,224,756	369,426
1945	566,021	1,217,446	1,976,222	343,678
1946	468,870	1,132,178	2,083,997	331,255
1947	654,220	1,294,086	2,151,518	281,300
1948	563,657	1,201,619	2,242,424	286,155
1949	542,059	1,213,288	2,534,689	201,705
1950	608,319	1,103,974	2,761,074	195,093
1951	558,847	1,053,846	2,870,864	164,245
1952	530,180	1,124,696	3,040,207	183,939
1953	633,760	1,345,373	2,620,933	226,053
1954	702,770	1,452,507	2,460,476	201,222
1955	771,018	1,508,775	2,811,875	201,677
1956	761,361	1,537,267	2,974,386	201,853
1957	793,699	1,469,751	2,589,382	195,616
1958	790,021	1,263,127	2,502,727	177,306
1959*	731,591	1,151,925	2,670,931	155,858

*Preliminary.



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WISCONSIN FOREST PRODUCTS PRICE REVIEW

December 1959

This semi-annual forest products price report was compiled by the Extension Forestry Office of the College of Agriculture with the cooperation of the Wisconsin Conservation Department and Wisconsin woodusing industries.

The forest products price review is designed to offer practical information on the current timber market. Each marketable form of timber is listed according to a statewide price range. It should be understood that timber prices are determined by a combination of factors including local market demand, distance to mills, timber accessibility, marketable volume, and timber size and quality. For this reason a quoted price range may have a wide spread between the high and low offers. These ranges can be used as guides by local timber owners and buyers in arriving at a fair price agreement.

Individual logging operators and small private timber owners should be aware of the fact that many mills of the woodusing industry buy raw material by written contract. These contracts are let for a definite period specifying a certain amount of wood at an established contract price. It is therefore very important that sellers investigate the market prior to cutting any trees to insure an outlet for harvested material. This procedure will minimize over-production of materials in short demand and will maintain a more stable price structure.

The price ranges may or may not reflect the variable industry practice of awarding a premium over the mill base price for long-haul contracts. In addition, pulp mills may offer the delivered mill price or up to $1.50 less per cord f.o.b., depending upon species and location. Sawlog trucking rates average $15.00 per thousand board feet within a 60-mile range of the mill.

Many of the local woodusing industries have written information available for producers, listing species, specifications required, and current prices paid. A knowledge of mill specifications will enable the seller to make the best utilization of his harvested timber, and to realize the greatest monetary return from his timber crop.

Current Market Trends

A generally optimistic forest products market outlook is forecast for the winter. It is anticipated that residential construction will continue to increase substantially into the early 1960's. This should result in increased demands for wood building materials which are being promoted on a national scale by woodusing industries. The United States Department of Agriculture reports the total volume of round timber products produced in 1959 was 9 percent greater than that in 1958. This production however was still 3 percent below 1956, the peak postwar year.

Wisconsin market conditions are expected to hold strong through the winter months. Stumpage prices are expected to increase somewhat with the expected rising demand.

Some reports point up factors which have an important bearing on local timber markets. Old Man Weather has not been particularly kind this fall to woods operators. An unseasonably cold, wet fall followed by a heavy snow makes logging a difficult, if not impossible, operation. To date, many woods areas are inoperable due to unfrozen wet ground. These conditions have hampered industry wood procurement, and many mills report low log and pulpwood inventories.

Reports indicate a slow-down of consumer production due to the recent steel strike, which has curtailed lumber shipments. The general outlook is for a continued strong sawlog market in spite of the setback. High quality veneer logs continue to bring premium prices and are in high demand.

United States pulpwood production has again reached a new production peak according to the United States Department of Agriculture reports. The new high is 8 percent above 1958. Increases in Wisconsin have been due to the expanding use of hardwood pulpwood by industry. The demand is expected to remain steady with a possible price advance expected for some species.

The reports indicate a more favorable market for boxbolts over last spring. A steady to heavy demand for bolts is expected to show up in a slight increase in prices.

The mill operators report a generally good market prevails. Posts and

Sawtimber Prices

(range per thousand board feet—Scribner)

Species	Stumpage (standing tree)	Veneer and sawlogs (delivered at mill)				
		Grade No. 1		Grade No. 2	Grade No. 3	Woodsrun
		Veneer mills	Sawmills			
Ash	$12–32	$ 60–105	$ 45– 90	$20–45	$10–25	$25– 45
Aspen	7–20		60–			20– 50
Basswood	20–60	80–115	40–100	20–70	10–40	20– 65
Beech		50– 65				20– 50
Birch, white		75–230	50–115	30–65	20–35	30– 65
Birch, yellow	25–75	100–300	65–215	35–65	20–35	40– 80
Butternut		70–300	50– 90	30–60	20–35	25– 65
Cedar, white	20–					20– 50
Cherry, black	15–32	88–275	50–100	30–35	20–	20– 55
Cottonwood			40– 60			20– 45
Elm, rock	10–30		35– 60	20–60	20–25	25– 70
Elm, soft	10–30	35– 70	35– 85	20–60	10–25	25– 70
Hardwood, mixed	15–45					
Hardwood, swamp	10–35					
Hemlock	15–30					30– 55
Maple, hard	20–60	80–165	65–115	30–70	15–40	35– 70
Maple, soft	10–40	60– 85	40– 90	25–60	10–40	30– 70
Oak, red and white	20–50	70–120	50– 90	30–60	10–30	35– 65
Pine, jack						25– 55
Pine, red and white	15–60	75–100	70– 90			40– 70
Spruce	26–		50–			25– 60
Walnut		75–600	80–110	60–		60–150

Pulpwood Prices

(per 4′ x 4′ x 100 ″ cord)

Species	Stumpage per cord (standing tree)	Price delivered at mill	
		Rough	Peeled
Aspen	$1.50– 5.00	$11.00–14.50	$19.00–20.50
Balsam fir	4.00– 9.25	22.00–23.50	–28.50
Birch, white	1.00– 4.00	14.00–14.50	–21.50
Hardwoods, mixed	1.00– 2.00	12.00–15.50	20.50–21.00
Hemlock	2.50– 7.00	18.00–21.50	–26.50
Oak		15.00–	16.50–
Pine, jack and red	3.50– 8.00	17.50–20.00[1]	21.50–25.00[1]
Spruce	5.50–12.00	27.00–28.50	–33.50

(F.O.B. car prices average $1.00–$1.50 less per cord.)
[1] F.O.B. price.

Box and Excelsior Bolts Prices

(prices delivered at mill)

Species	Stumpage per cord (standing tree)	Cord size	
		4′ x 8′ x 40″ to 57″	4′ x 4′ x 100″
Aspen	$1.50–5.00	$12.00–24.00	$11.00–20.50
Balsam fir	4.00–9.25	14.00–	14.00–15.00
Basswood	2.00–7.50	12.00–20.00	12.00–30.00
Birch, white	1.00–4.00	12.00–16.00	13.00–25.00
Hemlock	2.50–7.00		14.00–18.00
Mixed hardwoods	1.00–3.00	12.00–	13.00–16.00
Pine	3.50–7.00	14.00–	14.00–25.00

Charcoal Wood (oak, maple, birch): 4′ x 8′ x 50″ cord, $6 to $8 per cord.
White Oak Cooperage: 24″ heading stock, 30-60c per cord foot; 39″ stave stock $0.70-$1.00 per cord foot.

Lumber Prices

(at mill per thousand board feet)

Prices for rough, No. 3A and better lumber produced by small operators for local consumption or remanufacture by volume buyers. Many mills also report lumber sales based on grade rather than millrun. Dressed dry lumber sells somewhat higher.

Species	Green	Air dry
Aspen	$45.00-110.00	$45.00- 85.00
Basswood		85.00- 90.00
Elm	40.00-100.00	40.00-157.00
Hemlock		80.00-110.00
Maple, hard	45.00-120.00	40.00-200.00
Maple, soft	45.00-100.00	40.00-150.00
Oak, red	45.00-150.00	55.00-185.00
Pine, jack	55.00- 75.00	55.00- 85.00
Pine, red (Norway)	55.00- 75.00	55.00-100.00
Pine, white	55.00-115.00	50.00-200.00
Hardwoods, mixed	35.00-110.00	45.00-100.00

poles are in good demand, while piling is only fair. These conditions are expected to hold for the winter months.

Revised Hardwood Log Grades

Log scaling and grading rules have been established and recently revised by the Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers Association, which reflect ordinary use requirements of the various industries purchasing logs. These standard rules provide both buyer and seller with a uniform measure of product value. The understanding and application of these rules and specifications will be reflected in better utilization of timber and highest marketing returns for the timber owner or operator. Member mills of the Association may deviate somewhat from the standard log grades. It is therefore recommended that local mills always be contacted before any trees are cut to determine log specifications for a particular market. A knowledge of the standard grades will be helpful in applying local grades.

Log values are obtained by both scaling and grading. The 'scale' represents the number of sound, merchantable 'board foot' units which can be cut from a log according to ordinary manufacturing. This volume is established by the mill scaler based on his intelligent judgment and experience in deducting for defect. The Scribner Decimal C Log Rule is the standard for determining board foot volume, unless other provisions are stated in a transaction. All logs are scaled on the average diameter inside the bark at the small end. A minimum trim allowance of 4" longer than the standard log length is required on all logs, except as specified in the No. 1 or veneer grade and tiecuts.

Scaling defects which reduce the gross log volume include rot or any visible defective, waste material caused by sweep, crook, checks, shakes, seams, catfaces, or holes. Sound knots are not usually recognized as defects affecting net volume, except in the No. 1 or veneer grade.

Hardwood logs are classified into four standard grades by the Association: No. 1 or veneer, No. 2, No. 3, and woodsrun. Woodsrun logs include all the logs of a given species and woods operation that grade No. 3 and better. As will be noted in the price ranges listed for logs, the No. 1 grade receives over twice the No. 2 log price. Woods operators therefore are well-advised to take the time to 'size up' a felled tree, so as to cut out the maximum volume of No. 1 logs.

What are the general No. 1 or veneer grade specifications? It is generally understood that all hardwood logs will be fresh cut, green timber. Four conditions must be met: (1) Minimum scaling diameter, (2) length, (3) trim allowance, and (4) allowable defect.

The No. 1 grade will admit only logs with an average diameter of 12" and over inside the bark at the small end. Standard log lengths are 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 17 feet. Other lengths are optional with the buyer. In addition to the standard length, 8 and 10 foot logs must have a 6" trim allowance, and other lengths an extra 4" trim allowance.

Grading defects, much like scaling defects, may consist of knots, holes, shake, center rot, or specified sweep or seams. In scaling defective logs which qualify for No. 1 or veneer grade, the general rule is to deduct one foot in length for each defect, except for allowable center defects, sweep, and seams. Any surface defects which will cut out in one foot will be considered only as one defect.

The rotary veneer mills turn the logs in a lathe to a 3 - 6" knotty core which is not useable for veneer. For this reason some center rot or holes are permissible, without scale deduction, in veneer logs. A 3" center defect is allowed in 14" diameter logs, a 5" center defect in 15" logs, and a 6" center hole or rot is admitted in 16" veneer grade logs. An operator is losing volume scale and money when veneer logs are 'butted off' to the sound wood in these cases.

The maximum number of grade defects allowed in the No. 1 or veneer grade will vary according to log lengths. Short logs must be surface clear. Ten foot logs are allowed one defect, 12 foot logs may have two defects, and longer logs are permitted three defects.

More detailed log grading information for both hardwood and softwood logs is available from the Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers Association, Green Bay. Pictorial log diagrams based on the revised Association log grades are also available by writing to the Extension Forester, College of Agriculture, Madison.

Woodland owners are also urged to take advantage of the technical forestry assistance which is available to them by consulting with their local District Forester of the Wisconsin Conservation Department. The County Agricultural Agent can direct forest landowners to the District Forester who will make recommendations on proper forest management and timber marketing. No charge is made for these services.

T. A. Peterson

Railroad Tie Prices

Species	Tie size	Dimensions	Mill prices received for manufactured ties
Hardwoods ---- (oak, hard maple, beech, birch, elm, and ash)	1	6"x 6"x 8'	$0.95-1.55
	2	6"x 7"x 8'	1.20-1.90
	3	6"x 8"x 8'	1.50-2.30
	4	7"x 8"x 8'	2.00-2.65
	5	7"x 9"x 8'	2.50-2.90
	Serviceable rejects		0.50-1.50

Railroad Tie Log Prices[1]

(delivered at mill)

Species	Stumpage Price (per 8'6" log in standing tree)	Log diameter (small end of 8'6" log inside of bark)	Price per 8'6" log
Hardwoods ---- (oak, hard maple, beech, birch, elm, and ash)	$0.40-1.25	8"-9"	$0.40-1.60
		10"-11"	0.90-1.60
		12"-13"	1.00-2.70
		14"-15"	1.00-3.85
		16"-18"	2.00-4.70
		19"-20"	2.00-6.00
		Over 20"	2.00-6.75

[1]Price quotes were also based on Scribner log scale at $35.00-$54.00 per thousand board feet.

White Cedar Posts Prices

(delivered to yard)

Stumpage per piece in standing tree	Post size	Price per post	
		Unpeeled	Peeled
1-3c for 7' posts	3" x 7'	$0.11- .15	$0.16- .22
	4" x 7'	.20- .24	.25- .31
	5" x 7'	.23- .30	.28- .37
	6" x 7'	.26- .36	.32- .43
	7" x 7'	.32- .42	.38- .52
	8" x 7'	.48-	.50- .58
	5" x 8'	.26- .50	.34- .60
	6" x 8'	.29- .60	.38- .70
	5" x 10'	.41- .90	.52-1.00
	6" x 10'	.41-1.00	.52-1.25
	4" x 12'	.50- .70	.62- .80
	5" x 12'	.62- .90	.74-1.10
	4" x 14'	.56-1.00	.70-1.25
	5" x 14'	.70-1.25	.84-1.50

White Cedar Poles Prices

(per pole at delivery point)

Stumpage per lineal foot in standing tree	Top diameter and length	White cedar
(Pine, white cedar, and hardwoods) 1-3c	4-6", 16'	$1.00- 1.80
	, 20'	1.20- 3.15
	, 22'	1.55- 3.00
	, 25'	1.90- 4.25
	4-7", 30'	3.00- 8.00
	5-7", 35'	6.50-12.50
	6-8", 40'	9.00-16.50
	, 45'	11.00-19.50
	, 50'	18.50-21.50

Piling Prices

(at delivery point)

Stumpage per lineal foot in standing tree	Length (feet)	Price per lineal foot	
		Jack and red pine	Hardwoods
(Pine, white cedar, and hardwoods) 1-3c	20	$0.20	$0.20
	25	.18	.18
	30	.20	.20
	35	.24	.24
	40	.32	.32
	45	.36	.36
	50	.40	.40

Compiled in the Extension Forestry Office, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, District Foresters of the Wisconsin Conservation Department, and the wood using industries co-operating.

Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal -- State Crop Reporting Service

C. D. Caparoon, N. L. Brereton, O. E. Kraus, E. E. Burr, A. D. Richardson, A. Sturges
Agricultural Statisticians

E. W. Morehead
Editor

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IN THIS ISSUE

INTENTIONS-TO-PLANT reports made by Wisconsin farmers early in March indicate the state may have a record corn acreage this year even though the 1959 production was the highest on record.

The recent planting survey is made early enough each year to help producers make such changes in their acreage plans as may appear desirable after seeing the overall picture for the nation. While many acreage changes are expected for the different crops, the total planted acreages are expected to be about the same as a year ago for both Wisconsin and the nation.

Wisconsin farmers now plan to plant 2,882,000 acres of corn this year. If these intentions are carried out, the corn acreage will be 1 percent larger than planted last year and 9 percent above average. Last year the harvested acreage was 3 percent smaller than the one planted.

Although oat production last year was 16 percent below the record crop of 1958 and well below average, farmers in the state intend to seed 3 percent fewer acres to oats than last spring. The 2,574,000 acres intended are 12 percent below average.

Wisconsin farmers expect to have 4,020,000 acres of hay for harvest or 1 percent more than in 1959 when hay production hit the all-time high. The acreage for hay will be about average for the state.

Barley may be grown on 47,000 acres in the state this year, spring wheat on 33,000 acres, winter wheat on 34,000 acres, and rye on 34,000 acres. These acreages will show decreases from a year ago of 6 percent for barley, 4 percent for winter wheat, and 21 percent for rye, but no change is indicated for the spring wheat acreage. Only 4,000 acres of flaxseed are planned for this year compared with 5,000 acres last year. Farmers expect to plant 98,000 acres of soybeans or 4 percent less than a year ago.

Wisconsin's potato acreage may be the same as last year with 48,000 acres indicated for this spring, and the 14,600 acres of tobacco will be 4 percent below the 1959 harvested acreage if present plans are carried out. The state's farmers expect to plant 8,000 acres of sugar beets or 7 percent less than a year ago. The acreage of peas for processing may be up 2 percent from 1959 and an increase of 4 percent is shown for the onion acreage. This year farmers intend to plant 89,000 acres of peas for processing and 2,900 acres of onions.

Plans of Nation's Farmers

For the nation, farmers plan to have about the same crop acreage as a year ago. The feed grain acreage may be a little smaller than last year, and the food grain acreage is also expected to show a small reduction. The planted acreage of corn this year will be about the same as last spring, but the acreages of oats, barley, and spring wheat are expected to be smaller. Sorghum grain acreages may total about the same as in 1959 but the soybean acreage may be larger.

Weather Summary, February 1960

Station	Temperature				Precipitation		
	Low	High	Mean	Normal	For month	Normal	Accumulative departure since Jan. 1
Superior	−18	37	15	15.5	0.82	0.81	+ 0.47
Spooner	−15	38	16	14.9	0.36	0.70	− 0.44
Park Falls	− 7	40	16	14.3	0.57	1.04	− 0.67
Rhinelander	−14	40	17	14.6	0.33	1.26	− 1.25
Wausau	− 4	40	20	18.3	1.05	1.35	+ 0.63
Marinette	6	42	24	21.5	0.75	1.28	− 0.57
Antigo	− 4	37	19	17.4	0.43	1.03	− 0.40
Amery	−14	39	16	14.8	0.21	0.88	− 0.93
Eau Claire	− 4	42	21	18.4	0.31	1.06	− 1.60
La Crosse	0	44	22	19.3	0.38	1.11	− 1.17
Wis Rapids	− 4	47	21	17.0	0.49	1.07	− 0.61
Marshfield	− 3	39	19	16.7	0.42	1.10	− 0.62
Hancock	−10	42	20	18.3	0.47	0.98	− 0.42
Oshkosh	− 2	44	21	20.3	1.16	1.23	− 0.34
Green Bay	− 4	42	20	17.3	0.48	1.36	− 1.13
Portage	− 4	45	23	22.7	0.92	1.25	− 0.63
Sheboygan	8	42	24	22.6	1.56	1.57	− 0.36
Manitowoc	5	43	24	23.2	1.89	1.44	+ 0.54
Lancaster	− 2	42	21	22.6	0.85	1.13	+ 0.95
Darlington	−10	37	22	23.5	0.81	1.08	+ 1.35
Hillsboro	− 6	40	21	20.6	0.66	1.15	− 0.73
Madison	− 8	44	20	21.9	1.14	1.13	+ 0.89
Beloit	1	42	24	25.5	1.58	1.29	+ 3.68
Lake Geneva	0	41	23	23.4	1.98	1.32	+ 3.35
Milwaukee (airport)	5	40	23	24.2	3.05	1.27	+ 4.24
Average for 25 stations	− 4.3	41.2	20.5	19.6	0.91	1.16	+ 0.17

State's Milk Production Off from February 1959

Wisconsin dairy herds produced 1,430 million pounds of milk in February or about 15 percent of the 9,679 million pounds produced in the nation during the month.

Milk production on Wisconsin farms in February was off 1 percent from a year ago but 18 percent above average for the month. During the two months of this year, dairy herds produced 2,879 million pounds of milk or 3 percent less than in the same 1959 period. Milk production in January was down nearly 8 percent from January last year.

Dairy herds in the nation produced 3 percent more milk in February than a year ago, and production was up 11

Wisconsin and United States Planted Acreage

Crop	Wisconsin					United States				
	Acreage planted (000 omitted)			1960 as a percent of		Acreage planted (000) omitted			1960 as a percent of	
	Intended 1960	1959	10-year average 1949-58	1959	10-year average 1949-58	Intended 1960	1959	10-year average 1949-58	1959	10-year average 1949-58
Corn	2,882	2,853	2,648	101	108.8	85,758	85,530	80,664	100.3	106.3
Oats	2,574	2,654	2,908	97	88.5	34,273	36,141	43,485	94.8	78.8
Barley	47	50	116	94	40.5	16,386	16,990	13,249	96.4	123.7
Spring wheat	33	33	45	100	73.3	12,817	13,431	17,839	95.4	71.8
Winter wheat	34	35	30	96	113.3	44,389	44,612	50,046	99.5	88.7
Rye	34	43	81	79	42.0	4,211	4,054	3,989	103.9	105.6
Flax	4	5	9	80	44.4	3,469	3,482	4,852	99.6	71.5
Potatoes, all	48	48	56.3	100	85.3	1,438	1,416	1,507	101.5	95.4
Tobacco[1]	14.6	14.5	15.18	101	96.2	1,156	1,154	1,513	100.2	76.4
Soybeans[2]	98	102	82	96	119.5	24,667	23,178	18,127	106.4	136.1
Sugar beets	8	8.6	10.18	93	78.6	981	946	850	103.6	115.4
All hay[1]	4,020	3,980	3,997	101	100.6	69,088	69,404	74,200	99.5	93.1
Peas for processing	89	87	128.5	102	69.3	376	360	454	104.4	82.8
Onions	2.9	2.8[1]	3.02[1]	104	96.0	108	113[1]	118[1]	95.6	91.5

[1] Acreage harvested. [2] Grown alone for all purposes.

percent from the 10-year average for the month. So far this year milk production in the nation shows a gain of nearly 2 percent from the total for January and February last year.

Wisconsin Farm Flocks Up February Egg Output

Wisconsin farm flocks laid 208 million eggs in February or 3 percent more than a year ago. The increase over a year ago of 6 percent in the number of eggs produced per layer more than offset the reduction of 3 percent in the number of layers. Wisconsin farm flocks in February included more than 11½ million layers and production per 100 layers averaged 1,781 eggs for the month.

Egg production on farms in the nation in February was off 1 percent from a year ago. The increased production per layer was not quite enough to offset the smaller number of layers compared with February 1959. Egg production in the nation in the first two months of the year was off 1 percent from the same 1959 period.

Wisconsin Milk Prices Show Gain of 6 Percent

Higher milk prices than a year ago are mostly responsible for holding Wisconsin's index of prices received for farm products from falling much below last year's level.

Prices received by Wisconsin farmers for milk sold in February may average $3.45 a hundred pounds for milk of average test or 21 cents more than a year ago. Milk prices failed to show the usual seasonal drop from January to February and averaged the highest for any February since 1953.

Index figures show the February farm prices up 6 percent for milk, 6 percent for poultry, and 4 percent for crops. More than offsetting these gains are decreases of 16 percent for meat animals and 23 percent for eggs.

The index of prices received for all farm products at 243 percent of the 1910-14 average was off 2 percent from February last year. The prices paid index at 295 percent of the 1910-14 average was also off 2 percent from a year ago. Purchasing power of farm products at 82 percent of the 1910-14 average showed no change from February last year.

Petroleum Products Use is Increasing

Data supplied by Wisconsin crop correspondents in a recent survey indicate the amount of petroleum used on farms increased considerably in the last twelve years. From 1947 to 1959 consumption per farm of petroleum products increased about 95 percent. Although the farms reporting may not be entirely representative of the state as a whole, a general trend toward greater use of petroleum products is indicated.

As was true a decade ago, the survey indicates that gasoline is still the most important fuel used in farm operations. Furthermore, it appears that diesel fuel has taken over second place in importance in response to an increased use of diesel burning tractors. Compared with gasoline, however, diesel fuel consumption is still relatively small according to crop reporters. Other fuels, including liquid petroleum gases and kerosene, are of minor importance for the state as a whole.

Spring Outlook for Poultry and Eggs

More turkey, about as much chicken, but fewer eggs per person will be available to consumers in the United States during 1960 than in 1959. Retail prices of eggs are expected to average higher for the year as a whole than in 1959. Prices might be lower for turkeys and about the same as a year ago for broilers.

For Wisconsin, the year started with slightly more hens but considerably fewer pullets than on January 1, 1959. The potential laying flock, hens and pullets combined, at the start of 1960 was 7 percent below a year earlier. Even with the usual increase in rate of lay, egg production for the first months of 1960 has been about the same as a year ago. As the year progresses, Wisconsin's monthly egg production is expected to fall off from the 1959 level.

Conditions in the nation as a whole pretty much determine egg prices. The national picture shows monthly egg production since October 1959 in the United States has been below the same months a year earlier. This trend is expected to continue because of the smaller number of layers in 1960. On January 1 the number of hens and pullets not yet of laying age was 20 percent below last year. The expected increase in rate of lay per hen in the nation as a whole is not likely to be large enough to offset the reduction in flock size.

Fewer Replacement Chicks

In addition to the lower number of hens and pullets at the beginning of the year, a national survey of farmers' intentions to buy production flock replacement chicks indicates plans to buy 9 percent fewer chicks than last year. The differences between the intentions to buy and actual purchases will depend on the egg prices later this spring, the egg price to feed price relationships, and other developments during the coming hatching season.

Egg production usually is at its peak in the early spring months and prices are generally lowest. At this time the cold storage holdings of eggs increase and this helps temper the price depressing effects of seasonally increasing egg supplies. The present prospects of lower egg production this summer and fall suggest the possibility that more eggs will be diverted to storage this spring.

Although egg prices in the first quarter of 1960 were sharply below year ago levels, it is likely that in April egg prices will be above April 1959. Then egg prices are expected to continue a little above year ago levels for most months during 1960 due to the reduced number of chickens in the laying flock at the beginning of the year and the likelihood of reduced hatchings of production flock replacement chicks. However, the hatching season may extend over a longer period than during the 1959 season — especially if egg prices improve by April as presently expected.

(continued on page 4)

Current Trends [1]

Item	Unit	Date	WISCONSIN This month [2]	WISCONSIN Last month	WISCONSIN Last year	WISCONSIN 5-yr. av. for month	UNITED STATES This month [2]	UNITED STATES Last month	UNITED STATES Last year	UNITED STATES 5-yr. av. for month
Farm Prices — Dollars										
All milk	cwt.	Feb.	3.45 [3]	3.45	3.24	3.32	4.25	4.36	4.22	4.21
Market milk	cwt.	Feb.	3.75 [3]	3.75	3.52	3.59		4.86	4.78	4.72
Manufactured milk	cwt.	Feb.	3.25 [3]	3.30	3.09	3.18		3.32	3.19	3.26
Milk cows	head	Feb.	245	240	260	185	223	219	232	160
Hogs	cwt.	Feb.	12.30	11.10	15.20	17.62	13.00	12.10	15.40	18.00
Beef cattle	cwt.	Feb.	15.50	14.70	18.20	12.12	20.60	20.30	22.80	16.36
Calves	cwt.	Feb.	23.70	22.20	28.30	19.44	24.70	24.00	28.40	18.64
Lambs	cwt.	Feb.	17.90	16.90	18.40	18.56	18.60	17.80	18.10	19.40
Wool	lb.	Feb.	.44	.44	.32	.44	.428	.425	.345	.468
Chickens	lb.	Feb.	.160	.154	.155	.205	.169	.163	.166	.211
Eggs	doz.	Feb.	.239	.235	.312	.349	.289	.296	.358	.392
Corn	bu.	Feb.	.96	.98	1.07	1.19	.995	.979	1.04	1.23
Oats	bu.	Feb.	.67	.67	.60	.70	.678	.685	.599	.699
Barley	bu.	Feb.	.90	.90	.95	1.11	.860	.848	.922	1.01
Buckwheat	bu.	Feb.	1.00	1.00	.85	1.14	1.10	1.09	.995	1.13
Alfalfa seed	bu.	Feb.	16.80	16.20	18.60	20.56	18.12	16.98	15.48	16.86
Red clover seed	bu.	Feb.	16.80	15.90	18.60	20.83	15.78	16.50	18.30	19.59
Potatoes	bu.	Feb.	1.32	1.26	.72	1.22	1.278	1.260	.660	1.03
Alfalfa hay, baled	ton	Feb.	18.90	18.60	25.00	19.50	23.70	23.30	19.90	22.66
Feeder pigs	head	Mar. 1	9.03	7.46	12.49	12.84				
Price Index Numbers, 1910-14=100										
All Farm Prices	pct.	Feb.	243	238	248	242	233	231	243	238
Livestock and livestock products	pct.	Feb.	242	236	252	244	244	242	265	246
Dairy products	pct.	Feb.	267	267	251	257	260	266	258	257
Meat animals	pct.	Feb.	237	221	284	246	286	278	322	268
Poultry	pct.	Feb.	148	144	140	186	142	144	159	184
Eggs	pct.	Feb.	112	110	146	163				
Crops	pct.	Feb.	192	190	185	193	219	219	218	230
Feed grains and hay	pct.	Feb.	147	146	161	167	153	151	154	179
Fruits	pct.	Feb.	191	189	194	218	222	202	225	196
Prices Farmers Pay	pct.	Feb.	295	295	301	287	276	275	275	264
Purchasing Power of Farm Products	pct.	Feb.	82	81	82	84	84	84	88	90
Agricultural Production and Marketing										
Index of Farm Mktgs. (1947-49 = 100)	pct.	Jan.	120.0	124.0	121.5					
Milk production (000,000)	lb.	Feb.	1,430	1,448	1,441	1,300	9,679	9,862	9,373	9,247
Egg production (000,000)	no.	Feb.	208	225	202	198	5,082	5,344	5,117	4,959
Layers on farms (000)	head	Feb.	11,686	11,768	12,060	12,423	308,396	314,819	318,826	324,368
Eggs per 100 layers	no.	Feb.	1,781	1,913	1,677	1,593	1,648	1,697	1,605	1,529
Cows in herd freshening	pct.	Feb.	8.15	9.07	7.58	8.71				
Calves born to be raised	pct.	Feb.	40.73	41.87	41.43	34.67				
Dairy Production (000)										
Butter	lb.	Jan.	23,660	22,200	24,905	20,549	118,760	108,105	116,300	114,830
American cheese	lb.	Jan.	32,480	29,840	34,870	34,269	63,310	59,825	65,690	67,103
Dried skim milk for food	lb.	Jan.					149,000	136,800	138,250	123,737
Dried skim milk for feed	lb.	Jan.					1,000	1,050	1,430	1,230
Evaporated whole milk	lb.	Jan.					132,900	136,200	143,500	155,318
Livestock Slaughter (000)										
Cattle	head	Jan.	83	86	77	73	2,031	2,001	1,915	2,220
Calves	head	Jan.	106	123	112	134	647	698	676	970
Sheep and lambs	head	Jan.	19	20	21	16	1,376	1,326	1,495	1,386
Hogs	head	Jan.	361	413	277	289	7,780	8,269	7,030	6,863
Cold Storage Holdings (000)										
Butter	lb.	Mar. 1	2,551	2,848	4,190	3,805	43,354	33,992	64,033	119,228
American cheese	lb.	Mar. 1	130,292	136,682	130,294	140,618	233,425	245,755	227,830	362,547
Swiss cheese	lb.	Mar. 1					10,233	10,641	9,803	8,904
Other cheese	lb.	Mar. 1					25,922	26,894	22,467	23,938
All cheese	lb.	Mar. 1					269,580	283,290	260,100	395,389
Frozen poultry	lb.	Mar. 1	2,205	2,161	2,349	1,746	261,674	299,709	293,562	248,231
Shell eggs	case	Mar. 1					347	304	52	248
Eggs, except dried	case	Mar. 1					2,334	2,210	1,209	1,668

Wisconsin Feed Price Changes [4]

Item	Unit	Date	This month [2]	Last month	Last year	5-yr. av. for month
Grain & concentrates fed per cow [5]	lb.	Feb.	259	265	241	212
Grain and concentrates fed						
per farm	lb.	Mar. 1	225	215	207	163
per cow in herd	lb.	Mar. 1	9.15	8.71	8.69	7.57
per 100 lbs. of milk produced	lb.	Mar. 1	32.40	32.14	30.37	30.91
Cost 1000 pounds						
of dairy ration	$	Feb.	21.30	21.81	22.01	23.87
of poultry ration	$	Feb.	20.77	21.22	23.59	24.72
Pounds ration to equal value						
of 100 lbs. milk	lb.	Feb.	162	158	147	141
of 10 doz. eggs	lb.	Feb.	115	111	132	141
Index of wholesale feed prices, (1910-14 = 100)	pct.	Feb.	174	177	179	195
Feed prices paid by farmers, per ton,						
Bran	$	Feb.	52.00	52.00	57.00	54.00
Cottonseed meal—41%	$	Feb.	92.00	91.00	94.00	90.00
Cornmeal	$	Feb.	51.00	51.00	52.00	58.60
Scratch grains	$	Feb.	77.00	77.00	78.00	80.20
Middlings	$	Feb.	53.00	52.00	59.00	55.00
Soybean meal—44%	$	Feb.	80.00	80.00	83.00	80.40

Economic Indicators — United States

Item	Unit	Date	This month [2]	Last month	Last year	5-yr. av. for month
			1947-49 = 100 percent			
Industrial Production, adj. [6]	pct.	Jan.	169	165	152	142
Freight Car Loadings, adj [6]	pct.	Jan.	90	91	84	93
Wholesale Prices [6]	pct.	Jan.	119	119	120	114
Cost of Living [6]	pct.	Dec.	126	126	124	117
Personal Income [7]						
Non-agricultural	pct.	Jan.	208	198	194	168
Agricultural	pct.	Jan.	87	92	92	83
Factory Employment, adj. [6]	pct.	Jan.	101	100	96	104

[1] Details of methodology supplied on request.
[2] Preliminary.
[3] Forecast for milk of average butterfat test.
[4] Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service, based on reporters' data.
[5] Computed from quantity reported fed at the beginning and end of the month in herds of Wisconsin dairy correspondents times number of days in month.
[6] Federal Reserve Board.
[7] U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

More Broiler Chicks

Recent hatchings and placements of broiler-type chicks have been above a year ago for both Wisconsin and the United States. Broiler prices have been fairly stable since December 1959 but can weaken as increased supplies are marketed. Besides an increased supply of broilers, red meat marketings, particularly pork, are becoming more plentiful and poultry sales will have more competition for the consumers' meat purchases.

The 1960 turkey crop is likely to set a new record. This is mainly due to improvement of turkey prices late in 1959 and early 1960. The class of turkeys for which hatchings have recently shown the most consistent increases are heavy white turkeys. One of their advantages is that the white feathers make it practical, if market conditions so indicate, to dress them at immature weights. This makes heavy breed turkeys competitive with Beltsville and other light breed turkeys. The heavy white birds can also be fed out practically to the weights of Bronze turkeys. The increase in the number of heavy white turkeys is more than offsetting output of light breed birds. Bronze and other heavy breed poult hatchings continue to increase in the nation, although at a slower rate than the heavy whites.

Index is Revised for Industrial Production

New features added to the Federal Reserve index of industrial production will provide improved physical volume measures for analyzing economic developments in the 1960's. This is the first major revision since 1953 and has been carried back in detail through 1947.

About one-third of the upward revision reflects the broadening of coverage beyond manufacturing and mining production to include electric and gas utilities output. This coverage provides a better representation of fuel and power production and makes the index more comparable with industrial production measures in other countries.

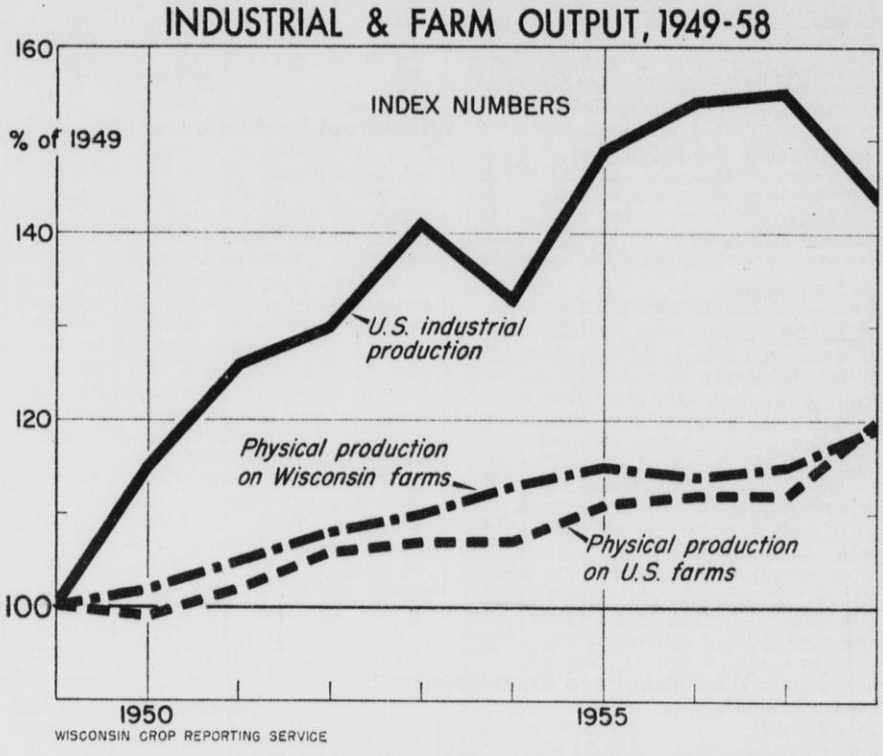
The remaining two-thirds of the upward revision relative to the 1947-49 level reflects the use of more recent weights since January 1953 — based on the year 1957 rather than 1947 — and the development of a number of new monthly series.

Another major new feature of the revised index is an additional grouping of the 207 series on production goods into broad market categories — consumer goods, equipment, and materials. Cyclical and growth changes shown by these separate groupings are useful in analyzing general economic developments on a monthly basis.

A high degree of correlation exists between the new industrial production index and the index of industrial activity in Wisconsin as measured by payrolls in manufacturing industries. For the period 1947-59, the new total index shows an average annual growth rate of 4.1 percent compared with an estimated growth rate of 3.7 percent shown by the Wisconsin Index of Industrial Activity.

The accompanying chart compares the new index with physical volume measures of farm production in Wisconsin and the United States, using 1949 as a starting point. Particularly noticeable is the steady but gradual trend of increasing physical production on farms and the rapid, but fluctuating, rise in industrial output. Note, too, the decline in industrial production due to the recent recession in 1958 and the substantial increase in farm production at the same time.

The picture changes, however, if a longer period of time is considered. Through the 1930's the level of industrial production was considerably below farm production and remained so until 1940. During World War II industrial production increased rapidly to meet wartime needs, while farm output maintained a steady, gradual upward movement. Following the war, farm production continued to increase gradually whole industrial production declined more than 20 percent. With the beginning of the Korean War, industrial production again rose rapidly and the picture presented in the chart emerges. Through all of this period, 1930-59, the index of physical production on Wisconsin farms remained slightly above the index of production on farms in the United States as a whole.



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Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal -- State Crop Reporting Service

C. D. Caparoon, N. L. Brereton, O. E. Krause, A. D. Richardson, A. Sturges
Agricultural Statisticians

E. W. Morehead
Editor

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IN THIS ISSUE

WHEN FARMERS REPORTED April 1 crop conditions their supply of straw for bedding was running low and some were scraping the bottom of the oat bin. Corn was still plentiful with the supply the largest on record for many farmers, and many had plenty of hay.

There was a raw wind and the land was cold. Farmers had fewer indications to estimate early crop conditions than they usually have in Wisconsin about April 1. Temperatures averaged unusually low during March, and vegetation was still in the dormant stage.

But close observation backed up by years of experience helped farmers in their early reports. These reports show that for the state as a whole pasture conditions on April 1 averaged 90 percent of normal or a little better than a year ago, and rye conditions averaged 87 percent.

There was a heavy snow cover over some of the southern counties during part of the past winter, but it was very light in the central and western parts of Wisconsin. Farmers in some eastern counties reported ice covered fields during part of the winter. These conditions caused considerable concern for the outcome of new seedlings.

Weather Summary, March 1960

Station	Temperature				Precipitation		
	Low	High	Mean	Normal	For month	Normal	Accumulative departure since Jan. 1
Superior	−18	50	18	25.4	0.07	1.72	− 1.18
Spooner	−22	56	19	26.2	0.67	1.41	− 1.18
Park Falls	−13	55	18	24.7	0.45	1.61	− 1.83
Rhinelander	−19	55	19	24.8	0.18	1.64	− 2.71
Wausau	− 8	57	20	28.8	0.36	1.91	− 0.92
Marinette	− 1	59	25	30.0	0.56	1.65	− 1.66
Antigo	− 7	54	21	27.0	0.09	1.51	− 1.82
Amery	−22	62	19	26.2	0.55	1.46	− 1.84
Eau Claire	− 9	65	25	29.5	0.20	1.90	− 3.30
La Crosse	− 9	61	22	31.6	0.80	1.86	− 2.23
Wis. Rapids	−13	62	22	27.8	0.09	1.69	− 2.21
Marshfield	−10	60	20	27.1	0.15	1.71	− 2.18
Hancock	−22	60	19	28.7	0.25	1.51	− 1.68
Oshkosh	− 7	50	20	30.2	0.68	1.63	− 1.29
Green Bay	− 9	57	20	28.5	1.21	1.76	− 1.68
Portage	−11	62	24	32.7	0.61	1.95	− 1.97
Sheboygan	3	55	21	31.8	1.49	2.01	− 0.88
Manitowoc	1	53	25	31.4	1.98	1.90	+ 0.62
Lancaster	− 7	61	22	32.7	1.16	2.33	− 0.22
Darlington	−16	61	20	33.6	1.22	2.07	+ 0.50
Hillsboro	−17	63	19	30.8	0.35	1.97	− 2.35
Madison	−14	60	18	32.5	1.93	1.83	+ 0.99
Beloit	− 4	67	25	35.4	1.13	2.03	+ 2.78
Lake Geneva	− 8	66	23	32.7	2.18	2.42	+ 3.11
Milwaukee (airport)	− 9	62	22	33.3	3.80	2.19	+ 5.85
Average for 25 stations	−10.8	58.9	21.0	29.7	0.89	1.83	− 0.77

Rye and Pasture Conditions, April 1

Crop	Wisconsin			United States		
	1960	1959	10-yr. av., 1949-58	1960	1959	10-yr. av., 1949-58
	As percent of normal condition					
Rye	87	87	90	86	84	84
Pasture	90	87	88	79	80	79

The pasture season probably will begin late this year. Some farmers throughout the state reported buying some feed because of the long 1959-60 feeding season. With the poor oat crop last year, straw is higher in price than hay. The land has been slow in drying, and only small acreages in the state were plowed by the middle of April.

As the planting season begins, Wisconsin farm stocks of grains on April 1 show little change from a year ago for winter wheat, rye, and barley. Farmers have nearly 70 million bushels of corn and about 56 million bushels of oats. Farm stocks of corn are 58 percent above a year ago and a record for April 1, but holdings of oats are down 20 percent from last year.

Nation's Crop Outlook

The crop season is off with a slow start for the nation as a whole. But farmers report pasture conditions of 79 percent or normal or about equal to a year ago and average for April 1. The condition of rye at 86 percent of normal is also up to last year and average. Winter wheat prospects have improved since December and a crop larger than last year is indicated.

Winter Wheat Production

Area	Thousands of bushels			1960 as a percent of	
	Indicated 1960	1959	10-yr. av., 1949-58	1959	10-yr. av., 1949-58
Wisconsin	952	957	731	99.5	130.2
United States	976,957	923,449	833,697	105.8	117.2

The crop season begins with a record tonnage of feed grains on farms, but farm-stored food grains are about

Prices Received by Wisconsin Farmers for Farm Products [1]

Year	LIVESTOCK, MILK, POULTRY, AND WOOL										GRAINS							SEEDS			HAY [2]			OTHER CROPS	
	Hogs cwt.	Beef cattle cwt.	Calves cwt.	Milk cows head	Milk, all uses cwt.	Sheep cwt.	Lambs cwt.	Wool lb.	Chickens lb.	Eggs doz.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.	Rye bu.	Buckwheat bu.	Flaxseed bu.	Red clover bu.	Alfalfa bu.	Timothy bu.	All ton	Alfalfa ton	Clover and timothy mixed ton	Potatoes bu.	Apples bu.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	$	$	$	$	$	$	cts.	$
1910-14	7.35	4.90	7.23	53.65	1.26	4.25	6.01	20.1	11.2	21.3	90.9	59.5	39.0	69.2	69.1	72.9	171.1	8.83	------	------	12.77	------	------	50.7	1.12
1915-19	12.36	7.32	11.15	79.55	2.06	7.81	11.09	44.2	16.7	32.8	170.1	117.6	58.6	99.2	135.8	127.5	275.5	14.31	------	3.47	15.11	20.54	------	98.4	1.40
1920-24	8.62	5.24	8.80	69.10	1.95	5.48	10.30	32.0	19.4	33.5	132.1	85.6	49.0	74.3	97.4	105.8	230.1	13.63	------	3.54	16.44	22.88	------	101.3	1.96
1925-29	10.07	6.79	10.88	89.25	2.02	6.04	12.18	36.6	20.5	31.0	126.6	89.1	45.5	72.5	91.4	87.6	212.6	16.39	17.22	2.67	13.35	18.66	13.32	99.3	1.61
1930-34	5.10	3.95	6.00	50.30	1.15	2.60	6.11	18.5	12.4	18.0	73.8	54.3	31.7	51.7	49.2	61.4	144.6	8.45	10.92	2.74	------	------	------	60.7	1.23
1935	8.57	5.21	7.05	58.40	1.32	3.10	7.20	21.7	14.3	23.9	94.0	74.2	37.8	73.0	51.8	57.2	142.7	9.82	12.86	4.85	14.73	15.65	13.48	33.6	.65
1936	9.12	5.18	7.18	68.25	1.51	3.22	8.10	27.8	15.2	22.8	103.4	81.2	35.9	81.7	63.8	65.6	158.8	11.18	12.00	2.02	10.92	11.59	9.41	89.7	1.15
1937	9.52	6.15	8.23	72.60	1.59	3.53	8.80	31.9	15.3	21.2	115.8	101.1	44.2	83.2	85.7	91.6	181.2	17.54	17.88	2.11	13.24	14.45	11.77	79.7	.80
1938	7.62	5.62	7.98	70.50	1.28	2.78	7.12	20.8	14.9	20.7	76.6	54.2	28.7	56.2	50.7	65.9	163.8	14.47	15.98	1.40	10.34	11.02	8.92	46.0	.90
1939	6.25	5.93	8.25	70.60	1.22	2.73	7.58	24.2	13.1	17.1	71.1	49.0	30.5	51.9	43.1	52.4	154.9	9.01	13.91	1.58	9.20	11.62	7.40	52.8	.75
1940	5.19	6.25	8.49	73.65	1.38	2.75	7.93	30.5	13.5	17.8	80.9	57.7	34.1	49.6	48.5	49.8	153.7	7.48	11.58	1.75	9.29	11.64	7.48	56.5	.85
1941	8.96	7.46	10.14	87.10	1.83	3.40	8.94	37.7	15.6	23.6	89.0	64.2	37.2	56.2	53.4	51.0	159.8	6.98	12.31	1.92	9.55	11.00	7.97	51.8	.95
1942	12.93	9.19	12.37	110.50	2.11	4.62	11.47	40.6	18.9	30.3	97.6	80.5	50.1	83.1	63.8	82.2	216.2	10.31	17.70	2.51	11.48	13.41	9.53	98.4	1.40
1943	13.60	10.25	13.37	138.60	2.60	5.38	12.89	43.2	23.0	37.0	112.1	103.1	66.4	102.8	84.9	112.3	257.6	15.18	22.75	2.23	12.82	15.71	10.40	151.2	2.15
1944	13.07	9.22	12.62	134.85	2.69	5.40	12.64	43.0	23.0	32.4	134.0	111.2	74.3	122.1	106.1	118.6	279.1	18.02	21.12	2.48	17.61	21.00	15.17	135.4	2.55
1945	13.82	10.51	13.32	136.00	2.67	5.91	13.06	45.6	25.4	37.1	143.8	109.2	67.5	117.0	119.1	98.3	281.1	18.26	20.88	2.64	18.56	22.03	16.29	168.3	3.60
1946	17.22	11.99	14.69	155.25	3.61	7.12	15.92	47.0	27.4	36.8	180.8	143.9	76.8	138.2	173.4	148.0	377.9	19.72	22.62	2.92	17.91	21.45	15.20	137.5	2.00
1947	24.15	15.58	21.30	178.60	3.62	7.48	20.13	43.7	27.5	44.8	235.0	185.0	94.2	188.8	241.0	170.6	644.6	27.88	27.06	2.94	23.32	26.62	21.18	143.3	2.35
1948	23.18	19.49	25.21	228.85	4.22	8.99	21.85	44.1	31.6	45.6	221.2	191.4	94.0	182.8	189.3	166.3	588.8	29.34	27.74	4.05	25.28	27.89	21.12	169.6	2.55
1949	18.03	17.56	24.32	215.25	3.11	8.69	21.53	43.8	27.3	43.5	193.6	115.7	66.9	127.5	125.3	100.6	422.5	25.11	29.91	8.54	24.65	26.30	24.32	147.5	1.35
1950	17.85	20.31	26.81	232.40	3.15	9.96	23.78	56.5	25.2	35.1	196.1	129.0	75.1	131.6	124.9	103.0	334.9	24.21	30.68	8.98	22.18	23.09	21.38	136.7	1.95
1951	19.96	25.05	32.86	290.40	3.85	15.13	29.72	89.7	27.6	46.5	209.9	165.2	84.2	133.6	152.8	123.3	376.7	19.12	34.10	4.75	19.21	20.10	18.22	122.9	2.00
1952	17.67	21.62	28.99	280.00	4.08	9.30	23.56	50.2	26.0	39.9	206.8	162.6	82.3	137.5	163.5	137.4	379.8	19.30	30.31	5.11	17.52	18.42	16.46	261.2	2.80
1953	20.82	12.56	20.05	214.60	3.56	6.03	18.82	48.2	25.3	46.2	191.0	140.1	75.0	127.3	128.3	116.2	338.8	16.02	18.71	5.08	18.62	19.85	17.14	144.6	2.90
1954	21.22	11.74	17.86	172.10	3.22	4.72	18.12	48.6	21.6	34.4	187.6	141.7	74.7	117.5	105.5	88.2	323.3	19.20	19.94	6.25	19.82	20.96	18.42	120.0	2.75
1955	15.16	11.14	17.69	170.00	3.23	4.35	17.19	43.0	21.5	37.0	183.7	126.4	66.6	113.8	101.5	117.0	287.7	24.34	21.88	6.54	18.95	19.69	17.96	138.3	2.40
1956	14.24	11.18	16.88	182.90	3.36	4.14	17.67	43.8	18.7	36.6	190.8	130.2	65.8	109.7	110.0	135.6	305.1	19.10	17.64	5.65	16.72	17.48	15.53	156.8	2.50
1957	17.57	12.44	18.32	192.10	3.38	5.08	19.38	48.8	17.1	32.9	188.5	111.4	66.3	104.5	110.2	107.8	285.9	------	------	------	15.82	16.28	14.90	166.5	----
1958	19.08	17.32	23.40	241.65	3.27	5.84	19.91	35.5	17.4	34.9	179.3	109.3	60.6	96.8	107.2	87.2	269.3	16.78	19.47	-----	17.36	18.14	15.62	132.2	-----
Jan.	17.60	14.40	19.70	210	3.41	6.70	20.50	33	18.1	32.9	184	98	62	93	108	82	287	15.90	20.10	4.32	15.50	16.00	14.40	135	2.75
Feb.	18.70	15.70	21.30	225	3.39	6.80	21.00	38	18.4	32.2	184	98	64	93	108	90	277	15.60	19.50	4.50	15.50	15.90	14.50	156	2.75
Mar.	19.30	16.60	21.10	235	3.29	6.80	20.00	40	19.0	39.0	194	102	64	93	108	85	270	15.00	19.50	4.50	15.00	15.60	13.80	204	2.75
Apr.	19.30	17.40	22.10	245	3.13	6.60	19.80	37	19.4	36.4	187	108	64	96	109	87	265	16.20	19.80	4.72	15.10	15.60	13.90	210	2.75
May	20.40	18.80	24.70	245	3.09	6.20	19.10	35	19.9	33.9	187	112	62	98	110	86	260	15.90	20.40	4.95	14.60	15.10	13.70	180	-----
June	20.70	18.70	24.00	245	3.08	5.20	19.70	36	20.0	31.6	188	114	62	94	106	90	260	15.90	20.10	-----	16.00	16.70	14.70	132	-----
July	21.00	18.50	24.00	245	3.15	5.30	20.90	34	19.0	33.3	181	117	62	100	110	105	285	15.00	20.40	-----	16.90	17.80	14.80	132	-----
Aug.	20.40	18.00	25.10	245	3.23	5.30	20.30	35	17.3	34.5	167	123	57	105	105	85	275	16.32	22.44	4.95	17.60	18.70	15.00	120	2.90
Sept.	18.70	17.80	25.00	250	3.40	5.30	19.80	33	15.3	40.1	166	122	57	100	105	80	265	18.60	16.20	6.30	19.40	20.50	16.60	84	2.50
Oct.	18.00	17.30	24.40	250	3.45	5.30	19.70	34	14.2	36.5	170	114	57	100	107	85	265	19.20	18.60	6.75	21.00	22.00	19.00	84	2.00
Nov.	17.60	17.30	24.40	250	3.42	5.30	19.50	34	13.7	36.5	170	98	57	95	105	85	260	18.60	18.30	6.66	20.50	21.60	18.00	78	2.00
Dec.	17.20	17.30	25.00	255	3.38	5.30	18.60	37	14.2	31.4	174	106	59	95	105	86	263	19.20	18.30	7.20	21.20	22.20	19.00	72	2.00
1959	13.81	17.40	26.21	257.10	3.27	4.88	18.68	41.2	14.6	27.6	176.0	109.8	61.6	94.5	105.2	88.9	278.8	------	------	------	19.07	19.76	17.50	------	-----
Jan.	16.50	17.90	25.20	255	3.27	5.30	18.20	32	14.9	32.3	174	106	60	95	105	85	260	18.90	18.30	7.20	23.90	25.40	20.80	72	2.00
Feb.	15.20	18.20	28.30	260	3.24	5.50	18.40	32	15.5	31.2	178	107	60	95	106	85	260	18.60	18.60	7.20	23.70	25.00	21.00	72	2.00
Mar.	14.90	18.30	26.00	260	3.17	6.20	18.90	37	16.4	31.8	181	110	60	97	108	85	260	19.20	19.50	7.20	22.20	23.50	19.50	63	2.00
Apr.	15.10	19.00	27.80	255	3.13	5.50	18.70	43	16.5	25.4	182	114	62	97	107	88	260	19.20	18.00	7.65	23.50	24.60	21.00	81	2.00
May	15.00	19.40	28.70	260	3.10	5.20	20.20	43	15.6	22.4	178	116	61	95	105	92	260	17.70	18.00	7.20	19.30	20.00	17.80	87	-----
June	14.90	19.60	28.10	265	3.09	4.80	21.60	43	15.1	21.2	174	118	62	95	105	92	260	18.00	18.00	-----	17.80	18.00	17.60	------	-----
July	13.00	18.70	28.70	260	3.15	4.70	19.90	44	15.3	24.9	172	116	61	97	100	87	255	------	------	-----	15.90	16.30	15.00	180	-----
Aug.	13.40	17.20	27.90	270	3.27	4.50	20.00	45	14.7	27.6	172	117	59	92	104	88	280	------	------	4.77	15.70	16.00	15.00	141	2.50
Sept.	12.90	17.00	27.00	260	3.42	4.70	18.20	45	12.8	30.5	174	114	59	92	106	86	295	15.72	15.00	5.40	15.90	16.30	14.70	120	2.50
Oct.	12.10	15.20	23.20	255	3.57	4.20	17.70	42	11.9	30.2	174	100	62	92	106	89	310	15.00	14.40	5.40	16.70	17.20	14.90	114	2.00
Nov.	11.80	14.10	22.50	245	3.63	3.90	16.60	44	12.0	27.2	177	102	66	93	105	95	325	15.60	15.60	5.40	16.80	17.10	16.10	126	2.00
Dec.	10.90	14.20	21.10	240	3.53	4.00	15.80	44	13.9	26.2	176	97	67	94	106	95	320	15.60	16.20	5.40	17.40	17.70	16.60	126	2.25
1960 [3]																									
Jan.	11.10	14.70	22.20	240	3.46	4.40	16.90	44	15.4	23.5	176	98	67	90	106	100	310	15.90	16.20	5.62	18.00	18.60	16.20	126	2.25
Feb.	12.30	15.50	23.70	245	3.44	4.80	17.90	44	16.0	23.9	175	96	67	90	106	100	300	16.80	16.80	5.62	18.30	18.90	16.50	132	2.35
Mar.	14.30	16.80	25.00	255	3.40	5.00	18.70	46	16.3	29.0	175	95	66	90	102	100	285	16.80	17.40	5.40	18.00	18.50	17.50	162	2.35

[1] Prices are based on reports of Wisconsin price correspondents on the 15th of each month unless otherwise indicated. Annual prices are straight averages of monthly data except milk which are weighted by milk sales and apples which are season (July 1-June 30) averages. For latest monthly price data see Current Trends table of the Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter. [2] Hay prices are on baled basis since 1932 for all hay, 1939 for alfalfa hay, and 1949 for clover and timothy hay. [3] Preliminary prices.

a fourth below a year ago. Stocks of corn are a record with an increase of 15 percent from April 1 last year. Wheat stocks are down 27 percent from a year ago, oat holdings are also off 27 percent, barley is down 22 percent, and there is 47 percent less rye on farms. Soybeans holdings are up 14 percent from a year ago and set a new April 1 record, and sorghum grain stocks show a gain of 9 percent

Wisconsin Dairy Herds Did Well in March

Wisconsin dairy herds produced almost as much milk in March as they did a year ago. This was accomplished with fewer cows than a year ago and during the coldest March in many years.

Milk production on Wisconsin farms in March is estimated at 1,642 million pounds and is 13 percent above the 10-year average production for the month. During the first quarter of this year, the state's dairy herds produced 4,520 million pounds of milk. This output is down 2 percent from the first quarter of last year because of the lower production in the first two months of this year.

Dairy herds in the nation produced 10,862 million pounds of milk in March or 1 percent more than a year ago and 7 percent more than average for the month. During the first three months of this year the nation's milk supply shows a drop of 1 percent from a year ago with output this year of 29,961 million pounds.

(continued on page 4)

Current Trends [1]

Item	Unit	Date	WISCONSIN This Month [2]	WISCONSIN Last month	WISCONSIN Last year	WISCONSIN 5-yr. av. for month	UNITED STATES This month [2]	UNITED STATES Last month	UNITED STATES Last year	UNITED STATES 5-yr. av. for month
Farm Prices — Dollars										
All milk	cwt.	March	3.40 [3]	3.44	3.17	3.25	4.15	4.27	4.06	4.04
Market milk	cwt.	March	3.65 [3]	3.75	3.40	3.48		4.78	4.59	4.53
Manufactured milk	cwt.	March	3.25 [3]	3.26	3.05	3.13		3.26	3.11	3.18
Milk cows	head	March	255	245	260	188	226	223	236	162
Hogs	cwt.	March	14.30	12.30	14.90	17.64	15.10	13.00	15.40	18.02
Beef cattle	cwt.	March	16.80	15.50	18.30	12.72	21.60	20.60	23.30	17.00
Calves	cwt.	March	25.00	23.70	26.00	18.22	25.10	24.70	27.90	18.66
Lambs	cwt.	March	18.70	17.90	18.90	19.22	20.30	18.60	18.90	20.06
Wool	lb.	March	.46	.44	.37	.45	.432	.428	.356	.470
Chickens	lb.	March	.163	.160	.164	.209	.175	.169	.168	.225
Eggs	doz.	March	.290	.239	.318	.358	.323	.289	.341	.381
Corn	bu.	March	.95	.96	1.10	1.20	.999	.995	1.06	1.24
Oats	bu.	March	.66	.67	.60	.69	.676	.678	.590	.694
Barley	bu.	March	.90	.90	.97	1.09	.839	.860	.905	1.01
Buckwheat	bu.	March	1.00	1.00	.85	1.06	1.07	1.10	.973	1.12
Alfalfa seed	bu.	March	17.40	16.80	19.50	20.90	18.06	18.12	15.48	16.58
Red clover seed	bu.	March	16.80	16.80	19.20	20.57	15.60	15.78	18.24	20.21
Potatoes	bu.	March	1.62	1.32	.63	1.34	1.590	1.278	.624	1.161
Alfalfa hay, baled	ton	March	18.50	18.90	23.50	18.94	23.90	23.70	19.50	22.20
Feeder pigs	head	Apr. 1	10.90	9.03	11.82	13.14				
Price Index Numbers, 1910-14=100										
All Farm Prices	pct.	March	251	242	243	241	240	233	244	241
Livestock and livestock products	pct.	March	251	242	248	242	256	244	264	247
Dairy products	pct.	March	263	265	245	251	254	260	249	248
Meat animals	pct.	March	263	237	276	248	307	286	327	275
Poultry	pct.	March	150	148	148	190	153	142	154	185
Eggs	pct.	March	136	112	149	168				
Crops	pct.	March	198	192	183	195	222	219	220	234
Feed grains and hay	pct.	March	145	147	160	157	153	153	155	180
Fruits	pct.	March	191	191	194	216	228	222	218	206
Price Farmers Pay	pct.	March	295	295	301	288	276	276	275	264
Purchasing Power of Farm Products	pct.	March]	85	82	81	83	87	84	88	91
Agricultural Production and Marketing										
Index of Farm Mktgs. (1947-49 = 100)	pct.	Feb.	118.0	120.0	119.5					
Milk production (000,000)	lb.	March	1,642	1,430	1,643	1,550	10,862	9,679	10,734	10,698
Egg production (000,000)	no.	March	216	208	225	217	5,543	5,082	5,973	5,749
Layers on farms (000)	head	March	11,476	11,686	11,854	12,021	301,801	308,396	313,164	314,863
Eggs per 100 layers	no.	March	1,885	1,781	1,897	1,809	1,837	1,648	1,907	1,826
Cows in herd freshening	pct.	March	8.82	8.15	8.24	9.32				
Calves born to be raised	pct.	March	38.77	40.73	41.28	35.76				
Dairy Production (000)										
Butter	lb.	Feb.	24,950	23,660	23,250	20,030	120,115	118,760	108,190	111,856
American cheese	lb.	Feb.	33,150	32,480	33,195	33,763	66,700	63,310	64,155	67,131
Dried skim milk for food	lb.	Feb.					156,300	149,000	132,450	117,312
Dried skim milk for feed	lb.	Feb.					1,100	1,000	940	1,250
Evaporated whole milk	lb.	Feb.					136,900	132,900	140,900	161,444
Livestock Slaughter (000)										
Cattle	head	Feb.	76	83	66	64	1,858	2,031	1,617	1,867
Calves	head	Feb.	100	106	96	126	611	647	601	885
Sheep and lambs	head	Feb.	17	19	17	13	1,195	1,376	1,218	1,199
Hogs	head	Feb.	359	361	309	239	7,008	7,780	6,715	5,832
Cold Storage Holdings (000)										
Butter	lb.	Apr. 1	1,748	2,531	3,476	3,805	63,148	42,958	63,294	121,965
American cheese	lb.	Apr. 1	129,213	130,292	134,291	142,137	226,050	231,719	226,083	357,107
Swiss cheese	lb.	Apr. 1					9,480	10,436	8,562	8,435
Other cheese	lb.	Apr. 1					23,994	26,072	22,626	24,277
All cheese	lb.	Apr. 1					259,524	268,227	257,271	389,819
Frozen poultry	lb.	Apr. 1	1,559	2,205	1,924	1,517	221,039	261,493	250,298	208,395
Shell eggs	case	Apr. 1					180	345	107	381
Eggs, except dried	case	Apr. 1					2,244	2,322	1,500	2,088

Wisconsin Feed Price Changes [4]

Item	Unit	Date	This month [2]	Last month	Last year	5-yr. av. for month
Grain and concentrate fed per cow [5]	lb.	March	283	259	271	238
Grain and concentrate fed						
per farm	lb.	Apr. 1	218	225	205	166
per cow in herd	lb.	Apr. 1	9.10	9.15	8.82	7.75
per 100 lbs. of milk produced	lb.	Apr. 1	31.09	32.40	29.83	30.18
Cost of 1000 pounds						
of dairy ration	$	March	20.90	21.30	22.22	24.01
of poultry ration	$	March	21.31	20.77	23.87	25.19
Pounds ration to equal value						
of 100 lbs. milk	lb.	March	163	162	143	136
of 10 dozen eggs	lb.	March	136	115	133	143
Index of wholesale feed prices, (1910-14 = 100)	pct.	March	173	174	181	196
Feed prices paid by farmers, per ton,						
Bran	$	March	53.00	52.00	57.00	55.60
Cottonseed meal—41%	$	March	90.00	92.00	94.00	90.20
Cornmeal	$	March	50.00	51.00	52.00	58.20
Scratch grains	$	March	77.00	77.00	77.00	80.60
Middlings	$	March	54.00	53.00	58.00	56.80
Soybean meal—44%	$	March	79.00	80.00	82.00	81.90

Economic Indicators — United States

Item	Unit	Date	This month [2]	Last month	Last year	5-yr. av. for month
			1947-49 = 100			
Industrial Production, adj. [6]	pct.	Feb.	167	168	155	142
Freight Car Loadings, adj. [6]	pct.	Feb.	86	90	84	91
Wholesale Prices [6]	pct.	Feb.	119	119	120	114
Cost of Living [6]	pct.	Jan.	125	126	124	117
Personal Income [7]						
Non-agricultural	pct.	Feb.	209	208	196	169
Agricultural	pct.	Feb.	81	83	92	86
Factory Employment, adj. [6]	pct.	Feb.	101	101	97	103

[1] Details of methodology supplied on request.
[2] Preliminary.
[3] Forecast for milk of average butterfat test.
[4] Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service, based on reporters' data.
[5] Computed from quantity reported fed at the beginning and end of the month in herds of Wisconsin dairy correspondents times number of days in month.
[6] Federal Reserve Board.
[7] U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

Reports from farmers in both the state and nation indicate milk production per cow on April 1 averaged above a year earlier. There is some increase in the percentage of cows milked compared with April 1 last year. Feeding of grain, mill feeds, and concentrates per milk cow is at a higher level for both the state and nation than a year ago.

Farm Product Price Level Is Up from March 1959

Mostly because of higher milk prices, Wisconsin's index of prices received by farmers for products sold in March shows a gain of 3 percent over a year ago.

Prices received for meat animals, poultry, eggs, and crops moved up from February to March. Milk prices registered a seasonal drop. The index of all farm product prices gained nearly 4 percent from February to March.

March farm product price index figures show gains over a year ago of 7 percent for milk, 1 percent for poultry, and 8 percent for crops. These increases were partially offset by decreases of 5 percent for meat animals and 9 percent for eggs.

The index of prices received by farmers as a whole at 251 percent of the 1910-14 average was up 3 percent from March last year. Prices farmers paid in March were down from a year ago by 2 percent with the index at 295 percent of the 1910-14 average. Purchasing power of farm products, the ratio of prices received to prices paid, at 85 percent of the 1910-14 average gained 5 percent from March 1959.

Prices received for milk sold by Wisconsin farmers averaged $3.40 a hundred pounds for milk of average test. This price is up 23 cents from March last year and the highest for the month since 1953. Milk prices show less than the usual seasonal drop for the first quarter of the year.

Prices received by Wisconsin farmers in March averaged 29 cents a dozen for eggs. While this is a somewhat better price than reported in recent months, it is still below the average of 32 cents a year ago.

Prices of all meat animals dropped from March last year. The average hundredweight prices received in March are $14.35 for hogs, $16.80 for beef cattle, $25.00 for calves, $5.00 for sheep, and $18.70 for lambs.

Egg Production is Off From March Last Year

Farm flocks in both the state and nation supplied consumers with fewer eggs in March than a year ago. One reason for the smaller egg production is the smaller number of layers this year. Another reason is egg production per layer is down. Hens probably took a dim view of the extremely cold March weather this year.

Wisconsin farm flocks produced 216 million eggs in March. With a drop of 3 percent in the number of layers and 1 percent less eggs per layer, March egg production was off 4 percent from a year ago. So far this year egg production on Wisconsin farms is down about 1 percent from the first quarter of 1959.

Farm flocks in the nation laid 5,543 million eggs during March — 7 percent less than in March 1959. The number of layers was down a little more than 3 percent from last year and egg production per layer decreased by about the same percentage.

Egg production in April probably will continue the trend set in the first quarter of the year. The number of layers on the nation's farms on April 1 shows a drop of 4 percent from a year earlier and is at the lowest level since 1938. April 1 reports from poultrymen in the nation indicate egg production per layer did not show the usual increase from March 1.

State's Farm Wages Set April Record

Wages paid to hired workers on Wisconsin farms on April 1 average 3 percent above a year ago and the highest recorded for the date.

Reports from the state's farmers on April 1 show wages to hired workers averaged $140 a month with board and room, $188 a month with a house but no board, $6.70 a day with board and room, $8.60 a day without board or room, and $1.07 an hour without board or room. The averages for all rates were higher than a year ago.

The following table includes estimates of farm employment as well as wage rates. These figures represent persons employed during the last full calendar week ending at least one day before the end of the month.

March farm employment of 24,000 persons showed no change from a year earlier. But the total number of family workers on Wisconsin farms, 249,000 persons, was smaller than at the end of March last year. Total farm employment in Wisconsin during the last week of March is estimated at 273,000 persons and shows a drop of 9,000 from a year ago. For the nation, total employment on farms was down from the last week in March last year because of decreases in both hired and family workers.

Farm Workers and Wages, Wisconsin and United States

Item	Wisconsin		United States	
	1960	1959	1960	1959
	March (000)			
Farm workers[1]				
Hired	24	24	1,231	1,359
Family	249	258	4,763	5,134
Total	273	282	5,994	6,493
	April (dollars)			
Wage rates				
By the month				
With board & room	140	138	145	140
With house	188	185	186	179
By the day				
With board & room	6.70	6.40	5.90	5.80
No board or room	8.60	8.20	6.40	6.20
By the hour				
No board or room	1.07	1.04	1.03	.99

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

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C. D. Caparoon, *In Charge* C. A. Hines, *Asst. In Charge* E. W. Morehead, *Editor*
Agricultural Statisticians
N. L. Brereton, O. E. Krause, V. E. Bufton, A. D. Richardson, A. Sturges

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IN THIS ISSUE

THE BEST LAID PLANS for spring work made by Wisconsin farmers were upset this spring because of the unusual weather conditions. Every farmer will tell you work was off with the slowest start in many years. Some farmers will say the hardest work they did in April and early May was wait.

Poor weather conditions last fall slowed fall plowing which added to the acreage to be plowed this spring. With the delayed spring, Wisconsin farmers had only 36 percent of their spring grain in and 20 percent of their corn acreage plowed. Usually more than four-fifths of the spring grain is in and nearly half the acreage plowed for corn by May 1.

Farmers had a few sunny days for field work in the first week of May, but this period was cut short by below normal temperatures, rain, and snow. And by mid-May many farmers were still way behind with their work. Some acreage shifts from earlier planting intentions are expected. Because some farmers believe it is too late to get their oats in, they will plant other crops including more corn.

Wisconsin Spring Grains Sown by May 1

District	Sown by May 1, 1960	Sown by May 1, 1959	Usually sown by May 1[1]
	Percent		
Northwest	20	84	68
North	8	55	65
Northeast	21	61	70
West	47	94	86
Central	42	76	86
East	18	85	85
Southwest	63	94	94
South	47	86	93
Southeast	52	93	92
State	36	83	84

[1] 10-year average, 1950-59.

May 1 reports from Wisconsin farmers also show the condition of hay for the state as a whole was 89 percent of normal for the date. However, in some areas the condition of old alfalfa fields was reported only poor to fair. New seedings of both alfalfa and clover and timothy came through the winter in good condition although reports of winter-killing were reported in some areas.

The May 1 condition of new alfalfa seedings was reported at 90 percent of normal for the state as a whole and the condition of clover and timothy at 88 percent of normal. Clover and timothy is making a better showing than last year when acreage losses were rather large.

Weather Summary, April 1960

Station	Temperature Low	Temperature High	Temperature Mean	Temperature Normal	Precipitation For month	Precipitation Normal	Precipitation Accumulative departure since Jan. 1
Superior	15	77	41	39.4	5.13	2.62	+ 1.33
Spooner	16	83	44	42.7	2.30	2.23	— 1.11
Park Falls	15	78	41	40.5	5.49	2.63	+ 1.03
Rhinelander	16	80	43	40.6	3.06	2.18	— 1.83
Wausau	16	83	45	44.5	2.74	2.66	— 0.84
Marinette	22	75	46	43.2	3.96	2.37	— 0.07
Antigo	17	81	44	42.5	3.06	2.47	— 1.23
Amery	18	83	45	43.4	3.36	2.24	— 0.72
Eau Claire	20	86	47	45.4	2.33	2.88	— 3.85
La Crosse	22	86	49	46.6	3.25	2.31	— 1.29
Wis Rapids	11	86	46	43.4	3.56	2.68	— 1.33
Marshfield	18	83	44	43.1	2.57	2.79	— 2.40
Hancock	11	85	47	44.5	3.81	2.61	— 0.48
Oshkosh	18	83	47	44.6	4.38	2.59	+ 0.50
Green Bay	17	82	44	41.8	3.13	2.51	— 1.06
Portage	19	85	50	47.5	3.83	2.82	— 0.96
Sheboygan	22	76	45	43.5	4.29	2.41	+ 1.00
Manitowoc	23	72	45	43.4	2.69	2.64	+ 0.67
Lancaster	19	85	50	47.2	4.17	2.73	+ 1.22
Darlington	16	84	51	47.1	3.68	2.80	+ 1.38
Madison	18	83	48	45.7	4.02	2.49	+ 2.52
Beloit	22	87	52	49.0	3.85	2.60	+ 4.03
Lake Geneva	20	86	50	46.3	4.01	2.68	+ 4.44
Milwaukee (airport)	20	85	48	44.3	2.92	2.39	+ 6.38
Average for 24 stations	18.0	82.2	46.3	44.2	3.57	2.55	+ 0.31

Wisconsin Hay Acreage Winterkilled

District	Alfalfa 1960 crop	Alfalfa 1959 crop	Clover and timothy 1960 crop	Clover and timothy 1959 crop
	Percent of total			
Northwest	2	9	3	16
North	7	3	2	4
Northeast	19	6	16	9
West	4	7	2	7
Central	10	6	11	18
East	5	5	4	16
Southwest	3	5	1	17
South	2	4	5	17
Southeast	5	8	1	20
State	5.2	5.7	4.1	11.2

Pastures came through the winter in good condition. May 1 reports from Wisconsin farmers show pasture conditions averaged 87 percent of normal compared with 80 percent a year ago. While pastures are ahead of last year, farmers have been slow in turning their cattle out because of poor weather conditions.

Condition of New Seedlings on May 1, Wisconsin
(percent of normal)

District	1960			1959		
	Alfalfa	Clover and timothy	Other tame hay	Alfalfa	Clover and timothy	Other tame hay
	Percent			Percent		
Northwest	91	92	93	78	71	75
North	84	86	88	87	89	86
Northeast	81	81	82	91	88	88
West	92	90	89	87	79	81
Central	84	81	85	85	83	87
East	91	89	89	92	88	89
Southwest	91	92	92	90	81	88
South	94	93	93	92	90	91
Southeast	94	94	93	92	91	91
State	90	88	90	89	82	84

The prolonged feeding season has greatly depleted supplies of feed grains and hay on many farms. There are frequent reports of farmers buying both grain and hay. However, hay supplies on some farms are large, and the total farm stocks of 2 million tons were a fifth larger than on May 1 last year and above average for the date.

Wisconsin Acreage Plowed for Corn by May 1

District	1960	1959	1955-59 average
	Percent of total		
Northwest	24	51	40
North	16	56	51
Northeast	12	48	40
West	16	50	44
Central	13	34	37
East	43	79	74
Southwest	10	27	29
South	20	39	41
Southeast	23	53	51
State	20	47	44

Nation's Crop Progress

Winter wheat prospects improved during April, and the crop is expected to total 992 million bushels — up 7 percent from last year and 19 percent above average. Field work was well behind the usual progress in the North Central states, but April weather allowed southern farmers to overcome some of the early lag. Pasture and hay crops overcame some of their early season backwardness in northern and eastern areas. Pasture growth in the Northern Great Plains was still short by May 1.

Stocks of hay on the nation's farms on May 1 were estimated at 17 million tons. These stocks were a third less than last year but above average. Poor winter pastures in the south and delayed spring forage growth in central and eastern sections forced stockmen to dip heavily into their hay supplies.

Wisconsin Milk Production Continues Below Last Year

Wisconsin dairy herds produced 1 percent less milk in April than a year ago, and production for the first third of the year is down nearly 2 percent from the corresponding period of 1959. Milk production in the nation shows gains over a year ago of about 1 percent for April and for the first four months of the year.

The state's dairy herds produced 1,664 million pounds of milk in April and 6,184 million pounds in the first four months of this year. While 1 percent below a year ago, April milk production was 9 percent above the 10-year average for the month. Wisconsin crop correspondents report milk production per cow averaged 27½ pounds on May 1 and 87½ percent of the milk cows were being milked. These figures are slightly below a year earlier and may indicate May milk production will continue below a year ago.

Milk production on farms throughout the nation in April is estimated at 11,313 million pounds. This production is above both April 1958 and 1959 but below the all-time high for April set in 1957. Seasonally, milk production in the nation rose 4 percent from March to April compared with the average increase of 6 percent.

Pasture conditions on May 1 were better than a year ago for both Wisconsin and the nation as a whole. But weather conditions in Wisconsin were unfavorable for pasturing cattle early in May. Pasture conditions in the North Atlantic and East North Central states averaged 89 percent on May 1 while they made the poorest showing in the South Central states with an average of 80 percent of normal for the beginning of May.

Wisconsin Maple Sirup Output Below Average

The Wisconsin maple sirup season was extremely short, had exceptionally unfavorable weather for sap flow, and yielded but 78,000 gallons of sirup. Output was down 11 percent from last year's near-average production. Sirup yield per tree tapped was only a fifth of a gallon; the usual run is a fourth of a gallon. Prices received by farmers averaged $5.10 per gallon, 30 cents more than in 1959, but the value of the crop was 6 percent less.

Weather that was too cold too long and too warm too fast plagued all of the maple states. "Worst in years" was a typical farm reporter's comment. In New Hampshire, Vermont, and parts of New York, however, an end-of-season bucket-flooding sap flow raised their production to last year's levels or higher. National production was 1¼ million gallons of sirup, 5 percent more than in 1959 but nearly a fourth short of the 10-year average, 1949-58. While sirup yields per tree tapped averaged a normal fourth gallon in the other maple states, the number of trees tapped was down 25 percent from the 1949-58 average mark. Only in Wisconsin, of the principal maple states, did the number of trees tapped exceed the 10-year average.

Prices at which producers sold sirup rose in most states, from 15 cents a gallon in Vermont and Michigan to 45 cents in Pennsylvania. With a short crop here in Wisconsin, a farmer's regular retail customers will take a larger than usual share. Less is being set aside for home use. The surplus normally sold to wholesale buyers is small.

Maple Sirup Production by States

State	Trees tapped		Sirup made[1]	
	1960	1959	1960	1959
	Thous. trees		Thous. gals.	
Maine	77	75	16	15
New Hampshire	181	185	50	43
Vermont	2,033	1,993	560	390
Massachusetts	113	116	38	37
New York	1,356	1,413	334	344
Pennsylvania	227	295	47	90
Ohio	264	300	69	118
Michigan	261	264	50	51
Wisconsin	381	374	78	88
Minnesota	41	38	6	5
Maryland	18	22	5	10
United States	4,952	5,075	1,253	1,191

[1] Includes sirup later made into sugar. Does not include production on nonfarm lands in Somerset County, Maine.

Low Tobacco Yields Cut 1959 Income of State's Growers

Wisconsin tobacco growers received an average of 33.7 cents a pound for their 1959 crop. Production, value, price, and yield were all below comparable 1958 figures.

Poor weather cut heavily into tobacco yields making the 1,502 pounds an acre average the lowest since the 1,473 pounds per acre yield of 1955. Production totaled 20,878,000 pounds, a little less than a million pounds under 1958. The extra 900 acres harvested in 1959 was not enough to offset lower yields.

Demand for Type 55 tobacco was good. Growers received 37.1 cents a pound, the highest average price for Type 55 since 1946. However, lower yields reduced the value produced per acre to $527 compared with $588 in 1958 and $566 in 1957.

Poor drying weather and sluggish demand combined to lead a sharp decline in price for Type 54 tobacco. Growers received an average of 29.3 cents a pound, well below the 34.6 cents received for the 1958 crop. Value per acre at $475, while below 1957 and 1958, compared favorably with earlier years.

Current Trends [1]

Item	Unit	Date	WISCONSIN This month [2]	WISCONSIN Last month	WISCONSIN Last year	WISCONSIN 5-yr. av. for month	UNITED STATES This month [2]	UNITED STATES Last month	UNITED STATES Last year	UNITED STATES 5-yr. av. for month
Farm Prices — Dollars										
All milk	cwt.	April	3.35 [3]	3.38	3.13	3.16	4.00	4.19	3.91	3.82
Market milk	cwt.	April	3.65 [3]	3.70	3.35	3.43		4.70	4.39	4.28
Manufactured milk	cwt.	April	3.20 [3]	3.23	3.02	3.03		3.22	3.06	3.07
Milk cows	head	April	260	255	255	192	226	226	235	163
Hogs	cwt.	April	14.90	14.30	15.10	18.60	15.50	15.10	15.50	19.00
Beef cattle	cwt.	April	17.00	16.80	19.00	13.18	21.70	21.80	24.20	17.54
Calves	cwt.	April	23.30	25.00	27.80	18.80	24.80	25.10	28.80	19.04
Lambs	cwt.	April	19.60	18.70	18.70	19.46	19.90	20.30	19.20	20.28
Wool	lb.	April	.47	.46	.40	.45	.445	.432	.392	.462
Chickens	lb.	April	.167	.163	.152	.211	.172	.175	.159	.217
Eggs	doz.	April	.340	.290	.254	.339	.360	.323	.283	.358
Corn	bu.	April	1.03	.95	1.14	1.24	1.05	.999	1.13	1.29
Oats	bu.	April	.66	.66	.62	.69	.680	.676	.602	.693
Barley	bu.	April	.90	.90	.97	1.09	.844	.839	.898	.993
Buckwheat	bu.	April	1.05	1.00	.88	1.06	1.10	1.07	1.01	1.12
Alfalfa seed	bu.	April	18.00	17.40	18.00	21.48	17.58	18.06	15.48	16.54
Red clover seed	bu.	April	16.80	16.80	19.20	20.78	15.48	15.60	18.42	19.96
Potatoes	bu.	April	1.80	1.62	.81	1.48	1.89	1.59	.768	1.39
Alfa fa hay, baled	ton	April	19.00	18.50	24.60	18.48	23.40	23.90	19.50	21.78
Feeder pigs	head	May 1	12.00	10.90	11.76	13.67				
Price Index Numbers, 1910-14=100										
All Farm Prices	pct.	April	252	250	243	240	242	240	244	242
Livestock and livestock products	pct.	April	253	250	245	241	257	256	261	246
Dairy products	pct.	April	259	261	242	244	246	254	240	236
Meat animals	pct.	April	265	263	288	260	310	307	336	285
Poultry	pct.	April	154	150	138	191	163	153	135	176
Eggs	pct.	April	159	136	119	159				
Crops	pct.	April	202	198	188	198	224	222	223	239
Feed grains and hay	pct.	April	148	145	163	164	158	153	161	184
Fruits	pct.	April	193	191	194	216	211	228	210	214
Prices Farmers Pay	pct.	April	297	299	300	289	278	276	276	265
Purchasing Power of Farm Products	pct.	April	85	84	81	83	87	87	88	92
Agricultural Production and Marketing										
Index of Farm Mktgs. (1947-49 = 100)	pct.	Mar.	130.2	118.0	122.8					
Milk production (000,000)	lb.	April	1,664	1,642	1,679	1,609	11,313	10,862	11,209	11,214
Egg production (000,000)	no.	April	205	216	218	210	5,508	5,543	5,824	5,609
Layers on farms (000)	head	April	11,013	11,476	11,558	11,549	294,977	301,801	304,908	303,659
Eggs per 100 layers	no.	April	1,863	1,885	1,890	1,818	1,867	1,837	1,910	1,847
Cows in herd freshening	pct.	April	6.22	8.82	6.47	7.02				
Calves born to be raised	pct.	April	41.03	38.77	41.84	34.16				
Dairy Production (000)										
Butter	lb.	Mar.	27,500	24,950	26,740	23,481	131,300	120,115	121,395	129,345
American cheese	lb.	Mar.	39,150	33,510	38,650	40,468	79,705	66,700	78,055	83,163
Dried skim milk for food	lb.	Mar.					167,400	156,300	157,400	143,411
Dried skim milk for feed	lb.	Mar.					1,350	1,100	1,150	1,483
Evaporated whole milk	lb.	Mar.					169,600	136,900	182,600	204,066
Livestock Slaughter (000)										
Cattle	head	Mar.	85	76	64	69	2,064	1,858	1,760	2,023
Calves	head	Mar.	116	100	100	146	743	611	672	1,031
Sheep and lambs	head	Mar.	17	17	17	13	1,218	1,195	1,276	1,257
Hogs	head	Mar.	354	359	286	267	7,340	7,008	6,818	6,410
Cold Storage Holdings (000)										
Butter	lb.	May 1	2,461	1,748	4,620	5,130	86,804	64,865	82,278	184,643
American cheese	lb.	May 1	137,425	129,213	143,367	138,813	237,834	228,222	248,748	400,746
Swiss cheese	lb.	May 1					9,563	9,557	9,268	8,876
Other cheese	lb.	May 1					26,879	24,056	25,173	25,224
All cheese	lb.	May 1					274,276	261,835	283,189	434,846
Frozen poultry	lb.	May 1	1,313	1,559	1,410	1,059	184,766	220,381	215,310	168,444
Shell eggs	case	May 1					294	181	532	816
Eggs except dried	case	May 1					2,571	2,243	2,687	3,574

Wisconsin Feed Price Changes [4]

Item	Unit	Date	This month [2]	Last month	Last year	5-yr. av. for month
Grain and concentrate fed per cow [5]	lb.	Apr.	273	283	265	237
Grain and concentrate fed						
per farm	lb.	May 1	215	218	203	173
per cow in herd	lb.	May 1	9.12	9.10	8.83	8.03
per 100 lbs. of milk produced	lb.	May 1	30.79	31.09	29.34	30.00
Cost of 1000 pounds						
of dairy ration	$	Apr.	21.09	20.90	22.53	24.51
of poultry ration	$	Apr.	22.12	21.31	24.20	25.82
Pounds ration to equal value						
of 100 lbs. milk	lb.	Apr.	159	162	139	130
of 10 dozen eggs	lb.	Apr.	154	136	105	132
Index of wholesale feed prices, (1910-14 = 100)	pct.	Apr.	177	173	185	199
Feed prices paid by farmers, per ton,						
Bran	$	Apr.	57.00	53.00	58.00	57.80
Cottonseed meal—41%	$	Apr.	92.00	90.00	94.00	89.40
Cornmeal	$	Apr.	51.00	50.00	54.00	58.80
Scratch gains	$	Apr.	77.00	77.00	79.00	80.60
Middlings	$	Apr.	57.00	54.00	59.00	59.00
Soybean meal—44%	$	Apr.	79.00	79.00	81.00	83.80

Economic Indicators — United States

Item	Unit	Date	This month [2]	Last month	Last year	5-yr. av. for month
			1947-49 = 100			
Industrial Production, adj. [6]	pct.	Mar.	165	166	157	141
Freight Car Loadings, adj. [6]	pct.	Mar.	83	86	85	90
Wholesale Prices [6]	pct.	Mar.	120	119	120	114
Cost of Living [6]	pct.	Feb.	126	125	124	117
Personal Income [7]						
Non-agricultural	pct.	Mar.	209	209	197	169
Agricultural	pct.	Mar.	75	79	88	84
Factory Employment, adj. [6]	pct.	Mar.	101	101	98	103

1 Details of methodology supplied on request.
2 Preliminary.
3 Forecast for milk of average butterfat test.
4 Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service, based on reporters' data.
5 Computed from quantity reported fed at the beginning and end of the month in herds of Wisconsin dairy correspondents times number of days in month.
6 Federal Reserve Board.
7 U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

Wisconsin Forest Products Price Review For May

Data supplied by T. A. Peterson, Wisconsin College of Agriculture, at request of readers.

This semi-annual forest products price report was compiled by the Extension Forestry Office of the College of Agriculture with the cooperation of the Wisconsin Conservation Department and Wisconsin wood-using industries.

The forest products price review is designed to offer practical information on the current timber market. Each marketable form of timber is listed according to a statewide price range. It should be understood that timber prices are determined by a combination of factors including local market demand, distance to mills, timber accessibility, marketable volume, and timber size and quality. For this reason a quoted price range may have a wide spread between the high and low offers. These ranges can be used as guides by local timber owners and buyers in arriving at a fair price agreement.

Individual logging operators and small private timber owners should be aware of the fact that many mills of the wood-using industry buy raw material by written contract. These contracts are let for a definite period specifying a certain amount of wood at an established contract price. It is therefore very important that sellers investigate the market prior to cutting any trees to insure an outlet for harvested material. This procedure will minimize over-production of materials in short demand and will maintain a more stable price structure.

The price ranges may or may not reflect the variable industry practice of awarding a premium over the mill base price for long-haul contracts. In addition, pulp mills may offer the delivered mill price or up to $1.50 less per cord f.o.b., depending upon species and location. Sawlog trucking rates average $15.00 per thousand board feet within a 60-mile range of the mill.

Many of the local woodusing industries have written information available for producers, listing species, specifications required, and current prices paid. A knowledge of mill specifications will enable the seller to make the best utilization of his harvested timber, and to realize the greatest monetary return from his timber crop.

Current Market Trends

Many mills report a current or pending curtailment of wood buying during the spring and summer months. This seasonal fluctuation is to be expected. Full wood yards together with trucking restrictions on spring roads have changed the immediate marketing picture for many mills. The unusually late, wet spring however will likely plague many active woods operations for a number of weeks. Certain industries revise wood specifications annually. An example is the paper industry which prefers peeled bolts during the summer months. All these factors point up the necessity for new wood producers to be alert to changing market conditions which affect an operation.

Reports indicate that the solid month of below freezing weather in March and April enabled mills to fill wood yards to carry them through the spring breakup. Some inventories are actually overstocked at present and buying will be curtailed temporarily.

The forest product market outlook is one of general stability and optimism for the summer months. A sharp pickup in home building is expected during the last half of the year, which should bolster the movement of wood products in many forms. While some veneer mills indicate current high plywood inventories with a depressing market effect, many wood-using industries report low product inventories and the best market outlook since 1956.

Stumpage prices have firmed and will hold into the fall season. Although some mills will not be purchasing wood until fall, the demand is expected to continue high for good quality hardwood logs, as well as spruce and pine pulpwood. The sap-peeling season will increase market prospects for aspen and birch. Hemlock and balsam however have declined in demand and price and will continue poor.

A definite trend is one favoring procurement of machine peeled pulpwood, made economically feasible by new portable debarkers. Groundwood mills, especially, find that pulping green peeled bolts is both more efficient and productive than using dry hand peeled wood. Machines now

Pulpwood Prices

(per 4′ x 4′ x 100″ cord)

Species	Stumpage per cord (standing tree)	Price per cord delivered at mill	
		Rough	Peeled
Aspen	$1.50–3.50	$11.00–15.00	$19.00–20.50
Balsam Fir	4.00–6.00	21.50–23.50	26.50–28.50
Birch, white	1.50–4.00	14.00–15.00	21.00–21.50
Hardwoods, mixed	1.25–3.00	12.00–15.50	20.00–21.50
Hemlock	3.00–4.50	18.00–19.50	23.00–23.50
Pine, jack and red	3.50–6.00	17.50–19.00[1]	22.50–23.50[1]
Spruce	6.00–9.00	27.00–28.50	32.50–33.50
Tamarack		19.00–	24.00–

[1] F.O.B. Car Price. (F.O.B. car prices average $.50 to $1.50 less per cord.)

Box and Excelsior Bolt Prices

(delivered at mill)

Species	Stumpage per cord (standing tree)	Cord size	
		4′ x 8′ x 40″ to 57″	4′ x 4′ x 80″ to 100″
Aspen	$1.50–3.50	$12.00–16.00	$12.00–19.00
Balsam Fir	4.00–6.00		–22.00
Basswood	3.00–6.00	12.00–20.00	12.00–32.00
Birch, white	1.50–4.00	–16.00	12.00–32.00
Hemlock	3.00–4.50		–18.00
Mixed hardwoods	1.25–3.00		12.00–20.00
Pine	3.50–6.00		15.00–25.00
Spruce	6.00–9.00		–28.00

Charcoal Wood (oak, maple, birch): 4′ x 8′ x 50″ cord, $8.00 per cord.
Chemical Wood (oak, maple, birch): $4.50 per ton.

Sawtimber Prices

(ranges per thousand board feet—Scribner

Species	Stumpage (standing tree)	Veneer and sawlogs (delivered at mill)				
		Grade No. 1		Grade No. 2	Grade No. 3	Woodsrun
		Veneer mills	Sawmills			
Ash	$10–15	$35–100	$40– 80	$25– 45	$10–30	$30– 55
Aspen		50– 80	40– 65	25– 35	10–30	25– 40
Basswood	10–50	80–110	50–110	25– 50	10–30	30– 60
Beech	6–	50– 75	30– 60	20– 25	10–25	35– 50
Birch, white		110–250	50–150	35– 55	10–30	25– 75
Birch, yellow	30–65	150–300	75–250	35– 60	20–30	50–100
Butternut		70–175	50–125	30– 60	20–45	30– 60
Cedar, white						35– 50
Cherry, black		70–300	50–150	30– 70	20–40	40– 65
Cottonwood	15–	50–	40– 45	20–25	20–	25– 35
Elm, rock	10–20	50–100	35– 65	25– 40	15–25	30– 45
Elm, soft	10–20	35– 75	35– 60	25– 40	10–30	25– 45
Hardwoods, mixed	15–45					
Hardwoods, swamp	10–40					
Hemlock	12–25	55–	44– 45	40– 48		35– 50
Maple, hard	15–55	90–165	55–125	35– 70	20–40	40– 75
Maple, soft	15–50	60–100	45– 85	30– 50	10–30	30– 55
Oak, red and white	15–50	70–125	55–100	30– 55	10–30	30– 60
Pine, jack	15–20		40– 50	35–	20–	45– 50
Pine, red and white	20–55	–100	55– 85	30– 70	15–45	45– 70
Spruce			40– 65	25–	20–	45– 65
Walnut		275–600	125–350	80–110		75–100

make it possible to 'hot log' all year around, assuring the industry of a fresh supply of usable wood. At the same time, woods crews are able to spread their work load over the entire year instead of a limited season. Because machine peeling does result in some wood loss compared to hand peeling, mills have added up to a $1.00 per cord premium to their boltwood prices.

Lumber Prices

(at mill per thousand board feet)

Prices for rough, No. 3A and better lumber produced by small operators for local consumption or remanufacture by volume buyers. Many mills also report lumber sales based on grade rather than millrun. Dressed dry lumber sells somewhat higher.

Species	Green	Air dry
Ash	$65.00–	$80.00–
Aspen	45.00–60.00	50.00– 80.00
Basswood	52.00– 72.00	
Elm	40.00– 85.00	60.00– 85.00
Hardwoods, mixed	45.00–100.00	45.00–100.00
Hemlock	75.00–	95.00–
Maple, hard	50.00–100.00	80.00–120.00
Maple, soft	50.00–100.00	70.00–100.00
Oak, red	50.00–100.00	60.00–110.00
Pine, jack	60.00– 75.00	
Pine, red (Norway)	65.00– 80.00	80.00–115.00
Pine, white	65.00– 90.00	90.00–140.00

Boxbolt prices are expected to hold steady, although demand can be expected to decrease in some areas. The current market for cedar posts under 12 feet is excellent. Reports however show a poor piling market exists.

At present a large number of the tie operators have new contracts for manufactured ties. Reports indicate prices now received for ties are more realistic when compared with present operating costs. Prices paid for tie logs at the mills have narrower ranges than quoted during the winter months, reflecting a more stable market. Prices and demand will be steady during the summer.

White Cedar Post Prices

(delivered to yard)

Stumpage per piece in standing tree	Post size	Price per post	
		Unpeeled	Peeled
2–5¢ for 7′ posts	3″ x 7′	$0.12–.14	$0.17–.22
	4″ x 7′	.20–.21	.25–.32
	5″ x 7′	.23–.24	.28–.45
	6″ x 7′	.25–.34	.30–.55
	7″ x 7′	.38–	.45–.55
	8″ x 7′		.55–
	4″ x 8′	.23–	.30–
	5″ x 8′	.27–.30	.35–.38
	6″ x 8′	.33–.36	.42–.50
	4″ x 10′	.37–	.46–
	5″ x 10′	.41–.47	.52–1.00
	6″ x 10′	.44–.53	.55–1.25
	4″ x 12′	.45–	.60–.70
	5″ x 12′	.50–	.65–.85
	4″ x 14′	.50–	.70–.85
	5″ x 14′	.70–	.90–1.00

Prospects for lumber remain good to excellent. Many reports indicate lumber is moving well at a good price, with most items moving green. This situation is reflected in the similar price ranges quoted for green and air dry lumber.

Wood-Using Industry Directory

A revised listing of Wisconsin primary wood-using industries has recently been published by the Wisconsin Conservation Department in cooperation with the Extension Forestry Office of the College of Agriculture.

Primary industries are those which use or process wood 'in the round'. This type of wood includes logs, pulpwood, excelsior bolts, box bolts, maple pin blocks, stave bolts, posts, poles, and piling. Mills are listed by counties with information included on materials purchased and products sold.

Pole Prices

(per pole at delivery point)

Stumpage per pole in standing tree	Top diameter and length	Jack and red pine	Peeled white cedar
(Pine and White Cedar)	4–6″, 16′	$ 1.00–	$ 0.85– 1.50
	, 20′	1.25–1.35	1.40– 3.15
	, 22′	1.50–	
15–20¢ per pole	, 25′	1.50–1.90	2.45– 4.15
	5–7″, 30′	3.00–	4.80– 7.15
	6–8″, 35′	4.00–7.00	8.00–13.00
	, 40′	6.00–9.00	12.00–15.00
	, 45′	11.00–	14.50–17.50

Piling Prices

(at delivery point)

Stumpage per lineal foot in standing tree	Length (feet)	Price per lineal foot	
		Jack and red pine	Hardwoods
(Pine and hardwoods)	16	$0.18–.20	$0.18
	20	.20–	.20
1–3¢	25	.18–.30	.18
	30	.20–.30	.20
	35	.24–.30	.24
	40	.30–.32	.32
	45	.36–.45	.36
	50	.40–.45	.40

Persons having timber to sell will find this list of 1,400 industries helpful in suggesting a choice of markets. Many of the local wood-using industries have current information available for wood producers listing species used, specifications required, and prices paid.

A total 1,198 sawmills are listed in the directory. Of these, 481 mills buy stumpage and/or logs, while 585 do only custom sawing. The remaining 132 mills either operate only for home use or are currently idle.

Wisconsin has 36 veneer mills, 29 pulp and paper mills, and 36 box and pallet industries using home grown wood. An additional 101 mills manufacture special products such as cooperage, flooring, charcoal, excelsior, or lath.

The information for the directory was compiled from data reported by the Department service foresters. It is not presumed that the listing is correct or complete in every detail since the survey and compilation was completed after a period of months. Additions and corrections will be appreciated by both of the cooperating agencies.

Railroad Tie Log Prices [1]

(delivered at mill)

Species	Stumpage price (per 8′6″ log in standing tree)	Log diameter (small end of 8′6″ log inside of bark)	Price per 8′6″ log
Hardwoods (Oak, hard maple, beech, birch)	$0.40–0.70	8″– 9″	$0.75–1.25
		10″–11″	1.10–1.50
		12″–13″	1.10–2.00
		14″–15″	1.10–3.00
Softwoods (Tamarack, elm, ash)	$0.35–0.50	16″–18″	2.20–3.60
		19″–20″	2.50–4.00
		Over 20″	3.30–4.50

1 Price quotes also based on Scribner log scale at $35.00–$40.00 per thousand board feet.

Railroad Tie Prices

(delivered at siding)

Species	Tie size	Dimensions	Mill prices received for manufactured ties	
			Hardwoods	Softwoods
Hardwoods (Oak, hard maple beech, birch)	1	6″x6″x8′	$1.10–1.40	$1.10–
	2	6″x7″x8′	1.45–1.70	1.25–
	3	6″x8″x8′	1.70–2.25	1.70–
	4	7″x8″x8′	2.30–2.70	2.10–
	5	7″x9″x8′	2.70–3.00	2.40–
Softwoods (Tamarack, elm, ash)	Serviceable rejects		0.60–1.25	-------

Copies of the primary wood-using industry directory are available from the Wisconsin Conservation Department, Madison, or the Extension Forestry Office, College of Agriculture, Madison.

There are other industries which use lumber and other forest products in the manufacture of finished goods such as furniture, sash and doors, and boxes or crates. A detailed listing of these secondary wood-using industries is under prepartion to supplement the current primary listing. The main objective for compiling the secondary directory is to encourage and enhance the marketing and utilization of Wisconsin wood.

Woodland owners are also urged to take advantage of the technical forestry assistance which is available to them from the local forester of the Conservation Department. The County Agricultural Agent can direct forest landowners to the local forester who will make recommendations on proper forest management and timber marketing. No charge is made for these services.

Fewer Layers on Farms And Fewer Eggs per Layer

Farm flocks in both the state and nation produced fewer eggs in April than a year ago. This reduction resulted from a decrease in the number of layers and a lower rate of production per layer.

Wisconsin farmers had 5 percent fewer layers in their farm flocks during April than a year ago, and the rate of production per layer was down 1 percent from April last year. With 205 million eggs produced in April, Wisconsin egg production was off 6 percent from a year ago and 2 percent below average for the month. During the first four months of this year,

General Trend of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power [1]

Year and month	WISCONSIN													UNITED STATES									
	Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices 1910-14 = 100													Index Numbers of United States Farm Prices [2] 1910-14 = 100									
	Wisconsin farm products prices	Livestock and livestock products	Milk	Meat animals	Poultry	Eggs	Crops	Feed grains and hay	Fruits	Truck and canning	Prices paid [3]	Purchasing power [4]	Index numbers of farm real estate values [5]	United States farm products prices	Livestock and livestock products	Dairy products	Meat animals	Poultry and eggs	Crops	Feed grains and hay	Prices paid [3]	Purchasing power [4]	Index numbers of U. S. farm real estate values [5]
1910-14	100	100	100	100	---	---	100	100	100	100	100	100	---	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	---
1915-19	159	159	159	160	---	---	157	147	134	147	153	104	124	164	157	147	162	153	171	161	148	109	121
1920-24	145	143	154	116	---	---	149	126	169	147	160	91	156	150	140	159	121	163	161	125	168	89	148
1925-29	153	153	158	141	---	---	144	114	159	142	153	100	123	147	152	161	146	155	143	118	161	91	121
1930-34	88	86	90	75	---	---	98	81	98	125	118	75	94	87	91	105	83	94	82	76	124	69	90
1935	106	108	104	110	125	112	93	109	98	119	124	85	82	109	114	114	115	116	103	107	124	88	77
1936	117	117	118	115	133	107	110	110	107	133	126	93	84	114	119	125	118	115	108	103	124	92	80
1937	124	123	124	126	133	100	121	123	122	140	135	92	89	122	126	131	130	111	118	125	131	93	83
1938	103	104	100	108	131	97	91	83	106	122	126	82	88	97	112	115	113	110	80	71	124	78	84
1939	98	98	96	101	117	80	84	76	104	114	123	80	86	95	107	110	110	96	83	72	123	77	82
1940	103	103	108	96	113	84	89	78	97	114	124	83	84	100	109	120	108	98	90	85	124	81	82
1941	134	138	144	134	132	111	93	86	115	117	132	102	82	124	138	140	143	122	108	92	133	93	83
1942	165	168	166	178	161	142	127	116	139	144	155	106	88	159	171	163	186	152	145	115	152	105	90
1943	197	198	202	192	201	174	169	143	193	188	169	117	92	193	198	198	203	191	187	152	171	113	98
1944	198	195	208	180	201	152	196	171	252	225	177	112	102	197	196	222	190	177	199	172	182	108	112
1945	205	202	207	196	218	174	213	169	307	209	182	113	110	207	211	229	207	198	202	167	190	109	124
1946	257	256	287	233	228	172	230	196	350	205	204	126	120	236	242	268	248	201	228	202	208	113	140
1947	286	288	287	319	227	210	258	261	329	229	252	113	135	276	288	273	329	223	263	256	240	115	155
1948	315	320	325	345	254	214	248	256	240	251	266	118	145	287	315	301	361	242	255	258	260	110	167
1949	254	259	243	294	244	204	205	190	205	224	256	99	151	250	272	252	311	221	224	177	251	100	172
1950	259	264	247	316	222	164	201	194	183	208	262	99	145	258	280	249	340	186	233	193	256	101	174
1951	309	321	301	374	248	218	200	200	182	205	284	109	162	302	336	286	409	228	265	226	282	107	200
1952	307	310	319	327	235	187	237	199	209	241	291	105	172	288	306	303	353	206	267	234	287	100	221
1953	268	271	277	273	228	217	210	185	241	247	286	94	172	255	268	267	288	221	240	206	277	92	221
1954	245	247	252	266	198	161	200	178	245	218	282	87	162	246	249	246	283	178	242	203	277	89	216
1955	233	233	252	219	194	173	196	169	225	218	283	82	162	232	234	247	246	191	231	183	276	84	224
1956	236	235	261	211	173	172	194	164	198	219	286	83	169	230	226	255	235	176	235	182	278	83	232
1957	244	245	262	246	154	154	187	155	206	215	294	83	183	235	244	259	275	162	225	166	286	82	247
1958	256	260	254	298	158	163	191	150	193	225	296	86	191	250	273	254	334	169	223	154	293	85	262
Jan.	249	252	263	262	164	154	187	143	190	223	293	85	---	241	264	268	306	174	214	143	290	83	---
Feb.	254	258	262	281	165	151	192	144	190	223	293	87	---	245	269	263	319	172	318	145	291	84	---
Mar.	257	260	254	291	173	183	201	144	190	223	294	87	191	257	278	254	335	187	232	149	293	88	262
Apr.	253	255	242	298	175	171	204	146	190	223	295	86	---	257	272	239	339	175	239	159	294	87	---
May	255	259	239	318	178	159	198	147	190	223	295	86	---	256	276	231	352	173	232	161	295	87	---
June	252	258	238	319	179	148	189	147	192	224	296	85	---	250	272	227	348	169	223	164	294	85	---
July	256	261	244	320	169	156	191	153	192	224	295	87	194	250	274	238	348	167	222	163	293	85	268
Aug.	258	263	250	315	156	162	192	157	195	218	295	87	---	248	272	248	337	165	221	160	293	85	---
Sept.	262	268	263	301	141	188	187	157	204	230	294	89	---	255	278	263	340	171	228	157	294	87	---
Oct.	260	266	267	292	134	171	187	159	194	229	296	88	---	249	274	270	333	162	221	149	294	85	---
Nov.	257	263	264	289	126	171	183	152	194	229	298	86	196	247	273	272	329	161	218	143	294	84	274
Dec.	254	259	261	286	130	147	183	155	194	229	300	85	---	244	270	270	328	155	213	151	295	83	---
1959	245	247	255	265	133	129	189	152	194	230	298	82	---	240	255	254	312	142	221	156	298	80	---
Jan.	250	254	253	285	140	152	185	161	194	229	300	83	---	245	270	264	328	161	215	152	298	82	---
Feb.	248	252	251	284	143	146	185	161	194	229	301	82	---	243	265	258	322	159	218	154	297	82	---
Mar.	244	249	245	278	144	149	183	160	194	229	301	81	204	244	264	249	327	154	220	155	297	82	282
Apr.	243	245	242	288	138	119	188	163	194	229	300	81	---	244	261	240	336	135	223	161	298	82	---
May	242	244	239	292	131	106	185	153	194	229	298	81	---	245	258	232	338	126	230	163	299	82	---
June	242	244	239	291	135	100	188	152	199	224	297	81	---	242	252	229	329	124	229	163	298	81	---
July	243	242	244	273	138	117	202	148	199	224	297	82	204	240	252	239	314	139	226	161	298	81	285
Aug.	246	246	253	265	130	129	198	144	209	246	296	83	---	239	254	251	314	139	221	159	297	80	---
Sept.	249	251	264	257	123	143	188	145	193	232	296	84	---	239	256	265	307	143	220	156	297	80	---
Oct.	247	249	276	233	113	141	186	145	183	231	297	83	---	235	248	273	291	138	219	149	296	79	---
Nov.	246	249	280	222	120	127	190	147	183	231	298	83	206	230	243	279	275	139	216	150	297	77	288
Dec.	240	239	273	213	138	122	191	148	189	231	299	80	---	228	238	274	264	148	217	149	297	77	---
1960																							
Jan.	239	236	268	221	144	110	190	146	189	231	299	80	---	231	242	266	278	144	219	151	299	77	---
Feb.	242	242	265	237	148	112	192	147	191	231	299	81	---	233	244	260	286	142	219	153	299	78	---
Mar.	250	250	261	263	150	136	198	145	191	231	299	84	207	240	256	254	307	153	222	153	300	80	291
Apr.	252	253	259	265	154	159	202	148	193	231	297	85	---	242	257	246	310	163	224	158	302	80	---

[1] Details on computations of these indexes supplied upon request. Current data preliminary. [2] Prepared by the Crop Reporting Board. [3] Prices paid by farmers for commodities used in farm production and family living. United States index includes interest, taxes, and wage rates. [4] Purchasing power of the farm dollar expressed by the ratio of the index of farm prices received to the index of prices paid. [5] Average of estimated values, 1912-14 = 100.

Wisconsin farm flocks produced nearly 3 percent fewer eggs than in the same months of 1959.

Farmers in the nation had 3 percent fewer layers in their farm flocks during April than a year ago. Egg production per layer averaged about 2 percent below April last year. The nation's farm flocks laid 5,508 million eggs in April and 21,477 million in the first four months of the year. Egg production in April was 5 percent below April last year, and egg production in the first four months was down 4 percent from the corresponding period in 1959.

Wisconsin Farm Real Estate Values Now Highest on Record

Wisconsin farm real estate values set an all-time high in March with an increase of about 1 percent from March last year. Farm real estate values for the nation as a whole rose 3 percent from March 1959.

Farm real estate in Wisconsin has an average value per acre of $129.51 and the total value of all farm real estate is estimated at $2,915,000,000. Land values have increased 43 percent since 1950.

March 1 reports show the value of the buildings accounts for about half of the total value of Wisconsin farm real estate. The value of the buildings average $63.93 per acre of farmland and $10,612 per farm.

The number of Wisconsin real estate transfers for the year ending March 15, 1960 is estimated at 53.6 per thousand farms compared with 57.3 reported for the previous year. While there has been a decrease in voluntary sales and transfers since 1959, the number of foreclosures has gained slightly.

The nation's farm real estate values advanced from 6 to 8 percent annually in the years 1956, 1957, and 1958. But real estate values rose only 3 percent for the year ending March 1960.

Per Capita Consumption Holds Steady for Meat

Meat consumption per person in 1960 is expected to be about the same as in 1959. There will be some decrease in pork supplies, but this will be partly offset by some increase in the per capita consumption of beef. Poultry consumption in 1960 will probably change very little, after four years of increase.

Total red meat and poultry consumption last year was 195 pounds per person, or almost 4 pounds per week. Almost a sixth of this, 35 pounds, was poultry meat. The red meat total was 160 pounds, or 3 pounds a week per person. Pork accounted for 68 pounds or well over a pound a week, while beef accounted for 82 pounds — more than a pound and a half a week per person. Veal, lamb and mutton accounted for only 6 percent of the total. During 1959 consumption per person was only 6 pounds of veal, and only 4.5 pounds of lamb and mutton.

Expect Larger Beef Supply

This year it is expected that beef supply will increase about 3 pounds per person over last year, as a result of the beef industry expansion which started about three years ago. In 1956 beef consumption per person was a record high 85.4 pounds. But, because of the withholding to expand beef herds, this beef per person dropped to only 80.5 pounds in 1958.

By late 1959, last fall, this expansion began to show up in the market when cattle marketings rose above year ago levels. Not only did fed cattle marketings increase but also, finally, nonfed stock such as cows and heifers rose sharply above the same year ago numbers. This increase in marketings continues this year. Not only are fed type cattle marketings well above a year ago, but also nonfed types such as heifers, cows, and canners and cutters are well above the year ago market supply. This seems to indicate that withholding for herd expansion has moderated. Prospects now are for 3 pounds more beef per person this year than last year, and about 50 percent more than before World War II.

Less Pork Indicated

Pork consumption per person in 1959 was 68 pounds per person, or about the same as it has been for fifty years of record. Most of the time since 1909 consumption of pork per person has ranged between 60 and 70 pounds a year. While beef has increased 50 percent, and poultry has doubled, pork per person over the last twenty years on the average has continued steady.

Prospects this year are for only 64 pounds of pork per person, or a decrease of 4 pounds. Pork supplies change mainly because of the pork production cycle. Marketings last year reached a high point in the cycle, to give us 68 pounds of pork per person, the highest since 1952. This had a depressing effect on price, and farmers lowered their production plans for this year. As a result, prospects are for a decrease of 4 pounds per person in pork consumption and an improvement in the farm price of hogs.

Gain in Veal Consumption

Because of calf withholding to build up herds, veal consumption per person last year was a record low, 5.7 pounds per person compared with 9.5 pounds in 1956. In view of the very favorable beef price, it appears dairy as well as beef type calves were held for feeding. As a result, veal supplies decreased sharply in 1958 and 1959. In February and March, however, calf marketings were above a year ago, finally reversing a sharp downtrend. This also appears to show some decrease in the sharp withholding rate to expand the beef industry. As a result, veal per person is expected to increase to 6 pounds per person this year.

Lamb and mutton supplies have been fairly steady for many years. Consumption this year is estimated at 4.5 pounds per person, the same as last year and similar to the last decade. In the forty years ending in 1948 consumption was only slightly higher, ranging in most years between 5 and 7 pounds per person.

Poultry Consumption Increases

Poultry consumption is expected to be 35 pounds per person this year, and the same as last year. Although expansion in the poultry industry has been sharp since 1940, the price weakening in 1959 appears to have caused the industry to level off 1960 production. Consumption of poultry per person has increased almost a pound a year since 1940. The 35 pounds per person consumed last year was double the 17 pounds consumed in 1940.

Total red meat and poultry consumption per person this year is expected to be 194 pounds or 30 pounds more than just nine years ago in 1951. Poultry increased 9 pounds and beef increased 28 pounds, while pork and veal have shown some decrease over those years.

Record Physical Production Set for Wisconsin Farms

The index of physical production on Wisconsin farms last year was the highest on record. This index measures only the physical farm production without regard to changes in prices and income.

Compared with 1958, increases in farm output occurred in grains and hay, milk, and livestock and livestock products other than milk. The volume of cash crops was a little lower than in 1958. Total physical production on Wisconsin farms last year gained 1 percent from 1958.

The index of physical production on Wisconsin farms last year was 199 percent of the 1910-14 average and shows a gain of 18 percent since 1950. Since 1950, physical production indexes show gains of 63 percent for grains and hay, 20 percent for milk, and 15 percent for livestock and livestock products other than milk, but little change has occurred in the index of cash crops.

Index of Physical Production on Wisconsin Farms, 1935-59

(1910-14 = 100 percent)

Year	Total	Grains and hay	Cash crops	Milk	Livestock and livestock products other than milk
1935	121	47	82	172	109
1936	125	30	65	183	121
1937	125	38	77	179	118
1938	131	49	83	187	122
1939	136	45	80	189	134
1940	142	45	86	199	138
1941	152	39	96	215	148
1942	161	44	82	224	165
1943	170	41	102	222	183
1944	163	40	94	221	169
1945	168	49	103	235	163
1946	165	48	105	236	155
1947	163	51	96	237	152
1948	159	61	91	227	152
1949	166	58	99	236	159
1950	169	63	97	233	170
1951	174	63	93	237	179
1952	179	81	99	241	182
1953	183	84	105	251	180
1954	187	98	93	256	189
1955	191	86	97	259	195
1956	189	105	101	267	181
1957	191	90	102	275	181
1958	197	74	100	283	191
1959	199	103	98	279	195

Chicken and Egg Sales Total $66½ Million

Wisconsin farmers received $66½ million from the sale of eggs and chickens in 1959. About 76 percent of the cash receipts came from the sale of eggs, 17 percent from the sale of broilers, and 7 percent from the sale of farm chickens.

Cash income from chickens and eggs in 1959 was 22 percent less than in 1958. Lower prices were primarily responsible for the decreased cash receipts received by poultrymen last year. Wisconsin egg prices during 1959 averaged 28 cents a dozen compared with 35 cents in 1958. Broiler prices dropped from an average of 20 cents per pound in 1958 to 17 cents in 1959. The average price per pound of farm chickens dropped from 13 cents in 1958 to 10 cents in 1959. Poultry and eggs often account for nearly a tenth of the state's annual cash farm income.

Wisconsin farmers had about 11¼ million laying hens on their farms during 1959 or 5 percent fewer than in 1958. Egg production in 1959 totaled 2,401 million eggs with an average of 213 eggs produced per layer. Wisconsin ranked seventh in the nation in egg production in 1959.

The state's poultrymen raised 20¼ million commercial broilers in 1959 or 4 percent more than in 1958. Wisconsin farmers marketed nearly 42 million pounds of farm chickens, excluding broilers, in 1959. Marketings of farm chickens in 1959 were 15 percent below 1958. Cash receipts from farm chickens marketed totaled over $4 million.

C. A. Hines New Assistant In Crop Reporting Office

Charles A. Hines, agricultural statistician, assumed his new duties with the Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service on May 1. In his new assignment he will be Assistant in Charge of all operations and supervise the technical work.

Mr. Hines comes to Wisconsin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters where he worked in the field of farm prices. Prior to Mr. Hines' work in Washington, D. C., he served four years in the Kentucky Crop Reporting Service and five years in the West Virginia Crop Reporting Service.

In addition to his experience in the field service of the crop reporting work, he graduated from the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture in 1947. He also has a master's degree in agricultural economics from the University of Kentucky. During the war he served in the United States army from 1942 to 1946. He is married and has two sons in high school.

State's Farm Sales of Milk Over Half Billion Dollars

Last year Wisconsin dairymen received over $550 million from the sale of milk and dairy products. These sales account for nearly 50 percent of Wisconsin's annual cash farm income.

Wisconsin farmers marketed 16,784 million pounds of milk last year. This is nearly 15 percent of the nation's total milk production and enough to provide each person in the nation with about 95 pounds or 44 quarts of milk per year.

Dairymen received an average price of $3.27 per hundredweight for all milk of average test marketed in Wisconsin in 1959. Milk marketed through Grade A channels brought an average of $3.55 per hundredweight to farmers in 1959, and the price of milk marketed through manufacturing plants averaged $3.12 per hundredweight for the year.

About 70 percent of the milk marketed in Wisconsin in 1959 was used by the state's dairy plants to make butter, cheese, and other dairy products. The other 30 percent was utilized as fluid or market milk. Out of state shipments accounted for roughly a tenth of the total milk marketed by Wisconsin dairymen.

Egg and Milk Prices Boost Farm Price Index

Wisconsin's index of prices received by farmers in April gained 4 percent over a year ago, and the index of prices paid dropped 1 percent. Purchasing power of Wisconsin farmers in April was up 5 percent from April last year. Purchasing power is the ratio of prices received to prices paid but does not include interest, taxes, and wage rates.

The rise in milk prices was the greatest factor in the higher level of all farm prices compared with a year ago. Prices received for milk sold by Wisconsin farmers in April averaged $3.35 a hundred pounds for milk of average test. This price is 22 cents above a year ago and the highest for April since 1953. The index of milk prices was 7 percent above April 1959.

Prices received for eggs moved up sharply from March to April with a gain of 5 cents a dozen and averaged 34 cents for April. This price is 9 cents a dozen more than a year ago, and the index is up 34 percent. Poultry prices also show a gain from March to April and are up 12 percent from the April 1959 index. The index of crop prices gained 7 percent from April last year.

Increases in prices received for milk, poultry, eggs, and crops more than offset lower prices for meat animals. The index of meat animal prices in April was 8 percent below a year ago. Hog and sheep prices averaged close to April last year and lamb prices were up. But beef cattle and calf prices are lower this spring.

Hundredweight prices received by Wisconsin farmers in April averaged $17.00 for beef cattle, $23.30 for calves, $14.90 for hogs, $5.40 for sheep, and $19.60 for lambs. Beef cattle prices dropped $2.00 and calf prices $4.50 from April 1959.

The index of prices received by Wisconsin farmers for products sold in April was 252 percent of the 1910-14 average while the index of prices paid by farmers was 297 percent. The index of purchasing power of farm products was 85 percent of the 1910-14 average.

State's Farmers Report Rise in Milk Cow Prices

With better milk prices than received for any spring since 1953, Wisconsin farmers are keeping their milk cows or even adding to their herds. And Wisconsin milk cow prices in recent months have turned upward. Milk cow prices in April averaged $260 a head. Prices advanced $5.00 a head from March and were $5.00 higher than April last year. April milk cow prices in the state average the highest for the month since 1952.

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WISCONSIN FOREST PRODUCTS PRICE REVIEW

May 1960

This semi-annual forest products price report was compiled by the Extension Forestry Office of the College of Agriculture with the cooperation of the Wisconsin Conservation Department and Wisconsin wood-using industries.

The forest products price review is designed to offer practical information on the current timber market. Each marketable form of timber is listed according to a statewide price range. It should be understood that timber prices are determined by a combination of factors including local market demand, distance to mills, timber accessibility, marketable volume, and timber size and quality. For this reason a quoted price range may have a wide spread between the high and low offers. These ranges can be used as guides by local timber owners and buyers in arriving at a fair price agreement.

Individual logging operators and small private timber owners should be aware of the fact that many mills of the wood-using industry buy raw material by written contract. These contracts are let for a definite period specifying a certain amount of wood at an established contract price. It is therefore very important that sellers investigate the market prior to cutting any trees to insure an outlet for harvested material. This procedure will minimize over-production of materials in short demand and will maintain a more stable price structure.

The price ranges may or may not reflect the variable industry practice of awarding a premium over the mill base price for long-haul contracts. In addition, pulp mills may offer the delivered mill price or up to $1.50 less per cord f.o.b., depending upon species and location. Sawlog trucking rates average $15.00 per thousand board feet within a 60-mile range of the mill.

Many of the local woodusing industries have written information available for producers, listing species, specifications required, and current prices paid. A knowledge of mill specifications will enable the seller to make the best utilization of his harvested timber, and to realize the greatest monetary return from his timber crop.

Current Market Trends

Many mills report a current or pending curtailment of wood buying during the spring and summer months. This seasonal fluctuation is to be expected. Full wood yards together with trucking restrictions on spring roads have changed the immediate marketing picture for many mills. The unusually late, wet spring however will likely plague many active woods operations for a number of weeks. Certain industries revise wood specifications annually. An example is the paper industry which prefers peeled bolts during the summer months. All these factors point up the necessity for new wood producers to be alert to changing market conditions which affect an operation.

Reports indicate that the solid month of below freezing weather in March and April enabled mills to fill wood yards to carry them through the spring breakup. Some inventories are actually overstocked at present and buying will be curtailed temporarily.

The forest product market outlook is one of general stability and optimism for the summer months. A sharp pickup in home building is expected during the last half of the year, which should bolster the movement of wood products in many forms. While some veneer mills indicate current high plywood inventories with a depressing market effect, many wood-using industries report low product inventories and the best market outlook since 1956.

Stumpage prices have firmed and will hold into the fall season. Although some mills will not be purchasing wood until fall, the demand is expected to continue high for good quality hardwood logs, as well as spruce and pine pulpwood. The sappeeling season will increase market prospects for aspen and birch. Hemlock and balsam however have declined in demand and price and will continue poor.

A definite trend is one favoring procurement of machine peeled pulpwood, made economically feasible by new portable debarkers. Groundwood mills, especially, find that pulping green peeled bolts is both more efficient and productive than using dry hand peeled wood. Machines now

Pulpwood Prices

(per 4′ x 4′ x 100″ cord)

Species	Stumpage per cord (standing tree)	Price per cord delivered at mill	
		Rough	Peeled
Aspen	$1.50–3.50	$11.00–15.00	$19.00–20.50
Balsam Fir	4.00–6.00	21.50–23.50	26.50–28.50
Birch, white	1.50–4.00	14.00–15.00	21.00–21.50
Hardwoods, mixed	1.25–3.00	12.00–15.50	20.00–21.50
Hemlock	3.00–4.50	18.00–19.50	23.00–23.50
Pine, jack and red	3.50–6.00	17.50–19.00[1]	22.50–23.50[1]
Spruce	6.00–9.00	27.00–28.50	32.50–33.50
Tamarack		19.00–	24.00–

[1] F.O.B. Car Price. (F.O.B. car prices average $.50 to $1.50 less per cord.)

Box and Excelsior Bolt Prices

(delivered at mill)

Species	Stumpage per cord (standing tree)	Cord size	
		4′ x 8′ x 40″ to 57″	4′ x 4′ x 80″ to 100″
Aspen	$1.50–3.50	$12.00–16.00	$12.00–19.00
Balsam Fir	4.00–6.00		–22.00
Basswood	3.00–6.00	12.00–20.00	12.00–32.00
Birch, white	1.50–4.00	–16.00	12.00–32.00
Hemlock	3.00–4.50		–18.00
Mixed hardwoods	1.25–3.00		12.00–20.00
Pine	3.50–6.00		15.00–25.00
Spruce	6.00–9.00		–28.00

Charcoal Wood (oak, maple, birch): 4′ x 8′ x 50″ cord, $8.00 per cord.
Chemical Wood (oak, maple, birch): $4.50 per ton.

Sawtimber Prices

(ranges per thousand board feet—Scribner

Species	Stumpage (standing tree)	Veneer and sawlogs (delivered at mill)				
		Grade No. 1		Grade No. 2	Grade No. 3	Woodsrun
		Veneer mills	Sawmills			
Ash	$10–15	$55–100	$40– 80	$25– 45	$10–30	$30– 55
Aspen		50– 80	40– 65	25– 35	10–30	25– 40
Basswood	10–50	80–110	50–110	25– 50	10–30	30– 60
Beech	6–	50– 75	30– 60	20– 25	10–25	35– 50
Birch, white		110–250	50–150	35– 55	10–30	25– 75
Birch, yellow	30–65	150–300	75–250	35– 60	20–30	50–100
Butternut		70–175	50–125	30– 60	20–45	30– 60
Cedar, white						35– 50
Cherry, black		70–300	50–150	30– 70	20–40	40– 65
Cottonwood	15–	50–	40– 45	20–25	20–	25– 35
Elm, rock	10–20	50–100	35– 65	25– 40	15–25	30– 45
Elm, soft	10–20	35– 75	35– 60	25– 40	10–30	25– 45
Hardwoods, mixed	15–45					
Hardwoods, swamp	10–40					
Hemlock	12–25	55–	44– 45	40– 48		35– 50
Maple, hard	15–55	90–165	55–125	35– 70	20–40	40– 75
Maple, soft	15–50	60–100	45– 85	30– 50	10–30	30– 55
Oak, red and white	15–50	70–125	55–100	30– 55	10–30	30– 60
Pine, jack	15–20		40– 50	35–	20–	45– 50
Pine, red and white	20–55	–100	55– 85	30– 70	15–45	45– 70
Spruce			40– 65	25–	20–	45– 65
Walnut		275–600	125–350	80–110		75–100

make it possible to 'hot log' all year around, assuring the industry of a fresh supply of usable wood. At the same time, woods crews are able to spread their work load over the entire year instead of a limited season. Because machine peeling does result in some wood loss compared to hand peeling, mills have added up to a $1.00 per cord premium to their boltwood prices.

Lumber Prices

(at mill per thousand board feet)

Prices for rough, No. 3A and better lumber produced by small operators for local consumption or remanufacture by volume buyers. Many mills also report lumber sales based on grade rather than millrun. Dressed dry lumber sells somewhat higher.

Species	Green	Air dry
Ash	$65.00–	$80.00–
Aspen	45.00–60.00	50.00– 80.00
Basswood	52.00– 72.00	
Elm	40.00– 85.00	60.00– 85.00
Hardwoods, mixed	45.00–100.00	45.00–100.00
Hemlock	75.00–	95.00–
Maple, hard	50.00–100.00	80.00–120.00
Maple, soft	50.00–100.00	70.00–100.00
Oak, red	50.00–100.00	60.00–110.00
Pine, jack	60.00– 75.00	
Pine, red (Norway)	65.00– 80.00	80.00–115.00
Pine, white	65.00– 90.00	90.00–140.00

Boxbolt prices are expected to hold steady, although demand can be expected to decrease in some areas. The current market for cedar posts under 12 feet is excellent. Reports however show a poor piling market exists.

At present a large number of the tie operators have new contracts for manufactured ties. Reports indicate prices now received for ties are more realistic when compared with present operating costs. Prices paid for tie logs at the mills have narrower ranges than quoted during the winter months, reflecting a more stable market. Prices and demand will be steady during the summer.

White Cedar Post Prices

(delivered to yard)

Stumpage per piece in standing tree	Post size	Price per post	
		Unpeeled	Peeled
2–5¢ for 7′ posts	3″ x 7′	$0.12–.14	$0.17–.22
	4″ x 7′	.20–.21	.25–.32
	5″ x 7′	.23–.24	.28–.45
	6″ x 7′	.25–.34	.30–.55
	7″ x 7′	.38–	.45–.55
	8″ x 7′		.55–
	4″ x 8′	.23–	.30–
	5″ x 8′	.27–.30	.35–.38
	6″ x 8′	.33–.36	.42–.50
	4″ x 10′	.37–	.46–
	5″ x 10′	.41–.47	.52–1.00
	6″ x 10′	.44–.53	.55–1.25
	4″ x 12′	.45–	.60–.70
	5″ x 12′	.50–	.65–.85
	4″ x 14′	.50–	.70–.85
	5″ x 14′	.70–	.90–1.00

Prospects for lumber remain good to excellent. Many reports indicate lumber is moving well at a good price, with most items moving green. This situation is reflected in the similar price ranges quoted for green and air dry lumber.

Wood-Using Industry Directory

A revised listing of Wisconsin primary wood-using industries has recently been published by the Wisconsin Conservation Department in cooperation with the Extension Forestry Office of the College of Agriculture.

Primary industries are those which use or process wood 'in the round'. This type of wood includes logs, pulpwood, excelsior bolts, box bolts, maple pin blocks, stave bolts, posts, poles, and piling. Mills are listed by counties with information included on materials purchased and products sold.

Pole Prices

(per pole at delivery point)

Stumpage per pole in standing tree	Top diameter and length	Jack and red pine	Peeled white cedar
(Pine and White Cedar)	4–6″, 16′	$ 1.00–	$ 0.85– 1.50
	, 20′	1.25–1.35	1.40– 3.15
	, 22′	1.50–	
15–20¢ per pole	, 25′	1.50–1.90	2.45– 4.15
	5–7″, 30′	3.00–	4.80– 7.15
	6–8″, 35′	4.00–7.00	8.00–13.00
	, 40′	6.00–9.00	12.00–15.00
	, 45′	11.00–	14.50–17.50

Piling Prices

(at delivery point)

Stumpage per lineal foot in standing tree	Length (feet)	Price per lineal foot	
		Jack and red pine	Hardwoods
(Pine and hardwoods)	16	$0.18–.20	$0.18
1–3¢	20	.20–	.20
	25	.18–.30	.18
	30	.20–.30	.20
	35	.24–.30	.24
	40	.30–.32	.32
	45	.36–.45	.36
	50	.40–.45	.40

Persons having timber to sell will find this list of 1,400 industries helpful in suggesting a choice of markets. Many of the local wood-using industries have current information available for wood producers listing species used, specifications required, and prices paid.

A total 1,198 sawmills are listed in the directory. Of these, 481 mills buy stumpage and/or logs, while 585 do only custom sawing. The remaining 132 mills either operate only for home use or are currently idle.

Wisconsin has 36 veneer mills, 29 pulp and paper mills, and 36 box and pallet industries using home grown wood. An additional 101 mills manufacture special products such as cooperage, flooring, charcoal, excelsior, or lath.

The information for the directory was compiled from data reported by the Department service foresters. It is not presumed that the listing is correct or complete in every detail since the survey and compilation was completed after a period of months. Additions and corrections will be appreciated by both of the cooperating agencies.

Railroad Tie Log Prices [1]

(delivered at mill)

Species	Stumpage price (per 8′6″ log in standing tree)	Log diameter (small end of 8′6″ log inside of bark)	Price per 8′6″ log
Hardwoods (Oak, hard maple, beech, birch)	$0.40–0.70	8″– 9″	$0.75–1.25
		10″–11″	1.10–1.50
		12″–13″	1.10–2.00
		14″–15″	1.10–3.00
Softwoods (Tamarack, elm, ash)	$0.35–0.50	16″–18″	2.20–3.60
		19″–20″	2.50–4.00
		Over 20″	3.30–4.50

1 Price quotes also based on Scribner log scale at $35.00–$40.00 per thousand board feet.

Railroad Tie Prices

(delivered at siding)

Species	Tie size	Dimensions	Mill prices received for manufactured ties	
			Hardwoods	Softwoods
Hardwoods (Oak, hard maple beech, birch)	1	6″x6″x8′	$1.10–1.40	$1.10–
	2	6″x7″x8′	1.45–1.70	1.25–
	3	6″x8″x8′	1.70–2.25	1.70–
	4	7″x8″x8′	2.30–2.70	2.10–
	5	7″x9″x8′	2.70–3.00	2.40–
Softwoods (Tamarack, elm, ash)	Serviceable rejects		0.60–1.25	

Copies of the primary wood-using industry directory are available from the Wisconsin Conservation Department, Madison, or the Extension Forestry Office, College of Agriculture, Madison.

There are other industries which use lumber and other forest products in the manufacture of finished goods such as furniture, sash and doors, and boxes or crates. A detailed listing of these secondary wood-using industries is under prepartion to supplement the current primary listing. The main objective for compiling the secondary directory is to encourage and enhance the marketing and utilization of Wisconsin wood.

Woodland owners are also urged to take advantage of the technical forestry assistance which is available to them from the local forester of the Conservation Department. The County Agricultural Agent can direct forest landowners to the local forester who will make recommendations on proper forest management and timber marketing. No charge is made for these services.

T. A. Peterson

Compiled in the Extension Forestry Office, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, District Foresters of the Wisconsin Conservation Department, and the wood using industries co-operating.

Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal -- State Crop Reporting Service

C. D. Caparoon, *In Charge* — C. A. Hines, *Assistant In Charge* — E. W. Morehead, *Editor*

Agricultural Statisticians

N. L. Brereton, O. E. Krause, V. E. Bufton, A. D. Richardson, A. Sturges

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IN THIS ISSUE

SOME WISCONSIN FARMERS will cut hay before all of their corn acreage is planted this year. While the growth of hay and pastures was good to excellent on the state's farms at the beginning of June, farmers reported field work from two to four weeks behind schedule.

Condition of Crops on June 1

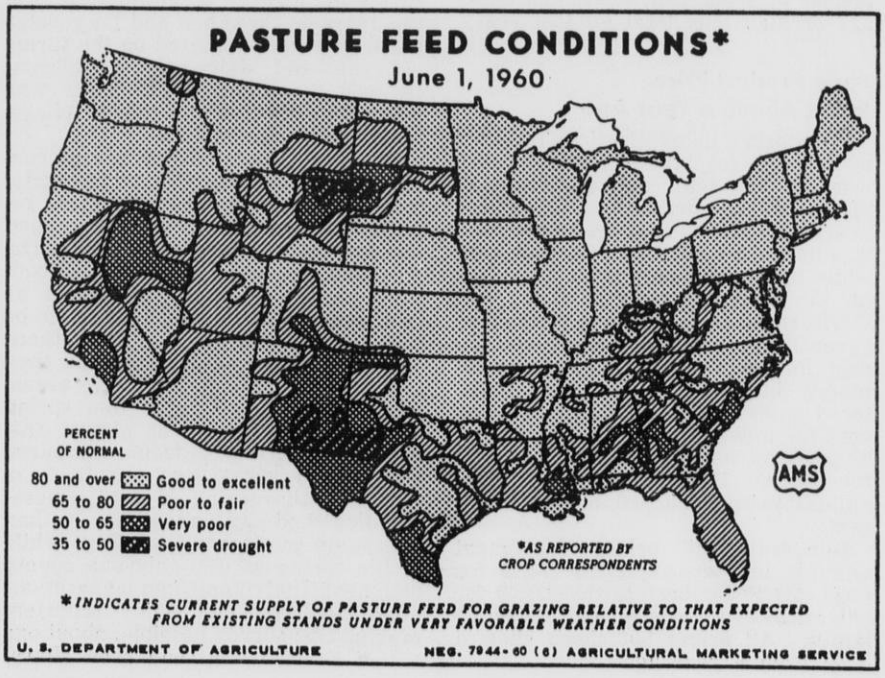
(Per Cent of Normal)

Crop	Wisconsin			United States		
	1960	1959	10-yr. av. 1949-58	1960	1959	10-yr. av. 1949-58
Rye	90	90	89	88	84	82
All hay	90	91	85	87	84	84
Alfalfa hay	90	95	87	89	85	86
Clover and timothy hay	90	82	84	90	86	85
Wild hay	88	91	87	84	74	80
Pasture	93	90	84	87	87	84

June 1 pasture conditions reported by Wisconsin farmers averaged 93 per cent of normal compared with 90 per cent a year ago and the average for the date of 84 per cent. The condition of all hay at the beginning of June was 90 per cent of normal. The condition of all hay was slightly below a year ago but above the 10-year average for June 1. While hay is making a good showing for the state as a whole, effects of winterkilling are becoming more apparent in some areas.

Weather Summary, May 1960

Station	Temperature				Precipitation		
	Low	High	Mean	Normal	For month	Normal	Accumulative departure since Jan. 1
Superior	20	83	47	49.6	3.63	4.10	+ 0.86
Spooner	27	80	55	55.5	5.31	3.28	+ 0.92
Park Falls	29	79	53	53.4	3.60	3.56	+ 1.07
Rhinelander	29	80	54	53.5	5.62	3.40	+ 0.39
Wausau	29	79	55	57.3	6.48	3.75	+ 1.89
Marinette	27	79	55	55.2	8.79	2.78	+ 5.94
Antigo	26	79	54	55.2	5.84	3.46	+ 1.15
Amery	29	82	57	56.1	4.66	3.42	+ 0.52
Eau Claire	31	82	58	58.8	5.37	3.52	− 2.00
La Crosse	32	81	59	59.0	8.83	3.27	+ 4.27
Wis. Rapids	26	82	55	56.1	5.56	3.69	+ 0.54
Marshfield	26	78	54	55.3	6.03	3.69	− 0.06
Hancock	24	83	55	57.0	7.15	3.59	+ 3.08
Oshkosh	30	80	55	56.9	6.00	2.64	+ 3.86
Green Bay	29	80	53	54.4	7.75	2.53	+ 4.16
Portage	33	83	60	59.6	6.19	3.02	+ 2.21
Sheboygan	33	73	51	53.7	6.30	2.99	+ 4.31
Manitowoc	32	82	52	54.1	5.87	2.63	+ 3.91
Lancaster	38	82	57	59.0	5.52	3.73	+ 3.01
Darlington	29	81	57	57.9	6.71	3.59	+ 4.50
Hillsboro	28	81	57	57.3	6.30	3.47	+ 2.53
Madison	27	79	55	57.5	6.26	3.27	+ 5.51
Beloit	33	82	59	60.1	4.73	3.46	+ 5.30
Lake Geneva	31	84	56	57.7	3.89	3.59	+ 4.74
Milwaukee (airport)	30	79	52	54.3	4.27	2.98	+ 7.67
Average for 25 stations	28.8	80.5	55.0	56.2	5.87	3.34	+ 2.81



Reports from Wisconsin farmers on June 1 showed only 43 per cent of the corn acreage planted compared with 83 per cent a year ago and 89 per cent usually planted. Corn planting has been particularly slowed in the north, northeastern, eastern, and southeastern counties. Farmers also report a considerable oat acreage remained to be planted in the northern part of the state, and some of this acreage may not be used for oats.

Wisconsin Corn Planted by June 1

District	1960	1959	Usual
	Per Cent of Total		
Northwest	46	83	87
North	19	78	84
Northeast	24	78	81
West	54	92	92
Central	46	76	89
East	11	67	80
Southwest	53	87	95
South	55	89	92
Southeast	27	83	82
State	42.6	83.4	88.7

Wisconsin Milk Production Continues Below a Year Ago

If the present downtrend in milk production continues, 1960 will mark the second year of decreased milk output since the state's all-time high reached in 1958.

Milk production on Wisconsin farms in May is estimated at 1,827 million pounds or 2 per cent below the output of a year ago. So far this year, January through May, dairy herds have produced nearly 2 per cent less milk than in the same 1959 period.

Milk production on farms in the nation in May is estimated at 12,626 million pounds or about 1 per cent above a year ago. Total milk production in the first five months of this year is estimated at 54,342 million pounds or 1 per cent above the January through May total for last year.

Farm Product Price Index Above a Year Ago

Wisconsin's index of prices received by farmers for products sold in May was 249 per cent, and the index of prices paid 297 per cent of the 1910-14 average. The index of prices received was up 3 per cent from May last year while practically no change is shown for the index of prices paid.

Wisconsin farm product prices are generally higher than a year ago except for meat animals. Farm commodity index figures for May registered gains over a year ago of 7 per cent for milk, 13 per cent for poultry, 32 per cent for eggs, and 12 per cent for crops. But the index of meat animal prices dropped nearly 9 per cent.

Hundredweight prices for meat animals in May averaged $14.60 for hogs, $17.10 for beef cattle, $25.00 for calves, $5.20 for sheep, and $19.60 for lambs. All prices but sheep show a drop from a year ago.

Prices received for milk sold by Wisconsin farmers in May averaged $3.30 a hundred pounds of milk of average test or 20 cents more than a year ago. The May price is the highest for the month since 1953. Milk prices showed less than the usual seasonal decline with a drop of only a cent from April to May.

Egg prices averaged 30 cents a dozen compared with 22½ cents in May last year. The May price last year was the lowest for the month since 1941. Prices received by farmers for chickens sold in May averaged 16 cents a pound or 1½ cents more than a year ago.

Smaller Laying Flocks Reduce Egg Output

Egg production in both the state and nation is down from a year ago because of fewer layers in farm flocks. The rate of production per layer averages about the same as a year ago.

Based on recent reports from Wisconsin farmers, there were 5 per cent fewer layers in farm flocks than during May last year. Egg production per 100 layers averaged 1,990 eggs for the month, and more than 209 million eggs were produced by the 10½ million layers. Total egg production in May was off 4 per cent from a year ago.

With 2 per cent fewer layers in farm flocks than during May last year and only a slight rise in production per layer, the nation's egg production in May of this year was down nearly 2 per cent from a year ago.

Pheasant Population Drops Throughout the State

Wisconsin pheasant population declined again this year. According to farmers who answered the April pheasant survey, fewer hen and rooster pheasants were seen this spring than in the spring of 1959. On the average, three hen and 1½ rooster pheasants were reported on the farms of crop and dairy correspondents. In 1959 the average per farm was about five hen and two rooster pheasants across the state.

Pheasant populations decreased considerably in all districts of the state. The central area, where farmers reported one-third fewer pheasants, had the largest decline from 1959. The northern counties reported about three-fourths as many pheasants as last year. Pheasants continue to be the most numerous in the southern and southeastern counties, but they are also decreasing in these areas. Farmers in these areas this spring reported an average of almost five hen pheasants per farm compared with nearly eight hens per farm in 1959. In the spring of 1959 several counties had as many as 10 hen pheasants per farm reporting, while in the spring of 1960 only one county had near that many hen pheasants.

Of the crop and dairy reporters making this survey possible, about one out of 10 said they had seen sharptail grouse or prairie chickens on their farms since last October. These birds were seen in 54 of the state's 72 counties and were most numerous in the north and east-central counties. Approximately one-third of the reporters said they had seen ruffled grouse on their farms since last October. Ruffled grouse were seen in all but one county of the state. These birds were most numerous in the south-central counties.

Beedee Is State's Leading Oat Variety

Beedee accounted for 27 per cent of the state's 1960 planted oat acreage, based on reports from Wisconsin crop correspondents. Beedee has gained wide acceptance since its introduction in 1956. In 1957 only 4 per cent of the total oat acreage was seeded to Beedee. Plantings increased to 17 per cent of the total acreage in 1958 and 24 per cent of the total acreage in 1959 when it became and still is the state's most popular oat variety.

Although Sauk has lost some of the popularity enjoyed in the late years, it is the second most popular oat variety in 1960. Wisconsin farmers planted 14 per cent of the state's total oat acreage to Sauk in 1960 compared with 24 per cent in 1957. Sauk was the leading oat variety in 1958 when one-fifth of the total oat acreage was planted with Sauk.

The third most popular variety reported by Wisconsin growers in 1960 is Clintland. Eleven per cent of the total planted acreage in 1960 is in Clintland compared with 13 per cent in 1959 when it was also the third most popular variety.

Within the past four years Branch oats decreased in popularity more than any other Wisconsin variety. Twenty-two per cent of the state's 1957 total oat acreage was seeded to Branch compared with only 9 per cent in 1960.

Included in the "all other" classification are several varieties which were popular within the past decade but have been replaced by newer, more disease-resistant varieties. The popularity of Clinton and Bonda has declined considerably since 1950. Showing promise as replacements for these varieties are Goodfield, Clintland 60, and Burnett which have been developed within the past few years.

Wisconsin Oat Varieties, 1957-60 [1]

Variety	Per Cent of Total Planted Acreage			
	1960	1959	1958	1957
Beedee	27	24	17	4
Sauk	14	19	20	24
Clintland	11	13	12	11
Branch	9	10	14	22
Garry	6	5	4	3
Ajax	6	7	8	8
Minhafer	6	4	[2]	---
Rodney	5	5	6	6
Nemaha	2	2	3	3
All other	14	11	16	19
Total	100	100	100	100

[1] As reported by crop and dairy reporters.
[2] Included in all other.

Current Trends [1]

Item	Unit	Date	WISCONSIN This Month [2]	WISCONSIN Last Month	WISCONSIN Last Year	WISCONSIN 5-yr. Av. for Month	UNITED STATES This Month [2]	UNITED STATES Last Month	UNITED STATES Last Year	UNITED STATES 5-yr. Av. for Month
Farm Prices — Dollars										
All milk	cwt.	May	3.30 [3]	3.31	3.10	3.13	3.83	3.96	3.76	3.70
Market milk	cwt.	May	3.60 [3]	3.65	3.35	3.36	----------	4.44	4.20	4.12
Manufactured milk	cwt.	May	3.15 [3]	3.14	3.00	3.04	----------	3.12	3.04	3.04
Milk cows	head	May	250	260	260	193	224	226	238	165
Hogs	cwt.	May	14.60	14.90	15.00	18.46	15.40	15.50	15.40	18.98
Beef cattle	cwt.	May	17.10	17.00	19.40	13.72	21.80	21.70	24.40	17.94
Calves	cwt.	May	25.00	23.30	28.70	19.70	24.50	24.80	29.00	19.40
Lambs	cwt.	May	19.60	19.60	20.20	19.14	20.20	19.90	20.50	20.56
Wool	lb.	May	.47	.47	.43	.44	.451	.445	.427	.469
Chickens	lb.	May	.159	.167	.144	.212	.171	.172	.152	.215
Eggs	doz.	May	.299	.340	.224	.318	.327	.360	.252	.362
Corn	bu.	May	1.04	1.03	1.16	1.27	1.07	1.05	1.15	1.33
Oats	bu.	May	.68	.66	.61	.68	.680	.680	.599	.682
Barley	bu.	May	.92	.90	.95	1.10	.866	.844	.901	.988
Buckwheat	bu.	May	1.05	1.05	.92	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.02	1.14
Alfalfa seed	bu.	May	18.00	18.00	18.00	21.24	16.68	17.58	15.06	15.79
Red clover seed	bu.	May	17.40	16.80	17.70	20.70	15.84	15.48	17.94	19.55
Potatoes	bu.	May	1.95	1.80	.87	1.54	1.794	1.890	1.392	1.461
Alfalfa hay, baled	ton	May	19.50	19.00	20.00	18.36	22.40	23.40	19.10	21.16
Feeder pigs	head	June 1	11.89	12.00	10.95	12.89	----------	----------	----------	----------
Price Index Numbers, 1910-14=100										
All Farm Prices	pct.	May	249	250	242	239	241	242	244	242
Livestock and livestock products	pct.	May	249	251	244	240	252	257	258	245
Dairy products	pct.	May	255	256	239	242	237	244	233	229
Meat animals	pct.	May	267	265	292	263	310	310	338	289
Poultry	pct.	May	148	154	131	191	153	163	125	171
Eggs	pct.	May	140	159	106	149				
Crops	pct.	May	207	202	185	199	228	225	228	239
Feed grains and hay	pct.	May	151	148	153	165	158	158	163	186
Fruits	pct.	May	193	193	194	216	216	211	221	216
Prices Farmers Pay	pct.	May	297	297	298	289	277	278	276	265
Purchasing Power of Farm Products	pct.	May	84	84	81	83	87	87	88	91
Agricultural Production and Marketing										
Index of Farm Mktgs. (1947-49 = 100)	pct.	April	132.0	130.2	124.5	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Milk production (000,000)	lb.	May	1,827	1,664	1,861	1,773	12,626	11,313	12,536	12,772
Egg production (000,000)	no.	May	209	205	219	208	5,674	5,508	5,760	5,551
Layers on farms (000)	head	May	10,510	11,013	11,010	10,916	288,052	294,977	294,031	292,496
Eggs per 100 layers	no.	May	1,990	1,863	1,990	1,904	1,970	1,867	1,959	1,898
Cows in herd freshening	pct.	May	4.37	6.22	4.42	5.15	----------	----------	----------	----------
Calves born to be raised	pct.	May	39.47	41.03	41.43	34.20	----------	----------	----------	----------
Dairy Production (000)										
Butter	lb.	April	27,750	27,500	28,090	23,964	130,025	131,300	126,845	133,834
American cheese	lb.	April	41,750	39,150	41,370	42,882	92,775	79,705	90,750	96,190
Dried skim milk for food	lb.	April	----------	----------	----------	----------	182,200	167,400	178,200	157,558
Dried skim milk for feed	lb.	April	----------	----------	----------	----------	1,700	1,350	1,660	1,587
Evaporated whole milk	lb.	April	----------	----------	----------	----------	202,600	169,600	208,200	238,894
Livestock Slaughter (000)										
Cattle	head	April	74	85	74	67	1,855	2,064	1,892	1,973
Calves	head	April	90	116	94	132	599	743	631	943
Sheep and lambs	head	April	13	17	16	11	1,203	1,218	1,230	1,267
Hogs	head	April	294	354	313	229	6,588	7,340	6,698	5,666
Cold Storage Holdings (000)										
Butter	lb.	June 1	3,087	2,461	5,638	5,622	117,609	86,148	104,138	208,265
American cheese	lb.	June 1	142,406	137,425	150,814	148,779	261,825	240,950	272,216	424,991
Swiss cheese	lb.	June 1	----------	----------	----------	----------	9,331	9,343	8,437	7,839
Other cheese	lb.	June 1	----------	----------	----------	----------	30,218	25,619	29,454	26,660
All cheese	lb.	June 1	----------	----------	----------	----------	301,374	275,912	310,107	459,490
Frozen poultry	lb.	June 1	1,285	1,313	1,262	991	159,836	184,704	199,037	148,512
Shell eggs	case	June 1	3	----------	5	5	744	299	1,004	1,412
Eggs, except dried	case	June 1	----------	----------	----------	----------	3,792	2,580	4,024	5,134

Wisconsin Feed Price Changes [4]

Item	Unit	Date	This Month [2]	Last Month	Last Year	5-yr. Av. for Month
Grain and Concentrate Fed per Cow [5]	lb.	May	248	273	235	208
Grain and Concentrate Fed						
per farm	lb.	June 1	164	215	145	115
per cow in herd	lb.	June 1	6.87	9.12	6.30	5.39
per 100 lbs. of milk produced	lb.	June 1	22.03	30.79	19.53	18.01
Cost of 1000 Pounds						
of dairy ration	$	May	20.66	21.09	21.13	24.05
of poultry ration	$	May	21.42	22.12	23.14	25.78
Pounds Ration to Equal Value						
of 100 lbs. milk	lb.	May	160	157	147	131
of 10 dozen eggs	lb.	May	140	154	97	124
Index of Wholesale Feed Prices, (1910-14 = 100)	pct.	May	176	177	180	199
Feed Prices Paid by Farmers, per Ton						
Bran	$	May	53.00	57.00	56.00	58.00
Cottonseed meal—41%	$	May	90.00	92.00	95.00	90.40
Cornmeal	$	May	51.00	51.00	56.00	60.40
Scratch grains	$	May	77.00	77.00	77.00	81.20
Middlings	$	May	53.00	57.00	58.00	60.60
Soybean meal—44%	$	May	78.00	79.00	81.00	87.20

Economic Indicators — United States

Item	Unit	Date	This Month [2]	Last Month	Last Year	5-yr. Av. for Month
			1947-49 = 100			
Industrial Production, adj. [6]	pct.	Apr.	165	165	162	141
Freight Car Loadings, adj. [6]	pct.	Apr.	85	83	87	88
Wholesale Prices [6]	pct.	Apr.	120	120	120	114
Cost of Living [6]	pct.	Mar.	126	126	124	117
Personal Income [7]						
Non-agricultural	pct.	Apr.	210	209	199	170
Agricultural	pct.	Apr.	81	76	88	84
Factory Employment, adj. [6]	pct.	Apr.	101	101	100	103

[1] Details of methodology supplied on request.
[2] Preliminary.
[3] Forecast for milk of average butterfat test.
[4] Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service, based on reporters' data.
[5] Computed from quantity reported fed at the beginning and end of the month in herds of Wisconsin dairy correspondents times number of days in month.
[6] Federal Reserve Board.
[7] U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

Smaller Milk Supply Cuts 1959 Dairy Products Output

Records were established last year in the quantities of ice cream and Italian cheese made by Wisconsin plants and in the amount of whole milk shipped out of the state, according to the summary of the annual reports of manufactured dairy products made by Wisconsin dairy plant operators.

With the smaller quantity of milk produced by Wisconsin dairy herds in 1959 and record out-of-state shipments of whole milk, dairy plants had a smaller supply of milk for manufacture than in 1958. Because of this the production of many dairy products last year was smaller than in the previous year while increases are shown in the output of only a few items.

Wisconsin dairy plants made 276,748,000 pounds of butter last year. This production is nearly 5 per cent below the record 1958 output. Production of all cheese in the state of 616,125,000 pounds dropped 1 per cent from 1958 with increases in the output of Swiss, Munster, Limburger, and Italian cheese more than offset by decreases in the production of other varieties. Total cheese production in Wisconsin has averaged over 600 million pounds annually since 1956.

American cheese production in Wisconsin of 431,626,000 pounds was more than 3 per cent below the 1958 output. American cheese accounted for 70 per cent of the total cheese made in the state during 1959. Brick cheese output dropped 14 per cent from 1958 with last year's total reported at 17,293,000 pounds.

Wisconsin Swiss cheese production of 29,801,000 pounds last year was 5 per cent above the quantity made in 1958, and Limburger showed a gain of 20 per cent with 2,306,000 pounds made last year. Italian cheese reached the all-time high in production last year of 82,006,000 pounds, 12 per cent above 1958. Italian cheese production has shown yearly increases since 1952.

Production of evaporated and condensed whole milk in Wisconsin last year of 368,621,000 pounds was off 8 per cent from 1958. Sweetened whole milk, bulk goods, dropped 15 per cent in output from 1958 and unsweetened whole milk, case goods, was down 9 per cent. An increase in output from 1958 of 16 per cent is shown for unsweetened bulk condensed whole milk.

Production of dried skim milk for human use totaled 447,131,000 pounds last year or 6 per cent less than the 1958 output, but more dried skim milk for animal feed was made in 1959. Dried whole milk made last year of 18,466,000 pounds was off 26 per cent from the quantity made in 1958. Malted milk powder production dropped nearly a fifth from 1958 with output reported at 26,446,000 pounds.

Ice cream production hit the all-time high last year with 22,481,000 gallons made by Wisconsin plants. Ice cream mix totaled 14,005,000 pounds or 17 per cent more than manufactured in 1958. Production of both creamed and curd cottage cheese was less than in 1958.

Out-of-state shipments of whole milk last year totaled 1,532,021,000 pounds and represented 9 per cent of the state's 1959 total milk production. These shipments were nearly 11 per cent more than the total for 1958. The quantity of butterfat in cream shipped out of the state last year totaled 32,997,000 pounds or 3 per cent more than the quantity reported the previous year.

Wisconsin Dairy Manufactures, 1959, 1958, 1957

Product	Unit	1959[1] (000 omitted)	1958 (000 omitted)	1957 (000 omitted)	1959/58 percent change
Creamery butter (including whey butter)	lb.	276,748	290,255	268,997	− 4.7
Cheese					
American (Cheddar and Colby)	lb.	431,626	447,003	462,442	− 3.4
Swiss (drum and block)	lb.	29,801	28,367	28,730	+ 5.1
Munster	lb.	16,289	14,034	13,885	+16.1
Brick	lb.	17,293	20,179	17,621	−14.3
Brick and Munster, total	lb.	33,582	34,213	31,506	− 1.8
Limburger	lb.	2,306	1,918	2,215	+20.2
Italian	lb.	82,006	72,936	55,156	+12.4
All other cheese (except cottage cheese)	lb.	36,804	37,192	35,487	− 1.0
Total cheese (except cottage cheese)	lb.	616,125	621,629	615,536	− 0.9
Condensed and powdered products					
Sweetened condensed whole milk (bulk goods)	lb.	19,337	22,721	21,848	−14.9
Unsweetened condensed whole milk (bulk goods)	lb.	29,198	25,227	29,044	+15.7
Evaporated whole milk, unsweetened (case goods)	lb.	320,086	353,378	405,364	− 9.4
Sweetened condsened whole milk (case goods)	ln.			[2]	
Total evaporated and condensed whole milk	lb.	368,621	401,326	457,234	− 8.1
Condensed skim milk (bulk goods)					
Sweetened	lb.	19,925	21,737	17,202	− 8.3
Unsweetened	lb.	96,172	72,541	101,639	+32.6
Total	lb.	116,097	94,278	118,841	+23.1
Condensed whey	lb.	18,948	26,441	24,013	−28.3
Dried skim milk for human use					
Spray process	lb.	429,735	455,659	434,449	− 5.7
Roller process	lb.	17,396	19,679	26,221	−11.6
Total	lb.	447,131	475,338	460,670	− 5.9
Dried skim milk for animal feed	lb.	5,494	4,791	5,610	+14.7
Dried whole milk	lb.	18,466	25,156	34,522	−26.6
Dried buttermilk	lb.	22,079	21,593	16,754	+ 2.3
Dried whey	lb.	80,590	83,540	82,789	− 3.5
Malted milk powder	lb.	26,446	32,594	34,502	−18.9
Other products					
Ice cream	gal.	22,481	21,512	21,294	+ 4.5
Ice cream mix	gal.	14,005	11,980	12,426	+16.9
Cottage cheese curd	lb.	34,274	35,139	35,481	− 2.5
Cottage cheese creamed	lb.	40,560	42,363	41,910	− 4.3
Outshipments					
Whole milk shipped out of state	lb.	1,532,021	1,385,727	1,213,899	+10.6
Butterfat in cream shipped out of state[3]	lb.	32,997	32,030	38,502	+ 3.0

[1] Preliminary. [2] Made by less than three plants. [3] Includes butterfat in whey cream shipped.

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Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal -- State Crop Reporting Service

C. D. Caparoon, *In Charge* C. A. Hines, *Asst. In Charge* E. W. Morehead, *Editor*

Agricultural Statisticians
N. L. Brereton, G. N. Tucker, Jr., A. Sturges, A. D. Richardson, L. E. Krahn

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IN THIS ISSUE

THE EFFECTS of the unusual weather conditions which have prevailed in the state since the beginning of the 1960 crop season are more accurately measured in the summary of the July crop report. This report presents the first estimates of acreage, yield, and production made for the crop year.

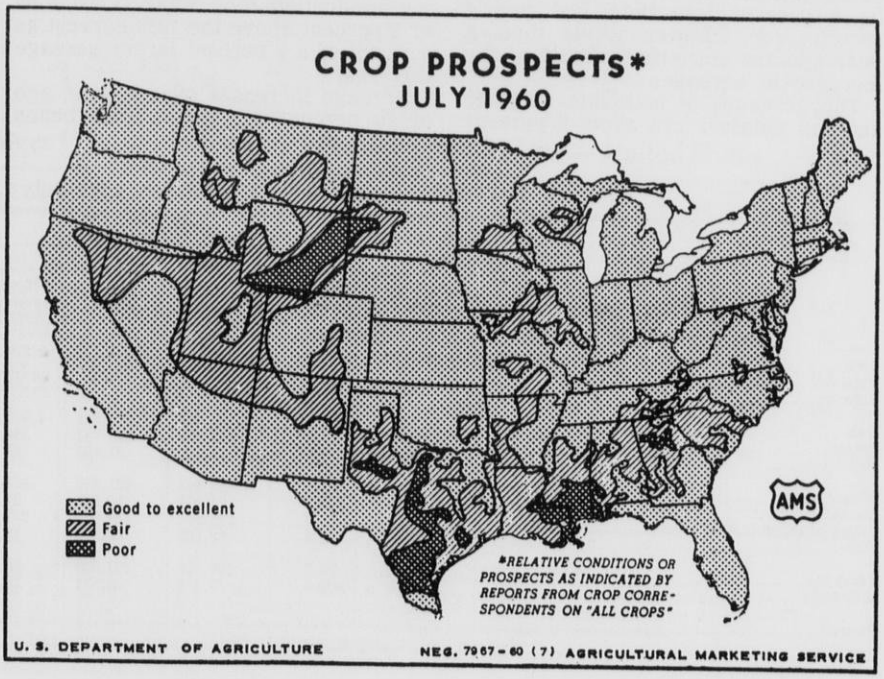
Reports from Wisconsin farmers show the oat crop may be the smallest harvested in the state since 1943. The July forecast is a little over 101 million bushels of oats or a crop only four-fifths of the 1959 production and three-fourths of average. The oat acreage is estimated at 8 percent below the 1959 harvested acreage and the smallest since 1942. Oat yields may average 43 bushels per acre compared with 50 bushels last year.

The corn acreage for the state as a whole shows no change from last year's harvested acreage although some farmers planted corn on acreages intended for oats. While no change in acreage is indicated for corn, the crop is forecast at a fifth below last year's record production. Reports from farmers on July 1 indicate corn yields may average only 52 bushels per acre compared with the all-time high of 65 bushels last year.

The state's acreage and production of barley is expected to be the smallest on record. Production of rye, winter and spring wheat, and flax will

Weather Summary, June 1960

Station	Temperature				Precipitation		
	Low	High	Mean	Normal	For month	Normal	Accumulative departure since Jan. 1
Superior	30	88	59	59.3	2.77	4.08	− 0.45
Spooner	32	82	62	65.0	3.23	4.39	− 0.24
Park Falls	34	83	59	62.9	5.00	5.68	+ 0.39
Rhinelander	40	83	56	63.3	4.91	4.81	+ 0.49
Wausau	38	84	62	67.1	4.50	4.76	+ 1.63
Marinette	44	87	65	66.0	4.33	3.75	+ 6.52
Antigo	39	84	62	64.5	3.71	4.58	+ 0.28
Amery	37	82	63	65.6	2.90	4.99	− 1.57
Eau Claire	38	84	62	68.8	3.86	4.61	− 2.75
La Crosse	44	83	65	68.6	4.88	3.87	+ 5.28
Wis. Rapids	38	84	62	66.2	3 16	4.88	− 1.18
Marshfield	39	82	61	64.9	5.44	4.85	+ 0.53
Oshkosh	42	85	64	67.5	3.20	4.06	+ 3.00
Green Bay	40	85	61	64.7	3.07	3.57	+ 3.66
Portage	43	86	66	69.4	3.01	4.21	+ 1.01
Sheboygan	46	83	62	64.5	5.08	4.01	+ 5.38
Manitowoc	45	83	63	64.5	4.09	3.82	+ 4.18
Lancaster	43	85	66	68.7	2.14	5.20	− 0.05
Darlington	39	82	64	67.9	2.86	4.94	+ 2.42
Hillsboro	38	83	64	67.2	4.31	4.56	+ 2.28
Madison	39	85	64	67.4	2.09	4.02	+ 3.58
Beloit	47	86	67	70.1	3.38	4.55	+ 4.13
Lake Geneva	42	90	66	68 0	3.83	4.08	+ 4.49
Milwaukee (airport)	43	81	61	64.9	3.28	3 22	+ 7.73
Average for 24 stations	40.0	84.2	62.8	66.1	3.71	4.40	+ 2.12



Crop Summary of Wisconsin for July 1, 1960

Crop	Acreage			Production					Unit	Yield per acre		
	1960 (Preliminary)	1959	1960 as a percent of 1959	July 1, 1960 forecast	1959	10-year average 1949-58	1960 as a percent of 1959	1960 as a percent of 10-year average		Indicated 1960	1959	10-year average 1949-58
Corn	2,766,000	2,766,000	100.0	143,832,000	179,790,000	142,251,000	80.0	101.1	bu.	52.0	65.0	54.4
Potatoes, late summer	18,500	17,000	108.8	2,405,000	2,380,000	2,605,000	101.0	92.3	cwt.	130	140	128
Potatoes, fall	30,500	28,000	108.9		4,200,000	4,607,000			cwt.		150	135
Tobacco	15,200	13,900	109.4	24,390,000	20,878,000	23,161,000	116.8	105.3	lb.	1605	1502	1539
Oats	2,357,000	2,562,000	92.0	101,351,000	128,100,000	134,134,000	79.1	75.6	bu.	43.0	50.0	47.5
Barley	33,000	49,000	67.3	1,023,000	1,862,000	4,162,000	54.9	24.6	bu.	31.0	38.0	36.7
Rye	24,000	27,000	88.9	360,000	405,000	701,000	88.9	51.4	bu.	15.0	15.0	12.16
Winter wheat	28,000	33,000	84.8	840,000	957,000	731,000	87.8	114.9	bu.	30.0	29.0	26.1
Spring wheat	29,000	32,000	90.6	725,000	896,000	1,088,000	80.9	66.6	bu.	25.0	28.0	25.0
All tame hay	4,056,000	3,944,000	102.8	9,089,000	9,707,000	7,881,000	93.6	115.3	ton	2.24	2.46	2.00
Alfalfa hay	2,898,000	2,760,000	105.0	6,955,000	7,452,000	4,972,000	93.3	139.9	ton	2.40	2.70	2.24
Clover and timothy hay	1,043,000	1,086,000	96.0	1,982,000	2,118,000	2,737,000	93.6	72.4	ton	1.90	1.95	1.72
Other tame hay	115,000	98,000	117.3	152,000	137,000	172,000	110.9	88.4	ton	1.32	1.40	1.30
Wild hay	36,000	36,000	100.0	47,000	47,000	66,000	100.0	71.2	ton	1.30	1.30	1.23
Flax	4,000	5,000	80.0	56,000	70,000	120,000	80.0	46.7	bu.	14.0	14.0	13.2
Sugar beets	6,000	6,500	92.3	60,000	89,000	92,000	67.4	65.2	ton	10.0	13.7	10.6
Peas for processing	85,000	85,600	99.3	212,500,000	214,000,000	266,400,000	99.3	79.8	lb.	2500	2500	2170
Snap beans for processing	23,500	23,100	101.7	37,600	37,000	23,800	101.6	158.0	ton	1.6	1.6	1.6
Onions	2,500	2,800	89.3		658,000	664,000			cwt.		235	221
Green lima beans for processing [1]	5,800	4,500	128.9									
Beets for canning [1]	4,900	4,500	108.9									
Tomatoes for processing [1]	500	600	83.4									
Apples, commercial				1,110,000	1,340,000	1,217,000	82.8	91.2	bu.			
Cherries				8,100	11,400	13,240	71.1	61.2	ton			
Strawberries	1,100	1,200	91.7	3,190,000	3,000,000	4,394,000	106.3	72.6	lb.	2900	2500	2998
Pasture										94 [2]	86 [2]	88 [2]

[1] Planted acreage. [2] Condition on July 1.

be smaller than a year ago. With a smaller sugar beet acreage and lower yields indicated, the state's production may be nearly a third less than the crop harvested last year.

Early in March, Wisconsin farmers reported they intended to increase both corn and hay acreage 1 percent over last year, and have a 3 percent reduction in the oat acreage. However, weather conditions changed these plans including an increase of 3 percent in the tame hay acreage. This is the largest tame hay acreage since 1952, but the hay production forecast at a little over 9 million tons may be 6 percent less than last year's record crop. Lower yields than a year ago are more than offsetting the increase in acreage.

The acreages of both late summer and fall potatoes are about 9 percent above last year. The late summer crop forecast at nearly 2½ million hundredweight may be 1 percent more than the 1959 harvest. Wisconsin has the largest acreage planted to tobacco since 1951, and production of nearly 24½ million pounds now forecast is 17 percent above the 1959 crop.

Farmers expect yields of peas for processing to average 2,500 pounds per acre or the same as last year. With the same yield but a drop of about 1 percent in acreage, the 212½ million pounds of peas now forecast is about 1 percent below last year's production. Snap beans for processing production may total 37,600 tons or 2 percent above the 1959 harvest as a result of a 2 percent larger acreage this year.

Acreage increases over a year ago of 29 percent for green lima beans and 9 percent for beets for processing are reported, but the tomato acreage for processing is smaller.

Wisconsin Milk Production Continues Below A Year Ago

Wisconsin dairy herds produced 2 percent less milk in June than a year ago. With the decreased production in previous months, milk production in the first half of this year dropped 2 percent from the January through June output last year.

Milk production per cow was only slightly above a year ago as June ended even though pasture conditions in the state on July 1 averaged 94 percent of normal compared with 86 percent a year earlier. Dairy herds

Crop Summary of the United States for July 1, 1960

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)		1960 acreage as a percent of 1959	Production (000 omitted)			1960 production as a percent of		Unit	Yield per acre		
	1960 (Preliminary)	1959		July 1, 1960 forecast	1959	10-year average 1949-58	1959	10-year average		Indicated 1960	1959	10-year average 1949-58
Corn	83,680	84,609	98.9	4,079,151	4,361,170	3,270,642	93.5	124.7	bu.	48.7	51.5	41.6
Potatoes	1,434	1,388	103.3		243,281	233,419			cwt.		175.2	158.3
Tobacco	1,147	1,150	99.7	1,842,999	1,797,087	2,066,165	102.6	89.2	lb.	1607	1563	1383
Oats	27,393	28,496	96.1	1,140,497	1,073,982	1,302,996	106.2	87.5	bu	41.6	37.7	35.7
Barley	13,883	15,074	92.1	426,508	420,191	334,266	101.5	127.6	bu.	30.7	27.9	28.1
Rye	1,576	1,428	110.4	29,621	21,495	23,164	137.8	127.9	bu.	18.8	15.1	13.7
Winter wheat	40,723	40,523	100.5	1,090,017	923,449	833,697	118.0	130.7	bu.	26.8	22.8	20.2
Durum wheat	1,718	1,220	140.8	34,291	20,682	27,063	165.8	126.7	bu.	20.0	17.0	13.1
Spring wheat other than durum	10,554	11,281	93.6	223,160	184,020	231,310	121.3	96.5	bu.	21.1	16.3	16.2
Flax	3,364	3,132	107.4	32,209	22,709	38,076	141.8	84.6	bu.	9.6	7.3	8.4
Tame hay	57,670	57,955	99.5	105,161	103,853	98,985	101.3	106.2	ton	1.82	1.79	1.62
Wild hay	11,901	11,449	103.9	10,528	8,911	10,714	118.1	98.3	ton	.88	.78	.81
Pasture										87 [1]	83 [1]	82 [1]

[1] Condition July 1.

Current Trends [1]

Item	Unit	Date	WISCONSIN This month [2]	WISCONSIN Last month	WISCONSIN Last year	WISCONSIN 5-yr. av. for month	UNITED STATES This month [2]	UNITED STATES Last month	UNITED STATES Last year	UNITED STATES 5-yr. av. for month
Farm Prices — Dollars										
All milk	cwt.	June	3.25 [3]	3.27	3.09	3.12	3.78 [3]	3.82	3.72	3.70
Market milk	cwt.	June	3.60 [3]	3.60	3.30	3.34		4.25	4.17	4.10
Manufactured milk	cwt.	June	3.10 [3]	3.12	3.00	3.04		3.10	3.02	3.02
Milk cows	head	June	250	250	265	195	224	224	237	165
Hogs	cwt.	June	15.30	14.60	14.90	18.40	16.00	15.40	14.90	18.98
Beef cattle	cwt.	June	17.10	17.10	19.60	14.00	21.00	21.80	23.80	17.72
Calves	cwt.	June	24.80	25.00	28.10	19.42	23.50	24.50	28.50	18.88
Lambs	cwt.	June	20.10	19.60	21.60	18.98	19.90	20.20	21.00	20.56
Wool	lb.	June	.47	.47	.43	.45	.441	.451	.435	.473
Chickens	lb.	June	.159	.159	.148	.210	.171	.171	.152	.216
Eggs	doz.	June	.276	.299	.212	.307	.312	.327	.252	.336
Corn	bu.	June	1.07	1.04	1.18	1.30	1.08	1.07	1.16	1.34
Oats	bu.	June	.69	.68	.62	.69	.694	.680	.611	.668
Barley	bu.	June	.92	.92	.95	1.05	.875	.866	.882	.953
Buckwheat	bu.	June	1.05	1.05	.92	1.13	1.16	1.10	1.07	1.17
Alfalfa seed	bu.	June		18.00	18.00	20.58	15.42	16.68	13.56	15.30
Red clover seed	bu.	June	16.80	17.40	18.00	19.32	15.84	15.84	17.46	18.68
Potatoes	bu.	June		1.95	1.08	1.50	1.39	1.79	2.14	1.40
Alfalfa hay, baled	ton	June	20.00	19.50	18.00	17.40	21.00	22.40	18.40	19.82
Feeder pigs	head	July 1	11.60	11.89	9.65	12.03				
Price Index Numbers, 1910-14=100										
All Farm Prices	pct.	June	248	248	242	239	236	241	242	240
Livestock and livestock products	pct.	June	246	248	244	240	248	252	253	243
Dairy products	pct.	June	251	253	239	242	234	237	231	227
Meat animals	pct.	June	272	267	291	264	305	310	330	287
Poultry	pct.	June	143	148	135	189	148	153	125	169
Eggs	pct.	June	129	140	100	139				
Crops	pct.	June	208	207	188	196	221	228	229	236
Feed grains and hay	pct.	June	153	151	152	161	158	158	163	184
Fruits	pct.	June	193	193	199	215	239	216	223	234
Prices Farmers Pay	pct.	June	295	297	297	289	275	277	276	265
Purchasing Power of Farm Products	pct.	June	84	84	81	82	86	87	88	91
Agricultural Production and Marketing										
Index of Farm Mktgs. (1947-49 = 100)	pct.	June	132.0	135.0	129.3					
Milk production (000,000)	lb.	June	1,788	1,827	1,825	1,806	12,141	12,626	12,059	12,415
Egg production (000,000)	no.	June	193	209	201	187	5,176	5,674	5,168	4,937
Layers on farms (000)	head	June	10,131	10,510	10,464	10,439	281,388	288.052	283,273	282,635
Eggs per 100 layers	no.	June	1,902	1,990	1,920	1,792	1,839	1,970	1,824	1,747
Cows in herd freshening	pct.	June	3.42	4.37	3.33	3.93				
Calves born to be raised	pct.	June	41.03	39.47	41.53	31.79				
Dairy Production (000)										
Butter	lb.	May	30,860	27,750	31,290	27,556	148,475	130,025	143,390	157,205
American cheese	lb.	May	46,700	41,750	48,955	51,587	114,285	92,775	114,410	123,597
Dried skim milk for food	lb.	May					223,000	182,200	211,200	192,452
Dried skim milk for feed	lb.	May					2,400	1,700	1,720	2,124
Evaporated whole milk	lb.	May					264,000	202,600	272,400	306,422
Livestock Slaughter (000)										
Cattle	head	May	84	74	72	68	2,086	1,855	1,840	2,096
Calves	head	May	73	90	68	99	579	599	545	904
Sheep and lambs	head	May	17	13	13	10	1,263	1,203	1,143	1,263
Hogs	head	May	287	294	266	208	6,507	6,588	5,900	5,267
Cold Storage Holdings (000)										
Butter	lb.	July 1	4,207	3,087	7,920	7,752	161,880	119,117	138,224	180,126
American cheese	lb.	July 1	161,513	142,406	162,863	171,496	298,178	267,071	307,301	414,743
Swiss cheese	lb.	July 1					10,058	9,796	9,156	7,649
Other cheese	lb.	July 1					33,016	30,656	31,268	32,606
All cheese	lb.	July 1					341,252	307,523	347,725	454,998
Frozen poultry	lb.	July 1	1,163	1,285	950	956	147,858	159,218	196,847	148,976
Shell eggs	case	July 1	4	3	5	11	1,147	753	1,054	1,493
Eggs, except dried	case	July 1					5,136	3,836	4,831	5,697

Wisconsin Feed Price Changes [4]

Item	Unit	Date	This month [2]	Last month	Last year	5-yr. av. for month
Grain and concentrate fed per cow [5]	lb.	June	190	248	181	147
Grain and concentrate fed						
per farm	lb.	July 1	138	164	137	94
per cow in herd	lb.	July 1	5.82	6.87	5.77	4.39
per 100 lbs. of milk produced	lb.	July 1	20.33	22.03	20.23	15.97
Cost of 1000 pounds						
of dairy ration	.	June	20.24	20.66	20.24	22.93
of poultry ration	.	June	21.54	21.42	22.83	25.54
Pounds ration to equal value						
of 100 lbs. milk	lb.	June	161	158	153	137
of 10 dozen eggs	lb.	June	128	140	93	120
Index of wholesale feed prices, (1910-14 = 100)	pct.	June	177	176	179	197
Feed prices paid by farmers, per ton,						
Bran	$	June	51.00	53.00	53.00	53.60
Cottonseed meal—41%	$	June	90.00	90.00	92.00	90.60
Cornmeal	$	June	52.00	51.00	55.00	60.20
Scratch grains	$	June	77.00	77.00	77.00	81.20
Middlings	$	June	53.00	53.00	55.00	57.40
Soybean meal—44%	$	June	77.00	78.00	79.00	84.80

Economic Indicators — United States

Item	Unit	Date	This month [2]	Last month	Last year	5-yr. av. for month
			1947-49 = 100			
Industrial Production, adj. [6]	pct.	May	167	165	166	143
Freight Car Loadings, adj. [6]	pct.	May	83	84	89	88
Wholesale prices [6]	pct.	May	120	120	120	114
Cost of Living [6]	pct.	May		126	124	118
Personal Income [7]						
Non-agricultural	pct.	May	210	210	200	170
Agricultural	pct.	May	87	83	88	90
Factory Employment, adj. [6]	pct.	May	101	101	101	102

[1] Details of methodology supplied on request.
[2] Preliminary.
[3] Forecast for milk of average butterfat test.
[4] Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service, based on reporters' data.
[5] Computed from quantity reported fed at the beginning and end of the month in herds of Wisconsin dairy correspondents times number of days in month.
[6] Federal Reserve Board.
[7] U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

in the state produced 1,788 million pounds of milk in June and so far this year milk output is estimated at 9,799 million pounds.

Wisconsin dairy herds supplied nearly 15 percent of the nation's June milk supply of 12,141 million pounds. Milk production in the nation in June is estimated at nearly 1 percent above June last year.

Milk production on the nation's farms dropped 4 percent from May to June or the same decline as reported for a year ago but more than average.

Wisconsin Farm Wages Are Highest On Record

Wisconsin farm wage rates hit an all-time high at the beginning of July with a gain over the previous record of a year ago of 2 percent.

Farm employment in Wisconsin on July 1 totaled 306,000 workers compared with 325,000 a year ago. Decreases from July 1 last year occurred in the totals for both hired and family workers.

Higher wage rates than a year ago are reported for the nation as a whole. Farm employment estimates indicate about 4 percent fewer workers on the nation's farms than a year ago with farm family workers continuing to handle the bulk of the work on most farms.

Farm Workers and Wages
Wisconsin and United States

Item	Wisconsin		United States	
	1960	1959	1960	1959
	June (000)			
Farm workers[1]				
Hired	37	38	2,644	2,709
Family	269	287	5,627	5,942
Total	306	325	8,271	8,651
	July (dollars)			
Wage rates				
By the month				
With room & board	148.00	140.00	149.00	145.00
With house	198.00	190.00	200.00	196.00
By the day				
With board & room	7.10	7.00	6.90	6.70
No board or room	9.00	8.90	6.50	6.40
By the hour				
No board or room	1.09	1.08	1.02	1.00

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

Wisconsin and California Exchange Statisticians

An exchange of agricultural statisticians between the Wisconsin and California Crop Reporting Service offices recently took place. George N. Tucker, Jr. arrived from the Sacramento office late in June, and Vere E. Bufton left Madison for his new California assignment in July.

Vere joined the Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service staff in 1951. As agricultural statistician, his work here has been primarily in estimating field crops and fruit production. In his California assignment, Vere will be working on poultry statistics.

In addition to his experience in crop reporting for Wisconsin, Vere Bufton has high academic achievements with bachelor of science, master of science, and doctor of philosophy degrees granted him by the University of Wisconsin. He majored in agricultural economics. Vere is married and a veteran of World War II.

George N. Tucker, Jr. brings to the Wisconsin office a wealth of valuable experiences which will help in the measurement of changes in Wisconsin agriculture. His most recent assignments in the California office included crop reporting work in field crops, cotton, and prices. Earlier his assignments were in the field of livestock estimating.

George has bachelor and master of science degrees from the University of California at Berkeley where he majored in agricultural economics. George, his wife, and their four daughters now live in Madison. He is a veteran of World War II.

Egg Production Is Below First Half Of 1959

With decreases from a year ago of 3 percent in the number of layers and 1 percent in egg production per layer, Wisconsin farm flocks produced 4 percent fewer eggs in June than in the same month last year. During the first half of this year farm flocks produced 3 percent fewer eggs than in the first six months of 1959.

Egg production on Wisconsin farms in June estimated at 193 million and for the first half of the year hens laid 1,256 million eggs. Farm flocks in the nation produced 5,176 million eggs in June and 32,327 million in the first half of the year. Egg production in the nation in June was about equal to a year ago with a decrease in layer numbers about offsetting the increase in production per layer. During the first half of this year, the nation's farm flocks laid 3 percent fewer eggs than in the first six months of 1959.

Farm Product Price Index Is Above June Last Year

Wisconsin's index of prices received by Wisconsin farmers for products sold in June at 248 percent of the 1910-14 average shows a gain of about 2 percent above a year ago. This increase results from higher prices received for milk, poultry, eggs, and crops more than offsetting a drop in meat animal prices.

With a gain in the index of prices received and a drop of 1 percent in the index of prices paid by farmers, buying power of Wisconsin farm products rose nearly 4 percent from a year ago. The index of prices paid in June was 295 percent of the 1910-14 average or less than 2 percent from the all-time high.

Prices received for milk sold by Wisconsin farmers in June averaged $3.25 a hundred pounds of milk of average test or 16 cents more than a year ago and the highest for the month since 1953. The index of milk prices shows a gain of 5 percent over June last year.

Wisconsin's farm commodity price index figures for June also show increases over a year ago of 6 percent for poultry, 29 percent for eggs, and 11 percent for crops. While the index of egg prices is up sharply, the average price received for eggs at 28 cents a dozen shows a gain of only 6½ cents over a year ago. Egg prices in June last year were at the lowest level for the month since 1940.

The state's average prices for meat animals sold in June include $17.10 for beef cattle, $24.80 for calves, $4.80 for sheep, $20.10 for lambs, and $15.30 for hogs. Higher hog prices were more than offset by lower prices received for beef cattle, calves, and lambs. Sheep prices showed no change. The index of meat animal prices as a whole dropped 7 percent from June last year.

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Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal -- State Crop Reporting Service

C. D. Caparoon, *In Charge* — C. A. Hines, *Asst. In Charge* — E. W. Morehead, *Editor*

Agricultural Statisticians
N. L. Brereton, G. N. Tucker, Jr., A. Sturges, A. D. Richardson, L. E. Krahn

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IN THIS ISSUE

August Crop Report

Production of most crops raised in the state probably will be below a year ago, but total crop production in the nation is forecast as the highest on record.

Milk Production

Wisconsin dairy herds continue to produce less milk than they did in the corresponding months of last year. July milk production on Wisconsin farms was off 2 percent from a year ago compared with a gain of 1 percent for the nation.

Egg Production

Farm flocks in the state produced fewer eggs than in July last year while egg production on the nation's farms in July is close to the year ago total.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

Wisconsin's index of prices received by farmers in July rose 2 percent from July last year, but the index of prices paid gained 1 percent to hit the all-time high for the month.

Current Trends

Personal agricultural and non-agricultural incomes are 5 percent above a year ago. Butter production is up in the nation from a year ago but less American cheese is made.

Feature

Custom Rates Paid By State's Farmers

IMPROVEMENT OCCURRED during the past month in the prospects for some Wisconsin crops, but production is expected to be below last year for most crops.

Rainfall during the past month has been unevenly distributed with too little precipitation in the western and northwestern counties and heavy rains in other areas. Pasture conditions and prospects for second crop hay dropped sharply from July estimates in the drier areas of the state. But for the state as a whole, pasture conditions on August 1 averaged 86 percent of normal compared with 81 percent a year ago.

At a little over 9 million tons, the state's hay estimate showed no change from July 1. If this estimate holds true, the 1960 crop will be 15 percent above average. Hay production may rank second to the record 1959 production although falling short of last year's crop by 6 percent.

August 1 estimates show yield prospects of oats and most other small grains have improved since July 1. The oat crop is now forecast at 113 million bushels or 12 million bushels more than a month ago, but the state's crop is still 12 percent below the 1959 production. Production prospects for barley, rye, spring and winter wheat, soybeans, and flax indicate smaller crops than a year ago. The acreages of small grains are down from a month ago, and for some crops yields are expected to average lower.

Harvesting of spring sown gains in Wisconsin is off with the slowest start in years. For the state as a whole, farmers report only 5 percent of the spring grain was harvested by August 1 compared with 46 percent usually harvested. The most progress in harvesting up to the first of August was in the southwestern counties where 15 percent of the grain was harvested compared with the usual 56 percent.

The corn estimate for August 1 remains the same as the July forecast of 144 million bushels with the crop about two weeks behind schedule. While the prospective production is about equal to the 10-year average, it is only four-fifths of the record 1959 harvest. Favorable weather, without frost until at least early October, is needed for a crop of corn for grain.

Potato Forecast Upped

Both the late summer and fall potato crops are being grown on acreages 9 percent larger than harvested a year ago. August 1 estimates show the late summer potato crop in Wisconsin may total over 2½ million hundredweight or 13 percent above the 1959 production. The July forecast indicated a crop only 1 percent larger than harvested last year.

Weather Summary, July 1960

Station	Temperature				Precipitation		
	Low	High	Mean	Normal	For month	Normal	Accumulative departure since Jan. 1
Superior	49	88	68	67.0	3.64	3.88	− 0.69
Spooner	41	93	68	70.5	2.18	3.79	− 1.85
Park Falls	40	89	66	68.1	3.84	4.27	− 0.04
Rhinelander	43	89	67	68.3	2.24	3.80	− 1.07
Wausau	43	90	67	72.1	5.29	3.55	+ 3.37
Marinette	46	90	69	71.9	1.80	2.71	+ 5.61
Antigo	42	88	69	69.4	2.76	3.58	− 0.54
Amery	43	94	70	71.1	0.90	3.24	− 3.91
Eau Claire	48	95	72	74.3	0.77	3.33	− 5.31
La Crosse	50	95	72	74.0	1.38	3.21	+ 3.45
Wis. Rapids	43	89	68	71.2	1.06	3.10	− 3.22
Marshfield	43	88	67	69.8	1.78	3.22	− 0.91
Hancock	42	92	69	72.3	1.29	3.12	+ 0.72
Oshkosh	45	88	69	72.8	5.92	2.78	+ 6.14
Green Bay	45	89	67	69.9	1.87	2.59	+ 2.94
Portage	50	94	71	74.4	2.45	3.41	+ 0.05
Sheboygan	50	89	69	72.0	3.39	2.75	+ 6.02
Manitowoc	48	88	67	71.4	3.81	2.38	+ 5.61
Lancaster	49	93	71	73.9	1.94	3.86	− 1.97
Darlington	46	90	69	72.5	2.60	3.82	+ 1.20
Hillsboro	46	93	69	72.1	4.38	3.67	+ 2.99
Madison	48	91	68	73.0	6.04	3.30	+ 6.32
Beloit	51	93	72	74.9	4.00	3.75	+ 4.36
Lake Geneva	49	97	73	73.3	6.15	3.80	+ 6.84
Milwaukee (airport)	46	91	67	71.3	3.50	2.43	+ 8.80
Average for 25 stations	45.8	91.0	69.0	71.7	3.00	3.33	+ 1.80

Wisconsin Spring Grain Harvested by August 1, 1960 [1]

District	Harvested by August 1, 1960	Usually harvested by August 1
Northwest	3	28
North	1	34
Northeast	1	43
West	6	52
Central	8	45
East	1	46
Southwest	15	56
South	8	53
Southeast	3	44
State	5	46

[1] As reported by Wisconsin crop reporters for August 1, 1960.

Crop Summary of Wisconsin for August 1, 1960

Crop	Acreage			Production					Unit	Yield per acre		
	1960 (preliminary)	1959	1960 as a percent of 1959	August 1, 1960 forecast	1959	10-year average 1949-58	1960 as a percent of 1959	1960 as a percent of 10-year average		Indicated 1960	1959	10-year average 1949-58
Corn	2,766,000	2,766,000	100.0	143,832,000	179,790,000	142,251,000	80.0	101.1	bu.	52.0	65.0	54.4
Potatoes, late summer	18,500	17,000	108.8	2,682,000	2,380,000	2,605,000	112.7	103.0	cwt.	145	140	128
Potatoes, fall	30,500	28,000	108.9	4,422,000	4,200,000	4,607,000	105.3	96.0	cwt.	145	150	135
Tobacco	15,200	13,900	109.4	23,560,000	20,878,000	23,435,000	112.8	100.5	lb.	1550	1502	1539
Oats	2,357,000	2,562,000	92.0	113,136,000	128,100,000	134,134,000	88.3	84.3	bu.	48.0	50.0	47.5
Barley	33,000	49,000	67.3	1,122,000	1,862,000	4,162,000	60.3	27.0	bu.	34.0	38.0	36.7
Rye	24,000	27,000	88.9	360,000	405,000	701,000	88.9	51.4	bu.	15.0	15.0	12.6
Winter wheat	28,000	33,000	84.8	896,000	957,000	731,000	93.6	122.6	bu.	32.0	29.0	26.1
Spring wheat	29,000	32,000	90.6	754,000	896,000	1,088,000	84.2	69.3	bu.	26.0	28.0	25.0
Soybeans for beans	92,000	95,000	96.8	1,380,000	1,758,000	975,000	78.5	141.5	bu.	15.0	18.5	15.0
All tame hay	4,056,000	3,944,000	102.8	9,096,000	9,707,000	7,881,000	93.7	115.4	ton	2.24	2.46	2.00
Alfalfa hay	2,898,000	2,760,000	105.0	6,955,000	7,452,000	4,972,000	93.3	139.9	ton	2.40	2.70	2.24
Clover and timothy hay	1,043,000	1,086,000	96.0	1,982,000	2,118,000	2,737,000	93.6	72.4	ton	1.90	1.95	1.72
Other tame hay	115,000	98,000	117.3	159,000	137,000	172,000	116.1	92.4	ton	1.38	1.40	1.30
Wild hay	36,000	36,000	100.0	47,000	47,000	66,000	100.0	71.2	ton	1.30	1.30	1.23
Flax	4,000	5,000	80.0	56,000	70,000	120,000	80.0	46.7	bu.	14.0	14.0	13.2
Sugar beets	6,000	6,500	92.3	54,000	89,000	92,000	60.7	58.7	ton	9.0	13.7	10.6
Peas for processing	85,000	85,600	99.3	212,500,000	214,000,000	266,400,000	99.3	79.8	lb.	2500	2500	2170
Snap beans for processing	23,500	23,100	101.7	37,600	37,000	23,800	101.6	158.0	ton	1.6	1.6	1.6
Sweet corn for processing	101,000	102,600	98.4	313,100	401,200	294,400	78.0	106.4	ton	3.10	3.91	2.91
Tomatoes for processing	500	600	83.3	4,300	6,300	8,500	68.3	50.6	ton	8.6	10.5	8.4
Cabbage	6,000	6,000	100.0	1,800,000	1,560,000	1,970,000	115.4	91.4	cwt.	300	260	250
Onions	2,500	2,800	89.3	575,000	658,000	664,000	87.4	86.6	cwt.	230	235	221
Carrots	1,800	1,700	105.9	522,000	493,000	603,000	105.9	86.6	cwt.	290	290	264
Apples, commercial				1,200,000	1,340,000	1,217,000	89.6	98.6	bu.			
Cherries				7,800	11,400	13,240	68.4	58.9	ton			
Mint for oil	4,400	4,400	100.0	154,000	185,000	89,000	83.2	173.0	lb.	35	42	36
Strawberries	1,100	1,200	91.7	3,300,000	3,000,000	4,394,000	110.0	75.1	lb.	3000	2500	2998
Pasture										86[1]	81[1]	84[1]

[1] August 1 condition.

Yields for both the late summer and fall potatoes are indicated at 145 hundredweight per acre. The fall crop is now forecast as nearly 4½ million hundredweight or 5 percent above the 1959 crop.

Yield prospects for the Wisconsin tobacco crop dropped during July with the average now expected to be 1,550 pounds per acre or a little higher than a year ago and average. With a slightly higher yield and an increase of 9 percent in acreage over a year ago, the state's tobacco crop may total 23½ million pounds or 13 percent greater than the 1959 production.

State's Farm Price Index Up 2 Percent

Prices received by Wisconsin farmers for products sold in July as a whole show a gain of 2 percent over a year ago, but prices paid by farmers rose 1 percent to reach an all-time high for July. Purchasing power of Wisconsin farm products last month gained about 1 percent from July 1959. Purchasing power is the ratio of prices received to prices paid by the state's farmers.

While the index of prices received for all farm products is up from July last year, price trends are mixed for the different commodities. Wisconsin milk and hog producers are receiving higher prices than a year ago while cattlemen are faced with a price drop. Poultrymen find prices for eggs and chickens only slightly up from the unusually low prices of last summer.

Prices received for milk sold by Wisconsin farmers rose seasonally from June to July. The July forecast is for an average of $3.30 a hundred pounds of milk of average test or 15 cents more than a year ago. This is the highest July price in four years.

The index of milk prices registered a gain of 5 percent over July last year

Crop Summary of the United States for August 1, 1960

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Production (000 omitted)			1960 production as a percent of		Unit	Yield per acre		
	1960 (preliminary)	1959	1960 as a percent of 1959	August 1, 1960 forecast	1959	10-year average 1949-58	1959	10-year average 1949-58		Indicated 1960	1959	10-year average 1949-58
Corn	83,680	84,609	98.9	4,111,954	4,361,170	3,270,642	94.3	125.7	bu.	49.1	51.5	41.6
Potatoes	1,434	1,388	103.3	256,266	243,281	233,419	105.3	109.8	cwt.	178.7	175.2	158.3
Tobacco	1,147	1,150	99.7	1,867,271	1,797,087	2,066,165	103.9	90.4	lb.	1628	1563	1383
Oats	27,393	28,496	96.1	1,166,617	1,073,982	1,302,996	108.6	89.5	bu.	42.6	37.7	35.7
Barley	13,883	15,074	92.1	410,967	420,191	334,266	97.8	122.9	bu.	29.6	27.9	28.1
Rye	1,576	1,428	110.4	31,084	21,495	23,164	144.6	134.2	bu.	19.7	15.1	13.7
Winter wheat	40,723	40,523	100.5	1,116,610	923,449	883,697	120.9	126.4	bu.	27.4	22.8	20.2
Durum wheat	1,718	1,220	140.8	32,716	20,682	27,963	158.2	120.9	bu.	19.0	17.0	13.1
Spring wheat other than Durum	10,554	11,281	93.6	212,642	184,020	231,310	115.6	91.9	bu.	20.1	16.3	16.2
Flax	3,364	3,132	107.4	28,419	22,709	38,076	125.1	74.6	bu.	8.4	7.3	8.4
Tame hay	57,670	57,955	99.5	104,762	103,853	98,985	100.9	105.8	ton	1.82	1.79	1.63
Wild hay	11,901	11,449	103.9	10,518	8,911	10,714	118.0	98.2	ton	.88	.78	.81
Pasture										82[1]	78[1]	77[1]

[1] August 1 condition.

Current Trends [1]

Item	Unit	Date	WISCONSIN This month [2]	WISCONSIN Last month	WISCONSIN Last year	WISCONSIN 5-yr. av. for month	UNITED STATES This month [2]	UNITED STATES Last month	UNITED STATES Last year	UNITED STATES 5-yr. av. for month
Farm Prices — Dollars										
All milk	cwt.	July	3.30 [3]	3.23	3.15	3.19	3.96 [3]	3.80	3.92	3.86
Market milk	cwt.	July	3.60 [3]	3.50	3.45	3.50		4.24	4.45	4.38
Manufacturing milk	cwt.	July	3.14 [3]	3.11	3.02	3.08		3.09	3.06	3.07
Milk cows	head	July	245	250	260	195	222	224	235	165
Hogs	cwt.	July	15.90	15.30	13.00	18.22	16.60	16.00	13.40	18.62
Cows	cwt.	July	15.00	15.50	17.10	11.76	14.70	15.40	17.40	12.04
Steers and heifers	cwt.	July	21.00	21.00	23.00	19.16	22.80	23.20	25.70	20.18
Calves	cwt.	July	24.80	24.80	28.70	19.14	22.80	23.50	28.00	18.58
Lambs	cwt.	July	18.30	20.10	19.90	18.58	18.30	19.90	19.90	19.76
Wool	lb.	July	.47	.47	.40	.43	.428	.441	.454	.470
Chickens	lb.	July	.162	.159	.152	.211	.173	.171	.155	.214
Eggs	doz.	July	.279	.276	.249	.323	.315	.312	.304	.352
Corn	bu.	July	1.07	1.07	1.16	1.31	1.09	1.08	1.13	1.35
Oats	bu.	July	.68	.69	.61	.67	.629	.694	.610	.623
Barley	bu.	July	.92	.92	.97	1.05	.846	.875	.895	.935
Alfalfa seed	bu.	July					13.68	15.42	13.62	
Red clover seed	bu.	July		16.80			16.14	15.84		
Potatoes	bu.	July	1.80		1.80	1.87	1.668	1.386	1.620	1.484
Alfalfa hay, baled	ton	July	18.00	20.00	16.30	17.04	19.80	21.00	19.00	19.18
Feeder pigs	head	July	11.23	11.60	7.98	11.62				
Price Index Numbers, 1910-14=100										
All Farm Prices	pct.	July	249	247	243	242	238	236	241	240
Livestock and livestock products	pct.	July	249	246	242	242	249	248	253	244
Dairy products	pct.	July	255	250	244	247	244	234	242	238
Meat animals	pct.	July	272	272	273	259	302	305	316	282
Poultry	pct.	July	144	143	138	189	148	148	140	172
Eggs	pct.	July	131	129	117	152				
Crops	pct.	July	203	208	202	202	226	221	226	235
Feed grains and hay	pct.	July	149	153	148	159	156	158	161	182
Fruits	pct.	July	193	193	199	215	235	239	206	234
Prices Farmers Pay	pct.	July	300	301	297	288	275	275	275	264
Purchasing Power of Farm Products	pct.	July	83	84	82	84	87	86	88	91
Agricultural Production and Marketing										
Index of Farm Mktgs. (1947-49 = 100)	pct.	June	132.0	135.0	129.3					
Milk production (000,000)	lb.	July	1,516	1,776	1,540	1,536	11,219	12,108	11,158	11,445
Egg production (000,000)	no.	July	185	193	192	181	5,014	5,176	4,983	4,674
Layers on farms (000)	head	July	9,961	10,131	10,171	10,350	276,904	281,388	278,661	277,859
Eggs per 100 layers	no.	July	1,860	1,902	1,885	1,747	1,811	1,839	1,788	1,682
Cows in herd freshening	pct.	July	4.64	3.42	4.49	3.76				
Calves born to be raised	pct.	July	42.62	41.03	42.32	32.78				
Dairy Production (000)										
Butter	lb.	June	30,700	30,860	28,718	26,610	142,930	148,475	136,105	150,655
American cheese	lb.	June	48,000	46,700	49,061	54,706	114,130	114,285	113,709	123,263
Dried skim milk for food	lb.	June					210,300	223,000	199,442	183,256
Dried skim milk for feed	lb.	June					2,250	2,400	2,339	2,152
Evaporated whole milk	lb.	June					246,000	264,000	270,003	292,652
Livestock Slaughter (000)										
Cattle	head	June	82	84	69	66	2,197	2,086	1,927	2,127
Calves	head	June	68	73	58	82	625	579	564	917
Sheep and lambs	head	June	16	17	15	11	1,311	1,263	1,194	1,267
Hogs	head	June	259	287	249	183	6,097	6,507	5,843	4,772
Cold Storage Holdings (000)										
Butter	lb.	Aug. 1	5,403	4,207	9,598	9,719	178,896	162,731	148,060	271,296
American cheese	lb.	Aug. 1	165,447	161,513	181,123	172,931	311,027	304,111	330,626	483,382
Swiss cheese	lb.	Aug. 1					9,855	9,681	9,500	8,111
Other cheese	lb.	Aug. 1					32,965	31,373	31,494	32,372
All cheese	lb.	Aug. 1					353,847	345,165	371,620	523,865
Frozen poultry	lb.	Aug. 1	1,111	1,163	1,085	804	152,845	149,832	196,438	140,522
Shell eggs	case	Aug. 1	3	4	2	11	1,027	1,110	888	1,431
Eggs, except dried	case	Aug. 1					5,230	5,086	4,739	5,929

Wisconsin Feed Price Changes [4]

Item	Unit	Date	This month [2]	Last month	Last year	5-yr. av. for month
Grain and concentrate fed per cow [5]	lb.	July	180	190	183	138
Grain and concentrate fed						
per farm	lb.	Aug. 1	140	138	140	96
per cow in herd	lb.	Aug. 1	5.81	5.82	6.04	4.48
per 100 lbs. of milk produced	lb.	Aug. 1	23.54	20.33	24.50	19.79
Cost of 1000 pounds						
of dairy ration	$	July	20.15	20.24	20.34	22.65
of poultry ration	$	July	21.50	21.54	22.75	25.63
Pounds ration to equal value						
of 100 lbs. milk	lb.	July	164	160	155	141
of 10 dozen eggs	lb.	July	130	128	109	126
Index of wholesale feed prices, (1910-14 = 100)	pct.	July	176	177	178	196
Feed prices paid by farmers, per ton,						
Bran	$	July	50.00	51.00	51.00	51.80
Cottonseed meal—41%	$	July	90.00	90.00	93.00	90.60
Cornmeal	$	July	52.00	52.00	55.00	61.20
Scratch grains	$	July	77.00	77.00	77.00	81.00
Middlings	$	July	53.00	53.00	54.00	56.80
Soybean meal—44%	$	July	77.00	77.00	80.00	86.00

Economic Indicators — United States

Item	Unit	Date	This month [2]	Last month	Last year	5-yr av. for month
			1947-49=100			
Industrial Production, adj. [6]	pct.	June	166	167	166	144
Freight Car Loadings, adj. [6]	pct.	June	77	83	87	88
Wholesale Prices [6]	pct.	June	120	120	120	114
Cost of Living [6]	pct.	June		126	24	118
Personal Income [7]						
Non-agricultural	pct.	June	212	212	202	170
Agricultural	pct.	June	88	90	84	83
Factory Employment, adj. [6]	pct.	June	100	101	102	102

[1] Details of methodology supplied on request.
[2] Preliminary.
[3] Forecast for milk of average butterfat test.
[4] Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service, based on reporters' data.
[5] Computed from quantity reported fed at the beginning and end of the month in herds of Wisconsin dairy correspondents times number of days in month.
[6] Federal Reserve Board.
[7] U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

while the index of meat animal prices remained steady. Higher hog prices offset lower prices received by farmers for cattle, calves, sheep, and lambs.

Wisconsin Milk Production Falls Below July Last Year

Milk production on Wisconsin farms in July is estimated at 1,516 million pounds. This output is 2 percent below July last year and 1 percent above average for the month. The decrease in milk production from July last year continues the decline of 2 percent reported for the first half of this year. This trend will probably hold true for August since milk production per cow at the beginning of the month averaged below August 1 last year and the number of milk cows is down slightly.

The nation's dairy herds produced 11,219 million pounds of milk during July. Milk production in July shows a gain of 1 percent over a year ago but a drop of 1 percent from the 10-year average. So far this year the nation's milk production has been 1 percent above the total for the first seven months of 1959.

Farm Flocks Producing Fewer Eggs in State

Wisconsin farm flocks have fewer layers than a year ago and egg production per layer is also below last summer's record average. But for the nation the smaller number of layers is offset by a greater production per layer than a year ago.

The number of layers on Wisconsin farms in July is estimated at a little below 10 million birds or the smallest number for the month since 1954. The rate of lay averaged 1,860 eggs per 100 layers, and total production for July is estimated at 185 million eggs. Egg production in July is off 4 percent from a year ago and for the first seven months shows a decrease of 3 percent from the corresponding period last year.

For the nation, the number of layers on farms in July shows a drop of about 1 percent from a year ago, but egg production per layer rose 1 percent. While egg production on the nation's farms was about equal to the July 1959 total, laying flocks produced 2 percent fewer eggs in the first seven months of this year than in the same 1959 period.

Custom Rates Paid By Wisconsin Farmers

Custom work rates for spring and early summer operations have been tabulated from reports by farmers located throughout Wisconsin. In general, the rates for most operations were the same or slightly lower than last year's levels. The cool, wet spring weather undoubtedly had an effect on custom operations and the rates charged by operators. Many of the nearly 800 farmers reporting state increased costs had a significant effect on lowering profits this year.

Grain drilling, cultivating, and manure loading by tractor were the only operations showing increases in rate. Plowing rates were unchanged from 1959 while fruit tree spraying rates decreased 10 percent and the spraying of barns and buildings for flies was about 25 percent less. Hay crushing rates declined from $1.75 in 1959 to $1.55 per acre this year as their use increased.

Results of a special inquiry this year indicate that 37 percent of the farmers responding do some custom work for others and 57 percent hire others to do custom work for them. This compares with 30 and 65 percent in 1958. It appears that more operators are doing custom work but on fewer farms than two years ago.

An accompanying table shows harvesting rates for the fall of 1959. These rates have been included for informational purposes. Variations can be expected in different areas of the state due to local conditions.

Another survey will be made in November asking for rates paid for fall harvesting operations.

Spring Custom Rates, Wisconsin, 1960 [1]

Operation	Rate—Dollars
	Per acre
Plowing	
2-bottom	3.25
3-bottom	3.50
4-bottom	3.65
Discing	1.65
Quack digging	1.75
Culti-packing	1.30
Grain drilling	
With fertilizer	1.70
Without fertilizer	1.50
Corn planting	
2-row	1.60
4-row	1.70
Cultivating	
2-row	1.60
4-row	1.65
Mowing hay	1.50
Side raking	1.35
Crushing hay	1.55
Manure loading tractor	3.85 per hour
Spraying	
Fruit trees	.45 per tree
Barns and buildings for flies	4.85 per hour
Field crops for weeds	1.50 per acre
Whitewashing barns	7.95 per hour
Do you do custom work for others? Yes: 37%	No: 63%
Do you hire others to do custom work for you? Yes: 57%	No: 43%

[1] Unless otherwise specified, rates include one tractor, the machine, one man, and fuel.

Fall Custom Rates for Harvesting and Other Operations, Wisconsin, 1959 [1]

Operation	Rate—Dollars	
	Per hour	Per acre
Fall plowing:		
2-bottom		3.25
3-bottom		3.50
Combining small grains:		
Self-propelled	9.95	5.70
Tractor drawn	5.30	5.30
Corn picking:		
1-row	5.15	5.30
2-row	7.90	5.45
	Per bale	
Baling:		
Hay	.10	
Straw	.10	
	Per hour	Per foot
Chopping corn [2]		
12-foot silo diameter		2.65
14-foot silo diameter		3.15

Rate per hour includes:

Men	Tractors	Wagons	
2	2	2	10.50
2	2	3	10.90
1	1	2	9.00
1	2	2	9.90
1	1	3	9.40

[1] Unless otherwise specified rates include one tractor, the machine, one man, and fuel. [2] Includes chopper, blower, and fuel.

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C. D. Caparoon, *In Charge*
C. A. Hines, *Asst. In Charge*
E. W. Morehead, *Editor*

Agricultural Statisticians
G. N. Tucker, Jr., A. Sturges, V. C. Struck, L. E. Krahn, B. A. Nelson

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IN THIS ISSUE

FEED SUPPLIES from Wisconsin's 1960 crop production will be below a year ago. Production is below last year for corn, oats, and other small grains, and hay. Except for corn and hay, lower yields combined with smaller acreages for harvest have reduced feed crop production this year.

The corn crop has made considerable progress since the last week of August. September 1 estimates indicated a corn crop of 149 million bushels or 17 percent below last year but a little above average.

Early estimates show the oat crop at 113 million bushels or 12 percent less than last year's crop and 16 percent below average. While many farmers have more hay than they can store, the crop for the state as a whole is down 4 percent from last year's record crop with production now estimated at well over 9 million tons.

Yields of many Wisconsin crops will be about average, but because of smaller acreages this year production of some crops will be less than a year ago. Yields per acre are above a year ago and average for both late summer and fall potatoes, tobacco, winter wheat, peas and lima beans for processing, cabbage and carrots.

Wisconsin's cranberry crop is forecast at 385,000 barrels compared with 440,000 barrels harvested last year and the average of 271,200 barrels. Smaller crops than last year are also indicated for New Jersey, Washington, and Oregon. But the Massachusetts crop of 700,000 barrels is the largest on record. This crop, 28 percent larger than last year, has boosted the nation's cranberry output this year 4 percent above last year's record harvest and 29 percent above average.

Cranberry Production

(Barrels)

State	Sept. 1, 1960 forecast	1959	10-year average 1949-58
Massachusetts	700,000	545,000	557,400
New Jersey	88,000	95,000	87,900
Wisconsin	385,000	440,000	271,200
Washington	77,000	106,000	54,950
Oregon	38,500	51,200	27,370
United States	1,288,500	1,237,200	998,820

Weather Summary, August 1960

Station	Temperature				Precipitation		
	Low	High	Mean	Normal	For Month	Normal	Accumulative departure since Jan. 1
Superior	36	90	67	66.2	5.85	4.00	+ 1.16
Spooner	38	90	69	67.8	5.94	3.91	+ 0.18
Park Falls	42	86	67	65.4	6.28	4.40	+ 1.84
Rhinelander	41	87	68	65.6	5.80	3.80	+ 0.93
Wausau	41	91	69	69.5	4.54	4.04	+ 3.87
Marinette	45	91	71	69.5	9.97	3.04	+12.54
Antigo	42	89	68	67.0	8.77	3.79	+ 4.44
Amery	45	92	72	68.6	6.65	3.69	− 0.95
Eau Claire	46	92	75	71.6	5.23	3.70	− 3.78
La Crosse	49	93	72	71.4	4.84	3.29	+ 5.01
Wis. Rapids	41	93	69	68.6	2.93	3.39	− 3.68
Marshfield	43	89	68	67.5	4.80	3.90	− 0.01
Hancock	41	91	70	69.5	5.95	3.03	+ 3.64
Oshkosh	43	90	71	70.7	3.63	3.18	+ 6.59
Green Bay	44	90	68	67.8	3.52	3.03	+ 3.43
Portage	45	91	71	71.8	7.37	3.33	+ 4.09
Sheboygan	52	93	69	70.8	5.06	3.00	+ 8.08
Manitowoc	49	90	69	69.9	5.19	3.02	+ 7.78
Lancaster	46	92	72	71.6	3.63	3.60	− 1.94
Darlington	44	92	74	70.0	6.10	4.28	+ 3.02
Hillsboro	48	93	70	69.4	4.77	3.46	+ 4.30
Madison	41	90	69	70.7	6.18	2.89	+ 9.61
Beloit	49	92	73	72.5	5.31	3.80	+ 5.89
Lake Geneva	48	95	74	71.5	3.75	3.53	+ 7.06
Milwaukee (airport)	49	90	68	69.9	7.07	2.62	+13.25
Average for 25 stations	44.3	90.9	70.1	69.4	5.57	3.51	+ 3.85

Wisconsin Milk Production Equal to August Last Year

Wisconsin dairy herds produced about the same quantity of milk in August as they did a year ago with the drop from a year ago in the number of milk cows offset by a slightly higher production per cow. During the first two-thirds of this year, milk production on Wisconsin farms dropped 1½ percent from the same 1959 period.

August milk production on Wisconsin farms is estimated at 1,305 million pounds or less than 1 percent more than average. Milk production during the first eight months of this year is estimated at 12,608 million pounds.

Milk production on farms in the nation totaled 10,330 million pounds in August or about 1 percent more than a year ago but 1 percent below average for the month. During the first eight months of this year the nation's dairy herds produced 87,999 million pounds of milk or 1 percent more than during the same period last year.

Crop Summary of Wisconsin for September 1, 1960

Crop	Acreage			Production					Unit	Yield per acre		
	1960 preliminary	1959	1960 as a percent of 1959	September 1, 1960 forecast	1959	10-year average 1949-58	1960 as a percent of 1959	1960 as a percent of 10-year average		Indicated 1960	1959	10-year average 1949-58
Corn	2,766,000	2,766,000	100.0	149,364,000	179,790,000	142,251,000	83.1	105.0	bu.	54.0	65.0	54.4
Potatoes, late summer	18,500	17,000	108.8	2,682,000	2,380,000	2,605,000	112.7	103.0	cwt.	145	140	128
Potatoes, fall	30,500	28,000	108.9	4,728,000	4,200,000	4,607,000	112.6	102.6	cwt.	155	150	135
All potatoes	49,000	45,000	108.9	7,410,000	6,580,000	7,212,000	112.6	102.7	cwt.	151	146	131
Tobacco	15,200	13,900	109.4	23,940,000	20,878,000	23,435,000	114.7	102.2	lb.	1575	1502	1544
Oats	2,357,000	2,562,000	92.0	113,136,000	128,100,000	134,134,000	88.3	84.3	bu.	48.0	50.0	47.5
Barley	33,000	49,000	67.3	1,155,000	1,862,000	4,162,000	62.0	27.8	bu.	35.0	38.0	36.7
Rye	24,000	27,000	88.9	360,000	405,000	701,000	88.9	51.4	bu.	15.0	15.0	12.6
Winter wheat	28,000	33,000	84.8	896,000	957,000	731,000	93.6	122.6	bu.	32.0	29.0	26.1
Spring wheat	29,000	32,000	90.6	812,000	896,000	1,088,000	90.6	74.6	bu.	28.0	28.0	25.0
Flax	4,000	5,000	80.0	50,000	70,000	120,000	71.4	41.7	bu.	12.5	14.0	13.2
Sugar beets	6,000	6,500	92.3	60,000	89,000	92,000	67.4	65.2	ton	10.0	13.7	10.6
Soybeans for beans	92,000	95,000	96.8	1,472,000	1,758,000	975,000	83.7	151.0	bu.	16.0	18.5	15.0
All tame hay	4,056,000	3,944,000	102.8	9,345,000	9,707,000	7,881,000	96.3	118.6	ton	2.30	2.46	2.00
Alfalfa hay	2,898,000	2,760,000	105.0	7,100,000	7,452,000	4,972,000	95.3	142.8	ton	2.45	2.70	2.24
Clover and timothy hay	1,043,000	1,086,000	96.0	2,086,000	2,118,000	2,737,000	98.5	76.2	ton	2.00	1.95	1.72
Other tame hay	115,000	98,000	117.3	159,000	137,000	172,000	116.1	92.4	ton	1.38	1.40	1.29
Wild hay	36,000	36,000	100.0	49,000	47,000	66,000	104.3	74.2	ton	1.35	1.30	1.23
Peas for processing	85,000	85,600	99.3	221,000,000	214,000,000	266,400,000	103.3	83.0	lb.	2600	2500	2170
Sweet corn for processing	101,000	102,600	98.4	313,100	401,200	294,400	78.0	106.4	ton	3.10	3.91	2.91
Snap beans for processing	23,500	23,100	101.7	37,600	37,000	23,800	101.6	158.0	ton	1.6	1.6	1.6
Lima beans for processing	5,600	4,300	130.2	12,880,000	9,200,000	11,020,000	140.0	116.9	lb.	2300	2140	1690
Beets for processing	4,700	4,400	106.8	40,000	46,600	60,500	85.8	66.1	ton	8.5	10.6	8.6
Tomatoes for processing	500	600	83.3	5,200	6,300	8,500	82.5	61.2	ton	10.5	10.5	8.4
Cabbage	6,000	6,000	100.0	1,800,000	1,560,000	1,970,000	115.4	91.4	cwt.	3.0	260	250
Onions, commercial	2,500	2,800	89.3	575,000	658,000	664,000	87.4	86.6	cwt.	230	235	221
Carrots	1,800	1,700	105.9	558,000	493,000	603,000	113.2	92.5	cwt.	310	290	264
Mint for oil	4,400	4,400	100.0	154,000	185,000	89,000	83.2	173.0	lb.	35	42	36
Apples, commercial				1,200,000	1,340,000	1,217,000	89.6	98.6	bu.			
Cherries				7,800	11,400	13,240	68.4	58.9	ton			
Cranberries				385,000	440,000	271,200	87.5	142.0	bbl.			
Pasture										84[1]	89[1]	79[1]

[1] September 1 condition.

Smaller Farm Flocks Reduce Egg Output

Farm flocks in Wisconsin produced 172 million eggs during August and 1,613 million in the first eight months of this year. Egg production on the state's farms in August was down 1 percent from a year ago with the gain of 2 percent in production per layer more than offset by 3 percent fewer layers than last year. Total egg production in the first eight months was off 3 percent from the comparable period last year.

Farm flocks in the nation laid 4,765 million eggs during August and 42,106 million eggs in the first eight months of this year. An increase in the rate of lay per bird compared with a year ago about offset the decrease in the number of layers estimated for August this year. Egg production in the first eight months was off 2 percent from a year ago.

Prices Paid by Farmers Set August Record

Wisconsin's index of prices received by farmers for products sold at 249 percent of the 1910-14 average shows a gain of 1 percent over a year ago. But the index of prices paid by farmers rose 1 percent to offset the gain in prices received. The index of prices paid by farmers in August at 299 percent of the 1910-14 average was the highest on record for the month.

Wisconsin farm commodity price index figures for August show gains over a year ago of 4 percent for both milk and poultry, 7 percent for eggs, and 1 percent for crops. Meat animal prices were off 3 percent from August last year.

Prices received by Wisconsin farmers in August may average $3.40 a hundred pounds for milk of average test. This price is 13 cents above August last year. While poultry and egg prices are up from the extremely low levels of a year ago they are still below any other year since the early 1940s.

Crop Summary of the United States for September 1, 1960

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)		1960 acreage as a percent of 1959	Production (000 omitted)			1960 production as a percent of		Unit	Yield per acre		
	1960 preliminary	1959		September 1, 1960 forecast	1959	10-year average 1949-58	1959	10-year average 1949-58		Indicated 1960	1959	10-year average 1949-58
Corn	83,680	84,609	98.9	4,182,467	4,361,170	3,270,642	95.9	127.9	bu.	50.0	51.5	41.6
Potatoes	1,434	1,388	103.3	253,081	243,281	233,419	104.0	108.4	cwt.	176.4	175.2	158.3
Tobacco	1,147	1,150	99.7	1,894,826	1,797,087	2,066,165	105.4	91.7	lb.	1652	1563	1383
Oats	27,393	28,496	96.1	1,178,085	1,073,982	1,302,996	109.7	90.4	bu.	43.0	37.7	35.7
Barley	13,883	15,074	92.1	414,922	420,191	334,266	98.7	124.1	bu.	30.0	27.9	28.1
Rye	1,576	1,428	110.4	31,084	21,495	23,164	144.6	134.2	bu.	19.7	15.1	13.7
Winter wheat	40,723	40,523	100.5	1,116,610	923,449	833,697	120.9	133.9	bu.	27.4	22.8	20.2
Durum wheat	1,718	1,220	140.8	35,592	20,682	27,063	172.1	131.5	bu.	20.7	17.0	13.1
Spring wheat other than Durum	10,554	11,281	93.6	215,509	184,020	231,310	117.1	93.2	bu.	20.4	16.3	16.2
Flax	3,364	3,132	107.4	29,937	22,709	38,076	131.8	78.6	bu.	8.9	7.3	8.4
Tame hay	57,670	57,955	99.5	106,863	103,853	98,985	102.9	108.0	ton	1.85	1.79	1.62
Wild hay	11,901	11,449	103.9	10,564	8,911	10,714	118.6	98.6	ton	.89	.78	.81
Pasture										81[1]	78[1]	74[1]

[1] September 1 condition.

Current Trends [1]

Item	Unit	Date	WISCONSIN This month [2]	WISCONSIN Last month	WISCONSIN Last year	WISCONSIN 5-yr. av. for month	UNITED STATES This month [2]	UNITED STATES Last month	UNITED STATES Last year	UNITED STATES 5-yr. av. for month
Farm Price — Dollars										
All milk	cwt.	Aug.	3.40 [3]	3.30	3.27	3.28	4.14 [3]	3.95	4.11	4.05
Market milk	cwt.	Aug.	3.85 [3]	3.70	3.65	3.66	----	4.45	4.65	4.61
Manufacturing milk	cwt.	Aug.	3.18 [3]	3.11	3.09	3.13	----	3.12	3.13	3.15
Milk cows	head	Aug.	245	245	270	195	219	222	236	165
Hogs	cwt.	Aug.	15.70	15.90	13.40	18.40	16.40	16.60	13.80	18.80
Cows	cwt.	Aug.	13.50	15.00	15.90	11.40	13.80	14.70	16.50	11.68
Steers and heifers	cwt.	Aug.	20.00	21.00	22.00	19.50	21.90	22.80	25.40	20.20
Calves	cwt.	Aug.	23.50	24.80	27.90	19.56	21.20	22.80	27.40	18.50
Lambs	cwt.	Aug.	17.60	18.30	20.00	18.46	17.40	18.30	19.40	19.40
Wool	lb.	Aug.	.47	.47	.44	.46	.410	.428	.437	.460
Chickens	lb.	Aug.	.150	.162	.143	.198	.159	.173	.148	.203
Eggs	doz.	Aug.	.294	.279	.276	.352	.342	.315	.311	.377
Corn	bu.	Aug.	1.07	1.07	1.17	1.32	1.07	1.00	1.13	1.34
Oats	bu.	Aug.	.63	.68	.59	.62	.578	.629	.608	.603
Barley	bu.	Aug.	.92	.92	.92	1.08	.801	.846	.833	.910
Alfalfa seed	bu.	Aug.	----	----	----	----	14.58	13.68	13.98	14.38
Red clover seed	bu.	Aug.	----	----	----	----	----	16.14	19.50	----
Potatoes	bu.	Aug.	1.65	1.80	1.41	1.54	1.350	1.668	1.068	1.110
Alfalfa hay, baled	ton	Aug.	18.00	18.00	16.00	17.56	20.00	19.80	20.10	19.74
Feeder pigs	head	Sept. 1	10.81	11.23	7.53	11.22	----	----	----	----
Price Index Numbers, 1910-14=100										
All Farm Prices	pct.	Aug.	249	249	246	245	234	238	239	240
Livestock and livestock products	pct.	Aug.	249	249	246	246	247	249	255	248
Dairy products	pct.	Aug.	263	255	253	254	254	244	252	248
Meat animals	pct.	Aug.	257	272	265	258	290	302	314	282
Poultry	pct.	Aug.	135	144	130	179	152	148	139	175
Eggs	pct.	Aug.	138	131	129	165				
Crops	pct.	Aug.	200	203	198	197	218	226	220	231
Feed grains and hay	pct.	Aug.	147	149	144	161	152	156	159	180
Fruits	pct.	Aug.	193	193	209	215	239	235	210	237
Prices Farmers Pay	pct.	Aug.	299	300	296	287	274	275	275	265
Purchasing Power of Farm Products	pct.	Aug.	83	83	83	85	85	87	87	91
Agricultural Production and Marketing										
Index of Farm Mktgs. (1947-49 = 100)	pct.	July	127	131	126	----	----	----	----	----
Milk production (000,000)	lb.	Aug.	1,305	1,516	1,304	1,301	10,330	11,219	10,243	10,476
Egg production (000,000)	no.	Aug.	172	185	174	170	4,765	5,014	4,787	4,459
Layers on farms (000)	head	Aug.	9,876	9,961	10,216	10,586	277,386	276,904	284,174	283,633
Eggs per 100 layers	no.	Aug.	1,742	1,860	1,708	1,601	1,718	1,811	1,685	1,572
Cows in herd freshening	pct.	Aug.	7.82	4.64	7.08	6.45	----	----	----	----
Calves born to be raised	pct.	Aug.	45.47	42.62	45.15	38.84	----	----	----	----
Dairy Production (000)										
Butter	lb.	July	24,200	30,600	23,843	21,918	116,985	143,000	112,550	126,152
American cheese	lb.	July	41,050	48,100	41,060	45,135	97,150	114,030	94,516	102,182
Dried skim milk for food	lb.	July	----	----	----	----	158,350	211,000	147,360	134,701
Dried skim milk for feed	lb.	July	----	----	----	----	1,850	2,300	2,047	1,869
Evaporated whole milk	lb.	July	----	----	----	----	207,200	245,600	235,329	256,424
Livestock Slaughter (000)										
Cattle	head	July	78	82	78	69	2,065	2,197	2,035	2,196
Calves	head	July	56	58	55	70	605	625	600	942
Sheep and lambs	head	July	16	16	17	13	1,271	1,311	1,262	1,287
Hogs	head	July	201	259	254	173	5,173	6,097	6,155	4,715
Cold Storage Holdings (000)										
Butter	lb.	Sept. 1	3,985	5,403	9,467	9,678	167,209	179,861	131,988	260,895
American cheese	lb.	Sept. 1	164,371	165,447	183,443	171,106	309,561	315,728	334,261	486,580
Swiss cheese	lb.	Sept. 1	----	----	----	----	11,133	10,055	11,216	8,806
Other cheese	lb.	Sept. 1	----	----	----	----	35,779	34,324	30,356	32,005
All cheese	lb.	Sept. 1	----	----	----	----	356,473	360,107	375,833	527,391
Frozen poultry	lb.	Sept. 1	1,210	1,111	1,388	869	199,870	152,737	226,474	165,845
Shell eggs	case	Sept. 1	1	3	1	9	751	1,029	739	1,080
Eggs, except dried	case	Sept. 1	----	----	----	----	4,729	5,241	4,513	5,116

Wisconsin Feed Price Changes [4]

Item	Unit	Date	This month [2]	Last month	Last year	5-yr. av. for month
Grain and concentrate fed per cow [5]	lb.	Aug.	177	180	180	143
Grain and concentrate fed						
per farm	lb.	Sept. 1	134	140	130	103
per cow in herd	lb.	Sept. 1	5.63	5.81	5.59	5.84
per 100 lbs. of milk produced	lb.	Sept. 1	25.56	23.54	25.32	23.59
Cost of 100 pounds						
of dairy ration	$	Aug.	19.80	20.15	20.06	22.18
of poultry ration	$	Aug.	21.24	21.50	22.20	25.37
Pounds ration to equal value						
of 100 lbs. milk	lb.	Aug.	172	164	163	149
of 10 dozen eggs	lb.	Aug.	138	130	124	139
Index of wholesale feed prices, (1910-14 = 100)	pct.	Aug.	173	176	176	192
Feed prices paid by farmers, per ton,						
Bran	$	Aug.	49.00	50.00	50.00	51.00
Cottonseed meal—41%	$	Aug.	87.00	90.00	92.00	90.20
Cornmeal	$	Aug.	52.00	52.00	55.00	61.00
Scratch grains	$	Aug.	78.00	77.00	77.00	80.40
Middlings	$	Aug.	52.00	53.00	52.00	55.00
Soybean meal—44%	$	Aug.	76.00	77.00	80.00	86.80

Economic Indicators — United States

Item	Unit	Date	This month [2]	Last month	Last year	5-yr. av. for month
			1947-49=100			
Industrial Production, adj. [6]	pct.	July	166	166	163	143
Freight carloadings, adj. [6]	pct.	July	73	77	73	83
Wholesale Prices [6]	pct.	July	120	120	120	114
Cost of Living [6]	pct.	July	----	126	125	118
Personal Income [7]						
Non-agricultural	pct.	July	212	212	201	171
Agricultural	pct.	July	91	89	88	88
Factory Employment, adj. [6]	pct.	July	100	100	102	101

[1] Details of methodology supplied on request.
[2] Preliminary.
[3] Forecast for milk of average butterfat test.
[4] Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service, based on reporters' data.
[5] Computed from quantity reported fed at the beginning and end of the month in herds of Wisconsin dairy correspondents times number of days in month.
[6] Federal Reserve Board.
[7] U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

United States Dairy Products, 1959

(000 omitted)

State	Creamery butter	Cheese: American [1]	Cheese: Swiss (including block)	Cheese: Brick and Munster	Cheese: Italian	Cheese: Total cheese (excl. cottage cheese curd and creamed)	Cottage cheese: Curd [3]	Cottage cheese: Creamed [4]	Evaporated whole milk	Dry whole milk	Total nonfat dry milk solids for human use	Ice cream
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Gallons
Maine	157				*	359	10,624	7,788				5,470
New Hampshire	*					*	229	360				1,149
Vermont	1,874	6,378			*	7,874	17,634	8,959		*	22,799	1,681
Massachusetts	140				2,497	3,701	326	8,298			4,473	28,309
Rhode Island					*	*						2,815
Connecticut	*				845	847	4,239	1,673				8,606
New York	21,504	34,943	*	17	26,230	107,888	80,276	84,551	*	23,253	130,421	74,187
New Jersey	*	*			3,152	3,442	1,279	1,851			*	20,519
Pennsylvania	12,481	323	1,273	*	2,243	9,446	29,093	33,770	*		35,374	74,886
Ohio	30,205	11,167	6,141	81	2,703	33,761	41,758	57,578	250,977	*	36,557	44,709
Indiana	14,826	22,434	*	9,977	*	34,433	18,137	28,200	*	3,929	13,588	26,862
Illinois	33,672	28,474	33,358	2,163	8,278	75,826	36,735	51,388	147,065	13,877	10,706	36,771
Michigan	36,987	26,345		1,107	4,919	34,027	36,829	51,210	*	19,634	71,541	33,548
Wisconsin	276,748	431,626	29,801	33,582	82,006	616,125	34,274	40,560	319,874	18,466	447,131	22,481
Minnesota	321,968	41,109	18,930	32	*	62,643	12,333	17,453	*	1,961	493,367	17,905
Iowa	171,115	40,890	*	*	*	42,282	9,683	13,784		*	148,422	12,336
Missouri	44,871	83,501			*	90,747	20,013	24,369	*		35,652	15,450
North Dakota	56,134	*				*	681	1,084			*	2,562
South Dakota	41,480	8,159				8,159	2,542	3,474		*	27,634	2,292
Nebraska	58,082	*				*	4,918	7,048			4,770	8,707
Kansas	29,831	13,585				13,585	10,389	14,896	50,425	*	23,545	6,067
Delaware							26	22				3,652
Maryland	3,648	*				*	6,816	9,941	*		11,584	21,562 [5]
Virginia	4,130	*				*	3,640	4,000	87,702	*	4,901	11,286
West Virginia	95						3,643	5,474	*			5,660
North Carolina	915	*				*	4,378	5,805	*		*	14,375
South Carolina	138					*	*	*	*			3,479
Georgia	325	*				*	1,745	2,303			*	8,383
Florida							2,217	2,796				18,904
Kentucky	11,598	49,716				49,868	7,373	10,094	205,898		2,702	4,866
Tennessee	8,530	34,397	*	*		43,343	11,405	16,008	192,587		*	15,116
Alabama		2,613				2,613	1,367	1,722				8,485
Mississippi	3,723	13,462				13,462	524	575	*		5,145	3,380
Arkansas	2,987	11,681	*	*		15,713	1,429	1,915	*		*	2,937
Louisiana	158	*				*	2,798	3,611	*			9,069
Oklahoma	18,710	7,753				7,753	8,280	11,373			5,091	5,648
Texas	5,406	4,219				4,282	12,318	13,959	*		7,489	18,418
Montana	4,427	4,038			*	4,050	1,642	2,694				2,378
Idaho	32,669	24,818	7,756			33,088	2,425	3,628	*		58,994	2,922
Wyoming	2,199		*			*	731	984			*	514
Colorado	12,244	1,106			*	1,390	7,609	10,901	*			7,369
New Mexico	263						1,787	3,464				1,375
Arizona	*					*	3,994	5,276			*	3,283
Utah	7,164	6,469	*		*	11,513	5,687	7,175	50,380	*	8,901	3,864
Nevada	451						404	617			*	695
Washington	19,741	1,723			*	2,314	17,095	26,708	*	*	21,289	11,714
Oregon	11,874	20,026				20,278	8,060	12,073	*	*	7,248	5,489
California	29,457	3,395		*	4,079	17,020	85,698	118,213	235,992	2,320	66,854	55,787
United States*	1,333,623	942,247	111,965	48,038	140,313	1,381,559	578,249	744,180	2,267,961	99,129	1,720,185	697,922
Change from 1958, %	−4	−4	+5	0	+7	−1	+5	+5	−1	+5	+1	+6

* Production by states is not shown when individual operations might be disclosed. United States totals include production not shown separately. [1] Cheddar and other types of whole milk American including Colby, washed curd, high and low moisture jack. Monterey, and granular. [2] Duplication in cottage cheese curd and cottage cheese creamed makes it impossible to add these items for total cottage cheese [3] Used for processing into full or partially creamed cottage cheese or for sale to consumers in dry form. Includes pot and bakers' cheese. [4] Milk fat content not less than 4 percent. [5] Includes 7,618,000 gallons made in the District of Columbia.

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Agricultural Marketing Service

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal -- State Crop Reporting Service

C. D. Caparoon, *In Charge* C. A. Hines, *Asst. In Charge* E. W. Morehead, *Editor*

Agricultural Statisticians
G. N. Tucker, Jr., A. Sturges, V. C. Struck, L. E. Krahn, B. A. Nelson

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IN THIS ISSUE

A RECORD tame hay crop is being harvested in Wisconsin this year, and prospects for a good corn crop have improved since August. But the state's farmers are still plagued with wet fields which have slowed harvesting.

With Wisconsin farmers reporting third and even fourth cuttings of tame hay this year, the state's crop is estimated at nearly 10 million tons. Hay production this year probably will be 2 percent larger than the record 1959 crop and a fourth above average.

Wisconsin's corn crop may make a much better showing than was expected. October 1 estimates show yields averaging 55 bushels per acre and a total production of over 152 million bushels. Yields for the state as a whole are now slightly above average but well below the record of 65 bushels last year. The present estimate shows Wisconsin's corn crop 15 percent below the 1959 production but 7 percent above average.

Wisconsin farmers will begin the winter feeding season with below average stocks of small grains including oats. Stocks of corn before this year's harvest are up sharply from a year ago and the October 1 average. Holdings of old corn of nearly 20 million bushels represent 16 percent of last year's crop.

Stocks of oats on farms in the state are estimated at nearly 107½ million bushels or 15½ million bushels below a year ago. Smaller holdings than a year ago are also shown for wheat, barley, rye, flaxseed, and soybeans. The stocks of barley at less than 1 million bushels are less than a third the average holdings.

Farm stocks of feed grains in the nation on October 1 were 18 percent above a year earlier. A record volume of old crop sorghum grains was stored on farms, and stocks of old corn were the highest since 1950. Stocks of oats and barley are also above a year ago.

Weather Summary, September 1960

Station	Temperature				Precipitation		
	Low	High	Mean	Normal	For Month	Normal	Accumulative departure since Jan. 1
Superior	30	91	58	56.8	2.17	2.80	+ 0.53
Spooner	25	90	59	58.5	2.82	3.16	− 0.16
Park Falls	28	90	57	56.6	4.56	3.33	+ 3.07
Rhinelander							
Wausau	32	91	60	60.9	4.03	3.54	+ 4.36
Marinette	35	94	64	61.5	2.53	3.14	+11.93
Antigo	33	89	60	58.8	3.15	3.60	+ 3.99
Amery							
Eau Claire	35	94	61	62.2	2.43	3.43	− 4.78
La Crosse	42	94	64	62.3	4.47	3.82	+ 5.66
Wis. Rapids							
Marshfield	33	89	59	59.0	3.07	3.47	− 0.41
Hancock	34	93	62	60.8	5.24	3.61	+ 5.27
Oshkosh	39	91	63	62.3	6.22	3.25	+ 9.56
Green Bay	36	92	61	60.2	3.09	2.87	+ 3.65
Portage	42	94	65	63.7	4.84	3.90	+ 5.03
Sheboygan	45	91	65	63.0	7.12	3.11	+12.09
Manitowoc	41	94	63	61.7	5.19	3.20	+ 9.77
Lancaster	40	94	66	63.4	5.19	3.78	− 0.53
Darlington	37	93	65	62.0	3.58	3.63	+ 2.97
Hillsboro	33	95	63	61.1	4.03	3.93	+ 4.40
Madison	39	94	64	62.1	3.90	3.99	+ 9.52
Beloit	44	94	68	64.7	1.61	3.82	+ 3.68
Lake Geneva	42	98	67	63.6	2.07	3.36	+ 5.77
Milwaukee (airport)	36	93	63	62.6	3.25	3.33	+13.17
Average for 22 stations	36.4	92.6	62.6	61.3	3.84	3.46	+ 4.93

Grain Stocks on Farms on October 1

Crop	Thousands of bushels			Percent of production		
	1960	1959	10-year average 1949-58	1960[1]	1959[1]	10-year average 1949-58
Wisconsin						
Corn[1]	19,987	8,345	11,258	16	10	13
Oats	107,479	122,976	121,880	95	96	91
Wheat	803	1,001	1,404	47	54	77
Barley	936	1,396	3,190	81	75	77
Rye	270	312	489	75	77	70
Flaxseed	45	56	91	80	80	76
Soybeans[1]	44	70	19	3	4	2
United States						
Corn[1]	464,232	331,318	371,840	12	10	13
Oats	979,146	898,338	1,055,984	83	84	81
Wheat	555,005	455,257	481,855	41	40	44
Barley	277,033	266,882	209,184	67	64	63
Rye	17,249	12,680	13,107	55	59	57
Flaxseed	12,583	9,882	19,860	41	44	52
Soybeans[1]	3,433	17,105	2,614	1	3	1

[1] Corn and soybeans are for previous year's crop.

Crop Summary of Wisconsin for October 1, 1960

Crop	Acreage			Production					Unit	Yield per acre		
	1960 preliminary	1959	1960 as a percent of 1959	October 1, 1960 forecast	1959	10-year average 1949-58	1960 as a percent of 1959	1960 as a percent of 10-year average		Indicated 1960	1959	10-year average 1949-58
Corn	2,766,000	2,766,000	100.0	152,130,000	179,790,000	142,251,000	84.6	106.9	bu.	55.0	65.0	54.4
Potatoes, late summer	18,500	17,000	108.8	2,682,000	2,380,000	2,605,000	112.7	103.0	cwt.	145	140	128
Potatoes, fall	30,500	28,000	108.9	4,728,000	4,200,000	4,607,000	112.6	102.6	cwt.	155	150	135
All potatoes	49,000	45,000	108.9	7,410,000	6,580,000	7,212,000	112.6	102.7	cwt.	151	146	131
Tobacco	15,200	13,900	109.4	24,320,000	20,878,000	23,435,000	116.5	103.8	lb.	1600	1502	1544
Oats	2,357,000	2,562,000	92.0	113,136,000	123,100,000	134,134,000	88.3	84.3	bu.	48.0	50.0	47.5
Barley	33,000	49,000	67.3	1,155,000	1,862,000	4,162,000	62.0	27.8	bu.	35.0	38.0	36.7
Rye	24,000	27,000	88.9	360,000	405,000	701,000	88.9	51.4	bu.	15.0	15.0	12.6
Winter wheat	28,000	33,000	84.8	896,000	957,000	731,000	93.6	122.6	bu.	32.0	29.0	26.1
Spring wheat	29,000	32,000	90.6	812,000	896,000	1,088,000	90.6	74.6	bu.	28.0	28.0	25.0
Flax	4,000	5,000	80.0	56,000	70,000	120,000	80.0	46.7	bu.	14.0	14.0	13.2
Sugar beets	6,000	6,500	92.3	72,000	89,000	92,000	80.9	78.3	ton	12.0	13.7	10.6
Soybeans for beans	92,000	95,000	96.8	1,518,000	1,758,000	975,000	86.3	155.7	bu.	16.5	18.5	15.0
All tame hay	4,056,000	3,944,000	102.8	9,929,000	9,707,000	7,881,000	102.3	126.0	ton	2.45	2.46	2.00
Alfalfa hay	2,898,000	2,760,000	105.0	7,680,000	7,452,000	4,972,000	103.1	154.5	ton	2.65	2.70	2.24
Clover and timothy hay	1,043,000	1,086,000	96.0	2,086,000	2,118,000	2,737,000	98.5	76.2	ton	2.00	1.95	1.72
Other tame hay	115,000	98,000	117.3	159,000	137,000	172,000	116.1	92.4	ton	1.38	1.40	1.29
Wild hay	36,000	36,000	100.0	49,000	47,000	66,000	104.3	74.2	ton	1.35	1.30	1.23
Peas for processing	85,000	85,600	99.3	221,000,000	214,000,000	266,400,000	103.3	83.0	lb.	2600	2500	2170
Sweet corn for processing	101,000	102,600	98.4	313,100	401,200	294,400	78.0	106.4	ton	3.10	3.91	2.91
Snap beans for processing	23,500	23,100	101.7	37,600	37,000	23,800	101.6	158.0	ton	1.6	1.6	1.6
Lima beans for processing	5,600	4,300	130.2	11,480,000	9,200,000	11,020,000	124.8	104.2	lb.	2050	2140	1690
Beets for processing	4,700	4,400	106.8	41,400	46,600	60,500	88.8	68.4	ton	8.8	10.6	8.6
Tomatoes for processing	500	600	83.3	6,000	6,300	8,500	95.2	70.6	ton	12.0	10.5	8.4
Cabbage	6,000	6,000	100.0	1,740,000	1,560,000	1,970,000	111.5	88.3	cwt.	290	260	250
Onions, commercial	2,500	2,800	89.3	588,000	658,000	664,000	89.4	88.6	cwt.	235	235	221
Carrots	1,800	1,700	105.9	558,000	493,000	603,000	113.2	92.5	cwt.	310	290	264
Mint for oil	4,400	4,400	100.0	154,000	185,000	89,000	83.2	173.0	lb.	35	42	36
Apples, commercial				1,150,000	1,340,000	1,217,000	85.8	94.5	bu.			
Cherries				7,800	11,400	13,240	68.4	58.9	ton			
Cranberries				385,000	440,000	271,200	87.5	142.0	bbl.			
Pasture										90[1]	92[1]	78[1]

[1] October 1 condition.

Food grain stocks on farms on October 1 were about a fifth above last year.

Wisconsin tobacco producers had rather poor weather for harvesting some of their crop last month, but their reports on October 1 show yields averaging higher than a year ago. Tobacco production this year is estimated at nearly 24½ million pounds — up 16 percent from 1959 and 4 percent more than average.

Potato producers report a better year than they had in 1959. Yields of both late summer and fall potatoes this year are higher than a year ago and average. Grown on a larger acreage and with better yields per acre, Wisconsin's potato crop is expected to be 13 percent larger than a year ago and 3 percent above average. The 1960 potato crop is now estimated at nearly 7½ million hundredweight. Weather conditions for harvesting, while not the best, are much more favorable than last year.

Prospects for flax, sugar beets, and soybeans improved during September, but production of these crops will still be below a year ago. Flax production is now estimated at 56,000 bushels or a fifth smaller than last year and less than half the average harvest.

The sugar beet crop may total 72,000 tons and also be a fifth below the 1959 production. Soybean production is now estimated at over 1½ million bushels. Yields average 16½ bushels per acre compared with 18½ bushels last year. While now estimated at 14 percent smaller than a year ago, soybean production may be 56 percent larger than average.

State's Milk Production Is Up from September 1959

September marks the first month since March of last year that Wisconsin dairy herds have produced more than estimated for the same month a year earlier. August milk production was about equal to August last year.

Milk production on Wisconsin farms

Crop Summary of the United States for October 1, 1960

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)		1960 acreage as a percent of 1959	Production (000 omitted)			1960 production as a percent of		Unit	Yield per acre		
	1960 preliminary	1959		October 1, 1960 forecast	1959	10-year average 1949-58	1959	10-year average 1949-58		Indicated 1960	1959	10-year average 1949-58
Corn	83,680	84,609	98.9	4,258,511	4,361,170	3,270,642	97.6	130.2	bu.	50.9	51.5	41.6
Potatoes	1,434	1,388	103.3	253,203	243,281	233,419	104.1	108.5	cwt.	176.5	175.2	158.3
Tobacco	1,147	1,150	99.7	1,934,766	1,797,087	2,066,165	107.7	93.6	lb.	1687	1563	1383
Oats	27,393	28,496	96.1	1,178,085	1,073,982	1,302,996	109.7	90.4	bu.	43.0	37.7	35.7
Barley	13,883	15,074	92.1	414,922	420,191	334,266	98.7	124.1	bu.	30.0	27.9	28.1
Rye	1,576	1,428	110.4	31,084	21,495	23,164	144.6	134.2	bu.	19.7	15.1	13.7
Winter wheat	40,723	40,523	100.5	1,116,610	923,449	833,697	120.9	133.9	bu.	27.4	22.8	20.2
Durum wheat	1,718	1,220	140.8	36,155	20,682	27,063	174.8	133.6	bu.	21.0	17.0	13.1
Spring wheat other than durum	10,554	11,281	93.6	215,468	184,020	231,310	117.1	93.2	bu.	20.4	16.3	16.2
Flax	3,364	3,132	107.4	30,588	22,709	38,076	134.7	80.3	bu.	9.1	7.3	8.4
Tame hay	57,670	57,955	99.5	108,185	103,853	98,995	104.2	109.3	ton	1.88	1.79	1.62
Wild hay	11,901	11,449	103.9	10,564	8,911	10,714	118.6	98.6	ton	.89	.78	.81
Pasture										78[1]	76[1]	73[1]

[1] October 1 condition.

Current Trends [1]

Item	Unit	Date	WISCONSIN This month [2]	WISCONSIN Last month	WISCONSIN Last year	WISCONSIN 5-yr. av. for month	UNITED STATES This month [2]	UNITED STATES Last month	UNITED STATES Last year	UNITED STATES 5-yr. av. for month
Farm Price — Dollars										
All milk	cwt.	Sept.	3.70 [3]	3.44	3.42	3.44	4.42 [3]	4.15	4.38	4.31
Market milk	cwt.	Sept.	4.15 [3]	3.90	3.79	3.80	----------	4.56	4.90	4.84
Manufacturing milk	cwt.	Sept.	3.45 [3]	3.21	3.21	3.27	----------	3.20	3.27	3.29
Milk cows	head	Sept.	235	245	260	195	218	219	233	167
Hogs	cwt.	Sept.	14.70	15.70	12.90	17.48	15.60	16.40	13.30	18.02
Cows	cwt.	Sept.	13.50	13.50	15.80	11.20	13.80	13.80	16.20	11.62
Steers and heifers	cwt.	Sept.	20.00	20.00	21.90	19.72	21.50	21.90	25.20	20.30
Calves	cwt.	Sept.	22.70	23.50	27.00	19.06	20.90	21.20	26.50	18.54
Lambs	cwt.	Sept.	16.30	17.60	18.20	18.18	16.70	17.40	18.60	19.00
Wool	lb.	Sept.	.45	.47	.42	.42	.400	.410	.439	.449
Chickens	lb.	Sept.	.145	.150	.132	.177	.153	.159	.142	.185
Eggs	doz.	Sept.	.348	.294	.305	.393	.386	.342	.330	.398
Corn	bu.	Sept.	1.07	1.07	1.14	1.31	1.06	1.07	1.09	1.30
Oats	bu.	Sept.	.63	.63	.59	.62	.601	.578	.620	.623
Barley	bu.	Sept.	.90	.92	.92	1.09	.817	.801	.846	.917
Alfalfa seed	bu.	Sept.	15.00	----------	15.00	----------	15.84	14.58	14.94	14.92
Red clover seed	bu.	Sept.	13.80	----------	15.72	17.38	12.66	----------	14.88	17.68
Potatoes	bu.	Sept.	1.50	1.65	1.20	1.10	1.242	1.350	.972	.913
Alfalfa hay, baled	ton	Sept.	16.00	18.00	16.30	18.02	20.20	20.00	20.70	20.32
Feeder pigs	head	Oct. 1	10.77	10.81	7.70	11.44	----------	----------	----------	----------
Price Index Numbers, 1910-14=100										
All Farm Prices	pct.	Sept.	259	250	249	248	237	234	240	240
Livestock and livestock products	pct.	Sept.	260	250	251	251	251	247	257	250
Dairy products	pct.	Sept.	286	265	264	266	269	254	267	262
Meat animals	pct.	Sept.	248	257	257	249	285	290	308	278
Poultry	pct.	Sept.	135	135	123	162	162	152	143	176
Eggs	pct.	Sept.	163	138	143	185				
Crops	pct.	Sept.	194	200	188	189	221	218	220	229
Feed grains and hay	pct.	Sept.	142	147	145	162	152	152	156	177
Fruits	pct.	Sept.	199	193	193	217	269	239	228	239
Prices Farmers Pay	pct.	Sept.	300	299	296	286	274	274	274	264
Purchasing Power of Farm Products	pct.	Sept.	86	84	84	87	86	85	88	91
Agricultural Production and Marketing										
Index of farm mktgs. (1947-49 = 100)	pct.	Aug.	123	127	124	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Milk production (000,000)	lb.	Sept.	1,184	1,305	1,176	1,138	9,498	10,330	9,471	9,415
Egg production (000,000)	no.	Sept.	152	172	158	162	4,476	4,765	4,591	4,362
Layers on farms (000)	head	Sept.	10,042	9,876	10,513	11,380	284,165	277,386	297,375	301,616
Eggs per 100 layers	no.	Sept.	1,509	1,742	1,506	1,423	1,575	1,718	1,544	1,447
Cows in herd freshening	pct.	Sept.	12.45	7.82	12.07	11.46	----------	----------	----------	----------
Calves born to be raised	pct.	Sept.	43.08	45.47	46.93	39.46	----------	----------	----------	----------
Dairy Production (000)										
Butter	lb.	Aug.	19,550	24,200	17,128	17,298	97,990	116,985	91,544	105,255
American cheese	lb.	Aug.	34,500	41,050	33,605	37,264	84,135	97,150	81,384	87,001
Dried skim milk for food	lb.	Aug.	----------	----------	----------	----------	121,650	158,350	110,955	100,299
Dried skim milk for feed	lb.	Aug.	----------	----------	----------	----------	1,660	1,850	1,833	1,556
Evaporated whole milk	lb.	Aug.	----------	----------	----------	----------	203,300	207,200	216,557	225,553
Livestock Slaughter (000)										
Cattle	head	Aug.	84	78	73	72	2,328	2,065	1,897	2,255
Calves	head	Aug.	70	56	56	74	736	605	590	1,010
Sheep and lambs	head	Aug.	16	16	15	14	1,414	1,271	1,157	1,324
Hogs	head	Aug.	234	201	259	196	6,208	5,173	5,914	5,265
Cold Storage Holdings (000)										
Butter	lb.	Oct. 1	3,461	3,985	6,920	7,849	136,186	169,325	93,012	232,969
American cheese	lb.	Oct. 1	155,120	164,371	175,908	164,849	300,182	317,946	327,126	479,091
Swiss cheese	lb.	Oct. 1	----------	----------	----------	----------	11,000	10,930	12,017	8,793
Other cheese	lb.	Oct. 1	----------	----------	----------	----------	29,280	30,038	30,719	30,276
All cheese	lb.	Oct. 1	----------	----------	----------	----------	340,462	358,914	369,862	518,160
Frozen poultry	lb.	Oct. 1	1,840	1,210	2,568	1,277	288,831	201,111	277,086	225,064
Shell eggs	case	Oct. 1	----------	1	1	6	481	746	554	777
Eggs, except dried	case	Oct. 1	----------	----------	----------	----------	4,018	4,748	3,966	4,451

Wisconsin Feed Price Changes [4]

Item	Unit	Date	This month [2]	Last month	Last year	5-yr. av. for month
Grain and concentrate fed per cow [5]	lb.	Sept.	173	177	194	148
Grain and concentrate fed						
per farm	lb.	Oct. 1	141	134	143	112
per cow in herd	lb.	Oct. 1	5.92	5.63	6.02	5.16
per 100 lbs. of milk produced	lb.	Oct. 1	33.03	25.56	26.90	26.08
Cost of 1000 pounds						
of dairy ration	$	Sept.	19.60	19.80	19.96	22.28
of poultry ration	$	Sept.	21.13	21.24	21.89	25.21
Pounds ration to equal value						
of 100 lbs. milk	lb.	Sept.	169	174	171	155
of 10 dozen eggs	lb.	Sept.	165	138	139	158
Index of wholesale feed prices, (1910-14=100)	pct.	Sept.	173	173	173	192
Feed prices paid by farmers, per ton,						
Bran	$	Sept.	49.00	49.00	47.00	50.20
Cottonseed meal—41%	$	Sept.	88.00	87.00	90.00	90.40
Cornmeal	$	Sept.	53.00	52.00	54.00	60.40
Scratch grains	$	Sept.	77.00	78.00	76.00	80.20
Middlings	$	Sept.	51.00	52.00	49.00	53.60
Soybean meal—44%	$	Sept.	76.00	76.00	78.00	85.40

Economic Indicators — United States

Item	Unit	Date	This month [2]	Last month	Last year	5-yr. av. for month
			1947-49=100			
Industrial production, adj. [6]	pct.	Aug.	165	166	157	145
Freight carloadings, adj. [6]	pct.	Aug.	75	73	72	89
Wholesale prices [6]	pct.	Aug.	119	120	119	115
Cost of living [6]	pct.	Aug.	----------	127	125	118
Personal income [7]						
Non-agricultural	pct.	Aug.	212	212	199	170
Agricultural	pct.	Aug.	84	90	77	87
Factory employment, adj. [6]	pct.	Aug.	99	100	97	102

[1] Details of methodology supplied on request.
[2] Preliminary.
[3] Forecast for milk of average butterfat test.
[4] Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service, based on reporters' data.
[5] Computed from quantity reported fed at the beginning and end of the month in herds of Wisconsin dairy correspondents times number of days in month.
[6] Federal Reserve Board.
[7] U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

during September is estimated at 1,184 million pounds — up nearly 1 percent from a year ago and 6 percent greater than average for the month. Monthly estimates for the first nine months of this year show production for the period at 13,792 million pounds or 1 percent below production for the January through September period last year.

The nation's dairy herds produced 9,498 million pounds of milk during September and 97,497 million pounds during the first nine months of this year. Milk production in September was equal to a year ago and 2 percent above average for the month; the total for the nine months shows a gain of 1 percent over the January through September total last year.

Egg Supply Continues Below Last Year

The supply of eggs fresh from the farms of the state and nation continues below a year ago. Even though layers are doing as well or better than a year ago in producing eggs, they are not able to offset the decrease from a year ago in the number of layers in farm flocks.

Estimates for September show Wisconsin farm flocks had 4 percent fewer layers than a year ago, but the rate of production per layer was equal to September last year. Total production of Wisconsin farm flocks last month is estimated at 152 million eggs or 4 percent fewer than a year ago. During the first nine months of this year the state's egg production dropped 3 percent from the production for the same 1959 months.

For the nation as a whole, the number of layers in farm flocks was down 4 percent but the rate of production per layer was up 2 percent from September last year. The nation's farm flocks produced 4,476 million eggs during September — a decrease of about 3 percent from a year ago but nearly 3 percent more than average for the month. Egg production on the nation's farms during the first nine months is off 2 percent from the total for January through September last year. This is a decrease in production of 1,004 million eggs.

The lower supply of eggs from the nation's farms probably will continue throughout the year with the number of potential layers on October 1 estimated at 4 percent below a year earlier. This number includes the number of hens and pullets of laying age plus the number of pullets not of laying age.

Wisconsin Farmers Report Drop in Pheasant Population

Hunters will find fewer pheasants on Wisconsin farms this fall than they found a year ago, according to observations reported by the state's crop and dairy correspondents. However, the decline is not as sharp in the southern sections of the state as reported in the northern counties. The correspondents were asked again to help the Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service and the game management division of the Wisconsin Conservation Department make their annual September 1 pheasant report.

The number of pheasants seen about September 1 by farmers reporting averaged eight birds per farm while a year ago the average was nine birds. The number of pheasants this year averaged 4 birds per 100 acres of farm land.

Wisconsin's pheasant population on farms has dropped sharply in the past two years. In the September 1 survey last year, the number of pheasants reported seen by Wisconsin farmers reporting was close to 60 percent smaller than the number seen a year earlier. This decrease is followed by a drop of 13 percent in the number of pheasants seen compared with a year ago.

Asked whether they felt pheasants do more good than harm, 55 percent of the farmers reporting said yes, 12 percent said no, and 33 percent were undecided. The estimated amount of damage reported by pheasants this year averaged 77 cents per farm for those farmers reporting.

Asked if they had seen any sharp-tailed grouse or prairie chickens on their farms since June, 15 percent of the farmers reporting said yes, 78 percent said no, and 7 percent didn't know. Replying to the question of seeeing ruffed grouse or partridge, 36 percent of the farmers reporting said yes, 57 percent no, and 7 percent didn't know.

Fifty-two percent of the farmers reporting in the September 1 survey said they had seen fox on their farms since May 1. Twenty-one percent of the farmers reported fox litters raised on their farms this year. Asked whether they had lost any poultry this year which they were certain was due to fox, 11 percent of the farmers reporting said yes, and 89 percent said no. Of the farmers reporting losses of poultry, the average was 15 chickens per farm.

Wisconsin Milk Prices Show Sharp Gain

Wisconsin's index of prices received by farmers for products sold in September at 259 percent of the 1910-14 average rose 4 percent from a year ago while the index of prices paid gained more than 1 percent to reach the highest point for any September. The index of prices paid, which does not include interest, taxes, and wage rates, was 300 percent of the 1910-14 average.

Commodity index figures for September show price gains over a year ago of 8 percent for milk, 14 percent for eggs, 10 percent for poultry, and 3 percent for crops. These increases were partially offset by a drop of 4 percent in meat animal prices.

Farmers in the state received prices for all milk of average test sold in September averaging $3.70 a hundredweight. The September price was up 26 cents from the August average and 28 cents higher than reported for September last year.

The index of meat animal prices is down with lower prices for cows, steers and heifers calves, sheep and lambs only partially offset by higher hog prices than a year ago. During September, Wisconsin farmers received prices per hundredweight averaging $14.70 for hogs, $13.50 for cows, $20.00 for steers and heifers, $22.70 for calves, $3.90 for sheep, and $16.30 for lambs.

The September farm prices for eggs averaged 35 cents a dozen compared with 29½ cents in August and 30½ cents in September last year. Prices of farm chickens averaged 14½ cents in September, 15 cents in August, and a little over 13 cents in September last year.

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Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter

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Agricultural Marketing Service

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C. D. Caparoon, *In Charge* C. A. Hines, *Asst. In Charge* E. W. Morehead, *Editor*

Agricultural Statisticians

G. N. Tucker, Jr., A. Sturges, V. C. Struck, L. E. Krahn, B. A. Nelson

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IN THIS ISSUE

A RECORD YIELD per acre is forecast for Wisconsin's 1960 potato crop. The state's estimates for November indicate larger crops of potatoes, corn, and commercial apples than forecast a month ago. But production forecasts for both sugar beets and soybeans for beans show smaller crops than expected at the beginning of October.

While crops got off with an unusually slow start this year, October weather conditions were much more favorable than a year ago for late harvested crops. Silo filling was completed before killing frosts occurred around the middle of the month. Much corn was left to be harvested after November 1 because of high moisture content or wet fields.

Corn yields are forecast at 57 bushels per acre or 2 bushels more than at the beginning of October. The state's corn crop is now expected to total 157½ million bushels — 12 percent below the record 1959 crop but 11 percent above average.

Yields for both late summer and fall potatoes are higher than a year ago. Yields for the fall crop may average 165 hundredweight per acre or 10 hundredweight more than forecast at the beginning of October. Production of all potatoes is expected to total nearly 7¾ million hundredweight. Higher yields and more acres for harvest this year will bring the crop 17 percent above last year and 7 percent above average.

Present estimates indicate sugar beet yields will average 11½ tons per acre and production will be about 69 thousand tons. This will be a crop nearly 22 percent smaller than harvested last year and 25 percent below average. Production of soybeans for beans is expected to total nearly 1½ million bushels. Lower yields and fewer acres for harvest will result in a crop nearly a fifth below last year but 46 percent above average.

Wisconsin's commercial apple crop is now estimated at 1,200 thousand bushels, and cranberry production at 385 thousand barrels. The apple crop will be about a tenth smaller than a year ago and cranberry production 12 percent below the record 1959 crop.

November 1 reports from Wisconsin farmers show pasture conditions average 86 percent of normal compared with 91 percent last year, and that new seedings are going into the winter in very good condition. Cattle are going into the winter in excellent condition after being on fall pasture feed for a longer period than a year ago.

Weather Summary, October 1960

Station	Temperature				Precipitation		
	Low	High	Mean	Normal	For month	Normal	Accumulative departure since Jan. 1
Superior	14	80	47	46.6	1.55	2.27	− 0.19
Spooner	12	78	48	47.5	1.28	1.88	− 0.76
Park Falls	20	79	46	45.7	2.41	2.29	+ 3.19
Rhinelander	20	78	45	46.4	2.67	2.34	+ 0.98
Wausau	17	77	48	49.2	3.57	2.38	+ 5.55
Marinette	22	82	51	50.6	2.90	2.17	+12.66
Antigo	19	77	47	47.9	2.45	2.28	+ 4.16
Amery	18	80	49	48.2	1.04	1.80	− 0.72
Eau Claire	20	80	50	50.3	2.01	2.06	− 4.83
La Crosse	22	80	51	50.8	3.00	1.93	+ 6.73
Wis. Rapids	11	78	47	48.2	2.33	2.30	− 1.41
Marshfield	15	78	47	47.9	1.98	2.44	− 0.87
Hancock	12	79	48	49.7	2.90	2.29	+ 5.88
Oshkosh	20	77	49	50.9	2.26	1.85	+ 9.97
Green Bay	18	78	47	48.4	2.32	1.80	+ 4.17
Portage	21	80	51	52.5	3.26	1.93	+ 6.36
Sheboygan	27	79	52	51.8	2.54	2.22	+12.41
Manitowoc	22	75	49	51.1	2.36	2.05	+10.08
Lancaster	21	81	52	52.5	2.55	2.32	− 0.30
Darlington	17	81	50	51.3	3.36	2.32	+ 4.01
Hillsboro	15	79	50	50.1	2.40	2.24	+ 4.56
Madison	20	79	49	50.4	3.32	2.08	+10.76
Beloit	23	81	53	53.9	2.50	2.34	+ 3.84
Lake Geneva	22	80	52	52.6	3.78	2.17	+ 7.38
Milwaukee (airport)	21	76	49	51.4	3.06	1.97	+14.26
Average for 25 stations	18.8	78.9	49.1	49.8	2.55	2.15	+ 4.71

Milk Production is Up From October Last Year

Estimates for both the state and nation show milk production in October was about 1 percent greater than a year ago. But for the first ten months of this year, milk production on Wisconsin farms is off 1 percent from the corresponding period of 1959 compared with an increase of 1 percent for the nation.

Wisconsin dairy herds produced 1,229 million pounds of milk in October or 14 percent more than the 10-year average for the month. While milk production in September and October was above the total for the same months last year, total production this year may be off slightly from the 1959 production. In recent months, milk production per cow has averaged higher than a year ago, and it has more than offset the drop in milk cow numbers.

Dairy herds in the nation produced 9,545 million pounds of milk in October and 107,042 million pounds in the first ten months of the year. Milk production in October as well as so far this year is up 1 percent from the same

Crop Summary of Wisconsin for November 1, 1960

Crop	Acreage			Production					Unit	Yield per acre		
	1960 preliminary	1959	1960 as a percent of 1959	November 1, 1960 forecast	1959	10-year average 1949-58	1960 as a percent of 1959	1960 as a percent of 10-year average		Indicated 1960	1959	10-year average 1949-58
Corn	2,766,000	2,766,000	100.0	157,662,000	179,790,000	142,251,000	87.7	110.8	bu.	57.0	65.0	54.4
Potatoes, late summer	18,500	17,000	108.8	2,682,000	2,380,000	2,605,000	112.7	103.0	cwt.	145	140	128
Potatoes, fall	30,500	28,000	108.9	5,032,000	4,200,000	4,607,000	119.8	109.2	cwt.	165	150	135
All potatoes	49,000	45,000	108.9	7,714,000	6,580,000	7,212,000	117.2	107.0	cwt.	157	146	131
Tobacco	15,200	13,900	109.4	24,320,000	20,878,000	23,435,000	116.5	103.8	lb.	1600	1502	1544
Oats	2,357,000	2,562,000	92.0	113,136,000	128,100,000	134,134,000	88.3	84.3	bu.	48.0	50.0	47.5
Barley	33,000	49,000	67.3	1,155,000	1,862,000	4,162,000	62.0	27.8	bu.	35.0	38.0	36.7
Rye	24,000	27,000	88.9	360,000	405,000	701,000	88.9	51.4	bu.	15.0	15.0	12.6
Winter wheat	28,000	33,000	84.8	896,000	957,000	731,000	93.6	122.6	bu.	32.0	29.0	26.1
Spring wheat	29,000	32,000	90.6	812,000	896,000	1,088,000	90.6	74.6	bu.	28.0	28.0	25.0
Flax	4,000	5,000	80.0	56,000	70,000	120,000	80.0	46.7	bu.	14.0	14.0	13.2
Sugar beets	6,000	6,500	92.3	69,000	89,000	92,000	77.5	75.0	ton	11.5	13.7	10.6
Soybeans for beans	92,000	95,000	96.8	1,426,000	1,758,000	975,000	81.1	146.3	bu.	15.5	18.5	15.0
All tame hay	4,056,000	3,944,000	102.8	9,929,000	9,707,000	7,881,000	102.3	126.0	ton	2.45	2.46	2.00
Alfalfa hay	2,898,000	2,760,000	105.0	7,680,000	7,452,000	4,972,000	103.1	154.5	ton	2.65	2.70	2.24
Clover and timothy hay	1,043,000	1,086,000	96.0	2,086,000	2,118,000	2,737,000	98.5	76.2	ton	2.00	1.95	1.72
Other tame hay	115,000	98,000	117.3	159,000	137,000	172,000	116.1	92.4	ton	1.38	1.40	1.29
Wild hay	36,000	36,000	100.0	49,000	47,000	66,000	104.3	74.2	ton	1.35	1.30	1.23
Peas for processing	85,000	85,600	99.3	221,000,000	214,000,000	266,400,000	103.3	83.0	lb.	2600	2500	2170
Sweet corn for processing	101,000	102,600	98.4	313,100	401,200	294,400	78.0	106.4	ton	3.10	3.91	2.91
Snap beans for processing	23,500	23,100	101.7	37,600	37,000	23,800	101.6	158.0	ton	1.6	1.6	1.6
Lima beans for processing	5,600	4,300	130.2	11,480,000	9,200,000	11,020,000	124.8	104.2	lb.	2050	2140	1690
Beets for processing	4,700	4,400	106.8	41,400	46,600	60,500	88.8	68.4	ton	8.8	10.6	8.6
Tomatoes for processing	500	600	83.3	6,000	6,300	8,500	95.2	70.6	ton	12.0	10.5	8.4
Cabbage	6,000	6,000	100.0	1,740,000	1,560,000	1,970,000	111.5	88.3	cwt.	290	260	250
Onions, commercial	2,500	2,800	89.3	588,000	658,000	664,000	89.4	88.6	cwt.	235	235	221
Carrots	1,800	1,700	105.9	558,000	493,000	603,000	113.2	92.5	cwt.	310	290	264
Cucumbers for pickles	14,500	16,100	90.1	1,842,000	1,932,000	1,702,000	95.3	108.2	bu.	127	120	82
Mint for oil	4,400	4,400	100.0	154,000	185,000	89,000	83.2	173.0	lb.	35	42	36
Apples, commercial				1,200,000	1,340,000	1,217,000	89.6	98.6	bu.			
Cherries				7,800	11,400	13,240	68.4	58.9	ton			
Cranberries				385,000	440,000	271,200	87.5	142.0	bbl.			
Pasture										86[1]	91[1]	72[1]

[1] November 1 condition.

periods last year.

The cost of a typical Wisconsin dairy ration in October was slightly below a year ago, and farmers are receiving higher prices for milk this year. But the quantity of grains and concentrates fed per cow in October averaged a little below a year ago. The milk-feed price ratio was well above October last year with Wisconsin farmers able to buy 195 pounds of dairy ration with the value of 100 pounds of milk compared with 175 pounds a year ago. Some of the decrease from a year ago in grain and concentrates fed may be attributed to the longer pasture season this year.

Wisconsin Egg Production Is the Lowest Since 1951

Wisconsin farm flocks produced 12 percent fewer eggs in October than a year ago. Egg production was 15 percent below the 5-year average for the month and the lowest for any October since 1951.

The lower egg production than a year ago results from a 7 percent reduction in the number of layers and a 4 percent decrease in the production per layer. Wisconsin farm flocks laid 153 million eggs in October and 1,918 million in the first ten months of this year. Egg production in the state so far this year is off 4 percent from the first ten months of last year.

The cost of a thousand pounds of poultry ration in October was about the same as a year ago. But with a substantial increase in egg prices, the egg-feed price ratio this fall is well above a year ago and the 5-year average.

Farm flocks in the nation laid 4,594 million eggs during October or 5 percent fewer eggs than in October last year. Egg production during the first ten months of this year shows a decrease of 2 percent compared with the same period last year. Egg production per layer in the nation averaged a little higher than for October last year, but there were 5 per-

Crop Summary of the United States for November 1, 1960

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)		1960 acreage as a percent of 1959	Production (000 omitted)			1960 production as a percent of		Unit	Yield per acre		
	1960 preliminary	1959		November 1, 1960 forecast	1959	10-year average 1949-58	1959	10-year average 1949-58		Indicated 1960	1959	10-year average 1949-58
Corn	83,680	84,609	98.9	4,378,724	4,361,170	3,270,642	100.4	133.9	bu.	52.3	51.5	41.6
Potatoes	1,434	1,388	103.3	253,784	243,281	233,419	104.3	108.7	cwt.	176.9	175.2	158.3
Tobacco	1,147	1,150	99.7	1,951,582	1,797,087	2,066,165	108.6	94.5	lb.	1701	1563	1383
Oats	27,393	28,496	96.1	1,178,085	1,073,982	1,302,996	109.7	90.4	bu.	43.0	37.7	35.7
Barley	13,883	15,074	92.1	414,922	420,191	334,266	98.7	124.1	bu.	30.0	27.9	28.1
Rye	1,576	1,428	110.4	31,084	21,495	23,164	144.6	134.2	bu.	19.7	15.1	13.7
Winter wheat	40,723	40,523	100.5	1,116,610	923,449	833,697	120.9	133.9	bu	27.4	22.8	20.2
Durum wheat	1,718	1,220	140.8	36,155	20,682	27,063	174.8	133.6	bu.	21.0	17.0	13.1
Spring wheat other than durum	10,554	11,281	93.6	215,468	184,020	231,310	117.1	93.2	bu.	20.4	16.3	16.2
Flax	3,364	3,132	107.4	30,588	22,709	38,076	134.7	80.3	bu.	9.1	7.3	8.4
Tame hay	57,670	57,955	99.5	108,185	103,853	98,985	104.2	109.3	ton	1.88	1.79	1.62
Wild hay	11,901	11,449	103.9	10,564	8,911	10,714	118.6	98.6	ton	.89	.78	.81
Pasture										78[1]	83[1]	72[1]

[1] November 1 condition.

Current Trends [1]

Item	Unit	Date	WISCONSIN				UNITED STATES			
			This month [2]	Last month	Last year	5-yr. av. for month	This month [2]	Last month	Last year	5-yr. av. for month
Farm Price — Dollars										
All milk	cwt.	Oct.	3.80 [3]	3.68	3.59	3.53	4.59 [3]	4.42	4.57	4.49
Market milk	cwt.	Oct.	4.15 [3]	4.05	3.91	3.86	----------	4.91	5.08	5.00
Manufacturing milk	cwt.	Oct.	3.60 [3]	3.48	3.38	3.35	----------	3.39	3.40	3.41
Milk cows	head	Oct.	230	235	255	196	215	218	228	167
Hogs	cwt.	Oct.	16.00	14.70	12.10	16.28	16.90	15.60	12.60	16.78
Cows	cwt.	Oct.	12.70	13.50	13.70	11.04	12.90	13.80	14.70	11.42
Steers and heifers	cwt.	Oct.	19.70	20.00	21.70	19.62	21.30	21.50	24.00	20.10
Calves	cwt.	Oct.	21.50	22.70	23.20	18.40	20.80	20.90	25.20	18.46
Lambs	cwt.	Oct.	16.50	16.30	17.70	17.88	16.30	16.70	17.80	18.64
Wool	lb.	Oct.	.45	.45	.45	.42	.395	.400	.428	.446
Chickens	lb.	Oct.	.139	.145	.121	.158	.150	.153	.136	.170
Eggs	doz.	Oct.	.433	.348	.302	.399	.434	.386	.318	.393
Corn	bu.	Oct.	1.02	1.07	1.00	1.23	.991	1.06	.990	1.18
Oats	bu.	Oct.	.62	.63	.62	.64	.597	.601	.650	.637
Barley	bu.	Oct.	.87	.90	.92	1.10	.843	.817	.866	.933
Alfalfa seed	bu.	Oct.	13.80	15.00	14.40	18.94	16.08	15.84	16.86	16.72
Red clover seed	bu.	Oct.	11.70	13.80	15.00	19.31	12.24	12.66	15.36	19.96
Potatoes	bu.	Oct.	1.38	1.50	1.14	1.01	1.080	1.242	.954	.790
Alfalfa hay, baled	ton	Oct.	16.40	16.00	17.20	18.72	20.80	20.20	21.30	20.82
Feeder pigs	head	Nov. 1	11.32	10.77	7.41	11.51	----------	----------	----------	----------
Price Index Numbers, 1910-14=100										
All Farm Prices	pct.	Oct.	265	258	248	249	240	237	235	236
Livestock and livestock products	pct.	Oct.	269	260	249	251	258	251	250	246
Dairy products	pct.	Oct.	294	285	278	273	278	269	277	272
Meat animals	pct.	Oct.	249	248	233	237	288	285	292	268
Poultry	pct.	Oct.	131	135	113	148	175	162	138	170
Eggs	pct.	Oct.	203	163	141	187				
Crops	pct.	Oct.	189	194	186	187	220	222	218	224
Feed grains and hay	pct.	Oct.	140	142	145	164	147	152	149	168
Fruits	pct.	Oct.	193	199	183	204	272	269	213	219
Prices Farmers Pay	pct.	Oct.	300	300	297	287	274	274	275	264
Purchasing Power of Farm Products	pct.	Oct.	88	86	84	87	88	86	85	89
Agricultural Production and Marketing										
Index of farm mktgs. (1947-49=100)	pct.	Sept.	128	123	122	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Milk production (000,000)	lb.	Oct.	1,229	1,184	1,221	1,158	9,545	9,498	9,476	9,260
Egg production (000,000)	no.	Oct.	153	152	173	181	4,594	4,476	4,830	4,690
Layers on farms (000)	head	Oct.	10,374	10,042	11,185	12,365	293,015	284,165	310,071	319,535
Eggs per 100 layers	no.	Oct.	1,476	1,509	1,544	1,467	1,568	1,575	1,558	1,469
Cows in herd freshening	pct.	Oct.	11.31	12.45	12.51	12.54	----------	----------	----------	----------
Calves born to be raised	pct.	Oct.	45.03	43.08	45.68	39.76	----------	----------	----------	----------
Dairy Production (000)										
Butter	lb.	Sept.	16,100	19,550	15,331	14,819	83,985	97,790	83,362	90,755
American cheese	lb.	Sept.	30,780	34,500	30,129	31,429	72,375	84,135	69,984	72,124
Dried skim milk for food	lb.	Sept.	----------	----------	----------	----------	98,800	121,650	95,769	81,343
Dried skim milk for feed	lb.	Sept.	----------	----------	----------	----------	1,550	1,660	1,756	1,364
Evaporated whole milk	lb.	Sept.	----------	----------	----------	----------	171,000	203,300	185,062	183,010
Livestock Slaughter (000)										
Cattle	head	Sept.	84	84	84	73	2,307	2,328	2,064	2,226
Calves	head	Sept.	101	70	90	103	813	736	692	1,059
Sheep and lambs	head	Sept.	17	16	8	14	1,507	1,414	1,359	1,350
Hogs	head	Sept.	237	234	313	222	6,218	6,208	6,930	6,011
Cold Storage Holdings (000)										
Butter	lb.	Nov. 1	3.935	3,461	5,633	6,847	115,301	135,540	67,286	205,739
American cheese	lb.	Nov. 1	147,208	155,120	167,370	156,144	290,635	304,237	308,105	452,326
Swiss cheese	lb.	Nov. 1	----------	----------	----------	----------	11,977	11,476	10,747	8,693
Other cheese	lb.	Nov. 1	----------	----------	----------	----------	29,463	30,476	30,609	28,599
All cheese	lb.	Nov. 1	----------	----------	----------	----------	332,075	346,189	349,461	489,618
Frozen poultry	lb.	Nov. 1	5,283	1,840	4,125	2,172	411,134	292,626	384,611	336,132
Shell eggs	case	Nov. 1	----------	----------	----------	----------	278	486	467	563
Eggs, except dried	case	Nov. 1	----------	----------	----------	----------	3,161	4,025	3,489	3,643

Wisconsin Feed Price Changes [4]

Item	Unit	Date	This month [2]	Last month	Last year	5-yr. av. for month
Grain and concentrate fed per cow [5]	lb.	Oct.	199	173	204	176
Grain and concentrate fed						
per farm	lb.	Nov. 1	168	141	169	138
per cow in herd	lb.	Nov. 1	6.91	5.92	7.11	6.21
per 100 lbs. of milk produced	lb.	Nov. 1	30.33	26.69	31.45	30.30
Cost of 1000 pounds						
of dairy ration	$	Oct	19.47	19.60	20.55	22.04
of poultry ration	$	Oct.	20.72	21.13	20.92	24.30
Pounds ration to equal value						
of 100 lbs. milk	lb.	Oct.	195	188	175	162
of 10 dozen eggs	lb.	Oct.	209	165	144	166
Index of wholesale feed prices, (1910-14 = 100)	pct.	Oct.	170	173	171	188
Feed prices paid by farmers, per ton,						
Bran	$	Oct.	48.00	49.00	48.00	49.60
Cottonseed meal—41%	$	Oct.	89.00	88.00	91.00	89.40
Cornmeal	$	Oct.	52.00	53.00	53.00	59.00
Scratch grains	$	Oct.	78.00	77.00	77.00	79.60
Middlings	$	Oct.	50.00	51.00	50.00	52.20
Soybean meal—44%	$	Oct.	75.00	76.00	79.00	80.80

Economic Indicators — United States

Item	Unit	Date	This month [2]	Last month	Last year	5-yr. av. for month
			1947-49 = 100			
Industrial production, adj. [6]	pct.	Sept.	162	165	157	146
Freight carloadings, adj. [6]	pct.	Sept.	73	75	72	89
Wholesale prices [6]	pct.	Sept.	119	119	120	115
Cost of living [6]	pct.	Sept.	----------	127	125	118
Personal income [7]						
Non-agricultural	pct.	Sept.	206	212	195	167
Agricultural	pct.	Sept.	84	87	72	84
Factory employment, adj. [6]	pct.	Sept.	98	98	98	102

[1] Details of methodology supplied on request.
[2] Preliminary.
[3] Forecast for milk of average butterfat test.
[4] Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service, based on reporters' data.
[5] Computed from quantity reported fed at the beginning and end of the month in herds of Wisconsin dairy correspondents times number of days in month.
[6] Federal Reserve Board.
[7] U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

cent fewer layers. The number of layers in the nation's farm flocks in October was the smallest since 1940 and egg production was the lowest for the month since 1954.

Farm Product Price Level Up 7 Percent

The increase over a year ago of 7 percent in the index of prices received by Wisconsin farmers for products sold in October was accompanied by a rise of 1 percent in the index of prices paid.

Wisconsin's index of prices received by farmers in October was 265 percent of the 1910-14 average compared with the index of prices paid at 300 percent. The index of purchasing power of the state's farm products in October at 88 percent of the 1910-14 average was 5 percent above a year ago. Purchasing power is the ratio of prices received to prices paid.

Farm commodity price index figures for October show gains over a year ago of nearly 6 percent for milk, 7 percent for meat animals, 16 percent for poultry, 44 percent for eggs, and nearly 2 percent for crops.

Prices received for milk sold in October may average $3.80 a hundred pounds for milk of average test. October milk prices average 21 cents more than a year ago and reached the highest level for any month since January 1953. Sharp gains in hog and egg prices from the low levels of a year ago and higher milk prices were mainly responsible for the overall rise in the index of prices received by Wisconsin farmers.

Hog prices received by farmers in October averaged $16.00 a hundredweight and more than offset losses from a year ago in the prices of beef cattle, calves, sheep, and lambs. Hog prices show a gain from October last year of $3.90 a hundredweight or 32 percent.

Egg prices received by the state's farmers in October averaged 43 cents a dozen compared with 30 cents a year ago, and farm chicken prices averaged 11½ cents a pound or 2 cents more than reported for October 1959. Prices of both chickens and eggs were at unusually low levels last year.

The level of crop prices is a little above a year ago with lower prices for feed grains and hay more than offset by higher prices for some cash crops including potatoes.

Nation's Consumers Look to State for Canned Vegetables

Millions of consumers look to Wisconsin for their supply of canned vegetables. Wisconsin leads all other states in the acreage and production of vegetables for processing. While there is a gradual increase in the demand for frozen vegetables, consumers still prefer canned vegetables at a ratio of five to one. Per capita consumption of processed vegetables in the nation this year is expected to include 45 pounds of canned vegetables and 9 pounds of frozen vegetables.

Recognizing the soils and climate of the state were favorable to production of vegetables on a commercial scale, canners established factories in this state in the latter part of the past century. And the industry has made rapid growth until now it has reached an important place among the industries of the state as well as an important supplier of food for the nation's population.

Vegetable Acreage Increases

The growth in population as well as increased per capita consumption of canned vegetables encouraged the growth of the canning industry, and there has been an increase during the past quarter century in the acreage and production of vegetables for canning. Improved transportation from farm to factory of the highly perishable crops extended the distance from which factories may draw their supplies and in turn has encouraged production of vegetables for canning and freezing.

Early vegetable canning in Wisconsin was primarily confined to green peas and sweet corn, and output of these products still accounts for the major part of the vegetables canned in Wisconsin. The state ranks first in the number of actual cases packed with each of these vegetables. Last year Wisconsin canners supplied 24 percent of the actual cases of sweet corn packed in the nation and 34 percent of the green peas.

A Fourth of Nation's Kraut

Cabbage grows well in Wisconsin, and sauerkraut has been a favorite dish of many families for generations. So it seems natural that Wisconsin canners produce more than a fourth of the nation's kraut supply and their output ranks second among the states. The state also ranks second in the number of actual cases of both beets and wax beans canned. Wisconsin's output of each of these two vegetables accounts for nearly a third of the nation's output. In recent years carrots have been added to the vegetables packed, and the 1959 actual number of cases of carrots packed in Wisconsin was almost a fifth of the nation's total. The state ranked among the top three in actual number of cases packed.

The number of actual cases of both green beans and fresh lima beans canned in the state last year rank third among the states, and the output accounts for a tenth of the green bean and a sixth of the fresh lima beans canned in the nation.

While Wisconsin leads all other states in production of vegetables for canning, the acreage used for these crops is only a small part of the total crop acreage harvested each year. However, production of these vegetables contributes an important part of the cash income of some farmers.

Wisconsin's 1959 Canning Vegetable Pack

Crop	Actual cases packed	Rank of state in nation	Percent of nation's total pack
Sweet corn	9,793,822	1	24
Green peas	9,780,431	1	34
Carrots	477,984	1	18
Beets	2,570,195	2	30
Sauerkraut	1,935,692	2	27
Wax beans	938,601	2	30
Green beans	2,684,494	3	11
Fresh lima beans	495,475	3	16

[1] Not available for 1959. Ranked first in 1958.

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C. D. Caparoon, *In Charge* C. A. Hines, *Asst. In Charge* E. W. Morehead, *Editor*

Agricultural Statisticians
G. N. Tucker, Jr., A. Sturges, V. C. Struck, L. E. Krahn, B. A. Nelson

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IN THIS ISSUE

YEAR-END estimates for the major crops produced in the state in 1960 show many production changes from 1959 and average. These changes were to a great extent because of the unusual weather conditions which prevailed throughout the crop season. Spring began cold and wet, and rainfall throughout the crop season was excessive in many areas of the state and slowed planting as well as maturity and harvest of many crops.

Abandonment of some crop acreage because of adverse weather conditions, coupled with decreases because of government programs, resulted in farmers harvesting 3 percent fewer acres of crops in 1960 than in 1959. The total harvested acreage for 1960 is estimated at a little over 9½ million acres compared with the average of over 10 million acres.

The record tame hay crop highlighted the 1960 crop estimates. Yields of alfalfa as well as all tame averaged the highest on record. Farmers chopped hay for green feed, made grass silage, stuffed all available storage space, used the fields for pasture, and some farmers finally plowed some of the acreage under because there was no market for the surplus hay.

Wisconsin farmers harvested nearly 11 million tons of hay — a crop 13 percent larger than harvested in 1959 and 39 percent larger than average. Tame hay was harvested from more than 4 million acres with yields averaging 2.73 tons per acre. Alfalfa yields averaged 3 tons per acre while clover and timothy averaged 2.10 tons.

While weather conditions were excellent for the growth of hay and pastures they were unfavorable for oat production. Wisconsin farmers harvested about 108⅓ million bushels of oats from about 2⅓ million acres in 1960 with yields averaging 47 bushels per acre. A decrease of 10 percent in the harvested acreage and lower yields per acre than estimated for 1959, reduced oat production 15 percent from 1959. Both acreage and production of oats were the lowest for any year since the early 1940's.

Wisconsin farmers harvested corn from more than 3¾ million acres with yields per acre averaging almost 58 bushels. Total corn production in 1960 of 162 million bushels was 12 percent below the record 1959 crop but 14 percent above average.

Record Potato Yield

Some of the cash crops make a good showing in 1960. Wisconsin's potato crop of nearly 9 million bushels was the largest harvested since 1943. The record yield of 172 hundredweight per acre combined with a larger acreage resulted in a potato crop 36 percent above 1959.

Higher yields and a larger acreage harvested also boosted the tobacco crop. Tobacco production of 24¾ million pounds was 18 percent above the 1959 production and 7 percent above average. Increases over the 1959 production are also shown for cabbage for kraut, carrots, and green lima beans for processing. The 1960 production of sweet corn, snap beans, peas, tomatoes, and beets for processing was below 1959. Smaller crops of sugar beets and of cucumbers for pickles were also harvested in 1960.

Smaller crops of apples, cranberries, cherries, maple sirup, and mint for oil were produced in 1960, but the crop of strawberries was larger than in 1959.

Lower Value for Crops

The total value of Wisconsin crops harvested in 1960 dropped 5 percent from the 1959 level mostly as the result of the lower values estimated for corn and oats. The values of many crops showed changes from 1959 because of changes in production as well as prices. The value of all crops harvested in Wisconsin in 1960 is estimated at nearly 493½ million dol-

Weather Summary, November 1960

Station	Temperature				Precipitation		
	Low	High	Mean	Normal	For month	Normal	Accumulative departure since Jan. 1
Superior	10	56	34	30.7	3.42	1.81	+ 1.42
Spooner	6	57	34	30.4	2.57	1.63	+ 0.18
Park Falls	9	55	33	29.2	2.28	2.00	+ 3.47
Rhinelander	14	55	34	30.3	1.33	2.00	+ 0.31
Wausau	11	58	36	33.3	1.53	2.22	+ 4.86
Marinette	17	58	40	35.8	1.62	2.43	+11.85
Antigo	10	55	35	32.0	2.15	1.97	+ 4.34
Amery	7	58	35	30.9	1.39	1.58	− 0.91
Eau Claire	10	59	37	33.3	1.50	1.82	− 5.15
La Crosse	13	64	38	34.3	0.74	1.81	+ 5.66
Wis. Rapids	12	61	36	32.1	0.80	2.17	− 2.78
Marshfield	9	58	34	31.8	2.09	2.02	− 0.80
Hancock	11	61	36	33.2	1.52	2.17	+ 5.23
Oshkosh	15	63	38	35.2	0.89	2.14	+ 8.72
Green Bay	16	62	37	33.5	0.69	1.94	+ 2.92
Portage	14	64	40	36.9	1.43	2.11	+ 5.68
Sheboygan	20	59	41	37.1	1.44	2.18	+11.67
Manitowoc	16	58	39	37.1	1.84	2.19	+ 9.73
Lancaster	12	65	39	36.0	1.22	2.16	− 1.24
Darlington	12	64	39	36.1	1.92	2.18	+ 3.75
Hillsboro	13	63	37	34.6	1.43	2.29	+ 3.70
Madison	14	64	38	35.3	1.47	2.29	+ 9.94
Beloit	17	68	41	38.5	1.71	2.33	+ 3.22
Lake Geneva	16	64	40	36.9	2.31	2.45	+ 7.24
Milwaukee (airport)	19	66	39	37.3	2.12	2.11	+14.27
Average for 25 stations	12.9	58.4	37.2	34.1	1.66	2.08	+ 4.29

Summary of Wisconsin Crop Acreage, Production, Prices and Values, 1959 and 1960

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Yield per acre			Production (000 omitted)			Unit	Farm price		Value of production (000 omitted)	
	1960 (Preliminary)	1959	10-year average 1949-58	1960 (Preliminary)	1959	10-year average 1949-58	1960 (Preliminary)	1959	10-year average 1949-58		1960 (Preliminary) Dollars	1959 Dollars	1960 (Preliminary) Dollars	1959 Dollars
CEREALS														
Corn (all)	2,818	2,846	2,614	57.5	65.0	54.4	162,035	184,990	142,251	bu.	1.02	1.02	165,276	188,690
Grain	1,719	1,915		61.5	68.0		105,718	130,220		bu.				
Silage	1,071	894		9.6	10.9		10,282	9,745		ton				
Oats	2,306	2,562	2,832	47.0	50.0	47.5	108,382	128,100	134,134	bu.	.63	.64	68,281	81,984
Barley	37	49	114	35.5	38.0	36.7	1,314	1,862	4,162	bu.	.91	.93	1,196	1,732
Rye	23	27	56	15.5	16.0	12.6	356	432	701	bu.	1.04	1.04	370	449
Spring wheat	26	32	44	28.0	28.0	25.0	728	896	1,088	bu.	1.73	1.72	1,259	1,541
Winter wheat	28	33	28	34.0	29.0	26.1	952	957	731	bu.	1.76	1.74	1,676	1,665
Buckwheat	10	8	18	15.0	13.5	15.7	150	108	290	bu.	1.15	.95	172	103
OTHER GRAINS AND SEEDS														
Soybeans for grain[1]	96	95	65	16.0	18.5	15.0	1,536	1,758	975	bu.	1.95	1.90	2,995	3,340
Flaxseed	4	4	9	14.0	15.0	13.2	56	60	120	bu.	2.70	3.00	151	180
Red clover seed	55	32	98.3	72	63	59	3,960	2,016	5,815	lb.	.205	.262	812	528
White clover seed	.15	.2	1.4	150	150	158	22	30	233	lb.	.60	.43	13	13
Timothy seed	8	10	11.25	130	115	116	1,040	1,150	1,334	lb.	.07	.119	73	137
Alfalfa seed	3	9	15.1	55	75	58	165	675	966	lb.	.24	.275	40	186
Alsike seed	.7	1	5.95	100	100	116	70	100	689	lb.	.18	.21	13	21
HAY AND FORAGE														
All tame hay	4,006	3,944	3,942	2.73	2.46	2.00	10,948	9,707	7,881	ton				
Alfalfa and mixtures	2,870	2,760	2,202	3.00	2.90	2.24	8,610	8,004	4,972	ton				
All clover and timothy	1,053	1,086	1,607	2.10	1.95	1.72	2,211	2,118	2,737	ton	17.50	17.80	192,062	183,447
Annual legume	4	4	12	1.90	1.70	1.67	8	7	21	ton				
Grain cut green	25	40	49	1.40	1.30	1.28	35	52	61	ton				
Millet, Sudan, and other hay	54	54	71	1.55	1.45	1.27	84	78	90	ton				
Wild hay	20	36	55	1.35	1.30	1.23	27	47	66	ton				
OTHER FIELD CROPS														
Grass silage	144	140	147.4	5.5	6.1	5.74	792	854	845.8	ton				
Potatoes (all)	52	45	54.9	172	146	132	8,970	6,580	7,212	cwt.	2.50	2.20	22,394	14,500
Late summer	19.5	17	20.5	160	140	128	3,120	2,380	2,605	cwt.				
Fall	32.5	28	34.4	180	150	135	5,850	4,200	4,607	cwt.				
Tobacco	14.6	13.9	15.18	1,695	1,502	1,539	24,740	20,878	23,161	lb.		.337	8,367[2]	7,026
Sugar beets	6.1	6.5	8.7	10.0	13.7	10.6	61	89	92	ton		7.00		623
Cabbage, for fresh market	2.2	3.1	3.82	287	252	266	632	782	908	cwt.	1.40	2.20	885	1,720
Cabbage, kraut	4.2	2.9	4.1	13.8	13.4	13.0	58.0	38.9	53.1	ton	14.30	13.90	829	506
Onions, commercial	2.5	2.7	3.02	250	235	221	625	634	664	cwt.	2.05	1.85	1,281	1,173
Carrots	1.8	1.7	2.3	320	290	264	576	493	603	cwt.	1.26	1.17	723	577
Cucumbers for pickles	14.5	16.1	20.8	127	120	82	1,842	1,932	1,702	bu.	1.30	1.20	2,395	2,318
Peas for processing	78.5	85.6	122.6	2,700	2,500	2,170	212,000	214,000	266,400	lb.	.037	.040	7,886	8,656
Sweet corn for processing	95.6	102.6	99.6	2.75	3.91	2.91	262.9	401.2	294.4	ton	17.10	17.30	4,496	6,941
Snap beans for processing	20.4	23.1	15.3	1.8	1.6	1.6	36.7	37.0	23.8	ton	72.30	85.90	2,653	3,178
Beets for canning	4.6	4.4	7.1	8.5	10.6	8.6	39.1	46.6	60.5	ton	17.00	14.80	665	690
Green lima beans for processing	5.5	4.3	6.5	2,030	2,140	1,690	11,160	9,200	11,020	lb.	.051	.048	567	443
Tomatoes for processing	.4	.6	1.1	9.3	10.5	8.4	3.7	6.3	8.5	ton	25.40	28.40	94	179
FRUITS, ETC.														
Apples, commercial							1,200	1,340	1,217	bu.	2.15	1.85	2,580	2,442
Cherries, sour							7.8	11.4	13.24	ton	170	125	1,326	1,425
Cranberries	4.2	4.2	3.76	91.7	108.3	71.5	385.0	455 0	271.2	bbl.				
Maple sirup	385[3]	374[3]	352[3]				78[4]	88[4]	88[4]	gal.	5.10	4.80	398	422
Strawberries	1.1	1.2	1.45	3,000	2,500	2,998	3,300	3000	4,394	lb.	.217	.197	716	591
Peppermint (for oil)	4.3	4.4	2.42	40	42	36	172	185	89	lb.	5.80	5.70	998	1,054
Grand Total	9,678.35	9,942.50	10,128.35										493,642	518,480

[1] Not included in acreage grown for hay. [2] 1959 season average prices used in evaluating production. [3] Trees tapped. [4] Includes sirup later made into sugar.

lars compared with 518½ million dollars for the 1959 crops.

Nation has Record Output

Crop production in the nation in 1960 was a record-breaker. Total production was 3 percent above the previous high in 1958. The harvested acreage was about the same as in 1958 but nearly 1 percent below 1959. Crop yields in 1960 came close to the best yields on record reported for 1958. The 1960 crop season was off with a slow start in some areas but unusually favorable weather for maturity and harvesting helped nearly all crops. The tonnage of food grains added up to the second highest on record, and the total harvest of feed grains set an all-time record in 1960.

Milk Production Showing Increase as Year Ends

Total milk production on Wisconsin farms this year will come close to the 1959 output. Wisconsin dairy herds produced 2 percent more milk in November this year than a year ago, and an increase in milk output is expected to follow in December.

During the first eleven months of this year, the state's dairy herds produced 16,226 million pounds of milk including the 1,205 million pounds produced in November. So far this year milk production has been 1 percent below last year but some increase in December output could bring the total for the twelve months close to the 1959 production.

At the beginning of December milk production per milk cow on Wisconsin farms averaged 22.7 pounds or about 4 percent more than on December 1, 1959. Some increase over last year is

also shown in the percent of milk cows milked on December 1. The higher level of milk production per cow is being maintained even though farmers are feeding less grain and concentrates per cow than a year ago.

For the nation as a whole, milk production in November is estimated at 9,039 million pounds or nearly 2 percent more than a year ago. Milk production on farms in the nation during the first eleven months of this year shows a gain of 1 percent compared with the total for the corresponding months of 1959.

Milk production per cow in herds of the nation's crop reporters averaged 19.68 pounds on December 1 to set a new high for the date. The feeding of grain and concentrates to milk cows continued at a record high on December 1. For the nation as a whole as well as Wisconsin, the milk-feed price ratio this fall is much more favorable to dairymen than a year ago.

Egg Production Continues Below State's 1959 Output

Wisconsin farm flocks produced 14 percent fewer eggs in November than a year ago. This reduction in egg output results from decreases of about 10 percent in the number of layers and 5 percent in the rate of production per layer this year.

The number of layers in Wisconsin farm flocks in November totaled a little less than 10½ million birds, and the average production per hundred layers was 1,560 eggs for the month. Egg production during November was off 19 percent from the 5-year average for the month and the lowest November output since 1950. So far this year, January through November, Wisconsin farm flocks have produced over 2 billion eggs. Total egg production in the first eleven months of this year was off 2 percent from average for the month.

Farm flocks in the nation laid 4,597 million eggs during November — 4 percent fewer eggs than produced in November last year and 3 percent less than the 5-year average for the month. Total egg production for January through November of 55,773 million eggs was off 3 percent from the corresponding period last year but about 1 percent above the 5-year average for the period.

Price Gains Reported For Milk, Eggs, and Hogs

Wisconsin's index of prices received by farmers was 266 percent of the 1910-14 average in November compared with the index of prices paid at 300 percent. The ratio of these prices, purchasing power of farm products, was 11 percent below the 1910-14 level.

The index of prices received by farmers in November shows a gain of over 8 percent from November last year while the index of prices paid rose 1 percent. Increases in farm commodity index figures occurred in the prices of milk, meat animals, poultry, and eggs. The level of crop prices remained the same as for November last year with the drop in feed grain and hay prices offset by higher prices for other crops.

Crop Summary of the United States, 1959 and 1960

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Yield per acre			Production (000 omitted)			Unit	Value of production (000 omitted)	
	1960 (preliminary)	1959	10-year average 1949-58	1960 (preliminary)	1959	10-year average 1949-58	1960 (preliminary)	1959	10-year average 1949-58		1960 (preliminary) Dollars	1959 Dollars
Corn (all)	82,117	83,529	79,083	53.0	51.3	41.6	4,352,668	4,281,316	3,270,642	bu.	4,229,099	4,487,719
Oats	27,091	28,368	36,686	42.9	37.6	35.7	1,161,512	1,066,370	1,302,996	bu.	710,369	688,771
Barley	13,951	15,087	11,815	30.3	28.0	28.1	423,136	422,073	334,266	bu.	353,661	359,504
Rye	1,652	1,443	1,676	19.5	15.5	13.7	32,109	22,339	23,164	bu.	28,547	22,461
Spring wheat other than durum	10,430	11,249	14,877	20.4	16.3	16.2	212,343	182,856	231,310	bu.	379,015	321,271
Durum wheat	1,652	1,163	2,110	20.6	17.4	13.1	33,969	20,232	27,063	bu.	64,802	42,069
Winter wheat	40,561	40,253	41,712	27.5	22.9	20.2	1,117,131	923,594	833,697	bu.	1,939,333	1,611,408
Buckwheat	67	72	164	18.1	17.1	17.9	1,211	1,233	2,942	bu.	1,404	1,303
Dry peas	283	313	272	10.85	14.71	11.56	3,071	4,605	3,112	cwt.	13,062	17,945
Dry edible beans	1,437	1,464	1,488	12.46	12.88	11.32	17,909	18,853	16,784	cwt.	126,469	131,735
Soybeans for grain [1]	23,516	22,487	16,820	23.8	23.7	21.3	558,778	533,175	361,270	bu.	1,155,432	1,047,094
Flaxseed	3,431	3,015	4,580	9.1	7.3	8.4	31,101	21,890	38,076	bu.	82,530	65,761
Red clover seed	1,070	1,139	1,375	84	76	64	89,765	86,831	85,755	lb.	18,847	22,401
Sweetclover seed	130	137	278	213	201	165	27,696	27,507	45,451	lb.	1,856	2,416
Timothy seed	289	296	275	162	149	140	46,875	44,098	38,501	lb.	2,755	4,751
Alfalfa seed	702	746	1,034	186	173	148	130,323	129,268	151,546	lb.	35,830	37,592
Alsike seed	25	33	64	205	181	188	5,160	6,010	11,309	lb.	852	1,119
All tame hay	57,813	57,877	60,919	1.92	1.81	1.62	110,880	104,785	98,985	ton		
Alfalfa hay and mixtures	28,569	28,529	24,917	2.44	2.29	2.16	69,696	65,233	53,996	ton		
All clover and timothy hay	14,759	14,598	17,718	1.62	1.54	1.44	23,838	22,489	25,496	ton		
Annual legume hay [2]	1,176	1,078	2,378	1.05	.99	.83	1,237	1,066	1,980	ton	2,500,725	2,372,287
Grain cut green for hay	3,795	4,450	4,525	1.19	1.02	1.10	4,506	4,537	4,946	ton		
Millet, Sudan and other hay	6,031	5,616	6,319	1.26	1.26	1.13	7,595	7,082	7,114	ton		
Wild hay	11,481	10,862	13,281	.90	.82	.81	10,362	8,865	10,714	ton		
Potatoes	1,443	1,388	1,480	177.9	175.2	158.3	256,677	243,281	233,419	cwt.	540,991	553,056
Tobacco	1,144	1,152	1,513	1713	1559	1383	1,960,373	1,796,071	2,066,165	lb.	1,197,687	1,043,134
Cabbage, total	134.61	128.83	147.09	190	170	177	25,545	21,852	25,936	cwt.	45,476	47,365
Cabbage, kraut	14.00	10.92	15.20	14.9	13.7	13.3	208.8	149.8	200.6	ton	3,208	2,279
Onions, commercial	102.06	114.44	117.98	257	225	191	26,232	25,761	22,392	cwt.	53,969	55,159
Sorghum sirup	25	29	44	84.0	86.5	68.7	2,099	2,508	2,972	gal.	4,965	5,889
Sugar beets	960	905	788	17.2	18.8	16.0	16,472	17,015	12,642	ton	192,722	191,186
Cucumbers for pickles	96.84	101.51	131.30	146.7	139.2	97.1	14,183	14,125	12,733	bu.	18,609	17,238
Peas for processing	334.99	346.70	428.30	2600	2720	2160	871,200	946,400	927,000	lb.	37,527	41,592
Sweet corn for processing	411.64	418.65	434.70	3.38	3.78	3.18	1,390.5	1,582.2	1,383.2	ton	26,759	30,249
Snap beans for processing	176.16	165.57	136.50	2.33	2.23	2.30	410.4	369.0	307.8	ton	45,121	39,531
Beets for canning	14.48	13.49	17.90	9.51	10.6	8.90	137.7	143.2	159.2	ton	2,777	2,640
Green lima beans, processing	91.81	77.76	101.20	2240	2120	1880	205,200	165,200	190,400	lb.	15,070	11,018
Tomatoes for processing	282.85	292.13	335.70	14.2	12.0	10.2	4,013.5	3,508.8	3,438.8	ton	103,505	85,746
Mint for oil (all)	57.3	54.1	58.41	57.2	57.5	42.0	3,276	3,112	2,456	lb.	13,639	11,351
Apples, commercial [3]							106,380	121,787 [4]	112,456 [4]	bu.	218,944	197,613
Cherries							187 [4]	215 [4]	222 [4]	ton	43,323	42,766
Cranberries [6]	21	21	24	63.0	58.7	42.8	1,336	1,253	999	bbl.		
Maple sirup [7]	4,954 [8]	5,075 [8]	6,642 [8]				1,254 [9]	1,191 [9]	1,646 [9]	gal.	6,210	5,716
Strawberries	95.73	98.45	115.32	4904	4838	3910	469,459	476,345	445,294	lb.	89,202	85,169
Grapes							3,018	3,139	2,886 [4]	ton	164,475 [10]	171,769
Grand Total [11]	320,823	322,674	333,588									

[1] Not included in acreage grown for hay [2] Includes cowpeas, soybeans, and peanut hay. [3] 35 states. [4] Includes some acreages not harvested. [5] 12 states. [6] 5 states. [7] 11 states [8] Thousand trees tapped. [9] Includes sirup later made into sugar. [10] 1959 season average price used in evaluating production. [11] Total harvested acreage of 59 crops (excluding duplications) and includes some crops not listed.

Wisconsin Forest Products Price Review, December 1960

Data supplied by T. A. Peterson, Wisconsin College of Agriculture, at request of readers.

This semi-annual forest products price report was compiled by the Extension Forestry Office of the College of Agriculture with the cooperation of the Wisconsin Conservation Department and Wisconsin woodusing industries.

The forest products price review is designed to offer practical information on the current timber market. Each marketable form of timber is listed according to a statewide price range. It should be understood that timber prices are determined by a combination of factors including local market demand, distance to mills, timber accessibility, marketable volume, and timber size and quality. For this reason a quoted price range may have a wide spread between the high and low offers. These ranges can be used as guides by local timber owners and buyers in arriving at a fair price agreement.

A definite trend in timber marketing is worthy of note. Individual logging operators and small private timber owners should be aware of the fact that many mills of the woodusing industry buy raw material only by written contract. These contracts are let for a definite period specifying a certain amount of wood at an established contract price. It is therefore very important that sellers investigate the market prior to cutting any trees to insure an outlet for harvested material. This procedure will minimize over-production of materials in short demand and will maintain a more stable price structure.

The price ranges may or may not reflect the variable industry practice of awarding a premium over the mill base price for long-haul contracts. In addition, pulp mills may offer the delivered mill price or up to $1.50 less per cord f.o.b., depending upon species and location. Sawlog trucking rates average $15.00 per thousand board feet within a 60-mile range of the mill.

Many of the local woodusing industries have written information available for producers, listing species, specifications required, and current prices paid. A knowledge of mill specifications will enable the seller to make the best utilization of his harvested timber, and to realize the greatest monetary return from his timber crop.

Current Market Trends

The forest products market outlook appears definitely tempered by the election year developments. Opinions offered as to the expected price and demand picture for the usually active winter months were almost equally divided between optimism and pessimism. A large segment of the industry indicated a cautions and conservative 'steady price and demand' is in the immediate picture. It is quite apparent that not many expect a sudden upsurge or dip in the national economy which will directly affect the Wisconsin timber market picture — at least in the immediate future.

Wisconsin market conditions are expected to be generally steady through the winter months. No change in expected in stumpage prices offered except in superior stands. Several logging operators have indicated that good stumpage is scarce, which reflects the current market where only high quality material is moved with ease.

Veneer log prices will hold firm even though the demand is expected to be somewhat lower for certain species. Sawmill prices will generally hold firm during the winter months. Demand for most species is expected to be steady, except for elm and red oak in certain areas. Some mills report that a much larger volume of stock is being offered at the present time than the market can readily absorb. Log producers would be well advised to contact their prospective markets before felling and bucking trees into logs. Unsold logs remaining in the woods or the deck do not increase in value! Standing trees can increase in value while the local market is temporarily depressed.

Sawtimber Prices

(ranges per thousand board feet—Scribner)

Species	Stumpage (standing tree)	Veneer and sawlogs (delivered at mill)				
		Grade No. 1		Grade No. 2	Grade No. 3	Woodsrun
		Veneer mills	Sawmills			
Ash	$15-	$65–100	$40–80	$20–40	$10–25	$30–50
Aspen	–16	65–75	40–70	20–35	15–35	25–40
Basswood	20–60	70–105	50–110	20–60	10–35	25–65
Beech	15–	65–70	50–60	20–50	25–	
Birch, white		75–175	55–125	30–50	20–28	25–65
Birch, yellow	20–60	150–250	60–225	35–60	15–30	30–90
Butternut	–50	75–300	50–110	25–40	10–40	30–65
Cedar, white						30–45
Cherry, black	10–	70–300	55–150	25–55	20–28	30–75
Cottonwood			45–50	20–25	10–	25–40
Elm, rock	10–25	50–	50–75	20–40	10–25	28–45
Elm, soft	10–25	35–65	30–75	20–40	10–25	15–50
Hardwoods, mixed	10–50					
Hardwoods, swamp	10–25					
Hemlock	12–30					35–50
Maple, hard	15–60	70–150	50–125	30–60	15–25	40–65
Maple, soft	15–40	60–90	45–80	30–45	10–25	30–50
Oak, red	15–50	75–110	50–100	20–50	10–30	30–60
Oak, white	15–50	55–85	50–70	25–45	20–	–50
Pine, jack	15–25					30–50
Pine, red	20–45					45–50
Pine, white	20–45		60–110	40–55	20–40	45–65
Spruce						45–55
Walnut		160–650	100–130		–40	75–150
Willow						20–35

Pulpwood Prices

(per 4′ x 4′ x 100″ cord)

Species	Stumpage per cord (standing tree)	Price delivered at mill	
		Rough	Peeled
Aspen	$1.80—5.00	$11.00—15.00	$19.00—20.00
Balsam Fir	4.00—10.00	21.50—23.50	26.50—28.50
Basswood	3.00—5.00	11.00—	
Birch, white	1.50—3.50	14.00—16.00	21.00—22.00
Hardwoods, mixed	1.50—3.00	12.00—15.50	20.50—21.00
Hemlock	3.00—5.50	18.50—19.50	23.50—
Maple, hard	1.50—3.00	16.00—	22.00—
Oak (4′ x 6′ x 60″ cord)		15.00—16.50	
Pine, Jack, red, and white	4.00—6.75	15.00—19.00	20.00—23.00
Spruce	5.00—9.00	27.00—28.50	32.50—33.50
Tamarack		19.00—	24.00—

F.O.B. car prices average $1.00-1.50 less per cord

Box and Excelsior Bolt Price

(delivered to mill)

Species	Stumpage per cord (standing tree)	Price per rough cord		
		4′ x 8′ x 34″-42″	4′ x 8′ x 50″-57″	4′ x 4′ x 96″-100″
Aspen	$1.80—5.00	$13.00—14.00	$10.00—16.00	$11.00—16.00
Basswood	3.00—5.00	10.00—12.00	13.00—16.00	15.00—22.00
Birch, white	1.50—3.50	—16.00	—16.00	14.00—25.00
Mixed hardwoods	1.50—3.00	8.00—	10.00—16.00	11.00—16.00
Oak, red			12.00—16.00	
Pine, jack	4.00—6.75			16.00—22.00
Pine, red and white	4.00—6.75			—25.00

Charcoal wood (mixed hardwood): 4′ x 8′ x 50″ cord, $8.00 per cord.
White and bur oak cooperage: 24″ heading stock, 30-50¢ per chord foot; 39″ stave stock, $.70-1.25 per chord foot.

Lumber Prices

(at mill per thousand board feet)

Prices for rough, No. 3A and better lumber produced by mill operators for local consumption or remanufacture by volume buyers. Many mills also report number sales based on grade rather than millrun. No appreciable differences between green and air dry lumber range as reported. Dressed dry lumber somewhat higher.

Species	Green or air dry
Aspen	$40.00- 80.00
Basswood	70.00- 80.00
Cottonwood	- 75.00
Elm	40.00-100.00
Hardwood, mixed	50.00-110.00
Hemlock	- 95.00
Maple, hard	60.00-130.00
Maple, soft	55.00-100.00
Oak, red	50.00-110.00
Pine, jack	60.00- 80.00
Pine, red (Norway)	60.00-110.00
Pine, white	70.00-110.00

A steady market outlook is expected for pulpwood. Established prices will hold for the next three months. Balsam fir prices appear somewhat weaker than a year ago. Most mills expect to have their requirements by February 1, and report a supply which will likely exceed demand. Since many pulp mills buy raw material by contract, a producer should contact his market prior to cutting. Demand for peeled wood is strong, but slow for rough wood in many areas.

The boxbolt market reports indicate a steady price and demand will continue through the winter months. Aspen and basswood bolt price ranges are narrower than a year ago. White birch bolts are in heavy demand in the northeast.

Tie mill operators report a good market picture until spring. Tie log prices will remain firm and demand steady. Cross tie production has leveled out as winter logging and yarding gets underway. No increase in manufactured tie orders is expected.

No change in the present market is expected for posts and poles. Demand is reported heavy for pine poles. Piling is off. Cedar posts will hold steady on decline slightly during the winter months.

Lumber price and demand reports are variable. Many operators expect a steady market, while others expect a low demand with declining prices. Most reports agree that lower grades will move slowly. White pine and elm are off in demand. Hard and soft maple have had good demand.

Forest Products Marketing

It is recognized that marketing the timber crop from Wisconsin woodlands is often a serious obstacle to good forest management. This is especially true in the case of the small ownerships which make up the bulk of the commercial forest land in the state.

Farm woodlands alone comprise over 6 million acres (40 percent) of the total 16 million acres of commercial forest land, These tracts are located on some 120,000 farms and vary in size from ten to more than one hundred acres each.

Good forest management can yield additional income for a farm enterprise. Too many land owners however look at the woods only as a contingency fund to draw from in cases of emergency. No farm crop can yield a high rate of return when unattended, including the timber crop.

One of the real obstacles confronting woodland owners has been the marketing of small volumes of timber which often make up the allowable harvest cut. Initial stand improvement cuts frequently include low grade logs or low value species. This type of timber is found in many forest stands but unfortunately is in low demand. In addition, farm woods presently contain over 40 percent of the available saw-timber volume in Wisconsin.

Woodusing industries of the state are dependent upon private land, such as the farm woods, for raw material. These mills use timber of various forms, sizes, and grade dependent upon the product made. Establishing a market for timber involves bringing the buyer and seller together. This can be done in various ways.

For the past 30 years the College of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Wisconsin Conservation Department and woodusing industries, has compiled forest products price reports to acquaint both timber buyer and seller with existing market trends. Woodusing industry lists have been compiled and periodically revised for each county by the Extension Forestry Office and the Conservation Department. Both of these marketing aids are available from either the Extension Forestry Office at the College of Agriculture or from the Wisconsin Conservation Department, Madison 2.

Marketing service is also available from Wisconsin Conservation Department district foresters who work in every county of the state. These technically trained foresters can assist any private woodland owner in all phases of woods management, including the marketing of timber. District foresters can be contacted directly or local county agencies, such as the County Agricultural Extension Office, can refer landowners to these foresters if assistance is desired. No charge is made for the forestry service.

During the past six months another marketing service was established which can be of help to both timber buyer and seller. In August a bimonthly Forest Products Marketing Bulletin was started in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Wisconsin. This bulletin is designed to help improve and widen the potential market for Wisconsin timber products not having a ready local sale. Those interested in receiving this new service regularly, please send name and address to Box 351, Madison 1, Wisconsin.

Railroad Tie Prices

Species	Tie size	Dimensions	Mill prices received for sawed ties
Hardwoods (oak, hard maple, beech, birch, elm, and ash)	1	6″ x 6″ x 8′	$1.10-1.45
	2	6″ x 7″ x 8′	1.45-1.80
	3	6″ x 8″ x 8′	2.00-2.25
	4	7″ x 8″ x 8′	2.30-2.70
	5	7″ x 9″ x 8′	2.70-3.00
	Serviceable rejects		0.40-1.25

Railroad Tie Log Prices [1]

(delivered at mill)

Species	Stumpage price (per 8′6″ log in standing tree)	Log diameter (small end of 8′6″ log inside of bark)	Price per 8′6″ log
Hardwoods (oak, hard maple, beech, birch, elm, and ash)	$.40-.65	8″- 9″	$0.75-1.50
		10″-11″	1.25-1.50
		12″-13″	1.25-1.50
		14″-15″	1.35-2.50
		16″-18″	2.70-3.00
		19″-20″	3.00-4.50
		21″-22″	4.50-5.60

[1] Price quotes were also based on Scribner log scale at $35.00-40.00 per thousand board feet.

White Cedar Post Prices

(delivered to yard)

Stumpage per piece in standing tree	Post size	Price per post	
		Unpeeled	Peeled
1-3¢ for 7′ posts	3″ x 7′	$.12	$.15-.17
	4″ x 7′	.18	.23-.26
	5″ x 7′	.23	.28-
	6″ x 7′	.27	.32-.36
	7″ x 7′	.27	.32-.42
	8″ x 7′	.27	.32-.50
	5″ x 8′	.30	.32-.40
	6″ x 8′	.37	.45-.47
	5″ x 10′	.52	.53-.62
	6″ x 10′	.62	.63-.72
	4″ x 12′	----------	.55-
	5″ x 12′	----------	.70-
	4″ x 14′	----------	.65-
	5″ x 14′	----------	.75-

Pole Prices

(per pole at delivery point)

Stumpage per lineal foot in standing tree	Pole length (feet)	Jack pine	White cedar			
			Top diameter—inches			
			4	5	6	7
2¢—for pine and hardwoods	16	$1.00	$ .85	$ .95	$1.05	$----
	20	1.40	1.40	2.20	2.80	----
	22	1.50	-----	-----	-----	-----
	25	1.90	2.45	3.30	3.75	----
	30	2.75	-----	4.90	5.85	6.25
	35	6.00	-----	6.60	8.80	9.70
	40	8.00	-----	-----	-----	-----

Piling Prices

(at delivery point)

Stumpage per lineal foot in standing tree	Length (feet)	Price per lineal foot	
		Jack and red pine	Hardwoods
2¢—for pine and hardwoods	20	$.20	$.20
	25	.18	.18
	30	.20	.20
	35	.24	.24
	40	.32	.32
	45	.36	.36
	50	.40	.40

Current Trends [1]

Item	Unit	Date	WISCONSIN This month [2]	WISCONSIN Last month	WISCONSIN Last year	WISCONSIN 5-yr. av. for month	UNITED STATES This month [2]	UNITED STATES Last month	UNITED STATES Last year	UNITED STATES 5-yr. av. for month
Farm Prices — Dollars										
All milk	cwt.	Nov.	3.85 [3]	3.80	3.63	3.52	4.64 [3]	4.57	4.62	4.55
Market milk	cwt.	Nov.	4.05 [3]	4.00	3.88	3.85		5.01	5.12	5.07
Manufacturing milk	cwt.	Nov.	3.70 [3]	3.66	3.45	3.33		3.54	3.45	3.42
Milk cows	head	Nov.	230	230	245	194	215	215	223	167
Hogs	cwt.	Nov.	15.80	16.00	11.80	15.46	16.60	16.90	12.10	15.88
Cows	cwt.	Nov.	12.30	12.70	12.70	10.58	13.10	12.90	13.40	11.18
Steers and heifers	cwt.	Nov.	20.00	19.70	21.00	19.26	22.20	21.30	23.20	19.90
Calves	cwt.	Nov.	20.00	21.50	22.50	17.58	21.40	20.80	23.70	18.26
Lambs	cwt.	Nov.	15.50	16.50	16.60	17.62	15.90	16.30	17.20	18.52
Wool	lb.	Nov.	.45	.45	.48	.42	.390	.395	.432	.444
Chickens	lb.	Nov.	.143	.139	.128	.166	.150	.150	.138	.168
Eggs	doz.	Nov.	.463	.433	.272	.390	.456	.434	.315	.399
Corn	bu.	Nov.	.96	1.02	1.02	1.11	.866	.991	.982	1.12
Oats	bu.	Nov.	.60	.62	.66	.65	.588	.597	.669	.655
Barley	bu.	Nov.	.83	.87	.93	1.05	.793	.843	.879	.950
Alfalfa seed	bu.	Nov.	13.80	13.80	15.60	19.15	16.56	16.08	18.12	17.00
Red clover seed	bu.	Nov.	11.40	11.70	15.60	20.09	12.54	12.24	16.14	20.46
Potatoes	bu.	Nov.	1.47	1.38	1.26	1.07	1.200	1.080	1.116	.905
Alfalfa hay, baled	ton	Nov.	16.20	16.40	17.10	18.82	21.30	20.80	22.00	23.30
Feeder pigs	head	Dec. 1	11.70	11.32	7.00	11.18				
Price Index Numbers, 1910-14=100										
All Farm Prices	pct.	Nov.	266	265	246	245	241	240	231	234
Livestock and livestock products	pct.	Nov.	270	269	245	247	261	258	243	243
Dairy products	pct.	Nov.	297	294	280	272	281	278	280	275
Meat animals	pct.	Nov.	241	249	222	226	289	288	276	260
Poultry	pct.	Nov.	134	131	120	153	180	175	139	171
Eggs	pct.	Nov.	218	203	127	183				
Crops	pct.	Nov.	190	189	190	187	218	220	217	224
Feed grains and hay	pct.	Nov.	136	140	147	159	136	147	150	165
Fruits	pct.	Nov.	199	193	183	207	261	272	197	203
Prices Farmers Pay	pct.	Nov.	300	300	298	288	274	274	275	264
Purchasing Power of Farm Products	pct.	Nov.	89	88	88	85	88	88	84	88
Agricultural Production and Marketing										
Index of farm mktgs. (1947-49=100)	pct.	Oct.	121	120	122					
Milk production (000,000)	lb.	Nov.	1,205	1,229	1,183	1,143	9,039	9,545	8,894	8,672
Egg production (000,000)	no.	Nov.	164	153	191	200	4,597	4,594	4,793	4,752
Layers on farms (000)	head	Nov.	10,498	10,374	11,687	12,903	300,604	293,015	316,111	329,035
Eggs per 100 layers	no.	Nov.	1,560	1,476	1,635	1,547	1,529	1,568	1,516	1,445
Cows in herd freshening	pct.	Nov.	11.21	11.31	11.05	11.33				
Calves born to be raised	pct.	Nov.	44.62	45.03	41.92	38.53				
Dairy Production (000)										
Butter	lb.	Oct.	17,960	16,100	18,213	16,104	94,600	83,985	92,224	93,960
American cheese	lb.	Oct.	32,220	30,780	28,448	29,576	71,235	72,375	61,085	65,091
Dried skim milk for food	lb.	Oct.					110,000	98,800	99,882	84,966
Dried skim milk for feed	lb.	Oct.					1,220	1,550	1,727	1,413
Evaporated whole milk	lb.	Oct.					160,500	171,000	152,655	162,200
Livestock Slaughter (000)										
Cattle	head	Oct.	85	84	90	84	2.239	2,307	2,086	2,339
Calves	head	Oct.	116	101	119	146	802	813	748	1,154
Sheep and lambs	head	Oct.	13	17	14	17	1,525	1,507	1,376	1,430
Hogs	head	Oct.	266	237	404	301	6,452	6,218	7,845	7,032
Cold Storage Holdings (000)										
Butter	lb.	Dec. 1	2,525	3,935	4,174	5,132	89,148	116,015	46,690	98,197
American cheese	lb.	Dec. 1	148,735	147,208	151,253	154,392	290,758	291,475	281,033	372,323
Swiss cheese	lb.	Dec. 1					11,906	11,969	10,795	8,852
Other cheese	lb.	Dec. 1					29,124	29,367	28,387	28,568
All cheese	lb.	Dec. 1					331,788	333,011	320,215	409,743
Frozen poultry	lb.	Dec. 1	3,521	5,283	3,315	2,677	354,677	414,384	352,826	344,037
Shell eggs	case	Dec. 1					96	269	297	319
Eggs, except dried	case	Dec. 1					2,313	3,149	2,732	2,785

Wisconsin Feed Price Changes [4]

Item	Unit	Date	This month [2]	Last month	Last year	5-yr. av. for month
Grain and concentrates fed per cow [5]	lb.	Nov.	223	199	225	200
Grain and concentrate fed						
per farm	lb.	Dec. 1	191	168	190	158
per cow in herd	lb.	Dec. 1	7.93	6.91	7.88	7.09
per 100 lbs. of milk produced	lb.	Dec. 1	33.82	30.33	33.52	32.96
Cost of 1000 pounds						
of dairy ration	$	Nov.	19.53	19.47	21.60	22.18
of poultry ration	$	Nov.	20.17	20.72	21.32	23.25
Pounds ration to equal value						
of 100 lbs. milk	lb.	Nov.	197	195	168	160
of 10 dozen eggs	lb.	Nov.	230	209	128	170
Index of wholesale feed prices, (1910-14=100)	pct.	Nov.	166	170	176	184
Feed prices paid by farmers, per ton,						
Bran	$	Nov.	51.00	48.00	49.00	50.20
Cottonseed meal—41%	$	Nov.	87.00	89.00	91.00	88.40
Cornmeal	$	Nov.	51.00	52.00	51.00	57.20
Scratch grains	$	Nov.	77.00	78.00	76.00	78.80
Middlings	$	Nov.	52.00	50.00	51.00	52.40
Soybean meal—44%	$	Nov.	73.00	75.00	80.00	78.40

Economic Indicators — United States

Item	Unit	Date	This month [2]	Last month	Last year	5-yr. av. for month
				1947-49=000		
Industrial production, adj. [6]	pct.	Oct.	162	162	155	146
Freight carloadings, adj. [6]	pct.	Oct.	78	73	74	90
Wholesale prices [6]	pct.	Oct.	120	119	119	115
Cost of living [6]	pct	Oct.		127	126	118
Personal income [7]						
Non-agricultural	pct.	Oct.	211	207	198	170
Agricultural	pct.	Oct.	87	84	75	85
Factory employment, adj. [6]	pct	Oct.	98	98	97	102

[1] Details of methodology supplied on request.
[2] Preliminary.
[3] Forecast for milk of average butterfat test.
[4] Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service, based on reporters' data.
[5] Computed from quantity reported fed at the beginning and end of the month in herds of Wisconsin dairy correspondents times number of days in month.
[6] Federal Reserve Board.
[7] U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

Features from 1960 Issues

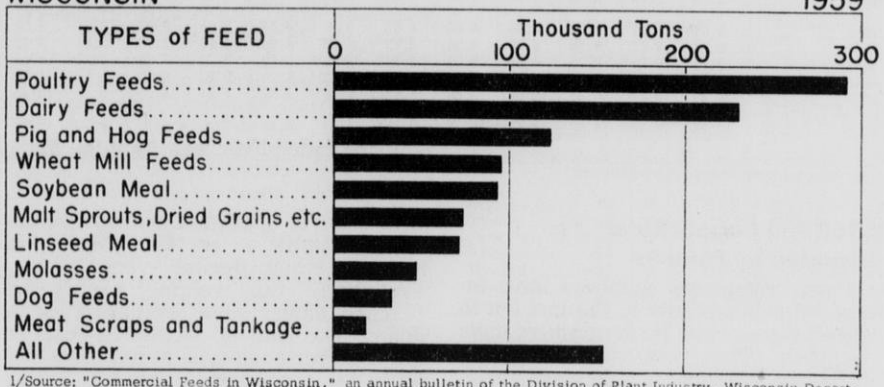
Large Sum Spent For Commercial Feeds

Marketings of livestock and livestock products account for the greater part of the annual income of most Wisconsin farmers. And the cost of livestock feed is a major item in farm production costs. In addition to the great amount of feed and forage harvested annually Wisconsin farmers spend millions of dollars each year for livestock feed.

It is estimated that the cash outlay for feed by Wisconsin farmers during 1959 totaled about 142 million dollars. The expenditures for livestock feed in 1959 averaged $1,184 per farm or a little less than $100 a month. During 1959 retail sales of commercial feeds in Wisconsin totaled nearly 1¼ million tons. Of the retail sales in the state, 24 percent were mixed poultry feeds, 19 percent mixed dairy feeds, and about 10 percent mixed pig and hog feeds.

RETAIL SALES of SELECTED COMMERCIAL FEEDS 1/

WISCONSIN 1959



1/Source: "Commercial Feeds in Wisconsin," an annual bulletin of the Division of Plant Industry, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture.

WISCONSIN CROP REPORTING SERVICE

Feed Prices Fall Below Average

Lower feed costs in the last quarter of 1960 partly offset higher costs than a year earlier for many other items used in farm production. Feed prices in November were generally below the 1959 and 1955-59 averages. Prices for commercial feeds show only a slight decrease. But poultry and dairy ration prices in the last quarter of 1960 were more favorable to livestock producers than in the same 1959 period.

Higher prices for milk and lower dairy ration costs resulted in a record-high November milk-feed price ratio. Farmers in the state were able to buy 195 pounds of dairy ration with the value of a hundred pounds of milk or 12 percent more ration than in November 1959.

Egg prices in November were the highest for the month since 1953, and poultry ration costs in November were below a year earlier and the 5-year average. Wisconsin poultrymen could buy about 230 pounds of poultry ration with the value of ten dozen eggs — the highest egg-feed price ratio for November since 1932.

Wisconsin Feed, Dairy, and Poultry Ration Price Index Numbers

(1910-14=100 percent)

Item	1955-59 average	1959 average	1960 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Wholesale feed	186	178	177	174	173	177	176	177	176	173	173	170	166
Mill feed	181	165	174	167	183	180	156	146	151	145	143	151	161
Commercial feed	219	219	217	217	217	218	217	217	216	216	216	216	214
Feed grains	174	164	161	160	158	164	167	170	169	163	163	158	151
High-protein feed	108	204	208	196	182	189	176	169	168	175	181	182	185
Dairy ration	173	165	170	166	163	164	161	158	157	154	153	152	152
Poultry ration	190	180	169	165	170	176	171	172	171	169	168	165	161

Milk Cow Ration is Well Above Average

Wisconsin farmers are feeding well above average rations to their milk cows in production. December 1 reports from Wisconsin dairy correspondents indicate the quantity of grains and concentrates fed per cow milked averaged 10.35 pounds or 10 percent more than the average December 1 rate for the years 1955-59.

Above average quantities of grains and concentrates were reported fed per cow milked at the beginning of all months of 1960. A particularly upward trend in the feeding rate during the pasturing season has occurred in the past ten years.

Pounds of Grain and Concentrates Fed per Cow Milked, on the First Day of Month, Wisconsin, 1940-60 [1]

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Pounds fed on first day of month											
5-yr. av.												
1940-44	7.37	7.82	7.87	7.65	7.22	2.98	2.12	2.51	2.94	3.54	5.18	6.97
1945-49	8.58	8.86	9.01	8.61	8.42	4.44	3.39	3.67	4.26	5.04	6.41	8.17
1950-54	9.27	9.47	9.44	9.08	8.77	5.22	3.84	4.25	4.71	5.51	7.16	8.70
1955-59	9.70	9.83	9.68	9.43	9.32	6.15	5.35	5.91	6.61	7.42	8.75	9.80
1945	8.50	8.85	9.12	8.49	8.55	5.20	3.31	3.68	4.24	4.98	6.12	7.86
1946	8.55	8.66	9.07	8.47	8.30	4.10	2.85	3.49	4.23	4.90	6.60	8.25
1947	8.79	9.14	9.14	8.86	8.51	5.14	3.03	3.11	3.53	3.97	5.05	7.41
1948	8.08	8.25	8.43	8.18	8.05	3.67	3.42	3.98	4.89	6.04	7.03	8.52
1949	9.00	9.39	9.28	9.05	8.69	4.07	4.32	4.09	4.39	5.33	7.27	8.81
1950	9.44	9.68	9.65	9.16	8.98	6.35	3.74	4.28	4.78	5.50	6.76	8.60
1951	9.16	9.45	9.27	9.14	8.68	4.30	3.46	3.79	4.09	5.11	6.97	8.97
1952	9.14	9.46	9.54	9.00	8.44	4.38	3.68	3.94	4.27	5.08	7.15	8.45
1953	9.31	9.57	9.55	9.20	9.09	5.42	4.21	4.60	5.23	6.08	7.67	8.72
1954	9.28	9.18	9.20	8.90	8.65	5.64	4.10	4.63	5.17	5.80	7.24	8.56
1955	9.01	9.02	8.90	8.80	8.66	4.90	4.39	4.67	5.61	6.94	7.91	9.08
1956	9.21	9.42	9.26	8.95	9.04	5.78	4.28	4.94	5.49	6.13	7.81	9.48
1957	9.71	9.82	9.75	9.35	9.21	6.24	5.21	5.65	6.43	7.30	9.03	9.64
1958	9.87	10.30	9.95	9.78	9.81	6.96	6.28	9.94	8.22	8.69	9.50	10.44
1959	10.69	10.61	10.52	10.26	9.86	6.86	6.58	7.36	7.31	8.02	9.51	10.36
1960	10.76	10.95	11.09	10.46	10.20	7.58	6.57	7.05	7.36	7.82	9.20	10.35

[1] As reported by Wisconsin dairy reporters.

1960 Fall Custom Rates Reported by Farmers

Farm machinery numbers have increased substantially in the last ten to fifteen years while farm numbers have declined. The result is a decrease in the average use of machines.

This reduced use per machine has the advantage of improved timeliness of operations. For the farmer who hires custom work done, the chance of getting a machine when he needs it is far greater than it was ten years ago.

Results of a recent survey on farm machinery were published by the United States Department of Agriculture in October. This survey indicates that the costs of operating a machine per unit of output depend largely on amount of use. Heavy fixed costs, mainly depreciation and interest, require that a machine be given fairly heavy use to reduce costs per acre or per ton. Often, farmers who own high investment machines do custom work for others to spread these fixed costs over a larger output than their own operations can provide.

The seasonal nature of machine use tends to encourage many owners to seek custom work for their machines. Unit costs of operation usually decline rapidly until a certain volume is reached, then decline very slowly. Frequently this volume cannot be reached unless some custom work is done. The rate of decline in costs is different for each type of machine and hence the optimum volume varies with each machine.

The trend toward more off-farm work may be another reason for the increase in custom work in the last decade. This is particularly important in areas near large population centers where there is more opportunity for off-farm employment.

In the last few years several new operations have become important on the custom work scene. Hay crushing and chain-sawing are two of the recent operations to become widespread in Wisconsin. Rates for most harvesting operations remained about the same as last year, according to reporters on the 1960 fall custom work survey. Slight increases were reported for hourly combining and corn chopping rates along with lower baling rates.

Baling, probably the most competitive of the custom operations, has shown a downward trend in rates in recent years. This fall baling of hay and straw averaged 9½ cents per bale, down from 10 cents in 1959.

Four-and five-bottom custom plowing is becoming more prevalent in Wisconsin. An average of $3.55 per acre for a 4-bottom plow was reported on the fall survey.

Farm woodlot operations are also becoming part of the custom operator's market for services. Numerous requests along with voluntary reports have prompted the inclusion of this operation on the semi-annual custom rate survey. The average rate reported for chain-sawing was $3.10 per hour.

The accompanying table shows custom work rates for 1960 and comparisons with 1959. Rates for 1961, based on a survey to be made in early summer, will appear in a future issue.

Fall Custom Rates Wisconsin, 1959-60 [1]

Operation				1960	1959
				Dollars	
Plowing, per acre					
2-bottom				3.20	3.25
3-bottom				3.40	3.50
4-bottom				3.55	----
Combining small grains					
Self-propelled					
per acre				5.60	5.70
per hour				10.00	9.95
Tractor drawn					
per acre				5.30	5.30
per hour				5.85	5.70
Corn picking					
1-row					
per acre				5.25	5.45
per hour				5.10	5.15
2-row					
per acre				5.25	5.45
per hour				7.90	7.90
Baling, per bale					
Hay				.095	.10
Straw				.095	.10
Chain-sawing, per hour				3.10	----
Chopping corn					
Per foot in silo					
12-foot silo diameter				2.60	2.65
14-foot silo diameter				3.10	3.15
Per hour					
Men	Tractors	Wagons			
2	2	2		10.50	10.50
2	2	3		10.95	10.90
1	1	2		9.25	9.00
1	2	2		9.70	9.90
1	1	3		9.65	9.40

[1] Unless otherwise specified, rates include one tractor, the machine, one man, and fuel. [2] Includes chopper, blower, and fuel.

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