



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Wisconsin crop and livestock reporter. Vol. XLII [covers January 1963/July 1963]

Cooperative Crop and Livestock Reporting Service (Wis.);

Federal-State Crop and Livestock Reporting Service (Wis.);

Federal-State Crop Reporting Service (Wis.)

Manison, Wisconsin: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Statistical Reporting Service, [covers January 1963/July 1963]

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/ISPE7WBRUEIUY82>

This material may be protected by copyright law (e.g., Title 17, US Code).

For information on re-use, see

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.



Wisconsin CROP and LIVESTOCK REPORTER



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Statistical Reporting Service

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

C. D. Caparoon, *In Charge*

C. A. Hines, *Asst. In Charge*

V. C. Struck,

C. W. LeGrande,

G. N. Tucker, Jr.,

L. E. Krahn

Vol. XLII, No. 1

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

January, 1963

IN THIS ISSUE

January Crop Report

Farm stocks of hay are a fifth larger than a year ago but holdings of grain, particularly corn, are below January 1961.

Milk Production

December marked the first month in 1962 that milk production failed to show an increase over the corresponding month of the previous year.

Egg Production

Egg production on Wisconsin farms in December held to a year earlier level even though the number of layers was the smallest for the month in 37 years.

Farm Prices

The index of prices received by Wisconsin farmers last year was 2 percent below 1961 while the index of prices paid gained 1 percent to reach a new high.

Farm Wage Rates

Wages paid by Wisconsin farmers last year were 2 percent above 1961 and the highest on record.

Agricultural Price Trend Chart Features

ever, some farmers point out that the quality of both hay and corn is below last year and more will be needed to meet feeding requirements.

While the number of cattle on Wisconsin farms probably will show little change from a year ago when the January 1 inventory is finished, farmers plan to increase hog production even though feed supplies are smaller this year. January 1 estimates indicate Wisconsin farmers have 11 percent less corn on hand that a year ago and oat stocks are down 5 percent. Stocks of wheat and barley are also smaller than a year ago while there is an increase in the holdings of soybeans, flaxseed and rye.

Grain and Hay Stocks on Wisconsin Farms, on January 1

Crop	1963	1962	1963 as percent of 1962
	Thousand bushels		Percent
Corn	89,067	100,149	89
Wheat	473	645	73
Oats	91,478	96,224	95
Soybeans	1,073	927	116
Flaxseed	48	38	126
Barley	528	628	84
Rye	170	150	113
	Thousand tons		
Hay	7,978	6,623	120

The National Situation

Feed grain supplies on farms in the nation are about equal to a year ago although there is a drop of 2 percent in farm stocks of corn. Food grain and soybean stocks are below a year ago. The nation's hay supply is up 5 percent from last year and 4 percent above average.

Fall seeded grain crops in the important Central Plains area generally grew later in the season than usual. December harvest of 1962 late crops was done under favorable conditions in most areas, and more than the usual amount of fall plowing was reported in the Corn Belt States.

Income Down With Lower Milk Prices

While 3 percent more milk was probably sold by Wisconsin farmers in 1962 than in 1961, income from this source will be lower because of the drop in prices. And total cash farm income in 1962 probably will be a little below the previous year mainly

Weather Summary, December, 1962

Station	Temperature				Precipitation		
	Low	High	Mean	Normal	For month	Normal	Accumulative departure since Jan. 1
Superior	-23	60	17	18.2	0.07	0.88	-3.24
Spooner	-26	58	17	17.4	0.22	0.84	-1.04
Park Falls	-24	57	15	16.6	1.12	1.16	-3.30
R'nlander	-22	56	17	17.9	0.66	1.14	-4.82
Medford	-29	57	17	17.8	0.75	1.33	-5.46
Marinette	-15	60	23	24.5	1.31	1.38	+3.40
Antigo	-21	58	18	19.8	0.75	1.03	-1.73
Amery	-15	59	17	17.9	0.34	0.82	+6.53
Riv. Falls	-18	61	21	19.2	0.41	1.09	+2.89
La Crosse	-17	60	22	21.8	0.30	1.15	-3.77
Hatfield							
Dam	-18	64	22	20.5	0.40	0.95	-1.59
M'sr'sfield	-25	59	18	19.2	0.67	1.10	+1.21
Hancock	-26	60	19	20.5	0.70	1.03	-1.61
Oshkosh	-18	63	22	22.8	0.73	1.34	-0.55
Gr. Bay	-19	61	20	21.5	1.03	1.18	+1.31
Portage	-21	65	26	24.4	0.80	1.29	-7.44
S'boygan	-11	62	24	25.5	1.01	1.68	+0.87
Mn'towoc	-15	61	23	26.0	0.81	1.50	-2.78
Lancaster	-19	57	22	23.9	0.69	1.35	+0.31
D'rting'n	-29	64	22	24.1	0.71	1.40	-1.46
Hillsboro	-30	61	20	22.2	0.44	1.13	-6.03
Madison	-22	61	20	22.6	0.90	1.31	-8.19
Beloit	-12	64	28	26.7	0.47	1.54	-11.36
Lake							
Geneva	-12	60	23	25.9	0.75	2.12	-8.72
Milwa'kee (airport)	-14	62	22	24.6	0.55	1.63	-7.16
Av. for 25 stations	-20.0	60.4	20.6	21.7	0.66	1.26	-2.55

because of the smaller return from milk. The purchasing power of the farm dollar last year also dropped a bit more because of the record high prices paid by farmers.

Wisconsin farmers may have received an average of \$3.41 a hundred pounds for milk of average test sold in 1962. This price is down 14 cents or 4 percent from the previous year and the lowest since 1959. The year ended with the December average of \$3.45 or 22 cents below the average for December 1961.

Farmers in the state received higher prices for meat animals during the summer months, but the index of meat animal prices for 1962 was only 2 percent above a year earlier. Egg prices showed some strength in the last two months of 1962 but for the year were off 6 percent from 1961.

The index of prices received by Wisconsin farmers for 1962 was 248 percent of the 1910-14 average or 2 percent below 1961. The index of prices paid by farmers at nearly 304 percent of the 1910-14 average was 1 percent above 1961 and the highest on record.

THE YEAR BEGAN with winter weather conditions in full sway for Wisconsin following some unusually high December temperatures. Frost penetration was reported throughout the state and there was some snow. For the state as a whole, Wisconsin farmers believed vegetation went into the dormant stage in good condition although precipitation in some southern areas particularly was well below normal when the deep freeze began.

A considerable amount of fall plowing was done late in 1962 with some farmers on their fields early in December while dairy herds sunned themselves in adjacent fields. Milk cows entered the winter feeding season in excellent condition following a season of adequate pasture feed in most areas and mild temperatures until late fall.

Adequate feed supplies will be found on most farms this winter. The total supply of corn and small grains is smaller than reported on January 1 last year but there is a sharp gain in the amount of hay on hand. How-

FEB 6 1963

LEGISLATIVE
REFERENCE LIBRARY

Purchasing power of Wisconsin farm products during the past year at 82 percent of the 1910-14 average was the lowest for any year since 1959. Purchasing power is the ratio of prices received to prices paid. Last year marked the tenth consecutive year in which purchasing power was below 100 percent in all months.

December Milk Production Unchanged from Year Ago

By producing 1,427 million pounds of milk in December, Wisconsin dairy herds approached the December 1961 output. December marked the first month in 1962 that milk production failed to show an increase over the corresponding month of the previous year. However, a preliminary estimate of the state's 1962 milk produc-

tion indicates a record breaking total of nearly 18½ billion pounds or almost 2½ percent more than the record of the previous year. Milk production in the nation during December totaled 9,796 million pounds or slightly more than a year earlier. The estimated milk production on farms in the nation last year was 126½ billion pounds or 1 percent more than the record production of 1961.

tion indicates a record breaking total of nearly 18½ billion pounds or almost 2½ percent more than the record of the previous year.

Milk production in the nation during December totaled 9,796 million pounds or slightly more than a year earlier. The estimated milk production on farms in the nation last year was 126½ billion pounds or 1 percent more than the record production of 1961.

Monthly Milk Production on Farms,
Wisconsin and United States, 1962 and Average

Month	Wisconsin			United States		
	1962	5-year average 1957-61	1962 as % of average	1962	5-year average 1957-61	1962 as % of average
	Million pounds		Percent	Million pounds		Percent
Jan.	1,524	1,461	104	10,118	9,769	104
Feb.	1,468	1,409	104	9,629	9,360	103
Mar.	1,701	1,630	104	11,101	10,727	103
Apr.	1,723	1,665	103	11,340	11,097	102
May	1,855	1,841	101	12,533	12,415	101
June	1,830	1,817	101	12,003	11,974	100
July	1,561	1,555	100	10,977	11,004	100
Aug.	1,379	1,336	103	10,244	10,154	101
Sept.	1,312	1,220	108	9,683	9,387	103
Oct.	1,346	1,258	107	9,771	9,377	104
Nov.	1,299	1,220	106	9,314	8,905	105
Dec.	1,427	1,369	104	9,796	9,448	104
Jan.-Dec.	18,425	17,781	104	126,509	123,619	102

State's December Egg Production Holds Year Ago Level

The 9,314,000 layers on state farms this past December represents the smallest December level in 37 years. However, egg production held last year's level of 171,000,000 eggs because the rate of lay increased by 1 percent.

Aggregate egg output for 1962 in the state totaled 1,946 million eggs or

2½ percent above 1961. This is the third straight year that total egg production has been below the 2,000 million egg level.

A record average rate of lay in the nation of 1,704 eggs per 100 layers held egg production for December at less than 1 percent under December of 1961. By holding this production level, the nation's total egg output for 1962 will be about 1½ percent above 1961.

Monthly Egg Production on Farms,
Wisconsin and United States, 1962 and Average

Month	Wisconsin			United States		
	1962	5-year average 1957-61	1962 as % of average	1962	5-year average 1957-61	1962 as % of average
	Million eggs		Percent	Million eggs		Percent
Jan.	174	202	86	5,275	5,354	99
Feb.	160	179	89	4,928	5,014	98
Mar.	181	198	91	5,728	5,744	100
Apr.	173	192	90	5,622	5,641	100
May	175	191	92	5,704	5,663	101
June	163	175	93	5,272	5,141	103
July	157	170	92	5,175	4,976	104
Aug.	149	159	94	4,991	4,793	104
Sept.	138	145	95	4,817	4,605	105
Oct.	148	155	95	5,054	4,835	105
Nov.	157	168	93	4,990	4,858	103
Dec.	171	190	90	5,216	5,231	100
Jan.-Dec.	1,946	2,123	92	62,774	61,857	101

1962 Farm Wages Reach New High

Wisconsin's index of wages paid by Wisconsin farmers in 1962 was 2 percent above the 1961 figure and the highest on record. While wage rates were higher, the farmers hired fewer workers than in 1961.

Last year Wisconsin farmers paid hired workers monthly wages averaging \$206 with a house and \$151 with board and room. Daily rates averaged \$7.20 with board and room and \$9.10 without board or room. Hourly rates without board or room averaged \$1.13.

Farm employment in Wisconsin last year was below 1961 by about 3 percent with decreases in the number of both family and hired workers. The number of family workers averaged 236,000 persons per month compared with 244,000 in 1961. This decrease reflects in part the decrease in the number of farms. Hired workers averaged 28,000 a month or 1,000 persons less than employed in 1961.

Farm Workers and Wages
Wisconsin and United States
1961 and 1962 Averages

Item	Wisconsin		United States	
	1962	1961	1962	1961
Monthly average (000)				
Farm Workers, Hired	28	29	1,817	1,886
Family	236	244	4,934	5,104
Total	266	273	6,751	6,990
Dollars per month				
Wage rates By the month				
With house	206.00	202.00	200.00	195.00
With room & board ..	151.00	149.00	155.00	151.00
By the day				
With room & board ..	7.20	7.00	6.70	6.50
No room & board	9.10	8.90	6.90	6.60
By the hour				
No room & board	1.13	1.10	1.01	.99

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

Washington Regains Lead In Apple Production

Wisconsin produced 1.4 million bushels in 1962, down 400,000 bushels or 22 percent from 1961. However the state is still slightly above its average 1951-60 production of 1.3 million bushels.

Washington regained the lead from New York as the leading commercial apple producer in 1962. Washington's production compared to 1961 increased 50 percent or 5.1 million bushels while New York's production decreased 17 percent or 4.1 million bushels.

The nation's production of 121.4 million bushels is about a 4 percent decline from last year. Declines in Eastern and Central states more than offset an increase in Western states. Michigan is the leading midwestern

state for commercial apple production with 12 million bushels of production in 1962. Michigan also ranks third in the nation in production behind Washington and New York.

Commercial Apple Crop Leading States, 1961-62

State	Production		
	10-year Average 1951-60	1961	1962
Thousand bushels			
Washington	22,630	16,900	22,000
New York	17,405	24,100	20,000
Michigan	10,520	16,000	12,000
California	8,730	10,300	10,300
Virginia	9,505	10,500	9,800
Pennsylvania	7,028	9,800	8,700
Wisconsin	1,313	1,800	1,400
United States	110,322	126,710	121,390

Cranberry Production Second Highest on Record

Production of cranberries in the nation in 1962 totaled 1,335,000 barrels, second highest on record. This was 8 percent above 1961 and about 24 percent above average. It was only exceeded by the 1960 harvest of 1,341,000 barrels.

Massachusetts produced 63 percent more cranberries than in 1961 while all other states declined in production. Massachusetts with 770,000 barrels led the nation in production. Wisconsin with 380,000 barrels was second followed by New Jersey with 102,000 barrels, Washington with 55,000 barrels and Oregon with 28,000 barrels.

Wisconsin's production was down 18 percent from last year's record production of 462,000 barrels. However the 1962 crop was 21 percent above average.

Wisconsin's 1962 crop was produced on 4,300 acres. This was 100 more acres than 1961 and 360 acres above the 10-year average.

Wisconsin's yield of 88.4 barrels per acre in 1962 was substantially below 1961 but 12 percent above the 1951-60 average of 78.8 barrels per acre. Wisconsin's 1962 yield was highest among the five producing states and was more than 26 barrels above the average for the nation. Massachusetts was the only state to increase its yield from 1961 and that was from 37.5 to 61.6 barrels per acre.

Maple Sirup Production Down in 1962

Wisconsin with 105,000 gallons of maple sirup production in 1962 ranks fourth in the nation. This 1962 production is the same as the state produced in 1961 and 30,000 gallons above the 1951-60 average.

Vermont, the usual leading maple sirup producing state was surpassed by New York in 1962. New York had 519,000 gallons of production in 1962 compared to 441,000 gallons for Vermont. In 1961 Vermont had 554,000 gallons of maple sirup production or 84,000 gallons more than New York.

Maple sirup production for 1962 in the United States totaled 1,446,000 gallons. This was a decrease of 74,000 gallons from 1961. This past year's production is also 27,000 gallons under the recent 10-year average. This production level is down 5 percent from 1961 and 2 percent under the most recent 10-year average.

The Agricultural Research Service estimates that sap is collected from only about 5 percent of the tappable trees in the United States. This suggests a considerable maple sirup production potential. In the near future part of this potential may be realized through the more widespread use of central evaporators coupled with both new tree tapping procedures and sap collection methods. It was also mentioned that the demand for maple sirup is greater than the domestic supply with about half of the sirup used in the United States being imported from Canada.

Maple Sirup

State	Production		
	10-year average 1951-60	1961	1962
Thousand gallons			
Maine	13	9	9
New Hampshire	47	45	35
Vermont	565	554	441
Massachusetts	42	41	35
New York	408	470	519
Pennsylvania	96	90	94
Ohio	121	99	114
Michigan	83	82	73
Wisconsin	75	105	105
Minnesota	9	7	9
Maryland	13	18	12
United States	1,473	1,520	1,446

Includes sirup later made into sugar.

Peppermint Production Down in 1962

Peppermint is a relatively new crop in Wisconsin agriculture. It is a specialized crop that is grown in well drained mucky areas.

The nation harvested 41,000 acres in 1962 which was 2,300 acres less than in 1961 or a decline of 5 percent. Of the five states raising peppermint, only Oregon showed an increase in harvested acreage from 1961. Washington decreased by 2,300 acres, Indiana had 800 fewer acres and Wisconsin along with Michigan declined 200 acres.

The 2.3 million pounds of peppermint oil produced in the nation had a farm value of \$11.6 million. The average price to United States growers was \$5.06 per pound. Wisconsin and Indiana farmers received the top price of \$6.20 a pound. This was 30 cents a pound less than last year's price. In 1962, Wisconsin peppermint oil producers received \$1,147,000 for 185,000 pounds of oil. This was \$81,000 below last year's income from peppermint oil.

Sour Cherry Production Sets Record in 1962

Production of sour cherries in 1962 set a record of 179,190 tons. This is about 13,800 tons or 8 percent above the previous record set in 1961. It is also about 42 percent greater than the 1951-60 average.

Michigan with 120,000 tons of sour cherries produced in 1962 is the leading state and produced about 2/3 of the nation's total sour cherry crop. Wisconsin with 13½ thousand tons was third in sour cherry production following New York with 18½ thousand tons.

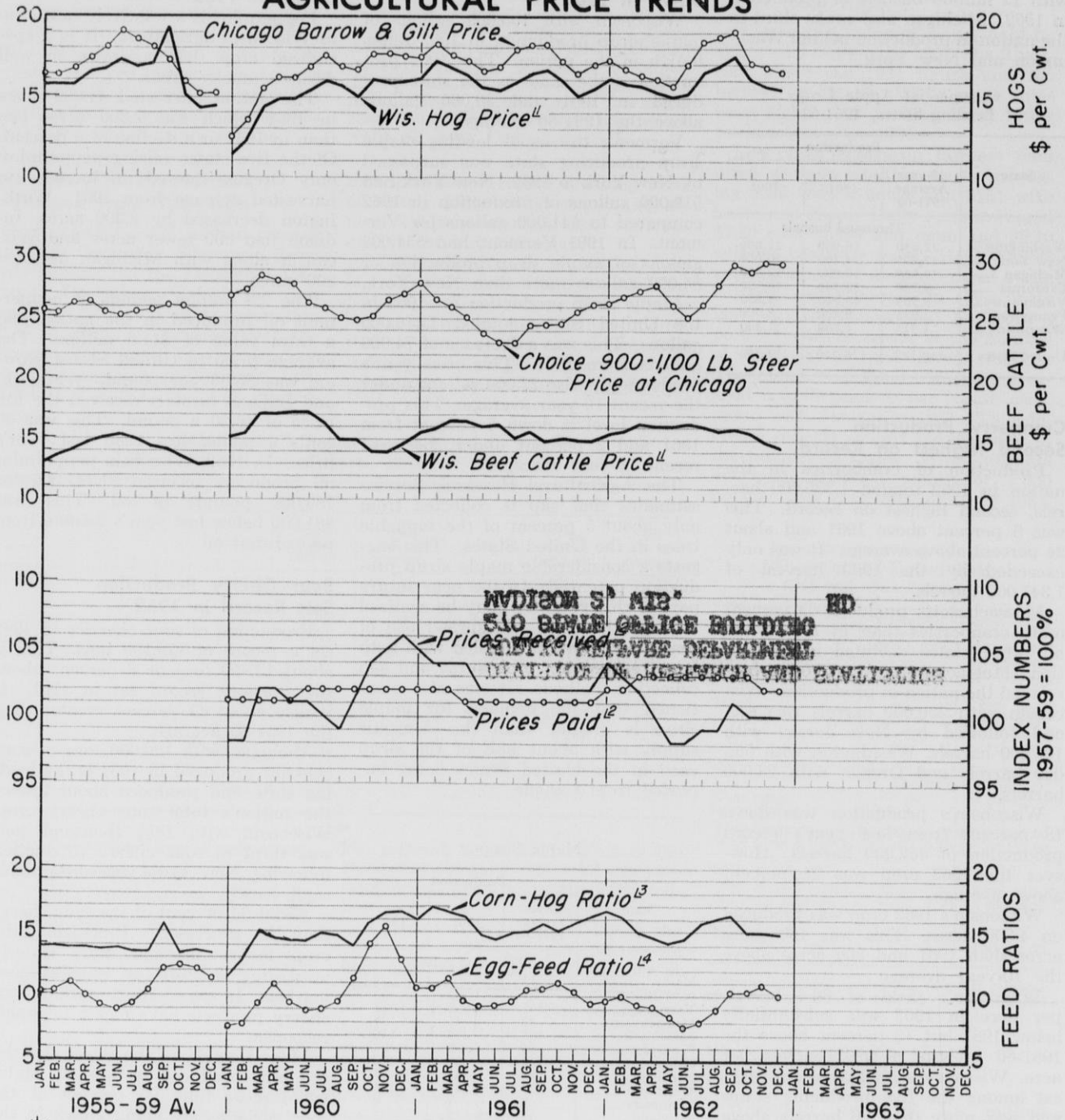
About 95 percent of the sour cherry crop is processed. Processing the crop makes possible more orderly marketing as well as opening new markets. In some export markets sour cherry products have met a favorable response.

More than ¾ of the sweet cherries are now produced in western states while more than 90 percent of the sour varieties are being grown in the five Great Lake States of Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania.

Cranberries: Acreage, Yield, Production, by States, 1961-62

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	10-year average 1951-60	1961	1962	10-year average 1951-60	1961	1962	10-year average 1951-60	1961	1962
Acres				Barrels			Barrels		
Massachusetts	13,440	12,600	12,500	43.3	37.5	61.6	578,900	472,000	770,000
New Jersey	3,890	3,000	3,000	25.1	39.3	34.0	88,900	118,000	102,000
Wisconsin	3,940	4,200	4,300	78.8	110.0	88.4	313,000	462,000	380,000
Washington	875	1,100	1,100	71.4	126.4	50.0	62,420	139,000	55,000
Oregon	486	560	560	66.5	81.1	50.0	32,490	45,400	28,000
United States	22,631	21,460	21,460	48.1	57.6	62.2	1,075,710	1,236,400	1,335,000

AGRICULTURAL PRICE TRENDS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER FIVE DAYS TO
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN
BOX 351
MADISON, WISCONSIN

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY
STATE CAPITOL BLDG.
MADISON WIS.

HD



CROP and LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Statistical Reporting Service

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

C. D. Caparoon, *In Charge*

C. A. Hines, *Asst. In Charge*

V. C. Struck,

C. W. LeGrande,

G. N. Tucker, Jr.,

L. E. Krahn

Vol. XLII, No. 2

Box 351, Madison, Wisconsin

February, 1963

IN THIS ISSUE

1963 Livestock Inventory

Wisconsin farmers have more cattle and swine, but fewer sheep and lambs, chickens and turkeys than a year ago. Total value of all cattle and calves on Wisconsin farms on January 1, 1963 was \$804,661,000.

Milk Production

January milk production declined 2 percent compared with the same month last year for Wisconsin but was 3 percent above the average for the month. Very cold weather affected output per cow.

Egg Production

Total egg output on Wisconsin farms during January was 5 percent under January last year and layers on hand were a record low for the month.

Farm Prices

The January index of prices received by Wisconsin farmers was 4 percent under January last year while the index of prices paid was a record high.

Agricultural Price Trend Chart

LIVESTOCK INVENTORY figures for the first of this year show Wisconsin farmers have more cattle and swine than a year ago while the number of all sheep and lambs, chickens, and turkeys is smaller. Changes in both number and value per head have combined to lower the total value of all livestock on farms to \$804,661,000 or 2 percent below January 1 last year.

The preliminary estimate based on reports from farmers indicates on January 1 Wisconsin's dairy cattle includes 1 percent more milk cows two years old and over while the number of heifers one to two years and heifer calves remains the same as last year. After holding constant for the past three years, Wisconsin's milk cow

numbers rose slightly to 2,426,000 head at the beginning of this year. A slight rise is also indicated for beef cattle. The total number of all cattle on farms in the state is estimated at 4,382,000 head.

With the average farm value per head below last year more than offsetting the increase in cattle numbers, the total farm value of all cattle on Wisconsin farms estimated at \$736,176,000 is 2 percent below January 1, 1962. The value of Wisconsin's milk cows accounted for 72 percent of the total value of all cattle and 66 percent of the value of all livestock.

A drop of 2 percent from a year ago is reported for the nation's milk cow numbers. This is the lowest number since 1907. But the increase of 6 percent in the number of beef cattle brought the total cattle population in the nation to 4 percent above a year ago and the highest on record for January 1.

With more brood sows and late fall and early spring pigs on Wisconsin farms, the total swine population in the state is 3 percent above a year ago and the highest count since January 1, 1960. The increased hog numbers more than offset a drop in the value per head of Wisconsin swine, and the total value of \$52,954,000 is up slightly from a year ago.

For the nation, the swine population rose 3 percent from a year ago to the highest count since 1960. This increase includes 5 percent more pigs under six months of age and 3 percent more sows and gilts than on January 1 last year, but the number of hogs six months and older was down 3 percent.

Farm chicken numbers, this excludes commercial broilers, dropped sharply from a year ago to 9,673,000 birds the first of this year. This is the smallest number on Wisconsin farms of record. Total value of all farm chickens is estimated at \$11,124,000. Farmers in the state also had 272,000 turkeys on January 1—about 2,000 less than a year ago. The turkey population is valued at over 1 million dollars. Estimates for the nation show 1 percent fewer chickens but 2 percent more turkeys than a year ago.

Fall Potato Supply Is Below Last Year

Growers in Wisconsin and other states producing the 1962 fall potato crop probably will find a good market in the coming months for the remainder of their crop. Storage potatoes

Weather Summary, January, 1963

Station	Temperature				Precipitation		
	Low	High	Mean	Normal	For month	Normal	Accumulative departure since Jan. 1
Superior	-33	42	4	12.6	0.06	0.97	-0.91
Spooner	-34	38	2	12.2	0.23	0.74	-0.51
Park Falls	-34	38	1	12.4	0.41	1.09	-0.68
R'nlander	-34	36	3	13.0	0.30	1.20	-0.90
Medford	-36	38	3	13.3	0.57	1.19	-0.62
Marinette	-26	40	10	20.2	0.67	1.46	-0.79
Antigo	-32	35	4	15.7	0.29	1.19	-0.90
Amery	-38	40	3	12.2	0.38	0.73	-0.35
Riv. Falls	-31	40	4	13.4	0.54	0.90	-0.36
La Crosse	-31	43	6	16.5	0.67	1.19	-0.52
Hatfield							
Dam	-47	42	4	15.1	0.66	0.90	-0.24
Mrs'field	-37	36	3	14.5	0.30	1.20	-0.90
Hancock	-40	40	4	16.1	0.32	0.98	-0.66
Oshkosh	-28	40	7	18.6	0.62	1.29	-0.67
Gr. Bay	-27	39	7	16.3	0.68	1.15	-0.47
Portage	-35	40	8	20.2	0.62	1.38	-0.76
S'boygan	-22	40	12	21.4	0.72	1.63	-0.91
Mn'towoc	-26	42	10	21.9	0.51	1.46	-0.95
Lancaster	-31	43	8	19.5	0.60	1.29	-0.69
D'rling'n	-35	43	7	20.1	0.48	1.35	-0.87
Hillsboro	-34	42	4	17.9	0.38	1.11	-0.73
Madison	-30	36	5	18.0	0.76	1.40	-0.64
Beloit	-23	43	10	22.9	0.52	1.63	-1.11
Lake Geneva	-23	40	11	21.5	0.93	1.73	-0.80
Milw'kee (airport)	-24	38	9	20.6	0.66	1.83	-1.17
Av. for 25 stations	-31.6	39.8	6.0	17.0	0.52	1.24	-0.72

may be in better demand than a year ago because of the smaller prospective supply of new crop winter potatoes.

The February 1 forecast of winter potatoes of 3,840,000 hundredweight is 8 percent below last year's production and a fifth below the 5-year average. Potato digging began in Florida late in December. Harvest in Dade County may begin in mid-February where yield prospects are mostly good. Harvest in the Perris-Hemet areas of Riverside County, California was slow the first of February.

Wisconsin growers have been reporting a good disappearance of their fall potatoes. On February 1, growers and dealers had only 2,550,000 hundredweight on hand or 66 percent of their 1962 fall production. Stocks of potatoes in the state on February 1 were 9 percent below a year ago because of the lower production and the increased demand for the crop.

Stocks of fall potatoes held by growers and dealers in the 26 reporting states are estimated at 92,975,000 hundredweight. These February 1 holdings were 4 percent less than a year ago.

MAR 6 1963

LEGISLATIVE

Number and Value of Livestock, January 1
Wisconsin

Class of livestock	Number (000 omitted)								Farm price per head			Farm value (000 omitted)		
	1963 (preliminary)	1962 (re- vised)	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1963 (preliminary) Dollars	1962 Dollars	1957-61 average Dollars	1963 (preliminary) Dollars	1962 Dollars	1957-61 average Dollars
Cows, heifers 2 yrs. old & over kept for milk	2,426	2,402	2,402	2,402	2,426	2,475	2,552	2,578	220.00	230.00	217.00	533,720 ₁	552,460 ₁	530,454 ₁
Heifers 1 to 2 yrs. old kept for milk cows	671	671	658	645	630	630	637	640						
Heifer calves being saved for milk cows	697	697	697	676	665	650	652	655						
All other calves	149	141	128	123	95	87	96	95						
Cows, heifers 2 yrs. old & over not kept for milk	143	135	123	123	106	96	92	98						
Heifers 1 to 2 years not for milk	106	108	94	90	81	64	59	66						
Steers 1 yr. old & over	144	139	146	144	116	154	150	145						
Bulls 1 yr. old & over	46	46	48	50	51	56	60	64						
All cattle	4,382	4,339	4,296	4,253	4,170	4,212	4,298	4,341	168.00	174.00	167.00	736,176	754,986	706,726
Sows and gilts	300	286	306	305	353	331	325	328						
Other hogs over 6 mos.	223	243	240	311	300	335	323	317						
Pigs under 6 months	1,375	1,314	1,240	1,347	1,350	1,122	1,105	1,220						
All swine	1,898	1,843	1,786	1,963	2,003	1,788	1,753	1,865	27.90	28.60	28.40	52,954	52,710	52,803
Ewes 1 year and over	165	160	163	165	172	174	172	171						
Ewe lambs	26	26	30	30	31	31	30	33						
Wethers and ram lambs	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2						
Rams & wethers 1 year & over	10	9	9	9	10	10	9	9						
Stock sheep and lambs	202	196	204	206	215	217	213	215	12.90	12.70	15.20	2,606 ₂	2,489 ₂	3,208 ₂
Sheep & lambs on feed	43	50	63	60	62	62	60	61						
All sheep & lambs	245	246	267	266	277	279	273	276				3,251	3,189	4,228
All chickens	9,673	10,211	10,645	10,904	12,449	12,882	13,264	13,300	1.15	1.15	1.18	11,124	11,743	14,293
Turkeys ₄	272	274	264	220	361	211	194	120	4.25	3.85	4.93	1,156	1,055	1,233
Total value												804,661	823,683	779,283

United States¹

Cows, heifers 2 yrs. old & over kept for milk	18,730	19,167	19,342	19,527	20,132	21,265	22,325	22,912	206.00	211.00	192.00	3,849,652	4,053,765	3,923,905
Heifers 1 to 2 yrs. old kept for milk cows	4,831	4,965	5,060	5,079	5,050	5,126	5,267	5,407						
All other cattle	80,193	75,870	72,917	71,630	68,140	64,785	65,268	67,581						
All cattle	103,754	100,002	97,319	96,236	93,322	91,176	92,860	95,900	142.00	140.00	127.00	14,745,911	13,985,919	11,988,667
Swine incl. pigs	58,695	57,000	55,443	59,026	58,045	51,517	51,897	55,354	27.50	27.50	26.50	1,613,397	1,566,515	1,458,611
Sheep and lambs	30,170	31,320	32,967	33,170	32,606	31,217	30,654	31,157				439,260	405,625	547,967
All chickens	365,217	368,452	360,576	369,484	387,002	374,281	391,363	383,690	1.16	1.15	1.20	423,727	422,482	451,695
Turkeys ₄	6,598	6,488	6,770	5,633	6,105	5,612	5,828	4,937	4.41	3.79	4.83	29,077	24,590	28,968
Total value												17,251,372	16,405,131	14,475,908

¹Included in value of all cattle. ²Included in value of all sheep and lambs. ³Does not include commercial broilers. ⁴Does not include turkey fryers. ⁵Averages are for 48 states. All other data are for 50 states.

Cold Weather Reduces State's Milk Production

Wisconsin's milk cows produced 2 percent less milk in January than a year ago. The extremely cold weather during January probably had considerable to do with the drop in milk production per cow.

Dairy herds on Wisconsin farms produced 1,495 million pounds of milk in January compared with 1,518 million pounds a year ago. January milk production was nearly 3 percent above the 5-year, 1957-61 average for the month of 1,457 million pounds.

Milk production estimates for the nation now include Alaska and Hawaii. The production estimate for Hawaii of a little over 12 million pounds is nearly equal to the January output for Wyoming. Dairy herds in the 50 states produced 10,043 million pounds of milk. This production was about 1 percent below January last year but nearly 3 percent above the 5-year average for the month.

January Egg Production Declines in State

January egg production in the state, of 165 million eggs, was 5 percent below a year ago and 4 percent under December and the lowest for the month since 1942. The state's production for the month has declined steadily since 1958. The nation's January production of 5,187 million eggs was 2 percent below last year and down slightly from the previous month.

In the state the increased rate of lay has offset a smaller number of layers on farms which has modified the drop in egg production. The 1,860 eggs produced per 100 layers during January on state farms was the second highest on record for the month. The nation's rate of 1.698 eggs was down, but still the third highest for the month behind the rates of 1.712 eggs in 1962 and 1.719 eggs in 1960.

Layers on state farms in January, numbered 8,887,000 birds, establishing a record low for the month. The number of layers on state farms for Jan-

uary has trended downward since the record high of 17,234,000 layers in January of 1944.

Wisconsin's Strawberry Income Approaches \$1 1/2 Million

Strawberries are now a 1 1/3 million dollar crop in Wisconsin and provide a good income source to many of the states growers. In 1962 Wisconsin growers produced 6,400,000 pounds of strawberries for fresh market valued at \$1,331,000. Wisconsin ranks eighth in the nation in the production of strawberries for fresh market. All of Wisconsin strawberries are now produced for fresh market.

Nationally strawberries represent a market with a farm value of over 90 million dollars and total production of around one-half billion pounds. Over one-half of the berries produced are used for fresh market and account for about two-thirds of the total farm value of the crop. California is by far the leading strawberry grower, producing close to 40 percent of the nation's 1962 crop.

Strawberries for Fresh Market Leading States and U. S.

State	Production			Value		
	1962	1961	10-year average 1951-60	1962	1961	10-year average 1951-60
	Thousand pounds			Thousand dollars		
California	135,300	132,500	81,679	28,142	28,222	17,465
Michigan	28,050	25,780	23,308	5,386	4,769	4,285
Louisiana	15,093	13,665	15,294	4,649	4,359	4,476
New Jersey	14,000	14,580	9,667	2,884	2,872	1,986
Florida	13,451	7,756	6,274	4,735	2,684	2,035
New York	9,000	9,000	8,603	2,421	2,259	2,172
Arkansas	7,250	12,080	12,362	1,262	2,078	2,286
Wisconsin	6,400	3,910	4,373	1,331	903	841
United States	289,087	288,689	288,584	63,873	62,739	49,263

Year Starts With Lower Farm Prices

Lower milk, slaughter cow, and hog prices were mainly responsible for the drop from a year earlier in the January index of prices received by Wisconsin farmers.

Prices received for products sold by Wisconsin farmers in January at 245 percent of the 1910-14 average were off 4 percent from January last year according to index figures which also show the level of prices paid at 305 percent was the highest for any month. The purchasing power of Wisconsin farm products was 5 percent below a year ago. Purchasing power is the ratio of the index of prices received to prices paid.

Wisconsin farmers received prices for milk sold in January averaging \$3.40 a hundred pounds for milk of average test. This price shows a seasonal drop of 6 cents and is 18 cents below a year ago. Milk prices at 5 percent below a year ago are the lowest for January since 1959.

The index of meat animal prices in January is also nearly 5 percent below last year. Hog prices averaged \$15.20 a hundredweight or 30 cents less than in December and 90 cents below January last year. While steer and heifer and calf prices show little change from a year ago, slaughter cow prices averaging \$13.00 a hundredweight were off a dollar. Sheep prices in January averaged \$4.30 a hundredweight or 20 cents more than a year ago. Lamb prices showed the largest gain with an average, of \$6.90 a hundredweight up 70 cents from December and \$1.70 from January last year.

As a whole poultry prices dropped nearly 2 percent from January last year although farm prices of chickens averaging 8½ cents a pound were up 1 cent and turkey prices averaging 21 cents a pound show a gain of 2 cents. Prices for both farm chickens and turkeys were unchanged from December. Egg prices in January were unchanged from the December average of 32 cents a dozen but up 2 cents from January last year.

Crop prices in general rose nearly 2 percent according to the January index. Corn, oat and soybean prices are above a year ago. Soybean prices averaged \$2.28 a bushel, the highest for any January in eight years. Potato prices average higher than a year ago with the January average at \$2.00 a hundredweight.

Crop Values Range Widely

Crop values per acre vary widely and change considerably from year to year. This is not unusual since crop values per acre depend upon both production per acre and price

Crop Values per Acre, Wisconsin

	Dollars per acre	
	1962	1961
Cereals		
Corn for grain	74.20	75.92
Oats	35.34	36.40
Barley	40.80	48.15
Rye	20.40	19.62
Spring wheat	62.40	58.18
Winter wheat	70.30	65.34
Buckwheat	25.40	17.15
Other seeds and grains		
Soybeans for beans	39.60	40.70
Flaxseed	43.20	51.98
Red clover seed	21.70	19.52
Alfalfa seed	28.50	23.71
All hay	45.38	43.26
Other field crops		
Potatoes	451.36	350.20
Cabbage, all	340.20	239.40
Cabbage, kraut	238.42	209.10
Onions, commercial	611.00	1,114.75
Cucumbers for pickles	143.60	176.69
For processing		
Peas	98.00	98.28
Sweet corn	66.79	61.42
Snap beans	125.80	125.82
Beets	134.48	160.00
Green lima beans	120.96	140.56
Carrots	507.00	439.20
Mint for oil	266.60	273.00
Strawberries	665.60	531.30

per unit, both of which may fluctuate sharply from one crop season to the next.

Of the twenty-five crops in the

accompanying table, 13 increased in value from 1961 to 1962 and 12 decreased. Onions for example, showed the largest change in dollars during the two-year period. From over \$1,100 in 1961, the per acre value dropped to about \$600 in 1962. This change reflects the short supply of onions in 1961. Truck crop prices are very sensitive to relatively small changes in supply.

Changes from 1961 to 1962 in average value per acre for the big feed crops in Wisconsin—corn, oats, and hay—showed considerable variation. Values for both corn (for grain) and oats declined, but rose for hay. Corn averaged \$74.20 per acre last year. This was below 1961 because the yield decline more than offset the price rise. Oat yields increased a little in the two-year period, but were not enough to counteract the drop in price. A value of \$35.34 was reported for oats last year. All tame hay averaged \$45.38 per acre for 1962—more than two dollars above 1961. Higher yields last year were more than enough to make up for a price decline from 1961.

Wisconsin truck and canning crop values per acre in general average above other field crops. However sweet corn for processing was below corn for grain values in both 1961 and 1962. The other main canning crop, peas, averaged well above sweet corn and field corn.

Wisconsin's January Labor Force Declines

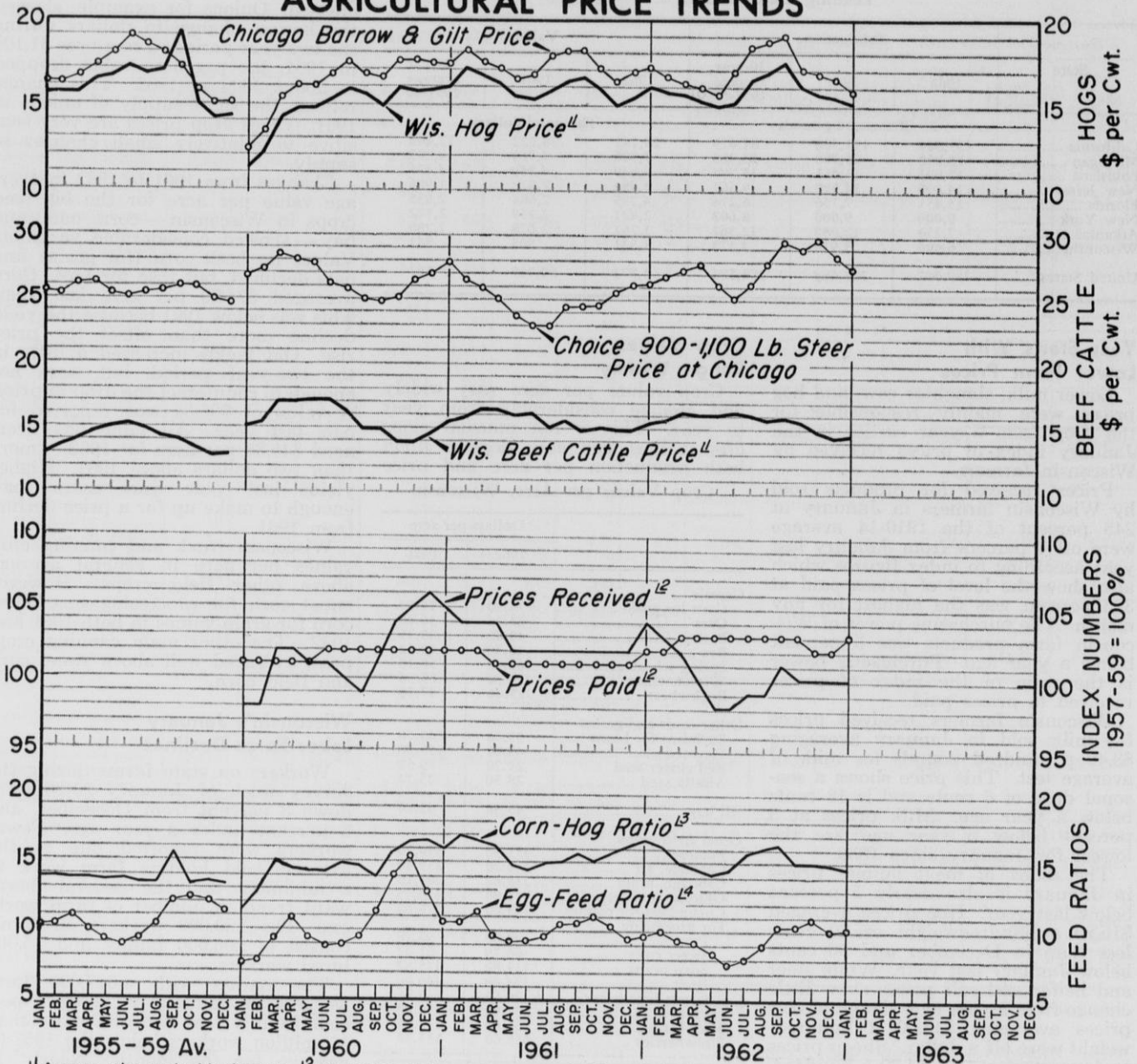
Workers on state farms during the survey week of January 20-26 were down 3 percent from December, and 6 percent under a year ago. Fewer workers were reported due to the extreme cold holding farm work to a minimum and the general downward trend in number of farm workers. The 220,000 workers on farms consist of 205,000 family and 15,000 hired workers.

The nation with 4,627,000 farm workers in January is down 1 percent from a year ago and more than ½ million workers below the 1957-61 average for the month. Nearly 19 percent of the nation's January labor force were hired workers. In Wisconsin about 7 percent of the January farm labor force were hired workers.

Farm Workers in Wisconsin, 1959-62 (Revised Estimates)

Kind and type	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Thousands of Persons													
Total													
1959	256	269	282	310	316	325	350	352	311	276	274	260	298
1960	237	256	273	291	301	306	321	324	298	271	259	245	282
1961	234	253	264	278	296	300	309	320	291	251	247	231	273
1962	233	242	255	269	287	295	303	310	281	249	237	227	266
Family													
1959	239	248	258	282	288	287	312	305	264	242	253	242	268
1960	222	236	249	264	276	269	284	285	253	239	236	228	253
1961	219	232	239	253	270	263	275	275	242	220	227	214	244
1962	215	223	233	245	261	258	270	270	237	216	216	211	238
Hired													
1959	17	21	24	28	28	38	38	47	47	34	21	18	30
1960	15	20	24	27	25	37	37	39	45	32	23	17	29
1961	15	21	25	25	26	37	34	45	49	31	20	17	29
1962	18	19	22	24	26	37	33	40	44	33	21	16	28

AGRICULTURAL PRICE TRENDS



^{L1} Average price received by farmers. ^{L2} Wis. indexes of farm prices converted from 1910-14=100 to 1957-59=100

^{L3} Wis. Corn-Hog Ratio is number of bushels of corn equal in value to 100 lbs. of hog, liveweight

^{L4} Wis. Egg-Feed Ratio is number of lbs. of poultry ration equal in value to 1 doz. eggs

© Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER FIVE DAYS TO
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN
BOX 351
MADISON, WISCONSIN

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY
STATE CAPITOL BLDG.
MADISON WIS.

HD



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Statistical Reporting Service



CROP and LIVESTOCK REPORTER



WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

C. D. Caparoon, *In Charge*

C. A. Hines, *Asst. In Charge*

V. C. Struck,

C. W. LeGrande,

G. N. Tucker, Jr.,

L. E. Krahn

Vol. XLII, No. 3

Box 351, Madison, Wisconsin

March, 1963

IN THIS ISSUE

Farm Numbers

Wisconsin farm numbers at 133,000 in 1962 dropped almost a fourth since 1950, but the average size rose over a fifth. Farms averaged 165 acres in size last year. Land in farms declined 7 percent since mid-century.

Milk Production

February milk production in Wisconsin totaled 2 percent under the same month last year. It was 2 percent above the average for the month.

Egg Production

Egg production on Wisconsin farms for February was 9 percent under a year ago. This reflects both a lower rate of lay and a record low in layers for the month.

Prices Farmers Receive & Pay

The February index of prices received by Wisconsin farmers was 4 percent below February 1962. The index of prices paid was a record high for the month.

Agricultural Price Trends Chart

Features

Cash Receipts From
Farm Marketings

Prices Farmers Receive
Reported by Years

IMPORTANT CHANGES have taken place in Wisconsin farms since mid-century. Farm numbers dropped nearly a fourth. The average size of farm is now over a fifth larger than in 1950. During the same period land in farms decreased 7 percent.

The state had 133,000 farms in 1962 or 41,000 farms less than in 1950. There were 155,000 and 138,000 farms in 1955 and 1960 respectively. Farm numbers have fallen off each year since 1950 but have risen substantially in size. The 1962 average size was 165 acres. This is 29 acres greater than the 1950 average. The 1955 average was 150 acres.

The shift to fewer and larger farms is a reflection of consolidation of farm tracts. To some extent farms are fewer in number by change of definition. That is, earlier definitions considered some very small agricultural operations as farms—present definitions rule them out. Larger farms generally mean more economical operation in lowered costs per unit produced. Also, with extensive mechanization of farming it is more advantageous to have larger farms.

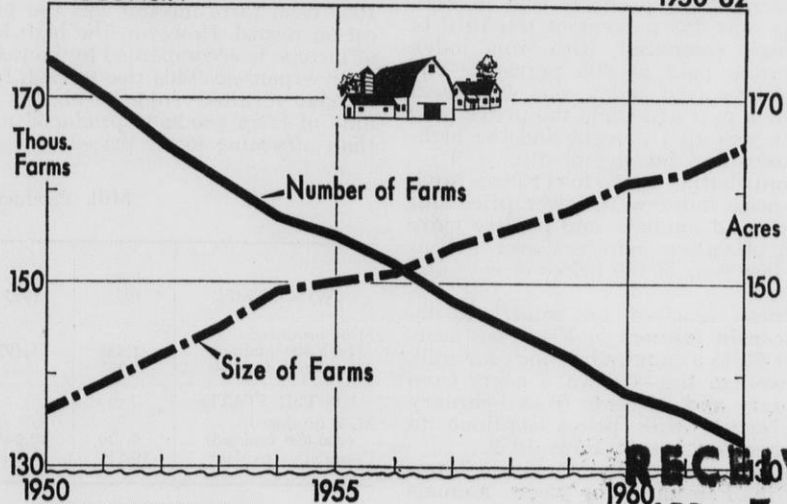
Land in Wisconsin farms dropped 1.6 million acres since 1950. The 1962 total was 22 million acres. Declines occurred in most years since 1950. Urbanization with its housing, shopping, and industrial developments is an important factor in declining farm land acreage. Highway building is likewise taking land out of farm use.

Weather Summary, February, 1963

Station	Temperature				Precipitation		
	Low	High	Mean	Normal	For month	Normal	Accumulative departure since Jan. 1
Superior	-27	40	9	15.1	1.48	0.80	-0.23
Spooner	-28	38	10	14.7	0.39	0.64	-0.76
Park Falls	-26	34	7	14.2	0.49	0.97	-1.16
R'nlander	-30	35	9	14.7	0.46	1.10	-1.54
Medford	-28	37	9	15.2	0.51	1.07	-1.18
Marinette	-16	39	12	21.4	0.89	1.19	-1.09
Antigo	-20	37	11	17.3	0.46	0.92	-1.36
Amery	-25	40	11	14.7	0.36	0.77	-0.76
Riv. Falls	-16	41	14	16.3	0.61	0.82	-0.57
La Crosse	-15	40	15	19.4	0.49	1.05	-1.08
Hatfield							
Dam	-24	42	13	17.6	0.43	0.80	-0.61
M'r'sfield	-23	37	11	16.6	0.46	0.99	-1.43
Hancock	-28	40	12	18.1	0.53	0.95	-1.08
Oshkosh	-17	35	13	20.1	0.64	1.17	-1.20
Gr. Bay	-15	39	11	17.6	0.59	1.08	-0.96
Portage	-16	43	16	22.4	0.87	1.18	-1.07
S'boygan	-12	40	18	22.5	0.84	1.51	-1.58
Mn'towoc	-14	39	14	23.1	0.71	1.43	-1.67
Lancaster	-13	44	15	22.3	0.27	1.06	-1.48
D'rington	-20	43	17	23.1	0.50	1.03	-1.40
Hillsboro	-24	43	12	20.4	0.92	1.09	-0.90
Madison	-14	40	14	20.0	0.39	1.13	-1.38
Beliot	-10	43	18	25.3	0.46	1.25	-1.90
Lake Geneva	-12	45	18	24.8	0.69	1.26	-1.37
Milw'kee (airport)	-12	42	16	22.4	0.42	1.40	-2.15
Av. for 25 stations	-19.4	39.8	13.0	19.2	0.59	1.07	-1.20

The nation, like this state, has experienced a downward trend in farm numbers, dropping 35 percent since 1950. Land in farms declined only 3

NUMBER and SIZE of FARMS



RECEIVED
APR 5 1963
LEGISLATIVE

Farms: Number and Acreage, Wisconsin and United States, 1950-62

Year	Wisconsin			United States		
	Number of farms	Land in farms	Average size of farms	Number of farms	Land in farms	Average size of farms
	Number	Thousand acres	Acres	Number	Thousand acres	Acres
1950	174,000	23,600	136	5,647,800	1,202,019	213
1951	170,000	23,600	139	5,427,600	1,203,500	222
1952	165,000	23,500	142	5,197,500	1,204,930	232
1953	161,000	23,400	145	4,983,600	1,205,740	242
1954	157,000	23,400	149	4,798,200	1,206,355	251
1955	155,000	23,200	150	4,653,800	1,201,900	258
1956	152,000	23,000	151	4,514,100	1,197,080	265
1957	148,000	22,800	154	4,371,700	1,191,340	273
1958	145,000	22,600	156	4,232,900	1,184,944	280
1959	142,000	22,400	158	4,097,300	1,179,158	288
1960	138,000	22,200	161	3,949,000	1,174,065	297
1961	136,000	22,100	162	3,811,000	1,169,410	307
1962	133,000	22,000	165	3,688,000	1,164,645	316

percent, but the average size of farm was nearly half again as large in 1962 as in 1950. Farms averaged 316 acres in size last year. This was 9 acres more than 1961 and 103 acres above the 1950 average. Arizona led the states in farm size with an average of 5,921 acres last year. North Carolina had the smallest average—87 acres.

Both larger farms and higher per-acre real estate prices have raised the capital investment per farm. The nation's average farm investment was \$47,632 for 1962, about $2\frac{3}{4}$ times the 1950 average. More than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the 1962 average farm investment was in land and service buildings (dwellings excluded). Machinery and livestock investments rose since 1950, because of both increased inventories and higher prices.

Along with the decline in farm land, cropland used for crops has fallen. For the nation, cropland used for crops decreased 13 percent since 1950, but crop production per acre was boosted over a third. Both total crop and livestock production are well above the 1950 level. This is a reflection of higher labor productivity—in fact output per man-hour is now over twice as high as in 1950.

Most Meat Animal Prices Below February Last Year

Wisconsin's index of prices received by farmers for products sold in February was 243 percent of the 1910-14 average compared with the index of prices paid at 305 percent. The prices received index was 4 percent below a year ago while the prices paid index was up 1 percent and the highest recorded for the month.

Contributing to the lower farm product price index were lower prices for milk, meat animals, and poultry more than offsetting increases over February last year in the prices of eggs and crops.

Prices received for milk sold by Wisconsin farmers in February averaged \$3.35 a hundred pounds for milk of average test—down 5 cents from January and 20 cents from February last year. Milk prices continue to average the lowest since 1959.

Prices received by Wisconsin farmers in February for meat animals

averaged lower than a year ago for hogs, beef animals, and calves but higher for sheep and lambs. The meat animal price index was 6 percent below a year ago.

Turkey prices averaged 20 cents a pound to producers in February or the same as a year ago. Farm chicken prices at 10 cents a pound averaged a half-cent above February last year. Egg prices increased 2 cents from a year ago with the February price this year at 33 cents a dozen. Crop prices as a whole advanced 4 percent from a year ago with increases in fruit prices more than offsetting lower feed grain and hay prices.

More detailed comparisons between current prices and those received by Wisconsin farmers in other years for products sold can be made from the data published in the accompanying table.

As a whole, prices received by Wisconsin farmers for products sold in recent months averaged lower than in 1950 before inflationary pressures boosted the consumer's cost of a typical market basket of farm produced foods.

Wisconsin farmers now get lower prices than in 1950 for most livestock and livestock products except milk. Crop prices are generally down. Milk prices show some increase over 1950.

While Wisconsin's level of prices received by farmers last year was a little below the previous year, the 1962 cash farm income was the highest on record. However, the high level of income is accompanied by increased farm expenses. This rise in cash farm income resulted from a higher volume of farm products produced more than offsetting lower prices.

State's Egg Production Drops

Egg production on Wisconsin farms during February was 9 percent below a year ago and 19 percent under the 1957-61 average. The 145 million eggs produced in the state is the lowest for the month since 1941. The nation's flocks produced 4.8 billion eggs in February or 3 percent fewer than a year ago. This was 4 percent below average and the lowest for the month since 1948. The state and nation's February egg output was 12 and 7 percent below January respectively.

A decline in the rate of lay along with reduced numbers of layers on farms characterized the state and national poultry industry for February. State flocks with a rate of lay of 1,680 eggs per 100 layers were down 1 percent while the nation's rate of 1,593 eggs dropped 2 percent compared with a year ago. Compared with the previous month, state flocks were down 10 percent and the nation's flocks down 6 percent in rate of lay.

The number of layers on farms in the state of 8,634,000 during February was the lowest on record for the month. Layer numbers were 250,000 below the previous month. The nation's flocks of 302.2 million birds had 4.2 million fewer birds than February last year and were 3.3 million below January. Layer numbers usually decline seasonally from January to February.

State's Milk Output Below Last Winter

Milk production on farms in the state and nation continues below last winter. Reports from Wisconsin farmers indicate milk production in February was 2 percent below February last year, but 2 percent above the 5-year average for the month. So far this year, January and February, the state's dairy herds have produced 2,927 million pounds of milk or 2 percent under the same period last year.

Milk production per cow on Wisconsin farms averaged 670 pounds in February or 10 pounds less than a year ago, but well over the 5-year average of 638 pounds. The state ranked sixth in milk production per cow in February with the average well above the 563 pounds for the nation.

Milk production on the nation's farms in both February and the first two months of this year was 1 percent below the production estimates for the corresponding periods last year. Total milk production in the

Milk Production During The Month (on farms)

WISCONSIN	Feb. 1963	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1962	Feb. average 1957-61	Feb. 1963 as % of	
					Feb. 1962	Feb. average
Milk produced (000,000 omitted)	1,432	1,495	1,454	1,400	98	102
Cumulative to date	2,927	.....	2,972	.....	98	.....
UNITED STATES						
Milk produced (000,000 omitted)	9,470	10,043	9,598	9,360	99	101
Cumulative to date	19,513	.....	19,709	.....	99	.....

Prices Received by Wisconsin Farmers for Farm Products¹

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.	Flaxseed, bu.	Red clover bu.	Alfalfa bu.	Timothy bu.	All ton	Alfalfa ton	Clover & timothy mixed, ton	Potatoes, bu.	Apples bu.
1940-44	10.75	8.47	11.40	109	2.12	4.32	10.77	39	18.8	28.2	103	83	52	83	71	213	11.59	17.09	2.18	12.15	14.55	10.11	99	1.58
1945-49	19.28	15.03	19.77	183	3.45	7.64	18.50	45	27.8	41.6	195	149	80	151	170	463	24.06	25.64	4.22	21.94	24.84	19.62	153	2.37
1950	17.70	20.40	26.81	232	3.15	9.96	23.78	56	25.2	35.1	196	129	75	132	125	335	24.21	30.68	8.98	22.18	23.09	21.38	137	1.95
1951	19.70	25.00	32.86	290	3.85	15.13	29.72	90	27.6	46.5	210	165	84	134	153	377	19.12	34.10	4.75	19.21	20.10	18.22	123	2.00
1952	17.50	21.60	28.99	280	4.08	9.30	23.56	50	26.0	39.9	207	163	82	138	164	380	19.30	30.31	5.11	17.52	18.42	16.46	261	2.80
1953	20.60	12.40	20.05	215	3.56	6.03	18.82	48	25.3	46.2	191	140	75	127	128	359	16.02	18.71	5.08	18.62	19.85	17.14	145	2.90
1954	21.00	11.60	17.86	172	3.22	4.72	18.12	49	21.6	34.4	188	142	75	118	106	323	19.20	19.94	6.25	19.82	20.96	18.42	120	2.75
1955	14.60	11.10	17.69	170	3.23	4.35	17.19	43	21.3	37.0	184	126	67	114	102	288	24.34	21.88	6.54	18.95	19.69	17.96	138	2.40
1956	14.10	11.10	16.88	183	3.36	4.14	17.67	44	18.4	36.6	191	130	66	110	110	305	19.10	17.64	5.65	16.72	17.48	15.53	157	2.50
1957	17.40	12.40	18.32	192	3.38	5.08	19.38	49	17.3	32.9	189	111	66	104	110	286	.....	.....	.....	15.82	16.28	14.90	116	2.10
1958	18.80	17.30	23.40	242	3.27	5.84	19.91	36	17.2	34.9	179	109	61	97	107	269	16.78	19.47	.....	17.36	18.14	15.62	132	2.15
1959	13.60	17.30	26.21	257	3.28	4.88	18.68	41	14.8	27.5	176	110	62	94	105	279	.....	.....	.....	19.07	19.76	17.50	132	2.90
1960	14.78	15.50	23.09	243	3.47	4.48	17.80	46	16.3	31.8	176	102	65	89	104	282	.....	.....	.....	17.53	18.05	16.04	141	2.60
1961	16.10	15.50	23.20	244	3.55	4.00	15.10	45	13.9	31.6	179	107	65	107	108	313	.....	18.60	3.69	18.00	17.46	16.21	103	1.55
Jan.	16.10	15.40	22.40	245	3.65	4.20	15.60	46	15.5	32.4	178	101	65	87	100	260	12.60	15.60	2.92	18.50	19.00	17.00	141	3.15
Feb.	17.20	15.70	24.80	240	3.50	4.60	15.90	46	16.5	33.0	175	101	66	86	100	265	12.60	15.60	3.15	17.30	17.50	16.50	126	3.15
Mar.	16.80	16.40	24.70	245	3.47	4.80	15.70	44	16.7	34.8	175	101	65	88	100	270	13.20	16.20	3.60	17.30	17.50	16.50	117	3.15
Apr.	16.40	16.40	24.30	245	3.47	4.60	15.20	44	15.4	29.8	175	101	65	88	100	275	12.60	15.90	3.33	16.60	17.00	15.50	126	.....
May	15.50	16.00	24.60	250	3.44	4.10	14.20	44	14.9	29.2	175	104	66	88	105	275	14.40	16.20	3.92	15.70	16.00	14.50	120	.....
June	15.40	16.20	23.60	250	3.41	4.00	15.00	44	14.1	29.1	178	106	66	85	100	275	14.40	.....	.....	16.20	16.50	15.00	.....	.....
July	15.90	15.00	23.60	240	3.46	3.90	15.70	44	13.9	30.4	178	107	68	92	110	320	.....	.....	.....	15.70	16.00	15.00	165	.....
Aug.	16.40	15.50	22.80	245	3.55	3.70	15.90	45	13.5	32.8	178	109	62	112	108	320	.....	.....	.....	16.80	17.00	16.50	120	2.50
Sept.	16.60	14.80	22.30	245	3.68	3.60	15.10	47	11.1	33.0	179	107	63	112	110	320	13.80	16.80	3.60	16.80	17.00	16.50	96	2.25
Oct.	16.00	15.00	23.30	245	3.74	3.60	15.00	47	10.9	34.0	179	106	63	112	110	320	16.80	16.50	3.60	18.20	18.50	17.50	96	1.90
Nov.	15.10	14.70	22.00	240	3.74	3.70	14.40	46	11.7	32.0	180	96	64	112	110	300	17.40	18.00	3.38	18.60	19.00	17.50	99	1.70
Dec.	15.40	14.70	21.80	240	3.67	3.90	14.40	46	13.6	29.0	180	95	65	110	108	300	17.70	19.20	3.60	18.00	18.50	16.50	93	1.70
1962	15.90	14.60	24.70	236	3.41	4.30	16.50	47	14.5	29.6	186	104	64	104	104	290	.....	.....	.....	17.46	17.79	16.62	125	2.00
Jan.	16.10	15.30	23.80	245	3.58	4.10	15.20	46	14.2	30.0	180	97	66	110	107	300	17.70	19.20	3.82	19.50	20.00	18.00	102	1.70
Feb.	15.80	15.60	25.50	245	3.55	4.30	15.50	46	15.4	31.0	181	97	66	107	105	300	18.30	19.20	3.83	18.70	19.00	18.00	93	1.55
Mar.	15.70	16.20	25.80	240	3.46	4.30	15.40	46	16.0	29.5	180	105	66	107	105	310	18.60	19.80	4.28	19.60	20.00	18.50	96	1.55
Apr.	15.30	16.00	25.60	240	3.30	4.50	15.90	47	15.6	29.0	182	105	67	108	104	315	18.90	19.80	4.50	19.70	20.00	19.00	99	1.55
May	15.00	15.90	25.60	230	3.25	4.50	16.00	47	14.3	26.0	188	106	68	104	103	310	18.00	21.60	4.00	18.80	19.00	18.50	102	.....
June	15.50	16.10	25.30	235	3.22	4.30	18.50	47	14.3	24.0	183	105	66	99	110	300	17.40	.....	.....	16.30	16.50	16.00	.....	.....
July	16.50	16.00	25.00	230	3.27	4.30	18.50	47	15.1	25.5	190	105	65	100	103	300	.....	.....	.....	14.80	15.00	14.50	183	.....
Aug.	17.10	15.70	24.90	235	3.33	4.50	18.20	47	14.6	28.5	190	105	60	101	102	270	.....	.....	.....	15.30	15.50	15.00	159	2.50
Sept.	17.60	15.80	24.80	235	3.44	4.20	17.70	47	14.8	33.0	193	107	60	110	104	270	17.40	19.80	4.28	16.10	16.50	15.00	129	2.75
Oct.	16.10	15.40	23.90	235	3.53	4.10	16.80	48	12.9	33.0	188	107	61	101	102	270	18.60	19.50	4.28	17.10	17.50	16.00	105	2.75
Nov.	15.70	14.70	23.80	230	3.53	4.20	16.60	48	13.5	34.0	188	105	62	103	100	270	18.60	22.50	4.50	16.60	17.00	15.50	114	2.85
Dec.	15.50	14.40	23.40	230	3.46	4.20	16.20	47	13.8	32.0	191	105	65	100	101	265	18.90	21.00	4.95	17.00	17.50	15.50	114	2.85
1963a	15.20	14.50	23.80	230	3.40	4.30	16.90	47	13.6	32.0	193	105	67	100	103	265	18.90	21.00	5.62	17.10	17.50	16.00	120	3.00
Jan.	14.60	14.60	24.10	230	3.35	4.50	16.20	47	14.9	33.0	191	109	68	98	102	275	19.50	21.60	5.62	18.10	18.50	17.00	129	3.00
Feb.	14.60	14.60	24.10	230	3.35	4.50	16.20	47	14.9	33.0	191	109	68	98	102	275	19.50	21.60	5.62	18.10	18.50	17.00	129	3.00

¹Prices 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. ²Hay prices are on a baled basis. ³Preliminary prices.

nation during the first two months is estimated at 19,513 million pounds.

February milk production was below a year earlier in 5 of the 10 leading states—Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa. But production was above a year earlier in 5 of the 10 states—New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan, and California.

Contrary to the usual upward trend, February milk production per cow was below a year earlier in 17 of the 39 states for which monthly estimates are available.

Cash Receipts Up In State

Total cash receipts from farm marketings in Wisconsin for 1962 amounted to over \$1,142 million and ranked the state ninth in the nation. This was more than \$5 million above the 1961 total. The nation's farmers had cash receipts from their marketed products of over \$35.7 billion in 1962—up $\frac{1}{2}$ billion from 1961.

Wisconsin farmers had 1962 receipts of almost \$1 million more than

in 1961 from livestock and products. Crop receipts rose \$4.4 million from 1961. Receipts from livestock and livestock products of \$1,003 million represented about 88 percent of total cash receipts from farm marketings of the state's farmers in 1962. Income from cattle, calves, and hogs increased from 1961 in the state, while declining for dairy products and eggs.

Government payments of \$42.5 million were paid to Wisconsin farmers in 1962: this was 6 percent over 1961. About 60 percent or around \$26 million in 1962 was from the feed grain program. State farmers received

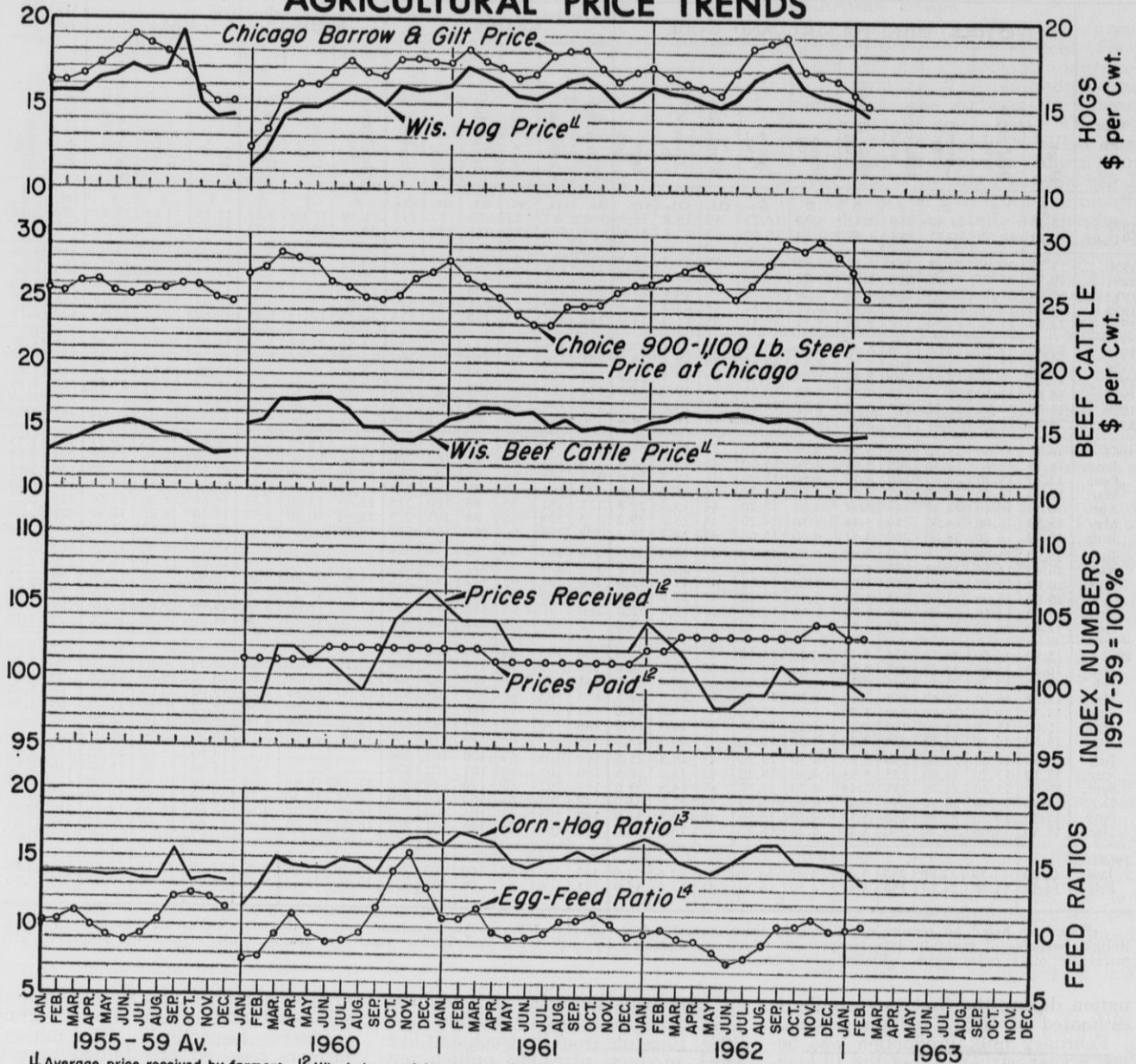
around \$9 million and \$6 million from soil bank and conservation program payments respectively. The nation's farmers received \$1.7 billion in government payments in 1962— $\frac{1}{4}$ billion above 1961.

Wisconsin's realized net income of \$3,252 per farm last year was 1 percent above 1961. Realized net income includes cash receipts from farm marketings plus nonmoney income and government payments minus farm production expenses. Realized net income per farm in the nation was \$3,498 in 1962 compared with \$3,360 in 1961.

Cash Receipts From Farming

Source	Wisconsin		United States	
	1962	1961	1962	1961
	1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars	
Livestock & Products	1,003,251	1,002,398	19,849,349	19,415,459
Crops	139,420	134,986	15,899,678	15,827,516
Cash Receipts (Farm Marketings)	1,142,671	1,137,384	35,749,027	35,242,975
Government Payments	42,499	40,003	1,736,147	1,484,356
Cash Receipts (Farming)	1,185,170	1,177,387	37,485,174	36,727,331

AGRICULTURAL PRICE TRENDS



¹¹ Average price received by farmers ¹² Wis. indexes of farm prices (excludes taxes, interest & wages) converted from 1910-14=100 to 1957-59=100
¹³ Wis. Corn-Hog Ratio is number of bushels of corn equal in value to 100 lbs. of hog, liveweight
¹⁴ Wis. Egg-Feed Ratio is number of lbs. of poultry ration equal in value to 1 doz. eggs

© Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE
 OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

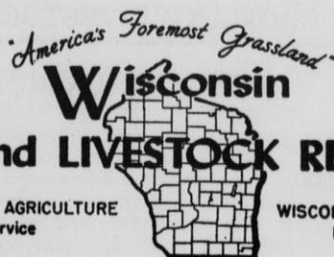
RETURN AFTER FIVE DAYS TO
 AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN
 BOX 351
 MADISON, WISCONSIN

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY
 STATE CAPITOL BLDG.
 MADISON WIS.

HD



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Statistical Reporting Service



CROP and LIVESTOCK REPORTER

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

STATE DOCUMENT
LEGISLATIVE
REFERENCE LIBRARY
MADISON 2, WISCONSIN



C. D. Caparoon, *In Charge*

N. L. Brereton

C. W. LeGrande

Agricultural Statisticians

G. N. Tucker, Jr.,

C. A. Hines, *Asst. In Charge*

L. E. Krahn

Vol. XLII, No. 4

Box 351, Madison, Wisconsin

April, 1963

IN THIS ISSUE

April Crop Report

Pasture and rye prospects are above a year earlier. Grain stocks on Wisconsin farms are averaging under a year ago.

Milk Production

March milk production in Wisconsin was 1 percent under the same month last year. So far this year output is below last year.

Egg Production

Wisconsin layers produced 12 percent fewer eggs this March than a year ago. Both layer numbers and rate of lay are down.

Prices Farmers Receive & Pay

The March index of prices received by Wisconsin farmers was the lowest March index since 1957. The index of prices paid was a record high for the month.

Agricultural Price Trends Chart Features

SOME SPRING PLOWING was done on Wisconsin farms before the first of April, and field work was underway in some areas of the southern half of Wisconsin by the second week of April. By April 6 snow had disappeared from the state except for scattered patches, and there was little frost in the southern, eastern, and some west-central counties.

Vegetation went into the winter with a deficiency of moisture last fall in some of the important hay and pasture areas of the state. However, early reports this spring indicate that hay and pasture may have come through the winter in better than average condition, although the snow cover was light in some areas.

April 1 reports from Wisconsin farmers indicate pasture conditions

Rye and Pasture Conditions, April 1

Crop	Wisconsin			United States		
	1963	1962	5-yr. av. 1957-61	1963	1962	5-yr. av. 1957-61
As percent of normal						
Rye	93	94	89	86	87	86
Pasture	93	94	89	81	82	81

for the state averaged 93 percent of normal compared with the average for the date of 89 percent. The condition of rye was 93 percent of normal and also above average for April 1. For the nation pasture conditions averaged 81 percent of normal and rye conditions 86 percent. These figures are about average for both crops.

Grain Stocks Smaller

Stocks of grain on Wisconsin farms are generally smaller than a year ago and below average for the beginning of April. The state's farmers held about 54 $\frac{3}{4}$ million bushels of corn and nearly 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels of oats on April 1. Farm stocks of corn were 17 percent below a year ago and 9 percent under average. Stocks of oats on farms were off 9 percent from April 1 last year and 7 percent less than average.

There are 39,000 more bushels of rye than a year ago. Stocks of wheat are smaller than April 1 last year and average. Barley holdings are about equal to a year ago but below average.

For the nation, stocks of corn on farms on April 1 were estimated at about 2 billion bushels—7 percent below last year but 9 percent above average. Holdings of oats are about equal to a year ago but 12 percent below average. Stocks of barley are 30 percent larger than a year ago and 2 percent below average, while wheat holdings are 7 percent below a year ago and 10 percent less than average.

Winter Wheat Production

Area	Thousands of bushels			1963 as percent of	
	Indicated 1963	1962	5-yr. av. 1957-61	1962	5-yr. av. 1957-61
Wisconsin	1,190	1,147	990	104	120
United States	926,944	816,379	997,730	114	93

Weather Summary, March 1963

Station	Temperature				Precipitation		
	Low	High	Mean	Normal	For month	Normal	Accumulative departure since Jan. 1
Superior	-9	68	29	25.1	1.21	1.52	-0.54
Spooner	-16	71	31	26.0	0.82	1.28	-1.22
Park Falls	-7	70	29	24.6	1.31	1.47	-1.16
R'nlander	-10	68	29	24.8	1.09	1.49	-1.94
Medford	-9	70	29	25.5	1.41	1.70	-1.47
Marinette	-1	75	31	29.9	2.23	1.54	-0.40
Antigo	-2	70	30	26.9	1.61	1.44	-1.19
Amery	-19	75	32	26.2	1.59	1.34	-0.51
Riv. Falls	-7	75	36	27.8	1.30	1.70	-0.97
La Crosse	3	76	36	30.5	2.25	2.07	-0.90
Hatfield							
Dam	-13	75	33	28.0	2.93	1.64	+0.68
M's'sfield	-8	71	30	26.8	1.40	1.62	-1.65
Hancock	-14	75	31	28.2	3.00	1.43	+0.49
Oshkosh	-5	66	31	29.7	2.76	1.57	-0.01
Gr. Bay	-3	72	30	27.7	2.58	1.34	+0.28
Portage	-11	78	35	32.2	2.17	1.86	-0.76
S'boygan	10	68	34	31.5	1.79	1.98	-1.77
Mn'towoc	2	68	31	31.2	2.34	1.99	-1.32
Lancaster	5	77	37	32.3	2.50	2.16	-1.14
D'riling'n	-12	76	37	33.0	2.09	1.95	-1.26
Hillsboro	-15	78	35	30.3	2.30	1.88	-0.48
Madison	-7	75	34	29.6	2.33	1.84	-0.89
Beloit	1	75	39	35.0	1.37	1.94	-2.47
Lake Geneva	-1	77	37	33.6	2.09	2.55	-1.83
Milwa'kee (airport)	-1	74	35	31.0	2.20	2.31	-2.24
Av. for 25 stations	-6.0	72.9	32.8	29.1	1.95	1.74	-0.99

Wisconsin Farm Products Have Low Purchasing Power

Wisconsin's index of prices received by farmers in March was 238 percent of the 1910-14 average while the index of prices paid by farmers was 305 percent. The index of prices received was the lowest for the month since 1957 while the index of prices paid was the highest on record for the month.

Purchasing power of Wisconsin farm products in March was 22 percent below the 1910-14 average and the lowest for the month since 1939. Purchasing power is the ratio of the index of prices received by farmers to the index of prices paid.

Wisconsin farm commodity price index figures for March show decreases from last year of 6 percent for milk, 9 percent for meat animals, and 5 percent for poultry. Partially offsetting these losses were gains of 9 percent for eggs and 3 percent for crop prices. The composite index of all farm product prices in March was down nearly 6 percent from a year ago.

Included in the lower level of meat animal prices were decreases from March last year for hogs, beef cattle,

RECEIVED
MAY 2 1963
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE

and calves. Hog prices were the lowest for the month since 1956. Sheep and lamb prices were higher than a year ago.

Prices received for milk sold by farmers in March averaged \$3.25 a hundred pounds for milk of average test. This is 21 cents below a year ago. Egg prices averaged 32 cents a dozen, while turkey prices averaged 21 cents a pound. Farm chicken prices at 9 cents a pound were the lowest for any March since records started in 1910.

Farm Flocks Lay Fewer Eggs

A smaller number of layers and a lower rate of production per layer than a year ago reduced March egg production on Wisconsin farms 12 percent below March last year. The state trends follow those for the nation as a whole.

The number of layers on Wisconsin farms in March is estimated at more than 8¼ million birds which produced an average of 1,916 eggs per 100 layers. Total egg production in March is estimated at 160 million eggs compared with 181 million a year ago. So far this year, January through March, Wisconsin farm flocks have produced 470 million eggs. This production is 9 percent below a year ago.

Farm flocks in the nation produced 5,680 million eggs during March. Egg production was down 1 percent from March last year. Egg production in the nation in the first quarter of this year was 2 percent below the total for the same 1962 period.

Milk Production Still Below A Year Ago

Wisconsin dairy herds produced 1,657 million pounds of milk in March. While showing a seasonal gain from the previous month, March milk production was 1 percent below a year ago. Milk production on Wisconsin farms in the first quarter of this year was below the corresponding period last year. Dairy herds in the state produced less milk in all three months of this year than they did in the same months of 1962 mainly because of decreases in milk production per cow.

Milk production on farms in the nation continued below a year ago with the March output 1 percent below March last year. This marks the third month this year that milk production has been 1 percent below the same 1962 month. Milk production for both the state and nation continues above average for all months so far this year.

Farm Wage Rates Are Highest For Any Spring

Spring work begins with fewer workers on Wisconsin farms than a year ago and the general level of wage rates the highest for any spring on record.

Farm labor estimates for Wisconsin show 23,000 hired workers and 224,000 family workers employed on farms during March. This is a thousand

more hired workers but 9,000 fewer family workers than reported for March last year. Employment figures for the nation show decreases from a year ago for both hired and family farm workers.

While showing little change from the January level, the index of Wisconsin farm wage rates in April was about 2 percent above April last year. Wages paid by Wisconsin farmers on April 1 averaged \$210 a month with a house and \$152 a month with board and room. Daily rates averaged \$7.20 with board and room and \$9.10 without board or room. Hourly rates averaged \$1.13 without board or room.

Farm Workers and Wages Wisconsin and United States

Item	Wisconsin		United States	
	1963	1962	1963	1962
March (000)				
Farm Workers ¹				
Hired	23	22	1,232	1,248
Family	224	233	4,431	4,488
Total	247	255	5,663	5,736
April 1 (dollars)				
Wage rates				
By month				
With house	210.00	203.00	199.00	192.00
With room & board	152.00	152.00	154.00	150.00
By day				
With room & board	7.20	7.10	6.30	6.20
No room & board	9.10	9.00	6.80	6.70
By hour				
No room & board	1.13	1.10	1.11	1.07

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

Turkey Industry Grows

Turkeys are big business in Wisconsin. Over 5.5 million birds were raised last year while less than a million were raised in 1950. This sharp rise occurred in little more than a decade.

Since 1950 the number of turkeys raised in the state has increased each year except for a couple of years —

some decline took place in both 1960 and 1962. A record 6.2 million birds were raised in 1961. Records were established for several succeeding years prior to 1961 as shown in the table. The turkey crop has grown in the nation, but at a slower rate than in Wisconsin. A bigger crop this year than last year was indicated by growers in January for both the state and nation.

There are a number of reasons for the sharp rise in the turkey crop. Most important is the increased popularity of turkey for the table. Per capita consumption of more than seven pounds a year is now over twice the mid-century level. Availability of fryer or broiler weight birds as well as halves or cut-up pieces has helped dressed turkey sales. Many families buy turkey meat now since it is packaged in small amounts. In earlier years only large birds were available and few families could use that much meat at one time. Turkey primarily was a holiday food.

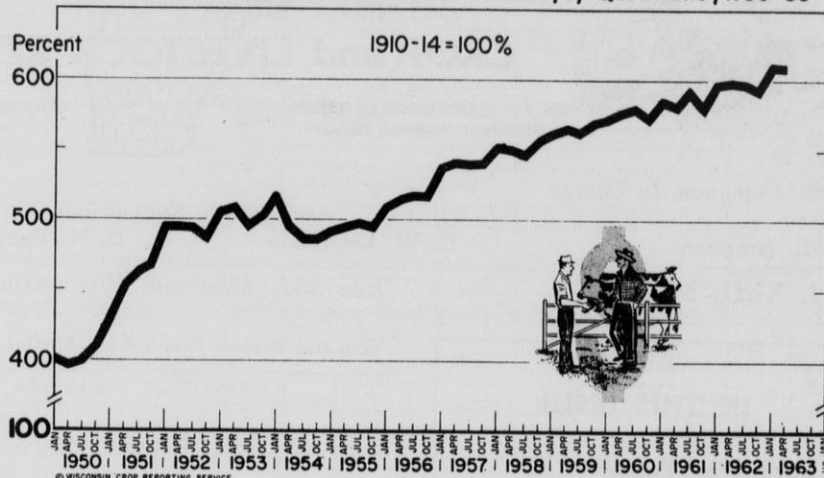
Much as been done to raise turkey consumption through advertising and merchandising. Attractive display counters are in evidence along with packaged turkey in transparent wrapping material. Birds or cut up pieces can be seen but they are still protect-

Turkeys Raised, Wisconsin, 1950-63

Year	Number raised		
	Heavy breeds	Light breeds	Total
Thousands			
1950 .....	.....	.....	977
1951 .....	.....	.....	1,153
1952 .....	.....	.....	1,349
1953 .....	.....	.....	1,592
1954 .....	.....	.....	1,783
1955	1,656	555	2,211
1956	2,205	338	2,543
1957	2,442	203	2,645
1958	2,649	128	2,777
1959	4,122	127	4,249
1960	4,058	21	4,079
1961	6,177	43	6,220
1962	5,438	89	5,527
1963 ¹	5,723	68	5,791

¹January intentions to raise turkeys.

INDEX of WISCONSIN FARM WAGE RATES, by QUARTERS, 1950-63



ed from customer handling. Turkey is even available in handy meat pies and in other processed forms.

Another factor encouraging to turkey consumption is the year round availability of the meat. Modern cold storage facilities have made this possible. Turkey meat prices, relative to other meats, have been favorable for the consumer. This of course has helped turkey sales.

Research men have helped turkey growers. This occurred through the development of heavy breed birds that can be sold at either light or heavy weights to meet marketing conditions.

Trends In Per Capita Consumption

Announcements of increased consumer incomes have been made during most years for more than a decade by economists, both in government and in private industry. These increases over the previous year have been measured in both total and per capita income for the nation's population. And it has been further pointed out that the larger incomes will stimulate demand for most goods and services including farm food products.

Optimistic statements of larger personal incomes can easily lead the farmers into expanding food production to meet the implied demand for their products. However, a more careful examination of the distribution of personal incomes as a whole and that part expected to go for food tends to dampen enthusiasm for increased food production.

A recent government publication stated that the disposable personal income of the people in this nation increased 5 percent from 1961 to 1962. The outlay for food was somewhat more than 4 percent larger in 1962 than in the previous year. While incomes have increased, the proportion going for food has not made an equal advance. Only 19 percent of the consumer disposable income in 1962 was spent for food compared with the 1947-49 average of 26 percent.

The per capita consumption of food last year was about the same as in 1961, but the expenditure for food was up about 3 percent. This increase

in food costs reflects; (1) the rise in retail food prices, (2) further increases in quantity of marketing and processing services, and (3) continued shifts to higher valued foods.

Last year the farm value of a typical basket of farm foods was \$410 or 12 percent less than the 1947-49 average value of \$466. But the retail value of the market basket of food was \$1,067 or 13 percent more than the average of \$940. Marketing charges in recent years have raised the cost of food so that the farmer now gets 38 cents of the food dollar spent for food. This compares with the 1947-49 average of 50 cents.

Economic, social, and employment changes have affected the eating habits and food consumption pattern of the American family. The number of times in a week when the whole family assembles at the same time for a meal is becoming fewer and fewer. With more mothers working away from home, fewer meals are prepared from raw materials. Partially prepared foods, frozen prepared meals, and eating in restaurants reflect our changing way of life. This increases the marketing charges for farm foods used as well as the total cost of food. But for the most part there has been little rise in total food consumption.

Per capita consumption of meat this year is expected to be 11 percent above the 1947-49 average. This includes 39 percent more beef but 6 percent less lamb and mutton, 46 percent less veal, and 6 percent less pork.

Chicken, turkey, and egg supplies are large and prices are relatively low. Consumption this year may be 18 percent below the 1947-49 average for eggs, but up 66 percent for chicken, and 115 percent for turkey.

Much has been said about low fat diets, but per capita consumption of edible fats continues at a near-record level. The per person use of fats and oils will be 9 percent above average although the use of butter will be off 31 percent and lard consumption will be down 38 percent. The fat content of other products used will more than make up the difference.

Consumption of dairy products per person now compared with the 1947-49 average includes 31 percent more

cheese but 15 percent less fluid milk and cream. Total milk fat solids consumption is off 20 percent while non-fat milk solids is about average.

Fruit consumption per person in the nation last year was below average. A drop of 33 percent (44 pounds) in fresh fruit has been made up by the increased use of canned and frozen products. This is also true for vegetables with a drop in fresh consumption of 13 percent (21 pounds) from average more than offsetting larger quantities of canned and frozen products used.

Livestock Marketings Drop At Packers and Stockyards

Marketings of Wisconsin livestock to packers and stockyards last year as a whole were the lowest in many years. Cattle marketings were the lowest in a decade while calf sales dropped to the lowest figure since 1939. Wisconsin farmers also marketed the least number of hogs to packers and stockyards reported since 1948, and sheep shipments were the lowest since records began in 1920.

The 680,000 head of Wisconsin cattle sold to packers and stockyards last year was 11,000 head less than reported for the previous year and much below the record shipment of nearly 794,000 head in 1957. With the decrease in Wisconsin's milk cow population, the number of calves sold to packers and stockyards had gradually dropped from the record of 1,537,000 head in 1956. Last year Wisconsin farmers sent 1,036,000 calves to packers and stockyards.

Movement of Wisconsin Livestock to Packers and Stockyards, 1950-62

Year	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Thousand head				
1950	608	1,104	2,761	195
1951	559	1,054	2,871	164
1952	530	1,125	3,040	184
1953	634	1,345	2,621	226
1954	703	1,453	2,460	201
1955	771	1,509	2,812	202
1956	761	1,537	2,974	202
1957	794	1,470	2,589	196
1958	790	1,263	2,503	177
1959	734	1,150	2,639	153
1960	753	1,208	2,723	170
1961	691	1,087	2,595	200
1962 ¹	680	1,036	2,414	142

¹Preliminary.

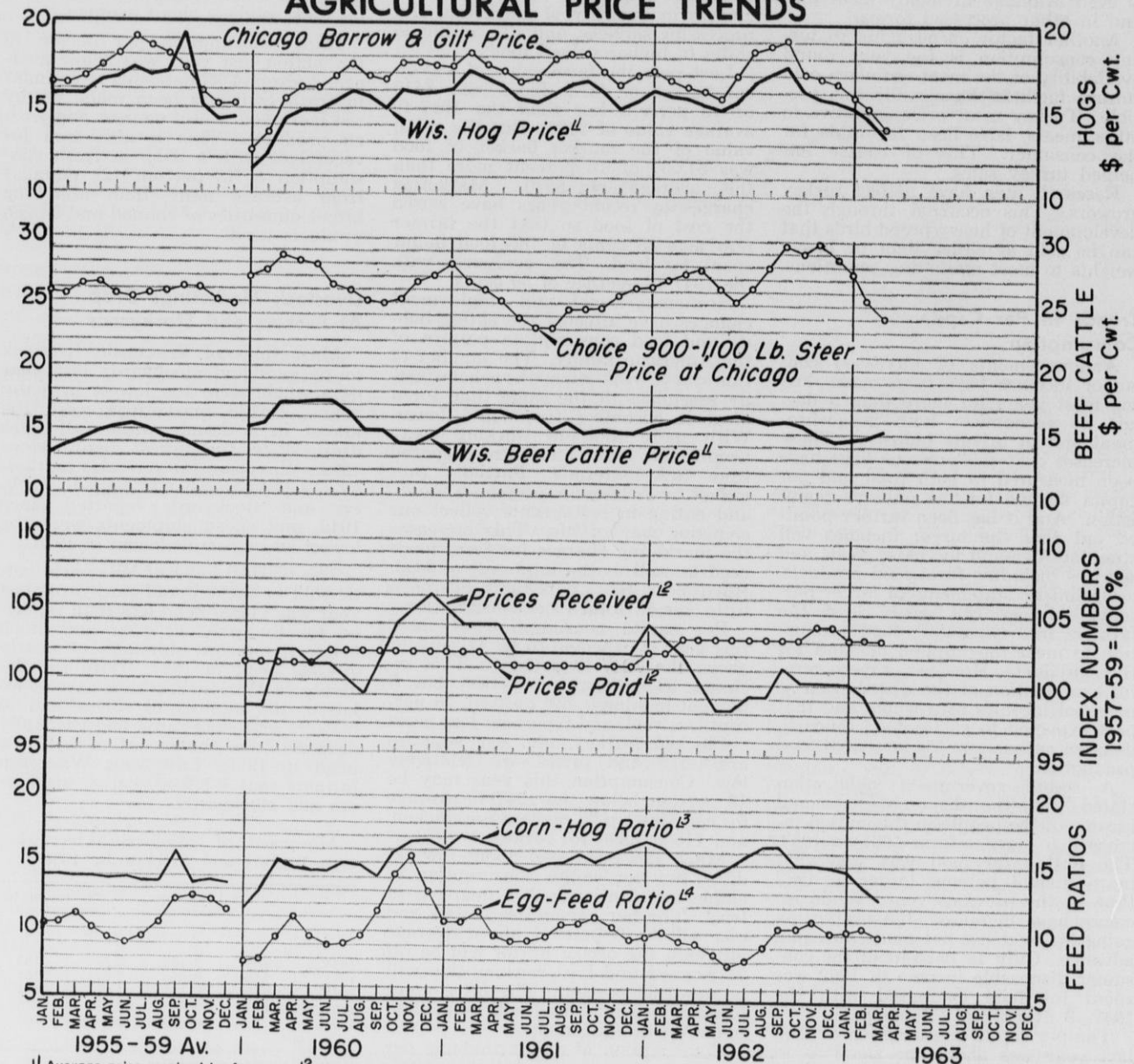
Hog marketings to packers and stockyards last year totaled 2,414,000 head compared with 2,595,000 head a year earlier. The highest marketings in recent years were over 3,040,000 head in 1952. The number of sheep and lambs on Wisconsin farms has been dropping almost steadily since 1953 when first of the year estimates showed 319,000 head. Livestock inventory figures shown only 246,000 sheep and lambs on farms on January 1, 1962 and 245,000 head at the beginning of this year. Marketings of sheep last year totaled 142,000 head, which is the smallest number on record.

Per Capita Consumption of Selected Foods, United States, 1955-63

Commodity	1947-49	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 ¹	1963 ²
Pounds										
All meats	148.5	162.8	166.7	158.7	151.5	159.2	161.4	161.0	163.7	165.0
Beef	65.6	82.0	85.4	84.6	80.5	81.4	85.2	88.0	89.1	91.0
Pork (excluding lard)	68.4	66.8	67.3	61.1	60.2	67.6	65.2	62.2	64.0	64.5
Eggs (farm basis) number	385	371	369	362	354	353	334	325	323	317
Chicken (ready-to-eat)	18.7	21.4	24.6	25.5	28.3	28.9	28.2	30.3	30.2	31.0
Turkeys (ready-to-eat)	3.3	5.0	5.2	5.9	5.9	6.3	6.2	7.5	7.1	7.1
Total milk fat solids	29.5	27.2	26.9	26.0	25.7	25.0	24.5	24.0	23.9	23.6
Total nonfat milk solids	42.9	44.3	44.9	44.4	44.0	44.1	44.0	43.4	42.8	42.4
Cheese	7.0	7.9	8.0	7.7	8.2	8.1	8.4	8.5	9.0	9.2
Condensed and evaporated milk	20.1	16.2	15.9	15.4	14.8	14.3	13.8	13.3	12.5	12.1
Fluid milk and cream	359	350	350	344	336	330	325	314	312	306
Ice cream (product wght.)	18.7	18.0	18.0	18.0	17.8	18.7	18.3	18.0	17.9	17.9
Butter, farm & factory (actual weight)	10.6	9.0	8.7	8.3	8.3	7.9	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3
Fresh vegetables and melons	147.9	134.7	134.5	130.8	130.1	127.4	131.7	129.9	127.3	.....
Fresh fruits	132.1	100.6	100.7	98.4	97.1	100.9	97.5	92.1	88.1	.....

¹Preliminary. ²Forecast.

AGRICULTURAL PRICE TRENDS



¹ Average price received by farmers ² Wis. indexes of farm prices (excludes taxes, interest & wages) converted from 1910-14=100 to 1957-59=100
³ Wis. Corn-Hog Ratio is number of bushels of corn equal in value to 100 lbs. of hog, liveweight
⁴ Wis. Egg-Feed Ratio is number of lbs. of poultry ration equal in value to 1 doz. eggs

© Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE
 OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER FIVE DAYS TO
 AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN
 BOX 351
 MADISON, WISCONSIN

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY
 STATE CAPITOL BLDG.
 MADISON WIS.

HD



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Statistical Reporting Service



CROP and LIVESTOCK REPORTER

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics



C. D. Caparoon, *In Charge*

C. A. Hines, *Asst. In Charge*

N. L. Brereton

C. W. LeGrande

G. N. Tucker, Jr.,

L. E. Krahn

Vol. XLII, No. 5

Box 351, Madison, Wisconsin

May, 1963

IN THIS ISSUE

May Crop Report

Field work progressed well during April in Wisconsin. Spring grain planting was ahead of a year earlier and plowing of corn land was also ahead of schedule. Hay lands came through the winter in generally good shape.

Milk Production

April milk output in Wisconsin was a little above the same month last year. So far this year production is 1 percent under last year.

Egg Production

Wisconsin April egg output was 9 percent below a year earlier. Layer numbers were off sharply while rate of lay was up a little.

Prices Farmers Receive & Pay

The index of prices received by Wisconsin farmers in April was the lowest for the month since 1957, while the index of prices paid was the highest recorded for the month.

Agricultural Price Trends Chart Features

Wisconsin Spring Grains Sown by May¹

District	1963	1962	Usual
Percent of total			
Northwest	82	49	70
North	82	33	58
Northeast	77	39	54
West	89	62	79
Central	89	46	77
East	97	81	78
Southwest	97	78	86
South	98	90	90
Southeast	100	93	83
State	92	68	77

¹As reported by crop correspondents.

Farmers are getting some boost in their spring planting because of the large acreage plowed for spring planting last fall. This acreage plus favorable plowing conditions early this spring put field work well ahead of last year. On May 1 farmers had nearly half of their acreage for corn plowed with less than a third last year. More than the usual acreage plowed for corn is reported in the more important corn producing areas of the state.

While some hay acreage was winter-killed in all areas of the state, only 1 percent of the alfalfa and 2 percent of the clover and timothy is estimated for the state. The largest percentage as well as the largest acreage of hay winterkilled is in the southern third of the state. Acreage losses have been fairly heavy for clover and timothy in the southeastern counties.

The condition of new seedings is good throughout the state for alfalfa, clover and timothy as well as other hay. Condition figures reported by

Weather Summary, April 1963

Station	Temperature				Precipitation		
	Low	High	Mean	Normal	For month	Normal	Accumulative departure since Jan. 1
Superior	14	75	40	39.5	2.04	2.37	-0.87
Spooner	15	74	46	42.8	2.17	2.11	-1.16
Park Falls	17	72	44	40.6	2.29	2.58	-1.45
R'nlander	18	72	45	41.6	1.36	2.12	-2.70
Medford	18	73	45	41.9	2.18	2.45	-1.74
Marinette	22	78	46	43.5	1.09	2.44	-1.75
Antigo	20	74	45	42.5	1.89	2.45	-1.75
Amery	19	74	47	43.5	2.69	2.19	-0.01
Riv. Falls	24	76	48	44.6	2.26	2.42	-1.13
La Crosse	27	78	49	47.0	2.46	2.75	-1.19
Hatfield	17	79	47	44.4	2.26	2.64	+0.30
Dam	19	77	45	43.1	2.31	2.71	-2.05
M'r'sfield	17	76	48	44.5	2.17	2.63	+0.03
Hancock	19	79	46	44.6	2.52	2.61	-0.10
Oshkosh	22	80	48	42.7	0.98	2.46	-1.20
Gr. Bay	25	81	51	47.6	1.68	2.90	-1.98
Portage	25	78	46	43.6	1.91	2.49	-2.35
S'boygan	23	78	44	43.6	1.41	2.67	-2.58
Mn'towoc	25	78	49	47.3	1.75	2.83	-2.22
Lancaster	21	80	50	47.2	2.23	2.93	-1.96
D'riling'n	22	81	48	45.7	1.95	2.83	-1.36
Hillsboro	20	80	48	44.4	1.67	2.57	-1.79
Madison	26	79	52	49.1	3.24	2.68	-1.91
Beloit	21	75	48	47.5	3.52	3.24	-1.55
Lake Geneva	25	82	46	43.6	2.54	2.53	-2.23
Milwa'kee (airport)	20.8	77.2	46.8	44.3	2.10	2.58	-1.47
Av. for 25 stations							

Wisconsin farmers on May 1 averaged 95 percent of normal for alfalfa and 94 percent for clover and timothy.

The condition of all tame hay on May 1 was 92 percent of normal compared with 94 percent for the state last year and the average of 88 percent. Pasture conditions averaged 90 percent of normal for May 1 compared with the average of 85 percent.

Condition of New Seedings on May 1 in Wisconsin¹

District	1963			1962		
	Alfalfa	Clover and timothy	Other tame hay	Alfalfa	Clover and timothy	Other tame hay
Percent of normal						
Northwest	96	97	98	90	91	91
North	94	95	96	92	93	93
Northeast	93	92	91	95	93	91
West	95	95	94	93	94	91
Central	98	94	99	95	94	96
East	94	90	94	95	92	91
Southwest	96	93	94	94	88	90
South	94	92	95	95	93	94
Southeast	90	91	95	94	93	94
State	95	94	96	94		

¹As reported by crop correspondents.

WEATHER CONDITIONS
throughout the state during April and May were mostly favorable for field work while the limited rainfall slowed the growth of hay and pastures.

Most of the grain acreage in the state was seeded by May 1. More than three-fourths of the spring grain was sown by May 1 in the northern third of the state where farmers last year were much behind schedule. Practically all of the spring grain was sown by the first of May in the southern third of the state. For the state as a whole, 92 percent of the spring grain was in by May 1 compared with 68 percent last year and the usual 77 percent.

RECEIVED
JUN 7 1963
LEGISLATIVE
LIBRARY

Wisconsin Acreage Plowed for Corn by May¹

District	1963	1962	Usual
Percent of total			
Northwest	36	33	35
North	31	31	29
Northeast	31	19	24
West	37	26	31
Central	27	27	23
East	77	55	71
Southwest	33	25	25
South	53	25	38
Southeast	67	45	50
State	46	31	38

¹As reported by crop correspondents.

Stocks of hay on Wisconsin farms on May 1 were estimated at more than 2½ million tons. These supplies are 54 percent larger than a year ago and 37 percent above average for the date. Wisconsin's tame hay production last year hit an all-time high of nearly 11 million tons, which accounts for the unusually large stocks at the beginning of the pasture season.

Nation's Crop Progress

Spreading effects of dry weather lowered winter wheat prospects 5 percent during April, but the May 1 estimate is still 8 percent larger than last year's crop. Field work and spring planting were generally ahead of normal for May 1. Early season prospects for hay and pasture crops were generally good in the north central and western areas but below normal in the south central and north and south atlantic states. Hay stocks on May 1 were above average in spite of heavy winter feeding.

Seeding of small grains was well along for May 1 and corn planting was head of last year. Surface soils in the Corn Belt were becoming dry but showers late in April brought relief. However subsoil reserves are low because of limited winter precipitation.

Egg Output Down In State

Wisconsin's April egg production was below the same month last year. The nation reported no change in total egg output from a year ago. Flock production in both the state and nation is showing a seasonal decline.

Layers in the state laid 158 million eggs during April—9 percent under a year ago and 18 percent below the 1957-61 April average. Layers on farms numbered about 8.1 million birds. This was a tenth below April 1962 and a fifth less than the April average. Rate of lay averaged a record 1,938 eggs per 100 layers—2 percent over April a year ago, but this rise was far short toward offsetting declining layer numbers. April is the sixth consecutive month that layer numbers have been below corresponding months one year earlier.

April flock production in the nation totaled 5,651 million eggs, the same as April last year and the average for the month. Layers on hand numbered the same as a year ago but

were 1 percent below the April average. Rate of lay at 1,906 eggs per 100 layers was the second highest April rate on record.

James R. Davies Now In Salt Lake City, Utah

James R. Davies, agricultural statistician, has been transferred from the Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service staff to a similar Federal position with the Crop Reporting office in Salt Lake City. He moved to Utah in April with his wife and infant son.

Mr. Davies joined the Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service in June 1961 as a trainee. While employed in the Wisconsin office he attended the University of Wisconsin where he did graduate work toward a Master's Degree in Agricultural Economics. "Jim", as he was known to everyone in the office, conscientiously carried out his responsibilities. In his new assignment with the Utah Crop Reporting Service he has already shown his enthusiasm for his new duties.

State's Tobacco Acreage Declining

Wisconsin farmers may harvest the smallest tobacco acreage since 1936. The state's tobacco acreage this year may include 4,700 acres of Southern Wisconsin - type 54 grown in the Dane County area and 6,500 acres of Northern Wisconsin - type 55 produced in the Vernon County area. These acreages combined would be 7 percent below the 1962 acreage with decreases of 5 percent in type 54 and 10 percent in type 55. For most farmers the 1963 acreage allotments will be about the same as for 1962. About three-fourths of the 1962 allotted acreage in Wisconsin was planted.

Last year Wisconsin farmers produced about 19.6 million pounds of tobacco including 8.7 million pounds of type 54 and 10.9 million pounds of type 55. Selling of the Wisconsin crop began in January with prices averaging 29.8 cents a pound for type 54 and 28.8 cents for type 55. The price for type 54 was up about a cent while the price for type 55 was down about a cent from 1961.

Total value of the 1962 Wisconsin tobacco crop is estimated at \$5.7 mil-

lion. Tobacco under loan through March 23 included a little over 3½ million pounds of type 55 and 200,000 pounds of type 54.

The state's tobacco acreage and production rose to its all-time high during World War I when there were 48,000 acres harvested and production reached nearly 62½ million pounds. Because of the low prices in the depression years, tobacco production in the state dropped to only 8,600 acres and production totaled a little over 12 million pounds. The more recent high point in acreage was in 1946 when there were 28,800 acres and wartime production totaled nearly 42½ million pounds.

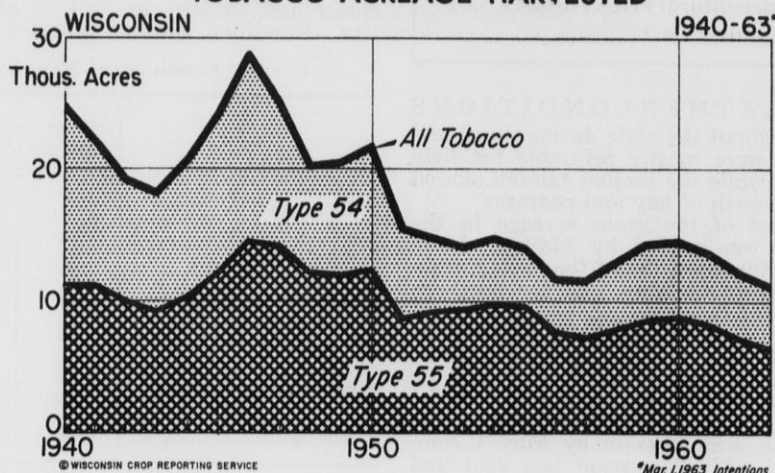
Fluctuations from year to year in acreage, yield, and production of tobacco in Wisconsin are sometimes sharp—particularly for yield and production. These year-to-year changes obscure the long time trends. However, 10-year average comparisons for recent years and a couple decades back show that Wisconsin's acreage has been declining. This smaller acreage has more than offset the increase in yield per acre, and there is also a drop in production.

The 1961-62 domestic use of Southern Wisconsin tobacco, type 54 was 8.9 million pounds. This use was over 1½ million pounds above the record low of 1960-61 and the largest in 5 years. Exports were comparatively small. The 1961-62 domestic use of type 55 at 10.6 million pounds declined 3 percent from the previous year and hit a new low. Exports in 1961-62 were about even with the previous year but down sharply in the first quarter of 1962-63 compared with the same period a year earlier.

Demand for Wisconsin tobacco has lagged behind that for some other types because of the change in the smoking habits of the American public. Figures on per capita consumption of cigarettes has risen sharply in recent years and total consumption has gained greater than the increase in population. Per capital demand for cigars turned upward following World War II with the high point in 1959. However, consumption in the past three years has leveled off.

Per capital consumption of smoking tobacco other than cigarettes has

TOBACCO ACREAGE HARVESTED



dropped with the total for 1962 the lowest on record. Chewing tobacco and snuff consumption is also down from earlier years.

Wisconsin's 1963 Maple

Sirup Output Drops

Wisconsin's maple sirup output was down sharply from a year ago. Weather conditions caused a short maple season. The day-night temperature variation was not great enough for maximum sap flow during much of the season. This resulted in few good sustained runs. Quality of the sirup varied and the color was poor.

Sirup production in the state of 65,000 gallons is about two-fifths under last year's output of 105,000 gallons. It is 23 percent below the 1957-61 average. This year's output ranked Wisconsin fifth among the sirup producing states. Vermont and New York, the leading producers, were both below last year in production as were most of the maple sirup states. The nation's output of 1,145,000 gallons of sirup was 21 percent below last year and 17 percent below the 1957-61 average. Generally the 1963 maple season was the poorest in several years.

Maple Sirup Production and Price, by States

State	Sirup made ¹		Price per gal.	
	1963	1962	1963	1962
	(000 gallons)		Dollars	
Maine	9	9	6.60	6.50
New Hampshire	38	35	6.20	5.80
Vermont	392	441	5.40	4.50
Massachusetts	42	35	5.50	5.10
New York	368	519	4.50	4.35
Pennsylvania	81	94	4.80	4.70
Ohio	83	114	5.60	5.55
Michigan	52	73	5.50	5.55
Minnesota	5	9	4.80	4.95
Maryland	10	12	4.45	4.40
Wisconsin	65	105	4.70	4.95
United States	1,145	1,446	5.08	4.68

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

Producers in the state were receiving an average price of \$4.70 per gallon for this spring's output. This compares with \$4.95 received last year. Total value of this year's production is estimated at \$306,000. The 1962 output was valued at \$520,000.

Commercial Livestock Slaughter, 1961-62

Class	Number		Liveweight			
	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961
	Thousand head		Percent Change	Million pounds		Percent Change
Wisconsin						
Cattle	877	918	-4	946.9	988	-4
Calves	865	993	-13	104.3	118	-12
Hogs	3,210	3,140	+2	767.5	738	+4
Sheep & lambs	68	152	-55	6.5	15	-57
United States						
Cattle	26,083	25,635	+2	26,220.2	26,769	-2
Calves	7,494	7,701	-3	1,668.1	1,863	-10
Hogs	79,334	77,335	+3	18,982.8	19,537	-3
Sheep & lambs	16,837	17,190	-2	1,639.2	1,718	-5

Calf Slaughter Follows 1962 Downward Trend

Fewer cattle and calves were slaughtered in Wisconsin during the first quarter of this year than the same 1962 period. Decreases in slaughter of cattle and calves continued into March. For the nation slaughter of cattle is higher than a year ago but calf slaughter is lower both for March and the first quarter of the year. Slaughter of hogs in Wisconsin is below a year ago for both March and the first quarter this year. National slaughter was above a year ago. In the state and nation both the March and first quarter sheep and lamb kill was sharply below last year.

Fewer cattle were slaughtered in Wisconsin plants last year than in 1961 while an increase is reported for the nation. Calf slaughter showed a much sharper drop in the state than in the nation last year. Slaughter of hogs showed about the same percentages increases for state and nation. The 1962 slaughter of sheep and lambs in Wisconsin was off 55 percent from the previous year while a drop of only 2 percent is shown for the nation.

State's Milk Output At April 1962 Level

Wisconsin dairy herds produced 1,695 million pounds of milk in April. This production is only 6 million pounds above April last year. It is 36 million pounds or 2 percent above average for the month. While milk production in April is practically unchanged from a year ago, total production for the first four months of this year is 1 percent less than output for the same 1962 period.

April milk production on farms in the nation of 11,149 million pounds was 1 percent less than a year ago and equal to the average for the month. Dairy herds produced 41,569 million pounds of milk in the first four months of this year—1 percent less than the same period last year.

Sharp Drop Reported In Meat Animal Price Index

Wisconsin's index of prices received by farmers for products sold in April was 236 percent of the 1910-14 average and the lowest for the month since 1957. The index of prices paid by farmers at 305 percent of the 1910-14 level was the highest on record for the month. And purchasing power of Wisconsin farm products at 77 percent below the 1910-14 average was the lowest for the month since 1939. Purchasing power is the ratio of the index of prices received to prices paid.

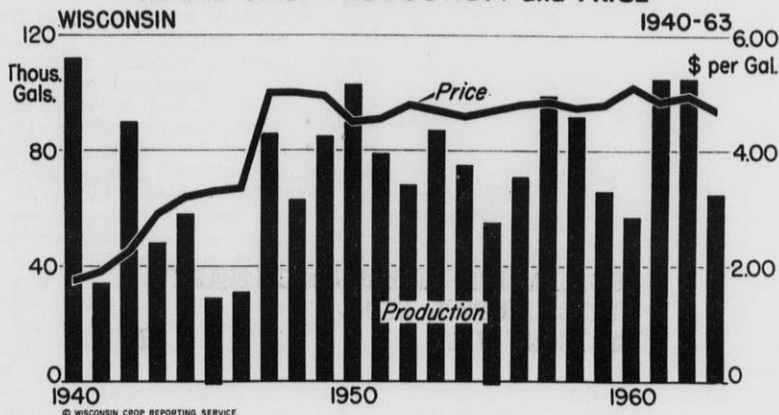
The index of prices received for April was 3 percent below a year ago. This drop is largely because of a decrease of nearly 9 percent in the index of meat animal prices and nearly 2 percent in milk prices. Index figures for both poultry and crop prices were 1 percent above a year ago, and there was no change in the farm price of eggs from April last year.

Prices received for both hogs and calves averaged about \$2 a hundredweight below April last year and contributed a large share to the overall drop in the farm price of meat animals. Prices received for hogs sold in April averaged \$13.30 a hundredweight or the lowest for the month since 1944. Calf prices averaged \$23.70 a hundredweight and cow prices \$13.50. Cow prices were 50 cents below a year ago and the lowest for April since 1957. This drop also contributed considerably to the 9 percent decrease in the meat animal price index. Sheep and lamb prices were above a year ago.

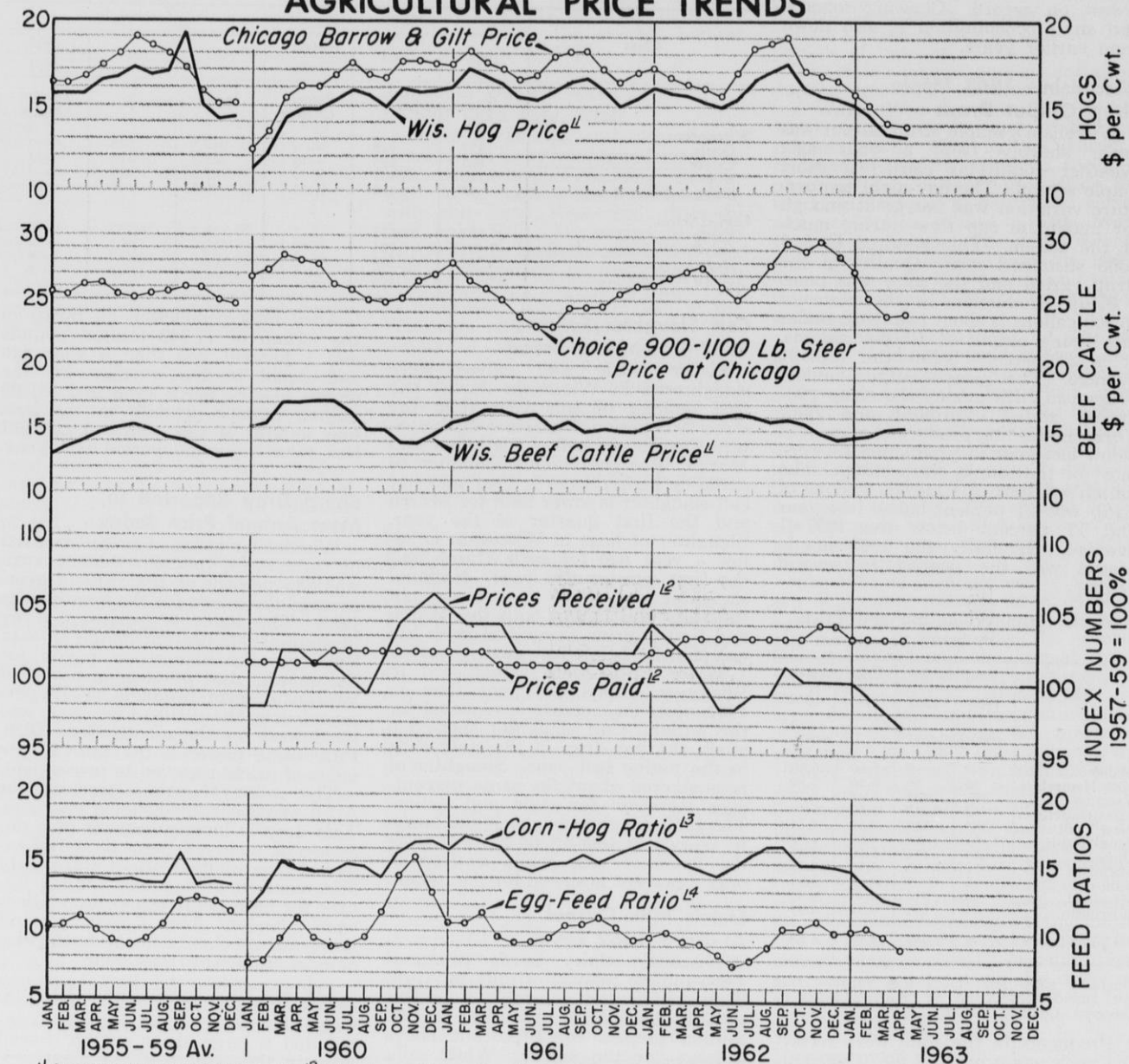
Wisconsin farmers received an average of 19 cents a pound for turkeys or 2 cents less than a year ago while farm chicken prices at 10 cents up 1 cent from the April 1962 average. Egg prices dropped 3 cents from March to April to average 29 cents a dozen or the same as a year ago.

Prices received for milk sold by farmers in April averaged \$3.25 a hundred pounds for milk of average test. This price showed a seasonal drop from March of 4 cents and was down 5 cents from April last year.

MAPLE SIRUP PRODUCTION and PRICE



AGRICULTURAL PRICE TRENDS



¹ Average price received by farmers ² Wis. indexes of farm prices (excludes taxes, interest & wages) converted from 1910-14=100 to 1957-59=100
³ Wis. Corn-Hog Ratio is number of bushels of corn equal in value to 100 lbs. of hog, liveweight
⁴ Wis. Egg-Feed Ratio is number of lbs. of poultry ration equal in value to 1 doz. eggs

© Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE
 OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER FIVE DAYS TO
 AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN
 BOX 351
 MADISON, WISCONSIN

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY
 STATE CAPITOL BLDG.
 MADISON WIS.

HD



"America's Foremost Grassland"
Wisconsin
CROP and LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Statistical Reporting Service

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

STATE DOCUMENT
LEGISLATIVE
REFERENCE BUREAU
MADISON, WISCONSIN 53702



C. D. Caparoon, *In Charge*

C. A. Hines, *Asst. In Charge*

N. L. Brereton

Agricultural Statisticians
C. W. LeGrande

G. N. Tucker, Jr.,

L. E. Krahn

Vol. XLII, No. 6

Box 351, Madison, Wisconsin

June, 1963

IN THIS ISSUE

June Crop Report

Hay and pasture conditions in Wisconsin were below June 1 a year ago. Spring planting was generally ahead of schedule. There was some frost damage to corn and fruits.

Milk Production

Production on the state's farms for May exceeded May a year ago. May milk output at 870 pounds per cow was 5 pounds over a year earlier.

Egg Production

Wisconsin egg production during May was 8 percent below May 1962. Layer numbers were down sharply, but rate of lay was up a little.

Prices Farmers Receive & Pay

The index of prices received by the state's farmers in May was 1 percent under a year ago. The index of prices paid was a record high for the month.

Agricultural Price Trends Chart Features

SPRING PLANTING was well ahead of schedule on most farms this year. But crop progress was slowed during May because of lack of moisture and low temperatures. And crop prospects were not as favorable on June 1, as they were a month earlier.

At the beginning of June last year condition figures reported by farmers for hay and pasture averaged the highest on record for the date. June 1 reports this year indicate pasture and hay conditions are below a year ago and the June 1 average. June 1 conditions average 83 percent of normal for hay and 82 percent for pasture for the state as a whole. Conditions of hay and pasture for the nation average lower than for Wisconsin and are also below a year ago.

Condition of Crops on June 1

Crop	Wisconsin			United States		
	1963	1962	5-yr. aver. 1957-61	1963	1962	5-yr. aver. 1957-61
As percent of total						
Rye	88	95	89	80	84	87
All hay	83	99	86	78	83	86
Alfalfa hay ...	84	99	87	81	87	87
Clover & timothy hay ..	86	99	84	79	82	88
Wild hay	84	95	86	79	83	81
Pasture	82	98	84	76	78	87

Most of the corn acreage in the state was planted by June 1 with some of the work done two weeks ahead of schedule. Occasional reports of replanting frost-nipped corn were made on June 1. Some fields in the north were still being planted with peas and potatoes by June 1, and transplanting of tobacco seedlings had not started.

The general freeze on May 22 and 23 caused some damage to fruits as well as corn. The strawberry bloom was hit at the critical time and damage varied widely. Some damage is reported to the apple and cherry orchards.

The Nation's Crop Outlook

Prospects for winter wheat declined during May because of continued dry weather in parts of the Central Plains and frosts in the Northern Plains. But the crop may be 5 percent above 1962 while the spring wheat crop may be less than last year. Seedlings of row crops made good progress in May. The late spring potato crop may be 8 percent above last year while the early summer crop may be 1 percent lower. Corn and soybean plantings were well ahead of schedule.

Pasture Rents Up

Pasture rents are up from a year ago in Wisconsin. An average rate of \$6.70 per acre was indicated by crop reporters for this year. The 1962 rental rate averaged \$5.80 per acre and in 1961 it was \$5.55 per acre. This year's rate is 90 cents above a year ago and \$1.15 above two years ago.

The indicated 1963 average probably will vary by areas as long-standing prevailing rate levels may differ. Also, the weather affects rates through pasture conditions. Dry spells deteriorate pastures and increase the demand for rented pastures. This of course raises rates.

Weather Summary, May 1963

Station	Temperature				Precipitation		
	Low	High	Mean	Normal	For month	Normal	Accumulative departure since Jan. 1
Superior	21	85	50	49.6	2.32	3.84	-2.39
Spooner	23	85	53	55.4	2.57	3.37	-1.96
Park Falls	26	80	49	53.2	2.72	3.52	-2.25
R'nlander	23	81	53	53.8	2.86	3.50	-3.34
Medford	25	80	53	54.2	3.75	4.03	-2.02
Marinette	24	84	53	55.3	4.00	3.09	-0.84
Antigo	26	80	53	55.1	3.37	3.50	-1.88
Amery	27	88	55	56.3	4.39	3.55	+0.83
Riv. Falls	29	87	57	57.3	4.14	3.84	-0.83
La Crosse	32	85	58	59.2	2.04	3.76	-2.91
Hatfield Dam	19	85	55	56.9	2.97	4.04	-0.77
M'sr'sfield	26	81	53	55.3	3.67	3.79	-2.17
Hancock	22	85	55	57.0	2.53	3.81	-1.25
Oshkosh	28	83	55	56.8	3.27	2.95	+0.22
Gr. Bay	27	83	54	54.3	1.54	3.06	-2.72
Portage	31	87	57	59.6	1.99	3.22	-3.21
S'boygan	31	87	53	53.5	2.83	3.12	-2.74
Mn'towoc	26	82	52	54.1	3.59	2.83	-1.82
Lancaster	27	86	58	59.1	2.12	3.85	-3.95
D'r'lign't'n	23	87	57	58.0	1.84	3.69	-3.81
Hillsboro	24	83	55	57.4	2.34	3.64	-2.66
Madison	27	84	55	56.1	1.82	3.34	-3.31
Beloit	32	87	59	60.2	1.67	3.59	-3.83
Lake Geneva	28	86	56	57.8	1.91	3.69	-3.33
Milwa'kee (airport)	24	84	52	53.4	1.95	3.16	-3.44
Av. for 25 stations	26.0	84.2	54.4	56.0	2.73	3.51	-2.25

Cows Reverse Trend With Higher May Output

May marks the first month this year that milk production on Wisconsin farms has been higher than in the corresponding month of 1962. While dairy herds produced about 1 percent more milk than they did in May last year, total production for the first five months is slightly lower.

Dairy herds in the state produced 1,860 million pounds of milk in May and 8,139 million pounds in the first five months of this year. Milk production in May was 1 percent above the 5-year average for the month.

Milk production in Wisconsin dairy herds averaged 870 pounds per cow during May. This is 5 pounds above the May 1962 production and 31 pounds above average for the month. Milk production per cow was the highest on record for May even though pasture feed supplies were below a year ago and the May average. Pastures were lush last year and much chopped green feed was also supplied dairy cattle.

This year Wisconsin farmers are feeding record quantities of grains and concentrates. On June 1 the amount

JUL 5 1963

LEGISLATIVE

of grains and concentrates fed per milk cow averaged 7.1 pounds compared with 6.4 pounds a year earlier and the June 1 average.

Milk cows on farms in the nation produced 12,295 million pounds of milk in May. This production was 1 percent below May last year and the 5-year average for the month. Milk production in the first five months totaled 53,864 million pounds, and it was also 1 percent below the same 1962 period.

May milk production per cow in the nation averaged 736 pounds and was 2 percent above a year ago. Production per cow is above a year ago even though pasture feed supplies are low. Farmers fed 6 percent more grains and concentrates per cow on June 1 than a year ago.

Records Reported for 1962 Wisconsin Dairy Products

The record-breaking butter production last year highlights Wisconsin's summary of manufactured dairy products. This summary is made from the annual reports of manufactured dairy products submitted by dairy plant operators.

Wisconsin dairy herds produced nearly 18½ billion pounds of milk and farmers sold 17½ billion pounds last year. Practically all of the milk sold by farmers goes to dairy plants for manufacture or fluid milk and cream distribution. While fluid sales are important, about three-fourths of the milk receipts by plants are used

to maintain Wisconsin as the leading state in several manufactured dairy products.

Last year Wisconsin dairy plants made 324½ million pounds of butter. This output was 15 percent more than the 1961 production, and the record output ranked the state second in the nation.

Record highs in output last year are also shown for ice cream, dried skim milk, and dried whey. Production of all cheese fell short of the 1961 record by less than 1 percent. Sharply decreased production last year is reported for case unsweetened evaporated whole milk, while malted milk powder output is down moderately.

The output of dried skim milk for human use totaled over 547 million pounds or a fourth more than the amount made in 1961. This record output resulted from a sharp increase in the spray process offsetting a drop in roller process production. Dried whey output of 94½ million pounds was nearly a third larger than the 1961 output.

The increasing demand by consumers for high protein foods is reflected in the upswing in cottage cheese production. Last year Wisconsin plants made nearly 36 million pounds of curd cottage cheese or 13 percent more than in 1961. The 1962 output of creamed cottage cheese was 41½ million pounds, 1 percent above the previous year.

Production of all cheese by Wisconsin plants is reported at 667½ million pounds. While some types of

cheese showed production gains, American cheese output was off 1 percent from 1961 and a drop of 5 percent is shown for Italian cheese. Italian output was the lowest since 1959. Brick and Munster output last year was 6 percent above 1961. Limburger was also up 6 percent. There was practically no change in Swiss manufacture.

Ice cream production in the state has risen almost steadily since 1950 when only a little more than 16 million gallons were made. Last year the state's dairy plants produced 24 million gallons. This output was 2 percent above the 1961 total.

Meat Animal Income Important to Farmers

A fourth of Wisconsin's cash farm income last year came from the sale of meat animals. Along with being the number one dairy state in the nation, Wisconsin ranks ninth in the liveweight of hogs produced, eleventh in cattle and calves, and twenty-seventh in sheep and lambs.

Last year Wisconsin farmers marketed meat animals totaling 1,620 million pounds liveweight—up 1 percent from 1961. The cash income from meat animal marketings in 1962 is estimated at nearly \$270 million. While there has been some upward trend in beef cattle production in recent years, sheep and lamb production has dropped sharply. Hog production is particularly sensitive to market conditions and there have been sharp year-to-year fluctuations.

Meat animal production is also a by-product of the dairy industry. A large part of the annual sale of Wisconsin beef comes from cull dairy cattle. Veal calf production is also mostly from dairy stock. In recent years the smaller number of milk cows and fewer calves born have slowed the upswing in meat animal marketings from Wisconsin farms.

The liveweight of cattle and calves sold from Wisconsin farms last year is estimated at nearly 946 million pounds. Cash income from these marketings totaled a little over \$162 million. The liveweight of hogs sold from Wisconsin farms last year is estimated at nearly 659 million pounds and cash income from these sales was \$105½ million.

Wisconsin farmers received about \$2½ million from sheep and lambs sold in 1962. Marketings in terms of liveweight totaled nearly 15½ million pounds. The number of sheep and lambs marketed in the state has dropped sharply in the past 20 years. The record output in this period of nearly 36½ million pounds occurred in 1943.

The liveweight of meat animals sold from the nation's farms last year is estimated at 58.9 billion pounds. Wisconsin's marketings accounted for about 3 percent of the nation's total. Meat animal marketings last year for the nation were up 2 percent from 1961 in total liveweight. Cattle and calves accounted for 64 percent of the 1962 total marketings, hogs 33 percent, and sheep and lambs 3 percent. For Wisconsin, cattle and calves

Wisconsin Dairy Manufactures, 1959-62

Product	Unit	1962 ₁	1961	1960	1959	1962/61 percent change
Thousands (000 omitted)						
Creamery butter (including whey butter)	lb.	324,569	282,977	275,485	276,748	+14.7
Cheese						
American (Cheddar and Colby)	lb.	464,049	469,153	438,487	431,626	-1.1
Swiss (drum and block)	lb.	31,618	31,599	29,707	29,801	+0.1
Munster	lb.	17,497	15,600	16,030	16,289	+12.2
Brick	lb.	15,613	15,656	17,937	17,293	-0.3
Brick and Munster, total	lb.	33,111	31,256	33,967	33,582	+5.9
Limburger	lb.	1,838	1,734	2,176	2,306	+5.9
Italian	lb.	89,526	94,653	95,273	82,006	-5.4
All other cheese (except cottage cheese)	lb.	47,399	43,413	41,509	37,327	+9.2
Total cheese (except cottage cheese)	lb.	667,540	671,808	641,119	616,648	-0.6
Condensed and Powdered Products						
Sweetened condensed whole milk (bulk goods)	lb.	21,237	21,411	20,208	19,337	-0.8
Unsweetened condensed whole milk (bulk goods)	lb.	32,220	26,403	25,768	29,198	+22.0
Evaporated whole milk unsweetened (case goods)	lb.	176,668	256,845	279,024	319,874	-31.2
Total evaporated & condensed whole milk	lb.	230,125	304,659	325,000	368,409	-24.5
Condensed skim milk (bulk goods)						
Sweetened	lb.	22,768	18,298	15,909	19,925	+24.4
Unsweetened	lb.	112,972	130,390	94,869	96,172	-13.4
Total sweetened & unsweetened	lb.	135,740	148,688	110,778	116,097	-8.7
Condensed whey	lb.	21,248	26,957	19,955	18,948	-21.2
Dried skim milk for human use						
Spray process	lb.	541,235	427,528	410,766	429,735	+26.6
Roller process	lb.	5,850	9,205	14,172	17,396	-36.4
Total spray & roller	lb.	547,085	436,734	424,938	447,131	+25.3
Dried skim milk for animal feed	lb.	5,987	5,260	5,589	5,494	+13.8
Dried whole milk	lb.	10,421	9,349	16,132	18,466	+11.5
Dried buttermilk	lb.	20,342	21,669	21,703	22,079	-6.1
Dried whey	lb.	94,595	72,046	87,495	80,590	+31.3
Malted milk powder	lb.	23,111	23,986	24,542	26,446	-3.6
Other products						
Ice cream	gal.	23,968	23,574	22,337	22,481	+1.7
Ice cream mix	gal.	13,237	13,145	12,774	14,005	+0.7
Cottage cheese curd	lb.	35,837	31,734	35,034	34,274	+12.9
Cottage cheese creamed	lb.	41,670	41,366	40,648	40,560	+0.7

¹Preliminary.

accounted for 58 percent of the total liveweight marketed, hogs 41 percent, and sheep and lambs 1 percent.

Wisconsin Livestock Marketings, 1961-62 And Averages

Item	Liveweight		
	1962	1961	1957-61 Average
Thousand pounds			
Cattle & calves	945,850	938,135	960,789
Hogs	658,846	650,380	695,709
Sheep & lambs	15,472	19,241	18,265

Flock Replacement Hatch Down

Wisconsin had fewer egg-type chicks hatched this year through April than the same period last year. The four month hatch is sharply below average.

Hatchings by commercial firms are a good indication of flock replacements—practically all chicks are now purchased from hatcheries. Laying flock or egg-type replacements hatched during the first four months were nearly 6 percent below the same period last year for the state. They were about two-fifths below the 1957-61 average for the four-month period.

More egg-type chicks were hatched during January than a year earlier, but fewer were hatched in February, March, and April. The April hatch, which is generally the peak month, was nearly 4 percent under April last year and more than a third less than the 1957-61 April average. Egg prices broke in April after the wholesale trading for Lent was mostly completed and averaged the same as April last year. For the five previous months, prices averaged above corresponding months a year earlier. The April price break, even though partially seasonal in nature, may hold down chick orders for the rest of the main hatching season. May egg prices averaged the same as May a year ago.

Hatchings usually drop sharply after April. The January through April hatch accounted for two-thirds

of the twelve-month hatch for the 1957-61 average. This provides a rough percentage indication of the 1963 prospective chick output that has been hatched during the first four months this year. On the average, about nine-tenths of the annual hatch is accounted for during the first five months of the year.

Wisconsin annual egg-type hatchings have fallen off for several years. The drop is most noticeable during the late winter and spring months. This can be expected as the bulk of the hatching occurs during that part of the year. There is an upward shift in hatchings during the latter months of the year. This out-of-season hatch is a reflection of highly commercialized flock owners moving to year-round replacement programs.

The decline in Wisconsin's egg-type hatchings reflects a regional shift in egg production. That is, there is a fall-off in production of eggs in the North Central States which includes Wisconsin. At the same time production has risen in the South and the Pacific Coast areas. This geographic relocation of layer numbers along with egg production has been underway for several years. Associated with the regional change is a movement toward large scale egg enterprises and a decline in the number of small farm flocks.

Wisconsin Egg Output Down

Egg production in this state continues on a lower level than last year. May output at 161 million eggs was 8 percent under a year earlier and 16 percent under the 1957-61 May average. Egg production for the month is the lowest in several decades.

The decline in total eggs produced is due to the fall off in layer numbers. Layers on farms during May were 9 percent below the same month last year. They were nearly a fifth below the May average. Layers are declining seasonally in number but for several months they have averaged under corresponding months a year earlier.

Rate of lay for Wisconsin layers during May was a record for the

month. The increase over a year ago was offset by the drop in layer numbers—resulting in lowered total output. For several months the laying rate has been at or near record levels.

Nationally, May egg production shows no change from a year earlier and is 1 percent above the average for the month. The slight increase in layers on hand for the month cancelled out the small decline in rate of lay from a year earlier.

Farm Product Prices Average Below May 1962

Wisconsin's index of prices received by farmers for products sold in May at 237 percent of the 1910-14 average was 1 percent below a year ago. The index of prices paid at 305 percent was the highest on record for the month. Purchasing power of Wisconsin farm products in May dropped 1 percent from a year ago to 78 percent of the 1910-14 average. This is the lowest point for the month since 1939.

Lower prices than a year ago received for some meat animals were responsible for the drop in the index of prices received by farmers. Farm commodity price index figures for May show a decrease of nearly 5 percent for meat animals, no change for milk and eggs, and an increase of 4 percent for poultry.

Steer and heifer prices averaged \$20 a hundredweight, hog prices \$13.90, and calf prices \$24.40. These prices all averaged a dollar or more per hundredweight less than May last year. Lamb prices averaged \$17.30 with an advance of \$1.30 from a year ago, but sheep prices at \$4.10 were off 40 cents. Beef cattle and cow prices also were close to last year.

Prices received for milk sold by Wisconsin farmers in May averaged \$3.25 a hundredweight for milk of average test. This is the same average price as reported for the previous month and for May last year.

Farmers received prices for eggs averaging 26 cents a dozen—down 3 cents from April but equal to the 1962 May average. Farm chicken prices averaged 9 cents a pound compared with 10 cents last year. The May average prices for turkeys was 21 cents—up a cent from April but equal to the May 1962 average.

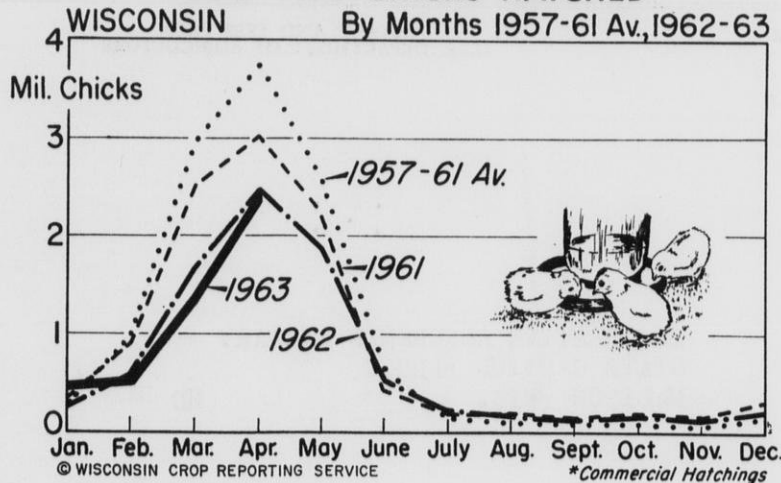
Crop price changes from a year ago included increases for corn, soybeans, and potatoes. Oat prices averaged a cent below May last year and hay prices are down.

New Cattle Breeds Bulletin Out

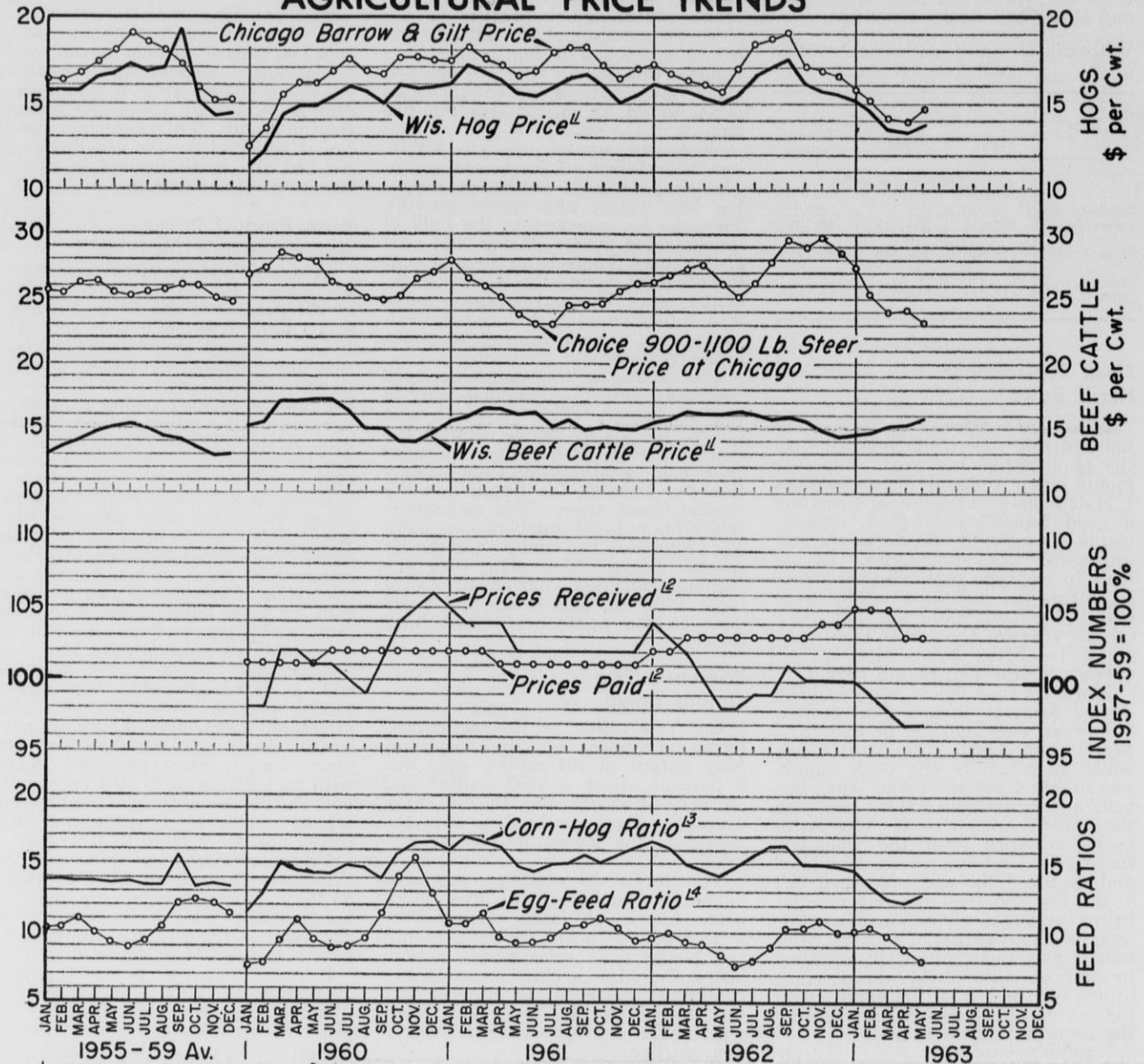
A bulletin on beef and dairy cattle breeds has been recently published by the Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service. The publication presents trends in cattle numbers by breeds for Wisconsin. Some data for the nation are also included. The bulletin brings up-to-date a 1952 survey on livestock breeds in Wisconsin.

The new breeds bulletin is available on request by writing to the Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service, P. O. Box 351, Madison 1, Wisconsin. Just ask for Special Bulletin No. 82.

EGG-TYPE CHICKS HATCHED*



AGRICULTURAL PRICE TRENDS



¹ Average price received by farmers ² Wis. indexes of farm prices (excludes taxes, interest & wages) converted from 1910-14=100 to 1957-59=100
³ Wis. Corn-Hog Ratio is number of bushels of corn equal in value to 100 lbs. of hog, liveweight
⁴ Wis. Egg-Feed Ratio is number of lbs. of poultry ration equal in value to 1 doz. eggs

© Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE
 OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER FIVE DAYS TO
 AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN
 BOX 351
 MADISON, WISCONSIN

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
 UNIV. OF WIS. COL. OF AGRIC.
 MADISON 6 WIS.

MCR

W753
J. 427



"America's Foremost Grassland"
Wisconsin
CROP and LIVESTOCK REPORTER



C. D. Caparoon, *In Charge*

C. A. Hines, *Asst. In Charge*

N. L. Brereton

C. W. LeGrande

G. N. Tucker, Jr.,

L. E. Krahn

Vol. XLII, No. 7

Box 351, Madison, Wisconsin

July, 1963

IN THIS ISSUE

July Crop Report

As of July 1, crop conditions varied considerably through Wisconsin. Pasture conditions for the state on July 1 were under a year ago and the average. The corn crop may be about the same as last year, while oats and hay likely will be smaller.

Milk Production

Milk output on Wisconsin farms in June was above a year earlier, while output for the first half of this year was about the same as a year ago.

Egg Production

June egg output for the state was off 9 percent from June a year ago.

Prices Farmers Receive & Pay

The June index of prices received by Wisconsin farmers was the same as a year ago.

Agricultural Price Trends Chart Features

CROP CONDITIONS on July 1 varied considerably from one part of the state to another. And for the state as a whole crop production this year may not come up to the volume recorded for 1962.

Wisconsin farmers finished most of their plowing and planting ahead of schedule this spring. But weather conditions in June were unfavorable to crop progress in many areas of the state. June weather was made up of unusually low and high temperatures with a little too much rain in some of the northern areas of the state and near-drought conditions in many of the southern counties.

An appraisal of Wisconsin's prospects for feed and forage supplies should be prefaced with a survey of stocks of hay and grain on hand from previous crops. Last year Wisconsin farmers harvested their largest crop of tame hay. And on May 1 this year stocks of hay on farms were estimated at more than 2½ million tons. These stocks were 54 percent larger than a year earlier and 37 percent above average for May 1. While admittedly not of the best quality, this hay will make up for some of the reduced 1963 crop.

Carryover of the two most important feed crops is smaller than a year ago and average. Stocks of corn on Wisconsin farms on July 1 are estimated at nearly 29 million bushels and stocks of oats at a little over 26½ million bushels. These farm stocks of corn are 28 percent below July 1 last year and 17 percent under average for the date. Stocks of oats are 15 percent below a year ago and 9 percent less than average.

Weather Summary, June, 1963

Station	Temperature				Precipitation		
	Low	High	Mean	Normal	For month	Normal	Accumulative departure since Jan. 1
Superior	31	96	59	59.1	3.45	3.94	-2.88
Spooner	31	96	66	64.8	2.11	4.39	-4.24
Park Falls	33	95	64	62.7	3.42	5.44	-4.27
R'nlander	35	97	66	63.4	2.49	4.68	-5.53
Medford	33	92	65	63.4	2.89	5.18	-4.31
Marinette	38	96	68	66.0	1.61	3.57	-2.80
Antigo	35	94	67	64.3	3.07	4.40	-3.21
Amery	36	93	68	65.5	4.73	4.79	+0.77
Riv. Falls	39	99	70	66.8	2.47	4.80	-3.16
La Crosse	45	98	71	68.8	2.35	4.20	-4.76
Hatfield							
Dam	32	98	67	66.2	3.33	4.91	-2.35
M'srs'field	35	87	65	64.6	5.88	4.74	-1.03
Hancock	33	96	69	66.9	3.70	4.31	-1.86
Oshkosh	39	94	69	67.2	1.32	3.90	-2.36
Gr. Bay	40	92	68	64.5	2.67	3.36	-3.41
Portage	42	95	71	69.2	3.82	3.96	-3.35
S'boygan	43	91	64	64.3	3.13	3.79	-3.40
Mn'towoc	39	90	64	64.5	2.26	3.66	-3.22
Lancaster	43	97	71	68.5	3.00	4.93	-5.88
D'rting'n	39	95	70	67.6	3.79	4.77	-4.79
Hillsboro	36	97	70	67.1	2.55	4.30	-4.41
Madison	39	94	70	66.1	8.15	3.95	+0.89
Beloit	43	96	72	69.9	4.17	4.24	-3.90
Lake Geneva							
Milwa'kee (airport)	39	95	70	68.0	2.51	4.46	-5.28
Airport	38	93	66	63.3	1.50	3.64	-5.58
Average for 25 stations	37.4	94.6	67.6	65.7	3.21	4.33	-3.37

Based on reports from Wisconsin farmers on July 1, the state may have about the same size corn crop as harvested last year, but oat production may be 2 percent smaller. Larger crops of barley and wheat are in prospect, but smaller crops than a year ago are indicated for rye and flaxseed.

NOTICE TO READERS

Because of a reduction in State funds, publication of the Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter is being discontinued with this issue (Volume 42, Number 7). It is planned to incorporate some of the data appearing in this publication into other releases of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture. Readers will be informed of proposed changes at a later date, and we will then seek your opinion.

Donald N. McDowell, Director
Wisconsin Department of Agriculture

Crop Summary of Wisconsin for July 1, 1963

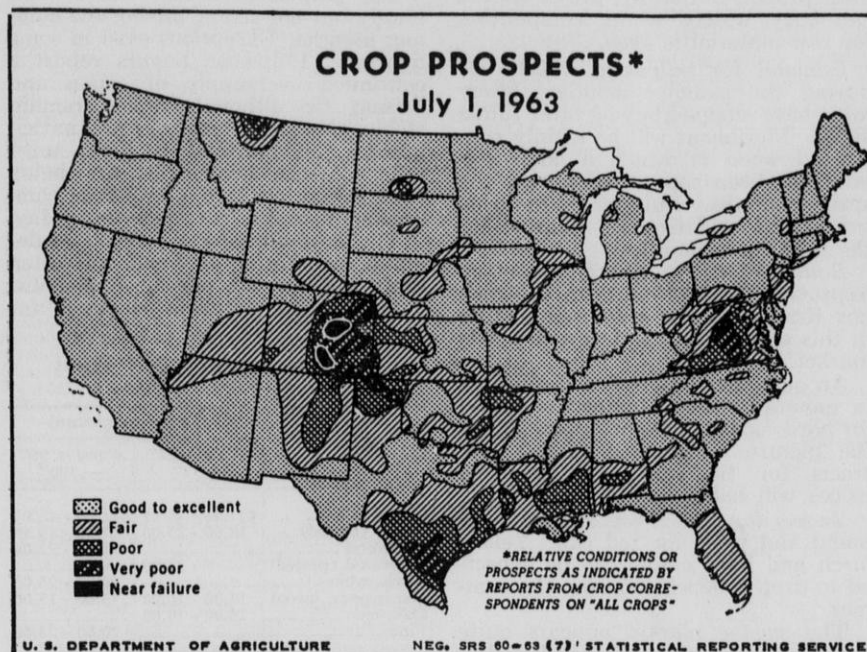
Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			1963 acreage as a percent of		Production (000 omitted)			1963 production as a percent of		Unit	Yield per acre		
	1963 (prelimi- nary)	1962	5-year average 1957-61	1962	5-year average 1957-61	1963 prelimi- nary)	1962	5-year average 1957-61	1962	5-year average 1957-61		Indi- cated 1963	1962	5-year average 1957-61
FIELD CROPS														
Corn (all)	2,570*	2,545*												
Grain	1,548	1,533	1,691	101	92	106,812	107,310	111,079	100	96	bu.	69.0	70.0	65.4
Silage		985					11,130				ton		11.3	
Oats	2,184	2,229	2,438	98	90	124,488	127,053	132,114	98	94	bu.	57.0	57.0	54.0
Barley	28	30	39	93	72	1,232	1,200	1,577	103	78	bu.	44.0	40.0	40.7
Rye	22	23	26	96	85	374	460	387	81	97	bu.	17.0	20.0	15.3
Wheat (all)	54	48	56	112	96	1,830	1,691	1,800	108	102	bu.	33.9	35.2	32.1
Winter	34	31	29	110	117	1,190	1,147	990	104	120	bu.	35.0	37.0	33.4
Spring	20	17	27	118	74	640	544	810	118	79	bu.	32.0	32.0	30.1
Buckwheat		6					120				bu.		20.0	
Soybeans (all)	111	107	114	104	97		1,818				bu.		18.0	
Beans	103	101	106	102	97						bu.			
Other uses	8	6	8	133	100						bu.			
Flaxseed	4	4	5	100	80	60	64	74	94	81	bu.	15.0	16.0	14.9
Red clover seed		42					2,940				lb.		70	
Alfalfa seed		4					300				lb.		75	
Timothy seed		7.2					864				lb.		120	
Potatoes (all)	52.0	50.0	51.4	104	101		10,800	8,675			cwt.		216	169
Late summer	20.0	20.0	20.5	100	98	3,700	3,900	3,264	95	113	cwt.	185	195	160
Fall	32.0	30.0	30.9	107	104		6,900	5,411			cwt.		230	173
Tobacco (all)	11.7	12.1	13.46	97	87	18,840	19,617	21,181	96	89	lb.	1610	1621	1582
Type 54	4.7	4.9	5.30	96	89	7,990	8,673	8,674	92	92	lb.	1700	1770	1643
Type 55	7.0	7.2	8.16	97	86	10,850	10,944	12,506	99	87	lb.	1550	1520	1542
HAY AND FORAGE														
Tame hay (all)	3,923	3,914	3,824	100	103	9,035	10,746	8,901	84	102	ton	2.30	2.75	2.33
Alfalfa & mixtures	2,988	2,929	2,639	102	113	7,171	8,494	6,644	84	108	ton	2.40	2.90	2.51
Clover & timothy	847	901	1,088	94	78	1,736	2,117	2,117	82	82	ton	2.05	2.35	1.95
All other tame	88	84	97	105	91	128	135	140	95	91	ton	2.56	1.61	1.44
Grain cut green		20					32				ton		1.60	
Wild hay	23	25	35	92	66	30	35	47	86	64	ton	1.30	1.40	1.35
Pasture condition											pct.	81 ₁	94 ₁	86 ₁
VEGETABLE CROPS														
Cabbage (all)		5.7					1,824				cwt.		320	
Fresh market		2.4					688				cwt.		287	
Kraut		3.3					60.1				ton		17.2	
Carrots	2.3	2.1	1.9	110	121		819	600			cwt.		390	315
Cucumbers for pickles	15.9*	15.1*	17.56 ¹	105	91		35.5				ton		2.50	
Onions, commercial	2.0	2.2	2.74	91	73		539	658			cwt.		245	240
Beets for canning	6.8*	6.7*	5.66	101	120		64.7				ton		9.8	
For processing														
Green lima beans	4.8*	6.1*	5.1*	79	94		12,760				lb.		2240	
Peas	115.0	112.3	100.98	102	114	286,500	275,140	256,820	104	112	lb.	2500	2450	2550
Snap beans	32.0	27.9	22.36	115	143	57.6	55.8	36.41	103	158	ton	1.8	2.0	1.6
Sweet corn	101.0*	116.6*	110.8*	87	91		394.2				ton		3.67	
FRUITS, ETC.														
Apples, commercial						1,400	1,400	1,536	100	91	bu.			
Cherries, sour						7.0	13.0	11.58	54	60	ton			
Cranberries		4.3					360				bbl.		88.4	
Strawberries	2.0	2.0	1.6	100	125	4,200	6,400	4,372	66	96	lb.	2100	3200	2760
Maple sirup							105 ₂				gal.			
Peppermint for oil		4.3					185				lb.		43	
EGG PRODUCTION ₃	7,845 ₄	8,498 ₄	9,394 ₄	92	84	149	163	175	91	85	no.	1896 ₅	1914 ₅	1859 ₅
MILK PRODUCTION ₃	2,138 ₆	2,138 ₆	2,185 ₆	100	98	1,849 ₇	1,817 ₇	1,814 ₇	102	102	lb.	865 ₈	850 ₈	830 ₈

*Planted acreage. †Condition on first of month as percent of normal. ‡Includes sirup made into sugar. §For previous month. ¶Layers on farm. †Eggs per 100 layers for month. ‡Milk cows on farms. †Milk production in million pounds. §Milk production per milk cow for month.

Crop Summary of the United States for July 1, 1963

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)		1963 acreage as a percent of 1962	Production (000 omitted)			1963 production as a percent of		Unit	Yield per acre		
	1963 (prelimi- nary)	1962		July 1, 1963 forecast	1962	5-year average 1957-61	1962	5-year average 1957-61		Indi- cated 1963	1962	5-year average 1957-61
Corn, all	69,224	65,436	106						bu.			
Corn for grain	60,880	56,842	107	3,849,133	3,643,615	3,551,952	106	108	bu.	63.2	64.1	54.1
Potatoes	1,377	1,376	100		266,703	261,249			cwt.		193.8	186.0
Tobacco	1,186	1,226	97	2,221,513	2,309,055	1,841,189	96	121	lb.	1874	1884	1623
Oats	21,939	22,934	96	965,736	1,031,743	1,182,012	94	82	bu.	44.0	45.0	41.2
Barley	11,758	12,443	94	373,054	429,495	433,898	87	86	bu.	31.7	34.5	30.4
Rye	1,576	2,014	78	29,322	41,175	29,060	71	101	bu.	18.6	20.4	17.6
Winter wheat	33,816	33,513	101	825,010	817,154	997,730	107	88	bu.	25.9	24.4	25.7
Durum wheat	1,991	2,418	82	43,708	71,809	27,424	61	159	bu.	22.0	29.7	18.6
Spring wheat other than Durum	8,694	7,645	114	191,860	203,599	200,107	94	96	bu.	22.1	26.6	19.3
Flaxseed	3,140	2,791	112	30,831	31,952	27,268	96	113	bu.	9.8	11.4	8.1
Tame hay	55,691	56,223	99	100,429	110,135	107,420	91	93	ton	1.8	2.0	
Wild hay	10,972	11,109	99	8,989	10,899	9,815	82	92	ton	.82	.98	.88
Pasture									pct.	77 ₁	84 ₁	87 ₁

†Condition July 1.



Wisconsin's hay crop this year may be 16 percent smaller than the record production last year, but the crop is expected to be close to average. The first crop was light in some southern counties, but the quality is much better than a year ago. While hay is less abundant than a year ago, Wisconsin farmers cut more of their grass silage by July 1 than is usually the case. For the state as a whole, 85 percent of the grass silage was cut by July 1 compared with the usual 79 percent.

Farmers were also ahead of schedule in cutting their first crop of hay. Except for some northern areas, weather conditions for haying were much better than usual. Reports from farmers indicate 79 percent of the first crop hay was cut by July 1 compared with the usual 67 percent.

Wisconsin
First Crop of Hay Cut by July 1¹

District	1963	Usual
Percent of total		
Northwest	64	54
North	59	43
Northeast	65	54
West	86	72
Central	77	66
East	80	72
Southwest	87	75
South	93	83
Southeast	89	76
State	79	67

¹As reported by crop correspondents.

The forage supply this summer is being further reduced in some counties by poor pastures. So far this year, pasture conditions for the state as a whole have not come close to the

exceptionally high average last year. July 1 reports from Wisconsin farmers indicate pasture conditions for the state averaged 81 percent of normal compared with 94 a year ago and the average for July 1 of 86 percent.

Wisconsin's late summer potato crop may be 5 percent smaller than the one harvested last year because of a smaller prospective yield. The tobacco crop may be 4 percent below last year's harvest with smaller crops of both Wisconsin types 54 and 55. The apple crop is now expected to be about equal to the one harvested last year, but sour cherry production this year is only about half the 1962 crop.

State's Milk Production About Equal to 1962

Milk production on Wisconsin farms in June was nearly 2 percent above a year ago. Output in the nation dropped nearly 1 percent from June last year.

Wisconsin dairy herds produced 1,849 million pounds of milk in June and 9,988 million pounds in the first half of this year. Milk production in the first half of this year was about equal to the output for the corresponding period last year. While pastures have furnished less roughage in May and June of this year than a year ago, farmers have boosted dry lot feeding of roughage and increased the quantity of grains and concentrates fed per cow.

For the nation, dairy herds produced 11,862 million pounds of milk in June and 65,726 million pounds in the first half of this year. The quantity of milk produced from January through June in the nation was 1 percent below a year ago.

Milk production per cow on the nation's farms in June averaged 712 pounds compared with 865 pounds for Wisconsin. The June output per

cow was a record high for the month in 26 of the 39 states with monthly estimates. There were unusually large gains in milk production over a year ago in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Illinois.

Dairy pasture conditions in the nation on July 1 averaged 79 percent of normal compared with 84 percent a year ago. Improved conditions in the South Atlantic, South-Central, and Western Regions during June offset deterioration in the North Atlantic and North-Central States.

The June milk-feed price ratio for the nation was 1 percent below May and off 2 percent from June last year. The feed ration value in June continued above a year ago and accounted for most of the decline in the milk-feed ratio.

Some Meat Animal Prices Show Gain

Wisconsin's index of prices received by farmers for products sold in June was 239 percent of the 1910-14 average. While increasing 1 percent from May, the index remained the same as a year ago. The index of prices paid by farmers at 305 percent of the 1910-14 average was unchanged from May but less than 1 percent above the June 1962 figure. The prices paid index was the highest on record for the month.

Wisconsin's index of prices received for meat animals advanced 7 percent from May to June, while decreases of 1 percent for milk and 3 percent for eggs occurred. The index of prices received by farmers for both crops and poultry remained unchanged from May to June. All meat animal prices advanced from May to June. But the largest gains were for hogs and lambs, which rose about \$2 a hundredweight. Turkey and farm chicken prices remained unchanged from May to June, while egg prices dropped a cent a dozen.

Prices received by Wisconsin producers for all milk sold in June averaged \$3.20 a hundred pounds for milk of average test. This is a drop of 2 cents from the June 1962 average and the lowest price for the month since 1959. For the nation, the all-milk price was 2 cents more than received in June last year with the average at \$3.74.

Prices received for hogs sold by Wisconsin farmers in June averaged \$15.90 a hundredweight or 40 cents above the June 1962 average. The recovery in hog prices was primarily responsible for the advance in the index of meat animal prices over a year ago. Lamb prices also rose sharply from May to June to bring the average to \$19.40 or 90 cents above June last year. Beef cattle and calf prices were off from June last year although slaughter cow prices averaged slightly higher.

Prices received by Wisconsin farmers in June averaged 21 cents a pound for turkeys and 9 cents a pound for farm chickens. Egg prices averaged 25 cents a dozen.

Wisconsin Forest Products Price Review, July 1963

Data supplied by T. A. Peterson, Extension Forester, Wisconsin College of Agriculture, at the 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 however 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.

State Market Trends

The usual seasonal lag in segments of the forest products market will prevail during the summer months. Reports are generally optimistic that demand will swing up by fall and that prices will remain stable or even improve slightly.

Stumpage prices are fairly consistent with those reported last fall for

most products. Locally, prices offered can vary widely where competition for raw material is keen.

Demand for pulpwood will be off during the summer months. Many mills have stopped buying after filling yards. Movement will be mainly contracted wood of which a large volume has been sap-peeled during the spring months. Pulpwood stumpage prices will hold firm as reported for the next three months.

Boltwood users report steady to improved demand and price which has firmed up the stumpage picture in this segment of the forest products market.

An activated tie market is reflected in generally good stumpage demand for hardwoods. Some operators expect the picture to improve as fall contracts for ties are let. Reported prices will hold firm.

Veneer log buyers report a good demand and price for red oak. Yellow birch and hard maple can be expected to drop somewhat during the summer.

The sawlog market appears quite variable in the state. Demand is slow for pine and hemlock in some regions and this will probably prevail until fall. Good hardwood lumber demands in other regions enhances the present sawlog market. Prices will hold firm. The demand picture will improve considerably in fall.

The pulpwood market will remain steady but not strong during the summer months. Exceptions exist in some quarters. Pulpwood buyers report a continued oversupply of aspen and balsam fir although prices remain stable. No price changes are anticipated. Demand will be light until fall. Current inventories are being supplied largely through contract commitments made in April and May.

The boxbolt market is good. Adequate inventories on hand will often limit the current purchase of bolts. There is an excellent demand for

Box and Excelsior Bolt Prices (delivered to mill)

Species	Price per rough cord	
	4' x 8' x 34" — 57"	4' x 4' x 96" — 100"
Aspen	\$11.00 - 16.00	\$11.00 - 16.00
Aspen (peeled)	18.00 - 23.00	17.00 - 19.50
Basswood	- 22.00	15.00 - 22.00
Birch, white		20.00 - 25.00
Hardwoods, mixed	14.00 - 16.00	13.00 - 15.00
Oak, red	13.00 - 18.00	
Pine		20.00 - 22.00

Charcoal wood (oak): 4' x 4' x 8' cord, \$8.00-9.00; Slabwood, \$6.00-6.50.

White oak cooperage: 23"-24" heading, 25¢ per chord foot (No. 2) and 40¢ per chord foot (No. 1).

39"-40" staves, 45¢ per chord foot (No. 2) and 80¢ per chord foot (No. 1).

Sawtimber Prices (ranges per thousand board feet — Scribner)

Species	Stumpage (standing tree)	Veneer and sawlog (delivered at mills)				
		Grade No. 1		Grade No. 2	Grade No. 3	Woodsrun
		Veneer mills	Sawmills			
Ash	\$10-20	\$ 65-105	\$50- 80	\$30-45	\$15-25	\$30-50
Aspen	10-15	50- 80	30- 45	20-30		25-40
Basswood	12-50	70-110	70- 90	40-50	15-25	35-65
Beech	15-20	50- 80	45- 65	25-30	15-20	35-40
Birch, white	15-	150-175	85-130	40-50	15-25	35-65
Birch, yellow	40-60	190-250	85-150	40-60	20-25	60-75
Butternut		200-500	50-110	20-30	15-20	40-55
Cedar, white						30-45
Cherry, black		70-	70-100	20-55	15-30	50-75
Cottonwood	10-20					25-40
Elm, rock	10-25	65-100	40- 60	25-40	15-25	35-40
Elm, soft	10-25	55- 65	40- 60	20-30	15-25	25-40
Hardwoods, mixed	10-30					
Hardwoods, swamp	10-30					
Hemlock	12-20					40-50
Maple, hard	20-60	90-145	70-125	40-55	25-30	40-70
Maple, soft	12-30	75- 90	65- 80	40-45	25-30	40-55
Oak, red	15-50	85-110	65- 90	30-50	20-30	30-60
Oak, white	10-50	88-	50- 70	30-40	15-20	25-50
Pine, jack						35-55
Pine, red & white	20-40	100-148	55- 70	40-50		40-60
Spruce						45-55
Walnut		250-900				100-

Pulpwood Prices (per 4' x 4' x 100" cord)

Species	Stumpage per cord (standing tree)	Delivered mill price		F.O.B. car price	
		Rough	Peeled	Rough	Peeled
Aspen	\$1.50- 3.00	\$13.00-14.50	\$19.50-20.00	\$ -14.00	\$17.00-19.00
Balsam fir	4.00- 7.00	18.00-23.00	23.00-28.50	20.00-22.00	-27.00
Basswood	- 3.00	-22.50			
Birch, white	1.00- 3.00	-14.00	21.50-23.50		-20.00
Hardwoods, mixed	1.00- 3.00	-15.50	20.00-22.00		20.00-21.00
Hemlock	3.00- 5.50	18.00-19.50		17.00-20.00	-25.00
Oak	1.20-	-15.00			
Oak, chemical treated		-16.50			
Pine, jack & red	3.00- 7.50	17.50-18.00		-17.50	-22.50
Pine, white		-15.00		-14.50	
Spruce	6.00-10.00	24.00-27.50	32.50-33.50	24.00-27.00	-32.00

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 lumber sales based on grade rather than mill run. No appreciable difference between green and air dry lumber ranges as reported. Dressed dry lumber somewhat higher.

Species	Green or air dry
Aspen	\$50.00- 65.00
Basswood	72.00-105.00
Beech	70.00-
Elm	40.00- 70.00
Hardwoods, mixed	50.00-100.00
Hemlock	75.00-
Maple, hard	60.00-120.00
Maple, soft	50.00- 80.00
Oak, red	60.00-100.00
Pine, jack	60.00- 85.00
Pine, red (Norway)	70.00-110.00
Pine, white	75.00-110.00

wooden boxes which would indicate this market will remain firm. Reports of an improvement in the wooden cheese box industry are particularly encouraging after a year of decline.

Industries producing specialty items such as excelsior, handles, and dowering report a good market outlook. A stronger demand and price is noted for the stave industry which uses bur and white oak.

Ties are expected to weaken some during summer although the outlook is generally fair. Poor grades are moving slowly. Operators are looking forward to fall contracts from railroads which would strengthen the market considerably. Tie log prices are expected to remain firm.

Demand for cedar posts is off during the summer since posts are now on hand. A slight pick-up is expected in fall. Prices will probably hold as reported. Not much change in the market is expected for piling or poles.

White Cedar Post Prices
(delivered to yard)

Stumpage price (standing tree)	Post size	Price per post	
		Peeled	Unpeeled
5¢ to 8¢ per post	3" x 7'	14 - 21¢	8 - 13¢
	4" x 7'	22 - 30¢	16 - 19¢
	5" x 7'	27 - 33¢	21 - 23¢
	6" x 7'	30 - 40¢	23 - 30¢
	7" x 7'	42 - 50¢	34¢-
	8" x 7'	55¢-	....
	5" x 8'	30 - 38¢	22 - 30¢
	6" x 8'	33 - 50¢	24 - 35¢
	5" x 10'	50 - 65¢	40 - 42¢
	6" x 10'	53 - 75¢	44 - 45¢
	4" x 12'	55 - 70¢	42¢-
	5" x 12'	55 - 85¢	42¢-
	4" x 14'	65 - 85¢	50¢-
	5" x 14'	65¢-1.00	50¢-

Railroad Tie Prices

Species	Tie size	Dimensions	Mill prices received for sawed ties
Hardwoods (oaks, beech, birch, elm, hard maple, and ash)	1	6" x 6" x 8'	\$1.10-1.50
	2	6" x 7" x 8'	1.40-1.80
	3	6" x 8" x 8'	1.90-2.35
	4	7" x 8" x 8'	2.25-2.75
	5	7" x 9" x 8'	2.60-3.00
	Serviceable rejects		0.60-1.00

Piling Prices
(F.O.B. cars or trucks)

Size	Price per lineal foot—unpeeled pine & hardwood
16'	\$0.20-
20' .....	.20-
25' .....	.18-.30
30' .....	.20-.30
35' .....	.24-.30
40' .....	.30-.32
45' .....	.36-.45
50' .....	.40-.45

Pole Prices

(per pole at delivery point)

Pole Length (Feet)	Jack & red pine Top diameter (inches)	White cedar Top diameter (inches)				
	5" to 6 1/2"	4"	5"	6"	7"	8"
16	\$ 1.10-1.72	\$1.10	\$1.40	\$ 1.50	\$....	\$....
20	1.30-2.30	1.50	2.50	3.15		
22	1.50-2.55					
25	1.80-	2.60	3.65	4.25		
30	2.50-		5.25	8.00	9.00	
35	6.00-			11.75	13.00	14.00
40	9.00-			14.50	16.50	18.00
45	11.00-				18.50	20.00
50					21.00	23.00

Railroad Tie Log Prices

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	
			At mill	On skids
Hardwoods (oaks, beech, hard maple, elm, ash and birch)	\$0.45-.65	8"- 9"	\$1.50-1.60	\$0.55-1.10
		10"-11"	1.40-1.60	1.00-1.20
		12"-13"	1.40-1.60	1.10-1.20
		14"-15"	1.40-1.60	1.10-1.35
		16"-18"	2.80-3.20	2.00-2.40
		19"-20"	2.80-4.80	2.20-3.30
		Over 20"	3.25-6.40	3.00-5.00

Mills producing lumber report a strong market prevails. Demand is generally good for most hardwoods and off slightly on softwoods. All hardwoods are generally sold on grade, however prices listed show ranges for the full product of the log.

Services Available

Marketing service is available from Wisconsin Conservation Department Districts Foresters who work in each county of the state. No charge is made. A bimonthly Forest Products Marketing Bulletin is also designed to improve the potential market for Wisconsin timber products. Items 'for sale' or 'wanted' can be run upon request. Anyone interested in receiving this bulletin or who wants to insert an item in the Bulletin just send name and address to Box 351, Madison, Wisconsin.

A revised listing of the Wisconsin primary woodusing industries is currently being made. This will be published cooperatively by the Wisconsin Conservation Department and the College of Agriculture. Primary industries are those which use or process wood 'in the round', including logs, pulpwood, bolts, and blocks. Copies are expected to be available early this fall.

There are other industries which use lumber and veneer in the manufacture of finished wood products. A directory of these industries was prepared in 1961. A copy of this directory or the revised primary woodusing directory can be requested by writing the Extension Forestry Office, College of Agriculture, Madison 6.

State Egg Production Down

Wisconsin egg production continues at a level below a year ago. June output at 149 million eggs was 9 percent under the same month last year. It was 15 percent under the 1957-61 June average. The June egg total was the lowest for the month since 1925.

Egg production for the state is below a year ago because of both lowered layer numbers and rate of lay. Layers on farms were 8 percent below June last year and 16 percent under the average for the month. Each month, so far this year, layers have numbered below the corresponding months last year. Layers have not been this low in June for several decades. Layer numbers are declining seasonally—flock owners cull their flocks as the laying rate falls off.

The rate of lay usually drops during June and for this June the drop was especially sharp. This was undoubtedly due to the quite hot weather that occurred in June. While the rate of lay is declining seasonally, the June rate was only 1 percent below a year earlier. It was 2 percent above the average for the month.

For the United States, June egg output exceeded June last year by half of 1 percent — it was 3 1/2 percent above the average. The slight rise in the total over a year ago was due to more layers offsetting a small decline in rate of lay.

Crop and Livestock Man-hours Down

Mechanized farming has shortened field work time considerably from earlier years. The introduction of tractor power represented a big advance over horse power. Rubber tires for tractors and then for implements also speeded field work. Work in fields was further accelerated by larger machines. All of these things have contributed to greater production per man-hour.

The following figures on man-hours needed for crops and livestock are from a recent study for the United States. However, Wisconsin trends could be expected to be similar to the national trends. Only selected crops that are grown in both the state and nation are presented. Man-hours per unit of production means man-hours per acre harvested, including preharvest work on acreages abandoned, grazed, and turned under.

Corn for grain required 35.2 man-hours per acre harvested during the 1910-14 period. By 1935-39, this was reduced to 28.1 man-hours and to 8.1 man-hours for the 1960-61 period. The last named period is the latest available for man-hour data, but it is recent enough to show the downward trend in man-hours needed per acre of corn for grain. The drop in man-hours per acre indicates strides made in mechanized farming.

Grain corn yields have risen sharply in both the state and nation. Improved strains, heavier commercial fertilizer application, better weed control and higher plant populations per acre are factors in higher yields. Increased yields, of course, have helped to lower man-hours needed to produce 100 bushels of corn. From 135 man-hours needed in 1910-14, the hours dropped to 108 in 1935-39 and to 14 in 1960-61.

Modern haying methods, especially the use of hay balers and fast traveling mowers have decreased the time needed for hay production. During 1910-14, a total of 11.9 man-hours were needed per acre. This dropped to 8.4 and 5.8 man-hours in 1945-49 and 1960-61 respectively. Rising hay yields have further helped to lower man-hours needed per ton of hay produced. For 1910-14, man-hours required were 10.3 per ton of hay, and by 1960-61, the requirement was only 3.3 man-hours.

Oats are not listed in the national study, but wheat is listed with man-hours needed. Possibly oats would show even greater down trends in man-hours needed than wheat per 100 bushels produced, because of the substantial rise in yields. Wheat required 106 man-hours per 100 bushels in 1910-14, but only 34 in 1945-49 and 11 in 1960-61. Man-hours per acre declined from 15.2 in 1910-14 to 2.8 in 1960-61.

Required man-hours also declined for livestock enterprises. For 100 pounds of milk produced in the 1910-14 period, 3.8 man-hours were needed. By 1945-49, the figure had dropped to 2.6 and by 1960-61 to 1.4 man-

Man Hours Required per Unit
of Production, United States

Item	Unit of production	1910-14	1925-29	1935-39	1945-49	1955-59	1960-61
Man-hours							
Corn for grain	100 bu.	135.0	115.0	108.0	53.0	21.0	14.0
Hay	1 ton	10.3	9.8	9.1	6.2	3.9	3.3
Wheat	100 bu.	106.0	74.0	67.0	34.0	17.0	11.0
Milk	cwt.	3.8	3.3	3.4	2.6	1.7	1.4
Hogs (liveweight)	cwt.	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.4	2.2
Eggs	100 eggs	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.5	.9	.6

hours. Labor saving devices, as barn cleaners, feeding set-up changes, and milking machines including pipeline installations, helped to lessen labor requirements. Higher producing cows, too, lowered man-hours needed per 100 pounds of milk produced.

Man-hours required to produce 100 pounds of hog liveweight declined some from the 1910-14 period. For that period, 3.6 man-hours were needed and for 1960-61, the man-hour need was 2.2. Improved feeds and feeding, better housing, and improved breeding have pushed weight gains—lowering labor needs.

Less labor is needed than formerly to produce 100 eggs. Automatic feeders and waterers together with improved housing lowered labor needs. Also, improved laying strains have helped to raise the laying rate. All of these factors have lessened labor needs per 100 eggs produced. For the 1910-14 period, 2 man-hours were needed to produce 100 eggs, but by 1945-49 only 1.5 man-hours were needed. For 1960-61, the man-hour requirement was six-tenths of one hour per 100 eggs produced.

Farm-Retail Price Spread Increases

The farm-retail price spread of the market basket of farm foods rose from \$648 for the first quarter of 1962 to \$680 for the first quarter of 1963—a gain of 5 percent. During this time, the retail cost of the market basket increased from \$1,062 to \$1,080, but the farm value decreased from \$414 to \$400. The “market bas-

ket” contains the average quantities of farm-originated products purchased per urban wage-earner or clerical-worker family in 1952. The farm-retail spread is the difference between the retail price paid by the consumer (retail cost) and the return to the farmer for equivalent farm products (farm value).

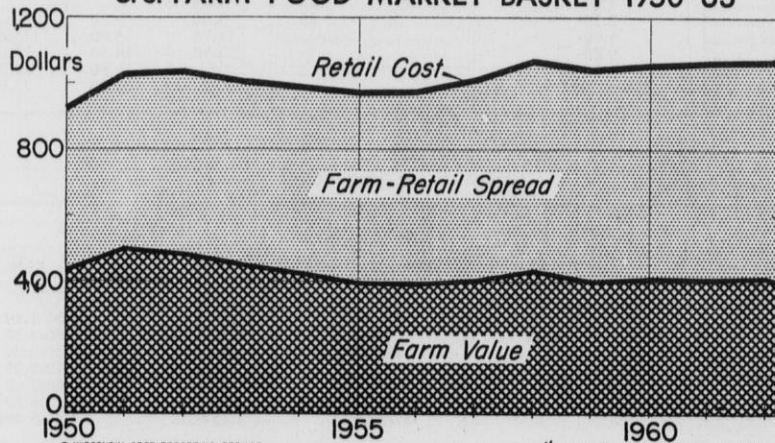
Higher marketing charges for meat products, fruits, and vegetables accounted for most of the rise in the farm-retail price spread from the first quarter a year ago. Marketing charges for meat products were 14 percent higher, while marketing costs for all fruits and vegetables rose 7 percent.

The total farm value of the market basket in the first quarter of 1963 was 3 percent below the same quarter of 1962. Lower prices for beef cattle and hogs reduced the farm value of meat products 8 percent below the first quarter a year ago. Dairy products declined 3 percent in farm value, while fats and oils dropped 10 percent.

The retail cost for the market basket of farm foods was up 2 percent from the first quarter of 1962. A 3 percent increase in meat products and a 5 percent rise in fruits and vegetables were the main reasons for the higher retail cost of the market basket.

The farm-retail price spread has increased every year since 1950. The 1962 average was over a third higher than the 1950 average of \$488. During this same period, the retail cost of the market basket of farm foods rose 16 percent; but the farm value

U.S. FARM FOOD MARKET BASKET 1950-63¹



declined 5 percent. However, the farm value of \$410 for 1962 was nearly a fifth less than the peak of \$497 in 1951.

With the steady increase in the farm-retail price spread, the farmer's share of the retail food dollar ranged downward from 47 cents in 1950 to 38 cents in 1962. The highest figure (49 cents) for the period was reported in 1951. The 1963 first quarter average of 37 cents is the lowest quarterly figure for the farmer's share of the retail food dollar since the final quarter of 1959.

Higher retail food prices have not generally resulted in higher prices received by farmers, chiefly because of increased marketing costs. Rising transportation and labor costs, plus new developments in food packaging, frozen food processing, and special marketing services have contributed substantially to the yearly increase of the farm-retail price spread.

**The Farm Food Market Basket:
Retail Cost, Farm Value, Farm-Retail
Spread, United States, 1950-63**

Year	Retail cost	Farm value	Farm-retail spread
Dollars			
1950	920	432	488
1951	1,024	497	527
1952	1,034	482	552
1953	1,003	445	558
1954	986	421	565
1955	969	395	574
1956	972	390	582
1957	1,007	401	606
1958	1,064	430	634
1959	1,040	398	642
1960	1,053	407	646
1961	1,060	406	654
1962	1,067	410	657
Jan.-March	1,062	414	648
April-June	1,066	404	662
July-Sept.	1,069	412	657
Oct.-Dec.	1,069	410	659
1963			
Jan.-March	1,080	400	680

Farm Workers Decrease But Wage Rates Rise

The total number of workers on Wisconsin farms was 287,000 in June, 3 percent less than June last year. It was a tenth less than the 1957-61 June average. Family workers at 250,000 were down 3 percent, while the 37,000 hired workers showed no change from a year ago. Hired workers were nearly 3 percent above the June average, but family workers were down 12 percent. Farm employment figures for the nation showed a decrease in both hired and family workers from a year ago and from the June average. The total number of workers rose seasonally from May to June in the state and nation.

Farm wage rates for the various categories on July 1 this year were above a year ago for the state. The index of wage rates for July was the highest on record for that time of the year.

Farm Workers and Wages Wisconsin and United States

Item	Wisconsin		United States	
	1963	1962	1963	1962
June (000)				
Farm Workers, Hired	37	37	2,546	2,638
Family	250	258	5,249	5,350
Total	287	295	7,795	7,988
July 1 (dollars)				
Wage rates By the month				
With house	212.00	208.00	215.00	208.00
With room & board	156.00	151.00	159.00	156.00
By the day				
With room & board	7.70	7.40	7.40	7.20
No room & board	9.90	9.20	7.00	6.90
By the hour				
No room & board	1.17	1.13	1.09	1.06

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

Egg Prices Seasonal

Prices received by Wisconsin farmers for eggs are now declining seasonally. Egg prices probably would have declined even more after mid-April except for two things. The United States Department of Agriculture started a dried egg buying program, and the Department of Defense was purchasing dried eggs. This necessitated increased deliveries of eggs to brokers so that they could meet the government buying programs. As a result, there was some supporting pressure for egg prices.

Egg prices follow a seasonal pattern through the year. The low point in the price of eggs usually occurs in June, while the high is generally reached in October. Eggs start to decline in price around March or even earlier in some years. The egg price declined four times since 1954 from February to March. This is in re-

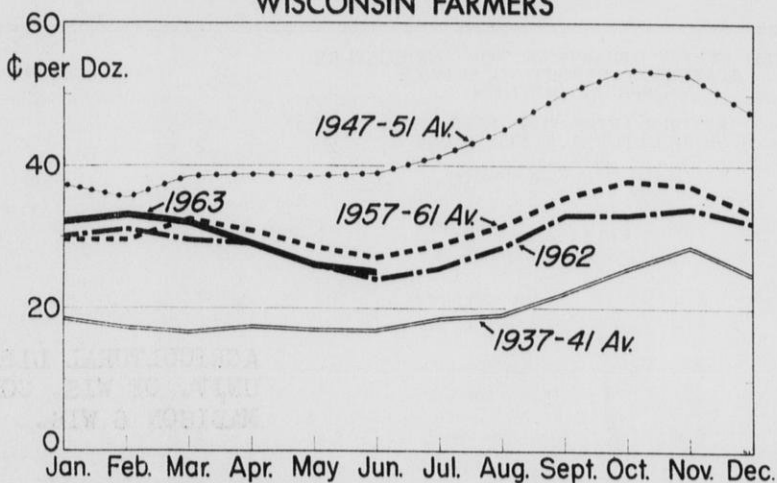
sponse to the rising seasonal rate of lay and higher total egg output. Following the spring peak in egg production, prices received by farmers continue to fall for a time until the June low.

July egg prices usually show an increase over June as production continues to fall seasonally. Both layer numbers and rate of lay decline during the summer months. However, with the placing of pullets in laying flocks in early fall or even late summer, egg output rises sharply with a consequent fall-off in prices later in the fall. Egg prices level off and may even rise a little during the early months of the following year. Then prices decline in March, and the price cycle starts over again.

There is some smoothing out in the seasonal price cycle of eggs. That is, the difference between the high and low points in the monthly average price of eggs is a little less than in earlier years. To some extent this is because flock owners are hatching replacement chicks earlier in order to have the pullets laying as early as possible, while fall egg prices are favorable. This has the effect of raising egg production a little earlier in the fall, which in turn has a downward influence on prices. Earlier pullet replacements in laying flocks help some to even out egg output in the fall. Rate of lay has been raised, especially in the spring, summer, and fall months; and this has a smoothing effect on monthly egg output during the year. Also, as the poultry industry is becoming more commercialized, some flock owners are shifting to year round flock replacements.

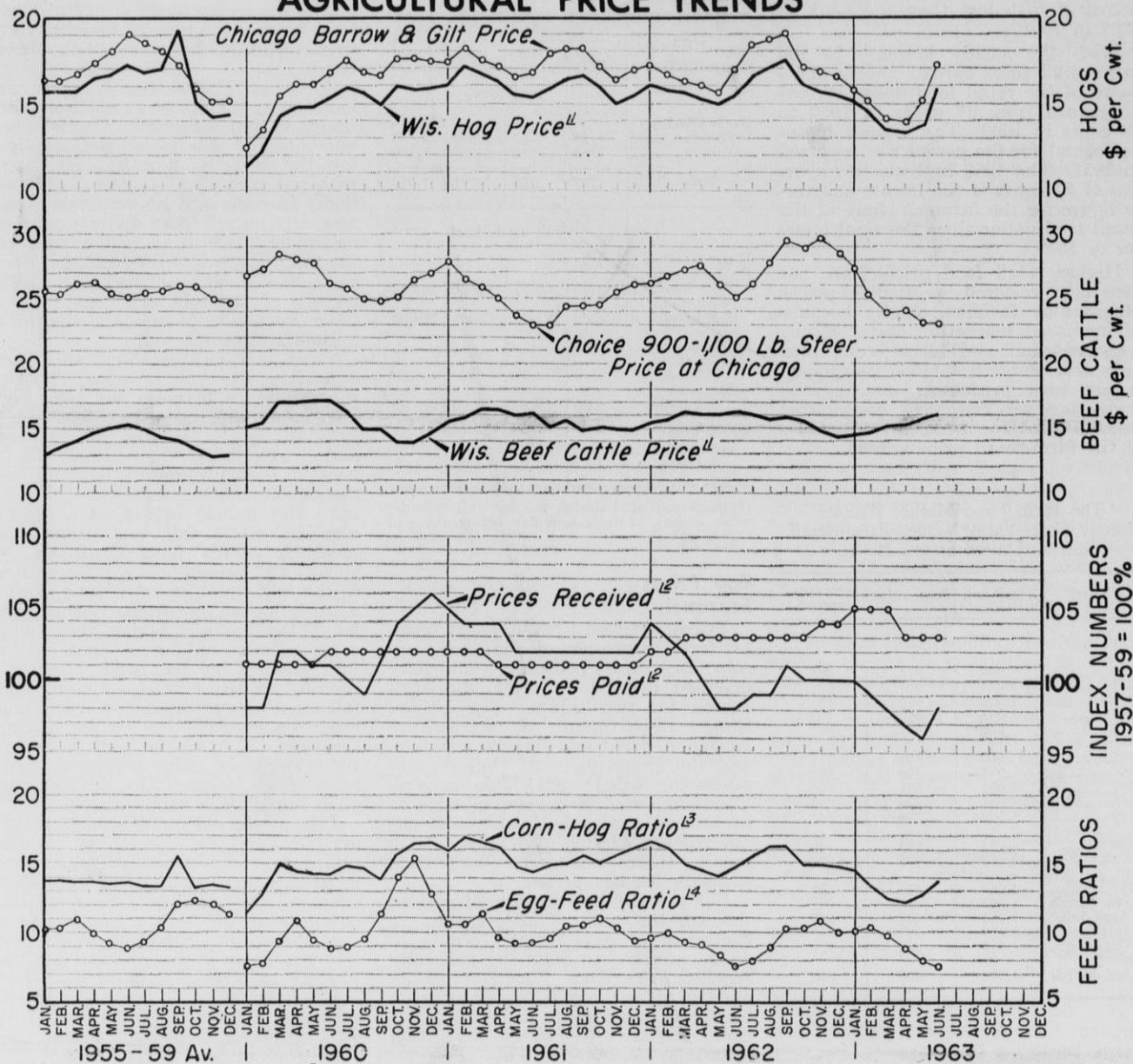
Prices received by Wisconsin farmers for eggs the first three months this year were above corresponding months a year ago. April and May averaged the same as a year earlier, but June at 25 cents a dozen was a cent above June last year. Egg prices this year have averaged less than the 1947-51 monthly averages, but they are substantially above the 1937-41 averages. Compared with the 1957-61 June average, June egg prices this year were about 2 cents lower.

MONTHLY EGG PRICES RECEIVED by WISCONSIN FARMERS



© WISCONSIN CROP REPORTING SERVICE

AGRICULTURAL PRICE TRENDS



¹¹ Average price received by farmers ¹² Wis. indexes of farm prices (excludes taxes, interest & wages) converted from 1910-14=100 to 1957-59=100
¹³ Wis. Corn-Hog Ratio is number of bushels of corn equal in value to 100 lbs. of hog, liveweight
¹⁴ Wis. Egg-Feed Ratio is number of lbs. of poultry ration equal in value to 1 doz. eggs

© Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE
 OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER FIVE DAYS TO
 AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN
 BOX 351
 MADISON, WISCONSIN

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
 UNIV. OF WIS. COL. OF AGRIC.
 MADISON 6 WIS.

MCR

STEENBOCK MEMORIAL LIBRARY

RBW
W 753
Suppl.

-cooperating-

Copy 1

Wheel-Track Planting of Corn

Arthur E. Peterson

Wisconsin College of Agriculture Soils Department

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

Prepared at the request of reporters
as a supplement to
Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter

The reduced soil tillage method commonly called wheel-track corn planting is finding favor with corn growers and conservationists. It is an entirely different philosophy on soil tillage for growing row crops and the erosion hazards involved. Wheel-track corn planting means planting the corn in the wheel tracks on freshly plowed ground without the harrowing and disking required for conventional seedbed preparation. Soil compaction caused by the wheels of the tractor or the corn planter provides the seedbed preparation. Thus, after years of searching, agronomists have at last found a planting method that will provide a firm seedbed and a loose rootbed.

Corn has long been a basic crop in American agriculture. The small clearings made by pioneers provided the soil, and a fish in every hill provided the fertilizer, for many an excellent corn crop. The pioneers did not work the soil until it was completely pulverized and subject to rapid erosion in order to grow the corn. Mechanization developed tillage techniques for corn and other crops that became more and more destructive of our soil. Changing from the horse to tractor power has hastened the destruction of our soil by using this tremendous power to more rapidly destroy the structure of our soil with often needless tillage. However, the blame for soil destruction should not be placed on the corn crop but rather on man who has developed these tillage practices.

Seedbed or Rootbed ?

Only in recent years have agronomists studied cultural practices which would eliminate some of this undesirable methods when preparing seedbeds. We move earth more efficiently with the moldboard plow than any other tillage equipment. When properly used this plow has a very beneficial effect on the soil. Turning under organic matter so necessary for the life of our soil, aerating, and loosening the plow furrow are a few of the benefits. Thus, it seems that in the development of future cultural practices for growing corn, very likely the plow is to remain an important part.

We are often overzealous in seedbed preparation to the detriment of the crop. Ideal conditions for a rootbed are considerably different from those for a seedbed. The field will serve as a rootbed throughout 95 percent of the growing season and more emphasis should be placed on its preparation. A good seedbed needs fine grain-like granules or aggregates that can be firmed to the seed to insure good moisture movement so seeds germinate rapidly. The

compacted soil also affords a good footing for the young plant in pushing through the soil crust. However, a soil that is loose and porous will facilitate root growth. Thus, we are wasting time and power by preparing a seedbed for row crops over the entire field when only a relatively small portion of the total field is needed.

Recent studies show a growing interest in eliminating some of the soil tillage when growing corn. Also general agreement that loose soils are more productive than packed and that the moldboard plow is the best implement to loosen them. A 4-year study at Wisconsin indicated that when reduced tillage machines become complicated or cumbersome, such as needed for preparing the seedbed and planting corn in one operation, mechanical problems and difficulties may prevent wide-spread grower acceptance. Thus, wheel-track planting of corn, which involves two operations which all farmers are familiar with, namely plowing and then planting, is finding wide-spread acceptance.

Table 1.—Average Yield and Population of Conventional and Wheel-Track Planted Corn Experiments, Wisconsin, 1954-61 and Averages

Year	No. of Locations	Method of planting	Population Plants/Acre*	Yield Bu/A*
1954	2	Conventional	12,800	72
		Wheel-track	12,700	70
1955	6	Conventional	15,300	92
		Wheel-track	15,500	98
1956	7	Conventional	15,100	101
		Wheel-track	15,000	96
1957	8	Conventional	16,000	107
		Wheel-track	16,700	110
1958	7	Conventional	15,900	87
		Wheel-track	15,900	88
1959	6	Conventional	16,800	102
		Wheel-track	17,000	104
1960	7	Conventional	16,400	106
		Wheel-track	16,600	104
1961	9	Conventional	17,000	100
		Wheel-track	17,000	102
8 yr.	52	Conventional	15,900	97
Aver.		Wheel-track	16,000	98

*Average of all locations.

Wheel-Track Planting Results

Field experiments carried on for the past eight years on the major soil areas of Wisconsin indicate that wheel-track planting will work whenever it is possible to spring plow for corn. A summary of the results for the past eight years are given in Table 1. These results show that in many areas where corn growers thought they had to fall plow for corn, spring plowing with wheel-track planting accomplished the same results with reduced soil loss. Wheel-track planting of corn has worked successfully on the poorly drained silt loam and the sandy soils of north-central Wisconsin, the silt loam prairie and forested soils of southern Wisconsin, and the red clay soils of eastern Wisconsin. The red clay and sandy soils are satisfactory unless the soil is too dry to turn the furrow over at corn planting time. Yields of wheel-track planted corn have been equal to or slightly higher than the conventional planted.

Advantages of Wheel-Track Corn Planting

I. Soil and Water Conservation: The soil between the wheel tracks remains loose and will absorb water more readily, the contour wheel tracks will increase depression storage and thus reduce runoff and soil erosion. Over a 5-year period studies at the Upper Mississippi Valley Conservation Experiment Station at LaCrosse, Wisconsin show that runoff and soil loss respectively from corn planted with the conventionally prepared seedbed averaged 2.3 and 4.2 times greater than from wheel-track planting.

II. Uniform Corn Germination: The wheel track provides a uniformly firmed seedbed and the freshly plowed soil usually contains enough moisture for rapid seed germination. On the other hand conventional seedbed preparation often hastens soil drying so much that the corn germinates slowly unless it rains.

III. Better Weed Control: Except in the corn row the loose soil dries out and delays weed growth so that cultivation usually is unnecessary until the corn is 8 to 12 inches tall.

IV. Planting Time and Costs Are Cut: Elimination of disking and harrowing and reducing the number of cultivations cuts field and labor costs on the average by about \$4 to \$7 an acre.

V. Sod Cover and Manure Well Used: In Wisconsin corn is frequently planted on fields that have been in hay or pasture. If this sod is plowed at corn planting it will provide cover for a longer period of time thereby reducing erosion hazards, provide more green manure, and warm wet soils because vegetation will use much more water than evaporates from bare soil. Also barnyard manure may be spread until planting time.

Essentials for Successful Wheel-Track Corn Planting

I. Good Plowing Is Absolutely Essential: Deep plowing (7-9 inches) is desirable. A plow packer, rotary hoe pulled backwards, mulcher, clod buster, or small drag attached to the plow will make planting easier and the first cultivation smoother.

II. Adequate Compaction: The compaction provided by the wheels of two or four plow tractors is satisfactory for

wheel-track planting on silt and clay loams. With four row modifications, the special compaction wheels mounted on the wheel-track planter proved satisfactory.

III. Plant Soon After Plowing, Usually Within 24 Hours: This reduces the possibility of rain delaying the planting. In a dry season plowing the field several days before wheel track planting may lose moisture needed for germination.

IV. Machinery Adaptation: Two Row: Narrow utility tractor to 40 inches or adjust the rear wheel tread spacing of a tricycle type tractor to 80 inches on center and hitch the corn planter off center so that it trails directly behind one rear wheel and the track of the front wheels. Four Row: Tractor modifications have been more difficult but a new four row wheel-track corn planter has been successfully tested. This involves setting the tractor wheels at 80 inches to provide compaction for two of the rows, and mounting two weighted wheels on the four row trail type tool bar corn planter to provide the wheel-track for the other two rows. The corn planter is aligned 40 inches off center but due to hitch modifications the sidedraft was not noticeable. With this unit it was possible to plow and plant with the same tractor. This is very important for growers that cannot use one tractor for planting exclusively. Two such 4-row units were used to wheel-track plant 325 acres of corn at the University Arlington farm in 1961. One thirty-four acre field was planted, including insecticide, herbicide, and fertilizers in 8 1/4 hours.

Grower Experiences

A survey of 200 corn growers who wheel-track planted corn in 1960 indicated that about 20 percent has been wheel-track planted at least five years. About half of the growers worked their land before plowing, and one-third attached a leveling implement to the plow. The average time elapsed between plowing and planting is given in the following table:

Table 2.-Average time elapsed between plowing and wheel-track planting as indicated by surveys of 200 farmers who wheel-track planted corn in 1960.

Hours Elapsed	0-3	3-6	6-12	12-24	24-48	Over 48
Of Total Reporting	24%	31%	15%	20%	6%	4%

Approximately half of the growers used chemical weed control and 90 percent did not cultivate more than twice. Nine out of ten growers were satisfied with their corn yield indicated they would wheel-track plant in 1961.

Cultivation?

Use of herbicides to control all weeds without cultivation is another development. Caution should be advised

when using such herbicides with conventional soil tillage methods. Widespread acceptance of this practice may well cause increased soil erosion because growth of late summer weeds are prevented thus leaving the soil relatively unprotected during the late summer and fall. Results of a three year study at the University of Wisconsin Gugel Farm indicate that soil losses are increased tremendously by preventing all weed growth with broad-

Corn Wheel-Track Planted, Wisconsin by Counties, 1960

Corn Wheel-Track Planted, Wisconsin by Counties, 1960*

County	Corn wheel-track planted	
	Acreage	Percent of total corn acreage
	Acres	Percent
Barron	1,301	
Bayfield	37	
Burnett	171	
Chippewa	1,772	
Douglas	-----	
Polk	1,712	
Rusk	249	
Sawyer	-----	
Washburn	931	
N. W. District	6,173	3.51
Ashland	-----	
Clark	376	
Iron	-----	
Lincoln	74	
Marathon	713	
Oneida	-----	
Price	24	
Taylor	13	
Vilas	-----	
N. District	1,200	1.01
Florence	18	
Forest	25	
Langlade	10	
Marinette	39	
Oconto	151	
Shawano	374	
N. E. District	617	.74
Buffalo	1,312	
Dunn	3,172	
Eau Claire	567	
Jackson	814	
La Crosse	816	
Monroe	1,564	
Pepin	263	
Pierce	611	
St. Croix	2,366	
Trempealeau	895	
W. District	12,380	3.03
Adams	1,050	
Green Lake	593	
Juneau	435	
Marquette	3,684	
Portage	573	
Waupaca	423	
Waushara	880	
Wood	258	
C. District	7,896	3.62

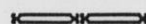
County	Corn wheel-track planted	
	Acreage	Percent of total corn acreage
	Acres	Percent
Brown	157	
Calumet	240	
Door	61	
Fond du Lac	183	
Kewaunee	99	
Manitowoc	537	
Outagamie	575	
Sheboygan	303	
Winnebago	744	
E. District	2,899	.90
Crawford	306	
Grant	1,107	
Iowa	388	
Lafayette	1,290	
Richland	390	
Sauk	2,744	
Vernon	517	
S. W. District	6,742	1.62
Columbia	2,283	
Dane	1,553	
Dodge	1,455	
Green	384	
Jefferson	1,001	
Rock	1,862	
S. District	8,538	1.33
Kenosha	22	
Milwaukee	-----	
Ozaukee	10	
Racine	239	
Walworth	1,328	
Washington	338	
Waukesha	1,303	
S. E. District	3,240	1.28
State	49,685	1.88

*As reported by assessors in Wisconsin State Farm Census.

cast applications of such herbicides with conventional seedbed preparation. To avoid increased soil erosion, such herbicide treatments should be combined with reduced soil tillage such as wheel-track planting.

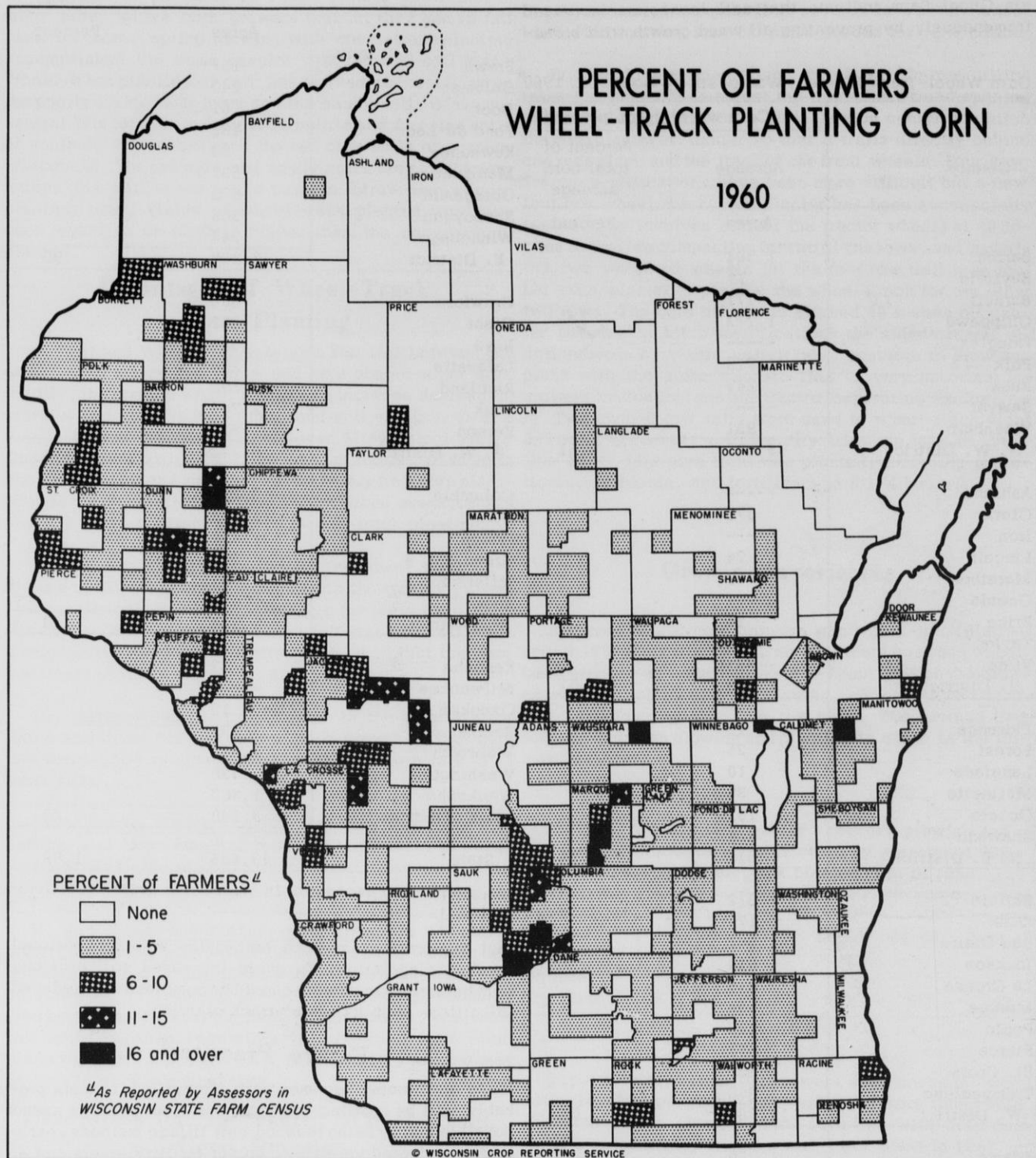
Future Practices

As our farming becomes more intensified, farmers probably will be growing more corn on their land. It seems possible that by using reduced soil tillage methods, herbicides, adapted varieties, proper fertility levels and an adequate plant population, farmers will be able to grow corn for many years, if not continuously, on their less erodible land. By turning under the organic matter provided by the corn stalks, providing the minimum seedbed and avoiding needless tillage, the physical condition and productivity of the soil will be maintained and perhaps improve.



PERCENT OF FARMERS WHEEL-TRACK PLANTING CORN

1960





Date Due

[illegible]

Demco 293-5

WISCONSIN
CROP AND
LIVESTOCK
REPORTER
38-42#7

RBW7
W753
38-42#7