TABLE 1.—PERCENTAGE OF FARMS WITH SALES OF $100,000 OR MORE PER YEAR, AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FARM SALES FROM SUCH FARMS IN SELECTED AREAS, 1959

State or area	Percentage of commercial farms with yearly sales of $100,000 or more [1]	Percentage of all commercial farm sales from farms with yearly sales of $100,000 or more [1]
Wisconsin	0.2	3.1
Minnesota	.2	4.1
Michigan	.2	3.8
Texas	1.5	20.5
Florida	5.0	55.1
Arizona	14.2	72.7
California	8.0	55.0
United States	.8	16.6

[1]Source: "Our 100,000 Biggest Farms," Agricultural Economic Rept. No. 49, USDA, Washington, D.C., February 1964.

Dr. MILLER. The cash crop contract operations carried on by the large corporations have long been the subject of bitter criticism by many farmers in our section of the Nation. It is apparent to us that these operations have in many cases reduced farm labor requirements per acre as compared with other types of farming. However, many farmers feel they have also reduced total farm returns by limiting farm income per acre in the long run.

Farmers have long complained of loss of income because of convenience of the buyer called for either premature or delayed harvesting. If harvested too soon, income suffered because of low yield. If too late, the product was downgraded and returned a low price.

More recently the big trend to contract farming has been in the poultry industry. Feed manufacturers and poultry processors have convinced many farmers to make large investments in building and facilities to grow turkeys for exclusive sale to the company issuing the contracts. Birds and feed have been furnished according to contract terms, and the farmer follows instructions.

Both cash crops and poultry have been on a mechanized basis, with large increases in production. Prices have continued at relatively low levels as a result of the greater output placed on the market. The practice may have resulted in greater volume and lower costs to processors, or may have assured increased demands for feed manufacturers, but many farmers doubt that farm income has improved. This conclusion is drawn from the number of large empty poultry farm establishments in Wisconsin.

While we have related little in the way of dairy farming operations, this is not to say that we are unconcerned. In fact, we believe the dairy industry of our area is suffering from the large-scale corporate operations elsewhere. The depressed canning and poultry industries have curtailed alternative opportunities for dairy farmers. Also the large operations in other areas of the Nation are producing huge amounts of milk in areas favored by U.S.D.A. with higher class I prices.

As an example, I might point out in Wisconsin where we have had average class I prices in 1966 between $4.50 and $4.75——

Senator NELSON. What was the average?

Dr. MILLER. Between $4.50 and $4.75 per hundredweight.

We have had an average of a little better than a thousand pounds of milk per day per farm sold in these Federal order markets. In