UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1951
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1951

MILK PRODUCTION

Milk production on United States farms in May is estimated at 11,856 million pounds, up fractionally from the 11,840 million pounds produced in May 1950, but slightly below the 10-year average May output of 11,885 million. In the first 5 months this year, milk production totaled 49.4 billion pounds, about 1½ percent below a year ago. Production of milk per capita in May 1951 averaged 2.49 pounds per day--the lowest for the month in records dating back to 1930.

Favorable production conditions in late May in the important dairy sections of the country resulted in a slightly above average increase in milk production per cow during the month. On June 1, milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds set a new high for the date, topping the previous high set in 1949 by almost 1½ percent and exceeding the 10-year June 1 average output by over 11 percent. Pastures in the important dairy States in the North Central area made rapid growth during late May and were furnishing abundant feed on June 1. While dairymen were feeding less grains and concentrates than a year ago, the June 1 rate was still above average and helped boost June 1 production to a record level. Nationally, milk production may reach its seasonal peak this year a little later than usual, as the heavy flow in the midwest began later than usual and very favorable pastures in the dairy sections should maintain production.

Milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds on June 1 averaged 21.1 pounds--about 3½ percent above the 20.4 pounds produced on June 1 last year. Seasonally, production increased 14 percent from May 1 to June 1 as compared with an average increase of 13 percent during the 10-year period, 1940-49. The seasonal increase was more than average in the North Central and South Central States and only slightly less in the Atlantic and Western regions. All areas except the South Central recorded a record high June 1 output per cow. Compared with the 10-year average for that date, all regions showed increases ranging from 4 percent in the South Central region to 13 percent in the North and South Atlantic and East North Central groups of States.

The percent of milk cows milked around the first of June, reported at 76.8 percent, was slightly above average and equal to June 1, 1950. The percent milked in the North Atlantic States, at 86.3 percent, and in the West North Central area, at 76.5 percent, set new highs for June 1. The percentage of cows in production in the East North Central States, reported at 84.0 percent, was well above average and the second highest on record. The percent milked in the South Atlantic States, at 70.3 percent, was slightly above the 10-year average but was below a year earlier while in the South Central States the percent of the cows in production was down from last year and average. In the West, the percent of cows milked at 79.7 percent was down from last year but above average for June 1.

May milk production was the highest on record for 5 of the 29 States for which monthly estimates of milk production are available, including New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Virginia, and North Carolina. Production in Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Tennessee was only slightly below the May peak output established in 1949 or 1950. Kentucky and California also had near record May milk production. On the other hand, in Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Montana milk production set new lows for May in some 20 years of record. North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, and Oregon

recorded near record May lows. Production per cow during May set new highs in 8 States and was exceeded in only 1 previous year in 7 other States.

Table 1.-MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES, 1940-49 AVERAGE, 1950 and 19

Month	Monthly total				Daily average per capita		
	Average 1940-49	1950	1951	1951 1950	Average 1940-49	1950	1951
	Million pounds			Percent	Pounds		
Jan.	8,548	9,067	8,960	99	1.99	1.94	1.89
Feb.	8,246	8,721	8,527	98	2.10	2.06	1.99
Mar.	9,538	9,991	9,690	97	2.22	2.13	2.04
Apr.	10,146	10,506	10,328	98	2.43	2.31	2.24
May	11,885	11,840	11,856	100	2.76	2.52	2.49
June	12,392	12,538			2.97	2.75	
July	11,621	11,870			2.69	2.52	
Aug.	10,505	10,620			2.43	2.25	
Sept.	9,274	9,396			2.21	2.06	
Oct.	8,835	9,081			2.04	1.92	
Nov.	8,125	8,402			1.93	1.83	
Dec.	8,334	8,523			1.92	1.80	
Year	117,448	120,555			2.31	2.17	

Table 2.-Estimated Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/

State	May average 1940-49	May 1950	April 1951	May 1951	State	May average 1940-49	May 1950	April 1951	May 1951
	Million pounds					Million pounds			
N.J.	100	110	101	113	S.C.	54	59	55	56
Pa.	520	592	522	591	Ky.	219	238	181	236
Ohio	529	561	465	587	Tenn.	217	239	197	240
Ind.	354	341	277	353	Ala.	126	134	117	130
Ill.	565	528	433	530	Miss.	145	148	129	148
Mich.	556	582	506	614	Okla.	276	231	180	223
Wis.	1,669	1,713	1,473	1,800	Texas	427	397	346	384
Minn.	934	884	791	885	Mont.	74	59	46	57
Iowa	724	618	482	611	Idaho	138	125	105	124
Mo.	414	457	361	449	Utah	66	68	60	68
N.Dak.	238	193	146	198	Wash.	230	215	181	212
S.Dak.	189	157	120	160	Oreg.	159	150	123	144
Nebr.	286	234	190	232	Calif.	549	588	562	584
Kans.	332	285	247	292	Other				
Va.	164	198	174	202	States	1,496	1,580	1,610	1,471
N.C.	135	156	148	162	U.S.	11,885	11,840	10,328	11,856

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

GRAINS AND OTHER CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: Farmers continued to feed grains and concentrates to milk cows at a liberal though seasonally declining rate, crop correspondents indicated on their June 1 reports. For the United States, the current rate of feeding, while down from the high level of a year ago, equals the second high rate of feeding for June 1 in 8 years of records. In the North Central States, substantial drops in the amount

Table 3.-Dairy Products - Feed Price Ratios by Regions

Region	Milk-feed 1/				Butterfat-feed 2/			
	May 1930-49 av.	May 1950	April 1951	May 1951	May 1930-49 av.	May 1950	April 1951	May 1951
N.Atl.	1.08	1.02	1.17	1.12	---	---	---	---
E.N.C.	1.13	1.03	1.21	1.16	21.5	19.8	20.2	20.4
W.N.C.	1.35	1.17	1.27	1.24	24.6	23.1	23.0	23.3
S.Atl.	1.40	1.26	1.41	1.37	---	---	---	---
S.Cent.	1.26	1.23	1.31	1.27	16.8	16.2	16.1	16.3
West.	1.16	1.11	1.23	1.21	19.3	18.2	19.5	19.6
U.S.	1.14	1.08	1.22	1.18	22.2	21.1	21.1	21.4

1/ Pounds of concentrate ration equal in value to 1 pound of whole milk sold by farmers to plants and dealers.
2/ Pounds of concentrate ration equal in value to 1 pound of butterfat in cream sold by farmers.

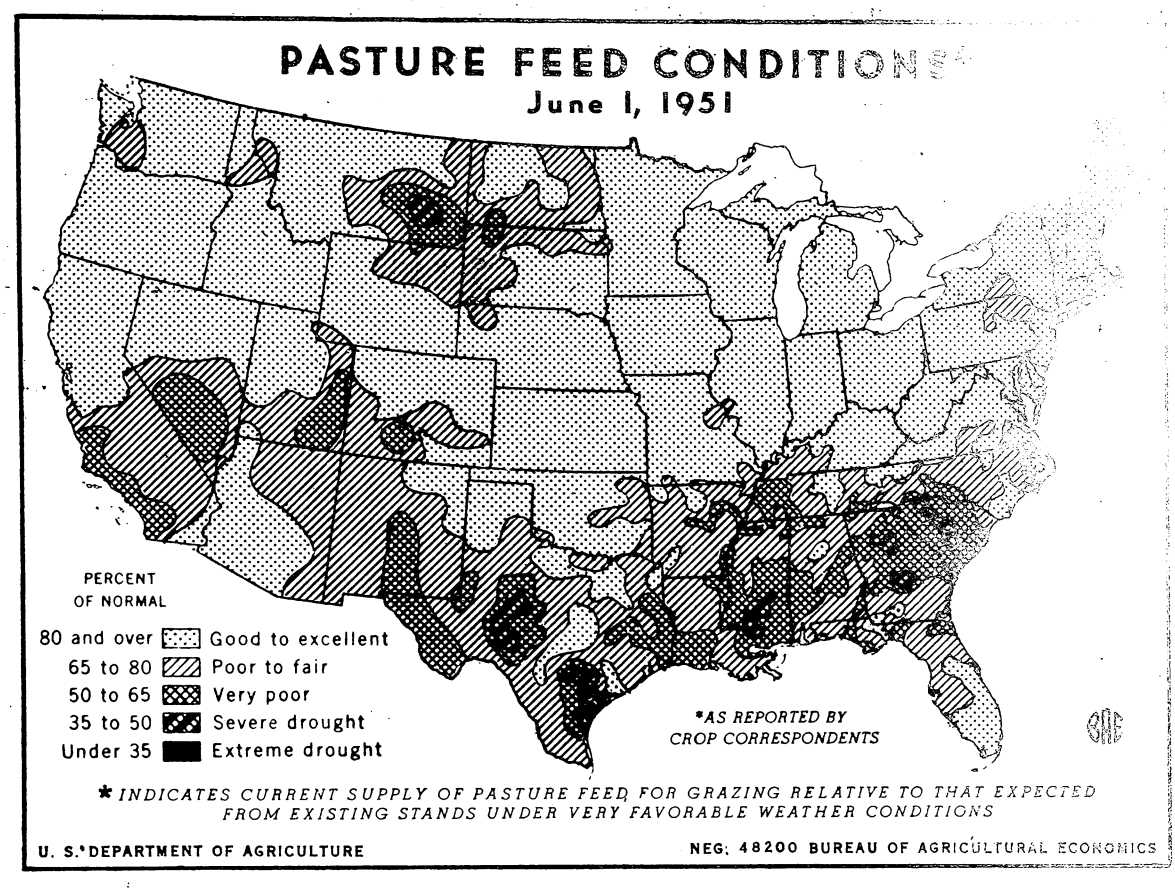
of grains and concentrates being fed to milk cows as compared to a year ago resulted from very favorable green feed conditions. Dairy farmers in the West were also feeding less grains and concentrates on June 1, 1951 than a year earlier. However, grain and concentrate feeding rates in the South Atlantic and South Central sections on June 1 set new highs for the date. Pastures in the Southern States were dry during May and dairymen had to feed rather heavily to maintain production.

For the country as a whole, crop reporters fed an average of 4.17 pounds of grains and other concentrates per cow on June 1, 1951 as compared with the 4.50 pounds a year ago. Grain feeding rates showed about the usual drop between April 1 and June 1 this year with the current rate per cow down about one-third from April 1. Grain supplies on farms continue favorable for liberal feeding, with above average stocks of the important feed grains on hand. Feed prices have increased in recent months and the value of concentrate rations fed to milk cows in May 1951 was $3.52 per 100 pounds as compared to $3.16 a year ago. However, dairy product prices have increased and the May milk-feed price ratio was the most favorable for that month in the last 5 years and the butterfat-feed price ratio was above a year ago for the first time in 13 months.

Seventy-five percent of the crop correspondents were feeding grains and concentrates to milk cows on June 1. This compares with 76 percent a year ago and the June 1 average of 73 percent in the 1945-49 period. The North Central States showed a drop of 5 percent from a year ago in the percent of farms feeding grain and concentrates, while the South and West showed slight increases.

DAIRY PASTURES

On June 1 this year, dairy pasture conditions varied greatly by areas, but for the Nation as a whole showed much improvement from a month earlier and averaged the best for the date since 1944. Conditions varied from a near record 94 percent of normal in the East North Central States to below average conditions of 76 percent in the South Central States. Dairy pasture conditions on June 1 for the United States averaged 88 percent, 3 points above the 10-year average for that date and 5 points above June 1 a year ago. Seasonally, pasture condition was up 8 percentage


PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
June 1, 1951
PERCENT
OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought
*AS REPORTED BY
CROP CORRESPONDENTS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED
FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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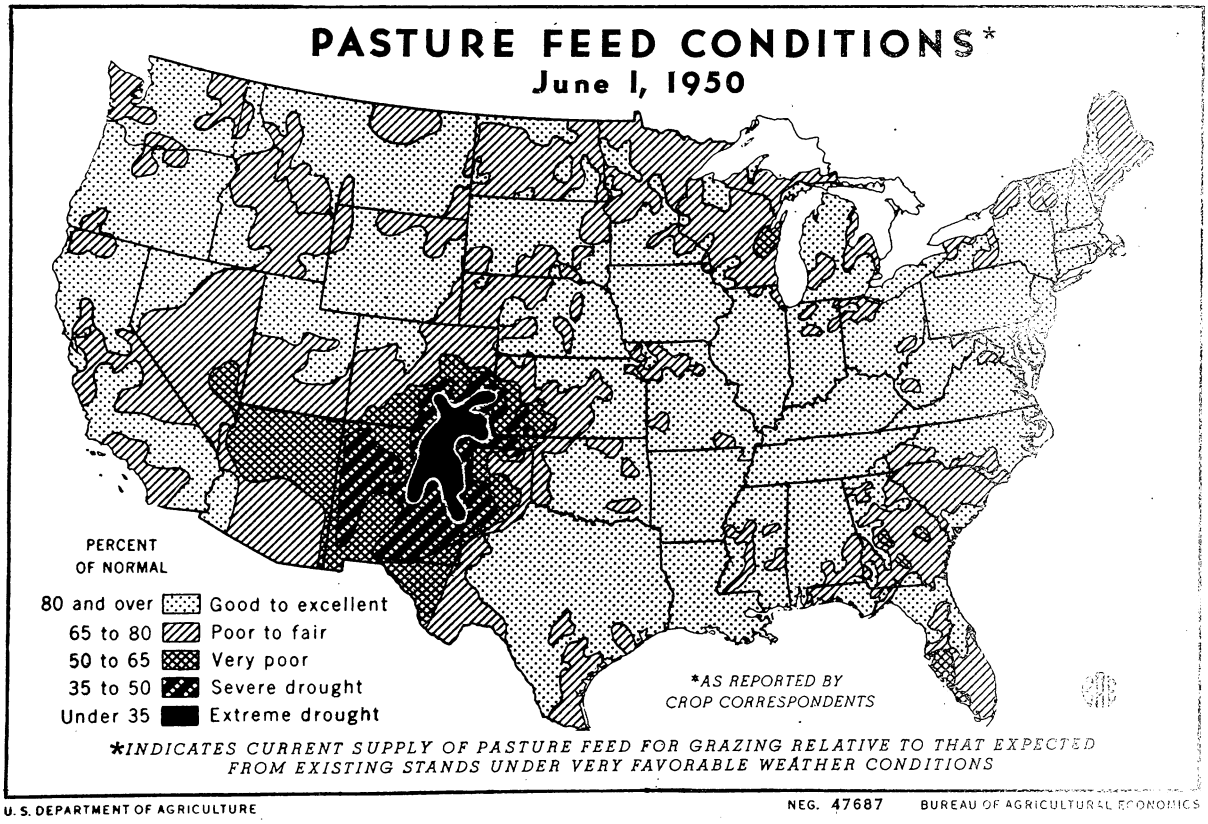
PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
June 1, 1950
PERCENT
OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought
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*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 47687 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

points from May 1 to June 1 this year as compared to an average increase of 3 points in the period. In the North Central and Northeastern States, moisture supplies were ample, pointing to continued excellent pasture feed in these areas. Substantial rains over most of the Great Plains in early June improved soil moisture reserves. Prospects are generally favorable for pastures, except in the southern States east of the Mississippi and in parts of the southwest.

Pastures in the North Central States made rapid growth during May and on June 1 were furnishing abundant green feed for milk cows. In the East North Central States, dairy pasture condition averaged 94 percent of normal, the third highest June 1 condition in 32 years of record for that area. This compares with a 92 percent condition in the West North Central States on June 1, the fourth highest for that date on record. Pasture feed was especially good in the important dairy States in the western Great Lake area. In Wisconsin, June 1 pasture condition averaged 97 percent of normal, the highest for the date since 1914. In Michigan and Minnesota, pastures were the best reported for June 1 since 1922. In practically all the central Great Plains, Corn Belt, and North Atlantic States condition was uniformally good to excellent. Recent rains over much of this area insure good pasture feed in the weeks immediately ahead.

In the Southern States, dry weather during much of May seriously depleted pasture feed. The drought situation was most serious in the extreme lower Mississippi valley with the States of Mississippi and Louisiana reporting the lowest June 1 pasture condition in 85 years of record. In the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, and Arkansas, pasture feed was the poorest for the date since 1941, and in Tennessee condition was below average and 19 points below last year. This area received general rains during the first ten days of June.

In Oklahoma and Texas, pasture feed improved sharply, with condition on June 1, 18 points higher than on May 1. In Texas, there were still areas where pasture was short as of June 1, but most of the important dairy areas of the State were soaked by early June rains. In Colorado, pastures made a remarkable recovery during May, but were still rather short in south central areas. Pastures in the Inter-Mountain region also made good growth in May, were generally better than a year ago, but were mostly below average for June 1 with some areas showing effects of dry weather. In the northern Great Plains and Rocky Mountain areas, pastures developed somewhat late as the result of cool weather, but prospects are generally good. In the Pacific Coast States, dairy pastures generally improved from a month earlier. In Washington and Oregon, pasture feed was somewhat better than a year ago, and in California, pasture condition was about average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C. June 11, 1951 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Milk produced per milk cow: June 1 av. 1940-49	Milk produced per milk cow: June 1, 1950	Milk produced per milk cow: June 1, 1951	"Grain" fed per milk cow 2/: June 1, 1949	"Grain" fed per milk cow 2/: June 1, 1950	"Grain" fed per milk cow 2/: June 1, 1951
		Pounds			Pounds	
Me.	18.4	19.2	19.4	5.0	5.3	5.6
N.H.	18.9	19.5	22.5	4.3	4.6	4.4
Vt.	21.3	23.8	24.1	4.4	4.9	4.8
Mass.	21.3	24.4	23.9	5.2	5.4	5.3
Conn.	20.8	23.5	23.4	4.9	5.0	5.1
N.Y.	25.6	28.2	29.6	5.2	5.4	5.7
N.J.	24.1	26.1	26.7	6.1	6.3	6.3
Pa.	22.9	25.0	25.4	6.2	6.1	6.2
N.Atl.	23.31	25.55	26.25	5.4	5.5	5.7
Ohio	20.8	22.8	23.8	5.0	4.9	4.7
Ind.	19.2	20.7	21.8	4.5	4.4	4.5
Ill.	20.3	21.7	22.7	5.0	5.2	4.7
Mich.	23.5	24.4	27.4	4.8	5.1	4.4
Wis.	25.0	25.0	27.4	4.2	5.8	4.2
E.N.Cent.	22.65	23.71	25.55	4.6	5.3	4.4
Minn.	22.5	25.2	25.8	4.4	5.1	3.5
Iowa	20.8	21.6	22.2	4.8	5.5	4.5
Mo.	14.9	17.0	17.4	4.1	3.9	3.8
N.Dak.	19.4	20.2	21.5	4.2	4.2	3.4
S.Dak.	17.6	18.7	19.9	2.9	2.5	2.9
Nebr.	19.3	20.1	20.7	4.2	4.1	3.5
Kans.	18.0	19.0	18.7	3.9	4.1	4.3
W.N.Cent.	19.22	20.61	21.48	4.3	4.5	3.8
Md.	19.4	21.2	21.8	5.3	5.9	5.6
Va.	15.0	17.0	17.2	3.8	3.5	3.9
W.Va.	14.7	16.4	17.1	2.5	2.5	2.5
N.C.	14.0	16.1	16.2	3.8	3.9	4.3
S.C.	11.9	13.3	12.6	3.3	3.5	3.6
Ga.	10.3	11.6	12.0	3.1	3.5	4.1
S.Atl.	14.38	16.20	16.23	3.6	3.7	4.0
Ky.	14.7	15.3	15.7	3.1	3.0	2.8
Tenn.	13.2	14.5	14.4	3.2	3.3	3.3
Ala.	10.1	11.0	10.5	3.5	2.9	3.8
Miss.	8.9	9.8	9.8	2.0	2.0	2.7
Ark.	10.9	10.7	10.7	2.3	2.2	2.1
Okla.	13.1	13.9	13.3	2.8	3.1	3.0
Tex.	10.2	11.0	11.4	3.0	3.7	4.3
S.Cent.	11.69	12.37	12.20	2.8	3.0	3.2
Mont.	20.1	20.8	20.5	3.1	2.6	3.4
Idaho	22.4	24.0	23.8	4.2	3.8	3.7
Wyo.	19.2	21.5	20.3	3.1	3.2	2.9
Colo.	19.2	20.5	21.4	4.7	5.8	4.9
Utah	21.7	23.6	23.7	4.1	4.0	4.0
Wash.	24.4	25.2	25.7	4.1	4.6	4.2
Oreg.	22.5	23.1	23.9	4.6	4.2	4.8
Calif.	22.8	24.5	24.5	4.8	4.9	4.4
West.	21.92	23.13	23.53	4.3	4.5	4.2
U.S.	18.98	20.38	21.10	4.17	4.50	4.17

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; other States, regions, and U. S., crop reporters only, Regional figures include less important dairy States not shown separately.

2/ Includes grain, millfeeds and other concentrates.

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ROUGHAGE FED TO MILK COWS

Milk cows in herds kept by dairy reporters over the nation were fed an average of 2.2 tons of hay, 1.6 tons of silage and 0.2 tons of other roughage during the October 1950-May 1951 winter feeding season. Over 97 percent of the reporters fed hay to their dairy cows, 35 percent fed silage, and 18 percent reported feeding dry roughage other than hay. Rates of roughage feeding have been very stable over the seven-year period for which records have been obtained, with most years very similar to the 1950-51 pattern shown in table 5.

Hay feeding rates were heaviest in the West. Dairy reporters in most of the Rocky Mountain States fed well over 3 tons per cow; in the Pacific Coast States they fed at the rate of about 2½ tons per cow. In Idaho, Wyoming, and Utah, the amount of hay fed reached 3.8 tons per cow. In the West North Central, East North Central, and North Atlantic areas, hay fed per milk cow during the October-May winter feeding period averaged about 2½ tons. In most of the States within these areas, hay fed per cow ranged between 2.0 to 3.0 tons. Dairymen in the South Atlantic area fed an average of 1.8 tons of hay per cow, with a range by States from 2.5 tons per cow in West Virginia to 0.2 ton in Florida, the lowest rate of any State in the nation. In the South Central group of States hay fed averaged 1.3 tons per cow, with the Gulf Coast States feeding around 1 ton per cow. The large variation in the different parts of the country in amount of hay fed reflects the length of the pasture season, availability and cost of hay, quantity of silage fed, and amount of grain and other concentrates fed to dairy cows.

For the United States as a whole, kinds of hay fed to milk cows in the 1950-51 winter feeding season were essentially unchanged from 1949-50. Alfalfa continued to be the principal hay, representing 49 percent of the total amount fed. Clover, clover mixes, and lespedeza accounted for 30 percent; soybean, cowpea, and peanut hays 2 percent; and other kinds of hay 19 percent. In the Western States, alfalfa was again most important, accounting for 79 percent of the total hay fed in that section. In most of the Rocky Mountain States, where alfalfa is grown under irrigation, alfalfa hays represent 85 to 95 percent of the total hay fed. In California, 92 percent of the hay fed in the 1950-51 winter feeding season was alfalfa, a large part of which was purchased. Alfalfa hay was also the most important hay fed to milk cows in the North Central States, representing over half of the hay fed there. East of the Great Plains, clover, mixed clover, and lespedeza were relatively important while in the Dakotas considerable "other" hay, mostly wild, was fed. In the North Atlantic States, clovers and clover mixes, principally clover and timothy were the main hays. Soybean, cowpea, and peanut hays were fed more extensively in the South Atlantic and South Central areas. Considerable mixed grass hay was fed in the North Atlantic States, sorghum hay in the lower Great Plains States and vetch and oats-vetch mixed hay in the Pacific Coast States.

Thirteen percent of the hay fed to milk cows in the October 1950-May 1951 feeding period was purchased, with the rest grown on the farms where fed. The percentage purchased was down 1 percentage point from a year ago, but was 1 point higher than average for the preceding 5 years. Dairymen in the West purchased a larger percentage of the hay fed to milk cows than in any other region -- 44 percent. In California, three-fourths of the hay was purchased, in Arizona over half and in Oregon, Washington, and Colorado more than one-fourth. Purchased hay was also relatively important in parts of the South. In Florida, dairy reporters bought four-fifths of the hay fed, and in Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas from one-fourth to one-third of the total amount fed on dairy farms was bought. As in previous years,

purchased hay was relatively unimportant in other areas of the country, with milk producers in the important North Central and Northeastern dairy sections buying only 6 to 9 percent of the total hay fed.

The average value of all hay fed to milk cows in dairy reporters' herds on February 1, 1951 was reported at $22.87 per ton, practically unchanged from a year earlier, when it averaged $22.28 per ton in value. Changes from the previous year varied by regions, with values in the North Atlantic region down about $2.50 per ton while in the North Central States, hay values were up over $1.00 per ton. In the South, a relatively less important hay feeding area, the per ton value of hay fed increased about $4.00, while in the Western States hay values dropped about $0.50 per ton. Variations among the individual States, in value of hay fed to milk cows on February 1, 1951 were sharp, ranging from $13.50 per ton in North Dakota to $44.00 per ton in Florida. Various factors including type of hay, quality of hay, percent baled, production costs, and transportation costs in puchased hay as well as the amount of the purchased hay fed resulted in great variation in hay values.

In February 1951, the number of reports by dairymen on baled hay fed to milk cows exceeded the number of reports on loose hay. This is the first time in the seven years of records that over half of the reports have been on baled hay. The percent of reports on baled hay have increased progressively from 24.3 percent in the first survey made in 1945, to 50.7 percent in 1951. From 1950 to 1951, all regions showed increases in percent of reports showing baled hay fed, ranging from 2 to 12 percentage points. The South Central States showed the highest percent of reports on baled, averaging 64 percent, with the West North Central States, the lowest percent on baled hay at 46 percent.

Dairy reporters fed an average of 1.6 tons of silage per milk cow during the 1950-51 winter feeding season. This is down slightly from the amount fed per cow during the winter of 1949-50, with most of the important silage feeding States showing decreased rates of feeding. Wisconsin dairymen again led all States in amount of silage fed per milk cow at 3.6 tons. This was down 0.4 ton from a year earlier. About 76 percent of the dairy reporters in that State fed silage, almost the same percent as a year ago. This compares with a national average of 35 percent of the dairy reporters feeding silage. In the Southern New England States, along with New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, milking herds were fed silage at the rate of 2.8 to 3.2 tons per cow in the 1950-51 winter feeding season. In Minnesota, Delaware, and Maryland, dairymen fed from 2.0 to 2.8 tons per cow. Silage feeding rates in the other more important dairy States averaged mostly 1 to 2 tons per cow.

Corn silage continued to be the most important kinds of silage over the nation. In the 1950-51 winter feeding season it represented 79 percent of the total silage fed in dairy reporters' herds, compared with 83 percent in the 1949-50 feeding season. Sorghum silage, important particularly in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Carolina, Georgia, and most South Central States, accounted for 6 percent of the total silage fed, the same as a year earlier. Grass silage continued to increase in importance, representing 8 percent of the total silage fed in the 1950-51 winter feeding season, against 6 percent in the 1949-50 period. Grass silage has increased progressively in importance each year since the first survey of the amounts fed in the winter of 1944-45, when it accounted for 1 percent of the total silage. Mixed and other silage made up 7 percent of the total silage fed, compared with 5 percent a year earlier.

Dry roughages other than hay were fed extensively in all regions of the country.

Table 5.- Amount of hay, silage and other roughage fed per milk cow, October-May winter feeding period and value per ton of hay fed to milk cows February 1, herds kept by dairy reporters, United States, 1945-51

Winter feeding period Oct.-May	Amount fed per cow, Oct.-May winter feeding period: Hay	Silage	Other roughage	Feb. 1	Value per ton of hay fed to milk cows 1/: Loose	Baled	All
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1944-45	2.0	1.4	.3	1945	20.86	25.94	21.94
1945-46	2.1	1.5	.3	1946	18.43	23.35	19.68
1946-47	2.1	1.5	.2	1947	20.28	25.82	21.74
1947-48	2.2	1.5	.2	1948	22.32	27.99	24.27
1948-49	2.2	1.6	.2	1949	22.19	27.65	24.28
1949-50	2.2	1.7	.2	1950	20.43	24.54	22.28
1950-51	2.2	1.6	.2	1951	20.58	24.89	22.87

1/ Differences in values of loose and baled hay fed, reflect variations in kinds of hay represented, proportion of hay purchased, etc., as well as cost of baling.

Table 6.- Kind of hay and silage fed to milk cows in herds kept by dairy reporters, October-May winter feeding period, 1944-1951, United States 1/

Winter feeding period October-May	Hay: Alfalfa	Clover, mixed clover, lespedeza	Soybean, cowpea, peanut	Other	Silage: Corn	Sorghum	Grass	Mixed and other
	Percentage of total				Percentage of total			
1944-45	41	32	3	24	87	7	1	5
1945-46	40	38	2	20	85	8	1	6
1946-47	38	40	2	20	87	5	2	6
1947-48	41	35	2	22	86	5	4	5
1948-49	44	34	2	20	83	6	6	5
1949-50	49	30	2	19	83	6	6	5
1950-51	49	30	2	19	79	6	8	7

1/ Based on tons of hay and silage fed or to be fed during the October-May winter feeding period in reply to question asked as of May 1 each year.

ble 7.- Hay fed to milk cows in herds kept by dairy reporters, by States, October 1950-May 1951 winter feeding period 1/

State and Division	Amount per cow	Each kind as percentage of total				Purchased as percentage of total
		Alfalfa	Clover, mxd. clover, lespedeza	Soybean, cowpea, peanut	Other	
	Tons	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Me., N.H., Vt. Mass.,	2.8	5	52	--	43	6
R.I., Conn.	2.3	11	48	--	41	6
N. Y.	2.5	19	44	1	36	3
N. J.	2.1	40	38	1	21	12
Pa.	2.3	23	56	1	20	3
N.Atl.	2.45	18	49	1	32	4
Ohio	2.4	40	45	1	14	7
Ind.	2.3	46	41	6	7	6
Ill.	2.4	59	37	1	3	12
Mich.	2.6	60	28	1	11	7
Wis.	2.5	54	35	1	10	5
E.N.Cent.	2.46	53	36	1	10	7
Minn.	2.9	62	16	1	21	8
Iowa	2.2	66	31	2	1	7
Mo.	2.1	34	53	1	12	18
N. Dak.	3.5	26	3	--	71	2
S. Dak.	2.9	46	2	--	52	6
Nebr.	2.4	70	8	--	22	12
Kans.	1.8	73	9	1	17	8
W.N.Cent.	2.49	55	20	1	24	9
Del., Md.	2.3	28	48	4	20	3
Va.	2.0	44	35	6	15	9
W.Va.	2.5	37	48	2	13	2
N.C.	1.6	28	52	7	13	8
S.C., Ga.	1.6	11	46	18	25	10
Fla.	.2	30	6	45	19	80
S.Atl.	1.78	32	43	8	17	8
Ky.	1.9	35	51	4	10	11
Tenn.	1.7	24	61	6	9	6
Ala.	1.1	17	37	16	30	13
Miss.	.7	1	75	9	15	6
Ark.	1.8	8	62	8	22	12
La.	.7	15	39	1	45	31
Okla.	1.8	51	8	6	35	27
Tex.	1.0	40	--	7	53	42
S.Cent.	1.35	33	34	6	27	21
Mont.	3.4	75	12	--	13	13
Idaho	3.8	86	5	--	9	22
Wyo.	3.8	87	3	--	10	9
Colo.	2.4	85	3	--	12	31
Ariz.	3.5	94	--	--	6	56
Utah	3.8	89	4	--	7	20
Wash.	2.4	40	26	--	34	27
Oreg.	2.6	40	21	--	39	35
Calif.	2.7	92	1	--	7	74
West.	2.92	79	7	--	14	44
U.S.	2.23	49	30	2	19	13

1/ Based on tons of hay reported fed or to be fed during the October 1950-May 1951 winter feeding period, in reply to question asked as of May 1, 1951.

Table 8.- Value per ton of hay fed to milk cows in herds kept by dairy reporters, February 1, 1945-49 average, 1950 and 1951 1/

State and Division	Loose hay			Baled hay			All hay		
	1945-49 Average	1950	1951	1945-49 Average	1950	1951	1945-49 Average	1950	1951
	Dollars								
Me., N.H., Vt.	21.20	26.50	25.50	29.33	34.50	33.00	23.81	30.50	29.00
Mass.,R.I.,Conn.	28.41	33.50	30.00	37.52	42.00	39.00	32.35	38.50	34.50
N. Y.	17.98	24.50	20.00	22.76	28.00	23.00	19.28	26.00	21.50
N. J.	29.93	30.50	28.00	35.33	36.50	36.50	32.65	34.50	34.50
Pa.	21.75	23.00	23.00	27.81	27.50	27.00	23.11	24.50	25.00
N. Atl.	20.94	25.32	22.80	27.01	30.47	27.61	22.76	27.69	25.15
Ohio	20.17	18.50	20.50	26.36	24.50	23.50	21.62	21.00	21.50
Ind.	21.29	19.50	20.00	24.37	22.50	23.00	22.38	21.50	22.00
Ill.	21.29	19.00	17.00	24.61	22.50	23.50	23.06	21.50	22.50
Mich.	20.21	17.50	19.50	24.42	21.50	21.50	21.10	19.00	20.50
Wis.	20.99	20.50	21.00	26.22	23.00	24.00	21.63	21.50	22.00
E. N. Cent.	20.82	19.38	19.89	25.45	22.87	23.25	21.86	20.85	21.59
Minn.	15.95	17.00	18.50	21.76	21.00	22.50	16.71	18.00	20.00
Iowa	18.08	17.50	17.00	21.69	20.00	19.00	18.98	18.50	18.50
Mo.	19.61	14.50	17.50	22.70	17.50	20.00	20.86	16.50	19.00
N. Dak.	9.75	12.50	12.50	15.05	18.50	17.50	9.99	13.50	13.50
S. Dak.	12.16	15.00	15.50	19.10	18.50	19.00	12.73	16.00	16.50
Nebr.	16.30	12.50	13.00	22.43	17.50	18.50	17.64	14.00	15.00
Kans.	16.62	12.00	14.00	22.39	17.50	20.00	18.76	15.50	17.50
W. N. Cent.	16.17	15.39	16.49	21.26	19.28	20.25	17.17	16.79	18.06
Del., Md.	25.27	22.00	27.00	29.58	27.50	29.50	26.65	25.00	28.00
Va.	28.76	26.50	28.00	35.10	28.50	33.50	30.21	27.00	31.00
W. Va.	27.10	24.50	25.00	36.98	31.00	34.50	28.24	25.50	27.50
N. C.	29.97	27.50	28.50	34.50	28.50	34.50	31.32	28.00	31.00
S. C., Ga.	30.52	26.00	32.00	34.62	26.00	35.00	32.33	26.00	34.00
Fla.	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.05	44.00	44.00
S. Atl.	28.53	25.16	27.76	34.31	28.57	33.63	30.27	26.82	30.88
Ky.	24.78	23.00	24.50	28.23	23.50	25.00	26.27	23.00	25.00
Tenn.	27.57	21.00	24.00	30.42	22.50	27.50	28.52	21.50	25.50
Ala.	27.72	24.50	29.00	31.20	24.50	29.00	29.53	24.50	29.00
Miss.	23.96	19.50	23.00	27.10	23.00	26.00	25.45	21.00	24.50
Ark.	21.92	17.50	20.50	25.11	20.00	24.50	23.57	19.00	22.50
La.	22.15	21.00	18.50	32.44	27.50	28.00	28.90	27.00	26.50
Okla.	18.83	14.00	16.00	23.54	18.50	21.00	22.12	17.00	19.50
Tex.	22.03	15.50	18.00	25.95	21.00	29.00	24.80	20.50	28.00
S. Cent.	23.35	18.90	21.38	27.10	21.85	25.99	25.46	20.94	24.79
Mont.	17.31	21.50	20.50	24.36	29.50	26.00	17.97	23.50	21.50
Idaho	20.92	19.50	19.50	26.83	23.00	21.50	21.65	20.50	20.50
Wyo.	18.16	19.50	19.50	24.24	29.50	23.50	19.03	21.50	20.50
Colo.	18.39	16.50	22.50	27.21	23.50	31.00	19.56	17.50	25.50
Ariz.	24.78	21.00	27.00	30.60	24.50	32.00	29.49	23.50	31.00
Utah	23.21	18.50	21.00	29.16	22.50	25.50	24.41	20.00	23.00
Wash.	24.16	25.50	24.50	35.21	36.00	32.00	27.00	29.50	28.00
Oreg.	22.90	26.00	24.50	31.66	33.00	31.50	25.13	29.50	27.50
Calif.	26.74	24.50	20.50	32.15	28.00	26.00	30.15	27.00	25.00
West.	23.95	23.05	21.88	30.92	28.42	27.36	26.57	25.63	25.24
U. S.	20.81	20.43	20.58	26.15	24.54	24.89	22.38	22.28	22.87

1/ Averages of reports by farmers in reply to the question "What is the value per ton of hay being fed to milk cows on your farm? (If feeding purchased hay report delivered cost; if feeding home-grown hay estimate the price it would bring at your farm; if feeding both home-grown and purchased, give your best estimate of average value.) Give value only for the type of hay being fed." Averages for individual States for 1950 and 1951 have been rounded to the nearest half dollar.

Table 9.- Reports on baled hay as percentage of all reports on hay fed to milk cows in herds kept by dairy reporters, February 1, 1945-51 1/

State and Division	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
			Percent				
Me., N.H., Vt.	28	27	33	32	41	51	48
Mass., R.I., Conn.	42	35	36	52	53	59	49
N. Y.	20	30	32	34	35	41	47
N. J.	41	46	47	56	61	69	74
Pa.	18	18	20	24	29	36	44
N. Atl.	23	26	29	32	36	43	47
Ohio	16	15	25	27	33	42	38
Ind.	24	31	35	40	51	59	58
Ill.	39	45	53	59	68	73	83
Mich.	8	17	17	24	35	33	47
Wis.	3	10	14	14	23	24	26
E. N. Cent.	17	23	28	32	41	46	49
Minn.	6	8	9	15	24	28	34
Iowa	18	17	22	30	38	48	56
Mo.	36	36	37	46	55	58	65
N. Dak.	1	3	4	3	8	14	21
S. Dak.	7	7	8	8	10	23	31
Nebr.	7	10	23	28	30	31	34
Kans.	26	19	42	44	45	59	58
W. N. Cent.	16	16	22	28	34	41	46
Del., Md.	16	26	31	34	45	52	57
Va.	25	17	18	26	26	32	51
W. Va.	11	12	8	17	10	14	29
N. C.	28	21	33	34	31	39	42
S. C., Ga.	39	47	44	50	42	54	68
S. Atl.	26	25	26	32	30	37	49
Ky.	39	35	37	51	51	46	49
Tenn.	32	31	24	36	40	44	47
Ala.	54	57	44	58	52	59	54
Miss.	43	45	54	51	49	40	45
Ark.	55	51	48	57	52	55	56
La.	56	63	67	61	76	89	85
Okla.	59	70	67	78	69	75	73
Tex.	60	67	76	72	72	87	92
S. Cent.	50	52	53	60	58	62	64
Mont.	6	6	12	9	14	21	20
Idaho	7	9	10	18	24	34	47
Wyo.	15	17	8	13	33	18	24
Colo.	15	11	13	12	23	27	41
Ariz.	67	88	84	83	77	76	75
Utah	7	9	15	39	28	35	43
Wash.	19	29	30	37	39	38	44
Oreg.	19	25	21	29	34	52	45
Calif.	53	59	66	66	69	75	85
West.	21	25	25	32	35	42	47
U. S.	24.3	26.9	30.6	35.9	40.6	46.1	50.7

1/ Based on hay on which values were reported, see footnote 1/, Table 8.