

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

(Abstract from July 1
General Crop Report)

July 12, 1935

MILK PRODUCTION, July 1, 1935

Total milk production on July 1 reached record high levels for that season of the year. Production per cow was about 12 percent above the low production on July 1 last year and was the highest reported for that date since 1930. This increase in production per cow, compared to last year, more than offset the decrease of about 6 percent in milk cow numbers and total milk production on July 1 appears to have been about 6 percent above production on July 1 last year. Total production appears to have been high in comparison with July 1 of other years, also, as the number of milk cows on farms on July 1 was probably higher than at that time in any year previous to 1932.

Production per cow increased about 1 percent from June 1 to July 1 compared with an average decrease of over 3 percent during this period in the previous ten years. With the exception of the Southeast and possibly California, all States show a higher production per cow than at this time last year, most of the increase being due to better pastures. In the Southeast, pastures were poor on July 1 because of dry weather during June. In the 1934 drought area, some States report increases of more than 35 percent in production per cow from July 1 last year, and all States in this area show a return to a more normal level of production. In the Northeast, pastures improved markedly during June, and with farmers milking an unusually large proportion of their cows, production per cow was at the highest level since 1928. Taking the reports for the country as a whole, production per cow on July 1 averaged 16.52 pounds per day compared with 14.72 pounds on that date last year, 15.08 pounds in 1933 and the July 1 average of 16.84 during the previous 5 years. With ample pasturage now available and more normal food supplies expected when the new crops are harvested, milk production per cow during the next few months is expected to continue fairly high in comparison with recent years.

PASTURE CONDITIONS, July 1, 1935

Pasture conditions continued to improve during June in all parts of the country, excepting some areas where June rainfall was unusually light, chiefly the Pacific Coast States, the far Southwest and the South, east of the Mississippi River. On July 1 the condition of dairy pastures was reported at 86.7 percent of normal compared with 51.5 percent last year and 63.5 percent on July 1, 1933. Following five successive years of poor pastures, the July 1 condition this year was about the same as the usual July 1 condition prior to 1929.

In the Pacific Northwest and in the Southeastern States pastures were poor on July 1, this year, but they were better than usual in the important dairy area extending from Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota eastward. In most of the Great Plains States, where pastures had not fully recovered from the drought of last year, conditions were still somewhat below average but much better than in either of the past two years.

FEED GRAINS, July 1, 1935

With several important crops late and largely dependent on weather conditions during the remainder of the season, prospects are still very uncertain, but it now looks as though the expected good yields of oats and barley would be far more than offset by a low yield of corn, resulting in a total production of feed grains about 9 percent smaller than the 10-year average prior to last year. As stocks of feed grains on farms are abnormally low, the total supply is expected to be about 15 percent below average. However, the number of units of grain consuming livestock and poultry to be fed next winter is expected to be about 15 percent below the 10-year average, so present indications are that farmers can feed the usual quantity of grain per head and still have a not unusually low supply of corn and oats on hand at the end of the season. During the last 12 months the disappearance of feed grain per unit of livestock on hand has been less than three-fourths the usual quantity.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY CROP REPORTERS 1/

STATE	July 1 (Avg.) 1925-32	July 1 1933	July 1 1934	July 1 1935
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Me.	16.9	15.5	14.8	15.4
N. H.	17.1	15.2	16.5	17.1
Vt.	17.2	16.2	17.3	18.7
Mass.	18.4	18.7	17.2	19.0
R. I.	19.7	20.2	19.8	23.5
Conn.	19.7	17.3	18.2	18.4
N. Y.	21.8	19.4	21.1	22.1
N. J.	20.5	20.3	19.3	20.5
Pa.	19.6	18.3	18.4	20.6
N. ATL.	20.01	18.40	19.07	20.42
Ohio	19.2	17.0	17.2	18.5
Ind.	17.5	15.2	15.0	16.9
Ill.	16.7	15.8	15.8	17.1
Mich.	21.8	19.9	19.8	21.1
Wis.	21.8	19.7	19.3	22.6
E. W. CENT.	19.93	18.01	17.83	20.10
Minn.	19.3	18.0	17.1	20.4
Iowa	17.4	15.7	15.2	17.7
Mo.	13.0	10.2	11.1	12.3
N. Dak.	18.0	16.9	13.8	18.9
S. Dak.	16.6	13.3	12.3	16.9
Nebr.	16.6	15.6	15.0	16.4
Kans.	15.6	13.9	13.2	15.5
W. N. CENT.	16.87	14.92	14.07	16.75
Del.	14.6	14.0	14.3	15.0
Md.	16.5	15.0	15.4	15.6
Va.	14.3	12.8	12.7	14.0
W. Va.	15.5	13.6	13.5	15.3
N. C.	13.3	11.4	11.9	11.3
S. C.	10.5	10.0	10.4	10.3
Ga.	9.8	8.4	8.9	8.0
Fla.	7.9	7.2	7.4	6.4
S. ATL.	12.86	11.45	11.44	11.75
Ky.	15.2	12.9	12.6	13.3
Tenn.	12.6	10.7	10.1	11.2
Ala.	9.0	7.8	7.6	8.2
Miss.	9.3	7.0	7.1	8.0
Ark.	10.9	8.6	8.8	10.0
La.	7.2	6.0	7.1	7.6
Okla.	13.2	11.0	10.8	12.0
Tex.	10.1	9.2	9.8	11.3
S. CENT.	11.25	9.72	9.77	10.66
Mont.	15.9	16.4	14.9	17.2
Ida.	20.8	20.8	18.5	19.3
Wyo.	16.6	16.2	13.8	15.3
Colo.	16.6	15.7	14.2	15.4
N. Mex.	12.0	10.6	9.4	11.2
Ariz.	16.6	16.7	16.6	18.1
Utah	17.7	17.6	14.8	17.1
Nev.	15.4	12.6	12.7	18.4
Wash.	21.1	19.7	20.3	21.5
Oreg.	20.0	18.5	16.8	19.7
Calif.	18.6	20.3	19.8	18.2
WEST.	17.99	17.55	16.03	17.72
U. S.	16.83	15.08	14.72	16.52

1/ These are not estimates but averages obtained by dividing reported daily production of herds kept by reporters by number of milk cows in these herds.

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MILK PRODUCTION AUGUST 1, 1935

Total milk production on August 1 was substantially above the very low production on that date last year and probably slightly above production in previous years, but production per capita was probably about the same as the average at that season during the several years previous to the 1934 drought.

In comparison with last year, production per cow on August 1 appears to have been nearly 11 percent greater. This increase much more than offset the 5 or 6 percent decrease in the number of milk cows, so total milk production was probably up at least 5 percent. On July 1 total production was probably fully 6 percent greater than at the same season last year and on June 1 about 3 percent greater. During the next few months production is expected to be only slightly higher than it was last year, except possibly in the Northeast where production per cow on August 1 was reported higher than on that date in any of the last 10 years.

The August 1 reports of crop correspondents showed an average of 14.41 pounds of milk per cow per day compared with 13.00 pounds last year, 13.52 pounds in 1933 and an August average of 14.53 pounds during the preceding 8 years. The August reports also showed 75.3 percent of the milk cows in production, the highest August percentage since 1928. The decrease in the number of dry cows is probably due to a fruther decrease this season in the proportion of the cows freshening in the fall months.

PASTURE CONDITION AUGUST 1, 1935.

The condition of pastures in dairy States declined from 86.7 on July 1 to 83.6 on August 1. For the country as a whole, this was slightly less than the usual decline during the month of July. The condition of 83.6 on August 1 was still higher than in any of the past six years and is materially above the 10-year (1923-1932) average August 1 condition of 74.7 percent. Except for some of the Atlantic Coast States in which higher pasture condition is reported than on July 1, pasture declined generally through the country. Sharp declines or unusually low pasture conditions, however, are shown only in Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Oregon and Washington. In the corn belt States, east of the Missouri River, pastures are 10 or more condition points above average and in the Northern Great Plains States, slightly above average.