

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates  
Washington, D. C.

June, 1935

MILK PRODUCTION ON JUNE 1

Milk production has increased very sharply as last winter's acute shortage of feed has been relieved by the opening of the pasture season in all States. On June 1 production per cow was 18 percent higher than on May 1 but was still below average. As feed supplies increase and the cows in the drought area catch up after the short rations of the past winter, production per cow is expected to approach the usual summer level and by early fall may be higher than in any of the last five years. On about June 1 Crop Correspondents were securing a daily average of 16.41 pounds of milk per cow compared with 15.11 pounds on that date last year, 16.36 pounds in 1933 and a June 1 average of 17.30 pounds during the previous eight years. In all of the larger groups of States, production per cow was above the very low production on June 1 last year. In the Northeast where prices have been encouraging to producers, dairymen were milking more of their milk cows than usual, and were securing more milk per cow than on any June 1 since 1930. In portions of the 1934 drought area where good pasturage had largely relieved the feed shortage by June 1 production per cow, while not high, was much above the very low production a year ago, a few States showing increases of 20 to 30 percent. In other portions of the drought area where the grass did not start until late in May, production was still very low. West of the Rockies production per cow was well up to the usual average by June 1.

Total milk production on June 1 appears to have been only about 4 percent above production on that date last year, as the increase of nearly 9 percent in milk production per cow was partially offset by a decrease of around 5 percent in the number of milk cows on farms.

PASTURES AND HAY CROPS

Pastures improved markedly during May and have probably continued to improve in early June. On June 1 the condition of dairy pastures was reported as 78.8 percent of normal compared with the exceptionally low record of 53.3 last year and an average of 80.8 for June 1 during the preceding ten years. Pastures are now in good condition in the Central and Eastern sections of the Mississippi Valley, in the Central Atlantic Coast States and in California, but on June 1 they were still poor in most of the Great Plains area, due chiefly to drought damage, over-grazing and a late start, and they were poor in the Northeast and in the Pacific Northwest because of light rainfall. Tame and wild hay meadows also show thin stands over a wide area because of damage from drought. Nevertheless present prospects point to an abundance of straw and to a total hay crop of perhaps 75,000,000 tons which will be about the same as the crops of 1930 to 1933 and much above the very short crop of 57,000,000 tons cut last year. Estimates for May 1 indicated old hay on hand to be about 4,500,000 tons or roughly 5,000,000 tons less than average, but present indications are that the number of hay-consuming animal units (horses, mules, cattle and sheep) on farms next winter will be no greater than the number last winter and 3 or 4 percent below the average number wintered during the previous 10 years. The supply of hay and of coarse forages which can be substituted for hay is still largely dependent on weather conditions and on the acreages of soy beans, Sudan grass, sweet sorghum and other late crops which can still be planted, but, so far as can be seen at this time, the hay and forage supply this season does not seem likely to be excessive in comparison with feeding requirements and the need of farmers to build up depleted reserves.

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CROP REPORTING BOARD  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 10, 1935

STATE	REPORTED MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW <sup>1/</sup>				DAIRY PASTURE CONDITION		
	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1		
	(Avg.) 1925-1932	1933	1934	1935	1924-33	1934	1935
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	P. ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.
Me.	16.3	13.3	15.8	15.4	84.4	79	73
N. H.	17.0	15.0	16.0	17.0	86.0	82	77
Vt.	17.7	16.8	17.1	18.0	87.4	74	78
Mass.	19.5	18.7	18.6	19.1	84.1	80	77
R. I.	20.7	22.5	16.6	20.0	85.4	84	80
Conn.	18.6	20.1	17.6	19.9	84.8	90	74
N. Y.	22.8	22.3	21.8	22.9	83.5	55	69
N. J.	21.2	20.9	21.4	21.6	83.7	85	66
Pa.	20.6	19.8	19.3	21.2	83.4	70	76
N. Atl.	20.85	20.01	19.77	20.99	84.0	67.1	72.7
Ohio	20.0	19.3	18.7	19.3	80.3	51	78
Ind.	18.1	17.4	15.9	17.5	81.0	50	87
Ill.	17.8	16.9	16.3	17.0	79.7	43	83
Mich.	22.6	21.1	21.1	21.5	82.4	58	79
Wis.	22.5	21.0	19.2	22.1	80.7	42	85
E. N. Cent.	20.75	19.61	18.37	19.93	80.8	47.3	82.7
Minn.	20.2	20.2	16.4	20.3	77.0	26	80
Iowa	17.7	17.9	15.7	17.7	80.3	28	82
Mo.	12.9	12.0	11.6	13.5	79.1	48	87
N. Dak.	16.7	15.4	11.5	14.1	71.3	15	56
S. Dak.	16.3	17.1	10.7	14.1	75.6	8	70
Nebr.	17.1	16.9	15.1	15.6	83.5	33	71
Kans.	17.0	17.3	15.1	15.5	82.5	52	49
W. N. Cent.	17.07	16.87	13.95	16.08	78.8	30.7	74.0
Del.	16.0	16.2	15.3	18.2	82.3	86	82
Md.	17.3	17.2	16.8	16.9	79.5	83	84
Va.	14.4	13.0	12.7	14.0	81.3	72	90
W. Va.	15.3	13.2	12.9	13.5	81.0	60	85
N. C.	13.4	12.3	11.5	11.7	78.9	70	84
S. C.	10.9	10.3	10.7	9.8	70.3	73	73
Ga.	9.8	8.8	8.6	7.3	75.6	81	77
Fla.	7.4	6.9	6.7	6.8	74.7	82	75
S. Atl.	13.15	11.85	11.64	11.85	78.5	74.0	82.8
Tex.	15.2	14.0	12.7	13.1	81.5	59	89
Okla.	13.0	11.5	10.7	11.5	81.7	64	90
Ala.	9.1	7.7	7.8	8.3	76.8	80	82
Miss.	9.5	3.5	7.5	8.4	79.4	72	82
Ark.	11.2	9.8	8.9	9.8	81.3	71	87
La.	7.6	7.5	5.8	5.5	80.4	83	85
Okla.	13.9	12.6	11.1	13.4	80.5	65	70
Tex.	10.6	9.4	10.4	11.1	80.9	68	73
S. Cent.	11.63	10.54	10.19	10.32	80.6	67.9	80.4
Mont.	16.0	16.2	14.3	16.3	81.2	40	81
Idaho	20.4	18.5	19.3	20.0	87.4	75	86
Wyo.	15.5	13.8	14.5	15.1	91.7	48	80
Colo.	16.3	14.6	15.3	12.3	84.1	59	63
N. Mex.	11.7	10.3	9.3	10.9	76.9	44	66
Ariz.	16.7	19.8	15.1	18.2	85.2	72	85
Utah	17.6	16.3	16.8	17.3	86.1	42	86
Nev.	15.9	14.2	13.1	17.4	85.1	65	91
Wash.	22.3	20.1	20.8	22.2	82.3	93	77
Oreg.	20.8	17.8	19.1	20.6	88.0	88	79
Calif.	19.6	18.9	21.3	20.4	77.8	67	98
West.	18.21	16.96	17.33	17.69	82.5	69.7	84.4
U. S.	17.30	16.36	15.11	16.41	80.3	53.3	78.8

<sup>1/</sup> 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.