

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

November 10, 1934.

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

STATE	: November 1 :(Avg.)1925-1931	: November 1 1932	: November 1 1933	: November 1 1934
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Me.	13.0	12.7	11.7	12.0
N. H.	14.6	15.1	13.7	13.5
Vt.	12.4	13.7	13.3	13.7
Mass.	17.4	17.2	17.1	17.0
R. I.	18.0	17.5	16.6	15.9
Conn.	16.2	17.2	16.7	16.0
N. Y.	14.7	15.3	15.5	15.5
N. J.	17.2	18.0	17.7	18.0
Pa.	15.3	14.8	14.9	15.2
N. ATL.	14.97	15.21	15.12	15.28
Ohio	14.0	13.8	13.6	13.6
Ind.	13.3	12.9	12.0	12.4
Ill.	12.3	12.5	12.6	13.0
Mich.	14.8	15.3	14.0	14.4
Wis.	13.4	12.7	12.2	13.1
E. N. CENT.	13.53	13.27	12.71	13.21
Minn.	12.0	11.8	11.5	10.5
Iowa	11.7	11.7	12.0	11.8
Mo.	9.4	8.7	8.3	9.9
N. Dak.	9.8	8.6	8.1	8.0
S. Dak.	9.5	9.8	8.5	7.2
Nebr.	10.7	11.1	11.1	11.4
Kans.	11.1	11.8	11.5	11.6
W. N. CENT.	10.84	10.54	10.46	10.32
Del.	12.6	14.5	12.4	13.4
Md.	14.4	13.8	13.1	16.0
Va.	11.6	10.4	9.6	9.7
W. Va.	11.7	11.1	10.6	10.5
N. C.	11.2	10.6	10.1	10.0
S. C.	9.3	10.3	9.2	8.9
Ga.	8.9	8.2	7.9	7.3
Fla.	6.1	7.5	6.2	6.7
S. ATL.	10.88	10.16	9.84	10.14
Ky.	11.3	10.3	10.4	10.0
Tenn.	10.0	8.9	8.0	8.2
Ala.	8.1	7.2	7.3	6.9
Miss.	7.2	6.8	6.5	5.9
Ark.	8.9	7.9	7.3	6.9
La.	6.6	5.9	5.4	5.2
Okla.	9.7	8.3	8.3	8.2
Tex.	8.7	8.5	8.2	8.3
S. CENT.	9.07	8.23	8.03	7.81
Mont.	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.8
Ida.	15.9	14.8	14.4	13.7
Wyo.	11.3	9.8	11.4	10.1
Colo.	11.8	10.8	10.7	9.7
N. Mex.	8.8	7.7	8.9	8.1
Ariz.	14.0	13.9	12.2	16.2
Utah	14.5	14.6	14.7	13.8
Nev.	13.4	12.8	13.9	10.4
Wash.	16.3	14.9	14.6	15.8
Oreg.	14.6	14.0	13.9	13.7
Calif.	14.9	16.2	16.5	17.6
WEST.	13.75	13.02	13.18	12.98
U. S.	12.10	11.70	11.48	11.56

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 DECEMBER 1, 1934

Although the ~~decline~~ decline in milk production per cow during November was the greatest for the month in ten years of record, production per cow on December 1 was only about 1 percent below production on the same date last year. The extremely favorable fall weather extending until after the first of December in most parts of the country allowed farmers to keep their cows on pastures much later than usual and greatly aided in conserving the short supplies of grain and hay. On December 1, correspondents were feeding much less grain and concentrates per milk cow than at that time in any of the past four years, the reduction being most marked in the area affected by the drought this year. Production per cow in this area was also very low in comparison with recent years. With some increases over last year reported in the area extending from Missouri to Pennsylvania and in the Southeastern and Western States, milk production per cow as reported by crop correspondents on December 1 for the country as a whole, averaged 11.08 pounds per cow per day compared with 11.21 pounds last year and a December 1 average of 11.93 pounds during the preceding 5 years. Since December 1, with the coming of heavy snows and much colder weather in many important dairy sections, production per cow has probably been reduced still farther below last year. With the culling out of dry cows, which has accompanied the heavy reduction in milk cow numbers, a large proportion of the cows remaining on farms were reported as being milked on December 1. Crop correspondents were milking 67.5 percent of their milk cows, compared with 66.5 percent last year and 67.3 in December 1930, the highest proportion previously reported in ten years of record. The change in milk cow numbers, in comparison with last year, cannot be accurately estimated as yet because the acute scarcity of feed has caused exceptionally heavy culling in some areas and it has also caused many farmers to discontinue milking some cows of the beef and dual purpose breeds which were formerly reported as milk cows but are now considered as being kept for beef. However, a reduction appears to have been general, with the heaviest decreases occurring in the Western Corn Belt and neighboring States. Pending the completion of the annual survey of live-stock numbers, the number of milk cows on farms on December 1 is tentatively estimated to have been 4 to 5 percent smaller than on that date a year ago. Because of the decrease in numbers of milk cows and the slightly lower production per cow, total milk production December 1 appears to have been 5 to 6 percent below production on that date last year. With feed prices increasing more rapidly than dairy product prices and feed supplies very short in many areas, a light production is in prospect for the winter and early spring months unless the winter is unusually open and mild.