

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

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 HD/73-1  
 Release:  
 January 10, 1941  
 3:00 P. M. (E.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JANUARY 1, 1941

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

UNITED STATES

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JANUARY 1

CROP	Average 1930-39		1940		1941	
	Percent <sup>1</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	1,000 bushels	Percent <sup>1</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	1,000 bushels	Percent <sup>1</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	1,000 bushels
Corn for grain.....	69.9	1,396,160	81.7	1,914,184	83.2	1,810,218
Wheat.....	28.9	219,065	31.2	234,514	34.8	283,882
Oats.....	61.4	625,975	63.5	593,865	64.1	792,019

<sup>1</sup>/<sub>100</sub> Percent of previous year's crop.

APPROVED:

CLAUDE R. WICKARD,  
 SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JANUARY 1, 1941

The January 1 inventory of grain and hay on farms shows a volume of supplies slightly above holdings during the last two or three years and much above average January 1 holdings during the 1931-37 period when production was reduced by droughts. Holdings this year included less corn than in either of the last two years but as much hay, slightly more wheat and much more oats than in either year. Even allowing for the probability of much larger farm stocks of barley and grain sorghums than in recent years the total tonnage of feed grain on farms would seem to be only about 2 percent larger than a year ago and probably 7 to 4 percent larger than two years ago. As a very large crop of sweet sorghums was harvested for forage, combined stocks of hay and sweet sorghum forage are probably 20 percent above holdings at this time last year and 5 percent above those of two years ago.

The disappearance of feed grain from farms during the last quarter of 1940 appears to have been about normal, slightly less than in 1939, but greater than in 1938. Feeding appears to have been rather heavy in proportion to the numbers of livestock and poultry on farms. Hay has been cheap and has probably been fed liberally where needed, but in much of the western part of the country hay requirements have been light because of the good wheat pastures in the Southwest and favorable conditions in the range areas. Western ranges were mostly open for grazing during December and on January 1 reports on the condition of the ranges averaged the highest for the date since 1929. The number of units of hay-consuming livestock on farms and ranges is probably more than 2 percent higher than a year ago and about 4 percent higher than two years ago, but, unless feeding requirements are increased by severe weather or a late spring, the quantity of hay carried over next summer is likely to be large. With average weather the carryover of hay (excluding sorghum forage) should, however, be less than in 1939.

**CORN STOCKS:** Stocks of corn on farms January 1, 1941 were 1,810,218,000 bushels. These stocks are about 30 percent larger than the 10-year (1930-39) January 1 average of 1,396,160,000 bushels and the fourth largest in the 15 years of record. These were exceeded by the January 1 stocks in 1933 of 1,858,461,000 bushels, in 1939 of 1,819,710,000 bushels and in 1940 of 1,914,184,000 bushels. Farm stocks as of January 1 are equal to 83.2 percent of the 1940 production of corn for grain as compared with stocks of 81.7 percent of the 1939 crop on January 1, 1940. The January 1 average is 69.9 percent. The estimates relate to total stocks on farms, including carryover of previous crops and corn under seal on farms.

In the Corn Belt where large amounts of the 1939 and previous corn crops were carried over, stocks continue unusually heavy. This is especially true in Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota where re-sealing of old corn on government loan was most extensive. In Iowa for the second successive time January 1 stocks were greater than the previous year's production of corn for grain,--January 1, 1941 stocks were 8 percent larger and January 1, 1940 stocks 3 percent greater.

In the North Atlantic States January 1 stocks were about 4 percent below those of last year but 6 percent above average. Stocks in the South Atlantic and South Central States were considerably above either those of the previous year or the average and have been exceeded only twice since 1927 when January 1 stocks series were started. In the Western States stocks were about a third larger than January 1 stocks a year ago, but about a tenth smaller than average.

Disappearance from farms during the past quarter (October 1-January 1) was 314,154,000 bushels. Disappearance during the corresponding quarter a year ago was 324,122,000 bushels. The 10-year average disappearance for this quarter is 734,920,000 bushels.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

January 10, 1941

January 1, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

**WHEAT STOCKS:** Stocks of wheat on farms January 1, 1941 were 283,882,000 bushels, representing 34.8 percent of the 1940 production. This is the largest quantity of wheat held on farms on January 1 in any year that such estimates are available, excepting in 1932 when January 1 stocks were 321,985,000 bushels. By comparison with the large current farm holdings, the farm stocks a year ago were 234,514,000 bushels, and the 10-year (1930-39) average is 219,065,000 bushels. The average January 1 stocks represent 28.9 percent of average production. The estimates of stocks on farms include the wheat stored on farms under Government loans for the years such loans were in effect.

The disappearance of wheat from farms during the quarter October 1, 1940 to January 1, 1941 was 85,565,000 bushels. This is the lowest quantity moved from farms during the fall quarter in any year these data are available. The disappearance in the corresponding quarter a year ago was 99,703,000 bushels, and the 10-year average is 119,163,000 bushels.

**OATS STOCKS:** Farm stocks of oats on January 1, 1941 were estimated to be 792,019,000 bushels or 64.1 percent of the 1940 production and are 33 percent larger than a year ago when stocks were estimated at 593,865,000 bushels and the 10-year average (1930-39) stocks were 625,975,000 bushels. The disappearance of oats from farms during the quarter, October 1 to January 1 was 234,433,000 bushels, which compares with the disappearance of 168,641,000 bushels during the same quarter a year ago, and 193,203,000 bushels, the 10-year average.

**CITRUS FRUITS:** The United States orange crop for the 1940-41 marketing season is now placed at 80,327,000 boxes -- 2 percent less than on December 1. Prospects were reduced in Florida due to continued dry weather during most of December, while indicated production of California Navels declined slightly due to frost damage in the San Joaquin Valley. In the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, a severe wind storm toward the close of the month, which blew considerable fruit from the trees, reduced the crop to some extent in that State. The 80,327,000-box crop now indicated for the current season, however, is still well above last season's (1939-40) production of 75,346,000 boxes, and above the 1938-39 crop, which was 78,531,000 boxes.

Production of Florida oranges for 1940-41 is placed at 28,600,000 boxes, compared with 23,000,000 boxes produced last season (1939-40), and 33,300,000 boxes in 1938-39. The early and mid-season crop, including tangerines, is estimated at 17,600,000 boxes, which is slightly smaller than the 18,000,000 boxes of these varieties produced last season. Production of Florida Valencias, estimated at 11,000,000 boxes, is somewhat larger than the 1939-40 production of 10,000,000 boxes. Continued dry weather throughout the Florida citrus belt during most of December caused considerable dropping of fruit of all varieties and prevented proper sizing of early and mid-season oranges. But rainfall during the latter part of the month checked the widespread dropping of fruit and was generally beneficial, especially to Valencias.

Production of California oranges is indicated to be 48,052,000 boxes in 1940-41, compared with 44,404,000 in 1939-40, and 41,420,000 boxes in 1938-39. Production of Navel and miscellaneous varieties, now indicated to be about 1 percent smaller than a month ago due to freeze damage in the San Joaquin Valley early in December, is placed at 19,270,000 boxes, compared with 17,521,000 boxes last season (1939-40). The California Valencia crop is indicated to be 28,782,000 boxes, compared with 26,883,000 boxes in 1939-40. Growing conditions during the middle and latter part of December were rather favorable in nearly all important citrus areas. Rainfall, which

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was quite general in most sections, was beneficial to the growth and development of citrus crops. Damage to the San Joaquin Valley Valencia crop during the period of low temperatures of early December was negligible because most groves of this variety in that section were protected by orchard heaters.

Production of oranges in Texas is placed at 2,850,000 boxes, compared with 2,360,000 in 1939-40, and 2,815,000 boxes two seasons ago (1938-39). Considerable quantities of oranges were blown from the trees by heavy winds during the latter part of December, but a large portion of these "drops" appear to be of good quality and probably will be utilized. Production of oranges in Arizona is estimated at 600,000 boxes, compared with 520,000 in 1939-40 and 430,000 boxes in 1938-39. Production in Louisiana is placed at 224,000 boxes. The 1939-40 crop in that State was 228,000 boxes, and production in 1938-39 totalled 385,000 boxes. Due to severe freeze damage last winter (1939-40) the Satsuma crop was a complete failure in Mississippi, and a near-failure in Alabama, with indicated production placed at only 1,000 boxes.

The total United States grapefruit crop is indicated to be 39,994,000 boxes, compared with 34,975,000 boxes in 1939-40, and 43,594,000 boxes two seasons ago (1938-39).

In Florida, ample rainfall toward the close of December checked the widespread dropping of fruit, and was generally beneficial to the crop in all areas. The fruit is somewhat smaller in size than usual in many sections, however, due to the prolonged period of drought prior to the December rains. Most of the fruit which dropped from the trees due to this dry weather, however, has been utilized by canners. Total production in that State is estimated at 21,000,000 boxes, compared with 15,900,000 boxes last season (1939-40) and 23,300,000 boxes during the 1938-39 season.

Production of grapefruit in Texas is now indicated to be 14,400,000 boxes -- about 4 percent smaller than indicated on December 1, due to losses from wind damage early in December. A considerable quantity of fruit was blown from the trees by the severe winds of late December, but most of this fruit will be utilized by processing plants. Definite indications are not yet available, however, as to the ultimate completeness of the utilization of dropped fruit by processors. Production in 1939-40 was 14,200,000 boxes, and the 1938-39 crop totalled 15,670,000 boxes.

In Arizona, indicated production of grapefruit is now placed at 2,800,000 boxes, which is 9 percent larger than was indicated a month ago. Production last season (1939-40) was 2,900,000 boxes, and the 1938-39 crop totalled 2,700,000 boxes. Improved prospects since December 1 are due to unusually heavy rains during the past month, resulting in larger-than-usual supplies of soil moisture and ample supplies of irrigation water for the remainder of the season.

The California grapefruit crop is estimated at 1,794,000 boxes compared with 1,975,000 boxes during the 1939-40 season, and 1,924,000 boxes in 1938-39.

The California lemon crop for 1940-41 is placed at 13,430,000 boxes, compared with 11,963,000 in 1939-40 and 11,106,000 boxes in 1938-39.

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**FLAXSEED:** The acreage of flaxseed seeded for harvest in 1941 in California and Arizona is estimated at 228,000 acres. This indicates an increase of 49 percent above acreage of 153,000 acres seeded for harvest in 1940 in that area.

The greater increase occurred in California, where the information from surveys as of January 1 indicates 213,000 acres seeded for harvest in 1941. This is an increase of 52 percent compared with the 140,000 acres sown for harvest in 1940 in that State. The information for Arizona indicates 15,000 acres seeded for harvest in 1941, compared with 13,000 acres sown for the 1940 harvest. The increase in Arizona is 15 percent.

The information on which these estimates are based was secured from irrigation projects, flaxseed oil mills, distributors of the seed, individual growers of the crop, and the intended acreages reported by growers to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

**MILK PRODUCTION:** On January 1 this year as on the first of each of the previous four months, milk production per cow in the United States was at a new high level for the date, according to reports from crop correspondents which show production each month since early in 1925. The relatively high level of production at the turn of the year appears to reflect the continued influence of abundant supplies of hay and grain on farms, the best December prices for butterfat since 1937 and relatively mild weather in the last half of December.

Milk production per cow on January 1 averaged nearly 3 percent higher than on that date a year ago, and with the number of milk cows on farms also increased, total milk production is believed to have been nearly 5 percent higher than at the beginning of 1940. Production of milk per capita on January 1 appears to have been slightly higher this year than in 1932 when the previous high record for the date was established.

Production per cow was rather generally above the 10-year average for January 1 except in the Gulf Coast States where excessive rain in recent weeks has tended to keep milk cows off pasture. In the North Central States the effects of the mild weather of late December have been most apparent. The production per cow reported in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and North Dakota was at new highs for January 1 in the 17-year period for which records are available. The seasonal upswing in production since December 1 in most of the Central and North-eastern parts of the country has also been greater than average this year.

For the country as a whole milk production per cow on January 1 in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 12.77 pounds per cow. It showed much more than the usual increase from December 1, and compares with previous January 1 averages of 12.43 pounds in 1940, 12.33 pounds in 1939, and 11.83 pounds in the 10-year period 1930-39. In the herds reported the 67.6 percent of the milk cows milked was not far from the January 1 figures of the past 3 years but exceeded the average for the date in earlier years which ranged from 64.0 in 1925 to 67.1 in 1932 and 1937.

**EGG PRODUCTION:** The January 1 rate of lay in farm flocks reached an all time high of 26.6 eggs per 100 layers compared with 26.3 eggs a year ago and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 19.3 eggs. This year is the fifth in succession that a new January 1 record has been established. Above normal temperatures during December, an abundance of feed and favorable egg prices have combined to produce this record rate of egg output.

The rate of lay reached new high records for January 1 in all producing sections except the West North Central and Western States where it was exceeded

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WHEAT: STOCKS ON FARMS

State	Average	Jan. 1, 1930-39	Oct. 1, 1939	Jan. 1, 1940	April 1, 1940	July 1, 1940	Oct. 1, 1940	Jan. 1, 1941
<u>Thousand bushels</u>								
Me.	55	84	47	7	2	88	77	
N.Y.	2,498	3,829	2,234	1,659	830	5,357	3,758	
N.J.	410	620	363	187	94	895	526	
Pa.	7,804	10,682	6,992	3,302	1,554	11,086	7,516	
Ohio	13,767	18,204	11,145	4,830	2,415	21,490	15,591	
Ind.	8,325	10,216	6,075	2,761	1,104	13,265	8,441	
Ill.	8,179	12,027	5,391	3,318	1,452	12,448	8,031	
Mich.	8,135	11,049	7,892	4,893	2,683	13,715	10,331	
Wis.	1,126	1,148	716	513	284	1,551	1,168	
Minn.	11,278	15,476	13,044	9,949	4,864	21,807	17,638	
Iowa	2,215	4,417	2,347	1,518	690	4,142	3,330	
Mo.	5,756	10,042	5,782	2,739	1,065	10,780	6,658	
N.Dak.	28,888	45,069	39,534	30,046	16,604	49,498	43,674	
S.Dak.	11,442	13,673	12,344	10,065	4,937	17,306	15,470	
Nebr.	15,385	20,007	17,460	10,549	6,548	21,937	18,455	
Kans.	34,455	40,197	29,031	17,865	11,166	47,062	40,870	
Del.	425	583	246	61	13	745	520	
Md.	1,801	2,353	809	441	184	2,648	1,362	
Va.	2,772	3,689	2,075	845	461	4,401	2,877	
W.Va.	810	1,282	736	462	210	1,270	927	
N.C.	1,511	2,958	1,581	867	382	3,802	2,208	
S.C.	201	1,014	435	210	48	1,183	564	
Ga.	252	938	531	283	106	978	602	
Ky.	682	1,058	387	224	61	1,406	731	
Tenn.	798	1,811	535	342	82	1,995	1,023	
Ala.	10	34	17	9	6	34	14	
Ark.	131	254	86	31	6	211	92	
Okla.	9,330	20,549	10,274	6,648	2,115	18,026	14,083	
Tex.	3,653	5,806	2,613	1,742	1,452	7,045	3,816	
Mont.	13,122	31,913	23,678	20,074	14,927	31,960	24,671	
Idaho	6,221	12,360	10,442	5,754	2,131	11,216	8,290	
Wyo.	1,310	2,278	1,490	619	450	2,387	1,637	
Colo.	3,870	7,779	5,445	3,241	2,074	7,322	5,424	
N.Mex.	543	605	492	416	76	516	430	
Ariz.	86	161	64	56	8	180	106	
Utah	2,192	2,354	1,955	838	279	3,062	2,479	
Nev.	170	284	227	91	41	401	179	
Wash.	5,464	10,956	6,573	3,944	876	7,944	5,853	
Oreg.	2,944	4,510	3,061	2,255	805	6,014	3,437	
Calif.	1,043	1,948	365	122	61	2,274	1,023	
U.S.	219,065	334,217	234,514	153,776	83,146	369,447	283,882	

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
CROP REPORT      AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE      Washington, D. C.,  
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only by the record high of last year. Compared with a year ago, increases in eggs per hen were 11 percent in the North Atlantic, 6 percent in the East North Central, 2 percent in the South Atlantic, and 1 percent in the South Central States, while decreases were 4 percent in the West North Central and 9 percent in the Western States.

The 10-year (1930-39) January 1 average rate per 100 layers was exceeded in all parts of the country. Increases over the 10-year average were 51 percent in the East North Central States, 45 percent in the West North Central, 41 percent in the North Atlantic, 35 percent in the South Atlantic, 25 percent in the South Central, and 17 percent in the Western States.

During the last 17 years the January 1 rate of lay per hen has more than doubled for the country as a whole. In the North Central States it has more than trebled, and in the North Atlantic more than doubled. In the Far Western and South Central States it has increased about 70 percent and in the South Atlantic 50 percent.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
 CROP REPORT AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE Washington, D. C.,  
 as of CROP REPORTING BOARD January 10, 1941  
 January 1, 1941 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CORN FOR GRAIN: STOCKS ON FARMS

State	Average	Jan. 1, 1930-39	Jan. 1, 1940	April 1, 1940	July 1, 1940	Oct. 1, 1940	Jan. 1, 1941
<u>Thousand bushels</u>							
Me.	63		92	33	13	12	78
N.H.	99		75	18	15	14	90
Vt.	246		198	74	35	26	144
Mass.	282		202	39	25	23	197
R.I.	54		66	29	16	12	33
Conn.	371		335	193	94	69	320
N.Y.	3,637		4,361	2,367	1,246	872	3,583
N.J.	4,373		3,912	2,535	1,488	496	4,740
Pa.	28,836		32,669	18,348	8,503	4,028	31,038
Ohio	81,736		114,878	63,102	35,596	13,753	79,038
Ind.	97,000		147,504	83,995	51,217	18,438	97,225
Ill.	228,751		351,345	259,516	183,658	95,821	280,100
Mich.	21,592		36,264	20,198	9,181	6,427	28,917
Wis.	18,272		27,236	14,820	7,610	3,605	30,125
Minn.	60,550		140,391	103,622	81,695	68,524	121,622
Iowa	257,846		485,736	377,270	297,100	231,078	477,819
Mo.	67,061		95,187	54,559	33,664	16,251	87,975
N.Dak.	991		1,563	898	532	466	3,145
S.Dak.	22,733		34,073	23,376	18,225	15,848	33,824
Nebr.	99,707		82,111	52,999	44,041	37,323	86,030
Kans.	36,895		19,977	12,160	6,080	4,053	20,840
Del.	2,856		3,004	1,624	812	487	3,184
Md.	10,780		12,588	6,898	3,449	948	13,272
Va.	20,583		23,232	12,982	5,808	2,050	24,916
W.Va.	7,265		8,111	4,448	1,962	1,308	7,810
N.C.	29,470		31,808	20,283	10,603	3,918	31,938
S.C.	15,936		17,239	10,243	4,247	1,374	17,116
Ga.	30,042		24,926	13,366	4,696	1,626	35,037
Fla.	4,118		2,942	1,557	346	288	6,209
Ky.	40,801		44,834	22,762	11,036	5,518	48,972
Tenn.	40,176		31,930	17,510	7,725	2,318	48,654
Ala.	29,872		22,644	13,320	4,329	1,498	31,043
Miss.	26,593		22,376	12,393	3,442	688	29,862
Ark.	19,464		18,929	10,551	3,413	1,396	26,169
La.	13,044		14,232	6,777	2,033	1,017	14,596
Okla.	17,333		11,946	5,454	1,688	1,298	22,596
Tex.	43,063		35,972	19,004	6,108	4,751	49,739
Mont.	250		463	262	122	105	693
Idaho	559		718	280	158	140	758
Wyo.	688		665	173	35	17	591
Colo.	8,578		3,745	1,587	508	349	6,150
N.Mex.	1,656		1,509	561	280	237	1,740
Ariz.	196		127	78	4	10	176
Utah	86		66	25	8	1	99
Nev.	14		43	5	1	0	27
Wash.	225		199	70	21	17	252
Oreg.	481		651	304	141	108	552
Calif.	939		1,110	347	14	14	1,184
U. S.	1,396,160		1,914,184	1,273,015	853,223	548,625	1,810,218

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

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OATS: STOCKS ON FARMS

State	Average	Jan. 1, 1930-39	Oct. 1, 1939	Jan. 1, 1940	April 1, 1940	July 1, 1940	Oct. 1, 1940	Jan. 1, 1941
<u>Thousand bushels</u>								
Me.	3,130	4,092	3,265	2,069	1,012	4,339	3,571	
N.H.	202	202	155	83	57	266	204	
Vt.	1,242	1,693	1,204	658	207	1,602	1,179	
Mass.	119	199	146	69	46	226	162	
R.I.	39	59	43	22	6	57	44	
Conn.	127	158	133	66	9	200	136	
N.Y.	16,258	23,483	17,806	11,097	4,903	27,868	20,377	
N.J.	874	1,008	731	416	176	1,334	993	
Pa.	17,084	22,070	16,553	9,984	3,578	27,040	20,824	
Ohio	26,736	27,183	20,553	10,940	4,310	38,148	30,070	
Ind.	24,814	20,180	15,387	7,820	2,522	37,962	29,970	
Ill.	72,527	73,091	57,362	31,457	11,102	120,472	97,597	
Mich.	25,688	38,441	30,326	17,939	7,688	55,045	44,762	
Wis.	48,680	61,780	45,448	25,564	9,942	88,082	67,755	
Minn.	85,879	130,421	103,123	62,177	27,297	159,100	117,517	
Iowa	120,149	129,062	107,292	66,863	26,434	175,644	140,515	
Mo.	21,537	34,732	27,007	13,504	4,501	37,908	30,618	
N.Dak.	19,959	34,891	26,946	18,655	10,364	35,104	26,746	
S.Dak.	28,001	38,218	31,190	20,647	9,664	47,916	37,268	
Nebr.	30,891	17,284	17,078	10,288	3,498	29,681	23,602	
Kans.	18,162	14,609	10,798	3,811	1,165	32,261	24,850	
Del.	53	36	32	7	2	42	33	
Md.	805	823	632	226	124	930	706	
Va.	1,218	896	720	320	104	1,352	966	
W.Va.	1,377	1,124	993	555	204	1,111	1,053	
N.C.	1,415	2,866	1,929	937	606	3,452	2,262	
S.C.	1,724	5,527	2,418	1,497	633	5,227	1,851	
Ga.	1,091	3,399	1,879	895	626	2,851	1,382	
Fla.	16	19	17	10	0	19	18	
Ky.	997	524	457	228	81	938	728	
Tenn.	697	780	549	188	79	1,056	722	
Ala.	384	1,050	596	199	71	1,200	780	
Miss.	179	958	602	383	137	1,435	1,133	
Ark.	1,069	1,365	900	407	203	1,376	1,101	
La.	190	732	582	100	75	972	774	
Okla.	12,986	14,991	10,768	3,167	950	23,234	17,103	
Tex.	16,810	17,250	11,212	5,750	2,588	26,359	18,191	
Mont.	4,340	8,722	6,722	4,401	2,241	9,486	8,221	
Idaho	2,833	3,938	3,490	1,932	1,371	3,881	2,247	
Wyo.	1,875	2,334	2,013	1,213	435	2,303	1,895	
Colo.	3,001	3,448	2,102	1,388	673	3,941	2,809	
N.Mex.	268	217	153	128	64	496	293	
Ariz.	93	39	23	21	12	62	42	
Utah	831	735	608	323	78	837	751	
Nev.	69	167	147	49	24	238	224	
Wash.	4,461	8,416	5,947	3,927	1,571	6,667	3,983	
Oreg.	4,511	8,208	5,394	3,166	1,876	5,644	3,335	
Calif.	580	986	434	118	79	1,088	652	
U. S.	625,975	762,506	593,865	345,664	143,488	1,026,452	792,019	

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
 CROP REPORTING BOARD  
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 10, 1941

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS <sup>1/</sup>

State and Division	: January 1, : : (Avg.) 1930-39 : Pounds	: January 1, : : 1939 : Pounds	: January 1, : : 1940 : Pounds	: January 1, : : 1941 : Pounds
Maine	12.6	12.1	12.8	13.1
New Hampshire	14.7	13.2	15.0	14.4
Vermont	12.8	12.1	12.6	13.1
Massachusetts	17.1	16.6	17.4	17.6
Connecticut	16.3	16.1	17.2	17.3
New York	15.0	15.8	16.2	16.0
New Jersey	18.2	18.5	18.8	18.6
Pennsylvania	15.2	15.3	15.7	16.2
North Atlantic	15.16	15.49	15.76	15.96
Ohio	13.4	13.5	13.8	14.1
Indiana	12.1	12.4	12.8	13.6
Illinois	12.8	13.4	14.0	15.1
Michigan	15.2	15.7	16.4	16.2
Wisconsin	14.0	13.8	14.5	14.9
East North Central	13.61	13.72	14.38	14.91
Minnesota	14.6	15.7	15.7	16.5
Iowa	12.5	13.3	13.4	14.0
Missouri	8.1	8.4	8.0	8.9
North Dakota	9.6	10.1	10.5	12.2
South Dakota	9.6	10.6	10.0	11.2
Nebraska	11.7	12.8	12.5	12.2
Kansas	12.3	13.7	12.2	12.6
West North Central	11.52	12.42	12.23	12.85
Maryland	13.3	14.2	14.2	14.6
Virginia	9.4	10.0	9.6	10.7
West Virginia	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.2
North Carolina	10.0	10.7	10.8	10.7
South Carolina	9.3	9.8	9.9	11.2
Georgia	8.0	8.8	8.7	8.9
South Atlantic	9.74	10.31	10.18	10.65
Kentucky	9.1	9.8	9.6	9.8
Tennessee	8.3	8.6	8.8	8.5
Mississippi	6.2	6.7	5.6	5.4
Arkansas	6.9	6.6	6.9	7.3
Oklahoma	9.2	9.9	8.7	8.6
Texas	7.9	8.2	7.7	7.5
South Central	7.98	8.25	7.86	8.04
Montana	11.1	12.5	12.3	12.1
Idaho	15.0	15.9	16.4	15.0
Wyoming	10.3	10.7	11.1	10.9
Colorado	11.7	12.4	13.9	12.9
Washington	14.9	15.5	15.7	15.3
Oregon	13.5	14.2	13.8	14.0
California	15.8	16.3	18.0	16.6
Western	13.39	14.18	14.87	14.25
UNITED STATES	11.83	12.33	12.43	12.77

<sup>1/</sup> Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters and are weighted by counties. Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Alabama and Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
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EGGS PRODUCED PER 100 LAYERS, JANUARY 1 1/

State	Av. 1930-1939	1939	1940	1941
	Number			
Me.	34.8	42.4	44.5	47.3
N.H.	33.5	38.0	36.0	43.3
Vt.	30.6	35.5	38.4	36.7
Mass.	38.4	38.1	38.6	43.0
R. I.	27.2	34.0	35.5	39.6
Conn.	33.0	40.5	37.8	38.0
N. Y.	27.2	34.9	35.3	39.0
N. J.	23.7	28.8	33.1	36.2
Pa.	23.8	29.4	31.3	35.4
N. Atl.	26.8	32.8	34.1	37.7
Ohio	21.3	26.9	29.9	32.5
Ind.	19.2	26.5	28.6	29.3
Ill.	15.6	21.2	23.4	24.5
Mich.	22.1	26.9	29.7	34.0
Wis.	25.6	32.6	34.6	35.5
E. N. Cent.	20.1	26.2	28.6	30.3
Minn.	16.6	24.2	29.9	28.4
Iowa	13.0	19.0	21.3	20.4
Mo.	16.1	21.5	21.0	21.2
N. Dak.	9.9	16.8	19.7	17.1
S. Dak.	10.4	16.3	17.5	15.6
Nebr.	16.2	22.9	24.3	22.5
Kans.	19.2	24.7	24.9	24.0
W. N. Cent.	15.2	21.3	23.0	22.0
Del.	21.7	25.6	29.2	36.1
Md.	20.2	25.6	27.6	28.9
Va.	19.8	23.6	27.0	28.1
W. Va.	20.2	26.9	28.8	28.3
N. C.	22.8	28.8	30.5	31.8
S. C.	21.4	25.2	28.7	27.5
Ga.	20.1	24.5	23.8	22.8
Fla.	27.7	30.0	32.3	30.7
S. Atl.	21.2	25.9	28.0	28.7
Ky.	16.2	21.7	20.8	25.7
Tenn.	15.2	19.4	18.6	20.7
Ala.	22.0	27.8	27.9	28.4
Miss.	21.4	24.6	23.8	24.0
Ark.	18.3	21.3	22.4	23.0
La.	19.3	24.0	23.5	23.9
Okla.	17.9	21.7	22.5	19.9
Tex.	18.2	22.3	22.5	21.7
S. Cent.	18.1	22.3	22.3	22.6
Mont.	17.6	27.5	24.7	23.0
Idaho	23.7	26.8	31.0	29.2
Wyo.	17.9	26.8	24.8	22.9
Colo.	15.8	20.4	22.3	19.7
N. Mex.	16.9	24.9	27.2	20.1
Ariz.	23.7	28.8	31.0	32.2
Utah	25.6	29.3	30.1	29.0
Nev.	25.7	31.0	31.3	27.0
Wash.	28.7	32.9	36.3	36.0
Oreg.	25.5	28.2	34.8	31.1
Calif.	24.8	26.1	30.1	26.6
West.	23.6	27.1	30.2	27.6
U. S.	19.3	24.6	26.3	26.6

1/ As reported for farm flocks of less than 400 layers.