

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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MILK PRODUCTION SEPTEMBER 1, 1935

Daily milk production in the United States on September 1 appears to have been about 4 percent above production on that date last year. In comparison with the same season in earlier years the increase in milk production has been about proportional to the increase in population. The number of milk cows on farms is still about 4 percent below the number a year ago, but, judging from reports secured from crop correspondents, milk production per cow was about 8 percent higher than it was a year ago, slightly higher than at the same season in any of the previous four years and only slightly below the September 1 average during the 1926-1929 period. Good pastures, decreasing feed costs and an increasing demand for dairy products are partially responsible for the fairly high average level of production per cow but part of the increase was due to the fact that, in all groups of States except the South Atlantic, an abnormally high proportion of the cows were in production. Since most cows that are due to freshen in the early fall are dry on September 1, the reports confirm other indications pointing to a further shift towards spring freshening. Such a shift helps to maintain production at this season but tends to decrease production during the winter months. However, no marked shortage of winter dairy products is expected because feed supplies are ample and production can be increased by heavier feeding if prices of dairy products rise enough to justify the additional cost.

Milk production per cow on September 1 was substantially below average in most of the Cotton Belt and in several of the mountain States of the West, but it was holding up better than usual on the Pacific Coast and in the Central States. In the North Atlantic States it was reported markedly higher than on the same date in any of the previous ten years. In the country as a whole, production per cow, as reported, averaged 13.53 lbs. compared with 12.55 lbs. a year ago, averages ranging from 12.5 to 13.0 lbs. during the previous 4 years and averages of 13.3 to 14.0 during the 1926-1929 period. The reports also showed 73.7 percent of the milk cows being milked on September 1 as compared with 72.4 a year ago, 72.3 in 1928 and recent lows of 70.9 and 70.8 in 1931 and 1932 when fall freshening was at its peak in most States.

PASTURE IN DAIRY STATES SEPTEMBER 1, 1935

Pasture conditions continued to decline somewhat during August as a result of less than average rainfall in nearly three-fourths of the country but on September 1 pastures were better than at that season of any year since 1928 in nearly all States from the Dakotas and Missouri eastward to the Alleghanies. For the country as a whole, the condition of dairy pastures was reported at 77.7 percent of normal compared with 47.0 percent on that date last year, 57.3 percent in 1933 and a September 1 average of 70.9 percent during the previous ten years. Pastures in much of the Southern Plains area were still poor on September 1 although much improved over last year, and there are still some dry areas in the Northwest. Poor conditions were also reported in local areas of the Atlantic Coast and Gulf States, where pastures have had abundant rains since September 1 and are now improving. Elsewhere pasture conditions were mostly close to average or better with pastures in the Corn Belt States, east of the Missouri River, much above average.

September 10, 1935

: MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY CROP REPORTERS 1/				
S T A T E	: September 1	: September 1	: September 1	: September 1
	: Average 1925-32	: 1933	: 1934	: 1935
	- P o u n d s -			
Me.	14.2	12.6	14.3	14.4
N.H.	13.7	13.3	14.8	14.0
Vt.	12.2	12.5	13.0	15.3
Mass.	17.1	16.9	15.9	16.8
R.I.	18.5	17.3	17.6	19.0
Conn.	16.8	17.0	16.8	18.0
N.Y.	15.7	15.2	15.8	17.1
N.J.	18.8	17.5	18.8	19.7
Pa.	15.9	15.2	17.1	17.8
<u>N. ATL.</u>	<u>15.57</u>	<u>15.06</u>	<u>15.99</u>	<u>17.15</u>
Ohio	15.6	14.3	16.1	15.9
Ind.	15.0	14.4	14.8	15.1
Ill.	13.8	14.0	15.3	14.4
Mich.	16.3	15.0	15.5	17.1
Wis.	15.2	14.3	15.1	16.8
<u>E. N. CENT.</u>	<u>15.17</u>	<u>14.32</u>	<u>15.32</u>	<u>16.04</u>
Minn.	12.9	12.0	12.0	14.1
Iowa	13.0	12.9	13.5	13.4
Mo.	11.0	10.3	8.9	10.7
N. Dak.	12.7	11.1	12.1	13.5
S. Dak.	11.0	10.7	10.2	11.3
Nebr.	12.6	13.1	11.7	13.6
Kans.	12.5	12.4	9.6	12.3
<u>W. N. CENT.</u>	<u>12.36</u>	<u>11.82</u>	<u>11.36</u>	<u>12.73</u>
Del.	13.8	13.3	13.3	12.8
Md.	15.0	15.3	14.7	15.9
Va.	13.1	12.3	13.4	13.3
W. Va.	13.9	12.5	12.8	13.5
N. C.	12.7	11.3	12.3	11.6
S. C.	10.5	10.3	10.3	10.4
Ga.	9.7	8.6	8.3	7.8
Fla.	6.7	6.2	6.7	7.3
<u>S. ATL.</u>	<u>11.97</u>	<u>10.99</u>	<u>11.35</u>	<u>11.45</u>
Ky.	13.3	13.1	12.2	13.6
Tenn.	11.6	10.8	10.4	11.7
Ala.	8.1	7.9	7.8	8.1
Miss.	8.2	7.0	6.5	6.3
Ark.	9.3	8.9	6.1	7.9
La.	6.8	8.2	6.0	5.5
Okla.	10.7	10.2	7.2	9.2
Tex.	9.4	8.3	6.8	8.6
<u>S. CENT.</u>	<u>9.82</u>	<u>9.56</u>	<u>8.21</u>	<u>9.42</u>
Mont.	13.5	12.7	13.9	13.2
Idaho	16.2	17.5	17.4	17.0
Wyo.	13.1	13.4	12.4	13.1
Colo.	13.4	13.2	11.9	12.8
N. Mex.	10.9	10.5	9.3	12.1
Ariz.	14.7	14.6	15.6	15.4
Utah	16.4	15.3	14.3	15.5
Nev.	13.7	13.8	10.3	15.0
Wash.	17.4	16.4	16.6	17.7
Oreg.	14.9	14.8	15.4	15.0
Calif.	16.5	18.2	16.7	17.4
<u>WEST.</u>	<u>14.84</u>	<u>14.85</u>	<u>14.76</u>	<u>15.07</u>
<u>U. S.</u>	<u>13.21</u>	<u>12.59</u>	<u>12.55</u>	<u>13.53</u>

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.