

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

July 14, 1936

MILK PRODUCTION JULY 1, 1936

With pastures drying up over large areas, milk production per cow declined more than usual during June and on July 1 was averaging about 3 percent below production on that date last year when pastures condition were very favorable over most of the country. Since there are probably fewer milk cows on farms than at this time last year, total daily milk production on July 1 appears to have been averaging from 3 to 5 percent below production on that date last year. With the recent hot, dry weather, milk production has probably declined much more than usual since the first of the month.

However, production per cow on July 1 was still the highest for that date since 1931 with the exception of last year and was only about 4 percent below the July 1 average of the 9 years 1924 to 1933. For the country as a whole, crop correspondents were securing 16.00 pounds of milk per cow on July 1 compared with 16.52 pounds on that date last year, 14.72 pounds in 1934 and the July 1 average of 16.64 pounds during the previous 9 years. Crop correspondents were milking an unusually large proportion of the milk cows in their herds on July 1 and the favorable prices for dairy products and fairly liberal supplies of old grain and hay have encouraged farmers to feed more liberally so that to July 1 the effects of the poor pastures had been largely offset excepting in those areas most severely affected by the drought this year. In Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, production per cow was reported the lowest in 12 years of record on July 1. The Southern drought area has been largely centered in these States and pastures there were also the lowest on record. Production per cow was also falling off rapidly, in comparison with last year, in the Northern Great Plains area but was still well above the low 1934 levels in most of this area. From Minnesota and Iowa, eastward, where pastures held up fairly well until late in June, production per cow was close to average for July 1. West of the Rockies, pastures were good and production per cow was above July 1 last and above average. Unless pastures stage a remarkable comeback in the near future production per cow will probably continue below last year's levels for same months.

DAIRY PASTURES, JULY 1, 1936

Pasture conditions in dairy producing States declined markedly during June and at 60.9 percent of normal on July 1 were the lowest ever reported for that date with the exception of 1934. This compares with the condition of 86.7 percent reported on July 1 last year, 51.5 percent on July 1, 1934 and the July 1 average of 81.7 for the years 1923 to 1932. The reports on pasture conditions show that extreme drought conditions prevailed on July 1 in two large areas centering around Tennessee and Southwestern North Dakota. In nearly all of the States south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, the condition of pastures on July 1 was the lowest ever reported for that date but much of this area has had good rains during the last two weeks. In the North Central States the condition of pastures declined rapidly during the last half of June but on July 1 averaged higher than at the same season in 1934 except in North Dakota. In this area, however, and extending on eastward to the coast the extreme hot, dry weather since July 1 has caused a further rapid decline in condition. Conditions were also low in the Southern Great Plains area where pastures have not recovered from previous unfavorable conditions. In the Western States, pastures and ranges were generally below average condition east of the Rockies with much of Montana and Wyoming in the worst drought area but pastures and ranges were in good condition in most of the area west of the Rockies.

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

July 10, 1936

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY CROP REPORTERS ^{1/}				
STATE	: July 1 : :(Avg.) 1925-33: Pounds	: July 1 : 1934 Pounds	: July 1 : 1935 Pounds	: July 1 : 1936 Pounds
N. Eng.	17.60	16.93	17.97	18.03
N. Y.	21.5	21.1	22.1	21.6
N. J.	20.5	19.3	20.5	20.6
Pa.	19.4	18.4	20.6	20.5
N. ATL.	19.83	19.07	20.42	20.19
Ohio	19.0	17.2	18.5	18.3
Ind.	17.3	15.0	16.9	16.2
Ill.	16.6	15.8	17.1	16.4
Mich.	21.5	19.8	21.1	21.6
Wis.	21.6	19.3	22.6	22.3
E. N. CENT.	19.72	17.83	20.10	19.57
Minn.	19.1	17.1	20.4	20.3
Iowa	17.2	15.2	17.7	17.6
Mo.	12.7	11.1	12.3	10.6
N. Dak.	17.8	13.8	18.9	16.7
S. Dak.	16.2	12.3	16.9	14.8
Nebr.	16.5	15.0	16.4	15.7
Kans.	15.4	13.2	15.5	13.9
W. N. CENT.	16.66	14.07	16.75	16.06
Md.	16.4	15.4	15.6	15.9
Va.	14.2	12.7	14.0	12.0
W. Va.	15.3	13.5	15.3	13.2
N. C.	13.1	11.9	11.3	12.6
S. C.	10.4	10.4	10.3	11.1
S. ATL.	12.70	11.44	11.75	11.95
Ky.	14.9	12.6	13.3	11.9
Tenn.	12.4	10.1	11.2	9.6
Miss.	9.0	7.1	8.0	8.0
Ark.	10.7	8.8	10.0	9.4
Okla.	12.9	10.8	12.0	11.2
Tex.	10.0	9.8	11.3	10.9
S. CENT.	11.08	9.77	10.66	9.85
Mont.	16.8	14.9	17.2	16.0
Idaho	20.8	18.5	19.3	20.6
Wyo.	16.5	13.8	15.3	16.2
Colo.	16.5	14.2	15.4	16.5
Wash.	20.9	20.3	21.5	21.9
Oreg.	19.8	16.8	19.7	20.6
Calif.	18.8	19.8	18.2	17.5
WEST.	17.94	16.03	17.72	18.30
U. S.	16.64	14.72	16.52	16.00

^{1/} Averages obtained by dividing the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. The regional averages shown were based in part on records from less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: South Atlantic, Delaware, Georgia, Florida; South Central, Alabama, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada.