

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

September 12, 1936

MILK PRODUCTION SEPTEMBER 1, 1936

Milk production on September 1 was at an unusually low level in the Central and Southwestern States which have been most affected by the drought and poor pastures, but in the market milk areas of the East and the commercial areas of the far West the increased prices of dairy products are resulting in heavy feeding for this season of the year and in unusually heavy production per cow even though pastures in the Northeast are close to previous low records for September 1. Although showing only about the usual seasonal decline during August, total milk production on September 1, in the United States as a whole, appears to have been about 8 percent below production on the same date last year and about 5 percent under that for September 1, 1934. Milk production per cow in the herds kept by crop correspondents was only 1 percent above the low record for September 1, set in 1932, even though the proportion of cows milked was well above average for this time of year and nearly up to the record high level for September 1 reached last year.

The unusual feed conditions and price situation existing this year have resulted in sharp regional variations in milk production. In the West North Central States milk production per cow this year was the lowest on record, and in the South Central States it was lower than in any other year except 1934. On the other hand, in the North Atlantic and Western States, milk production per cow was well above the 1925-33 average for September 1. About average milk production per cow was indicated in the South Atlantic States and somewhat below average in the East North Central States. For the United States as a whole, milk production per cow in the herds kept by crop correspondents on September 1 averaged 12.57 pounds compared to 13.71 pounds on August 1 this year, 13.53 pounds on September 1, 1935, 12.55 pounds on September 1, 1934 and a 1925-33 average of 13.14 pounds for September 1. The number of milk cows on farms is believed to be between 1 and 2 percent less than at this time last year.

DAIRY PASTURES SEPTEMBER 1, 1936

The drought has now been rather generally relieved, except in parts of Oklahoma and neighboring States, and in an area centering in Southwest North Dakota, and prospects for fall and winter grazing are greatly improved. On September 1, however, pasture conditions were still extremely poor in practically the whole area from the Rockies to the Appalachian Mountains, and in the country as a whole the condition of dairy pastures was the lowest on record for that time of the year, being reported at 42.3 percent compared to 77.7 percent last year, and the 10-year 1923-32 average of 70.9 percent. The previous low record for September 1 was the 45.8 reported in 1930.

The reports on the condition of pastures secured from crop correspondents show considerable improvement during August in the area east of the Mississippi River with the exception of the New England States, southern Illinois and western Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi. There was also some improvement in parts of Wyoming, Colorado and Utah. However, in the Southern Plains area and in Montana, Missouri and Arkansas, the continued drought and high temperatures brought a further sharp decline in pastures during August. In the Northern Plains area, Minnesota and Iowa, deterioration during early August was about offset by improvement later in the month following rains and cooler weather. In the area west of the Rockies the condition of pastures was still close to average on September 1, notwithstanding a sharp decline in Washington.

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

September 10, 1936

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MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY CROP REPORTERS 1/  
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STATE	: September 1	: September 1	: September 1	: September 1
	:(Avg.) 1925-33:	1934	1935	1936
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
N. Eng.	14.63	14.56	15.77	15.47
N.Y.	15.7	15.8	17.1	16.5
N.J.	18.7	18.8	19.7	18.8
Pa.	15.8	17.1	17.8	17.1
N. ATL.	15.52	15.99	17.15	16.58
Ohio	15.5	16.1	15.9	15.4
Ind.	14.9	14.8	15.1	14.2
Ill.	13.8	15.3	14.4	13.2
Mich.	16.1	15.5	17.1	16.4
Wis.	15.1	15.1	16.8	14.6
E.N. Cent.	15.07	15.32	16.04	14.59
Minn.	12.8	12.0	14.1	13.0
Iowa	12.9	13.5	13.4	12.0
Mo.	10.9	8.9	10.7	8.2
N. Dak.	12.5	12.1	13.5	12.4
S. Dak.	11.0	10.2	11.3	10.5
Nebr.	12.7	11.7	13.6	11.6
Kans.	12.5	9.6	12.3	9.6
W.N. CENT.	12.30	11.36	12.73	11.09
Md.	15.1	14.7	15.9	15.3
Va.	13.0	13.4	13.3	13.0
W. Va.	13.7	12.8	13.5	13.8
N. C.	12.5	12.3	11.6	12.3
S. C.	10.5	10.3	10.4	11.4
S. ATL.	11.86	11.35	11.45	11.92
Ky.	13.3	12.8	13.6	11.9
Tenn.	11.5	10.4	11.7	11.2
Miss.	8.1	6.5	6.3	7.6
Ark.	9.3	6.1	7.9	7.2
Okla.	10.6	7.2	9.2	8.1
Tex.	9.2	6.8	8.6	8.7
S. CENT.	9.80	8.21	9.42	8.97
Mont.	13.4	13.9	13.2	12.5
Idaho	16.3	17.4	17.0	17.6
Wyo.	13.2	12.4	13.1	13.5
Colo.	13.4	11.9	12.8	13.6
Wash.	17.3	16.6	17.7	18.1
Oreg.	14.9	15.4	15.0	15.6
Calif.	16.7	16.7	17.4	17.1
WEST.	14.84	14.76	15.07	15.27
U. S.	13.14	12.55	13.53	12.57

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.