

CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1952

CROP REPORTING BOARD

HD
9275
U6
A2

MILK PRODUCTION

Milk production on farms, now past its seasonal peak, continued to lag behind last year's output. During July the quantity produced on United States farms is estimated at 11.0 billion pounds, 3 percent below the same month of 1951, and the lowest for July in a dozen years. The number of milk cows was about 1 percent below a year ago and the smallest since 1928 according to estimates just released. Shortage of pasture feed in the South and in important dairy sections of the East coupled with abnormally high temperatures tended to curtail milk flow but supplemental feeding was liberal where feed supplies permitted. In the first 7 months of 1952, production on farms has totaled 71 billion pounds, about 1 billion pounds below the corresponding period of 1951. July production on farms amounted to 2.26 pounds for each person in the United States, almost one-sixth below the 10-year average for the month.

In herds kept by crop reporters on August 1, milk production per cow averaged 17.44 pounds per day, the lowest for the date in 4 years, but 5 percent above average. Sharpest reductions in output per cow from both last year and average were recorded in the South. In both the South Atlantic and South Central regions, milk production per cow was the lowest recorded for August 1, since 1944, a year in which similar drought conditions existed. In the Northern and Western regions, milk production per cow continued 5 to 10 percent above the 10-year average, but was somewhat below the corresponding levels for a year ago. On August 1, 73.1 percent of the milk cows in crop reporters' herds were being milked, about 1 percentage point less than a year ago and, except for 1944, the lowest for August 1 in two decades.

Among the 30 States for which monthly milk production estimates are available, production of milk in July in 9 States was the lowest for the month in records covering about 2 decades. These were Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, West Virginia, Oklahoma, Texas, and Washington. On the other hand, States approaching record levels in production for July included Indiana with the second highest output of record and Utah which equalled the second highest. Wisconsin still continued to lead all States in milk production with a July output of 1,518 million pounds followed by Minnesota, 755 million; Iowa, 578 million; California, 546 million; and Michigan with 534 million pounds.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
 CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1952
 CROP REPORTING BOARD
 Washington, D. C., August 13, 1952

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES, 1941-50 AVERAGE, 1951 and 1952

Month	Monthly total			Daily average per capita			
	Average : :1941-50	1951	1952	Average : :1951	1951	1952	
	<u>Million pounds</u>			<u>Percent</u>	<u>Pounds</u>		
Jan.	8,284	8,289	8,178	99	1.90	1.75	1.69
Feb.	8,115	8,027	8,170	102	2.04	1.87	1.80
Mar.	9,567	9,662	9,494	98	2.19	2.03	1.96
Apr.	10,378	10,215	10,129	99	2.45	2.21	2.16
May	12,348	12,164	12,049	99	2.82	2.55	2.48
June	12,385	12,212	11,956	98	2.92	2.64	2.54
July	11,663	11,436	11,039	97	2.66	2.39	2.26
Aug.	10,596	10,505			2.41	2.19	
Sept.	9,201	9,145			2.16	1.97	
Oct.	8,577	8,528			1.95	1.77	
Nov.	7,680	7,611			1.80	1.63	
Dec.	7,944	7,797			1.80	1.62	
Year	116,738	115,591			2.26	2.05	

Estimated Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/

State	July : :1941-50	July : 1951	June : 1952	July : 1952	State : :	July : :1941-50	July : 1951	June : 1952	July : 1952
	<u>Million pounds</u>					<u>Million pounds</u>			
N.J.	90	95	100	90	N.C.	144	147	148	148
Pa.	475	497	521	485	S.C.	55	54	53	54
Ohio	510	522	552	517	Ky.	246	257	245	234
Ind.	362	377	407	382	Tenn.	232	243	222	223
Ill.	517	504	493	465	Ala.	130	126	126	125
Mich.	516	514	583	534	Miss.	146	150	140	136
Wis.	1,456	1,520	1,760	1,518	Okla.	251	185	179	165
Minn.	814	737	898	755	Tex.	392	311	307	288
Iowa	671	589	611	578	Mont.	74	61	60	57
Mo.	406	451	403	393	Idaho	130	115	123	116
N.Dak.	240	213	207	198	Utah	63	61	68	65
S.Dak.	185	162	157	147	Wash.	191	163	170	154
Nebr.	273	232	230	218	Oreg.	142	124	133	125
Kans.	280	241	231	212	Calif.	519	553	552	546
Va.	177	194	182	173	Other				
W.Va.	86	87	78	79	States	1,890	1,951	2,017	1,859
					U. S.	11,663	11,436	11,956	11,039

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

DAIRY PASTURES

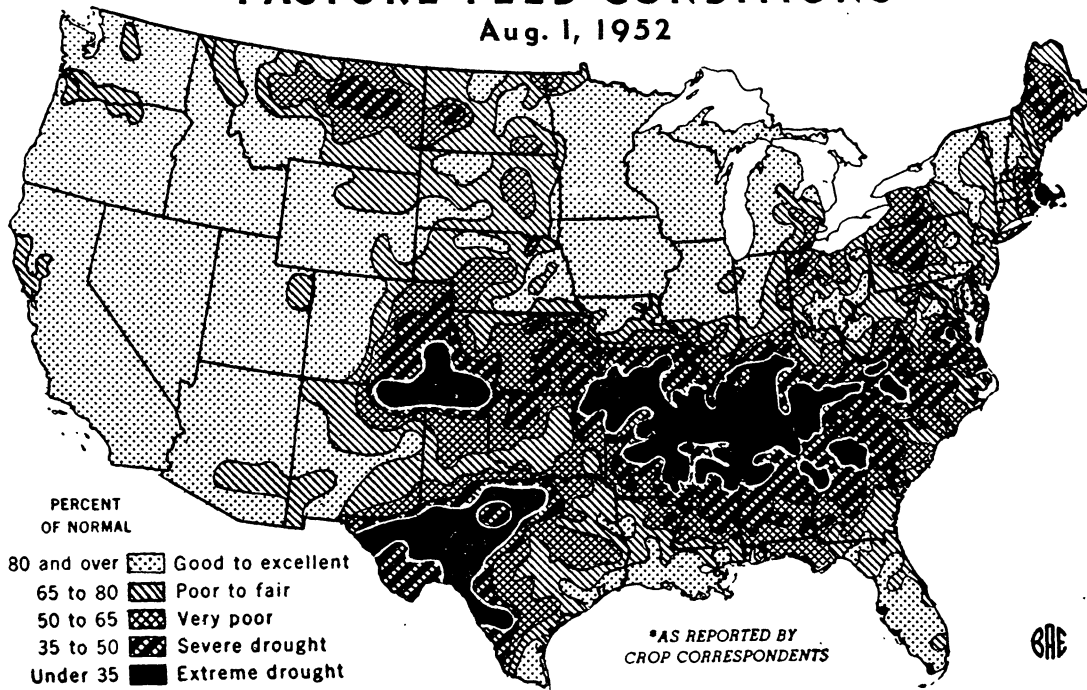
Dairy pasture feed deteriorated sharply during July under influence of extremely hot, dry weather. On August 1, condition of dairy pastures for the country as a whole averaged 73 percent of normal, the lowest for that date since 1944 and the second lowest average for August 1 in 13 years. The current condition is 9 points below the 10-year average for August 1, and 15 points below the very favorable condition of a year ago. Pastures were furnishing little feed for dairy cattle in the extreme drought areas covering large sections of the mid-South and ranged from very poor to critically short over practically the entire South, much of the central Great Plains, along the Eastern Seaboard and in sections adjacent to the East Great Lakes. (See accompanying pasture map). However, in the important dairy States of the upper Mississippi Valley and west of the Continental Divide, pastures were generally furnishing good to excellent feed for milk cows. Rains early this month over most of the East and considerable portions of the mid-South will revive grasses and permit emergency seedings in many of the areas that had little pasture feed on August 1. However, at the end of the first week of August, drought continued largely unabated in Texas, much of the central Great Plains and portions of the Ohio Valley.

The most extreme drought conditions covered almost all of Tennessee, northern Alabama, western Kentucky, the northeast half of Arkansas, much of southern Missouri, southeastern Colorado and portions of adjacent States, and most of the western two-thirds of Texas. A record low condition of pastures for August 1 was recorded in the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama. In Virginia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, pastures were the poorest reported since the early or middle 1930's. Precipitation in the first week of August, ranging from general rains to successions of showers, should encourage rapid comeback of pastures in the tier of States from Virginia through Alabama and be very helpful in most of Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, and parts of other States.

In the Northeast, pasture feed for milk stock was very poor in sections of New England, western New York, and north central Pennsylvania. In Maine and Rhode Island, the condition of pastures was the lowest ever reported for August 1. On the other hand in Vermont and northern New York, dairy pastures were comparatively good. In most of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, the northern two-thirds of Illinois, and the northwestern half of Indiana, grass feed for milk cows was likewise good to excellent. The condition of dairy pastures in Wisconsin was the second most favorable for August 1 in the last 37 years. However, pastures were poor in northern Ohio, the lower fringe of the Corn Belt and parts of the northern Great Plains. West of the Continental Divide, pastures were rather generally good to excellent and much better than a year ago. California pastures were the best for August 1 in ten years.

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Aug. 1, 1952



PERCENT OF NORMAL

80 and over		Good to excellent
65 to 80		Poor to fair
50 to 65		Very poor
35 to 50		Severe drought
Under 35		Extreme drought

*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS



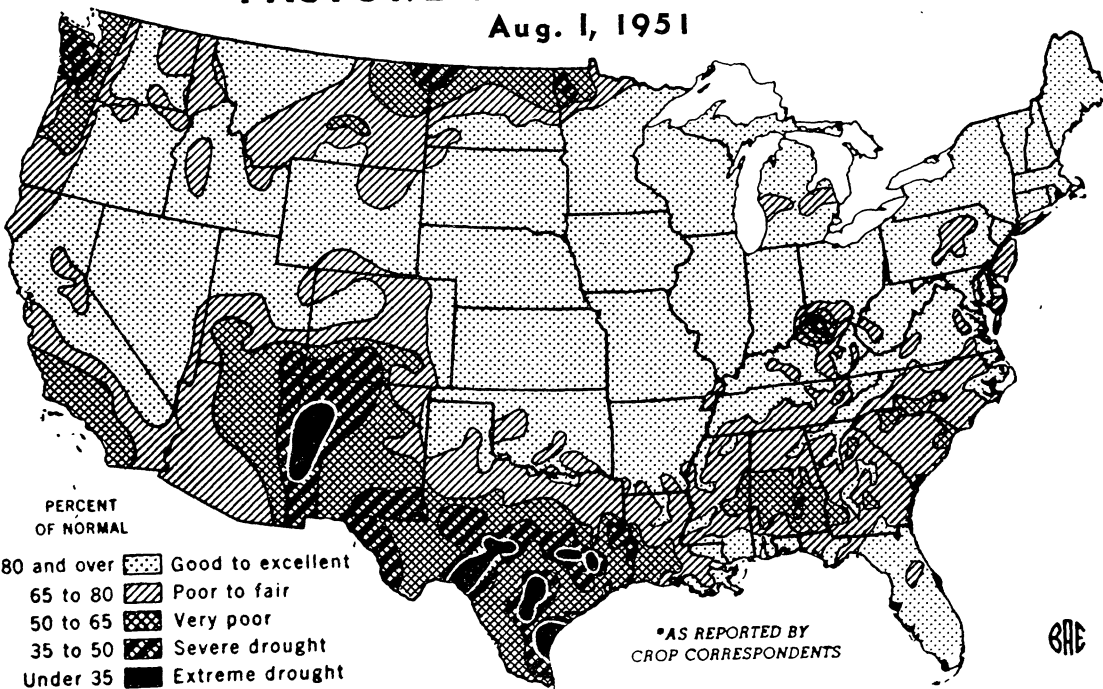
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48781 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Aug. 1, 1951



PERCENT OF NORMAL

80 and over		Good to excellent
65 to 80		Poor to fair
50 to 65		Very poor
35 to 50		Severe drought
Under 35		Extreme drought

*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS



* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48272 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS

Feeding of grains and concentrates to milk cows in crop reporters' herds on August 1 was the heaviest for that date in 9 years of record. Deterioration of pasture feed over much of the country necessitated heavy supplemental feeding of grains and concentrates to maintain milk flow. Crop reporters fed an average of 4.01 pounds of grains and concentrates per cow on August 1, 1952, which slightly exceeded the 1949 previous August 1 high of 3.98 pounds per cow. The rate was almost 5 percent above the rate for August 1 a year ago, and 8 percent above the 1947-51 average for the date of 3.71 pounds per cow.

Grain and concentrate feeding was at a record high rate for August 1 in the South Central and Western regions -- hitting new peaks for that date in half of the States in these areas. In the South Central region, many farmers were feeding at winter rates to supplement the critical shortage of pasture feed. Grain rations in this area averaged 3.3 pounds per cow -- almost $\frac{1}{2}$ pound above last year's previous record high for that date and the first time in 9 years of record that the quantity of grain and concentrates fed in the South Central States on August 1 has averaged above 3 pounds per cow. Grain and concentrate feeding in the West also hit a new high on August 1 in averaging 4.6 pounds per cow, topping last year's previous high of 4.5 pounds, and well above the feeding rates of earlier years.

Crop reporters in the East North Central and South Atlantic regions continued to feed grains and concentrates very liberally. The August 1 rates averaged 4.2 and 3.8 pounds per cow respectively, only 0.1 pound under the regional record highs for that date. The amount of grain and concentrates fed milk cows in crop reporters' herds in the North Atlantic and West North Central regions also was second high for the date, averaging 5.5 pounds and 3.3 pounds per cow -- 7 and 8 percent below the 1949 record highs for August 1.

On August 1, 72 percent of the crop reporters were feeding some grains and concentrates to their milk cows, the highest for that date in 9 years of record. The percentage feeding concentrates equalled or exceeded previous August 1 highs in all regions excepting the East North Central. The sharpest increase in proportion feeding grains and concentrates was in the South Central region with 67 percent this year as compared with the previous high on August 1, 1951 of 62 percent. Regionally, the percent of crop reporters feeding some grains and concentrates varied from 62 percent in the West North Central States to 94 percent in the North Atlantic region.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.,
August 13, 1952

CROP REPORTING BOARD

as of
August 1, 1952

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/						
State	Milk produced per milk cow			"Grain" fed per milk cow 2/		
and	Aug. 1 av.	August 1,	August 1,	August 1,	August 1,	August 1,
Division	1941-50	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952
	Pounds			Pounds		
Me.	18.3	20.7	19.2	5.2	5.1	5.8
N. H.	17.6	19.4	20.5	4.3	4.1	4.8
Vt.	17.4	18.3	18.4	4.2	4.0	4.2
Mass.	19.2	21.2	19.5	4.8	5.2	5.2
Conn.	18.9	19.8	18.5	5.2	5.3	5.7
N. Y.	20.1	21.9	21.9	5.3	5.2	5.5
N. J.	21.4	22.1	21.3	6.7	6.7	6.4
Pa.	19.2	19.9	19.9	6.2	5.9	6.1
N. Atl.	19.54	20.83	20.51	5.4	5.3	5.5
Ohio	18.3	20.8	20.3	4.8	4.5	5.1
Ind.	17.8	19.0	19.9	4.2	4.4	5.1
Ill.	17.4	19.8	19.3	4.4	4.3	4.6
Mich.	20.3	22.2	22.6	4.5	4.8	4.8
Wis.	19.8	22.3	21.3	3.9	3.5	3.2
E. N. Cent.	19.04	21.41	20.92	4.3	4.1	4.2
Minn.	17.5	19.6	20.3	3.0	2.6	2.6
Iowa	17.7	18.4	19.2	3.7	3.6	3.9
Mo.	14.4	17.1	14.8	4.1	3.7	4.0
N. Dak.	17.1	19.4	18.7	1.9	2.8	2.9
S. Dak.	14.7	16.9	16.0	1.6	1.8	2.1
Nebr.	16.6	18.3	18.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Kans.	15.2	16.0	15.2	3.4	3.2	4.0
W. N. Cent.	16.31	18.07	17.60	3.2	3.1	3.3
Md.	17.3	17.9	18.0	5.5	5.8	4.6
Va.	15.3	16.2	15.0	3.7	3.8	4.0
W. Va.	15.3	16.0	15.4	2.5	2.2	2.8
N. C.	14.6	14.7	14.1	3.7	4.2	4.2
S. C.	12.2	12.6	12.2	4.0	3.8	3.6
Ga.	10.3	10.9	9.5	3.4	3.7	3.4
S. Atl.	14.10	14.66	13.46	3.7	3.9	3.8
Ky.	14.8	14.5	14.3	2.8	2.8	3.3
Tenn.	13.3	14.0	11.5	3.1	3.2	4.0
Ala.	9.9	10.0	9.0	3.1	3.7	3.6
Miss.	8.9	9.4	7.9	2.1	2.3	2.4
Ark.	10.3	10.9	9.2	2.0	2.2	2.5
Okla.	12.0	12.2	11.6	2.6	2.2	3.3
Tex.	9.6	10.1	9.0	2.9	3.7	3.8
S. Cent.	11.31	11.70	10.52	2.7	2.9	3.3
Mont.	18.8	21.1	19.4	2.1	3.0	3.0
Idaho	20.8	23.2	22.0	3.5	3.3	3.6
Wyo.	18.5	22.0	20.9	2.7	3.0	3.2
Colo.	17.6	19.3	18.8	4.6	5.2	4.8
Utah	20.2	22.1	21.5	3.3	5.0	3.5
Wash.	22.0	22.9	22.6	4.3	4.6	4.3
Oreg.	20.4	21.1	21.6	3.9	4.7	4.3
Calif.	21.0	22.5	22.5	4.1	5.0	5.5
West.	20.07	21.59	21.51	3.8	4.5	4.6
U. S.	16.60	18.09	17.44	3.79	3.83	4.01

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; other States, regions, and U.S., crop reporters only. Regional figures include less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Includes grain, millfeeds and other concentrates.