

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 14, 1952

October 1, 1952

MILK PRODUCTION

HD  
9275  
46  
92

During September milk production on United States farms totaled 9,060 million pounds, about 1 percent below a year ago and the lowest for September in 4 years. However, the percentage decrease from the corresponding month last year was the smallest recorded since May. In terms of amount per capita, September production, at 1.92 pounds per day, was the smallest in the 23 years for which records are available and 11 percent below the 1941-50 average. In the first 9 months of 1952, milk production on farms has totaled 90.3 billion pounds, about 1½ percent below last year, and the smallest output for the period since 1948.

During September, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop reporters decreased less than average and on October 1 was higher than a year earlier for the first time in 5 months. Production per cow for these herds averaged 15.68 pounds on October 1, compared with 16.62 pounds on September 1, and 15.58 pounds on October 1 a year ago. Liberal supplemental feeding of hay and concentrates together with mild weather and reviving pastures in some sections have helped to offset a continued shortage of pasture feed in areas affected by the summer drought.

Regionally, milk production per cow on October 1 was higher than a year ago in the North Central, South Atlantic, and Western Areas, but was just under last year's level in the North Atlantic, and sharply below in the South Central. Production per cow was higher than the 1941-50 average for October 1 in all regions, although only slightly so in the South Central area. The percentage of milk cows being milked declined seasonally and remained below the level of recent years. On October 1, crop correspondents reported 68.6 percent of their milk cows in production, the lowest for the date since 1945.

Wisconsin, as usual, led all States in quantity of milk produced on farms during September. Production there totaled 1,126 million pounds compared with 480 million in Michigan, 477 million in California, 474 million in Minnesota, 455 million in Pennsylvania, 454 million in Ohio, and 447 million in Iowa. Milk production was record high for September in Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, and North Carolina. On the other hand, milk output in Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, the Great Plains States, and the Pacific Northwest was substantially below the 1941-50 average for September, primarily as a result of the smaller number of milk cows on farms.

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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	<u>1952</u> 1951	Average 1941-50	1951	1952
	Million pounds			Percent	Pounds		
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	10,210	97	2.41	2.19	2.09
Sept.	9,201	9,145	9,060	99	2.16	1.97	1.92
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	Sept. average 1941-50	Sept. 1951	Aug. 1952	Sept. 1952	State average 1941-50	Sept. 1951	Aug. 1952	Sept. 1952	
	Million pounds					Million pounds			
N. J.	86	91	93	90	N. C.	130	135	152	144
Pa.	429	454	476	455	S. C.	50	48	53	50
Ohio	436	438	487	454	Ky.	212	215	232	208
Ind.	312	330	359	331	Tenn.	206	212	220	211
Ill.	431	413	450	408	Ala.	112	110	117	107
Mich.	438	461	514	480	Miss.	116	115	134	115
Wis.	1,043	1,107	1,313	1,126	Okl.	188	146	159	132
Minn.	526	476	611	474	Tex.	317	261	265	248
Iowa	492	461	523	447	Mont.	55	46	50	43
Mo.	352	369	402	363	Idaho	103	93	106	94
N. Dak.	148	138	173	131	Utah	49	50	58	50
S. Dak.	117	110	121	101	Wash.	151	134	148	133
Nebr.	189	160	195	158	Oreg.	106	96	111	97
Kans.	219	192	214	184	Calif.	444	483	515	477
Va.	163	176	183	175	Other				
W. Va.	74	68	77	69	States	1,507	1,557	1,699	1,505
					U.S.	2,201	2,145	10,210	9,060

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

GRAIN AND OTHER CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS

The amount of grain and other concentrates fed per milk cow showed a moderate early fall upswing this year and on October 1 was close to record levels for the date. In crop reporters' herds, milk cows received an average of 4.23 pounds per head per day compared with 4.10 pounds a year ago and a range of 3.20 to 4.25 pounds on October 1 in the previous 8 years for which records are available. The shortage of pasture feed in many areas contributed to the heavy rate of supplemental feeding.

With the fall harvest at hand, grain supplies on farms are generally ample for current feeding needs except in some areas affected by drought. However, national supplies of grain and other concentrates per animal unit for the coming feeding season will be less plentiful than in some recent very favorable years. Concentrate rations fed to milk cows in September were valued at \$3.88 per hundredweight in milk selling areas of the country, 29 cents more than a year ago. In cream selling areas, concentrate rations were valued at \$3.40 per hundredweight or 18 cents more than in September 1951. During the past year, however, dairy product prices more than kept pace with those of feed and both milk-feed and butterfat-feed price ratios for September were slightly more favorable than a year ago. The milk-feed price ratio this year was about equal to the longtime average for September, but the butterfat-feed price ratio was nearly 10 percent below average.

The quantity of grain fed per milk cow on October 1 was generally high in all regions. New records for the date were reached in the South where heavy supplemental feeding has been necessary because of summer drought. In 6 of the 8 South Central States, the amount of grain fed per milk cow was at a new high level for October 1. The average for all States in the region -- 3.6 pounds -- was one-eighth higher than in any of the other 9 years for which data are available. This year's rate of feeding likewise exceeded previous highs for October 1 in the South Atlantic region and in several important North Central States, including Ohio, Michigan, South Dakota, and Kansas. By States, the quantity of grain fed per milk cow on October 1 ranged from around 2½ pounds per day in parts of the South and West to as much as 7 pounds per day in some highly specialized dairy States in the Northeast. About three-fourths of the Nation's crop reporters were feeding some grain or other concentrates to their milking herds on October 1.

DAIRY PASTURES

Continued lack of moisture during September limited grass growth, and dairy pasture feed conditions on October 1 were substantially below average. However, mild open weather favored full utilization of available pasture feed. Nationally, condition of dairy pastures on October 1 averaged 72 percent of normal -- 11 points under a year ago and 6 points below the 10-year average for that date. Mostly unrelieved drought conditions further deteriorated critically short pastures in the area including the lower Great Plains and central and lower Mississippi Valley. Pasture feed for milk stock also continued very poor along the Ohio and Tennessee River Valleys and in sections of the northern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest.

In the South Central region of the country, the condition of dairy pastures on October 1 averaged 49 percent of normal -- lowest for the date in the 33 years of record. Pasture feed for milk cows in Texas and Oklahoma were critically short with only local rains to relieve the extended drought. Among individual South Central States, pastures ranged from 9 to 38 percentage points below average for that date and from 3 to 42 points below October 1 a year ago.

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Lack of rainfall also sharply reduced dairy pasture feed in the Central and Northern Great Plains area. In Kansas, pasture condition was the poorest for October 1 since 1939, while in South Dakota, pastures were the poorest in over 10 years. In North Dakota and Missouri the condition of pasture was the second lowest for the date in 13 years. Dairy pasture conditions in the individual West North Central States ranged from 14 to 44 percentage points below October 1 a year ago. Regionally, the October 1 condition was the second lowest in the last 12 years. In the important dairy States of the western Great Lake area and in extended sections along the Atlantic Seaboard, pastures for milk stock were in mostly good to excellent condition. In western New York and Pennsylvania and much of the Ohio Valley farmers were supplementing dry short dairy pasture feed with liberal feedings of hay, grain, and silage.

In the West, dairy pasture conditions were somewhat better than a year ago, but below average for October 1. Pasture feed was very short in eastern Colorado and parts of New Mexico, Montana, Washington, and Oregon. Pasture feed in California was above average for October 1 and supplying ample feed for milk stock.

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**CROP REPORT**      **CROP REPORTING BOARD**

Washington, D. C.,  
October 10, 1952  
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

as of  
October 1, 1952

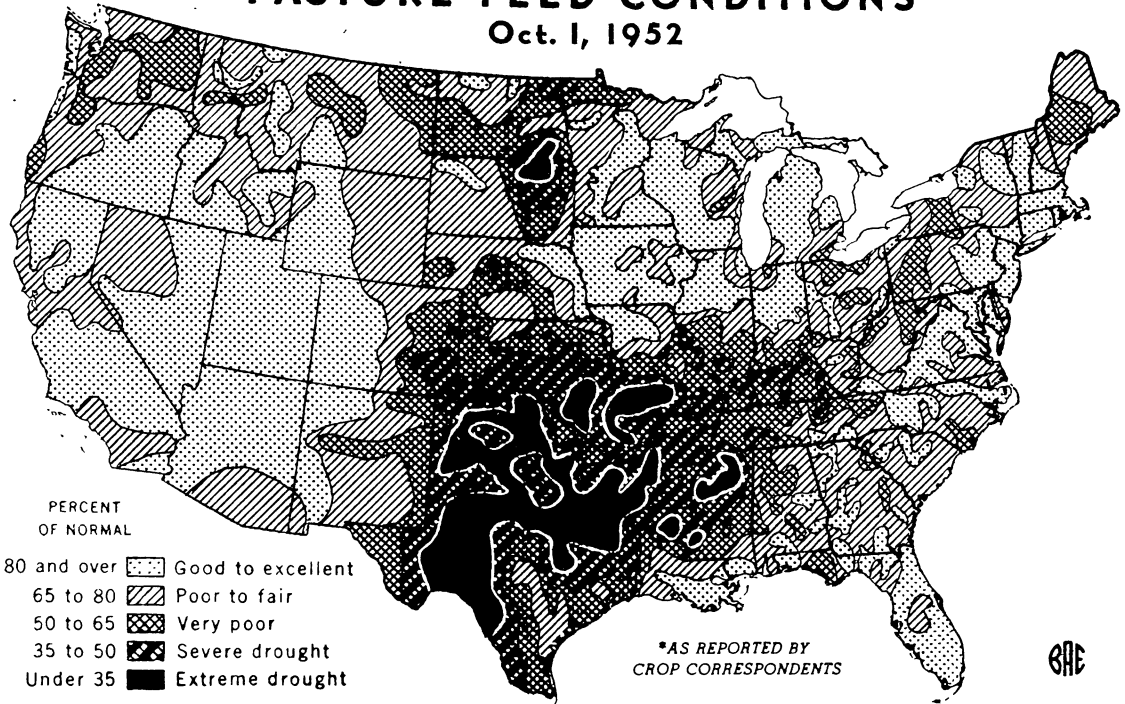
MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/						
State	Milk produced per milk cow			"Grain" fed per milk cow 2/		
and	Oct. 1 av.:	October 1,	October 1,	October 1,	October 1,	October 1,
Division:	1941-50	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952
	Pounds			Pounds		
Me.	16.5	19.0	17.5	5.5	5.0	6.1
N.H.	16.7	19.2	17.8	4.9	4.5	4.9
Vt.	15.4	17.2	16.8	4.4	4.3	4.2
Mass.	18.6	20.0	20.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
Conn.	18.3	20.2	20.3	5.7	5.9	6.2
N.Y.	18.4	20.0	20.2	5.8	5.7	5.8
N.J.	20.7	22.1	21.6	7.0	7.2	7.0
Pa.	17.9	19.2	19.1	6.4	6.5	6.5
N. Atl.	18.18	19.74	19.55	5.8	5.8	5.8
Ohio	16.6	18.6	19.3	4.9	5.0	5.5
Ind.	15.6	17.2	17.6	4.4	4.9	4.6
Ill.	15.4	17.0	17.9	4.5	4.5	4.7
Mich.	17.7	20.7	21.1	4.7	5.2	5.3
Wis.	15.5	17.3	17.7	3.8	3.4	3.6
E. N. Cent.	16.05	18.03	18.54	4.3	4.3	4.5
Minn.	12.8	14.0	14.3	3.2	2.7	2.8
Iowa	14.4	16.4	16.8	5.0	4.2	4.5
Mo.	12.8	14.0	13.8	4.0	3.6	3.6
N. Dak.	11.8	13.6	12.9	2.8	3.2	3.1
S. Dak.	10.7	13.0	12.8	3.2	2.7	3.3
Nebr.	12.9	13.5	14.4	3.2	3.4	3.7
Kans.	12.6	13.2	13.8	3.5	3.8	4.2
W. N. Cent.	12.77	14.08	14.30	3.7	3.4	3.6
Md.	16.7	17.5	19.0	6.0	6.4	6.7
Va.	14.4	14.9	15.5	3.8	3.8	4.0
W. Va.	13.4	13.9	13.3	2.7	2.5	2.5
N. C.	13.4	14.0	14.1	3.6	4.2	4.1
S. C.	11.2	13.2	11.8	3.9	3.4	3.9
Ga.	9.2	9.9	10.9	3.4	3.4	4.0
S. Atl.	13.05	15.40	14.15	3.8	3.9	4.1
Ky.	13.2	14.0	13.5	2.7	3.2	3.7
Tenn.	11.7	12.3	12.0	2.9	3.4	3.7
Ala.	9.0	9.0	8.4	2.9	3.8	3.5
Miss.	7.4	7.0	7.3	1.7	1.9	2.7
Ark.	9.1	9.2	8.7	2.3	2.3	2.7
Okla.	9.9	10.9	9.8	2.7	3.0	3.6
Tex.	8.4	8.4	3.7	3.3	4.4	4.6
S. Cent.	9.88	10.67	10.07	2.7	3.2	3.6
Mont.	15.1	16.0	15.2	2.7	3.1	2.6
Idaho	18.1	20.3	19.3	3.6	4.2	3.4
Wyo.	15.5	18.5	18.3	2.9	2.8	3.1
Colo.	14.3	14.7	16.8	5.1	4.5	4.9
Utah	17.7	20.8	20.1	5.0	4.4	4.3
Wash.	18.5	20.2	20.0	4.8	4.9	4.5
Oreg.	16.6	17.7	17.7	4.8	4.7	4.2
Calif.	18.6	20.0	20.8	5.2	5.0	4.5
West.	17.05	18.65	18.91	4.6	4.6	4.3
U. S.	14.14	15.58	15.68	4.06	4.10	4.23

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.

# PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS\*

Oct. 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



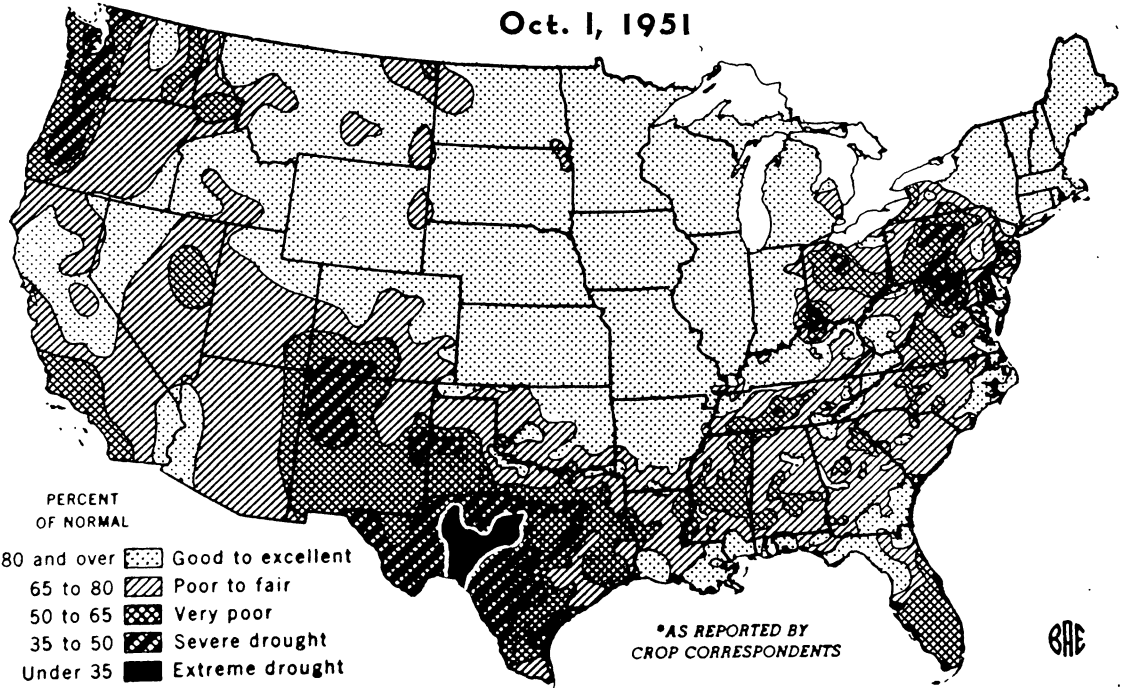
\* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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# PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS\*

Oct. 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

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