census to the next. The total number of cattle is changing constantly during the year because of births, deaths, purchases, and sales. The number of breeding animals is relatively more constant. In the 1945 and 1935 Censuses, both taken as of January 1, the inquiry regarding cows and heifers specified the age as 2 years old and over on January 1. During this 10-year period the number of cows and heifers 2 years old and over increased from 36,930,584 to 44,156,337, or 19.6 percent.

Texas outranks all other States in the number of cattle as reported in the 1945 Census and has consistently maintained this position, beginning with the 1860 Census. Over 10 percent of all cattle enumerated in the 1945 Census were in Texas. In 1945, Iowa, with 6.6 percent of the United States total, ranked second in number of cattle on farms, followed in order by Kansas with 4.9 percent, Nebraska and Wisconsin each with 4.8 percent, Minnesota with 4.6 percent, and Illinois with 4.0 percent. These seven leading States had 40.4 percent of the cattle in the United States.

Considerable variation in the ratio of cows and heifers to total cattle occurs in the different parts of the United States. The New England and Middle Atlantic States had the highest ratio of cows and heifers 2 years old and over in the 1945 Census, with 67.2 percent and 65.7 percent, respectively. The lowest ratio was in the West North Central States, an area of extensive cattle-feeding operations, where only 45.6 percent of the cattle were cows and heifers 2 years old and over. The State with the lowest ratio was Iowa with 39.0 percent, and the State with the highest ratio was Rhode Island with 75.4 percent.

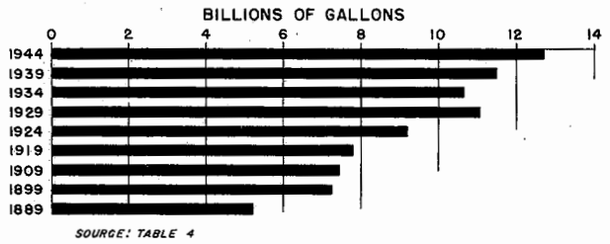
Milk produced and dairy products sold.—The production of 12,710,514,595 gallons of milk reported for 1944 for the United States was the largest ever recorded by a census. This amount exceeds by more than a billion gallons the highest amount previously reported. An inquiry on milk production was included for the first time in the 1890 Census. Since 1890, the production of milk reported for each census, with the exception of 1935, has been larger than for the preceding census. Milk production for 1934, a year of severe and widespread drought, fell considerably below the production for 1929.

Wisconsin, with 1,559,198,371 gallons, ranked first in the production of whole milk in 1944. Wisconsin's production represented 12.3 percent of the total for the United States and exceeded the total milk produced in the States comprising the West.

The record milk production of 1944 was the result of an increased number of cows milked and an increased production per cow. Cows milked increased by 3.9 percent to 22,802,764 in 1944 from 21,936,556 in 1939, while the average milk production per cow gained from 525 to 557 gallons. All States, except five, showed a higher average milk production per cow milked in 1944 than in 1939. Increased production per cow accounted for approximately three-fifths and the increase in the number of cows milked for about two-fifths of the increase in milk production between 1939 and 1944.

There has been an increase at each succeeding census in the proportion of milk sold as whole milk and a decrease in the quantity of milk sold in the form of cream and butter. With the wartime demands for greater quantities of whole milk, the quantity of milk sold as whole milk was 41.0 percent greater in 1944 than in 1939. Milk sold as whole milk represented 59.7 percent of the total milk produced in 1944, 46.7 percent in 1939, 40.3 percent in 1929, and 29.0 percent in 1924. Without exception, the proportion of milk sold as whole milk was larger in every State in 1944 than in 1939.

MILK PRODUCED — NUMBER OF GALLONS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1889 – 1944



SOURCE: TABLE 4

HOGS— NUMBER SHOWN BY THE CENSUS ON SPECIFIED DATES OF ENUMERATION IN RELATION TO CYCLICAL CHANGES INDICATED BY ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF JANUARY 1 INVENTORIES BY BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, FOR THE UNITED STATES