UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
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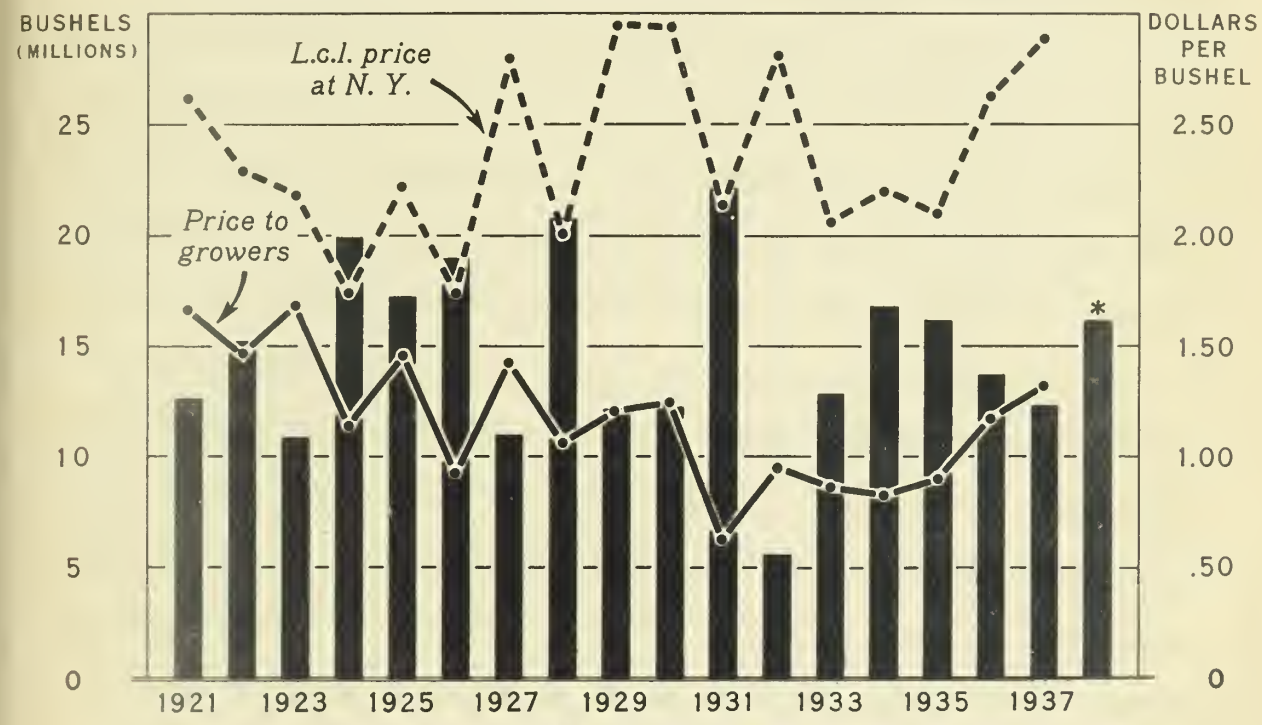
TFS- 17 MAY 23, 1938

THE FRUIT SITUATION

PEACHES: PRODUCTION AND SEASON AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY GROWERS IN 10 SOUTHERN STATES, AND JULY AVERAGE L.C.L. PRICE AT NEW YORK, 1921-38



INDICATED ON MAY 1, 1938

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 34338 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The size of the Southern peach crop is an important factor affecting prices of Southern peaches. That it is not the only factor, however, is apparent upon examination of year-to-year variations in price and production. For example, production in the Southern States in 1937 was only slightly smaller than in 1933, but prices to growers in 1937 averaged 46 cents per bushel more than in 1933. Increased consumer purchasing power in 1937 apparently accounted for most of this difference in price. The 1938 Southern peach crop is indicated to be about one-third larger than the 1937 crop, and consumer purchasing power is at a materially lower level than during the 1937 peach marketing season. Another price determining factor, for which definite data are not yet available, is the size of the peach crop in other areas in which the marketing season partially overlaps that of the Southern season.

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Summary

Fruit crops in some States suffered considerable damage from freezing weather during early April, but May 1 prospects are reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as generally favorable in most important producing sections.

Frost injury to peaches and cherries was rather extensive in the Central and North Atlantic States, and some damage to apples and pears is reported in Virginia. Growing conditions continued favorable for most fruit crops in the West, but low temperatures in Idaho and northern Colorado since May 1 have reduced prospects to some extent in those States. Citrus crops from the new bloom continued to progress under favorable conditions in all States except Florida, where lack of sufficient rainfall has caused the droppage of young fruit to be heavier than usual.

The 1938 peach crop in the Southern States will be nearly one-third larger than the small 1937 crop and 13 percent above average, according to May 1 indications. In Georgia, the principal producing State, low temperatures cause some damage, and indicated production is about 9 percent below average, but nearly twice as large as the very small peach crop of 1937. Although some freeze damage has occurred in other southern areas, above average crops are indicated for most other Southern peach States.

PEACHES

Peach prospects for the 1938 season are variable, ranging from a light prospective production in many of the Central and Eastern States to relatively good prospects in most of the 10 Southern States and on the Pacific Coast.

Southern crop indicated to be above average

In the 10 Southern States (North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas), the condition of the crop declined 10 points from that of April 1, largely as a result of low temperatures during the first week of April. Prospective production in these States, however, is 31 percent larger than the small crop of 1937 and 13 percent above the average production for the preceding 10-year period (1927-36). Indicated production for 1938 totals 16,131,000 bushels compared with 12,316,000 in 1937 and the 10-year average of 14,334,000 bushels.

In Georgia, low temperatures caused some damage to peaches in the northern part of the State, but little or no loss was suffered in the more important areas. General rains during early April were beneficial, but additional moisture soon will be needed for maturing the crop. Present prospects are for fair to good crops in all areas of this State. In North Carolina, April freezes caused considerable damage to buds in the mountain counties, but the condition of the crop is unusually good in the important commercial peach areas of the Sandhills section. Some losses were reported in the northern counties of Alabama, but a fair crop is in prospect for the State as a whole. In Arkansas, losses were confined largely to farm orchards and the less important commercial areas.

Present prospects in Mississippi point to a good crop of peaches. In Louisiana, hail storms and excessive dropping of fruit have reduced prospects in all but a few localities. Reports from Oklahoma indicate almost a complete loss of peaches in the western half of the State and considerable damage to the crop in the eastern portion, where the more important producing areas are located. Prospects in Texas were materially reduced by freeze and wind damage in early April. The commercial orchards of east Texas were not seriously injured, but reports from most other sections of the State indicate either poor crops or complete failures.

Prices of southern peaches appear to be determined to a considerable extent by peach production in those States and by the general level of consumer purchasing power. With production in the Southern States indicated to be almost one-third larger than the small crop of 1937, and with consumer purchasing power at a materially lower level than during the peach marketing season a year ago, prices of peaches from the Southern States this season will undoubtedly average considerably below the relatively high prices of 1937. Among other factors affecting prices is the production of peaches in some of the areas whose marketing periods partially overlap with the southern season. Because of insufficient information concerning probable peach production in other areas, a more definite indication of probable prices for the 1938 season is not possible at this time.

California peach crops indicated smaller than year ago

In California, the May 1 indications point to smaller crops than in 1937 for both clingstone and freestone varieties. The May 1 condition of all peaches was 77 percent of normal, compared with 87 percent on May 1, 1937, and 77 percent for the 9-year (1928-36) average. Some clingstone orchards still carry an excessive amount of soil moisture as the result of floods during the past winter, and it now appears that many such orchards will be definitely out of production for the 1938 season. It is yet too early, however, to determine the importance of this factor. Flood damage in the important freestone areas has not been serious.

Crop prospects in other States variable

Condition of the crop in other States will not be available until June 1. In general, present prospects are favorable for good crops in the New England States and in Virginia. Present indications point to light peach crops in New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. In the North Central States prospects are variable. Low temperatures during April resulted in some damage to peaches in southern Ohio and Indiana, and materially reduced prospects in Illinois and Missouri. Michigan peaches were not seriously injured and a good crop is in prospect.

In the Pacific Northwest, growing conditions have been favorable, the bloom was heavy, and the present prospects are for good peach crops in both Washington and Oregon. In the Rocky Mountain States but little spring freeze damage occurred, and conditions are generally favorable. Good peach crops are indicated in both Colorado and Utah. Since May 1 the Idaho crop has been damaged by low temperatures in the Twin Falls area, and prospects probably have been reduced to some extent.

Peaches: Production by States, average 1927-36, annual 1936 and 1937, and indicated 1938

State	Average 1927-36	Annual 1936	Annual 1937	Indicated 1938
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
North Carolina	1,813	1,558	1,984	2,232
South Carolina	1,095	1,159	1,080	1,473
Georgia	1/ 5,824	5,589	2,730	5,320
Florida	63	67	36	51
Alabama	1,252	1,720	990	1,898
Mississippi	750	1,052	474	1,061
Arkansas	1,584	1,012	2,288	2,279
Louisiana	240	378	269	325
Oklahoma	494	20	1,073	412
Texas	1,219	1,156	1,392	1,080
Total 10 States	1/ 14,334	13,711	12,316	16,131
Delaware	271	500	398	
Maryland	374	279	448	
Virginia	767	594	1,599	
West Virginia	299	90	528	Indications for remaining States available June 10
Kentucky	452	131	1,369	
Tennessee	1,214	854	1,860	
New Hampshire	18	13	24	
Massachusetts	116	105	107	
Rhode Island	25	28	27	
Connecticut	172	176	177	
New York	1/ 1,348	1,232	1,806	
New Jersey	1,330	1,352	1,651	
Pennsylvania	1,507	799	2,673	
Ohio	876	164	1,296	
Indiana	456	10	402	
Illinois	1,424	256	2,117	
Michigan	1,354	1,720	2,652	
Iowa	78	15	87	
Missouri	672	107	1,728	
Nebraska	40	5	38	
Kansas	1,231	18	256	
Idaho	146	175	14	
Colorado	1,013	1,345	1,522	
New Mexico	67	56	92	
Arizona	63	37	47	
Utah	534	554	72	
Nevada	4	6	3	
Washington	1/ 1,019	1,358	935	
Oregon	265	258	241	
Total other States	16,029	12,437	24,169	
California, total	1/ 22,135	21,502	23,141	
Clingstone 2/	1/ 14,564	14,043	15,407	
Freestone 3/	1/ 7,571	7,459	7,734	
United States	1/ 52,498	47,650	59,626	

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested or dumped on account of market conditions. 2/ Mainly for canning. 3/ Mainly for drying.

Peaches, all varieties: Weekly average l.c.l. price per bushel at New York City, 1927-37

Week ended 1/	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
June 4	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.20	3.50	3.30	3.62	4.55
11	---	---	---	4.62	3.81	---	3.92	3.96	2.71	2.72	3.87
18	4.38	---	3.28	3.88	3.42	---	3.04	2.72	2.15	2.24	3.15
25	3.00	3.66	4.02	3.19	2.35	---	2.34	2.18	2.20	2.37	2.90
July 2	2.08	3.56	3.85	2.26	2.22	---	3.05	2.45	2.59	2.50	3.17
9	2.22	3.31	3.34	3.31	3.10	2.78	2.60	2.79	2.56	2.60	3.35
16	2.81	1.85	3.27	3.46	2.42	2.73	2.62	2.09	2.17	3.40	3.18
23	2.86	1.89	3.00	2.58	1.57	2.83	1.57	1.98	2.04	2.37	2.73
30	3.35	1.28	2.44	2.71	1.22	2.73	1.40	2.04	1.81	2.05	2.23
Aug. 6	3.98	1.32	2.76	2.69	1.55	1.91	1.54	2.11	1.94	2.30	1.94
13	3.69	1.36	2.66	2.73	1.65	1.49	2.10	1.90	2.34	2.12	1.77
20	2.96	1.47	---	2.73	1.56	1.32	1.72	2.09	2.61	1.98	1.82
27	2.02	2.17	---	2.40	1.38	1.37	1.89	2.22	1.93	2.04	2.27
Sept. 3	1.15	2.15	2.28	2.24	.93	1.29	1.60	2.59	1.92	2.31	1.47
10	1.32	2.32	2.62	1.47	1.15	1.42	1.55	2.99	2.18	2.10	1.74
17	2.42	2.27	2.42	2.15	1.17	1.38	1.98	3.48	1.70	2.38	1.69
24	2.38	1.72	2.16	2.40	1.48	1.50	2.28	3.35	1.64	2.67	1.49
Oct. 1	3.17	1.95	---	---	1.31	1.07	1.92	2.75	1.44	2.55	1.56
8	2.55	1.66	---	---	---	.88	---	2.84	1.25	2.98	1.65
15	2.56	1.88	---	---	---	1.06	---	2.50	1.02	---	1.88
22	---	---	---	---	---	.62	---	---	.82	---	1.75
29	---	---	---	---	---	.64	---	---	.70	---	1.62
Season average 2/	2.68	1.90	2.91	2.78	1.62	1.64	1.93	2.27	2.09	2.39	2.29

1/ 1938 calendar.
2/ Computed from weekly average prices weighted by weekly unloads and truck receipts of peaches at New York City.

FRUIT AND NUT CROP PROSPECTS 1/

ON MAY 1, 1938

The following summaries of fruit prospects for 1938 represent the general situation as it appeared on May 1. These summaries, for the most part, are based upon general information pertaining to the effects of winter temperatures or spring frosts on fruit trees and buds, and upon other current factors which may affect production. Since it is too early to forecast production of most fruits, these summaries are intended to present the general picture in the light of indications available at this time.

APPLES.- In general, reports indicate little damage to apple trees or buds from winter temperatures or spring freezes, and prospects appear fairly good in nearly all important apple producing areas. In the New England States, buds developed rather rapidly during April and it now appears likely that full bloom will be reached somewhat earlier than usual. Present prospects indicate a good crop of apples in these States. Trees in New York, with the exception of Baldwin varieties, carried almost a full bloom and the weather has been quite favorable for pollination. Orchard work, however, is considerably behind schedule due to the earliness of the season, and insect infestations are particularly heavy for this time of year. In Pennsylvania, low temperatures on April 16 and 17 apparently caused little injury to apples. Trees were not in bloom at the time of the freeze and reports indicate buds came through in good condition. Pollination weather has been favorable. Bloom was heavy in Maryland, and freeze damage was confined largely to orchards on low ground, and prospects are, for the most part, favorable.

In Virginia, the bloom was early, particularly in the Southern and Central counties. The early April freeze caused considerable damage in the Piedmont District, while freezes later in the month injured the crop in the Shenandoah Valley. In the Winchester District, apples set fairly well and some York orchards have a heavy crop. For the State as a whole conditions indicate a crop much smaller than that of last season. West Virginia orchards have apparently come through the April freezes in fairly good condition. There are some reports of damage to low-land orchards but in most cases enough buds survived to set a fairly good crop.

Prospects for apples are spotted in the North Central States. The crop was reduced materially in Illinois by April freezes and cold, wet weather during most of the blossom period. In Michigan a fair crop is in prospect. Early varieties were injured more than late varieties. In Ohio, low temperatures the last week in April probably resulted in some injury, but it is too early to determine the extent of the damage. Freeze losses were rather heavy in Missouri, and a relatively light crop is in prospect. The outlook for apples is favorable in the other States of this group.

1/ These statements are excerpts from a special report on Fruit and Nut Crop Prospects released by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on May 16, 1938.

Indications point to good apple crops in most of the Southern States, although prospects were reduced somewhat in Tennessee, Alabama, and Oklahoma as a result of the low temperatures during April. Growing conditions during April were generally favorable in the Western States. The bloom was heavy in the Pacific Northwest, but it is too early to determine the set of fruit. Early orchard work has progressed very slowly and has increased the possibility of insect damage later in the season. Present prospects, however, are generally favorable. In California, reports indicate a heavy bloom in the important commercial producing areas. The season is not sufficiently advanced, however, to form any definite opinion as to the probable set of fruit. Conditions are favorable in Colorado and Utah. In Idaho trees have carried a good bloom in most areas and prospects were favorable on May 1. Low temperatures since May 1, however, have probably caused considerable damage, but the extent of this damage cannot be determined at this early date.

PEARS.- Growing conditions were favorable during April in most of the important pear producing areas. In the North Atlantic States the bloom was good. There has been little freeze damage and prospects are for good crops in these States. In the North Central States, prospects range from good to poor. Good crops are indicated in Indiana and Iowa, but freeze damage since May 1 has probably reduced prospective production in Michigan. April freezes materially reduced the crop in Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas. In the South Atlantic States indications point to good pear crops except in Virginia, where considerable damage resulted from April freezes. Some of the South Central States show a light set of fruit as a result of the low temperatures. Conditions are generally favorable in the Pacific Northwest. The bloom was heavy and present indications point to good pear crops. It is too early, however, to determine what the final fruit set may be. Orchard work has been delayed and considerable insect damage may result later in the season. In California the outlook for pears is good. The bloom was heavy and growing conditions during April were favorable, but it is yet too early to determine the final set of fruit. Prospects in the Rocky Mountain States are relatively favorable.

GRAPES.- The condition of wine, raisin, and table grapes in California on May 1 was above the 9-year (1928-36) average for that date. The Thompson Seedless variety of raisin grapes have made a relatively early start, and though slight frost damage was reported in limited areas, a good sized crop appears in prospect. Wet weather during April, however, was conducive to the rapid development of mildew, but the season is not sufficiently advanced to determine just what effect this will have on the development of the crop.

Grape prospects appear favorable in New York. April freezes caused some damage in most other important eastern grape-producing States, but it is too early to properly evaluate such damage. Low temperatures since May 1 have probably caused extensive injury to the crop in Michigan.

CHERRIES.- Prospects in the Eastern commercial cherry States were reduced materially by the early April freezes. Low temperatures resulted in considerable damage to sweet cherries in New York, and indications point to a light crop. Sour cherries apparently were not injured seriously and a relatively good crop is in prospect. In Pennsylvania, sweet cherries bloomed early and were almost a total loss in many sections as a result of freezing temperatures in April. Sour cherries, however, were not in bloom, and escaped serious damage. Prospects are for a light crop of cherries in Ohio. In Michigan, sour cherry prospects were reduced materially during April in both the Grand Traverse region and in the southwestern counties. Injury to sweet cherries to May 1, however, apparently was not so extensive, but low temperatures since May 1 have caused severe damage to all cherries. Freeze damage in Idaho has been negligible and conditions are generally favorable. Prospects in Colorado on May 1 were the best in several years. On the nights of May 6 and 7, however, low temperatures resulted in serious damage to cherries in the important Ft. Collins-Loveland area. It is too early to determine the full extent of damage but it is probable there will be a light crop in this section. In the Pacific Northwest the bloom was heavy and present prospects are favorable for a good crop. California cherries are developing later than usual, but current indications point to a larger crop than was produced in 1937. The crop outlook in Utah is favorable.

PLUMS and
PRUNES.- Growing conditions during April were favorable for the development of California plums, and a good crop is in prospect. It is still rather early for dependable indications relative to prune production in California. Conditions were quite favorable during April, and there is abundant soil moisture in all areas. There are, however, some prune orchards in areas where the ground water table is exceedingly high as a result of late winter floods. Orchards in these areas may not develop commercial crops. In Washington, prune orchards carried a good bloom, and frost damage has been negligible. In those districts which produce prunes for drying, inclement weather has delayed orchard operations, and the spring spray program is considerably behind schedule. In districts producing prunes for fresh consumption, however, orchards are in good condition and trees are carrying a good set of fruit. In Oregon, prune trees came through the winter in good shape, and there has been no spring frost injury. The bloom has been good in all sections and trees are carrying a good set of fruit. Some aphis damage is reported in those areas producing fruit for fresh consumption, and considerable brown rot is in evidence in prune orchards of the upper Willamette Valley, where the crop is used chiefly for drying. Michigan plums showed a heavy bloom but frost injury has been extensive, and crop prospects have been materially reduced.

CITRUS FRUITS.- It is yet too early to obtain dependable indications relative to citrus production for the 1938-39 season. The present outlook, however, is for good crops in most sections. Most California groves were in full blossom by May 1. Trees are generally in good condition and there is an abundance of soil moisture available. There was no serious injury from spring frosts at blossom time, and the possibility of relatively light crops in Southern California groves which were badly flooded during the heavy rains of early March is still problematical.

In Florida, continued dry weather prevailed over almost the entire citrus belt during April, and dropping of young fruit has been heavier than usual.

Citrus trees in Texas are reported to be in good condition. Growing conditions during the winter and early spring months were favorable for an unusually heavy bloom, and trees are now carrying a good set of fruit. The cold wave of early April caused some damage to young fruit but losses were not serious. Fruit is well advanced in all sections and an early crop is in prospect. Mild weather which prevailed in Arizona during the spring months has been favorable for the development of the new citrus crops. Bloom was exceptionally heavy and the set of fruit is reported to be good. In Louisiana citrus prospects are good. Trees came through the winter with no serious frost damage and carried an unusually heavy bloom in all areas.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS.- California: The condition of apricots on May 1 was considerably below condition as reported on the same date a year ago, and below the 9-year (1928-36) average. The crop has been materially reduced by rain at blossom time, early spring frosts, and brown rot injury. Fruit now being carried by the trees shows considerable range in size, because of a rather extended blossoming period. The almond crop likewise has been reduced considerably as the result of rain at blossom time, spring frost injury and brown rot. And it now appears certain that almond production will be less than last year. The outlook for fig production showed little change during April, and a good crop appears to be in prospect. Olives have not yet blossomed in most areas, but with the exception of trees which were damaged by the severe wind storm in February, most plantings are in good condition. Condition of California walnuts on May 1 was substantially below reported condition on the same date a year ago, and slightly below the 9-year average for the period 1928-1936. Winter temperatures were extremely mild in the southern walnut-producing counties. This condition has caused "delayed foliation" in many orchards, and should it become general over large areas, the crop will be materially affected.

Oregon: It is too early for definite indications relative to walnut production in Oregon, but orchards are in good condition, and a favorable season is in prospect.

STATISTICS RELATING TO CURRENT MARKETINGS OF STRAWBERRIES, CITRUS FRUITS AND APPLES

Table 1.- Strawberries: Indicated acreage and production, 1938 with comparisons

Group and State	Acreage: 10-year average 1927-36	Acreage: 1937	Acreage: 1938	Yield per acre: 10-year average 1927-36	Yield per acre: 1937	Yield per acre: Indicated 1938	Production 1/: 10-year average 1927-36	Production 1/: 1937	Production 1/: Indicated 1938
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Crates (24 qt.,)	Crates	Crates	1,000 crates	1,000 crates	1,000 crates
Early:									
Alabama	4,180	2,900	3,300	75	68	68	312	197	224
Florida	7,610	8,300	7,500	70	65	60	531	572	450
Louisiana	20,560	17,600	22,000	60	82	57	1,218	1,443	1,254
Mississippi	900	400	360	53	70	60	46	28	22
Texas	2,260	2,150	1,950	56	69	70	121	148	136
Group total	35,510	31,850	35,110	62.6	75.0	59.4	2,228	2,388	2,086
Second Early 2/	54,650	40,650	46,650	60.0	69.7	75.3	3,257	2,834	3,513
Intermediate:									
Calif., other	2,780	3,000	3,100	194	180	170	537	540	527
Delaware	4,360	5,200	5,200	59	65	40	258	338	208
Illinois	4,770	5,400	6,200	52	40	45	247	216	279
Kansas	1,190	900	1,100	51	40	70	62	36	77
Kentucky	7,000	6,700	7,700	57	41	55	386	275	424
Maryland	8,050	7,700	8,100	66	80	50	524	616	405
Missouri	14,360	4,500	9,000	39	30	45	558	135	405
New Jersey	3,760	4,000	4,400	82	95	90	310	380	396
Oklahoma	3/1,780	200	400	3/32	30	40	3/ 58	6	16
Group total	47,870	37,600	45,200	61.8	67.6	60.6	2,934	2,542	2,737
Total 3 groups	138,030	110,100	126,960	61.0	70.5	65.7	8,419	7,764	8,336
Late 2/	46,950	53,900	60,800	65.2	82.7		3,070	4,457	Rpt. due May 24
TOTAL ALL STATES	184,980	164,000	187,760	62.3	74.5		11,489	12,221	

1/ Estimates include quantities used for canning, cold pack, etc.
2/ For data by States see April issue of The Fruit Situation, page 8.
3/ Short-time average.

Table 2.- Strawberries: Weekly carlot shipments, average 1932-36, annual 1937 and 1938

Week ended 1/	1932-36 average			1937			1938		
	La.	Other	Total	La.	Other	Total	La.	Other	Total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Feb. 12:	1	141	142		151	151		188	188
19:	12	146	158		98	98		155	155
26:	5	145	150	2	37	39		98	98
Mar. 5:	17	124	141	13	25	38	7	98	105
12:	4	108	112	41	41	82	118	75	193
19:	5	86	91	40	39	79	327	42	369
28:	27	115	142	32	72	104	275	11	286
Apr. 2:	144	105	249	16	30	46	337	39	376
9:	235	90	325	65	33	98	346	41	387
16:	332	124	456	178	48	226	418	81	499
23:	482	230	712	573	70	643	353	327	680
30:	559	452	1,011	813	101	914	173	482	655
May 7:	459	882	1,341	870	227	1,097	73	387	460
14:	222	1,215	1,437	582	608	1,190	19	619	638
21:	36	1,214	1,250	108	756	864			
28:	5	1,301	1,306		668	668			
June 4:		727	727		455	455			
11:		263	263		120	120			
18:		56	56		23	23			
25:		54	54		43	43			
July 2:		38	38		17	17			
9:		12	12						

1/ Based on 1938 calendar.

Table 3.- Strawberries: Shipping point prices per quart, specified weeks, 1937-38

Week ended	Hammond, La.		Chadbourn, N.C.	
	Auction prices		Truckloads to growers 1/	
	1937	1938	1937	1938
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Jan. 1				
8				
15				
22				
29				
Feb. 5				
12				
19				
26				
Mar. 5				
12		.17		
19		.17		
26	.27	.20		
Apr. 2	.28	.19		
9	.30	.18		
16	.25	.18		
23	.16	.11	-	.13
30	.13	.12	.12	.16
May 7	.14	-	.17	.15
14	.10	-	.12	.12
21	.12		.09	

1/ Without crates

Table 4.- Strawberries: Weekly average price per quart, at New York and Chicago, 1936-38

Week ended 1/	1936			1937			1938		
	La. Klondykes	N. C. Klondykes	Average 2/	La. Klondykes	N. C. Klondykes	Average 2/	La. Klondykes	N.C. Klondykes	Average 2/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York									
Apr. 2	26		24			37	26		26
9	24		24	40		39	25		25
16	28		25	38		37	25		24
23	31	23	27	27		24	20	15	16
30	24	16	20	22	14	18	23	18	19
Mo. av.	27	-	24	30	-	31	24	16	22
May 7	-	14	16	25	16	19	19	19	17
14		13	16	17	14	15	-	16	14
21		14	14	17	14	14			
28		-	12	-	12	11			
Mo. av.		14	15		14	15			
June 4		-	13		-	11			
11		-	14		-	14			
18			17			9			
25			19			11			
Mo. av.			16			12			
July 2			19			14			
9			22			15			
16			26			14			
23			-			-			
30			-			-			
Mo. av.			22			14			
Chicago									
Apr. 2	22		21	30		36	25		25
9	23		23	38		38	23		23
16	23		23	32		32	24		24
23	27		22	24		24	16		14
30	23		20	18		18	17		16
Mo. av.	24		22	28		29	20		20
May 7	19		18	20		19	-		17
14	17		14	16		15	15	3/	14
21	16		14	19		18			
28	-		15	-		19			
Mo. av.	18		16	18		18			
June 4			13			16			
11			11			17			
18			13			12			
25			14			13			
Mo. av.			13			14			
July 2			16			17			
9			13			21			
16			-			22			
23			-			-			
30			-			-			
Mo. av.			14			21			

1/ Based on 1938 calendar. 2/ Simple average of quotations for strawberries from all States. 3/ Includes some fair quality.

Table 5.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1931-35, annual 1936 and 1937

Crop and States	Production 1/		
	Average 1931-35	1936	Indicated 1937
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Oranges:			
Winter and spring varieties:			
Calif.Navels and miscel. ..	15,175	13,234	16,318
Fla., all	16,824	22,500	25,250
Five other States	1,087	2,611	2,604
Total	33,086	38,345	44,172
Summer and early fall varieties:			
Calif. Valencias	19,965	16,829	26,448
Total 7 States 2/.....	53,051	55,174	70,620
Grapefruit:			
Fla., all	11,997	18,100	13,500
Seedless	3/ 3,633	6,000	5,200
Other	3/ 8,833	12,100	8,300
Tex.	2,105	9,630	11,000
Calif.	1,786	1,550	1,944
Ariz.	981	1,400	2,500
Total 4 States 2/	16,869	30,680	28,944
Lemons:			
Calif. 2/	8,045	8,102	4/ 8,892
Limes:			
Fla.	12	45	110

1/ Relates to crop of bloom of year shown; picking beginning November 1 in California and September 1 in other States.

2/ Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 pounds net and grapefruit 60 pounds; in Florida and other States oranges 90 pounds and grapefruit 80 pounds; California lemons, about 76 pounds net.

3/ 1932-35 average.

4/ May 1 indicated production.

Table 6.- Oranges: Weekly shipments from producing areas, by varieties and totals, 1936-37 and 1937-38

Week ended	1936-37				1937-38				
	Cal.-Ariz. Valencias	Fla.	Cal.-Ariz. Navels & Miscel.	Total 2/	Cal.-Ariz. Valencias 1/	Fla. 1/	Cal.-Ariz. Navels & Miscel. 1/	Total Commercial 2/	Total Relief purchases 3/
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Jan. 1		704	469	1,740		1,013	657	2,250	62
8		1,207	563	2,452		1,345	885	2,653	43
15		1,498	589	2,608		1,442	960	2,775	82
22		1,609	659	2,937		1,415	849	2,700	44
29		1,665	733	3,031		1,401	1,194	3,022	31
Feb. 5		1,564	717	2,943		1,577	877	2,824	38
12		1,184	667	2,487		1,932	1,287	3,592	125
19		1,252	710	2,559	7	1,841	1,174	3,345	109
26		1,148	691	2,408	10	1,773	1,466	3,466	138
Mar. 5		1,231	1,027	2,649	3	1,610	633	2,485	203
12		1,204	942	2,480	20	2,098	1,537	3,872	126
19		1,367	879	2,482	51	1,714	1,266	3,214	197
26	10	1,388	844	2,419	114	1,633	1,334	3,264	243
Apr. 2	18	1,102	993	2,222	50	1,601	996	2,745	335
9	15	1,161	900	2,115	38	1,825	1,254	3,194	344
16	119	1,215	823	2,158	373	1,877	1,208	3,525	255
23	263	1,214	556	2,033	389	1,377	1,262	3,076	217
30	616	1,232	223	2,072	291	1,309	1,150	2,786	243
May 7	830	1,236	118	2,184	838	1,378	780	3,016	175
14	1,005	1,082	18	2,105	1,653	1,611	257	3,526	112

1/ Excluding relief shipments.
2/ Includes shipments from Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi, also Florida tangerines.
3/ Purchases made by Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

Table 7.-Grapefruit: Weekly shipments from producing areas and totals, 1936-37 and 1937-38

Week ended	1936-37 1/				1937-38				
	Fla.	Tex.	Calif.-Ariz.	Total	Fla.	Tex.	Calif.-Ariz.	Total Commercial	Relief purchases
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Jan. 1	458	550	25	1,033	338	570	25	933	
8	756	722	48	1,526	548	510	38	1,096	
15	920	659	90	1,669	554	756	52	1,362	
22	823	860	75	1,758	600	1,018	51	1,669	
29	777	609	54	1,440	490	780	75	1,345	
Feb. 5	750	623	29	1,402	484	558	59	1,101	
12	792	945	34	1,771	537	667	68	1,272	
19	812	812	28	1,652	545	707	44	1,296	
26	756	653	26	1,435	531	557	58	1,146	
Mar. 5	696	676	43	1,415	567	762	40	1,369	
12	649	812	48	1,509	558	786	84	1,428	
19	671	979	44	1,694	484	723	95	1,302	
26	709	1,000	44	1,753	641	546	84	1,271	6
Apr. 2	608	590	47	1,245	563	424	100	1,087	36
9	690	17	43	750	579	393	97	1,069	57
16	1,056	---	38	1,094	721	393	141	1,255	77
23	982	---	37	1,019	606	163	147	916	57
30	847	---	57	904	626	96	153	875	78
May 7	749	---	61	810	453	23	162	638	109
14	693	---	75	768	612	6	160	778	123

1/ Excluding relief shipments which for the entire season amounted to 1,822 cars from Florida, and 2,924 cars from Texas.

Table 8.- Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction prices per box, New York and Chicago, 1936-37 and 1937-38

Week ended 1/	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons	
	Calif. Navels		Fla.		Fla.		Tex.		Calif.	
	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37	1937-38
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York City										
Feb. 5	4.48	2.52	3.03	2.27	1.87	2.29	1.92	1.87	6.56	4.08
12	4.66	2.90	3.26	2.25	2.02	2.36	1.57	2.00	6.37	4.02
19	4.06	2.92	3.80	2.05	2.04	2.25	2.36	2.06	5.80	3.98
26	3.87	3.11	3.70	2.02	2.01	2.22	---	2.23	4.94	4.30
Mo. av.	4.21	2.85	3.42	2.14	1.98	2.28	1.91	2.02	5.89	4.10
Mar. 5	3.75	2.66	3.88	2.06	2.17	2.08	2.34	2.36	4.99	4.05
12	4.02	2.79	3.72	2.34	2.29	2.21	2.22	2.43	5.42	4.99
19	3.91	2.51	3.87	1.99	2.34	2.27	2.37	2.15	5.34	5.35
26	4.26	2.50	3.97	2.07	2.43	2.43	2.33	2.14	5.28	4.86
Apr. 2	4.03	2.33	3.73	2.15	2.44	2.19	1.96	2.11	4.99	4.18
Mo. av.	3.99	2.55	3.84	2.11	2.33	2.22	2.24	2.24	5.20	4.65
Apr. 9	3.96	2.50	3.79	2.30	2.70	2.29	---	2.49	4.87	4.13
16	4.06	2.69	3.71	2.18	2.71	2.40	---	3.04	4.99	4.33
23	4.22	2.78	3.66	2.05	2.44	2.55	---	2.73	4.94	4.13
30	4.45	2.70	3.78	1.92	2.65	2.21	---	2.49	5.44	4.00
Mo. av.	4.15	2.66	3.74	2.12	2.61	2.35	---	2.69	5.05	4.14
May 7	4.36	2.81	3.70	2.35	2.77	1.96	---	2.44	6.15	4.32
14	4.59	3.14	3.49	3/ 2.58	2.74 3/	2.31	---	---	6.01	4.43
Chicago										
Feb. 5	4.35	2.64	3.29	2.34	1.74 2/	1.76	1.93	1.82	6.76	4.14
12	3.99	2.64	3.22	2.32	1.99	1.86	1.95	1.92	5.78	4.25
19	3.84	2.90	3.61	2.11	1.99	1.93	1.80	1.92	5.55	4.23
26	3.90	2.74	3.96	2.07	1.83	2.04	1.83	1.99	5.32	4.22
Mo. av.	4.00	2.73	3.41	2.23	1.87	1.92	1.86	1.93	5.84	4.22
Mar. 5	3.91	2.73	3.75	2.06	1.84 2/	2.71	1.76	2.24	5.42	4.50
12	3.89	2.88	3.83	2.14	2.21	2.02	2.05	2.27	5.58	5.03
19	3.95	2.47	3.96	2.10	---	2.09	1.90	2.09	5.38	4.60
26	3.97	2.44	4.11	2.19	2.75	2.37	2.00	2.02	5.66	4.47
Apr. 2	4.17	2.36	4.01	2.37	2.93	---	2.16	2.03	5.44	4.39
Mo. av.	3.96	2/ 2.56	3.94	2.13	2.35	2.25	1.97	2.15	5.50	4.58
Apr. 9	4.33	2.43	3.92	2.48	2.68	2.40	2.55	2.36	5.30	4.01
16	4.19	2.30	3.84	2.35	2.50	2.23	2.57	2.61	5.45	3.92
23	4.29	2.68	4.36	2.13	2.98	1.98	2.94	2.13	5.74	3.81
30	4.20	2.69	4.05	2.11	2.84	2.09	---	2.18	5.32	3.55
Mo. av.	4.25	2.63	4.06	2.28	2.83	2.16	2.52	2.34	5.46	3.84
May 7	4.62	2.86	3.83	2.35	2.99	2.14	---	2.04	5.49	4.67
14	4.70	3.08	3.73	3/ 3.21	2.90 3/	2.78	---	2.32	5.60	4.67

1/ Based on 1937-38 calendar.
2/ Only 1 quotation.
3/ Includes Bruce boxes.

Table 9.--Apples: May 1 cold storage holdings and percentage reduction in stocks during April, 1927 to 1938

Year	Baskets and barrels 1/		Western boxes		Total	
	May 1 cold storage holdings	Reduction April 1 to May 1	May 1 cold storage holdings	Reduction April 1 to May 1	May 1 cold storage holdings	Reduction April 1 to May 1
	1,000 bushels	Percent	1,000 bushels	Percent	1,000 bushels	Percent
1927	2,483	48.4	2,312	49.9	4,795	49.1
1928	1,246	48.1	2,889	41.8	4,135	43.8
1929	1,547	52.6	2,224	54.5	3,771	53.7
1930	1,450	51.6	2,446	48.9	3,896	50.0
1931	829	56.4	3,683	46.2	4,512	48.4
1932	1,764	54.1	3,392	42.4	5,156	47.0
1933	2,237	47.0	2,463	44.8	4,700	45.9
1934	1,191	54.6	1,965	47.8	3,156	50.6
1935	1,761	52.9	1,804	56.9	3,565	55.0
1936	2,404	54.3	2,946	51.3	5,350	52.7
Average 1927-36	1,691	51.8	2,612	48.2	4,304	49.7
1937	1,271	54.3	2,258	50.7	3,529	52.1
1938	3,456	52.5	2,331	51.3	5,787	52.0

1/ Includes eastern boxes or crates, barrels converted on basis of 1 barrel equivalent to 3 bushels.

Table 10.- Apples, eastern: L.c.l. price per bushel, Chicago and New York, by specified varieties and weeks, 1936-37 and 1937-38

Market and date	1936-37 Michigan Mc-Intosh	1936-37 Michigan Green-ing	1936-37 Michigan Deli-cious	1936-37 All varieties	1937-38 Michigan Mc-Intosh	1937-38 Michigan Green-ing	1937-38 Michigan Deli-cious	1937-38 All varieties
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Chicago								
Jan. 1	1.69	1.38	1.71	1.58	1.38	1.08	1.25	1.21
8	1.71	1.38	1.86	1.58	1.28	1.03	1.20	1.18
15	1.68	1.38	1.74	1.60	1.26	.92	1.20	1.08
22	1.75	1.44	1.90	1.64	1.08	.88	1.10	.95
29	1.66	1.36	1.88	1.60	1.10	.88	1.10	.99
Feb. 5	1.82	1.38	1.95	1.72	1.16	.90	1.12	.97
12	1.84	1.34	2.10	1.78	1.20	.92	1.12	1.00
19	1.82	1.40	2.24	1.81	1.16	--	1.08	.99
26	1.75	1.50	2.22	1.87	1.25	--	1.11	1.00
Mar. 5	1.88	1.46	2.24	1.84	1.25	--	1.12	1.00
12	1.95	1.50	2.38	1.92	1.28	1.05	1.12	1.00
19	2.00	1.56	2.45	2.02	1.32	1.05	1.12	1.06
26	1.95	1.55	2.48	1.95	1.25	1.05	1.08	1.00
Apr. 2	1.95	1.62	2.32	1.94	1.12	1.00	1.06	.88
9	1.88	1.62	2.38	1.94	1.25	.88	1.08	1.04
16	2.05	--	2.45	2.00	1.34	1.00	1.17	1.07
23	--	2.08	2.50	2.08	1.24	--	1.24	1.07
30	--	2.08	--	1.96	1.12	--	1.04	1.04
May 7	--	--	--	1.99	1.14	--	1.10	.97
14	--	--	--	2.10	1.20	--	--	1.04

Market and date	1936-37 New York Mc-Intosh	1936-37 New York Green-ing	1936-37 New York Bald-win	1936-37 All varieties	1937-38 New York Mc-Intosh	1937-38 New York Green-ing	1937-38 New York Bald-win	1937-38 All varieties
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York								
Jan. 1	1.86	1.36	1.38	1.58	1.26	.84	.82	1.07
8	1.88	1.30	1.38	1.60	1.30	.86	.81	1.08
15	1.88	1.33	1.42	1.71	1.24	.78	.81	1.05
22	1.90	1.27	1.38	1.65	1.23	.80	.83	.99
29	1.89	1.33	1.42	1.73	1.22	.85	.81	1.00
Feb. 5	1.88	1.38	1.45	1.65	1.24	.81	.78	.99
12	1.96	1.36	1.47	1.78	1.25	.78	.80	1.00
19	2.12	1.39	1.50	1.87	1.25	.71	.79	.99
26	2.16	1.44	1.53	1.93	1.24	.86	.76	.98
Mar. 5	2.23	1.52	1.60	2.01	1.25	.88	.80	1.02
12	2.30	1.62	1.65	2.06	1.27	.95	.79	1.06
19	2.38	1.62	1.72	2.09	1.25	.94	.78	1.00
26	2.38	1.84	1.86	2.01	1.19	.89	.81	1.02
Apr. 2	2.40	1.88	1.94	2.00	1.21	.87	.69	1.05
9	2.46	--	1.95	2.17	1.26	.87	.73	1.00
16	2.52	--	2.08	2.35	1.27	-	.77	1.07
23	2.49	--	2.02	2.26	1.22	-	.73	.99
30	2.61	--	2.14	2.66	1.24	.72	.75	.93
May 7	2.73	--	2.13	2.25	1.35	-	.78	.97
14	2.75	--	2.12	2.18	1.11	-	.87	.83

Table 11.-Apples, western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, at Chicago and New York, by specified varieties and weeks, 1936-37 and 1937-38

Market and week	1936-37				1937-38			
	Washington			All varieties	Washington			All varieties
	Delicious	Winesap	Rome Beauty		Delicious	Winesap	Rome Beauty	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Chicago								
Jan. 1	2.29	--	1.78	2.03	1.56	--	1.27	1.30
8	2.30	1.89	1.72	2.01	1.47	--	1.26	1.28
15	2.36	1.98	1.64	1.94	1.37	--	1.08	1.22
22	2.31	1.96	1.66	2.02	1.27	--	1.08	1.21
29	2.40	2.27	1.69	2.17	1.35	--	1.05	1.21
Feb. 5	2.57	2.16	1.75	2.28	1.35	--	1.10	1.25
12	2.50	2.21	1.74	2.21	1.27	--	1.14	1.17
19	2.24	2.17	1.77	2.08	1.28	--	1.13	1.18
26	2.44	2.24	1.74	2.10	1.34	1.24	1.18	1.25
Mar. 5	2.40	2.17	1.71	2.24	1.26	--	1.00	1.13
12	2.35	1.96	1.70	2.03	1.29	1.25	1.09	1.14
19	2.40	2.02	1.65	2.09	1.33	1.07	1.11	1.13
26	2.34	1.88	1.84	2.13	1.28	1.04	1.09	1.08
Apr. 2	2.42	1.94	1.82	2.05	1.23	1.10	.99	1.06
9	2.60	2.05	1.82	2.23	1.27	1.14	1.03	1.14
16	2.65	2.14	1.81	2.35	1.47	1.28	1.20	1.30
23	2.63	2.16	2.35	2.32	1.30	1.13	1.05	1.16
30	2.56	2.08	2.49	2.20	1.22	1.04	.98	1.06
May 7	2.78	2.12	2.59	2.46	1.15	1.12	.83	1.04
14	2.72	2.18	2.30	2.47	1.28	1.56	1.02	1.14
New York								
Jan. 1	2.48	2.05	1.95	2.27	1.84	1.48	1.44	1.73
8	2.48	2.11	1.97	2.25	1.74	1.55	1.59	1.70
15	2.44	2.13	1.95	2.25	1.54	1.44	1.48	1.51
22	2.44	2.14	1.96	2.29	1.52	1.40	1.43	1.49
29	2.55	2.22	2.07	2.33	1.55	1.41	1.37	1.50
Feb. 5	2.58	2.27	2.01	2.37	1.55	1.41	1.34	1.49
12	2.71	2.34	2.00	2.42	1.60	1.43	1.33	1.53
19	2.73	2.41	1.97	2.47	1.59	1.41	1.25	1.49
26	2.68	2.40	1.89	2.36	1.53	1.38	1.32	1.48
Mar. 5	2.70	2.41	1.92	2.37	1.52	1.44	1.46	1.49
12	2.69	2.37	1.94	2.40	1.52	1.40	1.33	1.46
19	2.70	2.20	1.82	2.30	1.62	1.39	1.43	1.51
26	2.78	2.14	1.89	2.37	1.52	1.24	1.34	1.41
Apr. 2	2.69	2.11	1.79	2.29	1.40	1.13	1.36	1.35
9	2.75	2.23	1.92	2.34	1.37	1.26	1.36	1.37
16	2.81	2.38	2.15	2.41	1.65	1.41	1.58	1.64
23	2.90	2.35	2.22	2.44	1.74	1.39	1.57	1.58
30	2.96	2.35	2.23	2.48	1.64	1.35	1.43	1.47
May 7	3.00	2.32	2.39	2.41	1.51	1.61	1.18	1.45
14	3.06	2.41	--	2.39	1.52	1.80	1.39	1.57

Table 12.- Apples: Exports in March to specified countries, average 1927-31 and 1932-36, annual 1932, 1936, 1937 and 1938

Countries of destination	March average 1926-27 to 1930-31	March average 1931-32 to 1935-36	March 1932	March 1936	March 1937	March 1938
	1,000 bbl.	1,000 bbl.	1,000 bbl.	1,000 bbl.	1,000 bbl.	1,000 bbl.
In barrels:						
United Kingdom	140	74	157	106	15	61
Germany	30	11	6	0	1	0
Netherlands	21	2	3	1	0	8
Belgium	24	16	9	27	2	18
France	6	2	3	3	1	1
Denmark	4	1	2	0	0	0
Other Europe	3	4	6	2	1	2
Total Europe	228	110	186	139	20	90
Other countries	3	2	2	3	1	2
Total	231	112	188	142	21	92
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
In boxes:						
United Kingdom	346	164	259	106	36	58
Germany	228	218	291	122	88	101
Netherlands	120	150	219	92	54	159
France	40	137	128	106	142	350
Other Europe	60	68	62	30	14	73
Total Europe	794	737	959	456	334	741
Canada	75	4	4	13	6	6
Argentina	1	1/	0	1/	0	0
Brazil	5	6	2	10	0	1/
Philippine Islands	2	5	2	5	8	8
Palestine	1/	6	1	13	10	27
Egypt	10	4	1	19	6	18
Cuba	6	3	4	4	3	8
Other countries	24	26	21	27	31	36
Total	917	791	994	547	398	844
	1,000 baskets	1,000 baskets	1,000 baskets	1,000 baskets	1,000 baskets	1,000 baskets
In baskets:						
Belgium		10	3	21	7	41
United Kingdom		22	13	73	4	30
Germany		4	8	1/	0	0
France		6	1	8	0	4
Canada		1	1/	6	1/	1
Other countries		1	1	1	1/	5
Total		44	26	109	11	81
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Grand total 2/	1,610	1,171	1,584	1,082	472	1,201

1/ Less than 500. 2/ 1 barrel assumed equivalent to 3 bushels.