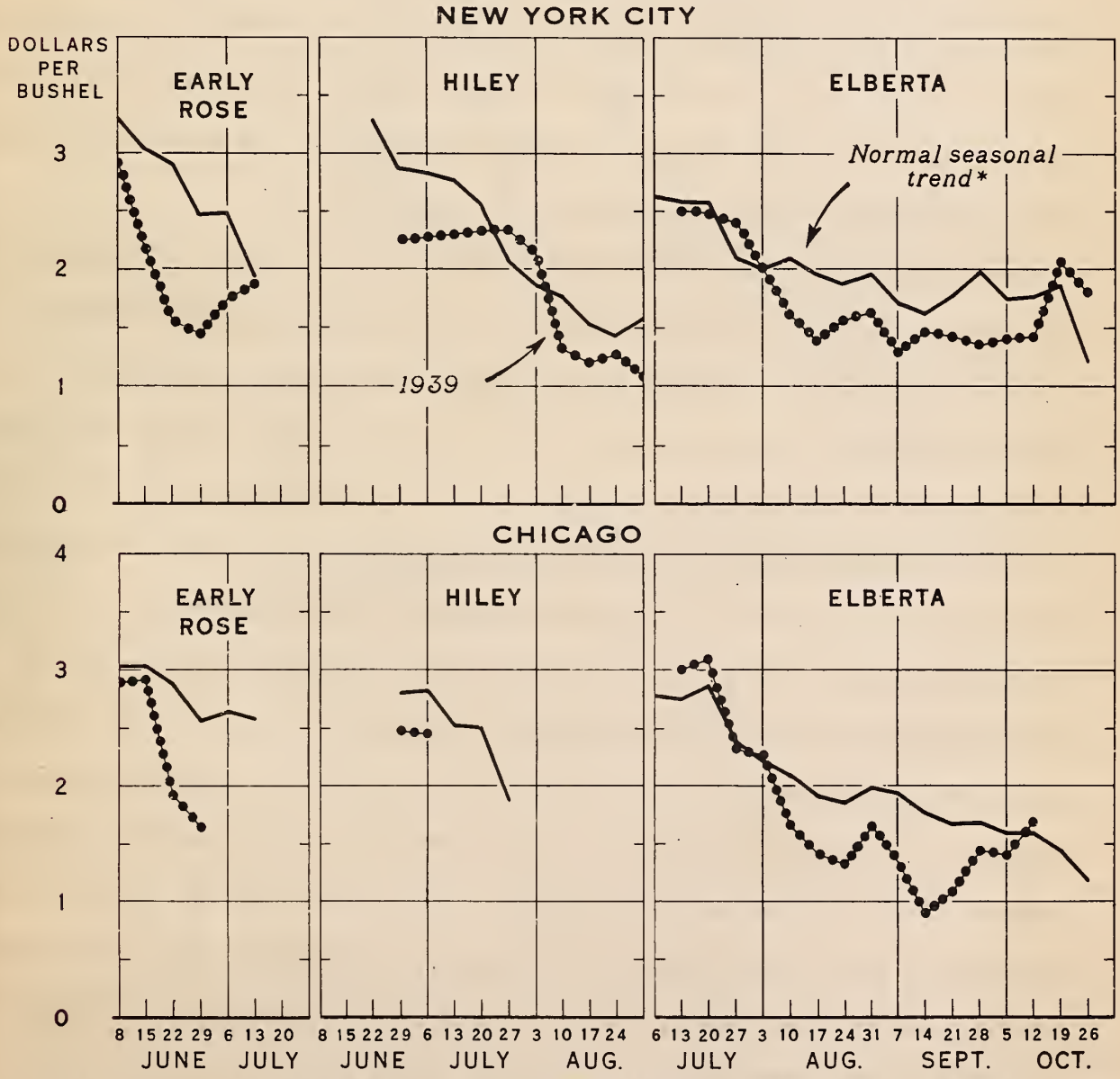
THE Fruit SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TFS-42 BAE JUNE 22, 1940

PEACHES, U. S. NO. 1: WHOLESALE PRICES AT NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, NORMAL SEASONAL TREND, AND 1939-40



A. M. S. DATA

*ARITHMETIC MEAN OF THE 10 MIDDLE PRICES FOR EACH WEEK OF THE 14-YEAR PERIOD, 1926-39

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Summary

Fruit crops in 1940 probably will be generally smaller than in 1939, but because of the prospect of reduced exports the supplies available for domestic markets probably will be as plentiful as those of last year. Smaller crops than a year ago are indicated for apricots, cherries, peaches, pears, plums, dried prunes, and possibly grapes. These decreases probably will be offset to some extent by larger crops of summer oranges and lemons, strawberries, and a few miscellaneous fruit crops. The condition of apples in commercial areas on June 1, 1940 was slightly below that of a year earlier.

Because of the war situation in Europe, the most important export outlet for American fruit, the export prospect for the 1940 season is uncertain. It is probable that exports of fresh fruits except citrus will be negligible. Exports of citrus to Canada probably will continue in normal volume and it may become possible to ship citrus fruits to the United Kingdom. The spread of the war to the Mediterranean area has about cut off the United Kingdom from trade with Italy and Palestine, two important sources for British imports of lemons, oranges, and grapefruit. Also the trade in dried fruits between eastern Mediterranean countries and western Europe has been disrupted. It appears, therefore, that if methods of payment can be arranged and shipping space is available, the United States could supply the United Kingdom with a large quantity of citrus, dried, and canned fruits. Recently stocks of dried and canned fruits were quite large in the United Kingdom, and imports have been relatively small. Later in the season, however, it is possible that trade in these items will become more active.

The peach crop in the early Southern and North Central States is substantially smaller than that of last year, but in California production for canning and drying is indicated to be about as large as that of last season. The supply of market peaches probably will be smaller than it was last year through most of the marketing season. The situation as regards canned and dried peaches is uncertain because of the changing export prospect. Carry-over stocks are about normal, however, and the prospect is for considerable improvement in domestic demand, particularly since the pack of both canned and dried apricots probably will be small.

Production of all pears in the Eastern States and of late pears in the Western States, practically all of which are used for fresh sale, is slightly larger than a year earlier, but production of western Bartletts, which are used fresh, canned, and dried, is somewhat smaller. The probabilities are that supplies of fresh pears for market will be larger than they were last year. As in the case of canned and dried peaches, the canned and dried pear situation also is uncertain because of the export prospect. Carry-over of canned pears is indicated to be small but that of dried pears is relatively large.

An increased production of red sour cherries is in prospect, but this increase is more than offset by a decreased production of sweet cherries. Carry-over of canned and brined sweet cherries is indicated to be relatively large, but the carry-over of canned red pitted (sour) cherries probably will be negligible.

APPLES

June 1 condition of apples in the 38 States having commercial production averaged 67 percent of normal, compared with 69 percent a year earlier and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 63 percent. In all areas except the South Central States June 1 condition was reported to be average or above. As compared with a year earlier, condition was considerably lower in such important States as

New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, and California, but somewhat higher in Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Idaho, Colorado, Washington, and Oregon.

On the basis of groups of States, prospects are better than a year earlier in the South Atlantic and the far Western States, the two groups where a considerable quantity of apples is usually produced for the export market. Prospects are below those of a year earlier in the North Atlantic and North Central States. In nearly all areas June 1 reports indicate that there was little winter injury or spring freeze damage and the bloom was generally heavy. It was still too early, however, to report the indicated size of the crop.

Cold storage holdings of 1939 crop apples totaled 1.1 million bushels on June 1, 1940 compared with 1.7 million a year earlier. Of the approximate 2.5 million bushels which moved out of storage during May, nearly all moved into domestic channels. In May 1939 only 2 million bushels moved out of storage and about 400,000 of these were exported. The heavier domestic movement this season at generally higher prices indicates that consumer demand for apples is much improved over that of a year ago. Market prices in recent weeks advanced seasonally, and in early June averaged about 40 cents per bushel higher than in the corresponding period of 1939.

PEACHES

The United States peach crop for 1940 is indicated to total 52 million bushels, or about 9 million bushels less than the 1939 crop and nearly 1 million bushels less than the 10-year (1929-38) average.

Production in the 10 Southern States, shipments of which started in early June, totals 11.6 million bushels, 3.5 million less than in 1939. The crop this season is particularly small in North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Oklahoma - which means that the market supply of peaches during June and July will be smaller than a year earlier.

Production of late peaches in all States except California is also indicated to be smaller this season than last but about equal to the 10-year (1929-38) average. The indicated crop of 13.5 million bushels is about 5.2 million bushels smaller than that of last season. Production in the North Central States (including Kentucky and Tennessee) is about 6 million bushels (62 percent) short of that in 1939, whereas production in the eastern and western groups is indicated to be slightly larger.

In California, where the peach crop is used largely for canning and drying, production is indicated to be about as large as the 24 million bushels (577,000 tons) produced in 1939. A slight increase in the production of clingstone varieties is indicated to be offset by a slight reduction in that of freestone varieties.

The producers of both the clingstone and freestone varieties usually have three outlets for the disposition of the crop. In the case of the clingstone

varieties the principal outlet is the canned pack, which in 1939 took about 299,000 tons out of 366,000 tons produced. Of the remaining 67,000 tons, 30,000 were dried, 30,000 consumed fresh, and 7,000 tons were not harvested. The disposition of the clingstone crops totaling 374,000 tons this season depends largely upon what canners think the demand for canned peaches will be during the coming marketing season and upon the demand for fresh peaches. Carry-over stocks of canned clingstone peaches, as of June 1, were about normal or about the same as the 2.7 million cases a year earlier. This means that practically all of the 1940 marketings will have to come out of the current pack. The export market usually takes about 1.6 million cases although in each of the last two seasons close to 2 million cases were exported. At present the outlook is for small exports during the coming season, since the major export outlet is the United Kingdom and that country has in effect an import license control system on all food imports.

It should be considered, however, that the export prospect could change favorably and may do so since the war has spread to the Mediterranean areas. Also the prospect is for some improvement in domestic demand for canned peaches over that prevailing last season.

The short crop of apricots and prospect of a small pack of canned apricots this season will doubtless add to the demand for canned peaches. Since the carry-over of fruit salad and cocktail which includes considerable peaches, is about normal and consumption is on an upward trend the pack of this item in 1940 may be as large as in 1939. By and large it appears, therefore, that at least a normal supply of canned peaches could be packed this season, which would mean the use of 275,000 tons of clingstones. This would leave about 100,000 tons for fresh use and drying compared with 60,000 tons so used in 1939 and a maximum of 80,000 tons so used in 1934. Of course, if peach canners deemed it advisable to make up for some of the probable deficiency in the canned apricot supply this season, another 30,000 to 35,000 tons of peaches could be canned. It is probable also that the fresh use of peaches could be stepped up this season because the supply for fresh market in the Southern and North Central States is rather short. Also because of the possibility of considerable expansion in wartime demand it might prove profitable to build up a reserve supply of canned peaches.

The freestone crop in California is indicated to total 8,376,000 bushels or 201,000 tons. It is about 10,000 tons short of the 1939 crop, of which 110,000 tons were used for drying, 79,500 were consumed fresh, and 21,500 tons were canned. The pack of dried freestone peaches totaled 20,000 tons in 1939; and this, together with a pack of 4,000 tons of clingstones, made a total supply of 24,000 tons. This was slightly more than the 5-year (1934-38) average supply of 23,340 tons. Exports during the current season were smaller than usual, an indication that approximately 21,300 tons had to be moved into domestic markets compared with an average movement of about 20,000 tons. In view of the uncertain export prospect in the coming season, it appears that the pack this season needs to be set on the basis of the probable domestic demand. Because of the prospective short supply of dried apricots, however, the domestic demand for dried peaches probably will be increased. It seems probable, therefore, that a pack of dried freestones at least as large as that of last season

could be distributed without difficulty. The demand for fresh freestones probably will be increased as will the canning demand. Shipments of canned freestones in 1939-40 were relatively large, and resulted in a carry-over of about normal proportions.

PEARS

United States production of pears is indicated to total 30.9 million bushels this season, or only slightly less than the 31 million bushels produced last season. A slight decrease in the Pacific Coast States more than offsets a slight increase in the combined total of all the other areas. In the former area the production of Bartlett pears is indicated to total 13.6 million bushels, or about 1 million bushels short of the 1939 crop, but the production of late varieties is up 300,000 bushels. The Bartlett crop is only slightly above average, a smaller than average crop in California being more than offset by slightly larger than average production in Washington and Oregon.

In California the Bartlett pear is used for fresh consumption, for canning, and for drying, whereas in the other 2 States it is ordinarily used only for fresh consumption and canning. Of the production of about 354,000 tons in 1939, approximately 171,000 tons were canned, 49,000 were dried (44,400 in California and 4,400 in Washington), 125,000 tons were used fresh, and nearly 9,000 tons were unharvested. In 1940 early reports indicate that the crop will total 332,000 tons, or 22,000 tons short of the 1939 crop. Owing to the large pack of dried pears in 1939 and curtailed exports, it is probable that the carry-over of dried pears will be considerable. In contrast the pack of canned pears in 1939 was not unusually large and there is evidence that the carry-over into the 1940 season will be nominal. Exports were smaller than in the previous season and were slightly smaller than the 5-year (1934-38) average. The decline in exports was due largely to the fact that the supply of canned pears was relatively short, totaling about 4.6 million cases compared with 5.4 million in 1938. For the coming season the outlook is for reduced exports, although conditions could change favorably before the marketing season is over. It appears, therefore, that the canning outlet might take at least as many pears as it did last season. A portion of the supply could be carried as a reserve stock to meet any increase in demand.

The shortage of apricots also probably will increase the demand for canned pears and peaches this season. If approximately 170,000 tons of pears are canned and possibly 24,000 tons are dried, there would remain about 138,000 tons of Bartletts for the fresh market. This would be equivalent to about 5.5 million bushels which would be available for the fresh market along with 6.3 million bushels of late pears produced in the Pacific Coast States and 10.9 million produced in all other States. The total is 22.7 million bushels, or about 2 million bushels more than was made available in 1939.

CHERRIES

Cherry production in 1940 is expected to total 174,870 tons compared with the record large crop of 187,000 tons in 1939. The indications point to an

increased production of sour varieties but a smaller crop of sweet cherries. The former are produced largely in the North Central and Middle Atlantic States, whereas the latter are produced largely in the West. Although some sweet and sour cherries are usually sold for fresh use, a large proportion of each crop is used for canning, freezing, etc.

It appears that the demand for sour cherries for canning will be fairly active this season since the large pack of slightly more than 3 million cases in 1939 was practically all moved into consumption, leaving a total carry-over of less than 100,000 cases. In the case of sweet cherries in the Pacific Coast States, bidding by canners has been active during the past month because of the reduced production this season. Early trade reports indicate that 6 and 7 cents per pound is being paid this season as compared with 3.5 and 4 cents last season. Although indications point to sizeable carry-overs of canned and brined sweet cherries, the demand from packers and briners appears to be active. Fresh shipments have been going forward in recent weeks but the volume is much below that of a year earlier.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

The California apricot crop, indicated at 118,000 tons, is the smallest since 1921 and is only a little over one-third as large as the record large crop of 312,000 tons produced in 1939. Ordinarily, apricots are used fresh, canned, and dried.

In 1939 both the canned and dried packs were relatively large. Shipments of canned apricots were well maintained, the export movement being increased slightly over that of the previous season, and as a consequence the carry-over as of June 1 was relatively small. The small crop this season indicates that the 1940 pack will be very small. Because of the large 1939 pack of 41,000 tons of dried apricots, however, there was a sizeable carry-over, possibly 7,500 tons. A part of this, perhaps 2,000 tons, will be purchased by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. This carry-over together with a small 1940 pack in prospect indicates a probable supply less than one-half that of 1939.

Production of dried prunes in California is indicated to total 192,000 tons, or 7,000 tons more than was produced in 1939. In the Northwest the crop probably will be the smallest in many years, or only about one-fourth that of 1939. This would mean a total western pack of about 200,000 tons compared with 213,400 tons last year. Purchases (including offers) by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation during the current season, totaling about 41,000 tons, are designed to remove burdensome surpluses from the market. The carry-over last season was about 60,000 tons and resulted in a total supply of about 273,000 tons. Exports through April amounted to only 48,000 tons, or about 43 percent less than in the corresponding period a year earlier. If domestic disappearance is as large as in the preceding year, the carry-over into the coming season probably will be reduced to around 45,000 tons. This carry-over together with the indicated new crop would mean the smallest supply of dried prunes since 1934.

Condition reports indicate a fairly good crop of prunes in eastern Washington and Oregon, where the crop is used mostly for fresh sale. Also the California plum crop is almost as large as that of 1939.

The grape crop in California, particularly raisin varieties, probably will be smaller than that of last season as the condition on June 1, 1940 averages lower than a year earlier. Wine and table varieties probably will be as plentiful as they were last season.

Table 1.- Apples, western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, at New York and Chicago, by specified varieties and weeks, 1939-40

Market and week	1939				1940			
	Washington			All leading varieties	Washington			All leading varieties
	Delicious	Winesap	Yellow Newtown		Delicious	Winesap	Yellow Newtown	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York								
May 18	1.81	1.80	1.81	1.80	2.10	2.06	2.12	2.10
25	1.83	1.63	1.75	1.72	1.93	2.25	2.26	2.15
June 1	1.51	1.65	1.74	1.67	2.50	2.35	2.59	2.42
8	1.61	1.77	1.79	1.81	2.50	2.24	2.38	2.33
15	1.54	1.79	1.79	1.80	2.12	2.13	2.13	2.16
	Delicious	Winesap	Rome Beauty	All leading varieties	Delicious	Winesap	Rome Beauty	All leading varieties
Chicago								
May 18	1.47	1.47	1.21	1.45	1.99	1.69	1.31	1.85
25	1.53	1.50	1.37	1.49	1.82	1.85	---	1.83
June 1	1.38	1.34	1.25	1.32	2.19	2.08	---	2.12
8	1.44	1.35	1.01	1.29	2.17	1.97	---	2.00
15	1.39	1.59	1.19	1.51	2.36	1.93	---	1.93

Table 2.- Apples: Condition on July 1 in States having commercial production, average 1929-38, 1938 and 1939

State	Average 1929-38	1938	1939	State	Average 1929-38	1938	1939
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Maine	78	80	82	Maryland	59	68	74
New Hampshire	77	80	77	Virginia	51	51	57
Vermont	75	92	87	West Virginia	53	54	71
Massachusetts	75	84	82	North Carolina	51	46	49
Rhode Island	78	69	79	Georgia	52	56	53
Connecticut	74	73	86	Kentucky	45	51	45
New York	68	85	66	Tennessee	47	47	84
New Jersey	69	76	82	Arkansas	52	42	50
Pennsylvania	63	76	75	Oklahoma	41	43	33
Ohio	52	75	64	Montana	75	81	81
Indiana	53	70	58	Idaho	76	69	77
Illinois	52	62	53	Colorado	67	55	69
Michigan	68	81	70	New Mexico	52	48	67
Wisconsin	75	83	79	Arizona	56	63	53
Minnesota	68	72	82	Utah	76	78	77
Iowa	66	65	84	Washington	74	70	76
Missouri	52	59	47	Oregon	74	71	75
Nebraska	60	57	68	California	69	74	55
Kansas	49	61	59				
Delaware	67	69	85	38 States	1/63	69	67

1/ Average condition shown for the 38 States is not comparable with United States averages previously published.

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 3.- Peaches: Production in Late States, average 1929-38, annual, 1938, 1939, and indicated 1940 1/

State	Average 1929-38	1938	1939	Indicated 1940
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Delaware	299	304	422	423
Maryland	371	352	427	445
Virginia	906	1,161	1,025	1,062
West Virginia	284	184	315	518
Kentucky	517	352	562	243
Tennessee	1,209	610	1,470	288
New Hampshire	18	19	17	17
Massachusetts	110	88	74	93
Rhode Island	26	27	12	24
Connecticut	164	140	84	140
New York	1,368	1,134	1,722	1,460
New Jersey	1,307	1,172	1,435	1,530
Pennsylvania	1,666	1,842	2,460	2,480
Ohio	788	481	1,212	541
Indiana	408	144	378	77
Illinois	1,553	1,480	1,800	204
Michigan	1,568	1,341	2,760	1,564
Iowa	79	90	110	87
Missouri	782	116	1,140	440
Nebraska	41	72	70	55
Kansas	125	43	154	126
Idaho	133	181	136	172
Colorado	1,159	1,634	1,575	1,892
New Mexico	71	51	73	88
Arizona	58	22	51	45
Utah	439	573	564	623
Nevada	5	6	6	4
Washington	1,079	1,428	1,210	1,494
Oregon	276	327	391	352
Total above Late States	16,809	15,374	21,655	16,487
California, all	21,914	20,501	24,043	23,961
Clingstone 2/	14,343	13,042	15,251	15,585
Freestone 3/	7,571	7,459	8,792	8,376
Total United States	52,723	51,975	60,822	52,012

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1938 and 1939, estimates of such quantities were as follows: 1938 - New Jersey, 70,000 bu.; Washington, 57,000 bu.; Oregon, 12,000 bu.; California Clingstone, 875,000 bu.; 1939-New York, 120,000 bu.; Utah, 32,000 bu.; California Clingstone, 292,000 bu.

2/ Mainly for canning.

3/ Mainly for drying.

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 4.- Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, by specified periods, 1939-40

Market and period	Oranges						Grapefruit		Lemons	
	Calif. Valencias		Calif. Navels		Fla.		Fla.		Calif.	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:										
May 18	2.75	3.28	2.97	2.80	2.38	3.04	1.77	2.36	4.00	3.63
25	3.05	3.38	3.10	2.85	2.18	3.30	1.77	2.23	3.80	3.71
June 1	3.21	3.66	2.98	3.08	2.35	3.51	1.66	2.19	4.89	3.80
Mo. ...	3.19	3.51	3.00	3.08	2.30	3.31	1.71	2.18	4.08	3.74
June 8	3.08	3.81	3.06	3.51	2.72	3.44	1.90	1.89	5.17	4.87
15	3.33	3.90	---	---	2.40	3.67	1.77	2.14	5.01	4.72
Chicago :										
May 18	1/2.60	3.36	2.91	2.95	2.40	3.18	1.67	2.18	3.84	3.63
25	1/3.80	3.53	2.77	2.89	2.58	3.45	1.84	1.94	4.15	3.42
June 1	3.04	3.57	3.14	2.90	2.61	3.40	1.95	2.59	4.60	3.66
Mo. ...	2.94	3.51	2.86	3.09	2.48	3.43	1.74	2.39	3.99	3.61
June 8	3.21	3.73	3.03	2.94	2.59	3.77	2.03	2.30	4.86	4.65
15	3.32	3.88	1/3.75	---	2.60	3.23	2.19	1.01	4.56	4.82

1/ Less than 500 boxes sold.

Table 5.- Peaches: Production in 10 early States, average 1929-38, annual 1938, 1939, and indicated 1940 1/

State	Average 1929-38	1938	1939	Indicated 1940
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
North Carolina	1,922	2,252	1,305	1,260
South Carolina	1,141	1,515	1,636	1,508
Georgia	5,029	5,320	3,800	3,484
Florida	60	68	33	59
Alabama	1,335	1,705	1,705	476
Mississippi	798	1,061	1,034	390
Arkansas	1,718	2,451	2,615	2,000
Louisiana	269	325	409	402
Oklahoma	526	429	615	392
Texas	1,200	934	1,972	1,593
Total 10 States	13,998	16,070	15,124	11,564

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities, unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1938, estimates of such quantities were as follows: North Carolina, 112,000 bushels.

Table 6.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1928-37, annual 1938, and indicated 1939

Crop and State	Production 1/				
	Average 1928-37	1938	Indicated 1939	1939 as percentage of average	1939 as percentage of 1938
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Percent	Percent
Oranges:					
Winter and spring varieties-					
Calif. Navels and miscellaneous	15,335	17,907	17,620	114.9	98.4
Florida, all	17,842	33,900	26,300	147.4	77.6
Early and mid-season	2/ 11,120	17,300	16,000	143.9	91.4
Valencias	2/ 7,180	13,000	8,000	111.4	61.5
Tangerines	2/ 2,280	3,400	2,300	100.9	67.6
Texas	677	2,845	2,450	361.9	87.0
Arizona	180	430	500	277.8	116.3
Alabama	78	96	75	96.2	78.1
Mississippi	39	85	59	151.3	69.4
Louisiana	255	335	223	89.4	59.2
Total	34,405	55,518	47,232	137.3	84.9
Summer and early fall varieties-					
Calif. Valencias	19,380	23,245	26,860	138.6	115.6
Total 7 States 3/	53,785	78,863	74,092	137.8	94.0
Grapefruit:					
Florida, all	12,838	23,600	15,500	120.7	65.7
Seedless	2/ 4,480	7,900	6,500	145.1	82.3
Other	2/ 9,540	15,700	9,000	94.3	57.3
Texas	3,538	15,670	13,200	373.1	84.2
Arizona	1,003	2,700	2,900	289.1	107.4
California	1,544	1,744	1,975	127.9	113.2
Total 4 States 3/	18,923	43,714	33,575	177.4	76.8
Lemons:					
California 3/	7,881	11,322	12,000	152.3	106.0
Limes:					
Florida	20	95	4/ 95	475.0	100.0

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown, picking beginning November 1 in California and September 1 in other States. For some States, in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity and/or eliminated on account of market conditions. Indicated production for the 1940-41 season will be issued in October.

2/ Short-time average.

3/ 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.

4/ December 1 indicated production.

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 7.- Pears: Production by States, (excluding three Pacific Coast States), average 1929-38, annual 1938, 1939, and indicated 1940 1/

State	Average 1929-38	1938	1939	Indicated 1940
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Maine	12	13	13	12
New Hampshire	14	15	11	17
Vermont	8	7	7	7
Massachusetts	72	75	53	56
Rhode Island	10	11	8	9
Connecticut	48	49	43	51
New York	1,374	1,960	1,749	1,722
New Jersey	73	57	52	69
Pennsylvania	630	657	918	886
Ohio	625	634	956	828
Indiana	350	366	527	510
Illinois	545	413	668	572
Michigan	1,042	1,411	1,354	1,548
Iowa	99	104	139	146
Missouri	347	66	426	420
Nebraska	41	54	55	60
Kansas	157	56	151	186
Delaware	15	7	9	10
Maryland	94	82	81	107
Virginia	325	334	189	364
West Virginia	56	35	56	95
North Carolina	260	364	230	254
South Carolina	100	129	104	115
Georgia	272	404	281	355
Florida	100	156	69	156
Kentucky	195	135	206	280
Tennessee	226	186	244	125
Alabama	280	383	313	205
Mississippi	278	462	348	324
Arkansas	152	156	211	173
Louisiana	115	190	130	192
Oklahoma	113	80	92	62
Texas	359	440	406	518
Idaho	60	67	62	61
Colorado	273	251	173	240
New Mexico	42	27	45	51
Arizona	12	6	11	10
Utah	86	127	104	112
Nevada	4	4	3	2
Total above States	8,864	9,973	10,497	10,910

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1938 - New York 140,000 bu.; Pennsylvania, 79,000 bu.; 1939- New York, 60,000 bu.; Pennsylvania, 73,000 bu.; Ohio, 76,000 bu.; Indiana, 53,000 bu.

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 8.- Pears: Production in 3 Pacific Coast States, average 1929-38, annual 1938-39, and indicated 1940 1/

State	Average 1929-38	1938	1939	Indicated 1940
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Washington, all	4,781	6,500	5,779	6,183
Bartlett	3,480	4,340	3,700	3,976
Other	1,301	2,160	2,079	2,207
Oregon, all	3,159	4,249	4,229	4,260
Bartlett	1,346	1,437	1,620	1,580
Other	1,814	2,812	2,609	2,680
California, all	9,530	11,751	10,542	9,500
Bartlett	8,417	9,751	9,209	8,042
Other	1,112	2,000	1,333	1,458
Total Pacific States	17,470	22,500	20,550	19,943
Bartlett	13,243	15,528	14,529	13,598
Other	4,227	6,972	6,021	6,345
Total United States	26,333	32,473	31,047	30,853

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1938, Washington,- Bartlett, 1,208,000 bushels; Other, 320,000 bushels; Oregon, - Bartlett, 230,000 bushels; Other, 309,000 bushels; California, - Bartlett, 833,000 bushels; Other, 84,000 bushels; 1939, Washington, - Bartlett, 185,000 bushels; Other, 350,000; Oregon, - Bartlett, 81,000 bushels; Other, 107,000 bushels; California, - Bartlett, 83,000 bushels; Other, 125,000 bushels.
Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 9.- Pears, western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, at New York, by specified varieties and weeks, 1939-40

Week ended	1939			1940		
	Winter Nelis	P. Barry	All varieties	Winter Nelis	P. Barry	All varieties
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
May 18	2.54	2.18	2.43	2.47	2.44	2.51
25	2.67	2.77	2.69	2.39	2.73	2.45
June 1	2.75	2.69	2.72	2.52	2.50	2.52
8	----	3.23	3.23	2.83	2.10	2.39
15	1.53	---	1.53	---	2.130	2.30

Table 10.- Oranges: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, by varieties, April to June 1939-40 1/

Week ended	1939					1940					
	Calif. Ariz. Valencias	Calif. Ariz. Navels & miscellaneous	Fla.	Tex.	Total 2/	Calif. Ariz. Valencias 3/	Calif. Ariz. Navels & miscellaneous	Fla. 3/	Tex.	Total Commercial 2/	Total Relief purchases 4/
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Apr. 6	158	1,152	1,866	134	3,354	29	1,348	973	40	2,392	133
13	207	1,363	1,631	121	3,352	43	1,757	974	38	2,812	110
20	351	1,368	1,856	149	3,734	53	1,714	935	24	2,776	46
27	331	1,205	1,633	117	3,295	144	1,717	983	11	2,855	37
May 4	219	1,066	1,732	63	3,087	652	973	785	13	2,403	20
11	287	872	1,416	47	2,630	1,088	546	673	3	2,310	11
18	633	448	1,447	28	2,563	1,362	171	529	---	2,062	17
25	1,071	117	1,378	13	2,583	1,494	53	377	---	1,924	29
June 1	1,038	17	1,318	7	2,380	1,793	7	273	---	2,073	30
8	1,343	6	1,386	---	2,735	1,983	---	144	---	2,127	44
15	1,529	---	1,096	---	2,625	2,157	---	58	---	2,215	---

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. No truck shipments reported for Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi; total truck shipments originating in Texas; interstate truck shipments only from Florida, California, and Arizona.
2/ Includes shipments from Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, and also tangerines.
3/ Excluding relief shipments.
4/ Purchases made by Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.
Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 11.- Grapefruit: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, April to June 1939-40 1/

Week ended	1939				1940			
	Fla.	Calif.-Ariz.	Tex.	Total	Fla.	Calif.-Ariz.	Tex.	Total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Apr. 6	789	79	528	1,396	598	75	569	1,242
13	955	76	434	1,465	479	103	409	991
20	1,007	60	351	1,418	476	117	222	815
27	822	91	306	1,219	478	141	154	773
May 4	827	95	240	1,162	394	192	72	658
11	672	92	225	989	339	256	4	599
18	685	78	153	916	304	208	---	512
25	637	95	27	759	210	143	---	353
June 1	537	80	7	624	146	141	---	287
8	549	91	2	642	90	133	---	223
15	384	119	---	503	46	186	---	232

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. Total truck shipments originating in Texas; interstate truck shipments only from Florida, California, and Arizona.
Compiled from reports of the Surplus Marketing Administration.

Table 12.- Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre, and indicated production, 1940 with comparisons 1/

Group and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	10-year average 1929-38	1939	1940	10-year average 1929-38	1939	Indicated 1940	10-year average 1929-38	1939	Indicated 1940
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Crates 2/	Crates 2/	Crates 2/	1,000 crates	1,000 crates	1,000 crates
Early 3/	35,670	34,850	36,000	65.1	74.7	63.2	2,321	2,602	2,274
Second early 3/	51,350	52,150	49,650	58.0	60.0	57.2	2,978	3,128	2,841
Intermediate:									
Calif.-other	2,930	3,320	3,500	190	164	135	552	544	472
Delaware	4,540	5,000	5,000	55	45	65	252	225	325
Illinois	5,100	6,700	7,300	52	65	60	262	436	438
Kansas	1,150	1,300	1,400	48	45	45	56	58	63
Kentucky	6,820	8,900	8,500	55	60	60	362	534	510
Maryland	7,270	7,900	8,300	68	60	75	495	474	622
Missouri	10,360	13,500	14,200	40	35	30	417	472	426
New Jersey	3,670	4,000	4,700	84	70	90	308	280	423
Oklahoma	1,390	900	900	34	45	35	47	40	32
Group total	43,230	51,520	53,800	63.6	59.5	61.5	2,751	3,063	3,311
Late (1):									
Indiana	2,650	4,000	4,200	68	80	75	180	320	315
Ohio	3,940	4,900	4,900	61	90	100	244	441	490
Oregon	11,180	12,200	13,100	66	85	87	754	1,037	1,140
Washington	7,540	7,500	8,000	71	71	85	536	532	680
Group total	25,310	28,600	30,200	67.7	81.5	86.9	1,714	2,330	2,625
Late (2):									
Iowa	1,490	900	1,000	55	75	60	88	68	60
Michigan	9,940	13,000	14,700	61	105	115	600	1,365	1,690
New York	3,610	4,300	4,300	78	85	90	282	366	387
Pennsylvania	3,930	4,800	4,900	65	85	90	261	408	441
Utah	1,240	1,300	1,300	60	65	70	75	84	91
Wisconsin	1,910	3,000	3,200	54	70	75	106	210	240
Group total	22,120	27,300	29,400	63.8	91.6	98.9	1,412	2,501	2,909
Total all States	177,680	194,420	199,050	62.9	70.1	70.1	11,176	13,624	13,960

1/ Estimates include undetermined quantities used for canning, frozen pack, etc.
2/ Twenty-four quarts.
3/ Data are from releases of March 9 (TC-40: 309) and May 9 (TC-40: 511).
Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 13.- Cherries: Production in 12 States, average 1929-38, annual 1938, 1939 and indicated 1940 1/

State	All varieties			
	Average 1929-38	1938	1939	Indicated 1940
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	19,094	16,900	27,950	28,160
Pennsylvania	7,491	6,560	12,170	13,330
Ohio	4,696	3,630	8,860	8,210
Michigan	28,310	14,940	37,000	41,250
Wisconsin	8,534	8,600	8,500	10,950
Montana	503	430	360	350
Idaho	2,698	2,490	1,800	1,940
Colorado	3,559	5,280	3,920	3,970
Utah	2,922	4,440	2,450	3,910
Washington	16,850	26,500	26,800	27,900
Oregon	13,990	21,100	21,200	19,500
California	20,720	30,000	36,000	15,400
12 States	129,367	140,870	187,010	174,870

State	Sweet varieties			Sour varieties		
	1938	1939	Indicated 1940	1938	1939	Indicated 1940
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	1,440	1,980	2,160	15,460	25,970	26,000
Pennsylvania	1,960	3,280	3,850	4,600	8,890	9,480
Ohio	180	450	430	3,450	8,410	7,780
Michigan	2,240	2,730	3,450	12,700	34,270	37,800
Wisconsin	---	---	---	8,600	8,500	10,950
Montana	60	60	80	370	300	270
Idaho	1,970	1,370	1,480	520	430	460
Colorado	280	150	220	5,000	3,770	3,750
Utah	3,330	1,380	2,580	1,110	1,070	1,330
Washington	19,850	20,000	20,200	6,650	6,800	7,700
Oregon	19,250	18,500	16,900	1,850	2,700	2,600
California	30,000	36,000	15,400			
12 States	80,560	85,900	66,750	60,310	101,110	108,120

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1938, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Idaho - Sweet, 450; Sour, 100; Washington - Sweet, 3900; Sour, 1,400; Oregon - Sweet, 3,200; Sour, 400; California - Sweet, 4,800. In 1939, Idaho - Sweet, 70; Sour, 60; Washington - Sweet, 1,350; Sour, 450; Oregon - Sweet, 1,870; Sour, 130; California - Sweet, 3,000.

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 14.- Miscellaneous fruits and nuts, condition June 1 with comparisons and production

Crop and State	Condition June 1			Production 1/		
	Average 1929-38	1939	1940	Average 1929-38	1939	Indicated 1940
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apricots:						
California	60	81	28	231,000	312,000	118,000
Figs:						
California 2/	77	77	82	25,157	29,000	---
Grapes:						
Florida	72	69	78	785	670	---
California, all	79	85	79	1,950,700	2,173,000	---
Wine varieties	81	83	83	481,800	548,000	---
Raisin varieties	78	87	76	1,126,500	1,255,000	---
Table varieties	79	83	82	342,400	370,000	---
Plums:						
Michigan	59	68	78	5,390	6,300	---
California	70	74	71	61,500	71,000	70,000
Prunes:						
California 2/	63	59	62	198,900	185,000	192,000
Idaho	71	75	86	17,960	20,200	---
Washington, all	58	81	48	33,050	35,700	---
Eastern Washington	70	79	85	13,250	14,100	---
Western Washington	51	83	23	19,800	21,600	---
Oregon, all	52	84	30	113,650	162,300	---
Eastern Oregon	69	69	84	12,880	14,300	---
Western Oregon	50	86	24	100,770	148,000	---
Other crops:						
California:						
Almonds	56	76	45	12,270	19,200	---
Walnuts	73	80	70	42,030	53,000	---
Florida:						
Avocados	64	67	27	1,338	2,500	---
Pineapples	71	53	48	3/ 14,250	3/ 15,000	---

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1939, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): California apricots, 8,000; plums, 7,000.
2/ Condition, for drying; production, on dry basis. The drying ratio is approximately 3 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried for figs and 2-1/2 to 1 for prunes.
3/ Boxes.
Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 15.- Fruits: Exports of fresh, dried and canned from the United States, year beginning July 1938 and 1939

Year beginning July	Fresh fruit: Apples 1938	Apples 1939	Pears 1938	Pears 1939	Oranges 1938	Oranges 1939	Grapefruit 1938	Grapefruit 1939	Lemons 1938	Lemons 1939
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
July - Dec.	6,139	2,447	3,223	1,748	3,053	1,768	508	381	436	359
Jan.	2,396	244	107	65	573	289	118	104	36	42
Feb.	1,230	158	43	15	520	336	83	75	37	40
Mar.	1,192	167	27	18	915	399	173	81	67	40
Apr.	634	96	11	5	1,385	585	168	83	62	37
May	396		6		738		147		116	

Year beginning July	Dried fruit: Apples 1938	Apples 1939	Apricots 1938	Apricots 1939	Prunes 1938	Prunes 1939	Raisins 1938	Raisins 1939	Total 1/ 1938	Total 1/ 1939
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
July - Dec.	9,125	6,060	12,030	13,935	66,143	37,978	54,849	50,673	157,102	118,936
Jan.	1,743	512	527	565	7,284	8,333	4,804	3,530	15,958	14,937
Feb.	2,513	361	393	514	7,133	5,350	3,195	3,651	14,747	11,285
Mar.	979	1,250	542	501	7,370	3,676	3,618	2,793	13,872	8,571
Apr.	548	105	439	223	7,131	1,871	3,260	1,450	12,660	4,083
May	488		287		7,902		4,914		14,665	

Year beginning July	Canned fruit: Apricots 1938	Apricots 1939	Peaches 1938	Peaches 1939	Pears 1938	Pears 1939	Grapefruit 1938	Grapefruit 1939	Total 2/ 1938	Total 2/ 1939
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
July - Dec.	22,514	27,627	64,388	59,445	47,386	47,893	9,882	14,073	207,144	219,302
Jan.	1,824	1,142	4,996	5,259	6,446	2,199	6,209	6,228	23,945	19,412
Feb.	1,959	2,206	6,369	8,795	7,251	4,567	6,749	19,784	29,925	42,756
Mar.	2,656	1,373	6,901	6,965	6,911	3,490	5,511	6,570	28,907	24,898
Apr.	1,844	621	5,572	5,294	4,110	3,264	6,969	2,051	23,209	20,437
May	1,558		6,646		3,537		4,750		24,512	

1/ Includes evaporated and dried fruit for salads, pears, raisins, apples apricots, peaches, prunes, apple waste (except pomace) and other.
2/ Includes grapefruit, loganberries, other canned berries, apples, and apple sauce, apricots, cherries, prunes, peaches, pears, pineapples, fruit for salads and other canned fruits.
Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Table 16.- Fruits: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago, for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted) specified weeks, 1940 with comparisons

Market and commodity	Unit	Week ended 1939 June 17	1940 May 18	1940 May 25	1940 June 1	1940 June 8	1940 June 15
New York	Bushel basket	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Apples, eastern: 1/	and						
Baldwin	eastern crate	1.46	1.48	1.51	1.55	1.72	1.56
Delicious	" "	1.29	1.85	1.91	---	---	2.09
McIntosh 2/	" "	---	1.94	1.94	---	1.82	3/ 1.62
Yellow Newtown	" "	1.80	1.62	1.76	1.91	2.06	2.14
York Imperial	" "	1.16	1.55	1.65	1.64	1.76	1.75
Avocados:							
Calif.	Flat crate	1.56	1.94	2.02	2.02	2.00	2.28
Blackberries	Quart	---	---	---	.17	.13	.11
Huckleberries:							
Fla.	"	.22	---	.30	.30	.31	---
N. C.	"	.22	---	---	---	.23	.25
N. C. 4/	Pint	---	---	---	---	.26	.26
Limes:							
Fla.	Carton	---	4.19	4.05	3.42	3.10	3.31
Cuba	Flat crate	---	4.00	3.00	2.69	3/ 2.38	---
Peaches: 5/							
Mt. Rose	1/2 bushel	.93	---	---	2.25	1.90	1.47
Mayflower	" "	---	---	---	---	1.73	1.48
Red Bird	" "	.85	---	---	---	---	1.58
Uneeda	" "	---	---	---	---	---	1.50
Raspberries:							
Calif.	1/2 pint	.17	.19	.14	.12	.13	.14
Strawberries	Quart	.14	.20	.14	.10	.09	.10
Chicago							
Apples: 1/ Midwestern	Bushel and eastern crate						
Willow Twig	" "	1.42	1.88	2.20	2.59	---	---
Northern Spy	" "	1.43	1.63	1.93	2.15	---	---
Avocados:							
Calif.	Flat crate	1.65	2.46	2.50	2.69	2.62	2.62
Blueberries:							
N. C.	Pint	.23	---	---	---	.28	.26
Limes:							
Mexico	1 doz. carton	---	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12
Peaches:							
Mt. Rose 1-3/4 in.	1/2 bushel	.96	---	---	---	3/ 1.18	3/ 1.25
Uneeda 2 in.	" "	---	---	---	---	---	1.45
Raspberries:							
Calif.	12-half pints	1.60	2.00	1.58	1.50	1.25	1.46
Strawberries	24-qt. crate	---	3.98	3.00	3.50	3.22	3/ 2.75
Strawberries	16-qt. crate	1.70	---	---	---	---	1.71

1/ U. S. No. 1 grade, 2-1/2 inches minimum. 2/ Excluding Vermont McIntosh.
3/ Average for 1 day. 4/ Cultivated. 5/ 2 - 2-1/4 inchs.
Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 17.- Fruit: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States for the week ended June 15, with comparisons

Item	Week ended						
	1939	1940					
	June	May			June		
	17	11	18	25	1	8	15
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Commercial:							
Apples, western	136	289	259	292	304	174	98
Apples, eastern	13	60	43	27	22	14	8
Apricots	163	---	---	2	48	69	66
Cherries	363	46	78	110	91	184	410
Grapefruit	393	497	425	289	236	190	211
Grapes	39	---	---	---	---	6	39
Lemons	761	520	629	576	471	676	771
Mixed citrus	184	92	110	86	75	112	150
Mixed Deciduous	40	---	---	10	24	27	23
Oranges and Satsumas	2,301	2,086	1,833	1,727	1,926	1,954	2,089
Peaches	659	---	---	---	18	57	210
Pears	11	16	14	9	5	2	0
Plums and prunes	238	---	---	30	150	185	374
Strawberries	32	555	770	485	427	266	97
Total	5,383	4,161	4,161	3,643	3,797	3,916	4,546
Relief:							
Grapefruit	143	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oranges and Satsumas	91	11	17	29	30	44	0
Grand total	5,617	4,172	4,178	3,672	3,827	3,960	4,546

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 18.- Apples and pears: Cold storage holdings

Commodity	Unit	June 1, 5-yr. av 1935-39	June 1, 1939	May 1, 1940	June 1, 1940
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Apples	Barrels	12	5	17	3
Apples, western	Boxes	845	896	1,876	627
Apples, eastern	"	1/	1/	897	263
Apples	Bu. baskets	739	756	782	236
Total apples	Bushels	1,620	1,667	3,606	1,135
Pears, Bartletts	Packed boxes	---	1	1	---
Pears, Bartletts	Loose boxes	---	---	---	---
Pears, all other varieties	Boxes	13	7	54	4
Pears	Bu. baskets	1	2	---	---
Total pears	Boxes and bu. baskets	14	10	55	4

1/ Previously included with "bushel baskets".

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 19.- Frozen fruits: Cold storage holdings, by varieties, June 1, 1940, with comparisons

Commodity	May 1, 5-yr.av. 1935-39	June 1, 5-yr. av. 1935-39	June 1, 1939	May 1, 1940	June 1, 1940
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Blackberries	Data		1,112	2,597	2,574
Blueberries	for		3,987	3,769	2,938
Cherries	these		9,093	13,345	10,587
Logan and similar berries	earlier		1,814	1,286	1,023
Raspberries	years		4,523	5,445	4,215
Strawberries	not		32,721	20,674	27,304
Other fruits	compara-		12,306	14,838	14,469
Classification not reported	ble		18,134	14,115	18,754
Total	61,507	64,744	83,690	76,069	81,864

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 20.-Apple holdings in cold storage, by States

State	June 1, 1940					June 1, 1939
	Barrels	Boxes		Baskets	Total bushels	Total bushels
		Western	Eastern			
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Massachusetts	---	9	19	1	29	14
New York	---	13	157	41	211	195
New Jersey	---	3	15	31	49	95
Pennsylvania	---	8	5	29	42	58
Ohio	---	3	19	14	36	43
Indiana	---	2	2	1	5	7
Illinois	---	7	15	37	59	117
Michigan	---	1	8	26	35	93
Wisconsin	---	7	---	2	9	10
Missouri	---	9	---	5	14	43
Virginia	3	3	14	37	63	138
Texas	---	21	---	---	21	16
Washington	---	367	---	---	367	521
Oregon	---	12	---	---	12	10
California	---	141	---	---	141	235
Other States	---	21	9	12	42	72
United States	3	627	263	236	1,135	1,667

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 21.-Fruits, fresh: Cold storage holdings, June 1, 1940, by geographic divisions

Commodity	Unit	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Apples	Barrels	---	---	---	---	3
"	West. boxes	9	24	20	15	9
"	East. "	25	177	44	1	16
"	Bu. baskets	1	100	80	10	44
Total	Bushels	35	301	144	26	78
Pears, Bartletts	Packed boxes	---	---	---	---	---
" "	Loose "	---	---	---	---	---
" all other varieties	Boxes	---	2	---	---	---
"	Bu. baskets	---	---	---	---	---
Total	Bxs. & bskts.	---	2	---	---	---

Commodity	Unit	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	Total
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Apples	Barrels	---	---	---	---	3
"	West. boxes	4	24	2	520	627
"	East "	---	---	---	---	263
"	Bu. baskets	---	---	1	---	236
Total	Bushels	4	24	3	520	1,135
Pears, Bartletts	Packed boxes	---	---	---	---	---
" "	Loose "	---	---	---	---	---
" all other varieties	Boxes	---	---	---	2	4
"	Bu. baskets	---	---	---	---	---
Total	Bxs. & bskts.	---	---	---	2	4

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 22.- Fruits, frozen: Cold storage holdings, June 1, 1940, by geographic divisions

Commodity	Unit	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
In small containers						
Blackberries	Pounds	3	20	43	5	6
Blueberries	"	55	635	183	10	69
Cherries	"	51	217	139	73	148
Logan and similar berries	"	2	12	58	8	5
Raspberries	"	168	179	298	112	58
Strawberries	"	324	785	799	271	2,113
Other fruits	"	156	1,130	1,195	85	265
Total	"	759	2,978	2,715	564	2,664
In bulk or large containers						
Blackberries	"	39	945	236	398	240
Blueberries	"	145	1,282	333	202	11
Cherries	"	154	5,735	2,860	435	211
Logan and similar berries	"	15	81	138	70	21
Raspberries	"	619	1,141	673	657	19
Strawberries	"	408	3,404	2,640	907	2,726
Other fruits	"	213	12,435	4,001	417	897
Total	"	1,593	25,023	10,881	3,086	4,125
Total, all containers						
Blackberries	"	42	965	279	403	246
Blueberries	"	200	1,917	516	212	80
Cherries	"	205	5,952	2,999	508	359
Logan and similar berries	"	17	93	196	78	26
Raspberries	"	787	1,320	971	769	77
Strawberries	"	732	4,189	3,439	1,178	4,839
Other fruits	"	369	13,565	5,196	502	1,162
Total	"	2,352	28,001	13,596	3,650	6,789

Continued-

Table 22.- Fruits, frozen: Cold storage holdings, June 1, 1940, by geographic divisions -Continued

Commodity	Unit	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	Total
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
In small containers						
Blackberries	Pounds	---	2	---	46	125
Blueberries	"	2	2	---	1	957
Cherries	"	1	5	1	24	659
Logan and similar berries	"	---	1	---	148	234
Raspberries	"	8	16	---	139	978
Strawberries	"	140	362	24	4,219	9,037
Other fruits	"	527	40	---	937	4,335
Total	"	678	428	25	5,514	16,325
In bulk or large containers						
Blackberries	"	24	54	---	513	2,449
Blueberries	"	6	---	1	1	1,981
Cherries	"	67	45	91	330	9,928
Logan and similar berries	"	2	---	---	462	789
Raspberries	"	39	11	---	78	3,237
Strawberries	"	233	1,471	190	6,288	18,267
Other fruits	"	212	701	34	9,978	28,888
Total	"	583	2,282	316	17,650	65,539
Total, all containers						
Blackberries	"	24	56	---	559	2,574
Blueberries	"	8	2	1	2	2,938
Cherries	"	68	50	92	354	10,587
Logan and similar berries	"	2	1	---	610	1,023
Raspberries	"	47	27	---	217	4,215
Strawberries	"	373	1,833	214	10,507	27,304
Other fruits	"	739	741	34	10,915	33,223
Total	"	1,261	2,710	341	23,164	81,864

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Peaches: Production and Season Average Price Received by Producers, 1919-40

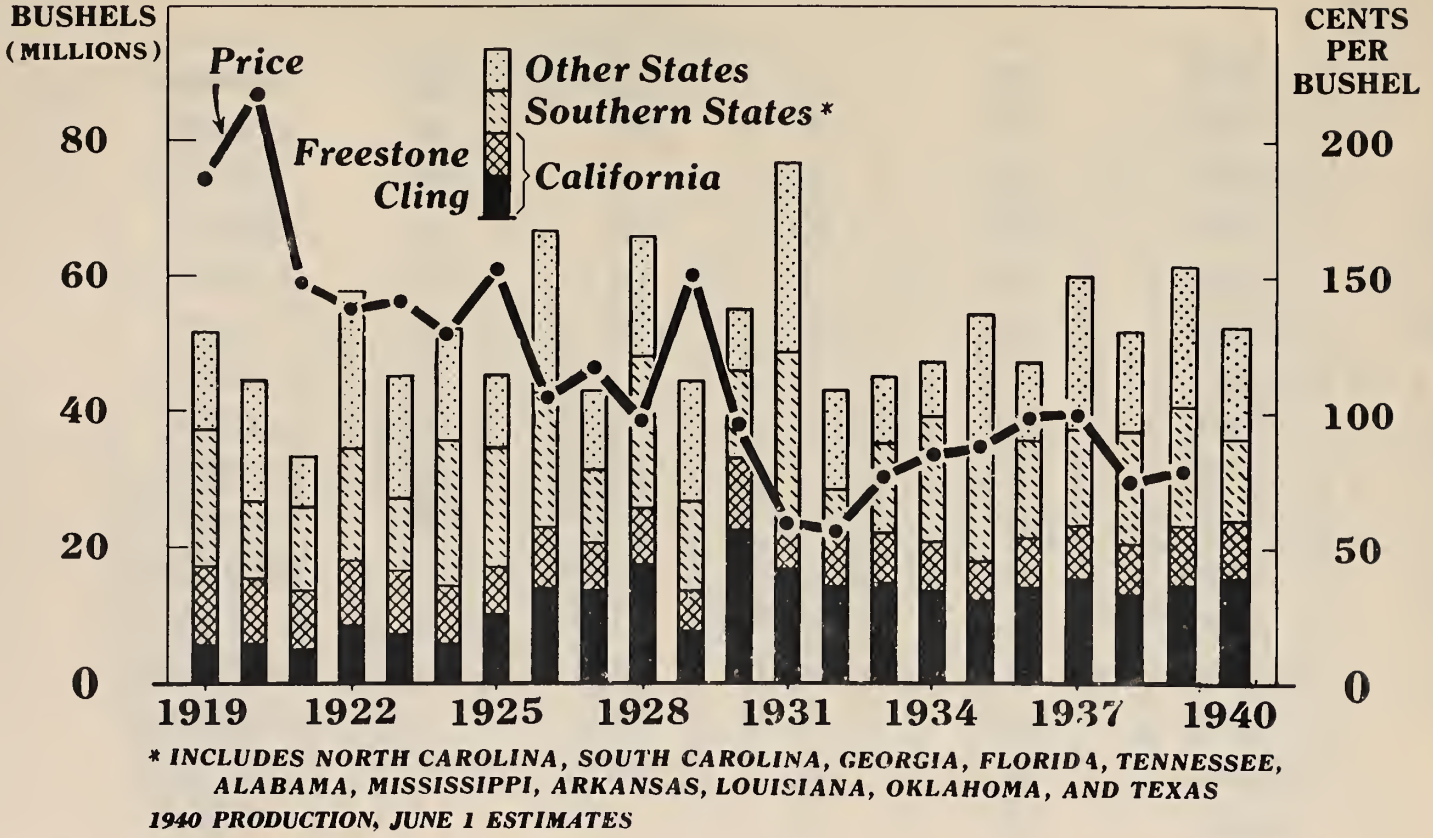


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FIGURE 1.- THE SIZE OF THE UNITED STATES PEACH CROP HAS AN IMPORTANT INFLUENCE ON THE AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS DURING THE SEASON. BUT OTHER FACTORS, SUCH AS CONSUMER PURCHASING POWER AND THE CARRYOVER OF CANNED PEACHES, CAUSE CONSIDERABLE PRICE VARIATION FROM SEASON TO SEASON. IN 1940 THE CROP IS INDICATED TO BE DECREASED 14 PERCENT FROM THE LARGE CROP PRODUCED IN 1939, AND CONSUMER PURCHASING POWER PROBABLY WILL BE 10 TO 15 PERCENT HIGHER. THE CARRYOVER OF CANNED PEACHES IS ABOUT THE SAME AS A YEAR EARLIER.

Peaches: Production and Price to Growers in Leading Regions, 1924-40

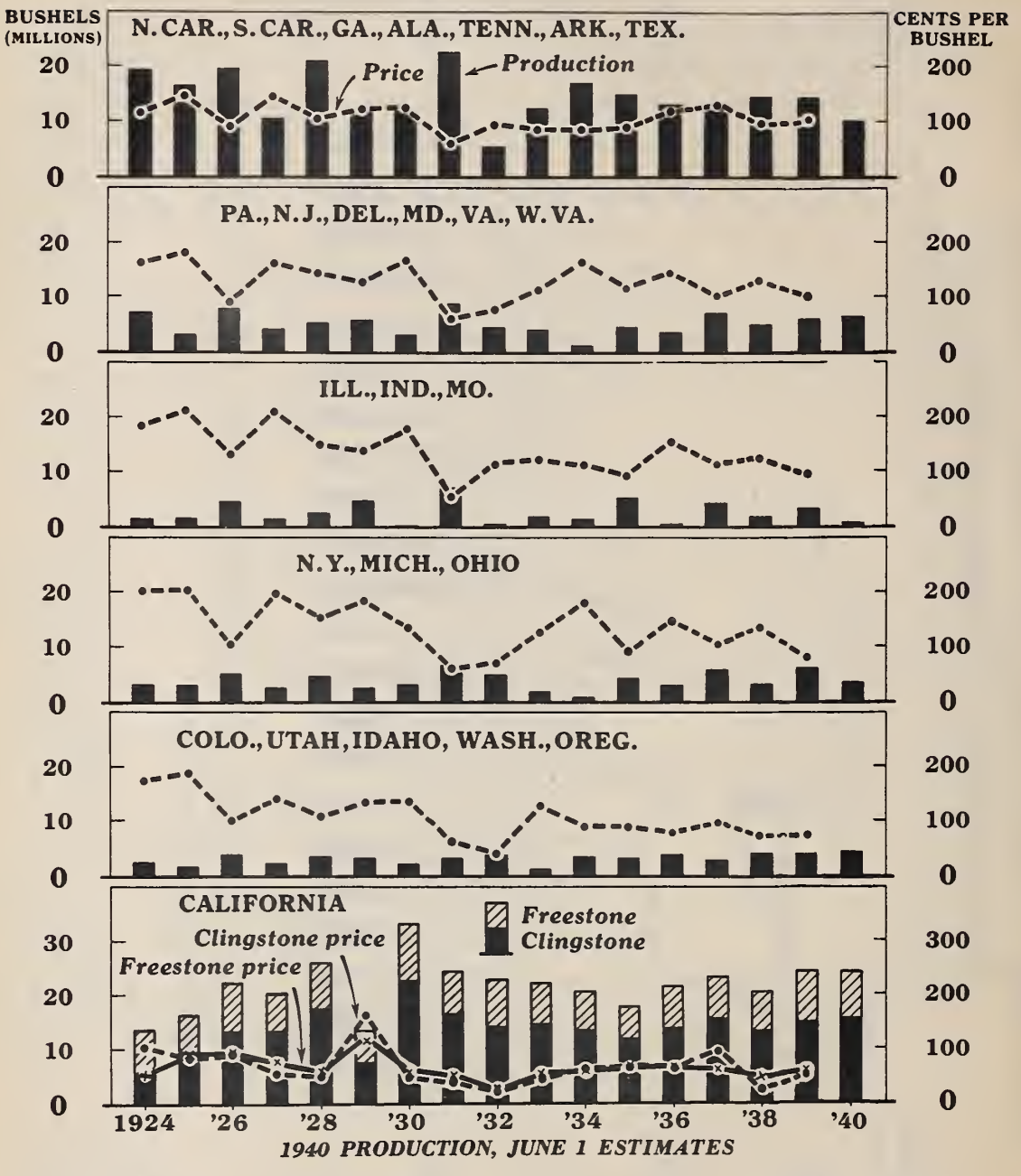

FIGURE 2.- THE SIZE OF THE PEACH CROP IN THE DIFFERENT REGIONS FLUCTUATES WIDELY FROM SEASON TO SEASON, AND PRICES RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS USUALLY VARY INVERSELY WITH PRODUCTION. THE CROP IN THE SOUTHERN AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES IS RELATIVELY SMALL THIS SEASON, WHEREAS THAT IN OTHER AREAS IS AVERAGE OR LARGER. A LARGE PART OF THE CALIFORNIA CROP IS USED FOR CANNING AND DRYING.

UNITED STATES PRODUCTION AND FARM PRICE OF PEARS
1919-40

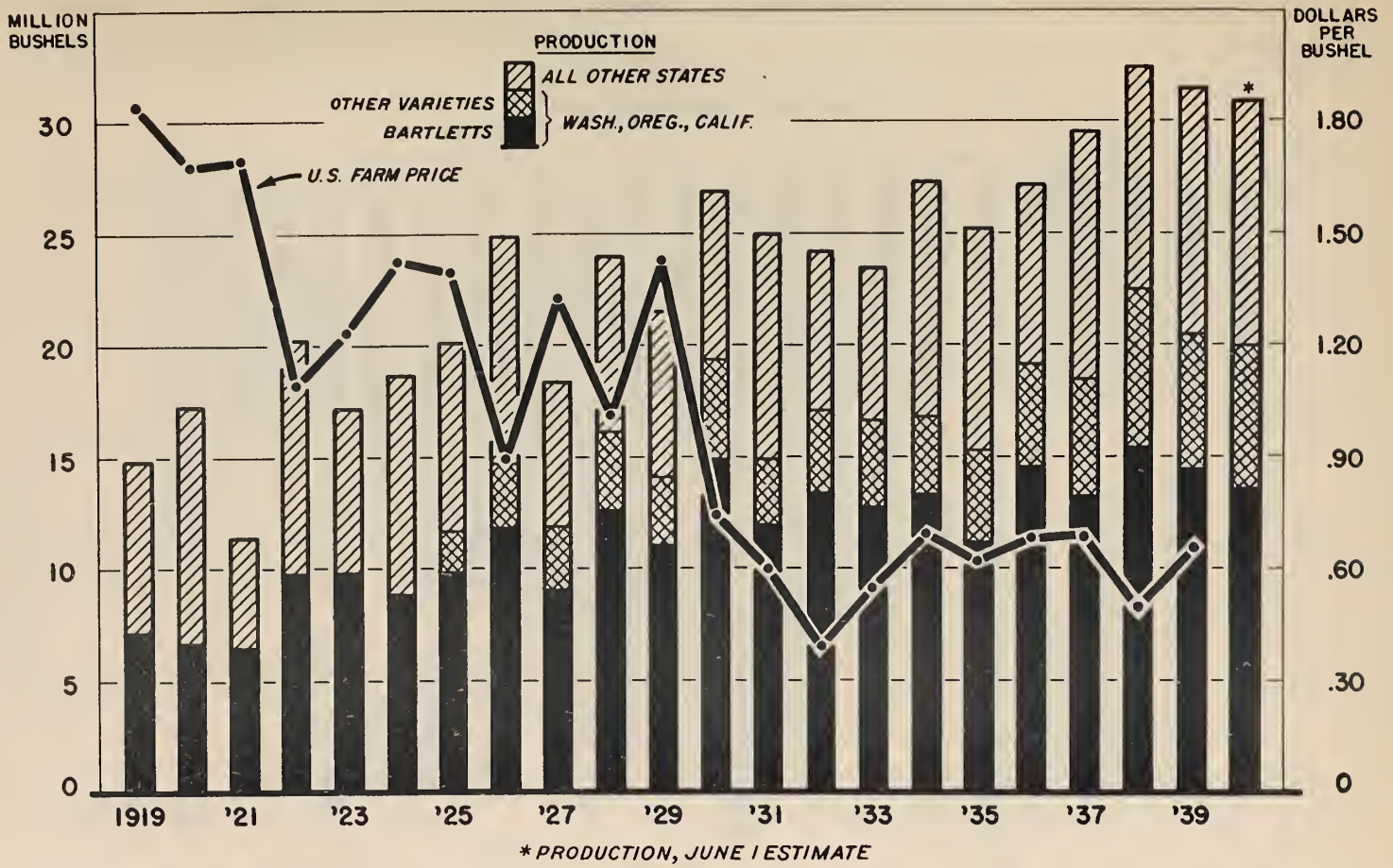

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FIGURE 3.- THE UNITED STATES PEAR CROP THIS SEASON IS ONLY SLIGHTLY SMALLER THAN A YEAR EARLIER. PRODUCTION OF WESTERN BARTLETTS IS INDICATED TO BE DECREASED SOMEWHAT BUT THAT OF ALL OTHER VARIETIES IS INCREASED. ALTHOUGH THE SIZE OF THE CROP HAS A SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE ON PRICES RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS, THE LEVEL OF CONSUMER PURCHASING POWER AND THE SIZE OF THE CARRYOVER OF CANNED AND DRIED PEARS ARE ALSO IMPORTANT FACTORS.

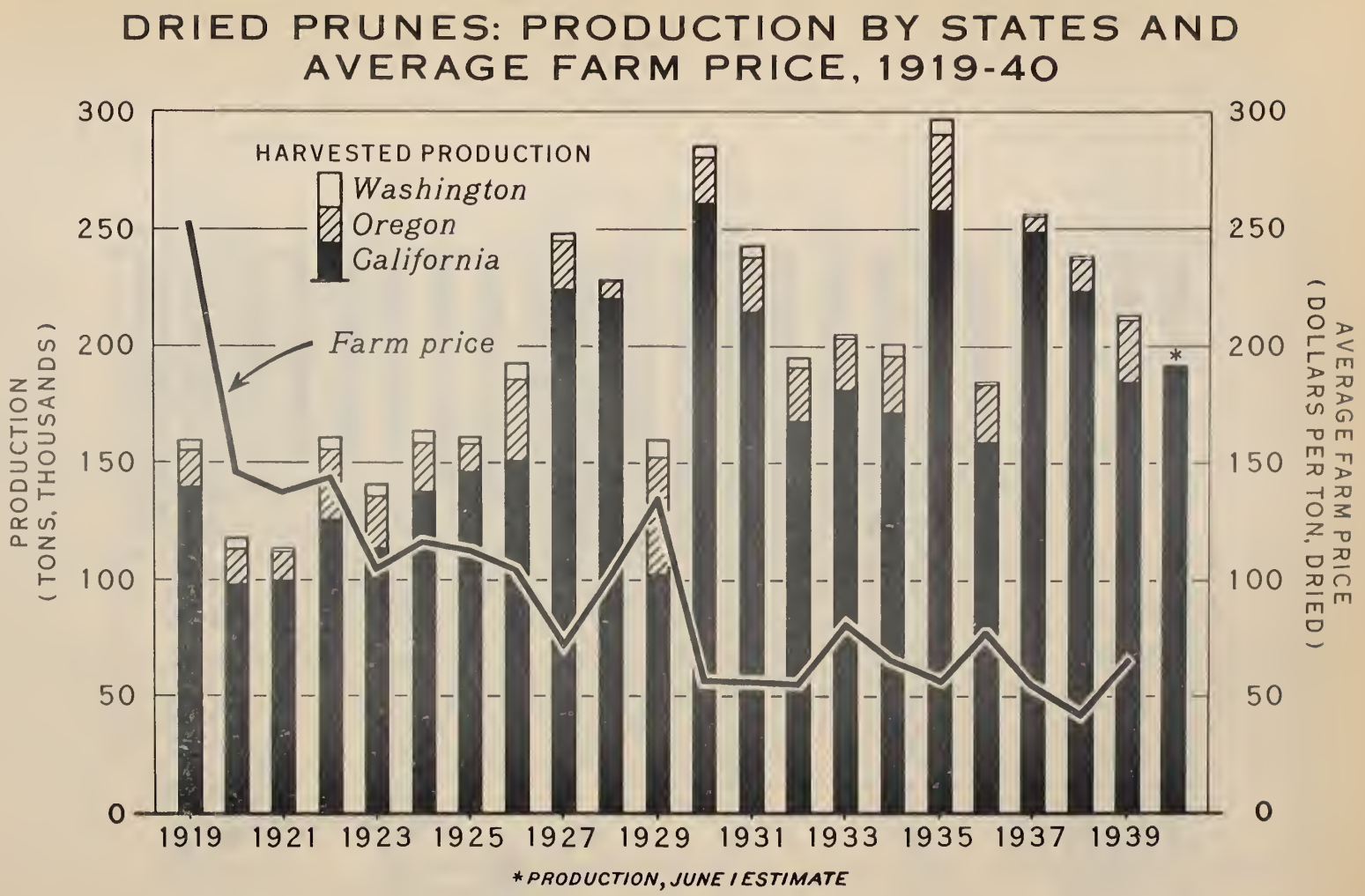

FIGURE 4.- PRODUCTION OF DRIED PRUNES IN CALIFORNIA THIS SEASON IS INDICATED TO BE SLIGHTLY LARGER THAN IN 1939 BUT THE CROP IN WASHINGTON AND OREGON PROBABLY WILL BE SMALLER. CARRYOVER STOCKS HAVE BEEN LARGE IN RECENT YEARS AND HAVE ADDED CONSIDERABLY TO THE SUPPLY, SO THAT PRICES HAVE REMAINED RELATIVELY LOW DESPITE SOME IMPROVEMENT IN DOMESTIC DEMAND CONDITIONS.

CHERRY PRODUCTION AND FARM PRICE, BY PRINCIPAL AREAS, 1924-40

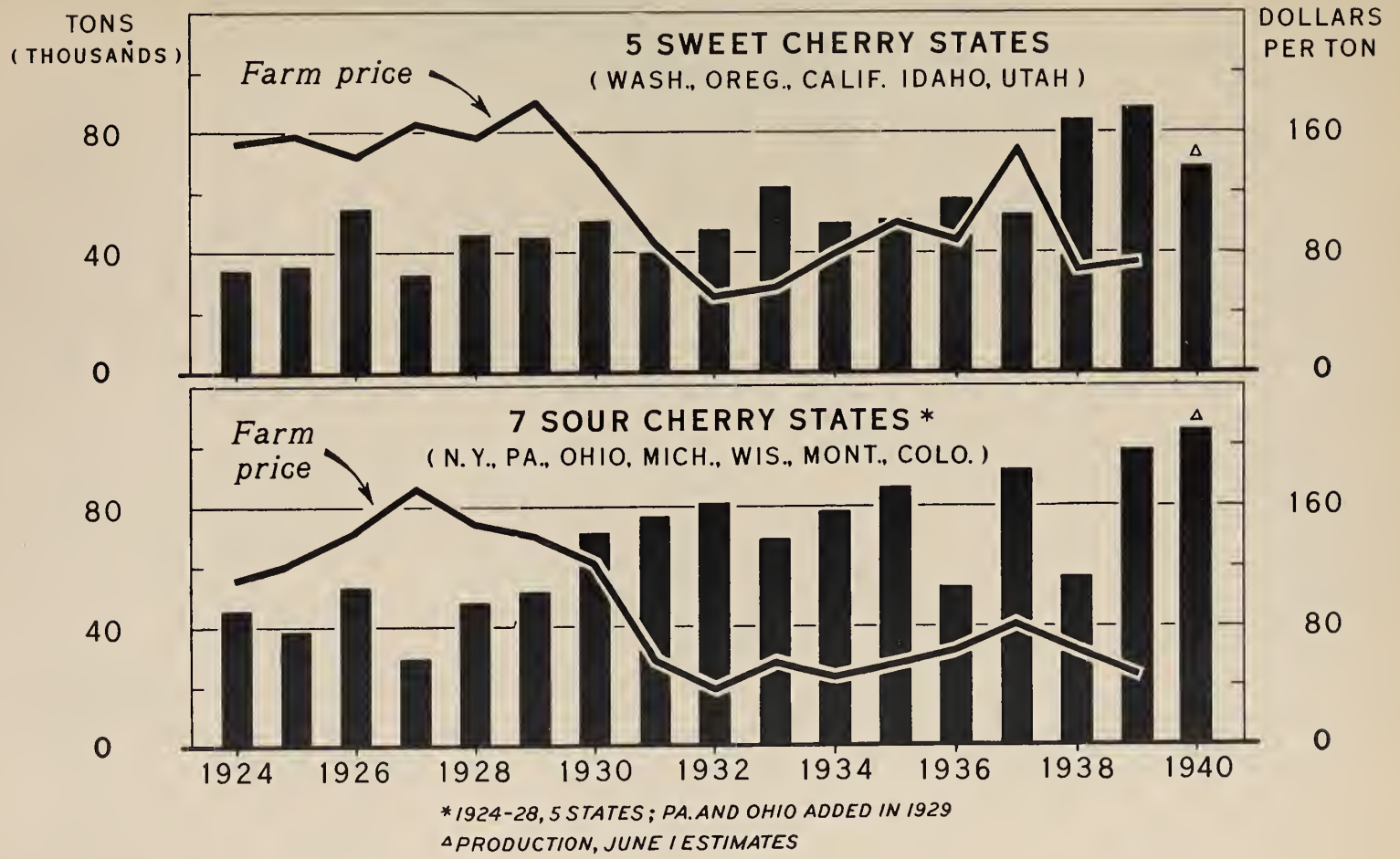

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FIGURE 5.- A DECREASE FROM A YEAR EARLIER IN THE SWEET CHERRY CROP MORE THAN OFFSETS AN INCREASE IN THE PRODUCTION OF SOUR VARIETIES. AN IMPORTANT OUTLET FOR BOTH VARIETIES IS THE PROCESSING INDUSTRY, WHICH IS REPORTED TO BE ACTIVE THIS SEASON.