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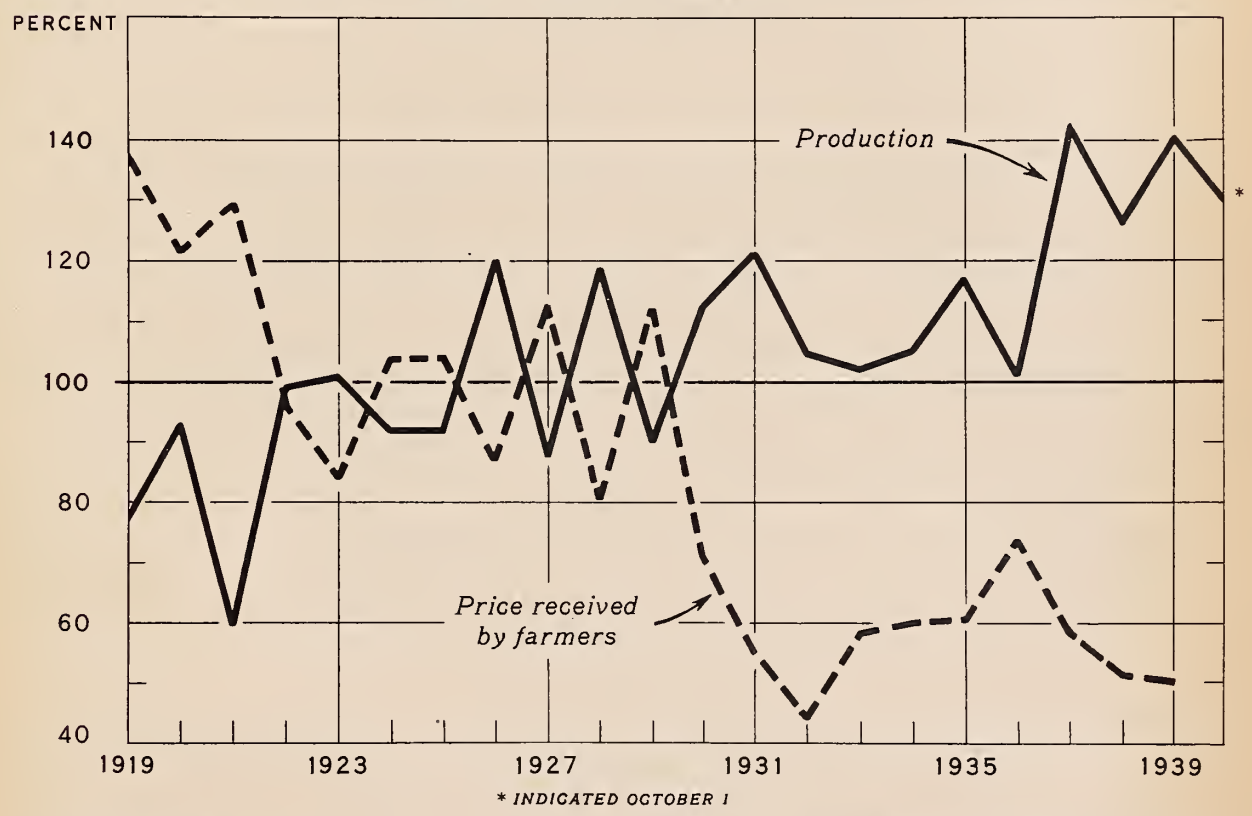
BUPEAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TFS-46



OCTOBER 1940

ALL FRUITS: PRODUCTION AND PRICE, UNITED STATES, 1919-40
INDEX NUMBERS (1924-29=100)



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: This issue of The Fruit Situation is :
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: devoted largely to the 1941 outlook. Much :
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: of the information needed for a comprehen- :
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: sive analysis of the prospective 1941 :
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: situation for fruits is not now available, :
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: but will be included in future issues of :
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: this report. :
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REVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Prices

The weighted average auction price at New York of all leading varieties of Washington apples, which was relatively stable during the latter part of September and the first few days of October, increased between October 4 and 11. For the week ended October 11 the auction price at New York was \$2.12 compared with \$1.65 for the same week last year. The difference between Washington apple prices for the weeks ended October 11, 1939 and 1940 was less in Chicago than in New York. The higher price in 1940 is the result of an increase in the incomes of consumers and a smaller United States commercial apple production.

The weighted average auction price of California Valencia oranges at New York was \$3.09 for the month of September compared with \$3.75 for the same month in 1939. The percentage decline in lemon prices from September 1939 to the same month in 1940 was about the same as for oranges. Prices of pears during the week ended October 11 were generally considerably higher than during the same week a year earlier.

Production

October 1 estimates of the production of eight major tree fruits (peaches, cherries, plums, prunes, apricots, pears, grapes, and summer apples) did not differ materially from the estimates made as of September 1; and total production of these eight tree fruits for 1940-41 will probably be 12 percent smaller than their total production in 1939-40. Orange production, exclusive of California Valencias, is estimated as of October 1 at 56 million boxes, compared with 48.6 million and 55 million boxes in 1939 and 1938 respectively. If orange production is calculated on an apple-marketing-year basis (July-June), the estimated total production is 83.2 million boxes for 1940-41, and 71.8 and 84.3 million boxes for 1939 and 1938 respectively. Grapefruit production as of October 1 is estimated at 42.4 million boxes compared with 34.7 million boxes in 1939, and 43.4 million boxes in 1938. On an apple-marketing-year basis the combined production of oranges and grapefruit for 1940-41 is estimated at 4,941,000 tons, or 18 percent above that of 1939, and 1.6 percent below that of 1938.

THE FRUIT SITUATION

THE APPLE OUTLOOK FOR 1941

A small commercial apple crop in 1940 compared with 1939, plus an anticipated increase in the incomes of consumers for the 1940-41 apple-marketing season, are price-stimulating factors which probably will more than offset the depressing effects on apple prices of the anticipated large production of competing citrus fruits and the loss of the greater portion of the apple export market.

As a result of large supplies in 1939, there were large packs of canned and dried apples. During the period 1934-38 approximately 63 percent of the dried pack and 10 percent of the canned pack were exported. Exports of dried

apples for the first 2 months of the 1940-41 marketing season were 88 percent less than exports during the same period last year. The pack of canned and dried apples this year probably will be substantially smaller than the pack in 1939, because of a smaller commercial crop, a prospective decrease in foreign demand, and improvement in the domestic demand for fresh apples.

The number of apple trees of bearing age has decreased at a greater rate than the acreage of bearing trees during the past 30 years. The relatively greater decrease in number of trees has been caused by normal mortality, the removal of unprofitable trees, and loss from droughts and freezes. The decrease in the number of apple trees of bearing age will probably continue at a slightly accelerating rate for the next 5-10 years, assuming average weather conditions, but it is expected that total production of apples will continue to decline at only a moderate rate. However, the alternate year bearing characteristics of a large portion of the trees indicate that relatively large crops may be expected in 1941, 1943, and 1945. In California about 75 percent of the bearing trees standing in 1939 were 23 years old or older. If new plantings are not made in substantial numbers during the next 10 years, the number of bearing apple trees will be materially reduced between 1950 and 1960.

In the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States commercial production has been fairly stable. There are comparatively few young trees, and there has been an increasing tendency during the past few years to pull old and unprofitable trees. Tree numbers will probably continue to decrease at an increasing rate, but it is likely that production will decrease at only a moderate rate during the next 5 years.

In the Central States there are large variations in production from year to year. It is probable that the increasing production from young orchards will about make up for the decreasing production from old commercial orchards for the next few years, under average growing conditions.

Commercial production in the Atlantic Coast States is expected to remain unchanged during the next few years, and to decline only moderately for the next 5-10 years.

THE GRAPEFRUIT OUTLOOK FOR 1941

The production of grapefruit in 1940-41 is expected to be considerably larger than in 1939-40, but slightly less than the record crop in 1938-39. Although the quantity of grapefruit canned in 1939-40 was about the same as a year earlier, exports of canned grapefruit during July and August 1940 were practically negligible compared with the same period in 1939. Even though the crop in 1940-41 is expected to be larger than in 1939-40, exports of canned grapefruit will probably be considerably less. The quantity of grapefruit taken by processing plants for canning and the manufacturing of juice increased sharply during the period 1936 to 1939. The 1938 grapefruit crop was approximately 40 percent larger than that of 1937, and the quantity canned and packed for juice was about 26 percent greater. It is probable that there will be an increased demand for canned grapefruit and juice this season arising from the establishment of large army training camps. The quantity taken by processing plants during 1940-41 will probably be the largest on record, provided the crop materializes as now expected.

The two large crops in 1936 and 1937 caused prices to fall approximately to their low level in 1932, and the record crop in 1938-39 brought an average price considerably below that of 1932. The anticipated increase in the incomes of consumers will result in an increase in demand for fresh grapefruit. Although the crop in 1940-41 is expected to be only slightly smaller than in 1938-39, it is likely that prices will be somewhat higher than in that year.

The bearing acreage of grapefruit trees increased sharply from 1935 to 1937, slightly from 1937 to 1938, and was practically constant from 1938 to 1939. No substantial increase in bearing acreage is anticipated in the next few years. In 1939 about 80 percent of the bearing seedless grapefruit trees had not reached full bearing; but only 35 percent of the bearing seeded varieties were not in full production. The increasing bearing surface of a large proportion of the trees will cause the upward trend in production to continue for the next few years, provided adverse weather conditions do not cause severe damage to trees. The seedless varieties will contribute more to the increase in production than the seeded varieties.

THE LEMON OUTLOOK FOR 1941

The bearing acreage of lemons increased at an increasing rate from 1930 to 1937, and then increased at a decreasing rate from 1937 to 1939. The decrease in nonbearing acreage has not been as great for lemons as for oranges and grapefruit. Since plantings have been well maintained, it is estimated that the bearing acreage in California this year was roughly 3,000 acres greater than in 1939. The total bearing acreage will probably increase from 20-25 percent during the next 5 years.

In 1939, 41 percent of the bearing acreage in California had yet to reach full production; consequently, lemon supplies in the next few years will probably exceed those of previous years. Exports of lemons for the period 1934 to 1938 were nearly three times as great as during the preceding 5-year period. Exports for July and August of 1940 were only 44 percent of those for the same months in 1939. The anticipated increase in the incomes of consumers will tend to offset the depressing effects on 1940-41 lemon prices of a prospective large crop and a severe decrease in export demand.

In the past, extremely large lemon crops resulted in a larger proportion of the crop being diverted to processing plants than when average or small quantities were produced. In 1934 and 1938, years of extremely large crops, 33 percent of the total production of fresh lemons was absorbed by processing plants, whereas in 1936, when the crop closely approximated the 1929-33 average, only 14 percent went to processing plants. The quantity of lemons diverted in any given year is also influenced by the level of consumers' income during that year. Since larger crops are in prospect for the next few years, it is probable that processing plants will continue to take large quantities of lemons.

THE ORANGE OUTLOOK FOR 1941

The production of winter oranges in 1940-41 is expected to be slightly larger than the record winter crop of 1938-39. No estimates can be made as yet concerning the size of the California Valencia crop which usually goes

to market around the first of April. In recent years an increasing quantity of oranges has been diverted to processing plants to be converted into juice, fruit salads, and various byproducts. The quantity of oranges used for processing during the 1939-40 season was roughly equivalent to that used in 1938, but was approximately 29 percent above the 1934-38 average. A considerable increase in the quantity diverted to processing plants may occur in 1940-41 because of the larger crop in prospect. The smaller commercial apple crop plus the expected increase in the incomes of consumers are price-stimulating factors that will offset to some extent the indicated larger orange crop and the probable moderate reduction in fresh orange exports.

It is unlikely that the acreage in bearing orange trees, which increased sharply from 1935-37 and moderately from 1937-39, will increase to any great extent during the next few years. The large number of trees planted between 1920 and 1930 are now coming into fairly heavy bearing, and with average growing conditions these trees will continue to increase in bearing surface during the next 5 to 10 years. Older plantings appear to be maintaining a high rate of production per tree. The present orange acreage is capable of producing an average crop during the next few years of 80-85 million boxes under average growing conditions and with reasonable care. The production of Valencias and other late varieties is expected to increase at a faster rate than that of early and mid-season varieties. There has been an increasing tendency over the last 20 years, brought about by the planting of more late variety trees, for an increasing proportion of the orange crop to be marketed in the former high-price months (March to September).

THE CHERRY, PEACH, AND STRAWBERRY OUTLOOKS FOR 1941

The cherry outlook

There has been an upward trend in the production of sour cherries, and, although new plantings have been practically negligible in recent years, the upward trend in production will probably continue at a moderate rate during the next few years because of the large proportion of young trees. The upward trend in the production of sweet cherries will probably continue at a somewhat more rapid rate than that of sour cherries, since a greater percentage of the sweet cherry trees have yet to reach the full bearing stage. An anticipated increase in the incomes of consumers will help to counteract the price-depressing effects of larger crops in the next few years.

The peach outlook

The upward trend in peach production in all of the important regions producing peaches for market as fresh fruit is expected to continue during the next few years. Growers in these regions have been generally optimistic and large plantings have been made. Many diseased trees have been removed through Government programs, and orchards on the whole are in good condition. In California, where a large part of the crop is canned and dried, a slight upward trend in production of both Clingstone and Freestone peaches is indicated. The crop of Clingstone peaches in California has been above market requirements in recent years; consequently, prices have been low.

The strawberry outlook

The estimate of the acreage of strawberries for picking as of October 1 is 212,780 acres, or 7 percent greater than in 1940, and 20 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average. Acreage for picking in the early and late States is indicated to be considerably greater than a year ago, and to be slightly greater than a year ago in the intermediate States. During the last 10 years acreage has increased markedly in the late States and in 1941 is expected to be the largest on record.

THE PEAR OUTLOOK FOR 1941

The indicated production for 1940 of Bartlett pears in the Pacific Coast States corresponds fairly closely to that of last year, but prices of Bartletts during the first few months of the current season were somewhat below those of 1939. However, during the first 2 weeks of October prices advanced to such an extent that they were higher in the middle of the month than corresponding prices in 1939. The relatively lower prices during what is normally the exporting season, prior to October, reflected the sharp curtailment in exports of fresh and canned pears. It is expected that the exports of late pears during the 1940-41 season also will be only a small fraction of the 1939 exports; consequently, the marketing of late variety pears probably will be a little more difficult than it was last year.

Imports of Argentine pears may be somewhat larger this winter than last when a near crop failure occurred in that country. It is likely that the anticipated increase in consumers' income, and possible diversion of pears to low-consuming areas, will offset to a considerable extent the near complete loss of foreign markets.

The rapid increase in the number of bearing trees in the Pacific Coast region during the period 1910-30 was more than offset by a decrease in tree numbers in all the other regions of the country. The trend of production was upward, however, and will continue at a moderate rate for the next few years because of the increased yields that will result from a number of young trees reaching full bearing. In California 54 percent of the bearing acreage of Bartlett pears in 1939 was 20 years old or older, and roughly 15 percent had not reached the full bearing age. Although it is likely that the peak of Bartlett pear production in California has been reached, the total production of Bartletts on the Pacific Coast will probably be slightly greater during the next few years than the average production during the period 1934 to 1938. Fall and winter pear production will probably continue to increase at its present rate because of a large proportion of plantings coming into bearing, or approaching an age at which the yield per tree is relatively high.

The average annual pack of canned pears during the period 1934-38 was about 5.4 million cases. The canning industry during this period absorbed over 6 million bushels of fresh pears. During the 1939-40 season the equivalent of 6,675,000 cases of number 2 cans was packed. It is estimated that, despite the near total loss of export markets, the canned pack during the 1940-41 season will closely approximate that of 1939. In recent years

increasing quantities of pears have been canned and dried, but since these outlets have not absorbed all of the increased production, the volume of pears for fresh consumption has been larger. If an increase in the pack of canned and dried pears should occur in the next few years, it is unlikely that the rise in volume of pears consumed fresh would be curtailed, especially since the fall and winter pear varieties, which are increasing most rapidly in production, cannot be diverted from fresh consumption.

THE GRAPE OUTLOOK FOR 1941

Total production of grapes in 1940 is indicated to be about the same as that of last year. Production of wine and table varieties will probably be slightly larger than in 1939, while the production of raisin varieties will be slightly less. The latest trade estimate places raisin production at about 175,000 tons in 1940, or 70,000 tons less than in 1939. The reduction in the prospective output of raisins is largely the result of an increase in the demand for fresh grapes by wineries, and a sharp curtailment in the exports of raisins. The carry-over of raisins on September 1 is estimated at 70,000 tons, exclusive of 35,486 tons held by the Surplus Marketing Administration. It appears, then, that the total supply available for regular trade channels for the 1940-41 marketing season will be around 245,000 tons, or some 105,000 tons under that of 1939-40.

If the trade estimate of a raisin pack around 175,000 tons is substantially correct there would be approximately 515,000 tons of raisin grapes available for other uses (wine and brandy production, fresh consumption, and canning), and the total supply of California grapes for these uses would be about 1,536,000 tons this season, or roughly 23 percent above that of last year. Because of an anticipated increase in consumers income, and a slightly smaller crop estimated for grapes outside of California, it is probable that the fresh market will take a slightly larger quantity of California grapes than during the 1939-40 marketing season; but the bulk of the increase in production this year will have to be used for wine and brandy production or left unharvested.

The acreage of bearing grape vines in California in 1939 increased slightly over that in 1938, and is expected to increase further during the next few years. Grape production in California will probably increase for the next few years, and will more than offset a probable decrease in production in the rest of the country.

The provisions of the California Prorate Program can briefly be stated as follows:

1. That all inferior raisins, those unfit for human consumption, be placed in an inferior raisin pool, and diverted into byproduct uses.
2. That 50 percent of the 1940 standard quality raisins be delivered to a Stabilization pool and allowed to flow out into normal trade channels when they can be sold at a price equal to the loan rate plus accrued charges.
3. That 20 percent of the 1940 standard quality raisins, plus all substandard raisins, be delivered to a surplus pool. These raisins may not

enter normal channels of trade, but may be purchased by the Red Cross, the Surplus Marketing Administration, or for barter deals with foreign countries.

4. That the remaining standard quality raisins be marketed by the grower.

The provisions of the Federal Loan Program pertaining to California raisins can be stated as follows:

1. That there shall be no benefit payments for inferior raisins.

2. That the loan rate on the Stabilization pool raisins is to be \$55.00 per ton for the Muscat and Thompson seedless varieties, and \$50.00 for Sultanas.

3. That the loan rate on the surplus pool, excluding substandards, is to be one-half of the amount loaned on the Stabilization pool.

4. That the quantity in the two pools shall not exceed a total of 154,000 tons of 1940 crop California natural condition raisins.

5. That the loans on both pools shall not exceed \$8,000,000.

THE OUTLOOK FOR DRIED PRUNES

Loss in exports to Europe since the war started and the uncertainty of regaining these export markets make the outlook for the prune industry unfavorable. However, much of the immediate serious consequences of the loss of these export markets is being spared the prune industry for the 1940-41 season by the Federal Loan Program operating in conjunction with the California State Prorate Program. Returns for the small 1940 prune crop would undoubtedly be considerably lower, if the combined Federal loan and State prorate programs were not limiting supplies available to the trade more nearly to visible market requirements. United States prune production for 1940 is estimated at about 201,000 tons of which California alone produced 198,000 tons.

The California State Prorate Program provides for the following pools:

(1) A substandard pool; (2) a stabilization, or export and reserve pool; and (3) a surplus pool. It is roughly estimated that there will be about 15,000 tons of California dried prunes of substandard quality and, therefore, relegated to the substandard pool from which they cannot go into normal trade channels. A maximum of 60 percent, or roughly 110,000 tons, of the estimated California production of 183,000 tons of standard dried prunes can be placed in the stabilization and surplus pools, which would leave 73,000 tons packers might buy directly from growers. The stabilization pool can contain not more than 38 percent, roughly 70,000 tons, of all standard prunes produced. The tonnage in this pool can be withdrawn when it can be sold for a price equal to the loan rate plus the accrued charges. The surplus pool can contain a maximum of 22 percent, roughly 40,000 tons, of the production of standard prunes. These prunes may not be marketed in normal trade channels, but may be held for purchases by the Red Cross, the Surplus Marketing Administration, or for barter deals with foreign nations.

The Federal Loan Program provides that no benefit payments shall be made for dried prunes that are classed as substandards. The Commodity Credit Corporation will make available non-recourse loans on the stabilization pool tonnage at the loan rate of \$50 per ton for 80-to-the-pound prunes that are produced in the Napa, Sonoma, and San Joaquin Valley districts, and \$45 per ton for 80-to-the-pound prunes that are produced elsewhere in California. There is a differential of \$1.00 for every point that a given ton of prunes is over or under 80-to-the-pound. The loan rate on the surplus pool tonnage for all dried prunes will be at one-half the rate per ton that would be paid for them if calculated on a \$50 per ton basis for 80-to-the-pound prunes. In neither pool will payments be made on prunes that average more than 101 to the pound. The Federal Program provides that the quantity in the two pools shall not exceed a total of 120,000 tons of the 1940 crop, and that not more than \$8,000,000 shall be loaned.

If substandard prunes amount to 15,000 tons, and the maximum tonnage of standard prunes goes into the surplus pool, there would be only 143,000 tons of 1940 California production available for regular trade channels. If the September 1 United States carry-over of 62,000 tons, and Northwest production of 3,000 tons, are added to this figure, we arrive at a total minimum potential supply for regular domestic and foreign trade channels of roughly 208,000 tons. This would be the smallest available supply since 1929. It compares with United States shipments into regular domestic and export channels during the 1939-40 marketing season of about 185,000 tons. Approximately 130,000 tons of this total moved into our home market, and 55,000 tons into foreign markets. Prior to the European war, United States exports of prunes had usually been in the neighborhood of 100,000 tons a year. After the war started in September exports to Europe did not decline much until after October 1939. However, since April 1940 they have been almost negligible. Exports to countries other than Europe, which so far have not been affected noticeably by the war, were 16,000 tons during the year beginning September 1, 1939 or about the same as the average for the years 1934-38.

Very few new plantings of prune trees have been made in western Washington, and western Oregon in recent years, and the number of trees pulled out and orchards neglected has been substantial. In California the bearing acreage was 3,000 less in 1939 than in 1938. The orchards in California have, on the whole, been well taken care of. The downward trend in bearing acreage is expected to continue for the next few years.

Table 1:- Apples: Commercial production, average 1934-38,
annual 1938-40 1/

State	Average 1934-38	1938-40	1939	Indicated 1940
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Me.	567	562	1,068	799
N. H.	674	555	1,214	802
Vt.	404	308	780	390
Mass.	2,316	2,151	2,829	2,242
R. I.	282	259	275	292
Conn.	1,281	1,415	1,365	1,171
N. Y.	15,723	15,043	24,650	12,936
N. J.	3,650	3,531	4,252	3,511
Pa.	8,981	8,378	10,998	9,240
Ohio	4,698	2,684	8,756	5,074
Ind.	1,464	1,135	2,075	1,150
Ill.	2,787	1,447	4,107	1,996
Mich.	7,134	5,251	10,501	6,201
Wis.	595	432	684	643
Minn.	230	229	344	340
Iowa	311	358	374	513
Mo.	1,409	549	2,104	1,616
Nebr.	241	340	318	361
Kans.	714	516	1,074	1,296
Del.	1,596	1,554	1,686	1,840
Md.	1,922	1,830	2,362	2,077
Va.	10,279	8,648	10,300	10,150
W. Va.	4,622	4,290	5,670	4,948
N. C.	935	634	1,120	1,032
Ga.	444	272	437	485
Ky.	237	155	426	277
Tenn.	225	103	228	142
Ark.	795	193	648	765
Mont.	333	384	386	236
Idaho	3,635	2,960	2,574	2,280
Colo.	1,517	1,708	1,058	1,588
N. Mex.	679	432	603	790
Utah	356	385	395	312
Wash.	29,411	30,150	26,000	28,046
Oreg.	3,462	3,400	2,900	3,120
Calif.	7,897	7,364	8,024	6,496
36 States ...	121,755	109,595	143,085	115,162

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple counties of each State and are not comparable with former "commercial" estimates which represented sales for fresh consumption only in the entire State.

Table 2.- Apples: Commercial production, by regions, average 1934-38, annual 1938-40 1/

Region	Average 1934-38	1938	1939	Indicated 1940
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
North Atlantic:	33,778	32,167	47,431	31,383
South Atlantic:	19,798	17,228	22,075	20,532
Total				
Eastern States:	53,576	49,415	69,506	51,915
North Central:	19,582	12,941	30,337	19,195
South Central:	1,307	456	1,302	1,184
Total				
Central States:	20,889	13,397	31,639	20,379
Western States:	47,289	46,783	41,940	42,868
Total				
36 States	121,755	109,595	143,085	115,162

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple counties of each State and are not comparable with former "commercial" estimates which represented sales for fresh consumption only in the entire State.

Table 3.- Apples, western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, at New York and Chicago, by specified varieties and weeks, 1939 and 1940

Market and week ended	1939				1940			
	Washington	All	Washington	All	Washington	All	Washington	All
	Rome	Jona- Beauty	Deli- than	leading varieties	Rome	Jona- Beauty	Deli- than	leading varieties
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York								
Sept. 13:	---	1.09	---	1.09	---	---	2.46	2.30
20:	---	1.70	1.86	1.80	1.92	1.56	2.02	1.96
27:	1.69	1.78	2.11	1.93	1.76	1.59	2.13	1.97
Oct. 4:	1.84	1.49	1.94	1.89	1.52	1.80	2.09	1.98
11:	1.70	1.24	1.74	1.65	1.92	1.67	2.15	2.12
Chicago:								
Sept. 13:	---	1.55	---	1.54	---	1.90	2.15	2.00
20:	---	1.48	1.93	1.70	1.66	1.65	1.97	1.79
27:	1.49	1.43	1.84	1.60	1.37	1.61	1.90	1.76
Oct. 4:	1.32	1.22	1.67	1.42	1.68	1.61	1.87	1.76
11:	1.60	1.15	1.49	1.36	1.60	1.36	1.67	1.57

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter, deciduous section, and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 4.- Pears: Production by States (excluding three Pacific Coast States), average 1929-38, annual 1938-40 1/

State	Average 1929-38	1938	1939	Indicated 1940
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	12	13	13	13
New Hampshire	14	15	11	15
Vermont	8	7	7	6
Massachusetts	72	75	53	51
Rhode Island	10	11	8	9
Connecticut	48	49	43	43
New York	1,374	1,960	1,749	1,802
New Jersey	73	57	52	63
Pennsylvania	630	657	918	873
Ohio	625	634	956	756
Indiana	350	366	527	435
Illinois	545	413	668	581
Michigan	1,042	1,411	1,354	1,398
Iowa	99	104	139	146
Missouri	347	66	426	476
Nebraska	41	54	55	60
Kansas	157	56	151	223
Delaware	15	7	9	12
Maryland	94	82	81	104
Virginia	325	334	189	469
West Virginia	56	35	56	90
North Carolina	260	364	230	307
South Carolina	100	129	104	123
Georgia	272	404	281	397
Florida	100	156	69	180
Kentucky	195	135	206	332
Tennessee	226	186	244	171
Alabama	280	383	313	292
Mississippi	273	462	348	438
Arkansas	152	156	211	204
Louisiana	115	190	130	214
Oklahoma	113	80	92	73
Texas	359	440	406	545
Idaho	60	67	62	66
Colorado	273	251	173	255
New Mexico	42	27	45	62
Arizona	12	6	11	7
Utah	86	127	104	120
Nevada	4	4	3	3
Total above				
States	8,864	9,973	10,497	11,414

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 (bushels): New York, 140,000; Pennsylvania, 79,000; 1939 - New York, 60,000; Pennsylvania, 73,000, Ohio, 76,000; Indiana, 53,000.

Table 5.- Pears: Production in 3 Pacific Coast States, average 1929-38, annual 1938-40 1/

State	Average	1938	1939	Indicated
	1929-38			1940
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Washington, all	4,781	6,500	5,779	6,557
Bartlett	3,480	4,340	3,700	4,233
Other	1,301	2,160	2,079	2,324
Oregon, all	3,159	4,249	4,229	4,476
Bartlett	1,346	1,437	1,620	1,696
Other	1,814	2,812	2,609	2,780
California, all	9,530	11,751	10,542	9,667
Bartlett	8,417	9,751	9,209	8,167
Other	1,112	2,000	1,333	1,500
Total Pacific States	17,470	22,500	20,550	20,700
Bartlett	13,243	15,528	14,529	14,096
Other	4,227	6,972	6,021	6,604
Total United States ..	26,333	32,473	31,047	32,114

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 (bushels): Washington - Bartlett, 1,208,000; Other, 320,000; Oregon - Bartlett, 230,000; Other, 309,000; California - Bartlett, 833,000; Other, 84,000; 1939, Washington - Bartlett, 185,000; Other, 350,000; Oregon - Bartlett, 81,000; Other, 107,000; California - Bartlett, 83,000; Other, 125,000.

Table 6.- Pears, western: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, by specified varieties and weeks, 1939 and 1940

Market and week	1939			1940				
	Bartlett	Hardy	D'Anjou	Bosc	Bartlett	Hardy	D'Anjou	Bosc
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<u>New York</u>								
Sept. 13	2.50	1.34	---	1.81	2.34	1.85	1.76	1.78
20	2.58	1.95	1.85	1.88	2.14	1.69	1.57	1.57
27	2.33	1.55	1.78	1.80	2.22	1.76	1.67	1.66
Oct. 4	2.27	1.52	1.65	1.93	2.41	1.59	1.67	2.01
11	2.25	1.54	1.96	1.88	2.73	2.08	2.10	2.18
<u>Chicago</u>								
Sept. 13	2.51	1.29	1.88	1.31	2.36	---	1.73	1.66
20	2.61	---	1.77	1.67	2.12	---	1.39	1.40
27	2.48	---	1.85	1.59	2.26	---	---	1.35
Oct. 4	2.16	1.63	1.67	1.67	2.30	---	---	1.97
11	2.31	1.64	---	1.77	2.37	---	---	1.95

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter, deciduous section, and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 7.- Peaches: Production in late States, average 1929-38, annual, 1938-40 ^{1/}

State	Average 1929-38	1938	1939	Indicated 1940
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Delaware	239	304	422	437
Maryland	371	352	427	440
Virginia	906	1,161	1,025	1,392
West Virginia	284	184	315	446
Kentucky	517	352	562	258
Tennessee	1,209	610	1,470	264
New Hampshire	18	19	17	10
Massachusetts	110	88	74	76
Rhode Island	26	27	12	16
Connecticut	164	140	84	130
New York	1,368	1,134	1,722	1,380
New Jersey	1,307	1,172	1,435	1,494
Pennsylvania	1,666	1,342	2,460	2,356
Ohio	788	481	1,212	443
Indiana	408	144	378	58
Illinois	1,553	1,460	1,800	255
Michigan	1,568	1,341	2,760	1,682
Iowa	79	90	110	93
Missouri	732	116	1,140	528
Nebraska	41	72	70	58
Kansas	125	43	154	183
Idaho	133	181	136	207
Colorado	1,159	1,634	1,575	2,000
New Mexico	71	51	73	120
Arizona	58	22	51	50
Utah	439	573	564	574
Nevada	5	6	6	5
Washington	1,079	1,428	1,210	1,494
Oregon	276	327	391	352
Total above late States	16,809	15,374	21,655	16,803
California, all	21,914	20,501	24,043	22,355
Clingstone ^{2/}	14,343	13,042	15,251	14,084
Freestone ^{3/}	7,571	7,459	8,792	8,251
Total 10 early States'	13,998	16,070	15,124	13,378
Total United States:	52,723	51,945	60,822	52,516

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 and 1939, estimates of such quantities were as follows (bushels): 1938 - New Jersey, 70,000; North Carolina 112,000; Washington, 57,000; Oregon, 12,000; California Clingstone, 875,000; 1939 - New York, 120,000; Utah, 52,000; California Clingstone, 292,000.

^{2/} Mainly for canning.

^{3/} Mainly for drying.

Table 8.- Cranberries: Acreage, yield per acre, and production; average 1929-38, annual 1939 and 1940

State	Acreage		Yield per acre				Production		
	Harvested	For	Av.	Indi-	Indi-	Average	1939	Indi-	
	Average:	harvest:	1929-:	cated:	cated:	1929-38:	1939	cated	
	1929-38:	1939	1940	38	1940	1929-38:		1940	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bbl.	Bbl.	Bbl.	Bbl.	Bbl.	Bbl.
Mass.	13,730	13,700	13,700	29.5	55.8	24.8	405,500	490,000	340,000
N. J.	11,000	11,000	11,000	9.6	8.0	8.0	105,900	88,000	88,000
Wis.	2,270	2,400	2,300	27.3	45.0	50.0	62,000	108,000	115,000
Wash.	559	700	700	22.1	17.6	28.0	12,350	12,300	19,600
Oreg.	149	150	150	31.2	38.7	58.0	4,640	5,800	8,700
5 States:	27,708	27,950	27,850	21.3	25.2	20.5	590,390	704,100	571,300

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 9.- Prunes, Italian: Weighted average auction price per one-half bushel, New York, by weeks, 1939 and 1940

Week ended	1939	1940
	Dollars	Dollars
Sept. 13 .....	.94	1.17
20	1.06	1.08
27 .....	.96	1.06
Oct. 4 .....	.99	1.43
11	1.12	1.48

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter, deciduous section.

Table 10.- Grapes: Production by States, average 1929-38,
annual 1938-40 1/

State	Average 1929-38	1938	1939	Indicated 1940
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Maine	31	30	30	40
New Hampshire	90	70	110	100
Vermont	39	40	50	50
Massachusetts	644	540	700	750
Rhode Island	258	220	230	270
Connecticut	2,083	1,960	2,460	2,540
New York	74,910	55,600	75,600	72,700
New Jersey	3,150	2,800	3,100	4,000
Pennsylvania	21,770	15,700	23,200	23,900
Ohio	27,430	9,800	42,800	39,000
Indiana	4,080	2,200	4,800	4,100
Illinois	6,490	6,300	8,800	7,700
Michigan	57,960	16,900	58,100	56,200
Wisconsin	387	430	490	490
Minnesota	257	270	290	280
Iowa	5,620	5,000	5,800	6,000
Missouri	9,380	6,200	12,500	10,900
Nebraska	2,520	3,100	3,000	4,000
Kansas	3,650	3,100	4,100	4,500
Delaware	2,050	1,500	2,000	2,000
Maryland	686	530	750	700
Virginia	2,280	2,000	2,600	2,700
West Virginia	1,298	430	1,750	1,850
North Carolina	6,224	6,600	7,500	8,500
South Carolina	1,485	1,670	2,020	1,990
Georgia	1,411	1,660	1,830	2,080
Florida	785	820	670	830
Kentucky	1,855	2,390	2,750	2,660
Tennessee	1,866	1,590	2,240	1,670
Alabama	1,215	1,400	1,710	1,380
Mississippi	285	250	290	220
Arkansas	9,840	4,800	8,200	9,600
Louisiana	54	50	50	60
Oklahoma	3,165	2,500	3,200	3,600
Texas	2,410	2,000	2,800	3,000
Idaho	539	580	580	580
Colorado	512	650	500	670
New Mexico	1,069	1,240	1,170	1,270
Arizona	1,047	730	710	740
Utah	952	860	840	930
Nevada	94	100	110	100
Washington	5,030	5,500	5,700	6,600
Oregon	2,280	2,400	1,700	2,400
California	1,950,700	2,531,000	2,228,000	2,236,000
United States ..	2,220,001	2,703,560	2,525,830	2,529,650

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.

Table 11.- Grapes: Production in California, by varieties,
average 1929-38, annual 1938-40 1/

State and variety	Average	1938	1939	Indicated
	1929-38	1938	1939	1940
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
California, all	1,950,700	2,531,000	2,228,000	2,236,000
Wine varieties	481,800	641,000	569,000	608,000
Raisin varieties ...	1,126,500	1,443,000	1,269,000	1,215,000
Dried <u>2/</u>	212,560	290,000	245,000	---
Not dried	276,200	283,000	289,000	---
Table varieties ...	342,400	447,000	390,000	413,000

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.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of dried raisins equivalent to 4 tons of fresh grapes.

Table 12.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug,
at New York and Chicago, by specified varieties and weeks, 1939 and 1940

Market and week ended	1939					1940		
	Seed- less	Malaga	Ribier	Tokay	Seed- less	Malaga	Ribier	Tokay
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>New York</u>								
Sept. 15	1.37	1.28	1.73	1.19	1.19	1.24	1.63	1.17
20	1.15	1.23	1.36	1.08	1.25	.95	1.38	1.17
27	1.09	1.02	1.20	1.08	1.44	.99	1.48	1.31
Oct. 4	1.13	1.03	1.25	1.32	1.46	1.07	1.53	1.25
11	1.40	1.17	1.69	1.18	1.68	1.11	1.76	1.20
<u>Chicago</u>								
Sept. 13	1.25	.82	1.31	.99	1.28	1.09	1.46	1.21
20	1.13	.99	1.41	1.03	1.52	.94	1.46	1.22
27	1.07	1.04	1.30	1.04	1.28	.87	1.42	1.16
Oct. 4	1.15	.95	1.21	1.16	1.45	1.09	1.55	1.11
11	1.47	1.07	1.93	1.18	1.58	1.19	1.73	1.15

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter, deciduous section and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 13.- Grapes, California, juice: Weighted average auction price per lug, Jersey City, N.J., by specified varieties and weeks, 1939 and 1940

Week ended	Alicante		Zinfandel		Muscat		Carignane	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Sept. 13	1.16	1.20	1.03	1.78	1.05	1.15	1.08	---
20	1.11	1.16	1.12	1.21	1.10	1.13	1.10	---
27	1.12	1.13	1.15	1.17	1.09	1.03	1.10	1.12
Oct. 4	1.13	1.33	1.23	1.27	1.11	1.11	1.06	1.06
11	1.21	1.38	1.28	1.42	1.18	1.21	1.09	1.23

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter, deciduous section.

Table 14.- Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, by specified periods, 1939 and 1940

Market and period	Oranges		Grapefruit						Lemons	
	Calif. Valencias		Fla.		Isle of Pines		Calif.		Calif.	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>New York</u>										
Sept. 13	3.60	3.12	2.76	---	3.05	2.78	2.76	2.17	4.26	3.44
20	3.90	2.93	2.44	---	2.97	2.91	2.42	2.25	4.69	3.28
27	3.98	3.16	3.69	---	3.70	3.28	2.91	2.74	5.29	3.83
Mo.	3.75	3.09	3.11	---	3.19	2.98	2.81	2.30	4.45	3.61
Oct. 4	4.05	3.39	3.03	---	3.70	3.69	3.01	---	4.62	3.97
11	3.77	3.52	2.59	3.63	2.41	4.06	3.06	---	4.65	4.11
<u>Chicago</u>										
Sept. 13	3.68	2.88	---	---	---	---	2.75	2.94	5.47	3.73
20	3.84	3.03	---	---	---	---	2.42	2.84	5.22	3.18
27	3.87	3.07	3.86	---	---	---	2.57	2.74	4.83	3.16
Mo.	3.77	3.04	3.86	---	---	---	2.59	2.79	5.10	3.45
Oct. 4	3.98	3.14	3.36	---	---	---	3.39	3.16	4.30	3.71
11	3.84	3.44	2.46	---	---	---	1.91	3.03	4.58	3.94

Compiled as follows: New York, weekly reports of California Fruit Growers' Exchange; Chicago, Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 15.- Citrus fruits: Production by States and varieties, average 1929-38, annual 1938-40 1/

Crop and State	Average 1929-38	1938	1939	Indicated 1940
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
<u>Oranges:</u>				
Winter and spring varieties:				
California navels and miscellaneous	15,121	17,907	17,310	19,035
Florida, all	19,614	33,300	28,000	33,400
Early and mid-season	<u>2/</u> 12,125	17,150	15,600	18,000
Valencias	<u>2/</u> 8,108	12,750	10,000	12,000
Tangerines	<u>2/</u> 2,467	3,400	2,400	3,400
Texas	947	2,815	2,360	2,730
Arizona	213	430	520	600
Alabama	79	96	75	1
Mississippi	44	85	59	<u>3/</u>
Louisiana	271	385	228	245
Total	36,288	55,018	48,552	56,011
Summer and early fall varieties:				
California Valencias	19,810	23,245	27,200	<u>4/</u>
Total 7 States <u>5/</u>	56,098	78,263	75,752	---
<u>Grapefruit:</u>				
Florida, all	14,037	23,300	15,900	23,000
Seedless	<u>2/</u> 5,033	7,800	6,500	8,000
Other	<u>2/</u> 10,533	15,500	9,400	15,000
Texas	5,029	15,670	13,900	14,800
Arizona	1,252	2,700	2,900	2,800
California	1,622	1,744	1,975	1,794
Total 4 States <u>5/</u>	21,940	43,414	34,675	42,394
<u>Lemons:</u>				
California <u>5/</u>	8,255	11,322	12,000	<u>4/</u>
<u>Limes:</u>				
Florida	28	95	95	<u>4/</u>

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season adopted extends from November 1 to October 31. In other States the season begins about September 1. For some States, in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity and for eliminated on account of market conditions. 2/ Short-time average. 3/ Failure reported. 4/ First report of production of California Valencia oranges and lemons and Florida limes (from bloom of 1940) will be issued in December. 5/ 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.

Table 16.- Oranges: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, by varieties, Aug. to October 1939 and 1940 1/

Week ended	1939				1940				Total	
	Calif.	Fla.	Tex.	Total	Calif.	Fla.	Tex.	Commer-	Relief	
	Ariz.	2/		3/	Valen-	2/		cial	purchases	
	Valen-	2/			cias 2/			3/	4/	
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	
Aug. 3	1,424	210	---	1,634	1,600	1	---	1,601	119	
10	1,398	59	---	1,457	1,794	1	---	1,795	103	
17	1,427	15	---	1,442	1,630	1	---	1,631	109	
24	1,324	1	---	1,325	1,703	1	---	1,704	115	
31	1,424	---	---	1,424	1,589	---	---	1,589	98	
Sept. 7	1,297	---	---	1,297	1,592	---	---	1,592	108	
14	1,428	---	---	1,428	1,463	---	---	1,463	116	
21	1,308	---	---	1,308	1,541	---	---	1,541	110	
Oct. 28	1,319	31	---	1,350	1,311	---	---	1,311	89	
Oct. 5	1,516	186	16	1,718	1,528	---	---	1,528	89	
12	1,337	876	114	2,327	1,384	2	14	1,400	94	

Compiled from reports of the Surplus Marketing Administration.

1/ Rail, boat and truck. No truck shipments reported for Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi; total truck shipments from Texas; interstate truck shipments from California-Arizona; interstate and intrastate truck shipments (excluding trucked to canners and to boats) from Florida. 2/ Excluding relief shipments. 3/ Includes shipments from all producing areas, and also tangerines. 4/ Purchases made by Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

Table 17.- Grapefruit: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, Aug. to October 1939 and 1940 1/

Week ended	1939				1940			
	Fla.	Tex.	Calif.	Total	Fla.	Tex.	Calif.	Total
			Ariz.				Ariz.	
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Aug. 3	54	---	49	103	4	---	65	69
10	23	---	42	65	---	---	118	118
17	19	---	71	90	---	---	100	100
24	6	---	54	60	---	---	75	75
31	7	---	85	92	---	---	47	47
Sept. 7	12	---	63	75	---	---	46	46
14	14	---	64	78	---	---	81	81
21	30	---	22	52	---	---	70	70
28	150	---	30	180	---	---	55	55
Oct. 5	491	56	32	579	11	25	23	59
12	573	401	35	1,009	267	325	24	616

Compiled from reports of the Surplus Marketing Administration.

1/ Rail, boat and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate truck shipments from California-Arizona; interstate and intrastate truck shipments (excluding trucked to canners and to boats) from Florida.

Table 18.- Strawberries: Acreage intended for picking in 1941 ^{1/}

Group and State	: 10-year average :		: 1940 :	: Intended 1941 :
	: 1930-39 :			
	: Acres		: Acres	: Acres
<u>Early:</u>				
Alabama	3,790		3,800	3,600
Florida	8,690		7,200	7,000
Louisiana	19,690		23,000	23,000
Mississippi	780		300	330
Texas	2,350		1,700	1,800
Group total	35,300		56,000	35,730
<u>Second Early:</u>				
Arkansas	17,330		14,400	19,200
California, southern district:	1,730		2,250	2,500
Georgia	460		200	200
North Carolina	7,800		6,000	7,800
South Carolina	480		300	400
Tennessee	16,000		19,500	21,450
Virginia	6,520		8,000	9,000
Group total	50,320		50,650	60,550
<u>Intermediate:</u>				
California, other	3,010		3,500	3,540
Delaware	4,600		5,100	4,600
Illinois	5,330		7,300	7,500
Kansas	1,150		1,400	1,300
Kentucky	7,170		8,500	8,900
Maryland	7,170		7,900	7,700
Missouri	9,510		14,200	14,900
New Jersey	3,700		4,400	4,800
Oklahoma	1,150		900	1,100
Group total	42,790		53,200	54,340
<u>Late (1):</u>				
Indiana	2,810		4,200	4,000
Ohio	4,120		4,900	5,000
Oregon	11,220		13,400	14,200
Washington	7,540		8,000	8,960
Group total	25,690		30,500	32,160
<u>Late (2):</u>				
Iowa	1,350		1,000	1,100
Michigan	10,550		14,300	14,000
New York	3,680		4,700	5,300
Pennsylvania	4,070		4,900	5,000
Utah	1,220		1,300	1,300
Wisconsin	2,050		3,200	3,500
Group total	22,920		29,400	30,000
Total all States	177,020		199,750	212,780

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

^{1/} Estimates include acreage from which undetermined quantities of production are taken for canning, frozen-pack, etc.

Table 19.- Pecans: Production by States, average 1929-38,
and Annual 1938-40

State	All varieties							
	Average		1938		1939		Indicated	
	1929-38		1938		1939		1940	
	1,000 pounds		1,000 pounds		1,000 pounds		1,000 pounds	
Illinois	173		75		160		136	
Missouri	896		148		500		544	
North Carolina :	902		1,188		764		1,050	
South Carolina :	1,013		1,100		1,265		1,134	
Georgia	6,982		8,122		8,700		8,120	
Florida	1,376		1,774		1,550		1,539	
Alabama	2,800		2,280		4,035		2,380	
Mississippi ...:	4,610		4,294		7,018		2,264	
Arkansas	3,414		2,240		3,543		3,038	
Louisiana	4,410		3,400		4,104		4,264	
Oklahoma	12,382		2,100		13,000		18,500	
Texas	24,470		23,000		19,000		38,860	
Total	63,430		49,721		63,639		81,829	
	Improved varieties ^{1/}				Wild or seedling varieties			
	Average	1938	1939	Indi- cated	Average	1938	1939	Indi- cated
	1929-38			1940	1929-38			1940
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Illinois	---	2	2	3	173	73	158	133
Missouri	16	7	30	33	880	141	470	511
North Carolina :	638	880	535	798	264	308	229	252
South Carolina :	869	990	1,075	998	144	110	190	136
Georgia	6,453	7,553	8,091	7,552	529	569	609	568
Florida	1,087	1,437	1,271	1,247	289	337	279	292
Alabama	2,465	2,052	3,632	2,142	335	228	403	238
Mississippi ...:	2,357	2,147	3,439	1,087	2,253	2,147	3,579	1,177
Arkansas	304	290	461	395	3,111	1,950	3,082	2,643
Louisiana	1,036	1,020	1,108	1,194	3,374	2,380	2,996	3,070
Oklahoma	310	126	520	740	12,072	1,974	12,480	17,760
Texas	963	1,000	1,140	2,332	23,507	22,000	17,860	36,528
Total	16,499	17,504	21,304	18,521	46,931	32,217	42,335	63,308

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

^{1/} Budded, grafted, or top-worked varieties.

Table 20.- Miscellaneous fruits and nuts, condition October 1
with comparisons; production, average 1929-38
annual 1939 and 1940

Crop and State	Condition October 1			Production 1/		
	Average:	1939	1940	Average:	1939	Indicated
	1929-38:			1929-38:		1940
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apricots -	:	:	:	:	:	:
California	2/ 62	2/ 80	2/ 26	231,000	312,000	102,000
Washington	2/ 3/ 68	2/ 74	2/ 86	6,710	10,700	12,900
Avocados, Florida	2/ 62	2/ 81	2/ 36	1,338	2,500	---
Figs -	:	:	:	:	:	:
California, dried	75	71	83	22,260	26,000	---
California, not dried ...:	---	---	---	8,690	9,300	---
Pineapples, Florida	2/ 74	2/ 72	2/ 60	4/14,250	4/15,000	---
Plums -	:	:	:	:	:	:
California	68	70	74	61,500	71,000	74,000
Michigan	55	67	62	5,390	6,300	5,800
Prunes -	:	:	:	:	:	:
Idaho	63	90	85	17,960	23,500	20,000
Washington, all	61	87	48	33,050	34,300	17,200
E. Washington	74	84	85	13,250	14,300	14,400
W. Washington	54	89	15	19,800	20,000	2,800
Oregon, all	58	90	27	113,650	153,800	42,400
E. Oregon	69	78	91	12,880	13,800	16,400
W. Oregon	56	91	19	100,770	140,000	26,000
California (Dry basis) 5/:	62	57	62	198,900	185,000	198,000
Almonds, California	57	72	40	12,270	19,200	10,800
Filberts -	:	:	:	:	:	:
Oregon	3/ 77	92	69	1,025	3,160	2,580
Washington	3/ 75	85	71	3/ 199	590	600
Walnuts -	:	:	:	:	:	:
California	74	78	68	42,030	55,000	46,000
Oregon	3/ 80	71	69	2,340	4,400	4,400

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 1939, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): California, apricots, 8,000; plums, 7,000; prunes, Idaho, 1,200; eastern Washington, 500; western Washington, 4,800; eastern Oregon, 1,200; western Oregon, 18,300.

2/ Production in percentage of a full crop.

3/ Short-time average.

4/ Boxes.

5/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2-1/2 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 21.- Fruits: Exports of fresh, dried and canned from the United States, by months, year beginning July, 1939 and 1940

		Fresh fruit									
Month:	Apples		Pears		Oranges		Grapefruit		Lemons		
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	
		bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
July	108	53	179	53	287	55	60	44	102	43	
Aug.	286	45	391	117	292	477	55	50	110	51	
		Dried fruit									
Month:	Apples		Apricots		Prunes		Raisins		Total 1/		
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	
		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	
July	330	39	1,154	119	4,760	1,671	4,961	1,139	11,695	3,151	
Aug.	228	28	4,610	98	4,440	1,034	2,771	690	12,568	2,002	
		Canned fruit									
Month:	Apricots		Peaches		Pears		Grapefruit		Total 2/		
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	
		lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	
July	3,447	43	2,347	180	1,169	67	3,204	28	16,165	872	
Aug.	8,776	58	11,373	201	2,375	70	3,311	30	35,859	1,238	

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

1/ Includes evaporated fruit and dried fruits 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.

Table 22.- 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		1940			
		Oct. 14	Sept. 14	Sept. 21	Sept. 28	Oct. 5	Oct. 12
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>New York</u>							
Apples, eastern: $\frac{1}{2}$	Bushel basket:						
Baldwin	and	.52	---	---	---	.79	.81
Delicious	eastern crate:	.89	1.36	1.14	1.02	.99	1.08
McIntosh	"	.82	1.25	1.09	1.22	1.26	1.45
R. I. Greening ...	"	.64	.89	.88	.90	1.00	1.05
Wealthy	"	.68	.98	.93	.85	.83	.97
Avocados:							
Cuba	Crate	---	1.69	1.64	1.56	1.70	---
Florida	Flat crate	.80	$\frac{2}{1.00}$	.98	1.12	1.31	1.50
Cranberries:							
Massachusetts	$\frac{1}{4}$ bbl.	2.41	$\frac{2}{3.25}$	3.43	3.12	3.22	3.47
Grapes, N. Y.:							
Blue	12-2 qt. basket:	1.68	1.73	1.58	1.42	1.36	1.38
Niagara	"	1.65	---	1.96	1.71	1.81	1.65
Delaware	"	---	2.62	2.05	2.21	2.00	2.16
Concord (juice) ...	12-qt. basket	.40	.39	.38	.36	.36	.32
Huckleberries, Me. .	Quart	---	.22	.23	.22	.18	$\frac{2}{.19}$
Limes, Persian:							
Florida	Carton	1.75	1.25	1.25	1.42	1.45	1.25
Peaches, 2-2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.							
minimum:							
Elberta, Pa.	Bushel	---	1.15	1.20	1.27	1.46	$\frac{2}{1.11}$
" N.Y.	"	2.06	1.00	1.07	1.19	1.30	1.10
" N.J.	"	---	.96	.92	1.30	1.56	1.58
J. H. Hale, Pa.	"	---	1.21	1.28	1.38	$\frac{2}{1.75}$	1.62
" N.J.	"	---	1.01	1.09	1.58	1.81	1.62
Pears, N. Y.:							
Bartlett	"	1.55	1.05	1.11	1.38	1.38	1.54
Clapps Favorite ...	"	1.62	1.38	1.48	1.38	1.45	1.56
Bosc	"	1.34	---	1.08	1.06	1.16	1.35
Kieffer	"	.62	---	---	.69	.74	.89
Seckel	"	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.32	1.50	1.64
Plums, damsons:							
New York	12-qt. basket	1.07	.98	1.06	1.02	1.01	.96
Raspberries:							
California	$\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	.16	.18	.18	.16	.16	.16
Strawberries:							
California	Fint	.16	.16	.17	.21	.20	.20

Continued-

Table 22.- 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 - Continued

Market and commodity	Unit	Week ended					
		1939		1940			
		Oct. 14	Sept. 14	Sept. 21	Sept. 28	Oct. 5	Oct. 12
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Chicago	Bushel basket						
Apples, eastern and midwestern: ^{1/}	and eastern crate						
Delicious	"	.89	1.72	1.44	1.50	1.56	1.47
Jonathan	"	.83	1.62	1.37	---	1.38	1.30
McIntosh	"	.92	1.29	1.34	1.36	1.50	1.50
R. I. Greening ..	"	.70	1.32	1.13	1.17	.98	1.06
Wealthy	"	.80	1.03	1.10	1.03	.97	.95
Avocados:	"						
Florida	Flat crate	.93	1.14	1.37	1.32	1.58	1.77
Crabapples:							
Michigan	Bushel	---	1.12	1.24	1.09	^{3/} 1.02	^{3/} .90
Cranberries:							
Massachusetts.....	1/4 bbl.	2.64	3.32	3.37	3.40	3.46	3.45
Grapes, Michigan							
Concord	4-qt. basket	.16	^{4/} .15	.14	.12	.12	.13
Concord	12-qt. "	.32	^{4/} .30	.29	.26	.23	.25
Limes:							
Persian, Florida..	1/4 box	.93	1.10	1.18	1.19	1.08	.99
Seedless, Calif. ..	Bu. box	4.50	---	3.12	3.00	3.00	2.50
Peaches; 2-2 ¹ / ₂ in.							
minimum:							
Elberta ^{5/}	Bushel	---	1.64	1.42	1.53	1.30	---
Hale, Oregon	Box	---	1.19	1.29	1.25	---	---
Pears:							
Clapps Favorite,							
Michigan	Bushel	---	1.45	1.25	1.25	1.35	1.35
Bartlett, N. Y. ...	"	1.47	^{6/} 1.63	1.59	1.55	1.52	1.56
Prunes, Italian:							
Idaho	1/2 bushel	---	1.12	1.05	1.15	1.44	1.64
Raspberries:	12-half pt.						
California	flat	1.69	1.80	1.75	1.75	1.71	1.90
Strawberries:							
California	12-pt. flat	1.72	1.71	1.75	1.95	2.00	2.00

Compiled from reports of Agricultural Marketing Service.

^{1/} 2-1/2 inch minimum.

^{2/} Average for 1 day.

^{3/} Fair quality.

^{4/} Moores Early.

^{5/} All sources.

^{6/} Michigan.

Table 23.- Fruit: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States for the week ended October 12, 1940 with comparisons

Item	Week ended					
	1939		1940			
	Oct. 14	Sept. 14	Sept. 21	Sept. 28	Oct. 5	Oct. 12
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Apples, western	1,067	498	653	874	968	1,225
Apples, eastern	932	315	528	560	627	675
Cranberries	74	11	69	117	74	58
Grapefruit, old	14	74	64	50	17	4
Grapefruit, new	715	0	0	0	36	598
Grapes	3,675	2,206	2,422	2,588	3,337	3,878
Lemons	198	274	205	225	292	345
Mixed citrus, old	26	76	72	49	37	35
Mixed citrus, new	135	0	0	0	0	19
Mixed deciduous	68	48	48	40	47	42
Oranges and satsumas, old ..	1,231	1,357	1,451	1,197	1,441	1,358
Oranges and satsumas, new ..	622	0	0	0	0	9
Peaches	0	294	54	50	16	3
Pears	583	1,135	909	662	624	620
Plums and fresh prunes	12	607	115	16	11	8
Total	9,407	6,945	6,590	6,428	7,527	8,877
Relief:						
Apples	289	0	33	129	209	285
Oranges and satsumas	0	110	110	89	89	94
Pears	0	116	122	111	41	37
Peaches	0	16	0	0	0	0
Plums and fresh prunes	0	3	21	4	0	0
Grand total	9,696	7,196	6,876	6,761	7,866	9,293

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 24.- Frozen fruits: Cold storage holdings, by varieties, October 1, 1940, with comparisons

Commodity	Sept. 1,	Oct. 1,	Oct. 1,	Sept. 1,	Oct. 1,
	5-yr. av.:	5-yr. av.:	1939	1940	1940
	1935-39	1935-39			
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Blackberries			8,592	8,689	9,630
Blueberries			2,866	2,437	3,914
Cherries	Data for these		28,317	29,813	27,404
Logan and similar berries ..	earlier years		3,520	3,419	3,028
Raspberries	not comparable		10,165	15,250	14,833
Strawberries			44,930	54,990	50,433
Other fruits			17,452	15,050	17,024
Classification not reported :			26,245	36,755	34,543
Total			119,074	117,403	142,087
				166,403	160,809

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 25.- Apples and pears: Cold storage holdings, October 1, 1940 with comparisons

Commodity	Unit	Oct. 1,	Oct. 1,	Sept. 1,	Oct. 1,
		5-yr. av.:	1939	1940	1940
		1935-39			
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Apples	Barrels	162	112	---	52
Apples	Western boxes:	2,397	2,379	---	2,828
Apples	Eastern "	1/	3,775	---	2,884
Apples	Bushel baskets:	5,354	3,609	---	2,241
Total apples ...	Bushels	8,237	10,099	---	2,109
Pears, Bartletts ...	Packed boxes :	238	206	---	67
Pears, Bartletts ...	Loose boxes :	677	313	---	548
Pears, all other varieties	Boxes :	2,218	2,653	---	2,019
Pears	Bushel baskets:	159	152	---	179
Total pears	Boxes and bushel baskets:	3,292	3,324	---	2,813

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Previously included with "bushel baskets".

Table 26.- Apples: Holdings in cold storage, by States

State	October 1, 1940				October 1, 1939	
	Barrels	Boxes		Baskets	Total	Total
		Western	Eastern				bushels	bushels
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Massachusetts	---	13	610	1	624	503
New York	5	---	1,745	256	2,016	3,380
New Jersey	---	4	67	75	146	193
Pennsylvania	3	25	33	130	197	293
Illinois	---	6	40	225	271	501
Missouri	---	5	28	317	350	421
Virginia	16	40	201	738	1,027	1,141
West Virginia	---	---	27	53	80	205
Washington	---	1,896	---	---	1,896	1,509
Oregon	---	243	---	---	243	191
California	---	554	---	---	554	367
Other States	28	42	133	446	705	1,395
United States ..	52	2,828	2,884	2,241	8,109	10,099

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 27.- Pears: Holdings in cold storage, by States

State	October 1, 1940		October 1, 1939	
	Boxes and		Boxes and	
	bushel baskets		bushel baskets	
	Thousands		Thousands	
New York	314		226	
New Jersey	57		96	
Pennsylvania	19		10	
Illinois	39		33	
Washington	747		778	
Oregon	1,077		1,621	
California	497		513	
Other States	63		4	
United States ..	2,813		3,324	

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 28.- Fruits, fresh: Cold storage holdings, October 1, 1940,
by geographic divisions

Commodity	Unit	New	Middle	East North	West North	South
		England	Atlantic	Central	Central	Atlantic
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Apples	Barrels	---	9	24	2	17
Apples	West. boxes	13	30	24	5	41
Apples	East. boxes	659	1,844	107	29	245
Apples	Bu. baskets	1	460	493	423	831
Total	Bushels	673	2,361	696	463	1,168
Pears, Bartletts	Packed boxes	3	13	14	3	1
Pears, Bartletts	Loose boxes	2	109	---	---	---
Pears, all other						
varieties	Boxes	---	126	31	8	1
Pears	Bu. baskets	---	142	24	---	3
Total	Bxs. & bskts.	5	390	69	11	5
		East South	West South	Mountain	Pacific	Total
		Central	Central			
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Apples	Barrels	---	---	---	---	52
Apples	West. boxes	3	15	5	2,692	2,828
Apples	East. boxes	---	---	---	---	2,884
Apples	Bu. baskets	29	3	1	---	2,241
Total	Bushels	32	18	6	2,692	8,109
Pears, Bartletts	Packed boxes	---	1	1	31	67
Pears, Bartletts	Loose boxes	---	1	---	436	548
Pears, all other						
varieties	Boxes	3	3	1	1,846	2,019
Pears	Bu. baskets	---	---	3	7	179
Total	Bxs. & bskts.	3	5	5	2,320	2,813

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 29.- Fruits, frozen: Cold storage holdings, October 1, 1940, by geographic divisions

Commodity	Unit	New England		Middle Atlantic		East North Central		West North Central		South Atlantic		East South Central		West South Central		Mountain		Pacific		Total
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	
<u>In small containers</u>																				
Blackberries	3	15	211	9	4	---	2	---	224	468									
Blueberries	93	663	277	51	40	3	1	1	20	1,150									
Cherries	21	1,208	613	107	186	---	3	1	79	2,218									
<u>Logan and similar berries</u>																				
.....		5	15	77	2	6	1	4	8	358	476									
Raspberries	162	292	500	204	132	10	20	17	425	1,762									
Strawberries	987	2,124	2,167	347	1,056	128	276	135	4,054	11,274									
Other fruits	151	2,319	1,799	217	403	333	52	13	7,302	12,589									
Total	1,422	6,636	5,641	937	1,827	475	358	194	12,444	20,937									
<u>In bulk or large containers</u>																				
Blackberries	104	789	409	330	951	114	52	2	6,441	9,162									
Blueberries	182	1,542	767	212	38	4	3	---	16	2,764									
Cherries	389	15,076	5,926	990	259	85	100	274	2,087	25,186									
<u>Logan and similar berries</u>																				
.....		94	180	431	47	51	6	---	92	1,651	2,552									
Raspberries	1,820	5,292	2,874	198	159	117	17	13	2,581	13,071									
Strawberries	1,660	9,540	6,634	1,592	2,816	222	883	369	15,443	39,159									
Other fruits	182	14,953	5,186	726	1,199	185	419	68	16,060	38,978									
Total	4,431	47,372	22,227	4,095	5,473	733	1,474	818	44,249	130,872									
<u>Total, all containers</u>																				
Blackberries	107	804	620	339	955	114	54	2	6,635	9,630									
Blueberries	275	2,205	1,044	263	78	7	4	20	18	3,914									
Cherries	410	16,284	6,539	1,097	445	85	103	275	2,166	27,404									
<u>Logan and similar berries</u>																				
.....		99	195	508	49	57	7	4	100	2,009	3,028									
Raspberries	1,982	5,584	3,374	402	291	127	37	30	3,006	14,833									
Strawberries	2,647	11,664	8,801	1,939	3,872	350	1,159	504	19,497	50,433									
Other fruits	333	17,272	6,985	943	1,602	518	471	81	23,302	51,567									
Total	5,853	54,008	27,871	5,032	7,300	1,208	1,832	1,012	56,693	160,809									

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.