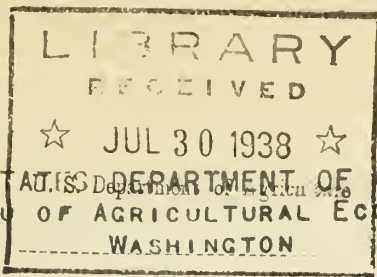


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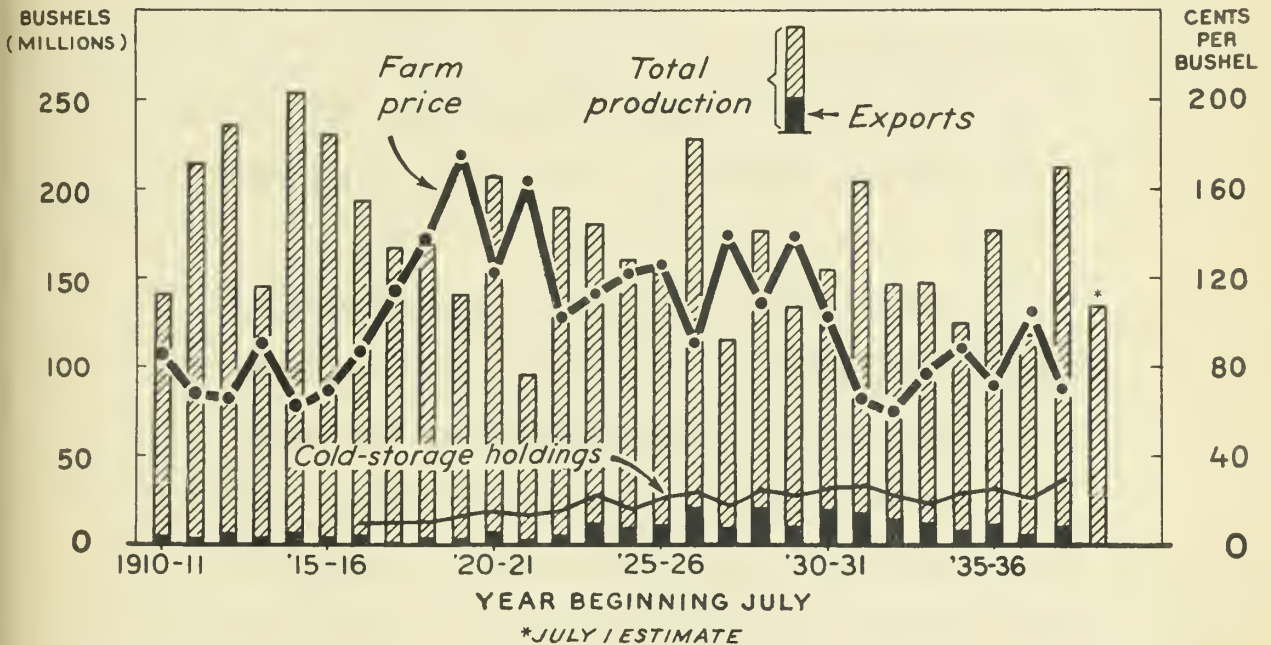
TFS-19

JULY 22, 1938

THE FRUIT SITUATION

THIS ISSUE GIVES PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE APPLE MARKET SITUATION.

Apples: Production, Cold-Storage Holdings, Exports, and Price Received by Producers, United States, 1910-38



TOTAL PRODUCTION OF APPLES IN THE UNITED STATES VARIES GREATLY FROM YEAR TO YEAR. THE PRICE THE FARMER RECEIVES MOVES UP OR DOWN INVERSELY WITH THE SIZE OF THE CROP, UNLESS THE AFFECTS OF CHANGES IN SUPPLY ARE OFFSET BY OPPOSITE CHANGES IN DEMAND. FOLLOWING AN EXTREMELY LARGE CROP, THE INDICATED 1938 PRODUCTION IS ONE-THIRD LESS THAN LAST YEAR AND ONE-TENTH BELOW AVERAGE.

A P P L E S

The apple marketing season is getting under way. So at this time, the chief interest of many fruit growers is perhaps the apple market situation -- the supply aspects, not only for apples but also for competing fruits, and the demand prospects, not only at home but also in foreign markets.

It is for this reason that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics devotes the current issue of its Fruit Situation report largely to apples.

Present indications point to an apple crop about a third smaller than the near-record production last year. But rather large supplies of competing fruits are in prospect. Consumer incomes are lower than a year ago, but an upward trend in consumer demand seems likely for the 1938 marketing season. With a smaller crop in Europe, some improvement in the foreign demand for United States apples is indicated.

THE 1938 APPLE MARKET SITUATION

Supply: To be Smaller, Below Average

Following one of the largest apple crops produced in the past 2 decades, the total 1938 crop was indicated by July 1 conditions at 134 million bushels. This is one-third less than the 1937 crop and one-tenth smaller than the 1927-36 average production.

July 1 is several months prior to the harvest of the bulk of the apple crop, but in the past, July 1 conditions have proved a reliable indication of the final crop outturn. During the last 6 years the percentage difference between the July 1 estimates of the apple crops and the final estimates for the respective years have averaged only 6.3 percent. In 4 of these 6 years, the July 1 estimate was smaller (an average of 8 percent) than the final estimate, and in the 2 years, 1933 and 1935, when the early estimates were larger than the final figures, the differences were only 4.7 percent and 1.7 percent, respectively.

Production this year is indicated to be relatively smallest in the Central group of States, where early spring freezes reduced prospects materially. In the South Central States ^{1/} indicated total production of 3 million bushels is only one-fourth of the 1937 crop and less than half the 1927-36 average. The indicated production of 21 million bushels in the Northern section of the Central group is only 42 percent of the large crop last year and only three-fourths of the 10-year average. It is reported that scab is quite prevalent in many orchards of the Middle West.

The prospective apple crop is much smaller than the heavy production last year in the Atlantic Coast States, but not greatly below average. In the North Atlantic States a crop of 36 million bushels is indicated, one-third less than last year, but only 6 percent below the 1927-36 average. In the South Atlantic group of States the crop is indicated at 23 million bushels, 42 percent smaller than 1937 production and 6 percent less than average. Aphis is reported causing considerable injury in some of the important apple areas of the East.

As a group, the commercially important apple-producing States in the West (Washington, California, Idaho, Oregon, and Colorado) expect a crop about 3 percent below that of a year ago and 5 percent below average. The total production of the Western States is indicated at 51 million bushels, compared with 53 million last year and the 10-year average of 54 million bushels. In Washington and Oregon the weather has not been favorable for an effective spray program, and insect infestation has been heavier than usual. In the important Gravenstein producing section of California, a lighter set and heavy infestation of aphis reduced crop prospects to 34 percent below that of a year ago.

Early varieties of apples (Duchess, Transparent, etc.) being marketed in both eastern and western sections of the country at the present time are generally of better quality and larger sizes than usual.

^{1/} See footnotes table 1 for enumeration of States included in the geographical groupings.

Table 1.- Apples: Production by regions, average 1927-36, annual 1936-38

Region	Average			Indi-	1938 as a
	1927-36	1936	1937 1/	cated	percentage
	1/			1938	of average
	: 1,000 bu.	: 1,000 bu.	: 1,000 bu.	: 1,000 bu.	Percent
North Atlantic 2/	38,019	29,011	55,989	35,685	93.9
South Atlantic 3/	24,816	19,935	39,952	23,288	93.8
Total Atlantic	62,835	48,946	95,941	58,973	93.9
North Central 4/	27,507	17,593	49,960	21,368	77.7
South Central 5/	6,268	3,214	11,450	3,057	48.8
Total Central	33,775	20,807	61,410	24,425	72.3
Rocky Mountain 6/	8,838	6,581	8,790	7,853	88.6
Pacific Coast 7/	45,250	41,172	44,532	43,143	95.3
Total Western	54,118	47,753	53,322	50,996	94.2
Total United States..	150,728	117,506	210,673	134,394	89.2

1/ Includes some apples not harvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.

3/ Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia.

4/ Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas.

5/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.

6/ Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada.

7/ Washington, Oregon, California.

Supplies of Competing Fruits

From the present condition of fruit crops it appears that large supplies of most other fruits will be available during the marketing season for the 1938 apple crop. As indicated in figure 1, production of citrus fruits has trended sharply upward during the past 2 decades, and prices during the past 6 or 7 years have been very low. Combined production of oranges and grapefruit from the bloom of 1937 (marketed during 1937-38) reached the high record of more than 101 million boxes. It is of course, too early for an estimate of the 1938 citrus crop, but conditions on July 1 were as favorable for oranges and even more favorable for grapefruit than was the case a year ago.

The 1938 pear crop is expected to be a million and a half bushels in excess of the record crop of 29.5 million bushels last year. The peach crop is now indicated to be slightly larger than average, although it is about 10 percent smaller than in 1937. Total production of grapes is indicated to be 12 percent above average, and only 11 percent smaller than the record crop of last year. Present supplies of practically all canned and dried fruits appear to be unusually large.

Apples and Citrus Fruits: Production and Prices, United States, 1919 - 38

INDEX NUMBERS (1924-29 = 100)

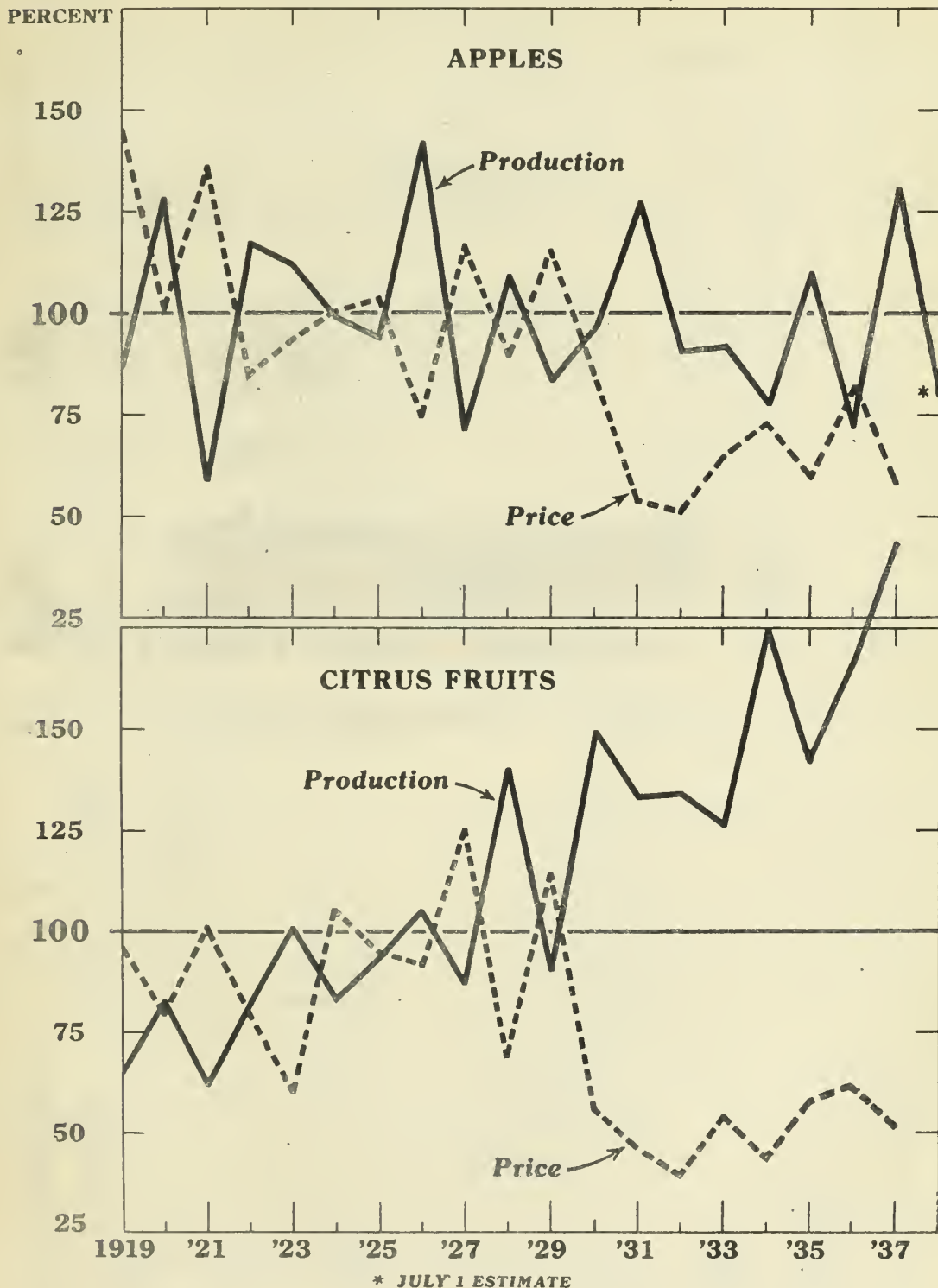
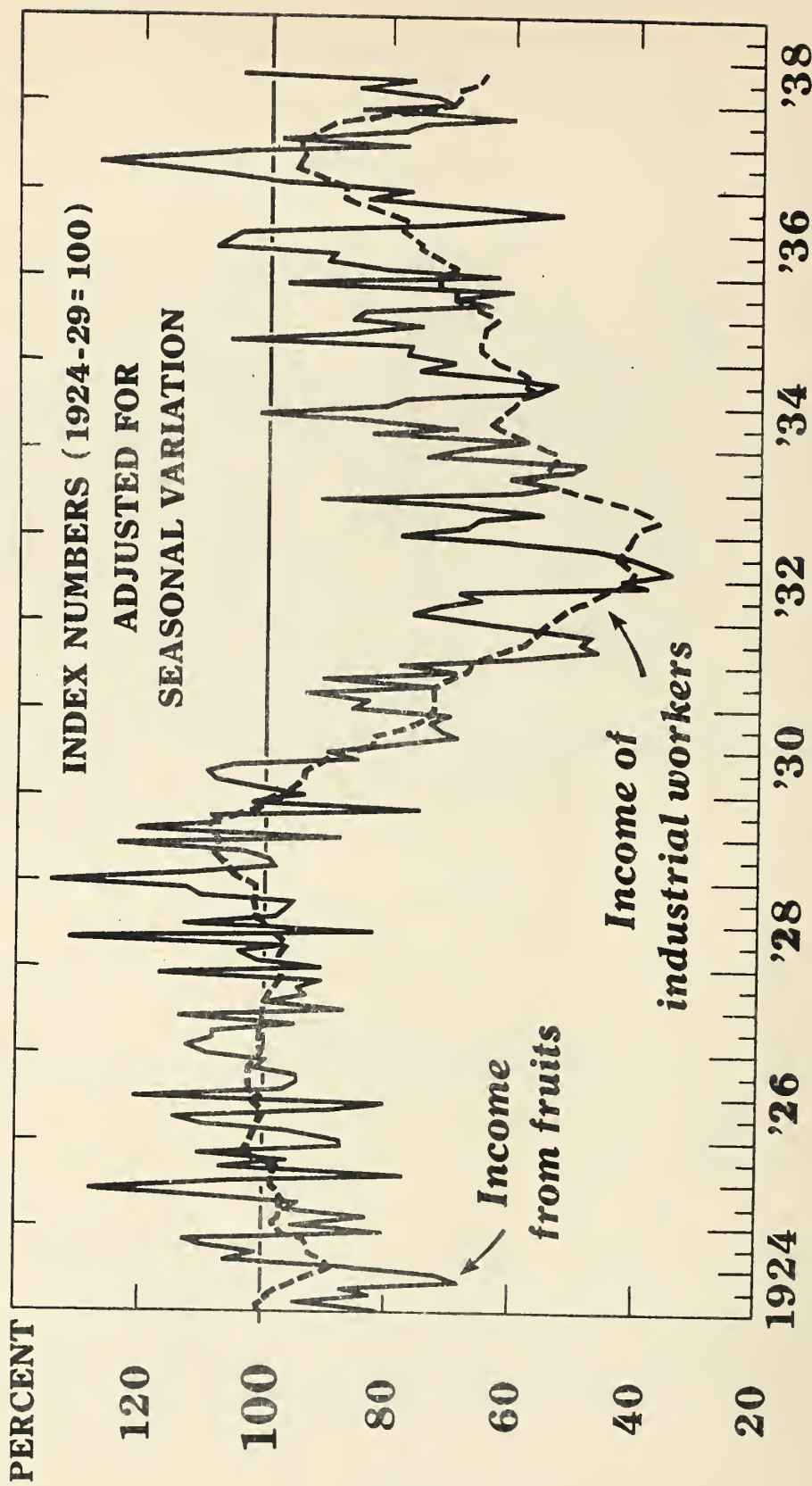


FIGURE 1

Cash Farm Income from Fruits, and Income of Industrial Workers, 1924 to Date



Demand ConditionsDomestic

The general level of incomes of industrial workers in May was 32 percent lower than in May 1937, and it appears that the disparity between the present level and that of a year earlier is about as great as it was in May. This is of particular significance to all fruit growers and distributors. Chart 2 presents a comparison of monthly index numbers of cash farm income from fruits and incomes of industrial workers. There is a marked similarity between the general movements of these two series, which leads one to consider the index numbers of incomes of industrial workers as reflecting changes in the domestic demand for fruits.

At the beginning of the apple marketing season last year, consumer purchasing power was at a relatively high level. Beginning in November, however, consumer incomes declined and followed a sharp downward trend during the winter and spring. Apple prices, which were low at harvest time, owing largely to the extremely large crop, declined further during the winter months. And there can be no doubt but that declining consumer purchasing power was one of the primary causal factors.

Although consumer incomes are relatively low at present, it now seems likely that they may trend upward during the 1938 apple marketing season.

Foreign

Foreign demand for American fruits is affected to some extent by the supplies and prices of home grown fruits. The following statement released on July 16, 2/ gives the latest information available on European fruit prospects.

"A considerably reduced crop of all fruits in central Europe this season is now certain, states a communication from Gordon P. Boals, assistant agricultural attache at Berlin. The apple and pear crop prospects, however, are relatively more favorable than other fruits. The crop this year should show a significant decline as compared with last year's large harvest, especially of apples in Germany and Switzerland. Soft fruits, particularly peaches, apricots, and early cherries promise to be very short this season. Sour cherries and most plums are generally somewhat better than other soft fruits but less favorable than apples and pears. Late apples and pears, most of which are table varieties, are the most promising. The situation varies considerably, not only from one district to another but within the same district, as a result of the spotted damage by the April freezes.

2/ Reprinted from Foreign Crops and Markets, July 16, 1938, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"In general, weather conditions during the past month have been very favorable for fruit setting and development. But it is still a long time until harvest and even the prospective small to medium crops could be further reduced by unfavorable weather. On the other hand, if growing conditions continue quite favorable for fruit, harvests will probably not be as short as early season reports indicated."

Smaller crops of apples and other fruits in Europe are a favor indicating the possibility of some improvement in the foreign demand for our apples. It is extremely unlikely that the 1938 Canadian apple crop will be as large as that of last year - and this is a favorable factor in the outlook for American apples in British markets. However, there appears to be no hope of regaining the German market during the next year, as apples are still classed by that country among the more or less luxury goods, and consequently are placed in a very unfavorable trading position. For the 11 months July 1937 through May 1938 exports to Germany totaled only 775,000 bushels, compared with an average for the period of 2,807,000 bushels during the 5 years preceding the initiation of drastic import restrictions.

Table 2.-Apples, eastern 1/ (1938 crop): L.c.l. price per bushel, Chicago and New York, by specified varieties and weeks, 1937 and 1938

Market and date	1937			1938		
	Illinois Transparent: Dollars	Duchess Dollars	All varieties: Dollars	Illinois Transparent: Dollars	Duchess Dollars	All varieties: Dollars
<u>Chicago:</u>						
June 11:			---	<u>2/</u> 1.84		1.84
18:			---	1.45		1.45
25:			---	1.61	1.52	1.50
July 2:	1.21		<u>3/</u> 1.21	1.47	1.68	1.55
9:	.98	1.12	<u>3/</u> 1.04	1.39	1.60	1.62
16:	.84	.88	<u>3/</u> 1.00	1.26	1.48	1.48
<hr/>						
	1937			1938		
	Delaware & New Jersey: Starr	Maryland Transparent	All varieties	Delaware & New Jersey: Starr	Maryland Transparent	All varieties
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<u>New York:</u>						
June 25:			---	<u>4/</u> 1.25	.94	.97
July 2:	1.79	1.62	1.65	1.15	.86	1.05
9:	1.31	1.19	1.20	.89	---	.97
16:	.95	.86	.95	.75	---	.74

1/ Range of 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

2/ Early varieties.

3/ Generally fair quality and condition.

4/ One quotation.

Table 4.- Apples, western (1937 crop): Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, at Chicago and New York, by specified varieties and weeks, March to July, 1937 and 1938

Market and week:	1937				1938			
	Washington		All		Washington		All	
	Deli- cious	Wine- sap	Rome Beauty	varie- ties	Deli- cious	Wine- sap	Rome Beauty	varie- ties
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Chicago								
Mar. 5:	2.40	2.17	1.71	2.24	1.26	--	1.00	1.13
12:	2.35	1.96	1.70	2.03	1.29	1.25	1.09	1.14
19:	2.40	2.02	1.65	2.09	1.33	1.07	1.11	1.13
26:	2.34	1.88	1.84	2.13	1.28	1.04	1.09	1.08
Apr. 2:	2.42	1.94	1.82	2.05	1.23	1.10	.99	1.06
9:	2.60	2.05	1.82	2.23	1.27	1.14	1.03	1.14
16:	2.65	2.14	1.81	2.35	1.47	1.28	1.20	1.30
23:	2.63	2.16	2.35	2.52	1.30	1.13	1.05	1.16
30:	2.56	2.08	2.49	2.20	1.22	1.04	.98	1.06
May 7:	2.78	2.12	2.59	2.46	1.15	1.12	.85	1.04
14:	2.72	2.13	2.30	2.47	1.28	1.56	1.02	1.14
21:	2.50	2.17	--	2.31	1.29	1.21	1.18	1.24
28:	2.42	2.11	--	2.18	1.29	1.27	1.09	1.20
June 4:	2.51	2.03	--	2.24	1.23	1.11	1.25	1.17
11:	2.28	2.05	--	2.12	1.24	1.17	1.17	1.11
18:	2.73	1.99	--	2.02	1.16	1.19	.84	1.06
25:	--	1.78	--	1.78	.88	.91	.57	.82
July 2:	--	1.80	--	1.77	.87	.99	.56	.88
9:	--	2.22	--	2.12	.76	.87	.50	.77
16:	--	1.96	--	1.84	.63	1.25	.65	.82
New York								
Mar. 5:	2.70	2.41	1.92	2.37	1.52	1.44	1.46	1.49
12:	2.69	2.37	1.94	2.40	1.52	1.40	1.33	1.46
19:	2.70	2.20	1.82	2.30	1.62	1.39	1.43	1.51
26:	2.78	2.14	1.89	2.37	1.52	1.24	1.34	1.41
Apr. 2:	2.69	2.11	1.79	2.29	1.40	1.13	1.36	1.35
9:	2.75	2.23	1.92	2.34	1.37	1.26	1.36	1.37
16:	2.81	2.38	2.15	2.41	1.65	1.41	1.58	1.64
23:	2.90	2.35	2.22	2.44	1.74	1.39	1.57	1.58
30:	2.96	2.35	2.23	2.48	1.64	1.35	1.43	1.47
May 7:	3.00	2.32	2.39	2.41	1.51	1.61	1.18	1.45
14:	3.06	2.41	--	2.39	1.52	1.80	1.39	1.57
21:	2.96	2.47	--	2.46	1.64	1.78	1.61	1.71
28:	3.01	2.47	--	2.43	1.56	1.66	1.67	1.63
June 4:	2.97	2.35	--	2.34	1.51	1.71	1.73	1.60
11:	3.06	2.26	--	2.27	1.25	1.98	1.68	1.56
18:	2.89	2.24	--	2.28	1.20	1.80	--	1.57
25:	--	2.23	--	2.29	1.56	1.85	1.06	1.68
July 2:	2.71	1.97	--	2.04	1.17	1.68	.81	1.58
9:	--	2.02	--	2.08	--	2.10	--	2.00
16:	--	2.11	--	2.01	--	2.12	--	2.08

STATISTICS RELATING TO CURRENT MARKETINGS OF PEACHES AND CITRUS FRUITS

Table 5.-Peaches, all varieties: Weekly average l.c.l. price per bushel at New York and Chicago, 1936-38

Week ended in 1938	New York			Chicago		
	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
May 7			4.00			
14			3.75			3.10
21			2.90			2.90
28			2.53	3.33		2.23
June 4	3.62	4.55	1.92	4.00	3.90	2.16
11	2.72	3.87	1.93	2.67	3.53	1.69
18	2.24	3.15	1.66	2.39	3.08	1.66
25	2.37	2.90	1.90	2.52	2.58	1.96
July 2	2.50	3.17	1.99	2.01	2.30	2.30
9	2.60	3.35	1.70	3.04	3.06	1.62
16	3.40	3.18	1.66	4.00	3.46	1.84
23	2.37	2.73		2.58	2.95	
30	2.05	2.23		2.38	2.26	
Aug. 6	2.30	1.94		2.54	2.06	
13	2.12	1.77		2.54	1.79	
20	1.98	1.82		2.41	1.90	
27	2.04	2.27		2.22	1.80	
Sept. 3	2.31	1.47		2.11	1.58	
10	2.10	1.74		1.80	1.98	
17	2.38	1.69		1.94	1.62	
24	2.67	1.49		1.70	1/ 1.39	
Oct. 1	2.55	1.56		2.08	1.60	
8	2.98	1.65		2.12	1.58	
15	---	1.88			1.44	
22	---	1.75				
29	---	1.62				

1/ Includes some generally fair in color.

Table 6.-Peaches: Shipping-point prices per bushel, 1936-38 1/

Week ended in 1938	F.o.b. cash-track			F.o.b. usual terms					
	Macon, Georgia			Hamlet, North Carolina			Nashville, Arkansas		
	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
June 4	1.70		1.08						
11	1.62	2.00	1.14						
18	1.53	2.40	1.08						
25	1.73	2.15	1.60						
July 2	1.54	3.10	1.23			1.00			.92
9	2.33	3.18	1.03			1.01			.90
16	2.67	3.30		2.56	3.05		2.38		
23	1.40	2.24		1.61	2.46		1.56	2.50	
30	1.66	1.92		1.74	1.72		1.69	1.71	
Aug. 6				1.90	1.33		1.90	1.47	

1/ Earlier shipments 1-3/4 to 2 inches in size, later 2 to 2-1/2 inches.

Table 7.- Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction prices per box, New York and Chicago, April to July 1937 and 1938

Week ended 1/	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons	
	Calif. Navels:		Fla.		Fla.		Texas		Calif.	
	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York										
Apr. 9	3.96	2.50	3.79	2.30	2.70	2.29	--	2.49	4.87	4.13
16	4.06	2.69	3.71	2.18	2.71	2.40	--	3.04	4.99	4.33
23	4.22	2.78	3.66	2.05	2.44	2.55	--	2.78	4.94	4.13
30	4.45	2.70	3.78	1.92	2.65	2.21	--	2.49	5.44	4.00
Mo. av.	4.15	2.66	3.74	2.12	2.61	2.35	--	2.69	5.05	4.14
May 7	4.36	2.81	3.70	2/2.57	2.77	2/1.91	--	2.44	6.15	4.32
14	4.59	3.14	3.49	2.58	2.74	2.31	--	--	6.01	4.43
21	5.04	3.11	3.45	2.68	2.64	2.57	--	2.66	5.60	4.36
28	5.55	2.88	3.56	2.37	2.78	2.24	--	1.86	5.50	4.25
Mo. av.	4.60	2.99	3.56	2.54	2.73	2.23	--	2.24	5.76	4.34
June 4	--	2.91	3.54	2.46	2.95	2.33	--	--	6.12	4.10
11	--	3.55	3.53	2.73	3.36	2.03	--	--	6.99	3.93
18	--	--	3.66	2.49	4.11	1.64	--	--	6.73	3.79
25	--	--	3.82	2.32	3.76	1.46	--	--	6.08	4.19
July 2	--	--	4.35	2.57	3.73	1.56	--	--	5.65	4.62
Mo. av.	--	2.98	3.68	2.52	3.44	1.91	--	--	6.27	4.12
July 9	--	--	4.63	2.64	3.22	1.59	--	--	6.04	4.16
16	--	--	5.13	2.56	2.50	1.73	--	--	7.36	4.39
Chicago										
Apr. 9	4.33	2.43	3.92	2.48	2.68	2.40	2.55	2.36	5.30	4.01
16	4.19	2.80	3.84	2.35	2.50	2.23	2.57	2.61	5.45	3.92
23	4.29	2.68	4.36	2.13	2.98	1.98	2.94	2.13	5.74	3.81
30	4.20	2.69	4.05	2.11	2.84	2.09	--	2.18	5.32	3.55
Mo. av.	4.25	2.63	4.06	2.28	2.83	2.16	2.52	2.34	5.46	3.84
May 7	4.62	2.86	3.83	2/2.41	2.99	2/2.29	--	2.04	5.49	4.67
14	4.70	3.08	3.73	3.21	2.90	2.78	--	2.32	5.60	4.67
21	4.75	2.94	3.88	2.66	3.04	2.39	--	2.49	5.17	4.14
28	5.12	3.03	3.68	2.56	3.05	2.46	--	2.59	5.41	4.05
Mo. av.	4.68	2.97	3.78	2.69	2.99	2.44	--	2.19	5.40	4.34
June 4	--	2.52	3.36	2.58	2.80	2.16	--	1.20	6.49	3.90
11	--	2.25	3.98	3.27	4.21	2.64	--	--	6.56	3.91
18	--	--	3.98	2.71	4.02	1.91	--	--	6.44	4.02
25	--	--	4.02	2.62	5.16	1.46	--	--	6.49	4.57
July 2	--	--	4.71	3.13	4.34	1.45	--	--	6.18	4.62
Mo. av.	--	2.39	3.78	2.90	3.27	2.07	--	--	6.44	4.29
July 9	--	--	4.03	2.99	3.49	1.31	--	--	5.99	4.47
16	--	--	--	3.48	--	.73	--	--	6.64	4.71

1/ Based on 1937-38 calendar.

2/ Includes Bruce boxes, beginning May.

Table 8.- Oranges: Weekly shipments from producing areas, by varieties and totals, January to July, 1937 and 1938

Week ended	1937				1938				Total
	Cal.- Ariz. Valen- cias	Fla.	Navels & Miscel.	Total 1/	Cal.- Ariz. Valen- cias	Fla. 2/	Navels & Mis- cel. 2/	Com- mer- cial 1/	
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Jan. 1		704	469	1,740		1,013	657	2,250	62
8		1,207	563	2,452		1,345	885	2,653	43
15		1,498	589	2,608		1,442	960	2,775	82
22		1,609	659	2,937		1,415	849	2,700	44
29		1,665	733	3,031		1,401	1,194	3,022	31
Feb. 5		1,564	717	2,943		1,577	877	2,824	38
12		1,184	667	2,487		1,932	1,287	3,592	125
19		1,252	710	2,559	7	1,841	1,174	3,345	109
26		1,148	691	2,408	10	1,773	1,466	3,488	138
Mar. 5		1,231	1,027	2,649	3	1,610	633	2,485	203
12		1,204	942	2,480	20	2,098	1,537	3,872	125
19		1,367	879	2,482	51	1,714	1,266	3,214	196
26	10	1,388	844	2,419	114	1,633	1,334	3,204	240
Apr. 2	18	1,102	993	2,222	50	1,601	996	2,745	333
9	15	1,161	900	2,115	38	1,825	1,254	3,194	344
16	119	1,215	823	2,158	373	1,877	1,208	3,525	255
23	263	1,214	556	2,033	389	1,377	1,262	3,076	217
30	616	1,232	223	2,072	313	1,309	1,128	2,786	243
May 7	830	1,236	118	2,184	974	1,378	644	3,016	175
14	1,005	1,082	18	2,105	1,682	1,608	326	3,621	112
21	954	903	-	1,857	1,971	1,363	62	3,399	77
28	1,002	911	-	1,913	2,121	919	6	3,046	38
June 4	875	712	-	1,587	1,778	828	2	2,608	17
11	1,056	523	-	1,579	1,825	637	-	2,462	11
18	1,179	394	-	1,573	1,586	532	-	2,118	33
25	874	211	-	1,085	1,900	326	-	2,226	69
July 2	1,000	126	-	1,126	1,648	263	-	1,911	81
9	874	61	-	935	1,787	108	-	1,895	57
16	1,131	3	-	1,134	1,735	77	-	1,812	92

1/ Includes shipments from Texas, Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi, also Florida tangerines.

2/ Excluding relief shipments.

3/ Purchases made by Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

Table 9.-Grapefruit: Weekly shipments from producing areas and totals, January to July, 1937 and 1938

Week ended	1937 1/				1938				
	Fla.	Tex.	Calif.	Total	Fla.	Tex.	Calif.	Commer-	Relief
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	cial	purchases
Jan. 1	458	550	25	1,033	338	570	25	933	
8	756	722	48	1,526	548	510	38	1,096	
15	920	659	90	1,669	554	756	52	1,362	
22	823	860	75	1,758	600	1,018	51	1,669	
29	777	609	54	1,440	490	780	75	1,345	
Feb. 5	750	623	29	1,402	484	558	59	1,101	
12	792	945	34	1,771	537	667	68	1,272	
19	812	812	28	1,652	545	707	44	1,296	
26	756	653	26	1,435	531	557	58	1,146	
Mar. 5	696	676	43	1,415	567	762	40	1,369	
12	649	812	48	1,509	558	786	84	1,428	
19	671	979	44	1,694	484	723	95	1,302	
26	709	1,000	44	1,753	641	546	84	1,271	6
Apr. 2	608	590	47	1,245	563	424	100	1,087	36
9	690	17	43	750	579	393	97	1,069	57
16	1,056	---	38	1,094	721	393	141	1,255	77
23	982	---	37	1,019	606	163	147	916	57
30	847	---	57	904	626	96	153	875	78
May 7	749	---	61	810	453	23	162	638	109
14	693	---	75	768	611	6	168	785	123
21	540	---	74	614	579	2	148	729	86
28	360	---	32	392	350	---	191	541	79
June 4	172	---	37	209	309	---	188	497	62
11	96	---	41	137	247	---	285	532	23
18	68	---	44	112	145	---	250	395	2
25	39	---	58	97	56	---	141	197	-
July 2	16	---	56	72	32	---	71	103	-
9	3	---	51	54	13	---	117	130	-
16	3	---	52	55	15	---	63	78	-
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

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