

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

F E B R U A R Y 1, 1941 R E P O R T

ON CITRUS FRUIT, MILK PRODUCTION, AND EGG PRODUCTION

Washington, D. C.
February 10, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

February 10, 1941

February 1, 1941

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1941

The unusually mild weather which prevailed over most of the country during January was very favorable for livestock and poultry in sharp contrast to the severe cold weather in practically all States east of the Rockies during January last year. The February 1 reports from crop correspondents show milk production per cow and egg production per 100 hens higher than ever previously reported at that time of year. Western ranges were mostly open for grazing during January and the condition of ranges on February 1 was substantially above average for the date in all States except Nebraska and New Mexico.

CITRUS FRUITS: Growing conditions for citrus fruits were favorable in nearly all important producing areas during January. Total production of oranges for the current (1940-41) marketing season is now placed at 81,531,000 boxes--the largest crop of record. This indicated crop is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent larger than was indicated a month ago, due to improved prospects for Navels in California. Last season's orange production (1939-40 crop) was 75,646,000 boxes, and the 1938-39 crop was 78,531,000 boxes.

Total production of oranges in Florida, including tangerines, is indicated to be 28,600,000 boxes, compared with 28,000,000 boxes last year (1939-40), and 33,300,000 in 1938-39. Production of early and mid-season varieties in that State is placed at 17,600,000, compared with 18,000,000 boxes last season. The Valencia crop is estimated at 11,000,000 boxes, compared with the 1939-40 production of 15,600,000 boxes for this variety. Rainfall has been plentiful in nearly all sections of the Florida citrus belt since the fall drought was broken by general rains early in December. Freezing weather occurred in some parts of central Florida on the morning of February 10, but temperatures were not sufficiently low to cause damage to citrus fruits.

The California orange crop is now placed at 49,227,000 boxes--the largest of record for that State. Production in 1939-40 was 44,404,000 boxes, and the 1938-39 production was 41,420,000 boxes. The production of Navel and miscellaneous varieties of oranges in California is now indicated to be 20,445,000 boxes--about 6 percent larger than indicated on January 1. Production of these varieties in 1939-40 totaled 17,521,000 boxes. The California Valencia crop is placed at 28,782,000 boxes, compared with 26,883,000 last season (1939-40).

Frequent rains which occurred in all important citrus-producing areas in California during January were beneficial to citrus crops. Though some growers have indicated that the rather long period of rainy weather of the past few weeks may ultimately cause some loss from "water rot" to Navels in some sections, no serious damage from this cause appears to have occurred to date. No freezing temperatures occurred in California citrus areas during January; and it now appears that frost damage during the period of low temperatures early in December in central California counties was much less severe than was previously indicated. Fruit in southern California Navel groves has continued to "size" satisfactorily except in a few sections where average sizes are relatively small due, apparently, to the unusually hot weather of last fall.

The Texas orange crop is estimated at 2,850,000 boxes, compared with the 1939-40 production of 2,360,000 boxes. Production in Arizona is placed at 600,000 boxes, compared with the 1939-40 crop of 520,000 boxes. Indicated production of oranges for the current season in Louisiana increased during January, and is now placed at 253,000 boxes. The 1939-40 production in that State totaled 228,000 boxes.

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Reports from New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota, and a few scattered States in other parts of the country showed rates of feeding on February 1 as high or higher than on that date in any of the past 9 years for which records are available. On the other hand, in a number of Corn Belt and Southwestern States the rate of feeding was lower than in some of the depression years when grain was very cheap, and in Ohio and Indiana where drought last summer reduced feed production the rate of feeding was below the average for February.

For the country as a whole, reports from crop correspondents on February 1 this year showed an average of 5.13 pounds of grain and concentrates fed per milk cow compared with 5.00 pounds on that date last year and an average of 4.32 pounds in the 1935-39 period which includes two Februaries when feed supplies were low as a result of drought. The highest rate of feeding reported on February 1 during the decade for which records are available was the 5.15 pounds reported in 1932. At that time, however, grain was so cheap that rations were poorly balanced and much grain was not ground before being fed.

EGG PRODUCTION: The February 1 rate of lay in farm flocks reached an all time high of 33.9 eggs per 100 layers compared with the low figure of 23.9 eggs a year ago and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 26.8 eggs. In contrast to the cold stormy weather of a year ago, the weather during January this year was unusually favorable for egg production. For the past six months record high rates of production have been reached in all months except December.

The rate of lay reached new high records for February 1 in all producing areas except the Far Western States where it was exceeded only by the record high of 1939. Compared with a year ago, increases in eggs per hen were 78 percent in the South Central, 58 percent in the West North Central, 38 percent in the East North Central, 36 percent in the South Atlantic and 17 percent in the North Atlantic States. These great differences bring out the contrast between the favorable weather on February 1 this year and the extremely unfavorable weather of a year ago.

The 10-year (1930-39) February 1 average rate per 100 layers was exceeded in all parts of the country by this year's high rate. Increases over the 10-year average were 36 percent in the West North Central States, 29 percent in the East North Central, 26 percent in the South Central, 21 percent in the North Atlantic and 16 percent in the South Atlantic and Western States.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

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CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Condition February 1 ^{1/}			Average	Production ^{2/}			Indicated
	1939	1940	1941		1929-38	1938	1939	
	Percent				Thousand boxes			
ORANGES:								
California, all	81	74	80	34,957	41,420	44,404	49,227	
Valencias	79	74	77	19,830	23,450	26,883	28,782	
Navels and Misc.	84	75	85	15,127	17,970	17,521	20,445	
Florida, all	79	78	68	19,614	33,300	28,000	28,600	
Early & Midseason	--	78	67	^{3/} 12,125	17,150	15,600	15,000	
Valencias	--	77	68	^{3/} 8,108	12,750	10,000	11,000	
Tangerines	77	59	72	^{3/} 2,467	3,400	2,400	2,600	
Satsumas	69	65	^{4/} 51	--	--	--	--	
Texas	84	72	74	947	2,815	2,360	2,850	
Arizona	80	78	71	213	430	520	600	
Alabama	--	--	--	79	96	75	1	
Mississippi	--	--	--	44	85	59	(5)	
Louisiana	94	53	54	271	385	228	253	
7 States ^{5/}	80	76	75	56,125	78,531	75,646	81,531	
GRAPEFRUIT:								
Florida, all	80	51	69	14,037	23,300	15,900	21,000	
Seedless	--	56	70	^{3/} 5,033	7,800	6,500	7,200	
Other	--	48	68	^{3/} 10,533	15,500	9,400	13,800	
Texas	82	67	62	5,029	15,670	14,400	14,400	
Arizona	78	73	67	1,252	2,700	2,900	2,800	
California	78	72	78	1,640	1,924	1,975	1,794	
4 States ^{6/}	80	60	67	21,958	43,594	35,175	39,994	
LEMONS:								
California ^{6/}	82	76	86	8,233	11,106	11,963	13,588	
LIMES:								
Florida	70	72	41	28	95	95	^{7/} 80	

- ^{1/} Condition reported on February 1 refers to crop from bloom of previous calendar year.
- ^{2/} 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/or eliminated on account of market conditions.
- ^{3/} Short-time average.
- ^{4/} Production in percentage of a full crop as of January 1.
- ^{5/} Failure reported.
- ^{6/} Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 lb. net and grapefruit 60 lb.; in Florida and other States oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, about 76 lb. net.
- ^{7/} December 1 indicated production.

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 WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 10, 1941

"GRAIN" FED AND MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS ^{1/}							
: "Grain" Fed per Milk Cow ^{2/} :				Milk Produced per Milk Cow ^{3/}			
State	Feb. 1 Av.:	Feb. 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 1 Av.:	Feb. 1	Feb. 1
	: 1935-39 :	1940 :	1941 :	1930-39 :	1939 :	1940 :	1941
	Pounds			Pounds			
Me.	4.4	4.8	4.6	12.6	11.8	13.0	12.7
N.H.	4.4	4.5	4.8	14.8	14.6	14.6	14.7
Vt.	4.4	4.4	4.5	13.5	13.6	13.1	13.9
Mass.	6.2	6.4	6.4	17.3	17.2	17.3	18.6
Conn.	5.5	6.4	5.9	17.0	17.3	16.8	17.3
N.Y.	5.0	5.4	5.7	15.1	15.6	16.4	16.6
N.J.	7.8	7.7	7.9	19.0	19.2	18.9	19.2
Pa.	6.1	6.5	6.7	15.8	16.3	16.2	16.4
N. ATL.	5.4	5.7	5.8	15.59	16.09	16.12	16.50
Ohio	5.9	6.4	6.0	14.0	14.2	14.2	14.4
Ind.	5.8	5.9	5.4	12.6	12.8	12.8	13.4
Ill.	5.9	7.0	7.1	13.8	14.5	14.0	16.0
Mich.	4.9	5.7	6.0	15.0	16.4	16.7	17.2
Wis.	3.9	4.8	5.1	15.2	15.2	15.4	16.4
N. N. CENT.	5.0	5.8	5.8	14.50	14.76	14.78	15.77
Minn.	4.1	5.2	5.5	15.8	17.2	17.2	18.4
Iowa	5.9	7.3	7.0	13.5	14.1	14.4	15.3
Mo.	4.0	5.0	5.3	8.0	8.8	8.6	8.6
N. Dak.	2.7	3.9	4.3	10.8	11.9	12.3	13.4
S. Dak.	2.7	3.1	3.2	10.6	11.5	12.1	11.0
Nebr.	3.2	4.0	4.3	12.2	13.7	12.2	12.9
Kans.	3.5	4.4	5.0	12.5	13.5	12.4	13.9
N. N. CENT.	4.1	5.2	5.4	12.22	13.32	13.03	14.02
Ed.	5.8	6.6	6.4	13.5	14.4	15.2	15.0
Pa.	4.6	4.8	4.8	9.5	10.6	9.7	9.7
N. Va.	3.6	3.8	3.7	8.5	8.4	8.2	9.0
N. C.	4.7	4.7	4.8	9.7	10.5	10.5	10.6
S. C.	3.8	4.2	3.6	9.2	9.8	8.9	9.7
Ga.	3.1	3.5	4.5	8.0	8.4	7.7	8.5
S. ATL.	4.2	4.7	4.9	9.63	10.34	9.99	10.66
Ky.	5.7	5.8	5.9	8.8	9.7	8.7	9.5
Tenn.	4.6	5.0	4.7	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.5
Miss.	3.4	3.4	3.3	6.0	5.7	5.3	5.7
Ark.	3.4	3.7	4.1	6.7	6.8	6.5	7.5
Okla.	3.1	4.2	4.5	9.2	10.4	8.4	9.4
Tex.	3.2	3.8	4.0	8.0	8.3	7.0	8.0
S. CENT.	3.7	4.2	4.3	7.84	8.28	7.47	8.29
Mont.	3.0	2.7	4.7	11.3	13.4	12.3	12.4
Idaho	2.4	2.3	2.6	15.2	15.4	16.0	15.7
Wyo.	2.0	2.2	2.5	11.0	11.4	11.8	12.5
Colo.	2.9	3.2	3.4	12.3	13.4	13.6	13.9
Wash.	4.5	4.0	4.0	15.4	15.6	14.3	15.7
Greg.	3.6	3.6	3.7	13.2	13.9	13.6	14.1
Calif.	2.9	3.9	3.4	16.4	16.7	17.3	17.6
WEST	3.1	3.4	3.6	13.73	14.42	14.36	14.81
U.S.	4.32	5.00	5.13	12.29	12.93	12.65	13.41

^{1/} Figures for New England States are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters (milk per cow weighted by counties). Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Alabama and Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

^{2/} Averages per cow computed from answers to question, "How many pounds of grain (including mill feeds and concentrates) were fed yesterday to milk cows on your farm (or ranch)?"

^{3/} Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds.

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EGGS PRODUCED PER 100 LAYERS, FEBRUARY 1 1/

State & Division	Av. 1930-39	1939	1940	1941
	Number			
Me.	39.6	45.6	45.5	47.7
N.H.	39.9	39.5	41.7	45.0
Vt.	38.0	39.5	39.4	42.6
Mass.	42.3	46.0	46.6	47.7
R. I.	34.8	35.0	41.1	47.9
Conn.	40.6	42.2	39.7	47.1
N. Y.	33.5	37.8	35.3	41.5
N. J.	32.7	37.8	33.2	40.0
Pa.	31.7	35.2	32.1	38.9
N. Atl.	34.0	38.0	35.2	41.2
Ohio	29.8	34.0	27.1	37.1
Ind.	27.6	32.0	24.3	35.8
Ill.	22.7	26.4	18.9	30.0
Mich.	30.0	35.2	31.3	39.3
Wis.	30.8	36.6	33.1	40.4
E. N. Cent.	27.6	32.1	25.8	35.7
Minn.	22.0	30.7	27.7	35.1
Iowa	18.7	25.6	18.7	28.0
Mo.	24.0	28.3	16.3	29.4
N. Dak.	14.6	23.1	17.3	23.1
S. Dak.	16.5	22.8	14.8	21.9
Nebr.	24.4	33.3	18.3	32.4
Kans.	27.8	33.8	17.8	33.1
W. N. Cent.	22.0	28.7	18.9	29.2
Del.	29.3	31.8	31.0	39.0
Md.	27.7	31.5	27.2	33.4
Va.	28.2	31.0	23.0	32.6
W. Va.	28.8	31.3	24.7	32.3
N. C.	31.5	36.7	28.2	37.7
S. C.	30.2	33.7	24.2	34.4
Ga.	28.0	29.7	19.2	31.8
Fla.	38.7	39.0	34.0	39.1
S. Atl.	29.6	32.7	25.3	34.4
Ky.	23.4	26.9	16.6	31.0
Tenn.	22.6	24.7	13.4	29.0
Ala.	30.7	34.3	20.9	35.1
Miss.	27.5	30.3	17.4	30.7
Ark.	25.3	27.5	17.8	31.9
La.	28.3	30.3	21.0	33.2
Okla.	27.0	31.2	16.2	32.1
Tex.	28.3	32.9	23.0	37.7
S. Cent.	26.6	30.2	18.8	33.4
Mont.	23.5	36.1	19.5	31.9
Idaho	28.3	36.0	32.6	36.3
Nyo.	24.1	32.9	22.3	34.7
Colo.	24.6	30.8	19.5	30.6
N. Mex.	25.8	31.1	24.1	33.8
Ariz.	32.6	37.6	38.3	40.8
Utah	32.2	37.1	30.4	39.1
Nev.	33.0	33.9	31.0	37.8
Wash.	36.4	40.5	38.4	38.4
Oreg.	32.9	38.4	38.4	38.4
Calif.	32.5	38.9	34.0	35.9
West.	31.1	37.5	32.1	36.0
U. S.	26.8	31.9	23.9	33.2

1/ As reported for farm flocks of less than 400 layers.