

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

Release:-
 May 9, 1941,
 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MAY 1, 1941

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

UNITED STATES

ITEM	WINTER WHEAT			RYE		
	Average 1930-39	1940 crop	1941 crop	Average 1930-39	1940 crop	1941 crop
ACREAGE:						
Sown previous fall (1,000 acres)	48,057	43,820	46,271	¹ 6,163	¹ 5,536	¹ 6,002
For harvest (1,000 acres)	39,141	36,147	40,313	3,320	3,192	3,527
Percent abandoned	18.6	17.5	12.9	---	---	---
YIELD PER ACRE (bushels)						
	14.4	16.3	³ 16.2	11.2	12.7	³ 12.9
PRODUCTION (1,000 bushels)	569,417	589,151	³ 653,105	38,472	40,601	³ 45,623
	HAY			PASTURE		
	Average 1930-39	1940	1941	Average 1930-39	1940	1941
CONDITION MAY 1 (percent)	⁴ 78	⁴ 80	⁴ 84	73	74	84
STOCKS ON FARMS MAY 1:						
Quantity (1,000 tons)	9,802	10,953	12,928	---	---	---
Percent of previous year's crop	12.1	12.9	13.6	---	---	---

¹ Acreage for all purposes.
² Short-time average.
³ Indicated May 1.
⁴ Condition of tame hay only.

APPROVED:

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 SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Crop Reporting Board:

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Early reports on crops show conditions generally favorable though in many ways unusual. Nearly everywhere east of the Rockies, April was warm and from Minnesota and Illinois eastward April temperatures averaged nearly as high as is normal for the first of May. Southwestern ranges, favored by abundant rains, are blooming like a flower garden, and in the West as a whole ranges have rarely had a better start. April showers have been heavier in most of the "Dustbowl" than in the eastern end of the Corn Belt. Farmers in a vast area extending from North Dakota to the Rio Grande, where lack of rainfall has limited crop production in most of the last 10 years, have been complaining this year that seedings of spring crops are being delayed by frequent rains. On the other hand, in the Ohio Valley and most Eastern States the spring has been dry; farmers are well up with their work but many have been preparing their corn land in clouds of dust and are wishing for rain. Assuming more nearly normal weather in future months in areas now too wet or too dry, there seem to be very few States where prospects for crops and pastures are now definitely below average for this season of the year.

Winter wheat has been favored and conditions on May 1 indicated a crop of about 653 million bushels. This would be fewer bushels than were harvested in 1937 and 1938 but more than were harvested in 25 of the last 30 years. The acreage abandoned is expected to be less than in any year since 1931 and the yield per seeded acre the highest since that year.

Rye prospects on May 1 were fairly promising in all States suggesting a good, but not exceptional, yield on an acreage slightly above average, and a total crop about 12 percent above that harvested last year. Oats look promising throughout the South.

Early hay crops have had a good start in nearly all States except California. They look unusually promising in mid-western States but on May 1 needed more rain from Ohio and Kentucky eastward. Beneficial rains to date in May have not entirely relieved the deficiency. In the country as a whole it now seems likely that the yield of hay crops per acre will approach or exceed the yield secured last year. The acreage cut for hay is expected to show an increase that will about offset the increase in the number of livestock to be fed. Stocks of hay on farms on May 1 were large and the early starting of pastures will reduce feeding this month. The present outlook, therefore, is that, barring extensive drought, supplies of hay per unit of livestock next fall will be ample, probably about the same as during the last 3 seasons and much larger than in any of the 8 seasons that preceded them.

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The condition of pastures on May 1 was the highest for the date since 1929, substantially higher than in most recent years except 1938. The condition exceeded the 1930-39 average for May 1 in 43 of the 48 States.

The early spring, new grass and continued liberal feeding as a result of higher prices for dairy and poultry products pushed milk production per cow and egg production per 100 hens to new high records for May 1. Reports on milk production per cow were 5 percent higher than on any previous May 1 and milk production per capita in the country as a whole was also a new record for the date by a margin of about 6 percent.

FRUIT AND NUT SUMMARY: It is too early for production forecasts for some fruit crops in important northern and western areas, but prospects on May 1 were favorable in nearly all major producing sections, and ample supplies of most fruits seem assured. Peach production in the 10 early southern States is indicated to be more than 50 percent larger than last season's crop and the 10-year average; and although the prospective harvest of California Valencias, which furnish the main supply of summer oranges, is now somewhat smaller than was indicated earlier in the season, a fairly large crop is expected.

Winter and spring freeze damage, to date, has been negligible except in some of the Central States, in New York, and in western Oregon and Washington. In the fruit areas of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri adjacent to the Missouri River, and in some parts of eastern New York, trees were severely damaged during the period of sub-freezing temperatures which occurred last November; and some frost damage occurred during April to peaches in New York and New England, to cherries, chiefly sour varieties, in western Washington, and to cherries, prunes, and peaches in western Oregon. The long period of excessive rainfall which extended over most of the winter and spring months in California terminated early in April, and orchards and vineyards have dried out sufficiently to permit necessary field work. Although most fruit crops in that State probably were damaged to some extent by the heavy rains, fair to average crops of most fruits are expected.

Progress of commercial truck crops during April was favorable in all southern States except Texas, and in most Eastern and Mid-western areas. Excessive rains in Texas in late April caused considerable damage to cucumbers, onions, and tomatoes. California truck crops show the effects of continued rains but clearer weather during the latter part of the month enabled growers to complete a large amount of badly needed field work. In the Pacific Northwest and in some areas of the Rocky Mountain States, the growth of truck crops was retarded by low temperatures. Additional rainfall is needed in areas along the Atlantic Coast.

Abundant supplies of strawberries, asparagus, and snap beans are expected during May and ample supplies of cabbage, beets, celery, green peas, carrots, lettuce, and spinach are available. Shipments of early potatoes are relatively light at present but will increase during the month. Prospective production of potatoes in the Southern States and California is large. Onion marketings will increase as the Texas harvest gets under way following the recent heavy rains which reduced the crop to below-average. Lighter-than-usual supplies of cantaloups, green peppers, tomatoes, and green lima beans are in prospect during May.

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WHEAT: The production of winter wheat of 653,105,000 bushels indicated on May 1 is 6 percent larger than the April 1 forecast. Production in 1940 was 589,151,000 bushels, and the 10-year (1930-39) average is 569,417,000 bushels.

The acreage remaining for harvest is estimated to be 40,313,000 acres, which is 12 percent more than the 36,147,000 acres harvested last year, but is only 3 percent above the 10-year average harvested acreage. The loss of last fall's seeded acreage of 12.9 percent is strikingly lower than the heavy acreage losses of recent years, particularly in those States where drought damage prevailed in a few recent years. The abundance of rain during April in the Great Plains States resulted in lower prospective abandonment in most of that area. The exceptions are in Iowa and Minnesota, where the full extent of the fall freeze damage has become apparent, and in New Mexico.

The indicated yield per harvested acre of 16.2 bushels is practically the same as the 16.3 bushel yield last year, but is well above the average of 14.4 bushels. Prospective yields are generally higher than last year and higher than average in the area west of the 100th meridian where rainfall has been relatively heavy ever since last fall.

The delay in spring wheat seeding experienced in the early part of the season because of heavy rains and wet fields was largely overcome by the end of the month. With moisture condition encouraging to spring wheat prospects and seeding operations facilitated by the use of mechanical power, March planting intentions probably will be fully met. The acreage of all spring wheat indicated by March intentions was 17,137,000 acres. The early intentions may be exceeded in the States where the abandonment of winter wheat has been heavy and some of this acreage was reseeded to spring wheat.

OATS (Southern States): The May 1 reported condition of oats in Southern States is above average in each State. A production well above the average of the last ten years is in prospect. The May 1 condition of 81 percent is 13 points above the 10-year (1930-39) average. Moisture during April has been normal to excessive except in North Carolina, South Carolina, and northern Georgia where rain is needed. In Texas and Oklahoma, which have about two-thirds of the oats acreage of the Southern States, rainfall has been above normal.

Returns from growers indicate that the 1941 acreage in these Southern States is about 47 percent spring sown and 53 percent fall or winter sown. The distribution is about the same as for 1940, but the proportion of fall or winter sown is materially above the 10-year average.

RYE: The May 1 outlook for rye is generally very favorable. The production in 1941, as indicated on May 1, will be 45,623,000 bushels--well above the 1940 production of 40,601,000 bushels and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 38,472,000 bushels.

The acreage of rye sown in the fall of 1940 was estimated at 5,002,000 acres which was larger than that of a year earlier but slightly less than the average. May returns indicate that 41 percent of the total sown will be utilized for pasture, hay, turned under as green manure or abandoned, leaving 3,527,000 acres for harvest as grain. Last year, 3,192,000 acres were harvested and the 10-year (1930-39) average is 3,320,000 acres.

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The May 1 indicated yield is 12.9 bushels as compared with 12.7 in 1940 and the 10-year average of 11.2 bushels.

The May 1 condition of rye this year was above that of a year ago and above the average in all but a few States. In the important rye producing States of North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska, which sow about 40 to 45 percent of the Nation's rye acreage, the condition, the proportion left for harvest as grain and the prospective yield are all relatively high. Much the same situation prevails in the secondary producing States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Indiana. States where the prospective yields are below the 10-year average are largely limited to Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, and a few East Coastal States. Even in these States, the departures from the average are only slight.

PEACHES: Prospective production of peaches in the 10 Southern peach States, as indicated by May 1 condition, is the largest since the crop of 1931. Production for 1941 is placed at 22,031,000 bushels, compared with 13,856,000 bushels produced in 1940 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 14,293,000 bushels. The May 1 condition of the crop in the 10 Southern States was reported at 85 percent compared with 43 percent in 1940 and with the 10-year (1930-39) average of 55 percent.

Growing conditions during April were unusually favorable in virtually all peach-producing areas of these States. In North Carolina, trees are carrying a heavy "set" of peaches. The May "drop" is expected to be very light because of the favorable weather conditions after the fruit was set. Considerable thinning will be required in most orchards to bring the fruit to proper maturity. South Carolina peach orchards are in very good condition. There has been less than the usual amount of "drop", and the crop will require considerable thinning. In Georgia, prospects are favorable in all producing areas of the State. A large number of orchards have already been thinned and others are being thinned as rapidly as possible. In Alabama, a good "set" of peaches is reported in all important producing areas. The fruit is "sizing" nicely, but in some areas mature peaches may be undersized unless they are thinned. Condition points to an unusually good crop in Mississippi. The Arkansas peach crop is expected to be larger than last year in all important areas. The trees have a heavy "set" of fruit and growers are reported to have given their orchards excellent care this year. In some orchards thinning may be necessary. Good peach crops are also in prospect in Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Although it is too early for an estimate of the California peach crop, May 1 indications point to somewhat lighter crops than last season for both clingstone and freestone varieties. The May 1 condition of all peaches in California is 67 percent compared with 78 percent on May 1, 1940, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 82 percent. Growing conditions during April were relatively favorable in all producing areas. In the important Sacramento Valley clingstone area, some trees have been or probably will be lost because of the high water tables resulting from excessive spring rain. The full extent of this loss, however, and the effect on total production cannot be determined until somewhat later in the season.

CITRUS FRUITS: Orange production for the 1940-41 marketing season is now estimated at 78,354,000 boxes, compared with 75,646,000 boxes last season (1939-40) and 78,531,000 boxes in 1938-39. Indicated production is about 3 percent smaller than a month ago due to a decline in prospects for Valencias in California, where a period of excessive rains has been followed by extremely high May temperatures. The Valencia crop in California is now placed at 25,080,000 boxes compared with the 1939-40 production of 26,833,000 boxes.

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Production of Navel and miscellaneous oranges in California is estimated at 19,270,000 boxes. Production of these varieties was 17,521,000 boxes last season (1939-40). The harvest of the California Navel and miscellaneous crop is drawing to a close and harvest of Valencias has begun. The Florida Valencia crop is indicated to be 11,000,000 boxes compared with the 1939-40 production of 10,000,000 boxes. Production of early and midseason oranges in Florida totaled 16,500,000 boxes compared with 15,600,000 boxes of these varieties in 1939-40.

Production of Texas oranges is estimated at 2,850,000 boxes compared with the 1939-40 crop of 2,360,000 boxes and the 1938-39 crop of 2,815,000 boxes. The heavy rains of late April have delayed completion of harvesting operations. Arizona orange production is placed at 600,000 boxes, compared with 520,000 boxes in 1939-40. Shipments of Valencias from this State are expected to continue into June.

Production of grapefruit for the 1940-41 season is now estimated to be about 7 percent larger than was indicated a month ago. Shipment and utilization records to date show a larger outturn of the crop in Florida than was previously expected. The total United States grapefruit crop is now placed at 42,963,000 boxes compared with 35,175,000 boxes in 1939-40. Production in Florida is estimated at 23,900,000 boxes compared with 15,900,000 boxes last season (1939-40). Ample moisture during most of the winter season increased sizes and total production of fruit. The quantity of grapefruit canned from the 1940-41 crop in Florida has exceeded that of any previous season. Production of Texas grapefruit is now placed at 14,400,000 boxes which is the same as production in 1939-40. The Arizona grapefruit crop is estimated at 2,800,000 boxes compared with 2,900,000 boxes last season. The 1940-41 California grapefruit crop is indicated to be 1,863,000 boxes, compared with 1,975,000 boxes last season (1939-40).

The 1940-41 California lemon crop is estimated at 13,588,000 boxes--the largest production of record. Production was 11,963,000 boxes last season and 11,106,000 boxes for the 1938-39 season. Weather during April was favorable for development of the fruit.

Present conditions are favorable for 1941-42 citrus crops. In Florida the bloom on oranges was good with Valencias carrying a heavier bloom than other varieties. The bloom on grapefruit has been less satisfactory. Seedless varieties carried a heavier bloom than other varieties. During most of the winter season moisture supplies were ample but some areas are beginning to show need of rain. An unusually heavy infestation of aphid is reported over much of the Florida citrus belt and this may cause more than the usual May "drop."

In California, a good bloom is reported for grapefruit, Navel and miscellaneous oranges, and a heavy bloom for Valencia oranges. It is too early to determine the "set" of fruit. Lemon trees are in very good condition and the bloom, which is just beginning, is expected to be satisfactory.

In Texas, the new crop of citrus fruit is reported to be dropping heavily, particularly in the area where rainfall has been greatest. Moisture supplies on May 1 were excessive in the entire citrus area of that State.

EARLY POTATOES: The May 1 condition of potatoes in the 10 Southern States and California is higher than usual this year, averaging 80 percent compared with 75 percent in 1940 and with the 10-year (1930-39) average of 76 percent. Condition of the crop is above average in all States except Florida, North Carolina and California.

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early

In Florida, where the commercial crop is now being harvested, condition dropped sharply from that of April 1 because of blight in the Hastings section. Yields per acre in that section are very disappointing and are much below expectations a month ago. In California digging has started in the earlier fields of Kern County. Considerable blight was reported in the Edison district of this county. Planting operations in the southern areas of the State were delayed by rains but are now complete. Harvesting of the Texas early acreage around San Antonio is under way but the main commercial acreage in that State is late because excessive rains delayed planting operations. The supply of sub-soil moisture is ample to assure a good crop should good growing weather prevail during May.

Potatoes in the commercial areas of North Carolina have germinated but stands are only fair. In South Carolina present prospects in the commercial areas point to one of the best crops in years. The Georgia crop, although in good condition, would be benefitted by additional moisture. Digging probably will start about the middle of May. In Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, the weather during April was favorable and the crop made good progress. The Louisiana crop is about a week later than usual. Carlot movement from Louisiana should be general by May 10 and heaviest during the period of May 15-25. In Oklahoma, condition of the crop is above average but excessive rains in many areas and low temperatures have retarded growth.

Indicated production from the early commercial acreage in Alabama, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas is 7 percent larger than in 1940 and is 55 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average production.

MAPLE PRODUCTS: It is estimated that 10,081,000 maple trees were tapped this spring in the 10 northern States producing maple products. This is nearly a hundred thousand trees less than the number tapped in the 1940 season. The quantity of sirup made, 2,053,000 gallons, was also materially less than the 1940 production of 2,628,000 gallons. Only 554,000 pounds of maple sugar were made this season, compared with 629,000 pounds made in the previous year. The unusually low production of maple products this year was due largely to the very short campaign in most States. The season opened somewhat late and closed rather abruptly, as unseasonably hot weather occurred in most sections early in April. Weather conditions were not conducive to a good flow of sap and runs were generally short; however, the water was quite sweet and the sirup produced is reported to have been of unusually good quality.

HAY: The condition of tame hay is reported above average on May 1 in all but 3 States. For the United States condition is 84 percent compared with 80 on May 1, 1940 and the 10-year average of 78.

April was warm and rather dry in most States east of the Mississippi River and growth of hay crops is more advanced than usual. In part of this general area, rain since May 1 has relieved the shortage of moisture.

West of the Mississippi River, particularly in parts of the Great Plains States, there has been an abundance of rain and tame hay prospects are very good. In California a cold, wet winter and spring has made a good crop of wild oat hay but has caused some deterioration of alfalfa fields.

For the whole United States, May 1 condition indicates a yield per acre of tame hay substantially the same as in 1940 and appreciably above the 10-year average.

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About 13.6 percent of last year's hay crop remained on farms on May 1 compared with 12.9 percent on May 1, 1940 and a 10-year average of 12.1 percent. Because of the large 1940 crop, the tonnage on farms May 1, 1941 was quite large - nearly 13,000,000 tons - compared with less than 11,000,000 tons a year earlier and the 10-year average of nearly 10,000,000 tons. The current farm stocks exceed average except in Colorado, Nebraska, Minnesota and the northern part of New England.

PASTURES: Warm weather during April started pastures unusually early in the Northern States and with moisture conditions exceptionally favorable for grass in most central and western portions of the country, the May 1 condition of pastures was above average in nearly all parts of the United States. For the country as a whole, farm pastures on May 1 averaged 84 percent of normal - the best for the date in any year since 1929. In some eastern and southeastern States and locally elsewhere precipitation in April was light and additional moisture will be needed to maintain pastures in their present condition, but in most of the central and western portions of the country, pasture prospects appear unusually good.

In most of the South, pasture conditions showed marked improvement during April, but only in Texas and Oklahoma are pastures markedly better than average. From central Texas eastward, warm weather in April did much to speed the growth of pastures that were retarded by cool weather in March and in every Southern State the May 1 condition of pastures was better than the rather low condition at this season in 1940, with reported condition in Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Texas more than 10 points higher than a year ago. Pastures on May 1 were needing rain in many of the States east of the Mississippi river but in Texas and Oklahoma moisture conditions were among the best for pastures in recent years.

In all the North Central States except Nebraska, May 1 pasture conditions this season were above the 1930-39 average for the date. In a group including the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan pastures were the best for May 1 in more than 10 years. In Ohio and a few scattered local areas pastures were in need of additional rain but in the Plains States other than Nebraska the moisture appears ample for present needs.

In the West pastures and ranges were mostly in better than average condition on May 1. For the region, pastures averaged somewhat better than at the same time last year with particular improvement noted in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, where moisture conditions this year were much better. Cool weather in the Southwest during April retarded growth of grass at higher elevations and the late April storm in Mountain and Plains States further north temporarily delayed growth. However, adequate moisture supplies indicate generally favorable prospects in most Western areas.

In the Northeast pastures started unusually early but were furnishing only a limited amount of feed on May 1. In much of the area the spring rainfall was light and in early May the need for more rain was becoming urgent.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production increased more rapidly than usual during April and established new high records for May 1 as a result of favorable weather, unusually good early pastures and continued liberal feeding of cows in response to higher prices for dairy products. On May 1 milk production per cow in the herds kept by crop correspondents was not only the highest for the date in the 17 years for which records are available but it was about 5 percent above the previous high record for the date.

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Production per cow exceeded that reported on May 1 last year by about 7 percent, and with some 2 percent more milk cows now on farms total daily milk production appears to have been up about 9 percent. In relation to the number of potential milk consumers as measured by United States population figures, the quantity of milk produced on May 1 was the largest for the date on record, exceeding the previous high May 1 per capita figures by about 6 percent.

Milk production per cow has been favored by unusually good early spring pastures over most of the country this year in direct contrast with conditions a year ago when pastures in the eastern two-thirds of the country were quite backward. However, milk flow was unusually heavy in areas where milk cows on May 1 were, as yet, obtaining but little green feed from pastures. Farmers appear to have been supplying their cows liberally with grain and concentrates in response to the most favorable April relationship between dairy product prices and feed prices in about 5 years.

Production per cow on May 1 was relatively high in nearly all parts of the country, with only 5 States below average for the date. However, it was in the leading commercial dairy States that milk production per cow was outstanding in setting new high May 1 records. Of the 13 States where production per cow exceeded existing records 7 were the top-ranking milk producing States in 1940. Among these were included New York and Pennsylvania the leading fluid milk producing States in the Northeast, and Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, and Michigan which are the most important States in the great dairy manufacturing territory of the Upper Mississippi Valley and Great Lakes States region. Other States in which milk production per cow was at record levels included Kansas, North Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming and Washington.

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents on May 1 averaged 16.54 pounds compared with 15.42 pounds on the same date last year, and a 1930-39 average of 14.81 pounds for May 1. Previous high production per cow for May 1 was the 15.79 pounds reported in 1938, another year of unusually good early spring pastures. In these herds 74.1 percent of the milk cows were reported milked on May 1 this year, compared with 73.6 at the same time last year and previous highs of 74.0 percent reported for May 1 in 1938 and 1939.

EGG PRODUCTION: The May 1 rate of lay in farm flocks this year reached a record high of 58.6 eggs per 100 layers compared with 57.1 a year ago and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 56.1 eggs. This high rate of lay is the result of favorable weather for poultry in most parts of the country, accompanied by an exceptional increase in egg prices, which has encouraged liberal feeding from the ample supplies of feed grains. The aggregate of the first of the month layings from January to May inclusive, is also the largest of record for the period. It is 8 percent larger than in 1940 and 12 percent above the 10-year average.

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WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage			Left for harvest	Yield per acre			Production		
	1930-39: Average	1940: Average	1941: Average		1930-39: Average	1940: Average	1941: Average	1930-39: Average	1940: Average	1941: Average
	Percent		Thous. acres		Bushels		Thousand bushels			
N.Y.	3.6	3.2	3.0	305	21.8	26.0	24.0	5,572	7,904	7,320
N.J.	8.0	22.2	25.0	56	22.2	23.5	22.0	1,232	1,316	1,232
Pa.	2.6	3.0	2.5	912	19.7	20.5	21.0	19,229	18,594	19,152
Ohio	4.0	1.0	1.5	1,988	20.1	21.5	20.5	40,718	42,097	40,754
Ind.	4.4	1.8	1.0	1,584	17.6	19.5	19.5	30,321	30,030	30,888
Ill.	4.8	1.0	5.0	1,772	18.0	22.5	18.0	36,413	39,555	31,896
Mich.	2.5	0.9	1.0	734	20.8	23.5	22.0	16,551	17,602	16,148
Wis.	9.5	4.8	3.0	43	17.0	20.0	20.5	628	800	882
Minn.	12.9	4.0	15.0	186	18.0	24.0	19.0	3,146	4,008	3,534
Iowa	8.9	5.3	50.0	169	17.9	24.0	15.0	6,944	7,680	2,535
Mo.	5.7	4.9	30.0	1,287	14.4	18.5	13.0	26,989	31,690	16,731
S.Dak.	44.2	38.9	30.0	157	11.0	10.0	13.0	1,365	1,100	2,041
Nebr.	19.1	17.4	32.0	2,280	13.6	13.5	13.5	41,151	33,696	30,780
Kans.	24.6	29.3	12.0	11,436	11.8	14.0	14.5	131,460	123,648	165,822
Del.	3.2	2.6	3.0	74	17.5	19.0	19.0	1,496	1,406	1,406
Md.	3.0	4.0	4.0	388	19.2	19.5	19.5	8,342	7,566	7,566
Va.	2.5	3.5	4.0	554	14.4	15.5	14.0	8,643	8,463	7,756
W.Va.	3.5	9.7	11.0	137	15.0	14.5	14.0	2,154	2,016	1,918
N.C.	3.2	5.8	5.5	471	10.9	14.0	12.5	4,807	6,132	5,888
S.C.	4.4	3.6	3.5	222	10.0	12.5	11.5	1,364	2,688	2,553
Ga.	6.6	10.5	10.0	180	9.2	10.5	10.0	1,270	1,880	1,800
Ky.	9.3	15.0	14.0	390	14.0	15.0	15.5	5,520	5,625	6,045
Tenn.	4.2	5.0	4.0	402	11.3	13.5	13.0	4,403	5,116	5,226
Ala.	7.0	14.3	12.5	6	10.4	12.5	13.0	58	75	78
Ark.	14.7	15.9	15.0	37	9.1	9.5	10.0	557	352	370
Okla.	17.5	16.6	8.0	4,456	11.6	14.5	14.0	47,682	56,332	62,384
Tex.	33.2	32.7	22.0	3,401	9.6	10.3	14.0	31,360	29,355	47,614
Mont.	26.1	6.0	7.5	1,352	14.1	16.0	17.0	10,790	19,120	22,984
Idaho	10.2	7.8	12.0	630	20.7	24.0	23.5	13,083	16,176	14,805
Wyo.	40.3	20.5	15.0	224	10.2	11.0	14.0	1,307	2,090	3,136
Colo.	47.2	30.2	10.0	1,147	11.6	12.0	13.5	8,745	9,888	15,484
N.Mex.	42.1	45.0	70.0	101	9.3	7.5	12.5	2,478	1,410	1,262
Ariz.	1.0	2.5	3.0	31	22.4	21.0	21.0	880	819	651
Utah	8.2	6.1	2.0	196	16.2	16.0	20.0	2,987	2,976	3,920
Nev.	0.0	0.0	0.0	5	25.7	27.0	29.0	68	108	145
Wash.	18.6	2.3	1.0	1,569	24.0	25.5	27.5	24,568	25,984	43,148
Oreg.	16.8	1.3	3.0	670	19.6	20.5	22.5	12,431	12,484	15,075
Calif.	12.5	9.0	13.0	761	18.2	15.0	16.0	12,605	11,370	12,176
U.S.	18.6	17.5	12.9	40,313	14.4	16.3	16.2	569,417	589,151	653,105

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 9, 1941

May 1, 1941

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

OATS

State	Condition May 1			Percent of total acreage in					
				Spring Oats		Fall or Winter Oats			
	Average:	1940	1941	Average:	1940	1941	Average:	1940	1941
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
N.C.	80	84	49	49	51	51			
S.C.	74	80	22	16	13	78	84	87	
Ga.	75	80	19	15	15	81	85	85	
Fla.	68	80	41	28	51	59	72	49	
Ala.	75	82	46	33	22	54	67	78	
Miss.	73	80	32	14	19	68	86	81	
Ark.	76	79	74	62	58	26	38	42	
La.	72	80	23	9	19	77	91	81	
Okla.	68	80	93	90	88	7	10	12	
Tex.	64	81	53	36	34	47	64	66	
10 States	68	81	59	48	47	41	52	53	

CONDITION MAY 1
OF CERTAIN FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

Crop and State	Condition May 1		
	Average	1940	1941
	1930-39	Percent	
PEACHES:			
Fla.	62	80	67
Calif., all	82	78	67
Clingstone	82	78	63
Freestone	80	78	73
PEARS:			
Fla.	60	79	79
Calif., all	77	75	75
Bartlett	--	75	78
Other	--	78	54
GRAPES:			
Fla.	73	81	76
Calif., all	82	80	87
Wine varieties	82	83	88
Raisin varieties	82	77	86
Table varieties	83	84	87
CHERRIES:			
Wash.	--	--	56
Oreg.	--	--	53
Calif.	64	46	1/ 55
OTHER CROPS:			
Calif.:			
Apples, commercial crop	78	66	72
Plums	73	72	76
Prunes	66	63	67
Apricots	64	30	59
Almonds	59	44	37
Walnuts	77	75	83
Fla.:			
Avocados	69	25	69
Pineapples	66	18	69
Blueberries	75	87	85

1/ 1941 cherry production in California indicated to be 19,500 tons, as of May 1, compared with 11,000 tons produced in 1940.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Production ^{1/}			
	Average 1929-38	1938	1939	Indicated 1940
Thousand boxes				
ORANGES:				
Calif., all	34,957	41,420	44,404	44,350
Valencias	19,830	23,450	26,883	25,080
Navels & Miscellaneous	15,127	17,970	17,521	19,270
Fla., all	19,614	33,300	28,000	30,300
Early & Midseason	^{2/} 12,125	17,150	15,600	16,500
Valencias	^{2/} 8,108	12,750	10,000	11,000
Tangerines	^{2/} 2,467	3,400	2,400	2,800
Texas	947	2,815	2,360	2,850
Ariz.	213	430	520	600
Ala.	79	96	75	1
Miss.	44	85	59	^{3/}
La.	271	385	228	253
<u>7 States ^{4/}</u>	<u>56,125</u>	<u>78,531</u>	<u>75,646</u>	<u>78,354</u>
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Fla., all	14,037	23,300	15,900	23,900
Seedless	^{2/} 5,033	7,800	6,500	8,100
Other	^{2/} 10,533	15,500	9,400	15,800
Texas	5,029	15,670	14,400	14,400
Ariz.	1,252	2,700	2,900	2,800
Calif.	1,640	1,924	1,975	1,863
<u>4 States ^{4/}</u>	<u>21,958</u>	<u>43,594</u>	<u>35,175</u>	<u>42,963</u>
LEMONS:				
Calif. ^{4/}	8,233	11,106	11,963	13,588
LIMES:				
Fla.	28	95	95	^{5/} 80

- ^{1/} Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about November 1 to December 31 of the following year. 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.
- ^{2/} Short-time average.
- ^{3/} Failure reported.
- ^{4/} 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.
- ^{5/} December 1 indicated production.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
May 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
May 9, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

MAPLE SUGAR AND SIRUP

State	Trees Tapped			Sugar Made			Sirup Made		
	: Average :			: Average :			: Average :		
	: 1930-39 :	1940	: 1941 :	: 1930-39 :	1940	: 1941 :	: 1930-39 :	1940	: 1941 :
	Thousand trees			Thousand pounds			Thousand gallons		
Me.	262	270	243	15	13	12	34	49	38
N.H.	371	273	251	73	23	18	70	62	48
Vt.	5,299	4,242	4,242	700	268	275	1,030	1,080	814
Mass.	237	217	210	69	43	36	57	57	52
N.Y.	3,199	2,867	2,953	349	212	165	733	734	570
Pa.	622	433	411	88	36	25	178	112	82
Ohio	1,199	1,144	1,087	27	11	8	341	332	323
Mich.	441	368	368	28	12	9	107	74	75
Wis.	286	307	261	9	2	1	67	104	34
Md.	58	57	55	19	9	5	24	24	17
U.S.	11,974	10,178	10,081	1,377	629	554	2,642	2,628	2,053

PEACHES

State	Condition May 1			Production 1/		
	: Average :			: Average :		
	: 1930-39 :	1940	: 1941 :	: 1930-39 :	1940	: 1941 :
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
N.C.	63	31	90	1,920	1,344	2,430
S.C.	63	44	88	1,236	2,158	3,315
Ga.	62	44	85	5,049	4,216	5,829
Fla.	62	80	67	57	66	48
Ala.	60	32	87	1,448	700	2,380
Miss.	60	38	84	842	420	1,214
Ark.	43	46	84	1,785	2,040	2,964
La.	57	65	76	290	442	469
Okla.	28	32	76	476	434	972
Tex.	42	54	81	1,190	2,036	2,410
10 States	55	43	85	14,293	13,856	22,031

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

EARLY POTATOES 1/

State	Condition May 1		
	: Average :		
	: 1930-39 :	1940	: 1941 :
	Percent		
N.C.	80	82	80
S.C.	76	79	87
Ga.	77	72	81
Fla.	72	68	63
Ala.	77	68	87
Miss.	76	67	81
Ark.	76	77	81
La.	75	71	83
Okla.	74	71	77
Tex.	69	69	75
Calif.	88	93	83
11 States	76	75	80

1/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before Sept. 1 in States listed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
 CROP REPORTING BOARD
 Washington, D. C.

May 9, 1941

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS ^{1/}

State	May 1, (Avg.) 1930-39	May 1, 1939	May 1, 1940	May 1, 1941
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Maine	14.5	15.0	14.2	15.9
New Hampshire	14.9	14.1	14.5	14.6
Vermont	15.8	16.4	16.9	17.1
Massachusetts	18.5	18.6	19.5	19.6
Connecticut	17.9	18.4	18.6	19.4
New York	18.9	19.5	20.3	21.0
New Jersey	20.1	19.9	19.5	20.7
Pennsylvania	17.9	17.9	18.6	19.8
NORTH ATLANTIC	18.04	18.47	18.76	19.70
Ohio	16.3	16.6	16.6	17.6
Indiana	15.2	15.6	15.5	17.2
Illinois	15.8	16.3	16.5	17.9
Michigan	18.3	19.0	19.1	19.9
Wisconsin	18.3	18.6	19.4	21.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	17.15	17.57	17.95	19.29
Minnesota	17.6	18.8	18.5	20.5
Iowa	15.4	16.8	16.4	18.6
Missouri	11.5	11.9	11.4	12.0
North Dakota	13.0	15.1	15.8	16.7
South Dakota	12.7	14.0	13.5	14.4
Nebraska	15.0	16.1	15.2	15.8
Kansas	15.5	16.7	14.9	17.8
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	14.64	15.93	15.33	16.79
Maryland	15.0	17.2	16.1	17.1
Virginia	11.2	11.5	11.0	12.4
West Virginia	11.1	10.9	10.1	10.9
North Carolina	11.2	12.2	12.3	12.5
South Carolina	9.9	10.7	9.8	11.0
Georgia	9.0	10.1	9.1	9.9
SOUTH ATLANTIC	10.93	11.90	11.32	12.43
Kentucky	11.7	11.7	10.8	12.6
Tennessee	10.7	11.7	10.3	11.3
Alabama	8.7	9.9	8.4	9.4
Mississippi	8.4	8.1	6.6	7.7
Arkansas	9.9	10.3	9.2	10.3
Oklahoma	12.6	13.7	11.9	12.8
Texas	10.4	10.1	10.3	11.1
SOUTH CENTRAL	10.56	10.87	9.97	10.97
Montana	14.6	18.0	15.9	17.6
Idaho	18.2	20.0	21.2	19.7
Wyoming	12.8	14.3	14.5	15.1
Colorado	14.1	16.0	16.1	17.6
Washington	19.5	21.2	22.0	22.3
Oregon	18.7	20.1	21.1	20.6
California	21.1	21.3	22.0	21.0
WESTERN	16.91	19.09	19.47	19.69
UNITED STATES	14.81	15.63	15.42	16.54

^{1/} 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. Figures for New England States are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters and are 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, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

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