

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of February 1, 1939
 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
 CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
 February 10, 1939
 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS - FEBRUARY 1, 1939

Citrus crops in California and Texas developed under favorable conditions during January. No damage from low temperatures occurred, and rainfall was adequate in both States. During the first week in February there were two nights of sub-freezing temperatures in California, which necessitated the firing of orchard heaters in some sections. The period of cold weather was broken by rains in all areas, however, and there appears to have been no appreciable frost damage to citrus crops. This cold wave extended to Arizona citrus areas also, where it was accompanied by a light snow-fall; but no excessively low temperatures were reported and frost injury is not expected to be serious in that State.

There were several nights of sub-freezing temperatures in the Florida citrus belt during January but frost damage was negligible. Dry weather during December, and most of January, caused heavy dropping of fruit, but beneficial rains were fairly general throughout most of the citrus area during the last week of January.

Record crops of the three major citrus fruits (oranges, lemons and grapefruit) are indicated for the 1938-39 marketing season. Production of oranges, as indicated by crop conditions on February 1, totals 80,931,000 boxes, compared with last season's (1937-38) crop of 74,476,000 boxes, and the 10-year (1927-36) average of 49,577,000 boxes. The 1938-39 grapefruit crop is estimated at 40,896,000 boxes, compared with 31,093,000 boxes in 1937-38, and the 10-year (1927-36) average of 16,772,000 boxes. California lemon production for the 1938-39 marketing season is now placed at 11,234,000 boxes. The 1937-38 crop amounted to 9,355,000 boxes and the 10-year (1927-36) average was 7,487,000 boxes.

FLORIDA: The estimated production of Florida citrus fruits shows no change from a month ago. Production of oranges for the 1938-39 season is indicated to be 29,900,000 boxes, compared with 26,700,000 boxes in 1937-38, and an average of 16,121,000 boxes during the 10-year period 1927-1936. The 1938-39 grapefruit crop is estimated at 21,000,000 boxes, compared with 14,600,000 boxes in 1937-38, and the 10-year (1927-36) average of 12,194,000 boxes.

TEXAS: Favorable weather conditions prevailed in the Texas citrus areas during January. Production of grapefruit is estimated at 15,000,000 boxes compared with 11,800,000 boxes in 1937-38, and the 10-year (1927-36) average of 2,410,000 boxes. The 1938-39 orange crop is now indicated to be 2,400,000 boxes compared with 1,440,000 boxes last season (1937-38), and the average of 540,000 boxes during the 10-year period, 1927-1936.

CALIFORNIA: Indications as of February 1 point to a crop of 47,710,000 boxes of all oranges in California for the 1938-39 marketing season, compared with a crop of 45,605,000 boxes in 1937-38, and the 10-year (1927-36) average of 32,397,000 boxes. Production of Valencia oranges is indicated to be 29,230,000 boxes, compared with 28,925,000 last season; Navel and miscellaneous varieties are estimated at 18,480,000 boxes, compared with 16,680,000 in 1937-38. Harvest of the Central and Northern California Navel crop is well advanced, and rail shipments of this variety from Southern California, to the end of January, were well ahead of shipments to the same date a year ago. Grapefruit for the present marketing season is expected to total 1,896,000 boxes, compared with 1,943,000 in 1937-38, and the 10-year (1927-36) average of 1,422,000 boxes. Approximately one-third of the 1938-39 indicated production, however, consists of "summer crop" grapefruit. Harvest of this portion of the crop will not begin for several months.

ARIZONA: The Arizona grapefruit crop is now indicated to be 3,000,000 boxes compared with 2,750,000 in 1937-38, and the 10-year (1927-36) average of 746,000 boxes. Orange production for the 1938-39 season is placed at 360,000 boxes, compared with 350,000 boxes in 1937-38, and the 10-year (1927-36) average of 151,000 boxes.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 CROP REPORT BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS Washington, D. C.,
 as of CROP REPORTING BOARD February 10, 1939
 February 1, 1939 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	:Condition February 1 ^{1/} :				Production 2/	
	: 1937	: 1938	: 1939	: Average	: 1937	: Indicated
	Percent				Thousand boxes	
<u>ORANGES:</u>						
California, all	49	80	81	32,397	45,605	47,710
Valencias	44	80	79	17,526	28,925	29,230
Navels & Misc.	56	80	84	14,871	16,680	18,480
Florida, all	71	77	79	16,121	26,700	29,900
Early & Midseason	--	--	--	3/10,475	13,700	15,500
Valencias	--	--	--	3/ 6,300	10,700	11,200
Tangerines	77	55	77	3/ 2,275	2,300	3,200
Satsumas	66	53	69	---	---	---
Texas	84	70	84	540	1,440	2,400
Arizona	45	83	80	151	350	360
Alabama	--	--	--	81	76	96
Mississippi	--	--	--	37	67	80
Louisiana	95	57	94	251	238	385
7 States 4/	58	79	80	49,577	74,476	80,931
<u>GRAPEFRUIT:</u>						
Florida, all	72	56	80	12,194	14,600	21,000
Seedless	--	--	--	3/4,225	5,500	7,500
Other	--	--	--	3/9,650	9,100	13,500
California	39	70	78	1,422	1,943	1,896
Texas	81	69	82	2,410	11,800	15,000
Arizona	45	87	78	746	2,750	3,000
4 States 4/	70	63	80	16,772	31,093	40,896
<u>LEMONS:</u>						
California 4/	54	67	82	7,487	9,355	11,234
<u>LIMES:</u>						
Florida	57	76	70	12	70	5/ 95

- 1/ Condition reported on February 1 refers to crop from bloom of previous calendar year.
- 2/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown, picking beginning November 1 in California and September 1 in other states.
- 3/ Short-time average.
- 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.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

February 10, 1939

February 1, 1939.

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

MILK PRODUCTION FEBRUARY 1, 1939

Milk production has been only slightly above the normal winter level, allowing for population growth, but production showed somewhat more than the usual seasonal increase during January in nearly all groups of states. Reports from crop correspondents also showed a production per cow on February 1 about 5 percent higher than a year earlier and 5 percent above the February 1 average during the previous ten years. During the past 14 years for which comparable records are available, production per cow was reported higher on February 1 only in 1930 and 1931, when an unusually large proportion of the cows freshened in the fall months.

Reports from all sections of the country show that an unusually large percentage of the milk cows are being milked for this season of the year and all sections, (particularly the western Corn Belt and northern Great Plains) were favored by remarkably mild weather during January. The principal cause of the generally heavy production of milk, however, appears to be the low price of grain and the tendency to feed milk cows liberally in order to secure some additional income from the unusually large supply of feed grain on hand. In nearly all groups of states the reports for February 1 showed more grain and concentrates fed per milk cow and more milk produced per milk cow than in any February since 1933 when corn was moving from the farms in some Corn Belt States at an average price of 12 cents per bushel.

Allowing for a slight increase in the number of milk cows as well as for the increased production per cow, the daily volume of milk being produced in the United States about February 1 was probably nearly 6 percent above the quantity a year earlier and larger than in other years except 1933.

Milk production (on farms) per capita on the first of the month, as compared with the averages for the same months during the 1928-37 period (which includes the drought years) appears to have increased gradually from nearly 5 percent below average in December 1937 to about 5 percent above average in August and September 1938, decreased to about average in December, and then increased to 2 percent above average on February 1, 1939.

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents in the United States averaged 12.93 pounds on February 1 compared with 12.28 pounds a year earlier and a 1928-37 average of 12.32 pounds for that date. Crop correspondents reported 67.0 percent of the milk cows being milked compared with 66.3 percent on February 1, 1938 and a range of 60.4 percent to 66.5 percent on that date in the 13 preceding years.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

"GRAIN" FED AND MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY CROP REPORTERS								
"Grain" Fed per Milk Cow 1/				Milk Produced per Milk Cow 2/				
: Feb. 1 Av.:		: Feb. 1:		: Feb. 1:		: Feb. 1:		: Feb. 1
State		: 1932-36		: 1937		: 1938		: 1939
Pounds				Pounds				
New Eng.	4.6	4.9	5.1	4.8	15.04	14.57	14.79	15.12
N. Y.	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.2	15.1	15.9	14.9	15.6
N. J.	7.2	8.4	7.9	8.4	18.7	18.7	19.2	19.2
Pa.	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.6	15.9	15.9	15.5	16.3
N. ATL.	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.6	15.52	15.76	15.40	16.09
Ohio	5.7	5.4	6.1	6.4	14.1	14.2	13.6	14.2
Ind.	6.1	5.2	6.8	6.5	12.7	12.1	12.3	12.8
Ill.	6.5	5.2	6.7	6.6	13.6	13.8	14.1	14.5
Mich.	4.9	4.6	5.0	5.4	16.0	16.7	15.3	16.4
Wis.	4.4	3.5	3.8	4.7	15.2	15.2	15.3	15.2
E. N. CENT.	5.3	4.5	5.3	5.7	14.57	14.57	14.36	14.76
Minn.	4.5	3.2	4.8	5.2	15.7	15.1	16.2	17.2
Iowa	6.6	4.6	7.3	6.3	13.2	12.6	14.0	14.1
Mo.	4.1	2.8	5.3	4.7	8.0	7.1	8.0	8.8
N. Dak.	2.7	1.8	2.8	3.6	11.0	9.1	10.5	11.9
S. Dak.	2.9	1.7	2.7	3.9	10.7	9.1	9.7	11.5
Nebr.	4.4	1.9	3.3	4.2	12.1	10.7	11.5	13.7
Kans.	4.1	2.8	4.0	4.8	12.5	11.8	12.9	13.5
W. N. CENT.	4.5	3.0	4.9	5.0	12.19	11.26	12.07	13.32
Md.	5.8	5.5	5.9	6.3	13.4	13.2	13.3	14.4
Va.	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.7	9.6	9.5	9.6	10.6
W. Va.	4.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	8.6	8.3	8.1	8.4
N. C.	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.1	9.8	10.1	10.4	10.5
S. C.	3.9	4.0	3.6	4.0	9.2	10.2	9.4	9.8
S. ATL.	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.5	9.66	9.84	9.94	10.34
Ky.	5.5	5.4	6.2	5.9	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.7
Tenn.	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.7	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2
Miss.	3.5	2.9	3.4	3.6	6.4	5.4	5.6	5.7
Ark.	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.4	6.8	6.4	7.1	6.8
Okla.	3.4	3.0	3.5	3.8	9.2	8.4	9.9	10.4
Tex.	3.2	3.0	3.7	3.8	8.1	7.9	8.7	8.3
S. CENT.	3.7	3.6	4.0	4.1	7.97	7.64	8.16	8.28
Mont.	2.4	2.7	4.7	3.2	10.9	11.0	12.2	13.4
Idaho	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	15.0	15.1	15.5	15.4
Wyo.	2.1	1.8	2.5	2.2	10.6	9.2	11.8	11.4
Colo.	2.9	2.9	3.5	3.0	12.3	11.5	12.5	13.4
Wash.	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.6	15.3	15.1	15.5	15.6
Oreg.	3.3	4.1	3.7	3.7	13.5	13.4	12.9	13.9
Calif.	2.3	3.1	3.7	3.8	16.0	14.9	16.3	16.7
WEST	2.8	3.1	3.6	3.5	13.56	13.07	14.03	14.42
U. S.	4.46	3.89	4.73	4.90	12.32	11.90	12.28	12.93

1/ 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?"

2/ Averages obtained by dividing the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. The regional averages shown were based in part on records from less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: South Atlantic, Delaware, Georgia, Florida; South Central, Alabama, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada.

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CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

February 10, 1939

February 1, 1939

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

FEBRUARY POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION

Continuing heavy production of eggs during January and heavy culling of flocks, leaving numbers of layers on February 1 about 5 percent in excess of last year, are shown by the February 1 report of sample farm flocks.

A decrease of about 1 percent in the number of laying birds occurred during January, compared with a gain of almost 1 percent during January last year. Late hatchings of chickens were heavy in 1938 and ordinarily the addition of pullets coming to laying age during January would have resulted in a small increase in average number of layers per farm flock, as was the case last year. Low January egg prices, however, were responsible for a heavy marketing of both laying stock and of young chickens. As a result, the number of layers remaining on February 1 was only about 5 percent greater than a year ago, while on January 1 they were almost 7 percent greater. The decrease in layers during the month was greatest in the Atlantic and Far Western areas. For the country as a whole, the number of layers is still almost 4 percent short of the 10-year (1928-37) February average, the shortage being about 6 percent in the West North Central, and about 4 percent in the South Central and Far Western areas. The North Atlantic area alone shows a gain amounting to almost 2 percent above average.

Owing to the inclement weather in the latter part of January, the farm production of eggs per hundred layers, which during the early winter had far exceeded all past records for comparable dates, failed to show the usual seasonal gain. February 1 production per hundred layers was 1 percent lower than the record high production shown a year ago. It was, however, higher than the February 1 average in any other year of the record beginning in 1925. Only in the Far West did the reported February 1 rate of production exceed last year's high figure and thus establish a new high record.

Although the rate of production per hen was less than a year ago, the total February 1 production of eggs, as reflected in average layings per farm flock exceeded that of last year by almost 3 percent and the 10-year February average by 21 percent. The production was in fact only 3 percent below the previous high record for February 1 total production of eggs, established in 1933. Only in the South Central States did production fall slightly below the February 1 production of last year.

Owing to the mild early winter weather and abundant feed supplies with resulting heavy production of eggs, January egg prices had fallen almost to spring levels before the stormy weather of late January slowed up the seasonal gain in production and firmed prices. Farm egg prices on January 15 averaged 18.8 cents for the United States compared with 21.6 cents last year and with a 10-year average of 25.9. Chicken prices averaged 14 cents compared with 16.7 cents last year and a 10-year January average of 15.1 cents. Turkey prices were higher than last year -- 18.3 cents compared with 17.5 cents, but below the 10-year average of 19.3 cents per pound. The average price per hundred pounds for feeds used for an average farm poultry ration was 98.2 cents compared with 114.7 cents last year and with the 10-year January average of 128.9 cents.

The relation of egg prices to feed prices was less favorable than in recent months, it requiring 5.22 dozen eggs compared with a 10-year average of 5.04 dozen for that purpose. In December it required only 3.30 dozen eggs compared with a 10-year December average of 4.04 dozen.

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Washington, D. C.,
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CROP REPORT
 as of
 February 1, 1939

NUMBER OF HENS PER FLOCK, AND OF EGGS LAID PER HEN AND PER
 FLOCK, FIRST DAY OF MONTH 1/

Geographic Division	Layers per flock <u>2</u> /		Eggs per 100 layers		Eggs per flock		Aggre- gate	Aggre- gate	
	Dec. 1 of previous year	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Jan. 1			Feb. 1
NORTH ATL.									
1928-37 (Av.)	92.5	96.9	94.9	24.4	31.8	56	23.7	30.0	54
1938	94.5	96.7	95.1	32.0	38.1	70	30.9	36.2	67
1939	96.3	98.4	96.4	<u>4</u> /32.8	38.0	71	<u>4</u> /32.3	36.3	69
NORTH CENT.									
1928-37 (Av.)	108.5	115.7	114.9	15.6	22.1	38	18.4	25.9	44
1938	98.0	102.4	103.5	20.5	30.0	50	21.7	31.4	53
1939	102.4	110.4	110.2	23.2	30.0	53	26.1	33.5	60
SOUTH ATL.									
1928-37 (Av.)	57.4	60.1	59.0	20.1	28.8	49	12.0	17.0	29
1938	52.5	55.8	54.6	25.7	32.2	58	14.3	18.2	32
1939	56.0	59.9	57.8	25.9	32.7	59	15.5	19.1	35
SOUTH CENT.									
1928-37 (Av.)	62.8	66.8	66.3	17.3	25.3	43	11.6	16.8	28
1938	56.6	59.3	60.3	20.3	33.3	54	12.2	20.0	32
1939	60.6	63.6	63.4	22.3	30.2	52	14.4	19.1	34
WESTERN									
1928-37 (Av.)	71.4	74.0	73.4	22.7	29.7	52	16.2	20.9	37
1938	70.3	71.1	71.0	26.4	35.4	62	18.3	25.0	43
1939	71.1	72.6	70.5	27.1	37.5	65	19.6	25.8	45
UNITED STATES									
1928-37 (Av.)	81.1	86.0	85.1	17.9	25.0	43	15.4	21.4	37
1938	74.4	77.6	78.3	22.7	32.2	55	17.8	25.3	43
1939	78.0	82.8	82.0	24.6	31.9	56	20.4	26.0	46

1/ Covering about 20,000 flocks owned by Crop Reporters. These flocks are larger and better cared for than on the average farm, the difference being greatest in the South.

2/ Including hens and pullets of laying age.

3/ February 1939 figures are preliminary.

4/ Revised.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
February 1, 1939

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
February 10, 1939
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

PRICES OF EGGS, CHICKENS AND TURKEYS;
AND OF FEED FOR POULTRY

United States average mid-month prices to farmers at local markets

Prices of 100 pounds of feed used in a farm poultry ration*

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37(Av.)	128.9	130.7	131.1	135.0	137.6	136.2	140.9	142.4	140.2	129.2	121.9	122.4
1938	114.7	114.2	111.3	110.3	108.6	105.9	105.4	95.1	94.6	88.4	88.0	92.0
1939	98.2											

Prices received for one dozen eggs

1928-37(Av.)	25.9	21.6	18.0	17.4	17.5	17.4	18.7	20.6	23.9	27.0	31.1	30.3
1938	21.6	16.4	16.2	15.9	17.6	18.2	19.9	21.0	24.9	27.1	29.0	27.9
1939	18.8											

Prices received for one pound of chicken

1928-37(Av.)	15.1	15.4	15.7	16.4	16.3	16.1	15.8	15.7	16.0	15.4	14.9	14.4
1938	16.7	16.0	15.9	16.2	16.1	15.7	15.0	14.2	14.3	13.6	13.6	13.6
1939	14.0											

Prices received for one pound of turkey

1928-37(Av.)	19.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.9	18.9	18.5
1938	17.5	17.7	17.2	17.0	16.4	15.6	15.7	15.0	16.0	16.5	17.1	18.4
1939	18.3											

* Price of poultry ration is computed on the basis of prices received by farmers for grain and paid by them for bran and tankage.

QUANTITY OF POULTRY PRODUCTS REQUIRED
TO BUY 100 POUNDS OF POULTRY RATION

Dozens of eggs required (feed-egg ratio)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37(Av.)	5.04	6.15	7.16	7.60	7.83	7.86	7.56	6.92	5.82	4.72	3.88	4.08
1938	5.31	6.96	6.87	6.94	6.17	5.82	5.30	4.53	3.80	3.26	3.03	3.30
1939	5.22											

Pounds of chickens required (feed-chicken ratio)

1928-37(Av.)	8.65	8.53	8.33	8.28	8.52	8.56	9.05	9.24	8.88	8.48	8.39	8.72
1938	6.87	7.14	7.00	6.81	6.75	6.75	7.03	6.70	6.62	6.50	6.47	6.76
1939	7.01											