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

Release:-
November 12, 1940,
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1940

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

UNITED STATES

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
	Average 1929-38	1939	Prelim. 1940 [1]	Average 1929-38	1939	Preliminary 1940 [1]
Corn, all ..... bu.	23.2	29.5	28.2	2,299,342	2,619,137	2,433,523
Wheat, all ..... "	13.2	14.1	15.0	754,685	754,971	792,332
Winter ..... "	14.3	14.9	15.9	571,067	563,431	555,839
All spring ..... "	10.4	12.1	13.3	183,619	191,540	236,493
Durum ..... "	9.1	11.2	11.1	29,619	34,360	37,020
Other spring ..... "	10.6	12.3	13.8	154,000	157,180	199,473
Oats ..... "	27.4	28.3	35.2	1,024,852	937,215	1,218,273
Barley ..... "	20.6	21.9	23.2	225,486	276,298	308,021
Rye ..... "	11.4	10.3	12.1	38,095	39,249	37,452
Buckwheat ..... "	15.8	15.1	15.8	7,617	5,739	5,904
Flaxseed ..... "	6.0	8.9	9.7	10,846	20,330	30,629
Rice ..... "	47.9	50.3	47.4	44,254	52,306	51,924
Grain sorghums ..... "	11.3	10.3	12.9	84,148	83,102	122,949
Hay, all tame ..... ton	1.25	1.30	1.40	69,650	75,726	84,504
Hay, wild ..... "	.76	.81	.81	9,298	8,800	8,927
Hay, clover and timothy [2] ..... "	1.12	1.14	1.30	26,030	23,640	28,392
Hay, alfalfa ..... "	1.94	2.00	2.17	24,597	27,035	29,973
Beans, dry edible 100-lb. bag	[3] 759	[3] 898	[3] 864	13,086	13,962	15,130
Peas, dry field ..... bu.	16.3	18.2	13.9	4,288	3,713	3,292
Soybeans for beans ..... "	15.4	20.7	15.8	27,318	87,409	79,198
Peanuts [4] ..... lb.	721	634	805	1,035,243	1,179,505	1,574,315
Potatoes ..... bu.	111.5	120.3	127.6	366,949	364,016	393,931
Sweetpotatoes ..... "	84.6	84.3	79.8	72,436	72,679	63,598
Tobacco ..... lb.	816	918	918	1,360,661	1,848,654	1,319,946
Sorgo sirup ..... gal.	60.1	56.8	59.2	13,061	10,230	11,257
Sugarcane for sugar ..... ton	17.4	22.4	17.3	4,439	6,197	4,980
Sugarcane sirup ..... gal.	160.3	171.8	154.5	21,428	24,909	19,006
Sugar beets ..... ton	11.3	11.7	12.7	8,937	10,773	11,633
Broomcorn ..... "	[3] 259	[3] 272	[3] 309	43	30	42
Hops ..... lb.	1,184	1,270	1,231	[5] 34,310	[5] 39,380	40,260
	Percent of a full crop					
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.			
Apples, com'l crop .. [6] bu.	[7] 61	74	61	[7] 121,755	143,085	115,456
Peaches, total crop .. "	58	71	61	[5] 52,723	[5] 60,822	52,516
Pears, total crop ..... "	66	70	74	[5] 26,333	[5] 31,047	32,187
Grapes [8] ..... ton	72	76	77	[5] 2,220	2,526	2,577
Pecans ..... lb.	46	42	54	63,430	63,639	85,922
Pasture	[7] [9] 64	[9] 56	[9] 67	-----	-----	-----

[1] For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. [2] Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. [3] Pounds. [4] Picked and threshed. [5] Includes some quantities not harvested. [6] See footnote on table by States. [7] Average 1934-38. [8] Production includes all grapes for fresh fruit, juice, wine, and raisins. [9] Condition Nov. 1.

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1940

(Continued)

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UNITED STATES

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For harvest, 1940	1940 Percent of 1939
	Average 1929-38	1939		
Corn, all	98,986	88,803	86,306	97.2
Wheat, all	56,869	53,696	52,680	98.1
Winter	39,453	37,802	34,922	92.4
All spring	17,416	15,894	17,758	111.7
Durum	3,035	3,066	3,330	108.6
Other spring	14,381	12,828	14,428	112.5
Oats	37,005	33,070	34,585	104.6
Barley	10,795	12,600	13,290	105.5
Rye	3,250	3,811	3,086	81.0
Buckwheat	485	379	373	98.4
Flaxseed	1,868	2,284	3,168	138.7
Rice	924	1,039	1,095	105.4
Grain sorghums	7,396	8,055	9,523	118.2
Cotton	33,166	23,805	24,406	102.5
Hay, all tame	55,808	58,347	60,573	103.8
Hay, wild	12,019	10,898	10,978	100.7
Hay, clover and timothy [1]	23,263	20,828	21,768	104.5
Hay, alfalfa	12,678	13,494	13,838	102.5
Beans, dry edible	1,737	1,554	1,751	112.7
Peas, dry field	263	204	236	115.7
Soybeans for beans	1,682	4,226	5,011	118.6
Soybeans [2]	4,756	9,023	10,286	114.0
Cowpeas [2]	2,476	2,923	3,059	104.7
Peanuts [3]	1,427	1,859	1,955	105.2
Velvetbeans [2]	107	161	167	103.7
Potatoes	3,296	3,027	3,087	102.0
Sweetpotatoes	860	862	797	92.5
Tobacco	1,674	2,014	1,437	71.3
Sorgo for sirup	216	180	190	105.6
Sugarcane for sugar	249	277	288	104.0
Sugarcane for sirup	133	145	123	84.8
Sugar beets	792	917	913	99.6
Broomcorn	332	223	275	123.3
Hops	29	31	33	105.5
Total (excl. dupl.)	330,577	311,921	315,909	101.3

[1] Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. [2] Grown alone for all purposes.
[3] Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

Grover B. Hill

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., November 12, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1940

Crop prospects in the United States improved more than 1 percent during October, the Crop Reporting Board states. Dry weather during the month in nearly all areas east of the Rockies and generally mild temperatures were favorable for the maturing and harvesting of most late crops. But in the South and Southwest the dry weather was decidedly unfavorable for late growth of pastures, grain sorghums, sugarcane, and sweetpotatoes.

Many fields of late corn, that had been threatened by early frost, matured with the warm weather and yields are now expected to average 28.2 bushels per acre, the third highest in 17 years. Estimates of corn production have been raised to 2,433,523,000 bushels - an increase of more than 80 million bushels over indications a month ago. The 4 percent improvement in tobacco prospects brings the estimated yield up to the record high yield of 918 pounds per acre secured last year, and raises the estimate of production to 1,320,000,000 pounds,- a nearly average crop.

On the basis of conditions on November 1, prior to the completion of the fall checkup of acreages harvested, the production estimates for sugar beets and pecans have been increased 5 percent, peanuts 2 percent, and cotton, beans, rice, and potatoes each 1 percent. Expectations of the quantity of sugarcane that will be harvested for sugar have been reduced 11 percent and the estimates for sweetpotatoes, grain sorghum and soybeans 3 to 4 percent.

The national crop situation is developing about as expected but there can now be much greater assurance that the excellent crops that have been indicated will actually be secured. Although neither the acreage of crops grown nor the yields secured per acre will equal the wonderful showing made in 1937, crop production now seems likely to be larger than in any other season and probably 6 to 7 percent above the predrought average. But the improvement over outturns in exceptionally good crop years such as 1920, 1928, 1931, and 1938 may be only about 1 or 2 percent.

With a fairly large crop of corn added to the largest or second largest oats, barley, and grain sorghum crops in a dozen years, the production of feed grains for all purposes totals 98.5 million tons or only about 2 percent below the predrought average. This tonnage is large enough to permit feeding present livestock about as liberally as in any of the last 15 years without utilizing any of the large reserves of feed grain accumulated since the drought. With an outstanding crop of sweet sorghum forage to supplement a near-record hay supply, practically all areas except parts of Nebraska report ample supplies of hay and roughage on hand.

The production of most of the principal food crops appears ample. The crops of wheat, rye, and buckwheat are all below the long-time predrought averages but as all have been selling at about their feed value in some surplus areas there is no evidence of shortage. Rice and beans are both close to top records and above production in years prior to 1937. More potatoes have been harvested than can ordinarily be utilized for food. On the other hand, the dry weather has reduced prospects for sweetpotatoes, sorgo sirup and sugarcane sirup, all important food crops in the South. The production of both sweetpotatoes and sirup is now expected to be lower than in any year since the drought of 1930. Fruit production was not unusually large but appears ample under present conditions. Combined production of peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes, apricots, and commercial apples is 12 percent below the 1939 crop, but is about equal to average.

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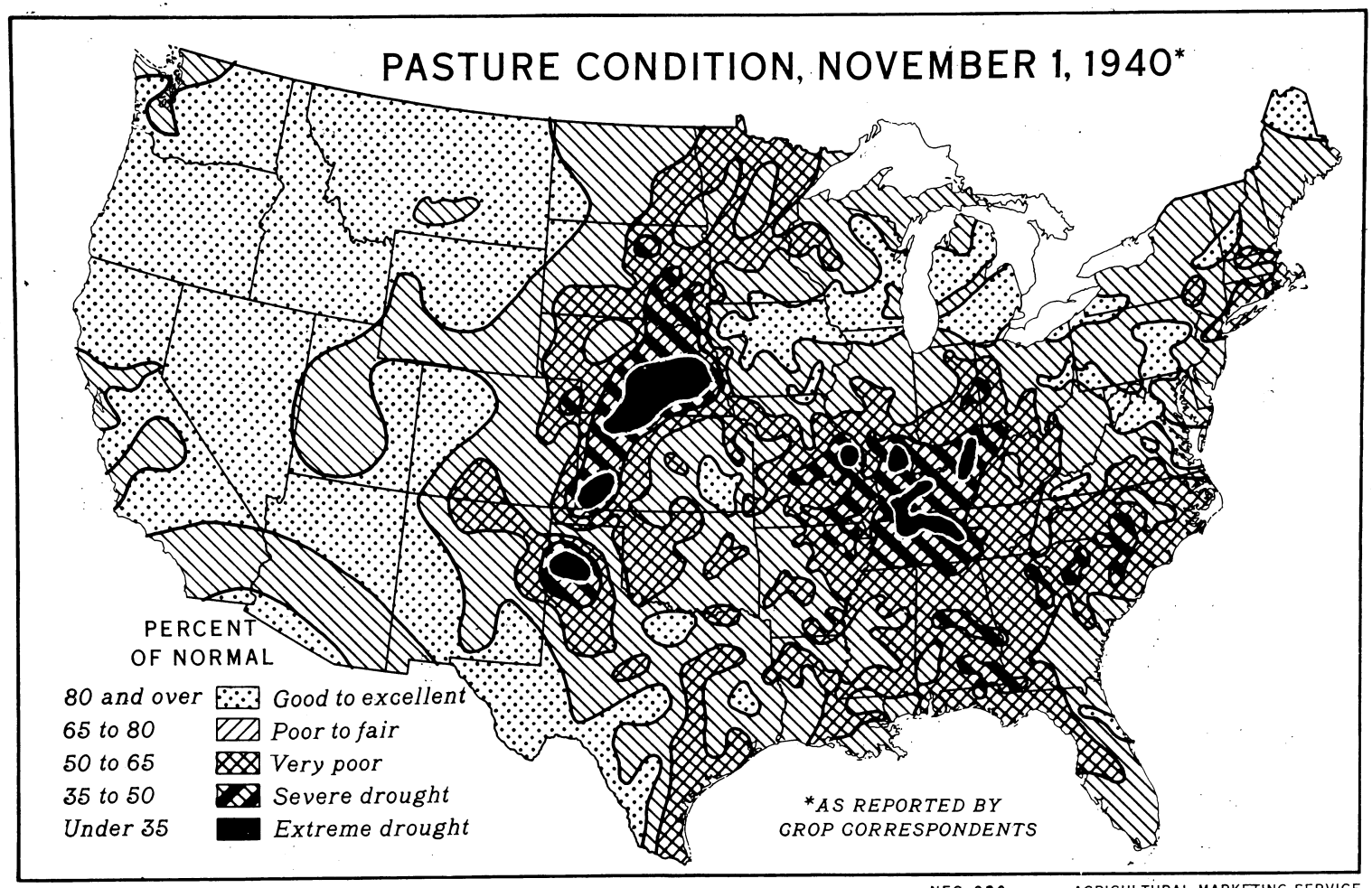

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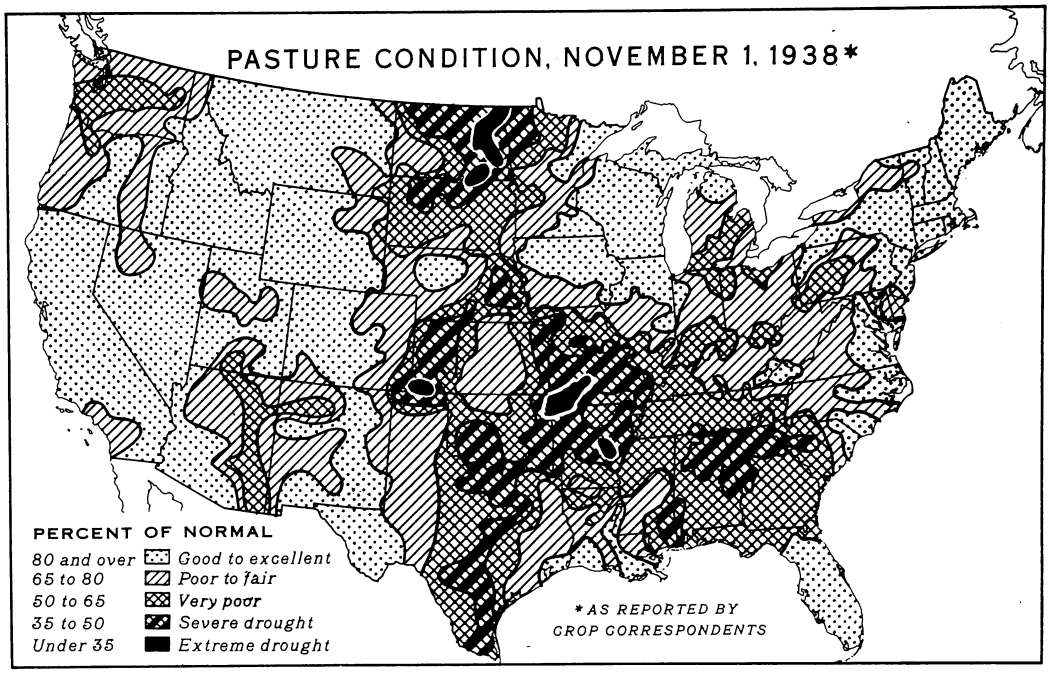

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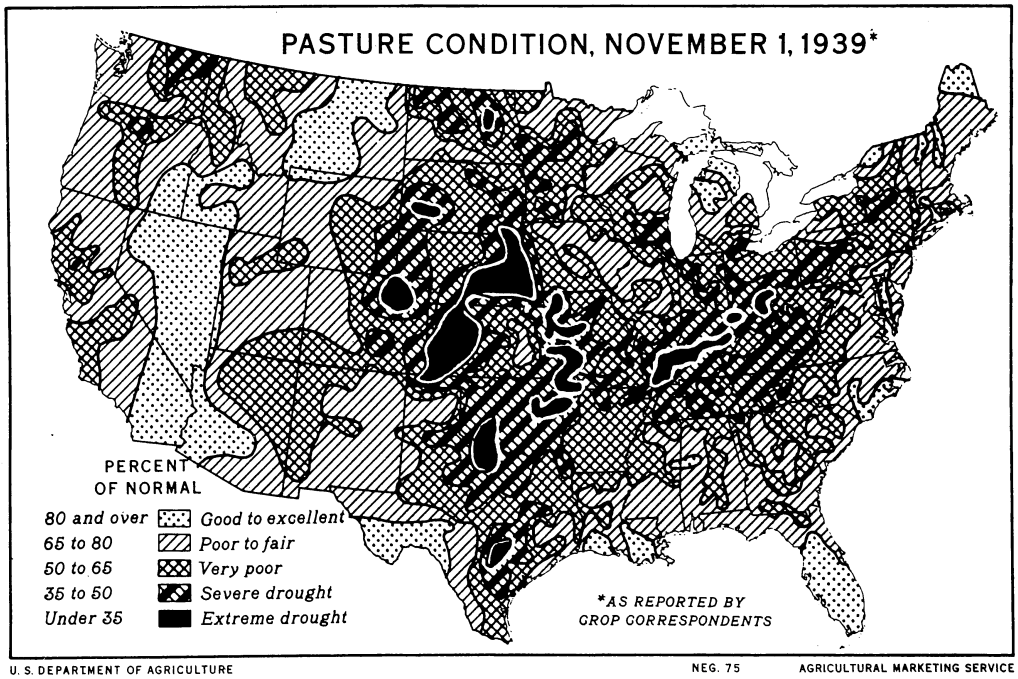

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Production of pears, grapes, and commercial apples will be somewhat larger than was indicated a month ago. Grapefruit production from the 1940-41 bloom, though 3 percent smaller than the 1938-39 crop, is expected to be 22 percent larger than last year. The 1940-41 crop of early and midseason oranges is indicated to be 15 percent larger than last season.

Fourteen commercial truck crops for fall and winter harvest during the 1941 season show acreages planted and to be planted 16 percent larger than the acreage harvested in 1940, and 17 percent larger than the 1930-39 average acreage. Compared with a year ago, increases are indicated for fall snap beans, fall and early cabbage, fall and winter cauliflower, fall eggplant, Virginia kale, early lettuce, early Bermuda onions, Virginia fall spinach, and fall tomatoes. No change is reported for fall carrots and cucumbers, and there are small decreases for California artichokes, fall and winter celery, fall peppers and fall shallots.

In comparison with last year the indicated production of vegetable crops for harvest this fall shows increases of 84 percent for snap beans, 81 percent for kale, 50 percent for spinach, 31 percent for eggplant, 23 percent for artichokes, 11 percent for cucumbers, 8 percent for tomatoes, 5 percent for green peppers, and 3 percent for cauliflower. But shallots show a decrease in prospective fall production of 20 percent, celery shows 9 percent, and carrots 7 percent.

The production of several nuts is below average but the total production is large. Almonds, walnuts, and improved pecans are all rather light crops but with a large crop of wild pecans in the Southwest the production of these three nuts is expected to exceed 100,000 tons for the fourth time on record. The quantity of peanuts that will be cleaned or shelled for sale as nuts has not yet been estimated but the total quantity that will be threshed or picked is estimated at 787 thousand tons which would be a fifth more than in any previous season.

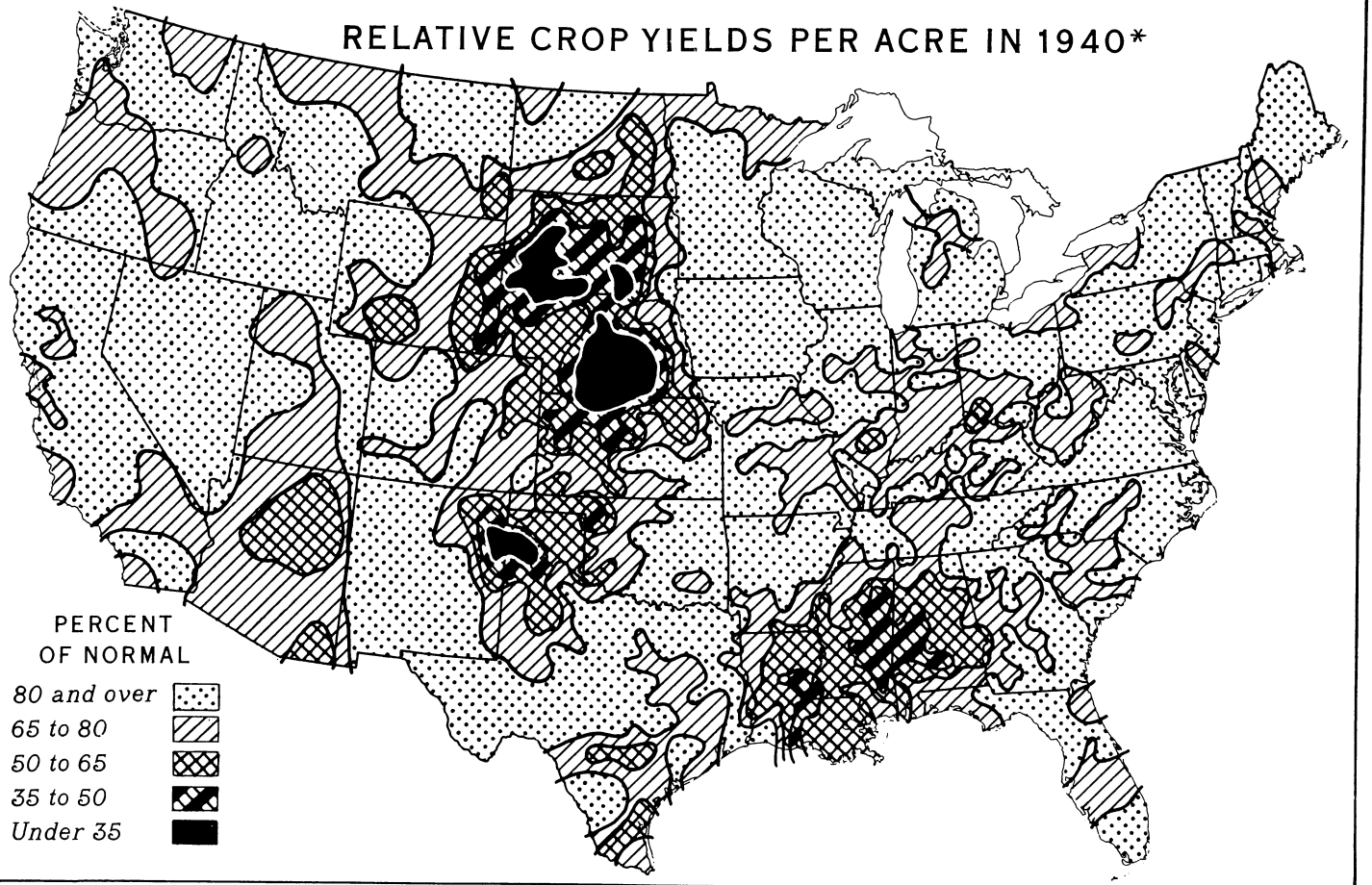
Soybean production is expected to be about 9 percent below the record crop of last year but the production of both soybeans and flaxseed will be around 3 times the 10-year (1929-38) average. As cottonseed production will probably be about 9 percent larger than it was last year the combined production of these three oil seeds seems likely to be about 8,900,000 tons, a quantity exceeded only in 1937.

The supply of the principal hay-crop seeds appears ample. Production is about 7 percent less than in 1939 and much below the excessively heavy production of 1938 but about 10 percent higher than in any previous year. Seed production of alfalfa, red clover and sweet clover is slightly less than last year but all are large crops and there are fairly large carryover supplies from last year's production. Timothy seed production is rather low but the demand is reduced and stocks are large. The lespedeza seed crop is the second largest secured and alsike is the second largest in 10 years. Seed production of hairy vetch and Austrian winter peas, both of which are rapidly coming into use as winter cover crops in the cotton belt, has been enough to plant about 2 million acres compared with a little over a million last year.

Although crop yields have been high since the droughts and the national average is unusually high this year, there are some limited areas where crop failures were serious and some fairly large regions where yields were far below the rather high level now considered "normal". Crop losses from

mjd

RELATIVE CROP YIELDS PER ACRE IN 1940*



* BASED ON COUNTY AVERAGES OF NOVEMBER 1 REPORTS FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS SHOWING COMPOSITE CROP YIELDS AS PERCENTAGES OF THEIR CONCEPTIONS OF "NORMAL YIELDS". THESE CONCEPTIONS OF NORMAL ARE SUBSTANTIALLY ABOVE THE AVERAGE YIELDS SECURED IN RECENT YEARS, PARTICULARLY IN THE SOUTH AND IN AREAS WHERE YIELDS HAVE FLUCTUATED WIDELY BECAUSE OF DROUGHT.

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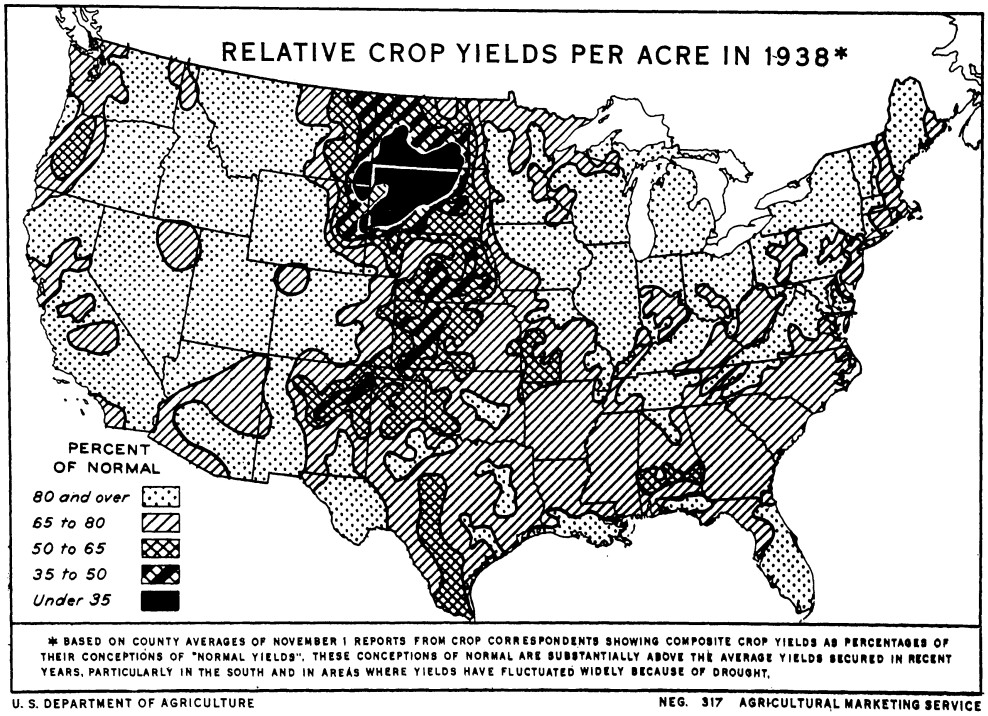

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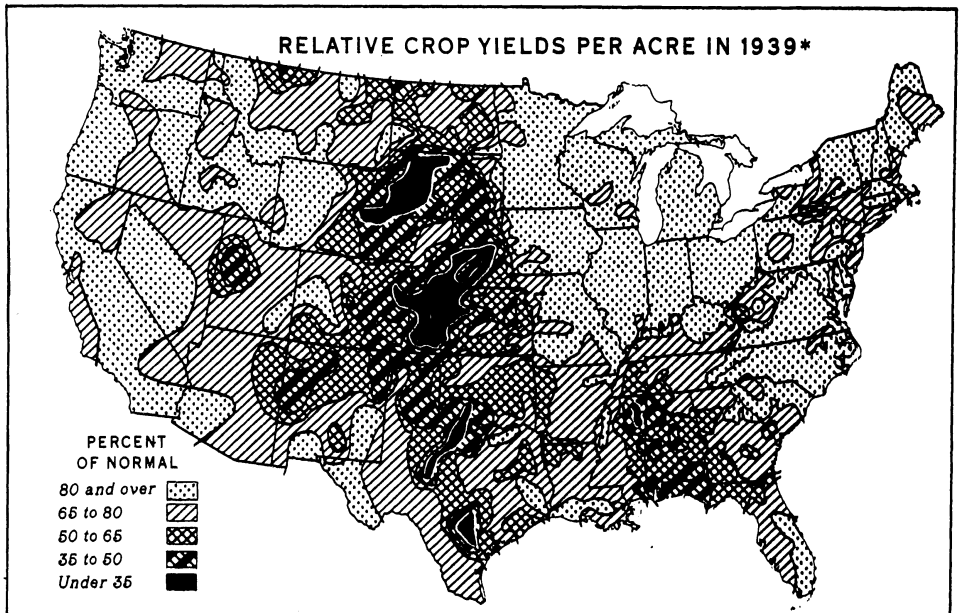
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 317 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE



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drought were particularly heavy in a group of 35 counties centering in south-central Nebraska, but a large part of the Great Plains Area from northwest Texas to central North Dakota suffered from drought at some time during the season and yields averaged far below those secured in favorable years. In the central part of the Gulf Coast area excessive rains in the early part of the season and very dry weather later made conditions very unfavorable. Most of the Ohio Valley also suffered from drought during part of the season.

West of the Rockies pastures and ranges are mostly in good to excellent condition as a result of liberal fall rains and a late growing season. East of the Rockies drought checked growth over large areas, particularly in the South. Milk production, favored by mild clear weather, an extended pasture season and liberal feeding, continued higher than in previous years and on November 1 was about 5 percent higher than at the same season last year. Egg production was likewise favored. For three months in succession both milk production per cow and egg production per 100 hens have been reported at record high levels for the season.

CORN: Husking returns indicate higher corn yields per acre than expected and the November 1 preliminary estimate of 2,433,523,000 bushels is about 3 percent above the production indicated on October 1. The present indicated production is about 7 percent less than the 1939 crop of 2,619,137,000 bushels but 6 percent larger than the 10-year (1929-38) average production of 2,299,342,000 bushels. The increase over the average is moderated by the fact that the period 1929 to 1938 includes 3 drought years in which the production ranged from 1,461,000,000 bushels to 2,080,000,000 bushels. The estimate of production relates to the acreage grown for all purposes.

The yield per acre this year of 28.2 bushels compares with 29.5 bushels in 1939 which was the highest yield in 19 years. The 10-year (1929-38) average yield is 23.2 bushels. Increases over last month are general in all sections of the country but are most marked in the Corn Belt. In that area yields show a high degree of variation compared with the uniformity which existed last year. In Iowa where July drought and heat damage were light the estimated yield per acre is the same as last year. In Illinois the damage was heavy and the indicated yield is 9 bushels below that of 1939. In Indiana where the drought was more prolonged the estimated yield is 15.5 bushels shorter than that of a year ago.

Husking is well advanced compared with the average but lagging compared with last year when the crop ripened and was husked under ideal conditions. In Illinois about half of the 1940 crop had been husked by November 1 as compared with 80 percent of the 1939 crop on the same date a year ago. Uneven ripening which has resulted in both sound and immature ears in the same fields has delayed husking especially in the eastern part of the Corn Belt. In general the 1940 corn crop is expected to be of good quality in spite of some chaffiness resulting from the drought and early frosts. The quality, however, will not equal that of the past three years. Quality, like yield, varies widely this year.

Present indications point to lower than average silage yields in the Northeast, and in the eastern Corn Belt States where either an early frost or drought stunted growth. With the exception of Kansas and Nebraska, where growth was shortened by July drought, silage yields in the remainder of the Corn Belt were above average. Above average yields are indicated in most of the Western States.

BUCKWHEAT: The 1940 production of buckwheat is now estimated as 5,904,000 bushels, a crop slightly larger than the record small crop of 5,739,000 bushels in 1939. The decrease in prospect during the past month is due to reappraisal after harvest of the damage by the frost which closed the growing season. Higher production than expected in the States on the southern edge of the buckwheat area and in New York were offset by lowered production in the other Northern States of the area. The decrease in the estimate for Pennsylvania was equal to the net decrease for the country.

The estimated yield of 15.8 bushels per acre is 0.4 bushel lower than last month, but is 0.7 bushel higher than in 1939, and just equal to 1929-38 average yield.

RICE: A crop of 51,924,000 bushels is indicated by November 1 reports. This is an increase of 527,000 bushels from the October forecast, and compares with 52,306,000 bushels harvested in 1939 season. The crop in the Southern rice belt - Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas - is estimated at 43,074,000 bushels in comparison with 42,783,000 bushels a month ago. Some slight improvement in the Texas yields accounts for this increase. Production in the Southern Rice Belt in 1939 was 43,306,000 bushels. Production in California is indicated at 8,850,000 bushels. In 1939 it was 9,000,000 bushels.

The weather in California was excellent during the growing period and good yields are general. Harvesting is well advanced and much of the crop has been threshed. General rains in the Texas rice belt slowed down the threshing of the late varieties, but ideal weather prevailed most of the harvest period, and November 1 saw only a small portion of the crop not threshed. Cutting and threshing of the early varieties in Arkansas were virtually ended at the close of October and yields were for the most part very satisfactory; the late varieties - Blue Rose and Nira - are showing reduced yields because of "white tip" and "leaf spot." Yields in Louisiana were curtailed considerably in the areas hit by the storm last August, with the resulting floods, and salt water earlier in the summer participated in the lowering of the yields at harvest.

GRAIN SORGHUM: The indicated production of grain sorghum in 1940 is 122,949,000 bushels which is the largest since 1927 and the third largest of record. The crop this year exceeds by nearly 50 percent the 1939 crop of 83,102,000 bushels and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 84,148,000 bushels. The yield per acre of 12.9 bushels is higher than the 10-year average of 11.3 bushels but lower than those usually secured prior to recent drought years.

The grain sorghum crop was grown on a record high acreage this year. By States the production is larger than indicated on October 1 in Missouri, Arkansas, South Dakota, Nebraska and Arizona, but increases in these States were more than offset by declines in Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, and New Mexico, where the crop is not entirely fulfilling the bright prospects of October 1. The indicated production in Kansas and California did not change during the month. In the northern part of the producing area weather was warm during October enabling sorghums that had escaped serious frost damage in September to mature.

These estimates relate to the equivalent grain production on the entire acreage. Production on the acreage harvested for grain during the last 10 years has averaged about 61 percent of total production for all purposes but the pro-

portion varied from 46 percent in 1934 to 68 percent in 1937. The remainder of the acreage is used for forage and silage.

TOBACCO: The production of all types of tobacco combined is now estimated at 1,319,946,000 pounds, compared with 1,268,912,000 pounds a month ago, or an increase of about 4 percent. In 1939 a total of 1,848,654,000 pounds of tobacco were produced in the United States. As tobacco has moved to market in the "flue-cured" States and as stripping has progressed in some of the other areas, it becomes increasingly evident that yields per acre for most types are higher than had generally been anticipated. On November 1 indicated yields were higher for all classes of tobacco except cigar wrappers than they were a month earlier. The "air-cured" types have benefitted by favorable curing weather in most areas producing this class of tobacco. On November 1 an all tobacco yield of 918 pounds per acre was in prospect. This would be a yield about 35 pounds per acre higher than that indicated on October 1 and would equal the record high yield per acre established in the 1939 season. The 10-year (1929-38) average yield for all types of tobacco combined is 816 pounds per acre.

The prospects now are for a flue-cured crop of 699,085,000 pounds, compared with the estimate last month of 661,855,000 pounds. A crop of this size, however, would be only about 60 percent as large as last year's record size crop of 1,159,320,000 pounds. In Georgia and Florida, a flue-cured crop was harvested this season that weighed much more per acre than had generally been anticipated. As sales closed in South Carolina and as volume of sales increased in North Carolina and Virginia, it became apparent that tobacco in those sections was likewise weighing heavier than most people had previously thought. The November 1 prospective yield of 928 pounds per acre is about 6 percent higher than that indicated a month earlier, and if it turns out to be correct, it will be the same as the record high yield secured in 1935.

The estimated production of 98,469,000 pounds of fire-cured types of tobacco on November 1 is up about 3 percent from the October forecast and is about the same percentage larger than the 1939 production. The prospective yield of 847 pounds per acre is somewhat lower than last year's yield of 856 pounds per acre but is about 7 percent greater than the 10-year average yield.

The November 1 estimate of 321,230,000 pounds of Burley tobacco represents an increase of about 3 percent over the forecast of the previous month. It appears that the drought which prevailed over much of the Burley producing area, especially in Kentucky where the bulk of the crop is ordinarily produced, was not nearly so detrimental to the crop as seemed to be the case at the time. Late rains and an open fall prolonged growth, and added both size and weight to leaves. The crop has also been favored by excellent curing weather in most sections of the Belt. The prospects now are for a Burley yield of about 844 pounds per acre, compared with the October 1 yield of 819 pounds, last year's yield of 913 pounds, and the 10-year average yield of 798 pounds per acre.

No significant changes were reported this month in the probable yield per acre of tobacco in Maryland. Therefore, the November 1 estimated production of 30,240,000 pounds of southern Maryland tobacco is unchanged from the forecast made for this type on October 1. The indicated yield of 800 pounds per acre is less than 3 percent greater than last year's yield but is about 12 percent larger than the 10-year average yield. mbp

It seems likely that the yield of one-sucker tobacco will be somewhat higher in Kentucky and considerably higher in Tennessee than it appeared it would be earlier in the season, and as a consequence the estimate of all dark air-cured tobacco is now 42,195,000 pounds rather than the 41,563,000 pounds forecast on October 1. The yield of 863 pounds is about 4 percent lower than the 1939 yield but is nearly 6 percent higher than the 10-year average yield for dark air-cured tobacco.

Increases in probable production of cigar filler and binder classes of tobacco were offset to some extent by a decrease in the estimated production of wrappers. Conditions have been rather good this season in most of the cigar areas except that the crop in New England suffered some damage from hail and from periods of heavy rain and dry weather which were unfavorable to growth. The estimated production of all cigar tobacco on November 1 was 128,727,000 pounds compared with 127,460,000 pounds last month. In 1939 total cigar production was 125,849,000 pounds as compared with the 10-year average crop of 124,004,000 pounds.

SUGARBEETS: The largest crop of sugarbeets ever produced in the United States is indicated from yield prospects on November 1. The estimated productio of 11,633,000 tons, however, exceeds only slightly the previous record crop of 11,615,000 tons produced in 1938, but is about 30 percent larger than the 10-year (1929-38) average production of 8,937,000 tons and is about 8 percent greater than last year's crop. Favorable fall weather in practically all sugarbeet producing areas made possible a prolonged growing season which added size and weight to beets and resulted in an indicated yield on November 1 of 12.7 tons per acre, which is th highest on record. At the time of the July 1 report the sugarbeet prospects were generally good but not particularly auspicious, as stands in some areas were rather irregular and lack of moisture particularly in the mountain area, had already begun to have its effect. As the season advanced, however, more favorable growing conditions prevailed and sugarbeets made steady progress.

In California, sugarbeet harvest was progressing favorably at the end of October in all sections of the State with factory men reporting from 55 to 100 percent of the beets dug--depending upon area reporting. Yields were better than anticipated as the favorable late season made it possible for the late planted beets to increase in size. Colorado sugarbeets suffered from insufficient moisture during much of the growing season except in parts of northern Colorado and the San Luis Valley where pump water sustained the growth of beets. Favorable weather during October benefited the crop and the yield prospects are higher than indicated a month earlier.

The wet September and open October in Idaho favored development of additiona beet tonnage. Harvesting has progressed without interruption and probably will be completed about November 15. There were some complaints of low sugar content in early harvested beets, but this situation has apparently improved recently.

The outlook for sugarbeet production in Utah has improved as late fall weather has been favorable to the maturing of sugar beets with consequent higher yield prospects. The beet harvest started about October 16, and a good percentage of the crop had been harvested by the end of the month. Some yields are disappointing, but most of them are better than the farmers had expected in view of

the damage from "White Fly" this season. The stands were poor, but the beets that grew were of fairly good size. As mentioned in last month's report, the acreage of sugarbeets in Nevada has been largely abandoned due to serious curly leaf and cut worm damage. The Montana sugarbeet crop has made good late growth as a result of the prolonged growing season. However, higher yields may be accompanied by a lower sugar content. About 75 percent of the crop had been dug by the end of October.

Harvest of sugarbeets was started early in Washington, getting under way about September 15. However, a considerable part of the crop benefited by the warm fall weather which increased the size of beets remaining in the ground. Stands of beets were better than usual and growing conditions have been quite favorable. The late, favorable fall in Nebraska was ideal for adding tonnage to the crop. Harvest was delayed somewhat because of the low sugar content but appeared to be in full swing in the North Platte Valley on November 1. Yields of sugar beets in the southwest area around McCook and Culbertson are the best in years. Good yields are also being reported from the irrigated fields along the Lodgepole Valley. The Central Platte Valley yields will also average higher this year than in any previous drought year.

Ohio sugarbeets have turned out better than expected earlier in the season. Wet weather in June caused many fields to be replanted and the later dry weather affected yields somewhat adversely. The fall, however, has been quite favorable for growth of beets and on November 1 some beets were still in the ground. In Michigan, the sugar content has been low but has been increasing gradually although the current tests are still below those of last year.

SUGARCANE: The United States production of sugarcane for sugar is estimated at 4,671,000 tons compared with 5,798,000 tons in 1939 and the 10-year (1929-38) average production of 4,096,000 tons. The indicated yield of 17.4 tons happens to be the same as the 10-year average yield of 17.4 tons per acre but is down sharply from last year's yield of 22.5 tons per acre.

The condition of the Louisiana cane crop at the beginning of harvest indicates a yield of around 16 tons per acre. At this yield the production of cane for sugar from the measured proportionate share acreage would be 3,520,000 tons, and such a tonnage with a sugar yield of 170 pounds per ton would produce 299,000 tons of sugar, raw value. Sugar production may go above this figure, however, depending upon how much overquota cane is used for sugar making this fall. There are some 27,000 acres of overquota cane, and an estimate indicates that about 70 percent of it--19,000 acres--will be used for sugar making. If the overquota cane should be disposed of in this way, cane production for sugar would be increased to approximately 3,824,000 tons, and sugar production would increase to about 325,000 tons. Sugar production in the 1939 season was 437,000 tons and was made from 5,084,000 tons of cane.

Weather conditions are favorable for harvesting, and the supply of field labor is said to be ample. Cutting of the cane began late in October. Stands of plant cane are good in some sections but the stalks are short, which is expected to reduce the tonnage somewhat. Yields on stubble cane fields have been disappointing.

Grinding operations are under way at practically all of the sugar factories. The crops are short on many of the plantations and farms, and generally from 15 to 30 days late when compared with the 1939 season. Because of the light tonnage predictions are being made that the grinding season may not last beyond six weeks. Reports from the factories which have made tests indicate exceptionally good sucrose in the cane for this time of year, with satisfactory purities.

Exceedingly dry weather during the past few weeks delayed cane farmers in the planting of their 1941 crop.

Assuming that the yield per acre of sugarcane is about average in Florida this season, a crop of about 847,000 tons of cane would be available for sugar making. A sugar yield as good as that obtained in the 1939-40 season would produce from this tonnage about 83,000 tons of sugar, raw value 96°, as compared with 70,000 tons produced from 714,000 tons of cane in the 1939-40 season.

SUGARCANE FOR SIRUP: Production of sugarcane sirup for the United States is indicated at 19,006,000 gallons on November 1. This is about 24 percent less than the 1939 production of 24,909,000 gallons. As the cane harvesting season was still in progress when crop correspondents made their November reports, the utilization of cane production had not been definitely determined in all cases, therefore, the amount which will be ground for sirup may be changed to some extent. The prospects on November 1 were for a yield per acre of about 154 gallons per acre, about 10 percent less than last year's yield of 172 gallons per acre.

BEANS: Reports as of November 1 indicate a 1940 bean crop of 15,130,000 bags (thresher-run basis). This is the third bean crop in the last four years to exceed 15,000,000 bags. In 1939, 13,962,000 bags (of 100 lbs.) were harvested and the 10-year (1929-38) average production is 13,086,000 bags.

In California, yields of both Lima beans and "field beans" are much above average. Harvesting of the "field bean" crop was about completed by November 1 in all sections except the Sacramento Valley, where late October rains and humid weather delayed the threshing of late Pink and Pinto beans. The harvesting of Limas was also well along with some excellent yields being obtained, particularly for the Baby Lima variety. The Lima crop is expected to be about 2,132,000 bags and the "field bean" crop about 2,954,000 bags, giving a total of 5,086,000 bags which compares with the average California crop of 3,879,000 bags.

Although the wet September affected the quality of the Idaho crop, actual losses in the field turned out to be much less than anticipated by growers a month ago. The quality of the crop was also damaged somewhat by September rains in Wyoming, Colorado and Nebraska, but yields per acre are above average in all of the Western States except Arizona.

In Michigan, a smaller-than-usual proportion of the crop had been threshed by November 1 than in the past three seasons, due to the lateness of the crop. Expected yields were only slightly above average. The crop averaged late in New York also, and many late-planted fields were still green and immature at the time of the October 20 freeze. This was particularly true of the Red Kidney variety. A mixture of ripe, mature beans and immature beans occurs in many fields, but where a large percentage is mature, efforts are being made to screen out the soft, immature beans at time of threshing. A relatively large acreage of beans in New York was abandoned.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., November 12, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

FRUIT & NUT SUMMARY: Except for some early fall freeze damage to apples and grapes in New York, weather conditions during October were favorable for maturity and harvest of deciduous fruits in nearly all sections of the country. Production of pears, grapes, and commercial apples now appears to be slightly larger than was indicated on October 1.

The combined production of the 8 major deciduous fruits (peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes, apricots, and commercial apples) is 12 percent below the 1939 production of these fruits, but is about the same as the 5-year (1934-38) average.

Prospective production of citrus fruits from the 1940-41 bloom shows little change from a month ago. Production of grapefruit is indicated to be 22 percent larger than last season's (1939-40) crop but is 3 percent smaller than the record 1938-39 production. The 1940-41 crop of early and midseason oranges is indicated to be 15 percent larger than last season, and 4 percent larger than the 1938-39 crop of these varieties.

The 1940 production of the 4 major tree nuts (walnuts, almonds, pecans, and filberts) is 9 percent below last year, but is 6 percent above the 5-year (1934-38) average.

APPLES (Commercial Crop): With the 1940 harvest period rapidly closing, the end of the season indications as of November 1 point to production of apples in commercial areas of the United States somewhat below average, but at a somewhat higher level than indicated by conditions earlier in the season. The commercial apple crop of 1940 is now estimated to be 115,456,000 bushels. It is about one-fifth less than the crop of 143,085,000 bushels produced in 1939 and is 5 percent smaller than the 5-year (1934-38) average of 121,755,000 bushels. Production in the commercial areas is roughly equivalent to that part of the total U. S. apple crop which is produced primarily for sale, including production for commercial processing, as well as for fresh consumption.

Some further decline in 1940 production is evident in the North Atlantic States with harvest completed in most commercial orchards. A slight increase during the month is indicated for the South Atlantic States as a group. This is not sufficient to offset the decline indicated for the North Atlantic States which brings indicated commercial production for the Eastern States to 51,757,000 bushels this year, compared with 69,506,000 bushels produced in 1939 and the 5-year (1934-38) average of 53,576,000 bushels.

Increases in production compared with October, indicated for Kentucky and Tennessee of the South Central States and for Indiana and Iowa of the North Central States, are more than offset by declines in all but three other States of the Central area. No change in production is indicated for Ohio, Missouri and Kansas. The commercial production for the entire Central area is estimated to be 20,137,000 bushels, which is only about two-thirds as large as the 1939 crop of 31,639,000 bushels and 4 percent smaller than the 5-year average production of 20,889,000 bushels.

The Western States (Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States) account for most of the slight increase in U. S. commercial production indicated as of November 1 compared with October 1. In this section increases during October of 1 percent,

2 percent, and 3 percent in Oregon, California, and Washington, respectively, combined with a 6-percent increase in the smaller producing State of Utah, more than offset declines indicated in Idaho, Colorado and New Mexico. There was no change in the estimate for Montana. Production for the combined Western States section is estimated to be 43,562,000 bushels compared with 41,940,000 bushels in 1939 and the 5-year (1934-38) average of 47,289,000 bushels.

Weather during October was generally favorable for harvesting, but a freeze caught some unpacked late apples in New York and Northeastern Pennsylvania, causing some losses. High winds in Pennsylvania resulted in some loss from drops. Apples have not sized out well in some New England and North Central States and in some Colorado areas. Worm damage is reported in a number of the important commercial States, with unusually heavy losses from this cause in some sections. Quality of the 1940 apple crop is variable but tends toward the high side. Fair to good demand by processors for off-grade fruit is reported for the most part.

PEARS: The 1940 pear crop is estimated at 32,187,000 bushels, which is 4 percent larger than the 1939 crop of 31,047,000 bushels and 22 percent larger than the 10-year average of 26,333,000 bushels. This indicated United States production is not significantly different from the October 1 estimate, although material changes have occurred in some States. In New York, production is now indicated to be about 7 percent less than was indicated on October 1, and in California and Oregon, the crop is about 1 percent smaller than was indicated on October 1. These reductions are more than offset, however, by increases in other States.

In the Pacific Coast States--Washington, Oregon and California, where usually about two-thirds of the United States pear crop is produced--1940 production is estimated at 20,545,000 bushels, which is about the same as the 1939 production of 20,550,000 bushels, but which is about 18 percent larger than the 10-year average of 17,470,000 bushels. Production of Bartletts in these States is now placed at 13,913,000 bushels, compared with 14,529,000 bushels in 1939. The Bartlett crop was larger than last year and above average in Washington and Oregon, but was smaller than last year, and below average, in California. The crop of pears other than Bartletts in the Pacific Coast States is now placed at 6,632,000 bushels, compared with 6,021,000 bushels in 1939. Production of these varieties is larger than last year and above average in each of these States.

In Washington, the set of fruit in Bartlett orchards was lighter than in 1939, but the average size was larger. A record crop of fall and winter pears (pears other than Bartletts) was produced in that State, but cullage of D'Anjous, the most important variety, was relatively heavy, due to scale and worm damage. Pears other than Bartletts in Oregon were of large sizes this season. In the Hood River district, however, cullage was relatively heavy. Because of the loss of European export markets, the quantity of fall and winter pears which will not be harvested is larger than usual in the Pacific Coast States.

GRAPES: The estimate of the grape crop, 2,577,110 tons on November 1, is about 2 percent above the October 1 estimate, due mainly to increases in raisin and table varieties in California, and compares with 2,525,830 tons produced in 1939 and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 2,220,001 tons.

In New York most of the Concords, the principal variety, were harvested before the hard freezes of October 19 and 20. Possibly 10 percent of the crop still remained on the vines in the Chautauqua-Erie Belt at that time and these were seriously injured by freezing. Most of the frosted grapes were gathered but because of the limited uses for them, prices were very low. Similar damage occurred in Pennsylvania. About 80 percent of the minor Catawba variety, important only in the Finger Lakes region of New York, were also damaged by freezing. The Ohio and Michigan crops, though maturing late, suffered little or no freeze damage.

In California, the estimate of wine varieties of grapes, 608,000 tons, is the same as a month ago, and compares with 569,000 tons in 1939, and with the 10-year average of 481,800 tons. Table grapes in California are estimated at 424,000 tons, a small increase over the October estimate. Production in 1939 was 390,000 tons; the 10-year average was 342,400 tons. Most of the Emperor grapes were still on the vines in late October.

Production of raisin type grapes, estimated at 1,249,000 tons, is also above the October estimate. In 1939, 1,269,000 tons were produced and the 10-year average is 1,126,500 tons. Detailed estimates of the quantity of raisin type grapes actually dried, and the quantity crushed for wine and brandy, are not yet available.

CITRUS FRUITS: Indicated production of grapefruit for the 1940-41 marketing season is placed at 42,284,000 boxes, compared with 34,675,000 boxes in 1939-40, and 43,414,000 boxes during the 1938-39 season. Prospects remain unchanged from a month ago in all States except Arizona, where the outlook is for a slightly smaller crop than was indicated on October 1.

Prospective production of early and midseason oranges for the 1940-41 season (including tangerines) totals 44,144,000 boxes. Production of these varieties in 1939-40 was 38,552,000 boxes, -- in 1938-39, 42,268,000 boxes. The Florida Valencia crop, most of which is usually marketed during the months of March to July, is placed at 12,000,000 boxes, compared with 10,000,000 boxes in 1939. Condition of California Valencias, the first forecast for which will be issued in December, is 4 points higher than on the same date a year ago.

Condition of California lemons is 83 percent, compared with 69 percent on November 1, 1939, and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 74 percent.

Rainfall was relatively light over most of the Florida citrus area during October, and sizing of fruit appears to have been retarded to some extent in some groves due to shortage of soil moisture. There has been no serious dropping of fruit, to date, however, due to this dry weather.

In Texas, rains were general in October throughout the Lower Rio Grande Valley, with above-normal rainfall reported in the extreme eastern and western ends of the Valley during the month.

California citrus crops developed under favorable conditions during October. Harvest of Navel and miscellaneous oranges in central California and of grapefruit in the desert valleys, is expected to be under way by mid-November.

In Arizona, shipments of grapefruit are well ahead of movement to the same date last year. Sizing of fruit has been retarded due to a shortage of soil moisture, resulting from inadequate supplies of irrigation water during the past several months. Quality is reported to be good.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1940
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., November 12, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS & NUTS: California almond production is estimated at 10,800 tons, compared with 19,200 tons in 1939 and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 12,270 tons. Walnut prospects in California declined somewhat during October, largely as the result of a severe worm infestation in many of the important producing areas. Estimated production is now placed at 43,000 tons, compared with 55,000 tons in 1939, and the 10-year average of 42,030 tons. In Oregon, blight damage apparently was more serious than was indicated earlier in the season. Walnut production in that State is indicated to be 9 percent less than on October 1. Oregon production is now placed at 4,000 tons, compared with 4,400 in 1939, and the 10-year average of 2,340 tons. Harvest of the Oregon filbert crop is practically completed, and production is now indicated to be slightly smaller than a month ago. Estimated production totals 2,510 tons, compared with 3,160 tons in 1939, and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 1,025 tons. Filbert production in Washington is now estimated at 580 tons, compared with 590 tons in 1939.

California fig production prospects are practically unchanged. Most of the dried fig tonnage had been placed under cover prior to the rains of late October. The November 1 percent-of-a-full-crop was 82 compared with 72 percent on the same date a year ago, and the 10-year average of 74 percent. A large crop of California olives is in prospect. The November 1 condition is 76 percent compared with 37 percent a year ago. Harvest of this crop has begun, but will not reach a peak for several weeks.

CRANBERRIES: Production of cranberries in 1940 is estimated at 570,100 barrels, compared with 704,100 barrels in 1939, and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 590,390 barrels.

The Massachusetts crop is estimated to be 4 percent smaller than reported on October 1. Berries developed somewhat smaller than usual average "size" this season, but show good keeping quality. Comparatively large quantities of Massachusetts cranberries are moving to canneries. In New Jersey, production is estimated to be about 2 percent larger than was indicated a month ago.

In Wisconsin, weather conditions were unusually favorable during the growing season and at harvest time, and production is estimated to be considerably larger than was indicated earlier in the season. Washington and Oregon cranberry crops are the largest of record. The average yield per acre in Oregon was considerably larger than in any other year, while the yield in Washington was the largest since 1934.

PECANS: Pecan production for the 1940 season is estimated to be 5 percent larger than indicated on October 1, due largely to the continued improvement in prospects for Oklahoma and Texas seedling nuts. Total production is now placed at 85,922,000 pounds, compared with 63,639,000 pounds in 1939, and the 10-year (1929-38 average of 63,430,000 pounds.

Production of improved varieties is estimated at 18,798,000 pounds, compared with 21,304,000 pounds in 1939, and the 10-year average of 16,499,000 pounds. The crop of wild or seedling nuts totals 67,124,000 pounds, compared with 42,335,000 pounds in 1939, and the 10-year average of 46,931,000 pounds. Relatively light crops were produced in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana, while production in Oklahoma and Texas is the largest since 1935.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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POTATOES: On the basis of reported yields per acre, total production of potatoes in the United States during the 1940 season is estimated at 393,931,000 bushels compared with 364,016,000 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 366,949,000 bushels. The November 1 estimate of the 1940 crop is 4,840,000 bushels higher than indicated on October 1, due largely to increases in yields in Montana, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, Oregon, California, Nebraska, and North Dakota. The estimated yield per acre for the United States is the highest of record.

Production in the 30 late States (excluding the California early commercial crop) is now placed at 309,182,000 bushels, compared with 289,926,000 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 295,772,000 bushels. The November 1 estimate in these States is 4,339,000 bushels larger than the October 1 estimate.

In the 7 intermediate States the crop is estimated at 36,404,000 bushels compared with 27,617,000 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year average of 33,972,000 bushels. Production in the 11 early States and for the commercial early crop of California, combined, totals 48,345,000 in 1940, compared with 46,473,000 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year average of 37,205,000 bushels.

In most regions weather conditions have been favorable for the harvesting of the late potato crop. Weather conditions in most parts of New England have been quite favorable and losses from freezing have been relatively small. In New York favorable weather prevailed during the first 3 weeks of October but the freezes of late October caused some injury to muck-land potatoes and to the Upstate upland crop. On Long Island the largest yields of record were obtained. Pennsylvania has a crop of good quality, although some freeze damage occurred in the Potter Plateau area. Yields in Michigan and Wisconsin show some further decline from the October estimates because of damage from late blight. Considerable loss in storage is expected in these two States. Minnesota has a large crop of good quality potatoes and North Dakota has one of the best yields of record for that State. In Nebraska the yield per acre is higher than estimated in October because of the good recovery made possible by timely rains in September and a continuation of favorable weather during October. Montana had good growing weather during the late season which resulted in a larger crop than previously expected.

In Idaho, rains in September and mild October weather were favorable for the further development of the crop and the yield is higher than estimated on October 1. In the Upper Snake River Valley of this State the long growing season has resulted in a large percentage of big potatoes. Cellars are reported to be filled to capacity, and with mild temperatures prevailing, considerable loss in storage is expected. In the Twin Falls-Burley district the storage situation is reported to be less critical and sorting losses apparently are not as heavy as in the Upper Valley. In Colorado stored irrigation water was short during the growing season but pump water was used and good yields were obtained in spite of the dry season. The season in New Mexico was favorable for potatoes grown on irrigated land but the dry land acreage had insufficient moisture. The Utah and Nevada crops had favorable growing weather during the latter part of the season which resulted in above-average yields. In Washington, Oregon, and California, yields per acre were unusually good. Because of the long growing season, the crops in these States have continued to improve during recent months.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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SWEETPOTATOES: The 1940 sweetpotato crop is now estimated at 63,598,000 bushels. This is about 12 percent less than the 1939 crop of 72,679,000 bushels and the 10-year average of 72,436,000 bushels. The 1940 crop is the smallest since 1930, when 54,415,000 bushels were produced.

The current estimate is 2,533,000 bushels less than the October estimate. Dry weather reduced yields over wide areas and in some other areas the crop has not measured up to earlier expectations. In New Jersey, where the crop was damaged by heavy rains early in September, yields are much lower than previously expected and well below average. In Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, yields are higher than last year and considerably above average. Below-average yields are in prospect from South Carolina to Louisiana and Tennessee. In this area and in Kentucky and Arkansas dry weather during the growing season injured the crop. Weather conditions have been favorable for harvesting.

SOYBEANS: The production of soybeans harvested for beans is now estimated at 79,198,000 bushels. Production in 1939 was 87,409,000 bushels, and the 10-year (1929-38) average is 27,318,000 bushels. The decrease from the October 1 estimate of 81,541,000 bushels reflects the decline since then in harvested yields in several of the larger producing States, notably in Illinois. In that State, also, the percent of total acreage harvested for beans turned out to be somewhat below estimates made earlier in the season.

The yield for the United States is 15.8 bushels per acre, representing a decline since October of a half bushel per acre. This places the 1940 yield at about 5 bushels per acre lower than last year. The lower yields this year were caused by drought at critical periods, weediness of fields and some frost damage in the North Central group of States from Ohio west through Indiana and Illinois.

The current month's estimate of production in the six commercially important States is 73,344,000 bushels, compared with the October 1 estimate of 75,698,000 bushels, and the 1939 crop in those States of 82,275,000 bushels. The decline in the prospective 1940 crop occurred mainly in these commercial States.

PEANUTS: This year's production of peanuts for picking and threshing is now estimated at 1,574,315,000 pounds. This is about 2 percent above the October 1 forecast, 33 percent above last year's crop, and 52 percent above the 10-year (1929-38) average production. Should picking and threshing come up to the present expectations, the 1940 production would exceed the previous record high production of 1938 by more than 20 percent. Yield per acre is turning out somewhat better than expected earlier in the season and is now reported well above average in all areas.

The estimated production for picking and threshing this year of 501,640,000 pounds in the Virginia-Carolina area is only 3 percent more than last year's crop of 485,875,000 pounds. In the Southeastern area, this year's 850,280,000 pounds, exceeds last year's production of 532,240,000 pounds by 60 percent, while in the Southwestern area the crop of 222,395,000 pounds is 38 percent above last year's 161,390,000 pounds.

Harvest of the crop is about over and movement to mills and warehouses is nearing completion in both the Southeastern and Southwestern areas. The Virginia-Carolina crop is later than usual with the result that only a small volume had left farms previous to November 1 in contrast with last year when considerable tonnage was received at mills and warehouses during October.

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SORGO SIRUP: On November 1 a yield of 59 gallons per acre was indicated for sorghum for sirup. This yield is nearly two and one-half gallons per acre more than was secured last year and when applied to the July 1 estimated acreage of 190,000 acres results in an indicated 1940 production of 11,257,000 gallons of sorghum sirup. In 1939, 10,230,000 gallons of sorghum sirup were produced compared with the 10-year average production of 13,061,000 gallons.

PASTURES: A mild open October this year extended the grazing season in many Northern States, and in the West where precipitation was above normal pastures showed sharp improvement. However, lack of rainfall in the central and eastern portions of the country caused general deterioration of pastures which was particularly noticeable in the South Central and Southeastern States. For the country as a whole the condition of farm pastures on November 1 averaged 67 percent of normal, slightly less than on the corresponding date in 1935 and 1938, but well above condition in the other four recent years for which November 1 records are available.

As shown on the accompanying map of pasture condition, grazing conditions on November 1 in the western third of the country were mostly good to excellent. In the eastern two-thirds of the United States pasture condition was spotted and quite variable. In a few limited areas, including an important dairy section extending from northern Iowa eastward through Michigan and in a central portion of the Appalachian Range, pastures were excellent. However, in most of the territory east of the Rockies pastures ranged from fair to poor with conditions of extreme drought in portions of the Central Plains and in an area centering in the lower Ohio and Tennessee River valleys.

In the northern half of the country pastures were reported in generally better condition than a year ago. This was also true of pastures in the central and lower Great Plains where fall sown wheat and rye, although in need of rain, were off to a much better start than under the extremely dry conditions a year ago. However, in parts of the South, especially Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, lack of moisture during October brought the condition of pasture well below that on November 1 last year. For Kentucky and Tennessee the reported condition of 48 percent, while a trifle above that on November 1 last year, was otherwise the lowest for these States in the 7 years of record. Early November rains, however, relieved the worst of these dry areas except in eastern Gulf sections.

In Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Nevada warm October weather and above normal precipitation brought about improvement of both pastures and ranges. In Montana and Utah pastures showed material improvement but range conditions reflected only slight improvement. In other Western States changes in condition during October were relatively small and the prospects for winter feed in the range area as a whole was the best in several years. The November 1 condition of ranges in the 17 Western Range States averaged 82 percent of normal, compared with 74 percent a year ago and a 1929-38 average of 76 percent.

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

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production per cow declined seasonally during October but on November 1 for the third consecutive month was the highest for the date in the 16 years of record. Production per cow was about 3½ percent higher than on November 1 last year and with the number of milk cows on farms also increased, total daily milk production on farms appears to have been up about 5 percent. This represents an all time high November 1 production of milk. With allowances for the steady increase in population, production per capita was somewhat above the previous high for the date in 1931.

In the North Central portion of the country the relatively mild fall weather appears to have aided in maintaining milk flow. In 5 of the 12 States in this area November 1 production per cow was record high for the date, while in the other 7 States it was well above average for November 1. Dry weather in the eastern Corn Belt and in Nebraska reduced the fall pasturage available to milk cows but supplementary feeding appears to have prevented any serious general reduction of milk flow from this cause. In the Western part of the country, where mild weather and above-normal precipitation combined to provide some of the best fall pasturage in recent years, milk production per cow was also record high for November 1.

In most of the South where the dry weather during October materially affected grazing conditions, milk production per cow declined more rapidly than usual for the month. In the South Central States production per cow on November 1 was about the same as a year ago and close to average, while in the South Atlantic group production per cow, although about the same as last year, was well above average November 1 production in the period 1929-38.

In New England production per cow declined more rapidly than usual during October and on November 1 was below the corresponding 10-year average for the first time since February 1 this year. In the Middle Atlantic group of States, November 1 production per cow was somewhat above a year ago and above the 10-year average for the date.

For the country as a whole, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 12.74 pounds, exceeding the previous November 1 record of 12.42 pounds in 1938 by nearly 3 percent and the November 1, 10-year average of 11.86 pounds by more than 7 percent. In these herds 70.3 percent of the milk cows were reported milked on November 1, compared with 69.9 percent on the same date last year and a November 1 average of 69.0 percent in the 1929-38 period.

EGG PRODUCTION PER HEN: The November 1 rate of lay in farm flocks reached a new high record for that date of 23.9 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 22.0 eggs a year ago and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 18.5 eggs. Continued favorable weather and ample feed supplies have been conducive to a record high rate of lay during the past three months.

The aggregate of the 10 first-of-the-month layings from January to November, inclusive, is less than 1 percent smaller than the aggregate layings for the same period in 1939, and about 2 percent below the record high in 1938, but it is about 8 percent above the 10-year average for this period.

Production per layer reached new high records for November 1 in all geographic areas except the North Atlantic and South Atlantic areas. In the South Atlantic areas the record high of last year was equaled, while in the North Atlantic

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area the rate was exceeded only by the November production in 1939 and 1938. Increases over a year ago were about 20 percent in the West North Central States, about 10 percent in the South Central States, about 7 percent in the East North Central States and about 5 percent in the Western States.

The 10-year (1929-38) November 1 average rate of lay was exceeded in all geographic areas by from 18 to 40 percent. Increases over the 10-year averages were 40 percent in the West North Central States, 34 percent in the East North Central States, 28 percent in the North Atlantic States, 23 percent in the Western States, 21 percent in the South Atlantic States, and 18 percent in the South Central States. These figures indicate quite clearly the shift to heavier fall egg production during the past 5 years with a larger percentage of the total annual egg production being produced in the fall and winter months.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., November 12, 1940 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

State	CORN, ALL 1/ Yield per acre: Average 1929-38	Yield per acre: 1939	Yield per acre: Prelim. 1940	Production: Average 1929-38	Production: 1939	Production: Prelim. 1940	PASTURE Condition November 1: Average 1934-38	Condition November 1: 1939	Condition November 1: 1940
	Bushels			Thousand bushels			Percent		
Me.	38.7	39.0	38.0	481	546	532	76	70	69
N.H.	41.2	41.0	40.0	613	615	600	75	71	75
Vt.	39.8	40.0	38.0	2,873	3,040	2,850	79	75	75
Mass.	41.0	40.0	41.0	1,586	1,520	1,599	81	65	63
R.I.	39.7	41.0	42.0	354	410	420	78	83	71
Conn.	38.8	39.0	39.0	1,998	1,950	1,989	77	77	63
N.Y.	34.0	35.0	32.0	21,824	24,465	22,816	77	58	71
N.J.	38.4	38.0	39.0	7,291	7,182	7,371	74	60	70
Pa.	39.6	42.5	40.0	52,402	58,140	54,720	74	62	78
Ohio	37.2	50.0	37.0	134,812	171,250	119,140	71	49	67
Ind.	34.1	51.5	36.0	152,216	213,416	141,732	71	51	59
Ill.	34.6	52.0	43.0	311,056	418,652	321,941	70	58	62
Mich.	29.7	37.0	33.0	44,978	58,238	52,470	70	67	83
Wis.	32.1	38.5	42.0	72,844	85,970	94,710	74	61	75
Minn.	29.6	45.5	40.0	138,187	204,796	172,840	60	57	66
Iowa	36.0	52.0	52.0	394,166	503,776	458,432	72	64	80
Mo.	19.9	29.0	29.0	107,653	122,641	114,057	57	47	60
N.Dak.	13.7	16.5	23.0	16,025	16,995	24,173	38	56	72
S.Dak.	11.7	17.5	18.0	48,802	46,848	49,896	41	48	55
Nebr.	16.0	12.0	17.5	149,599	82,032	105,245	48	41	45
Kans.	12.7	13.5	15.0	67,786	37,220	41,580	43	44	64
Del.	27.5	29.0	28.0	3,908	4,176	3,948	71	77	73
Md.	31.2	36.0	34.0	15,923	18,216	17,374	74	72	75
Va.	22.0	26.0	27.5	32,255	36,530	37,868	76	55	79
W.Va.	24.7	28.5	26.5	12,448	13,994	12,879	72	55	72
N.C.	18.2	19.5	18.5	42,517	48,087	45,158	73	64	62
S.C.	13.5	14.5	13.5	22,306	25,433	24,152	60	58	54
Ga.	10.1	8.5	11.0	41,328	36,941	45,892	62	65	59
Fla.	9.2	7.5	10.5	6,871	6,038	8,620	77	75	62
Ky.	22.3	25.0	25.0	64,084	70,400	70,400	65	46	48
Tenn.	21.5	20.0	24.5	61,741	52,700	67,130	60	47	48
Ala.	12.8	10.0	12.5	41,253	34,080	43,025	62	67	57
Miss.	15.0	12.5	13.5	38,526	35,488	40,622	61	66	64
Ark.	14.4	15.5	21.0	30,246	32,318	42,462	59	57	65
La.	14.5	15.0	15.5	20,908	23,325	23,374	70	70	67
Okla.	13.2	14.5	21.5	33,168	27,216	40,356	50	41	63
Tex.	15.4	16.0	19.5	75,556	73,376	96,584	60	49	63
Mont.	9.5	13.0	14.5	1,346	1,768	2,117	56	75	86
Idaho	35.1	34.5	38.0	1,231	1,138	1,178	71	76	96
Wyo.	10.2	11.0	11.5	2,107	1,771	1,944	67	63	78
Colo.	10.4	10.5	13.0	14,838	8,043	10,855	60	52	69
N.Mex.	13.6	13.5	13.5	2,847	2,552	2,403	63	70	65
Ariz.	15.3	12.5	14.0	494	275	406	81	83	79
Utah	24.6	25.0	28.0	468	475	560	68	70	75
Nev.	26.7	30.0	30.0	50	60	120	78	85	90
Wash.	34.4	34.5	37.0	1,148	1,104	1,073	72	69	87
Oreg.	30.2	31.0	31.0	1,882	1,891	1,705	69	73	90
Calif.	32.6	34.0	35.0	2,368	2,040	2,205	74	66	81
U. S.	23.2	29.5	28.2	2,299,342	2,619,137	2,433,523	64	56	67

1/ Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., November 12, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

BUCKWHEAT

State	Yield per acre: Average 1929-38	Yield per acre: 1939	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1940	Production: Average 1929-38	Production: 1939	Production: Preliminary 1940
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	17.8	13.0	16.0	204	117	128
Vt.	20.1	23.0	17.0	40	46	34
N.Y.	17.1	15.5	16.0	2,570	2,077	2,256
N.J.	19.6	18.0	20.0	22	18	40
Pa.	17.6	16.0	17.5	2,538	1,808	1,680
Ohio	16.5	16.0	18.0	359	192	234
Ind.	13.6	14.0	13.0	215	168	195
Ill.	14.5	15.5	15.0	102	16	15
Mich.	11.7	13.0	15.0	237	247	255
Wis.	11.0	12.5	12.5	173	162	175
Minn.	9.2	12.5	11.0	231	188	154
Iowa	12.7	12.0	15.0	78	36	45
Mo.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10	10	10
N.Dak.	5.7	11.0	11.0	50	11	11
S.Dak.	6.8	9.0	10.0	48	9	10
Del.	11.0	11.0	13.0	11	11	13
Md.	19.0	20.0	17.5	112	100	105
Va.	12.7	14.0	13.0	175	182	195
W.Va.	17.0	16.5	17.5	335	248	245
N.C.	14.0	14.0	14.0	58	56	56
Ky.	10.1	8.0	12.0	20	16	24
Tenn.	12.3	10.5	13.0	25	21	24
U. S.	15.8	15.1	15.8	7,617	5,739	5,904

GRAIN SORGHUMS 1/

Mo.	11.4	16.0	17.0	2,270	3,600	3,638
S.Dak.	--	8.0	9.5	--	4,072	4,446
Nebr.	10.3	10.0	10.0	1,208	5,410	7,030
Kans.	9.8	8.5	14.0	12,288	11,186	26,530
Ark.	9.4	9.5	12.5	653	542	688
Okla.	8.8	8.0	11.0	12,433	9,600	15,180
Tex.	12.6	11.0	13.5	45,412	38,115	51,921
Colo.	8.0	8.5	11.0	2,048	2,150	4,422
N.Mex.	10.3	13.5	9.0	3,348	4,725	3,402
Ariz.	27.6	25.3	28.0	970	759	924
Calif.	28.8	27.0	32.0	3,219	2,943	4,768
U. S.	11.3	10.3	12.9	84,148	83,102	122,949

1/ Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes.

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

Ohio	17.4	21.0	14.5	1,713	9,681	8,381
Ind.	16.2	19.5	13.0	4,016	13,962	10,439
Ill.	18.4	24.5	17.0	14,784	45,423	37,230
Iowa	16.4	21.0	20.5	2,714	10,227	14,022
Mo.	8.0	10.0	10.5	746	970	1,018
N.C.	12.4	12.5	13.5	1,341	2,012	2,254
6 com'l States	17.2	21.8	16.2	25,314	82,275	73,344
Other States	9.4	11.4	11.9	2,004	5,134	5,854
U. S.	15.4	20.7	15.8	27,318	87,409	79,198

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1940 — AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE, CROP REPORTING BOARD — Washington, D. C., November 12, 1940, 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

RICE

State	Yield per Acre: Average 1929-38	Yield per Acre: 1939	Yield per Acre: Preliminary 1940	Production: Average 1929-38	Production: 1939	Production: Preliminary 1940
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ark.	50.7	51.0	51.0	8,320	8,721	10,047
La.	40.3	43.0	36.0	18,316	20,597	17,604
Texas	51.0	52.0	53.0	9,770	13,988	15,423
Calif.	68.2	75.0	75.0	7,848	9,000	8,850
U.S.	47.9	50.3	47.4	44,254	52,306	51,924

BEANS, (Dry Edible) 1/

	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Me.	856	910	870	70	100	87
Vt.	605	600	620	19	18	19
N.Y.	755	810	600	1,062	1,134	906
Mich.	725	1,000	760	3,974	4,520	3,952
Wis.	388	450	450	21	9	9
Minn.	312	450	400	16	9	8
Nebr.	713	1,100	1,140	104	154	217
Kans.	3/ 362	—	350	29	---	4
Mont.	1,091	1,380	1,350	274	207	230
Idaho	1,282	1,410	1,320	1,522	1,551	1,716
Wyo.	1,052	1,000	1,150	403	460	575
Colo.	336	500	530	1,118	1,360	1,659
N.Mex.	343	280	370	542	409	599
Ariz.	488	230	450	41	23	50
Oreg.	616	900	650	12	18	13
Calif.	1,187	1,213	1,421	3,879	3,990	5,086
U.S.	759.0	898.5	864.1	13,086	13,962	15,130

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).
3/ Short-time average.

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Va.	1,026	1,175	1,130	146,706	189,175	190,970
N. C.	1,048	1,140	1,150	242,658	290,700	304,750
Tenn.	692	750	740	8,411	6,000	5,920
Total(V.N.C.Area)	1,028	1,146	1,135	397,775	485,875	501,640
S. C.	680	740	750	8,607	11,840	15,000
Ga.	665	525	810	317,802	341,250	542,700
Fla.	578	440	770	35,296	37,400	72,380
Ala.	648	475	700	152,378	128,250	205,800
Miss.	530	450	450	14,327	13,500	14,400
Total(S.E.Area)	649	506	766	528,410	532,240	850,280
Ark.	498	510	530	9,300	10,200	13,250
La.	496	470	465	5,756	6,110	6,045
Okla.	470	400	600	16,554	15,600	28,200
Texas	464	415	550	77,449	129,480	174,900
Total(S.W.Area)	468	420	552	109,058	161,390	222,395
U.S.	721.4	634.5	805.3	1,035,243	1,179,505	1,574,315

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., November 12, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre: Average 1929-38	Yield per acre: 1939	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1940	Production: Average 1929-38	Production: 1939	Production: Preliminary 1940
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	8.4	7.7	8.5	258	363	366
Mich.	7.9	8.6	9.0	792	1,033	1,062
Nebr.	12.6	11.4	13.5	897	790	972
Mont.	12.0	12.1	13.5	700	894	1,134
Idaho	11.3	13.5	14.5	600	985	1,058
Wyo.	12.0	11.0	12.5	552	539	550
Colo.	12.4	10.6	14.6	2,248	1,543	1,927
Utah	12.5	12.9	9.6	602	683	470
Calif.	13.0	16.3	15.5	1,418	2,699	2,620
Other States	8.9	10.3	11.4	870	1,244	1,474
U. S.	11.3	11.7	12.7	8,937	10,773	11,633

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR

State	For sugar: Yield of cane per acre: Average 1929-38	1939	Prelim. 1940	Production: Average 1929-38	1939	Prelim. 1940	Sugar produced 96° equivalent: Average 1929-38	1939	Prelim. 1940
	Short tons			Thousand short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	16.5	21.4	15.6	3,627	5,084	3,824	285	437	325
Fla.	31.2	35.5	35.0	469	714	847	41	70	83
Total	17.4	22.5	17.4	4,096	5,798	4,671	326	507	408
For seed									
La.	16.6	20.5	15.6	324	369	281	--	--	--
Fla.	32.8	35.5	35.0	19	30	28	--	--	--
Total	17.0	21.2	16.4	343	399	309	--	--	--
For sugar and seed									
La.	16.5	21.3	15.6	3,951	5,453	4,105	--	--	--
Fla.	31.3	35.5	35.0	488	744	875	--	--	--
Total	17.4	22.4	17.3	4,439	6,197	4,980	--	--	--

SUGARCANE SIRUP

State	Yield per acre: Average 1929-38	Yield per acre: 1939	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1940	Production: Average 1929-38	Production: 1939	Production: Preliminary 1940
	Gallons			Thousand gallons		
S.C.	99	110	80	482	550	320
Ga.	142	141	120	4,734	4,794	3,240
Fla.	168	190	150	1,951	2,280	1,650
Ala.	118	120	75	2,868	3,360	1,575
Miss.	159	140	109	3,964	3,780	3,071
Ark.	105	115	125	105	115	125
La.	248	291	265	6,257	9,310	9,275
Tex.	124	120	150	1,067	720	750
U.S.	160.3	171.8	154.5	21,428	24,909	19,006

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., November 12, 1940
5:00 P.M. (E.T.)

APPLES (Commercial Crop) 1/

AREA AND STATE	PRODUCTION: Percent of a full crop: Average 1934-38	1939	1940	PRODUCTION: Average 1934-38	1939	1940 Preliminary
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
EASTERN STATES:						
North Atlantic:						
Maine	42	89	64	567	1,068	752
New Hampshire	44	88	68	674	1,214	925
Vermont	50	100	53	404	780	413
Massachusetts	54	82	63	2,216	2,829	2,174
Rhode Island	50	55	55	282	275	267
Connecticut	55	70	63	1,281	1,365	1,210
New York	55	85	49	15,723	24,650	12,936
New Jersey	69	81	64	3,650	4,252	3,354
Pennsylvania	64	78	65	8,981	10,998	9,100
Total North Atlantic	--	--	--	33,778	47,431	31,131
South Atlantic:						
Delaware	68	73	83	1,596	1,686	1,909
Maryland	58	75	67	1,922	2,362	2,077
Virginia	54	58	59	10,279	10,800	10,325
West Virginia	55	70	61	4,622	5,670	4,868
North Carolina	53	64	55	935	1,120	962
Georgia	54	56	63	444	437	485
Total South Atlantic	--	--	--	19,798	22,075	20,626
Total Eastern States	--	--	--	53,576	69,506	51,757
CENTRAL STATES:						
North Central:						
Ohio	47	88	51	4,698	8,756	5,074
Indiana	55	82	49	1,464	2,075	1,225
Illinois	46	68	31	2,787	4,107	1,876
Michigan	64	91	51	7,134	10,501	5,967
Wisconsin	64	72	62	595	684	595
Minnesota	50	80	74	230	344	314
Iowa	56	65	96	311	374	559
Missouri	46	69	53	1,409	2,104	1,616
Nebraska	54	72	74	241	318	326
Kansas	38	60	72	714	1,074	1,296
Total North Central	--	--	--	19,582	30,337	18,848
South Central:						
Kentucky	38	58	49	287	426	358
Tennessee	44	47	35	225	228	166
Arkansas	44	41	50	795	648	765
Total South Central	--	--	--	1,307	1,302	1,289
Total Central States	--	--	--	20,889	31,639	20,137
WESTERN STATES:						
Montana	63	84	55	333	386	236
Idaho	71	78	72	3,635	2,574	2,160
Colorado	56	43	66	1,517	1,058	1,564
New Mexico	58	58	70	679	603	700
Utah	73	84	71	356	395	330
Washington	73	68	76	29,411	26,000	28,804
Oregon	76	70	79	3,462	2,900	3,160
California	69	73	59	7,897	8,024	6,608
Total Western States	--	--	--	47,289	41,940	43,562
TOTAL 36 STATES	61	74	61	121,755	143,085	115,456

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

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., November 12, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

PEARS

State	Production 1/					
	Percent of a full crop			Average		Preliminary
	Average 1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Me.	58	66	67	12	13	13
N.H.	68	60	81	14	11	16
Vt.	56	64	58	8	7	6
Mass.	66	62	61	72	53	52
R.I.	72	65	60	10	8	7
Conn.	66	67	71	48	43	48
N.Y.	55	66	63	1,374	1,749	1,670
N.J.	61	60	79	73	52	68
Pa.	61	74	71	630	918	873
Ohio	57	79	68	625	956	816
Ind.	56	77	71	350	527	483
Ill.	52	71	72	545	668	634
Mich.	64	63	65	1,042	1,354	1,398
Iowa	60	83	92	99	139	158
Mo.	48	60	74	347	426	518
Nebr.	50	59	62	41	55	58
Kans.	44	54	84	157	151	223
Del.	57	67	88	15	9	11
Md.	59	61	82	94	81	107
Va.	47	27	75	325	189	525
W.Va.	39	40	71	56	56	97
N.C.	56	48	65	260	230	312
S.C.	62	64	77	100	104	123
Ga.	58	54	77	272	281	397
Fla.	67	35	90	100	69	180
Ky.	43	40	75	195	206	382
Tenn.	44	42	34	226	244	194
Ala.	55	58	54	280	313	292
Miss.	57	59	73	278	348	438
Ark.	49	62	60	152	211	204
La.	60	54	89	115	130	214
Okla.	37	41	33	113	92	73
Tex.	50	58	79	359	406	545
Idaho	70	76	78	60	62	63
Colo.	58	56	83	273	173	249
N.Mex.	51	54	67	42	45	56
Ariz.	72	85	60	12	11	7
Utah	64	70	87	86	104	129
Nev.	65	60	62	4	3	3
Washington, All	79	75	83	4,781	5,779	6,585
Bartlett	--	74	83	3,480	3,700	4,233
Other	--	77	84	1,301	2,079	2,352
Oregon, All	75	81	83	3,159	4,229	4,418
Bartlett	--	82	84	1,346	1,620	1,638
Other	--	81	83	1,814	2,609	2,780
California, All	70	74	70	9,530	10,542	9,542
Bartlett	--	74	69	8,417	9,209	8,042
Other	--	72	79	1,112	1,333	1,500
U.S.	66	70	74	26,333	31,047	32,187

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

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., November 12, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GRAPES

State	Percent of a full crop: Average 1929-38	1939	1940	Production 1/: Average 1929-38	1939	Preliminary 1940
	Percent			Tons		
Me.	68	66	70	31	30	30
N.H.	72	77	85	90	110	120
Vt.	69	89	89	39	50	50
Mass.	74	71	81	644	700	780
R.I.	75	60	75	288	230	280
Conn.	77	75	84	2,083	2,460	2,770
N.Y.	66	73	75	74,910	75,600	75,800
N.J.	76	66	84	3,150	3,100	3,900
Pa.	65	73	74	21,770	23,200	23,000
Ohio	69	93	79	27,430	42,800	37,500
Ind.	69	81	69	4,080	4,800	4,000
Ill.	70	85	78	6,490	8,800	8,100
Mich.	68	78	78	57,960	58,100	56,900
Wis.	77	86	85	387	490	490
Minn.	64	79	85	257	290	300
Iowa	70	84	92	5,630	5,800	6,300
Mo.	65	81	72	9,380	12,500	10,900
Nebr.	58	62	76	2,520	3,000	3,800
Kans.	56	70	80	3,650	4,100	4,600
Del.	82	82	88	2,050	2,000	2,100
Md.	73	82	82	686	750	720
Va.	68	67	70	2,280	2,600	2,800
W.Va.	56	63	67	1,298	1,750	1,910
N.C.	74	72	80	6,224	7,500	8,500
S.C.	71	74	72	1,485	2,020	1,990
Ga.	70	69	77	1,411	1,830	2,080
Fla.	68	64	80	785	670	830
Ky.	67	69	68	1,855	2,750	2,790
Tenn.	69	64	50	1,886	2,240	1,780
Ala.	68	67	53	1,275	1,710	1,380
Miss.	68	67	50	285	290	220
Ark.	64	51	60	9,840	8,200	9,600
La.	62	51	67	54	50	60
Okla.	56	52	60	3,165	3,200	3,600
Tex.	63	67	73	2,410	2,800	3,000
Idaho	84	89	90	539	580	580
Colo.	71	63	97	512	500	770
N.Mex.	74	80	88	1,069	1,170	1,270
Ariz.	81	79	85	1,047	710	740
Utah	79	81	85	952	840	860
Nev.	85	100	100	94	110	110
Wash.	83	84	92	5,030	5,700	6,500
Oreg.	82	67	90	2,280	1,700	2,300
Calif., All	72	76	77	1,950,700	2,228,000	2,281,000
Wine varieties	75	75	81	481,800	569,000	608,000
Raisin varieties	72	77	75	1,126,500	1,269,000	1,249,000
Dried 2/	--	--	--	212,560	245,000	---
Not dried	--	--	--	276,200	289,000	---
Table varieties	71	74	80	342,400	390,000	424,000
U.S.	72	76	77	2,220,001	2,525,830	2,577,110

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

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

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., November 12, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP and STATE	Condition Nov. 1 1/			Production 1/			
	Average 1929-38	1939	1940	Average 1929-38	1938	1939	Indicated 1940
	Percent			Thousand boxes			
ORANGES:							
California, all	74	70	77	34,931	41,152	44,170	--
Valencias	75	72	76	19,810	23,245	26,860	2/
Navels & Misc.	72	68	79	15,121	17,907	17,310	19,035
Florida, all	74	77	66	19,614	33,300	28,000	33,400
Early and Midseason	--	77	68 3/	12,125	17,150	15,600	18,000
Valencias	--	76	64 3/	8,108	12,750	10,000	12,000
Tangerines	68	56	76 3/	2,467	3,400	2,400	3,400
Satsumas	61	61	57	---	---	---	---
Texas	60	68	67	947	2,815	2,360	2,850
Arizona	80	73	68	213	430	520	600
Alabama	3/ 58	62	5	79	96	75	1
Mississippi	3/ 53	66	4/	44	85	59	4/
Louisiana	80	62	57	271	385	228	258
7 States 5/	74	73	72	56,098	78,263	75,412	---
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida, all	67	53	71	14,037	23,300	15,900	23,000
Seedless	--	60	70 3/	5,033	7,800	6,500	8,000
Other	--	49	71 3/	10,533	15,500	9,400	15,000
Texas	54	64	55	5,029	15,670	13,900	14,800
Arizona	83	70	64	1,252	2,700	2,900	2,690
California	76	71	76	1,622	1,744	1,975	1,794
4 States 5/	66	59	65	21,940	43,414	34,675	42,284
LEMONS:							
California 5/	74	69	83	8,255	11,322	12,000	2/
LIMES:							
Florida	70	62	51	28	95	95	2/

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season adopted extends from November 1 to October 31. In other States the season begins about September 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity and/or eliminated on account of market conditions.

2/ First report of production of California Valencia oranges and lemons and Florida limes (from bloom of 1940) will be issued in December.

3/ Short-time average.

4/ Failure reported.

5/ 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.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1940
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., November 12, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS IN CALIFORNIA, OREGON, WASHINGTON, AND FLORIDA

State and Crop	Production 1/ Percent of a full crop: Average 1929-38	1939	1940	Production: Average 1929-38	1939	Preliminary 1940
	Percent			Tons		
CALIFORNIA:						
Apricots	62	80	26	231,000	312,000	102,000
Figs						
Dried)	74	72	82	22,260	26,000	---
Not dried)				8,690	9,300	---
Olives	2/ 57	2/ 37	2/ 76	24,120	22,000	---
Almonds	58	72	40	12,270	19,200	10,800
Walnuts	72	77	62	42,030	55,000	43,000
OREGON:						
Filberts	3/ 75	89	66	1,025	3,160	2,510
Walnuts	3/ 68	72	61	2,340	4,400	4,000
WASHINGTON:						
Apricots	3/ 68	74	86	6,710	10,700	12,900
Filberts	3/ 70	84	68	3/ 199	590	580
FLORIDA:						
Avocados	62	81	36	1,338	2,500	---
				Boxes		
Pineapples	74	72	60	14,250	15,000	---

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

2/ Condition November 1.

3/ Short-time average.

CRANBERRIES

State	Acreage Harvested: Average 1929-38	1939	For harvest 1940	Yield per acre: Average 1929-38	1939	Prelim. 1940	Production: Average 1929-38	1939	Prelim. 1940
	Acres			Barrels			Barrels		
Mass.	13,730	13,700	13,700	29.5	35.8	23.7	405,500	490,000	325,000
N. J.	11,000	11,000	11,000	9.6	8.0	8.2	105,900	88,000	90,000
Wis.	2,270	2,400	2,300	27.3	45.0	51.7	62,000	108,000	119,000
Wash.	559	700	700	22.1	17.6	34.7	12,350	12,300	24,300
Oreg.	149	150	150	31.2	38.7	78.7	4,640	5,800	11,800
5 States	27,708	27,950	27,850	21.3	25.2	20.5	590,390	704,100	570,100

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1940
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PECANS

STATE	All varieties: Production: Percent of a full crop: Average 1929-38	All varieties: Production: Percent of a full crop: 1939	All varieties: Production: Percent of a full crop: 1940	All varieties: Production: Average 1929-38	All varieties: Production: 1939	All varieties: Production: Preliminary 1940
	Percent			Thousand pounds		
Ill.	50	40	37	173	160	144
Mo.	47	35	31	896	500	422
N. C.	64	49	58	902	764	951
S. C.	58	65	63	1,013	1,265	1,276
Ga.	51	63	59	6,982	8,700	8,260
Fla.	50	56	54	1,376	1,550	1,458
Ala.	52	68	39	2,800	4,035	2,320
Miss.	45	62	24	4,610	7,018	2,717
Ark.	56	53	43	3,414	3,543	2,902
La.	52	49	51	4,410	4,104	4,182
Okla.	43	37	57	12,382	13,000	21,090
Tex.	42	29	60	24,470	19,000	40,200
12 States	46	42	54	63,430	63,639	85,922

STATE	Improved varieties 1/: Production: Average 1929-38	Improved varieties 1/: Production: 1939	Improved varieties 1/: Production: Preliminary 1940	Wild or seedling varieties: Production: Average 1929-38	Wild or seedling varieties: Production: 1939	Wild or seedling varieties: Production: Preliminary 1940
	Thousand pounds			Thousand pounds		
Ill.	--	2	3	173	158	141
Mo.	16	30	13	880	470	409
N. C.	638	535	723	264	229	228
S. C.	869	1,075	1,136	144	190	140
Ga.	6,453	8,091	7,682	529	609	578
Fla.	1,087	1,271	1,196	289	279	262
Ala.	2,465	3,632	2,088	335	403	232
Miss.	2,357	3,439	1,304	2,253	3,579	1,413
Ark.	304	461	377	3,111	3,082	2,525
La.	1,036	1,108	1,422	3,374	2,996	2,760
Okla.	310	520	844	12,072	12,480	20,246
Tex.	963	1,140	2,010	23,507	17,860	38,190
12 States	16,499	21,304	18,798	46,931	42,335	67,124

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., November 12, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre: Average 1929-38	Yield per acre: 1939	Yield per acre: Prelim. 1940	Production: Average 1929-38	Production: 1939	Production: Prelim. 1940
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	269	225	255	45,137	38,250	45,135
New York	123	127	126	28,811	26,797	27,090
Pennsylvania	119	120	130	24,927	22,440	24,830
3 Eastern	161.7	154.0	166.5	98,875	87,487	97,055
Michigan	92	97	80	25,778	24,250	20,000
Wisconsin	86	88	78	22,208	17,336	15,366
Minnesota	75	85	93	23,630	20,315	23,157
North Dakota	70	85	110	9,127	14,025	19,470
South Dakota	53	80	65	2,480	2,400	2,080
5 Central	81.1	88.9	88.5	83,222	78,326	80,073
Nebraska	78	120	130	7,997	9,720	10,660
Montana	90	90	115	1,808	1,530	1,955
Idaho	220	230	260	24,232	28,520	32,240
Wyoming	83	80	110	2,201	1,600	2,090
Colorado	144	160	170	14,178	14,400	14,280
Utah	154	160	165	2,023	2,016	2,145
Nevada	144	140	170	384	280	391
Washington	169	175	180	8,368	7,350	7,560
Oregon	146	160	180	6,378	7,200	8,280
California 2/	233	284	290	6,813	11,559	12,035
10 Western	150.1	177.5	194.6	74,384	84,175	91,636
Total 18 surplus late	120.3	130.0	137.2	256,432	249,988	268,764
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:						
New Hampshire	155	150	165	1,463	1,395	1,600
Vermont	136	130	140	2,364	1,950	2,156
Massachusetts	135	155	160	2,056	2,635	2,992
Rhode Island	171	190	190	582	779	865
Connecticut	156	185	180	2,457	3,238	3,438
5 New England	146.1	158.9	163.8	8,822	9,997	11,041
West Virginia	80	95	110	2,925	3,040	3,520
Ohio	97	105	98	12,429	12,600	11,858
Indiana	86	95	85	5,251	4,560	4,335
Illinois	75	93	88	3,499	3,441	3,344
Iowa	77	100	100	5,759	5,600	5,600
5 Central	86.1	99.8	96.2	29,862	29,241	28,657
New Mexico	72	80	80	405	480	480
Arizona	82	100	100	201	220	240
2 Southwestern	75.2	85.4	85.7	607	700	720
Total 12 other late	94.6	109.7	108.1	39,291	39,938	40,418
30 late States	116.1	126.7	132.5	295,772	289,926	309,182
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:						
New Jersey	167	136	175	8,004	7,480	10,150
Delaware	87	80	101	457	320	434
Maryland	102	95	108	3,098	2,375	2,808
Virginia	118	87	137	11,507	6,786	10,686
Kentucky	76	84	90	3,688	3,864	4,230
Missouri	76	88	104	4,280	4,664	5,408
Kansas	79	76	96	2,937	2,128	2,688
Total 7 intermediate	106.0	95.6	124.1	33,972	27,617	36,404
37 Late and intermediate	115.0	123.3	131.6	329,744	317,543	345,586

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1940 — AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE, CROP REPORTING BOARD — Washington, D. C., November 12, 1940 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

POTATOES 1/ (Con't)

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre: Average 1929-38	Yield per acre: 1939	Yield per acre: Prelim. 1940	Production: Average 1929-38	Production: 1939	Production: Prelim. 1940
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
EARLY POTATO STATES:						
North Carolina	100	100	109	7,976	8,200	8,829
South Carolina	117	111	114	2,424	3,108	3,192
Georgia	65	77	78	1,046	1,386	1,482
Florida	111	120	153	3,044	3,480	4,284
Tennessee	69	71	77	2,883	2,911	3,311
Alabama	84	108	87	2,860	4,860	4,176
Mississippi	71	71	62	1,063	1,420	1,240
Arkansas	74	77	95	3,008	3,003	3,895
Louisiana	62	54	58	2,454	2,106	2,146
Oklahoma	71	68	75	2,668	2,244	2,475
Texas	65	62	65	3,343	2,666	3,055
California 3/	230	333	285	4,436	11,089	10,260
Total 12 Early States	87.9	103.2	104.9	37,205	46,473	48,345
TOTAL UNITED STATES	111.5	120.3	127.6	366,949	364,016	393,931

1/ Except for California, the estimates shown for each State under a particular group cover the entire crop, whether commercial or non-commercial, early or late.

2/ Estimates shown for California under the surplus late States do not include the early commercial crop.

3/ Estimates shown for California under the early States cover the early commercial crop only.

State	SWEETPOTATOES: Yield per acre Average 1929-38	Yield per acre: 1939	Yield per acre: Prelim. 1940	Production: Average 1929-38	Production: 1939	Production: Prelim. 1940
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
New Jersey	138	155	115	2,069	2,325	1,725
Indiana	104	105	100	426	315	300
Illinois	86	88	80	527	528	560
Iowa	86	90	95	245	270	285
Missouri	79	85	90	906	1,105	1,080
Kansas	92	80	140	424	240	420
Delaware	124	135	140	826	675	700
Maryland	134	160	165	1,090	1,440	1,650
Virginia	112	129	130	4,156	4,128	4,030
North Carolina	96	112	96	8,163	8,624	7,008
South Carolina	86	102	85	5,220	6,834	5,610
Georgia	73	76	66	8,412	8,892	6,534
Florida	69	60	60	1,468	1,140	1,140
Kentucky	84	82	85	1,835	1,968	2,040
Tennessee	91	79	83	5,198	3,713	4,150
Alabama	82	80	60	7,560	8,800	5,400
Mississippi	91	74	65	7,223	6,142	5,005
Arkansas	75	67	85	2,935	2,680	2,975
Louisiana	70	73	58	6,686	6,935	5,220
Oklahoma	65	45	80	1,213	945	1,520
Texas	72	60	89	4,690	3,780	4,806
California	105	120	120	1,164	1,200	1,440
UNITED STATES	84.6	84.3	79.8	72,436	72,679	63,598

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., November 12, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre: Average 1929-38	Yield per acre: 1939	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1940	Production: Average 1929-38	Production: 1939	Production: Preliminary 1940
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	1,420	1,571	1,511	8,515	9,899	9,215
Conn.	1,358	1,443	1,319	23,108	25,116	22,954
N.Y.	1,235	1,350	1,270	1,120	2,025	2,032
Pa.	1,226	1,322	1,352	36,004	35,967	37,869
Ohio	902	947	832	32,924	30,295	25,470
Ind.	799	899	705	10,498	11,868	8,042
Wis.	1,319	1,408	1,441	30,559	31,406	35,307
Minn.	1,125	1,200	1,150	1,036	840	920
Mo.	892	925	980	5,382	6,290	5,684
Kans.	1/ 832	850	975	1/ 277	510	488
Md.	716	780	800	26,096	29,796	30,240
Va.	716	836	810	97,395	143,847	93,874
W.Va.	676	760	725	3,262	2,736	2,465
N.C.	781	939	931	496,101	811,675	474,813
S.C.	817	925	950	81,068	133,200	81,700
Ga.	846	761	1,035	67,464	95,986	76,715
Fla.	865	720	899	9,504	23,760	16,190
Ky.	782	891	835	320,407	343,100	289,549
Tenn.	843	917	897	109,895	109,928	106,004
Ala.	---	683	830	---	410	415
U.S.	815.6	917.7	918.4	1,360,661	1,848,654	1,319,946

1/ Short-time average.

SORGO SIRUP

State	Yield per acre: Average 1929-38	Yield per acre: 1939	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1940	Production: Average 1929-38	Production: 1939	Production: Preliminary 1940
	Gallons			Thousand gallons		
Ind.	62	68	55	162	204	220
Ill.	61	75	60	123	75	60
Iowa	92	123	120	235	369	360
Mo.	47	55	53	552	550	530
Kans.	42	28	37	106	56	74
Va.	62	70	70	201	210	210
N.C.	70	70	66	1,421	840	858
S.C.	52	50	48	388	300	240
Ga.	64	64	63	1,012	1,024	945
Ky.	56	60	60	767	720	780
Tenn.	54	48	59	1,076	672	944
Ala.	69	60	55	2,757	1,860	1,870
Miss.	75	58	64	1,667	986	1,280
Ark.	49	48	60	1,075	864	1,080
Okla.	35	30	42	141	60	126
Tex.	49	48	56	1,377	1,440	1,680
U.S.	60.1	56.8	59.2	13,061	10,230	11,257

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CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1940

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

November 12, 1940 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1939 AND 1940

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per Acre			Production		
		Average 1929-38	1939	Preliminary 1940	Average 1929-38	1939	Preliminary 1940
		Pounds			Thousand pounds		
FLUE-CURED:							
Virginia	11	674	800	775	64,836	107,200	60,450
North Carolina	11	737	860	840	180,742	287,240	171,360
Total old belt	11	719	843	822	245,578	394,440	231,810
Eastern North Carolina belt	12	799	990	1,000	259,278	422,730	243,000
North Carolina	13	862	990	995	50,295	93,060	54,725
South Carolina	13	817	925	950	81,068	133,200	81,700
Total South Carolina belt	13	834	951	968	131,363	226,260	136,425
Georgia	14	844	760	1,035	66,542	95,000	75,555
Florida	14	790	700	860	6,675	20,650	12,040
Alabama	14	---	600	850	---	240	255
Total Georgia and Florida belt	14	838	748	1,006	73,258	115,890	87,850
Total Flue-Cured	11-14	780	900	928	709,466	1,159,320	699,085
FIRE-CURED:							
Virginia	21	750	910	810	20,426	20,930	19,197
Kentucky	22	778	800	840	29,172	14,400	15,540
Tennessee	22	826	865	870	48,948	38,060	40,020
Total Clarksville and Hopkinsville	22	808	846	861	78,120	52,460	55,560
Kentucky	23	770	830	840	24,876	17,098	18,144
Tennessee	23	816	840	880	6,496	4,452	4,928
Total Paducah	23	779	832	848	31,372	21,550	23,072
Henderson Stemming (Ky.)	24	808	830	800	4,553	664	640
Total Fire-Cured	21-24	793	856	847	134,470	95,604	98,469
AIR-CURED (light):							
Ohio	31	817	890	750	12,636	13,795	10,350
Indiana	31	791	900	700	8,968	11,430	7,630
Missouri	31	892	925	980	5,382	6,290	5,684
Kansas	31	1/ 832	850	975	1/ 277	510	488
Virginia	31	1,022	1,060	1,050	9,410	12,402	10,815
West Virginia	31	676	760	725	3,262	2,736	2,465
North Carolina	31	828	950	725	5,797	8,645	5,728
Kentucky	31	775	900	830	225,154	274,500	219,950
Tennessee	31	861	960	920	51,884	64,320	57,960
Alabama	31	---	850	800	---	170	160
Total Burley	31	798	913	844	322,711	394,798	321,230
Southern Maryland	32	716	780	800	26,096	29,796	30,240
Total Air-Cured (light)	31-32	792	903	840	348,808	424,594	351,470
AIR-CURED (dark):							
Indiana	35	836	875	825	1,446	438	412
Kentucky	35	816	925	875	15,796	18,500	17,850
Tennessee	35	798	860	860	2,567	3,096	3,096
Total One Sucker	35	816	914	872	19,809	22,034	21,358
Green River (Ky.)	36	828	875	850	20,856	17,938	17,425
Virginia sun-cured	37	736	975	875	2,724	3,315	3,412
Total Air-Cured (dark)	35-37	818	902	863	43,389	43,287	42,195

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1939 AND 1940 (Con't.)

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per Acre: Average 1929-38	Yield per Acre: 1939	Yield per Acre: Preliminary 1940	Production: Average 1929-38	Production: 1939	Production: Preliminary 1940
		Pounds			Thousand pounds		
CIGAR FILLER:							
Pennsylvania seedleaf	41	1,225	1,320	1,350	35,645	35,508	37,395
Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	959	1,000	900	19,827	16,500	15,120
Georgia	45	1,016	960	1,150	407	384	460
Florida	45	1,042	960	1,150	593	960	1,150
Total Georgia and Florida sun-grown	45	1,027	960	1,150	1,000	1,344	1,610
Total Cigar Filler	41-45	1,116	1,191	1,179	56,556	53,352	54,125
CIGAR BINDER:							
Massachusetts	51	1,549	1,620	1,550	353	162	155
Connecticut	51	1,536	1,620	1,530	12,950	12,636	12,699
Total Connecticut Valley broadleaf	51	1,536	1,620	1,530	13,303	12,798	12,854
Massachusetts	52	1,522	1,690	1,600	7,045	8,281	8,160
Connecticut	52	1,509	1,660	1,570	5,066	5,312	5,495
Total Connecticut Valley Havana seed	52	1,518	1,678	1,588	12,111	13,593	13,655
New York	53	1,235	1,350	1,270	1,120	2,025	2,032
Pennsylvania	53	1,346	1,530	1,580	359	459	474
Total New York and Pa. Havana seed	53	1,263	1,380	1,319	1,479	2,484	2,506
Southern Wisconsin	54	1,336	1,400	1,450	18,910	18,200	19,720
Wisconsin	55	1,296	1,420	1,430	11,648	13,206	15,587
Minnesota	55	1,125	1,200	1,150	1,036	840	920
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,286	1,405	1,411	12,685	14,046	16,507
Total Cigar Binder	51-55	1,405	1,498	1,476	58,488	61,121	65,242
CIGAR WRAPPER:							
Massachusetts	61	1,004	1,120	1,000	1,117	1,456	900
Connecticut	61	982	1,120	850	5,061	7,168	4,760
Total Connecticut Valley shade-grown	61	986	1,120	871	6,178	8,624	5,660
Georgia	62	1,043	860	1,000	515	602	700
Florida	62	1,009	860	1,000	2,236	2,150	3,000
Total Georgia and Florida shade-grown	62	1,014	860	1,000	2,751	2,752	3,700
Total Cigar Wrapper	61-62	997	1,044	918	8,960	11,376	9,360
Total Cigar Types	41-62	1,216	1,304	1,283	124,004	125,849	128,727
UNITED STATES	All	815.6	917.7	918.4	1,360,661	1,848,654	1,319,946

1/ Short-time average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD November 12, 1940
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	November 1, (Avg.) 1929-38	November 1, 1938	November 1, 1939	November 1, 1940
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Maine	13.1	13.8	12.5	12.8
New Hampshire	14.6	14.6	13.8	13.6
Vermont	13.1	13.2	12.7	12.9
Massachusetts	17.2	17.4	18.0	17.3
Connecticut	16.7	18.0	18.5	16.4
New York	15.4	16.1	15.5	15.8
New Jersey	17.7	18.0	18.2	18.9
Pennsylvania	15.4	15.5	16.1	15.7
North Atlantic	15.40	15.98	15.68	15.84
Ohio	14.1	14.5	14.1	14.5
Indiana	12.9	13.0	13.4	13.3
Illinois	12.6	13.3	13.3	14.4
Michigan	14.9	15.6	16.1	17.2
Wisconsin	13.3	13.6	13.4	14.4
East North Central	13.50	13.93	13.90	14.65
Minnesota	11.9	12.9	12.4	12.7
Iowa	12.1	12.8	12.2	13.2
Missouri	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.9
North Dakota	9.3	9.5	9.8	11.2
South Dakota	9.4	10.8	10.0	10.0
Nebraska	11.1	11.8	11.5	11.5
Kansas	11.4	12.2	11.5	12.6
West North Central	10.82	11.54	11.09	11.86
Maryland	14.2	14.7	16.0	15.2
Virginia	10.8	11.4	11.2	11.8
West Virginia	11.1	10.8	11.0	11.2
North Carolina	10.6	11.1	11.4	11.4
South Carolina	9.6	10.2	10.2	10.3
Georgia	8.2	8.5	9.2	8.8
South Atlantic	10.45	11.08	11.36	11.39
Kentucky	10.6	11.3	10.9	10.5
Tennessee	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.7
Mississippi	6.7	6.5	6.5	5.8
Arkansas	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.1
Oklahoma	8.9	9.3	9.3	9.1
Texas	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.5
South Central	8.55	8.58	8.62	8.60
Montana	11.8	13.4	14.5	13.8
Idaho	15.9	17.1	17.5	17.3
Wyoming	11.5	12.4	12.0	13.6
Colorado	11.6	13.7	13.7	13.6
Washington	16.1	16.1	15.8	16.8
Oregon	14.1	14.5	15.1	15.6
California	16.8	17.7	19.3	17.4
Western	13.92	15.15	15.55	15.78
UNITED STATES	11.86	12.42	12.30	12.74

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, Alabama and Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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CROP REPORTING BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C. November 12, 1940

EGGS PRODUCED PER 100 LAYERS, NOVEMBER 1 1/

State	Av. 1929-1938	1938	1939	1940
			Number	
Me.	27.8	34.3	34.8	35.8
N. H.	28.7	39.1	31.8	35.1
Vt.	24.1	37.8	36.3	30.8
Mass.	27.8	32.9	32.8	32.9
R. I.	24.4	30.5	30.0	33.0
Conn.	28.6	30.0	35.8	34.9
N. Eng.	27.8	33.9	34.3	33.9
N. Y.	18.1	26.2	28.6	24.8
N. J.	20.1	23.9	24.3	26.3
Pa.	19.0	24.7	23.5	23.6
N. Atl. 2/	20.5	26.8	27.2	26.2
Ohio	18.9	23.2	24.5	25.5
Ind.	18.1	22.3	23.5	25.1
Ill.	17.2	22.0	21.1	22.8
Mich.	18.2	23.5	22.3	24.5
Wis.	18.0	24.0	22.1	24.1
E. N. Cent.	18.1	22.9	22.7	24.3
Minn.	13.5	17.2	16.9	21.2
Iowa	15.9	19.4	18.7	22.2
Mo.	16.5	19.2	17.9	20.8
N. Dak.	11.2	13.6	13.0	18.0
S. Dak.	12.6	16.0	14.3	17.9
Nebr.	15.2	20.3	18.6	20.2
Kans.	16.7	20.1	20.3	24.3
W. N. Cent.	15.3	18.8	17.9	21.4
Del.	19.7	24.8	23.0	23.6
Md.	18.5	22.7	25.8	22.6
Va.	19.0	22.8	24.3	23.6
W. Va.	18.7	21.6	23.6	24.2
N. C.	22.9	26.2	27.1	27.7
S. C.	20.0	21.6	24.5	26.0
Ga.	21.5	24.3	22.7	23.4
Fla.	25.1	29.3	28.0	28.7
S. Atl.	20.5	23.9	24.8	24.8
Ky.	18.8	22.4	21.6	22.8
Tenn.	18.0	19.9	18.0	20.9
Ala.	23.1	27.7	27.0	28.7
Miss.	23.6	26.4	24.0	25.1
Ark.	22.6	24.2	22.8	25.6
La.	21.8	23.7	22.0	24.8
Okla.	17.5	20.6	19.1	22.6
Tex.	20.6	22.8	22.3	23.7
S. Cent.	20.1	22.8	21.6	23.7
Mont.	15.7	21.5	20.8	21.0
Idaho	22.7	22.7	23.8	27.0
Wyo.	19.2	22.0	19.9	22.4
Colo.	15.4	20.8	18.9	21.0
N. Mex.	16.7	22.0	20.0	18.7
Ariz.	23.3	26.1	28.1	29.8
Utah	23.2	29.5	28.8	29.4
Nev.	20.2	25.0	25.0	24.0
Wash.	26.4	29.2	30.7	32.0
Oreg.	25.0	27.5	29.0	27.1
Calif.	24.3	25.6	27.7	29.7
West.	22.7	25.5	26.5	27.9
U. S.	18.5	22.3	22.0	23.9

1/ As reported for farm flocks of less than 400 layers.
2/ Including New England.

HSJ