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

Release:-
June 10, 1941,
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JUNE 1, 1941

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

CROP	ACREAGE FOR HARVEST 1941		YIELD PER ACRE (bushels)			TOTAL PRODUCTION (thousand bushels)		
	Percent of 1940	Acres in Thousands	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated June 1, 1941	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated June 1, 1941
Winter Wheat	111.5	40,313	14.4	16.3	17.3	569,417	589,151	697,692
Rye	110.5	3,527	11.2	12.7	12.7	38,472	40,601	44,828
All spring wheat	----	------	----	----	------	178,090	227,547	213,007
Oats	----	------	----	----	------	1,007,141	1,235,628	1,117,419
Barley	----	------	----	----	------	224,970	309,235	318,054
Peaches, total crop	----	------	----	----	------	[1] 54,356	[1] 54,430	66,102
Pears, total crop	----	------	----	----	------	[1] 27,278	[1] 31,622	30,261

CROP	CONDITION JUNE 1		
	Average 1930-39	1940	1941
	Percent	Percent	Percent
All spring wheat	74	88	87
Durum	74	88	86
Other spring	[2] 73	88	87
Oats	77	82	82
Barley	77	82	83
Hay, all	75	83	76
Hay, all tame	76	83	75
Hay, wild	71	79	84
Hay, clover and timothy	75	85	72
Hay, alfalfa	79	87	85
Pasture	76	81	79
Apples, commercial crop[3]	[2] 64	69	65
Peaches	62	61	75
Pears	63	67	67

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JUNE 1

CROP	Average 1934-39		1940		1941	
	Percent [4]	1,000 bushels	Percent [4]	1,000 bushels	Percent [4]	1,000 bushels
Barley	16.7	34,723	18.2	50,024	21.4	66,103
Rye	21.0	8,637	28.7	11,208	40.7	16,534

[1] Includes some quantities not harvested. [2] Short-time average. [3] See footnote on table by States [4] Percent of previous year's crop.

APPROVED:

Paul H. Appleby

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Crop Reporting Board:
W. F. Callander, Chairman,
R. L. Gastineau, Secretary.
Joseph A. Becker, J. A. Ewing,
John B. Shepard, R. Royston,
R. K. Smith, Miner M. Justin,
John A. Hicks, C. J. Borum,
H. F. Bryant.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JUNE 1, 1941

Crop prospects which were beginning to decline rapidly in late May showed improvement in early June and now again appear rather generally favorable for most crops although there are wide differences between regions. Reports from crop correspondents show that on June 1, before recent rains, crop conditions and prospects were considered good to excellent rather generally from Cleveland, Indianapolis, Oklahoma City, and central Texas westward, but conditions were poor to very poor in areas centering in Virginia and western South Carolina and generally unfavorable in a large surrounding area extending from northern New York to south Texas. Combining reports from all States, national crop prospects appeared about the same as the average on June 1 during the last 3 years; all of these proved to be good crop seasons.

Changes have been rapid. During late May drought conditions began to appear in most of the States east of the Mississippi River, where spring rainfall had been light. From Michigan and Indiana westward dry weather began to threaten the previously favorable prospects. In the Southwestern States where there was too much rain earlier the rainy weather continued. Since the first of June crop prospects have improved materially in the North but have probably declined further in parts of the South. There have been substantial and mostly beneficial rains in practically all of the Northern States where rain was needed. There is now an abundance of moisture in most of the West. From Indiana and Kentucky eastward where the dry spring reduced the yield of early hay crops, checked the growth of pastures and some vegetables and was beginning to threaten all crops, the drought was effectively broken in early June. In east Texas and Oklahoma there have been further damaging rains. From northern Tennessee and central Virginia southward, where there was only about a fourth the normal rainfall in May, the showers in early June have been insufficient to provide adequate relief and there are still extensive areas where rain is urgently needed for corn, tobacco, cotton, sweetpotatoes, such truck crops as are still growing, fruits and pastures, and to enable farmers to plant cowpeas and soybeans which are important crops in this area. On the harder soils of the southern portion of the Piedmont section, where conditions have been worst, only a small part of the cotton in many fields had sprouted by June 1 and no crops could make satisfactory growth. However, in this area the present unfavorable growing conditions do not necessarily mean poor yields, as there is still time for the main crops to recover.

Notwithstanding locally adverse conditions national prospects for major crops appear moderately favorable. In the main Corn Belt most of the corn was planted in good season and in early June it showed mostly satisfactory stands, good color and clean cultivation. Hybrid seed corn was used for an increased percentage of the acreage. The wheat crop, if weather difficulties after June 1 are no more than average, may be expected to be about 911 million bushels; in only six past years has production exceeded 900 million. Most of the increase over last year and also over average is expected to be in four States -- Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Colorado, where drought has reduced yields in many recent years. Oats and barley looked unusually promising on June 1, particularly west of the Mississippi River and better than average yields are expected. Compared with the large crops harvested last year, oat production is now expected to show a reduction of about 10 percent, and barley an increase of 3 percent. Rye is expected to show a good yield per acre, about the same as was secured last year, on an acreage about 10 percent larger.

Hay prospects were sharply reduced by the dry weather of May and local shortages of roughage in the East are probable. About 17 Eastern States reported the lowest or second lowest condition of hay crops on June 1 in 15 years or more.

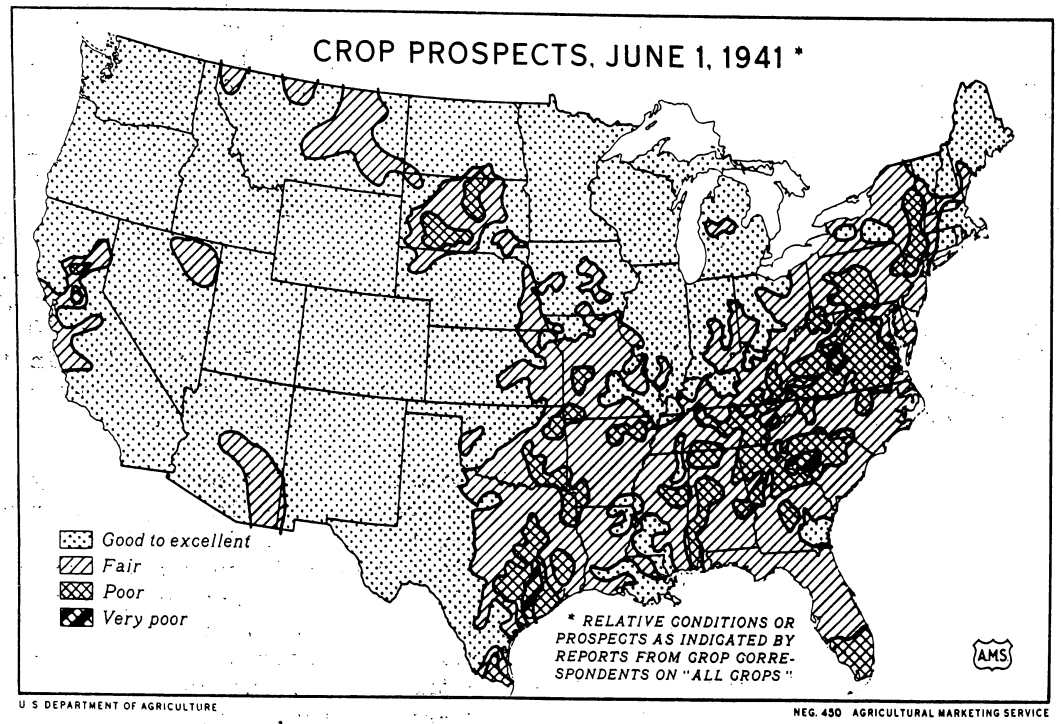
From Indiana and Kentucky eastward where the drought was effectively broken in early June, some kinds of hay may show considerable recovery, and somewhat more than the expected acreage of oats, wheat, soybeans, etc., may be cut for hay, but with early clover short and nearly ready to cut, grasses stunted on the thinner soils, some fields intended for hay being used for pasture, lespedeza showing a poor stand and late start, and the planting of cowpeas and soybeans still delayed by lack of rain in parts of the South, the problem of securing an adequate supply of hay and roughage has become accute on many eastern farms. There will probably be plenty of hay from Michigan, Illinois, and the lower Mississippi River westward, for a dozen of the States in this area reported the highest, or second highest, June 1 condition of tame hay in 10 years. The condition of wild or prairie hay, grown mostly in the Great Plains States, is also the highest for June 1 in 10 years. With hay crops hurt by drought in the East and unusually promising in the West, the indications are that the national hay crop will be somewhere between the moderate crops of 1937 and 1939 and the large crops of 1938 and 1940.

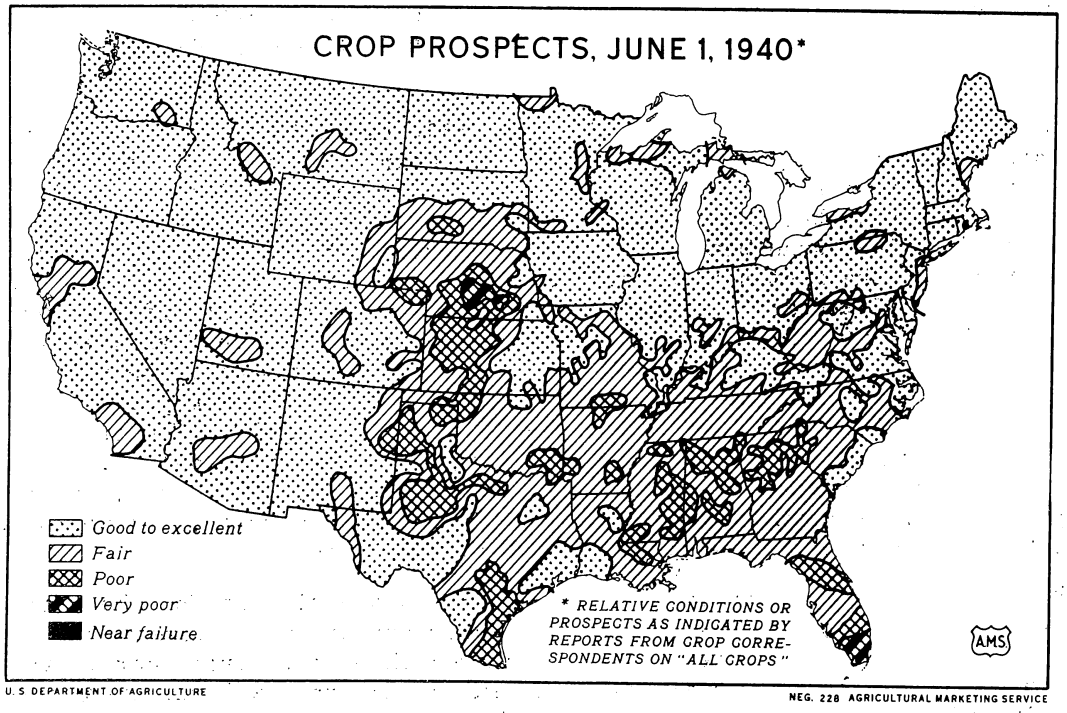
Most fruit and nut crops were favored by growing conditions during May although in some areas dry weather retarded development of the large peach crop that is in prospect in the Southern States, citrus fruits lacked rain in Florida and cherries and some other fruits were hurt by late frosts in some northern and northwestern areas. Conditions on June 1 pointed to larger-than-average crops of peaches, pears, cherries and California plums and dried prunes. Production of apricots is indicated to be below average. Quantitative estimates of commercial apple production will not be made until later in the season, but conditions in commercial areas on June 1 indicate about an average-sized crop. The California Valencia orange crop now being harvested is smaller than a year ago, but larger marketings of Florida Valencias during the early summer will partially offset the reduced supplies from California. The condition of both the orange and grapefruit crops for harvest beginning next fall was reported somewhat below average but the effect of this low condition is expected to be largely offset by the increase in bearing surface.

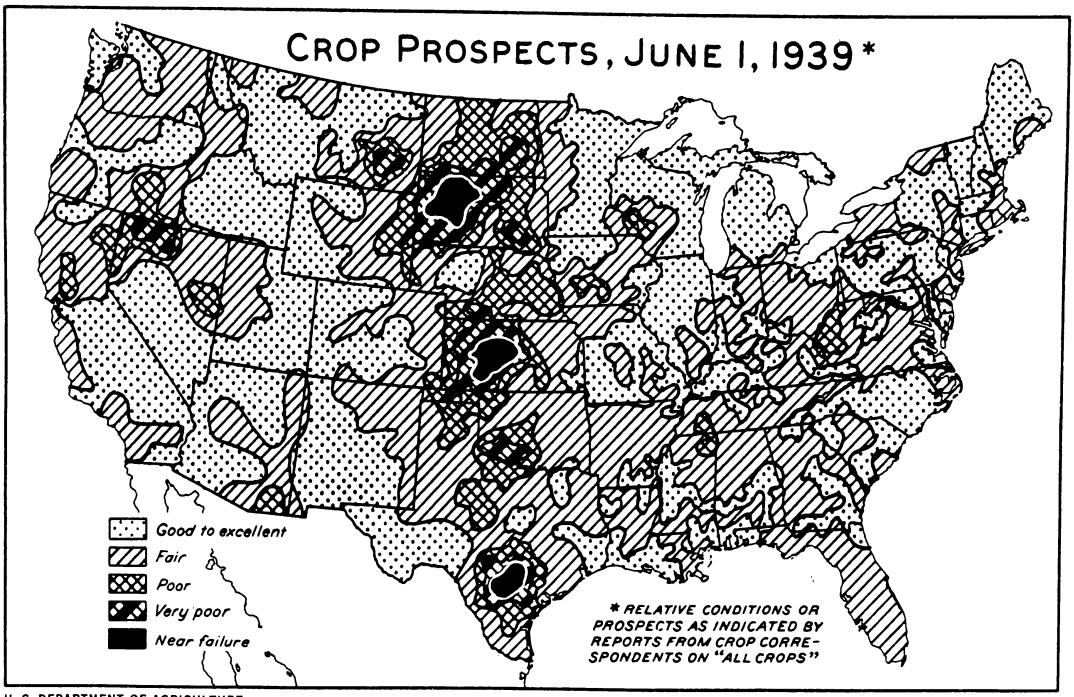
In most of the important commercial vegetable areas in the Southern, Eastern and Midwestern States the month of May was dry. Maturing vegetable crops in these areas received a severe set-back from lack of moisture and some later plantings are showing poor stands because of the dry condition of the soil. Of the crops affected, strawberries, snap beans, beets, cucumbers, cabbage, early potatoes, and green peas received the most severe damage. Texas continued to have too much rain, which resulted in additional losses in the early cucumber sections and lowered onion yields on the later plantings. The Western States had more favorable growing weather and soil moisture is ample for immediate needs in most of these areas. On a tonnage basis, the total June supply of all fresh vegetables is expected to be slightly less than either the 1940 or the 10-year average supply. The present outlook indicates fairly abundant supplies of asparagus, lima beans, celery, lettuce, and green peas for June but below-average supplies of beets, snap beans, cabbage, cantaloups, onions, peppers, and watermelons. Supplies of carrots, cucumbers, early potatoes, and tomatoes should be adequate but not excessive.

The condition of western ranges for June 1 was the highest for the date since 1926 and recent rains in the range areas give assurance of ample summer feed. Reports on the condition of pastures on June 1 showed them to be from poor to the lowest on record for the date in an area that included eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania and all States from the Ohio and Potomac River Valleys southward. On the other hand, pastures were reported as good to excellent in practically the whole area from Michigan, central Indiana and the lower Mississippi River westward, except in some temporarily dry areas which received good rains in early June. For the country as a whole, pastures averaged only about fair. They were better than on June 1 in 7 of the last 10 years, but poorer than in 17 years of the two previous decades when droughts were less severe.

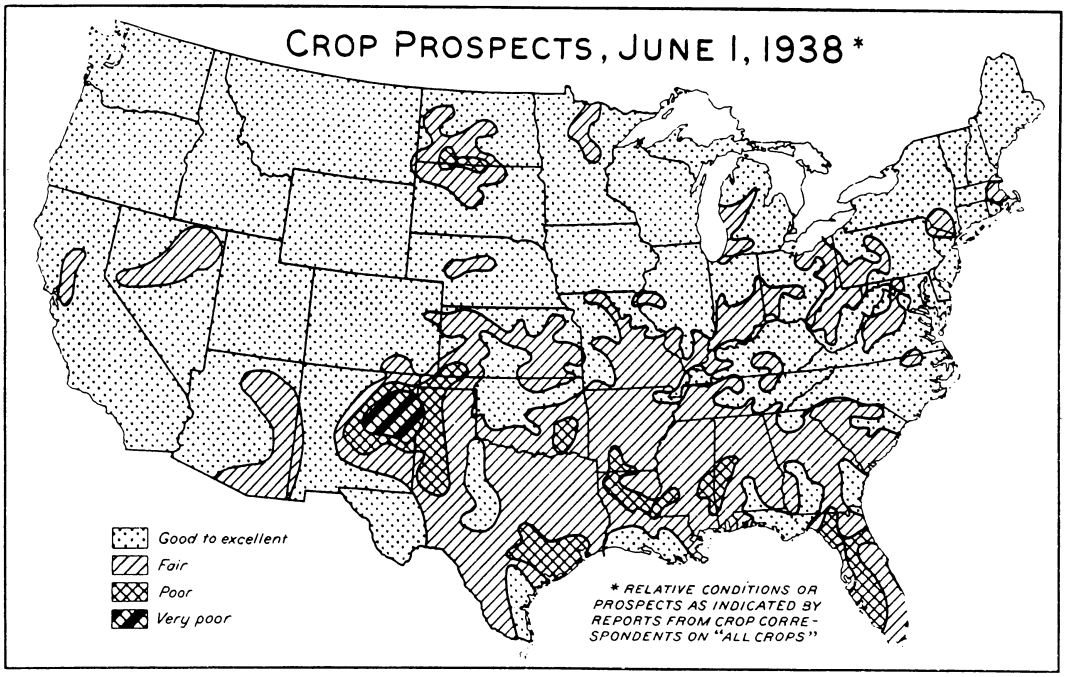
tld


CROP PROSPECTS, JUNE 1, 1941 *
Good to excellent
Fair
Poor
Very poor
* RELATIVE CONDITIONS OR PROSPECTS AS INDICATED BY REPORTS FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS ON "ALL CROPS"
AMS
U. S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 450 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

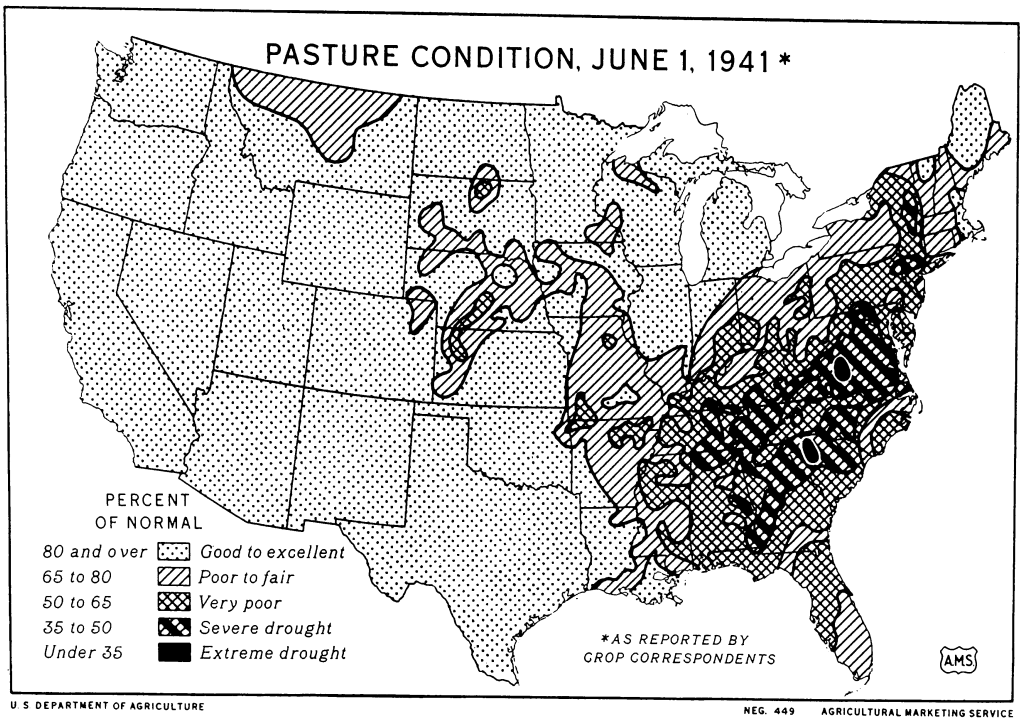

CROP PROSPECTS, JUNE 1, 1940*
Good to excellent
Fair
Poor
Very poor
Near failure
* RELATIVE CONDITIONS OR PROSPECTS AS INDICATED BY REPORTS FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS ON "ALL CROPS"
AMS
U. S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 228 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE



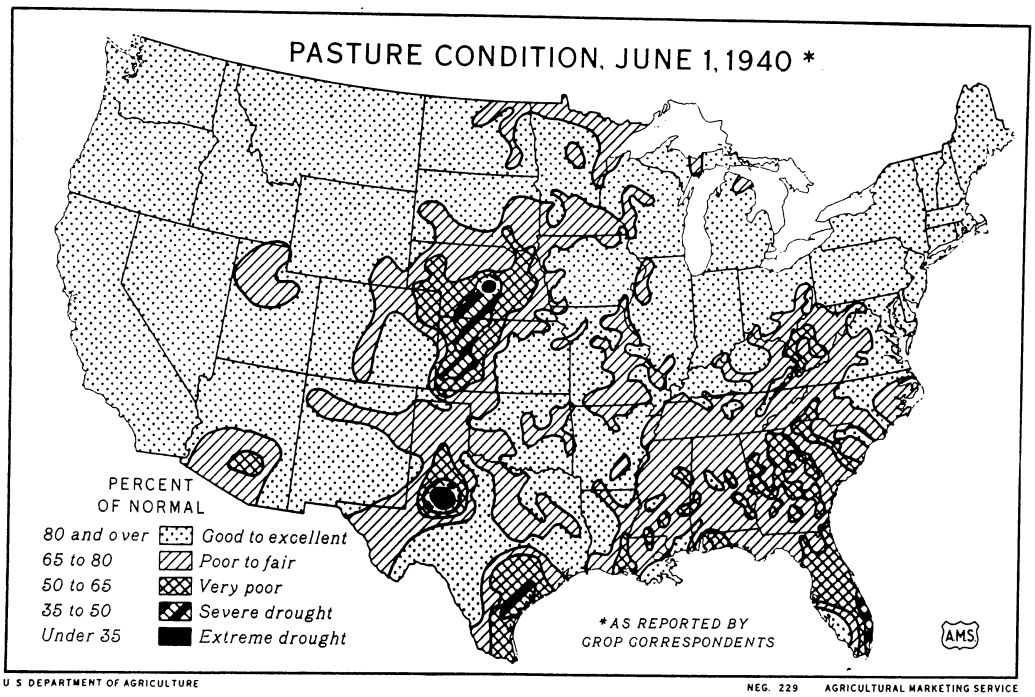
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 231 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 448 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE



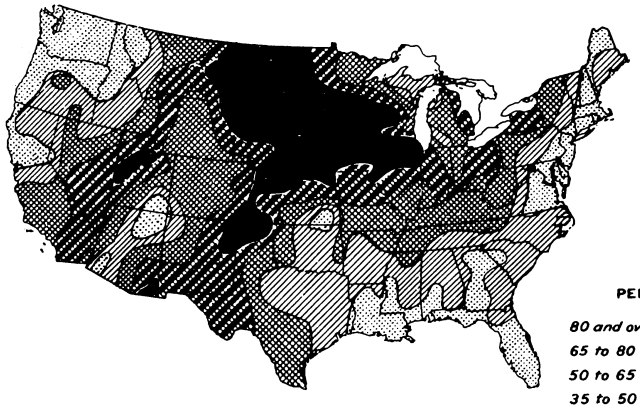
U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 449 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE



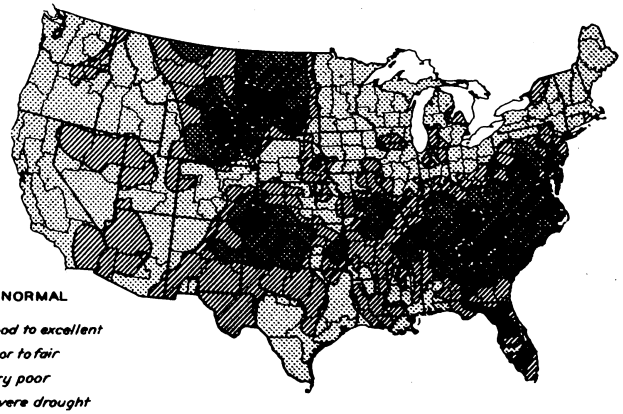
U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 229 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

PASTURE CONDITION *

JUNE 1, 1934



JUNE 1, 1936

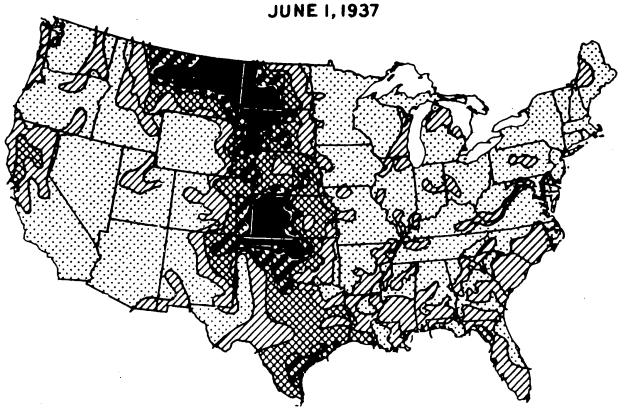


PERCENT OF NORMAL

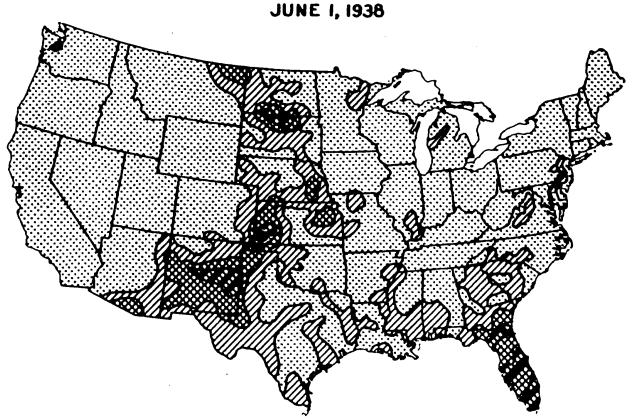
80 and over	Good to excellent
65 to 80	Poor to fair
50 to 65	Very poor
35 to 50	Severe drought
Under 35	Extreme drought

*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS

JUNE 1, 1937



JUNE 1, 1938



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 230 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

In a few States where pastures showed severe drought conditions, milk production was affected, but in most areas the cows were either able to secure sufficient grass from pastures or were provided with supplementary feed, and on June 1, milk production per cow was reported 3 percent higher than on the same date last year and also higher than on June 1 in any of the previous 15 years of record. With more milk cows on farms, milk production on June 1 was about 5 percent greater than at the same season last year. Egg production has also continued high. On June 1 production per 100 hens was 1 percent higher than a year ago and a new record for the date.

CORN: Planting of corn was slightly earlier than usual because there was less than the average amount of rainfall in the principal corn growing States. Fields generally are clean. Stands are good except in the area south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers where dry soil hindered germination. Some replanting due to cut worm damage was reported in several of the Corn Belt States. Present prospects for the country as a whole are seasonably good. Indications are that the percentage of the total acreage planted to hybrids was increased again this year.

WHEAT: A total wheat production of 910,699,000 bushels is indicated by conditions on June 1. This includes 697,692,000 bushels of winter wheat and 213,007,000 bushels of spring wheat. The estimated production of spring wheat is based on an indicated yield per seeded acre, taking into consideration the June 1 reported condition, weather factors and soil moisture conditions, times the acreage seeded to spring wheat as reported in the Prospective Plantings report published in March. Such a total wheat production would rank among the larger crops ever harvested and would be about 12 percent larger than the 816,698,000 bushels produced in 1940. The 10-year (1930-39) average production is 747,507,000 bushels.

The indicated production of winter wheat of 697,692,000 bushels is about 7 percent or 45 million bushels larger than indicated a month ago and is 18 percent larger than the 1940 crop of 589,151,000 bushels. The 10-year average production of winter wheat is 569,417,000 bushels. The present prospective crop is the third largest of record, being exceeded only in 1919 and 1931. Winter wheat crops of about this size were harvested in both 1938 and 1939.

Growing conditions during May were very favorable for wheat in the important winter wheat area of the Great Plains and in the Pacific Northwest and yield prospects were sharply higher than on May 1. Most of these areas had ample rainfall to fill moisture requirements of a generally heavy growth. In fact, in some areas, particularly north central Texas and southwest Oklahoma, frequent rains are interfering with harvest and have caused some lodging. If rains continue, some lowering of quality and loss of production may occur. Stem rust is present in parts of Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas, but little damage had occurred to June 1, except in local areas. Hessian fly has caused considerable loss of acreage in southeast Nebraska, eastern Kansas and southern Missouri. However, the effect of all these factors has been more than offset by generally favorable conditions otherwise. Much of the Southern plains area would welcome a period of dry weather, however, to permit maturing and harvesting of the wheat crop without damage.

Improvement in yields also occurred in Missouri, Illinois and Indiana, but prospects declined rather generally during May in the area east of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and in Michigan and Wisconsin where hot, dry weather hastened maturity causing short straw growth and some damage to heads. Rains during early June have benefited the northern part of this area. Prospects also declined in Arizona where red rust has sharply reduced yields in the important producing

sections of the State. Rust has also caused some damage in California and there has been some heavy loss of acreage in the Tulare Lake basin and Sacramento Valley due to heavy rains and seepage.

A probable yield of 17.3 bushels per harvested acre is indicated. This is 1.0 bushel larger than the 1940 harvested yield of 16.3 bushels per acre. The 10-year average yield is 14.4 bushels. Indicated yields are above average in all States except California, Arizona, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. In the Southern Plains States present prospective yields are 4 to 7 bushels above average.

The June 1 condition of all spring wheat is 87 percent, which is one point below the condition a year ago but 13 points above the 10-year average. The condition of Durum and Other Spring wheat reported at 86 and 87 percent of normal, respectively, is slightly below last year but well above average. Spring wheat was seeded under generally favorable conditions in the important producing areas, but somewhat later than usual, particularly in South Dakota. Although dry soil conditions appeared to be developing in western Nebraska and parts of South Dakota at the close of the month, conditions since June 1 have been very favorable and prospects in most of the spring wheat area appear the best in any recent year. Growing conditions in May and early June were also very favorable in the Pacific Northwest. June 1 indicated yields per acre are well above average in all States except Michigan. The June 1 indicated production of all spring wheat of 213,007,000 bushels is about 6 percent smaller than the 1940 crop of 227,547,000 bushels but 20 percent above the 10-year average of 178,090,000 bushels.

OATS: The condition of oats on June 1, 1941 averaged 82 percent of normal or the same as that on June 1 a year ago. The 10-year (1930-39) average condition for June 1 is 77 percent.

Over most of the Corn Belt May was a dry month. Rains in late May and early June were timely enough to result in substantial improvement in prospects in all except the southern part of the area which was the dryest and where the crop was largely headed. In general, stands are good. With grasshoppers a menace only in central South Dakota the insect hazard appears to be less serious than usual for this date.

A continuation during May of the dry weather of the past few months in the States south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers together with high temperatures lowered earlier prospects for oats in that area, especially on the spring seeded acreage which is located in the northern part. Fall sown oats largely matured ahead of the adverse conditions and gave good yields. Quality also was good.

In the Northeastern States good stands were secured in practically all sections and recent rains have relieved the dry conditions which had developed at the close of the month.

Frequent rains have delayed harvesting of the oats crop in Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana. Due to the wet weather in Texas, most of the acreage outside the Panhandle has been harvested with binders rather than with combines. Rust damage in central and eastern Texas and southwestern Arkansas has drastically lowered earlier yield prospects. In the Western States present prospects for the 1941 oats crop are above average on both irrigated and dry land acreage.

On the basis of the prospective acreage reported in March, the June 1 condition indicates a production of about 1,117,419,000 bushels as compared with the 1940 production of 1,235,628,000 bushels and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 1,007,141,000 bushels.

gbp

BARLEY: The production of barley indicated by condition as of June 1 is 318,054,000 bushels, about 9 million bushels more than produced in 1940. Condition on June 1 was reported at 83 percent of normal, compared with 82 percent in 1940 and the 10-year average of 77 percent. Yields above the 10-year average (1930-39) on seeded acreage are in prospect for all States west from Ohio except Missouri and California. Along the Atlantic coast yields lower than average are expected. Higher yields than in 1940 are expected in most States from the Missouri River westward especially in the Plains States. From Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri eastward the exceptionally high yields of a year ago are unlikely to be repeated.

Stocks of barley on farms June 1 totaled 66,103,000 bushels or 21.4 percent of the 1940 production. The 16 million bushel increase of stocks over last year is half of the excess of 1940 production above that of 1939. Most of the increase of holdings are in Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Plains States.

RYE: The prospective production of rye of 44,828,000 bushels is 10 percent larger than the 1940 crop of 40,601,000 bushels and 17 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 38,472,000 bushels.

The indicated yield per acre is above the 10-year average yield in all rye producing States except Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York where drought reduced yield prospects this year. Yields in North Dakota, Texas, California, and Washington are expected to be far above average.

Shortage of soil moisture caused prospects to decline during May in a number of States east of the Mississippi River and in Missouri, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Montana. A late freeze also caused some injury in Ohio.

Favorable growing conditions enabled the crop to improve during the month in Illinois, Iowa, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas, and the Pacific Northwest. In other States rye about held its own in May.

Farm stocks of old rye on June 1, 1941 amounted to 16,534,000 bushels or nearly 50 percent more than the 11,208,000 bushels on farms a year earlier and almost double the 6-year (1934-39) average June 1 farm stocks of 8,637,000 bushels.

EARLY POTATOES: Condition of early potatoes declined during May in most of the Southern States as a result of the drought. The June 1 condition in the 10 Southern States and California averaged 68 percent, compared with 75 percent on June 1, 1940, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 73 percent. Production of the early commercial crop in these States and Tennessee is indicated to be 27,678,000 bushels, compared with 28,961,000 bushels in 1940 and with the 10-year average of 22,253,000 bushels. Of the 27,678,000 bushels indicated this year, California has 10,725,000 bushels. The earlier shipping States of this group have produced good commercial crops, but in the later States, particularly North Carolina, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Tennessee, the dry weather of May caused severe damage and present conditions point to very light crops in the four States.

The drought also had an injurious effect on the crop in the border States of Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, and Maryland. Production of early commercial potatoes in these four States and in Kansas, is indicated to be 7,647,000 bushels, compared with 10,899,000 bushels in 1940 and the 10-year average of 11,937,000 bushels.

mbp

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

FRUIT AND NUT SUMMARY: Except for dry weather, which retarded development of peaches and citrus fruits in some Southern areas, and late freezes which damaged cherries in a few Northern and Western sections, growing conditions for most fruit and nut crops were favorable during May. Conditions on June 1 point to larger-than-average crops of peaches, pears, cherries, California plums, and California dried prunes. Production of apricots is indicated to be below average. Production forecasts for other fruit and nut crops for 1941 will not be made until July or later in the season.

The June 1 condition of apples in commercial areas was slightly above average, but 4 points lower than on June 1 last year. For California grapes, figs, olives, and walnuts, and Northwest prunes, the June 1 condition also was above average, but was well below average for California almonds.

Although the condition of citrus fruits from the bloom of 1941 was below the 10-year average, the lower condition is largely if not entirely offset by the rapid increase in the number and bearing capacity of trees in recent years.

The 1940-41 California Valencia orange crop, most of which will be marketed during the summer and early fall months is about 7 percent smaller than in 1939-40. Larger marketings of Valencias than last season from Florida during the early summer months, however, will partly compensate for the reduced supplies from California. Though most of the 1940-41 grapefruit crop has been harvested, shipments of Florida, Arizona, and California grapefruit are expected to continue for several weeks. Supplies of California lemons during the coming summer will be somewhat larger than in any previous year.

APPLES (Commercial Crop): The June 1 condition of apples in commercial areas is 65 percent, compared with 69 percent on June 1, 1940, and the 6-year (1934-39) average of 64 percent. Condition is above the 6-year average in the Eastern and Central groups of States and equal to the average in the Western group of States.

In each of the North Atlantic States condition is lower than a year ago. New England apples bloomed earlier than in any recent year. Bloom was fairly heavy on McIntosh trees but was light on Baldwin. Late frosts caused damage in some areas. It is too early for reliable indications relative to production, but many growers report an irregular set of fruit. In New York, production is expected to be somewhat lighter than last season. In the Lake Ontario and mid-western districts prospects are about the same as a year ago, while in the Hudson Valley production is expected to be considerably lighter than last season. In the Lake Champlain area the crop is expected to be much heavier than in 1940. In general, bloom on Baldwin and Northern Spy was light in most New York orchards. McIntosh bloomed well, however. Spring frost damage was largely confined to poorly-located orchards.

In New Jersey, dry spring weather caused an unusually heavy "drop" of young fruit. Present prospects point to a smaller crop than last season. Summer varieties carry a heavier set of fruit than others, however. Pennsylvania apple prospects are varied. Condition in that State is well below last year and below average. Conditions in Ohio are irregular. A late May freeze caused considerable damage in eastern areas, but condition for the State as a whole is above average. In Indiana and Illinois present prospects are favorable. In the important Calhoun County area of Illinois the November 1940 cold wave injured trunks of trees and fruit spurs in a few orchards, however. Trunk injury was greatest on Golden Delicious trees. Injury to buds and fruit spurs was most severe to Jonathan and Rome Beauty.

Conditions are extremely varied in Michigan. The season has been earlier than normal and fruit is larger than usual for this time of year. The bloom and set of fruit was heavy on summer varieties, moderate on fall varieties, and light on most winter varieties. Prospects indicate a very light crop of Baldwin and Northern Spy, and moderate-sized crops of McIntosh, Delicious, and Jonathan. In Wisconsin, weather conditions have been favorable and prospects are satisfactory. Prospects are favorable in Minnesota.

In commercial areas of Iowa, production is expected to be light due to fall freeze damage. In Missouri, a light crop is expected in the central and northwestern areas due to winter freeze damage, but excellent crops are in prospect in the eastern and southwestern areas. A light crop is in prospect in Nebraska. November freeze injury to summer varieties was relatively light, but fall and winter varieties were severely injured and production of these varieties will be small. In Kansas, production will be light due to extensive freeze damage to trees last November. Production of summer varieties will be relatively larger than for late varieties, however.

Weather conditions were satisfactory in Delaware during May and a large crop is expected. May frosts in western Maryland caused no serious damage to apples and prospects are favorable in that State. In Virginia, growing conditions were satisfactory during May. The June 1 condition was below that of a year ago but well above average. In West Virginia, a light crop is expected in the important Shenandoah Valley area. Production of early apples in that State is expected to be about the same as last year, but the late crop will be smaller than last season.

In North Carolina apple trees are carrying a heavy set of fruit, with a relatively heavier crop promised for Golden Delicious, Stayman, and Winesap than for other varieties. Apple prospects are favorable in Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. In Arkansas, the crop is expected to be larger than average and larger than that of last year. Conditions in that State have been favorable, although the November freeze damaged trees in some orchards in the northwestern area.

In Montana, conditions are favorable in the western commercial areas, but a light crop is in prosepct in the important Carbon County area. Early spring frosts in Idaho seriously damaged Delicious apples but prospects are good for other important varieties. In Colorado, present indications point to a light crop in the Delta County area, a large crop in Montrose and Montezuma Counties, and a fair-sized crop in the Fremont County area. In most of the Ft. Collins-Loveland area, prospects are relatively poor due to extensive hail damage during May. In New Mexico and Utah, conditions to date have been very favorable and good-sized crops are expected. In Washington, prospects are generally satisfactory. The set of fruit is rather variable between orchards, however, with Jonathan carrying the most uniform set. The set of fruit on Winesap trees appears to be heavier than for other varieties. The recent removal of many neglected orchards is expected to aid in the control of pests, and to contribute toward a reduction in the quantity of cull fruit. In Oregon, production is expected to be smaller than last season and below average. In the important Hood River Valley, the outlook for Delicious and Ortley varieties is somewhat more favorable than for Newtown and Spitzenburg. In California commercial apple areas, weather conditions were generally favorable during May. The June 1 condition in that State is below average, however.

PEACHES: The total United States peach crop, based on June 1 condition, is indicated to be the largest since 1931. Prospective production for the 1941 season is placed at 66,102,000 bushels, compared with 54,430,000 bushels produced in 1940, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 54,356,000 bushels.

In all of the 10 early Southern States except North Carolina and Arkansas, peach prospects declined during May, largely as a result of continued dry weather. Total production in these 10 States is now indicated to be 20,840,000 bushels -- 5 percent less than was indicated on May 1. The 1940 crop totaled 13,856,000 bushels, and the 10-year (1930-39) average production was 14,293,000 bushels.

In North Carolina, the condition on June 1 indicates that the dry weather of recent weeks apparently had not materially affected the crop to that date, though moisture soon will be needed in the Sand Hills area for proper maturity of the crop in that section. In Arkansas, moisture conditions are still favorable despite the dry weather during May. Fruit is showing good growth and production is expected to be larger than last season in all important producing sections of the State. Picking of the earliest varieties will start about June 20; and Fair Beauties are expected to be ready for harvest by July 1. Shipments of Elbertas will start from the southwestern sections about July 15, with the heaviest movement expected during the last week in July. Large crops are in prospect in all other important southern States but lack of sufficient rainfall has retarded the development of fruit in some sections. Prospective production in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and all of the important peach-producing areas of the North Central group of States is indicated to be well above average, and considerably larger than the light crops of last season.

In the North Atlantic group of States prospective production is above average but somewhat below that of 1940. In some of these States the peach crop was reduced to some extent by spring freezes.

In the west, production of California clingstone varieties is placed at 13,209,000 bushels, compared with 14,709,000 bushels in 1940, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 15,143,000 bushels. The California freestone peach crop is indicated to be 7,959,000 bushels. Production of these varieties in 1940 was 8,876,000 bushels, and the 10-year average is 7,863,000 bushels. Thinning of California peach orchards was completed by June 1. The clingstone crop is somewhat variable, especially in the important areas of the Sacramento Valley, where excessive soil moisture has been detrimental to tree growth. Freestone peaches in California were not damaged materially by the excessive spring rains, and growing conditions to date have been relatively favorable for these varieties.

In Colorado, indicated production is above average but is somewhat smaller than the record crop of last season due partly to April and May freezes. Production in Washington and Oregon is indicated to be smaller than last year but is above average. In Utah peaches were damaged to some extent by heavy winds during late May. Production in that State is indicated to be slightly smaller than the large crop of last season, but is above average.

PEARS: The total United States pear crop for the 1941 season, as indicated by the June 1 condition, is 30,261,000 bushels, compared with the 1940 crop of 31,622,000 bushels, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 27,278,000 bushels.

In the three Pacific Coast States (Washington, Oregon and California), which usually produce about two-thirds of the total United States pear crop, Bartlett production is placed at 13,476,000 bushels, compared with 13,407,000 bushels in 1940, and the 10-year average of 13,582,000 bushels. Production of fall and winter pears in these three States is indicated to be 5,473,000 bushels, compared with 6,555,000 bushels in 1940, and the 10-year average of 4,533,000 bushels.

ces

In Washington, the set of fruit on pear trees is somewhat lighter than in 1940, but growing conditions to date have been relatively favorable. In Oregon, the Bartlett crop in the Hood River district is expected to be nearly as large as in 1940, but in the Rogue River section production is expected to be smaller than last season, due to late spring frost damage. Production of fall and winter pears in Oregon is expected to be slightly smaller than last season. The Anjou crop appears to be larger than a year ago, but Bosc and Winter Nelis production will be somewhat smaller. In California, Bartlett pears made good progress during May and production of that variety is expected to be somewhat larger than in 1940. Prospects are less favorable for fall and winter varieties in that State, with production indicated to be little more than half of last season's crop. Prospects for Hardy and Winter Nelis varieties point to unusually light crops.

Indicated production of pears in New York and Pennsylvania is below last year and below the 10-year average, due largely to damage from late frosts. Prospects are relatively better in western New York than in the Hudson River Valley.

In nearly all of the South Atlantic and South Central States, pear production is above average; and in all of the North Central States, except in Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas, where many trees were killed or seriously injured by the cold wave of last November, larger-than-average crops are in prospect.

GRAPES (California): Condition as reported on June 1 is above the 10-year (1930-39) average for each of the three groups of California grapes. Condition of wine varieties is 88 percent, compared with 83 percent on June 1, 1940, and the 10-year average of 82 percent. Raisin grapes were reported at 84 percent, compared with 76 percent on the same date last year, and the 10-year average of 80 percent. Condition of table grapes on June 1 was 83 percent, compared with 82 percent a year ago, and the 10-year average of 80 percent. Growing conditions have been relatively favorable to date and vineyards are in good condition in most areas. Mildew is somewhat more prevalent than usual, but growers, generally, have applied sulphur in vineyards so affected, and total tonnage, therefore, probably will not be materially reduced from this cause. High winds which occurred in some grape growing areas during late May apparently caused little damage to vineyards.

CITRUS FRUITS: The June 1 condition of oranges from the 1941 bloom is 75 percent, compared with 72 percent on June 1, 1940, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 79 percent. In California, growing conditions during May were favorable for citrus crops. Blossoming is nearly over for navel oranges and is well advanced in Valencia groves. The usual "June drop" of newly-formed fruit is now in progress, and is expected to continue for several weeks. Though it is too early for definite indications as to probable production for the 1941-42 season, present prospects are rather favorable. Condition on June 1 for California navel and miscellaneous varieties was 81 percent, compared with 79 percent on the same date last year. Condition of Valencias was 85 percent, compared with 80 percent on June 1, 1940.

In Florida, lack of sufficient rainfall during May has been unfavorable for the 1941-42 orange crop,— especially for tangerines. Condition of all oranges (including tangerines) on June 1 was 65 percent compared with 62 percent on June 1, 1940. Condition of tangerines was 51 percent, compared with 75 percent on the same date last year.

In Texas, orange trees carried a heavy bloom, and the set of fruit appears to be fairly uniform. The "May drop" in orange groves has not been so heavy as for grapefruit in that State. Prospects for Arizona oranges for 1941-42 are rather variable, with some groves carrying unusually light crops. It is too early, however, for definite indications as to probable production. gbp

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1941
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., June 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

Oranges and satsumas in Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi are still showing the effects of the severe freezes of January—February, 1940. Condition of Louisiana oranges is above the low condition of a year ago in that State, but is well below average; and the June 1 condition in Alabama and Mississippi indicates that production will be relatively small in Alabama and negligible in Mississippi.

Production of oranges for the 1940-41 season (1940 bloom) is placed at 79,254,000 boxes, compared with 75,646,000 in 1939-40, and 78,531,000 boxes in 1938-39. Most of the California Valencia crop, and a considerable portion of the Florida Valencia crop still remain to be harvested. Production of Florida Valencias is now placed at 12,000,000 boxes, compared with 10,000,000 boxes last season. In California, production of this variety is indicated to be 25,080,000 boxes, compared with 26,883,000 boxes in 1939-40.

The condition of the United States grapefruit crop from the bloom of 1941, on June 1, was 56 percent, compared with 62 percent on June 1, 1940, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 66 percent. Florida grapefruit prospects were reduced by dry weather during May, while in Texas the crop was adversely affected by too much rain. The condition of Florida grapefruit on June 1 was 53 percent, compared with 69 percent on the same datelast year, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 64 percent. Condition of the Texas crop was 53 percent, compared with 49 percent on June 1, 1940, and the 10-year average of 58 percent. Condition of seeded varieties in Florida has been reduced by the dry weather relatively more than seedless types. Dropping of young fruit has been relatively heavy in both States. In Texas, however, ample soil moisture supplies have been favorable for fruit growth, and fruit is "sizing" unusually well.

In Arizona, dropping of new-crop grapefruit is expected to continue through most of June; but it now appears that unless this "June drop" is excessive, the set of fruit will be larger than for the 1940-41 season. Condition on June 1 was 79 percent, compared with 74 percent in 1940. In California grapefruit-producing areas, growing conditions to date have been favorable. The June 1 condition of grapefruit in that State was 81 percent, compared with 76 percent on the same date last season. Though it is too early for definite indications as to production prospects for the 1941-42 season, the June 1 condition indicates that a somewhat larger crop probably will be produced than in 1940-41.

Total production of grapefruit for the current marketing season (1940-41) is indicated to be 43,663,000 boxes, compared with 35,175,000 boxes in 1939-40, and 43,594,000 boxes in 1938-39.

The 1940-41 lemon crop is indicated to be 13,588,000 boxes, compared with 11,963,000 boxes in 1939-40, and 11,106,000 boxes in 1938-39.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of California dried prunes is placed at 217,000 tons, compared with 175,000 tons produced in 1940 (in which season the equivalent of an additional 9,000 dry tons was not harvested on account of market conditions), and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 207,100 tons. In some areas, losses have occurred from fruit rot diseases resulting from the excessive early spring rains, but serious losses from this cause are not expected. Production of plums in California is indicated to be 75,000 tons, compared with 69,000 tons in 1940, and the 10-year average of 64,600 tons. California plums are developing favorably in nearly all important producing areas, but are reaching maturity slightly later than last season. Harvest of early plums started during the last week of May. Carlot movement to May 31 totaled 50 cars, compared with 168 cars to the end of the same week last season. Condition of Michigan plums is below that of

ela

a year ago but is above the 10-year average. Trees are carrying a good set of fruit and a fairly good crop is in prospect. The June 1 condition of prunes in Idaho is below last year but is above average. Prospects are somewhat variable due to early spring freeze damage. In eastern Washington and Oregon (where prunes are produced mainly for fresh shipment), condition is above average but prospects are somewhat below that of a year ago. In western Washington and Oregon (where prunes are produced primarily for canning and drying), condition is above average. Although prospects were reduced to some extent in low-land orchards in the western parts of these States due to late spring freezes, orchards at higher levels were not damaged materially, and total production is expected to be considerably above the short crop of last season.

CHERRIES: Total production of all varieties of cherries in the 12 commercial States is indicated to be 148,390 tons. This indicated production is nearly 17 percent below last year's (1940) crop of 178,510 tons, but is 7 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average of 138,234 tons. Prospective production is smaller than last year in all States except California.

The sour cherry crop is placed at 79,150 tons -- 30 percent less than the 112,520 tons produced in 1940. Decreases from last season are expected in all States. Total production of sweet cherries is estimated at 69,240 tons or about 5 percent more than the 65,790 tons produced in 1940. A large crop in California -- nearly double the 1940 production -- more than offsets declines in all other important sweet cherry States.

In the Eastern cherry producing States, where production consists mostly of sour varieties, the bloom was generally heavy, and was unusually early. During May there were several frost periods in some sections which materially reduced earlier prospects, with sour varieties generally showing relatively more damage than sweet types. In Michigan, production of sour cherries is expected to be about 40 percent less than a year ago, due largely to frost damage in the northern commercial counties. Rather large crops of both sweet and sour varieties are in prospect in the Southern commercial areas. In New York, considerable damage from late frosts occurred in both the Hudson Valley and in the western counties. In Pennsylvania, prospects were generally good on June 1, especially in Erie and Adams Counties. Fruit was beginning to color by that time and rains since June 1 should be favorable for proper "sizing". In the important Door County area in Wisconsin, a good crop is in prospect.

Harvest is well advanced in California, with fruit harvested to date showing exceptionally good quality. In Oregon, harvest was started during the first few days of June. Production in that State is indicated to be smaller than last year mainly on account of late spring freeze damage. Rains since June 1 have caused some damage to sweet varieties, particularly in western Oregon, but the extent of this damage is still uncertain. In Washington, harvesting of early varieties started in the earliest producing sections during the last week in May. Recent rains have caused some damage to sweet varieties but losses are not expected to be serious. Prospective production of sour varieties is below a year ago, due largely to unfavorable weather during the blossoming period. In Idaho, cherries have generally escaped serious damage from late frosts and rains. In Utah, mid-April frosts reduced prospects considerably with sweet varieties showing most damage. In northern Colorado, hail damage during early May reduced cherry prospects materially, but production in that State is indicated to be above average.

hsj

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1941
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., June 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS: The prospective California apricot crop, as indicated by the June 1 condition, is placed at 232,000 tons, compared with the unusually small crop of 103,000 tons in 1940, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 240,700 tons. Apricots from the earliest areas are now moving to market. Prospective production of Washington apricots is indicated to be 12,500 tons, compared with 13,900 tons in 1940, and the 10-year average of 7,170 tons. Orchards in a few sections of the Yakima Valley were damaged by late spring frosts but most trees in commercial areas are carrying a good set of fruit. Shipments are expected to begin a few days earlier than last season.

California fig orchards are in good condition. The main crop of figs is now setting, but young fruit is not sufficiently advanced to furnish reliable indications relative to the size of the crop. Condition of olives is above average and present prospects are favorable. Most orchards were in full blossom by the first few days of June. The condition of almonds on June 1 indicates that production will be even smaller than the relatively light crop of last season. Condition of California walnuts is above average. "Delayed foliation," which sometimes affects production in the southern counties, does not appear to be so prevalent as at this time last year. Blight is reported to be somewhat more general than usual on some varieties in the central and northern producing areas, however. Present prospects are favorable for Oregon walnuts. Damage from spring freezes was negligible. Rains during the blossom period may have interfered with pollination, but it is yet too early for indications relative to the final set of nuts. Oregon filberts in low-land orchards of the Willamette Valley were damaged considerably by spring freezes; but at higher elevations prospects are more favorable. While it is yet too early for a quantitative estimate production is expected to be larger than last year, due largely to the increase in the number of bearing trees and the increased bearing surface on trees already of bearing age. Prospects were reduced for some early-blooming varieties of Washington filberts, particularly Barcelona, due to spring freezes and poor pollinating weather. Prospects are more favorable for the later-blooming Du Chilly variety, which is the most important type in that State.

MAPLE PRODUCTS: Final returns show that the number of maple trees tapped and quantities of maple sugar and sirup produced in New England this spring were somewhat higher than was indicated for the May report. The data for the other maple products States remain unchanged from that published a month ago. It is estimated that 10,126,000 trees were tapped in the 10 Northern States producing maple products, or slightly less than the 10,178,000 trees tapped in the 1940 season. The quantity of sirup made this year -- 2,061,000 gallons was materially less than the 1940 production of 2,638,000 gallons. Only 556,000 pounds of maple sugar were made this season compared with 629,000 pounds made in the previous year. The unusually low production of maple products in 1941 was due largely to the very short campaign in most States. The season opened somewhat late and closed rather abruptly, as unseasonably hot weather occurred in most sections early in April. The flow of sap was retarded by the warm weather and lack of frost in the ground but the sap was quite sweet and the sirup produced was of good quality.

HAY: The 1941 hay crop was expected on June 1 to yield about the average tonnage per acre but appreciably less than in 1940. The acreage to be cut has not yet been determined. Growth has been favored by ample rains in most Western States but in the East a very dry warm spring caused rapid early growth which could not be sustained. A few local showers early in May were helpful but there

was no real relief in the dry eastern States until nearly the first of June. In this area first cuttings of clover and alfalfa are rather short and young lespedeza has been damaged. In much of the eastern Cotton Belt the early June rains will provide more favorable conditions for planting the usual summer hay crops.

The June 1 condition of all tame hay is 75 percent of normal which is 1 percentage point below average and 8 points below last year. The June 1 condition of wild hay, which is mostly grown in the West, is 84 percent of normal, or 13 points above the average and 5 points above June 1, 1940. About 1/6 of the total U. S. hay acreage is wild hay.

Early cuttings of alfalfa hay have yielded very well in the upper Mississippi Valley, the Plains States and farther west, except in California. In the Northeastern dairy States and the eastern Cotton Belt dry warm weather hastened maturity and shortened the growth of first cuttings but the quality is good.

Rains in early June should help second cuttings in these States.

In the Great Plains region and westward, and also in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and northern Illinois sufficient to excessive spring rains have caused unusually good growth of clovers and timothy. In most of the Northeastern dairy States dry weather has shortened the clover-timothy hay crop and reduced production from "old meadows."

The wild hay crop, which is mostly grown in States west of the Mississippi River, is very good in contrast to the poor crops secured in the recent series of dry years in the Great Plains Region.

PASTURES: On June 1 the condition of pastures showed marked regional contrasts, with unusually good grazing conditions prevailing from the Great Plains westward and in the western Great Lakes region, but with pasture feed extremely short in Eastern and Southeastern portions of the country where lack of moisture has resulted in near drought conditions. For the country as a whole the condition of pastures averaged 79 percent of normal, slightly lower than on June 1 last year but the fourth best for the date since 1930. Additional rainfall since the first of the month appears to have greatly improved pasture prospects from the Ohio Valley northeastward through much of New York and southern New England, but in parts of the southeast drought conditions still remain serious.

In the Great Plains States, where in many recent years pastures have suffered from drought, moisture conditions this year have been unusually favorable for growth of grass. In North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Texas the condition of pastures on June 1 this year were the best for the date in 15 years, while in South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas they were the best since the early 1930's. In the Mountain and Pacific Coast States the conditions of pastures and ranges were likewise unusually good. Farm pastures in the Western group as a whole averaged the best for June 1 in more than 20 years. The condition of ranges in the 17 Western range States averaged the highest for June 1 since 1926.

The poor condition of pastures in the Eastern part of the country reflected a shortage of May rainfall following below normal precipitation in earlier months of the current year. On June 1 drought conditions were most severe in an area extending from southwestern Georgia northeastward to South Central Pennsylvania and including northern Alabama, the eastern two-thirds of Tennessee, portions of southern Kentucky, western South Carolina, central North Carolina, southeastern West Virginia, western Maryland, and nearly all of Virginia. The condition of 41 percent of normal for pastures in Virginia and 56 percent in Alabama were the

lowest for June 1 in records for these States over three-quarters of a century. In Kentucky condition equalled the previous June 1 low of 59 percent set in 1934 and in the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee, and Mississippi pasture conditions were the second lowest on record for June 1 in these respective States. Since the first of June beneficial rains have fallen in Kentucky, northern and western Virginia, and parts of the western Carolinas, northern Georgia, and Tennessee, but in many places subsoil moisture is lacking and there appears to have been no adequate relief from the drought situation in the eastern Carolinas, most of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi.

In the North Atlantic States where pastures started unusually early this year, May precipitation was insufficient to support usual growth and June condition of pastures showed marked declines from a month earlier. In Pennsylvania and New Jersey, June 1 pasture conditions were record low for the date, while in New York June 1 condition was lower only in 1934. In most of this area pastures were as usual providing a fairly adequate supply of nutritious feed through May but they were becoming short and lacked the reserve supply of grass usually produced by the first of June. Weather conditions will, therefore, need to be favorable to maintain the usual supply of pasture feed. Since the first of June additional precipitation has materially aided pastures in much of the Northeast, but in northern New York and northern New England relief has not been general.

MILK PRODUCTION: Despite drought conditions in a number of eastern States, milk production in the United States continued unusually high through May and on June 1 was approaching the seasonal peak of production at a record high level. Production per cow on June 1 in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 3 percent higher than on the same date last year and, with about 2 percent additional milk cows now on farms, total milk production appears to have been up about 5 percent. In relation to population, the production of milk on June 1 this year was unusually high, exceeding previous per capita figures for the date by more than 4 percent.

The average production per cow reported by crop correspondents was higher than has previously been reported during the 17 years of record. In addition to a new record for the United States as a whole, new high records were set for the North Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central groups of States, for the New England States as a group and for many individual States including New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, and North Dakota. In Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan, South Dakota, Colorado, Montana and Idaho the June 1 rate of production has been equalled or exceeded in only one previous year.

There was less than the usual seasonal increase in production per cow between May 1 and June 1. In most northern States this was due chiefly to the early opening of the pasture season and the resulting high production at the beginning of May. From Indiana eastward pastures were closely cropped by June 1 and some farmers were compelled to use for pasture some fields they had intended to cut for hay. In most areas, however, pastures were furnishing a fairly adequate supply of unusually nutritious green feed and as prices of dairy products were favorable in comparison with the price of feed, farmers were feeding milk cows liberally where additional feed was needed.

South of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and in parts of Ohio the deterioration of pastures and the shortage or expected shortage of feed was beginning to affect milk production before June 1. In Virginia, West Virginia, and Tennessee production per cow was below the 10 year average for June 1 and in Ohio and Kentucky production per cow barely exceeded average.

ces

In the Western group of States there has been a great abundance of feed in the pastures but some reports suggest that nutritive value of the feed has not been correspondingly high. The proportion of the cows reported in production in this area on June 1 was also smaller than a year ago. Milk production per cow has been reported lower than the exceptionally high record set last year but higher than in previous seasons.

For the country as a whole, June 1 milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 18.55 pounds, compared with 18.03 pounds a year ago and previous June 1 figures ranging from 15.11 pounds in 1934 to 17.99 pounds in 1938. In crop correspondents' herds 77.1 percent of the milk cows were reported milked on June 1, somewhat less than the 77.4 percent reported for the date in 1938 and 1939 but higher than for any other June 1 of record.

EGG PRODUCTION: The June 1 rate of lay in farm flocks this year reached a record high of 53.5 eggs per 100 layers compared with 53.0 a year ago and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 50.6 eggs. On the first of every month this year except April a new monthly high record has been established. Rising egg prices since March ran contrary to the usual seasonal decline and have been conducive to increased attention to the flocks and liberal feeding from ample supplies of feed grains. The aggregate of the first of the month layings from January to June inclusive, is also the largest of record for the period. It is 6 percent larger than the aggregate last year and 2 percent larger than the previous record aggregate in 1938. In all parts of the country the 6-month aggregate rates this year have reached record high levels.

New record high June 1 levels of egg production per layer were established in the West North Central and South Central States and high levels prevailed in all other parts of the country. The rate exceeded last year by 4 percent in the South Central States and by 1 percent in the West North Central and Western States. In the remaining groups of States the rate was less than 1 percent below last year.

The 10-year June 1 average rate of lay was exceeded in all parts of the country. Increases over the 10-year average were 9 percent in the South Central, 7 percent in the West North Central, 5 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic, 3 percent in the North Atlantic areas and less than 1 percent in the Western area.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

WINTER WHEAT

State	Yield per Acre			Production		
	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	21.8	26.0	23.0	5,572	7,904	7,015
N.J.	22.2	23.5	21.0	1,232	1,316	1,176
Pa.	19.7	20.5	19.0	19,229	18,594	17,328
Ohio	20.1	21.5	20.5	40,718	42,097	40,754
Ind.	17.6	19.5	20.0	30,321	30,030	31,680
Ill.	18.0	22.5	19.0	36,413	39,555	33,668
Mich.	20.8	23.5	21.5	16,651	17,602	15,781
Wis.	17.0	20.0	18.5	628	800	796
Minn.	18.0	24.0	19.0	3,146	4,008	3,534
Iowa	17.9	24.0	17.0	6,944	7,680	2,873
Mo.	14.4	18.5	14.0	26,989	31,690	18,018
S.Dak.	11.0	10.0	9.5	1,365	1,100	1,492
Nebr.	13.6	13.5	14.5	41,151	33,696	33,060
Kans.	11.8	14.0	16.5	131,460	123,648	188,694
Del.	17.5	19.0	17.5	1,496	1,406	1,295
Md.	19.2	19.5	18.0	8,342	7,566	6,984
Va.	14.4	15.5	12.5	8,643	8,463	6,925
W.Va.	15.0	14.5	12.5	2,154	2,016	1,712
N.C.	10.9	14.0	12.5	4,807	6,132	5,888
S.C.	10.0	12.5	11.5	1,364	2,688	2,553
Ga.	9.2	10.5	10.0	1,270	1,880	1,800
Ky.	14.0	15.0	14.5	5,520	5,625	5,655
Tenn.	11.3	13.5	12.0	4,403	5,116	4,824
Ala.	10.4	12.5	12.0	58	75	72
Ark.	9.1	9.5	9.5	557	352	352
Okla.	11.6	14.5	16.0	47,682	56,332	71,296
Tex.	9.6	10.3	16.5	31,360	29,355	56,116
Mont.	14.1	16.0	16.0	10,790	19,120	21,632
Idaho	20.7	24.0	25.0	13,083	16,176	15,750
Wyo.	10.2	11.0	15.0	1,307	2,090	3,360
Colo.	11.6	12.0	13.5	8,745	9,888	15,484
N.Mex.	9.3	7.5	16.0	2,478	1,410	1,616
Ariz.	22.4	21.0	16.0	880	819	496
Utah	16.2	16.0	21.0	2,987	2,976	4,116
Nev.	25.7	27.0	28.0	68	108	140
Wash.	24.0	25.5	29.0	24,568	25,984	45,501
Oreg.	19.6	20.5	24.0	12,431	12,484	16,080
Calif.	18.2	15.0	16.0	12,605	11,370	13,176
U.S.	14.4	16.3	17.3	569,417	589,151	697,692

gbp

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

ALL SPRING WHEAT

State	Condition June 1			Production		
	Average 1930-39	1940	1941	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941 1/
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Me.	93	97	98	101	88	80
N.Y.	80	84	76	134	92	105
Pa.	80	86	86	202	195	195
Ohio	74	81	73	158	40	37
Ind.	76	86	70	169	117	96
Ill.	78	89	88	1,038	600	468
Mich.	83	86	79	294	210	210
Wis.	85	90	90	1,164	943	738
Minn.	81	87	87	19,565	28,061	20,123
Iowa	80	85	79	465	441	374
Mo.	72	80	--	90	17	--
N.Dak.	70	89	89	63,739	97,054	105,660
S.Dak.	72	80	76	19,682	25,121	23,310
Nebr.	75	72	84	2,027	1,125	1,812
Kans.	64	63	85	122	200	315
Mont.	74	90	85	24,483	36,950	31,225
Idaho	87	90	93	10,760	8,207	8,322
Wyo.	79	89	92	1,327	1,320	1,323
Colo.	78	79	89	3,704	3,672	2,990
N.Mex.	78	82	93	326	310	364
Utah	84	89	94	2,089	1,885	1,950
Nev.	87	88	90	319	375	338
Wash.	77	89	93	19,815	15,824	9,936
Oreg.	80	86	92	6,312	4,700	3,036
U.S.	74	88	87	178,090	227,547	213,007

1/ Based on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

DURUM WHEAT

State	Condition June 1		
	Average 1930-39	1940	1941
	Percent		
Minn.	81	86	87
N.Dak.	73	89	88
S.Dak.	74	82	78
3 States	74	88	86

tld

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

OATS

State	Condition June 1			Production		
	Average 1930-39	1940	1941	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941 1/
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Me.	94	89	96	4,320	4,520	4,294
N.H.	89	87	87	282	280	266
Vt.	89	85	85	1,866	1,760	1,728
Mass.	89	93	76	182	238	231
R.I.	88	93	92	63	60	62
Conn.	90	85	78	190	210	196
N.Y.	81	82	78	23,817	29,966	25,203
N.J.	84	85	76	1,378	1,419	1,144
Pa.	81	83	75	26,405	31,080	25,752
Ohio	72	77	76	42,814	44,880	37,342
Ind.	69	81	76	41,123	49,950	42,935
Ill.	75	84	89	115,090	152,496	126,324
Mich.	79	87	86	39,026	60,489	45,115
Wis.	85	91	90	75,456	96,793	78,785
Minn.	82	88	86	133,528	180,795	155,807
Iowa	83	85	82	185,271	206,640	183,212
Mo.	73	74	69	36,989	48,600	39,690
N.Dak.	70	89	87	28,342	33,432	37,488
S.Dak.	75	82	80	37,372	53,240	56,000
Nebr.	75	75	84	42,750	35,760	46,062
Kans.	69	79	77	32,525	43,596	39,912
Del.	83	84	76	94	87	84
Md.	78	82	70	1,325	1,120	988
Va.	76	79	54	2,116	1,932	1,717
W.Va.	74	73	63	1,931	1,462	1,387
N.C.	76	78	75	4,460	5,952	5,330
S.C.	73	71	66	9,238	10,890	10,920
Ga.	74	68	72	7,173	8,638	9,671
Fla.	67	79	80	115	126	126
Ky.	70	76	60	1,733	1,400	1,105
Tenn.	71	74	61	1,603	1,760	1,456
Ala.	73	73	78	2,219	3,000	3,698
Miss.	73	75	77	1,235	3,776	4,970
Ark.	70	71	66	2,784	3,058	2,972
La.	71	77	77	942	1,984	2,325
Okla.	67	72	74	26,083	32,269	33,327
Tex.	64	67	72	34,980	37,125	39,803
Mont.	75	88	85	5,907	9,034	9,585
Idaho	88	91	94	4,967	5,106	5,700
Wyo.	82	88	93	2,587	2,915	3,174
Colo.	82	83	92	4,292	4,530	4,914
N.Mex.	71	75	88	568	652	705
Ariz.	87	88	84	293	297	286
Utah	86	93	96	1,234	1,073	1,131
Nev.	87	93	87	130	280	245
Wash.	85	91	93	8,208	8,658	10,000
Oreg.	84	87	90	8,944	7,950	10,472
Calif.	76	84	78	3,192	4,350	3,780
U.S.	77	82	82	1,007,141	1,235,628	1,117,419

1/ Based on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

tld

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

BARLEY

State	Condition June 1			Production		
	Average 1930-39	1940	1941	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941 1/
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Me.	93	95	97	120	120	112
Vt.	88	91	85	109	150	135
N.Y.	80	82	74	3,854	3,799	3,100
N.J.	85	83	82	43	196	189
Pa.	84	82	75	1,889	4,030	3,748
Ohio	74	77	79	1,194	1,650	1,500
Ind.	74	81	85	634	1,450	1,750
Ill.	79	87	87	5,195	4,928	4,400
Mich.	81	88	87	4,959	5,796	5,452
Wis.	85	91	91	21,516	24,525	18,208
Minn.	82	87	86	43,822	57,348	44,225
Iowa	84	85	80	11,826	14,553	9,542
Mo.	74	77	65	1,222	4,094	3,383
N.Dak.	70	88	87	24,493	28,064	36,062
S.Dak.	74	80	77	23,543	30,821	28,125
Nebr.	77	74	87	12,760	22,544	42,250
Kans.	59	72	82	5,478	18,176	24,064
Md.	83	85	75	1,091	2,172	2,158
Va.	81	86	67	1,132	2,376	1,806
W.Va.	2/ 81	80	66	137	306	308
N.C.	80	84	80	253	308	369
Ky.	80	84	82	510	1,825	2,346
Tenn.	79	83	80	546	1,320	1,242
Okla.	57	62	80	2,091	5,780	7,258
Tex.	57	57	79	2,366	3,825	9,450
Mont.	76	89	86	2,717	4,692	4,683
Idaho	88	91	95	4,375	5,950	7,236
Wyo.	83	90	94	1,476	1,838	1,980
Colo.	79	80	89	7,797	9,368	11,178
N.Mex.	68	71	93	163	264	330
Ariz.	87	85	85	755	1,184	1,376
Utah	86	90	94	1,818	2,812	3,321
Nev.	90	91	92	292	540	684
Wash.	82	91	94	1,941	3,915	4,760
Oreg.	84	88	93	3,087	5,000	5,332
Calif.	75	81	71	29,764	33,516	25,992
U.S.	77	82	83	224,970	309,235	318,054

1/ Based on prospective planted acreage reported in March.
2/ Short-time average.

hsj

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

RYE

State	Yield per Acre			Production		
	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	15.8	17.0	15.5	352	425	326
N.J.	17.3	17.0	17.0	403	374	272
Pa.	14.1	14.5	13.5	1,444	1,044	932
Ohio	14.0	17.0	15.0	963	1,683	1,335
Ind.	11.8	15.0	13.5	1,473	1,785	1,660
Ill.	12.1	14.5	14.0	1,099	826	672
Mich.	12.1	14.0	13.5	1,838	1,260	1,107
Wis.	10.9	13.0	12.5	2,792	2,509	1,962
Minn.	15.0	18.0	17.0	6,605	5,958	5,304
Iowa	14.5	18.5	15.0	1,262	740	390
Mo.	9.4	11.0	8.5	314	407	323
N.Dak.	9.2	13.0	14.0	7,575	9,776	12,670
S.Dak.	10.5	12.0	12.0	4,758	5,640	7,452
Nebr.	8.9	8.0	10.0	3,090	2,608	4,100
Kans.	10.5	10.5	11.5	458	672	794
Del.	12.4	13.0	12.0	88	130	96
Md.	13.0	12.5	12.5	249	238	238
Va.	11.6	12.0	10.5	615	576	410
W.Va.	11.7	10.5	9.5	130	63	66
N.C.	7.5	8.5	8.0	489	510	408
S.C.	8.4	9.0	9.0	80	90	108
Ga.	6.0	6.5	6.5	111	143	143
Ky.	10.9	11.5	11.5	211	230	242
Tenn.	6.9	7.0	7.5	218	280	285
Okla.	7.9	8.5	9.5	213	400	646
Tex.	10.0	9.0	14.0	32	63	112
Mont.	9.4	11.0	10.5	344	352	368
Idaho	10.7	11.0	12.0	62	77	132
Wyo.	6.5	7.0	8.0	155	168	208
Colo.	7.2	7.5	9.0	300	345	594
Utah	7.6	8.0	9.5	20	32	38
Wash.	8.3	10.5	13.0	173	315	520
Oreg.	12.5	14.0	14.0	460	770	798
Calif.	12.6	14.0	13.0	96	112	117
U.S.	11.2	12.7	12.7	38,472	40,601	44,828

gbp

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

STOCKS OF BARLEY ON FARMS JUNE 1, 1941, WITH COMPARISONS

State	Percent of previous year's crop			Quantity		
	Average 1934-39	1940	1941	Average 1934-39	1940	1941
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Me.	18	24	23	23	28	28
Vt.	17	17	9	17	24	14
N.Y.	19	26	22	666	1,025	836
N.J.	15	0	6.5	4	0	13
Pa.	13	8	12	236	293	484
Ohio	13	9	10	77	112	165
Ind.	13	6	1	56	54	14
Ill.	22	17	14	557	612	690
Mich.	17	22	23	700	1,270	1,333
Wis.	15	18	29	3,188	4,066	7,112
Minn.	19	24	28	8,106	14,354	16,057
Iowa	17	16	20	1,796	2,123	2,911
Mo.	6	7	11	84	268	450
N.Dak.	32	33	39	5,406	9,557	10,945
S.Dak.	38	30	28	6,078	7,390	8,630
Nebr.	23	13	19	2,393	1,905	4,283
Kans.	16	6.5	25	530	486	4,544
Md.	8	5.5	6.5	86	119	141
Va.	9	7	7.5	106	162	178
W.Va.	15	15	13	22	40	40
N.C.	8	12	5.5	14	26	17
Ky.	6	5	6	33	56	110
Tenn.	5	7.5	6.5	28	72	86
Okla.	8	5	9	146	302	520
Tex.	10	4	14	163	118	536
Mont.	28	35	27	600	1,781	1,267
Idaho	16	12	15	608	670	892
Wyo.	23	18	19	302	281	349
Colo.	16	14	19	1,228	1,114	1,780
N.Mex.	17	6.5	8.5	25	16	22
Ariz.	3	4	8	26	46	95
Utah	13	10	13	236	252	366
Nev.	10	20	20	33	105	108
Wash.	14	8	9	285	250	352
Oreg.	9	8	8	287	430	400
Calif.	2	2	1	576	617	335
U.S.	16.7	18.2	21.4	34,723	50,024	66,103

gbp

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

STOCKS OF RYE ON FARMS JUNE 1, 1941, WITH COMPARISONS

State	Percent of previous year's crop			Quantity		
	Average 1934-39	1940	1941	Average 1934-39	1940	1941
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	19	14	19	67	48	81
N.J.	7	4	19	28	16	71
Pa.	21	14	23	284	148	240
Ohio	10	10	10	106	123	168
Ind.	15	10	13	240	161	232
Ill.	15	16	14	181	192	116
Mich.	24	22	24	450	333	302
Wis.	27	41	48	884	976	1,204
Minn.	22	33	50	1,638	2,426	2,979
Iowa	22	17	33	388	170	244
Mo.	8	14	2	36	62	8
N.Dak.	22	41	65	1,538	2,870	6,354
S.Dak.	39	47	54	1,458	2,233	3,046
Nebr.	25	23	26	763	821	678
Kans.	14	13	18	80	84	121
Del.	13	1.5	1	11	2	1
Md.	12	5	12	27	12	29
Va.	9	9	18	49	52	104
W.Va.	17	8.5	10	20	6	6
N.C.	8	8	10	40	37	51
S.C.	5	2.5	6.5	4	2	6
Ga.	7	5	3.5	7	7	5
Ky.	4	3	5	7	4	12
Tenn.	3	3	6	7	9	17
Okla.	7	5	14	14	26	56
Tex.	4	5	6	1	3	4
Mont.	25	40	32	93	168	113
Idaho	20	35	18	14	19	14
Wyo.	21	8	21	29	13	35
Colo.	18	20	18	49	60	62
Utah	2	1	2.5	1	---	1
Wash.	15	9	15	24	23	47
Oreg.	19	18	16	96	101	123
Calif.	5	1	4	5	1	4
U.S.	21.0	28.7	40.7	8,637	11,208	16,534

gbp

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CONDITION JUNE 1

State	Tame Hay			Clover and Timothy Hay			Alfalfa Hay		
	Average 1930-39	1940	1941	Average 1930-39	1940	1941	Average 1930-39	1940	1941
	Percent								
Me.	86	91	84	87	90	88	86	87	73
N.H.	86	92	75	86	90	80	82	93	80
Vt.	87	95	73	86	93	75	83	94	69
Mass.	83	94	69	84	95	72	82	94	81
R.I.	84	94	66	85	97	79	88	100	87
Conn.	83	91	69	86	90	72	87	91	79
N.Y.	78	88	62	79	86	65	85	92	75
N.J.	77	79	52	76	87	55	83	91	62
Pa.	76	85	58	76	85	59	84	90	66
Ohio	71	84	64	71	84	64	79	90	75
Ind.	72	87	69	72	88	69	81	92	80
Ill.	74	84	82	75	85	83	82	90	90
Mich.	77	88	82	76	87	83	84	92	84
Wis.	75	86	86	74	85	86	79	91	88
Minn.	76	80	85	75	78	83	77	85	83
Iowa	75	83	74	74	84	72	82	90	84
Mo.	70	76	68	70	79	69	81	89	86
N.Dak.	60	83	89	60	75	89	60	82	89
S.Dak.	68	74	78	66	78	82	67	76	81
Nebr.	74	69	84	75	73	84	75	72	86
Kans.	71	81	87	75	83	89	71	84	91
Del.	79	88	61	79	88	61	84	91	71
Md.	74	86	57	73	86	56	82	89	67
Va.	72	78	41	71	77	41	78	84	52
W.Va.	70	70	56	72	73	58	79	83	68
N.C.	76	78	61	1/ 75	75	60	77	77	65
S.C.	68	71	54				72	71	54
Ga.	71	68	54	--	65	52	78	70	63
Fla.	70	66	71						
Ky.	73	79	57	74	81	60	82	87	74
Tenn.	73	74	53	73	75	57	80	83	72
Ala.	72	69	65	--	71	58	75	71	71
Miss.	74	72	67	--	72	68	79	84	70
Ark.	74	77	70	--	74	67	80	85	80
La.	76	77	81				79	84	82
Okla.	70	78	82				69	77	86
Tex.	72	76	79				77	81	89
Mont.	76	88	83	80	88	84	78	88	86
Idaho	83	88	90	84	89	92	83	88	90
Wyo.	82	88	91	84	86	92	81	90	93
Colo.	81	83	92	86	90	96	79	83	89
N.Mex.	76	85	92	82	92	97	80	87	93
Ariz.	86	78	93				86	78	91
Utah	78	85	89	82	92	92	77	83	89
Nev.	80	73	78	78	73	69	79	74	78
Wash.	81	95	93	84	94	93	80	96	92
Oreg.	82	91	92	82	90	92	83	89	89
Calif.	83	89	83	--	96	87	85	90	84
U.S.	76	83	75	75	85	72	79	87	85

1/ Short-time average.

gbp

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CONDITION JUNE 1

State	Wild Hay			Pasture		
	Average 1930-39	1940	1941	Average 1930-39	1940	1941
	Percent					
Me.	81	84	85	82	84	80
N.H.	79	84	76	83	85	74
Vt.	83	94	82	86	90	75
Mass.	80	84	79	82	87	66
R.I.	86	95	100	81	86	71
Conn.	83	88	68	83	89	73
N.Y.	76	84	62	80	90	65
N.J.	85	90	64	79	88	56
Pa.	79	80	62	79	88	63
Ohio	71	80	65	76	84	67
Ind.	78	83	84	78	89	73
Ill.	75	84	83	78	85	86
Mich.	80	90	85	81	88	85
Wis.	78	86	88	78	83	87
Minn.	73	80	83	76	79	88
Iowa	78	82	82	78	84	80
Mo.	75	78	71	76	80	72
N.Dak.	58	84	89	59	85	91
S.Dak.	64	78	80	65	76	81
Nebr.	74	63	81	72	61	78
Kans.	74	83	87	70	76	86
Del.	84	92	73	78	86	62
Md.	76	82	61	77	86	60
Va.	73	77	51	78	79	41
W.Va.	74	76	58	75	69	61
N.C.	74	75	62	76	73	55
S.C.	70	71	53	69	69	45
Ga.	73	64	52	74	66	50
Fla.	73	71	60	73	65	61
Ky.	74	74	58	78	80	59
Tenn.	74	74	56	78	74	51
Ala.	72	66	57	77	72	56
Miss.	72	69	67	78	71	68
Ark.	78	82	74	80	83	71
La.	76	74	84	79	76	83
Okla.	72	79	86	70	79	90
Tex.	74	74	90	74	74	96
Mont.	73	85	83	73	90	82
Idaho	85	87	93	85	93	96
Wyo.	81	84	90	78	87	95
Colo.	83	82	94	75	79	92
N.Mex.	67	88	93	66	83	100
Ariz.	77	69	96	82	73	92
Utah	84	87	93	78	82	96
Nev.	81	83	88	83	96	87
Wash.	81	93	92	82	95	94
Oreg.	79	89	93	84	92	95
Calif.	75	93	84	77	91	94
U.S.	71	79	84	76	81	79

gbp

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1941 — AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE, CROP REPORTING BOARD — Washington, D. C., June 10, 1941, 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Condition June 1 Average 1934-39	1940	1941
		Percent	
Eastern States:			
North Atlantic:			
Maine	68	75	74
New Hampshire	68	72	56
Vermont	71	71	70
Massachusetts	70	82	59
Rhode Island	69	62	57
Connecticut	68	80	62
New York	67	70	66
New Jersey	68	83	70
Pennsylvania	63	75	59
All North Atlantic	66	74	64
South Atlantic:			
Delaware	65	86	74
Maryland	59	73	69
Virginia	50	58	56
West Virginia	55	75	52
North Carolina	50	52	75
Georgia	50	44	71
All South Atlantic	53	64	59
All Eastern States	61	70	62
Central States:			
North Central:			
Ohio	56	64	62
Indiana	53	57	83
Illinois	50	46	66
Michigan	68	70	68
Wisconsin	77	79	82
Minnesota	63	75	88
Iowa	64	87	27
Missouri	51	49	54
Nebraska	60	73	21
Kansas	50	59	35
All North Central	58	62	64
South Central:			
Kentucky	46	49	84
Tennessee	45	35	75
Arkansas	51	51	60
All South Central	48	48	69
All Central States	58	61	64
Western States:			
Montana	71	82	78
Idaho	71	77	68
Colorado	67	71	67
New Mexico	57	68	87
Utah	76	72	83
Washington	73	76	74
Oregon	73	78	65
California	67	57	63
All Western States	71	72	71
36 States	64	69	65

1/ Condition of the commercial crop relates to apples in the commercial apple areas of each State, including fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption. gbp

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

PEACHES

State	Condition June 1			Production 1/		
	Average 1930-39	1940	1941	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
N.H.	66	78	76	18	10	16
Mass.	62	84	67	104	76	73
R.I.	69	95	75	24	18	19
Conn.	64	82	61	157	130	105
N.Y.	61	73	66	1,433	1,380	1,287
N.J.	61	87	81	1,252	1,494	1,408
Pa.	54	79	64	1,789	2,500	2,112
Ohio	44	38	71	861	443	1,181
Ind.	38	15	87	345	58	611
Ill.	42	12	90	1,447	200	2,180
Mich.	56	62	82	1,744	1,682	2,580
Iowa	46	61	33	80	93	40
Mo.	37	24	67	802	528	1,376
Nebr.	41	46	13	43	58	6
Kans.	30	42	28	115	183	73
Del.	58	83	88	301	465	456
Md.	55	82	77	348	470	440
Va.	46	47	78	902	2/ 1,392	1,968
W.Va.	36	72	68	267	446	490
N.C.	58	37	85	1,920	1,344	2,430
S.C.	60	50	77	1,236	2,158	3,081
Ga.	58	52	76	5,049	4,216	5,159
Fla.	56	76	55	57	66	42
Ky.	35	18	85	520	258	1,302
Tenn.	42	13	85	1,224	264	2,044
Ala.	56	22	78	1,448	700	2,240
Miss.	58	33	80	842	420	1,140
Ark.	43	47	82	1,785	2,040	3,120
La.	54	66	69	290	442	449
Okla.	29	27	73	476	434	918
Tex.	40	52	72	1,190	2,036	2,261
Idaho	51	76	44	128	207	125
Colo.	78	91	83	1,221	3/2,000	1,760
N.Mex.	35	60	63	67	120	90
Ariz.	62	58	50	56	50	38
Utah	61	86	75	435	600	570
Nev.	64	60	75	5	5	5
Wash.	59	89	79	1,078	1,494	1,432
Oreg.	61	74	60	292	365	307
Calif., All	80	80	72	23,006	23,585	21,168
Clingstone 4/	80	80	71	15,143	14,709	13,209
Freestone	78	79	74	7,863	8,876	7,959
U.S.	62	61	75	54,356	54,430	66,102

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1940, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): California, Clingstone, 625.

2/ Includes 56,000 bushels harvested but not utilized due to excessive cullage resulting from rain damage at harvest time.

3/ Includes 60,000 bushels diverted from marketing channels in accordance with provisions of marketing agreement.

4/ Mainly for canning.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

PEARS

State	Condition June 1			Production 1/		
	Average 1930-39	1940	1941	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Maine	73	78	79	12	13	13
N.H.	78	90	66	13	16	11
Vt.	66	65	56	7	6	6
Mass.	74	76	66	71	52	49
R.I.	77	83	71	10	7	8
Conn.	74	84	71	48	48	44
N.Y.	65	75	57	1,476	1,670	1,325
N.J.	61	83	56	71	68	46
Pa.	61	75	52	699	873	652
Ohio	55	66	64	698	816	816
Ind.	50	63	75	380	483	608
Ill.	47	61	76	551	652	731
Mich.	63	78	70	1,138	1,398	1,526
Iowa	56	78	46	102	158	76
Mo.	40	50	54	339	518	449
Nebr.	44	61	26	41	58	23
Kans.	39	58	47	147	223	138
Del.	53	66	79	13	11	12
Md.	56	79	65	90	107	90
Va.	37	44	55	304	525	455
W.Va.	33	62	45	55	97	69
N.C.	47	45	67	263	312	380
S.C.	55	65	63	101	123	111
Ga.	51	62	62	283	397	357
Fla.	59	78	66	102	180	140
Ky.	33	45	75	190	382	404
Tenn.	34	15	71	222	194	465
Ala.	46	37	61	288	292	405
Miss.	51	50	66	295	438	482
Ark.	42	45	62	158	204	245
La.	50	76	60	121	214	166
Okla.	28	22	69	91	73	163
Tex.	39	68	55	349	545	428
Idaho	74	75	67	60	63	54
Colo.	66	87	73	230	249	182
N.Mex.	45	61	63	41	56	57
Ariz.	67	82	45	11	7	6
Utah	68	80	83	88	129	118
Nev.	67	52	50	4	3	2
Wash., All	72	75	74	5,027	2/6,100	5,792
Bartlett	--	75	74	3,582	3,800	3,600
Other	--	76	74	1,445	2/2,300	2,192
Oreg., All	74	75	69	3,295	2/4,445	3,948
Bartlett	--	76	71	1,374	1,690	1,500
Other	--	75	68	1,921	2/2,755	2,448
Calif., All	67	66	67	9,792	9,417	9,209
Bartlett	--	65	70	8,626	7,917	8,376
Other	--	74	46	1,167	1,500	833
U.S.	63	67	67	27,278	31,622	30,261

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1940, estimates of such quantities were as follows(1,000 bu.) Ohio, 25 Washington Bartlett, 154; Other, 345; California Bartlett, 208; Other, 167.

2/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized in accordance with grade and size requirements of marketing agreements (1,000 bu.): Washington Other, 262; Oregon, 80.

mjd

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP AND STATE	Production 1/				Condition June 1 (new crop) 1/		
	Average 1929-38	1938	1939	Indicated 1940	Average 1930-39	1940	1941
	Thousand boxes				Percent		
ORANGES:							
California, all	34,875	41,420	44,404	44,350	83	80	83
Valencias	19,764	23,450	26,883	25,080	84	80	85
Navels and Misc.	15,111	17,970	17,521	19,270	81	79	81
Florida, all	19,470	33,300	28,000	31,300	72	62	65
Early & midseason	2/12,008	17,150	15,600	16,500	--	62	67
Valencias	2/ 8,042	12,750	10,000	12,000	--	62	67
Tangerines	2,195	3,400	2,400	2,800	64	75	51
Satsumas	--	--	--	--	57	47	52
Texas	947	2,815	2,360	2,850	64	61	65
Arizona	213	430	520	500	80	73	73
Alabama	79	96	75	1	--	5	45
Mississippi	44	85	59	(3)	--	(3)	6
Louisiana	271	385	228	253 2/	83	48	70
7 States 4/	55,900	78,531	75,646	79,254	79	72	75
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida, all	14,000	23,300	15,900	24,600	64	69	53
Seedless	2/ 5,042	7,800	6,500	8,300	--	68	61
Other	2/10,558	15,500	9,400	16,300	--	69	48
Texas	5,065	15,670	14,400	14,400	58	49	53
Arizona	1,252	2,700	2,900	2,800	82	74	79
California	1,668	1,924	1,975	1,863	81	76	81
4 States 4/	21,985	43,594	35,175	43,663	66	62	56
LEMONS:							
California 4/	8,228	11,106	11,963	13,588	78	77	82
LIMES:							
Florida	28	95	95	5/80	72	42	62

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about November 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about September 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity and/or eliminated on account of market conditions. Indicated production for the 1941-42 season will be issued in October. 2/ Short-time average. 3/ Failure reported.
4/ Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 lb. net and grapefruit 60 lb.; in Florida and other States oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, about 76 lb. net.
5/ December 1 indicated production.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

CROP AND STATE	Condition June 1		
	Average 1930-39	1940	1941
	Percent		
GRAPES:			
Florida	71	78	73
California, all	80	79	85
Wine varieties	82	83	88
Raisin varieties	80	76	84
Table varieties	80	82	83
OTHER CROPS:			
California:			
Apricots	62	28	59
Figs	77	82	85
Olives	70	80	72
Almonds	61	45	32
Walnuts	73	70	79
Florida:			
Avocados	65	27	47
Pineapples	69	48	67

gbp

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CHERRIES

State	Condition June 1			Production 1/		
	Average 1930-39	1940	1941	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941
	Percent			Tons		
New York	69	84	48	20,422	21,750	15,460
Pennsylvania	56	80	63	8,318	11,520	10,140
Ohio	55	72	63	5,362	7,180	7,080
Michigan	64	83	47	30,128	49,800	30,340
Wisconsin	76	91	81	8,792	13,900	10,850
Montana	75	84	83	467	360	350
Idaho	71	72	67	2,579	2,200	1,980
Colorado	57	63	64	3,439	4,350	3,690
Utah	59	57	59	3,847	5,350	4,800
Washington	62	76	64	17,980	2/29,100	25,000
Oregon	58	62	52	15,210	21,800	17,300
California	62	34	55	22,690	11,000	21,400
12 States	63	69	56	138,234	178,310	148,390

State	Sweet varieties Production		Sour varieties Production	
	1940	Indicated 1941	1940	Indicated 1941
	Tons			
New York	1,750	1,920	20,000	13,540
Pennsylvania	3,450	2,700	8,070	7,440
Ohio	380	320	6,800	6,760
Michigan	3,600	3,250	46,200	27,090
Wisconsin	---	---	13,900	10,850
Montana	80	80	280	270
Idaho	1,670	1,520	530	460
Colorado	260	210	4,090	3,480
Utah	2,900	2,740	2,450	2,060
Washington	21,200	19,200	2/ 7,900	5,800
Oregon	19,500	15,900	2,300	1,400
California	11,000	21,400	---	---
12 States	65,790	69,240	112,520	79,150

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1940, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Washington Sweet, 700; Sour, 1,100; Oregon Sour, 270.

2/ Includes 700 tons of harvested sour cherries not utilized due to excessive cullage.

gbp

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1941 — AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE, CROP REPORTING BOARD — Washington, D. C., June 10, 1941, 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

CROP and STATE	Condition June 1: Average 1930-39	Condition June 1: 1940	Condition June 1: 1941	Production 1/: Average 1930-39	Production 1/: 1940	Production 1/: Indicated 1941
	Percent			Tons		
APRICOTS:						
California	62	28	59	240,700	103,000	232,000
Washington	2/67	90	81	7,170	12,900	12,500
				Fresh Basis		
PLUMS:						
Michigan	60	78	69	---	---	---
California	72	71	76	64,600	69,000	75,000
				Dry Basis 3/		
PRUNES:						
California (for drying)	64	62	72	207,100	4/175,000	217,000
Idaho	69	86	77	---	---	---
Washington, all	58	48	73	---	---	---
Eastern Wash.	70	85	74	---	---	---
Western Wash.	52	23	72	---	---	---
Oregon, all	53	30	58	---	---	---
Eastern Oregon	68	84	71	---	---	---
Western Oregon	51	24	57	---	---	---

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1940, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Plums, California, 5,000. 2/ Short-time average. 3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried. 4/ In addition, an equivalent of 9,000 tons (dry basis) was not harvested on account of market conditions.

CONDITION JUNE 1 OF ALL EARLY POTATOES IN 10 SOUTHERN STATES AND CALIFORNIA 1/2/

State	Average 1930-39	1940	1941	State	Average 1930-39	1940	1941
	Percent				Percent		
N.C.	75	81	58	Ark.	73	80	61
S.C.	70	74	54	La.	73	72	81
Ga.	71	67	58	Okla.	70	74	71
Fla.	71	77	64	Tex.	66	68	69
Ala.	75	68	69	Calif.	90	80	82
Miss.	75	70	72	11 States	73	75	68

1/ Condition reported as of June 1 or at time of harvest.
2/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before September 1 in States listed.

MAPLE PRODUCTS

State	Trees tapped: Average 1930-39	Trees tapped: 1940	Trees tapped: 1941	Sugar made: Average 1930-39	Sugar made: 1940	Sugar made: 1941	Sirup made: Average 1930-39	Sirup made: 1940	Sirup made: 1941
	Thousand trees			Thousand pounds			Thousand gallons		
Me.	262	270	243	15	13	11	34	49	1/32
N.H.	371	273	254	73	23	19	70	62	50
Vt.	5,099	4,242	4,284	700	268	278	1,030	1,080	822
Mass.	237	217	210	69	43	35	57	57	56
N.Y.	3,199	2,867	2,953	349	212	165	733	734	570
Pa.	622	433	411	88	36	25	178	112	82
Ohio	1,139	1,144	1,087	27	11	8	341	332	323
Mich.	441	368	368	28	12	9	107	74	75
Wis.	386	507	261	9	2	1	67	104	34
Md.	58	57	55	19	9	5	24	24	17
U.S.	11,974	10,178	10,126	1,377	629	556	2,642	2,628	2,061

1/ Does not include 23,000 gallons of sirup produced on non-farm lands in Somerset County.

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1941

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

June 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1939 AND 1940 (Revised)

Class and Type	Type No.	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production		Season av. price per lb. received by farmers		Value of production	
		1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
		Acres		Lb.		Thous. lb.		Cents		Thous. dol.	
FLUE-CURED:											
Virginia	11	134,000	73,000	800	920	107,200	67,160	14.6	17.5	15,651	11,753
North Carolina	11	320,000	195,000	890	925	284,800	180,375	15.0	16.3	42,720	29,401
Total old belt	11	454,000	268,000	863	924	392,000	247,535	14.9	16.6	58,371	41,154
Eastern North Carolina belt	12	425,000	245,000	1,010	1,120	429,250	274,400	15.4	17.0	66,104	46,648
North Carolina	13	98,000	58,000	1,005	1,110	98,490	64,380	15.3	15.7	15,069	10,108
South Carolina	13	144,000	81,000	925	1,015	133,200	82,215	14.6	14.6	19,447	12,003
Total South Carolina belt	13	242,000	139,000	957	1,055	231,690	146,595	14.9	15.1	34,516	22,111
Georgia	14	125,000	71,000	760	1,060	95,000	75,260	12.8	15.6	12,160	11,741
Florida	14	29,500	12,700	700	925	20,650	11,748	12.3	17.5	2,540	2,056
Alabama	14	400	300	600	850	240	255	10.5	15.0	25	38
Total Georgia & Florida belt	14	154,900	84,000	748	1,039	115,890	87,263	12.7	15.9	14,725	13,835
Total flue-cured	11-14	1,275,900	736,000	916	1,027	1,168,830	755,793	14.9	16.4	173,716	123,748
FIRE-CURED:											
Virginia	21	23,000	22,400	910	835	20,930	18,704	11.2	9.3	2,344	1,739
Kentucky	22	19,500	20,000	820	900	15,990	18,000	10.2	8.7	1,631	1,566
Tennessee	22	43,000	45,000	865	900	37,195	40,500	11.8	10.7	4,389	4,334
Total C'ville & H'ville	22	62,500	65,000	851	900	53,185	58,500	11.3	10.1	6,020	5,900
Kentucky	23	22,000	23,800	820	880	18,040	20,944	8.5	7.5	1,533	1,571
Tennessee	23	5,300	5,500	840	900	4,452	4,950	7.0	7.0	312	346
Total Paducah	23	27,300	29,300	824	884	22,492	25,894	8.2	7.4	1,845	1,917
Henderson Stemming (Ky.)	24	700	450	850	850	595	393	7.0	7.1	42	27
Total fire-cured	21-24	113,500	117,150	856	883	97,202	103,481	10.5	9.3	10,251	9,583
AIR-CURED (light):											
Ohio	31	15,500	12,500	890	1,000	13,795	12,500	17.2	12.8	2,373	1,600
Indiana	31	12,700	9,500	900	1,050	11,430	9,975	16.1	11.8	1,840	1,177
Missouri	31	6,800	5,400	925	1,150	6,290	6,210	13.0	16.0	818	994
Kansas	31	600	300	850	1,050	510	315	15.0	17.0	76	54
Virginia	31	11,700	9,500	1,060	1,210	12,402	11,495	16.7	18.2	2,071	2,092
West Virginia	31	3,600	3,100	760	900	2,736	2,790	18.2	16.7	498	466
North Carolina	31	8,100	7,000	1,070	1,050	8,667	7,350	16.7	18.2	1,447	1,338
Kentucky	31	300,000	255,000	920	1,040	276,000	265,000	17.7	15.8	48,852	41,870
Tennessee	31	67,000	58,000	960	1,030	64,320	59,740	16.7	18.6	10,741	11,112
Alabama	31	200	200	850	800	170	160	14.0	17.0	24	27
Total Burley	31	426,200	360,500	930	1,042	396,320	375,535	17.3	16.2	68,740	60,730
Southern Maryland	32	40,000	38,000	820	840	32,800	31,920	21.1	20.5	6,921	6,544
Total air-cured (light)	31-32	466,200	398,500	922	1,022	429,120	407,455	17.6	16.5	75,661	67,274
AIR-CURED (dark):											
Indiana	35	500	500	875	825	438	412	5.2	5.7	23	23
Kentucky	35	19,000	18,500	925	900	17,575	16,650	6.7	7.8	1,178	1,299
Tennessee	35	5,000	5,000	860	900	4,300	4,500	5.8	6.5	249	292
Total One Sucker	35	24,500	24,000	911	898	22,313	21,562	6.5	7.5	1,450	1,614
Green River (ky.)	36	20,500	20,000	875	875	17,938	17,500	7.4	7.6	1,327	1,330
Virginia sun-cured	37	3,400	3,600	975	875	3,315	3,150	12.2	9.3	404	293
Total air-cured (dark)	35-37	48,400	47,600	900	887	43,566	42,212	7.3	7.7	3,181	3,237

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE - WASHINGTON, D. C. June 10, 1941

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1939 AND 1940 (Revised) — 3:00 P.M.(E.T.)

Class and Type	Type No.	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production		Season av. price per lb. received by farmers		Value of production	
		1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
		Acres		Lb.		Thous. lb.		Cents		Thous. dol.	
CIGAR FILLER:											
Pennsylvania seedleaf	41	31,500	33,400	1,425	1,470	44,888	49,098	12.9	13.3	5,791	6,530
Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	16,500	16,200	1,000	980	16,500	15,876	8.4	7.6	1,386	1,207
Georgia	45	400	400	960	1,150	384	460	13.3	13.4	51	62
Florida	45	1,000	1,000	960	1,300	960	1,300	13.3	15.4	128	200
Total Ga. & Fla. sun-grown	45	1,400	1,400	960	1,257	1,344	1,760	13.3	14.9	179	262
Total cigar filler	41-45	49,400	51,000	1,270	1,309	62,732	66,734	11.7	12.0	7,356	7,999
CIGAR BINDER:											
Massachusetts	51	100	100	1,620	1,600	162	160	22.0	21.0	36	34
Connecticut	51	7,800	7,600	1,620	1,540	12,636	11,704	22.0	21.0	2,780	2,458
Total Conn. Valley broadleaf	51	7,900	7,700	1,620	1,541	12,798	11,864	22.0	21.0	2,816	2,492
Massachusetts	52	4,900	5,100	1,690	1,710	8,281	8,721	24.0	21.0	1,987	1,831
Connecticut	52	3,200	4,300	1,660	1,640	5,312	7,052	24.0	23.0	1,275	1,622
Total Conn. Val. Havana seed	52	8,100	9,400	1,678	1,678	13,593	15,773	24.0	21.9	3,262	3,453
New York	53	1,200	1,400	1,350	1,250	1,620	1,750	10.6	11.7	172	205
Pennsylvania	53	300	300	1,530	1,640	459	492	11.8	12.9	54	63
Total N.Y. & Pa. Havana seed	53	1,500	1,700	1,386	1,319	2,079	2,242	10.9	12.0	226	268
Southern Wisconsin	54	13,000	13,600	1,440	1,480	18,720	20,128	10.8	8.5	2,022	1,711
Wisconsin	55	9,300	10,900	1,470	1,480	13,671	16,132	14.0	11.8	1,914	1,904
Minnesota	55	600	700	1,200	1,225	720	858	9.0	10.0	65	86
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	9,900	11,600	1,454	1,465	14,391	16,990	13.8	11.7	1,979	1,990
Total cigar binder	51-55	40,400	44,000	1,524	1,523	61,581	66,997	16.7	14.8	10,305	9,914
CIGAR WRAPPER:											
Massachusetts	61	1,300	900	1,120	1,060	1,456	954	66.0	78.0	961	744
Connecticut	61	6,400	5,500	1,120	830	7,168	4,565	66.0	78.0	4,731	3,561
Total Conn. Val. shade-grown	61	7,700	6,400	1,120	862	8,624	5,519	66.0	78.0	5,692	4,305
Georgia	62	700	700	860	1,000	602	700	73.0	75.0	439	525
Florida	62	2,500	3,000	860	1,025	2,150	3,075	73.0	75.0	1,570	2,306
Total Ga. & Fla. shade-grown	62	3,200	3,700	860	1,020	2,752	3,775	73.0	75.0	2,009	2,831
Total cigar wrapper	61-62	10,900	10,100	1,044	920	11,376	9,294	67.7	76.8	7,701	7,136
Total cigar types	41-62	100,700	105,100	1,347	1,361	135,689	143,025	18.7	17.5	25,362	25,049
UNITED STATES	All	2,004,700	1,404,350	935	1,034	1,874,407	1,451,966	15.4	15.8	288,171	228,891

ces

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TOBACCO BY STATES, 1939 AND 1940 (Revised)

State	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
	Acres		Pounds		Thousand pounds	
Mass.	6,300	6,100	1,571	1,612	9,899	9,835
Conn.	17,400	17,400	1,443	1,340	25,116	23,321
N.Y.	1,200	1,400	1,350	1,250	1,620	1,750
Pa.	31,800	33,700	1,426	1,472	45,347	49,590
Ohio	32,000	28,700	947	989	30,295	28,376
Ind.	13,200	10,000	899	1,039	11,868	10,387
Wis.	22,300	24,500	1,453	1,480	32,391	36,260
Minn.	600	700	1,200	1,225	720	858
Mo.	6,800	5,400	925	1,150	6,290	6,210
Kans.	600	300	850	1,050	510	315
Md.	40,000	38,000	820	840	32,800	31,920
Va.	172,100	108,500	836	926	143,847	100,509
W.Va.	3,600	3,100	760	900	2,736	2,790
N.C.	851,100	505,000	965	1,043	821,207	526,505
S.C.	144,000	81,000	925	1,015	133,200	82,215
Ga.	126,100	72,100	761	1,060	95,986	76,420
Fla.	33,000	16,700	720	965	23,760	16,123
Ky.	381,700	337,750	907	1,002	346,138	338,477
Tenn.	120,300	113,500	917	966	110,267	109,690
Ala.	600	500	683	830	410	415
U.S.	2,004,700	1,404,350	935	1,034	1,874,407	1,451,966

State	Season average price per pound received by farmers		Value of production	
	1939	1940	1939	1940
	Cents		Thousand dollars	
Mass.	30.1	26.5	2,984	2,609
Conn.	35.0	32.8	8,786	7,641
N.Y.	10.6	11.7	172	205
Pa.	12.9	13.3	5,845	6,593
Ohio	12.4	9.9	3,759	2,807
Ind.	15.7	11.6	1,863	1,200
Wis.	12.2	10.0	3,936	3,615
Minn.	9.0	10.0	65	86
Mo.	13.0	16.0	818	994
Kans.	15.0	17.0	76	54
Md.	21.1	20.5	6,921	6,544
Va.	14.2	15.8	20,470	15,877
W.Va.	18.2	16.7	498	466
N.C.	15.3	16.6	125,340	87,495
S.C.	14.6	14.6	19,447	12,003
Ga.	13.2	16.1	12,650	12,328
Fla.	17.8	28.3	4,238	4,562
Ky.	15.8	14.1	54,563	47,663
Tenn.	14.2	14.7	15,691	16,084
Ala.	12.0	15.7	49	65
U. S.	15.4	15.8	288,171	228,891

gbp

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

June 10, 1941

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

State	June 1, (Avg.) 1930-39	June 1 1939	June 1 1940	June 1 1941
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Maine	15.9	16.1	15.3	18.8
New Hampshire	16.6	15.0	17.1	17.6
Vermont	18.3	18.2	19.7	20.6
Massachusetts	19.7	20.3	20.8	21.1
Connecticut	19.2	20.4	19.9	19.4
New York	23.2	23.9	23.8	24.6
New Jersey	21.6	21.8	21.4	22.0
Pennsylvania	20.9	21.4	22.7	22.1
NORTH ATLANTIC	21.06	21.79	22.06	22.38
Ohio	19.8	19.9	20.3	19.9
Indiana	17.8	18.3	18.5	18.8
Illinois	17.8	19.4	19.4	20.0
Michigan	22.2	22.7	22.8	23.3
Wisconsin	22.2	23.0	23.0	24.9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	20.46	21.12	21.15	22.34
Minnesota	20.4	21.5	21.1	22.7
Iowa	18.2	19.3	20.3	19.4
Missouri	12.9	13.9	13.2	13.1
North Dakota	16.3	18.5	20.1	21.0
South Dakota	16.0	16.6	17.4	18.4
Nebraska	17.2	19.0	18.8	19.3
Kansas	17.0	17.6	17.7	18.4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	17.05	18.32	18.62	19.23
Maryland	17.1	17.9	18.7	18.3
Virginia	13.4	12.6	14.0	13.0
West Virginia	14.0	13.7	13.7	13.3
North Carolina	12.5	13.4	12.5	13.0
South Carolina	10.9	12.5	11.7	11.1
Georgia	9.2	10.2	9.6	10.0
SOUTH ATLANTIC	12.37	12.96	13.18	13.03
Kentucky	14.0	14.1	13.6	14.1
Tennessee	12.1	12.8	11.8	12.0
Alabama	9.0	10.9	9.4	9.3
Mississippi	8.8	8.6	7.8	8.0
Arkansas	10.6	11.3	10.6	11.5
Oklahoma	13.1	14.5	13.2	13.8
Texas	10.6	11.2	10.1	11.4
SOUTH CENTRAL	11.24	11.92	11.18	11.61
Montana	17.0	19.1	19.7	19.7
Idaho	20.7	22.2	22.6	23.0
Wyoming	15.7	18.2	18.5	17.7
Colorado	16.1	18.7	18.3	19.5
Washington	22.1	23.0	23.9	23.4
Oregon	20.4	20.9	22.8	22.5
California	20.3	20.1	22.5	20.0
WESTERN	18.67	20.54	21.28	20.92
UNITED STATES	17.04	17.98	18.03	18.55

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters and are weighted by counties. Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada. tld

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
June 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

EGGS PRODUCED PER 100 LAYERS, JUNE 1 1/

State	Av. 1930-39	1939	1940	1941
		Number		
Me.	57.2	63.0	61.7	62.0
N.H.	56.3	57.3	57.4	58.1
Vt.	58.8	61.5	61.1	63.6
Mass.	57.1	58.5	63.2	59.9
R.I.	52.6	55.0	59.8	55.0
Conn.	55.9	58.3	58.1	56.1
N.Y.	56.2	55.0	57.5	57.1
N.J.	51.6	53.6	55.3	51.9
Pa.	54.0	55.1	55.5	56.9
N.ATL.	55.0	55.7	57.0	56.9
Ohio	54.2	55.6	56.6	56.9
Ind.	52.3	54.4	56.1	55.8
Ill.	48.5	51.7	53.2	52.4
Mich.	57.1	57.3	57.7	58.5
Wis.	56.3	57.3	57.1	56.4
E.N.CENT.	52.9	54.8	55.8	55.5
Minn.	53.8	56.0	56.2	58.2
Iowa	49.6	51.3	53.5	52.6
Mo.	50.0	52.5	52.6	52.5
N.Dak.	51.2	54.6	54.1	55.5
S.Dak.	49.6	52.3	53.1	52.9
Nebr.	50.2	54.1	54.4	55.6
Kans.	51.7	54.3	54.6	55.9
W.N.CENT.	50.8	53.2	54.0	54.4
Del.	49.6	51.6	55.8	53.8
Md.	49.4	51.9	51.0	49.9
Va.	46.1	47.8	49.6	49.9
W.Va.	52.5	56.3	56.4	55.1
N.C.	45.5	48.3	49.4	48.3
S.C.	41.2	44.8	41.4	44.0
Ga.	42.7	45.3	43.2	43.8
Fla.	47.6	49.2	49.5	47.8
S.ATL.	46.4	49.0	49.2	48.9
Ky.	45.1	48.4	50.7	50.1
Tenn.	43.4	43.8	45.4	46.1
Ala.	45.0	48.7	46.3	47.0
Miss.	42.9	45.9	44.9	45.2
Ark.	46.4	48.6	48.2	49.4
La.	40.4	43.6	41.2	40.7
Okla.	48.7	51.7	50.7	53.1
Tex.	46.5	47.9	47.7	51.9
S.CENT.	45.6	47.8	47.7	49.5
Mont.	53.7	56.0	54.5	55.4
Idaho	56.1	55.0	54.1	55.6
Wyo.	53.1	57.4	57.2	57.6
Colo.	51.7	52.9	51.2	53.1
N.Mex.	49.1	49.3	49.3	51.2
Ariz.	51.9	52.0	49.2	48.4
Utah	56.9	55.5	54.8	53.0
Nev.	56.4	56.6	58.0	58.0
Wash.	58.3	55.6	57.4	58.0
Oreg.	57.6	56.6	56.2	57.1
Calif.	53.0	51.9	53.8	53.4
WEST.	54.3	53.6	54.2	54.5
U.S.	50.6	52.4	53.0	53.5

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

gbp