
CHAPTER IX— FRUITS AND NUTS, AND HORTICULTURAL SPECIALTIES

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CHAPTER IX—FRUITS AND NUTS, AND HORTICULTURAL SPECIALTIES

Introduction.—This chapter presents statistics collected in the 1945 Census of Agriculture for specified small fruits, specified tree fruits, nuts, and grapes and horticultural specialties. Small fruits is a term used to include tame or cultivated berry crops and also wild blueberries if the land from which the blueberries were harvested was used primarily for their production. Horticultural specialties include (1) crops grown under glass (flowers, plants, and vegetables) and propagated mushrooms; (2) nursery products (trees, shrubs, vines, ornamentals, etc.); and (3) flower and vegetable seeds, bulbs, and flowers and plants grown in the open.

For small fruits, the data presented in this chapter show, for each specified crop, the number of farms on which it was harvested in 1944, the area harvested, the production, and the value of production. For fruit orchards or groves, planted nut trees, and vineyards, an area was not secured for each kind of fruit or nut but rather for the over-all area for each farm for all such items combined. The area shown under "Land in fruit orchards, vineyards, and planted nut trees" and the number of farms reporting such area relate to the census date, January 1, 1945. The area figures include all land in orchards, groves, or vineyards — regardless of whether the trees or vines were of bearing age — except when an acreage was not reported for scattered trees or vines about the farmyards, along farm lanes or fence rows, etc. The number of trees, or vines, of all ages was secured for several of the individual kinds of fruits and nuts and such figures also relate to the census date. Except for citrus fruits, the production of tree fruits, nuts, and grapes relates to the 1944 crop year; for citrus fruits, the production figures relate to the crop harvested in the 1943-1944 season from the bloom of 1943. The number of farms reporting apples, grapes, pecans, or other individual crops refers to the number reporting production, as cited above, and/or living trees (or vines) on the census date. The data obtained for horticultural specialties were restricted to a composite value of the products sold or traded in 1944; these values are given herein along with the number of farms or establishments reporting such sales.

In addition to the grand totals for the continental United States, totals are usually shown not only for the 9 geographic divisions and for each of the 48 States and the District of Columbia, as has been the custom in general summary reports for a census of agriculture, but also for 3 larger geographic regions, viz., The North, The South, and The West. Similar data, for counties, appear in volume I, parts 1 to 33. Much of the information is also available in statistical tables for minor civil divisions (townships, precincts, etc.) and, although not published, this information may be obtained from the Bureau of the Census by payment of the cost of making reproductions of such tables. Chapter VIII, immediately preceding this chapter, presents data, similar to those included herein, for specified field and vegetable crops, such as corn, wheat, oats, and other small grains, hays, seeds, cotton, tobacco, Irish and sweet potatoes, farm gardens, vegetables harvested for sale, etc. A limited over-all picture of crop production for the United States is presented in the first summary table in each of these two chapters.

Comparable data for each of the items for which separate information was gathered in the 1945 Census are available for one or more prior censuses. Tables 3 and 4 present all such figures for the United States as a whole, while the tables following present only a part of the available comparative information for component geographic areas such as regions, divisions, and States.

Plan of regionalization.—In 1945, a regionalized book type of schedule was used to secure crop information. The plan of regionalization for both 1945 and 1940 and the results

attained, particularly for the later census, are presented in some detail in chapter VIII. Only a brief reference to the plan, as used in 1945, is given in this chapter. A different schedule was provided for each of the 7 geographic regions (not conforming to any of the geographic areas referred to above), each region being fairly homogeneous as to the kinds of crops grown. By using a different schedule for each region, it was possible to restrict the number of crop inquiries to selected crops which were most important in an area as well as to provide for the use of the units of measure which were most prevalent in the area. Under the fruits and nuts section of the schedule, space was provided for the enumerator to record, for each farm, the combined value of the 1944 production of all small fruits and tree fruits and nuts for which separate inquiries were not provided. A method was outlined for identifying, on a schedule book basis, the names of the crops for which a value was listed under this "catch-all" question. Under this procedure, then, information for such "unlisted" crops was not required in the same detail as was sought in the case of crops with separate inquiries. In addition, many enumerators failed to identify the crop grown, while other enumerators entered a value for items that were not properly classified as cultivated small fruits, tree fruits, or nuts. No data are shown in this chapter, therefore, for the values reported under this "catch-all" inquiry. However, the inquiry relating to "Land in fruit orchards, vineyards, and planted nut trees" was designed to include the area of all cultivated tree fruits and nuts; and the inquiry for the "Value of fruits and nuts sold" (see chapter X of this volume) should include the value of sales of all cultivated small fruits, tree fruits, and nuts.

For the foregoing reasons, data are not available for the acreage, production, and value of production for such small fruits as cranberries, currants, gooseberries, etc.; and, likewise, data are not available for the number of trees, production, or value of production of such tree fruits as avocados, figs, mangoes, quinces, etc. Further, it has been necessary to restrict the over-all totals to figures which are short of the actual totals for the United States for those crops for which a separate inquiry was carried for one or more regions, but not universally for all 7 regions; for example, raspberries, boysenberries, loganberries, and youngberries; apricots; filberts; English walnuts; etc. In the tables, therefore, the words "Specified crops" or "Specified States" are used to identify totals which lack completeness insofar as the total for the United States is concerned.

In summary tables 3 and 4, with appropriate reference notes as to their comparability with the data for previous censuses, are presented all totals for the 1945 Census which lack completeness because a separate inquiry was not carried in all regions for a particular crop. These incomplete totals for the 1945 census are shown in the division and State tables as totals for "Specified States." Comparable statistics for the same Specified States are presented from the 1940 Census; in addition, United States totals are given from the 1940 Census. A comparison of the Specified States data for 1940 with the United States total for the same census year will indicate, in a broad way, the extent of the completeness of the 1945 Census figures. The degree of incompleteness varies with the crop. It should be remembered that the value of sales of fruits and nuts, as given in chapter X, represents the income from sales of all fruits and nuts, even though some of these crops did not have a separate inquiry for acreage or number of trees, production, and value of production on any of the regionalized schedules (see chapter X for a discussion of the reliability of the reports on the value of all fruits sold).

In addition to the foregoing precautions and limitations when comparing the data for the 1945 Census with those for

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1945

Table 1.—SUMMARY FOR SPECIFIED CROPS—ACREAGE AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION WITH COMPARATIVE DATA FOR ALL CROPS AND CROPLAND HARVESTED, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1939 TO 1944

[For comparability of data, see text discussion]

ITEM AND YEAR	ACREAGE			VALUE (DOLLARS)			Average per acre	
	Total	Increase or decrease (-)		Total	Increase or decrease (-)			
		Acres	Percent		Amount	Percent		
Cropland harvested.....	352,865,765	31,623,385	9.8	14,439,980,636	8,795,476,808	155.8	41.28	
1944..	321,242,430	25,618,254	8.7	5,644,453,828	(*)	(*)	17.83	
1939..	295,624,176	-63,617,915	-17.7	(**)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
1934..	359,242,091	14,692,824	4.3	(**)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
1929..	344,549,267	-4,054,462	-1.2	(**)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
1924..	348,603,729	-----	-----	(**)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
1919..	-----	-----	-----	(**)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Specified crops, total.....	349,803,130	38,856,795	10.5	11,891,732,143	7,175,918,654	152.2	34.95	
1944..	316,546,385	19,438,844	6.5	4,715,813,489	(*)	(*)	15.30	
1939..	297,107,491	-59,097,543	-16.6	(**)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
1934..	356,205,084	(*)	(*)	(**)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Field crops ³	340,246,318	32,098,672	10.4	1,032,626,099	621,709,867	151.3	xxxxxx xxxx	
1944..	308,147,646	21,261,512	7.4	410,916,232	(*)	(*)	xxxxxx xxxx	
1939..	286,886,134	-50,058,350	-17.3	(**)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
1934..	346,939,484	12,623,813	3.8	(**)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
1929..	334,315,671	-10,651,482	-3.1	(**)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
1924..	344,967,153	-----	-----	(**)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Vegetables ³	4,370,281	1,317,060	48.1	1,479,015,137	-----	-----	-----	
1944..	3,058,221	-720,461	-19.1	8,223,514,866	750,980,028	10.0	22.97	
1939..	3,773,682	961,967	34.2	7,472,534,858	-7,178,642,911	-49.0	(*)	
1934..	2,811,715	1,387,442	97.4	14,646,177,769	9,358,403,935	177.0	42.01	
1929..	1,424,273	-----	-----	5,287,773,834	2,899,724,154	83.1	16.99	
Fruits and nuts and horticultural specialties ⁴	5,186,581	-158,937	-3.0	1,515,572,394	997,848,287	192.7	292.21	
1944..	5,345,468	-1,102,207	-17.1	517,724,107	(*)	(*)	96.85	
1939..	6,447,675	-6,160	-0.1	(**)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
1929..	3,458,835	(*)	(*)	(**)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
All crops ²	319,124,373	20,482,025	6.9	5,705,464,370	1,226,449,233	27.4	17.88	
1944..	298,642,348	-59,425,320	-16.6	4,479,015,137	-3,744,499,749	-45.5	15.00	
1939..	358,057,668	(*)	(*)	8,223,514,866	750,980,028	10.0	22.97	
1929..	(*)	(*)	(*)	7,472,534,858	-7,178,642,911	-49.0	(*)	
1924..	(*)	(*)	(*)	14,646,177,769	9,358,403,935	177.0	42.01	
1919..	348,603,729	37,310,347	12.0	5,287,773,834	2,899,724,154	83.1	16.99	
1909..	311,293,382	28,075,102	9.9	2,888,049,680	(*)	(*)	10.20	
1899..	283,218,280	63,512,716	28.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
1889..	219,705,564	53,518,980	32.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
1879..	166,186,584	-----	-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Field crops ³	310,546,458	22,125,467	7.7	4,763,656,130	818,930,995	20.6	15.34	
1939..	288,420,991	-60,362,122	-17.3	3,949,725,135	-2,980,371,010	-42.8	13.69	
1934..	348,765,113	1,907,921	0.6	6,900,000,145	-6,372,501,706	-48.0	19.78	
1929..	345,875,192	36,962,597	11.9	15,272,597,851	8,329,931,889	168.5	38.26	
1909..	309,912,595	27,072,884	9.6	4,942,665,962	2,217,373,759	81.4	15.95	
1899..	232,039,711	-----	-----	2,725,292,203	-----	-----	9.84	
Vegetables ³	3,058,221	-720,461	-19.1	410,916,232	(**)	(**)	xxxxxx xxxx	
1939..	3,773,682	961,967	34.2	7,137,025,114	(**)	(**)	xxxxxx xxxx	
1934..	2,811,715	1,387,442	97.4	522,000,766	-12,426,491	-2.8	xxxxxx xxxx	
1929..	1,424,273	414,812	41.1	534,436,277	(**)	(**)	xxxxxx xxxx	
1909..	1,009,461	-----	-----	8,65,749,492	(**)	(**)	xxxxxx xxxx	
Fruits and nuts and horticultural specialties.....	5,524,694	-922,981	-14.8	530,892,008	138,631,120	35.8	96.09	
1939..	5,447,575	-25,165	-0.4	392,260,888	-409,148,667	-51.1	60.94	
1929..	6,472,840	(**)	(**)	801,408,955	-37,734,686	-4.5	123.81	
1919..	10,304,264	-67,062	-18.1	839,143,641	559,765,261	200.4	xxxxxx xxxx	
1909..	10,371,326	-7,243	-1.9	279,358,380	116,500,903	71.6	xxxxxx xxxx	
1899..	378,569	-----	-----	162,757,477	-----	-----	xxxxxx xxxx	

^{*}Not available.^{**}Available data not comparable.

114,502,932 acres of corn cut for fodder were excluded as most of this acreage was probably duplicated in the acreage of corn harvested for grain. The value of this fodder, \$206,934,650, was also excluded. 3,107,318 acres of mature crops hogged off (corn, velvetbeans, soybeans, peanuts, sweetpotatoes, etc.) were also excluded to conform with totals previously published.

²Total acreage of crops for which figures are available.

³Irish and sweet potatoes included with "Field crops," not with "Vegetables." Acreage of vegetables represents acres of vegetables harvested for sale only; acreage in farm gardens not available. Value includes both vegetables for home use and for sale.

⁴Acreage of horticultural specialties not available for 1944 and therefore excluded for previous censuses; value includes horticultural specialties.

⁵Figures differ from those previously published due to exclusion of acreage for alfalfa, clover, and grass seeds harvested, most of which is assumed to have been duplicated in the hay acreage.

⁶Only strawberries reported in small fruits; other small fruits included in field crops.⁷Farm garden vegetables for home use only.⁸Vegetables for sale.⁹Acreage for horticultural specialties not included.¹⁰Acreage in fruit orchards, vineyards, and planted nut trees not secured prior to 1930 Census.

previous censuses, it should be borne in mind that the acreage of crops (or the number of fruit trees or vines) and the number of farms reporting are, on the whole, better indices of general changes or trends in agriculture than the quantity of crop production, since variations in the quantity harvested may be due largely to favorable or unfavorable seasons, development of new varieties, availability of farm labor, etc.

Farms reporting.—The term "farms reporting" any of the small fruits indicates the number of farms on which a specified crop was reported as having been harvested in a designated year. For example, Tennessee led all States in the acreage of strawberries harvested in 1944. The Census of 1945 recorded 234,431 farms in that State and of these only 4,092 reported a production

of strawberries. Therefore, the number of farms reporting strawberries harvested in 1944, as shown in the tables, is given as 4,092 for Tennessee. The term "farms reporting," when used in the tables for tree fruits and nuts and grapes, refers to the number of farms that reported information either for production in the year for which such data were required or for the number of trees on the census date.

Acreage or number of trees or vines.—The 1945 schedule provided for reporting fractional acreages (tenths) for small fruits and for land in fruit orchards, vineyards, and planted nut trees. The enumerator was cautioned to omit nonbearing acreage for any of the listed small fruits but to include all land in bearing and nonbearing fruit orchards, vineyards, and

Table 2.—FACTORS USED IN CONVERTING FRUIT PRODUCTION FROM THE UNITS OF MEASURE REPORTED TO THE UNITS SHOWN IN THE TABLES

CROP	Units shown in the tables in this volume	REGIONS WHERE OTHER UNITS WERE CARRIED ON THE SCHEDULE AND IN THE STATE BULLETINS		Conversion factors
		Region	Unit	
Strawberries.....	Quarts	Region 7	Pounds	1½ lb. = 1 qt.
Blackberries and dew- berries.....	Quarts	Region 7	Pounds	1½ lb. = 1 qt.
Raspberries.....	Quarts	Region 7	Pounds	1½ lb. = 1 qt.
Boysenberries, logan- berries, and young- berries.....	Quarts	Region 7	Pounds	1½ lb. = 1 qt.
Apples.....	Bushels	Region 6	Ton of 2,000 lb.	1 bu. = 48 lb.
Cherries.....	Pounds	Region 6	Ton of 2,000 lb.	1 bu. = 48 lb.
Peaches.....	Bushels	Region 6	Ton of 2,000 lb.	1 bu. = 50 lb.
Pears.....	Bushels	Region 6	Ton of 2,000 lb.	1 bu. = 50 lb.
Plums and prunes.....	Bushels	Regions 6 and 7	Ton of 2,000 lb.	1 bu. = 56 lb.
Apricots.....	Bushels	Region 6	Ton of 2,000 lb.	1 bu. = 48 lb.
Grapes.....	Pounds	Region 7	Pounds	1 bu. = 48 lb.
Oranges.....	Tons	Region 5	Ton of 2,000 lb.	1 bu. = 56 lb.
Tangerines and mandarins.....	Tons	Region 2	Bushels	1 bu. = 90 lb.
Grapefruit.....	Tons	Region 3	Field boxes	1 f.b. = 90 lb.
Almonds.....	Pounds	Region 3	Field boxes	1 f.b. = 82 lb.
Walnuts.....	Pounds	Region 6	Ton of 2,000 lb.	1 bu. = 56 lb.
		Region 6	Ton of 2,000 lb.	

planted nut trees. The acreage of nurseries was not to be included in the total for land in fruit orchards, vineyards, and planted nut trees. The schedule inquiries for the individual tree fruits or nuts and for grapes provided for a report on the total number of trees or vines of all ages on the census date, no distinction being made as to the number which were of bearing age.

The dot maps presented in this chapter indicate the principal areas of production and the relative importance of each area. These maps are based upon the county as a unit and do not always indicate, in exact detail, where a crop was produced within the county.

Production and unit of measure.—The quantity harvested includes the total production of each crop whether sold, or to be sold, or used on the farm. In some instances, the enumerator may have reported as quantity harvested only the portion of the crop which was sold. For tenants and croppers, the landlord's share was included in the report for the farm of the operator. Production figures generally relate to the crop year preceding the date of the census. When this is not the case, the text discussion for the individual crops sets forth the particular crop season covered and the tables carry appropriate references. All fruit production in the 1945 Census was reported on a fresh-fruit basis. In the regions where tons were called for, the schedule provided for reporting tenths of tons.

The unit of measure for reporting production of some crops has varied from one census to another. A regionalized schedule, as was used for the 1945 and 1940 Censuses, made it possible to secure the production in the unit of measure most commonly used in a particular region. In the 33 parts of volume I showing data by counties, the production of each crop is shown in the unit called for on the schedule for the region in which the State is located. In the tables of this volume, the production for an individual crop is shown in a common unit for all States. In censuses prior to 1940, the production of a crop was quite generally, though not universally, reported in a standard unit for all States, with the result that the quantity harvested was frequently sought in terms of containers or units of measure not widely used or not used at all in some areas.

Table 2 presents the conversion factors used in translating 1945 Census statistics to a common unit for those crops for which the unit of measure was not standard for all regions.

Value.—In general, the values shown in the 1945, 1940, and 1930 Census reports were obtained by multiplying the number of units of the crop harvested in each county by an average unit price. For most items these unit prices were county averages obtained and calculated cooperatively by the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture. These unit values were based, for the most part, upon the average prices reported by correspondents to the Division of Agricultural Statistics of the Bureau of Agricultural

Economics. In 1935, the values were calculated by States only, using State average unit prices. In 1925, values were calculated by counties, using average unit prices established, in most instances, for crop-reporting districts (groups of contiguous counties).

For the 1920 Census, values were calculated by counties, using State average unit prices for each crop. Prior to 1920, the value of all fruits and nuts were enumerated. The values of horticultural specialties sold were secured by the enumerators for each year that an inquiry has been carried on a schedule.

Comparability of statistics.—Comparability of the data for the different censuses may have been affected by a change in the type of schedule used, a change in the wording of the specific inquiries, the inclusion or exclusion of inquiries for crops not widely grown, the date of enumeration, and many other factors. Reference has already been made to the comparability of the 1945 Census data for those crops for which an inquiry was not carried for all regions with the data for previous censuses. Reference notes or comments in the text under the individual crops call attention to the most important differences from year to year, particularly those resulting from changes in the schedule.

When totals for 1944 are available only for Specified States, subtotals for The North, The South, and The West are not shown in the division and State tables; however, subtotals are shown for any of the 9 geographic divisions when data are shown for one or more of the component States. As a warning to the user, incomplete geographic division totals are italicized.

Some of the current and historical data for the acreage and value of specified fruits and nuts and horticultural specialties, listed in tables 3 and 4, have been summarized and are shown in table 1 along with other subtotals for specified field crops and vegetables. Separate data for the crops comprising the broad groupings "field crops" and "vegetables" are shown in chapter VIII. An analysis of the over-all acreage for all specified crops is made in that chapter by contrasting such totals with "land acres" or "cropland harvested" and with the acreage of all crops as recorded in several of the previous censuses.

Individual crops.—Data for individual small fruits are presented for the United States in table 3 and by divisions and States in table 5. Likewise, data for individual tree fruits and nuts are presented for the United States in table 4, and for divisions and States in tables 6 to 23, inclusive. The composite value of horticultural specialties sold, although not shown separately in table 1, is shown by divisions and States in table 24 along with farms reporting. In presenting these statistics, certain percentages and averages are shown to facilitate analysis and use of the data. The production of all fruits is given on a fresh basis, even though some of the fruit may have been dried.

Small fruits.—The 1945 Farm and Ranch Schedule called for the acreage and production of individual small fruits, as follows: strawberries in all regions; raspberries in regions 1, 2, 5, and 7; blackberries and dewberries in regions 1, 2, 4, 5, and 7 (the word "dewberries" was omitted from the inquiry in region 4); blueberries (tame and wild) in region 1; and boysenberries, loganberries, and youngberries in region 7 (see Introduction to this volume for States included in each region). No figures are available from the 1945 Census for other small fruits. Wild blueberries were to be reported (region 1) only when grown on land used primarily for their production.

In 1940, a separate inquiry was carried on each regional schedule for the acreage and production of the individual berry crops important in the area. The acreage and production of all other small fruits were obtained separately under a "catch-all" question where the name of the fruit, along with the numerical data, was entered by the enumerator. In 1935, data were secured for strawberries only. The data for that census include some planted acreage from which no crop was harvested in 1934.

The acreage of strawberries harvested in 1944 was 72,503, or 58.6 percent smaller than the 1939 total of 175,217 and 70.1 percent less than the 242,829 reported for 1929. The 1944 acreage of raspberries for the Specified States was 43,634, which compares with 57,817 acres for the same States in 1939. For blackberries and dewberries, the 21,791 acres in 1944, for Specified States, compare with 25,870 acres for the same States in 1939. Again, the blueberry acreage of 43,238 in 1944 for

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possibly higher than the actual production, if measured in bushel containers.

Cherries.—Inquiries for cherries were carried on the 1945 schedule in all regions except region 3 (Florida). The production was reported in pounds except for Arizona and California where tons were specified as the unit of measure. The total of 11,989,659 cherry trees in 1945 is slightly under the 12,228,521 enumerated in 1940. The 1935 Census recorded 15,074,004 cherry trees.

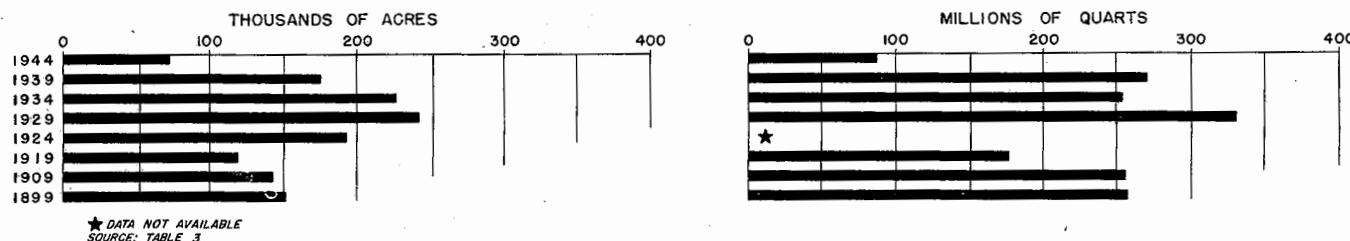
Peaches.—The number of trees of all ages and the production of peaches were required on the 1945 schedule for all regions. The production was reported in bushels for all regions except region 6 (Arizona and California) where the unit of measure was tons. The factor used for converting peach production to bushels was 48 pounds = 1 bushel. The number of peach trees of all ages has changed only slightly in the last 10 years. The total of 66,470,131 trees reported in 1945 is only 3.5 percent smaller than the 68,867,222 trees in 1940 and less than one percent below the 67,069,062 trees reported in 1935.

Pears.—Information on the number of trees of all ages and the production of pears was obtained for all regions in 1945. For this crop, the production was also reported in bushels, except for Arizona and California where tons was the specified unit of measure. The production in these States was converted to bushels on the basis of 50 pounds = 1 bushel. The 1934 production of pears in California and the 1929 production in California and selected counties in Arizona, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington were also in tons. The production figures, when published in the general summary tables in 1935 and 1930, were converted to bushels for these States by using the conversion factor of 56 pounds per bushel. Research since 1935 indicates that the weight per bushel of pears should be 50 pounds. For the summary tables shown in the 1940 Census reports, the 1934 and 1929 production figures were recomputed.

The number of pear trees of all ages has been declining. The 1945 total is 13,875,766; whereas, the 1940 Census recorded 14,460,416 trees and the 1935 Census, 19,433,137 trees.

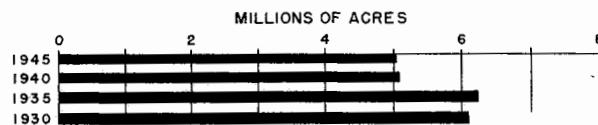
Plums and prunes.—Two columns were provided on the 1945 schedule for each region to report the number of trees of all

STRAWBERRIES—ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1899 TO 1944



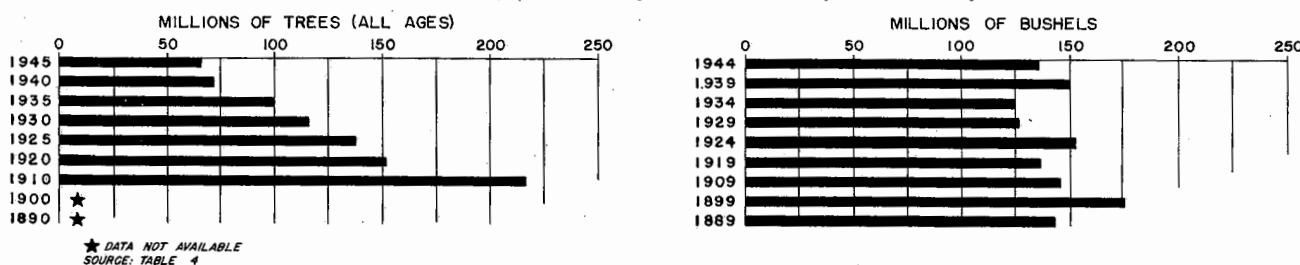
* DATA NOT AVAILABLE
SOURCE: TABLE 3

LAND IN FRUIT ORCHARDS—ACREAGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930 TO 1945



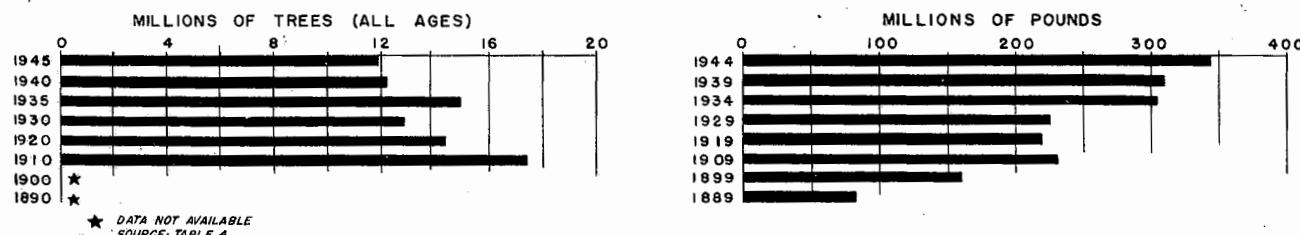
SOURCE: TABLE 4

APPLES—NUMBER OF TREES (ALL AGES), 1910 TO 1945; AND PRODUCTION, 1889 TO 1944; FOR THE UNITED STATES



* DATA NOT AVAILABLE
SOURCE: TABLE 4

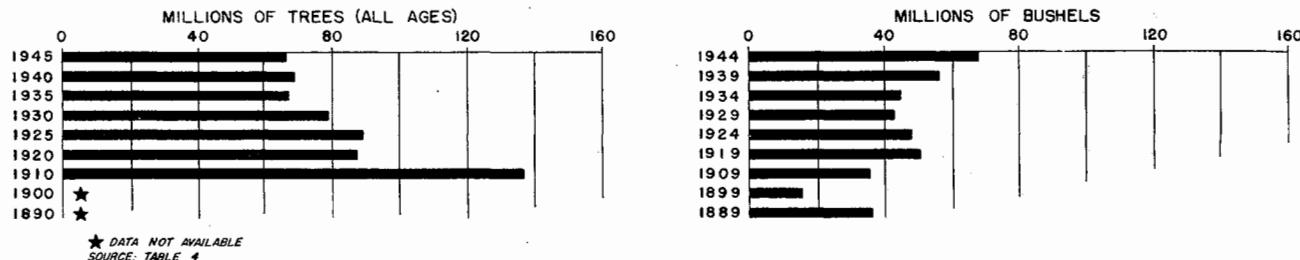
CHERRIES—NUMBER OF TREES (ALL AGES), 1910 TO 1945; AND PRODUCTION, 1889 TO 1944; FOR THE UNITED STATES



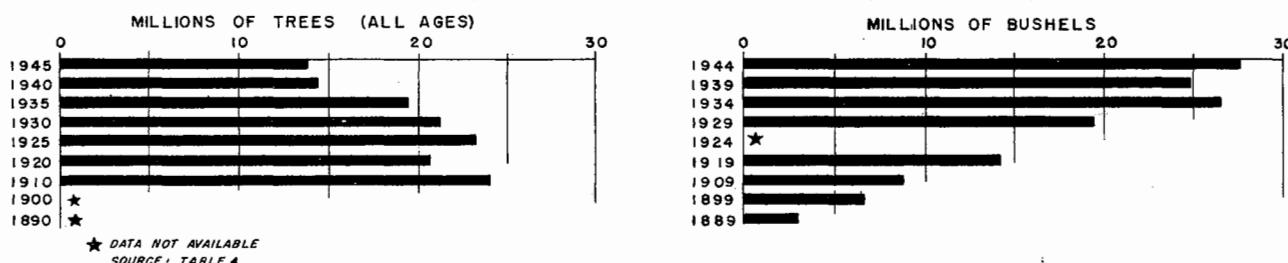
* DATA NOT AVAILABLE
SOURCE: TABLE 4

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1945

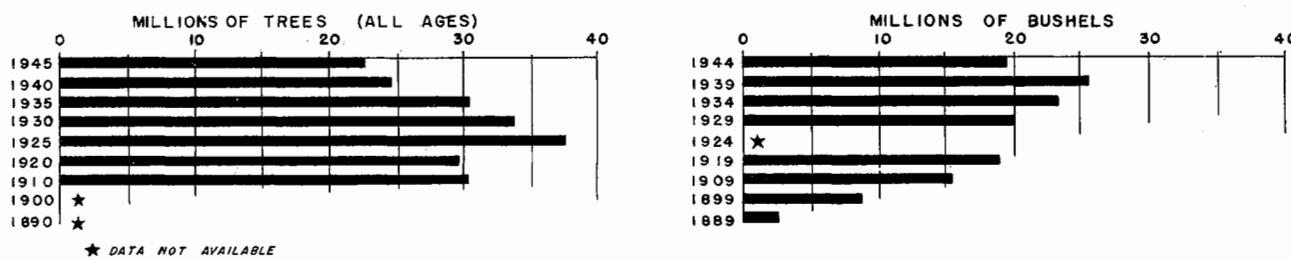
PEACHES—NUMBER OF TREES (ALL AGES), 1910 TO 1945; AND PRODUCTION, 1889 TO 1944; FOR THE UNITED STATES



PEARS — NUMBER OF TREES (ALL AGES), 1910 TO 1945; AND PRODUCTION, 1889 TO 1944; FOR THE UNITED STATES



PLUMS AND PRUNES — NUMBER OF TREES (ALL AGES), 1910 TO 1945; AND PRODUCTION, 1889 TO 1944; FOR THE UNITED STATES



ages and the production. The production, on a fresh basis, was reported in bushels in all regions except regions 6 and 7 (Arizona, California, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington) where tons were specified. The production of plums and prunes is shown in bushels in the tables of this chapter. Production for the five States of regions 6 and 7 was converted to bushels on the basis of 56 pounds = 1 bushel.

The total of 22,715,927 plum and prune trees reported in 1945 was 8.3 percent less than the 24,759,156 trees reported in 1940 and 25.2 percent less than the 30,376,324 trees shown in 1935.

Grapes.—The 1945 schedule called for the number of vines of all ages and the production of grapes in all regions. The unit of measure for production was pounds in each region except in Arizona and California, in which States the unit was tons. The number of grapevines in 1945 was 299,180,682, a slight increase from the 291,856,317 vines reported in 1940, but a decrease of 12.3 percent from the 341,045,210 vines reported in 1935.

Apricots.—An inquiry for the number of trees and the production of apricots was carried on the 1945 schedule in regions 5, 6, and 7. The production for region 5 was reported in bushels; for region 6, in tons; and for region 7, in pounds. The production figures in the tables of this chapter are shown in bushels. The conversion factor used was 48 pounds = 1 bushel. The 5,641,625 trees of all ages reported in 1945 for Specified States compare with 6,160,124 trees reported for the same States in 1940.

In those States for which a special supplementary schedule was used in 1930, production of apricots was reported in tons.

This production was then converted to bushels for the summary tables by using 56 pounds per bushel. The production of apricots, as shown in the 1930 volumes, was recomputed for the 1940 publications by using a revised conversion factor of 48 pounds per bushel.

Nuts.—The 1945 schedule carried inquiries for the number of trees of all ages and production for five kinds of nuts, as follows: almonds in region 6; filberts in region 7; pecans in regions 1, 2, 3, and 4; walnuts (English or Persian) in regions 6 and 7; and tung nuts in regions 2, 3, and 4. The unit of measure specified for all nut crops was pounds except for English walnuts in region 6, where tons were specified.

Almond trees of all ages in 1945 totaled 6,568,587 for Arizona and California which represents a large increase from the 1940 total of 5,453,652 for these States. The 1945 figure for the number of filbert trees is 2,149,247. Pecan trees of all ages reported in 1945 for Specified States was 10,423,093. This figure compares with 10,934,437 trees reported for the same Specified States in 1940. English or Persian walnut trees of all ages for the five States of the regions in which these data were collected numbered 3,667,522. The 1940 figure for these States was 3,380,028 trees.

The number of tung trees of all ages in 1945 was 9,583,087. This figure is not comparable with the number of trees in 1940. In making an analysis of the 1945 and 1940 data for tung nuts, it was found that in 1940 several enumerators in Pearl River County, Mississippi, obtained reports from managers of groves who lived in their enumeration districts, although the groves were actually located in another district. The enumerators in

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the districts where the groves were located also obtained reports for the tung nut groves under the names of the owners of the property. The exact duplication could not be fully determined, but it is estimated at about 3,000,000 trees.

Citrus fruits.—Information as to the number of trees and production of five citrus fruits was called for on the 1945 schedule, as follows: oranges in regions 2, 3, 4, and 6; grapefruit in regions 3, 4, and 6; tangerines and mandarins in regions 3 and 4; limes in region 3; and lemons in region 6.

The unit of measure for reporting all citrus production in Florida (region 3) was field boxes, except for limes for which the production was reported in pounds. In region 2, where citrus production is restricted largely to satsuma oranges, production was secured in bushels. In regions 4 and 6, production reports were required in tons. In the tables of this chapter, the production of each citrus fruit is shown in tons, except for limes for which the production is given in pounds. Field boxes of oranges and tangerines and mandarins were converted to tons on the basis of 1 field box = 90 pounds; bushels of oranges on the basis of 1 bushel = 56 pounds; and field boxes of grapefruit on the basis of 1 field box = 82 pounds.

All conversion factors were established only after considerable study and consultations with specialists for individual crops in the Department of Agriculture and other agencies. These conversion factors for tangerines and oranges in Florida vary from those furnished enumerators. Those furnished enumerators were given to provide a ready means of making calculations only when records were not available in terms of units given on the schedule and, therefore, did not require the precision necessary for converting the entire production of a State. The enumerator was cautioned that the conversion factors furnished

were approximations and should be used only in the absence of more accurate figures.

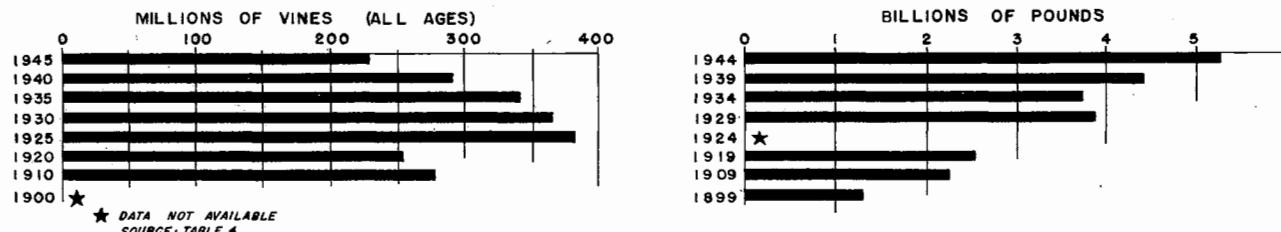
The units of measure used in 1940 were the same as for 1945. In 1935, the schedule called for the production of oranges and grapefruit in field boxes. In previous censuses, the production of these crops was reported in boxes, and the instructions to enumerators did not specify the type of box to be used. The figures for censuses prior to 1940 may not be exactly comparable and no effort has been made to convert them to tons because of insufficient knowledge of the size and type of box used in the various States.

The number of orange trees, including satsumas, tangerines, and mandarins, in 1945 was reported as 40,023,443, an increase of 7.7 percent from the 37,153,064 trees shown in 1940 and a 2.8 percent increase from the 38,935,649 trees reported in 1935. The total of 10,635,582 grapefruit trees in 1945 compares with the 10,974,035 trees reported in 1940. The 6,018,963 lemon trees reported for Arizona and California in 1945 represent a 10.5 percent increase from the 5,334,751 trees reported for these States in 1940. The number of lime trees in Florida in 1945 was 321,102, as compared with 412,617 in 1940.

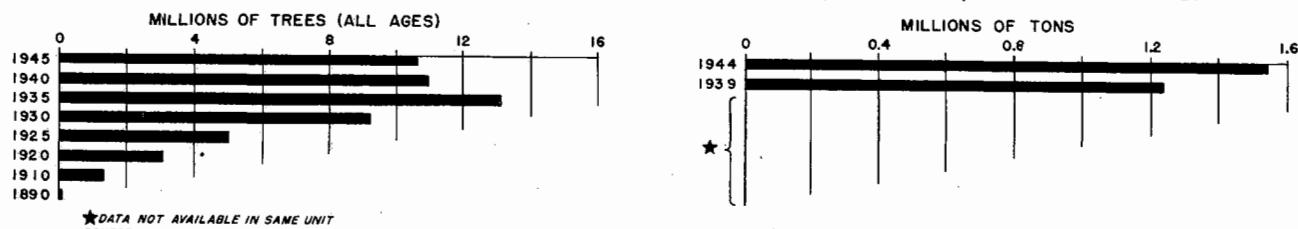
As has been mentioned, all citrus fruit production relates to the 1943-1944 season for the crop which followed the bloom of 1943.

Oranges are the only crop in the fruit-and-nut section of the 1945 Census for which information was not requested in the same detail for the several regions. In region 3 (Florida), four columns were allocated to secure the number of trees and production of "Early and midseason" and "Valencia and other late" oranges; whereas, in regions 2, 4, and 6, only two columns were provided for "Oranges." The enumerator in several Florida

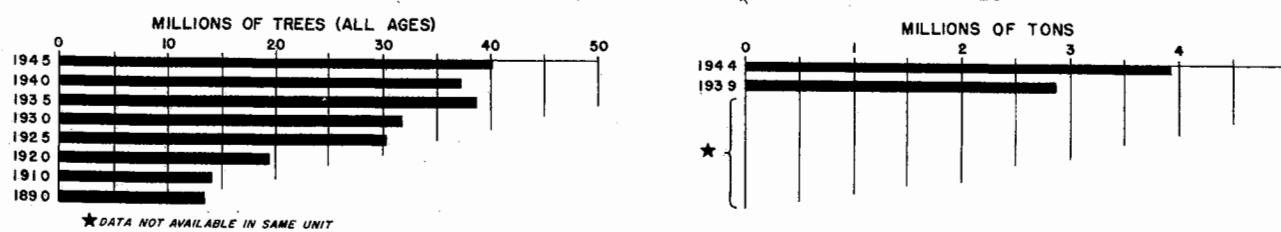
GRAPES — NUMBER OF VINES (ALL AGES), 1910 TO 1945; AND PRODUCTION, 1889 TO 1944; FOR THE UNITED STATES



GRAPEFRUIT—NUMBER OF TREES (ALL AGES), 1890 TO 1945; AND PRODUCTION, 1944 AND 1939; FOR THE UNITED STATES



ORANGES (INCLUDING SATSUMAS, TANGERINES AND MANDARINS)—NUMBER OF TREES (ALL AGES), 1890 TO 1945; AND PRODUCTION, 1944 AND 1939; FOR THE UNITED STATES



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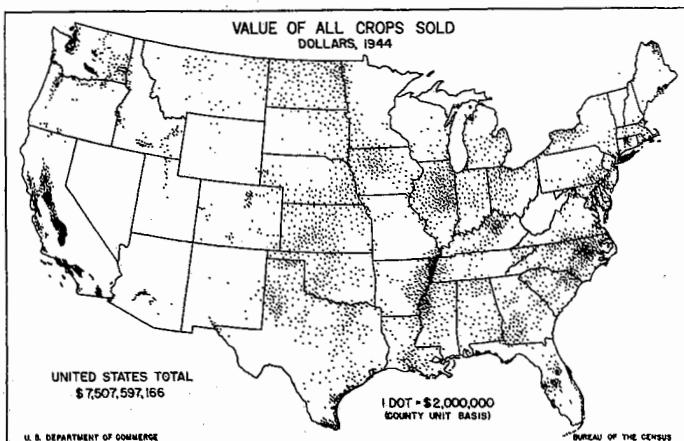
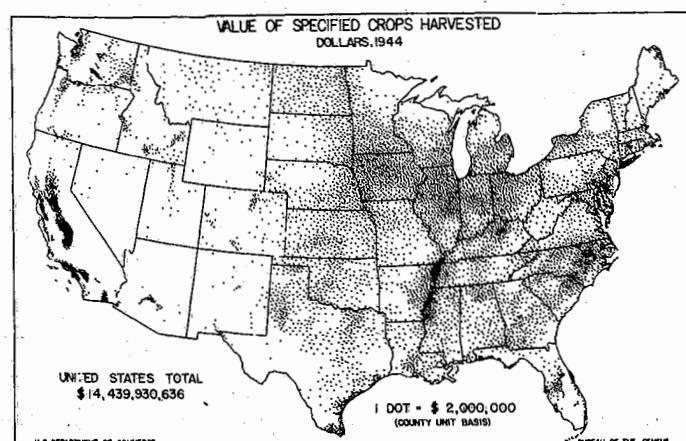
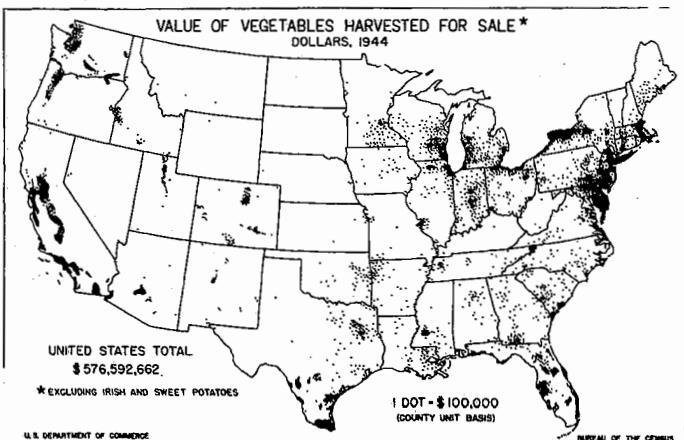
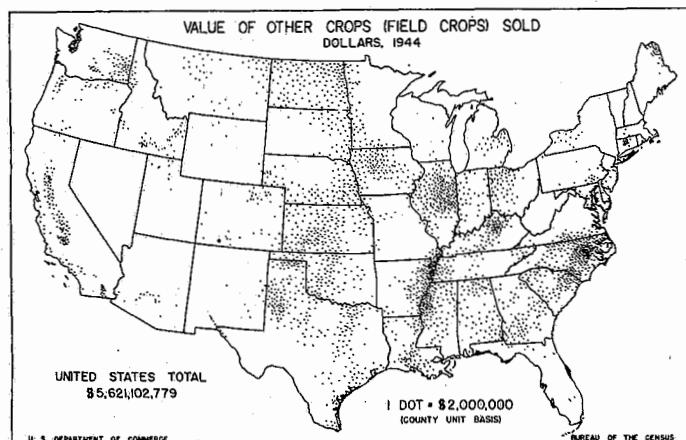
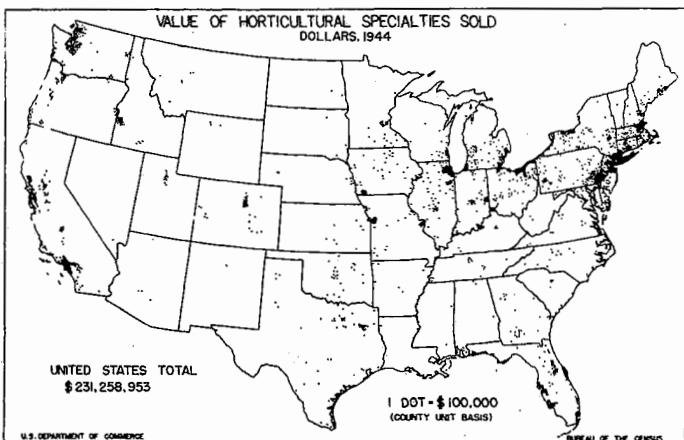
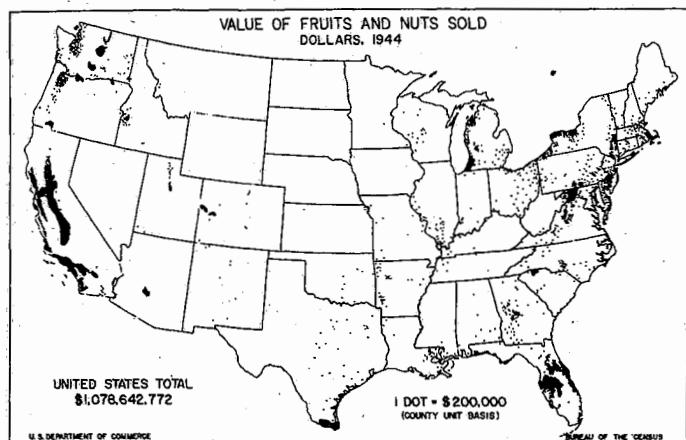
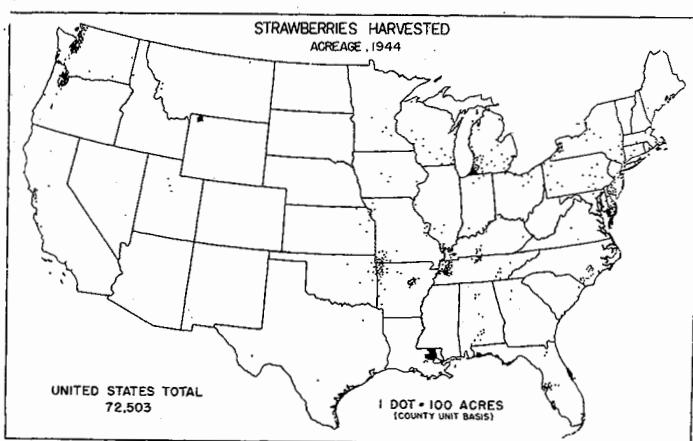
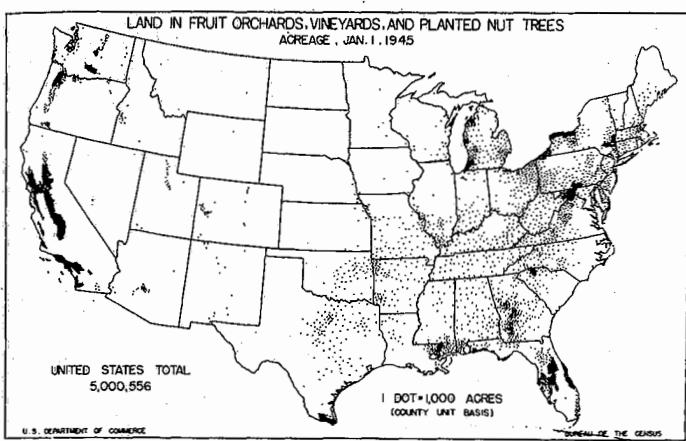
counties failed to obtain separate data for early and midseason oranges, and for valencia and other late oranges. Effort was made to obtain a break-down by correspondence with the individual farm operators, but the results were so unsatisfactory that it was decided to publish data for total oranges only.

Horticultural specialties.—The instructions on the 1945 schedule specified that horticultural specialties were to include (1) crops grown under glass (flowers, plants, and vegetables) and propagated mushrooms; (2) nursery products (trees, shrubs, vines, ornamentals, etc.); and (3) flower and vegetable seeds, bulbs, and flowers and plants grown in the open. A question for the value of horticultural specialties sold or traded was carried on all of the regional schedules in 1945. The 1940 schedule carried three questions for area and value of sales

for (1) crops grown under glass and propagated mushrooms; (2) nursery products; and (3) flower and vegetable seeds, bulbs, and flowers and plants grown in the open.

No inquiries were carried for horticultural specialties on the 1935 schedule. In 1930, two questions were listed. The first called for the 1929 value of sales of trees, plants, vines, etc., in nurseries and also from sales of flower and vegetable seeds and bulbs. The second question included the value of not only flowers, plants, and vegetables grown under glass, but also flowers grown in the open.

In 1944, the value of horticultural specialties sold or traded amounted to \$231,258,953 as compared with \$129,575,143 in 1939 and \$145,702,566 in 1929.



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