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CONSUMPTION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN THE UNITED STATES

An Index to Some Sources of Statistics

Compiled by Mamie I. Herb
Under the Direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

A Part of C. W. A. Project F-1

Washington, D. C.
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SOURCES CONSULTED

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official sources. Sections 1 and 2. U.S. Dept.
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FOREWORD

This compilation lists the sources of statistics of consumption of fruits and vegetables in the United States. The statistics which they contain are described in detail, giving for each commodity named the area and period of time covered in the study, and the type of consumption - whether total, per capita, per family, or per adult equivalent. Care has been taken to use in the bibliography the terms that were used to express consumption in the study described, as "utilization", "disappearance", "sales", "unloads", etc.

Except in a few instances, statistics of receipts of commodities on given markets have not been included. In the exceptions that were made, some indication was found in the study that the receipt figures were also regarded as the quantity consumed and these figures were therefore included.

Statistics of unloads have been included because they were considered a "good index" to the quantity of food consumed in the cities for which unloads were reported. The summaries of unloads in the Statistical Bulletins and in the Yearbooks of the United States Department of Agriculture are described in detail. For the more recent data on unloads of fruits and vegetables, application should be made to the Division of Fruits and Vegetables, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Statistics of imports for consumption have not been included except in one or two instances where they occurred in connection with statistics of consumption. No search has been made for statistics of consumption in foreign countries, although a few are included where they were found with statistics of consumption for the United States.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics,
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

January 1935.

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An Index to Some Sources of Statistics*

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1. American fruit and produce association. What the grower should know. A hand-book of reliable information. 48pp. New York, Phillips Van Brunt Co., 1915. 280.393 Am 3.
Contains a short table giving carlot "consumption of Northwestern apples in Boston under Private Sales" for the seasons of 1911/12-1914/15, inclusive.
2. App, Frank, and Waller, A. G. Costs, profits and practices of the can-house tomato industry in New Jersey. N. J. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 353. (Farm Mangt. Bull. 5) 85pp. New Brunswick, [1921], 100 N46B.
Table 4, p. 10, gives production pack of tomatoes and consumption per person 1891-1920 annually in the [United States] (Almanac of the canning Industry, 1921, p. 53.)
Table 5, p. 12 shows the canned tomatoes consumed per capita in regions of the United States and in some individual states during 1909.
3. Armentrout, W. W. Adjusting agricultural production and distribution in the Beckley area to meet home market demands. W. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 226, 20pp. Morgantown. 1930.
A report of a study of the Beckley area dealing with the consumption of food commodities and with the production of these commodities in adjacent farming territory. Beckley "was selected for the present study in the smaller towns of the southern West Virginia coal fields." A series of tables showing receipts of commodities on the Beckley market appears as follows: Table 1, pp. 6-7 shows receipts of potatoes for a two-year period (by months) beginning April, 1925, and ending March, 1927. The state or city from which shipped is given.
Table 2, p. 8, shows the quantity of tomatoes received in Beckley by freight, for two twelve-months' periods (by months, April, 1925, to March, 1927. No receipts in months November - March).
Tables 3 and 4, pp. 9 and 10 show receipts of cabbage by months, April 1925 to March 1927 inclusive. Other receipts for the same period of time are: onion receipts, tables 5 and 6, pp. 11 and 12; unclassified vegetables, tables 7 and 8, pp. 13 and 14; apple receipts tables 9 and 10, pp. 15, 16; receipts of fruit, table 11, p. 17.
The amounts of commodities received in Beckley - as given in the tables just described - were brought in by freight and express. The amount brought in by truck was not ascertained, but, "from reports of retail grocers the impression was gained that perhaps as much as one-half of the vegetables and produce consumed were brought to market in this way. Along with the opening of improved roads, freight receipts showed a decrease." pp. 4. Population figures are given on the first page of the bulletin.

* The completion of this index was made possible by a grant of funds by the Federal Civil Works Administration to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics designated as C.W.A. Project F-1 entitled Compilation of an Index to Sources of Consumption Statistics, Prices and Movements of Fruits and Vegetables. This index represents the part of the project dealing with the sources of consumption statistics. The other part has appeared as Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 55.

4. Armentrout, W. W. Adjusting agricultural production and distribution in the Clarksburg area to meet home market demands. W. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 212, 40pp. Morgantown. 1926.

"This bulletin, the second of the series, is the report of a study of food consumption in Clarksburg, W. Va., and its trade area, and of farm production in Harrison County. The study was made in the summer of 1925."

The bulletin contains numerous tables showing the freight receipts in Clarksburg of various commodities. "The freight receipts are a summary from actual freight records for a twelve months' period beginning June 1, 1924 and ending May 31, 1925. Both carlot and less-than-carlot receipts were included. The bulk of the food commodities was transported by freight..."

The following tables show the receipts of various commodities on the Clarksburg market for the period studied - June 1924 to May 1925 inclusive, unless otherwise indicated. (Data are given by months) Table 1, pp.13-14 potato receipts by states from which shipped; table 7, p. 26, cabbage receipts; table 8, p. 28, onion receipts; table 9, p. 28, tomato receipts, June, July, August 1924 and May 1925; table 10, p. 29, strawberries received June 1924 and May 1925; table 11, p. 30, mixed vegetables; table 12, p. 33, apple receipts.

5. Armentrout, W. W., Crosby, H. T., and Richards, H. I. Adjusting agricultural production and distribution in South Central West Virginia to meet home market demands. W. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 188, 64 pp. Morgantown. 1924.

"This study presents the results of a food consumption, production and distribution survey of Charleston, West Virginia, and its trade territory as defined in the body of the report. The study was begun in February, 1924, and data were collected for the twelve months' period ending December 31, 1923."

Table VI, p. 21, shows the freight receipts on the Charleston market of selected food commodities; the pounds redistributed; also the pounds remaining in Charleston. The commodities listed under heading, "Remaining in Charleston" are as follows: potatoes, cabbage, onions, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, lettuce, mixed vegetables, melons, and cantaloupes, apples, berries, and grapes.

The per capita consumption of potatoes is found in the text on pp. 41. Table XII, p. 41, gives the receipts of potatoes by state of origin of shipments.

Figure 10, p. 48 presents the carlot receipts of green vegetables, watermelons and cantaloupes - Charleston market, by months for 1923. Tomato receipts in Charleston are given in the text on p. 50; cabbage receipts, p. 51; onions, p. 51; lettuce, p. 51; apples, p. 52, and grapes (from outside the state), p. 53.

6. Armentrout, W. W. Adjusting agricultural production and distribution in the Wheeling area to meet home market demands. W. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 228, 28 pp. Morgantown. 1930.

"This report is the fourth of a series of studies of consumption of farm products in the larger cities of West Virginia and of production in the agricultural sections surrounding them.

"It is the report of a study of receipts of food commodities in Wheeling for a twelve-months' period beginning June 1, 1925, and ending May 31, 1926...."

"These data do not show the full market demands, since the locally produced commodities which reached the market were not considered. On the other hand, not all the commodities shown as received in Wheeling were consumed there, but were consumed within Wheeling's trade area. This circumstance, however, does not affect the significance of these data as a measure of the market demand."

Table 1, pp. 8-9 shows the total and monthly receipts of potatoes by states of origin. Total and monthly receipts of onions by states of origin are given in table 2, p. 10. Similar data showing receipts of cabbage, tomatoes, lettuce and miscellaneous vegetables are given in tables 3-6 respectively.

Total and monthly receipts by origin of shipment are given of the following commodities in the tables designated: peaches, table 12; apples, table 13; grapes, table 14; and melons, table 15---total and monthly receipts for June, 1925 to May, 1926 inclusive.

7. Artman, C. E. Food Costs and city consumers. 170 pp. New York, Columbia University. 1926. 280.3 Ar 7 F.

"This study was undertaken early in 1923 under the joint auspices of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Port of New York Authority, as one of a series of inquiries into terminal handling costs."

In the Statistical Appendix, pp. 138, the total volume sold at retail 1923 [in New York Metropolitan area] is shown for the following commodities: Northern potatoes, Southern potatoes, California oranges, peaches, sweet potatoes, cantaloupes, apples (boxed; Southern; barrelled), Eastern lettuce, Western lettuce, onions (yellow; white); and Northern cabbage.

Another study by C. E. Artman entitled "Distributing Fresh Fruits and Vegetables in the New York Metropolitan Area" (Typewritten, dated July, 1925) has a statistical appendix which also gives the data described above. This study too, was undertaken under the joint auspices of the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Port of New York Authority.

8. Bailey, W. F. Asparagus in California. The culture, marketing problems and history. Calif. State Comm. Market Bull. 1, 23 pp., Sacramento. 1916. 280.39 G12

On p. 9, the amount of asparagus absorbed by canneries in the State of California, season of 1915, is shown.

9. Baker, O. E. The prospect for consumption of farm products. Calif. Dept. Agr. Monthly Bull. 22(1): 44-53. Sacramento. Jan. 1933.

Address at the sixty-fifth convention of California Fruit Growers and Farmers held at Ventura, Calif., on December 7, 8 and 9, 1932.

A chart on p. 51 shows the consumption per capita of the principal fruits (grapes, grapefruit, plums and prunes, orchard fruits, oranges, apples, apricots, citrus, lemons, peaches, pears and total fruit) in the United States by five-year periods, 1897-1901 to 1927-1931.

Another chart on p. 52 shows the approximate consumption per capita in the United States of white potatoes, 1898-1932.

Statistics of consumption of the commodities named are presented in the text.

10. Bell, E. J. Jr. Markets for the farm products of the Billings trade area. Mont. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 212, 47pp. Bozeman. 1928.

In Appendix B, pp. 34-38, statistics of fruits and vegetables are given. The tables show for various commodities, the supply and distribution at Billings, 1925-1926. (The data are given monthly from March, 1925 to February, 1926.) Local deliveries are shown, also the amount shipped in from Montana, amounts shipped in from other states, and the quantities shipped out to small towns in the trade area. This information is presented in tables 14-23 for the following commodities: cabbage, potatoes, onions, tomatoes, lettuce, cucumbers, watermelons, cantaloupes, strawberries, and apples.

11. Berger, A. C., Taylor, P. R., Critchfield, B. H., and Kifer, R. S. Agricultural production and marketing in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania. Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 193, 48pp. State College. 1925.

Table 17, p. 38 gives carlot unloads of potatoes at Harrisburg, Pa., 1921-1924, annually, and average for the four years.

12. Birgfeld, C. E. United States import trade in canned tomatoes. U. S. Dept. Com., Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com., Com. Repts., no. 2, p. 118. Jan. 13, 1930.

Contains a table which shows the estimated apparent consumption - total and per capita - of canned tomatoes in the United States, 1918-1923, 6-year average and 1924-1928, 5-year average.

13. Breithaupt, L. R., and Halcy, R. M. Union County home markets survey. Oreg. Agr. Col. Ext. Bull. 411, 94pp. Corvallis. 1929.

A study of the relationship between consumer demand and local supply, market conditions and related facts.

"Nearly all the retail stores of the county, a goodly number of producers, the creameries and bakeries, a large number of consumers and different transportation agencies, all contributed information used as a basis for this report. The exact records of seven widely separated representative stores, showing daily activity, were useful in furnishing a solid framework for the whole study."

This bulletin contains tables giving total consumption and price data for 1928, and charts showing consumption, supply and price trends by months for each of the following commodities: apples, fig. 1, p.8 and table I, p.9; pears, fig. 2 and table II, p.11; prunes, p.12; plums, p.13 and 14; cherries, p.15; peaches, p.16; strawberries, p.17; raspberries, p.18; blackberries, p.19; loganberries, p.20; bananas, pp.21 and 22; oranges, p.22; cantaloupes, p.23; watermelons, p.24; apricots, p.24 and 25; grapes, p.25; lemons, p.26; grapefruit, pp.26 and 27; green beans, pp.27 and 28; green peas, pp.28 and 29; spinach, p.30; asparagus, p.31; cabbage, p.32; lettuce, pp.33 and 34; bunch carrots, p.35; bulk carrots, p.36; green corn, p.37; potatoes, p.38; tomatoes, p.40; beets, p.41; turnips, (bulk and bunch) pp.42 and 43; squash, p.44; radishes, p.45; sweet potatoes, pp.45 and 46; rhubarb, p.46; dry onions, p.47; green onions, p.48; parsnips, p.49; cucumbers, p.50; celery, pp.50 and 51; cauliflower, pp.51 and 52; peppers, pp.52 and 53.

Table XLIV on p.53 shows consumption data for rutabagas.

14. Bureau of railway economics, Washington, D. C. Unloads of fresh fruits and vegetables at sixty-six important consuming markets in the United States. Bur. Railway Econ. Bull. 39, 27pp. Oct. 1930. 284.3 B39.

"This bulletin is one of a series of studies on 'Commodity Prices in Their Relation to Transportation Costs.' The series deals with price phases, transportation costs and general statistical information pertaining to various commodities."

Among the data presented in this and also in earlier bulletins of the series are statistics of unloads of fruits and vegetables.

Following is a descriptive list of bulletins containing statistics of unloads:

Bulletin Number	Commodity	Period covered	Date of Issue
14	Apples	Season 1925-1926	Sept. 1926
34	Apples	" 1927-1928	Feb. 1929
20	Fresh fruits and vegetables(16)	Year 1925	Apr. 1927
31	Fresh fruits & vegetables(18)	Calendar Yr. 1927	July 1928
37	Fresh fruits & vegetables(18)	Calendar Yr. 1928	Oct. 1929
39	Fresh fruits & vegetables(18)	Calendar Yr. 1929	Oct. 1930
10	Oranges	Season 1924-1925	Nov. 1925
22	Oranges	" 1925-1926	Aug. 1927
33	Oranges	" 1926-1927	Nov. 1928
32	Peaches	Crop 1927	Sept. 1928
5	Potatoes	Season 1923-1924	Oct. 1924
12	Potatoes	" 1924-1925	Feb. 1926
18	Potatoes	" 1925-1926	Feb. 1927
28	Potatoes	" 1926-1927	Apr. 1928
21	Watermelons	Crop 1926	June 1927

The statistics of unloads in the bulletins listed are from compilations made by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. For a description of unloads of fruits and vegetables see U. S. Department of Agriculture Statistical Bulletins and U. S. Department of Agriculture Yearbooks.

15. California Board of State viticultural commissioners. Annual report of ... commissioners for the San Joaquin district 1891. 11pp. Sacramento 95.9 C12J

On p. 6 the number of pounds of California raisins consumed compared with "imported" consumption and total consumption in America, 1884-1890 (years ended June 30) are shown.

Also in California Board of State viticultural commissioners. Reports, 1889/90, pp.21; 1890/92, pp.47.

16. California Department of agriculture. Ninth report of California Department of agriculture for the period ending December 31, 1928. Calif. Dept. Agr., Monthly Bull. 17(12):651-846. Sacramento. Dec. 1928. 2 C12M

A table on p. 803 gives the total consumption of fresh figs in California 1924-1928, annually, and total consumed (canned and fresh) in California 1924-1928, annually.

17. California. Department of finance, Bureau of commerce. Probable benefits to agriculture of legalization of beer. 31pp. Sacramento. Calif. State Print. Off., 1932. 390.1 C122.

This study was prepared at the instance of Cooperative Grain Growers of California, Ltd., and Grain Trade Association of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce "to determine so far as possible the probable benefits, if any, legalization of beer would confer on agriculture without proportionate loss to those agricultural interests alleged to have benefited by the enactment of national prohibition."

Table 10, p.30 gives a summary of estimated per capita consumption of foodstuffs in the United States in 1889, 1899, 1909, 1919, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, and 1927. Among the foods listed are: oranges, apples, canned fruit, dried fruit, canned corn, potatoes, cabbage, beans, sweet potatoes, canned vegetables, and grapes. (Source: U. S. Dept. Com. Bull. 38, Dom. Com. Ser. 1930.)

18. California State agricultural society. Report of the California State agricultural society for the year 1908. 218pp., Sacramento. 1909. 2 C12T

On p.172, the quantity of apples handled by driers, vinegar plants and canneries in Santa Cruz County, California, is shown for 1908 (table headed 1907-08.).

19. California State board of agriculture. Statistical report... for the year 1921. 512 pp., Sacramento. 1923. 2 C12T

On p.206, the tons of apples used for cider or vinegar in commercial apple districts of California, are shown for 1921(?).

20. California State board of horticulture. Sixth biennial report of the State board of horticulture... for 1897-1898. 158pp., Sacramento. 1899. 81C12R

The quantity of fruit, asparagus, peas and tomatoes used for canning in the state of California, 1897 is shown on p.38. (Calif. Fruit-growers).

21. California State commission of horticulture. Second biennial report of the Commissioner of horticulture... for 1905-1906. 557pp., Sacramento. 1907. 81 C12Re

On p. 302, the consumption of grapes (wine grapes used by wineries, reported by packers, shippers and growers) in San Joaquin County, 1906, is shown.

22. California is fruit center of the nation. Calif. Pear Grower 6(2):9. Mar. 1926.

"Reprinted from San Francisco Business."

The quantity of fresh fruit used for dried fruit products is shown for "an average year" for the following fruits: raisins, prunes, peaches, apricots, apples, and pears.

23. California prune producers, Growers' organization committee. Prune statistics. 14pp. [San Jose, Calif.] 1927. 281.393 C127.

A chart on p.1 shows the percentage of the total crop consumed in the United States, in Europe, in Canada and "all others," in 1925. Another chart on p.3 compares the consumption of prunes with raisins; and with all other dried fruit in the United States for the years 1900 to 1919. (Given in five-year averages as 1900-1904; 1905-1909; 1910-1914; and 1915-1919.) Another chart on p.3 shows the breakfast orders of citrus fruits, apples, prunes and total fruit on the Pennsylvania railway dining car March 1 to March 15, 1924.

A chart on p.4 presents the per capita consumption of citrus fruits and of prunes in the United States in five-year periods 1889-1924.

24. Chamber of commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C., Agricultural service department. Changing food requirements and future food supplies. 26pp., Washington. 1932. Assoc. File.

Contains consumption statistics of important foods used in the United States. All figures are given in the text. The following are included: Fruits - apples, grapes, oranges, grapefruit, bananas, consumed per capita in 1899, and in 1930, p.12.

Vegetables - potatoes (per capita consumption) 1900-1904 (average) compared with average for 1925-29, p.13.

25. Chandler & Company, Inc. A graphic analysis of the nation's food industry. 143pp., New York, Chandler & Co., Inc. 1926. 252 C36

Total consumption data for a number of commodities are presented in tables and charts. All data are shown for the United States, by states in 1924. The data are as follows: potatoes (white), pp.34, 35; canned vegetables, pp.42, 43; apples, pp.44, 45; canned fruits, pp.46, 47. The average per capita consumption in the United States of each commodity named is also given.

In a series of State charts the various foodstuffs consumed within the State are compared.

26. Changes in dietary habits of American people. Agr. Rev. 1(6):30. February 1932. 281.8N42

The per capita consumption of foodstuffs, 1900 and 1930 is shown for the following commodities: potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage, sweet corn, onions, principal fruits (fresh).

The amount of watermelons, cantaloupes, and lettuce consumed by "the average American" is also given. No period of time is named for the last mentioned commodities.

27. Connecticut. State department of agriculture, Bureau of markets. Daily receipts of fruits and vegetables on the Bridgeport Farmers' Market, April 25-December 10, 1932. [Hartford] 1933. Also similar reports for the Hartford Farmers' Market, May 16-Sept. 26, 1932. [Hartford] 1933. And the Waterbury Farmers' Market, May 16-Sept. 24, 1932. [Hartford] 1933. 280.39 C732

These reports give daily receipts and weekly and monthly totals of various fruits and vegetables, the list varying somewhat with the different markets and with the seasons. The Bridgeport report also contains at the end a summary for the season. These lists include apples, asparagus, beans (green, lima, shell, and wax), beet greens, beets, blackberries (Hartford and Waterbury), blueberries, broccoli, brussels sprouts (Hartford), cabbage, cantaloupes, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cherries, chicory, sweet corn, crabapples (Hartford),

cucumbers, currants, dandelions, eggplant, endive and escarole, grapes, kale, kohlrabi, leeks, lettuce, mushrooms (Waterbury), onions, parsley, parsnips, peaches, pears, peas, peppers, plums (Hartford and Waterbury), potatoes, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, quinces, radishes, rape, red and black raspberries (Hartford and Waterbury), rhubarb, romaine lettuce, scallions, sour grass (Hartford), spinach, squash, strawberries, Swiss chard (Hartford), tomatoes, turnips, turnip greens (Hartford), and watermelons (Hartford). This list is copied from the Bridgeport summary, with additions inserted as found on the Hartford or Waterbury markets.

Note. Statistics on receipts usually have not been included in this bibliography, but as in this case they are receipts on particular farmers' markets they were included for any value they might have as a supplementary index of consumption.

28. Connecticut. State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of markets. Summary of carlot unloads and truck receipts in Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven and Waterbury for the year 1932. Hartford. 1933. 280.39 0762.

The following fruits and vegetables are reported as unloaded in all of the four markets during the years 1931 and 1932 (1932 data subject to revision). The 1932 data are given also by state of origin:

COMMODITIES: anise, apples, asparagus, bananas, beans, beets, broccoli, cabbage, cantaloupes, carrots, cauliflower, celery, chicory, collards, corn(sweet), cranberries, cucumbers, dandelions, eggplant, endive & escarole, grapefruit, grapes, honey balls, honey dews, kale, lemons, lettuce, onions, oranges, parsley, peaches, pears, peas, peppers, persian melons, pineapples, plums, potatoes, potatoes (sweet), prunes, radishes, rhubarb, sauerkraut, spinach, squash, strawberries, tangerines, tomatoes, turnips, and watermelons.

Similar data as above for the Bridgeport market only.

COMMODITIES: Same as those named above with the following omissions: anise, broccoli, chicory, collards, corn(sweet), dandelions, eggplant, endive & escarole, honey balls, kale, parsley, peppers, persian melons, pineapples, rhubarb, sauerkraut.

Similar data as above for the Hartford market, with sauerkraut the only commodity omitted.

Similar data as above for the New Haven market only.

COMMODITIES: Same as those named above with the following omissions: anise, collards, honey balls, persian melons, radishes, rhubarb.

Similar data as above for the Waterbury market only.

COMMODITIES: Same as those named above with the following omissions: anise, asparagus, broccoli, collards, corn(sweet), cranberries, dandelions, eggplant, endive & escarole, honey balls, parsley, persian melons, pineapples, prunes, radishes, rhubarb, sauerkraut, squash.

A table on p.3 gives the total carlot unloads of all the fruits and vegetables in the four markets named during the year 1932, by states of origin.

29. Corbett, R. B. Preferences and practices in buying vegetables in Providence, Rhode Island. R. I. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 220, 69pp. Kingston. 1929.

"The work reported herein is an attempt to answer the question; 'What does the consumer and retailer want in certain of the more common vegetables?'... The following statement was made in connection with this work: 'Studies have been made in several localities with the purpose of making the quantity of production correspond more closely to market demands, but little has been done to adjust the quality of production to demands of a particular market...'

"The data used in this study have come largely from three sources. In March, 1928, 4,000 questionnaires were mailed to housewives in Providence. The returns from these questionnaires have furnished the bulk of the material. The second source was the replies of 21 housewives who were interviewed personally in the spring of 1926. Finally, 30 retailers in greater Providence were questioned as to their preferences and practices in buying and selling certain vegetables... In using [the] questionnaire, answers were obtained from different income classes, or groups with varying ability to pay. For this purpose the city was arbitrarily divided into five sections."

The percentage of the total population of the city which fell in each class was estimated and is shown on p.7.

In table 4, p.10, are shown the average quantities of lettuce purchased by consumers in Providence at one time and the number of purchases made each week between May and November; and between December and April in each of the five sections. The final averages in this table and in the similar tables which follow have been weighted by the relative numbers of people in each section.

The percentage each section uses of all lettuce consumed in Providence is shown in table 5. Following tables 4 and 5, sections are devoted to Consumer Quality Demands; Retailer Demands; and Prices.

Other tables which give similar data for specified products are: spinach - tables 8 and 9, p.16; tomatoes - tables 10 and 11, p.20; asparagus - tables 12 and 13, pp.23, 25; sweet corn - tables 15 and 16, pp.27, 29; celery - tables 17 and 18, pp.32, 33; beets - tables 19 and 20, p.36; carrots - tables 21 and 22, p.40; potatoes - tables 23 and 24, p.43; squash - tables 25 and 26, pp.46, 47; string beans - tables 27 and 28, p.49; peppers - tables 29 and 30, pp.52, 53. Consumer quality demands; retailer demands; and prices for each commodity named are discussed also.

A comparison of the number of purchases made per week of specified vegetables when in season is shown in table 33, p.60.

30. Corbett, R. B. Receipt of food by rail and water in Providence, Rhode Island. R. I. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 211, 15pp. Kingston. 1927.

"Records of food received in Providence by rail and water have been obtained for the years 1921 to 1925, inclusive. The rail receipts (Cars reconsigned to other markets are not included) in carlots were taken for each of the five years, while the receipts by boat were found only for 1921, 1923, and 1925."

The "records taken were for carlot shipments alone." It was considered that the quantity of perishables which arrived on the Providence market in less-than-carlots was practically negligible.

Food products (classified as perishable and staple) received in Providence, 1921 to 1925, annually, are shown in table 1, p.6 and figure 1 on the same page.

In table 2, p.7 are shown the number of cars of fresh fruits and vegetables (one figure) received each month during the five year (1921-1925) period, also the five-year average.

The per cent of annual carlot receipts of perishables arriving each month and five-year average, is shown in table 3, p.8. Fig. 2, p.9 shows the seasonal variation on the carlot receipts of fresh fruits and vegetables at Providence, average for 5 years 1921-1925. The figure on the cover shows the number of cars of perishables received in each of the years 1921-1925 and estimates for 1935 and 1940.

Tables 4 and 5, p.10 show the number and per cents of carlot receipts of staples each month (and 5 year average) during the five years.

Table 7, pp.12-14 gives the receipts of each of the food products in carlots or carlot equivalents for 1921-1925. The perishables consist of anise, apples, apricots, artichokes, asparagus, bananas, beans(fresh), beets, berries(misc.), broccoli, cabbage, cantaloupes, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cherries, chicory, collards, corn(sweet), cranberries, cucumbers, dasheens, eggplant, endives, escarole, fruit (mixed), gooseberries, grapefruit, grapes, horseradish, huckleberries, kale, leeks, lemons, lettuce, limes, mushrooms, okra, onions, oranges, parsley, parsnips, peaches, pears, peas, peppers, pineapples, plums, pomegranates, potatoes, quinces, radishes, rhubarb, romaine, savoy, spinach, sprouts, squash, strawberries, sweet potatoes, tangerines, tomatoes, turnips, vegetables(mixed), watermelons, watercress and total.

31. Corbett, R. B. Sources of carload receipts of food in Providence, Rhode Island, 1921-1925. R. I. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 215, 106pp. Kingston. 1928.

In figure 1, pp.7 is shown the average number of carloads of the important fruits and vegetables received annually in Providence during the years 1921 to 1925 inclusive. The various products are : potatoes, apples, oranges, onions, grapes, cabbage, peaches, bananas, watermelons, cantaloupes, sweet potatoes, strawberries, celery, grapefruit, spinach, and lettuce.

Receipts of these foods by boat are also shown for years 1921, 1923, 1925 in this figure.

The receipts of several products -grapes, lettuce, celery, spinach, potatoes and apples - during the 5-year period is illustrated in figure 2, p.8. (The number of cars which arrived in 1921= 100.)

Table I, p.9 shows the actual number of cars received of the products named (also one additional product - oranges) and the index numbers based on 1921 as 100.

The average annual receipts of foods from New England for the 5-year period 1921 to 1925 are compared with average annual receipts from all points for the same period in table 25, p.58. Per cent New England shipments are of total shipments is given. The foods

listed are: potatoes, apples, grapes, onions, cabbage, peaches, celery, pears, carrots, turnips, cranberries, squash, vegetables(mixed).

Appendices A and B, pp.62-106 consist entirely of statistical tables. Some of the data are also given in the text and are illustrated by maps and charts but only the tables in the appendices are described.

Carload receipts in Providence by state of origin and total for years 1921 to 1925 annually and five years' average are given of the following foods: fruits and vegetables, table 1, p.62; potatoes, table 2, p.63; apples, table 6, p.66; oranges, table 8, p.68; grapes, table 9, p.68; onions, table 12, p.70; cabbage, table 13, p.71; peaches, table 17, p.75; bananas, table 18, p.75; watermelons, table 19, p.76; cantaloupes, table 20, p.77; tomatoes, table 23, p.79; sweet potatoes, table 24, p.79; strawberries, table 25, p.80; celery, table 27, p.80; spinach, table 30, p.82; grapefruit, table 31, p.82; lettuce, table 33, p.84; pears, table 34, p.84; cucumbers, table 36, p.85; carrots, table 37, p.85; peppers, table 40, p.87; turnips, kale, beans(fresh), lemons, beets, cauliflower, peas(fresh), and escarole, table 41, p.88.

Carload receipts by months (and total) during the non-competing season and by weeks during the local season 1921 to 1925 (and 5-year average) are given for the following commodities: potatoes, table 3, p.64; (also boat receipts for years 1921, 1923, 1925, table 4, p.64) Potato receipts as above also classified by important shipping states, table 5, p.65; apples, table 7, p.67; grapes, table 10, p.69; cabbage, table 14, p.72.

Cabbage as above also classified by important shipping states, table 15, p.73; tomatoes, table 21, p.78.

Tomatoes as above also classified by important shipping states, table 22, p.78; spinach, table 29, p.81.

Receipts by months (and total), 1921 to 1925 (and 5-year average) are given of the following commodities: onions, table 11, p.69; peaches, table 16, p.74; strawberries, table 26, p.80; celery, table 28, p.81; lettuce, table 32, p.83; cucumbers, table 35, p.84; carrots, table 38, p.86; peppers, table 39, p.86; turnips, kale, beans(fresh), and beets, table 42, p.89.

"A comparison of ...average annual receipts gives a rough indication of the relative quantities of various products consumed in Providence. This relationship, however, is affected by local production, trucking, and arrivals at nearby points."-p.6.

32. Critchfield, B. H. Demand, marketing and production of Washington and Oregon prunes. U. S. Dept. Agr., Dept. Circ. 416, 48pp. 1927.

Table 1, p.4 shows total and per capita consumption of dried fruits in the United States, average 1921-1925. The fruits listed are prunes, raisins, currants, figs, dates, peaches, apricots, and apples.

(Based on figures from "International Trade in Dried Fruit", Trade Promotion Series no. 44, United States Dept. of Commerce.)

Table 6, p.20 shows estimated United States and Canadian consumption (in terms of percentage of production) of Italian prunes, 1920-1926 annually. A chart on the same page presents consumption of northwestern prunes, 1920-1926, annually.

33. Dakota Farmer. Feeding the Dakotas. 36pp. Aberdeen., 1930. 280.32 D14. Contains tabulations showing the buying habits of Dakota farmers in respect to groceries and allied products.

This report gives average number of pounds of various commodities bought by Dakota farm folks in 1929. (See p.2) The following commodities are given: cocoanuts- p.4; beans(dried), peas(dried)- p.5; pickles(dill, mixed, sweet, sour), olives(green, ripe)-pp.8; canned vegetables--corn, tomatoes, peas, beans, beets, pimento, sauerkraut, spinach, pumpkin, sweet potatoes-pp.18-19; fresh vegetables--cabbage, carrots, colory, head lettuce, potatoes, tomatoes, early spring vegetables-pp.19; canned fruits--apricots, pears, cherries, peaches, pineapples, blackberries, blueberries, cranberries, loganberries, raspberries, strawberries, other canned fruit-pp.24-25; dried fruit--apples, apricots, dates, currants, figs, loganberries, peaches, pears, prunes, raisins- p.26; fresh fruits--apples, bananas, cantaloupes, fruits for canning, grapes, grapefruit, lemons, oranges, watermelons- p.27.

34. Davis, I. G., Waugh, F. V., and McCarthy, Harold. The Connecticut apple industry. Conn. (Storrs.) Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 145, pp.21-106. Storrs. 1927.

"It is not the purpose of this bulletin to present and analyze all the economic facts bearing on the future program of the apple industry, but to present those facts which can be found within Connecticut.... The Connecticut apple industry, at present largely supplies the local market and is devoted almost exclusively to that market. An analysis, therefore, of the trends of supply and demand within the Connecticut area is likely to prove valuable in determining what our market policies must be and the extent to which we can continue in the next ten or twenty years to develop our industry with profit to the producer.

A record of carlot unloads of apples on six of our most important markets over a period of eight years was secured. Like data were obtained on boat unloads at New London, Norwich, Hartford, and Bridgeport and records were secured of truck shipments of apples into Connecticut for the year 1923.

Table XXIX, p.78 shows carlot unloads of apples in the following six Connecticut markets, annually from 1917 to 1920; Hartford, New Haven, Waterbury, Bridgeport, New London, and Norwich.

Table IV A, pp.101 and 102 gives monthly and annual carlot unloads for the same cities.

35. Davis, I. G., and Waugh, F. V. An economic study of the agriculture of the Connecticut Valley. - II, Connecticut market demand for vegetables. Conn. (Storrs) Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 138, pp.23-48. Storrs. 1926.

"This study attempts to measure the extent of the demand of Connecticut markets for certain vegetable crops which are now grown to some extent in the State.

"In order to get a satisfactory measure of the market demand for various vegetable crops, six of the most important markets were selected, and with the cooperation of the railroad and boat companies the receipts of the important farm products were tabulated."

The study includes the following data: Table 1, p.26 shows the carlot unloads of potatoes and of other vegetables at six Connecticut markets, 1917-1924 during the local marketing season and outside the season.

A series of trend charts show the increase of receipts of the more important vegetables during the local season, 1917-1924 on the six markets.

In these charts only carlot and boatloads are represented. The eleven charts (pp.30-36) show trends of the following vegetables--named in the order given--beans, cabbage, cantaloupes, carrots, celery, cucumbers, onions, potatoes, spinach, tomatoes, and turnips.

Table 2, p.37 shows estimated receipts--railroad; truck; boat; and total--of vegetables in 24 Connecticut cities, 1924.

Table 3, p.37 shows receipts of beans, cabbage, cantaloupes, carrots, cauliflower, celery, chicory, cucumbers, endive, escaroles, kale, lettuce, onions, peppers, potatoes, spinach, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, turnips, in Connecticut by railroad and by boat. The carlot equivalent of truck receipts of mixed vegetables are also given.

Table 6, pp.39-41 shows the unloads of vegetables at each of the six markets during the months local producers might supply the market, for years 1917-1924. The vegetables are beans, cabbage, cantaloupes, carrots, celery, cucumbers, onions, potatoes, spinach, tomatoes, turnips.

Table 7, pp.42-45 shows the total carlot unloads at each of the six markets, 1917-1924. The vegetables are the same as those listed in table 3, with several additions--escoves, peas, and squash.

The six markets in the study are Hartford, New Haven, Waterbury, Bridgeport, New London and Norwich.

36. Donaldson, E. B., and James, D. M. Economic trends of the vegetable industry. Pa. Dept. Agr. Bull. v. 12, no. 14 (Gen. Bull. 483), 15pp. [Harrisburg, Pa.] 1929.

"The purpose of this publication is to place before the vegetable growers a picture of the consumer demands in Pennsylvania cities, the demands of the local canning industry for vegetables and the production of vegetables grown for sale over a period of years, and to show the correlation of these trends.

"The figures on which this study is based are not entirely complete, but they furnish the most accurate data available. It is felt that they furnish a fairly general portrayal of the relation between the production and consumption of vegetables in Pennsylvania."

Table 1, pp.4 shows the annual carlot receipts of cabbage, celery, lettuce, onions, spinach, tomatoes, at fifteen Pennsylvania cities -- Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Scranton, Reading, Erie, Harrisburg, Wilkes-Barre, Allentown, Johnstown, Altoona, Lancaster, Bethlehem, York, Williamsport and Easton--1921-1928, annually and average for the 8 years. Figure 1 on the same page presents graphically the total of these vegetables received at the 15 cities.

Table 3, p.5 gives the average monthly carlot receipts, 1921-1928 of cabbage, celery, lettuce, onions, spinach, tomatoes at the fifteen cities.

"Data are not available to show the total amount received by trucks, but the increase in receipts would be even more pronounced if such figures were available."

The bulletin also contains statistics on truck crops for shipment and statistics on truck crops for canning.

37. Dunlap, R. B., Critchfield, B. H., and Carroll, M. V. Adjusting production to meet home market demands in Blair County, Pennsylvania. Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 184, 51pp. State College. 1924.

"This report presents the results of a food consumption survey of Altoona, Pennsylvania, with special reference to the quantity consumed, sources of supply, manner of marketing, and methods of transportation." -Introduction, p.5.

Food Consumption, p.17. "The quantity of food consumed in Altoona was determined from transportation, jobbers and dealers' records, surveys of the curb market and market house, farmer-marketing and huckster traffic, together with records and estimates of many agencies having to do with the distribution of agricultural commodities in Altoona. Deductions were made for amounts redistributed to points outside of the Altoona district. The per capita consumption data shown in Table 12 are based on the net quantities consumed. They were computed by dividing the quantities of food consumed in 1922 by the number of persons living within the district."- p.17.

In table 12, p.18, the per capita consumption in Altoona District, 1922, is shown for the following commodities: apples, bananas, cranberries, grapefruit, grapes, lemons, oranges, pears, peaches, pineapples, plums, quinces, raspberries, strawberries, tangerines, asparagus, beans(green), brussels sprouts, beets, cantaloupes, carrots, cauliflower, colory, cucumbers, cabbage, egg plant, endivo, kale, lettuce, onions, peas, peppers, potatoes, radishes, rhubarb, spinach, sweet corn, squash, tomatoes, turnips, parsnips, and watermelons.

The total consumption of the vegetables named above (with beets, kale, peas, spinach, parsnips, and watermelons omitted) in the Altoona District, 1922 is shown in table 27, p.40.

The total consumption of apples, peaches, pears, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, and plums in Altoona District, 1922 is given in table 29, p.42.

An article entitled, "Altoona's Fruit Habits" in the California Pear Grower, 7(6): 5, 11. Dec. 1927 contains data from this study. The writer gives what the Altoona people ate in fruit, per person. The fruits listed are: apples, bananas, cranberries, grapefruit, grapes, lemons, oranges, pears, peaches, pineapples, plums, quinces, raspberries, strawberries, tangerines. The average fruit consumed per person is given for Altoona and for the United States.

38. Ebling, W. E., Gilbert, S. J., and Gustafson, G. T. Wisconsin Agriculture. Wis. Dept. Agr. and Mkts. Bull. 140, 148pp. Madison, 1932. 2W752 Bu

Table 81, p.144 shows estimates of annual purchases of certain commodities per Wisconsin farm. "Information on purchases by farmers was obtained in September, 1931...Over 2,200 schedules were tabulated to secure the averages shown in the table. The information... represents the farmers' judgment as to the volume of annual purchases of specified commodities. The average size of family for farms reporting was 4.8 persons", etc.

The food products listed include oranges and apples.

39. Edwards, A. C. World Apple Production and Trade. U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Foreign Agr. Serv. Div., Rept.--FS57, 98pp. 1932. 1.9EC 752

Mr. Edwards was assisted by Hally H. Conrad in this report.

This publication contains several unnumbered tables giving per capita consumption of apples in various countries.

Per capita consumption, sometimes distinguishing table apples, all apples, cider apples, etc., is given for marketing years, annually, 1927/28 - 1930/31, in principal countries (United States, France, United Kingdom, Switzerland, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Germany, Poland, Yugoslavia, Russia, Italy, Japan),-- p.8.

Statistics of per capita consumption of apples by separate countries are given as follows:

(1). United States--(all, and fresh apples) by marketing years, 1889-90, 1899-1900, 1909-10, and annually, 1916-17 to 1930-31.-- p.20.

(2). Canada--(all, and fresh apples), annually, 1921-22 to 1930-31.-- p.32.

(3). France--(table apples and cider apples and pears), annually, 1928-29 to 1930-31.-- p.60.

(4). Switzerland--(dessert and all apples), annually, 1928-1930.-- p.69.

(5). United Kingdom--(table apples and total), annually, 1927-28 to 1929-30.-- p.87.

(6). Australia--(apples), annually, 1913-1930.-- p.42.

(7). New Zealand--(apples), annually, 1921-1930.-- p.44.

(8). Italy--(apples), annually, 1928-29 to 1930-31.-- p.47

(9). Yugoslavia--(apples), annually, 1928-1930.-- p.52.

(10). Poland--(apples), annually, 1928-29 to 1930-31.-- p.75.

40. Edwards, B., and Park, J. W. The marketing and distribution of fruits and vegetables by motor truck. U. S. Dept. Agr., Tech. Bull. 272, 88pp. 1931.

"The purpose of this bulletin is to present a general picture of motor-truck transportation of fruits and vegetables in the United States. The study deals chiefly with long-distance motor-truck transportation."

Motor truck unloads and rail and boat unloads of fruits and vegetables at 11 markets are shown as follows in the bulletin: Table 25, pp.60-61 unloads at the Boston and Cincinnati markets--1929. Commodities: apples, asparagus, beans(other than dry), beets, blueberries, cabbage, cantaloupes, carrots, cauliflower, celery, corn(green), cranberries, cucumbers, egg plant, escarole*, grapes, kale, lettuce, onions, parsnips, peaches, pears, peas, peppers, potatoes, radishes, raspberries, rhubarb, spinach, squash, strawberries, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, turnips, watermelons, and total.

*Not given for Cincinnati.

Table 26, p.63. Unloads at Denver, 1929. Commodities same as above with the following exceptions:

Added: blackberries, brussels sprouts, broccoli, cherries, currants, huckleberries, mushrooms, parsley.

Omitted: blueberries, cranberries, escarole, kale, raspberries.

Table 26, p.64, unloads at New York City, 1929. Commodities same as reported for the Denver market.

Table 27, p.67, unloads at Los Angeles, 1929. Commodities same as reported for the Boston market with the following exceptions:

Added: apricots, artichokes, blackberries, cherries, figs, grapefruit, lemons, nectarines, oranges, parsley, plums & prunes, and tangerines.

Omitted: blueberries, cranberries, escarole, kale.

Table 27, p.68, unloads at Salt Lake City, 1929. Commodities same as reported for the Los Angeles market.

Table 28, p.71, unloads at St. Louis, 1928. Commodities: apples, cantaloupes, peaches, potatoes, strawberries, tomatoes, watermelons.

Table 28, p.72, unloads at Indianapolis, 1928. Commodities: apples, cantaloupes, peaches, strawberries, tomatoes, watermelons.

Table 29, p.73, unloads at Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse, 1928. Commodities: apples, cabbage, celery, grapes, lettuce, onions, peaches, pears, plums & prunes, potatoes, strawberries, tomatoes.

41. Fiske, G. B. Marketing barreled apples. U. S. Dept. Agr. Dept. Bull. 1416, 100pp. June 1926.

Chart 2, p.3, and table 15, p.90, show the disposition of the 1919 [U. S.] apple crop--rural consumption, quantity used for cider, for vinegar, and miscellaneous by-products, quantity canned, and quantity dried. "[Based on the 1920 census of agriculture crops]"

Chart 17, p.48, shows car-lot unloads of apples at each of 12 cities, average calendar years, 1918-1923.

Table 8, pp.82-86, gives annual car-lot unloads of apples at each of 12 cities from the barreled apple region, by principal states of origin, 1918-1923.

Table 9, pp.86-87, gives car-lot unloads of apples from the barreled apple region at each of 26 cities, by states of origin, June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924.

Table 10, p.88, gives total car-lot unloads of barreled apples at all 12 cities, by states, average of seasons 1918-1923.

Table 11, p.88, gives total car-lot unloads of apples (barreled-apple region) at all the 12 cities by seasons 1918-19 to 1923-24.

Table 12, p.89, gives car-lot unloads of apples at each of 12 cities average 1918-1923. (Boston 1920-1923). Total and per capita unloads are given.

42. Fiske, G. B. Marketing Western boxed apples. U. S. Dept. Agr., Dept. Bull. 1415, 96pp., 1926.

Fig. 17, p.28, shows car-lot unloads of apples from the Western boxed-apple region at seven principal city markets, monthly average, seasons 1918 to 1923. (Boston 1920-1923)

Fig. 27, p.65, shows car-lot unloads of apples at 12 cities, by regions, average of calendar years 1918-1923. Fig. 28, p.66, shows unloads of apples at 12 cities by regions, seasons, 1918-1923.

Table 9, pp.81-84, gives annual car-lot unloads of apples at 12 cities from the Western boxed-apple region, by states of origin 1918-1923. Also total car-lot unloads for each city and total for 12 cities.

Table 10, p.85, gives car-lot unloads of apples from the Western boxed-apple region at 29 cities by states of origin, June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924.

Table 11, p.86, gives total unloads of apples at all 12 cities, by states, average of seasons 1918-1923.

Table 12, p.86, gives total car-lot unloads at all twelve cities, seasons 1918-19 to 1923-24 annually.

Table 13, p.87, gives car-lot unloads of apples (total and per capita) at 12 cities, average 1918-1923. (Boston average, 1920-1923.)

43. Florida. Department of agriculture. Crop statistics. Fla. Dept. Agr. Bull. (n.s.) 47, 29pp., Tallahassee. 1931.

This is principally a study of shipments of citrus fruits from Florida for the 1929-30 season. On p.7, under the heading "Estimates on Cannery Citrus Fruit Used in Florida During the Season 1929-30" figures are given for grapefruit and oranges, separately. Under the heading "Estimated Total of Oranges, Grapefruit and Tangerines Consumed within Florida Season 1929-30" one figure is given for these three fruits.

44. Florida. Department of agriculture. From field to market with Florida vegetables and citrus fruits. 108pp. Tallahassee, Fla. Dept. Agr. 1931. 280.3 F66.

"A useful compilation containing statistical surveys arranged by commodities."

A table on pp.21-22 shows carlot unloads of Florida green corn and unloads from all states, on important markets, by months, for the years 1928-1930, inclusive.

A table on pp.26-27 gives carlot unloads of Florida cucumbers, imports and total unloads from all sources, on important markets, by months for the years 1928-1930, inclusive.

Similar information is given on pp.30-31, for egg plant, 1928-1930, inclusive, and on pp.43-44 for peppers, 1927-1930.

A number of tables showing only unloads of Florida products on important markets are given also.

45. Foote, J. M. Economic trends in the lettuce industry. Ariz. Agr. Col., Ext. Circ. 73, 21pp. Tucson. 1932. 275.29 Ar 42.

Table 2, p.7, gives per capita consumption [in the U. S.] of the following 14 commodities in 1920 and 1930: apples, bananas, cabbage, grapefruit, lettuce, onions, oranges, peaches(fresh), potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes(fresh).

Table 3, p.15, gives per capita lettuce consumption in 64 cities (Five groups, according to population), 1924-1931, annually and average for all groups.

Table 6, gives carlot unloads and per capita consumption of lettuce in 66 named cities which are grouped according to size for 1924-1931, inclusive. Total carlot unloads are given for each of the five groups of cities, also the per capita consumption of lettuce of each group.

An article by J. M. Foote, entitled "Foods Compete One Against Another" appears in Western Grower and Shipper 3(11): 16. Oct. 1932 and in Blue Anchor 9(11): 16. Nov. 1932. In this article some consumption statistics are given which are from "Economic Trends in the Lettuce Industry".--Ariz. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 73.

46. Fowler, W. A. Overseas markets for Oregon and Washington dried prunes. Oregon Univ. Pub. Business Admin. Ser. v.1, no. 1, 67pp. June 1929.

The pre-war (1909-13) and post-war (1921-25) per capita consumption of prunes in the sixteen principal prune-importing countries of the world is given in table 10, p.60. The consumption of dried prunes in the United States, average 1921-1925 and per capita consumption are also given on p.60. These data are given under heading "Future Consumption of Dried Prunes in Principal Foreign Markets," on pp.59-62.

47. Frederick, Christine. Selling Mrs. Consumer. 405 pp. New York, The Business Bourse. 1929. 321 F875.

A study of consumer buying habits. Contains some statistics on per capita consumption of various food items.

A table on p.104 gives among other things the per capita consumption of potatoes, 1910-1911 and of 1928. The per cent increase or decrease this is over the consumption in 1875 is also shown in the table.

A table on p.108 gives per capita and per family consumption of white potatoes and sweet potatoes. P.109, gives per capita and per family consumption of apples, oranges, lemons, peaches, dried fruits. (Figures compiled by the Business Bourse, research organization, New York.) Data are for the United States.

48. Funk, W. C., Waller, A. G., Eldred, A. R., and Keller, Henry, Jr. Agricultural production and marketing in Atlantic County, New Jersey. N. J. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 416, 39pp. New Brunswick. 1925.

New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station and New Jersey Agricultural Extension Service Cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"This is a study of Atlantic County agriculture from the basis of future development. The Atlantic City market is described as to its population, industries, transportation facilities, markets, live poultry market, stores, food consumption, etc." U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Agr. Econ. Bibliog. no. 19.

Food consumption of the area, pp.16-18.

This section of the study does not contain any food consumption statistics but it is followed by a table (p.19) which shows the total 1924 receipts of important farm products in Atlantic City. The table also shows quarterly receipts by types of carriers (rail and truck) hauling goods for the same year. The products listed are: asparagus, beans, beets, cantaloupes, carrots, celery, cucumbers, cabbage, egg plant, lettuce, onions, peas, peppers, potatoes, spinach, sweet corn, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, watermelons, apples, grapes, pears, peaches, blackberries, and strawberries. (Data obtained from waybills of the railroads and express companies, truck operators, records of wholesalers, retailers, and hotels, and the municipal market.)

49. Gardner, V. R. Merchandising the apple. Mich. State Hort. Soc. Rept. 53: 47-53. Lansing. 1923. 81 K58.

An article in which the author includes the following tables: monthly sales of apples (bushels) by some of the leading wholesale houses in Detroit; and monthly sales or consumption of apples (bushels) by retail stores or restaurants. Years for which these data were obtained are not given.

"These figures, furnished by Detroit wholesale houses, without doubt do not afford an entirely accurate measure of consumption month by month; for they do not take into account a large portion of the supply trucked in from nearby territory and sold direct to the retailer or consumer."

50. Gaston, H. P. Consumer demands for apples in Michigan. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Spec. Bull. 209, 50pp. East Lansing, 1931.

The purpose of this study was to obtain results which would be of value in developing a more effective production and marketing program

for the Michigan apple.

Two tables are given in the supplement on p.49. Table I shows carlot unloads of apples at Detroit, by states of origin--1918-1929, (annual and totals.)

Table II, gives carlot unloads of apples at Detroit by crop season, 1926 and 1928.

Section 7, (pp.36, 37, 38) headed, "The Apple Demand by the Hotel, Restaurant, and Pie Factory," gives some information of the apple requirements of these industries.

51. Gay, M. C., and Crosby, H. T. An agricultural survey of central Georgia. Ga. Agr. Col. Ext. Bull. 304 (v. XIII, no. 7) 68 pp., Athens. 1925. 276 G29B

Chart IV, p.18, shows selected commodities--sweet potatoes, mixed vegetables, onions, potatoes, and cabbage consumed in Macon. (Per cent produced within 25-mile radius.)

The annual per capita consumption of selected commodities (onions, cabbage, potatoes, sweet potatoes) in the city of Macon is shown in a table, p.19. The period of time covered is not indicated in either the chart or table but it probably is for the year 1923 since much of the other data in the study covers that year.

52. Gaylord, F. C., and Cleaver, H. M. The Indianapolis apple market, 1929-1930. Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 352, 24pp. Lafayette. 1931.

In the section headed, "The Apple Situation of Indianapolis," table 1, gives truck loads and small lots of apples, and apples brought into and unloaded in Indianapolis in 1929.

"These apples are not all consumed in Indianapolis. The city is an important redistributing center for a large trade area. Approximately 20 per cent of the carlot unloads...were redistributed out of Indianapolis."

53. Gaylord, F. C., and Cleaver, H. M. Marketing Indiana potatoes; local supply and imports. Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 361, 39pp. Lafayette. 1932.

A map chart of the state of Indiana shows by counties the production and consumption of potatoes in Indiana in 1929. ("Based upon 1930 census and an assumed per capita consumption of 3-1/2 bushels of potatoes a year.") The production and consumption figures are given on the map.

A number of tables in this study show sales of potatoes by growers and sales and purchases by dealers.

54. Grape Belt and Chautauqua Farmer (semi-weekly) v.39, no. 30, Jan. 17, 1933. Published at Dunkirk, N. Y. 110 G76

This issue contains the annual review of the grape situation, particularly of the grapes grown in the Chautauqua grape belt. It includes a table which shows the number of cars of grapes used by juice plants, 1916-1932 annually.

Other earlier annual review issues have tables which give similar data for shorter periods of time. In each instance the earliest data are for the year 1916.

The Dec. 16, 1921 issue gives the cars of grapes used locally, 1916-1921 annually.

The Jan. 12, 1923 issue gives grapes used locally, 1916-1922 annually. It also gives the tons of grapes used by grape juice plants in 1922.

The Dec. 18, 1923 issue gives grapes used locally, 1916-1923 annually. It also gives the tons of grapes used by juice plants in 1923.

All of the reviews appear in a January or December issue.

55. Gray, L. C., and others. Utilization of our lands for crops, pasture and forests. U. S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook. 1923: pp.415-506. 1924.

Table 7, p.482 shows the comparative per capita consumption of foodstuffs in Germany and the United States. Potatoes are listed in the table under the subject: Vegetable Products. Data are from "The Nation's Food," by Raymond Pearl. Average consumption, 1911-18, inclusive, calculated from tables in chapter XI.--Footnote.

56. Hart, W. J. The manufacture and distribution of tomatoes, sweet corn and peas in Maryland. Md. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 301, 148pp. College Park. 1928.

This bulletin on the canning industry includes costs of manufacture, earnings, distribution and consumption.

Table 23, p.125 gives the monthly unloads of fresh tomatoes and the total unloads by years, 1920-1927, in the following markets: Pittsburgh, Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Washington, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Detroit, St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, and Cleveland. (Figures for Baltimore are not included for the first four years, 1920-1923.)

Figure 23, p.126, shows monthly unloads of fresh tomatoes at the twelve markets previously named.

Table 30, p.137, gives consumption of tomatoes, sweet corn, and peas (canned) per capita in the United States, 1906-1925. Five-year averages are given, also.

57. Hauck, C. W. The apple industry of Ohio. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 418, 70pp., Wooster, 1928.

This bulletin contains a number of statistical tables and charts including the following which show unloads of apples: Table 7, p.27, gives carlot unloads of apples, by states of origin (3-year average, 1924-1926) in the following Ohio cities: Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus and Toledo, while fig. 14, p.27, shows the annual carlot unloads of apples in the same cities, and for the same period of time.

Figure 18, p.35, shows average carlot unloads of apples, cantaloupes, celery, grapefruit, grapes, lettuce, oranges and peaches, 1924-1926, in each of the following markets: Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, and Toledo.

Table 22, p.60, gives carlot unloads of apples by months, and table 23, p.61, gives carlot unloads of apples, by states of origin, in Cincinnati, 1918-1926. Carlot unloads of apples in Cleveland for 1918-1926, are given in table 24, p.61, by months, and in table 25, p.62, by states of origin.

Table 26, p.62, shows carlot unloads of apples in Columbus and Toledo, 1923-1926, by months, while table 27, p.63, gives carlot unloads of apples, by states of origin, for the same places and the same period of time.

Carlot unloads of apples in Akron, Dayton, and Youngstown for 8 months during 1926, beginning May 1, are given in table 28, p.64,

by month:, and in table 29, pp.64, by states of origin.

Table 37, p.70, shows carlot unloads of apples in New York by months, 1918-1926. Also gives averages.

(Data are as reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

58. Hauck, C. W. Apple sales of an Ohio orchard company in 1928. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bimonthly Bull. 139, pp.139-141. Wooster. 1929.

This article gives only one figure on consumption. Table I, p.140, gives number of bushels bought by the consumer from one Ohio Orchard Company in 1928.

59. Hauck, C. W. Marketing lettuce. U. S. Dept. Agr. Dept. Bull. 1412, 45pp. 1926.

Figure 17, p.26, shows carlot unloads of California lettuce in 21 cities, 1924. Fig. 18, p.26, shows carlot unloads of New York lettuce in 13 cities, 1924. Fig. 19, p.27, shows carlot unloads of Florida lettuce in 11 cities, 1924.

Table 3, p.28, gives unloads of lettuce in 21 cities, by months, 1924.

Table 4, p.28, gives unloads of lettuce in 21 cities, by states of origin, 1924.

"These figures should not be construed as a complete record of all lettuce consumed in these markets during that year, for in most of them, local market gardeners supplied part of the demand by wagon or truck, and further supplies were received through unreported less-than carlot shipments by freight or by express."

60. Hedden, W. P. How great cities are fed. 302pp. Boston, New York [etc.] D. C. Heath and Co., 1929. (Agricultural commerce and administration series, ed. by E. G. Nourse) 339 H353.

A map chart, p.26, shows potato unloads at Boston (six-year average, 1920-1925.) A similar chart, 27, shows apples unloaded at Boston, 1918-19--1923-24. (U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

A table on p.31 gives total United States consumption, and imports of lemons, 1921-1927, annually.

61. Hodge, E. H., and Parsons, G. R. The Connecticut apple industry, 1930. Conn. State Dept. Agr. Bull. 11, 16pp., Hartford, 1931. 2 C763.

Carlot unloads of apples in six Connecticut markets, 1921-1930 (Aug.-Apr.) are shown in Figure IV, p.11.

62. Hodge, E. H., and Parsons, G. R. Connecticut market demand for certain agricultural products, 1929. Conn. State Dept. Agr. Bull. 5, 35pp. Hartford. 1930. 2 C763

This bulletin and two earlier bulletins of the Connecticut State Department of Agriculture - Bulletin No. 3 - Connecticut market demand for certain agricultural products, 1928; and Bulletin No. 1 - Connecticut market demand for certain agricultural products, 1927, both by Earl H. Hodge - contain the following data of carlot unloads in six Connecticut markets (Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, New London, Norwich, and Waterbury) in series of trend charts as follows:

Bulletin No. 5.
(Data for 1920-1929)

apples (p.29, Aug. 1-Mar. 31)
beans (p.7, July 1-Sept. 30)
cabbage (p.9, July 1-Mar. 31)
cantaloupes-----
carrots (p.13, June 15-Mar.15)
celery (p.15, June 15-Feb. 28)
cucumbers(p.17, July 1-Aug. 31)
muskmelons -----
onions (p.19, Aug. 1-Mar. 1)
potatoes (pp.21&27, July 15-Mar.31)
spinach (p.23, May 1-Nov. 30)
tomatoes (p.25, July 1-Sept. 30)
turnips (p.26, Sept. 1-Mar. 15)

Carlot unloads for each of the above commodities (local marketing season, 1920-1929, annually) are given in a table on p.34.

Bulletin No. 3.
(1917-1928)

(p.31, Aug. 1-Mar. 31)
(p.7, July 1-Sept. 30)
(p.9, July 1-Mar. 31)
(p.11, Aug. 15-Sept.15)
(p.13, June 15-Mar. 31)
(p.15, June 15-Feb. 28)
(p.17, July 1-Aug. 31)

(p.19, Aug. 1-Mar. 1)
(pp.21&27, July 15-Mar.31)
(p.23, May 1-Nov. 30)
(p.25, July 1-Sept. 30)
(p.26, Sept. 1-Mar. 15)

Carlot unloads for each of the above commodities (local marketing season, 1917-1928, annually) are given in table 26, p.34.

Bulletin No. 1.
(1917-1927)

(p.21, July 1-Sept.30)
(p.22, July 1-Mar.31)

(p.22, June 15-Mar.31)
(p.23, June 15-Feb.28)
(p.23, July 1-Aug.31)
(p.24, Aug. 15-Sept.15)
(p.24, Aug. 1-Mar. 1)
(p.25, July 15-Mar. 31)
(p.25, May 1-Nov. 30)
(p.26, July 1-Sept. 30)
(p.26, Sept. 1-Mar. 15)

Carlot unloads for each of the above commodities (local marketing season, 1917-1927, annually) are given in table 27, p.27. Carlot unloads by markets, are given for the same commodities in table 28, p.27, for 1927.

63. Holland, H. H. The demand for peaches in metropolitan New York...cooperating with the New York food marketing research council. v. 1, Section III. 30pp., typewritten. New York, 1926. 280.3 N482Fo [v. 1]

Table 1, p.8, shows unloads of peaches at New York, by years, 1918-1924. The sources of production for the year 1924 are shown in table II, p.9.

64. Holmes, G. K. Potatoes: Acreage, production, foreign trade, supply, and consumption. U. S. Dept. Agr., Dept. Bull. 695, 24pp., 1918.

A number of potato consumption statistics are given on pp.13-14 under the heading "Consumption (Quantity)," and also on pp.14-16 under "Per Capita Consumption." The "Summary for 1905-1914", pp.17-18, contains a few statistics on consumption.

Table 4, p.24, gives total (domestic, foreign) and per capita (total, domestic, foreign) consumption of potatoes in the United States 1849, 1866-1916, also averages for 1849, 1850-54, and 10-year averages for the period from 1855 to 1914.

65. Ingallis, W. R. Consumption of commodities in the United States. Annalist, 26(673): 731-732. Dec. 11, 1925.

The author says, "In my book called, 'Current Economic Affairs,' published in 1924, I gave a statistical study of the consumption of the principal commodities in the United States, computed in terms of pounds per person, for the periods of 1912-14 and 1920-22. I am here giving a revision of those data together with the corresponding quotients for the two years 1923-24."

The commodities in the table include potatoes--white and sweet--and apples.

66. James, D. M. The fruit and vegetable supply for fifteen cities. Pa. Dept. Agr. Bull. v.11, no. 7. (Gen. Bull. 461). 98pp., Harrisburg. 1928. 2 P38B.

"This bulletin is based on the carlot unloads of fruits and vegetables at 15 Pennsylvania cities...

"The cities covered in this survey are...Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Scranton, Reading, Erie, Harrisburg, Wilkes-Barre, Allentown, Johnstown, Altoona, Lancaster, Bethlehem, York, Williamsport and Easton. The railroads which serve these cities have furnished these statistics from their records."

Tables showing unloads of fruits and vegetables on these markets are given for 1926 and 1927 (1927 data are given by months also) on pp.14-98. The commodities listed are apples, beets, cabbage, cantaloupes, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cranberries, cucumbers, grapefruit, grapes, lemons, lettuce, onions, oranges, peaches, pears, peppers, pineapples, plums, potatoes, spinach, squash, strawberries, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, turnips, watermelons, bananas, dewberries, kale, chicory, parsnips, and quinces. Not all commodities are unloaded at all the markets. (The figures of carlots unloaded in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh furnished by the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

67. James, D. M. The fruit and vegetable supply for fifteen cities, 1929. Pa. Dept. Agr. Bull. v.13, no. 8. (Gen. Bull. 493). 82pp. Harrisburg. 1930. 2 P38B.

"This bulletin is based on the carlot unloads of fruits and vegetables at 15 Pennsylvania cities...

"The cities covered in this survey are...Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Scranton, Reading, Erie, Harrisburg, Wilkes-Barre, Allentown, Johnstown, Altoona, Lancaster, Bethlehem, York, Williamsport and Easton. The railroads which serve these cities have furnished these statistics from their records."

Tables showing unloads of fruits and vegetables on these markets are given for years 1928 and 1929 (monthly data given for 1929 also) on pp.15-82. The commodities listed are apples, asparagus, beans, beets, broccoli, cabbage, cantaloupes, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cherries, chicory, corn, cranberries, cucumbers, egg plants, escarole, grapefruit, grapes, kale, lemons, lettuce, onions, oranges, peaches, pears, peas, peppers, pineapples, plums, potatoes, romaine, spinach, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, turnips, watermelons, bananas, squash, pumpkins, radishes, strawberries. Not all the commodities named are unloaded at all of the markets.

68. Jefferson, L. P. The consumer demand for apples. Mass. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 250, 71pp., Amherst, 1929.

"The purpose of the study is to determine with as great accuracy as possible the exact nature of the demand for apples."

Factors effecting consumption, and the effects on production and marketing by consumers' preferences are emphasized in this study.

There are no statistics of consumption given except one chart (chart 6, p.70) which shows the per capita consumption of apples, 1918-1927 annually, in the [United States].

69. Jensen, W. C., Russell, B. A., and Guin, Marvin. An economic study of Sumter County agriculture. S. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 288, 72pp. Clemson College. 1933.

In the section of this study entitled "Marketing and Consumption," (pp.46-68), statistical data are included which show amounts of food consumed. Table 35, p.64, has the following: Based upon 116 white farms including 592 people in 1931, the average food consumed per family and per equivalent adult male of home-raised produce is shown. Among the products listed are potatoes (Irish and sweet). Table 36, p.65, shows similar data based upon 50 negro farms, including 407 people. (The products are the same). Table 37, p.66, shows the average consumption per adult equivalent of specified fruits, berries, and vegetables by selected groups--white of low purchasing power group; of medium to high purchasing power group--of the city of Sumter, S. C. All figures are for the year 1931. The fresh products are: apples, green beans, cabbage, corn, cucumbers, dewberries, grapes, lettuce, onions, peaches, peas, potatoes (Irish, sweet), spinach, strawberries, and tomatoes. The following canned products are also listed in this table: apples, asparagus, corn, peaches, pears, peas, pineapple, spinach, strawberries, and tomatoes.

70. Kantor, H. S. Analysis of the New York peach market. N. Y. Food Marketing Research Council. Ann. Rept. 1926/27. v.2, Sect. I., 200pp. New York, 1927. 280.3 N482Fo v.2.

Table 12, pp.172-173, gives daily carlot unloads of peaches in New York during July and August, 1924 and 1925.

Table 13, pp.174-175, gives carlots of peaches (by variety) from the Southern States, unloaded in New York during June, July and August 1924. Table 14, pp.176-179, gives similar information for 1925.

Table 16, p.181, gives daily carlots of peaches from the Southern States unloaded (by size) in New York, during July and August, 1924.

71. Kantor, H. S. Factors affecting the price of peaches in the New York City market. U. S. Dept. Agr., Tech. Bull. 115, 64pp. 1929. 1 ag84 Te.

Contains tables having the following data:

Table 8, p.34--Daily unloads of Alberta peaches at New York from July 19 to Aug. 22, 1924.

Table 12, p.36--Daily unloads of Belle and Elberta peaches at New York, July 17 to August 8, 1925.

Table 14, p.36--Unloads of southern peaches at New York, by size (small, medium, large), July 19 to August 22, 1924.

Table 23, pp.43-44--Unloads of peaches at New York, by State of origin, by weeks, June, 1923-October, 1927.

Table 29, p.54--Daily unloads of peaches, at New York, 1924, and 1925.

Table 30, pp.55-56--Daily unloads of peaches from Southern States, at New York, by variety, 1924 and 1925.

Table 32, p.57--Daily unloads at New York, of peaches from Southern States, by size, during the Elberta season, 1924.

72. Kieffer, D. L. Five heads for every man - lettuce races with appetite. Pacific Rural Press 113(2): 38-39. Jan. 8, 1927.
One section of this article deals with consumption but gives very few statistics. The increase in lettuce consumption in the United States during the period 1917 to 1925 and the average consumption in ten of the largest eastern cities in 1925 is given.
73. Mallory, L. D., Smith, S. R., and Shear, S. W. Factors affecting annual prices of California fresh grapes, 1921-1929. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Hilgardia 6(4): 101-130. Berkeley, 1931.
Paper no. 21, The Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics.
Table 6, p.120, gives weekly unloads during season of black-juice grapes in New York, 1927-1929. (Unloads compiled from Daily Market News on Grapes issued by U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. from Fresno.)
74. Mason, C. R. The vegetable industry of Pennsylvania. Pa. Dept. Agr. Bull. v.7, no.12. (Gen. Bull. 408). 142pp. Harrisburg. 1925.
This bulletin has the following data: per capita consumption of vegetables (from a study of the food supply of Altoona, Pa. in 1923)- asparagus, beans(green), brussels sprouts, beets, cantaloupe, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, cabbage, egg plant, endive, kale, lettuce, onions.
Other tables in this bulletin show carlot unloads of vegetables by months, 1923 and 1924 on the Philadelphia market. Unless otherwise indicated unloads of the following commodities are shown: Celery, p.79; onions, p.88; tomatoes, p.109 (Unloads on the Pittsburgh market for the same period also on p.109); beans(fresh), p.113; carrots (shipments), p.116; cauliflower, p.118; cucumbers, p.120; lettuce(carlots received), p.127; watermelons(carlots received), p.129; cantaloupes(carlots received), p.130; peas(carlot shipments), p.132; peppers(carlots received), p.133; and spinach(carlot shipments), p. 137.
75. Massachusetts. Department of Agriculture, Division of Markets. Boston consuming more asparagus. Increases in acreages and receipts on Boston market and factors which influence price. March, 1928. [21] pp., mimeogr. [Boston, 1928]. 280.3 M38B
The charts in the central part of this pamphlet show the increase in the receipts of asparagus on the Boston market from Georgia, South Carolina, Maryland, New York and Massachusetts. Data are for years 1925, 1926, and 1927.
There are no tables but figures appear on the charts.
76. Merchant, C. H. An economic study of 239 blueberry farms in Washington and Hancock Counties, Maine. Maine Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 351, 96pp. Orono. 1929.
This study was made for the year ending March 31, 1927. No statistics of consumption are given. However, the section headed "Blueberry Industry", p.60, gives the total production of blueberries on the 239 farms in 1926. This amount is divided into the number of bushels sold for canning, the number of bushels sold fresh, and the number for home consumption.
Table 16, p.40, shows the number of bushels of blueberries sold for canning, annually, 1924-1928, and average for the period.

77. Metropolitan life insurance company. Policyholders service-bureau. Marketing California grapes. A report prepared for the California Vineyardists Association. 128pp. New York. [1928.] 280.3 M56.

Part I (pp.17-26) of this report is entitled "Consumer Demand for Grapes". On p.25, the per capita consumption of grapes is briefly discussed. The following estimates of consumption are included: per capita consumption of "table grapes for the country" (based on grapes shipped from California in 1927); annual fresh fruit consumption (Estimates of the H. K. McCann Company); and number of pears consumed annually (report of Mr. Frank Swett of the California Pear Growers Association).

In part IV of the study - A Study of the New York Market - a table is given on p.65 which shows the total of all kinds of grapes received in New York market from all sources, 1924, 1925, and 1926.

78. Milwaukee Journal, Research bureau. Consumer Analysis of the greater Milwaukee market. 76pp. Milwaukee, The Journal Co. 1930. 280.9 M64.

A table on p.21, gives average yearly total and per family consumption (families of Greater Milwaukee) of canned peaches as of Jan. 15, 1930.

79. Monahan, L. C. Where do they go - these grapes we grow? Calif. Grower 1(5): 12-13. Nov. 1929.

There are two tables in this article which show California grape consumption. The first gives the carlot unloads and per capita consumption by census districts of the United States for the year 1928. The other table shows the unloads and per capita consumption of California grapes by states for 1928. Population figures also appear in these tables. (California Vineyardists Association).

80. Montgomery, E. G., and Kardell, C. H. Apparent per capita consumption of principal foodstuffs in the United States. U. S. Dept. Com., Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com., Dom. Com. Ser. 38, 51pp. 1930.

"The object of this publication is to bring together in one place such data as are available on per capita consumption of foodstuffs in the United States. While the figures are often incomplete, and in some cases considerable estimating was necessary, nevertheless it is believed their publication will show important trends and also serve as a basis for developing more complete data for the future...

"In this publication the best available figures have been used, and the computations made have been based on comparable figures, going back, in some cases for 50 years."--Foreword.

Changes in per capita food consumption are shown in a table on p.1. Among the foods are the principal fruits (in terms of fresh fruits.) The data are for "about 1899" and 1922-1927 (average). The increase or decrease in consumption of these foods during this period, is also shown in the table.

On pp.5-7 there appears a summary table of per capita consumption of foodstuffs in the United States. With some exceptions the data are given for years, 1898, 1899, 1909, 1919, 1923-1927 annually and average for 1923-1927. Practically all foods are listed in this table, including fresh and canned fruits and vegetables. No attempt has been made to give a detailed description of the table, since the information it contains, appears also in the detailed tables which

follow it, and for which a full note is given.

The tables containing consumption data are as follows:

Per capita consumption of principal fruits (in terms of fresh fruit)--apples, peaches, pears, grapes, oranges, grapefruit, lemons, bananas, strawberries, cranberries, pineapples, total, for years 1899 and average for years 1923-1927, p.27. (No data are given for grapefruit and pineapples in 1899.)

Apparent per capita consumption of fresh, dried and canned fruit, average 1923-1927--apples, peaches, pears, grapes, cranberries, oranges, grapefruit, lemons, bananas, strawberries, pineapples, raspberries, blackberries, loganberries, all other berries, apricots, cherries, fruits for salad, prunes, olives(ripe), plums, raisins, currants, dates, figs, and total fruits, p.28. (There are numerous blanks in this table which indicate data not available or negligible.)

Estimated per capita consumption of principal fruits (in terms of fresh fruit)--apples, peaches, pears, grapes, oranges, grapefruit, pineapples, and bananas for years 1899, 1909, 1919, 1922-1927, annually and 1925-1927 average, p.28.

Estimated consumption of fruit (commercial crop)--total/per capita consumption (per capita classified as "All forms in terms of fresh" and "fruit used as fresh") of apples, pears, peaches, grapes, oranges, grapefruit, lemons, strawberries, cranberries, and bananas, for years 1899, 1909, 1919, 1922-1927, annually. (Data are given also for apples for 1899.); pineapples for years 1922-1927, annually, pp.29-30.

Consumption of canned fruit--total and per capita for years 1899, 1909, 1919, 1927, p.31.

Estimated consumption of canned fruits, by varieties--total and per capita consumption of fruits named above for years 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1927, pp.32-33.

Estimated consumption of dried fruit--total and per capita consumption for years 1899, 1909, 1919 and 1927, p.33.

Estimated per capita consumption of dried fruit, by varieties--prunes, raisins, apricots, peaches, currants, dates, figs, and total for years 1923, 1925, 1927, and average, p.34.

Estimated consumption of dried fruit by varieties--total and per capita consumption of the fruits named above for years 1921, 1923, 1925, and 1927, p.34.

Apparent per capita consumption of vegetables (commercial crop) for the 5-year average 1923-1927--onions, peppers, cauliflower, celery, corn(sweet for canning), egg plant, carrots, asparagus,(table, canning), snap beans,(table, canning), green peas(table, canning), spinach(table, canning), cabbage(table, for sauerkraut), tomatoes(table, for manufacturing), cucumbers(table, for manufacturing), sweet potatoes, potatoes, dried beans, dried peas, lettuce, watermelons, cantaloupes, tomato pulp, tomato paste, tomato sauce, beans (green, wax and others), beets, pumpkins, squash, p.35. Vegetables are classified as fresh and canned.

Although for many of the vegetables named, only the amount consumed fresh or canned is given, the years covered vary somewhat also.

Estimated per capita consumption of vegetables (commercial crop)--data are given for the vegetables named above, exclusive of the ones named following "cantaloupes". Data are given for years 1922-1927 annually, with the exception of sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, and dried beans, for which commodities data are given also for years 1899, 1909, and 1919, p.36.

Apparent consumption of fresh vegetables (commercial crop)--total and per capita consumption of onions, cauliflower, celery, lettuce, cantaloupes, watermelons, corn (sweet, canning), for years 1922-1927, annually, p.37.

Apparent division of consumption of fresh vegetables (commercial crop)--total and per capita consumption--each classified as to amount used for table and for canning--of asparagus, snap beans, green peas, spinach, cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers, for years 1922-1927, annually, p.38.

Estimated consumption of fresh vegetables--total and per capita consumption of potatoes, sweet potatoes, dry beans, for years 1889, 1899, 1909, 1919, 1922-1927; of dry peas for 1921-1925 (average), 1926-1927 annually, p.39. (No data given for dry beans for 1889).

Estimated consumption of dried and dehydrated vegetables--total and per capita consumption for years 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, p.39. Estimated consumption of canned vegetables--total and per capita for years 1899, 1909, 1919, and 1927, p.40.

Summary of estimated per capita consumption of canned vegetables--corn, peas, tomatoes, asparagus, spinach, beets for years 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, and average for 1923-1927; kraut for same years with 1921 data omitted; pumpkin and squash for 1925, and 1927 and average for years shown; sweet potatoes for year 1925, p.40.

Estimated consumption of canned vegetables, total and per capita consumption of vegetables given in the table on p.40, and for the same period of time, p.41.

In many instances no attempt has been made to give source of the data as it often entailed a rather lengthy note. "The method by which each figure was derived, with all necessary notes, may be found in the detailed tables."

An article in Food Industries 2(8): 364-366. Aug., 1930 by E. G. Montgomery, entitled "Major Trends in Consumption of Fruits and Vegetables" contains many of the statistics just described.

81. Montgomery, E. G., and Kardell, C. H. Supplemental data to Bulletin "Apparent Per Capita Consumption of Principal Foodstuffs in the United States"--U. S. Dept. Com., Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com., Dom. Com. Ser. 38, 6pp. 1930. 157.54 D71.

"Most of the data in 'Domestic Commerce Series, No. 38' were brought up to the years 1927 and 1928." Data, which have since become available for 1928 to 1930, have been summarized briefly in this supplement to the original bulletin.

A summary of estimated per capita consumption of fresh fruit for 1928, 1929, and 1930 is given annually, on pp.2 and 3. The fruits named are--oranges, grapefruit, lemons, bananas, strawberries, cranberries, apples, peaches, pears, grapes, and cherries.

On p.3 is given a table for 1928, 1929, and 1930, showing the summary (annually) of estimated per capita consumption of the following fresh vegetables: potatoes (Irish, sweet), beans (dry), peas (dry), onions, peppers, cauliflower, celery, egg plant, carrots, beets, pimientos, . The following are given both for table and canning:

Asparagus, beans (snap), peas (green), spinach, cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers, corn. Lettuce is given by the head, and watermelons and cantaloupes by the number.

A table on p.4 gives a summary of estimated per capita consumption of canned vegetables and fruits for 1929. The vegetables listed are: beans (with pork, with sauce, and baked), beans (green), beans (wax), beans (lima), beans (other), peas, tomatoes, corn, asparagus, spinach, kraut, tomato pulp, beets, pumpkin and squash, tomato paste, tomato sauce, pimentos, vegetables (mixed), succotash, sweet potatoes, greens (other than spinach), other canned vegetables, canned soups, dried and dehydrated vegetables.

The fruits named are: peaches, pears, apricots, cherries (sweet), cherries (sour), fruits for salad, raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, loganberries, blueberries, other berries, apples, apple sauce, olives (ripe), prunes, plums, grapefruit, grapefruit juice, pineapples, other canned fruits.

In another table, also on p.4, is given the estimated annual per capita consumption of the following dried fruits for 1929: prunes, raisins, apricots, peaches, apples, figs, dates and currants. The per capita consumption of dates and of currants for 1928 and 1930 are also given in this table.

82. Nelson, M. N., and Sulerud, G. L. An economic study of the cherry industry with special reference to Oregon. Oreg. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 310, 96pp. Corvallis. 1933.

Figure 22, p.89, and table 51, p.90, show estimated utilization of cherries by kind in Oregon and the Pacific Northwest 1926-1931 average. This includes the amount canned; cold packed; brined; fresh shipments; total utilization and apparent local consumption.

The study includes a number of tables which give the quantity of cherries canned and cold packed in leading states in the United States and in the Pacific Northwest.

83. Nelson, M. N., and Belden, W. H. The market situation and outlook for the Oregon canned fresh prune. Oreg. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 263, 30pp. Corvallis. 1930.

This bulletin has no statistics of consumption but two tables show utilization of the Pacific Northwest prune crop. Table 1 and figure 3, p.10, show the utilization of the prune crop--(Showing prunes dried and amount canned) of Pacific Northwest prunes, 1920-1924 (average); 1925-1929; and 1925-1929 (average).

Table 3, and figure 4, p.12, shows utilization of the Oregon prune crop (Showing amount dried and canned) for 1921-1923 (average); 1925-1929; and 1925-1929 (average).

84. New England Research Council on marketing and food supply. Studies of consumer demand for farm products. Cranberries, raisins, citrus fruits. United States Department of Agriculture, New England research council on marketing and food supply cooperating. 3v. in 1, [n.p.] type-written. [July 1, 1923] Binder's title used. 280.3 M44.

Section III of this study entitled "A Study of Cranberry Advertising by the American Cranberry Exchange" by Claude E. Hooper and Houston E. Weaver has a chart on pp.37 showing seasonal consumption (expressed in percentages) of cranberries, Sept. 1922 to April 1923. (Source: Annual Report American Cranberry Exchange 1914-20. Questionnaire investigation, 1922-1923.)

85. New Jersey. Department of agriculture. Annual summary of carlot unloads and truck receipts for Newark year of 1929. 10pp., mimeogr. Newark, N. J. 1930. 280.39 [N]

In cooperation with United States Department of Agriculture. Contains a table which gives carlot unloads of fresh fruits and vegetables as reported by R. R. companies for 1929, by months and for the year, and for 1928 and 1927, annually.

The following fruits and vegetables are listed: apples, asparagus, bananas, beets, beans, blueberries, broccoli, cabbage, cantaloupes, carrots, cauliflower, celery, corn, cranberries, cucumbers, dewberries, egg plant, grapes, grapefruit, honeydew, kale, lettuce, mushrooms, onions, oranges, peaches, peanuts, pears, peas, peppers, potatoes, prunes, and plums, quinces, radishes, spinach, squash, strawberries, sweet potatoes, tangerines, tomatoes, turnips, watermelons, mixed citrus fruits and mixed vegetables. Totals are given also. The states supplying Newark's fruits and vegetables 1927-1929 annually are given on p.3.

Tables on pp.5-9, inclusive, give carlot unloads of fruits and vegetables (by states of origin), monthly and totals for 1929, and annual totals for 1928 and 1927. Data are given for the following commodities: p.5--apples and cabbage; p.6--cantaloupes, celery, grapes, grapefruit, and oranges; p.7--lettuce, onions, peaches; p.8--pears, potatoes, sweet potatoes; p.9--spinach, strawberries, tomatoes, and watermelons.

86. New York State department of agriculture and markets. Agricultural statistics for New York State 1928 with data for earlier years. N. Y. Dept. Agr. and Markets, Agr. Bull. 226, 257pp. Albany. 1929.

Issued in cooperation with United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

A table on p.147 shows the production and utilization of the New York apple crop in 1926. This includes the amount shipped, the fresh fruit sold locally, sales for manufacture, amount used on farm, and culls.

The reports upon which the estimates in this table "are based were gathered by mail from apple growers for their own orchards in practically all commercial and farm apple sections of the state."-- p.134.

87. New York State Dept. of Agr. and Markets. Agricultural statistics for New York State 1932 with data for earlier years. N. Y. Dept. Agr. and Markets, Agr. Bull. 264, 187pp. Albany. 1932. 2 N482.

"In cooperation with United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics."

Table 98, p.137, gives unloads of fruits and vegetables at New York City, 1920-1931 (carlots include boat receipts reduced to carlot equivalent.). The following commodities are listed: apples, cabbage, cantaloupes, celery, grapes, lettuce, onions, peaches, potatoes,

strawberries, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, watermelons.

88. Nougaret, R. L. The California grape situation: 1923--A Preliminary Report. Calif. Dept. Agr., Spec. Pub. 38, 9pp. Sacramento. 1923. 2 Cl21s.
Table No. 2 [p.7] "includes an estimate of the portion of this normal crop [grapes] which is likely to be consumed locally in California---", 1923, by classes of grapes (wine, table, and raisin). These data are repeated [p.8] where an appended note says, "This tonnage of fresh grapes [raisin] remains in California for this purpose and is virtually consumed locally and shipped later as a commercial grape product."
89. Nougaret, R. L. The California grape situation. Calif. Dept. Agr., Spec. Pub. 47, 24pp. Sacramento. 1924. 2 Cl31s.
The estimated local consumption (California) of grapes is given on p.6 for wine grapes, table grapes, and raisin grapes (consumed fresh, estimated for drying, and dried raisins) for 1924. "Raisins, like wine in bond, must be considered local products until sold and delivered to markets outside of the stato."
90. Nougaret, R. L. Report of the viticultural service. Calif. Dept. Agr., Monthly Bull. 10(11-12): 627-642. Sacramento. Nov.-Dec. 1921.
This report of the viticultural service is part of the second report of the California Department of Agriculture for the period ending December 31, 1921.
On p.628, the amount of grapes used for dry wines in the state of California, in 1920, is shown.
91. Nougaret, R. L. Status of California grape industry. California Dept. Agr., Spec. Pub. 28, 48pp. Sacramento. 1922. 2 Cl21s.
A table on p.18 shows the decrease from year to year of the amount of grapes used for industrial wine in the state of California, 1918-1921.
92. Nystrom, M. Measuring the New York apple market. 14pp., typewritten. [New York, 1927]. (Section III of the New York food marketing council annual report, 1926/27, v.2.). 280.3 N482 Fo v.2.
One table on p.1, gives unloads of apples at New York City, by states of origin, 1918-19 and 1923-24. The total is givon also.
93. Overton, M. H., and Edwards, P. K. The production and marketing of farm products in Wayne County, Indiana. Ind. Agg. Expt. Sta. Bull. 295, 44pp. Lafayette. 1923.
Table VII, p.36, shows total and per capita consumption of fruits in Richmond(Wayne Co., Ind.), 1923: apples, bananas, blackberries, cantaloupes, cherries, cranberries, grapes, grapefruit, lemons, oranges, peaches, pears, pineapples, plums, quinces, raspberries, strawberries, tangerines, and watermelons.
Table XII, p.39, shows total and per capita consumption of vegetables in Richmond, 1923: asparagus, beans(dry), beans(green), beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, egg plant, endive, kale, lettuce, onions, parsnips, peas, peppers, potatoes(white), potatoes(sweet), radishes, rhubarb, spinach, squash, sweet corn, tomatoes, and turnips.

The tables show the amounts of these products that were produced locally and the amounts that were imported.

Agencies cooperating in the study reported in this bulletin include the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.-- p.2.

94. Park, J. W. Market supplies and prices of apples. U. S. Dept. Agr., Dept. Circ. 91, 92pp. 1929.

Table 10, p.40, shows the quantity of apples unloaded in car lots in various groups of cities (total figure for each group) by varieties, July 1, 1926-June 30, 1927.

95. Pelz, V. H. Can consumption of food be increased? Nation's Business 20(11): 36-37, 40. Nov. 1932. 286.8 N212.

One table on p.36 gives per capita consumption of foods "about 1899" and 1922-1927(average). Principal fruits (in terms of fresh fruit) are included.

96. Peterson, G. M., and Shear, S. W. The California muscat grape outlook. Giannini Found. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 23, 26pp--18pp. in appendix. [Berkeley. 1933.] 281.9 G34M.

At head of title: University of California, College of Agriculture, Agricultural Experiment Station, Berkeley, California.

Table 12 (p.xv of the appendix) shows sales of seedless raisins for domestic consumption, 1925-1931 annually. (Crop year beginning Sept. 1.).

Table 13 shows sales of California Muscat and of seedless raisins for domestic consumption, 1928-1931 annually. (Crop year beginning Sept. 1.).

Table 14 shows the tons of California Muscat grapes used fresh within California, annually, 1925-1932.

97. Pitt, Dimitry T. Population and food supply of New Jersey. N. J. Dept. Agr., Bur. Statis. and Insp. Circ. 179, 76pp. Trenton. 1930. 2 N46C.

Part II, "Food Supply in New Jersey", is based on a survey of all retail food stores in South Amboy (43 stores) and Bridgeton (97 stores) selected respectively as representative of two sections of the state on the basis of nativity of population and character of occupation. These stores were visited in 1929, the investigators enumerating the actual amount of sales of various food commodities during 1928. The total population of South Amboy in 1928 was 9,000 persons, and that of Bridgeton 19,075, the latter as a trading center being supplemented by about 3,000 additional people from outside the city who bought certain manufactured commodities (See pp.37-38). Several unnumbered tables give the results of this investigation.

A table (pp.39-40) gives the total and per capita sales, 1928, in South Amboy and Bridgeton of the following commodities: White potatoes, sweet potatoes, apples, fresh peaches, fresh cranberries, fresh and canned pears, fresh cucumbers, watermelons, egg plant, grapes, fresh and canned tomatoes, fresh and canned sweet corn, fresh and canned strawberries, fresh and canned string beans, fresh and canned asparagus, peppers, onions, lettuce, celery, fresh and canned spinach,

carrots, beets, cabbage, cauliflower, cantaloupes, fresh lima beans, canned lima and navy beans(combined), fresh and canned green peas, oranges, lemons, canned peaches, and canned cranberries.

The sales per male adult in South Amboy and Bridgeton are given for each of the above commodities (Table, pp.42-43).

Another table (pp.46-47) gives the total sales for each of the above commodities in each of the two sections of the state and the total for the state. The figures being obtained by weighting the number of adult male equivalents in each section by the sales per adult male in its representative city.

Per capita and per adult male sales in New Jersey, 1928, are given in another table(pp.47-48) for each of the above commodities.

98. Port of New York Authority. Report on the food supply of the port of New York District. 74pp. Albany. J. B. Lynn Co., printers, 1922. 389 P83.

A special committee--appointed when the nation was threatened with total suspension of railroad transportation--consisting of representatives of the governmental agencies concerned, prepared this report. [p.9] "It gives the annual and seasonal receipts of the most important commodities making up the food supply of the District. Receipts of most commodities are given by months. Receipts of fruits and vegetables are further classified by states from which received. Net receipts or consumption, are calculated by making allowance for such factors as exports, imports, and receipts by motor truck. Except for export data, however, there were no statistics as to outgoing shipments.

"The report also affords a picture of the amounts of foodstuffs of different kinds held in storage within the District. It analyzes the various scientific attempts that have been made to estimate the amount of food required to feed a given unit of population, and applies the best statistical experience to the problem of estimating the food requirements of the District on the basis of the present population."

The following calculated net receipts of main groups of commodities are given for the Port District in 1920: p.11, vegetables, fruits, dried fruits, dried beans and peas, canned fruits and vegetables. The vegetables listed on p.17 include white potatoes, sweet potatoes, onions, spinach, tomatoes, cabbage, lettuce, peppers, beans(green, wax, and lima), carrots, celery and peas.

The consumption per equivalent adult male and the total estimated annual consumption--estimated on the average unit basis--of various foods--including total vegetables(fresh, dried, and canned), total fruits are shown on p.31. Three other estimates of annual consumption--high, low and total--of these foods, are shown in table VI, p.71. Tables VII and VIII of appendix A show approximate annual receipts of vegetables at New York Port District (based on 1920 and 1921 receipts). Those other than mentioned above are: cauliflower, p.45; corn, p.45; peppers, p.45; asparagus, artichokes, beets, Brussels sprouts, egg plant, endive, escarole, garlic, kale, leeks, mushrooms, okra, parsley, parsnips, radishes, romaine, squash, and watercress, p.46.

Approximate annual receipts, based on 1920 and 1921 receipts, of the following fruits are shown on p.47: apples, cantaloupes, grapes,

peaches, pears, grapefruit, lemons, oranges, tangerines, cherries, currants, plums, strawberries, other berries, pineapples, pumpkins, watermelons, bananas, and total fruits. Primary sources of supply of principal fruits (apples, grapes, cantaloupes, pears and peaches) by months are given in table XVII. Tables XI-XVII, XIX-XXIV show the receipts (in carloads and by sources of supply, monthly for 1920) of the following commodities: white potatoes, p.49; onions, p.49; sweet potatoes, tomatoes, p.50; cabbage, lettuce, p.51; celery, p.52; apples, grapes, p.54; cantaloupes, pears, p.55; peaches, p.56; Dried fruits--prunes, raisins, peaches, apricots, apples, figs--estimated receipts or consumption are given quarterly in table 27, p.59. A tabular comparison of the per man per year consumption estimates of six studies is shown in table 5, p.69. The food items include fruits and vegetables.

99. Powell, G. H., and Wallischlaeger, F. O. The California lemon industry. Citrus Protect. League, Calif. Bull. 9, 59pp. Los Angeles. 1913. 81 C49.

Table 7, p.16, gives total consumption of lemons in the United States, 1903-1912, inclusive, (pounds imported, pounds of California lemons, and total pounds).

100. Rasmussen, M. P. Some facts concerning the marketing of Eastern grapes - Pt. II, Retail distribution and consumer demand. N. Y. Agr. Col., (Cornell) Ext. Bull. 276, 69pp. Ithaca. 1933.

"The purpose of this study was to obtain all information possible concerning the marketing of eastern grapes. It was coincident with a study of competition of eastern grapes with other fruits and of distribution and wholesale marketing of eastern grapes. Both of these studies sought to provide data which would serve as a basis upon which eastern grape producers might make plans for the future constructive development of the industry."

Philadelphia, Chicago, and Cincinnati were selected as the bases of the study, and representative areas in each were selected. "Every retail outlet within that area was surveyed, and all housewives or heads of families living on a given street (bisecting the area) were interviewed"-- p.6. "Data were obtained from 674 families in Philadelphia, 809 families in Cincinnati, and 896 families in Chicago"-- p.27.

Table 11, p.29, gives the consumption (total, per family, and per capita) of both eastern and California fresh grapes, 1928-29, for Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

Table 12, p.30, gives the utilization of eastern grapes for jelly, juice, and table, and the average consumption per family and per capita for each of these uses for each of the above cities and the average for the three cities, 1928-29.

The total utilization of fresh eastern grapes, by nationality, 1928-29, is given for the three cities named, for jelly (table 13, p.32); for juice (table 15, p.40); and for table purposes (table 17, p.47). Their total utilization, per family and per capita, by occupation of the chief wage earner of the family, is given for jelly (table 14, p.33); for juice (table 16, p.41); and for table purposes (table 18, p.47).

Two articles by M. P. Rasmussen on consumer demand for Eastern grapes for years 1928-29 appear in Farm Economics, published by New York State College of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, Cornell University, no. 70, April, 1931 and no. 71, June, 1931, which are not indexed. The first contains data on consumer demand of Eastern grapes in Philadelphia (674 families); the second on consumer demand in Chicago (896 families).

101. Rauchenstein, Emil Economic aspect of the watermelon industry. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 449, 26pp., Berkeley. 1928.

This is principally a study of the production and price of California watermelons. However, table 6, p.13, gives unloads of watermelons in forty-two cities of the United States, 1926. Data are given by state of origin.

102. Richards, H. I., and Rollins, H. A. Adjusting farm production in Cheshire County, N. H., to market demands. N. H. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 217, 55pp. Durham. 1925.

A table on p.42 shows for 1924 the purchases made by stores from local farmers and from outside the county of a number of vegetables. The vegetables named are: potatoes, sweet corn, cabbage, turnips, dry onions, tomatoes, peas, celery, asparagus, cauliflower, cucumbers, beets, carrots, spinach, squash, shell beans, string beans, parsnips, strawberries, other berries, and apples.

Similar data are given in table 19, pp.50-52, with the county divided into districts and the districts further arranged by towns. The number of stores in each town is given.

103. Rinear, E. H. Consumer preferences for potatoes. N. H. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 37, 14pp. Durham. 1931.

The purpose of this study is principally to show the desires and preferences of the consumer for potatoes. "The survey included 1,052 homes located in Manchester, Concord, Franklin, Rochester, Dover, and Portsmouth and represented 4,536 persons."

Table 5, p.9, shows the average yearly per capita consumption of potatoes according to nationality and income of the 4,536 consumers. This table bears no date. The survey was made in 1929(see p.3).

104. Rinn, A. G. Apple a day. Calif. Cult. 68(4): 96. Jan. 22, 1927.

Per capita consumption of apples, in 1920 in the United States is given in the text.

Contains a table showing for the year 1920, by states, the population; production of apples; and the number of boxes of apples per person.

105. Robinson, F. H., and Jensen, W. C. An agricultural production, consumption, and marketing study in the Greenville, South Carolina, trade area. S. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 240, 83pp. Clemson College, 1927.

"This study has as its broad object the development of a program of farming for the area which will be progressive and efficient. In arriving at such a program, both production and marketing are considered, and the research involved takes account of both city and county conditions and facts..."

"The study of costs and practices in marketing was limited to those commodities produced and consumed within the area." Among these were fresh fruits and vegetables.

"Two hundred and fifty housekeepers in the city of Greenville and in the surrounding mill towns were personally interviewed by enumerators in order to determine their preferences in buying farm produce that is partly or wholly supplied from the farms in the surrounding country." A study of food consumption in Greenville showed that the average for most products was "not far out of line with that of the United States and for individual cities for which comparable data were available (See Appendix, table 2)." It was found, also, that the per capita consumption for the cheaper, bulky vegetables, such as cabbage, and beans increased as the incomes decreased, and that there was little demand among this group for such commodities as lettuce, apples, asparagus, and canned pears.

Table 10, p.26, shows the annual consumption of vegetables per adult equivalent in the city of Greenville, S. C. in 1924. These are classified in two groups: fresh vegetables--beans(green), cabbage, corn(sweet), lettuce, onions, potatoes(Irish), potatoes(sweet), peas (English), spinach; and canned vegetables--asparagus, corn, peas, spinach, and tomatoes.

The consumption per adult equivalent of the following fruits in Greenville in 1924 is given on p.34; fresh fruits--apples, peaches, grapes, blackberries, strawberries; canned fruits--apples, peaches, pears, strawberries.

Table 2 in the Appendix, p.71, shows the average per capita consumption of the following commodities of Greenville, South Carolina, compared with the same for other cities--(Altoona, Pa.; Roanoke, Va.; Richmond, Va.) and average for the United States: fruits--apples, blackberries, grapes, peaches, strawberries; vegetables--beans(green), cabbage, corn, lettuce, onions, potatoes(Irish), potatoes(sweet), peas (English), spinach; canned goods--apples, asparagus, corn, peaches, peas, pears, spinach, strawberries and tomatoes.

106. Schoenfeld, W. A. Sweet potato consuming capacities of Southern cities. The determination of a consumption index. 10pp. Cambridge, Mass. [1921] Pamphlet Col.

A table is included which shows the "Probable local consumption" in 13 states in 1919. (To obtain this figure the author subtracted the season's shipments from the estimated production. The source of these figures are given as from the U. S. Dept. Agr.).

107. Scholl, C. A., and Hedrick, W. O. The Lansing food survey. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. Bull. 107, 152pp. East Lansing. 1930.

Statistics on p.79 show the total net consumption in Lansing of fruits and vegetables in 1927. Page 80 shows net per capita consumption of fruits and vegetables for Lansing in 1927. The fruits and vegetables listed are: grapefruit, lemons, oranges, bananas, pineapples, California grapes, Michigan grapes, boxed apples, Michigan apples, peaches, pears, plums, peaches and plums, mixed fruit, cherries, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, miscellaneous berries, cranberries, head lettuce, leaf lettuce, onions, celery, cabbage, sweet potatoes,

tomatoes, carrots, parsnips, turnips and rutabagas, cucumbers, spinach, green peas, green beans, corn, mixed vegetables, watermelons, cantaloupes, rhubarb, bunch vegetables and miscellaneous vegetables.

Data on p.123 show total and per capita potato consumption in Lansing for 1927. Page 127 shows total and per capita consumption of dried beans in Lansing for 1927. A table on p.128 shows total and per capita consumption per year of dried beans. The data in this table are based upon a survey of 600 families of various classes of consumers in Lansing for 1927.

Table 4, p.149(Appendix), gives the net total consumption of fruits for Lansing, and contributions of local area, 1927. The fruits listed are the same as those on p.80.

Table 5, p.150, gives similar data for vegetables consumed. Vegetables are also the same as listed on p.80, with one added vegetable - pumpkins.

A table on p.72 shows the fruit sales on the Lansing City market for 1926. The fruits listed are strawberries, raspberries(purple, black, red), elderberries, gooseberries, blueberries, dewberries, blackberries, currants, cherries(sweet, sour), apples, peaches, pears, and plums.

108. Scoville, G. P., Spencer, Leland, Rasmussen, M. P., Harriott, J. F., and Oskamp, Joseph. The apple situation in New York. N. Y. Agr. Col. (Cornell) Ext. Bull. 172, 114pp. Ithaca. 1928.

Contains four tables--76-79--showing carlot unloads of apples at New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, 1923-1927(annually and average) by states of origin. (Data from U. S. Dept. Agr.)

Table 25, p.38, gives the fresh fruit consumed per capita in the United Kingdom 1909-1913(average) and 1924. The fruits listed are: apples, oranges, grapefruit, limes and lemons, pears, plums, grapes, cherries, apricots and peaches. The per capita consumption of bananas is given for 1924 only. (Report of the Imperial Economic Committee on Marketing and Preparing for Market of Foodstuffs. Third report, Fruit. 1926).

109. Scoville, G. P. Methods used by growers in marketing grapes; grape prices, grades and consumption per capita. New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Arkansas vineyards. 71pp., mimeogr. Washington, U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. 1933. 1.9 Ec762Mg.

Table 38, p.58, gives estimated per capita consumption and total consumption of fresh grapes and grapes used for juice in the United States, 1922-1929. Average 1922-1929 is given also.

Table 39, p.60, gives estimated per capita consumption of fruits in the United States for years, 1899, 1909, 1919, and 1923-1930 inclusive. Averages are given for 1923-1926 and 1927-1930. Totals for all fruits for years named, are given also. The following fruits are listed: apples, bananas, grapes(fresh and juice; and raisins), oranges, peaches, pears, grapefruit, lemons, strawberries, cherries, and cranberries. (U. S. Dept. Com., Dom. Com. Ser. 38, 1930).

Table 40, p.62, gives estimated consumption (total and per capita) of fresh grapes and grapes used for juice from California and Arizona, by geographical divisions of the United States, 1928.

Table 41, p.64, gives total estimated consumption of fresh grapes and grapes used for juice, from the States of Eastern-type grapes, by geographical divisions of the United States, 1928.

Table 42, p.66, shows the estimated per capita consumption of fresh grapes and grapes used for juice by groups of states, 1928. The grapes are classified as Eastern; California and Arizona; and total. The percentage each is of the total grapes consumed is also shown in the table. The per capita consumption figures of Eastern grapes and of California and Arizona grapes consumed by geographical divisions of the United States, 1928 are repeated in table 43, p.68.

110. Sexton, H. L. Significant changes in food consumption of Americans. Valley Farmer and So. Tex. Grower, 4(13):5. April 5, 1931. 6 V243.

Contains two tables. The first table shows in pounds the amount of food including fruits and vegetables, that is consumed by the average adult in one year for the years 1900 and 1930.

The other table shows what the average person consumes, years 1900 and 1930. The fruits and vegetables are: oranges, grapefruit, lemons, apples, pears, grapes, canned fruit, dried fruit, other fruit, potatoes, sweet potatoes, canned vegetables, and fresh vegetables.

111. Shear, S. W. Economic aspects of the pear industry. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 452, 107pp. Berkeley. 1928.

This study deals principally with the economic situation of, and the outlook for, the pear industry in California.

However, table II, p.49, shows pear unloads in certain cities by chief sections of origin, 1925 and 1926. The following cities are listed for 1926: Boston, New York, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Denver, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Those listed for 1925 are: Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Atlanta, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles. ("Source of data: Data for New York and Chicago are arrivals and for all other cities are unloads. The term 'unloads' refers to arrivals minus diversions to other markets."). (Source: U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

In an address by Dr. S. W. Shear, data are presented which supplement the data presented in Bulletin 452 of the California Agricultural Experiment Station. The address, which is mimeographed (Pamphlet Col.), is entitled "Pacific Coast Pear Supply and Price Situation." It was presented to the "Western Pear Meet, held under the auspices of the Oregon State Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' League, at Medford, Oregon, November 13, 1929." The following statistics are included: Figure 1, shows utilization of Pacific Coast pears (fresh, dried, canned), 1919-1928. A chart and a table (opposite p.4) give total consumption of Pacific Coast canned Bartlett pears, 1922-1928 annually.

112. Shear, S. W., and Gould, H. F. Economic status of the grape industry. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 429, 126pp. Berkeley, 1927.

"The primary object of this study has been to analyze the chief available statistical data relating to the industry as a basis for a partial and tentative answer to the question 'what is the economic situation of, and the outlook for, California's fresh-grape industry?'"

The statistical data given in the tables include number and acreage of grape vines, production of grapes, shipments, prices and purchasing power, exports, imports, consumption, etc.

Table 27, p.124, gives the total and per capita consumption of raisins and of raisins and currants in the United States, 1909-1925, also average for 1910-1914, and the per cent each year's consumption is of the 1910-14 average.

(Data for years 1910-1925 compiled by the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers.)

113. Shear, S. W. Prune supply and price situation. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 462, 62pp. Berkeley. 1928.

This is a study of the economic situation of the prune industry and the outlook for it. Among other statistics, there are a few given on consumption.

Table 6, p.33, shows dried prune consumption by chief countries (including the United States) averages 1909-1913 and 1921-1925, (total and per capita). Figure 8, p.34, presents these data in graphic form.

Table 7, p.35, gives dried fruits: United States production, foreign trade, and consumption average, 1921-1925 (total and per capita). The following fruits are listed: raisins, currants, prunes, figs, dates, peaches, apricots, apples, other fruits.

Figure 13, p.48, shows United States per capita consumption of prunes, 1898-1927. Figure 14, p.52, shows relation of world prune consumption and adjusted New York wholesale price of California prunes. (Crop years 1898-1910, 1912 and 1922-1927).

Additional statistics on consumption may be found in the text, pp.35 and 37. They include the per capita consumption of dried fruits in numerous countries of Europe, Canada and New Zealand.

114. Shear, S. W. Trend in America's pear industry. Fruits and Gardens, 28(1): 6-7. Jan. 1930.

Two paragraphs of this article are devoted to pear consumption. The average annual consumption of pears in the United States during the 5-year period, 1923-1927 and the average consumption per person for the same period of time is given on p.6. The U. S. canned pear consumption - average annual and per person - for 1923-1927 is found on p.7.

115. Stowbridge, J. W. Origin and distribution of the commercial potato crop. U. S. Dept. Agr., Tech. Bull. 7, 60pp. 1927.

Table 20, and figure 21, p.32, give total carload unloads of potatoes at 36 named markets, 1925.

Tables 21-34, inclusive, pp.33-52, give average carload unloads of potatoes at 14 important markets of the United States, 1920-1925. Data are given by states of origin. Figures 22-35, inclusive, pp.34-54, show potato unloads at the same 14 markets, three-year average, 1923-1925.

116. Strowbridge, J. W. Origin and distribution of the commercial strawberry crop. U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bull. 180, 104pp. 1930.

Table 14, pp.63-67, gives carload unloads of strawberries at 69 markets, by state of origin and months, season 1926. Figure 19, p.68, shows total carload unloads of strawberries at 50 markets, 1926.

Tables 15-48, inclusive, pp.69-99, give carlot unloads of strawberries at 34 principal markets of the United States, 1920-1926. A number of figures, pp.70-99, inclusive, show also, strawberry unloads at the same markets, 1920-1926.

Figure 54, pp.100-101, shows carload unloads of strawberries at 32 markets by states of origin, 1926 season.

117. Sulerud, G. L., and Nelson, M. N. An economic study of the small fruit industry in Oregon. Oreg. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 274, 95pp. Corvallis. 1931.

In the section of this study entitled "Comparative Utilization of Berry Tonnage Pacific Northwest and Oregon" the following data are given: utilization of small fruits--strawberries, red raspberries, blackcaps, loganberries, blackberries, and gooseberries for canning and preserving in Oregon, 1925-1929 average. (See table 24, p.67.) The table also shows the total apparent local consumption of these berries. (Data computed from reports of Northwest Cannery Association.)

A chart on p.66 shows the estimated volume of fresh berries used in canning and cold pack, Pacific Northwest, 1925-29 average.

Table 39, p.93, shows the estimated volume of fresh berries used in canning in cold pack for Pacific Northwest, 1919-1924(average); 1925-1929; and average of 1925-1929. The berries are same as those named above. (Data computed from reports of the Northwest Cannery Association.)

118. Sunland sales cooperative association, Fresno, Calif. 1926 yearbook. Cooperative merchandising for Sun-Maid Raisin Growers of California, California Peach and Fig Growers Association. 19pp.[Fresno, Calif. 1926] Assoc. File.

A chart on p.6 indicates the raisin consumption in the United States, (including both imported and California goods), 1895-1925.

119. Thomas, W. P., and Cardon, P. V. An economic study of the apple industry of Utah, 1926 and 1927. Utah Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 208, 72pp. Logan. 1928.

Total unloads of apples on the Los Angeles market are shown in tables 22 and 23 and chart 17, pp.44, 45. (Source of material U. S. Bur. Agr. Econ.)

Table 7, p.27, gives carlot unloads of apples, by states of origin (3-year average, 1924-1926) in the following Ohio cities: Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, and Toledo. Totals are given also. Figure 14, p.27, shows annual carlot unloads of apples (3-year average, 1924-1926) in the same four Ohio cities.

Figure 18, p.35, shows average carlot unloads of apples, cantaloupes, celery, grapefruit, grapes, lettuce, oranges and peaches, 1924-1926, in each of the following markets: Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, and Toledo.

Table 22, p.60, gives carlot unloads of apples in Cincinnati, by months, 1918-1926, while table 23, p.61, gives carlot unloads of apples in Cincinnati by states of origin, 1918-1926.

Carlot unloads of apples in Cleveland, 1918-1926, are given in table 24, p.61, by months, and in table 25, p.62, by states of origin. Table 26, p.62, shows carlot unloads of apples in Columbus and Toledo by months, 1923-1926; table 27, p.63, gives carlot unloads of apples in Columbus and Toledo by states of origin, 1923-1926. Carlot unloads of apples in Akron, Dayton, and Youngstown by months for 8 months during 1926, beginning May 1, are shown in table 28, p. 64; table 29, p.64, shows carlot unloads of apples in Akron, Dayton, and Youngstown by states of origin for 8 months during 1926, beginning May 1.

Table 37, p.70, shows carlot unloads of apples in New York by months, 1918-1926. Also gives averages. (Data are as reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

120. Thomas, W. P. An economic survey of the "Dixie" section, Washington County, Utah. Utah Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 214, 56pp. Logan. 1930.

Table 18, p.25, gives estimated requirements of fruit, vegetables, and dairy and poultry products of Union Pacific park service at the camps in National Parks in the southern Utah area, for June, July, August, September [1928?] total. The fruits and vegetables included are: asparagus, radishes, carrots, onions(green), onions(dry), turnips, table beets, spinach, potatoes, green peas, strawberries, raspberries, apricots, peaches, and grapes.

121. Thomsen, F. L., and Thorne G. B. Economic position of the grape industry in Missouri. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 273, 34pp. Columbia. 1929.

Table 1, p.7, gives distribution of grape production by areas, types, and uses, 1926.

Table 11, p.30, gives August and September unloads of grapes from California, the Ozarks(Missouri and Arkansas), and from other sections at 29 markets, 1926. (Data from Div. Fruits and Vegetables, Bur. Agr. Econ., U. S. Dept. Agr.)

122. Thomsen, F. L., and Thorne, G. B. Economics of strawberry production and marketing in Missouri. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 262, 138pp. Columbia. 1928.

Table 15, pp.104-105, shows the consumption per capita of total shipped-in berries at sixty-six principal markets, by geographic divisions, 1927, also the per capita consumption of Missouri berries at these markets and the per cent of total shipped-in berries consumed from Missouri. (Original data from a mimeographed report of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, showing carloads of strawberries unloaded in 1927 at 66 principal markets.)

Table 16, p.107: Factors bearing on strawberry consumption as found in survey of 143 stores, 1927 season. The table shows the average number of crates used per week.

Table 17, p.107: Factors bearing on strawberry consumption as found in survey of 344 consumers in four cities, during 1927 season. The average number of quarts of berries used per week by all families; and the average number used by families which use berries is shown in this table.

123. U. S. Department of agriculture. Carlot shipments and unloads of important fruits and vegetables for the calendar years 1931 and 1932. U. S. Dept. Agr., Statis. Bull. 46, 202pp. 1934.

"Prepared by the Division of Fruits and Vegetables, Bureau of Agricultural Economics."

The carlot unload data in this bulletin "should not be regarded as representing the actual consumption in the various metropolitan areas, as freight and express receipts of less-than-carload lots and arrivals by truck are not included. Reshipments by rail and truck to outlying territory are also not accounted for. The unloads do indicate, however, the number of car lots of these products that are handled by the marketing agencies in the various cities."

This bulletin and three earlier bulletins - Statistical Bulletins nos. 23, 30, and 38 contain the following data of carlot unloads of fruits and vegetables:

Bulletin no. 46: Unloads of 19 commodities at 66 markets, 1931, 1932, pp.25-151; unloads by months, pp.152-195.

Bulletin no. 38: Unloads of 19 commodities at 66 markets, 1929, 1930, pp.25-111; unloads by months, pp.112-155; total unloads at all of the markets for the commodities named by states of origin, pp.156-162.

Bulletin no. 30: Unloads of 18 commodities at 66 markets, 1927, 1928, pp.24-113; unloads by months, pp.113-157; total unloads at all of the markets for the commodities named, by states of origin, pp.157-163.

Bulletin no. 23: Unloads of 16 commodities at 36 markets, 1924-1926, pp.32-98; unloads by months, pp.99-134; total unloads at all of the markets for the commodities named, by states of origin, pp.135-145.

The following are the commodities unloaded: apples, cabbage, cantaloupes, celery, grapefruit, grapes, lemons, lettuce, onions, oranges, peaches, pears¹, plums & fresh prunes², potatoes, strawberries, sweet potatoes, tangerines³, tomatoes, watermelons.

Notes: 1. No unloads of pears in bulletin no. 23.

2. No unloads of plums & fresh prunes in bulletin no. 23.

3. Data for tangerines given only for 1930.

Markets at which the fruits and vegetables were unloaded are:

Akron*, Albany*, Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Bridgeport*, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dallas, Dayton*, Denver, Des Moines*, Detroit, Duluth*, El Paso*, Evansville*, Fort Worth, Grand Rapids*, Hartford*, Houston*, Indianapolis, Jacksonville*, Kansas City, Lexington*, Los Angeles, Louisville, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Nashville*, Newark, New Haven*, New Orleans, New York, Norfolk*, Oklahoma City*, Omaha, Peoria*, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Mo.*, Portland, Oreg., Providence, Richmond*, Rochester*, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Antonio*, San Francisco, Seattle, Shreveport*, Sioux City*, Spokane, Springfield*, Syracuse*, Tampa*, Terre Haute*, Toledo, Washington, Worcester*, and Youngstown*.

Note: *Not included in bulletin no. 23.

For the most recent data on unloads of fruits and vegetables application should be made to the Division of Fruits and Vegetables, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

124. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Prospective utilization of 1930 potato crop and merchantable stocks on hand, January 1, 1931. U. S. Dept. Agr. Crops and Markets 8(2): 50-52. Feb. 1931.

The "Prospective Utilization" of the 1930 potato crop in 35 late potato states is given in tabular form on p.51. It shows the quantity unfit for food or seed; the amount saved for food on farms (total and bushels per farm); the bushels saved for seed; and the amount available for sale.

Some of the earlier February issues of Crops and Markets contain similar data for earlier years:

7(2): 48-50.	Feb. 1930--	Utilization of 1929 crop.
6(2): 50-51.	Feb. 1929--	" " 1928 "
5(2): 46-47.	Feb. 1928--	" " 1927 "
4(2): 50-52.	Feb. 1927--	" " 1926 "

125. U. S. Department of agriculture. Weather crops and markets...v. 1-4, Jan. 7, 1922-Dec. 29, 1923. 1 ag84We

Following are the statistics of consumption that appear in these publications: v. 1, no. 7, Feb. 18, 1922, p.139--acreage, yield and production of cabbage consumed in the manufacture of kraut, 1918-1921 by states; v. 2, no. 26, Dec. 23, 1922, p.573, contains a table showing the distribution of commercial late cabbage which includes the quantity sold to kraut factories, 1921 and 1922 by states, also total quantity sold to factories.

In the Crops and Markets Monthly Supplement, v. 2, no. 3, March, 1925, p.84, a table is given which shows the cabbage consumed in the manufacture of kraut by late producing states for years 1921-1924. (The Publication Weather Crops and Markets was continued as Crops and Markets [weekly] beginning January 1924. Crops and Markets Monthly Supplement was issued as a supplement to Crops and Markets [weekly] from January 1924 to December 1926 inclusive--(v. 1-3). With the December 1926 issues the publication of the supplement and the weekly were discontinued and Crops and Markets [monthly] was issued instead.)

126. U. S. Department of agriculture. Yearbook of agriculture, 1934. 783pp. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1934.

Table 183, p.507, shows the quantity of cabbage produced for sauerkraut, by states(New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Colorado, Washington, other states, total), average 1927-31, annual 1932 and 1933.

Table 266, pp.551 and 552, gives unloads of 18 fruits and vegetables at 66 markets, in car lots, 1933, and total 1920-1933 annually. The commodities are: apples, cabbage, cantaloupes(includes casabas, honey dews, and honey balls), colery, grapefruit, grapes, lemons, lettuce(includes romaine), onions, oranges(includes tangerines), peaches, pears, plums(includes fresh prunes), potatoes, strawberries, sweet potatoes, tomatoes and watermelons.

The 66 markets are: Akron, Albany, Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dallas, Dayton, Denver, Des Moines, Detroit, Duluth, El Paso, Evansville, Fort Worth, Grand Rapids, Hartford, Houston, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Lexington, Los Angeles, Louisville, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Nashville, Newark, New Haven, New Orleans,

New York, Norfolk, Oklahoma City, Omaha, Peoria, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Me., Portland, Oreg., Providence, Richmond, Rochester, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Antonio, San Francisco, Seattle, Shreveport, Sioux City, Spokane, Springfield, Mass., Syracuse, Tampa, Terre Haute, Toledo, Washington, Worcester, Youngstown.

Total unloads for each of the 18 commodities, 1920-1933 (data are not given for all commodities for all the years) are shown in the table on p.552. Totals include: 1920-23, 12 markets; 1924-26, 36 markets; 1927-33, 66 markets. The following commodities have data given annually for the years indicated: grapefruit, lemons, and oranges, 1923-1933; grapes, lettuce, sweet potatoes and watermelons, 1924-1933; and pears and plums, 1927-1933.

The following information regarding the data in this table is given in a footnote: "Unloads as shown in carlots include boat receipts reduced to carlot equivalents but exclude truck and l.c.l. express and freight receipts. This table not comparable with table published in former Yearbooks."

For the most recent data on unloads of fruits and vegetables application should be made to the Division of Fruits and Vegetables, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 487, p.721, gives diets at 3 levels of nutritive content and cost - adequate diet at minimum cost, adequate diet at moderate cost, and liberal diet. The approximate yearly quantities of food for individuals of different age, sex, and activity are shown, also the average yearly quantities per capita. The foods listed are potatoes, sweet potatoes (one figure), dried beans, peas, nuts (one figure), leafy, green, and yellow vegetables (one figure), dried fruits, other vegetables, fruits, and tomatoes and citrus fruits.

127. U. S. Department of agriculture. Yearbooks of agriculture, 1921-1933. Washington, Govt. Print. Off., 1922-1933.

Yearbooks of Agriculture 1924 and 1927 contain tables showing amounts consumed of a number of commodities.

Table 709, pp.1126-1128, in the 1924 Yearbook, shows the per capita consumption of various foods in the United States and by geographic divisions for one year. The foods include the following fruits and vegetables: fresh fruits - apples, peaches, bananas, lemons, oranges, grapes, berries, cantaloupes, watermelons; dried fruits - apples, prunes, raisins, peaches, total dried fruits; canned peaches, pineapples, other canned fruits and total canned fruits, potatoes (Irish), potatoes (sweet and yams), cabbage, spinach and kale, peas, beans (string), tomatoes, onions, corn, lettuce, celery, beets, carrots, turnips, sauerkraut, asparagus; dried vegetables - beans, peas, other dried vegetables, total dried vegetables; canned vegetables - peas, corn, tomatoes, asparagus, total canned vegetables. (Based on data in U. S. Bur. Labor, Bull. 357).

The average quantity consumed during one year by 1331 farm families of selected localities of Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri and Ohio, 1922-23 is shown in the 1927 Yearbook, table 504, pp.1154-1155. The average consumption per family is shown for the following fruits and vegetables: apples, bananas, berries, cherries, grapes, lemons, melons, oranges, and grapefruit, peaches, pears, rhubarb, canned and dry fruits, prunes, raisins, fresh vegetables - beans, beets, cabbage and cauliflower, carrots, celery, corn (sweet), cucumbers, lettuce, onions, peas, potatoes,

sweet potatoes, squash and pumpkin, tomatoes, turnips, canned and dried vegetables, dried peas and beans.

Statistics of unloads of fruits and vegetables are given in these yearbooks as follows:

Carlot unloads (boatloads included in carlot equivalents) at 10 to 12 important markets in the United States: SOMETIMES L.C.L. unloads for New York are included.

YEARBOOKS: 1933, Table 254, p .561, - Annually, 1931-1932.
1932, " 259, p .742, - " 1930-1931.
1931, " 296, pp.791-2,- " 1928-1930.

COMMODITIES(18): apples, cabbage, cantaloupes, celery, grapefruit, grapes lettuce, onions, oranges, peaches, pears, plums and prunes(fresh), potatoes, strawberries, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, watermelons, lemons.

MARKETS(12): New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Baltimore, Cincinnati, San Francisco.

YEARBOOKS: 1930, Table 286, p .788, - Annually, 1927-1928.
1928, " 233, p .827, - " 1926-1928.
1927, " 231, pp.904-5, - " 1920-1927. (grapes, 1923-7; lettuce, 1924-7; sweet potatoes, 1921-7; watermelons, 1923-7.)

COMMODITIES(13): Same as above, except that grapefruit, lemons, oranges, pears, and plums and prunes(fresh) are not given.

MARKETS(11): New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Washington, Cleveland, Detroit.

YEARBOOKS: 1926, Table 224, pp.956-7, - Annually, 1920-1926.
1925, " 308, pp.945-6; - " 1920-1925.
1924, " 283, pp.738-9, - " 1917-1924.

COMMODITIES(10): apples, cabbage, cantaloupes, celery, onions, peaches, potatoes, strawberries, sweet potatoes(1921-date), tomatoes.

MARKETS(11, 1925-6; 12, 1924): Same as above, with St. Paul also in 1924.

YEARBOOKS: 1923, Table 278, pp.788-9, - Annually, 1917-1923.
1922, " 338, pp.776-7, - " 1917-1921.
1921, " 267, pp.654-5, - " 1916-1921.

COMMODITIES(9, 1922-3; 8, 1921): Same as above, with celery omitted, and sweet potatoes not given in 1921.

MARKETS(10): Same as above, with St. Paul included, and Cleveland and Detroit omitted.

Each Yearbook also gives totals for all commodities listed at the

various markets for the years covered by that particular Yearbook.
- Included in the above tables.

Truck unloads - in carlot equivalents:

YEARBOOKS: 1933, Table 255, p. 562, - Annually, 1931-1932.
1932, " 260, p. 743, - " 1930-1931.
1931, " 298, p. 793, - " 1928-1930.

COMMODITIES(21, 1932-3; 15, 1931):

1931 - apples, cabbage, cantaloupes, celery, grapes, lettuce, onions, peaches, pears, plums and prunes(fresh), potatoes, strawberries, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, watermelons.

1932-1933 - Additions to above: snap beans, carrots, green corn, cucumbers, peppers, and spinach.

MARKETS(7, 1932-3; 12, 1931):

1931 - Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Newark, New York, Pittsburgh, Portland, Oreg., Salt Lake City, and San Francisco.

1932-1933 - Boston, Denver, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Salt Lake City, and San Francisco.

Carlot unloads, boatloads included, at all markets reporting. Truck unloads included, 1928-1930:

YEARBOOK: 1931, Table 297, p. 792, - Annually, 1924-1930.

MARKETS: -36, 1924-1926; 66, 1927-1930 - not named.

COMMODITIES:

FRUITS: apples, grapefruit, grapes, lemons, oranges, peaches, pears, plums and prunes(fresh), and strawberries.

VEGETABLES: cabbage, cantaloupes, celery, lettuce, onions, potatoes, sweet potatoes, watermelons, and tomatoes.

L. C. L. unloads, converted to carlots, for various commodities at 4 markets:

YEARBOOK: 1924, Table 284, p. 739, - periods vary.

MARKETS AND COMMODITIES:

New York; - for 1918-1924, annually, - apples, cabbage, cantaloupes, celery, onions, peaches, potatoes, strawberries, and tomatoes; for 1921-1924 - sweet potatoes.

Chicago; - for 1918-1920, apples, cantaloupes, celery, strawberries, and tomatoes; for 1918-1919, onions; for 1919, peaches and potatoes.

Philadelphia; - for 1919-1920, apples, cantaloupes, celery, peaches, strawberries, and tomatoes; for 1920, potatoes.

Washington; - for 1920, apples, peaches, potatoes, strawberries, and tomatoes.

For the most recent data on unloads of fruits and vegetables application should be made to the Division of Fruits and Vegetables, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

128. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics. Foreign agricultural service. Statistics relating to the citrus fruit industry 1933. 47pp., mimeogr. Washington. 1933. 1.9 Ec7535.

A table on p.8 gives carlot and boat unloads of oranges by months and states of origin, in New York City and Chicago, Sept. 1932-Aug., 1933. A table on p.9 gives similar statistics for mixed citrus fruits. Totals are given also.

A table on pp.10-12 gives carlot and boat unloads of oranges in 66 markets by states of origin. Sept. 1, 1932-Aug. 31, 1933.

p. 28 contains a table which gives carlot and boat unloads of grapefruit by months and states of origin, in New York City and Chicago, Sept. 1932-Aug. 1933.

A table on pp.29-30 gives carlot and boat unloads of grapefruit in 66 markets by states of origin, September 1, 1932-August 31, 1933. (Compiled by the Division of Fruits and Vegetables). P.40 contains a table which gives per capita consumption of fresh lemons, in the United States, 1907-08 to 1932-33. Five-year averages are given from 1908-1932.

"The period 1908-1927 from 'Lemons' Series on California Crops and Prices, Bulletin 460, by H. R. Wellman. 1928 to 1931 compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service."

129. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics, Foreign agricultural service. The world apple situation. U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Foreign Crops and Markets, 24(20): 767-800. May 16, 1932.

A table on p.771 shows the per capita consumption of apples in principal countries--including the United States--marketing years, 1927-28 to 1930-31, annually.

130. U. S. Department of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics, Foreign agricultural service. The world situation in citrus fruits. U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets, 22(17): 565-601. April 27, 1931.

A table on p.567 shows the per capita consumption of oranges in specified countries of the world (Australia, United Kingdom, United States, Canada, Netherlands, Spain, Norway, Japan, Belgium, New Zealand, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, France, Denmark, Sweden) for years 1924-1930, annually.

Per capita consumption of grapefruit(fresh) in the United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Germany and France, 1899, 1909, 1919-1930, annually is given in a table on p.589. (Complete data available for the United States only.)

131. U. S. Department of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics, Foreign agricultural service. The world situation in pears. U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Crops and Markets, 24(22): 864-886. May 31, 1932.

A table on p.867 shows per capita consumption of pears in principal countries, for marketing years, 1927-28 to 1930-31, annually.

The countries named are United States, Switzerland, Germany, Australia, New Zealand, Italy, Japan, Canada, United Kingdom and France. The data, however, are complete for only two of these countries--the United States and Canada.

132. U. S. Department of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics, Division of information. Reports on consumer demand analyses. Raisins. Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Louisville, 1921, 1923. [Washington, D. C., 1923], 169pp. and Appendix, typewritten. Binder's title used. 1.9 Ec731R.

The statistics of consumption in this study are given in the Appendix, which is divided into 7 sections. The pages are not numbered consecutively nor are the tables numbered, so the location of the statistics can only be designated in a general way.

Section 2 gives average yearly consumption per family and per capita consumption of raisins by native white, foreign-born and colored families. Similar consumption statistics are given for Italian, Jewish, Polish, Hungarian, Scandinavian and German families.

Section 3 contains the following statistics: Amount yearly consumption per family and amount yearly per capita consumption of raisins by the well-to-do in Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Louisville, Des Moines, and Minneapolis; average yearly per family and per capita consumption of raisins by (a) the middle class and by (b) the poor class in the above named six cities, (c)-colored in Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Des Moines, and Louisville, (d) Italian in Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, and Des Moines, (e) Jewish in Cleveland and Detroit.

Section 4 gives average yearly consumption per family and average yearly per capita consumption of raisins in each of the following cities: Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Minneapolis, Des Moines, and Louisville.

133. U. S. Department of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics, Division of statistical and historical research. Index number of prices paid by farmers for commodities bought 1910-1932. 25pp., mimeogr. Washington, D. C. 1933. 1.9 Ec752In.

As the title of this publication indicates, this study is concerned chiefly with index numbers of prices that farmers pay. After presenting tables showing index numbers of prices paid by farmers for commodities bought for family maintenance and commodities to be used in production, other tables are presented which show annual purchases per average farm family. These tables (tables 4-17) show all types of annual purchases, including food, feed, fertilizer materials, and seed. Table 4 shows the amount of food purchased. Oranges, lemons, bananas, apples, and raisins are included among the foods listed.

An earlier study entitled "Index Numbers of Prices Farmers Pay for Commodities Purchased"(by C. M. Furves), published in August, 1928, also contains the data described.

134. U. S. Department of agriculture, Bureau of markets. Bumper crops fail to raise onion consumption. U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Markets and Crop Estimates Market Reporter 2(3): 33, 41. July 17, 1920.

A table on pp.41 shows the carloads of onions unloaded at 10 large cities, unloads by states of origin for years 1916-1919, annually.

Unloads by months for 1919 are also shown.

135. U. S. Department of commerce, Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Statistical abstract of the United States 1933. 786pp. Washington, Govt. Print. Off., 1933. 157.9 St2.

A table on p.631 lists among other things, the quantity of fruits and vegetables used in food manufacturing industries in the United States, 1927, 1929, and 1931. The following commodities are used for canning: beans, corn, peas, tomatoes, asparagus, spinach, kraut, peaches, apples, berries, pears, apricots, cherries, and fruit for salad. Raisins, prunes, peaches, apples and apricots are also used for drying.

In some of the earlier issues of Statistical Abstracts similar tables are given which contain data for earlier years. These data are located as follows for the years indicated:

Abstract 1932, p.668. Data are for 1925, 1927 and 1929.

Abstract 1931, p.747. Data are for 1925, 1927 and 1929.

Abstract 1930, p.725. Data are for 1914, 1925 and 1927.

Abstract 1929, p.718. Data are for 1914, 1925 and 1927.

Abstract 1928, p.682. Data are for 1914, 1925 and 1927.

Kraut is included only in the table in the 1933 issue; fruit for salad is not given in the tables in the 1928-1930 issues.

136. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Cost of living in the United States. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 357, 466pp. 1924. 158.6 B37.

"In 1918-19 the United States Department of Labor, through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, working in cooperation with the National War Labor Board, made an investigation into the cost of living in industrial centers in the United States. This investigation covered white families in 92 cities or localities in 42 States, the cities varying in size from New York to small country towns of a few thousand population...The results of this investigation are published in this report...The period covered ranged from the year ending July 31, 1918 to the year ending February 28, 1919. Seventy-five per cent of the work covered practically the year 1918."-- p.1.

Table 3, pp.108-119, shows the average quantity of specified articles of food consumed per family and per "equivalent adult male" in one year. The data in this table are shown for five geographical divisions of the United States--North Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Central, South Central, and Western--and for the United States as a whole. The articles of food listed include the following: apples, peaches, bananas, lemons, oranges, grapes, berries, cantaloupes, watermelons, dried fruits--apples, prunes, raisins, peaches,--canned peaches, canned pineapples, potatoes(white, sweet, yams), cabbage, spinach and kale, peas, string beans, tomatoes, onions, corn(fresh), lettuce, celery, beets, carrots, turnips, sauerkraut, asparagus, dried beans, dried peas, canned peas, canned corn, canned tomatoes, and canned asparagus.

137. U. S. Tariff commission. Canned tomatoes and tomato paste; report of the U. S. Tariff commission to the President of the United States. 79pp. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1929. 173 T17can.

Canned tomatoes: United States consumption of canned tomatoes, 1923-1927, on p.23. ("Total consumption is calculated by adding imports for consumption to domestic production, and subtracting domestic exports.")

The report also has tables showing canned tomatoes imported for consumption.

138. U. S. Tariff Commission. Comparison of imports and consumption. 66pp. Washington, D. C., Govt. Print. Off., 1930. 173 T17ci.

Schedule 7, pp.20-30, gives apparent consumption of a number of commodities in 1927. Among those listed are the following (pp.25-27): apples(green or ripe), apricots(ripe), apricots(dried), apricots(otherwise prepared or preserved), berries(fresh), berries(canned), cherries, grapes, raisins and other dried grapes, lemons, oranges(U. S.), grapefruit(U. S.), peaches and pears, peaches(dried), peaches and pears(preserved or prepared), pineapples(Hawaiian - Porto Rico - total), plums and prunes(dried), plums and prunes(prepared); p.29--beans(green), beans(dried), beans(canned), cucumbers, peas(green), peas(canned), onions, white potatoes, cabbage. Data are for the United States.

139. U. S. tariff commission. Fresh vegetables. Report to the President on the differences in the costs of production of certain fresh vegetables in the United States and in the principal competing countries as ascertained pursuant to the provisions of section 336 of Title III of the Tariff Act of 1930. U. S. Tariff Comm. ^{Rept.} Ser. 2, 39, 175pp. 1932. 173 T17Rs.

The following consumption statistics are given in this report: Domestic consumption of fresh tomatoes during import seasons, by months, average of six seasons, 1925-26 to 1930-31 inclusive, p.27; Fresh green peppers: domestic consumption during import season, by months (December - May), average of seven seasons, 1924-25 to 1930-31, inclusive, table 9, p.52; Fresh green peas: domestic consumption by months during import season (December to March inclusive), 1925-30, annually, p.82; Fresh snap beans: domestic consumption, during import season (December to March inclusive) for years 1928 (December only), 1929, 1930, and 1931 on p.105; Fresh egg plant: domestic consumption during import season, December to May for years 1925-26 to 1930-31 (annually), p.131.

140. U. S. tariff commission. Onions. Report to the President of the United States. Differences in costs of production of onions in the U. S. and in principal competing countries, as ascertained pursuant to the provisions of section 315 of Title III of the Tariff Act of 1922. 63pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off. 1929. 173 T17ON.

Table 8, p.11, gives an analysis of domestic consumption of onions, 1922-1927, inclusive. Table 12, p.18, gives unloads of onions by type of onion at leading markets in various groups of states, i.e., Eastern States, Southeastern, Western, etc., average for years 1925 and 1926.

Table 13, p.20, gives analysis of unloads, i.e., unloads of various kinds of domestic onions and unloads of imported onions at 12 leading markets in the calendar years 1925, 1926 and 1927. ("Data in tables 12 and 13 were compiled from annual statements of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as to unloads of onions in 36 cities by States of origin.")

Table 13a, p.21, gives analysis of unloads at 13 leading markets of onions shipped from Washington, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, and Idaho, January to October, inclusive, 1928.

Table 14, p.22, gives analysis of monthly unloads of onions (domestic and imported) in New York, by types, January 1925 to September, 1927

Table 15, p.23, gives the same information for Chicago. (Tables 14 and 15--"compiled from data of unloads kept by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture.")

Statistics of onions imported for consumption are also given in this report.

141. Vernon, J. J., and Richards, H. I. The agricultural situation in Roanoke and its trade territory, with special reference to the adjustment of agricultural production and distribution in Roanoke's trade territory to meet home market demands. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 240, 70pp. Blacksburg. 1925.

Table 2, p.65, shows the total net consumption and per capita consumption of vegetable crops in Roanoke, Va. for the year ending June 30, 1924. The vegetables listed are: tomatoes(early, late), snap beans, potatoes, cabbage, onions, celery, sweet potatoes, peas, cucumbers, kale, cantaloupes, watermelons, sweet corn, and lettuce.

Table 6, p.67, gives total net consumption of fruits in Roanoke, 1923. The fruits are: apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, oranges, bananas, and quinces.

On p.60 the quantity of strawberries, and other berries produced in the producing area of Roanoke County, 1923 and 1924 is shown. The quantity sold and the quantity consumed on the farm is also given for each year.

Some of the figures given in these tables are also given in the text.

142. Walker, A. L. An analysis of the cabbage market with respect to New Mexico conditions. N. Mex. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 167, 24pp. State College. 1928.

This is primarily a study of facts affecting the price of cabbage with respect to New Mexico conditions. No consumption data are given that are indicated as such, but a chart on pp.13, shows the monthly cabbage unloads, four-year average 1923 to 1926 inclusive, in the following markets: Denver, Dallas, and Ft. Worth, Birmingham, Louisville, Kansas City, New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

Figures 2-9, inclusive, on pp.20-23, are included to show the quantity and source of cabbage shipped per annum to the following markets: Dallas and Ft. Worth, Denver, Memphis, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and Los Angeles. These data are also based on an average of the unloads for 1923-1926.

Material was obtained from "Unloads of Fruits and Vegetables" issued by the United States Department of Agriculture for 1923-1926, inclusive.

143. Wallace, B. A. A food survey of Lima. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bi-monthly Bull. 11(5): 205-207. Wooster. Sept.-Oct. 1926.

In this survey of food requirements for the city of Lima and vicinity in 1924, the "method of study was to secure from all transportation agencies a record of the food products shipped into and out of the city. By this method the annual per capita consumption of foodstuff in Lima [Ohio] was found..."

Table 1 includes the following commodities: asparagus, beans, beets, cauliflower, carrots, corn(canned), celery, cabbage, lettuce, onions, peas(canned), potatoes, sweet potatoes, spinach, tomatoes(canned); Fruits: apples, bananas, grapefruit, grapes, lemons, oranges, peaches (fresh), peaches(canned), pineapples, strawberries, cantaloupes, watermelons, cherries(canned), fruits(dried).

144. Waller, A. G., and Weiss, H. B. Production and consumption of food in New Jersey. N. J. Dept. Agr., Bull. 40, pp.269-317. Trenton, 1924. 2 N46B.

"The main purpose of this bulletin is to call attention to the production of certain food items in New Jersey, the consumption possibilities based on the estimated needs of New Jersey's population, and the resulting shortages or surpluses, also the marketing possibilities for New Jersey producers. The total population of the state was divided into two groups, industrial and agricultural, and each group was then divided into families. Following this, family food budgets, which were as representative as possible of the food consuming habits of the two groups, were used in arriving at the requirements of the industrial and farm population. A discussion of the methods used in reducing the total population to families, and our reasons for using certain food budgets, will be found in the appendix."-- p.273.

Table V, p.274, shows the estimated total annual purchases of certain food items and amounts furnished by New Jersey's farm population. The items include: cabbage, sweet corn, onions, potatoes (Irish, sweet), tomatoes, apples, and peaches.

Table VI, p.275, also includes the amounts of these commodities furnished by and consumed on farms.

145. Weaver, F. P. A survey of some public produce markets in up-state New York. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 525, 149pp. Ithaca. 1931.

This study contains a quantity of statistical material on number and value of sales on the markets studied and of the value of commodities sold but has no figures showing the quantity of commodities consumed. Table 22, p.32, shows the percentage composition of consumers' purchases, i.e., the percentage of all purchases that are vegetables; berries; fruits; etc., that were purchased on the markets in Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse, 1929.

Table 50, p.60, shows the carlot unloads of fresh fruits and vegetables, 1929 on the markets named above. A total of 18 commodities are listed which are as reported by the Federal Government (See U. S. Dept. Agr., Statistical Bulletin No. 38) but a second total is given which includes fruits and vegetables "not reported by the Federal Government". The commodities named in the text as being unloaded at Rochester in 1929 and not reported by the Government are: bananas, cucumbers, carrots, spinach, asparagus, cauliflower, cranberries, pineapples, turnips, peppers, peas, broccoli, beans, and mixed vegetables.

The 18 commodities listed as reported by the Government are apples, cabbage, cantaloupes, celery, grapefruit, grapes, lemons, lettuce, onions, oranges, peaches, pears, plums(includes fresh prunes), potatoes, strawberries, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, watermelons, and total carlots of fruits and vegetables.

146. Weiss, H. B. Celery. N. J. Dept. Agr. Circ. 120, 5pp. Trenton. 1927.
This circular is composed of a number of statistical tables, one of which, on p.5, gives unloads at 11 markets in carlots 1920-1926 (annually). Totals are given also.
147. Weiss, H. B. Onions. N. J. Dept. Agr. Circ. 121, 7pp. Trenton. 1927.
This circular contains one table (p.7) which gives unloads of onions at 11 markets in carlots 1920-1926, annually. Totals are given also. The eleven markets are leading cities in the United States. (Compiled from "Crops and Markets" and the U. S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook, 1926.)
148. Weiss, H. B. Sweet potatoes. N. J. Dept. Agr. Circ. 122, 5pp. Trenton, 1927.
This circular contains one table (p.5) showing unloads of sweet potatoes at 11 markets in carlots, 1921-1926, annually. Totals are given also. The eleven markets are leading cities in the United States. (Compiled from "Crops and Markets" and the U. S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook, 1926.)
149. Wellman, H. R. Apricots. Series on California crops and prices. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 423, 42pp. Berkeley, May, 1927.
This bulletin contains no statistics on consumption. Table 7, p.33, however, shows carlot unloads of a number of fruits during June, 1926, in New York, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. The fruits listed are: apricots, apples, cantaloupes, cherries, deciduous fruits(mixed), oranges, peaches, plums and prunes, strawberries, and watermelons. Also gives totals.
150. Wellman, H. R. Asparagus. Series on California crops and prices. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 487, 41pp. Berkeley, 1930.
Although this bulletin considers principally the production, prices and shipment of asparagus, a few consumption statistics are given. Figure 9, p.16, shows production, carryover, and consumption of canned asparagus, 1924-1929(annually).
Table 3, p.16, gives production, carryover, and consumption of canned asparagus, 1924-1929(annually). Place not stated.
In addition to the above statistics, one table shows carlot unloads. Table 9, p.29, gives carlot unloads of asparagus at New York, by months and states of origin, 1927 and 1928(annually). Yearly totals are given also. (Source of data--U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ.)
151. Wellman, H. R., and Braun, E. W. Beans. Series on California crops and prices. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 444, 62pp. Berkeley. 1927.
Consumption of beans, pp.41-42.
Estimated per capita consumption of beans, United States, 1914-1925, annually is shown graphically, p.42. Per capita consumption figures are also given.
The bulletin contains many statistical tables and charts showing production, prices, purchasing power, exports, imports, etc., of beans.
152. Wellman, H. R., and Braun, E. W. Grapefruit. Series on California crops and prices. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 463, 35pp. Berkeley, 1928.
This is a study of the production, prices and consumption of grapefruit in the United States.

Table 7, p.17, shows grapefruit unloads by states of origin, 1927, in 38 cities.

Figure 4, p.18, shows United States per capita consumption of fresh grapefruit, 1919-1927.

Table 9, p.25, gives United States production, imports, exports, and per capita consumption of fresh grapefruit, 1918-19 to 1926-27 (annually). Consumption data reprinted in Ariz. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 59, p.62.

153. Wellman, H. R., and Braun, E. W. Lemons. Series on California crops and prices. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 460, 37pp. Berkeley. 1928.

Consumption of lemons, pp.17-19.

The per capita consumption of lemons in the United States, annually 1908-1927 is shown graphically on p.18. (Figures are given).

In table 14, p.36, the per capita consumption of lemons in the United States, annually 1908-1927 is given.

154. Wellman, H. R. Lettuce. Series on California crops and prices. Calif. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 5, 51pp. Berkeley, 1926.

The yearly per capita consumption of head lettuce in the United States from 1917-1925 is shown in chart 21, p.31 (figures are given).

The estimated per capita consumption of head lettuce in 10 cities, 1925 is given on p.32.

155. Wellman, H. R. Olives. Series on California crops and prices. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 510, 27pp. Berkeley, 1931.

Table 10, p.17, gives United States imports of olives (green, in brine, pitted and stuffed, ripe in brine, ripe dried) for consumption, 1924-1929 (annually and totals).

156. Wellman, H. R., and Braun, E. W. Oranges. Series on California crops and prices. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 457, 58pp. Berkeley, 1928.

Consumption of oranges, pp.27-30.

The per capita consumption of oranges in the United States, 1908-1927 is shown graphically on p.29.

Table 23, p.55, gives the supply of oranges available for consumption (production plus imports from Porto Rico minus domestic exports) in the United States, 1908-1927 annually. The per capita consumption is also given for the same period of time. Consumption data reprinted in Ariz. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 59, p.62.

157. Wellman, H. R. Peaches. Series on California crops and prices. Calif. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 1, 64pp. Berkeley, 1926.

The per capita consumption of dried peaches (in the equivalent of the fresh product) in the United States, annually 1906-1924 is presented graphically, p.30 (figures are given).

158. Wellman, H. R. Supply, demand and prices of California peaches. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 547, 64pp. Berkeley, 1932.

Table 1, p.9, gives utilization of peaches produced in the United States, averages 1910-1914; 1915-1919; 1921-1925; and 1925-1930. These include peaches shipped fresh, canned, and dried. Table 2 on the same page gives similar data for peaches produced in California.

Tables 27 and 28 on pp.58 and 59 give similar data, but include also, annual statistics 1920-1931 inclusive.

Table 32, p.63, gives uses of California freestone peaches, averages, 1910-1914, 1915-1919, 1921-1925, 1926-1930. Data are also given annually, 1920-1931.

159. Wertz, V. R. South Dakota potatoes; production; price; destinations. S. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 234, 40pp. Brookings. 1928.

"The primary purpose of this study is to set forth some of the more important physical and economic aspects involved in production and marketing of South Dakota potatoes." In order to make a thorough study, it was necessary "to arrive at total production and total consumption for each county in the state."

Table III, pp.8-9, shows the number of bushels of potatoes consumed as human food, the number of bushels of potatoes used as seed, and the total consumption in each county in South Dakota. This table bears no date. The production figures which are given in the table "were the averages for the three years, 1922, 1923, and 1924." (p.6).

160. West, C. J., and Flohr, L. B. Market statistics. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bull. 982, 279pp. 1921.

Table 290, pp.243-250, monthly and yearly unloads of eight commodities at ten markets from 1916-1920, gives the number of carlots of the following commodities: apples, cabbage, cantaloupes, onions, peaches, potatoes(white), strawberries, tomatoes, which are unloaded in the following markets: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Cincinnati, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City and Washington.

Tables 291 to 298, inclusive(pp.251-263), show unloads of various commodities at ten markets, by states of origin, for years 1916 to 1920. The markets are: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Cincinnati, St. Paul, Minnesota, Kansas City, and Washington. The data are found on the following pages for the commodities named: apples, pp.251-252; cabbage, pp.253, 254; cantaloupes, pp.254, 255; onions, pp. 256-257; peaches, pp. 258-259; potatoes(white), pp.260-261; strawberries, p.262; and tomatoes, p.263.

Table 299, p.264, shows yearly and average unloads, in carlots from 1916 to 1920, of apples, cabbage, cantaloupes, onions, peaches, potatoes(white), strawberries, and tomatoes in the following cities: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Cincinnati, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, and Washington.

161. Wheeler, L. A. International trade in dried fruit. U. S. Dept. Com., Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com., Trade Prom. Ser. 44, 113pp. 1927. 157.54 T67.

This bulletin contains two tables having consumption statistics. One table on p.2 gives total and per capita consumption of the following dried fruits in the United States(1921-1925 average): raisins, currants, prunes, figs, dates, peaches, apricots, apples. Total dried fruits are given also.

A table on p.97 gives per capita consumption of dried fruits in principal foreign markets, 1921-1925 average. The foreign markets, 15 in number, are arranged in order of their importance.

162. Williamson, P. S. Growth of the lettuce industry. Calif. Cult. 68: 409. Apr. 2, 1927. 6 Cl2.

A section of this article is devoted to "How Much Can Uncle Sam Eat?" The average consumption of lettuce for the United States is given for 1926 and the average consumption for Chicago in 1925. The progress made by the American public in per capita lettuce consumption is shown from 1918 to 1925, annually.

163. Woodworth, H. C., Lincoln, L. B., and Richards, H. I. "Can New Hampshire produce more of what she eats?" N. H. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 222, 47pp. Durham. 1926.

An economic survey of the demand for certain commodities as indicated by the purchases of retail stores, hotels and camps within the state.

"The survey has been made by the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station in co-operation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture."

The study includes the following products: potatoes, cabbage, beets(cut), carrots(cut), turnips, parsnips, sweet corn, dry beans, dry onions, squash, tomatoes, string beans, peas, cauliflower, cucumbers, beets(bunch), carrots(bunch), spinach, shell beans, celery, asparagus, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, blueberries, apples.

Table 1, p.9, shows the amounts purchased of these products in the state of New Hampshire by retail stores, hotels and camps from farmers and from others in 1925, during competing and non-competing season.

"For purposes of discussion the state [of New Hampshire] has been divided into seven districts." (See figure 3.) A series of tables and charts show by districts the demand for each commodity named. These tables show, as does table 1, the purchases from farmers and from others. (See tables 2-15.) of commodities named.

Table 16, p.40, shows the purchases from local farmers and from others by White Mountain hotels, by weeks, for year 1925.

Table 18, pp.46-47, shows the purchases of these commodities in each of sixteen New Hampshire cities and towns by retail stores from farmers and from others in 1925.

DIETARY AND COST OF LIVING STUDIES.

164. Atwater, H. W. Food for farm families. U. S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1920: 471-484.

An article in which the writer reviews some studies "recently made by the Office of Home Economics in cooperation with the Bureau of Markets to show the food actually eaten in typical American homes. There are 500 studies in all, made in 41 States among people of 16 national stocks. They have been placed in 16 different groups, according to the occupation of the bread winner, and among them are 73 farm families from different parts of the country and representing many types of agriculture."

The amounts used of various foods per man per day of the farm families and of all the families are compared. The foods include fruits and vegetables. There are no tables given in this article - all figures appear in the text.

165. Boston league for preventive work. Food supply in families of limited means. A study of present facts of the food problem in Boston families, by six welfare agencies; members of the league for preventive work. Report written by Michael M. Davis, Jr., Chairman of the committee. Endorsed by the Massachusetts food administration. 24pp., Boston League for Preventive Work, 1917. (On cover: Publication No. 3.) 389 B65.

The information in this study was obtained from 200 schedules, which "were filled out with sufficient care to make it possible to tabulate them...From the nature of the schedule, the amount of food actually used by a family during the week of July 8, 1917 was not ascertained. The amount purchased was recorded."

Under heading 2 - Diet of the Families - a paragraph is devoted to each of the following foods: potatoes; fresh vegetables and fruits. In most cases the number of families using stated quantities of the foods are given.

166. Brown, A. P. Food habits of Utah farm families. Utah Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 213, 18pp. Logan. 1929.

Table 2, p.9, shows average quantities of food per day, consumed by 45 Utah families - average quantity per family, average quantity per individual, average quantity per adult male unit. Among the foods listed are fruits, vegetables, miscellaneous foods.

Table 3, p.10, gives average quantity of common foods consumed per day, per adult male unit, as shown by three studies as follows: 43 Utah farm families; 73 farm families in 41 states; 1331 farm families in selected areas of 4 states. Among the foods listed are fruits and vegetables.

Neither of these tables bears a date, however, the following information is given on p.6: "...an investigation was started at the beginning of the fiscal year 1927-1928, having as its object an inquiry into...[various] aspects of farm home diet."

167. Canon, Helen. The family finances of 195 farm families in Tompkins County, New York, 1927-1928. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 522, 84pp. Ithaca, New York. 1931.

This is principally "an investigation of important factors in household management." However, table 152, p.83, gives quantity of home products used per family (182 farm families, Dryden and Lansing Townships, Tompkins County, New York, 1927-28.). Fruits and vegetables listed are apples and potatoes.

168. Dickens, D. A. A study of food habits of people in two contrasting areas of Mississippi. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 245, 52pp. A. & M. College. 1927.

A table on p.25 shows a "Two Weeks Food Supply During the Month of February" for each of two families. Each family included four children. The foods include canned tomatoes, greens, turnips, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, canned string beans, mustard greens, collards, onions, kraut, dried peas, canned peaches, canned blackberries, canned plums, and dried apples.

169. Falconer, J. I. Farm products consumed by the farm family. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bi-Monthly Bull. 11(3): 124. Wooster. May-June, 1926.

The Department of Rural Economics in 1923 obtained data from 38 farms in Scioto Co., Ohio of the farm produce consumed by the farm family.

The results are tabulated and presented in this bulletin. The commodities include potatoes, sweet potatoes, cabbage, sweet corn, green beans, tomatoes, apples, pears, peaches, cherries, and berries.

170. Fish, Marion. Buying for the household as practiced by 368 farm families in New York, 1928-29. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 561, 92pp. Ithaca. 1933.

"The present study was made for two reasons. Primarily the purpose was to analyze the buying practices of New York farm families...A secondary purpose was to analyze the difference in the purchases of various families; to compare the families who had low expenditures with those who had high expenditures." The data in this study are only of foods bought and not the total amount consumed.

"The survey method was used in making this study...Information was gathered regarding the purchases of specific articles of food, clothing...for the year ending June 30, 1929. This information was obtained...by personal visits to 368 farm homes located in Allegany, Chautauqua, Niagara, and Yates Counties in New York State."

Table 11, p.13, shows average amounts per capita of various foods bought. Fruits and vegetables listed include the following: bananas, oranges, peaches, pineapple(canned) prunes(dried), beans(dried), corn(canned), lettuce, peas(canned), potatoes, and tomatoes(canned).

Table 14, p.17, gives amounts of the same fruits and vegetables bought per household(368 farm families in Western New York, 1928-29).

Table 15, pp.18, gives average amount of these foods bought by families with high and low food expense per capita.

171. Funk, W. C. Home supplies furnished by the farm. U. S. Dept. Agr., Farmers' Bull. 1082, 19pp. 1920.

A table on p.19 shows the average quantity of the leading articles of food consumed per family by 950 farm families in 14 different States. The fruits and vegetables included are: apples, peaches, plums, pears, berries, cherries, grapes, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, beans, peas, onions, cabbage, turnips, sweet corn, and cucumbers.

The data in the table are classified as to the amount of the food consumed that was bought and the amount produced at home. The table is not dated.

172. Funk, W. C. Value to farm families of food, fuel, and use of house. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bull. 410, 35pp. 1916.

The data presented in this bulletin were collected during the summers of 1913 and 1914, from records taken in the study of 950 farm families in fourteen states.

Table XV, pp.18-23, gives the average quantity per family and per person of the various articles of food consumed, the average quantity furnished by the farm and the quantity bought per family(950 families), in the following states: Vermont, Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, North Carolina, Georgia, Texas, Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, North Dakota, and California. Among those foods listed as "groceries" are: currants, lemons, oranges, and bananas; "fruits" are: apples, peaches, plums, pears, berries, cherries, grapes, and pineapples; listed as "vegetables" are the following: Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, beans, peas, onions, cabbage, turnips, beets, cucumbers, tomatoes, sweet corn, squash, carrots, and melons.

Table XVIII, p.26, gives the average annual consumption per person and per family of various articles of food(950 families). Among these are listed the following: bananas, lemons, oranges, raisins, apples, berries, cherries, grapes, peaches, pears, pineapples, plums; beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, cucumbers, melons, onions, peas, potatoes (Irish), potatoes(sweet), squash, sweet corn, tomatoes, and turnips.

173. Funk, W. C. What the farm contributes directly to the farmer's living. U. S. Dept. Agr. Farmer's Bull. 635, 21pp. 1914.

"This bulletin contains the result of a study carried on in the summer of 1913 by the Office of Farm Management to determine the value of that part of the farmer's living which is furnished directly by the farm... The total number of families from which satisfactory records were obtained was 483."

Table VII, p.11, shows the average quantities and values of various articles of food consumed annually per person on 483 farms in the following states: North Carolina, Georgia, Texas, Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and Vermont. The fruits and vegetables listed are: apples, Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes.

"Wherever the data refer to the quantity consumed...they are figured on the basis of adult equivalents."

174. Gabriel, H. S. The marketing of Delaware cantaloupes; Part I. Del. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 165, 24pp. Newark, Del. June, 1930.

While this is primarily a study of the production, price, and marketing of Delaware cantaloupes, two paragraphs on p.16, headed respectively, "Philadelphia" and "New York" give the following information: "Philadelphia... unloads from 1200 to 1500 carloads [of cantaloupes] per year..... New York City uses about 8,000 to 9,000 carloads of cantaloupes each year. It has increased during the past 7 years from 5,832 to 8,958 carloads."

175. Hawley, Edith, Average quantity, cost, and nutritive value of food consumed by farm families; food consumed during one year by 1331 farm families of selected localities in Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, and Ohio. A preliminary report. 29pp., mimeogr. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Home Econ. 1926. 1.9 H 752 Aq.

Tables 5 to 9 of this report show the average consumption per adult and average per family of the various foodstuffs consumed by farm families of selected localities as follows: 406 families of Kansas during 1923; 365 families of Kentucky during the year ending July 1, 1923; 178 families of Missouri during 1923; 382 families of Ohio during the year ending October 1, 1923; and 1331 families of Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri and Ohio, 1922-1923. The following commodities are included in the table: apples, bananas, cherries, grapes, lemons, melons, oranges and grapefruit, peaches, pears, rhubarb, canned fruits, prunes (dry), raisins(dry), beans, beets, cabbage and cauliflower, carrots, celery, corn, cucumbers, lettuce, and greens, onions, peas, potatoes, sweet potatoes, squash and pumpkin, tomatoes, turnips, canned vegetables, beans(dry), peas(dry).

176. Hawley, Edith. The quantity, money value, and nutritive value of food consumed by 86 farm families in Franklin County, Vermont, in 1923-1924. A preliminary report. 25pp., mimeogr., Washington, U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Home Econ. 1927.. 1.9 H 752 Q.

Issued in cooperation with the University of Vermont, Extension Service.

Table 6, pp.22-23, shows the average per adult and average per family of the various foodstuffs consumed during one year by 86 farm families in Franklin County, Vermont, for the year ending June 1, 1924. The foodstuffs include the following: apples, bananas, berries, currants, grapes, grapefruit, lemons, muskmelons, oranges, peaches, pears, pineapples, plums, rhubarb, watermelons, canned fruit, dried fruits--apples, apricots, peaches, prunes, raisins--asparagus, lima beans, string beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, corn, cucumbers, greens, lettuce, onions, parsnips, peas, peppers, potatoes, radishes, salsify, spinach, squash & pumpkin, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, turnips, canned vegetables, dried vegetables--beans, peas.

177. Hawthorne, H. W. The family living from the farm. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bull. 1338, 30pp. 1925.

This bulletin contains data from 30 specified farming localities in 21 states for the years 1918 to 1922. Table 2, pp.8-9, shows the family living from the farm. The quantity and value of specified foods including potatoes are given. "In some localities potatoes were included with fruits and vegetables", and value only is given.

178. Hoyt, E. E., and Morgan, E. C. Value of family living on Iowa farms. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 281, pp.181-239. Ames. 1931.

"This study of the consumption of 147 Iowa farm families...was begun in the fall of 1926 and continued for three years. The first year, data were collected from 45 families in the neighborhood of Ames, the second year from 53 families in the neighborhood of Oelwein, and the third year from 49 families in the neighborhood of Corning."

Table IX, p.204, gives average value and average quantity of the following fruits and vegetables consumed by 147 farm families in three sections of Iowa: potatoes, other fresh and canned vegetables, dried vegetables, fresh and canned fruit, dried fruit, and total fruits and vegetables.

179. International labour office. An international enquiry into costs of living: a comparative study of workers' living costs in Detroit(U. S. A.) and fourteen European cities. Internatl. Labor Off. Studies and Reports. Ser. N. (Statistics) 17, 210pp. 1931. 284.4 In8I.

"The enquiry, which resulted in ... [this] report, arose ordinarily out of a request from the Ford Motor Co., Ltd.(London). In 1929, this Company approached the International Labour Office for information as to the relative costs of living in certain European cities in which the Company had established, or proposed to establish, factories. In deciding upon the scale of wages to be paid in these cities, the Company wished to consider the possibility of taking into account, among other factors, that of the cost of living. They were therefore anxious to have some authoritative source of information which would indicate the extent to which the cost of living and taxation varied in these cities in relation to the city of Detroit(U. S. A.), the headquarters of Ford interests."--Preface, p.III.

The "exact scope" of the enquiry is set forth in chapter one. The following statements are taken from that chapter:

"First, it is not an enquiry into wages....."

"Secondly, it is not an enquiry into real wages, i.o. the relative purchasing power of existing wages, in the different countries."

"Thirdly, it is not one of comparing the different existing standards of living or of consumption in the different countries."...

"In its simplest terms the enquiry may be said to be a 'cost of living enquiry,' similar to, but not identical with, those carried out in different countries to show changes in the cost of living over a period."

Following chapter II, which is entitled "Method of the Enquiry and Summary of Results," the reports on the different cities are given. The quantity of various foods consumed in these cities is shown among other things in the report. The consumption data appear as follows for the cities named--cities are named in the order in which they are given: Berlin and Frankfort on the Main (Germany)--"Quantity consumed in Germany by a worker's family in 1927-1928," p.40; Copenhagen (Denmark)--"Annual quantity consumed, at Copenhagen by a family of 3.27 units of consumption in 1922," p.51; Stockholm (Sweden)--"Yearly quantity consumed in 1922-1923 by a family of 3.3 units in Stockholm with an annual income per unit of 1.300-1.950 kr.," p.59; Helsinki-Helsingfors (Finland)--"Annual quantity consumed at Helsinki per unit man in 1920-1921," p.73; Paris and Marseilles (France)--"Quantity consumed per year by 4.5 persons in Paris in 1928-29," p.82; Antwerp (Belgium)--"Annual quantity consumed at Antwerp per adult male (3.5 quets) in 1928-29," p.94; Rotterdam (Netherlands)--"Annual quantity consumed at Amsterdam per consumption unit in 1923-1924," p.107; Manchester (Great Britain)--"Estimated weekly consumption for a family equivalent to 4.57 'men'," p.117; Cork (Irish Free State)--"Quantity consumed in Ireland per family of 5.6 persons during 1.892 weeks in 1922," p.125; Warsaw (Poland)--"Annual quantity consumed in 1927 at Warsaw per unit of consumption," pp.132, 133; Barcelona (Spain)--"Annual quantity consumed at Barcelona per inhabitant in 1916," p.138; and Istanbul (Turkey)--"Monthly quantity consumed by a family at Istanbul," p.144. Table IV, pp.154-157, shows the average quantity and cost of specified articles of foods consumed per family and per equivalent adult male in one year in 100 families in Detroit, Michigan.

The commodities consumed in the different cities vary somewhat, but potatoes are listed as being consumed in each of them.

The following commodities are reported as being consumed in one or more of the cities (excluding Detroit) studied: apples (Antwerp), bananas (Germany), dried fruits (Antwerp), fresh fruits (Helsinki, Barcelona, Istanbul), lemons (Antwerp, Warsaw), oranges (Germany, Warsaw), cabbage (Warsaw), canned beans and peas (Antwerp), canned peas (Rotterdam), dried beans (Stockholm, Paris, Barcelona, Istanbul), dried peas (Paris, Barcelona, Istanbul), fresh vegetables (Barcelona, Istanbul), onions (Warsaw, Istanbul), and sauerkraut (Warsaw).

Annex I of this report (pp.149-194) which is entitled "Standard of Living of Employees of Ford Motor Company in Detroit" contains a table which shows the average quantity and cost of specified articles of food consumed per family and per equivalent adult male in one year in 100 families (table IV, pp.154-157). The commodities include: apples, peaches, bananas, lemons, oranges, grapes, berries, cantaloupes, watermelons, grapefruit, dried peaches, prunes, raisins, canned peaches, canned pineapples, potatoes(white), potatoes(sweet and yams), cabbage, spinach and kale, peas, string beans, tomatoes, onions, corn(fresh),

lettuce, celery, beets, carrots, turnips, sauerkraut, asparagus, peppers, navy beans, dried onions, canned peas, canned corn, canned tomatoes. (From the Monthly Labor Review, (June, 1930) of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.)

The data showing the average quantity consumed per family are repeated on pp.196-197 of Annex II. In the table the foodstuffs are divided into two groups. Group I includes the principal articles of food--those articles on which the average expenditure per family exceeds \$5 per year--while Group II includes the articles of minor importance.

180. McCormick, T. C. Farm standards of living in Faulkner County, Arkansas. Ark. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 279, 39pp. Fayetteville, 1932.

Table 7, p.36, gives amount of Irish potatoes consumed annually by owners, tenants, and by owners and tenants in Faulkner County, Arkansas, 1924. Table 8, p.37, gives amount of fruit used annually by owners, tenants, and by owners and tenants in Faulkner County, Arkansas, 1924.

181. McKay, Hughina. Food consumption of farm families. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 433, 34pp. Wooster, 1929.

Food consumption records for the year 1926 as shown by family account books of 47 rural families in Ohio have been studied and the results reported in the bulletin. The records have been studied in two ways.

A. The adequacy of the diet of individual families was determined.

B. A table showing the average quantity and value of the foodstuffs used by the group during the year was completed and used as an indication of the food habits of the group.

Table 16, pp.18-21, shows among other things the average per family and the average per adult of foods used by 47 Ohio farm families during the year 1926. The fruits listed are apples, bananas, berries, currants, grapes, grapefruit, lemons, muskmelons, oranges, peaches, pears, pineapples, plums, rhubarb, cherries, raisins, quinces, prunes, and dates and figs. The vegetables used by these families (average per family, and per adult) are beans(various kinds), beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, corn(fresh), corn(canned), cucumbers, pickles, lettuce, onions, parsnips, peas(fresh), peas(canned), peppers, potatoes, radishes, salsify, spinach, squash and pumpkin, sweet potatoes, tomatoes(fresh), tomatoes(canned), kohl-rabi, egg plant, and turnips.

182. McKay, Hughina, and Brown, Mary A. Foods used by rural families in Ohio during a three-year period. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 492, 37pp. Wooster. 1931.

"Account book records of expenditures for food and the amounts of food used in the home by rural families in Ohio were available for study for the 3-year period, 1926-1928, inclusive...

"For the 3-year period, the account book records of food used by 113 families have been studied."

Table 2, p.7, shows the average quantity used per year per family, and per "adult male unit" of fruits and of vegetables, 1926-1928.

Table 9, pp.30-31, shows the average amount of foods used per adult male unit by each of 11 of the farm families whose diet were adequate for a 3-year period.

The fruits and vegetables named are: apples, bananas, berries, cherries, dried fruits, grapes, citrus fruits, peaches, pears, plums, pineapples, melons, rhubarb, beans(green, navy, lima), cabbage, root vegetables, onions, corn, lettuce, spinach, potatoes(Irish, sweet), celery, peas, asparagus, tomatoes, and pickles.

183. Mathews, S. J. Food habits of Georgia rural people. Ga. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 159, 31pp. Experiment. 1929.

"This study has been undertaken for the purpose of determining how nearly the diets of Georgia rural people approach the standards of adequate nutrition which have been set up...

"Studies were made in two sections of the State...

"One hundred complete records were obtained from families in the southern group and one hundred from families in the northern group. The record keeping extended over a period of two years. Those in the southern group were collected from September, 1925, to September, 1926; those in the northern group, from September, 1926, to September, 1927."

A table on pp.28-30 shows quantities of food used(lbs. purchased, produced) in South Georgia and in North Georgia. The following fruits and vegetables are listed: apples, bananas, blackberries, cantaloupes, cocoanuts, cherries, cranberries, figs, grapes, grapefruit, lemons, oranges, peaches, pears, plums, pumpkins, strawberries, watermelons; dried--apples, currants, peaches, prunes, raisins; asparagus, beans (string), beans(lima), beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, collards, corn, cucumbers, egg plant, lettuce, mustard, okra, onions, peas, peppers, potatoes(Irish), potatoes(sweet), radishes, spinach, rape, squash, Swiss chard, tomatoes, turnips, turnip greens; vegetables(dried)--beans(lima), peas; fruits(canned)--apples, blackberries, cherries, grapes, grape juice, peaches, pears, pineapples; vegetables (canned)--beans(string), beets, corn, peas, tomatoes, and pickles.

184. Ogburn, W. F. A study of food costs in various cities. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis, Monthly Labor Rev.9(2): 1-25. Aug. 1919. 158.6 B87M.

"This article presents the conclusions reached by analyzing the food budgets gathered by the agents of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in the cost-of-living survey of 1918-19. This study covered 92 urban communities, of various sizes, in all geographical sections of the country. Nearly 13,000 family schedules were obtained. These schedules contained a total of 474 items, of which 145 called for the quantities and the costs of the different articles of food consumed by each family for an entire year."

Table 9, p.22, has a table entitled "Amounts in Pounds of Foods Consumed per Man per Day, Classified in General Food Groups, for Average Diets of 11 Localities." The 11 localities are Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Denver, New Orleans(white; colored), New York, Providence, San Francisco and Oakland, Seattle, St. Louis, and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Among the foods listed are total fruits and total vegetables. In this table "the quantities of food purchased rather than the quantities consumed are given:" etc.

185. Peck, F. W. The cost of living on Minnesota farms--1905-1914. Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 162, 31pp. University Farm, St. Paul. 1916.

Table IX, p.19, shows the average amount and value of farm produce--among which are potatoes consumed per person, 1905-1914(average) in three Minnesota localities.

186. Rankin, J. O. Cost of feeding the Nebraska farm family. Nebr. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 219, 36 pp. Lincoln. 1927.

This is a comparison of costs and standards of food consumption of owners, part-owners and tenants. A study was made "of the kind, quantity and cost of food used by 342 Nebraska farm homes during the twelve months ended May 30, 1924."

Table 16, p.26, gives potatoes and root crops consumed (produced and purchased), per person per year, by owners, part-owners, tenants, and hired men. (342 families.)

Table 17, p.23, gives fresh vegetables consumed (produced and purchased), per person per year by owners, part-owners, tenants and hired men. (Includes all garden vegetables except potatoes, root crops, and canned and dried vegetables.)

Table 18, p.26, shows dried and canned vegetables (kind not specified) consumed per person per year by the same families.

Table 19, p.26, shows fresh fruit consumed per person per year, (342 families).

Table 21, gives total pounds of foods consumed per person, in the United States (rural, urban), Nebraska (rural), and farm hired men in Nebraska and England. Among those listed are: all foods, potatoes and root crops, other vegetables, fruits, and other foods. ("Person means adult equivalent.")
187. Sherman, H. C., and Gillett, L. H. Adequacy and economy of some city dietaries. N. Y. Assoc. for Improving Condition of Poor. Pub. 121, 32pp. 1917. 389.1 Sh5A.

A study in which "102 family dietaries have been carefully collected and analyzed, each dietary being an exact record of the amount and cost of the food eaten by a family for a period of seven days during 1914-1915." Ten of the studies were not included because these families "showed food habits which could hardly be taken as typical."

Table I, p.26, gives the number of ounces of food used per man per day in each of four groups (group I spending the least amount and group IV spending the largest amount for food) of the following commodities: total vegetables, potatoes, dry vegetables, total fruit, dry fruit, and nuts.
188. Smith, H. L. Cost of living in American towns. Report of an enquiry by the Board of Trade into working class rents, housing and retail prices, together with the rates of wages in certain occupations in the principal industrial towns of the United States of America. (U. S. Cong., 62d, 1st sess., Senate Doc. 22, 533pp. 1911.

"As the investigation began in February, 1909, the whole of the statistical data were collected with reference to that date..."

"The towns investigated were 28 in number, and of these all but two lie east of the Mississippi, while one is on the west bank and one on both banks of that river, which thus forms the western limit of the area of investigation."

On page xxxiii an estimate is made of the quantities consumed weekly per family of "American-British (Northern) families". Potatoes are included in the list. A similar table is given on page xxxiv in which the Jewish and Negro budgets were excluded. The amount of potatoes consumed weekly per family is shown among other things.

Table X, page 1, shows weekly consumption per family of certain articles of food - American-British (Northern) group, classified by

"Limits of Weekly Family Income." Among the foods listed are: potatoes(Irish, sweet), and dried peas and beans.

The weekly consumption of potatoes by workmen's families in the United Kingdom, 1904 is shown on p.xci.

Beginning on p.405 a series of tables are given which show by nationality groups the weekly consumption per family (classified by limits of weekly family income) of a number of foods. Included among the foods are potatoes(Irish and sweet), and dried peas and beans. The data are given on the following pages for the nationalities named: p.405 -American-British(Northern) Group; p.407 -American-British(Southern) Group; p.409 -American (Southern) Broken Families; p.411 -German Group; p.413 -Scandinavian Group; p.415 -South European Group; p.417 -Slavonic and Allied Peoples Group; p.419 -Jewish Group; p.421 -Negro(Northern) Group; and p.423 -Negro (Southern) Group.

189. Staehle, Hans. The reaction of consumers to changes in prices and income. A quantitative study in immigrants' behavior. *Econometrica* 2(1): 59-72. Jan. 1934. 280.8 Ec78.

Table 1, pp.62-63, shows among other things the yearly consumption per American family (number of persons in family given) in 1909 of a number of commodities. The commodities include Irish potatoes. The quantity of potatoes consumed per family by Scandinavian immigrants living in U. S. A. in 1909 and by Swedish families in Sweden in 1914 are also shown in the table. Sources.-"American Families in 1909: Cost of living in American Towns, Report of an Enquiry by the Board of Trade. London, 1911(Cd.5609), p.xlvi...

"Scandinavian immigrants living in U. S. A. in 1909: Cost of Living in American Towns, as above, pp.412 and 413...

"Swedish families in 1914: Levnadskostnaderna i Sverige 1913-1914, Del I. Utredningens Huvudresultat, av K. Socialstyrelsen, Stockholm, 1921, pp.32-35 and 72-73."

Table I, pp.62-63, shows (1) the quantities of foodstuffs consumed by American workingmen's families, classified according to the income per family in 1909; (2) the quantities of the same foodstuffs consumed by immigrant workingmen's families of Scandinavian origin living in the United States in 1909, and (3) the quantities consumed by Swedish workingmen's families living in Sweden in 1913-14 "classified according to the income per consumption unit ('equivalent adult male')."

190. Talbott, M. W. Food expenditures and food consumption in relation to standards of requirements and family income. Idaho Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 165, 19pp. Moscow. 1929.

Table 4, p.13, gives "actual consumption per family" (winter and summer averages are given) of Idaho families of the following products: potatoes, seed vegetables and root vegetables, fresh and canned fruits, dried fruits and vegetables, leafy green vegetables, and total. The table has no date.

191. Turlington, J. E., and Timmons, D. E. Non-cash items furnished by 33 Hastings, Florida, farms in 1926. Fla. Agr. Col., Fla. Agr. Ext. Econ. 1(3): 1-5, mimeogr. Gainesville, 1931.

This study contains one table which gives two averages of family living from the farm. The first shows the amount of various products used per family of families using the products named, and the second

shows the average per family of the 33 families included in the study. Among the products listed are the following: beans(green), beets, cabbage, carrots, collards, lettuce, mustard, okra, onions, peas(English), radishes, beans(Lima), peppers, spinach, tomatoes, rutabagas, turnips, squash, cucumbers, miscellaneous vegetables, corn(green), potatoes(sweet), potatoes(white), cucumbers(field), beans(green, field), watermelons, cowpeas (green), peas(English, field), cantaloupes, miscellaneous field products, oranges, grapefruit, tangerines, satsumas, strawberries, blackberries, persimmons, peaches, figs, miscellaneous fruits and nuts. The data in the study covers the year 1926.

192. U. S. Department of labor. Cost of living and retail prices of food. Eighteenth annual report of the Commissioner of labor, 1903. 865pp. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1904. 157.6 An7.

"Part I of the present report presents the results of an investigation as to cost of living for one year of 25,440 families (representing 124,108 persons) in the United States. ...

"The investigation was limited to the families of wage workers and of persons on salaries not exceeding \$1200 per year, no attempt being made to cover families of persons engaged in business on their own account.... Schedules were secured from quite a number of colored families, but the facts for those families are not shown separately. All schedules cover a period of one year, and nearly all schedules cover a year ending some time during the calendar year 1901, although in a few instances the schedule year ended in the latter part of 1900 or the early part of 1902. ...

"Table VI gives information as to the quantity of the principal articles of food consumed and the cost of the same. In this table the relative amount of food consumed by the different members of the family has been taken into consideration, and data for 1,043 normal families only, from which an itemized report of the expenditure for food was received, have been included therein." (For further explanation of this table see p.18.)

Table VI, pp.594-631, shows the consumption of food in 1,043 normal families in 33 states (including the District of Columbia) of the United States. The quantity consumed is "per 100 units of consumption, that is, per adult male." Among the commodities consumed are potatoes.

193. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Consumption of food in shipbuilding districts. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 7(6): 1597-1628. Dec. 1918.

There is given in this study "an analysis of the quantity and the cost of the principal items of food consumed by the families canvassed."

Data were collected in "35 localities along the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and on the Great Lakes. Reports were obtained from white families in all of these localities and from colored families in nine localities.

"The first table (pp.118-141) shows for each locality the number of families canvassed, the average number of persons in these families, the number of equivalent adult males," etc. "Footnotes state the year covered by the family budgets in each locality."

Among other things the table shows the average consumption per family; per person; and per equivalent adult male of Irish potatoes.

194. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Cost of living in the District of Columbia. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 7(3): 112-114. Sept. 1918.

"An investigation of the cost of living in the District of Columbia was made in the spring of 1917,....

"This section of the study deals with the quantity and cost of food used in one month as assembled from itemized accounts of food expenditure kept day by day by the housewives in 88 families in the District of Columbia."

A table on pp.113-114 shows the total quantity used in one month by the 88 families of the following commodities: apples, bananas, lemons, oranges, grapefruit, dried peaches, prunes, raisins, potatoes, cabbage, spinach and kale, sweet potatoes, onions, lettuce, celery, tomatoes. The table also includes the following canned vegetables: tomatoes, corn, beans, and peas. Dried beans and dried peas are also listed.

195. Washington (State) Bureau of labor. Comparative statistics on foodstuffs and fuel for five years as shown in a budget of the annual cost of living of a family of five persons based on prices prevailing in month of April of each year. 2pp. Olympia, F. M. Lamborn, Public Printer. [1918] 284.4 W27.

In the table which shows the annual cost of foodstuffs for a family of five the quantity used is also given. The following foods are included: potatoes(white), beans(navy), onions(dry), split peas, raisins(seedless), dried prunes, lemons, canned tomatoes, canned corn, canned peas, canned beans, carrots, and cabbage. (Survey made in month of April, 1918.)

196. Washington (State) Bureau of labor. Comparative statistics on foodstuffs and fuel for four years as shown in a budget of the annual cost of living of a family of five persons based on prices prevailing in month of April of each year. 2pp. Olympia, F. M. Lamborn, Public Printer, 1917. 284.4 W27.

The fruits and vegetables listed in this study as being used, are the same as those appearing in the study made in 1918, which is described above.

197. Washington (State) Bureau of labor. Comparative statistics on foodstuffs and fuel for three years as shown in a budget of the annual cost of living of a family of five persons based on prices prevailing in month of April of each year. 2pp. Olympia, F. M. Lamborn, Public Printer. 1916. 284.4 W27.

The fruits and vegetables listed in this study as being used are the same as those appearing in the study made in 1918, which is described above.

198. Zimmerman, C. C., and Black, J. D. How Minnesota farm family incomes are spent. Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 234, 49pp. University Farm, St. Paul. 1927.

Food consumption, pp.35-39. Table XXX gives the average amount of potatoes consumed per adult-equivalent by 357 families in seven counties of Minnesota. "The survey was conducted...during the fall of 1925.

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