



# FRUIT SUPPLIES IN 1930

PREPARED IN THE STATISTICS  
AND INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF  
THE EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD



APRIL, 1931

LONDON :

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London W.C.2 ; 120, George Street, Edinburgh ;

York Street, Manchester ; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff ;

15, Donegall Square West, Belfast ;

or through any Bookseller.

1931

Price 1s. *od.* Net.

## CONTENTS.

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Foreword .. .. .	5	Imports of Strawberries ..	60
Fruit Production in the United Kingdom .. .. .	7	Imports of Unclassified Fruits	62
Imports of Raw Fruit .. ..	9	Imports of Fruit Pulp .. ..	66
Empire Fruit Imports .. ..	13	Imports of Onions ... ..	76
Fruit Consumption in the United Kingdom .. .. .	16	Imports of Potatoes .. ..	79
Imports of Apples .. .. .	19	Imports of Tomatoes .. ..	82
Imports of Apricots .. .. .	22	Imports of Miscellaneous Fresh Vegetables .. .. .	85
Imports of Bananas .. .. .	25	Imports of Cut Flowers .. ..	90
Imports of Cherries .. .. .	29	Imports of Flower Bulbs .. ..	93
Imports of Currants .. .. .	31	The North American Apple Season 1929-30 .. .. .	96
Imports of Gooseberries .. ..	33	The South African Deciduous Fruit Season 1929-30 .. ..	98
Imports of Grapefruit .. ..	35	The Australian and New Zealand Apple Season 1930 .. ..	100
Imports of Grapes .. .. .	39	The Summer Orange Season 1930	103
Imports of Lemons .. .. .	43	Jaffa Oranges .. .. .	105
Imports of Limes .. .. .	45	Imports of Fruit into Germany	107
Imports of Oranges .. .. .	46	Imports of Fruit into Sweden	109
Imports of Peaches .. .. .	50	Imports of Fruit into Norway	111
Imports of Pears .. .. .	53	Imports of Fruit into Denmark	112
Imports of Pineapples .. ..	56		
Imports of Plums .. .. .	58		

## FOREWORD.

**T**HE "Weekly Fruit Intelligence Notes" which have been issued by the Empire Marketing Board regularly since early in 1927 are largely devoted to reports on fruit crop conditions in fruit growing countries, and timely information regarding imports, arrivals and prospective arrivals of fruit in the United Kingdom. But in addition a number of special articles dealing with imports and supplies of various fruits appear from time to time in the "Notes".

The Board has received a number of requests that several of these special articles should be made available in more permanent form than in the pages of the "Weekly Fruit Intelligence Notes". A selection has therefore been made of such general articles as have appeared in the "Notes" from April, 1930, to March, 1931, although the information is in some cases now rather out of date. In addition the imports of the several fruits and vegetables, which are normally reviewed shortly after the close of the calendar year, have this year been omitted from the "Weekly Notes" and brought together in this volume. In a number of cases articles reprinted from the "Notes", such as that relating to fruit pulp on page 66, and that relating to unclassified vegetables on page 85, have been revised to include the figures up to the end of the calendar year 1930.

STATISTICS AND INTELLIGENCE BRANCH,  
EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD.

April, 1931.

## FRUIT SUPPLIES IN 1930.

### FRUIT PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Although imports of fruit into the United Kingdom vary considerably from year to year, the actual volume of fruit available for consumption is affected less by such variations than by changes in the volume of home production. Apples account for a very large proportion by weight of the home fruit crops, forming up to 70 per cent. of the total in a good apple year, and the variation in the apple crop in England and Wales is as much as from 1,116,000 cwts. to 6,520,000 cwts., apart from cider fruit. In production of other fruits, also, there is very substantial fluctuation from season to season.

Estimates of annual yields in England and Wales have been compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries from 1923 onwards and the figures are shown in the following table.

*Fruit Crops in England and Wales, 1923-30.*

Description of Fruit.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	Thou- sand cwts.							
Apples—								
Dessert and cooking ..	3,060	2,380	6,520	1,116	5,947	2,906	6,415	3,831
Cider ..	1,580	1,140	1,160	1,035	1,846	1,335	1,145	1,118
Pears—								
Dessert and cooking ..	23	485	82	378	688	320	513	369
Perry ..	71	430	18	74	40	90	99	47
Plums ..	430	640	801	1,318	999	937	1,215	2,427
Cherries ..	163	214	349	195	304	209	296	405
Currants ..	237	350	254	240	296	263	328	350
Strawberries ..	750	830	705	667	404	395	340	379
Gooseberries ..	554	600	590	646	677	585	645	852
Raspberries ..	96	170	145	104	115	96	102	156

From the foregoing table it will be observed that apple production has been good in alternate years, good seasons occurring in 1925, 1927 and 1929. The 1930 crop showed a marked decline from the large yield of 1929, but was appreciably heavier than the crop usually following a good season, and was little below the average of the previous seven years. Cider apples were much about the same as in 1929. Pears were also materially less than in 1929, but were by no means a failure, such as had been recorded in 1923 and 1925. Plums were an exceptionally heavy crop, the yield being about twice that of the fairly good season of 1929. The cherry crop was also a heavy one, being larger than in any year since annual estimates have been compiled.

Soft fruits generally improved upon the 1929 figures. Currants equalled the 1924 level, with a yield of 260,000 cwts. of blacks and 90,000 cwts. of red and white; strawberries after declining continuously since 1924 showed a slight recovery, but were still only 43 per cent. of the 1924 yield; raspberries increased materially to the highest output reached since 1924; while gooseberries showed a substantial advance to the high figure of 850,000 cwts.

Altogether the English fruit crops were heavy with the exception of apples and pears, which were moderate, while plums, gooseberries and cherries were the heaviest crops recorded since annual estimates were first made available in 1923.

No figures are available annually of the production of fruit in Scotland and Northern Ireland, but in neither country is the aggregate output important in comparison with that of England and Wales. Scottish production is mainly of bush fruits, figures obtained at the last census of production in 1925 giving a total of 51,500 cwts. of strawberries, 84,500 cwts. of raspberries, 21,500 cwts. of currants and gooseberries and only 11,500 cwts. of orchard fruits, a grand total of 169,000 cwts. of fruit of all kinds, as compared with over 10,000,000 cwts. in England and Wales. Production in Northern Ireland in 1925 comprised 27,000 cwts. of apples, 8,000 cwts. of strawberries, 5,000 cwts. of gooseberries, and about 5,500 cwts. of other fruits, mainly currants and raspberries, making an aggregate of 45,000 cwts. in all.

## IMPORTS OF RAW FRUIT.

Imports of raw fruit, excluding nuts, into the United Kingdom in 1930 were of record volume, reaching nearly 26 million cwts., or over one million cwts. more than in 1929, and 700,000 cwts. more than the previous record in 1926. The value of the imports declined to £31,101,000, as compared with £31,596,000 in 1929, the average value per cwt. of all fruit imported thus showing a fractional reduction, but the reduction was very small in comparison with the general fall in prices of commodities in 1930.

The total quantities of raw fruit imported, as given in the official trade returns, are given in Table I.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Raw Fruit into the United Kingdom, 1925–30.*

Description of Fruit.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.
Apples .. ..	5,990	8,284	6,161	6,089	5,758	6,182
Apricots .. ..	56	93	130	73	109	111
Bananas .. ..	(a)12,030	(a)13,546	(a)12,696	(a)12,966	(a)14,937	(a)14,991
Cherries .. ..	139	195	125	80	144	60
Currants .. ..	96	126	128	109	141	123
Gooseberries ..	54	77	57	32	16	29
Grapefruit ..	168	208	379	473	543	557
Grapes .. ..	979	506	718	839	864	695
Lemons .. ..	1,298	1,316	1,243	1,128	1,361	1,478
Limes and un- specified Citrus.	1	—	1	1	5	1
Oranges .. ..	7,729	7,973	7,898	7,761	9,264	10,205
Peaches .. ..	17	25	37	31	37	51
Pears .. ..	589	1,429	1,078	860	1,078	1,030
Pineapples ..	(c)	(c)	(c)	45	56	58
Plums .. ..	507	435	597	480	505	389
Strawberries ..	55	52	71	79	80	68
Other descriptions	440	416	356	411	376	380
Total Imports (b)	21,770	25,246	22,833	22,427	24,871	25,968

(a) Thousand bunches. (b) Including bananas estimated at 34 lbs. of fruit per bunch. (c) Included in "Other descriptions."

New records were established in 1930 in imports of bananas and citrus fruit, and these were mainly responsible for the record total. Imports of bananas have shown a progressive increase during the

last four years and reached nearly 15 million bunches in 1930, although this represents only a moderate increase over the preceding year's total. For the first time imports of oranges exceeded 10 million cwts., while lemons at 1,478,000 cwts. and grapefruit at 557,000 cwts. also reached new high levels. Imports of apples, after suffering a progressive decline since 1926, recovered to 6,182,000 cwts., which is about 400,000 cwts. higher than in 1929 and just above the 1927 figure, but well below the 1926 total. Of soft fruits, imported mainly from the Continent, currants and strawberries declined by comparison with 1929, while gooseberries showed a recovery from the unusually low imports in that year. Imports of apricots and peaches increased over the 1929 figure, and of the remaining fruits separately distinguished in the official trade returns, cherries, grapes and plums show a marked decline and pears a slight decline.

The total values of raw fruit imported, as given in the official trade returns, are given in Table II.

TABLE II.—*Value of Imports of Raw Fruit, 1925-30.*

Description of Fruit.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.
Apples .. .. .	7,542	9,561	7,272	7,838	7,062	7,564
Apricots .. .. .	152	231	291	221	306	322
Bananas .. .. .	5,860	6,048	5,750	5,612	5,646	5,657
Cherries .. .. .	343	431	276	172	316	132
Currants .. .. .	256	329	324	275	355	262
Gooseberries .. .. .	89	103	47	28	12	20
Grapefruit .. .. .	312	395	667	791	902	903
Grapes .. .. .	2,177	1,623	1,937	2,018	2,018	1,842
Lemons .. .. .	1,093	1,101	1,186	1,251	1,423	1,414
Limes and unspecified Citrus	1	1	1	1	5	1
Oranges .. .. .	8,097	7,664	8,593	7,898	9,806	9,546
Peaches .. .. .	100	99	169	125	177	199
Pears .. .. .	1,267	2,061	1,460	1,428	1,666	1,724
Pineapples .. .. .	*	*	*	90	138	131
Plums .. .. .	957	829	1,079	906	1,043	791
Strawberries .. .. .	147	153	209	201	253	191
Other descriptions .. .. .	539	542	469	469	462	402
Total .. .. .	28,932	31,171	29,730	29,324	31,590	31,101

\* Included in "Other descriptions."

In Table III are shown average declared values of each fruit imported during the past six years.

TABLE III.—Average Value per cwt. of Imports of Raw Fruit into the United Kingdom, 1925–30.

Description of Fruit.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	<i>s. d.</i>					
Apples .. ..	25 2	23 1	23 7	25 9	24 6	24 6
Apricots .. ..	54 0	49 10	44 11	60 6	55 10	58 0
Bananas .. ..	(a) 9 9	(a) 8 11	(a) 9 1	(a) 8 8	(a) 7 7	(a) 7 6
Cherries .. ..	49 6	44 3	44 2	43 3	43 11	44 4
Currants .. ..	53 6	52 1	50 7	50 5	50 3	42 9
Gooseberries ..	33 3	26 10	16 6	17 10	16 1	13 9
Grapefruit ..	37 3	37 11	35 3	33 6	33 3	32 6
Grapes .. ..	44 6	64 1	53 11	48 1	46 9	53 0
Lemons .. ..	16 10	16 9	19 1	22 2	20 11	19 2
Oranges .. ..	21 0	19 3	21 9	20 4	21 2	18 8
Peaches .. ..	122 7	79 10	89 11	81 5	96 11	77 5
Pears .. ..	43 0	28 10	27 1	33 2	30 11	33 6
Pineapples ..	(c)	(c)	(c)	39 9	49 6	45 9
Plums .. ..	37 9	38 1	36 2	37 9	41 4	40 7
Strawberries ..	53 5	58 11	58 6	51 1	63 1	56 6
Other descriptions	24 6	26 1	26 4	22 10	24 6	21 1
All raw fruits ..	(b) 26 7	(b) 24 8	(b) 26 0	(b) 26 2	(b) 25 4	(b) 24 0

(a) Average value per bunch. (b) Including bananas estimated at 34 lbs. of fruit per bunch. (c) Included in "Other descriptions."

It was pointed out above that the average value per cwt. of all fruit imported fell slightly during 1930, but the fall was no more than might have been expected from the larger supplies. Examination of the imports of the past six years shows a close relation between the volume of imports and the average declared value per cwt. of imports; the year 1926, in which imports approached most closely in volume to those of last year, also recorded the lowest average value other than that of last year, and generally a reduction in volume of imports is accompanied by a rise in average value.

Turning to last year's figures, the fall in values is due to lower average values for oranges, lemons, currants and strawberries, but apples, apricots, bananas, cherries, grapefruit, peaches and plums showed practically no change in average value per cwt., and grapes and

pears actually increased slightly. Perhaps as much as any other reason the fall over all is due to decreased supplies of the more expensive fruits and increased supplies of the cheaper.

Table IV shows re-exports of fruit in each of the past six years.

TABLE IV.—*Re-exports of certain Imported Fruits, 1925–30.*

Description of Fruit.	Quantities.					
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.
Apples .. ..	352	425	371	346	258	350
Bananas .. ..	(a) 329	(a) 316	(a) 381	(a) 515	(a) 656	(a) 615
Grapefruit ..	6	6	8	14	16	23
Grapes .. ..	38	34	36	35	40	29
Lemons .. ..	47	33	36	34	62	43
Oranges .. ..	216	201	255	272	308	615
Pears .. ..	20	24	20	31	37	89
Plums .. ..	4	4	7	6	9	11
Other fruits ..	14	14	14	18	23	22
Total .. ..	(b) 797	(b) 837	(b) 863	(b) 912	(b) 952	(b) 1,369

(a) Thousand Bunches. (b) Including bananas at 34 lbs. of fruit per bunch.

Re-exports of fruit imported into the United Kingdom normally form about 4 per cent. of the total, the Irish Free State being the most important recipient. Last year re-exports were exceptionally large, amounting to over 5 per cent. of total imports, mainly owing to big re-exports of oranges, although apples showed a recovery after declining for three years, and grapefruit and pears continued the increase of recent years.

## EMPIRE FRUIT IMPORTS.

Imports of fresh fruit from Empire sources as a whole formed in 1930 a larger proportion than in any previous year of total imports from all sources, which themselves constituted a record, the total of almost 26 million cwts. exceeding any previous figure by over 700,000 cwts. Imports of raw fruit of all descriptions from the Empire comprised 33 per cent. of the total as compared with 22 per cent. in 1929, 27 per cent. in 1928 and 21 per cent. in 1927.

In the following table are shown aggregate imports of each kind of fruit from Empire countries in 1930 and the previous five years.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Raw Fruit consigned from British Countries.*

Description of Fruit.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.
Apples .. ..	2,627	3,183	1,936	3,035	2,326	3,829
Apricots .. ..	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	1
Bananas .. ..	(b) 2,403	(b) 3,608	(b) 1,971	(b) 2,741	(b) 4,015	(b) 5,926
Cherries .. ..	—	(a)	—	(a)	(a)	(a)
Currants .. ..	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Gooseberries ..	1	1	(a)	(a)	1	(a)
Grapefruit ..	32	42	52	55	75	88
Grapes .. ..	61	57	77	62	71	80
Lemons .. ..	2	6	5	3	18	4
Limes and unspeci- fied Citrus ..	(a)	—	(a)	1	5	1
Oranges .. ..	1,497	1,472	1,952	1,673	1,483	2,424
Peaches .. ..	11	8	23	14	20	26
Pears .. ..	164	169	110	240	120	322
Plums .. ..	10	16	31	35	25	36
Strawberries ..	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	1	(a)
Pineapples ..	} 35	52	36 {	7	11	6
Other fruits ..				19	26	13
Total (c) ..	5,170	6,101	4,820	5,975	5,395	8,629

(a) Less than 500 cwts.

(b) Thousand bunches.

(c) Including bananas estimated at 34 lbs. of fruit per bunch.

Table II shows for each of the above fruits the proportion of all imports that were accounted for by imports from Empire countries.

TABLE II.—*Imports of Raw Fruit: Proportion consigned from British Countries.*

Description of Fruit.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	Per cent.					
Apples .. ..	43·9	38·4	31·4	49·9	40·4	61·9
Apricots .. ..	1·6	0·4	0·4	0·6	0·4	0·7
Bananas .. ..	20·0	26·6	15·5	21·1	26·1	39·5
Cherries .. ..	0·0	0·2	0·0	(a)	(a)	(a)
Currants .. ..	0·1	0·1	(a)	0·1	0·2	(a)
Gooseberries ..	1·1	0·8	0·4	1·4	5·0	1·2
Grapefruit ..	18·9	20·2	13·8	11·6	13·8	15·8
Grapes .. ..	6·2	11·0	10·8	7·4	8·2	11·5
Lemons .. ..	0·1	0·5	0·4	0·2	1·3	0·3
Limes and unspeci- fied Citrus ..	23·0	0·0	48·0	95·0	99·5	97·3
Oranges .. ..	19·4	18·5	24·7	21·6	16·0	23·7
Peaches .. ..	68·7	30·3	61·0	45·3	53·0	51·3
Pears .. ..	27·8	11·8	10·2	27·9	11·1	31·4
Plums .. ..	1·9	3·7	5·2	7·4	5·0	9·3
Strawberries ..	(a)	(a)	(a)	0·1	0·9	(a)
Pineapples ..	} 8·0	} 12·5	} 10·2	15·1	19·5	9·9
Other fruits ..				4·7	7·0	3·3
Total .. ..	23·7	24·2	21·1	26·7	21·7	33·2

(a) Less than 0·05 per cent.

*Apples.*—Imports of apples from Empire countries were 65 per cent. heavier than in 1929, owing to good crops in Australia and New Zealand, a big Nova Scotian crop in the autumn of 1929 and a heavy movement of the 1930 crop. At the same time the United States crop in 1929 was light and although the export movement this season has been heavy, Continental requirements have diverted supplies from the United Kingdom market. Hence not only have imports of apples from Empire sources reached a level never previously attained, but the proportion of aggregate imports accounted for by Empire shipments exceeded 60 per cent.—a figure not previously reached in post-war years. The largest total of apple imports from the Empire prior to 1930 was the 3,183,000 cwts. in 1926, and it is

necessary to go back to 1909 for the last occasion that the Empire accounted for over 60 per cent. of British imports.

*Bananas.*—During the past few years imports of bananas from Jamaica have been rising rapidly and the 1930 total shows an increase of 1,900,000 bunches, or 48 per cent. over the 1929 record figure, and is fully three times as large as the imports from that source in 1927. Meanwhile imports from foreign countries have been barely maintained, and were in 1930 smaller than for several years past. During the five years 1924 to 1928 imports of bananas from Empire sources averaged about 20 per cent. of total imports from all countries. In 1929 the proportion rose to 27 per cent., while in 1930 it jumped to practically 40 per cent. of all imports—a proportion never realised in any previous year.

*Grapefruit.*—Imports of grapefruit in 1930 showed only a moderate rise on 1929, the totals being 543,000 cwts. in the earlier and 557,000 cwts. in the later year. Shipments credited to Empire countries accounted for 88,000 cwts. as against 75,000 cwts. in 1929, or 16 per cent. against 14 per cent., although imports consigned from Jamaica fell from 41,000 to 25,000 cwts. Some part of the Jamaica fruit is shipped through New York and may be included in imports credited to the United States, but more Jamaica grapefruit is going to Canada than in earlier years. Both South Africa and Palestine substantially increased their shipments of grapefruit to this country.

*Grapes.*—Only a small proportion of the imports of grapes come from Empire countries. Although the light Almeria crop caused a material reduction in aggregate imports last year, from 864,000 cwts. in 1929 to 695,000 in 1930, imports from Empire sources established a new high record at 80,000 cwts. or  $11\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the total, as against 8 per cent. in 1929 and 7 per cent. in 1928.

*Lemons.*—The proportion of lemons coming from Empire sources is almost negligible and the quantity imported in 1930 was even lower than in 1929, owing to a reduction in the quantity imported from Palestine.

*Oranges.*—Imports of oranges from South Africa last year were very much heavier than ever before and although imports from Palestine fell slightly below those of 1927, aggregate imports from the Empire totalled 2,425,000 cwts. or nearly half a million cwts. more than the previous record figure reached in 1927, and formed 24 per cent. of total imports from all sources as compared with 16 per cent. in

1929 and 25 per cent. in 1927. Imports from Spain and Brazil in 1930 each reached record proportions, but supplies from the United States, after reaching nearly 1,000,000 cwts. in 1929, fell to 38,000 cwts. last year.

*Pears.*—Imports of pears from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa each established a new high record in 1930, and, with European crops almost a failure (although imports from the United States also created a record), Empire supplies formed over 30 per cent. of the total imports as compared with 11 per cent. in 1929 and 28 per cent. in 1928, which was another year of relatively good pear crops in the southern dominions and of light crops in Europe.

*Other fruits.*—The above fruits accounted in 1930 for 95 per cent. of the imports of raw fruits into the United Kingdom. Imports of other fruits come mainly from the Continent and were on the whole lighter than in 1929.

#### FRUIT CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The figures of home production of fruit and of imports and re-exports given on pages 7, 9 and 12, supply material for approximate calculations of the total quantity of raw fruit available for consumption in the United Kingdom from year to year. In these calculations approximate estimates have to be made of fruit production in Scotland and Northern Ireland, but these countries produced in 1925 only 215,000 cwts. of fruit as compared with the 9,400,000 cwts. (other than cider fruit) produced in England and Wales and the 21,800,000 cwts. imported in that year. Thus no significant error is likely to arise from estimating Scotland's and Northern Ireland's output. A further allowance must be made for the carry-over of fruit from one year to another; no information is available as to the carry-over of imported fruit, but the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries estimates that on the average some 16 per cent. of the home apple crop is marketed after the end of December, and a net addition or deduction has to be made accordingly to represent fruit grown, but not consumed, in the calendar year.

Furthermore, although cider apples and perry pears are excluded from all calculations, no similar adjustment is possible for imported

apples, although some part of the apples imported consist of cider fruit, but again the error is not likely to be of importance.

The results of the calculations during the past seven years are shown in the following table :—

TABLE I.—*Fresh Fruit Supplies and Consumption.*

	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	Thou- sand. cwts.	Thou- sand. cwts.	Thou- sand. cwts.	Thou- sand. cwts.	Thou- sand. cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand. cwts.
Net imports (a) .. ..	22,196	20,973	24,409	21,967	21,515	23,919	24,601
Home production less exports (b) .. ..	5,850	9,620	4,820	9,590	5,875	10,020	8,940
Add or deduct to allow for carry-over of apples	+110	-662	+863	-773	+488	-561	+413
Net supplies .. ..	28,156	29,931	30,092	30,784	27,878	33,378	33,954
Consumption per head	lbs. 70·3	lbs. 74·4	lbs. 74·5	lbs. 75·9	lbs. 68·5	lbs. 81·8	lbs. 82·8

(a) Excluding nuts, but including bananas at 34 lbs. of fruit per bunch.

(b) Excluding cider apples and perry pears.

These figures suggest that fruit consumption in 1930 was maintained at fully the high level of the preceding year, and represented an increase in per head consumption of about 12½ lbs. since 1924. The figures of course include fruit used for all purposes, not only for household consumption, but also for preserving, and they take no account of consumption of imported canned and dried fruits and of fruit pulp used for jam making, imports of which have also tended to increase in recent years.

As regards consumption of the individual fruits, the figures given in Table II show the estimated quantity of raw fruit available per head of the population in each of the past seven years. The figures have been arrived at on the same basis as the per caput consumption figures given in Table I (home production and imports, less exports and re-exports, with an adjustment for carry-over of the home apple crop).

TABLE II.—*Estimated Quantity of Raw Fruit available per head of Population, 1924-30.*

Description of Fruit.	Apparent consumption per head.						
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Apples .. ..	23·1	28·6	24·4	27·0	22·5	27·8	24·6
Bananas .. ..	8·4	8·8	9·9	9·2	9·3	10·6	10·6
Cherries .. ..	1·1	1·2	1·0	1·1	0·7	1·1	1·1
Currants .. ..	1·3	0·9	0·9	1·1	0·9	1·2	1·2
Gooseberries ..	1·7	1·7	1·8	1·8	1·6	1·7	2·2
Grapefruit ..	0·2	0·4	0·5	0·9	1·1	1·3	1·3
Grapes .. ..	1·9	2·3	1·2	1·7	2·0	2·0	1·6
Lemons & Limes	2·9	3·1	3·2	3·0	2·7	3·2	3·5
Oranges .. ..	18·1	18·7	19·2	18·8	18·4	21·9	23·4
Pears .. ..	4·4	1·7	4·4	4·3	2·8	3·8	3·2
Plums .. ..	3·0	3·2	4·3	3·9	3·5	4·2	6·9
Raspberries ..	0·6	0·6	0·5	0·5	0·4	0·5	0·6
Strawberries ..	2·4	2·0	1·9	1·3	1·3	1·2	1·2
Other fruit ..	1·2	1·2	1·3	1·3	1·3	1·3	1·4
Total .. ..	70·3	74·4	74·5	75·9	68·5	81·8	82·8

Of the fruits grown in this country it may be said that apparent consumption is influenced far more by the volume of the home output than by imports. When crops are light imports may be increased, but not to a sufficient extent to make up the deficiency as compared with a good crop; similarly, when crops are heavy imports are likely to be reduced, but by a much smaller proportion. Moreover, a very heavy home crop may lead to some part of the output being unsaleable, and consequently left ungathered, and to the extent that such waste occurs the consumption figures given above may be exaggerated, as for example, in the case of apples in 1927 and 1929 and plums and gooseberries in 1930, appreciable quantities of which were reported to have been left on the trees and bushes.

The upward trend in the apparent consumption of fruit is chiefly due to the fruits not grown in this country, notably bananas and oranges. These two fruits, together with lemons and grapefruit, account for over 9 lbs. of the increase of 12½ lbs. per head between 1924 and 1930.

## IMPORTS OF APPLES.

After declining continuously for three years, imports of apples in 1930 showed a recovery, bringing the total to the highest figure since 1926; but the total was still almost 25 per cent. below that of 1926, which was the year in which the United States crop established a record in volume and the crops in Australia and New Zealand reached a total not previously recorded.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Apples into the United Kingdom, 1925-30.*

Country whence consigned.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928,	1929.	1930.
	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.
Canada .. ..	1,640	1,606	1,185	1,247	1,707	2,092
Australia .. ..	888	1,301	557	1,442	352	1,351
New Zealand .. ..	95	260	187	342	258	380
Other Empire Countries .. ..	4	16	7	4	9	6
United States .. ..	2,801	4,581	3,825	2,955	3,089	2,236
France .. ..	407	296	128	34	95	65
Belgium .. ..	45	103	104	25	59	3
Netherlands .. ..	16	22	30	4	68	9
Russia .. ..	21	18	28	24	20	10
Portugal .. ..	58	15	88	5	66	14
Italy .. ..	2	48	15	4	19	—
Other Foreign Countries .. ..	13	18	7	3	16	16
Total Empire Countries .. ..	2,627	3,183	1,936	3,035	2,326	3,829
Total Foreign Countries .. ..	3,363	5,101	4,225	3,054	3,432	2,353
Total .. ..	5,990	8,284	6,161	6,089	5,758	6,182

For last year's recovery, Canada was chiefly responsible. The 1929 apple crop in Nova Scotia exceeded all previous records and although the British Columbian crop was only moderate, experience has shown that the fluctuations in the Nova Scotian crop normally have more effect upon the volume of exports than do fluctuations in

the British Columbian crop. The Canadian apple export season is, of course, spread over parts of two calendar years, and the heavy crop in 1929 was already reflected in the substantial increase in imports from Canada recorded in that year. The effect continued into 1930, and although the crop harvested in the autumn of that year in Nova Scotia and Ontario was only light, the British Columbian crop was heavy, while agricultural and industrial depression, combined with an embargo on imports into the United Kingdom of the lower grades of apples from the United States, induced the shipment of an abnormally large proportion of the Eastern Canadian crop before the end of the year. Thus imports of apples from Canada recorded in the year 1930 proved to be higher than ever before, and approached very closely to the aggregate from the United States.

While circumstances were all favourable to a substantial increase in supplies of apples from Canada, conditions in the United States were almost precisely opposite. A light apple crop in 1929 reduced exports to the United Kingdom during the latter part of that year and the early months of 1930, and the 1930 crop, although better than at one time seemed probable, was not excessive. Moreover, the United Kingdom regulations on imports, referred to above, affected supplies of United States apples during the early part of the 1930-31 season. But the chief reason for the smaller imports from the United States in 1930 was not the adverse circumstances, which have, so far as the crops are concerned, been paralleled in other years, but the failure of the 1930 apple crops in Europe, which resulted in an abnormally large proportion of the exports being sent to the Continent instead of the United Kingdom. On the whole, imports from the United States into this country fell by considerably more than those from Canada increased, and, at 2,236,000 cwts., were the smallest recorded from the U.S.A. in any year since 1922.

Two other circumstances combined to raise the Empire share of the United Kingdom's apple imports in 1930. In the first place Australia and New Zealand, which for some years have enjoyed alternate good and light apple crops, were due to have heavy crops in 1930, and these in fact occurred. Imports from New Zealand established a new high record, while those from Australia were somewhat lighter than in 1928, but only because of the much larger proportion which was sent to the Continent during 1930.

The second favourable circumstance, from the Empire viewpoint, lay in the 1930 apple crop failures in Europe, to which reference was made above. No very large share of the United Kingdom apple

imports is drawn from the Continent, but France, Belgium and other European countries accounted in 1925 for 9 per cent. and in 1926, 1927 and 1929 for about 6 per cent. of all imports. In 1928 imports from Europe accounted for only 1½ per cent. and last year for a hardly larger share.

The net result of these changes in imports in 1930 was that the Empire was responsible for 62 per cent. of all imports of apples—the first time since 1922 that the Empire share has been over 50 per cent. and since 1909 that it has exceeded 60 per cent.

As usual when Australian and New Zealand supplies are good, the summer months were fairly well supplied with apples relatively to the winter months. The three months May to July accounted for nearly 25 per cent. of the total imports for the year, whereas in 1929 the same three months accounted for less than 15 per cent. August was as usual the month of minimum imports.

In Table II are shown imports in each month during the past six years.

TABLE II.—*Imports of Apples into the United Kingdom in each Month, 1925–30.*

Month.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.
January .. ..	496	572	682	453	720	609
February .. ..	665	533	851	443	667	487
March .. ..	379	543	755	401	435	506
April .. ..	400	529	506	346	521	422
May .. ..	340	446	450	504	435	474
June .. ..	373	682	332	522	229	554
July .. ..	202	231	203	413	167	457
August .. ..	91	142	121	279	117	145
September .. ..	392	486	345	371	241	160
October .. ..	874	1,609	566	1,024	673	900
November .. ..	957	1,541	755	845	909	761
December .. ..	821	970	595	488	644	707
Total .. ..	5,990	8,284	6,161	6,089	5,758	6,182

In Table III are shown imports in each month last year from the principal countries of consignment. The heavy shipments from Canada in the 1929–30 season are reflected in the shipments

during the early part of the year, and in each month from January to March imports from Canada exceeded those from the U.S.A. Imports from the U.S.A. decreased in April and in that month were actually exceeded by those from Australia, whereas in 1929 the U.S.A. accounted for 377,000 out of the 521,000 cwts. of apples imported in April.

Later in the year conditions were nearer to normal, and the United States proved to be the chief supplier, but even so its excess over Canada was rather less pronounced than usual.

TABLE III.—Imports of Apples into the United Kingdom in each Month of 1930, showing the Principal Countries whence Consigned.

Month.	Canada.	Australia.	New Zealand.	United States.	Other countries.	Total.
	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.				
January ..	309	—	—	284	16	609
February ..	270	—	—	208	9	487
March ..	252	—	3	249	2	506
April ..	97	150	36	137	2	422
May ..	1	365	90	18	—	474
June ..	1	430	120	—	3	554
July ..	8	298	130	2	19	457
August ..	2	90	—	44	9	145
September ..	64	14	1	78	3	160
October ..	500	1	—	349	50	900
November ..	365	3	—	393	—	761
December ..	223	—	—	474	10	707
Total ..	2,092	1,351	380	2,236	123	6,182

### IMPORTS OF APRICOTS.

Imports of raw apricots last year were on much the same scale as in 1929, although falling somewhat short of the high 1927 figure. Spain and France, which supply the bulk of the raw apricots imported, accounted for no less than 98 per cent. of the total, with Spain maintaining the strong position gained in recent years. Recorded imports for 1930 and earlier years are shown in Table I.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Apricots into the United Kingdom, 1925–30.*

Country whence consigned.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
South Africa .. ..	897	201	251	362	253	246
Australia .. .. .	—	149	155	40	138	520
Other Empire Countries..	—	—	52	1	—	—
France .. .. .	17,611	41,120	36,379	15,886	23,430	26,302
Spain .. .. .	37,419	50,914	92,564	55,961	80,624	82,849
Other Foreign Countries..	253	276	110	699	5,026	1,022
Total Empire Countries	897	350	458	403	391	766
Total Foreign Countries	55,283	92,310	129,053	72,546	109,080	110,173
Total .. .. .	56,180	92,660	129,511	72,949	109,471	110,939

Table II shows imports of apricots by months during the past six years.

TABLE II.—*Imports of Apricots into the United Kingdom in each Month, 1925–30.*

Month.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
January .. ..	611	182	176	363	83	194
February .. ..	12	—	8	1	6	—
March .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
April .. .. .	—	148	—	—	8	—
May .. .. .	92	5,242	13,121	9,789	1,090	4,306
June .. .. .	32,495	45,113	80,164	50,866	49,496	77,754
July .. .. .	22,585	39,709	35,746	11,474	56,187	28,630
August .. .. .	89	2,239	—	410	2,437	3
September .. ..	21	—	177	—	—	—
October .. .. .	—	8	—	—	—	—
November .. ..	—	—	1	5	—	—
December .. ..	275	18	118	40	164	52
Total .. .. .	56,180	92,660	129,511	72,949	109,471	110,939

Imports of raw apricots from the Continent begin towards the end of May, but June and July see the bulk of the imports. Generally, the greater proportion of imported supplies arrives in June, but in years when the season is late, as for example in 1929, the peak of the season is naturally delayed, and July imports may approach or even exceed those of June. The 1930 season was fairly normal, with June accounting for some 70 per cent. of the total.

The South African raw apricot supplies arrive during December and January, but the trade shows little development. In contrast with the steady growth in imports of other fruits from South Africa during the winter months, the demand for fresh apricots is apparently not sufficient to encourage larger consignments.

There is little difference in the seasons of the two chief continental shippers of fresh apricots, the imports from France and Spain showing much the same variations between the different months. Table III shows imports by months for 1930, separating the figures for the principal countries of consignment. But the table should be compared with that showing imports of apricot pulp in 1930, given on page 74. Imports of apricot pulp come almost entirely from Spain, and the season is at its height in July, August and September, although apricot pulp, unlike raw apricots, is shipped throughout the year.

TABLE III.—*Imports of Apricots during each Month of 1930, showing Countries whence consigned.*

Month.	South Africa.	France.	Spain.	Other countries.	Total.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
January.. ..	194	—	—	—	194
February .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
March .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
April .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
May .. .. .	—	360	3,946	—	4,306
June .. .. .	—	19,893	56,344	1,517	77,754
July .. .. .	—	6,046	22,559	25	28,630
August .. .. .	—	3	—	—	3
September .. .	—	—	—	—	—
October .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
November .. .	—	—	—	—	—
December .. .	52	—	—	—	52
Total .. .. .	246	26,302	82,849	1,542	110,939

## IMPORTS OF BANANAS.

Imports of bananas in 1929 were nearly 1½ million bunches larger than had ever before been recorded. This record was surpassed in 1930, when the total recorded imports reached almost 15 million bunches, an increase of only 56,000 over 1929, but sufficient to establish a new high record. The very rapid development of the trade in bananas since the beginning of the century has raised imports from an average of 2,660,000 bunches in the five years 1900-04, and 6,710,000 bunches in the quinquennium immediately preceding the war, to the striking figures which are shown in Table I below. Somewhat similar increases have been shown in imports into other European countries and into the United States, where imports in 1930 reached the figure of 62,730,000 bunches.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Bananas into the United Kingdom, 1925-30.*

Country whence consigned.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	Thou- sand bunches.	Thou- sand bunches.	Thou- sand bunches.	Thou- sand bunches.	Thou- sand bunches.	Thou- sand bunches.
British West Indies ..	2,403	3,581	1,971	2,741	4,015	5,926
British Honduras ..	—	27	—	—	—	—
Canary Islands .. ..	2,222	2,591	1,809	1,599	1,224	963
Honduras .. .. .	2,713	1,400	2,645	1,572	2,916	985
Costa Rica .. .. .	1,923	2,175	2,044	2,204	1,669	2,189
Colombia .. .. .	2,762	3,710	3,771	3,957	3,748	3,354
Brazil .. .. .	—	—	455	885	1,351	1,410
Other Foreign countries..	7	62	1	8	14	166
Total Empire Countries	2,403	3,608	1,971	2,741	4,015	5,926
Total Foreign Countries	9,627	9,938	10,725	10,225	10,922	9,067
Total .. .. .	12,030	13,546	12,696	12,966	14,937	14,993

The rapid increase in imports from Empire sources is the most striking feature of the figures in the above table. Jamaica is practically the sole Empire source of supply of bananas to the United Kingdom market, and imports from that source last year showed an increase of over 1,900,000 bunches, or nearly 50 per cent. over the figure for 1929, which was itself a record. This brought the total

from Empire sources to little less than six million bunches, or almost 40 per cent. of the imports from all countries—a proportion which is far higher than had ever previously been realised. This result may be attributed to two causes, first the operations of the recently formed Jamaica Banana Producers' Association and the arrangements for direct shipments to the United Kingdom market of bananas handled by that Association; and secondly the allocation of a larger proportion of Jamaica bananas to this country by other interests importing bananas, with a larger proportion of the Colombian and Central American supplies going to Europe and the United States. The distribution of Jamaica bananas in 1930 by the various agencies handling the fruit is shown in the following table.

TABLE II.—*Exports of Bananas from Jamaica in 1930.*

Destination.	United Fruit Company.	Jamaica Banana Producers Association.	Atlantic Fruit Company.	Total.
	Bunches.	Bunches.	Bunches.	Bunches.
United States .. ..	3,600,000	3,400,000	5,300,000	12,300,000
Canada .. .. .	1,300,000	1,900,000	—	3,200,000
United Kingdom and Continent .. ..	6,500,000	2,800,000	—	9,300,000
Total .. .. .	11,400,000	8,100,000	5,300,000	24,800,000

Apart from the increase in imports from Jamaica, there have been other significant developments in the banana trade in recent years. The chief of these has been the rise in imports of bananas from Brazil. This trade started during the first half of 1927, and has expanded rapidly, although the rate of expansion last year was much slower than in the first two years of the trade; even yet the imports of Brazilian bananas form rather less than 10 per cent. of the total, but this is a striking proportion for a trade which is only now in its fourth year.

Imports from the Canary Islands have been declining steadily for several years past, and Canary bananas are more and more finding a market on the Continent, especially in Spain and France. In the space of four years imports of Canary bananas into the United Kingdom

have fallen from over 2½ million to less than one million bunches, and last year's total was the smallest recorded in any year during the present century.

The group of countries comprising Honduras, Costa Rica and Colombia still account for a large proportion of the total imports of bananas. The rise in imports from these sources between the beginning of the century and the War was extraordinarily rapid, and up to 1928 they were regularly furnishing over 60 per cent. of the total imports. Last year there was a sharp decline in imports from Honduras and a small decrease from Colombia, with an increase in supplies from Costa Rica, giving that country the largest total ever recorded. On the whole the group furnished only 44 per cent. of all banana imports, as compared with 56 per cent. in 1929. In 1929 Colombia was displaced by Jamaica from its position as chief individual source of supply of bananas to the United Kingdom market; last year Jamaica went still further ahead, and supplied 76 per cent. more bananas than Colombia and more than the combined imports from the two largest foreign sources of supply.

The change in the sources of Britain's banana imports during the present century are clearly shown in the following table. The change in the countries constituting the United Kingdom in 1923 has no important bearing upon the figures, as the Irish Free State obtains practically the whole of its imports from the United Kingdom.

TABLE III.—*Imports of Bananas into the United Kingdom, 1900–30.*

Period.	British West Indies.		Colombia and Central America.		Canary Islands.		Brazil.		Total Imports*
	Thousand bunches	Per cent. of total.	Thousand bunches	Per cent. of total.	Thousand bunches	Per cent. of total.	Thousand bunches	Per cent. of total.	Thousand bunches
<i>Quinquennial average:</i>									
1900–04 ..	535	20·1	361	13·6	1,767	66·3	—	—	2,664
1909–13 ..	584	8·7	4,186	62·3	1,932	28·8	—	—	6,713
1922–26 ..	2,459	20·6	6,959	58·4	2,500	21·0	—	—	11,918
<i>Year.</i>									
1927 ..	1,971	15·5	8,460	66·6	1,809	14·3	455	3·6	12,696
1928 ..	2,741	21·2	7,733	59·7	1,599	12·3	885	6·8	12,966
1929 ..	4,015	26·9	8,333	55·8	1,224	8·2	1,351	9·0	14,937
1930 ..	5,926	39·5	6,528	43·6	963	6·4	1,410	9·4	14,993

\* Including small quantities from other sources.

Imports of bananas are registered throughout the year, although imports during the summer months are rather heavier than during the winter. The peak of imports is usually in July, and the six months May to October account for approximately 60 per cent. of the annual imports. Figures of monthly imports during the past six years are shown in Table IV.

TABLE IV.—*Imports of Bananas into the United Kingdom in each Month, 1925-30.*

Month.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	Thousand bunches.					
January .. ..	764	861	850	972	933	886
February .. ..	543	809	771	670	667	883
March .. ..	686	879	910	961	872	1,026
April .. ..	1,057	1,276	924	1,040	988	1,147
May .. ..	982	935	959	1,174	1,423	1,384
June .. ..	1,009	1,003	1,110	1,403	1,354	1,477
July .. ..	1,416	1,670	1,414	1,201	1,550	1,737
August .. ..	1,188	1,620	1,114	1,494	1,876	1,478
September .. ..	1,290	1,393	1,357	1,250	1,482	1,415
October .. ..	1,168	1,274	1,205	1,223	1,528	1,682
November.. ..	1,006	1,067	1,006	977	1,336	943
December.. ..	921	759	1,076	601	928	935
Total .. ..	12,030	13,546	12,696	12,966	14,937	14,993

## IMPORTS OF CHERRIES.

The year 1930 was a year of light crops of tree fruits on the continent of Europe, whence come practically all the cherries imported into the United Kingdom. In addition the continuance of regulation of imports to prevent the introduction of the Cherry Fruit Fly again restricted imports from France and Italy, which would probably in any case have been of moderate dimensions in view of the light crops.

The general result of these influences is seen in the table of imports over the past six years, given below. The total imports for the year reached only 59,500 cwts., or slightly over 40 per cent. of the imports in the previous year, and the year's total was the smallest recorded since the War, when imports were very severely restricted.

The five countries from which imports are mainly derived all showed material decreases as compared with 1929, imports from Holland and Italy being slightly above 50 per cent., those from Belgium and Germany slightly below 50 per cent., and those from France only about 30 per cent. of the 1929 figures. France, Holland and Italy did indeed furnish larger quantities than in 1928, but supplies from Belgium and Germany were a good deal lighter than in that year.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Cherries into the United Kingdom, 1925–30.*

Country whence Consigned.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Germany .. .. .	1,563	810	157	10,969	1,098	493
Netherlands .. ..	13,313	11,416	5,153	6,074	13,263	6,704
Belgium .. .. .	36,752	49,710	36,702	44,921	66,116	30,914
France .. .. .	79,191	124,968	72,501	15,575	55,220	16,697
Spain .. .. .	7,402	6,290	37	210	—	—
Italy .. .. .	98	1,109	10,359	1,906	8,091	4,677
Other Countries .. ..	194	472	—	2	19	36
Total Empire Countries..	—	382	—	2	19	1
Total Foreign Countries..	138,513	194,393	124,909	79,655	143,788	59,520
Total .. .. .	138,513	194,775	124,909	79,657	143,807	59,521

The season last year was moderately early, and the peak of imports occurred in June, whereas the late seasons of 1928 and 1929 delayed

the peak of imports until the following month. Table II shows imports by months during each of the past six years :—

TABLE II.—*Imports of Cherries into the United Kingdom in each Month, 1925–30.*

Month.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
April .. ..	—	102	—	—	—	—
May .. ..	1,462	24,113	11,895	5,202	10,680	6,703
June .. ..	68,814	103,291	69,299	18,033	54,735	29,393
July .. ..	63,605	58,302	42,432	41,420	60,221	23,126
August .. ..	4,356	6,208	1,280	12,116	17,669	299
September .. ..	276	2,759	—	2,886	483	—
October .. ..	—	—	3	—	—	—
November.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
December.. ..	—	—	—	—	19	—
Total .. ..	138,513	194,775	124,909	79,657	143,807	59,521

The final table shows imports in 1930 by months from each of the chief countries of supply. France and Italy started shipping in May, with the peak of shipments in June, while Belgium and Holland commenced in June, with the peak occurring early in July. The seasonality of supplies is, however, affected by the embargo on imports from France and Italy after certain dates (varying with the districts), which tends to advance the peak of the season of importation from these countries.

TABLE III.—*Imports of Cherries in each Month of 1930, showing Countries whence consigned.*

Month.	France.	Belgium.	Nether-lands.	Italy.	Other Countries	Total.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
May .. ..	6,339	—	9	355	—	6,703
June .. ..	10,029	13,362	1,680	4,322	—	29,393
July .. ..	329	17,411	4,858	—	528	23,126
August .. ..	—	141	157	—	1	299
Total .. ..	16,697	30,914	6,704	4,677	529	59,521

## IMPORTS OF RAW CURRANTS.

Imports of raw currants have not recently shown very much variation from year to year, the extreme range during the past six years being only from 96,000 to 141,000 cwts. Imports in 1930 were about equal to the average of the preceding five years, but fell short of the 1929 total by some 18,600 cwts. France, Holland and Belgium have always accounted for the bulk of the imports of raw currants, and the order of importance has remained unchanged over a fairly long period, with France furnishing over one half the total.

Last year there were reductions, as compared with 1929, in imports from both France and Belgium, but an increase in arrivals from Holland, establishing a new high record in imports of raw currants from that country. Imports from Norway were lighter, but Spain again appeared as a source of supply after an interval of two years. Imports of raw currants from Empire sources are almost negligible, small quantities only being received from the Irish Free State.

In Table I are shown annual imports of raw currants in each of the past six years. British trade returns do not differentiate between black and red currants, but there is little doubt that the bulk of the imports consist of black currants.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Currants into the United Kingdom, 1925–30.*

Country whence Consigned.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Channel Islands .. ..	—	—	—	—	5	2
Irish Free State .. ..	119	98	51	114	229	44
Norway .. .. .	3,372	3,987	3,442	5,561	3,066	2,095
Germany .. .. .	929	704	186	507	345	93
Netherlands .. ..	20,984	21,319	26,811	21,512	20,570	28,772
Belgium .. .. .	11,883	9,919	11,171	14,830	17,494	15,834
France .. .. .	56,429	89,447	86,106	66,680	99,577	72,123
Spain .. .. .	2,099	608	391	—	—	3,651
Other Foreign Countries	20	24	19	—	9	—
Total Empire Countries..	119	98	51	114	234	46
Total Foreign Countries..	95,716	126,008	128,126	109,090	141,061	122,568
Total ..	95,835	126,106	128,177	109,204	141,295	122,614

In addition to imports of raw currants, there are considerable imports of pulp, especially black currant pulp. The Netherlands is the chief source of supply of the pulp, but France, Belgium and Russia also ship moderate quantities. Imports of pulp are dealt with in a separate article (see page 66).

The season of importation of fresh currants is a short one, extending only from June to August, while the bulk of the imports are registered in July. The figures of imports by months over the past six years are shown in Table II. On the whole July accounts for from 53 to 90 per cent. of the total imports, the lower proportion occurring in 1927 when the French crop was particularly early.

TABLE II.—*Imports of Currants into the United Kingdom in each Month, 1925-30.*

Month.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
May .. ..	—	1	—	2	102	46
June .. ..	3,546	42,227	50,150	19,956	21,511	10,710
July .. ..	87,883	76,735	67,319	78,875	106,707	104,311
August .. ..	4,216	6,433	10,128	10,164	12,975	7,547
September .. ..	90	710	556	114	—	—
October .. ..	100	—	24	93	—	—
Total .. ..	95,835	126,106	128,177	109,204	141,295	122,614

Table III shows monthly imports from the different countries.

TABLE III.—*Imports of Currants in each Month of 1930, showing Countries whence consigned.*

Month.	France.	Nether-lands.	Belgium.	Spain.	Norway.	Other Countries.	Total.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
May .. ..	46	—	—	—	—	—	46
June .. ..	10,243	17	26	424	—	—	10,710
July .. ..	61,055	24,606	14,531	3,227	860	32	104,311
August .. ..	779	4,149	1,277	—	1,235	107	7,547
Total .. ..	72,123	28,772	15,834	3,651	2,095	139	122,614

The first currants to arrive are those from the more southerly districts of France, which begin to arrive in May. During June French currants from the Côte d'Or are arriving, with early arrivals from Belgium and the Netherlands towards the end of the month. Norwegian currants are later, the season opening in July and extending to September, the bulk of supplies arriving in August.

### IMPORTS OF GOOSEBERRIES.

Imports of gooseberries into the United Kingdom have been falling rapidly since 1926, Dutch exports going increasingly to Germany. The total imports for 1929 were barely one-fifth of the 1926 figure. Good crops in the Netherlands and Belgium in 1930 and a reduction in demand from Germany led to a recovery in imports, which were, however, lighter than in any year since 1919, other than 1929. Both the Netherlands and Belgium showed an increase in 1930 over 1929, and these two countries as usual, accounted for over 95 per cent. of total imports; but the aggregate was only 37 per cent. of the 1926 total. Imports during the past six years are shown in Table I.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Gooseberries into the United Kingdom, 1925–30.*

Country whence consigned.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Netherlands ..	46,370	63,911	46,194	19,983	10,384	20,638
Belgium .. ..	5,873	10,769	10,484	10,845	4,279	6,629
Other Foreign Countries ..	832	1,599	372	252	122	929
<b>Total Foreign Countries ..</b>	<b>53,075</b>	<b>76,279</b>	<b>57,050</b>	<b>31,080</b>	<b>14,785</b>	<b>28,196</b>
Total Empire Countries .. ..	631	641	215	439	763	342
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>53,706</b>	<b>76,920</b>	<b>57,265</b>	<b>31,519</b>	<b>15,548</b>	<b>28,538</b>

As in the case of other soft fruits, there is a substantial importation of gooseberry pulp, particularly from the Netherlands, Dutch exports of pulp exceeding in volume their exports of raw fruit ; but Dutch exports of gooseberry pulp have also decreased in recent years. Imports of gooseberries, either whole fruit or pulp, bear a much smaller ratio to home production than in the case of other soft fruits, home production averaging some 625,000 cwts. annually.

The season for imported gooseberries is practically limited to June and July, these months accounting for all but a very small proportion of the total. The lateness or otherwise of the season is responsible for whether the peak of the season occurs in June or July ; last year the season was fairly early, but the large percentage of imports falling in June was due less to this cause than to the decline in demand as the season progressed, large quantities of gooseberries both in the Netherlands and in the United Kingdom being practically unsaleable.

Table II shows imports by months during the past six years. The small imports recorded in the first four months of 1927 were in January and February, and were shown as coming from South Africa and Belgium.

TABLE II.—*Imports of Gooseberries into the United Kingdom in each Month, 1925–30.*

Month.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
January–April ..	—	—	17	—	—	—
May .. ..	62	946	1,209	53	2	225
June .. ..	31,289	63,472	39,825	23,246	7,264	23,689
July .. ..	20,951	11,535	16,777	7,417	7,923	4,511
August .. ..	1,404	967	2	803	328	113
September ..	—	—	—	—	31	—
Total ..	53,706	76,920	57,830	31,519	15,548	28,538

## IMPORTS OF GRAPEFRUIT.

Imports of grapefruit have shown a phenomenal increase during the past decade. In 1921 total imports amounted to no more than 21,449 cwts. ; in the following three years they totalled 31,600 cwts., 50,149 cwts. and 81,367 cwts. respectively ; while the subsequent rapid development of this trade is indicated in Table I below, which shows imports since 1925. Figures for 1930 show only a slight increase over the 1929 total, but this is doubtless due in part to the light grapefruit crop experienced in Florida.

Imports from the United States declined last year, accounting for 70 per cent. of the total as compared with 78 per cent. in 1929. But fruit shown as coming from the United States includes a fair proportion of fruit originating in other countries, particularly Jamaica, Porto Rico and the Isle of Pines, and shipped to the United Kingdom via New York. Direct consignments from Cuba (Isle of Pines) and Porto Rico in 1930 increased sharply, and aggregate imports from the United States and these two countries recorded a slight increase on the year.

A sharp increase was also recorded in imports from South Africa, bringing the total from that country to nearly 47,000 cwts.—easily the largest figure ever recorded for the Union. Palestine also, which had registered a significant increase in 1929, showed a further marked advance last year, and it is probable that the imports credited to Egypt should be added to Palestine's total. Imports from Jamaica, however, which had steadily risen for several years past, declined in 1930, owing primarily to the larger share of that island's exports taken by Canada ; and it is possibly for the same reason that imports from Canada, which of course consist of re-exports of fruit previously imported from elsewhere, registered a gain during the year.

Other countries from which grapefruit was imported included Portuguese East Africa, with a slightly reduced total, British Honduras, and a miscellaneous group of foreign countries including Spain, France, Brazil and Colombia.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Grapefruit into the United Kingdom, 1925-30.*

Country whence consigned.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
South Africa .. ..	13,766	13,123	17,340	19,053	26,381	46,813
British West Indies ..	17,607	27,179	29,701	31,711	41,125	25,090
Palestine .. .. .	32	283	462	360	2,978	10,309
Canada .. .. .	105	142	3,732	2,004	2,195	5,313
British Honduras ..	187	1,163	485	1,469	1,013	271
British Guiana .. ..	—	47	—	—	700	—
Other Empire Countries..	29	45	450	568	857	107
United States .. ..	125,045	149,905	313,519	370,775	420,270	393,321
Porto Rico .. .. .	2,240	1,617	6,336	—	6,733	26,107
Cuba .. .. .	3,468	11,565	1,523	37,605	16,231	36,917
Portuguese East Africa ..	69	520	2,241	3,657	6,976	5,492
Egypt .. .. .	—	30	—	97	2,428	3,200
Honduras .. .. .	1,902	1,691	1,557	150	123	225
Other Foreign Countries..	3,167	789	1,249	5,600	14,817	3,626
Total Empire Countries..	31,726	41,982	52,170	55,165	75,249	87,903
Total Foreign Countries..	135,891	166,117	326,425	417,884	467,578	468,888
Total .. .. .	167,617	208,099	378,595	473,049	542,827	556,791

Table II shows imports by months over the past six years. There is no markedly seasonal movement, the relative proportions of fruit coming from the different sources in the various years accounting for the greater part of the changes in imports from month to month. The month of March last year witnessed the heaviest importation of grapefruit that had ever been recorded in any one month.

TABLE II.—*Imports of Grapefruit into the United Kingdom in each Month, 1925-30.*

Month.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
January .. ..	3,705	9,854	21,881	30,581	29,521	23,962
February .. ..	15,896	15,614	25,426	34,842	37,579	59,469
March .. .. .	28,470	26,950	44,478	43,802	56,780	78,288
April .. .. .	12,500	15,324	28,140	52,681	66,312	30,324
May .. .. .	14,759	7,419	28,972	53,526	58,015	47,159
June .. .. .	14,723	11,200	38,787	33,044	52,757	47,341
July .. .. .	11,009	16,335	36,342	23,970	45,539	56,309
August .. .. .	7,980	23,383	18,747	35,274	51,442	24,801
September .. .	12,339	13,012	14,355	40,372	31,672	48,730
October .. .	23,069	32,846	57,135	20,785	27,857	54,233
November.. ..	11,112	21,428	34,792	55,296	68,925	38,502
December.. ..	12,055	14,734	29,540	48,876	16,428	47,673
Total .. ..	167,617	208,099	378,595	473,049	542,827	556,791

Most of the United States grapefruit shipped to the United Kingdom is grown in Florida, where the harvesting season starts about September and continues to about May, with peak supplies about March or April. Texas supplies come at about the same season, although the peak occurs about December or January, while California, which is not a large producer of grapefruit, but yet shipped considerable quantities to this country last year, produces grapefruit throughout the year, the Southern Californian peak occurring in the summer months (June or July) and other Californian in the winter.

Other countries whose grapefruit shipments are largely indistinguishable in British import returns from those of the United States are Jamaica, Porto Rico and Cuba (Isle of Pines). In each case the earliest fruit is ready some weeks before the Florida season opens, and every effort is made to get the fruit on to the United States markets at an early date. Jamaica exports run from September to about March; Porto Rico, with three distinct crops in the year, shows peak shipments in September or October, and secondary peaks in the spring and early summer according to the size of the respective crops; while the Isle of Pines covers much the same period. But each of these countries actually produces grapefruit throughout the year.

As regards the Union of South Africa, the harvesting season is in the summer, and imports run from June to September, with a peak about July—about the time of year when imports from other sources are at their minimum.

Table III shows imports by months and countries of consignment, during 1930.

TABLE III.—*Imports of Grapefruit during each Month of 1930, showing Countries whence consigned.*

Month.	South Africa.	British West Indies.	United States, Porto Rico and Cuba.	Other Countries.	Total.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
January .. ..	—	360	21,441	2,161	23,962
February .. ..	—	6,310	52,070	1,089	59,469
March .. ..	—	4,638	73,237	413	78,288
April .. ..	—	506	28,248	1,570	30,324
May .. ..	244	895	44,998	1,022	47,159
June .. ..	4,013	155	38,782	4,391	47,341
July .. ..	15,994	88	35,609	4,618	56,309
August .. ..	12,233	1	12,542	25	24,801
September .. ..	13,933	495	33,868	434	48,730
October .. ..	391	3,935	48,872	1,035	54,233
November .. ..	—	5,031	28,473	4,998	38,502
December .. ..	5	2,676	38,205	6,787	47,673
Total .. ..	46,813	25,090	456,345	28,543	556,791

## IMPORTS OF GRAPES.

After increasing annually from a total of 506,000 cwts. in 1926 to 864,000 cwts. in 1929, imports of grapes in 1930 showed a marked decline, the total of 695,000 cwts. being the smallest, other than that for 1926, in any year since 1922. Empire countries accounted for some 11·5 per cent. of the total, this being the highest proportion ever reached by Empire grapes in the imports into the United Kingdom. Only twice previously have Empire grapes formed as high a proportion as 10 per cent. of the total imports—in 1926, when the Almeria grape crop was exceptionally light and Empire supplies formed 11·2 per cent. of the total, and in 1927, when the proportion was 10·7 per cent. In 1928 and 1929 the Empire accounted for only 7·4 and 8·2 per cent. respectively of all imports. Table I shows imports annually since 1925.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Grapes into the United Kingdom, 1925–30.*

Country whence consigned.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.
South Africa ..	28	31	50	44	49	48
Channel Islands ..	22	19	20	15	15	27
Australia ..	9	6	5	2	7	4
Other Empire Coun- tries .. ..	2	1	2	1	—	1
Spain .. ..	750	299	444	597	591	412
Belgium .. ..	40	54	50	54	57	53
Netherlands ..	29	47	51	48	68	66
Portugal .. ..	87	32	78	34	41	38
Argentina .. ..	2	2	9	20	18	17
United States ..	3	4	2	9	5	16
Russia .. ..	—	—	1	7	3	1
Italy .. ..	2	5	5	7	4	11
France .. ..	5	3	1	1	1	—
Other Foreign Coun- tries .. ..	—	3	—	1	5	1
Total Empire Countries ..	61	57	77	62	71	80
Total Foreign Countries ..	918	449	641	778	793	615
Total ..	979	506	718	840	864	695

The annual figures of imports of grapes into this country are very largely influenced by the size of the Almeria grape crop. Imports from Spain comprise the bulk of the total, the proportion in recent years ranging from 59 per cent. in 1926 and 1930 to 80 per cent. in 1924. The 1928 and 1929 crops had been good, although not as large as that of 1925, but the harvest last year was considerably smaller, and imports from Spain fell by 180,000 cwts., or over 30 per cent., from the 1929 level.

Imports from other foreign countries showed very little variation from the figures of the preceding year. The Netherlands, which takes second place to Spain, fell slightly short of the 1929 total, but the imports from this source during the past two years have been very much larger than in other years and in spite of the slight set-back, the general trend is still upwards. The area under glass-houses in the Netherlands has been greatly increased in recent years. Imports from Belgium also fell slightly last year ; during the past five years supplies of grapes from Belgium have shown remarkably little variation. Portuguese supplies were much the same as in the preceding two years, but fell considerably short of the totals which have been reached in some years. Imports from Argentina, which grew rapidly between 1926 and 1928, have since been maintained at about the level of the latter year's supplies, and although offering considerable competition to South African grapes, have not developed so fast as was once anticipated. Among other foreign countries, sharp increases were recorded for Italy and the United States: the former is developing an export trade with this country in a number of fruits, including grapes, while in the United States the heavy grape crop in California, and efforts to handle the surplus, no doubt account for the disposal of increased quantities overseas.

The Union of South Africa is the chief Empire country shipping grapes to the United Kingdom. Last year's total was much the same as in recent years, and allowed the Dominion to retain fourth place in the volume of grape imports. There was a marked increase in imports from the Channel Islands, bringing the total from that source to the highest recorded for 25 years, and with small imports from Australia, the total of supplies from the Empire reached a figure of 80,000 cwts., establishing a new high record ; and as stated above, also establishing a new record for the proportion of total imports which it represents.

The predominance of Spain in this country's grape imports is clearly reflected in the season of maximum imports. The last five months of the year normally account for nearly 90 per cent. of the imports for the whole year, but the development of imports from South Africa and Argentina is tending to raise the proportion received in the earlier half of the year. February, June and July are the months of minimum imports, supplies during those months being very small. Table II shows imports by months during the past six years :—

TABLE II.—*Imports of Grapes into the United Kingdom in each Month, 1925–30.*

Month.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.
January .. ..	8	39	6	7	15	13
February .. ..	5	8	5	10	7	9
March .. ..	9	18	21	17	19	20
April .. ..	20	13	27	21	30	19
May .. ..	10	6	18	17	22	28
June .. ..	6	10	6	15	8	9
July .. ..	4	9	7	8	8	7
August .. ..	46	19	68	45	67	39
September .. ..	144	82	173	125	145	117
October .. ..	250	186	208	291	272	198
November.. ..	257	93	154	174	212	174
December .. ..	220	23	25	110	59	62
Total .. ..	979	506	718	840	864	695

In Table III are shown imports during each month of 1930 from the principal countries of consignment. The countries can be divided into two groups, with pronounced seasonal movements, but Belgium ships grapes throughout the year. South Africa and Argentina account for the bulk of the supplies from February to June; July sees the opening of the Channel Islands and Netherlands seasons, and from then until the end of the year grapes are received from these countries, with Spain, Portugal and the United States.

TABLE III.—*Imports of Grapes in each Month of 1930, showing Countries whence consigned.*

Month.	British South Africa.	Channel Islands.	Spain.	Portugal.	Belgium.	Netherlands.	Argentina.	Other Countries.	Total.
	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.
January	—	—	5	—	7	—	—	1	13
February	4	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	9
March ..	16	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	20
April ..	14	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	19
May ..	11	—	—	—	1	—	12	4	28
June ..	3	—	—	—	4	—	1	1	9
July ..	—	1	—	—	4	2	—	—	7
August ..	—	2	12	7	6	11	—	1	39
September	—	4	63	23	5	19	—	3	117
October	—	15	138	6	4	27	—	8	198
November	—	4	155	—	4	6	—	5	174
December	—	1	39	2	8	1	—	11	62
Total	48	27	412	38	52	66	17	35	695

## IMPORTS OF LEMONS.

The year 1929 established a new high record for imports of lemons into the United Kingdom up to that date, but 1930 surpassed this record by some 9 per cent., total imports at 1,477,000 cwts. being 117,000 cwts. higher than in 1929. Imports from Italy, the chief source of supply, showed a further increase to the new high record of 1,076,000 cwts., and imports from Spain were maintained at about 300,000 cwts. to which figure they had risen from the low level recorded in 1928. The small imports in 1928 were of course due less to light crops in Italy and Spain than to the unusually hot summer, which created an abnormally keen demand for all citrus fruit on the Continent and in the United States, where the citrus crops were light.

Table I shows imports of lemons during the past six years.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Lemons into the United Kingdom, 1925-30.*

Country whence consigned.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.
Palestine .. ..	1·8	2·6	4·8	1·8	13·8	1·4
South Africa .. ..	—	—	—	0·6	0·7	2·4
Cyprus .. ..	—	—	—	0·3	1·0	—
Other Empire Countries .. ..	0·1	3·4	—	—	2·0	—
Italy .. ..	855·1	998·5	1,014·0	868·8	999·6	1,076·1
Spain .. ..	400·1	252·1	165·9	165·4	300·1	301·4
Syria .. ..	19·9	28·8	22·2	44·2	15·4	56·2
Egypt .. ..	4·1	4·4	10·1	11·1	3·6	1·4
United States .. ..	3·6	0·6	0·4	5·4	1·4	4·5
Other Foreign Countries .. ..	13·6	25·7	25·8	29·9	23·2	34·1
Total Empire Countries .. ..	1·9	6·0	4·8	2·7	17·5	3·8
Total Foreign Countries .. ..	1,296·4	1,310·1	1,238·4	1,124·8	1,343·3	1,473·7
Total .. ..	1,298·3	1,316·1	1,243·2	1,127·5	1,360·8	1,477·5

In addition to large imports from Italy and Spain in 1930 there was a marked rise in imports from Syria, while a slight increase also occurred in imports from other foreign countries, comprising in the main re-exports of fruit from Northern Europe. But Italy and Spain continued to supply over 90 per cent. of the country's imports of lemons.

Palestine had in 1929 shown marked progress in shipments of lemons to the United Kingdom, but last year the figure again declined to negligible proportions. Imports from South Africa increased slightly, but the Empire does not figure prominently in the lemon import trade.

In Table II are shown monthly imports of lemons from 1925. The figures show no special feature, the imports being fairly well distributed over the year. Variation occurs in the seasons from year to year according as the early and late lemon crops vary in magnitude, and last year was particularly noticeable for the heavy imports in June and July, before the Italian summer lemon crop began to fall off, and when Murcia supplies were at their height.

TABLE II.—*Imports of Lemons into the United Kingdom in each Month, 1925-30.*

Month.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.
January .. ..	134	101	96	97	134	124
February .. ..	65	91	129	109	132	108
March .. ..	115	124	149	114	139	110
April .. ..	128	94	108	123	132	142
May .. ..	131	97	80	114	97	108
June .. ..	174	174	166	116	126	159
July .. ..	173	123	87	57	117	186
August .. ..	73	112	49	46	106	67
September .. ..	30	85	73	56	53	88
October .. ..	75	113	83	122	116	134
November .. ..	101	79	133	104	91	90
December .. ..	99	123	90	70	118	161
Total .. ..	1,298	1,316	1,243	1,128	1,361	1,477

### IMPORTS OF LIMES.

British trade returns classify limes with "other citrus fruits not elsewhere specified", that is with citrus fruits other than oranges, lemons and grapefruit. The British West Indies account for the bulk of the totals and these are undoubtedly mainly limes. Other imports in 1930 were recorded from South Africa and the United States, but no information is available as to the kinds of fruit included. In the following table are shown imports of limes and other miscellaneous citrus fruit in the past six years.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Limes and other Citrus Fruit not elsewhere specified, 1925–30.*

Year.	From British West Indies.	From other Countries.	Total.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
1925 .. .. .	136	458	594
1926 .. .. .	—	226	226
1927 .. .. .	249	282	531
1928 .. .. .	1,193	96	1,289
1929 .. .. .	4,878	31	4,909
1930 .. .. .	861	329	1,190

## IMPORTS OF ORANGES.

During the four years from 1925 to 1928 imports of oranges into the United Kingdom showed little variation, the total being consistently between 7,700,000 and 8,000,000 cwts. The year 1929, however, showed a sharp rise to a total of 9,264,000 cwts. and last year a further substantial increase brought total imports to 10,211,000 cwts.—the first year in which imports have exceeded 10 million cwts. Imports last year exceeded by over 30 per cent. the average imports for the four years 1925–28, giving clear proof of the recent striking increase in orange consumption. Table I shows imports of oranges during the past six years.

**TABLE I.—Imports of Oranges into the United Kingdom, 1925–30.**

Country whence consigned.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.
Palestine .. .. .	975	1,004	1,359	1,103	791	1,320
South Africa .. ..	426	378	524	534	670	1,100
British West Indies .. ..	70	86	61	29	1	1
Australia .. .. .	21	1	2	4	1	—
Other Empire Countries..	5	3	6	3	20	4
Spain .. .. .	6,010	6,096	5,291	5,750	6,243	7,206
United States .. ..	28	156	431	106	979	38
Italy .. .. .	58	54	92	45	50	44
Brazil .. .. .	—	—	19	86	250	356
Argentina.. .. .	3	13	12	8	48	1
Syria .. .. .	23	55	3	3	1	5
Portuguese East Africa ..	1	1	9	7	10	11
Other Foreign Countries..	109	126	89	83	200	125
Total Empire Countries..	1,497	1,472	1,952	1,673	1,483	2,425
Total Foreign Countries..	6,232	6,501	5,946	6,088	7,781	7,786
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>7,729</b>	<b>7,973</b>	<b>7,898</b>	<b>7,761</b>	<b>9,264</b>	<b>10,211</b>

The large increase in imports of oranges in 1929 had been due to two causes—one the development in the import trade in the summer months, especially in imports from the United States owing to the heavy Californian orange crop in 1928–29, and the other the recovery in imports from Spain at the opening of the 1929–30 season, although this was to some extent counterbalanced by a reduction in imports from Palestine.

The new record established in 1930 is due entirely to a sharp increase in imports during the winter months. The Spanish orange season of 1929–30 was a record one, exports reaching a total of about 22 million half-cases as compared with less than 15 million in the 1928–29 season, and shipments to the United Kingdom increased from 5,900,000 to 8,300,000 half-cases. This increase in Spanish exports had already been reflected in the figures for 1929, the recovery in imports from Spain in that year being due to the large imports recorded in November and December ; but the greater part of the export season falls within the subsequent calendar year, and imports of oranges from Spain in the months January to July, 1930, were very much heavier than in the preceding year, imports during April to June being particularly heavy for the time of year.

Much the same position occurred as regards Jaffa oranges. Exports in the season 1929–30 established a new high record at over 2½ million boxes, and as the export season falls mainly into the period after Christmas, imports from Palestine in 1930 showed a rise of 520,000 cwts. over 1929, although not quite reaching the record of 1,359,000 cwts. established in 1927.

Imports of oranges from Spain and Palestine, the two leading sources of supply of winter oranges, thus reached a total of 8,526,000 cwts., an increase of 21 per cent. over the preceding year. On the other hand imports from the three principal countries supplying summer oranges fell from 1,901,000 cwts. to 1,494,000 cwts., a fall of nearly 22 per cent. Imports from South Africa reached a new high record of 1,100,000 cwts., and South America, although its rate of advance was checked on account of the low prices of the preceding season, also showed a moderate rise from 300,000 to 357,000 cwts. But orange crops in Florida and California in the season 1929–30 were very light, and imports of Californian Valencias, which had been immensely increased by the large crop of the preceding season, fell to negligible proportions.

On the whole, the increase in imports from Palestine and South Africa resulted in a new record in imports of oranges from Empire sources, the total of 2,425,000 cwts. exceeding by nearly half a million cwts. the previous record established in 1927. Empire supplies formed 23·7 per cent. of the total imports as compared with only 16·0 per cent. in 1929.

Table II shows imports of oranges by months since 1925.

TABLE II.—*Imports of Oranges into the United Kingdom in each Month, 1925–30.*

Month.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.
January .. ..	1,380	1,214	916	1,106	1,301	1,424
February .. ..	1,117	863	1,104	1,266	909	1,258
March .. ..	1,333	1,429	1,232	1,031	1,232	1,465
April .. ..	996	884	814	1,110	806	1,262
May .. ..	682	596	575	767	594	1,007
June .. ..	298	698	428	434	607	702
July .. ..	136	391	304	183	347	484
August .. ..	134	164	144	128	448	270
September .. ..	99	91	172	130	430	295
October .. ..	121	98	228	182	308	387
November.. ..	245	223	503	421	537	312
December .. ..	1,188	1,322	1,478	1,003	1,745	1,345
Total .. ..	7,729	7,973	7,898	7,761	9,264	10,211

The development of the import of oranges to the United Kingdom from South Africa, California, and Brazil, has greatly increased the consumption of oranges during the summer months, and has spread consumption more evenly over the year; and to this more even distribution the extension of the Spanish orange season is to some extent a contributing factor.

It is not many years since oranges were associated with the months from December to March, with early arrivals in November lacking in sweetness and the later arrivals from March onwards lacking in juice. Even so short a time ago as 1924 these four months accounted for 56 per cent. of the year's imports, while the four months from July to October accounted for only  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. In 1929 the four months July to October accounted for  $16\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of all imports, and although there were heavy imports from Spain and Palestine last year, imports from July to October still accounted for over 14 per cent. of the year's total.

Table III shows, for each of the chief countries whence supplies were drawn in 1930, the imports into the United Kingdom in each month.

TABLE III.—*Imports of Oranges during each Month of 1930, showing Countries whence consigned.*

Month.	Palestine and Egypt.	South Africa.	Spain and Italy.	United States.	Brazil.	Portuguese East Africa.	Other Countries.	Total.
	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.
January .. ..	343	—	1,077	—	—	—	4	1,424
February .. ..	281	—	973	—	—	—	4	1,258
March .. .. .	317	—	1,138	1	—	—	9	1,465
April .. .. .	222	—	1,024	1	—	—	15	1,262
May .. .. .	2	1	968	9	12	—	15	1,007
June .. .. .	2	46	594	16	42	—	2	702
July .. .. .	—	267	169	1	43	1	3	484
August .. .. .	—	221	2	—	41	5	1	270
September .. .	—	208	1	—	79	5	2	295
October .. ..	—	289	1	—	97	—	—	387
November .. ..	13	68	196	—	32	—	3	312
December.. ..	193	1	1,107	10	10	—	24	1,345
Total.. .. .	1,373	1,101	7,250	38	356	11	82	10,211

The extension of the Spanish orange season is clearly seen in the above table. As late as June imports amounted to nearly 600,000 cwts. and even in July imports from Spain comprised 35 per cent. of the total recorded.

## IMPORTS OF PEACHES.

There has been a marked development in the import trade in raw peaches in recent years. In the four years 1920 to 1924 imports ranged from 5,560 cwts. in 1921 to 16,220 cwts. in 1922, with an average in the period of about 11,500 cwts. Since then the figures have risen steadily from 16,373 cwts. imported in 1925 to last year's total of 51,400 cwts. Imports each year from 1925 are shown in Table I below :—

TABLE I.—*Imports of Peaches into the United Kingdom, 1925–30.*

Country whence consigned.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Channel Islands .. ..	—	—	1	—	16	—
Irish Free State .. ..	—	2	—	—	—	9
Australia .. .. .	5	7	350	2,017	541	656
Canada .. .. .	36	328	1,449	851	—	27
South Africa .. ..	11,219	7,209	21,094	11,030	18,868	25,706
Germany .. .. .	—	1,146	12	59	89	73
Netherlands .. ..	251	238	379	236	203	281
Belgium .. .. .	754	1,373	728	874	1,034	1,461
France .. .. .	715	1,256	1,132	678	770	1,398
Italy .. .. .	924	9,415	10,347	10,069	13,982	21,441
Spain .. .. .	4	259	383	211	—	—
United States .. ..	2,399	3,606	1,550	4,641	1,084	321
Argentina.. .. .	30	11	9	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries	36	6	62	—	20	51
Total Empire Countries..	11,260	7,546	22,894	13,898	19,425	26,398
Total Foreign Countries..	5,113	17,310	14,602	16,768	17,182	25,026
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>16,373</b>	<b>24,856</b>	<b>37,496</b>	<b>30,666</b>	<b>36,607</b>	<b>51,424</b>

For the big development in imports during the past five years two countries are mainly responsible. Imports from South Africa have risen from 11,219 cwts. in 1925 (at that time the largest ever recorded) to some 25,700 cwts. in 1930, although there have been fluctuations from year to year according to variations in the crop harvested.

Imports from Italy have grown even more rapidly; prior to 1925 they had never totalled 500 cwts., but in 1925 they amounted to 924 cwts. the following year they were multiplied tenfold, and have now risen to 21,440 cwts.

Meanwhile other sources of supply have shown relatively little progress, and together account for no more than 8 per cent. of the total imports. Some increase has occurred during the past five years in imports from France and Belgium, but imports from France are definitely on a lower level than in the years 1920 to 1923. Imports from the United States, which first assumed some prominence in 1923, have been fairly well maintained, although in the last two years they have declined.

In Table II are shown imports by months in the past six years.

TABLE II.—*Imports of Peaches into the United Kingdom in each Month, 1925-30.*

Month.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
January .. ..	2,601	2,789	3,477	1,903	2,418	8,061
February .. ..	2,892	3,350	6,379	5,817	7,756	14,796
March .. .. .	4,937	880	10,461	3,142	7,416	2,561
April .. .. .	124	121	212	92	273	30
May .. .. .	102	55	492	212	1,724	152
June .. .. .	238	964	946	891	856	1,419
July .. .. .	1,631	3,209	3,608	3,278	3,631	6,007
August .. .. .	2,218	9,807	7,229	6,955	6,963	11,659
September .. ..	799	3,146	3,325	2,737	4,016	5,450
October .. .. .	109	293	635	3,441	947	1,047
November.. .. .	17	133	134	1	—	1
December.. .. .	705	109	598	2,197	607	241
Total .. .. .	16,373	24,856	37,496	30,666	36,607	51,424

There are two well defined seasons of imports, the winter months of January, February and March and the summer months July to September. These, of course, reflect the supplies from the two chief sources, South African peaches arriving in the winter, and Italian and other European peaches in the summer. There seems no reason why supplies from South Africa on the one hand and Italy on the other should not show further considerable development; the seasons are

sufficiently distinct to eliminate any degree of competition, at any rate so far as the fresh peach market is concerned. Table III below gives imports in 1930 from the chief countries of consignment, and clearly shows the season of supply.

TABLE III.—*Imports of Peaches during each Month of 1930, showing Countries whence consigned.*

Month.	South Africa.	Australia.	Italy.	France.	Netherlands.	Belgium	United States.	Other Countries.	Total.
January	8,032	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	8,061
February	14,791	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	14,796
March ..	2,541	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	2,561
April ..	1	1	—	—	—	28	—	—	30
May ..	45	—	—	—	12	91	—	4	152
June ..	—	537	629	15	53	166	—	19	1,419
July ..	55	—	3,868	1,239	94	747	—	4	6,007
August ..	—	—	10,981	136	90	207	172	73	11,659
September	—	118	5,214	8	10	66	8	26	5,450
October	—	—	749	—	1	156	140	1	1,047
November	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
December	241	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	241
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,706</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>21,441</b>	<b>1,398</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>1,461</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>51,424</b>

## IMPORTS OF PEARS.

A slight reduction in imports of pears into the United Kingdom was recorded in 1930, the total imports amounting to 1,029,000 cwts. as compared with 1,078,000 cwts. in 1929. But in spite of the decline, imports from Empire sources registered a striking increase to a total of 322,000 cwts. or 31·3 per cent. of the total, as compared with only 120,000 cwts. or 11·1 per cent. in 1929 and a previous best of 240,000 cwts. in 1928, when the proportion of Empire fruit in total imports was only 27·9 per cent. Table I shows imports during the past six years.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Pears into the United Kingdom, 1925–30.*

Country whence consigned.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.
Canada .. .. .	53	55	31	60	30	64
Australia .. .. .	49	45	31	58	48	130
New Zealand .. .. .	2	4	11	18	15	19
South Africa .. .. .	57	62	35	101	24	108
Other Empire Countries..	3	3	2	3	3	1
Belgium .. .. .	55	622	554	275	543	231
France .. .. .	70	189	139	47	145	19
United States .. .. .	264	241	199	225	217	434
Italy .. .. .	10	34	24	24	11	9
Netherlands .. .. .	8	53	26	30	28	8
Germany .. .. .	11	100	17	9	5	—
Spain .. .. .	2	15	5	5	8	3
Russia .. .. .	3	3	2	4	—	—
Other Foreign Countries	2	3	1	1	1	3
Total Empire Countries..	164	169	110	240	120	322
Total Foreign Countries..	425	1,260	967	620	958	707
Total .. .. .	589	1,429	1,077	860	1,078	1,029

Four Empire countries are shown as shipping pears to the United Kingdom and each of these four established a new high record for imports in 1930 ; in each case the highest figure previously had been that of 1928.

Belgium and France, whence are obtained the great bulk of this country's imports of pears, suffered last year from very light crops, imports from the former falling to only about 40 per cent. of the 1929 figure while supplies from France were almost negligible. Italy and the Netherlands also sent rather smaller supplies, with the result that these four European countries accounted for only 26 per cent. of all imports as compared with 67 per cent. in 1929. But the United States, favoured with a heavy pear crop, took advantage of the light European crops to increase its own shipments to the United Kingdom, and the total from that source rose to 434,000 cwts. or 42 per cent. of the total from all sources. Only once previously (in 1925, when European crops failed almost entirely) has the United States figured as this country's chief source of imported pears.

As will be seen from Table II, which shows imports of pears by months over the past six years, the change in relative sources of supply had a marked effect upon seasonal supplies last year. August is usually the month of maximum supply, and the Belgian crop was large enough to maintain this position, although October gained somewhat in importance relatively to August and September. Owing to the increase in Southern Hemisphere supplies the first half of the year accounted for a larger proportion of the year's imports than usual, the proportion being 25 per cent. as against 14 per cent. in 1929.

TABLE II.—*Imports of Pears in each Month, 1925-30.*

Month.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.
January .. ..	6	13	25	12	32	18
February .. ..	11	18	21	16	19	22
March .. ..	20	30	25	47	26	50
April .. ..	31	19	13	50	21	54
May .. ..	39	25	26	45	35	79
June .. ..	10	26	10	22	17	54
July .. ..	9	95	57	30	20	33
August .. ..	91	475	340	282	334	205
September.. ..	119	360	306	159	279	169
October .. ..	142	235	163	95	177	145
November.. ..	85	107	56	55	72	78
December.. ..	26	26	35	47	46	122
Total.. ..	589	1,429	1,077	860	1,078	1,029

In Table III which shows imports in 1930 from each country by months, the seasons of supply are clearly indicated. The South African season runs from February to May, and Australian and New Zealand supplies come forward about two months later (partly accounted for by the longer voyage). The Belgian season runs from August to October, but in good crop years October and November are more important months relatively to August than Table III would suggest. France, not shown in the Table, usually precedes Belgium, first shipments arriving in July and the peak of the season occurring in August, whereas in normal seasons September is almost as important a month as August for Belgian pears. The peak of the United States imports falls in October, but usually December shows a fairly large total, and shipments may continue right up to March.

TABLE III.—*Imports of Pears in each Month of 1930, showing Countries whence consigned.*

Month.	Australia and New Zealand.	Canada.	South Africa.	Belgium.	United States.	Other Countries.	Total.
	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.
January ..	—	3	1	—	14	—	18
February ..	(a)	(a)	14	—	8	—	22
March ..	3	—	39	—	8	—	50
April ..	22	—	29	—	1	2	54
May ..	55	—	22	—	—	2	79
June ..	52	(a)	2	—	—	—	54
July ..	16	1	—	9	5	2	33
August ..	1	7	—	150	24	23	205
September ..	(a)	24	—	62	74	9	169
October ..	—	16	—	8	115	6	145
November ..	—	6	—	2	70	—	78
December ..	—	7	—	(a)	114	1	122
Total ..	149	64	107	231	433	45	1,029

(a) Less than 500 cwts.

## IMPORTS OF PINEAPPLES.

It is only in the last three years that fresh pineapples have been separately distinguished in the British trade returns. During that period imports have risen from 45,000 to 57,600 cwts. with the bulk of the total coming from the Azores. Of other sources of supply, the Union of South Africa is the most important and small quantities are credited to a number of less important sources.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Pineapples into the United Kingdom, 1928–30.*

Country whence consigned.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
South Africa .. .. .	6,394	10,315	5,413
Straits Settlement .. — .. .	125	460	258
British West Indies .. .. .	165	58	12
Australia .. .. .	—	—	35
Other Empire Countries .. .. .	149	29	1
Azores .. .. .	37,769	41,433	49,461
Brazil .. .. .	288	—	259
Hawaii .. .. .	19	—	144
United States .. .. .	5	—	420
Porto Rico .. .. .	—	—	1,579
Other Foreign Countries .. .. .	201	3,471	3
Total Empire Countries .. .. .	6,833	10,862	5,719
Total Foreign Countries .. .. .	38,282	44,904	51,866
Total .. .. .	45,115	55,766	57,585

Imports from the Azores are received throughout the year, but tend to concentrate upon the winter months, December being the peak month for imports, while a secondary peak occurs about May or June. The South African season runs from February to August, with a peak about June.

The distribution of imports over the year 1930 is shown in Table II.

TABLE II.—*Imports of Pineapples in each Month of 1930, showing Countries whence consigned.*

Month.	South Africa.	Azores.	United States and Porto Rico.	Other Countries.	Total.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
January .. ..	—	8,927	—	140	9,067
February .. ..	521	4,725	—	94	5,340
March .. .. .	654	3,108	—	—	3,762
April .. .. .	962	1,111	—	49	2,122
May .. .. .	917	4,802	1,784	12	7,515
June .. .. .	1,323	1,165	68	4	2,560
July .. .. .	881	2,075	37	8	3,001
August .. .. .	155	1,218	3	6	1,382
September .. .	—	2,842	—	125	2,967
October .. ..	—	5,474	—	—	5,474
November .. ..	—	3,802	107	32	3,941
December .. ..	—	10,212	—	242	10,454
Total .. .. .	5,413	49,461	1,999	712	57,585

## IMPORTS OF PLUMS.

Total imports of plums and greengages in 1930 were the smallest since the years 1921 and 1922, when the totals reached only about 168,000 cwts. As compared with 1929, imports in 1930 fell by 23 per cent. Imports from France declined by 46,000 cwts., and those from Belgium and Germany declined even more in volume, and very much more in proportion, imports from Germany totalling only 5,360 cwts. The Netherlands also sent smaller quantities, and larger supplies from South Africa, Italy, Spain and the United States were insufficient to counterbalance these declines. Figures are shown in Table I below :—

TABLE I.—*Imports of Plums into the United Kingdom, 1925–30.*

Country whence consigned.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
South Africa .. ..	9,032	7,648	17,721	15,142	16,764	27,238
Canada .. .. .	742	6,608	11,482	18,171	6,601	6,342
Irish Free State .. ..	14	1,183	2,068	2,158	1,419	2,670
Australia .. .. .	—	509	71	—	791	168
France (including Algeria)	246,047	231,400	288,913	120,539	208,483	162,217
Belgium .. .. .	59,028	61,664	66,952	68,469	74,139	25,824
Germany .. .. .	65,191	50,216	69,016	121,115	64,690	5,361
Italy .. .. .	13,176	15,635	31,429	44,733	50,464	65,589
Netherlands .. .. .	3,027	7,277	13,996	11,527	12,565	2,404
United States .. .. .	25,671	17,190	40,123	42,610	21,458	37,006
Spain .. .. .	83,637	34,407	52,990	31,179	45,795	54,128
Denmark .. .. .	—	—	—	3,973	1,444	—
Other Foreign Countries..	1,849	1,005	2,637	640	643	184
Total Empire Countries	9,788	15,948	31,342	35,471	25,575	36,418
Total Foreign Countries	497,626	418,794	566,056	444,785	479,681	352,713
Total .. .. .	507,414	434,742	597,398	480,256	505,256	389,131

South African supplies of plums in 1930 were much higher than in any previous season, and although the total quantity credited to the Empire was only about 9 per cent. of all supplies, this is a larger proportion than in any previous season.

In Table II are shown monthly imports during the past six years. The figures show no special features, the main season being concentrated around the months of July and August, although the relative importance of the different months varies with the earliness or lateness of the season and with the varying supplies contributed by the different countries. July was the peak month in 1930 owing to the dominating position occupied by France in the imports, and to the fact that the crops in the earlier districts in France turned out to be better than those in the more northerly districts, from which supplies are received later.

TABLE II.—*Imports of Plums into the United Kingdom in each Month, 1925–30.*

Month.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
January .. ..	2,602	3,834	3,911	3,781	4,098	14,661
February .. ..	2,218	2,242	5,160	4,269	7,378	6,835
March .. .. .	3,222	1,814	7,650	6,386	5,212	5,513
April .. .. .	1,035	530	905	498	1,272	435
May .. .. .	—	690	592	742	648	50
June .. .. .	2,647	19,635	23,898	18,796	28,860	21,077
July .. .. .	101,591	122,168	189,405	102,954	149,703	162,916
August .. .. .	241,619	199,235	183,183	142,201	180,670	141,502
September .. ..	128,852	51,497	132,873	112,467	67,137	13,278
October .. .. .	20,153	31,474	49,887	77,256	53,462	21,588
November .. ..	2,897	1,272	310	6,588	4,037	1,193
December .. ..	578	351	47	4,328	2,779	83
Total .. .. .	507,414	434,742	597,821	480,266	505,256	389,131

Table III shows monthly imports in 1930 by countries of consignment. During the early months of the year the Union of South Africa has a clear field, being the only source of supplies, although there is potential competition from Argentina, which is this year (1931) commencing to ship plums on a commercial scale. The earliest plums from the Continent are the Algerian and those from Southern France, together with Italian plums and Spanish greengages. Each of the three countries (France, Spain and Italy) reach their peak in July, although in normal years August or July is as important for French plums. Belgian plums reach their peak in August, while the United States ships plums to arrive from July to October.

TABLE III.—*Imports of Plums in each Month of 1930, showing Countries whence consigned.*

Month.	Belgium.	France and Algeria.	Spain.	Italy.	United States.	South Africa.	Other Countries.	Total.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
January .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	14,660	1	14,661
February .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	6,835	—	6,835
March .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	5,394	119	5,513
April .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	349	86	435
May .. .. .	2	48	—	—	—	—	—	50
June .. .. .	192	12,669	1,123	5,420	1,266	—	407	21,077
July .. .. .	1,521	77,289	31,559	40,027	7,309	—	5,211	162,916
August .. .. .	19,893	72,041	21,426	19,950	2,199	—	5,993	141,502
September .. .	4,030	170	20	192	6,606	—	2,260	13,278
October .. ..	186	—	—	—	18,433	—	2,969	21,588
November .. .	—	—	—	—	1,193	—	—	1,193
December .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	83
Total .. .. .	25,824	162,217	54,128	65,589	37,006	27,238	17,129	389,131

IMPORTS OF STRAWBERRIES.

After increasing steadily for three years imports of fresh strawberries in 1930 showed a pronounced decline, although the total was still above that of the years 1925 and 1926.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Strawberries into the United Kingdom, 1925–30.*

Country whence Consigned.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Irish Free State .. ..	7	10	14	113	195	2
Other Empire Countries	—	—	3	—	550	47
Netherlands .. .. .	29,185	18,704	29,130	29,323	23,956	33,162
France .. .. .	23,442	33,044	42,066	48,904	55,076	34,164
Other Foreign Countries..	2,233	91	214	263	440	305
Total Empire Countries	7	10	17	113	745	49
Total Foreign Countries	54,860	51,839	71,410	78,490	79,472	67,631
Total .. .. .	54,867	51,849	71,427	78,603	80,217	67,680

France accounted for the decline in imports in 1930, the Netherlands, which is the other chief source of supply, showing an appreciable increase. These two countries share the import trade, supplies from other sources being negligible.

Imports of fresh strawberries are much smaller than imports of strawberry pulp. Particulars given on pages 69 – 70 show that exports of strawberry pulp from the Netherlands alone amount to an average of 148,000 cwts. annually, and in 1930 totalled 152,000 cwts. These are gross weights and the actual quantity of pulp was rather less. There are also some imports of pulp from other sources (France, Belgium, Russia) although not comparable with the imports from Holland.

The earliest strawberries are grown under glass and come from Holland, while the first outdoor strawberries are from France. The Dutch outdoor season is slightly later. Imports are mainly concentrated within the two months June and July. Details are shown in Table II.

TABLE II.—*Imports of Strawberries into the United Kingdom in each Month, 1925–30.*

Month.	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
January .. ..	—	—	4	—	—	—
February .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
March .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	41
April .. .. .	—	17	5	9	1	11
May .. .. .	464	993	1,928	877	758	1,572
June .. .. .	35,224	32,740	41,485	50,256	49,741	50,048
July .. .. .	18,388	16,110	26,564	25,634	28,706	15,515
August .. .. .	791	1,989	1,441	1,577	464	29
September .. .	—	—	—	—	532	121
October .. ..	—	—	—	250	15	343
Total.. .. .	54,867	51,849	71,427	78,603	80,217	67,680

## IMPORTS OF UNCLASSIFIED FRUITS.

Imports of fruits not separately distinguished in the United Kingdom trade returns totalled 380,675 cwts. in 1930. Particulars are shown in Table I below, but figures for 1928-30 are not comparable with those for earlier years, which include imports of pineapples. This accounts for the fall of about 36,000 cwts. in imports from the Azores and of 18,000 cwts. from South Africa between 1927 and 1928.

Of the unclassified fruit 72 per cent. was imported in 1930 from Spain, with Germany, Netherlands, France, Norway and the Irish Free State next in order of importance. Although no particulars are available from British trade returns as to the different kinds of fruit going to make up the total of 380,000 cwts. in 1930, a reasonably accurate analysis can be compiled from information received from the ports where the fruit is imported. These particulars are published week by week in the "Weekly Fruit Intelligence Notes".

TABLE I.—*Imports of Unclassified Fruits into the United Kingdom, 1925-30.*

Country whence consigned.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Channel Islands .. ..	2,686	1,641	1,781	1,449	1,705	2,483
Irish Free State .. ..	13,114	10,106	10,486	12,893	16,946	5,440
South Africa .. ..	18,488	22,891	20,138	2,333	3,414	1,850
Other Empire Countries	767	17,236	3,772	2,434	4,418	2,795
Norway .. ..	4,667	7,350	6,781	10,166	13,808	10,341
Germany .. ..	15,751	28,099	11,898	18,827	28,859	30,325
Netherlands .. ..	16,820	19,911	13,699	12,987	22,025	25,555
Belgium .. ..	11,072	4,934	5,311	6,071	5,890	2,319
France .. ..	17,016	19,292	20,196	24,529	19,843	15,571
Azores .. ..	31,019	36,840	36,829	897	4	36
Spain .. ..	292,879	233,948	206,511	306,268	242,977	273,286
United States .. ..	8,130	6,015	6,939	3,066	2,885	4,376
Other Foreign Countries	7,811	7,749	11,961	8,624	13,425	6,298
Total Empire Countries..	35,055	51,874	36,177	19,109	26,483	12,568
Total Foreign Countries..	405,165	364,138	320,125	391,435	349,716	368,107
Total.. ..	440,220*	416,012*	356,302*	410,544	376,199	380,675

\* Years 1925 to 1927 include pineapples.

*Spain.*—Of the imports from Spain, the particulars received by the Board indicated that about 160,000 cwts. were melons and 110,000 cwts. pomegranates. Shipments of melons from Spain last year were slightly smaller than in the preceding year, shipments from Valencia, which accounts for over 90 per cent. of the total, being only 126,000 half-cases as against 155,000 in 1929; but some 196,000 cases of pomegranates were exported, almost entirely to the United Kingdom, as compared with only 105,000 cases in 1929. These two fruits account for practically the whole of the unclassified fruit imports from Spain.

*Germany.*—Imports from Germany consist almost entirely of bilberries, returns received by the Board showing imports of 26,000 cwts. together with over 60,000 packages, which would about make up the difference between that figure and the recorded imports of 30,325 cwts. of unclassified fruit in 1930.

*Netherlands.*—Imports into the various ports from the Netherlands in 1930 included about 16,000 cwts. of melons, 7,000 cwts. of bilberries and 2,000 cwts. of cranberries. These three fruits account for almost the whole of the imports from Holland.

*France.*—Melons and figs account for the greater part of the imports from France, returns received by the Board showing about 8,000 cwts. of melons and 5,000 of figs. Other fruits imported in fair quantities are bilberries and blackberries, imports of which amount to perhaps 1,000 cwts., with small quantities of other fruits, such as medlars and quinces.

*Norway.*—Imports from Norway consist of bilberries, with very small quantities of cranberries. Returns of imports of bilberries received by the Board account for almost the whole of the 10,241 cwts. imported.

*Irish Free State.*—The Board's returns of imports from the Irish Free State show only about 1,000 cwts. of bilberries, a few hundred

cwts. of blackberries and small quantities of other berries such as elderberries. The difference between these figures and the total imports may well be accounted for by imports into Northern Ireland across the land boundary, regarding which the Board receives no corresponding particulars. Bilberries and blackberries may be taken as making up the major part of the total of 5,440 cwts.

*Channel Islands.*—Melons and figs make up the total of imports of unclassified fruit from the Channel Islands. Weekly figures obtained by the Board total 2,000 cwts. of melons and 400 cwts. of figs.

*Belgium.*—The bulk of the imports of unclassified fruit from Belgium, according to the Board's information, consists of bilberries, with smaller quantities of melons.

*Other Countries.*—Imports from other countries consist of a variety of fruits, which the Board's returns are insufficient wholly to classify. A fair proportion of the total is made up of melons from Italy, Portugal, South Africa and other countries; and cranberries from the United States and Scandinavia. South Africa also sent small quantities of several minor fruits such as grenadillas, quinces, mangoes, pomegranates, avocado pears and persimmons and similar fruits were imported from Madeira. The fact that the bulk of the South African imports are recorded in June, July and August suggests that some naartjes may have been included in the category of unclassified fruit.

On the whole it is evident that of the 380,000 cwts. of fruit not separately distinguished imported in 1930, melons accounted for approximately 190,000 cwts. or 50 per cent., pomegranates for about 110,000 cwts. or 29 per cent. and bilberries for about 55,000 cwts. or nearly 15 per cent. The remaining 6 per cent. comprised some 5,000 cwts. each of cranberries and figs, and small quantities of a large number of less important fruits from various sources.

The different fruits included in the miscellaneous group are reflected in the season of import as shown in Table II. Imports of berries from the Irish Free State occur between July and October, and the same months account for the bulk of the imports from all countries. Melons from the Channel Islands arrive from May onwards and figs start about June or July, while the French season for each of these fruits is slightly later. Bilberries come in from all countries from July to about October, and cranberries from October to December. As regards Spain, the melon season opens in July and runs to September, while shipments of pomegranates start about the end of August and continue into November, imports being recorded into December.

TABLE II.—*Imports of Unclassified Fruits in each Month of 1930, showing Countries whence consigned.*

Month.	Irish Free State.	Chan-nel Islands.	Ger-many.	Nether-lands.	France.	Spain.	Other Coun-tries.	Total.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
January ..	—	—	47	2	16	166	376	607
February ..	—	—	18	74	15	178	152	437
March ..	—	—	21	34	35	—	135	225
April ..	—	2	—	1	120	—	167	290
May ..	—	144	32	50	34	—	392	652
June ..	11	776	69	944	431	166	1,391	3,788
July ..	1,699	492	11,350	8,788	1,970	36,388	4,875	65,562
August ..	815	380	16,642	6,171	4,110	79,576	10,445	118,139
September ..	1,393	261	1,688	5,231	3,188	59,983	4,817	76,561
October ..	1,456	321	383	3,153	3,813	86,694	2,100	97,920
November ..	57	90	75	787	1,814	7,419	1,673	11,915
December ..	9	17	—	320	25	1,648	2,560	4,579
Total ..	5,440	2,483	30,325	25,555	15,571	272,218	29,083	380,675

## IMPORTS OF FRUIT PULP.

Fruit pulp is not shown separately in the trade returns of the United Kingdom, except for the negligible quantities of pulp imported "preserved in syrup". The large imports of fruit pulp from the Continent and elsewhere which occur every year are included, with other preserved fruits, under the heading of fruit preserved without sugar, either "canned or bottled", or "other than canned or bottled". Imports under these headings during the past six years are shown in Tables I and II.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Fruit Preserved Without Sugar  
(Canned or Bottled).*

Country whence consigned.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.
Netherlands ..	21·0	15·6	24·0	14·6	13·6	13·7
France .. ..	23·8	28·1	16·8	16·3	20·0	13·2
Spain .. ..	133·6	143·1	125·3	93·0	130·7	119·0
Italy .. ..	1·3	10·4	2·1	1·9	6·0	5·6
United States ..	113·0	112·4	130·6	150·4	217·2	131·9
Other Foreign Countries ..	3·4	7·3	10·3	10·4	(a)22·8	(b)25·4
Australia .. ..	23·5	34·7	8·4	20·5	13·7	8·2
Canada .. ..	7·2	12·0	4·9	5·3	3·3	3·2
Other Empire Countries ..	1·2	3·0	1·3	1·4	3·7	3·1
Total Empire Countries ..	31·9	49·7	14·6	27·2	20·7	14·5
Total Foreign Countries ..	296·1	316·9	309·1	286·6	410·3	308·8
Total ..	328·0	366·6	323·7	313·8	431·0	323·3

(a) Including Russia 8·5, Belgium 7·7, Germany 4·0.

(b) Including Russia 10·6, Belgium 7·9, Germany 1·6, Austria 2·8

It is not possible to state definitely how much of the preserved fruit shown in these tables consists of pulp, nor is it possible to determine with precision the proportions of the different varieties of fruit included. Some assistance can be obtained from the export returns of the various countries concerned, and something can be learned from an examination of the figures, especially those given in Tables IV and V (showing the main seasons of supply), supplemented by knowledge of the kinds of fruit grown in the various countries. The information given in the following paragraphs is derived from these sources, and from enquiries through trade channels.

TABLE II.—*Imports of Fruit Preserved Without Sugar  
(not Canned or Bottled).*

Country whence consigned.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	Thousand cwts.					
Netherlands ..	229·0	234·1	283·6	385·8	244·7	241·4
France .. ..	4·6	12·9	24·1	16·8	20·8	18·7
Spain .. ..	23·6	20·7	46·0	24·8	22·5	27·2
Italy .. ..	239·6	198·5	216·5	215·5	235·2	220·0
Greece .. ..	4·6	3·8	4·0	1·4	3·2	3·9
Crete .. ..	5·6	7·1	5·7	3·6	3·2	6·0
United States ..	3·2	4·4	6·0	11·6	5·7	0·5
Other Foreign Countries ..	15·5	6·0	10·8	25·2	(a)64·2	(b)48·0
India .. ..	1·6	2·7	1·1	4·1	3·0	3·8
Australia .. ..	0·6	6·2	2·8	3·1	1·1	—
Other Empire Countries ..	0·8	4·0	1·5	1·4	2·9	3·3
Total Empire Countries ..	3·0	12·9	5·4	8·6	7·0	7·1
Total Foreign Countries ..	525·7	487·5	596·6	684·7	599·5	565·7
Total ..	528·7	500·4	602·1	693·3	606·5	572·8

(a) Including Russia 44·8, Germany 8·8, Belgium 3·9, Latvia 3·3.

(b) Including Russia 34·7, Belgium 5·1, Germany 7·6.

The two countries supplying the largest quantities of "fruit preserved without sugar, canned and bottled" are the United States and Spain, which together account for about 80 per cent. of the imports under this heading. Imports from the United States consist almost entirely of canned apples, the average exports over a five-year period from the United States to the United Kingdom of "canned apples and apple sauce" agreeing very closely with the recorded imports into this country from the United States of canned fruit preserved without sugar.

The bulk of the imports from Spain consists of apricot pulp. During 1930 separate figures were available for imports of "apricots and apricot pulp, preserved without sugar, canned or bottled", and other fruit similarly preserved. For the first six months of the year apricot pulp comprised 88 per cent. of the total, while during the latter half of the year, when the new crop of apricots is available, and imports of pulp from Spain show a sharp increase, the proportion rose to 96 per cent. On the whole year some 94 per cent. of the imports from Spain consist of apricot pulp. Examination of the London Bill of Entry suggests that small quantities of peach and black currant pulp are also imported from Spain.

Other countries of smaller importance whence this country imports canned fruit, not in syrup, are France, the Netherlands, Russia, Belgium and Germany. From the same countries also are imported large or small quantities of preserved fruit "not canned or bottled", and it is probable that the imports of both descriptions consist very largely of fruit pulp, and that their allocation to one class or another is merely due to the type of container used.

Among Empire countries shipping fruit preserved without sugar, in cans, the chief are Australia and Canada, with the Union of South Africa and the Straits Settlements supplying the bulk of the fruit credited to "Other Empire Countries". From the Australian export returns, it is found that three-fourths of the fruit pulp shipped is raspberry pulp, while the bulk of the remainder consists of black-currant pulp. Canada's contribution is believed to consist mainly of canned apples, although some soft fruit pulp is also included, while imports from South Africa are made up of about equal proportions of apricot and other pulp. Imports from the Straits Settlements presumably consist of pineapple (probably crushed pineapple for confectionery purposes).

Turning to imports of preserved fruit not canned or bottled, two countries again account for almost 80 per cent. of the total, these being the Netherlands and Italy. Spain and France send relatively small quantities, and there is a rapidly growing total under "Other foreign countries", of which 72 per cent. in 1930 was from Russia.

Imports from the Netherlands (including the smaller quantities recorded as canned or bottled) may be approximately divided according to the different varieties by means of the Netherlands export returns. Of total Dutch exports of fruit pulp to the United Kingdom during the five years 1926 to 1930, strawberry pulp has accounted for 45 to 56 per cent., with an average of 50 per cent.; raspberry pulp has declined steadily from 22 per cent. in 1926 to 10 per cent. in 1930, and gooseberry pulp has similarly fallen from 12 per cent. to 8 per cent. of all pulp exports to the United Kingdom. Increases are recorded in blackcurrant and plum pulp, which have risen from 14 to 21 and from 3 to 9 per cent. respectively in 1929, although the proportion of each fell slightly in 1930. Apple and red currant pulp have each remained steady at about 1 per cent. of exports, and shipments of cherry pulp have been negligible. Exports of all fruit pulp from the Netherlands to the United Kingdom in the five years have averaged about 15,000 tons per annum, while recorded imports of fruit, preserved without sugar, into the United Kingdom from the Netherlands in the same period have averaged about the same quantity, including both fruit canned and bottled and also not canned or bottled. Exports from the Netherlands to the United Kingdom of fruit and fruit pulp respectively, during the past five years, are shown in Table III. Complete figures for 1930 are not yet available, but it is unlikely that any significant increase has occurred in the minor fruits, particulars of which are lacking.

TABLE III.—*Exports of Fruit and Fruit Pulp from Netherlands to United Kingdom.*

Raw Fruit.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.
Apples .. .. .	14·5	28·3	2·0	37·6	1·2
Pears .. .. .	32·4	19·7	21·3	19·3	6·6
Cherries .. .. .	11·5	4·5	5·3	13·4	6·7
Plums .. .. .	5·3	12·7	11·2	12·3	1·7
Blackcurrants.. .. .	9·0	17·1	7·9	11·5	20·0
Redcurrants .. .. .	9·8	8·4	9·8	8·8	9·7
Gooseberries .. .. .	59·8	38·5	15·5	9·6	21·5
Strawberries .. .. .	13·9	29·3	23·9	22·2	34·6
Raspberries .. .. .	—	0·1	—	—	—
Fruit Pulp.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.
Apples .. .. .	3·6	5·8	1·9	1·8	(a)
Pears .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Cherries .. .. .	0·0	0·4	0·7	0·7	—
Plums .. .. .	8·6	22·4	27·6	26·9	22·9
Blackcurrants.. .. .	37·4	50·4	45·3	61·4	44·2
Redcurrants .. .. .	3·1	2·8	3·9	3·6	(a)
Gooseberries .. .. .	31·4	39·0	35·5	25·7	24·7
Strawberries .. .. .	135·3	151·2	171·1	132·6	151·6
Raspberries .. .. .	58·2	61·4	41·8	34·6	28·0

(a) Figures not available.

Imports (not canned) from Italy are only slightly less than those from the Netherlands, and there are no statistics of exports from Italy of the different items making up the total. The peak of the import season occurs in the four months February to May, during which months over 80 per cent. of the imports are recorded, and this suggests that the great bulk of the imports of fruit preserved without sugar consist of citrus fruit; enquiries from importers indicate that these

imports consist very largely of lemon, orange and citron peel in brine, for the use of the candied peel industry. A proportion also consists of cherries preserved in brine, total exports of cherries from Italy to the United Kingdom amounting to approximately 10 per cent. of the imports from Italy of fruit preserved without sugar. These two classes (citrus peel, and cherries in brine) may be taken to account for almost the whole of the imports from Italy of preserved fruit not canned, although possibly other citrus products, olives in brine, and soft fruit pulp may make up some small part of the total. Of the canned fruit (without sugar) imported from Italy, apricot pulp accounts for a proportion, and most of the remainder probably consists of preserved citrus fruits or its products, since February and March are the chief months of importation. But canned preserved fruit is of small importance from Italy in comparison with imports "not canned".

The imports of preserved fruit from Spain, other than apricot pulp in cans, amounting in 1930 to 27,200 cwts. fruit not canned and 7,600 cwts. canned, cannot easily be classified. The London Customs Bill of Entry shows small quantities of blackcurrant and peach pulp, and other deciduous fruit pulp may also be included, but since the peak of supplies occurs in the four months March to June, it is reasonable to suppose that preserved citrus fruit (possibly sour orange pulp) makes up the bulk of the total, with perhaps a small proportion accounted for by olives preserved in brine.

Imports of fruit pulp from France consist in the main of blackcurrant and strawberry pulp, with smaller quantities of raspberry and other pulp. These make up the bulk of the 32,000 cwts. of preserved fruit without sugar imported in 1930, including both canned and not canned.

Greece and Crete regularly supply some few thousand cwts. of fruit preserved without sugar. Almost the whole of this consists of citron peel preserved in brine.

Imports of preserved fruit from Russia have grown enormously during the past few years, and in 1929 amounted to 53,300 cwts. of which 44,800 cwts. were not canned or bottled. In 1930 the total was slightly lower at 45,300 cwts. The preserved fruit in cans includes a certain amount of apricot pulp, while information obtained from trade sources indicates that the imports not in cans, together with the balance of the fruit in cans, consists mainly of strawberry, raspberry, and blackcurrant pulp, with strawberry predominating.

Smaller imports of preserved fruit come from Germany and Belgium. Imports from the former consist of apricot, plum and soft fruit pulp, mainly originating in Czechoslovakia, Spain or other European countries; Germany is itself a large importer of fruit pulp. Belgium supplies strawberry, blackcurrant and gooseberry pulp. In neither case is it possible to ascertain the proportions of the different kinds of fruit represented in the totals.

TABLE IV.—*Monthly Imports of Fruit Preserved without Sugar (Canned or Bottled).*

Month.	U.S.A.	Spain.	France.	Nether-lands.	Austra-lia	Other Coun-tries.	Total.
	Thous. cwts.	Thous. cwts.	Thous. cwts.	Thous. cwts.	Thous. cwts.	Thous. cwts.	Thous. cwts.
1929.							
January ..	52.7	3.5	0.6	2.2	1.1	1.0	61.1
February ..	27.6	2.2	0.2	0.4	—	2.0	32.4
March ..	19.8	1.8	0.5	0.7	1.1	4.2	28.1
April ..	36.2	3.8	0.3	0.2	5.6	1.8	47.9
May ..	15.4	4.1	0.6	1.0	3.7	7.0	31.8
June ..	11.1	8.5	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.6	21.5
July ..	3.3	34.7	0.2	2.4	—	1.2	41.8
August ..	3.4	35.1	5.7	1.0	0.3	3.8	49.3
September ..	5.5	18.2	5.5	1.3	0.9	1.4	32.8
October ..	2.0	4.9	2.5	0.9	—	3.3	13.6
November ..	2.9	9.2	1.4	1.8	—	7.3	22.6
December ..	37.3	4.6	2.6	1.5	—	2.1	48.1
1930.							
January ..	23.7	8.1	1.4	1.7	0.1	1.7	36.7
February ..	17.5	4.0	1.2	1.4	—	3.2	27.3
March ..	17.7	4.3	1.2	2.0	2.1	9.4	36.7
April ..	25.2	6.7	0.2	0.5	2.8	2.2	37.6
May ..	8.6	8.1	0.6	0.3	3.1	1.3	22.0
June ..	7.9	4.9	1.6	1.1	—	2.7	18.2
July ..	3.5	26.6	0.8	1.6	—	1.5	34.0
August ..	1.2	16.4	1.9	0.5	—	1.3	21.3
September ..	3.2	16.9	1.0	1.5	—	2.7	25.3
October ..	2.0	6.0	1.5	1.0	—	6.5	17.0
November ..	1.4	8.4	0.7	0.9	—	0.9	12.3
December ..	20.0	8.6	1.2	1.1	—	4.0	34.9

Unlike raw fruit, for which the export season is necessarily limited, exports of fruit pulp can be, and are, made throughout the year, although it is natural that the largest shipments should be effected during and immediately after the raw fruit season. In Tables IV and V are shown imports by months from each of the principal countries of consignment since the beginning of 1929 of fruit preserved without sugar in cans or bottles, and not canned or bottled respectively.

TABLE V.—*Monthly Imports of Fruit Preserved without Sugar (not Canned or Bottled).*

Month.	Nether-lands.	Italy.	Spain.	France.	Russia.	Other Countries.	Total.
	Thous. cwts.	Thous. cwts.	Thous. cwts.	Thous. cwts.	Thous. cwts.	Thous. cwts.	Thous. cwts.
1929.							
January ..	13.5	11.6	2.3	0.7	—	5.3	33.4
February ..	8.7	33.4	1.8	0.5	—	1.0	45.4
March ..	14.2	51.5	1.6	0.3	—	2.8	70.4
April ..	19.1	52.1	2.6	0.0	—	1.1	74.9
May ..	15.3	34.6	3.7	0.9	—	1.6	56.1
June ..	12.5	16.3	3.1	0.2	0.0	1.6	33.7
July ..	57.0	6.6	2.4	4.1	3.9	5.0	79.0
August..	49.6	6.1	2.4	5.4	13.7	11.7	88.9
September ..	17.6	5.0	1.0	4.3	14.5	3.6	46.0
October ..	17.4	7.0	0.3	1.0	1.4	2.1	29.2
November ..	8.3	7.4	0.3	2.3	1.3	2.6	22.2
December ..	11.5	3.5	1.1	0.9	10.0	0.3	27.3
1930.							
January ..	10.7	10.8	2.4	2.9	0.1	3.2	30.1
February ..	9.7	14.7	1.0	1.2	—	2.2	28.8
March ..	15.1	48.6	8.4	0.6	—	3.7	76.4
April ..	12.8	48.2	1.6	0.7	—	2.3	65.6
May ..	17.4	39.2	3.8	0.5	—	1.4	62.3
June ..	25.8	25.1	3.8	2.0	—	2.8	59.5
July ..	81.8	3.6	0.7	1.4	8.0	5.1	100.6
August..	26.5	2.8	0.5	2.1	7.1	6.7	45.7
September ..	9.0	3.9	1.0	3.6	6.6	0.7	24.8
October ..	9.7	3.9	0.8	1.4	1.8	0.6	18.2
November ..	8.1	7.3	0.8	1.1	6.1	0.3	23.7
December ..	14.9	11.9	2.3	1.1	5.0	2.3	37.5

Since the beginning of 1930, imports of preserved fruit without sugar, canned or bottled, have been separately distinguished as "apricots and apricot pulp" and "other sorts". In Table VI are shown the separate figures.

TABLE VI.—Imports of "Apricot Pulp" and "Other Sorts", Canned or Bottled, in 1930.

Month.	From Spain.		From other Countries.		Total.	
	Apricot.	Other.	Apricot.	Other.	Apricot.	Other.
	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.
January .. ..	7.3	0.8	1.1	27.5	8.4	28.3
February .. ..	3.7	0.4	0.4	22.8	4.1	23.2
March .. ..	4.0	0.3	4.1	28.3	8.1	28.6
April .. ..	6.3	0.4	0.5	30.4	6.8	30.8
May .. ..	5.7	2.4	0.6	13.3	6.3	15.7
June .. ..	4.8	0.1	1.4	11.9	6.2	12.0
July .. ..	25.4	1.2	0.3	7.1	25.7	8.3
August .. ..	16.2	0.2	0.0	4.9	16.2	5.1
September .. ..	16.4	0.5	0.0	8.3	16.4	8.8
October .. ..	5.6	0.3	0.1	11.0	5.7	11.3
November .. ..	7.9	0.6	0.0	3.9	7.9	4.5
December .. ..	8.1	0.4	0.8	25.6	8.9	26.0
Total .. ..	111.4	7.6	9.3	195.0	120.7	202.6

Imports of canned or bottled preserved fruit without sugar are markedly seasonal. From the United States the main season extends from December to May, following the pack of canned apples in the autumn. The peak of Spanish imports is reached in July, August and September, and Table VI clearly shows that these are apricot pulp. The period of maximum imports from France is from August to September, just after the soft fruit harvest. The increase in March, April and May in imports from "other countries" is due to seasonal imports from Canada and South Africa, which are recorded mainly at that time of the year, with intermittent substantial entries from Italy and Russia.

Fruit preserved, not canned, is imported from the Netherlands throughout the year, but the peak of the season in July and August clearly reflects the soft fruit season. Nearly all the imports from Italy occur in the first half of the year, indicating, as stated above, that preserved citrus fruit (chiefly peel in brine) comprises the bulk of these imports, while the similar predominance of the early months in the case of imports from Spain may bear a similar interpretation. July, August and September are the months of maximum importation from France, Russia and also certain other countries (Belgium, Germany), reflecting the shipping season for soft fruit pulp.

During the past five years imports of canned and bottled preserved fruit without sugar have fluctuated, but with a general downward tendency until 1929, when they jumped to record figures, only to fall away again in 1930. The downward trend has been due mainly to a falling off in imports of apricot pulp from Spain (an increasing quantity of the Spanish apricot pulp has been going to Germany), with exports from Australia and the Netherlands also tending to decline. Imports of canned apples from the United States have increased rapidly, and in 1929 larger shipments of apricot pulp came from Spain, and imports of pulp from Russia first began to assume some prominence.

As regards fruit other than canned or bottled, there has been a marked increase in recent years, especially in imports from the Netherlands, France and "other foreign countries". Light crops caused a marked reduction in imports of Dutch pulp in 1929, and a consequent decline in total imports from all sources, but Russia came into the returns with the significant total of 45,000 cwts. Imports from Italy have varied only slightly around a mean of 220,000 cwts. The 1930 totals showed a further decline and were the lowest since 1926; Holland made no recovery, and Russia and Italy each declined slightly from the preceding year's level.

## IMPORTS OF ONIONS.

Between the years 1924 and 1930 the area of onions harvested ripe in England and Wales has declined from 1,880 acres to 1,270 acres, and production from 12,000 to 7,800 tons. In the same period the Scottish onion acreage has declined from 161 to 129, and although production figures in Scotland are not published annually, the aggregate output of onions for the whole of Great Britain can be set at about 8,500 tons in 1930 as against about 13,000 tons in 1924.

In contrast with this output, imports of onions into the United Kingdom (reckoning 50 bushels to the ton) have averaged over 200,000 tons annually during the past five years, and it is probable that for no other agricultural product, grown in this country, is the British market so dependent upon imported supplies. Moreover, almost the whole of the imports are obtained from foreign sources.

In Table I are shown imports from the chief countries of consignment during the past six years :—

TABLE I.—*Imports of Onions into the United Kingdom, 1925–30.*

—	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	Thou- sand bushels.	Thou- sand bushels.	Thou- sand bushels.	Thou- sand bushels.	Thou- sand bushels.	Thou- sand bushels.
Spain .. .. .	5,344	5,304	4,518	4,255	4,526	5,128
Netherlands .. .. .	2,171	2,532	2,507	2,459	2,981	3,250
Egypt .. .. .	2,147	1,685	1,802	2,734	2,438	1,656
France .. .. .	437	413	571	376	400	434
Russia .. .. .	—	—	26	101	73	5
Germany .. .. .	30	40	55	55	67	218
Portugal .. .. .	77	18	101	58	86	21
Belgium .. .. .	213	200	112	55	63	42
Other Foreign Countries..	39	17	166	45	42	20
Empire Countries ..	4	6	37	17	10	13
Total .. .. .	10,462	10,215	9,895	10,155	10,686	10,787

Imports from the three chief sources fluctuate individually, but in the aggregate account for well over 90 per cent. of imported supplies. Up to 1928 Spain showed a downward, and the Netherlands an upward tendency, but there has since been recovery in Spanish shipments to this country, while imports from Holland have continued to advance steadily. Imports from Egypt vary, but last year's total was the smallest since 1920.

Imports from France vary about a mean of 450,000 bushels annually, and other minor sources of supply are Portugal, Germany, Belgium and Russia. First imports from Russia in post-war years were recorded in 1927, with a total of only 26,000 bushels, but in the same year Estonia was credited with 150,000 bushels, although subsequent imports from that country have been insignificant. The very modest imports from Empire sources are from the Irish Free State, Malta and Gozo, the Channel Islands and Palestine.

Onions are imported throughout the year, with maxima in the spring and autumn, when the Egyptian, and the Spanish and Dutch seasons are respectively at about their highest point, while imports are at their lowest in June and July. Table II shows imports during the past six years by months.

TABLE II.—*Imports of Onions into the United Kingdom in each Month, 1925-30.*

—	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	Thousand bushels.					
January .. ..	925	890	936	954	1,034	1,099
February .. ..	765	964	951	743	650	982
March .. ..	942	871	675	596	932	834
April .. ..	797	804	787	1,295	1,210	798
May .. ..	707	780	953	1,151	772	771
June .. ..	443	554	370	453	388	509
July .. ..	540	499	522	464	540	493
August .. ..	927	1,081	892	871	846	1,074
September.. ..	1,143	946	684	753	998	798
October .. ..	1,183	986	1,401	1,134	1,331	1,288
November.. ..	1,071	1,048	962	840	1,172	1,054
December.. ..	1,019	792	762	901	813	1,087
Total.. ..	10,462	10,215	9,895	10,155	10,686	10,787

The main Spanish onion season opens in July, reaches its height in October or November, and runs until May, when the *babosas* (summer onions) come into the market for a short period. The Dutch season is much the same as the Spanish, opening in July and reaching its peak about October, and tailing off to negligible proportions in May and June, while the Portuguese, French and Belgian seasons are also somewhat similar, although the peak of the season occurs earlier in August. Egyptian onions usually begin to arrive in February, reach their peak in April, and by the end of July are about finished. In 1930, however, the season was somewhat late in starting. Table III shows imports from the main sources by months during 1930.

TABLE III.—*Imports of Onions into the United Kingdom in each Month of 1930, showing Countries whence consigned.*

Month.	Spain.	Nether-lands.	Egypt.	France.	Germany	Belgium.	Other Coun-tries.	Total.
	Thou-sand bushels.							
January ..	546	528	—	17	5	1	2	1,099
February ..	519	442	—	11	5	5	—	982
March ..	401	359	48	11	11	—	4	834
April ..	127	95	567	4	4	1	—	798
May.. ..	92	26	648	1	—	—	4	771
June.. ..	174	18	315	—	—	1	1	509
July.. ..	330	34	49	64	2	—	14	493
August ..	627	259	10	134	8	24	12	1,074
September ..	479	241	—	49	16	6	7	798
October ..	647	508	—	67	60	4	2	1,288
November ..	591	366	—	44	49	1	3	1,054
December ..	595	374	19	32	58	—	9	1,087
Total ..	5,128	3,250	1,656	434	218	43	58	10,787

## IMPORTS OF POTATOES.

Imports of potatoes fluctuate from year to year according to the size of the home crop. Only supplies of early potatoes remain fairly consistent.

Imports by calendar years do not adequately reflect the import position, as large imports resulting from a light crop in Great Britain are spread over parts of two calendar years. Hence the heavy imports of the current season are only partly shown by the increased imports, shown in Table I below, as coming from Germany and Holland. Actually the 1930 total was the smallest since 1923, owing to the lighter imports from France, Spain, the Canary Islands and the Channel Islands.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Potatoes into the United Kingdom, 1925–30.*

	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.
Irish Free State .. ..	429	366	569	913	370	214
Channel Islands .. ..	1,105	1,358	854	1,021	1,286	1,033
Malta and Gozo .. ..	26	16	18	15	5	—
Canada .. ..	105	—	—	—	—	—
Other Empire Countries..	8	—	—	7	—	—
Estonia .. ..	1	1	55	—	—	—
Norway .. ..	—	23	30	—	1	—
Poland (including) Dantzig	50	8	6	35	—	—
Germany .. ..	2,647	128	26	818	4	268
Netherlands .. ..	1,706	1,363	564	1,054	430	911
Belgium .. ..	318	75	28	442	22	25
France .. ..	2,544	2,598	2,760	3,865	2,510	2,219
Algeria .. ..	34	28	18	24	17	16
Spain .. ..	462	663	749	986	1,041	939
Canary Islands .. ..	344	123	95	265	171	150
Italy .. ..	39	17	31	66	4	12
Other Foreign Countries..	21	9	29	10	8	4
Total Empire Countries..	1,673	1,740	1,441	1,956	1,661	1,247
Total Foreign Countries..	8,166	5,036	4,391	7,565	4,208	4,544
Total .. ..	9,839	6,776	5,832	9,521	5,869	5,791

Both the 1928 and the 1929 potato crops in this country were sufficient to keep prices at a low level and to restrict imports during the 1928-29 and 1929-30 main crop seasons. Hence neither in the early nor in the late months of 1929 were there appreciable imports of old crop potatoes from the Continent. And this condition lasted right through the early months of 1930, as can be seen from the figures in Table II, showing imports by months. But the lighter crop of 1930 combined with a heavy surplus in Germany brought out large supplies during October, November and December from Germany and the Netherlands, although Belgium had no surplus for export. The aggregate imports from Germany and Holland during the first quarter of 1931 have actually been greater than in the whole of 1930.

TABLE II.—*Imports of Potatoes into the United Kingdom in each Month, 1925-30.*

Month.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.
January .. ..	712	130	171	215	61	36
February .. ..	702	96	134	195	54	27
March .. ..	740	129	160	543	136	80
April .. ..	1,344	414	240	1,447	185	163
May .. ..	1,478	1,039	1,363	1,816	868	974
June .. ..	2,535	2,809	2,160	3,580	2,279	2,438
July .. ..	1,251	964	863	1,177	1,571	987
August .. ..	450	179	138	321	332	204
September.. ..	164	108	34	75	138	66
October .. ..	84	200	183	28	87	272
November.. ..	200	470	186	69	93	245
December.. ..	179	238	200	55	65	299
Total .. ..	9,839	6,776	5,832	9,521	5,869	5,791

On the other hand imports of early potatoes coming in from March to August were rather lighter than in 1929, particularly the imports during July when the Dutch earlies are arriving and the French are normally at their height. Last year imports from France fell heavily in July and by August were negligible. Table III shows clearly the seasonal nature of the imports from the different countries. Imports during the first three months of 1931 from Germany and the Netherlands have been as follows :—

*Germany.*—January, 101,804 cwts. ; February, 269,448 cwts. ; March, 243,362 cwts.

*Netherlands.*—January, 268,798 cwts. ; February, 182,200 cwts. ; March, 123,523 cwts.

TABLE III.—Imports of Potatoes during each Month of 1930, showing Countries whence consigned.

Month.	Germany.	Nether-lands.	France.	Spain.	Canary Islands.	Channel Islands.	Other Countries.	Total.
	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.				
January..	—	3	3	—	—	1	29	36
February	—	3	2	—	—	1	21	27
March ..	—	1	2	8	46	1	22	80
April ..	—	1	10	86	43	2	21	163
May ..	—	2	99	738	42	64	29	974
June ..	—	11	1,428	82	17	872	28	2,438
July ..	—	217	622	19	1	91	37	987
August ..	—	161	32	4	—	—	7	204
September	—	53	8	1	—	—	4	66
October..	72	176	4	—	—	—	20	272
November	96	127	2	—	—	—	20	245
December	100	156	2	1	1	—	39	299
Total ..	268	911	2,214	939	150	1,032	277	5,791

## IMPORTS OF TOMATOES.

Imports of raw tomatoes in 1913 amounted to 1,582,000 cwts. and after the interruption caused by the war the total in 1920 was at about the same level, the figure for that year being 1,617,000 cwts. There has since been a fairly consistent increase. By 1924 imports had risen to 2,138,000 cwts. and although a set-back occurred in 1925 and 1927, an advance again set in after the latter year, and the 1930 total exceeded 3,050,000 cwts. Production of tomatoes in Great Britain amounted to 980,000 cwts. in 1925, and although there are no later figures available, the output has certainly increased materially since that year.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Tomatoes into the United Kingdom, 1925–30.*

Country whence Consigned.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.
Channel Islands ..	651	731	652	870	741	863
Other Empire Coun- tries .. ..	5	2	5	(a)	(a)	2
Netherlands ..	445	432	444	492	611	665
Belgium .. ..	3	3	6	7	4	3
France .. ..	46	59	54	77	39	27
Portugal .. ..	4	3	3	1	2	(a)
Spain .. ..	190	146	155	150	114	89
Canary Islands ..	1,114	897	995	1,199	1,218	1,394
Italy .. ..	15	25	16	7	17	5
Other Foreign Coun- tries .. ..	5	4	2	2	6	4
Total Empire Countries ..	656	733	657	870	741	865
Total Foreign Countries ..	1,822	1,569	1,675	1,935	2,011	2,187
Total ..	2,478	2,302	2,332	2,805	2,752	3,052

(a) Less than 500 cwts.

Three countries are mainly responsible for the development in the import trade, and account for 96 per cent. of all imports. In 1920 imports from the Channel Islands totalled 541,000 cwts. ; by 1925 they had increased by 110,000 cwts. and the past five years has witnessed a further increase of 212,000 cwts. The Canary Islands, always the United Kingdom's chief source of imported tomatoes, was represented by 587,000 cwts. in 1920 ; by 1925 the figure was nearly doubled, and there has since been a further increase of 284,000 cwts. ; the third source of supply, the Netherlands, sent only 278,000 cwts. in 1920 and has since progressed to last year's total of 665,000 cwts. During the past five years imports from the Canary Islands have increased 25 per cent. ; those from the Channel Islands by nearly 33 per cent. ; and those from Holland by almost 50 per cent. Against these the slight decreases in imports from Spain and France are negligible.

Imports of tomatoes are at their greatest between May and October, which is precisely the season when home-grown supplies are at their height. During these six months over two-thirds of the imports were registered in 1930. Monthly figures for the past six years are shown below.

TABLE II.—*Imports of Tomatoes into the United Kingdom in each Month, 1925-30.*

Month.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.	Thousand cwts.
January .. ..	138	105	106	103	164	143
February .. ..	119	81	120	118	151	131
March .. ..	125	105	177	152	160	184
April .. ..	142	166	171	211	209	230
May .. ..	226	208	206	290	237	365
June .. ..	270	286	261	312	256	361
July .. ..	331	253	304	286	319	364
August .. ..	302	271	251	326	311	366
September .. ..	359	356	259	421	408	348
October .. ..	212	229	223	287	224	285
November .. ..	154	155	123	174	179	133
December .. ..	100	87	131	125	133	142
Total .. ..	2,478	2,302	2,332	2,805	2,751	3,052

The Canary Islands are almost the only source of supply of imported tomatoes during the winter months. The season opens in October, when the main continental supplies are finishing, and runs through to June or July, overlapping the Channel Islands and Dutch seasons, which start about May and June respectively and continue into October.

TABLE III.—*Imports of Tomatoes in each Month of 1930, showing Countries whence consigned.*

Month.	Channel Islands.	Netherlands.	France.	Spain.	Canary Islands.	Other Countries.	Total.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
January ..	25	—	—	632	142,069	77	142,803
February ..	2	400	—	1,026	129,145	745	131,318
March ..	21	20	—	79	183,586	441	184,147
April ..	1,271	56	4	183	228,498	89	230,101
May ..	56,966	14,557	90	374	292,551	688	365,226
June ..	139,775	68,388	803	21,344	130,258	921	361,489
July ..	135,081	145,700	2,327	53,600	25,089	2,071	363,868
August ..	97,989	253,733	3,950	6,496	1,916	2,248	366,332
September ..	196,491	136,186	13,572	752	11	614	347,626
October ..	219,452	36,924	6,131	727	20,210	1,870	285,314
November ..	15,227	8,836	99	648	108,366	255	133,431
December ..	871	313	6	2,647	132,298	4,362	140,497
Total ..	863,171	665,113	26,982	88,508	1,393,997	14,381	3,052,152

## IMPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS FRESH VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, onions, and tomatoes are the only raw vegetables separately distinguished in the United Kingdom trade returns, and are by far the most important vegetables imported. The average value of imports of potatoes during the five years 1926 to 1930 amounted to £3,670,000 per annum, of onions to £2,087,000 per annum, and of tomatoes to £4,300,000 per annum. The declared value of imports of all other raw vegetables amounted to over £1,700,000 last year and to over £1,500,000 during each of the previous four years.

France and the Netherlands provide much the greatest proportion of the miscellaneous vegetables imported, these two countries together accounting for about 90 per cent. of total imports by value. Imports by value in the six years 1925 to 1930 are shown below. No information is available as to the volume of imports.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Raw Vegetables (other than Potatoes, Onions and Tomatoes) into the United Kingdom, 1925–30.*

Country whence consigned.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.
France .. .. .	651	891	924	800	864	965
Netherlands .. ..	425	472	438	603	521	582
Germany .. .. .	34	38	27	28	34	34
Madeira .. .. .	17	16	27	47	41	30
Belgium .. .. .	21	23	22	24	23	30
Italy .. .. .	14	13	7	18	18	17
Other Foreign Countries..	6	11	7	13	18	11
Channel Islands .. ..	56	53	56	27	47	40
Irish Free State .. ..	3	2	3	4	7	2
Other Empire Countries	1	—	—	—	3	2
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,228</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>1,576</b>	<b>1,713</b>

Although no figures are available from British trade returns as to the volume of the various vegetables going to make up the totals shown in the above table, it is possible to get some indication of the relative proportions from the export returns of the chief foreign countries of supply.

*France.*—Prior to the 1st April, 1928, French trade returns, like those of this country, did not separately classify the various kinds of vegetables entering into the country's trade, potatoes being the only fresh vegetables shown separately. Exports of fresh vegetables, other than potatoes, amounted to 114,000 tons in 1928, 110,000 tons in 1929, and 118,000 tons in 1930, the aggregate values being £1,700,000, £1,850,000 and £1,580,000 respectively.

Detailed figures relating to the various kinds of vegetables exported from France in the past three years are shown in the table below. As stated above the separate classification took place in April, 1928. The item "Unclassified Fresh Vegetables" therefore relates to the first three months of 1928 and includes mainly cauliflowers and salads. The figures throughout are gross weights; net weights are about 10 per cent. less.

TABLE II.—*Exports of Miscellaneous Fresh Vegetables from France, 1928-30.*

Description of Vegetable.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	tons.	tons.	tons.
Unclassified fresh vegetables (a) .. .. .	9,283	—	—
Artichokes .. .. .	1,134	315	322
Asparagus .. .. .	3,491	3,203	2,876
Cauliflowers .. .. .	32,704	42,968	47,051
French beans .. .. .	4,269	4,469	2,855
Green peas .. .. .	3,615	1,974	2,821
Salads .. .. .	17,413	18,260	21,730
Tomatoes .. .. .	7,250	4,941	3,717
Onions .. .. .	(b)	13,354	14,575
Other fresh vegetables .. .. .	34,827	21,210	22,307
Total .. .. .	113,986	110,694	118,254

(a) For first three months of 1928; not separately classified.

(b) Onions are included in total of "Other Fresh Vegetables."

Leading place in volume of exports is held by cauliflowers, the total value of the exports in 1930 being £380,000. Salads came much below cauliflowers in volume, but reached a value last year of £420,000. Onions come next in quantity with a declared value last year of £75,000, and the declared values of the other vegetables exported in 1930 were as follows:—Asparagus, £162,000; green peas, £71,000; French beans, £65,000; tomatoes, £56,000; artichokes, £9,000; other fresh vegetables not separately classified, £337,000.

The latest available returns which give distribution of exports are for the year 1928 and Table III below shows the distribution in that year.

TABLE III.—*Distribution of Miscellaneous Fresh Vegetables exported from France in 1928.*

Description of Vegetable.	United Kingdom	Germany	Switzerland.	Belgium	Other countries	Total.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Unclassified fresh Vegetables (a) .. ..	3,568	1,738	2,267	954	756	9,283
Artichokes .. ..	145	385	207	217	180	1,134
Asparagus.. ..	1,885	503	1,030	—	(b) 73	3,491
Cauliflowers .. ..	11,376	12,965	3,915	4,170	278	32,704
French beans .. ..	143	2,440	990	588	108	4,269
Green peas .. ..	2,628	348	494	118	27	3,615
Salads .. ..	3,184	8,689	4,764	481	295	17,413
Tomatoes .. ..	3,135	1,301	2,410	356	48	7,250
Other fresh vegetables including onions .. ..	13,237	6,600	9,164	1,953	3,873	34,827
Total .. ..	39,301	34,969	25,241	8,837	5,638	113,986

(a) For first three months: not separately classified; mainly cauliflowers and salads.

(b) This figure may also include quantities exported to Belgium.

The United Kingdom in 1928 took about 35 per cent. of the total exports by weight, Germany and Switzerland following with 30 per cent. and 22 per cent. respectively. The United Kingdom's share of the total exports in the previous two years was about 40 per cent. and Germany took between 20 and 25 per cent.

From the above figures it is clear that cauliflowers form the bulk of the imports of unclassified vegetables into this country from France followed by salads, green peas and asparagus. As regards values, it is probable that cauliflowers still lead, but with other sorts of vegetables in much closer attendance than the volume figures indicate.

*Netherlands.*—More recent information is available from the Netherlands trade returns in regard to distribution of exports. Exports of fresh vegetables, other than potatoes, onions and tomatoes, amounted in 1929 to 333,600 tons valued at £3,186,000 and in 1930 to 330,290 tons of a value of £2,510,000. The distribution of the exports in the two years is given in the table below. As in the case of France, quantities shown are gross weights.

TABLE IV.—*Distribution of Exports of Fresh Vegetables from the Netherlands in 1929 and 1930.*

Distribution.	1929.		1930.	
	tons.	£	tons.	£
United Kingdom .. ..	40,480	326,000	42,440	360,000
Germany .. .. .	232,310	2,481,000	191,370	1,787,000
Belgium .. .. .	18,170	107,000	37,320	118,000
Switzerland .. ..	9,860	60,000	6,950	41,000
France .. .. .	7,700	28,000	11,310	37,000
Other Countries .. ..	25,080	184,000	40,900	167,000
Total .. .. .	333,600	3,186,000	330,290	2,510,000

Germany takes by far the largest share of the exports, nearly 60 per cent. of the total going to that country last year, although this is decidedly less than in 1929 and earlier years. The United Kingdom and Belgium come next in order with 13 per cent. and 11 per cent. respectively, while smaller quantities go to Switzerland and France.

The bulk of the exports of cabbages, cauliflowers and broccoli went to Germany last year. Over 90 per cent. of the exports of beans and cucumbers went to Germany, but the United Kingdom took larger quantities of carrots and the United Kingdom's share of the exports of salads is also considerable. Table V shows the distribution of the various kinds of vegetables exported from the Netherlands last year.

TABLE V.—*Distribution of Miscellaneous Fresh Vegetables Exported from the Netherlands in 1930.*

Description of Vegetable.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	Other Countries.	Total.	Total 1929.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
White and Savoy cabbage	—	21,930	43,890	65,820	68,600
Red cabbage .. ..	2,500	31,100	10,790	44,390	51,000
Cauliflowers .. ..	5,220	35,180	5,230	45,630	42,500
Broccoli .. ..	1,340	6,100	1,770	9,210	4,980
Salads .. ..	10,170	21,060	2,530	33,760	22,350
Carrots .. ..	18,450	5,520	19,030	43,000	46,800
Turnips .. ..	—	—	2,860	2,860	6,000
Cucumbers .. ..	2,610	47,680	730	51,020	49,100
Gherkins .. ..	1,390	6,690	80	8,160	6,950
Green peas .. ..	—	510	1,990	2,500	5,070
Beans .. ..	—	8,390	510	8,900	16,350
Other descriptions ..	760	7,210	7,070	15,040	13,900
Total .. ..	42,440	191,370	96,480	330,290	—
Total 1929 .. ..	40,480	232,310	60,810	—	333,600

As previously stated, the above two countries account for about 90 per cent. of the imports of miscellaneous vegetables into the United Kingdom. Included in imports from other countries are beans and peas from the Channel Islands, beans and vegetable marrows from Madeira, cauliflowers and peas from Italy, and salads, chicory and carrots from Belgium. Neither the actual quantities, nor the proportions of the different vegetables imported from these sources are available, but in any case they are of no great importance beside the imports from France and the Netherlands.

## IMPORTS OF CUT FLOWERS.

Imports of fresh flowers into this country are shown in the trade returns of the United Kingdom under one heading, and by value only. The value of the imports in recent years has shown a progressive increase from £410,000 in 1925 to £765,000 in 1930. France, the Channel Islands and the Netherlands together provide the bulk of the imported supplies, imports from other countries being negligible. Imports from France during the period averaged about £241,000 recorded annual value, and showed no great variation in value from year to year, but the value of the imports from the Channel Islands rose from £122,000 in 1925 to £177,000 in 1929, declining again in 1930 to £149,000. The Netherlands has been mainly responsible for the substantial rise in the value of total imports in the years in question, the imports from that country showing a progressive increase each year from £70,000 in 1925 to £358,000 in 1930.

Table I shows the values of imports of cut flowers into this country during the last six years.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Cut Flowers into the United Kingdom.*

Country whence consigned.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Netherlands .. ..	70	90	151	284	328	358
France .. ..	214	221	285	264	214	247
Channel Islands .. ..	122	143	150	148	177	149
Other Countries .. ..	4	6	10	6	10	11
Total .. ..	410	460	596	702	729	765

Table II shows the value of imports of cut flowers into this country during each month in 1930 according to countries from which consigned.

TABLE II.—*Imports of Cut Flowers into the United Kingdom in 1930.*

Month.	Nether-lands.	France.	Channel Islands.	Other Coun-tries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
January .. .. .	44,999	44,406	3,183	373	92,961
February .. .. .	93,457	44,410	6,171	189	144,227
March .. .. .	84,638	37,698	28,790	362	151,488
April .. .. .	42,396	21,726	46,909	1,267	112,298
May .. .. .	28,257	24,211	18,134	553	71,155
June .. .. .	11,317	8,231	11,169	948	31,665
July .. .. .	8,970	1,020	2,905	234	13,129
August .. .. .	11,013	819	1,624	471	13,927
September .. .. .	1,677	216	1,304	591	3,788
October .. .. .	3,138	4,254	2,790	573	10,755
November .. .. .	2,729	11,598	6,286	2,040	22,653
December .. .. .	25,728	48,591	19,369	3,507	97,195
Total .. .. .	358,319	247,180	148,634	11,108	765,241

The trade returns of France and the Netherlands do not distinguish the different kinds of fresh flowers exported, but they give certain information regarding total quantities exported. In the case of France, detailed information is not available from the monthly returns, but the annual returns, of which 1928 are the latest published, give the following particulars in regard to the distribution of total exports. The United Kingdom takes over 75 per cent. of the French exports, although the proportion in the last three years of the period under review tended to decline slightly.

TABLE III.—*Exports of Cut Flowers from France.*

Exported to	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
United Kingdom .. .. .	3,358	3,825	3,369	3,224
Germany .. .. .	551	345	583	348
Belgium .. .. .	85	85	141	181
Other Countries .. .. .	119	81	180	517
Total .. .. .	4,113	4,336	4,273	4,270

More recent information in regard to exports is available from the Netherlands trade returns and the following tables show distribution of total exports over the past four years and monthly exports to the United Kingdom during the past two years.

TABLE IV.—*Exports of Cut Flowers from the Netherlands.*

Exported to	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
United Kingdom .. .. .	1,030	1,897	2,130	2,074
Germany .. .. .	831	1,236	860	1,106
France .. .. .	24	102	239	373
Switzerland .. .. .	18	51	51	69
Other Countries .. .. .	91	104	113	145
Total.. .. .	1,994	3,390	3,393	3,767

The United Kingdom was the principal export market for cut flowers from the Netherlands and received an average of over 50 per cent. of the total exports, Germany being next in importance.

TABLE V.—*Monthly Exports of Cut Flowers from the Netherlands to the United Kingdom.*

Month.	1929.	1930.
	tons.	tons.
January .. .. .	416	248
February .. .. .	500	456
March .. .. .	575	441
April .. .. .	314	259
May .. .. .	123	168
June .. .. .	14	89
July .. .. .	21	89
August .. .. .	34	117
September.. .. .	12	17
October .. .. .	25	19
November .. .. .	29	19
December .. .. .	67	152
Total .. .. .	2,130	2,074

### IMPORTS OF FLOWER BULBS.

Over 90 per cent. of the total imports of flower bulbs into the United Kingdom come from the Netherlands. Of the remainder, the principal countries furnishing supplies are the Channel Islands, France, and Japan. Tables I and II show imports into this country during the last six years, and during each month of 1930 respectively.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Flower Bulbs into the United Kingdom.*  
(Millions of bulbs.)

Country whence consigned.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Netherlands .. ..	240	291	367	393	341	433
Channel Islands .. ..	3	2	3	5	10	7
France .. ..	5	5	7	6	9	8
Japan .. ..	6	8	7	7	6	6
Other Countries .. ..	4	4	6	5	10	10
Total .. ..	258	310	390	416	376	464

TABLE II.—*Imports of Flower Bulbs in 1930*  
(Thousands of bulbs).

Month.	Nether- lands.	Channel Islands.	France.	Japan.	Other Coun- tries.	Total.
1930.						
January .. ..	14,487	—	16	618	1,138	16,259
February .. ..	11,597	—	82	166	212	12,057
March .. ..	12,417	(a)	2	11	250	12,680
April .. ..	6,152	—	—	1	132	6,285
May .. ..	2,235	—	55	—	6	2,296
June .. ..	99	—	197	—	31	327
July .. ..	1,475	853	392	—	1,414	4,134
August .. ..	110,748	3,535	5,674	495	2,606	123,058
September .. ..	181,119	1,489	995	440	1,394	185,437
October .. ..	61,053	1,013	284	916	563	63,829
November .. ..	19,001	72	13	1,985	1,115	22,186
December .. ..	12,666	60	342	1,696	1,041	15,805
Total.. ..	433,049	7,022	8,052	6,328	9,902	464,353

(a) Less than 500.

With the exception of 1929 there has been a progressive increase in total imports and in imports of Dutch bulbs during recent years, culminating in a record total of 464 millions in 1930, of which the Netherlands supplied 433 millions.

The Netherlands trade returns show exports of flower bulbs by weight. The United Kingdom takes a larger share of the total quantity exported than any other country, but substantial quantities are consigned to the United States, Germany, Canada, France and Scandinavian countries. Tables III and IV show respectively, the distribution of total exports during the last five years and exports month by month to the United Kingdom during 1929 and 1930. Figures shown are gross weights.

TABLE III.—*Exports of Flower Bulbs from the Netherlands.*

Exported to	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
United Kingdom ..	11,860	14,345	15,255	12,155	17,750
United States .. ..	7,905	8,475	8,635	6,385	8,580
Germany .. .. .	4,415	6,230	7,795	6,590	7,245
Sweden .. .. .	2,170	2,420	2,510	2,090	2,710
Denmark .. .. .	1,925	1,925	2,230	1,360	2,230
Canada .. .. .	1,565	1,885	1,750	1,400	1,680
France .. .. .	455	630	795	775	1,200
Norway .. .. .	700	815	730	655	815
Other countries ..	1,595	1,945	2,230	2,280	2,590
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>32,590</b>	<b>38,670</b>	<b>41,930</b>	<b>33,690</b>	<b>44,800</b>

Exports from Holland last year reached a new high record and quantities exported to the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany and other countries all showed increases over previous years.

TABLE IV.—*Monthly Exports of Flower Bulbs from the Netherlands to the United Kingdom.*

Month.	1929.	1930.
	tons.	tons.
January.. .. .	534	618
February .. .. .	169	378
March .. .. .	460	415
April .. .. .	322	212
May .. .. .	122	58
June .. .. .	13	2
July .. .. .	22	138
August .. .. .	2,807	5,675
September .. .. .	5,312	6,875
October.. .. .	1,206	2,095
November .. .. .	708	785
December .. .. .	480	499
Total .. .. .	12,155	17,750

## THE NORTH AMERICAN APPLE SEASON, 1929-30.

The export season of 1929-30 from Canada and the United States finished about the middle of May, 1930. On the whole, shipments overseas developed very much as expected when the season opened. Total exports overseas, according to figures compiled by the International Apple Association, amounted to 2,827,000 barrels and 5,716,000 boxes, barrels showing a reduction of about 20 per cent. and boxes of just over 50 per cent. as compared with the heavy exports of the preceding season. Altogether, shipments totalled the equivalent of 14,200,000 boxes as compared with 22,500,000 in 1928-29 and 10,800,000 boxes in 1927-28. Approximate figures are given in Table I.

TABLE I.—*Overseas Shipments of Apples from ports in Canada and United States.*

Season.	Barrels.	Boxes.	Total (as boxes).	Commercial Apple Crop (as boxes).
	Thousand.	Thousand.	Thousand.	Thousand.
1924/25 .. .. .	2,612	4,647	12,482	92,904
1925/26 .. .. .	2,894	5,055	13,736	108,648
1926/27 .. .. .	5,005	7,516	22,530	127,185
1927/28 .. .. .	1,962	4,929	10,814	86,484
1928/29 .. .. .	3,600	11,727	22,527	115,512
1929/30 .. .. .	2,827	5,717	14,198	98,025

The above total includes shipments to all destinations overseas including appreciable quantities to the Far East, to South America and to other non-European destinations. Total shipments to Europe during the past season amounted to 2,675,000 barrels and 4,955,000 boxes as compared with 3,475,000 barrels and 10,775,000 boxes in 1928-29.

The reduction in shipments of box apples was much more pronounced than in barrel apples, owing to the large Nova Scotian apple crop. Shipments of barrel apples from Canada totalled 1,427,000 barrels, while in the previous season shipments of barrels reached only 679,000, and in 1927-28 only 563,000; in each season over 90 per cent. of the barrels shipped were from Nova Scotia. This leaves only 1,248,000 barrels of United States apples as having

been shipped to Europe, or considerably under one-half the total, whereas in 1928-29 United States fruit aggregated 2,696,000 barrels, or 80 per cent. of the total barrels shipped.

As regards box apples, Canada had only a moderate season, the total of 562,000 boxes showing a reduction of 289,000 as compared with 1928-29, but an advance of 204,000 over 1927-28. Table II shows the comparative shipments to Europe from Canada and the U.S.A. respectively in the past two seasons. The figures are compiled from weekly advices, and are only approximate :—

TABLE II.—*Shipments of Apples to Europe, 1928-29 and 1929-30.*

	1928-29.	1929-30.
<i>Canada</i> —	Thousand.	Thousand.
Barrels.. .. .	679	1,427
Boxes .. .. .	851	562
Total (as boxes) ..	2,888	4,843
<i>United States</i> —		
Barrels.. .. .	2,796	1,248
Boxes .. .. .	9,924	4,393
Total (as boxes) ..	18,312	8,137
Total, Canada and United States (as boxes)	21,200	12,980

The above total of 12,980,000 boxes shipped to Europe in the 1929-30 season is in very close agreement with the forecast given in the "Weekly Fruit Intelligence Notes" on the 16th October, 1929, when the prospective shipments to Europe were estimated at 4,250,000 barrels, equivalent to 12,750,000 boxes. Moreover, the anticipated recovery in the proportion of European shipments going to the United Kingdom also materialised. In October it was estimated that shipments to the United Kingdom would be in the region of 3,275,000 barrels, equivalent to 9,825,000 boxes, or just under 80 per cent. of all shipments to Europe, as compared with about 12,450,000 boxes, or 60 per cent. of the European total in 1928-29. Actually, shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to the equivalent of about 10,000,000 boxes, or within 2 per cent. of the pre-season estimate.

## THE SOUTH AFRICAN DECIDUOUS FRUIT SEASON, 1929-30.

Shipments of South African deciduous fruits during the season 1929-30 showed a big increase over those of previous years, and not only passed the two million mark for the first time, but fell little short of 2½ million packages. The total of 2,441,224 packages was nearly 28 per cent. greater than the previous record in the 1927-28 season. Peaches and plums show very striking increases over quantities shipped in the past five seasons; in each case the aggregate for the season was about 420,000 trays, as compared with previous highest totals of 326,000 for peaches (in 1926-27) and 246,000 for plums (in 1928-29). Shipments of grapes for the second successive year topped the half million box mark, and exceeded the total of the preceding season by the small matter of about 1,000 boxes. Apart from a fall in 1927-28, shipments of grapes have shown a continuous increase year by year since 1918.

Pears reached a total just below that of two years ago, but nearly three times that of last season, and with a total of just under 1,000,000 boxes accounted for over 40 per cent. of the number of packages of deciduous fruit shipped during the season.

These four fruits—pears, grapes, peaches and plums—comprise the great bulk (96 per cent. in 1929-30) of South Africa's deciduous fruit shipments. Of the remainder nectarines and fresh prunes are the most important, and each of these fruits show a slight reduction in the year. Of the minor fruit, apples, apricots, melons and mangoes came forward in moderate quantities, but were not so plentiful as in some other seasons. Shipments of grenadillas fell away further, but there was a marked increase, continuing that of recent years, in shipments of persimmons, while for the first time since 1924 consignments of cherries were shipped to the United Kingdom. But total shipments of deciduous fruit other than the six main varieties amounted to less than 20,000 packages.

In the following table are shown total shipments of each variety of deciduous fruit from South Africa during the past six seasons.

*Shipments of Deciduous Fruits from South Africa.*

—	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.
Peaches .. ..	207,082	156,349	326,463	178,223	316,619	421,831
Pears .. ..	796,246	860,890	347,916	997,339	340,293	992,235
Plums .. ..	137,595	129,187	241,470	219,973	246,500	418,014
Nectarines .. ..	30,080	17,009	35,708	32,584	57,765	49,090
Grapes .. ..	303,304	332,028	499,880	458,334	520,264	521,882
Melons .. ..	524	1,004	409	479	2,127	1,126
Apricots .. ..	15,239	8,295	3,755	7,915	3,953	6,318
Apples .. ..	2,676	4,884	6,713	4,830	10,521	8,541
Mangoes .. ..	1,485	2,495	381	1,093	819	879
Persimmons .. ..	50	452	193	214	447	782
Quinces .. ..	130	50	192	398	164	237
Avocado Pears .. ..	187	30	229	635	57	16
Pomegranates .. ..	8	10	99	40	70	40
Egg fruit .. ..	—	—	459	—	—	—
Litchies .. ..	—	—	374	1,283	109	50
Cherries .. ..	289	—	—	—	—	370
Tomatoes .. ..	90	11	—	—	—	—
Grenadillas .. ..	1,132	721	886	1,201	901	331
Fresh Prunes .. ..	—	1,662	22,164	7,823	20,583	19,472
Gooseberries .. ..	—	—	1,067	—	—	—
Strawberries .. ..	—	—	171	—	—	—
Figs .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	10
Not classified .. ..	1	62	25	—	6	—
Total .. ..	1,496,118	1,515,139	1,488,554	1,912,364	1,521,198	2,441,224

The season was a good one from the point of view of volume and quality of supplies, but was far from satisfactory to the growers as regards prices. An increase in one season of 60 per cent. in the volume of "out-of-season" fruit came upon a market which was already supplied with a larger quantity of oranges than in any previous season, and which was in any event suffering from a lack of purchasing power through industrial depression.

## THE AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND APPLE SEASON, 1930.

The last arrival of Australian and New Zealand apples of the 1930 season, was recorded early in September, and was nearly three weeks later than the last arrival in 1928 when total shipments were rather below those of 1930.

In an article in the "Weekly Fruit Intelligence Notes" early in February shipments of apples and pears to Europe were provisionally estimated at 5,170,000 boxes and at least 300,000 boxes respectively. These estimates were fully realised, Australia's shipments of apples to Europe having reached the record figure of 4,318,000 boxes and those from New Zealand slightly over 1,100,000 boxes making a grand total apart from shipments to non-European destinations, of 5,423,000 boxes or 480,000 more than in 1928, the record year prior to last season. As regards pears, Australia shipped the equivalent of 275,000 boxes, more than one-half of which came from the State of Victoria, while New Zealand reached expectations with a total of 56,000 boxes, bringing aggregate shipments to Europe for the season to 331,000 boxes, fully double the 1929 shipments and 80,000 boxes more than in 1928.

The increase of 480,000 boxes in apple shipments to Europe as compared with the 1928 total, went more to the Continent than to the United Kingdom, the Continent taking 366,000 boxes and the United Kingdom 115,000 boxes more than in 1928, this country taking 76 per cent. of all European shipments as compared with 81 per cent. in 1928 and 65 per cent. in 1929. In Table I are shown shipments of apples and pears from each State in Australia and from New Zealand to the United Kingdom, with aggregate figures regarding Continental shipments.

TABLE I.—*Aggregate Shipments of Australian and New Zealand Apples and Pears to Europe.*

Whence Consigned.	Apples.			Pears.		
	1928.	1929.	1930.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	Thou- sand boxes.	Thou- sand boxes.	Thou- sand boxes.	Thou- sand boxes.	Thou- sand boxes.	Thou- sand boxes.
<i>To U.K.</i>						
Victoria .. .. .	548	2	634	73	38	139
N.S.W. .. .. .	17	1	49	12	10	6
Queensland .. .. .	—	—	14	—	—	—
S. Australia .. .. .	197	—	283	3	3	11
W. Australia .. .. .	14	170	46	—	32	7
Tasmania .. .. .	2,372	624	2,169	77	98	91
Total Australia to U.K. ..	3,148	797	3,195	165	181	254
Total New Zealand to U.K.	870	640	938	53	47	43
<i>To Continent.</i>						
From Australia .. .. .	924	680	1,123	11	9	21
„ New Zealand .. .. .	—	110	167	—	7	13
<i>To U.K. and Continent.</i>						
From Australia .. .. .	4,072	1,477	4,318	176	190	275
„ New Zealand .. .. .	870	750	1,105	53	54	56

As usual London has been the port to which most of the United Kingdom fruit has been shipped, accounting for nearly 60 per cent. of the Australian apples, 55 per cent. of the New Zealand apples, 90 per cent. of the Australian pears and 80 per cent. of the New Zealand pears. As regards apples there appears to be a tendency to ship an increasing proportion to ports other than London. The change during the past two years has not been very striking, but figures of destination of United Kingdom shipments, which are given in Table II, suggest that the tendency is a real one.

TABLE II.—*Ports of arrival of Australian and New Zealand Apples, 1928-30.*

Port.	1928.		1929.		1930.	
	Thou- sand boxes.	Per cent. of total.	Thou- sand boxes.	Per cent. of total.	Thou- sand boxes.	Per cent. of total.
<b>From Australia.</b>						
London .. .. .	2,116	67	473	60	1,864	58
Southampton .. .. .	35	1	6	1	115	4
Liverpool .. .. .	641	20	141	18	607	19
Glasgow .. .. .	—	—	19	2	126	4
Manchester .. .. .	20	1	27	3	95	3
Hull .. .. .	336	11	131	16	388	12
Avonmouth .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	3,148	100	797	100	3,195	100
<b>From New Zealand.</b>						
London .. .. .	545	63	414	65	516	55
Southampton .. .. .	134	15	133	21	130	14
Liverpool .. .. .	46	5	20	3	39	4
Glasgow .. .. .	48	5	41	6	97	10
Manchester .. .. .	26	3	9	1	84	9
Hull .. .. .	49	6	—	—	37	4
Avonmouth .. .. .	22	3	23	4	35	4
Total .. .. .	870	100	640	100	938	100

With apples very plentiful, and industrial depression checking demand, prices were naturally on a decidedly lower level than in 1929, when imports of apples from Australia and New Zealand were less than one-half as great as last year. But during the earlier part of the 1930 season, up to about mid-June, prices were slightly higher than two years earlier, when the supply position was somewhat comparable with that of this season. Towards the end of June a pronounced decline occurred, and most varieties fell to less than 10s. per box for fruit in good condition, while many boxes from the later arrivals have been realising as little as two or three shillings a box.

## THE SUMMER ORANGE SEASON, 1930.

The last of the 1930 season's South African oranges arrived during the first week of December, while the previous week saw the arrival of the final shipment of oranges from Brazil. Towards the end of November the Spanish and Jaffa orange seasons began in earnest, with small quantities also coming from Jamaica and Tripoli, Syria.

It had been anticipated that imports of oranges from South Africa would reach record dimensions this year, but the pre-season estimate of 1,500,000 boxes, given in the "Weekly Fruit Intelligence Notes" on 21st May, was considerably exceeded, the actual total for the season (including Rhodesian fruit shipped through Union ports) amounting to 1,838,000 boxes, which was an advance of no less than 742,000 boxes on the previous record, achieved in 1929.

Competition from the United States, which in the 1929 season was of serious magnitude, was almost entirely absent in 1930, imports from that source being practically negligible, while imports from Brazil, which have shown marked increases in recent years, showed only a moderate advance last season although they succeeded in establishing a new record. On the other hand, unusually large supplies of Spanish oranges were available during the early part of the South African season; in May, June and July the quantity arriving from Spain was double the import in the same three months of 1929, the result being that early supplies of South African oranges met with even more acute competition than was the case in the 1929 season.

Although the prolongation of the Spanish orange season is not without its effect upon the market for South African fruit, the volume of competitive supplies from North and South America is the chief factor affecting prices for South African fruit. As will be seen from the following table, total imports from South Africa, the United States and South America during the seven months May to November last year amounted to 1,454,000 cwts. as compared with 1,828,000 cwts. for the corresponding period in 1929 and 709,000 cwts. in 1928.

The table below shows imports into the United Kingdom during the seven months May to November in each of the past three years.

*Imports of Oranges into the United Kingdom.*

Country whence consigned.	Imports into United Kingdom.							Total (seven months).
	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.	Thou- sand cwts.
<b>1928.</b>								
Spain .. .. .	728	375	35	5	2	1	244	1,390
Palestine .. ..	17	—	—	—	—	2	68	87
South Africa ..	2	33	120	85	93	125	71	529
United States..	17	9	11	10	15	17	6	85
South America ..	1	9	14	24	18	28	1	95
Other countries ..	2	8	3	4	2	9	31	59
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>2,245</b>
<b>1929.</b>								
Spain .. .. .	483	324	49	2	—	1	432	1,291
Palestine .. ..	12	4	—	—	—	—	17	33
South Africa ..	2	39	95	218	155	104	35	648
United States..	70	163	122	145	187	167	33	887
South America ..	15	51	54	60	75	21	17	293
Other Countries ..	12	26	27	23	13	15	3	119
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>3,271</b>
<b>1930.</b>								
Spain .. .. .	966	593	168	2	1	1	196	1,927
Palestine .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	13	14
South Africa ..	1	46	265	218	208	283	62	1,083
United States..	9	16	1	—	—	—	—	26
South America ..	15	42	47	47	90	78	26	345
Other Countries ..	18	5	6	8	6	6	11	60
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>3,455</b>

From the standpoint of prices last year's results for South African growers, though not so satisfactory as in 1928, showed a decided improvement on the unsatisfactory 1929 season. Except in July,

wholesale prices were generally on a higher level than last year, rising to a peak at the beginning of September, when aggregate supplies were shortest; during September there was a fairly sharp decline followed by a recovery at the beginning of October with a gradual rise to the end of the season. In July, the large quantities of Spanish oranges still available, tended to depress prices below the level in the same month last year, when much smaller quantities were being imported.

In judging the results it must be remembered that throughout the period of the South African orange export season, depressed conditions prevailed in the United Kingdom, with an almost continuous decline in prices of commodities generally. Although prices last season did not reach the high level of two years earlier, they showed a moderate improvement over those of 1929 and in view of the much larger crops, were probably not unremunerative to South African growers. That this should have been the case in spite of the trade depression in this country is cause for satisfaction, but it must be recognised that it is only the comparative failure of the California Valencia crop, and the moderate increase in supplies from Brazil, that enabled the large South African crops to realise the prices they obtained last season. Prospects in the United States indicate that competition from that source during the coming summer is likely to be much more severe, and the relatively profitable nature of last season's operations may lead to a moderate increase in Brazilian shipments next season.

### JAFFA ORANGES.

Exports of Jaffa oranges from Palestine in the four seasons 1926-27 to 1929-30, averaged just over 2,000,000 boxes, in spite of a set-back in the season 1928-29; in that year, when only a moderate crop was harvested as a result of considerable damage to blossom by wind storms, exports amounted to only 1,600,000 boxes. In the following season there was a substantial recovery to nearly 2,700,000 boxes.

Shipments to the United Kingdom in the four seasons averaged 1,700,000 boxes and exports for the season 1929-30 were up to nearly 2,000,000 boxes. Jaffa oranges are increasing rapidly in popularity in

Continental countries, particularly in Germany, and shipments to that country increased from 66,000 boxes in the season 1926-27 to 334,000 boxes in 1929-30. The removal of the regulations affecting transit through Trieste have resulted in increased consignments to Central European countries, and exports by direct and indirect shipment to the Continent in the 1929-30 season totalled nearly 570,000 boxes as against 110,000 boxes in the season 1926-27. In the table below comparative figures of exports in the past four seasons are shown.

*Exports of Oranges from Palestine.*

Destination.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
United Kingdom.				
Liverpool .. .. .	Boxes. 637,411	Boxes. 614,525	Boxes. 423,886	Boxes. 585,565
Glasgow .. .. .	417,865	393,162	261,146	384,332
Manchester .. .. .	306,106	291,913	204,368	344,171
Hull .. .. .	303,418	236,084	168,451	341,825
London .. .. .	154,811	141,896	141,716	254,486
Southampton.. .. .	84,638	27,651	19,472	28,300
Cardiff .. .. .		23,988	28,663	52,732
Bristol .. .. .		—	5,293	—
Newcastle .. .. .		—	5,800	—
Belfast .. .. .		—	—	6,027
Total to United Kingdom .. .. .	1,904,249	1,729,219	1,258,795	1,997,438
Continent.				
Germany .. .. .	66,349	141,541	190,857	334,382
Roumania .. .. .	33,571	51,852	37,276	42,678
Netherlands .. .. .	—	32,623	33,807	35,554
Denmark .. .. .	699	16,636	23,201	42,444
France .. .. .	—	8,897	17,770	11,557
Bulgaria .. .. .	996	2,679	8,504	2,000
Other European Countries (a) .. .. .	9,210	7,824	5,933	100,084
Total to Continent .. .. .	110,825	262,052	317,348	568,699
Various destinations .. .. .	9,656	4,924	4,401	129,724
Total .. .. .	2,024,730	1,996,195	1,580,544	2,695,861

(a) Quantities exported via Trieste to Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland and Switzerland.

## IMPORTS OF FRUIT INTO GERMANY.

Germany occupies second place to the United Kingdom among the world's importers of raw fruit. In pre-war years total imports into the United Kingdom and Germany bore a fairly close comparison and although there is now a much wider disparity between the two countries the margin tends to lessen year by year.

In Table I are shown, in round figures, average imports of the six principal raw fruits into the United Kingdom and Germany in the three years immediately preceding the war and the last three years. These figures show that Germany imported only 10 per cent. less fruit than the United Kingdom in the pre-war years, whereas the post-war figures show a difference of over 30 per cent. Both countries have experienced changes of boundaries since the war, but these account for only a small part of the difference.

TABLE I.—*Average Imports of Raw Fruit into the United Kingdom and Germany.*  
(thousands of tons.)

	United Kingdom.		Germany.	
	1911-13.	1928-30.	1911-13.	1928-30.
Apples .. .. .	174	300	309	203
Pears .. .. .	32	49	44	50
Grapes .. .. .	32	39	36	70
Oranges .. .. .	277	453	137	280
Lemons .. .. .	37	66	37	63
Bananas .. .. .	107	216	36	101
Total .. .. .	659	1,123	599	767

Imports of apples show the most striking change in the two periods. Whereas imports into the United Kingdom increased over 70 per cent. Germany's imports have declined by over 30 per cent. Both countries produce a large proportion of their own apple requirements and the variation in imports may to some extent be attributed to fluctuations in home crops. Increases are recorded by both countries in all the other fruits included in the above table. Imports of oranges into the

United Kingdom increased by 70 per cent. and into Germany by 100 per cent. Germany's imports of bananas are nearly three times as heavy and imports into the United Kingdom are nearly twice as heavy, but consumption of bananas in Germany in spite of the rapid advance in recent years still shows the greatest disparity of any fruit as between the two countries. Imports of lemons and pears have increased to about the same extent in both countries, but Germany's grape imports show a considerably larger increase than those of the United Kingdom and are nearly twice as heavy as in pre-war years. Grapes and pears are the two fruits in the above list of which imports into Germany have exceeded those into the United Kingdom both in pre-war and in post-war years.

Table II shows imports of the same fruits into Germany in the past six years. In spite of variations from year to year in individual fruits a steady development generally is indicated, which is especially marked in the case of oranges and bananas.

TABLE II.—*Imports of Raw Fruit into Germany.*  
(thousands of tons.)

—	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Apples .. ..	184	178	169	209	160	240
Pears .. ..	25	59	60	55	60	35
Grapes .. ..	62	39	47	62	75	70
Oranges .. ..	205	187	206	255	234	345
Lemons .. ..	50	53	57	55	61	71
Bananas .. ..	40	67	65	86	101	116
Total .. ..	566	583	604	722	691	877

British Empire countries continue to figure to only a limited extent among countries contributing to Germany's raw fruit supplies, except in regard to bananas, of which nearly 80 per cent. were recorded as being imported last year from the British West Indies. Australia's share of the apple imports in 1930 amounted to 9,000 tons, as compared with 5,000 tons in 1929, and 12,000 tons in 1928. New Zealand's contribution increased from 500 tons in 1928 and 1,600 tons in 1929 to over 3,000 tons last year. Imports of apples from the United States were again substantially heavier than from any other country. The

failure of the crops in many European countries which normally export large quantities of apples to the German market brought out largely increased supplies from Austria and Yugoslavia and fair quantities from Baltic countries. Spain continues to supply the largest proportion of the orange imports. Supplies from Palestine increased to 13,000 tons, or nearly double those of the previous year, and imports from South Africa were twice as heavy at 3,500 tons as compared with 1,700 tons in the previous year. Pears were imported last year mainly from Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands and Czechoslovakia. Italy and France continue to be the main sources of supply of grapes, and the former country still supplies the bulk of the lemons imported.

Germany's increasing imports of fruit are at present mainly of importance to Empire producers in that they offer an alternative outlet for supplies from competitive producing countries, which might otherwise go to swell the supplies competing with Empire fruits on the British market.

#### IMPORTS OF FRUIT INTO SWEDEN.

The Scandinavian countries rank after the United Kingdom and Germany among the largest importers of raw fruit. They are far behind this country or Germany in this respect, but the growth of their fruit import trade in recent years has been very rapid, and they are steadily developing as an outlet for the surplus fruit production of more southerly countries.

Developments in fruit imports have been most marked in Sweden. Home production of fruit barely suffices to supply one-half of the country's needs, and demand, which is being continually stimulated by propaganda, turns more and more to imported supplies. At the same time an impetus has been given to the importing trade by improvements in warehouse and cold storage accommodation at the ports and improved transport facilities.

In the following table are shown imports of the six principal raw fruits into Sweden in the six years, 1925 to 1930.

*Imports of Fruit into Sweden.*

	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Apples .. ..	11,500	12,900	16,200	18,690	21,400	14,600
Pears .. ..	1,500	4,800	5,800	6,950	7,940	5,010
Grapes .. ..	1,140	1,120	1,140	1,390	1,670	1,810
Oranges .. ..	9,240	11,170	12,300	13,870	15,400	25,900
Lemons .. ..	1,300	1,520	1,580	1,520	1,620	2,130
Bananas .. ..	6,500	7,450	9,500	10,500	12,950	13,900
Total. . . .	31,180	38,960	46,520	52,920	60,980	63,350

In the space of six years total imports of the principal raw fruits have doubled. All the different kinds have shown expansion, but apples, pears, oranges and bananas show the most substantial increases.

The United States supplies by far the largest proportion of the apple imports. The total of 21,400 tons imported in 1929 included 13,200 tons from U.S.A., 1,620 tons from Australia and 820 tons from Russia, while considerable quantities came from the United Kingdom, Germany and Denmark, consisting of fruit previously imported from other sources. Pears are imported mainly from Czechoslovakia and grapes from Spain, while the latter country has now replaced Italy as the largest supplier of oranges. The bulk of the imports of bananas consist of re-exported fruit shipped from the United Kingdom. A fair proportion of imports of other kinds of fruit, grapes, oranges and lemons imported from Germany also consists of re-exported produce.

The decline in imports of apples last year was due to the fact that Sweden had a good home crop and was not only able to cover home requirements during the latter part of the year, but for the first time on record exported apples to the German market. Imports of oranges, which in the past few years have been increasing at the rate of 1,000 to 2,000 tons each year, showed a remarkable increase last year of 10,000 tons over the 1929 figure.

## IMPORTS OF FRUIT INTO NORWAY.

In common with other Scandinavian countries, Norway imports substantial quantities of raw fruit to supplement home production which fails to a greater extent every year to meet the steadily increasing consumption. Home-grown apples, principally "Gravensteins", appear on the market during August and September and the supply is finished by October. The United States furnishes the bulk of the imported supplies, while fair quantities consisting of re-exported produce are imported from Germany and the United Kingdom. The most substantial increase in consumption is shown in the case of citrus fruits and bananas, imports of which, as indicated in the table below, reached new high records last year. Spain supplies by far the heaviest proportion of the orange imports and the bananas imported are chiefly Jamaican. The trade in bananas is reported to be a monopoly of an Oslo Company which possesses adequate cold storage accommodation and which is carrying out an extensive advertising campaign for the increased sale of this fruit. Berry fruits offer an exception to the general rule, production being sufficiently important to leave a fair margin for export and fair quantities of currants and other berry fruits are exported to the United Kingdom in the late summer months.

The following table shows imports of the principal fruits into Norway during the past six years.

*Imports of Fruit into Norway.*  
(Metric tons.)

Description.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Apples and Pears..	3,656	4,124	5,431	4,028	4,766	3,687
Plums .. ..	2,498	2,863	2,826	2,770	2,926	2,329
Oranges and Lemons	11,975	13,058	13,695	15,060	15,338	19,422
Bananas .. ..	4,499	5,958	6,690	7,056	7,998	8,425
Grapes .. ..	1,735	1,267	1,474	1,413	1,686	1,704

Apart from the increased demand for Jamaican bananas, the developing trade in imports of fruit into Norway and other Scandinavian countries is of some interest to Empire fruit growers in that it offers an additional outlet for the increasing supplies from competitive countries.

## IMPORTS OF FRUIT INTO DENMARK.

As in other Scandinavian countries, home production of fruit in Denmark falls considerably short of the increasing consumption particularly in regard to apples and pears, imports of which have risen so sharply in recent years that the home crops have no longer any appreciable effect on the Copenhagen market. The United States continues to supply the largest proportion of the imported supplies of apples, but competition from other European countries, especially in favourable crop years, tends to become increasingly keen. Imports of Australian apples showed a satisfactory increase from 165 metric tons in 1925 to nearly 900 metric tons in 1928, but there was a falling off in 1929. On the other hand there was a substantial increase in imports from Russia in that year. Total imports of apples increased from 9,430 metric tons in 1925 to 18,879 metric tons in 1929, but declined to 15,000 metric tons last year, and imports of pears increased from 552 metric tons in 1925 to 3,473 metric tons in 1929, but declined to 2,305 metric tons last year. Exports of home-grown fruit are negligible, but there is considerable re-export trade in apples from the free port of Copenhagen, which in recent years has averaged over 1,000 tons annually.

The following table shows imports of apples into Denmark in the years 1925 to 1930. The figures relating to countries of consignment last year are not yet available.

*Imports of Apples into Denmark.*  
(Metric tons.)

Country whence consigned.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
United States ..	5,167	9,180	9,709	8,025	8,371	Detailed figures not yet available
Netherlands ..	1,066	572	3,444	1,428	2,353	
Germany .. ..	805	2,112	3,364	2,257	2,996	
Switzerland ..	488	306	1,988	555	1,735	
Italy .. .. .	701	562	586	557	434	
Australia .. ..	165	420	403	879	433	
Russia .. .. .	—	91	652	224	1,127	
Other countries ..	1,038	1,219	2,089	841	1,430	
Total ..	9,430	14,462	22,235	14,766	18,879	15,010

With the exception of bananas, no marked increase has been shown in regard to consumption of other fruits in recent years, and the volume of imports has remained fairly steady. Imports of bananas rose from 2,685 metric tons in 1925 to 9,102 metric tons last year. The bulk of the bananas are credited to Germany, United Kingdom and the Netherlands, and of course consist of re-exports of fruit from other sources.

**PUBLICATIONS OF THE EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD  
RELATING TO FRUIT**

Obtainable from the sale offices of

**HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE**

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2

EDINBURGH: 120, George Street.

MANCHESTER: York Street.

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent.

BELFAST: 15, Donegall Square West.

Or through any Bookseller.

---

*All prices are net ; those in parentheses include postage.*

---

**E.M.B.13. GRAPE FRUIT CULTURE IN THE WEST INDIES AND BRITISH HONDURAS.**  
By Professor H. Clark Powell, B.Sc. . . . . 1s. 0d. (1s. 2d.)

**E.M.B.15. ORANGES—WORLD PRODUCTION AND TRADE.** Memorandum prepared in the  
Statistics and Intelligence Branch of the Empire Marketing Board.. 1s. 0d. (1s. 3d.)

**E.M.B.20. PANAMA DISEASE OF BANANAS.** Reports on Scientific Visits to the Banana  
Growing Countries of the West Indies, Central and South America. By Claude W.  
Wardlaw, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., and Laurence P. McGuire, Ph.D., M.Sc., D.I.C.  
1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.)

**E.M.B.30. CANADIAN FRUIT SHIPMENTS.** Report of an Investigation by the Economic  
Section of the Empire Marketing Board into the Deterioration in Transit of Imported  
Canadian Fruit, 1927-1929 . . . . . 1s. 0d. (1s. 2d.)

**E.M.B.36. THE BEHAVIOUR AND DISEASES OF THE BANANA IN STORAGE AND TRANS-  
PORT.** By Claude W. Wardlaw, Ph.D., F.R.S.E., and Laurence P. McGuire,  
Ph.D., M.Sc., D.I.C. . . . . 1s. 0d. (1s. 3d.)

**E.M.B.37. THE DEMAND FOR CANNED FRUITS.** Report of an Investigation by the  
Economic Section of the Empire Marketing Board into the Retail Marketing of  
Canned Fruits in the United Kingdom . . . . . 1s. 0d. (1s. 2d.)

---

A complete list of publications issued by the Empire Marketing Board is obtainable  
on application to the Secretary, Empire Marketing Board, 2, Queen Anne's Gate  
Buildings, London, S.W.1.