

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC  
COMMITTEE

# FRUIT SUPPLIES IN 1935

INCLUDING VEGETABLES, FLOWERS AND BULBS

A SUPPLEMENT TO  
WEEKLY FRUIT INTELLIGENCE NOTES  
PREPARED IN THE INTELLIGENCE BRANCH  
OF THE IMPERIAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

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# FRUIT SUPPLIES IN 1935

## THE TREND OF IMPORTS OF RAW FRUIT INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM

The May frosts of 1935 have told their tale in the returns of imports of fruit. The total imports of raw fruit into the United Kingdom in 1935 at 1,480,000 tons exceeded those of any previous year. Large as was this quantity, 1935 was the first year in which over half of the total imports came from Empire countries. The advance which has been made by these countries since the War in supplying the United Kingdom market is strikingly illustrated by the fact that in 1935 Empire countries marketed in the United Kingdom well over the total quantity of fruit which was imported from all countries in any year between 1909 and 1913.

The consumption of raw fruit in the United Kingdom has increased very considerably in recent years. In the five years 1924-28 the total available supplies, home production and net imports, averaged about 1,470,000 tons a year. In the following five-year period, 1929-33, the average increased to 1,707,000 tons, while in 1934, when home production was exceptionally heavy, total supplies exceeded 1,990,000 tons. Owing to the very poor fruit crop in the United Kingdom in 1935 the net supplies amounted to only 1,660,000 tons, a reduction of 330,000 tons, or nearly 17 per cent., compared with the previous year. Inevitably the apparent quantity available per head of the population, at 79·2 lb., fell below the records of the two preceding years, but the regression was only to the level of 1931 and 1932.

Although fruit production in the United Kingdom is increasing, on the average about three-quarters of the total supplies are imported. Imports have risen consistently during the past quarter of a century and are now twice as heavy as before the War, the average annual imports of the past three years totalling 1,432,000 tons, as compared with 713,000 tons in the period 1909-13. Imports from foreign countries, which before the War accounted for as much as 85 per cent. of the imports from all sources, expanded considerably for several years after the War and in 1931 reached a total of 1,036,000 tons, an increase as compared with 1913 of nearly 420,000 tons. Since 1931, however, there has been a falling off and in 1935 the figure was only 703,000 tons, representing under 48 per cent. of the total receipts. On the other hand, imports from Empire countries have grown rapidly and the total of 777,000 tons from the Empire in 1935 easily established a new record. The average annual imports from Empire countries in 1933-35 were four times as heavy as in 1919-23 and six times greater than in 1909-13.

The marked increase in imports of raw fruit in the past quarter of a century, particularly from Empire sources, is shown in Table I.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Raw Fruit into the United Kingdom*

| Origin.                      | Average imports, five years. |           |           |           | 1933.     | 1934.     | 1935.     |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                              | 1909-13.                     | 1919-23.  | 1924-28.  | 1929-33.  |           |           |           |
|                              | 000 tons.                    | 000 tons. | 000 tons. | 000 tons. | 000 tons. | 000 tons. | 000 tons. |
| Empire Countries ..          | 108                          | 166       | 266       | 449       | 606       | 621       | 777       |
| Foreign Countries ..         | 605                          | 653       | 889       | 920       | 857       | 732       | 703       |
| Total .. ..                  | 713                          | 819       | 1,155     | 1,369     | 1,463     | 1,353     | 1,480     |
| Empire proportion of total % | 15·1                         | 20·2      | 23·0      | 32·8      | 41·4      | 45·9      | 52·5      |

Imports of raw fruit into the United Kingdom in 1935, totalling 1,480,000 tons, showed an increase of 127,000 tons in comparison with imports in 1934, but of only 17,000 tons compared with those of the previous record year 1933. Imports of apples, bananas, grapefruit, pears and plums were all substantially heavier

than in 1934, the imports of bananas and grapefruit reaching new high levels, but there was a further decline in imports of oranges and lemons, and also lighter supplies of grapes.

Imports of Empire fruit increased by 156,000 tons to 777,000 tons and the Empire share of the total imports rose from 45.9 per cent. to 52.5 per cent. Imports from Empire countries of eight different kinds of fruit, namely, bananas, oranges, grapefruit, lemons, pears, grapes, plums and apricots, were greater than in any previous year, while imports of Empire apples were heavier than in any year except 1933 and those of pineapples were just below the level of 1934. Imports from Australia and South Africa were only slightly heavier than in the previous year and there was a reduction in supplies from New Zealand, but there were big increases in the quantities of fruit received from the British West Indies and from Palestine and also a fairly substantial increase, as compared with 1934, in imports from Canada. The imports from the British West Indies, Palestine and South Africa constituted new records.

Certain kinds of Empire fruit have in a relatively short space of years come to the front so rapidly that they deserve special notice. Thus in 1925 Empire bananas constituted only one-fifth of the total imports into the United Kingdom. By 1930 they constituted two-fifths and in 1935 four-fifths of the total. Again, between 1925 and 1935 the percentage of Empire oranges imported rose from 19.4 to 43.1 of the total imports, of apples from 43.9 to 63.4, and of grapefruit from 18.9 to 66.5. Table II exhibits these and other changes. Peaches afford the only apparent instance of recession, but both the years 1925 and 1935 were abnormal. In the earlier year imports from the Continent of Europe were particularly low, and in the latter year South African despatches were much below the average of recent years.

TABLE II.—*Empire's Share of Imported Supplies of Certain Raw Fruits*

| Percentage of Total Imports. | 1925.   | 1930.                           | 1935.  |
|------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|
| 75 and over .. .. .          | —   | —                               | Bananas 79.6   |
| Over 60 and under 75 .. ..   | Peaches 68.7  | Apples 61.9                     | Grapefruit 66.5<br>Apples 63.4                               |
| Over 45 and under 60 .. ..   | —   | Peaches 51.3                    | —  |
| Over 30 and under 45 .. ..   | Apples 43.9   | Bananas 39.5<br>Pears 31.4      | Oranges 43.1<br>Pears 39.1                                   |
| Over 15 and under 30 .. ..   | Pears 27.8<br>Bananas 20.0<br>Oranges 19.4<br>Grapefruit 18.9 | Oranges 23.7<br>Grapefruit 15.8 | Pineapples 26.9<br>Peaches 22.5<br>Plums 21.8<br>Grapes 16.5 |

As in pre-war years, apples, oranges and bananas account for the bulk of the imports from Empire countries, but the development of the banana industry in the British West Indies and of citrus cultivation in South Africa and Palestine—the latter not included among Empire countries before the War—has brought about a marked change in the relative importance of these fruits in the Empire supplies. In the five years preceding the War imports of apples from the Empire accounted for as much as 82 per cent. of the total imports of fruit from Empire countries, while oranges and bananas accounted for only 5 per cent. and 8 per cent. respectively. In the years 1929–33, twenty years later, oranges accounted for about 27 per cent. and bananas 23 per cent. In 1935 these fruits became even more important, oranges accounting for over 28 per cent. and bananas 31 per cent.

Considering imports from Empire and foreign countries as a whole, apples and oranges remain the most important items, and together these two fruits have accounted for between 60 and 70 per cent. of the total imports in each of the post-war years. In the years immediately following the War apples formed an increasing, and oranges a decreasing, proportion of the total imports, but from 1926 onwards this tendency has been reversed. Whereas in 1934 apples accounted for less than 22 per cent. of the total imported supplies, as against an average of nearly 26 per cent. in the five years 1929–33 and 29 per cent. in 1924–28, imports



of oranges represented over 38 per cent. in comparison with 37 per cent. and 34 per cent. respectively. It must be remembered, however, that in 1934 apple production in the United Kingdom was exceptionally heavy. Apple imports in 1935 showed a substantial recovery, and those of oranges declined. The share of bananas and grapefruit has shown a steady increase and imports of these fruits last year represented nearly 21 per cent. and 4 per cent., respectively, of the total imports. Pears and lemons occupy much the same position as in the years immediately following the War, but there has been a decline in the proportions accounted for by grapes and other fruits.

Imports of the principal fruits are summarised in Table III. Bananas are converted from bunches at an estimated average rate of 34 lb. of fruit per bunch.

TABLE III.—Imports of Certain Fruits and Percentage of Total Imports

| Fruit.                  | Average imports, five years. |           |           |           | 1933.     | 1934.     | 1935.     |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                         | 1909-13.                     | 1919-23.  | 1924-28.  | 1929-33.  |           |           |           |
|                         | 000 tons.                    | 000 tons. | 000 tons. | 000 tons. | 000 tons. | 000 tons. | 000 tons. |
| Apples .. .. .          | 168.5                        | 225.4     | 337.5     | 350.9     | 372.5     | 294.6     | 363.6     |
| Bananas .. .. .         | 101.9                        | 137.7     | 189.9     | 240.2     | 241.5     | 258.8     | 304.7     |
| Grapes .. .. .          | 30.6                         | 31.3      | 38.6      | 41.9      | 39.1      | 52.9      | 46.7      |
| Grapefruit .. .. .      | (a)                          | (b) 1.2   | 13.1      | 35.5      | 38.8      | 48.3      | 59.5      |
| Oranges .. .. .         | 283.1                        | 300.7     | 388.8     | 507.6     | 577.7     | 520.2     | 515.1     |
| Lemons and other citrus | 42.9                         | 36.2      | 61.9      | 75.2      | 90.8      | 76.7      | 67.1      |
| Pears .. .. .           | 29.9                         | 36.3      | 52.8      | 55.9      | 56.7      | 50.4      | 63.9      |
| Other fruits .. .. .    | 55.8                         | 38.6      | 72.0      | 62.1      | 45.5      | 51.6      | 59.1      |
| Total .. .. .           | 712.7                        | 819.3     | 1,154.6   | 1,369.3   | 1,462.6   | 1,353.5   | 1,479.7   |
|                         | Per cent.                    | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Apples .. .. .          | 23.6                         | 27.5      | 29.2      | 25.6      | 25.5      | 21.8      | 24.6      |
| Bananas .. .. .         | 14.3                         | 16.8      | 16.4      | 17.5      | 16.5      | 19.1      | 20.6      |
| Grapes .. .. .          | 4.3                          | 3.9       | 3.4       | 3.1       | 2.7       | 3.9       | 3.2       |
| Grapefruit .. .. .      | (a)                          | (b) 0.1   | 1.2       | 2.6       | 2.6       | 3.6       | 4.0       |
| Oranges .. .. .         | 39.7                         | 36.6      | 33.6      | 37.1      | 39.5      | 38.4      | 34.8      |
| Lemons and other citrus | 6.0                          | 4.4       | 5.4       | 5.5       | 6.2       | 5.7       | 4.5       |
| Pears .. .. .           | 4.2                          | 4.5       | 4.6       | 4.1       | 3.9       | 3.7       | 4.3       |
| Other fruits .. .. .    | 7.9                          | 6.2       | 6.2       | 4.5       | 3.1       | 3.8       | 4.0       |
|                         | 100.0                        | 100.0     | 100.0     | 100.0     | 100.0     | 100.0     | 100.0     |

(a) Included in "Other fruits."

(b) Average for four years 1920-23.

### IMPORT DUTIES

Import duties on certain foreign horticultural products entering the United Kingdom were introduced at the beginning of 1932. These were imposed by an Order issued under the Horticultural Products (Emergency Customs Duties) Act, 1931, and further Orders under this Act, making additions or amendments to the products concerned or the rates of duty, followed during the early part of the year. As from 1st March, 1932, a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* was imposed under the Import Duties Act, 1932, on imports of practically all foreign products. The emergency duties were withdrawn during the summer and were replaced by a permanent schedule of duties by Orders issued under the Import Duties Act. Additional duties on certain fresh fruits were introduced on 17th November, 1932, by an Order issued under Section 1 of the Ottawa Agreements Act, 1932. During 1933 and 1934 changes were made in the rates of duty on certain fresh vegetables and also on flowers and plants.

In 1935 the following change was made in the rates of duty chargeable on cut flowers and flowers attached to bulbs, as from 8th February, 1935:—

Cut flowers and flowers attached to bulbs: tulip, daffodil, hyacinth (other than Roman hyacinth), narcissus (other than polyanthus types), iris—duty increased to 1s. 3d. per lb. from 1st December to end February and to 1s. per lb. from 1st March to 30th April.

Prior to the above change the rate of duty payable on imported cut flowers and flower bulbs of the above named varieties was 9d. per lb. throughout the year.

The Import Duties (General) Order, 1935, consolidates the tariff of duties which are additional to the general *ad valorem* duty or to duties under Section 1 of the Ottawa Agreements Act, 1932.

Particulars of the rates of duty chargeable on fruit, vegetables, flowers, etc., according to Orders in force on 1st January, 1936, are shown in the table below. The general duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* is chargeable on the commodities shown during all periods of the year not included in the table. For all other fruits, etc., except bilberries, the general *ad valorem* duty is applicable throughout the year.

The following special provisions are made in the Import Duties Act, 1932, or in the Ottawa Agreements Act, 1932.

*Preference for Dominions, etc.*—The duties are not chargeable on fruit consigned from any part of the British Empire and grown in any country the Government of which is a party to one of the agreements made at the Ottawa Conference, 1932 (i.e., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Newfoundland, India, Southern Rhodesia). Fruits of Irish Free State origin covered by the Ottawa Agreements Act are subject only to the general *ad valorem* duty; other fruits, vegetables, etc., from the Irish Free State receive no Imperial Preference.

*Preference for Colonies, Dependencies, etc.*—The duties are not chargeable on fruit consigned from any part of the British Empire and grown in any part of the British Empire other than the Dominions, India and Southern Rhodesia.

*Mandated Territories.*—The position of mandated territories is covered by the Import Duties Act, which provides that Orders in Council may be issued declaring that Colonial preference shall apply to any territory in respect of which a mandate of the League of Nations is being exercised by the Government of the United Kingdom. One such Order has been issued, viz., Import Duties (Mandated Territories) Order, 1932, which provides that Colonial preference shall apply to Tanganyika Territory, Cameroons under British Mandate and Togoland under British Mandate.

*Port of Beira.*—Fruit consigned from the port of Beira in Portuguese East Africa and shown by a certificate signed by a Customs officer in the service of the Government of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland to have been grown in one of those three countries will be treated as if consigned from a part of the British Empire.

*Apples for Cider-making.*—Where apples imported into the United Kingdom are consigned direct to a registered cider factory the Commissioners of Customs and Excise may, subject to such conditions as they may impose for securing that the apples are used for the making of cider in that factory, allow the apples to be imported free of any duty chargeable under the Ottawa Agreements Order. They remain subject to the general 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty.

*United Kingdom Import Duties on Fresh Fruit, Vegetables, Flowers, etc.*  
(1st January, 1936)

| Product.                                       | Duration.                     | Amount of Duty.  |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------|
| <i>Fresh Fruit.</i>                            |                               |                  |
| Apples (other than apples for cider making) .. | Whole year .. ..              | 4s. 6d. per cwt. |
| Bananas .. .. .                                | Whole year .. ..              | 2s. 6d. per cwt. |
| Cherries .. .. .                               | 1st May–15th August .. ..     | 3d. per lb.      |
| Currants .. .. .                               | 1st May–31st August .. ..     | 2d. per lb.      |
| Gooseberries .. .. .                           | 1st May–31st July .. ..       | ½d. per lb.      |
| Grapefruit .. .. .                             | Whole year .. ..              | 5s. per cwt.     |
| Grapes (hothouse) .. .. .                      | Whole year .. ..              | 3d. per lb.      |
| Grapes (other than hothouse) .. .. .           | 1st February–30th June .. ..  | 1½d. per lb.     |
| Oranges .. .. .                                | 1st April–30th November .. .. | 3s. 6d. per cwt. |
| Peaches and nectarines (hothouse) .. .. .      | 1st April–31st October .. ..  | 1s. per lb.      |

*United Kingdom Import Duties on Fresh Fruit, Vegetables, Flowers, etc.—contd.*  
(1st January, 1936)

| Product.  | Duration.  | Amount of Duty.                                   |
|---|--|---|
| <i>Fresh Fruit—contd.</i>   |  |   |
| Peaches and nectarines (other than hothouse) ..   | 1st January–31st March<br>1st–31st December ..   | } 14s. per cwt.                                   |
| Pears .. .. .   | Whole year .. .. .   |   |
| Plums .. .. .   | 1st January–31st March<br>1st June–31st October ..   | } 9s. 4d. per cwt.                                |
| Raspberries and loganberries .. .. .  | 1st–31st December .. .. .  |   |
| Strawberries .. .. .  | 1st July–31st August .. .. .<br>1st April–31st July .. .. .  | 2d. per lb.<br>3d. per lb.                        |
| <i>Fresh Vegetables.</i>  |  |   |
| Asparagus .. .. .   | 1st January–end February<br>16th April–30th June ..  | } 4d. per lb.                                     |
| Broccoli and cauliflowers .. .. .   | 1st March–15th April .. .. .<br>1st March–30th June .. .. .  |   |
| Carrots .. .. .   | 1st July–end February .. .. .<br>1st May–15th June .. .. .<br>16th June–30th April .. .. .           | 3s. per cwt.<br>10s. per cwt.<br>2s. 4d. per cwt. |
| Cucumbers (other than gherkins) .. .. .   | 1st March–30th November .. .. .  | 8s. per cwt.                                      |
| Green beans .. .. .   | 1st January–31st August .. .. .  | 1½d. per lb.                                      |
| Green peas (unshelled) .. .. .  | 1st January–31st July .. .. .  | 9s. 4d. per cwt.                                  |
| Green peas (shelled) .. .. .  | 1st January–31st July .. .. .  | £1 17s. 4d.<br>per cwt.                           |
| Lettuce, endive and chicory (salad) .. .. .   | 1st January–end February .. .. .<br>1st March–30th April .. .. .<br>1st May–31st December .. .. .    | 5s. per cwt.<br>10s. per cwt.<br>8s. per cwt.     |
| Mushrooms .. .. .   | Whole year .. .. .   | 8d. per lb.                                       |
| Potatoes (new) .. .. .  | 1st July–31st August .. .. .<br>1st September–31st October .. .. .<br>1st November–30th June .. .. . | £2 per ton.<br>£1 per ton.<br>4s. 8d. per cwt.    |
| Potatoes (other than new) .. .. .   | 1st July–31st August .. .. .<br>1st September–30th June .. .. .                                      | £2 per ton.<br>£1 per ton.                        |
| Tomatoes .. .. .  | 1st June–31st August .. .. .<br>1st September–31st October .. .. .                                   | 2d. per lb.<br>1d. per lb.                        |
| Turnips .. .. .   | 1st May–15th June .. .. .<br>16th June–30th April .. .. .  | 8s. per cwt.<br>2s. 4d. per cwt.                  |
| <i>Flowers, Plants, etc.</i>  |  |   |
| Cut flowers :—  |  |   |
| Lixia .. .. .   | 1st February–30th April .. .. .<br>1st May–31st January .. .. .                                      | 2d. per lb.<br>9d. per lb.                        |
| Roman hyacinth .. .. .  | 1st January–15th March .. .. .<br>16th March–31st December .. .. .                                   | 2d. per lb.<br>9d. per lb.                        |
| Snowdrop .. .. .  | 1st December–31st January .. .. .<br>1st February–30th November .. .. .                              | 2d. per lb.<br>9d. per lb.                        |
| Lilac, gypsophila, heather, peony, marguerite, marigold, mimosa, narcissus (polyanthus types), star of Bethlehem, stock, violet, treesia and ranunculus .. .. . | Whole year .. .. .   | 2d. per lb.                                       |
| Tulip, daffodil, hyacinth (other than Roman hyacinth), narcissus (other than polyanthus types), iris .. .. .  | 1st December–end February .. .. .<br>1st March–30th April .. .. .<br>1st May–30th November .. .. .   | 1s. 3d. per lb.<br>1s. per lb.<br>9d. per lb.     |
| Other sorts .. .. .   | Whole year .. .. .   | 9d. per lb.                                       |
| Flowers attached to bulbs :—  |  |   |
| Tulip, daffodil, hyacinth (other than Roman hyacinth), narcissus (other than polyanthus types), iris .. .. .  | 1st December–end February .. .. .<br>1st March–30th April .. .. .<br>1st May–30th November .. .. .   | 1s. 3d. per lb.<br>1s. per lb.<br>9d. per lb.     |
| Other sorts .. .. .   | Whole year .. .. .   | 9d. per lb.                                       |
| Foliage (excluding holly, mistletoe, asparagus foliage and golden palm branches) .. .. .  |  |   |
| Asparagus foliage .. .. .   | Whole year .. .. .   | 2d. per lb.                                       |
| Plants, trees and shrubs (excluding rose trees and fruit trees) in flower .. .. .   | Whole year .. .. .   | 9d. per lb.                                       |
| Flowering plants (other than plants in flower) and roots of flowering plants (excluding crowns and roots of lily of the valley) .. .. .                         | Whole year .. .. .   | 6d. per lb.                                       |
| Trees and shrubs (excluding rose trees, fruit trees, azalea indica and sweet bays), whether with bare or balled roots, other than in flower                     | Whole year .. .. .   | £1 per cwt.                                       |
| Rose trees :—   |  |   |
| All standard trees, including half standards, quarter standards and weeping standards   | Whole year .. .. .   | £5 per 100.                                       |
| Other sorts .. .. .   | Whole year .. .. .   | £1 5s. per 100.                                   |
| Fruit trees and fruit stocks .. .. .  | Whole year .. .. .   | £1 per cwt.                                       |

## FRUIT PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

There was a further increase in the area under fruit crops in the United Kingdom in 1935, the total acreage being estimated at 341,216 acres, in comparison with 335,507 acres in 1934 and 327,866 acres in 1933. The average acreage under the cultivation of fruit in the five years 1929-33 was 327,803 acres. The area under orchard fruit in England and Wales was 262,115 acres, an increase of 7,258 acres as compared with that of the previous year, but the area under small fruit declined by 1,185 acres to 59,848 acres. The area under fruit in Scotland was about the same as in 1934, orchard fruits accounting for 1,165 acres and small fruit 9,547 acres. The acreage in Northern Ireland was the smallest since 1929, the total area being estimated at 8,541 acres, as against 8,926 acres in 1934.

Table I shows the acreages of the fruit crops in the United Kingdom in 1935, with comparative figures for previous years.

TABLE I.—*Area under Fruit in the United Kingdom*

| Year.                     | England and Wales. |               | Scotland.    |              | Northern Ireland. | United Kingdom. |
|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|
|                           | Orchards.          | Small Fruit.  | Orchards.    | Small Fruit. | Total.            | Total.          |
|                           | Acres.             | Acres.        | Acres.       | Acres.       | Acres.            | Acres.          |
| 1929 .. ..                | 248,353            | 64,942        | 1,019        | 7,927        | 8,493             | 330,734         |
| 1930 .. ..                | 246,979            | 66,209        | 1,004        | 8,233        | 8,906             | 331,331         |
| 1931 .. ..                | 244,778            | 62,023        | 1,061        | 8,162        | 8,634             | 324,658         |
| 1932 .. ..                | 247,304            | 59,535        | 1,000        | 7,920        | 8,666             | 324,425         |
| 1933 .. ..                | 249,574            | 59,979        | 1,013        | 8,582        | 8,718             | 327,866         |
| <i>Average 1929/33</i> .. | <i>247,398</i>     | <i>62,538</i> | <i>1,019</i> | <i>8,165</i> | <i>8,683</i>      | <i>327,803</i>  |
| 1934 .. ..                | 254,857            | 61,033        | 1,128        | 9,563        | 8,926             | 335,507         |
| 1935 .. ..                | 262,115            | 59,848        | 1,165        | 9,547        | 8,541             | 341,216         |

The fruit crops in the United Kingdom in 1935 were adversely affected by the late frosts which occurred in May and the production, especially of orchard fruit, was considerably below the average. In England and Wales the apple, pear, plum and cherry crops were all exceptionally light. The yields of small fruits also were well below the average, but fair crops were obtained in some districts. No estimates are available in regard to Scotland and Northern Ireland, but in both countries the crops were poorer than in 1934. The apple crop in Northern Ireland, however, was reported to be about average.

### (i) England and Wales

The total acreage under fruit crops in England and Wales in 1935 was 321,963 acres, the area under orchard fruit being estimated at 262,115 acres. The area under apples was 187,252 acres and under pears, 15,779 acres; out of these areas cider apples and perry pears accounted for 67,368 acres (36 per cent.) and 5,506 acres (35 per cent.) respectively. Plums, including damsons, occupied 42,298 acres and cherries, 14,714 acres. Prior to 1935 particulars of the acreages under orchard fruits had not been collected for many years, but it is known that the greatest change has been a marked increase in the acreage under plums. Of the area under small fruits, estimated at 59,848 acres, strawberries occupied 26,793 acres, or about 45 per cent. The area under this fruit continues to expand, but, on the other hand, there has been a steady reduction in the area under the cultivation of gooseberries and currants.

The areas under the different kinds of fruit in England and Wales in 1935 and in previous years are shown in Table II. The figures for small fruits are exclusive of the areas occupied by small fruits in orchards; these in recent years have accounted for about 26,000 acres.

TABLE II.—*Area under Fruit in England and Wales*

| Kind of Fruit.                      | 1929.     | 1930.     | 1931.     | 1932.     | 1933.     | 1934.     | 1935.     |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Orchard Fruit—</i>               | Acres.    | Acres.    | Acres.    | Acres.    | Acres.    | Acres.    | Acres.    |
| Apples—                             | } 248,353 | } 246,979 | } 244,778 | } 247,304 | } 249,574 | } 254,857 | } 119,884 |
| Dessert and cooking                 |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| Cider .. .. .                       |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| Pears—                              |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| Dessert and Cooking                 |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| Perry .. .. .                       |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| Plums .. .. .                       |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| Cherries .. .. .                    |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| Other Kinds .. .. .                 |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| Total .. .. .                       |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| <i>Small Fruit—</i>                 |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| Strawberries .. ..                  | 20,361    | 21,527    | 23,032    | 23,494    | 23,871    | 25,481    | 26,793    |
| Gooseberries .. ..                  | 18,800    | 18,500    | 15,700    | 14,100    | 13,500    | 13,152    | 10,981    |
| Raspberries .. ..                   | 6,008     | 6,559     | 6,137     | 5,867     | 6,456     | 6,767     | 6,557     |
| Black Currants .. ..                | 13,664    | 13,400    | 11,400    | 10,300    | 9,800     | 9,542     | 9,977     |
| Red and White Currants              | 4,400     | 4,300     | 3,700     | 3,300     | 3,200     | 3,095     | 2,762     |
| Other Kinds and Mixed Areas .. .. . | 1,709     | 1,923     | 2,054     | 2,474     | 3,152     | 2,996     | 2,778     |
| Total .. .. .                       | 64,942    | 66,209    | 62,023    | 59,535    | 59,979    | 61,033    | 59,848    |
| Orchard and Small Fruit             | 313,295   | 313,188   | 306,801   | 306,839   | 309,553   | 315,890   | 321,963   |

The fruit crop in England and Wales in 1935 was unfortunate. In May the full bloom of the orchards was attacked by an untimely and unusually severe frost while in September the already depleted trees were swept by boisterous gales which, particularly in the case of apples, stripped the trees of a very high proportion of the fruit. A preliminary estimate of production published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries shows that the total yield of the different kinds of small fruit was only about three-fifths of that in 1934 while the total production of orchard fruit was less than a quarter of the previous year's orchard crop. In estimating the production of orchard fruit allowance was made for such windfall fruit as was suitable for marketing.

The production of dessert and cooking apples suitable for marketing in 1935 is provisionally estimated at 1,417,000 cwt., as compared with 8,059,000 cwt. in 1934, the average yield per tree being only 12·7 lb. in comparison with the previous year's 72·5 lb. The yield in 1934 was the highest recorded since estimates of fruit production were first compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in 1923; that of last year the lowest with the exception of 1926 when the crop was estimated at 1,166,000 cwt. Yields were low in most of the principal fruit growing areas and for dessert apples they were rather lower than for cooking apples. Dessert varieties gave fair yields in Worcester and Devon; the best crops of cooking apples were obtained in the Isle of Ely, Norfolk, Hereford and Devon. The cider apple crop was also lighter than in 1934, but the estimated production of 1,240,000 cwt. is about the same as in 1933 and higher than in each of the four preceding years. The average yield per tree was 58·6 lb. The best crops were in Somerset; in Worcester and Devon, where the next best yields were obtained, the yield per tree was less than half that of Somerset. The production of dessert and cooking pears, at 191,000 cwt., was less than half that of 1934 and smaller than in any year since 1925, while perry pears accounted for only 116,000 cwt., compared with the 1934 crop of 172,000 cwt. The average yield per tree of the dessert and cooking varieties was estimated at 11·9 lb., perry pears yielding 71·7 lb. per tree. The plum crop was practically a failure, and the yield per tree was only about 8 lb. compared with 66 lb. in 1934 and 61 lb. in 1933. The total production was estimated to be 364,000 cwt., in comparison with 3,177,000 cwt. in 1934. The best yields were obtained in Norfolk, the Isle of Ely and Kent. The yield in Worcester, which in the two previous years had unusually heavy crops, was almost the poorest. The estimated crop of cherries was 163,000 cwt., the average yield per tree, at 24·7 lb., being just under half of the 1934 yield. Fair crops were obtained in Cornwall and Buckinghamshire.

The acreage under strawberries was about 1,300 acres larger than in 1934, but owing to the poor yield the total crop was very much lighter. The yield per acre was only 9·2 cwt., as against 19·7 cwt. in the previous year, and the production declined from 549,000 cwt. to 247,000 cwt. The production of gooseberries, from a reduced acreage, was 347,000 cwt. in comparison with 562,000 cwt. Raspberries also were poor, the yield per acre falling from 19·6 cwt. in 1934, to 6·9 cwt. and the estimated total production from 145,000 cwt. to 44,000 cwt. The increase of about 400 acres in the area under black currants was counter-balanced to some extent by a slight reduction in the yield per acre. The total production, estimated at 188,000 cwt., was about 10,000 cwt. less than in 1934, but was equal to that of 1933. A slight reduction in the yield per acre combined with a decrease of about 300 acres in the area under cultivation reduced the crop of red and white currants from about 89,000 cwt. to 70,000 cwt. Estimates of the production of loganberries and cultivated blackberries, made in 1935 for the first time, showed a production of about 66,000 cwt. from an area of 2,659 acres.

Table III shows the production of orchard and small fruit in England and Wales during each of the past seven years.

TABLE III.—*Production of Fruit in England and Wales*

| Kind of Fruit.         | 1929. | 1930. | 1931. | 1932. | 1933. | 1934. | 1935. |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                        | 000   | 000   | 000   | 000   | 000   | 000   | 000   |
|                        | cwt.  | cwt.  | cwt.  | cwt.  | cwt.  | cwt.  | cwt.  |
| Apples :—              |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Dessert and Cooking .. | 6,415 | 3,944 | 1,574 | 2,515 | 3,007 | 8,059 | 1,417 |
| Cider .. .. .          | 1,145 | 973   | 747   | 691   | 1,263 | 2,473 | 1,240 |
| Pears :—               |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Dessert and Cooking .. | 513   | 369   | 241   | 265   | 311   | 413   | 191   |
| Perry .. .. .          | 99    | 47    | 19    | 21    | 31    | 172   | 116   |
| Plums .. .. .          | 1,215 | 2,561 | 646   | 687   | 2,926 | 3,177 | 364   |
| Cherries .. .. .       | 296   | 466   | 267   | 266   | 446   | 380   | 163   |
| Strawberries .. ..     | 340   | 379   | 717   | 608   | 565   | 549   | 247   |
| Gooseberries .. ..     | 645   | 852   | 683   | 482   | 479   | 562   | 347   |
| Raspberries .. ..      | 102   | 156   | 162   | 141   | 162   | 145   | 44    |
| Black Currants .. ..   | 254   | 260   | 231   | 155   | 188   | 198   | 188   |
| Red and White Currants | 74    | 89    | 84    | 65    | 67    | 89    | 70    |

(ii) **Scotland**

The area under fruit in Scotland in 1935 was estimated to be 10,712 acres. This is only a small increase as compared with the acreage in 1934, but an increase of over 1,100 acres compared with that of 1933. Orchard fruit is not cultivated extensively in Scotland; there has been a reduction in the area under orchards since the war, but some increase during the last three years. Of the 9,547 acres under small fruit, raspberries occupied 6,170 acres and strawberries 2,064 acres. The chief fruit growing areas in Scotland are Perth, Lanark and Angus.

The orchard and small fruit acreages in Scotland in recent years are given in Table IV.

TABLE IV.—*Area under Fruit in Scotland*

| Kind of Fruit.          | 1929.  | 1930.  | 1931.  | 1932.  | 1933.  | 1934.  | 1935.  |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                         | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| <i>Orchard Fruit</i> —  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| Apples .. .. .          | 286    | 291    | 400    | 354    | 327    | 471    | 463    |
| Pears .. .. .           | 109    | 128    | 175    | 176    | 148    | 116    | 94     |
| Plums .. .. .           | 202    | 220    | 267    | 240    | 236    | 270    | 275    |
| Cherries .. .. .        | 130    | 40     | 28     | 47     | 44     | 52     | 7      |
| Mixed Fruit .. ..       | 292    | 325    | 191    | 183    | 258    | 219    | 326    |
| Total .. .. .           | 1,019  | 1,004  | 1,061  | 1,000  | 1,013  | 1,128  | 1,165  |
| <i>Small Fruit</i> —    |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| Raspberries .. ..       | 4,276  | 4,561  | 4,581  | 4,715  | 5,408  | 6,173  | 6,170  |
| Strawberries .. ..      | 2,027  | 2,106  | 2,118  | 1,824  | 1,760  | 2,004  | 2,064  |
| Gooseberries .. ..      | 1,249  | 1,146  | 1,110  | 1,006  | 997    | 952    | 902    |
| Currants .. .. .        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| Mixed Fruit .. ..       | 375    | 420    | 353    | 375    | 417    | 434    | 411    |
| Total .. .. .           | 7,927  | 8,233  | 8,162  | 7,920  | 8,582  | 9,563  | 9,547  |
| Orchard and Small Fruit | 8,946  | 9,237  | 9,223  | 8,920  | 9,595  | 10,691 | 10,712 |

Estimates of production in Scotland are made by the Department of Agriculture at five-yearly intervals in connection with the Census of Agricultural Production and the latest figures available relate to the year 1930. The acreages and production of fruit in 1930, with those of 1925 for comparison, are shown in the following table. In 1930 there was a good crop of apples and the yields of all small fruits, especially of raspberries, were unusually heavy.

TABLE V.—*Production of Fruit in Scotland*

| Kind of Fruit.                 | Area.  |        | Production. |         |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|-------------|---------|
|                                | 1925.  | 1930.  | 1925.       | 1930.   |
|                                | Acres. | Acres. | Cwt.        | Cwt.    |
| Apples .. .. .                 | 350    | 291    | 4,650       | 11,300  |
| Pears .. .. .                  | 120    | 128    | 1,085       | 1,300   |
| Plums .. .. .                  | 146    | 220    | 3,150       | 3,700   |
| Cherries .. .. .               | 113    | 40     | 350         | (a)     |
| Mixed Orchard Fruit .. .. .    | 434    | 325    | 2,375       | 9,390   |
| Raspberries .. .. .            | 3,152  | 4,561  | 84,500      | 155,400 |
| Strawberries .. .. .           | 2,477  | 2,106  | 51,500      | 42,500  |
| Gooseberries .. .. .           | 606    | 389    | 13,850      | 8,000   |
| Black Currants .. .. .         | 310    | 623    | 1,570       | 7,200   |
| Red and White Currants .. .. . | 210    | 134    | 2,080       | 3,400   |
| Mixed Small Fruit .. .. .      | 434    | 420    | 5,150       | 9,970   |

(a) Not estimated.

In 1935, as in England and Wales, the crops suffered from the late frosts and yields generally were lighter than in 1934 and below the average of recent years. The apple, raspberry and strawberry crops were variable, but plums, currants and gooseberries were poor in most districts.

(iii) Northern Ireland

There was a substantial reduction in the area under fruit in Northern Ireland, the total acreage being estimated at 8,541 acres, as against 8,926 acres in 1934. Of this area apples accounted for 7,475 acres, or nearly 90 per cent. Strawberries are the chief small fruit grown, the area under this crop being about 460 acres.

The acreages under fruit in Northern Ireland in each of the past seven years are shown in Table VI.

TABLE VI.—*Area under Fruit in Northern Ireland*

| Kind of Fruit.                      | 1929.  | 1930.  | 1931.  | 1932.  | 1933.  | 1934.  | 1935.  |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                                     | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Apples .. .. .                      | 7,146  | 7,450  | 7,347  | 7,429  | 7,488  | 7,647  | 7,475  |
| Pears .. .. .                       | 72     | 64     | 39     | 41     | 28     | 40     | 23     |
| Plums .. .. .                       | 95     | 95     | 112    | 103    | 83     | 95     | 81     |
| Strawberries .. .. .                | 535    | 585    | 588    | 502    | 547    | 590    | 460    |
| Gooseberries .. .. .                | 137    | 138    | 98     | 114    | 111    | 101    | 90     |
| Raspberries .. .. .                 | 85     | 86     | 94     | 76     | 73     | 102    | 87     |
| Black Currants .. .. .              | 136    | 124    | 126    | 90     | 81     | 84     | 81     |
| Red and White Currants .. .. .      | 17     | 12     | 12     | 9      | 11     | 8      | 7      |
| Other Kinds and Mixed Fruit .. .. . | 270    | 352    | 218    | 302    | 296    | 259    | 237    |
| Total .. .. .                       | 8,493  | 8,906  | 8,634  | 8,666  | 8,718  | 8,926  | 8,541  |

Estimates of fruit production in Northern Ireland are also made at five-yearly intervals, the latest figures available being those of the 1930 census. The acreages and estimated production of the different kinds of fruit in that year, with

comparative figures for 1925, are given in Table VII. In 1930 the apple crop was well above the average and the yields of small fruits were also very good ; in 1925, on the other hand, the fruit crop was reported to be very poor.

TABLE VII.—*Production of Fruit in Northern Ireland*

| Kind of Fruit.                 | Area.  |        | Production. |         |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|-------------|---------|
|                                | 1925.  | 1930.  | 1925.       | 1930.   |
|                                | Acres. | Acres. | Cwt.        | Cwt.    |
| Apples .. .. .                 | 7,614  | 7,450  | 27,380      | 640,000 |
| Strawberries .. .. .           | 333    | 585    | 7,970       | 32,000  |
| Gooseberries .. .. .           | 200    | 138    | 4,853       | 8,500   |
| Raspberries .. .. .            | 86     | 86     | 1,490       | 2,800   |
| Black Currants .. .. .         | 147    | 124    | 1,924       | 3,900   |
| Red and White Currants .. .. . | 29     | 12     | 493         | (a)     |

(a) Not estimated.

In 1935 the apple crop was not so good as in the previous year, but yields were about average. The crop of Bramley's Seedling, the most important variety grown in Northern Ireland, was reported to be a good average one. Other orchard fruits were less satisfactory, the pear and plum crops being only moderate. There was a fair crop of strawberries.

#### IMPORTS OF RAW FRUIT INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM

Imports of raw fruit into the United Kingdom in 1935 established a new record, totalling just over 29½ million cwt. in comparison with 27 million cwt. in 1934 and the previous highest figure of 29¼ million cwt. in 1933. The declared value of the imports was £27,640,000. This shows a substantial increase as compared with the three previous years, but it is still much lower than in most other post-war years, the average value of imports in the five years 1927–31, although totalling only 25 million cwt., being nearly £30,700,000.

Table I shows the total quantities of raw fruit imported in 1935, with comparative figures for 1934 and the five preceding years.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Raw Fruit into the United Kingdom*

| Description.                            | 1929.       | 1930.       | 1931.       | 1932.       | 1933.       | 1934.       | 1935.       |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|   | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. |
| Apples .. .. .                          | 5,758       | 6,172       | 7,599       | 8,091       | 7,450       | 5,892       | 7,272       |
| Apricots .. .. .                        | 109         | 111         | 89          | 109         | 42          | 76          | 63          |
| Bananas (a) .. .. .                     | 14,937      | 14,990      | 16,162      | 17,108      | 15,908      | 17,053      | 20,077      |
| Bilberries .. .. .                      | (c)         | (c)         | (c)         | (c)         | (c)         | 60          | 72          |
| Cherries .. .. .                        | 144         | 60          | 59          | 12          | 4           | 11          | 11          |
| Currants .. .. .                        | 141         | 123         | 103         | 47          | 33          | 22          | 25          |
| Gooseberries .. .. .                    | 16          | 29          | 17          | 11          | 11          | 8           | 14          |
| Grapes .. .. .                          | 864         | 695         | 944         | 903         | 781         | 1,057       | 933         |
| Grapefruit .. .. .                      | 543         | 556         | 896         | 773         | 776         | 966         | 1,190       |
| Lemons, limes and<br>unspecified citrus | 1,366       | 1,478       | 1,409       | 1,448       | 1,816       | 1,534       | 1,342       |
| Oranges .. .. .                         | 9,264       | 10,207      | 10,391      | 9,343       | 11,555      | 10,404      | 10,302      |
| Peaches .. .. .                         | 37          | 51          | 94          | 100         | 111         | 93          | 107         |
| Pears .. .. .                           | 1,078       | 1,029       | 1,237       | 1,112       | 1,134       | 1,008       | 1,277       |
| Pineapples .. .. .                      | 56          | 58          | 67          | 68          | 58          | 54          | 58          |
| Plums .. .. .                           | 505         | 389         | 513         | 344         | 265         | 255         | 422         |
| Strawberries .. .. .                    | 80          | 68          | 90          | 41          | 12          | 6           | 19          |
| Other fruits .. .. .                    | 376         | 381         | 416         | 387         | 373         | 446         | 391         |
| Total (b) .. .. .                       | 24,871      | 25,958      | 28,832      | 27,982      | 29,251      | 27,069      | 29,593      |

(a) Thousand bunches.

(b) Including bananas estimated at 34 lb. of fruit per bunch.

(c) Included in "Other fruits."



The outstanding features of the imports of fruit in 1935 were the considerable increases in the supplies of apples, pears, bananas and grapefruit and the reduction in the supplies of lemons. Imports of apples, which in 1934 totalled only 5,892,000 cwt., the lowest figure recorded since 1929, increased by 1,380,000 cwt., or 23 per cent., while imports of pears rose from 1,008,000 cwt. in 1934 to 1,277,000 cwt., the highest total since 1926. Imports of bananas easily reached a new high level, totalling 20,077,000 bunches as against the previous record of 17,108,000 bunches in 1932. Supplies of grapefruit, which have shown a remarkable development in recent years, also created a new record, imports totalling 1,190,000 cwt., an increase as compared with the previous year of 224,000 cwt. Imports of plums also were heavy, the total of 422,000 cwt. being higher than in any year since 1931.

Imports of lemons, limes and unspecified citrus fruits, the bulk of which comes from Italy, showed a further substantial decline, amounting to only 1,342,000 cwt. in comparison with 1,534,000 cwt. in 1934 and 1,816,000 cwt. in the preceding year. This is the lowest figure recorded in any year since 1928. Imports of grapes, totalling 933,000 cwt., were lighter than in 1934, which was a record year for grapes, but heavier than in most other recent years. Imports of oranges amounted to 10,302,000 cwt., a decline of only 102,000 cwt. in comparison with 1934, but of 1,253,000 cwt. as compared with the preceding year.

Of other classified fruits, imports of peaches were heavier than in 1934 and in any previous year with the exception of 1933, but imports of apricots were well below the average of recent years. Imports of all other kinds of fruit, except cherries, which remained at about the same level, were larger than in 1934.

In Table II is shown the declared value of each kind of raw fruit imported into the United Kingdom during the past seven years. These values are exclusive of any import duty payable.

TABLE II.—*Value of Imports of Raw Fruit into the United Kingdom*

| Description.                            | 1929.  | 1930.  | 1931.  | 1932.  | 1933.  | 1934.  | 1935.  |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|   | £000.  | £000.  | £000.  | £000.  | £000.  | £000.  | £000.  |
| Apples .. ..                            | 7,062  | 7,552  | 7,879  | 7,830  | 6,969  | 5,608  | 7,011  |
| Apricots .. ..                          | 306    | 322    | 243    | 164    | 87     | 109    | 110    |
| Bananas .. ..                           | 5,646  | 5,664  | 5,539  | 4,430  | 4,349  | 4,564  | 4,806  |
| Bilberries .. ..                        | (a)    | (a)    | (a)    | (a)    | (a)    | 111    | 134    |
| Cherries .. ..                          | 316    | 132    | 149    | 39     | 18     | 55     | 50     |
| Currants .. ..                          | 355    | 262    | 227    | 104    | 88     | 56     | 54     |
| Gooseberries .. ..                      | 12     | 20     | 12     | 9      | 6      | 8      | 13     |
| Grapes .. ..                            | 2,018  | 1,842  | 1,886  | 1,522  | 1,435  | 1,480  | 1,612  |
| Grapefruit .. ..                        | 902    | 903    | 1,234  | 1,023  | 1,058  | 1,157  | 1,351  |
| Lemons, limes and<br>unspecified citrus | 1,428  | 1,416  | 1,256  | 1,284  | 996    | 908    | 1,196  |
| Oranges .. ..                           | 9,806  | 9,548  | 9,548  | 7,594  | 7,990  | 7,450  | 8,196  |
| Peaches .. ..                           | 177    | 199    | 258    | 268    | 256    | 229    | 225    |
| Pears .. ..                             | 1,666  | 1,723  | 1,759  | 1,473  | 1,528  | 1,400  | 1,687  |
| Pineapples .. ..                        | 138    | 131    | 134    | 123    | 98     | 86     | 85     |
| Plums .. ..                             | 1,043  | 790    | 921    | 642    | 548    | 522    | 798    |
| Strawberries .. ..                      | 253    | 191    | 219    | 95     | 26     | 26     | 40     |
| Other fruits .. ..                      | 462    | 402    | 412    | 367    | 374    | 247    | 272    |
| Total .. ..                             | 31,590 | 31,097 | 31,676 | 26,967 | 25,826 | 24,016 | 27,640 |

(a) Included in " Other fruits."

In Table III imports of raw fruit in 1935 and the two previous years are classified according to countries of consignment. Imports of bananas, which are given in the United Kingdom trade returns in terms of bunches, are included in the table at the rate of 34 lb. of fruit per bunch.

TABLE III.—Quantities and Values of Raw Fruit imported into the United Kingdom from Principal Countries of Consignment.

| Country whence consigned.       | Quantity.     |               |               | Value.        |               |               |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                 | 1933.         | 1934.         | 1935.         | 1933.         | 1934.         | 1935.         |
|                                 | 000 cwt.      | 000 cwt.      | 000 cwt.      | £000.         | £000.         | £000.         |
| Australia .. .. .               | 2,274         | 1,799         | 1,807         | 2,606         | 1,950         | 2,158         |
| British West Indies .. .. .     | 2,085         | 3,259         | 4,883         | 1,383         | 2,376         | 3,456         |
| Canada .. .. .                  | 3,436         | 2,515         | 2,818         | 2,643         | 1,957         | 2,269         |
| New Zealand .. .. .             | 495           | 508           | 339           | 663           | 585           | 515           |
| Palestine .. .. .               | 2,079         | 2,289         | 3,594         | 1,580         | 1,755         | 2,615         |
| South Africa .. .. .            | 1,645         | 1,861         | 1,881         | 2,318         | 2,457         | 2,438         |
| Other Empire Countries .. .. .  | 110           | 193           | 220           | 171           | 230           | 287           |
| <b>Total Empire Countries</b>   | <b>12,124</b> | <b>12,424</b> | <b>15,542</b> | <b>11,364</b> | <b>11,310</b> | <b>13,738</b> |
| Argentina .. .. .               | 24            | 40            | 70            | 49            | 68            | 108           |
| Belgium .. .. .                 | 158           | 150           | 305           | 333           | 321           | 442           |
| Brazil .. .. .                  | 1,750         | 1,771         | 1,680         | 1,566         | 1,609         | 1,507         |
| Colombia .. .. .                | 713           | 793           | 344           | 795           | 980           | 445           |
| France .. .. .                  | 284           | 87            | 312           | 229           | 109           | 177           |
| Germany .. .. .                 | 104           | 52            | 63            | 120           | 90            | 93            |
| Honduras .. .. .                | 985           | 283           | 248           | 1,138         | 377           | 346           |
| Italy .. .. .                   | 1,663         | 1,427         | 1,118         | 1,069         | 1,056         | 1,152         |
| Netherlands .. .. .             | 114           | 96            | 140           | 252           | 240           | 292           |
| Portugal .. .. .                | 103           | 95            | 83            | 58            | 45            | 66            |
| Spain .. .. .                   | 7,762         | 6,553         | 4,744         | 4,668         | 3,866         | 3,358         |
| United States .. .. .           | 2,787         | 2,676         | 4,509         | 3,328         | 3,197         | 5,355         |
| Other Foreign Countries .. .. . | 680           | 642           | 425           | 857           | 748           | 561           |
| <b>Total Foreign Countries</b>  | <b>17,127</b> | <b>14,645</b> | <b>14,051</b> | <b>14,462</b> | <b>12,706</b> | <b>13,902</b> |
| <b>Total .. .. .</b>            | <b>29,251</b> | <b>27,069</b> | <b>29,593</b> | <b>25,826</b> | <b>24,016</b> | <b>27,640</b> |

Imports of raw fruit from Australia and South Africa in 1935 were only slightly heavier than in 1934 and there was a reduction in supplies from New Zealand, but there were big increases in imports from the British West Indies and Palestine and also a fairly substantial increase in imports from Canada. The aggregate quantities of raw fruit received from South Africa, the British West Indies and Palestine constituted new records, while that from Canada was heavier than in any year except 1933. The declared values of the imports from the principal Empire countries were higher than in 1934 except in the case of New Zealand and South Africa, the value of the imports from the British West Indies totalling £3,456,000, as against £2,376,000 in 1934, while that of the imports from Palestine increased from £1,755,000 to £2,615,000.

Imports of fruit from foreign countries in 1935 totalled 14,051,000 cwt., a decline of nearly 600,000 cwt. in comparison with those in 1934 and of nearly 3,100,000 cwt. compared with 1933. Imports from Spain, Italy, Honduras and Colombia showed further declines, but there was a big increase in supplies from the United States, and imports from France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Argentina were all heavier than in either of the two previous years. Imports from Brazil were somewhat lighter than in 1933 and 1934, but heavier than in earlier years. The bulk of the supplies from Spain, which account for the largest proportion of the imports of fruit into the United Kingdom, consists of oranges, imports of which last year totalled only 3½ million cwt., or 3 million cwt. less than in 1933. Imports from Italy, consisting mainly of lemons, were prohibited by an Order issued on 7th November. Various kinds of fruit are received from other Continental countries, the most important being cider apples from France, pears from Belgium, grapes from Portugal and the Netherlands, and bilberries from Germany. The increase in imports from the United States in 1935, which were the heaviest since 1931, was due mainly to the large supplies of apples and oranges, imports of United States apples being nearly twice, and oranges more than twice, as heavy as in the previous year. Imports from Brazil consist mainly of oranges and bananas, and those from Argentina chiefly pears

and grapes. Bananas account for practically the whole of the supplies from Honduras and Colombia. Although the aggregate quantity of fruit consigned from foreign countries declined in 1935, the total value showed a substantial increase, amounting to £13,902,000 as compared with £12,706,000 in 1934.

Table IV shows the average declared values of all fruits imported in 1935 and the six previous years. There has been a steady decline in the average value of raw fruit as a whole during recent years, the average falling continuously from 26s. 2d. per cwt. in 1928 to 17s. 8d. per cwt. in 1933, but in 1934 the average increased slightly to 17s. 9d. per cwt. and in 1935 still further to 18s. 8d. per cwt. In making comparisons, however, it must be remembered that from 1932 imports of foreign fruits have been subjected to various rates of import duty and declared values cannot, therefore, be taken as an accurate indication of the trend of wholesale market prices.

The increase in the average declared value of lemons, as compared with 1934, can be accounted for by the shortage of Italian supplies, and the rise in the case of grapes and apricots to the reduction in imports and the larger proportion of South African fruit, which, as it arrives early in the year, normally commands a higher price. The fall in the value of most soft fruits, especially of strawberries, may be attributed to the increase in the quantities imported. The abnormal figure for strawberries in 1934 was due to the relatively high proportion of glass house produce from the Netherlands. Imports of cherries and currants started somewhat later than in 1934, and late supplies do not enjoy as good a market as early.

TABLE IV.—Average Value per Cwt. of Imports of Raw Fruit.

| Description.                                      | 1929.        | 1930.        | 1931.        | 1932.        | 1933.        | 1934.        | 1935.        |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|   | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> |
| Apples .. .. .                                    | 24 6         | 24 6         | 20 9         | 19 4         | 18 9         | 19 0         | 19 3         |
| Apricots .. .. .                                  | 55 10        | 58 0         | 54 9         | 30 1         | 41 8         | 28 11        | 34 11        |
| Bananas (a) .. .. .                               | 7 7          | 7 6          | 6 11         | 5 2          | 5 6          | 5 4          | 4 9          |
| Bilberries.. .. .                                 | (c)          | (c)          | (c)          | (c)          | (c)          | 36 10        | 37 6         |
| Cherries .. .. .                                  | 43 11        | 44 4         | 50 9         | 65 5         | 82 2         | 97 2         | 86 4         |
| Currants .. .. .                                  | 50 3         | 42 9         | 44 0         | 44 2         | 53 11        | 50 10        | 43 2         |
| Gooseberries .. .. .                              | 16 1         | 13 9         | 14 0         | 15 7         | 11 10        | 19 9         | 18 6         |
| Grapes .. .. .                                    | 46 9         | 53 0         | 40 0         | 33 9         | 36 9         | 28 0         | 34 6         |
| Grapefruit .. .. .                                | 33 3         | 32 6         | 27 6         | 26 6         | 27 4         | 23 11        | 22 9         |
| Lemons, limes and un-<br>specified citrus .. .. . | 20 11        | 19 2         | 17 11        | 17 9         | 11 0         | 11 10        | 17 10        |
| Oranges .. .. .                                   | 21 2         | 18 8         | 18 4         | 16 3         | 14 8         | 14 3         | 15 11        |
| Peaches .. .. .                                   | 96 11        | 77 5         | 54 10        | 53 4         | 46 2         | 49 6         | 42 1         |
| Pears .. .. .                                     | 30 11        | 33 6         | 28 5         | 26 6         | 26 10        | 27 9         | 26 5         |
| Pineapples .. .. .                                | 49 6         | 45 9         | 40 3         | 36 3         | 33 6         | 31 7         | 29 3         |
| Plums .. .. .                                     | 41 4         | 40 7         | 35 11        | 37 4         | 41 4         | 41 0         | 37 10        |
| Strawberries .. .. .                              | 63 1         | 56 6         | 49 6         | 46 5         | 41 6         | 84 8         | 43 7         |
| Other fruits .. .. .                              | 24 6         | 21 1         | 19 9         | 19 0         | 20 1         | 11 1         | 13 11        |
| All raw fruits (b) .. .. .                        | 25 4         | 24 0         | 22 0         | 19 3         | 17 8         | 17 9         | 18 8         |

(a) Average value per bunch.

(b) Including bananas estimated at 34 lb. of fruit per bunch.

(c) Included in "Other fruits."

Although the value of fruit imports in 1935 and the two previous years averaged only about 18s. per cwt., this figure is still well above the level of 1913. Imports of raw fruit in that year totalled about 14,296,000 cwt. with a declared value of £9,844,000, an average of 13s. 6d. per cwt. This was also the average value of apples, while imports of oranges, totalling 5,793,000 cwt., averaged 8s. 7d. per cwt.

Table V shows the re-exports of raw fruit from the United Kingdom in each of the past seven years. Re-exports constitute only a very small proportion of the total fruit imports, but the volume of such re-exports, especially of oranges, apples and bananas, is nevertheless fairly substantial. Re-exports have declined since 1930, but the total last year showed an increase of 70,000 cwt., or 8 per cent., as compared with the previous year.

TABLE V.—*Re-exports of Raw Fruit*

| Description.                            | 1929.       | 1930.       | 1931.       | 1932.       | 1933.       | 1934.       | 1935.       |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|   | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. |
| Apples .. ..                            | 258         | 350         | 310         | 343         | 339         | 176         | 198         |
| Bananas (a) ..                          | 656         | 615         | 494         | 300         | 245         | 330         | 544         |
| Grapes .. ..                            | 40          | 29          | 30          | 21          | 24          | 26          | 22          |
| Grapefruit ..                           | 16          | 23          | 30          | 21          | 19          | 26          | 28          |
| Lemons, limes and<br>unspecified citrus | 62          | 43          | 48          | 39          | 44          | 41          | 47          |
| Oranges .. ..                           | 308         | 615         | 426         | 332         | 352         | 359         | 356         |
| Peaches .. ..                           | 3           | 5           | 5           | 6           | 4           | 4           | 2           |
| Pears .. .. .                           | 37          | 89          | 80          | 80          | 73          | 72          | 58          |
| Pineapples ..                           | 10          | 9           | 12          | 4           | 2           | 2           | 2           |
| Plums .. .. .                           | 9           | 11          | 17          | 12          | 8           | 10          | 11          |
| Other fruits ..                         | 10          | 8           | 10          | 5           | 8           | 11          | 8           |
| Total (b) ..                            | 952         | 1,369       | 1,118       | 954         | 947         | 827         | 897         |

(a) Thousand bunches.

(b) Including bananas at 34 lb. of fruit per bunch.

**IMPORTS OF EMPIRE FRUIT INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM**

Imports of raw fruit into the United Kingdom from Empire countries in 1935 reached a new high level with a total of 15,542,000 cwt., an increase of 3,118,000 cwt., or 25 per cent., as compared with the previous record of 12,424,000 cwt. in 1934. Record totals were reached in imports from Empire sources of eight different kinds of fruit, namely, bananas, oranges, grapefruit, pears, grapes, plums, apricots and lemons. Imports of apples from Empire countries showed a substantial increase in comparison with those of the previous year, but they were lighter than in 1933. Imports of pineapples were at about the same level as in 1934, but imports of peaches declined considerably and were lighter than in each of the three previous years.

In Table I are shown aggregate imports into the United Kingdom of each kind of raw fruit consigned from Empire countries in 1935 and the previous six years.

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

| Description.                            | 1929.       | 1930.       | 1931.       | 1932.       | 1933.       | 1934.       | 1935.       |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|   | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. |
| Apples .. ..                            | 2,326       | 3,823       | 3,153       | 3,898       | 5,818       | 4,520       | 4,614       |
| Apricots .. ..                          | (a)         | 1           | (a)         | (a)         | 3           | 2           | 7           |
| Bananas (b) ..                          | 4,015       | 5,924       | 6,979       | 10,736      | 6,630       | 10,413      | 15,979      |
| Bilberries .. .                         | (d)         | (d)         | (d)         | (d)         | (d)         | 2           | 2           |
| Cherries .. ..                          | (a)         | (a)         | —           | (a)         | (a)         | (a)         | (a)         |
| Currants .. ..                          | (a)         | (a)         | (a)         | (a)         | (a)         | —           | —           |
| Gooseberries ..                         | 1           | (a)         | (a)         | 1           | (a)         | (a)         | (a)         |
| Grapes .. .. .                          | 71          | 80          | 87          | 93          | 129         | 144         | 154         |
| Grapefruit .. .                         | 75          | 90          | 138         | 224         | 335         | 515         | 791         |
| Lemons, limes and<br>unspecified citrus | 23          | 5           | 9           | 19          | 19          | 31          | 46          |
| Oranges .. ..                           | 1,483       | 2,427       | 2,269       | 2,726       | 3,192       | 3,509       | 4,437       |
| Peaches .. ..                           | 20          | 26          | 20          | 30          | 33          | 45          | 24          |
| Pears .. .. .                           | 120         | 322         | 251         | 301         | 494         | 394         | 500         |
| Pineapples .. .                         | 11          | 6           | 4           | 8           | 13          | 16          | 16          |
| Plums .. .. .                           | 25          | 36          | 46          | 53          | 62          | 79          | 92          |
| Strawberries ..                         | 1           | (a)         | —           | (a)         | —           | (a)         | —           |
| Other fruits ..                         | 26          | 13          | 16          | 17          | 12          | 6           | 9           |
| Total (c) ..                            | 5,395       | 8,627       | 8,113       | 10,629      | 12,124      | 12,424      | 15,542      |

(a) Less than 500 cwt.

(b) Thousand bunches.

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

(d) Included in "Other fruits".

The declared value of the raw fruit imported into the United Kingdom from Empire countries in 1935 amounted to £13,738,000, or about £2,400,000 more than the average of the three previous years. The total value of each kind of fruit consigned from Empire countries in 1935 and the previous six years is shown in Table II.

TABLE II.—*Value of Imports of Raw Fruit from British Countries*

| Description.                                      | 1929. | 1930.  | 1931. | 1932.  | 1933.  | 1934.  | 1935.  |
|---|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|   | £000. | £000.  | £000. | £000.  | £000.  | £000.  | £000.  |
| Apples .. .. .                                    | 2,862 | 4,696  | 3,573 | 4,305  | 5,416  | 4,126  | 4,455  |
| Apricots .. .. .                                  | 2     | 3      | 4     | 3      | 11     | 8      | 19     |
| Bananas .. .. .                                   | 1,210 | 1,994  | 2,000 | 2,540  | 1,304  | 2,283  | 3,444  |
| Bilberries .. .. .                                | (b)   | (b)    | (b)   | (b)    | (b)    | 5      | 5      |
| Cherries .. .. .                                  | (a)   | (a)    | —     | 1      | 1      | (a)    | (a)    |
| Currants .. .. .                                  | 1     | (a)    | (a)   | (a)    | —      | —      | —      |
| Gooseberries .. .. .                              | (a)   | (a)    | (a)   | (a)    | (a)    | (a)    | (a)    |
| Grapes .. .. .                                    | 354   | 470    | 381   | 419    | 453    | 481    | 497    |
| Grapefruit .. .. .                                | 132   | 168    | 209   | 349    | 448    | 590    | 831    |
| Lemons, limes and un-<br>specified citrus .. .. . | 24    | 7      | 13    | 28     | 17     | 24     | 53     |
| Oranges .. .. .                                   | 2,148 | 3,190  | 2,604 | 2,863  | 2,701  | 2,898  | 3,452  |
| Peaches .. .. .                                   | 120   | 142    | 112   | 157    | 135    | 149    | 91     |
| Pears .. .. .                                     | 303   | 657    | 451   | 494    | 679    | 550    | 683    |
| Pineapples .. .. .                                | 26    | 14     | 10    | 19     | 20     | 21     | 12     |
| Plums .. .. .                                     | 102   | 130    | 162   | 163    | 153    | 163    | 177    |
| Strawberries .. .. .                              | 1     | (a)    | —     | (a)    | —      | (a)    | —      |
| Other fruits .. .. .                              | 58    | 36     | 32    | 29     | 26     | 12     | 19     |
| Total .. .. .                                     | 7,343 | 11,507 | 9,551 | 11,370 | 11,364 | 11,310 | 13,738 |

(a) Less than £500.

(b) Included in "Other fruits."

The imports of Empire fruit in 1935 represented 52·5 per cent. of the total quantity and 49·7 per cent. of the total value of aggregate imports from all sources, thus establishing new records, the previous highest figures being 45·9 per cent. and 47·1 per cent., respectively, in 1934.

Table III shows for each kind of fruit the proportion of the total imports, by quantity and by value, that was accounted for by imports from Empire countries during the past three years.

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

| Description.                                    | Quantity. |           |           | Value.    |           |           |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|   | 1933.     | 1934.     | 1935.     | 1933.     | 1934.     | 1935.     |
|   | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Apples .. .. .                                  | 78·1      | 76·7      | 63·4      | 77·7      | 73·6      | 63·5      |
| Apricots .. .. .                                | 6·6       | 3·0       | 11·6      | 12·6      | 7·3       | 17·0      |
| Bananas (c) .. .. .                             | 41·7      | 61·1      | 79·6      | 30·0      | 50·0      | 71·7      |
| Bilberries .. .. .                              | (b)       | 2·9       | 2·7       | (b)       | 4·2       | 3·7       |
| Cherries .. .. .                                | 3·2       | 0·2       | (a)       | 2·6       | 0·1       | (a)       |
| Currants .. .. .                                | (a)       | —         | —         | (a)       | —         | —         |
| Gooseberries .. .. .                            | (a)       | (a)       | 0·1       | 0·1       | 0·1       | 0·1       |
| Grapes .. .. .                                  | 16·5      | 13·6      | 16·5      | 31·5      | 32·5      | 30·8      |
| Grapefruit .. .. .                              | 43·2      | 53·3      | 66·5      | 42·3      | 51·0      | 61·5      |
| Lemons, limes and unspecified<br>citrus .. .. . | 1·1       | 2·0       | 3·4       | 1·7       | 2·7       | 4·5       |
| Oranges .. .. .                                 | 27·6      | 33·7      | 43·1      | 33·8      | 38·9      | 42·1      |
| Peaches .. .. .                                 | 29·3      | 48·5      | 22·5      | 52·8      | 65·3      | 40·4      |
| Pears .. .. .                                   | 43·6      | 39·1      | 39·1      | 44·5      | 39·3      | 40·5      |
| Pineapples .. .. .                              | 22·8      | 30·4      | 26·9      | 20·6      | 25·0      | 14·2      |
| Plums .. .. .                                   | 23·4      | 30·9      | 21·8      | 27·9      | 31·3      | 22·2      |
| Strawberries .. .. .                            | —         | (a)       | (a)       | —         | 0·2       | (a)       |
| Other fruits .. .. .                            | 3·3       | 1·3       | 2·3       | 7·0       | 4·7       | 7·0       |
| Total .. .. .                                   | 41·4      | 45·9      | 52·5      | 44·0      | 47·1      | 49·7      |

(a) Less than 0·05 per cent.

(b) Included in "Other fruits."

(c) Bunches.

*Apples.*—Imports of apples from Empire countries in 1935, totalling 4,614,000 cwt., showed an increase of nearly 100,000 cwt. as compared with the previous year, but accounted for only 63·4 per cent. of aggregate imports from all sources as against 76·7 per cent. in 1934 and 78·1 per cent. in 1933. Imports from Canada were heavier than in 1934 and there was also a small increase in supplies from Australia, but imports from New Zealand and South Africa declined.

*Apricots.*—Some 7,300 cwt. of apricots, representing 11·6 per cent. of the total imports, were received from Empire countries in 1935, South Africa being the only source of supply. The previous highest quantity was 2,700 cwt. in 1933.

*Bananas.*—Imports of bananas from Empire sources in 1935 amounted to 15,979,000 bunches, of which 15,735,000 bunches, or 98 per cent., came from the British West Indies. This easily establishes a new record, the previous highest total being 10,736,000 bunches in 1932. Empire imports last year represented 79·6 per cent. of aggregate imports, in comparison with 61·1 per cent. in 1934 and only 41·7 per cent. in the preceding year.

*Grapes.*—Imports of grapes from Empire countries continue to show a substantial increase, imports in 1935, totalling 154,000 cwt., being nearly twice as heavy as in 1930. The Empire's share of the total supplies was 16·5 per cent. This is more than in 1934, when imports from Spain were exceptionally heavy, but the same proportion as in 1933. Supplies from South Africa, the chief Empire source, created a new record.

*Grapefruit.*—Imports of grapefruit from Empire countries in 1935 reached the record total of 791,000 cwt., or 66·5 per cent. of aggregate imports from all sources. Supplies from Palestine, accounting for 522,000 cwt., were two and a quarter times as heavy as in the previous year and four times as heavy as in 1933. Imports from South Africa showed a further small increase, but there was a reduction in the supplies from the British West Indies.

*Lemons.*—Only a very small proportion of the lemons (with which are included limes and unspecified citrus fruits) imported into the United Kingdom is from Empire sources, but Empire supplies in 1935 showed a further increase, totalling 46,000 cwt., or 3·4 per cent. of aggregate imports, in comparison with 31,000 cwt. in 1934 and 19,000 cwt. in each of the two preceding years. Imports of limes and unspecified citrus fruits are relatively unimportant.

*Oranges.*—Imports of oranges from Empire countries last year reached a record total of 4,437,000 cwt. This shows an increase of 928,000 cwt., or over 26 per cent., as compared with the previous record figure of 3,509,000 cwt. in 1934. Imports from Palestine accounted for 3,065,000 cwt., as against 2,042,000 cwt. in the previous year. Imports from Spain, on the other hand, showed a further decline and, in consequence, the proportion of aggregate imports accounted for by supplies from the Empire increased to 43·1 per cent. as compared with the previous highest figure of 33·7 per cent. in 1934.

*Peaches.*—Imports of peaches and nectarines from Empire countries, which reached a record total of 45,000 cwt. in 1934, declined in 1935 to 24,000 cwt. Practically the whole of the supplies came from South Africa. Imports from Empire sources represented only 22·5 per cent. in comparison with 48·5 per cent. in 1934.

*Pears.*—Supplies of pears from Empire countries created a new record, with a total of 500,000 cwt. in comparison with the previous highest total of 494,000 cwt. in 1933. Imports from Australia and South Africa, accounting for 225,000 cwt. and 197,000 cwt. respectively, showed substantial increases, and there was also an increase in supplies from Canada, but imports from New Zealand declined. The proportion of the total pear imports consigned from Empire countries was 39·1 per cent., the same proportion as in 1934.

*Pineapples.*—Imports from Empire countries, practically the whole of which comes from South Africa, were somewhat lighter than in the previous year, amounting to 15,600 cwt. as against 16,400 cwt. This represents 26·9 per cent. of the aggregate imports of this fruit.

*Plums.*—A record quantity of plums was imported from Empire sources in 1935, the total reaching 92,000 cwt., an increase of 13,000 cwt. as compared with the imports in 1934. The new high level was due to a marked increase in supplies from Canada, which accounted for 22,000 cwt., imports from South Africa being lighter than in the previous year. Imports of plums from foreign countries were much heavier than in 1934, and, in consequence, the Empire supplies represented only 21·8 per cent. of aggregate imports from all sources as against the previous year's 30·9 per cent.

### FRUIT CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The figures of home production and of imports and re-exports given on previous pages supply material for an approximate calculation of the total quantity of raw fruit available for consumption in the United Kingdom from year to year. As official estimates of fruit production in Scotland and Northern Ireland are only made every fifth year, in other years it is necessary to include approximate figures in these calculations, but the quantity of fruit produced is small as compared with the production in England and Wales and smaller still by comparison with total fruit imports; no significant error is likely to arise, therefore, from the inclusion of estimates for these countries. 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 has estimated that on an average some 16 per cent. of the home apple crop is marketed each season 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 the home production figures, no such adjustment is possible in the case of imported supplies of apples, a small proportion of which consists of cider fruit.

The results of the calculations during the past seven years, those for 1935 being based on provisional figures, are shown in the following table :—

TABLE I.—*Supplies and Consumption of Raw Fruit in the United Kingdom*

| —  | 1929.          | 1930.          | 1931.          | 1932.          | 1933.          | 1934.          | 1935.          |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|  | 000<br>cwt.    | 000<br>cwt.    | 000<br>cwt.    | 000<br>cwt.    | 000<br>cwt.    | 000<br>cwt.    | 000<br>cwt.    |
| Net imports (a) .. .. .                            | 23,919         | 24,589         | 27,717         | 27,028         | 28,304         | 26,242         | 28,696         |
| Home production less<br>exports (b) .. .. .        | 10,020         | 9,862          | 4,862          | 5,806          | 8,560          | 14,408         | 3,388          |
| Add or deduct to allow<br>for carry-over of apples | —561           | +395           | +379           | —150           | —79            | —808           | +1,062         |
| Net supplies .. .. .                               | 33,378         | 34,846         | 32,955         | 32,684         | 36,785         | 39,842         | 33,146         |
| Estimated Total Popula-<br>tion .. .. .            | '000<br>45,685 | '000<br>45,878 | '000<br>46,082 | '000<br>46,346 | '000<br>46,533 | '000<br>46,680 | '000<br>46,886 |
| Consumption per head ..                            | lb.<br>81·8    | lb.<br>85·1    | lb.<br>80·1    | lb.<br>79·0    | lb.<br>88·5    | lb.<br>95·6    | lb.<br>79·2    |

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

(b) Excluding cider apples and perry pears.

According to these figures, notwithstanding record net imports, the total quantity of raw fruit available for consumption in 1935 showed a substantial reduction, the net supplies, at 33,146,000 cwt., being nearly 17 per cent. less than in 1934 and 3 per cent. less than the annual average of the five previous years. The apparent consumption per head of the population fell from the record 1934 figure of 95·6 lb. to 79·2 lb. The figures include, of course, 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.

The estimated quantity of each kind of raw fruit available per head of the population in each of the past seven years is given in Table II. The figures have been arrived at on the same basis as the *per caput* consumption figures 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*

| Kind of Fruit.   | 1929. | 1930. | 1931. | 1932. | 1933. | 1934. | 1935. |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                  | lb.   | lb.   | lb.   | lb.   | lb.   | lb.   | lb.   |
| Apples .. ..     | 27·8  | 26·1  | 22·5  | 25·3  | 24·6  | 32·5  | 23·3  |
| Bananas.. ..     | 10·6  | 10·6  | 11·5  | 12·3  | 11·4  | 12·2  | 14·2  |
| Cherries .. ..   | 1·1   | 1·3   | 0·8   | 0·7   | 1·1   | 0·9   | 0·4   |
| Currants .. ..   | 1·2   | 1·2   | 1·0   | 0·7   | 0·7   | 0·8   | 0·7   |
| Gooseberries ..  | 1·7   | 2·2   | 1·7   | 1·3   | 1·2   | 1·4   | 0·9   |
| Grapes .. ..     | 2·0   | 1·6   | 2·3   | 2·1   | 1·8   | 2·5   | 2·2   |
| Grapefruit ..    | 1·3   | 1·3   | 2·1   | 1·8   | 1·8   | 2·3   | 2·8   |
| Lemons and limes | 3·2   | 3·5   | 3·3   | 3·4   | 4·3   | 3·6   | 3·1   |
| Oranges .. ..    | 21·9  | 23·4  | 24·2  | 21·8  | 27·0  | 24·1  | 23·8  |
| Pears .. ..      | 3·8   | 3·2   | 3·4   | 3·1   | 3·3   | 3·2   | 3·3   |
| Plums .. ..      | 4·2   | 7·1   | 2·8   | 2·4   | 7·6   | 8·2   | 1·8   |
| Raspberries ..   | 0·5   | 0·8   | 0·8   | 0·8   | 0·8   | 0·7   | 0·2   |
| Strawberries ..  | 1·2   | 1·3   | 2·1   | 1·7   | 1·5   | 1·5   | 0·7   |
| Other fruits ..  | 1·3   | 1·5   | 1·6   | 1·6   | 1·4   | 1·7   | 1·8   |
| Total .. ..      | 81·8  | 85·1  | 80·1  | 79·0  | 88·5  | 95·6  | 79·2  |

Of the fruits grown in this country it may be said that apparent consumption is influenced far more by the volume of home output than by imports. When crops are light, imports may be increased, but not to an extent sufficient 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 smaller proportion. Moreover, a very heavy home crop may lead to some part of the output becoming unsaleable and consequently left unharvested, and to the extent that such waste occurs the consumption figures given above may be exaggerated.

The decline in the consumption of raw fruit in the United Kingdom in 1935 was due mainly to the lighter supplies of apples, the apparent consumption of which amounted to only 23·3 lb. per head, as compared with 32·5 lb. in 1934, and of plums, the apparent *per caput* consumption of which declined from 8·2 lb. to 1·8 lb., the lowest figure recorded in the past ten years. The only fruits in heavier supply were bananas and grapefruit, imports of which reached record dimensions, and pears, the apparent consumption of which was slightly higher than in 1934 but less than in some earlier years. The supplies of all other kinds of fruit were smaller than in most recent years, but those of oranges, amounting to 23·8 lb. per head, and grapes, at 2·2 lb., were about average.

### IMPORTS OF APPLES

The position as regards apple supplies in the United Kingdom in 1935 was the reverse of that in the previous year. Whereas in 1934 there was an exceptionally good crop in the United Kingdom, with commercial production in Canada considerably less than in 1933 and that in the United States again well below average, in 1935 the crop in this country suffered extensive damage from late frosts and was only poor, while those in Canada and the United States were both comparatively heavy. Hence there was a marked reduction in imported supplies during the second half of 1934 and the early part of 1935, but a big increase in imports later in the year.

The total quantity of apples imported into the United Kingdom in 1935 amounted to 7,272,000 cwt. This shows an increase of as much as 23 per cent. in comparison with imports in 1934, but a decline of about 6 per cent. as compared with the average of the three preceding years. Imports from Empire countries showed only a relatively small increase, as compared with the previous year, but the total of 4,614,000 cwt. from the Empire was heavier than in any year except 1933. Imports from foreign countries were light in comparison with those



of 1932 and most earlier years, but they were much heavier than in 1933 and 1934 and, in consequence, the Empire's share of the total imported supplies was only about 63 per cent., as against nearly 77 per cent. in 1934 and 78 per cent. in the preceding year.

Table I shows the imports of apples from the different countries of consignment in 1935 with comparative figures for earlier years.

TABLE I.—Imports of Apples into the United Kingdom

| Country whence consigned. | 1929.    | 1930.    | 1931.    | 1932.    | 1933.    | 1934.    | 1935.    |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                           | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. |
| Australia .. ..           | 352      | 1,351    | 1,033    | 1,685    | 1,969    | 1,527    | 1,528    |
| Canada .. ..              | 1,707    | 2,086    | 1,769    | 1,612    | 3,373    | 2,489    | 2,763    |
| New Zealand .. ..         | 258      | 380      | 337      | 573      | 446      | 461      | 296      |
| South Africa .. ..        | 3        | 3        | 11       | 13       | 26       | 41       | 25       |
| Other Empire Countries    | 6        | 3        | 3        | 15       | 4        | 2        | 2        |
| Belgium .. ..             | 59       | 3        | 69       | 330      | 6        | (a)      | 17       |
| France .. ..              | 95       | 65       | 657      | 617      | 207      | 50       | 265      |
| Germany .. ..             | 10       | 10       | 41       | 33       | 1        | 1        | (a)      |
| Italy .. ..               | 18       | (a)      | 5        | 5        | 42       | 1        | 1        |
| Netherlands .. ..         | 68       | 6        | 83       | 47       | 6        | 8        | 5        |
| Portugal .. ..            | 66       | 14       | 40       | 7        | 1        | —        | 22       |
| United States .. ..       | 3,089    | 2,235    | 3,534    | 3,128    | 1,365    | 1,300    | 2,335    |
| Other Foreign Countries   | 27       | 15       | 17       | 26       | 4        | 12       | 13       |
| Total Empire Countries    | 2,326    | 3,823    | 3,153    | 3,898    | 5,818    | 4,520    | 4,614    |
| Total Foreign Countries   | 3,432    | 2,348    | 4,446    | 4,193    | 1,632    | 1,372    | 2,658    |
| Total ..                  | 5,758    | 6,172    | 7,599    | 8,091    | 7,450    | 5,892    | 7,272    |

(a) Less than 500 cwt.

Canada was again the principal source of supply, imports of Canadian apples in 1935 amounting to 2,763,000 cwt., in comparison with 2,489,000 cwt. in 1934 and the record quantity of 3,373,000 cwt. in 1933. Imports from Australia, totalling 1,528,000 cwt., were at the same level as in the previous year, but imports from New Zealand declined from 461,000 cwt. to 296,000 cwt., the smallest quantity recorded since 1929, and there was a reduction in supplies from South Africa. Imports from the United States, which were unusually light in the two previous years, showed a big increase in 1935 and the total of 2,335,000 cwt. from that country accounted for 32 per cent. of the imports from all sources, as against only 22 per cent. in 1934 and 18 per cent. in 1933. Imports from France, consisting mainly of cider fruit, were also fairly heavy, but supplies from other European countries were again of minor importance.

In 1935, as in previous years, London and Liverpool were the principal ports of entry for apples in the United Kingdom, imports into these ports accounting for about 40 per cent. and 27 per cent., respectively, of the total imported supplies. Imports of Canadian apples into London and Liverpool were at about the same level, each accounting for approximately 820,000 cwt., or about 30 per cent. of the total supplies received from Canada during the year, but London took by far the largest share of the imports from Australia and New Zealand and also a somewhat larger proportion of the supplies from the United States, the imports of United States apples into London representing about 38 per cent. of the total imports from that country, as compared with a proportion of about 34 per cent. for Liverpool. Imports into Glasgow, the third most important port of entry for apples, accounted for about 13 per cent. of the supplies from Canada and 11 per cent. of those from the United States. Table II shows the total imports of apples into these and other ports in 1935 and in previous years. The large quantities given for "other ports" in 1931 and 1932 are probably accounted for by the heavy supplies received from France, Belgium and other European countries in these years.

TABLE II.—Imports of Apples into United Kingdom Ports

| Port of Entry.        | 1929.       | 1930.       | 1931.       | 1932.       | 1933.       | 1934.       | 1935.       |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                       | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. |
| London .. .. .        | 1,886       | 2,427       | 2,542       | 2,914       | 2,923       | 2,482       | 2,928       |
| Liverpool .. .. .     | 1,822       | 1,725       | 2,160       | 2,072       | 2,152       | 1,581       | 1,951       |
| Glasgow .. .. .       | 694         | 716         | 731         | 736         | 722         | 618         | 690         |
| Hull .. .. .          | 253         | 411         | 369         | 495         | 425         | 349         | 369         |
| Newcastle .. .. .     | 172         | 91          | 219         | 167         | 227         | 206         | 331         |
| Southampton .. .. .   | 330         | 248         | 343         | 392         | 237         | 184         | 268         |
| Manchester .. .. .    | 294         | 337         | 290         | 138         | 245         | 211         | 249         |
| Newport, Mon. .. .. . | 48          | 58          | 251         | 254         | 163         | 50          | 184         |
| Cardiff .. .. .       | 138         | 117         | 149         | 167         | 177         | 133         | 142         |
| Bristol .. .. .       | 21          | 23          | 93          | 145         | 123         | 60          | 66          |
| Other Ports .. .. .   | 100         | 19          | 452         | 611         | 56          | 18          | 94          |
| Total .. .. .         | 5,758       | 6,172       | 7,599       | 8,091       | 7,450       | 5,892       | 7,272       |

In Table III are shown the total quantities of apples imported into the United Kingdom in each month during the past seven years. Imports of apples are usually lightest in July and August, when the Australian and New Zealand season ends, and heaviest in October and November, the peak of the North American season.

TABLE III.—Monthly Imports of Apples into the United Kingdom

| Month.            | 1929.       | 1930.       | 1931.       | 1932.       | 1933.       | 1934.       | 1935.       |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                   | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. |
| January .. .. .   | 720         | 609         | 531         | 496         | 517         | 657         | 655         |
| February .. .. .  | 667         | 487         | 419         | 740         | 621         | 571         | 481         |
| March .. .. .     | 435         | 506         | 385         | 613         | 573         | 666         | 457         |
| April .. .. .     | 521         | 422         | 481         | 397         | 469         | 558         | 556         |
| May .. .. .       | 435         | 474         | 466         | 744         | 730         | 626         | 715         |
| June .. .. .      | 229         | 554         | 596         | 1,079       | 868         | 699         | 451         |
| July .. .. .      | 167         | 457         | 303         | 227         | 369         | 204         | 295         |
| August .. .. .    | 117         | 145         | 121         | 129         | 164         | 60          | 106         |
| September .. .. . | 241         | 160         | 554         | 757         | 279         | 221         | 555         |
| October .. .. .   | 673         | 900         | 1,336       | 1,418       | 1,413       | 665         | 1,205       |
| November .. .. .  | 909         | 761         | 1,464       | 947         | 956         | 570         | 1,073       |
| December .. .. .  | 644         | 697         | 943         | 544         | 591         | 395         | 723         |
| Total .. .. .     | 5,758       | 6,172       | 7,599       | 8,091       | 7,450       | 5,892       | 7,272       |

In 1935 imports of apples during the first four months of the year, and also in June, were lighter than in 1934, but in each of the other months they were much heavier, the supplies from the beginning of September onwards being almost twice as heavy as in the same period of the previous year. Imports from the United States were on a larger scale than in 1934 throughout the year, but the increase in the supplies from Canada was confined to the last four months, imports from Canada at the beginning of the year being smaller than in the previous year, although they were somewhat heavier than in 1933. Imports from Australia and New Zealand were comparatively heavy in May and July, but light in June. The French season extends from October to January.

Table IV shows imports from the principal countries of consignment in 1934 and 1935 month by month.

TABLE IV.—*Monthly Imports of Apples in 1934 and 1935 showing Countries whence consigned*

(Thousand cwt.)

| Month.       | Australia. |       | New Zealand. |       | Canada. |       | United States. |       | Other Countries. |       |
|--------------|------------|-------|--------------|-------|---------|-------|----------------|-------|------------------|-------|
|              | 1934.      | 1935. | 1934.        | 1935. | 1934.   | 1935. | 1934.          | 1935. | 1934.            | 1935. |
| January ..   | —          | —     | —            | —     | 499     | 411   | 156            | 194   | 2                | 50    |
| February ..  | —          | —     | —            | —     | 381     | 263   | 184            | 217   | 6                | 1     |
| March ..     | 43         | 13    | 13           | 7     | 305     | 172   | 288            | 249   | 17               | 16    |
| April ..     | 318        | 298   | 79           | 79    | 44      | 52    | 96             | 110   | 21               | 17    |
| May ..       | 487        | 580   | 123          | 123   | 1       | 2     | 9              | 8     | 6                | 2     |
| June ..      | 528        | 382   | 163          | 68    | —       | —     | 2              | —     | 1                | 1     |
| July ..      | 125        | 253   | 74           | 19    | —       | —     | 4              | 9     | 1                | 14    |
| August ..    | 26         | 2     | 4            | —     | 1       | 1     | 29             | 89    | —                | 14    |
| September .. | —          | —     | —            | —     | 80      | 162   | 110            | 379   | 31               | 14    |
| October ..   | —          | —     | —            | —     | 511     | 649   | 152            | 496   | 2                | 60    |
| November ..  | —          | —     | —            | —     | 409     | 611   | 158            | 318   | 3                | 144   |
| December ..  | —          | —     | —            | —     | 258     | 440   | 112            | 266   | 25               | 17    |
| Total ..     | 1,527      | 1,528 | 461          | 296   | 2,489   | 2,763 | 1,300          | 2,335 | 115              | 350   |

### IMPORTS OF APRICOTS

Imports of raw apricots in 1935 totalled 63,024 cwt., a quantity which exceeded the 1933 figure, but was less than that of 1934 and well below the average of recent years. Imports from the Empire, however, showed a marked increase, supplies from South Africa, the only Empire source, accounting for 7,321 cwt., or nearly 12 per cent. of the total, in comparison with the previous record figure of 2,745 cwt., less than 7 per cent., in 1933. Spain again provided the bulk of the imports, but her despatches, at 52,476 cwt., represented only 83 per cent. of the total supplies from all sources as against 94 per cent. in the previous year. There were no imports either from France, which was the chief country of consignment in earlier post-war years, providing 33,000 cwt. of the total of 34,000 cwt. imported in 1921, or from Hungary, but supplies from Italy, amounting to 3,227 cwt., were comparatively heavy.

Table I shows the imports of raw apricots into the United Kingdom in 1935 and the six previous years.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Apricots into the United Kingdom*

| Country whence consigned. | 1929.   | 1930.   | 1931.  | 1932.   | 1933.  | 1934.  | 1935.  |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
|                           | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.   | cwt.    | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   |
| South Africa .. ..        | 253     | 246     | 487    | 452     | 2,745  | 2,292  | 7,321  |
| Other Empire Countries    | 138     | 520     | —      | 8       | —      | —      | —      |
| France .. .. .            | 23,430  | 26,312  | 8,483  | 2,840   | 839    | 595    | —      |
| Hungary .. .. .           | —       | —       | —      | —       | 877    | 946    | —      |
| Italy .. .. .             | 2,545   | 31      | 1,113  | 431     | 4,527  | 696    | 3,227  |
| Spain .. .. .             | 80,624  | 82,849  | 78,401 | 105,449 | 32,627 | 71,230 | 52,476 |
| Other Foreign Countries   | 2,481   | 991     | 77     | 143     | 38     | —      | —      |
| Total Empire Countries    | 391     | 766     | 487    | 460     | 2,745  | 2,292  | 7,321  |
| Total Foreign Countries   | 109,080 | 110,183 | 88,074 | 108,863 | 38,908 | 73,467 | 55,703 |
| Total .. .. .             | 109,471 | 110,949 | 88,561 | 109,323 | 41,653 | 75,759 | 63,024 |

In Table II are shown the total imports of apricots month by month during each of the past seven years.

TABLE II.—*Monthly Imports of Apricots into the United Kingdom*

| Month.       | 1929.   | 1930.   | 1931.  | 1932.   | 1933.  | 1934.  | 1935.  |
|--------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
|              | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.   | cwt.    | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   |
| January ..   | 83      | 194     | 360    | 98      | 1,162  | 928    | 3,403  |
| February ..  | 6       | —       | 4      | —       | —      | 4      | 4      |
| March ..     | —       | —       | —      | —       | —      | —      | —      |
| April ..     | 8       | —       | —      | —       | —      | —      | —      |
| May ..       | 1,090   | 4,306   | 15,304 | 13,451  | 8,669  | 10,036 | 11,859 |
| June ..      | 49,496  | 77,764  | 64,300 | 67,767  | 23,180 | 48,409 | 31,038 |
| July ..      | 56,187  | 28,630  | 8,307  | 27,074  | 6,448  | 14,706 | 12,795 |
| August ..    | 2,437   | 3       | 163    | 571     | 609    | 316    | 11     |
| September .. | —       | —       | —      | 6       | —      | —      | —      |
| October ..   | —       | —       | —      | —       | —      | —      | —      |
| November ..  | —       | —       | —      | —       | —      | —      | —      |
| December ..  | 164     | 52      | 123    | 356     | 1,585  | 1,360  | 3,914  |
| Total ..     | 109,471 | 110,949 | 88,561 | 109,323 | 41,653 | 75,759 | 63,024 |

The season for imports of South African apricots is short, being practically limited to two months, December and January, and the figures for the calendar year thus show parts of two seasons. Imports from South Africa have increased much more steadily than is indicated by the annual figures, imports during recent seasons being as follows:—1932–33, 1,518 cwt.; 1933–34, 2,517 cwt.; 1934–35, 4,767 cwt., and 1935–36, 7,054 cwt. The fruit arrives on the United Kingdom market when there is little or no competition from other sources. Continental supplies begin to arrive towards the end of May, with shipments from Spain and France, and continue until the end of July or early August, the bulk of the supplies arriving in June. The following table shows imports in 1934 and 1935 month by month distinguishing the principal countries of consignment. This table should be read in conjunction with that showing imports of apricot pulp on page 55. Imports of apricot pulp come almost entirely from Spain and the season is at its height during July, August and September, although, unlike the raw fruit, shipments continue to be made throughout the year.

TABLE III.—*Monthly Imports of Apricots in 1934 and 1935 showing Countries whence consigned*

| Month.      | South Africa. |       | Spain. |        | France. |       | Hungary. |       | Italy. |       |
|-------------|---------------|-------|--------|--------|---------|-------|----------|-------|--------|-------|
|             | 1934.         | 1935. | 1934.  | 1935.  | 1934.   | 1935. | 1934.    | 1935. | 1934.  | 1935. |
|             | cwt.          | cwt.  | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.    | cwt.  | cwt.     | cwt.  | cwt.   | cwt.  |
| January ..  | 928           | 3,403 | —      | —      | —       | —     | —        | —     | —      | —     |
| February .. | 4             | 4     | —      | —      | —       | —     | —        | —     | —      | —     |
| May ..      | —             | —     | 9,793  | 11,859 | 243     | —     | —        | —     | —      | —     |
| June ..     | —             | —     | 47,207 | 29,556 | 308     | —     | 726      | —     | 168    | 1,482 |
| July ..     | —             | —     | 13,914 | 11,061 | 44      | —     | 220      | —     | 528    | 1,734 |
| August ..   | —             | —     | 316    | —      | —       | —     | —        | —     | —      | 11    |
| December .. | 1,360         | 3,914 | —      | —      | —       | —     | —        | —     | —      | —     |
| Total ..    | 2,292         | 7,321 | 71,230 | 52,476 | 595     | —     | 946      | —     | 696    | 3,227 |

### IMPORTS OF BANANAS

The rapid development of the trade in bananas since the beginning of the century has raised the imports into this country from an average of slightly more than 2½ million bunches a year in the five years 1900–04 and about 6½ million bunches in the quinquennium immediately preceding the War to the striking

figures shown in the following table. Imports in 1935 easily established a new record, the total of 20,077,000 bunches being over 3 million bunches more than the quantity imported in 1934 and nearly 3 million bunches more than the previous record of 17,108,000 bunches in 1932.

TABLE I.—Imports of Bananas into the United Kingdom

| Country whence consigned | 1929.        | 1930.        | 1931.        | 1932.        | 1933.        | 1934.        | 1935        |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
|                          | 000 bunches. | 000 bunches. | 000 bunches. | 000 bunches. | 000 bunches. | 000 bunches. | 000 bunches |
| British West Indies ..   | 4,015        | 5,924        | 6,971        | 10,736       | 6,628        | 10,345       | 15,735      |
| Other Empire Countries   | (a)          | 1            | 8            | (a)          | 2            | 68           | 244         |
| Brazil .. .. .           | 1,351        | 1,429        | 1,472        | 1,451        | 2,086        | 1,731        | 1,830       |
| Canary Islands .. ..     | 1,224        | 967          | 892          | 521          | 519          | 341          | 282         |
| Colombia .. .. .         | 3,748        | 3,352        | 1,675        | 585          | 2,348        | 2,614        | 1,133       |
| Costa Rica .. .. .       | 1,669        | 2,189        | 1,621        | 198          | 600          | 160          | —           |
| Guatemala .. .. .        | —            | —            | 163          | 532          | 474          | 932          | —           |
| Honduras .. .. .         | 2,916        | 985          | 2,700        | 2,937        | 3,241        | 861          | 791         |
| Panama .. .. .           | 2            | 10           | 594          | 142          | —            | —            | 9           |
| Other Foreign Countries  | 12           | 133          | 66           | 6            | 10           | 1            | 53          |
| Total Empire Countries   | 4,015        | 5,925        | 6,979        | 10,736       | 6,630        | 10,413       | 15,979      |
| Total Foreign Countries  | 10,922       | 9,065        | 9,183        | 6,372        | 9,278        | 6,640        | 4,098       |
| Total .. .. .            | 14,937       | 14,990       | 16,162       | 17,108       | 15,908       | 17,053       | 20,077      |

(a) Less than 500 bunches.

The quantity of bananas received from Empire countries showed a remarkable increase in 1935 and accounted for 15,979,000 bunches, or nearly 80 per cent. of the aggregate supplies from all sources, in comparison with 10,413,000 bunches, about 61 per cent. of the total imports, in 1934 and 10,736,000 bunches (63 per cent.), the previous highest figures, in 1932. Imports from the British West Indies represented 98 per cent. of the Empire's share of the total, but there was also a big increase in supplies from other British countries, of which Nigeria was by far the most important.

Imports from foreign countries in 1935 totalled only 4,098,000 bunches and were lighter than in any year since 1919, when the supplies from foreign countries accounted for 2,128,000 bunches out of a total of 4,987,000 bunches from all sources. Imports from Brazil, which started in 1927, were again comparatively heavy, but there was a reduction in the supplies from all other important sources, the imports from Colombia and the Central American countries being less than half those of the previous year, while imports from the Canary Islands accounted for less than 300,000 bunches.

The very great change in the relative importance of the different sources of supply since the War is shown in Table II. In the five years 1919–23 imports of bananas from Colombia and Central America represented, on the average, about 50 per cent. of the total supplies, the British West Indies' share being only about 24 per cent. In the following five years the proportion accounted for by Colombia and Central America increased to 60 per cent., while that of the British West Indies declined to less than 20 per cent. Since 1928, however, except for a severe setback in 1933, imports from the British West Indies have shown an uninterrupted increase, while those from Colombia and the Central American countries have fallen considerably. Imports from the Canary Islands, which accounted for 26 per cent. of the supplies in 1919–23, and a higher proportion in earlier years, continue to show a steady decline and are now only of minor importance, but, on the other hand, imports from Brazil have increased.

TABLE II.—Imports of Bananas into the United Kingdom, 1900–35

| Period.                       | British West Indies. |                     | Colombia and Central America. |                     | Brazil.             |                     | Canary Islands.     |                     | Total Imports*      |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|                               | Thou- sand bunches.  | Per cent. of total. | Thou- sand bunches.           | Per cent. of total. | Thou- sand bunches. | Per cent. of total. | Thou- sand bunches. | Per cent. of total. | Thou- sand 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               |
| 1919–23 ..                    | 2,190                | 24.1                | 4,495                         | 40.6                | —                   | —                   | 2,376               | 26.2                | 9,069               |
| 1924–28 ..                    | 2,480                | 19.8                | 7,558                         | 60.4                | 268                 | 2.1                 | 2,174               | 17.4                | 12,509              |
| <i>Year :</i>                 |                      |                     |                               |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |
| 1929 .. ..                    | 4,015                | 26.9                | 8,333                         | 55.8                | 1,351               | 9.0                 | 1,224               | 8.2                 | 14,937              |
| 1930 .. ..                    | 5,924                | 39.5                | 6,526                         | 43.6                | 1,429               | 9.4                 | 967                 | 6.4                 | 14,990              |
| 1931 .. ..                    | 6,971                | 43.1                | 6,753                         | 41.8                | 1,472               | 9.0                 | 892                 | 5.6                 | 16,162              |
| 1932 .. ..                    | 10,736               | 62.6                | 4,394                         | 25.7                | 1,451               | 8.5                 | 521                 | 3.0                 | 17,108              |
| 1933 .. ..                    | 6,628                | 41.7                | 6,663                         | 41.9                | 2,086               | 13.1                | 519                 | 3.3                 | 15,908              |
| 1934 .. ..                    | 10,345               | 60.6                | 4,567                         | 26.2                | 1,731               | 10.2                | 341                 | 2.0                 | 17,053              |
| 1935 .. ..                    | 15,735               | 78.3                | 1,933                         | 9.6                 | 1,830               | 9.1                 | 282                 | 1.4                 | 20,077              |

\* Including small quantities from other sources.

The principal ports of entry for bananas in the United Kingdom are Liverpool, Bristol and London, aggregate imports into these three ports in 1935 accounting for as much as 88 per cent. of the total imports into all ports. Of the total of 15½ million bunches received from the British West Indies, about 6 million bunches were shipped to Liverpool, 5 million bunches to Bristol and 3 million bunches to London. London also received practically the whole of the supplies from Brazil. Small quantities of Colombian bananas were sent to Liverpool and Bristol, but the bulk of the supplies were landed at Southampton. Imports of bananas into Southampton have shown a marked increase in recent years and in 1935 this port accounted for 12 per cent. of the total supplies, as against only 6 per cent. in 1932, the previous record year for banana imports.

Total imports into the different ports of entry in recent years are shown in Table III.

TABLE III.—Imports of Bananas into United Kingdom Ports

| Port of Entry. | 1929.        | 1930.        | 1931.        | 1932.        | 1933.        | 1934.        | 1935.        |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                | 000 bunches. | 000 bunches. | 000 bunches. | 000 bunches. | 000 bunches. | 000 bunches. | 000 bunches. |
| Liverpool ..   | 3,940        | 5,510        | 4,853        | 6,365        | 5,461        | 5,621        | 6,746        |
| Bristol .. ..  | 7,548        | 5,895        | 6,936        | 5,781        | 4,621        | 5,583        | 5,890        |
| London .. ..   | 2,468        | 2,938        | 3,475        | 3,970        | 4,130        | 4,012        | 5,081        |
| Southampton .. | 30           | 51           | 560          | 991          | 1,660        | 1,814        | 2,360        |
| Hull .. .. .   | 947          | 594          | 335          | —            | —            | —            | —            |
| Other Ports .. | 4            | 2            | 3            | 1            | 36           | 23           | —            |
| Total .. ..    | 14,937       | 14,990       | 16,162       | 17,108       | 15,908       | 17,053       | 20,077       |

Imports of bananas are registered throughout the year, but imports during the summer months are somewhat heavier than during the winter, aggregate imports during the six months May to October consistently accounting for approximately 60 per cent. of the annual imports. The heaviest quantities arrive usually in July and August. Figures of monthly imports during the past seven years are given in Table IV.

TABLE IV.—*Monthly Imports of Bananas into the United Kingdom*

| Month.         | 1929.           | 1930.           | 1931.           | 1932.           | 1933.           | 1934.           | 1935.           |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                | 000<br>bunches. | 000<br>bunches. | 000<br>bunches. | 000<br>bunches. | 000<br>bunches. | 000<br>bunches. | 000<br>bunches. |
| January .. ..  | 933             | 886             | 1,026           | 1,034           | 1,007           | 906             | 1,187           |
| February .. .. | 667             | 883             | 1,035           | 1,119           | 873             | 861             | 1,139           |
| March .. .. .  | 872             | 1,026           | 948             | 1,378           | 1,065           | 1,155           | 1,228           |
| April .. .. .  | 988             | 1,147           | 1,176           | 1,324           | 1,172           | 1,174           | 1,692           |
| May .. .. .    | 1,423           | 1,384           | 1,348           | 1,654           | 1,508           | 1,277           | 2,104           |
| June .. .. .   | 1,354           | 1,477           | 1,643           | 1,422           | 1,638           | 1,874           | 1,897           |
| July .. .. .   | 1,550           | 1,737           | 1,820           | 2,130           | 1,845           | 2,019           | 2,336           |
| August .. .. . | 1,876           | 1,478           | 1,480           | 1,650           | 1,822           | 2,033           | 2,213           |
| September .. . | 1,482           | 1,415           | 1,673           | 1,946           | 1,697           | 1,603           | 2,278           |
| October .. ..  | 1,528           | 1,682           | 1,603           | 1,440           | 1,214           | 1,630           | 1,716           |
| November .. .  | 1,336           | 943             | 1,265           | 1,206           | 1,091           | 1,281           | 1,230           |
| December .. .  | 928             | 932             | 1,145           | 805             | 976             | 1,240           | 1,057           |
| Total .. .     | 14,937          | 14,990          | 16,162          | 17,108          | 15,908          | 17,053          | 20,077          |

In Table V are shown the monthly imports of bananas from each of the principal countries of consignment in 1935, with those of 1934 for comparison. Imports from the British West Indies in 1935 were very much heavier than in the previous year except during November and December. The marked reduction in the supplies in these months was due to the extensive damage done to the crops in Jamaica by the hurricanes which occurred there in the two previous months. The imports from Brazil were again fairly evenly distributed throughout the year, but those from Colombia remained at a very low level until June.

TABLE V.—*Monthly Imports of Bananas in 1934 and 1935 showing Countries whence consigned*  
(Thousand bunches)

| Month.         | British West Indies. |        | Colombia. |       | Honduras. |       | Brazil. |       | Canary Islands. |       | Other Countries. |       |
|----------------|----------------------|--------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|-----------------|-------|------------------|-------|
|                | 1934.                | 1935.  | 1934.     | 1935. | 1934.     | 1935. | 1934.   | 1935. | 1934.           | 1935. | 1934.            | 1935. |
| January .. ..  | 471                  | 967    | 190       | —     | 20        | 56    | 121     | 122   | 14              | 9     | 90               | 33    |
| February .. .  | 338                  | 934    | 256       | 82    | 30        | —     | 126     | 92    | 12              | 5     | 49               | 26    |
| March .. .. .  | 623                  | 960    | 300       | 89    | 40        | —     | 171     | 117   | 15              | 7     | 6                | 55    |
| April .. .. .  | 621                  | 1,850  | 843       | 54    | 38        | 108   | 138     | 169   | 16              | 8     | 118              | 3     |
| May .. .. .    | 708                  | 1,886  | 209       | 19    | 40        | —     | 125     | 166   | 14              | 29    | 181              | 4     |
| June .. .. .   | 700                  | 1,526  | 372       | 182   | 204       | —     | 171     | 158   | 57              | 31    | 310              | —     |
| July .. .. .   | 1,168                | 1,848  | 246       | 258   | 235       | —     | 187     | 150   | 73              | 56    | 110              | 24    |
| August .. .. . | 1,233                | 1,669  | 298       | 134   | 174       | 137   | 184     | 216   | 48              | 43    | 96               | 14    |
| September .. . | 1,078                | 1,837  | 206       | 7     | 60        | 211   | 146     | 177   | 37              | 45    | 58               | 1     |
| October .. .   | 1,277                | 1,465  | 127       | —     | —         | 54    | 109     | 179   | 21              | 16    | 96               | 2     |
| November .. .  | 1,083                | 740    | —         | 152   | —         | 71    | 160     | 168   | 28              | 17    | 20               | 82    |
| December .. .  | 1,036                | 553    | 68        | 156   | —         | 154   | 104     | 116   | 6               | 16    | 27               | 62    |
| Total .. .     | 10,346               | 15,735 | 2,614     | 1,133 | 861       | 791   | 1,731   | 1,830 | 341             | 282   | 1,161            | 306   |

### IMPORTS OF BILBERRIES

Imports of bilberries, which are not separately distinguished in the British trade returns, amounted in 1935 to 71,529 cwt., an increase of about 11,200 cwt. as compared with those of 1934. The bulk of the supplies again came from Germany and Norway, imports from these two countries accounting for 91 per cent. of the total from all sources, the same proportion as in 1934, but whereas the imports from Germany declined slightly those from Norway showed a big increase. Imports from Empire countries, practically the whole of which came from the Irish Free State, totalled 1,898 cwt., as against 1,725 cwt. in the previous year, this representing less than 3 per cent. of the total supplies. Imports of bilberries are confined mainly to the months of June, July, August and September, the heaviest quantities arriving usually in July. In 1935 imports in June were very small, but in the three following months they were much heavier than in the previous year.

The monthly imports of bilberries from the different sources of supply in 1934 and 1935 are shown in the following table.

*Imports of Bilberries into the United Kingdom in 1934 and 1935*

| Month.            | Irish Free State. | Germany.    | Norway. | Netherlands. | Poland.  | Other Countries. | Total.      |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------|--------------|----------|------------------|-------------|
| 1934.             |                   |             |         |              |          |                  |             |
| June .. .. .      | cwt. 12           | cwt. 15,598 | cwt. —  | cwt. 758     | cwt. 408 | cwt. 196         | cwt. 16,972 |
| July .. .. .      | 1,141             | 22,039      | 147     | 539          | 667      | 242              | 24,775      |
| August .. .. .    | 497               | 8,207       | 5,939   | 487          | 228      | 41               | 15,399      |
| September .. .. . | 50                | 244         | 2,736   | —            | —        | 11               | 3,041       |
| October .. .. .   | 3                 | 57          | 30      | —            | —        | —                | 90          |
| November .. .. .  | 1                 | —           | —       | —            | —        | 9                | 10          |
| Total .. .. .     | 1,704             | 46,145      | 8,852   | 1,784        | 1,303    | 499              | 60,287      |
| 1935.             |                   |             |         |              |          |                  |             |
| June .. .. .      | 15                | 106         | —       | 495          | —        | 75               | 691         |
| July .. .. .      | 1,091             | 30,330      | 85      | 1,248        | 733      | 713              | 34,200      |
| August .. .. .    | 714               | 11,452      | 6,520   | 399          | 404      | 464              | 19,953      |
| September .. .. . | 72                | 1,193       | 14,474  | —            | 71       | 12               | 15,822      |
| October .. .. .   | 3                 | —           | 727     | —            | —        | 3                | 733         |
| November .. .. .  | —                 | 104         | 11      | —            | —        | —                | 115         |
| December .. .. .  | —                 | —           | 13      | —            | —        | 2                | 15          |
| Total .. .. .     | 1,895             | 43,185      | 21,830  | 2,142        | 1,208    | 1,269            | 71,529      |

**IMPORTS OF CHERRIES**

Following the very considerable decline from a total of 143,807 cwt. in 1929 to the exceptionally low figure of 4,449 cwt. in 1933, imports of raw cherries showed a slight recovery in 1934 and were maintained at about the same level in 1935. Last year's total of 11,466 cwt., however, was still very low as compared with that of most post-war years, the average annual imports during the five years 1919-23 and 1924-28 being about 96,000 cwt. and 156,000 cwt. respectively. Imports in 1935 again consisted mainly of supplies from Italy, these accounting for 10,211 cwt., or 89 per cent. of the total, as against 92 per cent. in the previous year. Aggregate imports from Belgium, France and the Netherlands, the principal sources of supply up to a few years ago, totalled only 1,115 cwt., but imports from Belgium and the Netherlands were both heavier than in either of the two previous years. Under the Importation of Cherries Order, 1935, the importation of cherries from Spain and from France, except those grown in a small specified district around Honfleur, was prohibited after 27th May, and imports from Italy were prohibited after 12th June, except for cherries grown in the region of Emilia, which were permitted entry up to 23rd June. German cherries were allowed entry up to 26th June, but for the fourth year in succession no supplies were received from this source. No restrictions were placed on imports from Belgium and the Netherlands. The small quantities shown as from "other foreign countries" came from Hungary and Portugal.

Table I shows imports in 1935 with comparative figures for previous years.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Cherries into the United Kingdom*

| Country whence consigned.  | 1929.   | 1930.  | 1931.  | 1932.  | 1933. | 1934.  | 1935.  |
|----------------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
|                            | cwt.    | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.  | cwt.   | cwt.   |
| Belgium .. .. .            | 66,116  | 30,914 | 28,796 | 6,678  | 495   | 485    | 741    |
| France .. .. .             | 55,220  | 16,697 | 19,822 | 299    | 1,178 | 240    | 178    |
| Germany .. .. .            | 1,098   | 493    | 1,965  | —      | —     | —      | —      |
| Italy .. .. .              | 8,091   | 4,677  | 2,779  | 2,891  | 2,322 | 10,382 | 10,211 |
| Netherlands .. .. .        | 13,263  | 6,694  | 3,542  | 2,000  | 76    | 114    | 196    |
| Spain .. .. .              | —       | —      | 1,342  | 19     | 226   | 29     | 13     |
| Other Foreign Countries .. | —       | 35     | 287    | 71     | 9     | 33     | 124    |
| Total Foreign Countries .. | 143,788 | 59,510 | 58,533 | 11,958 | 4,306 | 11,283 | 11,463 |
| Total Empire Countries ..  | 19      | 1      | —      | 101    | 143   | 17     | 3      |
| Total .. .. .              | 143,807 | 59,511 | 58,533 | 12,059 | 4,449 | 11,300 | 11,466 |



Table II shows imports of cherries into the United Kingdom month by month during the same period.

TABLE II.—*Monthly Imports of Cherries into the United Kingdom*

| Month.       | 1929.   | 1930.  | 1931.  | 1932.  | 1933. | 1934.  | 1935.  |
|--------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
|              | cwt.    | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.  | cwt.   | cwt.   |
| January ..   | —       | —      | —      | —      | 5     | —      | —      |
| May ..       | 10,680  | 6,703  | 7,400  | 94     | 1,333 | 2,132  | 1,175  |
| June ..      | 54,735  | 29,393 | 27,285 | 4,252  | 2,380 | 8,220  | 9,436  |
| July ..      | 60,221  | 23,126 | 22,466 | 5,740  | 722   | 931    | 789    |
| August ..    | 17,669  | 289    | 1,382  | 1,973  | 9     | —      | 63     |
| September .. | 483     | —      | —      | —      | —     | —      | —      |
| December ..  | 19      | —      | —      | —      | —     | 17     | 3      |
| Total ..     | 143,807 | 59,511 | 58,533 | 12,059 | 4,449 | 11,300 | 11,466 |

The third table shows the quantities of cherries imported from each of the principal sources of supply month by month during 1934 and 1935. Imports from the Continent commence in May and usually reach their peak in June. The embargo on imports from Italy and France after certain dates, except in regard to comparatively small areas, has tended to advance the peak of the season of importation from these countries. Imports from Belgium and the Netherlands are usually heaviest in July. The small quantities imported in December were from South Africa.

TABLE III.—*Monthly Imports of Cherries in 1934 and 1935, showing Countries whence Consigned*

| Month.      | Italy. |        | Belgium. |       | Netherlands. |       | France. |       | Other Countries. |       |
|-------------|--------|--------|----------|-------|--------------|-------|---------|-------|------------------|-------|
|             | 1934.  | 1935.  | 1934.    | 1935. | 1934.        | 1935. | 1934.   | 1935. | 1934.            | 1935. |
|             | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.     | cwt.  | cwt.         | cwt.  | cwt.    | cwt.  | cwt.             | cwt.  |
| May ..      | 1,942  | 983    | —        | —     | 2            | —     | 159     | 178   | 29               | 14    |
| June ..     | 8,116  | 9,030  | 23       | 223   | —            | 60    | 81      | —     | —                | 123   |
| July ..     | 324    | 198    | 462      | 478   | 112          | 113   | —       | —     | 33               | —     |
| August ..   | —      | —      | —        | 40    | —            | 23    | —       | —     | —                | —     |
| December .. | —      | —      | —        | —     | —            | —     | —       | —     | 17               | 3     |
| Total ..    | 10,382 | 10,211 | 485      | 741   | 114          | 196   | 240     | 178   | 79               | 140   |

### IMPORTS OF CURRANTS

In common with other soft fruits, imports of raw currants have shown a marked reduction in recent years and the total of 21,948 cwt. recorded in 1934 was the smallest quantity imported in any year since the War. Although imports in 1935 showed a fairly substantial recovery at 25,067 cwt. this quantity was less than one-fifth of the imports in 1929. France remained the principal source of supply, but imports from that country declined still further and accounted for only about 65 per cent. of the total, in comparison with 82 per cent. in the previous year and 87 per cent. in 1933. Imports from the Netherlands were heavier than in each of the three previous years and the supplies from Norway were also comparatively heavy, but imports from Belgium and Spain were again only small.

In Table I are shown imports of raw currants into the United Kingdom in the years 1929 to 1935. Black and red currants are not classified separately in the trade returns, but the bulk of the imports consists of black currants.

TABLE I.—Imports of Currants into the United Kingdom

| Country whence consigned.  | 1929.   | 1930.   | 1931.   | 1932.  | 1933.  | 1934.  | 1935.  |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                            | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   |
| Belgium .. .. .            | 17,494  | 15,834  | 12,507  | 1,773  | 202    | 1,320  | 868    |
| France .. .. .             | 99,577  | 72,123  | 62,670  | 37,640 | 28,467 | 17,949 | 16,255 |
| Netherlands .. .. .        | 20,570  | 28,770  | 24,968  | 3,717  | 1,529  | 2,136  | 6,602  |
| Norway .. .. .             | 3,066   | 2,095   | 1,839   | 3,147  | 1,954  | 214    | 1,049  |
| Spain .. .. .              | —       | 3,651   | 808     | 692    | 559    | 196    | 293    |
| Other Foreign Countries .. | 354     | 95      | 380     | 27     | 3      | 133    | —      |
| Total Foreign Countries .. | 141,061 | 122,568 | 103,172 | 46,996 | 32,714 | 21,948 | 25,067 |
| Total Empire Countries ..  | 234     | 46      | 31      | 36     | 7      | —      | —      |
| Total .. .. .              | 141,295 | 122,614 | 103,203 | 47,032 | 32,721 | 21,948 | 25,067 |

The season for imports of raw currants is short, practically the whole of the supplies being recorded in the three months of June, July and August. July is usually the month of heaviest imports, but in 1933 and 1934 the earliness of the French season caused the peak to be advanced to June. The imports month by month are shown in Table II.

TABLE II.—Monthly Imports of Currants into the United Kingdom

| Month.            | 1929.   | 1930.   | 1931.   | 1932.  | 1933.  | 1934.  | 1935.  |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                   | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   |
| May .. .. .       | 102     | 46      | —       | —      | —      | —      | —      |
| June .. .. .      | 21,511  | 10,710  | 17,485  | 4,182  | 19,084 | 12,399 | 1,712  |
| July .. .. .      | 106,707 | 104,311 | 80,590  | 38,665 | 13,115 | 9,459  | 20,980 |
| August .. .. .    | 12,975  | 7,547   | 4,038   | 4,016  | 522    | 79     | 2,344  |
| September .. .. . | —       | —       | 1,090   | 169    | —      | 11     | 31     |
| Total ..          | 141,295 | 122,614 | 103,203 | 47,032 | 32,721 | 21,948 | 25,067 |

The following table shows the monthly imports of raw currants in 1934 and 1935 from the different countries of consignment.

TABLE III.—Monthly Imports of Currants in 1934 and 1935 showing Countries whence consigned

| Month.            | France. |        | Netherlands. |       | Belgium. |       | Norway. |       | Other Countries. |       |
|-------------------|---------|--------|--------------|-------|----------|-------|---------|-------|------------------|-------|
|                   | 1934.   | 1935.  | 1934.        | 1935. | 1934.    | 1935. | 1934.   | 1935. | 1934.            | 1935. |
|                   | cwt.    | cwt.   | cwt.         | cwt.  | cwt.     | cwt.  | cwt.    | cwt.  | cwt.             | cwt.  |
| June .. .. .      | 11,080  | 1,501  | 631          | —     | 394      | —     | —       | —     | 294              | 211   |
| July .. .. .      | 6,869   | 14,754 | 1,499        | 5,243 | 926      | 865   | 165     | 36    | —                | 82    |
| August .. .. .    | —       | —      | 6            | 1,359 | —        | 3     | 48      | 982   | 25               | —     |
| September .. .. . | —       | —      | —            | —     | —        | —     | 1       | 31    | 10               | —     |
| Total ..          | 17,949  | 16,255 | 2,136        | 6,602 | 1,320    | 868   | 214     | 1,049 | 329              | 293   |

Imports of currant pulp, which also come mainly from France and the Netherlands, are given on page 54.

### IMPORTS OF GOOSEBERRIES

Imports of raw gooseberries in 1935 totalled 14,103 cwt. This figure shows a big increase in comparison with imports in the previous year, when the quantity recorded was the lowest in post-war years, and also with imports in 1932 and

1933, but is only half the 1930 figure. Supplies from the Netherlands, the main source, were heavy, but imports from Belgium fell to a new low level. There were no imports from Hungary and the Empire's share was again negligible.

Imports of gooseberries in recent years are shown in Table I.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Gooseberries into the United Kingdom*

| Country whence consigned. | 1929.  | 1930.  | 1931.  | 1932.  | 1933.  | 1934. | 1935.  |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
|                           | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.  | cwt.   |
| Belgium .. .. .           | 4,279  | 6,629  | 3,043  | 1,239  | 1,459  | 620   | 451    |
| Hungary .. .. .           | —      | —      | —      | 94     | —      | 842   | —      |
| Netherlands .. .. .       | 10,384 | 20,638 | 13,451 | 8,856  | 8,839  | 6,379 | 13,640 |
| Other Foreign Countries   | 122    | 929    | 34     | 119    | 642    | 1     | 2      |
| Total Foreign Countries   | 14,785 | 28,196 | 16,528 | 10,308 | 10,940 | 7,842 | 14,093 |
| Total Empire Countries    | 763    | 342    | 269    | 635    | 37     | 2     | 10     |
| Total .. .. .             | 15,548 | 28,538 | 16,797 | 10,943 | 10,977 | 7,844 | 14,103 |

The bulk of the imported supplies of gooseberries reaches the United Kingdom in June and July, June being the peak month, but in 1934 a considerable proportion of the imports arrived in May. Table II shows the total monthly imports in 1935 and the previous six years.

TABLE II.—*Monthly Imports of Gooseberries into the United Kingdom*

| Month.         | 1929.  | 1930.  | 1931.  | 1932.  | 1933.  | 1934. | 1935.  |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
|                | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.  | cwt.   |
| May .. .. .    | 2      | 225    | 44     | 31     | 301    | 2,113 | 153    |
| June .. .. .   | 7,264  | 23,689 | 11,854 | 9,756  | 10,396 | 5,725 | 13,027 |
| July .. .. .   | 7,923  | 4,511  | 4,573  | 1,129  | 280    | 5     | 909    |
| August .. .. . | 328    | 113    | 326    | 27     | —      | 1     | 14     |
| Total          | 15,548 | 28,538 | 16,797 | 10,943 | 10,977 | 7,844 | 14,103 |

### IMPORTS OF GRAPES

Imports of grapes into the United Kingdom in 1935, totalling 933,000 cwt., were lighter than in 1934, when imports were exceptionally heavy, but they were well above the average of the preceding five years. The decline was due to a big reduction in imports from Spain, the quantities received from all other important countries of consignment, except Portugal, being somewhat heavier than in 1934. Imports from Spain accounted for 507,000 cwt., or 54 per cent. of the total annual imports, as against 686,000 cwt., about 65 per cent., in the previous year. Imports from Portugal, which established a post-war record in 1933, also showed a substantial decline, the total of 59,000 cwt. from that country being the smallest quantity received since 1930. Imports from the United States, except for a slight setback in 1933, have continued to expand since 1928, and the total of 62,000 cwt. received in 1935 was 13,000 cwt. more than in 1934. Supplies from the Netherlands, Belgium and Argentina were again comparatively small, but there was a marked increase in imports from Bulgaria, which amounted to 63,000 cwt., as compared with only 7,000 cwt. in 1934 and 1,000 cwt. in 1933.

The Empire's contribution to the imported supplies of fresh grapes continues to increase in importance each year owing to the marked development in shipments from South Africa. Imports from South Africa rose still further in 1935 to 141,000 cwt. and they were again second only in importance to imports from Spain. Imports from other Empire countries again declined, but the total from Empire sources reached a new high level and accounted for nearly 17 per cent. of all imports as against 14 per cent. in 1934.

Table I shows the imports of grapes during the past seven years.

TABLE I.—Imports of Grapes into the United Kingdom

| Country whence consigned. | 1929.       | 1930.       | 1931.       | 1932.       | 1933.       | 1934.       | 1935.       |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                           | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. |
| Australia .. .. .         | 7           | 4           | 5           | 9           | 6           | 3           | 2           |
| Channel Islands .. ..     | 15          | 27          | 21          | 15          | 13          | 11          | 11          |
| South Africa .. .. .      | 49          | 48          | 59          | 68          | 110         | 129         | 141         |
| Other Empire Countries    | (a)         | 1           | 1           | 1           | —           | 1           | —           |
| Argentina .. .. .         | 18          | 17          | 28          | 16          | 8           | 10          | 9           |
| Belgium .. .. .           | 57          | 53          | 58          | 26          | 32          | 29          | 31          |
| Bulgaria .. .. .          | —           | —           | —           | —           | 1           | 7           | 63          |
| Italy .. .. .             | 4           | 11          | 18          | 8           | 3           | 3           | 6           |
| Netherlands .. .. .       | 68          | 66          | 86          | 29          | 29          | 33          | 38          |
| Portugal .. .. .          | 41          | 38          | 70          | 64          | 99          | 93          | 59          |
| Spain .. .. .             | 591         | 412         | 569         | 628         | 442         | 686         | 507         |
| United States .. .. .     | 5           | 16          | 16          | 37          | 35          | 49          | 62          |
| Other Foreign Countries   | 9           | 2           | 13          | 2           | 3           | 3           | 4           |
| Total Empire Countries..  | 71          | 80          | 86          | 93          | 129         | 144         | 154         |
| Total Foreign Countries.. | 793         | 615         | 858         | 810         | 652         | 913         | 779         |
| Total .. .. .             | 864         | 695         | 944         | 903         | 781         | 1,057       | 933         |

(a) Less than 500 cwt.

Table II shows the total quantities imported each month during the same period. The extent of the supplies imported during the last five months of the year shows clearly the predominance of Spain, but the development in imports from South Africa is tending to raise the proportion received during the earlier part of the year. In 1929 about 87 per cent. of the total supplies was imported in the five months August to December ; in 1934 the proportion was 84 per cent., while in 1935 it was 80 per cent.

TABLE II.—Monthly Imports of Grapes into the United Kingdom

| Month.            | 1929.       | 1930.       | 1931.       | 1932.       | 1933.       | 1934.       | 1935.       |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                   | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. |
| January .. .. .   | 15          | 13          | 18          | 17          | 21          | 14          | 20          |
| February .. .. .  | 7           | 9           | 14          | 10          | 21          | 18          | 21          |
| March .. .. .     | 19          | 20          | 30          | 31          | 50          | 59          | 50          |
| April .. .. .     | 30          | 19          | 33          | 33          | 32          | 43          | 52          |
| May .. .. .       | 22          | 28          | 26          | 25          | 23          | 23          | 27          |
| June .. .. .      | 8           | 9           | 6           | 7           | 8           | 7           | 7           |
| July .. .. .      | 8           | 7           | 10          | 6           | 22          | 8           | 8           |
| August .. .. .    | 67          | 39          | 61          | 59          | 92          | 62          | 35          |
| September .. .. . | 145         | 117         | 216         | 163         | 109         | 187         | 123         |
| October .. .. .   | 272         | 198         | 307         | 219         | 192         | 257         | 255         |
| November .. .. .  | 212         | 174         | 171         | 222         | 145         | 234         | 242         |
| December .. .. .  | 59          | 62          | 52          | 111         | 66          | 145         | 93          |
| Total .. .. .     | 864         | 695         | 944         | 903         | 781         | 1,057       | 933         |

The imports from the different countries of consignment in 1934 and 1935 month by month are shown in Table III. The whole of the grapes from Portugal are received during the three months August, September and October, while the supplies from the Netherlands arrive from July to December. Of the "Other Countries", Channel Islands grapes are imported from August to November and Argentine grapes from March to June.

TABLE III.—*Monthly Imports of Grapes in 1934 and 1935 showing Countries whence consigned*

(Thousand cwt.)

| Month.       | South Africa. |       | Spain and Portugal. |       | Belgium and Netherlands. |       | Bulgaria. |       | United States. |       | Other Countries. |       |
|--------------|---------------|-------|---------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|----------------|-------|------------------|-------|
|              | 1934.         | 1935. | 1934.               | 1935. | 1934.                    | 1935. | 1934.     | 1935. | 1934.          | 1935. | 1934.            | 1935. |
| January ..   | 1             | —     | 1                   | 12    | 5                        | 3     | —         | —     | 7              | 5     | —                | —     |
| February ..  | 14            | 18    | —                   | —     | 4                        | 3     | —         | —     | —              | —     | —                | —     |
| March ..     | 58            | 49    | —                   | —     | 1                        | —     | —         | —     | —              | —     | —                | 1     |
| April ..     | 36            | 46    | —                   | —     | —                        | —     | —         | —     | —              | —     | 7                | 6     |
| May ..       | 16            | 23    | —                   | —     | —                        | —     | —         | —     | —              | —     | 7                | 4     |
| June ..      | 4             | 5     | —                   | —     | 2                        | 2     | —         | —     | —              | —     | 1                | —     |
| July ..      | —             | —     | 2                   | 1     | 6                        | 7     | —         | —     | —              | —     | —                | —     |
| August ..    | —             | —     | 52                  | 24    | 8                        | 10    | —         | —     | —              | —     | 2                | 1     |
| September .. | —             | —     | 168                 | 98    | 9                        | 14    | 4         | 5     | 1              | 1     | 5                | 5     |
| October ..   | —             | —     | 230                 | 170   | 12                       | 14    | 3         | 51    | 5              | 11    | 7                | 9     |
| November ..  | —             | —     | 210                 | 189   | 8                        | 8     | —         | 7     | 14             | 32    | 2                | 6     |
| December ..  | —             | —     | 116                 | 72    | 7                        | 8     | —         | —     | 22             | 13    | —                | —     |
| Total ..     | 129           | 141   | 779                 | 566   | 62                       | 69    | 7         | 63    | 49             | 62    | 31               | 32    |

### IMPORTS OF GRAPEFRUIT

After setbacks in 1932 and 1933, due to a reduction in supplies from foreign sources, imports of grapefruit, which had shown a progressive rise up to and including 1931, increased still further in 1934 and 1935, imports last year reaching the record total of 1,190,000 cwt. Imports from Empire countries continue to expand rapidly and the Empire's share in 1935, amounting to 791,000 cwt., represented over 66 per cent. of the total imports, in comparison with 53 per cent. in the previous year and 43 per cent. in 1933.

Table I shows the imports of grapefruit into the United Kingdom in each of the past seven years.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Grapefruit into the United Kingdom*

| Country whence consigned. | 1929.    | 1930.    | 1931.    | 1932.    | 1933.    | 1934.    | 1935.    |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                           | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. |
| British Honduras ..       | 1        | (a)      | 1        | 2        | 2        | 9        | 8        |
| British West Indies ..    | 41       | 25       | 35       | 72       | 70       | 118      | 100      |
| Palestine .. ..           | 3        | 10       | 36       | 75       | 129      | 235      | 522      |
| South Africa .. ..        | 26       | 47       | 65       | 75       | 134      | 152      | 160      |
| Other Empire Countries    | 4        | 8        | 1        | (a)      | (a)      | 1        | 1        |
| Argentina .. ..           | —        | —        | 2        | 3        | 3        | 17       | 10       |
| Brazil .. ..              | 1        | (a)      | 1        | 9        | 6        | 24       | 42       |
| Cuba .. ..                | 16       | 37       | 81       | 42       | 21       | 20       | 10       |
| Porto Rico .. ..          | 7        | 26       | 79       | 36       | 33       | 19       | 7        |
| Portuguese East Africa .. | 7        | 5        | 12       | 18       | 25       | 24       | 20       |
| United States .. ..       | 420      | 391      | 570      | 433      | 345      | 336      | 298      |
| Other Foreign Countries   | 17       | 7        | 13       | 8        | 8        | 11       | 12       |
| Total Empire Countries    | 75       | 90       | 138      | 224      | 335      | 515      | 791      |
| Total Foreign Countries   | 468      | 466      | 758      | 549      | 441      | 451      | 399      |
| Total .. ..               | 543      | 556      | 896      | 773      | 776      | 966      | 1,190    |

(a) Less than 500 cwt.

Imports of grapefruit from Palestine again showed a remarkable increase and the supplies from this source, totalling 522,000 cwt., exceeded those from the United States, which in previous years was by far the most important country of consignment, by 224,000 cwt. The imports from Palestine were more than twice as heavy as in 1934 and four times as heavy as in 1933. South Africa also continues to expand her shipments, but at a rate noticeably slower than that of Palestine. Imports from the British West Indies and British Honduras were somewhat lighter than in 1934, but heavier than in earlier years.

Imports from the United States, which probably include some fruit from Porto Rico and Cuba shipped via New York, were lighter in 1935 than in any year since 1926, and the total of 298,000 cwt. from that country accounted for only 25 per cent. of the total imports, as against 35 per cent. in 1934 and as much as 78 per cent. in 1929. Imports from Brazil, although still of relatively minor importance, were substantially heavier than in previous years, but there was a reduction in the supplies from other sources.

Table II shows the total quantity of grapefruit imported into the United Kingdom during each month in 1935 with comparative figures for previous years. Imports in 1935 were on a larger scale than in 1934 particularly at the beginning and at the end of the year. The heaviest imports were again recorded in March.

TABLE II.—*Monthly Imports of Grapefruit into the United Kingdom*

| Month.        | 1929. | 1930. | 1931. | 1932. | 1933. | 1934. | 1935. |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|               | 000   | 000   | 000   | 000   | 000   | 000   | 000   |
|               | cwt.  | cwt.  | cwt.  | cwt.  | cwt.  | cwt.  | cwt.  |
| January ..    | 29    | 24    | 45    | 36    | 55    | 41    | 78    |
| February ..   | 38    | 60    | 51    | 41    | 59    | 78    | 125   |
| March .. ..   | 57    | 78    | 52    | 59    | 43    | 135   | 127   |
| April .. ..   | 66    | 30    | 87    | 45    | 47    | 95    | 99    |
| May .. .. .   | 58    | 47    | 94    | 63    | 98    | 79    | 86    |
| June .. .. .  | 53    | 47    | 92    | 117   | 89    | 85    | 117   |
| July .. .. .  | 46    | 56    | 114   | 116   | 53    | 109   | 126   |
| August .. ..  | 51    | 25    | 67    | 41    | 66    | 110   | 89    |
| September ..  | 32    | 49    | 81    | 86    | 82    | 52    | 48    |
| October .. .. | 28    | 54    | 78    | 68    | 62    | 54    | 75    |
| November ..   | 69    | 39    | 58    | 50    | 46    | 75    | 119   |
| December ..   | 16    | 47    | 77    | 51    | 76    | 53    | 101   |
| Total ..      | 543   | 556   | 896   | 773   | 776   | 966   | 1,190 |

Grapefruit is received from the United States, Porto Rico and Cuba throughout the year. Most of the United States fruit shipped to the United Kingdom is grown in Florida where the harvesting season opens in September and continues until about May, the heaviest supplies becoming available in March or April. California provides grapefruit throughout the year with the peak during the summer months (June or July) in Southern California and in winter in other sections of the State. In Porto Rico and Cuba (Isle of Pines) the earliest fruit is usually ready some weeks before the Florida season starts. Porto Rico shows peak shipments in September or October and secondary peaks in the spring or early summer, while Cuba covers much the same period, but both countries produce grapefruit throughout the year. The Palestine and British West Indian seasons almost coincide, starting in September or October and ending about May, while the South African supplies arrive from May until October. The heaviest shipments from Brazil arrive in May and June, and those from Argentina a month or two later.

The imports of grapefruit from the different countries of consignment in 1934 and 1935 month by month are shown in Table III.

TABLE III.—*Monthly Imports of Grapefruit in 1934 and 1935 showing Countries whence consigned*  
(Thousand cwt.)

| Month.       | South Africa. |       | British West Indies. |       | Palestine. |       | United States Porto Rico and Cuba. |       | Brazil and Argentina. |       | Other Countries. |       |
|--------------|---------------|-------|----------------------|-------|------------|-------|------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|------------------|-------|
|              | 1934.         | 1935. | 1934.                | 1935. | 1934.      | 1935. | 1934.                              | 1935. | 1934.                 | 1935. | 1934.            | 1935. |
| January ..   | —             | —     | 12                   | 14    | 15         | 58    | 12                                 | 5     | —                     | —     | 2                | 1     |
| February ..  | —             | —     | 16                   | 11    | 32         | 98    | 26                                 | 13    | —                     | —     | 4                | 3     |
| March ..     | —             | —     | 27                   | 13    | 60         | 91    | 44                                 | 23    | —                     | —     | 4                | —     |
| April ..     | —             | —     | 20                   | 7     | 39         | 71    | 29                                 | 19    | 6                     | 1     | 1                | 1     |
| May ..       | 2             | 3     | 10                   | 4     | 13         | 23    | 40                                 | 31    | 9                     | 16    | 5                | 9     |
| June ..      | 17            | 20    | —                    | —     | —          | 1     | 49                                 | 71    | 9                     | 16    | 10               | 9     |
| July ..      | 47            | 58    | —                    | —     | —          | —     | 44                                 | 57    | 7                     | 5     | 11               | 6     |
| August ..    | 53            | 52    | —                    | —     | —          | —     | 48                                 | 29    | 6                     | 5     | 3                | 3     |
| September .. | 29            | 15    | 2                    | 3     | —          | —     | 17                                 | 25    | 4                     | 5     | —                | —     |
| October ..   | 4             | 9     | 11                   | 18    | 6          | 18    | 31                                 | 26    | —                     | 3     | 2                | 1     |
| November ..  | —             | 3     | 14                   | 15    | 29         | 80    | 30                                 | 14    | —                     | 1     | 2                | 6     |
| December ..  | —             | —     | 6                    | 15    | 41         | 82    | 5                                  | 2     | —                     | —     | 1                | 2     |
| Total ..     | 152           | 160   | 118                  | 100   | 235        | 522   | 375                                | 315   | 41                    | 52    | 45               | 41    |

#### IMPORTS OF LEMONS, LIMES AND UNSPECIFIED CITRUS FRUITS

Up to and including the year 1933, imports of lemons and those of limes and the unspecified kinds of citrus fruit were classified separately in the British trade returns. These fruits are now grouped under the one heading of "lemons, limes and other citrus fruits not elsewhere specified", that is, all citrus fruit other than oranges and grapefruit. Lemons account for practically the whole of the imports, the total annual imports of limes and the miscellaneous kinds of citrus fruit in the five years 1929-33 averaging less than 2,000 cwt., as compared with 1,500,000 cwt. of lemons.

Italy being by far the most important source of supply of the lemons consumed in the United Kingdom, the marked reduction in the quantity of lemons available for export from that country in 1935 from May onwards, due to shorter supplies and an increased home demand, followed by the issue of an Order in November prohibiting the importation of all produce from Italy, resulted in a further substantial decline in imports during the year, the total supplies amounting to only 1,342,000 cwt. as compared with 1,534,000 cwt. in 1934 and as much as 1,816,000 cwt. in 1933; nevertheless, the quantity received was greater than in most post-war years, imports in the ten years 1919-28 never exceeding those of last year and averaging under 1,000,000 cwt.

The imports from Italy accounted for 904,000 cwt., or about 67 per cent. of the total supplies, in comparison with 1,217,000 cwt. (79 per cent.) in the previous year and 1,424,000 cwt. (78 per cent.) in 1933. Imports from Spain, the next most important source, also showed a big reduction; at 209,000 cwt. they were 61,000 cwt. less than in 1934 and 125,000 cwt. less than in 1933. Imports from most other sources, however, increased considerably, supplies from the United States, which in previous years were almost negligible, amounting to 94,000 cwt., while those from Syria, South Africa, Cyprus and Argentina, with an aggregate total of 115,000 cwt., were the highest ever recorded. The Empire's share of the total imports is still relatively unimportant, but the total of 46,000 cwt. from Empire countries showed a big advance over that of any previous year.

Table I shows the quantities of lemons, limes and unspecified citrus fruits imported from the different countries of consignment in 1935 and in previous years.

TABLE I.—Imports of Lemons, Limes and unspecified Citrus Fruits into the United Kingdom

| Country whence consigned. | 1929.    | 1930.    | 1931.    | 1932.    | 1933.    | 1934.    | 1935.    |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                           | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. |
| Cyprus .. ..              | 1        | —        | 2        | 1        | 2        | 4        | 15       |
| Palestine.. ..            | 14       | 1        | 3        | 7        | 6        | 12       | 7        |
| South Africa ..           | 1        | 2        | 4        | 9        | 10       | 14       | 22       |
| Other Empire Countries..  | 7        | 2        | (a)      | 2        | 1        | 1        | 2        |
| Argentina .. ..           | (a)      | (a)      | 1        | 1        | (a)      | —        | 10       |
| Brazil .. ..              | (a)      | (a)      | 2        | 2        | 2        | (a)      | 4        |
| Italy .. ..               | 1,000    | 1,076    | 1,156    | 1,213    | 1,424    | 1,217    | 904      |
| Spain .. ..               | 300      | 301      | 186      | 172      | 334      | 270      | 209      |
| Syria .. ..               | 15       | 54       | 9        | 19       | 7        | 13       | 68       |
| United States ..          | 1        | 5        | 2        | 3        | (a)      | (a)      | 94       |
| Other Foreign Countries.. | 27       | 37       | 44       | 19       | 30       | 3        | 7        |
| Total Empire Countries..  | 23       | 5        | 9        | 19       | 19       | 31       | 46       |
| Total Foreign Countries.. | 1,343    | 1,473    | 1,400    | 1,429    | 1,797    | 1,503    | 1,296    |
| Total .. ..               | 1,366    | 1,478    | 1,409    | 1,448    | 1,816    | 1,534    | 1,342    |

(a) Less than 500 cwt.

In Table II are given the total monthly imports in the years 1929–35. The figures show no special features, imports being fairly evenly distributed throughout the year. Supplies are usually at a minimum in April and May and again in August and September, these periods coinciding with the termination of the Italian winter and summer seasons, but in 1935 imports from Italy during April were heavier than in any other month.

TABLE II.—Monthly Imports of Lemons, Limes and unspecified Citrus Fruits into the United Kingdom

| Month.          | 1929.    | 1930.    | 1931.    | 1932.    | 1933.    | 1934.    | 1935.    |
|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                 | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. |
| January .. ..   | 135      | 124      | 107      | 179      | 167      | 163      | 116      |
| February .. ..  | 132      | 108      | 119      | 166      | 278      | 105      | 100      |
| March .. ..     | 139      | 110      | 176      | 130      | 134      | 144      | 121      |
| April .. ..     | 132      | 142      | 156      | 78       | 68       | 106      | 161      |
| May .. ..       | 97       | 108      | 92       | 84       | 121      | 145      | 105      |
| June .. ..      | 126      | 159      | 136      | 126      | 245      | 156      | 66       |
| July .. ..      | 117      | 186      | 134      | 100      | 158      | 147      | 106      |
| August .. ..    | 106      | 67       | 72       | 80       | 128      | 104      | 102      |
| September .. .. | 53       | 88       | 86       | 77       | 98       | 51       | 87       |
| October .. ..   | 116      | 134      | 136      | 137      | 133      | 124      | 151      |
| November .. ..  | 91       | 90       | 84       | 150      | 94       | 149      | 145      |
| December .. ..  | 122      | 162      | 111      | 141      | 192      | 140      | 82       |
| Total .. ..     | 1,366    | 1,478    | 1,409    | 1,448    | 1,816    | 1,534    | 1,342    |

Table III shows the quantities of lemons, limes and unspecified citrus fruits imported from each of the principal sources of supply in 1934 and 1935 month by month.



TABLE III.—*Monthly Imports of Lemons, Limes and unspecified Citrus Fruits in 1934 and 1935 showing Countries whence consigned*

(Thousand cwt.)

| Month.       | Italy. |       | Spain. |       | Syria,<br>Cyprus and<br>Palestine. |       | South<br>Africa. |       | United<br>States. |       | Other<br>Countries. |       |
|--------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|------------------------------------|-------|------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
|              | 1934.  | 1935. | 1934.  | 1935. | 1934.                              | 1935. | 1934.            | 1935. | 1934.             | 1935. | 1934.               | 1935. |
| January ..   | 148    | 112   | 14     | 4     | 1                                  | —     | —                | —     | —                 | —     | —                   | —     |
| February ..  | 99     | 97    | 5      | 2     | 1                                  | —     | —                | —     | —                 | —     | —                   | 1     |
| March ..     | 136    | 118   | 6      | 1     | 2                                  | 1     | —                | —     | —                 | 1     | —                   | —     |
| April ..     | 98     | 146   | 7      | 4     | 1                                  | 2     | —                | —     | —                 | 9     | —                   | —     |
| May ..       | 129    | 80    | 16     | 3     | —                                  | —     | —                | —     | —                 | 21    | —                   | 1     |
| June ..      | 131    | 55    | 24     | 3     | —                                  | —     | —                | 1     | —                 | 7     | 1                   | —     |
| July ..      | 89     | 50    | 56     | 24    | —                                  | —     | 1                | 2     | —                 | 28    | 1                   | 2     |
| August ..    | 57     | 45    | 42     | 18    | —                                  | —     | 4                | 13    | —                 | 13    | 1                   | 13    |
| September .. | 27     | 28    | 16     | 33    | 2                                  | 6     | 6                | 4     | —                 | 15    | —                   | 3     |
| October ..   | 46     | 47    | 63     | 76    | 13                                 | 25    | 2                | 2     | —                 | —     | —                   | 1     |
| November ..  | 126    | 89    | 18     | 24    | 4                                  | 31    | 1                | —     | —                 | —     | —                   | 1     |
| December ..  | 131    | 39    | 3      | 17    | 5                                  | 25    | —                | —     | —                 | —     | 1                   | 1     |
| Total ..     | 1,217  | 904   | 270    | 209   | 29                                 | 90    | 14               | 22    | —                 | 94    | 4                   | 23    |

### IMPORTS OF ORANGES

Imports of oranges into the United Kingdom in 1935 showed a further decline, total imports during the year amounting to 10,302,000 cwt., in comparison with 10,404,000 cwt. in the previous year and the record quantity of 11,555,000 cwt. in 1933. As in 1934, the reduction in imports was due to a considerable decline in shipments of oranges to this country from Spain, aggregate supplies from the other countries of consignment being heavier than in previous years.

Imports from South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, totalling 1,271,000 cwt., were slightly smaller than in 1934 and there was a substantial decline in the supplies from Australia and Cyprus, but imports from Palestine showed a remarkable expansion at 3,065,000 cwt., an increase of 50 per cent. as compared with the previous record figure of 2,042,000 cwt. in 1934. Total imports from the Empire reached the new high level of 4,437,000 cwt., representing 43 per cent. of the imports from all sources, as against less than 34 per cent. in the previous year and only about 28 per cent. in 1933.

Imports of oranges from Spain, totalling 3,535,000 cwt., were the lowest recorded in post-war years, falling short of the imports in 1934 by 30 per cent. and the record quantity of 7,206,000 cwt. in 1930 by as much as 51 per cent. Imports from Brazil were on a somewhat lighter scale than in recent years, but the supplies from the United States, which fluctuate considerably from year to year, were exceptionally heavy, and accounted for nearly 20 per cent. of the aggregate supplies from foreign countries, as against only 7 per cent. in 1934. The total quantities of oranges received from Brazil and the United States during the year amounted to 1,085,000 cwt. and 1,147,000 cwt. respectively. Aggregate imports of oranges from foreign countries in 1935 totalled only 5,865,000 cwt., in comparison with 6,895,000 cwt. in the previous year and 8,363,000 cwt. in 1933.

Table I shows the imports of oranges in 1935 with those of previous years for comparison.

TABLE I.—Imports of Oranges into the United Kingdom

| Country whence consigned. | 1929.       | 1930.       | 1931.       | 1932.       | 1933.       | 1934.       | 1935.       |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                           | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. |
| Australia .. ..           | 1           | (a)         | 6           | 1           | 46          | 113         | 48          |
| British West Indies ..    | 1           | 1           | 1           | 1           | 2           | 1           | 4           |
| Cyprus .. ..              | 2           | 1           | 3           | 4           | 27          | 63          | 47          |
| Palestine .. ..           | 791         | 1,323       | 1,289       | 1,637       | 1,943       | 2,042       | 3,065       |
| South Africa .. ..        | 670         | 1,100       | 969         | 1,082       | 1,174       | 1,289       | 1,271       |
| Southern Rhodesia ..      |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| Other Empire Countries    | 18          | 2           | 1           | 1           | —           | 1           | 2           |
| Brazil .. ..              | 250         | 351         | 1,119       | 972         | 1,105       | 1,220       | 1,085       |
| Italy .. ..               | 50          | 44          | 52          | 37          | 32          | 49          | 26          |
| Portuguese East Africa .. | 10          | 11          | 34          | 22          | 10          | 6           | 4           |
| Spain .. ..               | 6,243       | 7,206       | 5,921       | 5,247       | 6,616       | 5,069       | 3,535       |
| United States .. ..       | 979         | 38          | 846         | 293         | 541         | 501         | 1,147       |
| Other Foreign Countries   | 249         | 130         | 150         | 46          | 59          | 50          | 68          |
| Total Empire Countries    | 1,483       | 2,427       | 2,269       | 2,726       | 3,192       | 3,509       | 4,437       |
| Total Foreign Countries   | 7,781       | 7,780       | 8,122       | 6,617       | 8,363       | 6,895       | 5,865       |
| Total .. ..               | 9,264       | 10,207      | 10,391      | 9,343       | 11,555      | 10,404      | 10,302      |

(a) Less than 500 cwt.

London and Liverpool are the two principal ports of entry for oranges in the United Kingdom, imports of oranges into these ports in recent years accounting, on the average, for nearly 40 per cent. and 25 per cent., respectively, of the total imports into all ports. Imports into London in 1935 were lighter than in 1934, amounting to about 3,619,000 cwt., or 35 per cent. of the total annual supplies, as against the previous year's 3,911,000 cwt. (38 per cent.), but imports into Liverpool, at 2,682,000 cwt., about 26 per cent. of the total, showed a slight increase. Imports into Southampton and Glasgow continue to expand, imports into Southampton in 1935 accounting for 1,243,000 cwt., as compared with 1,153,000 cwt. in 1934 and an average of 991,000 cwt. in the five preceding years, and those into Glasgow about 978,000 cwt. as against the previous year's total of 868,000 cwt. and an average for the five years 1929–33 of 688,000 cwt.

Of the total of slightly over 3,600,000 cwt. of oranges imported into London last year, about 1,600,000 cwt. were received from Spain, 750,000 cwt. from Palestine, 700,000 cwt. from Brazil and 350,000 cwt. from the United States. Liverpool took a larger share of the imports from Palestine and the United States, but a much smaller proportion of the supplies from Spain and Brazil. The bulk of the oranges from South Africa were landed at Southampton.

The total quantities imported into the various ports in recent years are shown in the following table.

TABLE II.—Imports of Oranges into United Kingdom Ports

| Port of Entry.    | 1929.       | 1930.       | 1931.       | 1932.       | 1933.       | 1934.       | 1935.       |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                   | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. |
| London .. ..      | 3,583       | 3,575       | 3,975       | 3,637       | 4,586       | 3,911       | 3,619       |
| Liverpool .. ..   | 2,314       | 2,382       | 2,719       | 2,123       | 2,834       | 2,666       | 2,682       |
| Southampton .. .. | 769         | 1,116       | 924         | 1,058       | 1,089       | 1,153       | 1,243       |
| Glasgow .. ..     | 603         | 729         | 658         | 663         | 788         | 868         | 978         |
| Hull .. ..        | 621         | 656         | 682         | 518         | 643         | 531         | 572         |
| Cardiff .. ..     | 226         | 325         | 301         | 260         | 333         | 274         | 288         |
| Manchester .. ..  | 425         | 532         | 338         | 366         | 421         | 284         | 284         |
| Newcastle .. ..   | 270         | 338         | 255         | 211         | 279         | 266         | 261         |
| Bristol .. ..     | 294         | 323         | 299         | 265         | 330         | 257         | 236         |
| Other ports .. .. | 159         | 231         | 240         | 242         | 252         | 194         | 139         |
| Total .. ..       | 9,264       | 10,207      | 10,391      | 9,343       | 11,555      | 10,404      | 10,302      |

The development in the imports of oranges from South Africa, Brazil and the United States has greatly increased the consumption of this fruit during the summer months. It has spread consumption more evenly over the year and to this more even distribution the extension of the Spanish orange season is also to some extent a contributing factor. In 1925 imports during the months January, February, March and December accounted for 65 per cent. of the year's imports, while those of the four months July to October accounted for less than 7 per cent. In 1930 imports in the four months July to October represented 14 per cent. of the total, and in 1935 no less than 24 per cent., although more than half of the total for the year was still recorded in January to March and December. The imports of oranges month by month during the past seven years are shown in Table III.

TABLE III.—*Monthly Imports of Oranges into the United Kingdom*

| Month.       | 1929.       | 1930.       | 1931.       | 1932.       | 1933.       | 1934.       | 1935.       |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|              | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. |
| January ..   | 1,301       | 1,424       | 1,464       | 1,258       | 1,676       | 1,181       | 1,297       |
| February ..  | 909         | 1,258       | 958         | 1,299       | 1,450       | 1,116       | 1,158       |
| March ..     | 1,232       | 1,465       | 1,323       | 1,353       | 1,598       | 1,499       | 1,440       |
| April ..     | 806         | 1,262       | 983         | 861         | 754         | 587         | 770         |
| May ..       | 594         | 1,007       | 801         | 679         | 962         | 875         | 453         |
| June ..      | 607         | 702         | 623         | 377         | 872         | 769         | 612         |
| July ..      | 347         | 484         | 661         | 412         | 829         | 615         | 790         |
| August ..    | 448         | 270         | 477         | 408         | 495         | 449         | 620         |
| September .. | 430         | 295         | 378         | 456         | 309         | 480         | 559         |
| October ..   | 308         | 387         | 547         | 554         | 437         | 584         | 492         |
| November ..  | 537         | 312         | 553         | 275         | 474         | 450         | 367         |
| December ..  | 1,745       | 1,344       | 1,623       | 1,411       | 1,699       | 1,799       | 1,744       |
| Total ..     | 9,264       | 10,207      | 10,391      | 9,343       | 11,555      | 10,404      | 10,302      |

Table IV shows imports from the chief countries of consignment in each month of 1934 and 1935. Imports from Palestine and Spain during the year include portions of two separate seasons, the Palestine season extending from December to May and that of Spain from November to June or July. The South African and Brazilian seasons approximately coincide, but the first Brazilian oranges usually arrive before the end of April whereas the earliest supplies from South Africa do not reach the United Kingdom until the middle of May. The first heavy shipments of oranges from California usually arrive in May.

TABLE IV.—*Monthly Imports of Oranges during 1934 and 1935 showing Countries whence consigned*  
(Thousand cwt.)

| Month.       | South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. |       | Palestine. |       | Spain. |       | United States. |       | Brazil. |       | Other Countries. |       |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|-------|------------|-------|--------|-------|----------------|-------|---------|-------|------------------|-------|
|              | 1934.                               | 1935. | 1934.      | 1935. | 1934.  | 1935. | 1934.          | 1935. | 1934.   | 1935. | 1934.            | 1935. |
| January ..   | —                                   | —     | 348        | 585   | 801    | 680   | 1              | —     | —       | —     | 31               | 32    |
| February ..  | —                                   | —     | 387        | 692   | 690    | 437   | 1              | —     | —       | —     | 38               | 29    |
| March ..     | —                                   | —     | 659        | 837   | 781    | 582   | 27             | 1     | —       | —     | 32               | 20    |
| April ..     | —                                   | —     | 258        | 459   | 278    | 258   | 30             | 42    | 6       | 1     | 16               | 10    |
| May ..       | 2                                   | 5     | 14         | 27    | 579    | 106   | 107            | 173   | 171     | 138   | 2                | 4     |
| June ..      | 75                                  | 55    | 4          | 6     | 311    | 127   | 141            | 214   | 236     | 208   | 2                | 2     |
| July ..      | 276                                 | 342   | —          | —     | 77     | 11    | 112            | 229   | 146     | 201   | 4                | 7     |
| August ..    | 222                                 | 229   | —          | —     | 9      | —     | 49             | 222   | 139     | 136   | 30               | 33    |
| September .. | 215                                 | 237   | —          | —     | 1      | —     | 20             | 155   | 206     | 147   | 38               | 20    |
| October ..   | 370                                 | 264   | —          | —     | 1      | —     | 11             | 98    | 171     | 123   | 31               | 7     |
| November ..  | 124                                 | 127   | —          | 1     | 177    | 109   | 2              | 13    | 131     | 110   | 16               | 7     |
| December ..  | 5                                   | 12    | 372        | 458   | 1,364  | 1,225 | —              | —     | 15      | 21    | 43               | 28    |
| Total ..     | 1,229                               | 1,271 | 2,042      | 3,065 | 5,069  | 3,535 | 501            | 1,147 | 1,220   | 1,085 | 283              | 199   |

## IMPORTS OF PEACHES

Imports of raw peaches, with which are included nectarines, amounted in 1935 to 107,000 cwt. This is somewhat less than the record quantity imported in 1933, but is more than in any other year. The importation of raw peaches has shown a remarkable development since the War, average imports in the five years 1921-25 being less than 13,000 cwt. a year in comparison with an annual average of 101,000 cwt. during the past five years. The substantial increase, as compared with 1934, was due mainly to heavy supplies from Italy. Imports from South Africa, the only other important source, amounted to only 24,058 cwt., as against the previous year's record total of 44,850 cwt. and, in consequence, the Empire's share of the total imports declined from about 48 per cent. to less than 23 per cent., the lowest proportion since 1931. Imports from Italy, which were relatively small in 1934, reached a new high level with a total of 78,646 cwt., representing nearly 74 per cent. of the supplies from all sources. The imports from other countries were again of minor importance, but there was a further increase in supplies from both Spain and Hungary. The imports of peaches, and nectarines, into the United Kingdom during each of the past seven years are shown in Table I.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Peaches into the United Kingdom*

| Country whence consigned.       | 1929.  | 1930.  | 1931.  | 1932.   | 1933.   | 1934.  | 1935.   |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
|                                 | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.   | cwt.    |
| South Africa .. .. .            | 18,868 | 25,706 | 19,672 | 30,105  | 32,704  | 44,850 | 24,058  |
| Other Empire Countries .. .. .  | 557    | 692    | 204    | 14      | 10      | 3      | 29      |
| Argentina .. .. .               | —      | —      | 59     | 385     | 11      | —      | 49      |
| Belgium .. .. .                 | 1,034  | 1,461  | 1,387  | 2,015   | 1,142   | 55     | 188     |
| France .. .. .                  | 770    | 1,398  | 2,804  | 551     | 276     | 12     | —       |
| Germany .. .. .                 | 89     | 73     | 732    | 585     | 455     | 27     | 40      |
| Hungary .. .. .                 | —      | —      | 291    | —       | —       | 728    | 950     |
| Italy .. .. .                   | 13,982 | 21,441 | 60,183 | 64,696  | 74,342  | 44,174 | 78,646  |
| Netherlands .. .. .             | 203    | 281    | 625    | 1,154   | 289     | 77     | 120     |
| Spain .. .. .                   | —      | —      | 3      | 578     | 1,431   | 2,517  | 2,540   |
| Switzerland .. .. .             | —      | 18     | 9      | 67      | 599     | —      | 249     |
| United States .. .. .           | 1,084  | 321    | 7,711  | 239     | 219     | 72     | 40      |
| Other Foreign Countries .. .. . | 20     | 33     | 331    | 10      | 1       | —      | 91      |
| Total Empire Countries .. .. .  | 19,425 | 26,398 | 19,876 | 30,119  | 32,714  | 44,853 | 24,087  |
| Total Foreign Countries .. .. . | 17,182 | 25,026 | 74,135 | 70,380  | 78,765  | 47,660 | 82,913  |
| Total .. .. .                   | 36,607 | 51,424 | 94,011 | 100,499 | 111,479 | 92,513 | 107,000 |

In Table II are shown the total monthly imports of peaches and nectarines during the years 1929-35.

TABLE II.—*Monthly Imports of Peaches into the United Kingdom*

| Month.            | 1929.  | 1930.  | 1931.  | 1932.   | 1933.   | 1934.  | 1935.   |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
|                   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.   | cwt.    |
| January .. .. .   | 2,418  | 8,061  | 4,795  | 10,007  | 12,944  | 20,455 | 5,696   |
| February .. .. .  | 7,756  | 14,796 | 8,791  | 16,864  | 14,564  | 20,022 | 14,244  |
| March .. .. .     | 7,416  | 2,561  | 5,432  | 2,173   | 689     | 3,422  | 1,235   |
| April .. .. .     | 273    | 30     | 39     | 210     | 6       | 5      | 83      |
| May .. .. .       | 1,724  | 152    | 57     | 71      | 22      | 24     | 63      |
| June .. .. .      | 856    | 1,419  | 630    | 1,113   | 4,420   | 9,668  | 3,458   |
| July .. .. .      | 3,631  | 6,007  | 11,842 | 8,685   | 21,828  | 17,805 | 16,164  |
| August .. .. .    | 6,963  | 11,659 | 29,750 | 33,258  | 22,294  | 12,142 | 33,622  |
| September .. .. . | 4,016  | 5,450  | 27,892 | 23,497  | 28,062  | 7,627  | 26,505  |
| October .. .. .   | 947    | 1,047  | 3,330  | 3,251   | 2,137   | 396    | 2,994   |
| November .. .. .  | —      | 1      | 492    | —       | —       | —      | —       |
| December .. .. .  | 607    | 241    | 961    | 1,370   | 4,513   | 947    | 2,936   |
| Total .. .. .     | 36,607 | 51,424 | 94,011 | 100,499 | 111,479 | 92,513 | 107,000 |

There are two well defined seasons, the South African supplies arriving in the winter, from December until March, and those from Italy and other European countries in the summer, from June to October. The table below shows imports month by month from the chief countries of consignment.

TABLE III.—*Monthly Imports of Peaches during 1934 and 1935 showing Countries whence consigned*

| Month.       | South Africa. |        | Italy. |        | Spain. |       | Belgium and Netherlands. |       | Hungary. |       | Other Countries. |       |
|--------------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------------------------|-------|----------|-------|------------------|-------|
|              | 1934.         | 1935.  | 1934.  | 1935.  | 1934.  | 1935. | 1934.                    | 1935. | 1934.    | 1935. | 1934.            | 1935. |
|              | cwt.          | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.  | cwt.                     | cwt.  | cwt.     | cwt.  | cwt.             | cwt.  |
| January ..   | 20,455        | 5,696  | —      | —      | —      | —     | —                        | —     | —        | —     | —                | —     |
| February ..  | 20,022        | 14,208 | —      | —      | —      | —     | —                        | —     | —        | —     | —                | 36    |
| March ..     | 3,422         | 1,218  | —      | —      | —      | —     | —                        | —     | —        | —     | —                | 17    |
| April ..     | 4             | —      | —      | —      | —      | —     | 1                        | 4     | —        | —     | —                | 79    |
| May ..       | —             | —      | —      | —      | 7      | —     | 16                       | 32    | —        | —     | 1                | 31    |
| June ..      | —             | —      | 7,439  | 1,303  | 2,194  | 2,097 | 21                       | 86    | —        | —     | 14               | 22    |
| July ..      | —             | —      | 17,641 | 15,549 | 21     | 330   | 22                       | 97    | 91       | —     | 30               | 188   |
| August ..    | —             | —      | 11,510 | 32,516 | 107    | 113   | 3                        | 9     | 482      | 950   | 40               | 34    |
| September .. | —             | —      | 7,213  | 26,298 | 188    | —     | 55                       | 117   | 153      | —     | 18               | 90    |
| October ..   | —             | —      | 371    | 2,980  | —      | —     | 14                       | 13    | —        | —     | 11               | 1     |
| November ..  | —             | —      | —      | —      | —      | —     | —                        | —     | —        | —     | —                | —     |
| December ..  | 947           | 2,936  | —      | —      | —      | —     | —                        | —     | —        | —     | —                | —     |
| Total ..     | 44,850        | 24,058 | 44,174 | 78,646 | 2,517  | 2,540 | 132                      | 308   | 726      | 950   | 114              | 498   |

### IMPORTS OF PEARS

There was a big increase in imports of pears into the United Kingdom in 1935, the total amounting to 1,277,000 cwt., an increase of nearly 27 per cent. compared with 1934 and of 14 per cent. in comparison with the average of the five preceding years. This quantity, however, is less than the 1926 total of 1,429,000 cwt. The supplies from Empire sources, which amounted to 500,000 cwt., created a new record, the previous highest quantity being 494,000 cwt. in 1933, but the Empire's share of the total imports was, as in 1934, only 39 per cent. in comparison with nearly 44 per cent. in 1933.

Table I shows the imports of pears from the different countries of consignment in each of the past seven years.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Pears into the United Kingdom*

| Country whence consigned. | 1929. | 1930. | 1931. | 1932. | 1933. | 1934. | 1935. |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                           | 000   | 000   | 000   | 000   | 000   | 000   | 000   |
|                           | cwt.  | cwt.  | cwt.  | cwt.  | cwt.  | cwt.  | cwt.  |
| Australia .. ..           | 48    | 130   | 145   | 120   | 251   | 152   | 225   |
| Canada .. ..              | 30    | 64    | 46    | 48    | 54    | 25    | 33    |
| New Zealand .. ..         | 15    | 19    | 19    | 40    | 49    | 47    | 42    |
| South Africa .. ..        | 24    | 108   | 40    | 92    | 138   | 169   | 197   |
| Other Empire Countries    | 3     | 1     | 1     | 1     | 2     | 1     | 3     |
| Argentina .. ..           | (a)   | (a)   | 1     | 17    | 10    | 9     | 32    |
| Belgium .. ..             | 543   | 231   | 349   | 210   | 104   | 108   | 209   |
| France .. ..              | 145   | 19    | 36    | 5     | 12    | 1     | (a)   |
| Italy .. ..               | 11    | 9     | 47    | 32    | 16    | 35    | 9     |
| Netherlands .. ..         | 28    | 8     | 22    | 12    | 8     | 2     | 7     |
| United States .. ..       | 217   | 434   | 492   | 531   | 486   | 458   | 517   |
| Other Foreign Countries   | 14    | 6     | 39    | 4     | 4     | 1     | 3     |
| Total Empire Countries    | 120   | 322   | 251   | 301   | 494   | 394   | 500   |
| Total Foreign Countries   | 958   | 707   | 986   | 811   | 640   | 614   | 777   |
| Total ..                  | 1,078 | 1,029 | 1,237 | 1,112 | 1,134 | 1,008 | 1,277 |

(a) Less than 500 cwt.

With the exception of a small reduction in the supplies from New Zealand, imports of pears from each of the Empire countries in 1935 were heavier than in the previous year, imports from South Africa establishing a new record with

197,000 cwt., while those from Australia, accounting for 225,000 cwt., were heavier than in any year except 1933. The United States, which displaced Belgium as the chief source of the imported pear supplies in 1930, retained its position in 1935, but although the imports from the United States showed a substantial increase they accounted for only about 40 per cent. of the total imports, as against 45 per cent. in 1934 and nearly 48 per cent. in 1932. Imports from Belgium were nearly twice as heavy as in the two previous years, but imports from other European countries were negligible. The only other important source of supply was Argentina, which contributed 32,000 cwt.

London, Southampton and Liverpool were again the principal ports of entry for pears, aggregate imports into these three ports in 1935 accounting for 79 per cent. of the total imported supplies. The whole of the supplies of pears from South Africa came into Southampton and about 95 per cent. of those from Australia into London. The largest proportion of the shipments from the United States also went to London, which received about 260,000 cwt. as compared with Liverpool's 120,000 cwt. The total imports into each of the principal ports of entry are shown in Table II.

TABLE II.—*Imports of Pears into United Kingdom Ports*

| Port of Entry.      | 1929.    | 1930.    | 1931.    | 1932.    | 1933.    | 1934.    | 1935.    |
|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                     | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. |
| London .. .. .      | 207      | 382      | 473      | 468      | 579      | 442      | 602      |
| Southampton .. .. . | 159      | 189      | 126      | 154      | 192      | 225      | 251      |
| Liverpool .. .. .   | 83       | 156      | 146      | 192      | 158      | 128      | 155      |
| Hull .. .. .        | 245      | 130      | 186      | 115      | 82       | 73       | 99       |
| Glasgow .. .. .     | 36       | 60       | 56       | 48       | 49       | 60       | 69       |
| Other Ports .. .. . | 348      | 112      | 250      | 135      | 74       | 80       | 101      |
| Total .. .. .       | 1,078    | 1,029    | 1,237    | 1,112    | 1,134    | 1,008    | 1,277    |

In Table III are shown the total imports of pears into the United Kingdom month by month. Imports during the early part of the year have increased considerably during recent years, the aggregate supplies in the first six months of the last three years accounting, on the average, for 43 per cent. of the total, in comparison with 28 per cent. in the three previous years. This more even distribution of the imported supplies is due mainly to the increase in the proportion coming from the southern hemisphere.

TABLE III.—*Monthly Imports of Pears into the United Kingdom*

| Month.            | 1929.    | 1930.    | 1931.    | 1932.    | 1933.    | 1934.    | 1935.    |
|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                   | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. |
| January .. .. .   | 32       | 18       | 50       | 37       | 28       | 37       | 40       |
| February .. .. .  | 19       | 22       | 39       | 40       | 46       | 72       | 104      |
| March .. .. .     | 26       | 50       | 83       | 64       | 89       | 108      | 104      |
| April .. .. .     | 21       | 54       | 59       | 64       | 113      | 73       | 110      |
| May .. .. .       | 35       | 79       | 71       | 93       | 134      | 89       | 151      |
| June .. .. .      | 17       | 54       | 40       | 27       | 83       | 43       | 40       |
| July .. .. .      | 20       | 33       | 60       | 10       | 33       | 61       | 25       |
| August .. .. .    | 334      | 205      | 257      | 186      | 129      | 177      | 190      |
| September .. .. . | 279      | 169      | 288      | 269      | 106      | 126      | 199      |
| October .. .. .   | 177      | 145      | 157      | 174      | 154      | 76       | 110      |
| November .. .. .  | 72       | 78       | 60       | 104      | 114      | 79       | 110      |
| December .. .. .  | 46       | 122      | 73       | 44       | 105      | 67       | 94       |
| Total .. .. .     | 1,078    | 1,029    | 1,237    | 1,112    | 1,134    | 1,008    | 1,277    |

Table IV gives the monthly imports of pears from each of the principal countries of consignment in 1935, with comparative figures for 1934. The South African season extends from January to May and that of Australia and New Zealand from March to July. The bulk of the Argentine pears arrive in March. Shipments from the United States and Canada start in July or August and are usually heaviest

in September and October. The Belgian season also opens in July or August, according to the earliness or lateness of the season, and ends in October or early November.

TABLE IV.—*Monthly Imports of Pears in 1934 and 1935 showing Countries whence consigned*  
(Thousand cwt.)

| Month.            | Australia and New Zealand. |       | South Africa. |       | Canada. |       | United States. |       | Belgium. |       | Other Countries. |       |
|-------------------|----------------------------|-------|---------------|-------|---------|-------|----------------|-------|----------|-------|------------------|-------|
|                   | 1934.                      | 1935. | 1934.         | 1935. | 1934.   | 1935. | 1934.          | 1935. | 1934.    | 1935. | 1934.            | 1935. |
| January .. .. .   | —                          | —     | 4             | 2     | —       | —     | 33             | 38    | —        | —     | —                | —     |
| February .. .. .  | —                          | —     | 58            | 77    | —       | —     | 13             | 20    | —        | —     | 1                | 7     |
| March .. .. .     | 13                         | 9     | 87            | 64    | —       | —     | 3              | 7     | —        | —     | 5                | 24    |
| April .. .. .     | 51                         | 59    | 19            | 51    | —       | —     | —              | —     | —        | —     | 3                | —     |
| May .. .. .       | 88                         | 148   | 1             | 3     | —       | —     | —              | —     | —        | —     | —                | —     |
| June .. .. .      | 43                         | 39    | —             | —     | —       | —     | —              | —     | —        | —     | —                | 1     |
| July .. .. .      | 4                          | 12    | —             | —     | 1       | —     | 44             | 2     | 6        | 10    | 6                | 1     |
| August .. .. .    | —                          | —     | —             | —     | 4       | 1     | 65             | 61    | 81       | 117   | 27               | 11    |
| September .. .. . | —                          | —     | —             | —     | 12      | 13    | 92             | 109   | 16       | 71    | 6                | 6     |
| October .. .. .   | —                          | —     | —             | —     | 7       | 11    | 66             | 86    | 2        | 10    | 1                | 3     |
| November .. .. .  | —                          | —     | —             | —     | 1       | 6     | 75             | 102   | 3        | 1     | —                | 1     |
| December .. .. .  | —                          | —     | —             | —     | —       | 2     | 67             | 92    | —        | —     | —                | —     |
| Total .. .. .     | 199                        | 267   | 169           | 197   | 25      | 33    | 458            | 517   | 108      | 209   | 49               | 54    |

### IMPORTS OF PINEAPPLES

Imports of fresh pineapples, after a steady increase over a number of years up to and including 1932, declined in 1933 and again in 1934, but last year there was some recovery, imports amounting to 58,016 cwt., in comparison with the previous year's total of 54,217 cwt. This was due to heavier shipments of pineapples from the Azores, imports from South Africa, totalling 15,362 cwt., being somewhat lighter than in 1934. The Azores again provided by far the largest proportion of the supplies, imports from this source accounting for nearly 70 per cent. of the total, but imports from South Africa are becoming more important. Imports from Brazil amounted to 1,500 cwt., more than twice as much as in 1934, but there were no imports from Porto Rico and the quantity received from the United States was negligible. A considerable proportion of the imports shown as from the United States in former years probably consisted of Porto Rican fruit. The supplies from "other countries" in 1935 came mainly from Nigeria and Costa Rica. The imports in 1935 and previous years are shown in Table I.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Pineapples into the United Kingdom*

| Country whence consigned. | 1929.  | 1930.  | 1931.  | 1932.  | 1933.  | 1934.  | 1935.  |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                           | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   |
| South Africa .. .. .      | 10,315 | 5,413  | 4,253  | 7,900  | 12,766 | 16,215 | 15,362 |
| Other Empire Countries..  | 547    | 306    | 67     | 164    | 595    | 248    | 253    |
| Azores .. .. .            | 41,433 | 49,461 | 57,049 | 54,362 | 42,659 | 34,431 | 40,264 |
| Brazil .. .. .            | 934    | 259    | 629    | 797    | 598    | 715    | 1,500  |
| Cuba .. .. .              | —      | 1      | 285    | 2,128  | 34     | —      | —      |
| Porto Rico .. .. .        | 74     | 1,579  | 442    | 127    | 1,847  | 2,598  | —      |
| United States .. .. .     | 553    | 420    | 3,130  | 1,257  | —      | —      | 138    |
| Other Foreign Countries   | 1,910  | 146    | 887    | 1,160  | —      | 10     | 499    |
| Total Empire Countries..  | 10,862 | 5,719  | 4,320  | 8,114  | 13,361 | 16,463 | 15,615 |
| Total Foreign Countries.. | 44,904 | 51,866 | 62,422 | 59,831 | 45,138 | 37,754 | 42,401 |
| Total .. .. .             | 55,766 | 57,585 | 66,742 | 67,945 | 58,499 | 54,217 | 58,016 |

The monthly imports of fresh pineapples from the different countries of consignment in 1935, with comparative figures for 1934, are shown in Table II. It will be seen that, with the exception of a big reduction in April, imports during most months in 1935 were on a larger scale than in the previous year.

TABLE II.—*Monthly Imports of Pineapples into the United Kingdom in 1934 and 1935*

| Month.            | South Africa. | Azores. | Porto Rico. | Brazil. | Other Countries. | Total. |
|-------------------|---------------|---------|-------------|---------|------------------|--------|
| 1934.             | cwt.          | cwt.    | cwt.        | cwt.    | cwt.             | cwt.   |
| January .. .. .   | —             | 2,312   | —           | 16      | 1                | 2,329  |
| February .. .. .  | 332           | 2,160   | 220         | —       | 5                | 2,717  |
| March .. .. .     | 3,760         | 2,006   | 232         | 20      | 30               | 6,048  |
| April .. .. .     | 8,062         | 2,093   | 2,109       | 16      | 18               | 12,298 |
| May .. .. .       | 2,507         | 1,773   | 37          | —       | 42               | 4,359  |
| June .. .. .      | 341           | 1,617   | —           | —       | 52               | 2,010  |
| July .. .. .      | 812           | 1,080   | —           | —       | 38               | 1,930  |
| August .. .. .    | 345           | 1,872   | —           | —       | 37               | 2,254  |
| September .. .. . | 7             | 2,533   | —           | 21      | 29               | 2,590  |
| October .. .. .   | 48            | 4,400   | —           | 241     | —                | 4,689  |
| November .. .. .  | —             | 3,881   | —           | —       | —                | 3,881  |
| December .. .. .  | 1             | 8,704   | —           | 401     | 6                | 9,112  |
| Total .. .. .     | 16,215        | 34,431  | 2,598       | 715     | 258              | 54,217 |
| 1935.             |               |         |             |         |                  |        |
| January .. .. .   | 30            | 2,387   | —           | 972     | 10               | 3,399  |
| February .. .. .  | 1,996         | 1,980   | —           | 40      | 31               | 4,047  |
| March .. .. .     | 5,270         | 2,041   | —           | 87      | 84               | 7,482  |
| April .. .. .     | 4,338         | 3,336   | —           | —       | 34               | 7,708  |
| May .. .. .       | 3,077         | 2,324   | —           | —       | 115              | 5,516  |
| June .. .. .      | 126           | 1,409   | —           | —       | 224              | 1,759  |
| July .. .. .      | 13            | 1,953   | —           | 1       | 159              | 2,126  |
| August .. .. .    | 122           | 2,203   | —           | —       | 92               | 2,417  |
| September .. .. . | 238           | 3,534   | —           | —       | 21               | 3,793  |
| October .. .. .   | 150           | 3,554   | —           | 160     | 34               | 3,898  |
| November .. .. .  | 2             | 5,340   | —           | 90      | 22               | 5,454  |
| December .. .. .  | —             | 10,203  | —           | 150     | 64               | 10,417 |
| Total .. .. .     | 15,362        | 40,264  | —           | 1,500   | 890              | 58,016 |

**IMPORTS OF PLUMS**

The production of plums in the United Kingdom in 1935 was very much lighter than in either of the two previous years and, in consequence, imports, which had fallen to an exceptionally low level, showed a marked increase, amounting to nearly 422,000 cwt., as compared with an average of only 260,000 cwt. in 1933 and 1934. The increase was accounted for mainly by heavier supplies from foreign countries which were nearly twice as heavy as in 1934, but imports from the Empire increased still further and established a new record with a total of 92,117 cwt., which represents about 22 per cent. of the aggregate imports from all sources. The imports in 1935 and in previous years are shown in Table I.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Plums into the United Kingdom*

| Country whence consigned.  | 1929.   | 1930.   | 1931.   | 1932.   | 1933.   | 1934.   | 1935.   |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                            | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.    |
| Australia .. .. .          | 791     | 180     | 3,613   | 140     | 2,125   | 2,637   | 3,366   |
| Canada .. .. .             | 6,601   | 6,227   | 12,939  | 20,237  | 7,495   | 240     | 22,267  |
| Irish Free State .. .. .   | 1,419   | 2,670   | 375     | 65      | 35      | 1       | —       |
| South Africa .. .. .       | 16,764  | 27,318  | 29,144  | 32,016  | 52,285  | 75,879  | 66,337  |
| Other Empire Countries     | —       | 20      | 7       | 133     | 18      | 2       | 147     |
| Belgium .. .. .            | 74,139  | 25,824  | 19,796  | 9,331   | 8,208   | 9,992   | 43,512  |
| France (including Algeria) | 208,483 | 162,217 | 95,356  | 21,248  | 12,039  | 3,238   | 7,373   |
| Germany .. .. .            | 64,690  | 5,357   | 110,925 | 76,532  | 4,653   | 530     | 7,542   |
| Hungary .. .. .            | —       | —       | 23,762  | 8,882   | 12,394  | 233     | 14,084  |
| Italy .. .. .              | 50,464  | 65,589  | 77,708  | 63,146  | 62,251  | 64,805  | 78,779  |
| Netherlands .. .. .        | 12,565  | 2,404   | 37,261  | 13,540  | 3,928   | 1,432   | 12,321  |
| Spain .. .. .              | 45,795  | 54,128  | 36,130  | 68,363  | 87,343  | 66,802  | 105,792 |
| Yugoslavia .. .. .         | —       | —       | 489     | 13,983  | 186     | —       | 4,349   |
| United States .. .. .      | 21,458  | 37,006  | 63,782  | 13,477  | 10,836  | 28,756  | 50,516  |
| Other Foreign Countries    | 2,087   | 184     | 1,978   | 2,776   | 1,196   | 277     | 5,546   |
| Total Empire Countries..   | 25,575  | 36,415  | 46,078  | 52,591  | 61,958  | 78,759  | 92,117  |
| Total Foreign Countries..  | 479,681 | 352,716 | 467,187 | 291,278 | 203,034 | 176,065 | 329,814 |
| Total .. .. .              | 505,256 | 389,131 | 513,265 | 343,869 | 264,992 | 254,824 | 421,931 |



Imports of plums from South Africa, which has now become one of the principal sources of supply, declined somewhat in 1935, the total of 66,337 cwt. being nearly 13 per cent. less than the record quantity of 75,879 cwt. received in 1934. Imports from South Africa, however, have shown a remarkable development in recent years, imports in 1934 being five times heavier than in 1928. Imports from Canada, amounting to 22,267 cwt., were the heaviest ever recorded, the previous highest total being 20,237 cwt. in 1932. Imports from Australia also increased and were heavier than in any year since 1931. There were no imports from the Irish Free State and the only other Empire source was Kenya.

Imports from all foreign countries were much heavier than in 1934 and, with the exception of those from France, heavier than in 1933. Imports from Spain and Italy reached new high levels with totals of 105,792 cwt. and 78,779 cwt. respectively, but the aggregate supplies from these two countries accounted for only 44 per cent. of all imports, as compared with 52 per cent. in the previous year. The supplies from Spain consist mainly of greengages. There was a big recovery in imports from Belgium, which were more than four times as heavy as in the three previous years, and supplies from the United States also were well above the average. Imports from France, which up to 1930 was the chief source of supply, were heavier than in 1934, but they are now only of minor importance. The supplies from "Other Foreign Countries" in 1935 came principally from Bulgaria (3,094 cwt.) and Argentina (1,153 cwt.).

In Table II are shown the total monthly imports during the past seven years. The main season is usually concentrated around the months of July and August, but the relative importance of the different months varies with the earliness or lateness of the season and with the extent of the supplies contributed by the different countries. In 1933 and 1934 the heaviest imports were recorded in July; in 1935, August was the peak month.

TABLE II.—*Monthly Imports of Plums into the United Kingdom*

| Month.          | 1929.   | 1930.   | 1931.   | 1932.   | 1933.   | 1934.   | 1935.   |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                 | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.    |
| January .. ..   | 4,098   | 14,661  | 8,968   | 12,183  | 22,414  | 33,917  | 22,642  |
| February .. ..  | 7,378   | 6,835   | 6,363   | 9,470   | 17,034  | 23,416  | 26,322  |
| March .. ..     | 5,212   | 5,513   | 12,013  | 10,297  | 11,648  | 18,552  | 16,054  |
| April .. ..     | 1,272   | 435     | 4,819   | 30      | 1,853   | 1,442   | 1,930   |
| May .. ..       | 648     | 50      | 686     | 800     | 867     | 7,277   | 1,530   |
| June .. ..      | 28,860  | 21,077  | 38,303  | 8,889   | 29,750  | 38,897  | 22,412  |
| July .. ..      | 149,703 | 162,916 | 118,249 | 55,133  | 101,467 | 99,694  | 97,038  |
| August .. ..    | 180,670 | 141,502 | 153,494 | 137,351 | 49,824  | 29,604  | 129,405 |
| September .. .. | 67,137  | 13,278  | 131,897 | 55,651  | 17,676  | 536     | 74,363  |
| October .. ..   | 53,462  | 21,588  | 34,160  | 52,798  | 9,203   | 191     | 25,208  |
| November .. ..  | 4,037   | 1,193   | 3,680   | 503     | 1,041   | —       | 918     |
| December .. ..  | 2,779   | 83      | 633     | 764     | 2,215   | 1,298   | 4,109   |
| Total .. ..     | 505,256 | 389,131 | 513,265 | 343,869 | 264,992 | 254,824 | 421,931 |

Table III shows monthly imports in 1934 and 1935 from the different countries of consignment. During December and the early months of the year South Africa has almost a clear field, Australia and Argentina being the only other sources of supply during that period. The earliest arrivals from the Continent consist of Italian and French plums and Spanish greengages. The supplies from these countries reach their peak in July or August, while those from Belgium, the Netherlands and Hungary are heaviest in August or September. Shipments of plums from the United States and Canada begin to arrive in June and continue until October or November.

TABLE II.—*Monthly Imports of Pineapples into the United Kingdom in 1934 and 1935*

| Month.               | South Africa. | Azores.       | Porto Rico.  | Brazil.      | Other Countries. | Total.        |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| <b>1934.</b>         | cwt.          | cwt.          | cwt.         | cwt.         | cwt.             | cwt.          |
| January .. .. .      | —             | 2,312         | —            | 16           | 1                | 2,329         |
| February .. .. .     | 332           | 2,160         | 220          | —            | 5                | 2,717         |
| March .. .. .        | 3,760         | 2,008         | 232          | 20           | 30               | 6,048         |
| April .. .. .        | 8,062         | 2,093         | 2,109        | 16           | 18               | 12,298        |
| May .. .. .          | 2,507         | 1,773         | 37           | —            | 42               | 4,359         |
| June .. .. .         | 341           | 1,617         | —            | —            | 52               | 2,010         |
| July .. .. .         | 812           | 1,080         | —            | —            | 38               | 1,930         |
| August .. .. .       | 345           | 1,872         | —            | —            | 37               | 2,254         |
| September .. .. .    | 7             | 2,533         | —            | 21           | 29               | 2,590         |
| October .. .. .      | 48            | 4,400         | —            | 241          | —                | 4,689         |
| November .. .. .     | —             | 3,881         | —            | —            | —                | 3,881         |
| December .. .. .     | 1             | 8,704         | —            | 401          | 6                | 9,112         |
| <b>Total .. .. .</b> | <b>16,215</b> | <b>34,431</b> | <b>2,598</b> | <b>715</b>   | <b>258</b>       | <b>54,217</b> |
| <b>1935.</b>         |               |               |              |              |                  |               |
| January .. .. .      | 30            | 2,387         | —            | 972          | 10               | 3,399         |
| February .. .. .     | 1,996         | 1,980         | —            | 40           | 31               | 4,047         |
| March .. .. .        | 5,270         | 2,041         | —            | 87           | 84               | 7,482         |
| April .. .. .        | 4,338         | 3,336         | —            | —            | 34               | 7,708         |
| May .. .. .          | 3,077         | 2,324         | —            | —            | 115              | 5,516         |
| June .. .. .         | 126           | 1,409         | —            | —            | 224              | 1,759         |
| July .. .. .         | 13            | 1,953         | —            | 1            | 159              | 2,126         |
| August .. .. .       | 122           | 2,203         | —            | —            | 92               | 2,417         |
| September .. .. .    | 238           | 3,534         | —            | —            | 21               | 3,793         |
| October .. .. .      | 150           | 3,554         | —            | 160          | 34               | 3,898         |
| November .. .. .     | 2             | 5,340         | —            | 90           | 22               | 5,454         |
| December .. .. .     | —             | 10,203        | —            | 150          | 64               | 10,417        |
| <b>Total .. .. .</b> | <b>15,362</b> | <b>40,264</b> | <b>—</b>     | <b>1,500</b> | <b>890</b>       | <b>58,016</b> |

**IMPORTS OF PLUMS**

The production of plums in the United Kingdom in 1935 was very much lighter than in either of the two previous years and, in consequence, imports, which had fallen to an exceptionally low level, showed a marked increase, amounting to nearly 422,000 cwt., as compared with an average of only 260,000 cwt. in 1933 and 1934. The increase was accounted for mainly by heavier supplies from foreign countries which were nearly twice as heavy as in 1934, but imports from the Empire increased still further and established a new record with a total of 92,117 cwt., which represents about 22 per cent. of the aggregate imports from all sources. The imports in 1935 and in previous years are shown in Table I.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Plums into the United Kingdom*

| Country whence consigned.        | 1929.          | 1930.          | 1931.          | 1932.          | 1933.          | 1934.          | 1935.          |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                                  | cwt.           | cwt.           | cwt.           | cwt.           | cwt.           | cwt.           | cwt.           |
| Australia .. .. .                | 791            | 180            | 3,613          | 140            | 2,125          | 2,637          | 3,366          |
| Canada .. .. .                   | 6,601          | 6,227          | 12,939         | 20,237         | 7,495          | 240            | 22,267         |
| Irish Free State .. .. .         | 1,419          | 2,670          | 375            | 65             | 35             | 1              | —              |
| South Africa .. .. .             | 16,764         | 27,318         | 29,144         | 32,016         | 52,285         | 75,879         | 66,337         |
| Other Empire Countries           | —              | 20             | 7              | 133            | 18             | 2              | 147            |
| Belgium .. .. .                  | 74,139         | 25,824         | 19,796         | 9,331          | 8,208          | 9,992          | 43,512         |
| France (including Algeria)       | 208,483        | 162,217        | 95,356         | 21,248         | 12,039         | 3,238          | 7,373          |
| Germany .. .. .                  | 64,690         | 5,357          | 110,925        | 76,532         | 4,653          | 530            | 7,542          |
| Hungary .. .. .                  | —              | —              | 23,762         | 8,882          | 12,394         | 233            | 14,084         |
| Italy .. .. .                    | 50,464         | 65,589         | 77,708         | 63,146         | 62,251         | 64,805         | 78,779         |
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| Spain .. .. .                    | 45,795         | 54,128         | 36,130         | 68,363         | 87,343         | 66,802         | 105,792        |
| Yugoslavia .. .. .               | —              | —              | 489            | 13,983         | 186            | —              | 4,349          |
| United States .. .. .            | 21,458         | 37,006         | 63,782         | 13,477         | 10,836         | 28,756         | 50,516         |
| Other Foreign Countries          | 2,087          | 184            | 1,978          | 2,776          | 1,196          | 277            | 5,546          |
| <b>Total Empire Countries..</b>  | <b>25,575</b>  | <b>36,415</b>  | <b>46,078</b>  | <b>52,591</b>  | <b>61,958</b>  | <b>78,759</b>  | <b>92,117</b>  |
| <b>Total Foreign Countries..</b> | <b>479,681</b> | <b>352,716</b> | <b>467,187</b> | <b>291,278</b> | <b>203,034</b> | <b>176,065</b> | <b>329,814</b> |
| <b>Total .. .. .</b>             | <b>505,256</b> | <b>389,131</b> | <b>513,265</b> | <b>343,869</b> | <b>264,992</b> | <b>254,824</b> | <b>421,931</b> |

Imports of plums from South Africa, which has now become one of the principal sources of supply, declined somewhat in 1935, the total of 66,337 cwt. being nearly 13 per cent. less than the record quantity of 75,879 cwt. received in 1934. Imports from South Africa, however, have shown a remarkable development in recent years, imports in 1934 being five times heavier than in 1928. Imports from Canada, amounting to 22,267 cwt., were the heaviest ever recorded, the previous highest total being 20,237 cwt. in 1932. Imports from Australia also increased and were heavier than in any year since 1931. There were no imports from the Irish Free State and the only other Empire source was Kenya.

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TABLE II.—*Monthly Imports of Plums into the United Kingdom*

| Month.       | 1929.   | 1930.   | 1931.   | 1932.   | 1933.   | 1934.   | 1935.   |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|              | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.    |
| January ..   | 4,098   | 14,661  | 8,968   | 12,183  | 22,414  | 33,917  | 22,642  |
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| April ..     | 1,272   | 435     | 4,819   | 30      | 1,853   | 1,442   | 1,930   |
| May ..       | 648     | 50      | 686     | 800     | 867     | 7,277   | 1,530   |
| June ..      | 28,860  | 21,077  | 38,303  | 8,889   | 29,750  | 38,897  | 22,412  |
| July ..      | 149,703 | 162,916 | 118,249 | 55,133  | 101,467 | 99,694  | 97,038  |
| August ..    | 180,670 | 141,502 | 153,494 | 137,351 | 49,824  | 29,604  | 129,405 |
| September .. | 67,137  | 13,278  | 131,897 | 55,651  | 17,676  | 536     | 74,363  |
| October ..   | 53,462  | 21,588  | 34,160  | 52,798  | 9,203   | 191     | 25,208  |
| November ..  | 4,037   | 1,193   | 3,680   | 503     | 1,041   | —       | 918     |
| December ..  | 2,779   | 83      | 633     | 764     | 2,215   | 1,298   | 4,109   |
| Total ..     | 505,256 | 389,131 | 513,265 | 343,869 | 264,992 | 254,824 | 421,931 |

Table III shows monthly imports in 1934 and 1935 from the different countries of consignment. During December and the early months of the year South Africa has almost a clear field, Australia and Argentina being the only other sources of supply during that period. The earliest arrivals from the Continent consist of Italian and French plums and Spanish greengages. The supplies from these countries reach their peak in July or August, while those from Belgium, the Netherlands and Hungary are heaviest in August or September. Shipments of plums from the United States and Canada begin to arrive in June and continue until October or November.

TABLE III.—*Monthly Imports of Plums in 1934 and 1935 showing Countries whence consigned*  
(Thousand cwt.)

| Month.       | South Africa. |       | Canada. |       | Spain and Italy. |       | Belgium and Netherlands. |       | United States. |       | Other Countries. |       |
|--------------|---------------|-------|---------|-------|------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|----------------|-------|------------------|-------|
|              | 1934.         | 1935. | 1934.   | 1935. | 1934.            | 1935. | 1934.                    | 1935. | 1934.          | 1935. | 1934.            | 1935. |
| January ..   | 34            | 22    | —       | —     | —                | —     | —                        | —     | —              | —     | —                | —     |
| February ..  | 23            | 26    | —       | —     | —                | —     | —                        | —     | —              | —     | —                | —     |
| March ..     | 18            | 13    | —       | —     | —                | —     | —                        | —     | —              | —     | 1                | 3     |
| April ..     | —             | 1     | —       | —     | —                | —     | —                        | —     | —              | —     | 1                | 1     |
| May ..       | —             | —     | —       | —     | 7                | 2     | —                        | —     | —              | —     | —                | —     |
| June ..      | —             | —     | (a)     | —     | 22               | 17    | —                        | —     | 17             | 5     | —                | 1     |
| July ..      | —             | —     | —       | —     | 84               | 75    | 4                        | —     | 8              | 21    | 4                | 1     |
| August ..    | —             | —     | —       | —     | 19               | 88    | 7                        | 19    | 3              | 8     | —                | 15    |
| September .. | —             | —     | —       | 16    | —                | 3     | —                        | 34    | 1              | 10    | —                | 11    |
| October ..   | —             | —     | —       | 6     | —                | —     | —                        | 3     | —              | 6     | —                | 10    |
| November ..  | —             | —     | —       | —     | —                | —     | —                        | —     | —              | 1     | —                | —     |
| December ..  | 1             | 4     | —       | —     | —                | —     | —                        | —     | —              | —     | 1                | —     |
| Total ..     | 76            | 66    | (a)     | 22    | 132              | 185   | 11                       | 56    | 29             | 51    | 7                | 42    |

(a) Less than 500 cwt.

### IMPORTS OF STRAWBERRIES

After declining from nearly 90,000 cwt. in 1931 to about 6,000 cwt. in 1934, imports of strawberries showed a substantial recovery in 1935, the total supplies amounting to 18,573 cwt. The increase in imports was due to the partial failure of the home crop which was one of the lightest in post-war years. Imports from France were nearly four times as heavy as in the previous year, accounting for 16,893 cwt., or 91 per cent. of the total imports, but imports from Netherlands were again comparatively small. The small quantity shown as from "other foreign countries" in 1935 came mainly from Italy. There were no imports from Empire countries.

Table I shows imports of strawberries into the United Kingdom during each of the past seven years.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Strawberries into the United Kingdom.*

| Country whence consigned. | 1929.  | 1930.  | 1931.  | 1932.  | 1933.  | 1934. | 1935.  |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
|                           | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.  | cwt.   |
| France .. .. .            | 55,076 | 34,322 | 55,694 | 18,489 | 11,391 | 4,541 | 16,893 |
| Netherlands .. ..         | 23,956 | 33,004 | 33,793 | 22,285 | 835    | 1,433 | 1,591  |
| Other Foreign Countries   | 440    | 305    | 405    | 44     | 150    | 173   | 89     |
| Total Foreign Countries   | 79,472 | 67,631 | 89,892 | 40,818 | 12,376 | 6,147 | 18,573 |
| Total Empire Countries    | 745    | 49     | —      | 7      | —      | 2     | —      |
| Total ..                  | 80,217 | 67,680 | 89,892 | 40,825 | 12,376 | 6,149 | 18,573 |

The earliest strawberries are grown under glass and come from the Netherlands, while the first outdoor strawberries are imported from France. Imports are usually concentrated mainly in June and July, but owing to the earliness of the French season and the small imports from the Netherlands practically the whole of the supplies in 1933 and 1934 were recorded in May and June.

Imports of strawberries month by month in recent years are shown in Table II.

TABLE II.—*Monthly Imports of Strawberries into the United Kingdom.*

| Month.          | 1929.  | 1930.  | 1931.  | 1932.  | 1933.  | 1934. | 1935.  |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
|                 | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.  | cwt.   |
| March .. ..     | —      | 41     | —      | —      | —      | —     | —      |
| April .. ..     | 1      | 11     | 5      | 3      | 12     | 26    | 11     |
| May .. ..       | 758    | 1,572  | 1,462  | 15     | 3,100  | 1,240 | 1,073  |
| June .. ..      | 49,741 | 50,048 | 61,518 | 9,128  | 9,255  | 4,858 | 10,433 |
| July .. ..      | 28,706 | 15,515 | 25,083 | 31,670 | 5      | 13    | 7,039  |
| August .. ..    | 464    | 29     | 1,821  | 8      | 4      | 6     | 11     |
| September .. .. | 532    | 121    | 3      | 1      | —      | 4     | 5      |
| October .. ..   | 15     | 343    | —      | —      | —      | 2     | 1      |
| Total           | 80,217 | 67,680 | 89,892 | 40,825 | 12,376 | 6,149 | 18,573 |

**IMPORTS OF UNCLASSIFIED FRUITS**

Imports of the various kinds of raw fruit not separately distinguished in the United Kingdom trade returns amounted in 1935 to about 391,000 cwt., a reduction of nearly 55,000 cwt., or about 12 per cent., as compared with those of 1934. Particulars are shown in Table I, but the figures for 1934 and 1935 are not comparable with those of 1929–33 as in these years bilberries, now classified separately, are included. This accounts for the marked decline in the past two years of imports from Germany and Norway, and also to some extent for the reduction in the supplies from the Irish Free State, the Netherlands and Belgium. Imports of bilberries in 1934 and 1935, as shown on page 31, accounted for 60,287 cwt. and 71,529 cwt. respectively. Including these in the totals for comparative purposes the total imports of unclassified fruits in 1934 and 1935 amounted to about 506,200 cwt. and 462,600 cwt., respectively, in comparison with an average for the five preceding years of about 386,500 cwt.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Unclassified Fruits into the United Kingdom.*

| Country whence consigned. | 1929.   | 1930.   | 1931.   | 1932.   | 1933.   | 1934.   | 1935.   |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                           | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.    |
| Channel Islands .. ..     | 1,705   | 2,483   | 2,368   | 1,000   | 1,198   | 829     | 765     |
| Irish Free State .. ..    | 16,946  | 5,440   | 9,487   | 9,349   | 4,533   | 1,320   | 2,492   |
| South Africa .. ..        | 3,414   | 1,850   | 2,416   | 1,968   | 3,582   | 1,589   | 1,955   |
| Other Empire Countries    | 4,418   | 2,795   | 2,089   | 4,192   | 2,978   | 1,840   | 3,696   |
| Belgium .. ..             | 5,890   | 2,319   | 3,524   | 1,583   | 980     | 37      | 8       |
| France .. ..              | 19,843  | 15,571  | 17,352  | 9,528   | 8,484   | 7,324   | 6,344   |
| Germany .. ..             | 28,859  | 30,325  | 50,241  | 38,947  | 44,590  | 800     | 33      |
| Netherlands .. ..         | 22,025  | 25,555  | 22,764  | 27,134  | 40,028  | 39,367  | 37,715  |
| Norway .. ..              | 13,808  | 10,341  | 5,599   | 10,751  | 9,265   | 117     | 173     |
| Spain .. ..               | 242,977 | 272,218 | 287,565 | 266,890 | 241,837 | 380,394 | 326,150 |
| United States .. ..       | 2,885   | 1,856   | 3,382   | 4,243   | 2,792   | 3,242   | 4,698   |
| Other Foreign Countries   | 13,429  | 9,913   | 9,360   | 11,076  | 12,339  | 9,068   | 7,030   |
| Total Empire Countries    | 26,483  | 12,568  | 16,360  | 16,509  | 12,291  | 5,578   | 8,908   |
| Total Foreign Countries   | 349,716 | 368,098 | 399,787 | 370,152 | 360,315 | 440,349 | 382,151 |
| Total .. ..               | 376,199 | 380,666 | 416,147 | 386,661 | 372,606 | 445,927 | 391,059 |

No particulars are available as to the quantities of the different kinds of fruit included in the annual totals, but the classes of fruit received from the principal sources of supply are as follows:—

*South Africa.*—The imports from South Africa consist chiefly of melons and litchies, supplemented by a range of fruits such as mangoes, persimmons, grenadillas, avocado pears and quinces.

*Irish Free State.*—Blackberries make up the major part of the unclassified imports from the Irish Free State.

*Channel Islands.*—The supplies from the Channel Islands consist mainly of melons and green figs.

*Spain.*—Practically the whole of the unclassified fruit imported from Spain consists of melons and pomegranates, melons usually accounting for about two-thirds of the total. Shipments of both of these fruits from Spain to the United Kingdom, which is almost the only market, were somewhat lighter in 1935 than in the previous year.

*Netherlands.*—Melons normally account for the greater proportion of the miscellaneous imports from the Netherlands, other supplies consisting mainly of cranberries.

*France.*—The bulk of these imports from France consists of melons, other fruits being green figs, quinces and blackberries.

*United States.*—A large proportion of the imports from the United States consists of cranberries.

*Other Countries.*—Imports from other countries consist of a variety of fruits which cannot be completely classified. A fair proportion of the total is made up of melons from Hungary, Italy, Belgium and other countries, cranberries from Norway, Latvia, Estonia, Finland and Poland, elderberries from Portugal and pomegranates from Cyprus. Madeira supplies small quantities of several minor fruits such as grenadillas, custard apples, passion fruit and avocado pears.

Generally speaking, it can be stated that melons and pomegranates usually account for about 90 per cent., or more, of the total imports of unclassified fruits, the remaining 10 per cent. being made up of a large number of minor fruits of which cranberries and green figs are probably the most important.

The different fruits included in the miscellaneous group are reflected in the seasonal imports shown in Table II. Melons from Spain begin to arrive in July and supplies continue until about September, while shipments of pomegranates from Spain start about the end of August and continue until November or December. Cranberries come in from all countries from October to December.

TABLE II.—*Monthly Imports of Unclassified Fruits into the United Kingdom in 1934 and 1935*

| Month.         | Irish Free State. | Channel Islands. | South Africa. | Netherlands. | France. | Spain.  | Other Countries. | Total.  |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|---------|---------|------------------|---------|
| 1934.          | cwt.              | cwt.             | cwt.          | cwt.         | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.             | cwt.    |
| January .. ..  | —                 | —                | 58            | —            | 11      | 1       | 494              | 564     |
| February .. .. | —                 | —                | 282           | —            | 11      | 93      | 114              | 500     |
| March .. .. .  | —                 | —                | 749           | —            | 7       | 8       | 234              | 998     |
| April .. .. .  | 10                | 3                | 363           | —            | 2       | 1       | 941              | 1,320   |
| May .. .. .    | —                 | 84               | 48            | 6            | 55      | —       | 833              | 1,026   |
| June .. .. .   | —                 | 273              | 31            | 2,994        | 839     | 88      | 1,120            | 5,345   |
| July .. .. .   | —                 | 211              | 12            | 11,784       | 1,581   | 122,902 | 1,495            | 137,985 |
| August .. .. . | —                 | 170              | 34            | 16,460       | 1,538   | 94,542  | 1,697            | 114,441 |
| September .. . | 1,229             | 48               | 2             | 6,474        | 1,185   | 78,483  | 2,694            | 90,115  |
| October .. ..  | 65                | 27               | 2             | 1,583        | 1,209   | 73,255  | 3,186            | 79,327  |
| November .. .  | 16                | 11               | —             | 66           | 376     | 9,170   | 1,694            | 11,333  |
| December .. .  | —                 | 2                | 8             | —            | 510     | 1,851   | 602              | 2,973   |
| Total .. .. .  | 1,320             | 829              | 1,589         | 39,367       | 7,324   | 380,394 | 15,104           | 445,927 |
| 1935.          |                   |                  |               |              |         |         |                  |         |
| January .. ..  | —                 | —                | 256           | —            | 42      | 13      | 194              | 505     |
| February .. .  | —                 | —                | 532           | 1            | 39      | 64      | 151              | 787     |
| March .. .. .  | —                 | —                | 715           | 5            | 12      | 34      | 490              | 1,256   |
| April .. .. .  | 26                | 3                | 329           | —            | 2       | —       | 488              | 848     |
| May .. .. .    | —                 | 140              | 77            | 51           | 31      | —       | 588              | 887     |
| June .. .. .   | 3                 | 213              | 5             | 998          | 631     | 2       | 365              | 2,217   |
| July .. .. .   | —                 | 168              | 6             | 11,481       | 1,490   | 49,307  | 624              | 63,076  |
| August .. .. . | 46                | 124              | 22            | 15,622       | 982     | 105,927 | 5,467            | 128,190 |
| September .. . | 1,407             | 55               | 3             | 7,568        | 1,045   | 84,320  | 1,941            | 96,339  |
| October .. ..  | 922               | 53               | —             | 1,294        | 1,318   | 63,167  | 2,129            | 68,883  |
| November .. .  | 57                | 9                | 3             | 434          | 369     | 15,933  | 2,191            | 18,996  |
| December .. .  | 31                | —                | 7             | 261          | 383     | 7,383   | 1,010            | 9,075   |
| Total .. .. .  | 2,492             | 765              | 1,955         | 37,715       | 6,344   | 326,150 | 15,638           | 391,059 |

## IMPORTS OF FRUIT PULP

Imports of fruit and fruit pulp, preserved without sugar, in 1935 amounted to about 993,000 cwt. with a declared value of £1,174,000. This quantity shows an increase of about 21 per cent. as compared with 1934, when imports were unusually small, but a decline of 9 per cent. in comparison with the average annual imports of the three preceding years.

Table I shows the quantities and values of the imports of fruit and fruit pulp, preserved without sugar, into the United Kingdom in each of the past ten years.

TABLE I.—*Summary of Imports of Fruit and Fruit Pulp, Preserved without Sugar, into the United Kingdom, 1926-35*

| Year.        | Quantity.          |                        |             | Value.             |                        |         |
|--------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------|
|              | Canned or Bottled. | Not Canned or Bottled. | Total.      | Canned or Bottled. | Not Canned or Bottled. | Total.  |
|              | 000<br>cwt.        | 000<br>cwt.            | 000<br>cwt. | £000               | £000                   | £000    |
| 1926 .. .. . | 366·6              | 500·4                  | 867·0       | 616·9              | 770·1                  | 1,387·0 |
| 1927 .. .. . | 323·7              | 602·0                  | 925·7       | 482·5              | 780·2                  | 1,262·7 |
| 1928 .. .. . | 313·8              | 693·3                  | 1,007·1     | 494·1              | 885·2                  | 1,379·3 |
| 1929 .. .. . | 431·1              | 606·0                  | 1,037·1     | 642·6              | 894·1                  | 1,536·7 |
| 1930 .. .. . | 323·8              | 572·2                  | 896·0       | 424·9              | 688·0                  | 1,112·9 |
| 1931 .. .. . | 357·4              | 706·5                  | 1,063·9     | 415·4              | 690·5                  | 1,105·9 |
| 1932 .. .. . | 383·8              | 639·2                  | 1,023·0     | 480·6              | 727·1                  | 1,207·7 |
| 1933 .. .. . | 319·7              | 753·0                  | 1,072·7     | 383·5              | 770·5                  | 1,154·0 |
| 1934 .. .. . | 277·4              | 545·1                  | 822·5       | 291·6              | 613·0                  | 904·6   |
| 1935 .. .. . | (a)                | (a)                    | 993·4       | (a)                | (a)                    | 1,173·6 |

(a) Not separately specified.

Prior to 1935, imports of fruit and fruit pulp, preserved without sugar, were divided into the classifications "Canned or Bottled", sub-divided into two categories "Apricots and Apricot Pulp" and "Other Sorts", and "Not Canned or Bottled", which was sub-divided to show a number of varieties. Owing to an alteration in the system of classification, it is not possible to make a strict comparison between imports of any variety in 1935 and imports of the same variety in any previous year. Broad comparisons may be made, however, by comparing the quantities received from countries exporting fruit and fruit pulp of the same type. The bulk of the soft fruit and fruit pulp, raspberries, strawberries, currants, gooseberries and mixed fruits, is imported from the Netherlands, other sources being Canada, Australia, France and Belgium. The supplies from the United States consist largely of apples, while those from Italy and Spain are mainly citrus peel in brine, apricots and apricot pulp, and sour orange pulp.

Imports from the Netherlands in 1935 accounted for 27 per cent. of the total imports from all sources, the same proportion as in 1934, but the quantity received, about 264,000 cwt., was far below the 1931 figure of 429,000 cwt. and also the 1932 and 1933 figures. Supplies from Italy and Spain were both above the level of recent years and represented 19 per cent. and 17 per cent. of the total imports respectively. Imports from the United States showed a substantial recovery from the low level reached in 1933 and 1934, but were lighter than in most earlier years. Imports from France showed a further decline. The Empire's share of the imported supplies of fruit and fruit pulp is still relatively unimportant, but imports from Empire countries continue to expand. Thus arrivals from Canada in the past three years have averaged over 58,000 cwt. as against 17,000 cwt. in the previous three years, while those from Australia have increased in the same period from less than 10,000 cwt. a year to nearly 34,000 cwt. The imports consigned from British countries in 1935 represented 12 per cent. of the total; in 1930 the proportion was only slightly more than 2 per cent.

Table II shows imports from the different countries of consignment in the years 1929-35.

TABLE II.—Imports of Fruit and Fruit Pulp, Preserved without Sugar, into the United Kingdom

| Country whence consigned.  | 1929.       | 1930.       | 1931.       | 1932.       | 1933.       | 1934.       | 1935.       |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                            | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. |
| Australia .. .. .          | 14.8        | 8.2         | 1.3         | 19.0        | 34.0        | 35.4        | 31.7        |
| British India .. .. .      | 3.8         | 3.9         | 4.6         | 4.7         | 6.2         | 4.1         | 2.7         |
| Canada .. .. .             | 3.3         | 3.4         | 17.4        | 29.2        | 43.5        | 56.2        | 75.7        |
| Malaya .. .. .             | (a)         | 1.8         | 0.9         | 1.5         | 0.8         | 2.4         | 1.8         |
| South Africa .. .. .       | (a)         | 0.8         | 0.5         | 2.6         | 6.1         | 3.7         | 1.3         |
| Other Empire Countries ..  | 5.8         | 3.5         | 1.7         | 2.5         | 3.9         | 2.4         | 2.4         |
| Belgium .. .. .            | (b)         | 13.2        | 20.4        | 8.3         | 4.8         | 3.6         | 8.4         |
| France .. .. .             | 40.8        | 32.0        | 30.4        | 65.4        | 55.9        | 35.1        | 32.3        |
| Greece and Crete .. .. .   | (b)         | 10.0        | 6.0         | 6.7         | 4.9         | 3.9         | 9.5         |
| Italy .. .. .              | 241.1       | 225.5       | 169.3       | 205.2       | 264.4       | 237.8       | 261.9       |
| Netherlands .. .. .        | 258.3       | 254.3       | 429.4       | 321.5       | 368.2       | 225.5       | 264.5       |
| Russia .. .. .             | 53.3        | 45.3        | 68.0        | 10.4        | 34.0        | 8.7         | 0.9         |
| Spain .. .. .              | 153.2       | 146.2       | 151.9       | 181.5       | 138.2       | 116.8       | 168.2       |
| United States .. .. .      | 223.0       | 133.1       | 154.1       | 160.8       | 98.3        | 81.7        | 122.6       |
| Other Foreign Countries .. | 39.7        | 14.8        | 8.0         | 3.7         | 9.5         | 5.2         | 9.5         |
| Total Empire Countries     | 27.7        | 21.6        | 26.4        | 59.5        | 94.5        | 104.2       | 115.6       |
| Total Foreign Countries    | 1,009.4     | 874.4       | 1,037.5     | 963.5       | 978.2       | 718.3       | 877.8       |
| Total .. .. .              | 1,037.1     | 896.0       | 1,063.9     | 1,023.0     | 1,072.7     | 822.5       | 993.4       |

(a) Included in "Other Empire Countries".

(b) Included in "Other Foreign Countries".

In Table III the quantities shown in the above table for 1935 are sub-divided into the specifications for which particulars are available. The classification "Canned or Bottled" and "Not Canned or Bottled" has been abandoned.

TABLE III.—Imports of Fruit and Fruit Pulp, Preserved without Sugar, in 1935

| Country whence consigned.  | Apricots. | Black Currants. | Strawberries. | Citrus.  | Other Pulp (except Apricot Pulp). | Other Sorts (including Apricot Pulp). | Total 1935. | Total 1934. |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|----------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                            | cwt.      | cwt.            | cwt.          | cwt.     | cwt.                              | cwt.                                  | cwt.        | cwt.        |
| Australia .. .. .          | 2         | 6,268           | 43            | 15       | 10,847                            | 14,502                                | 31,877      | 36,427      |
| British India .. .. .      | —         | —               | —             | —        | —                                 | 2,711                                 | 2,711       | 4,093       |
| Canada .. .. .             | —         | —               | 13,240        | —        | 2,941                             | 59,485                                | 75,668      | 66,221      |
| Irish Free State .. .. .   | —         | 1               | —             | 203      | 198                               | 639                                   | 1,041       | 1,556       |
| Malaya .. .. .             | —         | —               | —             | 54       | —                                 | 1,748                                 | 1,802       | 2,392       |
| South Africa .. .. .       | —         | —               | —             | —        | —                                 | 1,285                                 | 1,285       | 3,726       |
| Other Empire Countries ..  | 1         | —               | —             | 30       | 394                               | 973                                   | 1,398       | 761         |
| Belgium .. .. .            | 9         | 1,588           | 1,667         | —        | 402                               | 4,709                                 | 8,378       | 3,600       |
| Bulgaria .. .. .           | —         | —               | 4,867         | —        | 400                               | —                                     | 5,267       | —           |
| France .. .. .             | —         | 19,896          | 2,526         | 41       | 6,196                             | 3,619                                 | 32,278      | 36,146      |
| Greece and Crete .. .. .   | —         | —               | —             | 7,807    | —                                 | 1,695                                 | 9,502       | 3,898       |
| Hawaii .. .. .             | —         | —               | —             | —        | 1,898                             | —                                     | 1,898       | 2,966       |
| Italy .. .. .              | —         | —               | 981           | 174,798  | 604                               | 85,477                                | 261,860     | 237,771     |
| Netherlands .. .. .        | —         | 42,834          | 184,997       | —        | 13,794                            | 22,884                                | 264,509     | 226,629     |
| Russia .. .. .             | —         | 42              | 390           | —        | —                                 | 485                                   | 917         | 8,724       |
| Spain .. .. .              | 29,517    | —               | 97            | 12,790   | 9,177                             | 116,649                               | 168,230     | 116,841     |
| United States .. .. .      | 156       | 19              | 99            | 863      | 1,982                             | 119,468                               | 122,587     | 81,711      |
| Other Foreign Countries .. | —         | 100             | 377           | 2        | 295                               | 1,645                                 | 2,419       | 2,103       |
| Total Empire Countries ..  | 3         | 6,269           | 13,283        | 302      | 14,380                            | 81,343                                | 115,580     | 104,176     |
| Total Foreign Countries .. | 29,682    | 64,477          | 196,001       | 196,301  | 34,748                            | 356,631                               | 877,840     | 718,287     |
| Total .. .. .              | 29,685    | 70,746          | 209,284       | 196,603  | 49,128                            | (a) 437,974                           | 993,420     | 822,462     |
| Value .. .. .              | £27,231   | £90,558         | £344,054      | £106,088 | £47,226                           | £558,428                              | £1,173,563  | £904,645    |

(a) Includes the following items:—

Raspberries and Loganberries : 14,635 cwt. (£17,810)—6,942 cwt. from the Netherlands, 6,602 cwt. from Australia and 888 cwt. from Belgium.

Gooseberries : 8,047 cwt. (£3,500)—7,469 cwt. from the Netherlands and 373 cwt. from Belgium.

Red Currants : 2,341 cwt. (£2,435)—2,182 cwt. from the Netherlands.

Mixed Fruits (containing strawberries, raspberries, loganberries or black currants) : 2,060 cwt. (£2,641)—1,907 cwt. from the Netherlands.



Particulars of the monthly imports of fruit and fruit pulp, preserved without sugar, in 1935 are shown in the following table.

TABLE IV.—*Monthly Imports of Fruit and Fruit Pulp, Preserved without Sugar, in 1935*

| Month.          | Apricots. | Black Currants. | Strawberries. | Citrus. | Raspberries and Loganberries. | Other Pulp (except Apricot Pulp). | Other Sorts (including Apricot Pulp). | Total.  |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|---------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|
|                 | cwt.      | cwt.            | cwt.          | cwt.    | cwt.                          | cwt.                              | cwt.                                  | cwt.    |
| January .. ..   | 913       | 1,226           | 2,103         | 3,959   | 56                            | 258                               | 23,475                                | 31,990  |
| February .. ..  | 1,418     | 2,868           | 3,656         | 19,873  | 19                            | 353                               | 17,016                                | 45,203  |
| March .. ..     | 1,674     | 2,157           | 2,593         | 37,283  | 80                            | 893                               | 17,002                                | 61,682  |
| April .. ..     | 1,633     | 1,266           | 2,628         | 45,990  | 257                           | 974                               | 23,847                                | 76,595  |
| May .. ..       | 3,146     | 1,884           | 4,685         | 39,952  | 162                           | 1,266                             | 15,444                                | 66,539  |
| June .. ..      | 2,606     | 10,366          | 23,474        | 15,377  | 942                           | 6,796                             | 27,058                                | 86,619  |
| July .. ..      | 14,534    | 13,516          | 90,835        | 6,647   | 1,410                         | 3,240                             | 36,313                                | 166,495 |
| August .. ..    | 413       | 17,181          | 29,588        | 961     | 508                           | 7,993                             | 46,520                                | 103,164 |
| September .. .. | 822       | 4,499           | 15,019        | 2,926   | 3,615                         | 8,413                             | 42,043                                | 77,337  |
| October .. ..   | 559       | 8,838           | 16,559        | 4,099   | 2,430                         | 9,373                             | 50,298                                | 92,156  |
| November .. ..  | 551       | 5,090           | 10,993        | 14,000  | 3,870                         | 7,341                             | 64,647                                | 106,492 |
| December .. ..  | 1,416     | 1,855           | 7,151         | 5,536   | 1,286                         | 2,228                             | 59,676                                | 79,148  |
| Total .. ..     | 29,685    | 70,746          | 209,284       | 196,603 | 14,635                        | 49,128                            | 423,339                               | 993,420 |

#### IMPORTS OF FRESH VEGETABLES INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM

Until 1934 imports of fresh vegetables other than potatoes, tomatoes and onions were not classified separately in the United Kingdom trade returns, the only information available in regard to imports of these miscellaneous vegetables being the total values of the aggregate supplies of all the various kinds received from the different exporting countries. It is not possible, therefore, to compare the volume of the total imports of fresh vegetables in 1935 with that of any year except 1934. The following table shows total imports in these two years together with the imports of potatoes, tomatoes and onions in each of the five preceding years. It will be seen that the imports of tomatoes and onions in 1935 were heavier than in any year since 1930 and that those of potatoes were substantially heavier than in 1934, but somewhat lighter than in 1933 and very much lighter than in 1932 and earlier years. Imports of salads and cauliflowers and broccoli were at about the same level as in the previous year, but there was a decline in the imported supplies of carrots and other vegetables.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Fresh Vegetables into the United Kingdom*

| Description.              | 1929.    | 1930.    | 1931.    | 1932.    | 1933.    | 1934.    | 1935.    |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                           | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. |
| Onions (a) .. ..          | 5,343    | 5,392    | 5,086    | 5,020    | 5,103    | 5,125    | 5,226    |
| Potatoes .. ..            | 5,869    | 5,781    | 16,653   | 15,560   | 3,928    | 3,077    | 3,816    |
| Tomatoes .. ..            | 2,751    | 3,052    | 2,936    | 2,432    | 2,905    | 2,783    | 2,980    |
| Carrots .. ..             | } (c)    | (c)      | (c)      | (c)      | (c)      | 193      | 117      |
| Cauliflowers and Broccoli |          |          |          |          |          | 154      | 145      |
| Salads (b) .. ..          |          |          |          |          |          | 192      | 199      |
| Other Vegetables .. ..    |          |          |          |          |          | 223      | 184      |
| Total .. ..               | (c)      | (c)      | (c)      | (c)      | (c)      | 11,747   | 12,667   |

(a) Converted at rate of 2 bushels per cwt.

(b) Lettuce, endive and chicory.

(c) Not available.

The total declared value of the imports of fresh vegetables into the United Kingdom in 1935 was £9,084,000, an increase of £415,000, or nearly 5 per cent. over that of imports in 1934 and of £624,000 (7 per cent.) compared with 1933. The annual value of imports in the four preceding years, however, averaged more than £12,300,000.

Table II shows the declared value of the fresh vegetables imported in each of the past seven years. The values given are exclusive of any import duties payable.

TABLE II.—*Value of Imports of Fresh Vegetables into the United Kingdom*

| Description.              | 1929.  | 1930.  | 1931.  | 1932.  | 1933. | 1934. | 1935. |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
|                           | £000.  | £000.  | £000.  | £000.  | £000. | £000. | £000. |
| Onions .. .. .            | 2,268  | 1,591  | 1,756  | 1,837  | 1,240 | 1,266 | 1,344 |
| Potatoes .. .. .          | 3,172  | 2,681  | 6,962  | 5,749  | 2,063 | 2,091 | 2,779 |
| Tomatoes.. .. .           | 4,210  | 4,545  | 4,564  | 4,311  | 4,286 | 4,392 | 4,076 |
| Carrots .. .. .           | 1,576  | 1,713  | 1,691  | 1,060  | 871   | 108   | 73    |
| Cauliflowers and Broccoli |        |        |        |        |       | 115   | 99    |
| Salads .. .. .            |        |        |        |        |       | 418   | 431   |
| Other Vegetables ..       |        |        |        |        |       | 279   | 282   |
| Total .. .. .             | 11,226 | 10,530 | 14,973 | 12,957 | 8,460 | 8,669 | 9,084 |

In Table III are shown the total declared values of the imports of fresh vegetables from Empire and foreign countries during the same period with separate figures for each of the principal countries of consignment. The supplies still come mainly from foreign sources, but the proportion received from Empire countries, of which the Channel Islands are by far the most important, has shown a marked increase in recent years, the value of the Empire supplies in the past three years averaging £3,333,000, or 38 per cent. of the total, in comparison with an average of £2,618,000, less than 26 per cent., in the three preceding years.

The Channel Islands were again the principal source of supply of imported vegetables in 1935, accounting for 36 per cent. of the total value of the imports from all sources, compared with 38 per cent. in 1934 and nearly 40 per cent. in the preceding year. The produce received from the Channel Islands consists chiefly of tomatoes and early potatoes, but also includes substantial quantities of broccoli, green beans, radishes and other unspecified kinds of vegetables. The tomatoes come both from Jersey and from Guernsey, but the potatoes are mainly from Jersey and the unspecified vegetables from Guernsey. The supplies from the Irish Free State, which are comparatively small, consist chiefly of potatoes. The Canary Islands were the second most important source of supply in 1933 and 1934, but last year they were displaced by Spain. Tomatoes and potatoes account for practically the whole of the Canary Islands' supplies. Spain is the chief supplier of onions and, with the Channel Islands, provides the bulk of the imports of new potatoes. Spain is now also next in importance to the Netherlands for imported supplies of salads. The value of imports of salads and other miscellaneous kinds of vegetables from Spain has increased in the last five years from about £5,000 to over £150,000. The Netherlands come next in order of importance, providing by far the largest proportion of the miscellaneous vegetables, chiefly salads, carrots, cabbage, cauliflowers and cucumbers, a large proportion of the tomatoes and onions and, in certain years, considerable quantities of potatoes. Up to and including 1931, France was the principal country of consignment for both potatoes and the miscellaneous kinds of vegetables, the latter consisting mainly of cauliflowers, salads, green peas and asparagus, while tomatoes and onions were also exported to this country in fair quantities, but since that year France's share of the total imports has been relatively small, cauliflowers now being the only important item. The vegetables imported from Belgium and Germany are mainly of the miscellaneous kinds, Germany also supplying onions. In 1931 and 1932, however, these countries also sent large quantities of potatoes. Several kinds of vegetables are received from Italy, cauliflowers and green peas normally being the most important. The imports from Egypt are confined almost entirely to onions,

while those from Madeira consist largely of green beans. The high value, compared with other years, of the vegetables received from "Other foreign countries" in 1931 and 1932 reflects the heavy imports of potatoes in these years.

TABLE III.—*Value of Imports of Fresh Vegetables from Principal Countries of Consignment*

| Country.                          | 1929.         | 1930.         | 1931.         | 1932.         | 1933.        | 1934.        | 1935.        |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                   | £000.         | £000.         | £000.         | £ 000.        | £000.        | £000.        | £000.        |
| Channel Islands .. .. .           | 2,238         | 2,170         | 2,381         | 2,836         | 3,342        | 3,257        | 3,270        |
| Irish Free State .. .. .          | 75            | 32            | 190           | 189           | 29           | 13           | 38           |
| Other Empire Countries ..         | 6             | 5             | 10            | 42            | 11           | 17           | 21           |
| <b>Total Empire Countries ..</b>  | <b>2,319</b>  | <b>2,207</b>  | <b>2,581</b>  | <b>3,067</b>  | <b>3,382</b> | <b>3,287</b> | <b>3,329</b> |
| Belgium .. .. .                   | 46            | 49            | 608           | 687           | 28           | 40           | 47           |
| Canary Islands .. .. .            | 1,943         | 2,082         | 2,090         | 1,595         | 1,525        | 1,864        | 1,759        |
| Egypt .. .. .                     | 579           | 274           | 387           | 470           | 230          | 220          | 327          |
| France .. .. .                    | 2,067         | 1,941         | 2,536         | 397           | 227          | 194          | 182          |
| Germany .. .. .                   | 57            | 129           | 1,133         | 699           | 56           | 53           | 20           |
| Italy .. .. .                     | 41            | 31            | 112           | 57            | 30           | 33           | 18           |
| Madeira .. .. .                   | 41            | 30            | 37            | 28            | 32           | 26           | 39           |
| Netherlands .. .. .               | 2,066         | 2,156         | 3,018         | 3,041         | 1,465        | 1,369        | 1,498        |
| Spain .. .. .                     | 1,988         | 1,598         | 2,201         | 2,481         | 1,455        | 1,518        | 1,828        |
| Other Foreign Countries ..        | 79            | 33            | 270           | 435           | 31           | 65           | 37           |
| <b>Total Foreign Countries ..</b> | <b>8,907</b>  | <b>8,323</b>  | <b>12,392</b> | <b>9,890</b>  | <b>5,078</b> | <b>5,382</b> | <b>5,755</b> |
| <b>Total .. .. .</b>              | <b>11,226</b> | <b>10,530</b> | <b>14,973</b> | <b>12,957</b> | <b>8,460</b> | <b>8,669</b> | <b>9,084</b> |

The re-exports of fresh vegetables from the United Kingdom in recent years are shown in Table IV. Re-exports constitute only a very small proportion of the total imports and consist mainly of onions.

TABLE IV.—*Re-exports of Fresh Vegetables*

| Description.             | 1929.         | 1930.         | 1931.         | 1932.         | 1933.         | 1934.      | 1935.      |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------|------------|
|                          | 000 cwt.      | 000 cwt.      | 000 cwt.      | 000 cwt.      | 000 cwt.      | 000 cwt.   | 000 cwt.   |
| Onions (a) .. .. .       | 310           | 207           | 199           | 127           | 134           | 109        | 119        |
| Potatoes .. .. .         | 60            | 30            | 25            | 36            | 1             | 1          | 1          |
| Tomatoes .. .. .         | 37            | 39            | 44            | 29            | 31            | 29         | 33         |
| Other Vegetables .. .. . | (b)           | (b)           | (b)           | (b)           | (b)           | 1          | 1          |
| <b>Total .. .. .</b>     | <b>(c)407</b> | <b>(c)276</b> | <b>(c)268</b> | <b>(c)192</b> | <b>(c)166</b> | <b>140</b> | <b>154</b> |

(a) Converted at rate of 2 bushels per cwt.  
(c) Excluding "Other Vegetables".

(b) Not available.

### IMPORTS OF CARROTS

Imports of carrots, which until 1934 were not separately distinguished in the British trade returns, showed a marked decline in 1935, the supplies amounting to only 117,044 cwt., as against the previous year's total of 192,569 cwt., a drop of 39 per cent. Imports from the Netherlands accounted for practically the whole of the supplies, but they were considerably lighter than in 1934, while imports from Denmark were almost negligible. Supplies from Empire countries amounted to 245 cwt., most of this quantity being from the Channel Islands. There was a marked reduction in the supplies early in the year, total imports in the first five months amounting to only 10,500 cwt., as against 108,800 cwt., in the same period of 1934, but from August onwards imports were comparatively heavy.

The imports of carrots into the United Kingdom in 1934 and 1935 month by month are shown in the following table. The comparatively large imports from "Other Countries" in 1934 came principally from the Channel Islands, Germany, Sweden and Italy. In 1935 the main "Other Countries" were the Channel Islands, Spain and Morocco.

*Monthly Imports of Carrots into the United Kingdom in 1934 and 1935*

| Month.            | Nether-lands. | Belgium. | France (including Algeria). | Denmark. | Other Countries. | Total.  |
|-------------------|---------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|------------------|---------|
| 1934.             | cwt.          | cwt.     | cwt.                        | cwt.     | cwt.             | cwt.    |
| January .. .. .   | 24,495        | —        | 23                          | 2,495    | 2,372            | 29,385  |
| February .. .. .  | 16,719        | —        | 45                          | 1,933    | 34               | 18,731  |
| March .. .. .     | 12,758        | —        | 101                         | 6,608    | 595              | 20,062  |
| April .. .. .     | 19,356        | 74       | 328                         | 4,498    | 96               | 24,352  |
| May .. .. .       | 14,389        | —        | 302                         | 1,229    | 330              | 16,250  |
| June .. .. .      | 47,471        | 1,116    | 292                         | —        | 15               | 48,894  |
| July .. .. .      | 22,936        | 291      | 67                          | 24       | —                | 23,318  |
| August .. .. .    | 8,519         | —        | 28                          | —        | 4                | 8,551   |
| September .. .. . | 2,687         | —        | 32                          | —        | 2                | 2,721   |
| October .. .. .   | 17            | —        | 46                          | —        | 56               | 119     |
| November .. .. .  | 97            | —        | 31                          | —        | 4                | 132     |
| December .. .. .  | 14            | —        | 30                          | —        | 10               | 54      |
| Total .. .. .     | 169,458       | 1,481    | 1,325                       | 16,787   | 3,518            | 192,569 |
| 1935.             |               |          |                             |          |                  |         |
| January .. .. .   | 17            | —        | 123                         | —        | 2                | 142     |
| February .. .. .  | 17            | —        | 109                         | —        | 13               | 139     |
| March .. .. .     | 136           | —        | 231                         | —        | 199              | 566     |
| April .. .. .     | 719           | —        | 771                         | —        | 2                | 1,492   |
| May .. .. .       | 7,968         | 4        | 187                         | —        | 4                | 8,163   |
| June .. .. .      | 31,814        | 306      | 82                          | —        | 17               | 32,219  |
| July .. .. .      | 21,624        | 71       | 58                          | 7        | —                | 21,760  |
| August .. .. .    | 12,362        | —        | 13                          | —        | —                | 12,375  |
| September .. .. . | 11,720        | —        | 19                          | 42       | —                | 11,781  |
| October .. .. .   | 9,032         | —        | 29                          | 3        | —                | 9,064   |
| November .. .. .  | 8,502         | —        | 33                          | 25       | 11               | 8,571   |
| December .. .. .  | 10,414        | —        | 18                          | 128      | 212              | 10,772  |
| Total .. .. .     | 114,325       | 381      | 1,673                       | 205      | 460              | 117,044 |

**IMPORTS OF CAULIFLOWERS**

Imports of cauliflowers and broccoli, which also were not classified separately in the United Kingdom trade returns prior to 1934, totalled last year 144,694 cwt., a reduction of rather more than 9,000 cwt. as compared with those of the previous year. Imports from France and Belgium were both much heavier than in 1934, the aggregate supplies from these two countries accounting for nearly 82 per cent. of the total imports as against only 44 per cent. in the previous year, but this increase was offset by a considerable drop in imports from the Channel Islands, Italy and the Netherlands. Imports from Empire countries accounted for only 3,611 cwt., or less than 3 per cent. of the total, in comparison with 36,759 cwt., about 24 per cent., in the previous year. Supplies were heavy in January and February, but in March and April they were well below those of 1934.

The table on the next page shows the monthly imports of cauliflowers and broccoli from the different countries of consignment in 1935 with comparative figures for 1934. Of the total of 571 cwt. imported from "Other Countries" in 1934, supplies from Spain accounted for 560 cwt.

*Monthly Imports of Cauliflowers and Broccoli into the United Kingdom  
in 1934 and 1935*

| Month.            | Channel Islands. | France. | Nether-lands. | Belgium. | Italy. | Other Countries. | Total.  |
|-------------------|------------------|---------|---------------|----------|--------|------------------|---------|
| 1934.             | cwt.             | cwt.    | cwt.          | cwt.     | cwt.   | cwt.             | cwt.    |
| January .. .. .   | 97               | 48      | —             | —        | 1,690  | 14               | 1,849   |
| February .. .. .  | 77               | 56      | —             | 478      | 7,375  | 112              | 8,098   |
| March .. .. .     | 2,026            | 24,893  | 161           | 481      | 9,166  | 431              | 37,158  |
| April .. .. .     | 33,581           | 26,278  | 88            | —        | 345    | 2                | 60,294  |
| May .. .. .       | 760              | 21      | 985           | 727      | —      | 3                | 2,496   |
| June .. .. .      | —                | 4       | 23,061        | 12,844   | —      | —                | 35,909  |
| July .. .. .      | —                | —       | 2,546         | 238      | —      | —                | 2,784   |
| August .. .. .    | —                | 1       | 51            | —        | —      | —                | 52      |
| September .. .. . | —                | 2       | 206           | —        | —      | 2                | 210     |
| October .. .. .   | 1                | 9       | 11            | —        | —      | 4                | 25      |
| November .. .. .  | 33               | 1,039   | 6             | 166      | 2,712  | —                | 3,956   |
| December .. .. .  | 173              | 330     | —             | —        | 647    | 3                | 1,153   |
| Total .. .. .     | 36,748           | 52,681  | 27,115        | 14,934   | 21,935 | 571              | 153,984 |
| 1935.             |                  |         |               |          |        |                  |         |
| January .. .. .   | 160              | 24,493  | —             | —        | 487    | 6                | 25,146  |
| February .. .. .  | 678              | 37,557  | —             | —        | 420    | 20               | 38,675  |
| March .. .. .     | 1,689            | 9,886   | —             | —        | 1,077  | 6                | 12,658  |
| April .. .. .     | 838              | 8,725   | 103           | 15       | 336    | 1                | 10,018  |
| May .. .. .       | 4                | 5       | 1,824         | 1,586    | 66     | —                | 3,485   |
| June .. .. .      | —                | 90      | 15,935        | 28,776   | —      | —                | 44,801  |
| July .. .. .      | —                | —       | 1,256         | 2,495    | —      | —                | 3,751   |
| August .. .. .    | —                | —       | 142           | —        | —      | —                | 142     |
| September .. .. . | 3                | —       | 119           | —        | —      | —                | 122     |
| October .. .. .   | 69               | 16      | 66            | —        | —      | 1                | 152     |
| November .. .. .  | 30               | 1,161   | 22            | —        | —      | —                | 1,213   |
| December .. .. .  | 121              | 3,330   | 1,035         | —        | —      | 45               | 4,531   |
| Total .. .. .     | 3,592            | 85,263  | 20,502        | 32,872   | 2,386  | 79               | 144,694 |

**IMPORTS OF ONIONS**

Imports of onions into the United Kingdom have shown very little variation in recent years, annual imports during the past seven years ranging from about 10 million bushels to 10½ million bushels. Imports from Empire countries are almost negligible and supplies from Spain, the Netherlands and Egypt account for well over 90 per cent. of the total imports. The production of onions in the United Kingdom is very small in comparison with imports, and for very few agricultural products grown in this country is the market so dependent on imported supplies.

Table I shows imports from the different countries of consignment in 1935, with comparative figures for previous years.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Onions into the United Kingdom*

| Country whence consigned. | 1929.        | 1930.        | 1931.        | 1932.        | 1933.        | 1934.        | 1935.        |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                           | 000 bushels. | 000 bushels. | 000 bushels. | 000 bushels. | 000 bushels. | 000 bushels. | 000 bushels. |
| Argentina .. .. .         | —            | (a)          | —            | 58           | 2            | 31           | 22           |
| Belgium .. .. .           | 63           | 42           | 35           | 45           | 22           | 46           | 53           |
| Egypt .. .. .             | 2,438        | 1,657        | 1,821        | 2,140        | 2,204        | 1,951        | 2,170        |
| France .. .. .            | 400          | 434          | 370          | 144          | 133          | 171          | 167          |
| Germany .. .. .           | 67           | 218          | 171          | 210          | 200          | 260          | 61           |
| Hungary .. .. .           | 2            | 5            | 1            | 26           | 99           | 229          | 89           |
| Italy .. .. .             | 4            | 9            | 11           | 19           | 56           | 4            | 1            |
| Netherlands .. .. .       | 2,981        | 3,247        | 3,109        | 2,552        | 3,711        | 3,891        | 3,523        |
| Spain .. .. .             | 4,526        | 5,127        | 4,609        | 4,769        | 3,739        | 3,569        | 4,332        |
| Other Foreign Countries   | 195          | 32           | 29           | 38           | 28           | 77           | 26           |
| Total Foreign Countries.. | 10,676       | 10,771       | 10,156       | 10,001       | 10,194       | 10,229       | 10,444       |
| Total Empire Countries..  | 10           | 13           | 15           | 39           | 11           | 20           | 7            |
| Total .. .. .             | 10,686       | 10,784       | 10,171       | 10,040       | 10,205       | 10,249       | 10,451       |

(a) Less than 500 bushels.

Imports in 1935 were heavier than in any year since 1930, totalling 10,451,000 bushels, as against 10,249,000 bushels in 1934 and 10,205,000 bushels in the preceding year. Imports from the three principal sources of supply—Spain, the Netherlands and Egypt—represented nearly 96 per cent. of the total imports from all sources. Spain again became the chief country of consignment, supplies from that country accounting for 4,332,000 bushels, in comparison with the previous year's total of 3,569,000 bushels, but the imports from the Netherlands declined from 3,891,000 bushels to 3,523,000 bushels. Imports from Egypt showed a substantial increase, as compared with those of 1934, but there was a reduction in the supplies from other countries. Cyprus and Malta again supplied the bulk of the imports from Empire sources. The United Kingdom trade returns show only small quantities as being imported from Cyprus, but according to the Cyprus statistics annual exports of onions from that country to the United Kingdom in the five years 1931–35 averaged about 80,000 bushels. As these onions are transhipped at Port Said, it would appear that a large proportion of the supplies are classed by importers as Egyptian onions and, in consequence, they are included in the figures of imports from Egypt.

Table II shows the total monthly imports of onions in each of the past seven years. Imports are heaviest from September to January when the Spanish and Dutch supplies reach their height, but there is usually another high peak in March or April when the beginning of the Egyptian season overlaps the final stage of both the Spanish and Dutch seasons.

TABLE II.—*Monthly Imports of Onions into the United Kingdom*

| Month.       | 1929.        | 1930.        | 1931.        | 1932.        | 1933.        | 1934.        | 1935.        |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|              | 000 bushels. | 000 bushels. | 000 bushels. | 000 bushels. | 000 bushels. | 000 bushels. | 000 bushels. |
| January ..   | 1,034        | 1,099        | 982          | 949          | 1,071        | 1,144        | 1,055        |
| February ..  | 650          | 982          | 851          | 673          | 761          | 855          | 844          |
| March .. ..  | 932          | 834          | 987          | 623          | 1,271        | 867          | 818          |
| April .. ..  | 1,210        | 798          | 756          | 641          | 674          | 1,001        | 961          |
| May .. ..    | 772          | 771          | 595          | 838          | 773          | 659          | 486          |
| June .. ..   | 388          | 509          | 625          | 495          | 358          | 412          | 854          |
| July .. ..   | 540          | 493          | 619          | 771          | 424          | 361          | 323          |
| August ..    | 846          | 1,074        | 778          | 911          | 550          | 922          | 721          |
| September .. | 998          | 798          | 1,093        | 1,008        | 1,141        | 965          | 1,045        |
| October ..   | 1,331        | 1,288        | 1,104        | 1,282        | 1,084        | 1,195        | 1,277        |
| November ..  | 1,172        | 1,054        | 962          | 863          | 1,176        | 1,093        | 953          |
| December ..  | 813          | 1,084        | 819          | 986          | 922          | 775          | 1,114        |
| Total ..     | 10,686       | 10,784       | 10,171       | 10,040       | 10,205       | 10,249       | 10,451       |

The main Spanish onion season opens in July, reaches its height in October, and continues until May, when summer onions (babosas) come on the market for a short period. The Dutch season is much the same as the Spanish, supplies becoming important in August and remaining at a comparatively high level until March or April. Egyptian new crop onions usually begin to arrive in March and the season ends about July. The monthly imports of onions from the principal countries of consignment in 1934 and 1935 are given in the following table.

TABLE III.—*Monthly Imports of Onions in 1934 and 1935 showing Countries whence consigned*  
(Thousand bushels.)

| Month.       | Spain. |       | Netherlands. |       | Egypt. |       | France. |       | Germany. |       | Other Countries. |       |
|--------------|--------|-------|--------------|-------|--------|-------|---------|-------|----------|-------|------------------|-------|
|              | 1934.  | 1935. | 1934.        | 1935. | 1934.  | 1935. | 1934.   | 1935. | 1934.    | 1935. | 1934.            | 1935. |
| January ..   | 281    | 441   | 770          | 543   | 3      | —     | 2       | 4     | 64       | 19    | 24               | 48    |
| February ..  | 200    | 392   | 643          | 391   | 6      | 1     | 1       | 3     | 44       | 12    | 61               | 45    |
| March ..     | 81     | 196   | 508          | 357   | 214    | 248   | —       | 1     | 13       | —     | 51               | 16    |
| April ..     | 5      | 29    | 145          | 23    | 824    | 890   | —       | —     | 4        | —     | 23               | 19    |
| May ..       | 32     | 82    | 12           | 12    | 614    | 392   | —       | —     | —        | —     | 1                | —     |
| June ..      | 148    | 250   | 22           | 23    | 238    | 575   | —       | —     | —        | —     | 4                | 6     |
| July ..      | 267    | 243   | 22           | 8     | 27     | 63    | 41      | 7     | —        | —     | 4                | 2     |
| August ..    | 567    | 440   | 227          | 185   | 25     | —     | 58      | 75    | 6        | 4     | 39               | 17    |
| September .. | 507    | 556   | 329          | 435   | —      | —     | 24      | 28    | 44       | 8     | 61               | 18    |
| October ..   | 560    | 657   | 520          | 571   | —      | —     | 14      | 24    | 44       | 15    | 57               | 10    |
| November ..  | 507    | 533   | 478          | 390   | —      | —     | 27      | 16    | 32       | 3     | 49               | 11    |
| December ..  | 414    | 513   | 315          | 585   | —      | 1     | 4       | 9     | 9        | —     | 33               | 6     |
| Total ..     | 3,569  | 4,332 | 3,891        | 3,523 | 1,951  | 2,170 | 171     | 167   | 260      | 61    | 407              | 198   |

### IMPORTS OF POTATOES

A light crop of about 4½ million tons in the United Kingdom in 1930, followed by a still lighter crop of less than 4 million tons in 1931, led to a very considerable increase in the imports of potatoes in 1931 and 1932. A substantial increase in the 1932 crop to 5½ million tons had the effect of adjusting the supply position and during the later months of that year imports fell to normal dimensions. There was another good home crop in 1933 and during the last four months of the year imports from the Netherlands and other foreign sources were restricted by arrangement with the countries concerned. Total imports, which in 1931 and 1932 had averaged over 16,000,000 cwt., fell in 1933 to under 4,000,000 cwt. In 1934 imports from foreign countries were again regulated by means of voluntary agreements, but in November of that year the Potato Import Regulation Order came into force under which all imports from foreign countries, and also from the Irish Free State, had to be covered by licences issued by the Board of Trade. The home crop was again fairly heavy and imports declined still further to about 3,000,000 cwt., the lowest quantity recorded since 1921. In 1935 the crop was comparatively light, being estimated at under 4½ million tons, and imports showed a substantial increase to about 3,800,000 cwt.

Imports from Empire countries, the bulk of which comes from the Channel Islands, after declining continuously since 1931, increased from 1,404,000 cwt. to 1,894,000 cwt. and accounted for just under 50 per cent. of the total imported supplies, as against 46 per cent. in 1934, 41 per cent. in 1933 and only 11 per cent. in 1932. To find a higher proportional contribution from the Empire it is necessary to go back as far as 1919 when the Channel Islands furnished the bulk of the exceptionally light imports. Imports from Spain also showed an increase, but supplies from other foreign countries were again comparatively unimportant.

Of the total of 3,816,000 cwt. imported last year, imports of new potatoes accounted for 3,534,000 cwt., or nearly 93 per cent. The imports of potatoes "other than new", totalling 282,000 cwt., included about 151,000 cwt. from the Irish Free State, 91,000 cwt. from the Netherlands and 20,000 cwt. from Belgium. In 1934 imports of new potatoes accounted for 2,837,000 cwt., or 92 per cent. of the total of 3,077,000 cwt., the imports of potatoes "other than new" coming principally from the Netherlands and the Irish Free State which contributed 161,000 cwt. and 72,000 cwt. respectively.

Table I shows the total quantities of potatoes imported during each of the years 1929-35.

TABLE I.—Imports of Potatoes into the United Kingdom

| Country whence consigned.  | 1929.    | 1930.    | 1931.    | 1932.    | 1933.    | 1934.    | 1935.    |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                            | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. |
| Channel Islands.. ..       | 1,286    | 1,033    | 911      | 1,018    | 1,390    | 1,302    | 1,699    |
| Irish Free State.. ..      | 370      | 214      | 781      | 596      | 218      | 74       | 168      |
| Malta and Gozo.. ..        | 5        | (a)      | 14       | 26       | 13       | 28       | 25       |
| Other Empire Countries     | —        | (a)      | 2        | 51       | —        | (a)      | 2        |
| Belgium .. ..              | 22       | 25       | 1,882    | 2,363    | 31       | 30       | 26       |
| Canary Islands .. ..       | 171      | 151      | 224      | 248      | 80       | 163      | 161      |
| Denmark .. ..              | —        | 1        | 390      | 537      | (a)      | (a)      | 6        |
| Estonia .. ..              | —        | (a)      | 108      | 178      | —        | —        | 13       |
| France .. ..               | 2,510    | 2,208    | 2,142    | 78       | —        | —        | —        |
| Germany.. ..               | 4        | 268      | 4,602    | 2,219    | (a)      | (a)      | (a)      |
| Italy .. ..                | 4        | 12       | 25       | 88       | 2        | 3        | (a)      |
| Netherlands .. ..          | 430      | 911      | 3,509    | 4,338    | 686      | 309      | 289      |
| Norway .. ..               | 1        | —        | 101      | 249      | (a)      | —        | —        |
| Poland (including Dantzig) | —        | —        | 375      | 120      | —        | —        | —        |
| Spain .. ..                | 1,041    | 939      | 1,546    | 3,185    | 1,504    | 1,164    | 1,417    |
| Sweden .. ..               | (a)      | (a)      | 9        | 154      | (a)      | —        | (a)      |
| Other Foreign Countries    | 25       | 19       | 32       | 112      | 4        | 4        | 10       |
| Total Empire Countries     | 1,661    | 1,247    | 1,708    | 1,691    | 1,621    | 1,404    | 1,894    |
| Total Foreign Countries    | 4,208    | 4,534    | 14,945   | 13,869   | 2,307    | 1,673    | 1,922    |
| Total .. ..                | 5,869    | 5,781    | 16,653   | 15,560   | 3,928    | 3,077    | 3,816    |

(a) Less than 500 cwt.

Table II shows total imports by months. In 1935 imports were again heaviest in May and June, when the bulk of the Channel Islands and Spanish new potatoes was imported. Aggregate imports in the four months April to July represented over 90 per cent. of the total annual imports.

TABLE II.—Monthly Imports of Potatoes into the United Kingdom

| Month.          | 1929.    | 1930.    | 1931.    | 1932.    | 1933.    | 1934.    | 1935.    |
|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                 | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. |
| January .. ..   | 61       | 36       | 449      | 3,044    | 85       | 48       | 32       |
| February .. ..  | 54       | 27       | 585      | 1,588    | 65       | 30       | 30       |
| March .. ..     | 136      | 80       | 543      | 1,286    | 126      | 66       | 75       |
| April .. ..     | 185      | 163      | 1,342    | 1,969    | 266      | 212      | 238      |
| May .. ..       | 868      | 974      | 1,958    | 2,346    | 1,378    | 1,058    | 1,184    |
| June .. ..      | 2,279    | 2,428    | 2,900    | 2,851    | 1,455    | 1,356    | 1,448    |
| July .. ..      | 1,571    | 987      | 1,489    | 1,744    | 297      | 208      | 610      |
| August .. ..    | 332      | 204      | 336      | 321      | 58       | 36       | 45       |
| September .. .. | 138      | 66       | 761      | 104      | 21       | 3        | 4        |
| October .. ..   | 87       | 272      | 1,833    | 97       | 51       | 36       | 17       |
| November .. ..  | 93       | 245      | 2,823    | 139      | 72       | 14       | 20       |
| December .. ..  | 65       | 299      | 1,634    | 71       | 54       | 10       | 113      |
| Total .. ..     | 5,869    | 5,781    | 16,653   | 15,560   | 3,928    | 3,077    | 3,816    |



Table III shows the imports of new potatoes and of potatoes "other than new" from the different countries of consignment in 1934 and 1935 month by month.

TABLE III.—*Monthly Imports of Potatoes in 1934 and 1935 showing Countries whence consigned*  
(Thousand cwt.)

| Month.       | Channel Islands. | Spain.       | Canary Islands. | Irish Free State. |     | Netherlands. |     | Other Countries. |     | Total. |     |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----|--------------|-----|------------------|-----|--------|-----|
|              | (a)              | (a)          | (a)             | (a)               | (b) | (a)          | (b) | (a)              | (b) | (a)    | (b) |
| 1934.        |                  |              |                 |                   |     |              |     |                  |     |        |     |
| January ..   | —                | —            | 1               | —                 | 14  | —            | 33  | —                | —   | 1      | 47  |
| February ..  | 1                | —            | 4               | —                 | 12  | —            | 13  | —                | —   | 5      | 25  |
| March ..     | 1                | 1            | 37              | —                 | 9   | —            | 16  | 1                | 1   | 40     | 26  |
| April ..     | 1                | 138          | 53              | —                 | 6   | —            | 11  | 2                | 1   | 194    | 18  |
| May ..       | 169              | 798          | 61              | —                 | 5   | —            | 10  | 17               | —   | 1,045  | 15  |
| June ..      | 1,107            | 175          | 6               | 1                 | 3   | 25           | 12  | 25               | —   | 1,339  | 15  |
| July ..      | 23               | 44           | —               | 1                 | 1   | 96           | 21  | 17               | 5   | 181    | 27  |
| August ..    | —                | 3            | —               | —                 | —   | 25           | 7   | 2                | —   | 30     | 7   |
| September .. | —                | —            | —               | —                 | 1   | 2            | —   | —                | —   | 2      | 1   |
| October ..   | —                | —            | —               | —                 | 8   | —            | 28  | —                | —   | —      | 36  |
| November ..  | —                | —            | —               | —                 | 6   | —            | 8   | —                | —   | —      | 14  |
| December ..  | —                | —            | —               | —                 | 7   | —            | 2   | —                | —   | —      | 9   |
| Total ..     | 1,302            | 1,159<br>(c) | 162<br>(d)      | 2                 | 72  | 148          | 161 | 64               | 7   | 2,837  | 240 |
| 1935.        |                  |              |                 |                   |     |              |     |                  |     |        |     |
| January ..   | —                | —            | 1               | —                 | 25  | —            | 5   | 1                | —   | 2      | 30. |
| February ..  | —                | —            | 14              | —                 | 10  | —            | —   | 6                | —   | 20     | 10  |
| March ..     | 1                | 10           | 38              | —                 | 20  | —            | 2   | 3                | 1   | 52     | 23  |
| April ..     | 2                | 165          | 63              | —                 | 5   | —            | 3   | —                | —   | 230    | 8   |
| May ..       | 177              | 941          | 40              | —                 | 8   | —            | 4   | 14               | —   | 1,172  | 12  |
| June ..      | 1,131            | 252          | 5               | 6                 | 8   | 15           | 8   | 11               | 12  | 1,420  | 28  |
| July ..      | 388              | 47           | —               | 10                | 7   | 140          | 9   | 6                | 3   | 591    | 19  |
| August ..    | —                | 2            | —               | —                 | —   | 43           | —   | —                | —   | 45     | —   |
| September .. | —                | —            | —               | 1                 | 1   | —            | 2   | —                | —   | 1      | 3   |
| October ..   | —                | —            | —               | —                 | 7   | —            | 9   | —                | 1   | —      | 17  |
| November ..  | —                | —            | —               | —                 | 9   | —            | 10  | 1                | —   | 1      | 19  |
| December ..  | —                | —            | —               | —                 | 51  | —            | 39  | —                | 23  | —      | 113 |
| Total ..     | 1,699            | 1,417        | 161             | 17                | 151 | 198          | 91  | 42               | 40  | 3,534  | 282 |

(a) New potatoes.

(b) Potatoes, other than new.

(c) Includes 5,000 cwt. potatoes "other than new".

(d) Includes 1,000 cwt. potatoes "other than new".

### IMPORTS OF SALADS

Imports of salads (lettuce, endive and chicory), which until 1934 were not separately distinguished, amounted in 1935 to 198,569 cwt. This compares with 192,306 cwt. in the previous year. The Netherlands again supplied the bulk of the imports, accounting for 130,601 cwt., or nearly 66 per cent. of the total, but there was a substantial increase in the quantity received from Spain, imports from Spain totalling 58,417 cwt. in comparison with 44,777 cwt. in 1934. Exports of salads from France to this country declined still further, but there were heavier supplies from Belgium. Imports from Empire countries totalled only 191 cwt., this quantity coming from the Channel Islands. Imports in May, which came mainly from the Netherlands, were much lighter than in the same month of 1934, but in most other months they were heavier, the aggregate supplies in January and February, when Spain is the principal source, being more than twice as heavy as in the same period in the previous year.

The quantities of salads (lettuce, endive and chicory) imported into the United Kingdom month by month in 1934 and 1935 are shown in the following table.

*Monthly Imports of Salads into the United Kingdom in 1934 and 1935*

| Month.            | Nether-lands. | Spain.     | France.  | Belgium. | Other Countries. | Total.     |
|-------------------|---------------|------------|----------|----------|------------------|------------|
| 1934.             |               |            |          |          |                  |            |
| January .. .. .   | cwt. 101      | cwt. 4,511 | cwt. 676 | cwt. 632 | cwt. 40          | cwt. 5,960 |
| February .. .. .  | 27            | 8,244      | 286      | 835      | 118              | 9,510      |
| March .. .. .     | 3,401         | 16,258     | 982      | 876      | 93               | 21,610     |
| April .. .. .     | 31,501        | 10,190     | 222      | 788      | 32               | 42,733     |
| May .. .. .       | 81,211        | 7          | 256      | 270      | 99               | 81,843     |
| June .. .. .      | 9,325         | —          | 172      | —        | 6                | 9,503      |
| July .. .. .      | 420           | —          | 126      | —        | 69               | 615        |
| August .. .. .    | 493           | —          | 49       | —        | —                | 542        |
| September .. .. . | 2,483         | —          | 57       | 53       | —                | 2,593      |
| October .. .. .   | 1,712         | 2          | 74       | 204      | 1                | 1,993      |
| November .. .. .  | 3,094         | 722        | 1,750    | 636      | 31               | 6,233      |
| December .. .. .  | 1,603         | 4,843      | 2,114    | 599      | 12               | 9,171      |
| Total .. .. .     | 135,371       | 44,777     | 6,764    | 4,893    | 501              | 192,306    |
| 1935.             |               |            |          |          |                  |            |
| January .. .. .   | 234           | 18,892     | 678      | 1,048    | 11               | 20,863     |
| February .. .. .  | 32            | 16,140     | 665      | 901      | 17               | 17,755     |
| March .. .. .     | 8,956         | 16,133     | 772      | 940      | 9                | 26,810     |
| April .. .. .     | 50,001        | 154        | 86       | 819      | 12               | 51,072     |
| May .. .. .       | 49,662        | —          | 102      | 116      | 40               | 49,920     |
| June .. .. .      | 9,415         | —          | 105      | —        | 5                | 9,525      |
| July .. .. .      | 1,291         | —          | 140      | —        | 2                | 1,433      |
| August .. .. .    | 1,706         | —          | 76       | —        | —                | 1,782      |
| September .. .. . | 1,567         | —          | 70       | 26       | 68               | 1,731      |
| October .. .. .   | 2,057         | —          | 69       | 398      | 2                | 2,526      |
| November .. .. .  | 3,925         | 712        | 548      | 828      | 25               | 6,038      |
| December .. .. .  | 1,755         | 6,386      | 261      | 712      | —                | 9,114      |
| Total .. .. .     | 130,601       | 58,417     | 3,572    | 5,788    | 191              | 198,569    |

### IMPORTS OF TOMATOES

Imports of tomatoes in 1935, totalling 2,980,000 cwt., were the heaviest since 1930. Imports from Empire countries, however, which come almost entirely from the Channel Islands, were somewhat lighter than in 1934 and consequently the Empire's share of the total imports dropped from 40 per cent. to 36 per cent. Imports from the Canary Islands, amounting to 1,592,000 cwt., were the heaviest ever recorded, and accounted for more than 53 per cent. of the total from all sources. There was also a substantial increase in imports from the Netherlands, which in 1934 had fallen to the lowest level of post-war years, but imports from other foreign countries were again negligible.

Table I shows imports of tomatoes into the United Kingdom during the past seven years.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Tomatoes into the United Kingdom*

| Country whence consigned. | 1929.    | 1930.    | 1931.    | 1932.    | 1933.    | 1934.    | 1935.    |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                           | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. |
| Channel Islands ..        | 741      | 863      | 768      | 829      | 1,183    | 1,115    | 1,078    |
| Other Empire Countries    | (a)      | 2        | (a)      | (a)      | 1        | (a)      | 1        |
| Canary Islands ..         | 1,218    | 1,394    | 1,295    | 1,116    | 1,467    | 1,438    | 1,592    |
| Netherlands .. ..         | 611      | 665      | 731      | 467      | 249      | 229      | 308      |
| Spain .. .. .             | 114      | 89       | 92       | 11       | 1        | (a)      | —        |
| Other Foreign Countries   | 67       | 39       | 50       | 9        | 4        | 1        | 1        |
| Total Empire Countries    | 741      | 865      | 768      | 829      | 1,184    | 1,115    | 1,079    |
| Total Foreign Countries   | 2,010    | 2,187    | 2,168    | 1,603    | 1,721    | 1,668    | 1,901    |
| Total .. .. .             | 2,751    | 3,052    | 2,936    | 2,432    | 2,905    | 2,783    | 2,980    |

(a) Less than 500 cwt.

The United Kingdom trade returns do not give separate figures of imports from the different islands of the Channel Islands, but information regarding the exports of tomatoes from Guernsey and Jersey is contained in the annual returns of the two islands. From these it appears that, although exports from Jersey have increased more rapidly in recent years than those from Guernsey, shipments from the latter island are still rather heavier than shipments from Jersey. Exports from Guernsey consist chiefly of hothouse produce, while the Jersey tomatoes are largely grown out of doors.

Table II shows monthly imports during each of the past seven years.

TABLE II.—*Monthly Imports of Tomatoes into the United Kingdom*

| Month.          | 1929.       | 1930.       | 1931.       | 1932.       | 1933.       | 1934.       | 1935.       |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                 | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. |
| January .. ..   | 164         | 143         | 124         | 113         | 158         | 133         | 190         |
| February .. ..  | 151         | 131         | 136         | 126         | 180         | 129         | 208         |
| March .. ..     | 160         | 184         | 135         | 115         | 229         | 189         | 294         |
| April .. ..     | 209         | 230         | 234         | 124         | 287         | 256         | 310         |
| May .. ..       | 237         | 365         | 300         | 264         | 354         | 420         | 333         |
| June .. ..      | 256         | 361         | 355         | 306         | 210         | 250         | 227         |
| July .. ..      | 319         | 364         | 353         | 303         | 227         | 225         | 234         |
| August .. ..    | 311         | 366         | 345         | 305         | 268         | 301         | 216         |
| September .. .. | 408         | 348         | 323         | 306         | 409         | 306         | 295         |
| October .. ..   | 224         | 285         | 265         | 158         | 212         | 195         | 257         |
| November .. ..  | 179         | 133         | 205         | 150         | 233         | 188         | 203         |
| December .. ..  | 133         | 142         | 161         | 162         | 138         | 191         | 213         |
| Total .. ..     | 2,751       | 3,052       | 2,936       | 2,432       | 2,905       | 2,783       | 2,980       |

In Table III are shown imports from the principal countries of consignment in each month of 1934 and 1935. The Canary Islands are practically the only source of supply of tomatoes during the winter months. The season opens in October and extends to May or June, overlapping early arrivals from the Channel Islands and the Netherlands. The first Channel Island tomatoes, consisting of hothouse produce from Guernsey, arrive in April and supplies of outdoor grown tomatoes from Jersey, which are comparatively light until August, carry the season on to November. The peak month for imports from the Channel Islands is September. The Netherlands season, which opens rather later than the Channel Islands season, also ends in November, but the heaviest supplies usually arrive in August.

TABLE III.—*Monthly Imports of Tomatoes in 1934 and 1935 showing Countries whence consigned*

| Month.          | Channel Islands. |          | Canary Islands. |          | Netherlands. |          |
|-----------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|--------------|----------|
|                 | 1934.            | 1935.    | 1934.           | 1935.    | 1934.        | 1935.    |
|                 | 000 cwt.         | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt.        | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt.     | 000 cwt. |
| January .. ..   | —                | —        | 133             | 190      | —            | —        |
| February .. ..  | —                | —        | 129             | 207      | —            | —        |
| March .. ..     | —                | —        | 189             | 294      | —            | —        |
| April .. ..     | 5                | 6        | 250             | 304      | —            | —        |
| May .. ..       | 91               | 115      | 316             | 196      | 13           | 21       |
| June .. ..      | 189              | 171      | 36              | 3        | 25           | 53       |
| July .. ..      | 185              | 166      | —               | —        | 40           | 68       |
| August .. ..    | 186              | 108      | —               | —        | 115          | 108      |
| September .. .. | 293              | 254      | —               | —        | 13           | 41       |
| October .. ..   | 153              | 233      | 24              | 12       | 18           | 12       |
| November .. ..  | 13               | 24       | 170             | 174      | 5            | 5        |
| December .. ..  | —                | 1        | 191             | 212      | —            | —        |
| Total .. ..     | 1,115            | 1,078    | 1,438           | 1,592    | 229          | 308      |

## IMPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS FRESH VEGETABLES

As in the case of salads, cauliflowers and broccoli, and carrots, imports of green peas, green beans, cucumbers, asparagus and other kinds of miscellaneous vegetables were not separately distinguished in the British trade returns prior to 1934, and it is possible, therefore, only to compare the imports of these vegetables in 1935 with those of the previous year.

Imports of miscellaneous fresh vegetables, that is of all vegetables other than those already dealt with in previous sections, totalled in 1935 about 184,000 cwt. This shows a decline of nearly 18 per cent. in comparison with imports in 1934, the total in that year being over 223,000 cwt. The figures available for certain vegetables show that imports of green beans and cucumbers in 1935 were heavier than in 1934, but that those of green peas and asparagus were lighter. The most striking feature was the increase in the supplies of green beans from the Netherlands, from 560 cwt. to 17,316 cwt. There was also an increase in the quantity of green beans received from Madeira, but imports from the Channel Islands declined. Most of the green beans from "other countries" in 1935 came from the Canary Islands. Imports of green peas from Italy were heavier than in the previous year, but there were lighter supplies from Spain. Imports from Morocco accounted for most of those from "other countries". Practically the whole of the cucumbers came from the Netherlands, and France supplied most of the asparagus. Imports of asparagus from Argentina, which amounted to 1,156 cwt. in 1934, declined to 167 cwt. The bulk of the supplies of the "other kinds" of vegetables, which account for by far the largest proportion of the "miscellaneous" total, was again imported from the Netherlands, that country providing over 78,000 cwt., or nearly 70 per cent. This quantity consisted largely of cabbages and gherkins. The most important countries included under "Other Countries" were Sweden, which accounted for 3,486 cwt. of the miscellaneous fresh vegetables imported, the Irish Free State (1,554 cwt.), the United States (1,512 cwt.) and Mexico (1,032 cwt.). The total quantity received from Empire countries, of which the Channel Islands are the principal source, amounted to 9,225 cwt., as compared with the previous year's total of 12,148 cwt.

Details of the imports of miscellaneous fresh vegetables, showing each of the principal countries of consignment, in 1934 and 1935 are given in the following table. The heaviest imports in 1935 were recorded in the three months July, August and September, imports in other months, especially at the beginning of the year, being comparatively light.

*Imports of Miscellaneous Fresh Vegetables into the United Kingdom in  
1934 and 1935*

| Countries whence<br>consigned. | Green<br>Peas. | Green<br>Beans. | Cucumbers.<br>(a) | Asparagus. | Other<br>kinds. | Total.  |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------|---------|
| 1934.                          | cwt.           | cwt.            | cwt.              | cwt.       | cwt.            | cwt.    |
| Channel Islands ..             | 415            | 4,366           | —                 | —          | 5,040           | 9,821   |
| Belgium .. ..                  | 79             | —               | 284               | —          | 340             | 703     |
| France .. ..                   | 5,161          | 653             | —                 | 4,367      | 18,303          | 28,484  |
| Germany .. ..                  | —              | —               | —                 | —          | 15,364          | 15,364  |
| Italy .. ..                    | 3,730          | 456             | —                 | 53         | 1,910           | 6,149   |
| Madeira .. ..                  | 36             | 7,254           | —                 | —          | 711             | 8,001   |
| Netherlands ..                 | 1              | 560             | 9,354             | 10         | 119,015         | 128,940 |
| Spain .. ..                    | 4,900          | 702             | —                 | 18         | 2,239           | 7,859   |
| Other Countries ..             | 791            | 437             | 13                | 1,515      | 15,270          | 18,026  |
| Total ..                       | 15,113         | 14,428          | 9,651             | 5,963      | 178,192         | 223,347 |
| 1935.                          |                |                 |                   |            |                 |         |
| Channel Islands ..             | 392            | 3,176           | 61                | —          | 3,791           | 7,420   |
| Belgium .. ..                  | 39             | 15              | —                 | —          | 77              | 131     |
| France .. ..                   | 5,186          | 620             | —                 | 4,068      | 9,079           | 18,953  |
| Germany .. ..                  | —              | —               | —                 | —          | 9,919           | 9,919   |
| Italy .. ..                    | 5,447          | 118             | —                 | 51         | 1,908           | 7,524   |
| Madeira .. ..                  | 6              | 11,543          | —                 | 5          | 881             | 12,435  |
| Netherlands ..                 | 20             | 17,316          | 15,746            | 1          | 78,231          | 111,314 |
| Spain .. ..                    | 2,815          | 256             | —                 | 7          | 2,276           | 5,354   |
| Other Countries ..             | 360            | 618             | 32                | 280        | 9,852           | 11,142  |
| Total ..                       | 14,265         | 33,662          | 15,839            | 4,412      | 116,014         | 184,192 |

(a) Other than gherkins.

## IMPORTS OF CUT FLOWERS

Up to and including the year 1932 imports of cut flowers into the United Kingdom were shown in the trade returns by value only, but since that year imports have also been shown by weight. Nevertheless, while it is possible to compare the total imports by weight during the past three years, no strict comparison can be made between the quantities of the different kinds of cut flowers imported on account of a change in the system of classification, due to an alteration in the rates of duty payable.

Imports in 1935 by weight showed a substantial decline as compared with those of 1934, amounting to 9,454,000 lb. as against the previous year's total of 12,044,000 lb. Imports from Empire countries, which come almost entirely from the Channel Islands, accounted for 63 per cent. of the aggregate supplies from all sources, about the same proportion as in 1934. Imports from South Africa, the only other important Empire source, were at about the same level as in the two previous years. Imports from foreign countries come mainly from France and the Netherlands, but in 1934 and 1935 fairly large quantities were also received from Italy.

The imports of cut flowers in each of the past three years are shown in Table I. In 1935 the "Lilac, Gypsophila" group includes Freesia, Ranunculus, Ixia, Roman Hyacinths and Snowdrops which in the previous year were classed as "Other Sorts."

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

| Country whence consigned.  | Total 1933. | 1934.  |              |         | 1935.   |              |         |
|----------------------------|-------------|--|--------------|---------|---|--------------|---------|
|                            |             | Lilac, Gypsophila, Heather, Peonies, Marguerites, Marigolds, Mimosa, Narcissi (Polyanthus types), Star of Bethlehem, Stocks and Violets. | Other Sorts. | Total.  | Lilac, Gypsophila, Heather, Peonies, Marguerites, Marigolds, Mimosa, Narcissi (Polyanthus types), Star of Bethlehem, Stocks, Violets, Freesia, Ranunculus, Ixia, Roman Hyacinths and Snowdrops. | Other Sorts. | Total.  |
|                            | 000 lb.     | 000 lb.  | 000 lb.      | 000 lb. | 000 lb.   | 000 lb.      | 000 lb. |
| Channel Islands ..         | 7,769       | 1,294  | 6,168        | 7,462   | 894   | 4,991        | 5,885   |
| South Africa ..            | 94          | —  | 91           | 91      | —   | 97           | 97      |
| Other Empire Countries ..  | 6           | 12   | 2            | 14      | 2   | 1            | 3       |
| France .. ..               | 2,743       | 2,281  | 170          | 2,451   | 1,839   | 90           | 1,929   |
| Italy .. ..                | —           | 474  | 44           | 518     | 466   | 28           | 494     |
| Netherlands ..             | 1,042       | 440  | 986          | 1,426   | 455   | 518          | 973     |
| Other Foreign Countries .. | 26          | 7  | 75           | 82      | 3   | 70           | 73      |
| Total Empire Countries ..  | 7,869       | 1,306  | 6,261        | 7,567   | 896   | 5,089        | 5,985   |
| Total Foreign Countries .. | 3,811       | 3,202  | 1,275        | 4,477   | 2,763   | 706          | 3,469   |
| Total ..                   | 11,680      | 4,508  | 7,536        | 12,044  | 3,659   | 5,795        | 9,454   |

A comparison of imports over a longer period is given by the figures in Table II which shows imports in the seven years 1929–35 by value. It will be seen that in every year except 1933 the value of the imports from foreign countries was greater than that from Empire countries although during the past three years the imports from the Empire by weight have been almost double those of the supplies from other sources. The value of the imports in 1935 declined considerably, amounting to only £519,000, in comparison with £657,000 in 1934 and as much as £1,064,000 in 1931.

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

| Country whence consigned.  | 1929. | 1930. | 1931. | 1932. | 1933. | 1934. | 1935. |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                            | £000. | £000. | £000. | £000. | £000. | £000. | £000. |
| Channel Islands .. .. .    | 177   | 149   | 175   | 213   | 329   | 304   | 231   |
| Other Empire Countries ..  | 7     | 7     | 8     | 7     | 8     | 8     | 9     |
| France .. .. .             | 214   | 247   | 333   | 149   | 212   | 177   | 127   |
| Netherlands .. .. .        | 328   | 358   | 540   | 235   | 93    | 119   | 109   |
| Other Foreign Countries .. | 3     | 4     | 8     | 7     | 5     | 49    | 43    |
| Total Empire Countries ..  | 184   | 156   | 183   | 220   | 337   | 312   | 240   |
| Total Foreign Countries .. | 545   | 609   | 881   | 391   | 310   | 345   | 279   |
| Total .. .. .              | 729   | 765   | 1,064 | 611   | 647   | 657   | 519   |

The bulk of the imports of cut flowers is recorded in the first five months of the year. Details of the imports from the different sources of supply in 1935 month by month are shown in the following table.

TABLE III.—*Monthly Imports of Cut Flowers into the United Kingdom in 1935*

| Month.                            | Channel Islands. | France. | Netherlands. | Italy.  | Other Countries. |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------|--------------|---------|------------------|
| <i>Lilac, Gypsophila, etc. :—</i> | 000 lb.          | 000 lb. | 000 lb.      | 000 lb. | 000 lb.          |
| January .. .. .                   | 44               | 949     | 105          | 129     | 1                |
| February .. .. .                  | 130              | 442     | 95           | 133     | —                |
| March .. .. .                     | 271              | 161     | 82           | 100     | —                |
| April .. .. .                     | 220              | 22      | 61           | 81      | —                |
| May .. .. .                       | 120              | 25      | 30           | 22      | —                |
| June .. .. .                      | 19               | 34      | 4            | —       | —                |
| July .. .. .                      | 6                | —       | —            | —       | 2                |
| August .. .. .                    | 1                | —       | —            | —       | —                |
| September .. .. .                 | —                | —       | —            | —       | 1                |
| October .. .. .                   | 8                | 4       | 2            | —       | —                |
| November .. .. .                  | 32               | 28      | 15           | 1       | 1                |
| December .. .. .                  | 43               | 174     | 61           | —       | —                |
| Total .. .. .                     | 894              | 1,839   | 455          | 466     | 5                |
| <i>Other Sorts :—</i>             |                  |         |              |         |                  |
| January .. .. .                   | 182              | 2       | 256          | 5       | —                |
| February .. .. .                  | 605              | 8       | 102          | 3       | —                |
| March .. .. .                     | 1,350            | 51      | 26           | 6       | —                |
| April .. .. .                     | 1,069            | 21      | 28           | 10      | 3                |
| May .. .. .                       | 982              | —       | 14           | 3       | —                |
| June .. .. .                      | 222              | —       | 21           | —       | 1                |
| July .. .. .                      | 49               | 1       | 2            | —       | —                |
| August .. .. .                    | 11               | —       | 1            | —       | 4                |
| September .. .. .                 | 3                | 1       | 9            | —       | 22               |
| October .. .. .                   | 18               | 1       | 18           | —       | 22               |
| November .. .. .                  | 213              | 2       | 10           | 1       | 47               |
| December .. .. .                  | 287              | 3       | 31           | —       | 69               |
| Total .. .. .                     | 4,991            | 90      | 518          | 28      | 168              |

The trade returns of the Channel Islands, France and the Netherlands do not distinguish the different kinds of cut flowers exported. Details of the exports from these countries are given in the following paragraphs, the figures in each case being gross weights.

The exports of cut flowers from the Channel Islands, the bulk of which goes to the United Kingdom, come almost entirely from Guernsey. Total exports from Guernsey during the past seven years are as follows :—1929, 74,860 cwt. ; 1930, 66,360 cwt. ; 1931, 77,560 cwt. ; 1932, 77,920 cwt. ; 1933, 99,540 cwt. ; 1934, 94,560 cwt. ; and 1935, 79,360 cwt.

Table IV shows the distribution of the exports from France during the same period. The United Kingdom continued to be the chief market for French cut flowers in 1935 and took 85 per cent. of the total exports. The exports, at 1,820 tons, showed some recovery from the low level reached in 1934, but they were well below those of 1933 and most previous years.

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

| Exported to       | 1929. | 1930. | 1931. | 1932. | 1933. | 1934. | 1935. |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                   | tons. | tons. | tons. | tons. | tons. | tons. | tons. |
| United Kingdom    | 2,213 | 3,178 | 4,269 | 1,503 | 1,808 | 1,538 | 1,550 |
| Belgium ..        | 156   | 217   | 273   | 124   | 131   | 52    | 110   |
| Germany ..        | 261   | 376   | 242   | 115   | 87    | 36    | 45    |
| Switzerland ..    | 241   | 236   | 236   | 156   | 128   | 45    | 49    |
| Other Countries.. | 105   | 119   | 140   | 73    | 65    | 58    | 66    |
| Total ..          | 2,976 | 4,126 | 5,160 | 1,971 | 2,219 | 1,729 | 1,820 |

Table V shows exports from the Netherlands during the past seven years. Exports in 1935 were considerably lighter than in recent previous years, totalling only 1,622 tons as compared with 6,257 tons in 1931. Exports to all the principal countries declined, but as in other recent years except 1933 the United Kingdom was the most important market. The total gross weight of the cut flowers sent to this country during the year was 712 tons, which represented about 44 per cent. of the exports to all destinations.

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

| Exported to       | 1929. | 1930. | 1931. | 1932. | 1933. | 1934. | 1935. |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                   | tons. | tons. | tons. | tons. | tons. | tons. | tons. |
| United Kingdom    | 2,130 | 2,074 | 4,198 | 1,978 | 737   | 998   | 712   |
| Belgium ..        | (a)   | 46    | 103   | 275   | 92    | 77    | 71    |
| France ..         | 239   | 373   | 674   | 141   | 84    | 65    | 58    |
| Germany ..        | 860   | 1,106 | 1,037 | 1,028 | 1,032 | 806   | 504   |
| Switzerland ..    | 51    | 69    | 105   | 164   | 176   | 177   | 162   |
| Other Countries.. | 113   | 145   | 243   | 102   | 80    | 81    | 115   |
| Total ..          | 3,393 | 3,767 | 6,257 | 3,688 | 2,201 | 2,204 | 1,622 |

(a) Included in "Other Countries."

### IMPORTS OF FLOWER BULBS

Imports of flower bulbs in 1935 reached the record total of over 857 million bulbs. This shows an increase of nearly 133 millions, or 18 per cent., over imports in 1934 and of 48 per cent. over the average of the five preceding years. About 95 per cent. of the total supplies came from the Netherlands whose shipments amounted to 818 million bulbs, as compared with the previous highest figure of under 725 million in 1932. The most important of the other sources of supply were again the Channel Islands, Japan and France. Imports from Turkey, however, showed a further substantial increase. The supplies from Empire countries, the bulk of which comes from the Channel Islands, were lighter than in 1934, but they were heavier than in other recent years.

Table I shows the quantities of flower bulbs imported into the United Kingdom in the years 1929-35.

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

| Country whence consigned.       | 1929.   | 1930.   | 1931.   | 1932.   | 1933.   | 1934.   | 1935.   |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Channel Islands .. .. .         | 10,102  | 7,021   | 3,590   | 5,056   | 7,303   | 12,566  | 10,701  |
| Irish Free State .. .. .        | 565     | 979     | 2,603   | 708     | 559     | 367     | 743     |
| Other Empire Countries .. .. .  | 304     | 569     | 398     | 526     | 166     | 223     | 516     |
| Belgium .. .. .                 | (b)     | 2,147   | 4,661   | 1,162   | 2,369   | 3,911   | 2,660   |
| France .. .. .                  | 8,502   | 8,051   | 6,273   | 5,444   | 4,822   | 5,484   | 4,900   |
| Italy .. .. .                   | (b)     | 648     | 1,295   | 802     | 1,060   | 2,129   | 1,829   |
| Japan (a) .. .. .               | 6,118   | 6,330   | 7,365   | 8,399   | 10,530  | 9,403   | 12,409  |
| Netherlands .. .. .             | 340,910 | 433,049 | 550,603 | 724,671 | 685,879 | 685,780 | 818,015 |
| Turkey .. .. .                  | (b)     | 1,320   | 1,115   | 850     | 1,669   | 2,329   | 3,459   |
| Other Foreign Countries .. .. . | 9,270   | 4,240   | 2,713   | 2,312   | 1,943   | 2,331   | 1,884   |
| Total Empire Countries .. .. .  | 10,971  | 8,569   | 6,591   | 6,290   | 8,028   | 13,156  | 11,960  |
| Total Foreign Countries .. .. . | 364,800 | 455,785 | 574,025 | 743,640 | 708,272 | 711,367 | 845,156 |
| Total .. .. .                   | 375,771 | 464,354 | 580,616 | 749,930 | 716,300 | 724,523 | 857,116 |

(a) Including Formosa. (b) Not available; included in "Other Foreign Countries."

The declared value of the imports of flower bulbs last year was £1,563,000, an increase of £91,000 as compared with that of the previous year.

Table II shows the volume of imports from the principal countries of consignment during each month of 1935, with comparative figures for 1934. Imports are heaviest in August, September and October, the number of bulbs imported during these three months last year representing 73 per cent. of the total imports during the year.

TABLE II.—Monthly Imports of Flower Bulbs in 1934 and 1935  
(Thousands of bulbs.)

| Month.            | Nether-lands. | Channel Islands. | Japan. | France. | Other Countries. | Total.  |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|--------|---------|------------------|---------|
| 1934.             |               |                  |        |         |                  |         |
| January .. .. .   | 28,324        | 9                | 383    | —       | 2,868            | 31,584  |
| February .. .. .  | 13,547        | 1                | 112    | —       | 506              | 14,166  |
| March .. .. .     | 15,533        | 2                | —      | —       | 191              | 15,726  |
| April .. .. .     | 13,314        | —                | —      | —       | 196              | 13,510  |
| May .. .. .       | 19,929        | —                | —      | —       | 88               | 20,017  |
| June .. .. .      | 2,030         | 25               | —      | 9       | 170              | 2,234   |
| July .. .. .      | 5,508         | 1,731            | —      | 2,262   | 959              | 10,460  |
| August .. .. .    | 217,569       | 4,671            | 226    | 2,602   | 3,311            | 228,379 |
| September .. .. . | 252,691       | 2,927            | 1,514  | 463     | 936              | 258,531 |
| October .. .. .   | 79,283        | 2,779            | 2,430  | 49      | 362              | 84,903  |
| November .. .. .  | 20,162        | 390              | 3,502  | 21      | 387              | 24,462  |
| December .. .. .  | 17,890        | 31               | 1,236  | 78      | 1,316            | 20,551  |
| Total .. .. .     | 685,780       | 12,566           | 9,403  | 5,484   | 11,290           | 724,523 |
| 1935.             |               |                  |        |         |                  |         |
| January .. .. .   | 32,561        | 5                | 966    | 1       | 737              | 34,270  |
| February .. .. .  | 23,456        | 3                | 381    | —       | 579              | 24,419  |
| March .. .. .     | 44,301        | 4                | 357    | 1       | 246              | 44,909  |
| April .. .. .     | 38,830        | —                | 2      | 2       | 402              | 39,236  |
| May .. .. .       | 17,062        | —                | —      | 1       | 12               | 17,075  |
| June .. .. .      | 3,942         | —                | —      | 6       | 440              | 4,388   |
| July .. .. .      | 6,830         | 1,333            | —      | 1,093   | 1,183            | 10,439  |
| August .. .. .    | 201,865       | 3,940            | 897    | 3,499   | 3,267            | 213,468 |
| September .. .. . | 307,791       | 3,177            | 1,447  | 199     | 1,735            | 314,349 |
| October .. .. .   | 92,670        | 1,674            | 4,212  | 36      | 1,375            | 99,967  |
| November .. .. .  | 24,614        | 525              | 2,704  | 62      | 337              | 28,242  |
| December .. .. .  | 24,093        | 40               | 1,443  | —       | 778              | 26,354  |
| Total .. .. .     | 818,015       | 10,701           | 12,409 | 4,900   | 11,091           | 857,116 |



The Netherlands trade returns show exports of flower bulbs by weight. The United Kingdom takes by far the largest proportion of the exports, but fairly large quantities are sent to Germany, Sweden, France, the United States and Canada. The distribution of the exports during the past seven years, the figures being those of gross weights, is shown in Table III.

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

| Exported to       | 1929.  | 1930.  | 1931.  | 1932.  | 1933.  | 1934.  | 1935.  |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                   | tons.  | tons.  | tons.  | tons.  | tons.  | tons.  | tons.  |
| United Kingdom    | 12,155 | 17,751 | 21,250 | 25,205 | 20,532 | 21,391 | 23,152 |
| Canada .. ..      | 1,402  | 1,681  | 1,668  | 1,715  | 1,352  | 1,140  | 1,391  |
| Denmark .. ..     | 1,360  | 2,232  | 2,352  | 1,001  | 1,577  | 1,138  | 528    |
| France .. ..      | 774    | 1,200  | 1,588  | 2,257  | 2,419  | 2,073  | 2,609  |
| Germany .. ..     | 6,590  | 7,246  | 5,731  | 6,165  | 6,070  | 7,050  | 3,536  |
| Norway .. ..      | 655    | 813    | 702    | 533    | 485    | 588    | 579    |
| Sweden .. ..      | 2,091  | 2,710  | 2,627  | 2,278  | 2,513  | 2,720  | 3,500  |
| United States ..  | 6,383  | 8,580  | 6,405  | 4,772  | 3,643  | 4,334  | 4,505  |
| Other Countries.. | 2,282  | 2,590  | 2,886  | 2,780  | 3,190  | 3,713  | 3,629  |
| Total ..          | 33,692 | 44,803 | 45,209 | 46,706 | 41,781 | 44,147 | 43,429 |

Total exports from the Netherlands in 1935 were slightly lighter than in 1934 on account of a big reduction in the takings of Germany and Denmark. Exports to Sweden and France, however, were comparatively heavy. It will be observed that although the quantity of bulbs imported into this country from the Netherlands in 1935 was substantially greater than in 1932, exports from the Netherlands to the United Kingdom by weight were smaller than in that year.

## THE CANADIAN FRUIT SEASON, 1934-35

### Apples

Shipments of Canadian apples to Europe in the 1934-35 season were equivalent to 5,667,000 boxes, a reduction of 4,444,000 boxes, or 44 per cent., in comparison with the record quantity shipped in the previous season, but an increase of 437,000 boxes as compared with shipments in the 1932-33 season. Shipments of barrelled apples, including baskets in terms of barrels, totalled 1,348,000 barrels, in comparison with 2,727,000 barrels in 1933-34, while those of boxed apples declined from 1,929,000 boxes to 1,623,000 boxes.

Table I shows total shipments of Canadian apples direct to Europe during the 1934-35 season and five previous seasons.

TABLE I.—*Shipments of Canadian Apples to Europe*

| Season.      | Barrels.  | Boxes.    | Total as Boxes. |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1929-30.. .. | 1,427,000 | 563,000   | 4,844,000       |
| 1930-31.. .. | 1,084,000 | 1,187,000 | 4,441,000       |
| 1931-32.. .. | 1,408,000 | 470,000   | 4,695,000       |
| 1932-33.. .. | 1,156,000 | 1,762,000 | 5,230,000       |
| 1933-34.. .. | 2,727,000 | 1,929,000 | 10,111,000      |
| 1934-35.. .. | 1,348,000 | 1,623,000 | 5,667,000       |

Shipments of apples from Nova Scotia were equivalent to 1,293,000 barrels, in comparison with 2,257,000 barrels in 1933-34 and an average of about 1,009,000 barrels in the five preceding seasons, while only 62,000 barrels were shipped from Ontario, as against the record total of 476,000 barrels exported from that province in 1933-34. Shipments to Europe from British Columbia also declined, amounting to 1,601,000 boxes compared with the previous season's total of 1,902,000 boxes. Details of the quantities shipped to Europe from each of the three chief exporting provinces during the past six seasons are given in Table II.

TABLE II.—*Shipments of Apples from Canadian Provinces to Europe*

| Season.    | Nova Scotia.      |                 | Ontario.          |                 | British Columbia. |
|------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
|            | Thousand barrels. | Thousand boxes. | Thousand barrels. | Thousand boxes. | Thousand boxes.   |
| 1929-30 .. | 1,332             | 1               | 95                | 2               | 560               |
| 1930-31 .. | 989               | 4               | 95                | 9               | 1,174             |
| 1931-32 .. | 1,193             | 16              | 215               | 5               | 449               |
| 1932-33 .. | 884               | 4               | 272               | 4               | 1,754             |
| 1933-34 .. | 2,256             | 4               | 469               | 21              | 1,902             |
| 1934-35 .. | 1,288             | 16              | 60                | 6               | 1,601             |

The revised final estimate of the commercial apple crop in Canada in 1934, published in February, 1936, is 12,771,000 boxes. This is 22 per cent. less than the record production of 16,420,000 boxes in 1933, but 7 per cent. more than the crop in 1932. Production in Nova Scotia, at 1,800,000 barrels, declined by 638,000 barrels as compared with the previous year's record crop, while production in Ontario, estimated at 510,000 barrels, was only half that of 1933; on the other hand, the British Columbian crop was heavy, production being estimated at 5,404,000 boxes, or 286,000 boxes more than the previous highest figure of 5,118,000 boxes in 1932.

Direct shipments to Europe in the 1934-35 season accounted for slightly more than 44 per cent. of the Canadian crop, in comparison with nearly 62 per cent. in the record 1933-34 season and an average of about 43 per cent. in the three preceding seasons. Shipments to Europe accounted for 72 per cent. of the production in Nova Scotia, as against 93 per cent. and 84 per cent. in the 1933-34 and 1932-33 seasons respectively. The proportions shipped from Ontario and British Columbia were also smaller than in the two previous seasons, the shipments from Ontario representing only 12 per cent. of the commercial crop in the province and those from British Columbia under 30 per cent.

Table III shows the proportion of the commercial crop shipped direct to Europe from the three exporting provinces and from Canada as a whole during each of the three seasons 1932-33 to 1934-35.

TABLE III.—*Proportions of Canadian Commercial Apple Crops shipped to Europe*

| Province.        | Unit.  | 1932-33.          |                       |           | 1933-34.          |                       |           | 1934-35.          |                       |           |
|------------------|--------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
|                  |        | Com-mercial crop. | Ship-ments to Europe. | Per cent. | Com-mercial crop. | Ship-ments to Europe. | Per cent. | Com-mercial crop. | Ship-ments to Europe. | Per cent. |
| Nova Scotia ..   | Barrel | 000               | 000                   | 84.0      | 000               | 000                   | 92.6      | 000               | 000                   | 71.8      |
| Ontario ..       | Barrel | 918               | 273                   | 29.7      | 1,069             | 476                   | 44.5      | 510               | 62                    | 12.2      |
| British Columbia | Box..  | 5,118             | 1,754                 | 34.3      | 4,815             | 1,902                 | 39.5      | 5,404             | 1,601                 | 29.6      |
| Total (a) ..     | Box..  | 11,931            | 5,230                 | 43.8      | 16,420            | 10,111                | 61.6      | 12,771            | 5,667                 | 44.4      |

(a) Including New Brunswick and Quebec.

Shipments of apples to Europe from Canada were lighter than in 1933-34 throughout the season. Table IV shows the quantities exported from each province month by month. The figures for Nova Scotia and Ontario include boxes in terms of barrels.

TABLE IV.—*Monthly Shipments of Canadian Apples to Europe*

| Month.          | 1933-34 Season. |              |                   | 1934-35 Season. |              |                   |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|
|                 | Nova Scotia.    | Ontario.     | British Columbia. | Nova Scotia.    | Ontario.     | British Columbia. |
|                 | 000 barrels.    | 000 barrels. | 000 boxes.        | 000 barrels.    | 000 barrels. | 000 boxes.        |
| August .. ..    | —               | 1            | —                 | —               | 2            | 14                |
| September .. .. | 281             | 69           | 118               | 117             | 9            | 203               |
| October .. ..   | 538             | 155          | 650               | 272             | 6            | 556               |
| November .. ..  | 489             | 68           | 621               | 186             | 10           | 438               |
| December .. ..  | 230             | 29           | 192               | 114             | 5            | 172               |
| January .. ..   | 398             | 60           | 245               | 261             | 12           | 153               |
| February .. ..  | 212             | 48           | 68                | 213             | 7            | 56                |
| March .. ..     | 108             | 40           | 8                 | 127             | 6            | 9                 |
| April .. ..     | 1               | 6            | —                 | 3               | 5            | —                 |
| Total ..        | 2,257           | 476          | 1,902             | 1,293           | 62           | 1,601             |

Of the 1,348,000 barrels and 1,623,000 boxes of Canadian apples shipped to Europe during the 1934-35 season, some 1,214,000 barrels and 1,602,000 boxes, or over 92 per cent., were sent to the United Kingdom. Shipments to the United Kingdom in the 1934-35 season, with those in previous seasons, are shown in the following table.

TABLE V.—*Shipments of Canadian Apples to the United Kingdom*

| Season.       | Barrels.  | Boxes.    | Total as Boxes. |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1929-30 .. .. | 1,333,000 | 539,000   | 4,538,000       |
| 1930-31 .. .. | 704,000   | 1,131,000 | 3,243,000       |
| 1931-32 .. .. | 1,270,000 | 428,000   | 4,238,000       |
| 1932-33 .. .. | 1,137,000 | 1,758,000 | 5,169,000       |
| 1933-34 .. .. | 2,365,000 | 1,926,000 | 9,021,000       |
| 1934-35 .. .. | 1,214,000 | 1,602,000 | 5,244,000       |

As in previous seasons, the bulk of the supplies of apples received from Canada were discharged at Liverpool, London and Glasgow, arrivals at these three ports accounting for about three-quarters of the total arrivals at all ports in the United Kingdom during the season. Table VI shows the approximate number of barrels and boxes landed at the different ports during the 1934-35 season.

TABLE VI.—*Arrivals of Canadian Apples at United Kingdom Ports, 1934-35 Season*

| Port.                     | Barrels. | Boxes.  | Total as Boxes. |
|---------------------------|----------|---------|-----------------|
| Liverpool .. ..           | 433,000  | 426,000 | 1,725,000       |
| London .. ..              | 284,000  | 338,000 | 1,190,000       |
| Glasgow .. ..             | 123,000  | 565,000 | 934,000         |
| Newcastle .. ..           | 117,000  | 62,000  | 413,000         |
| Manchester .. ..          | 104,000  | 27,000  | 339,000         |
| Bristol and Cardiff .. .. | 80,000   | 54,000  | 294,000         |
| Hull .. ..                | 63,000   | 51,000  | 240,000         |
| Southampton .. ..         | 1,000    | 49,000  | 52,000          |
| Other Ports .. ..         | —        | 11,000  | 11,000          |

Shipments direct to the Continent in the season under review accounted for about 134,000 barrels and 21,000 boxes, in comparison with about 362,000 barrels and 3,000 boxes in the 1933-34 season. In 1930-31 approximately 380,000 barrels and 56,000 boxes, or 27 per cent. of the total shipments to Europe, went to

Continental ports. In addition to these direct shipments a certain quantity of Canadian apples is shipped to the Continent via ports in the United States. No details are available regarding these shipments, but in most seasons they are insignificant as compared with the direct exports.

Total exports of apples from Canada to the Continent in 1934-35 and previous seasons, in terms of barrels, including both direct and indirect shipments, are shown in Table VII, which is compiled from figures published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE VII.—*Shipments of Canadian Apples to the Continent of Europe*

| Destination.      | 1931-32  | 1932-33  | 1933-34  | 1934-35  |
|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                   | Barrels. | Barrels. | Barrels. | Barrels. |
| Belgium .. ..     | 77,714   | 16,780   | 162,970  | 76,867   |
| Denmark .. ..     | 37,824   | 550      | 22,151   | 1,617    |
| France.. ..       | 30,639   | 3,476    | 1,408    | 16,971   |
| Germany .. ..     | 502      | 843      | 56,363   | 26,135   |
| Netherlands .. .. | 6,911    | 251      | 90,893   | 33,140   |
| Norway .. ..      | 1,827    | 1,231    | 482      | 252      |
| Poland .. ..      | —        | —        | —        | 1,960    |
| Sweden .. ..      | 16,638   | 7,043    | 10,816   | 4,691    |
| Switzerland .. .. | —        | 246      | —        | —        |
| Total .. ..       | 172,055  | 30,410   | 345,083  | 161,633  |

#### Pears and Plums

There was a decline in the exports of pears from Canada to the United Kingdom in the 1934-35 season, shipments totalling about 3,000 barrels and 44,000 boxes, as compared with 5,000 barrels and 77,000 boxes in the previous season and 5,000 barrels and 52,000 boxes in 1932-33. Shipments from British Columbia accounted for 34,000 boxes, as against 59,000 boxes in the previous season. Shipments of plums from Ontario were negligible, amounting to only 130 boxes, in comparison with 31,000 boxes in 1933-34 and 73,000 boxes in 1932-33.

#### THE NORTH AMERICAN APPLE SEASON, 1934-35

Aggregate oversea shipments of apples from Canada and the United States during the 1934-35 season, according to statistics published by the International Apple Association, were equivalent to about 13,645,000 boxes, in comparison with 21,924,000 boxes in the 1933-34 season and the record total of 23,400,000 boxes in 1930-31. These figures relate to the period up to the end of April only, but exports from the beginning of May to the end of the season are comparatively unimportant. Shipments of barrelled apples totalled 2,128,000 barrels, a decline of about 45 per cent. as compared with the quantity shipped in the previous season, while shipments of boxed apples, amounting to 7,261,000 boxes, showed a reduction of about 30 per cent. The aggregate oversea shipments accounted for nearly 16 per cent. of the combined estimated commercial apple crops of Canada and the United States.

Table I shows aggregate oversea shipments of apples from North America during recent seasons together with the latest estimate of commercial production. In this table, and in other tables, baskets are included with barrels at the rate of three baskets to one barrel.

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

| Season.       | Commercial Apple Crop as Boxes. | Barrels.   | Boxes.     | Total as Boxes. |
|---------------|---------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
|               | Thousands.                      | Thousands. | Thousands. | Thousands.      |
| 1929-30 .. .. | 98,349                          | 2,827      | 5,742      | 14,223          |
| 1930-31 .. .. | 110,821                         | 3,718      | 12,246     | 23,400          |
| 1931-32 .. .. | 115,115                         | 4,140      | 9,142      | 21,562          |
| 1932-33 .. .. | 96,750                          | 2,783      | 9,986      | 18,335          |
| 1933-34 .. .. | 91,381                          | 3,867      | 10,323     | 21,924          |
| 1934-35 .. .. | 86,304                          | 2,128      | 7,261      | 13,645          |

Shipments to South America, the Far East and other countries outside Europe, included in the above figures, accounted in 1934-35 for some 21,000 barrels and 790,000 boxes, which together are equivalent to about 853,000 boxes. This compares with 48,000 barrels and 650,000 boxes, equivalent to 794,000 boxes, in the 1933-34 season. In the 1929-30 and 1930-31 seasons the total shipments from North America to non-European countries were both equivalent to approximately 1,200,000 boxes.

Shipments of barrelled apples to Europe both from Canada and the United States were much lighter than in the 1933-34 season. This decline reflects the marked reduction in the size of the commercial crops in the eastern areas of both countries. On the other hand, although the crops in British Columbia and in the box area of the United States were considerably heavier than in the previous season, shipments of boxed apples to Europe from Canada and the United States also declined. Including barrels in terms of boxes, aggregate shipments of Canadian apples to Europe during the season amounted to 5,667,000 boxes, a reduction of about 4,400,000 boxes, while shipments of United States apples totalled 7,125,000 boxes, a decline of 3,900,000 boxes.

In Table II are shown shipments of Canadian and United States apples to Europe during the 1934-35 season and five previous seasons.

TABLE II.—*Shipments of Apples from Canada and the United States to Europe*

| Source.                          | 1929-30. | 1930-31. | 1931-32. | 1932-33. | 1933-34. | 1934-35. |
|----------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <i>Canada—</i>                   | 000      | 000      | 000      | 000      | 000      | 000      |
| Barrels .. .. .                  | 1,427    | 1,085    | 1,408    | 1,156    | 2,727    | 1,348    |
| Boxes .. .. .                    | 562      | 1,187    | 470      | 1,762    | 1,929    | 1,623    |
| Total as boxes ..                | 4,843    | 4,441    | 4,694    | 5,230    | 10,111   | 5,667    |
| <i>United States—</i>            |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| Barrels .. .. .                  | 1,235    | 2,491    | 2,724    | 1,603    | 1,092    | 759      |
| Boxes .. .. .                    | 4,426    | 10,300   | 8,117    | 7,743    | 7,744    | 4,848    |
| Total as boxes ..                | 8,131    | 17,774   | 16,289   | 12,552   | 11,019   | 7,125    |
| <i>Canada and United States—</i> |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| Barrels .. .. .                  | 2,662    | 3,576    | 4,132    | 2,759    | 3,819    | 2,107    |
| Boxes .. .. .                    | 4,988    | 11,487   | 8,587    | 9,505    | 9,673    | 6,471    |
| Total as boxes ..                | 12,974   | 22,215   | 20,983   | 17,782   | 21,130   | 12,792   |

Production in Canada and shipments of Canadian apples to Europe have already been dealt with in the review of the Canadian Fruit Season. In the United States, the commercial crop was about the same as in the 1933-34 season; there was a substantial improvement in the crop in the box area, but this was counter-balanced by a further decline in production in the barrel area. A larger proportion of the crop in the barrel area goes into domestic consumption than in the case of the box area crop and, as might be expected from the decreased production, only 6·1 per cent. of the barrel area crop was shipped to Europe, as against 7·5 per cent. in 1933-34 and 10·2 per cent. in 1932-33. On the other hand, as previously stated, in spite of heavier production in the box area, shipment of boxed apples to Europe declined, accounting for only 13·4 per cent. of the crop, in comparison with 24·7 per cent. in 1933-34. The estimated commercial production in the different areas of Canada and the United States, and the shipments to Europe from these areas, during the 1934-35 season and two previous seasons are shown in the following table.

TABLE III.—*Proportions of Commercial Apple Crops shipped to Europe*

| Region.               | Unit.  | 1932-33.                 |                                 |              | 1933-34.                 |                                 |              | 1934-35.                 |                                 |              |
|-----------------------|--------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
|                       |        | Com-<br>mercial<br>Crop. | Ship-<br>ments<br>to<br>Europe. | Per<br>cent. | Com-<br>mercial<br>Crop. | Ship-<br>ments<br>to<br>Europe. | Per<br>cent. | Com-<br>mercial<br>Crop. | Ship-<br>ments<br>to<br>Europe. | Per<br>cent. |
| <i>Canada.</i>        |        |                          |                                 |              |                          |                                 |              |                          |                                 |              |
| Nova Scotia ..        | Barrel | 000<br>1,055             | 000<br>885                      | 84.0         | 000<br>2,438             | 000<br>2,257                    | 92.6         | 000<br>1,800             | 000<br>1,293                    | 71.8         |
| Ontario.. ..          | Barrel | 918                      | 273                             | 29.7         | 1,069                    | 476                             | 44.5         | 510                      | 62                              | 12.2         |
| British Columbia      | Box    | 5,118                    | 1,754                           | 34.3         | 4,815                    | 1,902                           | 39.5         | 5,404                    | 1,601                           | 29.6         |
| Total (a) ..          | Box    | 11,931                   | 5,230                           | 43.8         | 16,420                   | 10,111                          | 61.6         | 12,771                   | 5,667                           | 44.4         |
| <i>United States.</i> |        |                          |                                 |              |                          |                                 |              |                          |                                 |              |
| Barrel area ..        | Barrel | 15,645                   | 1,603                           | 10.2         | 14,557                   | 1,092                           | 7.5          | 12,455                   | 759                             | 6.1          |
| Box area ..           | Box    | 38,640                   | 7,743                           | 20.0         | 31,290                   | 7,744                           | 24.7         | 36,168                   | 4,848                           | 13.4         |
| Total ..              | Box    | 85,575                   | 12,552                          | 14.7         | 74,961                   | 11,019                          | 14.7         | 73,533                   | 7,125                           | 9.7          |

(a) Including Quebec and New Brunswick.

The decline in shipments from North America to Europe in the season under review applied both to the United Kingdom and the Continent, but the decline was relatively much greater in the case of the latter and the proportion taken by the United Kingdom was 68 per cent., as compared with 59 per cent. in the previous season. This is the highest proportion since 1929-30 when the United Kingdom's share was 78 per cent. This country took 78 per cent. of the barrelled apples shipped to Europe and 58 per cent. of the boxed apples. The bulk of the shipments to the Continent consisted of United States fruit.

In Table IV are shown the quantities of apples shipped from North America to the United Kingdom and to the Continent.

TABLE IV.—*Distribution of Apple Shipments from Canada and the United States to Europe as between the United Kingdom and the Continent*

| Season.    | To United Kingdom. |              |                    |           | To Continent. |              |                    |           |
|------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------|
|            | Barrels.           | Boxes.       | Total as<br>Boxes. | Per cent. | Barrels.      | Boxes.       | Total as<br>Boxes. | Per cent. |
| 1929-30 .. | 000<br>2,335       | 000<br>3,145 | 000<br>10,150      | 78        | 000<br>327    | 000<br>1,843 | 000<br>2,824       | 22        |
| 1930-31 .. | 1,727              | 5,221        | 10,402             | 47        | 1,849         | 6,266        | 11,813             | 53        |
| 1931-32 .. | 3,124              | 3,988        | 13,359             | 64        | 1,008         | 4,599        | 7,624              | 36        |
| 1932-33 .. | 2,134              | 4,263        | 10,665             | 60        | 625           | 5,242        | 7,117              | 40        |
| 1933-34 .. | 2,745              | 4,150        | 12,385             | 59        | 1,074         | 5,523        | 8,745              | 41        |
| 1934-35 .. | 1,654              | 3,761        | 8,723              | 68        | 455           | 2,711        | 4,076              | 32        |

Of the total shipments of barrelled apples to the United Kingdom from North America during the 1934-35 season about 73 per cent. consisted of Canadian fruit, in comparison with 86 per cent. in 1933-34, while Canadian boxed apples accounted for nearly 43 per cent. of the total shipments of boxed apples to this country, as against over 46 per cent. in the previous season. Of the aggregate volume of barrelled and boxed apples combined, Canada furnished about 60 per cent. compared with 73 per cent. in 1933-34 and an average of 34 per cent. in the five preceding seasons.

Table V shows shipments of Canadian and United States barrelled and boxed apples to the United Kingdom.

TABLE V.—*Shipments of Apples from Canada and the United States to the United Kingdom*

| Season.       | Barrels.  |                |        | Boxes.    |                |        |
|---------------|-----------|----------------|--------|-----------|----------------|--------|
|               | Canadian. | United States. | Total. | Canadian. | United States. | Total. |
|               | 000       | 000            | 000    | 000       | 000            | 000    |
| 1929-30 .. .. | 1,333     | 1,002          | 2,335  | 539       | 2,606          | 3,145  |
| 1930-31 .. .. | 704       | 1,023          | 1,727  | 1,131     | 4,090          | 5,221  |
| 1931-32 .. .. | 1,270     | 1,854          | 3,124  | 428       | 3,560          | 3,988  |
| 1932-33 .. .. | 1,137     | 997            | 2,134  | 1,758     | 2,505          | 4,263  |
| 1933-34 .. .. | 2,365     | 380            | 2,745  | 1,926     | 2,224          | 4,150  |
| 1934-35 .. .. | 1,214     | 440            | 1,654  | 1,602     | 2,159          | 3,761  |

The following table shows arrivals of Canadian and United States barrelled and boxed apples at United Kingdom ports in four-weekly periods from the end of August to the beginning of May in the 1933-34 and 1934-35 seasons. This period covers the whole of the arrivals from Canada, but does not include the early shipments from the United States.

TABLE VI.—*Arrivals of Canadian and United States Apples at United Kingdom Ports*

| Period.                        | 1933-34 Season. |                |         |                | 1934-35 Season. |                |         |                |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------|----------------|
|                                | Barrels.        |                | Boxes.  |                | Barrels.        |                | Boxes.  |                |
|                                | Canada.         | United States. | Canada. | United States. | Canada.         | United States. | Canada. | United States. |
| Four weeks ended—              | 000.            | 000.           | 000.    | 000.           | 000.            | 000.           | 000.    | 000.           |
| September 25 ..                | 93              | 12             | 12      | 169            | 42              | 47             | 60      | 139            |
| October 23 ..                  | 626             | 94             | 306     | 101            | 166             | 61             | 345     | 106            |
| November 20 ..                 | 505             | 59             | 552     | 86             | 233             | 90             | 338     | 122            |
| December 18..                  | 346             | 41             | 428     | 264            | 166             | 29             | 334     | 235            |
| January 15..                   | 179             | 18             | 212     | 173            | 143             | 34             | 194     | 131            |
| February 12 ..                 | 263             | 62             | 152     | 254            | 229             | 86             | 206     | 393            |
| March 12 ..                    | 228             | 49             | 222     | 431            | 125             | 39             | 70      | 346            |
| April 9 ..                     | 110             | 46             | 66      | 413            | 93              | 33             | 36      | 442            |
| May 7 ..                       | 7               | 11             | —       | 89             | 8               | 8              | —       | 67             |
| Total (August 29-<br>May 7) .. | 2,357           | 392            | 1,950   | 1,980          | 1,205           | 427            | 1,583   | 1,981          |

### THE SOUTH AFRICAN DECIDUOUS FRUIT SEASON, 1934-35

Shipments of deciduous fruit to the United Kingdom from South Africa in the 1934-35 season totalled about 3,270,000 packages, a reduction of over 370,000 packages in comparison with the record quantity shipped to this country in the previous season, but an increase of 230,000 packages compared with shipments in the 1932-33 season. A direct comparison of total exports from season to season, however, cannot be made from shipments in terms of packages on account of the increasing substitution of bushel boxes for trays in the transport of pears. Actually on a tonnage basis shipments of fruit during the season were only slightly lighter than in the record 1933-34 season.

The number of packages of the different kinds of deciduous fruit shipped from South Africa to the United Kingdom in the 1934-35 season, with those of previous seasons for comparison, are shown in the following table.

TABLE I.—Shipments of Deciduous Fruit from South Africa to the United Kingdom

| Fruit.                 | 1929-30.  | 1930-31.  | 1931-32.   | 1932-33.   | 1933-34.   | 1934-35.   |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                        | Packages. | Packages. | Packages.  | Packages.  | Packages.  | Packages.  |
| Apples.. ..            | 8,541     | 33,852    | 43,983     | 76,132     | 105,061    | 71,422     |
| Apricots .. ..         | 6,318     | 7,765     | 4,124      | 27,259     | 36,076     | 61,707     |
| Avocado Pears .. ..    | 16        | 29        | 63         | 120        | 438        | 469        |
| Cherries .. ..         | 370       | —         | —          | 691        | —          | 276        |
| Grapes .. ..           | 521,882   | 652,111   | 748,311    | 1,110,989  | 1,318,664  | 1,471,889  |
| Grenadillas .. ..      | 331       | 380       | 378        | 2,991      | 146        | 336        |
| Litchies .. ..         | 50        | 413       | 812        | 2,492      | 3,229      | 8,169      |
| Mangoes .. ..          | 879       | 715       | 595        | 4,907      | 1,083      | 1,129      |
| Melons .. ..           | 1,126     | 5,826     | 5,353      | 10,074     | 4,819      | 3,234      |
| Nectarines .. ..       | 49,090    | 41,193    | 51,332     | 58,938     | 91,873     | 38,445     |
| Peaches .. ..          | 421,831   | 329,375   | 491,208    | 470,074    | 691,039    | 325,544    |
| Pears .. ..            | 992,235   | 302,545   | (a)486,289 | (b)596,081 | (c)621,558 | (d)668,039 |
| Persimmons .. ..       | 782       | 325       | 680        | 638        | 691        | 1,080      |
| Plums and Prunes .. .. | 437,486   | 454,552   | 477,728    | 677,192    | 766,943    | 617,621    |
| Pomegranates .. ..     | 40        | 100       | 134        | 84         | 95         | 40         |
| Quinces .. ..          | 237       | 329       | 56         | 222        | 560        | 174        |
| Other kinds .. ..      | 10        | 20        | 50         | 304        | 74         | 28         |
| Total .. ..            | 2,441,224 | 1,829,530 | 2,311,096  | 3,039,238  | 3,642,349  | 3,269,602  |

(a) Includes 203,000 bushel boxes.

(b) Includes 264,000 bushel boxes.

(c) Includes 338,000 bushel boxes.

(d) Includes 433,000 bushel boxes.

Shipments of grapes, pears, apricots, persimmons, avocado pears, mangoes, grenadillas and cherries were all heavier than in the 1933-34 season and, with the exception of the three last named, which are of minor importance, the quantities of these fruits shipped were heavier than in any previous season. These increases were offset, however, by a big reduction in shipments of peaches, nectarines, plums and apples.

*Grapes.*—Shipments of grapes to the United Kingdom reached the record total of nearly 1,472,000 packages, an increase of 153,000 packages in comparison with shipments in the previous season and of 361,000 packages compared with 1932-33. Shipments in January were lighter than in the 1933-34 season, but there was a marked increase in February and from that time onwards shipments were heavy. The two main varieties exported were Waltham Cross and Barlinka, aggregate shipments of which amounted to about 640,000 packages. The next most important varieties, accounting for about 450,000 packages, were Red and White Hanepoot, Almeria and Alphonse Laval. Competitive supplies during the season, extending from February to June, were somewhat lighter than in the previous season. Arrivals of grapes from Argentina totalled 60,000 boxes, about the same quantity as in each of the two previous seasons, but there was a reduction in supplies from Australia and also of hothouse grapes from Belgium.

*Pears.*—In terms of packages shipments of pears to the United Kingdom were smaller than in the 1927-28 and 1929-30 seasons, but the actual volume of fruit exported was the largest shipped so far on account of the increased number of bushel boxes. The total of 668,000 packages included 433,000 bushel boxes, or 95,000 bushel boxes more than were shipped in the 1933-34 season. The quantities shipped in January and February were about the same as in the previous season, but shipments in March were heavier. Bon Chretien pears accounted for about one-third of the total shipments, the next most important varieties, which together accounted for the same proportion, being Beurre Bosc, Winter Nelis and Keiffer. The increased supplies met with more competition than in the previous season, arrivals from Australia, the United States and Argentina during the time the South African fruit was on the market all being substantially heavier than in the previous season.

*Plums.*—Shipments of plums and prunes, which established a new record with 767,000 packages in the 1933-34 season, declined by nearly 150,000 packages, or over 19 per cent. Shipments in December were much lighter than in the 1933-34 season, but they were heavy in January and February. Kelsey and Santa Rosa plums were the principal varieties shipped, accounting for about 220,000 packages



and 130,000 packages respectively. Shipments of fresh prunes, totalling about 50,000 packages, were slightly heavier than in 1933-34. Competition with plums from other sources was confined to unimportant supplies from Australia and Argentina.

*Peaches and nectarines.*—Shipments of peaches and nectarines, amounting to 364,000 packages, were less than half those of the previous season and were lighter than in any season since 1927-28. The Peregrine and Elberta varieties accounted for about half of the peaches exported, the nectarines being mainly of the Gold Mine variety.

*Other fruits.*—There was a further expansion in shipments of apricots, exports to the United Kingdom totalling nearly 62,000 packages, or 71 per cent. more than in the 1933-34 season. Shipments of apples, amounting to 71,000 packages, were lighter than in either of the two previous seasons, but considerably heavier than in earlier years. Exports of litchies, which have increased rapidly in recent seasons, created a new record, totalling over 8,000 packages as against rather more than 3,000 packages in 1933-34. Shipments of persimmons and avocado pears also showed further increases, but supplies of melons were lighter.

Table II shows the quantities of grapes, pears, plums and prunes, and peaches and nectarines, shipped to the United Kingdom each month during the 1933-34 and 1934-35 seasons.

TABLE II.—*Monthly Shipments of Fruit from South Africa to the United Kingdom* (Thousand packages.)

| Month.         | Grapes.  |          | Pears.   |          | Plums and Prunes. |          | Peaches and Nectarines. |          |
|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------|----------|-------------------------|----------|
|                | 1933-34. | 1934-35. | 1933-34. | 1934-35. | 1933-34.          | 1934-35. | 1933-34.                | 1934-35. |
| November .. .. | —        | —        | —        | —        | 1                 | (a)      | 1                       | 2        |
| December .. .. | (a)      | —        | 1        | (a)      | 219               | 94       | 231                     | 53       |
| January .. ..  | 87       | 31       | 143      | 152      | 290               | 292      | 412                     | 228      |
| February .. .. | 398      | 484      | 294      | 277      | 248               | 209      | 139                     | 80       |
| March .. ..    | 489      | 473      | 173      | 187      | 9                 | 23       | (a)                     | 1        |
| April .. ..    | 240      | 334      | 11       | 52       | —                 | —        | —                       | —        |
| May .. ..      | 99       | 148      | (a)      | (a)      | —                 | —        | —                       | —        |
| June .. ..     | 6        | 2        | —        | —        | —                 | —        | —                       | —        |
| Total .. ..    | 1,319    | 1,472    | 622      | 668      | 767               | 618      | 783                     | 364      |

(a) Less than 500 packages.

## THE AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND DECIDUOUS FRUIT SEASON, 1935

### Apples

In 1935 measures were again taken by the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council, in co-operation with the Export Control Board of New Zealand, to regulate the extent of the export of apples to the United Kingdom, but no restrictions, other than those relating to the number and sizes of the varieties, were placed on exports to the Continent. Exports to the United Kingdom were limited to about 4½ million boxes exclusive of shipments in February. In addition, regulations were provided for the colour grading of apples for export and the "plain" grade was eliminated.

Aggregate shipments of apples to Europe from Australia and New Zealand during the season totalled 4,977,000 boxes, in comparison with 6,218,000 boxes in the previous season and 6,756,000 boxes in the record season of 1933. Shipments from Australia, amounting to 4,150,000 boxes, over 83 per cent. of the total, showed a reduction of 709,000 boxes, or nearly 15 per cent., as compared with those of the previous season, while supplies from New Zealand, at 827,000 boxes, declined by 532,000 boxes, or as much as 39 per cent. Total shipments to the United Kingdom during the season amounted to 4,508,000 boxes, a reduction of 335,000 boxes in comparison with those of 1934 and of 1,516,000 boxes as compared with 1933.

Shipments from Australia to the United Kingdom were somewhat heavier than in the previous season, but there was a considerable decrease in supplies from New Zealand. Shipments to the Continent were lighter than in any year since 1927, totalling only 469,000 boxes as against 1,375,000 boxes in the 1934 season. Shipments to the Continent accounted for 381,000 boxes, or 9 per cent. of the total Australian shipments to Europe, in comparison with 1,179,000 boxes (24 per cent.) in the previous season, while exports from New Zealand to the Continent amounted to 88,000 boxes, representing 11 per cent. of the New Zealand shipments to Europe as against 196,000 boxes (14 per cent.) in 1934.

Shipments of apples from Tasmania, totalling 2,413,000 boxes, showed a further decline, but accounted for 58 per cent. of the total Australian shipments in comparison with the previous season's 61 per cent. Supplies from Victoria and South Australia, amounting to 523,000 boxes and 247,000 boxes respectively, were also much lighter than in 1934, but there were increased shipments from Western Australia and New South Wales. Shipments from Western Australia totalled 776,000 boxes, an increase of 218,000 boxes over the previous season's shipments, while those from New South Wales increased from 70,000 boxes to 175,000 boxes. Western Australia provided nearly half of the apples exported from Australia to the Continent.

Table I shows shipments of apples to Europe from Australia and New Zealand in 1935 and the six previous seasons, the figures given including all packages converted to an equivalent number of bushel boxes. Fruit transhipped at British ports is included in the Continental totals.

TABLE I.—*Shipment of Australian and New Zealand Apples to Europe*

| Whence consigned.                           | 1929.         | 1930.         | 1931.         | 1932.         | 1933.         | 1934.         | 1935.         |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <i>To United Kingdom—</i>                   | 000<br>boxes. | 000<br>boxes. | 000<br>boxes. | 000<br>boxes. | 000<br>boxes. | 000<br>boxes. | 000<br>boxes. |
| Tasmania .. ..                              | 624           | 2,176         | 1,893         | 3,067         | 2,856         | 2,460         | 2,342         |
| Victoria .. ..                              | 2             | 638           | 250           | 129           | 1,307         | 564           | 472           |
| Western Australia ..                        | 170           | 48            | 231           | 488           | 303           | 265           | 593           |
| South Australia ..                          | —             | 284           | 17            | 323           | 185           | 300           | 192           |
| New South Wales ..                          | 1             | 49            | 36            | —             | 299           | 62            | 166           |
| Queensland .. ..                            | —             | —             | —             | 1             | 13            | 29            | 4             |
| Total Australia ..                          | 797           | 3,195         | 2,427         | 4,008         | 4,963         | 3,680         | 3,769         |
| New Zealand .. ..                           | 640           | 938           | 755           | 1,292         | 1,061         | 1,163         | 739           |
| Total .. ..                                 | 1,437         | 4,133         | 3,182         | 5,300         | 6,024         | 4,843         | 4,508         |
| <i>To Continent—</i>                        |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| Tasmania .. ..                              | 244           | 488           | 410           | 151           | 230           | 494           | 71            |
| Victoria .. ..                              | —             | 235           | 95            | —             | 138           | 160           | 51            |
| Western Australia ..                        | 434           | 277           | 213           | 200           | 187           | 293           | 183           |
| South Australia ..                          | 2             | 123           | —             | 93            | 40            | 220           | 66            |
| New South Wales ..                          | —             | —             | —             | —             | 7             | 8             | 9             |
| Queensland .. ..                            | —             | —             | —             | —             | 2             | 4             | 1             |
| Total Australia ..                          | 680           | 1,123         | 718           | 444           | 604           | 1,179         | 381           |
| New Zealand .. ..                           | 110           | 167           | 380           | 154           | 128           | 196           | 88            |
| Total .. ..                                 | 790           | 1,290         | 1,098         | 598           | 732           | 1,375         | 469           |
| <i>To United Kingdom and<br/>Continent—</i> |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| Tasmania .. ..                              | 868           | 2,664         | 2,303         | 3,218         | 3,086         | 2,954         | 2,413         |
| Victoria .. ..                              | 2             | 873           | 345           | 129           | 1,445         | 724           | 523           |
| Western Australia ..                        | 604           | 325           | 444           | 688           | 490           | 558           | 776           |
| South Australia ..                          | 2             | 407           | 17            | 416           | 225           | 520           | 258           |
| New South Wales ..                          | 1             | 49            | 36            | —             | 306           | 70            | 175           |
| Queensland .. ..                            | —             | —             | —             | 1             | 15            | 33            | 5             |
| Total Australia ..                          | 1,477         | 4,318         | 3,145         | 4,452         | 5,567         | 4,859         | 4,150         |
| New Zealand .. ..                           | 750           | 1,105         | 1,135         | 1,446         | 1,189         | 1,359         | 827           |
| Total .. ..                                 | 2,227         | 5,423         | 4,280         | 5,898         | 6,756         | 6,218         | 4,977         |

Table II shows the ports of arrival in Europe of Australian and New Zealand apples in 1935 and the two previous seasons, the quantities transhipped from one port to another being included under the port of final destination. London took 2,368,000 boxes of the apples from Australia, representing 63 per cent. of the total for the United Kingdom, the same proportion as in 1934, while shipments to Liverpool and Hull, amounting to 717,000 boxes and 443,000 boxes, accounted for 19 per cent. and 12 per cent. respectively. London and Liverpool took the largest share of the supplies from each of the six States and Hull was the third most important port of entry except as regards Western Australia, a larger proportion of whose shipments went to Glasgow. Hamburg and Stockholm again received the heaviest supplies of Australian apples on the Continent, but shipments to Hamburg totalled only 204,000 boxes as against 892,000 boxes in 1934. Of New Zealand's apple shipments to the United Kingdom, 534,000 boxes came to London, or 72 per cent. of the total compared with 64 per cent. in 1934. Liverpool took 80,000 boxes, only half the quantity received in the two previous seasons. There were no shipments of New Zealand apples to Hamburg, shipments being confined to Bremerhaven (Bremen), Antwerp and the Hook of Holland. In 1934 Hamburg took half of the supplies sent to the Continent.

TABLE II.—*Ports of Arrival in Europe of Australian and New Zealand Apples*

| Port.                   | Australia.    |               |               | New Zealand.  |               |               |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                         | 1933.         | 1934.         | 1935.         | 1933.         | 1934.         | 1935.         |
|                         | 000<br>boxes. | 000<br>boxes. | 000<br>boxes. | 000<br>boxes. | 000<br>boxes. | 000<br>boxes. |
| <i>United Kingdom—</i>  |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| London .. .. .          | 3,035         | 2,310         | 2,368         | 620           | 747           | 534           |
| Liverpool .. .. .       | 1,062         | 787           | 717           | 160           | 160           | 80            |
| Hull .. .. .            | 599           | 407           | 443           | —             | —             | —             |
| Glasgow .. .. .         | 229           | 142           | 178           | 61            | 86            | 47            |
| Manchester .. .. .      | 26            | 23            | 30            | 110           | 96            | 40            |
| Southampton .. .. .     | —             | 1             | 10            | 97            | 54            | 31            |
| Avonmouth .. .. .       | 12            | 10            | 23            | 13            | 20            | 7             |
| Total .. .. .           | 4,963         | 3,680         | 3,769         | 1,061         | 1,163         | 739           |
| <i>Continent—</i>       |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| Hamburg .. .. .         | 468           | 892           | 204           | 36            | 98            | —             |
| Bremen .. .. .          | 13            | 54            | —             | —             | —             | 30            |
| Rotterdam .. .. .       | 54            | 66            | 30            | —             | —             | —             |
| Hook of Holland .. .. . | —             | 63            | 11            | 54            | 94            | 32            |
| Antwerp .. .. .         | —             | 8             | 36            | —             | —             | 26            |
| Dunkirk .. .. .         | 13            | —             | —             | —             | —             | —             |
| Stockholm .. .. .       | 56            | 96            | 100           | 38            | 3             | —             |
| Copenhagen .. .. .      | —             | —             | —             | —             | 1             | —             |
| Total .. .. .           | 604           | 1,179         | 381           | 128           | 196           | 88            |

The Australian season in 1935 covered the same period as in the previous year, but the New Zealand season was somewhat shorter, the final shipment from New Zealand reaching this country in the middle of July, about a fortnight earlier than in 1934. Arrivals from Australia at the beginning of the season were lighter than in the previous year, but supplies increased considerably in May, arrivals in that month totalling 1,467,000 boxes, or nearly 280,000 boxes more than in May, 1934. In June, which is usually the peak month, there was a marked decline, but arrivals in July, mainly from Tasmania and Western Australia, were comparatively heavy. The supplies from New Zealand were on a lighter scale than in 1934 throughout the season, April and May being the only months in which arrivals were at about the same level as in the previous season.

Monthly arrivals of apples at United Kingdom ports from Australia and New Zealand, and those from the United States and Canada, during the 1934 and 1935 seasons are given in Table III. As shown in this table, although supplies from the United States in July and August were heavy, total arrivals from the United States and Canada during the 1935 season were lighter than in 1934.

TABLE III.—*Monthly Arrivals of Apples at United Kingdom Ports*

| Month.    | 1934 Season. |              |                    |            | 1935 Season. |              |                    |            |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|------------|
|           | Australia.   | New Zealand. | U.S.A. and Canada. | Total.     | Australia.   | New Zealand. | U.S.A. and Canada. | Total.     |
|           | 000 boxes.   | 000 boxes.   | 000 boxes.<br>(a)  | 000 boxes. | 000 boxes.   | 000 boxes.   | 000 boxes.<br>(a)  | 000 boxes. |
| March ..  | 91           | 21           | 1,356              | 1,468      | 32           | 8            | 1,205              | 1,245      |
| April ..  | 804          | 240          | 322                | 1,366      | 722          | 186          | 257                | 1,165      |
| May ..    | 1,189        | 327          | 17                 | 1,533      | 1,467        | 315          | 18                 | 1,800      |
| June ..   | 1,230        | 401          | —                  | 1,631      | 963          | 179          | —                  | 1,142      |
| July ..   | 305          | 164          | 15                 | 484        | 582          | 51           | 36                 | 669        |
| August .. | 61           | 10           | 84                 | 155        | 3            | —            | 192                | 195        |
| Total     | 3,680        | 1,163        | 1,794              | 6,637      | 3,769        | 739          | 1,708              | 6,216      |

(a) Including barrels and baskets in terms of boxes.

### Pears

Whereas exports of apples in 1935 were light, shipments of pears from Australia and New Zealand were comparatively heavy, aggregate dispatches to Europe during the season being equivalent to 663,000 bushel boxes, in comparison with 494,000 boxes in the previous season and the record quantity of 750,000 boxes in 1933. As compared with the previous season there was a considerable increase in shipments from Victoria and Tasmania, but supplies from the other States and from New Zealand were somewhat lighter. As in previous seasons, practically the whole of the exports to Europe came to the United Kingdom, shipments to this country accounting for all except about 3,000 boxes from Western Australia which went mainly to Stockholm.

Table IV shows shipments of pears to Europe from Australia and New Zealand in 1935 with comparative figures for previous seasons. All packages are included in terms of bushel boxes.

TABLE IV.—*Shipments of Australian and New Zealand Pears to Europe*

| Whence consigned.                       | 1929.      | 1930.      | 1931.      | 1932.      | 1933.      | 1934.      | 1935.      |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|   | 000 boxes. | 000 boxes. | 000 boxes. | 000 boxes. | 000 boxes. | 000 boxes. | 000 boxes. |
| <i>To United Kingdom—</i>               |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| Tasmania .. ..                          | 98         | 91         | 94         | 86         | 142        | 69         | 157        |
| Victoria .. ..                          | 38         | 139        | 200        | 128        | 363        | 208        | 316        |
| Western Australia .. ..                 | 32         | 7          | 20         | 45         | 41         | 30         | 26         |
| South Australia .. ..                   | 3          | 11         | 3          | 8          | 10         | 25         | 26         |
| New South Wales .. ..                   | 10         | 6          | 4          | —          | 38         | 25         | 14         |
| Total Australia .. ..                   | 181        | 254        | 321        | 267        | 594        | 357        | 539        |
| New Zealand .. ..                       | 47         | 43         | 45         | 76         | 111        | 105        | 121        |
| Total .. ..                             | 228        | 297        | 366        | 343        | 705        | 462        | 660        |
| <i>To Continent—</i>                    |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| Tasmania .. ..                          | 3          | 7          | 12         | 2          | 14         | 7          | —          |
| Victoria .. ..                          | —          | —          | 12         | —          | 11         | —          | —          |
| Western Australia .. ..                 | 6          | 8          | —          | 4          | 4          | 4          | 3          |
| South Australia .. ..                   | —          | 6          | —          | —          | —          | —          | —          |
| Total Australia .. ..                   | 9          | 21         | 24         | 6          | 29         | 11         | 3          |
| New Zealand .. ..                       | 7          | 13         | 10         | 17         | 16         | 21         | —          |
| Total .. ..                             | 16         | 34         | 34         | 23         | 45         | 32         | 3          |
| <i>To United Kingdom and Continent—</i> |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| Tasmania .. ..                          | 101        | 98         | 106        | 88         | 156        | 76         | 157        |
| Victoria .. ..                          | 38         | 139        | 212        | 128        | 374        | 208        | 316        |
| Western Australia .. ..                 | 38         | 15         | 20         | 49         | 45         | 34         | 29         |
| South Australia .. ..                   | 3          | 17         | 3          | 8          | 10         | 25         | 26         |
| New South Wales .. ..                   | 10         | 6          | 4          | —          | 38         | 25         | 14         |
| Total Australia .. ..                   | 190        | 275        | 345        | 273        | 623        | 368        | 542        |
| New Zealand .. ..                       | 54         | 56         | 55         | 93         | 127        | 126        | 121        |
| Total .. ..                             | 244        | 331        | 400        | 366        | 750        | 494        | 663        |

All the pears from New Zealand and the bulk of those from Australia were discharged at London, the only other ports of destination in the United Kingdom being Liverpool and Hull. As in 1934, the heaviest shipments of pears arrived in April and May, the supplies during these two months accounting for about three-quarters of the total quantity.

### Plums and Grapes

Shipments of plums from Australia to Europe were equivalent to about 9,000 boxes, in comparison with 5,000 boxes in 1934, but there was a further decline in shipments of Australian grapes, the total supplies being equivalent to only 5,000 boxes, as against 11,000 boxes in the previous season and 18,000 boxes in 1933. All the plums and grapes, with the exception of a small consignment to Germany, came to the United Kingdom.

### THE PALESTINE CITRUS FRUIT SEASON, 1934-35

Exports of citrus fruit from Palestine in the 1934-35 season showed a further big increase and amounted to over 7½ million boxes, or 1¾ million boxes more than the previous record total of 5½ million boxes in the 1933-34 season. Shipments of oranges, totalling 6½ million boxes, increased by 1½ million boxes. Exports of grapefruit have expanded remarkably in the last few years. In 1929-30 only 12,000 boxes were shipped. The 1934-35 figure of over ¾ million boxes was nearly twice as big as that of the previous season, three times as big as in 1932-33 and seven times bigger than in 1931-32. Shipments of lemons continue to show an increase, but are still of minor importance. As in past seasons, the United Kingdom was the principal market, shipments to this country accounting for 70 per cent. of the oranges exported and 85 per cent. of the grapefruit.

Table I shows shipments of citrus fruit from Palestine in the 1934-35 season with those of the previous five seasons for comparison.

TABLE I.—*Shipments of Citrus Fruit from Palestine*

| Destination.                                | 1929-30.   | 1930-31.   | 1931-32.   | 1932-33.   | 1933-34.   | 1934-35.   |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|   | 000 boxes. | 000 boxes. | 000 boxes. | 000 boxes. | 000 boxes. | 000 boxes. |
| <i>United Kingdom and Irish Free State—</i> |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| Oranges .. .. .                             | 1,986      | 1,685      | 2,490      | 3,060      | 3,180      | 4,586      |
| Grapefruit .. .. .                          | 7          | 35         | 69         | 195        | 317        | 677        |
| Lemons .. .. .                              | 5          | 6          | 3          | 8          | 8          | 8          |
| Total .. .. .                               | 1,998      | 1,726      | 2,562      | 3,263      | 3,505      | 5,271      |
| <i>Other Destinations—</i>                  |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| Oranges .. .. .                             | 693        | 736        | 1,131      | 1,165      | 1,917      | 1,922      |
| Grapefruit .. .. .                          | 5          | 5          | 37         | 67         | 91         | 115        |
| Lemons .. .. .                              | —          | 2          | 5          | 12         | 13         | 23         |
| Total .. .. .                               | 698        | 743        | 1,173      | 1,244      | 2,021      | 2,060      |
| <i>All Destinations—</i>                    |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| Oranges .. .. .                             | 2,679      | 2,421      | 3,621      | 4,225      | 5,097      | 6,508      |
| Grapefruit .. .. .                          | 12         | 40         | 106        | 262        | 408        | 792        |
| Lemons .. .. .                              | 5          | 8          | 8          | 20         | 21         | 31         |
| Total .. .. .                               | 2,696      | 2,469      | 3,735      | 4,507      | 5,526      | 7,331      |

A detailed statement showing the quantities of oranges, grapefruit and lemons shipped from Palestine to different ports in the United Kingdom and the Irish Free State and to Continental and other countries in the 1933-34 and 1934-35 seasons is given in Table II. In the season under review Liverpool and London were again the principal ports of consignment in the United Kingdom, aggregate shipments to these two ports accounting for more than half of the total supplies to this country. Glasgow was next in order of importance, but the fourth place, which was held by Manchester in the previous season, was taken by Hull. There was a big increase in shipments to Southampton, this port taking about 270,000 boxes as against about 50,000 boxes in 1933-34, and Bristol, to which there were no shipments in the previous season, took over 90,000 boxes.

Shipments to the Continent, amounting to just under 2 million boxes, were at about the same level as in the 1933-34 season. Exports to most European countries were heavier than in previous seasons, shipments to the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and Poland all showing substantial increases, but shipments to Germany totalled only  $\frac{1}{2}$  million boxes, as compared with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million boxes in 1933-34. The shipments of grapefruit to the Continent went mainly to France, Germany and Belgium. Exports of citrus fruit to countries outside Europe were slightly heavier, but there was a reduction in the supplies sent to Canada.

TABLE II.—*Shipments of Citrus Fruit from Palestine*

| Destination.                                | 1933-34 Season. |             |         |           | 1934-35 Season. |             |         |           |
|---|-----------------|-------------|---------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|---------|-----------|
|   | Oranges.        | Grapefruit. | Lemons. | Total.    | Oranges.        | Grapefruit. | Lemons. | Total.    |
| <i>United Kingdom and Irish Free State—</i> | Boxes.          | Boxes.      | Boxes.  | Boxes.    | Boxes.          | Boxes.      | Boxes.  | Boxes.    |
| Liverpool ..                                | 951,097         | 83,840      | 770     | 1,035,707 | 1,291,387       | 156,680     | 527     | 1,448,594 |
| London ..                                   | 681,969         | 114,273     | 714     | 796,956   | 1,070,855       | 254,880     | 1,802   | 1,327,537 |
| Glasgow ..                                  | 584,393         | 26,888      | 669     | 611,950   | 819,391         | 48,771      | 283     | 868,445   |
| Hull ..                                     | 284,905         | 14,577      | 172     | 299,654   | 375,098         | 30,010      | 417     | 405,525   |
| Manchester ..                               | 312,805         | 15,946      | 379     | 329,130   | 318,732         | 30,816      | 84      | 349,632   |
| Southampton ..                              | 47,304          | 2,016       | 120     | 49,440    | 214,920         | 54,243      | 95      | 269,258   |
| Cardiff ..                                  | 85,560          | 2,940       | 51      | 88,551    | 147,138         | 11,923      | —       | 159,061   |
| Newcastle ..                                | 81,067          | 3,646       | 4       | 84,717    | 116,423         | 11,705      | —       | 128,128   |
| Bristol ..                                  | —               | —           | —       | —         | 84,184          | 6,212       | 134     | 90,530    |
| Belfast ..                                  | 21,867          | 268         | —       | 22,135    | 37,112          | 1,648       | 7       | 38,767    |
| Dublin ..                                   | 54,404          | 3,239       | 723     | 58,366    | 78,979          | 6,815       | 17      | 85,811    |
| Via Port Said ..                            | 74,723          | 49,464      | 4,669   | 128,856   | 32,115          | 62,802      | 4,285   | 99,202    |
| Total ..                                    | 3,180,094       | 317,097     | 8,271   | 3,505,462 | 4,586,334       | 676,505     | 7,651   | 5,270,490 |
| <i>Continent—</i>                           |                 |             |         |           |                 |             |         |           |
| Germany ..                                  | 1,238,999       | 22,102      | 535     | 1,261,636 | 493,249         | 16,192      | 53      | 509,494   |
| Netherlands ..                              | 137,564         | 10,095      | 79      | 147,738   | 357,986         | 9,835       | 74      | 367,895   |
| France ..                                   | 44,104          | 10,026      | 1,922   | 56,052    | 140,715         | 27,777      | 2,094   | 170,586   |
| Roumania ..                                 | 96,349          | 2,596       | 8,863   | 107,808   | 148,356         | 2,426       | 19,245  | 170,027   |
| Poland ..                                   | 26,761          | 12,031      | —       | 38,792    | 153,137         | 9,949       | —       | 163,086   |
| Belgium ..                                  | 43,100          | 8,597       | 138     | 51,835    | 111,202         | 12,703      | 97      | 124,002   |
| Sweden ..                                   | 58,651          | 4,260       | 61      | 62,972    | 105,357         | 2,910       | 58      | 108,325   |
| Norway ..                                   | 63,534          | 5,279       | —       | 68,813    | 99,062          | 6,635       | 94      | 105,791   |
| Denmark ..                                  | 84,972          | 7,856       | 18      | 92,846    | 59,940          | 4,866       | 57      | 64,863    |
| Czechoslovakia ..                           | 615             | 65          | 17      | 697       | 57,710          | 4,176       | 183     | 62,069    |
| Switzerland ..                              | 133             | 1,374       | —       | 1,507     | 35,331          | 9,042       | 6       | 44,379    |
| Finland ..                                  | 18,889          | 426         | —       | 19,315    | 35,300          | 359         | —       | 35,659    |
| Yugoslavia ..                               | 3,461           | 380         | —       | 3,841     | 26,849          | 262         | 23      | 27,134    |
| Russia ..                                   | 12,823          | —           | —       | 12,823    | 22,448          | 5           | 502     | 22,955    |
| Austria ..                                  | 261             | 515         | —       | 776       | 11,049          | 650         | —       | 11,699    |
| Bulgaria ..                                 | 8,526           | 285         | —       | 8,811     | 6,562           | 60          | 19      | 6,641     |
| Latvia ..                                   | 4,469           | —           | 79      | 4,548     | 853             | 50          | —       | 903       |
| Italy ..                                    | 17,773          | 1,521       | 31      | 19,325    | —               | —           | —       | —         |
| Other Countries                             | 1,865           | —           | —       | 1,865     | 3,025           | 59          | 21      | 3,105     |
| Total ..                                    | 1,862,849       | 87,408      | 11,743  | 1,962,000 | 1,868,131       | 107,956     | 22,526  | 1,998,613 |
| <i>Other Destinations—</i>                  |                 |             |         |           |                 |             |         |           |
| Canada ..                                   | 39,303          | 768         | 150     | 40,221    | 35,845          | 247         | —       | 36,092    |
| India and Far East ..                       | 5,601           | 1,235       | 369     | 7,205     | 5,830           | 3,362       | 815     | 10,037    |
| Aden ..                                     | 4,205           | 27          | —       | 4,232     | 4,938           | 771         | 136     | 5,845     |
| Ceylon ..                                   | 17              | 4           | —       | 21        | 2,523           | 780         | 37      | 3,340     |
| Egypt ..                                    | 3,696           | 1,501       | 28      | 5,225     | 1,531           | 1,609       | —       | 3,140     |
| Arabia ..                                   | 1,013           | 3           | —       | 1,016     | 977             | —           | —       | 977       |
| Other Countries                             | 573             | 142         | —       | 715       | 1,886           | 401         | 25      | 2,312     |
| Total ..                                    | 54,408          | 3,680       | 547     | 58,635    | 53,530          | 7,200       | 1,013   | 61,743    |
| Total to all destinations                   | 5,097,351       | 408,185     | 20,561  | 5,526,097 | 6,507,995       | 791,661     | 31,190  | 7,330,846 |

Shipments of citrus fruit from Palestine at the beginning of the 1934-35 season were comparatively light, the total quantity shipped to the end of December being less than in the 1932-33 season and only slightly more than in 1933-34, but there was a marked increase in January when shipments were about 75 per cent. heavier than in the two previous seasons. The increase was caused by larger shipments to the United Kingdom, the supplies sent to other destinations being somewhat lighter than in 1933-34. This applies also to the increase in exports during March and April. The main shipments were again made from Jaffa, but shipments from Haifa showed a further increase, totalling nearly 3 million boxes, as compared with only half this quantity in the 1932-33 season.\*

Table III shows the shipments of citrus fruit from Palestine month by month during the 1934-35 season and the two previous seasons.

TABLE III.—*Monthly Shipments of Citrus Fruit from Palestine*

| Month.                | United Kingdom. |            |            | Other Destinations. |            |            | Total.     |            |            |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                       | 1932-33.        | 1933-34.   | 1934-35.   | 1932-33.            | 1933-34.   | 1934-35.   | 1932-33.   | 1933-34.   | 1934-35.   |
|                       | 000 boxes.      | 000 boxes. | 000 boxes. | 000 boxes.          | 000 boxes. | 000 boxes. | 000 boxes. | 000 boxes. | 000 boxes. |
| To end of November .. | 385             | 504        | 473        | 130                 | 93         | 78         | 515        | 597        | 551        |
| December .. ..        | 696             | 497        | 661        | 285                 | 257        | 177        | 981        | 754        | 838        |
| January .. .. .       | 778             | 568        | 1,402      | 296                 | 465        | 453        | 1,074      | 1,033      | 1,855      |
| February .. .. .      | 696             | 884        | 965        | 252                 | 403        | 600        | 948        | 1,287      | 1,565      |
| March .. .. .         | 600             | 900        | 1,337      | 240                 | 695        | 648        | 840        | 1,595      | 1,985      |
| April .. .. .         | 108             | 152        | 433        | 41                  | 108        | 104        | 149        | 260        | 537        |
| Total .. .. .         | 3,263           | 3,505      | 5,271      | 1,244               | 2,021      | 2,060      | 4,507      | 5,526      | 7,331      |

A comparison between Palestine and Spanish orange exports may be made by reference to the review of the 1934-35 Spanish orange season which appears in the following pages. As will be seen from Table IV, in which, for comparative purposes, Spanish half-cases have been converted to the equivalent number of standard boxes, the proportion of total exports from Palestine to the United Kingdom is much greater than that from Spain. The Spanish commercial crop during the past five seasons has averaged about 27 million standard boxes and in 1929-30 was equivalent to some 35 million boxes. In face of these figures the output in Palestine is still comparatively small, but there is every indication that the substantial increases in the Palestine crop in recent years is only the beginning of a progressive upward movement.

TABLE IV.—*Distribution of Palestine and Spanish Orange Exports*  
(Million boxes)

| Season.          | Palestine.      |                     |        | Spain.          |                     |        |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------|-----------------|---------------------|--------|
|                  | United Kingdom. | Other Destinations. | Total. | United Kingdom. | Other Destinations. | Total. |
| 1930-31 .. .. .  | 1.7             | 0.7                 | 2.4    | 8.1             | 18.0                | 26.1   |
| <i>Per cent.</i> | 70              | 30                  | 100    | 31              | 69                  | 100    |
| 1931-32 .. .. .  | 2.5             | 1.0                 | 3.5    | 8.4             | 20.6                | 29.0   |
| <i>Per cent.</i> | 71              | 29                  | 100    | 29              | 71                  | 100    |
| 1932-33 .. .. .  | 3.1             | 1.1                 | 4.2    | 8.3             | 20.6                | 28.9   |
| <i>Per cent.</i> | 74              | 26                  | 100    | 29              | 71                  | 100    |
| 1933-34 .. .. .  | 3.2             | 1.9                 | 5.1    | 6.8             | 19.7                | 26.5   |
| <i>Per cent.</i> | 62              | 38                  | 100    | 26              | 74                  | 100    |
| 1934-35 .. .. .  | 4.6             | 1.9                 | 6.5    | 5.2             | 18.2                | 23.4   |
| <i>Per cent.</i> | 70              | 30                  | 100    | 22              | 78                  | 100    |

## THE SPANISH ORANGE SEASON, 1934-35

Shipments of oranges from the Levante district of Spain in the 1934-35 season were somewhat heavier than in the previous season, a large increase in shipments to the Continent more than compensating for a decline in shipments to the United Kingdom. Nevertheless, the total quantity shipped, some 10,100,000 boxes, was well below the average of recent seasons. As in the previous season, the first shipments were made at the end of October, but shipments to the Continent after the middle of April were practically negligible and exports to the United Kingdom finished at the end of June, some weeks earlier than in the 1933-34 season. Shipments to the Continent during the early part of the season were on a very heavy scale, while shipments to the United Kingdom were at about the same level as in the previous season. During January and early February severe and widespread frosts occurred, as a result of which all picking was suspended for nearly a fortnight. Subsequently high winds further reduced the limited quantity of undamaged fruit available and there was a sharp decline in exports after the middle of March.

Shipments to United Kingdom ports generally were lighter than in the previous season. On the other hand, there was an increase of about 50 per cent. in the quantity shipped to Hamburg, and this port, already by far the most important of the Continental ports of consignment and about on a par with London, reached a pre-eminent position as an importer of Spanish oranges. Heavy shipments were made also to Gdynia, Brussels, Dunkirk, Havre, Bordeaux and other French ports, to which only small quantities had been sent previously. Shipments to Rotterdam and Antwerp, however, were considerably lighter than in the 1933-34 season and exports to Sweden were also on a reduced scale.

Table I gives comparative figures of shipments of oranges and mandarines, in terms of half-cases, in the past six seasons, with the principal ports of destination.

TABLE I.—*Shipments of Oranges from Burriana, Castellon, Valencia, Gandia, Denia and Cartagena*

| Destination.                                    | 1929-30<br>Season.      | 1930-31<br>Season.      | 1931-32<br>Season.      | 1932-33<br>Season.      | 1933-34<br>Season.      | 1934-35<br>Season.      |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>United Kingdom and<br/>Irish Free State—</i> | Thousand<br>half-cases. | Thousand<br>half-cases. | Thousand<br>half-cases. | Thousand<br>half-cases. | Thousand<br>half-cases. | Thousand<br>half-cases. |
| London .. .. .                                  | 3,196                   | 2,222                   | 2,422                   | 2,416                   | 1,921                   | 1,575                   |
| Liverpool .. .. .                               | 2,270                   | 1,570                   | 1,422                   | 1,617                   | 1,387                   | 1,026                   |
| Hull .. .. .                                    | 529                     | 378                     | 367                     | 372                     | 340                     | 296                     |
| Bristol .. .. .                                 | 397                     | 304                     | 309                     | 369                     | 254                     | 191                     |
| Glasgow .. .. .                                 | 453                     | 352                     | 309                     | 311                     | 234                     | 172                     |
| Cardiff .. .. .                                 | 296                     | 216                     | 224                     | 254                     | 169                     | 148                     |
| Newcastle .. .. .                               | 350                     | 234                     | 255                     | 236                     | 195                     | 145                     |
| Manchester .. .. .                              | 471                     | 242                     | 197                     | 202                     | 120                     | 69                      |
| Other Ports .. .. .                             | 452                     | 363                     | 630                     | 237                     | 291                     | 175                     |
| Total ..  | 8,414                   | 5,881                   | 6,135                   | 6,014                   | 4,911                   | 3,797                   |
| <i>Continent—</i>                               |                         |                         |                         |                         |                         |                         |
| Hamburg and Bremen                              | 3,886                   | 2,588                   | 2,594                   | 2,153                   | 2,158                   | 3,065                   |
| Antwerp .. .. .                                 | 715                     | 779                     | 1,068                   | 1,077                   | 907                     | 804                     |
| Rotterdam and Amster-<br>dam                    | 2,214                   | 1,573                   | 1,659                   | 1,626                   | 885                     | 716                     |
| Other Ports .. .. .                             | 1,117                   | 791                     | 1,199                   | 1,009                   | 1,068                   | 1,724                   |
| Total ..  | 7,932                   | 5,731                   | 6,520                   | 5,865                   | 5,018                   | 6,309                   |
| Total to Europe ..                              | 16,346                  | 11,612                  | 12,655                  | 11,879                  | 9,929                   | 10,106                  |

Exports by overland routes showed a substantial decline, totalling the equivalent of about 4,800,000 half-cases, as compared with 6,280,000 half-cases in the previous season. Exports to France, the principal destination, declined from about 4½ million half-cases to 3¼ million half-cases. It is stated that exporters to the northern



markets of France showed a preference for the sea-route. Exports overland to Germany increased from about 760,000 half-cases to 860,000 half-cases, but exports to both Switzerland and Belgium declined by about 40 per cent. to some 350,000 half-cases and 235,000 half-cases, respectively.

Table II shows the exports of oranges over the frontier during the past six seasons.

TABLE II.—*Exports of Oranges Overland from the Valencia District*

| Season.         | Tons.   | Equivalent in half-cases. |
|-----------------|---------|---------------------------|
| 1929-30 .. .. . | 298,000 | 5,960,000                 |
| 1930-31 .. .. . | 276,000 | 5,520,000                 |
| 1931-32 .. .. . | 322,000 | 6,440,000                 |
| 1932-33 .. .. . | 317,000 | 6,340,000                 |
| 1933-34 .. .. . | 314,000 | 6,280,000                 |
| 1934-35 .. .. . | 240,000 | 4,800,000                 |

Consignments to home markets totalled about 106,000 tons (the equivalent of some 2,120,000 half-cases), as compared with about 154,000 tons (3,080,000 half-cases) in the previous season and 140,000 tons (2,800,000 half-cases) in the 1932-33 season.

The above figures give a total commercial crop in the Levante district of Spain of only 17 million half-cases of about one cwt. each, as compared with 19½ million half-cases in the previous season and an average of about 21 million half-cases over the five seasons 1929-30 to 1933-34. The approximate distribution of the commercial crop in each of the past three seasons is shown in Table III. These figures exclude Seville oranges and fruit produced in minor areas of Spain.

TABLE III.—*Distribution of Spanish Commercial Crop*

| Distribution.                | 1932-33 Season.     |                      | 1933-34 Season.     |                      | 1934-35 Season.     |                      |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
|                              | Million half-cases. | Percentage of total. | Million half-cases. | Percentage of total. | Million half-cases. | Percentage of total. |
| To United Kingdom ..         | 6.0                 | 28.6                 | 4.9                 | 25.5                 | 3.8                 | 22.3                 |
| To Continent by sea ..       | 5.9                 | 27.9                 | 5.0                 | 26.0                 | 6.3                 | 37.1                 |
| By rail across French border | 6.3                 | 30.2                 | 6.3                 | 32.5                 | 4.8                 | 28.2                 |
| Interior distribution ..     | 2.8                 | 13.3                 | 3.1                 | 16.0                 | 2.1                 | 12.4                 |
| Total .. .. .                | 21.0                | 100.0                | 19.3                | 100.0                | 17.0                | 100.0                |

### THE SUMMER ORANGE SEASON, 1935

The quantity of oranges received from those countries which export them to the United Kingdom mainly during the summer showed a further increase in 1935. The total supplies from these sources, of which South Africa, Brazil and the United States are the most important, amounted to 5,267,000 boxes, an increase of 404,000 boxes, or 8 per cent., in comparison with arrivals during the 1934 season and of 719,000 boxes, about 16 per cent., compared with those of the preceding season. In 1935, however, the arrivals of oranges from Spain during the first half of the summer were on a much smaller scale than in recent years and, taking these into account, aggregate imports into the United Kingdom during the seven months May to November were lighter than in either of the two previous seasons.

In Table I are shown the aggregate arrivals of oranges from the principal sources of supply during the summer season of 1935 with comparative figures for previous seasons. The quantities given do not include tangerines and naartjes.

TABLE I.—Arrivals of " Summer " Oranges at United Kingdom Ports

| Country of Origin.                 | 1932.           | 1933.           | 1934.           | 1935.           |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                                    | Thousand boxes. | Thousand boxes. | Thousand boxes. | Thousand boxes. |
| Australia .. .. .                  | (b)             | 76              | 180             | 79              |
| South Africa .. .. .               | 1,673           | 1,811           | 1,981           | 1,942           |
| Southern Rhodesia (a) .. .. .      | 153             | 112             | 137             | 115             |
| Brazil .. .. .                     | 1,487           | 1,698           | 1,820           | 1,621           |
| Portuguese East Africa .. .. .     | 34              | 19              | 11              | 5               |
| United States (California) .. .. . | 415             | 832             | 734             | 1,505           |
| Total .. .. .                      | 3,762           | 4,548           | 4,863           | 5,267           |

(a) Including shipments through Beira, Durban and Cape Town.

(b) Less than 500 boxes.

*South Africa.*—Shipments of South African oranges to the United Kingdom in 1935 totalled 1,942,000 boxes, a slight decrease as compared with the record quantity shipped to this country in the 1934 season. Shipments started in April, about a month earlier than in the previous season, but arrivals up to the end of June were somewhat lighter. Heavy quantities arrived in July and August, but in September and October supplies were comparatively light.

*Southern Rhodesia.*—Shipments of oranges from Southern Rhodesia to this country, including exports via Beira and South African ports, amounted to 115,000 boxes. This is about the same quantity as in 1933, but less than in 1934 and some other years.

*Australia.*—Shipments to the United Kingdom from Australia were also less than in 1934, but about the same as in 1933. The total quantity received amounted to 79,000 boxes; in 1934 the arrivals from Australia reached a total of 180,000 boxes. The bulk of the supplies arrived in August.

*Portuguese East Africa.*—Shipments of Portuguese East African oranges to the United Kingdom, from Lourenço Marques and Beira, showed a further decline, the quantity shipped in 1935 totalling only about 5,000 boxes, as against 11,000 boxes in 1934, 19,000 boxes in 1933 and 34,000 boxes in 1932. There were no exports to this country from Beira in 1935, the whole of the shipments being made via Lourenço Marques.

*Brazil.*—Shipments of oranges from Brazil to the United Kingdom in 1935 amounted to about 1,636,000 boxes, a decline of 190,000 boxes as compared with those of the previous season and of 60,000 boxes in comparison with the quantity shipped to this country in 1933. Of the total of 1,636,000 boxes, shipments from São Paulo (Santos and São Sebastião) accounted for about 780,000 boxes, or 48 per cent., in comparison with 890,000 boxes (49 per cent.) in 1934, while shipments from Rio de Janeiro totalled 840,000 boxes, as against 930,000 boxes. In addition, in 1935 some 16,000 boxes were shipped to the United Kingdom from Rio Grande do Sul. The supplies from São Paulo began to arrive at the end of April and continued until the middle of September; those from Rio de Janeiro were received from the end of May until December. Arrivals of Brazilian oranges in July were heavier than in July, 1934, but with this exception they were on a smaller scale than in 1934 throughout the season. As in previous seasons the heaviest quantities arrived in June.

Table II shows the total exports of oranges from São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro in recent years together with the quantities shipped to the United Kingdom.

TABLE II.—Shipments of Oranges from Brazil

| Year.        | From São Paulo. |                    | From Rio de Janeiro. |                    |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
|              | Total.          | To United Kingdom. | Total.               | To United Kingdom. |
|              | Thousand Boxes. | Thousand boxes.    | Thousand boxes.      | Thousand boxes.    |
| 1932 .. .. . | 680             | 570                | 1,250                | 930                |
| 1933 .. .. . | 1,130           | 950                | 1,360                | 740                |
| 1934 .. .. . | 1,010           | 890                | 1,550                | 930                |
| 1935 .. .. . | 1,010           | 780                | 1,600                | 840                |

*United States (California).*—Arrivals of oranges from California in 1935 were exceptionally heavy, totalling about 1,505,000 boxes, in comparison with 734,000 boxes in 1934. Shipments during the early part of the season were comparatively light, but from the middle of June onwards they were much heavier than in the previous year. In 1934 the arrivals from California reached their highest point in June, but in 1935, as in 1933, the arrivals from the United States and South Africa both reached their peak at about the end of July.

*Spain.*—Arrivals of oranges from Spain always overlap the beginning and end of the summer season in the United Kingdom, but last year the Spanish season was not so prolonged as in the two previous years, shipments from the middle of April onwards being comparatively small. Total shipments from the Valencia district and Cartagena to this country from 21st April to the end of the season were equivalent to only 274,000 half-cases, in comparison with 1,052,000 half-cases in 1934 and 1,223,000 half-cases in 1933. The bulk of the shipments in this period were made during the end of May and the beginning of June. From the beginning of the 1935-36 Spanish orange season to 23rd November, shipments to the United Kingdom from Valencia and Cartagena totalled approximately 192,000 half-cases. This was less than half the quantity shipped to this country in the same period of 1934 and only about one-third of that in 1933.

*Summary.*—In 1935 the arrivals of oranges from those countries which export them to the United Kingdom mainly during the summer were heavier than in previous seasons, but owing to a big reduction in supplies from Spain, especially at the beginning of the summer, total arrivals from all sources were lighter than in the 1934 season. The situation is clearly indicated in Table III which shows imports of oranges during the seven months May to November in each of the past three years.

TABLE III.—Imports of Oranges into the United Kingdom

| Country whence consigned. | May.     | June.    | July.    | August.  | September. | October. | November. | Total (seven months). |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------------------|
|                           | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt.   | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt.  | 000 cwt.              |
| 1933.                     |          |          |          |          |            |          |           |                       |
| Australia .. ..           | —        | (a)      | 1        | 29       | 7          | 5        | 4         | 46                    |
| Palestine .. ..           | 11       | —        | —        | —        | —          | —        | 37        | 48                    |
| South Africa .. ..        | 6        | 74       | 262      | 259      | 141        | 280      | 139       | 1,161                 |
| Southern Rhodesia .. ..   |          |          |          |          |            |          |           |                       |
| Brazil .. ..              | 166      | 254      | 218      | 113      | 103        | 137      | 92        | 1,083                 |
| Spain .. ..               | 656      | 417      | 190      | 9        | —          | (a)      | 197       | 1,469                 |
| United States .. ..       | 121      | 120      | 150      | 81       | 48         | 14       | 2         | 536                   |
| Other Countries .. ..     | 2        | 7        | 8        | 4        | 10         | 1        | 3         | 35                    |
| Total .. ..               | 962      | 872      | 829      | 495      | 309        | 437      | 474       | 4,378                 |
| 1934.                     |          |          |          |          |            |          |           |                       |
| Australia .. ..           | —        | (a)      | 3        | 29       | 33         | 29       | 13        | 107                   |
| Palestine .. ..           | 14       | 4        | —        | —        | —          | —        | (a)       | 18                    |
| South Africa .. ..        | 2        | 75       | 276      | 222      | 215        | 370      | 124       | 1,284                 |
| Southern Rhodesia .. ..   |          |          |          |          |            |          |           |                       |
| Brazil .. ..              | 171      | 236      | 146      | 139      | 206        | 171      | 131       | 1,200                 |
| Spain .. ..               | 579      | 311      | 77       | 9        | 1          | 1        | 177       | 1,155                 |
| United States .. ..       | 107      | 141      | 112      | 49       | 20         | 11       | 2         | 442                   |
| Other Countries .. ..     | 2        | 2        | 1        | 1        | 5          | 2        | 3         | 16                    |
| Total .. ..               | 875      | 769      | 615      | 449      | 480        | 584      | 450       | 4,222                 |
| 1935.                     |          |          |          |          |            |          |           |                       |
| Australia .. ..           | —        | —        | 6        | 31       | 4          | 4        | 3         | 48                    |
| Palestine .. ..           | 27       | 6        | —        | —        | —          | —        | 1         | 34                    |
| South Africa .. ..        | 5        | 55       | 342      | 229      | 237        | 264      | 127       | 1,259                 |
| Southern Rhodesia .. ..   |          |          |          |          |            |          |           |                       |
| Brazil .. ..              | 138      | 208      | 201      | 136      | 147        | 123      | 110       | 1,063                 |
| Spain .. ..               | 106      | 127      | 11       | (a)      | —          | (a)      | 109       | 353                   |
| United States .. ..       | 173      | 214      | 229      | 222      | 155        | 98       | 13        | 1,104                 |
| Other Countries .. ..     | 4        | 2        | 1        | 2        | 16         | 3        | 4         | 32                    |
| Total .. ..               | 453      | 612      | 790      | 620      | 559        | 492      | 367       | 3,893                 |

(a) Less than 500 cwt.

Total imports in 1935 from May to November, inclusive, at 3,893,000 cwt., declined by as much as 329,000 cwt., or nearly 8 per cent., in comparison with those of 1934, and 485,000 cwt., about 11 per cent., compared with the 1933 figure. There was a considerable increase in supplies from the United States and shipments from South Africa were about the same as in 1934, but arrivals from Brazil and other sources showed a substantial decline. Arrivals from July to September were heavier than in the previous season, but in May and June and again towards the end of the season they were comparatively light.

### THE ALMERIA GRAPE SEASON, 1935

Shipments of grapes from the Almeria district of Spain in the 1935 season amounted to 1,629,000 barrels. This compares with a total of 2,356,000 barrels in 1934, when exports were exceptionally heavy, and an average of 1,629,000 barrels in the five preceding seasons. Shipments to the United Kingdom and the Irish Free State, totalling 939,000 barrels, represented 58 per cent. of the total quantity shipped, about the same proportion as in the previous season, but Germany's share of the exports declined from 23 per cent. to 19 per cent. Exports to the Scandinavian countries, especially to Sweden, showed a marked increase and accounted for 17 per cent. of the total, as compared with only 9 per cent. in 1934. On the other hand, shipments to the United States, which recommenced in 1934 after an interval of several years, amounted to only 4,000 barrels, in comparison with the previous season's total of 165,000 barrels, and exports to South American countries declined from 46,000 barrels to 38,000 barrels. In 1929 London displaced Liverpool as the principal port of consignment in the United Kingdom for Almeria grapes and since 1930 London has taken a larger quantity than any other port in Europe, a position previously held by Hamburg.

Table I shows the total quantities of grapes shipped from Almeria in 1935 with comparative figures for previous years. Half-barrels and packages are included in terms of barrels.

TABLE I.—*Shipments of Grapes from Almeria*

| Destination.                                | 1929.           | 1930.           | 1931.           | 1932.           | 1933.           | 1934.           | 1935.           |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|   | 000<br>barrels. | 000<br>barrels. | 000<br>barrels. | 000<br>barrels. | 000<br>barrels. | 000<br>barrels. | 000<br>barrels. |
| <i>United Kingdom and Irish Free State—</i> |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| London .. .. .                              | 369             | 254             | 370             | 412             | 303             | 504             | 335             |
| Liverpool .. .. .                           | 327             | 223             | 272             | 293             | 198             | 284             | 219             |
| Glasgow .. .. .                             | 145             | 102             | 116             | 144             | 104             | 191             | 118             |
| Hull .. .. .                                | 71              | 64              | 80              | 88              | 62              | 93              | 73              |
| Southampton .. .. .                         | 51              | 42              | 48              | 52              | 45              | 55              | 45              |
| Cardiff .. .. .                             | 40              | 26              | 50              | 52              | 27              | 45              | 38              |
| Newcastle .. .. .                           | 35              | 32              | 46              | 44              | 30              | 45              | 30              |
| Manchester .. .. .                          | 40              | 28              | 42              | 43              | 28              | 45              | 27              |
| Bristol .. .. .                             | 35              | 22              | 40              | 42              | 20              | 37              | 27              |
| Boston .. .. .                              | —               | —               | 7               | 23              | 13              | 27              | 20              |
| Belfast .. .. .                             | 3               | 2               | 6               | 3               | 5               | 4               | 5               |
| Dublin .. .. .                              | 2               | 2               | 5               | 4               | 6               | 4               | 2               |
| Total .. .. .                               | 1,118           | 797             | 1,082           | 1,200           | 841             | 1,334           | 939             |
| <i>Other Destinations—</i>                  |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| Germany .. .. .                             | 514             | 327             | 385             | 418             | 295             | 537             | 313             |
| Sweden .. .. .                              | 38              | 46              | 48              | 87              | 44              | 86              | 136             |
| Norway .. .. .                              | 59              | 65              | 62              | 59              | 62              | 73              | 77              |
| Denmark .. .. .                             | 55              | 34              | 52              | 3               | 43              | 38              | 46              |
| South America .. .. .                       | 60              | 32              | 31              | 33              | 49              | 46              | 38              |
| Finland .. .. .                             | 9               | 13              | 8               | 15              | 8               | 21              | 25              |
| United States .. .. .                       | —               | —               | —               | —               | —               | 165             | 4               |
| Other Countries .. .. .                     | 23              | 33              | 42              | 39              | 18              | 56              | 51              |
| Total .. .. .                               | 758             | 550             | 628             | 654             | 519             | 1,022           | 690             |
| Total to all destinations .. .. .           | 1,876           | 1,347           | 1,710           | 1,854           | 1,360           | 2,356           | 1,629           |

Table II shows the arrivals of grapes from Almeria at United Kingdom ports in four-weekly periods during the past three seasons. It will be seen that shipments to this country in 1935 were on a somewhat smaller scale than in 1934 throughout the season, but that from the middle of October onwards they were heavier than in the 1933 season.

TABLE II.—*Arrivals of Almeria Grapes at United Kingdom Ports*

| Period.              | 1933.        | 1934.        | 1935.        |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Four weeks ended—    | 000 barrels. | 000 barrels. | 000 barrels. |
| August 13 .. .. .    | 19           | 15           | 8            |
| September 10 .. .. . | 42           | 85           | 33           |
| October 8 .. .. .    | 221          | 253          | 131          |
| November 5 .. .. .   | 312          | 455          | 375          |
| December 3 .. .. .   | 182          | 346          | 285          |
| December 31 .. .. .  | 48           | 165          | 105          |

### IMPORTS OF RAW FRUIT INTO THE IRISH FREE STATE

Imports of raw fruit into the Irish Free State in 1935 totalled 31,807 tons, a decline of 1,743 tons, or 5 per cent., in comparison with imports in 1934 and of 3,175 tons (9 per cent.) compared with 1933. The declared value of the imports was about £696,000. Imports of all fruits were smaller than in 1934 with the exception of bananas and grapefruit, the supplies of bananas increasing from 4,329 tons to 5,221 tons and those of grapefruit from 868 tons to 1,203 tons. Imports of oranges, amounting to 14,689 tons, showed a substantial reduction, but again accounted for nearly half of the total fruit imports. The imports of both apples and pears were much smaller than in recent years, imports of apples, which totalled 6,194 tons, being 3,590 tons less than the average annual imports of the five years 1929-33, while those of pears, at 1,145 tons, were nearly 340 tons below the five-year average.

Table I shows the imports of each kind of fruit into the Irish Free State in 1935 with comparative figures for previous years.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Raw Fruit into the Irish Free State*

| Description.                | 1929.  | 1930.  | 1931.  | 1932.  | 1933.  | 1934.  | 1935.  |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                             | tons.  | tons.  | tons.  | tons.  | tons.  | tons.  | tons.  |
| Apples .. .. .              | 9,461  | 9,615  | 10,176 | 11,082 | 8,588  | 6,531  | 6,194  |
| Bananas .. .. .             | 3,528  | 3,517  | 3,967  | 3,842  | 3,774  | 4,329  | 5,221  |
| Grapes .. .. .              | 908    | 760    | 939    | 924    | 1,030  | 1,218  | 697    |
| Grapefruit .. .. .          | (a)    | (a)    | (a)    | (a)    | (a)    | 868    | 1,203  |
| Lemons, Limes, etc. .. .. . | 1,317  | 1,436  | 1,399  | 1,546  | 1,678  | 1,559  | 1,476  |
| Oranges .. .. .             | 9,807  | 11,337 | 11,594 | 11,703 | 17,138 | 16,345 | 14,689 |
| Pears .. .. .               | 1,596  | 1,261  | 1,991  | 1,443  | 1,128  | 1,282  | 1,145  |
| Plums .. .. .               | 556    | 812    | 576    | 482    | 518    | 557    | 411    |
| Strawberries .. .. .        | 470    | 505    | 419    | 249    | 205    | 224    | (a)    |
| Other raw fruit .. .. .     | 903    | 951    | 890    | 758    | 923    | 637    | 771    |
| Total .. .. .               | 28,546 | 30,194 | 31,951 | 32,029 | 34,982 | 33,550 | 31,807 |

(a) Included in " Other raw fruit ".

The bulk of the imports of raw fruit into the Irish Free State consists of re-exports from Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The remainder is composed chiefly of oranges, lemons, apples, pears and grapes shipped direct from countries on the Continent of Europe.

The monthly imports of the principal fruits in 1935 are shown in Table II.

TABLE II.—*Monthly Imports of Fruit into the Irish Free State in 1935*

| Month.          | Apples. | Pears. | Grapes. | Oranges. | Grape-fruit. | Lemons, Limes, etc. | Bananas. |
|-----------------|---------|--------|---------|----------|--------------|---------------------|----------|
|                 | Tons.   | Tons.  | Tons.   | Tons.    | Tons.        | Tons.               | Tons.    |
| January .. ..   | 414     | 103    | 68      | 1,796    | 66           | 164                 | 309      |
| February .. ..  | 293     | 64     | 14      | 1,783    | 71           | 180                 | 242      |
| March .. .. .   | 1,445   | 95     | 36      | 1,969    | 89           | 181                 | 356      |
| April .. .. .   | 553     | 82     | 39      | 1,819    | 129          | 126                 | 346      |
| May .. .. .     | 694     | 114    | 36      | 1,251    | 148          | 106                 | 545      |
| June .. .. .    | 622     | 80     | 14      | 1,158    | 108          | 97                  | 500      |
| July .. .. .    | 458     | 36     | 14      | 1,282    | 117          | 70                  | 671      |
| August .. .. .  | 256     | 107    | 37      | 1,137    | 139          | 95                  | 638      |
| September .. .. | 170     | 89     | 69      | 637      | 67           | 91                  | 561      |
| October .. .. . | 512     | 156    | 152     | 611      | 70           | 135                 | 340      |
| November .. ..  | 327     | 102    | 134     | 584      | 112          | 138                 | 364      |
| December .. ..  | 450     | 117    | 84      | 662      | 87           | 93                  | 349      |
| Total .. .. .   | 6,194   | 1,145  | 697     | 14,689   | 1,203        | 1,476               | 5,221    |

### IMPORTS OF RAW FRUIT INTO GERMANY

Although Germany is the largest importer of raw fruit after the United Kingdom, the quantity imported in recent years has been only about half that imported into this country. Table I shows the average annual imports of the principal fruits into the United Kingdom and Germany during the past three years, the previous three years and the three years immediately preceding the War. The figures for these fruits, which include the bulk of the total imports, show that whereas Germany imported only 10 per cent. less than the United Kingdom in the pre-war years the difference in the years 1930-32 was about 40 per cent. and in the years 1933-35 as much as 51 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*

| Description.    | United Kingdom. |           |           | Germany.  |           |           |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                 | 1911-13.        | 1930-32.  | 1933-35.  | 1911-13.  | 1930-32.  | 1933-35.  |
|                 | 000 tons.       | 000 tons. | 000 tons. | 000 tons. | 000 tons. | 000 tons. |
| Apples .. .. .  | 174             | 365       | 344       | 309       | 203       | 151       |
| Bananas .. .. . | 107             | 245       | 268       | 36        | 112       | 86        |
| Grapes .. .. .  | 32              | 42        | 46        | 36        | 64        | 59        |
| Lemons .. .. .  | 37              | 72        | 78        | 37        | 72        | 69        |
| Oranges .. .. . | 277             | 499       | 538       | 137       | 284       | 254       |
| Pears .. .. .   | 32              | 56        | 57        | 44        | 35        | 36        |
| Total.. .. .    | 659             | 1,279     | 1,331     | 599       | 770       | 655       |

Imports of apples show the most striking change. Whereas imports into Germany are now only about half as heavy as in the years preceding the War the volume of the imports into the United Kingdom is double that of the pre-war years. Both countries produce a fair proportion of their own apple requirements, but the variation in imports cannot be attributed solely to changes in home production. With the one exception of imports of pears into Germany, increases are recorded by both countries in all the other fruits included in the table. Imports of pears into the United Kingdom increased by nearly 80 per cent., in comparison with the decline of 18 per cent. shown by Germany. Imports of oranges into the United Kingdom have increased by 94 per cent. and into Germany by 85 per cent., while imports of lemons into the United Kingdom are more than twice as heavy, and into Germany nearly twice as heavy, as in the pre-war years. The imports of bananas

into both countries are about two and a half times as heavy as before the War. Grapes afford the only instance in the above list in which imports into Germany exceeded those into the United Kingdom both in pre-war and post-war years. Of the fruits not included in the table, imports of grapefruit into the United Kingdom have shown a marked development in recent years, imports in the past three years averaging about 49,000 tons a year, while those of pre-war years were practically negligible. Imports of this fruit into Germany are not separately distinguished, but they are light in comparison with imports into this country. On the other hand, Germany's imports of peaches are much heavier than those into the United Kingdom, the average for the three years 1932-35 being nearly 27,000 tons, as against 5,000 tons into this country.

Table II shows the imports of the principal fruits into Germany in each of the past seven years. Total imports of these fruits in 1935 showed a further decline, amounting to only 526,369 tons, in comparison with 696,522 tons in 1934 and 741,583 tons in the preceding year. Imports of apples and pears were much smaller than in 1934 and there were substantial declines in the imports of bananas, oranges and lemons, but the supplies of grapes showed a further increase.

TABLE II.—*Imports of Raw Fruit into Germany*

| Description.    | 1929.   | 1930.   | 1931.   | 1932.   | 1933.   | 1934.   | 1935.   |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                 | Tons.   | Tons.   | Tons.   | Tons.   | Tons.   | Tons.   | Tons.   |
| Apples .. .. .  | 160,714 | 239,854 | 116,638 | 251,899 | 211,660 | 162,700 | 78,242  |
| Bananas .. .. . | 100,529 | 116,571 | 108,597 | 111,233 | 95,762  | 94,746  | 66,946  |
| Grapes .. .. .  | 75,075  | 69,139  | 67,761  | 55,064  | 46,104  | 62,195  | 68,580  |
| Lemons .. .. .  | 61,395  | 71,290  | 74,142  | 69,142  | 74,411  | 73,966  | 58,762  |
| Oranges .. .. . | 234,679 | 346,268 | 273,318 | 233,425 | 265,746 | 261,030 | 235,727 |
| Pears .. .. .   | 59,664  | 34,822  | 44,413  | 27,086  | 47,900  | 41,885  | 18,112  |
| Total .. .. .   | 692,056 | 877,943 | 684,869 | 747,849 | 741,583 | 696,522 | 526,369 |

British Empire countries continue to figure only to a limited extent among the countries contributing to Germany's raw fruit supplies except as regards bananas, but the imports of these have declined considerably, the supplies from the British West Indies last year accounting for less than 17 per cent. of the total imports in comparison with about 54 per cent. in the previous year. Australia's share of the apple imports in 1935 amounted to 1,760 tons, or only about one-fifth of the quantity supplied in 1934, while New Zealand's contribution declined from about 1,850 tons to 70 tons. Imports from Canada, however, accounted for 1,240 tons. Imports of apples from the United States, which has been the principal source of supply in recent years, also showed a big decline, totalling about 12,500 tons as against about 62,000 tons in each of the two previous years. The heaviest supplies were received from Yugoslavia which provided 15,100 tons. The other main countries of consignment, in order of importance, were the Netherlands (10,950 tons), Italy (9,550 tons), Austria (8,400 tons) and Switzerland (6,660 tons).

Spain supplied over 80 per cent. and Italy about 10 per cent. of the oranges imported last year, the imports from these countries being about 194,890 tons and 23,570 tons respectively. Imports of oranges from Palestine declined considerably, the supplies, totalling 15,860 tons, accounting for less than 7 per cent. of the total from all sources compared with nearly 18 per cent. in 1934. South Africa's contribution totalled 450 tons. Italy was again the principal source of supply for pears, accounting for 10,280 tons, but fairly large quantities came also from Belgium, Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands. Bulgaria, Italy and Spain supplied most of the grapes and Italy and Spain practically the whole of the lemons. The importance of Germany's imports from Italy is further indicated in figures recorded for other fruits. Italy supplied practically the whole of the imports of peaches and plums, by far the largest proportion of the imports of cherries and a fairly large proportion of the apricot imports.

The imports of the principal kinds of raw fruit into Germany month by month during 1935 are shown in Table III.

TABLE III.—*Monthly Imports of Raw Fruit into Germany in 1935*

| Month.            | Apples. | Pears. | Grapes. | Oranges. | Lemons. | Bananas. |
|-------------------|---------|--------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
|                   | Tons.   | Tons.  | Tons.   | Tons.    | Tons.   | Tons.    |
| January .. .. .   | 7,487   | 76     | 372     | 45,488   | 5,320   | 4,177    |
| February .. .. .  | 6,909   | 139    | 484     | 49,715   | 6,543   | 5,173    |
| March .. .. .     | 6,220   | 174    | 4       | 53,728   | 6,229   | 4,815    |
| April .. .. .     | 4,909   | 275    | 50      | 34,291   | 4,927   | 6,516    |
| May .. .. .       | 4,410   | 17     | 78      | 12,027   | 4,215   | 8,867    |
| June .. .. .      | 1,938   | 83     | 8       | 5,269    | 8,113   | 6,150    |
| July .. .. .      | 353     | 2,034  | 135     | 322      | 3,839   | 6,185    |
| August .. .. .    | 3,214   | 7,576  | 4,499   | 71       | 2,106   | 6,169    |
| September .. .. . | 4,184   | 3,968  | 18,625  | 113      | 1,904   | 5,438    |
| October .. .. .   | 8,652   | 2,736  | 28,893  | 307      | 2,539   | 5,622    |
| November .. .. .  | 13,753  | 858    | 13,535  | 2,637    | 3,752   | 4,054    |
| December .. .. .  | 16,213  | 176    | 1,897   | 31,759   | 9,275   | 3,782    |
| Total .. .. .     | 78,242  | 18,112 | 68,580  | 235,727  | 58,762  | 66,946   |

Germany's substantial imports of raw fruit are mainly of importance to Empire producers in that they offer an 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 RAW FRUIT INTO FRANCE

Imports of the principal fresh fruits into France showed a further decline in 1935, totalling about 500,000 tons as compared with 569,000 tons in the previous year and the record quantity of 600,000 tons in 1933. Nevertheless, total imports were practically equal to the average of the five years 1929-33. Imports of apples (excluding small quantities of cider apples which are included with perry pears), amounting to 36,612 tons, showed an increase of over 10 per cent. as compared with the previous year, but they were only half as heavy as in 1931, when the quantity imported reached a record total of 71,219 tons. Imports of grapes also were about 10 per cent. heavier than in 1934, but they were lighter than in any of the four previous years. Imports of pears, at 7,851 tons, were the lightest since 1929, as also were imports of bananas, which amounted to 151,931 tons, as against the previous year's total of 167,920 tons. Up to 1934 there had been an almost uninterrupted expansion in the imports of citrus fruit, but this was checked in 1935, imports falling below the level reached in 1933. Supplies of lemons were only 2 per cent. less than in 1934, but imports of mandarines and of oranges and other citrus fruit fell by 23 per cent. and 16 per cent., respectively. Total imports of citrus fruit amounted to about 291,000 tons, as against 346,000 tons in 1934.

Table I shows imports of the principal fruits into France in each of the past seven years, the quantities given being gross weights.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Raw Fruit into France*

| Description.       | 1929.   | 1930.   | 1931.   | 1932.   | 1933.   | 1934.   | 1935.   |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                    | Tons.   | Tons.   | Tons.   | Tons.   | Tons.   | Tons.   | Tons.   |
| Apples .. .. .     | 32,614  | 40,763  | 71,219  | 60,607  | 33,745  | 33,032  | 36,612  |
| Bananas .. .. .    | 125,755 | 181,037 | 210,786 | 221,032 | 197,226 | 167,920 | 151,931 |
| Grapes .. .. .     | 8,813   | 16,425  | 17,807  | 20,422  | 16,331  | 11,947  | 13,068  |
| Lemons .. .. .     | 19,004  | 20,186  | 22,633  | 24,123  | 29,614  | 30,051  | 29,392  |
| Mandarines .. .. . | 26,323  | 41,494  | 42,327  | 38,616  | 54,157  | 51,884  | 40,082  |
| Oranges .. .. .    | 102,519 | 162,278 | 166,062 | 198,055 | 256,050 | 264,336 | 221,505 |
| Pears .. .. .      | 3,512   | 9,120   | 21,565  | 17,347  | 12,905  | 10,042  | 7,851   |
| Total .. .. .      | 318,540 | 471,303 | 552,399 | 580,202 | 600,028 | 569,212 | 500,441 |



Practically the whole of the imports of fresh fruit into France come from countries outside the British Empire. Imports of apples are mainly from the United States and Switzerland, and pears from the United States and Belgium. Imports of Canadian apples into France in 1935 amounted to about 930 tons, or less than 3 per cent. of the total imports of apples. This, however, shows a substantial increase as compared with 1934, when imports of apples from Canada totalled only 138 tons. Grapes are supplied chiefly by Algeria. Spain normally provides more than 90 per cent. of the oranges imported into France, but in 1935 imports from Spain represented only about 75 per cent. of the total. The other sources of supply, in order of importance, were Algeria, the United States, Brazil, Palestine and Italy. Imports of oranges from Palestine accounted for 5,972 tons and were nearly three times as heavy as in the previous year. Spain is also an important supplier of mandarines and lemons, being second to Algeria, which in 1935 supplied nearly 60 per cent. of the imports of mandarines, and to Italy, which supplied nearly 70 per cent. of the lemons. The bananas imported are practically all from non-British countries; these in 1935, in order of importance, were the Canary Islands and Spanish Morocco, French West Africa, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Colombia.

Table II shows the total quantities of the principal raw fruits imported into France during each month in 1935.

TABLE II.—*Monthly Imports of Raw Fruit into France in 1935*

| Month.          | Apples. | Pears. | Grapes. | Oranges. | Man-<br>darines. | Lemons. | Bananas. |
|-----------------|---------|--------|---------|----------|------------------|---------|----------|
|                 | Tons.   | Tons.  | Tons.   | Tons.    | Tons.            | Tons.   | Tons.    |
| January .. ..   | 2,215   | 789    | 95      | 17,290   | 18,288           | 1,945   | 12,301   |
| February .. ..  | 4,265   | 834    | 19      | 40,480   | 8,622            | 2,284   | 11,307   |
| March .. .. .   | 3,723   | 630    | 8       | 51,074   | 2,418            | 2,548   | 15,640   |
| April .. .. .   | 5,769   | 888    | 62      | 42,198   | 238              | 3,010   | 15,505   |
| May .. .. .     | 8,506   | 465    | 52      | 22,963   | —                | 2,408   | 20,225   |
| June .. .. .    | 667     | 151    | 11      | 12,451   | 47               | 3,348   | 13,198   |
| July .. .. .    | 271     | 114    | 5,103   | 4,770    | 19               | 4,538   | 12,400   |
| August .. .. .  | 429     | 188    | 6,897   | 2,671    | —                | 1,352   | 10,780   |
| September .. .. | 218     | 459    | 699     | 2,815    | —                | 1,158   | 9,668    |
| October .. .. . | 1,672   | 660    | 93      | 3,812    | —                | 1,620   | 9,304    |
| November .. ..  | 4,984   | 1,571  | 13      | 6,341    | 1,189            | 3,841   | 11,142   |
| December .. ..  | 3,893   | 1,102  | 16      | 14,640   | 9,261            | 1,340   | 10,461   |
| Total .. .. .   | 36,612  | 7,851  | 13,068  | 221,505  | 40,082           | 29,392  | 151,931  |

### IMPORTS OF RAW FRUIT INTO SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES

The Scandinavian countries rank next to the United Kingdom, Germany and France as importers of raw fruit, though at a long interval. The fruit import trade of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, of which Sweden is the most important, showed a marked development up to 1931, when imports of the principal fruits—apples, pears, grapes, citrus and bananas—into the three countries totalled over 156,000 tons, but during the past four years imports have declined, the total in 1935 amounting to about 114,000 tons. The decline is due mainly to a marked reduction in imports of apples and pears. Imports of citrus fruit have increased, especially into Sweden.

#### (i) Sweden

Imports of raw fruit into Sweden in 1935 were somewhat heavier than in 1934 and the two previous years, but lighter than in 1931. Imports of grapes showed a marked increase, totalling 4,739 tons as compared with 2,182 tons in 1934 and an average of only 1,838 tons in the five preceding years, and there were larger imports of apples, bananas, oranges and lemons, but imports of pears declined from 5,368 tons to 4,189 tons. Imports of oranges have shown an almost uninterrupted expansion since 1927 and last year's total created a new record.

Table I shows the imports of the six principal fruits into Sweden in 1935 with comparative figures for previous years.

TABLE I.—Imports of Raw Fruit into Sweden

| Description.    | 1929.  | 1930.  | 1931.  | 1932.  | 1933.  | 1934.  | 1935.  |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                 | Tons.  | Tons.  | Tons.  | Tons.  | Tons.  | Tons.  | Tons.  |
| Apples .. .. .  | 21,381 | 14,636 | 17,761 | 17,116 | 9,616  | 11,821 | 12,661 |
| Bananas .. .. . | 13,047 | 13,890 | 12,673 | 10,048 | 7,305  | 7,197  | 8,146  |
| Grapes .. .. .  | 1,673  | 1,817  | 2,130  | 1,928  | 1,644  | 2,182  | 4,739  |
| Lemons .. .. .  | 1,616  | 2,149  | 2,332  | 2,025  | 2,259  | 2,213  | 2,314  |
| Oranges .. .. . | 15,321 | 26,016 | 27,772 | 26,166 | 32,977 | 34,273 | 34,407 |
| Pears .. .. .   | 7,983  | 5,024  | 12,249 | 5,109  | 4,010  | 5,368  | 4,189  |
| Total .. .. .   | 61,021 | 63,532 | 74,917 | 62,392 | 57,811 | 63,054 | 66,456 |

The United States continues to supply the largest proportion of the apple imports. The total of 11,821 tons imported in 1934, the latest year for which full details are available, included 7,278 tons from the United States, 2,412 tons from Australia, 556 tons from Germany and 319 tons from the United Kingdom, the latter consisting mainly of fruit previously imported into this country from other sources. Imports of apples from South Africa and Canada amounted to about 376 tons and 135 tons respectively. Pears came mainly from the United States (1,914 tons) and Czechoslovakia (1,429 tons), but imports from South Africa amounted to 566 tons and from New Zealand to 275 tons. Spain accounted for nearly 70 per cent. of the imports of oranges, the balance coming mainly from Italy (5,835 tons), the United States (1,588 tons), Palestine (1,498 tons) and South Africa (1,042 tons). Italy supplied by far the largest proportion of the lemon imports and Spain and the Netherlands the bulk of the grapes. Imports of bananas consisted principally of re-exported fruit shipped from the United Kingdom and the Netherlands.

(ii) Norway

Imports of raw fruit into Norway in 1935 were smaller than in the previous year, but heavier than in 1933. Imports of apples and pears showed an increase, and supplies of bananas were at about the same level, but there was a reduction in imports of citrus fruits and grapes. Imports of citrus fruits in 1934, however, were of record dimensions, while those of grapes were heavier than in any previous year since the War.

In Table II are shown imports of the principal fruits into Norway in each of the past seven years. In the trade returns apples and pears, and the different kinds of citrus fruit, are not shown separately.

TABLE II.—Imports of Raw Fruit into Norway

| Description.        | 1929.  | 1930.  | 1931.  | 1932.  | 1933.  | 1934.  | 1935.  |
|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                     | Tons.  | Tons.  | Tons.  | Tons.  | Tons.  | Tons.  | Tons.  |
| Apples and Pears .. | 4,692  | 3,634  | 4,501  | 3,372  | 2,252  | 2,458  | 2,636  |
| Bananas .. .. .     | 7,874  | 8,293  | 8,576  | 7,712  | 5,554  | 6,444  | 6,473  |
| Citrus fruits .. .. | 15,097 | 19,120 | 17,510 | 19,422 | 20,907 | 21,759 | 20,434 |
| Grapes .. .. .      | 1,661  | 1,677  | 1,553  | 1,835  | 1,434  | 1,839  | 1,662  |
| Total .. .. .       | 29,324 | 32,724 | 32,140 | 32,341 | 30,147 | 32,500 | 31,205 |

The United States supplies the largest proportion of the apple and pear imports, and in 1934, the latest year for which details are available, accounted for 1,540 tons, mainly apples, out of a total of 2,458 tons. Fair quantities, consisting chiefly of re-exported produce, were received from Germany and the United Kingdom, direct imports from Empire countries being confined mainly to 269 tons from Australia. Spain supplied the bulk of the citrus fruit imports, accounting for 16,385 tons, principally oranges, of the total of 21,759 tons. Imports from Italy, chiefly lemons, amounted to 1,315 tons, while 1,565 tons and 890 tons of oranges and grapefruit were received from Palestine and the United States respectively. The bananas were mainly of Jamaican origin and the grapes chiefly from Spain.

### (iii) Denmark

Imports of raw fruit into Denmark, which showed an increasing tendency over a number of years, culminating in a record in 1931, suffered a sharp setback in 1932 and in each of the past three years they have declined still further, last year's imports of the principal fruits being only about one-third of those in 1931. The reason for this decline is the marked reduction in imports of apples, pears and bananas, although imports of citrus fruits and grapes in 1935 were also below the average of recent years.

Table III shows imports of the principal fruits into Denmark in the years 1929 to 1935.

TABLE III.—*Imports of Raw Fruit into Denmark*

| Description.              | 1929.  | 1930.  | 1931.  | 1932.  | 1933.  | 1934.  | 1935.  |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                           | Tons.  | Tons.  | Tons.  | Tons.  | Tons.  | Tons.  | Tons.  |
| Apples .. .. .            | 18,582 | 14,773 | 19,941 | 9,860  | 7,711  | 4,815  | 1,306  |
| Bananas .. .. .           | 6,481  | 8,960  | 10,073 | 6,850  | 5,237  | 3,539  | 2,880  |
| Grapes .. .. .            | 1,300  | 1,121  | 1,323  | 876    | 901    | 960    | 852    |
| Lemons .. .. .            | 1,440  | 1,805  | 2,258  | 2,378  | 2,656  | 2,527  | 2,194  |
| Oranges and grapefruit .. | 8,843  | 10,742 | 10,381 | 10,365 | 10,300 | 11,024 | 9,142  |
| Pears .. .. .             | 3,418  | 2,270  | 5,329  | 1,177  | 841    | 659    | 114    |
| Total .. .. .             | 40,064 | 39,671 | 49,305 | 31,506 | 27,646 | 23,524 | 16,488 |

The United States supplies the largest proportion of the imports of apples. Of the total of 4,815 tons imported in 1934, about 2,490 tons, rather more than half, came from that country. Imports direct from Australia and Canada amounted to 767 tons and 174 tons, respectively, and a total of 864 tons is shown as from the United Kingdom. The imported supplies of pears came mainly from the United States and Czechoslovakia. Of the total of 11,024 tons of oranges and grapefruit imported in 1934, imports of grapefruit accounted for 219 tons, nearly half of which came from Palestine. Spain supplied the bulk of the oranges, in all 8,001 tons. Imports of oranges from Palestine showed a further expansion to 1,566 tons. The bulk of the lemons was imported from Italy, and Spain supplied the largest proportion of the grape imports. The bananas consisted mainly of re-exported fruit from the United Kingdom.

### IMPORTS OF RAW FRUIT INTO THE UNITED STATES

Although, as would be expected, imports of raw fruit into the United States are smaller than exports, yet the import trade is of considerable importance on account of the large quantity of bananas handled each year. The total value of the fresh fruit imported into the United States last year was approximately 30 million dollars, of which banana imports accounted for 28 million dollars. The exports of fresh fruit in 1935 were valued at about 43½ million dollars. By comparison with the previous year these figures show a considerable increase in the value of the external fresh fruit trade of the country, the value of the imports in 1934 being about 26½ million dollars and that of the exports about 32½ million dollars.

Imports of bananas showed a continuous increase up to 1929, when they reached a total of over 65 million bunches, but there was a substantial decline in each of the four following years, the quantity imported in 1933 being less than 40 million bunches. In 1934, however, imports increased by about 8 million bunches, and in 1935 there was a similar increase to a total of about 55 million bunches.

The imports of apples in 1935 totalled 528 tons. This is more than in each of the two previous years, but well below the average of other recent years. The supplies are almost wholly from Canada. Imports of grapes, contrary to the tendency of most other fruits, have shown a progressive increase in recent years and in 1934 they reached a total of 7,165 tons, but last year imports declined to 2,931 tons. Practically the whole of the imported grapes came from Argentina. Imports from Spain, which, with Argentina, provided the bulk of the supplies in 1934, were of minor importance. Imports of lemons, which come mainly from Italy, have declined

rapidly in the past few years and in 1935 the supplies totalled only 73 tons, as against nearly 35,000 tons in 1930. Imports of limes, on the other hand, after substantial declines in 1932 and 1933, have shown a fairly big increase, last year's total of 3,323 tons being 720 tons more than in 1934 and 1,859 tons more than in 1933. The bulk of the supplies again came from Mexico and the British West Indies. Imports of grapefruit, amounting to 1,747 tons, were heavier than in 1933, but lighter than in other recent years. Cuba is the chief source of supply.

In Table I are shown particulars of the imports of the principal kinds of raw fruit into the United States in 1935 with comparative figures for previous years.

TABLE I.—*Imports of Raw Fruit into the United States*

| Description.  | 1929.             | 1930.             | 1931.             | 1932.             | 1933.             | 1934.             | 1935.             |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|               | Tons.             | Tons.             | Tons.             | Tons.             | Tons.             | Tons.             | Tons.             |
| Apples .. ..  | 5,925             | 3,496             | 804               | 1,211             | 164               | 346               | 528               |
| Grapes .. ..  | 1,529             | 2,391             | 2,496             | 2,666             | 2,797             | 7,165             | 2,931             |
| Grapefruit .. | 3,198             | 5,376             | 3,999             | 3,170             | 1,012             | 3,413             | 1,747             |
| Lemons .. ..  | 20,950            | 34,887            | 8,955             | 3,444             | 3,810             | 855               | 73                |
| Limes .. ..   | 2,045             | 2,460             | 2,553             | 1,869             | 1,464             | 2,603             | 3,323             |
|               | Thousand bunches. | Thousand bunches. | Thousand bunches. | Thousand bunches. | Thousand bunches. | Thousand bunches. | Thousand bunches. |
| Bananas .. .. | 65,134            | 62,731            | 55,854            | 49,457            | 39,613            | 47,679            | 55,019            |

Up to and including 1934 the Republic of Honduras was the chief source of supply of the bananas imported into the United States, but the extent of the supplies received from that country has declined considerably in recent years and in 1935 Mexico became the principal country of consignment. Imports from Mexico increased from 8½ million bunches in 1934 to over 12½ million bunches, while those from Honduras dropped from 14½ million bunches to 11½ million bunches. Imports from all other important sources in 1935 were heavier than in the previous year and, except in the case of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, they were heavier than in most other recent years. Until 1932 Jamaica was the second most important source of supply, but, although imports from Jamaica have increased somewhat in the past two years, they are now relatively unimportant. Table II shows the quantities of bananas imported from the different countries of consignment in each of the past seven years.

TABLE II.—*Imports of Bananas into the United States*

| Country whence consigned. | 1929.        | 1930.        | 1931.        | 1932.        | 1933.        | 1934.        | 1935.        |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                           | 000 bunches. | 000 bunches. | 000 bunches. | 000 bunches. | 000 bunches. | 000 bunches. | 000 bunches. |
| British Honduras          | 327          | 166          | 170          | 159          | 225          | 245          | 428          |
| Colombia .. ..            | 1,534        | 1,233        | 890          | 2,666        | 2,175        | 2,508        | 3,970        |
| Costa Rica .. ..          | 4,126        | 3,228        | 3,342        | 4,040        | 3,490        | 2,670        | 2,903        |
| Cuba .. ..                | 3,801        | 4,031        | 3,062        | 3,651        | 2,396        | 5,225        | 5,768        |
| Ecuador .. ..             | —            | —            | 13           | 31           | 114          | 931          | 1,231        |
| Guatemala .. ..           | 7,260        | 5,079        | 4,091        | 3,286        | 3,117        | 3,603        | 5,484        |
| Haiti Republic ..         | —            | 4            | —            | 38           | 28           | 444          | 401          |
| Honduras Republic         | 22,676       | 22,050       | 21,228       | 18,308       | 12,874       | 14,575       | 11,468       |
| Jamaica .. ..             | 10,873       | 11,929       | 10,315       | 4,777        | 275          | 734          | 1,249        |
| Mexico .. ..              | 5,700        | 6,505        | 5,164        | 4,549        | 6,591        | 8,586        | 12,346       |
| Nicaragua .. ..           | 3,989        | 3,672        | 2,621        | 3,397        | 3,432        | 2,370        | 2,731        |
| Panama .. ..              | 4,755        | 4,761        | 4,915        | 4,546        | 4,884        | 5,717        | 6,891        |
| Other Countries ..        | 93           | 73           | 43           | 9            | 12           | 71           | 149          |
| Total .. ..               | 65,134       | 62,731       | 55,854       | 49,457       | 39,613       | 47,679       | 55,019       |

Table III compares the imports of bananas into the United States and into the United Kingdom, and shows that the development of the banana trade in the United Kingdom during the past quarter of a century has been relatively much more rapid. Imports into the United States in the peak year 1929 showed an increase of nearly 50 per cent. as compared with the annual average of the five years 1909-13, but in 1935, although supplies were substantially larger than in the three preceding years, imports were only 26 per cent. heavier than the pre-war average. The imports into the United Kingdom in 1929 were about two and a quarter times as great as before the War and since that year there has been a further increase, imports last year being three times heavier than in the years just prior to the War. Whereas in 1909-13 the imports into the United States were more than six times as heavy as those into this country, in the last five years, 1931-35, they were less than three times as heavy.

TABLE III.—*Imports of Bananas into the United States and into the United Kingdom*

| Period.                   | United States.  | United Kingdom. |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <i>Five year Average—</i> | <i>Bunches.</i> | <i>Bunches.</i> |
| 1909-13 .. .. .           | 43,690,000      | 6,713,000       |
| 1919-23 .. .. .           | 41,746,000      | 9,069,000       |
| 1924-28 .. .. .           | 56,887,000      | 12,509,000      |
| <i>Year—</i>              |                 |                 |
| 1929 .. .. .              | 65,134,000      | 14,937,000      |
| 1930 .. .. .              | 62,731,000      | 14,990,000      |
| 1931 .. .. .              | 55,854,000      | 16,162,000      |
| 1932 .. .. .              | 49,457,000      | 17,108,000      |
| 1933 .. .. .              | 39,613,000      | 15,908,000      |
| 1934 .. .. .              | 47,679,000      | 17,053,000      |
| 1935 .. .. .              | 55,019,000      | 20,077,000      |

The foregoing figures of imports into the United States do not include shipments of raw fruit to the mainland from the "non-contiguous" territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii which form part of the United States for Customs purposes. Substantial quantities of pineapples and grapefruit and smaller quantities of oranges and other fruits are shipped to the mainland from Porto Rico. In 1931 shipments of pineapples amounted to over 440,000 cwt. and those of grapefruit to about 580,000 cwt., but since that year they have declined, the total quantities of raw pineapples and grapefruit shipped in 1935 being about 257,000 cwt. and 217,000 cwt. respectively. Bananas and pineapples are shipped to the mainland from Hawaii; the supply of bananas has declined in recent years, but there has been an increase in shipments of pineapples. Last year shipments of bananas from Hawaii to the mainland totalled 99,000 bunches, while pineapples accounted for about 33,000 cwt.

## WEEKLY FRUIT INTELLIGENCE NOTES

The Imperial Economic Committee's "Weekly Fruit Intelligence Notes" are issued every Wednesday. They are compiled primarily for the benefit of growers and traders in the United Kingdom and in Empire countries overseas and give detailed information regarding supplies and prospective supplies of raw fruits. Regular information includes advices of shipments on the way from the main sources of supply, details of imports of all fruits, potatoes, tomatoes and onions into all ports in Great Britain and Northern Ireland week by week, monthly imports of fruit, vegetables, cut flowers and flower bulbs, reports on crop prospects in different countries and, in addition, special articles deal with various aspects of fruit and vegetable production and trade in all important areas.

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IMPERIAL ECONOMIC  
COMMITTEE

# FRUIT SUPPLIES

## 1936

INCLUDING VEGETABLES, FLOWERS AND BULBS

A SUPPLEMENT TO  
WEEKLY FRUIT INTELLIGENCE NOTES  
PREPARED IN THE INTELLIGENCE BRANCH  
OF THE IMPERIAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

*(Free to Subscribers)*



LONDON 1937

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## ACE

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With the Compliments of the Secretary.

*June, 1937*

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,  
2, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE BUILDINGS,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

## FRUIT SUPPLIES 1936

### THE TREND OF IMPORTS OF RAW FRUIT INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM

In contrast to the exceptionally low yields obtained in the previous year, fruit crops generally in the United Kingdom in 1936 were good and the quantity of raw fruit imported declined from the record total of 1,477,000 tons reached in 1935 to 1,314,000 tons, the lowest figure returned since 1930. Imports from Empire countries of apples, oranges and bananas, the three principal fruits, were all substantially smaller than in the previous year; nevertheless, the Empire total of about 722,000 tons showed a reduction of less than 7 per cent. and it represented 55·0 per cent. of the aggregate imports from all sources, as against 52·6 per cent., the previous highest proportion, in 1935. The marked advance made by Empire countries in supplying the United Kingdom market since the War is shown by the fact that in each of the past two years these countries marketed in the United Kingdom more fruit than was imported, on the average, from all sources in the years 1909 to 1913.

The consumption of raw fruit in the United Kingdom has increased very considerably in recent years. In the five-year period 1924-28 the total available supplies, home production and net imports, averaged approximately 1,470,000 tons a year. In the quinquennium 1929-33 the annual average rose to about 1,707,000 tons, while in the years 1934 to 1936, in spite of the very light home crop in 1935, it increased still further to 1,840,000 tons. The total quantity of raw fruit available for domestic consumption in 1936 was 1,871,000 tons, or about 89 lb. per head of the estimated population, in comparison with 79 lb. in the previous year and nearly 96 lb., the highest figure so far recorded, in 1934.

Although fruit production in the United Kingdom is increasing, imports have risen fairly consistently and are now nearly twice as heavy as before the War. In the years 1909-13 they averaged 713,000 tons a year, in 1929-33 about 1,369,000 tons, and in 1934-36 some 1,381,000 tons. Imports from foreign countries, which in the pre-War period accounted for as much as 85 per cent. of the total, expanded considerably for several years after the War and in 1931 reached a total of 1,036,000 tons, about 417,000 tons, or over 67 per cent., more than in 1913. Since 1931, however, they have declined to an even greater extent and in 1936 amounted to only 592,000 tons. Imports from Empire countries, on the other hand, have increased fairly steadily from year to year, and the annual average for the past three years was more than four times greater than the 1919-23 average and nearly seven times greater than that for 1909-13. The marked development in imports from Empire countries since the War is shown in the table below.

TABLE I—Imports of Raw Fruit into the United Kingdom  
(Thousand tons)

| Origin                                | Average imports, five years |            |              |              | 1934         | 1935         | 1936         |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                       | 1909-13                     | 1919-23    | 1924-28      | 1929-33      |              |              |              |
| Empire Countries                      | 108                         | 166        | 266          | 449          | 621          | 776          | 722          |
| Foreign Countries                     | 605                         | 653        | 889          | 920          | 732          | 701          | 592          |
| <b>Total</b>                          | <b>713</b>                  | <b>819</b> | <b>1,155</b> | <b>1,369</b> | <b>1,353</b> | <b>1,477</b> | <b>1,314</b> |
| Empire proportion of total, per cent. | 15·1                        | 20·2       | 23·0         | 32·8         | 45·9         | 52·6         | 55·0         |

With the single exception of bananas, the total for which was a new record, imports of all of the principal kinds of fruit in 1936 were lighter than in 1935.

Imports of apples declined by 22 per cent., grapes by 24 per cent., and lemons, with which are included limes and unspecified citrus, by as much as 26 per cent. Supplies of oranges declined by about 8 per cent. and pears by 9 per cent., while there was also a slight setback in imports of grapefruit. Imports of apples were the lightest recorded since 1922 and those of lemons, which have fallen rapidly since 1933, the smallest since 1923. Of the other fruits, supplies of apricots and bilberries were comparatively heavy, but imports of plums, peaches and pineapples were all well below the average of recent years, and those of cherries were negligible.

Imports of grapes, plums, pineapples and lemons from Empire countries all reached new high levels, while consignments of peaches were at the same level as in 1934 and those of pears only 300 cwt. short of the record figure of 1935. Imports of oranges, grapefruit and bananas were lighter than in 1935, but substantially heavier than in any previous year. Imports of apples from Empire sources, however, were the smallest recorded since 1932. The supplies of fruit from South Africa showed a further substantial expansion and constituted a new record. Imports from both Australia and New Zealand were heavier than in 1935, but there was a reduction in consignments from Canada, the British West Indies and Palestine. The British West Indies, the principal supplier of bananas, again sent a greater tonnage of fruit than any other Empire country.

Three fruits—oranges, apples and bananas—normally account for about 80 per cent. of the total imports, and four others—lemons, grapefruit, pears and grapes—for a further 15 per cent. Since the War there has been some change in the relative importance of the different fruits. The share of bananas and grapefruit has shown a steady increase, and imports of these fruits last year represented over 23 per cent. and 4 per cent., respectively, of the total imports. Pears occupy much the same position as in the early post-War years, but there has been a decline in the proportions accounted for by lemons and grapes. In the years immediately following the War apples formed an increasing, and oranges a decreasing, proportion of the total imports, but from 1926 onwards this tendency has been reversed. Whereas in 1936 apples accounted for less than 22 per cent. of the total imported supplies, as against an average of over 29 per cent. in 1924–28, imports of oranges represented over 36 per cent. in comparison with less than 34 per cent. Imports of the principal fruits are summarised in Table 2.

TABLE 2—Imports of Principal Fruits and Percentage of Total Imports

| Fruit        | Average imports, five years |           |           |           | 1934      | 1935      | 1936      |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|              | 1909–13                     | 1919–23   | 1924–28   | 1929–33   |           |           |           |
|              | 000 tons                    | 000 tons  | 000 tons  | 000 tons  | 000 tons  | 000 tons  | 000 tons  |
| Apples       | 168.5                       | 225.4     | 337.5     | 350.9     | 294.6     | 362.1     | 282.1     |
| Bananas      | 101.9                       | 137.7     | 189.9     | 240.2     | 258.8     | 304.7     | 313.8     |
| Grapes       | 30.6                        | 31.3      | 38.6      | 41.9      | 52.9      | 46.7      | 35.4      |
| Grapefruit   | (a)                         | (b) 1.2   | 13.1      | 35.5      | 48.3      | 58.9      | 57.0      |
| Lemons (c)   | 42.9                        | 36.2      | 61.9      | 75.2      | 76.7      | 67.0      | 49.7      |
| Oranges      | 283.1                       | 300.7     | 388.8     | 507.6     | 520.2     | 515.3     | 476.6     |
| Pears        | 29.9                        | 36.3      | 52.8      | 55.9      | 50.4      | 63.6      | 57.8      |
| Other fruits | 55.8                        | 38.6      | 72.0      | 62.1      | 51.6      | 59.1      | 42.1      |
| Total        | 712.7                       | 819.3     | 1,154.6   | 1,369.3   | 1,353.5   | 1,477.2   | 1,314.5   |
|              | Per cent.                   | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Apples       | 23.6                        | 27.5      | 29.2      | 25.6      | 21.8      | 24.6      | 21.5      |
| Bananas      | 14.3                        | 16.8      | 16.4      | 17.5      | 19.1      | 20.6      | 23.4      |
| Grapes       | 4.3                         | 3.9       | 3.4       | 3.1       | 3.9       | 3.2       | 2.7       |
| Grapefruit   | (a)                         | (b) 0.1   | 1.2       | 2.6       | 3.6       | 4.0       | 4.3       |
| Lemons (c)   | 6.0                         | 4.4       | 5.4       | 5.5       | 5.7       | 4.5       | 3.8       |
| Oranges      | 39.7                        | 36.6      | 33.6      | 37.1      | 38.4      | 34.8      | 36.3      |
| Pears        | 4.2                         | 4.5       | 4.6       | 4.1       | 3.7       | 4.3       | 4.4       |
| Other fruits | 7.9                         | 6.2       | 6.2       | 4.5       | 3.8       | 4.0       | 3.6       |
|              | 100.0                       | 100.0     | 100.0     | 100.0     | 100.0     | 100.0     | 100.0     |

(a) Included in "Other fruits." (b) Average for four years 1920–23.  
(c) Including limes and unspecified citrus fruit.

As in the years before the War, apples, oranges and bananas account for the bulk of the imports from Empire countries, but the development of the banana industry in the British West Indies and of citrus cultivation in South Africa and Palestine—the latter not included among Empire countries before the War—has brought about a marked change in the relative importance of these fruits in the Empire supplies. In the five years preceding the War imports of apples accounted for as much as 82 per cent. of the total imports of fruit from Empire countries, while oranges and bananas represented only 5 per cent. and 8 per cent. respectively. In the past three years, 1934–36, oranges accounted for over 28 per cent., bananas for nearly 30 per cent., and apples for only 31 per cent. Nevertheless there has been a great increase in the absolute quantity of Empire apples received. In the last three years imports of both apples and bananas from Empire countries have accounted, on the average, for over 70 per cent. of the total imported supplies of these fruits, while those of oranges and other fruits have represented about 40 per cent. and 28 per cent. respectively. The advance achieved is obvious from Table 3, which shows the average annual imports of raw fruit from Empire countries, and the proportion of the total imports which these represent, since before the War.

TABLE 3—*Proportion of Total Imports consigned from Empire Countries*

| Fruit   | Average annual imports from Empire countries |          |          |          |          | Proportion of total imports |           |           |           |           |
|---------|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|         | 1909-13                                      | 1919-23  | 1924-28  | 1929-33  | 1934-36  | 1909-13                     | 1919-23   | 1924-28   | 1929-33   | 1934-36   |
|         | 000 tons                                     | 000 tons | 000 tons | 000 tons | 000 tons | Per cent.                   | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Apples  | 88.9   | 101.4    | 134.0    | 190.2    | 220.0    | 52.8                        | 50.0      | 39.7      | 54.2      | 70.3      |
| Bananas | 8.9  | 33.2     | 37.8     | 104.1    | 210.0    | 8.7                         | 24.1      | 19.9      | 43.4      | 71.8      |
| Oranges | 5.6  | 24.5     | 77.6     | 120.4    | 200.6    | 2.0                         | 8.1       | 20.0      | 23.8      | 39.8      |
| Other   | 4.5  | 6.6      | 16.4     | 34.2     | 76.1     | 2.8                         | 4.6       | 6.9       | 12.4      | 27.8      |
| Total   | 107.9  | 165.7    | 265.8    | 448.9    | 706.7    | 15.1                        | 20.2      | 23.0      | 32.8      | 51.1      |

## IMPORT DUTIES

Import duties on certain foreign horticultural products entering the United Kingdom were introduced at the beginning of 1932. These were imposed by an Order issued under the Horticultural Products (Emergency Customs Duties) Act, 1931, and further Orders under this Act, making additions or amendments to the products concerned or the rates of duty, followed during the early part of the year. As from 1st March, 1932, a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* was imposed under the Import Duties Act, 1932, on imports of practically all foreign products. The emergency duties were withdrawn during the summer and were replaced by a permanent schedule of duties by Orders issued under the Import Duties Act. Additional duties on certain fresh fruits were introduced on 17th November, 1932, by an Order issued under Section I of the Ottawa Agreements Act, 1932. During 1933 and in the two following years changes were made in the rates of duty on certain fresh vegetables and also on flowers and plants. The Import Duties (General) Order, 1935, consolidated the tariff of duties which are additional to the general *ad valorem* duty or to duties under Section I of the Ottawa Agreements Act, 1932.

No changes were made in 1936 in the rates of duty chargeable on fresh fruit, vegetables, flowers, etc., but the specific duty of £1 per ton on potatoes other than new was removed temporarily during the period 26th March to 30th June, 1936. Since 1st January, 1937, an Order has been made which advances from 1st June to 15th May the date on which the duty of 2d. per lb. on tomatoes comes into effect.

Particulars of the rates of duty chargeable on fruit, vegetables, flowers, etc., according to Orders in force on 1st January, 1937, are shown in the following table. The general duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* is chargeable on the commodities shown during all periods of the year not included in the table. For all other fruits, etc., except bilberries, the general *ad valorem* duty is applicable throughout the year.

The following special provisions are made in the Import Duties Act, 1932, or in the Ottawa Agreements Act, 1932.

*Preference for Dominions, etc.*—The duties are not chargeable on fruit consigned from any part of the British Empire and grown in any country the Government of which is a party to one of the agreements made at the Ottawa Conference, 1932 (i.e., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Newfoundland, India, Southern Rhodesia). Fruits of Irish Free State origin covered by the Ottawa Agreements Act are subject only to the general *ad valorem* duty; other fruits, vegetables, etc., from the Irish Free State receive no Imperial Preference.

*Preference for Colonies, Dependencies, etc.*—The duties are not chargeable on fruit consigned from any part of the British Empire and grown in any part of the British Empire other than the Dominions, India and Southern Rhodesia.

*Mandated Territories.*—The position of mandated territories is covered by the Import Duties Act, which provides that Orders in Council may be issued declaring that Colonial preference shall apply to any territory in respect of which a mandate of the League of Nations is being exercised by the Government of the United Kingdom. The Import Duties (Mandated Territories) Order, 1932, provides that Colonial preference shall apply to the Tanganyika Territory, the Cameroons under British Mandate, and Togoland under British Mandate. No such Order has been issued in respect of Palestine.

*Port of Beira.*—Fruit consigned from the port of Beira in Portuguese East Africa and shown by a certificate signed by a Customs officer in the service of the Government of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland to have been grown in one of those three countries will be treated as if consigned from a part of the British Empire.

*Apples for Cider making.*—Where apples imported into the United Kingdom are consigned direct to a registered cider factory the Commissioners of Customs and Excise may, subject to such conditions as they may impose for securing that the apples are used for the making of cider in that factory, allow the apples to be imported free of any duty chargeable under the Ottawa Agreements Order. They remain subject to the general 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty.

*United Kingdom Import Duties on Fresh Fruit, Vegetables, Flowers, etc.*  
(1st January, 1937)

| Product                                     | Duration   | Amount of Duty                    |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Fresh Fruit</i>                          |  |                                   |
| Apples, other than apples for cider making  | Whole year   | 4s. 6d. per cwt.                  |
| Bananas                                     | Whole year   | 2s. 6d. per cwt.                  |
| Cherries                                    | 1st May–15th August  | 3d. per lb.                       |
| Currants                                    | 1st May–31st August  | 2d. per lb.                       |
| Gooseberries                                | 1st May–31st July  | ½d. per lb.                       |
| Grapefruit                                  | Whole year   | 5s. per cwt.                      |
| Grapes, hothouse                            | Whole year   | 3d. per lb.                       |
| Grapes, other than hothouse                 | 1st February–30th June   | 1½d. per lb.                      |
| Oranges                                     | 1st April–30th November  | 3s. 6d. per cwt.                  |
| Peaches and nectarines, hothouse            | 1st April–31st October   | 1s. per lb.                       |
| Peaches and nectarines, other than hothouse | 1st January–31st March<br>1st–31st December                          | } 14s. per cwt.                   |
| Pears                                       | Whole year   | 4s. 6d. per cwt.                  |
| Plums                                       | 1st January–31st March<br>1st June–31st October<br>1st–31st December | } 9s. 4d. per cwt.                |
| Raspberries and loganberries                | 1st July–31st August   | 2d. per lb.                       |
| Strawberries                                | 1st April–31st July  | 3d. per lb.                       |
| <i>Fresh Vegetables</i>                     |  |                                   |
| Asparagus                                   | 1st January–end February<br>16th April–30th June                     | } 4d. per lb.                     |
| Broccoli and cauliflowers                   | 1st March–15th April   | 1½d. per lb.                      |
|   | 1st March–30th June  | 4s. per cwt.                      |
| Carrots                                     | 1st July–end February  | 3s. per cwt.                      |
|   | 1st May–15th June<br>16th June–30th April                            | 10s. per cwt.<br>2s. 4d. per cwt. |

*United Kingdom Import Duties on Fresh Fruit, Vegetables, Flowers, etc.—contd.  
(1st January, 1937)*

| Product   | Duration                   | Amount of Duty          |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Fresh Vegetables—contd.</i>  |                            |                         |
| Cucumbers, other than gherkins  | 1st March—30th November    | 8s. per cwt.            |
| Green beans   | 1st January—31st August    | 1½d. per lb.            |
| Green peas, unshelled   | 1st January—31st July      | 9s. 4d. per cwt.        |
| Green peas, shelled   | 1st January—31st July      | £1 17s. 4d.<br>per cwt. |
| Lettuce, endive and chicory (salad)   | 1st January—end February   | 5s. per cwt.            |
|   | 1st March—30th April       | 10s. per cwt.           |
|   | 1st May—31st December      | 8s. per cwt.            |
| Mushrooms   | Whole year                 | 8d. per lb.             |
| Potatoes, new   | 1st July—31st August       | £2 per ton.             |
|   | 1st September—31st October | £1 per ton.             |
|   | 1st November—30th June     | 4s. 8d. per cwt.        |
| Potatoes, other than new  | 1st July—31st August       | £2 per ton.             |
|   | 1st September—30th June    | £1 per ton.             |
| Tomatoes  | 1st June—31st August       | 2d. per lb.             |
|   | 1st September—31st October | 1d. per lb.             |
| Turnips   | 1st May—15th June          | 8s. per cwt.            |
|   | 16th June—30th April       | 2s. 4d. per cwt.        |
| <i>Flowers, Plants, etc.</i>  |                            |                         |
| Cut flowers—  |                            |                         |
| Ixia  | 1st February—30th April    | 2d. per lb.             |
| Roman hyacinth  | 1st May—31st January       | 9d. per lb.             |
| Snowdrop  | 1st January—15th March     | 2d. per lb.             |
|   | 16th March—31st December   | 9d. per lb.             |
|   | 1st December—31st January  | 2d. per lb.             |
|   | 1st February—30th November | 9d. per lb.             |
| Lilac, gypsophila, heather, peony, marguerite, marigold, mimosa, narcissus (polyanthus types), star of Bethlehem, stock, violet, freesia and ranunculus | Whole year                 | 2d. per lb.             |
| Tulip, daffodil, hyacinth (other than Roman hyacinth), narcissus (other than polyanthus types) iris   | 1st December—end February  | 1s. 3d. per lb.         |
| Other sorts   | 1st March—30th April       | 1s. per lb.             |
| Flowers attached to bulbs—  | 1st May—30th November      | 9d. per lb.             |
| Tulip, daffodil, hyacinth (other than Roman hyacinth), narcissus (other than polyanthus types), iris  | Whole year                 | 9d. per lb.             |
| Other sorts   |                            |                         |
| Foliage (excluding holly, mistletoe, asparagus foliage and golden palm branches)  | 1st December—end February  | 1s. 3d. per lb.         |
| Asparagus foliage   | 1st March—30th April       | 1s. per lb.             |
| Plants, trees and shrubs (excluding rose trees and fruit trees) in flower   | 1st May—30th November      | 9d. per lb.             |
| Flowering plants (other than plants in flower) and roots of flowering plants (excluding crowns and roots of lily of the valley)                         | Whole year                 | 9d. per lb.             |
| Trees and shrubs (excluding rose trees, fruit trees, azalea indica and sweet bays), whether with bare or balled roots, other than in flower             | Whole year                 | 6d. per lb.             |
| Rose trees—   |                            |                         |
| All standard trees, including half standards, quarter standards and weeping standards   | Whole year                 | £1 per cwt.             |
| Other sorts   |                            |                         |
| Fruit trees and fruit stocks  | Whole year                 | £5 per 100.             |
|   | Whole year                 | £1 5s. per 100.         |
|   | Whole year                 | £1 per cwt.             |

**FRUIT PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM**

The total acreage under fruit crops in the United Kingdom in 1936 was 336,186 acres. This shows a reduction of about 4,900 acres in comparison with 1935, but an increase of nearly 700 acres compared with the preceding year. The average acreage under fruit in the five years 1930–34 was 328,757 acres. The area under orchard fruit in England and Wales amounted to 261,315 acres and that under small fruit 55,702 acres; the corresponding figures for 1935 were 262,389 acres and

59,467 acres respectively. The area of fruit in Scotland was 10,719 acres, almost the same as in the previous year. In Northern Ireland the acreage showed a further decline and, at 8,450 acres, was the lowest recorded in the last ten years. In 1924 the area under fruit in Northern Ireland was 10,450 acres.

TABLE 1—Area under Fruit in the United Kingdom

| Year            | England and Wales |             | Scotland |             | Northern Ireland | United Kingdom |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|----------|-------------|------------------|----------------|
|                 | Orchards          | Small Fruit | Orchards | Small Fruit | Total            | Total          |
|                 | Acres             | Acres       | Acres    | Acres       | Acres            | Acres          |
| 1930            | 246,979           | 66,209      | 1,004    | 8,233       | 8,906            | 331,331        |
| 1931            | 244,778           | 62,023      | 1,061    | 8,162       | 8,634            | 324,658        |
| 1932            | 247,304           | 59,535      | 1,000    | 7,920       | 8,666            | 324,425        |
| 1933            | 249,574           | 59,979      | 1,013    | 8,582       | 8,718            | 327,866        |
| 1934            | 254,857           | 61,033      | 1,128    | 9,563       | 8,926            | 335,507        |
| Average 1930-34 | 248,698           | 61,756      | 1,041    | 8,492       | 8,970            | 328,757        |
| 1935            | 262,389           | 59,467      | 1,165    | 9,547       | 8,541            | 341,109        |
| 1936            | 261,315           | 55,702      | 1,271    | 9,448       | 8,450            | 336,186        |

### I. England and Wales

The total acreage under orchards in 1936, at 261,315 acres, was 1,074 acres less than in 1935, but 6,458 acres greater than in the preceding year. Compared with 1935 there was a marked decrease in the acreage under dessert and cooking apples, the area being reduced by 3,649 acres. The principal increases in acreage were in respect of dessert and cooking pears (1,181 acres), cherries (342 acres) and plums, including damsons (1,006 acres). Cider apples maintain a relatively high proportion, about 37 per cent., of the total acreage under apples, and perry pears 32 per cent. of that under pears.

The total acreage under small fruit was 55,702 acres, or 3,765 acres less than in 1935 and 5,331 acres less than in 1934. All classes of small fruit showed decreases in area compared with 1935, the decline being most pronounced in the case of strawberries and gooseberries where the areas were reduced by 2,117 acres and 712 acres respectively. Other decreases were blackcurrants 144 acres, red and white currants 102 acres, raspberries 602 acres and loganberries and cultivated blackberries 88 acres.

Table 2 shows the total areas under the different kinds of fruit, on holdings of over one acre in extent, in England and Wales in recent years. The figures for small fruits are inclusive of the areas occupied by small fruits in orchards; these, in 1935, accounted for 22,411 acres. No details are available for the different orchard fruits prior to 1935.

TABLE 2—Area under Fruit in England and Wales

| Kind of Fruit        | 1930      | 1931      | 1932      | 1933      | 1934      | 1935    | 1936    |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|
| <i>Orchard Fruit</i> | Acres     | Acres     | Acres     | Acres     | Acres     | Acres   | Acres   |
| Apples—              |           |           |           |           |           |         |         |
| Dessert and Cooking  | } 246,979 | } 244,778 | } 247,304 | } 249,574 | } 254,857 | 119,833 | 116,184 |
| Cider                |           |           |           |           |           | 67,139  | 67,310  |
| Pears—               |           |           |           |           |           |         |         |
| Dessert and Cooking  |           |           |           |           |           | 10,437  | 11,618  |
| Perry                |           |           |           |           |           | 5,421   | 5,500   |
| Plums                |           |           |           |           |           | 42,396  | 43,402  |
| Cherries             |           |           |           |           |           | 15,104  | 15,446  |
| Nuts                 |           |           |           |           |           | 2,059   | 1,855   |
| Total                | 246,979   | 244,778   | 247,304   | 249,574   | 254,857   | 262,389 | 261,315 |

TABLE 2—Area under Fruit in England and Wales—continued

| Kind of Fruit                            | 1930    | 1931    | 1932    | 1933    | 1934    | 1935    | 1936    |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| <i>Small Fruit</i>                       | Acres   | Acres   | Acres   | Acres   | Acres   | Acres   | Acres   |
| Strawberries                             | 21,527  | 23,032  | 23,494  | 23,871  | 25,481  | 26,752  | 24,635  |
| Gooseberries                             | 18,500  | 15,700  | 14,100  | 13,500  | 13,152  | 11,082  | 10,370  |
| Raspberries                              | 6,559   | 6,137   | 5,867   | 6,456   | 6,767   | 6,382   | 5,780   |
| Black Currants                           | 13,400  | 11,400  | 10,300  | 9,800   | 9,542   | 9,916   | 9,772   |
| Red and White Currants                   | 4,300   | 3,700   | 3,300   | 3,200   | 3,095   | 2,676   | 2,574   |
| Loganberries and Cultivated Blackberries | 1,923   | 2,054   | 2,444   | 3,152   | 2,996   | 2,659   | 2,571   |
| Total                                    | 66,209  | 62,023  | 59,535  | 59,979  | 61,033  | 59,467  | 55,702  |
| Orchard and Small Fruit                  | 313,188 | 306,801 | 306,839 | 309,553 | 315,890 | 321,856 | 317,017 |

Kent is by far the most important area for dessert and cooking apples, the acreage in that county representing in 1935, the latest year for which details are available, about 31 per cent. of the total for England and Wales. Worcester, Hereford and Gloucester together accounted for nearly 17 per cent. of the total acreage, and Norfolk, Cambridge and Essex a further 15 per cent. Over 70 per cent. of the cider apple acreage was in Devon, Somerset and Hereford. Kent provided 41 per cent. of the dessert and cooking pear acreage, the only other counties of any importance being Worcester and Gloucester. The two latter counties, together with Hereford, accounted for 73 per cent. of the total area under perry pears. Kent is also the principal area for plums and cherries, and in 1935 as much as 70 per cent. of the area under cherries was in that county. Plums are also grown extensively in Worcester and Cambridge.

The fruit crop in England and Wales in 1935 was unfortunate. In May the full bloom of the orchards was attacked by an untimely and unusually severe frost, while in September the already depleted trees were swept by boisterous gales which, particularly in the case of apples, stripped the trees of a very high proportion of the fruit. In 1936, on the other hand, the weather proved most beneficial for fruit production and heavy yields of top fruits were obtained in all the important commercial growing areas.

The yield per tree of dessert and cooking apples, which in 1935 was only 12·7 lb., was estimated in 1936 at 68·3 lb., and the total production amounted to 7,592,000 cwt., as compared with 1,417,000 cwt. in 1935 and 8,059,000 cwt., the highest figure recorded since estimates of fruit production were first compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, in 1934. The yield per tree of dessert apples in Worcestershire was nearly double that obtained in any other county, while the yields of cooking apples in the Isle of Ely and in Norfolk were both returned at over 150 lb. per tree. The yield per tree of cider apples, at 124·3 lb., was the highest on record and the total crop was estimated at 2,633,000 cwt., or more than double that of 1935. The yield in Somerset was exceptionally heavy and good yields were returned also in Worcester, Gloucester and Hereford. The yield of dessert and cooking pears was estimated to be 22·5 lb. per tree, which was only slightly less than in 1934, and production amounted to about 360,000 cwt. The crop of perry pears was estimated at 191,000 cwt., or 19,000 cwt. more than in 1934. In 1935 the plum crop was a failure; in 1936 the yield was almost as high as in 1934 and the total production amounted to 2,861,000 cwt. The crop of cherries was estimated at 344,000 cwt., as compared with 163,000 cwt. in 1935 and an average for the five previous years of about 365,000 cwt. Good yields were obtained in Buckingham and Worcester.

Of the small fruits, there was a decrease of over 2,000 acres in the area under strawberries in 1936, but the yield per acre was almost twice as heavy and the crop was estimated to be just under 445,000 cwt. The acreage under gooseberries declined by over 700 acres, but the production, at 401,000 cwt., showed an increase of 54,000 cwt. The acreage under raspberries declined by about 600 acres. The yield per acre, however, increased from 6·9 cwt. to 23·1 cwt., and the total production from about 44,000 cwt. to 133,000 cwt. The black currant and red and white



currant crops were both somewhat below average. The total yield of loganberries and cultivated blackberries, estimated for the first time in 1935, amounted to about 89,000 cwt., as compared with the previous year's figure of 66,000 cwt.

TABLE 3—*Production of Fruit in England and Wales*

| Kind of Fruit                            | 1930        | 1931        | 1932        | 1933        | 1934        | 1935        | 1936        |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|  | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. |
| Apples—                                  |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| Dessert and Cooking                      | 3,944       | 1,574       | 2,515       | 3,007       | 8,059       | 1,417       | 7,592       |
| Cider                                    | 973         | 747         | 691         | 1,263       | 2,473       | 1,240       | 2,633       |
| Pears—                                   |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| Dessert and Cooking                      | 369         | 241         | 265         | 311         | 413         | 191         | 360         |
| Perry                                    | 47          | 19          | 21          | 31          | 172         | 116         | 191         |
| Plums                                    | 2,561       | 646         | 687         | 2,926       | 3,177       | 364         | 2,861       |
| Cherries                                 | 466         | 267         | 266         | 446         | 380         | 163         | 344         |
| Strawberries                             | 379         | 717         | 608         | 565         | 549         | 247         | 445         |
| Gooseberries                             | 852         | 683         | 482         | 479         | 562         | 347         | 401         |
| Raspberries                              | 156         | 162         | 141         | 162         | 145         | 44          | 133         |
| Black Currants                           | 260         | 231         | 155         | 188         | 198         | 188         | 197         |
| Red and White Currants                   | 89          | 84          | 65          | 67          | 89          | 70          | 57          |
| Loganberries and Cultivated Blackberries | (a)         | (a)         | (a)         | (a)         | (a)         | 66          | 89          |

(a) Not available.

## II. Scotland

The area under orchard fruit in Scotland in 1936, at 1,271 acres, was the largest recorded since 1927. The increase was due to a further expansion in the acreage under "mixed" fruit. Of the 9,448 acres under small fruit, raspberries accounted for 6,140 acres and strawberries 2,017 acres. The chief fruit growing areas in Scotland are Perth, Lanark and Angus.

TABLE 4—*Area under Fruit in Scotland*

| Kind of Fruit             | 1930  | 1931  | 1932  | 1933  | 1934   | 1935   | 1936   |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
|                           | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres  | Acres  | Acres  |
| <i>Orchard Fruit</i>      |       |       |       |       |        |        |        |
| Apples                    | 291   | 400   | 354   | 327   | 471    | 463    | 444    |
| Pears                     | 128   | 175   | 176   | 148   | 116    | 94     | 69     |
| Plums                     | 220   | 267   | 240   | 236   | 270    | 275    | 292    |
| Cherries                  | 40    | 28    | 47    | 44    | 52     | 7      | 3      |
| Mixed Fruit (a)           | 325   | 191   | 183   | 258   | 219    | 326    | 463    |
| Total                     | 1,004 | 1,061 | 1,000 | 1,013 | 1,128  | 1,165  | 1,271  |
| <i>Small Fruit</i>        |       |       |       |       |        |        |        |
| Raspberries               | 4,561 | 4,581 | 4,715 | 5,408 | 6,173  | 6,170  | 6,140  |
| Strawberries              | 2,106 | 2,118 | 1,824 | 1,760 | 2,004  | 2,064  | 2,017  |
| Gooseberries and Currants | 1,146 | 1,110 | 1,006 | 997   | 952    | 902    | 898    |
| Mixed Fruit (a)           | 420   | 353   | 375   | 417   | 434    | 411    | 393    |
| Total                     | 8,233 | 8,162 | 7,920 | 8,582 | 9,563  | 9,547  | 9,448  |
| Orchard and Small Fruit   | 9,237 | 9,223 | 8,920 | 9,595 | 10,691 | 10,712 | 10,719 |

(a) Includes "Other kinds".

Estimates of fruit production in Scotland are made at about five-yearly intervals in connection with the Census of Agricultural Production. Provisional statistics for 1936, with comparative figures for 1925 and 1930, are shown in the following table.

TABLE 5—*Production of Fruit in Scotland*

| Kind of Fruit           | Area  |       |       | Production |         |             |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------------|---------|-------------|
|                         | 1925  | 1930  | 1936  | 1925       | 1930    | 1936<br>(a) |
|                         | Acres | Acres | Acres | Cwt.       | Cwt.    | Cwt.        |
| Apples                  | 350   | 291   | 444   | 4,650      | 11,300  | 13,900      |
| Pears                   | 120   | 128   | 69    | 1,085      | 1,300   | 2,000       |
| Plums                   | 146*  | 220   | 292   | 3,150      | 3,700   | 17,900      |
| Mixed Orchard Fruit (b) | 434   | 325   | 466   | 2,375      | 9,390   | 13,830(c)   |
| Raspberries             | 3,152 | 4,561 | 6,140 | 84,500     | 155,400 | 191,000     |
| Strawberries            | 2,477 | 2,106 | 2,017 | 51,500     | 42,500  | 19,000      |
| Gooseberries            | 606   | 389   | 898   | 13,850     | 8,000   | 15,500      |
| Black Currants          | 310   | 623   |       | 1,570      | 7,200   |             |
| Red and White Currants  | 210   | 134   |       | 2,080      | 3,400   |             |
| Mixed Small Fruit (b)   | 434   | 420   | 393   | 5,150      | 9,970   | 3,630(d)    |

(a) Provisional.

(b) Includes "Other kinds".

(c) Apples 8,100; pears 1,330; plums 3,850 cwt.

(d) Raspberries 780; strawberries 380; currants and gooseberries, 1,940 cwt.

In 1936 the fruit crops in Scotland were, on the whole, fairly good, but strawberries suffered considerable damage from heavy rains in the south and in the north early varieties were adversely affected by drought. Raspberries were only moderate in some areas, but in general were about average. Plums cropped heavily, and in most districts there were good yields of apples.

### III. Northern Ireland

Nearly 90 per cent. of the acreage under fruit in Northern Ireland is devoted to the cultivation of apples, the only other crop grown on an extensive scale being strawberries. In 1936 apples accounted for 7,437 acres and strawberries 394 acres.

TABLE 6—*Area under Fruit in Northern Ireland*

| Kind of Fruit               | 1930  | 1931  | 1932  | 1933  | 1934  | 1935  | 1936  |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                             | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres |
| Apples                      | 7,450 | 7,347 | 7,429 | 7,488 | 7,647 | 7,475 | 7,437 |
| Pears                       | 64    | 39    | 41    | 28    | 40    | 23    | 29    |
| Plums                       | 95    | 112   | 103   | 83    | 95    | 81    | 82    |
| Strawberries                | 585   | 588   | 502   | 547   | 590   | 460   | 394   |
| Gooseberries                | 138   | 98    | 114   | 111   | 101   | 90    | 97    |
| Raspberries                 | 86    | 94    | 76    | 73    | 102   | 87    | 93    |
| Black Currants              | 124   | 126   | 90    | 81    | 84    | 81    | 68    |
| Red and White Currants      | 12    | 12    | 9     | 11    | 8     | 7     | 11    |
| Other Kinds and Mixed Fruit | 352   | 218   | 302   | 296   | 259   | 237   | 239   |
| Total                       | 8,906 | 8,634 | 8,666 | 8,718 | 8,926 | 8,541 | 8,450 |

The latest estimate of fruit production in Northern Ireland relates to 1935, in which year crops generally were poor. The total yield of apples was about 454,000 cwt., as compared with 650,000 cwt. in 1934. In the two previous years, however, the crop averaged little more than 350,000 cwt. and in 1931 it was only 260,000 cwt. The yield of raspberries and black currants in 1935 was comparatively good, but there was a further decline in the production of strawberries and gooseberries. In 1936 the development of the apple crop was retarded by cold weather in April and May, and the yield of Bramley's Seedling, the most important variety grown, was reported to be below average. There was only a fair crop of strawberries, but the production of other fruits was about average.

TABLE 7—*Production of Fruit in Northern Ireland*

| Kind of Fruit. | 1930.   | 1931.   | 1932.   | 1933.   | 1934.   | 1935.   |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                | Cwt.    | Cwt.    | Cwt.    | Cwt.    | Cwt.    | Cwt.    |
| Apples         | 640,000 | 260,000 | 367,000 | 337,000 | 650,000 | 454,000 |
| Strawberries   | 32,000  | 25,700  | 17,700  | 11,700  | 18,000  | 7,300   |
| Gooseberries   | 8,500   | 6,800   | 6,250   | 5,300   | 4,600   | 3,600   |
| Raspberries    | 2,600   | 3,750   | 3,250   | 1,900   | 3,600   | 3,250   |
| Black Currants | 3,900   | 1,750   | 1,650   | 1,600   | 1,750   | 1,900   |

### PRODUCTION OF CROPS UNDER GLASS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Figures relating to the production of crops under glass in Great Britain in 1935 have been prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland. The information is based on special returns received from producers in connection with the Agricultural Census and may be compared with similar particulars published in respect of the years 1925 and 1931.

#### I. England and Wales

The total area under glass in England and Wales in 1935 was estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to be approximately 3,360 acres, of which some 3,100 acres were under glasshouses and 260 acres under frames. These figures relate to the area actually covered by glass on holdings of all sizes; they are not comparable, therefore, with those compiled from the ordinary annual agricultural returns, which are in respect of holdings of more than one acre in extent only. In 1931 the total estimated area under glass was 3,150 acres. Particulars provided by the occupiers indicate, however, that since that year the area of new construction has amounted to nearly 700 acres (630 acres of glasshouses and 70 acres of frames) and although a number of glasshouses have been removed to make room for building development or for other reasons, it seems likely that the 1931 estimate was rather too high and that the increase to the 1935 figure of 3,360 acres tends to understate the extent of the expansion which has taken place. The estimated acreage in 1925 was 2,725 acres.

The selling value of the produce in 1935 was estimated to be £6,965,000, in comparison with £5,570,000 in 1931 and £4,830,000 in 1925. The higher average value of the output per acre in 1935, at about £2,070, as against £1,770 in each of the two previous years, reflects the increase in the area under flowers, which give a larger gross return per acre than tomatoes. The estimated values of the various kinds of glasshouse produce in 1935, with corresponding figures for the two earlier inquiries, are shown below.

TABLE I—*Estimated Value of Glasshouse Produce in England and Wales*

| Description.                                 | 1925    | 1931    | 1935  |
|--|---------|---------|-------|
| <i>Fruit and Vegetables</i>                  | £000    | £000    | £000  |
| Tomatoes                                     | 2,350   | 2,190   | 2,520 |
| Cucumbers                                    | 750     | 770     | 800   |
| Grapes                                       | 130     | 90      | 145   |
| Other Fruit                                  | } 250   | } 230   | 45    |
| Salads                                       |         |         | 125   |
| Other Vegetables (including Herbs)           |         |         | 55    |
| Mushrooms                                    |         |         | 70    |
| <i>Cut Flowers and Flowering Plants</i>      | } 1,350 | } 2,290 | 240   |
| Roses  |         |         | 430   |
| Carnations                                   |         |         | 605   |
| Chrysanthemums                               |         |         | 1,140 |
| Bulb Flowers                                 |         |         | 380   |
| Other Flowers                                |         |         | 410   |
| <i>Other Non-edible Plants not in Flower</i> |         |         |       |
| Total  | 4,830   | 5,570   | 6,965 |

The total quantity of tomatoes sold in 1935 was estimated at 59,000 tons, an increase of about 5,000 tons in comparison with 1931 and of 12,000 tons compared with 1925. The output of cucumbers has also increased considerably, from approximately 50 millions in 1925 to 54 millions in 1931 and 75 millions in 1935. The estimated production of grapes, which fell between 1925 and 1931 from 1,500,000 lb. to 1,150,000 lb., increased in 1935 to 2,030,000 lb. No quantitative estimate is available of the output of flowers and plants, but this group now represents some 45 per cent. of the total value of the glasshouse produce, as against only 28 per cent. in 1925, while the proportion accounted for by tomatoes has declined from 49 per cent. to 36 per cent. and that by cucumbers from 15 per cent. to 12 per cent.

In eight counties the area under glass in 1935 exceeded 100 acres and the combined acreage in these counties represented about 65 per cent. of the total. The acreages in the different areas were—Hertfordshire 593 acres, Essex 410 acres, Middlesex 319 acres, Kent 209 acres, West Sussex 207 acres, Lancashire 181 acres, Norfolk 137 acres and Hampshire 126 acres. In the Holland division of Lincoln, Surrey, East Sussex, Devon and Cheshire the estimated area was between 50 and 100 acres, while Bedford, Buckingham and the West Riding of Yorkshire each had nearly 50 acres of glass.

The average value of the output per acre of glass ranged in the thirteen principal counties from £1,604 for Norfolk to £4,844 in the Holland division of Lincoln. The following table shows the average value of the output per acre in each of these counties, together with the proportion of the total value represented by the different items.

TABLE 2—Average Value of the Output per Acre in Main Producing Areas

| County            | Average value of output per acre | Proportion of total value represented by |           |                            |                    |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|--|-----------|----------------------------|--------------------|
|                   |                                  | Tomatoes                                 | Cucumbers | Other vegetables and fruit | Flowers and plants |
|                   | £                                | Per cent.                                | Per cent. | Per cent.                  | Per cent.          |
| Lincoln (Holland) | 4,844                            | 16                                       | (a)       | 1                          | 83                 |
| Middlesex         | 2,587                            | 16                                       | 6         | 6                          | 72                 |
| Surrey            | 2,570                            | 11                                       | 4         | 30                         | 55                 |
| Hampshire         | 2,567                            | 31                                       | 32        | 2                          | 35                 |
| Devonshire        | 2,469                            | 24                                       | 3         | 2                          | 71                 |
| Sussex, East      | 2,192                            | 26                                       | 4         | 8                          | 62                 |
| Lancashire        | 1,972                            | 40                                       | 2         | 8                          | 50                 |
| Kent              | 1,970                            | 21                                       | 2         | 5                          | 72                 |
| Sussex, West      | 1,949                            | 40                                       | 4         | 27                         | 29                 |
| Hertfordshire     | 1,903                            | 41                                       | 24        | 4                          | 31                 |
| Cheshire          | 1,749                            | 30                                       | 3         | 5                          | 62                 |
| Essex             | 1,735                            | 60                                       | 23        | 3                          | 14                 |
| Norfolk           | 1,604                            | 60                                       | 6         | 3                          | 31                 |

(a) Less than 0.5 per cent.

The growers' returns indicated an appreciable variation from county to county in the average prices obtained; for example, the average price of tomatoes was about 4s. per 12 lb. in Kent, but over 5s. in Lancashire. Ignoring this aspect, however, the rise in the value of the output is clearly associated with a declining proportion of tomatoes. In Essex and Norfolk tomatoes comprise 60 per cent. of the output by value; in the first three counties—Lincoln (Holland), Middlesex and Surrey—the proportion is well under 20 per cent. The exceptionally high value of the output per acre in the Holland division of Lincolnshire is attributable to the predominance of bulb flowers in this area. The high percentage of "other vegetables and fruit" in Surrey is accounted for by a relatively heavy output of salads, while the high figure under the same heading in West Sussex represents grapes and mushrooms.

The general heading "flowers and plants" was sub-divided in the special return into six headings, and the following table is of interest as indicating the relative importance of the various flowers in the main producing areas.

TABLE 3—*Relative Importance of Various Flowers in Main Producing Areas*

| County            | Proportion of the total value of flowers and plants represented by |            |                |              |               |                            |
|-------------------|--|------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------------|
|                   | Roses  | Carnations | Chrysanthemums | Bulb flowers | Other flowers | Other plants not in flower |
|                   | Per cent.  | Per cent.  | Per cent.      | Per cent.    | Per cent.     | Per cent.                  |
| Lincoln (Holland) | 1  | (a)        | (a)            | 99           | (a)           | (a)                        |
| Middlesex         | 2  | 19         | 19             | 36           | 14            | 10                         |
| Surrey            | 1  | 48         | 16             | 14           | 12            | 9                          |
| Hampshire         | 1  | 23         | 19             | 48           | 4             | 5                          |
| Devonshire        | 2  | 5          | 5              | 76           | 4             | 8                          |
| Sussex, East      | (a)  | 11         | 19             | 22           | 27            | 21                         |
| Lancashire        | 1  | 1          | 32             | 53           | 7             | 6                          |
| Kent              | 8  | 14         | 16             | 24           | 19            | 19                         |
| Sussex, West      | 2  | 38         | 40             | 5            | 12            | 3                          |
| Hertfordshire     | 51   | 5          | 12             | 9            | 14            | 9                          |
| Cheshire          | 2  | (a)        | 24             | 33           | 27            | 14                         |
| Essex             | 2  | 2          | 18             | 46           | 13            | 19                         |
| Norfolk           | 1  | 1          | 43             | 28           | 12            | 15                         |

(a) Less than 0.5 per cent.

Roses are of major importance only in Hertfordshire; in fact, well over 70 per cent. of the roses under glass are grown in that county. Carnations are of most importance relatively in Surrey and West Sussex (though actually more are grown in Middlesex) and chrysanthemums in Norfolk and West Sussex. In as many as eight counties the percentage of bulb flowers is higher than that of any other group, and it will be noted that in the Holland division of Lincoln bulb flowers constitute practically the whole of the output of flowers and plants, while in Devon the proportion is 76 per cent. The figures for East Sussex, Cheshire and Kent are of interest as showing relatively large proportions in the two remaining groups.

## II. Scotland

The area under glasshouses in Scotland at the end of 1935 was estimated by the Department of Agriculture for Scotland at 250 acres, in comparison with about 145 acres in 1931 and under 80 acres in 1925. The greater part of this area, about 200 acres, was used for tomato growing. The estimated output of tomatoes in 1935, the main centre for which is Lanarkshire, was 6,000 tons, as compared with 2,900 tons and 2,000 tons in 1931 and 1925, respectively. The estimated value of the crops grown under glass in 1935 and the two earlier years is shown in the table below.

TABLE 4—*Estimated Value of Glasshouse Produce in Scotland*

| Description                  | 1925    | 1931    | 1935    |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
|                              | £       | £       | £       |
| Tomatoes                     | 100,000 | 160,000 | 284,000 |
| Cucumbers                    |         | 1,000   | 3,500   |
| Grapes                       |         | 3,200   | 4,600   |
| Other fruits                 | 20,000  | (a)     | 1,300   |
| Flowers                      |         | 26,000  | 58,000  |
| Pot Bedding Plants           |         | 40,000  | 42,000  |
| Other descriptions and mixed |         | 6,800   | 4,000   |
| Total                        | 120,000 | 237,000 | 397,400 |

(a) Included in "other descriptions and mixed".

## IMPORTS OF RAW FRUIT INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM

Imports of raw fruit into the United Kingdom in 1936 declined by 3½ million cwt. as compared with the record imports in the previous year and the total of about 26½ million cwt. was the lowest since 1930. The declared value of the imports at £23,960,000 was £3,259,000 less than in 1935, but about the same as in 1934.

Table 1 shows the total quantities of raw fruit imported in 1936, with comparative figures for 1935 and the five preceding years.

TABLE 1—Imports of Raw Fruit into the United Kingdom

| Description                             | 1930          | 1931          | 1932          | 1933          | 1934          | 1935          | 1936          |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|   | 000<br>cwt.   | 000<br>cwt.   | 000<br>cwt.   | 000<br>cwt.   | 000<br>cwt.   | 000<br>cwt.   | 000<br>cwt.   |
| Apples                                  | 6,172         | 7,599         | 8,091         | 7,450         | 5,892         | 7,242         | 5,642         |
| Apricots                                | 111           | 89            | 109           | 42            | 76            | 63            | 105           |
| Bananas (a)                             | 14,990        | 16,162        | 17,108        | 15,908        | 17,053        | 20,064        | 20,673        |
| Bilberries                              | (c)           | (c)           | (c)           | (c)           | 60            | 72            | 70            |
| Cherries                                | 60            | 59            | 12            | 4             | 11            | 11            | 1             |
| Currants                                | 123           | 103           | 47            | 33            | 22            | 25            | 10            |
| Gooseberries                            | 29            | 17            | 11            | 11            | 8             | 14            | 11            |
| Grapes                                  | 695           | 944           | 903           | 781           | 1,057         | 934           | 708           |
| Grapefruit                              | 556           | 896           | 773           | 776           | 966           | 1,178         | 1,141         |
| Lemons, limes and<br>unspecified citrus | 1,478         | 1,409         | 1,448         | 1,816         | 1,534         | 1,340         | 995           |
| Oranges                                 | 10,207        | 10,391        | 9,343         | 11,555        | 10,404        | 10,305        | 9,532         |
| Peaches                                 | 51            | 94            | 100           | 111           | 93            | 107           | 72            |
| Pears                                   | 1,029         | 1,237         | 1,112         | 1,134         | 1,008         | 1,273         | 1,157         |
| Pineapples                              | 58            | 67            | 68            | 58            | 54            | 58            | 45            |
| Plums                                   | 389           | 513           | 344           | 265           | 255           | 422           | 231           |
| Strawberries                            | 68            | 90            | 41            | 12            | 6             | 19            | 20            |
| Other fruits                            | 381           | 416           | 387           | 373           | 446           | 390           | 274           |
| <b>Total (b)</b>                        | <b>25,958</b> | <b>28,832</b> | <b>27,982</b> | <b>29,251</b> | <b>27,069</b> | <b>29,543</b> | <b>26,289</b> |

(a) Thousand bunches.

(b) Including bananas converted at 34 lb. of fruit per bunch.

(c) Included in "Other fruits."

With the single exception of bananas, the total for which was a new record, imports of all the principal kinds of fruit in 1936 were lighter than in the previous year. Imports of apples, amounting to 5,642,000 cwt., declined by 22 per cent. and were the lightest since 1922. Imports of pears, at 1,157,000 cwt., declined by 116,000 cwt., or 9 per cent., but they were heavier than in 1934. Imports of bananas exceeded the previous record figure of 20,064,000 bunches in 1935 by 609,000 bunches and the annual average for 1930-34 by as much as 4,429,000 bunches. Supplies of grapes declined by 24 per cent., and the imports, amounting to 708,000 cwt., were the lightest since 1930.

Supplies of oranges totalled 9,532,000 cwt., a decline of 8 per cent. in comparison with imports in 1935 and of 9 per cent. as compared with the average imports in the five previous years. There was a slight setback in the imports of grapefruit, which have risen considerably in recent years, but the total of 1,141,000 cwt. was only 37,000 cwt. short of the record imports in 1935. Supplies of lemons, limes and unspecified citrus fruits showed a substantial decline for the third successive year, the total imports amounting to only 995,000 cwt., as compared with nearly twice that quantity in 1933.

Of the other classified fruits, imports of apricots were the heaviest since 1932. Imports of plums, peaches, pineapples and currants, on the other hand, were much lighter than in recent years, and supplies of cherries were almost negligible.

Table 2 shows the declared value of each kind of raw fruit imported into the United Kingdom during the past seven years. These values are exclusive of any import duty payable.

TABLE 2—Declared Value of Imports of Raw Fruit into the United Kingdom

| Description                          | 1930   | 1931   | 1932   | 1933   | 1934   | 1935   | 1936   |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                                      | £000   | £000   | £000   | £000   | £000   | £000   | £000   |
| Apples                               | 7,552  | 7,879  | 7,830  | 6,969  | 5,608  | 6,960  | 5,644  |
| Apricots                             | 322    | 243    | 164    | 87     | 109    | 110    | 137    |
| Bananas                              | 5,664  | 5,539  | 4,430  | 4,349  | 4,564  | 4,780  | 4,564  |
| Bilberries                           | (a)    | (a)    | (a)    | (a)    | 111    | 134    | 116    |
| Cherries                             | 132    | 149    | 39     | 18     | 55     | 50     | 3      |
| Currants                             | 262    | 227    | 104    | 88     | 56     | 54     | 25     |
| Gooseberries                         | 20     | 12     | 9      | 6      | 8      | 13     | 8      |
| Grapes                               | 1,842  | 1,886  | 1,522  | 1,435  | 1,480  | 1,564  | 1,491  |
| Grapefruit                           | 903    | 1,234  | 1,023  | 1,058  | 1,157  | 1,332  | 1,078  |
| Lemons, limes and unspecified citrus | 1,416  | 1,256  | 1,284  | 996    | 908    | 1,175  | 1,093  |
| Oranges                              | 9,548  | 9,548  | 7,594  | 7,990  | 7,450  | 7,968  | 7,321  |
| Peaches                              | 199    | 258    | 268    | 256    | 229    | 224    | 181    |
| Pears                                | 1,723  | 1,759  | 1,473  | 1,528  | 1,400  | 1,674  | 1,504  |
| Pineapples                           | 131    | 134    | 123    | 98     | 86     | 80     | 80     |
| Plums                                | 790    | 921    | 642    | 548    | 522    | 797    | 436    |
| Strawberries                         | 191    | 219    | 95     | 26     | 26     | 40     | 41     |
| Other fruits                         | 402    | 412    | 367    | 374    | 247    | 264    | 238    |
| Total                                | 31,097 | 31,676 | 26,967 | 25,826 | 24,016 | 27,219 | 23,960 |

(a) Included in "Other fruits."

Table 3 shows the average declared value of all fruits imported in 1936 and the six previous years. Between 1928 and 1933 there was a continuous decline in the average value of raw fruit as a whole from 26s. 2d. per cwt. in 1928 to 17s. 8d. per cwt. in 1933 and since that year the average values have shown only a slight increase. The figure for 1936 was 18s. 3d., or about the same as in 1935. In making comparisons, however, it must be remembered that from 1932 imports of foreign fruits have been subjected to various rates of import duty so that declared values cannot be taken as an accurate indication of the trend of wholesale market prices.

TABLE 3—Average Declared Value per Cwt. of Imports of Raw Fruit.

| Description                          | 1930  | 1931  | 1932  | 1933  | 1934  | 1935  | 1936  |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                                      | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Apples                               | 24 6  | 20 9  | 19 4  | 18 9  | 19 0  | 19 3  | 19 9  |
| Apricots                             | 58 0  | 54 9  | 30 1  | 41 8  | 28 11 | 34 9  | 25 11 |
| Bananas (a)                          | 7 6   | 6 11  | 5 2   | 5 6   | 5 4   | 4 9   | 4 5   |
| Bilberries                           | (c)   | (c)   | (c)   | (c)   | 36 10 | 37 6  | 32 11 |
| Cherries                             | 44 4  | 50 9  | 65 5  | 82 2  | 97 2  | 86 4  | 83 8  |
| Currants                             | 42 9  | 44 0  | 44 2  | 53 11 | 50 10 | 43 2  | 50 9  |
| Gooseberries                         | 13 9  | 14 0  | 15 7  | 11 10 | 19 9  | 18 6  | 14 7  |
| Grapes                               | 53 0  | 40 0  | 33 9  | 36 9  | 28 0  | 33 6  | 42 2  |
| Grapefruit                           | 32 6  | 27 6  | 26 6  | 27 4  | 23 11 | 22 7  | 18 11 |
| Lemons, limes and unspecified citrus | 19 2  | 17 11 | 17 9  | 11 0  | 11 10 | 17 6  | 21 11 |
| Oranges                              | 18 8  | 18 4  | 16 3  | 14 8  | 14 3  | 15 6  | 15 4  |
| Peaches                              | 77 5  | 54 10 | 53 4  | 46 2  | 49 6  | 42 0  | 50 8  |
| Pears                                | 33 6  | 28 5  | 26 6  | 26 10 | 27 9  | 26 4  | 26 1  |
| Pineapples                           | 45 9  | 40 3  | 36 3  | 33 6  | 31 7  | 27 7  | 35 3  |
| Plums                                | 40 7  | 35 11 | 37 4  | 41 4  | 41 0  | 37 9  | 37 8  |
| Strawberries                         | 56 6  | 49 6  | 46 5  | 41 6  | 84 8  | 43 7  | 41 4  |
| Other fruits                         | 21 1  | 19 9  | 19 0  | 20 1  | 11 1  | 13 8  | 17 5  |
| All raw fruits (b)                   | 24 0  | 22 0  | 19 3  | 17 8  | 17 9  | 18 4  | 18 3  |

(a) Average value per bunch.

(b) Including bananas at 34 lb. of fruit per bunch.

(c) Included in "Other fruits."

There has been a sharp and continuous increase since 1933 in the average declared value of lemons corresponding to the reduction in imports, the value in 1936 being 21s. 11d. per cwt. as compared with only 11s. in 1933. In the case of grapes also there was an increase in value, on account of the further decline in supplies, the value rising from 28s. in 1934 to 33s. 6d. in 1935 and 42s. 2d. in 1936. In the last four years the value of apples has risen steadily from 18s. 9d. to 19s. 9d., while that of bananas has fallen from 5s. 6d. to 4s. 5d. There has been a big reduction in the value of grapefruit, from 27s. 4d. in 1933 to 18s. 11d. Oranges, pears and plums were valued at a few pence per cwt. less than in 1935. Of the other fruits, the average declared values for currants, peaches, pineapples and unenumerated fruits were higher, but those of apricots, bilberries, cherries, gooseberries and strawberries were lower, than in 1935.

Although the value of fruit imports in 1936 and the three previous years averaged only 18s. per cwt., this figure is still well above the level of 1913. Imports of raw fruit in that year totalled about 14,296,000 cwt. with a declared value of £9,844,000, an average of 13s. 6d. per cwt. This was also the average value of apples in 1913, while imports of oranges, totalling only 5,793,000 cwt., averaged 8s. 7d. per cwt.

In the following table the imports of raw fruit, by weight and by value, have been classified according to the countries of consignment. Imports of bananas are included at the average rate of 34 lb. of fruit per bunch.

TABLE 4—Quantities and Values of Raw Fruit imported into the United Kingdom from Principal Countries of Consignment

| Country whence consigned       | Quantity      |               |               | Value         |               |               |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                | 1934          | 1935          | 1936          | 1934          | 1935          | 1936          |
|                                | 000 cwt.      | 000 cwt.      | 000 cwt.      | £000          | £000          | £000          |
| Australia                      | 1,799         | 1,807         | 1,923         | 1,950         | 2,158         | 2,237         |
| British West Indies            | 3,259         | 4,880         | 4,715         | 2,376         | 3,436         | 3,170         |
| Canada                         | 2,515         | 2,819         | 1,988         | 1,957         | 2,268         | 1,738         |
| New Zealand                    | 508           | 339           | 422           | 585           | 515           | 503           |
| Palestine                      | 2,289         | 3,579         | 2,899         | 1,755         | 2,542         | 2,086         |
| South Africa                   | 1,861         | 1,881         | 2,176         | 2,457         | 2,436         | 2,809         |
| Other Empire Countries         | 193           | 218           | 329           | 230           | 289           | 337           |
| <b>Total Empire Countries</b>  | <b>12,424</b> | <b>15,523</b> | <b>14,452</b> | <b>11,310</b> | <b>13,644</b> | <b>12,880</b> |
| Argentina                      | 40            | 70            | 105           | 68            | 108           | 127           |
| Belgium                        | 150           | 306           | 81            | 321           | 443           | 289           |
| Brazil                         | 1,771         | 1,686         | 1,953         | 1,609         | 1,496         | 1,652         |
| Colombia                       | 793           | 344           | 457           | 980           | 447           | 431           |
| France                         | 87            | 312           | 40            | 109           | 176           | 89            |
| Germany                        | 52            | 63            | 34            | 90            | 93            | 43            |
| Honduras                       | 263           | 248           | 327           | 377           | 344           | 300           |
| Italy                          | 1,427         | 1,117         | 396           | 1,056         | 1,144         | 523           |
| Netherlands                    | 96            | 140           | 130           | 240           | 290           | 230           |
| Portugal                       | 95            | 82            | 10            | 45            | 66            | 7             |
| Spain                          | 6,553         | 4,751         | 4,586         | 3,866         | 3,160         | 3,138         |
| United States                  | 2,676         | 4,467         | 3,029         | 3,197         | 5,277         | 3,429         |
| Other Foreign Countries        | 642           | 434           | 689           | 748           | 531           | 822           |
| <b>Total Foreign Countries</b> | <b>14,645</b> | <b>14,020</b> | <b>11,837</b> | <b>12,706</b> | <b>13,575</b> | <b>11,080</b> |
| <b>Total</b>                   | <b>27,069</b> | <b>29,543</b> | <b>26,289</b> | <b>24,016</b> | <b>27,219</b> | <b>23,960</b> |

There was a decline in the quantity of raw fruit imported from Canada, Palestine and the British West Indies, but larger quantities than last year were received from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and "Other Empire" countries. The total for South Africa constituted a new record. The only increases as compared with 1935 in the declared value of the imports from Empire countries



were for Australia, South Africa and the minor Empire countries. Imports from the British West Indies were again the greatest, both as regards quantity and value, of the Empire countries.

Imports of raw fruit from foreign countries, amounting to 11,837,000 cwt., were considerably lighter than in either of the two previous years, the increased imports from Argentina, Brazil, Columbia, Honduras and "Other foreign" countries being more than counter-balanced by decreased imports from the United States, Spain and other Continental countries. Imports from Italy were prohibited, except under licence, from November, 1935, to July, 1936, while those from Spain were affected, during the latter half of 1936, by the occurrence of the civil war.

The value of the imports from foreign countries also was considerably less than in either of the two previous years, the aggregate amount being £11,080,000, as compared with £13,575,000 in 1935 and £12,706,000 in 1934. The only marked increases were in the case of Brazil and "Other foreign" countries.

Table 5 shows the re-exports of raw fruit from the United Kingdom in each of the past seven years. Re-exports constitute only a very small proportion of the total fruit imports, but the volume of such re-exports, especially of oranges, apples and bananas, is nevertheless fairly substantial. Re-exports have shown a declining tendency since 1930 and the total last year showed a decrease of 91,000 cwt. as compared with 1935. Re-exports of oranges to the Irish Free State, the main country of destination, declined from 252,000 cwt. to 142,000 cwt., but those of apples increased by 33,000 cwt. to a total of 138,000 cwt. Re-exports of bananas to the Irish Free State totalled 374,000 bunches, as against 382,000 bunches.

TABLE 5—*Re-exports of Raw Fruit*

| Description                             | 1930        | 1931        | 1932        | 1933        | 1934        | 1935        | 1936        |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|   | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. |
| Apples                                  | 350         | 310         | 343         | 339         | 176         | 198         | 194         |
| Bananas (a)                             | 615         | 494         | 300         | 245         | 330         | 544         | 580         |
| Grapes                                  | 29          | 30          | 21          | 24          | 26          | 22          | 20          |
| Grapefruit                              | 23          | 30          | 21          | 19          | 26          | 28          | 48          |
| Lemons, limes and<br>unspecified citrus | 43          | 48          | 39          | 44          | 41          | 47          | 44          |
| Oranges                                 | 615         | 426         | 331         | 352         | 359         | 355         | 226         |
| Peaches                                 | 5           | 5           | 6           | 4           | 4           | 2           | 3           |
| Pears                                   | 89          | 80          | 79          | 73          | 72          | 58          | 77          |
| Pineapples                              | 9           | 12          | 4           | 2           | 2           | 2           | 2           |
| Plums                                   | 11          | 17          | 12          | 8           | 10          | 11          | 10          |
| Other fruits                            | 8           | 10          | 5           | 8           | 11          | 9           | 6           |
| Total (b)                               | 1,369       | 1,118       | 952         | 947         | 827         | 897         | 806         |

(a) Thousand bunches.

(b) Including bananas at 34 lb. of fruit per bunch.

### IMPORTS OF EMPIRE FRUIT INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM

Imports of raw fruit into the United Kingdom from Empire countries in 1936, amounting to 14,452,000 cwt., showed a decline of over 1 million cwt. as compared with the record quantity received in 1935, but they were more than 2 million cwt. heavier than the previous record imports from Empire sources in 1934. New high levels were reached in the case of grapes, lemons, plums and pineapples, while imports of peaches were at the same level as in 1934 and those of pears were only 300 cwt. short of the 1935 record figure.

In Table 1 are shown the aggregate imports into the United Kingdom of each kind of raw fruit consigned from Empire countries in 1936, with those of the previous six years for comparison.

TABLE I—Imports of Raw Fruit from Empire Countries

| Description                             | 1930        | 1931        | 1932        | 1933        | 1934        | 1935        | 1936        |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|   | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. |
| Apples                                  | 3,823       | 3,153       | 3,898       | 5,818       | 4,520       | 4,615       | 4,065       |
| Apricots                                | 1           | (a)         | (a)         | 3           | 2           | 8           | 5           |
| Bananas (b)                             | 5,925       | 6,979       | 10,736      | 6,630       | 10,413      | 15,967      | 15,131      |
| Bilberries                              | (d)         | (d)         | (d)         | (d)         | 2           | 2           | 3           |
| Cherries                                | (a)         | —           | (a)         | (a)         | (a)         | (a)         | —           |
| Currants                                | (a)         | (a)         | (a)         | (a)         | —           | —           | —           |
| Gooseberries                            | (a)         | (a)         | 1           | (a)         | (a)         | (a)         | —           |
| Grapes                                  | 80          | 86          | 93          | 129         | 144         | 154         | 171         |
| Grapefruit                              | 90          | 138         | 224         | 335         | 515         | 777         | 766         |
| Lemons, limes and<br>unspecified citrus | 5           | 9           | 19          | 19          | 31          | 46          | 92          |
| Oranges                                 | 2,427       | 2,269       | 2,726       | 3,192       | 3,509       | 4,435       | 4,092       |
| Peaches                                 | 26          | 20          | 30          | 33          | 45          | 24          | 45          |
| Pears                                   | 322         | 251         | 301         | 494         | 394         | 499         | 499         |
| Pineapples                              | 6           | 4           | 8           | 13          | 16          | 16          | 18          |
| Plums                                   | 36          | 46          | 53          | 62          | 79          | 92          | 95          |
| Strawberries                            | (a)         | —           | (a)         | —           | (a)         | —           | —           |
| Other fruits                            | 13          | 16          | 17          | 12          | 6           | 9           | 8           |
| Total (c)                               | 8,627       | 8,113       | 10,629      | 12,124      | 12,424      | 15,523      | 14,452      |

(a) Less than 500 cwt.

(b) Thousand bunches.

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

(d) Included in "Other fruits".

The declared value of the raw fruit imported into the United Kingdom from Empire countries in 1936 was £12,880,000, as compared with £13,644,000 in 1935 and an annual average of £11,020,000 in the five previous years. The total value of each kind of fruit consigned from Empire countries is shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2—Declared Value of Imports of Raw Fruit from Empire Countries

| Description                             | 1930   | 1931  | 1932   | 1933   | 1934   | 1935   | 1936   |
|---|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|   | £000   | £000  | £000   | £000   | £000   | £000   | £000   |
| Apples                                  | 4,696  | 3,573 | 4,305  | 5,416  | 4,126  | 4,454  | 4,122  |
| Apricots                                | 3      | 4     | 3      | 11     | 8      | 18     | 12     |
| Bananas                                 | 1,994  | 2,000 | 2,540  | 1,304  | 2,283  | 3,421  | 3,059  |
| Bilberries                              | (b)    | (b)   | (b)    | (b)    | 5      | 5      | 7      |
| Cherries                                | (a)    | —     | 1      | 1      | (a)    | (a)    | —      |
| Currants                                | (a)    | (a)   | (a)    | —      | —      | —      | —      |
| Gooseberries                            | (a)    | (a)   | (a)    | (a)    | (a)    | (a)    | —      |
| Grapes                                  | 470    | 381   | 419    | 453    | 481    | 498    | 532    |
| Grapefruit                              | 168    | 209   | 349    | 448    | 590    | 815    | 664    |
| Lemons, limes and<br>unspecified citrus | 7      | 13    | 28     | 17     | 24     | 52     | 106    |
| Oranges                                 | 3,190  | 2,604 | 2,863  | 2,701  | 2,898  | 3,399  | 3,419  |
| Peaches                                 | 142    | 112   | 157    | 135    | 149    | 92     | 128    |
| Pears                                   | 657    | 451   | 494    | 679    | 550    | 682    | 637    |
| Pineapples                              | 14     | 10    | 19     | 20     | 21     | 12     | 16     |
| Plums                                   | 130    | 162   | 163    | 153    | 163    | 177    | 161    |
| Strawberries                            | (a)    | —     | (a)    | —      | (a)    | —      | (a)    |
| Other fruits                            | 36     | 32    | 29     | 26     | 12     | 19     | 17     |
| Total                                   | 11,507 | 9,551 | 11,370 | 11,364 | 11,310 | 13,644 | 12,880 |

(a) Less than £500.

(b) Included in "Other fruits."

Imports of Empire fruit in 1936 represented 55 per cent. of the total quantity and 53·8 per cent. of the total value of the aggregate imports from all sources, thus establishing new records, the previous highest figures being 52·6 per cent. and 50·1 per cent., respectively, in 1935.

Table 3 shows for each kind of fruit the proportion of the total imports, by quantity and by value, that was accounted for by imports from Empire countries during the past three years.

TABLE 3—Imports of Raw Fruit : Proportion consigned from Empire Countries

| Description                          | Quantity  |           |           | Value     |           |           |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                                      | 1934      | 1935      | 1936      | 1934      | 1935      | 1936      |
|                                      | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Apples                               | 76.7      | 63.7      | 72.1      | 73.6      | 64.0      | 73.0      |
| Apricots                             | 3.0       | 12.0      | 4.3       | 7.3       | 16.7      | 8.6       |
| Bananas (b)                          | 61.1      | 79.6      | 73.2      | 50.0      | 71.6      | 67.0      |
| Bilberries                           | 2.9       | 2.7       | 3.9       | 4.2       | 3.7       | 6.2       |
| Cherries                             | 0.2       | (a)       | —         | 0.1       | (a)       | —         |
| Currants                             | —         | —         | —         | —         | —         | —         |
| Gooseberries                         | (a)       | 0.1       | —         | 0.1       | 0.1       | —         |
| Grapes                               | 13.6      | 16.5      | 24.2      | 32.5      | 31.8      | 35.7      |
| Grapefruit                           | 53.3      | 65.9      | 67.1      | 51.0      | 61.2      | 61.7      |
| Lemons, limes and unspecified citrus | 2.0       | 3.4       | 9.2       | 2.7       | 4.5       | 9.7       |
| Oranges                              | 33.7      | 43.0      | 42.9      | 38.9      | 42.7      | 46.7      |
| Peaches                              | 48.5      | 22.5      | 62.7      | 65.3      | 40.9      | 70.5      |
| Pears                                | 39.1      | 39.2      | 43.1      | 39.3      | 40.8      | 42.3      |
| Pineapples                           | 30.4      | 26.9      | 38.9      | 25.0      | 15.0      | 20.4      |
| Plums                                | 30.9      | 21.8      | 41.3      | 31.3      | 22.2      | 36.9      |
| Strawberries                         | (a)       | (a)       | (a)       | 0.2       | (a)       | (a)       |
| Other fruits                         | 1.3       | 2.3       | 2.9       | 4.7       | 7.1       | 6.7       |
| Total                                | 45.9      | 52.6      | 55.0      | 47.1      | 50.1      | 53.8      |

(a) Less than 0.05 per cent.

(b) Bunches.

### FRUIT CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The figures of home production and of imports and re-exports given on previous pages supply material for an approximate calculation of the total quantity of raw fruit available for consumption in the United Kingdom from year to year. As official estimates of fruit production in Scotland are made available only at about five-year intervals, in other years it is necessary to include approximate figures in these calculations, but the quantity of fruit produced is very small as compared with the production in England and Wales and smaller still by comparison with total fruit imports; no significant error is likely to arise, therefore, from the inclusion of estimates for Scotland. 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 has estimated that on an average some 16 per cent. of the home apple crop is marketed each season 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 the home production figures, no such adjustment is possible in the case of imported supplies of apples, a small proportion of which consists of cider fruit. The results of the calculations for 1936 and previous years are shown in Table 1.

According to these figures the total quantity of raw fruit available for consumption in 1936, at 37,428,000 cwt., was about 13 per cent. more than in the previous year, but 6 per cent. less than the record net supplies in 1934. The apparent consumption per head of the population was 89.0 lb., an increase of 9.9 lb. as compared with the previous year, but 6.6 lb. less than in 1934. The figures include fruit used for all purposes, not only for household consumption, but also for preserving, and they take no account of the consumption of imported canned and dried fruits and of fruit pulp used for jam making, imports of which also have tended to increase in recent years.

TABLE 1—*Supplies and Consumption of Raw Fruit in the United Kingdom*

|   | 1930        | 1931        | 1932        | 1933        | 1934        | 1935        | 1936        |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|   | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. |
| Net imports                                     | 24,589      | 27,717      | 27,028      | 28,304      | 26,242      | 28,646      | 25,483      |
| Home production less exports (a)                | 9,862       | 4,862       | 5,806       | 8,560       | 14,408      | 3,397       | 12,933      |
| Add or deduct to allow for carry-over of apples | +395        | +379        | -150        | -79         | -808        | +1,062      | -988        |
| Net supplies                                    | 34,846      | 32,955      | 32,684      | 36,785      | 39,842      | 33,105      | 37,428      |
| Estimated Total Population                      | '000        | '000        | '000        | '000        | '000        | '000        | '000        |
|   | 45,878      | 46,082      | 46,346      | 46,533      | 46,680      | 46,885      | 47,098      |
| Consumption per head                            | lb.         | lb.         | lb.         | lb.         | lb.         | lb.         | lb.         |
|   | 85.1        | 80.1        | 79.0        | 88.5        | 95.6        | 79.1        | 89.0        |

(a) Excluding cider apples and perry pears.

Table 2 shows the estimated quantity of each kind of raw fruit available per head of the population in the past seven years. The figures have been worked out on the same basis as the figures in Table 1.

TABLE 2—*Estimated Quantity of Raw Fruit available per Head of Population*

| Fruit.           | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|                  | lb.  | lb.  | lb.  | lb.  | lb.  | lb.  | lb.  |
| Apples           | 26.1 | 22.5 | 25.3 | 24.6 | 32.5 | 23.3 | 29.3 |
| Bananas          | 10.6 | 11.5 | 12.3 | 11.4 | 12.2 | 14.2 | 14.5 |
| Cherries         | 1.3  | 0.8  | 0.7  | 1.1  | 0.9  | 0.4  | 0.8  |
| Currants         | 1.2  | 1.0  | 0.7  | 0.7  | 0.8  | 0.7  | 0.7  |
| Gooseberries     | 2.2  | 1.7  | 1.3  | 1.2  | 1.4  | 0.9  | 1.0  |
| Grapes           | 1.6  | 2.3  | 2.1  | 1.8  | 2.5  | 2.2  | 1.7  |
| Grapefruit       | 1.3  | 2.1  | 1.8  | 1.8  | 2.3  | 2.7  | 2.6  |
| Lemons and limes | 3.5  | 3.3  | 3.4  | 4.3  | 3.6  | 3.1  | 2.3  |
| Oranges          | 23.4 | 24.2 | 21.8 | 27.0 | 24.1 | 23.8 | 22.1 |
| Pears            | 3.2  | 3.4  | 3.1  | 3.3  | 3.2  | 3.3  | 3.4  |
| Plums            | 7.1  | 2.8  | 2.4  | 7.6  | 8.2  | 1.8  | 7.3  |
| Raspberries      | 0.8  | 0.8  | 0.8  | 0.8  | 0.7  | 0.2  | 0.6  |
| Strawberries     | 1.3  | 2.1  | 1.7  | 1.5  | 1.5  | 0.7  | 1.2  |
| Other fruits     | 1.5  | 1.6  | 1.6  | 1.4  | 1.7  | 1.8  | 1.6  |
| Total            | 85.1 | 80.1 | 79.0 | 88.5 | 95.6 | 79.1 | 89.0 |

Of the fruits grown in this country it may be said that apparent consumption is influenced far more by the volume of home output than by imports. When crops are light, imports may be increased, but not to an extent sufficient 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 smaller proportion. A very heavy home crop, however, may lead to some part of the output becoming unsaleable and consequently being left unharvested, so that to the extent that such waste occurs the consumption figures given above may be exaggerated.

The rise in the consumption of raw fruit in 1936 was chiefly accounted for by the increased supplies of apples and plums. The apparent consumption of apples was 29.3 lb. per head, an increase of 6.0 lb. as compared with 1935 and of 3.1 lb. in comparison with the average of the five years 1930-34, while that of plums, at 7.3 lb., was 5.5 lb. and 1.7 lb. more than in 1935 and the five previous years respectively. The *per caput* consumption of bananas reached the record figure of 14.5 lb., while that of grapefruit, at 2.6 lb. per head, was almost as

heavy as the record reached in 1935. The apparent consumption of oranges, on the other hand, fell to 22.1 lb., which shows a decline of 1.7 lb. as compared with 1935 and of 2.0 lb. compared with the five-year average. The consumption of lemons and limes was exceptionally light and that of grapes the smallest since 1930.

### IMPORTS OF APPLES

The position as regards apple supplies in 1936 was the reverse of that in the previous year. Whereas in 1935 there was an exceptionally poor crop of dessert and cooking apples in the United Kingdom with commercial production in Canada and the United States fairly good, in 1936 the crop in this country was almost as heavy as in 1934 while those in Canada and the United States were both light, the provisional estimate for the United States being the lowest recorded for fifteen years. In consequence, imports in the first half of 1936 were larger than in 1935, but there was a big reduction later in the year.

The total quantity of apples imported into the United Kingdom in 1936 amounted to 5,642,000 cwt. This is the lowest figure recorded since 1922 and shows a reduction of 1,600,000 cwt., or over 22 per cent., as compared with imports in 1935. Imports from Empire countries declined from the previous year's total of 4,615,000 cwt., which was heavier than in any year except 1933, to 4,065,000 cwt., but as those from foreign sources amounted to only 1,577,000 cwt., as against 2,627,000 cwt., the Empire's share of the supplies from all sources was 72 per cent. in comparison with less than 64 per cent. in the previous year. In 1933 and 1934 imports from Empire countries accounted for about 78 per cent. and 77 per cent. of the total respectively.

TABLE I—Imports of Apples into the United Kingdom

| Country whence consigned | 1930     | 1931     | 1932     | 1933     | 1934     | 1935     | 1936     |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                          | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. |
| Australia                | 1,351    | 1,033    | 1,685    | 1,969    | 1,527    | 1,528    | 1,636    |
| Canada                   | 2,086    | 1,769    | 1,612    | 3,373    | 2,489    | 2,764    | 1,960    |
| New Zealand              | 380      | 337      | 573      | 446      | 461      | 296      | 377      |
| South Africa             | 3        | 11       | 13       | 26       | 41       | 25       | 91       |
| Other Empire Countries   | 3        | 3        | 15       | 4        | 2        | 2        | 1        |
| Argentina                | —        | —        | 1        | 2        | 1        | 6        | 7        |
| Belgium                  | 3        | 69       | 330      | 6        | (a)      | 17       | (a)      |
| France                   | 65       | 657      | 617      | 207      | 50       | 265      | 1        |
| Germany                  | 10       | 41       | 33       | 1        | 1        | (a)      | (a)      |
| Italy                    | (a)      | 5        | 5        | 42       | 1        | 1        | —        |
| Netherlands              | 6        | 83       | 47       | 6        | 8        | 5        | 1        |
| Portugal                 | 14       | 40       | 7        | 1        | —        | 22       | 2        |
| United States            | 2,235    | 3,534    | 3,128    | 1,365    | 1,300    | 2,304    | 1,564    |
| Other Foreign Countries  | 15       | 17       | 25       | 2        | 11       | 7        | 2        |
| Total Empire Countries   | 3,823    | 3,153    | 3,898    | 5,818    | 4,520    | 4,615    | 4,065    |
| Total Foreign Countries  | 2,348    | 4,446    | 4,193    | 1,632    | 1,372    | 2,627    | 1,577    |
| Total                    | 6,172    | 7,599    | 8,091    | 7,450    | 5,892    | 7,242    | 5,642    |

(a) Less than 500 cwt.

Canada was again the principal source of supply. Imports from the Dominion, however, amounted to only 1,960,000 cwt., as compared with 2,764,000 cwt. in 1935 and the record quantity of 3,373,000 cwt. in 1933. Imports from Australia, at 1,636,000 cwt., were heavier than in the two previous years, and there were also increased supplies from New Zealand, though these were lighter than in other recent years. After a slight setback in 1935, imports from South Africa showed a further expansion and reached a new high level. Imports from the United States were again comparatively small, accounting for only 1,564,000 cwt., nearly 28 per cent. of the total, as against 2,304,000 cwt. (32 per cent.) in 1935. Consignments from Argentina were at about the same level as in the previous year, but imports from France (which consist mainly of cider apples) and other European countries were almost negligible.

The following table shows the extent to which imports of apples into the United Kingdom have increased since pre-War years. Although imports in 1936 were over 1½ million cwt. less than the annual average for the quinquennium 1929-33 they were nearly 2½ million cwt. more than that of the five years immediately preceding the War. In spite of a slight increase in imports from Canada in the earlier post-War years, the Dominion's share of the total dropped considerably, and in 1924-28 averaged only about 22 per cent. as compared with 44 per cent. in 1909-13. In 1929-33, however, Canada provided, on the average, about 30 per cent. and in 1934-36 over 38 per cent. In the 1924-28 period supplies from the United States represented as much as 53 per cent. of the total, but this proportion has fallen in the last three years to less than 28 per cent. Imports from Australia and New Zealand continue to account for an increasing proportion, and in 1934-36 their share was 25 per cent. and 6 per cent. respectively.

TABLE 2—Imports of Apples into the United Kingdom, 1909-1936

| Period                      | Australia |                 | New Zealand |                 | Canada   |                 | United States |                 | France   |                 | Total (a) |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|-----------|
|                             | 000 cwt.  | Per cent. total | 000 cwt.    | Per cent. total | 000 cwt. | Per cent. total | 000 cwt.      | Per cent. total | 000 cwt. | Per cent. total | 000 cwt.  |
| <i>Quinquennial Average</i> |           |                 |             |                 |          |                 |               |                 |          |                 |           |
| 1909-13                     | 356       | 10.6            | —           | —               | 1,409    | 41.8            | 1,233         | 36.6            | 95       | 2.8             | 3,369     |
| 1919-23                     | 557       | 12.4            | 26          | 0.6             | 1,435    | 31.8            | 1,900         | 42.2            | 203      | 4.5             | 4,507     |
| 1924-28                     | 978       | 14.5            | 193         | 2.9             | 1,500    | 22.2            | 3,560         | 52.7            | 303      | 4.5             | 6,751     |
| 1929-33                     | 1,278     | 18.2            | 399         | 5.7             | 2,109    | 30.1            | 2,670         | 38.1            | 328      | 4.7             | 7,014     |
| <i>Year</i>                 |           |                 |             |                 |          |                 |               |                 |          |                 |           |
| 1934                        | 1,527     | 25.9            | 461         | 7.8             | 2,489    | 42.2            | 1,300         | 22.1            | 50       | 0.8             | 5,892     |
| 1935                        | 1,528     | 21.1            | 296         | 4.1             | 2,764    | 38.2            | 2,304         | 31.8            | 265      | 3.6             | 7,242     |
| 1936                        | 1,636     | 29.0            | 377         | 6.7             | 1,960    | 34.7            | 1,564         | 27.7            | 1        | —               | 5,642     |

(a) Including small quantities from other sources.

In 1936, as in previous years, London and Liverpool were the principal ports of entry for apples. Imports into London accounted for over 46 per cent. of the total imported supplies, in comparison with 40 per cent. in 1935, and Liverpool nearly 26 per cent. as compared with 27 per cent. Imports into Glasgow, the third most important, again represented about 10 per cent. The quantities landed at these and other ports in 1936, with comparative figures for previous years are shown in the table below. The large quantities given for "other ports" in 1931 and 1932 are probably accounted for by the heavy imports in these years from France, Belgium and other Continental countries.

TABLE 3—Imports of Apples into United Kingdom Ports

| Port of Entry | 1930         | 1931         | 1932         | 1933         | 1934         | 1935         | 1936         |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|               | 000 cwt.     | 000 cwt.     | 000 cwt.     | 000 cwt.     | 000 cwt.     | 000 cwt.     | 000 cwt.     |
| London        | 2,427        | 2,542        | 2,914        | 2,923        | 2,482        | 2,922        | 2,633        |
| Liverpool     | 1,725        | 2,160        | 2,072        | 2,152        | 1,581        | 1,935        | 1,453        |
| Glasgow       | 716          | 731          | 736          | 722          | 618          | 688          | 545          |
| Southampton   | 248          | 343          | 392          | 237          | 184          | 266          | 282          |
| Hull          | 411          | 369          | 495          | 425          | 349          | 365          | 258          |
| Manchester    | 337          | 290          | 138          | 245          | 211          | 249          | 161          |
| Newcastle     | 91           | 219          | 167          | 227          | 206          | 331          | 144          |
| Cardiff       | 117          | 149          | 167          | 177          | 133          | 142          | 111          |
| Bristol       | 23           | 93           | 145          | 123          | 60           | 66           | 42           |
| Newport, Mon. | 58           | 251          | 254          | 163          | 50           | 184          | —            |
| Other Ports   | 19           | 452          | 611          | 56           | 18           | 94           | 13           |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>6,172</b> | <b>7,599</b> | <b>8,091</b> | <b>7,450</b> | <b>5,892</b> | <b>7,242</b> | <b>5,642</b> |

Table 4 shows the approximate imports of apples into the different ports of entry from each of the principal sources of supply in 1936. The figures are compiled from the special weekly returns of imports published in the "Weekly Fruit Intelligence Notes".

TABLE 4—Imports of Apples into Principal Ports in 1936 showing countries whence consigned.  
(Thousand cwt.)

| Port of Entry | Australia    | New Zealand | Canada       | United States | Other      | Total        |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| London        | 1,139        | 279         | 596          | 611           | 8          | 2,633        |
| Liverpool     | 242          | 21          | 605          | 585           | —          | 1,453        |
| Glasgow       | 75           | 25          | 293          | 150           | 2          | 545          |
| Southampton   | 22           | 23          | 61           | 84            | 92         | 282          |
| Hull          | 145          | —           | 52           | 61            | —          | 258          |
| Manchester    | 7            | 26          | 98           | 30            | —          | 161          |
| Newcastle     | 1            | —           | 128          | 15            | —          | 144          |
| Cardiff       | —            | —           | 85           | 26            | —          | 111          |
| Bristol       | 5            | 3           | 32           | 2             | —          | 42           |
| Other Ports   | —            | —           | 10           | —             | 3          | 13           |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>1,636</b> | <b>377</b>  | <b>1,960</b> | <b>1,564</b>  | <b>105</b> | <b>5,642</b> |

Imports of apples are usually light in July and August, but in 1936 they were also at an exceptionally low level in September. In the first six months of the year total supplies increased by about 400,000 cwt. as compared with the previous year, but in the latter half of the year they showed a reduction of over 2,000,000 cwt. Imports in 1935 from August to December, inclusive, amounted to 3,927,000 cwt., more than half of the annual total; in 1936 the aggregate quantity was only 1,912,000 cwt., about one-third of the total.

TABLE 5—Monthly Imports of Apples into the United Kingdom

| Month        | 1930         | 1931         | 1932         | 1933         | 1934         | 1935         | 1936         |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|              | 000<br>cwt.  | 000<br>cwt.  | 000<br>cwt.  | 000<br>cwt.  | 000<br>cwt.  | 000<br>cwt.  | 000<br>cwt.  |
| January      | 609          | 531          | 496          | 517          | 657          | 655          | 679          |
| February     | 487          | 419          | 740          | 521          | 571          | 481          | 482          |
| March        | 506          | 385          | 613          | 573          | 666          | 457          | 551          |
| April        | 422          | 481          | 397          | 469          | 558          | 556          | 536          |
| May          | 474          | 466          | 744          | 730          | 626          | 715          | 823          |
| June         | 554          | 596          | 1,079        | 868          | 699          | 451          | 659          |
| July         | 457          | 303          | 227          | 369          | 204          | 295          | 233          |
| August       | 145          | 121          | 129          | 164          | 60           | 106          | 71           |
| September    | 160          | 554          | 757          | 279          | 221          | 555          | 81           |
| October      | 900          | 1,336        | 1,418        | 1,413        | 665          | 1,205        | 562          |
| November     | 761          | 1,464        | 947          | 956          | 570          | 1,073        | 515          |
| December     | 697          | 943          | 544          | 591          | 395          | 693          | 450          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>6,172</b> | <b>7,599</b> | <b>8,091</b> | <b>7,450</b> | <b>5,892</b> | <b>7,242</b> | <b>5,642</b> |

With the exception of March, imports from Canada were lighter than in 1935 throughout the year; the reduction in supplies from the United States, on the other hand, was confined to the last five months. Imports from Australia and New Zealand, which were somewhat heavier than in 1935, showed the biggest increase in June. Practically the whole of the shipments of apples from South Africa arrived in March, April and May.

Exports of imported apples have been comparatively small since 1933 and last year again totalled less than 200,000 cwt. As in 1934 and 1935 the bulk of the re-exports went to the Irish Free State. Table 7 shows the different countries of destination and the countries from which the re-exported fruit was originally consigned. It is not possible to ascertain, from the information given in the United Kingdom trade returns, the origin of the re-exports to any particular country.

TABLE 6—*Monthly Imports of Apples in 1935 and 1936 showing countries whence consigned*  
(Thousand cwt.)

| Month     | Australia |       | New Zealand |      | Canada |       | United States |       | Other Countries |      |
|-----------|-----------|-------|-------------|------|--------|-------|---------------|-------|-----------------|------|
|           | 1935      | 1936  | 1935        | 1936 | 1935   | 1936  | 1935          | 1936  | 1935            | 1936 |
| January   | —         | —     | —           | —    | 411    | 398   | 194           | 280   | 50              | 1    |
| February  | —         | —     | —           | —    | 263    | 247   | 217           | 233   | 1               | 2    |
| March     | 13        | 25    | 7           | 5    | 172    | 213   | 249           | 276   | 16              | 32   |
| April     | 298       | 284   | 79          | 44   | 52     | 13    | 110           | 153   | 17              | 42   |
| May       | 580       | 630   | 123         | 137  | 2      | —     | 8             | 32    | 2               | 24   |
| June      | 382       | 520   | 68          | 133  | —      | —     | —             | 4     | 1               | 2    |
| July      | 253       | 164   | 19          | 52   | —      | —     | 9             | 15    | 14              | 2    |
| August    | 2         | 13    | —           | 6    | 1      | —     | 89            | 52    | 14              | —    |
| September | —         | —     | —           | —    | 162    | 27    | 379           | 54    | 14              | —    |
| October   | —         | —     | —           | —    | 649    | 415   | 496           | 147   | 60              | —    |
| November  | —         | —     | —           | —    | 611    | 344   | 318           | 171   | 144             | —    |
| December  | —         | —     | —           | —    | 441    | 303   | 235           | 147   | 17              | —    |
| Total     | 1,528     | 1,636 | 296         | 377  | 2,764  | 1,960 | 2,304         | 1,564 | 350             | 105  |

TABLE 7—*Re-exports of Apples from the United Kingdom*  
(Thousand cwt.)

| Country                 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935   | 1936   |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|--------|
| <i>Origin—</i>          |      |      |      |      |      |        |        |
| Australia               | 79   | 68   | 104  | 158  | 52   | 82     | } (a)  |
| Canada                  | 49   | 23   | 27   | 41   | 36   | 16     |        |
| New Zealand             | 31   | 37   | 62   | 37   | 16   | 22     |        |
| United States           | 186  | 175  | 119  | 89   | 66   | 72     |        |
| Other Countries         | 5    | 7    | 31   | 14   | 6    | 6      |        |
| Total                   | 350  | 310  | 343  | 339  | 176  | 198    | 194    |
| <i>Destination—</i>     |      |      |      |      |      |        |        |
| Irish Free State        | 145  | 169  | 162  | 154  | 121  | 105    | 138    |
| Other Empire Countries  | 12   | 14   | 14   | 14   | 13   | 15     | 14     |
| Denmark                 | 21   | 8    | 28   | 14   | 6    | 3      | 2      |
| France                  | 58   | 37   | 8    | 1    | —    | 1      | 1      |
| Germany                 | 31   | 12   | 19   | 38   | 4    | 12     | 1      |
| Netherlands             | 35   | 29   | 44   | 49   | 3    | 13     | 7      |
| Sweden                  | 15   | 21   | 42   | 35   | 8    | 19     | 15     |
| Other Foreign Countries | 33   | 20   | 26   | 34   | 21   | (b) 30 | (c) 16 |
| Total                   | 350  | 310  | 343  | 339  | 176  | 198    | 194    |

(a) Details not yet available.

(b) Belgium 11, Finland 5.

(c) Belgium 6, Switzerland 5.

### IMPORTS OF APRICOTS

Imports of raw apricots in 1936 were the heaviest recorded since 1932, amounting to 105,479 cwt. as compared with an average of 60,145 cwt. in the three previous years. Imports from South Africa, the only Empire source, showed a substantial reduction, supplies totalling 4,535 cwt. as against 7,575 cwt. in 1935; this quantity, however, was considerably heavier than in 1934 and previous years. Spain again provided by far the largest proportion of the imports, and, at 100,075 cwt., consignments from that country represented as much as 95 per cent. of the total from all sources, in comparison with less than 83 per cent. in 1935. There were no imports either from France, which was the chief country of consignment in earlier post-War years, or from Italy, but small supplies were received from Hungary.



TABLE I—Imports of Apricots into the United Kingdom

| Country whence consigned | 1930    | 1931   | 1932    | 1933   | 1934   | 1935   | 1936    |
|--------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
|                          | cwt.    | cwt.   | cwt.    | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.    |
| South Africa             | 246     | 487    | 452     | 2,745  | 2,292  | 7,575  | 4,535   |
| Other Empire Countries   | 520     | —      | 8       | —      | —      | —      | —       |
| France                   | 26,312  | 8,483  | 2,840   | 839    | 595    | —      | —       |
| Hungary                  | —       | —      | —       | 877    | 946    | —      | 844     |
| Italy                    | 31      | 1,113  | 431     | 4,527  | 696    | 3,227  | —       |
| Spain                    | 82,849  | 78,401 | 105,449 | 32,627 | 71,230 | 52,222 | 100,075 |
| Other Foreign Countries  | 991     | 77     | 143     | 38     | —      | —      | 25      |
| Total Empire Countries   | 766     | 487    | 460     | 2,745  | 2,292  | 7,575  | 4,535   |
| Total Foreign Countries  | 110,183 | 88,074 | 108,863 | 38,908 | 73,467 | 55,449 | 100,944 |
| Total                    | 110,949 | 88,561 | 109,323 | 41,653 | 75,759 | 63,024 | 105,479 |

The season for imports of South African apricots is short, being practically limited to two months, December and January, and the calendar year figures thus show parts of two seasons. Shipments from South Africa have increased much more steadily than is indicated by the annual totals, imports during recent seasons being as follows:—1932–33, 1,518 cwt.; 1933–34, 2,157 cwt.; 1934–35, 4,767 cwt.; and 1935–36, 7,308 cwt. Those in the 1936–37 season, however, totalled only 2,172 cwt. The fruit arrives on the English market when there is little or no competition from other sources. Continental supplies are received in May, June and July, with, in some seasons, small quantities in August. June is the peak month.

TABLE 2—Monthly Imports of Apricots into the United Kingdom

| Month     | 1930    | 1931   | 1932    | 1933   | 1934   | 1935   | 1936    |
|-----------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
|           | cwt.    | cwt.   | cwt.    | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.    |
| January   | 194     | 360    | 98      | 1,162  | 928    | 3,403  | 3,080   |
| February  | —       | 4      | —       | —      | 4      | 4      | 60      |
| March     | —       | —      | —       | —      | —      | —      | —       |
| April     | —       | —      | —       | —      | —      | —      | —       |
| May       | 4,306   | 15,304 | 13,451  | 8,669  | 10,036 | 11,859 | 25,652  |
| June      | 77,764  | 64,300 | 67,767  | 23,180 | 48,409 | 31,038 | 59,415  |
| July      | 28,630  | 8,307  | 27,074  | 6,448  | 14,706 | 12,541 | 15,795  |
| August    | 3       | 163    | 571     | 609    | 316    | 11     | 2       |
| September | —       | —      | 6       | —      | —      | —      | 80      |
| October   | —       | —      | —       | —      | —      | —      | —       |
| November  | —       | —      | —       | —      | —      | —      | 210     |
| December  | 52      | 123    | 356     | 1,585  | 1,360  | 4,168  | 1,185   |
| Total     | 110,949 | 88,561 | 109,323 | 41,653 | 75,759 | 63,024 | 105,479 |

Imports of apricot pulp are shown on page 59. These also come mainly from Spain. The season is usually at its height during July, August and September, but, unlike those of the raw fruit, shipments are normally made throughout the year.

### IMPORTS OF BANANAS

Imports of bananas, which in 1935 increased by 3 million bunches as compared with the previous year, showed a further expansion in 1936 and reached a total of 20,673,000 bunches, a new record. Imports from Empire countries declined by over  $\frac{1}{4}$  million bunches in comparison with 1935, but, at 15,131,000 bunches, exceeded those of 1932, the previous record year, by nearly  $4\frac{1}{2}$  million bunches. The Empire's share of the total supplies from all sources in 1936 was slightly over 73 per cent.; in 1935 the proportion was nearly 80 per cent. and in 1934 about 61 per cent.

The number of bunches of bananas imported into the United Kingdom from the different countries of consignment in 1936 and the previous six years are shown in the following table.

TABLE I—Imports of Bananas into the United Kingdom

| Country whence consigned              | 1930        | 1931        | 1932        | 1933        | 1934        | 1935        | 1936        |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                       | 000 bunches | 000 bunches | 000 bunches | 000 bunches | 000 bunches | 000 bunches | 000 bunches |
| British West Indies                   | 5,924       | 6,971       | 10,736      | 6,628       | 10,345      | 15,725      | 14,716      |
| Gold Coast                            | (a)         | —           | —           | (a)         | 3           | 15          | 52          |
| Nigeria (including British Cameroons) | —           | —           | —           | —           | 65          | 226         | 363         |
| Other Empire Countries                | 1           | 8           | (a)         | 2           | —           | 1           | —           |
| Brazil                                | 1,429       | 1,472       | 1,451       | 2,086       | 1,731       | 1,829       | 1,936       |
| Canary Islands                        | 967         | 892         | 521         | 519         | 341         | 282         | 322         |
| Colombia                              | 3,352       | 1,675       | 585         | 2,348       | 2,614       | 1,133       | 1,507       |
| Costa Rica                            | 2,189       | 1,621       | 198         | 600         | 160         | —           | 62          |
| Guatemala                             | —           | 163         | 532         | 474         | 932         | —           | 582         |
| Honduras                              | 985         | 2,700       | 2,937       | 3,241       | 861         | 791         | 1,000       |
| Panama                                | 10          | 594         | 142         | —           | —           | 9           | 43          |
| Other Foreign Countries               | 133         | 66          | 6           | 10          | 1           | 53          | 90          |
| Total Empire Countries                | 5,925       | 6,979       | 10,736      | 6,630       | 10,413      | 15,967      | 15,131      |
| Total Foreign Countries               | 9,065       | 9,183       | 6,372       | 9,278       | 6,640       | 4,097       | 5,542       |
| Total                                 | 14,990      | 16,162      | 17,108      | 15,908      | 17,053      | 20,064      | 20,673      |

(a) Less than 500 bunches.

Since 1934 imports of bananas have been recorded also by weight. The figures of the total imports and of those from Empire countries, the latter in parentheses, by weight are as follows :—1934, 5,435,000 cwt. (2,778,000) ; 1935, 5,916,000 cwt. (4,230,000) ; 1936, 6,052,000 cwt. (3,831,000). The average weight of a bunch, taking the imports as a whole in the three years for which figures are available was 34 lb., those of the main sources being— Jamaica 29 lb., Nigeria 41 lb., Brazil 42 lb., Canary Islands 59 lb., Colombia 46 lb., Guatemala 43 lb., and Honduras 50 lb.

The substantial reduction in imports from Empire countries in 1936 was due to lighter supplies from the British West Indies, which amounted to 14,716,000 bunches as against the previous year's record total of 15,725,000 bunches. There was, however, a comparatively big increase in imports from other Empire sources ; consignments from Nigeria (which includes the British Cameroons) rose from 226,000 bunches to 363,000 bunches, and those from the Gold Coast from 15,000 bunches to 52,000 bunches. Brazil was again the principal foreign source of supply and imports from that country, at 1,936,000 bunches, showed a further recovery. Imports from Colombia and the Central American countries, which in 1935 amounted to only 1,933,000 bunches, accounted for an aggregate total of 3,194,000 bunches. Shipments to this country from the Canary Islands were again light.

Table 2 shows the great change which has taken place in the relative importance of the different sources of supply since pre-War years. In the five years 1909–13 imports of bananas from Colombia and Central America represented, on the average, as much as 62 per cent. of the total, the British West Indies' share being less than 9 per cent. In the early post-War years Colombia and Central America provided only about 50 per cent., but supplies from these countries expanded rapidly and in the 1924–28 period the proportion increased to 60 per cent. Since 1928, however, imports from Colombia and the Central American countries have fallen considerably, while those from the British West Indies, except for a severe setback in 1933, showed an uninterrupted development until 1936. Imports from the Canary Islands, which represented 26 per cent. of the total in 1919–23, and a higher proportion in earlier years, have shown a steady decline and are now of minor importance, but, on the other hand, imports from Brazil, which started as recently as 1927, now represent nearly 10 per cent.

TABLE 2—Imports of Bananas into the United Kingdom, 1909–36

| Period                      | British West Indies |                 | Colombia and Central America |                 | Brazil             |                 | Canary Islands     |                 | Total (a)          |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
|                             | Thou- sand bunches  | Per cent. total | Thou- sand bunches           | Per cent. total | Thou- sand bunches | Per cent. total | Thou- sand bunches | Per cent. total | Thou- sand bunches |
| <i>Quinquennial average</i> |                     |                 |                              |                 |                    |                 |                    |                 |                    |
| 1909–13                     | 584                 | 8.7             | 4,186                        | 62.3            | —                  | —               | 1,932              | 28.8            | 6,713              |
| 1919–23                     | 2,190               | 24.1            | 4,495                        | 49.6            | —                  | —               | 2,376              | 26.2            | 9,069              |
| 1924–28                     | 2,480               | 19.8            | 7,558                        | 60.4            | 268                | 2.1             | 2,174              | 17.4            | 12,509             |
| 1929–33                     | 6,855               | 43.3            | 6,534                        | 41.3            | 1,558              | 9.8             | 825                | 5.2             | 15,821             |
| <i>Year</i>                 |                     |                 |                              |                 |                    |                 |                    |                 |                    |
| 1934                        | 10,345              | 60.6            | 4,567                        | 26.2            | 1,731              | 10.2            | 341                | 2.0             | 17,053             |
| 1935                        | 15,725              | 78.4            | 1,933                        | 9.6             | 1,829              | 9.1             | 282                | 1.4             | 20,064             |
| 1936                        | 14,716              | 71.2            | 3,194                        | 10.6            | 1,936              | 9.4             | 322                | 1.6             | 20,673             |

(a) Including supplies from other sources.

The whole of the bananas imported in 1935 and 1936 were discharged at four ports, Liverpool, the most important, taking about 36 per cent., Bristol 28½ per cent., London 26 per cent., and Southampton the remaining 9½ per cent. Bristol accounted for over half of the total in 1929 and had the greatest share in 1930 and 1931, but in more recent years, while imports into Bristol have remained at about the same level, those into Liverpool and London have shown a substantial increase. Imports into Southampton, after expanding steadily for several years, declined last year by over ¼ million bunches.

Of the total of nearly 14½ million bunches received from the British West Indies in 1936, over 6 million bunches were landed at Liverpool, nearly 5 million at Bristol and about 3 million at London. London took practically the whole of the imports from Brazil, but most of those from Colombia came to Liverpool. The supplies from Honduras were fairly evenly distributed between Bristol, Southampton and Liverpool.

TABLE 3—Imports of Bananas into United Kingdom Ports

| Port of Entry | 1930          | 1931          | 1932          | 1933          | 1934          | 1935          | 1936          |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|               | 000 bunches   | 000 bunches   | 000 bunches   | 000 bunches   | 000 bunches   | 000 bunches   | 000 bunches   |
| Liverpool     | 5,510         | 4,853         | 6,365         | 5,461         | 5,621         | 6,742         | 7,888         |
| Bristol       | 5,895         | 6,936         | 5,781         | 4,621         | 5,583         | 5,888         | 5,744         |
| London        | 2,938         | 3,475         | 3,970         | 4,130         | 4,012         | 5,074         | 5,496         |
| Southampton   | 51            | 560           | 991           | 1,660         | 1,814         | 2,360         | 1,545         |
| Hull          | 594           | 335           | —             | —             | —             | —             | —             |
| Other Ports   | 2             | 3             | 1             | 36            | 23            | —             | —             |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>14,990</b> | <b>16,162</b> | <b>17,108</b> | <b>15,908</b> | <b>17,053</b> | <b>20,064</b> | <b>20,673</b> |

Bananas are imported throughout the year, but the supplies in the summer months are somewhat heavier than during the winter, aggregate imports from May to October, inclusive, consistently accounting for approximately 60 per cent. of the total for the year. The heaviest quantities usually arrive in July and August.

TABLE 4—Monthly Imports of Bananas into the United Kingdom

| Month     | 1930            | 1931           | 1932           | 1933           | 1934           | 1935           | 1936           |
|-----------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|           | *000<br>bunches | 000<br>bunches | 000<br>bunches | 000<br>bunches | 000<br>bunches | 000<br>bunches | 000<br>bunches |
| January   | 886             | 1,026          | 1,034          | 1,007          | 906            | 1,187          | 1,344          |
| February  | 883             | 1,035          | 1,119          | 873            | 861            | 1,139          | 1,105          |
| March     | 1,026           | 948            | 1,378          | 1,065          | 1,155          | 1,228          | 1,318          |
| April     | 1,147           | 1,176          | 1,324          | 1,172          | 1,174          | 1,692          | 1,352          |
| May       | 1,384           | 1,348          | 1,654          | 1,508          | 1,277          | 2,104          | 1,974          |
| June      | 1,477           | 1,643          | 1,422          | 1,638          | 1,874          | 1,897          | 2,125          |
| July      | 1,737           | 1,820          | 2,130          | 1,845          | 2,019          | 2,336          | 2,443          |
| August    | 1,478           | 1,480          | 1,650          | 1,822          | 2,033          | 2,213          | 2,160          |
| September | 1,415           | 1,673          | 1,946          | 1,697          | 1,603          | 2,278          | 1,872          |
| October   | 1,682           | 1,603          | 1,440          | 1,214          | 1,630          | 1,716          | 2,019          |
| November  | 943             | 1,265          | 1,206          | 1,091          | 1,281          | 1,230          | 1,641          |
| December  | 932             | 1,145          | 805            | 976            | 1,240          | 1,044          | 1,320          |
| Total     | 14,990          | 16,162         | 17,108         | 15,908         | 17,053         | 20,064         | 20,673         |

Table 5 shows the monthly imports of bananas from each of the principal countries of consignment in 1936, with those of the previous year for comparison. The big reduction in the supplies from the British West Indies in the last two months of 1935 and the first half of 1936 was due to the extensive damage done to the crops in Jamaica by the hurricanes which occurred there in September and October, 1935. The imports from Brazil were again fairly evenly distributed throughout the year, but those from Colombia and Honduras were of minor importance from August onwards. The bulk of the consignments from Nigeria and Guatemala also arrived in the earlier months of the year.

TABLE 5—Monthly Imports of Bananas in 1935 and 1936 showing countries whence consigned  
(Thousand bunches)

| Month     | British West Indies |        | Colombia |       | Honduras |       | Brazil |       | Canary Islands |      | Other Countries |       |
|-----------|---------------------|--------|----------|-------|----------|-------|--------|-------|----------------|------|-----------------|-------|
|           | 1935                | 1936   | 1935     | 1936  | 1935     | 1936  | 1935   | 1936  | 1935           | 1936 | 1935            | 1936  |
| January   | 967                 | 537    | —        | 345   | 56       | 119   | 122    | 196   | 9              | 12   | 33              | 135   |
| February  | 934                 | 563    | 82       | 238   | —        | 105   | 92     | 137   | 5              | 11   | 26              | 51    |
| March     | 960                 | 777    | 89       | 139   | —        | 120   | 117    | 141   | 7              | 9    | 55              | 132   |
| April     | 1,350               | 912    | 54       | 193   | 108      | 47    | 169    | 118   | 8              | 15   | 3               | 67    |
| May       | 1,886               | 1,246  | 19       | 256   | —        | 102   | 166    | 231   | 29             | 16   | 4               | 123   |
| June      | 1,526               | 1,341  | 182      | 129   | —        | 106   | 158    | 192   | 31             | 17   | —               | 340   |
| July      | 1,848               | 1,704  | 258      | 141   | —        | 245   | 150    | 171   | 56             | 29   | 24              | 153   |
| August    | 1,669               | 1,793  | 134      | 22    | 137      | 96    | 216    | 169   | 43             | 55   | 14              | 25    |
| September | 1,837               | 1,618  | 7        | —     | 211      | 36    | 177    | 143   | 45             | 67   | 1               | 8     |
| October   | 1,465               | 1,700  | —        | 44    | 54       | 24    | 179    | 163   | 16             | 40   | 2               | 48    |
| November  | 740                 | 1,424  | 152      | —     | 71       | —     | 168    | 124   | 17             | 32   | 82              | 61    |
| December  | 543                 | 1,101  | 156      | —     | 154      | —     | 115    | 151   | 16             | 19   | 60              | 49    |
| Total     | 15,725              | 14,716 | 1,133    | 1,507 | 791      | 1,000 | 1,829  | 1,936 | 282            | 322  | 304             | 1,192 |

Re-exports of bananas in 1935 and 1936 amounted to 544,000 bunches and 580,000 bunches respectively. The bulk of the re-exports last year went to the Irish Free State, but there was a substantial increase in the consignments to Finland and Poland. In 1935 and the two previous years most of the fruit re-exported was consigned originally from Jamaica. No details as to the countries of origin are available yet for 1936.

TABLE 6—*Re-exports of Bananas from the United Kingdom*  
(Thousand bunches)

| Country             | 1930   | 1931   | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936  |
|---------------------|--------|--------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| <i>Origin—</i>      |        |        |      |      |      |      |       |
| Jamaica             | 340    | 177    | 175  | 170  | 265  | 512  | } (a) |
| Brazil              | 198    | 107    | 28   | 6    | 4    | 3    |       |
| Canary Islands      | 11     | 14     | 6    | 3    | 2    | 1    |       |
| Colombia            | 18     | 17     | 14   | 6    | 21   | 11   |       |
| Costa Rica          | 17     | 78     | 21   | 7    | 3    | —    |       |
| Guatemala           | —      | 1      | 16   | 7    | 15   | —    |       |
| Honduras            | 15     | 97     | 40   | 41   | 15   | 16   |       |
| Other Countries     | 16     | 3      | —    | 5    | 5    | 1    |       |
| Total               | 615    | 494    | 300  | 245  | 330  | 544  | 580   |
| <i>Destination—</i> |        |        |      |      |      |      |       |
| Irish Free State    | 213    | 217    | 219  | 226  | 295  | 382  | 374   |
| Channel Islands     | 25     | 27     | 27   | 15   | 23   | 37   | 35    |
| Finland             | 55     | 36     | 5    | 2    | 8    | 75   | 92    |
| Norway              | 98     | 103    | 29   | 1    | 3    | 42   | 5     |
| Sweden              | 96     | 8      | —    | —    | —    | 2    | 6     |
| Other Countries     | 128(b) | 103(c) | 20   | 1    | 1    | 6    | 68(d) |
| Total               | 615    | 494    | 300  | 245  | 330  | 544  | 580   |

(a) Details not yet available.  
(c) Germany 36, France 35.

(b) Germany 51, France 43.  
(d) Poland 50, Denmark 17.

### IMPORTS OF BILBERRIES

Imports of bilberries, which are not separately specified in the British trade returns, amounted in 1936 to 70,399 cwt., about the same quantity as in the previous year. Imports from Germany and Norway, which together represented over 90 per cent. of the total supplies both in 1934 and 1935, declined considerably, but there was a marked increase in those from Poland and that country provided half of the imports from all sources. Imports from the Irish Free State, the only Empire source, are small, but at 2,740 cwt. showed a further increase.

TABLE 1—*Imports of Bilberries into the United Kingdom*

| Country whence consigned | 1934          | 1935          | 1936          |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Irish Free State         | cwt.<br>1,704 | cwt.<br>1,895 | cwt.<br>2,740 |
| Other Empire Countries   | 21            | 3             | —             |
| Belgium                  | 244           | 769           | 169           |
| Germany                  | 46,145        | 43,185        | 25,124        |
| Netherlands              | 1,784         | 2,142         | 1,233         |
| Norway                   | 8,852         | 21,830        | 5,565         |
| Poland                   | 1,303         | 1,208         | 35,387        |
| Other Foreign Countries  | 234           | 497           | 181           |
| Total Empire Countries   | 1,725         | 1,898         | 2,740         |
| Total Foreign Countries  | 58,562        | 69,631        | 67,659        |
| Total                    | 60,287        | 71,529        | 70,399        |

The main season for imports of bilberries is from June to September, the heaviest quantities usually arriving in July. In 1935 the season was late; imports were exceptionally light in June, but very heavy in September. Table 2 shows imports from each of the chief sources and the total imports in 1935 and 1936 month by month.

TABLE 2—*Monthly Imports of Bilberries in 1935 and 1936 showing countries whence consigned*

| Month     | Germany     |               | Poland    |               | Norway    |            | Other Countries |             | Total       |                |
|-----------|-------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
|           | 1935        | 1936          | 1935      | 1936          | 1935      | 1936       | 1935            | 1936        | 1935        | 1936           |
| June      | cwt.<br>106 | cwt.<br>5,154 | cwt.<br>— | cwt.<br>5,112 | cwt.<br>— | cwt.<br>16 | cwt.<br>585     | cwt.<br>652 | cwt.<br>691 | cwt.<br>10,934 |
| July      | 30,330      | 16,075        | 733       | 23,446        | 85        | 585        | 3,052           | 2,270       | 34,200      | 42,376         |
| August    | 11,452      | 3,895         | 404       | 6,290         | 6,520     | 2,842      | 1,577           | 1,046       | 19,953      | 14,073         |
| September | 1,193       | —             | 71        | 539           | 14,474    | 1,563      | 84              | 327         | 15,822      | 2,429          |
| October   | —           | —             | —         | —             | 727       | 208        | 6               | 28          | 733         | 236            |
| November  | 104         | —             | —         | —             | 11        | 351        | —               | —           | 115         | 351            |
| December  | —           | —             | —         | —             | 13        | —          | 2               | —           | 15          | —              |
| Total     | 43,185      | 25,124        | 1,208     | 35,387        | 21,830    | 5,565      | 5,306           | 4,323       | 71,529      | 70,399         |

### IMPORTS OF CHERRIES

Imports of raw cherries in the first ten years after the War averaged about 126,000 cwt., but since 1929 they have declined sharply. Following the exceptionally light imports in 1933, there was some recovery in the two subsequent years, but imports in 1936, at 807 cwt., were almost negligible. Up to a few years ago Belgium, France and the Netherlands were the principal sources of supply, but in 1934 and 1935 practically the whole of the imports came from Italy. With the imposition of Sanctions against Italy, which were in force until the middle of July, there were no supplies from that country in 1936. Imports from Hungary, a comparatively new source, accounted for 560 cwt., and France supplied the bulk of the remainder. Under the Importation of Cherries Order, 1936, the importation of cherries from Spain and from France, except those grown in a small specified district around Honfleur, was prohibited after 27th May. German cherries were allowed entry up to 26th June, but there have been no imports from Germany since 1931. No restrictions were placed on imports from Belgium and the Netherlands.

Imports in 1936, with comparative figures for the six previous years are given below.

TABLE 1—*Imports of Cherries into the United Kingdom*

| Country whence consigned | 1930   | 1931   | 1932   | 1933  | 1934   | 1935   | 1936 |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|------|
|                          | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.  | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt. |
| Belgium                  | 30,914 | 28,796 | 6,678  | 495   | 485    | 741    | 4    |
| France                   | 16,697 | 19,822 | 299    | 1,178 | 240    | 178    | 203  |
| Germany                  | 493    | 1,965  | —      | —     | —      | —      | —    |
| Italy                    | 4,677  | 2,779  | 2,891  | 2,322 | 10,382 | 10,211 | —    |
| Netherlands              | 6,694  | 3,542  | 2,000  | 76    | 114    | 196    | —    |
| Spain                    | —      | 1,342  | 19     | 226   | 29     | 13     | 30   |
| Hungary                  | —      | —      | —      | —     | —      | 80     | 560  |
| Other Foreign Countries  | 35     | 287    | 71     | 9     | 33     | 44     | 10   |
| Total Foreign Countries  | 59,510 | 58,533 | 11,958 | 4,306 | 11,283 | 11,463 | 807  |
| Total Empire Countries   | 1      | —      | 101    | 143   | 17     | 9      | —    |
| Total                    | 59,511 | 58,533 | 12,059 | 4,449 | 11,300 | 11,472 | 807  |

Table 2 shows imports of cherries into the United Kingdom month by month during the same period.

TABLE 2—*Monthly Imports of Cherries into the United Kingdom*

| Month    | 1930   | 1931   | 1932   | 1933  | 1934   | 1935   | 1936 |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|------|
|          | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.  | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt. |
| January  | —      | —      | —      | 5     | —      | —      | 7    |
| May      | 6,703  | 7,400  | 94     | 1,333 | 2,132  | 1,175  | 233  |
| June     | 29,393 | 27,285 | 4,252  | 2,380 | 8,220  | 9,436  | 477  |
| July     | 23,126 | 22,466 | 5,740  | 722   | 931    | 789    | 88   |
| August   | 289    | 1,382  | 1,973  | 9     | —      | 63     | —    |
| December | —      | —      | —      | —     | 17     | 9      | 2    |
| Total    | 59,511 | 58,533 | 12,059 | 4,449 | 11,300 | 11,472 | 807  |

The third table shows the quantities of cherries imported from each of the principal sources of supply month by month during 1935 and 1936. Imports from the Continent begin in May and are normally heaviest in June. The embargo on imports from the greater part of Italy and France after certain dates has tended to advance the peak of the season of importation from these countries.

TABLE 3—*Monthly Imports of Cherries in 1935 and 1936, showing countries whence consigned*

| Month    | Italy  |      | Hungary |      | Belgium |      | France |      | Other Countries |      |
|----------|--------|------|---------|------|---------|------|--------|------|-----------------|------|
|          | 1935   | 1936 | 1935    | 1936 | 1935    | 1936 | 1935   | 1936 | 1935            | 1936 |
|          | cwt.   | cwt. | cwt.    | cwt. | cwt.    | cwt. | cwt.   | cwt. | cwt.            | cwt. |
| January  | —      | —    | —       | —    | —       | —    | —      | —    | —               | 7    |
| May      | 983    | —    | —       | —    | —       | —    | 178    | 203  | 14              | 30   |
| June     | 9,030  | —    | 80      | 472  | 223     | 4    | —      | —    | 103             | 1    |
| July     | 198    | —    | —       | 88   | 478     | —    | —      | —    | 113             | —    |
| August   | —      | —    | —       | —    | 40      | —    | —      | —    | 23              | —    |
| December | —      | —    | —       | —    | —       | —    | —      | —    | 9               | 2    |
| Total    | 10,211 | —    | 80      | 560  | 741     | 4    | 178    | 203  | 262             | 40   |

### IMPORTS OF CURRANTS

In common with most other kinds of soft fruit, imports of raw currants have shown a marked reduction in recent years and the total of 9,855 cwt. recorded in 1936 was easily the smallest quantity imported in any year since the War, the previous lowest figure being 21,948 cwt. in 1934. France remained the principal source of supply, accounting for 7,944 cwt., or about 80 per cent. of the total. Imports from the Netherlands declined from 6,622 cwt. to only 735 cwt., and those from Norway and Belgium also were lighter. The only other imports were from Hungary.

Table 1 shows imports of raw currants into the United Kingdom in the years 1930 to 1936. Black and red currants are not classified separately in the trade returns, but the bulk of the imports normally consists of black currants.

The season for imports of raw currants is short, practically the whole of the supplies being recorded in the months of June, July and August. July is usually the month of heaviest imports, but in 1933 and 1934 the earliness of the French season caused the peak to be advanced to June. The total imports of currants in recent years, month by month, are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 1—Imports of Currants into the United Kingdom

| Country whence consigned | 1930    | 1931    | 1932   | 1933   | 1934   | 1935   | 1936  |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
|                          | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.  |
| Belgium                  | 15,834  | 12,507  | 1,773  | 202    | 1,320  | 868    | 262   |
| France                   | 72,123  | 62,670  | 37,640 | 28,467 | 17,949 | 16,255 | 7,944 |
| Netherlands              | 28,770  | 24,968  | 3,717  | 1,529  | 2,136  | 6,622  | 735   |
| Norway                   | 2,095   | 1,839   | 3,147  | 1,954  | 214    | 1,049  | 743   |
| Spain                    | 3,651   | 808     | 692    | 559    | 196    | 293    | —     |
| Other Foreign Countries  | 95      | 380     | 27     | 3      | 133    | —      | 171   |
| Total Foreign Countries  | 122,568 | 103,172 | 46,996 | 32,714 | 21,948 | 25,087 | 9,855 |
| Total Empire Countries   | 46      | 31      | 36     | 7      | —      | —      | —     |
| Total                    | 122,614 | 103,203 | 47,032 | 32,721 | 21,948 | 25,087 | 9,855 |

TABLE 2—Monthly Imports of Currants into the United Kingdom

| Month     | 1930    | 1931    | 1932   | 1933   | 1934   | 1935   | 1936  |
|-----------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
|           | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.  |
| May       | 46      | —       | —      | —      | —      | —      | —     |
| June      | 10,710  | 17,485  | 4,182  | 19,084 | 12,399 | 1,712  | 1,805 |
| July      | 104,311 | 80,590  | 38,665 | 13,115 | 9,459  | 21,000 | 7,863 |
| August    | 7,547   | 4,038   | 4,016  | 522    | 79     | 2,344  | 183   |
| September | —       | 1,090   | 169    | —      | 11     | 31     | 4     |
| Total     | 122,614 | 103,203 | 47,032 | 32,721 | 21,948 | 25,087 | 9,855 |

The following table shows the monthly imports of raw currants in 1935 and 1936 from the different countries of consignment.

TABLE 3—Monthly Imports of Currants in 1935 and 1936 showing countries whence consigned

| Month     | France |       | Netherlands |      | Belgium |      | Norway |      | Other Countries |      |
|-----------|--------|-------|-------------|------|---------|------|--------|------|-----------------|------|
|           | 1935   | 1936  | 1935        | 1936 | 1935    | 1936 | 1935   | 1936 | 1935            | 1936 |
|           | cwt.   | cwt.  | cwt.        | cwt. | cwt.    | cwt. | cwt.   | cwt. | cwt.            | cwt. |
| June      | 1,501  | 1,628 | —           | 1    | —       | 5    | —      | —    | 211             | 171  |
| July      | 14,754 | 6,316 | 5,263       | 731  | 865     | 257  | 36     | 559  | 82              | —    |
| August    | —      | —     | 1,359       | 3    | 3       | —    | 982    | 180  | —               | —    |
| September | —      | —     | —           | —    | —       | —    | 31     | 4    | —               | —    |
| Total     | 16,255 | 7,944 | 6,622       | 735  | 868     | 262  | 1,049  | 743  | 293             | 171  |

Imports of black-currant pulp, which also come mainly from France and the Netherlands, are given on page 58.

### IMPORTS OF GOOSEBERRIES

Imports of gooseberries in 1936, amounting to 10,971 cwt., were lighter than in the previous year, but were about the same as the annual average for the four years 1932–35. Imports have fallen considerably in recent years and the figure for last year is only about 3,000 cwt. more than that for 1934, when the quantity recorded was the lowest in post-War years. Practically the whole of the supplies again came from the Netherlands. Imports from Belgium showed a further decline, but a comparatively large quantity was received from Hungary. There were no imports from Empire or other foreign sources.



TABLE 1—Imports of Gooseberries into the United Kingdom

| Country whence consigned | 1930   | 1931   | 1932   | 1933   | 1934  | 1935   | 1936   |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
|                          | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.  | cwt.   | cwt.   |
| Belgium                  | 6,629  | 3,043  | 1,239  | 1,459  | 620   | 451    | 72     |
| Hungary                  | —      | —      | 94     | —      | 842   | —      | 722    |
| Netherlands              | 20,638 | 13,451 | 8,856  | 8,839  | 6,379 | 13,640 | 10,177 |
| Other Foreign Countries  | 929    | 34     | 119    | 642    | 1     | 2      | —      |
| Total Foreign Countries  | 28,196 | 16,528 | 10,308 | 10,940 | 7,842 | 14,093 | 10,971 |
| Total Empire Countries   | 342    | 269    | 635    | 37     | 2     | 10     | —      |
| Total                    | 28,538 | 16,797 | 10,943 | 10,977 | 7,844 | 14,103 | 10,971 |

Table 2 shows the total monthly imports in 1936 and the previous six years. The bulk of the imported supplies arrives in June. Prior to 1933 imports were also fairly heavy in July, but in more recent years, except in 1935, larger quantities have been received in May.

TABLE 2—Monthly Imports of Gooseberries into the United Kingdom

| Month  | 1930   | 1931   | 1932   | 1933   | 1934  | 1935   | 1936   |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
|        | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.  | cwt.   | cwt.   |
| May    | 225    | 44     | 31     | 301    | 2,113 | 153    | 496    |
| June   | 23,689 | 11,854 | 9,756  | 10,396 | 5,725 | 13,027 | 10,426 |
| July   | 4,511  | 4,573  | 1,129  | 280    | 5     | 909    | 49     |
| August | 113    | 326    | 27     | —      | 1     | 14     | —      |
| Total  | 28,538 | 16,797 | 10,943 | 10,977 | 7,844 | 14,103 | 10,971 |

### IMPORTS OF GRAPES

Imports of grapes in 1936, totalling 708,000 cwt., were the lightest since 1930. As in 1935, the reduction in supplies in comparison with the previous year was due to lighter imports from Spain, the principal source of supply, which amounted to only 288,000 cwt., as compared with 510,000 cwt. in 1935 and 686,000 cwt. in 1934. Increased supplies were received from Bulgaria, which in the past two years has taken second place among the foreign sources of supply, and also from the United States, the Netherlands, Belgium and Argentina, but, on the other hand, imports from Portugal, which totalled 58,000 cwt. in the previous year and 93,000 cwt. in 1934, were negligible.

TABLE 1—Imports of Grapes into the United Kingdom

| Country whence consigned | 1930     | 1931     | 1932     | 1933     | 1934     | 1935     | 1936     |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                          | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. |
| Australia                | 4        | 5        | 9        | 6        | 3        | 2        | 1        |
| Channel Islands          | 27       | 21       | 15       | 13       | 11       | 11       | 7        |
| South Africa             | 48       | 59       | 68       | 110      | 129      | 141      | 163      |
| Other Empire Countries   | 1        | 1        | 1        | —        | 1        | —        | —        |
| Argentina                | 17       | 28       | 16       | 8        | 10       | 9        | 11       |
| Belgium                  | 53       | 58       | 26       | 32       | 29       | 31       | 38       |
| Bulgaria                 | —        | —        | —        | 1        | 7        | 63       | 73       |
| Italy                    | 11       | 18       | 8        | 3        | 3        | 6        | 5        |
| Netherlands              | 66       | 86       | 29       | 29       | 33       | 38       | 43       |
| Portugal                 | 38       | 70       | 64       | 99       | 93       | 58       | 4        |
| Spain                    | 412      | 569      | 628      | 442      | 686      | 510      | 288      |
| United States            | 16       | 16       | 37       | 35       | 49       | 61       | 69       |
| Other Foreign Countries  | 2        | 13       | 2        | 3        | 3        | 4        | 6        |
| Total Empire Countries   | 80       | 86       | 93       | 129      | 144      | 154      | 171      |
| Total Foreign Countries  | 615      | 858      | 810      | 652      | 913      | 780      | 537      |
| Total                    | 695      | 944      | 903      | 781      | 1,057    | 934      | 708      |

(a) Less than 500 cwt.

The Empire's contribution to the imported supplies of grapes continues to increase in importance each year, owing to the marked development in shipments from South Africa. Imports from the Union in 1936 showed a further increase and amounted to 163,000 cwt. in comparison with the previous highest total of 141,000 cwt. in 1935. Imports from the Channel Islands and Australia again declined, but the total from the Empire reached a new high level and accounted for 23 per cent. of all imports, as compared with under 17 per cent. in the previous year and 14 per cent. in 1934.

The extent of the supplies imported during the last five months of the year shows clearly the predominance of Spain, but the development in imports from South Africa is tending to raise the proportion received during the earlier part of the year. Whereas in 1934 the proportion imported during the last five months was 84 per cent., in 1935 it fell to 80 per cent. and in 1936 to 71 per cent.

TABLE 2—Monthly Imports of Grapes into the United Kingdom

| Month     | 1930        | 1931        | 1932        | 1933        | 1934        | 1935        | 1936        |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|           | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. |
| January   | 13          | 18          | 17          | 21          | 14          | 20          | 10          |
| February  | 9           | 14          | 10          | 21          | 18          | 21          | 19          |
| March     | 20          | 30          | 31          | 50          | 59          | 50          | 64          |
| April     | 19          | 33          | 33          | 32          | 43          | 52          | 44          |
| May       | 28          | 26          | 25          | 23          | 23          | 27          | 43          |
| June      | 9           | 6           | 7           | 8           | 7           | 7           | 14          |
| July      | 7           | 10          | 6           | 22          | 8           | 8           | 8           |
| August    | 39          | 61          | 59          | 92          | 62          | 35          | 20          |
| September | 117         | 216         | 163         | 109         | 187         | 123         | 63          |
| October   | 198         | 307         | 219         | 192         | 257         | 255         | 121         |
| November  | 174         | 171         | 222         | 145         | 234         | 241         | 222         |
| December  | 62          | 52          | 111         | 66          | 145         | 95          | 80          |
| Total     | 695         | 944         | 903         | 781         | 1,057       | 934         | 708         |

The imports from the different countries of consignment in 1935 and 1936 month by month are shown in Table 3. Supplies from Portugal arrive in August, September and October, and the bulk of those from the Netherlands in the five months July to November. Of the "Other Countries", grapes from the Channel Islands are received in the latter half of the year and Argentine grapes from February to June.

TABLE 3—Monthly Imports of Grapes in 1935 and 1936 showing countries whence consigned (Thousand cwt.)

| Month     | South Africa |      | Spain and Portugal |      | Belgium and Netherlands |      | Bulgaria |      | United States |      | Other Countries |      |
|-----------|--------------|------|--------------------|------|-------------------------|------|----------|------|---------------|------|-----------------|------|
|           | 1935         | 1936 | 1935               | 1936 | 1935                    | 1936 | 1935     | 1936 | 1935          | 1936 | 1935            | 1936 |
| January   | —            | —    | 12                 | 2    | 3                       | 6    | —        | —    | 5             | 2    | —               | —    |
| February  | 18           | 13   | —                  | 1    | 3                       | 5    | —        | —    | —             | —    | —               | —    |
| March     | 49           | 62   | —                  | —    | —                       | 1    | —        | —    | —             | —    | 1               | 1    |
| April     | 46           | 42   | —                  | —    | —                       | —    | —        | —    | —             | —    | 6               | 2    |
| May       | 23           | 36   | —                  | —    | —                       | —    | —        | —    | —             | —    | 4               | 7    |
| June      | 5            | 10   | —                  | —    | 2                       | 2    | —        | —    | —             | —    | —               | 2    |
| July      | —            | —    | 1                  | —    | 7                       | 7    | —        | —    | —             | —    | —               | 1    |
| August    | —            | —    | 24                 | 2    | 10                      | 12   | —        | —    | —             | 3    | 1               | 3    |
| September | —            | —    | 98                 | 16   | 14                      | 12   | 5        | 27   | 1             | 2    | 5               | 6    |
| October   | —            | —    | 171                | 47   | 14                      | 19   | 51       | 37   | 11            | 12   | 9               | 6    |
| November  | —            | —    | 190                | 169  | 8                       | 9    | 7        | 9    | 31            | 33   | 6               | 2    |
| December  | —            | —    | 72                 | 55   | 8                       | 8    | —        | —    | 13            | 17   | —               | —    |
| Total     | 141          | 163  | 568                | 292  | 69                      | 81   | 63       | 73   | 61            | 69   | 32              | 30   |

With the exception of the supplies from the Netherlands, Belgium and the Channel Islands, the imports consist almost entirely of grapes grown out of doors.

## IMPORTS OF GRAPEFRUIT

Except for setbacks in 1932 and 1933, due to a reduction in supplies from foreign sources, imports of grapefruit showed a progressive expansion up to 1935, the total in that year amounting to 1,178,000 cwt., in comparison with only 556,000 cwt. in 1930 and 168,000 cwt. five years earlier. In 1936 imports from Palestine and the United States, the two principal countries of consignment, were both considerably smaller than in the previous year, but the reduction in the supplies from these sources was to a large extent offset by substantial increases in consignments from other countries, with the result that the total figure for the year declined by only 37,000 cwt., or by about 3 per cent. Although imports from Empire countries fell slightly, from 777,000 cwt. to 766,000 cwt., the Empire's share of the total increased from 66 per cent. to over 67 per cent. In 1934 the proportion was 53 per cent. and in 1933 only 43 per cent. Supplies from foreign sources declined still further and, at 375,000 cwt., were the smallest recorded since 1927. In that year, though amounting to only 327,000 cwt., they represented as much as 86 per cent. of the total.

TABLE I—Imports of Grapefruit into the United Kingdom

| Country whence consigned | 1930        | 1931        | 1932        | 1933        | 1934        | 1935        | 1936        |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                          | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. |
| British Honduras         | (a)         | 1           | 2           | 2           | 9           | 8           | 10          |
| British West Indies      | 25          | 35          | 72          | 70          | 118         | 99          | 139         |
| Palestine                | 10          | 36          | 75          | 129         | 235         | 509         | 424         |
| South Africa             | 47          | 65          | 75          | 134         | 152         | 160         | 189         |
| Other Empire Countries   | 8           | 1           | (a)         | (a)         | 1           | 1           | 4           |
| Argentina                | —           | 2           | 3           | 3           | 17          | 10          | 11          |
| Brazil                   | (a)         | 1           | 9           | 6           | 24          | 42          | 61          |
| Cuba                     | 37          | 81          | 42          | 21          | 20          | 10          | 29          |
| Honduras                 | (a)         | —           | —           | 1           | 2           | 6           | 21          |
| Porto Rico               | 26          | 79          | 36          | 33          | 19          | 8           | 3           |
| Portuguese East Africa   | 5           | 12          | 18          | 25          | 24          | 20          | 31          |
| United States            | 391         | 570         | 433         | 345         | 336         | 293         | 207         |
| Other Foreign Countries  | 7           | 13          | 8           | 7           | 9           | 12          | 12          |
| Total Empire Countries   | 90          | 138         | 224         | 335         | 515         | 777         | 766         |
| Total Foreign Countries  | 466         | 758         | 549         | 441         | 451         | 401         | 375         |
| Total                    | 556         | 896         | 773         | 776         | 966         | 1,178       | 1,141       |

(a) Less than 500 cwt.

Imports of grapefruit from Palestine, after a remarkable increase in recent years, suffered their first setback in 1936, the supplies from that source declining by 85,000 cwt., or 17 per cent., as compared with 1935; nevertheless, the total of 424,000 cwt. was far greater than in any other year. In 1933 and 1934 imports from Palestine amounted to 129,000 cwt. and 235,000 cwt., respectively, while prior to 1930 they were negligible. Shipments from South Africa to this country again showed some expansion and the total of 189,000 cwt. was a new record. Imports from the British West Indies also reached a new high level, supplies totalling 139,000 cwt. as against 99,000 cwt. in 1935 and 118,000 cwt., the previous highest figure, in 1934. Of last year's total of 139,000 cwt. from the British West Indies, consignments from Jamaica accounted for nearly 120,000 cwt., Trinidad providing less than 19,000 cwt.; in 1935 Trinidad's share was about 36,000 cwt. Imports from British Honduras, the only other Empire source of importance, were at about the same level as in the two previous years.

Grapefruit imports from the United States, which probably include some fruit from Cuba and Porto Rico shipped *via* New York, were lighter than in any year since 1926, and the total of 207,000 cwt. from that country represented only 18 per cent. of the aggregate supplies from all sources in comparison with 25 per cent. in 1935 and 35 per cent. in 1934. Imports from Brazil, though still relatively small, continue to expand and in 1936 they reached a total of 61,000 cwt., as

against 6,000 cwt. three years earlier. Portuguese East Africa, Cuba and the Republic of Honduras all sent heavier supplies than in 1935, though those from Cuba were appreciably lighter than in the three years 1930-32.

Table 2 shows the total imports of grapefruit into the United Kingdom in 1936 and previous years month by month. Last year imports from June to October were on a heavier scale than in 1935, but during the earlier months and in November and December they were lighter.

TABLE 2—*Monthly Imports of Grapefruit into the United Kingdom*

| Month     | 1930        | 1931        | 1932        | 1933        | 1934        | 1935        | 1936        |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|           | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. |
| January   | 24          | 45          | 36          | 55          | 41          | 78          | 48          |
| February  | 60          | 51          | 41          | 59          | 78          | 125         | 95          |
| March     | 78          | 52          | 59          | 43          | 135         | 127         | 111         |
| April     | 30          | 87          | 45          | 47          | 95          | 99          | 82          |
| May       | 47          | 94          | 63          | 98          | 79          | 86          | 84          |
| June      | 47          | 92          | 117         | 89          | 85          | 117         | 129         |
| July      | 56          | 114         | 116         | 53          | 109         | 127         | 121         |
| August    | 25          | 67          | 41          | 66          | 110         | 89          | 111         |
| September | 49          | 81          | 86          | 82          | 52          | 48          | 85          |
| October   | 54          | 78          | 68          | 62          | 54          | 77          | 134         |
| November  | 39          | 58          | 50          | 46          | 75          | 116         | 65          |
| December  | 47          | 77          | 51          | 76          | 53          | 89          | 76          |
| Total     | 556         | 896         | 773         | 776         | 966         | 1,178       | 1,141       |

The Palestine and British West Indian seasons almost coincide, starting in September or October and finishing about May, while the supplies from South Africa begin to arrive in May and continue until October. Grapefruit is received from the United States throughout the year, but the bulk of the shipments now arrives during the summer, the peak months in each of the last two years being May, June and July. The first shipments from Brazil arrive in April and the season continues until about October, the peak months for arrivals being May and June. Shipments from Argentina start about a month later and are heaviest in August. The whole of the supplies from Portuguese East Africa are received in the four months May to August. In 1936 the bulk of the imports from Cuba was recorded in September and October, and those from Honduras in May and June.

TABLE 3—*Monthly Imports of Grapefruit in 1935 and 1936 showing countries whence consigned (Thousand cwt.)*

| Month     | South Africa |      | British West Indies |      | Palestine |      | United States |      | Brazil and Argentina |      | Other Countries |      |
|-----------|--------------|------|---------------------|------|-----------|------|---------------|------|----------------------|------|-----------------|------|
|           | 1935         | 1936 | 1935                | 1936 | 1935      | 1936 | 1935          | 1936 | 1935                 | 1936 | 1935            | 1936 |
| January   | —            | —    | 14                  | 4    | 58        | 41   | 5             | 2    | —                    | —    | 1               | 1    |
| February  | —            | —    | 11                  | 13   | 98        | 78   | 13            | 2    | —                    | —    | 3               | 2    |
| March     | —            | —    | 13                  | 19   | 91        | 88   | 23            | 3    | —                    | —    | —               | 1    |
| April     | —            | —    | 7                   | 25   | 71        | 22   | 19            | 30   | 1                    | 1    | 1               | 4    |
| May       | 3            | 1    | 4                   | 11   | 23        | 2    | 29            | 40   | 16                   | 16   | 11              | 14   |
| June      | 20           | 22   | —                   | 2    | 1         | —    | 68            | 54   | 16                   | 28   | 12              | 23   |
| July      | 58           | 54   | —                   | —    | —         | —    | 55            | 43   | 5                    | 7    | 9               | 17   |
| August    | 52           | 90   | —                   | —    | —         | —    | 29            | 5    | 5                    | 7    | 3               | 9    |
| September | 15           | 20   | 3                   | 24   | —         | —    | 21            | 11   | 5                    | 8    | 4               | 22   |
| October   | 9            | 2    | 18                  | 31   | 18        | 70   | 20            | 13   | 3                    | 5    | 9               | 13   |
| November  | 3            | —    | 15                  | 4    | 80        | 57   | 9             | 1    | 1                    | —    | 8               | 3    |
| December  | —            | —    | 14                  | 6    | 69        | 66   | 2             | 3    | —                    | —    | 4               | 1    |
| Total     | 160          | 189  | 99                  | 139  | 509       | 424  | 293           | 207  | 52                   | 72   | 65              | 110  |

## IMPORTS OF LEMONS, LIMES AND UNSPECIFIED CITRUS FRUITS

Up to and including the year 1933, imports of lemons and those of limes and the unspecified kinds of citrus fruit were classified separately in the British trade returns. These fruits, of which lemons are by far the most important, are now grouped under the one heading of "lemons, limes and other citrus fruits not elsewhere specified", that is, all citrus fruit other than oranges and grapefruit. In the five years 1929-33 the total imports of limes and the miscellaneous kinds of citrus fruit, which come mainly from the British West Indies, averaged less than 2,000 cwt. a year, ranging from nearly 5,000 cwt. in 1929 to under 1,000 cwt. in 1931 and 1933, as compared with about 1,500,000 cwt. of lemons; in more recent years, however, owing to the decline in supplies of lemons, imports of limes and other citrus fruits have been somewhat heavier.

Italy being by far the most important source, the prohibition of imports from that country from November, 1935, to July, 1936, except under special licence by the Board of Trade together with a reduction in supplies owing to lighter crops, resulted in a further substantial decline in imports during the year, the total supplies amounting to only 995,000 cwt., as compared with 1,340,000 cwt. in 1935, about 1,534,000 cwt. in 1934 and 1,816,000 cwt. in 1933. Nevertheless, the quantity received was greater than in any of the years just following the War; from 1919-23 the annual figures ranged from only 500,000 cwt. to 938,000 cwt.

The imports from Italy declined by nearly 70 per cent. as compared with the already much reduced figure for 1935, and, at 278,000 cwt., were easily the smallest recorded since the War. Italy's share of the total imports was only 28 per cent.; in 1935 it was about 67 per cent., and in 1933 and 1934 nearly 79 per cent. Imports from Spain and the United States, the next most important sources of supply in 1935, both showed a marked expansion, shipments from Spain accounting for 361,000 cwt. and those from the United States for 187,000 cwt., as against only 208,000 cwt. and 94,000 cwt., respectively, in the previous year. Imports from Syria, totalling 68,000 cwt., remained at about the same level. Supplies from Palestine, Cyprus and South Africa all showed a further expansion and the Empire's total of 92,000 cwt. easily established a new record. The Empire's share of the total annual imports was over 9 per cent., in comparison with the previous year's proportion of little more than 3 per cent.

TABLE I—Imports of Lemons, Limes and unspecified Citrus Fruits into the United Kingdom

| Country whence<br>consigned | 1930        | 1931        | 1932        | 1933        | 1934        | 1935        | 1936        |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                             | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. |
| Cyprus                      | —           | 2           | 1           | 2           | 4           | 15          | 26          |
| Palestine                   | 1           | 3           | 7           | 6           | 12          | 7           | 34          |
| South Africa                | 2           | 4           | 9           | 10          | 14          | 22          | 25          |
| Other Empire Countries      | 2           | (a)         | 2           | 1           | 1           | 2           | 7           |
| Argentina                   | (a)         | 1           | 1           | (a)         | —           | 10          | 1           |
| Brazil                      | (a)         | 2           | 2           | 2           | (a)         | 4           | 5           |
| Italy                       | 1,076       | 1,156       | 1,213       | 1,424       | 1,217       | 904         | 278         |
| Spain                       | 301         | 186         | 172         | 334         | 270         | 208         | 361         |
| Syria                       | 54          | 9           | 19          | 7           | 13          | 67          | 68          |
| United States               | 5           | 2           | 3           | (a)         | (a)         | 94          | 187         |
| Other Foreign Countries     | 37          | 44          | 19          | 30          | 3           | 7           | 3           |
| Total Empire Countries      | 5           | 9           | 19          | 19          | 31          | 46          | 92          |
| Total Foreign Countries     | 1,473       | 1,400       | 1,429       | 1,797       | 1,503       | 1,294       | 903         |
| Total                       | 1,478       | 1,409       | 1,448       | 1,816       | 1,534       | 1,340       | 995         |

(a) Less than 500 cwt.

In Table 2 are given the total monthly imports of lemons and unspecified citrus fruits in each of the past seven years. Supplies are normally at a minimum in April and May and again in August and September, these periods coinciding with the termination of the Italian winter and summer seasons.

TABLE 2—*Monthly Imports of Lemons, Limes and unspecified Citrus Fruits into the United Kingdom*

| Month     | 1930        | 1931        | 1932        | 1933        | 1934        | 1935        | 1936        |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|           | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. |
| January   | 124         | 107         | 179         | 167         | 163         | 116         | 24          |
| February  | 108         | 119         | 166         | 278         | 105         | 100         | 65          |
| March     | 110         | 176         | 130         | 134         | 144         | 121         | 77          |
| April     | 142         | 156*        | 78          | 68          | 106         | 161         | 85          |
| May       | 108         | 92          | 84          | 121         | 145         | 105         | 64          |
| June      | 159         | 136         | 126         | 245         | 156         | 66          | 121         |
| July      | 186         | 134         | 100         | 158         | 147         | 106         | 73          |
| August    | 67          | 72          | 80          | 128         | 104         | 102         | 45          |
| September | 88          | 86          | 77          | 98          | 51          | 87          | 65          |
| October   | 134         | 136         | 137         | 133         | 124         | 151         | 141         |
| November  | 90          | 84          | 150         | 94          | 149         | 145         | 147         |
| December  | 162         | 111         | 141         | 192         | 140         | 80          | 88          |
| Total     | 1,478       | 1,409       | 1,448       | 1,816       | 1,534       | 1,340       | 995         |

The table below shows the monthly imports in 1935 and 1936, with separate figures for the different countries of consignment. Supplies from Italy in 1935 were light from May onwards, while in 1936 they were light throughout the whole year. The consignments received from Italy from November, 1935, to the middle of July, 1936, were imported under special licence. Shipments from Spain in 1936 were affected by the civil war from August onwards, but during the earlier part of the year they were very much heavier than in either of the two previous years. The heaviest supplies from the United States arrived in the four months March to June.

TABLE 3—*Monthly Imports of Lemons, Limes and unspecified Citrus Fruits in 1935 and 1936 showing countries whence consigned (Thousand cwt.)*

| Month     | Italy |      | Spain |      | Syria, Cyprus and Palestine |      | South Africa |      | United States |      | Other Countries |      |
|-----------|-------|------|-------|------|-----------------------------|------|--------------|------|---------------|------|-----------------|------|
|           | 1935  | 1936 | 1935  | 1936 | 1935                        | 1936 | 1935         | 1936 | 1935          | 1936 | 1935            | 1936 |
| January   | 112   | —    | 4     | 14   | —                           | 8    | —            | —    | —             | 1    | —               | 1    |
| February  | 97    | 20   | 2     | 22   | —                           | 12   | —            | —    | —             | 11   | 1               | —    |
| March     | 118   | 1    | 1     | 37   | 1                           | 8    | —            | —    | 1             | 31   | —               | —    |
| April     | 146   | 3    | 4     | 33   | 2                           | 2    | —            | —    | 9             | 46   | —               | 1    |
| May       | 80    | 7    | 3     | 34   | —                           | —    | —            | —    | 21            | 20   | 1               | 3    |
| June      | 55    | 8    | 3     | 82   | —                           | —    | 1            | 2    | 7             | 28   | —               | 1    |
| July      | 50    | 12   | 24    | 34   | —                           | —    | 2            | 5    | 28            | 19   | 2               | 3    |
| August    | 45    | 20   | 18    | 10   | —                           | —    | 13           | 7    | 13            | 6    | 13              | 2    |
| September | 26    | 22   | 33    | 10   | 6                           | 16   | 4            | 3    | 15            | 12   | 3               | 2    |
| October   | 47    | 40   | 76    | 28   | 25                          | 54   | 2            | 5    | —             | 13   | 1               | 1    |
| November  | 89    | 78   | 24    | 40   | 31                          | 25   | —            | 3    | —             | —    | 1               | 1    |
| December  | 39    | 67   | 16    | 17   | 24                          | 3    | —            | —    | —             | —    | 1               | 1    |
| Total     | 904   | 278  | 208   | 361  | 89                          | 128  | 22           | 25   | 94            | 187  | 23              | 16   |

### IMPORTS OF ORANGES

Imports of oranges into the United Kingdom in 1936 showed a further decline and totalled only 9,532,000 cwt. in comparison with 10,305,000 cwt. in the previous year and the record quantity of 11,555,000 cwt. in 1933. In 1934 and 1935 the decrease was due to a considerable reduction in shipments to this country from Spain; last year, although imports from Spain were again at a low level, especially in November and December owing to the civil war, the main cause was smaller supplies from Palestine and the United States,

Imports of oranges from Palestine amounted to 2,441,000 cwt., or 20 per cent. less than the previous year's record total of 3,063,000 cwt. This quantity, however, was about 400,000 cwt. more than in 1934 and 500,000 cwt. more than in 1933. Imports from South Africa showed a further substantial expansion and, at 1,360,000 cwt., reached a new high level. Supplies from Cyprus and the British West Indies, chiefly Jamaica, also increased considerably, the total for the latter rising from only 4,000 cwt. to 106,000 cwt., but, on the other hand, consignments from Southern Rhodesia and Australia were lighter. In spite of a decline in imports from Empire countries, the Empire's share of the total from all sources remained the same as in 1935, about 43 per cent. In 1934 British countries contributed less than 34 per cent. and in 1933 only 28 per cent.

Supplies from Spain, which in 1935 were lower than in any year since the War, showed some recovery, but, at 3,604,000 cwt., they fell short of the 1934 total by nearly 29 per cent. and were only half those of 1930. Imports from Brazil, after a setback in 1935, rose to 1,297,000 cwt., a new record. This increase in shipments from Spain and Brazil was, however, small in comparison with the reduction in supplies from the United States, which accounted for only 447,000 cwt., as against the previous year's high figure of 1,147,000 cwt. Aggregate imports from foreign sources amounted to 5,440,000 cwt., or under 1½ million cwt. more than those from Empire countries. In 1933 the difference was well over 5 million cwt.

TABLE I—Imports of Oranges into the United Kingdom

| Country whence consigned | 1930     | 1931     | 1932     | 1933     | 1934     | 1935     | 1936     |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                          | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. |
| Australia                | (a)      | 6        | 1        | 46       | 113      | 48       | 39       |
| British West Indies      | 1        | 1        | 1        | 2        | 1        | 4        | 106      |
| Cyprus                   | 1        | 3        | 4        | 27       | 63       | 47       | 116      |
| Palestine                | 1,323    | 1,289    | 1,637    | 1,943    | 2,042    | 3,063    | 2,441    |
| South Africa             | 1,082    | 939      | 1,005    | 1,122    | 1,216    | 1,220    | 1,360    |
| Southern Rhodesia (b)    | 18       | 30       | 77       | 52       | 73       | 50       | 27       |
| Other Empire Countries   | 2        | 1        | 1        | —        | 1        | 3        | 3        |
| Brazil                   | 351      | 1,119    | 972      | 1,105    | 1,220    | 1,081    | 1,297    |
| Egypt                    | 53       | 22       | 5        | 8        | 29       | 23       | 26       |
| Italy                    | 44       | 52       | 37       | 32       | 49       | 26       | 1        |
| Portuguese East Africa   | 11       | 34       | 22       | 10       | 6        | 4        | 2        |
| Spain                    | 7,206    | 5,921    | 5,247    | 6,616    | 5,069    | 3,542    | 3,604    |
| United States            | 38       | 846      | 293      | 541      | 501      | 1,147    | 447      |
| Other Foreign Countries  | 77       | 128      | 41       | 51       | 21       | 47       | 63       |
| Total Empire Countries   | 2,427    | 2,269    | 2,726    | 3,192    | 3,509    | 4,435    | 4,092    |
| Total Foreign Countries  | 7,780    | 8,122    | 6,617    | 8,363    | 6,895    | 5,870    | 5,440    |
| Total                    | 10,207   | 10,391   | 9,343    | 11,555   | 10,404   | 10,305   | 9,532    |

(a) Less than 500 cwt.

(b) Records of arrivals indicate that some of the Southern Rhodesian fruit shipped via Cape Town is included in the South African total.

The following summarised statement shows the extent to which orange imports, especially those from Palestine, South Africa and Brazil, have developed since the War. Before the War, and in the years immediately following the War, the bulk of the supplies came from Spain and other Mediterranean countries; in each of the two five-year periods 1909-13 and 1919-23 Spain provided as much as 88 per cent. of the total, while the greater part of the remaining 12 per cent. was consigned from Asiatic Turkey (which included Palestine until 1921) and Italy. Imports from Spain continued to expand until 1930, but, in spite of an increase of nearly 1 million cwt. a year as compared with the average for 1919-23, her share in 1929-33 amounted to less than 62 per cent. In the past two years, with shipments well below normal, this proportion has dropped to only 36 per cent. Imports from Palestine, South Africa and Brazil have all shown a steady increase and this upward trend is likely to continue. Supplies from the United States have fluctuated considerably from year to year and there has been no marked development in recent years; nevertheless, they are now appreciably heavier than in the early post-War years.

TABLE 2—Imports of Oranges into the United Kingdom, 1909-1936

| Period                      | South Africa |                 | Palestine |                 | Spain    |                 | Brazil   |                 | United States |                 | Total (c) |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|
|                             | 000 cwt.     | Per cent. total | 000 cwt.  | Per cent. total | 000 cwt. | Per cent. total | 000 cwt. | Per cent. total | 000 cwt.      | Per cent. total | 000 cwt.  |
| <i>Quinquennial Average</i> |              |                 |           |                 |          |                 |          |                 |               |                 |           |
| 1909-13                     | 5            | 0.1             | (a)       | —               | 4,962    | 87.6            | —        | —               | 38            | 0.7             | 5,662     |
| 1919-23                     | 117          | 1.9             | (b) 282   | 4.7             | 5,299    | 88.1            | —        | —               | 21            | 0.3             | 6,014     |
| 1924-28                     | 389          | 5.0             | 1,049     | 13.5            | 5,859    | 75.3            | 21       | 0.3             | 160           | 2.1             | 7,776     |
| 1929-33                     | 959          | 9.4             | 1,397     | 13.8            | 6,247    | 61.5            | 760      | 7.5             | 539           | 5.3             | 10,152    |
| <i>Year</i>                 |              |                 |           |                 |          |                 |          |                 |               |                 |           |
| 1934                        | 1,216        | 11.7            | 2,042     | 19.6            | 5,069    | 48.7            | 1,220    | 11.7            | 501           | 4.8             | 10,404    |
| 1935                        | 1,220        | 11.8            | 3,063     | 29.7            | 3,542    | 34.4            | 1,081    | 10.5            | 1,147         | 11.1            | 10,305    |
| 1936                        | 1,360        | 14.3            | 2,441     | 25.6            | 3,604    | 37.8            | 1,297    | 13.6            | 447           | 4.7             | 9,532     |

(a) Not available ; included in Turkey.

(b) Average 1921-23 only.

(c) Including supplies from other sources.

London and Liverpool are the principal ports of entry, and in 1936 imports into these two ports accounted for over 64 per cent. of the total annual supplies, as against about 61 per cent. in 1935 and an average of 62 per cent. in the five preceding years. Imports into London were somewhat heavier than in the previous year, but those into all other ports, except Hull, were lighter.

The total quantities of oranges imported into the principal ports in recent years are shown in the table below.

TABLE 3—Imports of Oranges into United Kingdom Ports

| Port of entry | 1930          | 1931          | 1932         | 1933          | 1934          | 1935          | 1936         |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
|               | 000 cwt.      | 000 cwt.      | 000 cwt.     | 000 cwt.      | 000 cwt.      | 000 cwt.      | 000 cwt.     |
| London        | 3,575         | 3,975         | 3,637        | 4,586         | 3,911         | 3,628         | 3,643        |
| Liverpool     | 2,382         | 2,719         | 2,123        | 2,834         | 2,666         | 2,679         | 2,504        |
| Southampton   | 1,116         | 924           | 1,058        | 1,089         | 1,153         | 1,243         | 1,102        |
| Glasgow       | 729           | 658           | 663          | 788           | 868           | 972           | 739          |
| Hull          | 656           | 682           | 518          | 643           | 531           | 575           | 613          |
| Cardiff       | 325           | 301           | 260          | 333           | 274           | 287           | 216          |
| Bristol       | 323           | 299           | 265          | 330           | 257           | 236           | 216          |
| Manchester    | 532           | 338           | 366          | 421           | 284           | 284           | 206          |
| Newcastle     | 338           | 255           | 211          | 279           | 266           | 262           | 157          |
| Other ports   | 231           | 240           | 242          | 252           | 194           | 139           | 136          |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>10,207</b> | <b>10,391</b> | <b>9,343</b> | <b>11,555</b> | <b>10,404</b> | <b>10,305</b> | <b>9,532</b> |

The approximate imports of oranges into the different ports of entry from the principal countries of consignment in 1936 are shown in the table below. London took by far the largest proportion of the imports from Spain and Brazil, but Liverpool was the chief port of entry for oranges from Palestine and the United States. The bulk of the supplies from South Africa was again landed at Southampton.



TABLE 4—Imports of Oranges into Principal Ports in 1936 showing countries whence consigned  
(Thousand cwt.)

| Port of entry | South Africa | Palestine | Spain | Brazil | United States | Other | Total |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|-------|--------|---------------|-------|-------|
| London        | 4            | 647       | 1,676 | 890    | 155           | 271   | 3,643 |
| Liverpool     | 233          | 807       | 889   | 352    | 170           | 53    | 2,504 |
| Southampton   | 947          | 27        | 76    | 34     | 8             | 10    | 1,102 |
| Glasgow       | 156          | 349       | 150   | 13     | 57            | 14    | 739   |
| Hull          | 20           | 275       | 261   | 8      | 32            | 17    | 613   |
| Cardiff       | —            | 96        | 102   | —      | 18            | —     | 216   |
| Bristol       | —            | 63        | 145   | —      | 2             | 6     | 216   |
| Manchester    | —            | 137       | 67    | —      | 1             | 1     | 206   |
| Newcastle     | —            | 27        | 124   | —      | —             | 6     | 157   |
| Other ports   | —            | 13        | 114   | —      | 4             | 5     | 136   |
| Total         | 1,360        | 2,441     | 3,604 | 1,297  | 447           | 383   | 9,532 |

The development in the imports from South Africa, Brazil and the United States has greatly increased the consumption of oranges during the summer months. It has spread consumption more evenly over the year and to this more even distribution the extension of the Spanish orange season is also to some extent a contributing factor. In 1925 imports during the months January, February, March and December accounted for 65 per cent. of the year's imports, while those of the four months July to October accounted for less than 7 per cent. In 1930 imports in the four months July to October represented 14 per cent. of the total and in 1935 no less than 24 per cent., although more than half of the total for the year was still recorded in the months of January to March and December. Notwithstanding a big drop in imports in July and August last year, the aggregate for these and the two following months accounted for 20 per cent. of the annual total.

TABLE 5—Monthly Imports of Oranges into the United Kingdom

| Month     | 1930        | 1931        | 1932        | 1933        | 1934        | 1935        | 1936        |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|           | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. |
| January   | 1,424       | 1,464       | 1,258       | 1,676       | 1,181       | 1,297       | 1,306       |
| February  | 1,258       | 958         | 1,299       | 1,450       | 1,116       | 1,158       | 1,053       |
| March     | 1,465       | 1,323       | 1,353       | 1,598       | 1,499       | 1,440       | 1,445       |
| April     | 1,262       | 983         | 861         | 754         | 587         | 770         | 473         |
| May       | 1,007       | 801         | 679         | 962         | 875         | 453         | 851         |
| June      | 702         | 623         | 377         | 872         | 769         | 612         | 728         |
| July      | 484         | 661         | 412         | 829         | 615         | 790         | 510         |
| August    | 270         | 477         | 408         | 495         | 449         | 620         | 405         |
| September | 295         | 378         | 456         | 309         | 480         | 559         | 427         |
| October   | 387         | 547         | 554         | 437         | 584         | 492         | 589         |
| November  | 312         | 553         | 275         | 474         | 450         | 367         | 375         |
| December  | 1,344       | 1,623       | 1,411       | 1,699       | 1,799       | 1,747       | 1,370       |
| Total     | 10,207      | 10,391      | 9,343       | 11,555      | 10,404      | 10,305      | 9,532       |

Table 6 shows the quantities of oranges received from each of the principal countries of consignment month by month in 1936, with those of 1935 for comparison. Imports from Palestine and Spain during the year include portions of two separate seasons, the Palestine season extending from December to May and that of Spain from November to June or July. The South African and Brazilian seasons approximately coincide, but the first Brazilian oranges usually arrive before the end of April, whereas the earliest supplies from South Africa do not reach the United Kingdom until about the middle of May. The first heavy shipments of oranges from California also arrive in May. The main arrival periods for oranges from Cyprus and the British West Indies are from November to May and from October to April, respectively.

TABLE 6—*Monthly Imports of Oranges during 1935 and 1936 showing countries whence consigned*  
(Thousand cwt.)

| Month     | South Africa |       | Palestine |       | Spain |       | United States |      | Brazil |       | Other Countries |      |
|-----------|--------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|------|--------|-------|-----------------|------|
|           | 1935         | 1936  | 1935      | 1936  | 1935  | 1936  | 1935          | 1936 | 1935   | 1936  | 1935            | 1936 |
| January   | —            | —     | 585       | 656   | 680   | 623   | —             | 1    | —      | —     | 32              | 26   |
| February  | —            | —     | 692       | 482   | 437   | 555   | —             | 2    | —      | —     | 29              | 14   |
| March     | —            | —     | 837       | 496   | 582   | 906   | 1             | 10   | —      | —     | 20              | 33   |
| April     | —            | —     | 459       | 101   | 258   | 268   | 42            | 57   | 1      | 23    | 10              | 24   |
| May       | 5            | 2     | 27        | 5     | 106   | 457   | 173           | 140  | 138    | 236   | 4               | 11   |
| June      | 48           | 66    | 6         | —     | 127   | 266   | 214           | 156  | 208    | 235   | 9               | 5    |
| July      | 339          | 334   | —         | —     | 11    | 11    | 229           | 54   | 201    | 100   | 10              | 11   |
| August    | 227          | 271   | —         | —     | —     | —     | 222           | 1    | 136    | 113   | 35              | 20   |
| September | 215          | 200   | —         | —     | —     | 1     | 155           | 9    | 147    | 184   | 42              | 33   |
| October   | 249          | 340   | —         | —     | —     | —     | 98            | —    | 123    | 198   | 22              | 51   |
| November  | 126          | 140   | 1         | —     | 109   | 25    | 13            | —    | 110    | 140   | 8               | 70   |
| December  | 11           | 7     | 456       | 701   | 1,232 | 492   | —             | 17   | 17     | 68    | 31              | 85   |
| Total     | 1,220        | 1,360 | 3,063     | 2,441 | 3,542 | 3,604 | 1,147         | 447  | 1,081  | 1,297 | 252             | 383  |

Exports of imported oranges in 1930 exceeded 600,000 cwt., but from 1932 to 1935 they averaged only about 350,000 cwt. and last year declined still further to 226,000 cwt. As in the case of apples and bananas, the bulk of the re-exports now goes to the Irish Free State. Table 7 shows details of the re-exports in each of the past seven years, with the different countries of destination and the countries from which the fruit was originally consigned. No particulars are available yet regarding the countries of origin in 1936.

TABLE 7—*Re-exports of Oranges from the United Kingdom*  
(Thousand cwt.)

| Country                 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936   |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|
| <i>Origin—</i>          |      |      |      |      |      |      |        |
| Palestine               | 57   | 54   | 42   | 87   | 85   | 105  | } (a)  |
| South Africa            | 202  | 185  | 161  | 115  | 121  | 74   |        |
| Spain                   | 319  | 123  | 85   | 79   | 58   | 62   |        |
| United States           | 6    | 37   | 10   | 24   | 21   | 37   |        |
| Brazil                  | 7    | 21   | 25   | 41   | 66   | 69   |        |
| Other Countries         | 24   | 6    | 8    | 6    | 8    | 8    |        |
| Total                   | 615  | 426  | 331  | 352  | 359  | 355  | 226    |
| <i>Destination—</i>     |      |      |      |      |      |      |        |
| Irish Free State        | 183  | 195  | 143  | 231  | 237  | 252  | 142    |
| Channel Islands         | 13   | 13   | 15   | 20   | 17   | 17   | 17     |
| Canada                  | 181  | 36   | 29   | 2    | 2    | 7    | 1      |
| Other Empire Countries  | 12   | 3    | 5    | 6    | 3    | 4    | 2      |
| Sweden                  | 18   | 21   | 15   | 4    | 11   | 10   | 8      |
| Germany                 | 79   | 36   | 37   | 38   | 34   | 18   | 7      |
| Netherlands             | 32   | 32   | 15   | 14   | 10   | 16   | 4      |
| Belgium                 | 35   | 41   | 32   | 24   | 24   | 9    | 12     |
| France                  | 31   | 26   | 18   | 1    | 1    | 4    | 1      |
| Other Foreign Countries | 31   | 23   | 22   | 12   | 20   | 18   | (b) 32 |
| Total                   | 615  | 426  | 331  | 352  | 359  | 355  | 226    |

(a) Details not yet available.

(b) Latvia 12, Poland 6, Lithuania 5.

## IMPORTS OF PEACHES

Imports of raw peaches, with which are included nectarines, declined considerably in 1936, total supplies from all sources amounting to only 71,559 cwt., as against an annual average for the five years 1931-35 of about 101,000 cwt. The decline of 35,296 cwt., about 33 per cent., in comparison with the previous year was due entirely to lighter supplies from Italy, which accounted for only 20,959 cwt., about 29 per cent. of the total, in comparison with the record quantity of 78,282 cwt., over 73 per cent., in 1935. Imports from South Africa, which were light in 1935, increased by over 20,000 cwt. and, at 44,852 cwt., just succeeded in creating a new record. The Empire's share of the imports was nearly 63 per cent., as compared with less than 23 per cent. in 1935 and about 48 per cent., the previous highest proportion, in 1934. The imports from other countries were of minor importance, but there was a further substantial increase in supplies from Hungary. Of the "Other foreign countries" shown in the table below, Bulgaria was the most important with about 280 cwt.

TABLE I—Imports of Peaches into the United Kingdom

| Country whence consigned | 1930   | 1931   | 1932    | 1933    | 1934   | 1935    | 1936   |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
|                          | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.   | cwt.    | cwt.   |
| South Africa             | 25,706 | 19,672 | 30,105  | 32,704  | 44,850 | 24,058  | 44,852 |
| Other Empire Countries   | 692    | 204    | 14      | 10      | 3      | 29      | 4      |
| Argentina                | —      | 59     | 385     | 11      | —      | 49      | 20     |
| Belgium                  | 1,461  | 1,387  | 2,015   | 1,142   | 55     | 188     | 305    |
| France                   | 1,398  | 2,804  | 551     | 276     | 12     | —       | 244    |
| Germany                  | 73     | 732    | 585     | 455     | 27     | 40      | —      |
| Hungary                  | —      | 291    | —       | —       | 726    | 950     | 3,575  |
| Italy                    | 21,441 | 60,183 | 64,696  | 74,342  | 44,174 | 78,282  | 20,959 |
| Netherlands              | 281    | 625    | 1,154   | 289     | 77     | 120     | 43     |
| Spain                    | —      | 3      | 578     | 1,431   | 2,517  | 2,759   | 972    |
| Switzerland              | 18     | 9      | 67      | 599     | —      | 249     | —      |
| United States            | 321    | 7,711  | 239     | 219     | 72     | 40      | 113    |
| Other Foreign Countries  | 33     | 331    | 10      | 1       | —      | 91      | 472    |
| Total Empire Countries   | 26,398 | 19,876 | 30,119  | 32,714  | 44,853 | 24,087  | 44,856 |
| Total Foreign Countries  | 25,026 | 74,135 | 70,380  | 78,765  | 47,660 | 82,768  | 26,703 |
| Total                    | 51,424 | 94,011 | 100,499 | 111,479 | 92,513 | 106,855 | 71,559 |

There are two well defined seasons, the South African supplies arriving in the winter, from December to March, and those from Italy and other European countries in the summer, from June to October.

TABLE 2—Monthly Imports of Peaches into the United Kingdom

| Month     | 1930   | 1931   | 1932    | 1933    | 1934   | 1935    | 1936   |
|-----------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
|           | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.   | cwt.    | cwt.   |
| January   | 8,061  | 4,795  | 10,007  | 12,944  | 20,455 | 5,696   | 11,689 |
| February  | 14,796 | 8,791  | 16,864  | 14,564  | 20,022 | 14,244  | 28,840 |
| March     | 2,561  | 5,432  | 2,173   | 689     | 3,422  | 1,235   | 2,366  |
| April     | 30     | 39     | 210     | 6       | 5      | 83      | 96     |
| May       | 152    | 57     | 71      | 22      | 24     | 63      | 38     |
| June      | 1,419  | 630    | 1,113   | 4,420   | 9,668  | 3,458   | 2,734  |
| July      | 6,007  | 11,842 | 8,685   | 21,828  | 17,805 | 16,164  | 12,974 |
| August    | 11,659 | 29,750 | 33,258  | 22,294  | 12,142 | 33,622  | 6,185  |
| September | 5,450  | 27,892 | 23,497  | 28,062  | 7,627  | 26,505  | 4,221  |
| October   | 1,047  | 3,330  | 3,251   | 2,137   | 396    | 2,849   | 262    |
| November  | 1      | 492    | —       | —       | —      | —       | 38     |
| December  | 241    | 961    | 1,370   | 4,513   | 947    | 2,936   | 2,115  |
| Total     | 51,424 | 94,011 | 100,499 | 111,479 | 92,513 | 106,855 | 71,559 |

Table 3 shows the imports of peaches from the different countries of consignment month by month in 1935 and 1936.

TABLE 3—*Monthly Imports of Peaches during 1935 and 1936 showing countries whence consigned*

| Month        | South Africa  |               | Italy         |               | Spain        |            | Belgium and Netherlands |            | Hungary    |              | Other Countries |            |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|
|              | 1935          | 1936          | 1935          | 1936          | 1935         | 1936       | 1935                    | 1936       | 1935       | 1936         | 1935            | 1936       |
| January      | cwt. 5,696    | cwt. 11,689   | —             | —             | —            | —          | —                       | —          | —          | —            | —               | —          |
| February     | 14,208        | 28,840        | —             | —             | —            | —          | —                       | —          | —          | —            | 36              | —          |
| March        | 1,218         | 2,168         | —             | —             | —            | —          | —                       | —          | —          | —            | 17              | 120        |
| April        | —             | —             | —             | —             | —            | —          | 4                       | 4          | —          | —            | 79              | 75         |
| May          | —             | 5             | —             | —             | —            | —          | 32                      | 33         | —          | —            | 31              | —          |
| June         | —             | 5             | 1,303         | 1,726         | 2,097        | 921        | 36                      | 19         | —          | —            | 22              | —          |
| July         | —             | —             | 15,549        | 12,341        | 330          | 51         | 97                      | 1          | —          | 118          | 188             | 277        |
| August       | —             | —             | 32,516        | 4,920         | 113          | —          | 9                       | 227        | 950        | 1,005        | 34              | —          |
| September    | —             | —             | 26,298        | 1,742         | —            | —          | 117                     | 25         | —          | 2,452        | 90              | —          |
| October      | —             | —             | 2,616         | 230           | 219          | —          | 13                      | 31         | —          | —            | 1               | —          |
| November     | —             | 30            | —             | —             | —            | —          | —                       | 8          | —          | —            | —               | —          |
| December     | 2,936         | 2,115         | —             | —             | —            | —          | —                       | —          | —          | —            | —               | —          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>24,058</b> | <b>44,852</b> | <b>78,282</b> | <b>20,959</b> | <b>2,759</b> | <b>972</b> | <b>308</b>              | <b>348</b> | <b>950</b> | <b>3,575</b> | <b>498</b>      | <b>472</b> |

### IMPORTS OF PEARS

Imports of pears into the United Kingdom in 1936 were less than in 1935, but somewhat heavier than in each of the three preceding years. Imports amounted to 1,157,000 cwt., as against the previous year's total of 1,273,000 cwt. Supplies from Empire sources accounted for 499,000 cwt., the same quantity as in 1935, and the Empire's share of the total imports increased from 39 per cent., the proportion both in 1934 and 1935, to 43 per cent. Consignments from foreign countries were somewhat larger than in 1933 and 1934, but they were smaller than in other recent years.

TABLE 1—*Imports of Pears into the United Kingdom*

| Country whence consigned       | 1930         | 1931         | 1932         | 1933         | 1934         | 1935         | 1936         |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                | 000 cwt.     | 000 cwt.     | 000 cwt.     | 000 cwt.     | 000 cwt.     | 000 cwt.     | 000 cwt.     |
| Australia                      | 130          | 145          | 120          | 251          | 152          | 225          | 240          |
| Canada                         | 64           | 46           | 48           | 54           | 25           | 33           | 26           |
| New Zealand                    | 19           | 19           | 40           | 49           | 47           | 42           | 45           |
| South Africa                   | 108          | 40           | 92           | 138          | 169          | 197          | 187          |
| Other Empire Countries         | 1            | 1            | 1            | 2            | 1            | 2            | 1            |
| Argentina                      | (a)          | 1            | 17           | 10           | 9            | 32           | 74           |
| Belgium                        | 231          | 349          | 210          | 104          | 108          | 209          | 31           |
| France                         | 19           | 36           | 5            | 12           | 1            | (a)          | 1            |
| Italy                          | 9            | 47           | 32           | 16           | 35           | 9            | 15           |
| Netherlands                    | 8            | 22           | 12           | 8            | 2            | 7            | 3            |
| United States                  | 434          | 492          | 531          | 486          | 458          | 513          | 529          |
| Other Foreign Countries        | 6            | 39           | 4            | 4            | 1            | 4            | 5            |
| <b>Total Empire Countries</b>  | <b>322</b>   | <b>251</b>   | <b>301</b>   | <b>494</b>   | <b>394</b>   | <b>499</b>   | <b>499</b>   |
| <b>Total Foreign Countries</b> | <b>707</b>   | <b>986</b>   | <b>811</b>   | <b>640</b>   | <b>614</b>   | <b>774</b>   | <b>658</b>   |
| <b>Total</b>                   | <b>1,029</b> | <b>1,237</b> | <b>1,112</b> | <b>1,134</b> | <b>1,008</b> | <b>1,273</b> | <b>1,157</b> |

(a) Less than 500 cwt.

Imports of pears from Australia and New Zealand in 1936 showed a slight increase as compared with the previous year, but, on the other hand, there was some reduction in the supplies from South Africa and Canada. The imports from Australia and South Africa were both well above the average of recent years; the figure for Australia, amounting to 240,000 cwt., fell short of the record reached in 1933 by only 11,000 cwt., while that for South Africa, at 187,000 cwt., was 10,000 cwt. below the record total of 1935. The big reduction in consignments from foreign sources was due almost entirely to the small imports from Belgium, where the crop was well below normal, supplies from all other countries, except the Netherlands, which were of minor importance, showing some expansion. Imports from Belgium, which up to 1930 was the principal source of supply, totalled only 31,000 cwt. The United States, which displaced Belgium, again easily retained its position, and with a total of 529,000 cwt., an increase of 16,000 cwt. as compared with the previous year, accounted for nearly 46 per cent. of the imports from all sources. There was a slight increase in supplies from Italy, but imports from France, formerly an important source, and other European countries were negligible. Imports from Argentina continue to expand and in 1936 that country provided 74,000 cwt., as against only 32,000 cwt. in 1935 and 9,000 cwt. in 1934.

With the decline in the importance of Belgium and France, the quantities of pears landed at Hull and other East Coast ports have decreased, while those at London, Southampton, Liverpool and Glasgow have increased. In 1929, when Belgium and France together provided nearly two-thirds of the annual total of 1,078,000 cwt., the aggregate imports into London, Southampton and Liverpool amounted to 449,000 cwt., or 41 per cent. of the total; in 1936 these three ports took 1,014,000 cwt., nearly 88 per cent. of the total. The total for London has shown the greatest increase, rising from 207,000 cwt., in 1929, to 612,000 cwt.; that for Hull, on the other hand, has fallen from 245,000 cwt. to only 32,000 cwt.

TABLE 2—Imports of Pears into United Kingdom Ports

| Port of entry | 1930        | 1931        | 1932        | 1933        | 1934        | 1935        | 1936        |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|               | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. |
| London        | 382         | 473         | 468         | 579         | 442         | 601         | 612         |
| Southampton   | 189         | 126         | 154         | 192         | 225         | 251         | 231         |
| Liverpool     | 156         | 146         | 192         | 158         | 128         | 154         | 171         |
| Glasgow       | 60          | 56          | 48          | 49          | 60          | 67          | 75          |
| Hull          | 130         | 186         | 115         | 82          | 73          | 99          | 32          |
| Other Ports   | 112         | 250         | 135         | 74          | 80          | 101         | 36          |
| Total         | 1,029       | 1,237       | 1,112       | 1,134       | 1,008       | 1,273       | 1,157       |

In 1936 the whole of the supplies of pears from South Africa again came into Southampton and over 90 per cent. of those from Australia into London. London also received the largest proportion of the shipments from the United States, taking approximately 275,000 cwt. as compared with 135,000 cwt. in Liverpool. Of the supplies from Argentina, totalling 74,000 cwt., about 70 per cent. were discharged at London and the bulk of the remainder at Liverpool and Southampton. Most of the imports into Glasgow consisted of United States fruit.

In Table 3 are shown the total imports of pears into the United Kingdom month by month. Imports during the early part of the year have increased considerably in recent years, the aggregate supplies in the first six months of the last three years accounting, on the average, for 46 per cent. of the total, in comparison with 33 per cent. in the three preceding years. This more even distribution of the imported supplies is due to the increase in the proportion coming from the southern hemisphere.

TABLE 3—*Monthly Imports of Pears into the United Kingdom*

| Month     | 1930        | 1931        | 1932        | 1933        | 1934        | 1935        | 1936        |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|           | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. |
| January   | 18          | 50          | 37          | 28          | 37          | 40          | 59          |
| February  | 22          | 39          | 40          | 46          | 72          | 104         | 91          |
| March     | 50          | 83          | 64          | 89          | 108         | 104         | 163         |
| April     | 54          | 59          | 64          | 113         | 73          | 110         | 115         |
| May       | 79          | 71          | 93          | 134         | 89          | 151         | 127         |
| June      | 54          | 40          | 27          | 83          | 43          | 40          | 60          |
| July      | 33          | 60          | 10          | 33          | 61          | 25          | 42          |
| August    | 205         | 257         | 186         | 129         | 177         | 190         | 123         |
| September | 169         | 288         | 269         | 106         | 126         | 199         | 92          |
| October   | 145         | 157         | 174         | 154         | 76          | 110         | 130         |
| November  | 78          | 60          | 104         | 114         | 79          | 110         | 102         |
| December  | 122         | 73          | 44          | 105         | 67          | 90          | 53          |
| Total     | 1,029       | 1,237       | 1,112       | 1,134       | 1,008       | 1,273       | 1,157       |

Table 4 gives the monthly imports of pears from each of the principal countries of consignment in 1936, with comparative figures for 1935. The South African season extends from January to May and that of Australia and New Zealand from March to July. Shipments from the United States start in July or August and continue until March, the period of heaviest supplies usually being September to November. The Belgian season also opens in July, but ends in October or early November. Practically the whole of the Argentine pears arrive in the three months February to April.

TABLE 4—*Monthly Imports of Pears in 1935 and 1936 showing countries whence consigned*  
(Thousand cwt.)

| Month     | Australia and New Zealand |      | South Africa |      | Canada |      | United States |      | Belgium |      | Other Countries |      |
|-----------|---------------------------|------|--------------|------|--------|------|---------------|------|---------|------|-----------------|------|
|           | 1935                      | 1936 | 1935         | 1936 | 1935   | 1936 | 1935          | 1936 | 1935    | 1936 | 1935            | 1936 |
| January   | —                         | —    | 2            | 2    | —      | 2    | 38            | 55   | —       | —    | —               | —    |
| February  | —                         | —    | 77           | 58   | —      | 2    | 20            | 23   | —       | —    | 7               | 8    |
| March     | 9                         | 11   | 64           | 94   | —      | —    | 7             | 3    | —       | —    | 24              | 55   |
| April     | 59                        | 73   | 51           | 31   | —      | —    | —             | —    | —       | —    | —               | 11   |
| May       | 148                       | 124  | 3            | 2    | —      | —    | —             | —    | —       | —    | —               | 1    |
| June      | 39                        | 60   | —            | —    | —      | —    | —             | —    | —       | —    | 1               | —    |
| July      | 12                        | 17   | —            | —    | —      | —    | 2             | 19   | 10      | 4    | 1               | 2    |
| August    | —                         | —    | —            | —    | 1      | —    | 61            | 83   | 117     | 27   | 11              | 13   |
| September | —                         | —    | —            | —    | 13     | 5    | 109           | 81   | 71      | —    | 6               | 6    |
| October   | —                         | —    | —            | —    | 11     | 8    | 86            | 119  | 10      | —    | 3               | 3    |
| November  | —                         | —    | —            | —    | 6      | 6    | 102           | 96   | 1       | —    | 1               | —    |
| December  | —                         | —    | —            | —    | 2      | 3    | 88            | 50   | —       | —    | —               | —    |
| Total     | 267                       | 285  | 197          | 187  | 33     | 26   | 513           | 529  | 209     | 31   | 54              | 99   |

Exports of imported pears in 1936 amounted to about 77,000 cwt. This was 19,000 cwt. more than in 1935, but about the same as in other recent years. Most of the re-exported fruit goes to the Irish Free State and Sweden, and comes from South Africa and the United States.

## IMPORTS OF PINEAPPLES

Imports of fresh pineapples showed a steady increase over a number of years, but since 1932, although there was some recovery in 1935, the trend has been downwards. Imports in 1936, totalling 45,418 cwt., were the lightest since 1928, the first year in which they were separately distinguished. This declining tendency, however, is due to smaller supplies from the Azores; imports from Empire countries continue to expand and the Empire total of 17,665 cwt. last year, nearly 39 per cent. of the aggregate supplies from all sources, was a new record. Imports of pineapples from South Africa increased from the previous year's figure of 15,362 cwt. to 17,324 cwt., while those from the Azores declined from 40,367 cwt. to 26,289 cwt. Shipments from Brazil remained at about the same level as in 1935, but there were again no consignments from Cuba or Porto Rico and the quantity received from the United States was negligible. A fairly large proportion of the imports consigned from the United States in former years probably consisted of Porto Rican fruit. Imports from Nigeria, at 287 cwt., were twice as heavy as in the previous year.

TABLE 1—Imports of Pineapples into the United Kingdom

| Country whence consigned | 1930   | 1931   | 1932   | 1933   | 1934   | 1935   | 1936   |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                          | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   |
| South Africa             | 5,413  | 4,253  | 7,900  | 12,766 | 16,215 | 15,362 | 17,324 |
| Nigeria                  | 1      | 27     | 107    | 25     | —      | 143    | 287    |
| Other Empire Countries   | 305    | 40     | 57     | 570    | 248    | 110    | 54     |
| Azores                   | 49,461 | 57,049 | 54,362 | 42,659 | 34,431 | 40,367 | 26,289 |
| Brazil                   | 259    | 629    | 797    | 598    | 715    | 1,500  | 1,267  |
| Cuba                     | 1      | 285    | 2,128  | 34     | —      | —      | —      |
| Porto Rico               | 1,579  | 442    | 127    | 1,847  | 2,598  | —      | —      |
| United States            | 420    | 3,130  | 1,257  | —      | —      | 138    | 74     |
| Other Foreign Countries  | 146    | 887    | 1,160  | —      | 10     | 464    | 123    |
| Total Empire Countries   | 5,719  | 4,320  | 8,114  | 13,361 | 16,463 | 15,615 | 17,665 |
| Total Foreign Countries  | 51,866 | 62,422 | 59,831 | 45,138 | 37,754 | 42,469 | 27,753 |
| Total                    | 57,585 | 66,742 | 67,945 | 58,499 | 54,217 | 58,084 | 45,418 |

The monthly imports of fresh pineapples from South Africa, the Azores, Brazil and other countries in 1936, with comparative figures for 1935, are shown in the following table. It will be seen that, with the exception of May and June, imports throughout 1936 were on a smaller scale than in the previous year.

TABLE 2—Monthly Imports of Pineapples in 1935 and 1936 showing countries whence consigned

| Month     | South Africa |        | Azores |        | Brazil |       | Other Countries |      | Total  |        |
|-----------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-----------------|------|--------|--------|
|           | 1935         | 1936   | 1935   | 1936   | 1935   | 1936  | 1935            | 1936 | 1935   | 1936   |
|           | cwt.         | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.  | cwt.            | cwt. | cwt.   | cwt.   |
| January   | 30           | 36     | 2,387  | 2,390  | 972    | 538   | 10              | 11   | 3,399  | 2,975  |
| February  | 1,996        | 1,036  | 1,980  | 1,503  | 40     | 35    | 31              | 92   | 4,047  | 2,666  |
| March     | 5,270        | 4,774  | 2,041  | 1,517  | 87     | 10    | 84              | 39   | 7,482  | 6,340  |
| April     | 4,338        | 5,346  | 3,336  | 1,953  | —      | —     | 34              | 24   | 7,708  | 7,323  |
| May       | 3,077        | 5,565  | 2,324  | 1,039  | —      | —     | 115             | 17   | 5,516  | 6,621  |
| June      | 126          | 478    | 1,409  | 1,364  | —      | —     | 224             | 100  | 1,759  | 1,942  |
| July      | 13           | 31     | 1,953  | 1,629  | 1      | —     | 159             | 93   | 2,126  | 1,753  |
| August    | 122          | 41     | 2,203  | 1,552  | —      | —     | 92              | 18   | 2,417  | 1,611  |
| September | 238          | —      | 3,534  | 894    | —      | —     | 21              | 32   | 3,793  | 926    |
| October   | 150          | 17     | 3,554  | 1,863  | 160    | —     | 34              | 3    | 3,898  | 1,883  |
| November  | 2            | —      | 5,340  | 2,347  | 90     | 41    | 22              | 13   | 5,454  | 2,401  |
| December  | —            | —      | 10,306 | 8,238  | 150    | 643   | 29              | 96   | 10,485 | 8,977  |
| Total     | 15,362       | 17,324 | 40,367 | 26,289 | 1,500  | 1,267 | 855             | 538  | 58,084 | 45,418 |

## IMPORTS OF PLUMS

The production of plums in the United Kingdom in 1936, though somewhat lighter than in 1934, was very much heavier than in 1935, and, in consequence, imports declined considerably. The total imported supplies amounted to only 230,758 cwt., or about 191,000 cwt. less than in the previous year and 24,000 cwt. less than in 1934. This reduction, however, was due entirely to lighter supplies from foreign sources; imports from Empire countries, in spite of a big drop in consignments from Canada, showed a further development and with a total of 95,269 cwt. accounted for over 41 per cent. of the aggregate supplies from all sources, in comparison with 22 per cent. in 1935 and 31 per cent., the previous highest proportion, in 1934.

TABLE I—Imports of Plums into the United Kingdom

| Country whence consigned   | 1930    | 1931    | 1932    | 1933    | 1934    | 1935    | 1936    |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                            | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.    |
| Australia                  | 180     | 3,613   | 140     | 2,125   | 2,637   | 3,366   | 3,301   |
| Canada                     | 6,227   | 12,939  | 20,237  | 7,495   | 240     | 22,267  | 249     |
| Irish Free State           | 2,670   | 375     | 65      | 35      | 1       | —       | —       |
| South Africa               | 27,318  | 29,144  | 32,016  | 52,285  | 75,879  | 66,337  | 91,719  |
| Other Empire Countries     | 20      | 7       | 133     | 18      | 2       | 147     | —       |
| Belgium                    | 25,824  | 19,796  | 9,331   | 8,208   | 9,992   | 43,612  | 3,406   |
| France (including Algeria) | 162,217 | 95,356  | 21,248  | 12,039  | 3,238   | 7,373   | 141     |
| Germany                    | 5,357   | 110,925 | 76,532  | 4,653   | 530     | 7,542   | 120     |
| Hungary                    | —       | 23,762  | 8,882   | 12,394  | 233     | 14,084  | 7,679   |
| Italy                      | 65,589  | 77,708  | 63,146  | 62,251  | 64,805  | 78,779  | 74,837  |
| Netherlands                | 2,404   | 37,261  | 13,540  | 3,928   | 1,432   | 12,212  | 973     |
| Spain                      | 54,128  | 36,130  | 68,363  | 87,343  | 66,802  | 105,744 | 23,592  |
| Yugoslavia                 | —       | 489     | 13,983  | 186     | —       | 4,349   | —       |
| United States              | 37,006  | 63,782  | 13,477  | 10,836  | 28,756  | 50,429  | 24,451  |
| Other Foreign Countries    | 184     | 1,978   | 2,776   | 1,196   | 277     | 5,555   | 290     |
| Total Empire Countries     | 36,415  | 46,078  | 52,591  | 61,958  | 78,759  | 92,117  | 95,269  |
| Total Foreign Countries    | 352,716 | 467,187 | 291,278 | 203,034 | 176,065 | 329,679 | 135,489 |
| Total                      | 389,131 | 513,265 | 343,869 | 264,992 | 254,824 | 421,796 | 230,758 |

Imports of plums from South Africa, which suffered a setback in 1935, increased considerably in 1936 and, at 91,719 cwt., reached a new high level, the previous record figure being 75,879 cwt. in 1934. The supplies from South Africa accounted for nearly 40 per cent. of the total annual imports and the Union again became the principal country of consignment. Imports from South Africa have shown a remarkable development in recent years; in 1930 they totalled about 27,300 cwt. and in 1925 only 9,000 cwt. Imports from Canada, after creating a new record in 1935 at 22,267 cwt., were almost negligible, but supplies from Australia were again at a comparatively high level. There were no imports from the Irish Free State, or from Kenya, which in 1935 was the only other Empire source.

Imports from all foreign countries were lighter than in 1935 and, with the exception of those from Italy and Hungary, lighter even than in the previous year. Imports from Spain, the principal source in 1935, showed the biggest decline, falling from the record total of 105,744 cwt. to 23,592 cwt., and the supplies from that country, which consist mainly of greengages, represented little more than 10 per cent. of the aggregate total, as compared with 25 per cent. in 1935. Imports from Italy, however, were again at a high level, the supplies, at 74,837 cwt., exceeding those of any year except 1931 and 1935. The United States, Hungary, Belgium and the Netherlands were the only other sources of any importance, but in each case the quantities received were much lighter than in the previous year and in most other recent years. Imports from France, which up to 1930 was the chief source of supply, were negligible, as were also those from Germany and Yugoslavia. It is probable that a fair proportion of the heavy imports from Germany in 1931 and 1932 consisted of Yugoslavian fruit. Of the total of 5,555 cwt. from "Other foreign" countries in 1935, about 3,100 cwt. came from Bulgaria and 1,200 cwt. from Argentina.



In Table 2 are shown the total monthly imports of plums in each of the past seven years. The main season is usually concentrated around the months of July and August, but in 1936, owing to shorter supplies from Spain, the imports in August were very much below normal. With South Africa becoming increasingly important, a larger proportion of the supplies now arrive during the early part of the year. In the three months January to March last year the aggregate imports accounted for as much as 40 per cent. of the annual total; in 1935 the proportion was only 15 per cent., while in 1931 it was little more than 5 per cent.

TABLE 2—*Monthly Imports of Plums into the United Kingdom*

| Month     | 1930    | 1931    | 1932    | 1933    | 1934    | 1935    | 1936    |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|           | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.    |
| January   | 14,661  | 8,968   | 12,183  | 22,414  | 33,917  | 22,642  | 39,145  |
| February  | 6,835   | 6,363   | 9,470   | 17,034  | 23,416  | 26,322  | 39,706  |
| March     | 5,513   | 12,013  | 10,297  | 11,648  | 18,552  | 16,054  | 13,500  |
| April     | 435     | 4,819   | 30      | 1,853   | 1,442   | 1,930   | 1,962   |
| May       | 50      | 686     | 800     | 867     | 7,277   | 1,530   | 591     |
| June      | 21,077  | 38,303  | 8,889   | 29,750  | 38,897  | 22,412  | 19,388  |
| July      | 162,916 | 118,249 | 55,133  | 101,467 | 99,694  | 97,038  | 80,287  |
| August    | 141,502 | 153,494 | 137,351 | 49,824  | 29,604  | 129,405 | 33,859  |
| September | 13,278  | 131,897 | 55,651  | 17,676  | 536     | 74,363  | 6       |
| October   | 21,588  | 34,160  | 52,798  | 9,203   | 191     | 25,208  | 1,317   |
| November  | 1,193   | 3,680   | 503     | 1,041   | —       | 918     | 135     |
| December  | 83      | 633     | 764     | 2,215   | 1,298   | 3,974   | 862     |
| Total     | 389,131 | 513,265 | 343,869 | 264,992 | 254,824 | 421,796 | 230,758 |

Table 3 shows monthly imports in 1935 and 1936 from the different countries of consignment. During the early months of the year and in December South Africa has almost a clear field, the only other sources of supply during these periods being Australia and Argentina. The earliest consignments from the Continent arrive in May. The supplies from Spain, Italy and France reach their peak in July or August, according to the earliness or lateness of the season, while those from Belgium, the Netherlands and Hungary are heaviest in August or September. Shipments of plums from North America begin to arrive in June and continue until about October.

TABLE 3—*Monthly Imports of Plums in 1935 and 1936 showing countries whence consigned*  
(Thousand cwt.)

| Month     | South Africa |      | Spain |      | Italy |      | Belgium and Netherlands |      | United States |      | Other Countries |      |
|-----------|--------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------------------------|------|---------------|------|-----------------|------|
|           | 1935         | 1936 | 1935  | 1936 | 1935  | 1936 | 1935                    | 1936 | 1935          | 1936 | 1935            | 1936 |
| January   | 22           | 39   | —     | —    | —     | —    | —                       | —    | —             | —    | —               | —    |
| February  | 26           | 40   | —     | —    | —     | —    | —                       | —    | —             | —    | —               | —    |
| March     | 13           | 12   | —     | —    | —     | —    | —                       | —    | —             | —    | 3               | 2    |
| April     | 1            | —    | —     | —    | —     | —    | —                       | —    | —             | —    | 1               | 2    |
| May       | —            | —    | —     | —    | 1     | —    | —                       | —    | —             | —    | —               | 1    |
| June      | —            | —    | 12    | 10   | 5     | —    | —                       | —    | 5             | 9    | 1               | —    |
| July      | —            | —    | 41    | 13   | 35    | 51   | —                       | 2    | 20            | 13   | 1               | 1    |
| August    | —            | —    | 53    | 1    | 35    | 24   | 19                      | 2    | 8             | 2    | 15              | 5    |
| September | —            | —    | —     | —    | 3     | —    | 34                      | —    | 10            | —    | 27              | —    |
| October   | —            | —    | —     | —    | —     | —    | 3                       | —    | 6             | —    | 17              | 1    |
| November  | —            | —    | —     | —    | —     | —    | —                       | —    | 1             | —    | —               | —    |
| December  | 4            | 1    | —     | —    | —     | —    | —                       | —    | —             | —    | —               | —    |
| Total     | 66           | 92   | 106   | 24   | 79    | 75   | 56                      | 4    | 50            | 24   | 65              | 12   |

## IMPORTS OF STRAWBERRIES

After declining from about 90,000 cwt. in 1931 to 6,000 cwt. in 1934, imports of strawberries showed a substantial recovery in 1935, at 18,573 cwt., and in 1936 they increased still further to 20,040 cwt. Last year's home crop was below average, but was considerably heavier than that of the previous year, which was one of the smallest since the War. France was again the only important source of supply, providing 18,783 cwt., or nearly 94 per cent. of the total, as against 16,893 cwt., about 91 per cent., in 1935. The remainder of the imports, amounting to 1,257 cwt., came from the Netherlands. In 1929 over 700 cwt. of strawberries were received from the Channel Islands and the Irish Free State, but since that year imports from Empire countries have been negligible. The only other foreign source in recent years has been Italy.

TABLE 1—Imports of Strawberries into the United Kingdom

| Country whence consigned | 1930   | 1931   | 1932   | 1933   | 1934  | 1935   | 1936   |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
|                          | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.  | cwt.   | cwt.   |
| France                   | 34,322 | 55,694 | 18,489 | 11,391 | 4,541 | 16,893 | 18,783 |
| Netherlands              | 33,004 | 33,793 | 22,285 | 835    | 1,433 | 1,591  | 1,257  |
| Other Foreign Countries  | 305    | 405    | 44     | 150    | 173   | 89     | —      |
| Total Foreign Countries  | 67,631 | 89,892 | 40,818 | 12,376 | 6,147 | 18,573 | 20,040 |
| Total Empire Countries   | 49     | —      | 7      | —      | 2     | —      | —      |
| Total                    | 67,680 | 89,892 | 40,825 | 12,376 | 6,149 | 18,573 | 20,040 |

The earliest strawberries are grown under glass and come from the Netherlands; the first outdoor strawberries are received from France. Imports are usually confined mainly to the months of May, June and July, June being the peak month.

TABLE 2—Monthly Imports of Strawberries into the United Kingdom

| Month     | 1930   | 1931   | 1932   | 1933   | 1934  | 1935   | 1936   |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
|           | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.   | cwt.  | cwt.   | cwt.   |
| March     | 41     | —      | —      | —      | —     | —      | —      |
| April     | 11     | 5      | 3      | 12     | 26    | 11     | 9      |
| May       | 1,572  | 1,462  | 15     | 3,100  | 1,240 | 1,073  | 1,240  |
| June      | 50,048 | 61,518 | 9,128  | 9,255  | 4,858 | 10,433 | 11,468 |
| July      | 15,515 | 25,083 | 31,670 | 5      | 13    | 7,039  | 7,318  |
| August    | 29     | 1,821  | 8      | 4      | 6     | 11     | 4      |
| September | 121    | 3      | 1      | —      | 4     | 5      | 1      |
| October   | 343    | —      | —      | —      | 2     | 1      | —      |
| Total     | 67,680 | 89,892 | 40,825 | 12,376 | 6,149 | 18,573 | 20,040 |

Imports of fresh strawberries are small as compared with imports of strawberry pulp. In 1936 imports of strawberry pulp amounted to 222,638 cwt., in comparison with 209,615 cwt. in the previous year. The bulk of the imports comes from the Netherlands, but in 1936 there was a marked increase in consignments from Bulgaria. Details are given on page 58.

## IMPORTS OF UNCLASSIFIED FRUITS

Imports of the various kinds of raw fruit not separately classified in the United Kingdom trade returns amounted in 1936 to 273,891 cwt., a reduction of over 116,000 cwt., or nearly 30 per cent., as compared with the imports in the previous year, and of 172,000 cwt., more than 38 per cent., compared with those of 1934. The quantities received from the different countries of consignment are shown in the following table, but the figures for the last three years are not comparable with those of 1930-33 as in these years bilberries, for which separate figures are now

available, were included. This accounts for the marked decline in the volume of the imports from Germany and Norway, and also, to some extent, in the reduction in the supplies from the Irish Free State and Belgium. Imports of bilberries in 1934, 1935 and 1936 amounted, as shown on page 34, to 60,287 cwt., 71,529 cwt. and 70,399 cwt., respectively. Including these in the totals for comparative purposes, the total imports of unclassified fruits in 1936 were approximately 344,000 cwt., and in 1934 and 1935 about 506,000 cwt. and 462,000 cwt. respectively.

TABLE I—Imports of Unclassified Fruits into the United Kingdom

| Country whence consigned | 1930           | 1931           | 1932           | 1933           | 1934    | 1935    | 1936    |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|
|                          | cwt.           | cwt.           | cwt.           | cwt.           | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.    |
| Channel Islands          | 2,483          | 2,368          | 1,000          | 1,198          | 829     | 765     | 564     |
| Irish Free State         | 5,440          | 9,487          | 9,349          | 4,533          | 1,320   | 2,492   | 3,231   |
| South Africa             | 1,850          | 2,416          | 1,968          | 3,582          | 1,589   | 1,955   | 2,307   |
| Other Empire Countries   | 2,795          | 2,089          | 4,192          | 2,978          | 1,840   | 3,696   | 1,822   |
| Belgium                  | 2,319          | 3,524          | 1,583          | 980            | 37      | 8       | 29      |
| France                   | 15,571         | 17,352         | 9,528          | 8,484          | 7,324   | 6,344   | 6,003   |
| Germany                  | 30,325         | 50,241         | 38,947         | 44,590         | 800     | 33      | 10      |
| Netherlands              | 25,555         | 22,764         | 27,134         | 40,028         | 39,367  | 37,715  | 46,724  |
| Norway                   | 10,341         | 5,599          | 10,751         | 9,265          | 117     | 173     | 89      |
| Spain                    | 272,218        | 287,565        | 266,890        | 241,837        | 380,394 | 325,472 | 201,702 |
| United States            | 1,856          | 3,382          | 4,243          | 2,792          | 3,242   | 4,698   | 2,047   |
| Other Foreign Countries  | 9,913          | 9,360          | 11,076         | 12,339         | 9,068   | 6,994   | 9,363   |
| Total Empire Countries   | 12,568         | 16,360         | 16,509         | 12,291         | 5,578   | 8,908   | 7,924   |
| Total Foreign Countries  | 368,098        | 399,787        | 370,152        | 360,315        | 440,349 | 381,437 | 265,967 |
| Total                    | 380,666<br>(a) | 416,147<br>(a) | 386,661<br>(a) | 372,606<br>(a) | 445,927 | 390,345 | 273,891 |

(a) Include bilberries for which separate figures are now available.

The decline in imports last year was again due mainly to lighter consignments from Spain, the principal source of supply. Imports from Spain totalled only 201,702 cwt., in comparison with 325,472 cwt. in the previous year and 380,394 cwt. in 1934. Imports from the Netherlands, however, at 46,724 cwt., were comparatively heavy. Of the "Other Empire" and "Other foreign" countries, the most important were the British West Indies (chiefly Jamaica) 984 cwt., British India 393 cwt., Cyprus 205 cwt., Portugal 3,568 cwt., Hungary 2,075 cwt., Madeira 975 cwt., Estonia 820 cwt., Italy 534 cwt., Argentina 447 cwt. and Bulgaria 430 cwt.

No particulars are available as to the quantities of the different classes of fruit included in the totals, but the chief kinds received from the principal sources of supply are as follows:—Spain—Melons and pomegranates, melons accounting usually for about two-thirds of the total; Netherlands—mainly melons, with some cranberries; France—melons, green figs, quinces and blackberries; Irish Free State—mainly blackberries; South Africa—chiefly melons with a range of fruits such as litchies, grenadillas, avocado pears, mangoes, persimmons and quinces. Imports from other countries consist of a variety of fruits which cannot be completely classified. A fair proportion of the total is usually made up of melons from Hungary, Italy and other countries, cranberries from the United States, Latvia, Estonia, Finland and Poland, elderberries from Portugal, and pomegranates from Cyprus. Madeira supplies small quantities of several minor fruits such as grenadillas, custard apples, passion fruit and avocado pears, while the consignments from the Channel Islands usually consist largely of melons and green figs. Generally speaking it can be said that melons and pomegranates normally account for some 90 per cent. of the total imports of unclassified fruits, the remaining 10 per cent. being made up of a large number of minor fruits of which cranberries and green figs are probably the most important.

The different fruits included in the miscellaneous group are reflected in the monthly imports shown in Table 2. Melons from Spain begin to arrive in July and continue until about September, while the Spanish pomegranate season starts at about the end of August and finishes in November or December. The bulk of the melons from the Netherlands are also received in July and August. Cranberries come later, mainly in October and November.

TABLE 2—Monthly Imports of Unclassified Fruits into the United Kingdom in 1935 and 1936

| Month     | Spain   |         | Netherlands |         | France  |         | Other Countries |          | Total    |          |
|-----------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|
|           | 1935    | 1936    | 1935        | 1936    | 1935    | 1936    | 1935            | 1936     | 1935     | 1936     |
| January   | cwt. 13 | cwt. —  | cwt. —      | cwt. 82 | cwt. 42 | cwt. 17 | cwt. 450        | cwt. 255 | cwt. 505 | cwt. 354 |
| February  | 64      | 45      | 1           | 31      | 39      | 7       | 683             | 688      | 787      | 771      |
| March     | 34      | —       | 5           | 10      | 12      | 2       | 1,205           | 1,920    | 1,256    | 1,932    |
| April     | —       | 32      | —           | 1       | 2       | —       | 846             | 1,290    | 848      | 1,323    |
| May       | —       | 12      | 51          | 163     | 31      | 19      | 805             | 1,084    | 887      | 1,278    |
| June      | 2       | —       | 998         | 3,393   | 631     | 644     | 586             | 940      | 2,217    | 4,977    |
| July      | 49,307  | 13,071  | 11,481      | 14,570  | 1,490   | 1,071   | 798             | 317      | 63,076   | 29,029   |
| August    | 105,927 | 42,772  | 15,622      | 15,324  | 982     | 581     | 5,659           | 2,745    | 128,190  | 61,422   |
| September | 84,320  | 52,985  | 7,568       | 10,171  | 1,045   | 917     | 3,406           | 5,096    | 96,339   | 69,169   |
| October   | 63,167  | 56,056  | 1,294       | 1,751   | 1,318   | 2,040   | 3,104           | 3,649    | 68,883   | 63,496   |
| November  | 15,933  | 36,255  | 434         | 715     | 369     | 338     | 2,260           | 1,009    | 18,996   | 38,317   |
| December  | 6,705   | 474     | 261         | 513     | 383     | 367     | 1,012           | 469      | 8,361    | 1,823    |
| Total     | 325,472 | 201,702 | 37,715      | 46,724  | 6,344   | 6,003   | 20,814          | 19,462   | 390,345  | 273,891  |

### IMPORTS OF FRUIT PULP

In 1936 imports of fruit and fruit pulp, preserved without sugar, into the United Kingdom totalled nearly 963,000 cwt., with a declared value of £1,166,000. In 1935 imports amounted to about 994,000 cwt. with a value of £1,174,000.

Table 1 gives the quantities and values of total imports of fruit and fruit pulp, preserved without sugar, in the past ten years.

TABLE 1—Summary of Imports of Fruit and Fruit Pulp, preserved without sugar, into the United Kingdom, 1927-36

| Year | Quantity (thousand cwt.) |                       |         | Value (£000)      |                       |         |
|------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------|
|      | Canned or Bottled        | Not Canned or Bottled | Total   | Canned or Bottled | Not Canned or Bottled | Total   |
| 1927 | 323.7                    | 602.0                 | 925.7   | 482.5             | 780.2                 | 1,262.7 |
| 1928 | 313.8                    | 693.3                 | 1,007.1 | 494.1             | 885.2                 | 1,379.3 |
| 1929 | 431.1                    | 606.0                 | 1,037.1 | 642.6             | 894.1                 | 1,536.7 |
| 1930 | 323.8                    | 572.2                 | 896.0   | 424.9             | 688.0                 | 1,112.9 |
| 1931 | 357.4                    | 706.5                 | 1,063.9 | 415.4             | 690.5                 | 1,105.9 |
| 1932 | 383.8                    | 639.2                 | 1,023.0 | 480.6             | 727.1                 | 1,207.7 |
| 1933 | 319.7                    | 753.0                 | 1,072.7 | 383.5             | 770.5                 | 1,154.0 |
| 1934 | 277.4                    | 545.1                 | 822.5   | 291.6             | 613.0                 | 904.6   |
| 1935 | (a)                      | (a)                   | 993.8   | (a)               | (a)                   | 1,173.5 |
| 1936 | (a)                      | (a)                   | 962.8   | (a)               | (a)                   | 1,165.8 |

(a) Not separately specified.

The 1936 figures, as compared with those for 1935, showed increases in consignments of blackcurrants, strawberries, raspberries and loganberries, and "other sorts including apricot pulp," and decreases in consignments of apricots, which come mainly from Spain, citrus pulp, of which Italy is the main source of supply, and "other pulp excluding apricot pulp." Imports from Australia, which have been increasing steadily in recent years, reached a new record figure of 40,300 cwt. As compared with 1935 there were substantially increased consignments both of blackcurrants and of raspberries and loganberries from that country. Imports from Canada also were not far short of the peak figure reached in 1935. Imports from France showed little change in comparison with the previous year, a large increase in consignments of citrus pulp being offset by a decrease in consignments of the unclassified sorts. Imports from Italy declined by nearly 40 per cent. and were the lowest for many years past. There was a small increase in the quantity received from the Netherlands and an increase of

26 per cent. in supplies consigned from Spain. Imports from the United States decreased by 10 per cent. The proportion of the total received from Empire countries in 1936 was 13 per cent., as against 12 per cent. in 1935.

TABLE 2—Imports of Fruit and Fruit Pulp, preserved without sugar, into the United Kingdom

| Country whence consigned | 1930     | 1931     | 1932     | 1933     | 1934     | 1935     | 1936     |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                          | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. |
| Australia                | 8.2      | 1.3      | 19.0     | 34.0     | 35.4     | 31.8     | 40.3     |
| British India            | 3.9      | 4.6      | 4.7      | 6.2      | 4.1      | 2.7      | 0.8      |
| Canada                   | 3.4      | 17.4     | 29.2     | 43.5     | 56.2     | 75.7     | 74.6     |
| Malaya                   | 1.8      | 0.9      | 1.5      | 0.8      | 2.4      | 1.8      | 0.9      |
| South Africa             | 0.8      | 0.5      | 2.6      | 6.1      | 3.7      | 1.3      | 3.7      |
| Other Empire Countries   | 3.5      | 1.7      | 2.5      | 3.9      | 2.4      | 2.4      | 4.8      |
| Belgium                  | 13.2     | 20.4     | 8.3      | 4.8      | 3.6      | 8.1      | 3.1      |
| France                   | 32.0     | 30.4     | 65.4     | 55.9     | 35.1     | 32.1     | 33.5     |
| Greece and Crete         | 10.0     | 6.0      | 6.7      | 4.9      | 3.9      | 9.5      | 3.5      |
| Italy                    | 225.5    | 169.3    | 205.2    | 264.4    | 237.8    | 262.2    | 157.8    |
| Netherlands              | 254.3    | 429.4    | 321.5    | 368.2    | 225.5    | 265.2    | 270.0    |
| Russia                   | 45.3     | 68.0     | 10.4     | 34.0     | 8.7      | 0.9      | 1.6      |
| Spain                    | 146.2    | 151.9    | 181.5    | 138.2    | 116.8    | 168.1    | 212.4    |
| United States            | 133.1    | 154.1    | 160.8    | 98.3     | 81.7     | 122.6    | 110.2    |
| Other Foreign Countries  | 14.8     | 8.0      | 3.7      | 9.5      | 5.2      | 9.4      | 45.6     |
| Total Empire Countries   | 21.6     | 26.4     | 59.5     | 94.5     | 104.2    | 115.7    | 125.1    |
| Total Foreign Countries  | 874.4    | 1,037.5  | 963.5    | 978.2    | 718.3    | 878.1    | 837.7    |
| Total                    | 896.0    | 1,063.9  | 1,023.0  | 1,072.7  | 822.5    | 993.8    | 962.8    |

In Table 3 the quantities shown in the above table for the years 1935 and 1936 are further sub-divided into the specifications for which particulars are available.

TABLE 3—Imports of Fruit and Fruit Pulp, preserved without sugar, into the United Kingdom in 1935 and 1936

| Country whence consigned | Apricots (canned or bottled) |       | Black Currants |        | Strawberries |         | Citrus  |         |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------|----------------|--------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|
|                          | 1935                         | 1936  | 1935           | 1936   | 1935         | 1936    | 1935    | 1936    |
|                          | cwt.                         | cwt.  | cwt.           | cwt.   | cwt.         | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.    |
| Australia                | 2                            | —     | 6,268          | 10,351 | 43           | —       | 15      | —       |
| Canada                   | —                            | —     | —              | 409    | 13,240       | 4,374   | —       | —       |
| Irish Free State         | —                            | —     | 1              | —      | —            | 3       | 203     | 698     |
| Malaya                   | —                            | —     | —              | —      | —            | —       | 54      | —       |
| New Zealand              | 1                            | —     | —              | —      | —            | —       | —       | —       |
| Other Empire             | —                            | —     | —              | —      | —            | —       | 30      | 2,661   |
| Belgium                  | 9                            | —     | 1,586          | 538    | 1,667        | 246     | —       | —       |
| Bulgaria                 | —                            | —     | —              | —      | 4,862        | 29,611  | —       | —       |
| Czechoslovakia           | —                            | —     | —              | 406    | —            | —       | —       | —       |
| Denmark                  | —                            | —     | —              | 1,139  | 372          | —       | —       | —       |
| France                   | —                            | —     | 19,707         | 19,691 | 2,526        | 3,352   | 41      | 6,526   |
| Germany                  | —                            | —     | 100            | —      | —            | 102     | —       | 1,876   |
| Greece and Crete         | —                            | —     | —              | —      | —            | —       | 7,807   | 3,222   |
| Italy                    | —                            | —     | —              | —      | 981          | —       | 174,758 | 123,781 |
| Japan                    | —                            | —     | —              | —      | 1            | —       | —       | 48      |
| Latvia                   | —                            | —     | —              | 2,519  | —            | 21      | —       | —       |
| Netherlands              | —                            | —     | 43,030         | 43,802 | 185,337      | 184,620 | —       | 828     |
| Russia                   | —                            | —     | 42             | —      | 390          | —       | —       | —       |
| Spain                    | 29,517                       | 4,863 | —              | —      | 97           | 267     | 12,790  | 11,127  |
| United States            | 156                          | 118   | 19             | 17     | 99           | —       | 863     | 2,087   |
| Other Foreign Countries  | —                            | —     | —              | 15     | —            | 42      | 2       | 309     |
| Total Empire Countries   | 3                            | —     | 6,269          | 10,760 | 13,283       | 4,377   | 302     | 3,359   |
| Total Foreign Countries  | 29,682                       | 4,981 | 64,484         | 68,127 | 196,332      | 218,261 | 196,261 | 149,804 |
| Total                    | 29,685                       | 4,981 | 70,753         | 78,887 | 209,615      | 222,638 | 196,563 | 153,163 |

TABLE 3—Imports of Fruit and Fruit Pulp—continued

| Country whence consigned | Raspberries and Loganberries |             | Other Pulp (except Apricot Pulp) |            | Other Sorts (including Apricot Pulp) |                | Total       |             |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
|                          | 1935                         | 1936        | 1935                             | 1936       | 1935                                 | 1936           | 1935        | 1936        |
| Australia                | cwt. 6,717                   | cwt. 17,711 | cwt. 10,847                      | cwt. 1,408 | cwt. 7,900                           | cwt. 10,786    | cwt. 31,792 | cwt. 40,256 |
| British India            | —                            | —           | —                                | —          | 2,711                                | 820            | 2,711       | 820         |
| British West Indies      | —                            | —           | —                                | —          | 235                                  | 6              | 235         | 6           |
| Canada                   | —                            | 955         | 2,941                            | 643        | 59,485                               | 68,268         | 75,666      | 74,649      |
| Cyprus                   | —                            | —           | —                                | —          | 217                                  | 3              | 217         | 3           |
| Irish Free State         | —                            | —           | 198                              | 354        | 639                                  | 481            | 1,041       | 1,536       |
| Malaya                   | —                            | —           | —                                | —          | 1,748                                | 938            | 1,802       | 938         |
| Mauritius                | —                            | —           | 20                               | 121        | 504                                  | 449            | 524         | 570         |
| New Zealand              | —                            | —           | 374                              | 1          | —                                    | —              | 375         | 1           |
| South Africa             | —                            | —           | —                                | 4          | 1,285                                | 3,674          | 1,285       | 3,678       |
| Other Empire Countries   | 5                            | —           | —                                | 3          | 17                                   | 41             | 52          | 2,705       |
| Belgium                  | 763                          | 635         | 402                              | 250        | 3,708                                | 1,480          | 8,135       | 3,149       |
| Bulgaria                 | —                            | 362         | 400                              | 796        | —                                    | 127            | 5,262       | 30,896      |
| Czechoslovakia           | —                            | 1,796       | —                                | —          | —                                    | 199            | —           | 2,401       |
| Denmark                  | —                            | —           | 156                              | 9          | —                                    | —              | 528         | 1,148       |
| France                   | 54                           | —           | 6,196                            | 2,080      | 3,565                                | 1,870          | 32,089      | 33,519      |
| Germany                  | —                            | 21          | —                                | 217        | 151                                  | 56             | 251         | 2,272       |
| Greece and Crete         | —                            | —           | —                                | —          | 1,695                                | 307            | 9,502       | 3,529       |
| Hawaii                   | —                            | —           | 1,898                            | 1,949      | —                                    | 19             | 1,898       | 1,968       |
| Italy                    | —                            | —           | 604                              | —          | 85,823                               | 34,036         | 262,166     | 157,817     |
| Japan                    | —                            | —           | 10                               | —          | 279                                  | 133            | 290         | 181         |
| Latvia                   | —                            | 182         | —                                | 257        | 237                                  | 505            | 237         | 3,484       |
| Netherlands              | 6,947                        | 23,970      | 13,794                           | 6,288      | 16,047                               | 10,511         | 265,155     | 270,019     |
| Norway                   | —                            | —           | 28                               | —          | 13                                   | 546            | 41          | 546         |
| Portugal                 | —                            | —           | 83                               | 45         | 760                                  | 176            | 843         | 221         |
| Russia                   | 23                           | 1,558       | —                                | —          | 462                                  | —              | 917         | 1,558       |
| Spain                    | —                            | —           | 9,177                            | 9,117      | 116,552                              | 187,061        | 168,133     | 212,435     |
| United States            | 126                          | 314         | 1,982                            | 3,376      | 119,403                              | 104,333        | 122,648     | 110,245     |
| Other Foreign Countries  | —                            | 61          | 18                               | 85         | —                                    | 1,754          | 20          | 2,266       |
| Total Empire Countries   | 6,722                        | 18,666      | 14,380                           | 2,534      | 74,741                               | 85,466         | 115,700     | 125,162     |
| Total Foreign Countries  | 7,913                        | 28,899      | 34,748                           | 24,469     | 348,695                              | 343,113        | 878,115     | 837,654     |
| Total                    | 14,635                       | 47,565      | 49,128                           | 27,003     | 423,436<br>(a)                       | 428,579<br>(b) | 993,815     | 962,816     |

(a) Includes: *gooseberries*, 8,047 cwt.—7,469 cwt. from the Netherlands and 373 cwt. from Belgium; *red currants*, 2,341 cwt.—2,182 cwt. from the Netherlands; *mixed fruits* (containing strawberries, raspberries, loganberries or black currants), 2,060 cwt.—1,907 cwt. from the Netherlands.

(b) Includes: *gooseberries*, 6,971 cwt.—6,320 cwt. from the Netherlands, 449 cwt. from Belgium and 195 cwt. from Australia; *red currants*, 3,186 cwt.—2,422 cwt. from the Netherlands and 639 cwt. from Belgium; *mixed fruits*, 845 cwt.—839 cwt. from the Netherlands.

Particulars of the monthly imports of fruit and fruit pulp, preserved without sugar in 1936, are shown in the following table.

TABLE 4—Monthly Imports of Fruit and Fruit Pulp, preserved without sugar, in 1936

| Month     | Apricots | Black Currants | Strawberries | Citrus     | Raspberries and Loganberries | Other Pulp (except Apricot Pulp) | Other Sorts (including Apricot Pulp) | Total       |
|-----------|----------|----------------|--------------|------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| January   | cwt. 109 | cwt. 2,417     | cwt. 4,924   | cwt. 1,499 | cwt. 282                     | cwt. 2,431                       | cwt. 35,358                          | cwt. 47,020 |
| February  | 5        | 2,925          | 5,788        | 4,098      | 913                          | 1,107                            | 19,923                               | 34,759      |
| March     | —        | 4,257          | 6,876        | 5,529      | 14,275                       | 1,716                            | 21,375                               | 54,030      |
| April     | —        | 4,699          | 5,057        | 3,168      | 3,368                        | 1,709                            | 19,674                               | 37,675      |
| May       | 343      | 4,751          | 9,860        | 6,595      | 1,721                        | 2,134                            | 12,187                               | 37,591      |
| June      | 244      | 3,423          | 47,898       | 1,337      | 621                          | 4,774                            | 16,175                               | 74,472      |
| July      | 352      | 18,693         | 82,961       | 1,922      | 17,056                       | 1,589                            | 77,922                               | 200,495     |
| August    | 1,058    | 21,181         | 13,916       | 57,781     | 2,684                        | 1,798                            | 38,958                               | 137,376     |
| September | 2,370    | 7,176          | 8,979        | 49,243     | 2,386                        | 4,793                            | 53,993                               | 128,940     |
| October   | 500      | 4,775          | 9,550        | 13,947     | 1,689                        | 2,640                            | 38,882                               | 71,983      |
| November  | —        | 1,978          | 10,812       | 2,589      | 722                          | 1,129                            | 45,086                               | 62,316      |
| December  | —        | 2,612          | 16,015       | 5,455      | 1,848                        | 1,183                            | 49,046                               | 76,159      |
| Total     | 4,981    | 78,887         | 222,638      | 153,163    | 47,565                       | 27,003                           | 428,579                              | 962,816     |

## IMPORTS OF FRESH VEGETABLES INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM

Until 1934 imports of fresh vegetables other than potatoes, tomatoes and onions, were not separately classified in the United Kingdom trade returns, the only information available being the total values of the aggregate supplies received from the different exporting countries. It is not possible, therefore, to compare the volume of the total imports in 1934, 1935 and 1936 with that of previous years. Imports of onions in 1936, amounting to 5,216,000 cwt., were somewhat lighter than in 1935, but heavier than in the four preceding years. Imports of tomatoes totalled 2,830,000 cwt., as compared with 2,975,000 cwt. in 1935 and an average of 2,822,000 cwt. in the five previous years. Imports of potatoes amounted to 6,328,000 cwt., an increase of 2,512,000 cwt. in comparison with imports in 1935 and of 3,251,000 cwt. compared with 1934. Supplies of carrots, cauliflowers and broccoli, salads and other vegetables in each case showed a substantial increase in 1936 as compared with two previous years. The total imports of all kinds of vegetables, at 15,637,000 cwt., showed an increase of about 3 million cwt. as compared with imports in 1935, largely on account of the heavier imports of potatoes.

TABLE I—Imports of Fresh Vegetables into the United Kingdom

| Description               | 1930        | 1931        | 1932        | 1933        | 1934          | 1935          | 1936          |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                           | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt.   | 000<br>cwt.   | 000<br>cwt.   |
| Onions (a)                | 5,392       | 5,086       | 5,020       | 5,103       | 5,125         | 5,232         | 5,216         |
| Potatoes                  | 5,781       | 16,653      | 15,560      | 3,928       | 3,077         | 3,816         | 6,328         |
| Tomatoes                  | 3,052       | 2,936       | 2,432       | 2,905       | 2,783         | 2,975         | 2,830         |
| Carrots                   | }           | (c)         | (c)         | (c)         | 193           | 117           | 404           |
| Cauliflowers and Broccoli |             |             |             |             | 154           | 145           | 343           |
| Salads (b)                |             |             |             |             | 192           | 199           | 233           |
| Other Vegetables          |             |             |             |             | 223           | 184           | 283           |
| Total                     |             |             |             |             | 14,225<br>(d) | 24,675<br>(d) | 23,012<br>(d) |

(a) Converted at rate of 2 bushels per cwt.

(b) Lettuce, endive and chicory.

(c) Not available. (d) Onions, potatoes and tomatoes only.

The total declared value of the imports in 1936 was £9,821,000, the highest figure since 1932, when imports were valued at £12,957,000. There was a slight decline, as compared with 1935, in the value of imports of tomatoes, but in all other cases the 1936 values showed an increase.

Table 2 shows the declared value of the fresh vegetables imported in each of the past seven years. The values given are exclusive of any import duty payable.

TABLE 2—Declared Value of Imports of Fresh Vegetables into the United Kingdom

| Description               | 1930  | 1931  | 1932  | 1933  | 1934   | 1935   | 1936   |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
|                           | £000  | £000  | £000  | £000  | £000   | £000   | £000   |
| Onions                    | 1,591 | 1,756 | 1,837 | 1,240 | 1,266  | 1,318  | 1,409  |
| Potatoes                  | 2,681 | 6,962 | 5,749 | 2,063 | 2,091  | 2,779  | 3,099  |
| Tomatoes                  | 4,545 | 4,564 | 4,311 | 4,286 | 4,392  | 4,000  | 3,941  |
| Carrots                   | }     | 1,713 | 1,691 | 1,060 | 871    | 107    | 219    |
| Cauliflowers and Broccoli |       |       |       |       | 115    | 99     | 311    |
| Salads (a)                |       |       |       |       | 418    | 431    | 471    |
| Other Vegetables          |       |       |       |       | 279    | 279    | 371    |
| Total                     |       |       |       |       | 10,530 | 14,973 | 12,957 |

(a) Lettuce, endive and chicory.

Table 3 shows the average declared value per cwt. of imports of fresh vegetables in 1936 and previous years, so far as information is available. The value per cwt. of onions, tomatoes and cauliflowers and broccoli was higher in 1936 than in the previous year, but that of potatoes and other vegetables was lower. The preponderance of potatoes (chiefly main-crop) in the total imports in 1936 has resulted in a considerable reduction, in comparison with the two previous years, in the average value for all imports.

TABLE 3—Average Declared Value per Cwt. of Imports of Fresh Vegetables

| Description               | 1930  | * 1931 | 1932  | 1933  | 1934  | 1935  | 1936  |
|---------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                           | s. d. | s. d.  | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Onions (a)                | 5 11  | 6 11   | 7 4   | 4 10  | 4 11  | 5 0   | 5 5   |
| Potatoes                  | 9 3   | 8 4    | 7 5   | 10 6  | 13 7  | 14 7  | 9 9   |
| Tomatoes                  | 29 9  | 31 1   | 35 5  | 29 6  | 31 7  | 26 11 | 27 10 |
| Carrots                   | } (c) | } (c)  | } (c) | } (c) | 11 2  | 12 7  | 10 10 |
| Cauliflowers and Broccoli |       |        |       |       | 14 11 | 13 8  | 18 1  |
| Salads (b)                |       |        |       |       | 43 6  | 43 5  | 40 6  |
| Other vegetables          |       |        |       |       | 25 0  | 30 4  | 26 2  |
| All fresh vegetables      | (c)   | (c)    | (c)   | (c)   | 14 9  | 14 2  | 12 7  |

(a) Converted at rate of 2 bushels per cwt.

(b) Lettuce, endive and chicory.

(c) Not available.

Table 4 shows the quantities and values of the fresh vegetables imported in 1936 and the two previous years classified according to the countries of consignment. The supplies still come mainly from foreign sources, but the proportion received from Empire countries, of which the Channel Islands are by far the most important, has shown a marked increase in recent years, except in the case of maincrop potatoes.

TABLE 4—Quantities and Values of Fresh Vegetables imported into the United Kingdom from Principal Countries of Consignment

| Country whence consigned | Quantity |          |          | Value |       |        |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-------|-------|--------|
|                          | 1934     | 1935     | 1936     | 1934  | 1935  | 1936   |
|                          | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | £000  | £000  | £000   |
| Channel Islands          | 2,465    | 2,788    | 2,204    | 3,256 | 3,264 | 3,102  |
| Irish Free State         | 77       | 170      | 781      | 14    | 38    | 178    |
| Other Empire Countries   | 37       | 31       | 90       | 16    | 20    | 40     |
| Belgium                  | 98       | 91       | 448      | 40    | 47    | 191    |
| Canary Islands           | 1,601    | 1,750    | 1,698    | 1,864 | 1,690 | 1,769  |
| Egypt                    | 979      | 1,095    | 1,084    | 220   | 326   | 329    |
| France                   | 174      | 192      | 388      | 194   | 181   | 404    |
| Germany                  | 147      | 40       | 127      | 53    | 20    | 51     |
| Hungary                  | 114      | 45       | 312      | 31    | 14    | 116    |
| Italy                    | 35       | 10       | 2        | 33    | 18    | 1      |
| Madeira                  | 8        | 13       | 12       | 26    | 39    | 29     |
| Netherlands              | 2,944    | 2,733    | 4,544    | 1,369 | 1,473 | 1,748  |
| Spain                    | 3,001    | 3,656    | 3,021    | 1,518 | 1,825 | 1,593  |
| Other Foreign Countries  | 67       | 54       | (a)926   | 34    | 24    | (b)270 |
| Total Empire Countries   | 2,579    | 2,989    | 3,075    | 3,286 | 3,322 | 3,320  |
| Total Foreign Countries  | 9,168    | 9,679    | 12,562   | 5,382 | 5,657 | 6,501  |
| Total                    | 11,747   | 12,668   | 15,637   | 8,668 | 8,979 | 9,821  |

(a) Includes Denmark 538, Poland 132, Czechoslovakia 56, Chile 57.

(b) Includes Denmark 148, Poland 32, Czechoslovakia 13, Chile 17.



The Channel Islands were again the principal source of supply of imported vegetables in 1936, accounting for about 32 per cent. of the total value of imports from all sources. The produce received from the Channel Islands consists chiefly of tomatoes and early potatoes, but also includes broccoli, green beans, radishes and other unspecified kinds of vegetables. The tomatoes come both from Jersey and from Guernsey, but the potatoes are mainly from Jersey and the unspecified vegetables from Guernsey. The supplies from the Irish Free State, which are normally comparatively light, consist chiefly of potatoes. As in 1933 and 1934, the Canary Islands were the second most important source of supply in 1936. Tomatoes and potatoes account for practically the whole of the imports from this source. The Netherlands was next in order of importance as regards value, being the chief source of the onions, salads and carrots, and providing considerable quantities of tomatoes, cauliflowers, new potatoes, cabbages, cucumbers and miscellaneous vegetables. Spain, which was more important than both the Canary Islands and the Netherlands in 1935, but less so in 1936, supplies large quantities of onions, new potatoes, salads and miscellaneous vegetables.

Up to and including 1931, France was the principal country of consignment for both potatoes and the miscellaneous kinds of vegetables, the latter consisting mainly of cauliflowers, salads, green peas and asparagus, while tomatoes and onions were also exported to this country in fair quantities, but since that year France's share of the total imports has been relatively small, cauliflowers now being the only important item. Imports from Belgium in 1936 consisted mainly of potatoes, cauliflowers and carrots. Imports from Egypt and Hungary are mainly onions, while those from Madeira consist largely of green beans.

The exports of imported fresh vegetables from the United Kingdom in recent years are shown below. Re-exports constitute only a very small proportion of the total imports and normally consist mainly of onions. In 1936 the quantity of onions re-exported showed a decline, totalling only 95,000 cwt., as against 119,000 cwt. in 1935 and as much as 207,000 cwt. in 1930; there was, however, some increase in the re-exports of tomatoes and potatoes.

TABLE 5—*Re-exports of Fresh Vegetables*

| Description      | 1930        | 1931        | 1932        | 1933        | 1934        | 1935        | 1936        |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                  | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. |
| Onions (a)       | 207         | 199         | 127         | 134         | 109         | 119         | 95          |
| Potatoes         | 30          | 25          | 36          | 1           | 1           | 1           | 12          |
| Tomatoes         | 39          | 44          | 29          | 31          | 29          | 33          | 49          |
| Other Vegetables | (b)         | (b)         | (b)         | (b)         | 1           | 1           | 1           |
| Total            | (c)276      | (c)268      | (c)192      | (c)166      | 140         | 154         | 157         |

(a) Converted at rate of 2 bushels per cwt.

(b) Not available.

(c) Excluding "Other Vegetables".

### IMPORTS OF CARROTS

Imports of carrots, which were not separately classified in the British trade returns until 1934, showed a marked increase last year, supplies totalling 403,443 cwt., as against only 117,057 cwt. in 1935 and 192,569 cwt. in the previous year. Imports from the Netherlands, at 212,781 cwt., were almost twice as heavy as in 1935, and there were also very much heavier consignments from Belgium, Denmark and Germany. The Empire's share of the total was again insignificant, but imports from Canada amounted to 5,330 cwt.

TABLE 1—Imports of Carrots into the United Kingdom

| Country whence consigned | 1934    | 1935    | 1936    |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
|                          | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.    |
| Canada                   | —       | —       | 5,330   |
| Channel Islands          | 656     | 201     | 514     |
| Other Empire Countries   | 110     | 44      | 113     |
| Belgium                  | 1,481   | 381     | 83,833  |
| Denmark                  | 16,787  | 205     | 63,949  |
| France                   | 1,007   | 750     | 2,959   |
| Germany                  | 1,774   | —       | 30,337  |
| Netherlands              | 169,458 | 114,325 | 212,781 |
| Sweden                   | 514     | —       | 1,838   |
| Other Foreign Countries  | 782     | 1,151   | 1,789   |
| Total Empire Countries   | 766     | 245     | 5,957   |
| Total Foreign Countries  | 191,803 | 116,812 | 397,486 |
| Total                    | 192,569 | 117,057 | 403,443 |

The imports of carrots into the United Kingdom in 1935 and 1936 month by month are shown in the following table. In 1936, as in 1934, the imports were heaviest in the early part of the year and supplies from September onwards were almost negligible.

TABLE 2—Monthly Imports of Carrots in 1935 and 1936

| Month     | Netherlands |         | Belgium |        | Denmark |        | Germany |        | Total (a) |         |
|-----------|-------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|-----------|---------|
|           | 1935        | 1936    | 1935    | 1936   | 1935    | 1936   | 1935    | 1936   | 1935      | 1936    |
|           | cwt.        | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.   | cwt.    | cwt.   | cwt.    | cwt.   | cwt.      | cwt.    |
| January   | 17          | 23,243  | —       | 1,013  | —       | 290    | —       | —      | 142       | 25,015  |
| February  | 17          | 61,257  | —       | 16,953 | —       | 4,204  | —       | 1,248  | 139       | 83,968  |
| March     | 136         | 30,949  | —       | 35,633 | —       | 26,044 | —       | 6,912  | 566       | 103,878 |
| April     | 719         | 17,991  | —       | 27,942 | —       | 29,403 | —       | 14,275 | 1,492     | 94,870  |
| May       | 7,968       | 10,938  | 4       | 1,312  | —       | 2,682  | —       | 7,902  | 8,163     | 24,722  |
| June      | 31,814      | 37,991  | 306     | 933    | —       | 6      | —       | —      | 32,219    | 39,008  |
| July      | 21,624      | 17,788  | 71      | 47     | 7       | —      | —       | —      | 21,760    | 17,869  |
| August    | 12,362      | 10,664  | —       | —      | —       | 94     | —       | —      | 12,375    | 10,773  |
| September | 11,720      | 1,162   | —       | —      | 42      | 431    | —       | —      | 11,781    | 1,615   |
| October   | 9,032       | 177     | —       | —      | 3       | 550    | —       | —      | 9,064     | 752     |
| November  | 8,502       | 409     | —       | —      | 25      | 171    | —       | —      | 8,571     | 620     |
| December  | 10,414      | 212     | —       | —      | 128     | 74     | —       | —      | 10,785    | 353     |
| Total     | 114,325     | 212,781 | 381     | 83,833 | 205     | 63,949 | —       | 30,337 | 117,057   | 403,443 |

(a) Including supplies from other sources.

### IMPORTS OF CAULIFLOWERS

Imports of cauliflowers and broccoli, which also were not classified separately prior to 1934, amounted last year to 343,251 cwt., in comparison with only 153,984 cwt. and 144,694 cwt. in 1934 and 1935 respectively. Imports from Belgium and the Netherlands both increased considerably, but the marked expansion in the total was due mainly to heavy supplies from France, which accounted for 227,375 cwt., as against 85,263 cwt. in the previous year. The consignments from the Channel Islands were again light. The importation of produce from Italy was prohibited until 15th July and no supplies were received from that country until December.

TABLE 1—Imports of Cauliflowers and Broccoli into the United Kingdom

| Country whence consigned            | 1934                 | 1935               | 1936                |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Channel Islands<br>Irish Free State | cwt.<br>36,748<br>11 | cwt.<br>3,592<br>— | cwt.<br>4,912<br>78 |
| Belgium                             | 14,934               | 32,872             | 63,629              |
| France                              | 52,681               | 85,263             | 227,375             |
| Italy                               | 21,935               | 2,386              | 228                 |
| Netherlands                         | 27,115               | 20,521             | 46,192              |
| Spain                               | 560                  | 53                 | 563                 |
| Other Foreign Countries             | —                    | 7                  | 274                 |
| Total Empire Countries              | 36,759               | 3,592              | 4,990               |
| Total Foreign Countries             | 117,225              | 141,102            | 338,261             |
| <b>Total</b>                        | <b>153,984</b>       | <b>144,694</b>     | <b>343,251</b>      |

Imports of cauliflowers and broccoli from France, Italy and the Channel Islands start about November and continue until April or May. The bulk of the supplies from Belgium and the Netherlands arrive in the three months May, June and July. The imports in 1935 and 1936 month by month are shown in the table below.

TABLE 2—Monthly Imports of Cauliflowers and Broccoli in 1935 and 1936

| Month        | France         |                | Belgium       |               | Netherlands   |               | Channel Islands |              | Total (a)      |                |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
|              | 1935           | 1936           | 1935          | 1936          | 1935          | 1936          | 1935            | 1936         | 1935           | 1936           |
| January      | cwt.<br>24,493 | cwt.<br>21,151 | cwt.<br>—     | cwt.<br>—     | cwt.<br>—     | cwt.<br>83    | cwt.<br>160     | cwt.<br>410  | cwt.<br>25,146 | cwt.<br>22,200 |
| February     | 37,557         | 76,490         | —             | —             | —             | 2             | 678             | 455          | 38,675         | 77,011         |
| March        | 9,886          | 71,002         | —             | —             | —             | 5             | 1,689           | 2,488        | 12,658         | 75,535         |
| April        | 8,725          | 45,589         | 15            | 8             | 103           | 589           | 838             | 1,017        | 10,018         | 47,343         |
| May          | 5              | 7,688          | 1,586         | 20,883        | 1,824         | 9,405         | 4               | 1            | 3,485          | 38,030         |
| June         | 90             | —              | 28,776        | 42,386        | 15,935        | 26,873        | —               | —            | 44,801         | 69,295         |
| July         | —              | —              | 2,495         | 352           | 1,256         | 5,119         | —               | —            | 3,751          | 5,497          |
| August       | —              | —              | —             | —             | 142           | 67            | —               | —            | 142            | 67             |
| September    | —              | —              | —             | —             | 119           | —             | 3               | 8            | 122            | 8              |
| October      | 16             | 29             | —             | —             | 66            | 68            | 69              | 20           | 152            | 117            |
| November     | 1,161          | 60             | —             | —             | 22            | 95            | 30              | 233          | 1,213          | 388            |
| December     | 3,330          | 5,366          | —             | —             | 1,054         | 3,886         | 121             | 280          | 4,531          | 9,760          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>85,263</b>  | <b>227,375</b> | <b>32,872</b> | <b>63,629</b> | <b>20,521</b> | <b>46,192</b> | <b>3,592</b>    | <b>4,912</b> | <b>144,694</b> | <b>343,251</b> |

(a) Including small quantities from other sources.

### IMPORTS OF ONIONS

Imports of onions into the United Kingdom have shown very little variation in recent years, the annual totals in the past ten years ranging from nearly 10 million bushels in 1927 to 10½ million bushels in 1930. Supplies from the Netherlands, Spain and Egypt usually account for nearly 95 per cent. of the total imports, but in 1936 shipments from Spain were well below normal owing to the civil war, with the result that there was a substantial increase in consignments from other sources, and the proportion fell to slightly over 86 per cent. The production of onions in the United Kingdom is very small in comparison with imports, and for very few agricultural products grown in this country is the market so dependent on foreign supplies.

TABLE 1—Imports of Onions into the United Kingdom

| Country whence consigned | 1930        | 1931        | 1932        | 1933        | 1934        | 1935        | 1936        |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                          | 000 bushels | 000 bushels | 000 bushels | 000 bushels | 000 bushels | 000 bushels | 000 bushels |
| Cyprus                   | (a)         | —           | 2           | 2           | 13          | 4           | 30          |
| Malta                    | 8           | 14          | 34          | 7           | 7           | 2           | 50          |
| Other Empire Countries   | 5           | 1           | 3           | 2           | —           | 1           | 4           |
| Argentina                | (a)         | —           | 58          | 2           | 31          | 22          | 40          |
| Belgium                  | 42          | 35          | 45          | 22          | 46          | 53          | 42          |
| Chile                    | —           | —           | —           | —           | —           | 2           | 113         |
| Czechoslovakia           | (a)         | (a)         | 2           | —           | —           | —           | 112         |
| Egypt                    | 1,657       | 1,821       | 2,140       | 2,204       | 1,951       | 2,170       | 2,155       |
| France                   | 434         | 370         | 144         | 133         | 171         | 167         | 190         |
| Germany                  | 218         | 171         | 210         | 200         | 260         | 61          | 179         |
| Hungary                  | 5           | 1           | 26          | 99          | 229         | 89          | 617         |
| Italy                    | 9           | 11          | 19          | 56          | 4           | 1           | 2           |
| Netherlands              | 3,247       | 3,109       | 2,552       | 3,711       | 3,891       | 3,521       | 4,535       |
| Spain                    | 5,127       | 4,609       | 4,769       | 3,739       | 3,569       | 4,349       | 2,331       |
| Other Foreign Countries  | 32          | 29          | 38          | 28          | 77          | 24          | 31          |
| Total Empire Countries   | 13          | 15          | 39          | 11          | 20          | 7           | 84          |
| Total Foreign Countries  | 10,771      | 10,156      | 10,001      | 10,194      | 10,229      | 10,457      | 10,347      |
| Total                    | 10,784      | 10,171      | 10,040      | 10,205      | 10,249      | 10,464      | 10,431      |

(a) Less than 500 bushels.

Imports of onions in 1936, at 10,431,000 bushels, were slightly lighter than in 1935, but heavier than in each of the four preceding years. Imports from Spain declined by over 2 million bushels as compared with those of 1935 and the total for that country, amounting to only 2,331,000 bushels, was the smallest recorded since the War, the previous lowest figure being 3,569,000 bushels in 1934. Shipments from Egypt to this country remained at about the same level, but imports from the Netherlands were heavy, amounting to 4,535,000 bushels as against 3,521,000 bushels in 1935. Of the less important countries, the supplies from Hungary, Chile and Czechoslovakia all showed considerable increases, Hungary providing over 600,000 bushels. The quantities of onions consigned from Empire sources, mainly Malta and Cyprus, were again insignificant, but, at 84,000 bushels, they were much larger than in any previous year. The United Kingdom returns normally show only small imports from Cyprus, but according to the Cyprus trade statistics the annual exports of onions from the Colony to this country in the five years 1930–34 averaged about 64,000 bushels and in 1935 amounted to 134,000 bushels, while last year they dropped to some 33,000 bushels. As Cyprus onions are shipped mainly via Port Said it would appear that prior to 1936 a large proportion of the supplies was classed by importers as Egyptian produce.

TABLE 2—Imports of Onions into United Kingdom Ports

| Port of Entry | 1930        | 1931        | 1932        | 1933        | 1934        | 1935        | 1936        |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|               | 000 bushels | 000 bushels | 000 bushels | 000 bushels | 000 bushels | 000 bushels | 000 bushels |
| London        | 2,585       | 2,521       | 2,614       | 2,805       | 2,989       | 3,097       | 3,126       |
| Liverpool     | 2,523       | 2,242       | 2,066       | 2,017       | 2,015       | 2,297       | 1,819       |
| Hull          | 1,262       | 1,358       | 1,503       | 1,292       | 1,462       | 1,357       | 1,483       |
| Glasgow       | 846         | 841         | 801         | 614         | 619         | 692         | 480         |
| Harwich       | 240         | 243         | 263         | 737         | 419         | 587         | 894         |
| Manchester    | 776         | 567         | 665         | 714         | 435         | 444         | 322         |
| Cardiff       | 446         | 418         | 423         | 471         | 431         | 400         | 359         |
| Leith         | 260         | 234         | 249         | 446         | 391         | 379         | 594         |
| Newcastle     | 389         | 349         | 375         | 348         | 391         | 373         | 397         |
| Other Ports   | 1,457       | 1,398       | 1,081       | 761         | 1,097       | 838         | 957         |
| Total         | 10,784      | 10,171      | 10,040      | 10,205      | 10,249      | 10,464      | 10,431      |

Table 2 shows the imports of onions into each of the principal ports in the United Kingdom in the past seven years. The quantities imported into London and the principal East-Coast ports in 1936 were heavier than in 1935, but imports into Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester and Cardiff showed a reduction. The principal ports included under "other ports" are King's Lynn, Southampton, Bristol, Plymouth, Boston, Belfast, Yarmouth, Swansea, Aberdeen and Portsmouth.

Table 3 shows the total monthly imports of onions. Imports are normally heaviest from September to January when the Spanish and Dutch supplies reach their height, but there is usually another peak in March or April when the beginning of the Egyptian season overlaps the final stage of both the Spanish and Dutch seasons.

TABLE 3—*Monthly Imports of Onions into the United Kingdom*

| Month     | 1930        | 1931        | 1932        | 1933        | 1934        | 1935        | 1936        |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|           | 000 bushels | 000 bushels | 000 bushels | 000 bushels | 000 bushels | 000 bushels | 000 bushels |
| January   | 1,099       | 982         | 949         | 1,071       | 1,144       | 1,055       | 992         |
| February  | 982         | 851         | 673         | 761         | 855         | 844         | 953         |
| March     | 834         | 987         | 623         | 1,271       | 867         | 818         | 954         |
| April     | 798         | 756         | 641         | 674         | 1,001       | 961         | 997         |
| May       | 771         | 595         | 838         | 773         | 659         | 486         | 731         |
| June      | 509         | 625         | 495         | 358         | 412         | 854         | 329         |
| July      | 493         | 619         | 771         | 424         | 361         | 323         | 631         |
| August    | 1,074       | 778         | 911         | 550         | 922         | 721         | 889         |
| September | 798         | 1,093       | 1,008       | 1,141       | 965         | 1,045       | 752         |
| October   | 1,288       | 1,104       | 1,282       | 1,084       | 1,195       | 1,277       | 1,220       |
| November  | 1,054       | 962         | 863         | 1,176       | 1,093       | 953         | 971         |
| December  | 1,084       | 819         | 986         | 922         | 775         | 1,127       | 1,012       |
| Total     | 10,784      | 10,171      | 10,040      | 10,205      | 10,249      | 10,464      | 10,431      |

The main Spanish onion season normally opens in July, reaches its height in October and continues until May, when "babosas" (summer onions) come on the market for a short period. The season for supplies from the Netherlands is much the same as the Spanish, consignments becoming important in August and remaining at a comparatively high level until March or early April. Egyptian new crop onions usually begin to arrive in March and the season ends about July. As will be seen in the table below, which shows the imports from the principal countries of consignment in 1935 and 1936 month by month, the supplies from Spain last year from August onwards were exceptionally light while those from the Netherlands were heavy.

TABLE 4—*Monthly Imports of Onions in 1935 and 1936 showing countries whence consigned*  
(Thousand bushels.)

| Month     | Spain |       | Netherlands |       | Egypt |       | France |      | Hungary |      | Other Countries |      |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|------|---------|------|-----------------|------|
|           | 1935  | 1936  | 1935        | 1936  | 1935  | 1936  | 1935   | 1936 | 1935    | 1936 | 1935            | 1936 |
| January   | 441   | 509   | 543         | 476   | —     | 1     | 4      | 4    | 44      | —    | 23              | 2    |
| February  | 392   | 348   | 391         | 593   | 1     | 2     | 3      | 1    | 39      | 1    | 18              | 8    |
| March     | 196   | 78    | 357         | 416   | 248   | 444   | 1      | 1    | 4       | —    | 12              | 15   |
| April     | 29    | —     | 23          | 22    | 890   | 883   | —      | —    | —       | —    | 19              | 92   |
| May       | 82    | 54    | 12          | 14    | 392   | 620   | —      | —    | —       | —    | —               | 43   |
| June      | 250   | 131   | 23          | 7     | 575   | 173   | —      | —    | —       | —    | 6               | 18   |
| July      | 243   | 291   | 8           | 45    | 63    | 32    | 7      | 22   | —       | 203  | 2               | 38   |
| August    | 440   | 127   | 185         | 226   | —     | —     | 75     | 57   | 1       | 335  | 20              | 144  |
| September | 556   | 151   | 435         | 493   | —     | —     | 28     | 29   | —       | 15   | 26              | 64   |
| October   | 657   | 269   | 571         | 793   | —     | —     | 24     | 38   | 1       | 34   | 24              | 86   |
| November  | 533   | 211   | 390         | 682   | —     | —     | 16     | 30   | —       | 12   | 14              | 36   |
| December  | 530   | 162   | 583         | 768   | 1     | —     | 9      | 8    | —       | 17   | 4               | 57   |
| Total     | 4,349 | 2,331 | 3,521       | 4,535 | 2,170 | 2,155 | 167    | 190  | 89      | 617  | 168             | 603  |

## IMPORTS OF POTATOES

A light crop of about 4½ million tons in the United Kingdom in 1930, followed by a still lighter crop of less than 4 million tons in 1931, led to a very considerable expansion in the imports of potatoes in 1931 and 1932. A heavier crop in 1932, at about 5½ million tons, had the effect of adjusting the supply position and during the later months of that year imports fell to normal dimensions. There was another good home crop in 1933 and during the last four months of the year imports from the Netherlands and other foreign sources were restricted by arrangement with the countries concerned. Total imports, which in 1931 and 1932 had averaged over 16 million cwt., fell in 1933 to under 4 million cwt. In 1934 imports from foreign countries were again regulated by means of voluntary agreements, but in November of that year the Potato Import Regulation Order came into force, under which all imports from foreign countries, and also from the Irish Free State, had to be covered by licences issued by the Board of Trade. The home crop was again fairly heavy, over 5½ million tons, and imports declined still further to 3 million cwt., the lowest total recorded since 1921. In 1935 production fell below 4½ million tons and imports showed some expansion, and with another light crop last year imports rose sharply to over 6½ million cwt. Owing to a shortage in supplies, the duty on imports of potatoes, other than new potatoes, from foreign countries was temporarily removed from 26th March to 30th June, 1936.

TABLE I—Imports of Potatoes into the United Kingdom

| Country whence consigned  | 1930     | 1931     | 1932     | 1933     | 1934     | 1935     | 1936     |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                           | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt. |
| Channel Islands           | 1,033    | 911      | 1,018    | 1,390    | 1,302    | 1,699    | 1,204    |
| Irish Free State          | 214      | 781      | 596      | 218      | 74       | 168      | 774      |
| Malta and Gozo            | (a)      | 14       | 26       | 13       | 28       | 25       | 31       |
| Other Empire Countries    | (a)      | 2        | 51       | —        | (a)      | 2        | 9        |
| Belgium                   | 25       | 1,882    | 2,363    | 31       | 30       | 26       | 259      |
| Canary Islands            | 151      | 224      | 248      | 80       | 163      | 161      | 155      |
| Denmark                   | 1        | 390      | 537      | (a)      | (a)      | 6        | 469      |
| Estonia                   | (a)      | 108      | 178      | —        | —        | 13       | 64       |
| France                    | 2,208    | 2,142    | 78       | —        | —        | —        | —        |
| Germany                   | 268      | 4,602    | 2,219    | (a)      | (a)      | (a)      | (a)      |
| Italy                     | 12       | 25       | 88       | 2        | 3        | (a)      | 1        |
| Netherlands               | 911      | 3,509    | 4,338    | 686      | 309      | 289      | 1,390    |
| Norway                    | —        | 101      | 249      | (a)      | —        | —        | 21       |
| Poland (including Danzig) | —        | 375      | 120      | —        | —        | —        | 130      |
| Spain                     | 939      | 1,546    | 3,185    | 1,504    | 1,164    | 1,417    | 1,807    |
| Sweden                    | (a)      | 9        | 154      | (a)      | —        | (a)      | 2        |
| Other Foreign Countries   | 19       | 32       | 112      | 4        | 4        | 10       | 12       |
| Total Empire Countries    | 1,247    | 1,708    | 1,691    | 1,621    | 1,404    | 1,894    | 2,018    |
| Total Foreign Countries   | 4,534    | 14,945   | 13,869   | 2,307    | 1,673    | 1,922    | 4,310    |
| Total                     | 5,781    | 16,653   | 15,560   | 3,928    | (b)3,077 | (c)3,816 | (d)6,328 |

(a) Less than 500 cwt.

(b) New potatoes—total 2,837, Empire 1,332.

(c) New potatoes—total 3,533, Empire 1,742.

(d) New potatoes—total 3,334, Empire 1,255.

Imports of new potatoes in 1936 were somewhat lighter than in the previous year, the big increase being due entirely to heavier supplies of main-crop potatoes. Of the total of 6,328,000 cwt. imported last year, new potatoes accounted for 3,334,000 cwt. and potatoes "other than new" for 2,994,000 cwt. In 1935, of the total of 3,816,000 cwt., all except 283,000 were classed as new, while in 1934, out of 3,077,000 cwt., only 240,000 cwt. were "other than new". Total imports of

potatoes from Empire countries in 1936 increased slightly as compared with the previous year, rising from 1,894,000 cwt. to 2,018,000 cwt., but the quantity of new potatoes received was considerably smaller, only 1,255,000 cwt. as against 1,742,000 cwt. The increase in supplies from foreign countries, on the other hand, applied both to main-crop potatoes and to new potatoes; imports of the former rose from 131,000 cwt. to 2,231,000 cwt. and of the latter from 1,791,000 cwt. to 2,079,000 cwt. The Empire's share of the total imports of all potatoes, which in 1935 was just under 50 per cent., dropped in 1936 to about 32 per cent. In 1931 and 1932, however, when imports of main crop potatoes were exceptionally heavy, the proportion received from Empire countries was little more than 10 per cent.

Imports of new potatoes from the Channel Islands, the Canary Islands, the Netherlands and Belgium in 1936 were all lighter than in either of the two previous years, but the reduction in supplies from these sources was to a large extent offset by a further substantial increase in shipments from Spain. Imports from the Irish Free State and Malta were also comparatively heavy. The quantity received from the Channel Islands totalled only 1,204,000 cwt., about 36 per cent. of the total imports of new potatoes, in comparison with 1,699,000 cwt., 48 per cent., in the previous year. Imports from Spain, on the other hand, rose from 1,417,000 cwt., in 1935, to 1,807,000 cwt., her share of the total increasing from 40 per cent. to 54 per cent. Supplies of new potatoes from the Netherlands accounted for about 109,000 cwt. and those from the Canary Islands for 155,000 cwt., as against 198,000 cwt. and 161,000 cwt. respectively in 1935, while imports from Belgium, which were of some importance in 1934, were negligible. The bulk of the supplies from "other Empire" and "other foreign" countries in 1936 came from Cyprus and Egypt.

The bulk of the imports of main-crop potatoes last year came from the Netherlands and the Irish Free State, these two countries together providing 2,038,000 cwt., nearly 70 per cent., of the total of 2,994,000 cwt. The remaining supplies came chiefly from Denmark, Belgium, Poland, Estonia and Norway.

The following table shows the quantities of new and main-crop potatoes imported into each of the principal ports in the United Kingdom in 1935 and 1936, with the figures of total imports for the four previous years. Imports of new potatoes into Liverpool in 1936 showed a substantial increase, but those into most other ports were lighter than in 1935.

TABLE 2—Imports of Potatoes into United Kingdom Ports  
(Thousand cwt.)

| Port of entry       | 1931   | 1932   | 1933  | 1934  | 1935  |     | 1936  |       |
|---------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|
|                     |        |        |       |       | (a)   | (b) | (a)   | (b)   |
| London              | 3,557  | 4,401  | 1,138 | 692   | 814   | 115 | 695   | 1,200 |
| Liverpool           | 1,517  | 1,846  | 583   | 557   | 657   | 8   | 765   | 258   |
| Southampton         | 1,009  | 587    | 374   | 310   | 407   | 7   | 335   | 65    |
| Weymouth            | 319    | 209    | 221   | 228   | 314   | —   | 222   | 2     |
| Newhaven            | 249    | 122    | 236   | 263   | 301   | —   | 235   | —     |
| Hull                | 2,387  | 2,190  | 310   | 206   | 283   | 10  | 245   | 193   |
| Cardiff             | 1,670  | 1,169  | 243   | 182   | 188   | 49  | 170   | 301   |
| Harwich             | 630    | 490    | 163   | 100   | 134   | 9   | 40    | 202   |
| Holyhead            | 253    | 192    | 222   | 146   | 113   | 30  | 106   | 45    |
| Bristol             | 462    | 366    | 80    | 68    | 67    | 3   | 63    | 75    |
| Newcastle           | 1,211  | 1,092  | 55    | 47    | 63    | 1   | 50    | 164   |
| Portsmouth          | 166    | 108    | 21    | 28    | 65    | —   | 25    | 5     |
| Glasgow             | 126    | 230    | 20    | 63    | 38    | 1   | 71    | 6     |
| Irish Land Stations | 392    | 273    | 35    | 15    | —     | 24  | —     | 231   |
| Plymouth            | 508    | 252    | 30    | 23    | 11    | —   | 15    | 2     |
| Other Ports         | 2,197  | 2,033  | 197   | 149   | 78    | 26  | 297   | 245   |
| Total               | 16,653 | 15,560 | 3,928 | 3,077 | 3,533 | 283 | 3,334 | 2,994 |

(a) New potatoes.

(b) Potatoes other than new.

In 1936 the imported supplies of potatoes were again heaviest in May and June, when the bulk of the Channel Islands and Spanish new potatoes arrived. From July to October imports were below normal, but in all other months except June they were on a much larger scale than in any of the three previous years.

TABLE 3—Monthly Imports of Potatoes into the United Kingdom

| Month     | 1930        | 1931        | 1932        | 1933        | 1934        | 1935        | 1936        |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|           | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. |
| January   | 36          | 449         | 3,044       | 85          | 48          | 32          | 436         |
| February  | 27          | 585         | 1,588       | 65          | 30          | 30          | 357         |
| March     | 80          | 543         | 1,286       | 126         | 66          | 75          | 461         |
| April     | 163         | 1,342       | 1,969       | 266         | 212         | 238         | 856         |
| May       | 974         | 1,958       | 2,346       | 1,378       | 1,058       | 1,184       | 1,810       |
| June      | 2,428       | 2,900       | 2,851       | 1,455       | 1,356       | 1,448       | 1,488       |
| July      | 987         | 1,489       | 1,744       | 297         | 208         | 610         | 223         |
| August    | 204         | 336         | 321         | 58          | 36          | 45          | 6           |
| September | 66          | 761         | 104         | 21          | 3           | 4           | 5           |
| October   | 272         | 1,833       | 97          | 51          | 36          | 17          | 30          |
| November  | 245         | 2,823       | 139         | 72          | 14          | 20          | 178         |
| December  | 299         | 1,634       | 71          | 54          | 10          | 113         | 478         |
| Total     | 5,781       | 16,653      | 15,560      | 3,928       | 3,077       | 3,816       | 6,328       |

Table 4 shows the monthly imports of new potatoes and of potatoes "other than new" from the different countries of consignment in 1936 with those of 1935 for comparison.

TABLE 4—Monthly Imports of Potatoes in 1935 and 1936 showing countries whence consigned  
(Thousand cwt.)

| Month     | Channel Islands | Spain | Canary Islands | Irish Free State |     | Netherlands |       | Other Countries |     | Total |       |
|-----------|-----------------|-------|----------------|------------------|-----|-------------|-------|-----------------|-----|-------|-------|
|           | (a)             | (a)   | (a)            | (a)              | (b) | (a)         | (b)   | (a)             | (b) | (a)   | (b)   |
| 1935      |                 |       |                |                  |     |             |       |                 |     |       |       |
| January   | —               | —     | 1              | —                | 25  | —           | 5     | 1               | —   | 2     | 30    |
| February  | —               | —     | 14             | —                | 10  | —           | —     | 6               | —   | 20    | 10    |
| March     | 1               | 10    | 38             | —                | 20  | —           | 2     | 3               | 1   | 52    | 23    |
| April     | 2               | 165   | 63             | —                | 5   | —           | 3     | —               | —   | 230   | 8     |
| May       | 177             | 941   | 40             | —                | 8   | —           | 4     | 14              | —   | 1,172 | 12    |
| June      | 1,131           | 252   | 5              | 6                | 8   | 15          | 8     | 11              | 12  | 1,420 | 28    |
| July      | 388             | 47    | —              | 10               | 7   | 140         | 9     | 6               | 3   | 591   | 19    |
| August    | —               | 2     | —              | —                | —   | 43          | —     | —               | —   | 45    | —     |
| September | —               | —     | —              | 1                | 1   | —           | 2     | —               | —   | 1     | 3     |
| October   | —               | —     | —              | —                | 7   | —           | 9     | —               | 1   | —     | 17    |
| November  | —               | —     | —              | —                | 9   | —           | 10    | —               | 1   | —     | 20    |
| December  | —               | —     | —              | —                | 51  | —           | 39    | —               | 23  | —     | 113   |
| Total     | 1,699           | 1,417 | 161            | 17               | 151 | 198         | 91    | 41              | 41  | 3,533 | 283   |
| 1936      |                 |       |                |                  |     |             |       |                 |     |       |       |
| January   | —               | —     | 4              | —                | 64  | —           | 141   | 1               | 226 | 5     | 431   |
| February  | 1               | —     | 10             | —                | 123 | —           | 104   | 1               | 118 | 12    | 345   |
| March     | 1               | 41    | 36             | —                | 162 | —           | 163   | 4               | 54  | 82    | 379   |
| April     | 2               | 332   | 36             | —                | 152 | —           | 282   | 7               | 45  | 376   | 480   |
| May       | 88              | 1,119 | 52             | —                | 116 | —           | 199   | 24              | 212 | 1,283 | 527   |
| June      | 1,000           | 312   | 14             | 4                | 30  | 8           | 104   | 4               | 12  | 1,342 | 146   |
| July      | 112             | 3     | 1              | 12               | —   | 94          | 1     | —               | —   | 222   | 1     |
| August    | —               | —     | —              | 1                | —   | 4           | —     | 1               | —   | 6     | —     |
| September | —               | —     | —              | —                | —   | 3           | 1     | —               | 1   | 3     | 2     |
| October   | —               | —     | —              | —                | 6   | —           | 23    | —               | 1   | —     | 30    |
| November  | —               | —     | —              | —                | 36  | —           | 90    | —               | 52  | —     | 178   |
| December  | —               | —     | 2              | —                | 68  | —           | 173   | 1               | 234 | 3     | 475   |
| Total     | 1,204           | 1,807 | 155            | 17               | 757 | 109         | 1,281 | 43              | 955 | 3,334 | 2,994 |

(a) New potatoes.  
(b) Potatoes other than new.



## IMPORTS OF TOMATOES

Imports of tomatoes in 1936 were lighter than in the previous year, but somewhat heavier than in 1934. The total imported supplies amounted to 2,830,000 cwt. in 1936, a reduction as compared with 1935 of 145,000 cwt. Consignments from the Canary Islands, Channel Islands and the Netherlands, the only important sources, were all on a slightly lower level, but those from the Canary Islands were larger than in any year prior to 1935. Imports from Empire countries, which come almost entirely from the Channel Islands, represented 35 per cent. of the total, against 36 per cent. in 1935 and 40 per cent. in 1934.

TABLE 1—Imports of Tomatoes into the United Kingdom

| Country whence consigned  | 1930                     | 1931                     | 1932                    | 1933                   | 1934                     | 1935                     | 1936                   |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
|   | 000 cwt.                 | 000 cwt.                 | 000 cwt.                | 000 cwt.               | 000 cwt.                 | 000 cwt.                 | 000 cwt.               |
| Channel Islands<br>other Empire Countries                         | 863<br>2                 | 768<br>(a)               | 829<br>(a)              | 1,183<br>1             | 1,115<br>(a)             | 1,078<br>1               | 990<br>2               |
| Canary Islands<br>Netherlands<br>Spain<br>other Foreign Countries | 1,394<br>665<br>89<br>39 | 1,295<br>731<br>92<br>50 | 1,116<br>467<br>11<br>9 | 1,467<br>249<br>1<br>4 | 1,438<br>229<br>(a)<br>1 | 1,588<br>308<br>—<br>(a) | 1,538<br>299<br>—<br>1 |
| Total Empire Countries<br>Total Foreign Countries                 | 865<br>2,187             | 768<br>2,168             | 829<br>1,603            | 1,184<br>1,721         | 1,115<br>1,668           | 1,079<br>1,896           | 992<br>1,838           |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>3,052</b>             | <b>2,936</b>             | <b>2,432</b>            | <b>2,905</b>           | <b>2,783</b>             | <b>2,975</b>             | <b>2,830</b>           |

(a) Less than 500 cwt.

The United Kingdom trade returns do not give separate figures for Guernsey and Jersey, but the annual statistics of the two islands for 1936 show that while exports of tomatoes from Guernsey again increased slightly, those from Jersey declined by 17 per cent. in comparison with 1935 and by as much as 32 per cent. compared with 1933. The exports from Guernsey consist chiefly of hothouse produce, while the Jersey tomatoes are largely grown out of doors.

Table 2 shows the imports of tomatoes into the main ports in the United Kingdom in recent years. Imports into London, Liverpool, Southampton and Weymouth, which together accounted for more than 90 per cent. of the total in 1936, were in each case somewhat lighter than in 1935, but larger quantities were received at Hull, Harwich and Newcastle.

TABLE 2—Imports of Tomatoes into United Kingdom Ports.  
(Thousand cwt.)

| Port of Entry | 1930         | 1931         | 1932         | 1933         | 1934         | 1935         | 1936         |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| London        | 956          | 911          | 879          | 1,027        | 1,038        | 1,089        | 1,013        |
| Liverpool     | 718          | 661          | 441          | 557          | 566          | 639          | 619          |
| Southampton   | 518          | 436          | 492          | 694          | 574          | 537          | 533          |
| Weymouth      | 382          | 354          | 350          | 455          | 473          | 473          | 429          |
| Harwich       | 114          | 110          | 51           | 20           | 23           | 56           | 85           |
| Hull          | 142          | 162          | 101          | 52           | 48           | 64           | 72           |
| Newcastle     | 61           | 76           | 50           | 39           | 28           | 26           | 28           |
| Portsmouth    | —            | 22           | —            | 27           | —            | 49           | 15           |
| Other Ports   | 161          | 204          | 68           | 34           | 33           | 42           | 36           |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>3,052</b> | <b>2,936</b> | <b>2,432</b> | <b>2,905</b> | <b>2,783</b> | <b>2,975</b> | <b>2,830</b> |

The total monthly imports of tomatoes into the United Kingdom in 1936 and other recent years are given in Table 3. The supplies are fairly evenly distributed throughout the year, but are heaviest from about April to September.

TABLE 3—*Monthly Imports of Tomatoes into the United Kingdom*

| Month     | 1930        | 1931        | 1932        | 1933        | 1934        | 1935        | 1936        |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|           | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. | 000<br>cwt. |
| January   | 143         | 124         | 113         | 158         | 133         | 190         | 218         |
| February  | 131         | 136         | 126         | 180         | 129         | 207         | 213         |
| March     | 184         | 135         | 115         | 229         | 189         | 294         | 287         |
| April     | 230         | 234         | 124         | 287         | 256         | 310         | 282         |
| May       | 365         | 300         | 264         | 354         | 420         | 333         | 356         |
| June      | 361         | 355         | 306         | 210         | 250         | 227         | 257         |
| July      | 364         | 353         | 303         | 227         | 225         | 234         | 229         |
| August    | 366         | 345         | 305         | 268         | 301         | 216         | 220         |
| September | 348         | 323         | 306         | 409         | 306         | 295         | 288         |
| October   | 285         | 265         | 158         | 212         | 195         | 257         | 156         |
| November  | 133         | 205         | 150         | 233         | 188         | 203         | 175         |
| December  | 142         | 161         | 162         | 138         | 191         | 209         | 149         |
| Total     | 3,052       | 2,936       | 2,432       | 2,905       | 2,783       | 2,975       | 2,830       |

The Canary Islands are practically the only source of supply during the winter months. The season opens in October and extends to May or June, overlapping early arrivals from the Channel Islands and the Netherlands. The first Channel Islands tomatoes, consisting of hothouse produce from Guernsey, arrive in April and supplies of outdoor-grown tomatoes from Jersey, which are comparatively light until August, carry the season on to November. The peak month for imports from the Channel Islands is September. The Dutch season, which opens rather later than the Channel Islands season, also ends in November, but the heaviest supplies usually arrive in August.

TABLE 4—*Monthly Imports of Tomatoes in 1935 and 1936 showing countries whence consigned*

| Month     | Channel Islands |          | Canary Islands |          | Netherlands |          |
|-----------|-----------------|----------|----------------|----------|-------------|----------|
|           | 1935            | 1936     | 1935           | 1936     | 1935        | 1936     |
|           | 000 cwt.        | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt.       | 000 cwt. | 000 cwt.    | 000 cwt. |
| January   | —               | —        | 190            | 217      | —           | —        |
| February  | —               | —        | 207            | 213      | —           | —        |
| March     | —               | —        | 294            | 287      | —           | —        |
| April     | 6               | 6        | 304            | 276      | —           | —        |
| May       | 115             | 94       | 196            | 240      | 21          | 22       |
| June      | 171             | 198      | 3              | 5        | 53          | 53       |
| July      | 166             | 178      | —              | —        | 68          | 51       |
| August    | 108             | 104      | —              | —        | 108         | 116      |
| September | 254             | 261      | —              | —        | 41          | 27       |
| October   | 233             | 122      | 12             | 10       | 12          | 24       |
| November  | 24              | 27       | 174            | 142      | 5           | 6        |
| December  | 1               | —        | 208            | 148      | —           | —        |
| Total     | 1,078           | 990      | 1,588          | 1,538    | 308         | 299      |

### IMPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS FRESH VEGETABLES

Green peas, green beans, cucumbers, asparagus and other miscellaneous vegetables were not separately classified in the United Kingdom trade returns until 1934, and the only information given in the Monthly Trade and Navigation Accounts regarding the imports of these vegetables is the aggregate quantity received, with no particulars as to the countries of origin.

Imports of miscellaneous vegetables, that is of all vegetables other than potatoes, tomatoes, onions, salads, carrots, cauliflowers and broccoli, in 1936 totalled 283,120 cwt., in comparison with 184,161 cwt. in the previous year and 223,347 cwt. in 1934. The Netherlands was again the principal country of consignment, providing 158,219 cwt., or 56 per cent. of the total from all sources, but there was a marked increase in supplies from France, these amounting to 52,491 cwt., as against only 18,953 cwt. in 1935. Imports from the Irish Free State and Belgium were also substantially heavier than in either of the two previous years. The Empire's share of the total imports was only 6 per cent.

TABLE 1—Imports of Miscellaneous Vegetables into the United Kingdom

| Country whence consigned | 1934    | 1935    | 1936    |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
|                          | cwt.    | cwt.    | cwt.    |
| Channel Islands          | 9,821   | 7,420   | 9,335   |
| Irish Free State         | 2,107   | 1,554   | 7,122   |
| Other Empire Countries   | 220     | 250     | 875     |
| Belgium                  | 703     | 131     | 12,168  |
| Canary Islands           | 794     | 509     | 1,882   |
| Denmark                  | 1,450   | 261     | 4,930   |
| France                   | 28,484  | 18,953  | 52,491  |
| Germany                  | 15,364  | 9,919   | 7,347   |
| Hungary                  | 1,325   | 486     | 2,458   |
| Italy                    | 6,149   | 7,524   | 418     |
| Madeira                  | 8,001   | 12,443  | 11,512  |
| Mexico                   | 284     | 1,032   | 732     |
| Netherlands              | 128,940 | 111,755 | 158,219 |
| Spain                    | 7,859   | 5,354   | 5,228   |
| Sweden                   | 6,697   | 3,486   | 4,498   |
| United States            | 1,416   | 1,512   | 316     |
| Other Foreign Countries  | 3,733   | 1,572   | 3,589   |
| Total Empire Countries   | 12,148  | 9,224   | 17,332  |
| Total Foreign Countries  | 211,199 | 174,937 | 265,788 |
| Total                    | 223,347 | 184,161 | 283,120 |

TABLE 2—Imports of Miscellaneous Fresh Vegetables in 1935 and 1936

| Country whence consigned | Green Peas |              | Green Beans |              | Cucumbers (a) |        | Asparagus |              | Other kinds |         |
|--------------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------|-----------|--------------|-------------|---------|
|                          | 1935       | 1936         | 1935        | 1936         | 1935          | 1936   | 1935      | 1936         | 1935        | 1936    |
|                          | cwt.       | cwt.         | cwt.        | cwt.         | cwt.          | cwt.   | cwt.      | cwt.         | cwt.        | cwt.    |
| Channel Islands          | 392        | 685          | 3,176       | 3,919        | 61            | 708    | —         | —            | 3,791       | 4,023   |
| Irish Free State         | —          | —            | 2           | —            | —             | —      | —         | —            | 1,552       | 7,122   |
| Belgium                  | 39         | 88           | 15          | —            | —             | 7      | —         | 5            | 77          | 12,068  |
| France                   | 5,186      | 3,979        | 620         | 831          | —             | —      | 4,068     | 4,374        | 9,079       | 43,307  |
| Germany                  | —          | —            | —           | —            | —             | 1      | —         | 1            | 9,919       | 7,345   |
| Italy                    | 5,447      | 4            | 118         | —            | —             | —      | 51        | 11           | 1,908       | 403     |
| Madeira                  | 6          | 20           | 11,543      | 10,517       | —             | —      | 5         | —            | 889         | 975     |
| Netherlands              | 20         | —            | 17,316      | 15,080       | 15,746        | 13,498 | 1         | —            | 78,672      | 129,641 |
| Spain                    | 2,815      | 2,192        | 256         | 239          | —             | —      | 7         | —            | 2,276       | 2,797   |
| Other Countries          | 360        | 1,402<br>(b) | 616         | 1,423<br>(c) | 32            | 2      | 280       | 1,053<br>(d) | 7,820       | 15,400  |
| Total                    | 14,265     | 8,370        | 33,662      | 32,009       | 15,839        | 14,216 | 4,412     | 5,444        | 115,983     | 223,081 |

(a) Other than gherkins.  
(c) Canary Islands, 1,375.

(b) Hungary, 911; United States, 457.  
(d) Argentina, 941.

The figures available for certain vegetables show that there was some increase in the imports of asparagus, but a big decline in imports of green peas and also a slight reduction in those of green beans and cucumbers. Imports of

green beans and cucumbers, however, were considerably heavier than in 1934. Most of the green beans again came from the Netherlands, Madeira and the Channel Islands. The decline in the supplies of green peas was due mainly to the prohibition of imports from Italy, though those from France and Spain were lighter than in 1934 and 1935. The Netherlands supplied practically the whole of the cucumbers, and France and Argentina most of the asparagus. The bulk of the "other kinds" of vegetables, which account for by far the largest proportion of the "miscellaneous" total, was imported from the Netherlands, that country providing as much as 129,641 cwt. of the total of 223,081 cwt. This quantity consists largely of cabbages and gherkins. The most important "other countries" under this category were Denmark (4,881 cwt.), Sweden (4,498 cwt.), Hungary (1,544 cwt.) and Poland (1,478 cwt.). Taking the miscellaneous fresh vegetables as a whole, the heaviest imports in 1936 were recorded in March and April, when they were nearly three times greater than in the previous year. Imports were also heavy in February and October.

### IMPORTS OF CUT FLOWERS

Up to and including the year 1932 imports of cut flowers were recorded in the United Kingdom trade returns by value only, but since that year they have been shown also by weight. Nevertheless, while it is possible to compare the total weights of the supplies received from the different countries of consignment in each of the past four years, no strict comparison can be made between the quantities of the various kinds of cut flowers imported on account of changes in the system of classification.

Imports of cut flowers by weight showed a further decline in 1936, the total for the year amounting to 9,185,000 lb., as against 9,454,000 lb. in the previous year and 12,044,000 lb. in 1934. The declared value of the imports, however, at about £539,000, was £20,000 more than in 1935. The bulk of the supplies again came from the Channel Islands (mainly Guernsey) and, at 6,126,000 lb., the Empire's share of the total imports amounted to nearly 67 per cent., as compared with 63 per cent. in each of the two previous years. Imports from France and the Netherlands were at about the same level as in 1935, but only small quantities were received from Italy. Imports by weight since 1933 are shown in the table below.

TABLE 1—Imports of Cut Flowers into the United Kingdom

| Country                 | 1933    | 1934    | 1935    | 1936    |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                         | 000 lb. | 000 lb. | 000 lb. | 000 lb. |
| Channel Islands         | 7,769   | 7,462   | 5,885   | 6,031   |
| South Africa            | 94      | 91      | 97      | 93      |
| Other Empire Countries  | 6       | 14      | 3       | 2       |
| France                  | 2,743   | 2,451   | 1,929   | 1,984   |
| Germany                 | 20      | 59      | 56      | 36      |
| Italy                   | —       | 518     | 494     | 30      |
| Netherlands             | 1,042   | 1,426   | 973     | 977     |
| Other Foreign Countries | 6       | 23      | 17      | 32      |
| Total Empire Countries  | 7,869   | 7,567   | 5,985   | 6,126   |
| Total Foreign Countries | 3,811   | 4,477   | 3,469   | 3,059   |
| Total                   | 11,680  | 12,044  | 9,454   | 9,185   |

Table 2 shows details for 1935 and 1936. In 1936 imports were classified under four heads; in 1935 they were under two only, the first covering the Ixia and Freesia groups and the second "Other sorts".

TABLE 2—Imports of Cut Flowers in 1935 and 1936  
(Thousand lb.)

| Country whence consigned | Ixia, Roman hyacinths, snowdrops | Freesia, gypsophila, heather, lilac, marguerites, marigolds, mimosa, narcissi (polyanthus types), peonies, ranunculus, Star of Bethlehem, stocks and violets | Tulips, daffodils, hyacinths (other than Roman hyacinths), narcissi (other than polyanthus types), iris | Other sorts  |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---|--------------|
| <b>1936</b>              |                                  |  |   |              |
| Channel Islands          | —                                | 441  | 4,667   | 923          |
| South Africa             | —                                | —  | —   | 93           |
| Other Empire Countries   | —                                | 1  | —   | 1            |
| France                   | 3                                | 1,908  | 2   | 71           |
| Germany                  | —                                | 1  | —   | 35           |
| Italy                    | —                                | 29   | —   | 1            |
| Netherlands              | —                                | 564  | 239   | 174          |
| Other Foreign Countries  | —                                | 17   | —   | 15           |
| Total Empire Countries   | —                                | 442  | 4,667   | 1,017        |
| Total Foreign Countries  | 3                                | 2,519  | 241   | 296          |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>3</b>                         | <b>2,961</b>   | <b>4,908</b>  | <b>1,313</b> |
| <b>1935</b>              |                                  |  |   |              |
| Channel Islands          | 894                              |  | 4,991   |              |
| South Africa             | —                                |  | 97  |              |
| Other Empire Countries   | 2                                |  | 1   |              |
| France                   | 1,839                            |  | 90  |              |
| Germany                  | 2                                |  | 54  |              |
| Italy                    | 466                              |  | 28  |              |
| Netherlands              | 455                              |  | 518   |              |
| Other Foreign Countries  | 1                                |  | 16  |              |
| Total Empire Countries   | 896                              |  | 5,089   |              |
| Total Foreign Countries  | 2,763                            |  | 706   |              |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>3,659</b>                     |  | <b>5,795</b>  |              |

The bulk of the cut flowers imported into the United Kingdom arrives in the first half of the year, the principal months being March, April and May. Imports from July to October are light, but they are fairly heavy in November and December.

TABLE 3—Monthly Imports of Cut Flowers into the United Kingdom in 1936  
(Thousand lb.)

| Month        | Channel Islands |              |            | France       |          |           | Netherlands |            |            | Other Countries |          |            |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|------------|--------------|----------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------------|----------|------------|
|              | (a)             | (b)          | (c)        | (a)          | (b)      | (c)       | (a)         | (b)        | (c)        | (a)             | (b)      | (c)        |
| January      | 17              | 16           | 100        | 891          | —        | 3         | 128         | 99         | 19         | 1               | —        | 2          |
| February     | 43              | 169          | 40         | 636          | —        | 11        | 125         | 68         | 13         | 5               | —        | —          |
| March        | 190             | 1,567        | 49         | 117          | 1        | 36        | 109         | 15         | 20         | 10              | —        | —          |
| April        | 113             | 1,057        | 45         | 22           | 1        | 13        | 80          | 7          | 21         | 2               | —        | 2          |
| May          | 36              | 1,521        | 25         | 64           | —        | —         | 19          | 1          | 18         | —               | —        | 2          |
| June         | 6               | 337          | 26         | 16           | —        | —         | 2           | —          | 19         | —               | —        | 1          |
| July         | —               | —            | 33         | —            | —        | —         | —           | —          | 1          | —               | —        | —          |
| August       | —               | —            | 13         | —            | —        | —         | —           | —          | 3          | —               | —        | 1          |
| September    | —               | —            | 3          | —            | —        | 1         | —           | —          | 6          | —               | —        | 8          |
| October      | 11              | —            | 28         | 3            | —        | 2         | 3           | —          | 24         | 1               | —        | 24         |
| November     | 15              | —            | 213        | 12           | —        | 3         | 21          | —          | 11         | 10              | —        | 63         |
| December     | 10              | —            | 348        | 150          | —        | 2         | 77          | 48         | 19         | 19              | 1        | 43         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>441</b>      | <b>4,667</b> | <b>923</b> | <b>1,911</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>71</b> | <b>564</b>  | <b>238</b> | <b>174</b> | <b>48</b>       | <b>1</b> | <b>146</b> |

(a) Freesia, gypsophila, heather, lilac, marguerites, marigolds, mimosa, narcissi (polyanthus types), peonies, ranunculus, Star of Bethlehem, stocks and violets.

(b) Tulips, daffodils, hyacinths (other than Roman hyacinths), narcissi (other than polyanthus types), and iris.

(c) Other sorts.

(d) Includes 3,000 lb. Ixia, Roman hyacinths and snowdrops.

## IMPORTS OF FLOWER BULBS

Imports of flower bulbs into the United Kingdom in 1936 reached the record total of 925,181,000 bulbs. This shows an increase of nearly 68 millions, or 8 per cent., over imports in 1935 and of more than 200 millions, about 28 per cent., compared with 1934. Imports of bulbs have shown a remarkable development in recent years; in 1930 they totalled about 464 millions and in 1925 only 258 millions. Approximately 95 per cent. of the total supplies again came from the Netherlands, whose consignments amounted to 884,215,000 bulbs as compared with the previous highest figure of 818,143,000 in 1935. The most important of the other sources of supply were Turkey, Japan (including Formosa) and the Channel Islands. Imports from the two latter sources declined, but those from Turkey increased from 3,459,000 to 10,917,000 bulbs. There was a slight recovery in imports from France and Belgium, but a reduction in the case of Italy and the Irish Free State. Of the "other Empire" countries, imports from Canada, which provided the bulk of the total of about  $\frac{1}{3}$  million in 1935, were negligible, but supplies from Bermuda were at about the same level. The most important "other foreign" countries were the United States and Germany with an aggregate total of nearly 1 million bulbs. The declared value of the imports of flower bulbs last year was £1,574,000, as against £1,558,000 in the previous year.

TABLE 1—Imports of Flower Bulbs into the United Kingdom  
(Thousands of bulbs)

| Country whence consigned | 1930           | 1931           | 1932           | 1933           | 1934           | 1935           | 1936           |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Channel Islands          | 7,021          | 3,590          | 5,056          | 7,303          | 12,566         | 10,696         | 8,048          |
| Irish Free State         | 979            | 2,603          | 708            | 559            | 367            | 743            | 100            |
| Other Empire Countries   | 569            | 398            | 526            | 166            | 223            | 518            | 86             |
| Belgium                  | 2,147          | 4,661          | 1,162          | 2,369          | 3,911          | 2,660          | 3,720          |
| France                   | 8,051          | 6,273          | 5,444          | 4,822          | 5,484          | 4,900          | 5,424          |
| Italy                    | 648            | 1,295          | 802            | 1,060          | 2,129          | 1,829          | 1,504          |
| Japan (a)                | 6,330          | 7,365          | 8,399          | 10,530         | 9,403          | 12,385         | 9,890          |
| Netherlands              | 433,049        | 550,603        | 724,671        | 685,879        | 685,780        | 818,143        | 884,215        |
| Turkey                   | 1,320          | 1,115          | 850            | 1,669          | 2,329          | 3,459          | 10,917         |
| Other Foreign Countries  | 4,240          | 2,713          | 2,312          | 1,943          | 2,331          | 1,891          | 1,277          |
| Total Empire Countries   | 8,569          | 6,591          | 6,290          | 8,028          | 13,156         | 11,957         | 8,234          |
| Total Foreign Countries  | 455,785        | 574,025        | 743,640        | 708,272        | 711,367        | 845,260        | 916,947        |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>464,354</b> | <b>580,616</b> | <b>749,930</b> | <b>716,300</b> | <b>724,523</b> | <b>857,217</b> | <b>925,181</b> |

(a) Including Formosa.

Flower bulbs are imported throughout the year, but arrivals are invariably heaviest in August, September and October, and the aggregate supplies received in these three months has in recent years accounted, on the average, for over 75 per cent. of the annual totals.

TABLE 2—Monthly Imports of Flower Bulbs into the United Kingdom  
(Thousands of bulbs.)

| Month        | 1930           | 1931           | 1932           | 1933           | 1934           | 1935           | 1936           |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| January      | 16,259         | 19,424         | 8,514          | 25,419         | 31,584         | 34,270         | 46,243         |
| February     | 12,057         | 13,666         | 9,268          | 11,425         | 14,166         | 24,419         | 49,738         |
| March        | 12,680         | 15,248         | 6,208          | 12,114         | 15,726         | 44,909         | 42,055         |
| April        | 6,285          | 10,757         | 5,458          | 16,508         | 13,510         | 39,236         | 47,553         |
| May          | 2,296          | 3,334          | 5,805          | 18,691         | 20,017         | 17,075         | 21,723         |
| June         | 327            | 411            | 239            | 1,104          | 2,234          | 4,388          | 7,319          |
| July         | 4,134          | 3,533          | 4,970          | 5,998          | 10,460         | 10,439         | 16,810         |
| August       | 123,058        | 144,022        | 191,290        | 149,598        | 228,379        | 213,468        | 217,613        |
| September    | 185,437        | 247,730        | 358,993        | 301,637        | 258,531        | 314,349        | 317,774        |
| October      | 63,829         | 67,257         | 115,965        | 121,948        | 84,903         | 99,967         | 101,729        |
| November     | 22,186         | 27,974         | 25,382         | 34,186         | 24,462         | 28,242         | 32,778         |
| December     | 15,806         | 27,260         | 17,838         | 17,672         | 20,551         | 26,455         | 23,846         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>464,354</b> | <b>580,616</b> | <b>749,930</b> | <b>716,300</b> | <b>724,523</b> | <b>857,217</b> | <b>925,181</b> |

Table 3 shows the volume of the imports from the principal sources of supply month by month in 1935 and 1936. The consignments from Turkey arrive in the four months July to October, August being the peak month.

TABLE 3—*Monthly Imports of Flower Bulbs in 1935 and 1936 showing countries whence consigned*  
(Thousands of bulbs)

| Month     | Channel Islands |       | Netherlands |         | Japan (a) |       | France |       | Other Countries |        |
|-----------|-----------------|-------|-------------|---------|-----------|-------|--------|-------|-----------------|--------|
|           | 1935            | 1936  | 1935        | 1936    | 1935      | 1936  | 1935   | 1936  | 1935            | 1936   |
| January   | 5               | 16    | 32,561      | 44,868  | 966       | 584   | 1      | 1     | 737             | 774    |
| February  | 3               | 1     | 23,456      | 49,151  | 381       | 345   | —      | —     | 579             | 241    |
| March     | 4               | 2     | 44,301      | 41,377  | 357       | 6     | 1      | 1     | 246             | 669    |
| April     | —               | —     | 38,830      | 47,336  | 2         | —     | 2      | —     | 402             | 217    |
| May       | —               | —     | 17,062      | 21,596  | —         | —     | 1      | —     | 12              | 127    |
| June      | —               | 3     | 3,942       | 7,271   | —         | —     | 6      | —     | 440             | 45     |
| July      | 1,333           | 406   | 6,830       | 11,040  | —         | —     | 1,093  | 1,310 | 1,183           | 4,054  |
| August    | 3,940           | 4,016 | 201,865     | 200,766 | 897       | 534   | 3,499  | 3,732 | 3,267           | 8,565  |
| September | 3,177           | 1,931 | 307,791     | 313,783 | 1,447     | 996   | 199    | 202   | 1,735           | 862    |
| October   | 1,674           | 1,151 | 92,670      | 96,547  | 4,212     | 3,126 | 36     | 42    | 1,375           | 863    |
| November  | 525             | 497   | 24,614      | 28,591  | 2,704     | 3,272 | 62     | 35    | 337             | 383    |
| December  | 35              | 25    | 24,221      | 21,889  | 1,419     | 1,027 | —      | 101   | 780             | 804    |
| Total     | 10,696          | 8,048 | 818,143     | 884,215 | 12,385    | 9,890 | 4,900  | 5,424 | 11,093          | 17,604 |

(a) Including formosa.

The Netherlands trade returns show exports of flower bulbs by weight. The United Kingdom takes by far the largest proportion, but fairly large quantities are sent to Germany, Sweden, France, the United States and Canada. The distribution of the exports in each of the past seven years, the figures being gross weights, is shown in the following table.

TABLE 4—*Exports of Flower Bulbs from the Netherlands*

| Exported to     | 1930   | 1931   | 1932   | 1933   | 1934   | 1935   | 1936   |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                 | tons   | tons   | tons   | tons   | tons   | tons   | tons   |
| United Kingdom  | 17,751 | 21,250 | 25,205 | 20,532 | 21,391 | 23,152 | 22,899 |
| Canada          | 1,681  | 1,688  | 1,715  | 1,352  | 1,140  | 1,391  | 1,317  |
| Denmark         | 2,232  | 2,352  | 1,001  | 1,577  | 1,138  | 528    | 464    |
| France          | 1,200  | 1,588  | 2,257  | 2,419  | 2,073  | 2,609  | 2,525  |
| Germany         | 7,246  | 5,731  | 6,165  | 6,070  | 7,050  | 3,536  | 3,426  |
| Norway          | 813    | 702    | 533    | 485    | 588    | 579    | 640    |
| Sweden          | 2,710  | 2,627  | 2,278  | 2,513  | 2,720  | 3,500  | 3,336  |
| United States   | 8,580  | 6,405  | 4,772  | 3,643  | 4,334  | 4,505  | 5,035  |
| Other Countries | 2,590  | 2,886  | 2,780  | 3,190  | 3,713  | 3,629  | 3,487  |
| Total           | 44,803 | 45,209 | 46,706 | 41,781 | 44,147 | 43,429 | 43,129 |

Total exports from the Netherlands in 1936 were slightly lighter than in 1935. It will be seen that although the number of bulbs imported into this country from the Netherlands in 1936 was greater than in 1935, exports from the Netherlands to the United Kingdom by weight were smaller.

## THE CANADIAN FRUIT SEASON, 1935-36

### Apples

Shipments of Canadian apples to Europe in the 1935-36 season were equivalent to about 6,479,000 boxes, a reduction of 3,632,000 boxes, or 36 per cent., compared with the record quantity shipped in 1933-34, but an increase of 812,000 boxes, over 14 per cent., in comparison with shipments in the 1934-35 season. Shipments of boxed apples, totalling 2,188,000 boxes, created a new record, while those of

barrelled apples, at 1,430,000 barrels, including baskets in terms of barrels, were heavier than in any season except 1933-34. The substantial increase in shipments, as compared with the previous season, was due mainly to heavy shipments of boxed apples from British Columbia, which reached a new high level with a total of 2,162,000 boxes, an increase of 260,000 boxes over the previous record of 1,902,000 boxes in 1933-34. Shipments from Nova Scotia and Ontario, equivalent to 1,352,000 barrels and 86,000 barrels, respectively, were slightly heavier than in the previous season, but well below the level of shipments in 1933-34.

Details of the quantities shipped direct to Europe from Canada during the 1935-36 season and five previous seasons, with separate figures for the three chief exporting provinces, are given below.

TABLE 1—Shipments of Canadian Apples to Europe  
(Thousands)

| Season  | Barrels      |         |           | Boxes            |             |         |           | Total as boxes. |
|---------|--------------|---------|-----------|------------------|-------------|---------|-----------|-----------------|
|         | Nova Scotia. | Ontario | Total (a) | British Columbia | Nova Scotia | Ontario | Total (a) |                 |
| 1930-31 | 989          | 95      | 1,085     | 1,174            | 4           | 9       | 1,187     | 4,441           |
| 1931-32 | 1,193        | 215     | 1,408     | 449              | 16          | 5       | 470       | 4,694           |
| 1932-33 | 884          | 272     | 1,156     | 1,754            | 4           | 4       | 1,762     | 5,230           |
| 1933-34 | 2,256        | 469     | 2,727     | 1,902            | 4           | 21      | 1,929     | 10,111          |
| 1934-35 | 1,288        | 60      | 1,348     | 1,601            | 16          | 6       | 1,623     | 5,667           |
| 1935-36 | 1,348        | 82      | 1,430     | 2,162            | 13          | 12      | 2,188     | 6,479           |

(a) Including shipments, if any, from New Brunswick and Quebec.

The 1935 commercial apple crop in Canada was officially estimated at 13,500,000 boxes. This is nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  million boxes more than in 1934, but about 3 million boxes less than the record crop of 1933. The increase in production, as compared with 1934, was due to heavier crops in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, the estimated production in Nova Scotia being the same as, and that in British Columbia lighter than, in the previous season.

Direct shipments of Canadian apples to Europe in the season under review accounted for 48 per cent. of the estimated commercial production of the Dominion, in comparison with rather more than 43 per cent. in 1934-35 and nearly 62 per cent. in 1933-34. Exports to Europe represented 75 per cent. of the Nova Scotian crop and nearly 43 per cent. of the British Columbian crop, as against about 72 per cent. and under 30 per cent., respectively, in 1934-35, but the proportion of the Ontario crop shipped was again small, being only about 12 per cent., in comparison with over 44 per cent. in 1933-34.

TABLE 2—Proportions of Canadian Commercial Apple Crops  
shipped to Europe  
(Thousands)

| Province         | Unit   | 1933-34          |                      |           | 1934-35          |                      |           | 1935-36          |                      |           |
|------------------|--------|------------------|----------------------|-----------|------------------|----------------------|-----------|------------------|----------------------|-----------|
|                  |        | Com-mercial crop | Ship-ments to Europe | Per cent. | Com-mercial crop | Ship-ments to Europe | Per cent. | Com-mercial crop | Ship-ments to Europe | Per cent. |
| Nova Scotia      | Barrel | 2,438            | 2,257                | 92.6      | 1,800            | 1,293                | 71.8      | 1,800            | 1,352                | 75.1      |
| Ontario          | Barrel | 1,069            | 476                  | 44.5      | 607              | 62                   | 10.2      | 727              | 86                   | 11.8      |
| British Columbia | Box    | 4,815            | 1,902                | 39.5      | 5,404            | 1,601                | 29.6      | 5,145            | 2,162                | 42.6      |
| Total (a)        | Box    | 16,420           | 10,111               | 61.6      | 13,062           | 5,667                | 43.4      | 13,500           | 6,479                | 48.0      |

(a) Including New Brunswick and Quebec.



Shipments to Europe from British Columbia were heavier than in 1934-35 throughout the season, but those from Nova Scotia and Ontario were comparatively light from the end of December onwards. Table 3 shows the quantities of apples exported from each province month by month during the 1934-35 and 1935-36 seasons. The figures for Nova Scotia and Ontario include boxes in terms of barrels.

TABLE 3—*Monthly Shipments of Canadian Apples to Europe*  
(Thousands)

| Month        | 1934-35 Season |           |                  | 1935-36 Season |           |                  |
|--------------|----------------|-----------|------------------|----------------|-----------|------------------|
|              | Nova Scotia    | Ontario   | British Columbia | Nova Scotia    | Ontario   | British Columbia |
|              | barrels        | barrels   | boxes            | barrels        | barrels   | boxes            |
| August       | —              | 2         | 14               | —              | 3         | —                |
| September    | 117            | 9         | 203              | 221            | 20        | 203              |
| October      | 272            | 6         | 556              | 359            | 29        | 707              |
| November     | 186            | 10        | 438              | 255            | 21        | 591              |
| December     | 114            | 5         | 172              | 149            | 6         | 337              |
| January      | 261            | 12        | 153              | 176            | 3         | 197              |
| February     | 213            | 7         | 56               | 115            | 1         | 108              |
| March        | 127            | 6         | 9                | 77             | 3         | 19               |
| April        | 3              | 5         | —                | —              | —         | —                |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1,293</b>   | <b>62</b> | <b>1,601</b>     | <b>1,352</b>   | <b>86</b> | <b>2,162</b>     |

Of the total of 1,430,000 barrels and 2,188,000 boxes of Canadian apples shipped to Europe during the 1935-36 season, about 1,419,000 barrels and 2,159,000 boxes were sent to the United Kingdom. Comparative figures of shipments to this country in recent seasons are given in the following table.

TABLE 4—*Shipments of Canadian Apples to the United Kingdom*

| Season  | Barrels   | Boxes     | Total as boxes |
|---------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| 1930-31 | 704,000   | 1,131,000 | 3,243,000      |
| 1931-32 | 1,270,000 | 428,000   | 4,238,000      |
| 1932-33 | 1,137,000 | 1,758,000 | 5,169,000      |
| 1933-34 | 2,365,000 | 1,926,000 | 9,021,000      |
| 1934-35 | 1,214,000 | 1,602,000 | 5,244,000      |
| 1935-36 | 1,419,000 | 2,159,000 | 6,416,000      |

As in previous seasons, London, Liverpool and Glasgow were the three principal ports of entry for Canadian apples in the United Kingdom, but the aggregate arrivals at London and Liverpool, in terms of boxes, were heavier than in 1934-35, while those at Glasgow were substantially lighter. Arrivals at London showed a marked increase, being equivalent to about 2,359,000 boxes as against the previous season's total of only 1,190,000 boxes. Table 5 shows the approximate number of barrels and boxes landed at the different ports during the 1934-35 and 1935-36 seasons.

Shipments direct to the Continent during the season amounted to only 11,000 barrels and 29,000 boxes, in comparison with about 134,000 barrels and 21,000 boxes in 1934-35 and 362,000 barrels and 3,000 boxes in the preceding season. In 1930-31 approximately 380,000 barrels and 56,000 boxes, about 27 per cent. of the total shipments to Europe, went to Continental ports. In addition to these direct shipments a certain quantity of Canadian apples is usually shipped to the Continent via ports in the United States. No details are available regarding these shipments, but in most seasons they are insignificant as compared with the direct exports.

TABLE 5—Arrivals of Canadian Apples at United Kingdom Ports  
(Thousands)

| Port of Entry | 1934-35 |       |                | 1935-36 |       |                |
|---------------|---------|-------|----------------|---------|-------|----------------|
|               | Barrels | Boxes | Total as boxes | Barrels | Boxes | Total as boxes |
| London        | 284     | 338   | 1,190          | 571     | 646   | 2,359          |
| Liverpool     | 433     | 426   | 1,725          | 433     | 535   | 1,834          |
| Glasgow       | 123     | 565   | 934            | 55      | 637   | 802            |
| Manchester    | 104     | 27    | 339            | 126     | 16    | 394            |
| Newcastle     | 117     | 62    | 413            | 99      | 61    | 358            |
| Cardiff (a)   | 80      | 54    | 294            | 71      | 55    | 268            |
| Southampton   | 1       | 49    | 52             | 15      | 160   | 205            |
| Hull          | 63      | 51    | 240            | 27      | 45    | 126            |
| Bristol (b)   | —       | —     | —              | 25      | 12    | 87             |
| Other Ports   | —       | 11    | 11             | 5       | 11    | 26             |

(a) Includes Bristol in 1934-35.

(b) Included with Cardiff in 1934-35.

Total exports of apples from Canada to the Continent in 1935-36 and previous seasons, in terms of barrels, including both direct and indirect shipments, are shown in Table 6, which is compiled from figures published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

TABLE 6—Shipments of Canadian Apples to the Continent of Europe

| Destination | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | 1935-36 |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|             | barrels | barrels | barrels | barrels | barrels |
| Belgium     | 77,714  | 16,780  | 162,970 | 76,867  | 6,858   |
| Denmark     | 37,824  | 550     | 22,151  | 1,617   | 1,321   |
| France      | 30,639  | 3,476   | 1,408   | 16,971  | 19,132  |
| Germany     | 502     | 843     | 56,363  | 26,135  | 102     |
| Netherlands | 6,911   | 251     | 90,893  | 33,140  | —       |
| Norway      | 1,827   | 1,231   | 482     | 252     | 404     |
| Poland      | —       | —       | —       | 1,960   | —       |
| Sweden      | 16,638  | 7,043   | 10,816  | 4,691   | 2,520   |
| Switzerland | —       | 246     | —       | —       | —       |
| Total       | 172,055 | 30,410  | 345,083 | 161,633 | 30,337  |

### Pears and Plums

Shipments of pears from Canada to the United Kingdom in the 1935-36 season comprised about 3,000 barrels and 71,000 boxes, in comparison with about 3,000 barrels and 44,000 boxes in the previous season, and 5,000 barrels and 77,000 boxes in 1933-34. Shipments from British Columbia accounted for 63,000 boxes, as against 34,000 boxes in 1934-35. Exports of plums, which were negligible in the previous season, were heavy and totalled about 76,000 boxes. Practically the whole of this quantity came from Ontario.

### THE NORTH AMERICAN APPLE SEASON, 1935-36

Aggregate overseas shipments of apples from Canada and the United States during the 1935-36 season, according to statistics published by the International Apple Association, were equivalent to about 17,815,000 boxes, in comparison with 13,645,000 boxes in the 1934-35 season and 21,924,000 boxes in 1933-34. These figures relate to the period up to the end of April only, but exports from North America from the beginning of May to the end of the season are comparatively unimportant. Shipments of barrelled apples, including baskets in terms of barrels, totalled 3,183,000 barrels, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. as compared with the quantity shipped in the previous season, while shipments of boxed apples,

amounting to 8,266,000 boxes, showed an increase of about 14 per cent. The aggregate overseas shipments accounted for nearly 17 per cent. of the combined estimated commercial apple crops of Canada and the United States. In the 1934-35 season the proportion shipped was less than 16 per cent.

Table 1 shows aggregate overseas shipments of apples from North America during recent seasons together with the official estimates of commercial production. In this table, and in other tables, baskets are included with barrels at the rate of three baskets to one barrel.

TABLE 1—*Overseas Shipments of Apples from Canada and the United States*  
(Thousands)

| Season  | Commercial<br>Apple Crops<br>as Boxes | Shipments |        |                |
|---------|---------------------------------------|-----------|--------|----------------|
|         |                                       | Barrels   | Boxes  | Total as boxes |
| 1930-31 | 110,821                               | 3,718     | 12,246 | 23,400         |
| 1931-32 | 115,115                               | 4,140     | 9,142  | 21,562         |
| 1932-33 | 96,750                                | 2,783     | 9,986  | 18,335         |
| 1933-34 | 91,381                                | 3,867     | 10,323 | 21,924         |
| 1934-35 | 86,595                                | 2,128     | 7,261  | 13,645         |
| 1935-36 | 107,366                               | 3,183     | 8,266  | 17,815         |

Shipments to South America, the Far East and other countries outside Europe, included in the above figures, accounted in 1935-36 for some 32,000 barrels and 845,000 boxes, which together are equivalent to about 941,000 boxes. This compares with 21,000 barrels and 790,000 boxes, equivalent to 853,000 boxes, in the 1934-35 season and 48,000 barrels and 650,000 boxes, totalling 794,000 boxes, in the preceding season.

Total shipments to Europe from North America during the season in terms of boxes amounted to 16,874,000 boxes, or 4,082,000 boxes more than in the previous season, shipments of barrelled apples increasing from 2,107,000 barrels to 3,151,000 barrels and those of boxed apples from 6,471,000 boxes to 7,421,000 boxes. Supplies from Canada, especially of boxed apples, were comparatively heavy, but owing to a marked increase in exports of United States barrelled apples the Canadian shipments, equivalent to 6,479,000 boxes, represented only about 38 per cent. of the aggregate quantity shipped from North America to Europe during the season, as against 44 per cent. in 1934-35 and 48 per cent. in 1933-34. Canadian apples accounted for 45 per cent. of the total barrelled apple supplies and 29 per cent. of the boxed apples; in the previous season the proportions were 64 per cent. and 25 per cent. respectively.

In Table 2 are shown shipments of Canadian and United States apples to Europe during the 1935-36 season and five previous seasons.

TABLE 2—*Shipments of Apples from Canada and the United States to Europe*  
(Thousands)

| Source                          | 1930-31 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | 1935-36 |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| <i>Canada</i>                   |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Barrels                         | 1,085   | 1,408   | 1,156   | 2,727   | 1,348   | 1,430   |
| Boxes                           | 1,187   | 470     | 1,762   | 1,929   | 1,623   | 2,188   |
| Total as boxes                  | 4,441   | 4,694   | 5,230   | 10,111  | 5,667   | 6,479   |
| <i>United States</i>            |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Barrels                         | 2,491   | 2,724   | 1,603   | 1,092   | 759     | 1,721   |
| Boxes                           | 10,300  | 8,117   | 7,743   | 7,744   | 4,848   | 5,233   |
| Total as boxes                  | 17,774  | 16,289  | 12,552  | 11,019  | 7,125   | 10,396  |
| <i>Canada and United States</i> |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Barrels                         | 3,576   | 4,132   | 2,759   | 3,819   | 2,107   | 3,151   |
| Boxes                           | 11,487  | 8,587   | 9,505   | 9,673   | 6,471   | 7,421   |
| Total as boxes                  | 22,215  | 20,983  | 17,782  | 21,130  | 12,792  | 16,874  |

Production in Canada and shipments of Canadian apples to Europe have already been dealt with in the review of the Canadian Fruit Season. In the United States, the commercial crop, estimated at over 93½ million boxes, was the heaviest since 1931-32; there was some reduction in the box area crop as compared with the previous season, but production in the barrel area increased by over 57 per cent. Shipments to Europe from the United States accounted for 8·8 per cent. of the barrel area crop and 15·0 per cent. of the crop in the box area; in the 1934-35 season the percentages were 6·1 and 13·4 respectively.

The estimated commercial production in the different areas of Canada and the United States, and the shipments to Europe from these areas, during the 1935-36 season and two previous seasons, are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 3—Proportions of Commercial Apple Crops shipped to Europe  
(Thousands)

| Region               | Unit   | 1933-34                 |                                |              | 1934-35                 |                                |              | 1935-36                 |                                |              |
|----------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
|                      |        | Com-<br>mercial<br>Crop | Ship-<br>ments<br>to<br>Europe | Per<br>cent. | Com-<br>mercial<br>Crop | Ship-<br>ments<br>to<br>Europe | Per<br>cent. | Com-<br>mercial<br>Crop | Ship-<br>ments<br>to<br>Europe | Per<br>cent. |
| <i>Canada</i>        |        |                         |                                |              |                         |                                |              |                         |                                |              |
| Nova Scotia          | Barrel | 2,438                   | 2,257                          | 92·6         | 1,800                   | 1,293                          | 71·8         | 1,800                   | 1,352                          | 75·1         |
| Ontario              | Barrel | 1,069                   | 476                            | 44·5         | 607                     | 62                             | 10·2         | 727                     | 86                             | 11·8         |
| British Columbia     | Box    | 4,815                   | 1,902                          | 39·5         | 5,404                   | 1,601                          | 29·6         | 5,145                   | 2,162                          | 42·6         |
| Total (a)            | Box    | 16,420                  | 10,111                         | 61·6         | 13,062                  | 5,667                          | 43·4         | 13,500                  | 6,479                          | 48·0         |
| <i>United States</i> |        |                         |                                |              |                         |                                |              |                         |                                |              |
| Barrel area          | Barrel | 14,557                  | 1,092                          | 7·6          | 12,455                  | 759                            | 6·1          | 19,625                  | 1,721                          | 8·8          |
| Box area             | Box    | 31,290                  | 7,744                          | 24·7         | 36,168                  | 4,848                          | 13·4         | 34,992                  | 5,233                          | 15·0         |
| Total                | Box    | 74,961                  | 11,019                         | 14·7         | 73,533                  | 7,125                          | 9·7          | 93,866                  | 10,396                         | 11·1         |

(a) Including Quebec and New Brunswick.

The increase in shipments from North America to Europe in the season under review applied both to the United Kingdom and the Continent, but the increase was relatively much greater in the case of the former and the proportion taken by the United Kingdom rose from 68 per cent. to 74 per cent., the highest proportion since 1929-30. Shipments to this country accounted for 84 per cent. of the barrels sent to Europe and 61 per cent. of the boxes. The bulk of the shipments to the Continent consisted of United States fruit. In Table 4 are shown the quantities of apples shipped from North America to the United Kingdom and the Continent.

TABLE 4—Distribution of Apple Shipments from Canada and the United States to Europe as between the United Kingdom and the Continent  
(Thousands)

| Season  | To United Kingdom |       |                   |           | To Continent |       |                   |           |
|---------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|-----------|--------------|-------|-------------------|-----------|
|         | Barrels           | Boxes | Total as<br>boxes | Per cent. | Barrels      | Boxes | Total as<br>boxes | Per cent. |
| 1930-31 | 1,727             | 5,221 | 10,402            | 47        | 1,849        | 6,266 | 11,813            | 53        |
| 1931-32 | 3,124             | 3,988 | 13,359            | 64        | 1,008        | 4,599 | 7,624             | 36        |
| 1932-33 | 2,134             | 4,263 | 10,665            | 60        | 625          | 5,242 | 7,117             | 40        |
| 1933-34 | 2,745             | 4,150 | 12,385            | 59        | 1,074        | 5,523 | 8,745             | 41        |
| 1934-35 | 1,654             | 3,761 | 8,723             | 68        | 455          | 2,711 | 4,076             | 32        |
| 1935-36 | 2,656             | 4,556 | 12,524            | 74        | 495          | 2,865 | 4,350             | 26        |

Of the total shipments of barrelled apples to the United Kingdom from North America during the 1935-36 season slightly more than 53 per cent. consisted of Canadian fruit, in comparison with about 73 per cent. in 1934-35, while Canadian boxed apples accounted for over 47 per cent. of the total shipments of boxed apples to this country, as against nearly 43 per cent. in the previous season. Of the aggregate volume of barrelled and boxed apples combined, Canada furnished about 51 per cent. compared with 60 per cent. in 1934-35 and 73 per cent., in 1933-34. The average for the five preceding seasons, however, was only about 34 per cent.

Table 5 shows shipments of Canadian and United States barrelled and boxed apples to the United Kingdom in 1935-36 and previous seasons.

TABLE 5—Shipments of Apples from Canada and the United States to the United Kingdom  
(Thousands)

| Season  | Barrels  |               |       | Boxes    |               |       |
|---------|----------|---------------|-------|----------|---------------|-------|
|         | Canadian | United States | Total | Canadian | United States | Total |
| 1930-31 | 704      | 1,023         | 1,727 | 1,131    | 4,090         | 5,221 |
| 1931-32 | 1,270    | 1,854         | 3,124 | 428      | 3,560         | 3,988 |
| 1932-33 | 1,137    | 997           | 2,134 | 1,758    | 2,505         | 4,263 |
| 1933-34 | 2,365    | 380           | 2,745 | 1,926    | 2,224         | 4,150 |
| 1934-35 | 1,214    | 440           | 1,654 | 1,602    | 2,159         | 3,761 |
| 1935-36 | 1,419    | 1,237         | 2,656 | 2,159    | 2,397         | 4,556 |

The following table shows arrivals of Canadian and United States barrelled and boxed apples at United Kingdom ports in four-weekly periods from the end of August to the beginning of May in the 1934-35 and 1935-36 seasons. This period covers the whole of the arrivals from Canada, but does not include the early or late shipments from the United States.

TABLE 6—Arrivals of Canadian and United States Apples at United Kingdom Ports  
(Thousands)

| Period                  | 1934-35 Season |               |        |               | 1935-36 Season |               |        |               |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------|---------------|
|                         | Barrels        |               | Boxes  |               | Barrels        |               | Boxes  |               |
|                         | Canada         | United States | Canada | United States | Canada         | United States | Canada | United States |
| Four weeks ended—       |                |               |        |               |                |               |        |               |
| September 24            | 42             | 47            | 60     | 139           | 21             | 135           | 23     | 265           |
| October 22              | 166            | 61            | 345    | 106           | 389            | 267           | 343    | 337           |
| November 19             | 233            | 90            | 338    | 122           | 302            | 218           | 383    | 242           |
| December 17             | 166            | 29            | 334    | 235           | 250            | 109           | 490    | 372           |
| January 14              | 143            | 34            | 194    | 131           | 127            | 76            | 290    | 228           |
| February 11             | 229            | 86            | 206    | 393           | 150            | 82            | 341    | 274           |
| March 10                | 125            | 39            | 70     | 346           | 125            | 130           | 224    | 274           |
| April 7                 | 93             | 33            | 36     | 442           | 63             | 129           | 79     | 175           |
| May 5                   | 8              | 8             | —      | 67            | —              | 30            | 5      | 148           |
| Total (August 28-May 5) | 1,205          | 427           | 1,583  | 1,981         | 1,427          | 1,176         | 2,178  | 2,315         |

Table 7 shows the approximate number of barrels and boxes landed at the different United Kingdom ports from Canada and the United States during the same period of the 1935-36 season. The figures for United States barrelled apples

include, in terms of barrels, about 608,000 baskets. Of this quantity, some 204,000 baskets came to London and 219,000 baskets to Liverpool, the bulk of the remainder being discharged at Glasgow and Southampton.

TABLE 7—*Arrivals of Canadian and United States Apples at United Kingdom Ports in 1935-36 Season*  
(Thousands)

| Port of Entry | Canada       |              |                | United States |              |                |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
|               | Barrels      | Boxes        | Total as boxes | Barrels       | Boxes        | Total as boxes |
| London        | 571          | 646          | 2,359          | 352           | 1,112        | 2,168          |
| Liverpool     | 433          | 535          | 1,834          | 498           | 611          | 2,105          |
| Glasgow       | 55           | 637          | 802            | 97            | 303          | 594            |
| Manchester    | 126          | 16           | 394            | 24            | 5            | 77             |
| Newcastle     | 99           | 61           | 358            | 3             | 32           | 41             |
| Cardiff       | 71           | 55           | 268            | 46            | 18           | 156            |
| Southampton   | 15           | 160          | 205            | 109           | 115          | 442            |
| Hull          | 27           | 45           | 126            | 43            | 112          | 241            |
| Bristol       | 25           | 12           | 87             | 4             | 7            | 19             |
| Other Ports   | 5            | 11           | 26             | —             | —            | —              |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>1,427</b> | <b>2,178</b> | <b>6,459</b>   | <b>1,176</b>  | <b>2,315</b> | <b>5,843</b>   |

### THE SOUTH AFRICAN DECIDUOUS FRUIT SEASON, 1935-36

Shipments of deciduous fruit to the United Kingdom from South Africa in the 1935-36 season totalled about 4,288,000 packages, an increase of 1,019,000 packages, or 31 per cent., in comparison with shipments in the 1934-35 season and of over 645,000 packages, nearly 18 per cent., compared with the previous record quantity shipped to this country in 1933-34. A direct comparison of total exports from season to season, however, cannot be made from shipments in terms of packages on account of the increasing substitution of bushel boxes for trays in the transport of pears. On a tonnage basis, exports of deciduous fruit to all destinations were equivalent to approximately 91,000 shipping tons, as against about 68,000 tons in both 1933-34 and 1934-35.

TABLE 1—*Shipments of Deciduous Fruit from South Africa to the United Kingdom*

| Fruit            | 1930-31          | 1931-32          | 1932-33          | 1933-34          | 1934-35          | 1935-36          |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                  | Packages         | Packages         | Packages         | Packages         | Packages         | Packages         |
| Apples           | 33,852           | 43,983           | 76,132           | 105,061          | 71,422           | 262,962          |
| Apricots         | 7,765            | 4,124            | 27,259           | 36,070           | 61,707           | 74,984           |
| Avocado Pears    | 29               | 63               | 120              | 438              | 469              | 1,820            |
| Cherries         | —                | —                | 691              | —                | 276              | 34               |
| Grapes           | 652,111          | 748,311          | 1,110,989        | 1,318,664        | 1,471,889        | 1,711,114        |
| Grenadillas      | 380              | 378              | 2,991            | 146              | 336              | 1,087            |
| Litchies         | 413              | 812              | 2,492            | 3,229            | 8,169            | 1,076            |
| Mangoes          | 715              | 595              | 4,907            | 1,083            | 1,129            | 190              |
| Melons           | 5,826            | 5,353            | 10,074           | 4,819            | 3,234            | 8,989            |
| Nectarines       | 41,193           | 51,332           | 58,938           | 91,873           | 38,445           | 85,513           |
| Peaches          | 329,375          | 491,208          | 470,074          | 691,039          | 325,544          | 644,642          |
| Pears (a)        | 302,545          | 486,289          | 596,081          | 621,558          | 668,039          | 610,219          |
| Persimmons       | 325              | 680              | 688              | 691              | 1,080            | 882              |
| Plums and Prunes | 454,552          | 477,728          | 677,192          | 766,943          | 617,621          | 884,545          |
| Pomegranates     | 100              | 134              | 84               | 95               | 40               | 76               |
| Quinces          | 329              | 56               | 222              | 614              | 174              | 93               |
| Other kinds      | 20               | 50               | 304              | 74               | 28               | 29               |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>1,829,530</b> | <b>2,311,096</b> | <b>3,039,238</b> | <b>3,642,397</b> | <b>3,269,602</b> | <b>4,288,255</b> |

(a) Include the following number of bushel boxes:—1931-32, 203,000; 1932-33, 264,000; 1933-34, 338,000; 1934-35, 433,000; 1935-36, 413,000.

Shipments of grapes, plums and prunes, apples, apricots, peaches, nectarines and melons in the season under review were all considerably heavier than in the 1934-35 season and, with the exception of the three last named, the quantities of these fruits shipped were heavier than in any previous season. Shipments of pears, however, were somewhat lighter than in 1934-35 and there was also a reduction in the exports to this country of litchies, grenadillas, cherries and other miscellaneous fruits.

*Grapes.*—Shipments of grapes to the United Kingdom easily established a new record, totalling 1,711,114 packages in comparison with 1,471,889 packages, the previous highest figure, in 1934-35. Arrivals in February and April were somewhat lighter than in 1934-35, but they reached a total of nearly 650,000 packages in March and were also heavy during the latter part of the season. The two main varieties exported were again Waltham Cross and Barlinka, aggregate shipments of which amounted to about 740,000 packages, as against 640,000 packages in 1934-35. The next most important varieties, as regards quantity, were Alphonse Lavalle, Almeria, White Hanepoot and Gros Colmar, which together accounted for about 510,000 packages. Competitive supplies during the season, extending from February to June, were slightly heavier than in the previous season. Arrivals from Argentina amounted to about 67,000 boxes.

*Pears.*—Shipments of pears to the United Kingdom were lighter than in 1934-35, amounting to 610,219 packages, including 413,000 bushel boxes, as against the previous season's total of 668,039 packages, which included 433,000 bushel boxes. Arrivals were heavy in March, but in February and April they were lighter than in 1935. Bon Chretien pears were again the main variety shipped, but they accounted for less than 160,000 packages, as compared with about 220,000 packages in the previous season. Beurre Bosc was next in importance, followed by Keiffer, Doyenne du Comice and Winter Nelis. Shipments of Beurre Bosc showed a substantial increase. Supplies from Argentina were more than twice as heavy as in 1935, totalling about 190,000 boxes as against less than 90,000 boxes, and there were also increased consignments from Australia and the United States.

*Plums and prunes.*—Shipments of plums and prunes increased from 617,621 packages to 884,545 packages, and exceeded those of the record season 1933-34 by nearly 118,000 packages. Arrivals during January and February, the peak months, amounted to nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  million packages as compared with under  $\frac{1}{2}$  million packages in the previous season. Kelsey, Santa Rosa and Gaviota were the principal varieties shipped, accounting for an aggregate total of about 605,000 packages. Shipments of fresh prunes increased from 50,000 packages to 60,000 packages. Competition from other sources was confined to small supplies from Australia and Argentina.

TABLE 2—*Monthly Arrivals in the United Kingdom of Fruit from South Africa*  
(Thousand packages.)

| Month    | Grapes  |         | Pears   |         | Plums and Prunes |         | Peaches and Nectarines |         |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|
|          | 1934-35 | 1935-36 | 1934-35 | 1935-36 | 1934-35          | 1935-36 | 1934-35                | 1935-36 |
| December | —       | —       | —       | —       | 13               | 38      | 16                     | 47      |
| January  | 1       | —       | 6       | 4       | 229              | 372     | 89                     | 171     |
| February | 185     | 127     | 259     | 189     | 247              | 360     | 241                    | 477     |
| March    | 499     | 647     | 222     | 299     | 123              | 115     | 18                     | 35      |
| April    | 494     | 442     | 172     | 111     | 6                | —       | —                      | —       |
| May      | 244     | 378     | 9       | 7       | —                | —       | —                      | —       |
| June     | 49      | 117     | —       | —       | —                | —       | —                      | —       |
| Total    | 1,472   | 1,711   | 668     | 610     | 618              | 885     | 364                    | 730     |

*Peaches and nectarines.*—Shipments of peaches and nectarines were twice as heavy as in the 1934-35 season, but about 50,000 packages less than in 1933-34. The aggregate total was 730,155 packages, of which peaches accounted for 644,642 packages. Shipments of Peregrine peaches totalled nearly 240,000 packages. Arrivals were at a comparatively high level throughout the season.

*Other fruits.*—Shipments of apples, after a setback in 1934-35, showed a marked expansion and totalled 262,962 packages. The main varieties were Dunn's Seedling, White Winter Pearmain and Delicious. Supplies of apricots, at 74,984 packages, were also the heaviest ever recorded. Consignments of melons were considerably heavier than in the two previous seasons, but supplies of litchies, which have increased considerably in recent seasons, amounted to only 1,076 packages.

## THE AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND DECIDUOUS FRUIT SEASON, 1936

### Apples

Aggregate shipments of apples to Europe from Australia and New Zealand during the 1936 season totalled 5,726,000 boxes, in comparison with 4,977,000 boxes in the previous season and 6,218,000 boxes in 1934. Shipments from Australia amounted to 4,703,000 boxes, 82 per cent. of the total, an increase of 553,000 boxes, or 13 per cent., as compared with the 1935 season, while supplies from New Zealand, at 1,023,000 boxes, showed an increase of 196,000 boxes, or 24 per cent. Total shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to 5,137,000 boxes, an increase of 629,000 boxes as compared with those of 1935 and of 294,000 boxes in comparison with 1934; Australian shipments were 406,000 boxes heavier than in 1935, and those from New Zealand increased by 223,000 boxes. Shipments to the Continent, at 589,000 boxes, showed some recovery from the low figure for 1935, but again accounted for only about 10 per cent. of the total exports to Europe. Shipments from Australia increased to 528,000 boxes, but those from New Zealand declined further to only 61,000 boxes, as compared with more than three times this quantity in the 1934 season.

TABLE I—*Shipments of Australian and New Zealand Apples to Europe*  
(Thousand boxes)

| Whence consigned                       | 1930  | 1931  | 1932  | 1933  | 1934  | 1935  | 1936  |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>To United Kingdom</i>               |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Tasmania                               | 2,176 | 1,893 | 3,067 | 2,856 | 2,460 | 2,342 | 2,559 |
| Victoria                               | 638   | 250   | 129   | 1,307 | 564   | 472   | 562   |
| Western Australia                      | 48    | 231   | 488   | 303   | 265   | 593   | 631   |
| South Australia                        | 284   | 17    | 323   | 185   | 300   | 192   | 333   |
| New South Wales                        | 49    | 36    | —     | 299   | 62    | 166   | 71    |
| Queensland                             | —     | —     | 1     | 13    | 29    | 4     | 19    |
| Total Australia                        | 3,195 | 2,427 | 4,008 | 4,963 | 3,680 | 3,769 | 4,175 |
| New Zealand                            | 938   | 755   | 1,292 | 1,061 | 1,163 | 739   | 962   |
| Total                                  | 4,133 | 3,182 | 5,300 | 6,024 | 4,843 | 4,508 | 5,137 |
| <i>To Continent</i>                    |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Tasmania                               | 488   | 410   | 151   | 230   | 494   | 71    | 179   |
| Victoria                               | 235   | 95    | —     | 138   | 160   | 51    | 48    |
| Western Australia                      | 277   | 213   | 200   | 187   | 293   | 183   | 187   |
| South Australia                        | 123   | —     | 93    | 40    | 220   | 66    | 109   |
| New South Wales                        | —     | —     | —     | 7     | 8     | 9     | 3     |
| Queensland                             | —     | —     | —     | 2     | 4     | 1     | 2     |
| Total Australia                        | 1,123 | 718   | 444   | 604   | 1,179 | 381   | 528   |
| New Zealand                            | 167   | 380   | 154   | 128   | 196   | 88    | 61    |
| Total                                  | 1,290 | 1,098 | 598   | 732   | 1,375 | 469   | 589   |
| <i>To United Kingdom and Continent</i> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Tasmania                               | 2,664 | 2,303 | 3,218 | 3,086 | 2,954 | 2,413 | 2,738 |
| Victoria                               | 873   | 345   | 129   | 1,445 | 724   | 523   | 610   |
| Western Australia                      | 325   | 444   | 688   | 490   | 558   | 776   | 818   |
| South Australia                        | 407   | 17    | 416   | 225   | 520   | 258   | 442   |
| New South Wales                        | 49    | 36    | —     | 306   | 70    | 175   | 74    |
| Queensland                             | —     | —     | 1     | 15    | 33    | 5     | 21    |
| Total Australia                        | 4,318 | 3,145 | 4,452 | 5,567 | 4,859 | 4,150 | 4,703 |
| New Zealand                            | 1,105 | 1,135 | 1,446 | 1,189 | 1,359 | 827   | 1,023 |
| Total                                  | 5,423 | 4,280 | 5,898 | 6,756 | 6,218 | 4,977 | 5,726 |



All of the Australian States, with the exception of New South Wales, showed an increase in shipments compared with the previous season. Tasmania again accounted for nearly 60 per cent. of the Australian supplies with 2,738,000 boxes, Western Australia being next with 818,000 boxes, about 17 per cent., while Victoria and South Australia followed with 610,000 boxes and 442,000 boxes, respectively. Shipments from New South Wales declined from 175,000 boxes to 74,000 boxes, but those from Queensland, at 21,000 boxes, showed some recovery.

London, Glasgow and Southampton all showed increased arrivals from Australia, but the quantities received at Liverpool and Hull were lighter. Arrivals at London, which amounted to 2,886,000 boxes, represented 69 per cent. of the United Kingdom total, as against 63 per cent. in 1935. Arrivals at Liverpool declined by 103,000 boxes and those at Hull by 60,000 boxes. On the other hand, Southampton received 55,000 boxes, as compared with only 10,000 boxes. Arrivals at Hamburg again represented more than half of the Continental total, but Stockholm's share declined to 87,000 boxes. Arrivals at Rotterdam, the Hook and Antwerp were in each case about twice as heavy as in the previous season.

Arrivals of New Zealand apples at London increased to 711,000 boxes, which again represented nearly three-quarters of the United Kingdom total. Liverpool received only 51,000 boxes, as compared with 80,000 boxes in the previous season, and 160,000 boxes in 1934, but there was an increase in the consignments to other United Kingdom ports. Shipments of New Zealand apples to the Continent were divided between Bremen and the Hook.

In Table 2 are shown the ports of arrival in Europe of Australian and New Zealand apples in 1936 and the two previous seasons. The figures include all packages converted to an equivalent number of bushel boxes. Quantities transhipped from one port to another are included under the port of final destination.

TABLE 2—Ports of Arrival in Europe of Australian and New Zealand Apples  
(Thousand boxes)

| Port                  | Australia |       |       | New Zealand |      |      |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------------|------|------|
|                       | 1934      | 1935  | 1936  | 1934        | 1935 | 1936 |
| <i>United Kingdom</i> |           |       |       |             |      |      |
| London                | 2,310     | 2,368 | 2,886 | 747         | 534  | 711  |
| Liverpool             | 787       | 717   | 614   | 160         | 80   | 51   |
| Hull                  | 407       | 443   | 383   | —           | —    | —    |
| Glasgow               | 142       | 178   | 197   | 86          | 47   | 64   |
| Manchester            | 23        | 30    | 27    | 96          | 40   | 65   |
| Southampton           | 1         | 10    | 55    | 54          | 31   | 62   |
| Avonmouth             | 10        | 23    | 12    | 20          | 7    | 9    |
| Newcastle             | —         | —     | 1     | —           | —    | —    |
| Total                 | 3,680     | 3,769 | 4,175 | 1,163       | 739  | 962  |
| <i>Continent</i>      |           |       |       |             |      |      |
| Hamburg               | 892       | 204   | 285   | 98          | —    | —    |
| Bremen                | 54        | —     | —     | —           | 30   | 34   |
| Rotterdam             | 66        | 30    | 63    | —           | —    | —    |
| Hook of Holland       | 63        | 11    | 23    | 94          | 32   | 27   |
| Antwerp               | 8         | 36    | 70    | —           | 26   | —    |
| Stockholm             | 96        | 100   | 87    | 3           | —    | —    |
| Copenhagen            | —         | —     | —     | 1           | —    | —    |
| Total                 | 1,179     | 381   | 528   | 196         | 88   | 61   |

Table 3 shows the arrivals of Australian apples at the different ports in Europe in 1936 with details for each State. As in 1935, every State made the heaviest shipments to London and Liverpool. Hull was again third, except in

the case of Western Australia, for which Glasgow and Southampton were more important. Hamburg occupied first place on the Continent in receipts from each State. The bulk of the arrivals at Stockholm came from Western Australia.

TABLE 3—*Ports of Arrival of Australian Apples in 1936 showing States of Consignment*  
(Thousand boxes)

| Port                  | Tasmania | Victoria | West Australia | South Australia | New South Wales | Queensland | Total |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|-------|
| <i>United Kingdom</i> |          |          |                |                 |                 |            |       |
| London                | 1,762    | 372      | 503            | 177             | 57              | 15         | 2,886 |
| Liverpool             | 409      | 79       | 57             | 59              | 7               | 3          | 614   |
| Hull                  | 262      | 53       | 11             | 54              | 2               | 1          | 383   |
| Glasgow               | 67       | 45       | 38             | 42              | 5               | —          | 197   |
| Manchester            | 25       | 2        | —              | —               | —               | —          | 27    |
| Southampton           | 22       | 11       | 21             | 1               | —               | —          | 55    |
| Avonmouth             | 12       | —        | —              | (a)             | —               | —          | 12    |
| Newcastle             | —        | —        | 1              | —               | —               | —          | 1     |
| Total                 | 2,559    | 562      | 631            | 333             | 71              | 19         | 4,175 |
| <i>Continent</i>      |          |          |                |                 |                 |            |       |
| Hamburg               | 97       | 20       | 110            | 53              | 3               | 2          | 285   |
| Rotterdam             | 40       | 11       | 3              | 9               | —               | —          | 63    |
| Hook of Holland       | —        | 11       | —              | 12              | —               | —          | 23    |
| Antwerp               | 42       | 6        | —              | 22              | —               | —          | 70    |
| Stockholm             | —        | —        | 74             | 13              | —               | —          | 87    |
| Total                 | 179      | 48       | 187            | 109             | 3               | 2          | 528   |

(a) Less than 500 boxes.

Arrivals of apples from Australia at the beginning of the season were only slightly heavier than in the early part of the previous season, but during May and June they were considerably heavier. Supplies declined sharply in July and were lighter than in the same month in 1935, but in August they were at the same level. Consignments from New Zealand were light in April but from May onwards they were comparatively heavy, and in June and July arrivals were more than twice as heavy as in the previous season. At the beginning and end of the season competitive supplies from Canada and the United States were lighter than in 1935, but during the main part of the season they were somewhat heavier.

Monthly arrivals of apples at United Kingdom ports from Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States in the 1935 and 1936 seasons are shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4—*Monthly Arrivals of Apples at United Kingdom Ports*  
(Thousand boxes)

| Month  | 1935 Season |             |                       |       | 1936 Season |             |                       |       |
|--------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------|
|        | Australia   | New Zealand | U.S.A. and Canada (a) | Total | Australia   | New Zealand | U.S.A. and Canada (a) | Total |
| March  | 32          | 8           | 1,205                 | 1,245 | 59          | 12          | 1,169                 | 1,240 |
| April  | 722         | 186         | 257                   | 1,165 | 719         | 111         | 390                   | 1,220 |
| May    | 1,467       | 315         | 18                    | 1,800 | 1,765       | 348         | 88                    | 2,201 |
| June   | 963         | 179         | —                     | 1,142 | 1,221       | 356         | 17                    | 1,593 |
| July   | 582         | 51          | 36                    | 669   | 378         | 121         | 28                    | 527   |
| August | 3           | —           | 192                   | 195   | 33          | 14          | 148                   | 195   |
| Total  | 3,769       | 739         | 1,708                 | 6,216 | 4,175       | 962         | 1,840                 | 6,976 |

(a) Including barrels and baskets in terms of boxes.

## Pears

Aggregate shipments of pears to Europe from Australia and New Zealand were also heavier than in the previous season, being equivalent to 704,000 boxes as compared with 663,000 boxes in 1935 and the record quantity of 750,000 boxes in 1933. Shipments from Victoria reached the record total of 406,000 boxes, 90,000 boxes more than in 1935, but those from Tasmania declined. Shipments from New Zealand were somewhat lighter than in 1935 and the two previous seasons. Consignments to the Continent were again very light, totalling only 5,000 boxes.

Table 5 shows shipments of pears to Europe from Australia and New Zealand in 1936, with comparative figures for previous seasons. All packages are included in terms of bushel boxes.

**TABLE 5—Shipments of Australian and New Zealand Pears to Europe**  
(Thousand boxes)

| Whence consigned                       | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| <i>To United Kingdom</i>               |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Tasmania                               | 91   | 94   | 86   | 142  | 69   | 157  | 111  |
| Victoria                               | 139  | 200  | 128  | 363  | 208  | 316  | 406  |
| Western Australia                      | 7    | 20   | 45   | 41   | 30   | 26   | 36   |
| South Australia                        | 11   | 3    | 8    | 10   | 25   | 26   | 21   |
| New South Wales                        | 6    | 4    | —    | 38   | 25   | 14   | 15   |
| Total Australia                        | 254  | 321  | 267  | 594  | 357  | 539  | 589  |
| New Zealand                            | 43   | 45   | 76   | 111  | 105  | 121  | 110  |
| Total                                  | 297  | 366  | 343  | 705  | 462  | 660  | 699  |
| <i>To Continent</i>                    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Tasmania                               | 7    | 12   | 2    | 14   | 7    | —    | —    |
| Victoria                               | —    | 12   | —    | 11   | —    | —    | —    |
| Western Australia                      | 8    | —    | 4    | 4    | 4    | 3    | 4    |
| South Australia                        | 6    | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    |
| Total Australia                        | 21   | 24   | 6    | 29   | 11   | 3    | 4    |
| New Zealand                            | 13   | 10   | 17   | 16   | 21   | —    | 1    |
| Total                                  | 34   | 34   | 23   | 45   | 32   | 3    | 5    |
| <i>To United Kingdom and Continent</i> |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Tasmania                               | 98   | 106  | 88   | 156  | 76   | 157  | 111  |
| Victoria                               | 139  | 212  | 128  | 374  | 208  | 316  | 406  |
| Western Australia                      | 15   | 20   | 49   | 45   | 34   | 29   | 40   |
| South Australia                        | 17   | 3    | 8    | 10   | 25   | 26   | 21   |
| New South Wales                        | 6    | 4    | —    | 38   | 25   | 14   | 15   |
| Total Australia                        | 275  | 345  | 273  | 623  | 368  | 542  | 593  |
| New Zealand                            | 56   | 55   | 93   | 127  | 126  | 121  | 111  |
| Total                                  | 331  | 400  | 366  | 750  | 494  | 663  | 704  |

All the pears landed in the United Kingdom from New Zealand, and the great bulk of those from Australia, were discharged at London. Glasgow for the first time received a significant quantity, equivalent to 6,000 boxes, while Liverpool and Hull, with 30,000 boxes and 6,000 boxes, respectively, again accounted for the remainder. As in the two previous seasons, the heaviest shipments of pears arrived in April and May, the supplies during these two months accounting for about two-thirds of the total quantity.

## Plums and Grapes

Exports of plums and grapes from Australia to Europe were slightly heavier than in the 1935 season, shipments of plums being equivalent to 9,900 boxes, as compared with 8,600 boxes, and those of grapes to 5,700 boxes, as against 5,500 boxes. All, except for two small consignments of grapes to Stockholm and Hamburg, came to the United Kingdom.

## THE PALESTINE CITRUS FRUIT SEASON, 1935-36

Exports of citrus fruit from Palestine in the 1935-36 season, according to statistics supplied by the Palestine Department of Agriculture, totalled 5,897,000 boxes. This shows a decline of 1,434,000 boxes, or nearly 20 per cent., in comparison with the record quantity exported in the previous season, but an increase of 371,000 boxes, about 7 per cent., compared with the exports in 1933-34. The smaller crop was due to hot drying winds (khamsin) in May, 1935, which caused a heavy drop of young fruit. There was a marked reduction, as compared with 1934-35, in the quantity of oranges shipped, exports amounting to only 4,997,000 boxes, as against the previous season's total of 6,508,000 boxes. Exports of grapefruit and lemons, on the other hand, were the heaviest ever recorded and at 850,000 boxes and 50,000 boxes, respectively, were more than twice as heavy as in 1933-34. As in past seasons, the United Kingdom was by far the most important market, but shipments to this country accounted for only 67 per cent. of the oranges exported, in comparison with 70 per cent. in 1934-35, while the United Kingdom's share of the grapefruit shipments fell from 85 per cent. to 74 per cent.

Table I shows shipments of citrus fruits from Palestine in the 1935-36 season with those of previous seasons for comparison.

TABLE I—*Shipments of Citrus Fruit from Palestine*  
(Thousand boxes)

| Destination                                    | 1930-31 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | 1935-36 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| <i>United Kingdom and<br/>Irish Free State</i> |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Oranges  | 1,685   | 2,490   | 3,060   | 3,180   | 4,586   | 3,359   |
| Grapefruit                                     | 35      | 69      | 195     | 317     | 677     | 626     |
| Lemons   | 6       | 3       | 8       | 8       | 8       | 25      |
| Total  | 1,726   | 2,562   | 3,263   | 3,505   | 5,271   | 4,010   |
| <i>Other Destinations</i>                      |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Oranges  | 736     | 1,131   | 1,165   | 1,917   | 1,922   | 1,638   |
| Grapefruit                                     | 5       | 37      | 67      | 91      | 115     | 224     |
| Lemons   | 2       | 5       | 12      | 13      | 23      | 25      |
| Total  | 743     | 1,173   | 1,244   | 2,021   | 2,060   | 1,887   |
| <i>All Destinations</i>                        |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Oranges  | 2,421   | 3,621   | 4,225   | 5,097   | 6,508   | 4,997   |
| Grapefruit                                     | 40      | 106     | 262     | 408     | 792     | 850     |
| Lemons   | 8       | 8       | 20      | 21      | 31      | 50      |
| Total  | 2,469   | 3,735   | 4,507   | 5,526   | 7,331   | 5,897   |

A detailed statement showing the quantities of oranges, grapefruit and lemons shipped from Palestine to different ports in the United Kingdom and to Continental and other countries in the 1934-35 and 1935-36 seasons is given in Table 2. In the season under review Liverpool and London were again the principal ports of consignment, aggregate shipments to these two ports accounting for more than half of the total supplies to this country. Glasgow was next in importance and the fourth place was again taken by Hull, Manchester being fifth. Shipments to Southampton accounted for only 43,000 boxes, a decline as compared with the previous season of 226,000 boxes, and there was a substantial reduction in the quantity sent to Newcastle, but the shipments to Cardiff and Bristol were comparatively heavy. There were no direct shipments to either Belfast or Dublin.

Shipments to the Continent, totalling about 1,800,000 boxes, were also lighter than in the previous season, but the extent of the decline was less than in the case of shipments to this country and the Continent's share of the total exports rose from 27 per cent. to 31 per cent. Exports to most European countries were heavier than in previous seasons, consignments to Poland, Sweden, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Finland, Latvia and Bulgaria all showing substantial increases, but shipments to Germany were exceptionally light and totalled less

than  $\frac{1}{4}$  million boxes, as compared with  $\frac{1}{2}$  million boxes in the previous season and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  million boxes in 1933-34. The exports of grapefruit to the Continent went mainly to France, the Netherlands and Belgium. Exports of citrus fruit to Canada again declined and accounted for less than 22,000 boxes, as against 36,000 boxes in 1934-35 and over 50,000 boxes in 1932-33.

TABLE 2—Shipments of Citrus Fruit from Palestine  
1934-35 and 1935-36 Seasons

| Destination                                | 1934-35 Season   |                |               |                  | 1935-36 Season   |                |               |                  |
|--|------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
|  | Oranges          | Grapefruit     | Lemons        | Total            | Oranges          | Grapefruit     | Lemons        | Total            |
|  | boxes            | boxes          | boxes         | boxes            | boxes            | boxes          | boxes         | boxes            |
| <i>United Kingdom and Irish Free State</i> |                  |                |               |                  |                  |                |               |                  |
| Liverpool                                  | 1,291,387        | 156,680        | 527           | 1,448,594        | 1,017,870        | 101,482        | 10,908        | 1,130,260        |
| London                                     | 1,070,855        | 254,880        | 1,802         | 1,327,537        | 721,439          | 252,325        | 8,230         | 981,994          |
| Glasgow                                    | 819,391          | 48,771         | 283           | 868,445          | 607,351          | 54,195         | 1,340         | 662,886          |
| Hull                                       | 375,098          | 30,010         | 417           | 405,525          | 328,600          | 41,345         | 972           | 370,917          |
| Manchester                                 | 318,732          | 30,816         | 84            | 349,632          | 317,902          | 18,156         | 823           | 336,881          |
| Cardiff                                    | 147,138          | 11,923         | —             | 159,061          | 138,169          | 8,959          | 225           | 147,353          |
| Bristol                                    | 84,184           | 6,212          | 134           | 90,530           | 73,163           | 4,319          | 23            | 77,505           |
| Wisbech                                    | —                | —              | —             | —                | 57,358           | 5,478          | —             | 62,836           |
| Newcastle                                  | 116,423          | 11,705         | —             | 128,128          | 37,470           | 6,076          | —             | 43,546           |
| Southampton                                | 214,920          | 54,243         | 95            | 269,258          | 36,724           | 6,309          | 119           | 43,152           |
| Belfast                                    | 37,112           | 1,648          | 7             | 38,767           | —                | —              | —             | —                |
| Dublin                                     | 78,979           | 6,815          | 17            | 85,811           | —                | —              | —             | —                |
| Via Port Said                              | 32,115           | 62,802         | 4,285         | 99,202           | 22,809           | 126,861        | 2,804         | 152,474          |
| <b>Total</b>                               | <b>4,586,334</b> | <b>676,505</b> | <b>7,651</b>  | <b>5,270,490</b> | <b>3,358,855</b> | <b>625,505</b> | <b>25,444</b> | <b>4,009,804</b> |
| <i>Continent</i>                           |                  |                |               |                  |                  |                |               |                  |
| Netherlands                                | 357,986          | 9,835          | 74            | 367,895          | 311,261          | 32,113         | 1,305         | 344,679          |
| Poland                                     | 153,137          | 9,949          | —             | 163,086          | 254,743          | 16,322         | 2,140         | 273,205          |
| Germany                                    | 493,249          | 16,192         | 53            | 509,494          | 207,483          | 15,161         | —             | 222,644          |
| Sweden                                     | 105,357          | 2,910          | 58            | 108,325          | 148,132          | 13,327         | 770           | 162,229          |
| Roumania                                   | 148,356          | 2,426          | 19,245        | 170,027          | 114,848          | 6,475          | 16,339        | 137,662          |
| France                                     | 140,715          | 27,777         | 2,094         | 170,586          | 77,001           | 36,366         | 803           | 114,170          |
| Norway                                     | 99,062           | 6,635          | 94            | 105,791          | 97,642           | 9,606          | 285           | 107,533          |
| Denmark                                    | 59,940           | 4,866          | 57            | 64,863           | 85,238           | 10,648         | 143           | 96,029           |
| Belgium                                    | 111,202          | 12,703         | 97            | 124,002          | 63,000           | 21,096         | 296           | 84,392           |
| Czechoslovakia                             | 57,710           | 4,176          | 183           | 62,069           | 71,245           | 6,220          | 407           | 77,872           |
| Switzerland                                | 35,331           | 9,042          | 6             | 44,379           | 36,340           | 15,586         | 195           | 52,121           |
| Finland                                    | 35,300           | 359            | —             | 35,659           | 41,676           | 2,109          | 243           | 44,028           |
| Latvia                                     | 853              | 50             | —             | 903              | 23,044           | 2,442          | 1,156         | 26,642           |
| Russia                                     | 22,448           | 5              | 502           | 22,955           | 25,227           | 32             | 29            | 25,288           |
| Bulgaria                                   | 6,562            | 60             | 19            | 6,641            | 19,900           | 297            | 19            | 20,216           |
| Yugoslavia                                 | 26,849           | 262            | 23            | 27,134           | 18,506           | 615            | —             | 19,121           |
| Austria                                    | 11,049           | 650            | —             | 11,699           | 14,135           | 1,666          | 50            | 15,851           |
| Hungary                                    | —                | —              | —             | —                | 3,801            | 5,610          | 2             | 9,413            |
| Other Countries                            | 3,025            | 59             | 21            | 3,105            | 3,257            | 712            | 10            | 3,979            |
| <b>Total</b>                               | <b>1,868,131</b> | <b>107,956</b> | <b>22,526</b> | <b>1,998,613</b> | <b>1,616,479</b> | <b>196,403</b> | <b>24,192</b> | <b>1,837,074</b> |
| <i>Other Destinations</i>                  |                  |                |               |                  |                  |                |               |                  |
| Canada                                     | 35,845           | 247            | —             | 36,092           | 3,442            | 18,403         | —             | 21,845           |
| India and Far East                         | 5,830            | 3,392          | 815           | 10,037           | 4,973            | 4,043          | 79            | 9,095            |
| Egypt                                      | 1,531            | 1,609          | —             | 3,140            | 3,566            | 3,408          | 79            | 7,053            |
| Aden                                       | 4,938            | 771            | 136           | 5,845            | 5,373            | 1,241          | 64            | 6,678            |
| Ceylon                                     | 2,523            | 780            | 37            | 3,340            | 1,929            | 924            | 30            | 2,883            |
| Arabia                                     | 977              | —              | —             | 977              | 1,589            | 14             | —             | 1,603            |
| Other Countries                            | 1,886            | 401            | 25            | 2,312            | 1,097            | 179            | —             | 1,276            |
| <b>Total</b>                               | <b>53,530</b>    | <b>7,200</b>   | <b>1,013</b>  | <b>61,743</b>    | <b>21,969</b>    | <b>28,212</b>  | <b>252</b>    | <b>50,433</b>    |
| <b>Total to all destinations.</b>          | <b>6,507,995</b> | <b>791,661</b> | <b>31,190</b> | <b>7,330,846</b> | <b>4,997,303</b> | <b>850,120</b> | <b>49,888</b> | <b>5,897,311</b> |

Shipments of citrus fruit from Palestine at the beginning of the 1935-36 season were heavy, the total quantity shipped to the end of December being about 50 per cent. greater than in the same period of the previous season, but there was a big reduction in January, as compared with January, 1935, and during March and April, the last two months of the season, the aggregate supplies were less than half those of the previous season. The main shipments were again made from Jaffa, exports from Haifa accounting for about 2½ million boxes.

The shipments of citrus fruit from Palestine month by month during the 1935-36 season and in the two previous seasons are shown below.

TABLE 3—*Monthly Shipments of Citrus Fruit from Palestine*  
(Thousand boxes)

| Month              | United Kingdom |         |         | Other Destinations |         |         | Total   |         |         |
|--------------------|----------------|---------|---------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                    | 1933-34        | 1934-35 | 1935-36 | 1933-34            | 1934-35 | 1935-36 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | 1935-36 |
| To end of November | 504            | 473     | 639     | 93                 | 78      | 180     | 597     | 551     | 819     |
| December           | 497            | 661     | 824     | 257                | 177     | 432     | 754     | 838     | 1,256   |
| January            | 568            | 1,402   | 981     | 465                | 453     | 416     | 1,033   | 1,855   | 1,397   |
| February           | 884            | 965     | 1,012   | 403                | 600     | 450     | 1,287   | 1,565   | 1,462   |
| March              | 900            | 1,337   | 503     | 695                | 648     | 399     | 1,595   | 1,985   | 902     |
| April              | 152            | 433     | 51      | 108                | 104     | 10      | 260     | 537     | 61      |
| Total              | 3,505          | 5,271   | 4,010   | 2,021              | 2,060   | 1,887   | 5,526   | 7,331   | 5,897   |

A comparison between Palestine and Spanish orange exports may be made by reference to the review of the 1935-36 Spanish orange season. As will be seen from the following table, in which Spanish half-cases have been converted, for comparative purposes, to boxes of 70lb., Palestine sends a much higher proportion of its total exports to the United Kingdom than does Spain. Total exports from Palestine during the three seasons 1933-34 to 1935-36 averaged about 5½ million boxes, of which 3½ million boxes were shipped to the United Kingdom; in the same period total exports and exports to this country from Spain, in terms of boxes, averaged 24½ million boxes and 6½ million boxes respectively.

TABLE 4—*Distribution of Palestine and Spanish Orange Exports*

| Season  | Palestine      |                    |               | Spain          |                    |               |
|---------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|
|         | United Kingdom | Other destinations | Total         | United Kingdom | Other destinations | Total         |
|         | Million boxes  | Million boxes      | Million boxes | Million boxes  | Million boxes      | Million boxes |
| 1930-31 | 1.7            | 0.7                | 2.4           | 9.3            | 17.6               | 26.9          |
| 1931-32 | 2.5            | 1.0                | 3.5           | 9.6            | 20.3               | 29.9          |
| 1932-33 | 3.1            | 1.1                | 4.2           | 9.4            | 19.2               | 28.6          |
| 1933-34 | 3.2            | 1.9                | 5.1           | 7.7            | 17.8               | 25.5          |
| 1934-35 | 4.6            | 1.9                | 6.5           | 6.0            | 17.4               | 23.4          |
| 1935-36 | 3.4            | 1.6                | 5.0           | 6.3            | 19.0               | 25.3          |
|         | Per cent.      | Per cent.          | Per cent.     | Per cent.      | Per cent.          | Per cent.     |
| 1930-31 | 70             | 30                 | 100           | 35             | 65                 | 100           |
| 1931-32 | 71             | 29                 | 100           | 32             | 68                 | 100           |
| 1932-33 | 74             | 26                 | 100           | 33             | 67                 | 100           |
| 1933-34 | 62             | 38                 | 100           | 30             | 70                 | 100           |
| 1934-35 | 70             | 30                 | 100           | 26             | 74                 | 100           |
| 1935-36 | 67             | 33                 | 100           | 25             | 75                 | 100           |

## THE SPANISH ORANGE SEASON, 1935-36

Shipments of oranges and mandarines from the Levante district of Spain in the 1935-36 season were considerably heavier than in either of the two previous seasons, amounting to 11½ million half-cases, as compared with about 10 million half-cases in each of the 1933-34 and 1934-35 seasons. In the five seasons 1929-30 to 1933-34, however, exports averaged 12½ million half-cases. Shipments to the United Kingdom began in the first week of November and continued until the last week of June. There was no severe frost damage, but towards the end of the season the condition of the oranges, especially of the white variety, was affected by the prolonged rains, which at times interrupted picking, and by the comparatively high winter temperatures. It was reported that at the end of the season a fairly large quantity of fruit remained unharvested.

Table I gives comparative figures of shipments of oranges and mandarines, in terms of half-cases, with the principal ports of destination.

TABLE I—*Shipments of Oranges from Burriana, Castellon, Valencia, Gandia, Denia, Alicante and Cartagena*  
(Thousand half-cases)

| Destination                                | 1930-31 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | 1935-36 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| <i>United Kingdom and Irish Free State</i> |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| London                                     | 2,222   | 2,422   | 2,416   | 1,921   | 1,575   | 1,594   |
| Liverpool                                  | 1,570   | 1,422   | 1,617   | 1,387   | 1,026   | 1,086   |
| Hull                                       | 378     | 367     | 372     | 340     | 296     | 283     |
| Bristol                                    | 304     | 309     | 369     | 254     | 191     | 192     |
| Glasgow                                    | 352     | 309     | 311     | 234     | 172     | 157     |
| Newcastle                                  | 234     | 255     | 236     | 195     | 145     | 155     |
| Cardiff                                    | 216     | 224     | 254     | 169     | 148     | 138     |
| Manchester                                 | 242     | 197     | 202     | 120     | 69      | 88      |
| Other Ports                                | 363     | 630     | 237     | 291     | 175     | 325     |
| Total                                      | 5,881   | 6,135   | 6,014   | 4,911   | 3,797   | 4,018   |
| <i>Continent</i>                           |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Hamburg and Bremen                         | 2,588   | 2,594   | 2,153   | 2,158   | 3,065   | 3,599   |
| Antwerp                                    | 779     | 1,068   | 1,077   | 907     | 804     | 1,127   |
| Rotterdam and Amsterdam                    | 1,573   | 1,659   | 1,626   | 885     | 716     | 1,175   |
| Other Ports                                | 791     | 1,199   | 1,009   | 1,068   | 1,724   | 1,579   |
| Total                                      | 5,731   | 6,520   | 5,865   | 5,018   | 6,309   | 7,480   |
| Total to Europe                            | 11,612  | 12,655  | 11,879  | 9,929   | 10,106  | 11,498  |

Shipments to the United Kingdom showed only a moderate increase and remained well below the average of recent years; they totalled about 4,000,000 half-cases, as against 3,800,000 half-cases in the 1934-35 season and an average of 6,270,000 half-cases in the five previous seasons. There was little change in the relative importance of shipments to the various ports, those to London and Liverpool again accounting for two-thirds of the total. Heavier shipments were made to "other ports", those to Dublin showing a greater increase than shipments to Southampton and Boston.

Exports to Continental ports, on the other hand, were the heaviest recorded since the 1929-30 season, totalling about 7,500,000 half-cases, as compared with 6,300,000 half-cases in the previous season and an average of 6,200,000 half-cases in the five seasons 1929-30 to 1933-34. Shipments to Hamburg amounted to about 3 million half-cases, or nearly twice the quantity sent to London, and the aggregate shipments to Hamburg and Bremen were heavier than in any season since 1929-30. Exports to Germany were particularly heavy in the latter half of January. Consignments to Antwerp also were exceptionally heavy. Shipments to Rotterdam and Amsterdam accounted for 16 per cent. of the total shipments

to Continental ports, and those to Denmark, Norway and Sweden for about 10 per cent. Gdynia received about 200,000 half-cases and the other important Continental ports were Brussels, Susak and Stettin. In the 1934-35 season exports by sea to France, though small as compared with overland exports to that country, became quite important; in the season under review, however, they totalled only about 30,000 half-cases. Exports to France, both by sea and overland, were very light until the end of the year, when the new trade agreement between the two countries came into force.

Exports by overland routes, which go principally to France, showed a further decline, being equivalent to only 4,640,000 half-cases, as compared with 4,800,000 half-cases in the 1934-35 season and an average of about 6,100,000 half-cases for the preceding five seasons.

TABLE 2—Exports of Oranges Overland from the Valencia District

| Season  | Tons    | Equivalent in half-cases |
|---------|---------|--------------------------|
| 1930-31 | 276,000 | 5,520,000                |
| 1931-32 | 322,000 | 6,440,000                |
| 1932-33 | 317,000 | 6,340,000                |
| 1933-34 | 314,000 | 6,280,000                |
| 1934-35 | 240,000 | 4,800,000                |
| 1935-36 | 232,000 | 4,640,000                |

Consignments to home markets totalled about 113,000 tons, the equivalent of some 2,265,000 half-cases, as compared with 2,120,000 half-cases in the previous season and 3,080,000 half-cases in the 1933-34 season.

The above figures give a total commercial crop in the Levante district of Spain of nearly 18½ million half-cases, of about 1 cwt. each, in comparison with 17 million half-cases in the previous season, and an average of about 21 million half-cases during the five seasons 1929-30 to 1933-34.

Table 3 shows the distribution of the commercial crop in Spain in 1935-36 and the two previous seasons. The figures exclude Seville oranges and fruit produced in minor areas in Spain.

TABLE 3—Distribution of Spanish Commercial Crop

| Distribution                 | 1933-34            |                    | 1934-35            |                    | 1935-36            |                    |
|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
|                              | Million half-cases | Per cent. of total | Million half-cases | Per cent. of total | Million half-cases | Per cent. of total |
| To United Kingdom            | 4.9                | 25.5               | 3.8                | 22.3               | 4.0                | 21.7               |
| To Continent by sea          | 5.0                | 26.0               | 6.3                | 37.1               | 7.5                | 40.8               |
| By rail across French border | 6.3                | 32.5               | 4.8                | 28.2               | 4.6                | 25.0               |
| Interior distribution        | 3.1                | 16.0               | 2.1                | 12.4               | 2.3                | 12.5               |
| Total                        | 19.3               | 100.0              | 17.0               | 100.0              | 18.4               | 100.0              |

### THE SUMMER ORANGE SEASON, 1936

The total quantity of oranges received in the 1936 season from those countries which export them to the United Kingdom mainly during the summer months was less than in 1935, but almost the same as in the 1934 "summer" season. The supplies from these sources, of which South Africa, Brazil and the United States are the most important, amounted to 4,842,000 boxes, as compared with 5,267,000 boxes in 1935 and 4,863,000 boxes in 1934. Arrivals of oranges from Spain during the first half of the 1936 "summer" season were, however, much heavier than in the corresponding period of 1935 and, taking these into account, the total imports of oranges from all sources during the seven months May to November were exactly the same as in the previous year.



Table 1 shows the arrivals of oranges from the principal sources of supply during the "summer" season of 1936, with comparative figures for previous seasons. The figures do not include tangerines and naartjes.

TABLE 1—Arrivals of "Summer" Oranges at United Kingdom Ports  
(Thousand boxes)

| Country of Origin          | 1932         | 1933         | 1934         | 1935         | 1936         |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Australia                  | (a)          | 76           | 180          | 79           | 59           |
| South Africa               | 1,673        | 1,811        | 1,981        | 1,942        | 2,143        |
| Southern Rhodesia          | 453          | 112          | 137          | 115          | 112          |
| Brazil                     | 1,487        | 1,698        | 1,820        | 1,621        | 1,912        |
| Portuguese East Africa     | 34           | 19           | 11           | 5            | 4            |
| United States (California) | 415          | 832          | 734          | 1,505        | 612          |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>3,762</b> | <b>4,548</b> | <b>4,863</b> | <b>5,267</b> | <b>4,842</b> |

(a) Less than 500 boxes.

*South Africa.*—Arrivals of South African oranges in the United Kingdom in 1936 reached the record total of 2,143,000 boxes, an increase of 201,000 boxes as compared with the previous season. Arrivals up to the third week of August were on about the same level as in the previous season, but after that date they were on a heavier scale. Half the total quantity shipped reached the United Kingdom before the end of August.

*Southern Rhodesia.*—Shipments of oranges from Southern Rhodesia to this country, including shipments through Beira and Cape Town, amounted to 112,000 boxes. This quantity is about the same as in the previous season, but 25,000 boxes less than in 1934. The season lasted from June to October.

*Australia.*—Shipments to the United Kingdom from Australia showed a further decline, amounting to only 59,000 boxes, as against 79,000 boxes in the previous season and 180,000 boxes in 1934. The first shipment was received at the end of July and the last in the latter half of November.

*Brazil.*—Arrivals of oranges from Brazil in the United Kingdom in 1936 reached the record total of 1,912,000 boxes, an increase of 92,000 boxes in comparison with the previous record figure for 1934, and of 291,000 boxes compared with 1935. Supplies from Sao Paulo (Santos and Sao Sebastiao) amounted to about 876,000 boxes, or 46 per cent. of the total, in comparison with 780,000 boxes (48 per cent.) in 1935, while those from Rio de Janeiro totalled 1,031,000 boxes, as against 840,000 boxes. Only 5,000 boxes were shipped to the United Kingdom from Rio Grande do Sul, as compared with 16,000 boxes in the previous season. Arrivals from the end of June to mid-August were little more than half as heavy as in the corresponding period of the previous season, but during the earlier and later parts of the season they were much heavier than in 1935. The first shipments arrived at the end of April.

Table 2 shows the total exports of oranges from Brazil in recent years, according to the official trade statistics.

TABLE 2—Exports of Oranges from Brazil  
(Thousand boxes)

| Year | From Santos    |                  | From Rio de Janeiro |                  | From Brazil    |                  |
|------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
|      | United Kingdom | All destinations | United Kingdom      | All destinations | United Kingdom | All destinations |
| 1932 | 550            | 650              | 900                 | 1,279            | 1,456          | 1,930            |
| 1933 | 945            | 1,135            | 740                 | 1,412            | 1,688          | 2,554            |
| 1934 | 880            | 1,010            | 928                 | 1,601            | 1,812          | 2,632            |
| 1935 | 780            | 914              | 778                 | 1,674            | 1,574          | 2,640            |
| 1936 | 855            | 1,055            | 1,011               | 2,114            | 1,871          | 3,217            |

### THE ALMERIA GRAPE SEASON, 1936

Shipments of grapes from the Almeria district of Spain in the 1936 season amounted to only 779,000 barrels, as compared with 1,629,000 barrels in 1935 and an average of 1,725,000 barrels in the five previous seasons. The crop was unusually light and the shipment of fruit was hampered by the civil war in Spain, which broke out just before the season should have started. It is necessary to go back as far as the 1926 season, when shipments totalled about 883,000 barrels, for any comparable failure of supplies. Shipments to the United Kingdom totalled 548,000 barrels, of which London, Liverpool and Glasgow took 468,000 barrels. Shipments to the Scandinavian countries were again relatively heavy, at 206,000 barrels, but there were no exports to Germany and only small quantities went to other destinations. Shipments to the United Kingdom accounted for 70 per cent. of the total, in comparison with about 58 per cent. in each of the two previous seasons.

Table 1 shows the total quantities of grapes shipped from Almeria in recent seasons. The figures include half-barrels and packages in terms of barrels.

TABLE 1—Shipments of Grapes from Almeria  
(Thousand barrels)

| Destination                                | 1930  | 1931  | 1932  | 1933  | 1934  | 1935  | 1936  |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>United Kingdom and Irish Free State</i> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| London                                     | 254   | 370   | 412   | 303   | 504   | 335   | 215   |
| Liverpool                                  | 223   | 272   | 293   | 198   | 284   | 219   | 154   |
| Glasgow                                    | 102   | 116   | 144   | 104   | 191   | 118   | 99    |
| Hull                                       | 64    | 80    | 88    | 62    | 93    | 73    | 24    |
| Southampton                                | 42    | 48    | 52    | 45    | 55    | 45    | 21    |
| Cardiff                                    | 26    | 50    | 52    | 27    | 45    | 38    | 7     |
| Newcastle                                  | 32    | 46    | 44    | 30    | 45    | 30    | 4     |
| Manchester                                 | 28    | 42    | 43    | 28    | 45    | 27    | 15    |
| Bristol                                    | 22    | 40    | 42    | 20    | 37    | 27    | 6     |
| Boston                                     | —     | 7     | 23    | 13    | 27    | 20    | —     |
| Belfast                                    | 2     | 6     | 3     | 5     | 4     | 5     | 2     |
| Dublin                                     | 2     | 5     | 4     | 6     | 4     | 2     | 1     |
| Total                                      | 797   | 1,082 | 1,200 | 841   | 1,334 | 939   | 548   |
| <i>Other Destinations</i>                  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Germany                                    | 327   | 385   | 418   | 295   | 537   | 313   | —     |
| Sweden                                     | 46    | 48    | 87    | 44    | 86    | 136   | } 206 |
| Norway                                     | 65    | 62    | 59    | 62    | 73    | 77    |       |
| Denmark                                    | 34    | 52    | 3     | 43    | 38    | 46    |       |
| Finland                                    | 13    | 8     | 15    | 8     | 21    | 25    |       |
| South America                              | 32    | 31    | 33    | 49    | 46    | 38    | 13    |
| United States                              | —     | —     | —     | —     | 165   | 4     | —     |
| Other Countries                            | 33    | 42    | 39    | 18    | 56    | 51    | 12    |
| Total                                      | 550   | 628   | 654   | 519   | 1,022 | 690   | 231   |
| Total all destinations                     | 1,347 | 1,710 | 1,854 | 1,360 | 2,356 | 1,629 | 779   |

Table 2 shows the arrivals of grapes from Almeria at United Kingdom ports in four-weekly periods during the past four seasons. It will be seen that the deficiency in supplies in 1936 was most marked during the first half of the season.

TABLE 2—Arrivals of Almeria Grapes at United Kingdom Ports

| Period            | 1933        | 1934        | 1935        | 1936        |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                   | 000 barrels | 000 barrels | 000 barrels | 000 barrels |
| Four weeks ended— |             |             |             |             |
| August 11         | 19          | 15          | 8           | —           |
| September 8       | 42          | 85          | 33          | 2           |
| October 6         | 221         | 253         | 131         | 38          |
| November 3        | 312         | 455         | 375         | 112         |
| December 1        | 182         | 346         | 285         | 288         |
| December 29       | 48          | 165         | 105         | 103         |

## IMPORTS OF RAW FRUIT INTO THE IRISH FREE STATE

Imports of raw fruit into the Irish Free State in 1936 were the lightest since 1930. Nevertheless, the total of 30,976 tons was only 1,466 tons below the average annual imports in the period 1930-35. Imports of apples, pears, bananas and grapefruit were heavier than in 1935, but imports of oranges, the heaviest item, declined from 14,689 tons to 12,539 tons and there were reductions in the imports of grapes, lemons and limes, plums and other fruit. The declared value of the imports was about £718,000, as compared with £696,000 in 1935.

TABLE 1—Imports of Raw Fruit into the Irish Free State

| Description         | 1930          | 1931          | 1932          | 1933          | 1934          | 1935          | 1936          |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                     | Tons          | Tons          | Tons          | Tons          | Tons          | Tons          | Tons          |
| Apples              | 9,615         | 10,176        | 11,082        | 8,588         | 6,531         | 6,194         | 6,659         |
| Bananas             | 3,517         | 3,967         | 3,842         | 3,774         | 4,329         | 5,221         | 5,904         |
| Grapes              | 760           | 939           | 924           | 1,030         | 1,218         | 697           | 519           |
| Grapefruit          | (a)           | (a)           | (a)           | (a)           | 868           | 1,203         | 1,346         |
| Lemons, limes, etc. | 1,436         | 1,399         | 1,546         | 1,678         | 1,559         | 1,476         | 1,335         |
| Oranges             | 11,337        | 11,594        | 11,703        | 17,138        | 16,345        | 14,689        | 12,539        |
| Pears               | 1,261         | 1,991         | 1,443         | 1,128         | 1,282         | 1,145         | 1,676         |
| Plums               | 812           | 576           | 482           | 518           | 557           | 411           | 398           |
| Strawberries        | 505           | 419           | 249           | 205           | 224           | 174           | (a)           |
| Other kinds         | 974           | 917           | 795           | 945           | 668           | 597           | 600           |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>30,217</b> | <b>31,978</b> | <b>32,066</b> | <b>35,004</b> | <b>33,581</b> | <b>31,807</b> | <b>30,976</b> |

(a) Included in "Other raw fruit."

The bulk of the imports of raw fruit into the Irish Free State consists of re-exports from Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The remainder consists largely of oranges, lemons, grapes and other fruit shipped direct from countries on the Continent of Europe.

Table 2 shows the total imports of the principal fruits in 1936 month by month.

TABLE 2—Monthly Imports of Fruit into the Irish Free State in 1936

| Month        | Apples       | Pears        | Grapes     | Oranges       | Grapefruit   | Lemons, limes, etc. | Bananas      |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
|              | Tons         | Tons         | Tons       | Tons          | Tons         | Tons                | Tons         |
| January      | 443          | 126          | 31         | 1,093         | 74           | 115                 | 349          |
| February     | 218          | 95           | 14         | 1,558         | 78           | 129                 | 356          |
| March        | 827          | 140          | 27         | 1,349         | 108          | 117                 | 326          |
| April        | 622          | 151          | 30         | 920           | 113          | 105                 | 373          |
| May          | 697          | 126          | 26         | 1,417         | 118          | 78                  | 314          |
| June         | 700          | 115          | 18         | 1,160         | 127          | 86                  | 764          |
| July         | 923          | 55           | 17         | 924           | 132          | 78                  | 857          |
| August       | 294          | 142          | 32         | 822           | 145          | 78                  | 480          |
| September    | 318          | 196          | 49         | 668           | 128          | 41                  | 767          |
| October      | 647          | 225          | 90         | 659           | 71           | 133                 | 493          |
| November     | 472          | 166          | 117        | 533           | 186          | 142                 | 385          |
| December     | 498          | 139          | 68         | 1,436         | 66           | 233                 | 440          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>6,659</b> | <b>1,676</b> | <b>519</b> | <b>12,539</b> | <b>1,346</b> | <b>1,335</b>        | <b>5,904</b> |

## IMPORTS OF RAW FRUIT INTO GERMANY

Germany is the largest importer of raw fruit after the United Kingdom, but the quantity imported in recent years has been little more than half that imported into this country. In the three years immediately preceding the War the German imports of the six principal fruits—apples, pears, grapes, oranges, lemons and bananas—were only 10 per cent. less than those into the United Kingdom, but imports into Germany since the War have not increased to anything like the same extent as those into the United Kingdom, and whereas in 1931-33 imports

of these fruits into Germany were 46 per cent. less than those into the United Kingdom, in 1934-36, on the average, they were 49 per cent. less. The changes of boundary which both countries have experienced since the War account for only a small part of the difference in the trend of imports.

Table 1 shows the average annual imports of the principal fruits into the United Kingdom and Germany in the past three years, in the preceding three years and in 1911-13. These fruits account for the bulk of the total imports. The figures for bananas imported into Germany include dried bananas.

TABLE 1—Average Imports of Raw Fruit into the United Kingdom and Germany.

| Description | United Kingdom |          |          | Germany  |          |          |
|-------------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|             | 1911-13        | 1931-33  | 1934-36  | 1911-13  | 1931-33  | 1934-36  |
|             | 000 tons       | 000 tons | 000 tons | 000 tons | 000 tons | 000 tons |
| Apples      | 174            | 384      | 313      | 309      | 193      | 120      |
| Bananas     | 107            | 249      | 248      | 36       | 105      | 95       |
| Grapes      | 32             | 44       | 45       | 36       | 56       | 60       |
| Lemons      | 37             | 78       | 64       | 37       | 73       | 69       |
| Oranges     | 277            | 521      | 504      | 137      | 258      | 253      |
| Pears       | 32             | 58       | 57       | 44       | 40       | 29       |
| Total       | 659            | 1,334    | 1,231    | 599      | 725      | 626      |

Imports of bananas, grapes and citrus fruit into both countries have expanded considerably since the War, but, whereas imports of apples and pears into the United Kingdom have been about twice as heavy in the past six years as in 1911-13, Germany's imports of these two fruits have declined by about half. Both countries produce a fair proportion of their apple requirements, but the variation in the trend of imports is not commensurate with changes in home production. Of the fruits not included in the table, imports of grapefruit into the United Kingdom have shown a marked development in recent years, and in the past three years have averaged about 55,000 tons a year, while those of pre-war years were practically negligible. Imports of this fruit into Germany are not separately distinguished, but they are light in comparison with those into this country. Annual imports of plums into the United Kingdom in the past three years have averaged 15,000 tons, as compared with only 2,500 tons imported into Germany, while imports of apricots have amounted to 4,100 tons in comparison with less than 2,600 tons. On the other hand, Germany's imports of peaches have averaged 21,000 tons, as compared with only 4,500 tons into this country, and imports of cherries about 4,000 tons, in comparison with only 400 tons into the United Kingdom.

TABLE 2—Imports of Raw Fruit into Germany

| Description | 1930    | 1931    | 1932    | 1933    | 1934    | 1935    | 1936    |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|             | Tons    | Tons    | Tons    | Tons    | Tons    | Tons    | Tons    |
| Apples      | 239,854 | 116,638 | 251,899 | 211,660 | 162,700 | 78,269  | 119,219 |
| Bananas     | 116,571 | 108,597 | 111,233 | 95,762  | 94,746  | 66,968  | 123,743 |
| Grapes      | 69,139  | 67,761  | 55,064  | 46,104  | 62,195  | 68,607  | 48,858  |
| Lemons      | 71,290  | 74,142  | 69,142  | 74,411  | 73,966  | 58,579  | 72,949  |
| Oranges     | 346,268 | 273,318 | 233,425 | 265,746 | 261,030 | 235,807 | 263,076 |
| Pears       | 34,822  | 44,413  | 27,086  | 47,900  | 41,885  | 18,107  | 26,272  |
| Total       | 877,943 | 684,869 | 747,849 | 741,583 | 696,522 | 526,337 | 654,117 |

Table 2 shows the imports of the principal fruits into Germany in each of the past seven years. Total imports of these fruits in 1936 showed a considerable recovery, but were still well below the average of recent years. Imports of bananas

were exceptionally heavy, while imports of oranges and lemons were heavier than in 1935 and at about the same level in the two previous years. Imports of apples and pears were heavier than in 1935, but much lighter than in most other recent years. Supplies of grapes showed a considerable decline, but were about the same as in 1933. Of the fruits not shown, imports of peaches declined from 23,000 tons in 1935 to 14,000 tons, but imports of plums, which amounted to 6,000 tons, were comparatively heavy. Imports of apricots increased from 1,000 tons to 3,000 tons, and those of cherries by 1,300 tons to about 4,000 tons.

British Empire countries continue to figure only to a very limited extent among the countries contributing to Germany's raw fruit supplies. Imports of bananas from the British West Indies last year accounted for less than 4 per cent. of the total imports, in comparison with 17 per cent. in the previous year and 54 per cent. in 1934. Supplies from the British Cameroons accounted for 32 per cent. as compared with 43 per cent. in 1935. Imports of apples came mainly from Italy, France and other European countries, but about 9,000 tons were received from the United States, which has been the principal source of supply in recent years, and 4,900 tons from Chile. Italy was again the principal source of supply for pears, the only other imports of any importance being from Czechoslovakia and Switzerland. Imports of grapes came chiefly from Italy, Bulgaria and Hungary, supplies from Spain being almost negligible. Spain and Italy together supplied almost the whole of the oranges. Imports of oranges from Palestine, amounting to about 6,600 tons, represented less than 3 per cent. of the total, as compared with nearly 7 per cent. in the previous year and 18 per cent. in 1934. Italy supplied practically the whole of the lemons. The importance of Germany's imports from Italy is further indicated by the figures recorded for other fruits. Italy provided almost the whole of the imports of peaches and cherries and about 14 per cent. of the plums and apricots. The other important sources of supply for plums and apricots were Yugoslavia, Hungary and Bulgaria.

It will be seen from Table 3, which shows the chief countries of consignment of the principal fruits imported into Germany in 1936, that imports from the British Empire were of minor importance, except for bananas from the British Cameroons and the British West Indies and for Palestine oranges. Supplies from other Empire countries included small quantities of oranges, apples and pears from South Africa and apples from Australia.

TABLE 3—Imports of Raw Fruit into Germany in 1936 showing the principal countries whence consigned

| Country whence consigned | Apples     | Pears     | Grapes    | Oranges   | Lemons | Bananas    |
|--------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|------------|
|                          | Tons       | Tons      | Tons      | Tons      | Tons   | Tons       |
| British Cameroons        | —          | —         | —         | —         | —      | 39,337     |
| Bulgaria                 | 4,276      | 168       | 15,718    | —         | —      | —          |
| Canary Islands           | —          | —         | —         | —         | —      | 37,494     |
| Colombia                 | —          | —         | —         | —         | —      | 29,703     |
| France                   | 28,664     | —         | —         | 17        | —      | —          |
| Hungary                  | 1,759      | 20        | 7,993     | —         | —      | —          |
| Italy                    | 32,680     | 17,047    | 17,940    | 34,029    | 71,184 | —          |
| Netherlands              | 5,576      | 603       | 2,629     | 133       | —      | —          |
| Spain                    | —          | —         | 231       | 219,021   | 1,613  | —          |
| Switzerland              | 4,165      | 3,145     | —         | —         | —      | —          |
| United States            | 8,984      | 361       | —         | 25        | —      | —          |
| Yugoslavia               | 8,347      | 190       | 1,436     | —         | —      | —          |
| Other Countries          | (a) 24,768 | (b) 4,738 | (c) 2,911 | (d) 9,851 | 152    | (e) 17,209 |
| Total                    | 119,219    | 26,272    | 48,858    | 263,076   | 72,949 | 123,743    |

(a) Roumania 6,259, Chile 4,849, Belgium 4,186.

(b) Czechoslovakia 4,037.

(c) Greece 2,019.

(d) Palestine 6,623.

(e) Honduras Republic 7,440, British West Indies 4,466.

Table 4 shows the total imports of the principal raw fruits into Germany in 1936 month by month.

TABLE 4—*Monthly Imports of Raw Fruit into Germany in 1936*

| Month     | Apples  | Pears  | Grapes | Oranges | Lemons | Bananas |
|-----------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
|           | Tons    | Tons   | Tons   | Tons    | Tons   | Tons    |
| January   | 6,322   | 98     | 266    | 39,083  | 6,053  | 3,822   |
| February  | 3,876   | 29     | 41     | 59,529  | 6,357  | 4,173   |
| March     | 3,748   | 497    | 5      | 66,703  | 8,263  | 7,737   |
| April     | 2,281   | 87     | 49     | 51,740  | 7,701  | 10,966  |
| May       | 3,849   | 87     | 145    | 25,584  | 8,326  | 13,056  |
| June      | 4,756   | 34     | 31     | 14,500  | 8,653  | 11,705  |
| July      | 694     | 1,878  | 29     | 613     | 7,352  | 12,806  |
| August    | 6,796   | 14,445 | 5,746  | 619     | 4,859  | 9,104   |
| September | 5,567   | 2,777  | 14,451 | 280     | 1,892  | 10,698  |
| October   | 11,762  | 3,911  | 18,066 | 607     | 3,392  | 12,076  |
| November  | 36,873  | 1,703  | 9,436  | 552     | 4,030  | 11,075  |
| December  | 32,695  | 1,026  | 593    | 3,266   | 6,071  | 16,525  |
| Total     | 119,219 | 26,272 | 48,858 | 263,076 | 72,949 | 123,743 |

### IMPORTS OF RAW FRUIT INTO FRANCE

Imports of the principal kinds of raw fruit into France in 1936 totalled 541,471 tons, an increase of nearly 44,000 tons over imports in the previous year, but a decline of about 13,000 tons compared with the average for the five years 1930-34. Imports of apples and pears, at 37,304 tons and 14,098 tons, respectively, were both heavier than in each of the three previous years and those of bananas were heavier than in 1934 and 1935, but imports of grapes were exceptionally light. Supplies of citrus fruit were, on the whole, somewhat greater than in 1935, but rather less than in 1934. Although imports of fruit into France have been reduced slightly since 1933, they are still very heavy as compared with those of the pre-War years. In the three years 1934-36 the total imports of the principal fruits averaged 536,000 tons a year, as against only about 152,000 tons in 1911-13; the average annual imports of citrus fruit have increased from about 112,000 tons to 315,000 tons, imports of bananas from 23,000 tons to 164,000 tons, and those of apples and pears from only 6,000 tons to 46,000 tons. Imports of apples, pears, grapes and bananas in 1934-36 were, on the average, all lighter than in the previous three years, 1931-33, but there was a further increase in the imports of citrus fruit.

The following table shows imports of the principal fruits into France in each of the past seven years, the quantities given being gross weights.

TABLE 1—*Imports of Raw Fruit into France*

| Description | 1930    | 1931    | 1932    | 1933    | 1934    | 1935    | 1936    |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|             | Tons    | Tons    | Tons    | Tons    | Tons    | Tons    | tons    |
| Apples      | 40,763  | 71,219  | 60,607  | 33,745  | 33,032  | 36,542  | 37,304  |
| Bananas     | 181,037 | 210,786 | 221,032 | 197,226 | 167,920 | 151,931 | 171,767 |
| Grapes      | 16,425  | 17,807  | 20,422  | 16,331  | 11,947  | 13,068  | 8,737   |
| Lemons      | 20,186  | 22,633  | 24,123  | 29,614  | 30,051  | 29,402  | 28,087  |
| Mandarines  | 41,494  | 42,327  | 38,616  | 54,157  | 51,884  | 40,082  | 54,690  |
| Oranges     | 162,278 | 166,062 | 198,055 | 256,050 | 264,336 | 218,791 | 226,788 |
| Pears       | 9,120   | 21,565  | 17,347  | 12,905  | 10,042  | 7,826   | 14,098  |
| Total       | 471,303 | 552,399 | 580,202 | 600,028 | 569,212 | 497,642 | 541,471 |

Practically the whole of the imports of raw fruit into France come from countries outside the British Empire. Imports of apples in 1936 came mainly from the United States, with small quantities from Switzerland, Canada and Belgium. The United States also provided most of the pears, while other supplies

came from Argentina, Belgium, Spain and South Africa. The grapes were imported chiefly from Algeria. Bananas were received mostly from the Canary Islands, French West African territory and the French West Indies. Spain was the chief source of supply of oranges, followed by Algeria and the United States. Algeria supplied well over half the imports of mandarines and Spain the bulk of the remainder. Imports of lemons were mostly from Italy, Spain and Syria.

TABLE 2—Imports of Raw Fruit into France in 1936

| Country whence consigned | Apples    | Pears     | Grapes | Oranges   | Mandarines | Lemons | Bananas    |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------|------------|--------|------------|
|                          | Tons      | Tons      | Tons   | Tons      | Tons       | Tons   | Tons       |
| Algeria                  | —         | —         | 6,283  | 25,274    | 32,666     | 705    | —          |
| Argentina                | —         | 1,449     | —      | —         | —          | —      | —          |
| Belgium                  | 1,104     | 746       | (a)    | —         | —          | —      | —          |
| Brazil                   | —         | —         | —      | 5,706     | (a)        | (a)    | —          |
| Canary Islands           | —         | —         | —      | —         | —          | —      | 50,508     |
| French West Africa       | —         | —         | —      | —         | —          | —      | 49,511     |
| Guadeloupe               | —         | —         | —      | —         | —          | —      | 34,203     |
| Italy                    | 164       | (a)       | (a)    | 292       | (a)        | 15,937 | —          |
| Martinique               | —         | —         | —      | —         | —          | —      | 24,255     |
| Spain                    | —         | 714       | 948    | 173,904   | 20,774     | 8,853  | —          |
| Switzerland              | 2,597     | (a)       | —      | —         | —          | —      | —          |
| Syria                    | —         | —         | —      | 2,477     | (a)        | 1,322  | —          |
| Tunis                    | —         | —         | (a)    | 2,109     | (a)        | 517    | —          |
| United States            | 28,580    | 9,659     | (a)    | 12,579    | (a)        | (a)    | —          |
| Other Countries          | (b) 4,859 | (c) 1,530 | 1,506  | (d) 4,447 | 1,250      | 753    | (e) 13,290 |
| Totals                   | 37,304    | 14,098    | 8,737  | 226,788   | 54,690     | 28,087 | 171,767    |

(a) If any, included in "Other Countries."  
(c) South Africa 664.

(d) Palestine 2,250.

(b) Canada 1,338.  
(e) French Cameroons 11,389.

### IMPORTS OF RAW FRUIT INTO SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES

The Scandinavian countries, though of much less importance, rank next to the United Kingdom, Germany and France among the European countries as importers of raw fruit. Imports of the principal fruits—apples, pears, grapes, citrus and bananas—into Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland, of which Sweden is the most important, amounted to about 137,000 tons in 1936, as compared with 126,000 tons in 1935 and an average of 140,000 tons in the five previous years.

#### (i) Sweden

Imports of raw fruit into Sweden in 1936 were well above the average, the total for the six principal fruits being about 75,500 tons, in comparison with 66,500 tons in 1935 and an average of 64,300 tons in the five previous years. Imports of oranges, which have shown an almost uninterrupted expansion since 1927, practically equalled the previous year's record total of 34,450 tons, but imports of lemons were comparatively light. Imports of apples and bananas were the heaviest since 1932 and those of pears the heaviest since 1931. Imports of grapes again showed a sharp increase, amounting to 7,994 tons, as compared with 4,739 tons in 1935 and an average for the previous five years of only 1,900 tons.

TABLE 1—Imports of Raw Fruit into Sweden

| Description | 1930   | 1931   | 1932   | 1933   | 1934   | 1935   | 1936   |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|             | Tons   | Tons   | Tons   | Tons   | Tons   | Tons   | Tons   |
| Apples      | 14,636 | 17,761 | 17,116 | 9,616  | 11,821 | 12,664 | 13,650 |
| Bananas     | 13,890 | 12,673 | 10,048 | 7,305  | 7,197  | 8,124  | 9,948  |
| Grapes      | 1,817  | 2,130  | 1,928  | 1,644  | 2,182  | 4,739  | 7,994  |
| Lemons      | 2,149  | 2,332  | 2,025  | 2,259  | 2,213  | 2,314  | 1,903  |
| Oranges     | 26,016 | 27,772 | 26,166 | 32,977 | 34,273 | 34,450 | 34,441 |
| Pears       | 5,024  | 12,249 | 5,109  | 4,010  | 5,368  | 4,189  | 7,589  |
| Total       | 63,532 | 74,917 | 62,392 | 57,811 | 63,054 | 66,480 | 75,525 |

The United States continues to supply the largest proportion of the imported apple supplies. The total of 12,664 tons imported in 1935, the latest year for which details are available, included 7,872 tons from the United States, 2,699 tons from Australia, 434 tons from South Africa, 203 tons from New Zealand and 706 tons re-exported from the United Kingdom. Pears came mainly from the United States (1,938 tons) and South Africa (812 tons), while 603 tons were consigned from the United Kingdom. In addition, about 324 tons were received from Italy, and 243 tons from Australia and New Zealand. Imports of bananas consisted principally of fruit re-exported from the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. Spain accounted for 50 per cent. of the imports of oranges, the balance coming mainly from Italy (6,244 tons), the United States (3,887 tons), Palestine (3,045 tons), Brazil (1,674 tons) and South Africa (1,077 tons). Italy supplied by far the largest proportion of the lemons, and Spain, the Netherlands and Bulgaria the bulk of the grapes.

### (ii) Norway

Imports of raw fruit into Norway have been fairly steady in recent years, averaging about 31,800 tons annually during the past seven years. Imports of apples have tended to decline, but those of citrus fruit have shown a slight upward trend. Imports of bananas have shown some recovery from the low level reached in 1933.

The following table shows imports of the principal fruits in each of the past seven years. In the trade returns the different kinds of citrus fruit are not shown separately.

TABLE 2—Imports of Raw Fruit into Norway

| Description   | 1930    | 1931   | 1932   | 1933   | 1934   | 1935   | 1936   |
|---------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|               | Tons    | Tons   | Tons   | Tons   | Tons   | Tons   | Tons   |
| Apples        | } 3,634 | 4,501  | 3,146  | 2,022  | 2,226  | 2,381  | 2,031  |
| Pears         |         |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| Bananas       | 8,293   | 8,576  | 7,712  | 5,554  | 6,444  | 6,476  | 6,572  |
| Citrus fruits | 19,120  | 17,510 | 19,422 | 20,907 | 21,759 | 20,442 | 21,161 |
| Grapes        | 1,677   | 1,553  | 1,835  | 1,434  | 1,839  | 1,662  | 1,454  |
| Total         | 32,724  | 32,140 | 32,341 | 30,147 | 32,500 | 31,216 | 31,426 |

The United States supplies the largest proportion of the imports of apples and pears, and in 1936 accounted for 1,392 tons out of a total of 2,239 tons. Australia, with 731 tons, and South Africa, with 40 tons, accounted for the bulk of the remainder. Imports of bananas came chiefly from Central America, Jamaica, British Honduras and Colombia, and imports of grapes almost entirely from Spain. More than half the imports of citrus fruit came from Spain, which accounted for 12,103 tons out of a total of 21,161 tons. The bulk of the remaining supplies of citrus fruit was received from the United States (2,611 tons), Palestine (3,731 tons), Italy (943 tons), South Africa (517 tons) and Cyprus.

### (iii) Denmark

Imports of raw fruit into Denmark which showed an increasing tendency over a number of years, culminating in the record total of 49,305 tons in 1931, have since declined continuously and in 1936 amounted to only 14,953 tons. The decline has been most marked in the case of apples and pears and least in the case of citrus fruit. Imports of citrus fruit and bananas accounted for over 90 per cent. of the total imports of the principal fruits in 1936.

The United States supplies the largest proportion of the imports of apples, accounting for more than half the total imports in 1934 and 1935. Imports of pears in 1935, the last year for which details are available, also came mainly from the United States. The bananas consisted largely of fruit re-exported from the United Kingdom. Grapes came almost entirely from Spain. Imports of oranges also



were mainly from Spain, but a fair quantity was received from Palestine, which supplied the bulk of the grapefruit. Lemons were mostly from Italy, with minor supplies coming from Spain.

TABLE 3—Imports of Raw Fruit into Denmark

| Description            | 1930   | 1931   | 1932   | 1933   | 1934       | 1935      | 1936   |
|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------|-----------|--------|
|                        | Tons   | Tons   | Tons   | Tons   | Tons       | Tons      | Tons   |
| Apples                 | 14,773 | 19,941 | 9,860  | 7,711  | 4,815      | 1,309     | 560    |
| Bananas                | 8,960  | 10,073 | 6,850  | 5,237  | 3,539      | 2,882     | 3,093  |
| Grapes                 | 1,121  | 1,323  | 876    | 901    | 960        | 852       | 471    |
| Lemons                 | 1,805  | 2,258  | 2,378  | 2,656  | 2,527      | 2,194     | 1,535  |
| Oranges and grapefruit | 10,742 | 10,381 | 10,365 | 10,300 | (a) 11,024 | (b) 9,145 | 9,123  |
| Pears                  | 2,270  | 5,329  | 1,177  | 841    | 659        | 114       | 171    |
| Total                  | 39,671 | 49,305 | 31,506 | 27,646 | 23,524     | 16,496    | 14,953 |

(a) Grapefruit 219.

(b) Grapefruit 138.

#### (iv) Finland

Imports of raw fruit into Finland in 1936 showed a further substantial increase. Imports of oranges, amounting to 7,453 tons, and those of bananas, which totalled 2,350 tons, were considerably heavier than in any of the six previous years, while imports of apples, at 3,263 tons, were the heaviest since 1930.

TABLE 4—Imports of Raw Fruit into Finland

| Description | 1930   | 1931   | 1932  | 1933  | 1934   | 1935   | 1936       |
|-------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|------------|
|             | Tons   | Tons   | Tons  | Tons  | Tons   | Tons   | Tons       |
| Apples      | 3,550  | 3,030  | 1,835 | 1,270 | 2,360  | 1,986  | 3,263      |
| Bananas     | 1,673  | 1,420  | 1,206 | 1,115 | 1,245  | 1,734  | 2,350      |
| Grapes      | 768    | 597    | 539   | 529   | 732    | 790    | 669        |
| Lemons      | 320    | 347    | 333   | 368   | 408    | 478    | (a)        |
| Oranges     | 4,459  | 3,873  | 3,188 | 4,193 | 5,279  | 5,409  | 7,453      |
| Pears       | 660    | 1,220  | 530   | 650   | 990    | 913    | (a)        |
| Total       | 11,430 | 10,487 | 7,631 | 8,125 | 11,014 | 11,310 | (b) 13,735 |

(a) Not yet available.

(b) Excluding lemons and pears.

The United States supplies the largest proportion of the apples, accounting in 1935, the latest year for which details are available, for 1,151 tons, or more than half the total imports. Australia supplied 434 tons and New Zealand 61 tons, while the bulk of the remainder came from the Soviet Union and Estonia. The United States has also become the chief source for pears, accounting in 1935 for 424 tons. The next most important sources of supply were Czechoslovakia and Italy. South Africa and Australia supplied 79 tons and 43 tons, respectively. Spain supplied the largest proportion of the oranges, about 2,788 tons. Palestine, with 1,099 tons displaced Italy as the second most important source of supply of oranges, while the United States provided 783 tons. Jamaica supplied 1,277 tons of bananas and the British Cameroons 377 tons. The grapes come very largely from Spain and the lemons from Italy.

### IMPORTS OF RAW FRUIT INTO THE UNITED STATES

Although, as would be expected, imports of raw fruit into the United States are smaller than exports, the import trade is nevertheless of considerable importance on account of the large quantity of bananas handled each year. The total value of the fresh fruit imported into the United States last year showed a further increase, amounting to approximately 32 million dollars, of which banana imports accounted for nearly 29 million dollars, as against a total of about 30 million dollars in 1935. The exports of fresh fruit were valued at about 39 million dollars, which is about 4½ million dollars less than in 1935, but 6¼ million dollars more than in the previous year.

Imports of bananas showed a continuous increase up to 1929, when they reached a total of over 65 million bunches, but there was a substantial decline in each of the four following years. Since 1933, however, imports have increased steadily and in 1936 they amounted to over 58 million bunches. Imports of grapes, amounting to about 4,100 tons, were much lighter than in 1934, but substantially heavier than in most other recent years. The bulk of the supplies came from Argentina, though fairly large quantities were received from Chile. There were no imports of grapes from Spain. Imports of lemons exceeded 2,000 tons and were heavier than in either of the two previous years, but they were very light as compared with those of earlier years; in 1930 imports totalled nearly 35,000 tons. Most of the supplies come from Italy. Imports of limes also showed a big increase, the total of nearly 4,900 tons being more than double the average figure for the five preceding years. Mexico and the British West Indies again provided the greater part of the supplies. Imports of grapefruit amounted to 3,800 tons, as compared with 1,700 tons in 1935 and an average of 3,400 tons in 1930-34. Cuba is the chief source of supply. Imports of apples, which come mainly from Canada, were again small.

TABLE 1—Imports of Raw Fruit into the United States

| Description | 1930             | 1931             | 1932             | 1933             | 1934             | 1935             | 1936             |
|-------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|             | Tons             | Tons             | Tons             | Tons             | Tons             | Tons             | Tons             |
| Apples      | 3,496            | 804              | 1,211            | 164              | 346              | 503              | 427              |
| Grapes      | 2,391            | 2,496            | 2,666            | 2,797            | 7,165            | 2,931            | 4,069            |
| Grapefruit  | 5,376            | 3,999            | 3,170            | 1,012            | 3,413            | 1,747            | 3,769            |
| Lemons      | 34,887           | 8,955            | 3,444            | 3,810            | 855              | 73               | 2,061            |
| Limes       | 2,460            | 2,553            | 1,869            | 1,464            | 2,603            | 3,324            | 4,878            |
|             | Thousand bunches | Thousand bunches | Thousand bunches | Thousand bunches | Thousand bunches | Thousand bunches | Thousand bunches |
| Bananas     | 62,731           | 55,854           | 49,457           | 39,613           | 47,679           | 55,019           | 58,302           |

Up to and including 1934 the Republic of Honduras was the chief source of supply of the bananas imported into the United States, but the supplies from that country have declined considerably and in the past two years Mexico has been the principal country of consignment. Imports from Mexico increased from 12,347,000 bunches, in 1935, to 15,555,000 bunches, while those from Honduras, at 11,015,000 bunches, showed a further decline. Imports from Panama, the third most important source of supply, were at the same level as in 1935. Supplies from Guatemala, Cuba, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Haiti and British Honduras were heavier than in the previous year, but imports from Nicaragua and Colombia showed a substantial decline. Supplies from Jamaica, which as recently as 1930 totalled nearly 12 million bunches, are now of minor importance.

TABLE 2—Imports of Bananas into the United States  
(Thousand bunches)

| Country whence consigned | 1930   | 1931   | 1932   | 1933   | 1934   | 1935   | 1936   |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| British Honduras         | 166    | 170    | 159    | 225    | 245    | 428    | 757    |
| Colombia                 | 1,233  | 890    | 2,666  | 2,175  | 2,508  | 4,000  | 3,628  |
| Costa Rica               | 3,228  | 3,342  | 4,040  | 3,490  | 2,670  | 2,903  | 3,374  |
| Cuba                     | 4,031  | 3,062  | 3,651  | 2,396  | 5,225  | 5,768  | 6,151  |
| Ecuador                  | —      | 13     | 31     | 114    | 931    | 1,231  | 1,327  |
| Guatemala                | 5,079  | 4,091  | 3,286  | 3,117  | 3,603  | 5,484  | 6,713  |
| Haiti Republic           | 4      | —      | 38     | 28     | 444    | 401    | 714    |
| Honduras Republic        | 22,050 | 21,228 | 18,308 | 12,874 | 14,575 | 11,245 | 11,015 |
| Jamaica                  | 11,929 | 10,315 | 4,777  | 275    | 734    | 1,277  | 38     |
| Mexico                   | 6,505  | 5,164  | 4,549  | 6,591  | 8,586  | 12,347 | 15,555 |
| Nicaragua                | 3,672  | 2,621  | 3,397  | 3,432  | 2,370  | 2,954  | 2,089  |
| Panama                   | 4,761  | 4,915  | 4,546  | 4,884  | 5,717  | 6,891  | 6,890  |
| Other Countries          | 73     | 43     | 9      | 12     | 71     | 90     | 51     |
| Total                    | 62,731 | 55,854 | 49,457 | 39,613 | 47,679 | 55,019 | 58,302 |

Table 3, which compares the imports of bananas into the United States with those into the United Kingdom, shows that the development of the banana trade in the United Kingdom during the past quarter of a century has been relatively much more rapid. Imports into the United States in 1929-33 were on the average 25 per cent. heavier than the average annual imports in the five years before the War, whereas those into the United Kingdom were well over twice as heavy. Imports into the United Kingdom in 1936 showed a further rise of 30 per cent. as compared with the average annual imports in 1929-33; those into the United States increased by only 7 per cent.

TABLE 3—*Imports of Bananas into the United States and into the United Kingdom*

| Period                    | United States  | United Kingdom |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>Five year Average—</i> | <b>Bunches</b> | <b>Bunches</b> |
| 1909-13                   | 43,690,000     | 6,713,000      |
| 1919-23                   | 41,746,000     | 9,069,000      |
| 1924-28                   | 56,887,000     | 12,509,000     |
| 1929-33                   | 54,558,000     | 15,821,000     |
| <i>Year—</i>              |                |                |
| 1934                      | 47,679,000     | 17,053,000     |
| 1935                      | 55,019,000     | 20,064,000     |
| 1936                      | 58,302,000     | 20,673,000     |

The foregoing figures of imports into the United States do not include shipments of raw fruit to the mainland from the "non-contiguous" territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii, which form part of the United States for customs purposes. Substantial quantities of pineapples and grapefruit and smaller quantities of other citrus fruits are sent to the mainland from Porto Rico. Shipments of pineapples last year amounted to 16,100 tons, as compared with 12,850 tons in 1935 and an average of 16,350 tons in the five previous years, while shipments of grapefruit totalled 7,750 tons, in comparison with 10,850 tons and 17,250 tons respectively. Bananas and pineapples are shipped to the mainland from Hawaii. Exports of bananas have tended to decline in the past ten years, but last year's shipments of 99,000 bunches were the same as those in 1935. Shipments of pineapples, which as recently as 1930 amounted to only about 260 tons, have increased and in 1936 reached the high figure of 2,300 tons.

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