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Quarterly

THE Fruit SITUATION

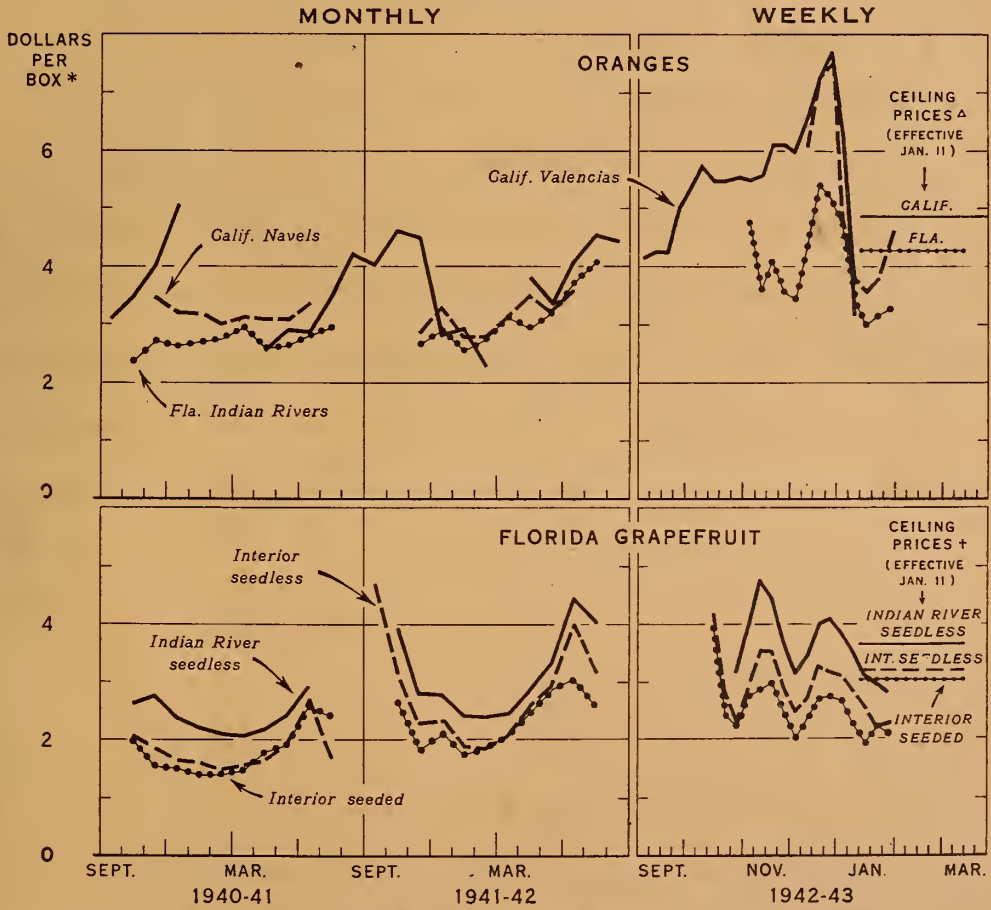
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
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ORANGES AND GRAPEFRUIT: WEIGHTED AUCTION PRICES AT NEW YORK, 1940-41-1942-43, AND CEILING PRICES



* CALIFORNIA ORANGES, 70 POUNDS NET PER BOX; FLORIDA ORANGES, 90 POUNDS; FLORIDA GRAPEFRUIT, 80 POUNDS.
 Δ MAXIMUM AUCTION PRICE ON NEW YORK MARKET FOR ORANGES, WRAPPED AND PACKED IN STANDARD WOODEN BOXES, ASSUMING ESTIMATED CHARGE FOR FREIGHT AND REFRIGERATION OF \$1.35 PER BOX FOR CALIFORNIA ORANGES AND 70 CENTS PER BOX FOR FLORIDA ORANGES AND ASSUMING AUCTION CHARGES OF 9 CENTS PER BOX FOR BOTH CALIFORNIA AND FLORIDA ORANGES.
 † MAXIMUM AUCTION PRICE ON NEW YORK MARKET FOR GRAPEFRUIT PACKED IN STANDARD WOODEN BOXES, ASSUMING ESTIMATED CHARGE OF 65 CENTS PER BOX FOR FREIGHT AND REFRIGERATION AND 8 CENTS PER BOX FOR AUCTION CHARGES.

Maximum prices for fresh citrus fruits were established at the packer level on January 11, 1943: These ceilings vary as to area of production, season of year, and type of packing. Fixed mark-up over the packers' dollar-and-cents ceilings will control prices at successive levels of distribution.

Since the ceiling price does not vary by grades, the average price for all grades, as shown above, may be expected to remain somewhat below the ceiling price.

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Summary

Cold-storage holdings of apples on January 1 were about one-fifth larger than a year ago. This, plus the fact that the 1942 crop was about 4 percent larger than the crop of the previous year, indicates that the rate of movement out of storage this season has been about the same as last year. Prices received by apple growers have increased steadily in recent months and they are likely to continue at relatively high levels.

Effective January 11, maximum prices were placed on all fresh citrus fruits. Dollar-and-cents ceilings were established at the packer level, with prices at successive levels of distribution controlled by fixed mark-ups over the packer level. Retail price ceilings, however, remain at the September 28-October 2, 1942 level. Orange prices on the New York and Chicago markets dropped rapidly from the last week in December through the middle of January and then started back upward. It now seems apparent that prices will recover from the relatively low levels of mid-January and return to the maximum levels permitted by the ceilings.

Grapefruit production is expected to reach 47 million boxes this season, about 16 percent above the previous season. California and Arizona production is down, but the crop in Florida and Texas is much larger. New York auction prices of Florida grapefruit declined steadily during January. Weekly auction prices of Texas grapefruit on the New York market, however, have been steady to somewhat higher. Grapefruit growers on the average were getting parity prices for grapefruit during the first half of January.

Civilian supplies out of the 1942 canned fruit and juice pack will be much smaller than they were from the pack of the previous year. The demand for these limited supplies at existing ceiling prices is expected to exceed greatly the supply available. The Office of Price Administration has set March 1 as the date that rationing of commercially canned fruits and juices, and dried and frozen fruits, will begin. Civilian supplies from the 1943 canned fruit pack, under present reservation orders, may be only about 50 percent of a somewhat reduced pack.

-- January 30, 1943.

APPLES

Commercial Crop 4 Percent Larger Than in 1941

The December estimate of the 1942 commercial apple crop was 127.7 million bushels, which is 4 percent larger than the 1941 commercial production. Most of this increase occurred in the North and South Atlantic States. The 1942 crop in the Western States was down 1.4 million bushels (3 percent) and was 5.4 million smaller than the 1934-39 average. In the Central States the commercial apple crop declined to 24.3 million bushels, a decrease of about 700,000 bushels from the 1941 crop.

January Cold-Storage Holdings Larger by 18 Percent

Holdings on January 1 were reported to be 30.6 million bushels, as compared with 25.8 million on the same date a year ago. This increase in storage stocks is about equal to the increase in the size of the commercial apple crop. With increases in commercial apple production in the Eastern States, cold-storage holdings in that area have increased substantially. The out-of-storage movement during December was somewhat smaller than for the same month a year ago.

Prices Steady at High Levels

The weighted average auction price for specified varieties of apples, extra fancy grade, continues fairly steady on the New York and Chicago auction markets at 40 to 60 percent above January 1942. Apple prices on the New York market declined slightly from the December average, while prices on the Chicago market increased during the first 3 weeks in January. During the last quarter of 1942 average prices received by growers increased from \$1.14 per bushel in October to \$1.60 in January 1943. The mid-January

farm price was 105 percent of the parity price. In view of the greatly expanded demand for fresh fruits generally, it is quite likely that prices will continue at relatively high levels, despite the larger cold-storage holdings on January 1.

CITRUS FRUITS

Maximum Prices for Citrus Fruits

The Office of Price Administration announced maximum prices for fresh citrus fruits on December 31, 1942, to become effective January 11, 1943. Grapefruit, lemons, oranges, tangerines, and Temple oranges grown in the four principal producing States were affected by the order.

Maximum prices were established at the packer level in dollars and cents, with ceilings at successive levels of distribution controlled by fixed mark-ups over the packers' dollar-and-cents ceilings. Retail ceilings however, remain at the September 28-October 2, 1942 level. These maximum prices at the packer level vary as to area of production, season of year, and type of packing. Different maximum prices were established for seeded and seedless varieties of grapefruit. There are no adjustments in the ceiling for variations in grade. The maximum price represents the top price for the top quality. Thus, any average price for all grades may be expected to be somewhat lower than the ceiling. Because of this, it is difficult to determine to what extent citrus fruit is selling at or below ceiling prices. Furthermore, an estimate of the average of individual ceiling prices at terminal auction markets is difficult to determine because of variations in freight, refrigeration, and auction charges. These factors must be considered when analyzing the charts shown on the cover page of this report.

ORANGES

Crop From 1942 Bloom Expected to be About Same as 1941

Present indications point to an orange crop from the 1942 bloom of 84.6 million boxes, only slightly more than from the 1941 bloom. The California crop is estimated at 45.2 million boxes, 12 percent smaller than in 1941. However, this decrease is offset by an expected increase of about 21 percent in the Florida orange crop. The California Navel orange crop, which is now being marketed, is expected to be about 22 percent smaller than that of last season, but larger production in Florida will tend to supplement the short supply of California Navels. A record crop of 3.5 million (or more) boxes of tangerines is being shipped from Florida, fully 50 percent more than the 1930-39 average crop.

Total shipments of oranges during December were slightly smaller than those of the same month in 1941, and shipments so far in January have been considerably less than for the same period a year earlier. Compared with last season, the shipments of Navel oranges during December and January were roughly 15 to 20 percent smaller. Shipments of oranges from Florida during

December were about the same as a year ago; however, the number of cars shipped since the first week of January has been decreasing steadily. This unusual decrease during January may be a result of the rapid price decline during the first part of the month.

Price Declines Rapidly During the
First Half of January

Auction prices of California oranges on the New York market rose steadily from the opening of the season until the last week of December. This steady rise, which terminated in late December, was probably due to a reduction in the size of the California orange crop, smaller total shipments of oranges, and active consumer buying. Florida oranges started in volume the last of October at relatively high prices on the New York auction market, causing a break in the steady rise in the New York auction prices of California oranges. Prices in general rose rapidly to relatively high levels during the Christmas holiday season, but then declined rapidly from the last of December through the first half of January. New York average auction prices of California Navel oranges declined from \$7.50 per box for the week ended December 25 to \$3.55 for the week ended January 15, but increased the following week to \$3.81 per box and the next week to \$4.62. The price strengthened as the market settled, following the effective date of the ceiling prices, indicating that the price may be expected to rise again from the relatively low levels of mid-January to the maximum price permitted under the ceilings.

Average auction prices of Florida oranges at New York declined from \$4.26 per box the last week of December to \$2.55 for the week ended January 15, and then advanced the next 2 weeks to \$2.97 per box. Here again it appears that the relatively low levels reached in mid-January were only temporary.

The midmonth price report for January shows a United States average farm price of \$1.47 per box for oranges, which is about 68 percent of the January 15 price comparable to parity. This compares with the relatively high price of \$2.85 per box of oranges in mid-December. It seems quite likely that orange prices generally will increase, following the unsettled market conditions existing during the first half of January.

GRAPEFRUIT

Production Up 16 Percent Over
That of Last Season

Grapefruit production is expected to reach 47 million boxes this season, about 16 percent above the production from the 1941 bloom. California and Arizona production is expected to be down 15 and 25 percent, respectively, while the Texas and Florida grapefruit crops combined may average about 23 percent above last season's production in these two major grapefruit areas.

Recent Order to Supply Processors
With Adequate Supplies

Despite the larger crop, total carlot shipments so far this season have been 3 to 4 percent smaller than those of a year ago. During January shipments from Florida continued at a level nearly comparable to last season, but weekly movement of Texas grapefruit was considerably smaller than during January 1942 until the week ended January 23, when it jumped to 1,100 cars. This situation may be explained in part by the steady decline in price during January. Under a recent order by the Secretary of Agriculture, handlers can be required to set aside for the requirements of processors or Government agencies for processing a quantity equal to a specified percentage of each type and variety of citrus fruit they ship. Western orange growers have been requested to set aside one-fifth of total weekly shipments. Citrus in other areas seems to be moving into processing channels. The purpose of this recent order is to divert sufficient quantities of fruit to processors, so that there is maximum utilization of existing facilities for the production of citrus juice for war requirements.

Grapefruit Prices Well Above Last Season

New York auction prices of Florida grapefruit declined steadily during January. Texas grapefruit prices at New York, however, have been steady to somewhat higher, reaching \$3.59 per box by the end of the month. Because of greatly expanded purchasing power, prices have held well above those of a year ago, despite the larger crop of grapefruit. The United States average price received by growers of grapefruit as of mid-January was 95 cents per box, which is only 1 percent below the January 15 price comparable to parity and only 5 cents per box lower than the mid-December price. On the average, grapefruit appears to be selling at or near ceiling price levels.

Larger Crop of Lemons and Limes
Expected

At this time, lemon production from the 1942 bloom is estimated at 13.6 million boxes, about 16 percent more than last season. This crop compares with 17.2 million boxes in 1940 and 12.0 million boxes in 1939. Lemon prices have been fairly steady between \$5 and \$6 per box at New York and Chicago since the opening of the season. Prices may be expected to continue well above those of last year in both markets.

The lime crop for the current season is estimated at 175,000 boxes -- a record crop -- compared with 150,000 last year and 80,000 boxes in the 1940 season.

GRAPES

California Crop About 10 Percent
Smaller

The 1942 production of raisin varieties of grapes in California was about 13 percent less than that of the 1941 season, though the total production of California grapes was only 10 percent below 1941. About 80 percent of the production of raisin varieties is used for the making of dried raisins, and the 1942 pack of dried raisins totaled 263,000 tons. This compares with 209,000 tons in 1941. This 25 percent increase in the pack of raisins resulted in a noticeable reduction of grapes available for fresh use. Auction prices of California grapes on the New York and Chicago markets in recent months have been fairly steady at levels well above those of a year ago. By the end of January, lug boxes of Emperor grapes approached closely to \$4 on the New York and Chicago auction markets. This is double the price of the same week in 1942.

CANNED FRUITS

The 1942 pack of canned fruits and juices totaled between 85 and 90 million cases (equivalent 24 No. 2-1/2's), about the same as the 1941 pack even though the canning of some items was greatly restricted. However, because of expanding military and lend-lease requirements for canned fruits, civilian supplies out of the 1942 pack will be much smaller than they were from the pack of the previous year. The demand for canned fruits and juices at existing ceiling prices is expected to exceed greatly the supply available. The Office of Price Administration has set March 1 as the date that rationing of commercially canned fruits and juices, and dried and frozen fruits, will begin.

The packs of some fruits in 1943 will be restricted considerably under the tin-conservation order announced December 9 by the War Production Board. Even though the total pack of canned fruits and juices may be reduced only 10 or 15 percent, greatly increased military and lend-lease requirements may leave consumers only about 50 percent of the reduced pack. The 1943 tin-conservation order does not restrict the following important fruit packs: peaches, pears, pineapple and pineapple juice, and grapefruit juice. There are, however, restrictions on can sizes. Many other fruit packs will be limited to Government requirements. Large quantities of the unlimited packs must be set aside for purchase by the Government.

DRIED FRUITS

As indicated in table 1, the production of dried fruits usually fluctuates from year to year with the size of the fresh crop and with changes in the price for the dried product. Total dried fruit production in 1942 may prove to have been 10 to 15 percent above that of 1941. In most years the pack of dried prunes averages about 38 percent of the total United States production of all dried fruits, and the pack of raisins about 40 percent.

The remaining 20 to 22 percent of the production ordinarily is divided among figs, peaches, apricots, apples, pears, and dates. Government requirements for military and lend-lease use have greatly increased in recent years, and it seems likely at this time that these demands will continue to expand.

The December crop report estimated 1942 dried prune production at 181,200 tons. This is slightly less than the 1941 pack and considerably smaller than the 5-year average for 1935-39. Estimated 1942 production of dried grapes, or raisins, exceeded that of 1941 by about 25 percent.

Table 1.- Dried fruits: Production (dry basis), United States, 1935-42

Year	Apples	Apricots	Berries	Dates	Figs	Peaches	Pears	Prunes	Raisins	Other
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1935 ..	25,800	25,800	300	3,250	24,000	19,500	6,100	297,300	203,000	1,000
1936 ..	20,700	32,200	400	3,970	20,000	26,400	8,100	184,300	182,000	1,400
1937 ..	25,500	34,400	250	3,630	28,700	23,000	3,500	255,700	247,000	1,500
1938 ..	20,000	21,500	350	3,530	31,500	22,200	6,500	238,300	290,000	2,200
1939 ..	25,400	41,000	250	2,600	26,000	24,900	8,100	213,400	245,000	2,200
1940 ..	13,000	11,350	150	6,200	32,000	24,400	3,100	177,710	171,000	1,200
1941 ..	18,000	19,700	45	5,560	33,500	14,800	3,600	184,900	209,000	1,000
1942 2/:					29,000			181,200	263,000	

Figures on dates, figs, prunes, and raisins compiled from official reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics U.S. Department of Agriculture. Data on other fruits from trade sources or from Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics, University of California.

1/ Figures on dried prunes are for harvested quantities only; additional quantities of California prunes, in some years, were not harvested.

2/ 1942 figures are preliminary and reports have not yet been received on 1942 production of some dried fruits. All data in this table are subject to revision.

On August 10, 1942, the War Production Board ordered packers of dried fruit to set aside, for Government requirements, all dried fruits and fresh fruits to be dried. This order virtually froze all stocks of dried apples, apricots, peaches, pears, prunes, and raisins. It set forth certain conditions, however, under which dried fruits not purchased by the Government might be sold to consumers. Any dried fruit to be purchased by the Government must be processed, packed, and labeled according to Government specifications. Administration of this order was transferred to the Food Distribution Administration, Department of Agriculture, effective January 30.

TREE NUTS AND PEANUTS

The United States supply of nuts both on a total and per capita basis has increased from the relatively low level of 1932-35. (See table 16.) The trend in domestic production of tree nuts and peanuts has increased

sharply, although tree-nut production tends to be alternately light and heavy. The 1942 crop of domestic almonds exceeded all previous records; the walnut crop was the fourth largest, and 1942 production of filberts was surpassed only in 1941. Including imported varieties of nuts, the total annual supply of tree nuts (in the shell) is roughly one-half as large as the supply of peanuts (in the shell) for edible purposes.

On a per capita basis, the supply of tree nuts had increased by the 1940-41 season to about 3.7 pounds per person, which is equivalent to about 1.5 pounds on a shelled basis. In the same season the supply of edible-grade peanuts reached a per capita of 7.4 pounds, which equals approximately 4.9 pounds shelled. Even though a larger proportion than usual of the peanut crop is being crushed for oil during the current (1942-43) season, it is likely that the actual supply of peanuts for the "edible trade" will not show a decrease -- it may show an increase -- because of the record-breaking size of the 1942 crop. Considerable quantities of peanuts and smaller quantities of some tree nuts are required by the armed forces and for lend-lease shipments.

In general, wholesale prices of tree nuts in New York City (table 17) have shown an upward trend since 1940 and a sharp advance during 1942. Increased purchasing power of consumers and the reduced supply of imported nuts probably account for most of this rise. Between January 1 and December 31, 1942, prices of walnuts advanced about 30 percent; filberts, pecans, and Brazil nuts roughly 50 percent, and imported (shelled) cashews nearly 100 percent. California almond production was very small in 1941 and by the end of that year the New York wholesale market quoted the relatively high price of 48 cents per pound for the NePlus variety in the shell. However, as a result of the large 1942 crop, almond prices had declined about 25 percent by the end of 1942. Prices at New York of shelled domestic walnuts and filberts, and imported cashews and Brazil nuts, have increased further since the beginning of 1943.

Table 2.- Fruits: Estimated production, United States, average 1930-39, annual 1941 and 1942 ^{1/}

Commodity	Unit	Average	1941	1942
		1930-39		
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Citrus, from bloom of year shown:				
Oranges	Box	60,179	84,534	84,144 *
Grapefruit	"	24,383	40,294	45,533 *
Lemons	"	8,815	11,753	13,650
Limes	"	37	150	175
Apples, commercial crop	Bu.	^{2/} 123,832	122,256	127,655
Cranberries	Bbl.	604	725	787
Peaches	Bu.	54,706	74,364	65,345
Pears	"	27,253	29,530	31,212
Pineapples	Box	11	12	5
Strawberries	Crate	^{3/} 11,175	12,687	13,251
		Tons	Tons	Tons
Total of above 10 fruits (in tons):		8,856,723	11,083,366	11,318,979
Apricots (3 States)		250,260	213,900	233,200
Avocados		7,259	19,850	23,600
Cherries (12 States)		141,234	161,480	199,840
Sweet varieties		---	80,080	90,360
Sour varieties		---	81,400	109,480
Dates		2,668	5,560	^{4/}
Figs, dried		23,160	33,500	29,000
Figs, not dried		10,188	20,400	18,110
Grapes		2,246,221	2,728,330	2,531,530
Olives		24,500	56,000	58,000
Plums (2 States)		69,970	77,900	77,300
Prunes (4 States)		677,070	557,700	553,700
Grand total, 19 fruits (in tons):		12,355,573	15,024,986	^{4/} 15,107,259

^{1/} Covering the States for which official estimates are made. Includes relatively small quantities of some fruits not harvested because of market conditions or marketing agreements.

^{2/} 1934-39 average. ^{*} As indicated on Dec. 1; slight changes have since been made

^{3/} 1931-40 average.

^{4/} The 1942 column assumes a production of 6,000 tons of dates.

NOTE: 1942 total production was 1/2 percent larger than that of 1941 and about 22 percent above the average for 1930-39.

Table 3.- Citrus fruits: Production in principal States, average 1930-39, annual 1939-42

Crop and State	Production 1/				
	Average 1930-39	1939	1940	1941	Indicated 1942 2/
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
Oranges:					
California, all	37,198	44,425	50,695	51,532	45,204
Valencias	21,395	26,904	31,223	29,505	28,044
Navels and miscellaneous	15,803	17,521	19,472	22,027	17,160
Florida, all	21,290	28,000	31,300	29,300	35,500
Early and midseason .	3/ 12,521	15,600	16,200	15,200	17,300
Valencias	3/ 8,321	10,000	12,400	12,000	15,000
Tangerines	2,350	2,400	2,700	2,100	3,500
Texas	1,157	2,360	2,650	2,850	2,900
Arizona	259	595	528	660	700
Louisiana	275	228	253	192	340
Five States 4/	60,179	75,608	85,426	84,534	84,644
Grapefruit:					
Florida, all	14,760	15,900	24,600	19,200	25,000
Seedless	3/ 5,250	6,500	8,200	7,000	8,500
Other	3/ 10,393	9,400	16,400	12,200	16,500
Texas	6,350	14,400	13,650	14,500	16,600
Arizona	1,505	2,900	2,650	3,450	2,655
California, all	1,768	1,992	1,983	3,144	2,673
Desert Valleys	789	1,087	960	1,343	1,320
Other	979	905	1,023	1,801	1,353
Four States 4/	24,383	35,192	42,883	40,294	46,933
Lemons:					
California 4/	8,815	11,983	17,236	11,753	13,650
Limes:					
Florida	37	95	80	150	175

1/ Estimates of production include fruit consumed on farms, sold locally, and used for manufacturing purposes, as well as that shipped. Fruit ripened on the tree but destroyed by freezing or storms prior to picking is not included. For some States in certain years, production also includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of market conditions. In 1940 and 1941, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 boxes): 1940 - Oranges, California Valencias, 579; Navels and miscellaneous, 743; grapefruit, California Desert Valleys, 2; other, 2; lemons, 502. 1941 - Oranges, California Valencias, 391; Navels and miscellaneous, 354; grapefruit, California Desert Valleys, 4.

2/ The indicated production for 1942 is based on reported prospects on December 1. The estimates cover the crop from the bloom of the year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about September 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1.

3/ Short-time average.

4/ Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 pounds net and grapefruit 60 pounds; in Florida and other States, oranges 90 pounds and grapefruit 80 pounds; California lemons, about 76 pounds net.

Table 4.- Oranges: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, by varieties, October-January, 1941-42 and 1942-43 ^{1/}

Week ended	1941-42					1942-43						
	Calif.-	Ariz.	Navels and mis- cella- neous	Fla. 2/	Texas 3/	Total 2/ 3/	Calif.-	Ariz.	Navels and mis- cella- neous	Fla. 4/	Texas	Total 4/
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Oct. 17	1,597	---	14	45	1,656	1,297	---	49	205	1,551		
24	1,170	---	69	63	1,302	1,177	---	294	232	1,753		
31	970	---	489	112	1,571	906	---	652	327	1,885		
Nov. 7	1,181	---	810	237	2,230	694	---	939	322	1,957		
14	802	17	1,243	318	2,383	503	2	1,173	261	1,942		
21	662	950	1,365	342	3,322	385	17	1,364	261	2,029		
28	436	1,531	1,371	229	3,572	194	182	1,232	202	1,817		
Dec. 5	219	1,349	1,205	258	3,035	108	797	1,336	191	2,435		
12	165	1,786	1,981	306	4,240	98	1,298	1,807	169	3,377		
19	56	794	2,654	369	3,874	17	1,352	2,800	170	4,341		
26	69	696	950	179	1,894	9	946	1,265	110	2,330		
Jan. 2	53	773	1,336	186	2,348	5	1,101	1,120	119	2,345		
9	79	1,537	1,307	126	3,049	---	1,247	1,687	84	3,018		
16	90	1,981	1,717	237	4,025	---	1,102	1,435	88	2,625		
23	68	1,679	1,889	248	3,884	---	936	1,299	210	2,445		
30	37	1,048	1,676	202	2,963	---	347	1,565	242	2,154		

Compiled from records of the Food Distribution Administration.

^{1/} Rail, boat, and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate truck shipments from California-Arizona; interstate and intrastate truck shipments (excluding trucked to canners and to boats) from Florida. All data subject to revision. Figures include oranges which were in mixed-citrus shipments.

^{2/} Excluding relief shipments, totaling 21 cars during this period.

^{3/} Including 20 cars shipped from Alabama, Louisiana, or Mississippi between November 2 and December 20, 1941.

^{4/} Including 24 cars shipped from Alabama, Louisiana, or Mississippi between November 1 and December 19, 1942.

Table 5.- Tangerines: Total weekly shipments from Florida, November-January, 1941-42 and 1942-43 1/

Season	Nov.				Dec.				Jan.			
	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
1941-42	---	---	59	233	370	421	554	491	395	338	351	307
1942-43	2	9	89	221	581	543	601	667	584	2/560	2/462	2/564

Compiled from records of the Food Distribution Administration.

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. Truck shipments from Florida include interstate and intrastate movement, except such shipments as go to canners or to boats. Figures include tangerines which were in mixed-citrus shipments.

2/ Excluding relief shipments of 121 cars, 237 cars, and 202 cars respectively during these 3 weeks.

Table 6.- Grapefruit: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, October-January, 1941-42 and 1942-43 1/

Week ended	1941-42				1942-43			
	Fla.	Texas	Calif.-	Total	Fla.	Texas	Calif.-	Total
	2/		Ariz. 3/	2/ 3/			Ariz.	
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Oct. 17	515	446	14	975	560	646	5	1,211
24	278	462	28	768	498	565	2	1,065
31	379	527	48	954	335	651	3	989
Nov. 7	467	740	47	1,254	318	711	2	1,031
14	350	749	44	1,143	366	709	8	1,083
21	320	611	58	989	412	770	29	1,211
28	284	510	62	856	374	612	29	1,015
Dec. 5	360	691	53	1,104	306	594	54	954
12	495	877	37	1,409	415	725	35	1,175
19	529	672	46	1,247	484	660	55	1,199
26	426	510	39	975	332	359	48	739
Jan. 2	502	692	47	1,241	430	515	52	997
9	481	516	74	1,071	513	381	57	951
16	507	879	91	1,477	542	683	57	1,282
23	644	893	89	1,626	540	1,100	71	1,711
30	759	738	95	1,592	586	941	59	1,586

Compiled from records of the Food Distribution Administration.

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate truck shipments from California-Arizona; interstate and intrastate truck shipments (excluding trucked to canners and to boats) from Florida. All data subject to revision. Figures include grapefruit which was in mixed-citrus shipments.

2/ Excluding relief shipments, totaling 267 cars from Florida during this period.

3/ Excluding relief shipments, totaling 69 cars from Arizona and 5 cars from California during this period.

Table 7.- Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per box,
New York and Chicago, September-January,
1941-42 and 1942-43

Market and period	Oranges						Lemons	
	California				Florida		California	
	Valencias		Navels					
	1941-42	1942-43	1941-42	1942-43	1941-42	1942-43	1941-42	1942-43
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>New York</u> -								
Month								
Sept.	4.02	4.54	---	---	---	---	3.99	5.69
Oct.	4.59	5.56	---	---	3.88	3.93	4.08	4.61
Nov.	4.49	5.75	2.85	---	2.83	3.67	3.76	5.12
Dec.	2.83	6.47	3.27	5.66	2.51	4.17	4.77	6.21
Week ended								
Jan. 1	3.81	6.25	3.22	4.88	2.55	4.01	5.77	6.52
8	3.05	3.17	2.99	3.80	2.32	3.22	4.62	5.37
15	3.38	---	3.16	3.55	2.52	2.55	4.38	5.16
22	3.12	---	2.75	3.81	2.26	2.90	4.55	5.36
29	2.30	---	2.44	4.62	2.14	2.97	4.42	5.64
<u>Chicago</u> -								
Month								
Sept.	4.00	4.43	---	---	---	---	4.00	5.44
Oct.	4.58	5.34	---	---	3.77	3.93	4.59	5.06
Nov.	4.27	5.49	3.36	---	2.89	3.78	3.82	5.40
Dec.	2.44	6.18	3.06	5.42	2.47	3.86	4.88	5.79
Week ended								
Jan. 1	3.19	4.99	2.86	4.45	2.72	3.36	5.52	5.21
8	3.03	3.58	3.03	4.02	2.30	3.20	4.69	5.52
15	2.51	---	3.02	3.72	2.54	2.78	5.01	5.69
22	---	---	2.73	3.71	2.49	2.50	4.76	5.45
29	2.34	---	2.43	4.52	2.28	2.52	4.70	5.89

Compiled from weekly reports of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, New York City, and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 8.- Grapefruit: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, September-January, 1941-42 and 1942-43

Market and period	Florida						Texas		California	
	Seedless		Other		Total		(total)		1941-	1942-
	1941-42	1942-43	1941-42	1942-43	1941-42	1942-43	1941-42	1942-43	1941-42	1942-43
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>New York -</u>										
Month										
Sept.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.30	4.74
Oct.	3.15	2.62	2.54	2.47	2.75	2.54	3.36	3.35	---	4.41
Nov.	2.36	3.35	1.93	2.62	2.16	3.04	2.50	3.56	---	---
Dec.	2.61	3.45	2.26	2.66	2.52	3.16	2.45	3.12	---	---
Week ended										
Jan. 1	2.71	3.78	2.04	2.75	2.50	3.46	2.38	2.97	---	---
8	2.26	3.34	1.86	2.49	2.18	2.93	2.27	3.13	---	---
15	2.23	2.86	1.86	2.09	2.16	2.46	2.13	3.18	---	---
22	2.16	2.85	1.87	2.23	2.11	2.68	2.32	3.18	---	---
29	2.38	2.78	1.99	2.37	2.30	2.67	2.21	3.59	---	---
<u>Chicago -</u>										
Month										
Sept.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.15	4.32
Oct.	---	---	---	---	2.61	2.52	2.77	3.22	---	4.34
Nov.	---	---	---	---	1.80	2.55	2.03	2.61	---	---
Dec.	---	---	---	---	1.92	1.75	2.09	2.59	---	---
Week ended										
Jan. 1	---	---	---	---	1.66	1.58	1.97	2.52	---	---
8	---	---	---	---	1.85	---	1.99	2.76	---	---
15	---	---	---	---	2.09	2.74	1.94	2.97	---	---
22	---	---	---	---	2.26	2.66	1.94	2.92	---	---
29	---	---	---	---	2.35	3.20	1.90	2.83	---	---

Compiled from weekly reports of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, New York City, and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 9.- Apples: Production in States having a commercial crop, average 1934-39, annual 1941 and 1942 1/

State or area	Average 1934-39	1941	1942	State or area	Average 1934-39	1941	1942
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	538	581	739	Wis.	610	810	737
N. H.	700	659	961	Minn.	208	220	168
Vt.	508	664	731	Iowa	303	74	302
Mass.	2,488	2,488	3,400	Mo.	1,501	1,504	1,075
R. I.	270	250	332	Nebr.	338	34	118
Conn.	1,357	1,412	1,922	Kans.	794	406	754
N. Y.	16,183	16,302	17,500	N. Central	21,297	22,688	23,134
N. J.	3,404	2,632	3,239				
Pa.	9,090	8,643	10,031	Ky.	264	519	179
N. Atlantic	34,539	33,631	38,846	Tenn.	356	846	354
				Ark.	771	964	616
Del.	1,156	913	940	S. Central	1,391	2,329	1,149
Md.	1,911	1,905	2,211	Central ..	22,688	25,017	24,233
Va.	11,085	11,800	13,908				
W. Va.	4,317	4,288	4,686	Mont.	361	382	173
N. C.	1,009	1,505	1,086	Idaho	3,650	2/2,442	2,139
Ga.	418	525	427	Colo.	1,553	2/1,510	1,595
S. Atlantic	19,896	20,936	23,258	N. Mex.	713	689	752
Eastern ..	54,435	54,567	62,104	Utah	388	472	307
				Wash.	28,758	27,000	27,552
Ohio	4,998	6,000	6,384	Oreg.	3,414	2,471	2,660
Ind.	1,576	2/2,230	1,392	Calif.	7,872	7,706	6,090
Ill.	3,071	3,410	2,970	Western ...	46,709	42,672	41,268
Mich.	7,899	2/8,000	9,234	36 States	123,832	122,256	127,655

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors, as well as for sale for fresh consumption. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor. In 1941 and 1942, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1941 - N. Y., 489; Mich., 155; Va., 500; Mont., 63; Wash., 270; Calif., 300. 1942 - N. H., 30; Mass., 300; R. I., 50; Conn., 300; N. Y., 1,100; N. J., 400; Pa., 600; Del., 120; Md., 250; Va., 1,100; W. Va., 450; Ohio, 500; Mich., 700; Idaho, 40; N. Mex., 50; Wash., 900; Oreg., 160.

2/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized due to excessive cullage (1,000 bu.): Ind., 136; Mich., 150; Idaho, 290; Colo., 150.

Table 10.- Apples, Washington: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties, extra fancy grade, New York and Chicago, 1941-42 and 1942-43 seasons to date

Market and period	Delicious		Jonathan		Rome Beauty		Winesap		All leading varieties 1	
	1941-42	1942-43	1941-42	1942-43	1941-42	1942-43	1941-42	1942-43	1941-42	1942-43
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>New York</u> -										
Month										
Sept.	---	3.38	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.32	2.66
Oct.	2.18	2.73	---	---	---	2.71	---	---	2.07	2.65
Nov.	2.22	2.96	---	---	1.82	2.69	2.03	2.47	2.05	2.82
Dec.	2.24	3.45	---	---	1.93	2.57	2.13	---	2.10	3.20
Week ended										
Jan. 1	2.20	3.40	---	---	1.89	2.54	1.95	---	2.01	3.18
8	2.00	3.17	---	---	1.89	2.42	2.19	---	1.89	3.01
15	1.97	3.38	---	---	2.06	2.74	2.31	---	1.84	3.14
22	2.01	3.30	---	---	2.01	2.75	2.18	---	1.94	3.14
29	2.03	3.43	---	---	1.91	2.89	2.12	---	1.95	3.22
<u>Chicago</u> -										
Month										
Sept.	---	2.79	---	2.80	---	---	---	---	2.07	2.73
Oct.	2.03	2.62	1.82	2.35	1.93	2.30	---	---	1.83	2.39
Nov.	2.07	2.82	1.91	2.53	1.75	2.53	---	---	1.83	2.53
Dec.	2.05	3.29	1.93	2.65	1.84	2.37	1.35	1.85	1.93	2.68
Week ended										
Jan. 1	1.98	3.11	2.14	2.56	1.85	2.47	---	---	1.93	2.66
8	1.96	3.33	2.08	2.76	1.80	2.77	1.79	3.08	1.81	2.78
15	1.94	3.35	2.21	2.67	1.89	2.83	---	3.04	1.91	2.86
22	1.97	3.38	2.08	2.69	1.99	2.73	2.05	---	1.88	2.79
29	1.88	3.38	1.66	2.89	1.78	2.70	1.98	---	1.73	2.86

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

1/ Includes all grades of leading varieties from western States.

Table 11.- Pears, western: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties, all grades, New York and Chicago, September-January, 1941-42 and 1942-43

Market and period	Bosc		D'Anjou		Comice		Winter Nelis	
	1941-42	1942-43	1941-42	1942-43	1941-42	1942-43	1941-42	1942-43
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>New York -</u>								
Month								
Sept.	2.58	3.69	2.49	3.17	2.45	3.44	---	---
Oct.	2.50	2.82	2.47	3.01	2.97	3.08	1.94	2.02
Nov.	2.47	3.05	2.63	3.21	2.63	3.16	1.96	2.26
Dec.	2.15	3.06	2.64	3.36	2.48	3.29	1.77	2.11
Week ended								
Jan. 1	2.16	3.22	2.41	3.29	2.60	3.16	1.79	2.18
8	1.98	3.12	2.46	3.08	2.60	3.06	1.58	2.01
15	1.83	3.23	2.55	3.17	2.52	3.22	1.60	2.05
22	1.60	4.00	2.52	3.72	2.48	3.89	1.50	2.21
29	1.74	4.51	2.32	3.83	2.38	4.21	1.40	2.40
<u>Chicago -</u>								
Month								
Sept.	2.18	3.32	2.21	---	---	---	---	---
Oct.	2.42	2.92	2.44	3.21	---	---	---	---
Nov.	2.33	2.95	2.60	3.21	---	---	---	2.11
Dec.	2.15	2.82	2.60	3.28	---	---	1.69	1.78
Week ended								
Jan. 1	1.84	3.14	2.68	2.97	---	---	---	---
8	1.74	2.69	2.39	3.57	---	---	---	---
15	---	2.62	2.25	3.35	---	---	---	---
22	1.53	2.62	2.57	3.67	---	---	---	---
29	1.35	2.56	1.93	3.99	---	---	---	---

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 12.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, specified varieties, New York and Chicago, September-January, 1941-42 and 1942-43

Market and period	Ribier		Tokay		Almeria		Emperor	
	1941-42	1942-43	1941-42	1942-43	1941-42	1942-43	1941-42	1942-43
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:								
Sept.	1.84	2.43	1.48	2.26	---	---	1.32	---
Oct.	2.05	2.08	1.43	2.00	1.73	3.41	1.55	2.87
Nov.	2.16	2.74	1.82	2.18	2.17	3.30	1.66	2.77
Dec.	1.95	2.13	---	---	2.22	2.99	1.96	3.01
Week ended								
Jan. 1	1.89	2.46	---	---	2.51	3.12	2.20	3.13
8	1.99	1.83	---	---	1.93	2.42	1.92	3.03
15	1.95	2.22	---	---	1.75	2.03	1.95	3.04
22	1.75	---	---	---	1.98	2.62	1.78	3.52
29	1.76	---	---	---	2.06	---	2.00	3.98
Chicago:								
Sept.	1.66	2.31	1.46	2.24	---	---	1.11	---
Oct.	1.76	1.98	1.34	1.84	1.45	---	1.39	2.49
Nov.	1.74	2.81	1.49	2.08	2.10	3.32	1.51	2.63
Dec.	1.32	1.79	---	---	1.95	2.79	1.83	2.75
Week ended								
Jan. 1	1.59	---	---	---	2.40	2.62	1.98	2.84
8	---	---	---	---	1.94	---	1.85	3.12
15	---	1.91	---	---	1.72	2.55	1.68	2.91
22	---	---	---	---	1.68	---	1.60	3.50
29	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.26	3.77

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 13.- Strawberries: Acreage, production, and farm price per crate, average 1931-40, annual 1942, and intended acreage 1943 1/

Group and State	Acreage			Production		Farm price per crate	
	Average	1942	Intended	Average	1942	Average	1942
	1931-40	1942	1943	1931-40	1942	1931-40	1942
	Acres	Acres	Acres	1,000 crates 2/	1,000 crates 2/	Dollars	Dollars
Early (1):							
Florida	8,530	5,000	2,600	608	350	4.38	6.50
Early (2):							
Alabama	3,680	3,600	2,900	285	306	2.19	3.00
Louisiana	19,790	21,000	16,000	3/1,290	1,512	3.42	4.10
Mississippi	720	270	330	3/39	19	2.40	2.85
Texas	2,310	1,400	1,000	135	77	3.91	4.75
Group total	26,500	26,270	20,230	1,749	1,914	3.23	3.94
Second early:							
Arkansas	15,780	21,000	17,000	3/701	3/1,785	2.16	2.05
Calif., S. Dist. ..	1,780	2,250	1,000	319	281	2.95	4.30
North Carolina ..	6,730	6,000	5,000	572	3/690	2.49	2.80
South Carolina ..	440	400	440	30	36	2.60	3.00
Tennessee	14,370	15,000	12,000	655	3/825	1.88	2.25
Virginia	6,430	7,000	4,900	3/494	3/280	1.99	2.25
Group total	45,530	51,650	40,340	2,771	3,897	2.17	2.45
Intermediate:							
Calif., other	3,110	3,370	1,000	556	337	2.61	4.75
Delaware	4,070	2,200	1,900	217	110	2.06	2.90
Illinois	4,370	4,400	6,600	237	308	2.32	2.60
Kansas	1,020	1,400	1,400	52	70	2.46	2.80
Kentucky	7,620	6,500	6,600	408	3/546	2.36	2.73
Maryland	7,040	5,100	4,600	482	306	1.98	2.85
Missouri	7,250	5,400	4,400	287	3/491	2.61	2.25
New Jersey	3,800	4,100	3,700	248	226	2.20	3.85
Oklahoma	990	1,400	1,200	34	182	2.60	2.10
Group total	39,270	33,870	31,400	2,521	2,576	2.23	3.00
Late (1):							
Indiana	2,680	2,600	2,200	194	260	2.18	2.60
Ohio	4,900	4,700	4,200	362	564	2.36	3.35
Oregon	11,160	12,500	9,600	3/808	3/1,075	2.00	2.90
Washington	7,340	6,700	5,500	558	3/737	2.16	3.15
Group total	26,080	26,500	21,500	1,922	2,636	2.12	3.03
Late (2):							
Iowa	1,210	1,000	1,300	74	65	2.65	3.30
Michigan	10,020	8,640	8,030	759	864	2.06	3.05
New York	3,780	4,200	3,800	318	357	2.48	4.00
Pennsylvania	3,800	3,900	3,800	252	332	2.30	3.80
Utah	1,200	1,200	1,200	72	60	2.04	5.00
Wisconsin	1,980	2,350	3,600	129	200	2.26	2.85
Group total	21,990	21,290	21,730	1,604	1,878	2.17	3.41
Total all States ..	167,900	164,580	137,800	11,175	13,251	2.46	3.16

1/ Includes undetermined quantities used for processing.

2/ In terms of crates of 24 quarts, weighing about 36 pounds.

3/ Includes some quantities not marketed. In 1942: Arkansas 315,000 crates, North Carolina 30,000, Tennessee 100,000, Virginia 11,000, Kentucky 76,000, Missouri 86,000, Oregon 100,000, and Washington 162,000 crates.

Table 14.- Apples, pears, and frozen fruits: Cold-storage holdings, January 1, 1943, with comparisons

Commodity	Unit	Jan. 1	Jan. 1,	Dec. 1,	Jan. 1,
		5-year	1942	1942	1943
		average	1942	1942	1943
		1938-42			
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
FRESH FRUITS					
Apples	Barrels	195	61	79	55
Apples	Western boxes	12,750	13,671	14,695	13,290
Apples	Eastern boxes	1/	6,162	11,475	9,453
Apples	Bushel baskets	14,432	5,762	9,354	7,682
Total apples	Bushels	<u>27,767</u>	<u>25,778</u>	<u>35,761</u>	<u>2/30,590</u>
Pears, Bartletts	Packed boxes	36	50	28	19
Pears, Bartletts	Loose boxes	5	4	66	24
Pears, all other varieties	Boxes	1,156	1,272	2,070	1,428
Pears	Bushel baskets	43	31	62	46
Total pears	Bushels	<u>1,240</u>	<u>1,357</u>	<u>2,226</u>	<u>1,517</u>
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
FROZEN FRUITS					
Blackberries	Data	5,547	8,119	6,972	
Blueberries	for	5,430	7,468	7,482	
Cherries	these	30,471	35,990	30,456	
Young, Logan, and similar berries	earlier	4,421	5,160	4,310	
Raspberries	years	15,006	18,340	16,059	
Strawberries	not	48,855	39,361	35,041	
Other fruits	avail-	32,468	61,226	53,900	
Classification not reported	able	35,750	30,732	33,709	
Total		<u>139,851</u>	<u>177,948</u>	<u>206,396</u>	<u>187,929</u>

Compiled from reports of the Food Distribution Administration.

1/ Previously included with "bushel baskets."

2/ Includes 713,000 bushels owned by the Food Distribution Administration.

Table 15.-- Apples, pears, and frozen fruits: Cold-storage holdings, January 1, 1943, by geographic divisions

Commodity	Unit	New England		Middle Atlantic		East North Central		West North Central		South Atlantic		East South Central		West South Central		Mountain Pacific		Total
		Thou-	sands	Thou-	sands	Thou-	sands	Thou-	sands	Thou-	sands	Thou-	sands	Thou-	sands	Thou-	sands	
FRESH FRUITS																		
Apples	Barrels	---	22	---	32	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	55
Apples	Western boxes	---	88	123	81	9	112	31	12,701	13,290	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Apples	Eastern boxes	2,104	5,065	1,191	1,056	19	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,453
Apples	Bushel baskets	25	2,551	1,497	2,921	162	23	54	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,682
Pears, Bartletts	Packed boxes	---	---	1	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19
Pears, Bartletts	Loose boxes	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24
Pears, all other varieties	Boxes	---	37	23	2	1	4	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,428
Pears	Bushel baskets	---	22	22	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	46
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
FROZEN FRUITS																		
Blackberries		159	2,059	1,306	297	81	106	21	2,255	6,972	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Blueberries		1,210	3,677	1,934	102	1	16	19	228	7,482	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Cherries		404	16,305	8,424	578	277	253	1,053	1,474	30,456	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Young, Logan, and similar berries		52	109	1,172	13	1	48	35	2,685	4,310	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Raspberries		2,216	4,970	4,382	252	104	52	58	2,513	16,059	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Strawberries		2,775	10,789	8,722	2,216	467	1,547	540	5,628	35,041	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Other fruits		1,223	30,597	21,813	1,596	1,459	1,226	1,238	24,367	87,609	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

Compiled from reports of the Food Distribution Administration.

Table 16.- Nuts: United States production and imports (or exports), reduced to quantities "in the shell," 1938-42

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Ratio of shelled to unshelled
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	
Almonds (U.S.) ...	15,000	20,000	10,200	6,000	22,000	1:3.33
Imports <u>1/</u>	2,510	2,292	3,310	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	
Filberts (U.S.) ...	2,440	3,890	3,210	5,750	4,570	1:2.22
Imports <u>1/</u>	2,221	3,492	1,672	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	
Pecans (U.S.)	37,162	48,530	61,792	60,744	39,050	1:2.5
Net exports <u>1/</u> ..	-1,548	-1,099	-353	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	
Walnuts (U.S.) ...	55,300	62,500	50,800	70,000	60,600	1:2.38
Net imports <u>1/</u> ..	(-1,715)	1,091	3,517	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	
Brazil nuts:						
Imports <u>1/</u>	19,276	21,236	29,506	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	1:2
Cashew nuts:						
Imports <u>1/</u>	66,771	57,794	75,974	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	1:4.55
Chestnuts:						
Imports <u>1/</u>	8,377	7,210	4,446	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	1:1.2
Pistache nuts:						
Imports <u>1/</u>	1,168	1,618	2,158	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	1:2
Pignolias:						
Imports <u>1/</u>	229	143	120	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	1:1.3
Net total of above:	<u>207,191</u>	<u>228,697</u>	<u>246,352</u>			
Peanuts, to be eaten as nuts, or in candy or as peanut butter, etc.:	401,331	444,134	490,842	441,262		1:1.5
Net imports <u>1/</u> ..	3,928	4,030	2,886	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	
Edible peanuts (U.S.) as a percentage of the crop picked and threshed:-	62%	73%	56%	60%		
			Per capita supply <u>3/</u> :			
Tree nuts, in the	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.			
shell	3.18	3.48	3.71) Shelling ratio about 40%		
Equiv. shelled ..	1.27	1.39	1.48			
Peanuts, in the						
shell	6.22	6.82	7.44) Shelling ratio about 66%		
Equiv. shelled ..	4.10	4.50	4.91			

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and from foreign-trade data of the Department of Commerce.

1/ Fiscal-year basis, beginning July of year indicated, except imports of pignolias, which are on a calendar-year basis.

2/ Foreign-trade data not available in published form.

3/ Population on January 1: 1939-130,404,000, 1940-131,456,000, 1941-132,638,000.

NOTE:- The 1942 peanut crop, picked and threshed, amounted to a record total of 1,252,220 tons. A larger percentage than usual is probably being crushed for oil, but it is estimated, roughly, that perhaps 500,000 tons will be available for the "edible trade."

Table 17.- Tree nuts: Average wholesale price per pound, New York, 1936-42

Period	In the shell					Shelled
	Domestic	Imported	Domestic	Domestic	Domestic	Imported
	almonds 1/	Brazil nuts 2/	filberts 3/	pecans 4/	walnuts 5/	cashews 6/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Annual average:-						
1936	24.44	11.86	7/16.92	16.79	16.57	8/19.54
1937	25.18	16.72	7/16.24	17.27	16.88	8/19.21
1938	17.81	14.78	16.87	14.42	16.10	8/14.89
1939	15.59	11.13	17.14	15.99	17.60	18.20
1940	17.04	10.63	16.87	15.87	17.00	19.37
1941	30.22	10.00	18.76	15.60	18.42	25.68
1942	31.90	21.20	24.39	18.52	21.02	39.14
Monthly average:						
1941:- Jan. ..	22.25	11.00	18.00	15.50	17.50	20.50
Feb. ..	23.50	11.00	17.67	14.00	17.50	20.50
Mar. ..	9/	11.00	17.50	14.25	17.88	20.88
Apr. ..	9/	9.00	17.50	15.25	18.00	22.00
May ..	25.00	9.00	17.50	15.25	17.70	24.40
June ..	25.00	9.00	17.50	15.25	17.50	25.00
July ..	25.00	---	17.50	15.50	18.10	28.00
Aug. ..	25.00	9/	17.50	15.50	18.31	9/
Sept. ..	9/	9/	19.50	16.50	20.00	30.00
Oct. ..	48.00	---	21.50	16.70	19.50	30.00
Nov. ..	48.00	---	21.67	16.50	19.50	30.00
Dec. ..	9/	---	21.75	17.00	19.50	31.25
1942:- Jan. ..	9/	---	21.50	16.40	19.50	33.10
Feb. ..	9/	---	23.50	15.62	19.50	33.50
Mar. ..	9/	---	23.50	16.00	19.50	35.25
Apr. ..	9/	19.00	23.50	17.50	19.50	35.80
May ..	9/	19.00	23.50	17.50	19.88	36.75
June ..	9/	19.00	23.38	17.31	20.12	36.12
July ..	9/	19.00	23.00	16.75	20.50	35.50
Aug. ..	9/	9/	23.00	16.75	21.00	38.12
Sept. ..	9/	9/	23.00	16.75	21.00	39.00
Oct. ..	26.00	9/	24.60	19.10	22.50	40.80
Nov. ..	33.50	30.00	28.67	25.50	23.75	44.75
Dec. ..	36.20	---	31.50	27.00	25.50	61.00

Compiled from New York Journal of Commerce, Thursday's price each week.

- 1/ "NePlus" variety.
- 2/ Large, washed.
- 3/ Oregon Barcelona, large.
- 4/ Extra fancy, large.
- 5/ California, large budded.
- 6/ Fancy splits.
- 7/ Extra-selected long.
- 8/ Pieces.
- 9/ "Nominal" market price prevailing.

