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THE Fruit

SITUATION

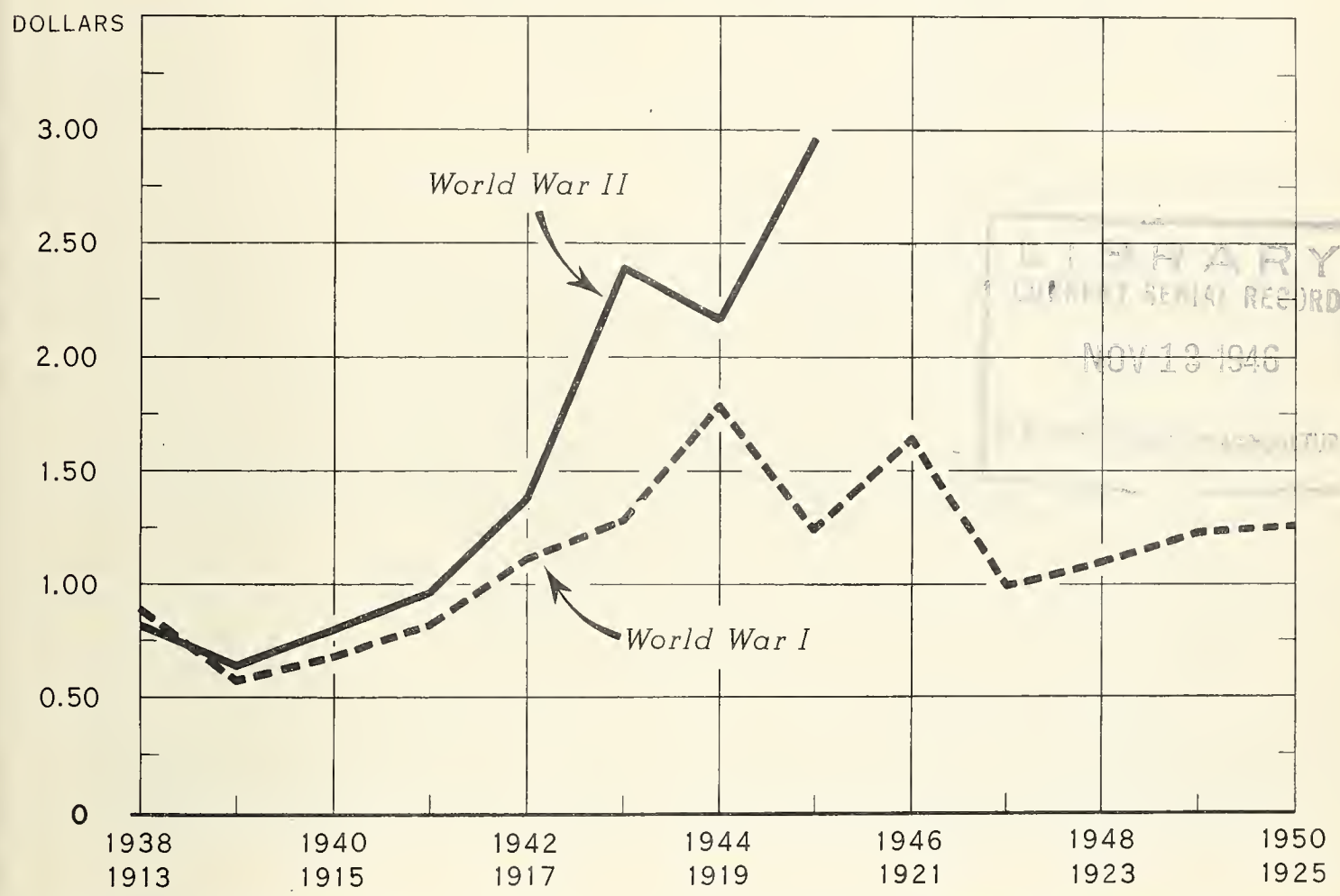
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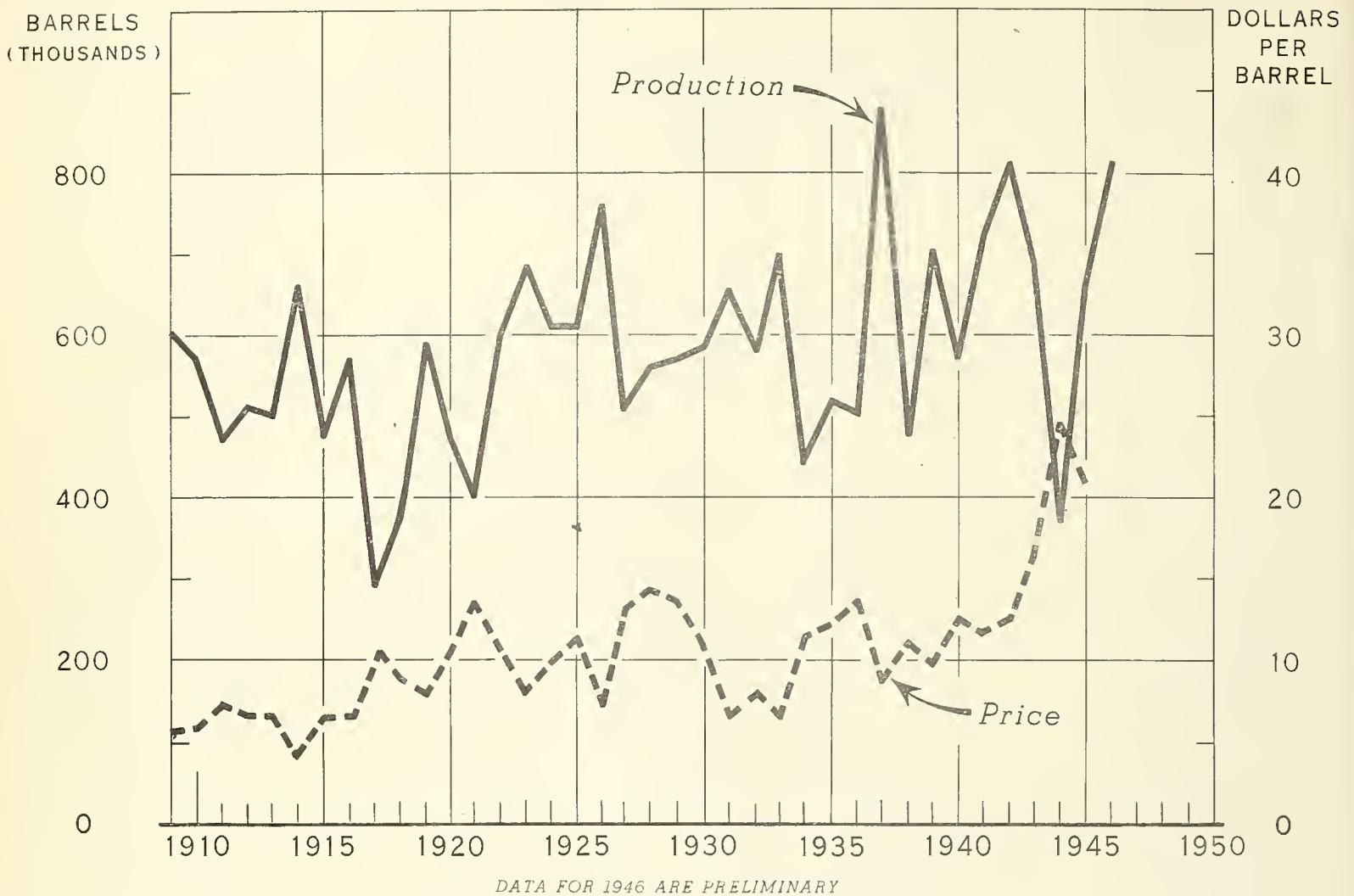
OCTOBER 1946

APPLES: SEASON AVERAGE PRICE PER BUSHEL RECEIVED BY FARMERS, UNITED STATES, 1913-25 AND 1938-45



Season average prices received by growers for apples reached substantially higher levels during World War II than in World War I and also rose well above parity. Prices to date for the 1946 crop, which is of average size, generally have been moderately lower than prices a year earlier for the record-small 1945 crop.

CRANBERRIES: PRODUCTION AND SEASON AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS, UNITED STATES, 1909-46



The trend in production and price of cranberries has been gradually upward since 1909, although prices have risen sharply in recent years because of a strong war-time demand. Relatively large crops have usually sold for lower prices, but prices for the large 1946 crop are expected to continue at a high level.

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by Outlook and Situation Board, October 29, 1946

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SUMMARY

Demand for fresh and processed fruit is expected to continue strong this fall and winter. Prices for most processed fruits, a few fresh fruits, and walnuts and pecans probably will remain above comparable prices a year earlier. But prices for most fresh fruits and almonds and filberts are expected to continue below last year's levels mainly because of increased production. Even so, prices generally will be well above prewar levels. Production of deciduous and citrus fruit is at new record-high levels this season, and, as a result, total supplies of fruit for domestic consumption also are at new record-highs.

The 1946-47 citrus crop is estimated to be about one-eighth larger than the previous record set in 1945-46. Prices for citrus fruit are expected to average well above prewar levels but not quite as high as a year earlier. As soon as the market becomes well supplied with oranges from the record-large early and midseason crop, prices are expected to be somewhat lower than those prevailing at mid-October. Prices for new-crop grapefruit already have moved downward from beginning prices and may decline further as shipments increase in volume. Per capita supplies of citrus for the coming season are expected to be the largest of record.

The commercial apple crop is about ~~average but much larger~~ than the record-small 1945 crop. The increase over 1945 production is particularly marked in the Eastern and Central States and in the fall and winter varieties. The number of cars of apples shipped so far this season has far exceeded comparable shipments last fall, and prices have been considerably lower than in corresponding weeks of 1945. Cold-storage holdings of apples on October 1 were somewhat above average and double those of the same date last year.

The 1946 pear crop has topped, by a small margin, the record set last year. Carlot shipments through early October have been smaller than those for the same period last year. Cold-storage holdings on October 1 of this year were at a record high. Season average prices received by growers for 1946-crop pears are not expected to average quite as high as those for the 1945 crop.

Demand for grapes for all uses has been unusually strong. As a result, grape prices this fall probably will continue substantially above prices a year earlier, when ceilings were in force. Because of the stronger market for grapes for fresh and processing uses, a somewhat smaller tonnage of fresh grapes will be converted to raisins than last year.

The active marketing season is now over for the record-large plum crop produced this year. Prices at auction and on the terminal wholesale markets were moderately lower than a year earlier during the weeks when shipments were at their peak. California production of dried prunes this year was slightly below average and about 10 percent smaller than last year. Production of prunes for all purposes in Washington, Oregon and Idaho was moderately above average and slightly larger than the 1945 crop. In view of the strong demand for this year's reduced pack of dried prunes, it seems probable that prices which growers receive for this year's crop of all prunes will average somewhat higher than prices a year earlier.

The cranberry crop is the second largest of record, but prices thus far this season have run considerably higher than prices last year, when ceilings were in effect.

The 1946-47 total commercial packs of dried fruits and of frozen fruits are expected to approximate the packs of the previous season. The commercial packs and total supplies of canned fruits and canned fruit juices will set new high records. Before the marketing season ends for these new packs, some consumer resistance may develop toward the current high retail prices, particularly in the case of canned fruit juices.

Total supplies of tree nuts in 1946-47 are expected to be slightly smaller than a year earlier, partly because of a decline in domestic production of pecans and partly because of smaller imports. However, the large 1946 domestic almond and filbert crops are far above previous records. Prices for the four major domestic tree nuts continue well above prewar levels.

CITRUS FRUITS

Fifth Consecutive Record-Large Crop of Citrus Fruit Expected in 1946-47

For the fifth consecutive year, the United States in 1946-47 will produce a new record-large crop of citrus fruit if October 1 prospects are realized. The prospective crop of about 8,450,000 tons is one-eighth larger than the 1945-46 crop and more than twice the 1935-39 average. The increased production this season arises from a further increase in the bearing surface of orchards and very favorable weather. Because of the sharp upward trend in citrus production, citrus fruit now constitutes about 45 percent of total fruit production, compared with less than 30 percent a decade ago.

Harvest of the new crop of citrus is rapidly gaining volume in Florida, where picking of grapefruit started in early September. Plentiful supplies of fresh citrus are in prospect; large supplies of canned citrus juices are now available. Because of the sharp increase in production, a new record-large pack, especially of canned juice, is likely to be processed.

Production of Early and Midseason Oranges
Expected to Set New Record This Season.

The 1946-47 crop of early and midseason oranges will total 57.4 million boxes if prospects as of October 1 are realized. A crop of this size would be 22 percent (10.5 million boxes) larger than the 1945-46 crop and 57 percent larger than the average for 1935-44. Increases this season over last are in prospect in all orange States, with the largest increase, 7.1 million boxes, in Florida. Condition of the Valencia orange crop on October 1 also pointed to a considerable increase in production this season. The prospective 29.5-million-box crop in Florida is about one-fifth larger than the 1945-46 crop and more than twice average production. A record-large crop of 5.2 million boxes of tangerines is in prospect in Florida this season. Production last season amounted to 4.2 million boxes, including 516,000 boxes processed. Prior to the 1945-46 crop, only negligible quantities were processed. Tangerines are usually marketed in fall and winter; Florida Valencia oranges usually start to market about March 1, and California Valencia oranges about May 1.

Conditions Point to New High in
Grapefruit Production in 1946-47

A new record-large crop of grapefruit also was indicated by the October 1 condition of the crop. Total production, excluding the usual relatively small California summer crop, is placed at 64.7 million boxes. This is about 6 percent larger than corresponding production in 1945-46 and 67 percent above average. The increase this year of nearly 3.5 million boxes includes 2.5 million boxes of Florida seedless grapefruit. Florida leads in production with slightly more than half of the national crop, and Texas ranks second. If the prospective production in these two States is realized, a new record will be set for each.

Lemons and Limes

The condition of the California lemon crop October 1 was not quite as favorable as that of the crop a year earlier. The 1945-46 crop amounted to 15.2 million boxes. The 1946-47 lime crop, harvest of which started last April, is estimated at 170,000 boxes, 15 percent smaller than the previous crop but 47 percent larger than average.

Prices for New Citrus Crop Expected to
Average Somewhat Lower than Last Season

New-crop Florida grapefruit started to market the first week of September, slightly earlier than last year. Florida oranges started moving the latter part of September, and Texas grapefruit the latter part of October. By mid-October, considerably more grapefruit and oranges had been shipped than in the corresponding portion of the season last year. New-crop California citrus fruit will start to market in November. Substantial quantities of old-crop oranges and lemons were still being shipped from this State in October.

Prices for new-crop grapefruit on the principal fruit auctions started this season substantially higher than a year earlier, when ceilings were in force. However, prices declined as shipments gained in volume and, by mid-October, were near the levels of a year ago. Because the total grapefruit crop this season is slightly larger than that of last season and because of the larger supplies of other fruits, grapefruit prices are expected to average somewhat lower than last season but still well above prewar levels.

Shipments of new-crop oranges from Florida increased sharply in mid-October, while shipments of California Valencia oranges, near the end of the season, declined markedly. With relatively light market supplies and a strong demand, auction prices for both old and new-crop oranges continued at ceiling levels at mid-October. However, as soon as shipments from the record-large early crop increase to their usual heavy flow, prices are expected to recede from present levels. Effective October 24, ceiling prices on fresh oranges were removed by the Office of Price Administration.

Terminal market auction prices for lemons advanced sharply in mid-September as shipments lessened, but declined again in early October. Although demand for lemons will be seasonally lighter this fall than last summer, prices probably will be somewhat higher.

APPLES

1946 Commercial Crop Near Average

The 120,657,000-bushel-crop of apples produced in commercial areas this year is virtually as large as average production for the 10 years, 1935-44, and it is much larger than the record-low 68,042,000 bushels produced in 1945. Production in the Eastern and Central States combined also is about average and is very much larger than last year, when the crop was a near failure in many of these States. Production in the Eastern and Central States this year makes up 61 percent of the U. S. total. Last year it accounted for only 33 percent. Production in the Western States is 6 percent above average and 3 percent above last year.

The commercial crop of all summer varieties was 20 percent larger than last year. However, the production of Gravensteins, most of which are produced in California, is about one-third smaller than the large 1945 crop. Commercial production of fall varieties of apples this year is estimated to be about twice the very short 1945 production. The crop of winter apples is estimated to be nearly two-thirds larger than the very short crop produced last year. Most of the increase has occurred in the Eastern States.

Of this year's total commercial apple production, summer apples comprise 6 percent, fall varieties 15 percent, and winter varieties 79 percent—a fairly normal distribution.

Cold-Storage Holdings October 1, 1946

Double Holdings a Year Earlier

Holdings of fresh apples on October 1 were reported at the equivalent of 9,368,000 bushels, a little more than twice the very low holdings of 4,585,000 bushels a year earlier and somewhat more than the 1941-45 average of 8,292,000 bushels. Holdings by States reflect the about-average production in Eastern

States this year compared with the very short crop of last year. For example, on October 1 a year ago, largest holdings of apples were in the State of Washington, which held 29 percent of the U. S. total. On October 1 this year, holdings in the same State were larger but accounted for only 19 percent of total holdings and were exceeded by holdings in New York State, which had 28 percent of the total. Total apple holdings, and the proportion held in Western States, increase during the fall, usually reaching a peak about December 1.

Carlot Shipment Much Ahead of Last Year

Total rail and boat shipment of apples this season through the week ended October 19, at the equivalent of 16,237 cars, was 27 percent larger than for the same period a year earlier. While most of the increase occurred in shipments from Eastern States, which were 78 percent ahead of last year, shipments from Western States also were ahead of last year by 5 percent. The larger number of cars shipped thus far this year stems primarily, of course, from the much larger crop produced.

Lower Apple Prices So Far This Year

At shipping points and terminal markets prices for apples from Eastern States were much lower in late September and early October than they were a year earlier. But prices were slightly higher than those in corresponding weeks in the fall of 1944, when the crop was about one-tenth larger in the Eastern States.

Prices for western apples on the New York and Chicago auctions opened at much higher levels than a year earlier, when ceiling regulations were in effect. But, in recent weeks, prices have been dropping rapidly.

A factor in the price situation this year compared with last year is the generally larger size of apple and better color and quality of this year's crop. The smaller sizes are being taken readily by processors and are preferred for the export trade, which is showing some revival this year. The very active buying by processors is lending considerable strength to the total demand for apples this fall. Sales of low-grade fruit are slow.

The U. S. average price received by growers for apples on October 15 this year was \$2.37 per bushel (all methods of sale), a price 47 cents per bushel less than that received a year earlier. While prices which growers will receive for the entire 1946 crop-marketing season may not average quite as high as those received for the record-small 1945 crop, prices will be well above prewar.

PEARS

U. S. Pear Crop in 1946 a
New Record High

The total pear crop for the United States this year, estimated at 34,389,000 bushels, is a new record, only slightly larger than last year's crop but nearly one-fifth larger than average.

Although the pear crop in the three States of the Pacific Coast is slightly smaller than last year's record crop, it is 30 percent larger than average. Production in this area is contributing 78 percent of the U. S. total this year, compared with the average relationship of 71 percent. The crop of Bartlett pears in this area is slightly smaller than last year but production of other varieties is slightly larger. Production of both Bartlett and other varieties is well above average.

Record Large October 1 Cold-Storage
Holdings

Pears in cold storage October 1 this year totaled 7,445,000 bushels-- 2.3 million bushels (or 44 percent) more than the previous record high set a year earlier. Holdings of pears are normally at their peak about October 1. They increased 25 percent this September, which is more than usual.

Shipments Smaller Than Last Year

Despite the larger crop this year, carlot shipments of pears by rail and boat through October 19 totaled 13,978 cars, nearly a thousand cars less than the 14,924 cars moved by that time a year earlier. This results partly from the fact that the crop of Bartlett pears in California, which furnishes the bulk of the early season pear shipments, is 13 percent smaller this year than last, and partly from the fact that a larger-than-usual proportion of the crop is being canned this year. This year, more cars have been shipped from Washington and Oregon but fewer from California. Shipments from these three States total 98 percent of the pears shipped thus far.

Prices For Pears Expected to Average
Near Those of the 1945 Crop

Auction prices for pears reached extremely high levels in the opening weeks of this season, dropped sharply thereafter to levels below those of last year in August, and then recovered by early October to points somewhat higher than a year earlier. In the 5-day week ended October 18, 1946, prices for pears again turned downward and averaged slightly lower than during the corresponding week a year earlier. Wholesale prices for New York State Kieffer and Seckel pears in New York City during the week ended October 19 averaged slightly higher than in the preceding week but well below prices for these same varieties a year earlier.

Prices received by growers for the entire season probably will average near the \$2.29 per bushel (all methods of sale) received during the previous season.

GRAPES

1946 Grape Crop is Second Largest
of Record--Sharp Increases in
Eastern States This Year

The 1946 crop of grapes is estimated at 2,840,300 tons, 2 percent larger than the 1945 crop and 11 percent larger than the 1935-44 average. A slight decrease in California was more than offset by significant increases in other States. Although production in these "other" States is about two-thirds larger than last year, it still is less than 8 percent of the national crop. Noteworthy increases are indicated this year for New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Arkansas. Of the California crop, slightly less than three-fifths consists of raisin varieties, slightly more than one-fifth of wine varieties, and about one-fifth of table varieties. The Washington crop of 20,100 tons is nearly double the 1935-44 average and reflects a marked expansion in the grape industry of that State.

Continued High Prices in Prospect
for Fresh Grapes

Demand for grapes for all uses has been unusually strong this season. Prices for California table and juice varieties at shipping points, and also on the New York City and Chicago auctions, have been substantially above comparable prices last season. In contrast, prices for eastern juice grapes on the New York City and Chicago wholesale markets have tended to be slightly below the high prices for the very short crop of last year. Prices for fresh grapes, which will come from cold storage during late fall and early winter, are expected to continue at or near the present high levels.

Weekly carlot shipments of fresh grapes reached a season high in early October, and the total of about 23,000 cars by mid-October was about one-sixth larger than the number during the corresponding period last season. A somewhat smaller quantity of fresh grapes is being converted to raisins than last season.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

More Plums, Fewer Prunes This
Year Than Last

The record plum crop of California is estimated at 95,000 tons--34 percent larger than last year and 37 percent above average. The Michigan crop at 6,000 tons is much larger than last year's small crop of 2,200 tons and is one-fifth larger than the average of 5,000 tons. Production of dried prunes in California is estimated at 203,000 tons (dried basis), about 10 percent smaller than last year's crop and just slightly less than the 10-year average of 203,800 tons. Production of prunes for all purposes in Washington, Oregon and Idaho is estimated at 156,500 tons (fresh basis). This is slightly larger than last year's crop of 146,000 tons and is moderately larger than the average of 136,950 tons. The plum and fresh prune crops already have moved out of growers' hands.

In Washington, Oregon and Idaho combined, somewhat more than one-third of the total production of prunes was sold fresh this year, a quantity 13 percent less than last year. On the other hand, a total of 52,460 tons of prunes was commercially canned from the crops of Oregon and Washington, nearly double the quantity canned last year. Nearly all of the increase in the quantity canned occurred in Oregon. Relatively minor quantities were used in other forms of processed prunes or for farm household use. In recent years, the proportion of Washington and Oregon prunes frozen has been increasing. However, in 1946 the quantity of fresh prunes frozen out of the Washington and Oregon crops is estimated at only 6,700 tons, compared with 9,800 tons frozen last year.

Prices Averaged Lower for Plums,
Higher for Prunes This Season

During the weeks of heaviest shipments in late August and early September, prices for plums and fresh prunes on terminal wholesale markets and at auction in New York City and Chicago were both moderately lower than a year ago. It is probable that prices to growers for the 1946 crops of fresh plums and prunes have averaged somewhat below prices for the 1945 crops. On the other hand, because of the smaller production of dried prunes and the continued strong demand for dried fruit, prices to growers for dried prunes are expected to average higher than the \$210 per ton average received for the 1945 crop.

CRANBERRIES

Second Largest Crop of Record
This Year

The 1946 crop of cranberries, estimated at 815,100 barrels (100 pounds each), is second only to the 1937 crop of 877,300 barrels. Last year's crop of 656,800 barrels was slightly above the 1935-44 average of 624,100. Cranberry production fluctuates very widely from year to year but the trend has been gradually upward since 1909 (see chart on inside front cover).

The cranberry crop in Massachusetts is estimated at 550,000 barrels, 15 percent larger than the 1945 crop and about one-third larger than average. At 67 percent, its proportion to the total U. S. crop is about normal. While the Massachusetts cranberries are mostly medium in size, worm damage is very slight and quality is good. The New Jersey crop, estimated at 77,000 barrels, is 57 percent larger than the short crop of last year but 12 percent below average. The Wisconsin crop, at 128,000 barrels, is a record for the State, more than 50 percent larger than the 1945 crop and nearly one-third larger than average.

The 46,200 barrels estimated for Washington is a record-large crop for that State—27 percent more than the large 1945 crop and more than double average production. Most of the crop in this State is expected to move to processors again this season. Oregon also is producing a record-large crop this year, estimated at 13,900 barrels. Last year's crop in Oregon was 11,400 barrels, and average production has been 8,060 barrels.

Carlot Shipments Ahead of Last Year

Cranberries shipped this season through October 19 by rail and boat totaled 597 cars, or 132 cars more than shipments for the equivalent period last season. Ordinarily by this date, from one-fourth to one-third of the season's shipments have moved.

Prices Much Higher Than Last Year's Ceilings

In spite of the larger crop and the heavier shipments that have been made this season, wholesale prices for cranberries in Chicago have been much higher than last year, when the crop was marketed under price ceilings. Prices have been rising this fall, with the spread between this year and last year generally increasing from week to week. Wholesale prices for cranberries in Chicago averaged \$7.50 per one-fourth-barrel box in the week ended September 14, compared to \$6.51 for the corresponding week in 1945. In the week ended October 19 this year, these prices averaged \$8.70 compared with \$5.78 a year earlier.

The rapid increase in recent years in the quantity of cranberries commercially canned or dried, especially in years of large crops, has been an important factor in widening the market for cranberries. Only slightly more than one-half of the 1945 crop was sold fresh, while 42 percent was canned and about 7 percent was dried. This year probably an even greater proportion of the crop will be processed, and supplies shipped to the fresh market may be limited to what can be absorbed at relatively high prices.

Consumer demand for food in general continues strong, and demand for fresh cranberries usually is greatest shortly before Thanksgiving. Even though shipments should increase somewhat, it is probable that cranberries will continue to sell this season well above last year's restricted levels.

DRIED FRUITS

The 1946-47 domestic pack of dried fruits may be slightly less than the 506,000 tons, processed weight, which was packed in the preceding season. The packs of dried apricots and dates are estimated to be considerably larger than in 1945-46, while those of dried prunes, pears, and raisins are expected to be smaller. The other dried fruits, namely apples, figs, and peaches are not expected to vary greatly from their respective packs of the preceding season. Although imports probably will be larger than last season and indicated commercial stocks somewhat lower, the prospective total supply of dried fruits for the 1946-47 season may be lower than the 1945-46 level of 580,000 tons.

Civilian supplies of dried fruits are expected to be moderately smaller than the 5.9 pounds per capita consumed in the 1945-46 season, partly because of the return of large numbers of military personnel to civilian life.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Prospective Record Pack of Canned Fruits
For 1946-47 About 50 Percent Larger
Than in 1945-46 1/

The domestic commercial pack of canned fruit in 1946-47 is expected to set a new record of about 2.9 billion pounds, the equivalent of 66 million cases of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans. This prospective pack is considerably above both the 1.9 billion pounds of the 1945-46 season and the 1935-39 average of 1.7 billion pounds. Apples, applesauce, and apricots are indicated at more than double their respective packs in 1945-46. Significant increases this season over last are also estimated for the packs of sour cherries, grapefruit segments, cranberries, fruit cocktail, peaches, and plums and prunes. More canned pineapple also is anticipated for this season, imported from foreign countries and shipped in from Hawaii.

The combined exports to foreign countries and shipments to Territories of canned fruits for 1946-47 are expected to be more than double the 131 million pounds shipped in the previous season, but still below prewar. The armed forces, however, will require only about one-half the quantity they used in 1945-46. Apparent civilian disappearance for this pack season may be at a level of about 19 pounds per capita, which, if realized, would approximate the record consumption of the 1941-42 pack season.

With the action of the Office of Price Administration, effective October 24, 1946, price decontrol of all fruits and fruit products still under ceilings was completed.

1946-47 Pack of Fruit Juices Expected
To Be Record Large 2/

The 1946-47 commercial pack of canned fruit juices is expected to be somewhat larger than the 2.1 billion pounds (the equivalent of about 50 million cases of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans) packed in 1945-46. Citrus and deciduous fruit juices are both likely to show some increase over the preceding year. This prospective pack, together with large carry-over stocks and possibly larger inshipments of canned pineapple juice from Hawaii, would result in record-large supplies for the 1946-47 season. A price decline in canned fruit juices may occur when retail outlets become well supplied from the new pack.

1/ The pack data on canned fruits are compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from various sources and include apples, applesauce, apricots, apricot pulp, berries, cherries (including brine), cocktail and salad, cranberries, figs, grapefruit segments, olives (including brine), peaches, peach pulp, pears, plums, and prunes.

2/ Pack data include the following fruit juices: Grapefruit, orange, blended orange and grapefruit, tangerine, lemon, citrus concentrate, apple, grape, prune, and nectars.

The civilian disappearance of fruit juices for the 1946-47 season should be moderately larger than the approximate 14 pounds per capita consumed in the previous pack year.

FROZEN FRUIT

The 1946 commercial pack of frozen fruits, berries, and fruit juices should approach the record-large 1945 pack of 452 million pounds, which was three times larger than the 1937-41 average pack.

Civilian disappearance of the commercial frozen pack may approximate the 2-1/2 pounds per capita that were consumed in 1945. The lack of adequate sugar for reprocessing a portion of the frozen pack into related products has contributed to the record-large stocks in cold-storage warehouses. The shortage of sugar will continue to be a factor restraining movement of stocks in 1947. Frozen fruit stocks as of October 1, 1946, were 499 million pounds, compared with 360 million pounds a year earlier and a 1941-45 average of 264 million pounds.

TREE NUTS

Total Supplies of Tree Nuts Nearly as Large This Season as Last

Aggregate production of the four major tree nuts--almonds, filberts, walnuts, and pecans--is placed at 160,000 tons in 1946, based on October 1 conditions. This tonnage is 5 percent smaller than the 1945 production yet 22 percent larger than the 1935-44 average. The 1946 crops of almonds and filberts are record-large and the walnut crop is near record, but the pecan crop is below average.

The California almond crop, which sets a new record at 35,100 tons, is nearly half again as large as the 1945 crop and nearly 2-1/2 times the 1935-44 average. The 1946 crops of filberts in Oregon and Washington are record large for each State. The total of 8,950 tons for the two States is 69 percent larger than comparable production in 1945 and 130 percent larger than average. This year's production of walnuts in California and Oregon, estimated at 71,500 tons, is about one-fifth larger than average, slightly larger than production last year, and only slightly below the record crop of 1944.

Production of pecans in the 12 important producing States is expected to total 44,521 tons, 36 percent smaller than last year and 16 percent smaller than average. Improved varieties constitute 45 percent of total production compared with 41 percent last year.

Total imports of tree nuts during the 1946-47 season are expected to be moderately smaller than in the 1945-46 season and considerably smaller than in the 1935-39 period. Imports of Brazil nuts, which were greatly restricted during the war period, will increase this season but are not expected to reach prewar levels. Cashew imports are expected to be smaller than last season. In view of the strong demand in Mediterranean countries for tree nuts as a source

of oil and the record-large domestic production of almonds and filberts, imports of these two nuts probably will be substantially smaller than last season, but may be above prewar levels. Total supplies of all tree nuts, on a shelled or kernel basis, probably will be smaller than in 1945-46, but still larger than average.

Stronger Market This Season Than Last
For Walnuts and Pecans, Weaker For
Almonds and Filberts

Consumer demand for tree nuts during the 1946-47 season is expected to continue generally strong. Prices received by growers for walnuts and pecans are expected to average somewhat higher than last season. Grower prices for the record-large crops of almonds and filberts are currently at relatively low levels.

On the New York City wholesale market, prices for imported almonds and cashews were somewhat lower at mid-October than a year earlier.

Table 1.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1935-44, annual 1945 and indicated 1946; condition of new crop on October 1, average 1935-44, annual 1945 and 1946.

Crop and State	Production ^{1/}			Condition October 1 ^{1/}		
	Average :	Indicated :	Average :			
	1935-44	1945	1946	1935-44	1945	1946
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
	boxes	boxes	boxes			
ORANGES:						
California, all	45,412	44,580	-----	76	77	81
Navels and misc. ^{2/}	17,882	17,680	20,700	75	79	80
Valencias	27,530	26,900	^{3/}	77	76	82
Florida, all	29,640	49,800	62,000	72	66	79
Early and mid-season	16,545	25,400	32,500	73	66	81
Valencias	13,095	24,400	29,500	71	66	77
Texas, all ^{2/}	2,539	4,800	5,300	70	80	79
Early and mid-season	1,477	2,880	3,240	--	80	80
Valencias	1,062	1,920	2,060	--	77	77
Arizona, all ^{2/}	600	1,210	1,270	74	77	82
Navels and misc.	284	570	600	--	78	77
Valencias	316	640	670	--	76	87
Louisiana ^{2/}	279	350	360	72	65	84
5 States ^{4/}	78,470	100,720	-----	74	73	80
Total early and mid-season ^{5/}	36,466	46,860	57,400	--	--	--
Total Valencias	42,004	53,860	-----	--	--	--
TANGERINES:						
Florida	2,980	4,200	5,200	62	57	74
ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES:						
5 States ^{4/}	81,450	104,920	-----	--	--	--
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Florida, all	20,780	32,000	34,500	63	59	67
Seedless	7,840	14,000	16,500	66	61	73
Other	12,940	18,000	18,000	61	57	63
Texas	13,999	24,000	24,500	62	76	67
Arizona	2,801	4,100	4,300	74	76	76
California, all	2,503	3,210	-----	75	79	77
Desert Valleys	1,104	1,220	1,390	--	80	78
Other	1,399	1,990	^{3/}	--	79	76
4 States ^{4/}	40,083	63,310	-----	64	68	68
LEMONS:						
California ^{4/}	11,520	15,200	^{3/}	74	80	76
LIMES:						
Florida ^{4/}	116	200	170	68	54	43

^{1/} Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins Oct. 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1 of the same year as the bloom. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and or eliminated on account of economic conditions. ^{2/} Includes small quantities of tangerines. ^{3/} First reports of production from 1946 bloom for California Valencia oranges, lemons and grapefruit in other areas will be issued in December. ^{4/} Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for Calif., grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; Calif. lemons, 79 lb.; Fla. limes, 80 lb. ^{5/} In California and Arizona, Navels and miscellaneous.

Table 2.-Oranges: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, August-October, 1945 and 1946 1/

Week ended	1945			1946		
	Calif.-	Florida	Total	Calif.-	Florida	Total
	Ariz. : Valencias :	Cars	Cars	Ariz. : Valencias :	Cars	Cars
Aug. 10.....	1299	---	1299	1340	---	1340
17.....	1506	---	1506	1361	---	1361
24.....	1821	---	1821	1320	---	1320
31.....	2012	---	2012	1297	---	1297
Sept. 7.....	1796	---	1796	1097	---	1097
14.....	1842	---	1842	1034	---	1034
21.....	1879	---	1879	1094	1	1095
28.....	1629	14	1643	1175	7	1182
Oct. 5.....	1507	107	1614	935	85	1020
12.....	1544	353	1897	854	255	1109
19.....	1322	789	2269	564	1050	3/1615

Compiled from records of Production and Marketing Administration. 1/ Rail, boat, and truck. 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/ Includes 158 cars from Texas. 3/ Includes 1 car from Texas.

Table 3. Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, August - October, 1945 and 1946 1/

Week ended	GRAPEFRUIT			LEMONS			
	1945			1946			
	Calif.-	Florida	Total	Calif.-	Florida	Total	
Ariz. :	Cars	Cars	Ariz. :	Cars	Cars	Calif. : Cars	
Aug. 10.....	86	---	86	147	---	147	338
17.....	91	---	91	100	---	100	298
24.....	73	---	73	81	---	81	274
31.....	70	---	70	83	---	83	288
Sept. 7.....	45	2	47	112	5	117	249
14.....	29	19	48	133	80	213	288
21.....	15	52	67	49	296	345	270
28.....	12	329	341	10	494	504	258
Oct. 5.....	3	647	650	7	647	654	284
12.....	5	738	743	5	518	523	261
19.....	3	630	2/1129	---	768	768	180

Compiled from records of Production and Marketing Administration. 1/ Rail, boat, and truck. 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 includes grapefruit and lemons which were in mixed-citrus shipments. 2/ Includes 496 cars from Texas.

Table 4.- Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per box at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1945 and 1946

Market, month, and week	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons	
	California		Florida		California		Florida		California	
	Valencias									
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK										
August	4.03	6.10	--	--	4.23	3.38	--	--	4.71	4.08
September ...	4.35	5.97	--	--	4.49	4.04	3.56	4.75	7.07	5.92
Week ended -										
Oct. 4	4.60	6.31	--	3.77	4.15	2.07	3.86	4.10	7.11	7.12
11	4.35	6.69	4.33	4.72	--	--	4.01	4.49	7.11	6.49
18	4.48	6.70	4.45	5.37	--	--	4.00	4.63	7.10	6.16
CHICAGO										
August	4.50	6.02	--	2.31	3.85	3.32	--	--	4.36	4.21
September ...	5.10	6.16	--	--	4.50	3.65	--	4.54	6.97	5.54
Week ended -										
Oct. 4	5.24	6.50	--	--	4.79	2.19	--	3.64	7.08	6.83
11	5.03	6.62	--	--	--	--	--	4.00	6.88	7.08
18	4.72	6.65	3.94	--	--	--	--	4.43	6.92	6.82

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

Table 5.- Strawberries: Acreage, average 1936-45, annual 1946 and intended 1947 ^{1/}

Group and State	Average	Prelim.	Prelim.	Group and State	Average	Prelim.	Prelim.
	1936-45	1946	1947		1936-45	1946	1947
	Acres	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres	Acres
Winter:				Mid-Spring:			
Florida	5,800	2,800	5,000	Maryland ...	5,530	1,700	1,900
Early Spring:				Delaware ...	2,700	600	650
Louisiana ...	18,220	17,900	23,000	Calif., other:	2,530	950	1,400
Alabama	3,140	1,900	2,500	Group total ^{2/}	64,280	37,400	45,100
Texas	1,540	600	600	Late Spring:			
Calif., S. Dist:	1,630	500	950	New Jersey ..	3,750	2,700	2,800
Group total :	24,530	20,900	27,050	Pennsylvania:	3,790	3,200	3,300
Mid-Spring:				Ohio	4,460	3,500	4,000
S. Carolina ..	310	200	300	Indiana	2,340	1,500	1,900
N. Carolina ..	5,090	2,300	2,800	New York ...	3,900	3,400	4,000
Tennessee ...	12,180	9,000	11,000	Michigan ...	8,620	6,300	7,600
Arkansas ...	12,480	9,000	11,000	Wisconsin ...	2,040	2,000	2,200
Oklahoma ...	750	700	700	Iowa	950	1,000	950
Kansas	1,010	950	950	Utah	1,170	420	450
Missouri	4,840	3,500	4,000	Oregon	10,490	8,200	10,200
Illinois	3,700	2,700	3,400	Washington ..	6,160	5,100	5,600
Kentucky	6,480	2,300	2,900	Group total ^{2/}	47,680	37,320	43,000
Virginia	6,200	3,500	4,100	All States ...	142,280	98,420	120,150

^{1/} Includes acreage from which the production for processing is taken.

^{2/} Includes a short-time average of 280 acres in Mississippi and 450 acres in Georgia.

Table 6.- Apples, commercial: Production, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946 1/

State or area	Average: 1935-44	1945	Indicated: 1946	State or area	Average: 1935-44	1945	Indicated: 1946
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	:bushels	bushels	bushels		:bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	648	132	666	::Minnesota	213	127	32
New Hampshire:	767	139	346	::Iowa	236	54	112
Vermont	586	106	329	::Missouri	1,379	817	1,148
Massachusetts:	2,656	410	1,660	::Nebraska	265	30	65
Rhode Island :	279	85	162	::Kansas	705	270	513
Connecticut .:	1,441	511	1,238	:: N. Central .:	21,205	7,360	19,252
New York	16,306	2,160	14,580	::	:	:	:
New Jersey ..:	3,083	1,295	2,415	::Kentucky	283	220	299
Pennsylvania :	8,832	2,470	9,230	::Tennessee	314	405	378
N. Atlantic:	34,596	7,308	30,626	::Arkansas	702	312	704
:	:	:	:	:: S. Central .:	1,298	937	1,381
Delaware	1,033	308	682	::Total Central :	22,504	8,297	20,633
Maryland	1,898	689	1,950	::	:	:	:
Virginia	11,491	3,900	13,680	::Montana	328	290	90
West Virginia:	4,219	1,950	4,680	::Idaho	2,796	2,465	1,705
North Carolina:	1,179	252	1,760	::Colorado	1,524	1,275	1,275
S. Atlantic:	19,820	7,099	22,752	::New Mexico ...:	702	472	932
Total Eastern:	54,417	14,407	53,378	::Utah	445	486	441
:	:	:	:	::Washington ...:	27,373	26,900	31,328
Ohio	5,127	984	3,078	::Oregon	3,130	2,882	3,315
Indiana	1,572	828	1,386	::California ...:	7,645	10,568	7,560
Illinois	3,168	2,684	4,148	:: Western ...:	44,042	45,338	46,646
Michigan	7,843	1,250	7,750	:: 35 States ...:	120,962	68,042	120,657
Wisconsin:	698	316	1,020	::	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	::	:	:	:

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 economic conditions.

Table 7.-Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1935-44, annual 1944 and 1945 and indicated 1946.

State	Average: 1935-44	1944	1945	Indicated: 1946	State	Average: 1935-44	1944	1945	Indicated: 1946
	:Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels		:Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Mass....:	409,700	153,000	478,000	550,000	::Wash....:	22,240	30,000	36,400	46,200
N. J....:	87,100	59,000	49,000	77,000	::Oreg....:	8,060	12,700	11,400	13,900
Wis....:	97,000	115,000	82,000	128,000	:: Total:	624,100	369,700	656,800	815,100
:	:	:	:	:	::	:	:	:	:

Table 8.-Apples, eastern and midwestern: Wholesale price per bushel, 2-1/2 inches minimum size, for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when quoted), at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1945 and 1946

Market and week ended	Delicious		McIntosh		R.I. N. W. Greening		Wealthy	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:								
Eastern-								
Aug. 24	-----	4.18	4.16	3.15	4.34	-----	3.88	1.60
Aug. 31	4.22	3.72	4.22	3.60	4.25	-----	3.79	1.70
Sept. 7	4.45	3.52	4.25	3.31	-----	1.91	3.88	1.75
14	4.39	3.20	4.51	3.15	4.38	2.08	4.48	1.91
21	4.49	3.32	4.49	3.28	4.44	2.15	4.50	2.36
28	4.50	2.69	4.50	3.28	4.54	1.81	-----	-----
Oct. 5	4.58	3.02	4.54	3.70	4.47	2.28	-----	-----
12	4.61	3.50	4.60	3.70	4.59	2.58	-----	-----
19	4.60	-----	4.58	-----	4.60	-----	-----	-----
Chicago:								
Midwestern-								
Aug. 24	-----	4.15	-----	-----	4.66	2.82	4.43	2.12
31	-----	4.28	-----	-----	4.64	2.95	4.38	2.22
Sept. 7	-----	4.44	-----	4.04	4.65	2.89	4.38	2.44
14	4.62	4.20	-----	3.55	-----	2.83	4.25	2.41
21	4.67	3.98	-----	2.52	4.62	2.75	4.61	2.42
28	4.62	4.04	4.49	3.32	4.61	2.19	4.61	-----
Oct. 5	4.58	3.85	4.59	2.75	4.62	2.00	4.62	-----
12	4.57	3.22	4.52	3.08	4.68	2.21	4.66	-----
19	-----	-----	4.60	-----	4.66	-----	4.72	-----

Compiled from records of Production and Marketing Administration.

NOTE: On the Chicago market, 1945, prices were not available for 2-1/2-inch minimum size except on N. W. Greening. Quotations are inserted for apples of 2-1/4-inch minimum size on all other varieties for 1945.

Table 9.- Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946 1/

Crop	Average	1945	Indicated
	1935-44	1945	1946
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Almonds, Calif.	14,710	23,800	35,100
Filberts, Oregon & Wash.	3,896	5,300	8,950
Walnuts, Calif. & Oregon	60,100	70,900	71,500
Pecans, total (12 States)	52,873	69,041	44,521
Total of above	131,579	169,041	160,071
Pecans:			
Improved varieties	21,652	28,590	20,151
Wild or seedling varieties	31,221	40,451	24,370

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

Table 10.-Peaches: Production, by geographic divisions, average 1935-44 annual 1945, and indicated 1946 1/

Division	Average:			Indi- cated 1946	Division	Average:		
	1935-44	1945	1,000 bushels			1935-44	1945	1,000 bushels
New England.....	197	140	1,000	199	Mountain.....	2,659	3,821	3,135
Middle Atlantic....	4,235	3,746	1,000	4,929	Pacific.....	26,948	33,803	39,977
East North Central..	5,116	7,487	1,000	6,798	California..	24,648	30,836	36,669
West North Central..	806	1,162	1,000	1,316	Clingstone:	15,130	19,418	22,210
South Atlantic.....	11,654	17,515	1,000	18,980	Freestone.:	9,517	11,418	14,459
East South Central..	3,942	6,993	1,000	4,261	United States	59,938	81,564	85,782
West South Central..	4,392	6,897	1,000	6,187				

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

Table 11.-Pears: Production, by geographic divisions and on the Pacific Coast, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946 1/

Division	Average:			Indi- cated 1946	Division	Average:		
	1935-44	1945	1,000 bushels			1935-44	1945	1,000 bushels
New England.....	147	52	1,000	130	Washington,			
Middle Atlantic....	1,565	429	1,000	1,005	total....	6,612	7,770	8,960
East North Central..	2,266	916	1,000	1,631	Bartlett:	4,736	5,800	6,750
West North Central..	574	564	1,000	543	Other....	1,877	1,970	2,210
South Atlantic.....	1,472	1,315	1,000	1,648	Oregon, total:	3,893	5,439	5,600
East South Central..	1,104	1,532	1,000	1,152	Bartlett:	1,617	2,250	2,180
West South Central..	904	1,158	1,000	1,124	Other....	2,275	3,189	3,420
Mountain.....	446	627	1,000	428	California,			
Pacific.....	20,522	27,418	1,000	26,728	total....	10,017	14,209	12,168
United States.....	29,002	34,011	1,000	34,389	Bartlett:	8,805	12,292	10,668
					Other....	1,212	1,917	1,500

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

Table 12.- Pears, western: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties, all grades, at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1945 and 1946

Market, month, and week	Bartlett		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:						
August	4.77	4.19	---	---	---	4.60
September	3.44	4.47	3.97	3.59	3.89	4.41
Week ended -						
Oct. 4	4.66	4.97	4.64	4.24	4.54	4.92
11	4.74	5.47	4.56	4.73	4.05	4.67
18	4.76	5.23	4.90	4.37	5.06	4.78
Chicago:						
August	4.72	4.15	---	---	---	---
September	3.74	4.22	---	2.30	---	2.67
Week ended -						
Oct. 4	4.63	5.08	4.58	---	4.94	3.79
11	4.56	5.44	4.44	4.32	4.71	4.75
18	4.19	4.05	4.32	4.14	4.73	4.70

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

Table 13.- Italian pruned from the Northwest: Weighted average auction price per half-bushel at New York and Chicago, September and October, 1945 and 1946

Market, and week ended	Washington		Oregon		Idaho	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:						
Week ended -						
Aug. 23	---	2.64	---	---	---	---
30	---	2.43	---	2.98	---	---
Sept. 6	---	2.81	---	2.82	---	2.84
13	2.42	2.70	2.47	2.60	---	2.67
20	2.26	---	2.24	2.55	2.21	2.73
27	---	---	2.15	---	2.36	2.43
Oct. 4	---	---	---	---	2.64	2.86
11	---	---	---	---	3.54	3.00
18	---	---	---	---	2.89	1.42
Chicago:						
Week ended -						
Aug. 16	---	3.47	---	---	---	---
23	---	2.47	---	---	---	---
30	---	2.63	---	2.65	---	---
Sept. 6	---	---	2.55	---	---	2.81
13	---	2.64	2.04	---	1.98	2.51
20	---	---	2.05	---	2.05	2.10
27	---	---	---	---	2.46	2.27
Oct. 4	---	2.94	---	---	2.55	2.40
11	---	---	---	---	---	2.37
18	---	---	---	---	---	1.85

(Ring faced)

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.
1/ Price per lug.

Table 14.-Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1935-44 annual 1945 and indicated 1946; also utilization of prunes, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946

State	Plums and prunes, production 1/			State	Prunes, utilization		
	Average: 1945				Average: 1945		
	1935-44				1935-44		
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
	Fresh basis				Fresh basis		
Plums:				Used fresh 2/			
Michigan.....	5,000	2,200	6,000	Idaho....	17,630	27,400	21,900
California.....	59,200	71,000	95,000	Washington	14,635	15,650	17,600
				Oregon...	18,840	26,600	22,500
Prunes:				Canned 3/			
Idaho.....	17,860	28,000	21,900	Washington	5,537	7,550	8,460
Washington, all.....	26,360	25,900	29,500	Oregon...	20,480	19,000	44,000
Eastern Washington	13,940	18,200	18,300	Frozen			
Western Washington	12,420	7,700	11,200	Washington	4/ 858	1,500	1,700
Oregon, all.....	92,730	92,100	105,100	Oregon...	5,100	8,300	5,000
Eastern Oregon....	12,880	20,100	19,100	Other Processed			
Western Oregon....	79,850	72,000	86,000	Washington	205	350	410
				Oregon...	4/ 640	2,600	2,600
				Dried:			
California.....	203,800	226,000	203,000	Washington	1,290	250	380
				Oregon...	13,270	7,700	8,700

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. These quantities are not included in utilization figures.

2/ Includes quantities used in farm household.

3/ Includes small quantities frozen in some years prior to 1941.

4/ Short-time average.

5/ The drying ratio in Calif. is about 2 1/2 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried; in Wash. and Oreg., from 3 to 4 pounds fresh to 1 pound dried.

Table 15.-Figs and olives: Condition on October 1 and production, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946

Crop and State	Production 1/			Condition Oct. 1		
	Average:			Average:		
	1935-44			1935-44		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Figs:						
California, dried.....	2/ 29,580	2/ 31,700	-----	79	80	87
California, not dried...	14,650	14,000	-----			
Olives:						
California.....	43,500	28,000	-----	59	38	52

1/ For some areas in certain years, production includes some quantities not harvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dry basis.

Table 16.- Grapes: Production in important States, average 1935-44 annual 1945 and indicated 1946 1/

State	: Average : : 1935-44 :	: 1945 :	: Indicated : : 1946 :	State	: Average : : 1935-44 :	: 1945 :	: Indicated : : 1946 :
	: Tons	Tons	Tons		: Tons	Tons	Tons
N. Y. ...	58,740	31,300	64,000	Okla.	2,740	2,500	3,300
N. J. ...	2,530	900	2,600	Wash.	10,720	19,400	20,100
Pa.	17,620	6,000	18,500	22 other ...			
Ohio ...	22,570	6,400	16,200	States ..	25,940	21,050	25,100
Ind.	3,020	1,400	2,000	Calif.			
Ill.	4,420	3,300	2,500	Wine	548,900	619,000	611,000
Mich. ...	38,610	13,500	30,000	Table	437,600	512,000	529,000
Iowa ...	3,250	3,000	2,700	Raisin ...:1,	351,600	1,532,000	1,488,000
Mo.	7,220	6,500	5,700	Dried 2/ :	251,150	244,000	----
Kans. ...	2,700	4,500	3,600	Not dried:	347,000	556,000	----
N. C. ...	6,080	3,700	5,600	Total Calif.:	2,338,100	2,663,000	2,628,000
Ark.	8,470	5,200	0,400	Total U. S. :	2,552,730	2,791,650	2,840,300

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis; 1 ton of raisins is equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

Table 17.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, by specified varieties, at New York and Chicago, August -October 1945 and 1946

Market and week ended	Red Malaga		Ribier		Malaga		Tokay	
	: 1945 : : Dol.	: 1946 : : Dol.	: 1945 : : Dol.	: 1946 : : Dol.	: 1945 : : Dol.	: 1946 : : Dol.	: 1945 : : Dol.	: 1946 : : Dol.
New York:								
Aug. 23	3.07	4.75	2.95	6.16	----	----	----	----
30	2.42	4.40	2.41	4.78	----	3.31	----	----
Sept. 6	2.43	3.80	2.41	3.68	----	2.31	----	5.28
13	2.43	3.12	2.41	3.93	2.40	2.18	----	4.34
20	2.41	3.55	2.41	4.10	2.29	2.62	----	4.62
27	2.45	2.77	2.45	3.51	2.19	1.96	2.45	3.58
Oct. 4	----	2.40	2.46	2.63	2.23	1.82	2.46	2.52
11	----	2.18	2.45	2.82	2.43	1.99	2.43	2.83
18	----	----	2.55	----	2.55	----	2.55	----
Chicago:								
Aug. 23	2.56	4.13	2.51	4.61	----	1.83	----	----
30	2.43	4.58	2.36	3.09	----	1.98	----	----
Sept. 6	2.43	4.23	2.43	3.63	----	1.75	----	5.00
13	2.42	3.80	1.69	3.46	----	2.13	----	4.42
20	2.43	3.31	2.40	3.38	2.43	1.59	----	3.90
27	2.39	2.41	2.42	2.60	----	1.62	2.43	3.00
Oct. 4	1.50	1.94	2.41	2.93	2.32	1.97	2.43	2.51
11	----	2.46	2.38	3.18	2.43	2.30	2.43	2.61
18	----	----	2.66	----	2.57	----	2.58	----

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

Table 18.- Fruits and nuts: Cold-storage holdings, October 1, 1946 with comparison

Commodity	Unit	Oct. 1,	Oct. 1,	Sept. 1,	Oct. 1,
		5-yr. av. 1941-45	1945	1946	1946
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousand
<u>Fresh fruits:</u>					
Apples	Barrel	17	1	--	5
Apples	Western box	1,373	1,475	114	2,103
Apples	Eastern box	4,107	1,460	143	3,959
Apples	Bushel basket	2,261	1,647	256	3,291
Total apples	Bushel	8,292	4,585	513	9,368
<u>Pears:</u>					
Pears, Bartletts	Packed box	289	452	976	948
Pears, Bartletts	Loose box	1,806	2,465	4,156	3,372
Pears, all other varieties ..	Box	2,290	2,172	754	3,053
Pears,	Bushel basket	188	96	52	72
Total pears	Bushel	4,573	5,185	5,938	7,445
<u>Other fresh fruits:</u>					
.....	Pound	--	32,450	26,072	34,929
<u>Frozen fruits:</u>					
Apples	"	--	22,914	29,460	29,892
Apricots	"	--	35,601	42,594	39,946
Blackberries	"	13,658	21,969	21,100	27,465
Blueberries	"	--	15,839	12,504	14,646
Cherries	"	37,093	29,367	84,085	79,510
Young, Logan, and similar berries	"	8,045	12,135	17,450	16,229
Raspberries	"	18,477	16,797	29,437	28,339
Strawberries	"	39,220	29,500	64,677	61,088
Grapes	"	--	6,357	5,955	12,166
Plums and prunes	"	--	18,466	11,006	23,850
Peaches	"	--	60,441	46,345	60,833
Fruit juices and purees	"	--	24,096	23,128	24,759
All other fruits	"	147,280	66,748	71,840	79,857
Total	"	263,773	360,230	459,581	498,580
<u>Dried fruits:</u>					
Total	"	--	58,452	110,837	96,902
<u>Nuts:</u>					
Nuts in shell	"	--	5,847	24,388	16,433
Nutmeats	"	--	33,776	89,906	72,961

*Compiled from reports of Production and Marketing Administration.

