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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

IN THIS ISSUE:
PARITY PRICES FOR APPLES, BY F. C. Jones

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF FRESH APPLES AND CITRUS FRUITS, UNITED STATES, 1909-41


## Sumary

Total fruit production this seeson projably wjll ke about 5 percent greater than in 1940-41. Indications are that a smaller oroduction of citrus fruits will be more than offset by an increased production of deciduous fruits. A higher level of consumer demand in 1941-42 than in 1940-41 (nonagricultural income may be about 15 percent higner) and larger purchases by the Department of Agriculture are factors favorably affecting fruit prices this season.

Comerciai apple production is nov estimated to total 126.1 million bushels compared with 114.4 million last year and the $1934-39$ average of 125.3 million bushels. Cold storage holdings of apples on November 1 were reported to be 3 percent less than on the same date in 1910, and on December 1 may be roughly 6 percent less than on December l, 1940. Market prices of apples are averaging above those in the comoarable perioc last vear.

On November 1 the Agricultural Narketing Service estinated that the production of fall and winter variety pears in the Facific Coast States would total 5.6 million bushels compared with 6.6 million last year. Cold storage holdings of late variety pears on IIovember 1 were reported to be 15 percent smaller than on the same date a year earlier. Procuction also was 15 percent smaller. Auction prices of Bosc pears at New York in October averaged 29 percent higher thar prices in the comparable period a jear earlier. Increased domestic consumer demand and a smaller crop this year thar last are factors favorably affecting late variety pear prices.

Production of winter oranges is now indiceted to total 54.7 million
boxes, an increase of 900,000 boxes over that indicated a month earlier. The
crop of winter oranges from the bloom of 1940 totaled 54.1 million boxes. Present indications are that total orange production from the bloom of 1941 may be about the same as that from the bloom of 1940 , if not slightly larger. Auction prices of Florida oranges at liew York in the week ended November 14 averaged about 72 percent higher than in the comparable week last year. Production of grapefruit from the bloom of 1941 is indicated, as of November l, to total 40.3 million boyes compared with 43.0 million from the bloom of 1940. Increased consumer demand and a smaller prospective crop this year compared with last are factors that will favorably affect the price of grapefruit this year.
-- November 24, 1941

## APFLES

BACKGROUND.- Total production of apples has fluctuated widely in the past 30 years largely as a result of year-to-year changes in growing conditions. However, there has been a moderate downward trend in apple production since the peak year 1914. A Ereat decrease in the number of apple trees has taken place in the past 30 years, and preliminary reports of the Bureau of the Census indicate that the number of apple trees of all ages and of bearing age in 1940 was sharply lower than in 1935. The great decrease in number of trees has been caused by the abandonment of farm orchards, normal mortality, the removal of low yielding trees, and loss from droughts, storms, and freezes. The Census reports indicate that the yield per tree under average growing conditions increased from 1935 to 1940. Apple prices have recovered considerably from their low levels in the depression years.

## Commercial Crop Larger

On November 1 the commercial apple crop was estimated to total 126.1 million bushels, approximately 10 percent more than in 1940. This increase in production is largely the result of a considerable increase in the central and eastern crops. The apple crop in the liestern States is estimated to be about 1.3 million bushels greater than that of last year. Indications are that the greatest increase in total comercial production over last year was in the summer and fall varieties.

Cold Storage Holdings Smaller
Cold storage holdings of apples on November l totaled 30.8 million bushels compared with 31.8 million on November l, 1940.

In the States having commercial production, excluding the Pacific Coast States, cold storage noldings were only 85 percent as large as on November 1,1940 , but production was 13 percent greater. Summer production in these states was heavier relative to that of a year ago than was the production of those varieties normally placed in cold storage.

In Washington, Oregon, and California cold storage holdings on November 1 were 15 percent larger than on the sarne date a year earlier, but production in those States is estimated to be only 5 percent greater.

In recent years cold storage holdings of apples in the Eastern and Central States combined have not increased much, if any, between November 1 and December l. If cold storage holdings in the Pacific Coast States on December 1 are 5 percent larger than on the same date in 1940 - in line with the production increase over last year - total cold storage holdings on December 1 would be roughly 2 million bushels less than on December 1,1940 .

Harket Prices Higher
Auction prices of 0.11 leading varieties of western apples at New York and Chicago in October averaged about 16 percent higher than in the same month of 1940.

Wiarket prices of eastem and midwestern apples at New York and Chicago in October averaged about 5 percent higher than in the comporable month a year earlier. During the summer months prices of appies from these areas averaged considerably below prices in the comparable period in 1940.

Effect of Reduced Apple Exports
on Domestic Prices
It is not known how many apples (fresh or dried) will be shipped to Great Britain under terms of the Lend-Lease Act. Exports this season, outside of those to Great Britain, may total roughly l million bushels. In the period 1920 to 1938 an average of 16.4 million bushels of apples were exported.

Relatively large exports of apples in certain years in the period 1920 to 1938 were more the result of large production and low prices in this country than of any unusual denand in foreign countries. If the effective foreign demand for our apples were constant over a period of years, exports of apples would be large in years of large production and low prices, and small in years of small production and high prices. in other words, if foreign demand did not change, the relative amounts exported would depend upon supply and demand conditions in this country. This does not mean that export demand in any given year would have no effect on the domestic price of apples. If the demand for apples on the part of foreign consumers decreased sharply, domestic apple prices would be depressed to some extent. It is unlikely that the reduction in exports from an average of 13.4 million bushels in the period 1920 to 1938 to roughly $l$ million in 1941 rill have much effect on the general level of domestic apple prices. However, the virtual loss of export cutlets will make it somewhat difficult to market varieties formerly exportod.

The Canadian apple crop was estimated, at the end of October, to total 10.5 million bushels, the smallest crop since 1928. The small crop, together with an active demand both in the donestic and forei markets, is expected to result in comparatively good returns to Canadian growers this year.

## PEARS

BACKGROUND.- Pear production has about doubled in the last 20 years. The increase occurred largely in the Pacific Coast States, where during the 5-year period 1936-40 two thirds of the total United States pear crop was produced. Farm prices of pears tended to decline with increased production.

The canning industry has provided an important outlet for pears. In the 5 -year period 1934-39 approximately 22 percent of the pear crop was placed in cans. In the same period the drying industry took about 5 percent of the crop. Increasing quantities of pears have been canned and dried in recent years, but since these outlets have not absorbed all of the increased production the volume of pears for fresh consumption has been larger.

In 1934-38 approximately 18 percent of the total pear crop was marketed outside of this country. In this period about 30 percent of the canned pack and 76 percent of the dried pack were exported. Substartial quantities of fresh pears also were exported. Export markets provided imporiant outlets for the late variety pears; prior to the present European war over 50 percent of total shipments of fresh Hardy, Comice, and Winter lielis pears (important late varieties) went to foreign markets.

## Production of Fall and Winter

## Varieties Smaller

On November 1 the Agricultural Piarketing Service estimated that the production of pears other than Bartletts (fall and winter varieties) in the Pacific Coast States would total 5.6 million bushels compared with 6.6 million last year.
$\frac{\text { Cold }}{\text { Varieties }} \frac{\text { Storage }}{\text { Slightly }} \frac{\text { of }}{\text { Larger }}$
Varieties Slightly Larger
On November l cold storage holdings of late variety pears were reported to be 2.7 million boxes compared with 3.2 million boxes on the same date a year earlier. The percentage decrease in holdiness was the same as that in production.

Auction Prices of Late Varieties
Considerably Higher
Auction prices of Bosc pears at New York in October averaged 29 percent higher than in tho same month in 1940, and prices of D'Anjou pears
averaged 30 percent higher. Increased domestic consumer demand this year over last and a smaller crop are factors favorably afiecting late variety pear prices.

## CITRUS

Cranges
On November 1 the Agricultural larketine Service indicated that production of winter oranges would total 54.7 million boxes, an increase of 900,000 boxes over that indicated a month earlier. The crop of winter oranges from the bloon of 1940 totaled 54.1 million boxes. Conditions of the California Velencia orange crop on November 1 was reported to be 80 percent compared with 70 percent on the same date a year earlier. Indications at the present time are that total orange production from the bloom of 1941 may be about the same as that from the bloom of 1940 , if not slightly larger.

Auction prices of Florida orenges at New York in the week ended November 14 averagod about 72 percent above prices in the comparable week last year. Production of early and miciseasor Florida oranges is indicated to total akout 700,000 boxes more than in 1940 .

Grapefruit

Production of grapefruit fron the bloom of 1941 is indicated, as of November 1 : to total 40.3 million boxes compared with 43.0 mijlion from the bloom of $1 \Omega \leq 0$. The Floricia crop is indicatod to be l? nercent less this year than last, whereas the Texas crop is indicated to be 9 percert larger.

Increased consumer purchasing power and a smaller prospective crop this year comparec with last are factows that will favorably affect the price of grapefruit this vear. Auction prices $-n$ the week ended November 14 of Florida grapefruit at ITew York and rexas grapefruit at Chicaco averaged roughly 10 percent above prices in the comparable week last year.

## PARITY PRICES FOR APFLES

The parity price for an agriculiural comnodity is defined in section 301 of the Agricultural Adjustment hct of 1938 as "that price for the commodity which will give to the commodity a purchasing power with respect to articles that farmers buy equivalent to the purchasing power of such commodity in the base period; and in the case of all commodities for which the base period is the period August 1909 to July 1914 , which will also reflect current interest payments per acre on farm indeotedness secured by real estate, tax payments per acre of farm real estate, and freight rates, as contrasted with suci interest payments, and freight rates durin period." Freicht rates are not accounted for separately in the computation of parity prices inasmuch as prices paid by farmers for commodities include transportation costs from the factory to the store where they were purchased, and freight rates from the local shipping point to terminal markets are reflected in prices received by farmers for farm products.

It is provided in other legislation that the pre-war base period August 1909 to July 1014 shall be used in determining parity prices of all commodities except specifically tobacco and potatoes, and any other commodity for which the purchasing power during the pre-war base period cannot be satisfactorily determined from available statistics of the Department of Agriculture. Further, in Public Lavi 1 No. 147, 77th Congress, the provision was made that if the production or consumption of a nonbasic comnodity had so changed in extent or character since the base period as to result in a price out of line with parity prices for basic commodities a comparable price should be determined and used by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The parity price for apples as now defined is that price which will give to apples the same purchasing power with respect to articles that farmers buy that existed in the base period August 1909 to July 1914. In other words, the parity price should be such that 100 bushels of apples in 1941 would buy the same amount of fertilizer, spray materials, machinery, clothing, and other items used by farmers that 100 bushels bought in the base period. Parity is not a matter of covering cost, but rather a matter of exchange of products for sale for what farmers ordinarily buy.

In computing the parity price or apples in any $\varepsilon$ iven month, the average farm price of apples from August 1909 to July 1914 -- 96 cents per bushel -is multiplied by the index of prices paid by farmers, including interest and taxes payable per acre for that month ( $1910-14=100$ ), and divided by 100. The index of prices paid by farmers in October 19.41 stood at 138, so that the parity price for apples was $\$ 1.32$ per bushel. Apple prices actually averaged $\$ 0.57$ por bushel in the month of October. Thus, according to this parity formula, apple prices in October 1941 would have had to average 38 percent higher than in the base period ir apples were to have the same purchasing power as in the 60-month period August 1900-July 1914.

The United States average price of apples used in the computation of parity prices is reported monthly by the Department of Agriculture. This is an average of prices received by farmers at the locel market. Prices received per bushel for packed and unpacked apples, for apples sold to processors and to the fresh trade are combined to determine this local market average. Further, the average price received by farriers includes prices of all sizes, all grades, and all varieties of apples. The average price received by any individual grower for his apples in any given month will rarely, if ever, be the same as the average price for that period as published by the Department of Agriculture. The make-up of this price series must be kept in mind when an apple grower compares the price he receives for apples in a given period with the average price published by the Department. If at some time in the future the average price as published by the Department showed that apple producers as a whole were receiving parity, there would be some growers receiving more than parity and some receiving less.

The monthly parity price for apples as now computed makes no allowance for normal seasonal variation in apple prices. In the case of eges and butterfat, adjustments are made for normal seasonal variation in prices received by farmers for these items in computing parity prices. The seasonal adjustment is made by multiplying the parity price for the current month by the index number of seasonal variation in the price for that month and dividing by 100. An adjustment of this nature could well be made in computing the monthly parity
prices of apples since there is a definite patterm of seasonal variation in apple prices. ifithout such on odjustment, parity prices from the late winter to early summer months tend to be a little low, and those during the rest of the season a little too high.

In table $l$ is given the actual pico receited by frowers for apples in the 1940-4l season, the nonthly parity price as now cal" lated, an index of normal seasonal variation of apple prices, ond morthly purity prices aidusted for normal seasonal variation. A weighted average seasun paice of the edjusted monthly parity prices would he somewhat lower than that of the unadjusted monthly perity prices, although the simple average of the two series is the same.

Table l.- Apples: Actual monthly prices in 1940-41, monthly parity prices in 1940-41 as now calculated, monthly index of normal
seasonal variation, and 1940-41 monthly parity prices
adjusted for normal seasonal variation

| 1.fonth | Actual price per bushel $1940-41$ | Parity price <br> per bushel <br> in 1940-41 | :Index of normal: <br> : seasonal <br> : variation | Parity price per bushel in 1940-41 adjusted for normal seasonal variation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | : Cents | Cents | Percent | Cents |
| July | : 108 | 122 | 108.9 | 133 |
| August | : 79 | 122 | 87.8 | 107 |
| September | : 76 | 122 | 81.1 | 99 |
| October | : 72 | 122 | 82.6 | 101 |
| November | 75 | 122 | 86.5 | 106 |
| December | : 86 | 123 | 92.8 | 114 |
| January | : 90 | 123 | 98.5 | 121 |
| February | : 93 | 123 | 102.5 | 126 |
| March | 97 | 124 | 105.7 | 131 |
| April | : 106 | 124 | 110.1 | 137 |
| May | : 101 | 125 | 117.9 | 147 |
| June | : 114 | 127 | 125.6 | 160 |
|  | : |  |  |  |

Table 2.- Apples: Production in States having commercial production, average 193439 , annual 1940 and preliminary 1941 I/


Table 2.- Apples: Production in States having commercial production, average $1934-30$, annual 1940 and preliminary 41 - Continued

Area and State

Western States:
Montana
Idaho
Colorado
New Mexico
Utah
Washington
Oregon
California
:Total Western States
Total 36 States

: Percent Percent Percent bushels bushels bushels


Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.
1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of sech State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption.
2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities. unharvested on account of market conditions.

Table 3.- Apples, Washington: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties, extre fancy grade, New York and Chicago, 1941 with comparisons

| Market <br> and period | 1940 |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | : |  |  | : All | : |  |  | : All |
|  | Deli- | Jona- | Rome | : leading : | Deli- | Jona- | Rome | : leading |
|  | cious | than | Beauty | : varieties: | cious | than | : Beauty | :varieties |
|  |  |  |  | : I |  |  |  | : IL |
|  | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollar | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars |
| New York : 2 Dollar Dollars Dollars Dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Month- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sept. | 2.19 | 1.78 | 1.70 | 1.98 | 2.49 | 1.91 | --- | 2.32 |
| Oct. | 2.01 | 1.60 | 1.77 | 1.84 | 2.18 | 1.85 | --- | 2.07 |
| Week- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 17 | 1.93 | 1.61 | 1.98 | 1.88 | 2.11 | --- | 2.02 | 2.02 |
| 24 | 1.89 | 1.58 | 1.71 | 1.76 | 2.22 | --- | 2.07 | 2.11 |
| 31 | 1.88 | 1.31 | 1.65 | 1.63 | 2.15 | 1.85 | 2.03 | 2.02 |
| Nov. 7 | 2.02 | 1.74 | 1.70 | 1.76 | 2.15 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.97 |
| 14 | 2.08 | 1.35 | 1.69 | 1.92 | 2.23 | --- | 1.79 | 2.00 |
| Chicago |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sept. | 2.02 | 1.75 | 2.10 | 1.83 | 2.33 | 1.98 | --- | 2.07 |
| Oct. | 1.76 | 1.45 | 1.61 | 1.51 | 2.03 | 1.82 | 1.93 | 1.83 |
| Week- : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 17 | 1.67 | 1.36 | 1.69 | 1.43 | 1.97 | 1.80 | 1.95 | 1.85 |
| 24 | 1.51 | 1.33 | 1.50 | 1.36 | 1.98 | 1.76 | 1.96 | 1.78 |
| 31 | 1.70 | 1.42 | 1.46 | 1.43 | 1.91 | 1.80 | 1.83 | 1.68 |
| Nov. 7 | 1.78 | 1.33 | 1.39 | 1.43 | 2.08 | 1.90 | 1.76 | 1.85 |
| 14 | 1.74 | 1.47 | 1.64 | 1.66 | 2.04 | 2.04 | 1.80 | 1.88 |

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter, deciduous section and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.
1/ Includes all grades of leading varieties from Western States.

Table 4.-Pears: Prozuctica by States (excluding three Facific Coast States), aveiage 1930-39, annual 1940 and incicated 1941


Compiled from reports of the Agricul tural Nariceting Service.
If For some States in 2940 , production includes some quantities unharvested on aserint, of market, conditions.

Table 5.- Pears: Production in three Pacific Coast States, average 1930-39, annual 1940 and preliminary 1941


Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.
1/ For some States in 19l40, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

Table 6.- Pears, western: Weighted average auctión orice per box, specified varieities, all grades, New York and Chicago, 1942 with comparisons


Compiled from Tew Yoik Daily Frut Reporter, deciduous section and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Tabie 7.- Grapes: Production, average 1930-39, annual 1940, and preliminary 194.


[^0]1) Includes an estimate of 3,000 tons unharvested on account of market cenditinns.

Table 8.- Grapes: Production in California, by varieties, average 1930-39, annual 1940, and preliminary 1941


Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.
1/ Dried basis: One ton of dried raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

Table 9.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties, New York and Chicago, l9 19 with comparisons

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Market } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { period } \end{aligned}$ | - 1940 |  |  |  | $: \longrightarrow 1941$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Seed- :Malaga :Ribier : Rmperor: Seed- Malaga :Ribier : Amperor: less : Mal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York :Dollars Dollars Dollars Dollars Dollars Dollars Dollars Dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Month- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aug. | : 1.35 | 1.10 | 1.49 | -- | 1.71 | 1.18 | 2. 29 | --- |
| Sept. | : 1.32 | 1.06 | 1.55 | 1.43 | 1.45 | 1.31 | 1.84 | 1.32 |
| Oct. | : 1.58 | 1.15 | 1.81 | 1.31 | 1.75 | 1.29 | 2.05 | 1.55 |
| Week- : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 17 | : 1.62 | 1.10 | 1.86 | 1.23 | 1.75 | 1.22 | 2.12 | 1.33 |
|  | : 1.59 | 1.79 | 2.12 | 1.34 | 1.72 | 1.24 | 2.07 | 1.60 |
| 31 | : 1.46 | 1.33 | 1.90 | 1.34 | 1.82 | 1.41 | 2.25 | 1.60 |
| Nov. 7 | : 1.43 | 1.16 | 1.91 | 1.32 | 2.14 | 1.58 | 2.39 | 1.77 |
| 14 | : 1.44 | 1.06 | 1.73 | 1.12 | 2.24 | 1.59 | 1.90 | 1.61 |
| Chicago |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Morth - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alig. | : 1.29 | 1.09 | 1.57 | --- | 1.62 | 1.18 | 2.20 | --- |
| Sept. | : 1.33 | 1.00 | 1.45 | --- | 1.39 | 1.29 | 1.66 | 1.11 |
| Ont. | : 1.49 | 1.15 | 1.62 | 1.14 | 1.64 | $\underline{2} 23$ | 1.76 | 1.39 |
| Week- : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ant. $\begin{array}{r}17 \\ 24\end{array}$ | : 1.49 | 1.16 | 1.73 | 1.51 | 1.76 | 1.19 | 1.85 | 1.15 |
|  | : 1.45 | 1.09 | 1.45 | 1.06 | 1.71 | 1.29 | 1.80 | 1.31 |
| Nov. $\begin{array}{r}31 \\ 7 \\ 14\end{array}$ | : 1.50 | 1.20 | 1.39 | 1.17 | 1.77 | 1.62 | 2.00 | 1.41 |
|  | : 1.36 | 1.19 | 2.05 | 1.19 | 2.04 | 1.57 | 2.01 | 1.50 |
|  | : 1.31 | 1.18 | 1.43 | 1.06 | 2.20 | 7.69 | 1.76 | 1.72 |
|  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table l0.- Grapes, California, juice: Weighted average auction price per lug, specified varieties, Jersey City, IIew Jersey,

1941 with comparisons

| Period | 1940 |  |  | $: \quad 1941$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Alicante:ZinfandeI |  | Huscat | Carjgman | :Zjnfondel: Muscat |  |  | Carismane |
| : | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollers | Dolle.s | Dollers | Dolnars | 20.Inars |
| Month : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sept. : | 1.17 | 1.24 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.48 | 1.40 | 2. 39 | 1.38 |
| Oct. : | 1.41 | 1.42 | 1.20 | 1.24 | 1.50 | 1.60 | 1.50 | 2.36 |
| Week : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ended : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct.17: | 1.39 | 1.44 | 1.18 | 1.22 | 1.42 | 1. 62 | 1.45 | 1.37 |
| 24: | 1.43 | 1.48 | 1.25 | 1.27 | 1.49 | 1.58 | 1.47 | 1.37 |
| 31: | 1.47 | 1.49 | 1.22 | 1.23 | 1.57 | 1.68 | 1.62 | 1.36 |
| Nov. 7: | 1.53 | 1.33 | 1.23 | 1.11 | 1.66 | 1.70 | 1.61 | 1.40 |
| 14: | 1.43 | 1.21 | 1.21 | . 98 | 1.61 | 1.82 | 1.52 | 1.39 |

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Eeporter, deciduous section.

Table ll.- Cranberries: ncreage, yield per acre and production, everage 1930-39, annual 1940, and indicated 1941


Table l2.- Oranges: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, by varieties, September to Novernber 1940 and 1941 I/


Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service and Surplus Marketing Administration.
1/ Rail, boat, and truck. No truck shipments reported for Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi; 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. 2/ Ixcluding relief shipments. 3/ Includes shipments from areas where shipping season is completed and also tangerines.

Tarle 13.- Grapefruit: Total weekly shipments from producine areas, September to November 1940 and 1941 1/

| Week <br> ended | 1940 |  |  |  |  | 1941 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fla. | Tex. | Calif. Ariz. 21 | Total 21. | Fla. | Tex. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Calif. } \\ & \text { Ariz. } \end{aligned}$ | Total |
| : | Cars | Cars | Cars | Cars | Cars | Cars | Cars | Cars |
| Sept. 6 : | --- | --- | 46 | 46 | --- | --- | 28 | 28 |
| $13:$ | --- | --- | 81 | 81 | 1 | --- | 32 | 55 |
| 20 : | --- | --- | 70 | 70 | --- | --- | 19 | 19 |
| 27 : | --- | --- | 55 | 55 | --- | --- | 12 | I2 |
| Oct. 4 : | 36 | 63 | 23 | 122 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 17 |
| 11 : | 360 | 535 | 25 | 923 | 95 | 177 | 3 | 275 |
| $18:$ | 585 | 710 | 69 | 1,364 | 515 | 445 | 14 | 914 |
| $25:$ | 444 | 737 | 55 | 1,236 | 262 | 462 | 25 | 750 |
| Nov. 1 : | 343 | 584 | 43 | 970 | 377 | 525 | 47 | 949 |
| 万 : | 457 | 604 | 41 | 1,102 | 472 | 740 | 47 | 1,259 |
| $15:$ | 551 | 730 | 36 | 1,317 | 341 | 749 | 39 | 1,120 |

Tomoiled from the reports of the Agricultural Marketinc Service and Surplus Marketing Administration.
Fail, boat, and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate truck sripments from California-Arizona; interstate and intrastate truck shipments (excluding tricked to canners and to boats) from Florida. All data subiect to revision. 2/ Axcluding relief shipments.

Table 14.- Grapefruit: Weighted average alction price per box, New York and Chicago, 1941 with comparisons

| Market and | Seedless |  | See | $\frac{1 a}{n g s}$ | To | $\therefore 1$ | Warket and | Texas |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| week ended | : 1940 | 1941 | 1940 | 1941 | 1940 | 10,41: | wesk ended | 1940 | 1941 |
| New York | : Dol. | Dol. | Iol. | Dol. | DO1. | Dol. |  | $\because$ | D01. |
| Oct. 17 | : 2.45 | 4.13 | 2.00 | 2.71 | 2.10 | 2.81 | Unt. 17 | $: 2.65$ | 3.40 |
| 24 | : 1.94 | 3.09 | 1.66 | 2.46 | 1.61 | 2.71 | 24 | : 1.99 | 2.75 |
| 31 | : 1.85 | 3.16 | 1.46 | 2.48 | 1.68 | 2.75 | 31 | : 1.82 | 2.19 |
| Nov. 7 | : 2.23 | 2.90 | 1.82 | 2.00 | 2.07 | 2.29 : | Nov. | : 1.68 | 2.12 |
| 14 | : 2.07 | 2.39 | 1.75 | 1.82 | 1.94 | 2.11 | 14 | : 2.02 | 2.23 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | : |  | : |  |

Compiled from we ekly reports of California Fruit Growers' Exchange, New York, and Friuit and Vegetable Reporter, Chicago.

Table l5.- Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chica.so, 1941 with comparisons


Comriled as follows:
New York, weekly'reports of California Fruit Growers' Exchange, Chicago Frint and Vegetable Reparter.

Table 16.- Citrus fruits: Condition on November 1, and production average 1930-39, annual 1940 and 1941 1/

| Crop and State | Condition Oct. 1 |  |  | Production |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & : 1930- \\ & : \quad 39 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $1940$ | 1941 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Average } \\ & : 1930-39 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1939 : | 1940 |  |
|  | :Percent | Percent | Percent | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { boxes } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { boxes } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { boxes } \end{aligned}$ | $1,000$ <br> boxes |
| Oranges: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| California, all | 75 | 77 | 79 | 37,196 | 44,404 | 47,192 | --- |
| Valencias . | 76 | 76 | 80 | 21,373: | 26,883 | 27,720 | --- |
| Navels and | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| miscellaneous | 73 | 79 | 77 | 15,803 | 17;521 | 19,472 | 19.580 |
| Flu.j ${ }^{\text {Ja, all }}$ | 76 | 66 | 64 | 21,290 | 28,000 | 31,100 | 31,300 |
| c, iy and midseas | --- | 68 | 65 | 2/12,521 | 15,600 | 15,900 | 16,800 |
| $V_{i}$ Iencias ..... | - | 64 | 63 | 2/ 8,321. | 10,000 | 12,500 | 12,700 |
| 5.agerines ... | 68 | 76 | 39 | 2,350. | 2;400 | 2,700 | 1,800 |
| is.ts sumas | 60 | 57 | 58 | --- | --- |  | --- |
| Teasis | 58 | 67 | 71 | 1,157 | 2,360 | 2,750 | 3,100 |
| Aríona | 78 | 68 | 67 | 252 | 520 | 500 | 580 |
| Alakama | 2/ 59 | - 5 | 30 | 65 | . 75 | 1 | 4 |
| Mississippi | 2/ 55 | 31 | 5 | 46 | 59 | 31 | 1 |
| Louisiana | - 80 | 57 | 46 | 275 | 228 | 253 | 221 |
| Seven States 4/ | 75 | 72 | 73 | 60,281 | 75,646 | 81,296 | --- |
| Grapefruit: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Florida, all | 67 | 71 | 53 | 14,760 | 15,900. | 24,600 | 20,300 |
| Seedless |  | 70 | 60 | 2/ 5,250 | 6,500 | - 8,400 | 8,400 |
| Other | --- | 71 | 49 | 2/10,393 | 9,400. | 16,200 | 11,900 |
| Texas | 52 | 55 | 57 | 6,350 | 14,400 | 13,800 | 15,100 |
| Arizona : | 81 | 64 | 77 | 1,505 | - 2,900 | 2,650 | 2,900 |
| California, all | 75 | 76 | 80 | 1,766 | 1,975 | 1,924 | 1,990 |
| Desert Valleys | --- | --- | --- | 789 | 1,087 | 960 | 965 |
| Other ........ | --- | --- | --- | 977 | 888 | 964 | 1,025 |
| Four States 4/ | 65 | . 65 | 58 | 24,381 | 35,175 | 42,974 | 40,290 |
| Lemons: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| California 4/ | 75 | 83 | 76 | 8,813 | 11,963 | 17.072 | 14,580 |
|  | : | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Limes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Florida | 70 | 51 | 69 | 37 | 95 | 80 | --- |
|  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.
I/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about Nov. 1 to. Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Sept. 1.
2/ Short-time average.
3/ Failure reported.
4/ Net content of boxes varies. In.Calif. and Ariz. the approximate average for oranges is 70 lb . net and grapefruit 60 lb .; in Fla. and other States oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb . Calif. lemons about 76 lb . net.

Table 17.- Fruits: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicage, for stock of generally good cuality and cnnaition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted) specified weeks, 1941 with comperisons


Table l7.- Fruits: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago, for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted) specified weeks, 1941 with comparisons - Continued

$\frac{1}{2} / 2-1 / 2$ inch minimum.
Average for 1 day.
Average for 2 days.

Table 18.- Pecans: Production by States, average 1930-39, annual 1940 anc nreliminary 1941'


Compiled from reports of the Agricultural iarketing Service.
1/ Budded, grafted or topworked varieties.

Table 19.- Fruits: Exports of fresh, dried and canned from the United States, by months, year beginning July 1940 and 1941


Sompiled from reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Donestic Comarce.
1/ Beginning January 1941 includes limes. Limes included in other fresh fruit Jriur to January l, 194i. 2/ Includes evaporated fruit and dried fruits for salads, pears, raisins, apnles, apricots, peaches, prunes, apple waste (except ?omace) and other. 3/ Includes grapefruit, loganberries, other canned berries, spples, and apple sauce, arricots, cherries, prunes, peaches, pears, pineapples, fruit for salads and other canned fruits.

Table 20.~ Miscellaneous fruits and nuts, production, average 1930-39, annual 1940 and preliminary 1941


Table 21.- Fruit: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States for the week ended November 15, 1941, with comparisons


Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.
1/ Includes 29 cars of tangerines.
2/ Includes 3 cars of plums and prunes.

Table 22.- Apples: Holdings in cold storage, by States


Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.
Table 23.- Pears: Foldings in cold storage, by States.


Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 24.- Frozen fruits: Cold storage holdings, by varieties, liovember 1, 194l, with comperisons


Table 25.- Fruits, fresh: Cold storage holdings, November 1, 1941, by geographic divisions


Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing service.


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[^0]:    Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Mariceting Service.

