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# THE Fruit SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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## SUMMARY

Record or near-record production of most fresh and processed fruits has reduced prices received by growers. Prices during the next few months are expected to continue below last season. Large supplies will permit the 1946 record rate of consumption to be continued.

Prices received by growers for apples and pears, of which cold-storage stocks on January 1 were only slightly above the 1942-46 average, are expected to increase slightly during late winter and early spring, advancing along levels about three times those of the 1935-39 prewar period. But prices for citrus fruit during the next two months probably will continue near the low, prewar levels reached early this winter, reflecting peak harvest supplies and a weakened demand for canned citrus. Total production of citrus in 1946-47 is setting a new high of more than 200 million boxes.

A moderate increase in prices for grapefruit seems likely in the spring, when market supplies will be diminishing. Lemon prices also probably will advance in the spring when warm weather stimulates demand. Any advance in the price for oranges, especially in Florida, will be affected strongly by the volume of early and midseason oranges that are carried into spring to compete with Valencia oranges. About 11 million boxes of early and midseason Florida oranges remained to be marketed after January 25, nearly three-fifths more than a year earlier. The recent sharp downward adjustments in retail prices for both fresh and canned citrus should stimulate sales and consumption.

The 1946 commercial apple crop was about the same as the 1935-44 average but much larger than the record low of 1945. Most of the increase over 1945 occurred in Eastern States. Prices to growers, which have ranged from one-sixth to one-fourth lower this season than last, are expected to rise less than seasonally during the rest of the marketing season. Cold storage holdings January 1 were about 9 percent above average.

Marketing of the record large 1946 pear crop, now largely completed, is expected to return to growers a somewhat higher price than that received for the 1945 crop.

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Early season prospects for the 1947 crop of strawberries point to a considerable increase in production and to some reduction in price from the record high of 1946. Frozen strawberries in storage January 1, 1947, were more than twice those of a year earlier.

The 1946-47 total commercial pack of dried fruit is slightly smaller than the preceding pack. Commercial packs and total supplies of frozen fruit and canned fruits and fruit juices are at new record highs. Reflecting these large supplies, retail prices for some fruit juices have dropped considerably from their high war-time levels. Total fruit consumption on a fresh fruit equivalent basis reached a new high level of about 230 pounds per capita in 1946.

(For Release February 8, A.M.)

### CITRUS FRUITS

#### 1946-47 Citrus Crop Passes 200-Million- Box Mark to Set New Record

Total production of citrus fruit in the United States in 1946-47 is expected to total 204 million boxes, considerably above the previous high mark of 183 million reached in 1945-46. Production in 1946-47 establishes a new record high for the fifth consecutive season. On a fresh fruit basis, the 1946-47 crop totals approximately 8.4 million tons, one-eighth larger than the 1945-46 crop. This increase is due mainly to the record-large orange crop, although the trend in the production of grapefruit also continues sharply upward. Production of citrus fruit is rapidly approaching that of non-citrus which amounted to 10.4 million tons in 1946, one-fifth more than in 1945, when the apple crop was small. Although there may be a moderate increase in the exports of fresh and processed citrus this season most of the production will be available for domestic use. Supplies are adequate for all purposes.

#### 1946-47 Orange Crop Sets New Record at 118.7 Million Boxes

The 1946-47 orange crop (excluding tangerines) is estimated at 118.7 million boxes, which exceeds by 9 percent the previous record in 1944-45. The new crop is 18 percent larger than the 1945-46 crop and 51 percent larger than the 1935-44 average. The early and midseason crop of 55 million boxes is 17 percent larger than the 1945-46 crop, and the Valencia crop of 63.7 million boxes is 19 percent larger. Production exceeded that of last season in all commercial orange States, but especially in Florida and California. Although harvest of the early and midseason crop, which includes the Navel variety, is well advanced, a larger percentage of the crop remains to be harvested than at this time last year. Harvest of the Valencia crop started in early February this year in Florida, and is expected to start about May 1 in California.

The 1946-47 crop of tangerines in Florida is estimated at 5 million boxes, 19 percent larger than the preceding crop and 68 percent larger than average. Tangerines are marketed chiefly during late fall and winter, but sometimes the season extends into spring.

Grapefruit Production Reaches a New  
High of 66.7 Million Boxes

Grapefruit production in the United States in 1946-47 is estimated at a new high of 66.7 million boxes, 5 percent larger than in 1945-46 and 66 percent larger than the 1935-44 average. The two largest producing States, Florida and Texas, set new records with 34 million and 25 million boxes, respectively. Harvest is now at a seasonally high level in these two States.

Lemons and Limes

The California lemon crop of 1946-47 is estimated at 13.9 million boxes, 4 percent smaller than the preceding crop but 21 percent larger than the 1935-44 average. Although harvest of the new crop is well under way, marketings will not reach peak volume until spring.

Production of limes in Florida during the 1946-47 season, which is nearing the end, is 170,000 boxes, 15 percent smaller than in 1945-46 but 47 percent larger than average.

Relatively Large Volume of Citrus  
Fruit Remains to be Marketed

Primarily because the citrus crop is much larger this season than last, a considerably larger volume of the fruit, especially oranges, remains to be marketed compared with a year earlier. On January 25, about 40 million boxes of Florida oranges remained to be marketed, nearly 9 million boxes more than a year earlier. Slightly more Florida grapefruit but considerably more Texas grapefruit remained to be marketed after the first of this year than last. Movement of Florida oranges and Texas grapefruit to processors has been considerably smaller this season than last. However, the movement of Florida oranges into fresh market channels, as indicated by carlot shipments by rail, boat, and truck, has been about 11 percent larger. Total carlot shipments of all citrus fruit this season through January 25, 1947, amounted to slightly more than 70,000 cars, 1 percent more than the number for the corresponding part of last season. The export of 200,000 boxes of Texas grapefruit to England got under way in late January.

Prices for Citrus Fruit are Expected to  
Continue Lower than Last Season

Prices for citrus fruit this season are expected to average somewhat lower than last, approaching prewar levels. The lower prices now prevailing result partly from the larger citrus crop and the larger supplies of other fresh and processed fruits. Furthermore, the large stocks of canned citrus juices that were carried into the 1946-47 season were a price-depressing factor. Although processors are taking substantial quantities of citrus this season, the processing outlet is not giving as much support to prices for fresh citrus as it did last season, because of the reduced movement and sharply lower prices for the canned products. However, with the completion of the downward readjustment in prices at all levels of sale and the harvest peak past, there may be some increase in prices.

Prices for grapefruit and oranges at terminal auction markets at the beginning of the season last fall were generally at or above the levels of a year earlier. But as soon as the markets became well supplied with the fruit, prices dropped sharply to levels lower than last season. Lemon price changes have been similar to those of other citrus--high at the beginning of the season, followed by a sharp drop as marketings of the new crop gained volume.

#### APPLES

##### Average Commercial Crop Produced in 1946

The 121,520,000 bushels of commercial apples produced in 1946 approximate the 1935-44 average annual production of 120,962,000 bushels, but is 79 percent larger than the record short crop of 1945. The increase over the 1945 crop occurred primarily in the Eastern and Central States which in 1946 produced 62 percent, or about an average proportion, of the United States total. In 1945, these States produced only 33 percent of the total.

##### Production by Varieties Followed Typical Pattern

Distribution of commercial apple production by areas and by varieties was about average in 1946. Summer varieties constituted not quite 5 percent of total production. Fall varieties made up 15 percent, and winter varieties, 80 percent. Leading varieties, in decreasing order of commercial production in 1946, were Delicious, Winesap, Jonathan, McIntosh, Rome Beauty, Stayman, and York Imperial.

Of the summer varieties, Gravenstein is the most important. The 1946 crop in California, principal producing State for Gravensteins, was only a little over half as large as the heavy production in 1945. Jonathans, the principal fall variety, are produced primarily in Central and Western States. The 1946 crop was 72 percent larger than the previous year's short crop, but about 6 percent below average.

Production of Delicious apples, major winter variety, leads all other varieties by a wide margin, and apparently is still growing in proportion to total production. The variety is important in each major producing area of the country but particularly in the State of Washington which produced virtually two-thirds of the total Delicious crop in 1946. One-fifth of all the commercial apples grown in the United States in 1946 were Delicious apples. Commercial production of Winesap apples, second most important winter variety, generally is about half as large as the Delicious crop. Washington and Virginia are the leading producers of this variety. In 1946, the former produced 72 percent and the latter 16 percent of the United States total.

The next 4 leading winter varieties are McIntosh, Rome Beauty, Stayman, and York Imperial. Of these 4, all but Rome Beauty are produced primarily in the North and South Atlantic States. Leading producing States for Rome Beauty are Washington, Pennsylvania, and New York.

Cold-Storage Holdings January 1, 1947  
About 9 Percent Above 5-Year Average

Cold-storage holdings of apples on January 1 this year, reported at 27,352,000 bushels, were only about 2 million bushels higher than the 1942-46 average for this date, but far larger than the 16,155,000 bushels in storage January 1, 1946. Cold-storage stocks of apples declined (net) by some 6 million bushels last December, which is about 1 million bushels larger than the average December drop.

Most of the increase over average in January 1 stocks this year was in Washington, where 11,234,000 bushels were in cold storage, compared with the 5-year average holdings of 9,963,000 bushels. Next largest stocks were in New York, with 3,686,000 bushels, and in Virginia, with 2,878,000 bushels. Apple houses were more fully occupied in the East North Central and Middle Atlantic States than in other areas.

Carlot Shipments This Season to Date  
About 14 Percent More Than a Year Earlier

Carlot shipment of apples this season through January 18, 1947, totaled 36,774 cars, about 13 percent more than for the comparable period last year. Shipments from the Western States made up about two-thirds of this total, but they were about 2,150 cars, or 8 percent, fewer than a year earlier. Shipments from the Eastern States totaled 11,897 cars, more than double the 5,493 cars shipped for the comparable period a year earlier. These shipments, of course, reflect primarily the big difference between the 1945 and 1946 apple crops in the Eastern States. In addition to the carlot shipments of domestic origin, 1,068 cars of Canadian apples, of which 700 were packed and the rest were for processing, had moved into the United States through January 18, compared with the 35 cars for the same period a year earlier.

Prices for Apples Lower This Season,  
Particularly on Eastern Supplies

Since last October, New York auction prices for western apples have averaged moderately lower than a year earlier when apple prices were generally at ceilings. In the 5-day week which ended January 17, 1947, Washington Delicious at auction averaged \$4.38 per box in New York and \$4.09 in Chicago, compared with \$4.46 and \$4.32 a year earlier.

The drop in prices of Eastern apples from last season is even greater. For example, wholesale prices for eastern Delicious (2-1/2 inch minimum) in New York City averaged \$2.88 per bushel in the week which ended January 18, in contrast to the \$4.84 per bushel for the comparable week a year earlier.

Less Than Seasonal Price Rise  
in Prospect

With cold-storage holdings above average for this time of the year, prices received by growers for 1946 crop apples are expected to show little change during the remainder of the marketing season. Another factor tending

to restrain prices for apples is the lower prices at which citrus fruits and juices are available this year compared with last. On the other hand, an encouraging factor is the probability that exports of apples from the 1946 crop will be considerably larger than during the war years but still less than half the 1935-39 level of nearly 10 million bushels.

It has been estimated that the season average price received by growers for the 1946 crop of apples will be \$2.54 per bushel, which may be compared with the \$2.96 per bushel average for the 1945 crop, and with the recent 10-year average price of about \$1.00.

#### PEARS

##### Cold-Storage Stocks Above Normal for January 1

Stocks of pears in cold storage January 1, 1947 were 1,691,000 bushels, about one-tenth larger than the 1,528,000 bushels held a year earlier, and more than one-fourth larger than the 1942-46 average for this date. Stocks were about the size expected since the 1946 crop of 35.5 million bushels was 4 percent larger than the previous record in 1945 and 22 percent larger than average.

##### Season for Pear Shipments Nearing End

Shipments of pears dropped below 150 cars per week in the third week of January this year and probably will stay at or below that level for the rest of the season. Shipments through January 18 totaled 18,770 cars, about the same as the 18,664 cars for the comparable period a year earlier. Slightly more than 94 percent of the total shipments of the 1945-crop season had moved by January 19, 1946.

##### Prices For Pears to Rise Seasonally

Prices for 1946-crop pears have followed their usual seasonal trend, dropping temporarily in late October and early January, but generally moving gradually upward. Prices received for pears at auction in New York and Chicago since last October have averaged moderately lower than a year earlier. In the 5-day week which ended January 17, 1947, New York auction prices for Western D'Anjou pears averaged \$4.08 per box compared with \$5.41 a year earlier.

However, because of the large proportion of the crop sold by growers earlier in the season, when pears were selling above the previous year's levels and because average returns to California growers for pears for all purposes including canning were considerably higher this season than last, the season average price per bushel received by all growers for the 1946 crop is expected to be slightly higher than that for the 1945 crop. Prices for the remaining stocks of pears are expected to show the usual moderate and seasonal rise.



## STRAWBERRIES

Early reports on the intended acreage of strawberries for harvest in the United States in 1947 indicate 119,900 acres for all purposes. This would be 31 percent larger than the acreage harvested in 1946 but 15 percent smaller than the 1936-45 average. With average yields, production would slightly exceed the 6,933,000 crates harvested in 1946; but with yields equal to those of last year, production would be nearly as large as the 1936-45 average of 9,717,000 crates.

This year's winter-season crop in Florida will be about 380,000 crates, about two-thirds larger than that of last year. Mid-January prices for the new crop at shipping point and on the New York City wholesale market were near the levels of a year earlier. However, for the season as a whole, prices may not average quite as high as they did in 1946 when farmers received an average of \$9.88 per crate, the highest in many years.

Storage stocks of frozen strawberries January 1, 1947, amounted to more than 44 million pounds, more than twice the stocks a year earlier.

## DRIED FRUIT

The 1946-47 domestic pack of dried fruit is tentatively estimated at about 490,000 tons, processed weight, about three percent smaller than that of 1945-46. This season's packs of dried pears, prunes, and raisins are smaller than those of 1945-46, while the packs of apples, apricots, dates, figs, and peaches are larger. Prunes and raisins comprise about four-fifths of the pack. Total supplies, which include pack, beginning stocks, and imports, are estimated at 559,000 tons compared with 584,500 tons for the preceding season.

Civilian disappearance of dried fruits is tentatively estimated at 5.3 pounds per capita compared with 6.1 pounds in the 1945-46 season and a 1935-39 average of 5.7 pounds.

## CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Record Large Canned Fruit Pack  
for 1946-47 Season 1/

The 1946-47 domestic pack of commercially canned fruits is estimated at 3.1 billion pounds (net canned weight), the equivalent of 72 million cases of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans. This is 63 percent larger than the 1.9 billion pounds packed in 1945-46. The packs of applesauce, apricots, cherries, cranberries,

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1/ The pack data on canned fruits are compiled in equivalent cases of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from various sources and include apples, applesauce, apricots, apricot pulp, berries, cherries (including brined), cocktail and salad, cranberries, figs, grapefruit segments, olives (including brined), peaches, peach pulp, pears, plums, and prunes.

figs, fruit cocktail, peaches, and plums and prunes are record high. Other canned fruits exceed their 1945-46 packs. The imports and shipments of canned pineapple to this country are also expected to be considerably larger than those of last season. Total supplies of canned fruits are indicated at a record 3.9 billion pounds, which is 4 percent larger than the previous high in the 1942-43 season.

Apparent civilian disappearance for 1946-47 may be at a level of about 21 pounds per capita, which would be considerably larger than the 17 pounds consumed last season and 2 pounds higher than the previous record consumption in 1940-41.

#### 1946-47 Pack of Canned Fruit Juices

##### May Set New Record High 2/

The 1946-47 commercial pack of canned fruit juices is tentatively estimated at about 2.6 billion pounds (the equivalent of about 61.5 million cases of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans). This is about one-fifth larger than the 2.1 billion pounds packed in the preceding season. This season's pack, together with large carryover stocks and prospective larger inshipments of canned pineapple juice from Hawaii, is resulting in record-large supplies.

Retail channels are now heavily stocked with fruit juices and prices have dropped from their high 1946 levels. This price decline, together with record supplies, probably will result in a new high civilian disappearance for the 1946-47 season.

#### FROZEN FRUIT

The 1946 commercial pack of frozen fruit, berries, and fruit juices is approximately one-tenth larger than the previous record 1945 pack of 452 million pounds. Record frozen packs are indicated for sour cherries, grapes (pulp and juice), pineapple, fruit juices, strawberries, raspberries, and blueberries.

Civilian disappearance of the commercial frozen pack is estimated at 2.5 pounds per capita compared with 2.3 pounds in 1945. Frozen fruit stocks January 1, 1947, were 478 million pounds, compared with 376 million pounds a year earlier and a 1942-46 average of 247 million pounds.

2/ Pack data include the following fruit juices: grapefruit, orange, blended orange and grapefruit, tangerine, lemon, citrus concentrate on a single-strength basis, apple, grape, prune, and nectars.

#### NOTE ON STATISTICAL TABLES

The number of statistical tables has been reduced in this issue of "The Fruit Situation," but the basic data for the omitted tables can be found in other publications of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, as indicated below:

"1946 Annual Summary of Acreage, Yield, and Production of Principal Crops, by States, with Comparisons" (December 1946).

"Apple Production by Varieties and by Areas, 1944, 1945, and 1946" (Dec. 20, 1946).

"Commercial Truck Crops (including Strawberries) for Fresh Market: Acreage, Production, Price, and Value, 1946, with Comparisons" (Dec. 17, 1946).

"Crop Production" (general crops), issued about the 10th of each month.

"Agricultural Prices," issued about the 29th of each month.

\* "Cold-Storage Report," issued about 15th of each month.

\* "Weekly Summary of Carlot Shipments of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables," issued on Tuesday of each week.

\*/ Available from P.M.A.; all others from Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 1.- Fruits (fresh basis): Production in the United States, average 1935-39, annual 1942-47

Commodity	Average:	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946 1/	1947 1/
	1935-39:						
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Apples, commercial .....	3,056	3,089	2,137	2,994	1,633	2,916	
Apricots, 3 States .....	265	228	106	355	194	343	
Avocados, 2 States .....	10	18	26	15	22	16	
Cherries, 12 States .....	149	196	118	202	148	215	
Cranberries .....	31	41	34	18	33	42	
Dates, California .....	4	8	11	13	6	10	
Figs, 2 States .....	90	103	134	125	113	126	
Grapes .....	2,444	2,402	2,973	2,737	2,792	2,851	
Olives, California .....	31	57	57	42	30	46	
Peaches .....	1,355	1,593	1,007	1,823	1,958	2,075	
Pears .....	708	758	602	788	836	874	
Pineapples, Florida .....	2/	2/	2/	1	2/	1	
Plums, 2 States .....	67	77	79	98	73	105	
Frunes, 4 States .....	732	543	626	508	711	669	
Strawberries .....	189	241	127	89	93	125	
Total of above .....	9,131	9,354	8,037	9,808	8,642	10,414	
<u>Citrus</u>							
Limes, Florida .....	2	7	8	10	8	7	*6
	1934-38	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
	average	season	season	season	season	season	season
Oranges and tangerines ..	2,518	3,488	3,728	4,455	4,694	4,408	5,221
Grapefruit .....	1,121	1,564	1,979	2,191	2,034	2,489	2,614
Lemons, California .....	354	463	588	436	495	573	549
Total citrus .....	3,995	5,522	6,303	7,092	7,231	7,477	8,390
GRAND TOTAL,							
including citrus from							
bloom of year before ...	13,126	14,876	14,340	16,900	15,873	17,891	
GRAND TOTAL,							
including citrus from							
bloom of current year ..	13,350	15,657	15,129	17,039	16,119	18,804	

1/ As of Dec. 1, 1946, for deciduous fruits and as of Jan. 1, 1947, for citrus.

2/ Less than 500 tons.

\* Rough estimate; official estimate has not yet been published.

NOTE: Florida limes are harvested chiefly in the same year as the bloom, but all other citrus fruits are harvested mostly in year following year of bloom.

Table 2.- Grapefruit: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, October-January, 1945-46 and 1946-47

Market and period	Florida						Texas	
	Seedless		Other		Total		(total)	
	1945-46	1946-47	1945-46	1946-47	1945-46	1946-47	1945-46	1946-47
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:								
Oct.....:	3.91	4.52	3.67	3.43	3.84	4.24	---	---
Nov.....:	4.08	3.80	3.85	3.39	4.04	3.76	4.21	2.04
Dec.....:	5.17	3.92	4.01	2.96	4.92	3.79	3.57	3.60
Wk. ended:								
Jan. 3...:	4.82	4.10	3.81	2.76	4.43	3.90	3.13	---
" 10...:	3.91	3.93	3.54	2.77	3.83	3.79	3.09	---
" 17...:	3.56	3.13	2.97	2.47	3.45	3.08	2.92	---
Chicago:								
Oct.....:	---	---	---	---	3.64	4.05	3.17	3.18
Nov.....:	---	---	---	---	5.21	3.05	3.31	3.59
Dec.....:	---	---	---	---	5.05	3.23	3.45	2.88
Wk. ended:								
Jan. 3...:	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.34	2.72
" 10...:	---	---	---	---	2.75	---	2.98	3.09
" 17...:	---	---	---	---	---	2.15	2.86	2.83

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

Table 3.- Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, October-January, 1945-46 and 1946-47

Market and period	Oranges						Lemons	
	California				Florida		California	
	Valencias		Navels		Florida		California	
	1945-46	1946-47	1945-46	1946-47	1945-46	1946-47	1945-46	1946-47
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:								
Oct.....:	4.45	6.52	---	---	4.17	4.14	6.78	6.12
Nov.....:	4.80	6.94	---	8.48	4.15	3.15	5.59	7.11
Dec.....:	4.74	---	6.63	5.44	4.88	3.22	6.49	7.61
Wk. ended:								
Jan. 3...:	---	---	5.42	3.42	5.75	4.37	6.33	6.12
" 10...:	---	---	5.07	3.21	4.54	3.33	5.83	4.94
" 17...:	---	---	4.96	3.36	4.05	2.56	5.28	4.60
Chicago:								
Oct.....:	4.95	6.62	---	---	4.06	3.87	6.67	6.73
Nov.....:	5.33	6.82	5.76	7.82	4.01	3.16	7.01	8.04
Dec.....:	5.03	---	5.98	4.86	4.27	2.77	7.04	7.49
Wk. ended:								
Jan. 3...:	---	---	5.43	3.47	4.63	2.91	6.47	6.84
" 10...:	---	---	4.81	3.29	4.31	3.09	6.29	5.06
" 17...:	---	---	4.65	3.78	3.90	2.76	6.24	4.42

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

Table 4.- Apples and pears: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties and all grades, New York and Chicago, October-January, 1945-46, and 1946-47

Market and period	Northwestern apples (standard box)				Western pears (standard box)				
	Delicious <sup>1/</sup>		All leading varieties		Bosc		D'Anjou		
	1945-46	1946-47	1945-46	1946-47	1945-46	1946-47	1945-46	1946-47	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<b>New York:</b>									
October . . . .	4.23	4.45	4.23	4.44	4.62	4.02	4.58	4.44	
November . . .	4.35	4.05	4.36	4.07	4.89	4.01	5.12	4.53	
December . . .	4.43	4.37	4.44	4.20	5.17	4.43	5.32	4.57	
Week ended:									
Jan. 3 . . . .	4.44	4.32	4.48	3.79	5.30	4.51	5.31	4.68	
" 10 . . . .	4.44	4.24	4.44	3.78	---	3.93	5.28	4.17	
" 17 . . . .	4.46	4.30	4.46	3.93	4.84	3.54	5.41	4.08	
<b>Chicago:</b>									
October . . . .	2/3.51	2/2.68	3.96	3.83	4.04	3.76	4.74	4.43	
November . . .	2/4.27	2/2.88	4.31	3.55	4.61	3.62	5.17	4.69	
December . . .	2/4.36	2/2.65	4.37	3.32	---	3.14	5.26	4.45	
Week ended:									
Jan. 3 . . . .	---	2/3.07	4.40	2.92	---	---	5.33	4.68	
" 10 . . . .	---	2/1.74	4.39	3.39	---	3.94	5.36	4.21	
" 17 . . . .	---	2/2.45	---	3.41	5.43	3.62	4.34	4.28	

1/ Washington, Fancy and Extra Fancy. 2/ Choice grade.

Compiled from N. Y. Daily Fruit Reporter, and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 5.- Apples, eastern and midwestern: Wholesale price per bushel for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when quoted) and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch minimum size, at New York and Chicago, September-January, 1945-46 and 1946-47

Market and period	Baldwin		Delicious		McIntosh		R.I. Greening		Average of all varieties	
	1945-46	1946-47	1945-46	1946-47	1945-46	1946-47	1945-46	1946-47	1945-46	1946-47
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<b>New York:</b>										
Sept. . . . .	---	---	4.46	3.23	4.45	3.26	4.43	2.00	4.28	2.65
Oct. . . . .	4.61	2.13	4.60	3.43	4.59	3.79	4.59	2.64	4.49	2.87
Nov. . . . .	4.76	2.04	4.77	3.42	4.77	3.69	4.73	2.74	4.76	2.97
Dec. . . . .	4.82	1.95	4.83	3.31	4.85	3.59	4.77	2.62	4.83	3.02
Wk. ended-										
Jan. 4 . . . .	---	---	---	3.12	---	3.53	---	2.58	4.83	3.00
" 11 . . . .	4.84	2.50	4.90	2.94	4.79	3.50	---	2.72	4.84	3.15
" 18 . . . .	4.84	---	4.84	2.88	4.75	3.38	---	2.66	4.91	2.90
<b>Chicago:</b>										
	Rome Beauty				N.W. Greening					
Sept. . . . .	---	---	4.64	4.15	---	3.23	4.63	2.64	4.55	3.27
Oct. . . . .	---	3.12	4.62	3.39	4.58	2.99	4.65	2.17	4.59	2.85
Nov. . . . .	---	3.31	---	3.32	---	2.92	4.78	2.47	4.78	2.89
Dec. . . . .	---	3.62	---	3.38	---	3.33	---	2.68	4.84	3.19
Wk. ended-										
Jan. 4 . . . .	---	3.44	---	---	---	3.50	---	2.63	4.84	3.18
" 11 . . . .	4.98	3.62	4.88	3.47	---	2.85	---	2.50	4.90	3.16
" 18 . . . .	4.96	3.42	---	3.20	---	3.50	---	2.44	4.90	3.16

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 6.- Oranges (excluding tangerines): Total weekly shipments from producing areas, by varieties, October-January, 1945-46 and 1946-47 1/

Week ended	1945-46					1946-47					
	Calif.	Calif.-Ariz.	Navels and misc.	Fla.	Texas	Total	Calif.-Ariz.	Navels and misc.	Fla.	Texas	Total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Oct. 19..	1,322	-	789	153	2,264	567	-	1,104	1	1,672	
26..	1,004	-	1,278	338	2,624	282	-	2,089	247	2,624	
Nov. 2..	534	-	1,302	285	2,127	148	-	1,782	382	2,326	
9..	446	-	1,194	272	1,925	100	-	1,043	264	1,419	
16..	387	47	1,199	258	1,905	2	290	1,754	243	2,301	
23..	298	712	1,741	386	3,147	-	745	1,905	321	2,981	
30..	241	1,391	1,876	479	3,994	-	1,274	1,691	327	3,303	
Dec. 7..	95	1,192	2,178	486	3,956	-	1,330	2,111	387	3,837	
14..	23	1,148	3,269	610	5,057	-	1,615	3,203	561	5,396	
21..	12	950	1,820	494	3,280	-	981	2,711	504	4,209	
28..	11	708	790	299	1,809	-	585	208	312	1,108	
Jan. 4..	6	926	1,986	461	3,381	-	686	1,668	317	2,673	
11..	5	1,097	1,892	380	3,378	-	1,040	1,970	334	3,348	
18..	-	958	1,420	326	2,704	-	953	1,928	441	3,324	

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/ Including 77 cars from Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi in these 14 weeks.

3/ Including 115 cars from Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi in these 14 weeks.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 7.- Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, October-January, 1945-46 and 1946-47 1/

Week ended	1945-46				1946-47				
	Grapefruit		Lemons		Grapefruit		Lemons		
	Fla.	Texas	Calif.-Ariz.	Total	Calif.	Fla.	Texas	Calif.	
Oct. 19..	630	535	3	1,168	180	751	-	751	203
26..	579	1,136	1	1,716	174	560	430	31	1,021
Nov. 2..	482	908	10	1,400	201	454	756	66	1,276
9..	386	557	57	1,000	198	433	611	92	1,136
16..	294	644	111	1,049	155	455	775	86	1,316
23..	348	757	96	1,201	265	406	911	66	1,383
30..	354	985	75	1,414	271	337	777	71	1,185
Dec. 7..	385	897	63	1,345	245	431	798	60	1,289
14..	428	1,021	51	1,500	226	463	932	68	1,463
21..	437	705	50	1,192	256	533	657	39	1,229
28..	206	586	42	834	219	76	591	31	698
Jan. 4..	443	856	50	1,349	243	361	605	26	992
11..	559	1,022	68	1,649	325	529	935	38	1,502
18..	434	997	74	1,505	454	573	1,172	60	1,805

1/ See footnote 1 on Table 6.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Figures in tables 6 and 7 were converted to carloads on the following basis: Oranges - Fla. 490 boxes per car, Texas 511 boxes, Calif. 561 boxes; grapefruit - Fla. 510 boxes, Texas 511 boxes, Calif. 561 boxes; lemons - 464 boxes per car.



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