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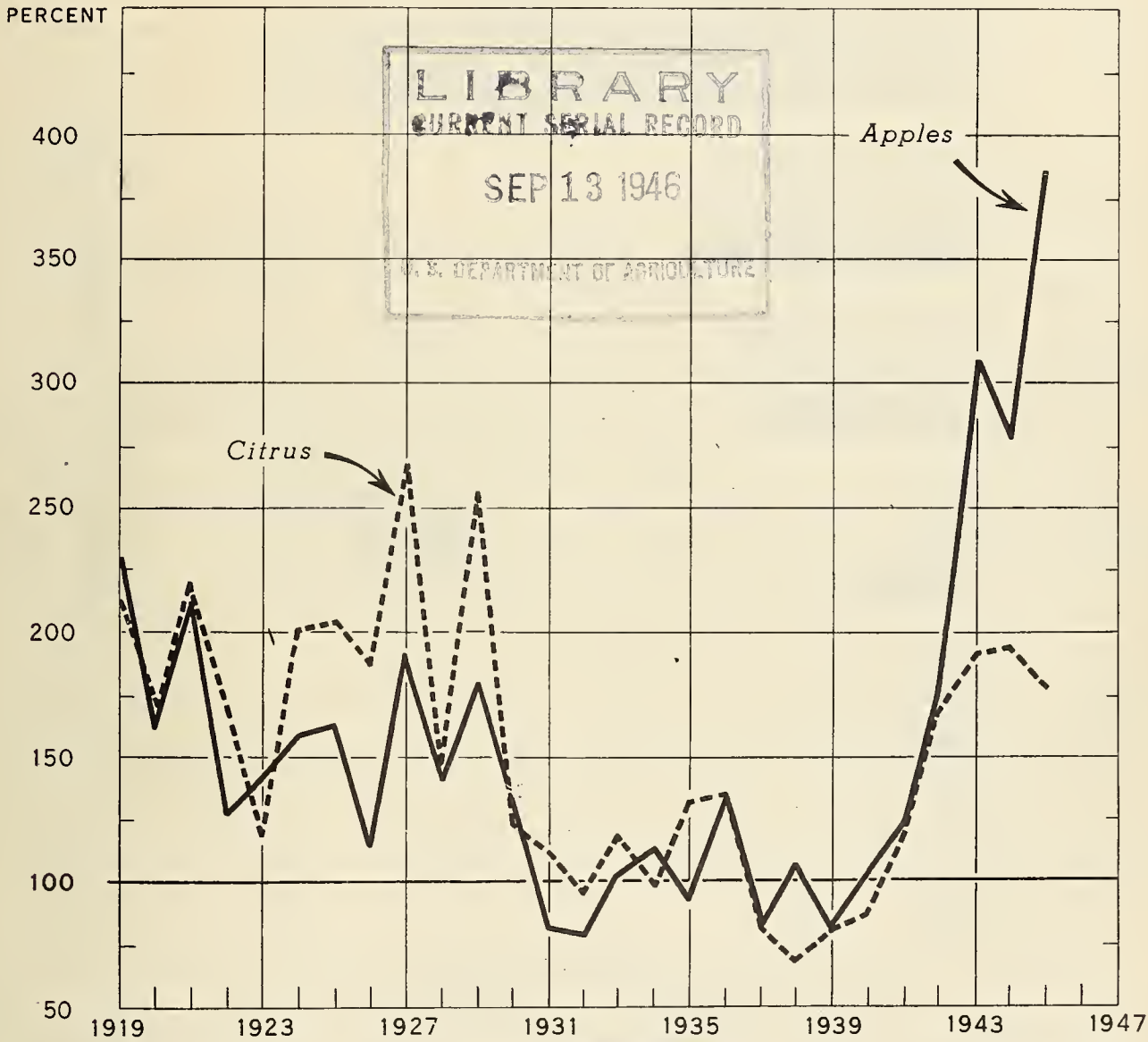
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# THE Fruit SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TFS - 80 **BAE** AUGUST 1946

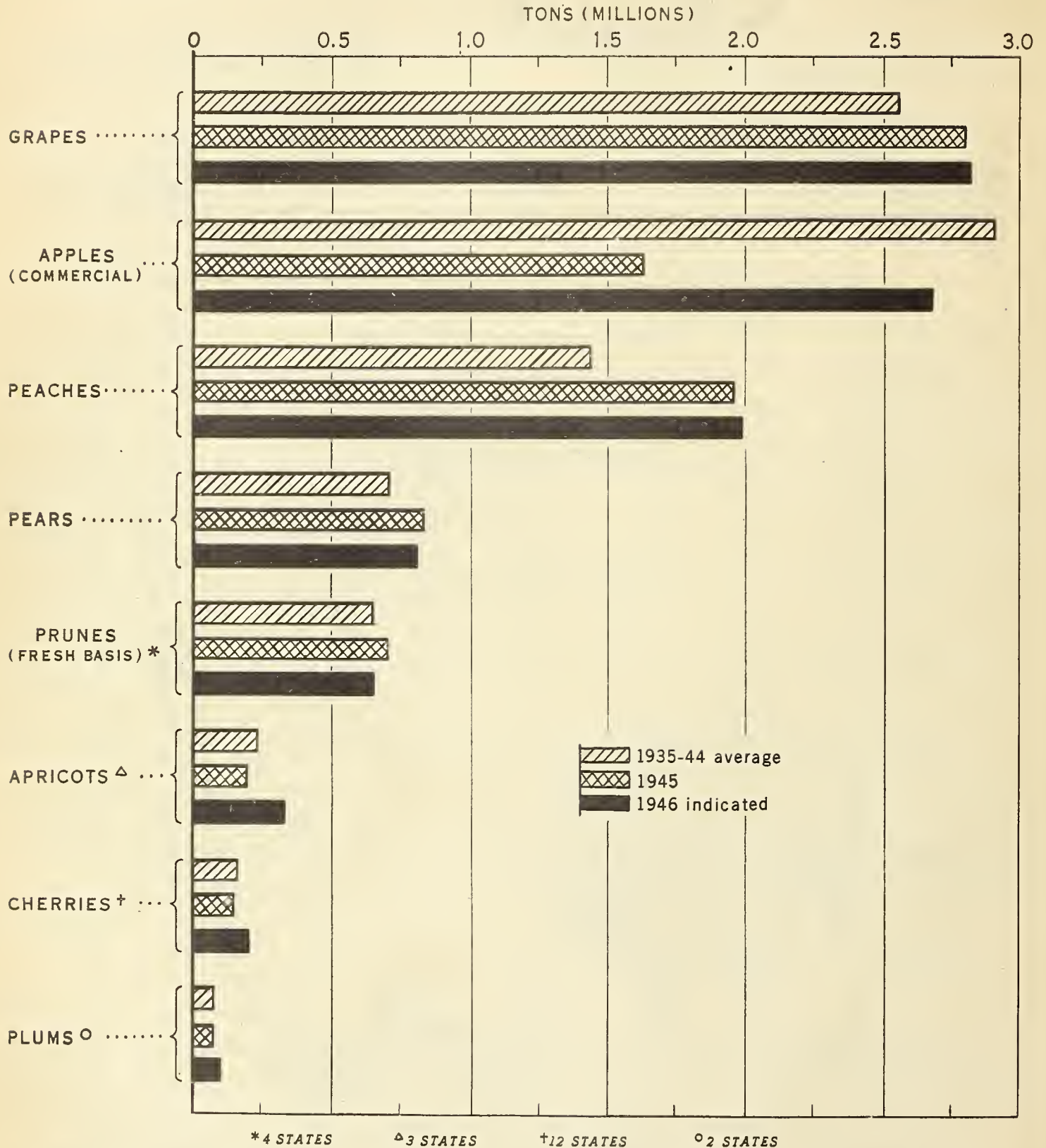
APPLES AND CITRUS FRUITS: SEASON AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY GROWERS, UNITED STATES, 1919-45  
INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39=100)



DATA FOR 1945 ARE PRELIMINARY

Season average prices received by growers for apples and citrus fruits followed similar trends during the period 1919-45. The prices of both fruits were at relatively high levels during the 1920's, declined sharply during the depression of the 1930's, and advanced rapidly during the war period. With the larger crops of apples and citrus fruits in prospect for the 1946-47 season, declines in price from 1945-46 levels appear likely.

PRODUCTION OF EIGHT MAJOR DECIDUOUS FRUITS, UNITED STATES, INDICATED 1946, COMPARED WITH 1945 AND 1935-44 AVERAGE



The 1946 peach and plum crops set new high production records, and the grape, pear, apricot, and cherry crops are close to record levels. The near-average commercial apple crop is about two-thirds larger than the record-small crop of 1945, and the near-average prune crop is slightly below that of last year. Aggregate production of these 8 crops is 15 percent larger than last year and 10 percent above average.



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 T H E F R U I T S I T U A T I O N  
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Approved by Outlook and Situation Board, September 4, 1946

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SUMMARY

Outlook for 1947

Domestic demand for fruit is expected to be strong in 1947. Prices probably will average from 1½ to 2 times prewar levels, although not quite as high as in 1946. Some downward adjustment from the high fruit prices of 1945 and early 1946 already has occurred, notably for apples, because of the larger supplies this season. Renewed emphasis will be placed on size and quality in pricing fruit in 1947, factors largely inoperative during the wartime period of controlled prices.

Export demand for fruit in 1947 will remain well below prewar levels but may improve moderately over recent years. European countries may take increased quantities of fresh apples and pears and some canned fruits; Canada probably will take the usual volume of fresh citrus fruits. Military procurement will be relatively small. Even with some increase in export demand, total exports and military procurement will constitute but a small percentage of total fruit supplies.

Increased distribution of fruit through processing is a factor tending to support the market. This is particularly significant in the disposal of the

sharply increasing volume of citrus fruit. Despite the sustaining effect of processing outlets upon demand and prices for fruits, the large supplies of other foods might mean some shift in demand from fruit to such other items.

Even with average weather in 1947, large crops of fruits and tree nuts again can be produced, because of heavy plantings in the last decade and increased bearing surfaces of older orchards and vineyards. Imports of tropical fruits, especially bananas and fresh and canned pineapples, are likely to increase further in 1947, but may not quite reach prewar levels. Total supplies of fruit may be fully as large as the prospective record supplies of 1946.

#### Prospects for 1946

Deciduous fruits in the 1946-crop season apparently will be considerably more plentiful than in the season just past. This year's commercial apple crop, near average, is  $2/3$  larger than the 1945 crop, with most of the increase in the Central and Eastern States where the crop last year was extremely short. Record-large crops of peaches and plums and a near-record crop of apricots have been produced this year, and the pear crop is expected to be nearly as large as last year's record-large crop. The near-record crop of grapes is slightly above last year's large crop.

Production of dried prunes in California is estimated to be moderately smaller than last year's large crop and slightly below average, but production of prunes for all uses in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho is estimated to be slightly larger than last year and moderately above average.

Primarily because of the large production, season average prices received by growers for 1946-crop deciduous fruits are expected to be lower for apples, peaches, pears, and plums, in spite of a continued strong demand for all fruits. On the other hand, season average prices may be somewhat higher than last year for fresh grapes, raisins, and dried prunes.

Although demand for fresh and processed citrus fruit is expected to continue strong during the latter part of 1946, prices received by growers may not average quite as high as in 1945, especially if the new crop is as large as now seems likely. Processing outlets probably will take an increasing proportion of the crop, and this will tend to support the market.

The 1946-47 commercial packs of canned fruits and fruit juices are expected to be substantially larger than the 1945-46 packs, those of frozen fruits about the same, and those of dried fruits slightly smaller. With the present low stocks of most dried and canned fruits, supplies will continue short of demand at present prices until they are replenished from the new packs. Supplies of raisins may continue short all season.

Although record or near-record crops of almonds, walnuts, and filberts are in prospect for 1946, the pecan crop may be about average in size. Aggregate production of the 4 major tree nuts will be about as large as in 1945. Prices received by growers, this season compared with last, are likely to average about as high for walnuts and pecans but somewhat lower for almonds and filberts.

#### Government Price Action

Because the following fruits and fruit products were certified by the Secretary of Agriculture as being in short supply September 1, 1946, they were continued under price control on that date: Fresh oranges; canned apples, apple-sauce, peaches, pears, pineapple, fruit cocktail, fruit salad, mixed fruits, peach juice and nectar, pear juice and nectar, and pineapple juice. In addition, jams, jellies, preserves, fruit spreads, and related fruit products, containing at least 20 percent sugar (also a short-supply item) and not previously decontrolled, were continued under price control. Various other fresh and processed fruits were automatically removed from price control on September 1 by virtue of not being certified as being in short supply.



Outlook for 1947

With average or better weather, the commercial apple crop in 1947 probably will be somewhat larger than the 1935-44 average of 120,962,000 bushels. This prospect arises from the vigorous condition of the trees in general, following two years of below-average crops, and also from the generally good care which orchards have received under the stimulus of wartime prices. Demand for apples in late 1947 and early 1948 is expected to be moderately weaker than in the current season. Prices which growers will receive for the 1947 crop probably will average lower than the prices received for any crop since 1942, although well above prewar prices. Apples face continuing competition from increasing supplies of citrus fruits and juices.

Record-High Prices Received  
for 1945 Crop

The 1945 commercial apple crop was a record-small one, and because of strong demand last fall, winter, and spring, it sold for record-high prices. The season average price received by farmers was \$2.96 per bushel. The crop was particularly short in the Central and Eastern States, and prices there were correspondingly higher, averaging \$3.15 and \$3.63 per bushel, respectively.

1946 Crop Near Average

The prospective commercial apple crop in 1946, estimated at 111,728,000 bushels on the basis of August 1 conditions, may be about 2/3 larger than last year's crop, but still almost 8 percent smaller than average. Production increases this year are particularly large for the Central and Eastern States, where the 1945 crop was extremely short.

Carlot Shipments Ahead of Last  
Year; Prices Much Lower

Total carlot rail and boat shipments of apples for this season through August 17 were 1971 cars compared with 1,933 for the corresponding period last year. Of these shipments, 934 cars (or 47 percent) were from Eastern States this year, in contrast to the 609 cars (or 32 percent) moved from these States during the corresponding part of the 1945 season.

In addition, truck shipments (primarily from Central and Eastern States) are running much heavier this year. For example, receipts by truck at New York City for the week ended August 17 were the equivalent of 67 carloads, which is 29 more than for the corresponding week last year.

Prices for fancy California Gravensteins on the New York and Chicago auctions opened at ceilings which, however, were considerably lower than a year earlier when they included upward adjustments to compensate for disasters to the crop. Prices fell sharply (more than \$1.00 per box) in the week ended August 17 this year.

Wholesale prices for eastern apples in New York City and Chicago also are reflecting the larger supply situation and, in general, are somewhat lower relative to last year than are western apples at auction. In the week ended August 17, 1946,



eastern Duchess averaged \$1.38 per bushel wholesale in New York and midwestern Duchess averaged \$1.42 in Chicago, in contrast to \$3.75 and \$4.15 respectively a year earlier. Similarly, eastern Twenty Ounce apples in New York were \$1.62 per bushel for the same week this year compared with \$3.87 last year, and mid-western Wealthy apples at Chicago were \$2.26 this year compared with \$4.25 last year.

### Apple Prices to Follow

#### Seasonal Trend

Prices received by growers for 1946-crop apples are expected to be lowest in September and October and to rise gradually thereafter until mid-1947. Demand is expected to be about as strong as that for last year's crop, but, because of the much larger supply available in the Central and Eastern States, buyers probably will be much more particular about size and grade. Virtually all of the 1945 commercial crop moved at ceiling prices, including many apples which in a normal year could have been sold on the fresh market only at much reduced prices.

Growers may receive an appreciably lower average price for the season on the 1946 commercial crop than on the 1945 crop, both because of a lower price for apples sold fresh and because the proportion of the new crop which will be sold on the fresh market will not be as large as that of last year, when 73 percent of the commercial apples sold went to fresh-market outlets.

Grower prices to be used in establishing processors' ceiling prices for all apple products, as announced August 28 by the Department of Agriculture and the Office of Price Administration, are lower -- by approximately 35 percent in the Eastern States and 10 percent in the Western States -- than those applied to the 1945 crop which was seriously curtailed by unfavorable weather.

### Prospects for Canadian

#### Exports to the United States

At a meeting of the Canadian - United States Joint Apple Committee on August 9 and 10, prospects for marketing Canadian apples in the U. S. were discussed in the light of probable production and demand conditions in the 2 countries. On August 12, the Canadian and United States Departments of Agriculture announced the joint industry committee's conclusion that exports of Canadian apples to the U. S. in the 1946-47 season might run up to 1 million bushels of packed apples and 2 million bushels of processing apples, with an additional 250 thousand bushels for either fresh market or processing at the option of the Canadian industry. Also discussed at the meeting were plans for orderly distribution of such exports as may be made.

### PEARS

#### Outlook for 1947

Demand for pears of the 1947 crop is expected to be moderately weaker than demand for this year's crop. The amount of bearing surface and the good care which orchards have received in recent years under the stimulus of very high prices create the strong possibility of another large crop in excess of 32 million bushels, barring a major disaster to the crop. Pears of the 1947 crop will face competition from increased supplies of most other domestic fruits, both fresh and canned, and from in-

creased imports of fresh fruits. Export outlets for United States pears probably will not have recovered to prewar dimensions, and production from other countries such as Argentina and Australia may offer increased competition abroad. Prices which growers will receive for the 1947 crop probably will average slightly lower than those received for the last preceding 4 years but remain well above prewar levels.

### Pear Crop in 1946 Near 1945 Record

Prospects as of August 1 were for a total pear crop this year of 33,101,000 bushels, which would be not quite 3 percent smaller than last year's record crop of 34,011,000 bushels, and 14 percent larger than the 10-year average (29,002,000 bushels). Although pear production in the Eastern States is much above last year's very small crop, the 3 Pacific Coast States again are producing more than three-fourths of the entire United States crop. Production of Bartletts in these 3 States, about half of which is used for canning, is placed at 18,547,000 bushels, which is 9 percent smaller than last year but 22 percent above average.

### Prices for Fresh Pears This Year Slightly Lower Than Last

With the supplies of fresh-market varieties larger this year than last in Eastern States, terminal market wholesale and auction market prices for pears have dropped rapidly from opening levels and about mid-August were lower than a year earlier.

Prices for New York State early pears on the New York City wholesale market averaged \$4.08 per bushel for the week ended August 3, 1946, and \$2.38 for the week ended August 17, in contrast to prices in corresponding weeks a year earlier of \$3.98 and \$3.38 respectively.

California Bartletts at auction during the week ended August 17 averaged \$3.84 per box in New York City and \$3.90 in Chicago. Corresponding prices a week earlier were \$4.36 and \$4.41 per box, respectively, and a year earlier were \$4.70 and \$4.79 per box.

Fresh pears were exempted from price control on August 1, 1946, by Amendment 41 to Suspension Order No. 132. The strong demand by canners for the smaller supply of canning pears probably will bring prices to growers for such pears up at least as high as a year earlier. However, because of moderately lower prices on fresh-market sales, the entire crop of all varieties probably will bring growers prices which will average slightly lower than the season average of \$2.29 per bushel received for the 1945 crop.

## GRAPES

### Outlook for 1947

With average weather and continued good cultural practices, another large crop of grapes may be expected in 1947. This crop will be grown on an acreage that has been increased considerably in the last few years, largely in response to the high prices received by growers for grapes. Demand for grapes during the past few years has been greatly strengthened by processors' purchases of grapes for manufacture into



juice and especially wine. This factor is likely to remain important in 1947. Export demand for fresh grapes and raisins may increase only slightly. In the domestic market, demand for table grapes and raisins may not be quite as strong as in 1946.

### 1946 Grape Crop is Second Largest of Record

Production of grapes in the United States in 1946 is expected to be 2,820,700 tons (fresh basis), about 1 percent larger than the 1945 crop and 10 percent larger than the 1935-44 average. The 1946 crop has been exceeded only by the 1943 crop of 2,973,000 tons. In States other than California, especially in eastern United States, production is substantially larger than the short crop last year. In California, where usually more than nine-tenths of the tonnage is produced, the crop of 2,606,000 tons is slightly smaller than that of 1945. Production of raisin varieties, which compose nearly three-fifths of this State's crop, and that of wine varieties is each slightly smaller than last year, but that of table varieties is slightly larger.

### Carlot Shipments of Fresh Grapes Larger, Prices Higher, Thus Far This Season Than Last

Shipments of fresh grapes by rail and boat totaled 3,594 cars this season through August 17, compared with 2,039 cars for the corresponding period last season. Not only are total carlot shipments larger thus far this season than last, but also weekly shipments have been consistently larger this season.

The larger shipments in 1946 are partly in response to the much higher grape prices in the absence of ceiling prices this year. Prices for California grapes on the New York City auction market started this season at a level more than twice that of a year earlier. Prices have since declined, but at mid-August were still substantially higher than those of last year. Recent shipping-point prices likewise have been well above those of August 1945. With the strong demand for grapes for processing as well as for fresh market shipment, prices this season probably will average somewhat above those of last season.

Not only are there no ceiling prices for fresh grapes and raisins this season but also there are no grower support prices for natural condition or unprocessed raisins, no subsidy payments to processors or packers of raisins, and no Government set-asides for raisins.

## PEACHES

### Outlook for 1947

Considering the unusual combination of circumstances which has resulted in 3 large peach crops in succession, it seems probable that in 1947 the crop may be moderately smaller than this year's record large crop. A considerable portion of the crop, as usual, will be Clingstone peaches produced in California and used primarily for commercial canning. Demand for peaches by commercial canners may be weaker in 1947 because of the large 1946 pack and the expected improvement in stock or carry-over position at the beginning of the 1947 pack season. The smaller supply of peaches for the fresh market and the high level of demand anticipated for fruits in general, however, probably will sustain a slightly higher season average price for the total crop than growers are expected to receive for the 1946 crop.



Record-large Peach Crop in  
1946; Prices May Average  
Lower Than Last Year

The entire peach crop this year is estimated at 82,898,000 bushels, a new record-high nearly 2 percent larger than the former record 1945 crop and 38 percent larger than average. Production is above average in each geographical region and above last year except in the 10 Southern States and the North Central States. Size and quality of peaches have been good this year in all areas except the Southern States, where insect damage was the worst in years and where excessive rain in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama caused considerable rot.

California is producing 41 percent of the United States total this year, which is the same as the 10-year average relationship. Total production in all States excluding California is not quite 4 percent smaller than in 1945. Peaches sold in such States go primarily to the fresh market.

Although demand for canning peaches is strong and production of peaches for the fresh market is slightly lower than last year, wholesale prices for peaches f.o.b. country shipping points and in the terminal markets declined moderately in early August and were considerably below corresponding prices a year earlier. Wholesale prices at New York City for various sizes and varieties of eastern peaches averaged \$2.30 per bushel for the week ended August 17, 1946, compared with \$4.01 for the corresponding week a year earlier. Further weakening in prices is expected in late August and early September, when rail shipments from Michigan, Colorado, California, Washington, and Utah compete with locally-grown and trucked-in peaches from the North Atlantic States. For the entire 1946-crop season, prices received by growers are expected to average slightly lower than the average of \$2.20 per bushel for the 1945 crop.

Carlot shipments by rail and boat for this season through August 17 totaled 25,146 cars compared with 28,604 cars for the same period in 1945. Shipments generally have been lower this year for the earlier States now largely finished, but higher for the later States which still have large quantities to ship.

#### PLUMS AND PRUNES

##### Outlook for 1947

Demand for plums and prunes of the 1947 crop is expected to be moderately weaker than that for the 1946 crop. With average weather, it seems probable that the 1947 production will be substantially smaller than in 1946 for plums and slightly smaller for prunes. If this happens, prices received by growers for the 1947 crops probably will average slightly higher than those received for the 1946 crop in the case of plums, but lower for prunes, and lower than the war-time peaks in prices for both crops.

##### Record Plum Crop This Year; Total Prune Crop About Average

Production of plums in 1946 in the 2 important States of California and Michigan is expected to reach 100,800 tons, a new high record, 36 percent above average and 38 percent above last year. Production of dried prunes in California is estimated at 200,000 tons (dry weight), compared with 226,000 tons in 1945 and 203,800 tons for the 10-year average. The crop of prunes in Oregon, Washington,



and Idaho is expected to be 154,200 tons (fresh weight), compared with 146,000 tons in 1945 and 135,950 tons for the 10-year average. Sales from the last 3 States mentioned go primarily into fresh consumption, but substantial portions also are dried, canned, frozen, and otherwise processed.

Carlot Shipments to Date Much  
Ahead of Last Season

Total carlot shipments of plums and fresh prunes (primarily plums) for this season through the week ended August 17 totaled 5,538 cars, or 2,109 cars more than for the corresponding part of the season last year. These early shipments last year constituted 42 percent of the total shipments for the entire season.

Recent Price Movements Reflect  
Increased Supplies

Fresh plums and Italian prunes were exempted from price control May 7. In the absence of ceilings, market prices for the very limited supplies of fresh plums available early in the season were several times higher than a year earlier. As carlot shipments increased, however, prices rapidly declined, and by mid-August were moderately below prices a year earlier.

California Santa Rosa plums on the New York auction in the week ended August 17, 1946, averaged \$2.61 per crate, in contrast to \$2.92 a week earlier and \$3.38 a year earlier.

On the same auction, California Duarte plums averaged \$1.82 per crate in the week ended August 17, 1946, in contrast to \$2.38 a week earlier, and \$3.37 a year earlier.

Prices received by growers for both plums and prunes this season are expected to average very close to those for the 1945-crop season.

CITRUS FRUITS

Outlook for 1946-47

If favorable growing conditions continue for the coming year's citrus crop, the United States will produce another record-large crop. Condition of the crop on August 1 pointed to new highs in the production of both oranges and grapefruit. Moreover, large crops of early, midseason, and late varieties of oranges seem likely.

Domestic demand for fresh and canned citrus fruit and juice probably will continue strong, at least until the latter part of the 1946-47 season. A high percentage of the crop again is likely to be canned as juice, to facilitate disposal of the crop as well as to meet probable increases in demand. There also may be further increases in the pack of canned citrus sections and in frozen juice. Export demand may increase slightly over last season, but total exports will not amount to more than a small percentage of the crop. This means that most of the fresh and processed citrus fruit during the 1946-47 season, as in previous seasons, must seek market outlets within the United States. If the new crop turns out as large as now is in prospect, season average prices received by growers may not be quite as high as for the 1945-46 crops. With the prospect for further increases in citrus production in the next few years, it will require new uses and expanding markets to maintain prices near the levels of recent years.



Strong Market Prevails for 1945-46Crop Valencia Oranges

Supplies of citrus fruit from the 1945-46 crop yet to be marketed, compared with supplies a year earlier, are about one-third smaller for California Valencia oranges, about the same for summer grapefruit, and slightly larger for lemons. Processing outlets probably will receive a considerable portion of the remaining fruit, especially the small sizes. Carlot shipments of all citrus fruit into fresh market channels totaled 1,741 cars for the week ended August 17, 1946, compared with 1,892 cars for the corresponding week a year earlier.

Average prices for oranges on the New York and Chicago auction markets advanced above ceiling prices for June during the period that ceilings were inoperative in July, partly because the heavily-discounted small sizes were not offered as extensively as in preceding months. When ceilings again became effective, on July 25, prices receded to ceiling levels, at which they held for nearly all sizes offered on the auctions. Effective August 23, 1946, ceiling prices on oranges were increased 37 cents per box, f.o.b. country shipping point, in order to allow for increases in parity prices. With supplies of the larger sizes of oranges short of demand at ceiling prices, market prices for these sizes are expected to continue at these levels at least until oranges from the new crop move in volume this fall.

Auction market prices for lemons during July and August were well below ceilings, similar to the situation a year earlier. Demand this summer has been weakened by the prevalence of much cool weather and the lack of sugar. With lemon supplies large for this late in summer, it is unlikely that there will be any appreciable strengthening of the market.

## DRIED FRUIT

Outlook for 1947-48

Demand for dried fruit during the 1947-48 season may not be as strong as it has been in recent years. In the domestic market, dried fruit will face the competition of increased supplies of fresh and other processed fruits. Commercial exports probably will continue below prewar levels. Total supplies of dried fruits, including small imports of dates and figs, are likely to be about as large as in the 1945-46 season. In view of these prospects, the 1947 packs are not likely to bring as high prices as those of recent years.

Slightly Smaller Supplies of Dried  
Fruits in Prospect for 1946-47

Prospective supplies of dried fruit for the 1946-47 season are nearly as large as those of the 1945-46 season. The total domestic commercial pack this season probably will be slightly smaller than the 1945-46 pack of 507,000 tons. The packs of the cut fruits, mainly apricots, peaches, pears, and apples, are expected to be somewhat larger than last season. In contrast, the packs of prunes and raisins, which are dried mainly in September and October, are expected to be smaller. Imports probably will be about the same as last season and account for less than 5 percent of total supplies. Carryover stocks at the beginning of the 1946-47 season are indicated to be the lowest in the past decade.

Commercial exports and shipments of dried fruits in the season ahead may be somewhat smaller than in the 1945-46 season and considerably below prewar levels.



Because of both prospective smaller supplies of dried fruit and the return of large numbers of military personnel to civilian life, civilian supplies per person will be moderately smaller in 1946-47 than in 1945-46.

Strong Market in Prospect for  
Dried Fruits in 1946-47

Demand for dried fruit during the 1946-47 season is expected to continue strong. For dried prunes and raisins, the packs of which probably will be smaller this season than last; somewhat higher prices, especially for raisins, are expected to prevail. Prices for most of the cut fruits probably will be at or near those of last season.

A dried-fruit market generally free of wartime controls is in prospect for the season ahead. With the removal of dried prunes, raisins, and dates for international allocation on September 1, 1946, all dried fruits were freed from such control. All import control and licensing of dried fruits was terminated on August 14, 1946. Dried fruits this season are not subject to Government set-asides as in the war period. However, the prohibition under WFO 16 of the conversion of raisins to alcohol, wine, or other non-food uses continues as a limitation on the use of dried fruits. The termination of subsidy payments on dried prunes and raisins, effective July 28, 1946, was announced July 25 by the Department of Agriculture. On August 19, the Office of Price Administration announced the removal of ceiling prices on these two fruits retroactive to July 28. Also on August 19 the OPA announced the termination of ceiling prices on dried peaches, pears, apricots, and figs, effective as of that date. Among the dried fruits, only apples were continued under price control after August 19. Dried apples were automatically removed from price control beginning September 1, however, by not having been certified by the Secretary of Agriculture as being in short supply.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Outlook for 1947-48

Further expansion in the supplies of commercially canned fruits and fruit juices seems likely for the 1947-48 season, partly as a means of disposal of the increasing production, especially of citrus fruit. This contemplates some further increase in shipments of canned pineapple juice from Hawaii, as well as increases in the domestic pack of other fruits and fruit juices. Export demand may increase slightly, but most of the supplies will be obliged to seek domestic markets. Although demand for canned fruits and juices is likely to be relatively strong, prices may weaken somewhat along with prices for other foods and commodities in general.

Prospective Supplies of Canned  
Fruits for 1946-47 Substantially  
Larger Than in 1945-46

The 1946-47 domestic commercial pack of canned fruit is expected to set a new record, substantially above the 1.9 billion pounds (the equivalent of about 50 million cases of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans) packed in 1945-46. Among the more important fruits, significant increases this season over last are estimated for apples, apricots, sour cherries, and peaches. There also may be an increase in the pack of canned citrus segments. Some increase in imports and in-shipments of canned fruits seems likely, especially of canned pineapples from Hawaii. Although stocks at the beginning of the season were the lowest in the last 5 years, total prospective supplies are the highest since 1942-43.



Exports in 1946-47 are expected to be the highest since 1939-40, but military takings probably will be the lowest since the beginning of large procurements in 1942-43. Civilian supplies of canned fruits in 1946-47 are expected to be well above the near-average level of about 16 pounds per person last season. Largely to allow for increases in the cost of production arising from higher prices for sugar and increased wages in the canning industry, canners' ceiling prices were raised on August 20, 1946, for the 1946 packs of canned apricots, peaches, pears, plums, fruit cocktail, figs, prunos and products made from fresh prunos. (Amdt. 2 to Supp. 19 to FPR 1.) Of these canned fruits, only peaches, pears, and fruit cocktail were continued under price control after September 1, by virtue of certification by the Secretary of Agriculture as being in short supply. Retail stores may charge consumers these higher prices for the controlled items after receipt of their first shipment at the higher prices.

Continued Large Supplies of  
Canned Fruit Juices in  
Prospect for 1946-47

With the large citrus crop that is in prospect for 1946-47, another large pack of canned citrus juices may be expected, perhaps exceeding slightly the 1945-46 pack of more than 62 million cases (equivalent cases of 24 No. 2 cans). Increases also are likely in the 1946-47 pack of canned deciduous fruit juice, and in-shipments of canned pineapple juice from Hawaii may be slightly larger this season than last. Hence, record-large supplies of canned fruit juices are in prospect, with supplies per person moderately larger than the approximate 13 pounds estimated for the 1945-46 season. Once the markets become well supplied with citrus juices from the new pack, prices to consumers may decline somewhat.

FROZEN FRUIT

Outlook for 1947

Commercial production of frozen fruit in 1947 may resume its sharp upward trend of the past decade. Production will depend not so much upon the supply of fresh fruit for freezing, but rather upon the quantity in storage at the beginning of large-volume freezing next spring, the availability of distribution facilities, and prices for frozen fruits and fruit juices in comparison with those for fresh and canned fruits and juices.

Situation in 1946

The commercial pack of frozen fruits, berries, and fruit juices in 1946 probably will be about as large as the record-large pack of 452 million pounds in 1945. Movement into commercial uses of some of the 1945 pack has been retarded because of lack of adequate sugar for processing the fruit into such products as jams and jellies. This has contributed to the record-large storage stocks of recent months. Partly for these reasons, pack of some fruits in 1946 has been inhibited. Storage stocks on August 1, 1946 were about two-thirds larger than a year earlier and nearly twice the 1941-45 average. Per capita consumption this year may set a new record of about 2.8 pounds.

TREE NUTS

Record-large Crops of Almonds  
and Filberts in  
Prospect for 1946

Production of the four major tree nuts--almonds, walnuts, filberts, and pecans--in the most important producing States is placed at 167,300 tons this year, approximately the same as in 1945, but 27 percent above the 1935-44 average. The almond and filbert crops are each of record size, the walnut crop is a near record, but the pecan crop is about average in size. Imports in the season ahead are expected to be about as large as last season, with the consequence that large total supplies again will be available. Season average prices received by growers for the 1946 crops of walnuts and pecans probably will average about as high as those for the 1945 crops, but prices for almonds and filberts are likely to average lower.

Apples, commercial crop in 35 States: Production by varieties, estimated 1946, compared with crops of 1944 and 1945

Group and variety	1944	1945	Prelim. 1946	Group and variety	1944	1945	Prelim. 1946
	:1000 bu.	:1000 bu.	:1000 bu.		:1000 bu.	:1000 bu.	:1000 bu.
<b>SUMMER:</b>				<b>WINTER, cont'd:</b>			
Gravenstein..	2,101	3,592	2,365	Golden			
Other summer..	3,961	1,834	4,164	Delicious..	2,510	2,055	2,424
				McIntoshl..	11,591	1,985	7,566
<b>FALL:</b>				Nor. Spy....	2,145	399	1,241
Grimes Golden:	2,574	1,416	2,268	R.I. Green..	2,560	209	1,655
Jonathan.....	9,537	5,201	8,640	Rome Beauty:	6,724	4,529	6,900
Wealthy .....	2,003	886	2,657	Stayman....	8,600	1,723	7,107
Other fall....	2,854	1,704	3,287	Winesap....	14,542	10,741	13,613
<b>WINTER:</b>				Yellow			
Baldwin	3,964	959	2,287	Newtown 1/:	4,171	4,775	4,549
Ben Davis				York Imp. .:	6,696	3,225	6,765
and Gano....	3,452	695	2,953	Other winter	8,159	4,075	7,349
Black Twig...	1,341	334	1,255				
Cortland.....	1,645	264	1,449	Grand total	124,754	68,042	111,728
Delicious....	23,624	17,441	21,234				

1/ Albemarle Pippin.



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

State and area	Average: 1935-44:	1945	Indicated: 1946	State and 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	614	Minnesota .....	213	127	32
New Hampshire..	767	139	346	Iowa .....	236	54	112
Vermont .....	586	106	303	Missouri .....	1,379	817	1,046
Massachusetts..	2,656	410	1,536	Nebraska .....	265	30	45
Rhode Island ..	279	85	149	Kansas .....	705	270	494
Connecticut ..	1,441	511	1,148	N. Central ..	21,205	7,360	16,188
New York .....	16,306	2,160	12,960				
New Jersey ...	3,083	1,295	2,100	Kentucky .....	283	220	289
Pennsylvania ..	8,332	2,470	8,190	Tennessee .....	314	405	405
N. Atlantic..	34,596	7,308	27,346	Arkansas .....	702	312	704
				S. Central ..	1,298	937	1,398
Delaware .....	1,033	308	627	Total Central:	22,504	8,297	17,586
Maryland .....	1,898	639	1,508				
Virginia .....	11,491	3,900	13,140	Montana .....	328	290	90
West Virginia :	4,219	1,950	3,900	Idaho .....	2,796	2,465	1,488
North Carolina:	1,179	252	1,760	Colorado .....	1,624	1,275	1,250
S. Atlantic :	19,320	7,099	20,935	New Mexico ...	702	472	909
Total Eastern :	54,417	14,407	48,281	Utah .....	445	486	385
				Washington ...	27,373	26,900	30,972
Ohio .....	5,127	984	2,349	Oregon .....	3,130	2,862	3,315
Indiana .....	1,572	828	1,100	California ...	7,645	10,568	7,452
Illinois .....	3,168	2,684	3,355	Western ...	44,042	45,338	45,861
Michigan .....	7,843	1,250	6,875				
Wisconsin .....	698	316	780	35 States ..	120,962	68,042	111,728

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 2.-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	535,000	Wash.:	22,240	30,000	36,400	46,200
N.J.:	87,100	59,000	49,000	73,000	Oreg.:	8,060	12,700	11,400	13,900
Wis.:	97,000	115,000	82,000	120,000	Total:	624,100	369,700	656,800	788,100

NOTE:-Only in two preceding years have there been larger crops of cranberries, 877,300 barrels in 1937 and 812,200 in 1942.

Table 3.- Apples: Unweighted average wholesale price per bushel or average price per box, New York and Chicago, June-August, 1945 and 1946

: Eastern and midwestern varieties, mostly 2 1/2-inch minimum, : Calif. fancy  
 Market : generally good quality and condition, per bushel : Gravenstein,  
 and week : Transparent: WilliamsRed: Duchess : Twenty Oz.: Starr : per box  
 ended : 1945: 1946: 1945 :1946: 1945: 1946: 1945: 1946: 1945 : 1946:1945 : 1946

: Dol. Dol. Dol. Dol. Dol. Dol. Dol. Dol. Dol. Dol. Dol. Dol.  
 NEW YORK:  
 June 22.: 3.72 ----  
 29.: 3.48 4.20  
 July 6.: 3.67 ----  
 13.: 2.75 2.50  
 20.: 3.00 2.54 4.01 4.06  
 27.: 4.05 2.12 3.80 3.62 3.25 2.67 3.60 3.62 3.94 3.06  
 Aug. 3.: 2.50 4.26 4.02 3.25 2.62 3.64 3.42  
 10.: 3.88 4.07 3.55 2.54 3.89 2.22  
 17.: 3.75 1.38 3.87 1.62 1.56 4.59 2.80

CHICAGO:  
 June 22.: 4.08 4.36  
 29.: 4.08 4.27  
 July 6.: 3.67 4.31 4.62 4.00 4.36  
 13.: 3.82 4.00 4.26 4.87 4.20 4.15  
 20.: 3.81 3.50 4.40 4.50 4.12 4.08  
 27.: 3.83 2.68 4.29 3.98 3.35  
 Aug. 3.: 2.47 4.08 2.78  
 10.: 1.96 4.00 4.25 1.94  
 17.: 4.15 1.42 4.25 2.26 4.45 2.64

Wealthy  
 June 22.: 4.08 4.36  
 29.: 4.08 4.27  
 July 6.: 3.67 4.31 4.62 4.00 4.36  
 13.: 3.82 4.00 4.26 4.87 4.20 4.15  
 20.: 3.81 3.50 4.40 4.50 4.12 4.08  
 27.: 3.83 2.68 4.29 3.98 3.35  
 Aug. 3.: 2.47 4.08 2.78  
 10.: 1.96 4.00 4.25 1.94  
 17.: 4.15 1.42 4.25 2.26 4.45 2.64

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration. Auction prices from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

NOTE: Where prices were not available for 2 1/2-inch minimum size, quotations are inserted for apples of 2-inch or 2 1/4-inch minimum size.

Table 4.- Fruits, miscellaneous: Condition August 1 and production, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946

Crop and State	Production 1/			Condition Aug. 1		
	Average : 1935-44	1945	Indicated : 1946	Average : 1935-44	1945	1946
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
<b>Apricots:</b>						
California .....	216,200	159,000	298,000	(The 1946 harvesting of apricots was almost completed in August.)		
Washington .....	14,990	23,700	27,100			
Utah .....	4,345	10,900	5,400			
3 States .....	235,535	193,600	330,500			
<b>Figs:</b>						
California, dried ..	2/29,580	2/31,700	-----	} 83	82	88
California, not dried:	14,650	14,000	-----			
<b>Olives:</b>						
California .....	43,500	28,000	-----	58	40	51
<b>Avocados:</b>						
Florida .....	2,253	3,200	-----	58	67	45

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

2/ Dry basis; 3 pounds of fresh figs are about equal to 1 pound dried.



Table 5.- Cherries: Production in 12 States, average 1935-44 (or 1938-44), annual 1945, and preliminary 1946 1/

State	ALL VARIETIES			SWEET VARIETIES			SOUR VARIETIES		
	Average:	1945	Prelim.:	Average:	1945	Prelim.:	Average:	1945	Prelim.:
	:1935-44:	Tons	:1946	:1938-44:	Tons	:1946	:1938-44:	Tons	:1946
N.Y. ....	20,975	9,900	18,200	2,114	2,600	1,400	19,571	7,300	16,800
Pa. ....	7,940	4,300	5,300	1,800	700	700	6,300	3,600	4,600
Ohio ....	4,064	2,580	2,480	723	380	280	3,109	2,200	2,200
Mich. ....	37,600	14,500	49,100	3,257	500	3,800	34,000	14,000	45,300
Wis. ....	9,490	7,300	16,700	---	---	---	10,143	7,300	16,700
Mont. ....	386	810	610	202	440	580	306	370	30
Idaho ....	2,222	2,460	2,540	1,749	1,910	2,140	506	550	400
Colo. ....	3,570	2,040	2,230	427	360	250	3,501	1,680	1,980
Utah ....	4,320	6,900	6,000	3,014	4,300	3,700	2,000	2,600	2,300
Wash. ....	25,810	36,500	33,200	23,471	31,800	28,900	5,757	4,700	4,300
Oreg. ....	19,760	22,900	33,800	19,300	20,800	30,800	2,293	2,100	3,000
Calif. ...	23,460	38,000	30,000	25,000	38,000	30,000	---	---	---
12 States :	159,597	148,190	200,160	80,971	101,790	102,550	87,486	46,400	97,610

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

Table 6.- Cherries, western: Weighted average auction price per Campbell lug, New York City, May-August, 1945 and 1946

Origin and week ended	Chapman		Burbank		Tartarian		Royal Anne	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<b>California:</b>								
May 17 .....	4.80	7.18	4.82	6.59	4.83	---	---	---
24 .....	4.84	6.04	4.84	5.95	4.82	7.06	---	---
31 .....	---	5.34	4.81	6.11	4.79	5.36	4.73	5.28
June 7 .....	---	---	---	3.60	4.82	4.15	---	4.75
14 .....	---	---	---	---	4.58	2.44	4.84	4.27
21 .....	---	---	---	---	4.19	1.76	4.73	3.62
28 .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.13	3.70
July 5 .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.08	---
		<b>Bing</b>		<b>Lambert</b>		<b>Republican</b>		
		1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	
<b>California:</b>								
May 24 .....	---	9.50	---	---	---	---	---	---
31 .....	4.80	8.19	---	---	---	---	---	---
June 7 .....	4.78	6.44	---	5.79	---	6.22	---	---
14 .....	4.81	4.87	---	5.40	4.77	4.89	---	---
21 .....	4.70	4.19	4.72	3.64	4.72	3.31	---	---
28 .....	4.73	4.19	4.40	3.46	4.05	3.27	---	---
July 5 .....	3.69	4.94	3.92	5.66	1.92	---	---	---
<b>Northwestern:</b>								
July 12 .....	3.82	4.94	3.84	5.18	---	4.41	---	---
19 .....	4.15	5.20	4.11	5.37	---	3.76	---	---
26 .....	4.14	5.20	4.19	5.13	---	3.91	---	---
Aug. 2 .....	4.14	5.22	4.19	5.15	4.23	3.38	---	---
9 .....	---	---	---	4.40	---	---	---	---
16 .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



Table 7.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945; condition of new crop on August 1, average 1935-44, annual 1945 and 1946

Crop and State	Production 1/			Condition August 1 (new crop) 1/		
	Average	1944	Indicated	Average	1945	1946
	1934-43	1944	1945	1935-44	1945	1946
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
	boxes	boxes	boxes			
<b>ORANGES:</b>						
California, all .....	43,866	60,500	44,800	75	76	80
Navels and misc. 2/.....	17,570	22,100	17,900	75	80	79
Valencias.....	26,296	38,400	26,900	75	74	80
Florida, all .....	26,920	42,800	49,900	71	61	79
Early and midseason .....	15,445	21,700	25,300	69	62	82
Valencias .....	11,475	21,100	24,600	69	60	77
Texas, all 2/ .....	2,164	4,400	4,700	69	80	76
Early and midseason.....	1,256	2,600	2,870	--	--	77
Valencias.....	908	1,800	1,830	--	--	75
Arizona, all 2/ .....	502	1,150	1,220	73	76	82
Navels and misc. ....	239	550	570	--	75	81
Valencias.....	263	600	650	--	76	83
Louisiana 2/ .....	272	360	330	73	71	88
5 States 3/ .....	73,725	109,210	100,950	73	70	80
Total early and midseason 4/:	34,782	47,310	46,970	--	--	--
Total Valencias .....	38,942	61,900	53,980	--	--	--
<b>TANGERINES:</b>						
Florida .....	2,780	4,000	4,350	59	55	71
<b>ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES:</b>						
5 States 3/ .....	76,505	113,210	105,300	--	--	--
<b>GRAPEFRUIT:</b>						
Florida, all .....	20,070	22,300	32,000	61	57	68
Seedless .....	7,410	8,400	14,000	65	60	72
Other .....	12,660	13,900	18,000	60	55	64
Texas .....	12,043	22,300	24,000	61	76	69
Arizona .....	2,550	3,750	3,900	73	77	76
California, all .....	2,337	3,830	3,400	76	82	77
Desert Valleys.....	1,020	1,530	1,200	--	80	79
Other.....	1,316	2,300	2,200	--	83	76
4 States 3/ .....	37,000	52,180	63,300	63	67	69
<b>LEMONS:</b>						
California 3/ .....	11,339	12,550	15,200	73	77	75
<b>LIMES:</b>						
Florida 3/ .....	93	250	200	67	64	51
July 1 forecast of 1946 crop Florida limes			170			

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/ 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, 80 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; Calif. lemons, 79 lb.; Fla. limes, 80 lb. 4/ In California and Arizona, Navels and miscellaneous.

Table 8.-- Citrus fruits: Total production in equivalent tons, average 1934-43, annual 1944-45, and 1945-46

Commodity	Average	1944-45	1945-46	1945-46 crop as a	
	1934-43 (bloom of the years shown)	(bloom of 1944)	(bloom of 1945)	Average 1934-43	percentage of 1944-45
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	Percent
Oranges and tangerines.	3,055	4,694	4,439	145	95
Grapefruit	1,437	2,034	2,481	173	122
Lemons	436	495	600	138	121
Limes	4	10	8	200	80
Total	4,932	7,233	7,528	153	104
1946 crop of limes	---	---	7		

Table 9.-- Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per box, at New York and Chicago, June-August, 1945 and 1946

Market, month, and week	ORANGES				GRAPEFRUIT				LEMONS	
	California Valencias		Florida		California		Florida		California	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<b>NEW YORK:</b>										
June	5.85	5.76	4.93	5.15	4.88	2.54	4.53	3.78	6.52	5.25
July	4.84	6.10	4.83	5.78	4.00	4.06	---	2.06	4.14	4.76
Week ended:										
Aug. 2	3.85	6.16	---	---	3.33	4.07	---	---	2.83	4.40
9	3.49	6.19	---	---	3.45	3.32	---	---	3.52	3.77
16	3.75	5.51	---	---	4.33	3.21	---	---	3.91	3.85
<b>CHICAGO:</b>										
June	5.81	5.68	---	5.22	4.85	2.07	---	2.70	5.39	5.13
July	5.25	6.42	---	4.20	3.72	3.63	---	---	4.80	5.72
Week ended:										
Aug. 2	4.35	6.11	---	1.40	2.87	3.80	---	---	4.34	4.79
9	4.25	6.05	---	---	4.38	3.23	---	---	4.04	4.08
16	4.35	6.10	---	---	4.67	3.14	---	---	3.96	4.35

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



Table 10.- Oranges: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June-August, 1945 and 1946 1/

Week ended	1945			1946		
	Calif.-	Florida	Total	Calif.	Florida	Total
	Ariz.			Ariz.		
	Valencias			Valencias		
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
June 15	2,278	59	2,337	1,619	729	2,348
22	2,330	28	2,358	1,569	482	2,051
29	1,984	28	2,012	821	220	1,041
July 6	1,721	22	1,743	917	62	979
13	2,026	19	2,045	1,189	18	1,207
20	2,006	13	2,019	1,153	---	1,153
27	2,074	10	2,084	1,418	---	1,418
Aug. 3	1,470	4	1,474	1,372	---	1,372
10	1,298	1	1,299	1,340	---	1,340
17	1,506	---	1,506	1,361	---	1,361

Compiled from records of the 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.

Table 11.- Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June-August, 1945 and 1946 1/

Week ended	GRAPEFRUIT				LEMONS	
	1945			1946		
	Calif.-	Florida	Total	Calif.-	Florida	Total
	Ariz.			Ariz.	Texas	
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
June 15	465	4	469	353	151	372
22	464	1	465	191	32	143
29	336	1	337	119	8	23
July 6	199	1	200	105	1	7
13	209	1	210	200	---	1
20	189	---	189	239	---	---
27	97	---	97	246	---	---
Aug. 3	86	---	86	201	---	---
10	86	---	86	147	---	---
17	91	---	91	100	---	---

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.  
 1/ Rail, boat, and truck, except no truck shipments for lemons. 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.

Table 12.- Grapes: Production in important States, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946 1/

State	Average	1945	Indicated	State	Average	1945	Indicated
	: 1935-44 :				: 1946 :		
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
N. Y.	58,740	31,300	63,200	Okla.	2,740	2,500	3,500
N. J.	2,530	900	2,600	Texas	2,280	2,100	2,400
Pa.	17,620	6,000	18,500	Wash.	10,720	19,400	19,900
Ohio	22,570	6,400	17,600	Oreg.	2,140	2,300	2,300
Ind.	3,020	1,400	2,000	18 other States	17,520	12,450	15,900
Ill.	4,420	3,300	2,700	Calif. grapes-			
Mich.	38,610	13,500	31,000	Wine	548,900	619,000	589,000
Iowa	3,250	3,000	2,700	Table	437,600	512,000	529,000
Mo.	7,220	6,500	6,000	Raisin	1351,600	1532,000	1488,000
Kans.	2,700	4,500	3,800	Dried 2/	251,150	244,000	-----
N. C.	6,080	3,700	6,000	Not dried	347,000	556,000	-----
Ga.	1,750	2,300	2,300	Total Calif.	2338,100	2663,600	2606,000
Tenn.	2,250	1,900	2,200				
Ark.	8,470	5,200	10,100	Total U. S.	2552,730	2791,650	2820,700

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions 2/ Dried basis.

Table 13.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, at New York and Chicago, June-August, 1945 and 1946

Market and week ended:	Seedless		Red Malaga		Ribier		Malaga	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<b>NEW YORK:</b>								
June 21.	-----	10.31	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
28.	-----	8.24	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
July 5.	4.58	7.93	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
12.	4.45	6.38	-----	8.44	-----	-----	-----	-----
19.	4.57	7.30	4.61	9.49	-----	8.37	-----	-----
26.	4.25	9.05	4.10	8.33	-----	8.49	-----	-----
Aug. 2.	-----	6.21	-----	6.62	-----	7.89	-----	4.80
9.	3.11	4.46	3.14	5.44	-----	6.41	-----	2.61
16.	3.04	4.37	3.11	4.89	3.07	5.39	-----	2.45
<b>CHICAGO:</b>								
June 21.	-----	9.22	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
28.	5.75	7.67	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
July 5.	4.35	7.48	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
12.	4.38	6.75	-----	9.34	-----	-----	-----	-----
19.	3.94	5.68	3.93	7.91	-----	-----	-----	-----
26.	3.99	7.17	3.91	7.85	3.91	8.35	-----	4.14
Aug. 2.	3.91	5.37	-----	7.51	-----	6.83	-----	5.44
9.	3.12	3.71	3.14	6.54	3.12	6.27	-----	-----
16.	3.16	3.13	3.16	5.08	3.12	5.61	-----	2.28

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



Table 14.- Peaches: Production, by geographic divisions, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946 1/

Division	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated 1946	Division	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated 1946
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
New England	197	140	206	Mountain...	2,659	3,821	3,142
Middle Atl.	4,235	3,746	4,725	Pacific....	26,948	33,803	37,264
E. N. Cent.	5,106	7,487	6,667	California	24,648	30,836	34,002
W. N. Cent.	806	1,162	1,472	Kingstone	15,130	19,418	21,293
S. Atlantic	11,654	17,515	18,826	Freestone	9,517	11,418	12,709
E. S. Cent.	3,942	6,993	4,430				
W. S. Cent.	4,392	6,897	6,166	U.S. total	59,938	81,564	82,898

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

Table 15.- Fruits and nuts: Cold-storage holdings, August 1, 1946, with comparisons

Commodity	Aug. 1 avg. 1941-45	Aug. 1 1945	July 1, 1946	Aug. 1, 1946
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
<b>Frozen fruits:</b>				
Apples	---	30,009	41,701	35,252
Blackberries	5,433	7,780	11,146	14,476
Cherries	37,061	27,056	12,562	63,493
Young, Logan, and Boysen-berries, etc.	7,496	10,382	6,678	14,258
Raspberries	18,430	16,875	7,903	22,323
Strawberries	44,562	39,197	65,140	70,174
Grapes	---	4,814	7,595	6,655
Plums and prunes	---	4,143	11,542	10,781
Peaches	---	14,132	38,606	36,111
Fruit juices and purees	---	19,416	20,646	21,828
Apricots	---	19,106	18,184	30,702
Blueberries	---	1,617	9,471	8,507
All other frozen fruits	87,540	45,312	46,455	59,054
<b>Total frozen fruits</b>	<b>200,522</b>	<b>239,839</b>	<b>297,629</b>	<b>393,614</b>
<b>Other fruits:</b>				
Fresh apples	---	28,752	11,952	4,704
Fresh pears	---	9,838	2,016	6,816
Other fresh fruits	---	23,255	32,480	22,172
Dried & evaporated fruits	---	86,509	112,512	117,617
<b>Nuts:</b>				
Nuts in the shell	---	19,169	30,762	30,012
Nutmeats	---	63,451	103,415	97,893

Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration. Reports on frozen apples, grapes, plums and prunes, peaches, apricots, fruit juices and purees, and blueberries were not segregated prior to July 1, 1944. Fresh apples and pears converted to pounds at rate of 48 pounds per bushel.

Table 16.- Pears: Production, by geographic divisions and on Pacific Coast, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946 1/

Division	Average	1945	Indicated	Pacific Coast	Average	1945	Indicated
	1935-44		1946		1935-44		1946
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels	bushels
New England..	147	52	114	Wash., total:	6,612	7,770	9,113
Middle Atl...	1,565	429	903	Bartlett..	4,736	5,800	6,825
E. N. Cent...	2,266	916	1,634	Other ....	1,877	1,970	2,288
W. N. Cent...	574	564	525	Oreg., total:	3,893	5,439	5,420
S. Atlantic..	1,472	1,315	1,683	Bartlett..	1,617	2,250	2,180
E. S. Cent...	1,104	1,532	1,142	Other.....	2,275	3,189	3,240
W. S. Cent...	904	1,158	1,154	Calif., total:	10,017	14,209	11,000
Mountain ...	446	627	413	Bartlett..	8,805	12,292	9,542
Pacific .....	20,522	27,418	25,533	Other.....	1,212	1,917	1,458
U.S. total..	29,002	34,011	33,101				

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

Table 17.- Pears, California Bartlett: Weighted average auction price per box, at New York and Chicago, July and August, 1945 and 1946

Week ended	NEW YORK		CHICAGO	
	1945	1946	1945	1946
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
July 12.....	---	6.64	---	7.60
19.....	---	9.03	4.74	8.48
26.....	4.80	8.11	4.82	7.77
Aug. 2.....	4.79	5.94	4.80	5.60
9.....	4.77	4.36	4.78	4.41
16.....	4.70	3.84	4.79	3.90

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

Table 17 1/2.- United States average prices received by farmers for important fruits, August 15, 1946, with comparisons

Commodity and unit	5-year average		August 15, 1945	June 15, 1946	July 15, 1946	August 15, 1946
	Aug. 1909: to July 1914	Jan. 1935: to Dec. 1939				
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
	Apples, per bushel.....	0.96	0.90	2.77	3.69	3.42
Oranges, per box 1/.....	---	1.11	1.97	3.22	3.62	2.91
Grapefruit, per box 1/...	---	0.61	1.83	1.61	1.72	1.12

1/ Equivalent on-tree returns for all methods of sale.



Table 18.- Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1935-44, annual 1943-45, and indicated 1946 1/

Crop and State	Average	1943	1944	1945	Indicated
	1935-44				1946
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
<b>PLUMS:</b>					
Michigan .....	5,000	3,400	6,200	2,200	5,800
California .....	69,200	76,000	92,000	71,000	95,000
<b>PRUNES:</b>					
Idaho .....	17,860	7,800	22,900	28,000	20,400
Washington, all .....	26,360	23,700	27,000	25,900	30,600
Eastern Washington .....	13,940	11,800	17,400	18,200	19,400
Western Washington .....	12,420	11,900	9,600	7,700	11,200
Oregon, all .....	92,730	104,000	60,400	92,100	103,200
Eastern Oregon .....	12,880	10,200	14,400	20,100	17,000
Western Oregon .....	79,850	93,800	46,000	72,000	86,200
California 2/ .....	<u>203,800</u>	<u>196,000</u>	<u>159,000</u>	<u>226,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 19.- Plums, California: Weighted average auction price per crate, at New York and Chicago, June-August, 1945 and 1946

Market and week ended -	Beauty		Santa Rosa		Formosa		Tragedy		Burbank	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<b>NEW YORK:</b>										
June 7 .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
14 .....	---	7.51	---	8.76	---	---	---	---	---	---
21 .....	3.38	4.50	---	6.36	---	5.55	---	---	---	---
28 .....	3.34	2.78	3.44	3.67	3.53	3.75	---	---	---	---
July 5 .....	3.35	1.52	3.47	2.99	3.50	2.43	3.11	4.11	---	---
12 .....	---	2.34	3.44	3.22	3.50	2.98	3.12	4.04	---	2.81
19 .....	---	---	3.42	3.30	---	1.99	3.12	2.98	3.43	3.39
26 .....	---	---	3.35	4.12	---	---	2.91	3.85	3.50	3.02
Aug. 2 .....	---	---	---	4.34	---	---	3.14	3.20	3.41	3.02
9 .....	---	---	---	2.92	---	---	3.14	2.95	3.29	2.26
16 .....	---	---	3.50	2.61	---	---	3.12	---	3.16	1.75
<b>CHICAGO:</b>										
June 7 .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
14 .....	---	5.92	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
21 .....	3.23	3.63	---	5.20	---	4.29	---	---	---	---
28 .....	3.19	2.51	3.26	3.41	3.44	3.39	---	---	---	---
July 5 .....	3.20	1.85	3.43	2.93	3.39	2.66	3.19	3.83	---	---
12 .....	---	---	3.03	2.90	3.60	1.86	3.15	2.72	---	3.30
19 .....	---	---	---	3.38	---	---	---	2.95	---	3.11
26 .....	---	---	3.23	3.77	---	2.20	3.07	2.69	3.46	2.68
Aug. 2 .....	---	---	---	2.74	---	---	3.00	4.73	---	3.34
9 .....	---	---	---	3.63	---	---	3.05	3.83	---	2.51
16 .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.68	---	---

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

Table 20.- Fruits: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States, May-August, 1945 and 1946

Commodity	1945				1946			
	Month			Week	Month			Week
	May	June	July	ended Aug. 18	May	June	July	ended Aug. 17
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
<b>Deciduous:</b>								
Apples .....	1,996	401	953	262	458	231	1,025	177
Apricots .....	19	743	1,440	6	14	727	1,561	8
Blackberries, dew-berries, etc. ....	1	3	5	---	---	---	---	---
Cherries .....	340	1,322	1,094	---	376	1,586	529	---
Grapes .....	---	90	664	397	---	305	1,541	730
Peaches .....	807	6,915	15,996	1,939	280	4,599	16,195	931
Pears .....	1	17	1,361	1,121	---	19	1,187	1,035
Plums & fr. prunes	9	1,460	1,345	307	32	2,107	2,119	599
Strawberries .....	404	36	5	---	479	17	---	---
Mixed deciduous ...	12	107	159	106	5	169	199	56
Total deciduous	3,589	11,094	23,022	4,138	1,644	9,760	24,356	3,536
<b>Citrus:</b>								
Grapefruit .....	3,454	1,882	672	85	3,421	2,241	855	82
Lemons .....	2,259	2,659	2,033	287	1,978	2,702	2,291	277
Oranges & Satsumas	10,482	9,188	8,136	1,457	10,133	7,292	5,162	1,293
Tangerines .....	---	---	---	---	12	---	---	---
Mixed citrus .....	818	573	447	63	1,649	1,079	450	89
Total citrus	17,013	14,302	11,288	1,892	17,193	13,314	8,758	1,741
Grand total	20,602	25,396	34,310	6,030	18,837	23,074	33,114	5,277

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration. Figures include Government purchases, but do not include motortruck shipments.

Table 21.- Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946 1/

State	PECANS			::	ALMONDS, FILBERTS, AND WALNUTS			
	Average:	1945	Indicated:		Crop and State	Average:	1945	Indicated:
	1935-44:		1946			1935-44:		1946
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons	
Illinois .....	286	525	140	::				
Missouri .....	454	930	310	::	<b>Almonds:</b>			
North Carolina ..	1,236	1,407	1,238	::	California ..	14,710	23,800 35,100	
South Carolina ..	1,279	1,702	1,450	::				
Georgia .....	11,844	18,425	13,750	::	<b>Filberts:</b>			
Florida .....	1,831	2,117	2,550	::	Oregon .....	3,354	4,500 7,600	
Alabama .....	4,119	4,510	4,510	::	Washington ..	542	800 1,080	
Mississippi .....	3,252	3,250	2,970	::	2 States ..	3,896	5,300 8,680	
Arkansas .....	1,872	2,450	1,950	::				
Louisiana .....	4,405	4,600	4,800	::	<b>Walnuts, English</b>			
Oklahoma .....	8,605	13,000	5,625	::	California..	55,420	62,000 63,000	
Texas .....	13,690	16,125	12,750	::	Oregon .....	4,680	6,900 8,500	
Total .....	52,873	69,041	52,042	::	2 States ..	60,100	68,900 71,500	
Improved var. ...	21,652	28,590	24,318	::				
Wild or seedling.	31,220	40,452	27,724	::				

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



Table 22.— Production and utilization of principal fruits, crops of 1944 and 1945

Commodity and crop year	Production			Utilization of sales (fresh-fruit basis)					
	Total production	Production for home use	Production for sale	Fresh sales	Canned	Dried	Frozen	Crushed	Other processed
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
<b>APPLES:</b>									
1944	124,754	6,352	116,177	80,752	9,323	6,895	2,425	1,000	1,000
1945	68,042	2,943	65,099	47,597	3,701	5,834	2,471	---	1,000
<b>PEACHES:</b>									
1944	75,963	6,376	67,207	40,102	18,331	7,298	1,285	---	191
1945	81,564	6,854	73,494	45,177	19,365	6,269	2,342	---	341
<b>PEARS:</b>									
1944	31,965	3,020	28,481	17,519	9,844	920	---	---	198
1945	34,011	2,692	30,546	19,325	9,555	1,239	---	---	427
<b>APRICOTS:</b>									
1944	354,900	3,200	351,700	57,290	129,620	141,670	22,900	---	220
1945	193,600	3,100	159,950	45,300	67,450	42,900	34,040	---	260
<b>CHERRIES:</b>									
1944	202,090	14,850	185,740	57,580	68,830	---	37,010	---	23,220
1945	148,190	10,270	136,710	49,550	47,020	---	14,530	---	25,610
<b>GRAPES:</b>									
1944	2,736,550	35,210	2,701,340	467,520	14,510	1,238,000	---	981,310	---
1945	2,779,650	26,490	2,753,160	533,200	11,000	969,200	---	1,239,760	---
<b>OLIVES:</b>									
1944	42,000	200	41,800	600	13,800	---	---	19,800	7,600
1945	28,000	200	27,800	100	13,500	---	---	6,000	8,200
<b>PLUMS:</b>									
1944	98,200	840	95,360	86,860	3,700	---	800	4,000	---
1945	73,200	600	71,600	65,350	2,150	---	1,000	3,100	---
<b>PRUNES:</b>									
1944	507,800	6,900	497,600	55,250	20,900	163,200	8,800	---	2,150
1945	711,000	6,500	692,800	63,650	26,550	233,750	9,800	---	3,550

1/ Mostly crushed for vinegar, cider, and juice. 2/ Includes fruit used for jam and jelly, crushed for spirits, etc.  
 3/ Mostly crushed for spirits. 4/ Includes fruit used for wine, jellies, etc. 5/ Includes quantities brined: in 1944 about 21,330 tons and in 1945 about 24,120 tons. Also includes fruit used for juice, wine, preserves, and candied cherries. 6/ Designated simply as "shipped out of California." \* In California, 2-1/2 lbs. fresh to 1 lb. dried; in Oregon and Washington, around 3-1/2 lbs. fresh to 1 lb. dried. APRICOTS in Calif., Wash., and Utah. OLIVES in Calif. PRUNES in Calif., Wash., Oregon, and Idaho. PLUMS in Calif. and Mich.

