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# Fruit

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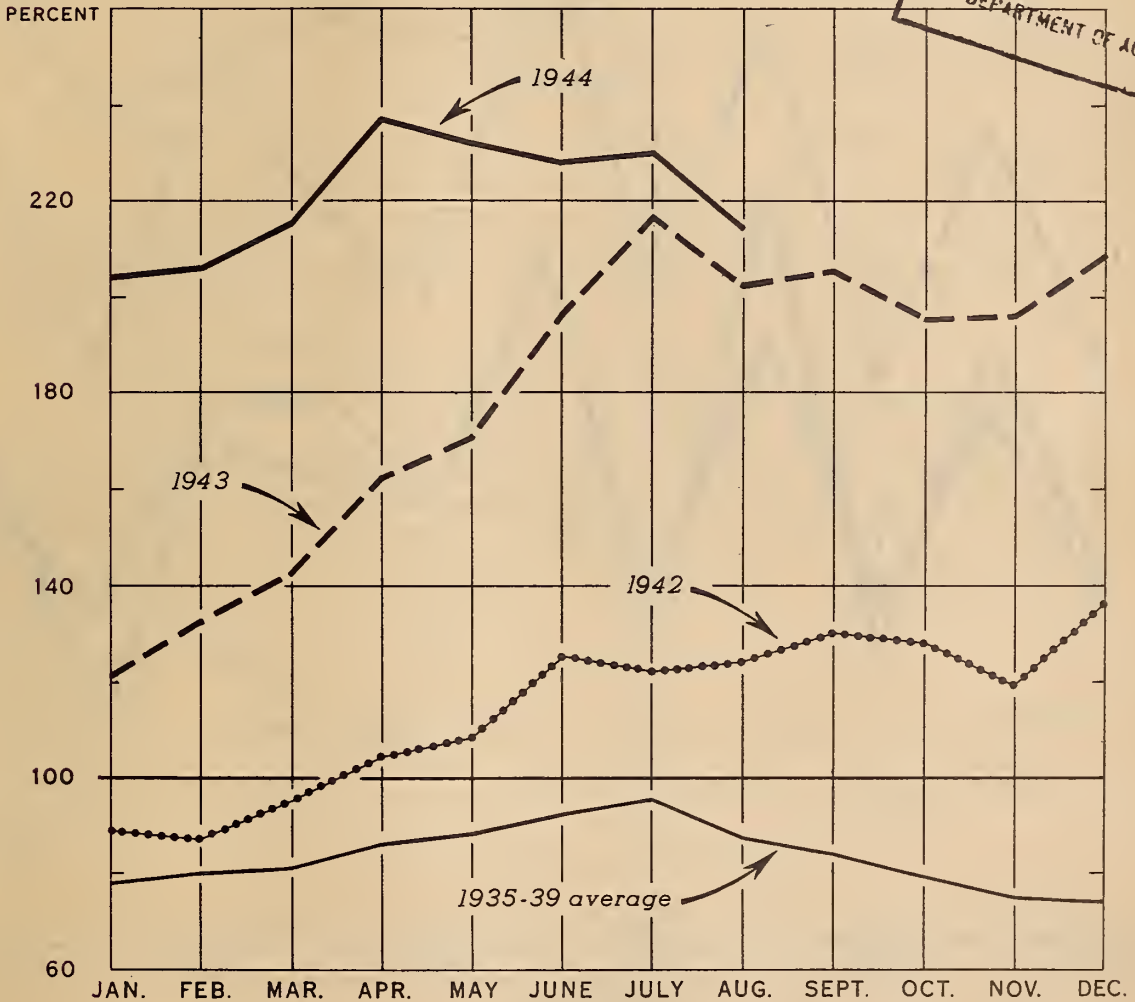
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AUGUST, 1944  
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PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR PRINCIPAL FRUITS,  
UNITED STATES, AVERAGE 1935-39, ANNUAL 1942-44  
INDEX NUMBERS (AUGUST 1909 - JULY 1914=100)

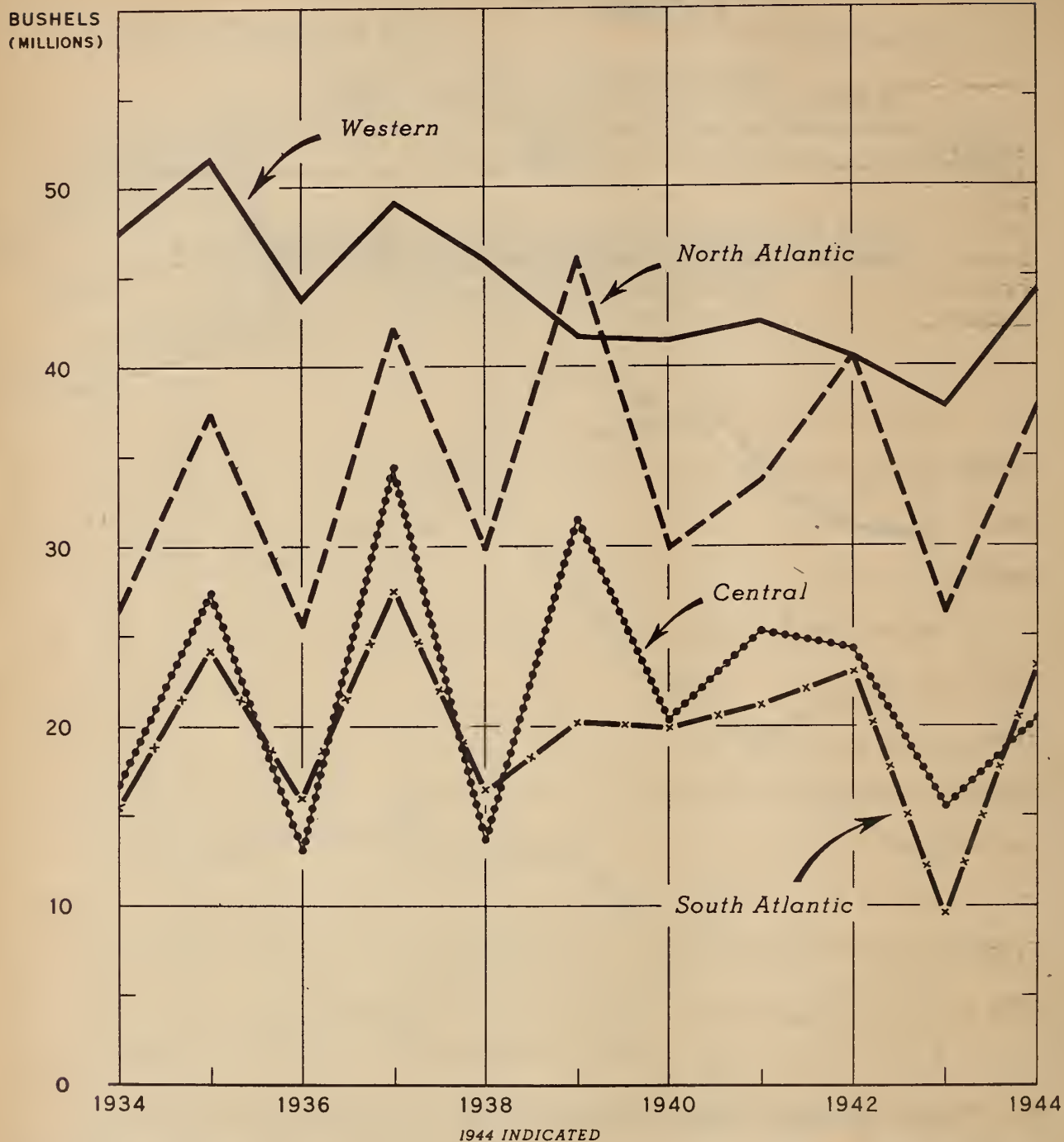


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43848 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Prices received by farmers for fruits during the 1943-44 marketing season were at record high levels - nearly three times the average for 1935-39 - due to the relatively small crops of deciduous fruits in 1943 and the high level of consumer purchasing power. Prices to growers usually decline slightly from mid-summer until the completion of the harvest of deciduous fruits in late autumn, and the larger supplies of fruit expected this year may be accompanied by a similar price decline.

# COMMERCIAL APPLE PRODUCTION BY AREAS, UNITED STATES, 1934-44



Commercial apple production in the North Atlantic and Central areas during the 11-year period 1934-44 has been characterized by alternating years of large and small crops. During this period there has been no appreciable trend in production in the two areas. Commercial apple production in the Western area has been relatively more stable from year to year; however, there has been a pronounced downward trend in production. Unfavorable economic conditions, including relatively low apple prices, resulted in less care being given to many orchards and in the removal of many trees in this area. The South Atlantic area, in which the most important producing States are Virginia and West Virginia, shows a slight upward trend in production over the 11-year period.

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 THE FRUIT SITUATION  
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		<u>Contents</u>	
	<u>Page</u>	:	<u>Page</u>
Summary .....	3	:	Citrus Fruits ..... 14
Apples .....	4	:	Tree Nuts ..... 15
Pears .....	7	:	Dried Fruits ..... 16
Grapes .....	8	:	Canned Fruits and
Peaches .....	11	:	Fruit Juices ..... 16
Plums and Prunes .....	13	:	Appendix of Tables ..... 17
		:	

Summary

Growers of deciduous fruits are likely to receive seasonally lower prices during the next 2 months as they market more fruit. Prices of citrus fruits, however, are expected to continue at or near ceiling levels, as supplies decrease.

Prices for fresh apples during the 1944-45 marketing season may average lower than prices in 1943-44, but higher than prices in 1942-43. Prices for fresh market pears during the next few weeks are expected to continue their seasonal decline, reflecting large market supplies. Fresh table grapes are expected to sell at seasonally low prices during late summer and early fall, as a result of large supplies and a scheduled seasonal low in ceiling prices. Fresh peaches recently have sold at prices considerably below those for the 1943 crop but slightly above those for the 1942 crop.

Civilian supplies of fresh fruit, frozen fruit, and canned fruit juice are substantially larger this season than last, whereas supplies of canned and dried fruits are slightly smaller.

The dried fruit pack in 1944 is expected to be about one-sixth smaller than the 1943 pack, and civilian supplies of dried fruits for the 1944-45 season are expected to be considerably smaller than a year earlier.

The 1944-45 pack of canned fruits probably will be about 1-1/2 times the pack last season, which was close to the 1935-39 average, and the pack of fruit juices is expected to be about one-eighth larger than last season. Although prospective civilian supplies of canned fruits are about one-eighth smaller this season than last, prospective civilian supplies of canned fruit juices are one-fourth to one-fifth larger.

The August 1 Crop Report indicated that total supplies of fruit for the 1944-45 season will be 10 to 15 percent larger than the supplies for the 1943-44 season. The aggregate tonnage of the eight principal deciduous fruits -- apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, plums, prunes, and grapes -- is expected to be about 21 percent larger than in 1943. Furthermore, indications point to an aggregate tonnage of citrus fruits from the 1944-45 crop equal to or larger than that from the record large 1943-44 crop. Tonnage of walnuts, almonds, filberts and pecans was forecast August 1 at 10 percent above the 1943 crop and 42 percent above the 1933-42 average.

-- August 24, 1944

#### APPLES

##### Background

Commercial apple production in the United States during the past 10 years (1934-43) has been characterized by alternating large and small crops. The average production of four large crops was 140 million bushels, and the average of five small crops was 102 million bushels, with one crop intermediate in size with 123 million bushels. The 1943 crop of 89 million bushels was the smallest in any of the past 10 years.

The North Atlantic States and the Central States have had the most pronounced alternating large and small crops; however, during the 10-year period they have shown no appreciable trend in production. The Western States, which in 9 of the past 10 years have had larger crops than the North Atlantic States, have shown relatively little fluctuation in crop production from year to year but have had a moderate downward trend in production over the 10-year period. The South Atlantic States in 8 of the 10 years have had relatively little annual variation in production, but production over the 10-year period has indicated a slightly upward trend. The 10-year (1934-43) average production for these commercial areas has been as follows: Western, 44 million; North Atlantic, 34 million; Central, 22 million; South Atlantic, 19 million bushels.

During the years 1934-39, an average of 88 percent of the total commercial apple production was sold, approximately 6 percent was not harvested on account of market conditions or not utilized due to excessive cullage, and 6 percent was used in the farm household. Seventy-five percent of the amount sold was used as fresh fruit, 7 percent was canned, 7 percent dried, and 11 percent used in other ways, but mostly for making vinegar, cider and juice. Of the short crop of 1943, 94 percent of the production was sold. Seventy-one percent of the amount sold was used as fresh fruit, 8 percent was canned, 8 percent dried, and 13 percent used in other ways.

Prices received by farmers were unusually high--averaging \$2.47 per bushel for the very short crop of 1943. With the exception of 1943, apple prices since 1935 have followed the same course as prices of all farm products, but at a somewhat lower level (1909-14 = 100). On the other hand, they have been relatively higher than the index of prices for all fruits since 1935.

#### 1944 Apple Crop About Average

The estimated commercial apple crop of 125.6 million bushels for 1944 is only slightly larger than the 122.4 million-bushel 9-year (1934-42) average production. This expected 1944 crop would be a little less than the 128 million-bushel 1942 crop, but 41 percent larger than the short crop of 1943. All of the important commercial areas are expected to have substantially larger crops than in 1943. However, the crop in the North Atlantic States would be about 7 percent smaller than in 1942; in the Central States, 16 percent smaller; the South Atlantic States about the same; and the Western States' production about 9 percent larger than in 1942.

#### Total Production of Nine Important Varieties About the Same as in 1942

The production of nine varieties (8 winter, 1 fall) represents nearly two-thirds of the total commercial apple crop, and the 81.6 million bushels in 1944 is about the same as the 81.1 million bushels from these same varieties in 1942. It is expected that the 1944 crop of Delicious apples will total 22.3 million bushels; Winesap, 13.6 million; McIntosh, 12.7 million; Stayman, 8.8 million; York Imperial, 8.1 million; Rome Beauty, 7.2 million; and Jonathan, a fall variety, 8.9 million bushels.

The Baldwin crop of 3.7 million bushels in the North Atlantic States would be about one-fourth less than the 1942 production of Baldwins in this area. The Delicious crop in the Western States is expected to be about 6 percent larger than in 1942. The McIntosh crop of 10.5 million bushels in the North Atlantic area would be 7 percent less than in 1942, and the Winesap crop of 10.3 million bushels in the Western States is 13 percent larger than in 1942. The expected total production of winter varieties of 102.9 million bushels would be about 2 percent less than in 1942.

#### Prices for Apples Lower Than in 1943 but Forecast as High as or Higher Than in 1942

It is now expected that around 34 million bushels of the 1944 crop of apples will be used for processing and that around 84 million bushels will be

used as fresh market fruit. This would compare with about 60 million bushels used for fresh market in 1943 and nearly 73 million in 1942. If demand continues at the present high level, prices received by farmers for apples may be as high as or higher than in 1942. Prices on the New York wholesale market for Duchess apples of Eastern origin averaged \$1.84 a bushel for the week ended August 12, 1944, compared with \$2.06 for the corresponding week a year earlier and \$1.10 for the same week in 1942. Eastern Williams Red apples averaged \$2.83 per bushel for the week ended August 12 compared with \$3.29 a year earlier. At Chicago, the wholesale price of midwestern Duchess apples was \$2.09 per bushel for the week ended August 12 compared with \$2.41 a year earlier and \$1.56 for the corresponding week in 1942.

#### Maximum Prices Fixed for 1944 Crop

Maximum prices f.o.b. for the 1944 apple crop have recently been established by the Office of Price Administration through Amendment 49 to Maximum Price Regulation 426, effective August 16, 1944. The prices fixed cover apples in the following categories: Graded and packed, graded bulk, ungraded in containers, and ungraded bulk. The prices vary through the season, as for illustration, the price per bushel for graded and packed apples is \$2.85 up to August 19 and \$2.75 from August 20 to October 31; thereafter prices are increased for varying periods of time, but for the period beginning June 6, 1945, to the end of the season, the price is \$3.22 per bushel. Maximum f.o.b. shipping point prices established for the 1943 crop produced in and shipped out of each of the following States: Idaho, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Washington and West Virginia, were \$2.59 per bushel of 45 pounds for the month of October. The ceiling prices were to increase monthly up to \$3.26 per bushel for April, May and June, in the original announcement. However, a subsequent amendment of May 4, 1944, provided increases over the \$3.26 price, of 15 cents per bushel for May, 20 cents for June, 25 cents for July, and 30 cents for August. Thus, while the June 1945 maximum price is \$3.22 per bushel, the maximum price for June 1944 was \$3.46 per bushel.

The increase of the maximum f.o.b. price from \$2.75 per bushel for October 1944 to a price of \$3.12 per bushel for April 1945, for graded and packed apples, represents an increase of 37 cents per bushel, or 13 percent for the 6 months period. The increase in the maximum price from October 1943 to April 1944 was 67 cents per bushel or 26 percent. In the period from 1930 to 1940, the 10-year average increase in price from October to April was 25 cents per bushel, or 34 percent, the average prices for those months being \$0.73 and \$0.98 per bushel, respectively. The seasonal increase in price reflects costs involved in holding fruit in storage. There have been substantial increases over pre-war in costs of storage of apples and services attendant thereto.

One important change from last year's regulation is the pricing of apples at the wholesale receiving point. This price is now determined by taking the applicable maximum price f.o.b. country shipping point and adding the actual cost of transportation and protective services. Last year, flat prices were established by broad pricing zones. The new regulation also sets out specific dollar-and-cents mark-ups for the distributive services according to functions performed by each seller. Several other changes also were made from the regulation applying to last year's crop.



## PEARS

Near-average Crop This Year

The prospective national pear crop of 28.4 million bushels this year is only 1 percent less than the 10-year (1933-42) average production but 16 percent larger than the 1943 crop. About two-thirds of this year's crop will be produced in the three Pacific States of Washington, Oregon and California. The estimated crop of these three States is about 2 percent larger than the 10-year average but 3 percent smaller than last year's crop. However, the total pear crop in the State of Washington is expected to be 44 percent larger than last year, the Oregon crop 51 percent larger, but the California crop 35 percent smaller than a year ago. The most important variety grown in these three western States is the Bartlett, the principal utilization of which is canning. Production of Bartletts in these States in 1944 is indicated at 14.8 million bushels or 73 percent of the total crop of these States.

Most of the increase in total pear production this year over last is in States other than Washington, California and Oregon, when the three States are considered collectively. This year's crop in 39 other States producing pears is 8.4 million bushels, which is more than double last year's 4.0 million-bushel crop but slightly smaller than the 10-year average production of 9.0 million bushels.

Carlot Shipments Less  
So Far This Year Than Last

Carlot shipments of pears did not exceed the 100-car per week mark until the third week of July, and total shipments of 2,157 cars for the six weeks ended August 12 were only a little over half of the 4,094 cars shipped in the same period in 1943. Shipments are increasing, however, and for the week ended August 12 totaled 977 cars compared with 1,214 cars for the same week a year earlier.

Auction Market Prices of  
Western Pears Higher  
So Far This Season Than Last

Auction market prices of western Bartlett pears at both New York and Chicago have been higher thus far this season than last. However, recent prices show less difference. On the New York auction for the week ended August 11, western pears sold for \$4.83 a box, 8 cents higher than a year earlier. On the Chicago auction, the price per box of \$4.49 for the week ended August 11 was 21 cents higher than a year earlier.

Wholesale Prices for Clapp  
Favorite Pears Lower  
Than Year Earlier

Clapp Favorite pears from New York State sold for an average of \$2.53 per bushel on the New York City wholesale market for the week ended August 12, and this was \$1.49 per bushel less than the price for the corresponding week a year earlier but 70 cents per bushel more than for the same week in 1942.

The same variety of pears from Michigan sold for \$2.48 per bushel on the Chicago wholesale market for the week ended August 12, and this was \$1.48 per bushel less than the price a year earlier but 58 cents higher than for the same period in 1942.

Maximum Prices Established  
For Fresh Pears

Maximum prices for fresh pears f.o.b. basis have been established for two areas, (a) pears produced in California and in the counties of Josephine and Jackson in Oregon, and (b) pears produced in all other areas. The prices established vary for specified periods of time, increasing as the season advances. For illustration, f.o.b. maximum prices for pears produced in California and in the counties of Josephine and Jackson in Oregon and shipped from these areas, packed in western pear boxes and in one-way pear lugs, and in two standard half-pear boxes, with a net weight of not less than 46 pounds nor more than 50 pounds, range from \$3.60 for the period from the beginning of the season to September 10 to \$4.60 for the period April 11 to the end of the season. Specific prices are established for each intervening monthly period. Pears produced in all other areas, in packages the same as above but with a net weight of not less than 44 pounds nor more than 48 pounds, have an f.o.b. maximum price of \$3.45 for the period from the beginning of the season to September 10, with increases for each month until the period April 11 to the end of the season, when the price is \$4.41. Maximum f.o.b. prices also have been fixed for other types of containers, and for the bulk sales.

Pears Included in 1944 Support  
Program for Canned Fruit

In establishing processors' ceiling prices for the 1944 pack of canned and frozen pears packed in Oregon and Washington, an average grower price of \$73 per ton will be used. If there is a normal proportion between the two grades, it has been estimated that a price of \$75 per ton for No. 1 grade and \$43 per ton for No. 2 grade would result in an average grower price of \$73 per ton. The ceiling prices for canned and frozen pears apply to the processors' sales and not to the farm sales. However, processors who make sales of their product to the Government can qualify for such sales only by paying the suggested grower prices. Hence the suggested grower prices are a reflection of processors' ceiling and not an absolute minimum. In California the processor ceiling prices are expected to reflect to growers an average price of \$80 per ton for their below-average crop.

Grower support prices for natural condition dried pears in 1944 have been established at the 1943 level of \$360 per ton for Lake County quality pears and \$330 per ton for other pears.

GRAPES

Background

Total production of grapes in the United States increased substantially during the 1930's and early 1940's, increasing from a low of 1,647,000 tons

(fresh basis) in 1931 to a record high of 2,973,000 tons in 1943. The 10-year (1933-42) average was 2,371,000 tons. California is the major grape State, having produced 94 percent of the national grape crop in 1943 and 90 percent during the 1933-42 period.

Of the 1941 California crop of 2,547,000 tons (fresh basis), 33.0 percent was dried, 13.7 percent used as fresh table stock, 44.0 percent crushed by commercial wineries, 8.6 percent otherwise used as juice stock, and 0.7 percent canned. In the other States, the production was utilized mainly as fresh table stock or for grape juice, wine, and jams and jellies.

Season average prices per ton received by farmers for grapes (fresh basis) ranged between \$13.35 and \$24.14 for the crops of 1930 to 1941. They rose sharply to \$35.30 for the 1942 crop and to \$62.10 for the 1943 crop.

Prospective Grape Crop Slightly  
Smaller Than Record Large 1943 Crop

Production of grapes in the United States this year is expected to total 2,722,150 tons (fresh basis), judging from the August 1 condition. A crop of this size would be 8 percent smaller than the record large 1943 crop but 15 percent larger than the 10-year (1933-42) average. Production in California, which accounts for approximately 92 percent of the national crop this year, is about 11 percent smaller this year than last, whereas in the other States it is 25 percent larger, the most noteworthy increase being in New York.

Of the California crop of 2,492,000 tons this year, 58 percent consists of raisin varieties, 22 percent of wine varieties, and 20 percent of table varieties. The tonnage of raisin varieties is about 13 percent smaller than last year, when 401,000 tons of raisins were produced.

Recent Prices for Grapes  
Lower Than a Year Earlier

The market movement of fresh table grapes from this year's above-average crop is now well under way, 184 cars having been shipped by rail and boat, mostly from California, during the week ended August 19. For the same week, the f.o.b. price of Red Malaga grapes at Fresno, Calif., was approximately at ceiling levels averaging \$2.30 per 28-pound lug, which is \$1.18 or 33 percent less than a year earlier.

On the New York City auction, prices for Red Malaga grapes declined throughout July and early August as increasing supplies were marketed. The price of \$3.96 per lug for the week ended August 18 was 25 percent lower than a year earlier. For the same market and week the price of \$4.52 per lug for Ribier grapes was 22 percent lower than a year earlier.

Prices for fresh table grapes during the second half of August and September and October are expected to be lower than prices earlier in the season. Supplies and market movement are seasonally large during this period, resulting in a seasonal low level of prices. This relationship is recognized in the ceiling prices for table grapes, which, for all areas except Riverside and Imperial Counties, California, and Arizona, are also at a seasonal low during the period August 16-October 31.

New Maximum Prices Now  
in Effect for Table Grapes

New maximum prices for table grapes sold for table use by sellers other than retailers have recently been established through Amendment 46 to Maximum Price Regulation 426. The provisions of this amendment are effective August 4, 1944, as to prices f.o.b. shipping point, and August 7 to 28 as to all other maximum prices covered. The new f.o.b. maximum price for table grapes produced in Riverside and Imperial Counties, California, and in Arizona is \$3.45 per lug of 24 pounds, all season. Similar prices per lug of 28 pounds or more for table grapes produced in all other areas are as follows: \$2.60 from the beginning of the season to August 15, \$1.35 from August 16 to October 31, \$2.10 from November 1 to December 10, and \$2.40 from December 11 to the end of the season.

The f.o.b. pricing of table grapes under the new amendment differs somewhat from the method previously in effect. The previous regulation distinguished between grapes sold in the United States except California, for which f.o.b. maximum prices were in force, and grapes sold in California for resale and consumption in that State, for which no f.o.b. maximum prices were in effect. The new regulation places grapes produced in Riverside and Imperial Counties, California, and in Arizona in one category having a higher f.o.b. maximum price than those prevailing last season for California grapes sold in the United States except California, and places the grapes produced in all other areas in a second category at lower f.o.b. maximum prices than prevailed last year. This change recognizes established differentials between these two producing areas. For the period August 16-October 31, when table grapes are marketed in large volume, the price per pound in the first area is about twice as high this season as last, whereas in the second area it is about 10 percent lower. For the remainder of the season the differences in prices between this season and last are smaller.

This amendment also specifies the derivation of maximum prices for table grapes at wholesale receiving points, and sets cents-per-pound mark-ups for the distributive services, according to the functions performed by each seller. Table grapes are sold at retail under a fixed percentage mark-up.

Disposition and Use of 1944 Crop of  
Raisin Variety and Zante Currant Grapes  
Restricted in Eight California Counties

Restrictions similar to those imposed on the 1943 crop of raisin variety and Zante currant grapes produced in eight California counties, which produce about 95 percent of the national crop of such grapes, have been imposed on the 1944 crop in these counties through Amendment 5 to War Food Order 17, effective July 21, 1944. This amendment provides that these varieties of grapes grown in Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, Stanislaus, San Joaquin, and Tulare counties, California, be converted into raisins or Zante currants, or sold to the Office of Distribution of the War Food Administration, any person designated by the Director of Distribution, or a dehydrator for conversion into raisins or Zante currants. The use of raisins or Zante currants for conversion into alcohol, brandy, wine, or any other beverage, concentrate, sirup, or any other non-food product or non-food by-product is prohibited except on specific authorization of the Director of Distribution.

This action is designed to assure adequate supplies of natural condition raisins and Zante currants to meet military and essential civilian requirements. This will take an estimated 306,000 tons of natural condition raisins from the 1944 crop in addition to carry-in stocks from the 1943 crop. As was done last year, the packers of raisins and Zante currants must set aside their 1944 packs for Government allocation for purchase by Government agencies or by civilians. Since a substantial tonnage of raisin variety grapes normally moves into the fresh market, an effect of the new amendment will be smaller civilian supplies of fresh grapes than otherwise would be true.

Support Prices for Raisins  
Higher this Year than Last

The WFA program for raisins produced from the 1944 crop of grapes provides support prices for natural condition raisins consisting of \$180 per ton for Sultana and Thompson Seedless varieties and \$195 per ton for Muscat raisins. Support prices for bleached and dehydrated raisins and Zante currants range from \$200 to \$252 per ton for Thompson Seedless and Muscat raisins and Zante currants. These prices for most varieties are from \$25 to \$30 a ton higher than a year earlier. Government purchases of processed raisins will reflect to producers the support prices for natural condition raisins. Prices for sales in civilian trade channels will be based on the legal minimum of \$115 per ton, the Government absorbing the difference between such prices and the higher prices paid producers.

PEACHES

The expected 1944 peach crop of 71.3 million bushels will be, with the exception of the 74.9 million-bushel crop of 1941, the largest since 1931. The August 1 estimate of production is 24 percent larger than the 10-year (1933-42) average. A crop larger than average is expected for all regions of the country except the East South-Central and the West North-Central States.

Late Crop One-third Larger  
Than Average

A 54.3 million-bushel production has been estimated for the late States, or nearly one-third larger than the 10-year average. The 30.3 million-bushel crop expected in California is 31 percent larger than average, and the 24.0 million-bushel crop for the late States other than California is 34 percent larger than average.

Carlot Shipments at High Level

Carlot movement of early peaches reached a peak during the last week of July and first week of August, when a total of 7,687 cars were shipped compared with 1,786 during the corresponding two weeks in 1943, and 7,150 in 1942. Carlot shipments for the week ended August 12 amounted to 1,751 cars compared with 604 for the corresponding week a year earlier and with 1,271 in 1942. Total carlot shipments for the season through August 12 were 17,090 cars compared with 6,930 for a similar period last season and 15,955 for the like period in 1942.

Prices Lower Than Last Year  
but Higher Than in 1942

Shipping point and wholesale market prices for peaches so far this season have been at levels considerably lower than the high prices for last year's short crop, but they have been higher than prices for the 1942 crop. Shipping point prices for Elberta peaches, 2-inch minimum, Macon, Georgia, for the week ended July 22, 1944, averaged \$3.30 per bushel compared with a price of \$6.65 in 1943 and \$2.32 in 1942, for corresponding weeks. Elberta peaches, U. S. No. 1, 2-inch minimum, at Anna, Illinois, for the week ended August 12 of this year averaged \$3.78 per bushel compared with \$6.04 last year and \$2.11 in 1942, for similar weeks.

A somewhat similar relationship of prices existed on the Chicago wholesale market, where, for the week ended July 29, Elberta peaches, 2 to 2-1/4 inch minimum, from Georgia, averaged \$4.65 per bushel compared with \$8.00 in 1943 and \$2.60 in 1942, for corresponding weeks. Elberta peaches, 2 to 2-1/4 inch minimum from Virginia, sold on the New York City wholesale market for the week ended August 12 for an average of \$3.50 per bushel compared with \$7.35 in 1943 and \$2.16 in 1942, for similar weeks.

It is now estimated that about 30 percent of the sales of this year's crop will be canned, and about 8 percent dried. If fresh sales amount to around 40 million bushels, as is now indicated, this would be the largest amount sold in this form in the past 10 years with the exception of 1941, when fresh sales amounted to 42.9 million bushels. Only 19.3 million bushels were sold for fresh fruit in 1943. Although this year's supplies for fresh sales are larger than average, the favorable demand should maintain average prices for the year at levels as high as or higher than in 1942.

O.P.A. Maximum Prices  
Established for Peaches

Maximum prices for peaches were established through Maximum Price Regulation 426, Amendment 39, effective July 15, 1944. Separate ceiling prices for peaches were fixed for five producing areas and for certain specified containers or type of sale.

Following is an illustration of the level of ceiling prices established for fruit loaded on car or truck at shipping point and for certain types of containers for the different areas: (a) Peaches produced in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma, graded and packed in standard bushel baskets: Beginning of season to August 15, \$4.00 per bushel, August 16 to end of season, \$3.66 per bushel; (b) peaches produced in Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado and New Mexico, graded and packed in standard bushel baskets: All season \$3.48 per bushel; (c) peaches produced in California, Nevada, and Arizona, graded and packed in a fruit box (WPB L-232 No. 35) with a net weight of not less than 17 pounds and not more than 19 pounds: All season, \$1.43 per box; (d) peaches produced in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, graded and packed in a fruit box (WPB L-232 No. 35) with a net weight of not less than 17 pounds and not more than 19 pounds: All season, \$1.43 per box; and (e) peaches produced in all other States, graded and packed in standard bushel baskets, \$3.66 per bushel.

Effective August 4, 1944, Tennessee was added to the list of States under (a) above, owing to a reduced peach crop resulting from weather damage. This would give Tennessee a maximum f.o.b. shipping point price of \$4.00 per bushel until August 15 and \$3.66 from August 16 to the end of the season.

The maximum prices for sales delivered to any wholesale receiving point in any quantity are derived by adding to the maximum prices for fruit loaded on car or truck at shipping point the freight (including 3 percent transportation tax) from shipping point and protective service allowances.

The better grades of peaches have been selling at certain times at approximate ceiling levels. It is probable, however, that during the period of peak movement of the late crop, f.o.b. prices will not be as high as the ceiling level.

Support Price Program for  
Peaches for Canning and Freezing

Under the 1944 support program for canned fruits, an average grower price for fresh peaches, not to exceed \$60 per ton, will be made in establishing processors' ceiling prices for the 1944 pack of canned and frozen peaches for all States except Washington, Oregon, and California. In California, grower prices for freestone peaches of \$54 per ton for Elbertas and J. H. Hales and \$47 per ton for other varieties are being used in constructing processors' ceiling prices. For the States of Washington and Oregon, grower prices for freestone peaches of \$62 per ton for No. 1 grade and \$39 per ton for No. 2 grade are being used in calculating processors' ceiling prices. These prices should give growers about the same average prices as last year.

An average grower price of \$60 per ton will be used in constructing processor ceiling prices for the 1944 pack of canned and frozen clingstone peaches. This is at about the same price level as in the 1943 program. Grower prices for peaches are not an absolute minimum but a reflection of processors' ceiling prices. Processors who make sales to Government agencies must pay the suggested grower prices in order to qualify for such sales.

Grower support prices for natural condition dried peaches of \$330 per ton for clingstone and \$440 per ton for freestone peaches are similar to those of a year earlier.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

The 1944 plum and prune crop is expected to total (aggregate fresh basis) about 587,800 tons or about one-sixth smaller than last year's crop and also one-sixth smaller than the 10-year (1933-42) average. The expected 73,000-ton California plum crop is slightly larger than the crop last year but 14 percent larger than the 10-year average, and the anticipated 6,200-ton Michigan crop is about four-fifths larger than last year's crop and one-fourth larger than the 10-year average. The most important change in prune production this year compared with last year is in western Oregon, where the expected 40,000-ton crop (fresh basis) compares with 93,800 tons in 1943 and 54,260 tons for the 10-year average, and in California, where the

estimated production of 163,000 tons (dry basis) will be the smallest crop since 1929. A larger than usual percentage of sub-standard prunes is also expected in California as a result of unfavorable growing conditions.

It is now expected that about 72 percent of this year's plum and prune crop will be dried, 6 percent canned, 2 percent frozen and 20 percent sold for fresh consumption. The production of dried prunes from the 1944 crop probably will be about one-fifth less than last year; however, the quantity of plums and prunes used for fresh consumption this year may be about 7 percent more than last year. Carlot shipments so far this season indicate larger marketings of fresh plums and prunes, the total shipments through August 12 being 4,329 cars or about 10 percent more than for the same period in 1943, and about one-third more than for the corresponding period in 1942.

During most of this season prices on the New York auction market have been lower than a year earlier for Santa Rosa, Tragedy, and Burbank plums but higher for Beauty plums. For the week ended August 5, Santa Rosa plums sold for \$3.51 per crate on the New York auction market or \$2.43 per crate lower than for the corresponding week a year earlier. For the same week of 1944, the price of Tragedy plums averaged \$3.08 per crate or \$2.97 lower than a year earlier, and Burbank plums at \$2.45 per crate were \$1.75 per crate lower than for the comparable week in 1943. On the same market, Beauty plums for the three weeks ended July 1 of this year averaged \$1.61 per crate higher in price than for the corresponding three weeks a year earlier. The Beauty variety is an early plum with peak volume of marketing occurring during the latter part of June.

Maximum prices for plums, loaded on car or truck at shipping points in California and Washington, have been established through Maximum Price Regulation 426, Amendment 44, effective July 27, 1944. An illustration of the prices established is cited, namely, plums loaded and packed in standard 4-basket crate, size 4x4 with net weight of not less than 28 pounds and not over 32 pounds, from beginning of season to July 26, \$2.82, July 27 to end of season, \$3.09. The amendment also contains instructions for determining maximum prices for certain other methods of sale.

#### CITRUS FRUITS

##### Large Supplies in Prospect for 1944-45

Supplies of citrus fruit during the 1944-45 season are expected to be as large as or larger than supplies during the 1943-44 season. Growing conditions for the new crop, the harvest of which will start next fall, continue generally favorable. The August 1 condition of the new 1944-45 orange crop was 79 percent compared with 77 percent a year earlier and 72 percent, the 10-year (1933-42) average. The condition of the new grapefruit crop was markedly better August 1 than a year earlier, 75 percent compared with 60 percent. The 10-year average was 63 percent. The August 1 condition of the California lemon crop at 77 percent, however, was 2 points lower than a year earlier. The condition of tangerines and lines in Florida was considerably better this August 1 than last.



Valencia Oranges and Lemons from  
California Now Main Source of  
Citrus Supply

Harvesting of the record large 1943-44 crop of citrus fruit is now well advanced. The grapefruit season is practically over and harvesting of California Valencia oranges, the remaining source of orange supply this season, is about half over. Production of California Valencia oranges this season is estimated at 30.4 million boxes, approximately the same as in the preceding season. Total United States production of oranges this season is placed at 101.8 million boxes, 20 percent more than last season. The total grapefruit crop of 55.5 million boxes is 10 percent larger than the 1942-43 crop, but the California lemon crop of 11.7 million boxes is 21 percent smaller.

Prices for Citrus Fruit Expected  
to Continue at or Near Ceiling Levels

Recent prices for citrus fruit have continued at or near ceiling levels, reflecting seasonally decreasing supplies. On the New York City auction, the price per box for California Valencia oranges averaged \$5.84 for the week ended August 11, 1944. This is 7 cents more than for the corresponding week a month earlier and 38 cents more than for the corresponding week a year earlier. On the same auction, the price per box for California lemons averaged \$6.79 for the week ended August 11, which is 32 cents less than a month earlier and 16 cents less than a year earlier.

Total carlot shipments of citrus fruit, now practically all from California, declined from 3,172 cars for the week ended July 15, 1944, to 2,581 cars for the week ended August 12, 1944. During the week ended August 14, 1943, 2,110 cars were shipped. With decreasing supplies of citrus fruits, prices for them are expected to continue at or near ceiling levels.

#### TREE NUTS

The aggregate tonnage of the 1944 crop of the four principal tree nuts--walnuts, almonds, filberts, and pecans--is indicated at 166,042 tons, based on August 1 condition. A crop this size would be 10 percent larger than the crop last year and 42 percent larger than the 10-year (1933-42) average.

The prospective walnut crop of 72,100 tons in California and Oregon is 14 percent larger than the crop last year, 32 percent larger than the 10-year average and, if realized, would set a new record. Ninety percent of this year's walnut crop is in California. The California almond crop is indicated at 20,700 tons, which is 29 percent larger than the crop last year and 55 percent larger than the 10-year average. This year's filbert crop in Oregon and Washington is indicated at 6,860 tons, a crop 2 percent smaller than in 1943 but nearly 2-1/2 times the 10-year average. About 87 percent of this year's filbert crop is in Oregon.

Production of all varieties of pecans in 12 States is expected to total 66,382 tons this year, of which 42 percent consists of improved varieties and 58 percent of wild or seedling varieties. This year's total crop is 3 percent

larger than the 1943 crop and 44 percent larger than the 10-year average. Georgia accounts for 45 percent of this year's crop of improved varieties, and Texas and Oklahoma account for 69 percent of the crop of other varieties.

#### DRIED FRUIT

The 1944-45 pack of dried fruits is expected to total 570,000 tons or about one-sixth less than the 1943-44 pack. Approximately half of this season's pack will consist of raisins and nearly one-third of dried prunes. The prospective packs of raisins and dried prunes are each about one-fourth to one-fifth smaller than the 1943-44 packs, whereas the pack of other dried fruits, in the aggregate, is about one-eighth larger.

Prospective total civilian supplies of dried fruits during the 1944-45 pack year are considerably smaller than a year earlier. Civilian per capita consumption this pack year is expected to be moderately smaller than the 5.5 pounds consumed during the 1943-44 pack year. Total noncivilian requirements for dried fruits during the 1944-45 pack year are considerably larger than in the preceding year. They are considerably smaller for dried prunes, moderately larger for raisins, and more than double for other dried fruits.

#### CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

The 1944-45 pack of canned fruits is expected to total approximately 2.3 billion pounds or about 1-1/2 times the near-average (1935-39) pack in 1943-44. Increases are expected in the pack of all principal deciduous tree fruits except plums and prunes. The indicated canned packs of such fruits this season as a percentage of the packs last season are as follows: Apricots, 500 percent; cherries, 266; apples and applesauce, 198; peaches, 146; pears, 122; and plums and prunes, 82 percent. The canned pack of other fruits, including citrus, is expected to be about equal to the pack last season.

Prospective civilian supplies of canned fruits are about one-eighth smaller for the 1944-45 season than for the preceding season, largely because of greatly increased military and other noncivilian requirements. Civilians are expected to receive more canned cherries, apricots, and apples and applesauce but less of other canned fruits. Civilian per capita consumption of all canned fruits is expected to total about 10 pounds during the 1944-45 season.

The 1944 canned pack of all fruit juices, mostly citrus juice from the 1943-44 crop, is expected to total about 1.5 billion pounds, which is about one-eighth more than the 1943 pack and about 5 times the 5-year (1935-39) average. There is a large increase this year over last in orange juice. Total civilian supplies of canned fruit juices are expected to be from one-fourth to one-fifth larger than last year. Civilian per capita consumption of all fruit juices is expected to approach 8 pounds this year.

Table 1.- Apples, commercial crop, average 1934-42, annual 1943, and indicated 1944 1/

State or area	Average: 1934-42	1943	Indicated: 1944	State or area	Average: 1934-42	1943	Indicated: 1944
	: 1,000	1,000	: 1,000		: 1,000	1,000	: 1,000
	: bushels	bushels	: bushels		: bushels	bushels	: bushels
Maine .....	589	704	866	Minn. ....	210	172	159
N. H. ....	729	767	907	Iowa ....	276	42	82
Vt. ....	543	722	470	Mo. ....	1,453	968	770
Mass. ....	2,586	2,228	2,665	Nebr. ....	299	34	90
R. I. ....	270	281	280	Kans. ....	788	260	310
Conn. ....	1,422	836	1,635	N. Central	21,534	14,448	19,411
N. Y. ....	16,140	13,602	18,090				
N. J. ....	3,216	2,028	2,280	Ky. ....	285	280	185
Pa. ....	9,086	5,070	10,400	Tenn. ....	316	198	294
N. Atlantic	34,581	26,238	37,593	Ark. ....	774	563	568
				S. Central	1,376	1,041	1,047
Del. ....	1,093	499	963	Total Central	22,910	15,489	20,458
Md. ....	1,936	864	2,052				
Va. ....	11,493	5,590	14,040	Mont. ....	333	258	367
W. Va. ....	4,366	2,046	4,752	Idaho ....	3,166	640	1,950
N. C. ....	1,142	499	1,584	Colo. ....	1,600	1,140	1,846
S. Atlantic	20,032	9,498	23,391	N. Mex. ....	718	847	819
Total Eastern	54,613	35,736	60,984	Utah ....	397	550	544
				Wash. ....	27,939	23,000	29,304
Ohio ....	5,190	2,422	5,561	Oreg. ....	3,218	2,690	3,176
Ind. ....	1,589	1,010	1,292	Calif. ....	7,486	8,700	6,195
Ill. ....	3,204	2,790	2,542	Western ...	44,856	37,825	44,201
Mich. ....	7,881	5,888	7,800	35 States	122,378	89,050	125,643
Wis. ....	644	862	805				

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor.

Table 1a.- Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1933-42, annual 1942 and 1943, and indicated 1944

State	Average: 1933-42	1942	1943	Indicated: 1944	State	Average: 1933-42	1942	1943	Indicated: 1944
	: Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	: Barrels		: Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	: Barrels
Mass. ..	424,800	572,000	485,000	230,000	Wash. :	19,150	27,000	24,000	29,000
N. J. ..	96,400	95,000	62,000	59,000	Oreg. :	6,990	11,200	7,900	9,800
Wis. ..	85,400	107,000	102,000	117,000	Total:	632,740	812,200	680,900	444,800

Table 2.- Apples: Unweighted average wholesale price per bushel or average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, June-August, 1943 and 1944

Market and week ended	Eastern and midwestern varieties, mostly 2-1/2 inch min., generally good quality and condition, per bushel								Calif. fancy Gravenstein, per box	
	Transparent		Williams Red		Duchess		Starr		per box	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<b>New York</b>										
June 24 ...	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
July 1 ...	3.75	4.02	---	---	---	---	4.04	4.62	---	---
8 ...	2.88	3.62	---	---	---	---	3.72	3.88	---	---
15 ...	2.00	3.12	---	3.25	---	---	2.79	2.98	---	---
22 ...	3.00	2.17	3.00	3.04	---	---	3.08	2.42	---	---
29 ...	3.17	2.40	3.28	2.88	2.69	2.50	2.94	2.10	---	---
Aug. 5 ...	---	---	3.10	3.08	2.18	2.20	2.50	---	4.92	5.14
12 ...	---	2.00	3.29	2.88	2.06	1.84	---	2.75	4.35	4.20
19 ...	---	---	3.19	3.00	2.19	1.97	---	---	4.42	3.17
<b>Chicago</b>										
	Wealthy									
June 24 ...	4.16	5.90	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
July 1 ...	3.50	4.95	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
8 ...	3.09	---	4.00	---	---	5.00	---	---	---	---
15 ...	3.06	4.75	4.28	5.71	3.69	5.03	---	---	---	---
22 ...	3.12	4.95	4.67	5.58	3.81	4.46	3.96	5.22	4.91	---
29 ...	3.38	3.38	3.88	5.06	3.92	3.45	4.12	4.44	4.34	---
Aug. 5 ...	3.25	---	---	---	3.58	2.42	3.96	---	4.99	4.67
12 ...	---	---	---	---	2.41	2.09	3.08	2.75	3.19	3.73
19 ...	---	---	---	---	2.68	2.19	3.15	2.75	3.83	3.18

Compiled from records of the Office of Distribution. 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 3.- Cherries: Production in 12 States, average 1933-42 (or 1938-42), annual 1943, and preliminary 1944 1/

State	All varieties			Sweet varieties			Sour varieties		
	Average:		Prelim.:	Average:		Prelim.:	Average:		Prelim.:
	1933-42	1943	1944	1938-42	1943	1944	1938-42	1943	1944
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
N. Y. ....	20,390	12,500	25,800	2,220	600	2,700	20,600	11,900	23,100
Pa. ....	7,740	3,600	10,600	1,940	700	2,200	6,440	2,900	8,400
Ohio ....	4,534	810	4,980	764	160	1,080	3,442	650	3,900
Mich. ....	38,070	12,400	59,700	3,320	1,600	4,600	35,440	10,800	55,100
Wis. ....	9,606	2,600	13,800	---	---	---	10,680	2,600	13,800
Mont. ....	344	460	920	---	30	460	248	430	460
Idaho ....	2,348	2,130	2,390	1,734	1,660	1,910	518	470	480
Colo. ....	3,338	4,110	5,340	418	400	500	3,192	3,710	4,840
Utah ....	3,538	5,700	5,700	2,760	3,800	3,300	1,760	1,900	2,400
Wash. ....	23,570	31,300	28,900	22,820	27,100	23,100	6,020	4,200	5,800
Oreg. ....	18,200	23,900	21,300	19,060	21,700	18,600	2,250	2,200	2,700
Calif. ...	23,290	17,000	25,600	26,200	17,000	25,600	---	---	---
12 States	154,968	116,510	205,030	81,270	74,750	84,050	90,590	41,760	120,980

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor.

Table 4.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1932-41, annual 1941 and 1942, and indicated 1943; condition of new crop on August 1, average 1933-42, annual 1943 and 1944

Crop and State	Production <sup>1/</sup>				Condition August 1 (new crop)		
	Average 1932-41	1941	1942	Indicated 1943	Average 1933-42	1943	1944
<b>CRANGES:</b>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
California, all	40,508	52,155	44,296	51,226	73	80	80
Navels and misc:							
<sup>2/</sup> .....	16,731	21,974	14,241	20,826	72	84	72
Valencias .....	23,777	30,181	30,055	30,400	74	77	84
Florida, all	21,620	27,200	37,200	46,000	72	72	77
Early and							
midseason <sup>3/</sup> .....	13,228	15,200	19,100	26,000	---	73	77
Valencias <sup>3/</sup> .....	9,183	12,000	18,100	20,000	---	71	78
Texas <sup>2/</sup> .....	1,630	2,850	2,550	3,400	65	74	82
Arizona <sup>2/</sup> .....	350	660	730	950	72	83	83
Louisiana <sup>2/</sup> .....	266	192	340	240	76	61	80
5 States .....	64,374	83,057	85,116	101,816	72	77	79
<b>TANGERINES:</b>							
Florida .....	2,390	2,100	4,200	3,600	61	46	79
<b>ALL ORANGES AND</b>							
<b>TANGERINES:</b>							
5 States .....	66,764	85,157	89,316	105,416			
<b>GRAPEFRUIT:</b>							
Florida, all	16,490	19,200	27,300	31,000	63	57	72
Seedless <sup>3/</sup> .....	5,850	7,700	10,300	14,000	---	64	74
Other <sup>3/</sup> .....	11,183	11,500	17,000	17,000	---	54	71
Texas .....	8,785	14,500	17,510	17,500	59	57	79
Arizona .....	2,023	3,380	2,600	4,000	73	85	73
California, all	2,012	3,181	3,071	3,010	74	81	79
Desert Valleys	900	1,343	1,254	1,239	---	81	84
Other .....	1,112	1,838	1,817	1,771	---	81	76
4 States .....	29,310	40,261	50,481	55,510	63	60	75
<b>LEMONS:</b>							
California .....	10,146	11,720	14,940	11,730	73	79	77
<b>LIMES:</b>							
Florida .....	75	175	190	250	68	62	77

<sup>1/</sup> Relates to crop from bloom of year shown, except for Florida limes, which relate to bloom of the following year. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1 of the following year. The 1943 (or 1943-44) crop of most citrus fruits is harvested mainly in 1944 and the 250,000 boxes of limes, indicated above, were also being harvested in 1944. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of market conditions.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes small quantities of tangerines.

<sup>3/</sup> Short-time average.

Table 5.- Oranges: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, by varieties, June - August, 1943 and 1944 1/

Week ended	1943				1944			
	Calif.-	Ariz.	Fla.	Total	Calif.-	Ariz.	Fla.	Total
	Valencias:				Valencias:			
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
June 17 .....	1,535	740		2,275	1,737	1,170		2,907
" 24 .....	1,571	578		2,149	1,759	1,117		2,876
July 1 .....	1,522	380		1,902	1,847	691		2,538
" 8 .....	1,481	244		1,725	1,624	380		2,004
" 15 .....	1,650	53		1,703	1,994	236		2,230
" 22 .....	1,607	22		1,629	2,023	61		2,084
" 29 .....	1,520	25		1,545	2,027	66		2,093
Aug. 5 .....	1,493	3		1,496	1,918	16		1,934
" 12 .....	1,498	---		1,498	1,972	6		1,978
" 19 .....	1,470	---		1,470	1,998	5		2,003

Compiled from records of the Office of Distribution.

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.

Table 6.- Grapefruit: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June - August, 1943 and 1944

Week ended	1943				1944			
	Calif.-	Ariz.	Fla.	Total	Calif.-	Ariz.	Fla.	Total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
June 17 .....	291	155		446	379	302		681
" 24 .....	246	110		356	322	198		520
July 1 .....	227	43		270	319	119		438
" 8 .....	128	16		144	192	64		256
" 15 .....	144	10		154	212	71		283
" 22 .....	128	5		133	139	29		168
" 29 .....	116	6		122	112	15		127
Aug. 5 .....	88	---		88	115	7		122
" 12 .....	50	---		50	100	---		100
" 19 .....	29	---		29	93	---		93

Compiled from records of the Office of Distribution.

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

Table 7.- Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per box at New York and Chicago, June-August, 1943 and 1944

Market, month and week	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons	
	California		Florida		California		Florida		California	
	Valencias									
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<b>NEW YORK:</b>										
June .....	5.46	5.58	4.37	4.77	4.16	4.38	3.82	4.09	6.64	7.11
July .....	5.46	5.74	4.36	4.46	4.15	3.48	3.65	3.49	6.90	7.09
Week ended -										
Aug. 4 .....	5.46	5.85	---	4.26	4.14	3.60	---	3.01	6.94	6.51
11 .....	5.46	5.84	---	4.82	4.16	4.38	---	3.67	6.95	6.79
18 .....	5.46	5.73	---	4.82	4.16	4.47	---	---	6.85	6.40
<b>CHICAGO:</b>										
June .....	5.38	5.55	4.55	4.76	4.04	3.95	3.77	3.45	6.19	7.08
July .....	5.38	5.68	4.54	4.40	3.99	3.24	---	1.85	6.79	6.97
Week ended -										
Aug. 4 .....	5.39	5.61	---	---	4.03	4.05	---	---	6.76	6.48
11 .....	5.38	5.70	---	3.53	4.09	4.01	---	2.65	6.74	6.76
18 .....	5.38	5.71	---	---	4.08	3.91	---	---	6.58	6.89

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

Table 8.- Grapes: Production in important States, average 1933-42, annual 1943, and indicated 1944 1/

State	Average:			State	Average:		
	1933-42:	1943	Indicated:		1933-42:	1943	Indicated
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
N.Y. ....	62,470	39,200	61,600	Okla. ....	2,900	2,300	3,100
N.J. ....	2,600	2,100	2,700	Wash. ....	8,420	15,000	18,000
Pa. ....	17,850	15,300	20,800	22 other			
Ohio ....	24,010	17,900	23,500	States ..	27,290	21,900	25,450
Ind. ....	3,550	2,100	2,500	Calif. grapes:			
Ill. ....	5,110	2,900	3,700	Wine .....	522,700	575,000	548,000
Mich. ...	43,580	42,400	41,400	Table .....	387,600	553,000	494,000
Iowa ....	3,630	2,900	3,100	Raisin ....	1,233,500	1,661,000	1,450,000
Mo. ....	8,070	5,200	6,300	Dried 2/	(216,700)	(401,000)	---
Kans. ...	2,840	2,200	3,200	Not dried:	(366,700)	(57,000)	---
N.C. ....	6,330	5,200	6,200	Total Calif.	2,143,800	2,789,000	2,492,000
Ark. ....	8,960	7,300	8,100	Total U.S.	2,371,410	2,972,900	2,722,150

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

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

Table 9.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction prices per lug box, at New York and Chicago, July-August, 1943 and 1944

Market and week ended:	Seedless		Red Malaga		Ribier		Malaga	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<b>NEW YORK:</b>								
June 23 ..:	6.74	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
30 ..:	5.02	8.77	5.23	---	---	---	---	---
July 7 ...:	5.31	7.46	6.87	9.00	---	---	---	---
14 ...:	3.84	6.00	5.77	8.42	---	---	---	---
21 ...:	5.09	5.44	6.62	8.12	6.06	8.06	---	---
28 ...:	4.31	6.13	7.21	6.98	9.24	6.98	---	---
Aug. 4 ...:	---	5.40	6.37	7.13	7.99	7.88	8.18	---
11 ...:	---	---	6.16	5.30	6.88	7.35	6.74	7.17
18 ...:	---	---	5.30	3.96	5.78	4.52	6.17	4.90
<b>CHICAGO:</b>								
June 23 ..:	6.14	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
30 ..:	5.41	9.90	---	---	---	---	---	---
July 7 ...:	3.62	5.78	7.18	---	---	---	---	---
14 ...:	3.65	6.26	5.81	9.00	---	---	---	---
21 ...:	3.74	5.14	7.15	8.85	11.50	10.00	---	---
28 ...:	4.93	4.99	6.83	7.82	8.06	9.67	---	---
Aug. 4 ...:	---	5.58	6.61	7.17	7.35	7.50	8.82	---
11 ...:	---	---	5.51	5.11	6.24	6.20	6.53	6.37
18 ...:	---	---	5.09	---	5.85	---	5.36	---

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

Table 10.- Peaches: Production, by geographic divisions, average 1933-42, annual 1943, and indicated 1944 1/

Division	Average:		Indicated:	Division	Average:		Indicated
	1933-42:	1943			1944	1933-42:	
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels	bushels
New England:	210	7	221	Mountain ..:	2,241	3,221	3,463
Middle Atl.:	3,956	2,189	5,026	Pacific ...:	25,153	27,680	33,518
E. N. Cent.:	4,563	2,309	6,515	California:	23,194	25,210	30,336
W. N. Cent.:	900	90	353	Clingstone:	14,434	14,585	18,793
S. Atlantic:	11,978	2,949	13,752	Freestone:	8,759	10,625	11,543
E. S. Cent.:	4,219	1,785	3,748	U. S. ....:	57,618	42,180	71,316
W. S. Cent.:	4,403	1,950	4,720				

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor.



Table 11.- Pears: Production, by geographic divisions and on Pacific Coast, average 1933-42, annual 1943, and indicated 1944 <sup>1/</sup>

Division	Average: 1933-42:	1943	Indicated: 1944	Pacific Coast	Average: 1933-42:	1943	Indicated 1944
	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels	bushels
New England:	159	72	145	Wash., total:	6,242	5,266	7,588
Middle Atl.:	1,735	750	1,721	Bartlett ..	4,374	3,906	5,888
E. N. Cent.:	2,511	958	2,006	Other ....	1,868	1,360	1,700
W. N. Cent.:	625	285	302	Oreg., total:	3,723	2,817	4,267
S. Atlantic:	1,489	421	1,706	Bartlett ..	1,506	1,386	1,771
E. S. Cent.:	1,164	460	956	Other ....	2,217	1,431	2,496
W. S. Cent.:	868	444	1,051	Calif., total:	9,622	12,543	8,168
Mountain ...	419	569	500	Bartlett ..	8,392	11,293	7,126
Pacific ...:	19,587	20,626	20,023	Other ....	1,229	1,250	1,042
U. S. ....:	28,559	24,585	28,410				

<sup>1/</sup> For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor.

Table 12.- Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1933-42, annual 1941-43, and indicated 1944 <sup>1/</sup>

Crop and State	Average 1933-42	1941	1942	1943	Indicated 1944
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
<b>PLUMS:</b>					
Michigan .....	5,040	6,900	5,300	3,400	6,200
California .....	64,300	71,000	72,000	76,000	73,000
<b>PRUNES:</b>					
Idaho .....	16,670	21,000	18,200	7,800	21,200
Washington, all .....	28,200	22,300	24,600	23,700	26,700
Eastern Washington:	14,170	14,800	17,200	11,800	17,600
Western Washington:	14,030	7,500	7,400	11,900	9,100
Oregon, all .....	97,730	69,400	70,500	104,000	53,200
Eastern Oregon ...:	13,470	15,400	15,500	10,200	13,000
Western Oregon ...:	84,260	54,000	55,000	93,800	40,200
	<u>Dry basis</u>	<u>Dry basis</u>	<u>Dry basis</u>	<u>Dry basis</u>	<u>Dry basis</u>
California <sup>2/</sup> .....	195,200	178,000	171,000	196,000	163,000

<sup>1/</sup> For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor.

<sup>2/</sup> In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2-1/2 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried. In some years, in addition to the dried prunes produced, additional quantities of prunes remained unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor.

Table 13.- Pears, California Bartletts: Weighted average auction price per box at New York and Chicago, July and August 1943 and 1944

Week ended -	New York		Chicago	
	1943	1944	1943	1944
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
July 14	7.10		6.80	
21	6.47	8.10	5.49	6.93
28	5.12	5.48	5.09	5.55
Aug. 4	4.60	4.82	4.42	5.32
11	4.75	4.83	4.28	4.49
18	5.54	4.79	4.97	4.36

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

Table 14.- Plums, California: Weighted average auction price per crate at New York and Chicago, June - August, 1943 and 1944

Market and week ended	Santa Rosa		Beauty		Burbank		Formosa		Tragedy	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<b>NEW YORK</b>										
June 9	5.78	---	4.74	7.09	---	---	5.79	---	---	---
16	3.71	---	2.57	7.20	---	---	3.59	---	---	---
23	4.43	7.91	3.67	3.60	---	---	4.14	---	---	---
30	3.70	3.49	2.94	3.20	4.46	---	3.92	3.55	4.77	---
July 7	4.31	3.33	---	2.91	4.25	---	3.94	3.46	4.03	2.84
14	3.90	2.44	---	1.69	3.21	1.33	4.21	2.22	3.69	3.16
21	4.83	3.37	---	---	4.22	2.53	---	2.92	4.71	2.97
28	5.59	3.11	---	---	5.50	2.51	---	---	5.27	2.91
Aug. 4	5.94	3.51	---	---	3.60	2.45	---	---	6.05	3.08
11	5.22	3.09	---	---	4.20	1.76	---	---	5.42	2.82
18	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.27	---
<b>CHICAGO:</b>										
June 9	5.05	---	3.55	7.39	---	---	---	---	---	---
16	3.96	---	2.84	5.30	---	---	3.32	---	---	---
23	3.67	4.98	2.96	3.55	---	---	3.55	---	4.24	---
30	3.73	3.39	1.83	2.63	3.96	---	2.93	3.41	4.34	---
July 7	3.98	3.17	---	2.01	3.95	---	---	2.70	4.16	3.11
14	4.32	2.03	---	---	3.99	3.25	---	2.24	4.28	3.09
21	4.49	3.14	---	---	4.02	2.51	---	2.50	4.88	2.75
28	5.57	3.37	---	---	5.63	2.90	---	---	5.74	2.77
Aug. 4	5.77	---	---	---	---	2.22	---	---	5.69	2.89
11	6.09	3.32	---	---	---	1.58	---	---	5.23	3.33
18	4.63	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

Table 15.- Fruits, miscellaneous: Condition August 1 and production, average 1933-42, annual 1943, and indicated 1944 1/

Crop and State	Production 1/			Condition Aug. 1		
	Average	1943	Indicated	Average	1943	1944
	1933-42	1943	1944	1933-42	1943	1944
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
<u>Apricots</u>						
California .....	216,500	80,000	302,000	(The 1944 harvesting		
Washington .....	12,310	15,400	22,200	of apricots was almost		
Utah .....	3,165	10,100	5,900	finished in August.)		
Three States ....	231,975	105,500	330,100			
<u>Figs</u>						
California, dried ..	2/26,830	2/36,700	---	80	87	85
" not dried ..	11,940	23,000	---			
<u>Olives</u>						
California .....	37,600	53,000	---	56	55	52
<u>Avocados</u>						
Florida .....	1,633	4,200	---	59	56	69

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor.

2/ Dry basis; 3 lbs. fresh figs are about equal to 1 lb. dried.

Table 16.- Frozen fruits: Cold-storage holdings, by varieties, August 1, 1944, with comparisons

Commodity	Aug. 1	1943			1944		
	average	June 1	July 1	Aug. 1	June 1	July 1	Aug. 1
	1939-43	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Apples .....	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	10,065	8,514
Blackberries .....	4,033	3,032	3,853	5,959	2,648	3,390	4,991
Young, Logan, and							
Boysen berries ....	4,922	1,774	2,538	5,355	1,612	2,836	10,146
Raspberries .....	16,514	7,975	5,968	18,814	6,415	4,536	16,738
Strawberries .....	51,625	23,398	36,257	34,809	19,373	31,208	32,686
Cherries .....	30,864	8,664	6,123	28,505	6,189	5,361	41,612
Grapes .....	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	4,926	3,812
Peaches .....	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	3,226	3,172
Plums and prunes ..	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	3,627	3,012
Fruit juices and							
purees .....	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	8,942	11,818
All other fruits ..	58,323	51,672	52,399	68,592	80,693	51,377	71,596
Total .....	156,281	96,515	107,138	162,034	116,930	129,494	208,097

Compiled from reports of the Office of Distribution.

1/ Included in "All other fruits."

Table 17.— Production and utilization of principal fruits, crops of 1942 and 1943

Commodity and crop year	Production			Utilization of sales (fresh-fruit basis)			Other		
	Total production	Pro-duction having value	Farm dispo-sition For farm: household: use:	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.
APPLES:	128,273	119,462	6,515	77,888	11,426	7,376	---	---	1/16,257
1942	89,050	89,050	5,100	59,950	6,662	6,734	---	---	1/10,604
1943	66,365	65,350	6,051	33,784	18,904	6,409	---	---	2/202
PEACHES:	42,180	41,888	2,822	19,283	14,486	4,734	---	---	2/563
1942	30,717	30,310	3,244	15,584	10,797	627	---	---	3/58
1943	24,585	24,376	1,772	12,726	8,570	850	---	---	3/458
GRAPES:	240,215	240,215	36,610	599,000	16,410	1025,000	---	---	725,130
1942	297,290	297,290	31,280	432,420	13,400	1,605,800	---	---	890,000
1943	196,200	184,550	13,610	50,991	80,026	---	---	---	4/39,923
APRICOTS:	116,510	112,310	10,630	44,838	28,357	---	---	---	4/28,485
1942	228,100	223,100	2,830	33,501	70,762	114,400	---	---	1,058
1943	105,500	105,500	3,063	34,235	22,549	36,100	---	---	9,486
OLIVES:	59,000	59,000	200	3,000	11,000	---	---	---	35,000
1942	53,000	53,000	200	2,000	11,800	---	---	---	29,000
1943	77,300	71,300	725	69,300	1,275	---	---	---	---
1943	79,400	79,400	600	71,450	1,050	---	---	---	5,200
PRUNES:	543,300	525,800	---	53,800	22,200	(177,100)	---	---	800
1942	625,500	620,100	---	39,600	38,700	(208,000)	---	---	1,300
1943	77,300	71,300	725	69,300	1,275	---	---	---	---
1943	79,400	79,400	600	71,450	1,050	---	---	---	---

Dry basis\*  
 1/ Mostly for vinegar, cider, and juice, and for minor States small quantities canned or dried. 2/ Cold-pack, quick-freeze, crushed for spirits, etc. 3/ Mostly crushed for spirits. 4/ Cold-pack, frozen, brined, juice, wine, preserves, and candied cherries. Most of the "other processed" sour cherries are cold-packed and most of the "other processed" sweet cherries are brined. \* In California, 2 1/2 lbs. fresh to 1 lb. dried; in Oregon and Washington, about 3.15 lbs. fresh to 1 lb. dried. APRICOTS in Calif., Wash., and Utah. OLIVES in Calif. PLUMS in Calif. and Mich. PRUNES in Calif., Wash., Oregon, and Idaho.

Table 18.- Fruits: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States, May-August, 1943 and 1944 (not including motortruck shipments)

Commodity	1943				1944			
	Month		Week		Month		Week	
	May	June	July	ended Aug. 21	May	June	July	ended Aug. 19
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
<b>Deciduous</b>								
Apples	1,864	789	976	188	463	195	837	196
Apricots	28	291	775	6	15	665	1,530	1
Blackberries, dew-berries, etc.	---	9	22	---	---	4	42	---
Cherries	310	913	875	---	237	1,041	767	1
Grapes	---	245	405	461	1	47	715	184
Peaches	19	1,196	4,443	1,212	70	1,916	10,395	1,617
Pears	70	13	2,151	1,187	2	9	861	1,083
Plums and fr. prunes	158	1,892	1,441	114	7	1,731	1,912	395
Strawberries	1,633	184	---	---	740	27	---	---
Mixed deciduous	14	93	203	104	5	233	206	81
<b>Total deciduous</b>	<b>4,096</b>	<b>5,625</b>	<b>11,291</b>	<b>3,272</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>5,868</b>	<b>17,265</b>	<b>3,558</b>
<b>Citrus</b>								
Grapefruit	2,967	1,649	585	24	3,415	2,193	757	78
Lemons	2,122	2,904	3,446	613	2,151	2,771	2,765	428
Oranges and Satsumas	10,809	9,457	6,887	1,421	14,043	11,171	8,396	1,895
Tangerines	3	---	---	---	6	---	---	---
Mixed citrus	1,563	927	666	53	1,847	1,411	820	138
<b>Total citrus</b>	<b>17,464</b>	<b>14,937</b>	<b>11,584</b>	<b>2,111</b>	<b>21,462</b>	<b>17,546</b>	<b>12,738</b>	<b>2,539</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>21,560</b>	<b>20,562</b>	<b>22,875</b>	<b>5,383</b>	<b>23,002</b>	<b>23,414</b>	<b>30,003</b>	<b>6,097</b>

Compiled from records of the Office of Distribution.

Table 19.- Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1933-42, annual 1943, and indicated 1944 1/

State	Pecans			Almonds, filberts, and walnuts			
	Average: 1933-42	1943	Indicated: 1944	Crop and State	Average: 1933-42	1943	Indicated: 1944
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
Illinois	221	288	231				
Missouri	440	700	310	<b>Almonds</b>			
North Carolina	1,124	1,350	1,363	California	13,390	16,000	20,700
South Carolina	1,090	1,825	1,375				
Georgia	9,816	15,250	15,080	<b>Filberts</b>			
Florida	1,494	2,262	2,640	Oregon	2,367	6,200	6,000
Alabama	3,498	5,250	4,640	Washington	408	830	860
Mississippi	2,782	4,500	3,900	Two States	2,775	7,030	6,860
Arkansas	1,772	2,300	1,575				
Louisiana	3,822	4,750	5,642	<b>Walnuts, English:</b>			
Oklahoma	7,705	13,000	11,250	California	50,740	58,000	65,000
Texas	12,240	13,000	18,375	Oregon	3,910	5,300	7,100
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,005</b>	<b>64,475</b>	<b>66,381</b>	Two States	54,650	63,300	72,100
Improved var.	17,979	28,344	28,179				
Wild or seedling	28,026	36,131	38,202				

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor.

