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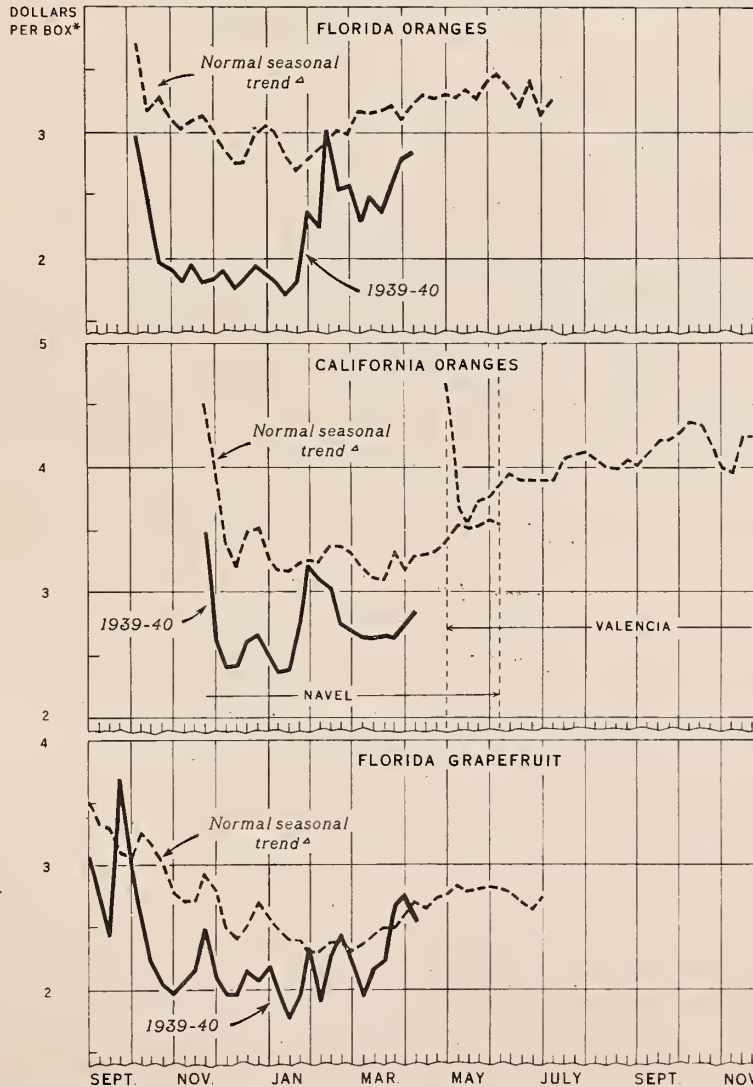
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TFS-40



APRIL 23, 1940

ORANGES AND GRAPEFRUIT: WEIGHTED AUCTION PRICE AT
NEW YORK, NORMAL SEASONAL TREND, AND 1939-40



* FLORIDA ORANGES, 90 POUNDS NET PER BOX, CALIFORNIA ORANGES 70 POUNDS, FLORIDA GRAPEFRUIT, 80 POUNDS
ARITHMETIC MEAN OF THE EIGHT MEDIAN PRICES FOR EACH WEEK OF THE 12-YEAR PERIOD, 1927-38

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Summary

Supplies of fruits for the next 2 months are expected to be generally smaller than those of recent months and smaller than those of a year earlier. Despite the recent moderate decline in consumer purchasing power, domestic demand for fruits during the late spring and early summer months probably will continue somewhat stronger than a year ago.

Storage holdings of apples are rapidly being depleted despite the sharp curtailment of the export movement. The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation is continuing to purchase apples for relief distribution and these purchases have about offset the reduction in volume of exports compared with a year ago.

Winter and spring citrus supplies also are being rapidly depleted. Shipments of both oranges and grapefruit from Florida and Texas are declining, and the California navel orange harvest will be finished in June. The California Valencia crop is indicated to be slightly larger than that of last season and is expected to be of better size and quality. Lemon supplies are slightly more plentiful than in 1939. Market prices of all citrus fruits except lemons have advanced in recent weeks.

The condition of early peaches as of April 1 in 10 Southern States indicated a crop slightly larger than a year earlier, but sub-freezing temperatures on April 12 in many of the important areas of production probably reduced prospects considerably.

Strawberry production in the early and second early States is indicated to be slightly below that of a year earlier, but because of the lateness of the seasons, marketings have tended to concentrate in late April.

Market prices in recent weeks have declined precipitately and in mid-April averaged about the same as a year earlier.

Exports of fresh and dried fruits to Europe during the coming season are likely to be no larger than those of the current season, whereas exports of canned fruits are likely to be curtailed somewhat. Imports of all these products into Great Britain, the most important foreign market, are now subject to import license control and it would appear that the Scandinavian countries have been completely eliminated as possible markets.

DEMAND CONDITIONS

Below is a summary of the demand prospect for the next several months as abstracted from the "The Demand and Price Situation" for April.

"The outlook is for some improvement by summer in the economic conditions affecting the demand for farm products. Conditions continued their downward trend in March, but the weakness was much less pronounced than in January or February. The decline of industrial production in March was less than half that of either January or February, and weekly data indicate that by April approximate stability had been reached. As is usual, the decline in consumer purchasing power has lagged behind the decline in productive activity and has been much more moderate. The demand for some farm products, such as meats, fruits, and butter, seems to have been affected to some extent by the recession in business, although the various commodities show mixed tendencies in this regard. Consumer income probably will decline more before turning about.

"Foreign trade statistics disclose a wide range of effects of the war in Europe on exports of domestic farm products. For some of the major export commodities, such as tobacco, fruits, and lard, the effects have been decidedly unfavorable, and several of the minor ones will be similarly affected by added import restrictions by the belligerents. The latter include canned fruits and vegetables, the exports of a number of which were up substantially during the first 6 months of the war. Elimination of Denmark as a source of food supplies for the Allies may eventually improve the United States export market for pork and evaporated milk.

"The general level of wholesale prices of commodities in general continues relatively stable. Although the more sensitive commodity prices weakened from around mid-March into April, spread of the war into Scandinavia was followed by some recovery. Additional strength in wholesale prices is expected to accompany the better industrial situation in prospect in the United States for coming months."

APPLES

Cold storage holdings of apples totaled 8.6 million bushels on April 1, 1940 compared with 9.2 million bushels a year earlier. They indicate that a total of 5.9 million bushels were moved out of storage during March 1940 compared with 6.2 million bushels moved out in March 1939. Included in the out-of-storage movement this year are slightly more than 1 million bushels purchased by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for relief distribution, whereas in 1939 none were purchased but 1.2 million bushels were exported. It is evident, however, that the small exports in March this year together with the relief purchases about equal the export movement in March 1939. Thus about 4.7 million bushels were marketed in regular domestic channels in March this year as compared with 5.0 million bushels a year earlier.

From the beginning of the season to April 1, 1940, a total of 91.7 million bushels of apples have been marketed as fresh fruit as compared with 73.2 million bushels during the corresponding period last season. Exports during the same period amounted to only about 3.0 million bushels compared with 11.0 million a year earlier, but purchases for relief in the current season totaled 8.9 million bushels. Thus approximately 79.8 million bushels of apples have been sold in regular domestic commercial channels this season to April 1 compared with 62.2 million bushels a year earlier.

This larger quantity sold, resulting from the larger crop, forced apple prices to lower levels despite some improvement in demand conditions. Market prices of apples advanced slightly in recent weeks, however, as a result of seasonal decrease in supplies and the recent improvement in citrus prices. The marketing of the crop is usually completed by the end of June.

Early reports indicate that apple trees in nearly all commercial sections of the country came through the winter with practically no damage from cold weather. Injury to buds from spring freezes reported to April 1 was negligible except in a few areas.

CITRUS FRUITS

There were only minor changes in citrus crop prospects during March. Grapefruit production increased nearly 2 million boxes over that indicated a month earlier and was indicated to total 32.6 million boxes as of April 1. The crop is about 11.1 boxes smaller than that of a year earlier. Lemon production is now indicated to total 11.7 million boxes compared with indications of 11.1 million a month earlier and a total production last season of 11.3 million boxes.

The production of California Valencia oranges is indicated to total 24.6 million boxes as compared with 23.2 million boxes produced last season. This crop of oranges usually constitutes the principal source of supply during the summer months. Marketings extend from May through November.

The supply of winter oranges is rapidly being depleted. Shipments of the early and mid-season Florida varieties have been completed, and as a

result of the decreased prospects for Florida Valencias, it is expected that the marketing of this crop will be completed by the end of May. A considerable volume of fruit which does not meet fresh market requirements is now moving to processing plants. Picking of the central California navel orange crop has been completed, and the harvest of the southern California crop is about 60 percent complete. Harvest of all citrus in Texas is about completed, and most processing plants have closed.

Market prices of oranges and grapefruit, particularly those from Florida and Texas, advanced considerably in the last several weeks. Prices of California oranges advanced only slightly, and prices of lemons declined under the pressure of heavy marketing and improved crop prospects.

STRAWBERRIES

Strawberry production in the second early States is indicated to total 3,156,000 crates or slightly more than the 3,128,000 crates produced in this area in 1939. Increased production this season in the southern district of California and in Tennessee and Virginia more than offsets decreases in the other States in the group. The increase in the second early crop is more than offset by a decrease in the early crop, however, and the total quantity of early strawberries this season is indicated to be slightly smaller than a year earlier.

The acreage of strawberries available for picking in the intermediate and late States is increased somewhat this season over that of 1939. Average yields on the intermediate acreage would result in an increased production over that of 1939, but unless yields in the late States are again relatively high as they were in 1939, production in these areas in 1940 is likely to be smaller than a year earlier. On this basis, the combined intermediate and late supply in 1940 would be smaller than in 1939 and the total commercial strawberry crop for the United States as a whole would be nearly 1 million crates less than in 1939.

Shipments of strawberries from Louisiana reached 402 cars in the second week of April and will be at a maximum about April 22. The harvest in Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas, and Arkansas is expected to start in the last half of the month. The crop is late in Virginia, Maryland, and Tennessee.

The sharp increase in shipments in recent weeks caused market prices to decline precipitately, those at New York City dropping from 29 cents per pint during the week ended March 2 to 11 cents during the week ended April 13, and those at Chicago from 34 to 11 cents. A year earlier prices at both New York City and Chicago averaged 11 cents.

PEACHES

Condition of peaches as of April 1, 1940 in 10 Southern States averaged 75 percent of normal or slightly higher than a year earlier and about 19 percent higher than the 1929-38 average condition as of the first of April. It would indicate an early peach crop slightly larger than the 15.6 million bushel early crop produced in 1939, which was 1.6 million bushels

above the 1929-38 average crop. It is probable, however, that the low temperatures of early April reduced these prospects considerably.

On April 12 sub-freezing temperatures, ranging from 25 to 31 degrees, were reported from most of the important peach-producing areas of the South Atlantic and the eastern half of the South Central States. Peach trees in these areas were in full bloom and considerable damage resulted. In central Georgia the damage to Hileys and Elbertas was considerable, and in north Georgia heavy losses are reported. In the Carolinas peaches were damaged considerably but, because of an unusually heavy set of fruit, a good crop is still in prospect. In Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas peaches were damaged somewhat and the prospects are variable.

Winter and spring freeze injury to peaches is reported to be negligible in the North Atlantic States except in northwestern Pennsylvania, where buds were damaged severely and some trees killed. In Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, prospects are favorable, but the bloom is later than usual. In the North Central States peach trees suffered considerable freeze damage in January and February, and production probably will be very light in many important areas. Conditions in the Western States as of April 1 appear to be favorable and prospects are good. The season is relatively early. If growing conditions continue favorable in California during the next few weeks, it is probable that considerable thinning will be necessary.

Summary of Fruit and Nut Crop Prospects
on April 1, 1940

Deciduous fruit and nut trees in nearly all sections of the country came through the winter with little or no winter freeze damage, and citrus trees in Florida and Texas were not injured seriously by the January-February cold wave, according to reports received by the Agricultural Marketing Service relative to fruit and nut crop prospects on April 1.

The production outlook is favorable for these crops in most areas except Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee, where prospective peach production was reduced drastically during the January-February cold wave. Low temperatures since April 1 caused considerable damage to peaches in most of the South Atlantic and South Central States, but a good peach crop is still expected in most of these States.

In the Pacific Coast States, the season is relatively early and the danger of losses from late spring freezes, therefore, may be greater than usual. Weather during the fall and early winter months was unusually dry in most of the important California producing areas, but beneficial rains occurred throughout most sections of the State during January and February, and moisture supplies are now adequate. The outlook is favorable for all these crops in California except apricots, production of which definitely is expected to be short. Rains during blossom-time probably interfered with proper pollination to some extent in pear, cherry, and almond orchards, but it is too early to determine definitely if damage has been serious. Present prospects point to good fruit crops in nearly all sections of the Pacific Northwest.

Citrus trees in Florida and Texas show little damage from the low temperatures of January and February, except for some injury to young trees in a few localities. Trees are carrying a good bloom in both of these States and in Arizona, and a good bloom is expected in California.

Prospects for Exports of American Fruits to Europe
1940-41 Season

(Prepared in the office of Foreign Agricultural Relations)

The war has seriously curtailed exports of fruit, particularly fresh fruit, from most producing countries. The larger portion of United States fruit exports to Europe normally move to Allied countries. France and Britain, faced with prospects of a long war, have felt obliged to reserve their dollar resources for vital military supplies and to practice rigid self-denial in the consumption of such food commodities as are obtainable only with American dollar exchange.

Import purchases of agricultural commodities have accordingly been restricted to items of wartime urgency. As a result, Allied purchases of American fresh apples and pears have been seriously curtailed and British and French consumers have, for the time being, almost wholly given up the consumption of these products. To effect this, the British Government prohibited the imports of fresh fruit into the United Kingdom from non-Empire sources, effective November 20, and the French Government announced, about the same time, that permits would not be granted for imports into France.

Prospects for the export of these fruits to Europe during the 1940-41 season are distinctly unfavorable. Even under reasonably favorable assumptions with regard to the foreign exchange, military, and political situations of the Allies next fall, purchases are expected to be restricted. The invasion of Norway not only closes that market to American exports but indicates that the entire important Scandinavian markets must be considered as gone. Purchases from Belgium and the Netherlands will probably continue to be limited until those countries are freed from the threat of invasion and the situation with regard to shipping space improves.

As in the case of fresh fruits, the bulk of American exports of canned and dried fruits move to the Allied countries, but British and French purchases have been maintained at a much higher level during the 1939-40 season than was the case with fresh fruit. The dried fruit trade in Great Britain has been placed under rather complete control. Imports are now subject to license, maximum wholesale and retail prices have been established, and the Ministry of Food has assumed the function of importer of these products. The British and French Governments have announced their intention of buying from countries allied to, or associated with, them in the war. With many of these countries they have favorable trade balances and consequently little or no problem of the availability of exchange. Further, as part of their policy of economic warfare in preventing Mediterranean supplies from reaching Germany, they have purchased large quantities of dried fruit from countries from which imports normally are small.

So long as these conditions exist, there is little to indicate that prospective Allied purchases of American dried fruit will be heavier during the coming season. Should hostilities extend to the Mediterranean so that shipping is seriously interfered with, it is conceivable that Britain and France might find it necessary or advisable to make larger purchases in this country. Prospects for exporting dried fruit to the rest of Europe are unfavorable indeed. The invasion of Norway has closed the important Scandinavian market, and purchases from Belgium and the Netherlands cannot be expected to be heavier under existing conditions.

The export movement of canned fruit during the current season has been relatively well maintained. By far the bulk of those exports move to the United Kingdom. Effective March 19, the United Kingdom made imports of these products subject to license. This order was specifically designed to reduce the volume of canned fruit imports which, prior to that time, had assumed abnormal proportions. Considering this, and in the light of several of the factors discussed above, it appears rather unlikely that British purchases during the coming season will exceed, or in some cases equal, those made during the current season.

Table 1.- Apples, western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, at New York and Chicago, by specified varieties and weeks, 1939-40

Market and week	1939				1940			
	Washington		All leading varieties		Washington		All leading varieties	
	Winesap	Deli-cious	Rome Beauty		Winesap	Deli-cious	Rome Beauty	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>New York</u>								
Mar. 16	1.81	2.11	1.62	1.94	1.80	2.06	1.80	1.97
23	1.76	2.21	1.57	2.01	1.74	2.03	1.92	1.96
30	1.74	2.26	1.60	2.05	1.72	2.05	1.90	1.91
Apr. 6	1.84	2.23	1.75	2.03	1.73	2.23	2.05	1.98
13	1.84	2.11	1.59	1.91	1.77	2.31	2.01	2.04
<u>Chicago</u>								
Mar. 16	1.71	1.77	1.41	1.66	1.62	1.80	1.63	1.71
23	1.66	1.75	1.32	1.60	1.58	1.85	1.62	1.74
30	1.65	1.77	1.27	1.64	1.51	1.92	1.67	1.81
Apr. 6	1.64	1.97	1.35	1.73	1.52	1.96	1.70	1.80
13	1.70	1.93	1.41	1.79	1.55	1.95	1.56	1.77

Table 2.- Pears, western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, at New York and Chicago, by specified varieties and weeks, 1939-40

Market and week	1939			1940		
	Winter Nelis	D'Anjou	All varieties	Winter Nelis	D'Anjou	All varieties
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<u>New York</u>						
Mar. 16	1.95	2.62	2.40	1.98	2.48	2.38
23	1.98	2.89	2.39	2.16	2.52	2.39
30	1.95	3.08	2.51	2.14	2.36	2.30
Apr. 6	2.03	2.91	2.54	2.16	2.42	2.38
13	1.83	2.63	2.14	2.14	2.44	2.31
	Easter Beurre	D'Anjou	All varieties	Easter Beurre	D'Anjou	All varieties
<u>Chicago</u>						
Mar. 16	2.15	2.81	2.18	-	2.57	2.34
23	1.99	2.84	2.43	1.79	2.59	2.35
30	1.70	2.76	2.26	1.52	2.54	2.40
Apr. 6	1.93	2.90	2.35	1.55	2.22	1.76
13	1.42	2.84	1.79	1.66	2.54	2.32

Table 5.-- Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre, and indicated production, 1940 with comparisons ^{1/}

Group and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	10-year:			10-yr.:			Indi-:10-year:		
	average: 1939 :			av. : 1939:			cated:average: 1939:		
	1929-38:			1929-38:			1940 :1929-38:		
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Crates 2/	Crates 2/	Crates 2/	1,000 crates	1,000 crates	1,000 crates
Early ^{3/}	35,670	34,850	36,000	65.1	74.7	63.2	2,321	2,602	2,274
Second Early:									
Arkansas	18,280	16,900	13,500	43	52	48	784	879	648
Calif.--S. Dist.:	1,690	2,100	2,250	185	156	160	312	328	360
Georgia	480	250	200	54	75	65	26	19	13
North Carolina :	7,790	7,900	5,900	75	64	85	583	506	502
South Carolina :	500	300	300	56	75	60	33	22	18
Tennessee	16,130	17,000	19,500	46	50	50	750	850	975
Virginia	6,480	7,700	8,000	76	63	80	490	524	640
Group total ..	51,350	52,150	49,650	58.0	60.0	63.6	2,978	3,128	3,156
Total 2 groups :	87,020	87,000	85,650	60.9	65.9	63.4	5,299	5,730	5,430
Intermediate ^{3/} ..	43,230	51,520	53,300	63.6	59.5		2,751	3,063	Rpt. due May 9
Late: (1)									
Indiana	2,650	4,000	4,200	68	80		180	320	May 22
Ohio	3,940	4,900	4,900	61	90		244	441	" "
Oregon	11,180	12,200	13,100	66	85		754	1,037	" "
Washington	7,540	7,500	8,000	71	71		536	532	" "
Group total ..	25,310	28,600	30,200	67.7	81.5		1,714	2,330	
Late: (2)									
Iowa	1,490	900	1,200	55	75		88	68	June 8
Michigan	9,940	13,000	15,000	61	105		600	1,365	" "
New York	3,610	4,300	4,700	78	85		282	366	" "
Pennsylvania ..	3,930	4,800	4,900	65	85		261	408	" "
Utah	1,240	1,300	1,500	60	65		75	84	" "
Wisconsin	1,910	3,000	3,000	54	70		106	210	" "
Group total ..	22,120	27,300	30,100	63.8	91.6		1,412	2,501	
Total all States :	177,680	194,420	199,250	62.9	70.1		11,176	13,624	

^{1/} Estimates include undetermined quantities used for canning, frozen pack, etc.

^{2/} Twenty-four quarts.

^{3/} Data are from releases of March 9 (TC-40: 309) for early and intermediate States.

Table 6.-Citrus fruits: Production, average 1928-37, annual 1938, and indicated 1939

Crop and State	Production ^{1/}				
	Average 1928-37	1938	Indi- cated 1939	1939 as percent- age of average	1939 as percent- age of 1938
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Percent	Percent
Oranges:					
Winter and spring varieties-					
Calif. Navels and miscellaneous	15,335	17,907	17,620	114.9	98.4
Florida, all	17,842	33,900	25,300	141.8	74.6
Early and mid-season	^{2/} 11,120	17,500	16,000	143.9	91.4
Valencias	^{2/} 7,180	13,000	7,000	97.5	53.8
Tangerines	^{2/} 2,280	3,400	2,300	100.9	67.6
Texas	677	2,815	2,450	361.9	87.0
Arizona	180	430	500	277.8	116.3
Alabama	73	96	75	96.2	78.1
Mississippi	39	85	59	151.3	69.4
Louisiana	255	385	228	89.4	59.2
Total	34,405	55,618	46,232	134.4	83.1
Summer and early fall varieties-					
Calif. Valencias	19,380	23,245	24,640	127.1	106.0
Total 7 States ^{3/}	53,785	78,863	70,872	131.8	89.9
Grapefruit:					
Florida, all	12,838	23,600	14,500	112.9	61.4
Seedless	^{2/} 4,480	7,900	6,000	133.9	75.9
Other	^{2/} 9,540	15,700	8,500	89.1	54.1
Texas	3,538	15,670	13,200	373.1	84.2
Arizona	1,003	2,700	2,900	289.1	107.4
California	1,544	1,744	1,975	127.9	113.2
Total 4 States ^{3/}	18,923	43,714	32,575	172.1	74.5
Lemons:					
California ^{3/}	7,881	11,322	11,700	148.5	103.3
Limes:					
Florida	20	95	^{4/} 95	475.0	475.0

^{1/} Relates to crop from bloom of year shown, picking beginning November 1 in California and September 1 in other States. For some States, in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity and/or eliminated on account of market conditions.

^{2/} Short-time average.

^{3/} Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 pounds net and grapefruit 60 pounds; in Florida and other States, oranges 90 pounds and grapefruit 80 pounds; California lemons about 76 pounds net.

^{4/} December 1 indicated production.

Table 7.- Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, by specified periods, 1939-40

Market and period	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons	
	Calif		Fla.		Tex.		Fla.		Calif.	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
New York	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Mar. 16	2.81	2.64	2.12	2.48	2.01	1.93	1.57	2.13	4.06	3.67
23	2.72	2.66	2.10	2.37	1.98	2.29	1.58	2.20	3.76	3.63
30	2.83	2.63	2.03	2.57	1.96	2.53	1.65	2.69	3.45	3.37
Mo.	2.79	2.65	2.02	2.42	1.94	2.06	1.66	2.20	3.92	3.60
Apr. 6	2.83	2.74	2.08	2.80	1.90	3.01	1.83	2.77	3.23	3.57
13	2.82	2.83	2.21	2.85	2.05	2.98	1.83	2.53	3.22	3.64
Chicago										
Mar. 16	2.61	2.65	2.13	2.52	1.63	1.97	1.68	1/2.75	3.90	3.66
23	2.73	2.71	2.15	2.66	1.74	2.08	1.30	1/2.75	3.57	3.48
30	2.70	2.63	2.30	2.61	1.76	2.22	1/2.03	2/2.23	3.33	3.35
Mo.	2.65	2.67	2.14	2.57	1.71	2.05	1.61	2.23	3.81	3.56
Apr. 6	2.72	2.75	2.24	2.75	1.80	2.26	1.65	2.13	3.36	3.30
13	2.76	3.01	2.42	3.08	1.89	2.31	1.88	1.91	3.29	3.77

1/ Less than 500 boxes sold.

2/ Less than 100 boxes sold.

Table 8.-Peaches, early States: Condition, April 1, 1940 with comparisons; production, 1929-38 average and 1939

State	Condition			Production	
	Average	1939	1940	Average	1939
	1929-38			1929-38	1939
	Percent	Percent	Percent	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North Carolina	76	60	76	1,922	1,395
South Carolina	69	66	72	1,141	1,484
Georgia	67	65	82	5,029	4,290
Florida	70	52	78	60	33
Alabama	65	73	71	1,335	1,705
Mississippi	65	76	66	798	1,034
Arkansas	53	87	70	1,718	2,709
Louisiana	66	74	76	269	409
Oklahoma	40	85	71	526	615
Texas	56	82	77	1,200	1,972
Ten States	63	73	75	13,998	15,646

Table 9.- Fruits: Exports of fresh, dried and canned from the United States, year beginning July 1938 and 1939

Year beginning	Fresh fruit									
	Apples		Pears		Oranges		Grapefruit		Lemons	
July	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
July	121	108	159	179	1,108	287	115	60	87	102
Aug.	308	286	670	391	488	292	71	55	91	110
Sept.	1,286	348	781	291	269	234	28	56	60	60
Oct.	1,520	666	715	478	259	201	89	60	100	28
Nov.	1,231	701	369	276	386	260	97	71	41	26
Dec.	1,673	338	569	133	543	494	108	79	57	33
Jan.	2,396	244	107	65	573	289	118	104	36	42
Feb.	1,230	158	43	15	520	336	83	75	37	40
Mar.	1,192		27		915		173		67	
	Dried fruit									
	Apples		Apricots		Prunes		Raisins		Total 1/	
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
July	593	330	896	1,154	4,992	4,760	3,419	4,961	11,076	11,695
Aug.	701	228	4,181	4,610	6,864	4,448	2,891	2,771	15,516	12,568
Sept.	608	165	4,067	3,419	5,546	3,754	9,138	7,837	20,926	16,037
Oct.	2,776	2,403	1,276	3,673	22,050	15,268	18,259	27,351	50,163	55,000
Nov.	2,515	1,805	918	352	16,735	7,017	13,359	4,368	36,966	15,044
Dec.	1,932	1,129	692	727	9,956	2,731	7,783	3,385	22,455	8,592
Jan.	1,743	512	527	565	7,284	8,333	4,804	3,530	15,958	14,937
Feb.	2,513	361	393	514	7,133	5,350	3,195	3,651	14,747	11,285
Mar.	979		542		7,370		3,618		13,872	
	Canned fruit									
	Apricots		Peaches		Pears		Grapefruit		Total 2/	
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
July	3,150	3,427	2,492	2,847	1,843	1,169	1,895	3,204	16,311	16,165
Aug.	5,963	8,776	6,288	11,373	2,464	2,375	746	3,311	25,409	35,859
Sept.	3,711	5,870	19,538	18,109	3,647	15,531	611	2,784	48,863	64,350
Oct.	3,738	7,307	11,377	18,592	12,122	18,414	243	2,640	38,159	65,338
Nov.	3,398	1,781	11,084	7,043	10,956	6,472	115	10	33,122	24,589
Dec.	2,549	446	15,609	1,481	11,354	3,932	6,272	2,124	45,280	12,951
Jan.	1,824	1,142	4,996	5,259	6,446	2,199	6,209	6,228	23,945	19,412
Feb.	1,959	2,206	6,369	8,795	7,251	4,567	6,749	19,784	29,925	42,756
Mar.	2,856		6,901		6,911		5,511		28,907	

1/ Includes evaporated and dried fruit for salads, pears, raisins, apples, apricots, peaches, prunes, apple waste (except pomace) and other.

2/ Includes grapefruit, loganberries, other canned berries, apples, and apple sauce, apricots, cherries, prunes, peaches, pears, pineapples, fruit for salads and other canned fruits.

Table 10.- Fruits: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (United States No. 1 when quoted) specified weeks, 1940 with comparisons

Market and commodity	Unit	Week ended					
		1939		1940			
		Apr. 15	Mar. 16	Mar. 23	Mar. 30	Apr. 6	Apr. 13
<u>New York</u>		<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>
Apples, eastern: <u>1/</u>	Bushel and						
Baldwin	eastern crate	1.16	1.08	1.04	1.10	1.05	1.05
Delicious	" "	1.56	1.35	1.52	1.56	1.54	1.48
McIntosh <u>2/</u>	" "	1.79	1.25	1.29	1.30	1.40	1.43
Rhode Island Greening ..	" "	1.33	1.10	1.00	1.28	1.37	---
Yellow Newtown	" "	1.86	1.26	1.24	1.18	1.21	1.34
Avocados,							
California	Flat crate	1.08	2.00	1.92	1.82	1.67	1.55
Papayas,							
Cuba	Crate	---	1.75	1.62	1.75	1.75	1.62
Strawberries,							
Florida	Pint	.11	.19	.14	.12	.12	.11
<u>Chicago</u>							
Apples: <u>1/</u>	Bushel and						
Midwestern Delicious ..	eastern crate	1.75	1.60	1.61	1.59	1.48	1.60
" Willow Twig :	" "	1.62	---	---	1.45	1.55	1.58
" and eastern :							
Baldwin	" "	1.44	1.18	1.21	1.35	1.28	1.30
Midwestern and eastern :							
McIntosh	" "	1.53	1.47	1.50	1.46	1.38	1.61
Avocados,							
California	Flat crate	1.45	1.98	2.08	1.95	1.95	1.95
Strawberries,							
Missionary, Florida ...:	Pint	---	.20	.15	.15	.14	---
Klondike, Louisiana ...:	24-pint crate	2.70	---	---	---	3.65	2.72

1/ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch minimum.

2/ Excluding Vermont McIntosh.

Table 11.- Fruit: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States for the week ended April 13, with comparisons

Item	Week ended					
	1939		March		April	
	Apr. 15	16	23	30	6	13
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Commercial						
Apples (western)	618	586	601	502	433	470
Apples (eastern)	105	251	217	226	133	127
Grapefruit	1,069	670	497	454	910	699
Grapes	0	1	1	1	1	0
Lemons	467	275	311	331	304	392
Mixed citrus	331	175	169	148	146	150
Mixed deciduous	2	5	0	1	2	1
Oranges and satsumas ...	2,645	2,506	2,095	2,034	1,937	2,335
Pears	52	44	51	40	40	38
Strawberries	442	23	59	42	87	434
Tangerines	15	0	5	2	0	1
Total	5,743	4,566	4,004	3,331	4,025	4,897
Relief						
Apples	0	207	260	214	249	189
Grapefruit	139	0	0	0	0	0
Oranges and satsumas ...	132	0	191	130	133	110
Grand total	6,017	4,353	4,455	4,263	4,405	4,996

Table 12.- Apple holdings in cold storage, by States

State	April 1, 1940				April 1, 1939	
	Barrels	Boxes		Baskets	Total bushels	Total bushels
		Western	Eastern			
	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands
Vermont	---	---	24	---	24	7
Connecticut	---	---	42	---	42	47
Massachusetts	---	3	138	---	141	64
New York	4	6	1,172	427	1,617	1,380
New Jersey	---	10	145	209	364	442
Pennsylvania	6	9	103	262	395	371
Ohio	---	5	63	142	210	130
Indiana	---	1	7	24	32	45
Illinois	---	10	73	130	213	305
Michigan	---	---	74	188	262	369
Wisconsin	---	10	5	12	27	32
Minnesota	---	12	---	3	15	49
Missouri	---	12	---	73	85	139
Virginia	53	28	220	500	907	842
West Virginia	1	3	5	48	59	65
Texas	---	34	---	---	34	45
Washington	---	3,207	---	---	3,207	3,587
Oregon	---	207	---	---	207	294
California	---	474	---	---	474	760
Other States	4	45	102	130	289	219
United States ..	68	4,076	2,176	2,148	8,604	9,192

Table 13.- Apples and pears: Cold storage holdings

Commodity	Unit	Apr. 1,	Apr. 1,	Mar. 1,	Apr. 1,
		5-yr.av. 1935-39	1939	1940	1940
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Apples	Barrels	106	26	129	68
Apples	Western boxes	4,919	4,072	6,306	4,076
Apples	Eastern boxes	1/	1/	3,760	2,176
Apples	Bushel baskets	4,318	4,142	4,040	2,148
Total apples	Bushels	9,555	9,192	14,493	8,604
Pears, Bartletts	Packed boxes	---	4	19	4
Pears, Bartletts	Loose boxes	---	1	1	1
Pears, all other varieties ..	Boxes	165	215	414	225
Pears	Bushel baskets	8	15	1	---
Total pears	Boxes and bushel baskets	173	235	435	230

1/ Previously included with "bushel baskets."

Table 14.- Frozen fruits: Cold storage holdings, by varieties, April 1, 1940, with comparisons

Commodity	Mar. 1,	Apr. 1,	Apr. 1,	Mar. 1,	Apr. 1,
	5-yr.av. 1935-39	5-yr.av. 1935-39	1939	1940	1940
		1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Blackberries	Data		1,722	3,861	3,441
Blueberries	for		4,706	4,440	4,137
Cherries	these		13,108	18,686	16,261
Logan and similar berries ..	earlier		2,356	1,788	1,551
Raspberries	years		5,867	6,645	6,105
Strawberries	not		25,755	30,599	25,584
Other fruits	compara-		19,716	16,901	16,009
Classification not reported	ble		17,930	21,993	16,914
Total		77,712	70,569	91,160	104,913
					90,002

Table 15.- Fruits, fresh: Cold storage holdings, April 1, 1940,
by geographic divisions

Commodity	Unit	New	Middle	East North	West North	South
		: England	: Atlantic	: Central	: Central	: Atlantic
		: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands
Apples	Barrels	---	10	---	---	58
Apples	West. boxes	3	25	27	25	61
Apples	East. boxes	222	1,423	223	---	308
Apples	Bu. baskets	3	897	496	110	625
Total ...	Bushels	228	2,375	746	135	1,168
Pears, Bartletts:	Packed boxes	---	---	---	---	1
Pears, Bartletts:	Loose boxes	---	---	---	---	---
Pears, all other:					1	
varieties	Boxes	---	53	4	---	4
Pears	Bu. baskets	---	---	---	---	---
Total ...	Bxs.& bskts.	---	53	4	---	5
		East South	West South	Moun-	Pacific	Total
		: Central	: Central	: tain		
		: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands
Apples	Barrels	---	---	---	---	68
Apples	West. boxes	1	39	6	3,889	4,076
Apples	East. boxes	---	---	---	---	2,176
Apples	Bu. baskets	10	1	6	---	2,148
Total ...	Bushels	11	40	12	3,889	8,604
Pears, Bartletts:	Packed boxes	---	---	---	3	4
Pears, Bartletts:	Loose boxes	---	1	---	---	1
Pears, all other:						
varieties	Boxes	---	1	---	163	225
Pears	Bu. baskets	---	---	---	---	---
Total ...	Bxs.& bskts.	---	2	---	166	230

Table 16.- Fruits, frozen: Cold storage holdings, April 1, 1940 by geographic divisions

Commodity	Unit	New England		Middle Atlantic		East North Central		West North Central		South Atlantic		Mountain		Pacific		Total
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands		
In small containers																
Blackberries	Pounds	4	22	73	7	9	---	2	---	39	---	---	---	---	---	156
Blueberries	"	86	807	240	16	74	3	2	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1,229
Cherries	"	96	367	197	69	59	1	4	---	29	---	---	---	---	---	395
Logan and similar berries	"	2	20	149	9	9	1	---	---	216	---	---	---	---	---	406
Raspberries	"	160	171	314	119	76	10	14	---	210	---	---	---	---	---	1,074
Strawberries	"	605	1,097	1,034	252	1,235	50	502	---	25	---	---	---	---	---	1,062
Other fruits	"	78	1,430	1,200	90	344	166	43	---	1,003	---	---	---	---	---	4,354
Total	"	1,031	3,914	3,207	562	1,306	231	567	---	26	---	---	---	---	---	17,104
In bulk or large containers:																
Blackberries	Pounds	44	1,215	286	317	214	82	5	---	10	---	---	---	---	---	3,285
Blueberries	"	210	1,729	548	384	27	7	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	2,908
Cherries	"	141	9,482	4,245	551	218	79	66	---	102	---	---	---	---	---	15,458
Logan and similar berries	"	43	110	196	95	26	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1,145
Raspberries	"	1,148	1,369	1,019	1,209	48	62	18	---	159	---	---	---	---	---	5,031
Strawberries	"	375	4,661	3,720	2,626	1,004	344	777	---	207	---	---	---	---	---	16,522
Other fruits	"	373	16,350	5,584	524	1,062	140	296	---	79	---	---	---	---	---	28,569
Total	"	2,839	54,916	15,538	5,705	2,599	714	1,162	---	399	---	---	---	---	---	72,398
Total, all containers																
Blackberries	Pounds	48	1,237	359	324	223	82	7	---	10	---	---	---	---	---	3,441
Blueberries	"	296	2,536	788	400	101	10	2	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	4,137
Cherries	"	237	9,849	4,442	620	277	80	70	---	103	---	---	---	---	---	16,261
Logan and similar berries	"	45	130	345	104	35	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1,551
Raspberries	"	1,508	1,540	1,333	1,327	124	72	32	---	369	---	---	---	---	---	6,105
Strawberries	"	1,480	5,758	4,754	2,878	2,239	394	1,279	---	232	---	---	---	---	---	25,584
Other fruits	"	456	17,780	6,784	614	1,406	306	339	---	79	---	---	---	---	---	32,923
Total	"	3,870	58,830	18,805	6,287	4,405	945	1,729	---	425	---	---	---	---	---	90,002