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THE Fruit SITUATION

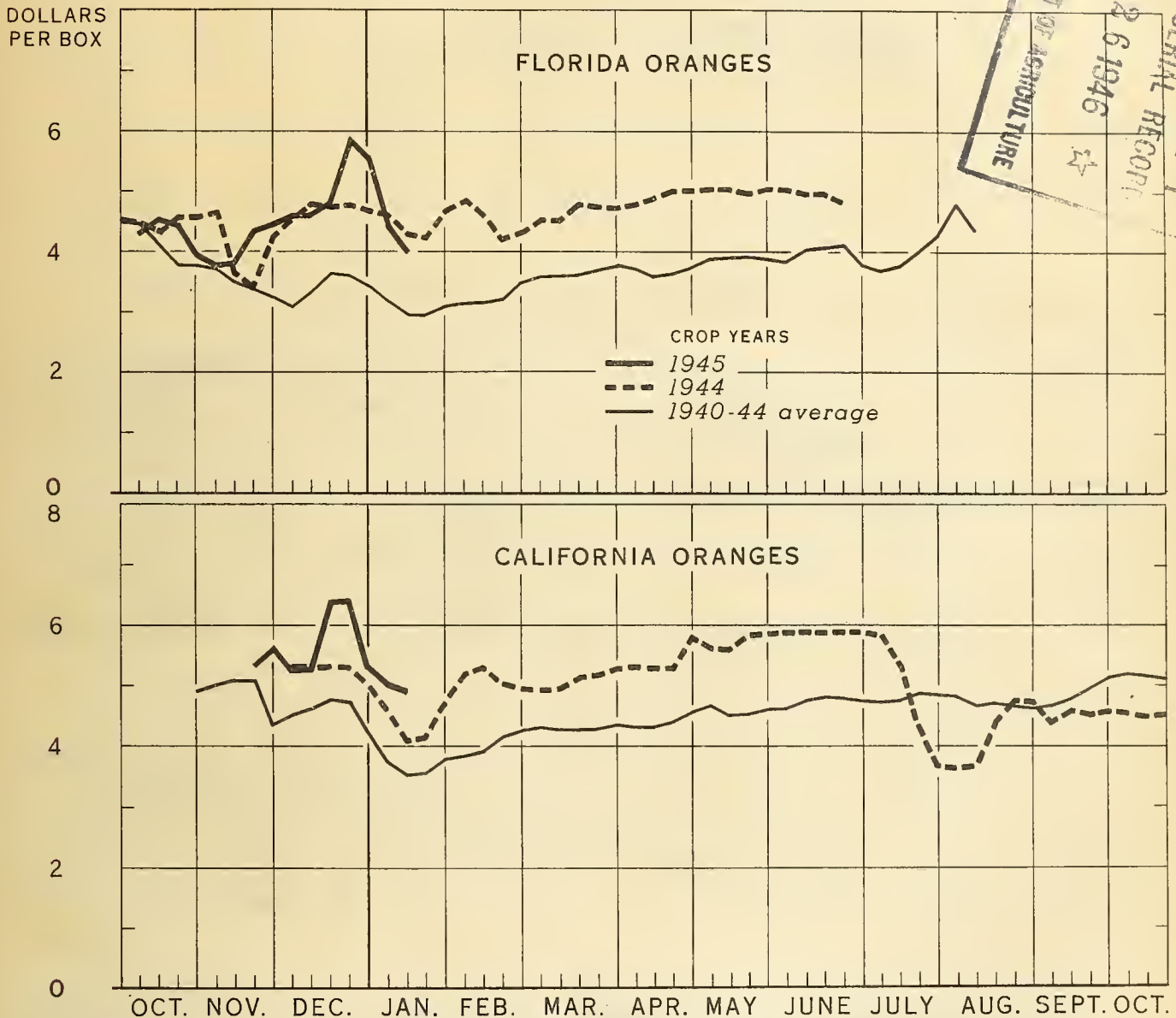
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TFS - 78



JANUARY 1946

ORANGES, FLORIDA AND CALIFORNIA: 10-AUCTION-MARKET
WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICES PER BOX, BY CROP YEARS
AVERAGE 1940-44, ANNUAL 1944 AND 1945 *

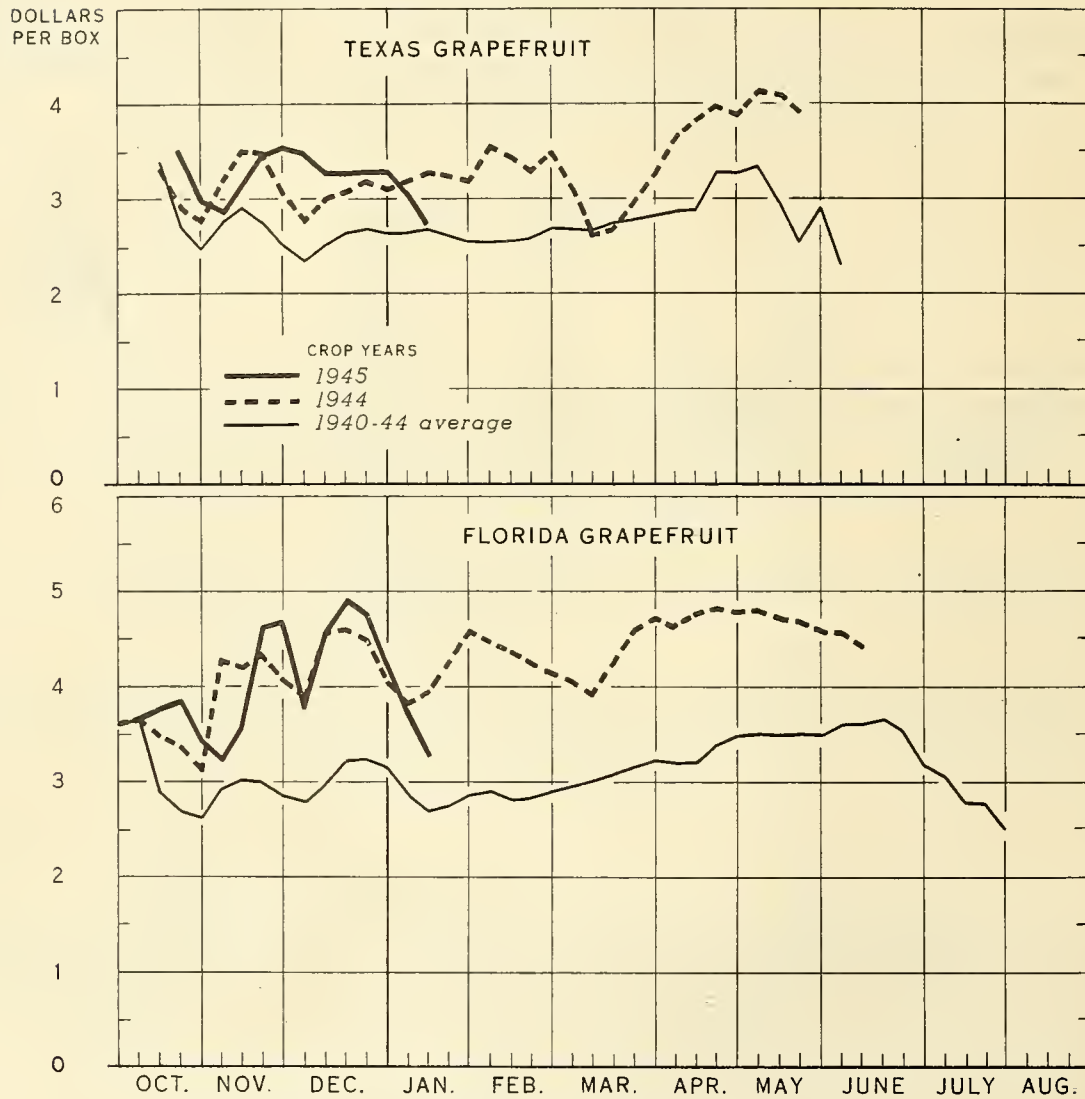


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*MARKETS ARE: NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, PITTSBURGH, CLEVELAND, CHICAGO,
ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, DETROIT, AND BALTIMORE
CROP YEAR FOR FLORIDA BEGINS IN OCTOBER; FOR CALIFORNIA, NOVEMBER

Auction market prices for oranges generally decline at the beginning of the season as supplies increase, but advance in December in response to a strong Christmas demand. After Christmas, prices drop to a seasonal low point in January as demand slackens and supplies are at a peak. From January, the market prices advance slowly to the end of the season. Prices rose more than seasonally in December 1945, despite the large crop, but declined as usual in early January.

GRAPEFRUIT, TEXAS AND FLORIDA: 10-AUCTION-MARKET
WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICES PER BOX, BY CROP YEARS,
AVERAGE 1940-44, ANNUAL 1944 AND 1945*



* MARKETS ARE: NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, PITTSBURGH, CLEVELAND, CHICAGO,
ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, DETROIT, AND BALTIMORE
CROP YEAR BEGINS IN OCTOBER

Auction market prices for grapefruit, like oranges, generally decline at the beginning of the season as supplies increase. They then fluctuate considerably until the harvest peak is passed in January or February, after which they slowly rise until near the end of the season. Prices this season are following the usual pattern, but at a higher level.

 T H E F R U I T S I T U A T I O N

Approved by Outlook and Situation Board, January 30, 1946

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SUMMARY

Prices for citrus fruits during the next few months probably will follow the usual seasonal movement of advancing from post-holiday declines. Prices for apples and pears are expected to continue at ceilings, advancing slowly in accordance with scheduled increases in ceiling prices. Prospects point to continuing large market supplies of citrus, slightly larger-than-usual supplies of pears, but very short supplies of apples.

A record crop of grapefruit and near-record crops of oranges and lemons are now being harvested. Large quantities of grapefruit and oranges are again being canned, mainly as juice, in addition to the usual large amounts entering fresh market channels. Canned citrus juices will continue abundant this season and small quantities of canned grapefruit segments once more will be available to civilians. Auction prices for fresh citrus fruit this season are following the usual seasonal pattern, but at the high levels of wartime. Because of the large quantities yet remaining to be marketed, prices during the next few months may rise somewhat less than usual from the current post-holiday declines.

Since the commercial apple crop in 1945 was the smallest on record, the quantities of apples now held in cold storage for distribution throughout the rest of this season are unusually small. Prices are expected to stay generally firm at ceilings for apples of good quality and condition. Very few apples will be exported this year, because domestic demand is strong and the supply short.

In view of the strong consumer demand for pears, prices paid for this fruit during the rest of the season are expected to remain generally at ceiling levels, in spite of the above-average stocks remaining in cold storage on January 1.

Because strawberry acreage this year has made a partial recovery toward prewar levels, somewhat more strawberries may be available this season than last. However, supplies may still be short of demand.

The total 1945-46 commercial packs of dried and canned fruits are each slightly smaller than the respective 1944-45 packs. However, the 1945 commercial packs of canned fruit juices and frozen fruits are each slightly larger than in 1944. In the current season, civilians will have more canned fruits and fruit juices than a year earlier, mainly because of large reduction in military procurement. Although total civilian supplies of dried fruits are smaller this season than last, dried prunes will be more plentiful. Exports of dried prunes may be considerably larger than last season. Prices received by growers for dried prunes averaged slightly less for the 1945 crop than for the 1944 crop, but for raisins they averaged slightly more.

With a 1945 almond crop of record size and relatively heavy crops of other tree nuts, aggregate production of almonds, walnuts, filberts, and pecans in that year was only slightly smaller than the record production of 1944. Imports of tree nuts, which were restricted during the war, are on the increase. Partly because of a strong Christmas season demand for tree nuts, cold storage stocks on January 1, 1946 were slightly smaller than a year earlier. The 1945 crops of tree nuts sold at ceiling prices. Prices received by growers averaged higher than for the 1944 crops for all tree nuts except almonds.

CITRUS FRUITS

Record Crop of Citrus Fruit
This Season

A record large tonnage of citrus fruit, an aggregate of approximately 7.7 million tons (fresh basis), is indicated for the 1945-46 crop. This quantity is 6 percent larger than production in 1944-45 and 82 percent larger than the 5-year (1935-39) average, continuing the sharp upward trend of the past decade. The increase this season over last is attributable mainly to the record large grapefruit crop. In comparison, production of fruit other than citrus in 1945 amounted to about 8.5 million tons (fresh basis), 13 percent less than in 1944.

Total supplies of fresh citrus fruits this season as usual probably will include minor imports, principally limes from Mexico and grapefruit from the West Indies. The limes will arrive mainly during spring and summer, and the grapefruit during summer and early fall. On the other hand, moderate exports of oranges, grapefruit, and lemons, mainly to Canada, appear likely. However, most of the national production will be available to domestic civilians.

1945-46 Orange Crop Indicated
at 107 Million Boxes

Plentiful supplies of fresh oranges are in prospect throughout the 1945-46 season. However, the distribution of these supplies among consumer markets will be affected by the availability of refrigerator cars.

Total production of oranges (excluding tangerines) is indicated at 107 million boxes for the 1945-46 season, 1.5 percent smaller than the record production of 1944-45 but 46 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average. Production of early and midseason oranges, which are marketed chiefly during fall and winter, is estimated at 48.6 million boxes, 3 percent more than last season. However, production of Valencia oranges, the principal source of oranges during spring and summer, is indicated at 58.7 million boxes, 5 percent fewer than last season. In Florida the crop as a whole is 17 percent larger this season than last, but in California it is 15 percent smaller. Because a significant percentage of the Florida crop comprises late-bloom fruit, the harvesting season of Florida oranges will be extended into the late spring and early summer, and partly compensate for the smaller Valencia crop in California.

The Florida crop of tangerines is estimated at 4 million boxes, the same as last season, but 44 percent larger than the 10-year average. Production of oranges and tangerines combined is placed at 111 million boxes, 1.5 percent less than last season but 46 percent more than average.

1945-46 Grapefruit Crop of 63 Million
Boxes Sets New Record

A record high production of 63 million boxes of grapefruit is indicated for the 1945-46 season, 21 percent larger than in the preceding season and 70 percent larger than the 10-year average. Production in Florida, Texas, and Arizona is larger than last season, but it is smaller in California. Harvesting of the Florida crop is expected to extend further into summer this year than last, because a significant percentage of the crop consists of late-bloom fruit. The large national crop assures plentiful supplies both for fresh use and for processing into juice and segments.

California Crop of Lemons Indicated
at 13.9 Million Boxes

The 1945-46 crop of lemons in California is indicated at 13.9 million boxes, 10 percent larger than in 1944-45 and 23 percent larger than the 10-year average. Hence, ample supplies are in prospect for this season. Lime production in the 1945-46 season, now rapidly drawing to a close, stands at 200,000 boxes. This total is 20 percent less than in 1944-45 but still more than double the average production.

Market Movement of Citrus Continues
in Large Volume

Total rail and boat shipments of fresh citrus fruit this season through January 19 amounted to nearly 58,000 cars, about 6 percent fewer than for the corresponding period last season, in part because of lack of refrigerator cars. However, partial reports on motortruck shipments indicate a substantially larger volume moving by truck this season than last. As of the first of January, a much larger quantity of Florida oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit and a somewhat larger quantity of California lemons remained to be marketed than a year earlier. About the same quantity of Texas grapefruit remained to be sold as the year before, but the quantity of California oranges was smaller. Substantial quantities of Florida oranges and grapefruit and Texas grapefruit of the 1945-46 crop have already been taken by processors for canning as juice and segments.

Prices Follow Usual Post-Holiday Decline
But May Advance Later in Season

Prices for the 1945-46 crops of citrus fruit at the beginning of the season started at or near the levels of a year earlier, reflecting ceilings for the preferred grades and sizes of fruit. At terminal wholesale markets, average prices for oranges and grapefruit declined moderately from these levels in early November as markets became well supplied. With the suspension of price ceilings on November 19, 1945, prices advanced sharply, the increases being greatest for the preferred grades and sizes. Further sharp advances occurred in late December, especially in oranges, as market supplies dropped in volume. These advances put average prices for oranges above the suspended ceiling levels. After ceilings were restored on January 4, average prices at terminal markets declined to points at or below ceiling levels. At mid-January, prices for all citrus fruit averaged moderately below ceilings, in keeping with the usual pattern of seasonal declines in January and February. At this time of year, demand usually slackens from the Christmas holiday level while supplies continue large. The most striking advances in citrus prices during late November and December were for oranges, lemons, and Florida grapefruit. Prices for Texas grapefruit, which did not size up as well this season as last, remained relatively steady, and hence declined less in January than did prices for most other citrus. (See also charts on front cover.)

In the season ahead, prices for citrus fruits are expected to average below the ceilings during January and February, while harvesting is in full swing. Prices for the preferred grades and sizes of oranges and grapefruit, however, are likely to continue at or near ceilings. Later in the season, some increase in average prices appears probable, although the large quantities still remaining to be marketed will tend to prevent any big advances.

APPLES

1945 Commercial Apple Crop Shortest
of Record

The commercial apple crop in 1945, only 64,400,000 bushels, was the shortest of record and not much more than half the 1944 crop of 124,754,000 bushels or the 10-year (1934-43) average of 119,046,000 bushels.

Commercial apple production in 1945, by geographical areas, was almost as large as average in the western region, but was less than one-third of average in the Eastern and Central States combined, where spring freezes and unfavorable pollination weather severely curtailed the crop. Because of severe insect and disease damage, the quality of the apple crop in the Eastern and Central States was below average.

The sharp regional differences in apple production were reflected also in the relative production of each of the major varieties. Production of Delicious, the leading variety, was relatively larger than that of other important varieties. Although production of this variety was very short in most parts of the country, it was about as large as last year in the Western States, where 70 to 80 percent of the Delicious are normally grown.

Varieties next in order of importance in the 1945 crop were Winesap, Jonathan, Rome Beauty, and Yellow Newtown (Albemarle Pippin). McIntosh and Stayman, which in 1944 held third and fifth rank, respectively, in order of size of the national crop, were very short in 1945, because most of their production is in the Eastern and Central States, where the weather was unfavorable.

Western Shipments to Date About Same
as Year Earlier

Domestic carlot shipments of apples by rail and boat from the Western States this season through January 19 totaled 26,651 cars, compared with 26,411 cars for the same period of last season. Shipments from Eastern States, however, totaled only 5,311 cars through this date, less than one-half of the 12,064 cars shipped during the comparable period last season.

The heavy shipments from the Western States reflect not only the relatively better supply situation there, but also a proportionately larger movement to eastern fresh-fruit markets than usual.

January 1 Cold Storage Holdings
Smallest Since 1919

Cold storage holdings of apples on January 1 of this year were about 16 million bushels, only half as large as a year earlier, and the smallest for this date in the last quarter century. Apple holdings, however, are normal in relation to the size of the crop produced. January 1 holdings this year amounted to about 25 percent of the record low 1945 commercial crop. A year earlier they amounted to 26 percent of the 1944 crop. Holdings on this date average about 23 percent of the previous year's commercial crop.

If movement out of storage continues to follow the seasonal pattern, there may be less than 8 million bushels remaining in storage on March 1, some 7 million bushels less than average for that date.

Set-Aside Order Amended

In December, the Department of Agriculture amended the apple set-aside order to permit further substitution of smaller sizes for part of the preferred sizes of Winesap and Newtown varieties that were required to be set-aside for Government purchases. The relative quantity of smaller sizes permitted to be substituted has been increased from 20 to 25 percent, and the minimum size that may be substituted has been extended from the former sizes 175 or 180 to sizes 175 to 216. Of the minimum quantity authorized to be substituted, not more than 30 percent may be of the sizes 198 to 200 inclusive, and not more than 30 percent may be of the size 216. The total quantity of apples required to be set aside remains unchanged (W.F.O. 143 - Amdt. 2, effective December 22, 1945.)

This amendment of the set-aside order will make it easier for the apple trade to meet Government needs, and at the same time allow civilian trade a less restricted share of the preferred sizes. It was made necessary because an unusually large proportion of the 1945 crop of Winesap and Newtown varieties of apples in the Wenatchee-Okanogan, Yakima, and Hood River areas of Washington and Oregon was in small sizes.

Apple Prices Expected to Remain Generally at Ceilings

Since storage stocks of apples are small, it appears certain that shipping point and terminal market wholesale prices, and prices on the terminal auctions, will continue to remain at ceiling levels for apples of good quality and condition. Prices will rise in accordance with the scheduled seasonal increases in ceiling prices of 3 to 5 cents per box or bushel per month, with the last increase for the season to take effect June 6.

Because of the strong consumer demand for the short supply, a larger part of the crop is being sold on the fresh market than usual. Low quality and undersized fruit, which normally could not find an attractive market, has been readily sold. As the end of the season approaches, occasional lots of off-quality fruit may sell below ceiling prices and produce erratic fluctuations in the general market level.

Short Supply Limits Apple Exports

Because of the extremely short crop of apples this year it became necessary to allocate supplies, and exports were restricted to the quantities authorized under permits issued by the Department of Commerce. It is expected that no more than 1,000,000 bushels will be exported under such permits, although the allowable export markup makes it more profitable to market apples in that outlet than in the domestic markets. Foreign markets have for years provided a desirable outlet for smaller sizes of apples. Export outlets may again become of serious concern in future years when average (or larger) apple crops are produced, particularly if employment and demand slacken.

PEARS

More Pears Available This Winter
Than Last

The 1945 crop of pears, estimated at a record high of 33,574,000 bushels, was about 5 percent larger than the 1944 crop and 17 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average. The increase, however, was produced in the West, the crop in the North Atlantic and North Central States being far below average. Winter pears from the 3 Pacific Coast States furnish the great bulk of the market supplies coming out of storage through the winter and spring. Pear production in these three States in 1945 exceeded the 1944 crop by 16 percent for Bartlett and by 14 percent for varieties other than Bartlett. A larger portion of the total pear crop than usual is moving to fresh market outlets, with less going into processing outlets.

Carlot Movement of Pears Considerably
Above Last Season

Shipments of pears by rail and boat this season through January 19 amounted to 18,448 cars. This total is slightly larger than for the entire 1944-45 season, and about 15 percent larger than for the comparable part of last season. Only 1,058 cars or about 6 percent of the 1944 crop carlot shipments of pears were moved after January 20, 1945. On the basis of cold storage holdings on January 1, 1946, relative to those of a year earlier, probably more than 1,100 cars remained after January 19.

January 1 Cold Storage Holdings
of Pears Above Average

The 1,552,000 bushels of pears in cold storage January 1, 1946, exceeded the holdings a year earlier by 108,000 bushels or 7.5 percent, and the 5-year (1941-45) average for this date by 26 percent. Holdings were larger than might have been expected from the size of the 1945 pear crop, or from carlot shipments for this season to January 1. The crop for 1945 was only 6 percent larger than for 1944, and carlot shipments to January 1 this season totaled about 15 percent more than for the same period last season.

Western Pear Prices Much Higher
Than Last Winter

Reflecting a high level of demand, prices for western D'Anjou pears at auction in New York City during the week ended January 18 averaged \$5.41 per box, which is \$1.35 a box higher than in the corresponding week a year earlier. Western D'Anjou at auction in New York City advanced an average of only 7 cents per box in the 3-week period ended January 18, while average auction prices in Chicago declined 91 cents. Because most of the crop has moved to market already, pears are expected to sell generally at ceiling levels during the rest of the season.

GRAPES

Demand for fresh grapes taken from storage continues strong. Prices are expected to remain at ceilings until the end of the season, which is rapidly nearing. The ceiling prices are considerably lower than prices prevailing in January, 1945, when ceilings were not in effect. Carlot shipments for the week ended January 19 totaled 26 cars, compared with 62 for the corresponding week last year. Total shipments of fresh grapes this season through January 19 amounted to 28,303 cars, 18 percent more than for the corresponding period last season.

The 1945 crop of grapes totaled 2,804,500 tons (fresh basis), second only to the record large crop of 2,972,900 tons in 1943. The 1945 crop was 2.5 percent larger than the 1944 crop and 13 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average production. Of the 1945 crop, 2,678,000 tons or 95 percent were produced in California. Grape production in California in 1945 was about the same for wine and table varieties as in 1944, but was considerably larger for raisin varieties. Despite the increase in production of raisin varieties, only 246,000 tons of natural condition raisins--21 percent fewer than in 1944--were produced. Because of the attractive prices for fresh grapes for table use and for crushing, 627,000 tons of raisin varieties--39 percent of the total tonnage of raisin varieties--were not dried this season. Only 200,000 tons or 14 percent were not dried last season, when the utilization of raisin grapes was under Governmental control.

Prices received by growers for the 1945 crop of grapes averaged \$58.90 per ton, fresh basis, 25 percent less than the \$78.90 per ton received for the 1944 crop. Prices in most of the Eastern States averaged higher for the 1945 crop than for the preceding crop, while in most of the Western States, especially California, they averaged lower.

STRAWBERRIES

Upturn in Acreage

If favorable weather for strawberries continues, consumers may look forward to considerably more strawberries this year than were available from last year's low crop of 5,567,000 crates or from the record low crop of less than 5 million crates in 1944. Early reports on the intended acreage of strawberries to be available for harvest in 1946 indicate 104,610 acres for all states. This is an increase of 20 percent from the record low acreage of 87,480 acres harvested in 1945, and reverses the downward trend in acreage that was pronounced during the war years. Acreage intended for this year, however, is still 30 percent below the 10-year (1935-44) average of 149,430 acres.

Winter Season Crop Larger Than
Last Year's Small Crop

Winter season commercial production in Florida, with yields above average, promises to be about two-thirds larger than last year, though only a little more than half of the 10-year average. Production in the winter season usually constitutes only about 4 percent of annual commercial production in all States.

Ceiling Prices Expected

Demand for fruit is expected to continue strong this winter and spring. Assuming production in line with acreage, which is nearly one-third lower than the 10-year average, strawberries are expected to sell generally at ceiling prices throughout this season.

DRIED FRUIT

Supplies of dried fruit for the 1945-46 season are tentatively estimated at approximately 585,000 tons (processed weight), 18 percent smaller than in the 1944-45 season. Total supplies include, in addition to beginning stocks and imports, the 1945-46 pack of 505,000 tons, which is 11 percent smaller than the preceding pack. The packs of all dried fruits, except prunes, are smaller this season than last, the merchantable pack of processed raisins being 28 percent smaller. On the other hand, the pack of dried prunes is 31 percent larger. Prunes and raisins combined comprise 84 percent of the total 1945-46 pack.

Military takings of dried fruits in the 1945-46 season are expected to be less than half those of the preceding season, but commercial exports of dried prunes probably will be considerably larger. Supplies of all dried fruits available to the larger civilian population this season will permit a per capita consumption of nearly 6 pounds, which is slightly less than last season. The decrease is largely in raisins.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Civilian Per Capita Supplies of Canned
Fruits This Season Near Pre-War Level

With the 1945-46 packing season completed for most fruits, it appears that the domestic pack of commercially-canned fruits will total about 1,870 million pounds, the equivalent of 43 million cases of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans. This quantity is about 10 percent smaller than was packed in 1944-45, but 10 percent larger than the average for the 1935-39 period. Because stocks at the beginning of this pack year were moderately larger than a year earlier, and because shipments of pineapple juice from the territories have been slightly larger than in the preceding season, the total canned fruit supplies of about 2,800 million pounds in the 1945-46 season are only 4 percent smaller than the total last season.

During the war years, a substantial portion of each pack of canned fruits was set aside for military procurement, which reached a peak of approximately 1,200 million pounds in the 1944-45 pack year. Because of this heavy procurement plus increased stocks held for Government purchase, civilian per capita consumption declined that year to nearly half the pre-war level of more than 15 pounds. In view of the large reduction in military needs, it is probable that the pre-war level of civilian consumption can be approached in the 1945-46 season. Canned fruits in largest supply this season are peaches, pineapple, fruit cocktail, pears and apricots, these constituting about three-fourths of the canned fruits available for civilians.

Civilian Per Capita Supplies of Canned
Fruit Juices May Reach A New Record
High in 1946

Commercial packing of canned fruit juices has expanded more than 10-fold in the past decade, mainly because of the increased packs of citrus juices. The 1945 pack reached a peak of more than 1,700 million pounds, the equivalent of 41 million cases of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans. This quantity was 7 percent larger than the 1944 pack. Approximately 90 percent of the 1945 pack consisted of citrus juices, with single strength grapefruit juice leading in quantity. Total supplies in 1945, which included stocks at the beginning of the year and shipments of pineapple juice from Hawaii, amounted to nearly 2,300 million pounds.

Military procurement of canned fruit juices took a considerable portion of total supplies during the war years, as was true of canned fruits. Such procurement reached a peak in 1945, when about 30 percent of total supplies were taken. Despite the heavy military procurement that year, civilian per capita supplies amounted to 9 pounds, 1 pound per capita less than in 1944 but still more than twice the 1935-39 average of 4 pounds per capita. Prospects point to even larger civilian per capita supplies in 1946 than in 1944.

FROZEN FRUIT

The commercial pack of frozen fruit in 1945 is tentatively estimated at 385 million pounds, slightly larger than the 1944 pack and nearly four times the 5-year (1935-39) average. Production has expanded nearly 5-fold in the past decade. Total supplies for 1945, which included large stocks at the beginning of the year, exceeded 600 million pounds. Most of this supply was available for civilian consumption. However, record large stocks of 372 million pounds were carried into 1946. This suggests that civilian per capita consumption of frozen fruit in 1945 was slightly less than the 2 pounds in 1944. A substantial increase in such consumption in 1946 over 1944 seems probable.

TREE NUTS

Production of Four Major Tree Nut Crops
Slightly Smaller in 1945 Than in 1944

The 1945 crop of the four major tree nuts--almonds, walnuts, filberts, and pecans--is estimated at 162,000 tons, 4 percent smaller than the 1944 crop but 32 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average. Production of these tree nuts in 1945 was as follows: Almonds, 23,100 tons; walnuts, 68,100 tons; filberts, 4,990 tons; and pecans, 66,291 tons. Production of almonds in 1945 set a new record, whereas production of each of the other three tree nuts in that year was slightly smaller than in 1944.

Imports of tree nuts during the 1945-46 season are expected to total nearly 30,000 tons (shelled basis), about one-fifth more than in the 1944-45 season but one-seventh less than the average for the 1935-39 period. Cashews from India and almonds from the Mediterranean area constitute about three-fourths of the imports. Total imports will comprise nearly one-third of the tree nut supplies of the 1945-46 season.

Tree nuts have been put into cold storage extensively in recent years in order to preserve the nuts and to lengthen the marketing season for them. Cold storage stocks of nuts in the shell January 1, 1946, amounted to 10,552 tons, 73 percent more than on December 1, 1945 but 7 percent fewer than on January 1, 1945. Cold storage stocks of nut meats on January 1 amounted to 14,687 tons, 18 percent less than a month earlier and 5 percent less than a year earlier.

Prices Received by Growers for 1945 Crops
Generally Higher Than for 1944 Crops

Demand for tree nuts usually reaches a seasonal peak in December in connection with the Christmas holiday trade. However, demand continues the year around for many nuts for use in confections such as candy bars. Demand thus far this season for the 1945 crop of tree nuts has been strong, with prices for most nuts at ceilings. Imported nuts generally have sold at ceilings.

Prices received by growers for their 1945 crops of tree nuts averaged higher than similar prices for the 1944 crops in the case of walnuts, filberts, and pecans, but lower in the case of almonds. Prices for the 1945 crops, and their relation to prices for the 1944 crops, are as follows: Walnuts, \$503 per ton, 13 percent higher; filberts, \$560 per ton, 4 percent higher; almonds, \$706 per ton, 5 percent lower; improved varieties of pecans, 29.4 cents per pound, 6 percent higher; and wild or seedling varieties of pecans, 20 cents per pound, 18 percent higher.

* * * * *

The following mimeographed reports are available free upon request. Address requests to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington 25, D. C.

MONTHLY:

The Cotton Situation
 The Dairy Situation
 The Demand and Price Situation
 The Farm Income Situation
 The Fats and Oils Situation
 The Feed Situation
 The Livestock and Wool Situation
 The Marketing and Transportation Situation
 The National Food Situation
 The Poultry and Egg Situation

QUARTERLY:

The Fruit Situation
 The Vegetable Situation
 The Tobacco Situation

BI-MONTHLY (except monthly in July and August):

The Wheat Situation

ANNUALLY:

The World Sugar Situation

Table 1.- Fruits (fresh basis): Production in the United States, average 1935-39, annual 1941-46

| Commodity | Average: | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | Prelim | Prelim |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| | :1935-39: | : 1941 | : 1942 | : 1943 | : 1944 | :1945 1/ | :1946 1/ |
| | : 1,000 | : 1,000 | : 1,000 | : 1,000 | : 1,000 | : 1,000 | : 1,000 |
| | : tons | : tons | : tons | : tons | : tons | : tons | : tons |
| Apples, commercial | 3,056 | 2,942 | 3,089 | 2,137 | 2,994 | 1,546 | |
| Apricots, 3 states | 265 | 214 | 228 | 106 | 355 | 212 | |
| Avocados, 2 states | 10 | 20 | 18 | 26 | 15 | 22 | |
| Cherries, 12 states | 149 | 161 | 196 | 118 | 202 | 141 | |
| Cranberries | 31 | 36 | 41 | 34 | 19 | 32 | |
| Dates, Calif. | 4 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 13 | 5 | |
| Figs, 2 states | 90 | 121 | 103 | 134 | 125 | 108 | |
| Grapes | 2,444 | 2,728 | 2,402 | 2,973 | 2,737 | 2,804 | |
| Olives, Calif. | 31 | 55 | 57 | 57 | 42 | 31 | |
| Peaches | 1,355 | 1,798 | 1,593 | 1,007 | 1,823 | 1,958 | |
| Pears | 708 | 729 | 758 | 602 | 788 | 825 | |
| Pineapples, Florida | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 1 | 2/ | |
| Plums, 2 states | 67 | 78 | 77 | 79 | 98 | 73 | |
| Prunes, 4 states | 732 | 583 | 543 | 626 | 508 | 675 | |
| Strawberries | 189 | 228 | 241 | 127 | 89 | 100 | |
| Total of above | 9,131 | 9,699 | 9,354 | 8,037 | 9,809 | 8,532 | |
| Citrus: | | | | | | | |
| Limes, Florida | 2 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 8 | *10 |
| | :1934-38: | :1940-41: | :1941-42: | :1942-43: | :1943-44: | :1944-45: | :1945-46 |
| | :Average: | :season: | :season: | :season: | :season: | :season: | :season: |
| Oranges & tangerines | 2,518 | 3,335 | 3,488 | 3,728 | 4,454 | 4,686 | 4,669 |
| Grapefruit | 1,121 | 1,669 | 1,564 | 1,979 | 2,191 | 2,032 | 2,464 |
| Lemons, Calif. | 354 | 655 | 463 | 588 | 436 | 499 | 549 |
| Total citrus | 3,995 | 5,665 | 5,522 | 6,303 | 7,091 | 7,227 | 7,692 |
| GRAND TOTAL, | | | | | | | |
| including citrus from | | | | | | | |
| bloom of year before .. | 13,126 | 15,364 | 14,876 | 14,340 | 16,899 | 15,757 | |
| including citrus from | | | | | | | |
| bloom of current year .. | 13,350 | 15,221 | 15,657 | 15,128 | 17,033 | 16,224 | |

1/ As of Dec. 1, 1945, for deciduous fruits and as of Jan. 1, 1946, for citrus.

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

2/ Less than 500 tons.

NOTE: Florida limes are harvested chiefly in the same year as the bloom.

Table 2.-Citrus fruits: Production in principal States, average 1934-43, annual 1943 and 1944, and indicated 1945 (estimates as of Jan. 1, 1946)

| Crop and State | Production 1/ | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | Average 1934-43 | 1943 | 1944 | Indicated 1945 |
| | 1,000 boxes | 1,000 boxes | 1,000 boxes | 1,000 boxes |
| <u>Oranges</u> | | | | |
| California, all 1/..... | 43,866 | 51,961 | 60,300 | 51,300 |
| Navels and miscellaneous 2/ | 17,570 | 21,071 | 22,100 | 18,900 |
| Valencias | 26,296 | 30,890 | 38,200 | 32,400 |
| Florida, all | 26,920 | 46,200 | 42,800 | 50,000 |
| Early and midseason | 15,445 | 25,800 | 21,700 | 26,000 |
| Valencias | 11,475 | 20,400 | 21,100 | 24,000 |
| Texas, all 2/ | 2,164 | 3,550 | 4,400 | 4,500 |
| Early and Midseason | 1,256 | 2,200 | 2,600 | 2,800 |
| Valencias | 908 | 1,350 | 1,800 | 1,700 |
| Arizona, all 2/ | 502 | 1,100 | 1,150 | 1,240 |
| Navels and misc. | 239 | 530 | 550 | 600 |
| Valencias | 263 | 570 | 600 | 640 |
| Louisiana 2/ | 272 | 240 | 360 | 310 |
| Five States 3/ | 73,725 | 103,051 | 109,010 | 107,350 |
| Total early & midseason 4/ .. | 34,782 | 49,841 | 47,310 | 48,610 |
| Total valencias | 38,942 | 53,210 | 61,700 | 58,740 |
| <u>Tangerines</u> | | | | |
| Florida | 2,780 | 3,600 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| <u>All oranges and tangerines</u> | | | | |
| Five states 3/ | 76,505 | 106,651 | 113,010 | 111,350 |
| <u>Grapefruit</u> | | | | |
| Florida, all | 20,070 | 31,000 | 22,300 | 32,000 |
| Seedless | 7,410 | 14,000 | 8,400 | 13,000 |
| Other | 12,660 | 17,000 | 13,900 | 19,000 |
| Texas | 12,043 | 17,710 | 22,300 | 23,000 |
| Arizona | 2,550 | 4,080 | 3,750 | 4,500 |
| California, all | 2,337 | 3,300 | 3,780 | 3,530 |
| Desert Valleys | 1,020 | 1,200 | 1,530 | 1,330 |
| Other | 1,316 | 2,100 | 2,250 | 2,200 |
| Four States 3/ | 37,000 | 56,090 | 52,130 | 63,030 |
| <u>Lemons</u> | | | | |
| California 3/ | 11,339 | 11,050 | 12,633 | 13,900 |
| <u>Limes</u> | | | | |
| Florida 3/ | 93 | 190 | 250 | 5/ 200 |

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. 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 year shown. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lbs. and grapefruit 65 lbs. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lbs. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges 90 lbs. and grapefruit 80 lbs.; California lemons, 79 lbs.; Florida limes, 80 lbs. 4/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous. 5/ December 1, 1945, indicated production.

Table 3.-Oranges: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, by varieties, October-January, 1944-45 and 1945-46 1/

| Week ended | 1944-45 | | | | | 1945-46 | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Calif.- Ariz. | Calif.- Ariz. | Calif.- Ariz. | Calif.- Ariz. | Calif.- Ariz. | Calif.- Ariz. | Calif.- Ariz. | Calif.- Ariz. | Calif.- Ariz. | Calif.- Ariz. |
| Oct. 20 ... | 904 | --- | 1,015 | 363 | 2,288 | 1,252 | --- | 780 | 157 | 2,189 |
| Oct. 27 ... | 595 | --- | 855 | 482 | 1,947 | 979 | --- | 1,275 | 349 | 2,603 |
| Nov. 3 | 249 | --- | 1,182 | 609 | 2,056 | 506 | --- | 1,286 | 292 | 2,090 |
| Nov. 10 ... | 48 | --- | 2,245 | 590 | 2,898 | 370 | --- | 1,190 | 278 | 1,848 |
| Nov. 17 ... | 6 | --- | 1,855 | 378 | 2,251 | 288 | 67 | 1,193 | 264 | 1,325 |
| Nov. 24. ... | 2 | 57 | 1,161 | 272 | 1,506 | 213 | 713 | 1,723 | 396 | 3,054 |
| Dec. 1 | --- | 576 | 1,906 | 348 | 2,840 | 211 | 1,343 | 1,875 | 492 | 3,925 |
| Dec. 8 | --- | 1,240 | 2,806 | 467 | 4,519 | --- | 1,313 | 2,152 | 508 | 3,984 |
| Dec. 15 ... | --- | 1,272 | 3,108 | 529 | 4,920 | --- | 1,141 | 3,229 | 629 | 4,999 |
| Dec. 22 ... | --- | 1,480 | 2,083 | 387 | 3,952 | --- | 978 | 1,842 | 512 | 3,332 |
| Dec. 29 ... | --- | 1,261 | 482 | 99 | 1,846 | --- | 942 | 733 | 306 | 1,981 |
| Jan. 5 | --- | 1,148 | 1,451 | 226 | 2,833 | --- | 931 | 1,983 | 402 | 3,316 |
| Jan. 12 ... | --- | 1,127 | 1,749 | 186 | 3,067 | --- | 1,130 | 1,871 | 394 | 3,396 |
| Jan. 19 ... | --- | 942 | 1,892 | 206 | 3,042 | --- | 912 | 1,321 | 336 | 2,569 |

Compiled from records of Production and Marketing Administration.

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

2/ Including 111 cars shipped from Alabama, Louisiana, or Mississippi between October 20 and December 29, 1944 and 15 cars in January 1945.

3/ Including 57 cars shipped from Alabama, Louisiana, or Mississippi between October 20, 1945, and December 29, 1945, and 1 car in January, 1946.

Table 4.-Tangerines: Total weekly shipments from Florida, November-January, 1944-45 and 1945-46 1/

| Season | November | | | | December | | | | January | | | |
|---------|----------|-----|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----|
| | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 | 5 | 12 | 19 |
| 1944-45 | 45 | 104 | 427 | 765 | 835 | 793 | 968 | 910 | 178 | 584 | 544 | 596 |
| 1945-46 | 1 | 17 | 92 | 357 | 513 | 594 | 880 | 632 | 208 | 495 | 346 | 156 |

Compiled from records of Production and Marketing Administration.

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. Truck shipments from Florida include interstate and intrastate movement, except such shipments as go to canners or to boats.

Figures include tangerines which were in mixed-citrus shipments.

Table 5.-Grapefruit: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, October-January 1944-45 and 1945-46 1/

| Week ended | 1944-45 | | | | 1945-46 | | | |
|-------------|---------|-------|------------------|-------|---------|-------|------------------|-------|
| | Fla. | Tex. | Calif.- Ariz. | Total | Fla. | Tex. | Calif.- Ariz. | Total |
| | Cars | Cars | Cars | Cars | Cars | Cars | Cars | Cars |
| Oct. 20 ..: | 388 | 1,081 | 2 | 1,471 | 631 | 496 | 3 | 1,130 |
| 27 ..: | 335 | 839 | -- | 1,174 | 579 | 1,121 | 1 | 1,701 |
| Nov. 3 ...: | 210 | 665 | -- | 875 | 483 | 905 | 10 | 1,398 |
| 10 ..: | 271 | 644 | -- | 915 | 377 | 501 | 57 | 935 |
| 17 ..: | 380 | 711 | 5 | 1,096 | 286 | 637 | 109 | 1,032 |
| 24 ..: | 372 | 765 | 33 | 1,170 | 347 | 748 | 97 | 1,192 |
| Dec. 1 ...: | 352 | 813 | 62 | 1,227 | 351 | 971 | 80 | 1,402 |
| 8 ...: | 280 | 961 | 74 | 1,315 | 382 | 893 | 62 | 1,337 |
| 15 ...: | 367 | 963 | 62 | 1,392 | 422 | 978 | 46 | 1,446 |
| 22 ...: | 284 | 640 | 27 | 951 | 441 | 688 | 45 | 1,174 |
| 29 ...: | 232 | 398 | 30 | 660 | 189 | 570 | 33 | 792 |
| Jan. 5 ...: | 355 | 750 | 44 | 1,149 | 440 | 757 | 48 | 1,245 |
| 12 ...: | 338 | 590 | 54 | 982 | 554 | 1,013 | 65 | 1,632 |
| 19....: | 407 | 909 | 95 | 1,411 | 416 | 986 | 74 | 1,476 |

Compiled from records of Production and Marketing Administration.

1/ See Table 3.

Table 6.-Grapefruit: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, October-January, 1944-45 and 1945-46

| Market and period | Florida | | | | | | Texas (total) | |
|-------------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|---------|
| | Seedless | | Other | | Total | | 1944-45 | 1945-46 |
| | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 |
| | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. |
| New York: | | | | | | | | |
| Month- | | | | | | | | |
| Oct. ...: | 3.92 | 3.91 | 3.54 | 3.67 | 3.75 | 3.84 | 3.39 | --- |
| Nov. ...: | 4.54 | 4.08 | 3.91 | 3.85 | 4.40 | 4.04 | 3.49 | 4.21 |
| Dec. ...: | 4.57 | 5.17 | 3.88 | 4.01 | 4.40 | 4.92 | 3.41 | 3.57 |
| Wk. ended: | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 4 ..: | 4.14 | 4.82 | 3.71 | 3.81 | 4.06 | 4.43 | 3.39 | 3.13 |
| Jan. 11.: | 4.23 | 3.91 | 3.40 | 3.54 | 3.96 | 3.83 | 3.06 | 3.09 |
| Jan. 18.: | 4.12 | 3.56 | 3.43 | 2.97 | 3.95 | 3.45 | 3.57 | 2.92 |
| Chicago: | | | | | | | | |
| Month- | | | | | | | | |
| Oct.: | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2.82 | 3.64 | 3.94 | 3.17 |
| Nov.: | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3.02 | 5.21 | 3.11 | 3.31 |
| Dec.: | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 5.05 | 2.87 | 3.45 |
| Wk. ended: | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 4 ..: | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2.93 | 3.34 |
| Jan. 11.: | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2.75 | 3.36 | 2.98 |
| Jan. 18.: | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4.34 | --- | 3.47 | 2.86 |

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

Table 7.-Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, October-January, 1944-45 and 1945-46

| Market and period | Oranges | | | | | | Lemons | |
|-------------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------|---------|
| | California | | | | Florida | | California | |
| | Valencias | | Navels | | | | | |
| | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 |
| | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. |
| New York: | | | | | | | | |
| Month- | | | | | | | | |
| October | 5.85 | 4.45 | --- | --- | 4.55 | 4.17 | 7.11 | 6.78. |
| November | 5.84 | 4.80 | --- | --- | 3.87 | 4.15 | 6.47 | 5.59. |
| December | --- | 4.74 | 5.32 | 6.63 | 4.83 | 4.88 | 6.48 | 6.49. |
| Week ended- | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 4 | --- | --- | 5.23 | 5.42 | 4.84 | 5.75 | 6.47 | 6.33. |
| " 11 | --- | --- | 4.43 | 5.07 | 4.74 | 4.54 | 6.03 | 5.83. |
| " 18 | --- | --- | 3.67 | 4.96 | 4.30 | 4.05 | 4.82 | 5.28 |
| Chicago: | | | | | | | | |
| Month- | | | | | | | | |
| October | 5.81 | 4.95 | --- | --- | 4.50 | 4.06 | 7.08 | 6.67 |
| November | 5.81 | 5.33 | --- | 5.76 | 3.66 | 4.01 | 6.44 | 7.01 |
| December | --- | 5.03 | 5.28 | 5.98 | 4.53 | 4.27 | 6.41 | 7.04 |
| Week ended- | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 4 | --- | --- | 4.50 | 5.43 | 3.50 | 4.63 | 6.02 | 6.47 |
| Jan. 11 | --- | --- | 4.37 | 4.81 | 4.67 | 4.31 | 5.76 | 6.29 |
| Jan. 18 | --- | --- | 4.13 | 4.65 | 4.18 | 3.90 | 4.66 | 6.24 |

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

Table 8.-Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1934-43, annual 1943-45 1/

| Crop | Average | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1934-43 | | | |
| | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons |
| Almonds, California | 13,700 | 16,000 | 21,000 | 23,100 |
| Filberts, Oreg. and Wash. | 3,371 | 7,030 | 6,460 | 4,990 |
| Walnuts, Calif. and Oregon | 57,630 | 63,800 | 71,800 | 68,100 |
| Pecans, total (12 States) | 48,673 | 66,087 | 70,083 | 66,291 |
| Total of above | 123,374 | 152,917 | 169,343 | 162,481 |
| Pecans: | | | | |
| Improved varieties | 19,668 | 28,361 | 29,573 | 28,490 |
| Wild or seedling varieties .. | 29,005 | 37,726 | 40,510 | 37,801 |

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor. In 1943 and 1944 estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1943 - Filberts, Oregon 100; walnuts, Oregon 200. 1944 - Filberts, Oregon, 100; walnuts, Oregon, 500.

Table 9.- Apples: Production in States Having a commercial crop, average 1934-43, annual 1944 and 1945 1/

| State or area | : average: 1934-43: | 1944 | : 1945 | State or area | : Average: 1934-43: | 1944 | : 1945 |
|---------------|---------------------|----------|---------|---------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| | : 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | : 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | : bushels | bushels | bushels | | : bushels | bushels | bushels |
| Maine | 600 | 912 | 132 | Wis. | 666 | 805 | 316 |
| N. H. | 733 | 778 | 139 | Minn. | 206 | 182 | 127 |
| Vt. | 561 | 513 | 106 | Iowa | 253 | 80 | 54 |
| Mass. | 2,550 | 2,747 | 410 | Mo. | 1,404 | 660 | 817 |
| R. I. | 271 | 268 | 85 | Nebr. | 272 | 84 | 30 |
| Conn. | 1,364 | 1,523 | 511 | Kans. | 735 | 279 | 270 |
| N. Y. | 15,887 | 2/17,010 | 2,160 | N. Central .. | 20,825 | 18,891 | 7,360 |
| N. J. | 3,098 | 2/ 2,090 | 1,295 | : | : | : | : |
| Pa. | 8,684 | 9,100 | 2,470 | Ky. | 285 | 185 | 220 |
| N. Atlantic : | 33,747 | 34,941 | 7,308 | Tenn. | 304 | 351 | 405 |
| : | : | : | : | Ark. | 753 | 568 | 312 |
| Del. | 1,034 | 2/ 870 | 308 | S. Central : | 1,342 | 1,104 | 937 |
| Md. | 1,829 | 2/1,863 | 689 | Central | 22,168 | 19,995 | 8,297 |
| Va. | 10,903 | 2/14,580 | 3,145 | : | : | : | : |
| W. Va. | 4,134 | 4,356 | 1,625 | Mont. | 325 | 400 | 290 |
| N. C. | 1,078 | 1,782 | 252 | Idaho | 2,914 | 2/1,900 | 2,465 |
| So. Atlantic: | 18,978 | 23,451 | 6,019 | Colo. | 1,554 | 2/2,002 | 1,275 |
| Eastern | 52,725 | 58,392 | 13,327 | N. Mex. | 731 | 760 | 472 |
| : | : | : | : | Utah | 412 | 2/ 629 | 420 |
| Ohio | 4,914 | 2/ 5,395 | 984 | Wash. | 27,446 | 31,100 | 25,840 |
| Ind. | 1,531 | 1,363 | 828 | Oregon..... | 3,165 | 3,432 | 2,774 |
| Ill. | 5,162 | 2,418 | 2,684 | Calif. | 7,607 | 6,144 | 9,240 |
| Mich. | 7,681 | 2/ 7,625 | 1,250 | Western | 44,153 | 46,367 | 42,776 |
| : | : | : | : | 35 states : | 119,046 | 124,754 | 64,400 |
| : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |

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 fresh consumption. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1944 estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): Massachusetts 82; Rhode Island 13; Connecticut 61; New York 340; Pennsylvania 273; Virginia 437; West Virginia 89; North Carolina 53; Montana 12; Utah 12. 2/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized due to abnormal cullage (1,000 bushels): New York 250; New Jersey 46; Delaware 24; Maryland 12; Virginia 150; Ohio 108; Michigan 150; Idaho 36; Colorado 60; Utah 17.

Table 10.- Apples, pears, and grapes: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties and all grades, New York and Chicago, October-January, 1944-45 and 1945-46

| Market and period | Western apples (standard box) | | | | Western pears (standard box) | | | | Calif. grapes (lug box) | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------|---------|
| | Delicious 1/ | | All leading varieties | | Bosc | | D'Anjou | | Emperor | |
| | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 |
| New York: | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. |
| Month - | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oct. | 3.70 | 4.23 | 3.65 | 4.23 | 4.18 | 4.62 | 4.34 | 4.58 | 3.63 | 2.63 |
| Nov. | 3.74 | 4.35 | 3.69 | 4.36 | 3.59 | 4.88 | 4.55 | 5.12 | 3.91 | 2.67 |
| Dec. | 4.00 | 4.43 | 3.90 | 4.44 | 3.72 | 5.17 | 4.69 | 5.32 | 4.59 | 2.91 |
| Week ended : | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 4 .. | 4.01 | 4.44 | 3.78 | 4.48 | 3.22 | 5.30 | 4.46 | 5.31 | 4.18 | 3.26 |
| " 11 .. | 4.03 | 4.44 | 3.56 | 4.44 | 3.08 | --- | 4.17 | 5.28 | 4.33 | 3.24 |
| " 18 .. | 4.04 | 4.46 | 3.74 | 4.46 | 3.35 | 4.84 | 4.06 | 5.41 | 4.53 | 3.20 |
| Chicago: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Month - | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oct. | 3.75 | 2/3.51 | 3.19 | 3.96 | 3.94 | 4.04 | 4.47 | 4.74 | 3.48 | 2.68 |
| Nov. | 3.70 | 2/4.27 | 3.28 | 4.31 | 3.65 | 4.61 | 4.42 | 5.17 | 3.84 | 2.54 |
| Dec. | 3.52 | 2/4.36 | 3.19 | 4.37 | 3.29 | --- | 4.40 | 5.27 | 3.81 | 3.05 |
| Week ended : | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 4 .. | 3.05 | --- | 2.56 | 4.40 | 1.97 | --- | 4.71 | 5.33 | 3.80 | 3.23 |
| " 11 .. | 3.98 | --- | 2.40 | 4.39 | --- | --- | 5.07 | 5.36 | 3.93 | --- |
| " 18 .. | 3.28 | --- | 2.86 | --- | --- | 5.43 | 4.53 | 4.34 | 4.60 | --- |

1/ Fancy and extra fancy grade, Washington apples.

2/ Choice grade, Washington apples.

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter, deciduous section.

Table 11.- Fresh fruits and nuts: Cold-storage holdings, Jan. 1, 1946, with comparisons

| Commodity | Unit | Jan. 1 | Jan. 1, | Dec. 1, | Jan. 1, |
|-----------------------------|---------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 5-yr. avg. | 1945 | 1945 | 1946 |
| | | 1941-45 | | | |
| | | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands |
| Fresh fruits: | | | | | |
| Apples | Barrel | 54 | 57 | 1 | 1 |
| Apples | Western box | 12,937 | 13,845 | 14,714 | 12,494 |
| Apples | Eastern box | 7,785 | 10,092 | 2,161 | 1,537 |
| Apples | Bushel basket | 6,819 | 8,578 | 3,062 | 2,218 |
| Total apples | Bushel | 27,703 | 32,686 | 19,940 | 16,252 |
| Pears, Bartletts | Packed box | 35 | 31 | 58 | 9 |
| Pears, Bartletts | Loose box | 10 | 1 | 13 | 3 |
| Pears, all other varieties: | Box | 1,135 | 1,327 | 2,188 | 1,432 |
| Pears, | Bushel basket | 51 | 85 | 142 | 108 |
| Total pears | Bushel | 1,231 | 1,444 | 2,401 | 1,552 |
| Other fresh fruits | Pound | --- | 17,647 | 25,797 | 17,479 |
| Nuts: | | | | | |
| Nuts in shell | Pound | --- | 22,675 | 12,191 | 21,104 |
| Nutmeats | Pound | --- | 30,768 | 35,718 | 29,374 |

Compiled from reports of Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 12.—Apples, eastern and midwestern: Wholesale price per bushel for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when quoted) and 2 1/2 inches minimum size, at New York and Chicago, September-January, 1944-45 and 1945-46

| Market and period | Baldwin | | Delicious | | McIntosh | | R.I. Greening | | Average of all varieties | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|---------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|
| | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 |
| | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. |
| New York:- | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern apples | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sept. | --- | --- | 3.11 | 4.46 | 2.73 | 4.45 | 2.16 | 4.43 | 2.42 | 4.28 |
| Oct. | 2.19 | 4.61 | 3.11 | 4.60 | 3.06 | 4.59 | 2.32 | 4.59 | 2.61 | 4.49 |
| Nov. | 2.04 | 4.76 | 3.16 | 4.77 | 3.20 | 4.77 | 2.95 | 4.73 | 2.79 | 4.76 |
| Dec. | 2.40 | 4.82 | 3.30 | 4.83 | 3.33 | 4.73 | 2.95 | 4.77 | 2.99 | 4.83 |
| Week ended- | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 5 | --- | --- | 3.47 | --- | 3.34 | --- | 2.94 | --- | 3.10 | 4.83 |
| " 12 | 2.44 | 4.84 | 3.29 | 4.90 | 3.32 | 4.79 | 2.95 | --- | 2.96 | 4.84 |
| " 19 | 2.42 | 4.84 | 3.20 | 4.84 | 3.18 | 4.75 | 2.92 | --- | 2.99 | 4.91 |
| Chicago:- | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mid-western | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sept. | --- | --- | 3.48 | 4.64 | 3.10 | --- | 3.11 | 4.63 | 3.16 | 4.55 |
| Oct. | --- | --- | 3.07 | --- | 2.95 | 4.58 | 2.95 | 4.65 | 2.93 | 4.59 |
| Nov. | 3.50 | 4.65 | 3.11 | --- | 3.07 | --- | 3.24 | 4.78 | 3.10 | 4.78 |
| Dec. | 3.50 | --- | 3.29 | --- | --- | --- | 3.34 | --- | 3.28 | 4.84 |
| Week ended | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 5 | 3.50 | --- | 3.50 | --- | 2.75 | --- | 3.20 | --- | 3.03 | 4.84 |
| " 12 | 3.48 | 4.88 | 3.50 | --- | 2.75 | --- | 3.35 | --- | 3.02 | 4.90 |
| " 19 | 3.41 | --- | 3.41 | --- | 2.83 | --- | 3.02 | --- | 2.98 | 4.90 |

Compiled from records of Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 13.—Frozen and dried fruits in cold storage, Jan. 1, 1946 with comparisons

| Commodity | Jan. 1, aver: | Jan. 1 | Dec. 1 | Jan. 1 |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1941-45 | 1945 | 1945 | 1946 |
| | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. |
| Frozen fruits | | | | |
| Apples | --- | 34,958 | 39,923 | 51,787 |
| Blackberries | 7,793 | 11,185 | 20,088 | 18,375 |
| Cherries | 277,334 | 34,499 | 25,683 | 23,263 |
| Young, logan, & Boysenberries .. | 5,129 | 8,858 | 10,812 | 9,521 |
| Raspberries | 14,461 | 13,093 | 14,710 | 13,296 |
| Strawberries | 33,495 | 19,504 | 23,891 | 20,728 |
| Grapes | --- | 19,415 | 18,853 | 17,300 |
| Plums and prunes | --- | 14,227 | 17,384 | 17,947 |
| Peaches | --- | 30,359 | 69,816 | 67,596 |
| Fruit juices and purees | --- | 15,653 | 24,309 | 24,101 |
| Apricots | --- | --- | 31,433 | 29,852 |
| Blueberries | --- | --- | 16,443 | 16,339 |
| All other fruits | 112,583 | 66,656 | 63,781 | 61,085 |
| Total | 200,795 | 268,407 | 377,126 | 371,190 |
| Dried fruits total | --- | 43,985 | 60,507 | 66,914 |

Compiled from reports of Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 14.- Strawberries: Acreage, production, and season average price per crate received by farmers, average 1934-43, annual 1945, and intended 1946 1/

| Group and State | Acreage | | | Production | | Farm price per crate | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------|
| | Average : 1935-44 | 1945 | Intended : 1946 | Average : 1934-43 | 1945 | Average : 1934-43 | 1945 |
| | Acres | Acres | Acres | 1,000 crates | 1,000 crates | Dol. | Dol. |
| <u>Winter:</u> | | | | | | | |
| Florida | 6,390 | 2,050 | 3,000 | 493 | 144 | 5.20 | 10.75 |
| <u>Early spring:</u> | | | | | | | |
| Louisiana | 18,720 | 13,800 | 16,600 | 2/1,196 | 759 | 3.72 | 10.10 |
| Alabama | 3,220 | 2,400 | 2,700 | 260 | 216 | 2.66 | 7.50 |
| Texas | 1,780 | 550 | 600 | 112 | 30 | 4.20 | 9.90 |
| California, | | | | | | | |
| S. Dist. | 1,750 | 350 | 500 | 299 | 40 | 3.90 | 10.00 |
| Group total .. | 25,470 | 17,100 | 20,400 | 1,867 | 1,045 | 3.60 | 9.55 |
| <u>Mid-spring:</u> | | | | | | | |
| Mississippi | 310 | --- | --- | 2/24 | --- | 2.82 | --- |
| South Carolina : | 350 | 200 | 180 | 29 | 20 | 3.28 | 10.35 |
| North Carolina : | 5,640 | 2,300 | 2,500 | 2/534 | 138 | 3.01 | 9.10 |
| Tennessee | 12,780 | 9,000 | 11,000 | 2/639 | 540 | 2.34 | 7.85 |
| Arkansas | 12,920 | 6,000 | 10,000 | 2/804 | 330 | 2.46 | 7.90 |
| Oklahoma | 760 | 600 | 650 | 50 | 42 | 2.76 | 7.70 |
| Kansas | 1,030 | 860 | 770 | 45 | 43 | 2.84 | 7.50 |
| Missouri | 5,090 | 3,200 | 3,500 | 2/259 | 144 | 3.00 | 9.25 |
| Illinois | 3,890 | 2,500 | 2,200 | 210 | 112 | 2.94 | 8.10 |
| Kentucky | 7,000 | 3,000 | 3,400 | 2/410 | 150 | 2.77 | 8.00 |
| Virginia | 6,440 | 3,100 | 3,700 | 2/450 | 186 | 2.42 | 9.00 |
| Maryland | 6,010 | 2,500 | 2,800 | 423 | 100 | 2.56 | 9.00 |
| Delaware | 3,080 | 1,100 | 1,200 | 192 | 44 | 2.70 | 9.00 |
| California, | | | | | | | |
| other | 2,790 | 590 | 900 | 477 | 127 | 3.66 | 9.60 |
| Group total .. | 68,360 | 34,950 | 42,800 | 4,565 | 1,976 | 2.66 | 8.39 |
| <u>Late spring:</u> | | | | | | | |
| New Jersey | 3,790 | 3,000 | 3,300 | 223 | 135 | 3.03 | 8.80 |
| Pennsylvania .. | 3,860 | 3,100 | 3,400 | 275 | 124 | 3.12 | 11.00 |
| Ohio | 4,670 | 3,000 | 3,400 | 393 | 150 | 3.04 | 9.80 |
| Indiana | 2,480 | 1,200 | 1,300 | 189 | 72 | 2.79 | 8.50 |
| New York | 3,940 | 3,100 | 3,380 | 327 | 251 | 3.36 | 9.95 |
| Michigan | 9,140 | 5,100 | 6,100 | 779 | 382 | 2.71 | 8.65 |
| Wisconsin | 2,070 | 1,650 | 2,000 | 153 | 116 | 2.75 | 8.70 |
| Iowa | 920 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 48 | 40 | 3.17 | 9.10 |
| Utah | 1,180 | 830 | 830 | 69 | 50 | 3.31 | 12.00 |
| Oregon | 10,820 | 6,600 | 8,200 | 2/865 | 2/482 | 2.50 | 6.62 |
| Washington | 6,340 | 4,800 | 5,300 | 2/584 | 600 | 2.74 | 6.60 |
| Group total .. | 49,200 | 33,380 | 38,410 | 3,905 | 2,402 | 2.81 | 8.15 |
| TOTAL ALL STATES: | 149,430 | 87,480 | 104,610 | 10,829 | 5,567 | 2.97 | 8.57 |

1/ Includes undetermined quantities used for processing. 2/ Includes some quantities not marketed. In 1945 this quantity in Oregon was 10,000 crates.

NOTE: Production and price are in terms of 24-quart crates, weighing about 36 pounds net. The 1946 winter crop of strawberries in Florida is indicated to be about 240,000 crates compared with 144,000 last year and a 10-year average of 493,000 crates.