THE Fruit SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TFS - 77 BAE OCTOBER 1945

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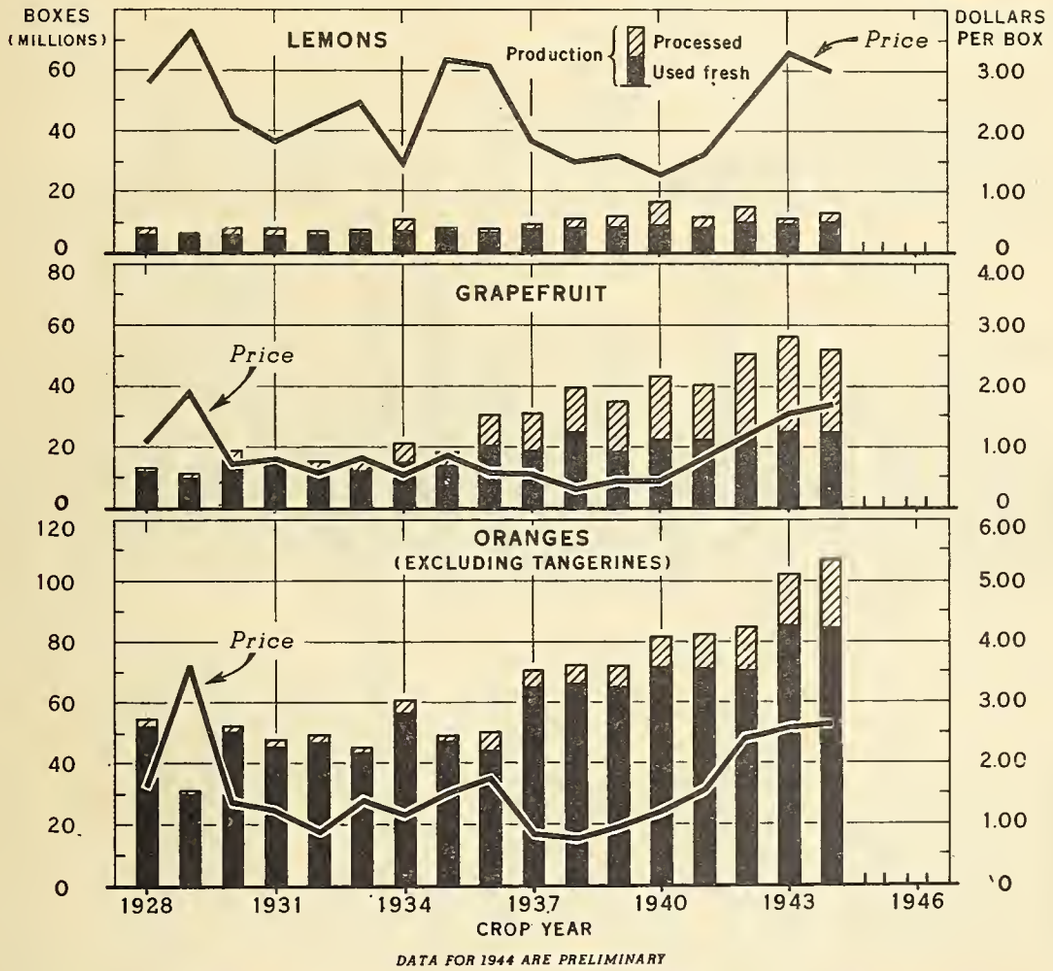
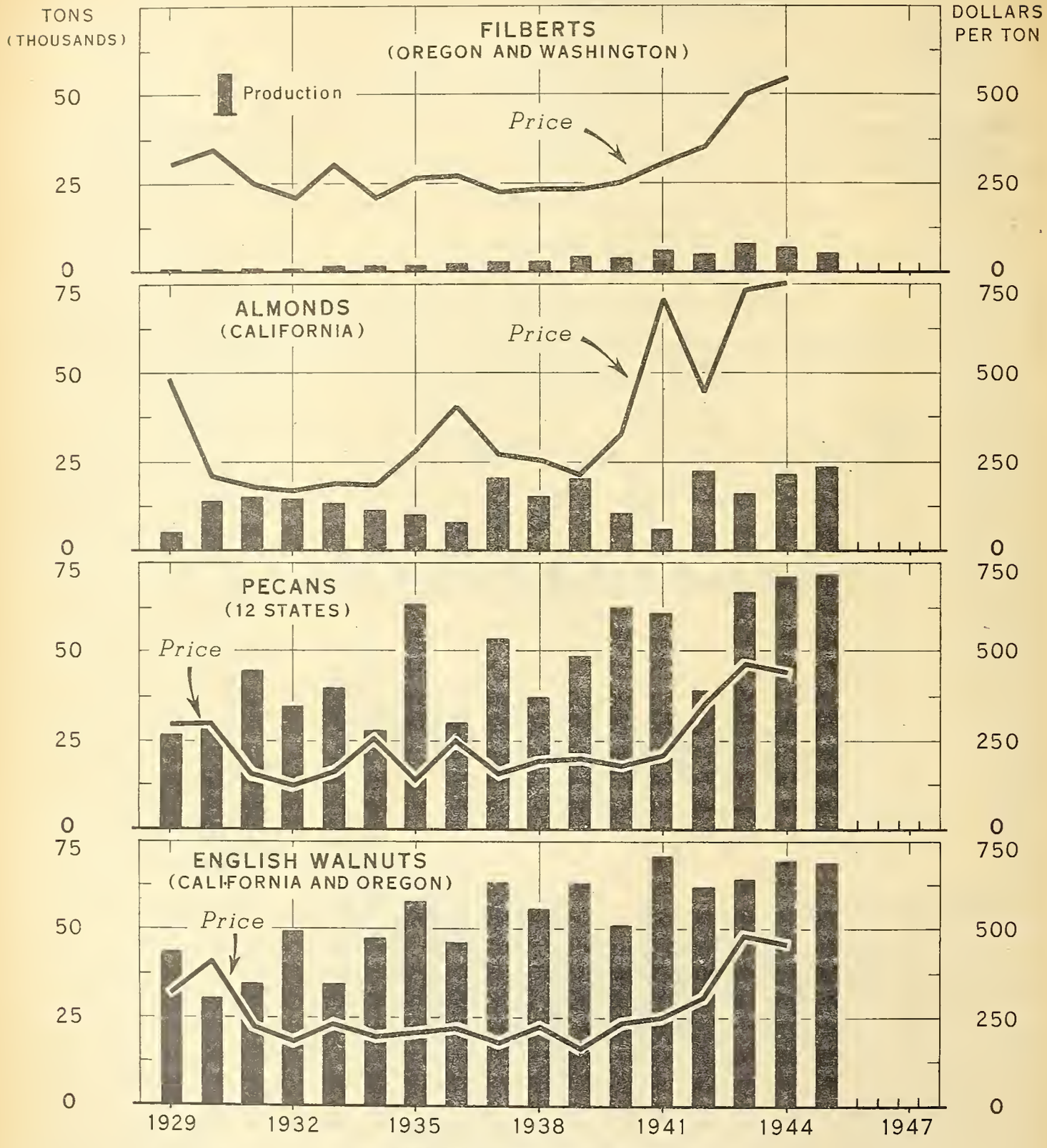


DATA FOR 1944 ARE PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 45606 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Aggregate production of oranges, grapefruit, and lemons in the United States has trebled with in the last 17 years. Much of the greatly increased volume of the last decade, especially of grapefruit, has been canned as juice. Prices, which previously had been declining with increasing production, rose sharply during the war period because of unusually strong demand. Further increases in production and in the volume processed, but lower prices, seem probable.

TREE NUTS IN IMPORTANT STATES: PRODUCTION AND SEASON AVERAGE PRICE PER TON RECEIVED BY FARMERS, 1929-45



DATA FOR 1945 ARE PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 45607 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Domestic production of major tree nuts during the last 17 years is characterized by wide year-to-year fluctuations and pronounced upward trends. Prices have tended to vary inversely with production but have shown no marked trends until the war period, when they rose sharply in response to unusually strong wartime demand. Continued high levels of production, increased imports of these and other kinds of nuts, but lower prices, are in prospect.

THE FRUIT SITUATION

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SUMMARY

Although consumer incomes may decline slightly this fall and winter, demand for fresh fruit is expected to continue sufficiently strong so that the remaining sales of 1945-crop deciduous fruits--primarily apples, pears, grapes, and cranberries--will be at or near ceiling levels. However, prices for the new 1945-46 crop of citrus fruits are expected to decline considerably from ceilings as markets become well supplied. Aggregate production of 8 principal deciduous fruits is 13 percent smaller this year than last, mainly because of the record-low apple crop, but the new citrus crop may be about 8 percent larger.

With the prospective early and midseason orange crops and the grapefruit crop at record-large levels and with a drastic reduction in Government requirements for canned citrus juices, prices to growers are expected to drop considerably below the high wartime levels shortly after the new crops begin moving to market in considerable volume. Exports of fresh and canned citrus may increase slightly, but in past years such exports have never taken more than a small percentage of the total production. This will mean civilian supplies of both fresh and canned citrus juices larger than in recent years.

Competition for available supplies of apples at ceiling prices has been, and is expected to continue to be, very active as the result of the

record-low crop. A set-aside order affecting the major varieties and preferred sizes in the principal producing areas of Washington and Oregon, issued to assure supplies for our armed forces and other Government agencies, further limits supplies available for normal trade channels. Civilian per capita supply for the calendar year 1945 may be 20 percent smaller than last year and 30 percent less than the prewar (1935-39) average.

Although the pear crop this year is the largest on record for the country as a whole, the crop in all areas except the Western States and the South Central States is well below average. Prices for fresh pears began the season at ceiling levels, which are the same per pound as last year, but broke sharply in the first half of September as carlot shipments reached their seasonal peak. With shipments diminishing, prices again moved up toward ceilings. Prices are expected to reflect the scheduled seasonal increases in ceilings for the rest of this season.

Although the 1945 crop of grapes is the second largest on record, prices for table and juice varieties in fresh market channels have been at ceiling levels all season. With shipments declining seasonally, prices are expected to continue at or near ceiling levels this fall. Production of raisins is expected to be moderately smaller this year than last and grower prices are slightly higher.

Prices for the 1945 crop of cranberries are expected to continue at ceilings. The maximum prices for this crop, which is about average in size, are substantially lower than those which prevailed for the very short 1944 crop.

-- October 24, 1945

CITRUS FRUITS

1945-46 Citrus Crop Expected to Set New High Record

A new record-large crop of citrus fruit is in prospect for 1945-46.

If the new crop is as large as now indicated, this will be the fourth consecutive year in which production will exceed that of the preceding year. On the basis of condition October 1, aggregate production of citrus fruit in the 1945-46 season is expected to total about 7,750,000 tons. A crop of this size would be about 8 percent larger than the 1944-45 crop and nearly twice th 5-year (1935-39) average. The trends in production of oranges, grapefruit, and limes have been sharply upward during the past 10 years, while that of lemons has been only moderately upward. In 1944-45 United States production of citrus fruit constituted more than half of the world crop.

In Florida, harvest of the new crop of grapefruit began in a small way in mid-September, and that of oranges several weeks later. Ample supplies of fresh citrus fruits are expected to be available throughout the new season.

Production of Early and Midseason Oranges Indicated to be about 7 percent Larger This Season Than Last

Condition of the orange and tangerine crops on October 1 pointed to a production during the 1945-46 season about as large as in 1944-45, when approximately 113 million boxes were produced. The new crop of early and midseason oranges, which provide the main orange supplies from October 1 to May 1, is expected to set a new record of 50.5 million boxes, 7 percent larger than in 1944-45 and 45 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average. Prospective production of early and midseason oranges is larger than last season in Florida and Texas, about the same in Arizona, and smaller in California and Louisiana. About half of these oranges will come from Florida and another two-fifths from California. A larger crop of Valencia oranges this season than last, the same as is true of early and midseason oranges, is indicated for Florida, where production last year was reduced substantially by a tropical storm. The Valencia orange crop of Florida usually starts to market about March 1 and that of California about May 1. The new crop of Florida tangerines, which are marketed mainly in fall and winter, is indicated at 4 million boxes, slightly larger than last season and about 44 percent larger than the 10-year average.

Record-large Grapefruit Crop in Prospect for 1945-46

Total production of grapefruit in the 1945-46 season may considerably exceed the previous record of 56 million boxes in 1943-44. Excluding the California summer crop, which has been about 2 million boxes in each of the past 2 seasons, production of grapefruit is indicated to be nearly 62 million boxes, 24 percent larger than comparable production in 1944-45 and 73 percent larger than the 10-year average. Of the new 1945-46 crop, 32 million boxes are in Florida and 24 million in Texas, a new record for each State.

Lemons and Limes

The October 1 condition of the 1945-46 crop of lemons in California pointed to a production slightly larger than the 1944-45 crop of 12.3 million boxes. The 10-year average was 11.3 million boxes. Growing conditions for the 1945-46 crop of limes in Florida were not as favorable as for the previous crop, with the consequence that production is estimated at 200,000 boxes compared with the record-high of 250,000 boxes in 1944-45. The 1945-46

season for limes began last April.

Prices for Citrus Fruits Expected to Average Considerably Lower This Season than Last

Prices for the 1945-46 crops of citrus fruits are expected to average considerably lower than prices for the 1944-45 crops. Total supplies, especially of grapefruit, are larger than last season. Military requirements are substantially smaller, particularly for canned citrus juices. Civilian supplies of canned deciduous fruits are considerably larger than last season, but supplies of fresh apples are much smaller. Consumer incomes are expected to be smaller than a year earlier. For these and other reasons, the new crops of citrus fruits probably will bring considerably lower prices than in the past 2 or 3 seasons.

In early October, prices for new-crop oranges and grapefruit at terminal wholesale markets were at ceiling levels. However, prices are expected to decline considerably after markets become well supplied with fruit from the new crop.

Excluding cars of mixed fruit, carlot shipments of Florida grapefruit totaled 636 cars for the week ended October 13, 1945, compared with 607 cars for the corresponding week last year. Carlot shipments of Florida oranges for the same two periods of time were 182 and 770 cars, respectively. Carlot shipments of new-crop Texas grapefruit and oranges began to move during the third week of October, and shipments of new-crop California citrus fruits are not expected to begin until November. However, about 1,300 cars of old-crop California oranges were still being shipped each week.

APPLES

Record-small Apple Crop This Year

This year's commercial apple crop, estimated at 66,754,000 bushels, is the smallest crop ever recorded and little more than half as large as the 124,754,000 bushels produced in 1944 or the 10-year (1934-43) average production of 119,046,000 bushels. Production in the Eastern and Central States combined is 70 percent below the 1944 crop, and in the western region is about 7 percent below last year. Cold-storage holdings on October 1 were only 3.8 million bushels or less than one-half the quantity in cold storage a year earlier.

Summer and fall varieties, though short, have relatively better crops than winter apples. This year's commercial apple production is less than in 1944 by 21 percent for summer varieties, 41 percent for fall varieties, and 47 percent for winter varieties. The crop of winter varieties comprises as usual about four-fifths of the total commercial production.

Prices Continue at Ceilings -

Apple prices this season have been, and are expected to continue, at ceilings. In the week ended October 13, 1945, growers' sales of Duchess (Oldenburg), 2-1/4 inch minimum, on the Benton Harbor, Michigan, cash market averaged $3.92 per bushel. In the same week at New York City, eastern

apples at wholesale averaged about $4.60 per bushel (2-1/2 inch minimum). In the comparable week a year earlier, these same eastern varieties were bringing from $2.12 to $3.14 per bushel, reflecting the very much larger crop that year.

Further Increase in Ceilings Now in Effect

Because recent crop reports indicated a further reduction in yield, compared with earlier estimates, the ceiling prices for fresh apples have been increased (beginning October 1) 4 cents a bushel for apples grown in California, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, and 7 cents a bushel for apples grown in other States. The increase is mandatory under the Stabilization Extension Act, which requires that allowance be made for reduced yields caused by unfavorable growing conditions. The yield of apples this year was substantially lowered by unfavorable weather, particularly by damage from spring frosts. The ceilings for both western and eastern apples increase as the season progresses, with allowance for storage unchanged from last year, reaching a maximum in the period beginning June 6, 1946 and extending to the end of the season. Ceiling prices, f.o.b. the shipping point, for graded apples packed in standard bushel baskets or boxes (45 pounds) from October 1, 1945 to the end of the season, range from $3.23 to $3.70 for apples grown in the Western States and from $3.92 to $4.39 for all other States (M.P.R. 426, Amdt. 145, effective 10-1-45).

Competition for supplies of apples for the fresh market is being felt in many places and in various ways. An unusual proportion of California State apples is coming to eastern markets. Except in California, dehydrators have bought few apples to date because of the high prices, but other processors are competing with the fresh market for supplies.

Set-aside for Government Requirements

In order to be certain of getting an adequate supply of apples for the armed forces and other Government agencies, War Food Order 143, effective October 3, has been issued. It requires any handler in the Wenatchee-Okanogan, Yakima, and Hood River areas who handles a total of 500 or more bushels of Winesap, Delicious, or Newtown (Hood River area only) varieties to set aside for Government purchase a quantity of such apples of fancy or higher grade in sizes 100 to 163, inclusive, equivalent to 25 percent of the total quantity of "C" or higher grades of the 216 and larger sizes of each of the specified varieties. Any handler may substitute sizes 175 or 180 in the set-aside apples of the Winesap variety, but the substitution must not exceed 10 percent. The Golden Delicious variety is excluded from the set-aside provisions of the order. In addition to the set-aside provision, W.F.O. 143 prohibits the sale, shipment, or delivery by any person of the specified varieties of apples in lots of more than 10 bushels without a written permit, except to a Government agency.

The operation of this order considerably limits the supplies of preferred varieties and sizes that can be placed in civilian trade channels. Considering the various noncivilian needs anticipated and the record-low

crop available, it is estimated that civilians in this calendar year will have an available supply of about 22 pounds of fresh apples per capita (less than 1/2 bushel), or about 18 percent less than last year, and about 30 percent lower than average for the prewar 5-year (1935-39) period.

PEARS

Record-large Crop in 1945

Production of pears this year in the Western States, which ordinarily produce about three-fourths of the total crop, and in the South Central States which produce about 7 percent, was about a third larger than average and more than made up for the below-average production in other sections of the country. The estimated total crop, 32,685,000 bushels, is a record-large crop, 14 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average production.

In the 3 Pacific Coast States, which contribute most of the pears produced in the Western States, the crop of Bartlett pears was 13 percent larger than last year and 38 percent larger than average. Production of other varieties in these 3 States was 4 percent larger than last year and 11 percent more than average. Cold-storage holdings of pears on October 1 (chiefly in Pacific Coast area) were 5.9 million bushels, compared with 5.1 million a year earlier.

Pear Market Strengthening as Shipments Decline

Kieffer pears at wholesale in New York City the week ended October 13, 1945 averaged $1.38 per bushel, considerably less than the $2.50 of the second week preceding and somewhat less than the $1.97 of the corresponding week a year earlier. Seckel pears in the same week this year, at $5.50 per bushel, averaged 88 cents higher than the previous week and $1.88 higher than in the corresponding week a year earlier.

Western pear prices at auction in New York City, which have risen rapidly since their slump in early September, now rule at or near ceiling levels for good quality Bartletts, and are well above prices for comparable periods of last year.

The peak in carlot rail and boat shipments of pears per week this year was 1,529 cars in the week ended September 1, which corresponds to the peak of 1,162 cars reached last year at approximately the same time. Now that shipments are declining rapidly, pear prices are expected to remain near ceiling levels generally.

1945 Crop Ceiling Levels Same as for 1944 Crop

Ceiling prices per pound for fresh pears grown in 1945 are at the same level as for the 1944 crop, which was the first pear crop brought under price control. For pears grown in California (Zone I), the f.o.b. shipping point ceiling prices start at $3.60 for a standard western box (48 pounds) at the beginning of the season, increasing as the season progresses until a top

ceiling of $4.60 is reached for the period beginning April 1, 1946, and continuing until the end of the season.

In Washington and Oregon (Zone II) where the standard western box weighs 47 pounds, the prices begin at $3.52 and increase to a top ceiling of $4.48 per box. Ceilings for the 1944 crop were based on a box of 46 pounds, with maximum prices beginning at $3.45. The per-pound price is the same for pears grown in each of the 3 States---California, Washington, and Oregon. Josephine and Jackson counties of Oregon are again included in Zone I (California). (M.P.R. 426---Amdt. 142, effective 9-28-45; Amdt. 148, effective 10-9-45.)

GRAPES

Grape Crop Estimated at 2,841,000 Tons

The 1945 crop of grapes is estimated, on the basis of condition October 1, at 2,841,000 tons (fresh basis). This crop is 4 percent larger than the 1944 crop, 15 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average, but 4 percent smaller than the record-large crop of 2,972,900 tons in 1943. Because of the very short crop in the Eastern States that resulted mainly from unfavorable weather last spring, the California crop constitutes nearly 96 percent of the national crop this year, compared with a usual 90 percent. The California crop of 2,714,000 tons is 8 percent larger than last year, with most of the increase consisting of raisin variety grapes. Raisin grapes comprise about three-fifths of the California crop, and table and wine varieties each about one-fifth.

Prices Continue at Ceiling Levels

Carlot shipments of grapes this season through October 13 totaled 16,606 cars, compared with 16,528 cars for the corresponding period last season. Shipments reached a peak during the week ended October 6, 1945, when 3,424 cars were moved. Demand for table and juice grapes for the fresh market, this year as last, is strong, with prices in early October continuing at ceilings at all levels of sale. Ceilings for western table and juice grapes for fresh market, except Concord grapes for processing, are slightly lower, and for eastern Concord grapes for processing considerably higher, this season than last. These recent prices are two or more times those of the 1930's. With weekly shipments of grapes declining seasonally and a continued strong demand, prices are expected to continue at or near ceilings this fall.

Ceiling Prices for Concord Grapes for Processing Higher This Season Than Last

Effective August 23, 1945, the growers' ceiling price of Concord grapes sold for processing was increased from $85 to $127 a ton, delivered to the buyer's customary receiving point, in 19 Eastern and North Central States. This increase was granted because of unfavorable growing conditions that reduced the yield. At the same time, the ceiling price of Concord grapes grown in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming was increased from $52 to $54 a ton to meet an increase in parity (M.P.R. 425, Amdt. 16).

War Food Order 16 Amended,
War Food Order 17 Terminated

Effective September 25, 1945, the United States Department of Agriculture terminated W.F.O. 17, which was issued January 30, 1943, to assure adequate production and utilization of raisins and Zante currants, but incorporated three provisions of this order into W.F.O. 16 (dried fruit), as Amendment 5. This amendment prohibits the use of any raisins or Zante currants for conversion into any alcoholic beverage or certain other products or by-products except with specific authorization of the assistant administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration. Rain-damaged raisins and Zante currants were later exempted from this provision through Amendment 6 to W.F.O. 16, effective October 17, 1945. This was done to assure best utilization of raisins whose use for direct food consumption had become impaired. Amendment 5 also prohibits the dehydration of Thompson Seedless and Muscat or Sultana varieties of grapes into raisins by any method other than sun-drying except under special authorization.

Authorization to dehydrate raisin variety grapes by means other than sun-drying was previously limited to 38,000 tons for Golden Bleached raisins and 2,000 tons for Valencia or dehydrated Muscat raisins. In contrast to last year, compulsory raisin-grape drying regulations are not in effect for 1945 production.

Under Amendment 5 to W.F.O. 16, packers must reserve from current production for Government purchase 38 percent of their packs of natural or sun-dried Thompson Seedless raisins and 20 percent of their packs of Golden Bleached Thompson Seedless raisins. Last year, all raisin production was required to be set aside for use of Government agencies.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

1945 Crop of 221,200 tons of Dried Prunes
Slightly Above Average

The 1945 plum and prune crops of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Michigan, the 5 most important commercial States, are estimated, as of October 1, to aggregate about 750,000 tons (fresh basis). This is 24 percent larger than in 1944 and 3 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average. Of this year's crop of plums and prunes, 73,200 tons consist of fresh plums grown in California and Michigan and about 676,800 tons consist of prunes produced in California, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. The plum and prune crops are each slightly above average this year, but the plum crop is one-fourth smaller than in 1944, whereas the prune crop is one-third larger.

Total production of dried prunes this year is estimated at 221,200 tons (dry basis)--212,000 tons in California, 8,800 tons in Oregon, and 400 tons in Washington. The total is 35 percent larger than in 1944 but only 3 percent larger than average. Dried prunes comprise about 84 percent of the prunes utilized this year; fresh use accounts for 10 percent, canned prunes for 3.5 percent, frozen prunes for 1.5 percent, and other uses for 1 percent.

Plum and Prune Season Nearing End, with Prices for Fresh Prunes Continuing at Ceilings

The market movement of 1945-crop fresh plums and prunes is nearly over. Carlot shipments declined from a high of 1,134 cars for the week ended September 15 to 8 cars for the week ended October 13. Total shipments this season through October 13 amounted to 8,058 cars, compared with 8,939 cars for the corresponding period in 1944. Prices for plums and prunes for fresh use have been at or near ceilings all season. Grower prices for 1945-crop fresh prunes for canning, freezing, and preserving are the same as in 1944 in Oregon and Washington, but slightly higher in other States. Grower prices for 1945-crop natural condition dried prunes are slightly lower than those for the 1944 crop, which was smaller.

CRANBERRIES

Average-sized Crop This Year

The 1945 crop of cranberries is estimated at 634,100 barrels of 100 pounds each. Although 72 percent larger than the very short 1944 crop, it is only slightly larger (2,440 barrels) than the 10-year (1934-43) average production. Most of the increase this year over last is in Massachusetts, for which the crop is indicated at 470,000 barrels compared with 153,000 barrels last year. However, the Wisconsin and New Jersey crops are considerably smaller this year than last.

Total carlot shipments this season through October 13 were 331 cars compared with 203 cars for the corresponding period last season. Prices for fresh cranberries from this year's near-average crop continue at ceilings, which were adjusted sharply downward in late September from the relatively high ceilings based on the very short 1944 crop. Prices for fresh cranberries are expected to continue at ceilings for the rest of this season.

Ceiling Prices for 1945-Crop Cranberries Substantially Lower than for 1944 Crop

Ceiling prices for cranberries were revised, effective September 22, 1945, from the high levels prevailing for the very short 1944 crop to substantially lower levels for the near-average 1945 crop (M.P.R. 426, Amdt. 143). For cranberries for table use and grown in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, and New Jersey, the new ceiling prices for a standard 1/4-barrel box (about 25 pounds), f.o.b. shipping point, are as follows: Beginning of season-Oct. 7, $4.70; Oct. 8-Oct. 28, $4.85; Oct. 29-Nov. 18, $5.00; and Nov. 19-end of season, $5.15. Corresponding prices for cranberries grown in Wisconsin are 10 cents higher, and for cranberries grown in Washington and Oregon 25 cents higher. Comparable ceiling prices for the 1944 crop averaged about $6.06 per 1/4-barrel box. Retail ceiling prices for cranberries for table use on the average will be down from about 41 cents a pound last year to about 31 cents a pound this year.

Although there is no ceiling price on cranberries for sale to processors, maximum prices for processed cranberries will be at a level to reflect a grower price of $16.02 per 100 pounds delivered at the customary receiving point. This compares with a figure of $22.38 last year.

DRIED FRUIT

The 1945-46 pack of dried fruit is expected to approximate 560,000 tons, processed weight, which would be slightly less than the 569,000 tons packed in the 1944-45 season. Raisins and dried prunes combined will comprise about four-fifths of this season's pack. Prospective total supplies of dried fruits probably will be 10 to 15 percent less than the 705,000 tons of the previous pack year. This anticipated decrease in supplies is due to a drastic reduction in stocks at the beginning of this season compared with last.

Civilian supplies of dried fruits may exceed the previous record of 6.3 pounds per capita consumed in the 1940-41 pack season. The prewar (1935-39) average per capita consumption was 5.8 pounds. The prospective large civilian supplies are mainly due to about a 50-percent cut in military requirements since the end of the war with Japan. Such increased civilian supplies of dried and other processed fruits, however, must be divided among a larger civilian population, mainly because of the shift of military personnel to civilian status.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Commercially-canned Pack of Fruits in 1945-46 Expected to be about 10 Percent Smaller Than in 1944-45 1/

The domestic pack of commercially-canned fruits in 1945-46 is expected to be about 1.9 billion pounds or the equivalent of 43 million cases of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans. This prospective pack is midway between the 2.1 billion pounds of the 1944-45 season and the 1935-39 average of 1.7 billion pounds. A little over seven-tenths of the current season's pack, listed in descending order of size, consists of peaches, fruit cocktail, pears, and apricots. Prospective total supplies of canned fruits, which in addition to the current pack include opening stocks, imports, and large quantities of canned pineapples shipped in from the territories, are expected to be about 2.8 billion pounds, compared with 2.9 billion pounds in the previous pack year.

Civilian supplies of canned fruits may be at the prewar level of 15 pounds per capita, which is about 70 percent more than the 8.9 pounds consumed last season. This prospective large increase in civilian supplies is the result of a reduction in military requirements to less than one-half of the previous year's military procurement. Set-aside requirements for canned fruits and fruit juices were eliminated as of October 8, 1945, when the United States Department of Agriculture terminated all provisions of W.F.O. 22.8.

1/ The pack data on canned fruits are compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from various sources and include apples, applesauce, apricots, apricot pulp, berries, cherries (including brine), cocktail and salad, cranberries, figs, grapefruit segments, olives (including brine), peaches, peach pulp, pears, plums and prunes.

Prospective Supplies of Commercially-canned Fruit Juices Nearly as Large as in 1944-45 2/

Total supplies of commercially-canned fruit juices for the 1945-46 season, which include the domestic pack, beginning stocks, and large inshipments of pineapple juice, are expected to be about 2.2 billion pounds. The previous season's supplies amounted to 2.3 billion pounds, which is the equivalent of 58 million cases of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans. The prospective pack of 1.7 billion pounds will consist of nearly 1.4 billion pounds single-strength grapefruit, orange, and blended citrus juice.

Civilian supplies of canned fruit juices for the 1945-46 pack season are expected to be about 12 pounds per capita as compared with 10.2 pounds consumed in the previous season. The prospective increase in civilian supplies of canned fruit juices is due to a large reduction in military requirements.

FROZEN FRUIT

The 1945 pack of commercially-frozen fruits is expected to approach the record 1944 pack of 341 million pounds. Approximately one-third of the new pack consists of peaches and apricots, while another three-tenths is berries.

Civilian supplies of commercially-frozen fruits during the 1945 season may approximate 2.3 pounds per capita compared with a consumption of 2 pounds in 1944. This prospective civilian supply is based upon the assumption that military requirements of frozen fruits will remain about the same as in 1944 and that the stocks carried over at the end of the year will be approximately the same in quantity as the stocks on hand at the beginning of the year. Cold-storage holdings of frozen fruits as of October 1 were 347 million pounds, compared with 298 million pounds a year earlier and a 5-year average of 224 million pounds.

TREE NUTS

Record-large Crop of Almonds

The 1945 crop of almonds, walnuts, filberts, and pecans is estimated, as of October 1, at about 167,000 tons, which is nearly the same as the 1944 crop but 35 percent larger than the 10-year average. The record production of almonds in California in 1945 is estimated at 23,100 tons, 10 percent larger than in 1944 and 69 percent larger than average. This year's crop of walnuts in California and Oregon is estimated at 68,000 tons, about the same as in 1944 but 18 percent larger than average. Filbert production in Oregon and Washington is now placed at 4,920 tons, 24 percent smaller than last year but 46 percent larger than average. The 71,000-ton pecan crop in the 12 important producing States, although about the same quantity as in 1944, is 45 percent larger than average. Improved varieties comprise 45 percent of the crop this year and set a new record in tonnage produced.

Imports of foreign nuts this year are expected to be considerably smaller than in prewar years, chiefly because of reduced receipts of Brazil nuts and cashews. Restrictions on imports of Brazil nuts under War Shipping-

2/ Pack data include the following fruit juices: Grapefruit, orange, blended orange and grapefruit, lemon, citrus concentrate, apple, grape, prune, and nectars.

Order 63 have been removed, but only limited quantities of nuts are available for movement from Brazilian ports this fall and winter. Imports of almonds and filberts in the past year have been far in excess of prewar volume and are expected to continue heavy.

Ceiling Prices Revised Slightly Upward for 1945 Crop

Current demand for tree nuts is reported as the strongest ever experienced, with practically all prices at ceilings.

Ceiling prices for the 1945 crop of graded in-shell walnuts, filberts, and almonds, and for shelled almonds, have been established at levels from a half cent to a cent a pound higher than for the 1944 crop at the grower, country dealer, packer and sheller points of sale (R.M.P.R. 490, Amdt. 2, effective 9-11-45). However, retail ceiling prices will be no higher. The new ceiling prices in cents per pound for graded nuts, in shell, delivered to the buyer's warehouse, range from 29 to 33-1/2 for walnuts, 31-1/2 to 36-1/2 for filberts, 36-1/2 to 51 for almonds, and 21 to 37-1/2 for pecans. The range in prices for each nut reflects variations in size and grade.

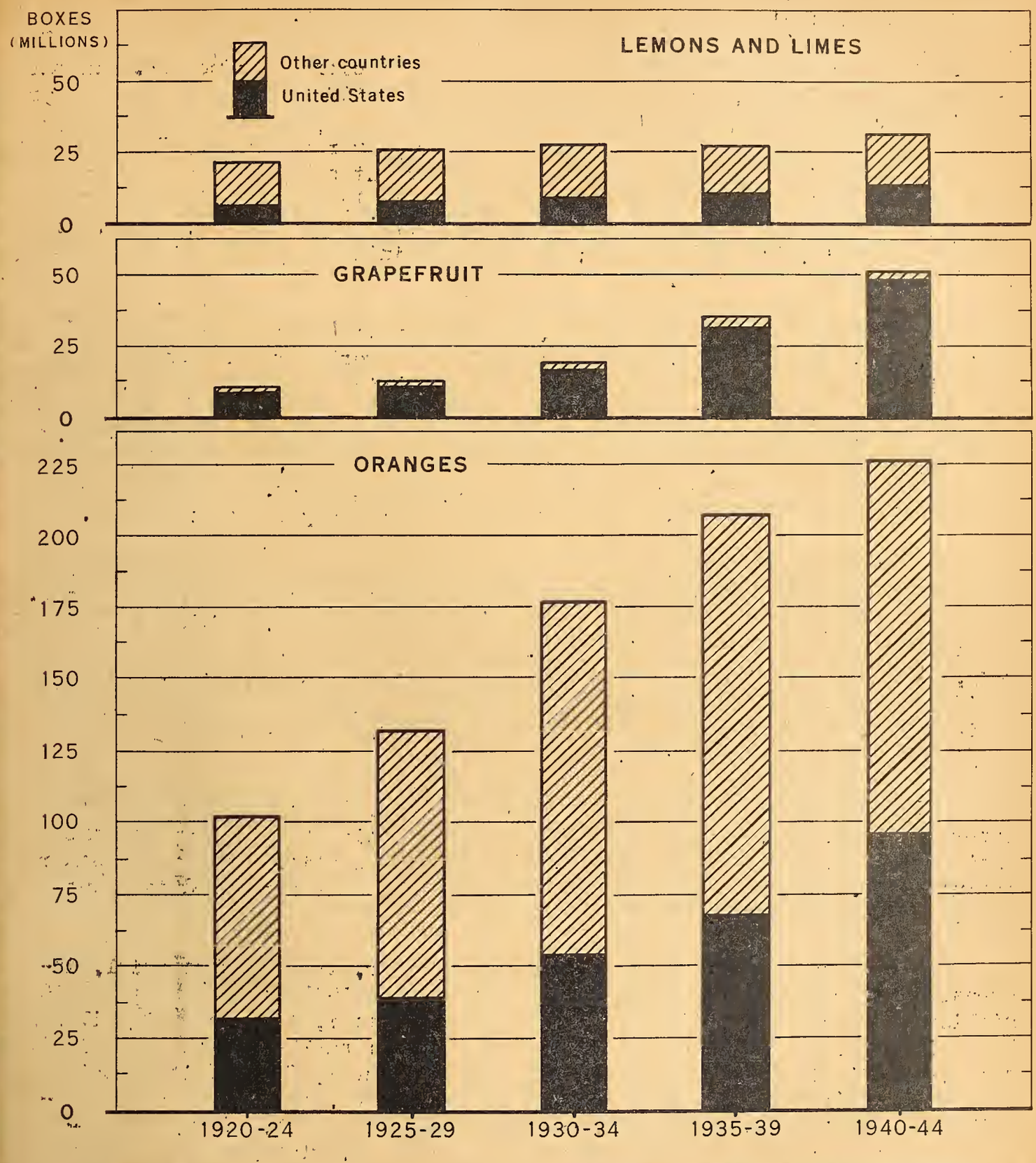
WORLD CITRUS PRODUCTION AND TRADE 1/

World production of citrus fruit has increased during the past 25 years at the average rate of about 8 million boxes per year. From approximately 116 million boxes 2/ in the 1919 3/ season, production expanded to an indicated crop of 314 million boxes in 1944. Aside from seasonal variations, the rate of increase was fairly constant during these years until economic repercussions of the war began to be felt. The 1940 crop set a record of slightly more than 314 million boxes. In subsequent years, production dropped sharply in countries dependent on overseas markets as a result of adverse economic conditions which were severely felt by citrus growers and exporters. In general, less fertilizer, spray materials, labor, and other essentials were available to the industry, and in many cases there was no economic incentive to encourage careful attention to groves. The seriousness of the wartime citrus depression in these countries tends to be concealed in the over-all statistics, because production in the United States, which relied almost entirely on a strong domestic market for its fresh and canned citrus, continued to increase in spite of numerous difficulties.
(See accompanying chart on page 15 and statistical table on page 17.)

The most recent available information indicates that out of a total of almost 314 million boxes of citrus produced in the 1944 season, 230 million were oranges (including tangerines and mandarins); 54 million, grapefruit; 27 million, lemons; and nearly 3 million, limes.

1/ This is a summary of a larger mimeographed report, "World Citrus Production and Trade," prepared by Charles W. Smith and Ruth G. Tucker, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
2/ The net weight of boxes in this article is as follows: Oranges 70 pounds, lemons 76 pounds, grapefruit and limes 80 pounds.
3/ All seasons referred to in this article are for harvest commencing in fall of year shown, except as noted.

CITRUS FRUITS: ESTIMATED PRODUCTION IN UNITED STATES AND THE WORLD, 5-YEAR AVERAGES, 1920-44



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 45608 · BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

World production of citrus fruits during the 25-year period, 1920-44, has increased at the average rate of about 8 million boxes a year, reaching a total of approximately 314 million boxes in the 1944-45 season. Further increases, especially in the United States, are in prospect. Of world production during the 5-year period 1940-44, the United States produced, on the average, 42 percent of the oranges, 97 percent of the grapefruit, and 48 percent of the lemons and limes.

Oranges in 1944 accounted for about 73 percent of the world's total citrus production, a slightly smaller percentage than before 1940 owing to the relatively faster increase in grapefruit production. The trend of citrus production in general is closely paralleled by the trend of orange production, since oranges account for the major part of citrus production. In the 5-year period 1920-24, orange production averaged 102 million boxes per year and increased nearly every year until the 1940 season, when production was estimated at 234 million boxes, the largest crop ever reported. In the next season, production dropped to 218 million boxes but subsequently resumed an upward trend and reached 230 million boxes in the 1944 season. The United States now produces about 49 percent of the world's orange crop, Spain, 8; Brazil, 9; Italy, 5; Palestine, 3; and the remaining 26 percent is produced in various other countries.

Before the European war began, 45 million to 50 million boxes of oranges, or about 20 percent of the crop, entered world trade. The major exporting countries were Spain, Palestine, the United States, Brazil, Italy, and the Union of South Africa. The United Kingdom has been by far the largest import market, taking about a third of the total world orange imports. Germany, France, Canada, and the Low Countries, together, took another third, and the remaining third went to minor importing countries. Disruption of trade by the war has caused severe disturbances in many producing areas.

Twenty years ago, much less grapefruit than lemons were produced in the world, but now grapefruit production is more than double that of lemons. The grapefruit industry is dominated by the United States, which produces about 97 percent of the world's total. Production has increased at a rapid rate, or from 7 million boxes in 1920 to 58 million boxes in 1943. This rapid rate of increase has made necessary the diversion of increasing quantities into canned products, which during the war, at least, have been readily absorbed by the market.

In prewar years about 8 percent of the world's grapefruit production entered world trade. The United States and Palestine supplied almost the entire needs of importing countries. Only small quantities came from other citrus areas. During the war years world trade has been reduced to about 2 percent of production.

Lemon production has shown less spectacular, though substantial, increases during the past 25 years. Production from 1920 to 1924 averaged 20 million boxes annually. Increasing slowly thereafter, it reached 33 million boxes in 1940. Production has since been somewhat smaller, with an indicated crop of 27 million boxes in the 1944 season. Since 1938 the United States has replaced Italy as the largest producer of lemons, the two countries together accounting for about 80 percent of the world total. Italy has exported most of its crop to other European countries, mainly to Germany and in smaller quantities to the United Kingdom. Only a small part of the United States production enters the export trade.

World Outlook

Although citrus production in the most important areas, except the United States, has declined during the war period as a result of marketing

difficulties and the inroads of citrus disease, world citrus production has continued to increase. This has resulted almost entirely from the predominant position held by the United States, which has consistently maintained an upward production trend. As conditions in the Eastern Hemisphere producing countries approach normalcy and groves are rejuvenated, some increase in citrus production can be expected. Added to the ever-increasing United States production, this probability intensifies the difficulties of finding satisfactory market outlets for all the citrus fruit that may be produced.

Rehabilitation of international trade in citrus during early postwar years will be difficult, owing to deficiencies in exchange, the necessity of using the limited available exchange for the purchase of primary food supplies and industrial goods, and the relatively low levels of consumer purchasing power anticipated in the importing countries of Europe. These difficulties may deter the restoration of citrus production, particularly in Spain and Italy. Reduced export market outlets seem to be in prospect also for United States oranges and grapefruit and for Brazilian oranges. In Brazil a disease known as "tristeza" (sorrow) recently has seriously damaged the country's orange-producing capacity. For this reason, Brazil may suffer a serious decline in importance as an orange-exporting country for some time to come. Western Hemisphere countries in the future may have to look even more to processing and new industrial uses in order that a larger part of the citrus production may be absorbed, and, in addition, they may find it advisable to expand their home markets for fresh fruit through consumer education and other means.

Citrus fruits: Estimated world production by kind, averages 1920-24, 1925-29, and 1930-34; annual 1935-44

Year of bloom	Total	Oranges		Grapefruit		Lemons		Limes	
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Pct. of total	1,000 boxes	Pct. of total	1,000 boxes	Pct. of total	1,000 boxes	Pct. of total
Average-									
1920-24	131,295	101,652	77.4	8,972	6.8	19,521	14.9	1,150	0.9
1925-29	169,309	132,487	78.3	11,819	7.0	23,603	13.9	1,400	.8
1930-34	222,285	176,326	79.3	18,864	8.5	25,445	11.5	1,650	.7
Annual-									
1935	229,764	184,889	80.5	20,839	9.0	22,236	9.7	1,800	.8
1936	251,083	194,548	77.5	33,959	13.5	20,676	8.2	1,900	.8
1937	270,190	210,212	77.8	34,489	12.8	23,289	8.6	2,200	.8
1938	304,980	227,613	74.6	46,950	15.4	27,917	9.2	2,500	.8
1939	285,242	218,310	76.5	37,339	13.1	27,193	9.5	2,400	.9
1940	314,385	233,929	74.4	44,614	14.2	32,942	10.5	2,900	.9
1941	289,373	217,636	75.2	41,913	14.5	27,224	9.4	2,600	.9
1942	306,872	221,728	72.3	51,830	16.9	30,714	10.0	2,600	.8
1943	309,898	224,790	72.5	57,945	18.7	24,363	7.9	2,800	.9
1944	313,783	230,170	73.3	53,836	17.2	26,877	8.6	2,900	.9

Compiled from official sources. Harvesting in Northern Hemisphere countries begins about November of year of bloom and in the Southern Hemisphere about February following the year of bloom. Production in foreign countries converted to boxes of the following weights: Oranges, 70 pounds; grapefruit and limes, 80 pounds; lemons, 76 pounds.

Table L .-Citrus fruits: Condition on October 1, and production, average 1934-43 annual 1943 and 1944, and indicated 1945.

Crop and State	Production 1/				Condition October 1 1/		
	Average 1934-43	1943	1944	Indicated 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	1945
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Oranges:							
California, all	43,866	51,961	60,323	---	75	82	77
Navels and misc. 2/	17,570	21,071	22,023	20,700	75	76	79
Valencias	26,296	30,890	38,300	3/	76	85	76
Florida, all	26,920	46,200	42,800	50,000	73	77	66
Early and midseason	15,445	25,800	21,700	26,000	4/72	77	66
Valencias	11,475	20,400	21,100	24,000	4/70	77	66
Texas, all 2/	2,164	3,550	4,400	4,800	66	81	80
Early and midseason	1,256	2,200	2,600	2,940	--	--	--
Valencias	908	1,350	1,800	1,860	--	--	--
Arizona, all 2/	502	1,100	1,150	1,240	73	83	77
Navels and misc.	239	530	600	600	--	--	--
Valencias	263	570	550	640	--	--	--
Lousiana 2/	272	240	360	260	73	86	65
5 States	73,725	103,051	109,033	---	74	80	73
Tangerines:							
Florida	2,780	3,600	3,900	4,000	62	78	57
All oranges and tangerines:							
5 States	76,505	106,651	112,933	---	--	--	--
Grapefruit:							
Florida, all	20,070	31,000	22,300	32,000	64	73	59
Seedless	7,410	14,000	8,400	13,000	4/65	73	61
Other	12,660	17,000	13,900	19,000	4/58	73	57
Texas	12,043	17,710	22,300	24,000	58	77	76
Arizona	2,550	4,030	3,750	4,400	75	75	76
California, all	2,337	3,300	3,505	---	74	80	79
Desert Valleys	1,020	1,200	1,530	1,330	--	84	80
Other	1,316	2,100	1,975	3/	--	78	79
4 States	37,000	56,090	51,855	---	64	75	68
Lemons:							
California	11,339	11,050	12,300	3/	74	76	80
Limes:							
Florida	93	190	250	5/200	69	71	54

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 the same year as the bloom. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of market conditions.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ First reports of production from 1945 bloom for California Valencia oranges, lemons, and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December.

4/ Short-time average.

5/ Harvest of this 200,000 boxes of limes began about April 1, 1945 and will be nearly completed by the end of 1945. The greater part of other citrus crops from the 1945 bloom (oranges, grapefruit, and lemons) will be harvested during 1946.

Table 2 .- Oranges: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, August-October, 1944 and 1945 1/

Week ended	1944			1945		
	Calif.-Ariz. Valencias	Florida	Total	Calif.-Ariz. Valencias	Florida	Total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Aug. 11	2,029	---	2,033	1,267	5	1,272
18	2,054	---	2,057	1,453	---	1,453
25	1,989	---	1,989	1,738	---	1,738
Sept. 1	1,876	---	1,876	1,830	---	1,830
8	1,589	---	1,589	1,651	---	1,651
15	1,488	---	1,488	1,771	---	1,771
22	1,542	---	1,542	1,793	---	1,793
29	1,471	66	1,537	1,537	8	1,545
Oct. 6	1,406	387	1,793	1,433	108	1,541
13	1,175	1,070	2/ 2,300	1,493	349	1,842
20	904	1,015	3/ 2,288	1,256	780	4/ 2,189

Compiled from records of Production and Marketing Administration. 1/ Rail, boat, and truck. Interstate truck shipments from California-Arizona; interstate and intrastate truck shipments (excluding trucked to canners and to boats) from Florida. All data subject to revision. Figures include oranges which were in mixed-citrus shipments. 2/ Includes 54 cars from Texas and 1 car from the Alabama-Mississippi-Louisiana area. 3/ Includes 363 cars from Texas and 6 cars from Alabama-Mississippi-Louisiana area. 4/ Includes 153 cars from Texas.

Table 3 .- Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, August-October, 1944 and 1945 1/

Week ended	GRAPEFRUIT						LEMONS	
	1944			1945			1944	1945
	Calif.-Ariz.	Florida	Total	Calif.-Ariz.	Florida	Total	Calif.	Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Aug. 11	105	---	105	80	---	80	523	332
18	98	---	98	80	---	80	434	293
25	101	---	101	54	---	54	357	262
Sept. 1	93	---	93	57	---	57	260	277
8	74	---	74	38	1	39	135	230
15	60	3	63	21	10	31	144	279
22	22	59	81	7	61	68	123	266
29	17	329	346	9	329	338	147	247
Oct. 6	4	717	721	2	666	668	156	303
13	4	734	2/ 1,059	4	735	739	160	267
20	2	388	3/ 1,471	2	631	4/ 1,172	156	191

Compiled from records of Production and Marketing Administration. 1/ Rail, boat, and truck. Interstate truck shipments from California-Arizona; interstate and intrastate truck shipments (excluding trucked to canners and to boats) from Florida. All data subject to revision. Figures includes grapefruit and lemons which were in mixed-citrus shipments. 2/ Includes 321 cars from Texas. 3/ Includes 1081 cars from Texas. 4/ Includes 539 cars from Texas.

Table 4 .- Citrus-fruits: Weighted average auction price per box at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1944 and 1945

Market, month, and week	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons	
	California Valencias		Florida		California		Florida		California	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK										
August	5.64	4.03	4.47	—	4.35	4.23	3.27	—	6.02	4.71
September	5.57	4.35	—	—	4.30	4.49	—	3.56	5.28	7.07
Week ended -										
Oct. 5	5.85	4.60	4.45	—	—	4.15	3.61	3.86	7.11	7.11
12	5.86	4.35	4.49	4.33	—	—	3.73	4.01	7.11	7.11
19	5.86	4.48	4.53	4.45	—	—	3.81	4.00	7.10	7.10
							Texas			
CHICAGO:										
August	5.65	4.50	—	—	4.26	3.85	—	—	6.58	4.36
September	5.59	5.10	—	—	4.09	4.50	—	—	5.75	6.97
Week ended -										
Oct. 5	5.81	5.24	—	—	4.44	4.79	—	—	7.08	7.08
12	5.81	5.03	4.67	—	—	—	—	—	7.08	6.88
19	5.81	4.72	4.52	3.94	2.45	—	2.92	—	7.08	6.92

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

Table 5. - Strawberries: Acreage, average 1935-44, annual 1945 and intended 1946 1/

Group and State	Average 1935-44	Prelim. 1945	Prelim. 1946	Group and State	Average 1935-44	Prelim. 1945	Prelim. 1946
	Acres	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres	Acres
Winter:				Mid-Spring:			
Florida	6,390	2,050	2,800	Maryland	6,010	2,500	2,800
Early Spring:				Delaware	3,080	1,100	1,200
Louisiana	18,720	13,800	16,600	Calif., other	2,790	690	900
Alabama	3,220	2,400	2,700	Group total	68,360	35,050	42,800
Texas	1,780	550	600	Late Spring:			
Calif., S.Dist	1,750	350	500	New Jersey	3,790	3,000	3,300
Group total	25,470	17,100	20,400	Pennsylvania	3,860	3,100	3,400
Mid-Spring:				Ohio	4,670	3,000	3,400
Mississippi	310	—	—	Indiana	2,480	1,200	1,300
S. Carolina	350	200	180	New York	3,940	3,100	3,380
N. Carolina	5,640	2,300	2,500	Michigan	9,140	5,100	6,100
Tennessee	12,780	9,000	11,000	Wisconsin	2,070	1,650	2,000
Arkansas	12,920	6,000	10,000	Iowa	920	1,000	1,200
Oklahoma	760	600	650	Utah	1,180	830	830
Kansas	1,030	860	770	Oregon	10,820	6,600	8,200
Missouri	5,090	3,200	3,500	Washington	6,340	4,800	5,300
Illinois	3,890	2,500	2,200	Group total	49,200	33,380	38,410
Kentucky	7,000	3,000	3,400				
Virginia	6,440	3,100	3,700	All States	149,430	87,580	104,410

1/ Includes acreage from which the production for processing is taken.

Table 6.- Apples, commercial crop, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945 1/

State or area	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945	State or area	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	600	912	180	Minnesota	206	182	130
New Hampshire	733	778	171	Iowa	253	80	52
Vermont	561	513	123	Missouri	1,404	660	817
Massachusetts	2,550	2,747	574	Nebraska	272	84	30
Rhode Island	271	268	76	Kansas	735	279	279
Connecticut	1,364	1,523	533	N. Central	20,825	18,891	7,920
New York	15,887	17,010	2,700				
New Jersey	3,098	2,090	1,221	Kentucky	285	185	262
Pennsylvania	8,684	9,100	2,730	Tennessee	304	351	405
N. Atlantic	33,747	34,941	8,308	Arkansas	753	568	312
				S. Central	1,342	1,104	979
Delaware	1,034	870	352	Total Central	22,168	19,995	8,899
Maryland	1,829	1,863	795				
Virginia	10,903	14,580	3,330	Montana	325	400	290
West Virginia	4,134	4,356	1,625	Idaho	2,914	1,900	2,465
North Carolina	1,078	1,782	252	Colorado	1,554	2,002	1,275
S. Atlantic	18,978	23,451	6,354	New Mexico	731	760	625
Total Eastern	52,725	58,392	14,662	Utah	412	629	420
				Washington	27,446	31,100	26,180
Ohio	4,914	5,395	1,230	Oregon	3,165	3,432	2,698
Indiana	1,531	1,363	920	California	7,607	6,144	9,240
Illinois	3,162	2,418	2,623	Western	44,153	46,367	43,193
Michigan	7,681	7,625	1,500	35 States	119,046	124,754	66,754
Wisconsin	666	805	339				

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

Table 7.- Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1934-43, annual 1943 and 1944, and indicated 1945

State	Average 1934-43	1943	1944	Indicated 1945	State	Average 1934-43	1943	1944	Indicated 1945
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels		Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	423,400	492,000	153,000	470,000	Wash.	21,070	24,000	30,000	36,400
N. J.	88,400	62,000	59,000	45,000	Oreg.	7,390	7,900	12,700	12,700
Wis.	91,400	102,000	115,000	70,000	Total	631,660	687,900	369,700	634,100

Table 8 .- Apples, eastern and midwestern: Wholesale price per bushel, 2-1/2 inches minimum size, for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when quoted), at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1944 and 1945

Market and week ended	Delicious		McIntosh		R. I. Greening		Wealthy	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:								
Eastern-								
Aug. 25	---	---	3.28	4.16	---	4.34	2.75	3.88
Sept. 1	---	4.22	3.15	4.22	1.83	4.25	3.24	3.79
8	2.98	4.45	2.56	4.25	1.75	---	2.46	3.88
15	3.23	4.39	2.68	4.51	2.15	4.38	2.20	4.48
22	3.13	4.49	2.82	4.49	2.34	4.44	2.42	4.50
29	3.08	4.50	2.73	4.50	2.18	4.54	---	---
Oct. 6	2.97	4.58	2.90	4.54	2.50	4.47	---	---
13	3.14	4.61	3.05	4.60	2.12	4.59	---	---
20	3.16	4.60	3.14	4.58	2.47	4.60	---	---
Chicago:					N. W. Greening			
Midwestern-								
Aug. 25	---	---	---	---	2.90	4.66	---	4.43
Sept. 1	---	---	---	---	3.27	4.64	3.09	4.38
8	---	---	3.14	---	3.18	4.65	3.29	4.38
15	3.25	4.62	3.12	---	3.17	---	3.05	4.25
22	3.62	4.67	3.19	---	2.96	4.62	3.13	4.61
29	3.39	4.62	2.98	4.49	2.69	4.61	3.08	4.61
Oct. 6	3.32	4.58	3.00	4.59	2.83	4.62	2.88	4.62
13	3.15	4.57	3.12	4.52	2.95	4.68	2.75	4.66
20	2.92	---	2.88	4.60	3.25	4.66	2.50	4.72

Compiled from records of Production and Marketing Administration.

NOTE: On the Chicago market, 1945, prices were not available for 2-1/2-inch minimum size except on N. W. Greening. Quotations are inserted for apples of 2-1/4-inch minimum size on all other varieties for 1945.

Table 9 .- Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945 1/

Crop	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Almonds, Calif.	13,700	21,000	23,100
Filberts, Oregon & Wash.	3,371	6,460	4,920
Walnuts, Calif. & Oregon	57,630	68,800	68,000
Pecans, total (12 States)	48,673	70,082	70,766
Total of above	123,374	166,342	166,786
Pecans:			
Improved varieties	19,668	29,573	31,723
Wild or seedling var.	29,005	40,510	39,044

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

Table 10.-Peaches: Production, by geographic divisions, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945 1/

Division	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945	Division	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
New England	177	218	140	Mountain	2,487	3,594	3,821
Middle Atl	3,813	4,903	3,848	Pacific	25,547	37,254	34,762
E. N. Cent.	4,572	6,839	6,825	California	23,389	34,044	31,795
W. N. Cent.	879	351	1,153	Clingstone	14,430	20,501	19,877
S. Atlantic	11,221	13,916	17,515	Freestone	8,959	13,543	11,918
E. S. Cent.	4,102	4,049	6,993	U. S.	57,201	75,963	81,954
W. S. Cent	4,403	4,839	6,897				

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

Table 11.- Pears: Production, by geographic divisions and on Pacific Coast, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945 1/

Division	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945	Pacific Coast	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
New England	145	155	69	Wash., total	6,260	8,665	7,982
Middle At.	1,624	1,673	475	Bartlett	4,420	6,885	6,302
E. N. Cent.	2,398	2,058	895	Other	1,841	1,780	1,680
W. N. Cent.	615	303	532	Oreg., total	3,720	4,354	4,842
S. Atlantic	1,420	1,809	1,340	Bartlett	1,553	1,794	2,250
E. S. Cent.	1,160	989	1,566	Other	2,167	2,560	2,592
W. S. Cent.	881	1,071	1,158	Calif., total	9,951	10,417	13,210
Mountain	442	462	616	Bartlett	8,722	9,167	11,668
Pacific	19,931	23,436	26,034	Other	1,229	1,250	1,542
U. S.	28,616	31,956	32,685				

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

Table 12.- Pears, western: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties, all grades, at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1944 and 1945

Market, month, and week -	Bartlett		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:						
August	4.74	4.77	---	---	---	---
September	4.22	3.44	4.33	3.97	4.34	3.89
Week ended -						
Oct. 5	4.40	4.66	4.13	4.64	4.49	4.54
12	4.31	4.74	4.72	4.56	4.85	4.05
19	4.23	4.76	4.30	4.90	4.64	5.06
Chicago:						
August	4.37	4.72	---	---	---	---
September	3.88	3.74	4.00	---	3.13	---
Week ended -						
Oct. 5	4.28	4.63	4.00	4.58	4.16	4.94
12	3.16	4.56	4.01	4.44	3.54	4.71
19	3.21	4.19	4.01	4.32	4.62	4.58

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

Table 13.- Italian prunes from the Northwest: Weighted average auction price per half-bushel at New York and Chicago, September and October, 1944 and 1945

Market, and week ended-	Washington		Oregon		Idaho	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:						
Week ended -						
September 7	2.65	---	2.66	---	---	---
14	---	2.42	2.63	2.47	2.36	---
21	1.91	2.26	1.95	2.24	2.35	2.21
28	1.05	---	---	2.15	2.40	2.36
October 5	---	---	---	---	2.61	2.64
12	---	---	---	---	2.68	3.54
19	---	---	---	---	3.01	2.89
Chicago:						
Week ended -					(Ring-Faced)	
September 7	2.40	1/1.24	2.31	2.55	---	---
14	---	1/1.12	1.77	2.04	2.26	1.98
21	1.55	---	---	2.05	2.12	2.05
28	---	---	---	---	2.26	2.46
October 5	---	---	---	---	2.32	2.55
12	---	---	---	---	2.36	---
19	---	---	---	---	---	---

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.
1/ Price per lug.

Table 14.-Plums and prunes: Production in important States, and utilization of prunes, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and preliminary 1945.

State	Plums and prunes, production 1/			State	Prunes, utilization		
	Average 1934-43	1944	Preliminary 1945		Average 1934-43	1944	Preliminary 1945
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
	Fresh basis				Fresh basis		
Plums:				Used fresh 2/			
Michigan	4,930	6,200	2,200	Idaho	16,590	22,900	28,000
California	66,200	92,000	71,000	Washington	14,600	18,150	16,900
2 States	71,130	98,200	73,200	Oregon	18,990	20,600	25,600
Prunes:				Canned 3/:			
Idaho	16,820	22,900	28,000	Washington	5,367	6,100	5,300
Washington, all	27,540	27,000	24,900	Oregon	20,250	14,800	19,000
Eastern Wash.	13,800	17,400	17,200	Frozen:			
Western Wash.	13,740	9,600	7,700	Washington	---	1,500	1,300
Oregon, all	98,570	60,400	93,500	Oregon	---	7,300	9,000
Eastern Oregon	13,290	14,400	19,900	Other processed:			
Western Oregon	85,280	46,000	73,600	Washington	190	250	200
	Dry basis 4/			Oregon	---	1,900	2,000
California	205,000	159,000	212,000	Dried:	Dried basis 4/		
				Washington	1,720	300	400
				Oregon	15,410	4,100	8,800
				California	196,380	158,800	211,800

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. These quantities are not included in utilization figures.
2/ Includes quantities used in farm household.
3/ Includes small quantities frozen in some years prior to 1941.
4/ The drying ratio in Calif. is about 2 1/2 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried; in Wash. and Oreg., from 3 to 4 pounds fresh to 1 pound dried.

Table 15.-Figs and olives: Condition on October 1 and production, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945.

Crop and State	Production 1/			Condition Oct. 1		
	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	1945
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Figs:						
California, dried	2/ 28,350	2/ 35,200	---	77	83	80
California, not dried	13,650	19,000	---	---	---	---
Olives:						
California	41,100	42,000	---	58	48	38

1/ For some areas in certain years, production includes some quantities not harvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ Dry basis.

Table 16.- Grapes: Production in important States, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945 1/

State	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945	State	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
N. Y.	58,890	59,300	33,200	Okla.	2,750	3,200	2,500
N. J.	2,540	2,600	1,100	Wash.	9,480	17,300	18,400
Pa.	17,590	19,500	6,800	22 other States	26,445	25,950	21,550
Ohio	22,760	24,400	5,000	Calif.:			
Ind.	3,310	2,500	1,500	Wine	540,000	563,000	554,000
Ill.	4,720	3,700	3,600	Table	415,900	513,000	531,000
Mich.	41,600	34,000	11,400	Raisin	1,300,800	1,438,000	1,629,000
Iowa	3,340	3,100	3,000	Dried 2/	237,300	309,500	---
Mo.	7,490	6,500	6,400	Not dried	351,600	200,000	---
Kans.	2,640	3,300	4,300	Total Calif.	2,256,700	2,514,000	2,714,000
N. C.	6,150	6,600	3,700	Total U.S.	2,474,835	2,736,550	2,841,150
Ark.	8,430	10,600	4,700				

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ Dried basis; 1 ton of raisins is equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

Table 17.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, by specified varieties, at New York and Chicago, August -October, 1944 and 1945

Market and week ended	Red Malaga		Ribier		Malaga		Tokay	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:								
Aug. 24	2.63	3.07	2.63	2.95	---	---	---	---
31	2.64	2.42	2.64	2.41	2.65	---	2.70	---
Sept. 7	2.64	2.43	2.64	2.41	2.64	---	2.70	---
14	2.64	2.43	2.65	2.41	2.66	2.40	---	---
21	2.63	2.41	2.64	2.41	2.63	2.29	---	---
28	2.65	2.45	2.63	2.45	2.64	2.19	2.65	2.45
Oct. 5	2.64	---	2.66	2.46	2.64	2.23	2.64	2.46
12	3.21	---	3.41	2.45	3.33	2.43	3.26	2.43
19	3.57	---	3.09	2.55	3.27	2.55	3.07	2.55
Chicago:								
Aug. 24	2.67	2.56	2.67	2.51	2.67	---	---	---
31	2.62	2.43	2.63	2.36	2.62	---	2.67	---
Sept. 7	2.64	2.43	2.59	2.43	2.59	---	---	---
14	2.65	2.42	2.59	1.69	2.62	---	2.67	---
21	2.67	2.43	2.67	2.40	2.64	2.43	2.65	---
28	2.67	2.39	2.63	2.42	2.65	---	2.67	2.43
Oct. 5	2.66	1.50	2.60	2.41	2.61	2.32	2.65	2.43
12	---	---	2.90	2.38	3.06	2.43	3.36	2.43
19	---	---	2.89	2.66	3.17	2.57	2.82	2.58

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

Table 18.-Fruits and nuts: Cold-storage holdings, October 1, 1945, with comparisons

Commodity	Unit	Oct. 1 5-yr. av. 1940-44	Oct. 1 1944	Sept. 1 1945	Oct. 1, 1945
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Fresh fruits					
Apples	Barrel	22	20	2	1
Apples	Western box	2,213	1,826	96	1,031
Apples	Eastern box	4,432	4,154	170	1,357
Apples	Bushel basket	2,434	2,397	492	1,448
Total apples	Bushel	9,145	8,437	764	3,839
Pears, Bartletts	Packed box	215	243	1,205	469
Pears, Bartletts	Loose box	1,424	2,145	3,439	2,580
Pears, all other varieties	Box	2,303	2,322	270	1,960
Pears	Bushel basket	205	396	65	96
Total pears	Bushel	4,147	5,106	4,979	5,105
Other Fresh Fruits	Pound	---	19,173	44,284	32,409
Frozen fruits					
Apples	"	---	7,424	24,248	21,750
Apricots	"	---	---	31,414	34,872
Blackberries	"	11,269	14,520	13,710	20,797
Blueberries	"	---	---	10,421	15,290
Cherries	"	36,722	47,076	31,518	29,089
Young, Logan, and similar berries	"	6,230	10,550	12,359	12,352
Raspberries	"	18,118	16,500	17,775	17,334
Strawberries	"	43,593	25,526	34,594	31,990
Grapes	"	---	12,746	3,912	6,302
Plums and prunes	"	---	15,210	3,492	11,690
Peaches	"	---	32,578	28,084	55,773
Fruit juices and purees	"	---	15,364	19,371	23,995
All other fruits	"	108,353	100,065	57,931	66,211
Total	"	224,235	298,059	288,829	347,445
Dried fruits					
Total	"		87,379	76,181	58,832
Nuts					
Nuts in shell	"		10,076	13,760	5,897
Nutmeats	"		34,096	48,347	35,863

Compiled from reports of Production and Marketing Administration.