

proportion of the Pascal celery was graded U. S. No. 1 during the spring months. The proportion of Pascal grading "U. S. No. 1" was larger in June, however, than in April or May. This is accounted for by the fact that the Pascal celery shipped during June came from Zellwood, where spring growing conditions are favorable. About 13 percent of the Pascal shipments graded 80-89% U. S. No. 1, ranging from about 7 percent in February to about 22 percent in May.

Because there was less variation from month to month in the proportion of Pascal celery grading U. S. No. 1, compared with Golden, the average net seasonal prices to shippers of the Pascal type for the various grades did not vary as much as for the Golden type (Table 47). With but few exceptions, during each month of the season average prices were highest for "U. S. No. 1" grade Pascal celery. The exceptions embraced only small quantities which were sold during a few days of the month when prices happened to be high. During March, when Pascal shipments were heaviest, net prices to shippers averaged \$2.65 per crate for U. S. No. 1 grade, compared with \$2.45 for 80-89% U. S. No. 1, or a price differential of 20 cents per crate. As the season advanced the price spread between these grade classifications tended to increase. In April, when prices for U. S. No. 1 grade Pascal celery averaged \$4.27, the average price of 80-89% U. S. No. 1 Pascal type was \$3.64, a difference of 63 cents per crate, or 17 percent. Again in May, the U. S. No. 1 grade of Pascal type celery averaged \$4.01 and the 80-89% U. S. No. 1 grade \$3.19, a difference of 82 cents per crate, or 26 percent.

Except for hearts, ungraded Pascal celery sold for lower average prices than that of all graded celery, just as was the case with Golden celery. Some firms did not use Federal-State inspection for some celery which was obviously well below U. S. No. 1 grade.

To determine the influence of grade on price it is obvious that a number of factors must be held constant. As has been indicated previously, more of the large sizes of celery graded U. S. No. 1 and, in general, larger sizes brought higher prices. Furthermore, a relatively large proportion of the low grades sold on a consigned basis and there was a relatively large proportion of low grades when prices also were relatively high. Because of these interrelations and the limited volume of many of the lower grade classifications, the most important two grades have