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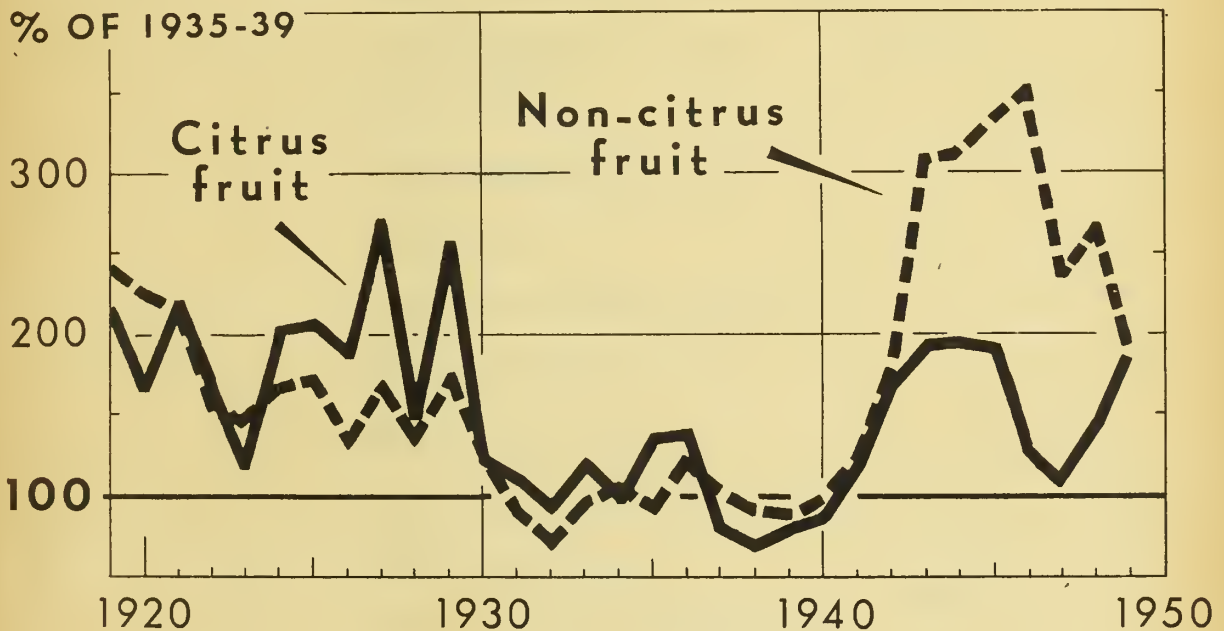
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TFS-97



OCTOBER 1950

GROWERS' PRICES FOR CITRUS AND NON-CITRUS FRUITS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

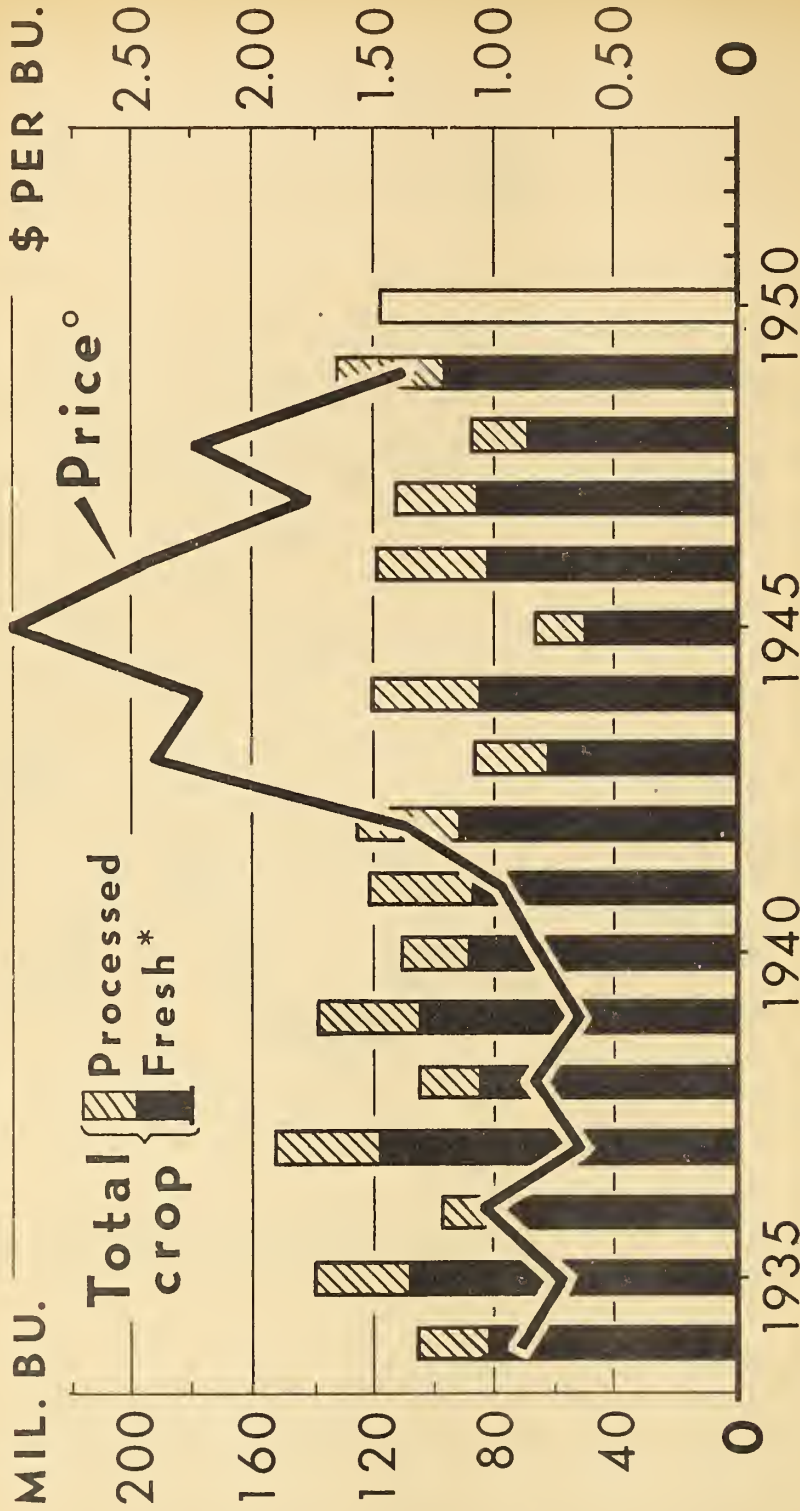
NEG. 46866-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Prices received by growers for both citrus and non-citrus fruits rose sharply during the early 1940's in response to strong wartime demand, prices for non-citrus fruits rising more than those for citrus fruits. At the same time, citrus production increased sharply, while that

of non-citrus fruits tended to decline. After the war citrus prices dropped sharply until 1948, when they rose in response to smaller production. In 1949-50, prices for citrus fruits rose further, while prices of non-citrus fruits declined.

COMMERCIAL APPLES

Production, Utilization, and Price



*INCLUDES SUBSTANTIAL ECONOMIC ABANDONMENT IN SOME YEARS

°SEASON AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY GROWERS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47371A-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Production of apples in commercial areas has trended downward over the last 17 years. From 2 to 4 times as many apples were used fresh as were processed. Season average prices received by growers rose sharply during the war in re-

sponse to unusual wartime demand, but since then have lost much of the increase. However, the price of the large 1949 crop averaged nearly 2 times the 1935-39 average.

 THE FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 24, 1950

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SUMMARY

Outlook for 1951

Demand for fruit in 1951 is expected to be stronger than in 1950. But if average weather prevails, total production of fruit in 1951 will be moderately larger than this year, and grower prices may average around the levels of 1950.

Demand for fresh fruit in 1951 probably will be moderately stronger than in 1950. Because of smaller packs of canned and dried fruits in 1950, and the likelihood of small stocks at the beginning of the 1951 pack season, demand of processors for fruit for canning and drying may be even stronger than it was in 1950.

The outlook for exports of fruit is improving. Export demand for fruit in the 1950-51 season is expected to be slightly stronger than in 1949-50. It even may strengthen further in 1951-52, if economic conditions continue to improve in foreign countries and there are no widespread conflicts. In the 1950-51 season, exports of apples and winter pears are expected to be larger than in 1949-50, but considerably under the 1935-39 average. Exports of oranges also may be larger than in 1949-50, and those of grapefruit are likely to be much larger. But exports of dried fruits from the smaller 1950-51 pack are expected to be down from 1949-50.

Imports of bananas from foreign countries and shipments of canned pineapple and pineapple juice from Hawaii probably will continue at the rates of the last few years. However, actual imports and shipments will be conditioned greatly by supplies in the producing countries.

Total production of deciduous fruits in 1951 probably will be moderately larger than in 1950, if average weather prevails and if production of some fruits follows the usual order of large crops succeeding small crops. In 1951 larger crops seem likely for sweet cherries, grapes, peaches, pears, prunes, and strawberries. Production of apples and sour cherries may be smaller. The 1951-52 citrus crop also may be a little larger than the prospective 1950-51 crop if citrus trees in Texas make further recovery from the freeze damage of 1949 and if weather in California is more favorable.

Prospects for 1950-51 Marketing Season

Production of deciduous fruits in 1950 is about 14 percent smaller than the 1949 crop and 7 percent smaller than the 1939-48 average. The reduced production in 1950 results mainly from smaller crops of apples, sweet cherries, grapes, peaches, pears, plums, and prunes. But the crops of sour cherries, cranberries, and strawberries are larger.

Supplies of apples probably will be about as large this fall and winter as in this period of 1949-50. But supplies of winter pears are expected to be smaller. Grower prices for these two fruits are expected to average higher this fall than last, but after January 1, 1951, they may not be far different from prices in the early months of 1950, when they rose. If January 1 stocks are larger than stocks on January 1, 1950, prices may not be as high. Prices for grapes are expected to continue higher, and those of cranberries lower, this fall than last.

Based on October 1 condition, the 1950-51 crop of early and midseason oranges was forecast 2 percent larger than the 1949-50 crop, and the new grapefruit crop was forecast about 38 percent larger than the short 1949-50 crop. But the prospective new crops in Florida were damaged slightly by a hurricane in mid-October. Grower prices for oranges probably will not average quite as high this fall and winter as in this period of 1949-50. Prices for grapefruit may be much lower this fall and winter. Processor demand is expected to give considerable support to prices for these two fruits. But it probably will be more effective for oranges than grapefruit, because of the large increase in supplies of the latter that will be available for processing.

The 1950-51 pack of dried fruits is expected to turn out much smaller than the 1949-50 pack, but the new pack of canned fruits probably will be only moderately smaller -- results of the decline in tonnage of fruit produced in 1950. Retail prices for the new packs probably will be a little higher than in the 1949-50 season.

Production of canned fruit juices in 1949-50, mostly citrus, is about one-tenth smaller than the 1948-49 pack. But this decline was considerably more than offset by a further sharp rise in output of frozen concentrated citrus juices. Because output of such frozen juices more than doubled in 1950 plus large increases in pack of frozen strawberries and cherries, the 1950 pack of frozen fruits and fruit juices set a new record, about one-third above the 1949 pack. Retail prices for canned and frozen citrus juices probably will be somewhat lower in 1951 than in 1950.

The 1950 crop of the four major tree nuts -- almonds, walnuts, filberts, and pecans -- is about 22 percent smaller than the record 1949 crop, but 3 percent above the 1939-48 average. Grower prices for the 1950 crops are expected to average above 1949 prices. Imports of Brazil nuts, filberts, and walnuts in 1950-51 probably will be considerably smaller than in 1949-50, but imports of other tree nuts may be somewhat larger.

Consumption of fresh fruit and processed fruit on a fresh weight basis is expected to total a little smaller per person in 1950 than in 1949. Most of the decrease will be in fresh fruits, a result of reduced supplies of citrus fruit in the first half of the year and smaller supplies of deciduous fruits in the second half. Some increase in consumption seems likely in 1951.

ORANGES

Outlook for 1951-52

The 1951-52 orange and tangerine crop may be a little larger than the 1950-51 crop, if average weather prevails. Small increases in production seem likely in Florida, where bearing acreage increased about 20 percent from 1944-45 to 1949-50, and in Texas, where further recovery from the freeze damage to trees in 1949 is expected. There also may be some increase in production of navel and miscellaneous oranges in California, where the 1950-51 crop is moderately smaller than the reduced 1949-50 crop and much smaller than the 1939-48 average.

Production of Early and Midseason Oranges

Expected to be Slightly Larger in 1950-51

The 1950-51 crop of early and midseason oranges is estimated as of October 1 at 52.4 million boxes, 2 percent larger than the 1949-50 crop and 17 percent larger than the 1939-48 average.

Although the hurricane in Florida in mid-October caused a loss of approximately 1 million boxes of oranges, according to a preliminary appraisal of the damage, this is less than 1 percent of the total crop of oranges in prospect in the United States for 1950-51.

Production of early and midseason oranges in Florida is estimated as of October 1 at 35 million boxes, about two-thirds of the total United States crop of such oranges. If realized, the Florida crop will set a new record, 4 percent larger than the record crop in 1949-50 and 51 percent above average. Production in California is estimated at 14.5 million boxes, 7 percent smaller than in 1949-50 and 21 percent below average. The Texas crop of 2.1 million boxes is almost twice as large as the short 1949-50 crop and near average, indicating strong recovery of trees from the freeze damage in 1949.

The prospective Florida crop of 27.5 million boxes of Valencia oranges (as estimated October 1) is 10 percent larger than the 1949-50 crop and 41 percent larger than average. Total production of oranges in Florida in 1950-51 is estimated (as of October 1) at 62.5 million boxes, a new

record if realized. The Texas crop of Valencia oranges is also up sharply following the freeze damage to trees in 1949, and the prospective crop is estimated at 1.4 million boxes, more than twice the short 1949-50 crop and slightly above average. The first estimate on the new California Valencia crop will become available in December. Condition of the crop on October 1 was better than on the same date last year but not quite as good as average. The 1949-50 crop of California Valencia oranges, for which the season is nearly over, is estimated at 26.7 million boxes. Harvest of Valencias usually starts in Florida in February and about May 1 in California. Harvest of the new crop of early and midseason oranges got under way in Florida in late September. The California harvest is expected to get under way in November.

The 1950-51 crop of Florida tangerines is estimated as of October 1 at 4.8 million boxes, 4 percent under the record 1949-50 crop but 32 percent above average. Harvest usually starts in November and ends in April.

Total production of oranges and tangerines in 1950-51 will be slightly larger than the 1949-50 crop of nearly 110 million boxes if the crop turns out as large as seemed likely on October 1.

Prices May Not Average As High This Fall and Winter As Last

Market movement of the 1950-51 crop of Florida oranges got under way in late September, several weeks earlier than movement of the 1949-50 crop. By mid-October substantially more oranges had been moved by truck and rail than in the same part of the 1949-50 season.

Prices for new-crop Florida oranges on the principal auction markets averaged nearly as high in mid-October as a year earlier. With increasing shipments, prices in November and December are expected to decline as usual. Demand for oranges for processing is expected to be strong again in the 1950-51 season. With the new crop maturing earlier this year than last and processing reaching heavy volume earlier in the season, processor demand will be a larger factor in price this fall than last. Nevertheless, grower prices for the larger crop probably will not average quite as high in November and December as in the same months of 1949. Even with continued strong processor demand, prices after January 1, 1951, are unlikely to average as high as the relatively high prices of early 1950.

Nearly Half of 1949-50 Orange Crop Was Processed

About 47 percent of the total United States 1949-50 crop of oranges was processed, compared with 40 percent of the 1943-49 crop. Processing outlets took about 58 percent of the 1949-50 crop in Florida, and 31 percent of the crop in California. About 17.3 million boxes of Florida oranges were made into frozen concentrated orange juice and blended with grapefruit juice in 1949-50. This was over 51 percent of the Florida oranges that were processed and over 30 percent of the total Florida crop. A still larger tonnage of Florida oranges is expected to go into frozen concentrates in 1950-51.

In Florida, packers' stocks of canned orange juice and blended orange and grapefruit juice on September 30, 1950, were larger than the very low stocks a year earlier but much smaller than the stocks in 1948. Stocks of frozen orange juice were considerably larger than on September 30, 1949.

Increased Exports in 1949-50 Season

Nearly 4.4 million boxes of oranges were exported during November 1949-August 1950, slightly more than in the same months of the 1948-49 season. This figure includes 1.8 million boxes exported under the export-payment program of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1949-50 crop oranges. There may be a further increase in total exports in the 1950-51 season.

GRAPEFRUIT

Outlook for 1951-52

Total production of grapefruit in 1951-52 probably will be moderately larger than the near-average 1950-51 crop, if weather is average. With further recovery of Texas trees from the freeze damage of 1949, production in that State should show further increase. There also might be a larger crop in Florida, where bearing acreage increased 10 percent from 1946-47 to 1949-50. About two-thirds of the 1950-51 crop is in Florida, and nearly one-fourth is in Texas.

Near-Average Crop of Grapefruit In 1950-51

Production of grapefruit in the United States in 1950-51, excluding California summer grapefruit, is estimated as of October 1 at 48.5 million boxes. Since that date, the Florida crop has been damaged by a hurricane. The October 1 estimate is 38 percent larger than the reduced production in 1949-50 but 1 percent smaller than average. The first estimate on the California crop for harvest in the summer of 1951 will become available in December. A below-average summer crop of 1.4 million boxes was produced in California in 1949-50.

The Florida crop of 32.5 million boxes (estimated as of October 1) is 34 percent larger than the 1949-50 crop, which was reduced considerably by a hurricane in August 1949, and 23 percent larger than average. The hurricane in Florida on October 17 and 18, 1950, caused a loss of 1.5 to 2.0 million boxes of grapefruit, about 3 to 4 percent of the total United States crop in prospect for 1950-51. The Texas crop of 12 million boxes is nearly twice the short 1949-50 crop of 6.4 million boxes but about one-third under the 1939-48 average of 18.2 million boxes.

Lower Prices for Larger
1950-51 Crop

Market movement of the 1950-51 Florida grapefruit crop got well under way in September, about one month earlier than last year. With shipments much heavier in early October than a year earlier, prices on the principal auction markets averaged considerably lower than last year. In Texas, movement in volume is not expected to get under way until early November, although a few new-crop grapefruit were harvested in late September. Because of the much larger crops in both Florida and Texas in 1950-51 than in 1949-50, auction market prices are expected to average considerably lower this fall and winter than last. Grower prices likewise are expected to be lower.

Movement of the larger 1950-51 crop poses a difficult marketing problem. Even with some increase in fresh sales, the tonnage available for processing will be substantially larger than the amount processed from the 1949-50 crop. Nearly 17 million boxes or 46 percent of the 1949-50 crop went to fresh sales, and over 19 million boxes or 53 percent were processed. This includes nearly 1.9 million boxes used for frozen concentrates. The entire 1950-51 crop probably cannot be utilized except at prices much lower than in 1949-50. Nevertheless, a substantial increase in canned and frozen grapefruit products seems likely in 1950-51.

In Florida, packers' stocks of canned grapefruit juice on September 30, 1950 were more than three times the low stocks of a year earlier. Stocks of blended grapefruit and orange juice and of grapefruit sections were each only a little larger.

Increased Exports of Grapefruit
Seen Likely in 1950-51

Exports of grapefruit during November 1949-August 1950 were nearly 1 million boxes, compared with 1.7 million for the same part of the 1948-49 season. With larger supplies of grapefruit at lower prices, there may be a considerable increase in exports in 1950-51.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Outlook for 1951-52

The 1951-52 crop of lemons in California probably will be about as large as the below-average crop that is in prospect for 1950-51, if weather is average. The bearing acreage in 1949-50 was about 10 percent smaller than that in 1948-49, mainly the result of the freezing weather in January 1949. After rising sharply since 1935-36, bearing acreage has declined nearly to the level of 1942-43.

Prospects for 1950-51 Lemon Crop

The condition of the 1950-51 crop of lemons in California on October 1 was average for that date and much better than the October 1 condition of the 1949-50 crop. The first estimate of 1950-51 production

will be available November 10. If the new lemon crop is much larger than the 1949-50 crop, grower prices probably will not average quite as high as in the 1949-50 season.

The 1949-50 Lemon Season

The 1949-50 season for lemons was nearing the end in mid-October. In early October, weekly carlot shipments were running a little larger, and prices on the auction markets were averaging considerably below those of a year earlier. Prices are expected to continue lower in November and December than in these two months of 1949.

The 1949-50 crop of lemons in California amounted to 10.5 million boxes, 5 percent larger than the short 1948-49 crop and 20 percent smaller than the 1939-48 average. Freezing weather in January 1950 considerably reduced the 1949-50 crop, much as freezing weather a year earlier reduced the 1948-49 crop. Because the 1949-50 crop was late in maturing, market supplies were low in December 1949 and January 1950 and grower and terminal market prices were extremely high. But prices through most of the rest of the season were lower than corresponding prices a year earlier. For the entire 1949-50 crop, it is tentatively estimated that grower prices, all methods of sale, will average \$5.22 per box, 37 cents less than the average for the 1948-49 crop. About 28 percent of the 1949-50 lemon crop was processed, compared with 22 percent of the smaller 1948-49 crop and 34 percent of the larger 1947-48 crop. Nearly all of the remainder of each crop was sold for fresh market use.

1950-51 Line Crop is Record Large

Production of lines in Florida in 1950-51 is estimated as of October 1 at 300,000 boxes. This sets a new record, 15 percent larger than production in 1949-50 and 79 percent larger than the average for 1939-48. The marketing season for lines runs from April 1 to March 31, with the heaviest movement of the crop during the summer months. Prices received by growers averaged lower each month during April-September 1950 than for the same months in 1949.

Growers received an average of \$4.00 per box for the 1949-50 line crop of 260,000 boxes, compared with \$3.63 for the 1948-49 crop of 200,000 boxes. About 84 percent of the 1949-50 crop was used fresh and 16 percent was processed. For the 1948-49 crop, the respective percentages were 82 percent and 18 percent.

APPLES

Outlook for 1951

With average weather, production of apples in commercial areas in 1951 is likely to be somewhat smaller than the above-average 1950 crop. Over the years, there has been a tendency for small crops to follow large crops, because of the alternate bearing characteristics of principal

varieties in the East and Midwest. Occasionally, there have been two successive large crops, such as in 1949 and 1950, but there have never been as many as three successive large crops in recent years. Bearing acreage has declined each year since 1934, dropping 29 percent from 1934 to 1949. Any further reduction in 1951 will tend also to result in smaller production.

Commercial export demand for 1951-crop apples may be a little stronger than that for the 1949 crop. About 2 percent of that crop was exported, mostly with Government assistance. Even with Government help, such as the export aid programs for the 1949 and 1950 crops, total exports are likely to be small compared with exports in 1935-39, which averaged about 10 percent of the crops. Some European countries that took substantial quantities of United States apples in prewar years have since made new plantings so as to supply more fully the apple markets of their own and neighboring countries. They also may prefer to continue to import apples from "soft-currency" countries.

Consumer demand for apples probably will be moderately stronger in 1951 than in 1950. Military procurement of fresh apples and apple products may increase substantially. Demand for apples for processing is expected to continue strong. Under these conditions, grower prices will continue relatively high, probably averaging a little higher than prices for the 1950 crop.

1950 Apple Crop Estimated At 120 Million Bushels

Production of apples in commercial areas in 1950 is estimated as of October 1 at 120 million bushels. This is 10 percent smaller than the large 1949 crop but 10 percent larger than the 1939-48 average. Production is larger this year than in 1949 in the South Atlantic States and larger than average in all regions except in the Central States. Washington has a record crop of more than 34 million bushels.

Among winter varieties, which comprise about five-sixths of the crop, production of Winesap, York Imperial, and Baldwin apples is larger than last year. Production of the Delicious variety, at 24 million bushels, ranks first, followed by Winesap, at 13 million bushels and McIntosh, at 12 million.

Weekly Carlot Shipments Seasonally Large in Early October

Carlot rail and boat shipments of apples through October 14 this season totaled 4,071 cars, 2,642 cars less than the 6,713 cars in the same part of the 1949-50 season. About four-fifths of the shipments each season have come from the Western States. The reduced shipments this season are the result of smaller production and a later maturing crop. Weekly shipments of fall and winter varieties became seasonally heavy in early October as harvest got well under way.

Practically all of the 1950 apple crop is expected to be utilized, in contrast to last year when about 10 million bushels were abandoned on trees and nearly 2 million bushels were removed by excess cullage because of low prices. Movement of apples to processors probably will be heavy again this season. In the 1949-50 season, about 36 million bushels (31 percent of sales) were processed. This was nearly twice the quantity processed from the short 1948 crop.

Prices Expected to Continue Higher
This Fall Than Last

Prices received by growers for apples have averaged considerably higher each month this summer than in the same month of 1949, partly because of smaller marketings. In mid-September, grower prices averaged \$2.38 per bushel, 56 cents higher than a year earlier. Likewise, prices for important varieties were considerably higher than a year earlier on the New York City and Chicago wholesale markets in late September and early October. With production down and demand continuing strong, grower prices this fall are expected to continue considerably above the low prices of last year. The level and course of prices after January 1, 1951, will be conditioned considerably by the stocks on hand at that time. Somewhat heavier-than-usual movement this fall will be required to hold stocks at average level at that date.

Government Export-Payment Program
For 1950-Crop Apples

An export-payment program of the Department of Agriculture, effective September 11, 1950, has facilitated export of 1950-crop apples. The purpose of this program is to encourage export shipments of United States apples and to assist in the removal from domestic channels of commerce those fresh apples which usually were exported prior to World War II.

Apples of any variety are eligible for export under this program. Payments equaling 50 percent of the export sales price (basis f.a.s., U. S. ports) but not more than \$1.25 per bushel or box, will be made to United States exporters who export fresh apples under this program. Such exports may be made to ECA participating European countries and to most of their participating dependent overseas territories. Also included are Israel and Egypt, the United States of Indonesia, the Philippines, and Western hemisphere countries except Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and Venezuela.

The program for 1950-crop apples is similar to that for the 1949 crop, under which 2,148,517 bushels were exported. Under the new program, about 239,300 bushels had been exported or declared for export by October 14, 1950. Total exports of apples during July 1949-June 1950 amounted to about 2.9 million bushels, about 2 percent of production.

PEARS

Outlook for 1951

Production of pears in 1951 may be slightly larger than the near-average crop of 1950, if weather is average. Bearing acreage probably will be about as large in 1951 as in 1950. In the Pacific Coast States, where about 80 percent of the nation's crop has been grown in recent years, increases in production in 1951 probably will consist mostly of Bartlett pears. There may be only a small increase in other varieties, of which production in 1950 was a little above the 1939-48 average.

Demand for pears in 1951 probably will be somewhat stronger than in 1950. Military procurement of canned pears is likely to be larger than in 1950. Even with a small increase in total production, grower prices for the 1951 crop probably will average at least as high as in 1950.

Near-Average Pear Crop of
30.7 Million Bushels in 1950

The 1950 pear crop is estimated as of October 1 at 30.7 million bushels, 16 percent smaller than the record 1949 crop of 36.4 million bushels, but 1 percent larger than the 1939-48 average of 30.3 million bushels. In the three Pacific Coast States, the Bartlett pear crop of 18.5 million bushels is 17 percent smaller than that of 1949 but 8 percent above average. The 6.6 million-bushel crop of other varieties in these three States, mostly winter pears, is 10 percent smaller than the 1949 crop but 11 percent above average. Bartlett pears are used extensively for canning as well as for fresh market sales. The winter varieties are the principal source of fresh pears during winter and spring. This year, as last, a large tonnage of such pears will be available for export.

Continued High Prices in Prospect
For Pears This Fall and Winter

Movement of pears to canneries has been heavy again this season. But until early October, the carlot rail and boat movement of pears to fresh markets had been running much behind that of the 1949-50 season. Through October 14 this season, approximately 9,266 cars had been shipped, about one-fourth less than in the same part of the 1949-50 season.

With production moderately smaller and demand much stronger, especially for canning, grower prices for 1950-crop pears have averaged considerably higher this summer than corresponding prices last summer for the 1949 crop. Continued high prices seem likely this fall. Prices for important varieties of winter pears will tend to be supported by the export-payment program. This may result in prices next winter at about the same levels as in early 1950.

Government Export Payment Program
For 1950-Crop Winter Pears

Export of 1950-crop winter pears is being aided by a Government payment program, effective September 11, 1950. This program is similar to the one now in force for apples and is also similar to the export payment programs for 1949-crop winter pears and apples. Under the current pear program, D'Anjou, Bosc, Comice, and Winter Nelis varieties produced in Oregon, Washington, and California are eligible for export. Rates of payment and eligible countries of destination are the same as under the concurrent apple export payment program (See "Apples" for detail). By October 14, 1950, about 223,700 boxes of pears had been exported or declared for export under the new program.

Under the export-payment program for 1949-crop winter pears, nearly 133,000 boxes were exported. Total exports in the 1949-50 season were about 463,000 bushels, a little over 1 percent of the 1949 pear crop. They were about 54 percent larger than exports in 1948-49.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Outlook for 1951

Larger crops of plums and prunes seem likely in 1951. Bearing acreage of plums has been slightly upward since 1942. Production of plums in 1951 probably will be a little larger than in 1950, when unfavorable weather resulted in a crop moderately under the large 1949 tonnage. But the 1951 prune crop is likely to be considerably larger than the short 1950 crop. The largest increase may be expected in the Pacific Northwest, where severe winter freezes greatly reduced the 1950 tonnage. In California, production may be only a little larger than in 1950. In California and the Pacific Northwest States, bearing acreage has declined about one-fifth in the past two decades.

Demand for plums and prunes in 1951 probably will be a little stronger than in 1950. But if production turns out as large as seems likely, grower prices probably will be at or near the 1950 levels. With annual per capita consumption of dried prunes continuing at the rate of about 1.5 pounds, a considerable tonnage again will be available for export.

Smaller Production in 1950
Than in 1949

The 1950 crop of fresh plums in California and Michigan was 82,900 tons, 14 percent smaller than the 1949 crop of 96,100 tons but 3 percent larger than the 1939-48 average of 80,580 tons. The 1950 crop of prunes in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho totals 44,800 tons (fresh weight), 72 percent smaller than the large 1949 crop of 159,100 tons and 64 percent smaller than the 10-year average of 124,500 tons. Production of dried prunes in California is estimated at 143,000 tons (natural condition, dried), 6 percent smaller than in 1949 and 25 percent under average.

Because of the short prune crop in the Pacific Northwest in 1950, fresh sales from this crop were only 25,600 tons, about half as large as the fresh sales from the large 1949 crop. An even 12,000 tons were canned, 55 percent less than in 1949, and 1,500 tons were frozen, 59 percent less than in 1949. Only 700 tons (dried weight) were dried, compared with 9,400 tons in 1949.

Fresh Market Shipments Smaller,
Prices Higher, Than in 1949

Fresh market shipment of plums and prunes by rail and boat through October 7 of this season totaled 5,385 cars, compared with 7,205 in the same part of the 1949 season. The smaller shipments this season are the result primarily of the short crop in the Pacific Northwest. Fresh plums and prunes have brought higher prices this season than those of 1949. Prices for fresh plums from California have averaged considerably higher on the New York City and Chicago auction markets than comparable prices in 1949. Auction prices for fresh Italian prunes from the Pacific Northwest averaged about twice as high in September 1950 as in that month of 1949.

PEACHES

Outlook for 1951

Production of peaches in 1951 probably will be considerably larger than the short 1950 crop, if weather is average. Bearing acreage has been sharply upward in the past decade, and any further increase in 1951 will tend toward a larger crop. Largest increases in production may be expected in the 10 early Southern peach States, which have just had the third successive small crop as a result of winter freezes and spring frost. Large increases also may be expected in the Western States (other than California), where winter freezes also sharply cut production in 1950. If production should be average or larger, prices probably will be lower than in 1950.

Small 1950 Crop Brings
Higher Prices Than in 1949

Production of peaches in 1950 was about 52 million bushels, 30 percent smaller than the large 1949 crop and 25 percent smaller than the 1939-48 average. The 1950 crop was the smallest since 1943. The carlot rail and boat movement to fresh markets was about 31 percent smaller than that of the 1949 crop. Movement to canners and freezers was heavy. Only a small tonnage was dried. Grower prices for peaches, both for processing and fresh market shipment, have averaged considerably higher than 1949 prices.

CHERRIES

Outlook for 1951

Production of sweet cherries probably will be larger, but that of sour cherries smaller, in 1951 than in 1950. Bearing acreages of both sweet and sour varieties have trended upward over the past decade. With average weather, the 1951 crop of sweet cherries in the Western States is likely to be considerably larger than 1950 production, but the crop in the Eastern States may be somewhat smaller. In contrast, production of sour varieties in the Eastern States probably will be considerably smaller than the record 1950 tonnage, but in the Western States it probably will be larger than in 1950. Total production of sweet and sour cherries probably will be moderately smaller in 1951 than in 1950. Considerably higher prices for sour cherries, but somewhat lower prices for sweet cherries, seem likely for 1951.

Production and PricesIn 1950

Total production of cherries in 1950 was 231,410 tons, 8 percent smaller than the record 1949 crop of 250,230 tons but 29 percent larger than the 1939-48 average of 179,240 tons. The 1950 crop of sweet cherries was 80,560 tons, 41 percent under 1949 and 6 percent under average. But the 1950 crop of sour cherries, 150,850 tons, set a new record, 34 percent above 1949 and 62 percent above average.

Growers received an average of \$243 per ton for the 1950 crop of sweet cherries, which was \$88 higher than the average price for the record 1949 crop. Growers of sour varieties received an average of \$126 per ton, \$63 lower than the average for the 1949 crop. To help stabilize the price of sour cherries to growers, the United States Department of Agriculture purchased 427,200 cases of canned sour cherries for use in the School Lunch Program and other eligible outlets.

The 1950 pack of canned sweet cherries was smaller than the 1949 pack, but the packs of canned and frozen sour cherries were larger. Cold-storage holdings of frozen cherries were nearly 75 million pounds on September 30, 1950, about 12 million pounds larger than comparable holdings a year earlier.

GRAPES

Outlook for 1951

Production of grapes in 1951 probably will be larger than in 1950 and prices may be lower. With average weather, a considerable increase can be expected in the California crop which would be only partially offset by a decrease in Eastern States. California usually produces over 90 percent of the annual grape tonnage.

Demand for grapes in 1951 is likely to be about as strong as in 1950. Demand for grapes for fresh market shipment and drying into raisins probably will be a little stronger in 1951, military procurement of raisins is expected to be larger, but demand for grapes for processing into wine and juice may not be as strong as in 1950. Hence, if the 1951 grape crop turns out much larger than the 1950 crop, grower prices may not be quite as high as in 1950.

1950 Grape Crop of 2.5 Million
Tons is Smallest Since 1944

Production of grapes in 1950 totals 2,520,200 tons, 5 percent smaller than the 1949 crop and 9 percent smaller than the 1939-48 average. Smaller production in California more than offsets considerably larger production in other States. The California crop of 2,298,000 tons is 8 percent smaller than the 1949 crop and 11 percent under average. Production of both wine and raisin varieties in this State is moderately smaller this year than in 1949, but that of table varieties is a little larger. However, the use of a variety is not limited to its general type classification.

A considerably larger tonnage from the 1950 California grape crop is expected to be crushed for juice and wine than the relatively small tonnage (337,800 tons) that was crushed from the 1949 crop. On the other hand, a much smaller tonnage is expected to be dried into raisins this year. Fresh use also is running much smaller this year. Utilization of the 1949 California crop was approximately as follows: dried, 42 percent; crushed for wine, brandy, and juice, 36 percent; fresh sales, 21 percent; and canned, 1 percent.

Large tonnages of raisin varieties also were sold into fresh market channels or crushed, a considerable tonnage of wine varieties also was sold into fresh market channels, and a substantial tonnage of table grapes also was crushed.

The 1949 crop of the other commercial grape States was utilized about as follows: crushed for juice, wine, etc., 67 percent; fresh sales, 19 percent; and used in households of farms where grown, 14 percent.

Carlot Shipments of Grapes
Smaller Than in 1949

Carlot rail and boat shipments of fresh grapes totaled about 15,348 cars through October 14 this season, compared with 18,836 cars in the same part of the 1949 season.

Prices for Most Varieties of Grapes
Considerably Higher Than in 1949 Season

Except during early summer, prices for most varieties of California grapes on the New York City and Chicago auction markets have been running higher this summer and early fall than in the same time of 1949. With

production smaller and demand stronger than in 1949, prices have declined less than usual this summer. Grower prices in mid-September, averaged twice those of September 1949. These higher prices are partly the result of the increased tonnage of grapes going to processors for crushing and manufacture into wine, juice, and brandy. Stocks of wine on July 31, 1950, were more than a fifth smaller than a year earlier. As a result of this strong demand by processors, a smaller tonnage has been dried into raisins. Hence, raisins are not expected to present a serious marketing problem like they did in 1949, when Government assistance was utilized to export more than 82,000 tons and to divert from commercial channels over 19,000 tons.

In early October, New York City wholesale prices for blue varieties of grapes from New York State were only slightly higher than in 1949. The 1950 crop in New York was half again as large as the 1949 crop. Grower and terminal market wholesale prices for grapes from both Eastern States and California are expected to continue generally higher this fall than last. Retail prices for raisins from the 1950 pack probably will average higher than prices for the 1949 pack.

CRANBERRIES

Outlook for 1951

The 1951 cranberry crop probably will be somewhat smaller than the large 1950 crop of 941,000 barrels (100 pounds each) but still considerably larger than the average of 714,580 barrels for 1939-48. This outlook rests on the assumption of average growing conditions for a bearing acreage that has trended markedly upward over the past decade. Production during the last 5 years has averaged 879,080 barrels but has ranged from a low of 790,200 barrels in 1947 to a high of 967,700 barrels in 1948.

Demand for cranberries in 1951 is expected to be a little stronger than in 1950. With a moderate reduction in production, grower prices probably will average slightly higher than in 1950. Prices also would tend to be higher than otherwise if stocks of canned and frozen cranberries were reduced further at the beginning of the 1951-52 season. Heavy stocks at the beginning of each of the last three seasons have been a price-depressing factor for each new crop. Fresh sales from the 1949 crop were increased sharply and the proportion of the crop that was processed was reduced to about one-third, compared with about one-half processed of the 1948 crop. This reduction in processing plus aggressive merchandising during the 1949-50 season resulted in a considerable decrease in stocks of processed cranberries at the start of the 1950-51 season. Because of the larger 1950 crop and the lateness in moving the crop to market, further reduction in season-end stocks will be difficult to make.

Crop Larger, Prices Lower, In 1950 Than in 1949

Production of cranberries in 1950 is estimated as of October 1 at 941,000 barrels, 12 percent larger than the 1949 crop and 32 percent above the 1939-48 average. Harvesting of the new crop has started a little

later than usual. Market movement, as indicated by carlot shipments, is lagging behind the early-season movement of the 1949 crop. Through October 14 this season 237 cars had been shipped, compared with 369 cars in the same part of the 1949 season.

Prices for cranberries on the New York City and Chicago wholesale markets averaged moderately lower in early October than a year earlier. Prices for the large remaining supplies probably will continue lower this fall than in the fall of 1949. Grower prices for the entire 1950 crop are not expected to average as high as the \$9.23 per barrel received for the smaller 1949 crop.

Government Purchase of Canned Cranberries

In September 1950, the United States Department of Agriculture purchased 403,000 cases of canned cranberry sauce for use in the School Lunch Program and other eligible outlets. This sauce, equivalent to 45,000 barrels of cranberries, comes from 1949-crop fruit held in freezer storage. This purchase has the effect of reducing the carry-over stocks of cranberries by this amount, thus reducing total supplies to be marketed during the 1950-51 season. Hence, this purchase should indirectly assist growers in marketing their large 1950 crop at somewhat better prices than otherwise.

STRAWBERRIES

Outlook for 1951

A larger commercial crop of strawberries is in prospect for 1951. Preliminary indications point to a total of 151,600 acres for harvest in all commercial-producing areas in 1951. This acreage is 10 percent larger than the acreage harvested in 1950 and 25 percent above the 1947-49 average. Larger acreages are expected in 1951 in all producing areas. In the winter crop area of Florida, 6,500 acres are in prospect, 20 percent above the 1950 acreage. Prospective acreages and percentage increases in other areas are as follows: early spring, 27,300 acres, 3 percent; mid-spring, 60,600 acres, 13 percent; and late spring, 57,200 acres, 10 percent.

The total acreage in prospect for 1951 at the 1939-48 average yield per acre of 72.2 crates (24-quart crates) would produce a crop of about 11 million 24-quart crates, 6 percent larger than the 1950 crop. At the 1950 average yield of 76 crates, the 1951 crop would be about 11.5 million crates, 11 percent larger than in 1950. With the stronger demand that is in prospect for 1951, grower prices for the increased production probably will average about the same as for the 1950 crop.

1950 Crop is Largest Since 1942

The 1950 commercial strawberry crop is estimated at 10,347,000 crates. This is 17 percent larger than the 1949 crop, 13 percent larger than the 1939-48 average, and the largest since 1942. About 33 percent of the

1950 crop was utilized by freezers, compared with 28 percent of the smaller 1949 crop. Prices received by growers for the 1950 crop are expected to average a little higher than the average of \$7.28 per crate for the 1949 crop.

DRIED FRUIT

Outlook for 1951-52

Production of dried fruits in 1951-52 is likely to be moderately larger than the small output in 1950-51. The 1951 crops of most of the fruits that ordinarily are dried in substantial tonnage probably will be larger, assuming average weather. With the heavy tonnage of higher-priced 1950-crop grapes crushed for wine, juice, and brandy, stocks of these items may be larger next summer, thus making available a larger proportion of the 1951 crop for drying. Carry-over stocks of dried fruits may be about the same as the low stocks in the summer of 1950. Total supplies in 1951-52 probably will be larger than in 1950-51. Per capita consumption may increase only a little above the 4-pound level of recent years.

1950-51 Pack of Dried Fruits Is Smallest in Last 3 Decades

With the drying period over for most of the fruits that ordinarily are dried, it seems likely that total production of dried fruits in the 1950-51 season will be between 350,000 and 400,000 tons, natural condition, the smallest output in the past three decades. Production in 1949-50 was nearly 500,000 tons. The large reduction in the 1950-51 pack is the result of smaller fruit crops and stronger demand for the raw fruit for other uses. Although decreases in pack are expected in nearly all dried fruits, the heaviest drop in tonnage is in raisins, which usually comprise about half of the total pack. Although the California crop of raisin variety grapes was 10 percent smaller in 1950 than in 1949, a larger tonnage was used this year for manufacture into juice, wine, and brandy, leaving a reduced tonnage for raisins and other uses. Production of dried prunes is estimated at 143,700 tons, natural condition, about 10 percent less than in 1949-50.

As usual, domestic production of dried fruits will be supplemented by imports, mostly dates and figs. Despite the large reduction in the 1950-51 pack, supplies of most dried fruits are expected to be large enough for the usual needs. If per capita consumption in the 1950-51 season is at or near the 4-pound level of the last four years, only a relatively small tonnage will remain for export or carry-over.

For this reason, movement of the 1950-51 production is not expected to require special Government programs such as were used in the preceding three seasons. Purchase programs were used to move 271,000 tons in the 1947-48 season, and 124,000 tons in the 1948-49 season. Most of the dried fruit bought in these two seasons was used for relief feeding in foreign countries, but a small part was used for School Lunch and

institutional feeding in the United States. In the 1949-50 season, export payments were used to help export about 145,000 tons of dried prunes and raisins, and diversion payments were used to help move over 50,000 tons of dried prunes, raisins and dried figs into other than the usual commercial outlets.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Outlook for 1951-52

The 1951-52 pack of commercially-canned fruits probably will be moderately larger than the reduced 1950-51 pack. With larger fruit crops and stronger demand, there may be larger packs of canned peaches, pears, sweet cherries, fruit cocktail and salad, and perhaps a few other items. On the other hand, the pack of sour cherries probably will be smaller than the record 1950-51 pack.

Total production of canned fruit juices plus frozen concentrated fruit juices (converted to a single-strength basis) probably will increase further in 1951-52.

Shipments of canned pineapple juice from Hawaii probably will be about as large in 1951-52 as in recent years. About the usual small imports of olives in brine and other canned fruit also may be expected.

Smaller Pack of Canned Fruits in 1950-51

The 1950-51 pack of commercially-canned fruits is expected to be moderately smaller than the large 1949-50 pack. The 1949-50 pack amounted to a little over 2.6 billion pounds or the equivalent of nearly 61 million cases of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans. Although canning is completed for some fruits, including apricots, cherries, peaches, and plums, the canning season for other fruits like apples, cranberries, and fruit cocktail and salad will not be finished for several months. Larger packs this season than in 1949-50 are estimated for sour cherries (a new record), apricots, cranberries and citrus segments and salad. But increases in these items will be more than offset by estimated decreases in berries, sweet cherries, peaches, pears, and plums and prunes. Imports from foreign countries and shipments from territories may be about as large as in 1949-50. Total packer and wholesale distributor stocks of canned fruits at the beginning of the 1950-51 season were moderately larger than the above-average stocks at the start of the 1949-50 season.

Total supplies of canned fruits for the 1950-51 season probably will be only about 5 percent smaller than those for the 1949-50 season. Even by drawing somewhat on stocks, per capita consumption in 1950-51 probably will be at least a pound below the high 1949-50 rate of nearly 20 pounds.

1950-51 Pack of Canned Fruit Juices
May Be Larger Than the 1949-50 Pack

Total production of canned fruit juices in 1950-51 may turn out a little larger than the reduced 1949-50 pack. As usual, the major part of the pack will consist of citrus juices. With a considerably larger 1950-51 grapefruit crop, it seems likely that the canned packs of grapefruit juice and blended grapefruit and orange juice will be somewhat larger than the small 1949-50 packs. The canned pack of orange juice will again be large. Among the non-citrus juices, there may be some increase in pack of grape but a decrease in prune juice.

The 1949-50 pack of canned fruit juices, now nearly completed, is estimated at about 1.9 billion pounds, the equivalent of about 59 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans. These figures include canned concentrated juice converted to a single-strength basis but exclude frozen juice. The 1949-50 pack is about one-tenth smaller than the 1948-49 pack because of the reduced output of citrus juice. Although the pack of orange and tangerine juice is larger than the 1948-49 pack, the packs of grapefruit juice and blended grapefruit and orange juice are considerably smaller. Total production of canned citrus juices in 1949-50 is approximately 1.5 billion pounds (single-strength basis), about 11 percent under 1948-49. But the combined production of canned and frozen citrus juices totals 2.5 billion pounds (single-strength basis), 12 percent larger than comparable production in 1948-49.

With stocks of canned fruit juices somewhat larger this fall than a year ago, with the 1950-51 pack at least as large as the 1949-50 pack, and with continued large shipments of pineapple juice from Hawaii, total supplies of canned fruit juices will be at least as large in the 1950-51 season as in 1949-50. This would permit per capita consumption to continue at the 1950 rate of about 14 pounds.

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Outlook for 1951

The 1951 pack of frozen fruits and fruit juices probably will be moderately larger than the large 1950 pack of about 660 million pounds. Most of the increase will be in concentrated citrus juices, made from the larger 1950-51 citrus crop. Some increase also seems probable in strawberries and other deciduous fruits, assuming larger fruit crops in 1951. An increased acreage of strawberries is indicated for harvest in 1951 and the deciduous tree fruit crop will be larger if production follows the usual order of large crops succeeding small crops.

Increased plant capacity will be available to enlarge the output of frozen concentrated citrus juices in the 1950-51 season. This includes enlarged as well as new concentrating plants in Florida and California, and the first plant in Texas. Output of the Texas plant is expected to consist mostly of grapefruit juice and blended grapefruit and orange juice.

In Florida, the products will be mostly orange juice but also some grapefruit juice and blended orange and grapefruit juice. In California, orange juice and lemonade will be the principal products. Weekly output of frozen concentrated citrus juices in Florida alone in early 1950 reached a high of slightly more than 1.3 million gallons (12.9 million pounds). Assuming an operating season of 26 weeks, this would mean a theoretical annual capacity of about 34 million gallons in this State, or about 50 percent more than the actual output in 1949-50. Total capacity in all citrus areas probably will be large enough to permit a doubling of output in 1950-51, but this is not expected.

Storage and distributional facilities for frozen fruits and juices also have been expanded in 1950. This will enable a further increase in consumption in 1951.

Record-large Pack in 1950

Production of commercially-frozen fruits and fruit juices in 1950 is expected to set a new record of about 660 million pounds, 37 percent larger than the 1949 pack. Citrus juices, strawberries, and cherries together comprise about 80 percent of the 1950 pack. Production of each of these items is substantially larger than in 1949, that of citrus juices more than double. But production of other berries is considerably smaller.

Stocks of frozen fruit and fruit juices in cold storage on September 30, 1950, totaled about 467 million pounds, 31 percent larger than stocks on October 1, 1949. Strawberries, at 115 million pounds, comprised the largest item in storage on September 30, 1950. Stocks on that date were 68 percent larger than a year earlier. The stocks of orange juice, 90 million pounds, were 204 percent larger, and those of cherries, 75 million pounds, were 20 percent larger. But stocks of most other berries, apricots and peaches were considerably smaller.

Per capita consumption of frozen fruits and fruit juices is expected to set a new record of about 4 pounds in 1950, about 0.5 pound more than in 1949. A further increase in consumption seems probable in 1951.

TREE NUTS

Outlook for 1951

Total production of almonds, walnuts, filberts, and pecans in 1951 probably will be moderately larger than the 1950 crop of 160,566 tons, if average weather prevails. The 1950 crop was considerably reduced by unfavorable weather. With bearing acreage of almonds and filberts trending sharply upward over the past decade and the acreage of walnuts slightly upward, production also has been moving upward. Prices in 1951 probably will be near 1950 prices.

Production Smaller in 1950

The 1950 crop of the four major tree nuts is estimated as of October 1 at 160,566 tons, 22 percent smaller than the record 1949 crop but 3 percent larger than the 1939-48 average. Production of each of the four tree nut crops is smaller than in 1949, although the filbert and almond crops are above average. Production in 1950 and percentage decrease from 1949 of each of the crops are as follows: almonds, 36,600 tons, 15 percent; walnuts, 63,000 tons, 28 percent; filberts, 6,100 tons, 45 percent; and pecans, 54,866 tons, 14 percent. Production of improved varieties of pecans (24,227 tons) is 2 percent larger than in 1949, while production of wild or seedling pecans (30,639 tons) is 24 percent smaller.

Imports of Brazil nuts, filberts, and walnuts probably will be considerably smaller in 1950-51 than in 1949-50. But imports of cashews and some of the other tree nuts usually imported may be larger. In 1949-50 a total of approximately 26,000 tons of unshelled nuts were imported, about 7 percent more than in 1948-49. In addition, nearly 31,000 tons of shelled nuts were imported, slightly less than in 1948-49.

Higher Prices for 1950 Crop

Grower prices for the smaller 1950 tree nut crops probably will average higher than 1949 prices. In mid-October, wholesale prices of almonds and filberts in New York City were considerably higher than prices a year earlier. Prices for walnuts were only a little higher. Prices for Brazil nuts also were considerably higher than in October 1949, while prices for cashews were about the same.

Four Major Tree Nuts Now Covered

By Marketing Agreements and Orders

With the issuance of a marketing agreement and order regulating the handling of almonds grown in California, effective August 4, 1950, the last of the four major tree nuts was brought under such regulation. Filberts and pecans were brought under this type of regulation in 1949, and walnuts already had been covered for a number of years. The purpose of such marketing agreements and orders is to stabilize prices in all market outlets and to avoid shipment of low grades or excess supplies in any one or all outlets.

Under the new regulation for almonds, the salable percentage of almonds for the 1950-51 crop year will be 100 percent, leaving no surplus percentage. For walnuts grown in California, Oregon, and Washington, the salable percentage for merchantable in-shell walnuts for the 1950-51 marketing year will be 80 percent and the surplus will be 20 percent. The surplus may be sold for shelling or export. For filberts grown in Oregon and Washington, the salable percentage for merchantable in-shell filberts for the year beginning August 1, 1950, has been established at 92.5 percent, and the surplus at 7.5 percent. As for walnuts, merchantable filberts representing the salable percentage may be sold

on the domestic in-shell market, but the surplus must be disposed of for export or shelling or in other outlets not competitive with the domestic in-shell market.

The marketing agreement and order for pecans grown in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and South Carolina prescribes minimum quality and size requirements for in-shell pecans handled under the regulation. Effective October 9, 1950, the requirement that pecans shipped out of the five-State production area for in-shell distribution must meet the minimum quality standards of United States Commercial grade is continued. But 75 percent of the kernels in any lot must be of U. S. No. 1 quality. Internal defects are limited to 9 percent.

Table 1.- Apples, pears, and miscellaneous fruits and nuts: Cold-storage holdings, September 30, 1950, with comparisons

Group and commodity	Sept. 30	Sept. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 30
	average	1949	1950	1950
	1945-49	1949	1950	1950
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
<u>Fresh fruits</u>				
Apples, western, standard boxes 1/	---	3,372	41	615
Apples, western, other containers 2/	---	380	19	225
Apples, eastern, bushel baskets	---	3,285	28	1,737
Apples, eastern, other containers 2/	---	7,240	14	4,020
Total apples, bushels	8,933	14,777	102	6,597
Pears, Bartlett, packed boxes	407	237	394	138
Pears, Bartlett, loose boxes	2,042	1,638	3,238	2,429
Pears, all others, boxes	3,107	2,256	204	2,278
Pears, bushel baskets	87	101	200	143
Total pears, bushels	5,643	4,232	4,036	5,038
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
<u>Miscellaneous</u>				
Fresh fruits (excluding apples and pears)	34,122	39,121	36,775	26,366
Dried and evaporated fruits	81,944	118,166	34,667	28,681
Tree nuts in the shell	---	16,426	17,080	10,646
Nutmeats (tree nuts)	---	27,641	29,169	21,871

1/ Western apples are those grown in Washington, Oregon, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, California, Arizona and New Mexico.

2/ Other containers reported in terms of bushels.

Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 2.- Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1948 and 1949 seasons

Commodity	Stocks			Pack	
	Sept. 30 average 1945-49	Sept. 30 1949	Sept. 30 1950	1948	1949
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	1/20,123	1/6,030	1/11,428	27,552	52,268
Apricots	22,634	4,833	4,088	2,477	2,086
Blackberries	19,536	15,341	9,445	9,746	15,186
Blueberries	14,102	18,150	13,014	7,661	14,036
Cherries	63,380	62,215	74,532	83,462	73,953
Grapes	8,575	8,736	2,181	5,511	3,119
Peaches	42,605	19,075	17,114	13,598	23,235
Plums and prunes	13,993	7,820	6,787	2,125	5,297
Raspberries	27,596	35,584	35,825	27,717	31,837
Strawberries	64,339	68,444	114,979	160,077	107,600
Young, Logan, Boysen and similar berries	15,362	16,130	14,635	17,593	20,687
Orange juice 2/	2/	29,506	89,704	---	---
Other fruit juices and purees	30,317	25,347	39,532	See below	
Other fruit	54,363	38,341	33,258	7,204	4,717
Total of above	396,925	355,552	466,522	369,723	354,021
<u>Citrus juices</u> (Season beginning November 1)				<u>1,000 gallons</u>	<u>1,000 gallons</u>
Orange					
Concentrated	---	---	---	12,196	3/21,577
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	528	---
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	---	---	---	116	---
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	---	3/1,582
Blend, concentrated	---	---	---	112	3/1,290
Lemon, unconcentrated	---	---	---	179	---

- 1/ Excludes stocks of applesauce, which are included in fruit juices and purees.
 2/ Orange juice, single-strength and concentrated. Prior to September 30, 1949 this item included with other fruit juices and purees.
 3/ Florida pack through July 1, 1950.

Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration, National Association of Frozen Food Packers, and Florida Cannery Association.

Table 3.- Canned fruit and fruit juices: Stocks and packs, 1949 and 1950 seasons

Commodity	Stocks						Pack	
	June 1, 1949		June 1, 1950		July 1, 1950		1949-50	1950-51
	Canners	Wholesale distributors	Canners	Wholesale distributors	Canners	Wholesale distributors	1/	1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	actual	actual	actual	actual	actual	actual	cases	cases
	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	24/2-1/2	24/2-1/2
<u>Canned fruits</u>								
Apples	2/59	n.a.	2/852	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,876	---
Applesauce	299	530	1,274	n.a.	n.a.	967	5,484	---
Apricots	1,551	835	557	686	3/n.a.	648	2,375	3,661
Cherries, R.S.P.:	4/	311	110	n.a.	3/30	525	2,606	3,841
Cherries, other:	75	247	388	n.a.	3/n.a.	476	1,678	741
Citrus segments:	5/1,857	6/596	5/1,581	n.a.	5/899	6/587	2,619	---
Cranberries ...:	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,800	---
Mixed fruits 7/:	3,900	1,725	2,937	1,544	n.a.	2,104	7,313	---
Peaches	3,588	3,551	2,724	3,780	n.a.	3,831	19,134	---
Pears	849	619	649	956	n.a.	930	5,798	---
Pineapple	1,139	1,883	1,770	3,404	3/n.a.	3,656	8/10,416	---
Plums and prunes:	162	453	238	n.a.	n.a.	562	1,830	---

	Stocks						Pack	
	Packers 9/		Distributors			Total	Through	
	October 1: 1949	October 1: 1950	June 1: 1949	June 1: 1950	July 1: 1950		September 30, 1948-49	10/ 1949-50
	cases	cases	actual cases	actual cases	actual cases	cases	cases	cases
	24/2's	24/2's	cases	cases	cases	24/2's	24/2's	24/2's
<u>Canned juices</u>								
Apple	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,390	---	11/2,900
Blended orange and grapefruit:	264	287	878	689	728	10,829	10,571	7,113
Grapefruit	227	752	1,612	1,234	1,340	14,304	13,792	11,074
Orange	138	556	1,642	1,551	1,787	19,262	16,968	19,864
Pineapple	---	---	1,136	1,720	1,939	8/12,102	---	8/11/11,967
Tangerine and tangerine blends	25	343	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,259	---	1,788

- 1/ Preliminary.
2/ 1,000 cases 6-No. 10's.
3/ Oct. 1 stocks as follows (1000 cases): 1949-Apricots, 2,429; sweet cherries, 1,133; R. P. cherries, 1,556; and pineapple, 8,857. 1950-Apricots, 2,192; sweet cherries, 808; R. P. cherries, 2,341; pineapple, 4,376.
4/ Not compiled; depleted stocks.
5/ 1,000 cases 24 No. 2's.
6/ Grapefruit segments only.
7/ California only. Data from Canners League of California. Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, and mixed fruits.
8/ Hawaiian pack.
9/ Florida only.
10/ Data on citrus are for Florida and Texas only.
11/ Season total. Preliminary.

n.a. means "not available."

Canners' stocks and pack data from reports of National Canners Association, Florida Canners Association, and Texas Canners Association; wholesale distributors' stocks from reports of Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce.

Table 4.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1939-48, annual 1948 and 1949, and indicated 1950; condition of the new crop on October 1, average 1939-48, annual 1949 and 1950

(1950 production estimates as of October 1)

Crop and State	Production 1/				Condition October 1 1/		
	Average : 1939-48 :	1948 :	1949 :	Indicated: 1950 :	Average : 1939-48 :	1949 :	1950
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	Percent	Percent	Percent
ORANGES							
California, all	48,453	37,010	42,330	---	77.	71	72
Navels and miscellaneous 2/:	18,462	11,910	15,630	14,500	76	72	63
Valencias	29,991	25,100	26,700	3/	78	71	76
Florida, all	42,780	58,300	58,500	62,500	72	66	72
Early and midseason	23,250	32,000	33,600	35,000	73	66	72
Valencias	19,530	26,300	24,900	27,500	71	67	71
Texas, all	3,676	3,400	1,760	3,500	74	19	67
Early and midseason 2/	2,285	2,600	1,120	2,100	4/75	21	68
Valencias	1,391	800	640	1,400	4/74	15	65
Arizona, all	866	710	985	1,000	73	69	75
Navels and miscellaneous 2/:	427	450	585	500	4/71	70	74
Valencias	439	260	400	500	4/77	68	76
Louisiana 2/	295	300	360	340	67	75	74
5 States 5/	96,070	99,720	103,935	---	75	67	72
Total early and midseason 6/ :	44,720	47,260	51,295	52,440	--	--	--
Total Valencias	51,351	52,460	52,640	---	--	--	--
TANGERINES							
Florida	3,630	4,400	5,000	4,800	63	59	66
ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES							
5 States 5/	99,700	104,120	108,935	---	--	--	--
GRAPEFRUIT							
Florida, all	26,450	30,200	24,200	32,500	63	46	66
Seedless	11,260	14,700	11,200	15,500	66	45	67
Other	15,190	15,500	13,000	17,000	61	47	66
Texas	18,187	11,300	6,400	12,000	65	12	47
Arizona	3,244	1,880	3,400	3,000	72	70	70
California, all	2,841	2,150	2,490	---	77	77	72
Desert Valleys	1,157	800	1,090	1,040	4/79	80	75
Other	1,683	1,350	1,400	3/	4/78	75	70
4 States 5/	50,722	45,530	36,490	---	65	36	59
LEMONS							
California	13,055	10,010	10,500	3/	76	65	76
LIMES							
Florida	168	200	260	300	60	70	78

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California, picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1 and ends in early summer, 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 economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ First report of production from 1950 bloom for California Valencia oranges and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December; first report for California lemons will be issued in November. 4/ Short time-average. 5/ Net content of box varies. 6/ In California and Arizona, Navels and miscellaneous.

NOTE: Since the above estimates (as of October 1) were made, a hurricane in Florida on October 17 and 18 damaged the citrus crop, causing a loss of probably 1.5 to 2.0 million boxes of grapefruit and about 1.0 million boxes of oranges.

Table 5.- Oranges: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, August-October 1949 and 1950 1/

Period	1949				1950					
	Calif.-	Arizona	Florida	Texas	Total	Calif.-	Arizona	Florida	Texas	Total
	Valencias	2/				Valencias	2/			
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through :										
August 26 :	17,700	---	---	---	17,700	18,964	---	---	---	18,964
Week ended: :										
September 2 .. :	1,119	---	---	---	1,119	1,060	---	---	---	1,060
9 .. :	1,058	---	---	---	1,058	1,056	---	---	---	1,056
16 .. :	1,109	---	---	---	1,109	1,096	---	---	---	1,096
23 .. :	1,025	---	---	---	1,025	1,126	3	---	1	1,130
30 .. :	1,146	3	---	---	1,149	1,206	24	---	2	1,232
October 7 .. :	1,203	10	---	---	1,213	1,175	146	---	5	1,326
14 .. :	1,211	118	---	---	1,329	876	423	---	3	1,302
Season through :										
October 14 .. :	25,571	131	---	---	25,702	26,559	596	---	11	27,166

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate and intra-state truck shipments from California-Arizona and Florida. Excludes quantities from Florida trucked to canners and to boats. All data subject to revision.

2/ Season begins about May 1.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 6.- Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, August-October, 1949 and 1950 1/

Period	Grapefruit								Lemons 2/	
	1949				1950				1949	1950
	Fla.	Texas	Ariz.	Total	Fla.	Texas	Ariz.	Total	Calif.	Calif.
			2/				2/			
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through :										
August 26 :	---	---	3,685	3,685	---	---	4,435	4,435	15,421	13,538
Week ended: :										
September 2 .. :	6	---	59	65	4	---	64	68	284	272
9 .. :	29	---	59	88	2	---	57	59	219	298
16 .. :	---	---	59	59	209	---	61	270	194	277
23 .. :	4	---	62	66	370	1	44	415	169	218
30 .. :	15	1	49	65	523	2	33	558	174	226
October 7 .. :	158	2	44	204	429	11	20	460	186	263
14 .. :	370	33	29	432	537	16	19	572	232	172
Season through :										
October 14 .. :	582	36	4,046	4,664	2,074	30	4,733	6,837	16,879	15,261

1/ Rail, boat and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate and intra-state truck shipments from California-Arizona and Florida. Excludes quantities from Florida trucked to canners and to boats. All data subject to revision.

2/ Season begins November 1 of year prior to that designated.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 7.- Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per box at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1949 and 1950

Market, month and week	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons	
	California		Florida		California		Florida		California	
	Valencias									
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK										
August	4.56	4.70	---	---	4.80	4.07	---	---	7.14	5.17
September ...	4.69	6.38	---	---	4.56	4.23	6.98	4.74	6.75	6.85
Season average through Sept.	5.13	5.27	---	---	5.03	4.71	6.98	4.74	7.76	7.84
Week ended:										
October 6 ..	5.77	6.19	---	5.60	4.31	---	6.51	4.91	8.92	5.06
13 ..	5.96	6.11	5.83	5.21	3.62	---	5.65	4.90	12.11	5.29
CHICAGO										
August	4.82	4.74	---	---	4.39	3.74	---	---	8.26	6.09
September ...	4.85	6.10	---	---	5.39	4.43	3.94	4.36	7.18	6.27
Season average through Sept.	5.37	5.19	---	---	4.71	4.49	3.94	4.36	8.82	8.35
Week ended:										
October 6 ..	5.79	6.19	---	---	5.26	---	---	4.21	8.19	5.29
13 ..	5.90	6.00	---	5.02	4.40	2.25	5.51	4.48	11.02	5.49

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

Table 8.- Strawberries: Commercial acreage, average 1940-49, annual 1950 and indicated 1951 1/

Group and State	Average 1940-49			Indicated 1951	Average 1940-49			Indicated 1951		
	1950		1951		1950		1951			
	Acres	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres
Winter				Mid-spring (Cont'd)						
Florida	3,950	5,400	6,500	Maryland	3,800	3,000	3,300			
Early spring				Delaware	1,440	900	1,000			
Louisiana	18,350	22,000	23,000	Calif., other ..	2,120	3,200	3,800			
Alabama	2,430	2,200	2,200	Group total ..	52,460	53,400	60,600			
Texas	1,060	700	600	Late spring						
Calif., S. Dist. ..	1,310	1,500	1,500	New Jersey	3,190	3,300	3,500			
Group total	23,150	26,400	27,300	Pennsylvania ..	2,440	1,900	1,800			
Mid-spring				Ohio	2,780	1,900	1,900			
Mississippi	100	---	---	Indiana	1,990	2,800	3,200			
Georgia	20	---	---	New York	3,800	3,900	4,100			
South Carolina ...	280	400	500	Michigan	7,670	12,600	13,000			
North Carolina ...	3,540	2,300	1,900	Wisconsin	2,060	2,700	3,000			
Tennessee	8,270	7,000	8,500	Iowa	1,040	900	900			
Arkansas	12,460	14,000	17,500	Utah	890	800	800			
Oklahoma	960	2,300	2,700	Oregon	10,420	14,000	15,500			
Kansas	1,390	2,100	2,300	Washington	5,570	7,200	9,500			
Missouri	4,380	5,200	5,700	Group total ..	41,860	52,000	57,200			
Illinois	3,300	2,600	2,600							
Kentucky	5,090	5,300	5,500							
Virginia	5,300	5,100	5,300	All States	121,410	137,200	151,600			

1/ Includes acreage from which the production is taken for processing. NOTE:-Production in 1950 was 10,347,000 crates, compared with 8,866,000 in 1949 and a 10-year average of 9,163,000 crates.

Table 9.- Apples, commercial: Production, average 1939-48, annual 1949, and indicated 1950 1/

State or area	Average 1939-48	1949	Indi- cated 1950	State or area	Average 1939-48	1949	Indi- cated 1950
	: 1,000 : bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		: 1,000 : bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	768	1,006	1,317	Iowa	155	223	135
New Hampshire ..	732	1,056	1,048	Missouri	1,260	1,548	1,054
Vermont	670	1,089	984	Nebraska	157	120	52
Massachusetts ..	2,473	3,842	3,825	Kansas	610	808	466
Rhode Island ...	207	279	280				
Connecticut	1,188	1,640	1,366	North Central :	18,142	26,852	16,884
New York	14,399	20,090	17,625				
New Jersey	2,490	3,124	2,360	Kentucky	281	433	275
Pennsylvania ...	7,300	9,680	7,035	Tennessee	354	383	456
				Arkansas	612	706	408
North Atlantic:	30,228	41,806	35,840				
				South Central :	1,248	1,522	1,139
Delaware	661	624	488				
Maryland	1,526	1,251	1,352	Total Central ..	19,390	28,374	18,023
Virginia	9,589	8,525	12,240				
West Virginia ..	3,844	3,720	4,500	Montana	237	170	135
North Carolina ..	982	448	1,232	Idaho	1,911	1,825	1,360
				Colorado	1,469	1,628	968
South Atlantic:	16,601	14,568	19,812	New Mexico	739	788	188
				Utah	473	365	270
Total Eastern ..	46,829	56,374	55,652	Washington	27,764	31,820	34,224
				Oregon	2,783	2,953	2,788
Ohio	3,828	5,446	3,477	California	7,814	9,445	6,496
Indiana	1,333	1,715	1,020				
Illinois	3,125	4,176	2,576	Western	43,189	48,994	46,429
Michigan	6,776	11,735	7,254				
Wisconsin	725	724	760				
Minnesota	174	357	90	35 States ..	109,408	133,742	120,104

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

Table 10.- Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1939-48, annual 1948 and 1949 and indicated 1950

State	Average 1939-48	1948	1949	Indi- cated 1950	State	Average 1939-48	1948	1949	Indi- cated 1950
	: Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels		: Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	465,600	605,000	520,000	600,000	Wash. ..	32,330	42,400	40,000	38,000
N. J.	77,500	69,000	67,000	85,000	Oreg. ..	11,350	13,300	13,400	16,000
Wis.	127,800	238,000	200,000	202,000	Total :	714,580	967,700	840,400	941,000

Table 11.- 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, 1949 and 1950

Market and week ended	Delicious		McIntosh		Rhode Island Greening		Wealthy	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK								
Eastern:								
August 26 ...	---	---	3.30	3.30	1.38	---	1.88	1.98
September 2	2.97	---	2.25	3.03	1.30	---	1.60	1.54
9	2.58	---	2.16	3.16	1.25	1.62	1.50	2.21
16	2.45	---	1.88	2.85	1.50	1.62	---	1.72
23	2.32	---	1.85	2.12	1.38	---	---	1.47
October 7	2.03	3.06	1.75	1.90	1.35	1.83	---	1.44
14	1.97	2.21	1.70	1.72	1.25	1.70	---	---
21	1.72	2.33	1.69	1.88	1.27	1.75	---	---
CHICAGO:								
Midwestern:								
August 26 ...	2.69	---	3.22	3.88	2.47	3.28	1.65	2.62
September 2	3.16	---	2.98	3.56	2.28	3.09	1.40	2.47
9	3.19	---	2.34	2.75	2.25	2.89	1.33	2.31
16	2.92	---	1.98	2.55	1.85	2.33	1.41	2.42
23	2.60	4.06	1.62	3.02	1.32	2.18	1.25	2.25
October 7	2.30	---	1.74	2.60	1.37	2.28	---	---
14	1.98	3.06	1.88	1.95	1.25	2.21	---	---
21	1.92	2.88	2.12	2.25	---	2.33	---	---

Compiled from records of Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 12.- Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1939-48, annual 1949, and indicated 1950 1/

Crop	Average	1949	Indicated
	1939-48		1950
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Almonds, California	23,310	43,300	36,600
Filberts, Oregon and Washington ..	5,968	11,140	6,100
Walnuts, California and Oregon ...	65,860	88,100	63,000
Pecans, total (12 States)	60,478	64,087	54,866
Total of above	155,616	206,627	160,566
Pecans			
Improved varieties	25,634	23,687	24,227
Wild or seedling varieties	34,844	40,400	30,639

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

Table 13.- Apples, western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1949 and 1950

Market, month and week	Washington						All Western		
	Delicious		Jonathan		Rome Beauty		Leading varieties		
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
NEW YORK									
August	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.39
Week ended:									
September 1 ..	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.22
8 ..	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.46	---	3.80
15 ..	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.90	---	4.03
22 ..	5.19	---	2.49	---	---	---	4.27	---	4.24
29 ..	4.00	---	---	---	---	---	4.02	---	5.10
October 6 ..	3.42	5.60	---	---	3.14	---	3.47	---	5.43
13 ..	3.10	4.41	---	---	---	---	3.27	---	4.40
Season average through Sept. ..	4.19	---	2.49	---	3.14	---	4.15	---	4.49
CHICAGO									
August	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.52	---	3.89
Week ended:									
September 1 ..	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.20
8 ..	---	---	3.89	---	---	---	4.95	---	---
15 ..	---	---	3.46	---	---	---	3.99	---	3.93
22 ..	4.34	---	2.65	4.18	---	---	3.47	---	5.25
29 ..	3.43	4.30	2.66	3.21	3.00	---	3.18	---	3.77
October 6 ..	3.24	4.47	2.64	2.95	2.51	---	3.18	---	3.61
13 ..	2.92	4.11	2.13	3.07	4.45	3.73	2.98	---	3.77
Season average through Sept. ..	3.79	4.30	2.91	3.27	3.00	---	3.51	---	3.94

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

Table 14.- Pears, western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1949 and 1950

Market, month and week	Bartlett		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
NEW YORK						
August	3.04	4.58	---	---	---	4.86
September	3.75	5.54	3.03	4.73	3.42	4.45
Season average through						
September	3.51	4.98	3.03	4.73	3.42	4.46
Week ended: October 6	3.51	4.84	3.03	4.19	2.98	3.80
13	3.44	5.33	3.36	4.40	3.16	3.91
CHICAGO						
August	3.06	4.61	---	---	---	---
September	3.65	5.54	2.69	4.27	3.00	4.15
Season average through						
September	3.46	4.96	2.69	4.27	3.00	4.15
Week ended: October 6	3.74	5.26	2.64	3.28	2.97	3.93
13	3.01	5.36	2.25	3.90	3.04	4.01

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

Table 15.- Peaches: Production, by geographic divisions, average 1939-48, annual 1949, and indicated 1950. 1/

Division	Average: 1939-48	1949	Indicated: 1950	Division	Average: 1939-48	1949	Indicated 1950
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bushels	bushels	bushels		: bushels	bushels	bushels
New England	208	276	124	Pacific	32,051	33,962	29,728
Middle Atlantic ..	4,733	5,827	5,027				
E. N. Central ...	6,454	7,795	6,460				
W. N. Central ...	811	1,135	1,067	U. S. TOTAL ..	370,090	74,818	52,407
S. Atlantic	14,039	9,319	4,229				
E. S. Central ...	3,846	2,336	1,013	California ...	29,161	35,211	29,294
W. S. Central ...	4,692	5,756	3,330	Clingstone ...	18,151	24,085	19,668
Mountain	3,139	3,412	1,429	Freestone ...	11,009	11,126	9,626

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

2/ Includes estimates of production in Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada from 1939 through 1946. Estimates of peach production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

Table 16.- Pears: Production, by geographic divisions and on Pacific Coast, average 1939-48, annual 1949, and indicated 1950. 1/

Division	Average: 1939-48	1949	Indicated: 1950	Pacific Coast	Average: 1939-48	1949	Indicated 1950
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bushels	bushels	bushels		: bushels	bushels	bushels
				Washington, :			
New England	97	124	120	total	7,070	7,030	5,800
Middle Atlantic ..	1,201	1,580	1,414	Bartlett ..	5,238	5,175	4,216
E. N. Central ...	1,623	2,064	1,469	Other	1,832	1,855	1,584
W. N. Central ...	338	307	246	Oregon, total :	4,592	6,166	5,572
S. Atlantic	1,369	725	781	Bartlett ..	1,858	2,681	1,960
E. S. Central ...	1,031	544	497	Other	2,724	3,485	3,612
W. S. Central ...	927	1,091	816	Calif., total :	11,413	16,335	13,751
Mountain	406	438	191	Bartlett ..	10,017	14,335	12,334
Pacific	23,075	29,531	25,123	Other	1,396	2,000	1,417
				Total Bartlett:	17,123	22,191	18,510
U. S. TOTAL	2/30,295	36,404	30,657	Total Other ..	5,952	7,340	6,613

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

2/ Includes estimates of production in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada from 1939 through 1946. Estimates of pear production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

Table 17.- Grapes: Production in important States, average 1939-48, annual 1949, and indicated 1950 1/

State	:Average: :1939-48:		1949	:Indicated: : 1950 ::		State : and variety	: Average : : 1939-48 :		1949	:Indicated : 1950	
	: Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons		: Tons	Tons		Tons	
New York	54,990	48,400	48,400	73,300	73,300	Arkansas	9,270	11,900	11,900	12,400	12,400
New Jersey	2,140	2,200	2,200	2,300	2,300	Arizona	990	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,200
Penna.	16,460	14,100	14,100	20,200	20,200	Washington	16,360	20,800	20,800	23,700	23,700
Ohio	16,060	15,800	15,800	17,500	17,500	Oregon	1,670	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
Indiana	2,350	2,500	2,500	2,600	2,600						
Illinois	3,410	3,100	3,100	3,600	3,600	California					
Michigan	33,990	34,300	34,300	40,300	40,300	Wine	564,000	538,000	538,000	478,000	478,000
Iowa	2,990	4,500	4,500	4,100	4,100	Table	517,100	514,000	514,000	537,000	537,000
Missouri	4,950	3,800	3,800	4,000	4,000	Raisin	1,502,500	1,433,000	1,433,000	1,283,000	1,283,000
Kansas	2,300	2,400	2,400	2,200	2,200	Dried 2/	256,100	262,000	262,000	---	---
Virginia	1,840	1,800	1,800	2,200	2,200	Not dried	478,100	385,000	385,000	---	---
W. Virginia	1,360	1,500	1,500	1,800	1,800						
N. Carolina	5,250	4,500	4,500	5,600	5,600	Total California	2,583,600	2,485,000	2,485,000	2,298,000	2,298,000
S. Carolina	1,130	800	800	1,000	1,000	TOTAL					
Georgia	2,120	2,300	2,300	2,800	2,800	UNITED STATES	3/2,776,885	2,662,100	2,662,100	2,520,200	2,520,200

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dried basis. 3/ Includes estimates of production in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah from 1939 through 1946. Estimates of grape production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

Table 18.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1949 and 1950

Market and week ended	: Seedless :		: Red Malaga :		: Ribier :		: Malaga :		: Tokay	
	: 1949 :	: 1950 :	: 1949 :	: 1950 :	: 1949 :	: 1950 :	: 1949 :	: 1950 :	: 1949 :	: 1950 :
	: Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK										
August 25	1.92	3.03	1.51	2.74	2.77	3.85	---	---	2.65	3.97
September 1	2.80	2.58	1.38	2.85	2.36	3.42	2.01	2.98	2.56	3.39
8	2.85	3.62	2.37	3.20	2.83	4.21	2.15	2.98	2.77	---
15	2.29	4.09	1.64	3.18	2.64	4.01	2.08	3.53	2.44	3.70
22	2.28	3.95	2.10	3.26	2.92	4.01	1.85	2.93	2.06	3.15
29	2.03	2.98	2.08	2.08	2.26	2.96	1.55	2.30	1.90	2.22
Season average:										
through Sept.	2.94	4.12	1.75	3.13	2.20	3.92	2.82	2.77	2.18	2.66
October 6	3.36	2.95	---	1.95	2.53	2.39	2.16	1.94	2.08	1.98
13	3.83	3.95	---	2.73	2.95	3.15	3.11	2.04	1.89	2.71
CHICAGO										
August 25	1.88	2.73	1.25	2.54	2.44	3.80	---	---	2.59	3.55
September 1	2.32	2.76	1.47	2.68	2.03	3.50	---	---	2.19	3.75
8	2.38	3.09	1.51	2.98	2.55	3.88	---	---	2.10	3.34
15	2.01	3.69	1.52	2.95	2.36	4.41	---	---	2.13	3.12
22	1.84	3.55	1.75	2.55	2.35	3.86	1.65	2.67	1.90	2.70
29	2.35	2.92	---	2.09	2.46	2.80	---	2.46	1.86	2.37
Season average:										
through Sept.	2.93	4.15	2.17	3.04	2.53	3.67	1.53	2.66	2.07	2.87
October 6	2.87	3.11	---	---	2.35	2.82	2.50	1.91	1.67	1.88
13	3.67	3.64	---	2.35	2.32	3.45	1.72	2.10	1.80	2.49

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

Table 19.- Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1939-48, annual 1949 and preliminary 1950, also utilization of prunes, average 1939-48, annual 1949, and preliminary 1950

Plums and prunes, production 1/			Prunes, utilization				
State	Average	1949	Preliminary	State	Average	1949	Preliminary
	1939-48		1950		1939-48		1950
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
<u>Plums</u>			<u>Used fresh 2/</u>				
Michigan	4,280	6,100	4,900	Idaho	21,320	21,900	10,000
California	76,300	90,000	78,000	Washington ..	13,961	11,620	12,700
				Oregon	20,390	23,400	6,400
			<u>Canned 3/</u>				
				Idaho	470	1,300	500
<u>Prunes</u>				Washington ..	7,418	4,450	700
Idaho	22,370	27,100	10,500	Oregon	21,140	20,800	10,800
Washington, all	24,360	25,000	13,600	<u>Frozen</u>			
Eastern Washington ..	17,050	15,000	12,600	Washington ..	4/702	400	100
Western Washington ..	7,310	10,000	1,000	Oregon	4/4,538	3,300	1,400
Oregon, all	77,770	107,000	20,700	<u>Other</u>			
Eastern Oregon	16,300	18,000	3,200	<u>Processed</u>			
Western Oregon	61,470	89,000	17,500	Washington ..	283	330	100
				Oregon	---	200	---
				<u>Dried</u>			
				<u>Dry Basis 5/</u>			
California	190,600	152,000	143,000	Washington ..	420	200	---
				Oregon	7,440	9,200	700

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/ Short-time average. 5/ The drying ratio in California is about 2-1/2 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried; in Washington and Oregon, from 3 to 4 pounds fresh to 1 pound dried.

Table 20.- Figs and olives: Condition on October 1 and production, average 1939-48, annual 1949 and indicated 1950

Crop and State	Production 1/			Condition October 1		
	Average	1949	Indicated	Average	1949	Indicated
	1939-48		1950	1939-48		1950
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
<u>Figs</u>						
California, dried	2/32,910	2/23,400	---	80	81	75
California, not dried ..	16,230	8,000	---			
<u>Olives</u>						
California	47,900	35,000	---	54	42	50

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

2/ Dry basis.

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