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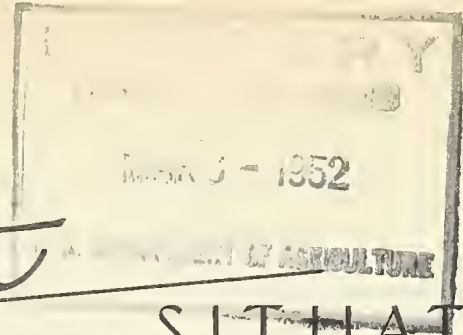
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THE

Fruit



SITUATION

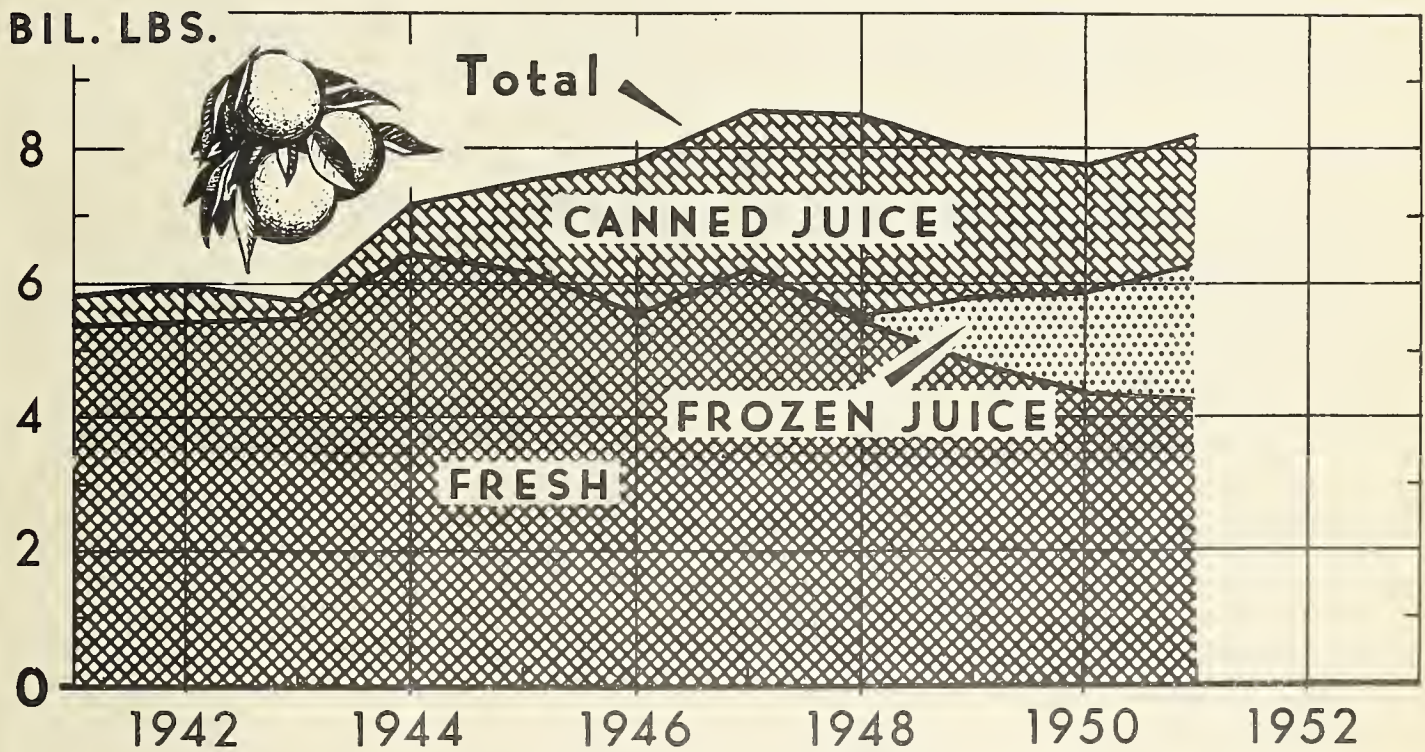
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TFS-102



JANUARY 1952

ORANGE CONSUMPTION BY CIVILIANS



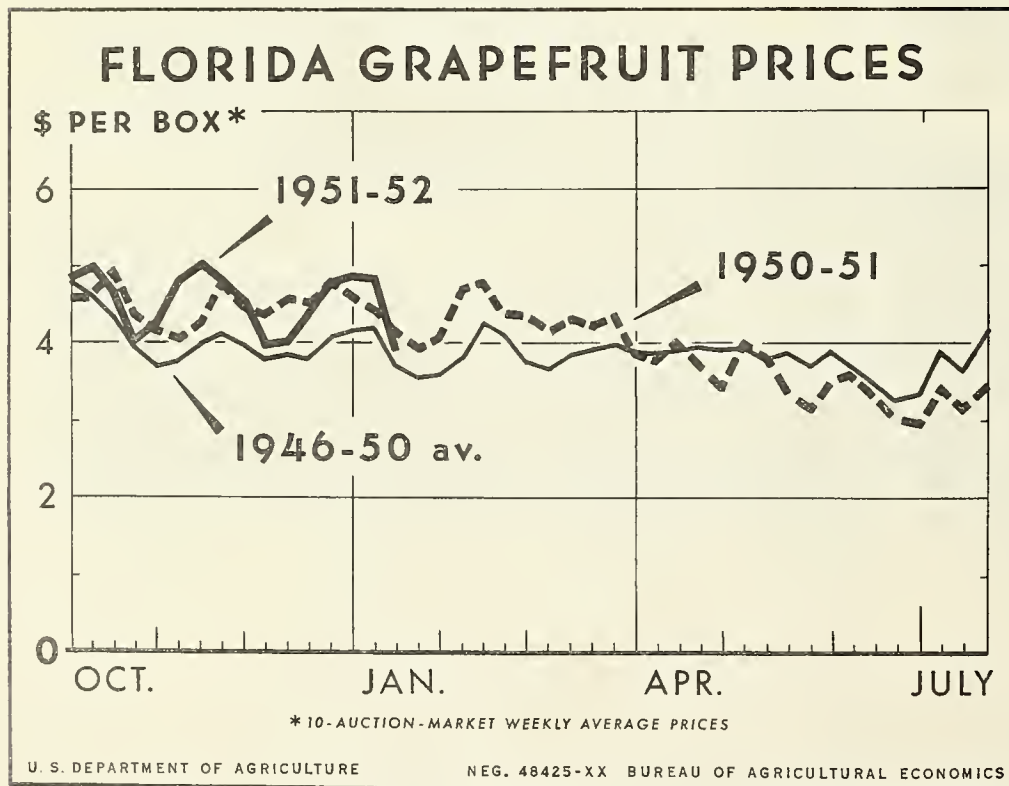
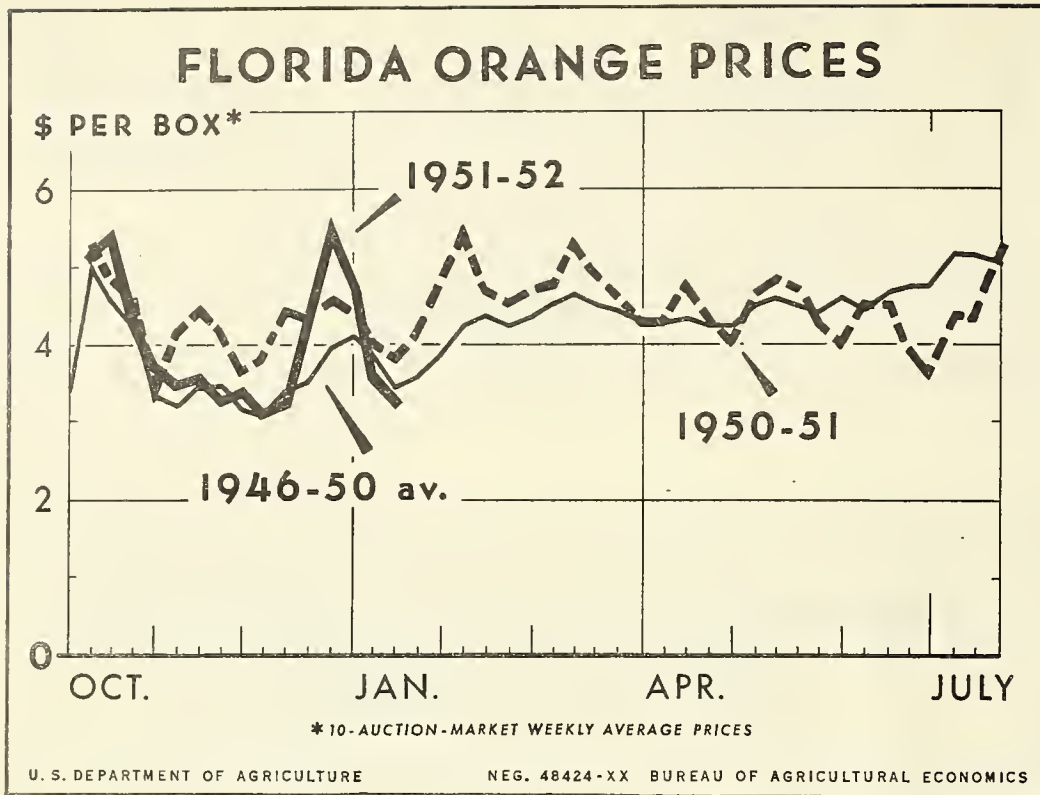
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 1; FRESH WEIGHT EQUIVALENT BASIS; EXCLUDES MINOR QUANTITIES OF CANNED ORANGE SEGMENTS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48288-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Consumption of frozen orange juice in 1951 for the first time slightly exceeded that of hot-pack canned orange juice. The consumption of these two types of juice combined in 1951, fresh weight

equivalent, was about equal to that of fresh oranges. In 1941 fresh oranges made up about 92 percent of total orange consumption. Total orange consumption increased about 41 percent during the decade.



Auction market prices for Florida oranges during November and most of December 1951 averaged considerably under the corresponding month in 1950 but near the average for 1946-50. Prices rose more than usual at Christmas, and also declined more than usual in January 1952. Seasonal increases in price ordinarily occur during February and March.

Auction prices for Florida grapefruit in November and December 1951 fluctuated around the levels of these months in 1950 but above average. Prices in mid-January were somewhat below those in mid-January 1951. During February-March 1946-50, the level of prices did not change much.

 THE FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 25, 1952

<u>CONTENTS</u>			
	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
: Summary	3	Dried Fruit	11
: Oranges	4	Canned Fruit and	
: Grapefruit	6	Fruit Juices	11
: Lemons	7	Frozen Fruit and	
: Apples	8	Fruit Juices	13
: Pears	9		
: Strawberries	10	Appendix of Tables ...	14

SUMMARY

With consumer demand continuing strong and supplies considerably smaller than a year ago, grower prices for apples and pears are expected to rise somewhat this winter and spring. Prices for oranges may rise less than seasonally as demand for processing strengthens, but little change seems probable for prices of grapefruit.

Prices to growers in January 1952 for apples and citrus for fresh consumption were considerably below the legal minimum prices at which ceilings could be established and generally are expected to continue so this winter and spring. Canned citrus and pineapple fruits and juices as well as fresh fruits continue free from price regulation. But other canned fruits and fruit juices and frozen fruits of the 1951 pack are under ceiling price regulation.

Total supplies of fruits for the first half of 1952 are larger than a year earlier. Among fresh fruits, supplies of oranges are considerably larger than in the first half of 1951, those of grapefruit are about the same, while those of apples and pears are smaller. Imports of bananas probably will be about the same. Commercial production of strawberries probably will be smaller this spring than a year earlier because of a 6 percent reduction in acreage. Cold-storage stocks of frozen strawberries as 1952 began were about the same as a year earlier.

The supply outlook for the processed products varies by items. Supplies of canned and dried fruits, canned fruit juices and frozen fruit juices are expected to continue larger than in the first half of 1951. At the same time, supplies of frozen deciduous fruits and berries probably will be about the same.

Movement of oranges to processors has been slow so far this season and the quantity remaining to be marketed is considerably larger than a year earlier. Movement to processors is expected to increase seasonally

this winter and spring. During the same period, Florida Valencia oranges will replace early and mid-season varieties. Valencias usually bring higher prices than earlier oranges. Consequently, orange prices to growers probably will rise slightly but average lower than in the first half of 1951.

Supplies of grapefruit remaining to be marketed after mid-January were about the same as a year earlier. Movement of Florida grapefruit to processors through mid-January was considerably under a year earlier. In Florida, packers' stocks of canned grapefruit juice were much larger in mid-January than stocks a year previously. Hence, average prices received by growers this winter may not change much from January levels, continuing below prices in the winter of 1951.

Mainly because cold-storage stocks of apples on December 31, 1951, were about 11 million bushels or one-third under those of a year earlier and slightly below average, grower prices are expected to increase somewhat this winter and spring. In mid-January, grower and terminal wholesale prices reached levels generally higher than in January 1951. By mid-January 1952, about 2.6 million bushels of apples had been exported or declared for export under the Government export payment program, compared with slightly over one million a year earlier under a similar program. In addition, over 1.3 million bushels had been purchased so far this season for distribution to the school lunch program and other eligible outlets, compared with nearly 446,000 bushels a year ago.

On December 31, 1951, cold-storage holdings of pears were 16 percent smaller than a year earlier and 22 percent smaller than average. Grower and terminal auction prices for D'Anjou pears, the principal variety remaining to be marketed, were fairly steady during November and December. With supplies relatively low it seems likely that prices at least will hold steady this winter.

ORANGES

1951-52 Orange Crop Is Record Large

The 1951-52 crop of oranges (excluding tangerines) was estimated as of January 1, 1952 at 117 million boxes, less than 1 percent larger than the 1950-51 crop and 18 percent larger than the 1940-49 average. The increase over 1950-51 is the result of a record crop in Florida. Production in all other States is under 1950-51. Total production of early and midseason oranges is estimated at 56 million boxes, 4 percent larger than in 1950-51 and 21 percent larger than average. The Valencia crop of 61 million boxes is 2 percent smaller than the 1950-51 crop but 16 percent above average.

Prices Probably Will Increase Somewhat
This Winter and Spring But Continue
Under Prices of Year Earlier

With fresh market shipments of 1951-52 crop Florida oranges rising sharply in late October and early November, terminal auction prices dropped, and for most weeks in November and December averaged somewhat under a year earlier. Prices for California oranges also averaged lower than a year earlier. Demand for oranges for processing was relatively weak in November and December partly because of increased stocks of canned orange juice and frozen orange concentrate. Under these conditions, prices received by growers during these months averaged considerably below prices in these months of 1950.

Prices advanced somewhat as fresh market shipments were reduced in late December to permit the markets to clear the holiday stocks of oranges. But with the resumption of heavy shipments in early January, prices again declined. Movement of oranges to processors increased during January and is expected to run seasonally large during the February-May period. This together with the fact that Florida Valencia oranges usually bring higher prices than early oranges, should result in some increase in prices in late winter and spring. But grower prices are not expected to average as high as in the first half of 1951.

Reduced Early-Season Movement
Of 1951-52 Crop Oranges

Mainly because 1951-52 crop oranges matured later than usual and movement to processors has been slow, total utilization of the new orange crop through January 19 of the 1951-52 season was considerably less than in the comparable period of 1950-51, amounting to about 26 million boxes. Most of this early-season use consisted of Florida oranges, of which fresh market shipments were about the same as a year earlier and movement to processors was considerably smaller. Among processed citrus products, output of frozen orange concentrate as well as that of hot-pack canned juice has been considerably smaller so far this season than last. However, output of orange concentrate increased sharply during early January, and for the entire season the total pack of both may exceed the 1950-51 pack. In mid-January, considerably more oranges remained to be marketed than a year earlier.

Orange Export-Payment Program

To help move the large 1951-52 crop of oranges, the United States Department of Agriculture on December 15, 1951 inaugurated an export-payment program that is similar to the 1950-51 program. However, the new program provides for payments up to only 40 percent of the export sales price, basis free aside ship United States ports. The 1950-51 program provided for payments up to 50 percent of the export sales price. Through January 19, 1952, about 130,000 boxes of fresh oranges, 8,000 gallons of hot-pack concentrated orange juice, and 16,000 cases (24-2's) of single-strength orange juice had been declared for export under the new program.

Under the export-payment program of 1950-51, about 2.76 million boxes of fresh oranges, about 260,000 cases (24-2's) of single-strength canned orange juice, and more than 1 million gallons of hot-pack concentrated orange juice were exported. Total exports of fresh oranges and tangerines in 1950-51 amounted to about 6.65 million boxes.

Larger Production, Lower Prices
For Florida Tangerines

The 1951-52 crop of Florida tangerines is estimated at 5 million boxes, about 4 percent larger than the 1950-51 crop and 29 percent larger than average. More than half of the crop had been moved by mid-January and supplies remaining to be marketed after that date were about the same as a year earlier. Auction market prices for tangerines so far this season have generally followed the same course as prices for Florida oranges and have averaged moderately under 1950-51 prices.

GRAPEFRUIT

1951-52 Crop is Smaller
Than 1950-51 Crop and 1940-49 Average

Production of grapefruit in 1951-52 is estimated, as of January 1, 1952, at nearly 40 million boxes, 14 percent smaller than in 1950-51 and 21 percent smaller than the 1940-49 average. The Florida crop of 35 million boxes sets a new record, 5 percent larger than in 1950-51 and 28 percent larger than average. But the Texas crop of 200,000 boxes is a near failure because of freeze damage to trees early in 1951. Despite the smaller 1951-52 crop, supplies are expected to be large enough for the usual needs at prices not greatly different from those in 1950-51.

Not Much Change Expected in
Grapefruit Prices This Winter and Spring

Prices received by growers for grapefruit in January 1952 averaged considerably under January 1951. Auction market prices for Florida grapefruit through January 19, 1952 averaged about the same as in the corresponding part of the 1950-51 season. Although prices for fresh market grapefruit may average about the same this winter and spring as in this time of 1951, prices for grapefruit for processing may average somewhat lower, partly because of larger stocks of canned juice. Hence, average prices received by growers this winter and spring may not change much from January levels, which would be lower than in the first half of 1951.

Reduced Movement, Remaining
Supplies About The Same as A Year Ago

Total utilization of 1951-52 crop grapefruit, like that of orange, has been considerably smaller so far this season than last. Nearly 12 million boxes of the new crop, mostly Florida grapefruit, had been used through January 19 of the 1951-52 season. Fresh market shipments of the

Florida crop, have been moderately larger than comparable 1950-51 shipments, but movement to processors has been substantially smaller. Total supplies of grapefruit remaining to be marketed after mid-January were about the same as a year earlier.

There is no export-payment program for 1951-52 crop grapefruit. Under the program for the 1950-51 crop about 225,000 boxes of fresh grapefruit, about 173,000 cases (24/2's) of canned single-strength grapefruit juice, and 44,700 gallons of hot-pack concentrated grapefruit juice were exported. Total exports of fresh grapefruit during November 1950-October 1951 amounted to 1,599,000 boxes, compared with 1,133,000 boxes a year earlier.

LEMONS

Lemon production in California in 1951-52 is estimated as of January 1, 1952 at 12.8 million boxes, 4 percent smaller than in 1950-51 and about 1.5 percent under the 1940-49 average. Movement of the new crop got under way in November 1951, and as usual most of it remained to be marketed after the first of the year.

During each of the past three seasons, approximately 8 million boxes of lemons were sold for fresh use and most of the remainder were processed. About 5 million boxes from the 1950-51 crop were processed, mostly into canned and frozen lemon juice and lemonade concentrate. Output of frozen lemon juice and concentrate has been increasing and may rise further in 1951-52.

Exports of lemons and limes (mostly lemons) during November 1950-October 1951 were about 482,000 boxes, compared with 273,000 boxes a year earlier. A total of 27,776 boxes of lemons were exported under the Government export-payment program for 1950-51 crop lemons, which was in operation from September 7 to November 30, 1951. A similar program is available for 1951-52 crop lemons, effective January 28, 1952. United States exporters who export lemons under the new program will be paid up to 40 percent of the export sales price, basis f.a.s., United States ports. Payments equaling 50 percent of the export sales price were made under the 1950-51 program.

Both grower and terminal market auction prices for lemons averaged moderately higher in December 1951 than comparable prices in December 1950. In mid-January 1952, auction prices also were slightly higher than a year earlier. Prices during the first half of 1952 probably will run generally above corresponding 1951 prices. With strong demand for lemons for processing in prospect, grower prices for the entire 1951-52 crop are expected to average somewhat higher than those for the 1950-51 crop.

APPLES

Cold-Storage Stocks of Apples
December 31, 1951, Much Smaller
Than A Year Earlier

Holdings of apples in cold storage December 31, 1951, totaled nearly 23 million bushels. This was about 11 million bushels or one-third smaller than the record year-end stocks on December 31, 1950, and about 6 percent smaller than the 1946-50 average for that date. Much of the reduction in stocks from a year earlier was in Washington, but there also were substantial reductions in Virginia and New York. The smaller stocks this year are chiefly the result of the reduced 1951 production of winter varieties, early maturity of the crop, and heavy market movement during the fall months. The seasonal high in cold-storage stocks of the 1951 crop was reached in October 1951. The seasonal peak for the 1950 crop was reached in November 1950, the usual month for peak stocks. During December 1951, a net of about 5 million bushels of apples were taken out of storage, compared with 6.5 million in December 1950.

Somewhat Higher Prices Expected
This Winter and Spring

Mainly because of the relatively small stocks of apples at the end of the year, grower prices are expected to advance somewhat during the first half of 1952. Grower and terminal market wholesale prices for apples rose during November and December 1951, and in mid-January 1952 they were generally higher than a year earlier. Most of the remaining apples are expected to move to fresh markets.

Nearly 4 Million Bushels of 1951-Crop
Apples Moved Under Government Programs

Approximately 2.6 million bushels of apples had been exported or declared for export by January 19, 1952, under the Government export-payment program for 1951-crop apples - which was announced July 23, 1951. This is about 2-1/2 times the quantity moved by mid-January 1951 under the program for 1950-crop apples. Total exports under the program for the 1950 crop were about 2.35 million bushels. More than 1.1 million bushels of the exports under the current program went to the United Kingdom. A year earlier none had yet gone to the United Kingdom, although that country took about 452,000 bushels later in the season. United States exporters who export apples under the current program receive payments equalling 50 percent of the export sales price, basis f.a.s., United States ports, but not more than \$1.25 per bushel or box.

Under the Government purchase program for 1951-crop apples, which was announced August 29, 1951, the United States Department of Agriculture had bought over 1.3 million bushels by January 19, 1952. These apples were distributed to school lunch programs and other eligible outlets.

Exports Larger, Imports Smaller, During
July-November 1951 Than a Year Earlier

Exports of apples during July-November 1951 amounted to about 1,303,000 bushels, nearly twice the quantity exported in these months of 1950. Total exports in the 1950-51 season were over 2.9 million bushels, about 2.4 percent of the commercial crop. These figures include apples exported under the Government programs.

Imports of apples during July-November 1951 were approximately 522,000 bushels, about one-fourth smaller than in the same time of 1950. Total imports of apples in 1950-51 were nearly 2 million bushels.

Smaller 1951 Apple Crop Because of
Reduced Production of Winter Varieties

The 1951 commercial apple crop was nearly 113 million bushels, about 8 percent smaller than the 1950 crop but 4 percent larger than the 1940-49 average. Production in Washington in 1951 was about 44 percent smaller than the large 1950 crop, while much smaller reductions occurred in Virginia and some other States. These decreases more than offset increases in several States. Economic abandonment because of small sizes and relatively low prices during summer and early fall of 1951 totaled about 8.4 million bushels, 7 percent of the crop. Economic abandonment of the 1950 crop was about 3.6 million bushels or 3 percent. It was about 11.9 million bushels or 9 percent of the 1949 crop.

By varieties, winter apples comprised about 81 percent of the 1951 crop, fall apples 14 percent and summer apples 5 percent. Although this composition was about the same as the average for 1942-49, it differed significantly from that of 1950, when about 84 percent of the crop consisted of winter varieties. Among leading winter varieties, the 1951 Delicious crop of about 17.6 million bushels was nearly 36 percent below 1950. The crop of nearly 13.6 million bushels of McIntosh was up about 1 percent, and that of 10.8 million of Winesaps was down 19 percent. In contrast, the crop of 8.1 million bushels of Jonathans, a fall variety, was up 16 percent.

PEARS

Year-End Stocks of Pears Smaller
Than a Year Earlier and Average

Stocks of pears in cold storage December 31, 1951 were about 1.4 million bushels, 16 percent smaller than on that date in 1950 and 22 percent smaller than the 1946-50 average. As usual for this time of year, most of these pears were winter varieties located in the Pacific Coast States. Although year-end stocks in Oregon and Washington were considerably smaller than a year ago and average, those in California were somewhat larger. Movement of pears out of storage during December 1951 was 745,000 bushels, about 19 percent more than in December 1950. Important factors in the smaller year-end stocks were the reduced production of winter pears in 1951 and a relatively heavy fall movement under the winter pear export-payment program.

Some Increase in Pear Prices
In Prospect This Winter and Spring

Prices received by growers for 1951-crop pears reached a high point in October 1951, and declined in November and December to a level considerably under the relatively high prices of a year earlier. New York City and Chicago auction prices for D'Anjou pears, the principal winter variety, have also dropped somewhat since October. In mid-January 1952, such prices averaged considerably higher than a year earlier. With cold-storage stocks of pears on December 31, 1951, moderately smaller than a year earlier, it seems likely that prices will at least hold steady and may even advance somewhat this winter and early spring.

Heavy Volume of Winter Pears Exported
Under Export-Payment Program

Movement of pears to processors, mostly for canning, was again heavy in the 1951-52 season. The carlot rail shipment of fresh market pears, nearly all from the Pacific States, amounted to 12,754 cars through January 19. Comparable shipments a year earlier were 12,821 cars.

Under the export-payment program for 1951-crop winter pears, which was in operation from July 23 to November 30, 1951, nearly 614,000 bushels were exported or declared for export, a relatively heavy early-season volume. Under the 1950-51 program, only about 369,000 bushels of winter pears had been exported or declared for export by January 20, 1951. During July 1950-June 1951, exports totaled about 796,000 bushels, about 2.6 percent of the 1950 pear crop.

Increased Production of Pears in 1951

The 1951 crop of pears was nearly 32.7 million bushels, about 5 percent above both the 1950 crop and the 1940-49 average. Approximately 26.2 million bushels, 80 percent of the national crop, were produced in the Pacific Coast States. In these States the Bartlett crop of 19.9 million bushels was about 7 percent larger than the 1950 crop and 11 percent above average. But production of other varieties, about 6.4 million bushels, was 11 percent smaller than in 1950 and only 4 percent above average.

STRAWBERRIES.

The Florida winter crop of strawberries is estimated as of January 1, 1952, at 360,000 crates of 24 quarts each, the same as the 1951 winter crop but 43 percent larger than the 1941-50 average. The prospective yield per acre is 24 percent larger than the 1951 yield, which offsets a reduction in acreage. Shipments of the new crop got under way in December and, with favorable growing weather, increased considerably in January.

The main strawberry crop will come from the spring acreage, which constitutes about 97 percent of the total this year. The prospective spring acreage of commercial strawberries, 145,150 acres, is about 6 percent smaller than the 1951 acreage but 26 percent larger than the 1941-50 average.

The commercial crop of strawberries in 1951 totaled 11,846,000 crates. Prices received by growers for this crop averaged \$6.58 per crate. Grower prices for the 1951 winter crop in Florida averaged \$9.95 per crate. About 95 million pounds of frozen strawberries were in cold storage on December 31, 1951, 3 percent less than on that date in 1950.

DRIED FRUIT

Commercial production of dried fruits in 1951-52 may total about 465,000 tons, processed weight. This is about 26 percent larger than the relatively small 1950-51 pack but 4 percent under the 1949-50 pack. Most of the increase over the 1950-51 pack consists of raisins and prunes, which make up 85 percent of the total pack. The pack of about 211,000 tons of raisins is 47 percent larger than the 1950-51 pack, and the pack of 183,000 tons of prunes is 23 percent larger. Larger packs in 1951-52 also are estimated for dates, figs, and peaches, but the packs of apples and apricots are smaller.

Commercial stocks of dried fruits at the beginning of the 1951-52 season were considerably larger than at the start of the preceding season. Total supplies in 1951-52 are about one-fourth larger than in 1950-51. Assuming civilian per capita consumption of dried fruits in the current season a little larger than the approximate 4.3 pounds in 1950-51, supplies available for export and carryover still are considerably larger than such supplies in the past season.

Under the export-payment program for dried prunes and raisins that became effective August 15, 1951, 21,307 tons of dried prunes and 55,759 tons of raisins had been approved for export by January 18, 1952. This program is designed to assist the dried fruit industry in regaining pre-World War II foreign trade volume and to assist in the disposition of the 1951 production of these fruits. Through another program, the Government had purchased by January 18, 1952 over 5,000 tons of 1951-pack dried prunes for school lunch distribution.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

1951-52 Pack of Canned Fruits Considerably Larger Than 1950-51 Pack

The 1951-52 pack of commercially-canned fruits in continental United States is tentatively estimated at approximately 3.1 billion pounds, the equivalent of 69 million cases of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans. This is about 15 percent larger than the 1950-51 pack of a little more than 2.7 billion pounds. Among larger packs in 1951-52 are those of apricots, sweet cherries, cranberries, fruit cocktail and salad, peaches, pears, and plums and prunes. The 1951-52 pack of canned peaches is 22.8 million cases, 37 percent larger than the 1950-51 pack and a new record. The new pack of sour cherries is smaller than the 1950-51 pack, and the new packs of apples and apple sauce, not yet completed, are expected to be much smaller than the record 1950-51 packs. In addition to the above, approximately 8.9 million cases of pineapple were canned in Hawaii through December 31, 1951 of the 1951-52 season, about 4 percent less than in the same part of the 1950-51 season. Most of the Hawaiian pack usually is shipped to continental United States.

Slightly more canned pineapple is estimated to have been shipped from territories or imported from foreign countries in 1951 than in 1950. But imports of other canned items, especially olives in brine, were considerably smaller. Total stocks of canned fruits at the beginning of 1951 were not quite as large as a year earlier. Even with a sharp increase in military procurement, supplies available to civilians were only moderately smaller than in 1950. On a per capita basis, consumption in 1951 amounted to more than 19 pounds, down about 1-1/2 pounds from 1950.

On January 1, 1952 total stocks of canned apricots, red pitted cherries, sweet cherries, citrus segments, fruit cocktail and mixed fruits, peaches, pears, pineapple, and plums and prunes held by packers and wholesale distributors were approximately 16 percent larger than stocks a year earlier. Stocks of peaches, and fruit cocktail and mixed fruits were considerably larger. The only fruits held in smaller quantities were cherries and pineapple, and stocks of these were not much smaller than a year earlier. Packers' stocks of the above nine items combined were 51 percent larger than on January 1, 1951, while wholesalers' stocks were 23 percent smaller. Wholesalers' stocks of canned apples and applesauce, two additional items, were about the same. (See table in appendix for further detail.)

Output of Canned Citrus Juices
In Florida About One-Third Smaller
So Far This Season Than Last

The 1950-51 pack of canned fruit juices was about 2.4 billion pounds, the equivalent of 83 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans. This pack, consisting of 80 percent citrus juices, was 18 percent larger than the 1949-50 pack. The citrus pack of more than 1.9 billion pounds was 24 percent larger than in 1949-50. Shipments of canned pineapple juice from Hawaii were about as large in 1950-51 as in the preceding season. Stocks of canned fruit juices, mostly citrus, at the start of the 1950-51 season were considerably larger than at the beginning of 1949-50. The increase in the 1950-51 pack was more than enough to provide for a considerable increase in military procurement. Moreover, there was a substantial increase in carryover stocks at the end of the season. Civilian per capita consumption of canned fruit juices amounted to nearly 15 pounds in 1950-51, about 1 pound larger than in 1949-50.

Output of canned citrus juices in Florida through January 19 of the 1951-52 season totaled 14 million cases, only two-thirds of the volume canned in the same part of the 1950-51 season. This reduction in pack was partly the result of the citrus fruit maturing later than usual, thus delaying the start of the canning season. Packs of individual items and comparisons with corresponding output in 1950-51 are as follows: Orange juice, 9.4 million cases, down 30 percent; grapefruit juice, 2.0 million cases, down 52 percent; blended orange and grapefruit juice, 2.3 million cases; down, 29 percent; and tangerine juice, 0.4 million cases, down 14 percent. Movement of canned juices from packers to the distributive trade during November and December 1951 was only about half that of these months in 1950. However, because of the reduced pack early in 1951-52, stocks in packers' hands January 19, 1952, were only 9 percent larger than a year earlier.

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

The commercial pack of frozen fruits and fruit juices in 1951 set a new record of about 850 million pounds, 8 percent larger than the previous high in 1950. The increase was the result of a substantial rise in output of frozen citrus juices, mostly orange concentrate. Citrus juices comprised about 46 percent of the 1951 pack, the remainder consisting of deciduous fruits, berries, and other juices. Mainly because of a sharp reduction in pack of strawberries, output of such non-citrus items was about 5 percent smaller than in 1950.

Total production of frozen citrus juices amounted to about 390 million pounds, 28 percent larger than in 1950. Output of orange concentrate amounted to about 356 million pounds (36 million gallons), 43 percent larger than in 1950 and a new record. The pack of concentrated lemonade also was much larger than the 1950 pack. But the packs of concentrated grapefruit juice and blended orange and grapefruit juice were much smaller.

Manufacture of frozen orange concentrate in Florida in 1951-52 got under way in December. By January 19, 1952, 3.4 million gallons had been packed, 8 percent less than the amount by that date in 1951.

Total cold storage holdings of frozen fruits and fruit juices on December 31, 1951 were approximately 509 million pounds, 13 percent larger than on that date in 1950. Stocks of frozen orange juice were nearly twice as large on December 31, 1951 as a year earlier, but those of fruits and berries were slightly smaller. Among leading frozen fruits, stocks of strawberries were slightly smaller than a year ago, while those of cherries were slightly larger. Total stocks of frozen fruits and fruit juices decreased a little more than usual during December 1951.

Civilian per capita consumption of frozen fruits and fruit juices in 1951 is tentatively estimated at 5 pounds, about 0.7 pound larger than the preceding record in 1950. Most of the increase consisted of frozen citrus juices.

Table 1.- Fruits: Season average price per unit received by growers, average 1935-39, annual 1945-51

Commodity	Unit	Average: 1935-39	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951 1/
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Apples	Bu.	.77	3.01	2.46	1.79	2.23	1.38	1.59	1.77
Apricots	Ton	38.74	119.00	106.00	89.20	69.00	72.20	95.40	119.00
Avocados	Ton	127.00	275.00	383.00	378.00	361.00	374.00	299.00	265.00
Cherries	Ton	75.76	268.00	291.00	225.00	218.00	171.00	167.00	189.00
Cranberries	Bbl.	11.06	20.90	31.90	17.10	10.10	9.34	8.97	13.60
Dates	Ton	112.00	398.00	185.00	81.00	110.00	158.00	184.00	165.00
Figs	Ton	26.89	97.50	100.00	50.90	52.70	60.90	1/99.50	---
Grapes	Ton	17.42	59.30	93.80	40.20	39.50	36.90	69.00	40.40
Olives	Ton	59.08	269.00	374.00	150.00	145.00	190.00	231.00	149.00
Peaches	Bu.	.90	2.24	2.13	1.67	2.05	1.54	2.11	2.05
Pears	Bu.	.72	2.17	2.44	1.95	2.53	1.22	2.12	2.31
Persimmons	Ton	31.00	105.00	88.00	83.00	83.00	38.00	1/76.00	---
Pineapple	Crate	2.14	8.50	9.50	4.75	5.00	4.80	4.50	5.70
Plums	Ton	46.30	138.00	135.00	154.00	147.00	102.00	174.00	143.00
Pomegranates	Ton	20.00	73.00	62.00	44.00	36.00	28.00	1/58.00	---
Prunes:									
Fresh	Ton	41.70	102.00	113.00	86.50	74.70	50.20	124.00	87.50
For canning	Ton	14.29	56.40	66.50	57.90	39.00	21.00	95.80	49.90
Dried	Ton	69.24	210.00	256.00	148.00	152.00	166.00	245.00	167.00
Strawberries	Crate	2.65	8.61	9.77	7.55	8.10	7.22	7.58	6.58
Citrus: 2/									
Oranges, incl:									
tangerines	Box	1.52	3.28	1.94	1.67	2.05	2.48	2.23	1.67
Grapefruit	Box	.71	1.45	.96	.60	.93	1.92	1.20	1.09
Lemons	Box	2.98	2.96	3.76	3.73	5.62	4.84	4.02	4.15
Limes	Box	3.65	5.31	5.93	5.62	5.10	5.58	4.29	5.00
Tree nuts:									
Almonds	Ton	285.00	720.00	486.00	558.00	422.00	330.00	546.00	410.00
Filberts	Ton	240.00	551.00	384.00	252.00	258.00	219.00	350.00	340.00
Pecans:									
Improved	Lb.	.124	.292	.401	.295	.153	.217	.314	.220
Seedling	Lb.	.071	.200	.289	.184	.100	.169	.257	.178
Walnuts	Ton	198.00	509.00	554.00	381.00	417.00	351.00	385.00	424.00

1/ Preliminary.

2/ All methods of sale, as sold.

Table 2.- Fruits and nuts: Production, United States, average 1935-39, annual 1947-51

Commodity	Average 1935-39	Crop year				
		1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
<u>NON-CITRUS</u>						
Apples, commercial	3,056	2,713	2,122	3,210	2,955	2,710
Apricots, 3 States	265	202	247	198	215	181
Avocados, 2 States	10	21	17	20	28	36
Cherries, 12 States	149	172	214	250	242	236
Cranberries	31	40	48	42	49	47
Dates, California	4	10	16	14	15	17
Figs, 2 States	90	131	103	94	85	102
Grapes	2,444	3,036	3,078	2,650	2,708	3,281
Olives, California	31	40	58	35	42	67
Peaches	1,355	1,974	1,568	1,796	1,284	1,686
Pears	708	868	648	894	764	802
Persimmons, California ...	3	4	3	4	3	*(3)
Pineapples, Florida	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Plums, 2 States	67	78	71	96	82	102
Pomegranates, California ..	2	3	3	3	3	*(3)
Prunes, 4 States	732	594	544	537	418	548
Strawberries	189	160	184	158	203	213
Total non-citrus	9,136	10,046	8,924	10,001	9,096	10,034
<u>CITRUS</u>						
Oranges and tangerines ...	2,624	4,850	4,440	4,603	5,170	5,219
Grapefruit	1,229	2,427	1,793	1,417	1,821	1,564
Lemons, California	363	508	395	449	529	506
Limes, Florida	3	7	8	10	11	10
Total citrus	4,219	7,792	6,636	6,479	7,531	7,299
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>						
Including citrus from:						
Bloom of current year ..	13,355	17,838	15,560	16,480	16,627	17,333
Bloom of preceding year :	13,131	17,907	16,716	16,637	15,575	17,565
<u>NUTS</u>						
Almonds, California	15	29	34	43	38	43
Filberts, 2 States	2	9	6	11	7	7
Pecans	46	59	89	64	63	72
Walnuts, 2 States	57	65	71	88	64	76
Total nuts	120	162	200	206	172	198

1/ Less than 500 tons.

* Unofficial rough estimate.

Table 3.- Canned fruit and fruit juices: Stocks and packs, 1950 and 1951 seasons

Commodity	Stocks						Pack	
	January 1, 1951			January 1, 1952			1/	
	Wholesale:	Wholesale:	Total	Wholesale:	Wholesale:	Total	1950-51:	1951-52
	Canners:	distrib-:	utors:	Canners:	distrib-:	utors:	cases	cases
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	24/2's	24/2's
	actual	actual	actual	actual	actual	actual	cases	cases
	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	24/2's	24/2's
Canned fruits								
Apples	N.A.	1,551	N.A.	N.A.	1,541	N.A.	4,844	N.A.
Applesauce ...	N.A.	1,034	N.A.	N.A.	1,061	N.A.	8,300	N.A.
Apricots	1,342	1,164	2,506	1,933	987	2,920	3,661	4,614
Cherries, R.S.P.	1,302	1,156	2,458	1,431	965	2,396	3,841	3,600
Cherries, other:	584	521	1,105	476	407	883	741	900
Citrus segments:	2/1,263	356	1,619	2/1,416	465	1,881	3,850	N.A.
Cranberries ...	N.A.	568	N.A.	N.A.	633	N.A.	2,500	N.A.
Mixed fruits ...	3/4,726	2,801	7,527	3/7,288	1,723	9,011	7,443	9,863
Peaches	5,917	6,690	12,607	10,940	5,684	16,624	16,605	22,803
Pears	4,041	1,302	5,343	5,239	1,262	6,501	6,370	6,647
Pineapple	4,011	6,410	10,421	5,718	3,897	9,615	4/11,312	4/8,941
Plums and prunes.....	5/ 545	468	1,013	5/1,316	767	2,083	1,026	N.A.
Canned juices								
	Stocks						Pack	
	January 1, 1951			January 1, 1952			Partial...	
	Whole-	Whole-	Total	Whole-	Whole-	Total	Total	6/
	Canners:	distrib-:	utors:	Canners:	distrib-:	utors:	1950-51:	1950-51:
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	cases	actual	1,000	cases	actual	1,000	cases	cases
	24/2's	cases	cases	24/2's	cases	cases	24/2's	24/2's
Apple	N.A.	273	N.A.	N.A.	223	N.A.	3,840	---
Blended orange: and grapefruit:	7/1,402	617	2,019	7/1,659	667	2,326	9,435	2,918
Grapefruit ...	7/ 2,623	1,337	3,960	7/2,826	1,459	4,285	18,286	3,826
Orange	7/ 6,963	1,556	8,519	7/6,219	1,272	7,491	22,498	12,443
Pineapple	6,253	2,478	8,731	6,062	1,554	7,616	13,699	11,314
Tangerine and tangerine blends	378	N.A.	N.A.	469	N.A.	N.A.	1,186	369
								339

1/ Preliminary.

2/ 1,000 cases 24 No. 2's.

3/ California only. Data from Cannery League of California.

4/ Hawaiian pack. 1951-52 through December 31, 1951, only; pack through December 31, 1950 was 9,270 thousand cases.

5/ Northwest canned purple plums only.

6/ Citrus, Florida only, through mid-January; pineapple, Hawaii, through December 31.

7/ Florida only. N.A. means "Not Available".

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

Table 4.- Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1950 and 1951 seasons

Commodity	Stocks			Pack	
	Dec. 31 average 1946-50	Dec. 31 1950	Dec. 31 1951	1950	1951 Prel.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	<u>1/32,923</u>	<u>1/29,560</u>	<u>1/26,150</u>	48,013	---
Apricots	13,682	2,920	5,795	7,802	---
Blackberries	12,850	6,691	11,687	8,973	---
Blueberries	12,890	11,864	19,484	10,900	---
Cherries	55,766	59,391	63,047	105,201	<u>2/99,018</u>
Grapes	16,833	29,779	15,635	15,189	---
Peaches	32,126	19,035	24,739	25,791	---
Plums and prunes	10,335	7,551	9,794	5,144	---
Raspberries	25,056	27,689	23,197	31,378	---
Strawberries	63,262	97,697	95,197	192,732	<u>3/109,040</u>
Young, Logan, Boysen and similar berries	12,960	10,429	9,714	13,814	---
Orange juice <u>4/</u>	---	59,411	112,895	(See below)	---
Other fruit juices and purees	34,035	56,053	66,261		
Other fruit	47,278	31,919	25,314	15,709	
Total	369,996	449,989	508,909	---	---

	1950-51	Pack <u>5/</u>	
		Through mid-January 1950-51	1951-52
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
<u>Citrus juices</u>			
Orange			
Concentrated	35,919	<u>6/3,737</u>	<u>6/3,429</u>
Unconcentrated	202	---	---
Grapefruit			
Concentrated	188	---	---
Unconcentrated	4	---	---
Blend, orange and grapefruit			
Concentrated	245	---	---
Lemon			
Concentrated	N.A.	---	---
Unconcentrated	N.A.	---	---
Lemonade			
Concentrated	N.A.	---	---

1/ Excludes stocks of applesauce, which are included in fruit juices and purees.
2/ R. S. P. cherries only.
3/ Excludes California pack. Not available. 1950 pack, excl. Calif., was 142 mil. lbs
4/ Orange juice, single-strength and concentrated. Prior to September 30, 1949
this item included with other fruit juices and purees.
5/ Season beginning November 1.
6/ Florida pack only.

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

Table 5.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1940-49, annual 1949 and 1950, and indicated 1951, as of January 1, 1952 ^{1/}

Crop and State	Average 1940-49	1949	1950	Indicated 1951
	1,000 <u>boxes</u>	1,000 <u>boxes</u>	1,000 <u>boxes</u>	1,000 <u>boxes</u>
<u>ORANGES</u>				
California, all	48,196	41,860	45,110	42,500
Navels and miscellaneous ^{2/}	18,273	15,630	14,610	14,500
Valencias	29,923	26,230	30,500	28,000
Florida, all	46,070	58,500	67,300	73,500
Early and midseason ^{3/}	25,050	33,600	36,800	41,000
Valencias	21,020	24,900	30,500	32,500
Texas, all	3,616	1,760	2,700	300
Early and midseason ^{2/}	2,260	1,120	1,800	200
Valencias	1,356	640	900	100
Arizona, all	905	985	1,400	900
Navels and miscellaneous ^{2/}	466	585	650	350
Valencias	439	400	750	550
Louisiana ^{2/}	308	360	300	50
5 States ^{4/}	99,096	103,465	116,810	117,250
Total early and midseason ^{5/}	46,358	51,295	54,160	56,100
Total Valencias	52,738	52,170	62,650	61,150
<u>TANGERINES</u>				
Florida	3,890	5,000	4,800	5,000
<u>ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES</u>				
5 States ^{4/}	102,986	108,465	121,610	122,250
<u>GRAPEFRUIT</u>				
Florida, all	27,280	24,200	33,200	35,000
Seedless	11,730	11,200	15,800	16,500
Other	15,550	13,000	17,400	18,500
Texas	17,387	6,400	7,500	200
Arizona	3,294	3,400	3,150	2,100
California, all	2,892	2,500	2,730	2,640
Desert Valleys	1,155	1,060	1,160	1,140
Other	1,737	1,440	1,570	1,500
4 States ^{4/}	50,852	36,500	46,580	39,940
<u>LEMONS</u>				
California	12,993	11,360	13,400	12,800
<u>LIMES</u>				
Florida	184	260	280	260

^{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/} Includes the following quantities of Temple oranges (1,000 boxes): 1949-710; 1950-1,100; 1951-1,200.

^{4/} Net content of box varies.

^{5/} In California and Arizona, Navels and miscellaneous.

Table 6.- Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, October-January, 1950-51 and 1951-52

Market and period	Oranges						Lemons	
	California				Florida		California	
	Valencias		Navels					
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York								
October	5.91	5.64	---	---	4.82	3.92	5.51	7.26
November	7.15	5.58	8.54	7.60	4.07	3.43	7.53	7.67
December	---	4.51	6.83	7.52	4.15	3.80	6.13	6.73
Season average through December ..	5.50	5.58	6.87	7.52	4.16	3.68	6.85	7.18
Week ended:								
January 4	---	---	4.80	7.08	4.29	4.88	7.73	7.60
11	---	---	4.15	6.47	3.99	3.54	7.26	7.91
18	---	---	4.18	5.94	3.60	3.20	7.71	7.57
Chicago								
October	5.80	5.73	---	---	3.94	3.65	5.84	7.69
November	7.97	5.65	8.53	6.94	3.76	3.30	7.41	8.01
December	---	4.24	6.55	6.87	3.79	3.13	6.75	8.93
Season average through December ..	5.43		6.67	6.88	3.79	3.25	7.07	8.42
Week ended:								
January 4	---	---	4.91	6.96	4.11	3.69	7.15	9.03
11	---	---	4.45	6.06	3.97	3.43	7.92	8.65
18	---	---	4.65	5.99	3.36	3.15	7.40	8.20

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

Table 7.- Grapefruit: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, October-January, 1950-51 and 1951-52

Market and period	Florida						Texas (total)	
	Seedless		Other		Total			
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York								
October	5.37	4.86	3.42	3.88	4.90	4.58	---	---
November	4.63	5.05	3.29	3.53	4.48	4.88	---	---
December	4.91	4.65	3.51	2.85	4.73	4.37	---	---
Season average through December ..	4.91	4.85	3.55	3.50	4.67	4.61	---	---
Week ended:								
January 4	5.31	5.58	3.23	3.93	4.81	5.35	---	---
11	4.82	5.35	3.47	3.24	4.72	4.87	---	---
18	4.57	4.10	3.52	2.87	4.44	3.97	---	---
Chicago								
October	---	---	---	---	4.25	4.53	4.42	---
November	---	---	---	---	4.23	5.05	4.84	---
December	---	---	---	---	4.01	4.34	4.16	---
Season average through December ..	---	---	---	---	4.18	4.66	4.27	---
Week ended:								
January 4	---	---	---	---	4.54	5.08	4.16	---
11	---	---	---	---	4.10	4.91	4.05	---
18	---	---	---	---	3.59	3.71	3.57	---

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

Table 8.- Oranges (excluding tangerines); Total weekly shipments from producing areas, by varieties, September-January, 1950-51 and 1951-52

Period	1950-51					1951-52								
	Calif.	Calif.	Ariz.	Navels	Florida	Texas	Total	Calif.	Calif.	Ariz.	Navels	Florida	Texas	Total
	Ariz.	Valen-	cias	and	Misc.			Ariz.	Valen-	cias	and	Misc.		
Week ended:	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
September 8	1,056	---	---	---	1,056	1,490	---	---	---	1,490				
15	1,096	---	---	---	1,096	1,627	---	---	---	1,627				
22	1,126	---	2	1	1,129	1,350	---	---	---	1,350				
29	1,206	---	40	2	1,248	1,337	---	7	---	1,344				
October 6	1,175	---	160	5	1,340	1,228	---	9	---	1,237				
13	876	---	455	3	1,334	1,262	---	104	---	1,366				
20	801	---	407	145	1,353	1,158	---	248	---	1,406				
27	500	---	888	134	1,522	991	---	673	---	1,664				
November 3	154	182	983	104	1,423	829	---	955	---	1,784				
10	---	175	1,036	125	1,336	842	17	1,267	---	2,126				
17	---	118	1,678	174	1,970	557	55	1,422	---	2,034				
24	---	445	1,174	117	1,736	216	646	1,020	---	1,882				
December 1	---	1,114	1,361	153	2,628	92	1,054	1,391	---	2,537				
8	---	1,346	1,890	220	3,456	30	1,450	1,682	9	3,171				
15	---	1,377	3,294	418	5,089	12	1,234	2,764	32	4,042				
22	---	734	2,255	253	3,242	---	667	2,518	15	3,200				
29	---	840	124	144	1,108	---	951	80	---	1,031				
January 5	---	895	1,330	152	2,377	---	886	1,796	---	2,682				
12	---	854	1,364	158	2,376	---	1,037	1,607	---	2,644				
19	---	848	1,103	133	2,084	---	782	1,573	---	2,355				

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. Figures include oranges which were in mixed-citrus shipments.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 9.- Tangerines, Florida: Total weekly shipments from producing points, November-January, 1950-51 and 1951-52

Season	November				December				January			
	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
1950-51	2	19	78	197	338	583	988	975	37	595	294	272
1951-52	---	26	144	339	670	639	893	827	26	633	482	478

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 10.- Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, September-January, 1950-51 and 1951-52 1/

Period	Grapefruit								Lemons	
	1950-51				1951-52				1950-	1951-
	Flor- ida	Texas	Calif. Ariz.	Total	Flor- ida	Texas	Calif. Ariz.	Total	1951- Calif.	1952 Calif.
Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	
Week ended:										
September 8 ..:	4	--	57	61	--	--	73	73	298	329
15 ..:	234	17	61	312	--	--	97	97	277	294
22 ..:	348	22	44	414	24	--	88	112	218	267
29 ..:	624	36	33	693	184	--	50	234	226	252
October 6 ..:	444	109	20	573	363	--	19	382	163	194
13 ..:	556	71	20	647	778	--	9	787	184	182
20 ..:	475	150	14	639	751	--	10	761	165	182
27 ..:	700	182	24	906	706	--	8	714	214	199
November 3 ..:	727	139	48	914	675	--	6	681	185	123
10 ..:	634	190	76	900	757	--	7	764	221	210
17 ..:	665	192	88	945	905	--	21	926	221	222
24 ..:	560	201	55	816	714	--	79	793	249	191
December 1 ..:	684	318	71	1,073	876	--	92	968	230	203
8 ..:	766	370	93	1,229	924	9	106	1,039	209	230
15 ..:	808	553	104	1,465	1,059	29	102	1,190	173	189
22 ..:	741	401	96	1,238	1,111	14	101	1,226	157	174
29 ..:	53	295	75	423	58	--	90	148	201	159
January 5 ..:	666	419	93	1,178	651	--	105	756	202	231
12 ..:	666	518	121	1,305	1,340	--	138	1,478	226	230
19 ..:	733	455	117	1,305	1,214	--	124	1,338	218	231

1/ See table 8, footnote 1.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 11.- Strawberries: Commercial acreage, average 1941-50, annual 1951, and indicated 1952

Group and State	Average:	1951	Indicated:	Group and State	Average:	1951	Indicated
	1941-50:				1952		
	Acres	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres	Acres
Winter				Mid-Spring			
Florida	3,770	6,000	4,800	Maryland	3,430	3,200	3,300
Early Spring				Delaware	1,200	1,000	900
Louisiana	18,250	24,000	14,800	Calif., other:	2,080	3,500	4,200
Alabama	2,270	2,200	1,700				
Texas	960	600	500	Group total :	50,950	65,550	64,700
Calif., S. Dist. :	1,230	1,650	1,700	Late Spring			
				New Jersey ..:	3,080	3,600	3,300
Group total ..:	22,710	28,450	17,900	Pennsylvania :	2,280	1,800	1,600
Mid-Spring				Ohio	2,510	2,000	1,900
Mississippi	70	---	---	Indiana	1,940	3,800	3,500
South Carolina ..:	300	450	500	New York	3,720	4,300	4,300
North Carolina ..:	3,270	2,200	2,300	Michigan	7,830	14,000	14,700
Tennessee	8,060	11,000	10,500	Wisconsin	2,080	3,000	3,100
Arkansas	12,640	19,000	18,900	Iowa	1,030	900	900
Oklahoma	1,120	2,700	2,800	Utah	830	750	750
Kansas	1,520	2,200	2,100	Washington ..:	5,580	10,000	10,500
Missouri	4,430	6,000	6,000	Oregon	10,570	15,700	18,000
Illinois	3,150	3,000	2,700				
Kentucky	4,770	6,000	5,500	Group total :	41,460	59,850	62,550
Virginia	4,910	5,300	5,000	All States :	118,880	159,850	149,950

Table 12.- Apples and pears: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties and all grades, New York and Chicago.

October-January, 1950-51 and 1951-52

Market and period	Northwestern apples (std. box)				Western pears (std. box)			
	Delicious		All leading varieties		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1/	2/	1/	2/	1/	2/	1/	2/
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York								
October	4.16	5.05	4.21	4.95	4.39	4.43	4.22	4.65
November	3.74	5.05	3.77	5.01	4.58	4.39	4.16	4.59
December	3.81	5.35	3.75	5.18	3.74	3.94	3.95	4.31
Season average through December	3.87	5.15	3.92	5.06	4.30	4.27	4.12	4.47
Week ended: Jan. 4	3.79	5.64	3.62	5.56	3.35	4.27	3.68	4.08
11	3.71	5.37	3.58	5.26	3.50	4.05	3.55	4.27
18	3.68	5.52	3.55	5.27	4.00	4.54	3.85	4.61
Chicago								
October	3.91	4.84	3.70	4.58	4.02	3.98	4.29	4.50
November	3.37	4.88	3.36	4.48	4.05	3.87	4.05	4.27
December	3.50	5.18	3.32	4.60	3.51	3.79	3.91	4.22
Season average through December	3.63	4.95	3.52	4.53	3.96	3.88	4.09	4.30
Week ended: Jan. 4	3.69	5.65	3.25	5.35	2.04	3.31	3.44	4.33
11	3.36	5.39	2.97	4.71	---	3.44	3.06	4.15
18	3.50	5.16	3.05	4.62	---	3.35	3.67	4.91

1/ Washington, mostly Fancy and Extra Fancy Grades.

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

Table B.- Apples, eastern and midwestern: Wholesale price per bushel for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted) and 2-1/2 inch minimum size, New York and Chicago, September-January, 1950-51 and 1951-52

Market and period	Delicious		McIntosh		Rhode Island Greening		Average all varieties	
	1/	2/	1/	2/	1/	2/	1/	2/
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York								
September	3.04	2.44	2.48	1.69	1.68	---	2.19	2.04
October	2.46	2.18	1.74	1.72	1.68	1.34	1.84	1.83
November	2.57	2.64	1.91	2.12	2.15	1.65	2.04	2.15
December	2.41	2.67	1.96	2.17	2.32	1.97	2.10	2.34
Week ended: Jan. 4	2.22	2.75	1.75	2.15	2.53	2.00	2.00	---
11	2.28	2.87	1.78	2.15	1.96	1.50	1.98	---
18	2.30	---	1.88	2.15	1.56	1.85	2.02	---
Chicago								
September	---	---	2.73	1.65	2.34	---	2.92	2.30
October	2.70	---	2.26	1.80	2.54	1.87	2.36	2.48
November	2.48	2.92	2.77	2.29	2.62	2.08	2.51	2.73
December	---	2.80	2.53	2.49	2.61	2.18	2.69	3.05
Week ended: Jan. 4	---	3.00	2.48	2.68	2.61	---	2.62	---
11	2.68	3.00	2.50	2.70	2.60	2.25	2.48	---
18	---	---	2.35	2.50	2.62	2.43	2.55	---

1/ Prices for 1950-51 are a simple average of midpoint of range of daily prices for week ended on date shown. 2/ Prices for 1951-52 are the representative price for Tuesday of each week.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 14.- Apples, commercial crop: Production, by areas, average 1940-49, annual 1950 and 1951

Area	Average:			Area	Average:		
	1940-49:	1950	1951		1940-49:	1950	1951
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels	bushels
Eastern States				Central States			
North Atlantic ..	29,808	37,105	38,044	North Central ..	17,823	16,819	22,105
South Atlantic ..	16,208	20,013	16,297	South Central ..	1,269	1,123	1,094
Total	46,016	57,118	54,341	Total	19,092	17,947	23,199
Western States	43,926	48,061	35,395	Grand Total	109,033	123,126	112,935

Table 15.- Apples, pears, and miscellaneous fruits and nuts: Cold-storage holdings, December 31, 1951, with comparisons

Group and commodity	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Nov. 30	Dec. 31
	average	Dec. 31	Nov. 30	Dec. 31
	1946-50	1950	1951	1951
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
<u>Fresh fruits</u>				
Apples, western, standard boxes <u>1/</u> ..	---	14,849	10,203	8,278
Apples, western, other containers <u>2/</u> ..	---	1,910	1,532	973
Apples, eastern, bushel baskets	---	6,278	5,940	4,414
Apples, eastern, other containers <u>2/</u> ..	---	10,584	10,325	9,156
Total apples, bushels	27,030	33,621	28,000	22,821
Pears, Bartlett, packed boxes	16	14	44	6
Pears, Bartlett, loose boxes	10	13	9	4
Pears, all others, boxes	1,689	1,519	2,022	1,339
Pears, bushel baskets	31	69	28	9
Total pears, bushels	1,746	1,615	2,103	1,358
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
<u>Miscellaneous</u>				
Fresh fruits (excluding apples and pears)	41,871	86,614	180,403	114,689
Dried and evaporated fruits	59,587	32,522	38,303	44,437
Tree nuts in the shell	---	25,144	11,543	30,553
Nutmeats (tree nuts)	---	15,398	21,131	22,136

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.

Table 16.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, at New York, October to January, 1950 and 1951 seasons

Market and week ended	Seedless		Ribier		Malaga	
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York						
October 26	4.09	3.51	3.85	3.27	2.79	2.44
November 2	4.06	3.78	3.53	3.32	2.87	2.34
9	4.31	3.87	3.87	3.78	2.69	2.27
16	3.84	3.34	3.46	3.18	2.53	1.87
23	4.42	3.57	4.30	3.33	2.55	1.46
30	4.36	---	3.67	2.88	2.63	1.73
December 7	---	---	3.08	---	1.69	2.50
14	---	---	2.88	---	1.80	---
21	---	---	2.58	---	1.54	---
28	---	---	2.86	---	---	---
Season average through December	4.02	3.92	3.58	3.64	2.47	2.19
January 4	---	---	2.88	---	---	---
11	---	---	2.51	---	---	---
18	---	---	2.68	---	---	---
<hr/>						
	Muscat		Emperor		Almeria	
New York						
October 26	4.87	3.87	2.74	2.50	3.68	2.38
November 2	4.12	3.66	2.64	2.31	3.33	2.65
9	3.89	4.20	2.57	2.36	3.99	2.61
16	3.50	3.67	2.47	2.42	4.18	2.66
23	2.71	4.08	2.56	2.43	3.87	2.93
30	2.71	1.93	2.73	2.31	2.66	2.38
December 7	2.02	2.33	2.75	2.40	2.48	2.36
14	---	---	2.78	2.40	2.75	2.56
21	---	---	2.58	2.42	2.70	2.90
28	---	---	2.87	3.78	2.75	3.65
Season average through December	3.70	3.91	2.69	2.50	3.07	2.66
January 4	---	---	3.46	3.27	3.08	3.22
11	---	---	3.17	2.79	3.10	2.77
18	---	---	2.91	3.02	2.93	2.21

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter.

Table 17.- Average prices received by farmers for important fruits, United States, January 15, 1952, with comparisons

Crop and unit	Average		Jan. 15, 1951	Nov. 15, 1951	Dec. 15, 1951	Jan. 15, 1952
	Aug. 1909-:Jan. 1935-:	July 1914:Dec. 1939:				
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Apples, per bushel	.96	.90	2.16	2.06	2.16	2.33
Grapefruit, per box 1/	---	.61	.83	.84	.84	.61
Oranges, per box 1/	---	1.11	1.26	1.01	1.27	.85
Lemons, per box 1/	---	1.86	2.37	1.97	2.28	2.42

1/ Equivalent on-tree returns for all methods of sale.

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