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Fruit

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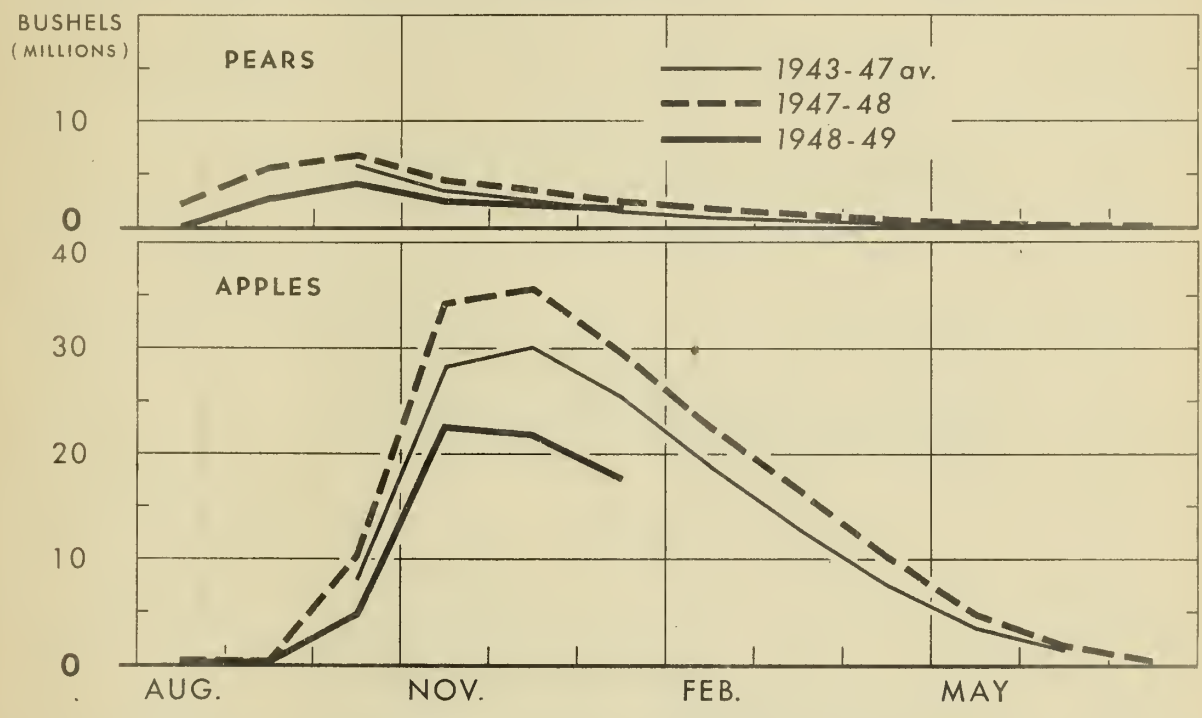
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



TFS-90

JANUARY 1949

FRESH PEARS AND APPLES: COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS, 1ST OF MONTH, 1943-47 AVERAGE, 1947-48, AND 1948-49



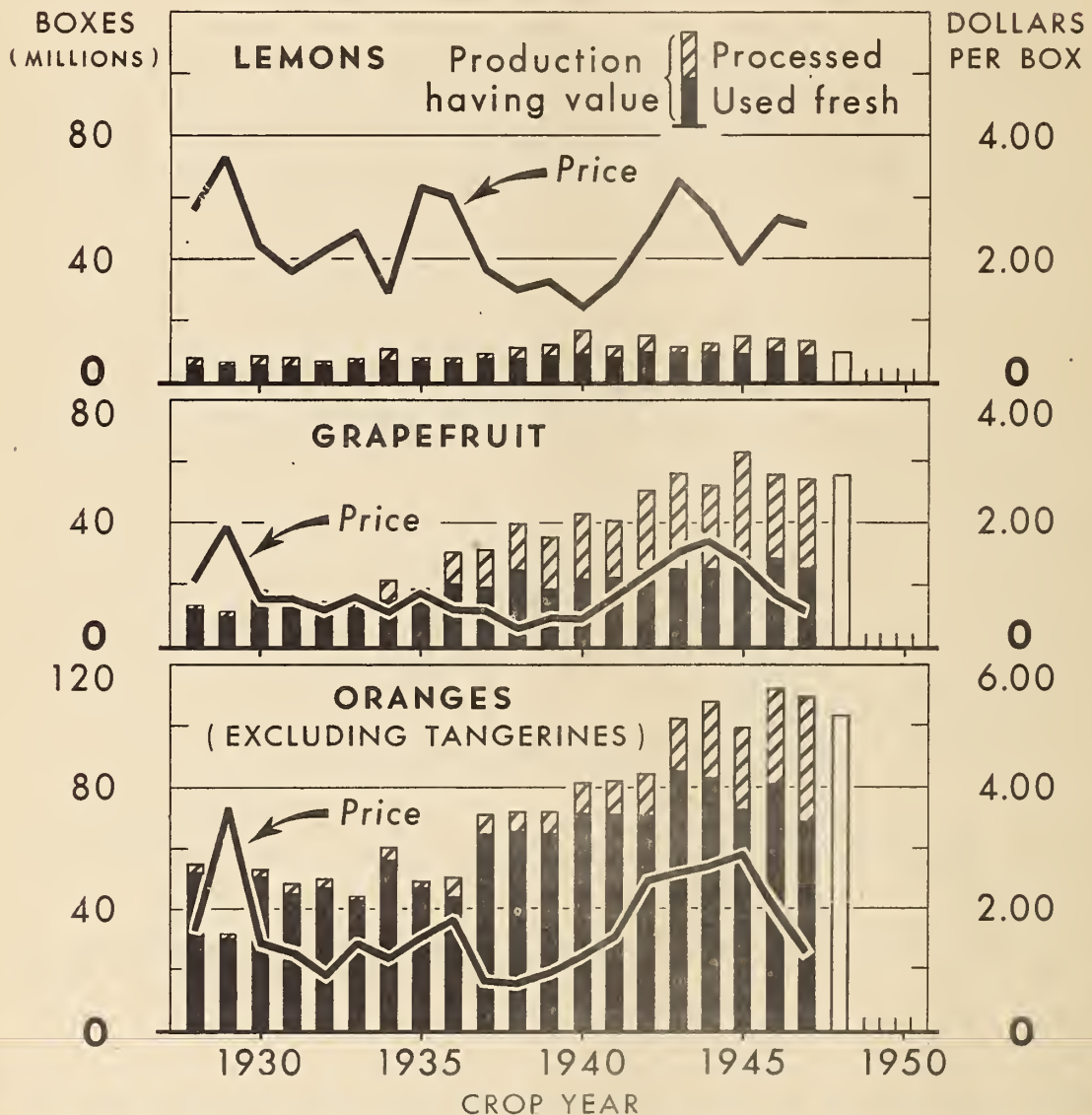
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47087-X BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Cold-storage holdings of fresh apples from the small 1948 crop were about 40 per cent smaller on January 1, 1949, than holdings a year earlier from the near-average 1947 crop and were the second smallest holdings since 1922. Apple holdings January 1, 1949, were about 20 percent of the 1948 commercial crop, compared with an average of 25 percent.

Storage stocks of fresh pears from the small 1948 crop were 27 percent lower than stocks a year earlier from the record 1947 crop, but they were 17 percent above average. Pear stocks on January 1 of this year were about 6 percent of the 1948 crop, compared with an average of 4.5 percent.

CITRUS FRUITS: PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION, AND SEASON AVERAGE RETURNS PER BOX TO GROWERS AT THE PACKING-HOUSE DOOR, UNITED STATES, 1928-48



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE — NEG 45606-X BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Aggregate production of oranges, grapefruit, and lemons in the United States has more than trebled since 1928. Much of the increased production of the last 10 years has been canned as juice. Since 1947 increasing quantities of oranges have been processed into frozen concentrated orange juice. Before the war, prices tended to decline with increasing production, but during the war they rose substantially because of unusually strong demand. With the end of wartime demand, prices dropped to near prewar levels. Continued large production and low prices are in prospect for the next few years.

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

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, February 1, 1949

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SUMMARY

Supplies of nearly all fruits will be smaller during late winter and spring than a year earlier. Prices are expected to continue higher than last year. Commercial exports are small, but domestic demand remains high. Imports of bananas continue near the prewar volume that was regained in 1947.

The January freezes will result in some reduction in total United States citrus supplies, with a substantial reduction in lemons. The prospect of reduced supplies brought sharply higher grower prices and terminal market prices in early January for California oranges and lemons, and slightly higher prices for Florida oranges. But prices dropped later in the month, under the weight of heavy shipments. Prices for oranges in late winter and spring are expected to continue slightly higher than the low prices a year ago. Prices for lemons will be moderately higher.

Prospective supplies of California, Arizona, and Texas grapefruit have been reduced by the January freezes. Total supplies may have been reduced considerably because these States usually produce about one-half of the national crop. But with the entire 1948-49 crop smaller than the near-record 1947-48 crop and with a heavy movement to processors, prices in January were moderately higher than in January 1948. Prices this winter and spring are expected to be slightly higher than the low prices a year earlier.

The extent of freeze damage in Texas, Arizona, and California will be estimated in the next general crop report to be issued February 10.

Cold-storage stocks of apples on January 1, 1949, were the second smallest since 1922. They were more than 40 percent smaller than the large holdings a year earlier. With these small stocks and continuing good demand, grower prices this winter and spring are expected to rise further in contrast to declines a year earlier. The 1948 crop of apples

in commercial areas amounted to 90 million bushels, 20 percent smaller than the near-average 1947 crop.

Cold-storage holdings of pears on January 1, 1949, were about 27 percent smaller than the large holdings a year earlier. But most of these pears consisted of the usual winter varieties which historically depended strongly upon export markets. With these markets largely closed, grower prices may rise less than seasonally during the rest of the marketing year.

Supplies of strawberries to be shipped from Florida during February and March are expected to be considerably larger than those a year earlier. Prices probably will be nearly as high. Acreage for harvest in spring is expected to be slightly larger than that harvested in 1948 but not quite as large as the 1938-47 average.

The 1948-49 commercial pack of dried fruits is about 23 percent smaller than the large 1947-48 pack. Consumption in 1948-49 probably will continue near the reduced rates of 1947-48, leaving moderately large quantities for export or carry-over. To help provide outlets for dried fruits that normally are exported, the Department of Agriculture inaugurated purchase and export programs. Under the purchase program nearly 86,000 tons of dried fruits had been bought through January 19 this season.

The 1948-49 commercial pack of canned fruits is about 4 percent smaller than the 1947-48 pack, but nearly 50 percent larger than the 1935-39 average. Reported stocks of principal fruits in the hands of packers and wholesale distributors on January 1, 1949, were moderately larger than stocks a year earlier. Total supplies continue large, but consumption during 1948-49 probably will not exceed that of 1947-48.

Although the commercial pack of canned fruit juices in 1948-49 again will be large, it may not quite equal the record 1947-48 pack. Consumption probably will continue at the high 1947-48 rate. Consumption of canned juices has increased rapidly during the past decade. In 1948, it approximately equaled canned fruits as an outlet for fruit.

About 11 percent more fruit was frozen commercially in 1948 than in 1947, with most of the increase in strawberries, sour cherries, and orange juice. Cold-storage stocks on January 1, 1949, were about 10 percent smaller than a year earlier. Despite the increase in pack and reduction in year-end stocks, consumption per person was a little smaller than in 1947.

The 1947-48 citrus crop of about 7.8 million tons was about the same size as the 1946-47 crop, but prices received by growers averaged nearly 15 percent less. Prices for the 1947-48 crop were about 45 percent lower than the wartime high for the 1944-45 crop and only 10 percent higher than the 1935-39 average.

Total production of non-citrus fruits in 1948, amounting to nearly 8.9 million tons, was about 11 percent smaller than that in 1947, and prices received by growers averaged about 10 percent higher. But prices for some fruits averaged lower because of increased production. Although prices for the 1948 crop averaged approximately 25 percent less than the postwar high for the 1946 crop, these prices still averaged more than 2-1/2 times the 1935-39 average.

Civilian per capita consumption of fresh fruit plus processed fruit on a fresh weight basis amounted to approximately 215 pounds in 1948, about 10 pounds less than the near-record volume in 1947 but about 30 pounds more than the 1935-39 average. The decrease in consumption in 1948 was in fresh fruit, mainly because of the smaller deciduous fruit crop. But there was a slight increase in consumption of processed fruits, the result of increased use of canned juices. Fresh fruit comprised about 62 percent of total fruit consumption in 1948.

ORANGES

Orange Production Reduced by January Freezes.

On January 1, 1949, the outlook was for a 1948-49 orange crop of 114.6 million boxes, 4 percent larger than the 1947-48 crop and 28 percent larger than the 1937-46 average. But severe freeze damage in January to the California and Arizona crops reduced the prospective production. As of January 1, total national production of early and midseason oranges was estimated at 53.1 million boxes, slightly less than in 1947-48. The Valencia crop, which usually starts to market in Florida in February and in California about May 1, was forecast prior to the freezes at 61.6 million boxes, 9 percent larger than in 1947-48. In Florida, both the early and midseason and the Valencia orange crops are expected to be nearly 10 percent larger than the 1947-48 crops.

Prices for Oranges in Late Winter and Spring Expected to Continue Higher Than Year Earlier

Although grower and terminal market auction prices for Florida oranges started the 1948-49 season at levels slightly lower than a year earlier, they rose in December to levels slightly higher than in December 1947. Contributing to this stronger market were such factors as strong demand by the Christmas trade for oranges for fresh use, and by processors for oranges for manufacture into canned and frozen juice, and also the lateness of new-crop California oranges in reaching the market in volume.

Shipments from Florida were suspended from December 25 through January 2 in order to enable markets to clean up the heavy pre-Christmas stocks. Reduced market supplies because of this action and the prospect of smaller supplies later in the season because of freezing weather in

California and Arizona resulted in sharp rises in prices in early January, especially for California oranges. The gain in price was lost after movement to market became more normal, but prices are expected to continue slightly higher than in the winter and spring months of 1948.

Increased Fresh Market Sales
of Oranges This Season

Because of a late-starting season in California, utilization of 1948-49-crop oranges has been much smaller through January 22, this season than in the corresponding part of the 1947-48 season. But in Florida, utilization has been moderately larger so far this season than last. The increase has all been in fresh market sales. However, of the nearly 22 million boxes used commercially, about 44 percent were processed. By January 22 the total movement to market by rail and boat was one-fourth smaller than a year earlier, but this reduction was largely offset by increased shipments by truck.

Total exports of oranges through November this season were moderately smaller than in the same part of the 1947-48 season, mainly because of limitations imposed by importing countries. However, exports from Florida have been larger so far this season than those in the same part of the 1947-48 season. About two-thirds of the total orange exports this season have gone to Canada.

To encourage exports of fresh and processed citrus fruits from the United States to European countries, the Department of Agriculture on November 19, 1948, announced a program which provides for payments of one-fourth of the gross sales price, basis f.a.s. United States port. Small quantities of oranges and grapefruit already have been exported under this new program. These early sales consisted of California oranges and Texas grapefruit, and went to Belgium and Switzerland. Effective January 31, payments for fruit exported through California, Texas, and Florida ports and grown in contiguous areas continue at 25 percent of sales price at seaport, but payments become 20 percent of the sales price at other ports.

Tangerine Production Larger, Prices
Higher This Season Than in 1947-48

The 1948-49 tangerine crop in Florida is estimated at 4.4 million boxes, 10 percent larger than the 1947-48 crop and 31 percent larger than average. Harvest of Florida tangerines, as of oranges, got under way a few weeks earlier than usual this season. The tangerine harvest was nearly over by the end of January. About 1 million more boxes of tangerines had been marketed through January 22 this season than last. The increase this season was about equally divided between fresh use and processing. Auction market prices for tangerines so far this season have averaged moderately higher than in the same part of last season.

GRAPEFRUIT

1948-49 Crop Moderately Smaller
Than Large 1947-48 Production

The 1948-49 crop of grapefruit in the United States was estimated as of January 1 at 56.2 million boxes, although this is about 10 percent smaller than the 1947-48 crop, it is about the same as the quantity marketed from that crop. Prospective production was reduced somewhat by early January freezes in California and Arizona, and by late January freezes in Texas. Despite the reductions in production this season, supplies are expected to continue adequate for the usual needs this winter and spring.

Prices Expected to Continue Higher
During February - May Than Year Earlier

Despite a moderately smaller crop of grapefruit, both grower and terminal market auction prices for the 1948-49 crop were generally lower in October and November 1948 than prices in the same months of 1947. In December, prices tended to rise in contrast to sharp drops in 1947, with the result that they averaged higher than in December 1947. Prices in January 1949 rose slightly, partly in anticipation of reduced supplies for the rest of the season. Prices are expected to hold part of their gains during late winter and spring, in contrast to a downward drift during the same part of 1948.

Heavy Utilization of Grapefruit
During Early Part of Season

With the new season for Florida grapefruit getting under way a few weeks earlier than usual last fall, commercial utilization of Florida grapefruit through January 22 this season amounted to approximately 13 million boxes, compared with about 10 million for the corresponding part of last season. The greater part of the increase was processed. In Texas the pattern of utilization was about the same as in the early part of the 1947-48 season, with about 4.5 million boxes going on the fresh market and 2 million boxes processed. Exports have been running considerably larger this season than last, going mostly to Canada. Shipments to market by rail and boat through January 22 this season are somewhat smaller than those of the same part of the 1947-48 season, but shipments by truck are nearly double.

LEMONS

On the basis of January 1 condition, the 1948-49 crop of California lemons was estimated at 13.1 million boxes, about 2 percent larger than the 1947-48 crop and 1937-46 average production. Only about 10 percent of the new crop had been harvested by January 1. The remainder of the crop underwent severe freeze damage in January, considerably reducing supplies for the rest of the season.

Both grower and terminal market auction prices at the start of the new season averaged moderately higher than those at the beginning of the 1947-48 season. Auction prices advanced moderately in late December 1948 and rose sharply in early January in anticipation of reduced supplies resulting from the freeze damage. Some of the gain in price was lost later in the month, but prices are expected to continue moderately higher than last year.

APPLES

Cold-Storage Holdings of Apples January 1, 1949, Were The Second Lowest Since 1922

Total holdings of apples in cold storage January 1, 1949, amounted to nearly 17.7 million bushels. This quantity was 12.1 million bushels (or more than 40 percent) smaller than the large holdings January 1, 1948, and about 30 percent smaller than the 1944-48 average January 1 holdings.

The stocks on January 1, 1949, were only 1.5 million bushels larger than those on January 1, 1946, which were the smallest since 1922. The stocks on January 1, 1949, were smaller than those a year earlier in all important apple States. Stocks were largest in Washington, 8,236,000 bushels, and next largest in New York, 2,283,000 bushels. The small cold-storage stocks this year are a direct result of the small crop in 1948 and continued strong demand.

Higher Apple Prices in Prospect

With cold-storage stocks of apples on January 1 much smaller than a year earlier and demand good, grower and terminal market prices for apples are expected to continue high for the rest of the season. Prices received by growers have advanced considerably since their seasonal low in October. In January, the average of \$2.85 a bushel was about 42 percent higher than the average for January 1948. Auction market prices also advanced moderately in November and December and more sharply in January. During the rest of this season which ends in late spring, prices are expected to rise further, in contrast to declines and low prices a year earlier. The season average price per bushel received by growers for the 1948 crop has been tentatively estimated at \$2.13, compared with \$1.78 for the larger 1947 crop.

Production Down 20 Percent in 1948

The 1948 crop of commercial apples amounted to 90.3 million bushels, 20 percent smaller than the 1947 crop and 22 percent smaller than the 1937-46 average. Production in 1948 was smaller than in 1947 in all important commercial producing regions except the South Atlantic, where production was 41 percent larger than the very small 1947 crop. About 44 percent of the entire commercial crop was grown in the Western States in 1948. By varieties, production in 1948 was smaller than in 1947 of all except the York Imperial, of which production was 37 percent larger than the small 1947 crop. The Delicious apple continued as the leading variety in 1948, with the Winesap in second place.

Carlot Shipments and Exports of Apples
Much Smaller This Season Than Last

Total carlot rail and boat shipments of apples through January 22 this season amounted to about 21,900 cars, 28 percent smaller than in the same part of the 1947-48 season. About 85 percent of the shipments so far made in the 1948-49 season have come from the Western States. The smaller rail shipments this season are the result of the smaller 1948 crop, the lateness of the crop in the Western States, and some increase in truck shipments.

Domestic supplies of apples have been augmented by imports from Canada, totaling over 2,050 cars through January 22 this season. This is about 19 percent more than were imported in the corresponding part of the 1947-48 season. In contrast, apple exports have been much smaller in the early months of this season, and probably will remain small during the remainder of the season.

PEARS

Pear Stocks on January 1 Below
Year Earlier But Above Average

Cold-storage holdings of pears on January 1, 1949, amounted to 1,615,000 bushels, which was 27 percent smaller than holdings on January 1, 1948, but 6 percent larger than the January 1 average for 1944-48. Net movement out of storage during December was not quite 400,000 bushels, which was less than half the usual December decrease. Nearly all of the stocks on January 1, 1949, as usual consisted of winter varieties such as the D'Anjou. Only minor quantities of Bartlett pears were still in storage. About 95 percent of the stocks were in the three Pacific Coast States. The smaller total cold-storage stocks of pears on January 1, 1949, compared with a year earlier, are primarily the result of the smaller 1948 pear crop, off 25 percent from 1947.

Carlot Shipments Down
Nearly One-half This Season

Carlot shipment of pears by rail and boat through January 22 this season totaled 9,783 cars, about 44 percent smaller than in the corresponding part of the 1947-48 season. About 97 percent of these shipments so far this season have originated in the three Pacific Coast States.

Small Increases in Prices Are Probable

Despite the smaller 1948 crop of pears, grower and terminal market prices drifted downward during the fall months. But prices increased slightly in January, in contrast to a sharp break a year ago. Prices may increase a little during the rest of the season. Some support to the market should result from the current export and diversion program. But large increases in price seem unlikely because storage stocks, although about a fourth smaller than last year, include large quantities that

usually go into foreign outlets. The winter pear industry was developed upon the basis of exporting a substantial part of the production mostly to Europe. These export markets were disrupted during the war, are highly uncertain for the future, and at the present are largely unavailable for the usual commercial trade. This throws most of the current supplies upon the domestic market and helps explain the price behavior of recent months.

It is tentatively estimated that growers will receive an average of \$2.50 per bushel for the 1948 pear crop, compared with \$1.95 for the 1947 crop.

Winter Pear Export and Diversion Program

Payments of 45 cents per box will be made to shippers for Pacific Coast winter pears exported to countries participating in the European Recovery Program or for pears diverted from normal trade channels to specified domestic markets. These payments will be made under a program announced December 15, 1948, by the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of increasing the domestic consumption and exports of designated varieties of winter pears grown in Washington, Oregon, and California. The program is limited to specified sizes of U.S. No. 2 grade or better D'Anjou, Bosc, Comice, and Winter Nelis pears. The domestic diversion feature of this program is similar to the pear diversion program that was inaugurated a year ago to expand outlets and give strength to the market.

1948 Pear Crop Was 25 Percent Smaller Than 1947 Crop

The 1948 pear crop of 26.4 million bushels was 25 percent smaller than the 1947 crop and 13 percent smaller than the 1937-46 average. More than 21 million bushels (or nearly 80 percent) of the 1948 crop were produced in California, Oregon, and Washington. This Western production was composed of about 15 million bushels of Bartlett pears and 6 million bushels of fall and winter varieties. In the three Pacific Coast States, 1948 production of Bartletts was down 26 percent compared with 1947; other varieties were down 25 percent. In States other than the Pacific Coast States, production of all varieties combined was down 23 percent.

STRAWBERRIES

Supplies of strawberries during February and March, coming from Florida's winter crop, are expected to be considerably larger than those a year earlier, and prices probably will be nearly as high. On the basis of January 1 condition, production was estimated at 338,000 24-quart crates, 79 percent larger than production in 1948 but 2 percent smaller than the 1938-47 average. Development of the crop was slowed by the cold weather in early January.

Acreage for harvest during the spring season is estimated at 120,870 acres, about 4 percent larger than that harvested in 1948 but 2 percent smaller than average. The late January freeze in Louisiana probably will delay the start of the shipping season. The 1948 United States strawberry crop totaled 9,992,000 crates, of which 189,000 crates or about 2 percent were from the winter crop in Florida. Growers received an average of \$8.07 per crate for the entire 1948 crop in the United States, but the 1948 crop in Florida brought growers an average of \$10.60 per crate.

DRIED FRUITS

1948-49 Pack of Dried Fruits One-Fourth to One-Fifth Smaller Than 1947-48 Pack

Total commercial production of dried fruits in 1948-49 season is tentatively estimated at 445,000 tons, processed weight. This quantity is nearly 23 percent smaller than production in 1947-48 and 20 percent smaller than the 1935-39 average. Packs of all dried fruits, except dates, are smaller in 1948-49 than in 1947-48. The 205,000 tons of raisins and 170,000 tons of dried prunes packed in 1948-49 compose about 84 percent of the new pack.

Total stocks, including quantities held by the Department of Agriculture, were considerably larger at the beginning of the 1948-49 season than stocks a year earlier. Imports, mostly dates, may be no larger than in 1947-48. Total supplies amount to about 560,000 tons, 16 percent smaller than in 1947-48.

Consumption of dried fruits averaged 5.8 pounds per capita in 1935-39. It reached a wartime high of 6.1 pounds in 1944-45 and then declined to about 4.2 pounds in 1947-48. As usual, total supplies in 1948-49 are considerably in excess of probable domestic consumption, leaving large quantities for export or carry-over, but not as large quantities as were available out of the 1947-48 pack.

Nearly 86,000 Tons Dried Fruit Purchased Under Government Program

Purchases of dried prunes and raisins under the Government purchase program for 1948-49 amounted to about 86,000 tons through January 19 this season. Fruit bought consisted of about 43,000 tons each of raisins and dried prunes. Through a related program, the Government will pay to exporters approximately 25 percent of the sales price, f.o.b. Pacific Coast processing plants, for dried prunes and raisins exported to countries participating in the European Recovery Program. Both programs are designed to help provide outlets for fruit which normally was exported.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Supplies of Canned Fruits Slightly
Larger in 1948-49 Than in 1947-48

The 1948-49 pack of commercially-canned fruits is tentatively estimated at about 2.5 billion pounds, the equivalent of about 58 million cases of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans. The new pack is about 4 percent smaller than the 1947-48 pack of nearly 2.6 billion pounds, but 47 percent larger than the average for 1935-39. Among the principal canned fruits, packs in 1948-49 were smaller than in 1947-48 for apples, applesauce, peaches, and pears. These reductions were nearly offset by increases in apricots, sweet cherries, sour cherries, and fruit cocktail and salad.

The 1948-49 pack of canned pineapples in Hawaii is moderately larger than the 1947-48 pack, and shipments to the United States are expected to total somewhat larger than in 1947-48. Imports of various fruits, mainly olives in brine and canned pineapple, may be a little larger. Exports in 1948-49 probably will be somewhat smaller than in 1947-48, but military procurement is expected to be moderately larger. Total stocks of canned fruits were moderately larger at the beginning of the 1948-49 season than a year earlier. The net result of these changes in pack, trade, and stocks is a total supply for the 1948-49 season slightly larger than the 1947-48 supply. The increase is no more than enough to meet the increase in population, and civilian per capita consumption in 1948-49 is not expected to exceed the 1947-48 rate of about 18 pounds.

Large stocks of canned fruits at the end of 1948 pointed to plentiful supplies during the first half of 1949. On January 1, 1949, reported packer stocks of eight major canned fruits were 68 percent larger than a year earlier. But wholesale distributor stocks of five of these eight, for which data were available, were 18 percent smaller. Total packer and wholesaler stocks of these same five fruits were about 31 percent larger than a year earlier.

Supplies of Canned Fruit Juices
Continue Large

Commercial production of canned fruit juices in 1947-48 set a new record of slightly over 2.5 billion pounds, the equivalent of about 85 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans. The 1947-48 pack was composed of a little over 2.1 billion pounds of citrus juices and about 440 million pounds of non-citrus juices. The figure for citrus juices includes canned concentrated juice on a single-strength basis but not frozen juice.

The 1948-49 pack of canned non-citrus juices, now largely completed, probably will total about 400 million pounds, slightly smaller than the 1947-48 pack. The 1948-49 pack of canned citrus juices, now well under way, again will be large but may not exceed the preceding pack. Even though less citrus juice may be canned this season than last, more will be frozen. Stocks of canned citrus juices at the beginning of the 1948-49 season were slightly smaller than stocks a year earlier.

With a larger 1948-49 pack of canned pineapple juice in Hawaii, shipments to the United States probably will be slightly larger in 1948-49 than in 1947-48. Total supplies of canned fruit juices will continue plentiful at prices probably about the same as now. Civilian per capita consumption probably will continue at the current annual rate of about 18 pounds.

FROZEN FRUIT

Production Up, Consumption Down in 1948

About 390 million pounds of fruits, berries, and fruit juices were frozen by commercial frozen-fruit packers in 1948. This production is about 11 percent larger than the 1947 pack of approximately 350 million pounds, and marks a resumption in the upward trend in production that was halted in 1947. The increase in total pack in 1948 is the result mostly of substantial increases in pack of strawberries, sour cherries, and orange juice. There were reductions in the packs of peaches, apples, and apricots.

Stocks of frozen fruit in cold storage January 1, 1949, amounted to about 334 million pounds, 10 percent smaller than the 369 million pounds in storage January 1, 1948. Stocks decreased about 13 million pounds during December, with the largest decreases in strawberries and sour cherries. Of the storage stocks January 1, 1949, 83 million pounds or 25 percent consisted of strawberries and 52 million pounds or 16 percent were cherries. Only frozen strawberries, raspberries, and fruit juices and purees were stored in larger quantities January 1, 1949, than on that date in 1948. Stocks of frozen strawberries on January 1, 1948 amounted to about 44 million pounds or only 12 percent of total stocks.

Consumption of frozen fruits, berries, and fruit juices was about 2.9 pounds per person in 1948, or 0.3 pounds less than in 1947. This was the first time in five years that per capita consumption did not exceed that of the preceding year. Consumption in 1947 was maintained at a high level by a heavy net withdrawal of stocks.

Table 1.--Apples: Commercial crop, by varieties and geographical areas, 1946, 1947, and 1948

Variety	1946	1947	1948	Variety or area	1946	1947	1948
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bushels	bushels	bushels		: bushels	bushels	bushels
SUMMER				WINTER (Cont'd)			
Gravenstein	2,886	4,423	1,834	R. I. Greening	2,327	2,432	1,740
Other summer	3,728	2,936	2,496	Rome Beauty	7,688	6,626	6,264
FALL				Stayman	7,183	3,917	3,097
Grimes Golden	2,790	2,369	2,106	Winesap	13,002	11,884	10,190
Jonathan	8,923	8,420	6,738	Y. Newtown 1/	4,320	4,841	3,761
Wealthy	2,991	2,158	2,146	York Imperial	7,144	4,031	5,503
Other fall	3,033	2,613	2,026	Other winter	7,442	7,251	5,630
WINTER							
Baldwin	2,414	5,119	1,811	Total	119,410	113,041	90,288
Ben Davis & Gano	2,328	2,305	1,638				
Black Twig	1,401	575	510	AREA	Summer	Fall	Winter
Cortland	1,892	2,026	1,917	North Atlantic	778	2,485	19,867
Delicious	24,562	24,512	18,581	South Atlantic	505	2,132	11,325
Golden Delicious	3,015	2,968	2,471	Central	1,188	4,348	7,967
McIntosh	8,442	9,566	8,558	Western	1,859	4,051	33,783
Northern Spy	1,899	2,069	1,271	Total	4,330	13,016	72,942

1/ Albermarle Pippin.

Table 2 .-Fruits (fresh basis): Production in the United States, average 1935-39, annual 1944-49

Commodity	Average:	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	:1935-39:	:	:	:	:	1/	1/
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	: tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Apples, commercial	3,056	2,910	1,603	2,866	2,713	2,167	---
Apricots, 3 States	265	352	192	339	202	250	---
Avocados, 2 States	10	15	22	16	17	15	---
Cherries, 12 States	149	196	149	230	173	217	---
Cranberries	31	19	33	43	40	46	---
Dates, California	4	13	7	17	10	12	---
Figs, 2 States	90	125	113	129	131	101	---
Grapes	2,444	2,712	2,781	3,160	3,024	2,998	---
Olives, California	31	42	30	48	40	62	---
Peaches	1,355	1,877	1,957	2,079	1,974	1,578	---
Pears	708	773	812	848	868	650	---
Pineapples, Florida	2/	1	2/	1	2/	2/	---
Plums, 2 States	67	96	73	106	78	70	---
Prunes, 4 States	732	507	711	688	590	535	---
Strawberries	189	79	94	126	160	180	---
Total of above	9,131	9,717	8,577	10,696	10,020	8,881	---
<u>Citrus:</u>							
Limes, Florida	2	10	8	7	7	8	(8)*
:1934-38:1943-44:1944-45:1945-46:1946-47:1947-48:1948-49							
:average:season:season:season:season:season:season							
Oranges and tangerines ...:	2,518	4,455	4,694	4,402	4,979	4,845	5,060
Grapefruit	1,121	2,191	2,034	2,485	2,330	2,427	2,205
Lemons, California	354	436	496	571	545	508	517
Total citrus	3,995	7,092	7,232	7,465	7,861	7,788	7,790
<u>GRAND TOTAL:</u>							
Including citrus from bloom of year before the deciduous crop	13,126	16,809	15,809	18,161	17,881	16,669	---
Including citrus from bloom of same year as deciduous crop	13,350	16,949	16,042	18,557	17,808	16,671	---

1/ As reported December 1, 1948, but 1948-49 citrus as of January 1, 1949.
 2/ Less than 500 tons.
 */ Unofficial rough estimate.

NOTE: Florida limes are harvested chiefly in the same year as the bloom, but all other citrus fruits are harvested mostly in year following year of bloom.

Table 3 .-Citrus fruits: Production, average 1937-46, annual 1946 and 1947, and indicated 1948, as of January 1, 1949 1/

Crop and State	Average 1937-46	1946	1947	Indicated 1948 <u>2/</u>
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
ORANGES:				
California, all	48,902	<u>2/</u> 53,530	<u>2/</u> 45,700	* 44,500
Navels and miscellaneous <u>3/</u>	18,846	<u>2/</u> 19,670	<u>2/</u> 18,900	* 15,300
Valencias	30,056	<u>2/</u> 33,860	<u>2/</u> 26,800	* 29,200
Florida, all	36,490	<u>2/</u> 53,700	58,400	64,000
Early and midseason	20,005	<u>2/</u> 30,500	31,000	34,000
Valencias	16,485	23,200	27,400	30,000
Texas, all	3,242	5,000	5,200	4,700
Early and midseason <u>3/</u>	1,931	3,150	3,100	2,900
Valencias	1,310	1,850	2,100	1,800
Arizona, all	795	1,200	<u>2/</u> 780	1,100
Navels and miscellaneous <u>3/</u>	372	600	<u>2/</u> 480	550
Valencias	423	600	300	550
Louisiana <u>3/</u>	298	410	300	320
5 States <u>4/</u>	89,727	<u>2/</u> 113,840	<u>2/</u> 110,380	114,620
Total early and midseason <u>5/</u>	41,452	54,330	53,780	53,070
Total Valencias	48,275	59,510	56,600	61,550
TANGERINES:				
Florida	3,360	<u>2/</u> 4,700	<u>2/</u> 4,000	4,400
ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES:				
5 States <u>4/</u>	93,087	<u>2/</u> 118,540	<u>2/</u> 114,380	119,020
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Florida, all	23,920	<u>2/</u> 29,000	<u>2/</u> 33,000	31,000
Seedless	9,640	<u>2/</u> 14,000	<u>2/</u> 14,800	14,500
Other	14,280	<u>2/</u> 15,000	<u>2/</u> 18,200	16,500
Texas	17,488	<u>2/</u> 23,300	<u>2/</u> 23,200	19,000
Arizona	3,301	<u>2/</u> 4,100	<u>2/</u> 3,000	3,600
California, all	2,769	<u>2/</u> 3,120	<u>2/</u> 2,430	* 2,650
Desert Valleys	1,158	<u>2/</u> 1,220	<u>2/</u> 960	1,150
Other	1,612	1,900	1,470	1,500
4 States <u>4/</u>	47,478	<u>2/</u> 59,520	<u>2/</u> 61,630	56,250
LEMONS:				
California	12,808	13,800	12,870	*13,100
LIMES:				
Florida	148	170	170	200

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/ Production includes some quantities not harvested or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

3/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 4/ Net content of box varies.

5/ In California and Arizona, Navels and miscellaneous. *NOTE: Freezing weather in California in early January may have caused a loss of about 1/4 in grapefruit, lemons, and Navel oranges, and a similar loss in Valencia oranges. These quantities would have to be deducted from those in the above tabulation.

Table 4.-Oranges and Lemons: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, October-January, 1947-48 and 1948-49

Market and period	Oranges						Lemons	
	California				Florida		California	
	Valencias		Navels					
	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<u>New York</u>								
October	4.57	5.09	---	---	3.08	2.78	5.02	6.95
November	3.48	5.03	4.63	---	2.76	3.10	6.67	8.19
December	3.88	7.27	3.99	6.76	3.26	3.31	5.14	5.63
<u>Week ended:</u>								
January 1	4.37	---	6.27	7.55	3.76	4.24	5.49	6.16
8	3.61	---	5.88	6.54	3.28	4.63	5.68	8.36
15	---	---	4.60	7.45	2.93	4.03	5.35	10.68
22	---	---	4.23	5.62	3.98	3.15	5.99	8.63
<u>Chicago</u>								
October	4.67	5.41	---	---	2.87	2.99	5.96	7.04
November	3.54	5.57	3.87	6.22	2.93	2.91	6.93	8.32
December	3.61	6.58	4.02	6.46	2.80	2.95	5.90	7.28
<u>Week ended:</u>								
January 1	3.99	---	4.82	6.64	2.92	3.95	5.82	7.55
8	---	---	5.36	6.93	2.66	3.83	6.01	10.12
15	---	---	4.64	7.20	2.78	3.61	5.67	10.52
22	---	---	4.15	5.31	3.03	3.03	5.90	9.36

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

Table 5.-Grapefruit: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, October-January, 1947-48 and 1948-49

Market and period	Florida						Texas (total)	
	Seedless		Other		Total			
	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<u>New York</u>								
October	3.94	3.52	2.67	2.62	3.44	3.36	---	---
November	4.00	3.75	3.08	2.89	3.81	3.69	---	---
December	3.38	3.54	2.16	2.52	3.25	3.41	2.87	3.39
<u>Week ended:</u>								
January 1	3.52	4.09	2.27	2.84	3.25	3.89	---	3.31
8	3.71	3.95	2.22	2.65	3.41	3.81	1.40	3.00
15	3.58	4.27	2.43	3.22	3.48	4.13	---	---
22	4.09	3.74	3.22	2.55	4.07	3.56	---	3.28
<u>Chicago</u>								
October	---	---	---	---	3.33	3.25	2.97	3.53
November	---	---	---	---	3.00	2.62	3.17	2.88
December	---	---	---	---	2.76	2.54	2.75	2.90
<u>Week ended:</u>								
January 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.74	2.84
8	---	---	---	---	1.98	---	2.64	2.84
15	---	---	---	---	1.43	3.40	2.65	3.54
22	---	---	---	---	---	2.16	2.83	3.13

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

Table 6.-Oranges (excluding tangerines): Total weekly shipments from producing areas, by varieties, October-January, 1947-48 and 1948-49 1/

Period	1947-48					1948-49						
	Calif.	Calif.	Ariz.	Ariz.	Total	Calif.	Calif.	Ariz.	Ariz.	Total		
	Navels	Navels	Florida	Florida	Texas	Navels	Navels	Florida	Florida	Texas		
	and	and				and	and					
	Misc.	Misc.				Misc.	Misc.					
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars		
Season through:												
October 23 ..:	33,510	---	751	474	34,735	26,641	---	2,473	70	29,190		
Week ended:												
October 30 ..:	1,099	---	784	214	2,101	493	---	852	209	1,561		
November 6 ..:	747	34	914	256	1,955	358	---	1,181	251	1,796		
13 ..:	509	631	1,303	242	2,693	193	---	1,285	273	1,757		
20 ..:	254	993	1,459	287	3,001	75	20	1,274	292	1,664		
27 ..:	82	1,023	1,120	232	2,460	19	507	1,196	323	2,046		
December 4 ..:	---	1,361	1,320	337	3,027	2	1,240	1,772	388	3,405		
11 ..:	---	925	2,472	406	3,809	---	1,101	2,279	483	3,868		
18 ..:	---	390	2,888	519	3,809	---	752	3,067	617	4,439		
25 ..:	---	529	1,034	384	1,951	---	434	1,622	496	2,552		
January 1 ..:	---	821	912	415	2,151	---	736	56	314	1,106		
8 ..:	---	1,059	1,675	410	3,152	---	854	2,474	392	3,720		
15 ..:	---	957	1,564	452	2,976	---	594	2,211	289	3,094		
22 ..:	---	849	2,150	623	3,625	---	459	1,761	170	2,390		
Season through:												
January 22 ..:	36,201	9,572	20,346	5,251	71,445	27,781	6,697	23,503	4,567	62,588		

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

2/ Includes 75 cars from Louisiana.

3/ Includes 40 cars from Louisiana.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 7.-Tangerines, Florida: Total weekly shipments from producing points, October-January, 1947-48 and 1948-49

Season	October					November					December					January			
	30	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars		
1947-48	---	30	83	285	271	765	716	664	342	571	586	363	211*						
1948-49	120	301	367	519	418	459	668	882	561	17	502	429	244**						

*/ Season total to date, 4,888 cars.

**/ Season total to date, 5,502 cars.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 8 .-Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, October-January, 1947-48 and 1948-49 1/

Period	Grapefruit								Lemons	
	1947-48				1948-49				1947-	1948-
	Flo-	Texas	Calif.	Total	Flo-	Texas	Calif.	Total	1948	1949
	rida	Cars	-Ariz.	Cars	rida	Cars	-Ariz.	Cars	Calif.	Calif.
Season through										
October 23	2,405	276	232	2,913	3,818	163	229	4,210	1,894	1,821
Week ended:										
October 30	482	365	68	915	546	468	7	1,021	194	156
November 6	388	485	45	918	380	547	3	930	164	165
13	508	615	37	1,160	430	666	5	1,101	217	180
20	526	735	25	1,286	496	679	12	1,187	189	206
27	527	618	34	1,179	477	735	7	1,219	197	197
December 4	435	650	29	1,114	568	713	15	1,296	200	203
11	416	836	29	1,281	593	947	24	1,564	187	143
18	563	588	35	1,186	627	980	20	1,627	169	136
25	314	468	29	831	497	538	9	1,044	150	132
January 1	210	583	38	831	24	497	18	539	163	129
8	283	738	50	1,071	601	778	7	1,386	204	186
15	403	822	44	1,269	674	976	8	1,658	185	169
22	483	939	59	1,481	749	770	8	1,527	212	154
Season through Jan										
January 22 ..	7,943	8,718	754	17,415	10,480	9,457	372	20,309	4,325	3,977

1/ See footnote 1 on Table 6.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 9 .-Strawberries: Commercial acreage, average 1938-47, annual 1948, and indicated 1949

Group and State	Average:	1948	Indicated:	Group and State	Average:	1948	Indicated:
	1938-47:		1949:		1938-47:		1949:
	Acres		Acres		Acres		Acres
Winter:				Mid-Spring:			
Florida	4,780	4,200	4,500	Maryland ...	4,600	3,000	3,000
Early Spring:				Delaware ...	1,960	1,050	1,100
Louisiana	18,550	19,000	20,000	Calif., other:	2,200	2,800	3,400
Alabama	2,690	2,200	2,100	Group total:	56,840	47,200	49,820
Texas	1,200	1,400	1,000	Late Spring:			
Calif., S. Dist. :	1,410	1,250	1,500	New Jersey ..	3,290	3,200	3,500
Group total ..	23,850	23,850	24,600	Pennsylvania:	2,840	1,900	1,900
Mid-Spring:				Ohio	3,370	2,000	1,900
Mississippi ...	160	---	---	Indiana	2,160	1,900	2,000
Georgia	80	---	---	New York ...	3,900	3,500	3,600
South Carolina :	260	250	350	Michigan ...	7,590	7,500	7,500
North Carolina :	4,110	2,300	2,400	Wisconsin ..	2,040	2,300	2,300
Tennessee	9,170	8,500	7,600	Iowa	1,040	840	900
Arkansas	12,710	10,400	12,000	Utah	990	950	950
Oklahoma	820	900	1,800	Oregon	9,890	15,000	15,500
Kansas	1,210	1,700	1,870	Washington ..	5,430	6,600	6,400
Missouri	4,530	4,000	4,400	Group total:	42,530	45,690	46,450
Illinois	3,470	3,000	2,700	All States ..	128,020	120,940	125,370
Kentucky	5,770	5,000	4,800				
Virginia	5,770	4,300	4,400				

Table 10.-Apples and pears: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties and all grades, New York and Chicago, October-January, 1947-48 and 1948-49

Market and period	Northwestern apples (std. box)				Western pears (std. box)			
	Delicious		All leading varieties		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York: October ..	4.25	4.83	3.86	4.51	4.01	3.31	4.11	3.52
November ..	4.15	4.90	3.76	4.45	3.32	3.29	3.80	3.76
December ..	4.29	5.26	3.46	4.67	2.63	2.72	3.22	3.21
Week ended: Jan. 1 :	4.22	5.59	3.40	5.15	2.60	3.20	2.87	3.46
8 :	3.84	5.69	3.03	4.92	2.34	3.86	2.62	3.40
15 :	3.49	5.97	2.81	5.05	2.19	5.27	2.32	4.14
22 :	3.28	5.83	2.86	5.27	2.13	3.86	2.52	4.29
Chicago: October ..	4.02	4.68	3.24	3.75	3.67	3.18	4.28	3.44
November ..	4.05	4.59	3.22	3.67	3.10	3.06	3.76	3.72
December ..	4.14	5.31	2.66	3.46	2.32	2.33	2.94	3.44
Week ended: Jan. 1 :	4.00	---	2.88	3.47	1.96	1.59	2.81	3.73
8 :	3.26	---	2.54	4.21	1.73	---	2.67	3.47
15 :	3.35	5.33	2.27	4.34	2.05	3.97	2.32	3.88
22 :	2.81	5.81	2.40	4.22	1.90	2.77	2.32	3.98

1/ Washington Extra Fancy.

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

Table 11.-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, 1947-48 and 1948-49

Market and period	Baldwin		Delicious		McIntosh		Rhode Island: Greening		Northwestern: Greening		Average all varieties	
	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York												
September ..	---	---	3.53	3.54	3.26	3.11	2.00	2.19	1.89	1.98	2.72	2.65
October ...	1.80	1.80	2.82	3.12	3.01	2.83	2.09	2.59	1.94	2.12	2.53	2.66
November ...	2.12	1.87	3.17	2.97	3.05	2.97	2.62	2.83	2.30	2.75	2.82	2.75
December ...	---	---	2.93	3.36	2.73	2.86	2.41	3.03	2.14	2.75	2.59	2.98
Week ended: January 1 :	---	3.12	---	3.45	2.72	2.92	2.25	3.08	---	2.92	2.53	3.06
8 :	2.00	3.16	2.56	3.30	2.68	2.95	2.50	3.12	---	2.62	2.52	3.12
15 :	2.06	2.83	2.75	3.35	2.46	2.88	2.41	3.28	---	---	2.34	3.10
22 :	2.00	2.75	2.48	3.16	2.50	2.88	2.34	3.25	---	---	2.45	3.08
Chicago												
September ..	---	3.25	3.60	4.38	2.61	2.70	2.97	2.69	3.34	2.68	3.22	3.17
October ...	---	3.06	3.20	3.73	2.57	2.80	2.67	2.74	2.60	2.38	2.48	2.82
November ...	3.62	3.15	3.41	3.20	2.58	3.40	2.67	3.13	2.39	2.45	2.81	3.05
December ...	3.60	3.80	3.55	---	2.31	3.31	2.74	3.27	---	---	2.92	3.39
Week ended: January 1 :	---	3.81	---	---	---	3.19	2.66	3.31	---	---	2.93	3.51
8 :	---	3.88	---	3.88	2.28	3.25	2.61	3.44	---	---	2.46	3.62
15 :	---	3.61	---	3.25	2.25	3.30	2.51	3.29	---	---	2.47	3.80
22 :	---	3.86	---	---	2.25	3.27	2.64	3.25	---	---	2.59	3.90

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 12.--Apples, commercial crop: Production, by areas, average 1937-46, annual 1947 and 1948

Area	Average:			Area	Average:		
	1937-46:	1947:	1948:		1937-46:	1947:	1948:
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000		: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels		: bushels	: bushels	: bushels
<u>Eastern States</u>				<u>Central States</u>			
North Atlantic	: 32,056	30,483	23,130	North Central	: 19,501	18,766	12,354
South Atlantic	: 18,581	9,932	13,962	South Central	: 1,313	1,428	1,149
Total	: 50,637	49,415	37,092	Total	: 20,814	20,194	13,503
<u>Western States</u>	: 43,607	52,432	39,693	<u>Grand total</u>	: 115,058	113,041	90,288

Table 13.--Average prices received by farmers for important fruits, United States, January 15, 1949, with comparisons

Crop and unit	Average		Jan. 15, 1948	Nov. 15, 1948	Dec. 15, 1948	Jan. 15, 1949
	Aug. 1909-: Jan. 1935-:	July 1914: Dec. 1939.				
	: Dollars	: Dollars				
Apples, per bushel	: 0.96	0.90	2.01	2.35	2.54	2.85
Grapefruit, per box 1/	: ---	.61	.32	.34	.37	.51
Oranges, per box 1/	: ---	1.11	.72	.66	.99	1.23

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

Table 14.--Selected deciduous fruits: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States, October to January, 1947 and 1948 seasons

Period	Apples		Grapes		Pears		Cranberries	
	1947-48:	1948-49:	1947-48:	1948-49:	1947-48:	1948-49:	1947-48:	1948-49:
	: Cars	: Cars	: Cars	: Cars	: Cars	: Cars	: Cars	: Cars
<u>Month</u>								
October	: 8,806	7,736	11,760	12,891	2,044	2,777	314	463
November	: 5,663	4,780	2,648	3,607	1,044	1,178	348	517
December	: 3,917	3,488	1,103	1,034	998	898	101	214
<u>Week ended:</u>								
January 1	: 1,037	612	140	146	155	132	---	12
8	: 923	731	135	185	153	146	---	1
15	: 971	796	145	166	157	203	---	9
22	: 1,111	898	99	101	117	256	---	8

Table 15.-Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, at New York, October to January, 1947 and 1948 seasons

Market and week ended.		Seedless		Ribier		Red Malaga		Malaga	
		1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York									
October	23	4.00	2.86	4.17	2.37	3.25	---	2.65	2.19
	30	3.43	3.01	3.63	2.68	---	---	2.76	1.90
November	6	3.24	3.27	3.18	2.83	---	---	2.51	2.13
	13	4.44	3.01	3.09	2.97	---	---	1.78	2.22
	20	5.17	3.16	3.27	3.22	1.90	---	2.09	2.40
	27	---	3.87	2.79	3.93	---	---	1.90	2.40
December	4	---	3.63	1.96	3.46	---	---	1.16	2.20
	11	---	4.29	2.77	3.04	---	---	---	2.54
	18	---	4.92	2.50	3.18	---	---	1.80	3.00
	25	---	4.63	2.23	3.38	---	---	1.05	2.89
January	1	---	2.45	2.02	3.49	---	---	---	3.56
	8	---	---	1.98	3.77	---	---	---	3.50
	15	---	---	2.88	4.14	---	---	---	---
	22	---	---	2.13	3.57	---	---	---	---
New York									
		Muscat		Tokay		Emperor		Almeria	
October	23	2.66	2.44	2.34	1.77	3.45	2.08	3.82	1.95
	30	2.95	2.82	---	1.63	2.77	2.23	3.61	2.10
November	6	2.31	3.32	---	1.71	2.43	2.41	3.29	2.50
	13	2.25	3.82	1.70	1.75	2.61	2.35	2.90	2.55
	20	1.50	2.95	1.75	1.76	2.44	2.36	2.87	2.77
	27	1.42	3.15	1.61	1.59	2.43	2.62	2.98	2.73
December	4	---	2.35	---	1.99	2.53	2.51	2.36	2.54
	11	---	1.78	---	---	2.73	2.54	2.42	2.58
	18	---	1.51	---	---	2.52	2.49	2.52	3.04
	25	---	1.28	---	---	2.17	2.44	2.76	3.11
January	1	---	---	---	---	2.83	2.77	2.34	4.13
	8	---	---	---	---	3.17	3.62	2.26	4.43
	15	---	---	---	---	2.70	3.47	2.09	4.08
	22	---	---	---	---	2.41	2.32	1.31	3.39

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter.

Table 16.-Tree nuts: Production, average 1937-46, annual 1946, 1947 and 1948 1/

Classification	Average	1946	1947	1948
	1937-46			
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Almonds, California	20,490	37,800	29,200	29,600
Filberts, Oregon and Washington	4,945	8,450	8,800	6,940
Walnuts, California and Oregon	64,060	71,900	64,600	69,900
Pecans, 12 States	54,738	38,353	59,320	76,906
Total	144,233	156,503	161,920	183,346
Pecans, improved varieties	23,328	16,818	22,435	36,160
Pecans, wild or seedling	31,410	21,536	36,884	40,746

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1947, about 100 tons of walnuts were thus unharvested in Oregon.

Table 17.-Fruits and nuts: Cold-storage holdings, January 1, 1949,
with comparisons

Group and commodity	January 1	January 1	December 1	January 1
	avg. 1944-48	1948	1948	1949
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
<u>Frozen fruits:</u>				
Apples	---	35,242	18,006	18,789
Apricots	---	19,268	10,232	9,608
Blackberries	15,111	17,703	10,591	9,332
Blueberries	---	11,946	9,162	8,667
Cherries	39,533	52,437	57,168	51,817
Grapes	---	19,898	13,245	12,276
Peaches	---	42,311	21,673	20,707
Plums and prunes	---	10,144	5,860	5,417
Raspberries	17,537	23,022	24,870	23,627
Strawberries	30,212	44,171	90,106	83,122
Young, Logan, and Boysen- berries	10,014	14,114	12,964	13,292
Fruit juices and purees	---	28,581	31,240	32,056
All other frozen fruits	229,872	50,633	41,824	45,635
Total frozen fruits	342,279	369,470	346,941	334,345
<u>Miscellaneous:</u>				
Fresh fruits (excluding apples and pears)	---	35,732	63,492	31,639
Dried and evaporated fruits ..	70,032	61,109	34,211	35,445
Tree nuts in the shell	---	21,382	8,903	32,300
Nutmeats (tree nuts)	---	19,496	13,651	16,367
	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>
<u>Fresh apples and pears:</u>				
Apples, western, standard boxes	---	15,959	11,948	10,507
Apples, western, other containers	---	1,131	288	252
Apples, eastern, bushel baskets	---	6,494	3,688	2,518
Apples, eastern, other containers	---	6,223	5,912	4,384
Total apples, bushels ..	25,365	29,807	21,836	17,661
Pears, Bartlett, packed boxes ..	21	32	45	12
Pears, Bartlett, loose boxes ..	6	1	3	1
Pears, all others, boxes	1,437	2,129	1,931	1,594
Pears, bushel baskets	56	41	19	8
Total pears, bushels ...	1,520	2,203	1,998	1,615

Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration.

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