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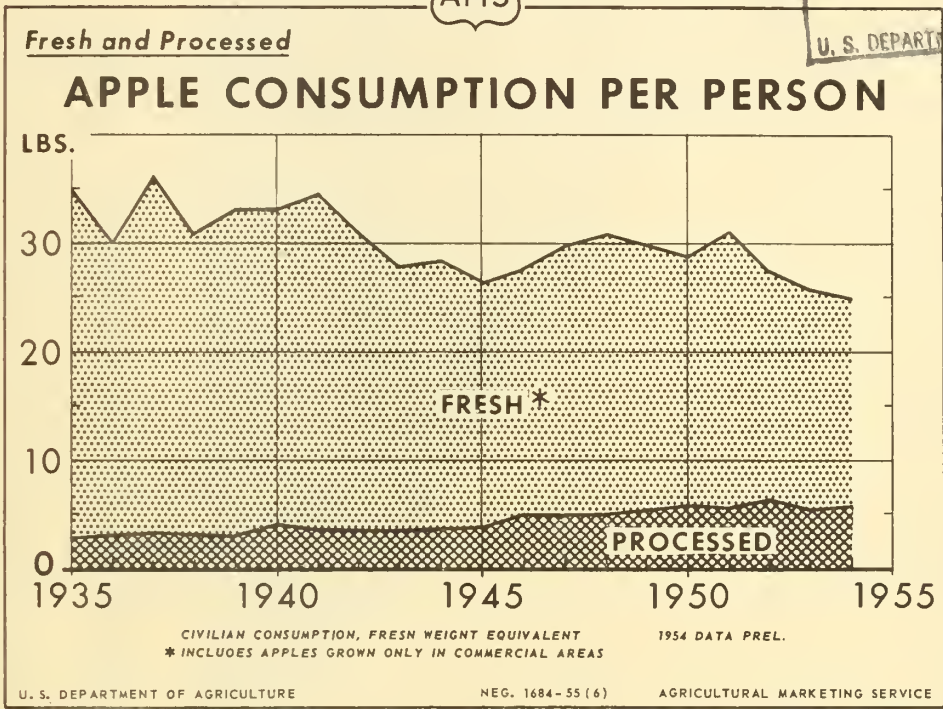
FOR RELEASE
JUNE 23, P.M.
1955

FRUIT SITUATION

TFS-115

In this issue:
Consumption of Frozen Orange
Concentrate Continues Upward

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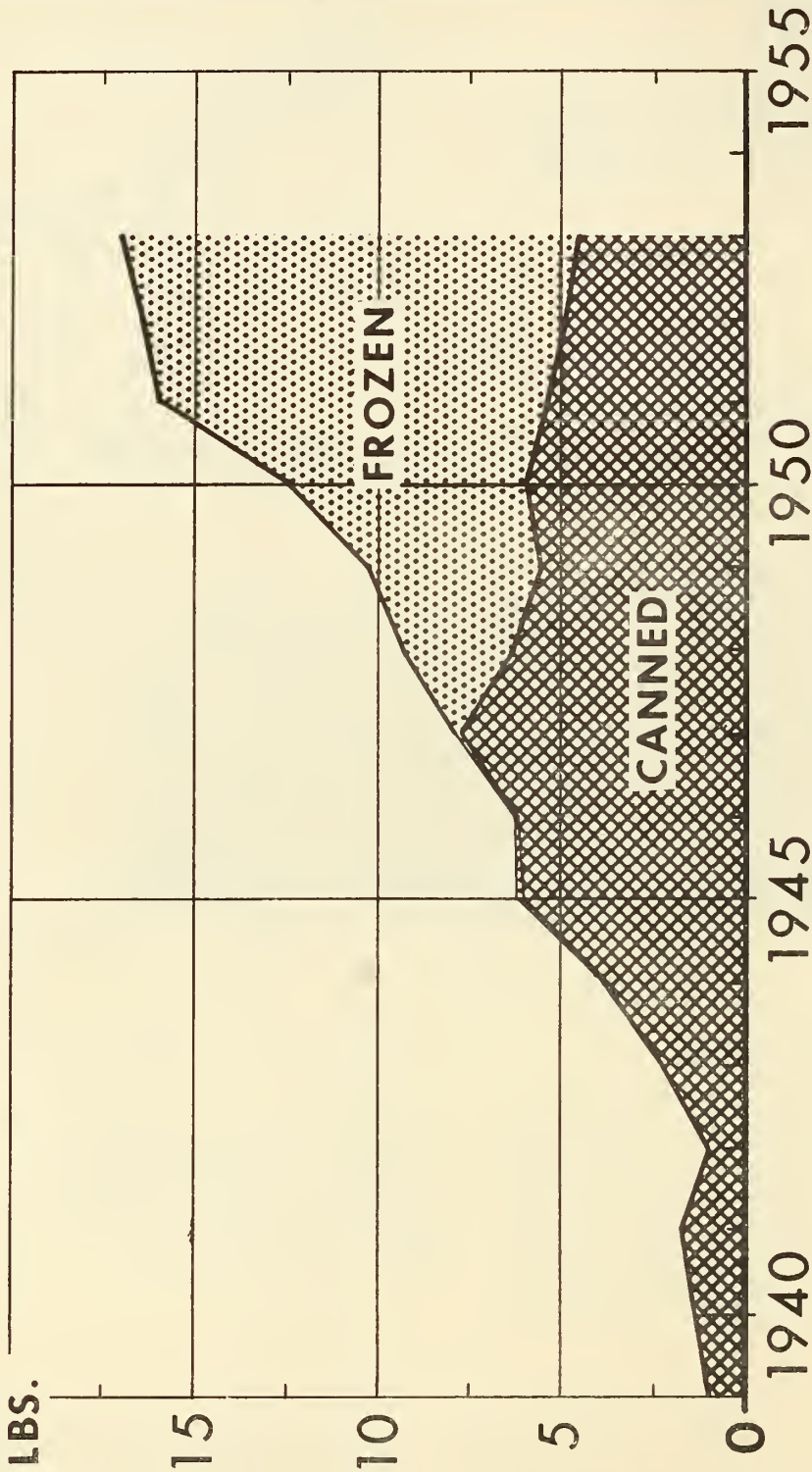
Consumption per capita of fresh and processed apples, fresh-weight basis, declined from about 35 pounds in 1935 to 25 pounds in 1954. During the same 20 years, consumption of fresh apples dropped from about 32½ to 19 pounds. In contrast, consump-

tion of processed apples increased from 2½ to 6 pounds. The increase consisted of canned apples and apple-sauce, frozen apples, and canned juice. There was no marked trend in consumption of dried apples.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Per Person

ORANGE JUICE CONSUMPTION



YEAR BEGINNING NOV.

SINGLE-STRENGTH BASIS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1685-55 (6) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Per capita consumption of canned orange juice, single-strength basis, increased from about 1 pound in 1939-40 to a peak of 7.7 pounds in 1947-48, then declined to 4.5 pounds in 1953-54. This decline was accompanied by a sharp increase in consumption of

frozen orange juice, which was a record of 12.5 pounds (single-strength) in 1953-54. The increase in consumption of frozen juice offset decreases in canned juice and fresh oranges.

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 T H E F R U I T S I T U A T I O N
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, June 17, 1955

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SUMMARY

Total production of deciduous fruits in 1955 will be only moderately below average, despite spring freeze damage which was severe in all Southern States and sizable in Michigan, Illinois and California. Prospects for grapes, sweet cherries, sour cherries, apricots and figs are above average; apples and pears slightly below; plums moderately below, and peaches and prunes sharply below. The condition on June 1 of fruits harvested mainly during August, September and October was generally good.

Consumer demand for fruit is expected to be somewhat stronger this summer and fall than a year earlier, and demand for processing at least as strong. Total carryover stocks of canned deciduous fruits probably will be larger than a year earlier. But stocks are expected to be much smaller for apricots for which the 1955 crop is larger.

Although supplies of fresh peaches from the Southern and South-Central States will be light in July and early August, near-average supplies of freestone peaches are expected from California. With larger crops of sweet cherries and apricots in this State, heavier

supplies of these two fruits for both fresh use and processing should be available. With a larger crop of strawberries in the Pacific Coast States in 1955, increased supplies are expected to be available for freezing. In these States, production of Bartlett pears, the principal variety canned, is expected to be almost as large as in 1954, and the crop of fall and winter pears is indicated to be much larger. Production of California dried prunes is expected to be down considerably this year, but Pacific Northwest prunes for all uses have excellent prospects.

More fresh oranges are expected to be available this summer than last because of the larger California Valencia crop. In early June, auction prices for these oranges were somewhat under a year earlier. Supplies of canned and frozen orange juice probably will be a little larger, while supplies of other citrus juices may be smaller. Retail prices of canned and frozen orange juice are not likely to be greatly different from those of last summer. Supplies of fresh grapefruit will be seasonally light as usual. Remaining supplies of lemons are smaller than a year ago.

The pack of frozen concentrated orange juice in Florida by June 4 of the 1954-55 season was over 61 million gallons, 4 percent below a year earlier. However, with remaining supplies of oranges on June 1 larger than a year earlier, output in this month is expected to exceed that of June 1954. Stocks in cold storage June 1, 1955 were about 4 percent larger than on that date in 1954. On June 4, 1955, stocks of Florida canned orange juice were larger, and those of other canned citrus juices were smaller, than a year earlier.

Output of frozen strawberries was seasonally heavy in California in May, contributing to a net increase of 8.8 million pounds of this fruit in storage that month. Stocks of most other frozen deciduous fruits decreased seasonally during May. Total cold-storage holdings of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding citrus juices) on June 1, 1955 were about 209 million pounds, 5 percent above a year earlier.

PEACHES

1955--Peach Crop Much Smaller Than 1954 Crop

The 1955 crop of peaches in the United States was estimated as of June 1 at 48 million bushels, 22 percent under the 1954 crop and 30 percent below the 1944-53 average. The above figure for the 1955 crop does not include production in 12 Southern and South-Central States, which is too small to warrant a forecast at this time. Late-March freezes in these and other Central States and Virginia drastically cut the prospective crops. Total production was reduced further by spring freezes in Michigan and California.

Crops larger than in 1954 and above average are expected in most Northeastern States. The prospective Colorado crop is about as large as the above-average 1954 crop, and in the Pacific Northwest the outlook is for production much heavier than last year and larger than average. In California, the new crop of clingstones, which is used mostly for canning, is 3 percent larger than the quantity harvested in 1954, but 8 percent below average. On the other hand, the California crop of freestones is 10 percent under 1954 and 6 percent below average.

Because of the near failure of the peach crop in the Southern States, supplies of fresh peaches during June, July, and early August will be much smaller than usual. During this period, California also is an important source of fresh peaches. Because of the expected strong demand for fresh peaches and loss of crops in the Southern States, California this year may ship to fresh markets a larger percentage than usual of its freestone crop. Shipments of the 1955 crop started about June 1. In late summer, total supplies of peaches may not be greatly different from those of this period in 1954. Supplies for canning in the Pacific Coast States, where usually over 95 percent of the annual pack is put up, may be even larger than the quantity canned in 1954.

Packers' Stocks of Canned Peaches

33 Percent Smaller on April 1, 1955 Than a Year Earlier

Packers' stocks of canned peaches on April 1, 1955 were about 4.7 million cases (24-2½'s), 33 percent smaller than the unusually large stocks a year earlier. Stocks held by wholesale distributors on April 1, were about 3.1 million actual cases, 4 percent larger than a year previously. Peaches are also an important ingredient of fruit cocktail and salad. Stocks of this item held by packers on April 1, 1955 were about 3.9 million cases (24-2½'s), 33 percent above a year earlier. In contrast, stocks held by wholesale distributors were 1.4 million actual cases, down 3 percent. Cold-storage holdings of frozen peaches on June 1, 1955 were about 16 million pounds, 2 percent below a year earlier. The 1954 pack of canned peaches was about 18.5 million cases (24-2½'s), 12 percent under 1953; that of fruit cocktail and salad was approximately 10 million cases, up 9 percent; and that of frozen peaches was over 36 million pounds, up 13 percent.

APRICOTS

1955 Crop Much Larger Than Small 1954 Crop

Production of apricots in California, Washington, and Utah in 1955 was estimated as of June 1 at 257,500 tons, 66 percent larger than in 1954 and 10 percent above the 1944-53 average. The California crop of 230,000 tons is 65 percent above 1954 and 9 percent above average. In Washington, the prospective crop of 22,500 tons is about double the 1954 crop and 25 percent above average. The Utah crop was estimated at 5,000 tons, 2 percent below 1954 but 2 percent above average. Shipments from California to fresh markets started about June 1, approximately the same time as in 1954.

Packers' Stocks of Canned Apricots
Much Smaller on April 1, 1955
Than a Year Earlier

Most of the California apricots usually are canned and dried, while most of the Washington and Utah apricots are used fresh. Increased supplies from the 1955 crop should be available for all uses. The 1954 pack of canned apricots was nearly 2.8 million cases (24-2½'s), 41 percent under the large 1953 pack. Packers' stocks on April 1, 1955 were down to 638,000 cases, 61 percent under a year earlier. These reduced stocks, a much larger crop this year, and a below-average crop of clingstone peaches (which are used mostly for canning) favor an increased pack of canned apricots this year.

CHERRIES

Larger Crop of Sweet Cherries

Production of sweet cherries in 1955 was estimated as of June 1 at approximately 121,090 tons, 24 percent larger than the 1954 crop and 29 percent above the 1944-53 average. The California crop of 36,000 tons is about 55 percent larger than the short 1954 crop. The Oregon crop of 35,600 tons is up 40 percent, and the Washington crop of 25,500 tons is up 13 percent. These three States are producing 80 percent of the total 1955 crop in the 11 important sweet cherry States. They usually furnish most of the sweet cherries that are marketed fresh, canned, and brined, though States bordering on the Great Lakes also provide a considerable tonnage for brining. Because of a freeze on May 9, the Michigan crop will total only 6,300 tons, 29 percent under 1954.

The carlot rail shipment of sweet cherries from California started in mid-May, about the same time as in 1954. In early June, weekly shipments were running heavier than a year earlier. New York auction prices for Chapman, Burbank, and Tartarian cherries during late May averaged considerably higher than a year earlier. Prices for the Bing variety on the Chicago auction in early June averaged slightly lower than a year previously.

Stocks of canned sweet cherries held by packers on April 1, 1955 were nearly 400,000 cases (24-2½'s), 16 percent larger than a year earlier. The 1954 pack of canned sweet cherries was approximately 953,000 cases, 10 percent under the 1953 pack. Production of frozen sweet cherries was 3,639,243 pounds, more than double that in 1953.

Sour Cherries

The 1955 crop of sour cherries in the 6 Western States (Oregon, Washington, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, and Montana) was estimated as of June 1 at approximately 12,600 tons, 6 percent larger than the 1954 crop and 8 percent above average. A sharp reduction in Utah as a result of spring frosts is more than offset by heavy increases in other States, especially Washington and Oregon.

The first official forecast of the 1955 sour cherry crop in the 5 Great Lakes States (New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin) will be made as of June 15 and released June 21. Production in these States in 1954 was 95,780 tons, 89 percent of the total sour cherry crop.

Packers' stocks of canned sour cherries on May 1, 1955 were about 346,932 actual cases, 26 percent smaller than a year earlier. The pack in 1954 was about 2,254,000 cases (24-2½'s), 20 percent under the medium-sized 1953 pack. Cold-storage stocks of frozen cherries, mostly sour, were about 23 million pounds on June 1, 1955, about 10 percent under a year earlier. Production of frozen sour cherries in 1954 was nearly 87 million pounds, 25 percent under the record output in 1953.

PEARS

1955 Crop Slightly Larger Than 1954 Crop But a Little Under Average

Production of pears in the United States in 1955 was estimated as of June 1 at 30.7 million bushels, 1 percent above 1954 but 1 percent below the 1944-53 average. Prospective production in the Pacific Coast States is about 28.2 million bushels, 92 percent of the national crop. In these States, the Bartlett crop of 20,053,000 bushels is 2 percent under 1954 but 5 percent above average. Much of a heavy reduction in California is offset by large increases in Oregon and Washington. Adequate supplies for canning should be available. Bartlett pears from the Pacific Coast comprise most of the pears that are canned in the United States.

In the Pacific Coast States, production of other varieties, mostly winter pears, was estimated at 8,150,000 bushels, 38 percent larger than in 1954 and 19 percent above average. This will mean increased supplies, both for domestic use and export, next fall and winter.

Production in New York is expected to be considerably larger than the short 1954 crop. In other Northeastern States and Michigan, production is not expected to be greatly different from that in 1954. Because of freezing weather in late March in the Southern States, production of pears, like that of peaches, in these States will be a near failure. The above estimate for the United States crop does not include any production in these States.

Season for 1954-crop Pears Near End

On June 1, 1955, cold-storage stocks of pears as given in the Cold Storage Report of the Department were down to about 20,000 bushels, compared with 28,000 a year earlier. Most, if not all, of the remaining stocks will be marketed by the end of June. Auction prices for the D'Anjou pear, the variety marketed in heaviest volume during the first

half of the year, averaged higher during the fall and early winter months of the 1954-55 season than in this period of 1953-54. During March and April they tended to be at the levels of a year earlier, but in May they were considerably higher.

Smaller Exports and Imports
in 1954-55 Season

Exports of pears during July 1954-April 1955 were about 676,000 bushels, down 8 percent from this period in 1953-54. Total exports in 1953-54, when the winter pear crop was larger and an export-payment program was in operation, were about 743,000 bushels. Imports during the first 9 months of 1954-55 were about 69,000 bushels, 9 percent under a year earlier. Total imports in 1953-54 were 137,000 bushels. Imports of fresh pears, arriving from southern hemisphere countries, are seasonally heaviest during late winter and spring.

Heavier Stocks of
Canned Pears

Stocks of canned pears held by packers on April 1, 1955 were over 2.8 million cases (24-2½'s), 65 percent larger than a year earlier. Stocks of a little over 1.1 million actual cases held by wholesale distributors were about the same as on April 1, 1954. The 1954 pack of canned pears was 7,775,000 cases (24-2½'s), 34 percent larger than the 1953 pack.

APPLES

Prospects for 1955 Crop

The first official forecast of the 1955 commercial apple crop will be issued on July 11. Available indications on June 1 were that trees in the northeastern States came through the winter and early spring in generally good condition. In the Pacific Northwest the season is somewhat later than usual and prospects on June 1 seemed more favorable than last year. Because of the March freeze damage to trees in the Southern and South-Central States, production in these areas will be short and supplies of early apples will be light in June and July. Production of California Gravenstein apples, which usually start to market in July, is expected to be smaller than in 1954. For the country as a whole, June 1 condition for apples pointed to a crop about equal to that of 1954.

1954-Crop Apples

The 1954 apple crop was nearly 104 million bushels, 11 percent larger than the 1953 crop but 2 percent under the 1943-52 average. Cold-storage stocks on January 1, 1955 were about 25 million bushels, up about one-fourth over a year earlier. Partly for this reason, grower prices during winter and spring averaged lower than in this period of 1954, but held fairly steady, especially for good stock. By June 1, 1955 cold-

storage holdings were reduced to about 1.7 million bushels, compared with 1.3 million a year earlier. More cold-storage apples than usual may be carried for sale in late June and July.

Apple Exports Up, Imports
Down in 1954-55 Season

Exports of apples during July 1954-April 1955 were approximately 1.8 million bushels, 61 percent larger than in the same months of 1953-54. In contrast, imports during July 1954-March 1955 were under 1 million bushels, down 27 percent. For the entire 1953-54 season, when the apple crop was smaller, total exports were over 1.4 million bushels, and imports were nearly 1.6 million.

Increased Production, Larger
Stocks of Canned and Frozen
Apples and Applesauce

Nearly 1.6 million cases (6-10's) of canned apples were held by packers on June 1, 1955. This was more than 4 times the relatively small stocks of a year earlier. Packers' stocks of canned applesauce on June 1, 1955 were nearly 4.5 million actual cases, over $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the medium-sized stocks on that date in 1954. The 1954-55 pack of canned apples was over 4.3 million cases (24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$'s), 60 percent larger than the 1953-54 pack. Production of canned applesauce in 1954-55 was about 9.4 million cases (24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$'s), up 34 percent. Production of frozen apples and applesauce combined in 1954 was over 60 million pounds, 42 percent above 1953. Cold-storage stocks of frozen apples on June 1, 1955 were about 32 million pounds, 44 percent larger than a year earlier.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Plum Crop in California
Above 1954 But Under Average

Production of fresh plums in California in 1955 was estimated as of June 1 at 77,000 tons, 7 percent above the 1954 crop but 5 percent below the 1944-53 average. Most of the fresh market plums are grown in California, though substantial quantities usually also come from Michigan. In 1954, about 92 percent of the commercial plum crop was grown in California. Shipments from this State usually start in May and continue beyond mid-summer. Those from Michigan are seasonally heaviest in mid-summer. The season for fresh market plums and prunes ends in late summer with shipments of fresh prunes from the Pacific Northwest. Carlot shipments of fresh plums from California started the 1955 season the last week of May.

Smaller Crop of Dried Prunes
in Prospect in California

The first official forecast of the 1955 prune crop in the Pacific Northwest will be made as of July 1 and released July 11. Prospects on June 1 were much more favorable than a year earlier. In 1954 the three Pacific Northwest States produced 68,000 tons of prunes (fresh weight).

Production of dried prunes in California in 1955 was estimated as of June 1 at 138,000 tons (dry basis), 23 percent smaller than the 1954 output and 21 percent under the 1944-53 average. Most of the annual production of dried prunes consists of California prunes. In 1954 production in this State was 179,000 tons, and in Oregon it was 3,200 tons.

STRAWBERRIES

Record Large Crop in Prospect for 1955

Prospects on June 1 were for a record commercial strawberry crop of 13.4 million crates (24 quarts), 13 percent larger than in 1954 and 20 percent above the 1949-53 average. As a result of heavier yields on increased acreage, production is up considerably in both the mid-spring and late-spring States, which together are producing about 95 percent of the 1955 crop. In California, Oregon, and Washington, which grow most of the strawberries that are frozen, production is estimated at 8.6 million crates, up 20 percent.

Larger Frozen Pack Seems Probable in 1955

With the heavier crop in the Pacific Coast States and lighter carry-over of frozen strawberries, some increase in the commercial pack of frozen strawberries in 1955 may be expected. The 1954 pack was over 221 million pounds, 2 percent under the record 1953 pack. Cold-storage stocks of frozen strawberries reached a seasonal low of about 41 million pounds on May 1, 1955, nearly 21 percent smaller than a year earlier. With heavy movement of the new crop to freezers in May, stocks in cold storage increased by 8.8 million pounds that month. On June 1, total stocks were 49 million pounds, compared with 59 million a year earlier. Stocks will continue to increase until late summer as freezing of the new crop exceeds movement of the frozen berries into consumption.

Prices for 1955 Crop Generally Above a Year Earlier

Except in March, grower prices for fresh strawberries have averaged higher each month through May 1955 than in the same month of 1954. With heavy movement from the mid-spring States in May, prices dropped sharply that month but still averaged a little higher than a year earlier. In early June, prices in California averaged slightly under a year earlier. Grower prices for 1954-crop strawberries averaged \$9.11 per crate for those sold for fresh market use, and \$5.35 per crate for those sold for processing.

ORANGES

Heavier Supplies of Summer Oranges Than in 1954

With Florida Valencia oranges maturing about two weeks later than last year's crop, about 3 million more boxes remained to be marketed after

June 1, 1955 than a year earlier. Most of these oranges will be used in June. In July, August, and September, fresh oranges will come principally from the California Valencia crop as usual. Supplies of these oranges remaining to be marketed after June 1 were about 20 million boxes, 5 million more than a year earlier.

The 1954-55 crop of California Valencia oranges was estimated as of June 1, 1955 at 23.5 million boxes, 31 percent larger than the 1953-54 crop but 20 percent smaller than the 1943-52 average. Total production of oranges and tangerines in the United States in 1954-55 is about 136 million boxes, nearly 4 percent larger than in 1953-54 and 19 above average. A large increase in California and smaller increases in Texas and Louisiana more than offset decreases in Florida and Arizona.

Strong Demand for Oranges of
Preferred Sizes in Prospect
for This Summer

When it became apparent in February that the Florida orange crop, especially Valencias, would not turn out as large as seemed likely earlier in the season, prices for Florida oranges delivered to processing plants, at shipping points, and on the terminal auctions, advanced considerably, then held fairly steady. In late May as the end of the season was nearing, prices tended to increase further. Prices in early June were not quite as high as a year earlier, when they rose considerably.

Prices for California oranges on the principal auctions since January fluctuated around the levels of a year earlier. In early June, they averaged slightly under the relatively high prices of a year earlier, when remaining supplies were considerably smaller. Demand for preferred sizes is expected to continue strong this summer.

Heavy Late-Season Use of
Florida Oranges by Freezers

With the season for Florida oranges running a little later this year than last, total utilization of the crop by June 11, 1955 was over 85 million boxes, over 4 million under a year earlier. Fresh use of about 26.3 million boxes was over 1 million boxes smaller than comparable use a year earlier. Use by processors was over 59 million boxes, nearly 3 million under similar use a year earlier. Packers of frozen orange concentrate had taken about 42 million boxes by June 4, 1955. By this date, output of frozen concentrates was over 61 million gallons, about 3 million smaller than a year earlier. But with continued large volume freezing of the remaining oranges, total output for the season may not be greatly different from the 65.5 million gallons in 1953-54. Yield of frozen concentrate per box of oranges in 1954-55 is over 6 percent larger than in 1953-54. Most of the disposition of oranges from other States has been for fresh use. However, a substantial part of the California Valencia crop is canned or frozen in some years, and more may be processed this year than last.

Increased Exports of Fresh Oranges
From California Under Current
Export-Payment Program

Nearly 3.4 million boxes of fresh and processed oranges on a fresh equivalent basis have been exported or declared for export through June 11, 1955 under the Department's export-payment program for the 1954-55 crop. This included about 2.2 million boxes of fresh oranges--over 1.3 million from California, nearly 0.9 million from Florida, and over 4,000 from Texas. Under a similar program for the 1953-54 crop, about 2.8 million boxes of fresh oranges had been handled by June 12, 1954. Exports under the current program included about 449,800 cases (24-2's) of canned single-strength orange juice, up 24 percent from a year earlier; 43,740 cases of blended orange and grapefruit juice, up 29 percent; 129,813 gallons of frozen concentrated orange juice, up 133 percent; and 546,807 gallons of otherwise concentrated orange juice, down 2 percent. As under the 1953-54 program, all exports under the current program went to Europe. Total exports of fresh oranges during November 1954-April 1955 were nearly 4.3 million boxes, about 5 percent under a year earlier. This figure includes exports of fresh oranges under the Government payment program.

GRAPEFRUIT

Reduced Supplies of Fresh
Grapefruit in Prospect
for This Summer

Supplies of fresh grapefruit will be seasonally small as usual this summer and will come mostly from California. Although the summer crop of this State is about the same size as a year ago, a somewhat smaller volume remained to be marketed after June 1 than a year earlier. In Florida about 0.8 million less boxes of grapefruit remained to be marketed after June 11, 1955 than a year previously. Relatively few may be available for use after July 1.

Production of grapefruit in 1954-55 was smaller in all States except Texas, where trees planted since the freezes of 1949 and 1951 are starting to bear. Total production in the United States in 1954-55 was about 42.4 million boxes, 12 percent under 1953-54 and 15 percent below the 1943-52 average.

Grower Prices for Smaller 1954-55
Grapefruit Crop Average Higher
Than Prices for 1953-54 Crop

Prices received by growers for grapefruit in the United States have averaged moderately higher each month this year than in the same months of 1954. At shipping points in Florida, prices for both seeded and seedless white grapefruit averaged higher in most weeks of 1955 than a year earlier. Prices of pink varieties, of which total supplies were larger this season, frequently averaged lower. Despite a reduced volume of sales on the prim-

cipal auctions, prices through June 11 of the 1954-55 season averaged only \$3.67 per box, 20 cents less than a year earlier. Prices for the seasonally-small supplies of fresh grapefruit in summer usually bring the highest prices of the year.

Both Fresh Use and Processing
of Florida Grapefruit, Smaller
Than a Year Ago

Approximately 33.7 million boxes or 96 percent of the 1954-55 crop of Florida grapefruit had been utilized by June 11, 1955. This included about 18.4 million boxes used fresh and 15.3 million processed. Each type of use was somewhat below that of a year earlier. Output of canned and frozen grapefruit juice is much smaller than in 1953-54, but that of canned grapefruit sections is considerably larger. Relatively small quantities of grapefruit grown in Texas, Arizona, and California also were processed. Fresh market use accounted for much the greater part of the sales from these States.

Exports of Grapefruit
in 1954-55 Under Government
Payment Program

Under the current export-payment program for grapefruit, the equivalent of about 589,000 boxes of fresh grapefruit had been exported or declared for export by June 11, 1955. This included over 227,000 boxes of fresh grapefruit from Texas, California, and Florida. Under the 1953-54 program by June 12, 1954, also about 227,000 boxes of fresh grapefruit had been exported. Additional exports under the current program were 356,464 cases (24-2's) of canned single-strength grapefruit juice, up 14 percent from a year earlier; and substantial quantities of canned grapefruit sections and canned and frozen concentrated grapefruit juice. During November 1954-April 1955, total exports of fresh grapefruit, including exports under the payment program, were about 1,030,000 boxes, 13 percent smaller than in the same period of 1953-54.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Remaining Supplies of Lemons
Smaller Than a Year Ago

The 1954-55 crop of lemons in California was estimated as of June 1, 1955 at 13.8 million boxes, 14 percent under the large 1953-54 crop but 10 percent above the 1943-52 average. Up to June 1 more lemons were used fresh but less processed than last season and total utilization was down. Because of the smaller crop, supplies remaining to be marketed after June 4 were only 5.5 million boxes, about 1.6 million less than a year earlier. Exports of lemons and limes (mostly lemons) during November 1954-April 1955 were about 548,000 boxes, more than twice those of the same period in 1953-54.

Prices in May Higher
Than a Year Earlier

Prices received by growers for 1954-55 crop lemons averaged considerably lower each month during December 1954-April 1955 than prices in this period of 1953-54. However, prices in May advanced sharply to a new high point for the season. For the week ended June 11, prices on the principal auction markets averaged \$6.88 per box, about 3 percent higher than a year earlier. With the warmer summer temperatures, demand for lemons can be expected to be seasonally heavy.

Increased Production of Limes
in Florida in 1955-56

The 1955 crop of limes in Florida was estimated as of June 1, 1955 at 400,000 boxes, 5 percent larger than the 1954 crop and 74 percent above the 1943-52 average. Production has trended strongly upward during the past decade. For many years this fruit has been shipped mainly to fresh markets during summer for use in limeade and similar beverages. With increasing production, a small part of the crop also has been made into canned juice. More recently part of the crop has been made into frozen lime concentrate. This relatively new product is becoming increasingly popular as a beverage for hot summer use, much as is true for frozen concentrate for lemonade. Prices received by growers for early-season sales of limes in May 1955 averaged \$13.40 per box, \$4.52 higher than a year earlier. Prices for the 1954-55 crop averaged \$4.90 per box.

TREE NUTS

The 1955 crop of walnuts in California was estimated as of June 1 at 71,000 tons, 8 percent larger than the 1954 crop and 9 percent above the 1944-53 average. Prospects on June 1 for the Oregon crop were favorable. The first forecast for this crop will be released July 11. Production in this State in 1954 was 7,900 tons.

Because of freeze damage to the California almond crop, prospects on June 1 for the new crop were less favorable than a year earlier. The 1954 crop was 43,900 tons. June 1 prospects for filberts in Oregon and Washington were good. Production in 1954 was 7,800 tons in Oregon and 850 tons in Washington. The 1955 pecan crop will be short because of heavy freeze damage. It will follow the small 1954 crop of about 46,000 tons, which was reduced by dry weather.

DRIED FRUIT

The 1955 crop of dried prunes in California was estimated as of June 1 at 138,000 tons (dry basis), 23 percent under the 1954 crop and 21 percent below the 1944-53 average. Oregon usually produces a small tonnage of dried prunes--3,200 tons in 1954. The amount to be dried in this State will remain uncertain until time for drying, usually in September. Most of the Pacific Northwest prunes are marketed fresh, canned, or frozen. Prospects for other dried fruits this early in the season also are uncertain.

The 1954-55 pack of dried fruits in the United States was approximately 405,000 tons (processed weight), 6 percent under the 1953-54 pack. Reductions in raisins and apricots more than offset an increase in prunes. Production of prunes was about 178,400 tons and of raisins about 177,000 tons. The above figures exclude substandard prunes and figs. Per capita consumption of dried fruits in 1954-55 is tentatively estimated at 4 pounds, about the same as in 1953-54.

Raisin Export and Date Diversion
Payment Programs

[Under the 1954-55 season export-payment program for raisins, (effective December 21, 1954) about 8,933 tons had been declared for export by June 11, 1955. Exports under a similar program in 1953-54, when the pack of raisins was much larger, totaled 53,311 tons. The latter program was followed on October 13, 1954, by a supplemental program to assist the exports of 1952 and 1953 surplus-pool raisins. By the completion of this program in March 1955, approximately 6,909 tons had been handled for export. Government payments for exports under the 1953-54 and supplemental programs were at the rate of 2 cents a pound. The rate for the 1954-55 program is 1.5 cents a pound.

By June 11, 1955, about 1,195,000 pounds of dates had been approved for diversion by the Department under the diversion payment program that became effective December 23, 1954. To encourage increased utilization of dates produced in continental United States, the Department is paying 4 cents per pound for U. S. Grade C dates diverted in accordance with the terms and conditions of the program. The approvals for diversion included about 700,000 pounds of dates for processing into date pieces which may be used in bakery items. Other approvals were for processing into macerated dates for sale and use east of the Mississippi River for the manufacture of edible sirup, date butter, and powdered dehydrated dates for use as date sugar.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Stocks of Canned Fruits
Larger Than a Year Ago

Canners' stocks of 11 items of canned fruits combined (apples, applesauce, apricots, berries, sweet cherries, sour cherries, fruit cocktail and salad, peaches, pears, plums, and citrus segments and salad) on April 1, 1955, the most recent date for which figures are available, were approximately 17 percent larger than a year earlier. Stocks of canned apples and applesauce were more than twice those of a year earlier, while those of fruit cocktail and salad, pears, plums, and citrus were considerably larger. In contrast, stocks of canned apricots and peaches were much smaller. Wholesale distributors' stocks of canned applesauce, apricots, sour cherries, fruit cocktail and salad, peaches, pears, and pineapple, combined, were only slightly larger than on April 1, 1954. Stocks of none of the items were greatly different from a year earlier.

The pack of commercially-canned fruits in continental United States in 1954-55 was approximately 3 billion pounds, the equivalent of 69 million cases of 24 No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cans. This was the third largest pack in the past decade. Per capita consumption of canned fruits in 1954 was close to 20 pounds.

With the 1954-55 season in Florida about over by June 4, the pack of canned grapefruit sections reached 5.2 million cases (24 No. 2 cans), 21 percent larger than a year earlier. The pack of 0.8 million cases of citrus salad was about 9 percent smaller. Packers' stocks of these two items were larger than a year earlier by 49 percent and 22 percent, respectively.

Reduced Pack of Canned
Citrus Juices in Florida

Output of canned single-strength citrus juices in Florida by June 4 of the 1954-55 season totaled 32 million cases (24-2's), 17 percent smaller than a year earlier. Packs of individual items and the percentage under 1953-54 were as follows: orange, 16.4 million cases, 6 percent; grapefruit, 10.5 million cases, 27 percent; blend, 4.8 million cases, 23 percent; and tangerine, 0.4 million cases, 46 percent. Although packers' stocks of orange juice were up 6 percent, total stocks of these four items held by packers on June 4, 1955, were 9 percent smaller than a year earlier. In addition to the above packs of single-strength juice, about 1.5 million gallons of canned concentrated orange juice had been made by June 4, 1955, compared with 1.3 million gallons a year earlier.

In 1953-54, the total United States pack of canned citrus juices was about 51 million cases, single-strength basis, about 6 percent larger than in 1952-53. Total production of canned fruit juices in 1953-54 was the equivalent of about 68 million cases, single-strength basis. Per capita consumption that year was about 13 pounds (single-strength).

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

1955 Pack May Not Be
Greatly Different from
1954 Output

Current prospects are that the 1955 commercial pack of frozen fruits and fruit juices in the United States will not be much different from the 1954 production of about 1,280 million pounds. Among deciduous fruits there probably will be some increase in frozen strawberries as a result of larger crops in the Pacific Coast States. Some increase in sour cherries over the reduced 1954 pack also seems probable. Total production of frozen deciduous fruits and berries in 1954 was about 523 million pounds, 4 percent smaller than in 1953.

Concerning citrus juices, output of frozen orange concentrate in Florida through June 4 of the 1954-55 season was over 61 million gallons (607 million pounds, product weight), 4 percent under production by the same time in 1954. But with more of the crop remaining than at this time in 1954, total output may yet be much the same as a year ago. Production of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice in Florida by June 4, 1955 totaled about 1,173,000 gallons, down 27 percent from a year earlier. By the same date, output of frozen concentrated blended orange and grapefruit juice was about 539,000 gallons, down 39 percent; and that of frozen concentrated tangerine juice was approximately 872,000 gallons, nearly double that of 1953-54. A relatively small pack of frozen lime concentrate probably will be made in Florida this summer. Statistics on the 1954 pack are not available. In California, Valencia oranges are the main variety used for making frozen orange concentrate. With the crop larger this year, there may be some increase in pack over the output of about 1,447,000 gallons in 1954. Total output of frozen lemon concentrates and juices in 1954-55 is still uncertain. Total production of frozen citrus juices in 1953-54 was approximately 817 million pounds, 28 percent larger than in 1952-53.

Per capita consumption of frozen deciduous fruits in 1954 was about 3 pounds and that of frozen citrus juices was a little over 4 pounds (product weight). Consumption of frozen citrus juices in recent years apparently has displaced some use of canned citrus juices and fresh citrus.

In the past year, chilled single-strength orange juice has gained prominence as another form of juice to be offered consumers more widely than previously. By June 4 of the 1954-55 season over 2.1 million boxes of Florida oranges had been used to make this juice. At this season's yield of juice per box, this quantity of oranges would yield a total of about 12.2 million gallons of single-strength juice, the equivalent of 3.06 million gallons of frozen concentrate. This juice is sold in consumer-sized containers both in retail stores and delivered to homes along with milk and other dairy products. Consumption of this juice probably displaces somewhat that of frozen orange concentrate and even of canned orange juice and fresh oranges.

Cold-Storage Stocks Slightly
Larger on June 1, 1955
Than a Year Earlier

Stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) on June 1, 1955 were over 209 million pounds, 5 percent above a year earlier. Substantial increases in several items, especially apples and blueberries, more than offset reductions in others, particularly strawberries, which were 16 percent under a year earlier. Although strawberries increased seasonally in May as freezing of the new crop became heavy, most other items decreased that month. With harvesting and freezing of the new deciduous crop now under way, stocks in cold storage will increase until fall, then decline.

Cold-storage stocks of frozen orange juice on June 1, 1955 were about 402 million pounds (40.6 million gallons), 4 percent larger than a year earlier. Stocks of this item build up during the first half of the year when freezing in Florida is seasonally large, then decrease during summer-and-fall.

CONSUMPTION OF FROZEN ORANGE CONCENTRATE CONTINUES UPWARD

Per capita consumption of frozen orange concentrate has increased sharply since its introduction in 1945-46 to a record volume of about 3.5 pounds, product weight, in 1953-54. This is equivalent to about 12.5 pounds of single-strength juice (table 1). Although the rate of increase in 1953 and 1954 was not as large as in preceding seasons, consumption per capita increased about 1 pound (single-strength basis) each year. Consumption in the first half of the 1954-55 season is indicated to have been larger than in this period of 1953-54, and further though perhaps less striking increases seem probable in the next few years.

With the marked upward trend in consumption of frozen orange juice, beginning in 1948-49, consumption of canned (hot-pack) orange juice began to trend downward. Per capita consumption of canned single-strength orange juice reached a peak of about 5 pounds in 1947-48, and that of all types of canned orange juice, a top of 7.7 pounds (single-strength basis) in the same year. Consumption of the latter dropped over 3 pounds to about 4.5 pounds in 1953-54. Meanwhile, consumption of frozen orange juice, mostly concentrate, increased over 12 pounds (basis single-strength), a net gain of about 9 pounds for the two kinds of juice (table 1, also see chart inside front cover). This gain is probably much greater than any increase that might have occurred in canned juice in the absence of the frozen. Hence, though frozen orange juice partly supplanted canned orange juice, it provided a new outlet that contributed to a net increase in consumption.

The sharp increase in per capita consumption of frozen orange juice also was accompanied by a reduction in consumption of fresh oranges. Per capita consumption of the latter dropped from about 35 pounds in 1947-48 to 24 pounds in 1953-54. But this reduction as well as that of canned juice, was offset by the increase in the frozen juice.

Since 1947-48, the yield of juice per box of Florida oranges, which comprise most of the United States oranges that are processed, increased considerably as more efficient extraction equipment was installed in plants. Conversely, a gallon of juice required fewer oranges than in earlier years.

Total consumption of oranges (fresh-equivalent basis) increased about 8.5 percent, because of the increase in population. Over a longer span of years beginning in 1929-30, per capita consumption of oranges (fresh equivalent basis) nearly tripled to reach a high of 58 pounds in 1952-53.

Year by year as production of frozen orange concentrate mounted, consumption tended to keep pace with the increase. Although season-end stocks held by packers also tended to increase, the volume was much in line with that needed to service the expanding outlets and trade until supplies from the new packs became available. On December 1, 1954 when production of the 1954-55 season was just getting started, cold-storage stocks of frozen orange juice, mostly concentrate, were about 14.1 million gallons, 42 percent larger than a year earlier. But with output in December smaller than a year earlier, stocks on January 1, 1955 had dropped slightly to 14.0 million gallons, only 12 percent larger than a year earlier.

Contributing to the rapid growth in consumption of frozen orange concentrate was the increased availability of this product in retail food stores. A nationwide survey of a sample of stores in April 1949 indicated that about 17 percent of such stores were carrying frozen orange concentrate. By February 1955, the number of stores had increased to 58 percent, according to a more recent survey. However, 87 percent of the stores with freezer cabinets carried frozen orange concentrate during February 1955. Canned single-strength orange juice was carried by 90 percent of all stores, and fresh oranges by 82 percent. Frozen orange concentrate was carried by practically all relatively large stores, by 82 to 89 percent of medium-sized stores, and by only 43 percent of the relatively small stores. As additional small and medium-sized stores install freezer cabinets, frozen orange concentrate should also become available in such stores. But increased volume of sales and consumption can also come from stores already carrying this product.

Approximately 29.7 percent of the families surveyed concerning the purchase of frozen orange concentrate in March 1955 had bought some that month. This is about twice the percentage in April 1950. The average size of purchase has nearly doubled since 1950.

The average price per 6-ounce can of concentrate paid by consumers declined from a level of about 26 cents in early 1950 to about 16 cents in early 1953. Since then it has fluctuated a few cents around this level. In March 1955, the average price was reported at 15 cents.

With further expansion in production, increased availability in retail food stores and retail prices much the same as those of the past two years, further gains in per capita consumption of frozen orange concentrate seem likely. But such increases are not expected to be as striking as those of the past 7 years.

Production of frozen orange concentrate increased from approximately 226,000 gallons in 1945-46 to a high of about 67 million gallons in 1953-54 (table 2). During the same years, relatively small quantities of frozen single-strength orange juice, concentrated and single-strength blended orange and grapefruit juice, and concentrated tangerine juice also were made. Chilled single-strength orange juice, which more recently has become of some importance, is not included in table 2.

Most of the frozen citrus juices are made in Florida. In 1953-54, about 65.5 million gallons (98 percent of the pack) of frozen orange concentrate were made in this State. Use of Florida oranges for frozen concentrates in 1953-54 was about 48.6 million boxes, or 53 percent of the crop. With more new groves coming into bearing and increased bearing surface of older groves, production of oranges can be expected to trend upward over the next few years. This is expected to contribute to further gains in output of frozen concentrate.

THE FRUIT SITUATION IS ISSUED 4 TIMES A YEAR, IN JANUARY,
JUNE, AUGUST, AND OCTOBER

Table 1.- Orange juice: Per capita consumption, single-strength basis, U. S., 1929-53

Year beginning Nov. 1	(Hot-pack) canned				Frozen 1/				Total canned and frozen
	Single- strength	Con- cen- trate	In blend	Total	Single- strength	Con- cen- trate	In blend	Total	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1929	0.01			0.01					0.01
1930	.02			.02					.02
1931	.01			.01					.01
1932	.02			.02					.02
1933	.07			.07					.07
1934	.22			.22					.22
1935	.20		0.01	.21					.21
1936	.27		.03	.30					.30
1937	.18		.06	.24					.24
1938	.23		.08	.31					.31
1939	.68		.13	.81					.81
1940	.73	0.33	.21	1.27					1.27
1941	.92	.43	.24	1.59					1.59
1942	.26	.42	.14	.82					.82
1943	1.44	.16	.55	2.15					2.15
1944	2.71	.62	.53	3.86					3.86
1945	4.10	.71	1.16	5.97	.04	.07		.11	6.08
1946	4.06	.97	1.08	6.11	.04	.04		.08	6.19
1947	4.96	1.60	1.13	7.69	.02	.18		.20	7.89
1948	3.83	1.51	.92	6.26	.04	3.00		3.04	9.30
1949	3.32	1.70	.50	5.52	.02	4.69	.07	4.71	10.23
1950	3.76	1.49	.64	5.89	.01	6.56	.09	6.65	12.54
1951	3.53	1.31	.47	5.31	.01	10.61	.06	10.68	15.99
1952	3.09	1.25	.43	4.77	.01	11.63	.06	11.70	16.48
1953	3.03	.98	.45	4.46	---	12.48	.07	12.55	17.01
1954									

1/ Calendar year following that designated.

Table 2.- Frozen orange juices: Packs, U. S., 1945-54

Year beginning Nov. 1	Orange		Orange-grapefruit blend 2/		Tangerine Concen- trated
	Concen- trated	Unconcen- trated	Concen- trated	Unconcen- trated	
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
1945	225,684	732,766		1,077	
1946	559,309	315,624		0	
1947	2,373,244	831,974		0	
1948	12,195,866	527,833	111,836	0	
1949	25,137,000	431,990	1,336,245	0	
1950	34,937,792	202,131	245,106	0	
1951	47,742,743	264,473	535,703	0	349,161
1952	51,263,571	157,235	479,745	0	551,397
1953	66,978,535	38,540	965,430	0	443,105
1954 1/	61,313,938	---	539,021	---	871,845

1/ Florida packs through June 4, 1955.

2/ Total volume of blend.

Table 3.- Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1953 and 1954 seasons

Commodity	Pack		May 31 : average: 1950-54:	Stocks	
	1953	1954		May 31 : 1954	May 31 1955
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	42,356	60,094	1/22,729	1/22,463	1/32,300
Apricots	3,962	5,404	2,093	1,825	1,549
Blackberries	17,966	14,156	5,049	7,370	5,044
Blueberries	13,988	20,971	8,022	7,411	14,867
Cherries	116,981	90,334	22,540	25,560	23,103
Grapes	10,110	9,411	7,690	3,895	7,162
Peaches	32,171	36,380	12,618	16,097	15,775
Plums and prunes	8,356	4,498	4,591	6,568	5,684
Raspberries	33,870	31,800	12,221	15,936	18,259
Strawberries	225,963	221,446	58,635	58,511	49,394
Logan, Boysen and similar berries	15,934	17,822	4,987	6,074	6,400
Orange juice ^{2/}	See below		229,443	385,354	401,834
Other fruit juices and purees:	---	---	76,752	143,324	121,719
Other fruit	20,304	10,674	21,143	27,679	29,847
Total of above	541,961	522,990	488,513	728,067	732,937
<u>Citrus juices</u> (Season begin- ning Nov. 1)	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons			
Orange					
Concentrated	66,978	3/61,314	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	39	---	---	---	---
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	1,677	3/1,173	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	0	---	---	---	---
Blend					
Concentrated	965	3/539	---	---	---
Lemon					
Concentrated	1,316	---	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	984	---	---	---	---
Lemonade base	9,845	---	---	---	---
Tangerine	443	872	---	---	---

^{1/} Excludes stocks of applesauce, which are included in fruit juices and purees.

^{2/} Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated.

^{3/} Florida pack through June 4, 1955.

Pack data compiled from reports of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers and Florida Cannery Association.

Table 4 .- Canned fruit and fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1953 and 1954 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Canners stocks		Distributors' stocks	
	1953	1954	April 1: 1954	April 1: 1955	April 1: 1954	April 1: 1955
					actual	actual
	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
$24/2\frac{1}{2}$	$24/2\frac{1}{2}$	$24/2\frac{1}{2}$	$24/2\frac{1}{2}$	$24/2\frac{1}{2}$	actual	actual
$24/2\frac{1}{2}$	$24/2\frac{1}{2}$	$24/2\frac{1}{2}$	$24/2\frac{1}{2}$	$24/2\frac{1}{2}$	cases	cases
<u>Canned fruits</u>						
Apples	2,706	4,332	638	2,042	na	na
Applesauce	6,983	9,378	1,974	3,964	1,327	1,381
Apricots	4,759	2,796	1,627	638	703	642
Cherries, R. S. P.	2,829	2,254	489	408	627	576
Cherries, other	1,059	953	339	394	na	na
Citrus segments	3,600	4,173	1,820	2,646	na	na
Cranberries	2,812	2,600	na	na	na	na
Mixed fruits <u>2/</u>	9,217	9,994	2,925	3,879	1,470	1,422
Peaches	21,100	18,480	6,951	4,679	2,982	3,102
Pears	5,808	7,775	1,711	2,829	1,128	1,121
Pineapple	na	na	na	na	1,776	1,925
Plums and prunes	1,399	1,706	3/533	3/772	na	na
<hr/>						
	Pack		Stocks			
Total	Partial	<u>4/</u>	Canners		Distributors	
1953-54	1953-54	1954-55	June 5: 1954	June 4: 1955	April 1: 1954	April 1: 1955
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	actual	actual
$24/2's$	$24/2's$	$24/2's$	$24/2's$	$24/2's$	cases	cases
<hr/>						
<u>Canned juices</u>						
Apple	5/3,081	---	5/4,072	na	na	na
Blended orange and grapefruit	6,525	6,198	4,780	1,828	1,665	604
Grapefruit	15,609	14,312	10,474	5,646	4,612	1,141
Orange	18,655	17,380	16,355	4,551	4,826	1,469
Pineapple	na	---	---	na	na	1,159
Tangerine and tangerine blends	801	799	429	446	284	na

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad and mixed fruits. Includes re-manufactured on a calendar year basis.

3/ Northwest canned purple plums only.

4/ Florida pack through June 4.

5/ Total U. S. pack.

na means "not available."

Table 5 .- Peaches: Production in 10 early States, average 1944-53, annual 1954 and indicated 1955 1/

State	:Average: :1944-53:	1954	:Indicated: : 1955 :	State	:Average: :1944-53:	1954	: Indicated : 1955
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	:bushels	bushels	bushels:		:bushels	bushels	bushels
North Carolina	: 1,742	1,150	<u>2/</u>	Arkansas	: 1,901	984	<u>2/</u>
South Carolina	: 3,592	3,350	<u>2/</u>	Louisiana	: 149	70	<u>2/</u>
Georgia	: 3,612	2,800	<u>2/</u>	Oklahoma	: 408	78	<u>2/</u>
Florida	: 46	12	<u>2/</u>	Texas	: 1,064	180	<u>2/</u>
Alabama	: 786	1,130	<u>2/</u>				
Mississippi	: 572	276	<u>2/</u>	10 States	:13,872	10,030	<u>2/</u>

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ The 1955 crop will be almost a complete failure because of spring freeze damage. Although a few peaches may be produced, the prospective production is too small to warrant a quantitative forecast at this time.

Table 6 .- Peaches: Production in 26 late States, average 1944-53, annual 1954 and indicated 1955 1/

State	:Average: :1944-53:	1954	:Indicated: : 1955 :	State	:Average: :1944-53:	1954	: Indicated : 1955
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	:bushels	bushels	bushels:		:bushels	bushels	bushels
New Hampshire	: 10	4	13	Kentucky	: 461	380	<u>2/</u>
Massachusetts	: 65	59	79	Tennessee	: 478	355	<u>2/</u>
Rhode Island	: 16	17	16	Idaho	: 302	265	400
Connecticut	: 141	134	145	Colorado	: 1,751	<u>3/2,230</u>	2,212
New York	: 1,337	1,010	1,300	New Mexico	: 176	300	120
New Jersey	: 1,629	1,910	2,000	Utah	: 636	<u>3/584</u>	500
Pennsylvania	: 2,189	2,550	2,320	Washington	: 1,875	1,500	2,500
Ohio	: 929	1,000	952	Oregon	: 572	300	676
Indiana	: 509	546	158	California, all	: 32,948	<u>3/31,252</u>	30,628
Illinois	: 1,684	1,210	83	Clingstone <u>4/</u>	: 21,527	19,251	19,835
Michigan	: 3,744	2,550	2,200	Freestone	: 11,422	12,001	10,793
Missouri	: 575	500	177				
Kansas	: 104	130	106	26 States	: 54,895	51,286	48,025
Delaware	: 204	116	111	10 early States	: 13,872	10,030	<u>2/</u>
Maryland	: 480	502	448				
Virginia	: 1,533	1,200	315				
West Virginia	: 546	682	566	U. S. TOTAL	: 68,767	61,316	48,025

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1954, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): Illinois, 73. 2/ See footnote 2, table 5. 3/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bushels): Colorado, 100; Utah, 117; California Clingstone, 833. 4/ Mainly for canning.

Table 7.- Cherries: Production, 12 States, average 1944-53, annual 1954, and indicated 1955 1/

State	Sweet varieties			Sour varieties			All varieties		
	Average		Indi-	Average		Indi-	Average		Indi-
	1944-53	1954	cated	1944-53	1954	cated	1944-53	1954	cated
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	3,210	5,400	5,700	18,890	24,700	2/	22,100	30,100	2/
Pennsylvania	1,140	1,100	1,000	7,100	9,500	2/	8,240	10,600	2/
Ohio	407	390	360	1,937	1,280	2/	2,344	1,670	2/
Michigan	5,960	8,900	6,300	63,020	49,000	2/	68,980	57,900	2/
Wisconsin	---	---	---	14,490	11,300	2/	14,490	11,300	2/
Montana	955	1,900	2,370	284	310	380	1,239	2,210	2,750
Idaho	2,841	2,800	3,800	536	1,000	1,040	3,377	3,800	4,840
Colorado	508	1,050	660	2,750	1,700	1,980	3,258	2,750	2,640
Utah	3,279	5,300	3,800	2,275	2,900	2,100	5,554	8,200	5,900
Washington	23,615	22,500	25,500	3,255	2,600	3,300	26,870	25,100	28,800
Oregon	21,010	25,400	35,600	2,530	3,400	3,800	23,540	28,800	39,400
California	31,180	23,200	36,000	---	---	---	31,180	23,200	36,000
12 States	94,105	97,940	121,090	117,067	107,690	2/	211,172	205,630	2/

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

2/ The first forecast for the 5 Great Lakes States (N. Y., Pa., Ohio, Mich., and Wis.) will be made as of June 15 and released June 21.

Table 8.- Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre, and indicated production, 1955, with comparisons 1/

Season	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	5-year			5-year			5-year		
	average:	1954	1955	average:	1954	1955	average:	1954	1955
	1949-53:			1949-53:			1949-53:		
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Crates	Crates	Crates	crates	crates	crates
Winter	4,640	2,800	3,800	65	60	60	304	168	228
Early spring	13,150	12,550	10,900	58	83	45	731	1,042	492
Mid-spring	56,220	41,050	42,600	96	142	162	5,312	5,821	6,886
Late spring	51,750	52,850	55,860	92	92	103	4,740	4,836	5,752
Total	125,760	109,250	113,160	89	109	118	11,086	11,867	13,358

1/ Yield and production reported in crates of 24 quarts.

Table 9 .- Apricots, plums, and prunes: Condition on June 1, and production average 1944-53, annual 1954, and indicated 1955

Crop and State	Condition June 1			Production 1/		
	Average	1954	1955	Average	1954	1955
	1944-53	1954	1955	1944-53	1954	1955
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apricots						
California	---	---	---	211,500	139,000	230,000
Washington	---	---	---	18,000	11,300	22,500
Utah	---	---	---	4,900	5,100	5,000
Total	---	---	---	234,400	155,400	257,500
Plums						
Michigan	63	59	35	---	---	---
California	---	---	---	80,700	2/72,000	77,000
<u>Dry Basis 3/</u>						
Prunes						
California				173,900	179,000	138,000
Idaho	72	49	97	---	---	---
Washington, all	64	53	86	---	---	---
Eastern Washington ..	71	50	89	---	---	---
Western Washington ..	49	60	78	---	---	---
Oregon, all	53	42	85	---	---	---
Eastern Oregon	64	11	92	---	---	---
Western Oregon	51	50	83	---	---	---

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes 4,000 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit. 3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 10.-Miscellaneous fruits and nuts: Condition on June 1, average 1944-53, annual 1954 and 1955

Crop and State	Condition June 1			Other	Condition June 1		
	Average	1954	1955		Average	1954	1955
	1944-53	1954	1955		1944-53	1954	1955
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	
Grapes							
California, all ..	84	75	87	crops (cont'd)			
Wine varieties ..	81	80	81	California			
Raisin varieties..	84	72	90	Almonds	65	68	57
Table varieties ..	84	79	87	Walnuts 1/...	---	---	---
Other crops							
California				Washington			
Figs	82	82	90	Filberts ...	59	57	70
Olives	75	72	53	Oregon			
				Filberts ...	75	67	78
				Florida			
				Avocados ...	64	64	72

1/ 1955 walnut production in California indicated to be 71,000 tons as of June 1, compared with 66,000 tons produced in 1954 and 54,800 tons in 1953.

Table 11.- Pears: Production in three Pacific States, average 1944-53, annual 1954 and indicated 1955 ^{1/}

State and variety	Average: 1944-53	1954	Indicated: 1955	State and variety	Average: 1944-53	1954	Indicated: 1955
	: 1,000	1,000	: 1,000		: 1,000	1,000	: 1,000
	: bu.	bu.	: bu.		: bu.	bu.	: bu.
Washington				California			
Bartlett	5,039	4,120	5,300	Bartlett	11,918	14,918	11,959
Others	1,814	1,500	2,000	Others	1,704	1,833	1,750
Total ...	6,853	5,620	7,300	Total ..	13,622	16,751	13,709
Oregon				Three States			
Bartlett	2,147	1,500	2,794	Bartlett	19,104	20,538	20,053
Others	3,332	2,565	4,400	Others	6,850	5,898	8,150
Total ...	5,480	4,065	7,194	Total ..	25,955	26,436	28,203

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

Table 12.- Pears: Total production, by States, average 1944-53, annual 1954 and indicated 1955 ^{1/}

State	Average: 1944-53	1954	Indicated: 1955	State	Average: 1944-53	1954	Indicated: 1955
	: 1,000	1,000	: 1,000		: 1,000	1,000	: 1,000
	: bu.	bu.	: bu.		: bu.	bu.	: bu.
Massachusetts ...	41	22	47	Tennessee	115	151	<u>2/</u>
Connecticut	48	42	54	Alabama	181	116	<u>2/</u>
New York	548	285	450	Mississippi ...	220	110	<u>2/</u>
Pennsylvania ...	225	185	175	Arkansas	132	59	<u>2/</u>
Ohio	196	150	153	Louisiana	148	79	<u>2/</u>
Indiana	111	72	58	Oklahoma	122	31	<u>2/</u>
Illinois	245	216	172	Texas	306	105	<u>2/</u>
Michigan	781	820	800	Idaho	60	59	<u>75</u>
Missouri	155	125	70	Colorado	180	270	190
Kansas	74	62	40	Utah	168	320	130
Virginia	143	125	20				
West Virginia ..	58	81	36	27 States :	4,996	3,998	2,470
North Carolina ..	164	125	<u>2/</u>	3 Pacific Coast:			
South Carolina ..	75	37	<u>2/</u>	States ...	25,955	26,436	28,203
Georgia	278	160	<u>2/</u>				
Florida	128	90	<u>2/</u>				
Kentucky	94	101	<u>2/</u>	U. S. TOTAL ..	30,950	30,434	30,673

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

^{2/} The 1955 crop will be almost a complete failure because of spring freeze damage. Although a few pears may be produced, the prospective production is too small to warrant a quantitative forecast at this time.

Table 13.- Apples, western: Weighted average New York auction price per box, specified varieties, all grades, January-May, 1954 and 1955

Month	Delicious		Winesap		Yellow Newtown		All leading varieties	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
January	5.07	5.36	4.64	4.47	---	3.65	4.94	5.13
February	5.34	5.50	5.24	5.40	---	---	5.21	5.33
March	5.02	5.78	4.88	5.38	---	3.84	4.98	5.57
April	4.93	5.22	5.00	5.15	4.74	3.20	4.94	5.06
May	4.89	4.28	5.33	5.17	4.91	3.66	5.04	4.69
Season average through May	5.11	5.29	5.15	5.18	4.87	3.60	5.07	5.16

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter.

Table 14.- Fruits: Index numbers (unadjusted) of prices received by farmers, United States, as of 15th of month, average 1935-39, annual 1950-55

(January 1910-December 1914=100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1935-39 av.	89	87	90	89	91	94	98	94	94	86	81	97
1950	187	192	208	201	195	199	190	180	199	181	178	219
1951	202	194	189	187	169	155	159	179	192	181	173	192
1952 ^{1/}	178	178	186	184	181	191	199	189	202	204	190	214
1953 ^{1/}	224	206	217	209	209	218	196	197	204	191	204	228
1954 ^{1/}	211	207	205	204	217	236	228	234	248	220	210	218
1955 ^{1/}	216	203	204	216	209							

^{1/} Revised.

Table 15.- Citrus fruits: Total production in equivalent tons, average 1943-52, annual 1953-54 and 1954-55

Item	Average	1953-54	1954-55	1954-55 as a percentage of	
	1943-52 (1943-52 bloom)	(1953 bloom)	(1954 bloom)	Average 1943-52	1953-54
	tons	tons	tons	Percent	Percent
Oranges and tangerines	4,816	5,673	5,859	122	103
Grapefruit	1,959	1,898	1,662	85	88
Lemons	493	637	545	111	86
Limes	9	15	15	167	100
Total	7,277	8,223	8,081	111	98

Table 16.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1943-52, annual 1952, 1953, and indicated 1954; condition on June 1, average 1944-53, annual 1954 and 1955

Crop and State	Production <u>1/</u>				Condition June 1 (new crop) <u>1/</u>		
	Average:	1952	1953	Indicated:	Average:	1954	1955
	1943-52:	boxes	boxes	1954	1944-53:	Pct.	Pct.
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
<u>Oranges</u>							
California, all	46,385	46,030	32,460	39,200	82	84	80
Navels and misc. <u>2/</u>	17,080	16,630	14,460	15,700	81	80	82
Valencias	29,305	29,400	18,000	23,500	82	87	79
Florida, all	58,580	72,200	91,300	88,800	69	71	65
Temples	3/1,010	1,700	2,200	2,400	---	---	---
Other early and midseason:	31,381	40,600	48,000	49,400	70	71	65
Valencias	26,290	29,900	41,100	37,000	69	70	65
Texas, all	3,211	1,000	900	1,500	56	81	59
Early and midseason <u>2/</u>	2,035	700	675	1,100	3/51	82	59
Valencias	1,176	300	225	400	3/48	78	58
Arizona, all	1,016	900	1,170	1,150	73	77	72
Navels and misc. <u>2/</u>	516	400	550	650	3/69	74	69
Valencias	500	500	620	500	3/73	79	75
Louisiana, all <u>2/</u>	271	50	100	185	65	62	65
5 States <u>4/</u>	109,464	120,180	125,930	130,835	76	79	73
Total early and midseason <u>5/</u>	52,193	60,080	65,985	69,435	---	---	---
Total valencias	57,271	60,100	59,945	61,400	---	---	---
<u>TANGERINES</u>							
Florida	4,410	4,900	5,000	5,200	63	68	57
All oranges and tangerines							
5 States <u>4/</u>	113,874	125,080	130,930	136,035	---	---	---
<u>GRAPEFRUIT</u>							
Florida, all	30,340	32,500	42,000	35,000	64	59	62
Seedless	14,170	17,100	21,900	20,000	66	64	62
Other	16,170	15,400	20,100	15,000	62	54	63
Texas, all	13,631	400	1,200	2,500	50	79	49
Arizona, all	3,260	3,000	2,670	2,500	75	77	72
California, all	2,803	2,460	2,500	2,420	82	83	80
Desert Valleys	1,061	830	1,050	920	82	84	74
Other	1,742	1,630	1,450	1,500	82	82	80
4 States <u>4/</u>	50,034	38,360	48,370	42,420	61	69	59
<u>LEMONS</u>							
California <u>4/</u>	12,493	12,590	16,130	13,800	78	80	81
<u>LIMES</u>							
Florida <u>4/</u>	230	320	370	380	75	79	83
June 1 forecast of 1955							
crop Florida limes	---	---	---	400	---	---	---

1/ Related to crop from bloom of year shown. In Calif. the picking season usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1, and ends in early summer, except for Fla. Limes, harvest of which usually starts about Apr. 1 of year shown. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Short-time average. 4/ Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Ariz. the approximate average for oranges is 77 lbs. and grapefruit 65 lbs. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lbs. for Calif. grapefruit in other areas; in Fla. and other States, oranges, incl. tangerines, 90 lbs. and grapefruit 80 lbs.; Calif. lemons, 79 lbs.; Fla. limes, 80 lbs. 5/ In Calif. and Ariz., navels and misc.

Table 17.- Grapefruit, Florida: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, January-June, 1954 and 1955

Month and week ended	New York						Chicago	
	Seedless		Other		Total		Total	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month:								
January	4.07	4.07	2.83	2.90	4.00	4.05	4.05	4.01
February	4.08	3.69	2.87	2.39	4.03	3.66	4.08	3.75
March	3.89	3.52	2.57	2.23	3.85	3.48	4.02	3.47
April	4.05	3.65	2.43	2.67	4.01	3.64	4.01	3.85
May	3.88	3.75	2.52	2.40	3.85	3.74	4.11	3.59
Season average:								
through May	4.15	3.93	2.86	2.63	4.10	3.90	4.26	3.90
Week ended:								
June 3	3.76	3.83	2.38	3.09	3.75	3.82	3.51	3.49
10	3.34	3.67	1.59	2.55	3.32	3.66	3.50	4.35

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

Table 18.- Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per box at New York and Chicago, January-June 1954 and 1955

Market and month	Oranges						Lemons 1/	
	California Valencias		California Navels		Florida		California	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>New York</u>								
Month:								
January	---	---	5.54	5.88	4.01	3.95	3.98	3.56
February	---	---	5.93	5.81	3.92	4.17	3.35	3.55
March	---	---	6.69	6.80	3.90	4.45	3.76	3.86
April	---	---	7.75	7.65	4.33	4.40	3.88	3.68
May	6.47	6.24	7.34	7.73	5.00	4.58	3.67	3.91
Season average:								
through May	6.47	6.24	6.65	6.49	4.24	4.16	3.73	3.64
Week ended:								
June 3	6.11	6.46	7.95	8.09	5.09	4.71	3.47	3.50
10	7.00	6.34	9.15	10.88	4.97	4.66	3.29	3.30
<u>Chicago</u>								
Month:								
January	---	---	5.45	5.83	3.65	3.45	4.04	3.86
February	---	---	5.83	5.45	3.59	3.79	3.85	3.87
March	---	---	6.40	6.46	3.58	3.95	4.15	4.07
April	6.05	---	7.18	7.20	3.99	4.06	3.72	3.76
May	6.59	6.43	6.91	7.37	5.06	4.33	3.74	3.57
Season average:								
through May	6.56	6.43	6.23	6.20	3.94	3.69	3.98	3.84
Week ended:								
June 3	6.35	6.19	7.45	6.80	4.77	4.36	3.42	3.54
10	6.85	5.98	7.31	---	5.17	4.60	3.66	3.55

1/ Price per $\frac{1}{2}$ box. Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 19.- Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, January-June, 1954 and 1955 ^{1/}

Period	Grapefruit								Lemons	
	1954				1955				1954	1955
	Fla.	Tex.	Calif.- Ariz.	Total	Fla.	Tex.	Calif.- Ariz.	Total	Calif.	Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through										
January 15	15,330	499	994	16,823	13,538	1,068	1,031	15,637	2,261	1,904
Week ended:										
January 22	1,362	58	77	1,497	1,150	148	116	1,414	172	205
29	1,204	88	93	1,385	1,068	134	133	1,335	179	200
February 5	1,091	42	88	1,221	1,110	156	105	1,371	150	196
12	1,232	67	74	1,373	1,030	130	106	1,266	162	196
19	1,103	79	87	1,269	1,093	92	110	1,295	169	189
26	1,197	69	76	1,342	1,145	74	65	1,284	177	173
March 5	1,302	56	81	1,439	1,219	71	44	1,334	230	235
12	1,224	42	72	1,338	1,223	51	89	1,363	225	207
19	1,454	28	63	1,545	1,159	25	99	1,283	258	257
26	1,315	14	70	1,399	1,076	14	80	1,170	239	260
April 2	1,173	19	66	1,258	1,154	9	73	1,236	241	253
9	1,124	7	80	1,211	1,196	9	67	1,272	223	255
16	1,178	7	77	1,262	1,005	8	61	1,074	268	285
23	872	2	54	928	916	4	77	997	370	344
30	982	1	79	1,062	966	---	79	1,045	505	428
May 7	961	---	97	1,058	1,000	---	84	1,084	466	433
14	904	---	139	1,043	851	---	84	935	518	462
21	880	---	165	1,045	677	---	79	756	554	487
28	766	---	130	896	564	---	84	648	504	457
June 4	540	---	155	695	527	---	81	608	567	452
Season through										
June 4	37,194	1,078	2,817	41,089	33,667	1,993	2,747	38,407	8,438	7,878

^{1/} Rail, boat, and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate and intrastate truck shipments from California-Arizona and Florida. Excludes quantities from Florida trucked to canners and to boats. All data subject to revision. Figures include grapefruit and lemons which were in mixed-citrus shipments.

