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THE Fruit SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

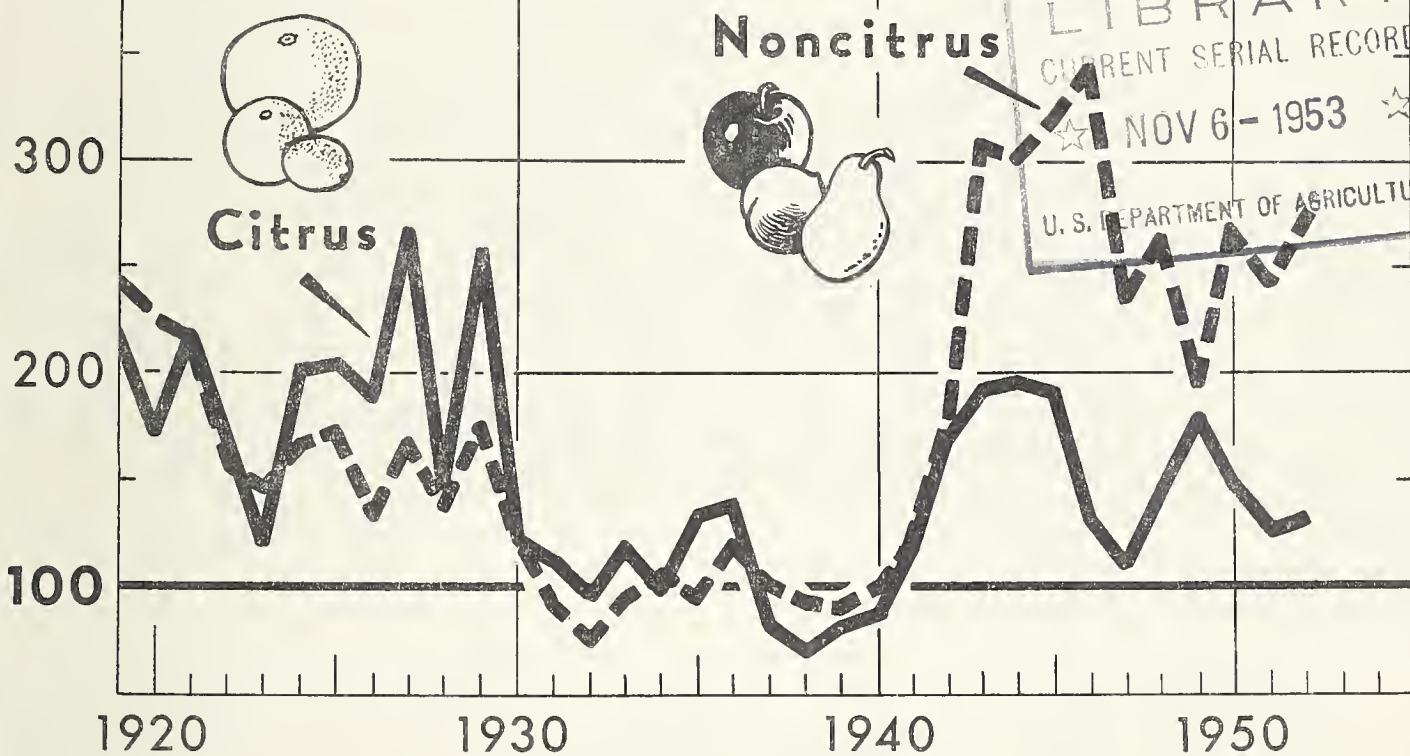
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OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1953

GROWERS' PRICES FOR CITRUS AND NONCITRUS FRUITS

% OF 1935-39



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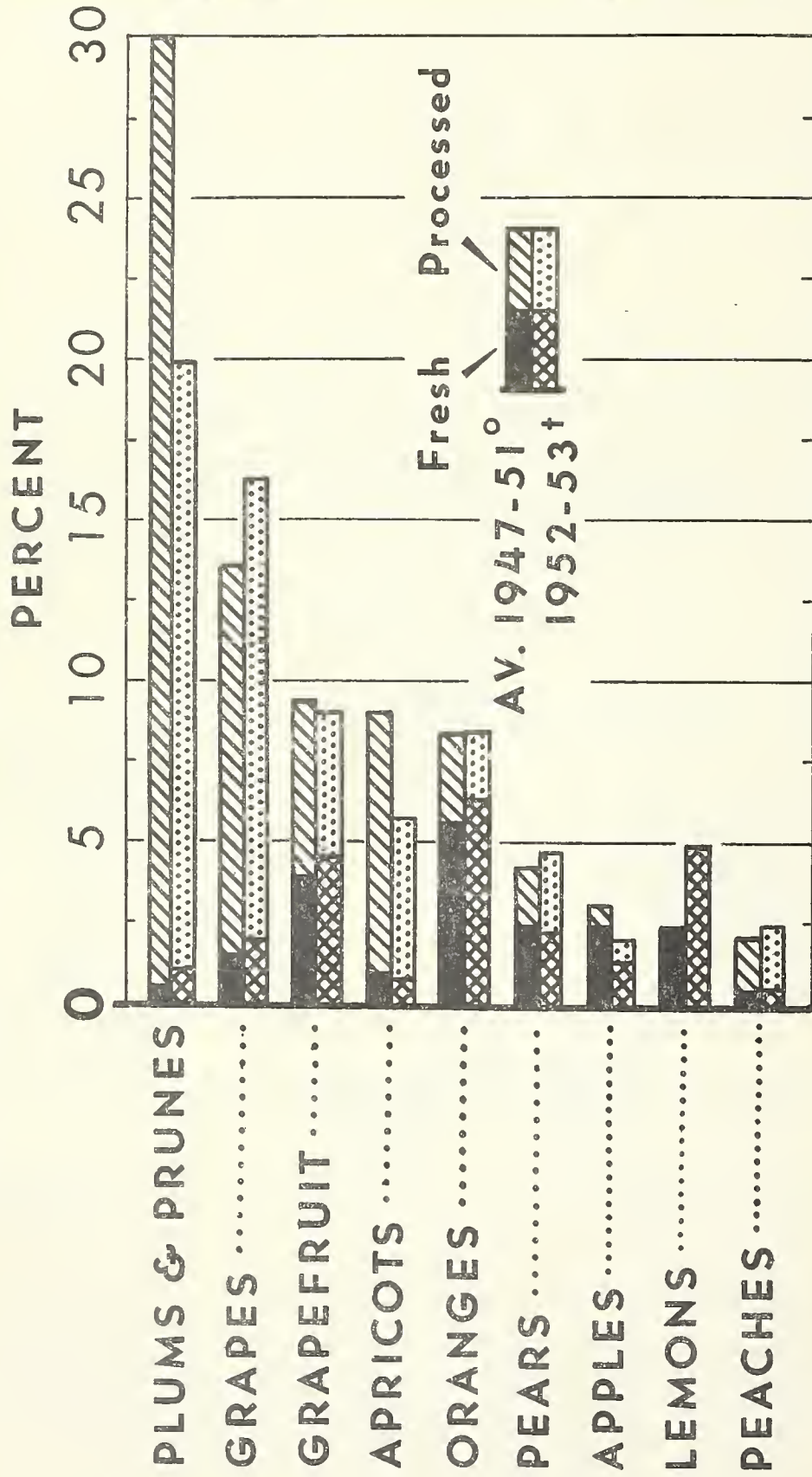
NEG. 46866-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Prices received by growers for noncitrus fruits rose more sharply during the war than did prices for citrus. Since the war, prices for both fruits declined, with prices for the noncitrus continuing above those for citrus. Contributing to the lower prices for citrus than for noncitrus fruits during

the past decade were a marked increase in production of citrus and only a small increase in output of noncitrus fruits. Prices rose in 1952, mainly because of stronger demand for citrus for processing and a smaller noncitrus crop.

EXPORTS OF FRUIT

Percentage of Nine Important Crops Exported *



* BASIS FRESH WEIGHT EQUIVALENT

○ CITRUS, AV. 1946-50

† CITRUS, 1951-52

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 49427-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The portions of the 1952-53 crops of 6 important deciduous fruits and the 1951-52 crops of 3 major citrus fruits that were exported ranged from 20 percent for plums and prunes to 2 percent for apples. For plums and prunes, apricots, and apples, the portions exported were considerably smaller than the averages for recent years. But for the grapes and lemons, they

were considerably larger. Most of the exports of oranges, pears, apples and lemons usually consist of fresh fruit, while most of those of plums and prunes, grapes, and apricots are composed of dried fruit. Exports of grapefruit run heavy to both fresh fruit and to canned juice, and those of peaches to the canned fruit.

 THE FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 21, 1953

<u>CONTENTS</u>			
	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
: Summary	3	Cranberries	16
: Oranges	4	Strawberries	16
: Grapefruit	6	Dried Fruit	17
: Lemons and Limes	8	Canned Fruits and	
: Apples	9	Fruit Juices	18
: Pears	10	Frozen Fruits and	
: Plums and Prunes	12	Fruit Juices	19
: Peaches	12	Tree Nuts	20
: Cherries	13		
: Grapes	14	Appendix of Tables	22

SUMMARY

With little change in demand for fruit expected in 1954, weather and yields are likely to determine the direction of price changes. With average weather, the 1954 deciduous crop is likely to be moderately larger than the relatively small 1952 and 1953 crops and some further increase in citrus production seems probable. Production of tree nuts next year, if weather is average, is likely to be smaller and prices may be higher, especially for pecans and almonds.

No marked change is in prospect for total exports of fruit in 1954. Although the dollar exchange situation has improved in some Western European countries that have been historically important markets for fresh and dried deciduous fruits, dollar exchange continues limited for the importation of United States fruit. With production larger and an export-payment program in operation, exports of winter pears probably will be greater than in 1953. Exports of apples may exceed 1953 since production of export varieties and sizes is larger. But exports of raisins are expected to be smaller because of reduced production in 1953. Exports of raisins again will be assisted by an export-payment program. Exports of citrus to Canada are expected to continue large and may even increase further. But, total exports of citrus may not be greatly different from the relatively large volume exported in 1953.

Although total production of deciduous fruits in 1954 probably will be larger than in 1953, assuming average weather, the cherry, plum, and cranberry crops may be smaller. There may be some further

increase in production of oranges from the bloom of 1954 but production of grapefruit may not be greatly different from that in prospect for 1953-54. Over the next few years, however, production of both oranges and grapefruit in Florida can be expected to trend upward as trees planted in recent years begin bearing.

Total production of deciduous fruits in 1953 is relatively small for the second successive year. Prospects on October 1 were for a total tonnage about 2 percent smaller than in 1952 and 6 percent under the 1942-51 average. Among fruits remaining to be marketed this fall and winter, the apple crop is about 5 percent above the 1952 crop but 11 percent under average. Prices this fall are likely to continue higher than a year earlier. After the first of the year, prices will depend largely on the amount and quality of year-end stocks. Although total production of pears is smaller than in 1952, that of winter varieties is larger. Prices for the latter are expected to average lower this winter than in 1952-53. Because of a record crop, prices for cranberries are expected to continue lower this fall than a year earlier.

The 1953-54 early and midseason orange crop is slightly larger than the 1952-53 crop, and the new grapefruit crop is considerably larger. With demand likely to be strong for oranges for processing into frozen and canned juice as well as for fresh use, grower prices for oranges this fall and winter may average about the same as in this period of 1952-53. But prices for grapefruit are expected to continue lower.

With a small increase in total production of those deciduous fruits usually canned and frozen in largest quantities, small increases in the packs of canned fruits and frozen fruits and berries are expected because of relatively low stocks carried over from the 1952-53 season. Output of frozen citrus juices set a new record in 1952-53, and a further increase seems probable in 1953-54. Although there was a reduction in the 1952-53 pack of canned citrus juices, there may be a small increase in the season ahead. Carryover stocks of both frozen and canned citrus juices are much smaller than a year ago. Mainly because of reduced production of raisins, the 1953-54 pack of dried fruits is expected to be smaller than in 1952-53.

ORANGES

Outlook for 1954-55

With average weather, the 1954-55 crop of oranges and tangerines probably will be slightly larger than the prospective 1953-54 crop. Florida and California as usual will produce most of the crop. Increases seem likely in California, where production is down in 1953. Although growing conditions have been excellent in Florida so far in 1953, some further increase in this State in 1954-55 can be expected, largely because of new plantings and increased bearing surface of older groves. Over the next few years, production in Florida is expected to trend upward

as trees planted in recent years start bearing. Further increases also can be expected in Texas as replanted groves come into bearing and others continue to recover from the freeze damage of 1949 and 1951.

Production of Early and Midseason
Oranges Increases Further in 1953-54

The 1953-54 crop of early and midseason oranges, excluding Temple oranges in Florida, was estimated as of October 1 at approximately 59 million boxes, 1.1 percent larger than the 1952-53 crop. Including the Florida Temple crop of 2 million boxes, the early and midseason production of 61 million boxes is nearly 1 million boxes or 1.6 percent larger than in 1952-53. The 1942-51 average for all early and midseason oranges (including Temples) is about 50 million boxes.

The 1953-54 early and midseason crop is larger in all States except California, where the crop of 14.4 million boxes is 2.2 million boxes or 13 percent smaller than in 1952-53. But the Florida crop of 43 million boxes is 2.4 million boxes or 6 percent larger. The Texas crop of nearly 1 million boxes represents a substantial recovery in production from the small volumes of the two preceding years. Prospective production of Valencia oranges in Florida in 1953-54 is 34 million boxes, 14 percent larger than a year earlier. As with other oranges, the Florida tangerine crop of 5 million boxes is slightly larger than in 1952-53.

Prices This Fall and Winter
Probably Will Not Be Greatly
Different From A Year Earlier

Market movement of 1953-54 crop Florida oranges got under way in late September and increased rapidly in October. Prices for the first four weeks of sales on the principal auction markets averaged considerably lower than the early sales of the 1952-53 crop. However, prices later in the fall are likely to be at or near the levels of a year earlier.

Demand for oranges for fresh use and for processing is expected to be strong again during 1953-54. Purchases of frozen orange concentrate by household consumers during the 1952-53 season were considerably larger than in 1951-52, according to data by the Market Research Corporation of America. Even though retail prices in late spring and summer rose above comparable prices of 1952, purchases continued in larger volume. Because of these larger sales, stocks of frozen orange juice held by Florida packers were considerably smaller on September 30, 1953 than a year earlier. Florida packers' stocks of canned (hot pack) orange juice also were much smaller. With these reduced stocks and prospects for continued high rates of movement, the outlook is for increases in output of frozen concentrate and in pack of canned juice. Export demand is likely to be as good as in 1952-53. Therefore, it seems probable that the larger 1953-54 orange crop will be marketed at prices close to those of 1952-53.

Increased Exports in 1952-53

During November 1952-July 1953, about 7.6 million boxes of fresh oranges, including oranges under the export-payment program, were exported -- 21 percent more than in the same period of 1951-52. As in 1951-52, exports of fresh and processed oranges were assisted by an export-payment program. Under the 1952-53 program, nearly 3.9 million boxes of fresh oranges, mostly from California, had been exported or declared for export by September 30, 1953, the closing date for the program. This compares with about 2.8 million boxes under the 1951-52 program. Additional exports under the 1952-53 program included about 337,000 cases (24-2's) of single-strength canned orange juice, nearly 400,000 gallons of concentrated (hot-pack) juice, and about 48,000 gallons of frozen concentrate. The exports under this program went to Europe, with more than half going to The Netherlands and Belgium.

Use of Florida Oranges for Frozen Concentrate Increased Further in 1952-53

Sales of 1952-53 crop oranges and tangerines for fresh use were approximately 65.5 million boxes, 53 percent of the crop. This quantity was about 3.3 million boxes or 5 percent larger than sales for fresh use from the slightly smaller 1951-52 crop. Sales of the 1952-53 crop for processing amounted to 57.7 million boxes, 1.5 percent smaller than similar sales from the 1951-52 crop.

Utilization of sales of 1952-53 crop Florida oranges and tangerines for processing amounted to nearly 47 million boxes, 2 percent smaller than like use from the 1951-52 crop. This included over 32.6 million boxes made into frozen orange concentrate (excluding quantities for frozen blend), 3 percent larger than from the preceding crop. But because of increased yield of juice per box, output of frozen orange concentrate was about 6 percent larger. Nearly 500,000 boxes of tangerines from the 1952-53 crop were made into frozen concentrate, 65 percent more than from the 1951-52 crop.

GRAPEFRUIT

Outlook for 1954-55

Production of grapefruit from the 1953 bloom may not be greatly different from the relatively large 1953-54 crop, if the weather is average. A further increase can be expected in Texas as replanted groves come into bearing and others continue to recover from the freeze damage of 1949 and 1951. But such an increase may be about offset by decreases in Florida and Arizona, where growing conditions in 1953 have been generally favorable and production is above 1952 and average. As with oranges, production of grapefruit in Florida is likely to trend upward as trees planted in the last few years begin to bear. This means that Florida will continue as the leading producer of both grapefruit and oranges.

Grapefruit Production
Much Larger in 1953-54

The 1953-54 crop of grapefruit, excluding the California summer crop, was estimated as of October 1 at approximately 43 million boxes, 17 percent larger than the 1952-53 crop but 13 percent smaller than the 1942-51 average. Increased production is in prospect in all States. The Florida crop of 37.5 million boxes is 15 percent larger and the Arizona crop of 3.5 million boxes is 17 percent larger. As with oranges, production of Texas grapefruit also recovered substantially from the low levels of the past two seasons which resulted from freeze damage of 1949 and 1951. Hence, the Texas crop of 1.1 million boxes in 1953-54 is nearly 3 times the small volume of a season earlier.

Lower Prices Seem Probable
For 1953-54 Crop

Shipments of fresh grapefruit from the 1953-54 Florida crop started before mid-September, about a week earlier than in 1952. By the first of October, movement had reached heavy volume. Season opening prices on the principal auction markets averaged moderately lower than in 1953. As usual, prices dropped as shipments increased. For the week ending October 17, prices averaged only a little under a year earlier. Grower and terminal auction prices this fall and winter are expected to continue somewhat under those of a year earlier, mainly as a result of the much larger crop. However, the fact of relatively small stocks of canned grapefruit sections, grapefruit juice, and blended grapefruit and orange juice carried over this fall by Florida packers will tend to support prices. Although smaller stocks will tend to stimulate demand by processors, the canning outlet probably will take only a part of the increase in crop this season. Fresh market shipments probably will be somewhat larger than in 1952-53, and exports also may be larger. But the entire 1953-54 crop probably can be moved only at lower prices than in 1952-53.

Smaller Exports in 1952-53

Exports of fresh grapefruit during November 1952-July 1953 were about 1,350,000 boxes, 10 percent smaller than in 1951-52. The above figures include exports under the Government export-payment programs. Under the 1952-53 program, about 169,000 boxes of fresh grapefruit had been exported or approved for export by the close of the program September 30, 1953. Additional exports under this program were about 271,000 cases (24-2's) of single-strength canned grapefruit juice, 62,000 cases of single-strength canned blended grapefruit and orange juice, and 47,000 gallons of concentrated (hot pack) grapefruit juice. These assisted exports went to Europe.

Less Grapefruit Used Fresh, More
Processed, in 1952-53 Than in 1951-52

Nearly all of the 1952-53 grapefruit crop was utilized, while 3 million boxes of the 1951-52 crop were not used because of low prices. Sales of the 1952-53 crop for fresh use amounted to 21 million

boxes, 5 percent smaller than in 1951-52. In contrast, sales for processing were 17.1 million boxes, 12 percent larger. About 1.3 million boxes of the Florida crop were made into frozen concentrate, slightly less than in 1951-52.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Outlook for 1954-55

With average weather, production of lemons in California in 1954-55 is likely to be about the same as the crop now in prospect for 1953-54.

Prospects for 1953-54

According to condition of the crop on October 1, production of lemons in California in 1953-54 probably will be little different from that of 1952-53. The first estimate of the 1953-54 crop will be made in November, the month that harvest of the new crop will begin. Demand for lemons probably will be about as strong in 1953-54 as in 1952-53, and grower prices may be about the same.

Season for 1952-53 Crop

Lemons Nearing End

Marketing of the 1952-53 lemon crop is expected to be completed in November as usual, when supplies from the new crop will become available. Supplies usually are seasonally light in December but increase rapidly in January and February as the new crop ripens.

In mid-October, carlot rail shipments of old-crop lemons were of about the same volume as a year earlier. Prices on the principal auction markets averaged considerably higher during the week ending October 17 than in the corresponding week of 1952. In September, grower prices also averaged considerably higher than in September 1952.

The 1952-53 California lemon crop was 11.9 million boxes, 7 percent smaller than the 1951-52 crop and 6 percent under the 1942-51 average. About 33 percent of the 1952-53 crop was processed, mostly into frozen lemonade base and frozen lemon juice. The volume processed was 12 percent smaller than in 1951-52. Fresh use was about 4 percent smaller than in 1951-52.

During November 1952-July 1953 about 444,000 boxes of lemons and limes (mostly lemons) were exported. This was about 7 percent less than the 476,000 boxes in the same months of 1951-52. Exports during the entire 1951-52 season were 620,000 boxes. Imports of lemons during November 1952-July 1953 were 2,038 boxes, 26 percent larger than a year earlier.

1953-54 Florida Lime Crop

The Florida lime crop of 1953-54 is estimated as of October 1 at 310,000 boxes, compared with 320,000 boxes in 1952-53 and the 1942-51 average of 216,000 boxes. From June through September 1953, months

when marketing of fresh limes is seasonally heavy, grower prices averaged considerably higher than in the same months of 1952. Grower prices for the 1952-53 crop averaged about \$6.15 per box (basis all methods of sale). About 34 percent of that crop was processed.

APPLES

Outlook for 1954

The 1954 crop of apples in commercial areas is likely to be considerably larger than the small 1953 crop, assuming average weather. The largest increases in 1954 seem probable in the South Atlantic States, New York, Pennsylvania, and a few of the Western States, where the crops were below average mainly because of unfavorable weather. Over the longer run, production can be expected to trend downward since bearing acreage is being reduced slowly. Nevertheless, production will fluctuate from year-to-year with changes in the weather.

No marked change in consumer demand for apples in 1954 seems likely. With production larger in 1954, grower prices probably will average lower than prices for the 1953 crop.

Larger 1953 Apple Crop

Commercial apple production in 1953 was estimated as of October 1 at 97 million bushels, 5 percent larger than in 1952 but 11 percent smaller than the 1942-51 average. Much of the increase over 1952 is in States that usually store heavily and market from storage during the winter and spring, especially Washington, Michigan, New York, and Massachusetts. Production is larger than in 1952 in all important areas, except the South Atlantic.

Heavy Movement to Processors And Into Cold Storage

Packers' stocks of canned apples and applesauce on August 1, 1953 were only 271,000 cases (basis 24-2½'s), compared with 2,014,000 cases a year earlier. This contributed to a heavy movement of apples to processors in late summer and early fall in response to strong demand for apples for canning. If supplies of processing apples can be found to meet this demand, increased packs in 1953-54 seem likely.

Although shipment of apples to fresh markets was lighter than usual during early summer, it increased sharply in late September as harvesting of fall and winter varieties became heavy. Moreover, movement of apples into storage reached large volume in September and continued seasonally heavy in October. Cold-storage holdings of fresh apples September 30, 1953 totaled about 8.2 million bushels, compared with 6.2 million a year earlier. Carlot rail shipments totaled about 3,150 cars by October 17, a little over half the comparable number in 1952.

With larger production of export varieties and sizes of apples, some increase in exports in 1953-54 seems probable. During July 1952-June 1953, exports of fresh apples totaled a little over 1.2 million bushels, about 1.3 percent of the 1952 crop. Exports amounted to 3.4 million bushels in 1951-52, when the crop was larger, prices were lower, and an export-payment program was in operation. Imports of apples in 1952-53 were over 1.8 million bushels, compared with 1 million in 1951-52.

Prices for Apples Expected

To Continue Relatively High

Mainly because of unusually light supplies and strong processor demand, grower prices for apples during August and September averaged considerably above the relatively high prices of these months of 1952. In late September, as harvesting of fall and winter varieties became more general and supplies became more plentiful, grower prices declined. Prices for several important varieties continued above comparable prices in 1952, but prices for other varieties, especially the McIntosh, were lower. Production of McIntosh in northeastern States is much larger this year than the relatively small 1952 crop. In mid-October, prices for most varieties advanced on the New York auction but declined on the Chicago auction. However, prices tended to average somewhat above comparable prices in 1952. After the usual large harvest-time supplies have moved to market or into storage this fall and sales are made principally from storage, some advance in prices generally is probable. Grower prices during fall are likely to continue generally above prices in this period of 1952. Amount and quality of stocks in cold storage at the start of the year will largely determine the course of prices in the first half of 1954.

PEARS

Outlook for 1954

With average weather, production of pears probably will be slightly larger than the below-average 1953 crop. There is likely to be some increase in production of Bartletts in California, where the 1953 crop was considerably under 1952 and moderately below the 1942-51 average. Small increases also seem probable in Eastern States where 1953 crops were short. Demand for pears in 1954 may not be greatly different from that in 1953, and grower prices may average nearly the same.

Smaller Crop in 1953

The 1953 crop of pears was estimated as of October 1 at 28,901,000 bushels, 7 percent smaller than in 1952 and 5 percent smaller than the 1942-51 average. In California, Oregon, and Washington, the Bartlett crop of 17,495,000 bushels is 14 percent smaller than in 1952 and 6 percent below average. Production of other pears, mostly fall and winter varieties, in these 3 States amounts to 6,977,000 bushels, 12 percent larger than in 1952 and 9 percent above average. Although production in other States where miscellaneous varieties are grown, totaled about the same as in 1952, the crops were larger than in 1952 in about half of the States, and smaller in the other half.

Increased Cold-Storage Stocks Of Fall and Winter Pears

Movement of pears to canneries in the 3 Pacific Coast States has been heavy again this year, and another relatively large pack is expected. The 1952-53 pack was about 6,550,000 cases (24-2½'s). But carlot shipments to fresh markets have been much smaller this year, mainly because of the smaller Bartlett crop in California. Through October 17 of the 1953-54 season, about 8,140 cars had been shipped by rail and boat, 24 percent less than in the same part of the 1952-53 season. As usual, movement of pears into cold storage was heavy during September. At the end of the month, cold-storage holdings amounted to 4.9 million bushels, compared with 4.6 million a year earlier.

Export-Payment Program for 1953-Crop Fresh Pears

To help market this year's large crop of winter pears, the United States Department of Agriculture placed in effect September 25, 1953 an export-payment program similar to those used during the 1949, 1950, and 1951 crop seasons. There was no export program for the 1952 crop. The program for the 1953 crop provides for a flat rate of payment of \$1.00 per standard pear box to be paid to exporters who sell and export pears in conformity with prescribed terms and conditions. Eligible outlets include the principal countries in Europe, and South and Central America. Through October 17, a total of 73,940 boxes of fresh pears had been declared for export under the new program.

During July 1952-June 1953, exports of fresh pears were approximately 679,000 bushels, 3,000 bushels less than in 1951-52. These exports comprised about 2.2 percent of the 1952 pear crop. With the 1953 crop of winter pears larger than the 1952 crop and the export-payment program in operation, some increase in exports can be expected in 1953-54. Imports of pears, mostly from Argentina, amounted to 333,000 bushels in 1952-53, about 9,000 bushels less than in 1951-52.

Lower Prices This Winter Than A Year Earlier

Mainly because of the smaller 1953 Bartlett pear crop and stronger demand for pears for canning, especially California Bartletts, grower prices for pears averaged considerably higher during August and slightly higher during September 1953 than in these months of 1952. On the New York and Chicago auctions, prices for western pears dropped sharply in late September. For the week ended October 16, New York auction prices for Bartlett pears averaged slightly under comparable prices in 1952, while prices for D'Anjou pears averaged moderately lower. Although some advance in prices this fall seems probable, prices are not likely to rise as sharply as a year earlier. However, some support to prices can be expected through the operation of the export-payment program. Even so, prices for pears this winter probably will average lower than a year earlier because of the increased production of late varieties.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Outlook for 1954

Production of plums in 1954 may not be quite as large as in 1953, if weather is average. The 1953 crop in California was 5 percent above the 1942-51 average and the Michigan crop was about 29 percent higher. However, some increase can be expected in production of dried prunes in California, where both the 1952 and 1953 crops were substantially below average. In the Pacific Northwest, where production of prunes has trended downward over recent years, total output may be a little under the 1953 tonnage. In 1954, grower prices for fresh plums and prunes, probably will average somewhat higher than in 1953, while prices for dried prunes are likely to average lower.

Increased Production in 1953

Production of fresh plums in California and Michigan in 1953 was 92,400 tons, 52 percent above the short 1952 crop and 7 percent above the 1942-51 average. In Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, production of prunes in 1953 is estimated at 88,400 tons (fresh weight), 3 percent larger than in 1952 but 22 percent smaller than average. Output of dried prunes in California in 1953 is estimated at 140,000 tons (natural condition, dried), 4 percent above the 1952 tonnage but 23 percent under average. Although practically all prunes in California are dried, only a small percentage of the Pacific Northwest production is dried. Here, most of the tonnage is usually sold for fresh market use and canned. Utilization of the 1953 prune crop of the 3 Pacific Northwest States was as follows (1952 figures in parentheses): Sold fresh, 44,200 tons (44,830 tons); canned, 21,000 tons (25,490 tons); frozen, 1,680 tons (800 tons); dried, 10,600 tons (7,500 tons); other processed, 70 tons (0 tons); and used in farm households, 4,500 tons (4,280 tons).

Prices for Fresh Prunes GenerallyHigher Than in 1952

With carlot shipments of fresh plums from California substantially larger than in 1952, New York auction prices for most varieties have averaged considerably under corresponding prices in 1952. New York auction prices for early-season sales of fresh prunes from the Pacific Northwest tended to average above comparable 1952 prices. Prices dropped as usual with increasing shipments in late August and September, and in the latter month they tended to average about the same as a year earlier. But in October prices dropped moderately under the levels of October 1952.

PEACHES

Outlook for 1954

With average weather, the 1954 crop of peaches probably will be moderately larger than the below-average 1953 crop. Increases seem likely in most sections of the United States, except possibly in the Pacific Coast States and in a few other large-producing States where the 1953 crops were average or larger. With production larger and demand about as strong as in 1953, grower prices for the 1954 crop probably will average under the 1953 price.

Production Larger, Prices Lower,
In 1953 Than in 1952

The 1953 crop of peaches in the United States was about 63.9 million bushels, 2.1 percent larger than the 1952 crop of 62.6 million but 5 percent under the 1942-51 average of 67 million. Production in 1953 was larger than in 1952 in several important States which market early in the season, and it was smaller in several other States which market heavily in late summer. The California clingstone crop, most of which usually is canned, was considerably larger than in 1952, when part of the prospective crop was eliminated under a program based on an industry marketing order.

This heavy increase in clingstone indicates larger output of canned peaches than in 1952 and also probably of fruit cocktail, of which peaches are an important ingredient. The United States Department of Agriculture has bought 833,674 cases of 1953 pack canned peaches, mostly California clingstone, for use in the National School Lunch Program.

With larger production of peaches in several States that ship heavily to fresh markets in early summer, grower prices in July averaged considerably under prices in July 1952. In contrast, grower prices for fresh market peaches tended to average moderately higher in late summer than a year earlier because of smaller production in States shipping heavily at that time. Prices received by California growers for 1953-crop clingstone peaches, used mostly for canning, averaged considerably under prices for the 1952 crop, which was smaller.

CHERRIES

Outlook for 1954

The 1954 crop of sweet cherries may not be quite as large as the 1953 crop, if average weather prevails. Smaller crops seem likely in Oregon and Michigan, where production in 1953 was considerably above the 1942-51 average. But such decreases probably will be partially offset by increases in other States, especially Washington, Idaho, and Utah, where production was relatively small in 1953. Grower prices for the 1954 crop may average about the same as in 1953.

Production of sour cherries in 1954 also may be somewhat smaller than in 1953. However, crops may be larger in several of the Western States where unfavorable weather in 1953 reduced output. With production a little smaller and no marked change in demand for processing in 1953, grower prices for the 1954 crop may not be greatly different from prices in 1953.

1953-Crop Cherries

Production of sweet cherries in 1953 was 95,610 tons, 4 percent smaller than in 1952 but 4 percent above the 1942-51 average. The pack of canned sweet cherries in 1953 was about 1,056,000 cases (basis 24-2½'s), 18 percent smaller than in 1952. However, carryover stocks by packers on June 1, 1953 were twice those of a year earlier. Hence, supplies for the

1953-54 season are only moderately smaller than those for 1952-53. The season average price per ton received by growers for the 1953 crop is estimated at \$279, compared with \$208 for the 1952 crop.

The 1953 sour cherry crop of 134,130 tons was 14 percent larger than the 1952 production and 26 percent larger than the 1942-51 average. Much of the increase over 1952 was frozen. The 1953 pack of canned sour cherries is estimated at 2,829,000 cases (24 $\frac{1}{2}$'s), compared with 2,890,000 in 1952. But the pack of frozen sour cherries probably is considerably larger than the small 1952 pack. Cold storage holdings of cherries, mostly sour varieties, on September 30, 1953 were about 66 million pounds, 36 percent larger than a year earlier. With demand strong for processing, growers received a season average price per ton of \$177 for the 1953 crop, \$54 higher than for the 1952 crop.

GRAPES

Outlook for 1954

Increased production of grapes can be expected in 1954, if average weather prevails, especially in California, where more than 90 percent of the crop usually is grown. Larger production seems probable in Arkansas as well as in California, where the 1953 tonnages were below those of both 1952 and the 1942-51 average. The crops in other States may not be greatly different from those of 1953. Hence, the size of the 1954 crop will depend again largely upon production in California.

Demand for grapes probably will be about as strong in 1954 as in 1953. With increased production of grapes in California in 1954, grower prices in this State probably will be somewhat under prices in 1953. In most other States, prices may not be greatly different from those of 1953.

Smaller Production in 1953

Production of grapes in the United States in 1953 was estimated as of October 1 at 2,770,400 tons, 13 percent smaller than in 1952 and 4 percent below the 1942-51 average. The smaller 1953 crop is the result primarily of a considerable reduction in California, where spring weather was unfavorable. The crop in this State is estimated at 2,578,000 tons, down 13 percent from 1952 and 4 percent from average. The varietal composition of the 1953 production in California is as follows: table, 22 percent; wine, 22 percent; and raisin, 56 percent. The tonnage of each varietal class is down from 1952 by about the same percentage as the total crop.

The varietal composition of total production is not a good indication of use. That is to say, table varieties are used extensively for crushing into wine and juice as well as for fresh use; wine grapes are sold for fresh use as well as for commercial crushing; and raisin grapes are also used fresh, crushed, and canned in addition to being dried. In 1952, utilization of sales of California grapes was as follows: fresh use, 20 percent; crushed, 40 percent; dried, 39 percent; and canned, 1 percent. In other States, about 78 percent of the sales from the 1952 crop were used for crushing, going mostly into bottled grape juice, frozen grape

juice concentrate, and wine. With the 1953 grape crop considerably smaller than the 1952 crop, some reduction in tonnage used fresh is expected. But the heaviest reduction will be in drying. Even so, output of raisins again will be larger than usual domestic consumption. Through October 10 of the 1953 season for crushing in California, about 528,000 tons had been crushed, 5 percent less than in the same part of the 1952 season. Crushing will continue heavy during October, and the total tonnage crushed during the 1953 season probably will not be greatly different from that in 1952. Stocks of wine as reported by the Internal Revenue Service were about 6 percent smaller on July 31, 1953 than a year earlier.

Higher Prices for 1953-Crop Fresh Grapes

Mainly because of smaller production in California and later-than-usual maturity of some varieties, carlot shipments of fresh grapes through October 17 of this season were about 14 percent smaller than corresponding shipments in 1952. As a result, prices on the New York and Chicago auctions for seedless grapes have been running considerably higher this summer than last. Prices for other varieties also have tended to average higher. In mid-October, prices at shipping points in California were higher than a year previously for Tokay, Ribier, and seedless varieties. With the prospect that supplies of fresh grapes will be smaller this fall than in this season of 1952, prices for late varieties like the Emperor are likely to average above those of late 1952.

Export-Payment Program For 1953-54 Season

To encourage export of processed raisins in the 1953-54 season, the United States Department of Agriculture made effective September 1, 1953 a new export-payment program for raisins. Payment at the rate of 2 cents a pound will be made to United States exporters who sell and export processed raisins in conformity with prescribed terms and conditions. The program and rate of payment apply to all kinds and types of raisins produced from raisin variety grapes grown in the United States.

All kinds and types of raisin are included in the 1953-54 program while in the 1952-53 program some of the less important kinds and types were excluded. Also in last season's program, the rate of payment was 2½ cents a pound for all eligible raisins, except the Golden Bleached type for which the rate was 3 cents a pound.

By October 17, 1953, applications had been filed under the new program for payments on the export of over 5,000 tons. Under the 1952-53 program, exports were about 88,000 tons. Approximately 99,000 tons of raisins, including most of the exports under the 1952-53 program, were exported during September 1952-July 1953.

CRANBERRIES

Outlook for 1954

With average weather, production of cranberries in 1954 probably will be considerably smaller than the record 1953 crop. However, production in 1954 is likely to be somewhat above average because of the rising trend in bearing acreage.

Demand for cranberries in 1954 may be about the same as in 1953. Although stocks of cranberries from the previous crop were practically exhausted at the start of the 1953-54 marketing season, they are likely to be large at the start of the 1954-55 season. However, unless they are so large as to be burdensome, grower prices for the smaller 1954 crop could be expected to average somewhat above prices for the 1953 crop.

Lower Prices for
Record 1953 Crop

The 1953 crop of cranberries was estimated as of October 1 at 1,162,000 barrels (100 pounds each). This is 47 percent larger than the 1952 crop of 790,500 barrels and the 1942-51 average of 788,170 barrels and sets a new record. Production in 1953 is considerably larger than in 1952 in all States except New Jersey where it is the same. Supplies of fresh cranberries should be available longer this fall and winter than in 1952-53. Furthermore, supplies of canned cranberries and cranberry sauce should be available in larger volume throughout the 1953-54 season. A substantial increase in pack of canned cranberries is in prospect from the record 1953 crop.

In mid-October, prices for cranberries on the New York and Chicago wholesale markets averaged considerably under the relatively high prices a year earlier, when production was much smaller. Even though demand for fresh and canned cranberries is likely to continue strong this fall and winter, both grower and terminal market prices for fresh cranberries are expected to average somewhat under comparable prices in 1952-53.

STRAWBERRIES

Outlook for 1954

According to preliminary indications, about 109,850 acres of strawberries in commercial producing areas will be available for picking in 1954. This is 3 percent smaller than the acreage harvested in 1953 and 15 percent under the 1949-52 average. The prospective winter acreage in Florida is about 26 percent smaller than in 1953, but the early spring acreage is 9 percent larger, mainly because of increased plantings in Louisiana. Among the mid-spring and late-spring States, which produce the major part of the crop, substantial increases are in prospect in California and Michigan. But these are more than offset by decreases in other States, especially in Arkansas, Missouri, and Oregon. Unless yields per acre in heavy-producing States are again much above average, as they were in 1953, total production in 1954 probably will be smaller than in 1953.

1953 Crop Exceeds 12 Million Crates

The 1953 commercial crop of strawberries is estimated at 12,160,000 crates of 24 quarts each, slightly larger than in 1952 and the largest since 1942. Movement to commercial freezers has been heavier than in 1952, taking over 40 percent of the crop. Stocks of frozen strawberries in cold storage September 30, 1953 were 145 million pounds, 11 percent larger than on that date in 1952. Prices received by growers during April-August, the period when most of the crop was marketed, averaged slightly to considerably higher each month except April than in the same months of 1952. The season average price for the entire 1952 crop was \$6.72 per crate.

DRIED FRUIT

Outlook for 1954-55

Production of dried fruits in 1954-55 probably will be larger than the relatively small 1953-54 pack. The extent of the increase will depend largely upon the size of the 1954 California grape and prune crops and the demand for grapes for crushing into juice and wine. If the grape crop is more nearly the size of the large crops of recent years, and if demand for grapes for crushing is not much stronger than in 1953, a considerably increase in pack of raisins can be expected in 1954-55. California now has had two successive small crops of dried prunes, and with more favorable weather in 1954, a small increase in production over 1953 can be expected, even though bearing acreage has declined slightly more than one-fourth in the past decade. These two fruits usually comprise over 80 percent of the pack of dried fruits.

Smaller Pack in 1953-54

The 1953-54 pack of dried fruits probably will be from 5 to 10 percent smaller than the 1952-53 pack of about 475,000 tons, processed weight. This reduction seems likely in view of a considerable decrease in production of raisins from the lighter grape crop in California. The drop in raisins will be only partially offset by increases in dried prunes, apricots, and peaches. Production of dried prunes in California in 1953 is estimated at 140,000 tons (natural condition, dried), about 4 percent larger than in 1952. In Oregon, production in 1953 is 3,200 tons, 33 percent larger.

Imports of dried fruits in 1953-54, mostly dates and figs, may be slightly larger than in 1952-53, and carryover stocks are indicated to be moderately larger than a year ago. But because of reduced production, total supplies for 1953-54 are expected to be somewhat smaller than in 1952-53. Even so, if per capita consumption be about the same as the estimated 4.4 pounds in 1952-53, a considerable surplus again would be available for export or carryover. To help move an anticipated surplus of raisins into foreign markets, an export-payment program again is in operation (see grape story for detail). Exports of dried prunes in 1953-54 may be slightly larger than in 1952-53 if the necessary foreign exchange arrangements can be made in the principal importing countries.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Outlook for 1954

The 1954-55 pack of canned fruits probably will not be greatly different from the large 1953-54 pack. This outlook is based on the assumption that movement of the 1953-54 pack into consumption channels will be about as heavy as in the 1952-53 season, that carryover stocks at the start of the 1954-55 pack season will be about the same as a year earlier, and that production of the kinds and varieties of deciduous fruits usually canned in largest volume will be of about the same total tonnage as in 1953. Total output of canned (hot pack) fruit juices in 1954-55 may be about as large as in 1953-54, but increased production of frozen juices is in prospect. Receipts of canned pineapple and pineapple juice from territories are expected to continue heavy, perhaps increasing somewhat.

Larger 1953-54 Pack
Of Canned Fruits

A small increase in output of commercially-canned fruits in continental United States is expected in 1953-54. The 1952-53 pack was nearly 2.8 billion pounds, the equivalent of about 63 million cases of 24 No. 2½ cans. The 1953-54 pack of canned apricots is considerably larger than the 1952-53 pack, that of sour cherries is slightly smaller, and that of sweet cherries is considerably smaller. Among packs not yet completed, that of peaches will be considerably larger than in 1952-53, and those of fruit cocktail and cranberries also are expected to be somewhat larger. The prospective increase in the 1953-54 pack is about offset by reduced carryover stocks at the start of the season. There may be a small increase in receipts of canned pineapple from territories, and imports of other fruits, mostly olives in brine, may not be greatly different from those of 1952-53. As a result, total supplies of canned fruits available to civilians probably will be about as large in 1953-54 as in 1952-53. This will allow consumption per capita to continue at the annual rate of about 20 pounds.

1953-54 Pack of Canned Fruit
Juices May Be Larger

With the prospect for some increase in pack of canned citrus juices in 1953-54, total output of canned fruit juices may be somewhat larger in 1953-54 than in 1952-53. In Florida where most of the citrus juices are canned, prospective production of oranges and grapefruit is larger than in 1952-53. Moreover, carryover stocks by Florida packers at the start of the 1953-54 pack season are expected to be much smaller than the relatively low stocks of a year earlier. These conditions will tend to favor increased output of canned citrus juices in 1953-54. However, the increase in frozen juices is expected to be greater than in hot-pack canned juices. Shipments of canned pineapple juice from Hawaii also may be somewhat larger than in 1952-53. Total supplies of canned fruit juices for 1953-54 probably will be large enough to maintain civilian consumption at the 1952-53 rate of about 12 pounds per capita.

In the 1952-53 season, total production of canned fruit juices is estimated at approximately 1.8 billion pounds, single-strength basis, about 6 percent smaller than in 1951-52. This includes the Florida pack of 34.2 million cases (24-2's) of single-strength citrus juices, which was only 2 percent under the 1951-52 pack. Most of the decrease in the 1952-53 pack consisted of concentrated (hot-pack) citrus juices. On October 10, 1953, stocks of canned single-strength citrus juices held by Florida packers were about 595,000 cases, 57 percent under the small stocks of a year earlier.

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Outlook for 1954

Production of frozen fruits and fruit juices in 1954 is expected to be slightly to moderately larger than in 1953. The pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries probably will not be greatly different from the large 1953 pack. But another moderate increase in output of frozen citrus juices seems likely. Most of the increase probably will consist of frozen orange concentrate and concentrate for lemonade. Larger sales of both items at higher retail prices were made in 1953 than in 1952. Supplies of strawberries for freezing may not be any greater in 1954 than in 1953, when output is expected to set a new record. But the prospective larger citrus crop will make possible a larger output of frozen citrus.

Record Production in 1953

The 1953 pack of commercially-frozen fruits and fruit juices is expected to set a new record of approximately 1.1 billion pounds, about 9 percent larger than the 1952 pack. Production of both frozen deciduous fruits and frozen citrus juices will be larger than in 1952. The pack of sour cherries probably is about 50 percent larger than the small 1952 pack of approximately 64 million pounds. The pack of frozen strawberries, not yet completed, is expected to be slightly to moderately larger than the previous record of 200 million pounds in 1952. Although freezing of strawberries was slow in getting underway last spring, it became heavy in June and later months.

Total production of frozen citrus juices in 1953 may be as much as 10 percent larger than in 1952. Although there was a considerable increase in output in Florida, the greater part of the increase consisted of concentrate for lemonade in California. In Florida, the pack of frozen concentrated orange juice made from the 1952-53 crop amounted to more than 460 million pounds (46.6 million gallons), about 6 percent larger than a year earlier. Per capita consumption of frozen deciduous fruits and berries in 1953 is estimated at about 3 pounds, and that of citrus juices at 3.7 pounds (product weight), making a total of 6.7 pounds, a new record.

Cold Storage Stocks of Deciduous Fruits
And Berries Larger, Those of Citrus Juices
Smaller, On September 30, 1953 Than A Year Earlier

Total stocks of frozen fruits and fruit juices in cold storage September 30, 1953 were about 576 million pounds, 3 percent larger than a year earlier. Holdings of frozen deciduous fruits and berries, included in the above, were 369 million pounds, 13 percent larger. Among them, stocks of cherries were 36 percent larger and those of strawberries were 11 percent larger. Stocks of most other berries also were larger. During September 1953, there was a relatively heavy net into-storage movement of blackberries, blueberries, grapes, peaches, and plums and prunes.

Stocks of frozen orange juice in cold storage September 30, 1953 were about 137 million pounds (13.9 million gallons), 22 percent smaller than on that date in 1952. Net movement out of storage during September was over 35 million pounds. With continued heavy movement out of storage this fall, stocks at the start of the season for freezing juice taken from the 1953-54 citrus crop will be considerably smaller than a year earlier.

TREE NUTS

Outlook for 1954

With average weather the 1954 crop of tree nuts probably will total moderately under the near-record 1953 production. Smaller almond and pecan crops seem likely in 1954, more than offsetting a probable increase in filberts and walnuts.

1953 Crop Nearly As Large
As Record 1952 Tonnage

Production of the 4 major tree nuts was estimated as of October 1 at approximately 205,000 tons, about 1 percent under the record 1952 tonnage but 16 percent larger than the 1942-51 average. The California almond crop of 40,000 tons is 10 percent larger than the 1952 crop and 11 percent above average. Total production of pecans in the 10 Southeastern States for which estimates are made, sets a new record at 90,568 tons, 22 percent larger than in 1952 and 43 percent above average. Substantial increases are expected in 1953 in both improved and wild or seedling varieties. About 47 percent of the 1953 crop consists of improved pecans. The filbert crop of 6,380 tons in Oregon and Washington is 48 percent smaller than the record 1952 crop and 11 percent under average. Production of walnuts in Oregon and Washington is estimated at 67,600 tons, 19 percent smaller than in 1952 and 4 percent under average.

Prices for 1953 Crops

Prices that growers receive for the 1953 crops of almonds and walnuts may not average greatly different from 1952 levels. Prices for the relatively small 1953 filbert crop are expected to be higher than those for the 1952 crop. In contrast, prices for the record 1953 pecan crop are expected to be lower.

Salable and Surplus Percentages
For 1953--Crop Tree Nuts

Similar to action taken for the 1952 crops of almonds, filberts, and walnuts, salable and surplus percentages of the 1953 crops of these three tree nuts have been fixed by the United States Department of Agriculture in accordance with provisions of applicable marketing agreements and orders. The purpose is to adjust supplies to demand and hence stabilize prices.

For California almonds for the crop year beginning July 1, 1953 the salable percentage is 85 percent and the surplus is 15 percent. Almonds within the salable quantity of handlers may be sold in normal domestic outlets. Surplus almonds may be exported or disposed of for other authorized uses.

Concerning filberts grown in Oregon and Washington, the salable percentage of merchantable inshell filberts is 95 percent and the surplus is 5 percent for the year beginning August 1, 1953. The salable part of the crop may be sold on the domestic inshell market. But the surplus portion must be disposed of in outlets, such as shelling and export, which are not competitive with domestic inshell sales.

The salable percentage of merchantable inshell walnuts grown in California, Oregon, and Washington is 80 percent and the surplus is 20 percent for the 1953-54 marketing year. Walnuts represented by the salable percentages may be disposed of in the domestic inshell market. Surplus walnuts must be withheld from the domestic inshell market, but may be shelled or exported.

Prospects for Imports in 1953-54

Prospects for imports of tree nuts in the 1953-54 season vary by kind of nut. Concerning cashews and Brazil nuts, which usually are imported in largest quantities, some increase in imports of cashews seems probable, while there may be little change in imports of Brazil nuts. But the outlook for the latter is still uncertain. Imports of almonds also may not be greatly different from 1952-53. As in the 1952-53 season, import fees have been declared by the President of the United States on shelled and prepared almonds imported in 1953-54: 5 cents per pound on the first 7 million pounds, and 10 cents per pound on quantities in excess of 7 million pounds. Imports of filberts may be larger, and those of walnuts smaller, in 1953-54 than a year earlier.

During July 1952-June 1953, the equivalent of about 156,000 tons of tree nuts (basis in-the-shell) were imported. This was 6 percent larger than a year earlier. Exports were about 8,000 tons, 47 percent larger.

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

Table 1.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1942-51, annual 1951 and 1952, and indicated 1953; condition of the new crop on October 1, average 1942-51, annual 1952 and 1953

(1953 production estimates as of October 1)

Crop and State	Production 1/				Condition October 1 1/		
	Average : 1942-51 :	1951 :	1952 :	Indicated : 1953 :	Average : 1942-51 :	1952 :	1953 :
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Percent	Percent	Percent
ORANGES							
California, all	46,265	38,410	45,330	---	76	77	66
Navels and miscellaneous 2/	16,841	12,600	16,630	14,400	75	74	73
Valencias	29,424	25,810	28,700	3/	77	78	62
Florida, all	55,080	78,600	72,200	79,000	72	73	75
Temples	4/924	1,700	1,700	2,000	---	---	---
Other early and midseason	29,231	42,100	40,600	43,000	73	74	75
Valencias	25,110	34,800	29,900	34,000	72	72	74
Texas, all	3,366	300	1,000	1,300	62	36	55
Early and midseason 2/	2,125	200	700	975	4/56	35	55
Valencias	1,241	100	300	325	4/54	37	56
Arizona, all	1,000	730	900	1,130	74	65	77
Navels and miscellaneous 2/	510	350	400	600	4/71	66	77
Valencias	489	380	500	530	4/74	64	76
Louisiana 2/	300	50	50	70	67	23	40
5 States 5/	106,010	118,090	119,480	---	74	74	69
Total early and midseason 6/	49,747	57,000	60,080	61,045	---	---	---
Total Valencias	56,264	61,090	59,400	---	---	---	---
TANGERINES							
Florida	4,340	4,500	4,900	5,000	66	67	66
ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES							
5 States 5/	110,350	122,590	124,380	---	---	---	---
GRAPEFRUIT							
Florida, all	29,820	36,000	32,500	37,500	64	63	74
Seedless	13,490	17,700	17,100	19,000	66	66	74
Other	16,330	18,300	15,400	18,500	62	60	74
Texas	15,342	200	400	1,100	54	22	54
Arizona	3,220	2,140	3,000	3,500	72	69	78
California, all	2,864	2,160	2,430	---	78	79	74
Desert Valleys	1,103	630	830	910	79	81	82
Other	1,761	1,530	1,600	3/	76	78	69
4 States 5/	51,246	40,500	38,330	---	61	49	67
LEMONS							
California 5/	12,722	12,800	11,900	3/	75	77	75
LIMES							
Florida 5/	216	260	320	310	65	56	90

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. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. In 1951 and 1952 estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 boxes): 1951-California Navel and miscellaneous oranges, 872; Valencias, 291; Florida tangerines, 400; grapefruit, seedless, 500; other, 2,500; 1952-California Navel and miscellaneous oranges, 138; Valencias, 300; grapefruit, Desert Valleys, 2.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ First report of production from 1953 bloom for California Valencia oranges and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December; first report for California lemons will be issued in November.

4/ Short-time average.

5/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 pounds and grapefruit 65 pounds in the Desert Valleys; 68 pounds for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States oranges, including tangerines, 90 pounds and grapefruit 80 pounds; California lemons, 79 pounds; Florida limes, 80 pounds.

6/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

Table 2.- Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per box at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1952 and 1953

Market, month and week	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons	
	California		Florida		California		Florida		California	
	Valencias									
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK										
August	5.04	4.56	---	4.85	5.06	4.87	---	---	6.83	7.09
September	6.30	5.35	7.12	5.93	5.10	4.23	4.11	4.63	7.09	12.07
Season average through Sept.	5.61	5.14	7.12	5.93	5.09	5.00	4.11	4.63	7.89	7.61
Week ended:										
October 2	6.02	4.89	---	---	4.78	1.73	5.03	4.64	6.44	8.13
9	6.84	4.55	---	---	3.13	---	4.83	4.73	6.68	8.19
CHICAGO										
August	5.10	4.56	---	---	4.47	4.85	---	---	6.06	<u>1/3</u> .60
September	6.08	5.27	---	---	5.03	4.76	5.08	4.21	6.34	<u>1/4</u> .80
Season average through Sept.	5.45	5.14	---	---	4.85	4.71	5.08	4.21	8.14	<u>1/4</u> .02
Week ended:										
October 2	6.44	4.92	---	---	3.58	2.25	5.24	4.07	6.45	<u>1/4</u> .10
9	6.61	4.63	---	---	2.81	1.52	5.23	3.99	6.04	<u>1/4</u> .05

1/ Price per $\frac{1}{2}$ box, no sales reported on full box after August 5.
 Compiled from weekly reports of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, New York, and the Fruit and Vegetable Reporter, Chicago.

Table 3.- Strawberries: Commercial acreage, average 1949-52, annual 1953 and indicated 1954 1/

Group and State	Average 1949-52			Indicated 1954	Group and State	Average 1949-52		
	1949-52	1953	Acres			1949-52	1953	Acres
	Acres	Acres	Acres			Acres	Acres	Acres
Winter				Mid-spring				
Florida	4,980	4,600	3,400	(continued)				
Early spring				California				
Louisiana	11,480	9,000	10,000	Group total	59,660	43,250	40,900	
Alabama	1,650	1,000	900	Late spring				
Texas	660	600	700	New Jersey	3,020	2,700	2,700	
Group total	13,790	10,600	11,600	Pennsylvania	1,820	1,500	1,500	
Mid-spring				Ohio	2,100	1,800	1,700	
South Carolina	560	500	400	Indiana	2,480	2,100	1,800	
North Carolina	2,580	1,700	1,500	New York	3,900	3,900	3,900	
Tennessee	10,850	8,600	9,000	Connecticut	610	550	550	
Arkansas	15,850	8,500	7,700	Massachusetts	1,020	850	850	
Oklahoma	2,400	1,600	1,700	Michigan	8,820	10,500	11,600	
Kansas	860	650	550	Wisconsin	1,700	1,400	1,400	
Missouri	5,700	3,000	1,500	Iowa	560	400	400	
Illinois	2,150	1,700	1,400	Utah	740	400	500	
Kentucky	5,180	2,600	2,500	Washington	8,600	10,500	10,500	
Virginia	4,580	3,100	2,400	Oregon	15,180	17,400	16,000	
Maryland	2,100	1,600	1,600	Maine	540	500	550	
Delaware	520	300	250	Group total	51,100	54,500	53,950	
				All States	129,530	112,950	109,850	

1/ Includes acreage from which the production is taken for processing, NOTE: Production in 1953 was 12,160,000 crates, compared with the 4-year average of 10,764,000 crates.

Table 4.- Apples, commercial: Production, average 1942-51, annual 1952, and indicated 1953 1/

State or area	Average 1942-51	1952	Indicated 1953	State or area	Average 1942-51	1952	Indicated 1953
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bushels	bushels	bushels		: bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	910	700	1,192	Iowa	153	214	192
New Hampshire	909	474	1,162	Missouri	1,198	799	800
Vermont	783	643	1,003	Nebraska	79	72	65
Massachusetts	2,621	1,224	2,926	Kansas	419	207	200
Rhode Island	209	102	237	North Central	18,040	13,964	17,839
Connecticut	1,255	973	1,435	Kentucky	302	308	270
New York	14,690	11,395	13,120	Tennessee	368	380	380
New Jersey	2,529	1,911	2,405	Arkansas	543	270	124
Pennsylvania	6,582	4,590	4,346	South Central	1,214	958	774
North Atlantic	30,490	22,012	27,826	Total Central	19,253	14,922	18,613
Delaware	449	186	288	Montana	164	100	54
Maryland	1,279	1,192	887	Idaho	1,590	1,659	1,554
Virginia	9,262	9,577	6,820	Colorado	1,373	1,320	900
West Virginia	3,693	3,770	2,805	New Mexico	672	693	103
North Carolina	1,067	2,053	873	Utah	443	325	319
South Atlantic	15,792	16,778	11,673	Washington	28,688	22,780	25,900
Total Eastern	46,282	38,790	39,499	Oregon	2,757	2,700	2,550
Ohio	3,389	2,491	3,162	California	8,002	9,200	7,770
Indiana	1,374	1,069	1,349	Western	43,689	38,777	39,150
Illinois	3,200	2,184	2,665	35 States	109,224	92,489	97,262
Michigan	7,070	5,508	8,094				
Wisconsin	976	1,238	1,072				
Minnesota	181	182	240				

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

Table 5.- Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1942-51 annual 1951 and 1952 and indicated 1953 1/

State	Average 1942-51	1951	1952	Indicated 1953	State	Average 1942-51	1951	1952	Indicated 1953
	: Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels		: Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	503,600	560,000	445,000	690,000	Wash.	38,030	57,500	30,000	51,000
N. J.	76,300	76,000	104,000	104,000	Oreg.	13,440	20,800	21,500	27,000
Wisc.	156,800	196,000	190,000	290,000	Total	788,170	910,300	790,500	1,162,000

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

Table 6.- Apples, eastern and midwestern: Wholesale price per bushel, 2½ inches minimum size, for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), at New York and Chicago, September-October, 1952 and 1953 1/

Week ended	New York		Chicago			
	Eastern		Midwestern			
	McIntosh		McIntosh		Wealthy	
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
September 4	3.75	3.50	---	---	2/2.88	2/2.35
11	4.25	3.25	---	---	2/2.75	2/2.50
18	3.25	3.25	---	---	3.00	3.15
25	3.25	3.00	3.25	3.15	---	---
October 2	3.77	2.85	3.00	2.50	---	---
9	3.45	2.81	3.18	2.65	---	---

1/ Prices are the representative price for Tuesday of each week.
2/ 2¼ inch.

Compiled from records of Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 7.- Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1942-51, annual 1952, and indicated 1953 1/

Crop	Average	1952	Indicated
	1942-51	1952	1953
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Almonds, California	35,880	36,400	40,000
Filberts, Oregon and Washington	7,138	12,250	6,380
Walnuts, California and Oregon	70,510	83,800	67,600
Pecans, total (12 States)	2/63,259	73,973	90,568
Total of above	176,787	206,423	204,548
<u>Pecans</u>			
Improved varieties 3/	2/28,774	37,340	42,880
Wild or seedling varieties	2/34,485	36,633	47,688

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

2/ United States averages include estimated production for Illinois and Missouri for 1942 and 1943. Estimates of production in these States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

3/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

Table 8.- Apples, western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1952 and 1953

Market, month and week	Washington						All western	
	Delicious		Jonathan		Rome Beauty		Leading varieties	
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
NEW YORK								
August	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.92	4.99
September	5.46	6.06	3.51	---	---	---	5.47	6.04
Season average through September	5.46	6.06	3.51	---	---	---	4.69	5.55
Week ended:								
October 2	5.26	5.84	3.51	---	---	---	5.17	5.69
9	5.47	5.66	3.56	3.11	4.28	4.43	5.10	5.53
CHICAGO								
August	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.68	4.57
September	5.50	5.97	4.22	5.10	---	---	5.20	6.10
Season average through September	5.50	5.97	4.22	5.10	---	---	4.90	5.52
Week ended:								
October 2	5.37	5.75	3.61	5.02	4.49	---	4.72	5.62
9	5.25	5.62	4.13	5.08	4.06	4.12	5.15	5.42

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

Table 9.- Pears, western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1952 and 1953

Market, month and week	Barlett		Boag		D'Anjou	
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
NEW YORK						
August	4.04	5.27	---	---	---	---
September	4.63	5.11	4.28	4.04	4.29	4.16
Season average through September	4.32	5.24	4.28	4.04	4.29	4.16
Week ended:						
October 2	4.97	4.17	4.64	3.76	5.25	3.87
9	4.96	4.36	4.51	4.35	4.36	4.14
CHICAGO						
August	3.86	5.23	---	---	---	---
September	4.51	5.02	---	---	3.80	---
Season average through September	4.18	5.21	---	---	3.80	---
Week ended:						
October 2	4.85	4.38	---	---	4.96	---
9	4.94	4.45	4.22	---	4.26	---

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

Table 10.- Peaches: Production, by geographic divisions, average 1942-51, annual 1952, and preliminary 1953 1/

Division	Average: 1942-51:	1952	Prel. 1953	Division	Average: 1942-51:	1952	Prel. 1953
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	:bushels	bushels	bushels		:bushels	bushels	bushels
New England	209	219	287	Pacific	34,494	32,602	35,266
Middle Atlantic ..	4,892	4,954	5,213				
E. N. Central ...	6,400	6,092	5,224				
W. N. Central ...	620	807	394	U. S. TOTAL	267,012	62,560	63,894
S. Atlantic	11,593	10,327	10,243				
E. S. Central ...	2,341	1,964	1,806	California			
W. S. Central ...	3,567	2,198	3,600	Clingstone 3/	20,577	19,127	22,543
Mountain	2,879	3,397	1,861	Freestone	11,380	11,251	10,418

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
 2/ Includes estimates of production in Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada for 1942 and 1943. Estimates of peach production for these States, discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.
 3/ Mainly for canning.

Table 11.- Pears: Production, by geographic divisions and on Pacific Coast, average 1942-51, annual 1952 and indicated 1953 1/

Division	Average: 1942-51:	1952	Indic. 1953	Pacific Coast	Average: 1942-51:	1952	Indic. 1953
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	:bushels	bushels	bushels		:bushels	bushels	bushels
				Washington,			
New England	90	81	101	total	6,906	4,944	6,752
Middle Atlantic ..	905	582	663	Bartlett	5,108	3,600	4,928
E. N. Central ...	1,314	1,431	1,522	Other	1,798	1,344	1,824
W. N. Central ...	260	169	118	Oregon, total ..	5,030	5,618	5,970
S. Atlantic	944	739	624	Bartlett	2,009	2,230	2,400
E. S. Central ...	692	472	472	Other	3,021	3,388	3,570
W. S. Central ...	762	312	666	California, total:	13,038	16,043	11,750
Mountain	404	556	263	Bartlett	11,451	14,543	10,167
Pacific	24,974	26,605	24,472	Other	1,588	1,500	1,583
				Total Bartlett ..	18,568	20,373	17,495
U. S. TOTAL	230,396	30,947	28,901	Total Other	6,407	6,232	6,977

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
 2/ Includes estimates of production in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada for 1942 and 1943. Estimates of pear production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

Table 12.- Grapes: Production in important States, average 1942-51, annual 1952, and indicated 1953 1/

State	:Average:		:Indicated:		State	:Average:		:Indicated	
	:1942-51:	1952	: 1953	::		: and variety	: 1942-51 :	1952	: 1953
	: Tons	Tons	Tons	::		: Tons	Tons	Tons	
New York	56,850	62,300	61,200	::	Arkansas	9,490	8,500	3,000	
New Jersey	1,700	1,000	900	::	Arizona	1,240	2,800	3,800	
Pennsylvania	17,430	18,000	17,000	::	Washington	19,580	33,100	34,400	
Ohio	13,680	13,700	12,400	::	Oregon	1,460	1,300	1,400	
Indiana	1,680	1,100	800	::	California				
Illinois	2,660	1,800	2,200	::	Wine	575,300	656,000	571,000	
Michigan	31,580	39,600	43,000	::	Table	570,700	657,000	564,000	
Iowa	2,640	2,000	2,200	::	Raisin	1,549,200	1,663,000	1,443,000	
Missouri	4,270	3,600	2,700	::	Dried 2/	259,300	290,000	---	
Kansas	1,780	800	600	::	Not dried	512,000	503,000	---	
Virginia	1,425	1,100	900	::					
W. Virginia	1,120	900	600	::					
N. Carolina	3,840	2,700	2,500	::	Total California	2,695,200	2,976,000	2,578,000	
S. Carolina	1,220	1,200	1,200	::					
Georgia	1,980	1,900	1,600	::	TOTAL U.S.	2,874,200	3,173,400	2,770,400	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dried basis. 3/ Includes estimates of production in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah for 1942 and 1943. Estimates of grape production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

Table 13.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1952 and 1953

Market and week ended	Seedless		Red Malaga		Ribier		Malaga		Tokay	
	: 1952	: 1953	: 1952	: 1953	: 1952	: 1953	: 1952	: 1953	: 1952	: 1953
	: Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK										
August 21	2.82	4.67	2.72	2.76	4.43	4.62	---	---	---	---
28	2.44	3.07	2.29	2.58	3.58	3.14	2.31	---	---	3.24
Sept. 4	3.58	4.14	2.28	2.80	4.08	3.72	2.63	---	3.10	3.73
11	3.27	3.98	2.90	2.46	4.26	3.65	2.42	2.42	3.31	3.04
18	2.74	3.54	2.09	2.91	3.60	3.91	1.86	2.28	2.33	3.06
25	2.29	2.68	1.67	3.00	3.22	3.18	1.56	1.89	1.99	2.57
Season average through Sept.	3.58	4.46	2.76	3.21	4.00	3.85	2.05	2.12	2.28	2.73
October 2	2.57	2.75	2.26	---	3.04	3.27	1.95	2.38	2.04	2.06
9	2.92	2.86	2.26	1.63	3.06	3.13	2.06	1.63	2.47	2.39
CHICAGO										
August 21	2.30	3.75	2.66	2.68	4.53	3.92	---	---	---	---
28	2.71	3.04	2.46	2.41	3.56	2.91	---	---	---	3.14
Sept. 4	2.95	3.73	2.37	2.03	3.65	3.11	---	---	3.10	2.99
11	2.85	3.92	2.21	2.49	3.92	3.71	---	---	2.72	2.94
18	2.85	3.01	1.83	1.74	4.32	4.68	2.20	---	2.20	2.59
25	2.11	2.77	1.41	2.35	3.41	4.11	---	---	1.93	2.51
Season average through Sept.	3.37	4.32	2.56	3.42	4.10	3.87	2.13	---	2.27	2.60
October 2	2.61	2.81	1.91	---	2.68	2.94	1.95	---	2.00	2.14
9	3.01	3.84	---	---	2.59	3.04	---	2.00	2.10	2.18

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

Table 14.- Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1942-51, annual 1952 and preliminary 1953, also utilization of prunes, average 1942-51, annual 1952, and preliminary 1953

State	Plums and prunes, production 1/			State	Prunes, utilization		
	Average	1952	Prelim-inary		Average	1952	Prelim-inary
	1942-51	1952	1953		1942-51	1952	1953
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
Plums				Used fresh 2/			
Michigan	4,950	7,800	6,400	Idaho	20,260	20,700	16,400
California	81,600	53,000	86,000	Washington ..	13,432	11,210	13,800
				Oregon	19,205	17,200	18,500
				Canned			
				Idaho	750	3/1,800	1,700
Prunes				Frozen			
Idaho	21,680	23,800	19,500	Washington ..	630	---	280
Washington, all	22,040	16,900	20,000	Oregon	4,465	800	1,400
Eastern Washington ..	16,470	13,200	17,200	Other			
Western Washington ..	5,570	3,700	2,800	Processed			
Oregon, all	70,110	45,100	48,900	Washington ..	259	---	70
Eastern Oregon	14,450	11,600	13,700	Oregon	865	---	---
Western Oregon	55,660	33,500	35,200				
				Dried			
				Washington ..	180	---	---
California	182,600	135,000	140,000	Oregon	5,340	2,400	3,200

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. These quantities are not included in utilization figures.

2/ Includes quantities used in farm household.

3/ Includes some dried, frozen and other.

4/ The drying ratio in California is about 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried; in Washington and Oregon, from 3 to 4 pounds fresh to 1 pound dried.

Table 15.- Figs and olives: Condition on October 1 and production, average 1942-51, annual 1952 and indicated 1953

Crop and State	Production 1/			Condition October 1		
	Average	1952	Indicated	Average	1952	Indicated
	1942-51	1952	1953	1942-51	1952	1953
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Figs						
California, dried	2/31,990	2/28,200	---	82	84	70
California, not dried ..	15,200	15,000	---			
Olives						
California	47,300	57,000	---	54	65	31

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

2/ Dry basis.

Table 16.- Canned fruit and fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1952 and 1953 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks				
			Canners		Wholesale distributors		
	1952	1953	June 1, 1952	June 1, 1953	June 1, 1953	July 1, 1953	
		<u>1/</u>				Quantity	Percentage change from July 1, 1952
	cases	cases	cases	cases	actual cases	actual cases	Percent
<u>Canned fruit</u>							
Apples ...:	2,355	n.a.	1,714	<u>2/481</u>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Applesauce:	5,532	n.a.	1,949	<u>2/683</u>	n.a.	874	-5
Apricots ..:	4,004	4,759	621	666	627	569	-6
Cherries, R.S.P. ...:	2,891	2,829	236	134	n.a.	332	-9
Cherries, other ...:	1,295	1,056	125	263	n.a.	240	+49
Citrus segments :	3,107	n.a.	1,545	1,410	n.a.	<u>3/427</u>	-6
Cranberries:	2,464	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mixed fruits <u>4/</u> :	8,314	n.a.	2,583	1,221	1,183	1,171	+16
Peaches ...:	19,334	n.a.	3,899	3,152	2,929	2,620	+11
Pears:	6,550	n.a.	1,657	1,523	998	964	+13
Pineapple :	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,815	1,874	+21
Plums and prunes ..:	1,623	n.a.	526	433	n.a.	436	+2
			Oct. 11, 1952 <u>5/</u>	Oct. 10, 1953 <u>5/</u>			
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases			
<u>Canned juices</u>	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>			
Apple:	3,800	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Blended orange and grapefruit:	<u>5/5,707</u>	n.a.	381	67	566	518	-6
Grapefruit:	<u>5/10,854</u>	n.a.	518	319	957	902	-19
Orange ...:	<u>5/16,907</u>	n.a.	458	151	1,399	1,293	-15
Pineapple :	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,152	1,148	+10
Tangerine and tangerine blend ...:	<u>5/749</u>	n.a.	35	59	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

1/ Preliminary, 2/ August 1 stocks were 164 thousand cases, of apples and 107 thousand cases of applesauce. 3/ Grapefruit segments only. 4/ Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, and mixed fruits. Includes remanufactured, June 1 to June 1. 5/ Florida only.
n.a. means "not available"

Table 17.- Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1951 and 1952 seasons

Commodity	Packs		Stocks		
	1951	1952	Sept. 30 average: 1948-52	Sept. 30 1952	Sept. 30 1953
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	28,772	37,649	1/12,043	1/8,286	1/8,005
Apricots	9,869	4,155	6,748	5,899	4,416
Blackberries	14,574	10,629	13,661	14,398	18,771
Blueberries	13,921	9,848	16,289	18,360	15,967
Cherries	101,533	64,278	67,143	48,599	66,241
Grapes	4,799	4,937	7,812	6,952	5,373
Peaches	32,380	35,454	23,220	30,288	26,466
Plums and prunes	6,791	3,588	7,828	8,261	8,595
Raspberries	28,973	27,368	31,439	26,616	35,509
Strawberries	157,729	200,302	107,479	130,101	145,061
Young, Logan, Boysen and similar berries	13,370	14,517	13,269	9,511	11,038
Orange juice 2/	(see below)	(see below)	3/	175,667	137,378
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	40,052	53,699	70,135
Other fruit	8,235	12,578	31,679	20,260	23,388
Total of above	420,946	425,303	378,662	556,897	576,343
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons			
<u>Citrus juices</u> (Season beginning November 1)					
<u>Orange</u>					
Concentrated	47,743	4/46,554	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	264	---	---	---	---
<u>Grapefruit</u>					
Concentrated	1,098	4/1,226	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	---	---
<u>Blend</u>					
Concentrated	536	4/480	---	---	---
<u>Lemon</u>					
Concentrated	317	---	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	805	---	---	---	---
Lemonade base	5,751	---	---	---	---
Tangerine	349	4/551	---	---	---

1/ Excludes stocks of applesauce, which are included in fruit juices and purees.
 2/ Orange juice, single-strength and concentrated.
 3/ Included with other fruit juices and purees.
 4/ Florida pack only.

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

Table 18. Fresh fruits: Cold-storage holdings, September 30, 1955, with comparisons

Group and commodity	Sept. 30:	Sept. 30:	Aug. 31	Sept. 30
	average	1952	1953	1955
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Apples, western, 1/ standard boxes	1,423	1,514	237	1,278
Apples, western, 1/ other containers 2/	363	347	1	161
Apples, eastern, bushel baskets	1,991	1,216	222	1,594
Apples, eastern, other containers 2/	4,368	3,144	49	5,198
Total apples, bushels	8,145	6,221	509	8,231
Pears, Bartlett, packed boxes	293	386	337	542
Pears, Bartlett, loose boxes	2,200	1,776	2,485	1,964
Pears, all other varieties, boxes	2,036	2,133	222	2,216
Pears, bushel baskets	123	263	81	155
Total pears, bushels	4,652	4,558	3,125	4,877
Grapes, pounds	3/	41,816	4,317	49,283
Other fresh fruits, pounds	39,038	25,225	44,336	17,581

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

2/ Other containers reported in terms of bushels.

3/ Data not available.

Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration.

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