The

FRUIT SITUATION

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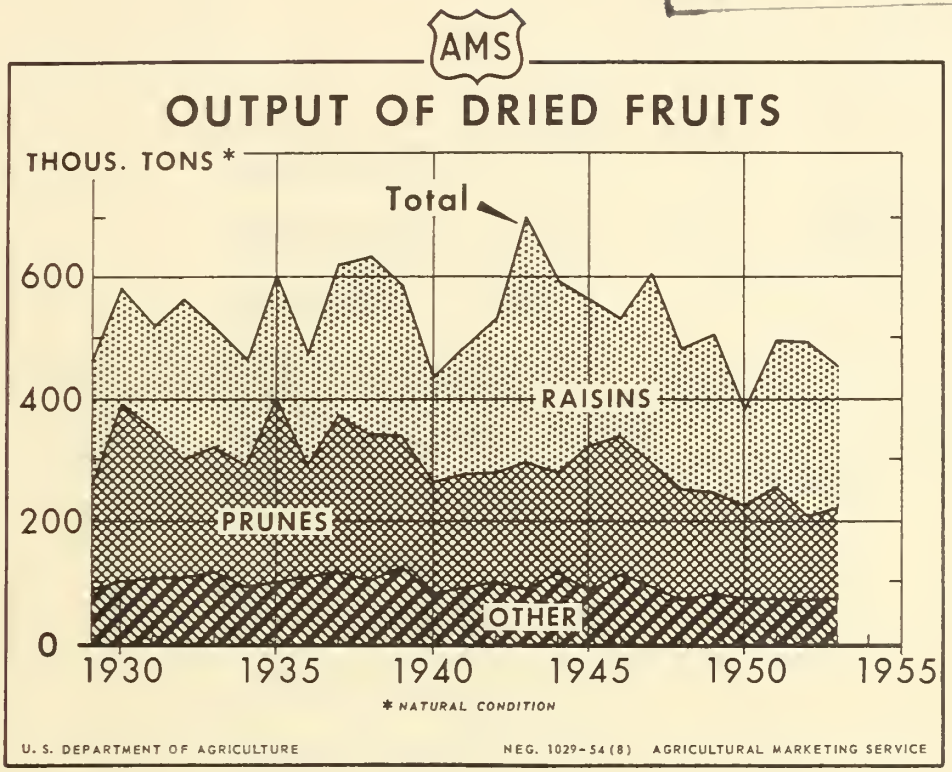

Total production of dried fruits in the United States trended upward from 1929 to a record high in 1943, then downward to 1953. The declining trend of the past decade is the result mainly of downward drifts in the packs of prunes and other fruits except raisins. Output of raisins has been marked by large year-to-year changes in volume, which have accounted for most of the annual changes in total production of dried fruits. Composition of the 1953 pack was as follows: Raisins, 51 percent; prunes, 32 percent; and other fruits combined, 17 percent.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

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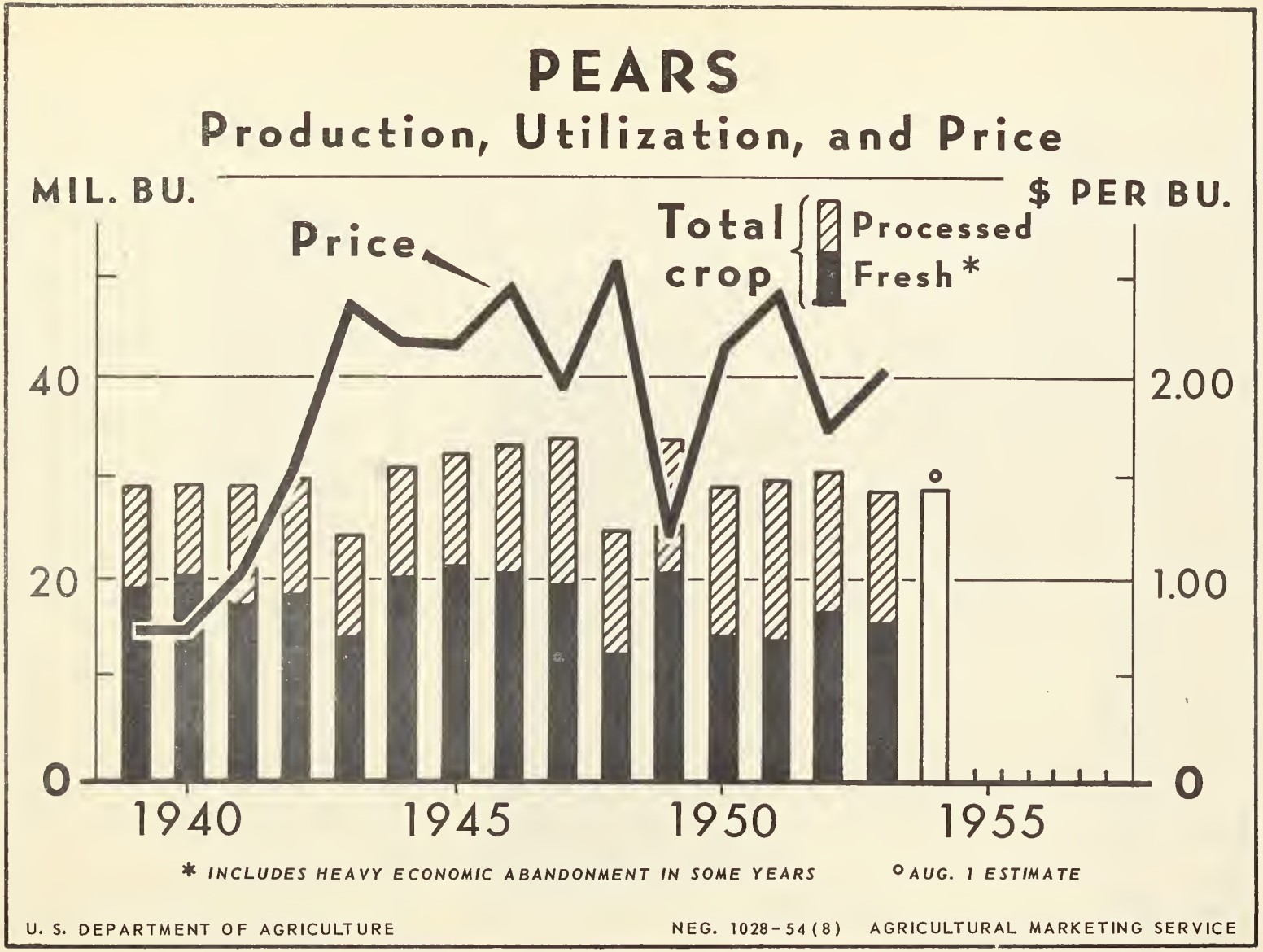

Production of pears increased from about 29 million bushels in 1939 to a high of 34 million in 1949. Since then it has ranged between 29 and 31 million bushels. With these smaller crops, the volume used fresh has been considerably smaller than in most years of the preceding decade. But the volume processed has tended to be larger. About 45 percent of the 1953 crop was processed. Grower prices for the small crops of recent years have tended to be near the high wartime level.

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, August 20, 1954

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SUMMARY

Demand for deciduous fruits for both fresh use and processing is expected to continue good during late summer and early fall. The 1954 crop is expected to total about the same as that of 1953 but 8 percent under the 1943-52 average. Prices received by growers for most deciduous fruits in September and October probably will not differ greatly from the levels of a year earlier.

The August 1 crop report indicated a 1954 production of apples about 9 percent larger than in 1953, with most of the increase in the Eastern States. Production of dried prunes in California is much larger than in 1953, while that of prunes for all purposes in the Pacific Northwest is considerably smaller. Although the pear crop is about the same size as the 1953 crop, production of Bartletts in California is much heavier than a year ago, while that of winter varieties in Oregon and Washington is considerably lighter, Other major deciduous crops are smaller this year.

Total production of tree nuts is expected to be about 3 percent smaller than in 1953. A sharp reduction in tonnage of pecans more than offsets large increases in almonds, filberts and walnuts.

As a result of a short crop of Valencia oranges in California, supplies of fresh oranges are much smaller this summer than last. Prices are expected to continue considerably higher during September and October than in these months of 1953. Supplies of grapefruit, mostly from California, will continue seasonally light and prices probably will remain relatively high until early fall. As new-crop grapefruit and oranges from Florida reach the market in volume in October, prices for these fruits can be expected to decline. With supplies of lemons and limes

larger than a year ago, prices probably will continue generally under the levels of September and October 1953. In early August, prospects for the 1954-55 citrus crops were generally good.

The Florida packs of frozen and canned citrus juices made from the 1953-54 crops are much larger than the preceding packs, with frozen orange concentrate setting another record. The pack of frozen concentrate for lemonade in California is expected to exceed the record 1952-53 pack. In June, purchases of these products by household consumers continued at rates considerably higher than a year earlier even though retail prices were much the same. Output of frozen deciduous fruits and berries in 1954 is expected to be somewhat smaller than in 1953. But the packs of canned and dried fruits probably will be much the same.

APPLES

Larger Crop in 1954

The 1954 crop of apples in commercial areas of the United States was estimated as of August 1 at approximately 101.5 million bushels, 9 percent larger than the 1953 crop but 4 percent smaller than the 1943-52 average. Most of the increase in 1954 is in the Eastern States, centering on the Appalachian area. The Virginia crop is much larger than in 1953 when drought reduced production, and also considerably above average. Increases over 1953 also are substantial in North Carolina, West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York. Total production in the Central States is 12 percent smaller than in 1953. In Michigan, where growing conditions were unfavorable in spring, the crop is down sharply. Production in the Western States is slightly larger than in 1953, mainly because of increases in California, Oregon, and Colorado. These increases are not quite offset by a heavy reduction in Washington, the leading apple State.

Increased Pack of Canned Apples in 1954-55 Seems Likely

With increased production of apples in California, New York, and the Appalachian States, where most of the apple canning is done, larger supplies of apples for canning into sliced apples and applesauce should be available than in 1953. Stocks of canned apples held by packers on July 1, 1954 were about 229,000 cases (basis 24-2½'s), 19 percent smaller than a year earlier. While packers' stocks of about 631,000 cases of canned applesauce on July 1, 1954 were 88 percent larger than last year, they were only about 9 percent of the 1953-54 pack, which was the second largest on record. Wholesale distributors' stocks of canned applesauce on July 1, 1954 were about 699,000 cases (24-2½'s), up 29 percent from a year earlier. In view of the medium-sized pack of canned apples and the large pack of canned applesauce, these figures indicate the movement of these products into consumption channels was good in the 1953-54 season. Demand for apples for making into canned apple products is expected to be good. With the larger prospective supplies of apples and smaller carry-over stocks of canned apples, the pack of this item probably will increase some in 1954-55. However, the pack of canned applesauce may not be greatly different from the relatively large 1953-54 pack.

Early-Season Prices Nearly as High as a Year Ago

Marketing of early apples in July, as indicated by carlot rail shipments, was somewhat heavier than in July 1953. Although California has a relatively large crop of Gravensteins, much of the tonnage is expected to move to processors instead of going to fresh markets, as it has until recent years. Even with the increased marketings in July 1954, prices received by growers average close to a year earlier.

PEARS

More Pacific Coast Bartletts, Less Winter Pears, Than in 1953

Production of pears in 1954 was estimated as of August 1 at 29.2 million bushels, about the same as in 1953 and 4 percent under the 1943-52 average. In Washington, Oregon, and California, the crop of 25.3 million bushels is 3 percent larger than in 1953. Bartlett production in these States is about 19.8 million bushels, 15 percent larger than in 1953. But the crop of 5.4 million bushels of other varieties is 24 percent smaller. Production of each varietal class is larger in California, but smaller in Oregon and Washington, than in 1953. In other States combined, total production is about 3.9 million bushels, 16 percent smaller than last year. The reduction was especially heavy in Michigan and New York.

Prices for California Bartletts for Canning About the Same as in 1953

The carlot rail movement of fresh pears through August 14 of the 1954-55 season totaled about 2,581 cars, compared with 1,501 cars a year earlier. Most of these early-season shipments were Bartletts from California. Prices for these pears on the New York and Chicago auctions in July and early August averaged a little under comparable prices in 1953. However, prices received by California growers for Bartletts for canning were about the same in early August as in this time of 1953. Movement to canners is heavy, and the 1954 pack of canned pears may exceed the 1953 pack of about 5.8 million cases (24-2½'s). Most of the pears that are canned are Bartletts. But in the past decade a substantial tonnage of the Hardy variety in California has been used in canned fruit cocktail.

Packers' stocks of canned pears on June 1, 1954 were down to about 880,000 cases, 42 percent smaller than a year earlier. But wholesalers' stocks of about 892,000 cases (24-2½'s), were 5 percent larger.

PEACHES

Smaller 1954 Peach Crop

Total production of peaches in the United States in 1954 was estimated as of August 1 at approximately 62.1 million bushels, 4 percent

smaller than in 1953 and 7 percent under the 1943-52 average. About 33.4 million bushels, a little over half of the crop, are in California. In this State, the clingstone crop of 20.9 million bushels is 8 percent smaller than the 1953 crop. Most of these peaches usually are harvested and canned in August. But the California freestone crop of 12.5 million bushels is 17 percent larger than in 1953. The freestone harvest extends from June to September. In 1953 about 45 percent of the sales of California freestones were marketed for fresh use, 29 percent were canned, 22 percent were dried, and 4 percent were frozen. In important States other than California that market heavily in late summer, production is larger in Colorado and Pennsylvania but smaller in New York, Michigan, and Washington.

Prices for Peaches Near 1953 Levels

With the marketing of fresh peaches from California as well as from the Southern States heavy in July, prices received by growers declined and averaged a little lower than in July 1953. But prices varied considerably by varieties and areas. In early August, prices at shipping points in California were lower for Hale peaches and nearly the same for Elbertas as a year earlier. In South Carolina, prices for Elbertas were moderately higher than a year previously. Prices for late peaches in most areas probably will not be greatly different from the levels of 1953.

Stocks of Canned Peaches June 1, 1954 About the Same as a Year Earlier

Stocks of canned peaches held by packers and wholesale distributors on June 1, 1954 were about the same as a year earlier. Similar stocks of fruit cocktail and salad, of which peaches are an important ingredient, were about 23 percent larger. However, the volume of fruit cocktail and salad in stock on June 1, 1954 was less than half that of peaches. The canned packs of these items in 1954 may be about as large as in 1953, when the pack of peaches was 21.1 million bases (24-2½'s) and that of fruit cocktail and salad was about 9.2 million cases.

Canned Peaches For School Lunches

A total of 893,340 cases of U. S. choice grade canned clingstone peaches from the 1954 crop have been purchased by the United States Department of Agriculture for delivery to schools participating in the National School Lunch Program. All offerings of clingstone peaches by canners to the Department were accepted. Deliveries by canners are to be made from August 23 through October 2, 1954. In a similar purchase in 1953, 833,674 cases of peaches, mostly clingstones, were bought by the Department for school lunches.

CHERRIES

Sweet Cherry Crop Smaller Than in 1953

Production of sweet cherries in 1954 was estimated as of August 1 at 88,040 tons, 4 percent smaller than in 1953 and 5 percent under the 1943-52 average. The smaller 1954 crop is the result mainly of heavy decreases in the three Pacific Coast States, which during 1943-52 produced about 81 percent of the total. Substantial increases occurred in Idaho, Colorado, Utah, and New York.

New York auction market prices for early varieties of sweet cherries were lower than corresponding prices in 1953, but prices for late varieties tended to average higher. Because of the large reduction in the crop in the Pacific Coast States, where most of the canning of sweet cherries is done, the 1954 pack probably was smaller than the 1953 pack. On June 1, 1954, packers' stocks of sweet cherries were about 218 thousand cases, 17 percent smaller than a year earlier. Wholesale distributors' stocks of these cherries on July 1 were about 285 thousand actual cases, 19 percent larger.

Reduced Crop of Sour Cherries in 1954

The 1954 crop of sour cherries was 103,720 tons, 21 percent smaller than the 1953 crop and 4 percent under the 1943-52 average. Production in 1954 was down sharply in Michigan and Wisconsin, where late spring freezes reduced the crop. Production also was smaller in Oregon, but was larger in all other commercial States. The net effect of these changes is that the tonnage in the important Great Lakes States was 25 percent smaller than in 1953, but 39 percent larger in the Western States.

The sharp cut in the Great Lakes crop points to smaller packs of both canned and frozen sour cherries than in 1953. The 1953 pack of canned sour cherries was 2,829,000 cases (24-2½'s), and that of frozen sour cherries was 115 million pounds. Packers' stocks of canned sour cherries on July 1, 1954 were 115,000 cases, 46 percent larger than on that date in 1953. Wholesalers' stocks were 390,000 actual cases, 17 percent larger. Cold-storage holdings of frozen cherries, mostly sour, on August 1 were 66,055,000 pounds, compared with 52,396,000 pounds a year earlier.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Prune Crop Larger in California, Smaller in Pacific Northwest

Production of fresh plums in California and Michigan as estimated August 1 totaled 73,000 tons, 21 percent smaller than in 1953 and 14 percent under the 1943-52 average. The crop in California was 67,000 tons, 22 percent smaller than in 1953; and the Michigan crop was 6,000 tons, 6 percent smaller.

Because of the spring freezes in the Pacific Northwest, the 1954 crop of prunes in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho is estimated at only 59,800 tons (fresh weight), 34 percent under the 1953 crop and 46 percent below average. This will mean reduced fresh market shipment of prunes in late summer and perhaps also some decreases in the packs of canned and frozen prunes from these States. Output of dried prunes probably will be negligible.

In California, production of dried prunes is estimated at 175,000 tons (natural condition, dried weight). This is 20 percent larger than in 1953 but 2 percent under average.

Shipments of Fresh Plums and Prunes Much Smaller Than in 1953

Carlot rail shipments of fresh plums and prunes through August 14 of the 1954 season were about 3,133 cars, compared with 3,896 a year earlier. Most of these shipments consisted of fresh plums from California. New York auction prices for these plums in June averaged slightly under comparable prices in 1953. But prices for shipments in July averaged higher. With the prospect for reduced shipments of fresh prunes from the Pacific Northwest, prices for these prunes can be expected to average above the relatively low prices of 1953.

GRAPES

Smaller 1954 Crop

Production of grapes in the United States in 1954 was estimated as of August 1 at 2,651,700 tons, 2 percent smaller than in 1953 and 10 percent below the 1943-52 average. The California crop of 2,449,000 tons is 1 percent smaller than in 1953 and 12 percent under average. By varietal groups in this State, prospective production of table grapes is 32 percent larger than in 1953 and that of wine grapes is 11 percent larger; but that of raisin varieties is 15 percent smaller. In States other than California, the combined production of 202,700 tons is 8 percent smaller than in 1953, mainly because of relatively heavy reductions in Michigan and Washington.

Heavy Early-Season Shipments of Fresh Grapes

Total carlot rail shipments of grapes through August 14 this season were about 4,389 cars, compared with 3,695 cars in the same part of the 1953-54 season. Nearly all of these shipments were from California and Arizona. In California, unusually warm weather in June and July not only damaged grapes but hastened maturity. Partly as a result of the latter, fresh market shipments are expected to continue heavy during late summer and early fall, and harvesting for drying into raisins probably will start somewhat earlier than usual.

With the increased tonnage of table varieties in California and the heavy early-season fresh-market sales, total fresh sales of grapes probably will be somewhat larger than in 1953. Stocks of wine on May 30, 1954, as reported by the Internal Revenue Service, were about 11 percent smaller than a year earlier. This may lead to some increase in tonnage crushed to replenish stocks. With the California grape crop a little smaller than in 1953, any substantial increase in the tonnage crushed could be expected to be accompanied by a decrease in tonnage dried into raisins. In the 1953-54 season, approximately 52,000 tons of surplus raisins had been exported or declared for export by August 14 under the Department's export-payment program.

Heavier Shipments Bring Lower Prices
in Early August Than a Year Previously

Prices for fresh sales of California Thompson seedless grapes on the New York auction in June averaged considerably lower than in June 1953. As shipments increased prices dropped more slowly than in 1953, and for July 1954 averaged moderately higher than a year earlier. On the other hand, auction prices for Red Malaga grapes in July averaged considerably lower than in July 1953. In early August, prices for Thompson seedless, Red Malaga, and Ribier grapes at shipping points in California were much lower than corresponding prices a year earlier.

CRANBERRIES

Production of cranberries in 1954 was estimated as of August 15 at 978,000 barrels (100 pounds each), 19 percent smaller than the record 1953 crop but 24 percent larger than the 1943-52 average. Smaller crops are in prospect in each State this year, but only the New Jersey crop is below average. As usual, harvest is expected to start first in Massachusetts, about September 1 this year. By mid-September, heavy supplies of fresh cranberries from this State should be available.

Although the 1954 crop is smaller, carryover stocks of frozen cranberries and canned cranberry products on September 1, 1954 are expected to be considerably larger than the light stocks of a year earlier. Hence, total supplies of fresh and processed cranberries again will be heavy in the 1954-55 season. If fresh sales from the 1954 crop are at least as large as those from the 1953 crop, it may be possible to reduce carryover stocks of processed goods at the start of the 1955-56 season. In 1953-54 about 455,000 barrels, 38 percent of the crop, were used fresh and the rest were canned for immediate sale or frozen for later processing. This compares with about 363,000 barrels fresh use, 45 percent, of the smaller 1952 crop.

ORANGES

Smaller Supplies of Fresh
Oranges This Summer

The 1953-54 crop of California Valencia oranges, the principal source of fresh oranges during summer, was estimated as of July 1 at 17.9 million boxes, 39 percent under both 1952-53 and the 1942-51 average.

On August 1, 1954, nearly 9 million boxes remained to be harvested, compared with about 15 million a year earlier. This means that supplies of fresh oranges will be much smaller than a year earlier during late summer. New-crop oranges from Florida generally are not marketed in heavy volume until in October though relatively small quantities usually are sold in September. The reduced supplies of fresh oranges this summer will be compensated for, in part, by much larger supplies of frozen concentrated orange juice and canned juice.

With production down, carlot rail shipments from California also are much smaller than a year ago. For the week ending August 14, such shipments totaled 614 cars, compared with 1,188 for the same week in 1953. In addition, movement to processors also has been much smaller than in 1953. This points to smaller output of frozen and canned orange juice from California Valencia oranges this year.

Prices Higher Than Last Summer

Both grower and terminal auction prices for California Valencia oranges averaged higher in July 1954 than a year earlier. Furthermore, prices on the New York City auction increased sharply during the last 3 weeks of July, and in early August averaged considerably higher than a year previously. With remaining supplies substantially smaller than a year ago and demand holding up well, prices for the rest of the summer can be expected to continue higher than in this part of 1953, even though considerably larger supplies of frozen orange concentrate will be available at prices much the same.

California Exports of Fresh Oranges Smaller, of Orange Juice Larger, This Season Than Last

With production smaller and prices higher, exports of California Valencias under the 1953-54 export-payment program were considerably smaller during June and July 1954 than in these months of 1953 under a similar program. On July 30, 1954, fresh oranges were dropped from the current program because of the relatively small remaining supplies. But the program was continued for orange products. By the termination date for fresh oranges, slightly over 2 million boxes of all varieties of California oranges had been declared for export. This was about 1 million boxes less than a year earlier. By August 14, the export of about 256,000 gallons of concentrated orange juice was much larger than similar exports a year earlier.

On August 1, prospects were favorable for a large crop of oranges in California in 1954-55 and for another excellent crop in Florida.

GRAPEFRUIT

Supplies of fresh grapefruit are expected to be smaller during late summer than in this time of 1953 because the California summer crop is considerably smaller than last year. As usual, relatively small quantities probably will be imported from the West Indies in late August, September,

and early October. New-crop grapefruit from Florida usually start moving to market in September and reach heavy volume in October. With supplies of fresh grapefruit from California smaller than a year ago, grower prices probably will continue higher than in the late summer of 1953.

Fresh grapefruit in the retail markets this summer is facing the competition of larger supplies of canned grapefruit sections and juice and frozen concentrated grapefruit juice. On August 7, 1954, packers' stocks of Florida canned grapefruit juice were more than 3 times those of a year earlier, and stocks of canned grapefruit sections were about 28 percent larger.

Exports of fresh grapefruit from California under the current export-payment program continued during July, and August. By August 14, 1954, about 192,000 boxes from California and Arizona had been declared for export, 73 percent larger than a year earlier under a similar program.

Prospects on August 1 for the new grapefruit crop in Florida were not as favorable as a year earlier. In California, Arizona, and Texas the outlook was better. Florida, of course, will continue as the main producer of grapefruit.

LEMONS AND LIMES

With the 1953-54 crop of California lemons larger than expected earlier in the season, supplies remaining to be marketed this summer and fall are somewhat larger than a year ago. In June and July 1954, grower prices for lemons averaged considerably under those of these months of 1953. Terminal auction prices also have averaged lower, except that in late July and early August prices were moderately above the relatively low prices of a year earlier.

Slightly more lemons had been shipped for fresh use and considerably more processed through August 1 of the 1953-54 season than in the same part of 1952-53. Some increase in pack of frozen concentrate for lemonade is expected. Moreover, some lemons have been made into citric acid, while none were reported so used from the 1952-53 crop. Purchases of frozen concentrate for lemonade have been much larger this spring than a year earlier at prices much the same.

Supplies of Florida limes from the record 1954-55 crop are considerably larger at lower prices this summer than a year earlier.

DRIED FRUITS

The 1954 crop of dried prunes in California was estimated as of August 1 at 175,000 tons, natural condition, dried weight. This is 20 percent larger than the 1953 crop of 146,000 tons, but 2 percent under the 1943-52 average of 178,900 tons. The pack of dried apricots in California is down sharply this year and may be less than half the unusually large production of 17,000 tons in 1953. With the prospect that

an increased tonnage of grapes will be crushed this year, partly to replenish lower stocks of wine, production of raisins probably will be somewhat smaller than in 1953. Total production of dried fruits in 1953 was about 430,000 tons, processed weight. This figure excludes relatively small quantities of substandard figs and prunes.

Under the export-payment program for raisins in 1953-54, a total of about 52,000 tons had been exported or declared for export by August 14, 1954. In 1952-53, when production of raisins was much larger, about 88,000 tons of raisins were exported under a similar program. About 1,818 tons of dried apricots were handled through export payments in a program that was concluded in June 1954.

CANNED FRUIT AND FRUIT JUICES

1954-55 Pack of Canned Fruits Probably Will be About as Large As 1953-54 Pack

Commercial production of canned fruits in continental United States in 1954-55 probably will be about as large as the 1953-54 pack of nearly 2.9 billion pounds, the equivalent of 67 million cases of 24 No. 2½ cans. Increased packs of canned apples, pears, and figs seem probable. But the packs of apricots, sweet and sour cherries, and plums and prunes are likely to be smaller. The packs of other major items may be much the same as in 1953-54.

On June 1, 1954, packers' stocks of 9 items of canned fruits combined (apples, applesauce, apricots, sweet cherries, sour cherries, fruit cocktail and salad, pears, peaches, and plums and prunes), were about 5 percent larger than on that date in 1953. Stocks of apricots, applesauce, sour cherries, fruit cocktail and salad, and peaches were larger, while those of the other items were smaller. (See table in appendix for detailed figures). Figures for July 1, 1954 on packers' stocks of canned apples, applesauce, and sour cherries (only products reported at that time) show that each item decreased further during June to seasonally low levels. Stocks of apples were 19 percent lower than a year earlier, while stocks of applesauce were 88 percent larger and those of sour cherries were 46 percent larger.

Wholesale distributors' stocks of the above 9 items of canned fruit combined, plus pineapple, on July 1, 1954, were about 3 percent larger than a year earlier. Wholesalers' stocks do not change greatly from month to month, while those of packers usually reach a high point at the time of heavy canning in the summer and fall and then decline to low levels at the start of the new canning season the following spring or summer.

The pack of canned citrus sections and salad in Florida in the 1953-54 season, which recently has ended, totaled 5.2 million cases, basis 24 No. 2 cans. This was 16 percent larger than in 1952-53. Packers' stocks of this fruit on August 7, 1954, were 40 percent larger than a year earlier.

Purchases of Canned Peaches
for School Lunches

On August 13, 1954 the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced that it had purchased 893,340 cases of canned clingstone peaches from the 1954 crop for use in the National School Lunch Program. In 1953, the Department bought 833,674 cases of canned peaches, mostly clingstone, for the same purpose.

Increased Stocks of Florida
Canned Citrus Juices

On August 7, 1954, packers' stocks of Florida canned single-strength citrus juices were about 8.5 million cases, more than twice the stocks of a year earlier. Nearly half of the juice in storage was grapefruit. Individual juices in storage were larger than a year earlier, as follows: Grapefruit, 225 percent; blended grapefruit and orange, 194 percent; orange, 97 percent; and tangerine, 82 percent. Movement of Florida canned citrus juices during 1953-54 has been about as large as in 1952-53, and most of the increase in stocks is the result of the larger pack.

The 1953-54 pack of these canned citrus juices in Florida was nearly 40 million cases (24-2's), 17 percent larger than in 1952-53. The packs of individual juices were larger than in 1952-53, as follows: Grapefruit, 37 percent; blend, 12 percent; tangerine , 6 percent; and orange, 5 percent. About 1,339,000 gallons of canned concentrated orange juice were made in Florida in 1953-54, about 2½ times that packed in 1952-53. In California where the season for canning citrus juices will extend into fall, output of canned orange juice probably will be much smaller than the 1952-53 pack of 3.2 million cases.

Total production of canned citrus juices, single-strength basis, in the United States in 1953-54 is expected to be about 1.6 billion pounds, approximately 13 percent larger than in 1952-53. As a result, some increase in per capita consumption of canned citrus juices in 1954 seems likely. But season-end stocks also probably will be larger. Per capita consumption in 1953 was about 8.2 pounds, basis single-strength juice.

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Larger Pack of Citrus Juices,
Smaller Pack of Deciduous Fruits

The 1954 pack of commercially-frozen fruits and fruit juices is expected to exceed 1.3 billion pounds, compared with 1.25 billion in 1953. A reduction in output of deciduous fruits and berries in 1954 will be more than offset by a substantial increase in citrus juice.

Although there may be some increase in production of frozen strawberries in California, where the crop is larger this year, some decrease in Oregon and Washington is expected because of smaller crops. The pack

of frozen strawberries in other States also is expected to be smaller this year. Hence, the total 1954 pack of these berries may be as much as 5 percent under the record 1953 pack of 226 million pounds. The pack of other berries also is expected to be somewhat smaller than in 1953. With the cherry crops considerably smaller than in 1953, the 1954 pack of frozen cherries may be as much as 20 percent under the record 1953 production of 117 million pounds. Output of other frozen deciduous fruits combined may not be greatly different from that in 1953. The total pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries in 1954 is expected to be moderately smaller than the 1953 pack of about 542 million pounds.

In contrast, output of frozen citrus juices in 1954 will exceed the record 1953 pack. In Florida where the 1953-54 season for processing citrus fruits is finished, the new pack of frozen orange concentrate was about 65.5 million gallons (648 million pounds), 41 percent larger than in 1952-53. Output of other frozen concentrated citrus juices in Florida in 1953-54 and percentage changes from 1952-53 were as follows: Grapefruit, 1,656,000 gallons, up 35 percent; blended orange and grapefruit, 965,000 gallons, up 101 percent; and tangerine, 443,000 gallons, down 20 percent. In California where the season for processing citrus will not be over until the fall, the pack of frozen orange concentrate is expected to be considerably smaller than the 4.7 million gallons of 1952-53 because of the short Valencia crop. But production of frozen concentrate for lemonade is expected to be much larger than the 9.2 million gallons last season. In 1952-53, total production of frozen citrus juices in the United States was about 640 million pounds.

August 1 Cold Storage Stocks Larger This Year Than Last

Total stocks of frozen fruits and fruit juices in cold storage August 1, 1954 were approximately 798 million pounds, 40 percent larger than a year earlier. Deciduous fruits in storage August 1 were about 338 million pounds, 14 percent above stocks on August 1, 1953. Stocks of most fruits increased seasonally during July, with the heaviest gains in strawberries, cherries, and raspberries, the three leading items. On August 1, 1954, stocks of strawberries were about 143 million pounds, nearly the same as a year earlier; stocks of cherries were 66 million pounds, up 26 percent; and those of raspberries were 34 million pounds, up 20 percent.

Cold-storage holdings of fruit juices on August 1, 1954 were about 460 million pounds, 70 percent larger than a year earlier. This included 329 million pounds (33 million gallons) of frozen orange juice, mostly concentrate. Although stocks of this item decreased 11 percent during July, the amount in storage August 1 was also about 70 percent larger than on that date in 1953. In June 1954, consumer purchases of frozen orange concentrate were 10 percent larger, and those of frozen concentrate for lemonade were 55 percent larger, than comparable purchases a year earlier.

TREE NUTS

Total production of almonds, filberts, walnuts, and pecans--the 4 major tree nuts grown commercially in the United States -- was estimated as of August 1 at 200,374 tons in 1954, about 4 percent smaller than in 1953 but 9 percent larger than the 1943-52 average. The prospective crops of almonds, filberts, and walnuts are up substantially. But this increase is more than offset by a sharp drop in the new pecan crop.

The almond crop in California is expected to be 48,300 tons, a new record, 25 percent larger than in 1953 and 33 percent above average. In California and Oregon, production of walnuts is estimated to total 77,200 tons, 30 percent larger than in 1953 and 6 percent above average. The prospective tonnage is up sharply in each State. Filbert production in Oregon and Washington is expected to total 9,560 tons, 93 percent above last year and 20 percent above average. In contrast, production of pecans in 10 commercial States (North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas) is estimated at 65,314 tons, 38 percent smaller than the record 1953 crop and 8 percent under average.

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

Table 1.- Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings 1952 and 1953 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks		
	1952	1953	July 31 average 1949-53	July 31 1953	July 31 1954
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
Apples and applesauce	37,649	42,356	1/15,312	1/ 12,582	1/13,179
Apricots	4,155	3,962	4,255	3,363	3,398
Blackberries	10,629	17,966	5,905	5,658	7,229
Blueberries	9,848	13,988	5,598	5,066	7,126
Cherries	64,278	116,981	54,856	52,396	66,055
Grapes	4,937	10,110	6,519	3,027	2,026
Peaches	35,454	32,171	8,205	11,531	11,543
Plums and Prunes	3,588	8,356	3,285	3,616	4,825
Raspberries	27,368	33,870	36,124	28,444	34,163
Strawberries	200,302	225,963	121,745	143,045	142,572
Young, Logan, Boysen and similar berries	14,517	15,934	12,719	10,844	15,396
Orange juice 2/	(See below)		---	194,283	329,319
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	56,182	77,151	131,099
Other fruit	3/12,578	20,304	26,583	17,126	30,062
Total of above	425,303	541,961	351,288	568,132	797,992
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons			
Citrus juices (Season beginning Nov.1.)					
Orange					
Concentrated	51,264	4/65,531	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	157	---	---	---	---
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	1,226	4/ 1,656	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	---	---
Blend					
Concentrated	480	4/ 965	---	---	---
Lemon					
Concentrated	661	---	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	1,088	---	---	---	---
Lemonade base	9,182	---	---	---	---
Tangerine	551	443	---	---	---

1/ Excludes stocks of applesauce, which are included in fruit juices and purees.
2/ Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated.
3/ Includes estimates of some non-citrus juices.
4/ Florida pack only.

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

Table 2.- Canned fruit and fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1952 and 1953 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks			
			Canners		Distributors'	
	1952	1953 1/	June 1 1953	June 1 1954	July 1 1953	July 1 1954
	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned fruits						
Apples	2,355	2,706	481	346	n.a.	383
Applesauce	5,532	6,983	683	1,033	874	1,128
Apricots	4,004	4,759	666	1,033	569	611
Cherries, R. S. P.	2,891	2,829	134	195	332	390
Cherries, other	1,295	1,059	263	218	240	285
Citrus segments	3,104	3,600	1,409	1,629	2/ 427	2/ 495
Cranberries	2,464	2,812	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mixed fruits 3/	8,314	9,210	1,220	1,549	1,171	1,330
Peaches	19,334	21,100	3,152	3,399	2,620	2,600
Pears	6,550	5,808	1,523	880	964	976
Pineapple	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,874	1,868
Plums and prunes	1,623	1,399	4/ 433	4/ 330	436	413

Commodity	Pack			Stocks			
	Total	Florida 5/		Canners		Distributors	
	1952-53	1952-53	1953-54	July 4 1953	July 3 1954	July 1 1953	July 1 1954
	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned juices							
Apple	3,119	---	6/ 3,021	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Blended orange and grapefruit	6,117	5,707	6,402	877	1,631	518	605
Grapefruit	11,644	10,854	14,882	2,575	5,301	902	1,249
Orange	18,914	16,907	17,790	2,766	3,960	1,293	1,709
Pineapple	n.a.	---	---	---	---	1,148	1,097
Tangerine and tangerine blends	749	749	801	283	389	n.a.	n.a.

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Grapefruit segments only.
3/ Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad and mixed fruits. Includes remanufactured.
4/ Northwest canned purple plums only.
5/ Data not available on 1953-4 California pack.
6/ Total pack, U. S.

n.a. means "not available."

Canners' stock and pack data from National Canners Association and Florida Canners Association. Wholesale distributors' stocks from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 3.- Production and utilization of principal fruits, crops of 1952 and 1953

Commodity and crop year	Total production	Production having value	Farm disposition: For farm home use	Farm disposition: Sold	Utlization of sales (fresh equivalent): Fresh sales	Canned	Dried	Frozen	Crushed	Other processed
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
APPLES										
1952	92,489	92,489	4,037	88,452	64,501	11,356	3,529	1,248	---	1/ 7,818
1953	92,877	92,877	3,880	88,997	62,700	13,310	3,272	1,219	---	1/ 8,496
PEACHES										
1952	62,560	61,135	4,065	57,070	30,822	23,239	2,032	937	---	2/ 40
1953	64,473	63,227	3,868	59,359	29,967	26,152	2,342	856	---	2/ 42
PEARS										
1952	30,947	30,797	2,070	28,727	3/ 14,510	13,742	350	---	---	4/ 125
1953	29,081	29,006	1,968	27,038	3/ 13,847	12,564	421	---	---	4/ 206
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
APRICOTS										
1952	176,800	176,400	2,930	173,470	31,810	2/5/ 95,260	45,300	1,100	---	---
1953	243,000	243,000	2,360	240,640	27,890	2/5/122,450	88,200	2,100	---	---
CHERRIES										
1952	217,930	209,380	9,760	199,620	50,825	88,290		32,645	---	6/ 27,860
1953	224,010	224,010	9,245	214,765	43,600	78,225		59,280		6/ 33,660
GRAPES										
1952	3,164,400	3,164,400	20,835	3,143,565	612,950	23,000	1,152,200	---	1,355,415	---
1953	2,696,000	2,696,000	19,590	2,676,410	530,096	27,000	925,000	---	1,194,314	---
OLIVES										
1952	57,000	57,000	200	56,800	900	24,400	---	---	23,400	8,100
1953	30,000	30,000	200	29,800	300	17,200	---	---	6,700	5,600
PLUMS										
1952	60,800	60,410	800	59,610	55,680	---	---	---	---	3,930
1953	92,400	85,400	780	84,620	81,060	---	---	---	---	3,560
PRUNES										
1952	423,300	420,400	4,780	415,620	44,830	25,490	344,500	800	---	---
1953	454,600	447,450	4,400	443,050	45,620	21,730	373,100	2,600	---	---

1/ Mostly crushed for vinegar, cider, and juice. 2/ Includes fruit used for jam and jelly, crushed for spirits, etc. 3/ For some States includes some quantities canned or otherwise processed. 4/ Mostly crushed for spirits. 5/ Includes some frozen and other. 6/ Includes quantities brined: in 1952, 27,140 tons and in 1953, 33,660 tons. Also includes fruit used for juice, wine, preserves, and candied cherries.

Table 4.- Apples, commercial crop: Production, average 1943-52, annual 1953 and indicated 1954 1/

State and area	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954	State and area	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	891	1,162	900	Minnesota	183	240	200
New Hampshire	854	1,115	896	Iowa	163	205	169
Vermont	760	1,015	890	Missouri	1,155	800	700
Massachusetts	2,387	2,888	2,400	Nebraska	74	65	64
Rhode Island	186	230	175	Kansas	377	174	156
Connecticut	1,168	1,414	1,500	N. Central	17,174	17,032	14,530
New York	14,009	13,120	15,334				
New Jersey	2,380	2,220	2,610	Kentucky	315	281	350
Pennsylvania	6,074	4,100	5,530	Tennessee	374	342	391
N. Atlantic	28,710	27,264	30,235	Arkansas	514	124	374
				S. Central	1,203	747	1,115
Delaware	378	270	214	Total Central	18,377	17,779	15,645
Maryland	1,177	848	1,256				
Virginia	8,897	6,417	10,600	Montana	161	54	106
West Virginia	3,558	3,176	4,590	Idaho	1,585	1,344	1,250
North Carolina	1,172	873	2,050	Colorado	1,346	840	1,420
S. Atlantic	15,183	11,584	18,710	New Mexico	667	103	760
Total Eastern	43,893	38,848	48,945	Utah	445	319	380
				Washington	28,232	24,350	22,000
Ohio	3,060	2,620	2,880	Oregon	2,774	2,040	2,565
Indiana	1,350	1,178	1,270	California	8,324	7,200	8,450
Illinois	3,088	2,542	2,520	Western	43,532	36,250	36,931
Michigan	6,698	8,200	5,650				
Wisconsin	1,026	1,008	921	35 States	105,802	92,877	101,521

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total 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 1943-52 annual 1952 and 1953 and preliminary 1954

State	Average 1943-52	1952	1953	Preliminary 1954
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Massachusetts	490,900	445,000	690,000	590,000
New Jersey	77,200	104,000	112,000	75,000
Wisconsin	166,400	203,000	295,000	225,000
Washington	38,330	30,000	74,000	58,000
Oregon	14,470	21,500	32,300	30,000
5 States	787,300	803,500	1,203,300	978,000

Table 6.- Apples: Unweighted wholesale price per bushel and average auction price per box, Chicago, July-August, 1953 and 1954

Week ended	Midwestern varieties, mostly 2½ inch minimum, generally good quality and condition, per bushel: Transparent 1953	Transparent 1954	Duchess 1953	Duchess 1954	Wealthy 1953	Wealthy 1954	California Gravenstein per box 1953	California Gravenstein per box 1954
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Week ended:								
July 9	3.75	2.50	---	2.75	---	---	---	---
16	4.10	2.75	4.50	3.50	---	---	---	---
23	4.00	---	---	3.12	4.15	3.50	5.26	---
30	3.50	3.75	3.25	3.90	3.50	---	4.85	4.64
August 6	2.15	3.25	3.50	3.12	3.00	3.25	4.96	4.21
13	---	---	2.75	3.50	3.00	4.00	4.87	3.96

Auction prices from the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter. NOTE: Where prices were not available for 2½ inch minimum size, quotations are inserted for apples of 2-inch or 2¼ inch minimum size. Prices on midwestern varieties are the representative price for Tuesday of each week.

Table 7.- Fruits, miscellaneous: Condition August 1 and production, average 1943-52, annual 1953 and indicated 1954

Crop and State	Production 1/ Average 1943-52	Production 1/ 1953	Production 1/ Indicated 1954	Condition August 1 Average 1943-52	Condition August 1 1953	Condition August 1 Indicated 1954
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Apricots						
California	196,500	230,000	145,000	---	---	---
Washington	18,320	12,200	9,800	---	---	---
Utah	5,720	800	4,900	---	---	---
3 States	220,540	243,000	159,700	---	---	---
Figs						
California, dried	2/ 31,980	2/ 24,300	---	84	78	82
California, not dried	15,000	10,000	---			
Olives						
California	47,300	30,000	---	54	41	61
Avocados						
California	19,750	22,200	---	3/ 54	60	54
Florida	4,630	10,600	---	60	58	67

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ Dry basis; 3 pounds of fresh figs are about equal to 1 pound dried.
3/ Short-time average.

Table 8.- Cherries: Production, 12 States, average 1943-52, annual 1953, and preliminary 1954 1/

State	Sweet varieties			Sour varieties			All varieties		
	Average 1943-52	1953	Prelim. 1954	Average 1943-52	1953	Prelim. 1954	Average 1943-52	1953	Prelim. 1954
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	2,990	3,200	4,200	17,740	21,600	23,900	20,730	24,800	28,100
Pennsylvania	1,160	500	900	6,770	6,200	9,400	7,930	6,700	10,300
Ohio	382	370	390	1,879	1,230	1,360	2,261	1,600	1,750
Michigan	5,210	9,100	8,200	56,450	76,500	47,000	61,660	85,600	55,200
Wisconsin	---	---	---	12,900	18,500	11,000	12,900	18,500	11,000
Montana	757	2,020	2,600	309	180	310	1,066	2,200	2,910
Idaho	2,914	1,380	2,900	557	450	650	3,471	1,830	3,550
Colorado	535	130	1,050	3.065	750	1,700	3,600	880	2,750
Utah	3,564	1,150	4,000	2,440	1,150	2,900	6,004	2,300	6,900
Washington	24,120	21,650	19,300	3,400	2,350	2,600	27,520	24,000	21,900
Oregon	20,630	25,500	23,500	2,440	3,100	2,900	23,070	28,600	26,400
California	30,180	27,000	21,000	---	---	---	30,180	27,000	21,000
12 States	92,442	92,000	88,040	107,950	132,010	103,720	200,392	224,010	191,760

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

Table 9.- Cherries, western: Weighted average auction price per Campbell lug, New York City, May-August, 1953 and 1954

Origin and week ended	Chapman		Burbank		Tartarian	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
California						
May 14	4.98	4.33	6.31	5.53	6.47	---
21	4.93	3.11	5.19	3.49	5.91	5.05
28	---	1.68	4.26	3.28	5.66	4.46
June 4	---	---	---	---	4.11	4.02
11	---	---	---	---	4.63	3.79
18	---	---	---	---	4.16	---

Origin and week ended	Bing		Lambert		Republican	
California						
May 28	7.76	6.65	---	---	---	---
June 4	6.57	7.08	---	---	4.97	---
11	6.99	6.17	7.09	5.63	5.84	5.02
18	6.08	6.90	6.01	6.13	4.87	5.63
25	6.53	7.56	4.92	7.32	4.18	5.54
July 2	5.44	6.60	4.29	7.01	3.81	3.96
9	3.50	---	3.17	---	2.63	---
Northwestern						
June 18	5.23	5.85	---	---	---	---
25	6.12	7.12	---	7.36	---	---
July 2	5.50	5.44	4.18	4.48	---	---
9	4.13	4.19	3.59	3.82	3.38	---
16	4.96	4.41	4.92	4.21	4.15	---
23	5.91	4.66	5.68	4.54	3.90	4.16
31	5.23	4.96	4.52	4.74	3.18	4.25
August 6	5.31	4.60	5.08	4.60	3.88	---

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter.

Table 10.- Grapes: Production in important States, average 1943-52, annual 1953, and indicated 1954 1/

State	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954	State and variety	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	56,120	67,200	65,800	Arkansas	9,500	3,000	5,200
New Jersey	1,540	1,100	1,100	Arizona	1,450	4,100	3,900
Pennsylvania	17,080	17,000	20,700	Washington	21,400	46,100	37,000
Ohio	13,090	16,500	15,000	Oregon	1,440	1,300	1,200
Indiana	1,510	700	700	California			
Illinois	2,440	2,200	2,000	grapes			
Michigan	30,940	49,500	38,000	Wine	593,500	523,000	583,000
Iowa	2,520	2,200	2,000	Table	595,500	445,000	589,000
Missouri	4,070	2,700	2,300	Raisin	1,586,900	1,507,000	1,277,000
Kansas	1,570	600	500	Dried 2/	282,680	231,000	---
Virginia	1,305	900	900	Not dried	536,200	583,000	---
W. Virginia	1,020	600	700	Total			
N. Carolina	3,530	2,500	2,700	California	2,775,900	2,475,000	2,449,000
Georgia	1,960	1,600	1,800	TOTAL UNITED	3/		
S. Carolina	1,220	1,200	1,200	STATES	2,951,090	2,696,000	2,651,700

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dried basis. 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes. 3/ United States average includes Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah for 1943. Estimates of grape production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

Table 11.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, at New York and Chicago, June-August, 1953 and 1954

Market and week ended	Seedless		Red Malaga		Ribier	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York						
June 18	10.83	5.63	---	---	---	---
25	7.75	5.53	---	---	---	6.97
July 2	4.81	5.10	4.88	4.83	---	6.93
9	4.37	5.98	4.50	4.34	7.03	5.74
16	5.59	6.44	5.00	---	6.48	---
23	6.78	6.39	5.26	3.79	6.60	5.58
30	8.22	5.57	5.43	3.40	7.45	6.42
August 6	7.22	4.49	3.59	2.92	6.86	4.68
13	5.59	4.74	3.65	2.83	4.96	4.70
Chicago						
June 18	9.70	5.23	---	---	---	---
25	6.58	5.23	---	---	---	---
July 2	4.33	4.87	3.99	4.65	---	6.60
9	3.85	5.49	4.47	---	7.00	7.75
16	5.24	6.21	4.38	3.83	7.78	6.08
23	6.20	6.83	5.55	3.44	6.53	7.66
30	7.71	5.17	4.69	3.51	7130	5.33
August 6	6.78	4.22	3.55	2.78	6.36	5.36
13	5.18	3.71	3.34	2.84	4.53	3.94

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

Table 12.- Pears: Production, by geographic divisions and on Pacific Coast, average 1943-52, annual 1953, and indicated 1954 1/

Division	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954	Pacific Coast	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
New England	84	95	76	Washington, total	6,733	6,470	5,370
M. Atlantic	785	613	465	Bartlett	4,962	4,680	4,000
E. N.Central	1,248	1,701	1,191	Other	1,771	1,790	1,370
W. N.Central	231	133	143	Oregon, total	5,164	5,925	3,185
S. Atlantic	822	615	644	Bartlett	2,049	2,367	1,133
E. S.Central	731	595	562	Other	3,115	3,558	2,052
W. S.Central	552	564	259	California, total	13,668	12,084	16,710
Mountain	431	286	546	Bartlett	12,022	10,251	14,710
Pacific	25,565	24,479	25,265	Other	1,646	1,833	2,000
U. S. TOTAL	30,466	29,081	29,151	Total Bartlett	19,033	17,298	19,843
				Total Other	6,532	7,181	5,422

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

Table 13.- Pears, California Bartlett: Weighted average auction price per box, at New York and Chicago, July and August, 1953 and 1954

Week ended	New York		Chicago	
	1953	1954	1953	1954
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
July 9	---	5.67	6.31	8.03
16	7.19	7.15	6.89	6.59
23	7.53	6.10	5.89	5.33
30	5.34	4.92	5.16	4.98
August 6	4.77	4.73	5.07	4.71
13	5.12	4.96	5.28	4.89

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

Table 14.- Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1943-52 annual 1952-53 and indicated 1954 1/

Crop and State	Average 1943-52	1952	1953	Indicated 1954
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Plums				
Michigan	5,310	7,800	6,400	6,000
California	79,700	53,000	86,000	67,000
Prunes				
Idaho	22,240	23,800	19,500	13,000
Washington, all	21,380	16,900	21,700	12,200
Eastern Washington	15,990	13,200	18,400	10,000
Western Washington	5,390	3,700	3,300	2,200
Oregon, all	67,570	45,100	48,400	34,600
Eastern Oregon	14,060	11,600	14,400	1,600
Western Oregon	53,510	33,500	34,000	33,000
		Dry Basis 2/		
California	178,900	135,000	146,000	175,000

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

Table 15.- Plums, California: Weighted average auction price per crate, at New York and Chicago, June-August, 1953 and 1954

Market and week ended	Beauty		Santa Rosa		Formosa		Tragedy		Burbank	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York										
June 4	6.14	6.34	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
11	4.73	4.32	7.18	6.23	---	4.92	---	---	---	---
18	3.66	3.58	5.32	5.07	5.13	5.01	---	---	---	---
25	3.45	3.03	4.86	4.44	4.52	3.84	5.22	---	---	---
July 2	3.52	3.30	4.35	4.22	3.69	3.97	4.81	4.76	---	---
9	3.18	3.67	4.11	4.60	3.07	3.97	4.65	5.14	3.78	3.96
16	---	---	4.55	5.29	3.56	4.79	4.11	4.81	3.66	5.02
23	---	---	5.60	6.18	---	---	5.31	5.91	3.68	4.70
30	---	---	6.64	7.12	---	---	5.64	5.35	4.16	5.37
August 6	---	---	---	6.47	---	---	5.06	4.66	3.26	---
Chicago										
June 4	5.60	5.36	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
11	4.30	4.19	6.74	6.70	---	6.25	---	---	---	---
18	3.31	3.28	4.81	4.74	3.89	3.60	5.02	---	---	---
25	2.69	2.78	3.74	3.91	2.91	3.65	4.48	---	---	---
July 2	2.15	2.55	3.61	3.90	3.01	3.64	4.42	---	---	---
9	---	---	4.05	4.64	2.39	3.54	3.72	4.41	---	4.50
16	---	---	4.79	5.36	---	---	4.31	4.74	3.71	4.61
23	---	---	5.49	6.45	---	---	5.06	5.72	3.87	5.17
30	---	---	6.20	6.99	---	---	5.02	5.44	3.93	5.66
August 6	---	---	---	6.26	---	---	4.03	5.66	---	---

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

Table 16.- Peaches: Production by geographic divisions, average 1943-52, annual 1953 and indicated 1954 1/

Division	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954	Division	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
New England	204	287	241	Pacific	34,604	35,418	34,747
Middle Atlantic	4,908	5,213	5,192				
E. N. Central	6,611	5,224	5,084				
W. N. Central	647	394	524	U.S. TOTAL	2/66,596	64,473	62,103
S. Atlantic	11,033	10,260	9,773				
E. S. Central	2,245	2,131	2,134	California	32,119	33,252	33,377
W. S. Central	3,339	3,600	1,296	Cling-stone 3/	20,723	22,626	20,918
Mountain	2,992	1,946	3,112	Freestone	11,397	10,626	12,459

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

Table 17.- Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1943-52, annual 1953 and indicated 1954 1/

PECANS				ALMONDS, FILBERTS, AND WALNUTS			
STATE	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954	Crop and State	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
North Carolina	1,152	1,890	1,470	Almonds			
South Carolina	1,477	3,340	3,000	California	36,370	38,600	48,300
Georgia	17,186	28,300	17,000				
Florida	2,088	3,650	2,400	Filberts			
Alabama	6,974	15,000	8,000	Oregon	6,940	4,300	8,700
Mississippi	3,790	8,525	3,480	Washington	996	660	860
Arkansas	2,004	5,325	1,664	2 States	7,936	4,960	9,560
Louisiana	6,262	12,000	7,800				
Oklahoma	9,500	13,800	8,000	Walnuts			
Texas	16,232	14,000	12,500	English			
	2/			California	65,360	54,800	68,000
Total	66,788	105,830	65,314	Oregon	7,410	4,400	9,200
Improved	2/			2 States	72,770	59,200	77,200
variety 3/	30,239	51,452	31,625				
Wild or	2/			Total tree			
seedling	36,549	54,378	33,689	nuts	183,864	208,590	200,374

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions
2/ U. S. averages include estimated production for Illinois and Missouri for 1943. Estimates of pecan production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.
3/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

Table 18.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1942-51, annual 1951, 1952, and indicated 1953, condition on August 1, average 1943-52, annual 1953 and 1954

Crop and State	Production 1/				Condition August 1 (new crop) 1/		
	Average 1942-51	1951	1952	Indicated 1953	Average 1943-52	1953	1954
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Percent	Percent	Percent
Oranges							
California, all	46,265	38,410	46,030	32,300	76	69	81
Navels and misc. 2/	16,841	12,600	16,630	14,400	75	77	78
Valencias	29,424	25,810	29,400	17,900	77	65	83
Florida, all	55,080	78,600	72,200	91,000	71	71	75
Temples	3/924	1,700	1,700	2,200	---	---	---
Other early & midseason	29,231	42,100	40,600	48,000	72	71	76
Valencias	25,110	34,800	29,900	40,800	71	70	73
Texas, all	3,366	300	1,000	900	57	48	73
Early and midseason 2/	2,125	200	700	675	3/ 49	48	73
Valencias	1,241	100	300	225	3/ 47	48	72
Arizona, all	1,000	730	900	1,100	72	77	80
Navels and misc. 2/	510	350	400	550	3/ 69	78	79
Valencias	489	380	500	550	3/ 70	77	81
Louisiana, all 2/	300	50	50	100	63	39	66
5 States 4/	106,010	118,090	120,180	125,400	74	69	78
Total early and midseason 5/	49,747	57,000	60,080	65,925	---	---	---
Total valemcias	56,264	61,090	60,100	59,475	---	---	---
Tangerines							
Florida	4,340	4,500	4,900	5,200	63	64	70
All oranges and tangerines:							
5 States 4/	110,350	122,590	125,080	130,600	---	---	---
Grapefruit							
Florida, all	29,820	36,000	32,500	42,000	64	69	62
Seedless	13,490	17,700	17,100	22,000	67	71	67
Other	16,330	18,300	15,400	20,000	62	67	58
Texas, all	15,342	200	400	1,200	49	43	68
Arizona, all	3,220	2,140	3,000	2,800	73	75	81
California, all	2,864	2,160	2,460	2,220	79	73	81
Desert Valleys	1,103	630	830	910	80	84	80
Other	1,761	1,530	1,630	1,310	78	68	81
4 States 4/	51,246	40,500	38,360	48,220	59	60	67
Lemons							
California 4/	12,722	12,800	12,590	15,800	74	74	75
Limes							
Florida 4/	216	260	320	370	68	77	90
July 1 forecast of 1954 crop Florida limes	---	---	---	420	---	---	---

1/ Related to crop from bloom of year shown. In Cal. 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 Cal. and Ariz. the approximate average for oranges is 77 lbs. and grapefruit 65 lbs. in the Desert Valleys: 68 lbs. for Cal. grapefruit in other areas; in Fla. and other States, oranges, incl. tangerines, 90 lbs, and grapefruit 80 lbs.; Cal. lemons, 79 lbs. Fla. limes 80 lbs. 5/ In Cal. and Ariz., navels and misc.

Table 19. Oranges and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June-August, 1953 and 1954 1/

Period	Oranges						Lemons	
	1953			1954			1953	1954
	Calif.-Arizona Valencias	Florida	Total	Calif.-Arizona Valencias	Florida	Total	Calif.	Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through June 5	6,510	44,165	50,675	4,188	47,651	51,839	8,852	7,922
Week ended:								
June 12	1,102	594	1,696	755	677	1,432	690	547
19	1,324	549	1,873	828	420	1,248	692	692
26	1,432	312	1,744	752	382	1,134	684	613
July 3	1,156	165	1,321	702	277	979	590	554
10	1,151	95	1,246	717	199	916	607	479
17	1,113	94	1,207	718	89	807	457	563
24	1,331	67	1,398	783	97	880	358	495
31	1,166	53	1,219	874	69	943	381	446
August 7	1,080	26	1,106	755	39	794	381	394
Season through August 7	17,365	46,120	63,485	11,072	49,900	60,972	13,692	12,705

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.

Compiled from records of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 20.- Grapefruit: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June-August, 1953 and 1954 1/

Period	1953				1954			
	Calif.-Arizona	Texas	Florida	Total	Calif.-Arizona	Texas	Florida	Total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through June 5	2,760	294	31,806	34,860	2,695	1,075	37,055	40,825
Week ended:								
June 12	280	---	195	475	132	---	461	593
19	347	---	129	476	146	---	191	337
26	300	---	89	389	148	---	206	354
July 3	205	---	24	229	192	---	164	356
10	133	---	12	145	141	---	78	219
17	108	---	13	121	174	---	59	233
24	147	---	5	152	177	---	53	230
31	147	---	9	156	217	---	23	240
August 7	19	---	12	31	184	---	12	196
Season through August 7	4,446	294	32,294	37,034	4,206	1,075	38,302	43,583

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.

Table 21.- Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per box for oranges and grapefruit and per half box for lemons, at New York and Chicago, June-August, 1953 and 1954

Market, month, and week	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons	
	California Valencias		Florida		California		Florida		California	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York										
June	5.96	6.69	5.55	5.27	5.40	3.55	5.04	3.39	4.71	3.66
July	4.95	7.14	4.94	6.00	5.25	5.49	4.84	3.92	3.66	3.44
Week ended:										
July 30	4.73	8.34	4.91	7.11	5.53	6.34	4.33	4.31	3.08	3.66
August 6	4.32	8.30	4.91	7.25	5.08	5.30	5.41	4.05	3.28	3.91
13	4.31	7.23	4.62	7.30	4.80	4.77	4.36	3.78	3.26	3.40
Chicago										
June	6.09	6.57	5.05	5.16	4.76	3.74	4.82	3.30	4.23	3.93
July	4.98	7.31	4.48	6.68	3.71	5.38	2.69	4.70	3.87	3.15
Week ended:										
July 30	5.24	7.94	4.99	6.70	4.42	6.01	2.69	4.15	3.85	3.31
August 6	4.83	8.10	---	---	5.10	5.46	---	---	3.86	3.67
13	4.56	7.57	---	---	5.51	4.81	---	---	3.54	3.34

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

Table 22.- Fruits: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States, May-August, 1953 and 1954

Commodity	1953 Month			Week ended	1954 Month			Week ended
	May	June	July	Aug.14	May	June	July	Aug.14
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Deciduous								
Apples	1,535	655	279	55	1,899	850	484	73
Apricots	37	411	407	23	7	301	459	17
Cherries	351	861	852	43	237	921	946	43
Grapes	1	769	1,511	751	94	1,225	1,864	668
Nectarines	---	60	199	12	---	104	290	31
Peaches	72	2,162	5,442	692	117	1,387	4,265	386
Pears	45	6	821	305	89	8	1,133	769
Plums and fresh prunes	103	1,681	1,322	458	119	1,498	1,016	270
Strawberries	862	420	289	16	972	497	357	38
Mixed deciduous	16	126	204	23	2	93	204	40
Total deciduous	3,022	7,142	11,326	2,378	3,536	6,884	11,018	2,335
Citrus								
Grapefruit	1,894	1,287	445	84	2,061	1,296	802	64
Lemons	1,832	2,456	1,733	308	1,923	2,590	1,886	319
Oranges and Satsumas	7,826	8,056	6,399	1,188	6,605	4,741	3,496	614
Mixed citrus	819	584	405	70	822	360	316	51
Total citrus	12,371	12,383	8,982	1,650	11,411	8,987	6,500	1,048
Grand total	15,393	19,525	20,308	4,028	14,947	15,871	17,518	3,383

Figures include Government purchases, but do not include motortruck shipments.

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