

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

752 F
p 2 THE

Fruit

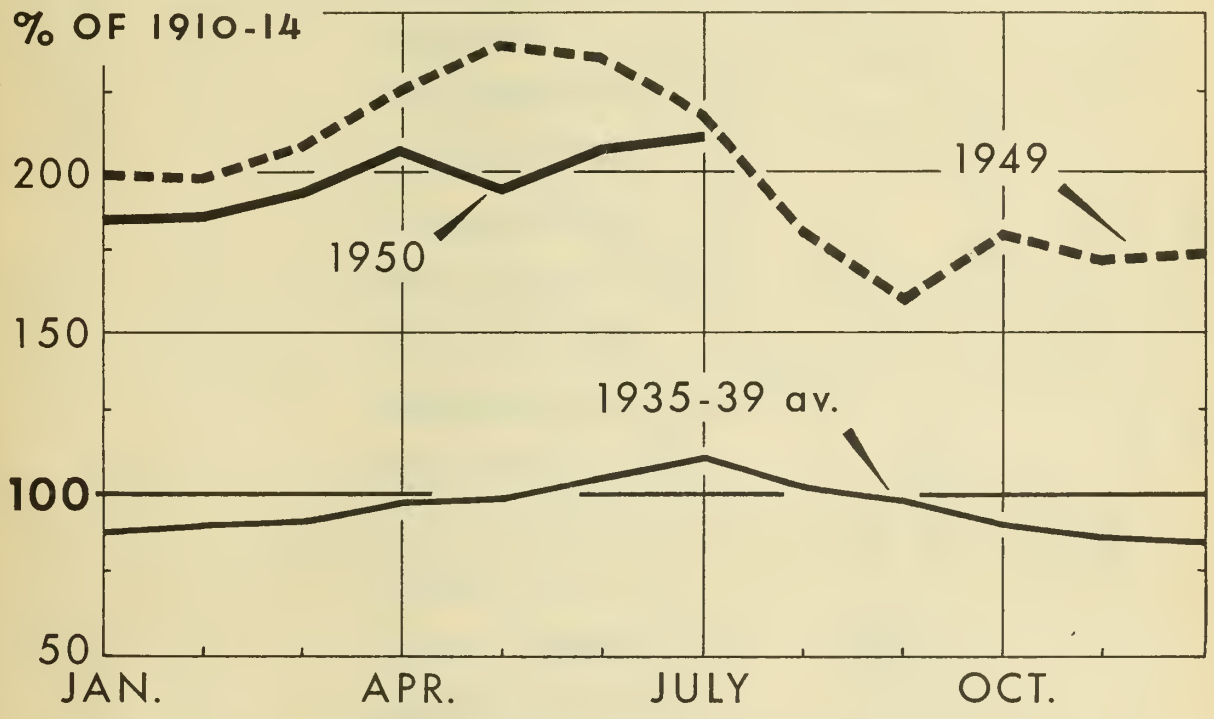
FOR RELEASE
AUG. 31, P. M.

SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TFS-96 **BAE** AUGUST 1950

GROWERS' FRUIT PRICES



PRINCIPAL FRUITS INCLUDE GRAPEFRUIT, LEMONS, ORANGES, APPLES, GRAPES, PEACHES, PEARS, AND STRAWBERRIES

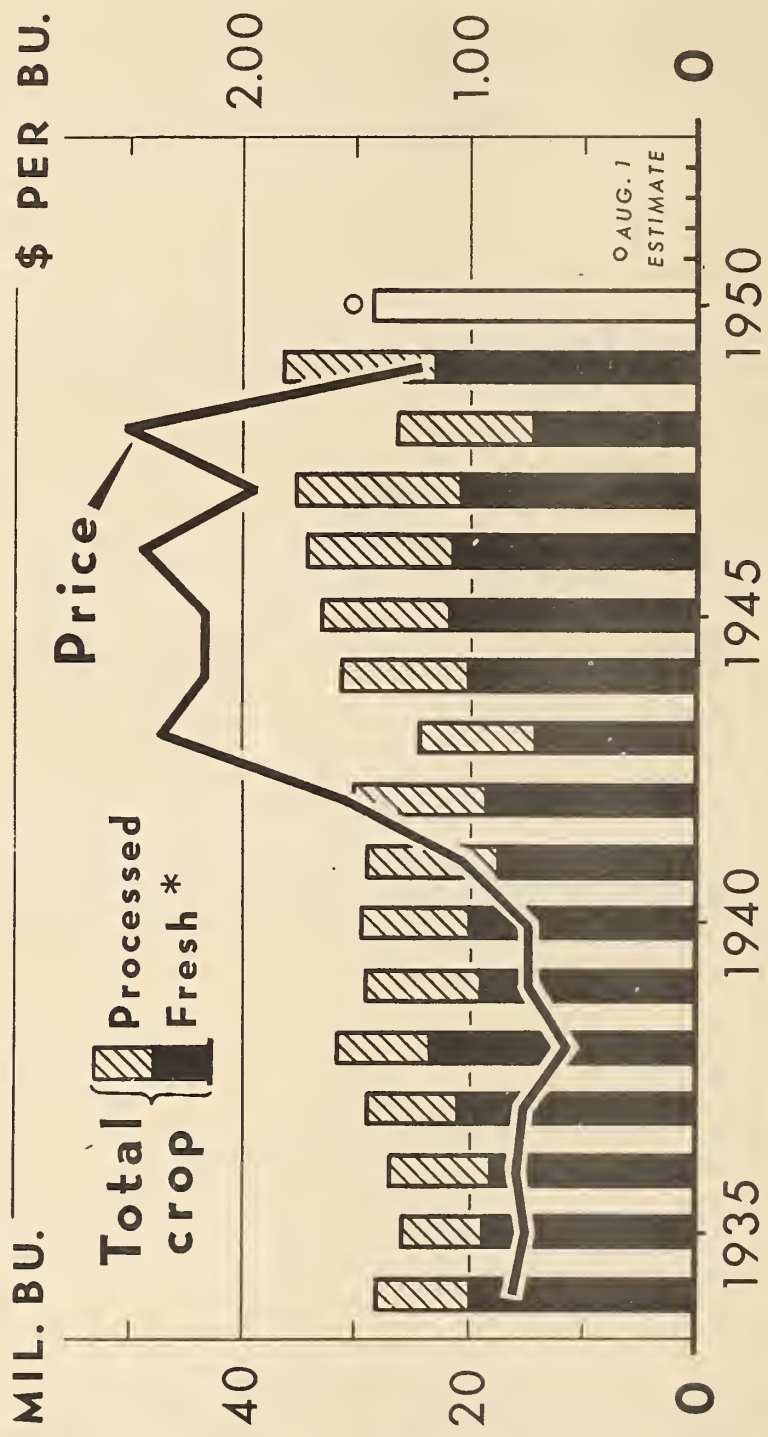
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 47815-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Prices received by growers for fruit during the first half of 1950 advanced more than seasonally at a level lower than that of 1949 but about twice the 1935-39 average. Prices probably

will decline about seasonally with the usual heavy marketings of fruit during the second half of 1950, but will probably average above those during the last half of 1949.

PEARS

Production, Utilization, and Prices



* INCLUDES HEAVY ECONOMIC ABANDONMENT IN SOME YEARS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 47816-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Since 1934, production of pears has increased about one-fourth, with most of the increase processed. In recent years, over half of the crop has been used fresh and over one-third processed. Because of unusual demand, grower prices rose

sharply during the war period and continued at a high level until 1949, when with some weakening in demand and a record-large crop, prices dropped substantially.

 THE FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, August 25, 1950

<u>CONTENTS</u>	
	<u>Page</u>
: Summary	3
: Apples	4
: Pears	5
: Peaches	6
: Cherries	7
: Plums and Prunes	7
: Grapes	8
: Cranberries	9
: Oranges	10
Grapefruit	10
Lemons	11
Dried Fruit	11
Canned Fruit and Fruit Juices	11
Frozen Fruit and Fruit Juices	12
Tree Nuts	12
Appendix of Tables	13

SUMMARY

With smaller production and stronger demand, grower prices for most deciduous fruits marketed during late summer and fall are expected to continue higher than in the same period of 1949. Heavy harvest-time marketings probably will result in about seasonal declines in price in contrast to the sharp drops of a year ago. But prices for the entire crops are expected to average moderately above those of 1949.

Demand for fruit for processing as well as for fresh use is a strong factor in the higher prices for fruit this year. As military procurement enlarges, it will become an increasingly important factor in price. Export demand may be no better for 1950-crop fruit than it was for the 1949 crop. But with the smaller fruit production, it seems that less fruit than last year will seek foreign markets.

Prospects on August 1 were for a 1950 crop of deciduous fruits about 14 percent smaller than the large 1949 crop and 8 percent smaller than the 1939-48 average. Production of tree nuts is estimated to be nearly 22 percent smaller than the record 1949 crop but 4 percent above average.

The commercial apple crop as estimated August 1 will be about 12 percent smaller than the large 1949 crop but 8 percent larger than the 1939-48 average. The pear crop is forecast to turn out 21 percent smaller than the 1949 crop and 6 percent below average. Both apple and pear crops are expected to be fully utilized in contrast to relatively large abandonment of the 1949 crops. Grower prices for each of these fruits is expected to continue higher this summer and fall than last.

Because of reduced production in California, the 1950 grape crop is expected to be 5 percent smaller than the 1949 crop and 9 percent smaller than the 1939-48 average. To replenish the reduced stocks of wine, it is expected that a much larger tonnage of grapes will be crushed for wine, leaving considerably fewer grapes for drying into raisins than last year. With stronger demand for grapes for crushing as well as for fresh use, grower prices for the smaller grape crop probably will continue higher during late summer and fall than prices a year earlier.

With smaller production of raisins and dried prunes, which usually comprise over 80 percent of the pack, total production of dried fruits in 1950-51 probably will be smaller than the 1949-50 pack. However, supplies of dried fruits are expected to be more than sufficient for the usual domestic uses.

The 1950-51 pack of canned fruits is likely to be a little smaller than the large 1949-50 pack. The 1949-50 pack of canned citrus juices, which is completed except in California, is expected to be moderately smaller than the 1948-49 pack. But this reduction will be considerably more than offset by the doubling in pack of frozen concentrated citrus juices. A new high in pack of frozen fruits and fruit juices is in prospect for 1950.

Supplies of oranges and lemons during late summer and fall are expected to continue slightly larger than in the same period of 1949. Supplies of grapefruit will remain seasonally small until new crop fruit becomes available in volume in October. With volume marketings of new-crop oranges and grapefruit in Florida in October, seasonal declines in prices for these two fruits may be expected.

APPLES

Apple Crop of 118 Million Bushels Estimated for 1950

The 1950 commercial apple crop is estimated as of August 1 at 118.2 million bushels, 12 percent smaller than the large 1949 crop but 8 percent above the 1939-48 average. The crop is smaller than last year in all regions except the South Atlantic, where it is 29 percent above the small 1949 crop and 13 percent above average. In this region, the Virginia crop of over 11 million bushels is 34 percent larger than the below-average 1949 crop. In the Western region, the Washington crop of 34.2 million bushels is nearly 8 percent above the large 1949 crop. Among other large-producing States like New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and California, the new crops are each considerably smaller than the unusually large 1949 crops.

Production of Most Varieties
Smaller Than in 1949

The varietal composition of the 1950 apple crop is as follows: Winter varieties, 83 percent; fall, 13 percent; and summer, 4 percent. Production of these 3 groups is smaller than that of 1949 by 10, 19, and 23 percent, respectively. However, among the winter varieties, production of York Imperial apples is expected to be about 41 percent larger than in 1949 and that of Baldwin about 1 percent larger. Leading winter varieties are the Delicious, Winesap, and McIntosh. The Jonathan leads among the fall varieties and the Gravenstein among the summer apples.

Movement of Apples Smaller, Prices
Higher, This Summer Than Last

Because of smaller production and a later maturing crop, market movement of 1950-crop apples, as indicated by carlot shipments, has been much smaller so far this season than last. Through August 19 this season, a total of 492 cars had been shipped by rail and boat, compared with 1,077 cars in the corresponding part of the 1949-50 season. Movement was relatively much lighter this year for Eastern apples.

Prices for apples on the New York City and Chicago wholesale markets have been considerably higher this summer than in the same time of 1949, largely because of the much smaller marketings. Both grower and terminal market wholesale prices are expected to continue somewhat higher during late summer and fall than in the same period of 1949. With smaller harvest-time supplies of apples pressing on the market this fall than last, grower prices probably will decline no more than seasonally this fall.

1950 Apple Crop of Canada
One-eighth Smaller Than 1949 Crop

Production of apples in Canada in 1950 is expected to be about 15,691,000 bushels, 12 percent smaller than the 1949 crop of 18,151,000 bushels. From the new crop, about 2 to 2.4 million bushels may be marketed in the United States, compared with approximately 1.9 million from the 1949 crop. This prospect was indicated at a meeting of representatives of the United States and Canadian apple industries held in Washington, D.C., August 10, 1950, for the purpose of discussing the supply and demand outlook for 1950-crop apples.

PEARS

Below-Average Crop of 28.6
Million Bushels in 1950

The 1950 crop of pears is estimated as of August 1 at 28.6 million bushels, 21 percent smaller than the record 1949 crop and 6 percent under the 1939-48 average. Smaller crops than in 1949 are general throughout the important pear-producing States. In the 3 Pacific Coast States the total of 23.2 million bushels (81 percent of the national crop) is also

21 percent smaller than the 1949 production but nearly 1 percent above average. In these 3 States, the Bartlett crop of 16.9 million bushels is 24 percent smaller than the 1949 crop and nearly 2 percent smaller than average. Production of other varieties, 6.3 million bushels, is 14 percent smaller than in 1949 but 6 percent above average.

Higher Prices for Smaller 1950 Crop

The carlot rail and boat movement of pears this season has been running considerably under the comparable movement of the 1949-50 season. Through August 19 this season a total of 3,119 cars had been shipped, compared with 4,346 cars in the same part of the 1949-50 season.

Although prices for western Bartlett pears on the Chicago auction started the 1950-51 season at a slightly lower level than prices at the start of the 1949-50 season, they have not declined as rapidly this season as the volume increased. Prices averaged \$4.31 per box for the week ended August 19, 1950, compared with \$3.10 a year earlier. With the smaller production and stronger demand this year, auction prices for pears are expected to continue considerably higher during late summer and fall than in the same period of 1949.

Demand for Bartlett pears for canning also is stronger this year, and grower prices for both fresh market and canning pears are running considerably higher than last summer. Grower prices for the entire 1950 pear crop are expected to average substantially higher than the average of \$1.22 per bushel for the 1949 crop.

PEACHES

Small Crop of 52 Million Bushels

The 1950 peach crop was estimated August 1 at slightly less than 52 million bushels. The estimated production is 31 percent smaller, than the large 1949 crop and 26 percent smaller than the 1939-48 average. Production is smaller than in 1949 in all large producing States except Michigan, where the new crop is 19 percent larger than the below-average 1949 crop. In California, which has about 57 percent of the national crop this year, total production also is considerably below 1949 although slightly above average. In this State, the clingstone crop, which is used mainly for canning, is estimated at 19.9 million bushels, 17 percent smaller than the record 1949 crop but nearly 10 percent larger than average. The California freestone crop of 9.5 million bushels is 15 percent smaller than the near-average 1949 crop.

Prices Much Higher This Year

The carlot movement of peaches by rail and boat so far this season has been considerably smaller than the comparable movement of the 1949 season. Through August 19 of the 1950 season, 6,427 cars had been shipped, compared with 8,755 cars in the same part of the 1949 season.

The much larger shipments from California this year have not been heavy enough to offset the greatly reduced shipments from Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina, where the crops were extremely short.

Both grower and terminal market wholesale prices for the smaller supplies of 1950-crop peaches have been running considerably higher this summer than in 1949. Grower prices for peaches for canning as well as for fresh market shipment are expected to average considerably above 1949 prices. Hence, it seems likely that the season-average price received by growers for the 1950 peach crop will be considerably higher than the average of \$1.54 per bushel for the large 1949 crop.

CHERRIES

Sour Cherry Crop of Over 150,000 Tons Sets New Record

The 1950 crop of all cherries is estimated at 231,410 tons, 8 percent smaller than the record 1949 crop but 29 percent larger than the 1939-48 average. Production of sweet varieties is estimated at 80,560 tons, 41 percent smaller than record 1949 tonnage and 6 percent under average. The 1950 sour cherry crop of 150,850 tons sets a new record, 34 percent above the large 1949 crop and 62 percent above average. Nearly all of the increase in 1950 is in Michigan, Wisconsin, and New York, which together have 86 percent of the total sour cherry crop. The Michigan crop of 86,400 tons sets a new record, more than twice average production. The New York and Pennsylvania crops also are record large. Most of the sour cherries are canned or frozen.

Prices for Sweet Cherries Higher, Those for Sour Varieties Lower, Than in 1949

Grower and terminal market wholesale prices for sweet cherries this year generally have been higher than 1949 prices. But prices for sour varieties have averaged considerably lower. To assist in stabilizing the price of fresh sour cherries to growers, the United States Department of Agriculture has purchased over 400,000 cases of canned sour cherries for use in the School Lunch Program and other eligible outlets. Cannery who sold cherries to the Department under this purchase program were required to pay growers not less than \$140 per ton, delivered to the cannery, for fresh cherries used in filling contracts with the Department.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Smaller Crops in All Commercial Areas

Production of fresh plums in California and Michigan is estimated as of August 1 at 83,000 tons, 14 percent smaller than the 1949 crop but 3 percent larger than the 1939-48 average. The California crop amounts to 78,000 tons this year, and the Michigan crop is 5,000 tons.

The prune crop of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho totals 46,900 tons, 71 percent smaller than the 1949 crop and 62 percent smaller than average. Production in all areas of these 3 States is considerably smaller than in 1949. Because of the small production, it is unlikely that many, if any, prunes will be dried commercially in the Pacific Northwest this year. In 1949, a total of 9,400 tons of prunes (dry basis) were dried in Oregon and Washington. Most of the sales of the 1950 crop are expected to be for fresh use, canning, and freezing.

Production of dried prunes in California is estimated at 147,000 tons (dry basis), 3 percent smaller than the 1949 output, 23 percent smaller than average, and the smallest tonnage since 1929. However, production will be more than sufficient for domestic consumption, which has been at the rate of a little over 1 pound per capita per year in recent years.

Smaller 1950 Crops
Bring Higher Prices

Shipment of plums and fresh prunes by rail and boat totaled 3,762 cars through August 19 this season, compared with 4,917 cars in the same part of the 1949 season. Most of the shipments came from California. Only 71 cars were from Washington, where the season was just getting under way.

Prices for most varieties of fresh plums from California have averaged considerably higher on the New York City and Chicago auction markets than comparable sales in the same part of the 1949 season. Prices for fresh plums are expected to continue high for the rest of the 1950 season.

GRAPES

1950 Grape Crop of 2.5 Million Tons
Is Smallest Crop Since 1942

Production of grapes in 1950 is estimated as of August 1 at 2,533,600 tons (fresh weight), 5 percent smaller than the 1949 crop and 9 percent smaller than the 1939-48 average. Reductions in the California crop because of hot weather in June and July more than offset increases in other States this year.

The California crop of 2,324,000 tons is nearly 6 percent smaller than the 1949 crop and 10 percent under average. Production of raisin varieties is 1,302,000 tons, a decrease of 9 percent from 1949; that of table varieties is 493,000 tons, a decrease of 8 percent; and that of wine varieties is 529,000 tons, an increase of 3 percent. Among other important grape States, the crops in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan are all considerably larger than the respective 1949 crops. The Washington crop is a little larger than the 1949 crop, and the Arkansas crop is a little smaller.

Higher Prices for 1950-crop Grapes

Although the carlot movement of 1950-crop grapes started about a week earlier than that of the 1949 crop, shipments by rail and boat through August 19 this season totaled 4,138 cars, compared with 4,246 cars in the corresponding part of the 1949 season. All but 305 of the cars shipped thus far this season came from California.

Season-opening prices for 1950-crop grapes on the New York City and Chicago auction markets in June were at levels slightly under 1949 opening prices. But with increasing shipments, prices declined less rapidly in July 1950 than in July 1949, and in mid-August such prices were considerably higher than in August 1949. Prices at shipping points in California also were considerably higher in mid-August than a year earlier. With the smaller grape crop this year and stronger demand, prices probably will continue higher during late summer and fall.

Demand for grapes for manufacture into wine and related products also is expected to be stronger this year than last. Replenishment of wine stocks, which on May 31, 1950, were about one-fifth smaller than stocks on that date in 1949, will require an increased tonnage for wine this year. Out of the 1949 crop in California only 888,000 tons of grapes, or 36 percent of the crop, were crushed for wine, brandy, and juice. The crush from the 1948 crop amounted to 1,386,000 tons, or 48 percent of the crop. The stronger demand for grapes for crushing should contribute to higher prices and result in considerably fewer grapes being dried into raisins than last year.

CRANBERRIES

The 1950 crop of cranberries as estimated August 15, 1950, will be 969,000 barrels (100 pounds each). If realized this will set a new record slightly larger than the record of 967,700 barrels in 1948. The prospective crop is 15 percent larger than the 1949 crop of 840,400 barrels and 36 percent larger than the 1939-48 average of 714,580 barrels. The new crop is expected to be larger than average in all States and larger than last year in all States except Washington. Harvest is expected to become general in Massachusetts and New Jersey in early September and later in other States.

If fresh use of the 1950 cranberry crop is as large as the 549,000 barrels from last year's crop, it will mean that about 50 percent more cranberries will be available for freezing and canning than were processed from the 1949 crop. This increase probably considerably exceeds the reduction in carry-over stocks of processed cranberries at the beginning of the 1950-51 season. Under these conditions, grower prices for the large 1950 crop may not average quite as high as the average of \$9.23 per barrel for the smaller 1949 crop. The 1948 crop, which was about as large as the prospective 1950 crop, averaged \$10.10 per barrel.

ORANGES

California Valencia oranges comprise practically all that remains of the 1949-50 orange crop to be marketed during late summer and fall. About 12 million boxes of such oranges remained to be marketed after August 19, 1950, slightly more than a year earlier at this date. The 1949-50 crop of California Valencias was estimated on July 1, 1950, at 27.1 million boxes, 8 percent larger than the 1948-49 crop but 9 percent smaller than the 1938-47 average.

Prices for California Valencia oranges on the principal terminal auction markets have averaged somewhat lower each week during July and early August than in the corresponding week of 1949. But in mid-August they averaged a little higher than in 1949. Fresh oranges are facing the competition of much larger supplies of frozen concentrated orange juice than in the summer of 1949. On the other hand, supplies of most deciduous fruits are smaller this summer than in the same time of 1949.

Under the Government export payment program for citrus products, nearly 1.7 million boxes of 1949-50 crop oranges, mostly from California, had been exported or declared for export by August 19, 1950. In addition, about 73,000 cases (24-2's) of canned single-strength orange juice, mostly from Florida, and nearly 191,000 gallons of concentrated orange juice, nearly all from California, had been handled through the same program. Furthermore, 115,000 cases (12-3's) of concentrated orange juice from California had been purchased for use in the School Lunch program.

Condition of the 1950-51 orange crop on August 1 pointed to a new production at least as large as the 1949-50 crop. New crop oranges from Florida will become available in volume in October.

GRAPEFRUIT

Since the close of the Florida grapefruit season in July, supplies of grapefruit have been seasonally small, coming mostly from the California summer crop. These small supplies have brought the highest prices of the year. Grower prices on July 15 averaged \$2.53 per box, compared with \$1.71 in February, when harvesting was at a peak, and with \$2.69 in July 1949.

Harvesting of the 1950-51 crop in Florida probably will get under way in September and reach large volume in October. The August 1 condition of the Florida crop pointed to production in 1950-51 at least as large as in 1949-50. Substantially larger production than in 1949-50 was in prospect in Texas, where groves have made good recovery from the freeze damage of 1949.

- 11 -
LEMONS

About 2 million boxes of California lemons from the 1949-50 crop remained to be marketed after August 19, 1950. This quantity was slightly larger than corresponding supplies a year earlier. The 1949-50 crop is estimated at 10.4 million boxes, about 4 percent larger than the 1948-49 crop. Both grower and terminal market auction prices this summer have been running lower than in the same part of 1949.

DRIED FRUITS

The 1950-51 pack of dried fruits is likely to be moderately smaller than the 1949-50 pack of about 490,000 tons, processed weight. Production of dried prunes in California is estimated to be about 3 percent smaller than the 1949 output. Production of dried prunes in Oregon and Washington, where total prune production is sharply reduced this year, is expected to be negligible in contrast to 9,400 tons in 1949. With the California grape crop about 6 percent smaller than the 1949 crop and with an expected larger crush for wine, brandy, and juice, production of raisins also is likely to be moderately, and perhaps considerably, smaller than the 1949 pack. Raisins and dried prunes comprised about 83 percent of the 1949-50 pack. Among other dried fruits, decreases in packs of some fruits probably will be about offset by increases in others.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

The domestic commercial pack of canned fruits in 1950-51 probably will not be quite as large as the 1949-50 pack of nearly 2.6 billion pounds, the equivalent of about 60 million cases of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans. The packs of some fruits will be smaller because of reduced supplies of raw fruit available for canning. Larger packs of apricots and sour cherries are expected to be more than offset by smaller packs of sweet cherries, peaches, and pears. The probable pack is still uncertain for some items such as apples, applesauce, fruit cocktail, fruit for salad, mixed fruits, and cranberries, because the canning season will extend for many months. In Florida, the 1949-50 pack of grapefruit sections and citrus salad, now completed, totals 2,619,000 cases (24 2-1/2 cans), 31 percent smaller than the 1948-49 pack. (See table in appendix.)

Packers' stocks of apricots, fruit cocktail plus fruit for salad and mixed fruits, peaches, pears, sour cherries, sweet cherries, apples, applesauce, plums and prunes, citrus segments and citrus salad, and pineapple combined were about 3 percent smaller on June 1, 1950, than comparable stocks on that date in 1949. Wholesale distributors' stocks of five of these items for which comparable data are available, namely, apricots, peaches, pears, fruit cocktail, etc., and pineapple, were about 20 percent larger on June 1, 1950 than a year earlier. Total packers' and wholesale distributors' stocks of these five items were 3 percent smaller than on June 1, 1949. During June 1950, wholesale distributors' stocks of canned peaches, pineapple, and fruit cocktail, etc., increased somewhat while those of canned apricots and pears decreased slightly.

The 1949-50 pack of Canned fruit juices probably will be about one-tenth smaller than the 1948-49 pack of approximately 2.1 billion pounds, the equivalent of 62 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans. The 1949-50 season for canning citrus juices in Florida and Texas is now completed, but in California it will continue into fall. The pack in Florida and Texas amounted to about 36.7 million cases, 13 percent smaller than the 1948-49 pack. Of this amount nearly 34 million cases were packed in Florida and nearly 3 million in Texas. Although the total pack of canned citrus juices in Florida was 9 percent smaller than the 1948-49 pack, in the pack of canned orange juice, 17.3 million cases (24-2's), was about 4 percent larger than the 1948-49 pack. The reduction in the pack of canned citrus juices in Florida will be considerably more than offset by the doubling in pack of frozen concentrated citrus juices. Packers' stocks of canned citrus juices in Florida amounted to nearly 3.8 million cases on August 12, 1950, about 49 percent more than a year earlier.

Total packers' and wholesale distributors' stocks of canned pineapple juice on June 1, 1950 amounted to about 3 million cases, about two-thirds larger than a year earlier. Fruit juices, canned from the 1950 deciduous crop probably will not quite equal the 1949-50 pack of about 440 million pounds.

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

The 1950 pack of frozen fruits and fruit juices is expected to exceed 600 million pounds and set a new record. The previous record was 525 million pounds in 1946 and the 1949 pack was 483 million pounds. Contributing heavily to the increased output in 1950 are frozen concentrated citrus juices, of which the new pack in Florida (over 240 million pounds) is more than double the preceding pack. The pack in California also is expected to double the 1949 pack. Total production of frozen strawberries in 1950 is expected to be considerably larger than the 1949 pack, and some increase also is expected in pack of frozen sour cherries.

Holdings of frozen fruits and fruit juices in cold storage July 31, 1950 totaled nearly 415 million pounds, 16 percent larger than stocks on July 1, 1950, and 24 percent larger than the August 1 average for 1945-49. Strawberries, orange juice, and cherries comprised about 61 percent of the holdings on July 31, 1950. During July there was a heavy net into-storage movement of cherries, raspberries, strawberries, other berries, and fruit juices and purees other than orange juice. In contrast, there was a heavy out-of-storage movement of orange juice.

TREE NUTS

Total production of almonds, walnuts, filberts, and pecans is estimated as of August 1 at approximately 161,675 tons. This tonnage is about 22 percent smaller than the record of 206,627 tons in 1949 but 4 percent larger than the 1939-48 average of about 155,616 tons. The California almond crop of 37,200 tons is 14 percent smaller than the

1949 crop but 60 percent larger than average. Production of walnuts in California and Oregon is estimated at 65,200 tons, 26 percent smaller than that of 1949 but only slightly under average. Because of severe freeze damage to filbert groves in Oregon and Washington last winter, the filbert crop in these two States amounts to only 5,990 tons, 46 percent under the record 1949 crop of 11,140 tons but slightly above average. Total production of pecans is estimated (August 1) at 53,286 tons, 17 percent smaller than the 1949 crop and 12 percent below average.

A marketing agreement and order regulating the handling of almonds grown in California became effective August 4, 1950. Under this new regulation, the marketable supply of almonds will be adjusted to demand each season in which a surplus occurs, by establishing salable and surplus percentages applicable to each handler's receipts, on an edible kernel weight basis. Marketing agreements and orders continue in force for filberts, walnuts, and pecans.

Table 1.- Apples: Unweighted average wholesale price per bushel or average price per box, New York and Chicago, July-August, 1949 and 1950

Market and week ended:	Eastern and midwestern varieties, mostly 2-1/2-inch :California											
	minimum, generally good quality and condition, per bushel :Gravenstein											
	Transparent		Williams Red		Duchess		Twenty Oz.		Starr		per box	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK												
July 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.30	---	---	---
8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.00	---	---	---
15	---	---	2.69	---	---	---	---	---	2.12	3.62	---	---
22	2.94	---	2.48	---	---	---	2.65	---	1.70	2.90	---	---
29	---	---	2.28	2.44	1.62	---	2.05	3.81	1.31	3.00	2.17	---
August 5	---	---	2.42	2.62	1.55	1.50	1.78	3.05	1.06	2.08	---	5.37
12	---	---	---	3.12	1.44	2.12	1.50	2.59	---	1.58	---	5.50
19	---	---	---	3.68	---	2.03	1.50	2.05	---	---	---	4.91
CHICAGO												
N.W. Greening Wealthy												
July 8	---	4.25	---	---	2.34	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
15	2.58	4.67	---	---	2.48	3.79	---	---	---	---	---	---
22	2.30	3.98	2.04	4.79	2.25	3.62	---	---	2.50	4.19	2.77	---
29	1.82	3.49	2.12	4.44	1.82	4.08	3.56	---	1.94	3.88	3.22	5.47
August 5	---	3.34	---	4.17	1.69	3.32	3.28	---	1.75	3.38	---	4.56
12	---	---	---	3.81	---	2.30	2.82	4.18	1.40	2.85	3.52	4.20
19	---	---	---	---	---	1.60	2.47	3.32	1.32	2.62	---	3.72

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration. Auction prices from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter. NOTE: Where prices are not available for 2-1/2-inch minimum size, quotations are inserted for apples of 2-inch or 2-1/4-inch minimum size.

Table 2.- Canned fruit and fruit juices: Stocks and packs, 1948 and 1949 seasons

Commodity	Stocks						Pack	
	June 1, 1949		June 1, 1950		July 1, 1950		1948-49	1949-50
	Canners	Wholesale distributors	Canners	Wholesale distributors	Canners	Wholesale distributors		
	g/	g/	g/	g/	g/	g/	cases	cases
	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	24/2-1/2	24/2-1/2
Canned fruits								
Apples	2/59	n.a.	2/852	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,552	3,876
Applesauce	299	530	1,274	n.a.	n.a.	967	3,188	5,484
Apricots	1,551	835	557	686	n.a.	648	4,767	2,375
Cherries, R.S.P.:	3/	311	110	n.a.	30	525	2,714	2,606
Cherries, other:	75	247	388	n.a.	n.a.	476	839	1,678
Citrus segments:	4/1,857	5/596	4/1,581	n.a.	4/899	5/587	3,813	2,619
Cranberries ...:	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,303	1,800
Mixed fruits 6/:	3,900	1,725	2,937	1,544	n.a.	2,104	10,760	7,313
Peaches	3,588	3,551	2,724	3,780	n.a.	3,831	17,381	19,134
Pears	849	619	649	956	n.a.	930	3,993	5,798
Pineapple	1,139	1,883	1,770	3,404	n.a.	3,656	7/10,846	7/10,416
Plums and prunes:	162	453	238	n.a.	n.a.	562	921	1,830

Commodity	Stocks						Pack		
	June 1, 1949		June 1, 1950		July 1, 1950		Total	Through	
	Canners	Wholesale distributors	Canners	Wholesale distributors	Canners	Wholesale distributors		1948-49	1948-49
	g/	g/	g/	g/	g/	g/	cases	cases	cases
	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	24/2's	24/2's	24/2's
Canned juices									
Apple	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,390	---	10/2,900
Blended orange and grapefruit:	1,491	878	1,561	689	1,437	728	10,829	10,571	6,797
Grapefruit	3,283	1,612	3,148	1,234	2,625	1,340	14,304	13,792	10,626
Orange	1,980	1,642	4,258	1,551	3,486	1,787	19,262	16,968	17,447
Pineapple	701	1,136	1,329	1,720	n.a.	1,989	7/12,102	---	7/10/11,967
Tangerine and tangerine blends	419	n.a.	977	n.a.	754	n.a.	1,259	---	1,850

1/ Preliminary.
 2/ 1,000 cases 6 No. 10's.
 3/ Not compiled; depleted stocks. May 1 stocks as follows: 1949, 60,000 cases; 1950, 277,000 cases.
 4/ 1,000 cases 24 No. 2's.
 5/ Grapefruit segments only.
 6/ California only. Data from Cannery League of California. Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, and mixed fruits.
 7/ Hawaiian pack.
 8/ Data on citrus are for Florida and Texas only.
 9/ Florida only. Texas stocks not available for July 1. June 17 stocks as follows: Blended, 4,000 cases; grapefruit, 251,000 cases; and orange, 16,000 cases.
 10/ Season total. Preliminary.

n. a. means "not available."
 Cannery stock and pack data from reports of National Cannery Association, Florida Cannery Association, and Texas Cannery Association; wholesale distributors' stocks from reports of Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce.

Table 3.- Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1948 and 1949 seasons

Commodity	Stocks			Pack	
	August 1: average 1945-49	August 1 1949	July 31 1950	1948	1949
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	1/25,363	1/8,107	1/15,526	27,552	52,268
Apricots	18,207	5,206	2,988	2,477	2,086
Blackberries	9,720	4,769	6,571	9,746	15,186
Blueberries	4,493	2,774	5,106	7,661	14,036
Cherries	54,227	70,814	43,579	88,462	73,953
Grapes	6,347	6,827	1,312	5,511	3,119
Peaches	21,775	7,680	5,529	13,598	23,235
Plums and prunes	6,498	2,507	2,446	2,125	5,297
Raspberries	25,853	30,984	35,041	27,717	31,837
Strawberries	74,209	80,438	115,557	160,077	107,600
Young, Logan, Boysen and similar berries	14,544	15,190	16,309	17,593	20,687
Orange and other fruit juices and purees	27,853	52,050	131,576	See below	
Other fruit	46,675	39,744	33,277	7,204	4,717
Total of above	335,764	327,090	414,817	369,723	354,021
				1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Citrus juices (Season beginning November 1)					
Orange					
Concentrated	---	---	---	12,196	2/21,577
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	528	---
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	---	---	---	116	---
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	---	2/1,582
Blend, concentrated	---	---	---	112	2/1,290
Lemon, unconcentrated	---	---	---	179	---

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

2/ Florida pack through July 1, 1950.

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

Table 4. -- Production and utilization of principal fruits, crops of 1948 and 1949

Commodity and crop year	Production				Farm disposition				Utilization of sales (fresh-fruit basis)			
	total production	having value	for farm use	sold	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:												
1948	88,407	87,559	4,852	82,707	63,384	7,796	2,564	913	---	1/8,050		
1949	133,742	121,841	5,693	116,148	80,001	14,077	4,847	1,531	---	1/15,692		
PEACHES:												
1948	65,352	65,214	5,740	59,474	33,127	23,706	2,208	400	---	2/33		
1949	74,818	69,177	6,026	63,151	35,980	22,615	3,888	622	---	2/46		
Pears:												
1948	26,334	26,246	2,485	23,761	11,757	11,534	221	---	---	3/249		
1949	36,404	33,505	2,338	31,167	17,966	12,384	509	---	---	3/308		
APRICOTS:												
1948	246,600	218,160	3,200	214,960	41,170	104,210	68,200	1,290	---	2/90		
1949	197,600	184,750	3,200	181,550	40,360	61,990	78,400	490	---	2/310		
CHERRIES:												
1948	214,380	214,210	12,030	202,180	38,700	82,700	---	47,000	---	4/33,780		
1949	250,230	240,830	12,480	228,350	64,660	84,910	---	36,080	---	4/42,700		
GRAPES:												
1948	3,078,400	3,078,160	27,700	3,050,460	577,440	30,000	928,200	---	1,514,820	---		
1949	2,662,100	2,662,100	26,700	2,635,400	553,390	25,000	1,049,300	---	1,007,710	---		
OLIVES:												
1948	58,000	58,000	200	57,800	5,700	13,500	---	---	33,600	10,000		
1949	39,000	39,000	200	38,800	5,500	17,500	---	---	13,700	7,100		
PLUMS:												
1948	70,500	70,500	700	69,800	67,905	1,835	---	45	15	---		
1949	96,100	85,300	840	84,460	81,675	2,110	---	665	10	---		
PRUNES:												
1948	543,600	514,900	5,000	509,900	50,270	14,350	177,350	950	---	150		
1949	539,100	497,900	6,400	491,500	51,020	26,550	161,200	3,700	---	530		

1/ Mostly crushed for vinegar, cider, and juice. 2/ Includes fruit used for jam and jelly, crushed for spirits, etc. 3/ Mostly crushed for spirits. 4/ Includes quantities brined; in 1948 about 33,260 tons and in 1949 about 42,250 tons. Also includes fruit used for juice, wine, preserves, and candied cherries. 5/ Designated as "shipped out of California." 6/ In California, 2-1/2 pounds fresh to 1 pound dried; in Oregon and Washington around 3-1/2 pounds fresh to 1 pound dried.

Table 5.- Apples, commercial crop: Production, average 1939-48, annual 1949, and indicated 1950 1/

State and area	Average: 1939-48	1949	Indicated: 1950	State and area	Average: 1939-48	1949	Indicated: 1950
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000		: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels		: bushels	: bushels	: bushels
Maine	768	1,006	1,273	Minnesota	174	357	119
New Hampshire ..	732	1,056	1,022	Iowa	155	223	146
Vermont	670	1,089	960	Missouri	1,260	1,548	1,020
Massachusetts ..	2,473	3,842	3,825	Nebraska	157	120	52
Rhode Island ..	207	279	221	Kansas	610	808	361
Connecticut ...	1,183	1,640	1,366	N. Central ..	18,142	26,852	16,321
New York	14,399	20,090	17,625				
New Jersey ...	2,490	3,124	2,240	Kentucky	281	433	275
Pennsylvania ..	7,300	9,680	7,245	Tennessee	354	383	430
N. Atlantic ..	30,228	41,806	35,777	Arkansas	612	706	400
				S. Central ..	1,248	1,522	1,105
Delaware	661	624	488	Total Central:	19,390	28,374	17,426
Maryland	1,526	1,251	1,352				
Virginia	9,589	8,525	11,390	Montana	237	170	120
West Virginia ..	3,844	3,720	4,500	Idaho	1,911	1,825	1,240
North Carolina ..	982	448	1,040	Colorado	1,469	1,628	968
S. Atlantic ..	16,601	14,568	18,770	New Mexico ...	739	788	188
Total Eastern ..	46,829	56,374	54,547	Utah	473	365	240
				Washington ...	27,764	31,820	34,224
Ohio	3,828	5,446	3,420	Oregon	2,783	2,953	2,890
Indiana	1,333	1,715	1,020	California ...	7,814	9,445	6,384
Illinois	3,125	4,176	2,530	Western	43,189	48,994	46,254
Michigan	6,776	11,735	6,903				
Wisconsin	725	724	750	35 States ..	109,408	133,742	118,227

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

Table 6.- Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1939-48, annual 1948 and 1949, and indicated 1950

State	Average: 1939-48	1948	1949	Indicated: 1950	State	Average: 1939-48	1948	1949	Indicated: 1950
	: Barrels	: Barrels	: Barrels	: Barrels		: Barrels	: Barrels	: Barrels	: Barrels
Mass. ..	465,600	605,000	520,000	600,000	Wash. ...	32,330	42,400	40,000	38,000
N. J. ..	77,500	69,000	67,000	85,000	Oreg. ...	11,350	13,300	13,400	16,000
Wis. ...	127,800	238,000	200,000	230,000					
					Total	714,580	967,700	840,400	969,000

Table 7.- Cherries: Production in 12 States, average 1939-48, annual 1949, and preliminary 1950 1/

State	All varieties			Sweet varieties			Sour varieties		
	Average:	1949	Prelim.:	Average:	1949	Prelim.:	Average:	1949	Prelim.:
	1939-48:	Tons	1950	1939-48:	Tons	1950	1939-48:	Tons	1950
New York	19,740	20,400	30,300	2,230	2,900	3,200	17,510	17,500	27,100
Pennsylvania	7,250	10,700	11,000	1,420	1,700	1,500	5,830	9,000	9,500
Ohio	3,197	2,280	3,320	504	370	510	2,693	1,910	2,810
Michigan	44,480	66,900	93,800	3,280	6,400	7,400	41,200	60,500	86,400
Wisconsin	12,460	11,600	15,800	---	---	---	12,460	11,600	15,800
Montana	673	2,070	990	369	1,760	700	304	310	290
Idaho	2,931	4,730	1,690	2,337	4,100	1,120	594	630	570
Colorado	3,944	3,750	2,010	406	370	130	3,538	3,380	1,880
Utah	5,640	4,800	800	3,390	2,900	200	2,250	1,900	600
Washington	30,100	42,000	21,200	25,360	39,000	17,600	4,740	3,000	3,600
Oregon	21,975	37,000	19,700	19,810	34,200	17,400	2,165	2,800	2,300
California	26,850	44,000	30,800	26,850	44,000	30,800	---	---	---
12 States	179,240	250,230	231,410	85,956	137,700	80,560	93,284	112,530	150,850

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

Table 8.- Cherries, western: Weighted average auction price per Campbell lug, New York City, May-August, 1949 and 1950

Origin and week ended	Chapman		Burbank		Tartarian		
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
California							
May 12	4.83	4.78	3.22	5.34	---	5.61	
19	4.80	3.91	4.35	4.08	5.23	5.09	
26	4.40	4.28	4.55	4.75	4.30	4.97	
June 2	---	---	2.68	---	3.52	2.98	
9	---	---	---	---	2.81	2.88	
16	---	---	---	---	1.92	---	
California							
		Bing		Lambert		Republican	
		1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
May 26	4.38	6.88	---	---	---	---	
June 2	4.92	4.99	---	4.46	3.76	---	
9	4.06	5.70	3.31	5.41	---	---	
16	3.76	5.68	3.35	5.22	3.05	4.53	
23	4.09	5.57	3.99	5.37	3.48	4.30	
30	3.43	6.36	3.75	6.74	2.78	4.93	
July 7	---	4.21	---	---	---	---	
Northwestern							
June 23	3.77	4.79	3.57	---	---	---	
30	3.22	6.19	2.71	---	---	---	
July 7	3.90	4.97	3.53	4.14	---	---	
14	2.73	4.12	2.57	3.82	1.77	---	
21	3.00	3.93	2.72	---	2.00	3.86	
28	3.25	4.42	3.99	---	2.27	4.45	
August 4	---	4.65	4.17	---	2.21	4.91	

Table 9.- Grapes: Production in important States, average 1939-48 annual 1949, and indicated 1950 1/

State	:Average:		:Indicated:		State	:Average :		:Indicated	
	:1939-48:	1949 :	: 1950 :	::		: and variety :	: 1939-48 :	1949 :	: 1950
	: Tons	Tons	: Tons	::		: Tons	Tons	: Tons	Tons
New York ...:	54,990	48,400	64,700	::	Arkansas ...:	9,270	11,900	11,300	
New Jersey ..:	2,140	2,200	1,800	::	Arizona	990	1,000	1,200	
Pennsylvania:	16,460	14,100	20,200	::	Washington ..:	16,360	20,800	21,100	
Ohio	16,060	15,800	18,300	::	Oregon	1,670	1,400	1,400	
Indiana	2,350	2,500	2,400	::	California :				
Illinois ...:	3,410	3,100	3,600	::	grapes :				
Michigan ...:	33,990	34,300	40,300	::	Wine	564,000	538,000	493,000	
Iowa	2,990	4,500	4,000	::	Table	517,100	514,000	529,000	
Missouri ...:	4,950	3,800	3,700	::	Raisin	1,502,500	1,433,000	1,302,000	
Kansas	2,300	2,400	2,200	::	Dried 2/ ..:	256,100	262,000	---	
Virginia ...:	1,840	1,800	2,300	::	Not dried :	478,100	385,000	---	
N. Carolina :	5,250	4,500	5,500	::	Total :				
W. Virginia :	1,360	1,500	1,900	::	California:	2,583,600	2,485,000	2,324,000	
Georgia	2,120	2,300	2,700	::	TOTAL UNITED :				
S. Carolina :	1,130	800	1,000	::	STATES	3/2,776,885	2,662,100	2,533,600	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dried basis. 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 from 1939 through 1946. Estimates of grape production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

Table 10.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, at New York and Chicago, June-August, 1949 and 1950

Market and week ended	: Seedless :		: Red Malaga :		: Ribior :		: Malaga	
	: 1949 :	1950 :	: 1949 :	1950 :	: 1949 :	1950 :	: 1949 :	1950
	: Dollars	Dollars	: Dollars	Dollars	: Dollars	Dollars	: Dollars	Dollars
NEW YORK								
June 23	8.99	6.22	---	---	---	---	---	---
30	6.41	5.42	---	6.92	---	---	---	---
July 7	5.49	5.61	7.15	7.50	---	---	---	---
14	5.68	5.67	7.47	6.35	6.96	4.69	---	---
21	4.46	7.54	6.28	5.58	5.97	---	---	4.06
28	3.61	6.14	3.79	5.64	4.66	6.33	---	---
August 4	3.24	4.10	2.76	3.59	3.94	5.45	---	---
11	2.67	3.87	2.15	3.15	3.36	5.40	---	---
18	2.05	3.35	1.76	2.50	3.10	4.48	---	---
CHICAGO								
June 23	8.18	5.45	---	---	---	---	---	---
30	6.47	4.88	---	6.98	---	---	---	---
July 7	5.61	5.26	7.60	---	---	---	---	---
14	4.72	5.03	---	6.26	---	7.23	---	---
21	3.61	5.83	5.80	6.44	6.53	---	---	3.86
28	3.49	5.72	4.25	5.61	5.62	5.85	1.53	---
August 4	2.65	4.08	3.07	3.46	4.21	5.23	---	---
11	1.98	3.42	1.99	2.83	2.52	3.83	---	---
18	1.67	2.85	1.54	2.37	2.12	4.10	1.44	---

Table 11.- Pears: Production, by geographic divisions and on Pacific Coast, average 1939-48, annual 1949, and indicated 1950 1/

Division	:Average:		:Indicated:		Pacific Coast	:Average:		:Indicated:	
	:1939-48:	1949	: 1950	::		:1939-48:	1949	: 1950	
	: 1,000	1,000	: 1,000	::		: 1,000	1,000	: 1,000	
	:bushels	bushels	bushels	::		:bushels	bushels	bushels	
New England ..:	97	124	132	::	Washington, Total:	7,070	7,030	5,456	
M. Atlantic ..:	1,201	1,580	1,381	::	Bartlett	5,238	5,175	3,944	
E. N. Central ..:	1,623	2,064	1,474	::	Other	1,832	1,855	1,512	
W. N. Central ..:	338	307	246	::	Oregon, Total ..:	4,592	6,166	5,363	
S. Atlantic ..:	1,369	725	726	::	Bartlett	1,868	2,681	1,960	
E. S. Central ..:	1,031	544	455	::	Other	2,724	3,485	3,403	
W. S. Central ..:	927	1,091	807	::	California, Total:	11,413	16,335	12,376	
Mountain	406	438	191	::	Bartlett	10,017	14,335	10,959	
Pacific	23,075	29,531	23,195	::	Other	1,396	2,000	1,417	
				::					
				::	Total: Bartlett ..:	17,123	22,191	16,863	
U. S. TOTAL ..:	230,295	36,404	28,607	::	Total: Other	5,952	7,340	6,332	

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 from 1939 through 1946. Estimates of pear production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

Table 12.- Pears, California Bartlett: Weighted average auction price per box, at New York and Chicago, July and August, 1949 and 1950

Week ended	New York		Chicago	
	1949	1950	1949	1950
	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
July 7	7.48	7.88	7.52	6.97
14	7.93	6.77	7.51	6.33
21	5.15	5.06	4.25	4.62
28	3.38	4.79	3.16	4.55
August 4	2.76	4.46	2.94	4.50
11	2.92	4.33	2.92	4.45
18	3.17	4.40	3.10	4.31

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

Table 13.- Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1939-48, annual 1947-49, and indicated 1950 1/

Crop and State	Average	1947	1948	1949	Indicated
	1939-48				1950
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
PLUMS					
Michigan	4,280	4,000	3,500	6,100	5,000
California	76,300	74,000	67,000	90,000	78,000
PRUMES					
Idaho	22,370	37,000	20,800	27,100	10,800
Washington, all	24,360	23,100	19,000	25,000	13,200
Eastern Washington	17,050	19,100	17,000	15,000	12,200
Western Washington	7,310	4,000	2,000	10,000	1,000
Oregon, all	77,770	34,400	48,800	107,000	22,900
Eastern Oregon	16,300	18,900	19,700	18,000	4,200
Western Oregon	61,470	15,500	29,100	89,000	18,700
California	190,600	200,000	182,000	152,000	147,000

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 2-1/2 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 14.- Plums, California: Weighted average auction price per crate, at New York and Chicago, June-August, 1949 and 1950

Market and week ended	Beauty		Santa Rosa		Formosa		Tragedy		Burbank	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK										
June 2 ...	6.22	5.74	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
9 ...	4.35	4.82	---	6.01	---	---	---	---	---	---
16 ...	4.36	5.22	5.83	5.86	4.15	4.26	---	---	---	---
23 ...	3.73	3.88	5.15	4.89	3.85	3.48	---	5.16	---	---
30 ...	3.10	3.14	3.96	3.93	3.05	3.67	---	4.45	---	---
July 7 ...	1.97	2.57	3.32	4.09	2.70	3.48	4.83	4.72	---	3.80
14 ...	2.06	---	2.51	4.21	2.88	3.39	3.96	3.70	2.21	3.30
21 ...	---	---	2.44	5.02	---	---	3.15	4.18	2.00	3.38
28 ...	---	---	2.63	5.79	---	---	3.06	4.28	1.93	3.69
August 4 ...	---	---	2.45	4.96	---	---	2.02	4.10	1.73	3.30
11 ...	---	---	2.06	2.80	---	---	1.94	4.70	1.53	2.93
18 ...	---	---	2.33	---	---	---	1.89	2.70	---	2.73
CHICAGO										
June 2 ...	5.97	4.90	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
9 ...	4.22	4.63	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
16 ...	3.40	4.92	5.13	5.90	3.83	4.88	---	---	---	---
23 ...	3.33	3.30	4.95	4.16	3.85	3.89	---	---	---	---
30 ...	2.54	2.72	3.30	3.62	2.83	3.57	---	---	---	---
July 7 ...	---	---	2.89	3.83	2.95	3.50	4.38	3.99	2.73	3.46
14 ...	---	---	2.71	4.28	---	---	3.67	2.97	2.33	3.46
21 ...	---	---	2.43	4.99	---	---	3.01	3.30	1.86	3.64
28 ...	---	---	2.40	5.56	---	---	3.02	5.42	2.05	3.69
August 4 ...	---	---	2.43	5.52	---	---	2.45	3.92	---	---
11 ...	---	---	2.28	4.38	---	---	1.62	---	---	---

Table 15.- Peaches: Production, by geographic divisions, average 1939-48 annual 1949, and indicated 1950 1/

Division	Average: 1939-48:	1949	Indicated: 1950	Division	Average: 1939-48:	1949	Indicated: 1950
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bushels	bushels	bushels		: bushels	bushels	bushels
New England	208	276	128	Pacific	2,890	3,751	411
Middle Atlantic:	4,733	5,827	4,845	U. S. TOTAL :	2/70,090	74,818	51,996
E. N. Central	6,454	7,795	6,280	California :	29,161	35,211	29,419
W. N. Central	811	1,135	1,072	Cling-			
S. Atlantic	14,039	9,319	4,024	stone 3/ :	18,151	24,085	19,918
E. S. Central	3,846	2,336	1,049	Freestone :	11,009	11,126	9,501
W. S. Central	4,692	5,756	3,255				
Mountain	3,139	3,412	1,513				

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 from 1939 through 1946. Estimates of peach production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

3/ Mainly for canning.

Table 16.- Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1939-48, annual 1949 and indicated 1950 1/

PECANS				ALMONDS, FILBERTS, AND WALNUTS			
State	Average: 1939-48:	1949	Indicated: 1950	Crop and State	Average: 1939-48:	1949	Indicated: 1950
	: Tons	Tons	Tons		: Tons	Tons	Tons
North Carolina :	1,242	1,462	990	Almonds :			
South Carolina :	1,232	1,600	1,325	California :	23,310	43,300	37,200
Georgia	14,114	9,000	13,200	Filberts :			
Florida	2,147	1,825	2,372	Oregon	5,110	9,700	5,400
Alabama	5,630	7,750	4,638	Washington :	858	1,440	590
Mississippi	3,308	5,000	2,320	2 States :	5,968	11,140	5,990
Arkansas	1,930	2,450	2,080	Walnuts,			
Louisiana	4,798	8,500	6,110	English :			
Oklahoma	10,630	12,000	4,500	California :	59,590	4/80,200	61,000
Texas	14,808	14,500	15,750	Oregon	6,270	7,900	4,200
Total 2/	60,478	64,087	53,285	2 States :	65,860	4/88,100	65,200
Improved							
variety 2/ 3/ :	25,634	23,686	22,699				
Wild or							
seedling 2/	34,844	40,400	30,586				

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 from 1939 through 1946. Estimates of pecan production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

3/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

4/ Revised.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D.C.

Penalty for private use to avoid
payment of postage, \$300

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
BAE-TFS-96-3/50 -- 3000
PERMIT NO. 1001

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
★
★
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE