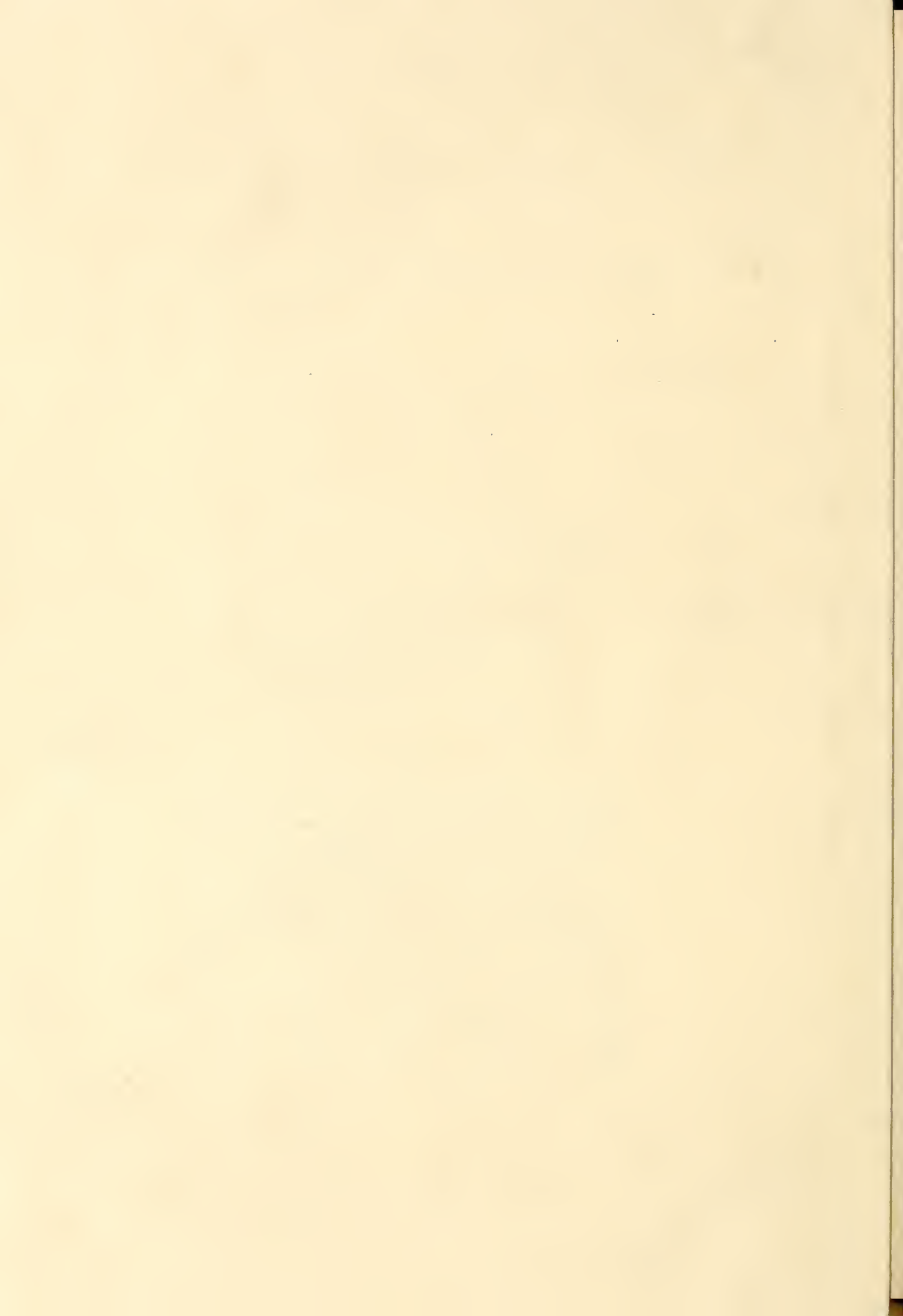


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# THE Fruit

1950 OUTLOOK ISSUE  
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## SITUATION

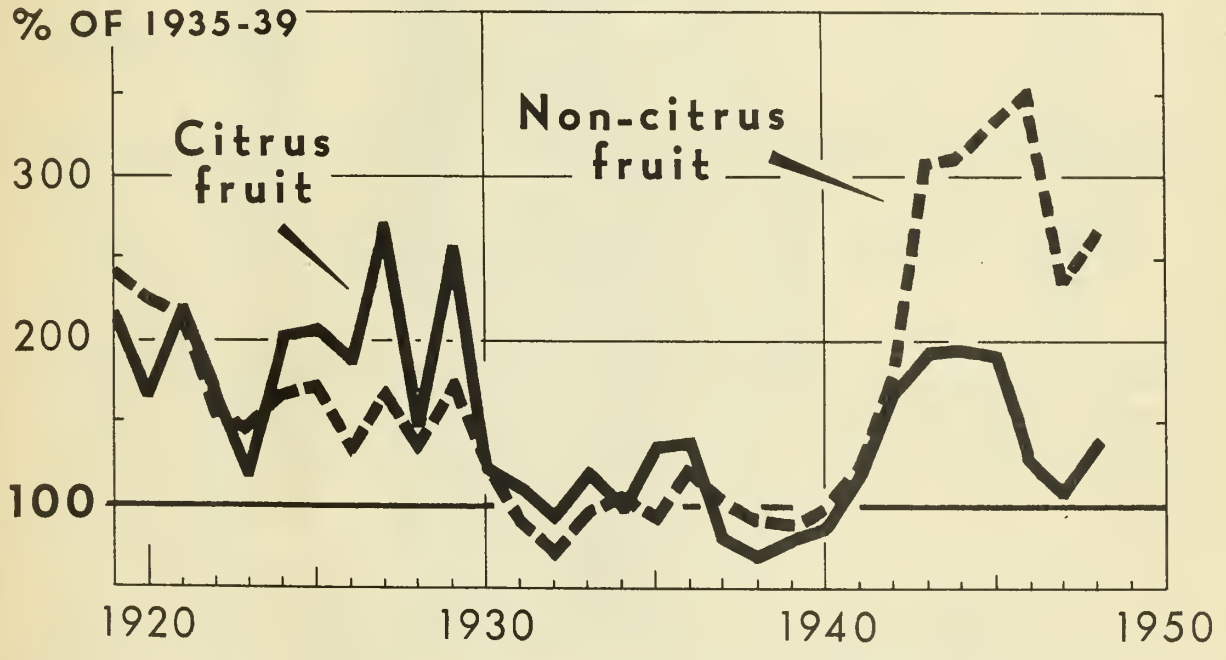
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TFS-93



OCTOBER 1949

### GROWERS' PRICES FOR CITRUS AND NON-CITRUS FRUITS



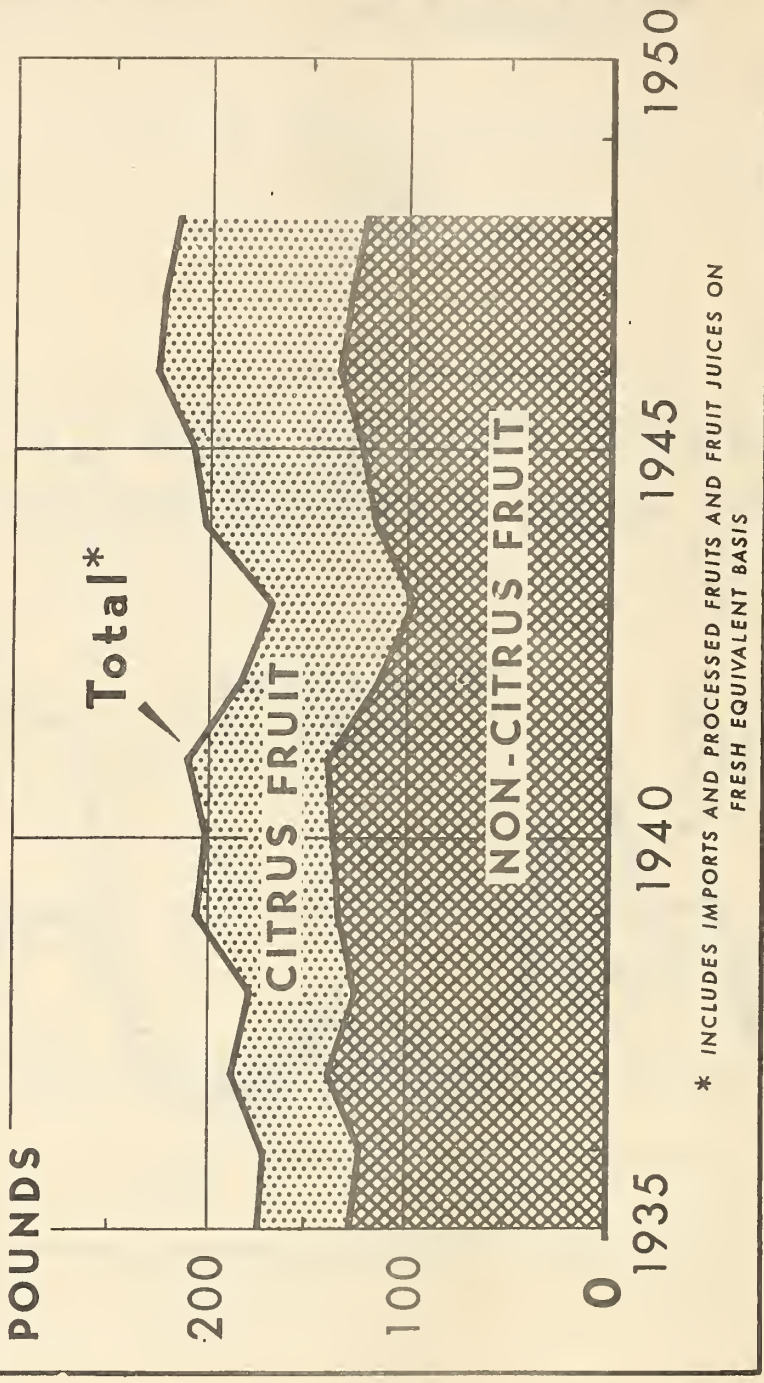
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Prices received by growers for both citrus and non-citrus fruits rose sharply during the early 1940's in response to strong wartime demand, prices for non-citrus fruits rising more than those for citrus fruits. At the same time,

citrus production increased sharply, while that of non-citrus fruits tended to decline. Prices of 1947-48 fruit crops dropped sharply, but prices for the 1948-49 crops increased moderately because of smaller production.

# FRUIT CONSUMPTION PER PERSON



\* INCLUDES IMPORTS AND PROCESSED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES ON FRESH EQUIVALENT BASIS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46867 - XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The trend in civilian per capita consumption of fruit has been upward since 1935, rising from a level of about 175 pounds (fresh weight basis) in 1935 to about 225 pounds in 1946. The increase was almost entirely in citrus fruit. The upward trend in consumption was interrupted during

the war by heavy procurement for military and lend-lease purposes and by the very short non-citrus crop in 1943. The decline in consumption in 1948 was the result mainly of the short non-citrus fruit crop in 1948.

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 T H E F R U I T S I T U A T I O N  
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 26, 1949

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SUMMARY

Outlook for 1950

With consumer demand for fruit in 1950 nearly as strong as in 1949, and with the probability of a smaller deciduous crop, grower prices in 1950 for 1950-crop deciduous fruits may be a little higher than the generally low prices for the 1949 crops. Total production of deciduous fruits in 1950 is likely to be somewhat smaller than the near-record 1949 crop, if the weather is average.

Total production of oranges in 1950-51 may be a little larger than in 1949-50, if the weather is average. Production of grapefruit probably will be larger, as groves in Texas recover further from the weather damage of 1949 and as the level of grapefruit output in Florida returns to normal. Lemon production probably will be larger as the result of a more favorable bloom in 1950.

Total supplies of all fresh and processed fruit in calendar year 1950 probably will be large enough at least to maintain the relatively high 1949 per capita rate of consumption. Such supplies include expected large carry-over stocks of 1949-crop deciduous fruits, most of the 1950 crop of deciduous fruits, most of the 1949-50 citrus crop, and part of the 1950-51 citrus crop.

Demand of processors for fruit for canning and freezing may be stronger in 1950 than in 1949, and grower prices should be higher than the relatively low 1949 prices.

Export demand for fruit in 1950 probably will improve somewhat over the low levels of the last two years. Total exports of fruit, at least through the first half of 1950, may be increased through special export payment programs designed to move surplus fruit into foreign countries,

particularly ECA countries. Furthermore, ECA funds may be used in limited quantities to purchase United States fruit for export to ECA countries. The recent removal by Canada of import restrictions on all fresh fruits and all fruit juices should result in increased exports to Canada. As a result of these programs and changes in export possibilities, total fruit exports may be higher in 1950 than in 1949.

Imports of bananas, which have reached the prewar level, will continue large in 1950, providing about 20 pounds per capita. But shipments of canned pineapple and pineapple juice from Hawaii to the United States probably will be smaller in the 1949-50 season than in 1948-49, principally because of labor-management disputes and resulting shipping difficulties during the summer of 1949.

#### Prospects for 1949-50 Marketing Season

The 1949 deciduous fruit crop of more than 10 million tons is second only to the record 1946 crop. Contributing heavily to this near-record production in 1949 are: a record pear crop, a commercial apple crop that is the largest since 1939, and a considerably larger-than-average (1938-47) grape crop. Supplies from these three crops will provide the principal fresh deciduous fruits marketed this fall and winter. Movement of apples and pears into storage this season has been much heavier than in 1948, when the crops were short. Cold-storage holdings of these two fruits on January 1, 1950 are expected to be considerably heavier than on January 1, 1949. Prices that growers receive for apples and pears in November and December will continue considerably lower than in the same months of 1948. However, if cold-storage stocks on January 1 are not too excessive for that time of year, some seasonal rise in price probably will occur. Prices for fresh grapes and cranberries from the large 1949 crops also are expected to continue lower than in the fall of 1948.

The 1949-50 crop of early and midseason oranges, now starting to market, is slightly larger than the reduced 1948-49 crop but slightly smaller than the large 1947-48 crop. With the aid of a strong demand for oranges for processing into canned and frozen orange juice, prices that growers receive for oranges during November and December are expected to average somewhat higher than those of a year earlier. Prices for the short grapefruit crop are expected to average considerably higher this fall and winter than last.

The 1949-50 pack of dried fruits is expected to be considerably larger than the 1948-49 pack, because of an increase in raisins. Supplies of dried prunes as well as raisins are again larger than will readily move into available outlets. Production of frozen fruits in 1949 probably will be slightly larger than production in 1948, largely because of a quadrupling of the pack of frozen concentrated orange juice. The 1949-50 pack of canned fruits is expected to be about the same as the 1948-49 pack. But the new pack of canned citrus juices probably will be still smaller than the short 1948-49 pack, because of increased use of oranges for the manufacture of frozen concentrated orange juice and reduced supplies of grapefruit from the short 1949-50 crop.

Total production of tree nuts in 1949 sets a new record, slightly exceeding the preceding record of 1948. Grower prices for each of the four major tree-nut crops are expected to average below 1948 prices.

#### ORANGES

### Outlook for 1950-51

Total production of oranges in 1950-51 probably will be slightly larger than in 1949-50, if average weather prevails. Total production in 1950-51 will tend to be sustained by the rising trend in bearing acreage and increases in the bearing surface of producing groves.

### 1949-50 Crop of Early and Midseason Oranges Is Larger Than 1948-49 Crop

Production of early and midseason oranges in 1949-50 is estimated as of October 1 at 50.7 million boxes. The prospective production is 7 percent larger than the 1948-49 crop and 16 percent larger than the 1938-47 average, but it is 6 percent smaller than the large 1947-48 crop.

The prospective Florida crop of 33 million boxes of early and mid-season oranges, if realized, will set a new record, 1 million boxes larger than the 1948-49 crop and 11 million boxes larger than average. The California crop of 15.7 million boxes is nearly 4 million boxes larger than the freeze-damaged 1948-49 crop but more than 3 million boxes below average. The Texas crop is estimated at nearly 1 million boxes, down substantially from earlier years because of the 1949 freeze damage to trees. The 1948-49 crop, which was severely reduced by the 1949 freeze, was 2.6 million boxes, and the 1947-48 crop was 3.1 million boxes.

The 1949-50 crop of Florida Valencia oranges is estimated at a record 28 million boxes, 6 percent larger than the 1948-49 crop and 54 percent above average. Hence the total Florida orange crop may set a new record of 61 million boxes this season, despite the damage to the crop caused by the August hurricane. The Texas Valencia crop of about 420,000 boxes will be only about one-half of the 1948-49 crop, which was greatly reduced by the 1949 freeze, and about one-fifth of the 1947-48 crop. Condition of the California Valencia crop was not as good on October 1, 1949 as the near-average condition of the 1948-49 crop on October 1, 1948. The first estimate for the new crop will become available in December. Harvest of California Valencia oranges usually begins about May 1 and finishes in November. Harvest of Florida Valencias usually starts in February and ends in July.

Production of Florida tangerines is estimated at 4.4 million boxes in 1949-50, the same as that of 1948-49 but 870,000 larger than average. Harvest of tangerines usually starts in November and ends in April. Total production of oranges and tangerines in 1949-50 is expected to be slightly larger than the 1948-49 crop of 104 million boxes.

Higher Prices Expected  
This Fall Than Last

Light shipments of 1949-50 crop Florida oranges were made in early October, starting the new marketing season several weeks later than last year. Shipments were expected to become heavy by the end of October,

Prices that growers receive for the new crop are expected to average somewhat higher in November and December than comparable prices in 1948. Strong support to prices is expected to result from a strong demand for oranges for processing. Carry-over stocks of canned orange juice at the beginning of the new pack season this fall are extremely low, in fact the lowest in a number of years. Despite higher retail prices last spring and summer, movement into consumption was heavy, nearly exhausting supplies of packers and wholesale distributors. To replenish such stocks and to provide for consumption in the year ahead will require a heavy tonnage of the new crop.

Demand for oranges for processing into frozen concentrated orange juice also is expected to be stronger than a year ago. In the 1948-49 season 8,320,000 boxes of Florida oranges were utilized for the manufacture of such frozen concentrate. This was about 14 percent of the Florida crop and 8 percent of the United States crop. It represented about 31 percent of the Florida oranges that were processed. This outlet is expected to take a much larger quantity from the 1949-50 crop. About 40 percent of the 1948-49 orange crop of the United States was processed. Of the Florida crop, 46 percent was processed; and of the California crop, 33 percent was processed.

Export demand for oranges and tangerines in the 1949-50 season may be about as good as in the season just ending. Of the 1948-49 crop of 104 million boxes, approximately 5 million boxes were exported, of which about four-fifths went to Canada.

#### GRAPEFRUIT

#### Outlook for 1950-51

With average weather, total production of grapefruit in 1950-51 probably will be substantially larger than the very short 1949-50 crop but still considerably smaller than the large 1947-48 crop. In Florida, which annually produces about one-half of the total crop, production in 1950-51 probably will be back to normal, following the loss of fruit from the hurricane of August 1949. But in Texas, which usually grows a third or more of the nation's crop, production is likely to fall considerably short of the level of recent years because recovery from the severe freeze damage to trees in January 1949 will require a longer period.



1949-50 Grapefruit Crop Is  
Smallest Since 1937-38

The 1949-50 crop of grapefruit in the United States, excluding California summer grapefruit, is estimated as of October 1 at 32.2 million boxes. This prospective production is about 27 percent smaller than the short 1948-49 crop, which was severely reduced by winter freezes, and 47 percent smaller than the large 1947-48 crop.

Production in Florida is estimated at 23 million boxes, 24 percent smaller than in 1948-49 and 30 percent smaller than in 1947-48. The smaller crop this season is the result of the August hurricane, which blew much nearly-mature fruit from the trees and damaged other less-developed fruit. This loss of nearly-ripened fruit also has delayed volume shipments of the new crop until October, several weeks later than usual.

The Texas crop is estimated at 4.8 million boxes. This prospective crop is less than half as large as the short 1948-49 crop and only one-fifth as large as the near-record 1947-48 crop. The small 1949-50 and 1948-49 crops in Texas are the consequence of severe freeze damage to fruit and fruit trees in January 1949.

Higher Prices For Short 1949-50 Crop

Although a few scattered shipments of 1949-50-crop Florida grapefruit were made in September, the carlot movement of the new crop did not get well under way until October, about a month later than in 1948-49. Prices for this new-crop grapefruit on the New York City auction market in early October averaged over one and one-half times prices in early October 1948. Prices are expected to decline somewhat after shipments attain heavy volume in late October or early November. But in November and December, prices probably will stay considerably above the very low prices in these months of 1948. Season-average prices that growers will receive for the small 1949-50 crop probably will average somewhat higher than the average of 90 cents a box (all methods of sale) for the 1948-49 crop.

With carry-over stocks of canned grapefruit juice very low this fall, demand for grapefruit for processing is expected to be considerably stronger than a year ago, tending to sustain prices at higher levels than last fall. But probably less than half of the short 1949-50 crop will be processed, compared with about 51 percent of the 1948-49 crop. This will mean a considerable reduction in the output of canned grapefruit juice.

Exports of fresh grapefruit may not be quite as large as in 1948-49, when over 1,800,000 boxes were exported, mostly to Canada. Higher prospective prices for the short 1949-50 crop and devalued currencies in importing countries are factors that will tend to reduce exports below those of last season.

## LEMONS AND LIMES

Outlook for 1950-51

The 1950-51 California lemon crop probably will be moderately larger than the below-average crop that is in prospect for 1949-50. This assumes average growing conditions and recovery of groves from the freeze damage of January 1949.

Prospects For 1949-50 Lemon Crop

Although California lemon groves have made good recovery from the effects of last winter's freezes, condition of the 1949-50 crop on October 1, 1949 was not as good as the average October 1 condition for 1938-47. The first production estimate of the new crop will be available November 10, when harvest and market movement will be getting under way. Average prices for the new crop may not be quite so high as those for the 1948-49 crop.

1948-49 Lemon Season Nearing End

Market movement of 1948-49-crop lemons is expected to be completed in November. Carlot shipments in mid-October were about the same as a year earlier. A total of 161 cars was shipped by rail and boat in the week ended October 22, 1949, the same as in the corresponding week of 1948. Carlot shipments through October 22 this season totaled 13,757 cars, only about 10 percent smaller than in the same part of the 1947-48 season. This relatively high level of shipments was accomplished by moving a larger-than-usual percentage of the short 1948-49 crop to fresh markets. Fresh sales are estimated at 77 percent of the 1948-49 crop, compared with 65 percent of the 1947-48 crop. Only half as many lemons were processed from the 1948-49 crop as were processed from the 1947-48 crop.

The 1948-49 crop, which was reduced by winter freezes, is estimated at 9.8 million boxes, 24 percent smaller than the near-average 1947-48 crop of 12.9 million boxes. The 10-year average production is 13.2 million boxes.

Prices for California lemons at the 10 principal auction markets averaged \$10.40 per box for the week ended October 22, 1949, compared with \$6.56 a year earlier. The season average price received by growers, (all methods of sale) for the 1948-49 crop is tentatively estimated at \$5.64 per box, nearly \$2.00 higher than the average for the 1947-48 crop.

1949-50 Crop of Florida Limes Is  
As Large As Record 1944-45 Crop

The 1949-50 crop of Florida limes is estimated at 250,000 boxes, compared with 200,000 boxes in 1948-49 and the 1938-47 average of 158,000 boxes. The 1944-45 crop also was 250,000 boxes. Market movement of the 1949-50 crop started last April, ran heavy during the summer

months, and will be completed next winter. Grower prices (all methods of sale) averaged higher each month during May - August, 1949, than in the same months of 1948. But in September 1949, they averaged about the same as a year earlier.

About 18 percent of the 1948-49 crop was processed, compared with nearly 4 percent of the preceding crop.

#### APPLES

##### Outlook for 1950

Smaller production and higher prices seem likely for the 1950 commercial apple crop. Because small crops usually follow large crops, the 1950 apple crop, with average weather, probably will be smaller than the large 1949 crop of 132 million bushels. Moreover, acreage of bearing trees, which has decreased about 25 percent since 1934, may be slightly smaller in 1950 than in 1949, continuing the downward trend.

Exports of 1950-crop apples probably will be small, unless Government export assistance is continued. Exports took less than two percent of the 1948 crop, compared with about 10 percent in 1935-39.

Consumer demand for apples is expected to be nearly as strong in 1950 as in 1949. But apples will continue to compete with other fruits for the consumers' dollar. Although production of some other deciduous fruits also probably will be smaller in 1950, there is likely to be some recovery in citrus production from the reductions in the 1948-49 and 1949-50 crops caused by the severe freezes and tropical storm in 1949. Banana imports, now near the prewar level, will continue large and may increase further as larger supplies become available from new plantations and others that are recovering from wartime neglect. Nevertheless, grower prices for the 1950 apple crop probably will average higher than the low prices for the 1949 crop.

Civilian per capita consumption of fresh apples dropped from a level of about 30 pounds per year in 1935-39 to about 25 pounds in 1947 and 1948, but is not expected to drop any further in 1950. In contrast, per capita consumption of fresh oranges has been increasing, rising from a level of about 32 pounds per year in 1935-39 to about 40 pounds in 1947. Since then the rate of consumption has dropped slightly because of increased use of oranges for processing. Per capita consumption of bananas, the third most important fresh fruit, was at a level of nearly 23 pounds per year in 1935-39, dropped to about 10 pounds during the war when shipping was limited, and returned to about 20 pounds in 1947 and 1948.

##### 1949 Crop Nearly

1-1/2 Times 1948 Crop

The 1949 commercial apple crop is estimated as of October 1 at 132 million bushels, 49 percent larger than the 1948 crop and 19 percent larger than the 1938-47 average. Production this year is larger than last in all regions, and it is larger than average in all regions except the South Atlantic.

Among important varieties, production in 1949 is larger than in 1948 for all except the York Imperial and Cortland, both winter varieties. Total production of winter apples, which comprise about 80 percent of the commercial crop, is about 43 percent larger than in 1948.

#### Increased Quantities of Apples Expected To Be Processed This Year

Domestic outlets for the entire 1949 crop are difficult to find. Substantial quantities of summer varieties were left unharvested because of low prices. In California about two-thirds of the large Gravenstein crop was processed. During the entire season, considerably larger quantities of apples are expected to be processed than last season. The difficulty of finding adequate outlets for the crop focuses attention upon marketing only the best quality apples for fresh consumption.

Movement of fall and winter apples into cold storage was heavy during September, with the result that cold-storage holdings on October 1, 1949, totaled 13,756,000 bushels, compared with 4,724,000 bushels a year earlier. Holdings for October 1, 1944-48, averaged 7,665,000 bushels.

#### Government Programs For Moving Apples

To help move the large California Gravenstein crop last August, the United States Department of Agriculture purchases 135 carloads, utilizing the apples in the National School Lunch and institutional feeding programs. On September 29, 1949, the Department announced that it would purchase apples in all important producing areas for distribution in the School Lunch Program and other eligible outlets. The rate of purchase will be based on the capacity of the Program to absorb the fruit.

On October 13, 1949, the Department announced details of an export payment program designed to stimulate exports of apples. Payments will approximate 50 percent of the export sales price, f.a.s., U. S. port -- but not more than \$1.25 per container of approximately one bushel -- to exporters who export U. S. fresh apples of specified grades to countries participating in the European Recovery Program; Israel; Egypt; The Philippine Islands; and western hemisphere countries, except Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and Venezuela.

Apple exports in 1948-49 amounted to about 1,350,000 bushels, compared with about 10 million bushels, the average for 1935-39.

#### Lower Prices This Season

Under the weight of heavy shipments, prices for apples at local shipping points and on terminal wholesale markets continued to decline during September and early October. At mid-September apple growers received an average of \$1.82 per bushel, compared with \$2.44 in September 1948. Although prices may not drop much further after October, they are expected to continue lower than in 1948-49.

## PEARS

Outlook for 1950

With average weather, the 1950 pear crop probably will be moderately smaller than the record 1949 crop of 35.9 million bushels but still somewhat larger than the 1938-47 average of 30.8 million bushels. Bearing acreage in the Pacific Coast States, where about 80 percent of the nation's crop has been grown in recent years, increased from 1942 to 1946. Since 1946 acreage appears to have stabilized at a slightly lower level. Production in these States has been trending upward over the past three decades. Even with some reduction in total production in 1950, the winter pear crop of the Pacific Coast States is likely to be larger again than will readily go into domestic consumption. Such pears continue to need foreign outlets for a substantial portion of the crop. The market for Bartlett pears probably will be stronger than that of 1949. With a smaller crop and a stronger demand for canning, prices for the 1950 pear crop can be expected to average somewhat higher than 1949 prices.

1949 Pear Crop Is Record Large

The 1949 pear crop was estimated as of October 1 at 35.9 million bushels. This production sets a new record, 36 percent larger than the small 1948 crop, nearly 2 percent larger than the previous record crop in 1947, and 17 percent larger than the 1938-47 average.

Production in the three Pacific Coast States is about 38 percent larger than last year. The Bartlett crop of these three States is estimated at 21.8 million bushels, 45 percent larger than in 1948. These pears are used extensively for canning. Production of pears other than Bartletts in the same three States, mostly winter pears, is estimated at 7.2 million bushels, about 21 percent larger than last year.

Heavy Movement to Fresh Markets  
And Processors, Large Cold-Storage Holdings

Increased fresh market shipments, larger canned packs, and heavier cold-storage holdings than last year are reflections of the record 1949 pear crop. Through October 22 this season, about 12,993 cars had been shipped by rail and boat, compared with 6,831 cars in the corresponding part of the 1948-49 season. Cold-storage holdings of fresh pears on October 1 were 4,758,000 bushels, compared with 4,018,000 a year earlier. The October 1 average for 1944-48 is 5,817,000 bushels.

Continued Low Prices Seem  
Likely This Fall and Winter

Prices received by growers for pears, which dropped sharply in August under the weight of heavy supplies, declined a little more in September as supplies continued large. But prices are not expected to drop much further and even may rise a little. With supplies large and no improvement in commercial export outlets, prices will continue low this fall. However, the Government export program may result in some increase in prices later in the season.

Government Programs For Moving Pears

To help move surplus Bartlett pears, the United States Department of Agriculture during August and September purchased 835 cars in California, 160 cars in Washington, and 150 cars in Oregon. These pears were used in the School Lunch Program and for institutional feeding.

On October 13, 1949, the Department announced an export payment program for winter pears, similar to the program for apples announced at the same time. The pear program applies to Anjou, Bosc, Comice, and Winter Nelis varieties grown in Washington, Oregon, and California. It is designed to stimulate exports of winter pears, of which about 40 percent of the production formerly was exported, mostly to Europe. Under the new program, payments of about 50 percent of the export sales prices, f.a.s., U. S. port -- but not more than \$1.25 per container of approximately one bushel -- will be made to exporters who export U. S. fresh winter pears to countries participating in the European Recovery Program: Israel, Egypt; The Philippine Islands; and western hemisphere countries, except Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and Venezuela. Rates of payment and countries of destination are the same as those under the apple program.

## PLUMS AND PRUNES

Outlook for 1950

With average weather, production of plums and prunes in 1950 probably will be slightly smaller than that of 1949. Although the trend in bearing acreage of California plums has been slightly upward since 1942, it seems probable that the 1950 crop will be smaller than the large 1949 crop. The trend in the bearing acreage of prunes in the western States has been downward for about two decades. Production of dried prunes in California has declined each year since 1945, but it may not decline further in 1950.

Demand for plums and prunes in 1950 probably will be about as good as that for the 1949 production. Prices for fresh plums and prunes may be a little higher than 1949 prices, but it is doubtful that prices for dried prunes will be any higher. Production of dried prunes is expected to be larger again than will readily move into domestic consumption, leaving a surplus considerably larger than probable commercial exports.

1949 Prune Crop In Pacific Northwest Is  
77 Percent Larger Than Small 1948 Crop

Production of fresh plums in California and Michigan totaled 96,200 tons in 1949, 36 percent larger than in 1948 and 20 percent larger than the 1938-47 average. In Oregon, Washington, and Idaho the 1949 prune crop of 156,600 tons (fresh weight) is 77 percent larger than the 1948 crop and 20 percent larger than average. In contrast, the California production of 166,000 tons of dried prunes is 9 percent smaller than 1948 production and 17 percent smaller than average.

The 1949 prune crop in the three Pacific Northwest States was utilized as follows: sold fresh, 54,000 tons, compared with 50,270 tons in 1948; canned, 30,500 tons, compared with 14,350 tons in 1948; frozen 3,200 tons, compared with 950 tons last year; and dried 9,660 tons (dry basis), compared with 1,550 tons last year. In addition, 5,600 tons of the 1949 crop were used in farm households. This use took 4,500 tons of the 1948 crop. In California, nearly all of the crop was dried. Farm households took only their usual 200 tons (dry basis).

#### Lower Prices For 1949 Production

Fresh market shipment of plums and prunes was practically completed by mid-October. Through October 22 this season, a total of 7,225 cars had been shipped by rail and boat, compared with 7,384 cars for the corresponding part of the 1948 season.

Prices for fresh plums and prunes on the New York City and Chicago wholesale and auction markets generally have been considerably lower all season than comparable prices during the 1948 season. Prices for dried prunes are expected to average lower than in 1948.

#### Government Programs For Prunes

Adequate outlets for the large 1949 production of plums and prunes have been difficult to find. To help move surplus fresh Italian prunes in Idaho, the United States Department of Agriculture in September purchased 75 cars, about 3 percent of the Idaho crop. These purchases were utilized in the School Lunch and institutional feeding programs.

The handling of dried prunes produced in California is being regulated by a Federal marketing agreement and order, effective August 25, 1949. Under this regulation, the salable percentage of dried prunes received by handlers has been established as 75 percent and the surplus as 25 percent. Handlers may dispose of the salable tonnage in any available outlets. The surplus tonnage that is not needed to augment salable tonnage will be kept out of commercial trade channels, as prunes, and diverted to noncompetitive outlets.

To supplement the Federal dried prune marketing agreement and order, the Department on October 3, 1949 announced additional features for assisting producers in disposing of surplus dried prunes. The Department will make payments on dried prunes exported to certain ECA countries, and on dried prunes diverted from normal commercial trade channels.

Payments to exporters on specified sizes and packs of standard quality dried prunes produced in the Pacific Coast States will range from 25 to 40 percent of the gross sales price, f.a.s., U. S. ports. Payments to producers on dried prunes of standard quality that are diverted from normal commercial outlets for dried prunes will be at the rate of 4.25 cents per pound. The Department also will pay from 1 cent to 3.5 cents per pound for as many as 20,000 tons of specified sizes of standard quality unprocessed and processed dried prunes that are diverted to the manufacture of prune juice.

The Department also will purchase a small tonnage of dried prunes for use in the School Lunch and institutional feeding programs. For this use, about 3,800 tons are to be purchased before the end of 1949.

## PEACHES

### Outlook for 1950

With average weather, the 1950 peach crop may be about the same as the 1949 crop of 75 million bushels. Production will tend to be sustained by the sharply rising trend in bearing acreage evident in the past decade. With average weather, a considerably larger crop can be expected in the 10 Southern early-peach States which have had two successive short crops. However, in other important peach States, especially California, smaller crops seem likely. The California clingstone crop, which is used mostly for canning, probably will be smaller than the record 1949 crop of nearly 24 million bushels.

### Production Up, Prices Down In 1949

The 1949 peach crop of 75.1 million bushels is 15 percent larger than the 1948 crop and 9 percent larger than the 1938-47 average. The California clingstone crop of 23.8 million bushels is a new record, 14 percent larger than the 1948 crop and 37 percent larger than average. The pack of canned peaches, mostly clingstones, is expected to be moderately larger than the 1948 pack. But a smaller tonnage of peaches probably will be used this year than last in the packs of fruit cocktail and fruit salad. The pack of dried peaches is expected to be somewhat larger than that of 1948. Of the 1948 peach crop about 51 percent was sold for fresh use, 36 percent was canned commercially, 3 percent was dried, 1 percent was frozen, and most of the other 9 percent was used in the households of the farms where grown.

Early in the season, prices received by growers for 1949-crop peaches were at about the same level as prices early in the 1948 season. But with increasing shipments, prices dropped sharply and stayed considerably lower than in 1948. Prices for canning peaches were substantially lower than in 1948. In August, the United States Department of Agriculture purchased 937,210 cases of canned peaches for use in the School Lunch program.

## GRAPES

### Outlook for 1950

Demand for grapes in 1950 is likely to be about the same as that in 1949. Although demand for grapes for manufacture into wine and juice may be a little stronger in 1950, demand for other uses may not be as good. Prices that growers receive for the 1950 crop probably will average near 1949 prices.



With favorable weather and good care of vineyards, present acreage should result in another grape crop of about 3 million tons in 1950. A crop of this size again would be much larger than would move readily into foreseeable markets and uses.

Of the 1948 crop of 3,044,400 tons, 577,440 tons or 19 percent were sold into fresh market channels, 1,514,820 tons or 50 percent were crushed for wine and juice, 894,200 tons or 29 percent were dried into raisins and 57,700 tons or 2 percent were used in farm households or canned commercially. Fresh sales are expected to be a little larger from the 1949 crop, the tonnage crushed will be much smaller, leaving much more for raisins. Utilization of the 1949 crop probably will be similar to that of the 1947 crop. In each of these three years, there was a substantial surplus of raisins, the equivalent of about 300,000 to 600,000 tons of fresh grapes.

In 1950, fresh sales of grapes probably will not greatly exceed 600,000 tons, the level of recent years. But there is likely to be some increase in the tonnage crushed. Even with a substantial increase that approaches the 1948 level of 1.5 million tons, the remaining grapes that would need to be dried into raisins in order to save the crop probably would result in another large surplus of raisins. Without prospective commercial export markets for raisins anywhere near approaching the prewar size, which usually took about a third of the production, disposition of surplus raisins will again be a serious problem. Under these conditions, prices for grapes will continue low in 1950.

#### Grape Production in 1949

##### Slightly Under 3 Million Tons

Production of grapes in 1949 is estimated as of October 1 at 2,941,800 tons, about 3 percent smaller than that in 1948 but 8 percent larger than the 1938-47 average. The California crop of 2,767,000 tons, which comprises about 94 percent of total production, is slightly smaller than the 1948 crop but about 9 percent larger than average. This year as last about three-fifths of this State's crop consists of raisin varieties and one-fifth each of table and wine varieties.

#### Fresh Market Shipments Nearly As Large

##### So Far This Season As Last

Fresh market shipments of grapes by rail and boat totaled 21,252 cars through October 22 this season, compared with 21,891 in the corresponding part of the 1948 season. The 21,891 cars shipped by this date of the 1948 season comprised 72 percent of the total for that season. The tonnage crushed for wine and juice this season is expected to be considerably smaller than the 1.5 million tons crushed from the 1948 crop. Stocks of wine at the end of July 1949 were about 8 percent larger than stocks a year earlier. With the sharp reduction in tonnage crushed this season perhaps only slightly offset by larger fresh sales, much larger tonnage than last year remains for drying into raisins.

Increased Exports of Fresh Grapes  
To Canada Seem Probable Following  
Removal of Import Restrictions

With Canadian import restrictions on fresh grapes and other fruits removed effective October 1, 1949, exports of grapes to Canada this fall and winter are expected to be larger than those of a year ago. Exports of fresh grapes to Canada during the 12 months ending June 30, 1949 totaled nearly 25,000 tons. Even with a substantial increase in exports this fall and winter, such exports will comprise only a small percentage of grapes sold for fresh use.

Prices Near 1948 Levels

Prices received by growers so far this season for fresh grapes for table use have ranged from a little above to moderately lower than prices in the same part of the 1948 season. In mid-October, prices for most table varieties at local shipping points and on the New York City and Chicago wholesale markets were near prices in mid-October 1948. Prices in November and December are expected to continue near the October levels.

Government Program For Raisins

The handling and marketing of raisins produced from raisin variety grapes grown in California is being regulated by a Federal marketing agreement and order, effective August 18, 1949. In the operation of this regulation, raisins acquired by handlers can be divided into free tonnage, reserve tonnage, and surplus tonnage. Free tonnage can be disposed of in commercial trade channels, reserve tonnage can be used to build up the free tonnage, while surplus tonnage plus unused reserve tonnage are to be diverted or disposed of in ways that will not interfere with disposition in commercial trade channels.

To assist producers in the disposal of surplus raisins and to augment the operation of the raisin marketing agreement and order, the United States Department of Agriculture on September 30, 1949 announced further details of its program of assistance. Payments ranging from 40 to 50 percent of the gross sales price, f.a.s., U. S. ports, will be made to U. S. exporters for specified varieties and types of standard quality raisins produced in California that are exported to certain ECA countries and dependent areas. A second feature of this program of supplementary assistance to raisin producers consists of the payment of 4 cents per pound to producers for standard quality raisins diverted from normal commercial outlets for raisins. A third feature consists of the Government purchase, before the end of 1949, of approximately 3,800 tons of raisins for use in the School Lunch and institutional feeding programs.

This program of assistance relating to raisins is similar to one now in operation dealing with dried prunes.

## CRANBERRIES

Outlook for 1950

With average growing conditions, production of cranberries in 1950 probably will be about as large as in 1949. Bearing acreage has increased each year from 1941 to 1948, gaining about 8 percent in these 7 years. This increasing acreage together with good care of cranberry bogs and generally favorable weather has resulted in large crops of nearly 800,000 barrels or more in each of the four years, 1946 through 1949. The increased plantings of recent years will tend to continue the rising trend in production of the past decade.

Demand for fresh cranberries and cranberry sauce in 1950 probably will be nearly as good as in 1949. With the prospect that carry-over stocks of canned and frozen cranberries at the beginning of the 1950-51 season will be reduced somewhat, prices that growers will receive for the 1950 crop may be a little higher than 1949 prices. Of the 1948 crop, about 48 percent was sold for fresh use and the rest was processed. If half of the smaller 1949 crop is used fresh, this will mean a substantial reduction in the quantity processed and will favor reducing season-end stocks to a more manageable size. This year, as in 1948, the industry is conducting an aggressive sales campaign to move the crop and reduce stocks of canned cranberries at the end of the season.

Above-average Crop of 805,000 Barrels in 1949

Production of cranberries in 1949 is estimated as of October 1 at 805,000 barrels (100 pounds each). This production is 17 percent smaller than the record 1948 crop of 967,700 barrels but 21 percent larger than the 1938-47 average of 665,230 barrels.

Prices Below 1948 Low Levels

Movement of the 1949 crop got under way in early September. Prices on the Chicago wholesale market started the season during the week ended September 10 with an average of \$4.50 per one-fourth-barrel box, the same as the opening price in 1948. With increasing shipments, prices on both the Chicago and New York wholesale markets declined, dropping below 1948 prices. For the week ended October 15, 1949, prices on both markets averaged moderately lower than in the corresponding week of 1948.

The season average price per barrel received by growers for the record 1948 crop was \$10.10, the lowest since 1939.

## DRIED FRUIT

Outlook for 1950-51

Production of dried fruits in 1950-51 may not be quite as large as in 1949-50. With the prospect that the demand for grapes for crushing into wine and juice will be a little stronger than in 1949, resulting in a larger tonnage crushed, less grapes than otherwise will remain for

drying into raisins. Production of dried prunes, which has declined each year since 1945, may be about the same as in 1949. In 1948-49, these two fruits constituted about 84 percent of the total production of dried fruits. Production of most of the other dried fruits will continue small in 1950 and some of them even may decline because of smaller crops.

Although the 1950-51 pack of dried fruits may be somewhat smaller than the 1949-50 pack, it is expected to be much larger again than will readily move into domestic consumption. Consumption at the relatively low prices of 1949 is expected to be about 4 pounds per capita. If consumption in 1950-51 remains about the same, the surplus over domestic consumption will be smaller than in 1949-50.

Commercial exports probably will take only a small fraction of the 1950-51 dried fruit production, compared with one-third to two-fifths in prewar years. Most of the exportable surplus was purchased by the Government in the 1947-48 and 1948-49 seasons -- 271,000 tons and 124,000 tons, respectively. A small part of these purchases was used for School Lunch and institutional feeding in the United States and the greater part was used for relief feeding in foreign countries. It probably will require export assistance to move a substantial tonnage of the 1950-51 production abroad.

#### Larger Production of Dried Fruits In Prospect For 1949-50

Production of dried fruits in 1949-50 is expected to exceed 550,000 tons, natural condition, compared with about 475,000 tons in 1948-49. Most of the increase is in raisins. Production of dried prunes is about the same as in 1948-49. Raisins and prunes again will comprise more than five-sixths of the 1949-50 total. Among other dried fruits, increases in production of some items probably will be about offset by decreases in others.

With consumption expected to continue at the annual rate of about 4 pounds per capita (processed weight), there will be a larger surplus than that from the 1948-49 pack.

#### Government Assistance Programs Relating to Dried Fruits

To assist producers in disposing of surplus dried fruits, the United States Department of Agriculture has announced programs dealing with dried prunes, raisins, and dried figs. Highlights of the prune and raisin programs are presented in the prune and grape sections of this report. Concerning dried figs, the Department on October 3, 1949 announced a diversion program through which it will pay to producers 3 cents per pound on not to exceed 1,000 tons of Black Mission dried figs diverted from normal commercial trade channels for this fruit. This diversion program is similar to the diversion features of the prune and raisin programs.

## CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Outlook for 1950-51

Commercial production of canned fruits in 1950-51 may not be quite as large as in 1949-50, largely because supplies of some fruits for canning probably will be smaller. Prices paid growers may be a little higher not only because of the smaller supplies but also because the packers' stock situation is expected to improve before the 1950 pack begins.

The 1949-50-pack canned fruits are moving more freely into distributive trade channels because of lower canners' prices, and carry-over stocks of packers at the beginning of the 1950-51 pack season may be smaller, and those of wholesale distributors may be larger, than comparable stocks at the start of the 1949-50 season. Total carry-over stocks may not be quite as large as those at the start of the 1949-50 season. In the 1949-50 pack season, some packers were reluctant to take fruit except at very low prices, because of large carry-over stocks of high-cost canned fruits.

Production of canned fruit juices in 1950-51 may be a little larger than that in 1949-50, especially if Texas citrus groves make a substantial recovery from the 1949 freeze damage. Increases in the packs of the regularly canned single-strength and concentrated citrus juices will be limited by the amount of expansion in packs of frozen concentrated citrus juices. However, the total of these several kinds of packs is expected to be larger than that of 1949-50.

Domestic production of canned fruits and fruit juices will be supplemented, as usual, by small imports of canned fruits, mostly olives in brine, and by large shipments of canned pineapple and pineapple juice from Hawaii.

1949-50 Pack of Canned Fruits  
About As Large As 1948-49 Pack

Production of commercially-canned fruits in the United States in the 1949-50 season is expected to be at least as large as in the 1948-49 season. If the new packs of canned apples and applesauce turn out unusually large, the total 1949-50 pack probably will be slightly larger than the 1948-49 pack. The 1948-49 pack of all canned fruits amounted to about 2.5 billion pounds or the equivalent of 56.7 million cases of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans. Among important fruits packed in 1949-50, larger packs are estimated for apples and applesauce, sweet cherries, peaches, pears, and plums and prunes. These are about offset by smaller packs of apricots, sour cherries, fruit cocktail and salad, and citrus. Shipments of canned pineapple, also pineapple juice, from Hawaii are expected to be smaller this season than last, because of limitations on shipping, resulting from strikes in Hawaii. Total carry-over stocks at the beginning of the 1949-50 pack season were moderately larger than comparable stocks a year earlier. The net result of pack, imports, and stocks is that prospective total supplies for the

1949-50 season are slightly larger than the total for the 1948-49 season. These larger supplies of canned fruits at lower prices may lead to per capita consumption in the 1949-50 season being as much as 1 pound over the 1948-49 figure of about 18 pounds.

#### Smaller Pack of Canned Citrus Juices In Prospect For 1949-50

The 1949-50 season for canned fruit juices is characterized by smaller carry-over stocks of citrus juices, a prospective smaller pack of citrus juices, smaller shipments of pineapple juice from Hawaii, but a larger pack of deciduous fruit juices. Total carry-over stocks of canned citrus juices at the beginning of the 1949-50 pack season this fall are the lowest in several years. This is the result of the short 1948-49 pack moving rapidly through the distributive trade channels.

The 1948-49 pack of canned citrus juices (including concentrated juice converted to a single-strength basis but excluding frozen concentrated juice) amounted to about 1.54 billion pounds, the equivalent of 51.6 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans. This is a reduction of about 28 percent from the record 1947-48 pack. The smaller 1948-49 pack was the result of reduced supplies of citrus available for canning, plus the increased use of oranges for the manufacture of frozen concentrated orange juice. For the same reasons, the 1949-50 pack of canned citrus juices is expected to be somewhat smaller than the short 1948-49 pack. Most of the reduction in the 1949-50 pack is expected to be in grapefruit juice and in blended grapefruit and orange juice. But this decrease probably will be partly offset by further increases in production of frozen concentrated citrus juices.

Production of canned non-citrus fruit juices in 1949-50 is expected to total moderately larger than the 1948-49 pack of approximately 400 million pounds or the equivalent of about 13.3 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans. Shipments of 1949-50-season pack pineapple juice from Hawaii to the United States have been reduced considerably this summer, and for the entire season they are expected to be somewhat smaller than in the 1948-49 season.

Total supplies of canned fruit juices are expected to be moderately smaller in the 1949-50 season than in the 1948-49 season. Per capita consumption also is expected to be smaller, dropping somewhat below the 15-pound rate of the past season.

#### FROZEN FRUIT

#### Outlook for 1950

Production of frozen fruits, berries, and fruit juices in 1950 probably will be larger than the 1949 pack of more than 400 million pounds but still under the record 1946 pack of 525 million pounds. Substantial increases in pack seem likely for strawberries and concentrated orange juice, which together comprised about half of the total pack in 1949.

Both of these items have moved readily into consumption during 1949, and demand for them is expected to continue strong in 1950. If 1933-47 average yields per acre are obtained upon the prospective 7-percent-larger 1950 commercial acreage of strawberries, the 1950 strawberry crop will be somewhat larger than the 1949 crop; permitting a larger pack of this item. Additional plant equipment for manufacturing frozen concentrated citrus juices will facilitate a further large increase in the pack of orange juice in 1950.

Further increases in packs of frozen fruits seem likely over the next few years. The frozen fruit industry in the last two or three years has undergone a severe readjustment to post-war conditions. This has meant the reduction in stocks and smaller packs of slow-moving items; increased packs of the more preferred items, and increased emphasis upon quality. Early evidences of this readjustment were the reductions in new packs and carry-over stocks of several deciduous-tree fruits and increases in berries. This was followed by the striking increase in output of concentrated orange juice made from the 1948-49 crop. With these new developments well under way, the industry is rapidly becoming set for sound and steady growth in the manufacture of frozen fruits, berries, and fruit juices.

Growth in output will be expedited by the somewhat tardy but now rapidly expanding facilities for distributing and storing the frozen fruit products. Such facilities include the installation of frozen food cabinets in retail stores and the more widespread purchase and use by consumers of deep-freeze lockers and refrigerators with large frozen-food compartments. Additional expansion in community frozen-food locker plants also will contribute to the further growth in production facilities and distributional outlets for frozen foods, including frozen fruits.

Growth in output is expected to be more than enough to provide for the increasing population at the current annual per capita consumption of about 3 pounds. This means that a slight year-to-year increase in per capita consumption can be expected.

#### 1949 Pack Expected to Exceed 1948 Pack

The 1949 pack of commercially-frozen fruits, berries, and fruit juices is expected to be slightly larger than the 1948 pack of about 400 million pounds. Reductions in strawberries, which in 1948 comprised about two-fifths of the total pack, and in cherries, which constituted over one-fifth in 1948, are expected to be more than offset by the increase in concentrated orange juice. However, the 1949 pack of strawberries is expected to exceed 100 million pounds, and the 1948-49 pack of concentrated orange juice is estimated at approximately 100 million pounds, four times the preceding pack. Among other items, increases in pack are expected at least to offset decreases.

Although freezing provides a means of preserving and storing only a small percentage of total fruit production, the 1948 pack of frozen strawberries took about 36 percent of the commercial strawberry crop, and the 1948-49 pack of frozen concentrated orange juice took about 8 percent of the total orange crop.

Cold-storage holdings of frozen fruit products on October 1, 1949, totaled about 354 million pounds, compared with nearly 340 million a month earlier, and 364 million on October 1, 1948. Strawberries, cherries, and fruit juices and purees comprised over one-half of the total holdings on October 1, 1949.

Supplies of frozen fruits, berries, and fruit juices are expected to be large enough this fall and next winter to maintain the current annual 3-pound per capita rate of consumption. The 1949 pack of frozen strawberries is moving rapidly into consumption and stocks are expected to become very low, possibly exhausted, before supplies from the 1950 pack become available in volume next spring.

### TREE NUTS

#### Outlook for 1950

Total production of the four major tree nuts in 1950 -- almonds, walnuts, filberts, and pecans -- probably will be above the 1938-47 average of about 147,000 tons, although under the 1949 record of nearly 206,000 tons. The trend in bearing acreage of walnuts has been slightly upward over the past decade, while the trends in almonds and filberts have been more sharply upward. Although similar data on the bearing acreage of pecans are not available, production of pecans as well as that of each of the other three tree nuts, has trended upward.

Average imports of such foreign-type tree nuts as Brazil nuts and cashews and smaller imports of domestic-type nuts are expected to continue in 1950. On a shelled basis, total imports in 1948-49 were about three-fifths as large as domestic production of the four major tree nuts.

Prices of both domestic and imported tree nuts in 1950 probably will not be higher than in 1949. Prices of some imported tree nuts possibly will be lower because of devalued currencies of exporting countries. With the competition of lower-priced imported tree nuts, lower consumer incomes, and continued large production, prices of the domestically-produced tree nuts also are likely to be lower.

#### 1949 Crop of Tree Nuts Estimated At Record of 206,000 Tons

A record crop of about 206,000 tons of tree nuts will be produced in 1949, if production turns out as large as estimated on October 1. A crop this size would be nearly 3 percent larger than the 1948 crop and 40 percent larger than the 1938-47 average. The 1949 crop of



42,200 tons of almonds is 24 percent larger than the 1948 crop and 97 percent larger than average. The walnut crop of 81,300 tons is 14 percent larger than the 1948 crop and 26 percent larger than average. Production of filberts at 11,630 tons is 81 percent larger than that in 1948 and 109 percent larger than average. Production of each of these three tree nuts sets a new record this year. The pecan crop is 20 percent smaller than the record 1948 crop but 28 percent larger than average.

Imports in the 1949-50 season are expected to be smaller than in the 1948-49 season. Minor quantities of each of the four major domestic tree nuts probably will be exported, similar to exports of recent years. Total supplies of tree nuts in the 1949-50 season are expected to be somewhat larger than will readily move into the usual outlets. Per capita consumption probably will continue at the rate of a little over a pound (shelled) per year.

#### Lower Prices For Record 1949 Production

Season average prices that growers receive for each of the four large crops of tree nuts are expected to be lower than the prices for the 1948 crops. Such prices for the 1948 crops were as follows: almonds, \$425 per ton; walnuts, \$420 per ton; filberts, \$258 per ton; and pecans, 12.3 cents per pound. Prices for each of these nuts on the New York City wholesale market were lower in mid-October than prices a year earlier.

#### Marketing Agreements and Orders Issued for Filberts and Pecans, Continued in Force For Walnuts

Effective October 1, 1949, the United States Department of Agriculture issued a marketing agreement and order regulating the handling of filberts grown in Oregon and Washington. The handling of pecans grown in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and South Carolina will be regulated through a marketing agreement and order effective October 20, 1949. Both of these regulations specify grades and sizes of the respective tree nuts that may be shipped from the producing areas covered. The filbert regulation also requires that only 75 percent of the current-crop filberts that meet quality and size requirements may be sold in the domestic market as unshelled filberts. The remaining 25 percent must be diverted to shelling, export, or other uses which are not competitive with the domestic unshelled market. A similar marketing agreement and order relating to walnuts grown in California, Oregon, and Washington has been in force for a number of years. For the 1949-50 marketing year, it establishes the salable percentage of merchantable walnuts at 70 percent and the surplus at 30 percent.

Table 1.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1938-47, annual 1947 and 1948, and indicated 1949; condition of the new crop on October 1, average 1938-47, annual 1948 and 1949

Crop and State	Production 1/				Condition October 1 1/		
	Average 1938-47	1947	1948	Indicated 1949	Average 1938-47	1948	1949
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Percent	Percent	Percent
<b>ORANGES</b>							
California, all	48,894	45,830	36,910	---	77	78	71
Navels and miscellaneous 2/	19,068	18,900	11,910	15,700	76	79	72
Valencias	29,826	26,930	25,000	3/	78	78	71
Florida, all	39,940	58,400	58,300	61,000	72	72	66
Early and midseason	21,765	31,000	32,000	33,000	4/73	73	66
Valencias	18,175	27,400	26,300	28,000	4/71	70	67
Texas, all	3,618	5,200	3,400	1,400	76	62	19
Early and midseason 2/	2,163	3,100	2,600	980	--	62	21
Valencias	1,454	2,100	800	420	--	63	15
Arizona, all	838	5/ 780	710	1,240	74	65	69
Navels and miscellaneous 2/	401	5/ 480	450	630	--	65	70
Valencias	437	300	260	610	--	66	68
Louisiana 2/	304	300	300	340	70	66	75
5 States 6/	93,593	110,510	99,620	---	75	75	67
Total early and midseason 7/	43,701	53,780	47,260	50,650	--	--	--
Total Valencias	49,892	56,730	52,360	---	--	--	--
<b>TANGERINES</b>							
Florida	3,530	5/4,000	4,400	4,400	64	64	59
<b>ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES</b>							
5 States 6/	97,123	114,510	104,020	---	--	--	--
<b>GRAPEFRUIT</b>							
Florida, all	25,760	5/33,000	30,200	23,000	64	62	46
Seedless	10,570	5/14,800	14,700	10,000	4/66	62	45
Other	15,190	5/18,200	15,500	13,000	4/61	62	47
Texas	18,624	5/23,200	11,300	4,800	67	50	12
Arizona	3,326	5/ 3,000	5/1,830	3,500	73	65	70
California, all	2,818	2,430	2,050	---	77	78	77
Desert Valleys	1,168	960	790	800	4/79	77	80
Other	1,650	1,470	1,260	3/	4/78	78	75
4 States 6/	50,528	61,630	45,430	---	67	58	36
<b>LEMONS</b>							
California	13,164	12,870	9,800	3/	76	78	65
<b>LIMES</b>							
Florida	158	170	200	250	63	49	70

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California, picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1 of the same year as the bloom. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ First report of production from 1949 bloom for California Valencia oranges and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December; first report for California lemons will be issued in November.

4/ Short time-average.

5/ Includes the following quantities not harvested and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions (1,000 boxes); 1947, Florida tangerines - 670; grapefruit, seedless - 2,400; other - 1,300; Texas grapefruit - 2,300; Arizona Navel and miscellaneous oranges - 6; grapefruit - 944; 1948, Arizona grapefruit - 40.

6/ Net content of box varies.

7/ In California and Arizona, Navels and miscellaneous.

Table 2.- Oranges: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, August-October 1948 and 1949 1/

Period	1948				1949			
	Calif.-				Calif.-			
	Arizona	Florida	Texas	Total	Arizona	Florida	Texas	Total
	Valencias:				Valencias:			
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through:								
August 20 ..:	19,838	---	---	19,838	16,427	---	---	16,427
Week ended:								
August 27 ..:	1,227	---	---	1,227	1,219	---	---	1,219
September 3 ..:	1,370	---	---	1,370	1,119	---	---	1,119
10 ..:	1,367	---	---	1,367	1,058	---	---	1,058
17 ..:	1,384	41	---	1,425	1,109	---	---	1,109
24 ..:	1,512	15	---	1,527	1,024	---	---	1,024
October 1 ..:	1,429	60	---	1,489	1,146	---	---	1,146
8 ..:	1,366	312	16	1,694	1,206	5	---	1,211
15 ..:	1,235	847	23	2,105	1,213	112	---	1,325
Season through:								
October 15 ..:	30,728	1,275	39	32,042	25,521	117	---	25,638

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

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 3.- Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, August-October, 1948 and 1949 1/

Period	Grapefruit				Lemons	
	1948				1949	
	Fla.	Texas	Calif.-	Total	1948	1949
			Ariz.		Calif.	Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through:						
August 20 ..:	---	---	4,166	4,166	---	---
Week ended:						
August 27 ..:	---	---	119	119	---	---
September 3 ..:	70	---	135	205	---	---
10 ..:	405	---	90	495	31	---
17 ..:	289	---	64	353	13	---
24 ..:	303	---	57	360	17	---
October 1 ..:	408	1	51	460	27	---
8 ..:	627	1	46	674	122	---
15 ..:	744	24	45	813	370	---
Season through:						
October 15 ..:	2,846	26	4,773	7,645	580	---
					4,439	5,019
						20,219
						19,327

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

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 4.- Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per box at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1948 and 1949

Market, month and week	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons	
	California		Florida		California		Florida		California	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<b>NEW YORK</b>										
August .....	4.94	4.56	---	---	4.13	4.80	2.75	---	5.18	7.14
September ...	5.95	4.69	3.90	---	3.34	4.56	3.11	6.98	10.07	6.75
Week ended:										
October 7 ..	5.88	5.77	3.99	---	---	4.31	4.28	6.51	8.02	8.92
14 ..	6.16	5.96	3.12	5.83	---	3.62	3.70	5.65	7.19	12.11
21 ..	4.31	6.01	3.05	5.57	---	2.83	2.99	5.70	5.87	9.90
<b>CHICAGO</b>										
August .....	5.10	4.82	---	---	4.03	4.39	2.03	---	6.62	8.26
September ...	6.08	4.85	---	---	2.58	5.39	2.70	3.94	8.27	7.18
Week ended:										
October 7 ..	6.12	5.79	---	---	---	5.26	4.02	---	7.54	8.19
14 ..	5.82	5.90	4.08	---	---	4.40	3.50	5.51	7.55	11.02
21 ..	4.77	5.58	2.74	5.64	---	---	3.23	6.39	7.28	10.76

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

Table 5.- Strawberries: Commercial acreage, average 1939-48, annual 1949 and indicated 1950 1/

Group and State	Average 1939-48			1949	Indicated 1950	Group and State	Average 1939-48			1949	Indicated 1950
	Acres	Acres	Acres				Acres	Acres	Acres		
<b>Winter</b>						<b>Mid-spring (Cont'd)</b>					
Florida .....	4,450	4,000	4,400			Maryland .....	4,200	2,700	3,000		
Early spring						Delaware .....	1,670	900	1,200		
Louisiana .....	18,250	21,000	23,000			Calif., other ..	2,160	2,900	3,300		
Alabama .....	2,580	2,100	2,200			Group total ..	54,830	47,770	53,070		
Texas .....	1,150	1,000	750			<b>Late spring</b>					
Calif., S. Dist. ..	1,380	1,400	1,800			New Jersey .....	3,270	3,300	3,500		
Group total .....	23,360	25,500	27,750			Pennsylvania ..	2,640	1,900	1,900		
<b>Mid-spring</b>						Ohio .....	3,100	1,900	1,900		
Mississippi .....	130	---	---			Indiana .....	2,100	2,000	2,800		
Georgia .....	40	---	---			New York .....	3,860	3,700	3,900		
South Carolina ...	260	300	300			Michigan .....	7,390	7,900	7,900		
North Carolina ...	3,820	2,500	2,500			Wisconsin .....	2,060	2,300	2,600		
Tennessee .....	8,860	6,400	7,000			Iowa .....	1,040	900	900		
Arkansas .....	12,620	12,000	13,800			Utah .....	950	900	900		
Oklahoma .....	880	1,500	1,900			Oregon .....	10,150	14,000	14,000		
Kansas .....	1,300	1,870	1,870			Washington .....	5,400	8,000	7,500		
Missouri .....	4,450	4,400	4,800			Group total ..	41,950	46,800	47,800		
Illinois .....	3,410	2,700	3,000								
Kentucky .....	5,500	4,800	5,200								
Virginia .....	5,530	4,800	5,200			All States .....	124,590	124,070	133,020		

1/ Includes acreage from which the production for processing is taken.

NOTE:-Production in 1949 was 8,703,000 crates, compared with 10,038,000 in 1948 and a 10-year average of 9,138,000 crates.

Table 6.- Apples, commercial: Production, average 1938-47, annual 1948, and indicated 1949 1/

State or area	Average 1938-47	1948	Indi- cated 1949	State or area	Average 1938-47	1948	Indi- cated 1949
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bushels	bushels	bushels		: bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine .....	717	949	1,006	Iowa .....	175	131	164
New Hampshire .....	721	612	1,082	Missouri .....	1,229	865	1,620
Vermont .....	626	774	1,028	Nebraska .....	193	102	120
Massachusetts .....	2,488	2,194	3,435	Kansas .....	626	376	808
Rhode Island .....	218	143	248	North Central	18,217	12,354	26,551
Connecticut .....	1,256	824	1,620	Kentucky .....	269	250	412
New York .....	14,620	11,750	19,845	Tennessee .....	339	273	392
New Jersey .....	2,655	1,364	2,992	Arkansas .....	575	567	706
Pennsylvania .....	7,598	4,520	9,570	South Central	1,183	1,090	1,510
North Atlantic ..	30,899	23,130	40,826	Total Central ..	19,400	13,444	28,061
Delaware .....	714	382	624	Montana .....	258	214	170
Maryland .....	1,603	928	1,520	Idaho .....	2,092	1,450	1,743
Virginia .....	9,664	8,240	8,160	Colorado .....	1,524	1,395	1,606
West Virginia .....	3,946	2,750	3,720	New Mexico .....	717	750	788
North Carolina ..	958	976	480	Utah .....	477	450	442
South Atlantic ..	16,885	13,276	14,504	Washington .....	28,034	25,760	31,820
Total Eastern .....	47,783	36,406	55,330	Oregon .....	2,871	2,668	2,870
Ohio .....	3,875	1,936	5,565	California .....	7,959	5,870	9,296
Indiana .....	1,344	1,018	1,750	Western .....	43,931	38,557	48,735
Illinois .....	3,045	2,401	4,176	35 States	111,114	88,407	132,126
Michigan .....	6,840	4,830	11,253				
Wisconsin .....	704	642	775				
Minnesota .....	186	53	320				

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

Table 7.- Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1938-47, annual 1947 and 1948 and indicated 1949

State	Average 1938-47	1947	1948	Indi- cated 1949	State	Average 1938-47	1947	1948	Indi- cated 1949
	: Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels		: Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Mass. ....	437,600	485,000	605,000	510,000	Wash. ...	29,660	48,000	42,400	41,500
N. J. ....	76,800	82,000	69,000	58,000	Oreg. ...	10,770	14,200	13,300	15,500
Wis. ....	110,400	161,000	238,000	180,000	Total	665,230	790,200	967,700	805,000

Table 8.- Apples, western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1948 and 1949

Market, month and week	Washington						All Western	
	Delicious		Jonathan		Rome Beauty		Leading varieties	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<b>NEW YORK</b>								
August .....							3.61	
Week ended:								
September 2 ..							3.22	
9 ..							2.57	6.46
16 ..							1.98	6.90
23 ..		5.19		2.49			2.38	4.27
30 ..	6.39	4.00				3.14	6.10	4.02
October 7 ..	5.09	3.42	3.59			3.47	4.96	3.47
14 ..	4.65	3.10			3.47		4.50	3.27
21 ..	4.35	3.28		1.81	3.96		4.30	3.31
<b>CHICAGO</b>								
August .....							3.59	3.52
Week ended:								
September 2 ..							2.40	
9 ..				3.89			2.25	4.95
16 ..				3.46			1.15	3.99
23 ..		4.34	4.78	2.65			5.89	3.47
30 ..	5.13	3.43	3.37	2.66		3.00	4.20	3.18
October 7 ..	4.45	3.24	3.07	2.64	3.86	2.51	3.94	3.18
14 ..	4.07	2.92	3.21	2.13	3.41	4.45	3.75	2.98
21 ..	4.10	2.66	3.22	2.01	3.19	4.02	3.72	2.71

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

Table 9.- Pears, western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1948 and 1949

Market, month and week	Bartlett		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<b>NEW YORK</b>						
August .....	6.46	3.04				
September .....	5.21	3.75		3.03	3.58	3.42
Week ended: October 7 ..	5.18	3.51	3.34	3.03	3.70	2.98
14 ..	4.22	3.44	3.55	3.36	3.52	3.16
21 ..	3.51	3.60	3.28	3.21	3.28	3.51
<b>CHICAGO</b>						
August .....	6.44	3.06				
September .....	5.11	3.65		2.69	3.37	3.00
Week ended: October 7 ..	5.19	3.74	3.01	2.64	3.70	2.97
14 ..	4.47	3.01	3.04	2.25	3.49	3.04
21 ..	3.70	3.60	3.23	3.14	3.49	3.72

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

Table 10.- Apples, eastern and midwestern: Wholesale price per bushel, 2-1/2 inches minimum size, for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1948 and 1949

Market and week ended	Delicious		McIntosh		Rhode Island Greening		Wealthy	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<b>NEW YORK</b>								
Eastern:								
August 27	---	---	3.75	3.30	---	1.38	1.78	1.88
September 3	---	2.97	3.62	2.25	1.88	1.30	1.58	1.60
10	3.62	2.58	3.53	2.16	2.16	1.25	2.19	1.50
17	3.50	2.45	2.94	1.88	2.00	1.50	1.87	---
24	3.40	2.32	2.92	1.85	2.25	1.38	2.50	---
October 1	3.65	2.03	2.68	1.75	2.50	1.35	---	---
8	3.29	1.97	2.78	1.70	2.50	1.25	---	---
15	3.28	1.72	2.78	1.69	2.52	1.27	---	---
22	2.94	2.08	2.95	1.78	2.65	1.21	---	---
<b>CHICAGO</b>								
Midwestern:								
August 27	3.68	2.69	3.38	3.22	N.W. Greening 2.75	2.47	2.00	1.65
September 3	4.38	3.16	2.32	2.98	---	2.28	2.10	1.40
10	4.56	3.19	2.56	2.34	2.83	2.25	2.19	1.38
17	4.52	2.92	2.88	1.98	2.94	1.85	2.58	1.41
24	4.00	2.60	2.78	1.62	2.54	1.32	2.79	1.25
October 1	4.44	2.30	2.82	1.74	2.40	1.37	2.65	---
8	4.04	1.98	2.85	1.88	2.35	1.25	2.31	---
15	3.75	1.92	2.66	2.12	2.17	---	---	---
22	3.50	1.63	2.72	2.08	2.69	1.29	---	---

Compiled from records of Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 11.- Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1938-47, annual 1948, and indicated 1949 1/

Crop	Average	1948	Indicated
	1938-47	1948	1949
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Almonds, California	21,410	34,000	42,200
Filberts, Oregon and Washington	5,568	6,440	11,630
Walnuts, California and Oregon	64,280	71,100	81,300
Pecans, total (12 States)	55,310	88,834	70,626
Total of above	146,568	200,374	205,756
<b>Pecans</b>			
Improved varieties	23,570	38,276	27,030
Wild or seedling varieties	31,740	50,558	43,596

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

Table 12.- Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1938-47, annual 1948 and preliminary 1949, also utilization of prunes, average 1938-47, annual 1948, and preliminary 1949

Plums and prunes, production 1/			Prunes, utilization				
State	Average 1938-47	1948	Preliminary 1949	State	Average 1938-47	1948	Preliminary 1949
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
<u>Plums</u>			<u>Used fresh 2/</u>				
Michigan	4,180	3,500	6,200	Idaho	20,950	18,900	21,700
California	75,900	67,000	90,000	Washington	14,354	12,470	14,700
				Oregon	19,980	23,400	23,200
			<u>Canned 3/</u>				
				Idaho	450	200	1,500
<u>Prunes</u>			<u>Frozen</u>				
Idaho	21,810	20,800	27,100	Washington	4/781	150	200
Washington, all	25,030	19,000	28,600	Oregon	4/5,071	800	3,000
Eastern Washington	16,860	17,000	18,600	<u>Other</u>			
Western Washington	8,170	2,000	10,000	<u>Processed</u>			
Oregon, all	82,160	48,800	100,900	Washington	288	150	---
Eastern Oregon	15,730	19,700	17,500	Oregon	870	---	---
Western Oregon	66,430	29,100	83,400				
			<u>Dried</u>				
California	201,200	182,000	166,000	Washington	515	50	660
				Oregon	8,610	1,500	9,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. These quantities are not included in utilization figures. 2/ Includes quantities used in farm household. 3/ Includes small quantities frozen in some years prior to 1941. 4/ Short-time average. 5/ The drying ratio in California is about 2-1/2 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried; in Washington and Oregon, from 3 to 4 pounds fresh to 1 pound dried.

Table 13.- Figs and olives: Condition on October 1 and production, average 1938-47, annual 1948 and indicated 1949

Crop and State	Production 1/			Condition October 1		
	Average 1938-47	1948	Indicated 1949	Average 1938-47	1948	Indicated 1949
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
<u>Figs</u>						
California, dried	2/33,030	2/30,300	---	81	75	81
California, not dried	16,130	12,000	---			
<u>Olives</u>						
California	46,600	58,000	---	55	67	42

1/ For some areas in certain years, production includes some quantities not harvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dry basis.



Table 14.- Peaches: Production, by geographic divisions, average 1938-47, annual 1948, and indicated 1949 1/

Division	Average: 1938-47:	1948	Indicated: 1949	Division	Average: 1938-47:	1948	Indicated 1949
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bushels	bushels	bushels		: bushels	bushels	bushels
New England .....	209	235	268	Pacific .....	31,118	32,932	38,497
Middle Atlantic ..	4,648	4,471	5,827				
E. N. Central ...	6,224	6,017	8,195				
W. N. Central ...	731	912	1,135	U. S. TOTAL	268,947	65,352	75,114
S. Atlantic .....	14,226	10,384	9,688				
E. S. Central ...	3,916	3,028	2,336	California ..	28,273	30,127	34,795
W. S. Central ...	4,655	4,232	5,756	Clingstone ..	17,372	20,835	23,752
Mountain .....	3,079	3,141	3,412	Freestone ..	10,901	9,292	11,043

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

2/ Includes estimates of production in Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada from 1938 through 1946. Estimates of peach production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

Table 15.- Pears: Production, by geographic divisions and on Pacific Coast, average 1938-47, annual 1948, and indicated 1949 1/

Division	Average: 1938-47:	1948	Indicated: 1949	Pacific Coast	Average: 1938-47:	1948	Indicated 1949
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bushels	bushels	bushels		: bushels	bushels	bushels
				Washington, :			
New England .....	105	72	115	total ..	7,227	5,555	7,325
Middle Atlantic ..	1,324	639	1,586	Bartlett ..	5,327	3,780	5,325
E. N. Central ...	1,739	950	2,000	Other ....	1,900	1,775	2,000
W. N. Central ...	318	305	304	Oregon, total:	4,531	4,825	6,070
S. Atlantic .....	1,399	1,258	760	Bartlett ..	1,843	1,861	2,790
E. S. Central ...	1,059	852	569	Other ....	2,688	2,964	3,280
W. S. Central ...	930	854	1,091	Calif., total:	11,530	10,668	15,667
Mountain .....	414	356	449	Bartlett ..	10,059	9,418	13,709
Pacific .....	23,288	21,048	29,062	Other ....	1,471	1,250	1,958
				Total			
				Bartlett ..	17,229	15,059	21,824
U. S. TOTAL .....	230,832	26,334	35,936	Total other :	6,059	5,989	7,238

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

2/ Includes estimates of production in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada from 1938 through 1946. Estimates of pear production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

Table 16.- Grapes: Production in important States, average 1938-47, annual 1948, and indicated 1949 1/

State	Average:	1948	Indicated:	State and variety	Average:	1948	Indicated
	1938-47:		1949		1938-47:		1949
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	53,470	65,200	45,200	Arkansas	8,610	11,100	11,900
New Jersey	2,150	1,800	2,300	Arizona	990	800	900
Penna.	15,960	17,200	15,700	Washington	14,740	24,000	20,500
Ohio	15,650	11,000	15,500	Oregon	1,780	1,400	1,500
Indiana	2,300	2,100	2,400	California			
Illinois	3,450	3,100	3,400	Wine	565,900	620,000	593,000
Michigan	32,570	27,000	35,400	Table	502,600	592,000	578,000
Iowa	2,990	3,100	3,400	Raisin	1,479,100	1,645,000	1,596,000
Missouri	4,970	3,800	3,600	Dried 2/	261,950	223,000	---
Kansas	2,280	2,400	2,300	Not dried	431,300	753,000	---
Virginia	1,760	2,300	1,800				
W. Virginia	1,245	1,500	1,600				
N. Carolina	5,190	5,600	4,300	Total California	2,547,600	2,857,000	2,767,000
S. Carolina	1,130	1,100	800	TOTAL			
Georgia	1,970	2,900	2,300	UNITED STATES	3,273,160	3,044,400	2,941,800

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dried basis. 3/ Includes estimates of production in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah from 1938 through 1946. Estimates of grape production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

Table 17.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1948 and 1949

Market and week ended	Seedless		Red Malaga		Ribier		Malaga		Tokay	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<b>NEW YORK</b>										
August 26	3.01	1.92	2.94	1.51	3.65	2.77	---	---	---	2.65
September 2	3.14	2.80	2.69	1.38	3.48	2.36	3.12	2.01	---	2.56
9	2.95	2.85	2.85	2.37	3.57	2.83	2.66	2.15	4.13	2.77
16	2.11	2.29	3.01	1.64	2.67	2.64	1.75	2.08	3.77	2.44
23	2.23	2.28	3.12	2.10	2.70	2.92	1.72	1.85	4.02	2.06
30	2.52	2.03	3.72	2.08	2.97	2.26	1.62	1.55	3.60	1.90
October 7	3.37	3.36	2.14	---	3.35	2.53	1.94	2.16	3.06	2.08
14	3.14	3.83	---	---	2.82	2.95	2.34	3.11	2.20	1.89
21	2.86	3.26	---	---	2.37	3.01	2.19	2.82	1.77	2.06
<b>CHICAGO</b>										
August 26	2.90	1.88	2.54	1.25	2.99	2.44	---	---	---	2.59
September 2	2.59	2.32	2.38	1.47	2.89	2.03	2.35	---	---	2.19
9	2.17	2.38	3.29	1.51	3.11	2.55	1.65	---	4.01	2.10
16	2.06	2.01	3.43	1.52	3.32	2.36	1.56	---	4.33	2.17
23	2.09	1.84	3.03	1.75	2.50	2.35	1.50	1.65	3.42	1.90
30	2.29	2.35	---	---	2.59	2.46	1.80	---	2.95	1.86
October 7	2.83	2.87	---	---	2.56	2.35	2.08	2.50	2.27	1.67
14	3.07	3.67	---	---	2.40	2.32	1.95	1.72	2.17	1.80
21	2.89	3.31	---	---	2.47	2.73	2.17	2.14	1.75	2.08

Table 18.- Fruits and nuts: Cold-storage holdings, October 1, 1949, with comparisons

Group and commodity	October 1	October 1	September 1	October 1
	average	1948	1949	1949
	1944-48			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
<b>Frozen fruits</b>				
Apples .....	20,402	13,849	5,530	6,186
Apricots .....	---	12,081	5,224	4,838
Blackberries .....	19,372	12,771	11,083	15,403
Blueberries .....	---	8,632	13,608	18,585
Cherries .....	60,353	69,883	67,602	62,300
Grapes .....	9,377	9,465	5,609	9,108
Peaches .....	45,306	22,209	11,790	18,603
Plums and prunes .....	15,471	6,453	2,496	6,047
Raspberries .....	23,779	28,195	36,414	35,421
Strawberries .....	55,755	102,871	74,944	68,036
Young, Logan, and Boysenberries ...	14,246	14,532	15,916	16,298
Orange juice <sup>1/</sup> .....	---	---	---	23,446
Fruit juices and purees .....	22,519	25,299	50,249	31,385
All other frozen fruits .....	98,848	37,875	39,123	38,630
Total frozen fruits .....	385,428	364,115	339,588	354,286
<b>Miscellaneous</b>				
Fresh fruits (excluding apples and pears) .....	30,132	33,886	54,627	39,727
Dried and evaporated fruits .....	75,786	51,288	125,818	116,318
Tree nuts in the shell .....	---	13,751	30,770	17,371
Nutmeats (tree nuts) .....	---	22,559	35,863	27,483
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
<b>Fresh fruits</b>				
Apples, western, standard boxes <sup>2/</sup> .....	---	565	56	3,083
Apples, western, other containers <sup>3/</sup> .....	---	60	191	558
Apples, eastern, bushel baskets ...	---	1,569	102	3,218
Apples, eastern, other containers <sup>3/</sup> .....	---	2,530	63	6,897
Total apples, bushels .....	7,665	4,724	412	13,756
Pears, Bartlett, packed boxes .....	408	364	842	256
Pears, Bartlett, loose boxes .....	2,143	2,251	3,796	2,152
Pears, all others, boxes .....	3,120	1,375	727	2,252
Pears, bushel baskets .....	146	28	198	98
Total pears, bushels .....	5,817	4,018	5,563	4,758

<sup>1/</sup> Orange juice, single-strength and concentrated,

<sup>2/</sup> Western apples are those grown in Washington, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, California, Arizona and New Mexico.

<sup>3/</sup> Other containers reported in terms of bushels.

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