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THE Fruit SITUATION

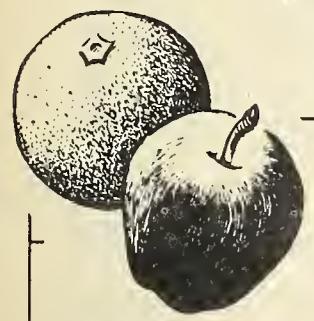
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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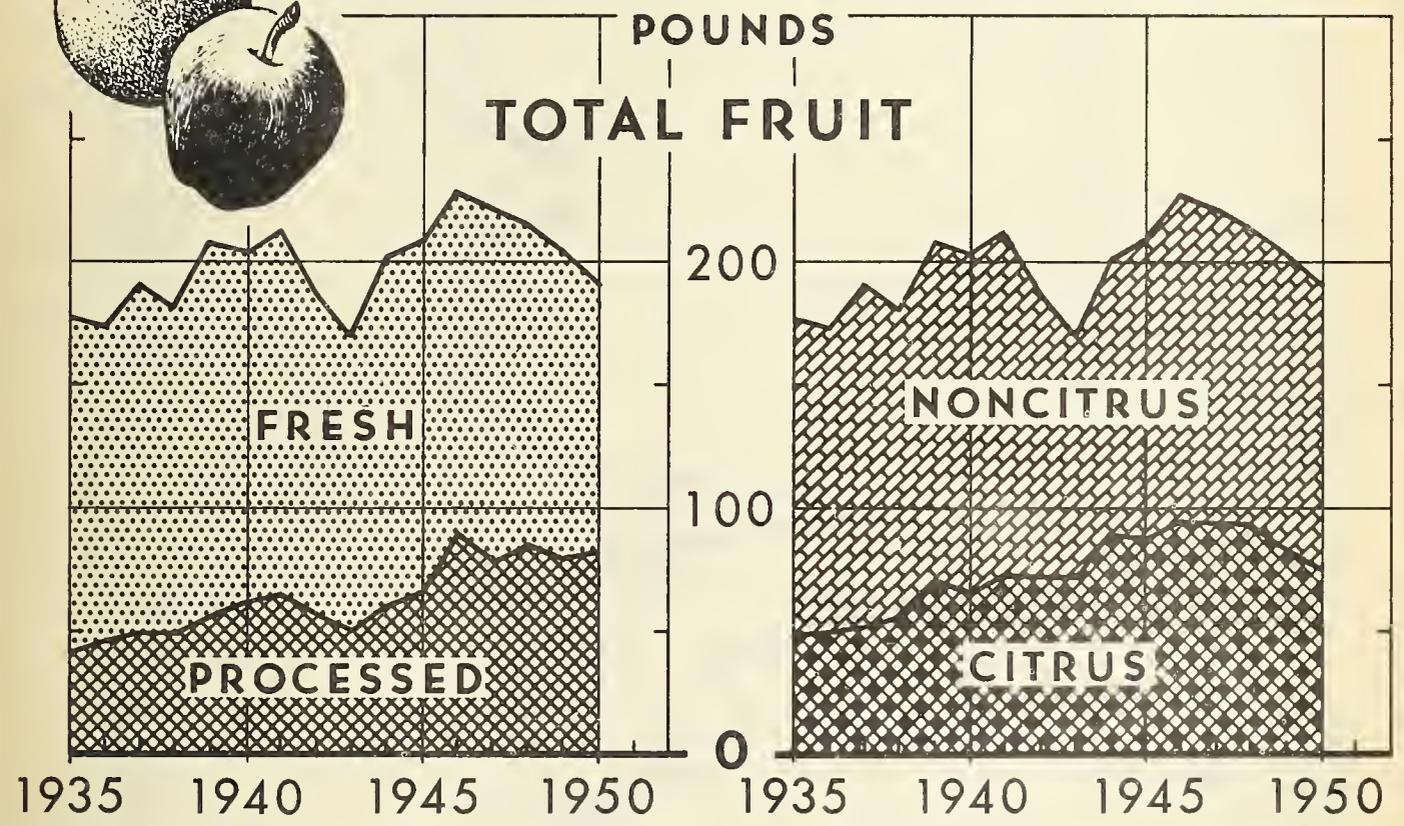
OCTOBER 1951

FRUIT CONSUMPTION PER CIVILIAN



POUNDS

TOTAL FRUIT



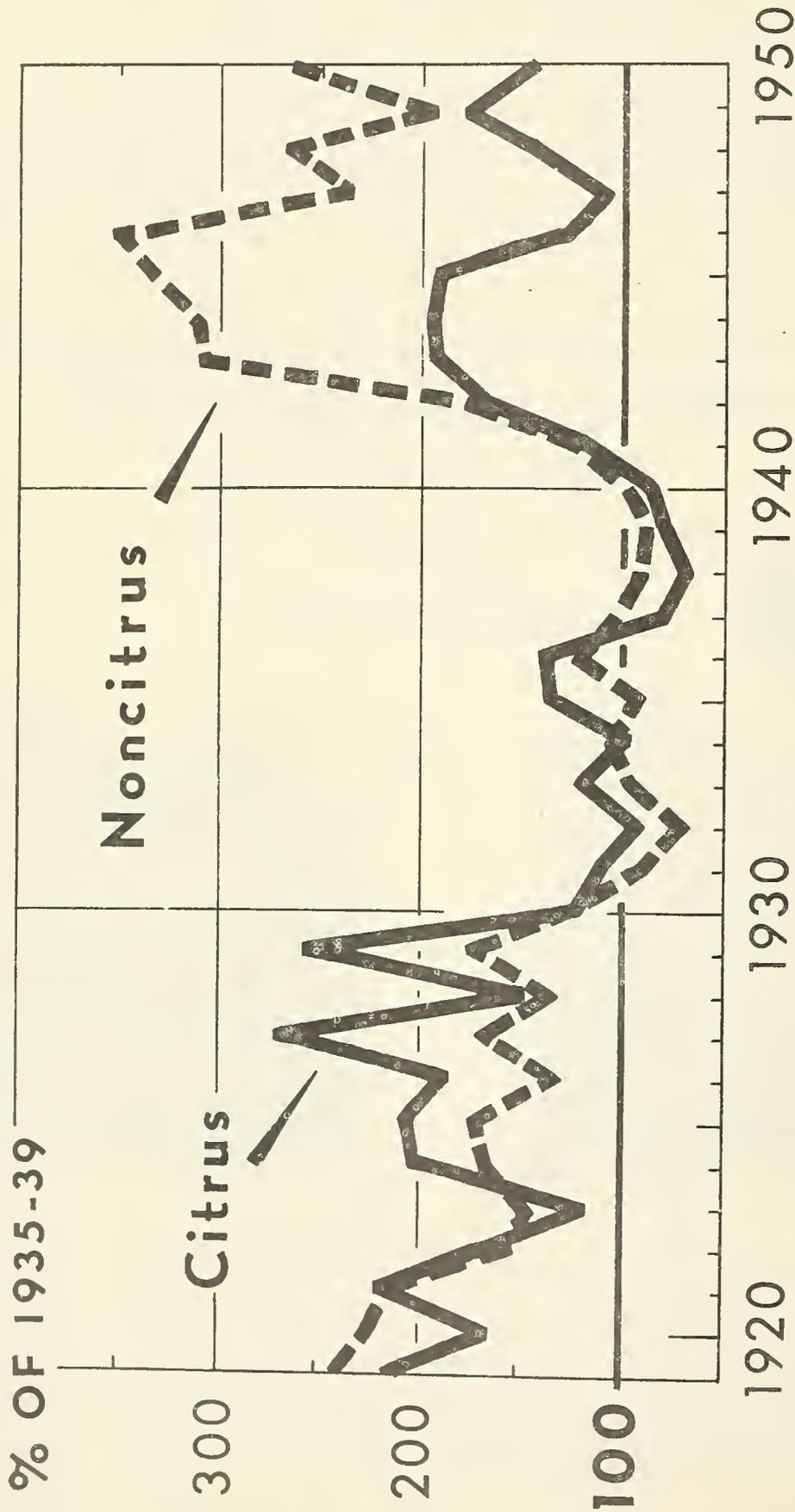
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48287-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

After declining for several years, civilian per capita consumption of fruit, fresh weight basis, is expected to increase in 1951 to resume the upward trend since 1935. Civilian consumption was reduced in 1943 because of heavy military procurement and a small crop, and again in more recent years by small

crops. Consumption of processed fruit has doubled since 1935. In 1950 it comprised about 43 percent of total consumption. Consumption of citrus fruit has nearly doubled since 1935. Citrus made up about 39 percent of the total in 1950.

GROWERS' PRICES FOR CITRUS AND NONCITRUS FRUITS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46866 - XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Compared with prewar levels, prices received by growers those for citrus. Over the same years, the level of production for noncitrus fruits during the war rose higher than prices for of noncitrus fruits did not change much while that of citrus rose citrus. Prices for both citrus and noncitrus fruits fell after considerably. the war, but those for noncitrus remained at higher levels than

 THE FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 19, 1951

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SUMMARY

Outlook for 1952

Consumer demand for fruit and fruit products is expected to be a little stronger in 1952 than in 1951. Assuming average weather, the 1952 crop of deciduous fruits probably will be somewhat smaller than the 1951 crop. Demand for these fruits for processing may not be quite as strong because of the prospect for larger carry-over stocks of canned fruits from the near-record 1951-52 pack. Under these conditions, the general level of prices to growers for the 1952 deciduous crop probably would be about the same as in 1951.

Production of oranges is expected to be larger, and prices lower, in 1951-52 than in 1950-51. In contrast, the grapefruit crop is expected to be smaller, and prices higher, than in 1950-51.

Prospects seem favorable for larger exports of fruits in 1952. Although exports amount to only a small percentage of total fruit production, they are of considerable importance for some fruits, especially apples, winter pears, citrus fruits and certain dried fruits that in the past have been produced in part to supply foreign demand. Exports are again being facilitated by export-payment programs. Increased exports of apples to the United Kingdom in 1952 are likely, because of a change in British policy which restores the handling of imports to the commercial trade, and the probability that more dollars will be made available for such imports. There also may be larger exports of oranges in 1952.

Total imports of fruit may be about the same in 1952 as in 1951. Imports of bananas, which comprise about one-sixth to one-seventh of the fresh fruit consumed, may not be quite as large as in 1951, largely because of reduced supplies of relatively high quality fruit in tropical countries. But imports of apples from Canada are expected to be about the same as in 1950-51. Shipments of canned pineapple and pineapple juice from territories are expected to continue large.

Although total production of deciduous fruits may be somewhat smaller in 1952, with average weather larger crops seem probable for apricots, sweet cherries, and peaches. Production of oranges is expected to be larger in 1952-53 than in 1951-52, continuing the upward trend. Production of grapefruit in 1952-53 probably will be above the low 1951-52 level.

Fruit growers, like other farmers, face rising costs of production in 1952. Farm wages and prices for fertilizer and containers probably will be higher in 1952. But prices for insecticides may be about the same as in 1951.

Fresh fruits continue free from price regulation although legal authority to impose ceilings exists. All processed fruits are subject to ceiling regulations, except at the grower level. Processors are permitted to add to their base prices allowable increases in costs of raw material, sugar, and processing to establish new ceilings.

Prospects for 1951-52 Marketing Season

The 1951 deciduous fruit crop of about 10 million tons is 10 percent larger than the 1950 crop and 6 percent above the 1940-49 average. Crops larger than in 1950 include grapes (a new record), peaches, pears, plums, prunes, and strawberries. Smaller crops include apples, apricots, cherries, and cranberries. Substantial quantities of apples, pears, grapes, and cranberries remain to be marketed this fall and winter.

The commercial apple crop is about 5 percent smaller than the 1950 crop but 8 percent above average. Grower prices for most varieties are expected to continue lower this fall than last. But with the prospect that stocks in cold storage on December 31, 1951 will be smaller than on that date in 1950, grower prices after the first of the year probably will advance. Although the total pear crop is slightly larger than the 1950 crop, production of winter pears in the Pacific Coast States is 10 percent smaller. Hence, stocks of pears probably will be smaller, and prices will rise after the first of the year. Grower prices for fresh cranberries are expected to be somewhat higher in late fall and winter than in this period of 1950-51.

The 1951-52 crop of early and mid-season oranges, now starting to market, is about 4 percent larger than the 1950-51 crop. Grower prices are expected to decline with increasing shipments, dropping in late fall and winter to levels a little under those of 1950-51. The 1951-52 grapefruit crop is about 12 percent smaller than the below-average 1950-51 crop, the result of very light production in Texas. Although prices are expected to decline with increasing shipments, they probably will not drop as low in December and January as they did in these two months of 1950-51.

Production of dried fruits in 1951-52 is expected to be about a third larger than the 1950-51 pack, mainly because of increased production of dried prunes and raisins. The 1951-52 pack of canned fruits probably will be about one-tenth larger than the 1950-51 pack and only slightly smaller than the record 1946-47 pack. Production of canned citrus juices in the 1950-51 season, now nearing the end, is expected to be about one-fourth larger than in 1949-50. Output of frozen concentrated orange juice set a new record in 1950-51. But the 1951 pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries may be about one-tenth smaller than in 1950.

With larger crops of walnuts, almonds, filberts, and pecans, total production of the four tree nuts is about 16 percent larger than in 1950 and near the 1949 record. Grower prices for the 1951 crops of walnuts and filberts are expected to average higher than 1950 prices. Prices for almonds probably will average about as high. But prices for pecans probably will be lower.

ORANGES

Outlook for 1952-53

With average weather, production of oranges and tangerines in 1952-53 may increase slightly over 1951-52. Most of the increase probably will occur in Florida, where additional new plantings are coming into bearing and further increases in the bearing surface of older groves are indicated. Recovery of orange trees in Texas from the freeze damage of 1951 also would add to larger production in 1952-53.

Record Crop of Early and Midseason Oranges in Prospect

Production of early and midseason oranges in the United States in 1951-52 is estimated as of October 1 at 56.2 million boxes. This is 4 percent larger than the 1950-51 crop, 21 percent above the 1940-49 average, and the largest crop on record. The prospective Florida crop of 40 million boxes sets a new record, 9 percent above production in 1950-51. The California crop of Navel oranges, 15.4 million boxes, is 5 percent larger than in 1950-51. Valencia production in Florida of 32.5 million boxes is 7 percent larger than in 1950-51. As a result of freeze damage to trees in Texas in the winter of 1950-51, total production of oranges in that State in 1951-52 is expected to be only 350,000 boxes, less than 10 percent of average. Harvest of the new orange crop in Florida got started in late September. Harvest of the new crop in California will start in November.

The tangerine crop in Florida in 1951-52 is estimated at 5 million boxes, 4 percent larger than in 1950-51 and 29 percent larger than average. Harvest of the new crop will begin in November. Despite the light production of oranges in Texas, condition on October 1 indicated that total production of oranges and tangerines in 1951-52 will be slightly larger than the 122 million-box crop in 1950-51.

Prices This Fall and Winter May Average Under Comparable 1950-51 Prices

Only a few cars of 1951-52 crop Florida oranges were shipped the last week of September and the first week of October, to start the new season a few weeks later than in 1950. In the second week of October, shipments were much larger and auction prices averaged a little under a year earlier. With increasing shipments in late October and November, grower prices for oranges are expected to decline as usual, perhaps dropping a little below the levels of November 1950. Although prices may increase slightly in December in response to the usual strong Christmas season demand, they are likely to decline again in January as marketings continue seasonally heavy from the record-large early and midseason crop. Demand for oranges for canning and freezing may not be quite as strong this fall and winter as a year earlier because of much larger stocks of canned and frozen

juice at the start of the processing season this fall. For the above reasons, prices for oranges probably will not average quite as high this fall and winter as a year earlier.

12 Percent More Oranges Processed In 1950-51 Than in 1949-50

Approximately 57.4 million boxes of oranges and tangerines from the 1950-51 crop were processed. This was about 47 percent of the crop, the same percentage as of the 1949-50 crop. Since the 1949-50 crop was smaller, the quantity processed in 1950-51 was 12 percent larger than a year earlier. Processing outlets took 60 percent of the Florida crop of 1950-51, compared with 57 percent of the 1949-50 crop. But in California, processing took only 29 percent of the 1950-51 crop and 31 percent of the 1949-50 crop.

Of the 41.9 million boxes of the Florida crop of 1950-51 that were processed (excluding tangerines), 23.2 million boxes or 55 percent were made into frozen concentrate. About 17.8 million boxes of Florida oranges of the 1949-50 crop, 51 percent of the total processed, were made into frozen concentrate. This means that 30 percent more Florida oranges were made into frozen concentrate in the 1950-51 season than in 1949-50. Moreover, Florida oranges made into frozen concentrate comprised 34 percent of the 1950-51 Florida crop compared with 30 percent of the 1949-50 crop.

In Florida, packers' stocks of frozen orange juice on September 30, 1951 were about twice the stocks of a year earlier. Stocks of canned oranges and orange juice also were much larger.

Increased Exports in 1950-51

During November 1950-August 1951, nearly 5.6 million boxes of fresh oranges were exported, 28 percent more than in the same part of the 1949-50 season. Total exports of oranges in 1949-50 were slightly over 5 million boxes, nearly 5 percent of the crop.

Exports of oranges in the 1950-51 season was facilitated by an export-payment program conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture, similar to the program in 1949-50. Through September 17, 1951, the expiration date for the 1950-51 program, about 2.76 million boxes of fresh oranges (from California and Arizona) had been exported. In addition, more than 250,000 cases (24/2's) of single-strength canned orange juice and more than 1 million gallons of hot pack concentrated orange juice were exported under the same program. Principal destinations of the fresh and processed oranges exported under this program were the United Kingdom, Belgium, the Netherlands, Hong Kong, and France.

GRAPEFRUIT

Outlook for 1952-53

The 1952-53 grapefruit crop probably will be a little larger than the 1951-52 crop, if the weather is favorable. Production in Florida, the main source of grapefruit in 1951-52, may increase further as a result of increased

bearing capacity. In Texas, production probably will increase somewhat over the very light crop of 1951-52, as trees recover from the severe freeze damage of 1951; but the crop is expected to be relatively small.

Smaller Grapefruit Crop in 1951-52

The 1951-52 crop of grapefruit, excluding the California summer crop, was estimated as of October 1 at 39.5 million boxes. This is 12 percent smaller than production in 1950-51 and 20 percent smaller than the 1940-49 average. The smaller crop this season is the result almost entirely of the very light production in Texas. Because of the freeze damage last winter, production in this State is expected to be only 250,000 boxes, compared with 7.5 million in 1950-51 and 17.4 million, the average for 1940-49. But the Florida crop of 35 million boxes is 5 percent larger than in 1950-51 and 28 percent above average.

Higher Prices for Grapefruit In 1951-52 Season

Light shipments of 1951-52 crop grapefruit from Florida were made in mid-September to start the new season about two weeks later than in 1950. By mid-October, weekly shipments from Florida had reached heavy volume and surpassed the rate of a year earlier.

Season-opening prices for 1951-52 crop grapefruit on the principal auction markets averaged a little lower than opening prices in 1950-51. Such prices averaged slightly higher during the second week of October than a year earlier. Although prices are expected to decline this fall as shipments increase, prices in November probably will average at or near the levels of November 1950. Prices in December and January may not drop as low as in these two months of 1950-51. For the entire season, grower as well as auction prices probably will average higher than the respective 1950-51 prices.

26 Percent More Grapefruit Processed In 1950-51 Than in 1949-50

About 24.6 million boxes of grapefruit were processed in the 1950-51 season, 26 percent more than in 1949-50. This quantity was about 53 percent of the 1950-51 crop, nearly the same percentage as of the smaller 1949-50 crop.

In Florida, processing outlets took about 17.9 million boxes, or 54 percent, of the 1950-51 crop, compared with 13.5 million, or 56 percent, of the smaller 1949-50 crop. About 298,000 boxes of Florida grapefruit were used for frozen concentrates in 1950-51, much less than the 1,862,000 boxes in 1949-50. In Florida, four times as much canned grapefruit juice was in the hands of packers on October 6, 1951, as at this time in 1950. Stocks of canned grapefruit sections were about twice as large.

Larger Exports in 1950-51

Exports of fresh grapefruit during November 1950-August 1951 were slightly over 1.4 million boxes, 48 percent larger than in the same months of 1949-50. Total exports in 1949-50 were 1,133,000 boxes, 3.1 percent of the crop.

Under the export-payment program for 1950-51 crop grapefruit, which is similar to the program for oranges, about 255,000 boxes of fresh grapefruit had been exported by September 17, 1951, the expiration date of the program.

Also about 173,000 cases (24/2's) of single-strength grapefruit juice and 44,700 gallons of hot pack concentrated grapefruit juice had been exported under the program. Important destinations were Belgium, Switzerland, and the Netherlands.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Outlook for 1952-53

Production of lemons in California in 1952-53 probably will be about the same as the near-average crop that is in prospect for 1951-52. Bearing acreage of lemons in California has declined about 10 percent since 1948-49.

Prospects for 1951-52

The October 1 condition of the 1951-52 crop of lemons in California was slightly under that of October 1, 1950, and the 1940-49 average for October 1. The first estimate of the 1951-52 crop will be available November 10. Assuming that the new crop will be about as large as the 1950-51 crop, prices that growers will receive for the 1951-52 crop probably will average about the same as for the 1950-51 crop.

The 1950-51 Lemon Season

Lemons from the 1950-51 crop were available during October and probably will continue so in early November. After that time supplies will come from the 1951-52 crop. Prices of lemons on the principal auction markets averaged considerably higher during September 1951 than during September 1950. With cooler weather in early October, prices dropped sharply but still averaged markedly above comparable 1950 prices. Prices for lemons are expected to decline further this fall to levels about the same as in the fall of 1950.

Production of lemons in California in 1950-51 was 13 million boxes, about the same as the average for 1940-49 but 14 percent larger than the 1949-50 crop, which was reduced by freezing weather in January 1950. Fresh sales are estimated about 62 percent of the 1950-51 crop, compared with 69 percent of the 1949-50 crop. About 39 percent more lemons were processed in the 1950-51 season than in 1949-50.

Under the export payment program for 1950-51 crop lemons which was inaugurated September 7, 1951, nearly 21,000 boxes had been exported or declared for export by October 13. This program ends November 30, 1951.

Total exports of lemons and limes (mostly lemons) during November 1950-August 1951 were 391,000 boxes, about 77 percent larger than in the same months of 1949-50. For the entire 1949-50 season, exports were 273,000 boxes, about 2.4 percent of the crop.

Imports of lemons during November 1950-August 1951 were the equivalent of about 8,300 boxes, only about 5 percent of imports in the same months of 1949-50. Total imports in the 1949-50 season were about 176,000 boxes.

Smaller Lime Crop in 1951-52

The 1951-52 crop of limes in Florida is estimated at 260,000 boxes, 7 percent smaller than the 1950-51 crop of 280,000 boxes but 41 percent larger than the 1940-49 average of 184,000 boxes. As usual, the greater part of the crop was marketed during the summer months, but sales will extend into next winter. Prices received by growers for limes have averaged considerably higher each month so far of the 1950-51 season than comparable 1949-50 prices. For the 1950-51 crop of 280,000 boxes, growers received an average of \$3.12 per box (all methods of sale). About 26 percent of that crop was processed.

APPLES

Outlook for 1952

The 1952 crop of apples in commercial areas probably will be somewhat smaller than the above-average 1951 crop. With average weather, smaller production can be expected in many of the Central and Eastern States, where the crops in 1951 were above the 1940-49 average. But larger production can be expected in Washington and Oregon, where freezes severely reduced the 1951 crop. Production of commercial apples has trended downward since 1934. This decline has been associated with a downward trend in bearing acreage. In 1950 the bearing acreage was about 2 percent smaller than the 1949 acreage and 30 percent smaller than the 1934 acreage.

Consumer demand for apples in 1952 is expected to be slightly stronger than in 1951. Packers' stocks of canned apples and applesauce at the beginning of the 1952-53 season probably will be smaller than at the beginning of 1951-52, resulting in somewhat stronger demand for apples for processing. Exports of apples are expected to be a little larger in 1951-52 than in 1950-51 and may increase a little further in 1952-53. However, exports in 1952-53, as in other post-war years, probably will amount to only a small percentage of the crop. In the 1950-51 season, exports were about 2.4 percent of the 1950 crop.

With stronger demand and a smaller apple crop in 1952, grower prices can be expected to average higher than prices for the 1951 crop.

1951 Apple Crop Is Larger
Than 1940-49 Average

The 1951 commercial apple crop is estimated as of October 1 at 117.5 million bushels, nearly 5 percent smaller than the 1950 crop of 123.1 million bushels but nearly 8 percent larger than the 1940-49 average of 109 million bushels.

Crops are larger than in 1950 and above average in the Eastern and Central States, but smaller than both 1950 and average in the Western States. In Washington, the crop is more than a third smaller than in 1950, the result of freeze damage last winter and spring.

Although production of summer and fall varieties is considerably larger than in 1950, that of winter varieties is moderately smaller. Because of the smaller production of winter varieties in the Western States, storage stocks of apples probably will not be as large next winter as they were in the winter of 1950-51. This also may contribute to some reduction in the packs of canned apples and applesauce below the record 1950-51 pack.

Seasonally Large Movement Of Apples into Storage

The movement of apples into storage was seasonally large during September and will continue heavy during October as harvesting of winter varieties reaches a peak. On September 30, 1951, cold-storage holdings of apples were 7,215,000 bushels, 1.4 percent smaller than the stocks of 7,321,000 bushels a year earlier.

Carlot Shipments Increasing Seasonally

As harvesting of fall and winter apples got well under way in September and early October, weekly carlot shipments increased. They totaled 673 cars for the week ended October 6 and 1,111 cars for the week ended October 13. The latter number was 24 percent less than corresponding shipments a year earlier. Through October 13 this season, 3,304 cars had been shipped by rail, compared with 4,301 cars during the same part of the 1950-51 season.

Higher Prices Next Winter Seem Probable

With supplies of apples larger this summer than in the summer of 1950, prices received by growers averaged considerably lower each month this summer than in the same month of 1950. On September 15, 1951, grower prices averaged \$2.01 per bushel, 37 cents lower than a year earlier. Prices on the New York City and Chicago wholesale markets in late September also were considerably under comparable 1950 prices. However, in early October, prices generally tended to advance. Prices for Washington Delicious apples on the New York City and Chicago auctions averaged considerably higher for the second week of October than comparable prices a year earlier. Grower prices for apples in general are expected to remain seasonally low this fall as marketing of fall varieties continues heavy. But as marketing shifts in late fall and early winter to winter varieties, of which production is smaller this year, higher prices seem likely.

Relatively Large Early-season Exports Of Apples Under Export-payment Program

Approximately 596,000 bushels of apples had been exported or declared for export by October 13, 1951 under the Government export-payment program for 1951-crop apples, which was announced July 23, 1951. Most of the apples went to Brazil, Hong Kong, Singapore, the Netherlands and the Philippine Republic. With this heavy early-season movement of apples and the resumption of commercial handling of imports in the United Kingdom, total exports under the new program may exceed those exported under the program for the 1950 crop, which did not become effective until September 11, 1950. About 2,347,050 bushels were exported under the 1950 program. Total exports during July 1950-June 1951, including the apples exported with Government assistance, amounted to 2,929,000 bushels, about 2.4 percent of the 1950 commercial apple crop.

PEARS

Outlook for 1952

With average weather, the 1952 crop of pears probably will be about the same as in 1951. But production may be somewhat larger in Washington, where freezes in the winter and spring of 1951 reduced the crop this year.

Civilian demand for pears in 1952 may be about as strong as in 1951. Grower prices for the 1952 pear crop probably will be as high as for the 1951 crop.

1951 Pear Crop Is Slightly Larger Than
The Near-average 1950 Crop

The 1951 pear crop of the United States was estimated as of October 1 at 32.3 million bushels, about 4 percent larger than the near-average 1950 crop of 31.1 million bushels. Production in most States was about the same as in 1950. Among the three largest producers, the 1951 crops in California and Washington were larger than those of 1950, but the Oregon crop was smaller. Total production of these three States in 1951, 26 million bushels, was about 1 percent larger than in 1950. The Bartlett crop of 19.5 million bushels was about 5 percent larger than the 1950 crop. Production of other varieties, mostly winter pears, was about 10 percent smaller.

Heavy Movement to Processors and
Fresh Markets. Cold-storage Holdings
Up in September

Movement of pears to canneries has been heavy again this season, and the 1951 pack of canned pears may be near the large 1950 pack. Carlot shipments by rail to fresh markets so far this season have been nearly as large as a year ago. Through October 13 this season 9,210 cars had been shipped, compared with 9,340 in the corresponding part of the 1950-51 season. Movement of pears into storage was heavy during August and September. On September 30, 1951, cold storage holdings of pears totaled over 5.4 million bushels, compared with nearly 4.5 million bushels a year earlier.

Prices for 1951-crop Pears

During early August prices for Bartlett pears on the New York City and Chicago auctions averaged considerably higher than comparable 1950 prices. But with increasing shipments in late August, prices dropped sharply, and in September and early October they were substantially lower than in this time of 1950.

Movement of winter pears into export markets will be facilitated by the Government export-payment program, which was announced July 23, 1951. Through October 13, 1951, about 292,000 boxes of fresh winter pears had been exported or declared for export under the program. Despite the reduction in the winter pear crop of the Pacific Coast States, large supplies are available for export. However, prices in the coming winter may be a little higher than prices in the winter of 1950-51.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Outlook for 1952

With average weather, production of plums in 1952 is likely to be moderately smaller than the large 1951 crop. Bearing acreage of plums in California, where about 95 percent of the commercial crop is grown, has trended slightly upward since 1942. Even so, it is doubtful that production in that State in 1952 will approach the 1951 crop.

Production of prunes in 1952 may be only slightly smaller than in 1951, with increases in the Pacific Northwest about offsetting decreases in California. Bearing acreage of prunes in California has been sharply downward over the past two decades, and in the Pacific Northwest it has been moderately downward. The 1951 crop in California was the largest in 4 years, but the crop in the Pacific Northwest was the second consecutive crop to be reduced by cold weather. Even with a moderate reduction in the California dried prune crop, supplies probably will be larger than usual domestic consumption plus foreseeable exports.

Demand for plums and prunes in 1952 is expected to be a little stronger than in 1951. With the smaller production that is in prospect for 1952, grower prices probably will be higher than in 1951, especially for fresh plums.

Larger Production in 1951

The 1951 crop of plums in California and Michigan was 101,800 tons, 23 percent larger than the near-average (1940-49) crop of 1950. Production of prunes in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, in 1951 totaled 95,500 tons (fresh weight), over twice the short 1950 crop but 20 percent under average. Utilization of the 1951 crop in these States was as follows (1950 data in parentheses): sold fresh, 36,300 tons (22,700 tons); canned, 33,600 tons (14,430 tons); frozen, 2,300 tons (2,670 tons); dried, 5,100 tons (800 tons); and used in farm households, 4,800 tons (3,650 tons). In California, production of dried prunes in 1951 is estimated at 181,000 tons (natural condition, dried), 21 percent larger than in 1950, but 3 percent under average.

Lower Prices in 1951

The larger 1951 crops of plums and prunes in the Western States have resulted in considerably larger shipments by rail this year. By October 13 of the 1951 season, which was nearing the end, 7,130 cars had been shipped by rail, compared with 5,405 cars in the same part of the 1950 season.

Prices for fresh plums on the New York City auction market generally have averaged considerably lower this summer than comparable prices in 1950. In September and early October, prices on the New York City auction for Italian prunes from the Pacific Northwest also were considerably under 1950 prices. Grower prices for the large 1951 production of dried prunes are expected to average somewhat under 1950 prices. To assist producers in marketing dried prunes of the 1951 pack, the Department of Agriculture has in force an export-payment program, similar to the program for the 1949 pack.

PEACHES

Outlook for 1952

With average weather, production of peaches in 1952 may be a little larger than the near-average crop of 1951. Increases in production seem probable in the Central States and in the Pacific Northwest, where freezes reduced the 1951 crop. Such increases are likely to be partially offset by decreases in other areas, where the weather in 1951 was unusually favorable. Bearing acreage of peaches has trended upward in all areas for the past decade. This has been associated with a rising trend in total production. With somewhat larger production in 1952 and stronger demand, prices for the 1952 crop probably will be about the same as in 1951.

Near-average Crop in 1951

The 1951 crop of peaches totaled 69.9 million bushels, 31 percent larger than the 1950 crop but 2 percent under the 1940-49 average. Production in the 10 Southern Early States and in California was considerably larger than in 1950. These increases were only partially offset by decreases in the Central States. Movement both to fresh markets and to processors was much heavier than in 1950. Grower prices for peaches were higher in June and September than comparable 1950 prices. But in July and August, when harvesting was seasonally heavy, prices were lower.

CHERRIES

Outlook for 1952

With average weather, the 1952 crop of sweet cherries is likely to be considerably larger than the below-average 1951 crop. The increase would be in the Western States, where most of the production occurs. Bearing acreage of sweet cherries has been slightly upward over the past decade. Prices for the probable larger production in 1952 are likely to be somewhat lower than 1951 prices.

Production of sour cherries in 1952 probably will be smaller than in 1951 if the weather is average. Most of the decrease will be in the Great Lakes area, where production of sour cherries is centered. Bearing acreage of sour cherries, like that of sweet, has trended slightly upward over the past decade. Assuming a smaller crop in 1952, prices probably will be moderately higher than in 1951.

1951 Crop --Production and Prices

Production of sweet cherries in 1951 was 73,210 tons, 11 percent smaller than the 1950 crop and 20 percent smaller than the 1940-49 average. The reduction in 1951 was in the Western States, especially California. Growers received an average of \$292 per ton for the 1951 crop, compared with \$238 for the 1950 crop.

The 1951 crop of sour cherries was 159,000 tons, nearly as large as the 1950 record and 68 percent larger than average. A considerable decrease in Michigan in 1951 below the record 1950 crop in that State was nearly offset by increases in other States. Prices received by growers for the 1951 crop averaged \$141 per ton, compared with \$131 for the 1950 crop.

Canned Pack of Sweet Cherries
Larger, That of Sour Varieties Smaller,
In 1951 Than in 1950

Despite the smaller crop of sweet cherries in 1951, the canned pack was about one-fifth larger than the medium-sized 1950 pack. But the canned pack of sour cherries was a little smaller. Stocks of frozen cherries in cold storage September 30, 1951, were nearly 80 million pounds, about 5 million larger than a year earlier.

GRAPES

Outlook for 1952

The 1952 crop of grapes probably will be smaller than the record 1951 crop, if weather is average. Smaller production seems likely in California, where most of the national crop is grown. Among other States producing substantial tonnages, a considerable increase in production seems likely in Michigan, where cold weather last spring severely reduced the 1951 crop.

Demand for grapes in 1952 probably will be a little better than in 1951. This is expected to result in somewhat higher prices for grapes marketed fresh during early summer of 1952 than the relatively low prices of 1951.

The tonnage of grapes marketed for fresh use does not change greatly from year to year. But the tonnage crushed for juice, wine, brandy and the like varies considerably according to the market outlook for such products. The tonnage dried, therefore, is influenced somewhat by the demand for tonnage for fresh use and for crushing. Because the tonnage crushed may vary widely, in some years amounting to over half of the total production, demand for grapes for crushing is a key factor in the outlook for prices for the crop. Assuming a smaller grape crop, prices in general may be somewhat higher in 1952 than in 1951.

Increased Production in 1951

The 1951 crop of grapes was estimated on October 1 at 3,198,300 tons (fresh weight), 18 percent larger than the 1950 crop and 14 percent larger than the average for 1940-49. The larger 1951 crop is the result almost entirely of the increased production in California, where about 94 percent of the 1951 crop was grown. Production in the other commercial States was much smaller than in 1950, though near average.

Production in California in 1951 is estimated at 3,021,000 tons, 24 percent larger than in 1950 and 16 percent above average. The varietal composition of the 1951 crop is about as follows: raisin, 56 percent; table, 23 percent; and wine, 21 percent. Production of each varietal class is considerably larger than in 1950, with the largest increase in raisin varieties. However, use of each class is not limited to that indicated by the class.

Carlot Rail Shipments Larger
So Far This Season Than Last

The carlot rail shipment of grapes through October 13 this season amounted to 16,545 cars, about 7 percent more than in the corresponding part of the 1950-51 season. Movement to processors for crushing and manufacture into juice and wine is not expected to be as large as it was in 1950-51, when nearly 1.5 million tons were crushed. With stocks of wine on July 31, 1951, as reported by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, about 6 percent larger than on that date in 1950, demand for grapes for wine is not as strong as in 1950. Production of raisins is expected to be considerably larger than in 1950.

Lower Prices for 1951 Crop

Prices at shipping points for important varieties of California table grapes tended to average a little higher in mid-September 1951 than comparable prices in 1950. But as a result of sharply lower prices for grapes for processing, prices received by growers for all grapes in mid-September averaged considerably under comparable 1950 prices. Prices declined further in late September and early October and are expected to continue considerably under 1950 prices during the remainder of the heavy seasonal movement in October and November. In later months, prices for table grapes, marketed from storage, may be about as high as comparable prices of the 1950-51 season.

Prices for raisins of the large 1951 production are expected to average somewhat under 1950 prices. An export-payment program is in force to help the exportation of surplus raisins from the 1951 pack.

CRANBERRIES

Outlook for 1952

Production of cranberries in 1952 is likely to be a little smaller than in 1951, if weather is average. Because of a rising trend in bearing acreage and favorable weather, production has trended sharply upward since 1946. It set a new record of 984,300 barrels in 1950, and it dropped to 916,000 in 1951 mainly because of dry weather in New Jersey and cool weather in Wisconsin. Despite the rising trend in production, the 1952 crop probably will not reach the 1951 level unless growing conditions are better than usual.

Demand for cranberries in 1952 probably will be slightly stronger than in 1951. If carry-over stocks of cranberries at the beginning of the 1952-53 season are as small as at the beginning of the 1951-52 season and the 1952 crop is a little smaller, then grower prices for the 1952 crop can be expected to average somewhat higher than prices in 1951.

Production Down, Prices Up, in 1951

The 1951 crop of cranberries is estimated as of October 1 at 916,000 barrels 7 percent smaller than the record 1950 crop but 26 percent larger than the 1940-49 average. Prices on the New York City wholesale market in mid-October were averaging moderately higher than comparable 1950 prices. Prices probably will continue higher during the heavy marketing period this fall than in the same time in 1950.

STRAWBERRIES

Outlook for 1952

Production of strawberries in commercial producing areas may be smaller in 1952 than in 1951. According to preliminary indications, 150,850 acres will be available for picking in 1952. This is 7 percent smaller than the 1951 acreage but 27 percent larger than the 1941-50 average. Smaller acreages are expected in 1952 in all producing areas, except the late spring. Large reductions in acreage are in prospect in Louisiana and Arkansas. But a considerable increase is in prospect in Oregon.

The prospective 1952 acreage with yields at the near-average of 72.3 crates (24 quarts each) per acre in 1951 would produce a crop of about 10.9 million 24-quart crates, 8 percent smaller than the 1951 crop. Grower prices for this smaller crop probably would average somewhat higher than for the 1951 crop.

Larger Crop in 1951

The 1951 commercial crop of strawberries is estimated at 11.8 million crates, about 6 percent larger than the 1950 crop and 35 percent larger than the 1941-50 average. Manufacturers of frozen strawberries utilized about 35 percent of the 1951 crop, compared with about 40 percent of the 1950 crop. Prices received by growers for the 1951 crop are expected to average somewhat under the 1950 average of \$7.48 per crate.

DRIED FRUIT

Outlook for 1952-53

Production of dried fruits in 1952-53 probably will be somewhat smaller than in 1951-52. Most of the reduction will be in raisins and dried prunes, which together usually comprise more than 80 percent of the output. Among other dried fruits such as apricots, peaches, pears, and apples, decreases in some probably will be offset by increases in others.

1951-52 Pack Much Larger
Than Relatively Small 1950-51 Pack

Production of dried fruits in the 1951-52 season probably will total about 500,000 tons, processed weight. This is about one-third larger than the 1950-51 pack of approximately 370,000 tons and slightly larger than the 1949-50 pack of 486,000 tons. The 1951-52 pack of raisins may be about two-thirds larger than the 1950-51 pack of nearly 144,000 tons, and the new pack of prunes may be about one-fourth larger than the preceding pack of nearly 149,000 tons. Among other fruits dried in smaller quantities, small increases in pack are anticipated for figs, peaches, and pears, which are more than offset by decreases in apricots. A smaller pack of apples also is expected.

Although total imports of dried fruits are small, imports are important for dates and figs. In recent years imports of dates usually have exceeded domestic production, and imports of figs have ranged from 4 to 9 percent of

production. Imports of dates in 1951-52 probably will be about as large as in 1950-51, but those of figs may be considerably smaller. Total supplies in 1951-52 are expected to be considerably larger than probable consumption. To encourage the exportation of surplus prunes and raisins, the Department of Agriculture put into effect on August 15, 1951, an export-payment program for these fruits.

Civilian per capita consumption of dried fruits in the 1951-52 season is expected to be a little larger than the 4.3 pounds estimated for 1950-51.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Outlook for 1952-53

The 1952-53 pack of commercially-canned fruits probably will be somewhat smaller than the large 1951-52 pack. This conclusion rests upon the assumption of a smaller deciduous fruit crop in 1952 and increased stocks of canned fruits carried into the 1952-53 canning season. Not much change seems likely in the pack of canned fruit juices in 1952-53. Continued large shipments of canned pineapple and pineapple juice are expected from territories.

1951-52 Pack of Canned Fruits Expected To Be Largest Since Record 1946-47 Pack

Production of commercially-canned fruits in continental United States in 1951-52 is expected to be from 5 to 10 percent above the large 1950-51 pack. The 1950-51 pack was about 2.8 billion pounds, the equivalent of 65 million cases of 24 No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cans. Among completed packs, those of apricots and sweet cherries are larger than the respective 1950-51 packs, and the pack of sour cherries is smaller. Larger packs are estimated for peaches, fruit cocktail including salad and mixed fruits, plums, and prunes. But smaller packs are expected for pears, apples, and applesauce. The 1950-51 pack of canned grapefruit, most of which is available in the 1951 calendar year, is much larger than the 1949-50 pack. Shipments of canned pineapple from territories may be nearly as large as in 1950-51. Despite increased military procurement, civilian supplies will provide for a per capita consumption of canned fruits in 1951 only about a pound smaller than the 21 pounds in 1950.

Another Large Pack of Canned Citrus Juices in Prospect for 1951-52

The 1951-52 pack of canned fruit juices may not be quite as large as the 1950-51 pack. Although output of canned orange juice may be about as large as in 1950-51, that of grapefruit juice may be smaller.

In the 1950-51 season, about 2.5 billion pounds of fruit juice were canned (single-strength basis), about one-fifth more than in 1949-50. These packs include hot pack concentrated juice converted to a single-strength basis, but exclude frozen juice. The 1950-51 pack of canned citrus juices is estimated to be nearly 2 billion pounds, about one-fourth larger than the 1949-50 pack. The packs of each of the major kinds of juice -- orange, grapefruit, and blended orange and grapefruit -- were considerably larger than the respective 1949-50 packs. As usual, Florida citrus was the source of the major part of the canned juice pack.

With the approach of the 1951-52 canning season for citrus juices, total stocks of canned citrus juices in packers hands in Florida are much larger than a year ago. On October 6, 1951, such stocks were about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times those of a year earlier. Over half were grapefruit juice. Shipments of canned pineapple juice from territories in 1951-52 probably will be about as large as in 1950-51. Per capita consumption of all canned fruit juices in 1951 is estimated to be about 15 pounds. Supplies are expected to continue adequate this fall and winter.

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Outlook for 1952

A further increase in output of frozen fruits and fruit juices seems likely in 1952. Although the pack of deciduous fruits probably will be about the same as in 1951, the pack of fruit juices is expected to be somewhat larger. Among the deciduous fruits frozen in largest volume in recent years are strawberries and cherries. Little change in pack in 1952 from 1951 seems probable for these two items. However, some increase is expected in the pack of frozen concentrated orange juice, both in Florida and California. Output will be limited by the ability of the market to absorb the frozen concentrate at remunerative prices, rather than by plant facilities to make the concentrate. Plant capacity now available is sufficient to produce considerably more frozen concentrate than was made in 1951.

Frozen Pack of Fruits Smaller, That of Fruit Juices Larger, In 1951 Than in 1950

The 1951 pack of commercially-frozen fruits and fruit juices is expected to be about 6 percent larger than the 1950 pack. Fruits and berries comprise slightly more than half of the 1951 pack, citrus juices a little less than half. Mainly because of a reduction in pack of strawberries, the total pack of deciduous fruits and berries probably will be about 10 percent smaller than the 1950 pack. On the other hand, the pack of frozen citrus juices is expected to be at least a third larger. Orange juice comprises most of the citrus pack. In 1951, output of frozen concentrated lemonade also increased considerably, but that of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice dropped sharply.

Total holdings of frozen fruits and fruit juices in cold storage September 30, 1951 were approximately 590 million pounds, about 26 percent larger than on that date in 1950. Items stored in largest volume on September 30, 1951 were orange juice, strawberries, and cherries. The stocks of orange juice were about 75 percent larger than those of a year earlier, while the stocks of strawberries were only 2 percent larger, and those of cherries 6 percent larger.

Because of increased consumption of frozen citrus juices, per capita consumption of frozen fruits and fruit juices increased about 0.5 pound in 1951 to a new high of nearly 5 pounds.

TREE NUTS

Outlook for 1952

With average weather, total production of the four major tree nuts -- almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts -- may not be quite as large in 1952 as in 1951. Since 1940, bearing acreage of almonds and filberts has increased substantially, while that of walnuts has declined slightly. Production of pecans, for which adequate acreage data are not available has trended upward over the past two decades. The net result has been a sharp upward trend in total production of these four tree nuts.

Increased Production in 1951

Total production of the four major tree nuts in 1951 is estimated at 199,268 tons, 16 percent larger than in 1950 and 23 percent larger than the average for 1940-49. The production of each in 1951 and the percentage increase over 1950 are as follows: Walnuts, 75,100 tons, 17 percent; almonds, 43,300 tons, 15 percent; filberts, 7,420 tons, 15 percent; and pecans, 73,448 tons, 17 percent. 1/

Total imports of tree nuts in the 1951-52 season are expected to be considerably smaller than in 1950-51. A substantial increase in imports of Brazil nuts is expected to be more than offset by large decreases in other tree nuts, especially cashews, almonds, and walnuts. In 1950-51 imports were about two-thirds as large as domestic production.

Salable and Surplus PercentagesFixed for 1951-crop Almonds, Filberts, and Walnuts

Under the marketing agreement and order regulating the handling of almonds grown in California, the United States Department of Agriculture on September 24, 1951 fixed the salable percentage of almonds at 75 percent and the surplus percentage at 25 percent for the crop year beginning July 1, 1951. Almonds representing the salable percentage may be sold in normal domestic trade channels, but the surplus must be disposed of for uses not competitive with such outlets.

Under a similar regulation for Oregon and Washington filberts, the Department on September 19, 1951 fixed the salable percentage of merchantable in-shell filberts at 85 percent and the surplus percentage at 15 percent for the year beginning August 1, 1951. Furthermore, under the regulation for walnuts grown in California, Oregon, and Washington, the Department on October 16, 1951, fixed similar percentages for walnuts at 80 and 20 percent, respectively, for the 1951-52 marketing year. The salable percentages of merchantable filberts and walnuts may be sold on the domestic in-shell market, but the surpluses must be disposed of in outlets such as shelling or export.

An important objective of these actions is to stabilize the prices of almonds, filberts, and walnuts.

1/ 1951 production figures for walnuts, almonds, and pecans as of October 1, for filberts as of October 16-19 through special survey.

Prices for 1951 Crops

Despite the larger crops, grower prices for two of the 1951 crops of tree nuts probably will average higher than prices for the 1950 crops. Early-season sales of filberts have been at prices a little higher than a year ago, and grower prices for the 1951 crop are expected to average higher than in 1950. Prices for 1951-crop walnuts also are expected to average somewhat higher than 1950 prices. With carry-over stocks of almonds only a little larger than a year ago and expected lower imports about offsetting the increased production, supplies of almonds in the 1951-52 season will be about as large as in 1950-51. But with continued strong demand for almonds, grower prices for the large 1951 crop may average about as high as for the 1950 crop. The market outlook for pecans for the 1951-52 season, which will start about November 1, is still somewhat uncertain. However, on the assumption that total supplies of pecans in 1951-52 will be considerably larger than in 1950-51, prices for the 1951 crop probably will average somewhat under prices for the 1950 crop.

Table 1.- Apples and pears: Cold-storage holdings, September 30, 1951, with comparisons

Group and commodity	Sept. 30	Sept. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 30
	average 1946-50	1950	1951	1951
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
<u>Fresh fruits</u>				
Apples, western, ^{1/} standard boxes	---	631	186	959
Apples, western, ^{1/} other containers ^{2/}	---	313	3	188
Apples, eastern, bushel baskets	---	2,185	51	1,534
Apples, eastern, other containers ^{2/}	---	4,192	53	4,534
Total apples, bushels	9,480	7,321	293	7,215
Pears, Bartlett, packed boxes	355	193	361	255
Pears, Bartlett, loose boxes	2,015	2,331	5,400	2,759
Pears, all others, boxes	3,036	1,819	438	2,351
Pears, bushel baskets	97	145	68	82
Total pears, bushels	5,503	4,488	6,267	5,447

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

^{2/} Other containers reported in terms of bushels.

Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 2.- Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1949 and 1950 seasons

Commodity	Stocks			Pack	
	Sept. 30 average 1946-50	Sept. 30 1950	Sept. 30 1951	1949	1950
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	<u>1</u> /17,778	<u>1</u> /11,190	<u>1</u> /20,955	52,268	48,013
Apricots	16,322	4,042	6,669	2,086	7,802
Blackberries	16,997	9,272	15,203	15,186	8,973
Blueberries	13,549	13,072	23,449	14,036	10,900
Cherries	72,572	75,323	79,857	73,954	105,201
Grapes	7,737	2,169	13,252	3,119	15,189
Peaches	34,093	17,877	26,050	23,235	25,791
Plums and prunes	11,629	6,643	9,698	5,297	5,144
Raspberries	31,420	35,915	30,990	31,837	31,378
Strawberries	81,546	115,535	117,828	107,600	192,732
Young, Logan, Boysen and similar berries	15,822	14,436	11,559	20,686	13,814
Orange juice <u>2</u> /	<u>3</u> /	86,886	151,657	(See below)	()
Other fruit juices and purees	27,831	41,175	53,355	()	()
Other fruit	47,534	32,600	28,998	9,117	15,709
Total of above	394,830	466,135	589,520	358,421	480,646
Citrus juices (Season beginning November 1)				1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Orange					
Concentrated	---	---	---	25,137	<u>4</u> /30,758
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	432	---
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	---	---	---	1,665	<u>4</u> /188
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	---	---
Blend					
Concentrated	---	---	---	1,336	<u>4</u> /245
Lemon					
Concentrated	---	---	---	91	---
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	549	---
Lemonade	---	---	---	1,702	---

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

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

Table 3.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1940-49, annual 1949 and 1950, and indicated 1951; condition of the new crop on October 1, average 1940-49, annual 1950 and 1951

(1951 production estimates as of October 1)

Crop and State	Production 1/				Condition October 1 1/		
	Average : 1940-49 :	1949 :	1950 :	Indicated : 1951 :	Average : 1940-49 :	1950 :	1951 :
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Percent	Percent	Percent
ORANGES							
California, all	48,196	41,860	45,210	---	77	72	74
Navels and miscellaneous 2/ :	18,273	15,630	14,610	15,400	77	63	70
Valencias	29,923	26,230	30,600	3/	78	76	76
Florida, all	46,070	58,500	67,300	72,500	71	72	75
Early and midseason	25,050	33,600	36,800	40,000	71	72	77
Valencias	21,020	24,900	30,500	32,500	70	71	73
Texas, all	3,616	1,760	2,700	350	69	67	4
Early and midseason 2/	2,260	1,120	1,800	250	4/64	68	4
Valencias	1,356	640	900	100	4/62	65	3
Arizona, all	905	985	1,400	1,150	73	75	66
Navels and miscellaneous 2/ :	466	585	650	550	4/75	74	66
Valencias	439	400	750	600	4/71	76	65
Louisiana 2/	308	360	300	50	68	74	19
5 States 5/	99,096	103,465	116,910	---	74	72	72
Total early and midseason 6/ ..	46,358	51,295	54,160	56,250	--	--	--
Total Valencias	52,738	52,170	62,750	---	--	--	--
TANGERINES							
Florida	3,890	5,000	4,800	5,000	64	66	67
ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES							
5 States 5/	102,986	108,465	121,710	---	--	--	--
GRAPEFRUIT							
Florida, all	27,280	24,200	33,200	35,000	62	66	71
Seedless	11,730	11,200	15,800	16,500	64	67	72
Other	15,550	13,000	17,400	18,500	60	66	69
Texas	17,387	6,400	7,500	250	60	47	3
Arizona	3,294	3,400	3,150	3,000	73	70	67
California, all	2,892	2,500	2,570	---	78	72	82
Desert Valleys	1,155	1,060	1,120	1,210	4/79	75	89
Other	1,737	1,440	1,450	3/	4/77	70	77
4 States 5/	50,852	36,500	46,420	---	63	59	45
LEMONS							
California 5/	12,993	11,360	13,000	3/	76	76	75
LIMES							
Florida 5/	184	260	280	260	60	78	81

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 1951 bloom for California Valencia oranges and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December; first report for California lemons will be issued in November. 4/ Short time-average. 5/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 pounds and grapefruit 65 pounds in the Desert Valleys; 68 pounds for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges 90 pounds and grapefruit 80 pounds; California lemons, 79 pounds; Florida limes, 80 pounds. 6/ In California and Arizona, Navels and miscellaneous.

Table 4.- Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per box at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1950 and 1951

Market, month and week	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons	
	California		Florida		California		Florida		California	
	Valencias									
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK										
August	4.70	6.16	---	---	4.07	4.11	---	---	5.17	8.22
September ...	6.38	6.31	---	---	4.23	5.53	4.74	4.79	6.85	8.83
Season average:										
through Sept. :	5.27	5.62	---	---	4.71	4.22	4.74	4.79	7.84	7.46
Week ended: :										
October 5 ...:	6.19	5.27	5.60	---	---	5.00	4.91	4.99	5.06	7.07
12 ...:	6.11	5.64	5.21	5.85	---	---	4.90	5.04	5.29	6.87
CHICAGO										
August	4.74	6.09	---	---	3.74	3.88	---	---	6.09	7.69
September ...:	6.10	6.31	---	---	4.43	5.96	4.36	---	6.27	8.28
Season average:										
through Sept. :	5.19	5.48	---	---	4.49	4.45	4.36	---	8.35	7.43
Week ended: :										
October 5 ...:	6.19	5.92	---	---	---	4.57	4.21	4.90	5.29	7.91
12 ...:	6.00	5.86	5.02	---	2.25	3.91	4.48	5.11	5.49	7.70

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 1941-50, annual 1951 and indicated 1952 1/

Group and State	Average 1941-50			Indicated 1952	Group and State	Average 1941-50			Indicated 1952
	Acres					Acres			
	1941-50	1951	1952			1941-50	1951	1952	
Winter					Mid-spring (Cont'd)				
Florida	3,770	6,500	5,700	---	Maryland	3,430	3,900	3,300	---
Early spring					Delaware	1,200	1,100	900	
Louisiana	18,250	24,000	14,000	---	Calif., other ..	2,100	3,500	4,200	---
Alabama	2,270	2,200	1,700	---	Group total	50,780	68,350	64,700	---
Texas	960	600	500	---	Late spring				
Calif., S. Dist. :	1,220	1,650	1,700	---	New Jersey:	3,080	3,500	3,300	---
Group total:	22,700	28,450	17,900	---	Pennsylvania ..:	2,280	1,800	1,600	---
Mid-spring					Ohio	2,510	2,000	1,900	---
Mississippi	70	---	---	---	Indiana	1,940	3,800	3,500	---
South Carolina ...:	300	450	500	---	New York	3,720	4,300	4,300	---
North Carolina ...:	3,270	2,200	2,300	---	Michigan	7,830	14,000	14,700	---
Tennessee	7,890	11,000	10,500	---	Wisconsin	2,080	3,000	3,100	---
Arkansas	12,640	21,000	18,900	---	Iowa	1,030	900	900	---
Oklahoma	1,120	2,700	2,800	---	Utah	840	750	750	---
Kansas	1,520	2,200	2,100	---	Washington:	5,580	10,000	10,500	---
Missouri	4,410	6,000	6,000	---	Oregon	10,570	15,700	18,000	---
Illinois	3,150	3,000	2,700	---	Group total	41,460	59,750	62,550	---
Kentucky	4,770	6,000	5,500	---	All States				
Virginia	4,910	5,300	5,000	---	118,710	163,050	150,850	---	

1/ Includes acreage from which the production is taken for processing. NOTE: Production in 1951 was 11,795,000 crates, compared with 11,169,000 in 1950 and a 10-year average of 8,749,000 crates.

Table 6.- Apples, commercial: Production, average 1940-49, annual 1950, and indicated 1951 1/

State or area	Average 1940-49	1950	Indicated 1951	State or area	Average 1940-49	1950	Indicated 1951
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bushels	bushels	bushels		: bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	788	1,391	1,214	Iowa	144	126	180
New Hampshire	740	1,100	1,014	Missouri	1,213	1,020	1,280
Vermont	695	972	1,044	Nebraska	120	52	104
Massachusetts	2,537	3,825	3,694	Kansas	579	390	782
Rhode Island	212	261	252	North Central	17,823	16,819	22,382
Connecticut	1,206	1,406	1,666	Kentucky	290	290	318
New York	14,007	18,700	18,800	Tennessee	360	430	320
New Jersey	2,455	2,520	3,200	Arkansas	618	408	510
Pennsylvania	7,168	6,930	8,600	South Central	1,269	1,128	1,148
North Atlantic	29,808	37,105	39,484	Total Central	19,092	17,947	23,530
Delaware	626	525	554	Montana	211	108	70
Maryland	1,441	1,352	1,470	Idaho	1,782	1,360	1,680
Virginia	9,331	12,580	10,395	Colorado	1,511	903	1,394
West Virginia	3,779	4,260	3,596	New Mexico	746	188	875
North Carolina	893	1,296	825	Utah	459	282	493
South Atlantic	16,208	20,013	16,840	Washington	28,469	35,532	22,302
Total Eastern	46,016	57,118	56,324	Oregon	2,788	2,940	2,346
Ohio	3,598	3,534	4,345	California	7,960	6,748	8,510
Indiana	1,292	1,020	1,434	Western	43,926	48,061	37,670
Illinois	3,117	2,852	3,872	Wisconsin	729	740	750
Michigan	6,850	7,020	9,315	Minnesota	182	65	320
35 States	109,033	123,126	117,524				

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 1940-49, annual 1949 and 1950 and indicated 1951

State	Average 1940-49	1949	1950	Indicated 1951	State	Average 1940-49	1949	1950	Indicated 1951
	: Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels		: Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	468,600	520,000	610,000	600,000	Wash.	35,100	40,000	33,000	44,000
N.J.	75,400	67,000	108,000	70,000	Oreg.	12,100	13,400	14,300	17,000
Wis.	137,000	200,000	219,000	185,000	Total	728,200	840,400	984,300	916,000

Table 8.- Apples, eastern and midwestern: Wholesale price per bushel, 2½ inches minimum size, for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), at New York and Chicago, September-October, 1950 and 1951

Market and week ended	Delicious		McIntosh		Rhode Island Greening		Wealthy	
	1950 1/	1951 2/	1950 1/	1951 2/	1950 1/	1951 2/	1950 1/	1951 2/
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
NEW YORK								
Eastern:								
September 2	---	3.00	3.03	2.50	---	---	1.54	---
9	---	2.25	3.16	2.25	1.62	---	2.21	---
16	---	2.82	2.85	1.88	1.62	---	1.72	---
23	---	2.25	2.12	1.38	---	---	1.47	---
30	3.06	---	1.90	1.25	1.83	---	1.44	---
October 7	2.21	1.75	1.72	1.35	1.70	---	---	---
14	2.33	2.25	1.88	1.75	1.75	1.38	---	---
CHICAGO								
Midwestern:								
September 2	---	---	3.56	---	3.09	---	2.47	2.00
9	---	---	2.75	---	2.89	---	2.31	---
16	---	---	2.55	2.00	2.33	---	2.42	1.50
23	4.06	---	3.02	1.65	2.18	---	2.25	1.35
30	4.25	---	2.60	1.30	2.28	---	---	1.35
October 7	3.06	---	1.95	1.75	2.21	---	---	1.25
14	2.88	---	2.25	1.50	2.33	---	---	1.00

1/ 1950 prices are a simple average of midpoint of range of daily prices for week ended on date shown.

2/ 1951 prices are the representative price for Tuesday of each week.

Compiled from records of Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 9.- Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1940-49, annual 1950, and indicated 1951 1/

Crop	Average	1950	Indicated
	1940-49	1950	1951
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Almonds, California	25,480	37,700	43,300
Filberts, Oregon and Washington ..	6,693	6,680	2/ 7,420
Walnuts, California and Oregon ...	68,420	64,300	75,100
Pecans, total (12 States)	62,033	62,811	73,448
Total of above	162,626	171,491	199,268
Pecans			
Improved varieties	25,955	28,876	38,679
Wild or seedling varieties	36,078	33,935	34,769

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions, 2/ Basis special survey of October 16-19.

Table 10.- Apples, western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1950 and 1951

Market, month and week	Washington						All Western	
	Delicious		Jonathan		Rome Beauty		Leading varieties	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK								
August	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.39	4.70
September	---	5.27	---	---	---	---	4.67	5.05
Season average through Sept.	---	5.27	---	---	---	---	4.49	4.91
Week ended:								
October 5 ...	5.60	5.24	---	---	---	---	5.43	5.24
12 ...	4.41	5.47	---	---	---	3.23	4.48	5.34
CHICAGO								
August	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.89	3.70
September	4.30	4.83	3.27	3.90	---	3.29	3.93	4.53
Season average through Sept.	4.30	4.83	3.27	3.90	---	3.29	3.94	4.37
Week ended:								
October 5 ...	4.47	5.08	2.95	3.44	---	3.60	3.81	4.48
12 ...	4.12	5.09	3.07	3.11	3.73	4.17	3.77	4.77

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

Table 11.- Pears, western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1950 and 1951

Market, month and week	Bartlett		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
NEW YORK						
August	4.58	5.10	---	---	4.86	---
September	5.54	4.50	4.73	4.18	4.45	4.08
Season average through September	4.98	4.88	4.73	4.18	4.46	4.08
Week ended: October 5 ...	4.84	4.16	4.19	3.92	3.80	3.99
12	5.33	4.89	4.40	4.24	3.91	4.79
CHICAGO						
August	4.61	5.01	---	---	---	---
September	5.54	4.42	4.27	3.64	4.15	---
Season average through September	4.96	4.85	4.27	3.64	4.15	---
Week ended: October 5 ...	5.26	4.66	3.28	3.00	3.93	4.35
12	5.36	5.04	3.90	3.30	4.01	4.37

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

Table 12.- Peaches: Production, by geographic divisions, average 1940-49, annual 1950, and indicated 1951 1/

Division	:Average: :1940-49:	1950	:Indicated: : 1951 :	Division	:Average: :1940-49:	1950	:Indicated : 1951
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000 ::		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	:bushels	bushels	bushels ::		:bushels	bushels	bushels
New England	217	124	276::	Pacific	33,213	30,128	36,675
Middle Atlantic :	4,812	5,027	5,780::				
E. N. Central ..:	6,545	7,138	2,026::				
W. N. Central ..:	831	1,067	732::	U. S. TOTAL ..:	271,150	53,485	69,932
S. Atlantic	13,881	4,229	17,982::				
E. S. Central ..:	3,584	1,013	1,282::	California ...:	30,169	29,668	35,337
W. S. Central ..:	4,750	3,330	3,222::	Clingstone ..:	19,010	19,668	24,544
Mountain	3,221	1,429	1,957::	Freestone ...:	11,159	10,000	10,793
			::				
			::				

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 1940 through 1946. Estimates of peach production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

Table 13.- Pears: Production, by geographic divisions and on Pacific Coast, average 1940-49, annual 1950 and indicated 1951 1/

Division	:Average: :1940-49:	1950	:Indicated: : 1951 :	Pacific Coast	:Average: :1940-49:	1950	:Indica ted : 1951
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000 ::		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	:bushels	bushels	bushels ::		:bushels	bushels	bushels
				Washington,			
New England	98	134	122::	total	7,153	5,703	5,970
Middle Atlantic :	1,192	1,425	1,398::	Bartlett ..:	5,334	3,950	4,290
E. N. Central ..:	1,591	1,395	1,669::	Other	1,820	1,753	1,680
W. N. Central ..:	319	237	240::	Oregon, total :	4,789	5,767	5,022
S. Atlantic	1,334	786	1,336::	Bartlett ..:	1,964	1,896	2,170
E. S. Central ..:	981	483	514::	Other	2,825	3,871	2,852
W. S. Central ..:	951	816	752::	Calif., total :	11,993	14,168	14,876
Mountain	415	226	394::	Bartlett ..:	10,534	12,668	13,001
Pacific	23,935	25,638	25,868::	Other	1,458	1,500	1,875
			::				
			::	Total Bartlett:	17,832	18,514	19,461
U. S. TOTAL	231,008	31,140	32,293::	Total Other ..:	6,103	7,124	6,407
			::				
			::				

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 1940 through 1946. Estimates of pear production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

Table 14.- Grapes: Production in important States, average 1940-49, annual 1950, and indicated 1951 1/

State	Average:		Indicated:	State and variety	Average:		Indicated
	1940-49:	1950			1951	1940-49:	
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	53,720	104,000	63,200	Arkansas	9,720	12,400	12,400
New Jersey	2,160	2,500	2,000	Arizona	1,020	1,300	2,500
Penna.	16,100	32,900	17,500	Washington	17,510	23,000	21,700
Ohio	14,900	22,400	19,400	Oregon	1,620	1,500	1,500
Indiana	2,290	2,300	2,000	California			
Illinois	3,250	3,800	3,200	Wine	565,600	512,000	624,000
Michigan	33,360	44,900	9,700	Table	528,500	595,000	699,000
Iowa	3,110	3,300	3,200	Raisin	1,514,000	1,326,000	1,698,000
Missouri	4,490	4,600	3,600	Dried 2/	257,500	154,500	---
Kansas	2,250	2,200	1,900	Not dried	484,000	708,000	---
Virginia	1,840	2,200	2,200				
W. Virginia	1,380	1,800	1,500				
N. Carolina	5,130	5,500	6,000	Total California	2,608,100	2,433,000	3,021,000
S. Carolina	1,080	1,000	1,000	TOTAL			
Georgia	2,200	2,800	2,800	UNITED STATES 3/	2,797,000	2,707,400	3,198,300

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 1940 through 1946. Estimates of grape production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

Table 15.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1950 and 1951

Market and week ended	Seedless		Red Malaga		Ribier		Malaga		Tokay	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK										
August 24	3.03	3.91	2.74	3.88	3.85	5.01	---	---	3.97	---
31	2.58	3.46	2.85	2.87	3.42	4.17	2.98	2.73	3.39	3.47
Sept. 7	3.62	3.28	3.20	2.83	4.21	4.17	2.98	2.99	---	3.28
14	4.09	3.68	3.18	3.55	4.01	4.36	3.53	3.75	3.70	3.72
21	3.95	4.15	3.26	3.83	4.01	4.04	2.93	3.05	3.15	3.97
28	2.98	3.73	2.08	2.72	2.96	3.52	2.30	2.46	2.22	3.07
Season average:										
through Sept.	4.12	4.08	3.13	3.18	3.92	4.12	2.77	2.76	2.66	3.36
October 5	2.95	3.21	1.95	2.32	2.39	3.03	1.94	1.87	1.98	2.39
12	3.95	3.92	2.73	2.58	3.15	3.49	2.04	2.03	2.71	2.83
CHICAGO										
August 24	2.73	3.03	2.54	3.50	3.80	4.87	---	---	3.55	3.90
31	2.76	2.29	2.68	3.51	3.50	4.22	---	2.73	3.75	3.93
Sept. 7	3.09	2.38	2.98	3.16	3.88	3.93	---	2.50	3.34	2.99
14	3.69	3.59	2.95	3.83	4.41	4.28	---	---	3.12	3.70
21	3.55	3.49	2.55	2.49	3.86	3.91	2.67	2.41	2.70	2.90
28	2.92	3.16	2.09	2.00	2.80	2.94	2.46	2.04	2.37	2.53
Season average:										
through Sept.	4.15	3.49	3.04	3.15	3.67	4.09	2.66	2.42	2.87	3.01
October 5	3.11	2.73	---	1.60	2.82	2.94	1.94	1.91	1.88	2.36
12	3.64	2.87	2.35	---	3.45	2.77	2.10	1.90	2.49	2.31

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

Table 16.- Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1940-49, annual 1950 and preliminary 1951, also utilization of prunes, average 1940-49, annual 1950, and preliminary 1951

State	Plums and prunes, production 1/			State	Prunes, utilization		
	Average	1950	Preliminary		Average	1950	Preliminary
	1940-49		1951		1940-49		1951
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
<u>Plums</u>				<u>Used fresh 2/</u>			
Michigan	4,330	5,500	4,800	Idaho	21,380	9,600	20,000
California	78,200	77,000	97,000	Washington	13,553	10,400	8,700
				Oregon	20,560	6,350	12,400
				<u>Canned 3/</u>			
				Idaho	600	400	1,900
<u>Prunes</u>				Washington			
Idaho	22,730	10,000	21,900	Oregon	20,470	11,000	28,000
Washington, all	23,570	13,600	13,600	<u>Frozen</u>			
Eastern Washington	17,120	12,600	10,600	Washington	4/669	170	100
Western Washington	6,450	1,000	3,000	Oregon	4/4,400	2,500	2,200
Oregon, all	73,040	22,300	60,000	<u>Other</u>			
Eastern Oregon	16,670	3,100	5,000	<u>Processed</u>			
Western Oregon	56,370	19,200	55,000	Washington	286	---	100
				Oregon	890	---	---
				<u>Dried</u>			
California	187,200	149,000	181,000	Washington	230	---	300
				Oregon	5,710	800	4,800

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 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried; in Washington and Oregon, from 3 to 4 pounds fresh to 1 pound dried.

Table 17.- Figs and olives: Condition on October 1 and production, average 1940-49, annual 1950 and indicated 1951

Crop and State	Production 1/			Condition October 1		
	Average	1950	Indicated	Average	1950	Indicated
	1940-49		1951	1940-49		1951
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
<u>Figs</u>						
California, dried	2/33,150	2/24,400	---	81	75	86
California, not dried	16,100	11,000	---			
<u>Olives</u>						
California	49,100	42,000	---	54	50	72

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

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