

Historic, archived document

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

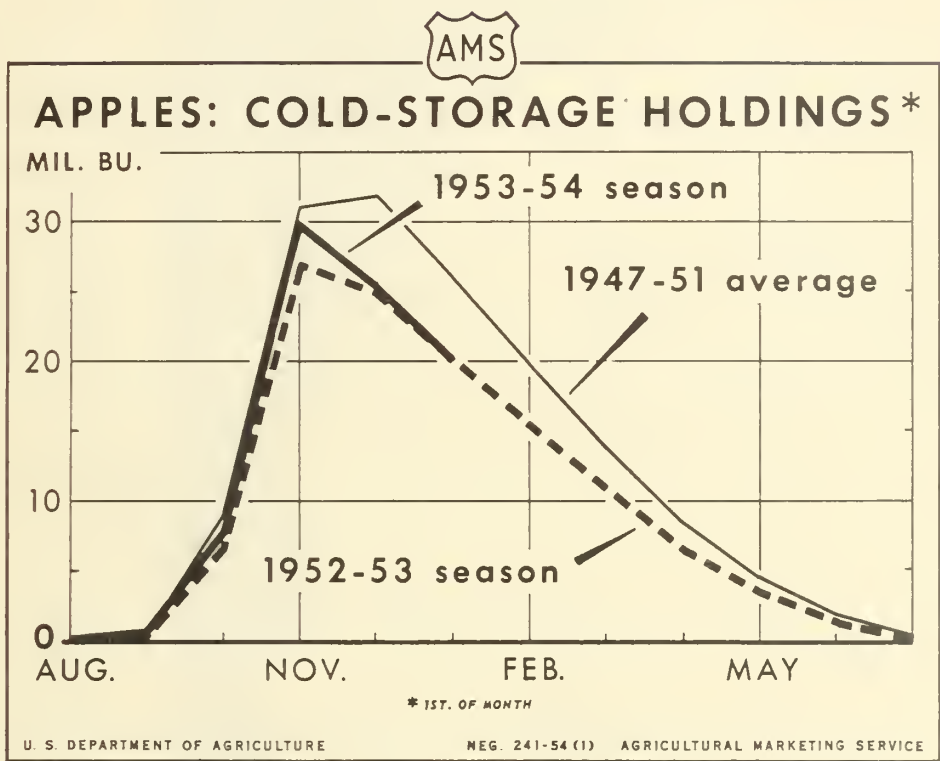


752F
S
2 The

FOR RELEASE
JAN. 27, P. M.
1954

FRUIT SITUATION

TFS-110



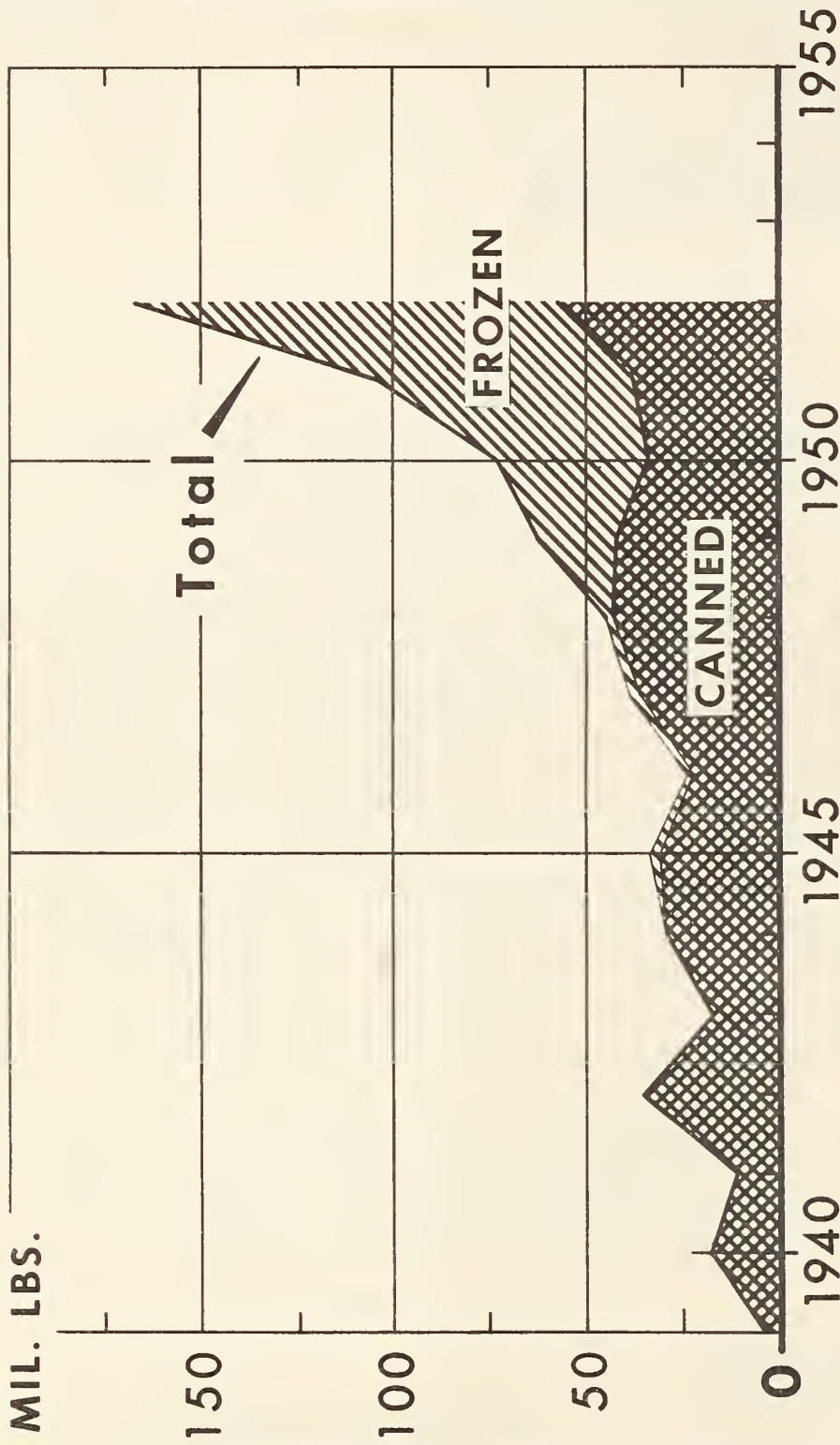
Stocks of apples in cold storage on January 1, 1954 were about the same as those of a year earlier but 22 percent under the 1947-51 average for that date. Stocks at the beginning of this

year were about 22 percent of the 1953 crop. The net movement out of storage since the seasonal high point on November 1, 1953 has been somewhat larger than a year ago.

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
FEB 12 1954 ★
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

LEMON JUICE PACKS



YEAR BEGINNING NOV.

SINGLE-STRENGTH BASIS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 242-54 (1) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Output of frozen concentrate for lemonade and frozen lemon juice became heavy in 1949-50 and increased rapidly each succeeding year. Although production of canned juice also rose sharply in 1952-53, the pack of frozen juice that year was

nearly twice the output of canned. Total production of lemon juice increased from about 4 million pounds in 1939-40 to 45 million in 1948-49, and then with mounting output of the frozen juice it rose to over 160 million pounds in 1952-53.

 THE FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 21, 1954

<u>CONTENTS</u>		
	<u>Page</u>	<u>Page</u>
:Summary	3	Dried Fruit 10
:Oranges	4	Canned Fruit and
:Grapefruit	6	Fruit Juices 11
:Lemons	7	Frozen Fruit and
:Apples	8	Fruit Juices 12
:Pears	9	
:Strawberries	10	Appendix of Tables 14

SUMMARY

Supplies of fresh fruit remaining to be marketed during the first half of 1954 are a little larger than a year earlier. Demand for citrus for processing is expected to continue strong and consumer demand for fresh and processed fruits should hold up well. Export-payment programs will help move oranges, grapefruit, winter pears, and raisins. Under these conditions, average prices received by growers for fruit this winter and spring probably will continue, with few exceptions, near the high levels of the first half of 1953.

Utilization of the 1953-54 orange crop has been considerably heavier through early January this season than last. In Florida, the increased volume was made into frozen concentrate. However, because of the larger crop, somewhat more oranges remained to be marketed in Florida this winter and spring than in this part of 1953. Local market prices in Florida for oranges for fresh market shipment and for making into frozen concentrate were slightly lower in mid-January 1954 than in January of 1953. With processing and consumer demand expected to remain strong, orange prices in this State in the first half of 1954 probably will not differ greatly from those of a year previously.

In California, the Navel and miscellaneous orange crop is about one-eighth smaller than a year ago and remaining supplies are likewise smaller. Auction prices in mid-January were considerably higher than in January, 1953 and probably will continue higher for given sizes.

Disposition of Florida grapefruit also has been greater so far this season than last, but with only part of the increase processed. Because of increased production, remaining supplies are somewhat larger than a year ago. Demand for processing as well as for fresh use is expected to continue strong, but with remaining supplies heavier, prices probably will continue under those of the first half of 1953.

Cold-storage holdings of apples on January 1, 1954 were about the same as those of a year earlier but considerably smaller than the 1948-52 average for that date. Although stocks were heavier the first of this year in New England, West Virginia, Michigan, and Washington, they were lighter in Virginia, Oregon, and California. Grower prices for the United States have increased about seasonally since the low point in October. In December 1953, prices averaged about the same as in December 1952, which were the second highest on record for that month. However, prices tended to be somewhat higher than a year earlier in States where stocks were down, and lower in States where stocks were up.

Partly as a result of increased production of winter pears in 1953, stocks of pears in cold storage January 1, 1954 were considerably larger than those of that date in 1953. To help move these larger supplies, the Department in September put an export-payment program into operation and has recently purchased pears for donation to school lunch programs and other eligible outlets. Auction prices for winter pears have declined somewhat since early fall.

Stocks of 9 major items of canned fruits held by packers December 1, 1953 were 9 percent larger than a year earlier, though total output of canned fruits in 1953 was only slightly larger. On January 9, 1954 stocks of canned citrus juices held by Florida packers were about 5 percent smaller than a year earlier despite some increase in pack so far in the 1953-54 season. Production of frozen orange concentrate in Florida by January 9, 1954 was twice that in the comparable part of the 1952-53 season. Much of this increase was rapidly distributed and stocks held by packers were only 23 percent larger at the start of 1954 than a year earlier. Cold-storage holdings of frozen deciduous fruits and berries were one-fourth larger. The 1953 pack of frozen fruits and juices was a record.

ORANGES

Slightly Larger Orange Crop In 1953-54

The 1953-54 crop of oranges (excluding tangerines) in the United States was estimated as of January 1, 1954 at 121.8 million boxes, about 2 percent above 1952-53 and 15 percent larger than the 1942-51 average. Production of early and midseason oranges is estimated at 63 million boxes, 5 percent larger than last year. In contrast, prospective production of Valencias is 58.8 million boxes, 1 percent smaller. The 1953-54 crops are smaller in California but larger in the other States. The Florida crop of 82 million boxes sets a new record, 14 percent larger than in 1952-53.

Prices For Oranges This Winter and Spring Probably Will Average About The Same As A Year Earlier

Both grower and terminal auction prices for Florida oranges in October 1953 averaged lower than the relatively high prices of a year earlier. Prices declined as usual with increasing shipments but did not

drop as rapidly in late October and early November as in this time of 1952. With season-end stocks of canned and frozen orange juices considerably smaller than in 1952, processing got under way a little earlier and reached heavier volume in November than in this month of 1952. Moreover, an export-payment program was in operation for both fresh and processed citrus by the middle of November. As a result, prices averaged higher in November, 1953 than a year earlier.

Despite the usual strong demand for the Christmas trade, grower prices declined slightly in December. In early January 1954, prices received by Florida growers for oranges for making into frozen concentrate averaged slightly under those of a year earlier. Prices for fresh market oranges at shipping points and on the terminal auctions likewise averaged a little lower. With expected strong demand from processors, prices may increase some during the first half of 1954. Even so, they probably will not differ greatly from those of last winter and spring.

Prices for California oranges on the principal auctions during early December fluctuated around the levels of a year previously, but in late December and early January they rose considerably above those of the same time in 1953. With remaining supplies of California Navel and miscellaneous oranges considerably smaller than a year ago, prices for given sizes probably will average somewhat above those in the first half of 1953.

Increased Movement Of Florida Oranges To Processors

Because of a heavy early-season movement of Florida oranges to processors, total utilization from the 1953-54 crop through January 16, 1954 was considerably larger than in the same part of the 1952-53 season. In Florida, utilization of oranges for canning and freezing amounted to about 19.7 million boxes by January 16, 1954. This was 35 percent larger than in the same period of 1952-53. The increased volume processed was made into frozen orange concentrate. On the other hand, fresh market shipments of nearly 11 million boxes were about as large as a year earlier. Approximately 51.6 million boxes of Florida oranges remained to be marketed after January 16, 1954. This was nearly 5 million boxes more than a year earlier, when the crop was about 10 million smaller.

Orange Export-Payment Program

An export-payment program for 1953-54 crop oranges was inaugurated by the Department of Agriculture on October 31, 1953. The program became effective for processed oranges on that date and for fresh oranges on November 15. The rate of payment for fresh oranges is \$1.00 per box.

Through January 16, 1954, declarations for export under this program were as follows: Fresh oranges, over 46,000 boxes; canned single-strength juice, nearly 51,000 cases (24-2's); and concentrated juice, about 447,000 gallons. Exports for the entire 1952-53 season under a similar program included nearly 3.9 million boxes of fresh oranges, about 337,000 cases of single-strength canned juice, nearly 400,000 gallons of concentrated (hot-pack) juice, and about 48,000 gallons of frozen concentrate.

Exports of fresh oranges during November 1952-October 1953, including those moved under the 1952-53 export-payment program, totaled nearly 9.6 million boxes, 25 percent more than in 1951-52. About 5.2 million boxes of the 1952-53 exports went to Canada, an increase of 10 percent over 1951-52. Total exports of fresh and processed oranges on a fresh equivalent basis amounted to nearly 13 million boxes in 1952-53, or about 10 percent of the crop.

Smaller Supplies Of Tangerines

Remain To Be Marketed Than A Year Ago

The 1953-54 crop of tangerines in Florida is estimated at 5.2 million boxes, 6 percent larger than the 1952-53 crop and 20 percent above the 1942-51 average. Movement both to fresh markets and to processors was considerably heavier through January 16 of the 1953-54 season than in the corresponding period of 1952-53. About 23 percent of the new crop remained to be marketed after January 16, 1954, compared with 30 percent, a year earlier. Auction prices this season have averaged a little above those of a year ago.

GRAPEFRUIT

Increased Production Of Grapefruit In 1953-54

Total production of grapefruit in the United States in 1953-54 was estimated as of January 1, 1954 at 42.9 million boxes, 12 percent larger than in 1952-53 but 16 percent smaller than the 1942-51 average. The Florida crop of 36.5 million boxes is 12 percent larger than in 1952-53. The Texas crop also is larger, but the Arizona crop is the same and the California crop is smaller.

Prices Generally Lower

This Fall And Winter Than A Year Earlier

Prices for Florida grapefruit at shipping points declined seasonally in October with increasing shipments of the new crop. Prices held fairly steady during November and December. Support to the market was given by strong demand from processors and the export-payment program for fresh and processed grapefruit. In mid-January 1954, grower prices for both Florida seeded grapefruit and seedless varieties averaged somewhat lower than a year earlier. With heavy shipments to fresh markets, prices on the terminal auctions also generally averaged lower than a year earlier. With remaining supplies of grapefruit larger than a year ago, prices for most varieties probably will continue under those of last winter and spring.

Utilization Of Florida Grapefruit Heavier Than A Year Ago

Total utilization of Florida grapefruit was about 14.5 million boxes through January 16 of the 1953-54 season. This was 2.2 million boxes or 18 percent larger than comparable use in 1952-53. About half of the

increase was processed. About 22 million boxes remained to be marketed after January 16, 1954. This was 1.8 million boxes more than a year earlier, when the crop was 4 million smaller. Because of the larger crop in Texas this year, more grapefruit from that State also remained to be marketed after the first of the year.

Grapefruit Export-Payment Program

An export-payment program for 1953-54 crop grapefruit, similar to the program for oranges, has been put into effect by the Department of Agriculture. The program became effective for processed grapefruit on October 31, 1953 and for fresh grapefruit on November 15. The rate of payment is \$0.75 per box for fresh grapefruit.

Under this program, about 65,000 boxes of fresh grapefruit, 78,000 cases (24 2's) of canned single strength juice, and minor quantities of other products had been declared for export by January 15, 1954. Exports for the entire 1952-53 season under a similar program included 169,000 boxes of fresh grapefruit, 271,000 cases of single strength canned juice; 62,000 cases of single strength canned blended grapefruit and orange juice, and 47,000 gallons of concentrated (hot-pack) grapefruit juice.

Exports of fresh grapefruit during November 1952-October 1953 totaled over 1.6 million boxes, 6 percent less than in 1951-52. Over 1.4 million boxes (88 percent) of the 1952-53 exports went to Canada, 5 percent less than in 1951-52. Total exports of fresh and processed grapefruit on a fresh equivalent basis amounted to about 3 million boxes in 1952-53, 8 percent of the crop.

LEMONS

Production of lemons in California in 1953-54 was estimated as of January 1 at 13 million boxes, 3 percent larger than in 1952-53 and 2 percent above the 1942-51 average. Most of the new crop remained to be marketed after January 1.

Although sales of 1953-54 crop lemons were about the same in December 1953 as marketings from the 1952-53 crop in that month of 1952, grower and terminal auction prices averaged considerably higher. With strong demand expected for lemons for making into frozen lemon juice and concentrate for lemonade, grower prices probably will continue relatively high.

About 33 percent of the 1952-53 lemon crop was processed, mostly into juice. Total production of lemon juice increased sharply in 1952-53 to a record 167 million pounds (equivalent single-strength), 62 percent larger than in 1951-52. Output of frozen lemon juice increased about 69 percent and made up approximately 65 percent of the total 1952-53 pack of canned and frozen lemon juice. Production of canned juice increased about 51 percent. (See chart inside of cover.)

About 609,000 boxes of lemons and limes (mostly lemons) were exported during November 1952-October 1953, 2 percent less than in 1951-52. Approximately 61 percent of these exports went to Canada.

APPLES

Stocks About The Same

This January 1 As A Year Earlier

Stocks of apples in cold storage January 1, 1954 were approximately 20.1 million bushels, about the same as on that date in 1953 but 4 million smaller than the 1948-52 average for January 1. Cold storage holdings January 1, 1954 were considerably larger than a year earlier in New England, West Virginia, Michigan, and Washington, but much smaller in Virginia, California and Oregon. Stocks decreased over 5 million bushels during December 1953, about the same as during that month of 1952.

Prices Advancing About Seasonally

Since October

Prices received by growers for 1953-crop apples have increased about seasonally from the low point in October, and in December averaged about the same as the relatively high prices of a year earlier. The average price for December 1953 was the second highest for that month on record, having been exceeded only in December 1945. With stocks about the same as the below-average stocks of a year ago and demand holding up well, prices are likely to continue relatively high in the first half of 1954. Season average prices received by growers for the entire 1953 crop are expected to average moderately above those for the 1952 crop.

Smaller Exports And Imports

During 1953-54 Season

Exports of apples during July-October 1953 were about 306,000 bushels, compared with 379,000 in the same months of 1952. Total exports during July 1952-June 1953 were about 1,238,000 bushels, a little over 1 percent of the 1952 crop. In 1951-52 when the crop was larger and an export-payment program was in operation, exports amounted to 3.4 million bushels. There was no export-payment program for the 1952 crop and there also is none for the 1953 crop.

During July-October 1953, 273,000 bushels of apples were imported, compared with 548,000 in this period of 1952. Total imports in 1952-53 were about 1,827,000 bushels. All of the imports during July-October 1953 and nearly all of those in the preceding year came from Canada. The 1953 crop in Canada, 11.6 million bushels, was the smallest since 1945.

1953 Apple Crop About Same

Size As 1952 Crop

The 1953 crop of apples in commercial areas was 92.6 million bushels compared with 96.5 million in 1952. The 1953 crop was 15 percent under the 1942-51 average of 109.2 million bushels. Production was generally

above that of 1952 in the North Atlantic and North Central States but below in other areas. In Virginia and West Virginia, production was down nearly 30 percent. Economic abandonment was at a minimum in 1953 and 1952.

By varieties, winter apples comprised 84 percent of the 1953 crop compared with 82 percent of the 1952 crop. Fall apples were 11 and 12 percent of the respective crops, while summer apples were 5 and 6 percent. Among important varieties, there was a considerable increase in production of McIntosh, R. I. Greening, Stayman, and Jonathan apples. Varieties that were down considerably in 1953 included the York Imperial, Yellow Newtown, Baldwin, Grimes Golden, and Gravenstein.

PEARS

Larger Year-End Stocks Of Pears

Cold-storage holdings of pears January 1, 1954 were nearly 2 million bushels, compared with nearly 1.5 million on that date in 1953, and the 1948-52 average of over 1.5 million for January 1. Most of the holdings on January 1, 1954 were winter pears in Oregon, Washington, and California. During December 1953, stocks decreased about 0.7 million bushels, about the same as in December 1952.

Prices Averaging Lower This Winter Than Last

Because of relatively large supplies of Bartlett pears marketed in early fall, heavy supplies of fall and winter varieties, and probably some weakening in demand, auction prices for late pears have declined somewhat since early fall. In mid-January 1954, prices on the 10 principal auction markets for D'Anjou pears, the leading winter variety, averaged about 11 percent lower than a year previously. On December 24, 1953, the Department announced that it would purchase winter pears for donation to non-profit school lunch programs and other eligible outlets. By January 21, 1954, the Department had bought 40 carloads of the Bosc variety, 5 of D'Anjou, 4 of Comice, and 3 of mixed pears. Moreover, the current export-payment program will continue to support the market. But the market will be under the pressure of heavier stocks than a year ago, requiring larger monthly movement.

Decreased Exports In 1953-54

During July-October 1953, about 310,000 bushels of pears were exported, compared with 439,000 bushels in the same months of 1952. The figures for 1953 include pears handled under the export-payment program for 1953-crop-winter pears. By January 16, about 275,000 bushels had been declared for export under this program. There was no export-payment program for the 1952 crop. Total exports during 1952-53 were about 679,000 bushels, compared with 680,000 in 1951-52.

Imports of pears during July-October 1953 were about 63,000 bushels, compared with 43,000 in the same time of 1952. Total imports were 254,000 bushels in 1952-53, and 342,000 in 1951-52.

Increased Production Of Winter Pears In 1953

Production of pears in 1953 was 29.1 million bushels, 6 percent smaller than in 1952 and 4 percent below the 1942-51 average. In the Pacific Coast States, the Bartlett crop, which provides most of the pears canned in the United States, was 17.5 million bushels, 14 percent under 1952. But production of other varieties, mostly winter pears, amounted to 7.1 million bushels, 14 percent above 1952. Total production in States other than the Pacific Coast was slightly larger than in 1952.

STRAWBERRIES

The winter crop of strawberries in Florida in 1954 was estimated as of January 1, at 195,000 crates (24 quarts each), 17 percent less than in 1953 and 39 percent under the 1949-52 average. The Florida crop is being harvested from an estimated 3,000 acres, compared with 3,900 in 1953. The Florida acreage comprises about 3 percent of the total commercial acreage in the United States in prospect for harvest in 1954. Most of the annual production for fresh market and for processing is harvested from the spring acreage. This acreage for 1954 is expected to total 106,450 acres, 2 percent under 1953 and 14 percent below average.

The 1953 commercial crop of strawberries was 12,435,000 crates, 5 percent larger than the 1952 crop and 16 percent above the 1949-52 average. Slightly over half of the 1953 crop was processed, mostly by freezing. This was the first year on record that more than half of the crop was processed. About 84 percent of the volume processed was grown in California, Oregon, and Washington. Stocks of frozen strawberries in cold storage January 1, 1954 were about 121 million pounds, 14 percent larger than a year earlier.

Prices received by Florida growers for fresh market strawberries are among the highest received in the United States. In 1953, grower prices for all sales of Florida strawberries, mostly for fresh use, averaged \$9.38 per crate. Prices for the entire United States crop averaged \$6.97, with fresh sales averaging \$8.41, and processing sales \$5.56.

DRIED FRUIT

Commercial production of dried fruits in 1953-54 is tentatively estimated at about 420,000 tons, processed weight. This is approximately 11 percent smaller than the 1952-53 pack and 17 percent smaller than the 1947-49 average. Most of the reduction in 1953-54 is the result of a sharp drop in output of raisins, which usually comprise about half of the total pack. Prunes, which usually are second in tonnage, are up slightly. Among fruits dried in relatively small volume, production of apricots and peaches increased over 1952-53 while that of apples, figs, and pears declined.

Even though stocks of dried fruits carried over from the 1952-53 season are moderately larger than a year earlier, total supplies in prospect for 1953-54 are about 9 percent smaller than in 1952-53. Assuming per capita consumption in 1953-54 about the same as the 4.3 pounds in 1952-53, the total supply would be larger than domestic consumption. The surplus consists mostly of raisins, a large part of which already has been exported. Most of the excess dried prunes also have been exported, and the carryover of dried prunes next summer is expected to be very light.

As in 1952-53, an export-payment program is in operation for the 1953-54 pack of raisins to help move the surplus into export markets. Through January 16, 1954 nearly 34,000 tons had been declared for export under this program, mostly to the United Kingdom. Total exports of raisins in 1952-53 were about 102,000 tons, including about 88,000 tons under the export-payment program. Exports of all dried fruits totaled about 136,000 tons. Imports were over 19,000 tons.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Increased Pack Of Canned Fruits In 1953-54

Production of commercially-canned fruits in continental United States in 1953-54 is tentatively estimated at approximately 2.9 billion pounds, the equivalent of about 67 million cases of 24 No. 2½ cans. This is about 4 percent larger than the 1952-53 pack but 7 percent under the 1951-52 record.

Among important canned fruits for which complete pack data for 1953-54 are available, output of apricots was 19 percent larger than in 1952-53, and that of peaches was 9 percent larger. The 1953 apricot and clingstone peach crops were considerably larger than in 1952. The 1953-54 pack of canned sour cherries was 2 percent under the 1952-53 pack despite a much larger 1953 cherry crop. Much of the larger crop was processed by freezing. Output of canned pears was down 11 percent and that of sweet cherries 18 percent because of smaller crops in California. Incomplete data indicate larger 1953-54 packs of canned fruit cocktail, (of which peaches are an important ingredient), cranberries, and applesauce, but a smaller pack of plums and prunes. Heavy shipments of canned pineapple from Hawaii are expected in 1953-54, but imports of olives preserved in brine may not be as large as in 1952-53.

With the increase in the 1953-54 pack and a probable increase in offshore supplies about offset by a smaller carryover at the start of the pack season, total supplies of canned fruits in prospect for the 1953-54 season are about the same as those for 1952-53. Civilian supplies may be a little larger than in 1952-53, when per capita consumption was slightly over 20 pounds.

Stocks of 9 items of canned fruits (apples, applesauce, apricots, sweet cherries, sour cherries, fruit cocktail and salad, peaches, pears, and plums and prunes) held by packers December 1, 1953 were about 9 percent larger than a year earlier. Among individual fruits, stocks of apricots,

sour cherries, peaches, and fruit cocktail and salad were each considerably larger than on December 1, 1952. Stocks of applesauce and sweet cherries were a little smaller while those of apples, pears, and plums and prunes were much smaller. Data giving stocks held by wholesale distributors on December 1, 1953 are not available. However, on November 1, 1953 stocks of 7 items of canned fruits (applesauce, apricots, sour cherries, fruit cocktail and salad, peaches, pears, and pineapple) held by wholesalers were 13 percent smaller than on that date in 1952. Stocks of applesauce were considerably larger, and those of pears were about the same. The others were smaller.

Larger Early-Season Pack
Of Canned Citrus Juices In Florida

Output of canned fruit juices in 1952-53 was approximately 1.96 billion pounds, the equivalent of 66 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans. This was about 1.5 percent larger than the relatively small 1951-52 pack. Consumption per person was about 13.5 pounds in 1952-53, nearly as large as in 1951-52.

Carryover stocks of canned citrus juice in Florida on November 1, 1953, the start of the 1953-54 season, were much smaller than a year earlier, and all except grapefruit juice were nearly exhausted. Stocks held by Florida packers were down to about 358,000 cases, compared with 967,000 on November 1, 1952.

Production of canned citrus juices in Florida in 1953-54 got under way somewhat earlier last fall than a year previously. By January 9, 1954, about 16 million cases had been packed in Florida. This was 8 percent larger than the pack in the same part of 1952-53. The pack of tangerine juice was up 53 percent, that of grapefruit juice increased 43 percent, and that of blended citrus juices also was 43 percent larger. The volume of orange juice canned was about 10 percent smaller, but the pack of frozen orange juice was twice as large. Movement of the new pack in Florida was considerably larger than in the fall of 1952 with the result that packers' stocks on January 9, 1954 were about 5 percent smaller than on that date in 1952.

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

The 1953 pack of commercially-frozen fruits and fruit juices is tentatively estimated at approximately 1.15 billion pounds, about 14 percent larger than the 1952 pack and a new record. Among individual fruits, records were set by frozen strawberries and cherries. Production of strawberries was approximately 215 million pounds, 7 percent larger than in 1952. That of sour cherries was about 113 million pounds, 75 percent larger than the small 1952 pack, which was cut short by storm damage to the crop at the time of processing. But the 1953 pack of peaches, 32 million pounds, was 10 percent smaller. Production of other deciduous fruits and berries combined was about as large as in 1952. Total production of deciduous fruits and berries in 1953 was about 490 million pounds, 15 percent larger than in 1952.

Output of frozen concentrated orange juice, the most popular of the citrus juices, was about 535 million pounds in 1953, a gain of about 8 percent over the previous year. The most striking increase was made by frozen concentrate for lemonade, which rose 60 percent to 91 million pounds. Although production of other frozen citrus juices was relatively small, production of most of them increased considerably over 1952. Total production of frozen citrus juices in 1953 was about 650 million pounds, 13 percent larger than in 1952.

With stocks of frozen orange concentrate considerably smaller last fall than a year previously and Florida citrus maturing a little earlier than in 1952, production of frozen citrus juices in Florida started a few weeks sooner than in the fall of 1952. By January 9, 1954, output of orange concentrate was 12.8 million gallons compared with 6.4 million by that date in 1952. Small quantities of frozen tangerine juice, blended orange and grapefruit juice, and grapefruit juice also had been packed. Prices paid growers for oranges for making into frozen concentrate were slightly lower in early 1954 than a year earlier.

Per capita consumption of frozen deciduous fruits, berries, and fruit juices in 1953 totaled about 6.3 pounds (product weight), about the same as in 1952.

Total cold storage holdings of frozen fruits and fruit juices on December 31, 1953 were about 576 million pounds, 27 percent larger than a year earlier. Among major items in storage, increases over a year earlier were as follows: Raspberries, 57 percent; cherries 54 percent; orange juice, 23 percent; strawberries, 14 percent; and apples, 17 percent. On the other hand, stocks of frozen peaches decreased 7 percent. During December 1953, total stocks decreased about 5 million pounds, about 33 million pounds less than the decrease during December 1952. But stocks of orange juice increased 27 million pounds, those of apples 5 million, and those of miscellaneous fruits 1 million. All other items decreased. See table in appendix for further detail.

Table 1.- Fruits: Season average price per unit received by growers, average 1935-39, annual 1947-53

Commodity	Unit	Average:	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
		1935-39:	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Apples	:Bu.	0.77	1.79	2.22	1.38	1.59	1.77	2.55	2.83
Apricots	:Ton	38.74	89.10	69.00	72.30	95.30	121.00	115.00	118.00
Avocados	:Ton	127.00	378.00	361.00	374.00	302.00	241.00	263.00	279.00
Cherries	:Ton	75.76	226.00	219.00	171.00	167.00	188.00	163.00	214.00
Sweet	:Ton	101.54	257.00	277.00	156.00	237.00	295.00	208.00	270.00
Sour	:Ton	56.48	199.00	183.00	188.00	130.00	138.00	123.00	177.00
Cranberries	:Bbl.	11.06	17.10	10.10	9.34	9.45	14.40	18.80	15.50
Dates	:Ton	112.00	81.00	110.00	158.00	184.00	105.00	106.00	152.00
Figs	:Ton	26.89	50.90	52.70	60.90	99.50	78.40	62.30	2/60.90
Grapes	:Ton	17.42	39.80	39.00	36.20	68.20	40.10	39.40	48.00
Olives	:Ton	59.08	150.00	145.00	190.00	231.00	173.00	103.00	180.00
Peaches	:Bu.	.90	1.64	2.01	1.47	2.05	2.02	2.01	1.90
Pears	:Bu.	.72	1.97	2.58	1.21	2.14	2.43	1.73	2.09
Persimmons	:Ton	31.00	83.00	83.00	38.00	76.00	93.00	69.00	---
Pineapple	:Grate	2.14	4.75	5.00	4.80	4.50	5.70	6.50	6.00
Plums	:Ton	46.30	154.00	145.00	101.00	172.00	142.00	226.00	156.00
Pomegranates	:Ton	20.00	44.00	36.00	28.00	58.00	64.00	66.00	---
Prunes:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fresh	:Ton	41.70	86.50	74.70	50.40	124.00	91.50	94.50	99.10
For canning	:Ton	14.29	57.90	39.00	21.00	95.80	49.90	50.60	38.70
Dried (dried basis)	:Ton	69.24	148.00	152.00	166.00	245.00	172.00	232.00	210.00
Frozen (fresh basis)	:Ton	---	58.40	38.90	20.80	98.50	50.00	50.00	41.40
Strawberries	:Grate	2.65	7.54	8.01	7.25	7.46	6.65	6.74	6.97
<u>Citrus</u> 3/	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Oranges, incl. tangerines	:Box	1.52	1.67	2.05	2.48	2.23	1.84	2.15	---
Grapefruit	:Box	.71	.60	.93	1.92	1.20	1.06	1.34	---
Lemons	:Box	2.98	3.73	5.62	4.84	4.01	4.73	5.12	---
Limes	:Box	3.65	5.62	5.10	5.58	4.29	5.60	5.84	---
<u>Tree nuts</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Almonds	:Ton	285.00	558.00	422.00	330.00	546.00	472.00	464.00	456.00
Filberts	:Ton	240.00	250.00	260.00	220.00	350.00	351.00	300.00	359.00
Pecans:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Improved	:Lb.	.124	.294	.152	.217	.317	.216	.251	.181
Seedling	:Lb.	.071	.183	.100	.170	.257	.172	.188	.149
Walnuts	:Ton	198.00	388.00	442.00	363.00	392.00	429.00	396.00	408.00

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Total value of production divided by production having value.

3/ All methods of sale, as sold.

Table 2.- Fruits and nuts: Production, United States, average 1935-39, annual 1949-53

Commodity	Average	Crop year				
	1935-39	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
NON-CITRUS						
Apples, commercial	3,056	3,216	2,988	2,656	2,220	2,222
Apricots, 3 States	265	197	215	183	177	240
Avocados, 2 States	10	20	28	35	32	35
Cherries, 12 States	149	245	239	230	218	225
Cranberries	31	42	49	46	40	62
Dates, California	4	14	15	19	16	14
Figs, 2 States	90	94	85	104	100	1/78
Grapes	2,444	2,623	2,688	3,390	3,164	2,641
Olives, California	31	35	42	64	57	30
Peaches	1,355	1,660	1,215	1,527	1,501	1,538
Pears	708	835	719	736	758	715
Persimmons, California ..	3	4	3	3	3	*(3)
Pineapples, Florida	2/	2/	2/	2/	1	1
Plums, 2 States	67	99	84	102	61	92
Pomegranates, California:	2	3	3	3	2	*(2)
Prunes, 4 States	732	536	418	538	423	444
Strawberries	189	158	197	207	212	224
Total non-citrus	9,136	9,781	8,988	9,843	8,985	8,566
CITRUS						
Oranges and tangerines ..	2,624	4,603	5,174	5,262	5,304	5,467
Grapefruit	1,229	1,417	1,821	1,590	1,496	1,677
Lemons, California	363	449	531	506	497	514
Limes, Florida	3	10	11	10	13	14
Total citrus	4,219	6,479	7,537	7,368	7,310	7,672
GRAND TOTAL						
Including citrus from:						
Bloom of current year ..	13,355	16,260	16,525	17,211	16,295	16,238
Bloom of preceding year:	13,131	16,417	15,467	17,380	16,353	15,876
NUTS						
Almonds, California	15	43	38	43	36	36
Filberts, 2 States	2	11	7	7	12	5
Pecans	46	62	61	77	74	86
Walnuts, 2 States	57	88	64	77	84	58
Total nuts	120	204	170	204	206	185

1/ California production only.

2/ Less than 500 tons.

* Unofficial rough estimate.

Table 3.- Canned fruit and fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1952 and 1953 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Canners' stocks		Distributors' stocks		
	1/		Dec. 1	Dec. 1	Nov. 1	Nov. 1	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952	1953	1952	1953	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	cases	cases	actual	actual	actual	actual	
	24/2 $\frac{1}{2}$	24/2 $\frac{1}{2}$	cases	cases	cases	cases	
Canned fruits							
Apples	2,355	2/2,502	3/1,637	3/1,139	n.a.	n.a.	
Applesauce	5,532	2/5,773	5,209	4,758	1,165	1,334	
Apricots	4,004	4,759	2,355	3,454	972	854	
Cherries, R.S.P.	2,891	2,829	1,410	1,776	882	720	
Cherries, other	1,295	1,059	1,004	967	396	n.a.	
Citrus segments	3,107	n.a.	4/1,651	4/1,593	5/358	n.a.	
Cranberries	2,464	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Mixed fruits 6/	8,296	9,038	7,493	8,090	1,508	1,463	
Peaches	19,334	21,100	11,250	14,924	4,856	3,603	
Pears	6,550	5,808	5,459	4,693	1,098	1,080	
Pineapple	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,377	2,079	
Plums and prunes	1,623	n.a.	2/1,463	2/495	492	n.a.	
Canned juices							
	Pack		Stocks				
	Total	Partial 8/	Canners	Distributors			
	1952-53	1952-53	1953-54	Jan. 10 1953	Jan. 9 1954	Nov. 1 1952	Nov. 1 1953
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	actual	actual
	24/2's	24/2's	24/2's	24/2's	24/2's	cases	cases
Blended orange and grapefruit	6,117	1,796	2,569	688	1,077	508	385
Grapefruit	11,644	2,601	3,708	1,035	1,419	915	718
Orange	18,914	9,924	8,950	6,300	4,816	1,161	1,000
Pineapple	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,510	1,651
Tangerine and tangerine blends	748	474	725	366	624	n.a.	n.a.

- 1/ Preliminary.
- 2/ Pack through December 31, 1953.
- 3/ 1,000 cases 6 No. 10's.
- 4/ 1,000 cases 24 No. 2's.
- 5/ Grapefruit segments only.
- 6/ Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad and mixed fruits. Direct pack only.
- 7/ Northwest canned purple plums only.
- 8/ Florida pack through January 9.

n.a. means "not available."

Table 4.- Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1952 and 1953 seasons

Commodity	Pack			Stocks	
	1952	1953 prel.	Dec. 31 average 1948-52	Dec. 31 1952	Dec. 31 1953
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Apples and applesauce	37,649	---	1/24,284	1/20,937	1/24,600
Apricots	4,155	---	5,358	4,414	3,807
Blackberries	10,629	---	9,852	11,400	15,725
Blueberries	9,848	---	14,433	14,613	14,982
Cherries	64,278	2/112,585	51,552	35,187	54,084
Grapes	4,937	---	15,391	11,788	9,515
Peaches	35,454	31,897	22,035	28,177	26,318
Plums and prunes	3,588	---	7,369	7,420	9,867
Raspberries	27,368	---	24,346	18,163	28,465
Strawberries	200,302	3/133,924	86,234	105,862	120,711
Young, Logan, Boysen and similar berries	14,517	---	10,764	7,825	11,428
Orange juice ^{4/}	See below	---	---	101,905	125,699
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	49,120	66,579	90,902
Other fruit	12,578	---	31,572	21,209	40,169
Total	425,303	---	352,310	455,479	576,272

	Pack 5/ Through early January		
	1952-53	1952-53	1953-54
	<u>1,000 gallons</u>	<u>1,000 gallons</u>	<u>1,000 gallons</u>
<u>Citrus juices</u> @			
Orange			
Concentrated	51,264	6/6,397	6/12,802
Unconcentrated	157	---	---
Grapefruit			
Concentrated	1,226	---	6/61
Unconcentrated	---	---	---
Blend, orange and grapefruit			
Concentrated	480	---	6/180
Lemon			
Concentrated	661	---	---
Unconcentrated	1,088	---	---
Lemonade base	9,182	---	---
Tangerine	551	6/31	6/212

1/ Excludes stocks of applesauce, which are included in fruit juices and purees.
 2/ R.S.P. cherries only.
 3/ Excludes California pack. Not available. 1952 pack, excluding California, was 148 million pounds.
 4/ Orange juice, single-strength and concentrated. Prior to September 30, 1949 this item included with other fruit juices and purees.
 5/ Season beginning November 1.
 6/ Florida pack only, through January 9.
 Compiled from reports of the National Assoc. of Frozen Food Packers, and Fla. Canners Association.

Table 5.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1942-51, annual 1951 and 1952, and indicated 1953, as of January 1, 1954 1/

Crop and State	Average	1951	1952	Indicated
	1942-51	1951	1952	1953
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
<u>ORANGES</u>				
California, all	46,265	38,410	45,530	37,300
Navels and miscellaneous <u>2/</u>	16,841	12,600	16,630	14,400
Valencias	29,424	25,810	28,900	22,900
Florida, all	55,080	78,600	72,200	82,000
Temples	3,924	1,700	1,700	2,000
Early and midseason	29,231	42,100	40,600	45,000
Valencias	25,170	34,800	29,900	35,000
Texas, all	3,366	300	1,000	1,300
Early and midseason <u>2/</u>	2,125	200	700	975
Valencias	1,241	100	300	325
Arizona, all	1,000	730	900	1,150
Navels and miscellaneous <u>2/</u>	510	350	400	550
Valencias	489	380	500	600
Louisiana <u>2/</u>	300	50	50	100
5 States <u>4/</u>	106,010	118,090	119,680	121,850
Total early and midseason <u>5/</u>	49,747	57,000	60,080	63,025
Total Valencias	56,264	61,090	59,600	58,825
<u>TANGERINES</u>				
Florida	4,340	4,500	4,900	5,200
<u>ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES</u>				
5 States <u>4/</u>	110,350	122,590	124,580	127,050
<u>GRAPEFRUIT</u>				
Florida, all	29,820	36,000	32,500	36,500
Seedless	13,490	17,700	17,100	18,500
Other	16,330	18,300	15,400	18,000
Texas, all	15,342	200	400	1,100
Arizona, all	3,220	2,140	3,000	3,000
California, all	2,864	2,160	2,460	2,260
Desert Valleys	1,103	630	830	910
Other	1,761	1,530	1,630	1,350
4 States <u>4/</u>	51,246	40,500	38,360	42,860
<u>LEMONS</u>				
California	12,722	12,800	12,590	13,000
<u>LIMES</u>				
Florida	216	260	320	350

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/ Short-time average. 4/ Net content of box varies. 5/ In California and Arizona, Navels and miscellaneous.

Table 6.- Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, October-January, 1952-53 and 1953-54

Market and period	Oranges						Lemons	
	California				Florida		California	
	Valencias		Navels					
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York								
October	6.32	4.59	---	---	5.15	3.75	5.32	8.30
November	5.54	5.44	7.13	---	3.68	4.27	5.95	8.46
December	5.80	5.92	6.13	6.00	3.69	4.37	6.28	7.31
Season average								
through December ..	5.77	5.07	6.14	6.00	3.75	4.31	6.14	7.59
Week ended:								
January 1	---	---	5.10	7.50	4.59	5.42	6.18	8.28
8	---	---	4.98	6.54	4.17	3.98	7.78	8.37
15	---	---	4.59	5.29	4.01	3.81	8.04	7.90
Chicago								
October	6.34	4.69	---	---	5.07	3.62	6.12	1/
November	5.96	5.80	8.68	6.97	3.47	3.93	7.17	1/
December	6.08	6.04	5.68	5.61	3.53	3.98	7.11	6.62
Season average								
through December ..	5.68	5.14	5.75	5.66	3.58	3.93	7.14	6.62
Week ended:								
January 1	---	---	4.82	6.16	4.15	4.70	7.56	6.64
8	---	---	5.17	6.19	3.52	3.78	6.48	6.20
15	---	---	4.66	5.42	3.53	3.53	8.44	6.19

1/ No quotations on full box.

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

Table 7.- Grapefruit: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, October-January, 1952-53 and 1953-54

Market and period	Florida					
	Seedless		Other		Total	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York						
October	5.54	4.67	4.06	2.96	5.17	4.60
November	4.54	4.70	2.87	3.14	4.35	4.64
December	4.56	4.36	3.04	3.29	4.43	4.31
Season average through						
December	4.74	4.56	3.42	3.17	4.56	4.49
Week ended:						
January 1	4.42	4.53	3.03	3.80	4.30	4.49
8	4.77	4.58	3.03	3.18	4.62	4.47
15	4.63	4.28	3.27	3.20	4.53	4.23
Chicago						
October	---	---	---	---	4.92	4.59
November	---	---	---	---	3.98	4.91
December	---	---	---	---	4.41	4.72
Season average through						
December	---	---	---	---	4.54	4.73
Week ended: January 1	---	---	---	---	3.85	4.33
8	---	---	---	---	4.06	4.45
15	---	---	---	---	4.79	4.09

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

Table 8.- Oranges (excluding tangerines): Total weekly shipments from producing areas, by varieties, August-January, 1952-53 and 1953-54 1/

Period	1952-53					1953-54				
	Calif.	Calif.	Fla.	Texas	Total	Calif.	Calif.	Fla.	Texas	Total
	Ariz.	Ariz.	Valen-	Navels:		Ariz.	Ariz.	Valen-	Navels:	
	cias	& Misc.				cias	& Misc.			
Week ended	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
August 22	1,048	---	20	---	1,068	1,096	---	18	---	1,114
29	1,139	---	---	---	1,139	1,074	---	---	---	1,074
September 5	946	---	---	---	946	1,141	---	---	---	1,141
12	839	---	---	---	839	1,084	---	---	---	1,084
19	1,051	---	---	---	1,051	1,261	---	2	---	1,263
26	1,046	---	---	---	1,046	1,312	---	48	---	1,360
October 3	895	---	6	---	901	1,033	---	171	---	1,204
10	751	---	52	---	803	860	---	352	---	1,212
17	508	---	220	---	728	887	---	541	---	1,428
24	359	---	309	---	668	887	---	836	---	1,723
31	166	---	1,052	---	1,218	716	---	864	---	1,580
November 7	139	---	1,351	---	1,490	547	---	1,116	---	1,663
14	90	14	1,550	---	1,654	361	66	1,138	---	1,565
21	62	50	1,423	---	1,535	224	176	1,411	32	1,843
28	35	699	1,345	---	2,079	52	788	1,042	63	1,945
December 5	30	1,441	1,798	7	3,276	87	1,143	1,627	106	2,963
12	---	1,379	2,619	43	4,041	70	1,245	2,258	208	3,781
19	---	756	2,902	52	3,710	61	469	3,156	329	4,015
26	---	478	811	4	1,293	---	389	919	371	1,679
January 2	---	624	1,121	---	1,745	---	778	1,209	405	2,392
9	---	593	1,218	---	1,811	---	909	1,480	456	2,845
16	---	593	1,435	40	2,068	---	877	1,373	498	2,748

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.

Table 9.- Tangerines, Florida: Total weekly shipments from producing points, November-January, 1952-53 and 1953-54

Season	November					December			January		
	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	2	9	16
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
1952-53	3	123	448	611	751	838	1,115	409	536	577	412
1953-54	227	400	786	450	692	981	1,017	347	460	444	255

Table 10.- Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, August-January, 1952-53 and 1953-54 ^{1/}

Period	Grapefruit								Lemons	
	1952-53				1953-54				1952-	1953-
	Flor- ida	Texas	Calif- Ariz.	Total	Flor- ida	Texas	Calif- Ariz.	Total	1953 Calif.	1954 Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Week ended										
August 22	19	---	71	90	9	---	85	94	269	355
29	---	---	63	63	---	---	58	58	218	293
September 5	---	---	44	44	---	---	57	57	282	342
12	---	---	36	36	6	---	39	45	305	233
19	59	---	39	98	256	---	43	299	250	212
26	149	---	28	177	515	---	10	525	243	220
October 3	433	---	22	455	751	---	2	753	202	234
10	587	---	14	601	659	---	3	662	155	178
17	710	---	14	724	742	---	3	745	198	211
24	550	---	27	577	874	---	1	875	184	186
31	977	---	4	981	814	---	3	817	198	204
November 7	1,044	---	4	1,048	837	---	8	845	190	168
14	853	---	27	880	838	---	63	901	210	202
21	797	---	75	872	1,044	23	83	1,150	173	199
28	749	---	65	814	789	36	71	896	186	201
December 5	892	8	77	977	1,032	38	101	1,171	203	196
12	1,188	46	74	1,308	1,226	76	94	1,396	208	186
19	1,125	55	77	1,257	1,192	116	84	1,392	179	153
26	464	5	68	537	494	30	60	584	152	122
January 2	697	18	67	782	714	32	60	806	170	221
9	966	21	82	1,069	1,190	50	100	1,340	291	188
16	1,185	33	86	1,304	1,336	56	95	1,487	314	220

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

Table 11.- Apples and pears: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties and all grades, New York and Chicago, October-January, 1952-53 and 1953-54

Market and period	Northwestern apples (std. box)				Western pears (std. box)			
	Delicious		All leading varieties		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York								
October	5.34	5.53	5.29	5.49	4.62	4.36	4.60	4.33
November	5.09	5.22	5.18	5.08	4.96	3.68	4.60	4.15
December	5.13	5.07	4.99	5.01	5.07	3.34	4.53	4.04
Season average								
through December ..	5.19	5.26	5.09	5.18	4.85	3.69	4.57	4.13
Week ended:								
January 1	5.23	5.20	5.00	5.14	5.29	3.88	4.62	3.91
8	5.29	4.87	5.19	4.79	4.98	3.90	4.64	3.90
15	5.21	4.96	5.23	4.78	4.73	3.72	4.71	4.35
Chicago								
October	5.17	5.43	5.02	5.25	4.38	3.99	4.69	4.27
November	4.94	5.15	4.87	4.99	4.58	3.51	4.61	4.27
December	5.04	5.13	4.79	4.73	4.70	3.09	4.68	3.89
Season average								
through December ..	5.07	5.29	4.89	5.04	4.52	3.51	4.65	4.10
Week ended:								
January 1	4.97	5.26	4.65	5.01	4.96	3.01	4.89	3.73
8	5.08	5.24	4.33	4.74	4.70	3.17	4.53	4.07
15	5.15	5.30	4.80	4.74	3.92	3.77	4.71	4.17

1/ Washington, mostly Fancy and Extra Fancy Grades.
Compiled from New York and Chicago Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 12.- Apples, eastern and midwestern: Wholesale prices per bushel for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted) and 2-1/2 inch minimum size, New York and Chicago, September-January, 1952-53 and 1953-54 1/

Month and week	New York				Chicago			
	Delicious		McIntosh		Delicious		McIntosh	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
September	---	---	3.65	3.17	---	5.03	3.12	2.82
October	3.77	---	3.67	2.81	3.75	3.72	3.38	2.58
November	4.45	---	4.28	2.88	4.00	3.79	3.45	3.49
December	4.19	4.03	4.04	2.70	4.25	3.66	3.57	3.22
Week ended:								
January 8	4.25	4.25	4.00	2.87	4.38	3.50	3.60	3.10
15	4.17	---	4.08	2.87	4.50	3.62	3.75	3.00
22	4.00	3.50	4.12	2.87	4.38	3.50	3.75	3.00

1/ Prices are the representative price for Tuesday of each week except prices for Delicious on Chicago market, 1953-54, which are a weekly average.

Table 13.- Apples, commercial crop: Production by areas, average 1942-51, annual 1952 and 1953

Areas	Average:			Area	Average:		
	1942-51:	1952	1953		1942-51:	1952	1953
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bushels	bushels	bushels		: bushels	bushels	bushels
<u>Eastern States</u>	:	:	:	<u>Central States</u>	:	:	:
North Atlantic	: 30,490	22,012	27,264	North Central	: 18,040	13,964	17,115
South Atlantic	: 15,792	16,778	11,433	South Central	: 1,214	958	747
Total	: 46,282	38,790	38,697	Total	: 19,253	14,922	17,862
<u>Western States</u>	: 43,689	38,777	36,025	Grand total	: 109,224	92,489	92,584

Table 14.- Apples, pears, and miscellaneous fruits and nuts: Cold-storage holdings, December 31, 1953, with comparisons

Group and commodity	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Nov. 30	Dec. 31
	average	1952	1953	1953
	: 1948-52	:	:	:
	: Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
<u>Fresh fruits</u>	:	:	:	:
Apples, western, standard boxes <u>1/</u>	: 11,138	10,204	11,767	9,991
Apples, western, other containers <u>2/</u>	: 1,173	1,150	1,780	1,325
Apples, eastern, bushel baskets	: 4,301	3,283	3,231	2,681
Apples, eastern, other containers <u>2/</u>	: 7,423	5,424	8,553	6,063
Total apples, bushels	: 24,035	20,061	25,331	20,060
Pears, Bartlett, packed boxes	: 11	13	63	34
Pears, Bartlett, loose boxes	: 9	5	25	1
Pears, all others, boxes	: 1,485	1,451	2,519	1,891
Pears, bushel baskets	: 21	16	39	30
Total pears, bushels	: 1,526	1,485	2,646	1,956
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	: pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
<u>Miscellaneous</u>	:	:	:	:
Fresh grapes	: <u>3/</u> 71,858	139,401	87,518	
Fresh fruits (excluding apples, pears and grapes)	: <u>4/</u> 70,472	6,655	22,947	15,613
Dried and evaporated fruits	: 48,429	38,574	26,351	33,865
Tree nuts in the shell	: 29,993	31,656	18,150	50,701
Nutmeats (tree nuts)	: 18,388	18,477	18,057	19,013

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

2/ Other containers reported in terms of bushels.

3/ Not separately reported. Included with fresh fruits.

4/ Includes grapes.

Table 15.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, at New York, October to January, 1952 and 1953 seasons

Market and week ended	Seedless		Ribier		Malaga	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
NEW YORK						
October 16	3.59	4.19	3.47	4.06	2.48	2.87
23	3.84	4.55	3.69	5.17	2.65	3.16
30	3.87	3.95	3.72	4.42	2.27	2.92
November 6	3.41	4.38	3.25	4.33	1.82	3.77
13	3.97	3.64	3.15	4.21	2.02	3.02
20	3.95	3.96	3.81	4.72	1.96	3.77
27	2.38	5.84	4.78	5.03	---	3.81
December 4	---	2.95	4.41	5.05	2.60	3.96
11	---	2.88	3.00	4.79	1.82	4.23
18	---	3.81	3.95	5.44	---	---
25	---	---	2.43	5.78	---	---
Season average through December	3.52	4.23	3.68	4.12	2.17	2.86
January 1	---	---	5.74	5.51	---	---
8	---	---	4.53	---	---	---
15	---	---	3.66	4.18	---	---
NEW YORK						
	Muscat		Emperor		Almeria	
October 16	4.33	4.40	2.81	3.30	2.41	2.85
23	5.04	4.50	2.71	3.19	2.69	3.44
30	4.87	4.04	2.57	3.08	2.91	3.72
November 6	4.61	4.28	2.58	2.94	2.49	3.74
13	5.07	4.79	2.66	3.76	2.54	4.02
20	---	5.22	2.90	3.57	3.09	3.94
27	3.34	4.52	2.97	3.34	3.89	4.74
December 4	2.65	3.80	2.95	2.94	3.10	4.88
11	1.95	---	3.18	3.09	2.74	4.73
18	3.35	---	3.58	3.73	2.79	4.97
25	---	---	3.95	3.75	3.58	5.40
Season average through December	4.15	4.16	3.05	3.40	3.00	4.49
January 1	---	---	3.96	4.14	3.14	5.44
8	---	---	3.25	3.65	3.31	4.69
15	---	---	3.49	2.60	2.20	2.46

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter.

Table 16.- Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1949-52; annual 1953 and 1954

Season	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	4-year average: 1949-52	Indi- cated: 1953	Indi- cated: 1954	4-year average: 1949-52	Indi- cated: 1953	Indi- cated: 1954	4-year average: 1949-52	Indi- cated: 1953	Indi- cated: 1954
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Crates	Crates	Crates	1,000 crates	1,000 crates	1,000 crates
Winter	4,820	3,900	3,000	66	60	65	321	234	195
Spring	124,380	108,100	106,450	84	113	---	10,427	12,201	---
Total	129,200	112,000	109,450	83	111	---	10,748	12,435	---

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

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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
AMS-TFS-110 - 1/54
PERMIT NO. 1001