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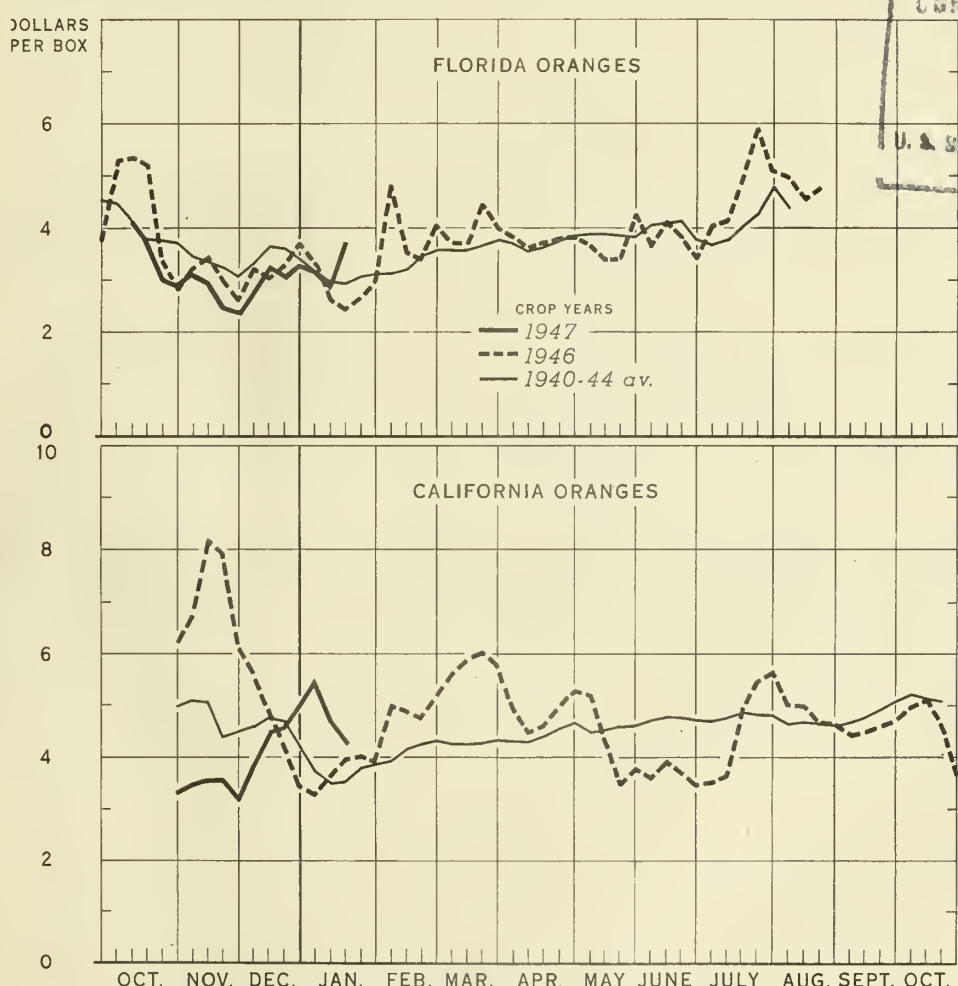
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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JANUARY 1948

ORANGES, FLORIDA AND CALIFORNIA: 10-AUCTION-MARKET
WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICES PER BOX, BY CROP YEARS,
AVERAGE 1940-44, ANNUAL 1946 AND 1947*



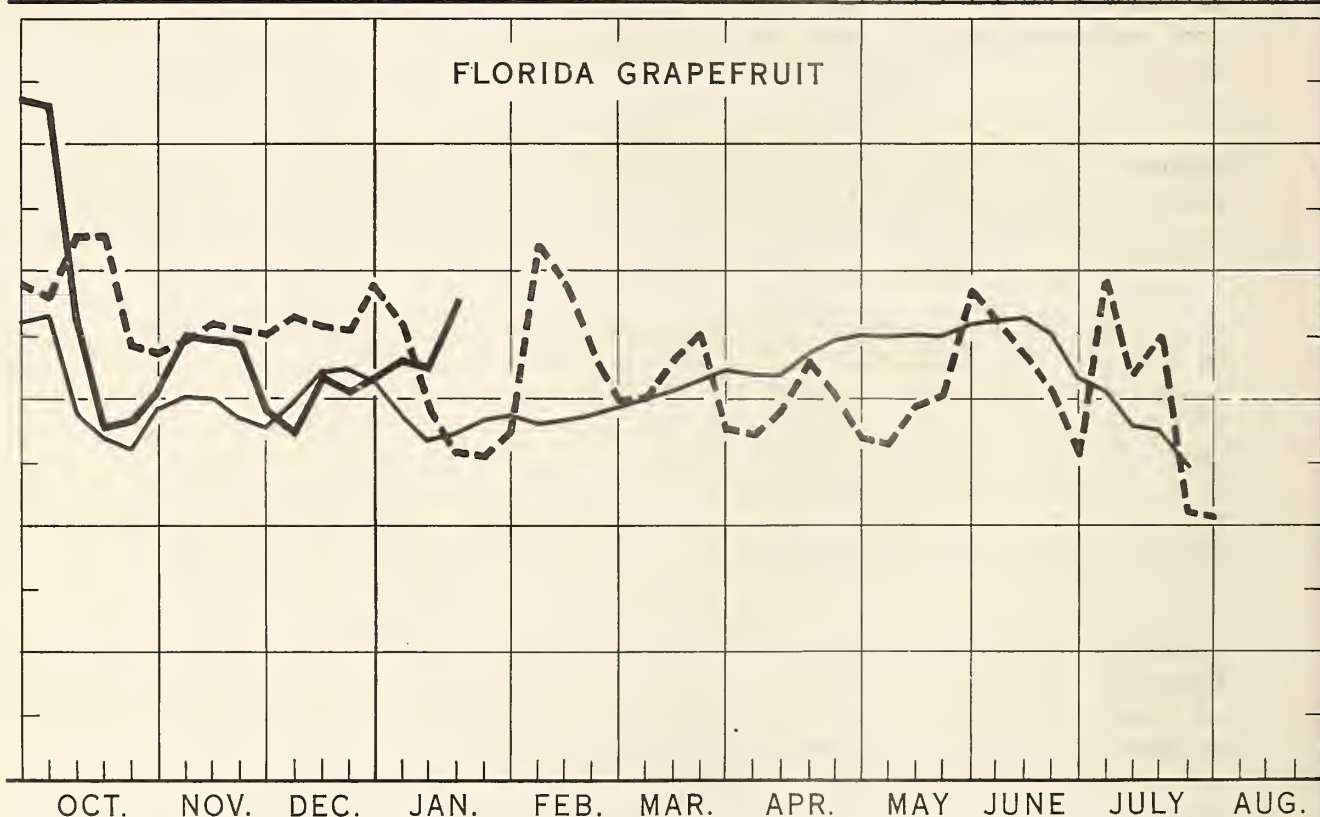
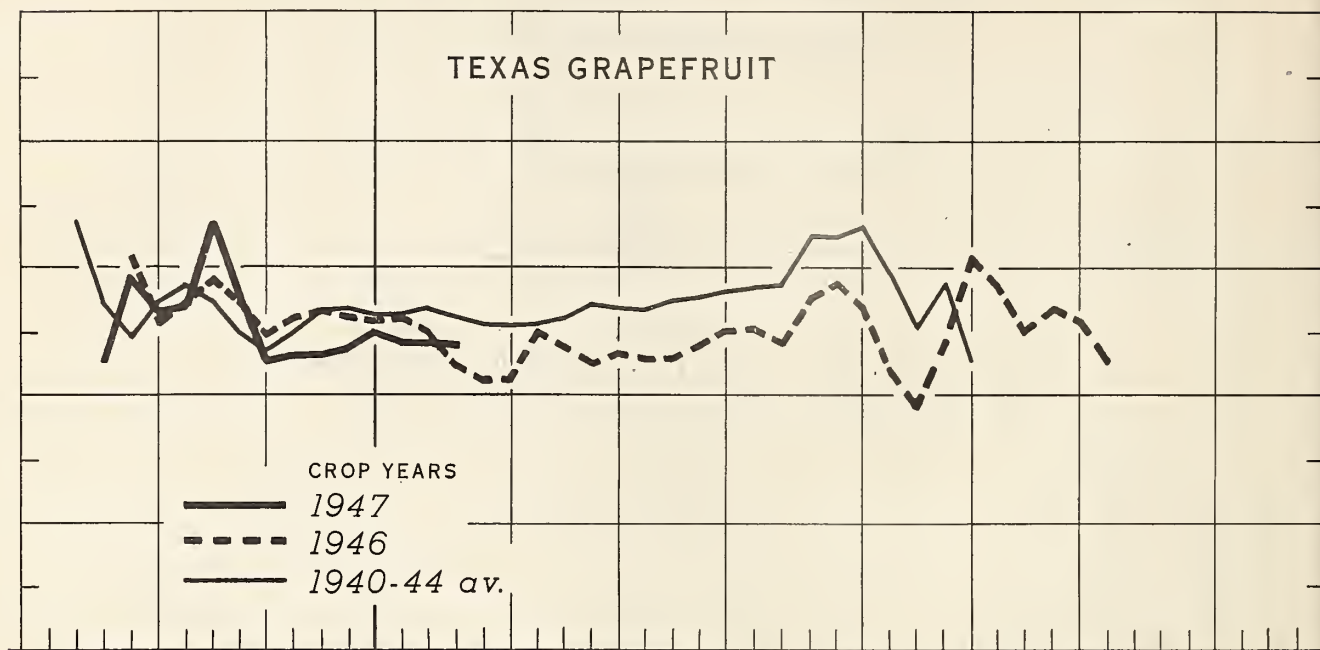
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* MARKETS ARE NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, PITTSBURGH, CLEVELAND, CHICAGO,
ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, DETROIT, AND BALTIMORE
CROP YEAR FOR FLORIDA BEGINS IN OCTOBER; FOR CALIFORNIA, NOVEMBER

In the 1947-48 season, auction market prices for oranges started at a lower level but rose more sharply than usual in December and in mid-January were higher than in January 1947. Auction prices in 1946-47 followed the usual seasonal pattern of declining to a low level in January--when demand diminishes and supplies are at a peak--and then rising to the end of the season.

GRAPEFRUIT, TEXAS AND FLORIDA: 10-AUCTION-MARKET WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICES PER BOX, BY CROP YEARS, AVERAGE 1940-44, ANNUAL 1946 AND 1947*

DOLLARS
PER BOX



*MARKETS ARE NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, PITTSBURGH, CLEVELAND, CHICAGO,
ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, DETROIT, AND BALTIMORE
CROP YEAR BEGINS IN OCTOBER

Auction market prices for grapefruit to mid-January in the 1947-48 season have tended to follow the usual seasonal pattern but at a lower level than in 1946-47. Auction prices in 1946-47 fluctuated widely and rose less than usual after January 1.

888981

 T H E F R U I T S I T U A T I O N

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, February 5, 1948

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SUMMARY

Prices of most fruits are expected to continue lower this winter than in the same months of 1947 because of record or near-record supplies of fresh and processed fruits, restricted export markets, and no increase in domestic demand.

Increased demand from processors tended to hold prices of oranges in January near the levels reached in December, in contrast to sharp declines a year earlier. In late winter and early spring, prices may rise slightly, especially those of Florida oranges, as harvesting of early and mid-season varieties declines.

In 1947-48, exports of citrus, apples, pears, and other fruits, will be reduced below exports in 1946-47, mainly because of the shortage of dollar exchange in importing countries. On November 18, Canada restricted imports of fresh apples and citrus fruits and juices, and prohibited further imports of pears and most other fruits. This is resulting in greatly reduced exports of U. S. apples and pears to Canada. Earlier in the season leading European importing countries, including the important export markets of United Kingdom and Sweden, either prohibited imports entirely or severely limited them.

Although exports of oranges this season are restricted by importing countries because of shortage of dollar exchange, increased quantities have been taken by processors. In the 1946-47 season, the quantities of oranges canned as juice and segments exceeded that of grapefruit for the first time. The heavy movement of oranges to processors continues.

(For release February 13, a.m.)

Prices for grapefruit probably will continue lower than in the 1946-47 season because of the large quantities not yet marketed, reduced export demand, and only moderate demand for processing. Although movement of grapefruit to processors has been slow so far this season, the recently announced Government purchase program for grapefruit juice should result in the processing of increased quantities.

Demand for apples and pears has not been as strong this year as last, partly because of the reduction in export demand resulting from the efforts of several foreign countries to save dollars. Prices generally have been moderately to considerably lower than a year earlier and any rise after January probably will be less than seasonal.

The commercial apple crop in 1947 was near average in size but was 6 percent smaller than the 1946 crop. The pear crop set a new record and was 3 percent larger than the 1946 crop. Rail and boat shipments of apples and pears through mid-January have been considerably lower and cold-storage holdings January 1 were considerably larger than a year earlier.

The Department has announced programs for buying limited quantities of apples and pears for School Lunch and Welfare purposes, and for encouraging diversion of winter pears from normal trade channels.

The acreage of strawberries this year is expected again to increase over the previous year's acreage but it probably will not equal the 1937-46 average.

The domestic pack of commercially canned fruits in 1947-48 is estimated to be 13 percent smaller, and that of canned fruit juices 7 percent larger, than the record packs of 1946-47. Supplies, including carry-over, are sufficient for per capita consumption of both fruits and fruit juices to continue at or near 1946-47 rates.

The 1947 pack of frozen fruits was about 25 percent smaller than the 1946 pack. Because of record stocks on January 1, 1947, supplies were sufficient to permit a small increase in consumption last year. Storage stocks on January 1, 1948, were 21 percent smaller than on the preceding January 1.

The 1947-48 commercial pack of dried fruits is about 20 percent larger than the 1946-47 pack and 8 percent larger than the 1935-39 average. Even though a slight increase in domestic consumption is probable, about one-third of total supplies for 1947-48 are available for export or carry-over. To assist dried fruit producers, the Government has purchased about 203,000 tons this season. These purchases constituted nearly one-third of domestic production and were mostly raisins and dried prunes.

CITRUS FRUITS

1947-48 Citrus Crop Nearly as Large as Record 1946-47 Crop

Total citrus production will be smaller than in the preceding year for the first time in six years, if January 1 prospects for the 1947-48 crop are realized. The new crop is expected to total approximately 189 million boxes or 7.7 mil-

lion tons, fresh weight. This is 2 percent smaller than the 1946-47 crop but 83 percent larger than the 1935-39 average. All of the decrease from 1946-47 is expected to result from a 5 percent decline in the orange crop. The new grapefruit crop is estimated to be 5 percent larger.

1947-48 Orange Crop Estimated
at 108.3 Million Boxes

Total national production of oranges (excluding tangerines) is estimated at 108.3 million boxes in 1947-48, 5 percent smaller than the record of 114 million boxes in 1946-47 but 30 percent larger than the 1936-45 average of 83.5 million boxes. The early and mid-season crop of 51.2 million boxes is 6 percent smaller than the 1946-47 crop. The Valerina crop, harvest of which usually starts in Florida in February and in California about May 1, is estimated at 57.1 million boxes, 4 percent smaller than in 1946-47. Total orange production in 1947-48 is about 6 percent smaller in both Florida and California than in 1946-47, but 16 percent larger in Texas.

The Florida tangerine crop is estimated at 4.3 million boxes, about 9 percent smaller than the 1946-47 crop but 35 percent larger than average. Harvest of the crop was about completed by February 1.

Production of Grapefruit in 1947-48
Estimated at 62.3 Million Boxes

The 1947-48 grapefruit crop is forecast at 62.3 million boxes, nearly 5 percent larger than the 1946-47 crop, 40 percent larger than the 1936-45 average but 2 percent smaller than the record 1945-46 crop. In Florida, the new crop is estimated at 31 million boxes, about 7 percent larger than the 1946-47 crop. The Texas crop of 24 million boxes is 3 percent larger than the 1946-47 crop.

Lemons and Limes

Production of California lemons in 1947-48 is estimated at 14.1 million boxes, 2 percent larger than in 1946-47 and 16 percent larger than average. The 1947-48 crop of Florida limes is estimated at 190,000 boxes, 12 percent larger than the 1946-47 crop and 41 percent larger than average. By January 1, 1948, nearly all of the 1947-48 lime crop had been marketed, but most of the lemon crop was still on the trees.

Heavy Movement of Florida Oranges
to Processors This Season

Mainly because the new citrus crop reached maturity later than usual last fall, marketings were slow in getting under way. Slightly more Florida oranges from the new crop had been taken by processors or shipped fresh through January 24 than a year earlier. Total utilization of Florida grapefruit was slightly smaller and that of Texas grapefruit considerably smaller than in 1946-47. The upward trend in use of oranges for processing, primarily as canned juice, is continuing. By January 24, about 10 million boxes of 1947-48 crop Florida oranges had been taken by processors, about 92 percent more than a year earlier from the 1946-47 crop. In contrast, only 5.9 million boxes of Florida grapefruit had been taken by processors through January 24, 8 percent less than a

year earlier. In 1946-47, the total tonnage of oranges (excluding tangerines) that was processed exceeded that of grapefruit by about 30 percent.

Reported shipments of citrus in fresh market channels were 14 percent smaller through January 24 this season than in the same portion of the 1946-47 season. Approximately 47,900 cars have been shipped by rail and boat thus far this season, about 23 percent less than a year earlier. However, this reduction was partially offset by increased shipments by truck. Slightly less oranges but considerably more grapefruit remained to be marketed than a year earlier.

Export Market for Citrus Fruit Restricted During 1947-48 Season

Commercial exports of fresh citrus fruit in the 1947-48 season are expected to be substantially smaller than in the 1946-47 season, when they totaled nearly 12 million boxes or 6 percent of the entire crop. About half of the citrus exports in the 1946-47 season went to Canada. Exports of processed citrus fruits also are expected to be lower than in 1946-47, when about 14 percent of the canned citrus juice (single strength basis) and 25 percent of the canned grapefruit segments were exported. Mainly because of the shortage of dollar exchange, importing countries this season have either prohibited imports or severely reduced the quantities of fresh and processed citrus that may be imported from the United States.

On November 18, 1947, the Canadian Government restricted imports of a specified group of fresh and processed fruits and vegetables (oranges, grapefruit, lemons, apples, onions, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and fruit juices, including citrus) from the United States to twice the average annual value imported in 1937, 1938, and 1939. This means that the United States exports of this category of fruits and vegetables to Canada during 1947-48 may be reduced by one-third to one-half of their value in 1946-47. No restrictions are applied to bananas, raisins, figs, and dried prunes, but all other fruits and vegetables and their products are prohibited entirely. For many years Canada has been the leading importer of fresh citrus fruits from the United States, and exports to Canada are continuing at a relatively high rate this season to date, indicating importers are preferring citrus fruits over other restricted items. The Canadian order is termed an emergency measure and is subject to modification according to developments in the Canadian exchange position.

Government Purchase Program for Concentrated and Canned Grapefruit Juice Announced

On January 19, 1948, the Department of Agriculture announced that it will purchase up to 6 million dollars worth of canned single-strength and concentrated grapefruit juice, in order to provide utilization of some fruit that otherwise might be wasted. Purchases will be made from processors, growers, associations of growers, or their authorized agents by the offer-and-acceptance method. This program is in addition to the purchases of concentrated orange juice for school lunch use, of which 558,036 gallons were purchased last fall, mostly out of the 1946-47 Valencia crop, and about 770,000 gallons purchased since Christmas out of the 1947-48 crop.

Prices for Citrus Fruits Average
Lower This Season Than Last

Prices for fresh citrus fruits received both by growers and at terminal auction markets have averaged moderately to considerably lower than in the same part of the 1946-47 season. The decline has resulted mainly from large production, reduced export markets, large carry-over stocks of canned citrus juices, delayed maturity of the fruit for canning and fresh use, and large supplies of other fruits and foods.

Citrus fruits are one of the few farm food commodities for which prices have dropped substantially from wartime levels. In 1946-47, the index of prices received by growers for citrus fruit was 130 (1935-39=100) compared with 194 in 1944-45. The average for the current season will be even lower.

Prices for most 1947-48-crop citrus fruits declined last October and November. However, the average prices for oranges in the terminal auction markets increased moderately in December in response to Christmas demand. In January, auction prices for oranges were slightly to moderately higher than a year earlier when they dropped sharply. Increased demand for oranges for processing is helping sustain prices this winter. During the February-April period, prices are likely to average near the levels of the same period in 1947. Slight rises in price, especially of Florida oranges, are probable as harvesting of the early and mid-season varieties declines and that of Valencias increases.

Auction prices for grapefruit have averaged lower this season than last, and probably will continue lower. Supplies remaining to be marketed are larger than at this time last season and demand for processing is down. However, the recently announced Government purchase program for processed grapefruit juice is expected to give a firmer tone to the market.

Auction prices for lemons averaged slightly higher in mid-January than in mid-January 1947 when they dropped sharply. Prices this winter probably will average near those of last winter. Market movement of lemons in winter usually is only at about one-third the rate that it is in late spring and summer when warm weather stimulates demand.

Fresh Market Shipments of Florida
Citrus Fruit Suspended January 23-29
Because of Frost Occurrence

Because of frost damage to Florida citrus fruit on January 15, the Florida Citrus Commission placed an embargo on all fresh market shipments from January 23 to January 29. Extent of damage could not be determined immediately. Terminal market wholesale prices rose sharply in anticipation of reduced supplies, but did not long hold their gains.

APPLES

More Apples in Storage
January 1 This Year

Some 29.8 million bushels of apples were reported in storage this January 1, compared with 27.3 million bushels a year earlier. Holdings were larger in each State except New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. Holdings of apples were largest in Washington and New York, as is usually the case at this time of the year.

Carlot Shipments of Apples from Eastern States
Much Lower this Season than Last

Carlot rail and boat shipments of apples from Western States through January 24 this season were only slightly less than for the same period a year earlier. On the other hand, shipments from Eastern States were less than one-third those of a year earlier. The smaller shipments from Eastern States this season were due in part to the smaller crop in the Appalachian area, the greater economic abandonment of the 1947 crop, larger cold-storage holdings on January 1 relative to the size of the crop in several Eastern States, and the weaker total demand this season.

In addition to domestic shipments, 1,673 cars of apples were imported from Canada through January 17, 528 more than for the same period a year earlier. The marketing plans developed by the Canada-United States Joint Apple Committee last August provided for increased imports from Canada.

Less Than Seasonal Rise in Prices
For Rest of Season

Prices received by farmers for commercial apples of the 1947 crop have generally been lower this season than prices in the same months a year earlier. For the rest of this season, apple prices probably will remain below those of a year earlier and are expected to rise less than seasonally. Contributing to this price prospect are the larger January 1 stocks of apples this year, the reduction in quantities used for processing, larger supplies of all fruits combined, and weaker foreign demand.

Although the total commercial apple crop in 1947 was almost 7 million bushels smaller than that of 1946, nearly 2.4 million bushels were not harvested because of unfavorable economic conditions. In 1946, only 100,000 bushels were unharvested for this reason.

Export Outlets Curtailed This Season

A number of European countries including the United Kingdom took substantial quantities of apples in the 1946 season. However the prospects for the 1947 crop are much less favorable, due to the progressively deteriorating dollar exchange situation and to the excellent fruit crops abroad.

Apples are included in the specific group of fruits and vegetables upon which Canada has imposed quota restrictions as explained above on page 6. If Canadian importers chose to use up the full quota by importing the several quota items in the same proportion to each other which they had in 1937-39, the value for apples would be \$364,000 (Canadian). Their 1946 imports of United States apples were valued at \$263,000 (Canadian).

In actual practice up to date, Canadian importers have been using their quotas primarily by importing fresh citrus fruits; so it appears that apples will fall far short of their 1937-39 relationship to other fruit imports.

Under an agreement concluded last June, Sweden set up a quota for imports of apples and pears from the United States for the 18 months, January 1, 1947-June 30, 1948, equivalent to 150 percent of such imports during the 1946 calendar year.

At the time of the agreement, it was estimated that this action would provide for the entry into Sweden of about 650,000 bushels of 1947-crop apples from the United States. It now appears that, because of some delay in issuing permits due to exchange difficulties and because of other considerations, the quantity of 1947-crop U. S. apples for which permits will be issued may approximate only 350,000 bushels. This would be considerably above prewar levels but less than half of the quantity which moved in the 1946-47 fiscal year.

On the other hand, the Philippine Islands are emerging as an important customer for U. S. apples, and in 1947-48 will be the leading customer. Exports of U. S. apples to the Philippines from July through November this season totaled 444,000 bushels. In the fiscal year 1946-47, they took 532,000 bushels and were the third largest importer.

Government Purchase Program

Another favorable price factor is the announcement January 29 that the Government will buy apples for School Lunch and Welfare purposes. The purchases will be made on an offer-and-acceptance basis. The program will extend to May 15, 1948 and the maximum to be acquired is limited to a value of \$2,400,000.

1947 Commercial Crop

Near Average Size

The 1947 apple crop in commercial areas is estimated at 112,503,000 bushels 6 percent less than the 1946 crop of 119,410,000 bushels, but only slightly less than the 1936-45 average of 112,396,000 bushels. Because of a short crop in the Appalachian area, commercial production in the Eastern States was about a fifth below average. However, production was about average in the Central States and nearly a fifth above average in the Western States. Of the total commercial crop in 1947, about 46 percent was grown in the Western States, 27 percent in the North Atlantic States, 18 percent in the Central States, and 9 percent in the South Atlantic States.

Delicious and Winesap Continue As Leading Varieties

There are several hundred varieties of apples grown in the United States, but relatively few are of any commercial significance. Eighteen varieties accounted for 89 percent of the total 1947 commercial production. Five varieties (Delicious, Winesap, McIntosh, Jonathan, and Rome Beauty) made up more than half of the total.

Delicious is the leading U. S. apple variety. It made up nearly 22 percent of the 1947 commercial crop and a little more than twice the production of Winesap, the variety in second place. While Delicious apples are grown in many States, Washington alone accounted for 73 percent of the 1947 commercial crop of this variety. This is a somewhat higher percentage than in most other years because of the short crop in the Appalachian area.

Winesap apples also are grown in nearly all commercial areas, but Washington and Virginia usually produce about 90 percent of the total. The 1947 Winesap crop in Washington was slightly larger than in 1946, but in Virginia it was less than one-third as large as the 1946 crop.

McIntosh is the principal variety grown in New England and New York, and in 1947 ranked third in the United States. New England, New York, and Michigan usually produce about nine-tenths of all McIntosh.

Delicious, Winesap, and McIntosh are classified among the "Winter" varieties which are harvested in the fall and are marketed in the winter and spring. Other leading winter varieties are Rome Beauty, Baldwin, Stayman, Yellow Newtown (Albemarle Pippin), and York Imperial.

The principal summer variety is Gravenstein, grown primarily in California. The leading fall varieties are Jonathan, Grimes Golden, and Wealthy. Jonathan apples are grown primarily in the Central and Western States. Grimes Golden are grown mostly in the Central and South Atlantic States. Wealthy apples are grown mostly in North Atlantic and Central States.

The proportion of the various varieties to total production in 1947 was different from that in 1946 chiefly because of the small 1947 crop in the South Atlantic States. The 5 leading commercial varieties in the South Atlantic States, in descending order, are York Imperial, Stayman, Delicious, Winesap, and Grimes Golden.

PEARS

Record Crop in 1947

The 1947 pear crop of 35,350,000 bushels was 3 percent larger than the former record in 1946 and 20 percent larger than the 1936-45 average. The 3 Pacific Coast States produced 80 percent of the total pear crop in 1947 and an average of 73 percent for 1936-45. Bartlett pears were 72 percent of all pears grown in 1947 in the 3 States.

Slower Carlot Movement This Year

Carlot shipment of pears by rail and boat through January 24 this season totaled 17,570 cars, considerably less than the 19,224 for the same period a year earlier. Shipments from Washington and Oregon, the 2 leading sources, totaled 10,978 cars, or nearly 2,200 fewer than a year earlier. Shipments from all other States were 9 percent larger than a year earlier.

Record January 1 Pear Stocks

The larger crop and slower movement of winter pears this season are reflected in cold-storage holdings on January 1, 1948. Although net movement out of storage was high in December, January 1 stocks totaled nearly 2.2 million bushels, compared with 1.7 million bushels a year earlier and the 1943-47 average of 1.4 million bushels for this date.

The holdings of winter pears in Oregon, Washington, and California were 91 percent of total January 1 pear stocks.

Prices Lower Than Last Year

Despite fine quality, pears have been bringing lower prices to farmers this season than last. Preliminary estimates indicate that prices received by farmers will average lower than at any other time since 1942, but higher than in any of the years between the two World Wars. Wholesale prices for D'Anjou and Bosc pears sold at auction in New York and Chicago have declined fairly steadily most of the time since last August.

Price Prospect Darkened By Restricted Export Markets

Prices farmers will receive for pears the rest of this season may recover somewhat from the current low levels, but the rise probably will be less than seasonal because of the relatively large stocks in storage. A further bearish factor in the price prospect is the Canadian action of last November which prohibits entry of U. S. pears into Canada. Up to the time the embargo took effect, Canada had imported about 374,000 bushels of 1947-crop pears from the United States. Canada imported about 564,000 bushels of U. S. pears in the 1946-47 season.

Sweden established a quota for imports of U. S. apples and pears for the 18 months, January 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948, equivalent to 150 percent of such imports during the 1946 calendar year. At the time that the quota was set up, it was estimated that this would provide for entry of about 135,000 bushels of 1947-crop pears from the United States. However, as in the case of apples, continued deterioration of exchange conditions has reduced prospects for exports of pears to Sweden.

Prior to the complete shut-down last summer on exports of pears to the United Kingdom from dollar exchange countries, about 500,000 bushels of 1947-crop U. S. pears had been sold in that market.

Government Purchase
and Diversion Programs

The Department of Agriculture's recent announcement that the Commodity Credit Corporation will purchase for the School Lunch Program up to 125,000 boxes of winter pears produced in Oregon, Washington, and California is lending support to the pear market.

On January 30, 1948 the Department announced a program designed to encourage domestic consumption of designated varieties of winter pears produced in Oregon, Washington and California. Payments of 45 cents per box will be made to shippers for pears of the Bourre D'Anjou and Doyenne du Comice varieties (U.S. No. 2 grade of 180 and larger sizes, only) and Winter Nelis (U.S. No. 1 grade of sizes 195 and larger, only) diverted from normal trade channels to the domestic diversion markets in 18 specified Great Plains, Southern, and Southeastern States. (See USDA press release No. 235-48.)

STRAWBERRIES

Further Recovery in Acreage
From War-Time Low is Indicated

Because of the high yield per acre indicated on January 1, prospective supplies of strawberries for the winter market were estimated to be 17 percent above those of last year and only 3 percent below the 1937-46 average in spite of smaller acreage this year. However, the freeze of January 14 to 16 did substantial damage to Florida strawberries, and harvesting will be interrupted from 4 to 6 weeks, depending upon subsequent weather.

Spring acreage is expected to be nearly 5 percent larger than last year, though still about 7 percent below average. This would continue the increase in acreage from the low point reached during the war.

DRIED FRUIT

1947-48 Pack of Dried Fruit Estimated
at About 600,000 Tons

The 1947-48 commercial pack of dried fruits is estimated at approximately 600,000 tons, processed weight. This is about 20 percent larger than the 1946-47 pack, 8 percent larger than the 1935-39 average, but 10 percent smaller than the 1943-44 record. Of the total 1947-48 pack, 50 percent is composed of raisins and 35 percent of dried prunes. The remainder consists of figs, peaches, apricots, apples, dates, and pears. The raisin pack is 78 percent larger than the 1946-47 pack, and that of apricots is about the same as last season. The packs of the other fruits are smaller, with that of prunes down 8 percent. Total supplies, including pack, carry-over, and imports of dates and figs, amount to about 680,000 tons, 20 percent larger than in 1946-47.

Domestic consumption in 1947-48, including about 24,000 tons used in the School Lunch Program, is expected to average about 6 pounds per capita, slightly more than in 1946-47. About one-third of the supplies are available for export or carry-over.

Over 200,000 Tons of Dried Fruit,
Purchased Under Government Program

Under the Government Purchase Program for 1947-48-pack dried fruits, which was inaugurated to provide outlets for quantities normally exported, about 203,000 tons has been bought to date. This included 105,000 tons of raisins, 26,000 tons of prunes, 6,000 tons of figs, 3,750 tons of peaches, and 2,250 tons of apples. All of the figs, peaches, and apples, and 6,000 tons each of the raisins and dried prunes are for use in the School Lunch Program. It is expected that a large part or all of the remaining raisins and prunes will be utilized in relief feeding programs abroad. A shipment of 2,240 tons of raisins already has gone to Austria.

CANNED FRUIT AND FRUIT JUICES

Total Supplies of Canned Fruits
About as Large as in 1946-47 Season

The domestic pack of commercially canned fruits in 1947-48 is estimated at approximately 2.7 billion pounds (net canned weight), the equivalent of about 60 million cases of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans. This is 18 percent smaller than the record pack of 3.2 billion pounds in 1946-47, but 56 percent larger than the average for 1935-39. Decreases are general among the major fruits, with the largest in apricots. The largest increase is in fruit cocktail and salad. Shipments of canned pineapple from Hawaii are expected to be about 12 percent larger than in 1946-47. Total imports from other countries, mostly olives in brine and canned pineapple, also are expected to be about 12 percent larger. Carry-over stocks at the beginning of the 1947-48 season were substantially larger than those of a year earlier. With these increases in imports and stocks, total supplies of about 3.8 billion pounds are only 2 percent smaller than the total for the 1946-47 season. Per capita consumption in the 1947-48 season probably will be about as large as the record of 21 pounds in 1946-47.

Canned Pack of Orange Juice Expected to
Exceed that of Grapefruit Juice for the
Second Consecutive Season

The 1947-48 commercial pack of canned fruit juices may approximate 2.4 billion pounds, the equivalent of about 55 million cases of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans. This would be about 7 percent larger than the record 1946-47 pack and would set a new record. Probably about 16 percent of the 1947-48 pack will consist of deciduous fruit juices. The new pack of these juices is expected to be about as large as that of 1946-47, but that of citrus fruit juices may be about 10 percent larger. Moderate increases are expected this season in the packs of canned orange juice and blended orange and grapefruit juice. In 1946-47 the pack of orange juice exceeded that of grapefruit juice for the first time, and this shift is expected to continue in 1947-48. Receipts of canned pineapple juice from Hawaii probably will be about as large this season as last. Stocks of canned citrus juices were substantially smaller at the beginning of the 1947-48 pack season than a year earlier. But with the prospective increase in pack, total supplies in the 1947-48 season will be nearly as large as in the preceding season.

Exports of canned fruit juices in 1947-48 probably will be smaller than in 1946-47. Domestic per capita consumption is likely to equal or exceed the record of 15.7 pounds in 1946-47.

FROZEN FRUIT

The 1947 commercial pack of frozen fruits, berries, and fruit juices probably did not exceed 400 million pounds. This is about one-fourth smaller than the record of 523 million pounds in 1946, and is the first time in four years that production has declined from that of the preceding year. Strawberries are the only major fruit frozen in larger quantity in 1947 than in 1946.

Per capita consumption of frozen fruit in 1947 is estimated at about 3.4 pounds compared with 3.1 in 1946. This continues the upward trend in consumption of the last decade. By drawing upon stocks, consumption was increased despite the decrease in pack. Consumption of frozen fruit in 1947 constituted about 1.5 percent of total fruit consumption. Per capita consumption in 1935, the first year for which data are available, was 0.5 pound and the average for 1935-39 was 0.8 pound.

Storage stocks of frozen fruit on January 1, 1948 were approximately 373 million pounds, 21 percent smaller than a year earlier. Stocks of all items were smaller except grapes, raspberries, strawberries, and Young, Logan, Boysen and similar berries.

APPLES: Commercial crop, by varieties and geographical areas, 1945, 1946, and 1947

Variety	: 1945	: 1946	: 1947	Variety or area	: 1945	: 1946	: 1947
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	:bushels	bushels	bushels:		:bushels	bushels	bushels
SUMMER:				WINTER (Cont'd)			
Gravenstein	3,592	2,886	4,316	McIntosh.....	2,024	8,442	9,596
Other summer ...	1,719	3,728	3,057	Northern Spy.....	413	1,899	2,094
FALL:				R. I. Greening...	217	2,327	2,437
Grimes Golden...	1,323	2,790	2,377	Rome Beauty	4,422	7,688	6,734
Jonathan	4,875	8,923	8,407	Stayman.....	1,646	7,183	3,948
Wealthy	786	2,991	2,180	Winesap	10,584	13,002	11,868
Other fall.....	1,676	3,033	2,556	Yellow Newtown 1/:	4,770	4,320	4,459
WINTER:				York Imperial....	3,230	7,144	4,046
Baldwin	913	2,414	5,134	Other winter	4,143	7,442	6,979
Ben Davis & Gano:	679	2,328	2,252	Total ...	66,796	119,410	112,503
Black Twig.....	335	1,401	577	1947 crop			
Cortland.....	249	1,892	2,026	AREA:	Summer:	Fall:	Winter:
Delicious	17,240	24,562	24,418	North Atlantic ..	1,053	2,689	26,741
Golden Delicious:	1,960	3,015	3,042	South Atlantic ..	382	1,636	8,048
				Central	1,574	6,651	12,169
				Western	4,364	4,544	42,652
				Total	7,373	15,520	89,610

1/ Albemarle Pippin.

Table 1.- Fruits (fresh basis): Production in the United States, average 1935-39, annual 1943-48

Commodity	Average	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947 ^{1/}	1948 ^{1/}
	1935-39	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947 ^{1/}	1948 ^{1/}
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Apples, commercial..:	3,056	2,095	2,910	1,603	2,866	2,700	
Apricots, 3 States..:	265	104	352	192	339	199	
Avocados, 2 States..:	10	26	15	22	16	16	
Cherries, 12 States..:	149	116	196	149	230	181	
Cranberries.....:	31	34	19	33	43	39	
Dates, Calif.....:	4	11	13	7	17	10	
Figs, 2 States.....:	90	134	125	113	129	114	
Grapes.....:	2,444	2,965	2,712	2,781	3,120	3,094	
Olives, Calif.....:	31	57	42	30	48	40	
Peaches.....:	1,355	1,026	1,877	1,957	2,079	1,992	
Pears.....:	708	593	773	812	848	869	
Pineapples, Florida..:	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	1	<u>2/</u>	1	<u>2/</u>	
Plums, 2 States.....:	67	78	96	73	106	77	
Prunes, 4 States.....:	732	625	507	711	685	595	
Strawberries.....:	189	116	79	94	126	159	
Total of above....:	9,131	7,980	9,717	8,577	10,653	10,085	
Citrus:							
Limes, Florida.....:	2	8	10	8	7	8	(8)*
	1934-38	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48
	average	season	season	season	season	season	season
Oranges and tangerines.....:	2,518	3,728	4,455	4,694	4,402	4,984	4,729
Grapefruit.....:	1,121	1,979	2,191	2,034	2,485	2,330	2,439
Lemons, Calif.....:	354	588	436	496	571	544	557
Total citrus.....:	3,995	6,303	7,092	7,232	7,465	7,866	7,733
GRAND TOTAL,							
including citrus							
from bloom of year							
before.....:	13,126	14,283	16,809	15,809	18,118	17,951	---
including citrus							
from bloom of							
current year.....:	13,350	15,072	16,949	16,042	18,519	17,818	---

^{1/} As reported December 1, 1947.

^{2/} Less than 500 tons.

* Unofficial rough estimate.

NOTE: Florida limes are harvested chiefly in the same year as the bloom, but all other citrus fruits are harvested mostly in year following year of bloom.

Table 2. - Citrus fruits: Production, average 1936-45, annual 1945 and 1946, and indicated 1947 ^{1/}

Crop and State	Average	1945	1946	Indicated
	1936-45			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
ORANGES:				
California, all	46,532	44,010	53,670	50,600
Navels and misc. ^{2/}	18,203	17,680	19,670	19,400
Valencias	28,329	26,330	34,000	31,200
Florida, all	33,030	49,800	^{3/} 53,700	50,500
Early and midseason	18,125	25,400	^{3/} 30,500	27,500
Valencias	14,905	24,400	23,200	23,000
Texas, all ^{2/}	2,942	4,800	5,000	5,800
Early and midseason	1,722	2,880	3,150	3,480
Valencias	1,220	1,920	1,850	2,320
Arizona, all ^{2/}	697	1,210	1,200	1,060
Navels and misc.	327	570	600	480
Valencias	371	640	600	580
Louisiana ^{2/}	288	330	410	300
5 States ^{4/}	83,488	100,150	113,980	108,260
Total early and midseason ^{5/}	38,664	46,860	54,330	51,160
Total Valencias	44,824	53,290	59,650	57,100
TANGERINES:				
Florida	3,190	4,200	^{3/} 4,700	4,300
ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES:				
5 States ^{4/}	86,678	104,350	118,680	112,560
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Florida, all	22,830	32,000	^{3/} 29,000	31,000
Seedless	8,840	14,000	^{3/} 14,000	14,000
Other	13,990	18,000	^{3/} 15,000	17,000
Texas	16,121	24,000	^{6/} 23,300	24,000
Arizona	3,031	4,100	^{6/} 4,100	4,100
California, all	2,611	3,350	3,120	3,170
Desert Valleys	1,115	1,220	1,220	1,200
Other	1,496	2,130	1,900	1,970
4 States ^{4/}	44,593	63,450	59,520	62,270
LEMONS:				
California	12,186	14,450	13,760	14,100
LIMES:				
Florida	135	200	170	190

^{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 Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for 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 account of economic conditions. ^{2/} Includes small quantities of tangerines.

^{3/} Production includes the following quantities not harvested on account of economic conditions: Fla., tangerines 806,000 boxes; grapefruit, seedless 800,000 boxes and "other" 1,800,000 boxes; oranges, 900,000 boxes. ^{4/} Net content of box varies.

^{5/} In Calif. and Ariz., Navels and miscellaneous. ^{6/} Production includes the following excessive quantities not utilized on account of economic conditions: Texas, 500,000 boxes; Ariz., 923,000 boxes (480,000 boxes unharvested and 443,000 boxes dumped).

Table 3.- Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, October-January, 1946-47 and 1947-48

Market and period	Oranges						Lemons	
	California				Florida		California	
	Valencias		Navels					
	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:								
Oct.....	6.52	4.57	---	---	4.14	3.08	6.12	5.02
Nov.....	6.94	3.48	8.48	4.63	3.15	2.76	7.11	6.67
Dec.....	---	3.88	5.44	3.99	3.22	3.26	7.61	5.14
Wk. ended:								
Jan. 2..	---	4.37	3.42	6.27	4.37	3.76	6.12	5.49
" 9..	---	3.61	3.21	5.88	3.33	3.28	4.94	5.68
" 16..	---	---	3.36	4.60	2.56	2.93	4.60	5.35
" 23..	---	---	4.11	4.23	2.41	3.98	5.20	5.99
Chicago:								
Oct.....	6.62	4.67	---	---	3.87	2.87	6.73	5.96
Nov.....	6.82	3.54	7.82	3.87	3.16	2.93	8.04	6.93
Dec.....	---	3.61	4.86	4.02	2.77	2.80	7.49	5.90
Wk. ended:								
Jan. 2..	---	3.99	3.47	4.82	2.91	2.92	6.84	5.82
" 9..	---	---	3.29	5.36	3.09	2.66	5.06	6.01
" 16..	---	---	3.78	4.64	2.76	2.78	4.42	5.67
" 23..	---	---	3.81	4.15	2.30	3.03	5.04	5.90

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

Table 4.- Grapefruit: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, October-January, 1946-47 and 1947-48

Market and period	Florida						Texas (total)	
	Seedless		Other		Total			
	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:								
Oct.....	4.52	3.94	3.43	2.67	4.24	3.44	---	---
Nov.....	3.80	4.00	3.39	3.08	3.76	3.81	2.04	---
Dec.....	3.92	3.38	2.96	2.16	3.79	3.25	3.60	2.87
Wk. ended:								
Jan. 2..	4.10	3.52	2.76	2.27	3.90	3.25	---	---
" 9..	3.93	3.71	2.77	2.22	3.79	3.41	---	1.40
" 16..	3.13	3.58	2.47	2.43	3.08	3.48	---	---
" 23..	2.81	4.09	2.22	3.22	2.76	4.07	---	---
Chicago:								
Oct.....	---	---	---	---	4.05	3.33	3.18	2.97
Nov.....	---	---	---	---	3.05	3.00	3.59	3.17
Dec.....	---	---	---	---	3.23	2.76	2.88	2.75
Wk. ended:								
Jan. 2..	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.72	2.74
" 9..	---	---	---	---	---	1.98	3.09	2.64
" 16..	---	---	---	---	2.15	1.43	2.83	2.65
" 23..	---	---	---	---	2.30	---	2.55	2.83

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

Table 5.- Oranges (excluding tangerines): Total weekly shipments from producing areas, by varieties, October-January, 1946-47 and 1947-48 1/

Period	1946-47					1947-48					
	Calif.	Calif.-	Ariz.	Fla.	Texas	Calif.-	Calif.-	Ariz.	Fla.	Texas	Total
	Ariz.	Navels	and	misc.	2/	Ariz.	Navels	and	misc.	3/	Total
Season	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
through											
Oct. 18.	31,395	---	1,486	1	32,885	31,986	---	184	127	32,297	
Week ended:											
Oct. 25.	285	---	2,104	242	2,637	1,396	---	647	174	2,217	
Nov. 1.	147	---	1,789	374	2,324	141	---	842	216	1,203	
3.	83	23	1,051	272	1,441	729	25	963	259	1,980	
15.	5	292	1,920	242	2,471	489	588	1,366	255	2,706	
22.	3	766	1,918	321	3,018	255	981	1,524	291	3,059	
29.	---	1,326	1,701	338	3,376	86	1,003	1,180	237	2,509	
Dec. 6.	---	1,357	2,176	392	3,934	---	1,324	1,390	343	3,065	
13.	---	1,649	3,393	561	5,620	---	912	2,568	421	3,907	
20.	---	995	2,964	505	4,477	---	362	3,065	506	3,943	
27.	---	592	260	312	1,168	---	500	1,065	394	1,963	
Jan. 3.	---	692	1,670	323	2,687	---	808	959	425	2,195	
10.	---	1,058	1,971	334	3,367	---	1,021	1,729	419	3,175	
17.	---	980	1,929	437	3,348	---	945	1,638	465	3,052	
24.	---	1,187	1,753	415	3,360	---	807	2,234	633	3,677	
Season											
through											
Jan. 24.	31,918	10,917	28,085	5,009	76,113	35,082	9,276	21,354	5,165	70,948	

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

2/ Includes 124 cars from Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi, October 19 through January 25.

3/ Includes 71 cars from Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi, November 1 through January 24.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 6.- Tangerines, Florida: Total weekly shipments from producing points, November-January, 1946-47 and 1947-48

Season	Week ended November -					December -				January -			
	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
1946-47.....	10	50	154	335	474	578	624	784	61	601	656	261	*290
1947-48.....	1	33	93	314	290	791	743	706	353	615	620	383	**228

*/ Season total to this date: 4,878 cars.

**/ Season total to this date: 5,170 cars.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 7.-Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, October-January, 1946-47 and 1947-48 1/

Period	GRAPEFRUIT								LEMONS	
	1946-47				1947-48				1946-47	1947-48
	Fla.	Texas	Calif. -Ariz.	Total	Fla.	Texas	Calif. -Ariz.	Total	Calif.	Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through:										
Oct. 18	2,818	-----	320	3,138	1,910	48	213	2,171	1,577	1,719
Week ended -										
Oct. 25	559	430	31	1,020	590	228	16	834	173	183
Nov. 1	453	756	70	1,279	499	365	69	933	170	195
8	434	611	92	1,137	403	485	43	931	155	166
15	455	775	89	1,319	524	615	33	1,172	148	208
22	407	911	66	1,384	545	735	25	1,305	168	190
29	337	744	71	1,152	542	593	34	1,169	137	205
Dec. 6	445	798	62	1,305	447	646	29	1,122	181	199
13	511	932	69	1,512	427	819	27	1,273	227	183
20	607	657	45	1,309	578	588	35	1,201	284	167
27	107	591	34	732	319	468	29	816	286	140
Jan. 3	360	605	46	1,011	219	583	36	838	181	145
10	528	925	40	1,493	398	738	46	1,182	216	204
17	573	1,180	65	1,818	419	814	43	1,276	213	183
24	492	947	45	1,484	500	926	59	1,485	237	218
Season through:										
Jan. 24	9,086	10,862	1,145	21,093	8,320	8,651	737	17,708	4,353	4,305

1/ See foot note 1 on Table 5.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 8.-Strawberries: Commercial acreage, average 1937-46, annual 1947, and indicated 1948

Group and State	Average	1947	Indicated	Group and State	Average	1947	Indicated
	: 1937-46:	: 1947	: 1948		: 1937-46:	: 1947	: 1948
	Acres	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres	Acres
Winter:				Mid-Spring:			
Florida	5,180	4,750	4,500	Maryland	5,090	2,700	2,500
Early Spring:				Delaware	2,260	950	800
Louisiana	18,210	21,000	20,000	Calif., other:	2,320	1,800	1,900
Alabama	2,770	2,100	2,200	Group total	58,400	45,900	46,060
Texas	1,360	650	1,400	Late Spring:			
Calif., S. Dist.:	1,470	1,000	1,450	New Jersey	3,380	3,100	3,100
Group total	23,810	24,750	25,050	Pennsylvania:	3,020	2,200	2,000
Mid-Spring:				Ohio	3,600	2,200	2,200
Mississippi	200	---	---	Indiana	2,220	1,600	1,900
Georgia	140	---	---	New York	3,870	3,800	3,500
S. Carolina	280	250	250	Michigan	7,790	7,000	7,000
N. Carolina	4,570	2,400	2,600	Wisconsin	2,040	2,000	2,300
Tennessee	9,360	8,500	8,000	Iowa	1,000	1,050	1,000
Arkansas	12,290	11,000	10,400	Utah	1,060	760	890
Oklahoma	760	850	750	Oregon	9,910	11,000	15,000
Kansas	1,140	1,550	1,860	Washington	5,460	6,000	6,900
Missouri	4,570	3,800	3,900	Group total	43,350	40,710	45,790
Illinois	3,450	3,500	2,800	All States	130,740	116,110	121,400
Kentucky	5,990	4,500	5,800				
Virginia	5,980	4,100	4,500				

Table 9.-Apples and pears: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties and all grades, New York and Chicago, October-January, 1946-47 and 1947-48

Market and period:	Northwestern apples (standard box)				Western pears (standard box)			
	Delicious 1/		All leading varieties		Bosc		D' Anjou	
	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48
New York:	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
October	5.10	4.25	4.44	3.86	4.02	4.01	4.44	4.11
November	4.74	4.15	4.07	3.76	4.01	3.32	4.53	3.80
December	5.42	4.29	4.20	3.46	4.43	2.63	4.57	3.22
Week ended:								
Jan. 2	5.11	4.22	3.79	3.40	4.51	2.60	4.68	2.87
9	5.14	3.84	3.78	3.03	3.93	2.34	4.17	2.62
16	4.93	3.49	3.93	2.81	3.53	2.19	4.08	2.32
23	5.07	3.28	4.17	2.86	3.54	2.13	4.57	2.52
Chicago:								
October	4.95	4.02	3.83	3.24	3.76	3.67	4.43	4.28
November	3.88	4.05	3.55	3.22	3.62	3.10	4.69	3.76
December	--	4.14	3.32	2.66	3.14	2.32	4.45	2.94
Week ended:								
Jan. 2	--	4.00	2.92	2.88	--	1.96	4.68	2.81
9	--	3.26	3.39	2.54	3.94	1.73	4.21	2.67
16	4.65	3.35	3.41	2.27	3.62	2.05	4.28	2.32
23	--	2.81	3.34	2.40	--	1.90	4.63	2.32

1/ Washington, Extra Fancy.

Compiled from N.Y. Daily Fruit Reporter and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 10.- Apples, eastern and midwestern: Wholesale price 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, 1946-47 and 1947-48

Market and period	Baldwin		Delicious		McIntosh		R.I.Greening		N.W.Greening		Average of all varieties	
	46-47	47-48	46-47	47-48	46-47	47-48	46-47	47-48	46-47	47-48	46-47	47-48
New York:	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Sept.....	--	--	3.23	3.53	3.26	3.26	2.00	2.00	1.98	1.89	2.65	2.72
Oct.....	2.13	1.80	3.43	2.82	3.79	3.01	2.64	2.09	2.02	1.94	2.87	2.53
Nov.....	2.04	2.12	3.42	3.17	3.69	3.05	2.74	2.62	2.27	2.30	2.97	2.82
Dec.....	1.95	--	3.31	2.93	3.59	2.73	2.62	2.41	2.12	2.14	3.02	2.59
Wk. ended-												
Jan. 3....	--	--	3.12	--	3.53	2.72	2.58	2.25	--	--	3.00	2.53
10....	2.50	2.00	2.94	2.56	3.50	2.68	2.72	2.50	2.25	--	3.15	2.52
17....	--	2.06	2.88	2.75	3.38	2.46	2.66	2.41	1.75	--	2.90	2.34
24....	2.50	2.00	3.25	2.48	3.38	2.50	2.38	2.34	1.81	--	3.02	2.45
Chicago:	Rome Beauty											
Sept.....	--	--	4.15	3.60	3.23	2.61	2.46	2.97	2.64	3.34	3.27	3.22
Oct.....	3.12	--	3.39	3.20	2.99	2.57	2.48	2.67	2.17	2.60	2.85	2.48
Nov.....	3.31	3.62	3.32	3.41	2.92	2.58	2.84	2.67	2.47	2.39	2.89	2.81
Dec.....	3.62	3.60	3.38	3.55	3.33	2.31	2.89	2.74	2.68	--	3.19	2.92
Wk. ended-												
Jan. 3....	3.44	--	--	--	3.50	--	2.88	2.66	2.63	--	3.18	2.93
10....	3.62	--	3.47	--	2.85	2.28	2.90	2.61	2.50	--	3.16	2.46
17....	3.42	--	3.20	--	3.50	2.25	2.90	2.51	2.44	--	3.16	2.47
24....	3.30	--	3.00	--	3.50	--	3.01	2.64	--	--	3.09	2.59

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 11.- Apples, commercial crop: Production, by areas, average 1936-45, annual 1946 and 1947

Area	Average			Area	Average		
	:1936-45:	1946	1947		:1936-45:	1946	1947
	:1,000 bu:	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		:1,000 bu:	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Eastern States:				Central States:			
N. Atlantic.:	31,460	31,541	30,483	N. Central.:	18,989	17,654	18,966
S. Atlantic.:	17,956	21,852	10,066	S. Central.:	1,227	1,333	1,428
Total.....:	49,417	53,393	40,549	Total.....:	20,216	18,987	20,394
Western States:	43,264	47,030	51,560	Grand total...:	112,896	119,410	112,503

Table 12.- Average prices received by farmers for important fruits, United States, January 15, 1948, with comparisons

Crop and unit	Average		Jan. 15, 1947	Nov. 15, 1947	Dec. 15, 1947	Jan. 15, 1948
	:Aug. '09 : -July '14:	:Jan. '35 : -Dec. '39:				
	:Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Apples, per bu.....:	0.96	0.90	2.65	2.17	2.28	2.02
Grapefruit, per box <u>1/</u> ...:	---	.61	.56	.65	.40	.32
Oranges, per box <u>1/</u>:	---	1.11	.67	.93	.69	.72

1/ Equivalent on-tree returns for all methods of sale.

Table 13.- Selected deciduous fruits: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States, October to January, 1946 and 1947 seasons

Period	Apples		Grapes		Pear's		Cranberries	
	: '46-47 :	'47-48 :	'46-47 :	'47-48 :	'46-47 :	'47-48 :	'46-47 :	'47-48 :
Month	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
October.....:	11,992	8,595	12,343	11,683	4,149	2,044	537	311
November.....:	7,014	5,571	1,966	2,612	1,713	1,037	129	347
December.....:	6,767	3,869	872	1,071	1,576	1,001	4	101
Week ended:								
January 3.....:	1,056	1,017	48	141	220	157	---	---
10.....:	1,217	923	52	129	146	154	---	---
17.....:	1,277	966	53	139	131	154	---	---
24.....:	1,667	1,075	42	97	124	119	---	---

Table 14.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, at New York, October to January, 1946 and 1947 seasons

Market & week ended -	Seedless		Ribier		Red Malaga		Malaga	
	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:								
Oct. 24 ...	6.12	4.00	4.60	4.17	---	3.25	3.34	2.65
31 ...	5.23	3.43	2.86	3.63	---	---	2.37	2.76
Nov. 7 ...	5.51	3.24	2.60	3.18	---	---	2.30	2.51
14 ...	8.00	4.44	3.17	3.09	---	---	2.43	1.78
21 ...	7.70	5.17	3.87	3.27	---	1.90	2.43	2.09
28 ...	---	---	4.03	2.79	---	---	2.38	1.90
Dec. 5 ...	---	---	3.84	1.96	---	---	---	1.16
12 ...	4.00	---	3.78	2.77	---	---	1.68	---
19 ...	---	---	3.53	2.50	---	---	---	1.80
26 ...	4.00	---	3.52	2.23	---	---	---	1.05
Jan. 2 ...	---	---	3.18	2.02	---	---	---	---
9 ...	---	---	3.05	1.98	---	---	---	---
16 ...	---	---	3.41	2.88	---	---	---	---
23 ...	---	---	3.68	2.13	---	---	---	---
New York:								
Oct. 24 ...	5.23	2.66	2.95	2.34	3.52	3.45	3.72	3.82
31 ...	3.18	2.95	2.16	---	3.25	2.77	3.79	3.61
Nov. 7 ...	3.53	2.31	2.20	---	3.02	2.43	4.31	3.29
14 ...	---	2.25	---	1.70	2.78	2.61	4.02	2.90
21 ...	---	1.50	---	1.75	3.66	2.44	4.10	2.87
28 ...	---	1.42	---	1.61	4.03	2.43	4.38	2.98
Dec. 5 ...	---	---	---	---	4.02	2.53	4.44	2.36
12 ...	---	---	---	---	3.98	2.73	4.60	2.42
19 ...	---	---	---	---	4.75	2.52	4.45	2.52
26 ...	---	---	---	---	4.28	2.17	4.65	2.76
Jan. 2 ...	---	---	---	---	4.36	2.83	4.30	2.34
9 ...	---	---	---	---	4.50	3.17	3.78	2.26
16 ...	---	---	---	---	5.20	2.70	4.15	2.09
23 ...	---	---	---	---	5.61	2.41	4.91	1.31

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter.

Table 15.- Tree nuts: Production, average 1936-45, annual 1945, 1946, and 1947 ^{1/}

Classification	Average 1936-45	1945	1946	1947
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Almonds, California	17,470	27,200	37,800	29,200
Filberts, Oregon & Washington ..	4,310	5,320	8,450	8,900
Walnuts, California & Oregon ..	61,450	70,900	71,900	64,800
Pecans, 12 States	53,892	70,588	38,353	50,104
Total	137,122	174,008	156,503	153,004
Pecans, improved varieties ..	23,260	29,658	16,818	21,443
" wild or seedling ...	30,632	40,930	21,535	28,661

^{1/}For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1945, about 200 tons of walnuts were thus unharvested in Oregon.

Table 16.- Fruits and nuts: Cold-storage holdings, Jan. 1, 1948, with comparisons

Group and commodity	Jan. 1 avg.:	Jan. 1, :	Dec. 1, :	Jan. 1,
	1943-47	1947	1947	1948
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Frozen fruits:				
Apples	---	54,764	35,002	36,171
Apricots	---	32,665	20,144	19,131
Blackberries	12,965	19,639	18,737	17,785
Blueberries	---	15,199	11,684	11,597
Cherries	35,163	67,197	59,996	54,576
Grapes	---	15,151	21,318	19,683
Peaches	---	60,790	44,590	42,259
Plums and prunes	---	22,115	11,018	10,247
Raspberries ..	16,159	22,318	24,391	22,820
Strawberries	28,381	43,393	48,802	44,010
Young, Logan, and Boysenberries.	8,053	13,769	15,652	14,595
Fruit juices and purees	---	22,342	28,092	28,011
All other frozen fruits	205,272	74,368	52,651	51,649
Total frozen fruits	305,993	470,710	392,077	372,534
Miscellaneous:				
Fresh fruits (excl. apples and pears)	---	15,336	76,966	36,867
Fried and evaporated fruits	52,960	79,165	53,975	61,424
Tree nuts in the shell	---	*19,483	8,695	21,487
Nutmeats (tree nuts)	---	*55,881	17,145	19,457
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
Fresh apples and pears:				
Apples, western, ..std. boxes ...			18,499	15,935
" " other containers:			1,772	1,186
" eastern, bu. baskets ...			7,533	6,491
" " other containers:			7,985	6,165
Total apples ... bushels ..	25,520	27,344	35,790	29,777
Pears, Bartlett, packed boxes..	19	11	46	31
" " loose boxes	11	12	11	---
" all others .. boxes	1,297	1,645	3,157	2,127
" bu. baskets	59	33	45	38
Total pears bushels ..	1,386	1,701	3,259	2,196

Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration.
 */Tree nuts and peanuts together.

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