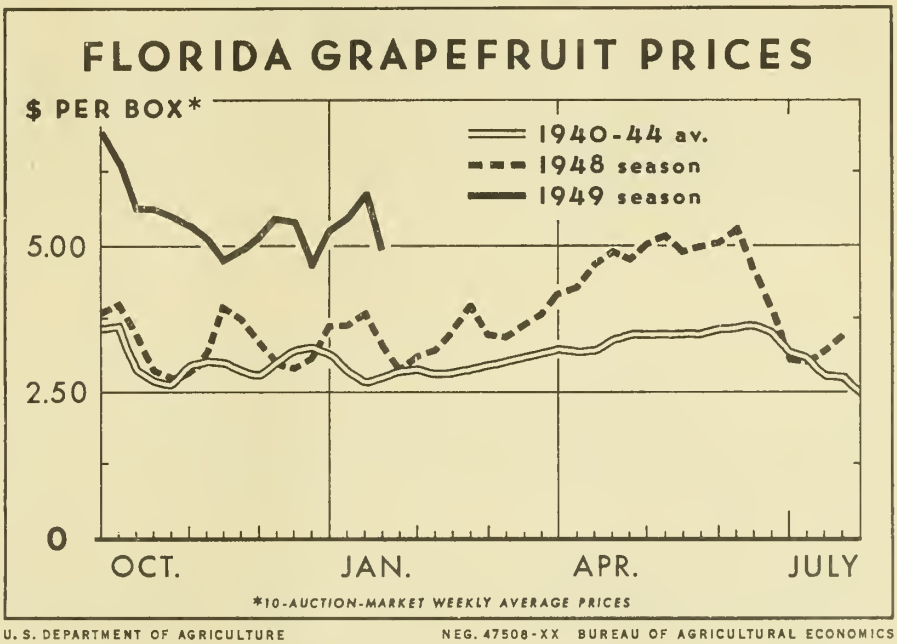
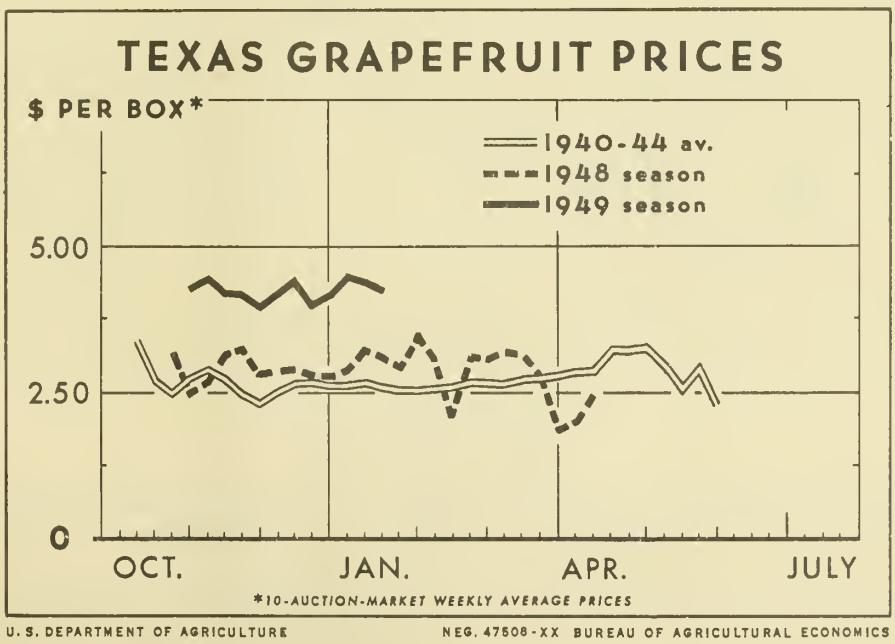
THE Fruit SITUATION

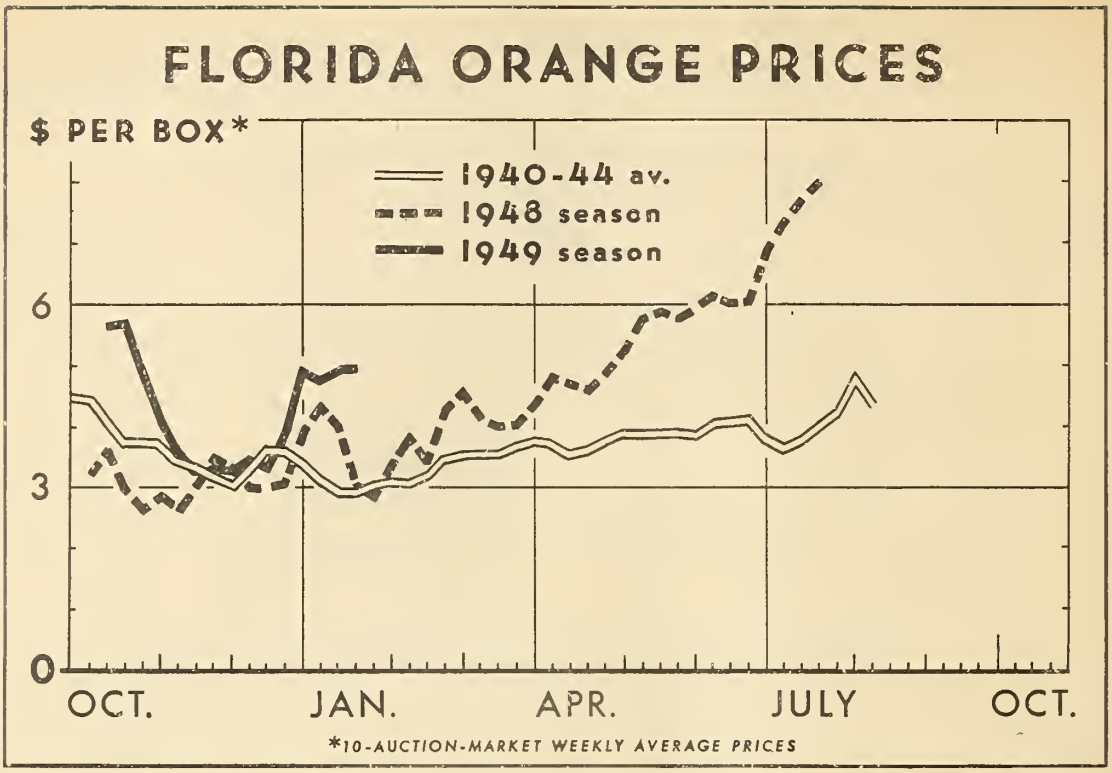
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TFS-94 BAE JANUARY 1950

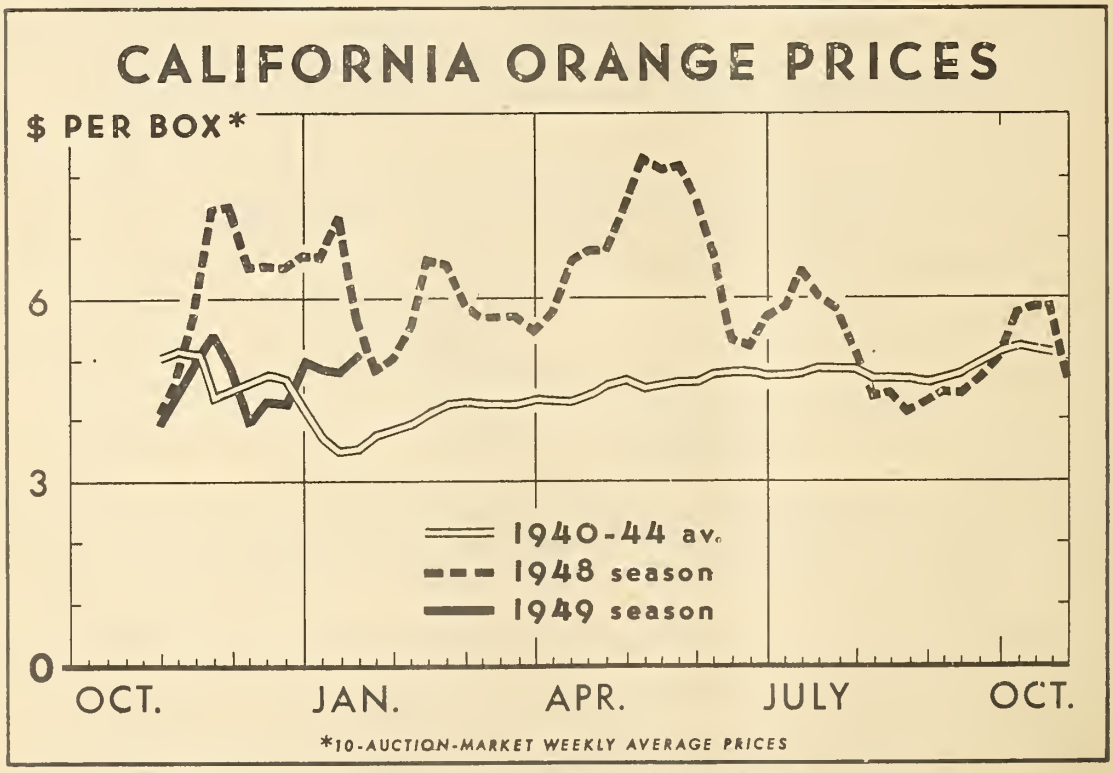




To mid-January in the 1949-50 season, auction market prices for grapefruit have averaged considerably higher each week than corresponding prices in 1948-49 and average for 1940-44. Following the severe loss of Texas grapefruit from the freeze of January 1949, auction prices for Florida grapefruit rose sharply until near the end of the season.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 47507-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 47509-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Auction market prices for oranges rose sharply in late December 1949 and tended to hold these gains in mid-January, in contrast to the usual post-holiday decline. In the 1948-49 season, auction prices for Florida oranges moved generally upward while those for California oranges fluctuated widely, dropping considerably in summer.

TFS-94

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 31, 1950

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SUMMARY

Prices that growers will receive for most fruits this winter and early spring are expected to advance, mainly as a result of smaller supplies and stronger demand for processing. Prices for citrus fruits are expected to continue higher than last year, but apple prices are not likely to reach the high levels of a year ago. Among the major fruits, only apples are in much larger supply than last winter.

This January, as in January 1949, severe freezes in California and Arizona reduced prospective citrus production. However, total United States supplies remaining to be marketed after mid-January were slightly larger than a year earlier for oranges and lemons but moderately smaller for grapefruit. Because of the reduction in prospective supplies of oranges this winter and strong demand for oranges for processing into canned and frozen orange juice, grower and terminal market auction prices for oranges advanced considerably in January in contrast to the usual post-holiday slump. Orange prices are expected to increase further and continue generally above the levels of last winter.

With supplies of grapefruit moderately smaller than a year ago and much smaller than in recent years, prices at all levels of sale are expected to continue considerably higher than last winter. The smaller crop this year is resulting in fewer grapefruit being canned as segments and juice.

Because 1949-50-crop lemons were slow to reach maturity, supplies were short during December and early January. As a result, grower and terminal market prices were the highest in a number of years. Prices began to decline in mid-January, as lemons reached the market in greater volume, but they are not likely to drop below the levels of last winter.

Mainly because of a heavy movement of apples in the last quarter of 1949, cold-storage stocks on January 1, 1950, were only moderately above average for that time of year. Movement was facilitated by substantial Government purchases for School Lunch and institutional feeding purposes and by considerable exportation under the export-payment program. With supplies reduced to near-average quantities, with active operation of Government programs, and with a good demand, prices received by growers advanced slightly in January from the low levels of the fall months, but prices still were considerably under those of January 1949. Prices probably will increase less than seasonally this winter.

Cold-storage holdings of pears on January 1, 1950 were nearly one-tenth under those of a year earlier and average. As was true for apples, movement of winter pears has been heavy earlier this season, assisted by an export-payment program. Grower prices have been increasing since last fall, and further increases are expected this winter.

With continued favorable weather, supplies of strawberries in February and March, coming from Florida's winter crop, will be considerably larger than supplies from the 1949 crop. The strawberry acreage for harvest in other areas, in the spring season, is about 4 percent larger than the 1949 acreage.

Production of dried fruit in 1949-50 is estimated to be about one-eighth larger than that of 1948-49 but about one-tenth under the 1935-39 average. Even assuming a slight increase in consumption over the rate of 4 pounds per capita in 1948-49, large quantities remain for diversion to other uses, export, or carry-over. Through Government programs, considerable tonnages of raisins and dried prunes are being exported, a small tonnage of dried prunes has been purchased for School Lunch and institutional feeding purposes, and a small tonnage of dried figs has been otherwise diverted from normal outlets.

The 1949-50 pack of commercially-canned fruits is about as large as the 1948-49 pack. Total packer and wholesale distributor stocks of nearly all canned fruits on January 1, 1950 were about one-eighth larger than stocks a year earlier. The 1949 pack of canned fruit juices is about one-sixth under the 1948 pack. Although stocks of canned citrus juices at the beginning of the new pack season last November 1 were the lowest in several years, more than 17 million cases of citrus juices from the Florida crop had been canned by January 14, 1950, about 15 percent larger than a year earlier. By January 14, 1950, about half of the new pack had moved from the packers to the distributive trade.

Production of frozen fruits, berries, and fruit juices was about one-eighth larger in 1949 than in 1948. Much of the gain in output was the result of a greatly increased pack of frozen concentrated citrus juices, 5 times the 1948 volume. Partly because of the increased consumption of frozen citrus juices, mostly orange, per capita consumption of frozen fruits increased slightly in 1949. Total cold-storage stocks of frozen fruits, berries, and fruit juices on January 1, 1950 were about 10 percent smaller than a year earlier.

ORANGES

1949-50-Crop Reduced to Nearly 100 Million Boxes by January Freezes

Production of oranges in 1949-50 was estimated at 105.6 million boxes as of January 1, 1950. A crop this size would be 6 percent larger than the reduced 1948-49 crop but 13 percent larger than the 1938-47 average. But this January, as in January 1949, severe freezes in California and Arizona reduced prospective production. A preliminary survey of the freeze damage to the current crop in early January indicated a loss of 4 million boxes — 1-1/2 million boxes of navel and miscellaneous oranges and 2-1/2 million boxes of Valencias. These losses have reduced the 1949-50 production of each of these two classes of oranges to about the 1948-49 levels, when 47.3 million boxes of early and midseason oranges and 52.4 million boxes of Valencia oranges were grown. In Florida, conditions continue favorable for a record crop of 33 million boxes of early and midseason oranges and also a record crop of 28 million boxes of Valencias.

Higher Prices for Oranges Expected in Late Winter and Spring

Last fall as shipments of 1949-50-crop oranges increased, both grower and terminal market auction prices declined, dropping in early December to levels nearly as low as in December 1948. But as buying by canners and concentrators became heavy in December and January, prices advanced, both at local packing plants and at terminal markets. Canners were striving to replenish supplies of canned single-strength orange juice, stocks of which were extremely low at the beginning of the new pack season, November 1. At the same time, concentrators of frozen orange juice were endeavoring to meet the increasing demands of the retail trade. It is this strong demand of processors for oranges that is pushing up prices for oranges for fresh market shipment, as well as for processing. With this strong demand and some reduction in the crop because of freezing, some increases in prices seem certain during the February - May period.

Heavy Movement of Oranges to Processors This Season

Although the 1949-50 season for oranges was late, total utilization of the new crop was about as large by January 21, 1950 as that of the 1948-49 crop by that date in 1949. Of the 31 million boxes of the new crop utilized so far this season, about 16 million were sold for fresh use, compared with about 20 million boxes so used a year earlier from the 1948-49 crop. However, about 15 million boxes were processed this season, compared with about 10 million in the same time last season. Most of the oranges processed so far this season were Florida fruit. Of the Florida oranges utilized this season, about 59 percent have been processed, compared with about 42 percent processed a year earlier. Demand this season has been especially strong for oranges for canning and for manufacture into frozen concentrated orange juice.

The reduced movement of oranges to fresh markets this season is also reflected by the smaller reported carlot and truck shipments. A total of 13,976 cars was shipped by rail and boat through January 21 this season, compared with 17,989 cars in the corresponding part of the 1948-49 season. Comparable truck shipments for Florida and Texas were 11,332 carlot equivalents this season and 13,848 last season.

Government Export-Payment Program for Oranges and Orange Juice

Under the Government export-payment program for 1949-50-crop oranges and orange juice, about 129,000 boxes of fresh oranges, 14,100 cases (24-2's) of canned single-strength orange juice, and 11,232 gallons of concentrated orange juice had been declared for export by January 21, 1950. Most of the oranges and orange juice have already been shipped. Belgium is the leading country of destination, followed by Hong Kong, Switzerland, Netherlands, and Philippine Republic.

This program, which was announced November 2, 1949, provides for payments to exporters of up to one-half of the f.a.s. U. S. port price. The purpose of this program is to encourage exports of oranges from the United States to European countries eligible to receive aid under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948.

In the 1948-49 season (November 1948 - October 1949) combined commercial plus Government-assisted exports of fresh oranges and tangerines amounted to 4,910,625 boxes. Exports of canned single-strength and concentrated orange juice totaled 4,319,455 gallons.

Tangerine Production Same as in 1948-49, Prices Generally Higher This Season

The Florida tangerine crop of 4.4 million boxes in 1949-50 is the same size as the 1948-49 crop but 25 percent larger than average. The 1949-50 crop has matured slowly, with the result that about 1.5 million boxes remained for harvest after January 21, or about 2-1/2 times as many as a year earlier.

Demand for tangerines usually is strong during the Thanksgiving - New Year's Day period, after which it weakens. Although both grower and terminal market auction prices for tangerines generally were higher in December 1949 than in December 1948, prices in early January declined below the levels of a year earlier. This was mainly the result of unusually large supplies remaining to be moved. But prices advanced in mid-January as movement to canning plants increased.

GRAPEFRUIT

1949-50-Crop is Smallest Since 1939-40 Crop

On January 1, 1950, the outlook was for a grapefruit crop of 36.8 million boxes, 19 percent smaller than the short 1948-49 crop and 27 percent smaller than the 1938-47 average. This small prospective production was the result mainly of freeze damage to Texas groves in January 1949 and wind damage to Florida grapefruit in August 1949. Severe freezes in California and Arizona in early January 1950 further reduced the new crop, probably by about 2-1/2 million boxes. Although the Florida crop of 25 million boxes is one-sixth under the 1948-49 crop, it is near average. But the Texas crop of 5.8 million boxes is only about one-half the short 1948-49 crop and less than one-third of average.

Continued High Prices Are in Prospect for Grapefruit

Mainly because of the short 1949-50 grapefruit crop, both grower and terminal market auction prices generally have been considerably higher so far this season than last. Most of the short Texas crop had been marketed by mid-January and the California and Arizona crops have been considerably reduced by freezes. Hence, supplies for the remainder of the season will come mostly from Florida, where such supplies on January 21 were only a little larger than a year earlier. Under these conditions, continued high prices seem likely. In January grower prices averaged nearly three times the prices of January 1949.

Utilization of Grapefruit Running Far Behind That of a Year Ago

Total utilization of 1949-50-crop grapefruit through January 21 this season amounted to about 13 million boxes, compared with about 20 million boxes of 1948-49 crop fruit utilized in the same part of the 1948-49 season. Of the grapefruit utilized so far this season, about 7 million boxes were sold for fresh use and 6 million were processed. Both the quantities sold fresh and those processed were down from a year ago. These reductions are the result of the smaller 1949-50 crop and the slowness of the fruit in reaching maturity. Carlot shipments of grapefruit by rail and boat totaled 5,306 cars through January 21 this season, about half the number a year earlier from the 1948-49 crop. Truck shipments also were down from a year ago.

LEMONS

In California the 1949-50 lemon crop, as other citrus crops, was reduced by the January freezes. An estimated 750,000 boxes of lemons were lost in early January. On January 1, 1950, previous to the freeze damage, the lemon crop was estimated at 12 million boxes, about 21 percent larger than the 1948-49 crop which also was reduced by severe freezes. Production of lemons averaged 13.2 million boxes during 1938-47.

Because new-crop lemons were slow in maturing, only 1 million boxes had been harvested by January 21. About 1-1/2 million more boxes remained for harvest after that date than remained a year earlier from the 1948-49 crop. Although weekly carlot shipments of lemons were smaller through January 7 this season than in the same part of the 1948-49 season, such shipments in the week ended January 21, 1950 were the same as those of the corresponding week of 1949. Domestic supplies were augmented by small imports of lemons from Italy in December and early January.

Mainly because of small market supplies, grower and terminal auction market prices for lemons advanced sharply in December to the highest levels in several years. Prices rose still higher in early January, and the 10-auction market average exceeded $15 per box. As market supplies from the new crop became more plentiful in mid-January, prices declined; but they are not likely to drop below the levels of early 1949.

APPLES

Cold-Storage Holdings of Apples January 1, 1950, Only Moderately Above Average Despite Large Crop

Total holdings of apples in cold storage January 1, 1950, were approximately 26.8 million bushels. These stocks were about 9 million bushels or 51 percent larger than those a year earlier from the short 1948 crop. Because about 10.5 million bushels of apples from the big 1949 crop were unharvested as a result of low prices and other large quantities were processed or otherwise utilized, the cold-storage holdings on January 1, 1950, were only 8.3 percent larger than the 1945-49 average for January 1. Holdings were larger on January 1, 1950, than a year earlier in all important commercial apple States. The largest holdings, 10 million bushels, were in Washington, and the next largest, 4.7 million bushels, were in New York. Most of the increase in stocks over January 1, 1949 was in the Eastern States.

Prices May Advance Less Than Seasonally This Winter

Because cold-storage stocks of apples on January 1 were only moderately larger than average for that time of year, and because of good consumer demand, larger exports than a year ago, and heavy Government purchases for distribution in the National School Lunch program and insitutional feeding outlets, grower prices for apples this winter probably will increase. But such increases are likely to be less than seasonal. Average grower prices during October, November, and December were the lowest since 1942, partly because of large supplies in nearly all important producing areas. In January 1950, average prices were about two-fifths lower than a year earlier. Terminal market auction prices this fall also have been much lower than in the same part of the 1948-49 season. For the entire 1949-50 season, it is tentatively estimated that prices received by growers will average about $1.45 per bushel, compared with $2.23 for the preceding season. The farm value of the large 1949 apple crop is expected to be about one-tenth less than the value of the short 1948 crop.

Apple Movement Aided by Government Programs

Substantial quantities of 1949-crop apples have been moved into domestic and foreign outlets with the help of Government purchase and export-payment programs. Under the purchase program, the Government bought approximately 108,000 bushels of California Gravenstein apples last summer, utilizing them in the National School Lunch and institutional feeding programs.

Purchases of fall and winter apples, going to similar outlets, had totaled about 2,186,000 bushels by January 21, 1950.

Under the export-payment program, announced October 13, 1949, approximately 1,220,000 bushels had been declared for export by January 21, 1950. This quantity includes about 500,000 bushels for export to the United Kingdom under the ECA program. Other important destinations for such apple exports include Hong Kong, Philippine Republic, Singapore, Switzerland, Brazil, Panama, and Dominican Republic. More than half of the apples declared for export have already been shipped. These shipments are assisted by Government payments to exporters approximating 50 percent of the export sales price, f.a.s. U. S. port, but not more than $1.25 per container of about one bushel. For the apples going to the United Kingdom, the remainder of the export price is financed with ECA funds.

Exports Up, Imports Down This Season

Total exports of apples during July - November of the 1949-50 season amounted to a little over 700,000 bushels, about 70 percent larger than in the same months of the 1948-49 season. Principal countries of destination were the Philippine Republic, Hong Kong, Venezuela, Cuba, and Canada. Total exports in the 1948-49 season were 1,360,646 bushels.

Imports of apples during July - November 1949 totaled nearly 500,000 bushels, 23 percent smaller than in the same part of the 1948-49 season. Canada was the source of these imports. Total imports in the 1948-49 season were 1,952,462 bushels.

Carlot Shipments About the Same So Far This Season as Last

Carlot shipments of apples by rail and boat through January 21 this season totaled about 21,616 cars, nearly the same as in the corresponding part of the 1948-49 season. This total includes 1,111 cars of apples purchased by the United States Department of Agriculture and utilized in the National School Lunch and institutional feeding programs. As was true a year earlier, nearly seven-eighths of the total carlot shipments so far this season originated in the Western States.

1949 Commercial Apple Crop of 133.2 Million Bushels is One-Fifth Above Average

Production of apples in commercial areas in 1949 amounted to 133.2 million bushels, 51 percent larger than the short 1948 crop of 88.4 million bushels, and 20 percent larger than the 1938-47 average of 111.1 million bushels. Production in 1949 was substantially larger than both 1948 and average in all regions except the South Atlantic. In the latter region, production was only slightly larger than that in 1948 and was moderately smaller than average.

Production of all important varieties, except the York Imperial, was larger than in 1948. Three winter varieties led in production in 1949, as follows: Delicious, 27,790,000 bushels; McIntosh, 14,356,000 bushels; and Winesap, 12,226,000 bushels.

Because of low prices, about 10.5 million bushels (or 8 percent) of the 1949 crop were not harvested. Movement of apples to processors has been heavy.

PEARS

Pear Stocks on January 1 Moderately Smaller Than a Year Earlier and Average

Cold-storage holdings of pears on January 1, 1950 totaled about 1,537,000 bushels, compared with 1,666,000 bushels on January 1, 1949 and 1,708,000 bushels, the January 1 average for 1945-49. Movement of the record-large 1949 crop was heavy during summer and fall, resulting in smaller stocks than on January 1, 1949, from the small 1948 crop. Most of the stocks on January 1, 1950 consisted of winter pears located in Oregon, Washington, and California.

Higher Prices in Prospect

Although prices received by growers for pears have increased considerably since September 1949, by January 1950 they were still moderately under prices of a year earlier. Prices probably will advance further this winter and early spring. This course of prices seems likely in view of the below-average size of year-end stocks. Furthermore, support to prices also is being given by the export-payment program of the United States Department of Agriculture. Auction market prices for Western pears also have advanced during the past few months. In January they averaged somewhat higher than in January 1949.

For the entire 1949 pear crop, it is tentatively estimated that growers will receive an average of about $1.19 a bushel, compared with $2.53 for the short 1948 crop. The farm value of the record 1949 crop is less than two-thirds of the value of the 1948 crop.

Export of Winter Pears Assisted by Government Export-Payment Program

Through January 21 this season, about 84,000 boxes (Western boxes of 46 pounds net) of 1949-crop winter pears had been declared for export under the export-payment program of the United States Department of Agriculture. Most of these pears have already been shipped. About five-sixths of them went to Brazil, while smaller quantities went to Panama, Dominican Republic, Hong Kong, Singapore, Switzerland, and other countries.

Exporters who export winter pears under this program receive a Government payment of about 50 percent of the export sales price, f.a.s. U. S. port, but not more than $1.25 per container of approximately one bushel. No ECA funds are involved in such exports.

During July - November 1949, exports of pears totaled about 259,000 bushels, compared with 142,000 bushels in the same months of 1948. Total exports in the 1948-49 season amounted to about 300,000 bushels.

Winter pears are not covered by a purchase program such as the one under which the Department of Agriculture purchased about 834,000 boxes of Bartlett pears last summer for utilization in the School Lunch and institutional feeding programs.

Carlot Shipments Much Larger Than Those of Last Season

Carlot shipments of pears by rail and boat through January 21 this season totaled about 15,685 cars. This figure includes 970 cars of Bartlett pears purchased by the Government for utilization in the School Lunch and institutional feeding programs. The total carlot shipments so far this season are about 59 percent larger than comparable shipments of the 1948-49 season. About 98 percent of the carlot shipments this season have originated in Washington, Oregon, and California.

Although nearly half again as many pears were canned from the 1949 crop as from the 1948 crop, somewhat fewer pears were used in mixtures such as canned fruit cocktail and fruit salad.

1949 Pear Crop of 36.6 Million Bushels is Record Large

Production of pears in 1949 set a new record of 36.6 million bushels, about 40 percent above the small 1948 crop and 20 percent above the 1938-47 average. Production of winter varieties in the three Pacific Coast States, which furnish most of the fresh pears marketed during winter and early spring, is estimated at 7,293,000 bushels. This quantity is about one-fifth larger than the 1948 crop and also the 1938-47 average production.

STRAWBERRIES

Prospective supplies of strawberries for February and March, coming from Florida's winter crop, are substantially larger than those of the same months in 1949. The 1950 crop in Florida was estimated, as of January 1, at 405,000 crates (24 quarts each), 84 percent larger than the 1949 crop and 30 percent larger than the 1939-48 average. Growing conditions continued favorable in early January. Prices for Florida strawberries on the New York City and Chicago wholesale markets averaged about one-fifth less for the week ended January 21, 1950 than for the corresponding week of 1949.

Although strawberries are harvested in some States in each month of the year, the bulk of the berry crop is harvested in spring. Acreage for harvest during the spring season of 1950 is estimated at 128,620 acres, 4 percent larger than that harvested in 1949 and 7 percent larger than average. If average yields are obtained upon the 1950 spring acreage, production will be about 8 percent larger than the 1949 spring crop. Total production of strawberries in the United States in 1949 was 8,866,000 crates, of which only about 2.5 percent was in Florida. For the 1949 crop, growers in Florida received an average of $11.15 per crate while growers over the entire United States received an average of $7.28 per crate. The 1938-47 average price per crate is $7.88 for Florida and $5.35 for the entire United States.

DRIED FRUITS

1949-50 Pack of Dried Fruits One-Eighth Larger Than 1948-49 Pack

The 1949-50 commercial pack of dried fruits is tentatively estimated at 500,000 tons, processed weight. This output is about one-eighth larger than production in 1948-49 but one-tenth smaller than the 1935-39 average. Raisins and dried prunes comprise about 84 percent of the 1949-50 pack. The raisin pack of 250,000 tons (processed weight) is 22 percent larger than the 1948-49 pack, and the dried prune pack of 174,000 tons (processed weight) is about 2 percent smaller. Other dried fruits packed in larger quantities than in 1948-49 include apples, figs, peaches, and pears. The apricot pack is about the same as in 1948-49, but the date pack is smaller.

Imports of dried fruits, mostly dates, are expected to be about as large as in the 1948-49 season. Total stocks, including quantities held by the Government, were slightly larger at the beginning of the 1949-50 season than a year earlier. Total supplies, including pack, imports and carry-over, amount to approximately 600,000 tons for the 1949-50 season, about one-tenth larger than those of the preceding season.

Consumption of dried fruits in 1949-50 is expected to continue at the 1948-49 rate of about 4 pounds per capita. Even with a slight increase in consumption, large quantities will remain for diversion to other uses, exports, or carry-over.

Movement of Dried Fruit
Assisted by Government Programs

Under the export-payment programs of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1940-50 pack raisins and dried prunes, over 14,000 tons of raisins and 10,000 tons of prunes had been declared for export by December 31, 1949. Exporters who ship such fruit to ECA countries are eligible to receive payments of 40 to 50 percent of the gross sales price, f.a.s. U. S. port for raisins and 25 to 40 percent of that for dried prunes. A total of 240 tons of dried prunes from the 1949-50 pack has already been purchased for use in the School Lunch and institutional feeding programs. Through diversion payments to producers, additional quantities of raisins and dried prunes are being moved into other than normal commercial outlets. A total of 220 tons of dried figs has already been diverted through a similar program.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

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

Commercial production of canned fruits in the 1949-50 season is tentatively estimated at 2.5 billion pounds, the equivalent of about 58 million cases of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans. This quantity is about the same as that packed in 1948-49 and about half again as large as the average for 1935-39. Large reductions in the packs of apricots and fruit cocktail were about offset by increases in the packs of sweet cherries, peaches, pears, plums and prunes, apples and applesauce.

Shipments of canned pineapple from Hawaii to the United States probably will be somewhat smaller than in the 1948-49 season, but imports from other countries are expected to be a little larger. Stocks of most canned fruits at the beginning of the 1949-50 pack season were considerably larger than stocks a year earlier. Per capita consumption of canned fruits during the 1949-50 season is expected to be about 18 pounds, approximately the same as in the preceding season. With total packer and wholesaler stocks of nearly all canned fruits about one-eighth larger on January 1, 1950 than on that date in 1949, supplies are large enough to permit consumption in the first half of 1950 to continue at least at the annual rate of 18 pounds.

Production of Canned Fruit Juices About
One-Sixth Smaller in 1949 Than in 1948

Total production of canned fruit juices in 1949 amounted to approximately 2.1 billion pounds, the equivalent of about 72 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans. This output is about one-sixth under the 1948 production of approximately 2.5 billion pounds. These figures include canned concentrated citrus juice on a single-strength basis but not frozen juice. The reduction in production of canned fruit juice in 1949 was the result of the smaller 1948-49 pack of citrus juices -- 1.7 billion pounds in 1948-49, compared with 2.1 billion in 1947-48.

But this decrease was about offset by increased production of frozen concentrated citrus juices. Production of non-citrus juices in 1949 is estimated to have moderately exceeded the 1948 pack of 400 million pounds. On the other hand, shipments of pineapple juice from Hawaii are estimated to have been moderately under those of 1948. Because of smaller total supplies, civilian per capita consumption of canned fruit juices amounted to about 15 pounds in 1949, compared with 18 in 1948.

Although total packer and wholesale distributor stocks of canned citrus juices at the beginning of the 1949-50 pack season were the lowest in several years, total supplies of canned citrus juices will be large enough this winter to permit consumption to continue at the annual rate of the past year. In Florida, approximately 17.7 million cases (24 No. 2's) of single-strength citrus juice from the 1949-50 citrus crop had been canned by January 14, 1950. During the same time, about half of the new pack had moved from the packers into the distributive trade. The citrus juice canned so far this season in Florida includes 12.4 million cases of orange juice, nearly twice the quantity canned in the corresponding part of the 1948-49 season; 1.7 million cases of grapefruit juice this season, less than half that of a year earlier; 3.0 million cases of blended orange and grapefruit juice, considerably less than that of the same time last year; and 0.6 million cases of tangerine juice, about half that of a year earlier. In Texas about 1.6 million cases of grapefruit juice were canned through January 14 this season, compared with 1.2 in the same part of the preceding season.

FROZEN FRUIT

Larger Pack in 1949

The 1949 pack of commercially-frozen fruits, berries, and fruit juices amounted to approximately 450 million pounds, about one-eighth larger than the 1948 pack of 400 million pounds and second only to the record 1946 pack of 525 million pounds. The increase in the 1949 pack was the result mainly of the amazingly large output of approximately 120 million pounds of frozen-concentrated citrus juices (mostly orange), about 5 times that of 1948. On the other hand, the 1949 output of frozen strawberries was about one-third under the record 1948 pack of 160 million pounds. The 1949 pack of frozen cherries, the third largest item frozen in 1949, was about one-fifth smaller than the 1948 pack of 88 million pounds. Among other fruits frozen in 1949, decreases in pack are believed to have been more than offset by increases.

Smaller Stocks January 1, 1950

Stocks of frozen fruit in cold storage January 1, 1950 amounted to about 303 million pounds, 10 percent smaller than stocks on January 1, 1949 and 17 percent smaller than the 1945-49 average for January 1. During December 1949, there was a net reduction in stocks of 24 million pounds, compared with 11 million in December 1948. Frozen cherries in cold storage January 1, 1950 amounted to nearly 48 million pounds, 9 percent less than a year earlier. Strawberry stocks were 47 million pounds,

44 percent smaller than stocks on January 1, 1949. Total orange juice in storage amounted to only 20 million pounds. Items stored in larger quantities than on January 1, 1949 were apples, plums and prunes, blackberries, blueberries, and raspberries.

Increased Consumption in 1949

As a result of the larger 1949 pack of frozen fruits, berries, and juices and a small net withdrawal of stocks during the year, consumption increased to about 3.2 pounds per capita in 1949. This is a gain of 0.2 pound over the 1948 rate and equal to the record of 3.2 in 1947. Frozen fruit products consumed in largest quantity per person in 1949 were strawberries, concentrated citrus juices, and cherries. With the prospect for a further large increase in the output of frozen concentrated citrus juices in 1950, consumption of this product probably will lead all others in 1950.

On a single-strength basis, per capita consumption of frozen concentrated citrus juices in 1949 was about 3 pounds, compared with approximately 10.5 pounds of canned citrus juices. The increase in consumption of frozen citrus juices in 1949 about offset the decrease in canned juices.

NOTE: This issue of the Fruit Situation presents a new table (table 1, page 16) containing statistics on stocks and packs of canned fruits and fruit juices.

Table 1.- Canned fruit and fruit juices: Stocks and packs, 1948 and 1949 seasons

Commodity	Stocks						Pack 1/	
	January 1, 1949			January 1, 1950				
	Canners	Wholesale distributors	Total	Canners	Wholesale distributors	Total	1948-49	1949-50
	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 cases 24/2-1/2	1,000 cases 24/2-1/2
Canned fruits								
Apples	n.a.	888	n.a.	n.a.	1,570	n.a.	1,552	n.a.
Applesauce	n.a.	644	n.a.	n.a.	760	n.a.	3,633	n.a.
Apricots	3,018	1,243	4,261	1,760	988	2,748	4,767	2,375
Cherries, R.S.P.	642	647	1,289	1,069	887	1,956	2,714	2,605
Cherries, other	247	375	622	893	523	1,416	839	1,678
Citrus segments	2/1,595	408	2,003	2/573	215	788	3,813	n.a.
Cranberries	n.a.	430	n.a.	n.a.	404	n.a.	1,300	n.a.
Mixed fruits	3/7,531	2,081	9,612	3/7,377	1,815	9,192	3/10,758	3/7,313
Peaches	9,747	4,974	14,721	12,278	4,857	17,135	17,381	19,134
Pears	2,691	916	3,607	3,161	1,131	4,292	3,993	5,798
Pineapple	3,333	1,801	5,134	4,905	4,221	9,126	4/10,861	n.a.
Plums and prunes	717	617	1,334	890	555	1,445	930	n.a.

	Stocks						Pack		
	January 1, 1949			January 1, 1950			Total	Through mid-January 5/	
	Canners	Wholesale distributors	Total	Canners	Wholesale distributors	Total	1948-49	1948-49	1949-50
	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 actual cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 actual cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's
Canned juices									
Apple	n.a.	189	n.a.	n.a.	278	n.a.	1,390	---	---
Blended orange and grapefruit	1,764	678	2,442	643	402	1,045	10,829	4,199	2,980
Grapefruit	1,761	1,240	3,001	875	484	1,359	14,304	5,010	3,286
Orange	1,960	1,341	3,301	4,937	1,204	6,141	19,262	6,460	12,516
Pineapple	2,191	1,313	3,504	4,624	1,895	6,519	4/10,024	---	---
Tangerine and tangerine blends	607	n.a.	n.a.	262	n.a.	n.a.	1,259	1,005	560

1/ Preliminary.
2/ 1,000 cases 24 No. 2's.
3/ California only. Data from Canners League of California.
4/ Hawaiian pack.
5/ Florida and Texas only.

n.a. means 'not available'.

SOURCE: Canners' stock and pack data from reports of National Canners Association, Florida Canners Association, and Texas Canners Association; wholesale distributors' stocks from reports of Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce.

Table 2.- Fruits (fresh basis): Production in the United States, average 1935-39, annual 1945-50

Commodity	Average 1935-39	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949 1/	1950 1/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Apples, commercial	3,056	1,603	2,866	2,713	2,122	3,196	---
Apricots, 3 States	265	192	339	202	247	200	---
Avocados, 2 States	10	22	16	21	17	17	---
Cherries, 12 States	149	149	230	172	214	244	---
Cranberries	31	33	43	40	48	43	---
Dates, California	4	7	17	10	16	13	---
Figs, 2 States	90	113	129	131	103	93	---
Grapes	2,444	2,781	3,160	3,036	3,044	2,702	---
Olives, California	31	30	48	40	58	39	---
Peaches	1,355	1,957	2,079	1,974	1,568	1,795	---
Pears	708	812	848	868	648	899	---
Persimmons, California	3	4	3	4	3	*(3)	---
Pineapples, Florida	2/	2/	1	2/	2/	2/	---
Plums, 2 States	67	73	106	78	70	96	---
Pomegranates, California	2	3	3	3	3	*(3)	---
Prunes, 4 States	732	711	688	594	544	572	---
Strawberries	189	94	126	160	184	160	---
Total of above	9,136	8,584	10,702	10,046	8,889	10,075	---
CITRUS							
Limes, Florida	2	8	7	7	8	10	*(10)
	1934-38 average	1944-45 season	1945-46 season	1946-47 season	1947-48 season	1948-49 season	1949-50 season
Oranges and tangerines	2,518	4,694	4,402	4,979	4,850	4,436	4,672
Grapefruit	1,121	2,034	2,485	2,330	2,427	1,793	1,428
Lemons, California	354	496	571	545	508	392	474
Total citrus	3,995	7,232	7,465	7,861	7,793	6,631	6,584
GRAND TOTAL							
Including citrus from bloom of year before the deciduous crop	13,131	15,816	18,167	17,907	16,682	16,706	---
Including citrus from bloom of same year as deciduous crop	13,355	16,049	18,563	17,839	15,520	16,659	---

1/ As reported December 1, 1949 but 1949-50 citrus as of January 1, 1950, before January freeze damage to citrus in California and Arizona.
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 3.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1938-47, annual 1947 and 1948, and indicated 1949, as of January 1, 1950 1/

Crop and State	Average 1938-47	1947	1948	Indicated 1949
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
ORANGES				
California, all	48,894	45,830	36,910	2/ 41,500
Navels and miscellaneous 3/	19,068	18,900	11,910	14,900
Valencias	29,826	26,930	25,000	26,600
Florida, all	39,940	58,400	58,300	61,000
Early and midseason	21,765	31,000	32,000	33,000
Valencias	18,175	27,400	26,300	28,000
Texas, all	3,618	5,200	3,400	1,550
Early and midseason 3/	2,163	3,100	2,600	1,050
Valencias	1,454	2,100	800	500
Arizona, all	838	780	710	2/ 1,240
Navels and miscellaneous 3/	401	480	450	630
Valencias	437	300	260	610
Louisiana 3/	304	300	300	310
5 States 4/	93,593	110,510	99,620	105,600
Total early and midseason 5/	43,701	53,780	47,260	49,890
Total Valencias	49,892	56,730	52,360	55,710
TANGERINES				
Florida	3,530	4,000	4,400	4,400
ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES				
5 States 4/	97,123	114,510	104,020	110,000
GRAPEFRUIT				
Florida, all	25,760	33,000	30,200	25,000
Seedless	10,570	14,800	14,700	11,000
Other	15,190	18,200	15,500	14,000
Texas	18,624	23,200	11,300	5,800
Arizona	3,326	3,000	1,880	2/ 3,500
California, all	2,818	2,430	2,140	2/ 2,450
Desert Valleys	1,168	960	800	1,010
Other	1,650	1,470	1,340	1,440
4 States 4/	50,528	61,630	45,520	36,750
LEMONS				
California	13,164	12,870	9,930	12,000
LIMES				
Florida	158	170	200	250

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/ Freezing weather in California and Arizona subsequent to January 1 may have caused a loss of about 1/10 in oranges and 2/5 in grapefruit in these States.

3/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

4/ Net content of box varies.

5/ In California and Arizona, Navels and miscellaneous.

Table 4.- Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, October-January, 1948-49 and 1949-50

Market and period	Oranges						Lemons	
	California				Florida		California	
	Valencias		Navels					
	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York								
October	5.09	5.53	---	---	2.78	5.04	6.95	9.80
November	5.03	4.59	---	5.18	3.10	3.49	8.19	9.26
December	7.27	3.72	6.76	4.02	3.31	3.64	5.63	13.63
Season average through December	5.31	5.12	6.76	4.21	3.18	3.66	6.59	11.00
Week ended:								
January 6	---	---	6.54	5.23	4.63	4.69	8.36	14.70
13	---	---	7.45	4.69	4.03	4.72	10.68	12.86
20	---	---	5.62	5.07	3.15	4.97	8.63	10.39
Chicago								
October	5.41	5.37	---	---	2.99	4.96	7.04	10.46
November	5.57	4.79	6.22	5.12	2.91	3.37	8.32	11.30
December	6.58	4.25	6.46	4.39	2.95	3.30	7.28	14.24
Season average through December	5.49	5.27	6.46	4.48	2.95	3.45	7.73	12.86
Week ended:								
January 6	---	---	6.93	4.93	3.83	4.46	10.12	14.67
13	---	---	7.20	5.02	3.61	4.62	10.52	13.68
20	---	---	5.31	5.17	3.03	4.46	9.36	9.71

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

Table 5.- Grapefruit: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, October-January, 1948-49 and 1949-50

Market and period	Florida						Texas (total)	
	Seedless		Other		Total			
	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York								
October	3.52	6.43	2.62	4.60	3.36	5.80	---	---
November	3.75	5.70	2.89	3.81	3.69	5.24	---	---
December	3.54	5.48	2.52	4.16	3.41	5.29	3.39	---
Season average through December	3.62	5.72	2.62	4.11	3.44	5.36	3.39	---
Week ended:								
January 6	3.95	6.18	2.65	4.16	3.81	5.79	3.00	---
13	4.27	6.53	3.22	4.66	4.13	6.18	---	---
20	3.74	5.39	2.55	3.69	3.56	5.03	3.28	---
Chicago								
October	---	---	---	---	3.25	5.32	3.53	4.43
November	---	---	---	---	2.62	4.78	2.88	4.19
December	---	---	---	---	2.54	4.70	2.90	4.10
Season average through December	---	---	---	---	2.95	4.92	2.98	4.17
Week ended:								
January 6	---	---	---	---	---	4.42	2.84	4.40
13	---	---	---	---	3.40	4.96	3.54	4.54
20	---	---	---	---	2.16	4.60	3.13	4.23

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

Table 6.- Oranges (excluding tangerines): Total weekly shipments from producing areas, by varieties, October-January, 1948-49 and 1949-50 1/

Period	1948-49					1949-50				
	Calif.-Ariz. Valencias	Calif.-Ariz. Navels and Misc.	Florida	Texas	Total 2/	Calif.-Ariz. Valencias	Calif.-Ariz. Navels and Misc.	Florida	Texas	Total 3/
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through:										
October 15	30,941	---	1,320	548	32,812	25,575	---	122	---	25,697
Week ended:										
October 22	1,011	---	1,132	233	2,379	1,139	---	456	---	1,595
29	767	---	969	188	1,931	851	---	746	89	1,690
November 5	556	---	1,199	211	1,972	512	---	888	112	1,517
12	384	---	1,304	224	1,918	325	21	1,247	112	1,708
19	263	20	1,297	241	1,824	399	234	1,378	106	2,123
26	135	648	1,214	282	2,280	133	1,228	1,291	82	2,736
December 3	10	1,604	1,808	333	3,758	73	1,386	1,368	119	2,946
10	---	1,495	2,331	413	4,244	---	1,403	2,093	171	3,667
17	---	912	3,138	523	4,576	---	653	2,889	213	3,756
24	---	518	1,656	406	2,580	---	391	1,905	231	2,528
31	---	921	56	266	1,243	---	876	65	102	1,043
January 7	---	1,090	2,475	327	3,892	---	860	1,344	187	2,391
14	---	745	2,213	285	3,243	---	724	1,351	215	2,290
21	---	548	1,763	166	2,477	---	776	1,289	152	2,217
Season through:										
January 21	34,067	8,501	23,875	4,646	71,129	29,007	8,552	18,432	1,891	57,904

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 oranges which were in mixed-citrus shipments.
2/ Includes 40 cars from Louisiana, October 15 through December 17.
3/ Includes 22 cars from Louisiana, October 29 through December 24.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 7.- Tangerines, Florida: Total weekly shipments from producing points, October-January, 1948-49 and 1949-50

Season	Oct.	November				December					January		
	29	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
1948-49	119	305	371	528	423	463	672	888	563	17	490	421	*239
1949-50	1	1	18	82	230	464	752	789	892	12	491	382	**230

*/ Season total to date, 5,513 cars.
**/ Season total to date, 4,344 cars.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 8.- Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, October-January, 1948-49 and 1949-50 1/

Period	Grapefruit								Lemons	
	1948-49				1949-50				1948-49	1949-50
	Florida	Texas	Calif.-Ariz.	Total	Florida	Texas	Calif.-Ariz.	Total	Calif.	Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through:										
October 15	2,835	36	N.A.	N.A.	573	1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Week ended:										
October 22	701	158	42	901	417	8	23	448	217	216
29	545	468	44	1,057	387	171	44	602	213	189
November 5	376	547	26	949	477	224	83	784	219	187
12	426	666	26	1,118	475	337	65	877	224	159
19	492	679	33	1,204	404	416	54	874	255	138
26	473	735	26	1,234	335	360	71	766	241	130
December 3	565	713	31	1,309	373	367	88	828	252	150
10	591	947	35	1,573	433	482	95	1,010	195	146
17	624	980	35	1,639	602	580	120	1,302	190	132
24	496	583	24	1,103	353	413	118	884	186	137
31	24	497	32	553	135	261	69	465	187	169
January 7	597	778	90	1,465	370	432	84	886	229	201
14	671	976	94	1,741	584	579	104	1,267	217	242
21	745	774	99	1,618	548	420	79	1,047	199	207
Season through:										
January 21	10,061	9,537	N.A.	N.A.	6,476	5,051	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

1/ See footnote 1 on Table 6. N.A. means "not available".
Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 9.- Strawberries: Commercial acreage, average 1939-48, annual 1949, and indicated 1950

Group and State	Average 1939-48	1949	Indicated 1950	Group and State	Average 1939-48	1949	Indicated 1950
	Acres	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres	Acres
Winter				Mid-Spring			
Florida	4,450	4,000	5,400	Maryland	4,200	2,700	3,000
Early Spring				Delaware	1,670	900	1,200
Louisiana	18,250	21,000	23,000	Calif., other	2,167	2,900	3,300
Alabama	2,580	2,100	2,200				
Texas	1,150	1,000	750	Group total	54,837	47,830	53,070
Calif., S.Dist.	1,377	1,400	1,800	Late Spring			
				New Jersey	3,270	3,200	3,500
Group total	23,357	25,500	27,750	Pennsylvania	2,635	1,900	1,900
Mid-Spring				Ohio	3,100	1,900	1,900
Mississippi	131	---	---	Indiana	2,100	2,000	2,800
Georgia	40	---	---	New York	3,860	3,700	3,900
South Carolina	264	360	300	Michigan	7,540	11,300	7,900
North Carolina	3,820	2,500	2,500	Wisconsin	2,055	2,300	2,600
Tennessee	8,860	6,400	7,000	Iowa	1,044	900	900
Arkansas	12,620	12,000	13,800	Utah	931	900	900
Oklahoma	875	1,500	1,900	Oregon	10,150	14,000	14,000
Kansas	1,300	1,870	1,870	Washington	5,440	8,000	7,500
Missouri	4,450	4,400	4,800				
Illinois	3,410	2,700	3,000	Group total	42,125	50,100	47,800
Kentucky	5,500	4,800	5,200				
Virginia	5,530	4,800	5,200	All States	124,769	127,430	134,020

Table 10.- Apples and pears: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties and all grades, New York and Chicago, October-January, 1948-49 and 1949-50

Market and period	Northwestern apples (std. box): Delicious 1/		Northwestern apples (std. box): All leading varieties		Western pears (std. box): Bosc		Western pears (std. box): D'Anjou	
	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York								
October	4.58	3.18	4.51	3.30	3.31	3.25	3.52	3.40
November	4.44	3.05	4.45	3.12	3.29	3.63	3.76	3.70
December	4.84	2.99	4.67	3.01	2.72	3.88	3.21	3.90
Average through December	4.63	3.27	4.49	3.21	3.07	3.50	3.49	3.66
Week ended: Jan. 6	5.05	3.09	4.92	3.07	3.86	4.68	3.40	4.33
13	5.16	3.13	5.05	3.14	5.27	5.10	4.14	4.33
20	5.24	3.14	5.27	3.17	3.86	5.77	4.29	4.48
Chicago								
October	4.21	2.87	3.75	2.96	3.18	2.95	3.44	3.45
November	4.09	2.72	3.67	2.79	3.06	3.57	3.72	3.60
December	4.29	2.76	3.46	2.86	2.33	3.57	3.44	3.78
Average through December	4.23	2.89	3.71	2.99	2.87	3.30	3.56	3.59
Week ended: Jan. 6	4.76	2.86	4.21	3.02	---	3.84	3.47	3.91
13	5.12	2.97	4.34	3.09	3.97	---	3.88	4.53
20	4.86	2.89	4.27	3.06	2.77	---	3.98	4.40

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

Table 11.- 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, 1948-49 and 1949-50

Market and period	Baldwin		Delicious		McIntosh		Rhode Island Greening		Northwestern Greening		Average all varieties	
	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50
	Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars	
New York												
September	---	---	3.54	2.37	3.11	1.90	2.19	1.37	1.98	1.28	2.65	1.90
October	1.80	1.11	3.12	2.06	2.83	1.74	2.59	1.39	2.12	---	2.66	1.67
November	1.87	1.25	2.97	2.52	2.97	1.76	2.83	1.74	2.75	1.22	2.75	1.91
December	---	1.40	3.36	2.41	2.86	1.63	3.03	1.76	2.75	1.35	2.98	1.91
Week ended:												
January 7	3.16	1.38	3.30	2.19	2.95	1.61	3.12	1.56	2.62	---	3.12	1.81
14	2.88	1.38	3.35	2.38	2.88	1.68	3.28	1.80	---	1.55	3.10	1.92
21	2.75	1.38	3.16	2.40	2.88	1.70	3.25	1.59	---	---	3.08	1.90
	Rome Beauty											
Chicago												
September	3.25	---	4.38	2.77	2.70	1.98	2.63	1.51	2.68	1.79	3.17	2.08
October	3.06	1.84	3.73	1.77	2.80	2.03	2.74	1.31	2.38	1.27	2.82	1.72
November	3.15	---	3.20	1.91	3.40	2.12	3.13	1.65	2.45	1.31	3.05	1.95
December	3.80	---	---	2.19	3.31	2.10	3.27	1.78	---	---	3.39	2.05
Week ended:												
January 7	3.88	---	3.88	2.50	3.25	2.16	3.44	1.77	---	---	3.62	2.09
14	3.61	---	3.25	2.58	3.30	2.20	3.29	1.79	---	---	3.80	2.21
21	3.86	2.25	---	2.48	3.27	2.16	3.25	1.79	---	---	3.90	2.19

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 12.- Apples, commercial crop: Production, by areas, average 1938-47, annual 1948 and 1949

Area	Average 1938-47	1948	1949	Area	Average 1938-47	1948	1949
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Eastern States				Central States			
North Atlantic	30,899	23,130	41,887	North Central	18,217	12,354	26,802
South Atlantic	16,885	13,276	13,863	South Central	1,183	1,090	1,522
Total	47,783	36,406	55,750	Total	19,400	13,444	28,324
Western States	43,931	38,557	49,107	Grand Total	111,114	88,407	133,181

Table 13.- Average prices received by farmers for important fruits, United States, January 15, 1950; with comparisons

Crop and unit	Average Aug. 1909-July 1914	Average Jan. 1935-Dec. 1939	Jan. 15, 1949	Nov. 15, 1949	Dec. 15, 1949	Jan. 15, 1950
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Apples, per bushel	.96	.90	2.85	1.43	1.59	1.66
Grapefruit, per box 1/	---	.61	.51	1.69	1.69	1.66
Oranges, per box 1/	---	1.11	1.23	1.34	1.23	1.81
Lemons, per box 1/	---	1.86	4.59	4.31	7.16	8.03

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

Table 14.- Selected deciduous fruits: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States, October to January, 1948 and 1949 seasons

Period	Apples		Grapes		Pears		Cranberries	
	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Month								
October	7,737	6,573	12,909	9,682	2,783	2,114	463	196
November	4,791	4,707	3,633	2,020	1,203	1,009	511	396
December	3,505	3,990	1,050	983	936	845	217	183
Week ended:								
January 7	744	599	185	117	185	97	1	3
14	802	895	168	119	205	139	7	3
21	912	810	103	118	255	110	8	1

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 15.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, at New York, October to January, 1948 and 1949 seasons

Market and week ended	Seedless		Ribier		Malaga	
	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York						
October 28	3.01	3.07	2.68	2.69	1.90	2.29
November 4	3.27	2.42	2.83	2.69	2.13	2.05
11	3.01	2.72	2.97	3.39	2.22	2.32
18	3.16	3.04	3.22	3.46	2.40	2.71
25	3.87	3.60	3.93	3.60	2.40	2.64
December 2	3.63	2.84	3.46	2.83	2.20	2.24
9	4.29	2.47	3.04	2.36	2.54	2.54
16	4.92	2.08	3.18	2.34	3.00	2.50
23	4.63	2.35	3.38	2.17	2.89	3.04
30	2.45	---	3.49	2.66	3.56	2.00
Season average through December	3.32	2.99	3.16	2.85	2.13	2.26
January 6	---	---	3.77	2.69	3.50	1.76
13	---	---	4.14	2.81	---	1.78
20	---	---	3.57	3.01	---	---

	Muscat		Emperor		Almeria	
New York						
October 28	2.82	3.33	2.23	2.54	2.10	2.61
November 4	3.32	3.31	2.41	2.19	2.50	2.46
11	3.82	3.61	2.35	2.19	2.55	2.8
18	2.95	3.77	2.36	2.53	2.77	3.15
25	3.15	3.35	2.62	3.08	2.73	3.05
December 2	2.35	---	2.51	2.76	2.54	2.71
9	1.78	---	2.54	2.95	2.58	3.07
16	1.51	---	2.49	2.80	3.04	3.47
23	1.28	---	2.44	2.62	3.11	3.55
30	---	---	2.77	2.97	4.13	3.21
Season average through December	3.00	3.51	2.48	2.61	2.78	3.02
January 6	---	---	3.62	2.95	4.43	3.08
13	---	---	3.47	2.78	4.08	2.88
20	---	---	2.82	3.00	3.39	2.56

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter.

Table 16.- Tree nuts: Production, average 1938-47, annual 1947, 1948 and 1949 1/

Classification	Average 1938-47	1947	1948	1949
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Almonds, California	21,410	29,200	34,000	39,000
Filberts, Oregon and Washington	5,568	8,800	6,440	11,240
Walnuts, California and Oregon	64,280	64,600	71,100	85,500
Pecans, 12 States	2/ 55,310	59,320	88,834	56,847
Total	146,568	161,920	200,374	192,587
Pecans, improved varieties	23,570	22,435	38,276	21,582
Pecans, wild or seedling	31,740	36,885	50,558	35,265

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ United States averages include estimated production for Illinois and Missouri from 1938 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

Table 17.- Fruits and nuts: Cold-storage holdings, January 1, 1950, with comparisons

Group and commodity	January 1 avg. 1945-49	January 1 1949	December 1 1949	January 1 1950
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Frozen fruits				
Apples	39,871	19,144	22,546	26,083
Apricots	---	9,582	4,333	3,953
Blackberries	15,210	9,321	12,709	11,010
Blueberries	---	8,703	17,133	16,833
Cherries	46,034	52,429	52,061	47,509
Grapes	16,828	12,336	8,061	7,010
Peaches	44,396	20,692	18,886	17,840
Plums and prunes	13,850	5,352	6,980	6,509
Raspberries	19,146	23,772	30,440	28,405
Strawberries	42,206	83,599	53,876	46,958
Young, Logan, and Boysenberries	11,814	13,259	14,395	13,268
Orange juice 1/	---	---	25,415	19,764
Other fruit juices and purees	26,094	32,070	26,324	24,454
All other frozen fruits	88,612	45,681	33,775	33,606
Total frozen fruits	364,061	335,940	326,934	303,202
Miscellaneous				
Fresh fruits (excluding apples and pears)	23,026	32,283	67,933	38,642
Dried and evaporated fruits	57,892	36,261	90,282	88,912
Tree nuts in the shell	---	32,608	17,053	62,408
Nutmeats (tree nuts)	---	16,302	19,460	19,977
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Fresh apples and pears				
Apples, western, standard boxes 2/	---	10,709	13,928	11,538
Apples, western, other containers 3/	---	251	2,040	1,655
Apples, eastern, bushel baskets	---	2,524	6,997	5,178
Apples, eastern, other containers 3/	---	4,329	10,440	8,455
Total apples, bushels	24,761	17,813	33,405	26,826
Pears, Bartlett, packed boxes	19	12	19	10
Pears, Bartlett, loose boxes	3	1	15	20
Pears, all others, boxes	1,634	1,648	2,074	1,500
Pears, bushel baskets	52	5	25	7
Total pears, bushels	1,708	1,666	2,133	1,537

1/ Orange juice single strength and concentrated. Prior to October 1, 1949 included with other fruit juices and purees. 2/ Western apples are those grown in Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico. 3/ Other containers reported in terms of bushels. Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration.

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