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# THE Fruit SITUATION

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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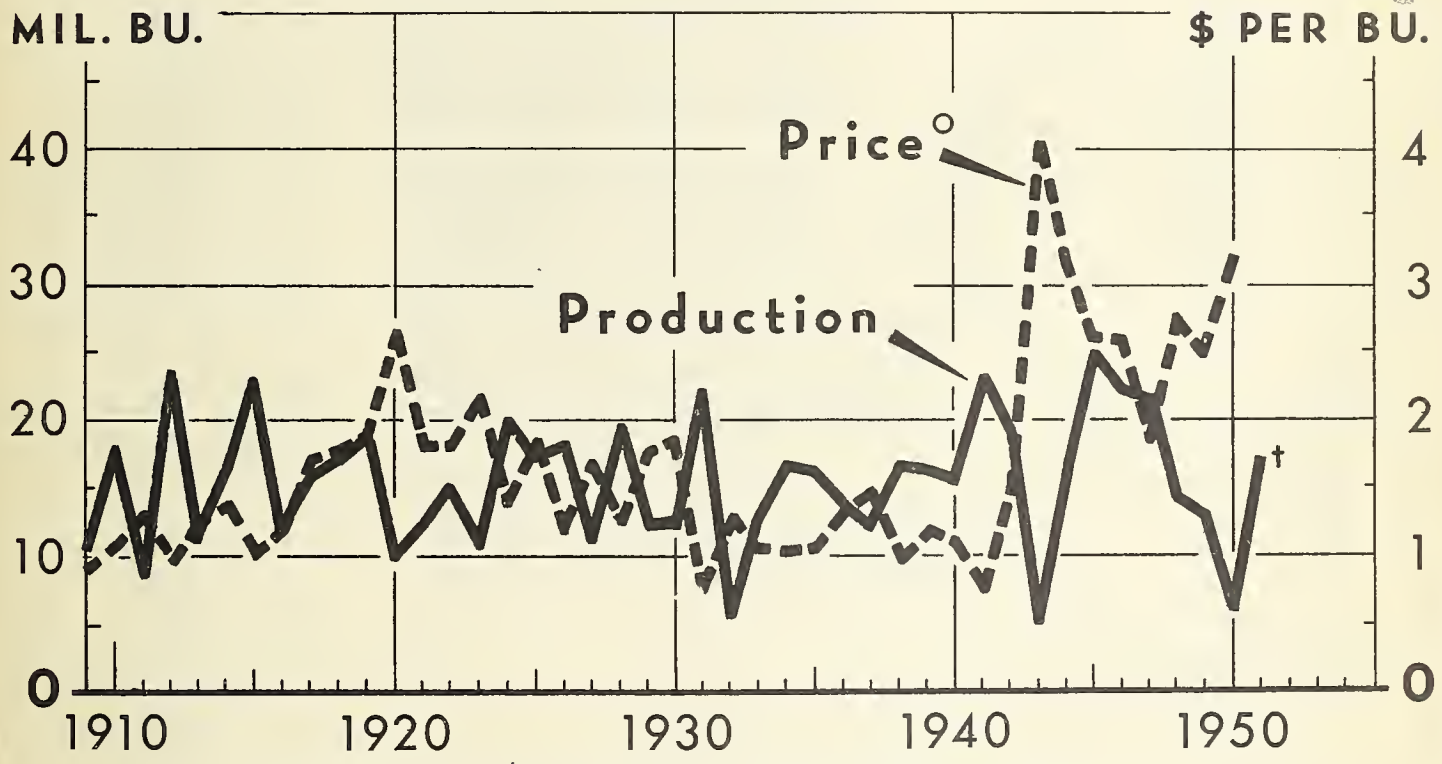


JUNE 1951

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Fruit Spreads

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## PEACH PRODUCTION AND PRICE 10 Southern Early States\*



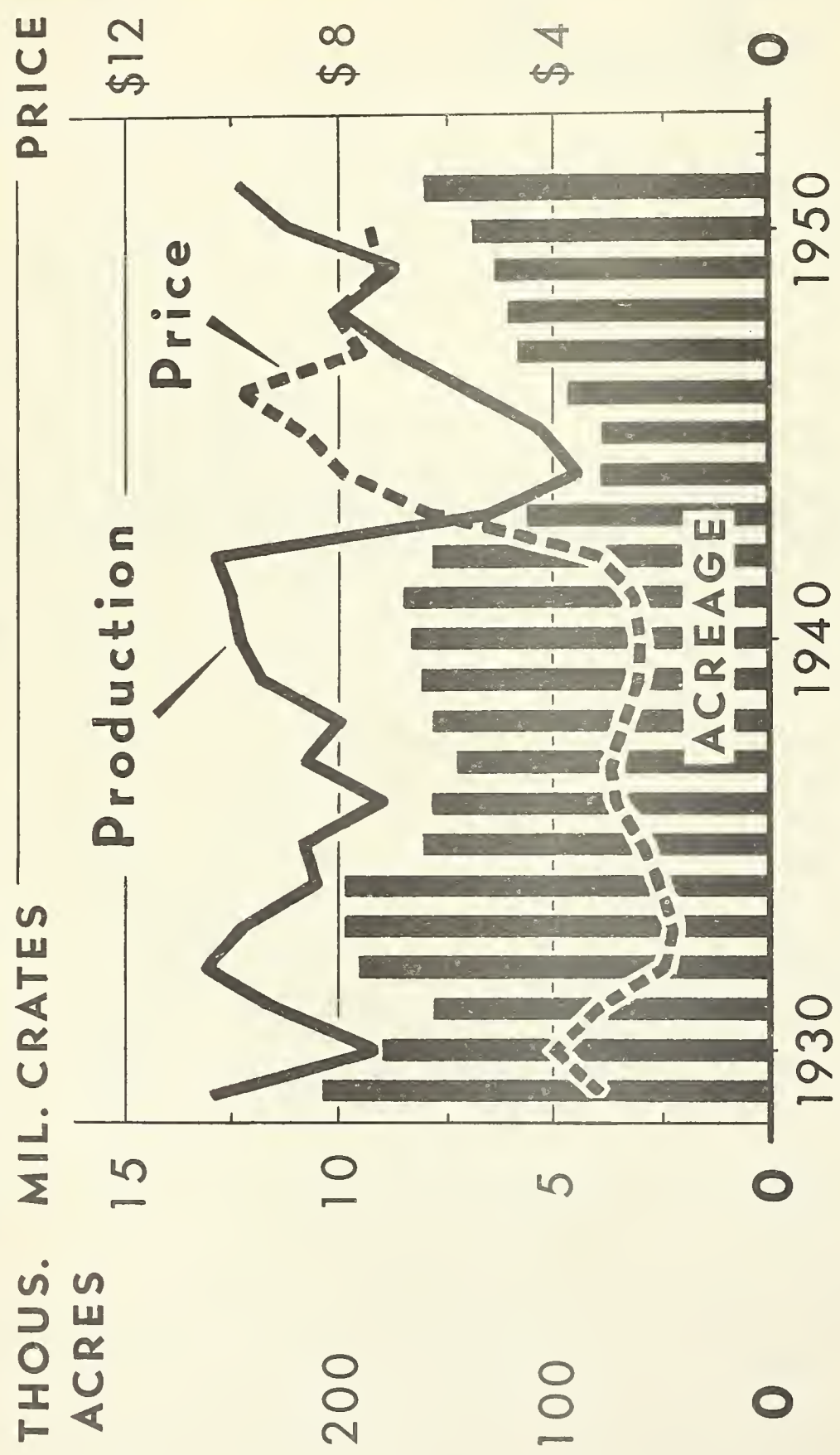
\* N. C., S. C., GA., FLA., ALA., MISS., ARK., LA., OKLA., AND TEX.  
 ° SEASON AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY GROWERS      † TENTATIVE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE      NEG. 46795-XX      BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The level of peach production in the 10 southern early States has not changed much over the last 4 decades. But there have been frequent and large year-to-year changes in

production, associated with opposite changes in price to growers. The prospective 1951 crop is the largest since 1947 and near the 1940-49 average.

# COMMERCIAL STRAWBERRIES



SEASON AVERAGE PRICE PER 24-QT. CRATE RECEIVED BY FARMERS  
 DATA FOR 1951 ESTIMATED AS OF JUNE 1

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE      NEG. 46030 - XX      BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The acreage of commercial strawberries has increased each year since the wartime low in 1944, and in 1951 is almost as large as the immediate prewar high in 1941. Production has tended to follow the course of acreage, and

in 1951 it likewise is about as large as a decade earlier. But prices, which have tended to vary inversely with production, are twice the average for 1935-39.

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 T H E F R U I T S I T U A T I O N  
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, June 29, 1951

<u>CONTENTS</u>			
	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
: Summary .....	3	Grapefruit .....	11
: Peaches .....	4	Lemons and Limes .....	12
: Apricots .....	5	Tree Nuts .....	13
: Cherries .....	6	Dried Fruits .....	13
: Pears .....	7	Canned Fruit and	
: Apples .....	8	Fruit Juices .....	13
: Plums and Prunes .....	9	Frozen Fruit and	
: Strawberries .....	9	Fruit Juices .....	15
: Oranges .....	10	Appendix of Tables .....	18
		Special Article: Fruit Spreads .....	15

### SUMMARY

Growers' prices for deciduous fruits this summer are expected to average close to the levels of last summer. Because early-season production is expected to be considerably larger than last year, prices received by farmers in July may average a little below a year earlier. Later in the summer, prices are likely to be about at 1950 levels. Supplies will exceed those of a year earlier by a smaller margin than in July and demand will be stronger than in the late summer months of 1950.

Total production of deciduous fruits will be about 6 percent larger in 1951 than in 1950, based on the June 1 condition of the new crop. Increases in production of peaches, grapes, plums, prunes, and strawberries are expected more than to offset decreases in apricots, cherries, and apples. A larger crop of walnuts is in prospect.

The 1951 crop of peaches in the United States is expected to be about 23 percent larger than the small 1950 crop and 8 percent smaller than the 1940-49 average. The crop in the 10 southern States is estimated to be about 3 times the short 1950 crop, and grower prices are expected to be lower than in 1950. The California Clingstone crop, used mostly for canning, is forecast about 11 percent larger than the 1950 crop. Grower prices for the smaller 1951 crop of apricots are expected to average higher than 1950 prices.

Production of sweet cherries is expected to be much smaller than in 1950, and that of sour varieties only slightly smaller. Grower prices for sweet varieties in June were running above comparable 1950 prices. The total California crop of fresh plums is about one-fifth larger than

the near-average 1950 crop. Plums on the New York City auction market in late June were bringing lower prices than a year earlier. Production of pears is expected to be about as large in 1951 as in 1950, but grower prices probably will average higher because of stronger demand.

The 1951 strawberry crop is about 11 percent larger than the 1950 crop and the largest crop since 1942. Grower prices early in the season generally were higher than comparable 1950 prices. But in late spring, prices dropped below 1950 levels as marketings became seasonally heavy.

Supplies of fresh oranges are expected to be larger this summer than in the summer of 1950. Although supplies of grapefruit also are expected to be larger, they will be seasonally small until new-crop grapefruit becomes available in volume next fall. Grower prices for these two fruits may not average as high as in the summer of 1950.

With larger crops of prunes and grapes in prospect for 1951, increased production of dried fruits seems probable in 1951-52.

A slightly larger pack of canned fruits is in prospect in the 1951-52 canning season, which is just getting under way. This outlook is based on strong civilian demand and increased Government requirements for canned fruits, smaller stocks of canned fruits in packers' hands than at the start of the 1950-51 pack season, and larger crops of deciduous fruits in 1951. Despite increased Government requirements as covered by a set-aside order for 1951-pack canned fruit, total civilian supplies of canned fruits in 1951-52 are expected to be about as large as in 1950-51. At mid-June stocks of canned citrus juices were considerably larger than stocks a year earlier.

Production of frozen fruits and fruit juices in 1951 again will be large, probably exceeding the record 1950 pack. Another large pack of frozen strawberries is expected. In Florida, the pack of frozen concentrated orange juice is about one-fourth larger than the 1950 output. Cold-storage holdings of frozen fruits and fruit juices were about two-fifths larger on May 31, 1951, than holdings a year earlier.

#### PEACHES

1951 Production Much Larger  
Than Short 1950 Crop. But  
Moderately Smaller Than 1940-49 Average

Production of peaches in the United States was estimated on June 1 at 65.5 million bushels, about 23 percent larger than the small 1950 crop but 8 percent below the 1940-49 average. The new crop in the 10 southern States, which is marketed chiefly in June and July, is estimated at 17.3 million bushels, about 3 times the short 1950 crop and near the 10-year average production.

The California crop of clingstone peaches, which are used mostly for canning, is estimated at 21.9 million bushels, about 11 percent larger than the 1950 crop and 15 percent larger than average. This State's freestone crop, of which a considerable portion also usually is canned as well as dried and used fresh, is estimated at 10.5 million bushels, slightly over 1950 but also slightly under average. Prospective production in the East is generally larger than a year ago, while smaller crops are expected in the Central States. Another small crop is in prospect in Washington this year.

#### Grower Prices for 1951-crop Peaches

May Be Lower in Early Summer, But Higher  
In Late Summer, Than 1950 Prices

With the increased peach production in 1951 and the geographic changes in size of crop, there also will be seasonal changes in availability of fresh peaches. Supplies of fresh peaches in July mostly from the Southern States will be much larger than a year earlier. Grower prices for such peaches are not expected to be as high as the relatively high prices for the short 1950 crop. On the other hand, supplies of fresh peaches in late summer, mostly from Michigan, New York, and Pennsylvania, will be substantially smaller than those a year earlier. Michigan had a large crop in 1950 and is expecting a very small crop in 1951. Prices for such late-season peaches may average somewhat higher than 1950 prices. But in August, when most of the United States crop will be marketed, grower prices probably will average about the same as in 1950.

Market movement of 1951-crop peaches got under way in late May, when harvest of Georgia peaches started. Although shipments increased sharply in early June, peak movement of the southern crop is not expected until in July, as usual. With the larger California crop of clingstone peaches, which will be ready for harvest in mid-summer, and an expected strong demand for peaches for canning, it seems probable that there will be a considerable increase in the 1951 pack of canned clingstone peaches. There also may be some increase in the 1951 pack of canned freestones. Packers' stocks of canned peaches on June 1, 1951 were 75 percent smaller than comparable stocks in 1950.

#### APRICOTS

#### 1951 Apricot Crop is Smallest Since 1943

Production of apricots in California, Washington, and Utah in 1951 is forecast at 170,600 tons. This is 21 percent smaller than the 1950 crop and 22 percent smaller than the 1940-49 average production. The decrease from 1950 is all in California, where the crop of 159,000 tons is about 25 percent under last year's crop. Even though the Washington crop of 5,300 tons is more than 3 times the short 1950 crop, it is only one-fourth of average. The Utah crop of 6,300 tons is slightly larger than average. The 1950 crop in this State was only 400 tons.

Higher Prices for 1951 Crop

Shipments of 1951-crop apricots from California got under way in late May and became heavy in early June. Season-opening prices for these apricots on the New York City auction were slightly higher than comparable prices in 1950. Because of the small crop and stronger demand than in 1950, prices for the entire 1951 crop are expected to average higher than the average of \$95.40 per ton for the 1950 crop. Cannery stocks on June 1, 1951, were about 75 percent smaller than on that date in 1950.

## CHERRIES

1951 Crop of Sour Cherries

Down Slightly From Record Large 1949 Tonnage,  
That of Sweet Cherries Down Considerably

The 1951 crop of all varieties of cherries is estimated at 222,410 tons, about 8 percent smaller than the 1950 crop but 20 percent larger than the 1940-49 average. The above estimate for 1951 is based on the June 15 condition of sour cherries in Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Ohio and the June 1 condition of sour cherries in other States and sweet cherries in all States.

Production of sweet cherries in 1951 is estimated at 68,460 tons, 16 percent under 1950 and 25 percent below average. In the eastern States, production is moderately smaller than in 1950 but considerably larger than average. In the western States, production is considerably smaller than the below-average crop of 1950. Most of the decrease is in the heavy-producing States of California, Oregon, and Washington.

The 1951 crop of sour cherries is estimated at 153,950 tons. This is only 4 percent smaller than the record 1950 crop and 62 percent larger than average. Production in Michigan again is large, the crop of 88,000 tons being 10 percent smaller than the record 1950 crop but more than 2 times the 10-year average. The New York crop of 29,000 tons is record large. Production in the 5 eastern States of Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Ohio is 142,330 tons, 92 percent of the total sour cherry crop.

If the sour cherry crop turns out about as large as estimated, large supplies again will be available for canning and freezing, the two principal outlets for these cherries. The 1950 packs of canned and frozen sour cherries were each record large.

Prices for Sweet Cherries Above 1950

The shipping season for 1951-crop sweet cherries started the second week of June, when 17 cars were shipped from California. Weekly shipments have been running smaller than comparable shipments in 1950. A total of 500 cars had been shipped by rail and boat through June 16 of this season, compared with 957 cars in the corresponding part of the 1950 season.



Season-opening prices for leading varieties of California cherries on the New York City and Chicago auction markets were considerably higher than 1950 prices. Although prices have declined with mounting shipments, they have generally continued above comparable prices in 1950, partly as a result of the smaller weekly shipments of 1951.

#### PEARS

##### 1951 Pear Crop Expected to Be About As Large As 1950 Crop

The 1951 crop of pears is estimated as of June 1 at 31.3 million bushels, about the same as the 1950 crop and the average for 1940-49. Production in the Pacific Coast States is estimated at 25.1 million bushels, or 80 percent of the total crop. In these States the Bartlett crop of 18.3 million bushels is slightly smaller than the 1950 crop but slightly larger than average. Most of the pears canned commercially in the United States consist of Pacific Coast Bartletts. With demand for pears for canning expected to be strong again this year, another large canned pack seems likely. The 1950-51 pack was second only to the record 1941-42 pack. Production of other varieties, mostly winter pears, in the Pacific Coast States is estimated at 6.8 million bushels, about 4 percent under 1950 but 12 percent above average.

##### Prices for 1951-crop Pears Expected To Exceed 1950 Prices

With a strong demand for pears, grower prices for the 1951 crop are expected to average somewhat higher than the average of \$2.11 per bushel for the 1950 crop. In addition to a strong civilian demand for both fresh and canned pears, military procurement from the new pack of canned pears is expected to be considerably larger than that from the 1950 pack. For these reasons, grower prices for Bartlett pears for canning are expected to average somewhat above comparable 1950 prices.

##### Exports of Pears Considerably Larger In 1950-51 Than in 1949-50

Exports of pears during July 1950-April 1951 were about 791,000 bushels, approximately 77 percent larger than in the same part of the 1949-50 season. Nearly 366,000 bushels of the 1950-51 exports consisted of winter pears that were moved under the Department's export-payment program for such pears. About 133,000 bushels of 1949-crop winter pears were exported in the 1949-50 season under a similar program. Imports of pears during July 1950-April 1951 were about 104,000 bushels, nearly a third smaller than in the same months of 1949-50.

## APPLES

1951 Apple Crop Expected to Be  
Smaller Than 1950 Crop

Production of apples in commercial areas in 1951 will be somewhat smaller than the 1950 crop but probably above the 1940-49 average. Prospects are for a considerable reduction in the 1951 crop in the Pacific Northwest, because of cold weather this spring. In most areas, development of the crop is about average but about 1 week ahead of the 1950 crop.

Export-Payment Program for Dried Apples  
Started in June to Help Move Large  
Season-end Stocks of Fresh Apples

Unusually large stocks of apples have been held in cold storage the first half of 1951, and on May 31, 2,855,000 bushels still were in storage. This was more than twice the near-average stocks a year earlier. Usually, disposition of the old crop is practically completed by July 1.

To help provide additional outlets for fresh apples in storage that are suitable for drying and which if not dried and exported would be lost as food, the Department of Agriculture on June 6, 1951, announced an export-payment program for dried apples. Payments of 10 cents a pound (dried weight) or up to 50 percent of the f.a.s. sales price -- whichever is lower -- will be made to exporters who participate in the program. The program also will make dried apples available to ECA countries, some of which imported such apples from the United States before the war.

This is the third Government program to help move 1950-crop apples. Under the export-payment program about 2.35 million bushels of fresh apples had been exported by June 16, 1951. An additional 2.9 million bushels had gone to School Lunch and institutional outlets under the surplus-removal program.

Exports Smaller in 1950-51  
Than in 1949-50

Exports of apples during July-1950-April 1951 were about 2.6 million bushels, compared with nearly 2.8 million during the same months of 1949-50. In 1950-51 as in 1949-50, most of the exports were made with the assistance of export payments through a Government program to provide outlets for apples. The 2.35 million bushels exported under this program by June 16, 1951 compares with about 2.15 million bushels exported under the 1949-50 program.

Imports of apples during July 1950-April 1951 were nearly 1.8 million bushels, about the same as in the same months of 1949-50.

Prices Declined Since January  
Under Weight of Large Supplies

Because of the large supplies of apples that have persisted all winter and spring and the necessity to move more than the usual quantities to market each month in order to dispose of the crop, prices received by growers averaged lower each month since January. This was in contrast to rising prices in the first half of 1950. Notwithstanding, grower prices for the 1950 apple crop averaged \$1.59 per bushel, compared with \$1.38 per bushel for the 1949 crop.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

California Plum and Prune Crops  
Considerably Larger Than 1950 Crops

The 1951 crop of fresh plums in California is estimated at 92,000 tons, June 1. This is about one-fifth larger than the near-average crop in 1950. The June 1 condition of the Michigan plum crop pointed to smaller production in 1951.

Production of dried prunes in California is estimated at 181,000 tons (dry basis), 21 percent larger than in 1950 but 3 percent smaller than the average for 1940-49. In the Pacific Northwest, where a considerable tonnage of prunes is dried in some years in addition to those utilized as fresh, canned and frozen, prospects on June 1 were for total production to be larger than the small 1950 crop but much below average.

Prices for 1951-crop Plums  
Now Below 1950 Prices

The carlot rail movement of 1951-crop plums started the week ending May 19 with the shipment of 5 cars from Texas. The next week 5 cars were shipped from California, and the following week 127 cars were shipped from that State to put movement on a large volume basis. Prices for California plums started the season on the New York auction at levels about the same as at the start of the 1950 season, but in June were substantially under a year earlier.

STRAWBERRIES

1951 Strawberry Crop  
Is Largest Since 1942

The 1951 commercial crop of strawberries is estimated as of June 1 at 12.4 million crates of 24 quarts each. This is 11 percent larger than the 1950 crop, 40 percent larger than the 1940-49 average, and the largest crop since 1942.

The 1951 crop in the late spring States is estimated at 5.3 million crates, nearly 6 percent larger than the 1950 crop and 46 percent larger than average. Michigan, Oregon, and Washington lead in production among the late States, where the crop usually is harvested mostly in June and July.

Much of the late crop ordinarily is processed by freezing, especially in Oregon and Washington, where large acreages are grown primarily for freezing. About two-thirds of the commercial crop in the Western States was frozen in 1950. In that year, the commercial pack of frozen strawberries in the United States amounted to 193 million pounds, representing 40 percent of the crop. During May 1951, there was a heavy net movement of frozen strawberries into storage, so that at the end of the month nearly 85 million pounds were in cold storage. A year earlier, there were nearly 46 million pounds in cold storage.

Prices for Late-Spring Strawberries  
Lower Than Comparable 1950 Prices

During the first few months of 1951 when supplies were seasonally small, grower prices for strawberries generally averaged higher than 1950 prices. But as the large spring production reached the market in May, prices dropped about \$1.00 per crate under 1950 prices. The average for the first half of May was \$6.60 per crate. Both grower and wholesaler prices also were generally lower in early June than a year previously. Grower prices for the entire 1951 crop probably will not average quite as high as the \$7.48 per crate for the smaller 1950 crop.

ORANGES

Prospective Supplies of Oranges  
Larger This Summer Than Year Earlier

Supplies of oranges this summer are expected to be somewhat larger than in the summer of 1950. Most of such oranges will consist of California Valencias, of which about 25 million boxes of the 30.3 million-box crop of 1950-51 remained to be marketed after June 9. A year earlier about 22 million boxes from the 1949-50 California Valencia crop of 26.2 million boxes remained to be marketed.

Total production of oranges and tangerines in 1950-51 is estimated at 117.65 million boxes, 8 percent larger than the 1949-50 crop and 18 percent larger than the 1939-48 average. The 1950-51 crop consists of 52.55 million boxes of early and midseason oranges, 60.5 million boxes of Valencia oranges, and 4.6 million boxes of tangerines.

Prices Generally Lower Than  
In 1949-50 Season

Grower prices for 1950-51 crop oranges averaged about the same at the start of the season last fall as a year earlier, but advanced more slowly in the winter months than in the previous season. The high reached in March was considerably under prices of March 1950. Since then prices have declined slightly. Lower prices than in the first half of 1950 are the result mainly of larger orange production and weaker demand early in the season for oranges for manufacture of frozen concentrate.

Some further decline in prices of oranges seems likely this summer. This conclusion rests mainly on the facts of the increased supplies of California Valencia oranges which must be marketed during the summer and early fall, larger supplies of Florida Valencias to be marketed in July, and larger supplies of frozen orange concentrate and canned orange juice at lower prices than in the summer of 1950.

#### Considerably More Florida Oranges Processed Than in 1949-50 Season

Much of the increase in the 1950-51 crop of Florida oranges has been processed though there also was relatively small increase in fresh market shipments. Through mid-June of the 1950-51 season, approximately 39 million boxes from this State had been processed into canned juice and frozen concentrated juice. This was about 4.5 million boxes more than in the same part of the 1949-50 season. In late June, the season for canning orange juice had been practically completed, and the season for making frozen concentrate was nearing the end.

#### Increased Exports of Oranges In 1950-51

Nearly 2 million boxes of 1950-51 crop oranges had been exported by June 16, 1951 under the export-payment program of the Department of Agriculture. This was almost twice the quantity exported in the same part of the 1949-50 season under a similar program. Substantial quantities of canned and concentrated orange juice also had been exported by June 16 under the 1950-51 program. Total exports of fresh oranges, including those moved with Government assistance, amounted to nearly 2.6 million boxes during November 1950-April 1951. This was about 18 percent more than in the same months of 1949-50.

### GRAPEFRUIT

#### Larger Supplies of Grapefruit This Summer Than Last

Supplies of grapefruit, mostly from the California summer crop, are expected to be somewhat larger during July and August than in these months of 1950. Even so, supplies will be seasonally small until new-crop grapefruit from Florida becomes available in volume next fall. Nearly 4 million boxes of 1950-51 crop grapefruit remained to be marketed after June 9, 1951. This was about 1.5 million boxes more than remained a year earlier from the smaller 1949-50 crop.

Total production of grapefruit was nearly 46 million boxes in 1950-51, one-fourth larger than in 1949-50 but one-tenth smaller than the 1939-48 average.

Prices for Grapefruit May  
Rise Less Than Seasonally in Summer

Grower and terminal auction prices for grapefruit have declined since April, partly because supplies in Florida were relatively large as the end of the season approached. With the smaller supplies that will be marketed fresh this summer, some increase in prices is expected. But prices may not reach the levels of the summer of 1950.

Larger Quantities Marketed Fresh,  
Processed, and Exported in 1950-51

The quantities of 1950-51 crop grapefruit marketed for fresh use and those processed were each considerably larger than in 1950. About 17 million boxes of Florida grapefruit had been processed through mid-June, or 30 percent more than in the same part of the 1949-50 season. As a result, output of canned grapefruit sections, juice, and blended juice is much larger than that from the 1949-50 crop.

Under the export-payment program for 1950-51 crop grapefruit, about 219,000 boxes had been exported by June 16, 1951. In addition, substantial quantities of canned grapefruit sections and juice had been exported. Total exports of fresh grapefruit during November 1950-April 1951 were about 939,000 boxes, 42 percent larger than in the same months of 1949-50.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Supplies of Lemons About As  
Large This Summer As Last

About 6 million boxes of lemons were available for use after June 1, 1951, approximately the same as a year earlier. The 1950-51 crop of California lemons is estimated at 13 million boxes, 14 percent larger than the 1949-50 crop and about equal to the average for 1939-48.

Imports of lemons during November 1950-April 1951 were only 316 boxes, compared with 169,000 in the same months of 1949-50. On the other hand, exports were much larger. During November 1950-April 1951, about 185,000 boxes of lemons and limes, mostly lemons, were exported, compared with 69,000 boxes in the same months of 1949-50.

Both grower and terminal auction prices for lemons in April and May 1951 averaged about the same as the respective prices in these months of 1950. In early June, auction prices declined slightly as heavy shipments were made.

Larger Crop of Florida Limes  
In 1951-52

Production of limes in Florida in 1951-52 is estimated at 300,000 boxes, 7 percent larger than the 1950-51 crop and 79 percent larger than the 1939-48 average. Marketing of the new crop will be heavy during the summer months.

## TREE NUTS

The 1951 walnut crop in California is estimated at 63,000 tons, based on June 1 condition. This is about 9 percent larger than the 1950 crop and 2 percent larger than the 1940-49 average. Condition on June 1 of the California almond crop was moderately better than the near-average condition a year earlier of the 1950 crop, indicating increased production in 1951. The 1950 crop was 36,600 tons. Concerning filberts, prospects on June 1 for the crop in Oregon indicated that it will considerably exceed the relatively small 1950 crop of 5,400 tons. But in Washington prospects were for a filbert crop not quite as large as the small 1950 crop of 720 tons.

## DRIED FRUITS

Increased production of dried fruits seems probable in 1951-52. In California production of dried prunes is expected to be 181,000 tons (natural condition), based on June 1 condition of the prune crop. This is 21 percent larger than production in 1950-51, but 3 percent smaller than the 1940-49 average. With good prospects for a considerable increase in the California grape crop, larger production of raisins in 1951-52 also seems likely. Prunes and raisins usually comprise more than four-fifths of the total pack of dried fruits.

In the 1950-51 season, the total pack slightly exceeded 350,000 tons, processed weight. This was about 29 percent smaller than the 1949-50 pack and 38 percent smaller than the 1935-39 average. Because of the reduced 1950-51 packs of raisins and prunes, there were no Government programs for them in 1950-51, such as were in operation in the three immediately preceding seasons to help move surplus tonnage. But on June 6, 1951, there was inaugurated an export-payment program for dried apples to help move abnormally large season-end stocks of fresh apples. (See "Apples" for further detail).

Civilian per capita consumption of dried fruits in 1950-51 is tentatively estimated at about 4.3 pounds, nearly as much as in 1949-50.

## CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Large Pack of Canned Deciduous Fruits  
Expected in 1951-52

Packers' stocks of 11 major items of canned fruits combined (apricots, fruit cocktail, peaches, pears, pineapple, sweet cherries, sour cherries, plums and prunes, apples, applesauce, and citrus segments) were about 3 percent smaller on June 1, 1951 than on June 1, 1950. Excluding stocks of canned apples and applesauce remaining from the record large 1950-51 packs, packers' stocks of the other 9 items were only half as large as on June 1, 1950. Of the 11 items, packers' stocks of apples, applesauce, pears, and citrus segments were larger than on June 1, 1950. Items held in largest quantity by packers on June 1, 1951 were canned apples, apple-sauce, pineapple, and citrus segments. Wholesale distributors' stocks

of the first 5 above items combined, for which comparable data are available, were 34 percent larger on June 1, 1951 than a year earlier. But total packers' and wholesalers' stocks of these 5 items were 10 percent smaller.

The commercial pack of canned fruits in continental United States in 1950-51 was about 2.7 billion pounds, the equivalent of 63 million cases of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans. This was about 6 percent larger than the 1949-50 pack of nearly 2.6 billion pounds. The 1950-51 pack of canned applesauce set a new record of about 8.3 million cases, and the pack of canned apples, about 4.8 million cases, was also a record. In Florida nearly 5.6 million cases (24 No. 2's) of citrus sections and citrus salad had been canned through June 16 of the 1950-51 season. This was about half again as much as was canned in the same part of the 1949-50 season. In Hawaii, about 11.3 million cases of pineapple were canned in 1950-51. Civilian per capita consumption of canned fruits in 1950-51 was approximately 19 pounds.

In the 1951-52 canning season, which is just getting under way, it seems probable that somewhat more fruit will be canned than in 1950-51. The prospective 1951 crop of deciduous fruits is larger than the 1950 crop, packers' stocks of several important canned fruits are smaller than at the start of the 1950-51 season, and civilian demand for canned fruits continues strong. An added factor is increased Government requirements for canned fruits for defense purposes.

#### Large Increase in Pack of Canned Citrus Juices in Florida in 1950-51

Total output of canned fruit juices in the 1950-51 season is tentatively placed at 2.3 billion pounds, the equivalent of about 78 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans. The 1949-50 pack was nearly 2 billion pounds. As usual, citrus juices comprise most of the pack. In Florida where the 1950-51 pack season was nearly over, slightly over 41 million cases (24 No. 2's) of single-strength citrus juices had been canned by June 16, 1951. This is about one-fourth more than was canned in the same part of the 1949-50 season. Packs of individual items and their relation to the respective 1949-50 packs were as follows: Orange juice, 19.7 million cases, 15 percent larger; grapefruit juice, 12.3 million cases, 59 percent larger; blended orange and grapefruit juice, 8.1 million cases, 25 percent larger; and tangerine juice, 1.2 million cases, 36 percent smaller. Although about 70 percent of the total Florida pack had moved into the distributive trade by June 16, stocks remaining in the packers' hands were about 58 percent larger than stocks a year earlier. The 1950-51 pack of canned grapefruit juice in Texas was nearly 4.6 million cases, about 75 percent larger than the 1949-50 pack. In Hawaii, 13.7 million cases of pineapple juice were canned in 1950-51.

Mainly because of the increased 1950-51 pack, civilian per capita consumption of canned fruit juices is expected to be about 15 pounds in 1951, 2 pounds more than in 1950.



Set-Asides Established for 1951-pack  
Canned Fruits and Pineapple Juice

Effective May 26, 1951, the Department of Agriculture established set-asides for defense use of 12 items of canned fruit and canned pineapple juice packed in the 1951-52 season. (Sub-Order No. 2 to Defense Food Order No. 2). The set-asides cover canned apples, apricots, blueberries, blackberries, red sour pitted cherries, sweet cherries, Kadota figs, fruit cocktail, peaches, Bartlett pears, purple plums, pineapple, and pineapple juice. The total to be set aside amounts to approximately 10.7 million cases of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans, or 16 percent of the base-period packs, which are the 1950 packs for most items. For individual items, the set-asides range from 10 percent for blackberries to 41 percent for figs.

Despite these set-asides, which are considerably larger than Government procurement from the 1950 packs, total civilian supplies of canned fruits in 1951-52, because of increased packs, are expected to be about as large as in 1950-51.

#### FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

The commercial pack of frozen fruits and fruit juices in the United States in 1951 may exceed the record 1950 pack of about 785 million pounds. Large packs again seem likely of strawberries and sour cherries, of which the combined production in 1950 was nearly 300 million pounds or about two-thirds of the total pack of frozen fruits and berries, excluding juice. There probably will be a moderate increase in output of frozen concentrated citrus juices over the record 1950 pack of about 300 million pounds. With the season in Florida nearly completed by mid-June, the 1951 pack of frozen concentrated orange juice in that State was over 270 million pounds (27.5 million gallons), 28 percent larger than in the same part of the preceding season. Increased production in California this summer also seems likely.

Stocks of commercially-frozen fruits and fruit juices in cold storage on May 31, 1951 totaled approximately 400 million pounds, about two-fifths larger than a year earlier. During May, stocks of strawberries increased about 34 million pounds, and orange juice increased about 22 million. Stocks of nearly all other items decreased. The net result was an increase of about 36 million pounds in May. On May 31, the holdings of 124 million pounds of orange juice were about 41 percent larger than holdings a year earlier, those of 85 million pounds of strawberries were 86 percent larger, and those of 27 million pounds of cherries were 49 percent larger.

#### FRUIT SPREADS

Fruit spreads -- preserves and jams, jellies, fruit butters, and marmalades -- constitute an important, though not always recognized, item of total fruit consumption. Commercial production of such fruit products in the United States amounted to an estimated 531.3 million pounds in 1949 and 536.8 million pounds in 1948. <sup>1/</sup> (Table 1). For 1947, output of.

<sup>1/</sup> Winger, Earl L., "Fruit Spread Production in 1948 and 1949." USDC, April, 1951.

approximately 671 million pounds was reported in the Census of Manufacturers of 1947. Some of this large production probably was utilized in refilling pipelines and in replenishing stocks that had become depleted during wartime.

Of the 1949 output, preserves and jams were the most important, comprising over 51 percent of the total volume. Jellies ranked second with 34 percent, fruit butters were third with 10 percent, and marmalades constituted the remaining 5 percent. Some information on the composition of each of these four groups of fruit spreads was revealed by detailed statistics covering about 82 percent of the 1948 and 1949 packs. (Table 2.) Among the preserves and jams, those made from strawberries constituted about one-fourth of the volume of this group. Grape, apple and apple mixtures comprised over two-thirds of the volume of the jellies. Fruit butters consisted mostly of those made from apples, and the marmalades were mostly orange.

Production of fruit spreads in 1948 and 1949 amounted to about 3.5 pounds per capita. Consumption also may have been near the same figure. But this figure is not to be taken as a net addition to total fruit consumption as such. In the first place, only about one-half of the weight of preserves and jams and jellies consists of fruit, the other one-half consisting mostly of sugar or other sweeteners plus, in some cases, a small percentage of other ingredients such as spice, pectin, and sodium benzoate or other preservatives. Similarly, the fruit content of fruit butters and marmalades may be only one-third to one half the finished product. Secondly, some of the fruit material for fruit spreads comes from the commercial packs of frozen and canned fruits in which form consumption is credited. But some of the material undoubtedly comes from fruits not elsewhere credited. Although this portion is not readily ascertainable, the fruit spreads made from it do constitute a net addition to reported fruit consumption.

Table 1.- Fruit spreads: Estimated production, United States, 1948 and 1949 <sup>1/</sup>

Product	1948	1949
	Million pounds	Million pounds
Preserves and jams .....	276.5	275.0
Jellies .....	176.5	178.6
Fruit butters .....	57.7	52.4
Marmalades .....	<u>26.1</u>	<u>25.3</u>
Total .....	536.8	531.3

<sup>1/</sup> Does not include sub-standard preserves, jams or jellies.

Table 2.- Fruit spreads: Percentage distribution of principal types, United States, 1948 and 1949 <sup>1/</sup>

Product and fruit type	1948	1949
	Percent	Percent
Preserves and jams:		
Strawberry .....	24.6	27.4
Other .....	<u>75.4</u>	<u>72.6</u>
Total .....	100.0	100.0
Jellies:		
Grape .....	30.6	26.2
Apple .....	19.2	20.5
Apple mixture .....	22.3	20.7
Other .....	<u>27.9</u>	<u>32.6</u>
Total .....	100.0	100.0
Fruit butters:		
Apple .....	94.4	94.4
Other .....	<u>5.6</u>	<u>5.6</u>
Total .....	100.0	100.0
Marmalades .....		
Orange .....	96.0	96.1
Other .....	<u>4.0</u>	<u>3.9</u>
Total .....	100.0	100.0

<sup>1/</sup> Based on about 82 percent of the total packs.

Table 3.- Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1949 and 1950 seasons

Commodity	Stocks			Pack	
	May 31	May 31	May 31	1949	1950
	average 1946-50	1950	1951		
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce .....	1/ 32,025	1/ 21,659	1/ 30,861	52,268	48,013
Apricots .....	11,488	1,504	1,441	2,086	7,802
Blackberries .....	7,668	4,355	2,544	15,186	8,973
Blueberries .....	7,757	8,391	6,323	14,036	10,900
Cherries .....	20,241	13,391	27,412	73,954	105,201
Grapes .....	7,645	2,268	16,064	3,119	15,189
Peaches .....	25,873	9,328	9,098	23,235	25,791
Plums and Prunes .....	7,475	3,499	3,321	5,297	5,144
Raspberries .....	12,137	14,283	13,899	31,837	31,378
Strawberries .....	45,030	45,613	84,816	107,600	192,732
Young, Logan, Boysen and similar berries .....	7,282	8,623	3,462	20,686	13,814
Orange juice 2/ .....	3/	88,015	124,150	{ See below }	
Other fruit juices and purees .....	33,130	31,721	55,289		
Other fruit .....	40,934	29,795	19,258	4/ 9,117	4/ 15,709
Total of above .....	258,685	287,445	397,938	358,421	480,646
				1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Citrus juices (Season beginning November 1)					
Orange					
Concentrated .....	---	---	---	25,137	5/ 27,490
Unconcentrated .....	---	---	---	432	---
Grapefruit					
Concentrated .....	---	---	---	1,665	---
Unconcentrated .....	---	---	---	---	---
Blend					
Concentrated .....	---	---	---	1,336	---
Lemon					
Concentrated .....	---	---	---	91	---
Unconcentrated .....	---	---	---	549	---
Lemonade .....	---	---	---	1,702	---

1/ Excludes stocks of applesauce, which are included in fruit juices and purees.  
 2/ Single-strength and concentrated.  
 3/ Included with other fruit juices and purees.  
 4/ Includes some non-citrus juices.  
 5/ Florida pack through June 16, 1951.



Table 5.- Peaches: Production in 10 early States, average 1940-49, annual 1950, and indicated 1951 1/

State	Average: 1940-49	1950	Indicated: 1951	State	Average: 1940-49	1950	Indicated: 1951
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bushels	bushels	bushels		: bushels	bushels	bushels
North Carolina	2,158	548	2,772	Arkansas	2,206	1,780	900
South Carolina	3,799	468	6,240	Louisiana	296	189	204
Georgia	4,790	975	4,410	Oklahoma	471	378	473
Florida	90	56	83	Texas	1,777	783	1,450
Alabama	1,309	440	460				
Mississippi	815	286	325	10 States	17,712	6,103	17,317

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

Table 6.- Peaches: Production 26 late States, average 1940-49, annual 1950, and indicated 1951 1/

State	Average: 1940-49	1950	Indicated: 1951	State	Average: 1940-49	1950	Indicated: 1951
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bushels	bushels	bushels		: bushels	bushels	bushels
New Hampshire	13	1	19	Kentucky	656	179	75
Massachusetts	58	16	80	Tennessee	804	108	168
Rhode Island	14	3	16	Idaho	315	41	220
Connecticut	132	104	152	Colorado	1,954	1,219	260
New York	1,285	1,023	1,248	New Mexico	189	39	371
New Jersey	1,498	1,810	2,142	Utah	763	130	1,015
Pennsylvania	2,029	2,194	2,436	Washington	2,387	135	567
Ohio	878	927	972	Oregon	657	325	440
Indiana	490	298	54	California, all	30,169	2/29,668	32,461
Illinois	1,570	1,113	182	Clingsone 3/	19,010	2/19,668	21,918
Michigan	3,607	4,800	672	Freestone	11,159	10,000	10,543
Missouri	752	950	771				
Kansas	79	117	143	26 States	53,343	47,382	48,220
Delaware	370	225	423	10 early States	17,712	6,103	17,317
Maryland	563	563	711				
Virginia	1,572	837	1,950				
West Virginia	539	557	672	U. S. TOTAL	471,150	53,485	65,537

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1950 estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): California, clingsone, 1205, Michigan 100.

2/ Includes 833,000 bushels of harvested fruit which were not utilized.

3/ Mainly for canning.

4/ United States average includes estimated production for Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada from 1940 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

Table 7.- Cherries: Production, 12 States, average 1940-49, annual 1950, and indicated 1951 1/

State	Sweet varieties			Sour varieties			All varieties		
	Average:	Indi-	Indi-	Average:	Indi-	Average:	Indi-	Indi-	
	1940-49:	cated	cated	1940-49:	cated	1940-49:	cated	cated	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	
New York .....	2,300	4,400	4,200	16,660	27,100	29,000	18,960	31,500	33,200
Pennsylvania ..	1,370	1,500	1,700	6,010	9,500	11,000	7,380	11,000	12,700
Ohio .....	452	510	550	2,506	3,200	3,030	2,958	3,710	3,580
Michigan .....	3,660	7,400	5,000	43,410	98,000	88,000	47,070	105,400	93,000
Wisconsin ....	---	---	---	12,840	13,000	11,300	12,840	13,000	11,300
Montana .....	545	320	250	312	230	200	857	550	450
Idaho .....	2,594	1,250	2,530	611	530	770	3,205	1,780	3,300
Colorado .....	413	130	230	3,576	1,880	2,250	3,989	2,010	2,480
Utah .....	3,500	370	3,300	2,330	860	2,500	5,830	1,230	5,800
Washington ..	27,200	17,600	11,900	4,420	3,150	3,200	31,620	20,750	15,100
Oregon .....	21,270	17,400	14,400	2,185	2,400	2,700	23,455	19,800	17,100
California ...	27,650	31,000	24,400	---	---	---	27,650	31,000	24,400
12 States ..	90,954	81,880	68,460	94,860	159,850	153,950	185,814	241,730	222,410

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

Table 8.- Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre, and indicated production, 1951, with comparisons 1/

Season	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	10-year:	1950	1951	10-year:	1950	1951	10-year:	1950	1951
	1940-49:			1940-49:			1940-49:		
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Crates	Crates	Crates	crates	crates	crates
Winter .....	3,950	5,400	6,500	66	80	60	258	432	390
Early spring ..	23,150	26,400	28,450	59	46	47	1,393	1,208	1,344
Mid-spring ..	52,440	53,700	62,850	68	85	86	3,611	4,564	5,391
Late spring ..	41,860	52,000	61,150	85	96	86	3,602	4,965	5,253
Total ..	121,400	137,500	158,950	72	81	78	8,864	11,169	12,378

1/ Yield and production reported in crates of 24 quarts.

Table 9.- Apricots, plums, and prunes: Condition on June 1, and production average 1940-49, annual 1950, and indicated 1951

Crop and State	Condition June			Production 1/		
	Average	1950	1951	Average	1950	Indicated
	1940-49	Percent	Percent	1940-49	Tons	1951
<b>Apricots</b>						
California .....	---	---	---	192,700	213,000	159,000
Washington .....	---	---	---	21,490	1,700	5,300
Utah .....	---	---	---	5,930	400	6,300
Total .....	---	---	---	220,120	215,100	170,600
<b>Plums</b>						
Michigan .....	61	76	58	---	---	---
California .....	---	---	---	78,200	2/77,000	92,000
Dry Basis 3/						
<b>Prunes</b>						
California .....	---	---	---	187,200	149,000	181,000
Idaho .....	67	47	62	---	---	---
Washington, all .....	64	50	40	---	---	---
Eastern Washington ..	77	55	38	---	---	---
Western Washington ..	48	33	49	---	---	---
Oregon, all .....	52	25	56	---	---	---
Eastern Oregon .....	73	17	27	---	---	---
Western Oregon .....	49	27	64	---	---	---

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

2/ Includes 2,000 tons of harvested fruit which were not utilized.

3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2-1/2 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 10.- Miscellaneous fruits and nuts: Condition on June 1, average 1940-49, annual 1950 and 1951

Crop and State	Condition June 1			Crop and State	Condition June 1		
	Average	1950	1951		Average	1950	1951
	1940-49	Percent	Percent		1940-49	Percent	Percent
<b>Grapes</b>				<b>Other crops (Cont'd)</b>			
California, all:	84	78	88:	California			
Wine varieties:	85	75	85:	Almonds .....	61	59	68
Raisin varieties .....	84	79	89:	Walnuts .....	---	---	1/
Table varieties:	84	80	90:	Washington			
Other crops				Filberts .....	2/62	50	46
California				Oregon			
Figs .....	84	70	84:	Filberts .....	2/78	50	73
Olives .....	75	78	77:	Florida			
				Avocados .....	58	66	70

1/ 1951 walnut production in California indicated to be 63,000 tons as of June 1, compared with 58,000 tons produced in 1950 and 80,200 tons in 1949.

2/ Short-time average.



Table 11.- Pears: Production in three Pacific States, average 1940-49, annual 1950 and indicated 1951 1/

State and variety	Average: 1940-49	1950	Indicated: 1951	State and variety	Average: 1940-49	1950	Indicated: 1951
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bushels	bushels	bushels		: bushels	bushels	bushels
<u>Washington</u>				<u>California</u>			
Bartlett .....	5,334	2/3,950	4,092	Bartlett .....	10,534	12,668	11,876
Others .....	1,820	1,753	1,680	Others .....	1,458	1,500	1,833
Total ..	7,153	2/5,703	5,772	Total ..	11,993	14,168	13,709
<u>Oregon</u>				<u>Three States</u>			
Bartlett .....	1,964	1,896	2,296	Bartlett .....	17,832	18,514	18,264
Others .....	2,825	3,871	3,312	Others .....	6,103	7,124	6,825
Total ..	4,789	5,767	5,608	Total ..	23,935	25,638	25,089

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

2/ Includes 208,000 bushels of harvested fruit which were not utilized.

Table 12.- Pears: Total production, by States, average 1940-49, annual 1950, and indicated 1951 1/

State	Average: 1940-49	1950	Indicated: 1951	State	Average: 1940-49	1950	Indicated: 1951
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bushels	bushels	bushels		: bushels	bushels	bushels
Massachusetts ..	48	78	77	Tennessee .....	178	40	44
Connecticut ...	50	56	44	Alabama .....	302	180	187
New York .....	850	1,066	1,008	Mississippi ...	341	221	138
Pennsylvania ..	342	359	358	Arkansas .....	186	188	140
Ohio .....	274	205	240	Louisiana .....	209	182	130
Indiana .....	164	134	110	Oklahoma .....	171	176	167
Illinois .....	379	244	280	Texas .....	385	270	380
Michigan .....	774	812	900	Idaho .....	61	36	42
Missouri .....	218	135	168	Colorado .....	190	160	162
Kansas .....	101	102	116	Utah .....	164	30	144
Virginia .....	297	121	270				
West Virginia ..	93	76	107	27 States ..	6,881	5,502	6,206
North Carolina :	266	150	292	3 Pacific Coast:			
South Carolina :	122	65	126	States ..	23,935	25,638	25,089
Georgia .....	375	234	360				
Florida .....	181	140	168				
Kentucky .....	160	42	48	U. S. TOTAL ...	231,008	31,140	31,295

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

2/ United States average includes estimated production for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada from 1940 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

Table 13.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1939-48, annual 1948, 1949, and indicated 1950; condition on June 1, average 1940-49, annual 1950 and 1951

Crop and State	Production 1/				Condition June 1 (new crop) 1/		
	Average: 1939-48:	1948	1949	Indicated: 1950	Average: 1940-49:	1950	1951
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Percent	Percent	Percent
<b>ORANGES</b>							
California, all .....	48,453	37,010	41,860	44,800	82	83	84
Navels and misc. 2/ .....	18,462	11,910	15,630	14,500	82	81	85
Valencias .....	29,991	25,100	26,230	30,300	83	84	83
Florida, all .....	42,780	58,300	58,500	63,800	68	71	75
Early and midseason 3/ .....	23,250	32,000	33,600	35,300	69	71	75
Valencias .....	19,530	26,300	24,900	28,500	68	71	75
Texas, all .....	3,676	3,400	1,760	2,700	68	66	1
Early and midseason 2/ .....	2,285	2,600	1,120	1,800	4/59	66	1
Valencias .....	1,391	800	640	900	4/58	65	1
Arizona, all .....	866	710	985	1,450	74	68	73
Navels and misc. 2/ .....	427	450	585	650	4/67	67	71
Valencias .....	439	260	400	800	4/72	68	74
Louisiana 2/ .....	295	300	360	300	73	64	10
5 States 5/ .....	96,070	99,720	103,465	113,050	76	78	78
Total early and midseason 6/ .....	44,720	47,260	51,295	52,550	--	--	--
Total valencias .....	51,351	52,460	52,170	60,500	--	--	--
<b>TANGERINES</b>							
Florida .....	3,630	4,400	5,000	4,600	63	63	69
All oranges and tangerines: 5 States 5/ .....	99,700	104,120	108,465	117,650	--	--	--
<b>GRAPEFRUIT</b>							
Florida, all .....	26,450	30,200	24,200	32,500	62	66	71
Seedless .....	11,260	14,700	11,200	14,500	65	69	73
Other .....	15,190	15,500	13,000	18,000	60	63	69
Texas .....	18,187	11,300	6,400	7,500	60	58	1
Arizona .....	3,244	1,880	3,400	3,200	74	69	79
California, all .....	2,841	2,150	2,500	2,670	80	84	89
Desert Valleys .....	1,157	800	1,060	1,230	4/79	88	89
Other .....	1,683	1,350	1,440	1,440	4/82	81	89
4 States 5/ .....	50,722	45,530	36,500	45,870	63	64	46
<b>LEMONS</b> California 5/ .....	13,055	10,010	11,360	13,000	78	81	84
<b>LIMES</b>							
Florida 5/ .....	168	200	260	280	68	85	82
June 1 forecast of 1951 crop Florida Limes .....	--	--	--	300	--	--	--

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In Cal. the picking season 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 Fla. limes, harvest of which usually starts about Apr. 1 of year shown. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Includes the following quantities of Temple Oranges (1,000 boxes): 1948-920; 1949-710; 1950-1,000. 4/ Short-time average. 5/ Net content of box varies. In Cal. and Ariz. the approximate average for oranges is 77 lbs. and grapefruit 65 lbs. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lbs. for Cal. grapefruit in other areas; in Fla. and other States, oranges 90 lbs. and grapefruit 80 lbs.; Cal. lemons, 79 lbs.; Fla. limes, 80 lbs. 6/ In Cal. and Ariz., navels and miscellaneous.

Table 14.- Citrus fruits: Total production in equivalent tons, average 1939-48, annual 1949-50, and 1950-51

Item	Average	1949-50	1950-51	1950-51 as a percentage of	
	1939-48 (1939-48 bloom)	(1949 bloom)	(1950 bloom)	Average 1939-48	1949-50
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	Percent
Oranges and tangerines...	4,133	4,605	4,993	121	108
Grapefruit .....	1,983	1,418	1,793	90	126
Lemons .....	511	449	514	101	114
Limes .....	7	10	11	157	110
Total .....	6,634	6,482	7,311	110	113

Table 15.- Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per box at New York and Chicago, January-June 1950 and 1951

Market and month	Oranges						Lemons	
	California Valencias		California Navels		Florida		California	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<b>New York</b>								
Month:								
January .....	---	---	5.08	4.72	4.80	4.07	11.19	7.71
February .....	---	---	6.11	5.90	5.64	4.81	6.94	8.50
March .....	---	---	5.52	5.72	5.94	4.81	6.47	7.69
April .....	---	---	5.24	5.30	5.20	4.41	6.54	6.25
May .....	5.21	4.89	5.63	6.33	4.93	4.56	8.15	8.15
Season average through May ..	5.21	4.89	5.29	5.76	4.88	4.42	8.70	7.46
Week ended:								
June 1 .....	5.16	4.74	5.31	7.07	4.79	4.22	7.08	7.21
8 .....	4.65	5.54	4.36	7.63	5.36	3.95	8.49	7.57
15 .....	4.90	4.93	4.74	---	5.76	4.77	9.62	6.83
<b>Chicago</b>								
Month:								
January .....	---	---	5.24	4.85	4.62	3.72	10.67	7.55
February .....	---	---	6.11	5.88	5.32	4.52	7.45	7.90
March .....	---	---	5.46	5.67	5.38	4.57	6.40	7.80
April .....	---	3.26	5.27	5.25	4.90	4.16	6.29	6.43
May .....	5.29	4.62	5.48	6.05	4.73	4.31	8.46	8.37
Season average through May ..	5.29	4.60	5.32	5.69	4.50	4.11	9.28	7.51
Week ended:								
June 1 .....	5.23	5.26	5.49	6.70	4.72	4.35	7.92	7.66
8 .....	5.06	5.22	5.09	6.76	4.80	3.87	8.06	7.20
15 .....	5.29	4.77	3.88	---	5.20	4.13	9.30	6.97

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

Table 16.- Grapefruit: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, January-June, 1950 and 1951

Market and month	Florida						Texas	
	Seedless		Other		Total		Total	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<b>New York</b>								
Month:								
January .....	5.77	4.57	3.86	3.26	5.39	4.41	---	---
February ...	5.53	4.97	4.05	3.74	5.35	4.86	---	---
March .....	5.86	4.48	4.07	3.52	5.61	4.41	---	---
April .....	5.67	4.18	4.28	3.34	5.52	4.12	---	---
May .....	5.45	3.82	3.86	3.07	5.24	3.78	---	---
Season average through May ..	5.67	4.52	4.05	3.47	5.40	4.40	---	---
Week ended:								
June 1 .....	4.42	3.36	3.35	2.57	4.21	3.33	---	---
8 .....	4.29	4.08	2.70	3.14	4.12	4.02	---	---
15 .....	4.33	3.76	3.37	2.88	4.27	3.68	---	---
<b>Chicago</b>								
Month:								
January .....	---	---	---	---	4.51	3.80	4.22	3.81
February ...	---	---	---	---	4.73	4.14	4.67	4.41
March .....	---	---	---	---	4.99	4.21	4.29	---
April .....	---	---	---	---	4.77	3.68	---	---
May .....	---	---	---	---	4.07	3.49	---	---
Season average through May ..	---	---	---	---	4.63	3.93	4.27	4.07
Week ended:								
June 1 .....	---	---	---	---	3.17	3.29	---	---
8 .....	---	---	---	---	3.60	3.19	---	---
15 .....	---	---	---	---	3.69	3.46	---	---

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

Table 17.- Apples, western: Weighted average New York auction price per box, specified varieties, all grades, January-May, 1950 and 1951

Month	Delicious		Winesap		Yellow Newtown		All leading varieties	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
January .....	3.21	3.64	---	2.89	---	---	3.22	3.49
February .....	3.42	3.76	3.32	2.45	---	2.50	3.41	3.53
March .....	3.55	3.26	3.39	2.32	3.16	2.17	3.45	3.00
April .....	4.05	2.83	3.83	2.34	3.16	2.27	3.86	2.63
May .....	4.77	2.76	4.53	2.76	4.17	2.61	4.48	2.76
Season average through May ..	3.37	3.56	4.08	2.56	3.78	2.28	3.52	3.36

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter, deciduous section.

Table 18.- Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, January-June, 1950 and 1951 1/

Period	Grapefruit								Lemons	
	1950				1951				1950	1951
	Fla.	Tex.	Calif.- Ariz.	Total	Fla.	Tex.	Calif.- Ariz.	Total	Calif.	Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Week ended										
January 27	470	367	119	956	637	432	123	1,192	219	240
February 3	403	380	94	877	620	163	106	889	202	225
10	528	376	107	1,011	757	74	136	967	189	210
17	698	308	100	1,106	1,064	---	125	1,189	197	227
24	643	184	84	911	990	---	132	1,122	259	232
March 3	710	135	101	946	952	---	113	1,065	297	257
10	658	79	101	838	861	---	149	1,010	312	265
17	838	46	124	1,008	845	---	154	999	226	276
24	813	23	116	952	947	---	152	1,099	185	314
31	845	15	123	983	1,042	---	143	1,185	303	299
April 7	746	10	103	859	901	---	157	1,058	271	231
14	744	17	82	843	856	---	160	1,016	306	246
21	591	5	93	689	945	---	152	1,097	289	290
28	582	---	113	695	839	---	195	1,034	319	300
May 5	673	---	90	763	637	---	184	821	377	437
12	686	---	119	805	761	---	186	947	485	486
19	479	---	87	566	839	---	185	1,024	518	541
26	423	---	95	518	707	---	181	888	527	565
June 2	322	---	81	403	473	---	195	668	483	587
9	234	---	87	321	446	---	203	649	593	619
16	259	---	70	329	370	---	240	610	636	609
Season through										
June 16	18,805	6,483	3,134	28,422	27,682	5,075	4,408	37,165	9,190	9,945

1/ Rail, boat and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate and intra-state truck shipments from California-Arizona and Florida. Excludes quantities from Florida trucked to canners and to boats. All data subject to revision.

Compiled from records of Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 19.- Fruits: Index numbers (unadjusted) of prices received by farmers, United States, as of 15th of month, average 1935-39, annual 1947-51 1/ (January 1910-December 1914 = 100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1935-39 avg.	88	90	91	97	99	104	110	101	98	90	86	85
1947	218	228	238	244	232	250	240	190	199	174	166	162
1948	149	150	155	152	157	172	194	203	205	194	172	181
1949	199	198	207	225	239	232	217	181	160	180	172	174
1950	185	186	193	206	195	207	211	200	217	207	194	202
1951	192	204	202	209	194							

1/ Revised January, 1950.

Table 20.- Oranges: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, by varieties, January-June, 1950 and 1951 <sup>1/</sup>

Period	1950					1951				
	Cal.-	Cal.-				Cal.-	Cal.-			
	Ariz.	Ariz.	Fla.	Tex.	Total	Ariz.	Ariz.	Fla.	Tex.	Total
	Valen- cias	Navels & Misc.				Valen- cias	Navels & Misc.			
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Week ended										
January 27	---	848	1,045	167	2,060	---	1,075	1,104	147	2,326
February 3	---	765	1,078	184	2,027	---	1,077	1,098	89	2,264
10	---	734	1,152	181	2,067	---	958	1,514	25	2,497
17	---	960	1,173	151	2,284	---	1,077	1,582	7	2,666
24	---	940	1,100	111	2,151	19	1,186	1,211	---	2,416
March 3	---	930	1,096	92	2,118	27	1,139	1,225	---	2,391
10	2	874	1,363	41	2,280	58	1,240	1,226	---	2,524
17	9	903	1,352	24	2,288	65	1,286	1,483	---	2,834
24	10	1,023	1,131	11	2,175	91	1,281	1,289	---	2,661
31	21	1,074	1,197	3	2,295	92	1,305	1,298	---	2,695
April 7	29	1,053	1,115	3	2,200	83	1,248	1,100	---	2,431
14	24	1,084	1,257	---	2,365	91	1,263	1,069	---	2,423
21	21	942	1,195	2	2,160	98	1,279	1,239	---	2,616
28	47	1,017	1,195	---	2,259	180	1,203	1,173	---	2,556
May 5	256	739	1,185	---	2,180	342	1,009	868	---	2,219
12	569	518	1,157	---	2,244	683	839	1,037	---	2,559
19	1,093	110	1,188	---	3,381	981	410	1,091	---	2,482
26	1,184	50	1,064	---	2,298	1,227	105	1,051	---	2,383
June 2	1,213	14	983	---	2,210	1,356	---	973	---	2,329
9	1,232	6	853	---	2,091	1,450	---	783	---	783
16	1,328	1	783	---	2,112	1,391	---	682	---	682
Season through										
June 16	7,038	23,138	42,501	2,861	75,538	8,234	27,908	43,415	2,709	82,266

<sup>1/</sup> 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.

Compiled from records of Production and Marketing Administration.