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JUNE 29, P.M.

THE Fruit SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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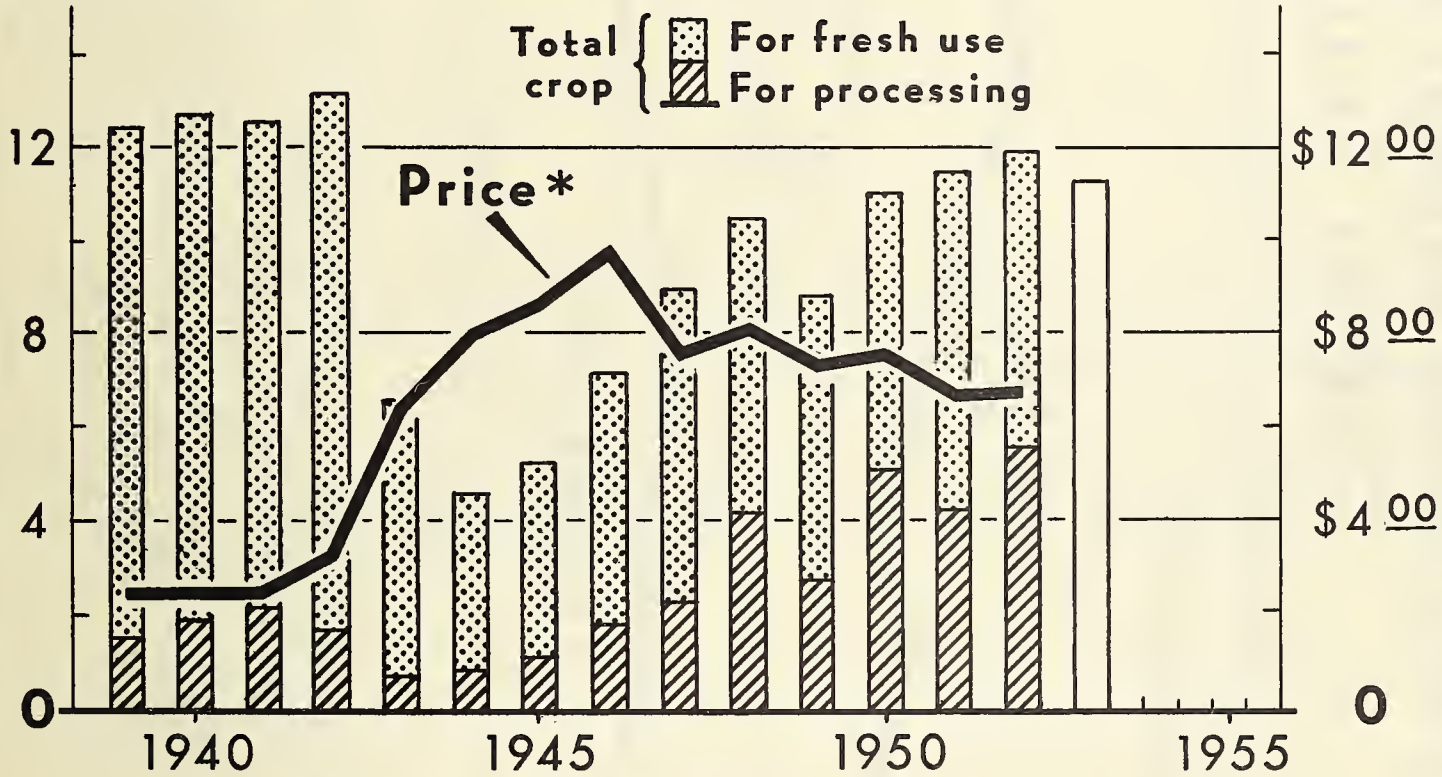
FEBRUARY - JUNE 1953

In this issue:
Seasonality of Fresh Fruit Supplies

COMMERCIAL STRAWBERRIES

MIL. CRATES

PRICE



* SEASON AVERAGE PRICE PER 24-QUART CRATE RECEIVED BY FARMERS.
REVISED DATA, JUNE 1953. DATA FOR 1953 ESTIMATED AS OF JUNE 1.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 49196-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

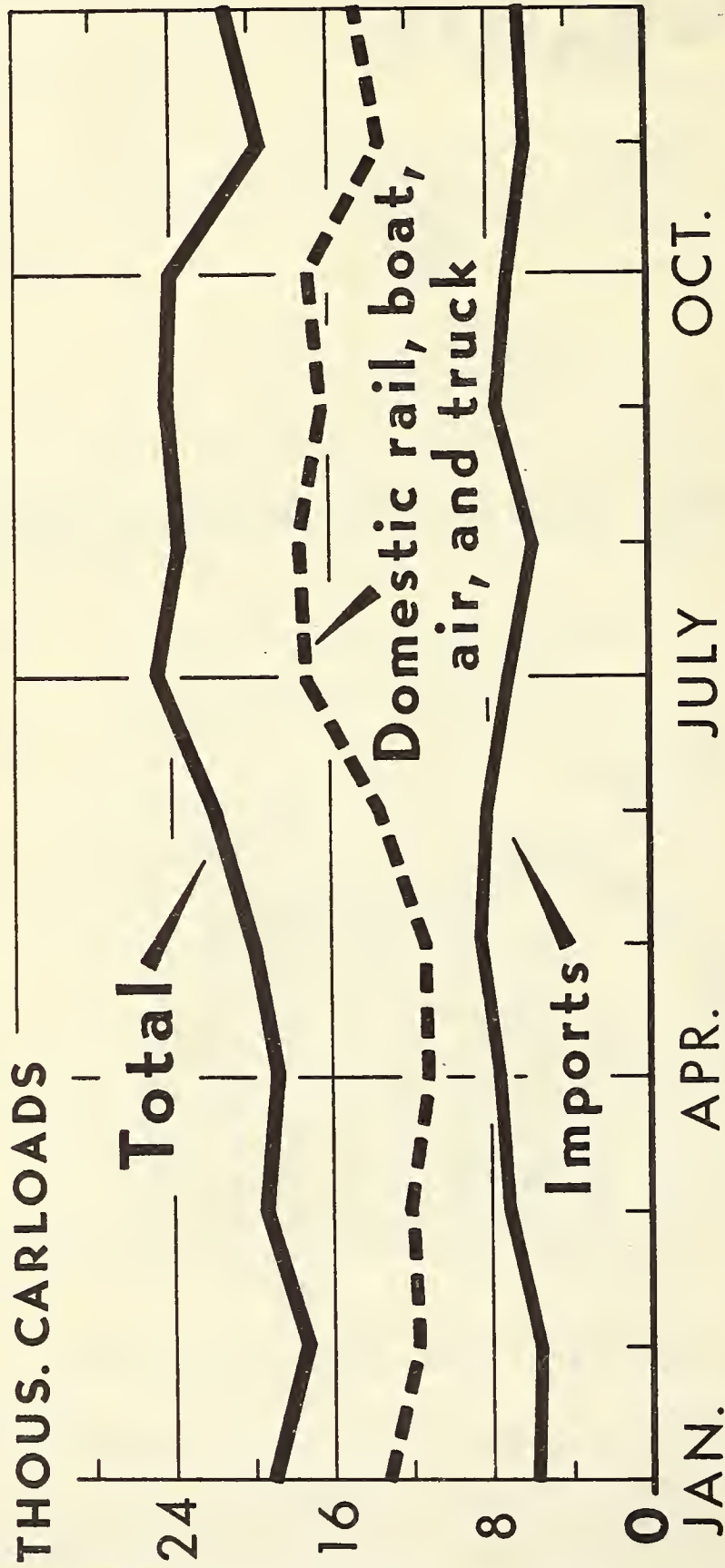
Production of strawberries has more than doubled since the wartime low of 1944, and in 1952 it was nearly as large as in 1939-42. Meanwhile, use for processing, mostly by freezing, also in-

creased sharply, comprising about 46 percent of the total in 1952. Grower prices have declined since World War II, but in line with most other commodities, they averaged more than twice prewar in 1952.

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SEASONAL SUPPLIES OF ALL FRESH FRUITS

Unloads at 17 Markets, 1952*



* ATLANTA, BALTIMORE, BOSTON, CHICAGO, CLEVELAND, DENVER, DETROIT, LOS ANGELES, NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK, OAKLAND (CALIF.), PORTLAND (OREG.), PHILADELPHIA, ST. LOUIS, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE (WASH.), WASHINGTON, D. C.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Shipments of fresh fruits are seasonally small during winter and early spring and seasonally large during summer and early fall, when most deciduous crops are harvested. On the other hand, imports, mostly bananas, are largest during spring, when fresh deciduous supplies are low, and vary less than domestic

supplies during the rest of the year. This is illustrated in the above chart, which shows total unloads of fresh fruits in 17 metropolitan markets in 1952. Imports in 1952 comprised about one-third of total unloads.

 THE FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, June 23, 1953

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 SUMMARY

Production of deciduous fruits in 1953 may not be greatly different from the relatively small 1952 crop, mainly as a result of unfavorable weather this spring. Carryover stocks of canned and frozen fruits are smaller than the large stocks of a year ago. The level of prices received by growers for the 1953 deciduous crop probably will be about the same as that of 1952, although prices for individual crops will be above or below 1952 levels, largely depending on production. Prices for the larger supplies of fresh oranges in prospect this summer may average a little lower than a year earlier, but prices for lemons may be higher.

Of the major deciduous fruits, somewhat larger crops of peaches, late pears, apricots, plums, and sour cherries are forecast for 1953. On the basis of condition on June 1, the outlook is for a larger apple crop. On the other hand, smaller crops of early Bartlett pears in California, grapes, and strawberries are expected. Total supplies of fresh and processed fruits are expected to continue adequate for the usual needs.

The peach crop in the 10 Southern early peach States, which, along with California production supplies most of the fresh market peaches in June, July, and early August, is considerably larger than in 1952. Hence, grower prices during this period may not average quite as high as a year earlier. Prices for other peaches later in summer may be about the same as in 1952. Because of larger supplies of plums and apricots, prices for these fruits in July may not be as high as a year earlier. Terminal auction prices for sweet cherries in early June were averaging higher than a year earlier, but may drop below 1952 prices later in the season.

As usual, California Valencia oranges, grapefruit, and lemons will be the principal fresh citrus fruits marketed during summer. Prices will be seasonally high, but with supplies of oranges larger than in the summer of 1952 and sizes tending smaller, prices probably will average lower than in 1952. Supplies of frozen and canned citrus combined may not be as large this summer as a year earlier.

The pack of frozen orange concentrate in Florida through June 6 of the 1952-53 season was 5 percent larger than during the same period in 1951-52. Although the pack of canned single-strength citrus juices was 4 percent larger, production of other canned citrus juices was smaller. Even so, the combined output of frozen and canned citrus juices in 1952-53 is expected to be as large as in 1951-52. With higher prices for 1952-53 crop Florida citrus for processing, retail prices are expected to be higher this summer than last.

Although total carryover stocks of the major canned fruits held by packers are considerably smaller than the large stocks of a year ago, wholesale distributors' stocks are about the same. Some increase in packs of canned and frozen deciduous fruits is expected in 1953. Production of dried prunes probably will be about the same as in 1952, but that of raisins may be smaller.

Production of California walnuts is expected to be considerably smaller than in 1952. But for California almonds, the outlook on June 1 was better than a year earlier.

PEACHES

Slightly Larger 1953 Crop

The United States peach crop of 1953 was estimated as of June 1 at approximately 63 million bushels, less than 1 percent larger than the 1952 crop but 6 percent below the 1942-51 average. Among the more important peach States, prospective production is larger in New Jersey, South Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas, Washington, and California. But it is smaller in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, Virginia, North Carolina, and Colorado.

In the 10 Southern early States, total production is estimated at 12.4 million bushels, 17 percent larger than in 1952 but 10 percent smaller than average. These 10 States and California (freestone crop) supply most of the fresh peaches marketed in June, July, and early August. The California freestone crop of 10.4 million bushels is 7 percent smaller than in 1952. But the clingstone crop of this State, 21.3 million bushels, is 12 percent larger. Nearly all of the California clingstone crop usually is canned. But substantial quantities of the freestone crop also are canned as well as used fresh, dried, and frozen. As in 1952, adequate quantities of California clingstone peaches should be available this year for canning.

Lower Prices Than In 1952
Seem Likely For Early Peaches,
About Same Prices For Late Crop

Carlot rail shipments of Georgia peaches started in late May, about 2 weeks earlier than in 1952, and became heavy in early June. A few cars were shipped from South Carolina the last week of May and in early June. Light truck movement from California began in early June. With the larger crops and earlier movement of Southern peaches, grower prices probably will average somewhat lower in July and early August than in this period of 1952. Later in the summer, prices may not average greatly different from corresponding prices in 1952.

Larger Canned Pack Seems Likely

Packers' stocks of canned peaches on June 1, 1953 were about 3.2 million cases (24-2½'s), 19 percent smaller than on that date in 1952. Stocks of canned fruit cocktail, salad, and mixed fruits, of which peaches are an important ingredient, were about 53 percent smaller. Stocks of these items held by wholesale distributors on April 1, 1953 were not greatly different from those of a year earlier. Some increase in the pack of canned peaches and of fruit cocktail, salad, and mixed fruits is in prospect for 1953-54. In 1952-53, the pack of canned peaches was about 19.3 million cases, of which 77 percent was California clingstone. The pack of fruit cocktail, etc., was about 8.3 million cases.

APRICOTS

Increased Production In 1953

Production of apricots in California, Washington, and Utah in 1953 was estimated as of June 1 at 195,200 tons, 10 percent larger than in 1952 but 14 percent smaller than the 1942-51 average. Most of the increase is in California, where the new crop of 178,000 tons is 13 percent larger than the 1952 crop. The Washington crop of 16,500 tons is 20 percent larger than the 1952 crop, but 13 percent under average. As a result of freezes in April, only 700 tons are in prospect in Utah, compared with 5,000 in 1952 and the average of 5,530 tons.

Lower Prices For 1953-crop Apricots

The carlot rail movement of the California crop began in late May and by the week ending June 13, 170 cars had been shipped, 51 less than a year earlier. For this week prices for the Royal variety on the New York City auction averaged \$6.10 per lug (Brentwood, 24-25 pounds), 55 cents under a year earlier. Packers' stocks of canned apricots on June 1, 1953 were about .7 percent larger than a year earlier. Some increase in pack of canned apricots in 1953 over the 1952 pack of about 4 million cases (24-2½'s) seems likely. However, demand for processing may not be as strong as a year ago, and with the larger crop, grower prices for the 1953 tonnage probably will average under the 1952 figure of \$113 per ton.

CHERRIES

Sweet Cherry Crop Slightly
Larger Than 1952 Production

Production of sweet cherries in 1953 was estimated as of June 1 at nearly 100,000 tons, less than 1 percent larger than in 1952 but 9 percent above the 1942-51 average. Substantial increases in Oregon and Washington more than offset heavy reductions in California, Utah, and Idaho. About 81 percent of the 1953 crop is in the 3 Pacific Coast States.

The shipping season for sweet cherries from California started in early May this year, about the same as for the 1952 crop. But carlot shipments from the smaller California crop did not keep pace with the 1952 movement, and the 689 cars shipped by June 13 were 23 percent fewer. Prices for these cherries on the New York City and Chicago auctions during May and early June tended to average slightly to considerably higher for comparable weeks than last year. With heavy shipments from the larger Oregon and Washington crops later in June and July, auction prices for sweet cherries may drop below 1952 levels.

Stocks of canned sweet cherries held by packers on June 1, 1953 were more than double those on June 1, 1952. Stocks held by wholesale distributors on April 1, 1953 were nearly one-fourth larger than a year earlier. The 1953 canned pack may not be greatly different from the 1952 pack of about 1.3 million cases (24-2½'s).

Sour Cherry Production
Up Sharply In 1953

The 1953 crop of sour cherries is forecast at 138,730 tons, 17 percent larger than the 1952 crop and 30 percent above average. Most of the increase is in the 3 eastern States of New York, Michigan and Wisconsin, where production in 1952, although above average, was reduced by storms at harvest time. Production is expected to be up 19 percent in Michigan, the leading producer, 70 percent in Wisconsin, and 14 percent in New York. About 93 percent of the national production is in the above 3 States, and Pennsylvania and Ohio. The estimates for 1953 for these 5 States are as of June 15 and for other States as of June 1.

Packers' stocks of sour cherries were about 35 percent smaller on June 1, 1953 than on that date in 1952. Stocks of frozen cherries, mostly sour, in cold storage May 31, 1953 were about 69 percent smaller than a year earlier. A considerable increase in pack of both canned and frozen sour cherries is expected in 1953. The 1952 canned pack was about 2.9 million cases (24-2½'s), 20 percent under the 1951 pack. The frozen pack of nearly 62 million pounds was 38 percent smaller than in 1951.

PEARS

Larger Crop of Pears
In Prospect For 1953

The 1953 pear crop was estimated as of June 1 at 32.3 million bushels, 4 percent larger than the 1952 crop and 6 percent above the 1942-51 average. Prospective production in California, Oregon, and Washington is 27.8 million bushels, 4 percent larger than in 1952 and 11 percent above average. However, the Bartlett crop of 19.9 million bushels is 2 percent under 1952, because of a sharp reduction in California. Production of other varieties, mostly fall and winter pears, is estimated at 7.9 million bushels, 27 percent above 1952. Total production in other States is 4 percent above 1952.

Pear Prices Expected To Average
Higher This Summer Than Last

Demand for pears, especially for canning, is expected to be somewhat stronger this summer than a year earlier. Packers' stocks of canned pears on June 1, 1953 were about 8 percent lower than on that date in 1952. Probably about as many pears will be canned as in 1952. Moreover, with the smaller crop of Bartlett pears, which are shipped extensively to fresh markets as well as canned, prices received by growers for pears this summer are expected to average somewhat above the relatively low prices of August 1952.

Season For 1952 Crop
Pears Nearing End

The marketing season for 1952-crop pears, like that for the 1951 crop, is finishing a little earlier than usual. On May 31, 1953, only about 13,000 bushels of fresh pears were in cold storage, compared with 18,000 a year earlier and 38,000, the average for 1948-52. The seasonally light domestic supplies this spring were supplemented by imports from Argentina. Total imports of pears during July 1952-April 1953 were about 160,000 bushels, 28 percent smaller than in the same period of 1951-52. For the entire 1951-52 season imports were 342,000 bushels. Exports through April of the 1952-53 season were about 673,000 bushels, about 1 percent under comparable exports in 1951-52. Total exports in 1951-52 were 682,000 bushels. The season-average price per bushel received by growers for the 1952 crop is tentatively estimated at \$1.67, compared with \$2.43 for the 1951 crop.

APPLES

Larger Apple Crop
In Prospect For 1953

Production of apples in commercial areas in 1953, as indicated by the June 1 condition of the crop, may be larger than the relatively small 1952 volume, but below average. The first official forecast of the new crop will be issued on July 10.

Season For 1952-crop Apples
Closing With Relatively High Prices

Cold-storage holdings of apples on May 31, 1953 were down to approximately 1.4 million bushels, 31 percent larger than a year earlier but 19 percent smaller than usual for the end of May. Marketing of the remainder will be about completed by the end of June. Monthly average prices received by growers have advanced about seasonally since January at levels considerably above corresponding months of 1952. In early June 1953, prices remained firm for apples of preferred grades and sizes. The 1952 commercial apple crop of about 93 million bushels was 16 percent smaller than the average-sized 1951 crop.

Smaller Exports, Larger Imports
In 1952-53 Than In 1951-52

Because of the small 1952 apple crop, no export-payment-program was in effect during 1952-53 and only about 1 million bushels were exported during July 1952-April 1953, compared with 3.1 million in the corresponding period of 1951-52. Imports during the same months of 1952-53 were about 1.7 million bushels, compared with 0.9 million a year earlier. For the entire 1951-52 season, exports were about 3.4 million bushels, and imports were about 1 million. Exports are usually small during May and June.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Larger Crops In California

The California crop of fresh plums was estimated as of June 1 at 87,000 tons, 64 percent above 1952 and 7 percent above the 1942-51 average. In Michigan, condition of the crop on June 1 was nearly as good as a year earlier and much better than average. Production in this State in 1952 was 7,800 tons.

Production of California dried prunes is estimated at 136,000 tons (dry basis), less than 1 percent larger than in 1952, but 26 percent under average. In the Pacific Northwest, prospects on June 1 were for increased production of prunes in Oregon and Washington and for a decrease in Idaho. The combined production of these three States in 1952 was 86,900 tons, fresh weight.

Lower Prices For Larger 1953 Plum Crop

Carlot rail shipments of fresh plums from California started the last week of May and increased rapidly in early June. Fresh market shipments are expected to be considerably larger than in 1952, and there probably will be some increase in pack of canned plums and prunes. Prices for fresh Beauty plums from California sold on the New York City and Chicago auctions averaged considerably under comparable 1952 prices. Grower prices for the larger 1953 plum crop probably will average considerably under the relatively high price for the small 1952 crop.

STRAWBERRIESSmaller Production in 1953

The 1953 commercial strawberry crop was estimated as of June 1 at approximately 11.3 million crates of 24 quarts each. This was 5 percent under the 1952 crop but 8 percent above the 1949-51 average. The reduction in the 1953 crop was in the mid-spring States where drought in 1952 caused loss of acreage and thin stands in remaining acreage. Frosts and rain, in the spring of 1953 also reduced yields. Total production in these States is about 25 percent smaller than in 1952. However, the California crop, much of which in recent years has been frozen, is expected to be only 8 percent smaller than in 1952. In contrast, the crop in the late spring States is expected to be 9 percent larger than in 1952. Combined production in Oregon and Washington, much of which also is frozen, is about 17 percent larger than in 1952. The Michigan crop is 5 percent larger.

Large Pack of Frozen Strawberries
In Prospect

Freezing of strawberries became seasonally heavy in May, will continue in heavy volume in June, and then decrease, except in California where it will continue in substantial volume throughout the summer. With the crop smaller in the mid-spring States, net movement of frozen strawberries into cold storage was only about 3 million pounds in May, compared with 26 million in May 1952. Output of frozen strawberries in 1953 is not expected to be as large as in 1952; when a record 200 million pounds were produced. Commercial freezing accounted for most of the strawberries processed in 1952, when 46 percent of the commercial crop was processed (See front cover chart).

Grower Prices Higher
In May 1953 Than Year Earlier

With market supplies of strawberries reduced in May as a result of the smaller mid-spring crop and unfavorable harvesting weather, prices received by growers during the first half of the month averaged \$8.40 per 24-quart crate, 95 cents higher than a year earlier. In early June, prices at shipping points in California and on the New York and Chicago wholesale markets were somewhat above comparable 1952 prices. Grower prices for the total 1952 crop averaged \$6.72 per crate.

ORANGES

Summer Supplies of Oranges
Expected To Be Larger Than In 1952

Mainly because of increased production of California Valencia oranges, which are marketed mostly during summer and fall, supplies of fresh oranges are expected to be considerably larger this summer than last. In California, about 25 million boxes of oranges remained to be marketed after June 1, 1953, compared with about 20 million a year earlier.

Movement of the Florida Valencia crop will be about completed by July 1. In 1951 and 1952, substantial shipments of Florida oranges to fresh markets continued during July and into August.

The 1952-53 crop of California Valencia oranges is estimated as of June 1 at 28.7 million boxes, 11 percent larger than the 1951-52 crop but 4 percent under the 1941-50 average. Total production of Valencias in 1952-53 was nearly 61 million boxes, slightly larger than in 1951-52 and 12 percent above average. The 1952-53 crop of 126 million boxes of oranges and tangerines in the United States set a new record, 3 percent above the 1951-52 crop and 18 percent over average.

Prices Higher For Florida Oranges,
Lower For California Crop,
Than In 1951-52

Prices received by growers, on a national average basis, were higher each month of 1952-53 than in comparable months of 1951-52. In Florida, where production was moderately smaller than in 1951-52 and demand from processors was considerably stronger, both shipping point prices for fresh market oranges and prices for oranges for processing have averaged considerably higher in 1952-53 than in 1951-52. Auction prices likewise have been higher. On the other hand, auction prices for California oranges, of which production is larger, have averaged considerably lower. In early June, auction prices for both Florida and California oranges advanced sharply.

With the marketing of Florida oranges to be about over by July 1, some increase in prices for California Valencias seems probable this summer. But with supplies of oranges remaining to be marketed somewhat larger than a year earlier and supplies of competing fruits generally larger than a year ago, prices probably will average somewhat lower than in the summer of 1952.

More Florida Oranges
Used For Frozen Concentrate Than In 1951-52

With production of Florida oranges down in 1952-53, utilization both for fresh use and for processing has been smaller this season than in 1951-52. Through June 13 of the 1952-53 season, total utilization of Florida oranges by processors was over 45 million boxes, 2 percent under comparable utilization in 1951-52. Packers of frozen orange concentrate used nearly 31 million boxes alone through June 6 to produce about 44 million gallons of the concentrate. Out of nearly 30 million boxes of oranges a year earlier, under 42 million gallons had been produced, because of smaller yield of juice per box. Utilization of oranges for canned juice and sections, especially orange juice, has been somewhat smaller than in 1951-52. Output of canned orange juice has been about 9 percent smaller.

Increased Exports of Oranges

Exports of fresh oranges during November 1952-April 1953 were approximately 3.9 million boxes, 21 percent larger than in the same period of 1951-52. Exports of canned and frozen orange juice totaled nearly 4.4 million gallons, 37 percent larger than in these months of 1951-52.

The above figures include exports under the 1952-53 Government export-payment program. Under this program about 2.3 million boxes of fresh oranges, 319,000 cases (24-2's) of single-strength juice, 387,000 gallons of canned and frozen juice, and smaller quantities of other products had been exported or declared for export by June 13, 1953. The major part of the exports under this program went to The Netherlands, Belgium, and the United Kingdom.

GRAPEFRUIT

Smaller Supplies of Grapefruit In Prospect This Summer Than Last

Supplies of grapefruit, always seasonally light in summer, are expected to be somewhat smaller in July and August than in these months of 1952. It is anticipated that lighter supplies from Florida will more than offset increased supplies from California. The Florida crop of 32.5 million boxes is 10 percent smaller than the 1951-52 crop, and only light movement seems likely after July 1. In 1952, moderately large shipments were made to fresh markets in July and even August, and about 3 million boxes were not utilized because of low prices. Total production of grapefruit in 1952-53 was estimated as of June 1, 1953 at approximately 38 million boxes, 6 percent under 1951-52 and 26 percent below the 1941-50 average.

Higher Prices For Smaller 1952-53 Crop Grapefruit

Grower prices for 1952-53 crop grapefruit, mostly Florida fruit, have averaged considerably above those for the 1951-52 crop. However, the increase for Florida grapefruit has not been as striking as for Florida oranges. An important factor in the higher grapefruit prices in 1952-53 was the substantially stronger demand for the fruit for processing. Prices this summer for fresh grapefruit, mostly from California, probably will not average far from 1952 prices.

Increased Volume of Grapefruit Processed In 1952-53

Total utilization of Florida grapefruit through June 13 of the 1952-53 season was nearly 32.1 million boxes, leaving about 400,000 boxes for marketing after that date. Fresh market shipments were down about 8 percent from 1951-52, but utilization for processing was up 18 percent. As a result, output of both canned grapefruit juice and frozen concentrated grapefruit juice are considerably larger than a year ago.

Exports Of Fresh Grapefruit Nearly
As Large As In 1951-52

Exports of fresh grapefruit during November 1952-April 1953 were nearly 974,000 boxes, about 3 percent smaller than in these months of 1951-52. But exports of canned and frozen grapefruit juice, amounting to about 2.1 million gallons, were approximately 37 percent larger.

Under the export-payment program for 1952-53 grapefruit, about 108,000 boxes of the fresh fruit had been exported or declared for export by June 13, 1953. Additional exports under the program included nearly 235,000 cases (24-2's) of single-strength canned juice, 61,000 cases of blended juice, and 29,000 gallons of concentrated juice. These exports, like those of oranges, went to Europe.

LEMONS AND LIMES

More Lemons Available For
Use This Summer

About 6 million boxes of 1952-53 crop lemons were available for use after June 6 or about 0.3 million boxes more than a year earlier. However, with a larger quantity likely to be processed into frozen lemon juice and concentrate for lemonade than in 1952, fresh market shipments may not be greatly different from those in the summer of 1952. In 1951-52, about 4.3 million boxes of lemons were processed, of which more than half were made into frozen products and about one-third into canned. The 1952-53 California lemon crop was estimated as of June 1, at 11.9 million boxes, compared with 12.8 million in 1951-52 and 12.6 million, the average for 1941-50.

Grower Prices Generally
Higher For 1952-53 Crop

Prices received by growers for lemons averaged higher during January-April 1953 than in these months of 1952. Although prices advanced slightly from April to May, in the latter month they averaged moderately under the relatively high price of May 1952. Auction market prices during January-May 1953 fluctuated considerably around the corresponding prices of 1951-52.

Reduced Foreign Trade
In Lemons

Exports of lemons and limes (mostly lemons) totaled 199,000 boxes during November 1952-April 1953, about 16 percent less than in the same period of 1951-52. Total exports in 1951-52, when an export-payment program was in effect, were about 620,000 boxes, 5 percent of the crop. Only a few boxes of lemons were imported during November 1952-April 1953, compared with about 584 boxes in the same months of 1951-52. Total imports in 1951-52 were approximately 2,900 boxes.

Reduced Production Of
Florida Limes In 1953-54

Production of limes in Florida in 1953-54 was estimated on June 1 at 290,000 boxes, 9 percent under the 1952-53 crop but 42 percent above the 1941-50 average. Movement of the new crop usually starts in April, runs heavy during summer, and ends the following winter. Grower prices for limes averaged \$10.50 per box in May compared with \$7.28 in May 1952.

TREE NUTS

The 1953 crop of walnuts in California was estimated as of June 1 at 60,000 tons, 18 percent smaller than the 1952 crop and 6 percent under the 1942-51 average. The first official estimate for the Oregon crop will be issued July 10. In 1952, the Oregon crop was 7,700 tons, and production in these two States combined was 80,700 tons.

Condition of the California almond crop on June 1 was a little better than the June 1 condition in 1952, but moderately poorer than average for June 1. Production in 1952 was 35,300 tons.

On June 1, the outlook for filberts in Oregon was not as good as that of 1952, but in Washington it was somewhat better. In 1952, the Oregon crop was 10,300 tons, and the Washington crop was 1,180 tons.

DRIED FRUITS

Prospective production of dried prunes in California in 1953 is for about 136,000 tons, dry basis. Production in 1952 was 135,000 tons. The outlook for other dried fruits in 1953 is still uncertain.

The commercial pack of dried fruits in 1952-53 was approximately 475,000 tons, processed weight, about the same as in 1951-52. Increased output of raisins more than offset a drop in prunes and some cut fruits.

With supplies of raisins considerably larger than usual domestic consumption, the Department of Agriculture on September 25, 1952 inaugurated an export-payment program to help market the excess. By June 13, 1953 about 86,000 tons had been exported or approved for export under the program. Total exports of dried fruits September 1952-April 1953 were about 117,000 tons, 11 percent more than in the same period of 1951-52.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Smaller Stocks of Canned Fruits
Held By Packers, Larger Pack
In 1953-54 Seems Probable

Canners' stocks of 9 items of canned fruits combined (apples, applesauce, apricots, sweet cherries, sour cherries, fruit cocktail, peaches, pears, and plums and prunes) on June 1, 1953 were approximately 36 percent smaller than a year earlier. Stocks of canned apples and

applesauce, sour cherries, and fruit cocktail were down sharply. In contrast, stocks of sweet cherries were twice as large. Stocks held by wholesale distributors on April 1, 1953, the most recent date for which figures are available, were not greatly different from a year earlier, except for moderate increases in applesauce and sweet cherries.

Some increase in the pack of canned fruits in 1953-54 seems likely in view of the reduced season-end holdings of packers, larger crops of some deciduous fruits, and continuing strong demand for canned fruit. Small to moderate increases seem probable for most items.

Production of commercially-canned fruits in continental United States in 1952-53 was nearly 2.75 billion pounds, the equivalent of about 63 million cases of 24 No. 2½ cans. This was about one-tenth under the near-record of 1951-52 pack. Output of canned citrus sections and salad in Florida through June 6 of the 1952-53 season was approximately 4.5 million cases (24-2½'s), 12 percent larger than comparable 1951-52 production. With beginning carryover smaller and movement into the distributive trade larger than in 1951-52, canners' stocks of canned citrus on June 6, 1953 were about 10 percent smaller than a year earlier.

Smaller Set-asides Of Canned Fruits In 1953 For Defense Use

To facilitate procurement of 1953-pack canned fruits for the armed forces, the Department of Agriculture, effective April 25, 1953, established set-aside requirements covering nearly 3.5 million cases (24-2½'s) of 13 fruits. Amounting to about 5.3 percent of the base packs, these set-asides are somewhat smaller than those under a similar program for the 1952 pack. Fruits included in the 1953 program are: apples, applesauce, apricots, blackberries, blueberries, RSP cherries, sweet cherries, Kadota figs, fruit cocktail, peaches, Bartlett pears, purple plums, and pineapple. (Defense Food Order 2, Sub-Order 3).

Smaller 1952-53 Pack Of Canned Citrus Juices

Total production of canned fruit juices in 1952-53 probably will be approximately 1.7 billion pounds (basis single-strength), the equivalent of about 57 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans. Mainly because of reduced output of canned concentrated citrus juices, the pack will be smaller than the 1951-52 output of nearly 1.9 billion pounds. But the prospective reduction in pack of canned juices in 1952-53 is likely to be a little more than offset by increased output of frozen juices.

In Florida, where most of the citrus juice is canned, production of single-strength juice through June 6 of the 1952-53 season was nearly 34 million cases (24-2's), 4 percent larger than in the same part of the 1951-52 season. The pack of tangerine juice was up 54 percent and that of grapefruit juice was 37 percent larger. But the pack of orange juice was down 9 percent, and that of blend was 3 percent smaller. Stocks of these juices held by Florida packers on June 6, 1953 were 12 percent smaller than a year earlier.

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Increased Output In Prospect
For 1953

The 1953 commercial pack of frozen fruits and fruit juices in the United States is expected to be slightly larger than the record 1952 output of a little over 1 billion pounds. Production of frozen sour cherries is expected to be considerably larger than the relatively small 1952 pack of about 62 million pounds, which was cut short by storm damage to the crop at harvest time, particularly in Michigan. But output of frozen strawberries is not expected to equal the 1952 record of about 200 million pounds. Even so there probably will be some increase in total pack of deciduous fruits and berries, which amounted to about 425 million pounds in 1952.

Increase in production of frozen citrus juices also seems likely in 1953. The 1952 pack was about 583 million pounds (product weight). In Florida, where the 1952-53 season for making frozen citrus juices is nearly over, output of frozen orange concentrate totaled about 434 million pounds (nearly 44 million gallons) by June 6, 1953. This is about 5 percent more than production by the same date in 1952. Prices received by Florida growers for 1952-53 crop oranges for manufacture into frozen concentrate have averaged more than 50 percent above comparable prices in 1951-52. About 22 million pounds (2.2 million gallons) of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice, tangerine juice, and blended orange and grapefruit juice also have been made in Florida this year. In California where the season for making citrus concentrate will not be over until next fall, some increase in output of frozen lemon juice and concentrate for lemonade also seems likely. But the probable increase in pack of frozen citrus juices in 1952-53 may be nearly offset by reduced output of canned citrus juices. Of total production of citrus juices in 1951-52, single-strength basis, frozen juice comprised about 57 percent and canned juice about 43 percent.

Smaller Cold Storage Stocks
On May 31, 1953 Than A Year Earlier

Stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries in cold storage May 31, 1953 were about 134 million pounds, compared with about 198 million on that date in 1952. The annual low point in stocks probably was reached at the end of May. Net increases in stocks will occur throughout the summer as harvesting of berries and deciduous fruits runs seasonally heavy. With increasing output of frozen strawberries, stocks of this item enlarged 2.6 million pounds during May to reach 48 million pounds at the end of the month. Stocks of frozen orange juice increased about 33 million pounds (3.3 million gallons) during May; but the 239 million pounds in cold storage at the end of the month were about 12 percent smaller than a year earlier. Purchases of frozen orange concentrate by household consumers in April, according to data collected by Market Research Corporation of America, were about 4 million gallons, 18 percent larger than in April 1952. On an annual basis, the

rate of purchases in recent months has been as large as, perhaps even larger than, the probable output in 1953. Per capita consumption of frozen fruits, berries, and fruit juices in 1953 is expected to be about the same as the 6.5 pounds in 1952.

SEASONALITY OF FRESH FRUIT SUPPLIES

Although data are not available showing total supplies of fresh fruits for each month or season of the year, data on carlot unloads in 17 metropolitan markets provide a good indication of such supplies. ^{1/} Information on seasonal changes in the pattern of supplies resulting from variations in kind, volume, source, and type of transport is helpful in appraising the market situation and outlook for fresh fruit. For the 17 markets, figures by months are available on unloads of individual domestic and imported fruits, covering rail, boat, air, and truck shipments. ^{2/} Total unloads in these markets were approximately the equivalent of 250,000 carloads in both 1951 and 1952. This was probably about 40 percent of total fresh fruit consumed in the United States. The metropolitan areas of these 17 cities contained about 28 percent of the national population in 1950. But these markets undoubtedly served additional people in surrounding trade territories.

In both 1951 and 1952, about 36 percent of total unloads were at New York City, 12 percent at Los Angeles, 10 percent at Chicago, and smaller percentages at the other cities. About 67 percent of the unloads were from shipments made by rail, boat, and air and about 33 percent from truck shipments. For New York 86 percent of the shipments in 1952 were by rail, boat and air and 14 percent by truck. (table 1). At the other end of the range, 21 percent of the shipments to Los Angeles were by rail, boat, and air, and 79 percent by truck. About the same relationships prevailed in 1951. The Los Angeles market draws heavily upon the many kinds of fruit grown in California within convenient trucking distance. This accounts for the high percentage of truck movement to that market. New York also draws heavily upon fruits from the Pacific Coast and other areas hundreds of miles away, but because of the long distance to New York this fruit tends to move mostly by rail. Nevertheless, New York ranked second only to Los Angeles in the volume of fruit moved by truck.

Unloads of fresh fruits in the 17 metropolitan markets in 1952 are summarized by kind of fruit and type of movement in table 2. About 68 percent of the total was non-citrus fruit and 32 percent was citrus. Of the total non-citrus fruit, nearly half consisted of imports of bananas. About 86 percent of the total unloads of imported fruit moved by rail, boat, and air, and 14 percent by truck. Of the non-citrus of domestic origin, about 55 percent moved by truck and the remainder by rail, boat, and air. Among the more important deciduous fruits, the major part of

^{1/} New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit, Cleveland, Baltimore, Atlanta, St. Louis, San Francisco, Oakland, Seattle, Washington, D.C., Denver, New Orleans, and Portland, Oregon.

^{2/} Type of shipment, whether by rail, boat, and air or by truck, refers to movement between local shipping point or seaport and metropolitan market within continental United States.

the apples, apricots, berries, and peaches moved by truck. During the same time, the major part of the cherries, grapes, pears, and plums and prunes moved by rail, boat, and air. The latter includes heavy movement by rail from western States to central and eastern markets. About 30 percent of the citrus came by truck.

Supplies of fresh fruits each month of 1952 in the 17 markets are indicated in table 3. The seasonal changes in these supplies are depicted by the chart on page 2.

Total supplies of all fruits in the 17 markets in 1952, as indicated by unloads, were seasonally the highest during June-October, and lowest during the other months. The seasonality of supplies of fruit of domestic origin followed a similar pattern. In contrast, imports were highest during late winter and spring. Also, they varied less markedly from season to season than did domestic fruit.

Contrasting seasonal patterns of supplies of domestic fresh citrus and non-citrus fruits are shown by the monthly unload figures in table 3. The July-October peak for all fruits resulted from the fact that most fresh deciduous fruits were harvested and marketed during these months. Marketings of fresh citrus also vary with the seasons, but these crops are harvested the year round and the seasonal changes are much less marked than for deciduous fruits. During January-June 1952, supplies of fresh citrus were seasonally large, totaling about twice those of non-citrus. During July-October, however, supplies of citrus were seasonally small and only about half those of January-June, while supplies of non-citrus fruits about tripled. Deciduous production in 1952 constituted about 55 percent of total domestic fruit production.

The 1952 seasonal pattern of supplies of fresh citrus moved by truck was generally similar to that for fresh citrus moved by rail, boat and air (table 3). In each case, unloads were heaviest during winter and lightest during summer. But the unloads by truck were considerably smaller each month than those by rail, boat and air. On the other hand, unloads of fresh deciduous were smallest in winter and largest in summer for each class of shipment. Moreover, truck shipments were the larger of the two types of shipment each month except in October, November, and December, a period of heavy rail movement from western States.

Table 1. Fresh fruit: Unloads at 17 metropolitan markets, by market, source, and type of shipment, United States, 1952.

Markets	(carlot equivalent)						
	Domestic fruit			Imports			Grand total
	Rail, boat and air	Truck	Total	Rail, boat and air	Truck	Total	
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	
New York	33,819	13,332	47,151	45,324	22	45,346	
Los Angeles	632	22,056	22,688	5,443	1,217	6,658	29,346
Chicago	14,033	4,814	18,847	4,862	643	5,505	24,352
Philadelphia	10,733	4,905	15,638	371	2,806	3,177	18,815
Boston	9,268	2,557	11,825	342	2,681	3,023	14,848
Detroit	7,363	1,675	9,038	4,176	135	4,311	13,349
Cleveland	4,911	1,583	6,494	2,063	337	2,400	8,894
Baltimore	3,624	2,059	5,683	1,643	11	1,654	7,337
Atlanta	1,482	3,388	4,870	166	2,285	2,451	7,321
St. Louis	4,053	1,374	5,427	1,320	136	1,456	6,883
San Francisco	187	4,479	4,666	1,379	201	1,580	6,246
Oakland, California	8	2,839	2,927	1,218	90	1,308	4,235
Seattle	1,273	1,673	2,946	1,266	18	1,284	4,230
Washington, D. C.	1,118	2,120	3,238	277	534	811	4,049
Denver	1,362	1,367	2,729	757	420	1,177	3,906
New Orleans	1,644	1,139	2,783	17	49	66	2,849
Portland, Oregon	922	1,223	2,145	1,254	7	1,261	3,406
Total	96,512	72,585	169,095	71,876	11,592	83,468	252,563

Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 2.- Fresh fruit: Unloads at 17 metropolitan markets, by kind of fruit, source, and type of shipment, United States, 1952 1/

Commodity	(carlot equivalents)						Grand total
	Domestic fruit			Imports			
	Rail, boat and air	Truck	Total	Rail, boat and air	Truck	Total	
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	
Non-citrus							
Apples	6,587	19,885	26,472	595	31	626	27,098
Apricots	485	629	1,114	3	1	4	1,118
Avocados	250	1,901	2,151	49	40	89	2,240
Bananas	---	---	---	68,520	10,821	79,341	79,341
Blueberries	8	867	875	64	---	64	939
Raspberries	---	212	212	---	---	---	212
Strawberries	1,215	4,353	5,568	---	3	3	5,571
Other berries (incl. mixed) <u>2/</u>	2	220	222	---	---	---	222
Cherries	1,551	497	2,048	14	---	14	2,062
Cranberries	186	202	388	---	---	---	388
Dates	53	27	80	11	8	19	99
Figs	62	133	195	---	5	5	200
Grapes	14,828	3,761	18,589	145	25	170	18,759
Nectarines	405	358	763	20	7	27	790
Olives	41	4	45	---	---	---	45
Peaches	4,453	12,486	16,939	7	7	14	16,953
Pears	6,544	2,330	8,874	377	53	430	9,304
Persimmons	53	97	150	---	---	---	150
Pineapples	3	18	21	1,798	513	2,311	2,332
Plums and prunes	3,313	779	4,092	45	11	56	4,148
Pomegranates	63	55	118	---	---	---	118
Other non-citrus (incl. mixed) <u>3/</u>	635	17	652	21	1	22	674
Total non-citrus	40,737	48,831	89,568	71,669	11,526	83,195	172,763
Citrus							
Grapefruit	10,865	6,851	17,716	203	25	228	17,944
Lemons	6,946	1,659	8,605	4	1	5	8,610
Limes	2	249	251	---	10	10	261
Oranges	30,035	13,426	43,461	---	15	15	43,476
Tangerines	1,929	1,541	3,470	---	15	15	3,485
Other citrus (incl. mixed) <u>4/</u>	5,998	26	6,024	---	---	---	6,024
Total citrus	55,775	23,752	79,527	207	66	273	79,800
Grand total	96,512	72,583	169,095	71,876	11,592	83,468	252,563

1/ These markets are Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, Oakland (California), Portland (Oregon), Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle, and Washington, D. C.

2/ Blackberries, loganberries, youngberries, boysenberries, dewberries, gooseberries, currants, and mixed berries.

3/ Mangoes, papayas, prickly pears, quenepas, quinces, crab apples, and other mixed fruits.

4/ Kumquats, loquats, satsumas, tangelos, and other mixed citrus.

Compiled from reports of Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 3.- Fresh fruit: Unloads at 17 metropolitan markets, by months, source and type of shipment, United States, 1952 1/

(carlot equivalents)

Commodity and month	Domestic fruit			Imports			Grand total
	Rail, boat and air	Truck	Total	Rail, boat and air	Truck	Total	
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	
Non-citrus							
January	1,782	2,698	4,480	5,086	756	5,842	10,322
February	1,485	2,474	3,959	4,785	817	5,602	9,561
March	1,315	2,369	3,684	6,228	996	7,224	10,908
April	983	1,812	2,795	6,471	1,143	7,614	10,409
May	1,119	2,744	3,863	7,526	1,160	8,486	12,349
June	2,361	4,280	6,641	7,242	1,081	8,323	14,964
July	5,475	6,646	12,121	6,264	991	7,255	19,376
August	5,741	7,993	13,734	5,033	916	5,949	19,683
September	5,662	7,400	13,062	6,478	912	7,390	20,452
October	7,416	4,899	12,315	6,037	997	7,034	19,349
November	4,391	3,037	7,428	5,181	886	6,067	13,495
December	3,007	2,479	5,486	5,538	871	6,409	11,895
Total	40,737	48,831	89,568	71,669	11,526	83,195	172,763
Citrus							
January	5,837	2,733	8,570	1	7	8	8,578
February	5,271	2,519	7,790	---	5	5	7,795
March	5,789	2,395	8,184	---	3	3	8,187
April	5,877	2,332	8,209	---	2	2	8,211
May	5,576	1,868	7,444	---	3	3	7,447
June	5,362	1,404	6,766	---	---	---	6,766
July	4,138	1,095	5,233	3	1	4	5,237
August	3,021	905	3,926	8	2	10	3,936
September	2,608	822	3,430	192	20	212	3,642
October	2,903	1,760	4,663	3	5	8	4,671
November	3,346	2,701	6,047	---	4	4	6,051
December	6,047	3,218	9,265	---	14	14	9,279
Total	55,775	23,752	79,527	207	66	273	79,800
All fruits							
January	7,619	5,431	13,050	5,087	763	5,850	18,900
February	6,756	4,993	11,749	4,785	822	5,607	17,356
March	7,104	4,764	11,868	6,228	999	7,227	19,095
April	6,860	4,144	11,004	6,471	1,145	7,616	18,620
May	6,695	4,612	11,307	7,326	1,163	8,489	19,796
June	7,723	5,684	13,407	7,242	1,081	8,323	21,730
July	9,613	7,741	17,354	6,267	992	7,259	24,613
August	8,762	8,898	17,660	5,041	918	5,959	23,619
September	8,270	8,222	16,492	6,670	932	7,602	24,094
October	10,319	6,659	16,978	6,040	1,002	7,042	24,020
November	7,737	5,738	13,475	5,181	890	6,071	19,546
December	9,054	5,697	14,751	5,538	885	6,423	21,174
Total	96,512	72,583	169,095	71,876	11,592	83,468	252,563

1/ See footnote 1 in table 2.

Table 4.- Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1951 and 1952 seasons

Commodity	Packs			Stocks	
	1951	1952	May 31 average 1948-52	May 31 1952	May 31 1953
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	28,772	37,649	1/23,343	1/19,510	1/17,441
Apricots	9,869	4,155	4,733	3,677	1,964
Blackberries	14,574	10,629	5,191	6,406	4,523
Blueberries	13,921	9,848	7,090	11,873	6,016
Cherries	101,533	64,278	23,853	30,358	9,333
Grapes	4,799	4,937	10,058	11,115	5,004
Peaches	32,380	35,454	13,481	12,564	15,639
Plums and prunes	6,791	3,588	4,440	5,563	4,142
Raspberries	28,973	27,368	12,966	10,318	7,135
Strawberries	157,729	200,302	55,664	67,549	48,041
Logan, Boysen and similar berries, excluding young-berries	13,370	14,517	6,046	3,119	3,587
Orange juice 2/	(See below)		3/ 48,690	270,281	238,574
Other fruit juices and purees :			29,073	69,643	91,757
Other fruit	4/8,235	4/12,578		15,703	10,759
Total of above	420,946	425,303	244,628	537,679	463,915
Citrus juices (Season beginning November 1)	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons			
Orange					
Concentrated	47,743	5/43,880			
Unconcentrated	264				
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	1,098	5/1,233			
Unconcentrated	0				
Blend					
Concentrated	536	5/450			
Lemon					
Concentrated	317				
Unconcentrated	805				
Lemonade base	5,751				
Tangerine	349	5/550			

- 1/ Excludes stocks of applesauce, which are included in fruit juices and purees.
- 2/ Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated.
- 3/ Included with other fruit juices and purees.
- 4/ Includes some non-citrus juices.
- 5/ Florida pack through June 6, 1953.

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

Table 5.- Canned fruit and fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1951 and 1952 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks					
	1951	1952	Cannery		Wholesale distributors			
			June 1, 1952	June 1, 1953	April 1, 1953		January 1, 1953	
			Quantity	Quantity	Per-centage	Per-centage	Per-centage	Per-centage
1951	1952	1952	1953	from Apr. 1, 1952	to Jan. 1, 1953	from Jan. 1, 1952	to Jan. 1, 1953	
1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	Percent	Percent	
24/2 1/2's	24/2 1/2's	24/2 1/2's	24/2 1/2's	24/2 1/2's	24/2 1/2's	Percent	Percent	
Canned fruit								
Apples	3,117	2,355	1,714	481	N.A.	N.A.	609	-26
Applesauce	5,500	5,532	1,949	683	1,246	+18	1,226	+22
Apricots	4,614	4,004	621	666	770	-8	868	-5
Cherries, R.S.P. ..	3,600	2,890	236	134	622	-4	786	-1
Cherries, other ..	900	1,295	125	263	306	+23	310	+24
Citrus segments ..	2,771	3,105	1,545	1,410	2/488	+3	2/369	+2
Cranberries	2,700	2,500	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	625	-13
Mixed fruits 3/ ..	9,978	8,314	2,583	1,221	1,334	-4	1,264	-7
Peaches	22,803	19,334	3,899	3,152	3,588	+3	4,431	+23
Pears	6,647	6,550	1,657	1,523	1,062	-1	1,098	-2
Pineapple	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,963	-2	1,903	-9
Plums and prunes ..	2,360	1,623	526	433	531	+3	526	-9
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases				
	24/2's	24/2's	24/2's	24/2's				
Canned juices								
Apple	3,625	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	333	+40
Blended orange and grapefruit	6,704	4/5,606	5/1,995	5/1,467	683	-5	441	-26
Grapefruit	9,330	4/10,696	5/3,671	5/3,737	1,145	-8	749	-35
Orange	21,084	4/16,854	5/5,604	5/4,515	1,726	-8	1,121	-12
Pineapple	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,186	-2	1,494	+24
Tangerine and tangerine blend ..	498	4/755	5/227	5/354	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Grapefruit segments only.

3/ Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, and mixed fruits. Includes remanufactured.

4/ Florida pack through June 6, 1953. Comparable packs for 1951-52 season were (1,000 cases): Blended, 5,773; grapefruit, 7,811; orange, 18,615; tangerine, 489.

5/ Florida only.

Table 6.- Peaches: Production in 10 early States, average 1942-51, annual 1952, and indicated 1953 1/

State	Average: 1942-51	1952	Indicated: 1953	State	Average: 1942-51	1952	Indicated: 1953
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	:bushels	bushels	bushels		:bushels	bushels	bushels
North Carolina	1,731	1,648	1,360	Arkansas	1,839	1,539	1,782
South Carolina	3,314	3,286	3,380	Louisiana	174	66	156
Georgia	3,802	2/2,496	3,220	Oklahoma	405	247	300
Florida	59	18	24	Texas	1,149	346	1,102
Alabama	826	585	576				
Mississippi	596	432	544	10 States	13,895	10,663	12,444

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

2/ Includes 100,000 bushels of harvested fruit which were not utilized.

Table 7.- Peaches: Production 26 late States, average 1942-51, annual 1952, and indicated 1953 1/

State	Average: 1942-51	1952	Indicated: 1953	State	Average: 1942-51	1952	Indicated: 1953
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	:bushels	bushels	bushels		:bushels	bushels	bushels
New Hampshire	10	6	12	Kentucky	431	497	266
Massachusetts	57	55	90	Tennessee	488	450	216
Rhode Island	13	17	18	Idaho	294	360	160
Connecticut	129	141	158	Colorado	1,761	2/2,053	1,100
New York	1,227	1,311	1,309	New Mexico	174	336	40
New Jersey	1,578	1,363	2,001	Utah	650	648	406
Pennsylvania	2,087	2,280	2,166	Washington	1,967	1,624	1,998
Ohio	879	836	816	Oregon	570	600	608
Indiana	445	472	411	California, all	31,957	2/30,378	31,753
Illinois	1,564	1,387	1,125	Clingsone 2/	20,577	2/19,127	21,335
Michigan	3,512	3,397	3,010	Freestone	11,380	11,251	10,418
Missouri	532	675	450				
Kansas	88	132	50	26 States	53,100	51,897	50,589
Delaware	226	99	114	10 early States	13,895	10,663	12,444
Maryland	483	455	422				
Virginia	1,449	1,751	1,420				
West Virginia	529	574	470	U. S. TOTAL	4/67,012	62,560	63,033

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1952, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): Michigan, 100; Colorado, 108.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bushels): Colorado, 200; California Clingsone, 917.

3/ Mainly for canning.

4/ United States average includes estimated production for Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada for 1942 and 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

Table 8.- Cherries: Production, 12 States, average 1942-51, annual 1952, and indicated 1953 ^{1/}

State	Sweet varieties			Sour varieties			All varieties		
	Average	1952	Indi- cated	Average	1952	Indi- cated	Average	1952	Indi- cated
	1942-51	1952	1953	1942-51	1952	1953	1942-51	1952	1953
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	2,940	3,500	3,600	18,530	19,100	21,800	21,470	22,600	25,400
Pennsylvania	1,210	1,400	1,000	6,520	9,900	7,700	7,730	11,300	8,700
Ohio	409	510	350	2,064	2,200	1,220	2,473	2,710	1,570
Michigan	4,660	9,100	9,300	54,350	67,500	80,000	59,010	76,600	89,300
Wisconsin	---	---	---	12,640	11,000	18,700	12,640	11,000	18,700
Montana	577	1,980	1,490	290	340	^{2/}	867	2,320	---
Idaho	2,689	^{2/} 4,000	1,810	530	730	^{3/}	3,219	4,730	---
Colorado	455	1,020	180	3,243	1,050	^{3/}	3,698	2,070	---
Utah	3,264	5,200	1,400	2,280	2,700	^{3/}	5,544	7,900	---
Washington	25,090	16,200	23,800	3,800	1,000	^{3/}	28,890	17,200	---
Oregon	20,760	17,100	26,400	2,420	2,600	^{3/}	23,180	19,700	---
California	29,530	39,500	30,600	---	---	---	29,530	39,500	30,600
12 States	91,584	99,510	99,930	106,667	118,120	138,730	198,251	217,630	238,660

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1952, estimates of such quantities were as follows: (tons): Michigan, Sweet, 300; Idaho, Sweet, 750; Michigan, sour, 5,000; Utah, sour, 400.

^{2/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Idaho, Sweet 100.

^{3/} Estimated production for 6 western states is 9,310 tons, included in total.

Table 9.- Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre, and indicated production, 1953, with comparisons ^{1/}

Season	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	3-year	1952	1953	3-year	1952	1953	3-year	1952	1953
	average	1952	1953	average	1952	1953	average	1952	1953
	1949-51	1952	1953	1949-51	1952	1953	1949-51	1952	1953
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Crates	Crates	Crates	crates	crates	crates
Winter	5,130	4,500	4,700	65	60	60	337	270	282
Early spring	15,850	7,600	10,900	49	66	79	771	505	858
Mid-spring	58,520	63,110	45,050	85	93	97	4,990	5,875	4,381
Late spring	49,650	55,400	55,200	87	95	104	4,302	5,254	5,742
Total	129,150	130,610	115,850	80	91	97	10,400	11,904	11,263

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

Table 10.- Apricots, plums, and prunes: Condition on June 1, and production average 1942-51, annual 1952, and indicated 1953

Crop and State	Condition June 1			Production 1/		
	Average	1952	1953	Average	1952	Indicated
	1942-51			1942-51	1952	1953
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apricots						
California	---	---	---	201,100	158,000	178,000
Washington	---	---	---	19,040	13,800	16,500
Utah	---	---	---	5,530	5,000	700
Total	---	---	---	225,670	176,800	195,200
Plums						
Michigan	60	75	73	---	---	---
California	---	---	---	81,600	53,000	87,000
<u>Dry basis 2/</u>						
Prunes						
California	---	---	---	182,600	135,000	136,000
Idaho	62	93	82	---	---	---
Washington, all	61	57	87	---	---	---
Eastern Washington ..	70	57	91	---	---	---
Western Washington ..	47	56	71	---	---	---
Oregon, all	51	55	71	---	---	---
Eastern Oregon	62	73	83	---	---	---
Western Oregon	50	51	68	---	---	---

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1952, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Apricots, Utah, 400.

2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 11.- Miscellaneous fruits and nuts: Condition on June 1, average 1942-51, annual 1952 and 1953

Crop and State	Condition June 1			Other	Condition June 1		
	Average	1952	1953		Average	1952	1953
	1942-51				1942-51	1952	1953
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Grapes							
California, all ..	84	82	75	crops (cont'd)			
Wine varieties ..	84	77	70	California			
Raisin varieties :	85	85	76	Almonds	66	57	
Table varieties ..	84	80	76	Walnuts	--	--	
Other crops							
California				Washington			
Figs	83	85	74	Filberts	59	68	
Olives	75	82	64	Oregon			
				Filberts	75	80	
				Florida			
				Avocados	64	77	
						62	

1/ 1953 walnut production in California indicated to be 60,000 tons as of June 1, compared with 73,000 tons produced in 1952 and 68,300 tons in 1951.

Table 12.- Pears: Production in three Pacific States, average 1942-51, annual 1952 and indicated 1953 1/

State and variety	Average: 1942-51	1952	Indicated: 1953	State and variety	Average: 1942-51	1952	Indicated: 1953
	: 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	5,108	3,600	6,510	Bartlett	11,451	14,543	10,668
Others	1,798	1,344	2,288	Others	1,588	1,500	1,583
Total ...	6,906	4,944	8,798	Total ..	13,038	16,043	12,251
<u>Oregon</u>				<u>Three States</u>			
Bartlett	2,009	2,230	2,691	Bartlett	18,568	20,373	19,869
Others	3,021	2/3,388	4,042	Others	6,407	6,232	7,913
Total ...	5,030	2/5,618	6,733	Total ..	24,974	26,605	27,782

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

2/ Includes 150,000 bushels of harvested fruit which were not utilized.

Table 13.- Pears: Total production, by States, average 1942-51, annual 1952, and indicated 1953 1/

State	Average: 1942-51	1952	Indicated: 1953	State	Average: 1942-51	1952	Indicated: 1953
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bushels	bushels	bushels		: bushels	bushels	bushels
Massachusetts ..	42	32	50	Tennessee	130	118	84
Connecticut	48	49	50	Alabama	211	99	117
New York	643	396	442	Mississippi	245	162	216
Pennsylvania	262	186	178	Arkansas	143	56	104
Ohio	224	162	147	Louisiana	158	110	104
Indiana	123	81	81	Oklahoma	135	40	105
Illinois	277	152	223	Texas	326	106	313
Michigan	690	1,036	1,120	Idaho	56	72	52
Missouri	178	120	132	Colorado	188	208	150
Kansas	82	49	40	Utah	160	276	112
Virginia	177	137	82				
West Virginia ..	67	63	40	27 States	5,371	4,342	4,519
North Carolina ..	179	172	143	3 Pacific Coast			
South Carolina ..	86	36	53	States	24,974	26,605	27,782
Georgia	298	221	225				
Florida	137	110	75				
Kentucky	106	93	81	U. S. TOTAL	230,396	30,947	32,301

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 for 1942 and 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

Table 14.- Apples, western: Weighted average New York auction price per box, specified varieties, all grades, January-May, 1952 and 1953

Month	Delicious		Winesap		Yellow Newtown		All leading varieties	
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
January	5.44	5.20	4.68	4.88	3.13	---	5.24	5.18
February	5.52	5.03	3.99	4.59	2.57	3.86	4.94	4.93
March	5.82	5.58	4.99	5.08	4.19	3.89	5.72	5.38
April	5.63	5.76	5.42	5.32	4.04	3.91	5.49	5.52
May	5.99	5.64	5.86	5.62	5.03	3.47	5.87	5.22
Season average through May	5.35	5.30	5.32	5.38	4.37	3.62	5.30	5.19

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter, deciduous section.

Table 15.- Fruits: Index numbers (unadjusted) of prices received by farmers, United States, as of 15th of month, average 1935-39, annual 1949-53 1/ (January 1910-December 1914 = 100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1935-39 avg.	88	90	91	97	99	104	110	101	98	90	86	85
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	200	175	207	201	188	172	177
1952	171	168	176	179	190	220	214	206	200	215	195	206
1953	208	209	215	226	224							

1/ Revised January, 1950.

Table 16.- Citrus fruits: Total production in equivalent tons, average 1941-50, annual 1951-52, and 1952-53

Item	Average 1941-50 (1941-50 bloom)	1951-52 (1951 bloom)	1952-53 (1952 bloom)	1952-53 as a percentage of Average 1941-50 1951-52	
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	Percent
Oranges and tangerines	4,482	5,262	5,365	120	102
Grapefruit	2,004	1,590	1,483	74	93
Lemons	498	506	470	94	93
Limes	8	10	13	162	130
Total	6,992	7,368	7,331	105	99

Table 17.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1941-50, annual 1950, 1951, and indicated 1952; condition on June 1, average 1942-51, annual 1952 and 1953

Crop and State	Production 1/				Condition June 1 (new crop) 1/		
	Average: 1941-50:	1950	1951	Indicated: 1952	Average: 1942-51:	1952	1953
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	Percent	Percent	Percent
ORANGES							
California, all	47,640	45,210	38,410	45,300	83	82	74
Navels and misc. 2/	17,779	14,610	12,600	16,600	82	80	77
Valencias	29,861	30,600	25,810	28,700	83	83	73
Florida, all	49,940	67,300	78,600	73,800	70	72	68
Early and midseason 3/	27,110	36,800	43,800	42,300	70	74	67
Valencias	22,830	30,500	34,800	31,500	70	71	69
Texas, all	3,621	2,700	300	1,000	62	41	54
Early and midseason 2/	2,280	1,800	200	700	4/51	44	57
Valencias	1,341	900	100	300	4/50	32	50
Arizona, all	992	1,400	730	850	74	75	74
Navels and misc. 2/	510	650	350	400	4/68	74	74
Valencias	483	750	380	450	4/72	75	75
Louisiana, all 2/	314	300	50	50	69	51	66
5 States 5/	102,507	116,910	118,090	121,000	77	77	71
Total early and midseason 6/	47,992	54,160	57,000	60,050	--	--	--
Total valencias	54,515	62,750	61,090	60,950	--	--	--
TANGERINES							
Florida	4,100	4,800	4,500	4,900	63	66	57
All oranges and tangerines:							
5 States 5/	106,607	121,710	122,590	125,900	--	--	--
GRAPEFRUIT							
Florida, all	28,140	33,200	36,000	32,500	64	67	66
Seedless	12,490	15,800	17,700	17,000	67	69	68
Other	15,650	17,400	18,300	15,500	62	65	65
Texas, all	16,772	7,500	200	400	56	24	55
Arizona, all	3,344	3,150	2,140	2,700	74	80	75
California, all	2,966	2,730	2,160	2,350	82	82	78
Desert Valleys	1,175	1,160	630	750	81	83	77
Other	1,792	1,570	1,530	1,600	82	81	79
4 States 5/	51,222	46,580	40,500	37,950	62	52	63
LEMONS							
California 5/	12,614	13,450	12,800	11,900	79	79	72
LIMES							
Florida 5/	204	280	260	320	74	82	80
June 1 forecast of 1953							
crop Florida limes	---	---	---	290	--	--	--

1/ Related 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 not utilized on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Includes the following quantities of Temple Oranges (1,000 boxes): 1950-1,100; 1951-1,700; 1952-1,700. 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, incl. tangerines, 90 lbs., and grapefruit 80 lbs.; Cal. lemons 79 lbs. Fla. limes 80 lbs. 6/ In Cal. and Ariz. navels and misc.

Table 18.- Grapefruit, Florida: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, January-June, 1952 and 1953

Month and week ended	New York						Chicago	
	Seedless		Other		Total		Total	
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Month:								
January	4.28	4.54	2.98	3.07	4.10	4.44	4.03	4.24
February	4.04	4.20	2.92	2.96	3.91	4.14	3.84	3.90
March	3.95	4.11	2.56	2.66	3.76	4.03	3.75	3.97
April	3.61	4.33	2.63	3.26	3.53	4.29	3.50	4.13
May	3.93	4.33	2.67	3.07	3.84	4.29	3.70	4.18
Season average through May	4.19	4.43	3.05	3.22	4.05	4.34	4.01	4.23
Week ended:								
June 6	3.60	4.85	2.15	3.15	3.46	4.75	3.03	4.11
13	4.03	5.49	2.53	4.24	3.93	5.48	3.74	5.69

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

Table 19.- Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per box at New York and Chicago, January-June 1952 and 1953

Market and month	Oranges						Lemons	
	California Valencias		California Navels		Florida		California	
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York								
Month:								
January	---	---	6.41	4.47	3.49	4.22	7.34	7.74
February	---	---	7.23	4.83	3.57	4.26	7.12	7.21
March	---	---	7.98	5.55	3.68	4.25	7.35	6.66
April	6.30	4.83	7.00	5.70	3.35	4.14	6.94	7.73
May	5.89	5.05	6.60	5.23	3.81	4.38	7.50	7.54
Season average through May	5.96	5.05	7.04	5.33	3.59	4.10	7.24	7.11
Week ended:								
June 6	5.84	4.99	8.09	4.63	3.54	4.91	6.74	7.35
13	6.06	6.55	8.92	6.35	3.71	7.05	7.63	10.08
Chicago								
Month:								
January	---	---	6.19	4.59	3.22	3.72	7.98	7.56
February	---	---	6.68	4.61	3.34	4.07	8.41	6.09
March	---	---	7.46	5.26	3.30	3.84	8.02	6.38
April	5.84	4.70	6.02	5.57	3.06	4.02	7.40	8.20
May	5.76	5.04	6.15	5.01	3.72	3.99	8.28	8.01
Season average through May	5.77	4.95	6.54	5.11	3.30	3.82	8.14	6.99
Week ended: June 6	5.78	5.51	5.93	4.60	3.74	5.01	6.79	8.35
13	5.48	5.74	---	5.46	3.58	5.61	8.10	8.34

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

Table 20.- Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, January-June 1952 and 1953 ^{1/}

Period	Grapefruit								Lemons	
	1952				1953				1952	1953
	Fla.	Tex.	Calif. Ariz.	Total	Fla.	Tex.	Calif. Ariz.	Total	Calif.	Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through										
January 17	12,970	52	971	13,993	13,556	109	706	14,371	2,393	2,501
Week ended:										
January 24	1,054	---	113	1,167	1,158	---	69	1,227	212	203
31	1,041	---	124	1,165	1,132	---	90	1,222	207	255
February 7	954	---	117	1,071	1,025	---	63	1,088	219	215
14	1,178	---	94	1,272	1,140	---	82	1,222	228	221
21	1,137	---	141	1,278	1,076	---	69	1,145	258	233
28	1,103	---	133	1,236	1,168	---	73	1,241	263	249
March 7	1,290	---	113	1,403	1,258	---	86	1,344	260	257
14	1,267	---	123	1,390	1,155	---	94	1,249	263	213
21	1,252	---	126	1,378	1,051	---	89	1,140	264	204
28	937	---	140	1,077	975	---	85	1,060	229	208
April 4	1,471	---	130	1,601	1,072	---	70	1,142	261	264
11	1,235	---	121	1,356	918	---	64	982	260	264
18	1,048	---	126	1,174	931	---	78	1,009	292	308
25	927	---	127	1,054	1,046	---	85	1,131	321	346
May 2	916	---	126	1,042	962	---	99	1,061	459	389
9	1,059	---	141	1,200	839	---	126	965	516	380
16	1,095	---	127	1,222	683	---	149	832	522	450
23	864	---	119	983	516	---	170	686	513	590
30	642	---	123	765	303	---	189	492	459	550
June 6	599	---	117	716	164	---	234	398	460	579
13	417	---	120	537	196	---	270	466	616	689
Season through										
June 13	34,456	52	3,572	38,080	32,324	109	3,040	35,473	9,475	9,568

^{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.

Compiled from records of Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 21.- Oranges: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, by varieties, January-June, 1952 and 1953 1/

Period	1952					1953								
	Cal.-	Cal.-	Ariz.	Navels	Fla.	Tex.	Total	Cal.-	Cal.-	Ariz.	Navels	Fla.	Tex.	Total
	Ariz.	Valen-	Ariz.	Navels	Fla.	Tex.	Total	Ariz.	Valen-	Ariz.	Navels	Fla.	Tex.	Total
	cias	Ariz.	Navels	Fla.	Tex.	Total	cias	Ariz.	Navels	Fla.	Tex.	Total		
	Misc.	Misc.	Misc.	Misc.	Misc.	Misc.	Misc.	Misc.	Misc.	Misc.	Misc.	Misc.	Misc.	Misc.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through														
January 17:	---	8,779	19,460		56	28,295	---	7,338	19,100		106		26,544	
Week ended:														
January 24:	---	816	1,492		---	2,308	---	898	1,483		40		2,421	
31:	---	916	1,569		---	2,485	---	938	1,516		43		2,497	
February 7:	---	978	1,608		---	2,586	---	1,025	1,516		46		2,587	
14:	---	927	2,025		---	2,952	---	1,256	1,983		39		3,278	
21:	14	844	1,843		---	2,701	---	1,169	1,476		42		2,687	
28:	21	908	1,799		---	2,719	15	743	1,334		27		2,119	
March 7:	40	846	2,114		---	3,000	19	940	1,421		9		2,389	
14:	24	473	1,997		---	2,494	33	1,077	1,393		9		2,512	
21:	48	673	2,024		---	2,745	44	1,059	1,379		8		2,490	
28:	55	783	1,516		---	2,354	56	1,057	1,258		---		2,371	
April 4:	41	613	2,261		---	2,915	136	1,001	1,137		---		2,274	
11:	38	523	1,740		---	2,301	146	829	1,098		---		2,073	
18:	58	763	1,494		---	2,315	165	935	1,164		---		2,264	
25:	103	687	1,334		---	2,124	203	992	1,306		---		2,501	
May 2:	176	520	1,626		---	2,322	687	338	1,186		---		2,211	
9:	374	459	1,594		---	2,427	1,009	392	1,025		---		2,426	
16:	627	262	1,527		---	2,416	930	310	1,059		---		2,299	
23:	651	56	1,353		---	2,060	986	174	937		---		2,097	
30:	702	---	1,245		---	1,947	974	108	774		---		1,856	
June 6:	960	---	1,140		---	2,100	1,107	58	485		---		1,650	
13:	1,078	---	912		---	1,990	1,102	---	603		---		1,705	
Season through														
June 13:	5,010	20,826	53,664		56	79,556	7,612	22,637	44,633		369		75,251	

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.

Compiled from records of Production and Marketing Administration.

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