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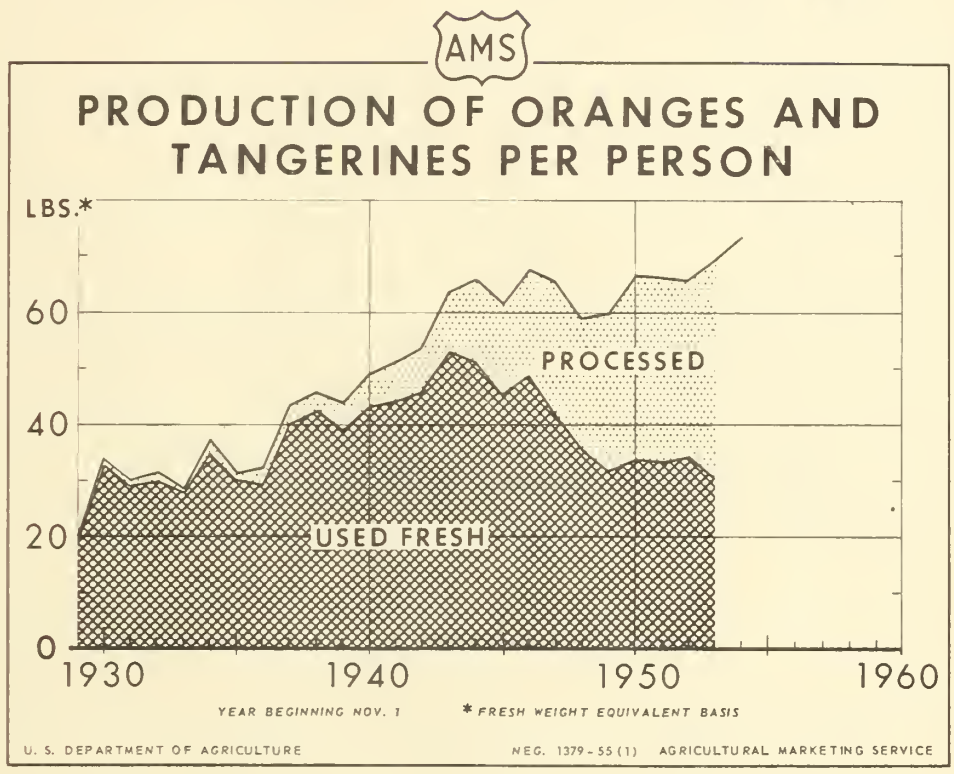
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# The FRUIT SITUATION

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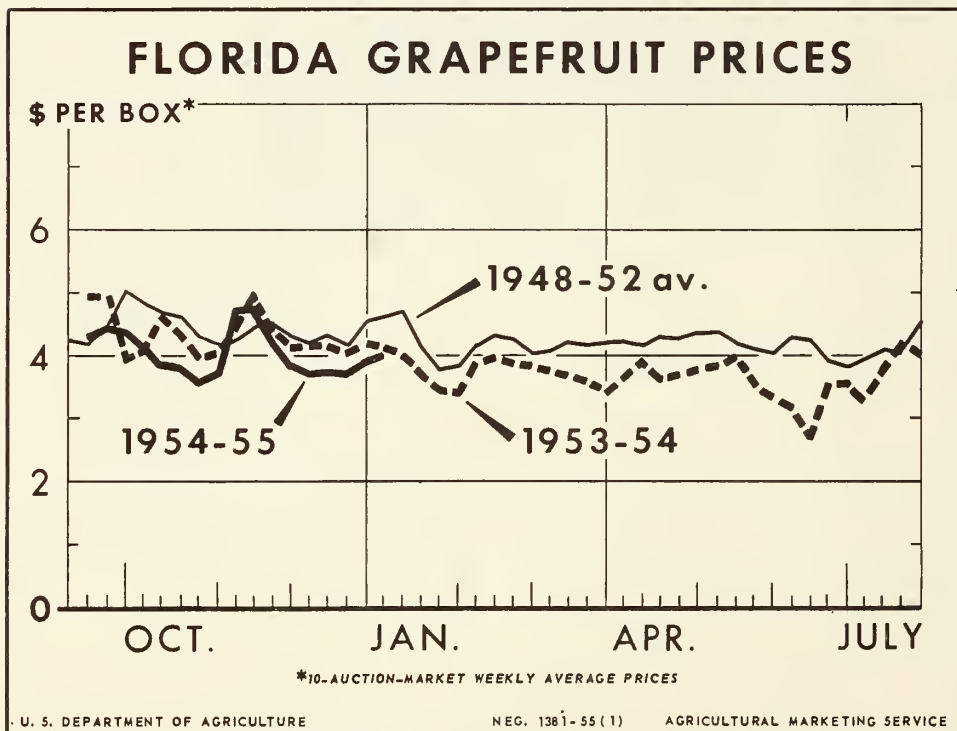
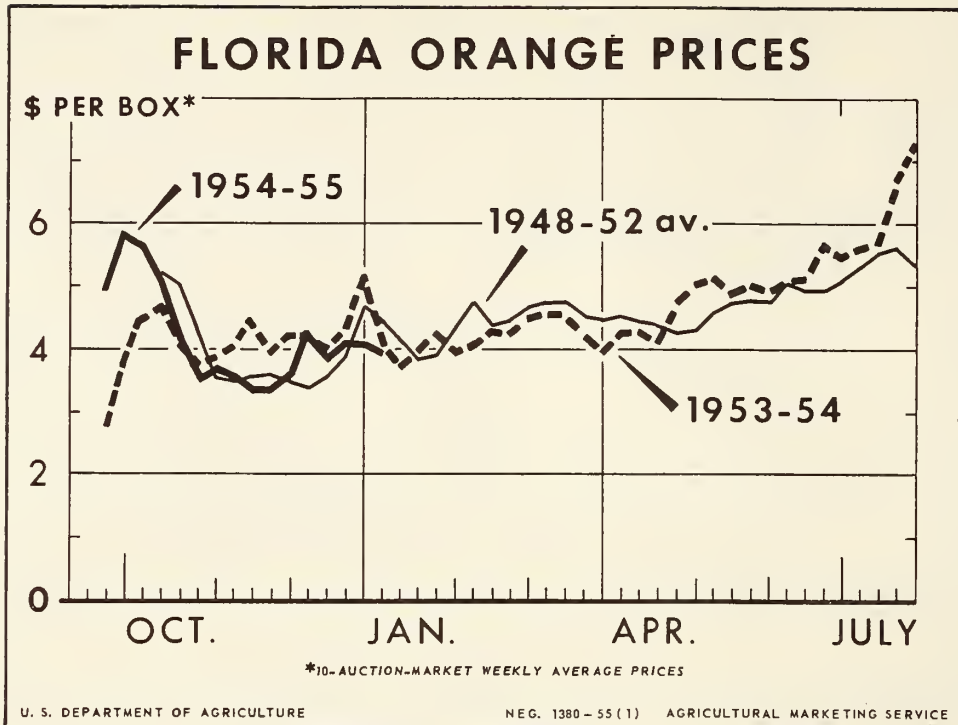
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Since 1929 production of oranges and tangerines has increased more rapidly than population. On a per capita basis, production increased sharply from about 20 pounds in 1929 to 66 pounds in 1944, and then more slowly to 74 pounds in 1954. In 1929 nearly

all of the crop was used fresh. Production used fresh increased until 1943, after which it declined because of fast expansion in canning and freezing. In 1953 for the first time, production per capita used fresh dropped below that processed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE



Auction market prices for Florida oranges during late September and early October 1954 averaged higher than a year earlier, mainly as a result of lighter market supplies. Since late October prices generally have averaged lower than in the same weeks of 1953 but near the 1948-52 average. Prices usually increase during

the first half of the year.

Since the start of the 1954-55 season, auction prices for Florida grapefruit have averaged lower in most weeks than in the same weeks a year earlier. Although prices usually dip in January, they tend to increase in February and then hold fairly steady for several months.

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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, January 21, 1955

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### SUMMARY

Larger supplies of oranges and apples, but less grapefruit, lemons, and pears remain to be marketed during the first half of 1955 than a year earlier. Consumer demand for fruit is expected to continue strong, and processor demand for citrus probably will be as good as last winter. For exports, the outlook is better than a year ago. Export-payment programs are again in operation for oranges, grapefruit, and raisins. Exports of apples, dried prunes, and dried peaches to the United Kingdom will be facilitated by a recent allotment of FOA funds.

Because of heavier production and lighter utilization early in the season, supplies of 1954-55 crop oranges remaining to be marketed this winter and spring are moderately larger than a year ago. About the same quantity of Florida oranges was used fresh up to January 15 as a year earlier, but processing was much smaller. Although output of frozen orange concentrate to January 1 was only about half that of a year previously, the total pack in 1954-55 may be larger than in 1953-54. With prices lower, purchases of this product by household consumers in November 1954 were about 40 percent larger than in November 1953.

Grower prices for Florida oranges for fresh use and processing averaged lower in December 1954 than a year earlier, partly because of heavy supplies and relatively light purchases by processors, especially concentrate packers. As processors increase their purchases, prices should at least hold steady this winter and even may rise somewhat, even though remaining supplies of Florida oranges are larger than a year ago. Auction prices for California oranges dropped considerably last fall as the market adjusted from the short 1954 Valencia crop to the large 1954-55 winter crop of Navels. Prices may increase some this winter.

Total production of grapefruit in 1954-55 is about 9 percent smaller than in 1953-54, with a heavy reduction in Florida more than offsetting an increase in Texas and other States. Utilization of Florida grapefruit to January 15, 1955 was 16 percent lighter than a year earlier. Total supplies in all States remaining to be marketed after the first of the year are about 6 percent smaller than last year. Grower prices for grapefruit averaged about the same in December 1954 as a year earlier. Prices for the smaller supplies this winter and spring probably will average at least as high as in the first half of 1954.

Stocks of apples in cold storage on January 1, 1955, were not greatly different from the 1949-53 average volume for that date, though about 25 percent larger than on January 1, 1954. Grower prices in December, on a national basis, as usual averaged higher than in November 1954 but still under the relatively high prices in December 1953.

However, prices for the smaller crop of Washington apples at shipping points averaged higher in December 1954 than a year earlier. Demand for apples should be strengthened by the recent allotment of FOA funds for sales of apples to the United Kingdom. With cold-storage stocks of pears smaller than a year ago, prices probably will increase this winter.

Production of all canned fruits was about as large in 1954 as in 1953, that of frozen fruit juices and canned fruit juices was larger, but that of frozen fruits and dried fruits was smaller. On January 1, 1955, stocks of canned Florida citrus juices held by packers were about 50 percent larger than a year earlier. Cold storage stocks of frozen orange juice were 12 percent larger, and stocks of frozen fruits (excluding juices) were about 5 percent larger.

## ORANGES

### Increased Production of Oranges in 1954-55

The 1954-55 crop of oranges (excluding tangerines) in the United States was estimated as of January 1, 1955 at 136.1 million boxes, 8 percent larger than the record 1953-54 crop and 24 percent above the 1943-52 average. Prospective production in 1954-55 is up sharply in all important orange States, except Florida. However, in Florida the indicated crop of 91 million boxes is nearly as large as the record 1953-54 output. This State is producing nearly two-thirds of the current crop. Total production of early and midseason oranges in 1954-55 is estimated at 70.9 million boxes, 7 percent larger than in 1953-54. The prospective Valencia crop of 65.2 million boxes is up 9 percent.

### Orange Prices Lower This Season Than Last

Prices for 1954-55 crop Florida oranges at shipping points and on terminal auction markets declined as usual in early October as market movement of the new crop gained in volume. Prices at shipping points held

fairly steady during November and December at levels moderately lower than a year earlier. Prices on the terminal auctions fluctuated somewhat but also tended to average under comparable prices in 1953. Factors associated with the lower prices in the fall of 1954 were the prospective larger total production of oranges in 1954-55, increased carryover stocks of frozen and canned orange juice, and the slowness with which movement of oranges to manufacturers of frozen orange concentrate reached heavy volume.

In December it became apparent that the Florida crop would not yield as heavy as seemed probable early in the fall. Meanwhile, consumption of frozen orange concentrate continued much heavier than in late 1953, reducing stocks to a level only moderately larger on January 1, 1955 than on that date in 1954.

In late December and early January, grower prices for oranges going into frozen concentrate increased slightly, but were still moderately lower than a year earlier. Processing of oranges into frozen concentrate during the first half of 1955 is expected to run at least as heavy as in this period of 1954. Output of frozen concentrate from Florida oranges in 1954-55 may exceed that in 1953-54. With the Florida orange crop about as large as in 1953-54, heavy movement to processors, continued heavy shipments to fresh markets, and increased exports, grower prices for Florida oranges at least should hold steady this winter and even may rise somewhat.

Auction prices for California oranges declined during the fall of 1954, marking a transition from a high level of prices for the short 1953-54 Valencia crop to a lower level for the large 1954-55 Navel crop. This decline carried prices in late December considerably under the level of a year earlier. Prices turned upward in early January and may increase further this winter. Prices for Valencias next spring are unlikely to make the sharp rise of a year earlier, mainly because of the much larger crop this season.

Volume of Florida Oranges  
Processed Lighter  
Than a Year Ago

Total utilization of Florida oranges through January 15, of the 1954-55 season was about 28 million boxes, 11 percent smaller than in the same part of 1953-54. This was the result mainly of lighter movement to processors, especially packers of frozen concentrate. Total movement to processors was about 17 million boxes, 16 percent smaller than a year earlier. However, utilization by processors increased sharply in December and by early January was at the rate of a year previously. For the entire 1954-55 season, utilization by processors may exceed that of 1953-54. Fresh use by January 15, 1955 was about the same as a year earlier. Approximately 63 million boxes of Florida oranges remained to be used after January 15, 1955, about 3 million more than on that date in 1954. Somewhat larger quantities of oranges also remained in California and Texas, where production is up in 1954-55.

Export-Payment Program for Oranges

To help market the large 1954-55 crop of oranges, the United States Department of Agriculture began an export-payment program for fresh and processed oranges on November 1, 1954. This program, which is similar to those of the past six years, provides a flat rate of payment for each eligible product. Rates for important items are as follows: Fresh oranges, \$0.75 per box; processed single-strength orange juice, \$0.13 per gallon; and processed concentrated orange juice (60 degree Brix or more), \$0.55 per gallon. These three items accounted for the major volume of exports under the 1953-54 program.

Through January 15, 1955, exports or declarations for export under the current program were as follows: Fresh oranges, over 597,000 boxes; canned single-strength orange juice, nearly 111,000 cases (24-2's); processed (hot-pack) concentrated orange juice (60 degree Brix), about 319,000 gallons; and frozen concentrated orange juice (42 degree Brix), over 140,000 gallons. Exports of both fresh oranges and frozen concentrate were much larger than comparable exports during the early part of the 1953-54 season.

Total exports of fresh oranges during November 1953-October 1954, including quantities moved with the aid of export payments, were about 8.2 million boxes, 14 percent smaller than in 1952-53. This decrease was the result mainly of the short 1953-54 crop of California Valencias. Of the 1953-54 exports of fresh oranges and tangerines, Canada took about 4.9 million boxes. Exports of processed oranges in 1953-54 were the equivalent of about 4.1 million boxes of fresh oranges, compared with about 3.4 million in 1952-53. The fresh weight equivalent of exports of fresh and processed oranges in 1953-54 amounted to over 12.3 million boxes, 9 percent of the crop.

Heavier Supplies of Tangerines  
Than a Year Ago

Production of tangerines in Florida in 1954-55 was estimated as of January 1, 1955 at 5.4 million boxes, 8 percent larger than in 1953-54 and 22 percent above the 1943-52 average. With the marketing season for the new crop starting about two weeks later than that for the 1953-54 crop, utilization by January 15, 1955 was about 8 percent smaller than comparable utilization a year earlier. However, in December as usual, fresh market shipments attained heavy volume to supply the Christmas trade. Because of the reduced movement and larger crop, total supplies remaining to be marketed after January 15, 1955 were about 1.8 million boxes, 0.7 million boxes or 64 percent larger than supplies a year earlier. About 1/2 million boxes of the 1953-54 crop were not utilized because of economic conditions. As a result of lighter supplies on the market, prices on the principal terminal auction markets averaged much higher during November 1954 than in November 1953. But by early January 1955, prices had dropped considerably below those of a year earlier.



## GRAPEFRUIT

Smaller Grapefruit Crop  
in 1954-55

The 1954-55 grapefruit crop in the United States was estimated as of January 1, 1955 at 44.1 million boxes, 9 percent smaller than the 1953-54 crop and 12 percent under the 1943-52 average. A heavy reduction in Florida and a slight decrease in California more than offset a substantial increase in Texas and a small increase in Arizona. The Florida crop of 35 million boxes is 17 percent under the record 1953-54 crop but 15 percent above average. Groves in Texas have made a marked recovery from the freeze damage of 1949 and 1951 and the crop of 3.7 million boxes is more than 3 times the small 1953-54 crop. However, it is still far below the prefreeze record of 24 million boxes in 1945-46.

Prices for Florida Grapefruit in  
Mid-January Not Greatly Different  
From a Year Earlier

With increasing shipments from the Florida grapefruit crop in September and early October, 1954, prices at shipping points declined as usual and then held fairly steady to the end of December. In mid-January, 1955 prices for seeded grapefruit averaged slightly lower than a year earlier, but those for seedless and pink varieties averaged slightly higher.

On the principal auction markets, prices for all varieties combined averaged moderately lower in December 1954 than a year earlier. But in mid-January, prices averaged slightly higher than a year earlier. With total remaining supplies of grapefruit a little smaller than a year ago, prices this winter and spring probably will be at least up to the levels of the first half of 1954.

Reduced Utilization of  
Florida Grapefruit

Disposition of the 1954-55 Florida grapefruit crop for both fresh use and processing totaled over 12 million boxes by January 15, 1955. This was 2.4 million boxes (16 percent) less than a year earlier, when the crop was 7 million boxes larger. Utilization by processors by January 15 was about 5.1 million boxes, down 1.4 million from a year previously. Fresh use was about 7.2 million boxes, down 1.0 million boxes. On January 15, 1955, approximately 4.6 million boxes less Florida grapefruit remained to be marketed than on that date in 1954. But this reduction was partly offset by larger quantities in other States, especially Texas.

Export-Payment Program  
for Grapefruit

A program designed to encourage exports of fresh and processed grapefruit from the 1954-55 crop was made effective November 1, 1954 by the United States Department of Agriculture. Rates of payment are \$0.60

per box for fresh grapefruit and \$0.12 a gallon for processed single-strength juice. These items accounted for the major volume of exports under the 1953-54 program. Through January 15, 1955 under the current program, about 63,000 boxes of fresh grapefruit, 32,400 cases (24-2's) of canned single-strength grapefruit juice, 16,300 cases of grapefruit sections, and smaller quantities of minor items were exported or declared for export.

Total exports of fresh grapefruit during November 1953-October 1954 were 2.1 million boxes, 28 percent larger than in 1952-53. This includes quantities moved with the aid of export payments. About 1.7 million boxes of fresh grapefruit were exported to Canada in 1953-54. Exports of fresh and processed grapefruit on a fresh equivalent basis totaled about 4 million boxes in 1953-54, 9 percent of the crop.

#### LEMONS

The 1954-55 crop of lemons in California was estimated as of January 1 at 14.6 million boxes, 9 percent under the 1953-54 crop but 17 percent above the 1943-52 average. As usual, most of the new crop remained to be marketed after the first of the year. Both grower and terminal auction prices for lemons in December 1954 averaged considerably under corresponding prices in 1953, when the outlook was for a smaller crop than in 1954-55.

Exports of lemons and limes (mostly lemons) during November 1953-October 1954 were approximately 965,000 boxes, 58 percent larger than in the same 12 months of 1952-53. Approximately 58 percent of total exports in 1953-54 went to Europe. This was about 3 times the volume to Europe in 1952-53. Canada took about 36 percent of the 1953-54 exports. The volume to Canada was 6 percent smaller than in 1952-53. Imports of concentrated lemon juice during the same year, mostly from Italy, amounted to about 2.4 million gallons, single-strength equivalent, 40 percent larger than in 1952-53.

#### APPLES

##### Stocks on January 1, 1955 Larger Than a Year Earlier

Cold-storage holdings of apples on January 1, 1955, as reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, were approximately 25 million bushels. This was about 5 million bushels larger than a year earlier, and 0.4 million above the January 1 average for 1949-53. Most of the increase in stocks this January 1 was in the Appalachian area and in Oregon and California, where production was larger in 1954. In contrast, stocks were lower in Washington. Stocks decreased about 6 million bushels during December 1954, compared with 5 million in December 1953.

Prices

Prices received by growers for apples, on a national average basis, were lower in October and November 1954 than a year earlier. This was partly the result of the larger 1954 crop, especially in eastern States, and the pressure of windfall apples on the market. With most of the latter type of apples marketed by mid-December, prices averaged higher that month than in November, but were still under the relatively high prices of a year earlier. However prices for Washington apples at shipping points and on terminal auctions in December averaged somewhat higher than in December 1953.

Prices during the first half of 1955 will be conditioned by the larger year-end stocks, the extent to which these apples will be processed instead of put on the fresh market, and exports. Although year-end stocks are considerably larger than a year ago, they are close to average for January 1. In the eastern States where stocks are up, production may be lighter in 1955 because of the tendency for small crops to follow large ones. For this reason, some of the current stocks, especially the York variety, may be used for making additional canned apples and applesauce to carryover to the 1955-56 season. Export demand should be strengthened and exports to the United Kingdom increased by the recent allotment of 1.4 million dollars of FOA funds to push sales of United States apples to that destination. To supply the size and kinds of apples that might be handled with these funds probably will require eastern as well as western apples. With these market prospects, prices generally should hold up well during the first half of 1955, especially for apples in good condition.

Larger Exports, Smaller Imports  
During 1954-55 Season

During July-October 1954, exports of apples were about 415,000 bushels, 36 percent larger than in the same period of 1953. Total exports for July 1953-June 1954 were approximately 1,432,000 bushels. Imports of apples during July-October 1954 were about 217,000 bushels, 21 percent smaller than in the same months of 1953. Total imports during 1953-54 were about 1,555,000 bushels. Most of these imports were from Canada.

Larger 1954 Apple Crop

Production of apples in commercial areas in 1954 was 103.8 million bushels, 11 percent larger than in 1953 but 2 percent under the 1943-52 average. Most of the increase in 1954 was in States centering on the Appalachian area.

Winter varieties in 1954 comprised about 86.3 million bushels, 33 percent of the crop. Although production of these varieties was about 8.5 million bushels larger than in 1953, it was only slightly larger than average. Production of all important winter apples was up, except that of McIntosh, R. I. Greening, and Winesap. Fall varieties in 1954 were about 11.7 million bushels, 11 percent of the crop. Mainly because of a

marked increase in Grimes Golden, production of fall apples was over 0.9 million bushels larger than in 1953. The 1954 crop of nearly 5.8 million bushels of summer apples made up 6 percent of total production. Production was up about 1.1 million bushels, largely because of a heavy increase in Gravenstein apples in California.

## PEARS

### Smaller Year-End Stocks of Pears

Stocks of pears in cold storage January 1, 1955 were about 1.7 million bushels, 11 percent smaller than a year earlier but 9 percent above the 1949-53 average for that date. As usual, most of the year-end stocks were winter pears in the Pacific Coast States. During December 1954, stocks decreased over 600,000 bushels.

### Prices Higher This Fall and Winter Than Last

Auction market prices for Bartlett, Bosc, and D'Anjou pears averaged considerably higher during October-December 1954 than in this period of 1953. Sales of Bosc were well maintained. A year ago relatively heavy supplies of the latter remained after the first of the year to compete with the D'Anjou and other winter varieties. With the varietal composition of year-end stocks more nearly normal than a year ago and total stocks moderately smaller, prices probably will rise somewhat and are expected to average higher than in the first half of 1954.

### Increased Exports in 1954-55

Exports of pears during July-October 1954, were approximately 436,000 bushels, 40 percent larger than in the same months of 1953. Total exports during July 1953-June 1954, when an export-payment program for winter pears was in operation, were about 743,000 bushels. There is no similar program for the smaller 1954 crop. During July-October 1954, imports of pears were about 62,000 bushels, 1,000 bushels smaller than a year earlier. Total imports in 1953-54 were 137,000 bushels.

### Smaller 1954 Crop of Winter Pears

Production of pears in 1954 was about 30.1 million bushels 3 percent larger than in 1953 but 1 percent under the 1943-52 average. The Bartlett crop in California, Oregon, and Washington was 20.2 million bushels, 17 percent larger than in 1953. But the crop of 5.9 million bushels of other varieties, mostly winter pears, was about 18 percent smaller. The latter comprise most of the pears in cold storage on January 1 for sale during the first half of the year. In other States, the combined production of 4.0 million bushels was 13 percent smaller than in 1953.

## STRAWBERRIES

Larger Winter Crop  
in Florida

The 1955 winter crop of strawberries in Florida was estimated as of January 1, 1955 at 266,000 crates (24 quarts each), 58 percent larger than in 1954 but 12 percent smaller than the 1949-53 average. The heavier crop this year stems from increased acreage plus higher prospective yield per acre. The Florida winter acreage (3,800 acres) is 3.5 percent of the total commercial acreage in prospect for harvest in 1955. Most of the commercial crop for fresh use and for processing is harvested from the spring acreage. The prospective 1955 spring acreage (105,300 acres) is about 1 percent under that of 1954.

1954 Crop Smaller Than 1953 Crop,  
But Above Average

Total commercial production of strawberries in 1954 was 11,874,000 crates, 5 percent smaller than the large 1953 crop but 10 percent above the 1949-52 average. Production for fresh market in 1954 was down considerably from that in 1953, while production for processing was up a little. Slightly more than half of each crop was processed, mainly by freezing. Of the volume processed in 1954, about 84 percent was grown in California, Oregon, and Washington, and most of the remainder in Michigan, Tennessee, and Louisiana. The 1954 commercial pack of frozen strawberries, for which complete figures are not yet available, probably was a little under the 1953 pack of about 226 million pounds. Cold-storage stocks of frozen strawberries on January 1, 1955 were about 109 million pounds, 9 percent smaller than a year earlier.

Grower Prices in 1954 Higher  
for Fresh Use, But Lower  
for Processing

Prices received by growers in the United States for strawberries sold for fresh market use averaged \$9.11 per crate in 1954, 8 percent higher than in 1953. In contrast, prices for strawberries for processing averaged \$5.35 per crate in 1954, 4 percent lower than in 1953. Prices for the entire 1954 commercial crop averaged \$7.06 per crate, 1 percent higher than for the 1953 crop. In Florida, where most of the 1954 crop was sold for fresh use, the price averaged \$11.47 per crate, up 22 percent.

## DRIED FRUIT

Lighter Pack in 1954-55

The 1954-55 pack of dried fruits is tentatively estimated to be slightly over 400,000 tons, processed weight. This is about 5 percent below the relatively small 1953-54 pack and 19 percent under the 1947-49 average. The 1954-55 pack of about 165,000 tons (processed weight) of

raisins was down 24 percent, mainly because of a smaller grape crop in California and a larger tonnage being crushed for wine and related products. The pack of dried apricots also was down sharply because of the much smaller crop of this fruit in California. These reductions more than offset a substantial increase in output of dried prunes in California and Oregon. The combined production of these two States of about 180,000 tons (processed, excluding substandard prunes) was 26 percent larger than in 1953-54. Changes in other dried fruits were generally small and tended to offset each other.

With some increase in carryover stocks at the start of the 1954-55 season and imports, mostly dates and figs, not greatly different from last season, total supplies of dried fruits for 1954-55 are nearly as large as in the preceding season. The supply is more than enough to maintain per capita consumption at the 1953-54 rate of about 4 pounds. Substantial tonnages of both prunes and raisins are available for export.

#### Raisin Export-Payment Programs

To encourage the export of raisins in the 1954-55 season, an export-payment program was made effective December 21, 1954 by the United States Department of Agriculture. This program provides for payment at the rate of 1.5 cents a pound to U. S. exporters who sell and export eligible raisins in conformity with prescribed terms and conditions. The rate under the 1953-54 program was 2 cents a pound. By January 15, 1955, about 1,872 tons of raisins had been declared for export under the new program. Under a similar program in 1953-54, nearly 54,000 tons were exported. In a supplemental program that became effective October 13, 1954, the Department announced that it would make payments of 2 cents a pound for 1952 or 1953 surplus-pool raisins exported in conformity with prescribed terms and conditions. By January 15, 1955, about 6,612 tons had been declared for export under this program.

#### Date Diversion Payment Program

To encourage increased utilization of dates produced in continental United States, the U. S. Department of Agriculture inaugurated a diversion program, effective December 23, 1954. <sup>1/</sup> The rate of payment is 4 cents per pound for U. S. Grade C dates diverted in accordance with the terms and conditions of the program. Section 32 funds will be used for this purpose. By January 15, 1955, applications had been approved for the diversion of 100,000 pounds of dates. This program will assist in the marketing of heavy supplies of dates resulting from an unusually large carryover coupled with a near-average 1954 crop.

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<sup>1/</sup> Federal Register, December 23, 1954.

## CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Pack of Canned Fruits about as  
Large in 1954-55 as in 1953-54

The 1954-55 pack of commercially-canned fruits in continental United States probably will total about 2.9 billion pounds, or much the same as the relatively large 1953-54 pack. This is the equivalent of about 67 million cases of 24 No. 2½ cans. The packs of canned apples and applesauce are not yet completed. By December 1, 1954, about 41 percent more apples and 30 percent more applesauce had been canned than by the same time in 1953. The 1954-55 pack of canned pears is up 34 percent, a result of the much larger Pacific Coast crop of Bartletts, which comprise most of the canned pears. But other completed packs for which figures are available are down by the following percentages: Apricots, 41 percent; sour cherries, 20 percent; peaches, 12 percent; and sweet cherries, 10 percent. In Florida, the pack of canned grapefruit sections and citrus salad through January 1 of the 1954-55 season was 48 percent larger than comparable output in 1953-54.

Because of a smaller pack of canned pineapple in Hawaii, shipments to continental United States are expected to be somewhat smaller than in 1953-54. Imports of various canned fruits from foreign countries, especially pineapple, also may be smaller. Mainly because of these reduced receipts, total supplies of canned fruits for 1954-55 probably will turn out somewhat smaller than in 1953-54. Even so, per capita consumption can be maintained near the 1953-54 rate of more than 20 pounds by reducing stocks.

Figures on stocks of canned fruits held by packers on recent dates are available for only a few items. On December 1, 1954, packers' stocks of canned apples were 80 percent larger than a year earlier, and those of canned applesauce, were 73 percent larger. Stocks of citrus sections and salad held by Florida packers on January 1, 1955 were 60 percent larger than a year previously. Wholesale distributors' stocks of 7 items of canned fruits combined (applesauce, apricots, sour cherries, fruit cocktail, peaches, pears, and pineapple) on November 1, 1954 were about 4 percent larger than comparable stocks on that date in 1953.

Lighter Packs of Most Canned  
Citrus Juices Last Fall

Output of canned and frozen citrus juices in Florida in the 1954-55 season was slower in reaching heavy volume than in 1953-54, partly because of heavier stocks last fall and delayed maturity of the new crops. Production of canned citrus juice by January 1, 1955 totaled nearly 13.7 million cases (24-2's), 4 percent smaller than in the same part of 1953-54. Packs were smaller than a year earlier, as follows: Tangerine juice, 64 percent; grapefruit juice, 46 percent; and blended grapefruit and orange juice, 29 percent. The pack of orange juice (10.1 million cases) was 23 percent larger. But output of frozen orange concentrate was 47 percent smaller. Movement of the new pack of canned citrus juices was nearly as large as a year earlier. However, mainly because of increased carryover stocks at the start of the season, packers' stocks on January 1, 1955 were about 3.4 million cases (48 percent) larger than a

year earlier. The packing of canned citrus juices in Florida will run seasonally heavy during January-May 1955. In the case of orange juice, emphasis will shift from canning to freezing.

In Florida, carryover stocks of canned citrus juice on October 1, 1954 totaled about 4.4 million cases, 6 times the very low stocks of a year earlier.

Total production of all canned fruit juices in 1953-54 was approximately 2 billion pounds, 4 percent larger than in 1952-53. This pack was the equivalent of approximately 68 million cases, single-strength. The pack of canned citrus juices, including concentrated juices on a single-strength basis, totaled about 1.5 billion pounds, up 6 percent. Per capita consumption of all canned fruit juices in 1953-54 was slightly over 13 pounds (single-strength), down about 0.5 pound from 1952-53. But this reduction was more than offset by increased consumption of frozen citrus juices.

#### 1954-55 Pack Canned Fruits and Juices Purchased for School Lunches

Substantial quantities of various canned fruits and juices from the 1954-55 pack have been purchased by the Department of Agriculture for use in the National School Lunch Program. Purchases made up to January 15, 1955 are as follows: Clingstone peaches from California, 267,700 cases (24-2½'s) and 625,640 cases (6-10's); Kadota figs from California, 25,000 cases (24-2½'s) and 56,520 cases (6-10's); grape-fruit sections from Florida, 401,200 cases (24-2's); and canned concentrated orange juice from Florida, 129,565 cases (12-3 cyl.). The canned figs were purchased with Section 32 funds, and the other items with Section 6 (school lunch) funds.

### FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

#### More Citrus Juices, Less Deciduous Fruits Frozen In 1954 Than In 1953

Production of commercially-frozen fruits and fruit juices in 1954 is tentatively estimated at approximately 1,275 million pounds, 2 percent larger than in 1953.

The 1954 pack of frozen cherries was over 86 million pounds, down 26 percent from the record 1953 pack. But the pack of 36 million pounds of frozen peaches was up 12 percent. Production of frozen strawberries in States other than California is tentatively estimated at 128 million pounds, 8 percent under 1953 output. In California, for which figures on the pack are not yet available, a larger pack than in 1953 is indicated from the tonnage of strawberries that went to freezers, but perhaps not enough larger to offset the reduction in other States. Hence, the total pack of frozen strawberries in 1954 probably was a little under the 226 million pounds of 1953. In 1953, cherries, peaches and strawberries comprised about 69 percent of the total pack of frozen deciduous fruits. The total pack of deciduous fruits in 1954 probably was about 5 percent under the 1953 output of approximately 542 million pounds.



Production of frozen concentrated orange juice in 1954 was about 617 million pounds, 8 percent larger than in 1953. It comprised about 82 percent of the total pack of frozen citrus juices in 1954. Among other items, the 1954 calendar year pack of frozen concentrate for lemonade was down slightly, that of concentrated tangerine juice was down 41 percent, and that of concentrated grapefruit juice was up 38 percent. Total output of frozen citrus juice in 1954 was about 760 million pounds, up 7 percent.

Per capita consumption of all frozen fruits and fruit juices combined in 1954 was about 7.3 pounds (product weight), a gain of about 5 percent. Per capita consumption of frozen orange concentrate, as a separate item, was over 3.5 pounds in 1954, 7 percent larger than in 1953. A further increase seems likely in 1955.

Early-Season Pack of Frozen  
Orange Concentrate Is Smaller  
Than a Year Ago

The 1954-55 season for freezing Florida citrus juices started in late November, and by January 1, 1955 about 5.6 million gallons of frozen orange concentrate had been made. A year earlier, when production ran heavier during November and December, comparable output was 10.6 million gallons. Even so, production will be seasonally heavy during the first half of 1955, and for the entire 1954-55 season it may exceed that of 1953-54. The yield of juice per box of oranges is running a little heavier in the current season than in 1953-54. Relatively small quantities of frozen grapefruit concentrate and tangerine concentrate also had been made by January 1, 1955.

Larger Year-End Stocks

Total stocks of frozen fruits and fruit juices in cold storage January 1, 1955 were approximately 623 million pounds, 10 percent larger than a year earlier. Stocks of deciduous fruits on January 1 were about 374 million pounds, up 5 percent. Stocks of strawberries, the leading deciduous fruit in storage, were down 9 percent, while stocks of cherries were about the same. But holdings of other important fruits were larger, as follows: Blueberries, 79 percent; apples, 26 percent; raspberries, 18 percent; and peaches, 16 percent. Total stocks of deciduous fruits decreased about 6 percent during December 1954. Cold-storage holdings of frozen orange juice on January 1, 1955 were about 138 million pounds (13.9 million gallons), 12 percent larger than a year earlier. However, stocks declined nearly 0.2 million gallons during December 1954, compared with an increase of 2.7 million gallons in December 1953, when production was much heavier. Stocks of miscellaneous frozen fruit juices in cold storage on January 1, 1955 were approximately 111 million pounds, 25 percent larger than a year earlier.

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THE FRUIT SITUATION IS ISSUED  
4 TIMES A YEAR, IN JANUARY,  
JUNE, AUGUST, AND OCTOBER

Table 1.- Fruits: Season average price per unit received by growers, average 1935-39, annual 1948-54

Commodity	Unit	Average:							1954
		1935-39:	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1/
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<u>Noncitrus</u>									
Apples	Bu.	0.77	2.22	1.38	1.59	1.77	2.55	2.65	2.29
Apricots	Ton	38.74	69.00	72.30	95.30	121.00	115.00	119.00	127.00
Avocados	Ton	127.00	361.00	374.00	302.00	239.00	263.00	285.00	234.00
Cherries, all	Ton	75.76	219.00	171.00	167.00	188.00	163.00	220.00	2/250.00
Sweet	Ton	101.54	277.00	156.00	237.00	295.00	208.00	274.00	293.00
Sour	Ton	56.48	183.00	188.00	130.00	138.00	123.00	182.00	212.00
Cranberries	Bbl.	11.06	10.10	9.34	9.45	14.40	18.80	14.20	12.40
Dates	Ton	112.00	110.00	158.00	184.00	105.00	106.00	149.00	100.00
Figs	Ton	26.89	52.70	60.90	99.50	78.40	62.90	59.30	2/65.90
Grapes	Ton	17.42	39.00	36.20	68.20	40.10	39.40	47.90	50.80
Olives	Ton	59.08	145.00	190.00	231.00	173.00	103.00	198.00	151.00
Peaches	Bu.	.90	2.01	1.47	2.05	2.02	2.01	1.90	2.00
Pears	Bu.	.72	2.58	1.21	2.14	2.43	1.73	2.02	2.12
Persimmons	Ton	31.00	83.00	38.00	76.00	93.00	69.00	128.00	---
Pineapple	Crate	2.14	5.00	4.80	4.50	5.70	6.50	6.00	5.40
Plums	Ton	46.30	145.00	101.00	172.00	142.00	226.00	156.00	171.00
Pomegranates	Ton	20.00	36.00	28.00	58.00	64.00	66.00	81.00	---
Prunes:									
Fresh	Ton	41.70	74.70	50.40	124.00	91.50	94.50	93.70	146.00
For canning	Ton	14.29	39.00	21.00	95.80	49.90	50.60	41.00	47.50
Dried (dried:									
basis)	Ton	69.24	152.00	166.00	245.00	172.00	232.00	222.00	216.00
Frozen (fresh:									
basis)	Ton	---	38.90	20.80	98.50	50.00	50.00	41.70	45.00
Strawberries	Crate	2.65	8.01	7.25	7.46	6.65	6.74	6.97	7.06
<u>Citrus 3/</u>									
Oranges, incl.:									
tangerines	Box	1.52	2.05	2.48	2.23	1.84	2.13	2.28	---
Grapefruit	Box	.71	.93	1.92	1.20	1.06	1.35	1.11	---
Lemons	Box	2.98	5.62	4.84	4.01	4.73	5.11	4.10	---
Limes	Box	3.65	5.10	5.58	4.29	5.60	5.84	7.16	---
<u>Tree nuts</u>									
Almonds	Ton	285.00	422.00	330.00	546.00	472.00	464.00	476.00	447.00
Filberts	Ton	240.00	258.00	219.00	350.00	351.00	300.00	344.00	311.00
Pecans, all	Lb.	.092	.123	.187	.283	.197	.220	.161	
Improved	Lb.	.124	.153	.217	.317	.216	.251	.176	.322
Seedling	Lb.	.071	.100	.170	.257	.172	.188	.147	.245
Walnuts	Ton	198.00	419.00	351.00	385.00	429.00	396.00	412.00	352.00

1/ Preliminary.

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

3/ All methods of sale, as sold.

Table 2.- Fruits and nuts: Production, United States  
average 1935-39, annual 1950-54

Commodity	Average 1935-39	Crop year				
		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
<u>NON-CITRUS</u>						
Apples, commercial	3,056	2,988	2,656	2,220	2,239	2,491
Apricots, 3 States	265	215	183	177	243	145
Avocados, 2 States	10	28	35	32	33	45
Cherries, 12 States	149	239	230	218	224	197
Cranberries	31	49	46	40	60	51
Dates, California	4	15	19	16	16	14
Figs, 2 States	90	85	104	100	1/83	1/84
Grapes	2,444	2,688	3,390	3,164	2,700	2,607
Olives, California	31	42	64	57	28	52
Peaches	1,355	1,215	1,527	1,501	1,547	1,459
Pears	708	719	736	758	715	735
Persimmons, California	3	3	3	3	1	*(2)
Pineapples, Florida	2/	2/	2/	1	1	1
Plums, 2 States	67	84	102	61	92	78
Pomegranates, California	2	3	3	2	2	*(2)
Prunes, 4 States	732	418	538	423	455	528
Strawberries	189	197	207	212	224	212
Total non-citrus	9,136	8,988	9,843	8,985	8,663	8,703
<u>CITRUS</u>						
Oranges and tangerines	2,624	5,174	5,262	5,324	5,673	6,089
Grapefruit	1,229	1,821	1,590	1,496	1,898	1,726
Lemons, California	363	531	506	497	637	577
Limes, Florida	3	11	10	13	15	15
Total citrus	4,219	7,537	7,368	7,330	8,223	8,407
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>						
Including citrus from:						
Bloom of current year	13,355	16,525	17,211	16,315	16,886	17,110
Bloom of preceding year	13,131	15,467	17,380	16,353	15,993	16,926
<u>NUTS</u>						
Almonds, California	15	38	43	36	39	44
Filberts, 2 States	2	7	7	12	5	9
Pecans	46	61	77	74	106	46
Walnuts, 2 States	57	64	77	84	59	74
Total nuts	120	170	204	206	209	173

1/ California production only.

2/ Less than 500 tons.

\* Unofficial rough estimate.



Table 4.- Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1953 and 1954 seasons

Commodity	Pack			Stocks		
	1953	Prel. 1954	Dec. 31 average 1949-53	Dec. 31 1953	Dec. 31 1954	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	
Apples and applesauce	42,356	---	1/25,327	1/ 24,360	1/ 30,695	
Apricots	3,962	---	4,183	3,704	2,958	
Blackberries	17,966	---	11,137	15,747	13,051	
Blueberries	13,988	---	15,637	14,726	26,316	
Cherries	116,981	2/ 86,481	52,028	54,812	55,387	
Grapes	10,110	---	14,779	9,275	15,423	
Peaches	32,171	36,119	23,038	25,705	29,880	
Plums and prunes	8,356	---	8,273	9,875	3,677	
Raspberries	33,870	---	25,290	28,489	33,543	
Strawberries	225,963	3/128,038	93,357	112,214	108,514	
Young, Logan, Boysen and similar berries	15,934	---	10,319	11,036	11,373	
Orange juice 4/	(See below)		80,033	123,510	137,962	
Other fruit juices and purees			60,425	88,595	111,156	
Other fruit	20,304	---	30,339	39,515	37,390	
Total	541,961	---	454,165	568,563	623,305	

	Pack 5/		
	1953-54	Through January 1 1953-54	1954-55
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
<u>Citrus juices</u>			
Orange			
Concentrated	66,978	6/10,640	6/5,631
Unconcentrated	39		
Grapefruit			
Concentrated	1,677	6/ 2	6/- 20
Unconcentrated	0		
Blend, orange and grapefruit			
Concentrated	965	6/ 109	0
Lemon			
Concentrated	1,316		
Unconcentrated	984		
Lemonade base	9,845		
Tangerine, Concentrated	443	154	183

1/ Excludes stocks of applesauce, which are included in fruit juices and purees.  
 2/ R.S.P. cherries only. 3/ Excludes California pack. Not available. 1953 pack, excluding California, was 139 million pounds. 4/ Orange juice, single-strength and concentrated. 5/ Season beginning November 1. 6/ Florida pack only, through January 1.

Table 5.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1943-52, annual 1952 and 1953, and indicated 1954, as of January 1, 1955 <sup>1/</sup>

Crop and State	Average 1943-52	1952	1953	Indicated 1954
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>
<u>ORANGES</u>				
California, all	46,385	46,030	32,460	41,200
Navels and miscellaneous <sup>2/</sup>	17,080	16,630	14,460	16,400
Valencias	29,305	29,400	18,000	24,800
Florida, all	58,580	72,200	91,300	91,000
Temples	<sup>3/</sup> 1,010	1,700	2,200	2,400
Early and midseason	31,381	40,600	48,000	49,600
Valencias	26,290	29,900	41,100	39,000
Texas, all	3,211	1,000	900	2,300
Early and midseason <sup>2/</sup>	2,035	700	675	1,700
Valencias	1,176	300	225	600
Arizona, all	1,016	900	1,170	1,400
Navels and miscellaneous <sup>2/</sup>	516	400	550	650
Valencias	500	500	620	750
Louisiana <sup>2/</sup>	271	50	100	175
5 States <sup>4/</sup>	109,464	120,180	124,930	136,075
Total early and midseason <sup>5/</sup>	52,193	60,080	65,985	70,925
Total Valencias	57,271	60,100	59,945	65,150
<u>TANGERINES</u>				
Florida	4,410	4,900	5,000	5,400
<u>ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES</u>				
5 States <sup>4/</sup>	113,874	125,080	130,930	141,475
<u>GRAPEFRUIT</u>				
Florida, all	30,340	32,500	42,000	35,000
Seedless	14,170	17,100	21,900	20,000
Other	16,170	15,400	20,100	15,000
Texas, all	13,631	400	1,200	3,700
Arizona, all	3,260	3,000	2,670	3,000
California, all	2,803	2,460	2,500	2,420
Desert Valleys	1,061	830	1,050	920
Other	1,742	1,630	1,450	1,500
4 States <sup>4/</sup>	50,034	38,360	48,370	44,120
<u>LEMONS</u>				
California	12,493	12,590	16,130	14,600
<u>LIMES</u>				
Florida	230	320	370	380

<sup>1/</sup> Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1 of the same year as the bloom. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions. <sup>2/</sup> Includes small quantities of tangerines. <sup>3/</sup> Short-time average. <sup>4/</sup> Net content of box varies. <sup>5/</sup> In California and Arizona, Navels and miscellaneous.

Table 6.- Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, October-January, 1953 and 1954

Market and period	Oranges						Lemons 1/	
	California				Florida		California	
	Valencias		Navels					
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>New York</u>								
October	:4.59	6.26	---	---	3.75	3.73	4.03	3.73
November	:5.44	6.07	---	5.95	4.27	3.53	3.92	3.40
December	:5.92	4.75	6.00	5.11	4.37	3.86	3.58	3.40
Season average	:							
through December	:5.07	6.94	6.00	5.18	4.31	3.75	3.76	3.40
Week ended:	:							
January 7	: ---	---	6.54	n.a.	3.98	n.a.	4.25	n.a.
14	: ---	---	5.29	5.86	3.81	4.34	3.96	3.82
<u>Chicago</u>								
October	:4.69	6.45	---	---	3.62	3.57	4.06	4.05
November	:5.80	5.90	6.97	5.74	3.93	3.15	4.28	4.12
December	:6.04	4.91	5.61	5.12	3.98	3.19	4.18	3.66
Season average	:							
through December	:5.14	6.98	5.66	5.25	3.93	3.19	4.23	3.90
Week ended:	:							
January 7	: ---	---	6.19	5.20	3.78	3.61	4.34	3.86
14	: ---	---	5.42	6.05	3.53	3.50	4.08	3.76

1/ Price per 1/2 box.

Compiled from reports of the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 7.- Grapefruit, Florida: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, October-January, 1953 and 1954

Market and period	Seedless		Other		Total	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>New York</u>						
October	: 4.67	4.45	2.96	2.71	4.60	4.31
November	: 4.70	4.77	3.14	2.63	4.64	4.74
December	: 4.36	4.21	3.29	2.72	4.31	4.18
Season average through	:					
December	: 4.56	4.48	3.17	2.82	4.49	4.41
Week ended:	:					
January 7	: 4.58	n.a.	3.18	n.a.	4.47	n.a.
14	: 4.28	4.38	3.20	3.08	4.23	4.34
<u>Chicago</u>						
October	: ---	---	---	---	4.59	4.24
November	: ---	---	---	---	4.91	4.93
December	: ---	---	---	---	4.72	4.17
Season average through	:					
December	: ---	---	---	---	4.73	4.41
Week ended:	:					
January 7	: ---	---	---	---	4.45	3.92
14	: ---	---	---	---	4.09	4.15

Compiled from reports of the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 8.- Oranges (excluding tangerine.): Total weekly shipments from producing areas, by varieties, August-January, 1953-54 and 1954-55 <sup>1/</sup>

Period	1953					1954						
	Calif.- Ariz.	Calif.- Ariz.	Navels and Misc.	Fla.	Texas	Total	Calif.- Ariz.	Calif.- Ariz.	Navels and Misc.	Fla.	Texas	Total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
August 14:	1,345					1,345	738					738
21:	1,299					1,299	701					701
28:	1,344					1,344	742					742
September 4:	1,432					1,432	834					834
11:	1,286					1,286	819					819
18:	1,485			2		1,487	882			3		885
25:	1,542			48		1,590	864			27		891
October 2:	1,168			170		1,338	801			111		912
9:	898			353		1,251	774			283		1,057
16:	922			540		1,462	666			606		1,272
23:	927			830		1,757	607			939		1,546
30:	820			852		1,672	493			1,005		1,498
November 6:	539			1,127		1,666	438	11		1,344		1,793
13:	382	27		1,148		1,557	363	442		1,598		2,403
20:	225	248		1,437	32	1,942	70	635		1,310	75	2,090
27:	48	854		994	30	1,926	27	804		1,015	90	1,936
December 4:		1,284		1,645	34	2,963		1,201		1,334	63	2,598
11:		1,331		2,290	70	3,691		1,354		1,958	83	3,395
18:		593		3,182	57	3,832		563		3,036	82	3,681
25:		429		934	32	1,395		309		1,262	68	1,639
January 1:		812		1,228	30	2,070		463		1,004	37	1,504
8:		940		1,522	49	2,511		677		1,050	44	1,771
15:		945		1,394	41	2,380		699		1,411	44	2,154

<sup>1/</sup> Rail, boat, and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate and intra-state truck shipments from California-Arizona and Florida. Excludes quantities from Florida trucked to canners and to boats. All data subject to revision. Figures include oranges which were in mixed-citrus shipments.

Table 9.- Tangerines, Florida: Total weekly shipments from producing points, November-January, 1953 and 1954

Season	November				December				January		
	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	1	8	15
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
1953-54	236	414	818	463	715	1,008	1,090	357	474	447	254
1954-55	13	73	368	542	647	907	1,316	563	552	554	457



Table 10.- Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, August-January, 1953 and 1954 <sup>1/</sup>

Period	Grapefruit								Lemons	
	1953				1954				1953	1954
	Flor- ida	Texas	Calif.- Ariz.	Total	Flor- ida	Texas	Calif.- Ariz.	Total	Calif.	Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Week ended										
August 14	18		102	120	5		95	100	381	391
21	4		91	95	---		77	77	312	297
28	34		57	91	---		100	100	184	256
September 4	33		61	94	---		73	73	361	211
11	35		36	71	69		52	121	341	254
18	239		41	280	259		27	286	224	278
25	536		15	551	578		6	584	224	231
October 2	771		19	790	739		1	740	244	976
9	661		1	662	729		6	735	182	216
16	729		2	731	632		4	636	211	183
23	889		---	889	882	4	2	888	188	241
30	801		3	804	738	5	9	752	222	185
November 6	826		7	833	640	4	21	665	170	161
13	829		63	892	749	40	110	899	206	178
20	1,049	24	83	1,156	837	127	114	1,078	207	184
27	788	35	71	894	683	123	91	897	208	151
December 4	1,015	22	100	1,137	809	108	90	1,007	204	182
11	1,211	48	93	1,352	1,002	112	108	1,222	203	169
18	1,176	46	84	1,306	1,178	108	95	1,381	165	162
25	490	20	60	570	501	90	58	649	130	158
January 1	702	31	59	792	598	74	82	832	226	185
8	1,175	60	97	1,332	831	107	98	1,036	208	185
15	1,320	68	95	1,483	1,084	166	142	1,392	303	189

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

Table 11. - Apples and pears: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties and all grades, New York and Chicago, October-January, 1953 and 1954

Market and period	Northwestern apples (std. box):				Western pears (std. box)			
	Delicious <sup>1/</sup>		All leading varieties		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>New York</u>								
October	5.53	5.38	5.49	5.36	4.36	4.80	4.33	4.59
November	5.22	5.29	5.08	5.23	3.68	4.84	4.15	4.68
December	5.07	5.44	5.01	5.29	3.34	4.86	4.04	4.63
Season average through December	5.26	5.37	5.18	5.30	3.69	4.78	4.13	4.62
Week ended:								
January 7	4.87	n.a.	4.79	n.a.	3.90	n.a.	3.90	n.a.
14	4.96	5.49	4.78	5.35	3.72	5.10	4.35	4.66
<u>Chicago</u>								
October	5.43	5.34	5.25	5.10	3.99	4.28	4.27	4.95
November	5.15	5.13	4.99	4.81	3.51	4.56	4.27	4.81
December	5.13	5.23	4.73	4.68	3.09	4.21	3.89	4.50
Season average through December	5.29	5.25	5.04	4.86	3.51	4.42	4.10	4.75
Week ended:								
January 7	5.24	5.25	4.74	4.64	3.17	3.07	4.07	4.64
14	5.30	5.31	4.74	5.01	3.77	3.33	4.17	4.62

<sup>1/</sup> Washington, mostly Fancy and Extra Fancy Grades.

Compiled from New York and Chicago Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 12. - Apples, eastern and midwestern: Wholesale prices per bushel for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when quoted) and 2-1/2 inch minimum size, New York and Chicago, September-January, 1953 and 1954 <sup>1/</sup>-

Month and week	New York				Chicago			
	Delicious		McIntosh		Delicious		McIntosh	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
September	---	---	3.17	3.26	5.03	4.25	2.82	3.65
October	---	2.75	2.81	2.81	3.72	---	2.58	3.26
November	---	3.12	2.88	2.90	3.79	---	3.49	3.43
December	4.03	3.37	2.70	2.75	3.66	3.62	3.22	3.16
Week ended:								
January 7	4.25	---	2.87	---	3.50	---	3.10	3.00
14	---	3.75	2.87	2.70	3.62	---	3.00	3.00
21	3.50	3.75	2.87	2.50	3.50	3.65	3.00	3.35

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

Table 13.- Apples, commercial crop: Production by areas, average 1943-52, annual 1953 and 1954

Areas	Average: 1943-52	1953	1954	Area	Average: 1943-52	1953	1954
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bu.	bu.	bu.		: bu.	bu.	bu.
<u>Eastern States</u>				<u>Central States</u>			
North Atlantic	28,709	27,694	30,460	North Central	17,174	17,032	15,135
South Atlantic	15,182	11,584	19,342	South Central	1,203	747	1,141
Total	43,893	39,278	49,802	Total	18,377	17,779	16,276
<u>Western States</u>	43,532	36,250	37,695	Grand total	105,802	93,307	103,773

Table 14.- Apples, pears, and miscellaneous fruits and nuts: Cold-storage holdings, December 31, 1954 with comparisons

Group and commodity	Dec. 31 average 1949-53	Dec. 31 1953	Nov. 30 1954	Dec. 31 1954
	: Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
<u>Fresh fruits</u>				
Apples, western, standard boxes <u>1/</u>	10,975	9,892	11,534	9,723
Apples, western, other containers <u>2/</u>	1,387	1,321	2,508	1,891
Apples, eastern, bushel baskets	4,332	2,681	5,252	4,099
Apples, eastern, other containers <u>2/</u>	7,757	6,000	11,701	9,174
Total apples, bushels	24,451	19,894	30,995	24,887
Pears, Bartlett, packed boxes	16	34	6	4
Pears, Bartlett, loose boxes	9	1	1	1
Pears, all others, boxes	1,531	1,881	2,083	1,563
Pears, bushel baskets	23	15	257	158
Total pears, bushels	1,579	1,931	2,347	1,726
<u>Miscellaneous</u>				
Fresh grapes <u>3/</u>		87,518	121,892	59,836
Fresh fruits (excluding apples, pears and grapes) <u>4/</u>	83,987	12,340	6,368	4,284
Dried and evaporated fruits	47,864	33,435	25,174	29,661
Tree nuts in the shell	33,886	52,073	6,186	14,462
Nutmeats (tree nuts)	18,965	19,188	16,464	14,752

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

2/ Other containers reported in terms of bushels.

3/ Not separately reported. Included with fresh fruits.

4/ Includes grapes.

Table 15.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, at New York, October to January, 1953 and 1954 seasons

Market and week ended	Seedless		Ribier		Malaga	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
NEW YORK						
October 15	4.19	4.49	4.06	4.19	2.87	3.17
22	4.55	4.67	5.17	4.71	3.16	3.23
29	3.95	4.24	4.42	4.80	2.92	2.63
November 5	4.38	4.61	4.33	5.11	3.77	3.09
12	3.64	3.71	4.21	4.75	3.02	3.23
19	3.96	3.66	4.72	4.70	3.77	2.85
26	5.84	4.78	5.03	5.62	3.81	2.65
December 3	2.95	---	5.05	4.79	3.96	2.68
10	2.88	---	4.79	4.68	4.23	2.99
17	3.81	---	5.44	5.25	---	---
24	---	---	5.78	5.98	---	---
31	---	---	5.51	5.15	---	---
Season av. thru Dec.	4.23	4.45	4.12	4.51	2.86	2.82
January 7	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Muscat		Emperor		Almeria
NEW YORK						
October 15	4.40	5.53	3.30	3.21	2.85	2.97
22	4.50	6.48	3.19	2.89	3.44	3.34
29	4.04	5.54	3.08	2.51	3.72	3.67
November 5	4.28	4.53	2.94	2.71	3.74	4.15
12	4.79	4.63	3.76	3.03	4.02	4.36
19	5.22	4.62	3.57	2.82	3.94	4.12
26	4.52	3.69	3.34	3.06	4.74	4.39
December 3	3.80	---	2.94	3.08	4.88	4.02
10	---	---	3.09	3.22	4.73	3.19
17	---	2.96	3.73	3.17	4.97	3.24
24	---	3.45	3.75	3.18	5.40	3.56
31	---	---	4.14	3.21	5.44	3.34
Season av. thru Dec.	4.16	4.11	3.40	3.00	4.49	3.86
January 7	---	---	3.65	---	4.69	---

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter.

Table 16.- Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1949-53, annual 1954 and 1955

Season	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1954	Indi- cated	Average	1954	Indi- cated	Average	1954	Indi- cated
	1949-53	1955	1955	1949-53	1955	1955	1949-53	1954	1955
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Crates	Crates	Crates	1,000 crates	1,000 crates	1,000 crates
Winter	4,640	2,800	3,800	65	60	70	304	168	266
Spring	121,120	106,500	105,300	90	110		10,782	11,706	
Total	125,760	109,300	109,100	89	109		11,086	11,874	

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