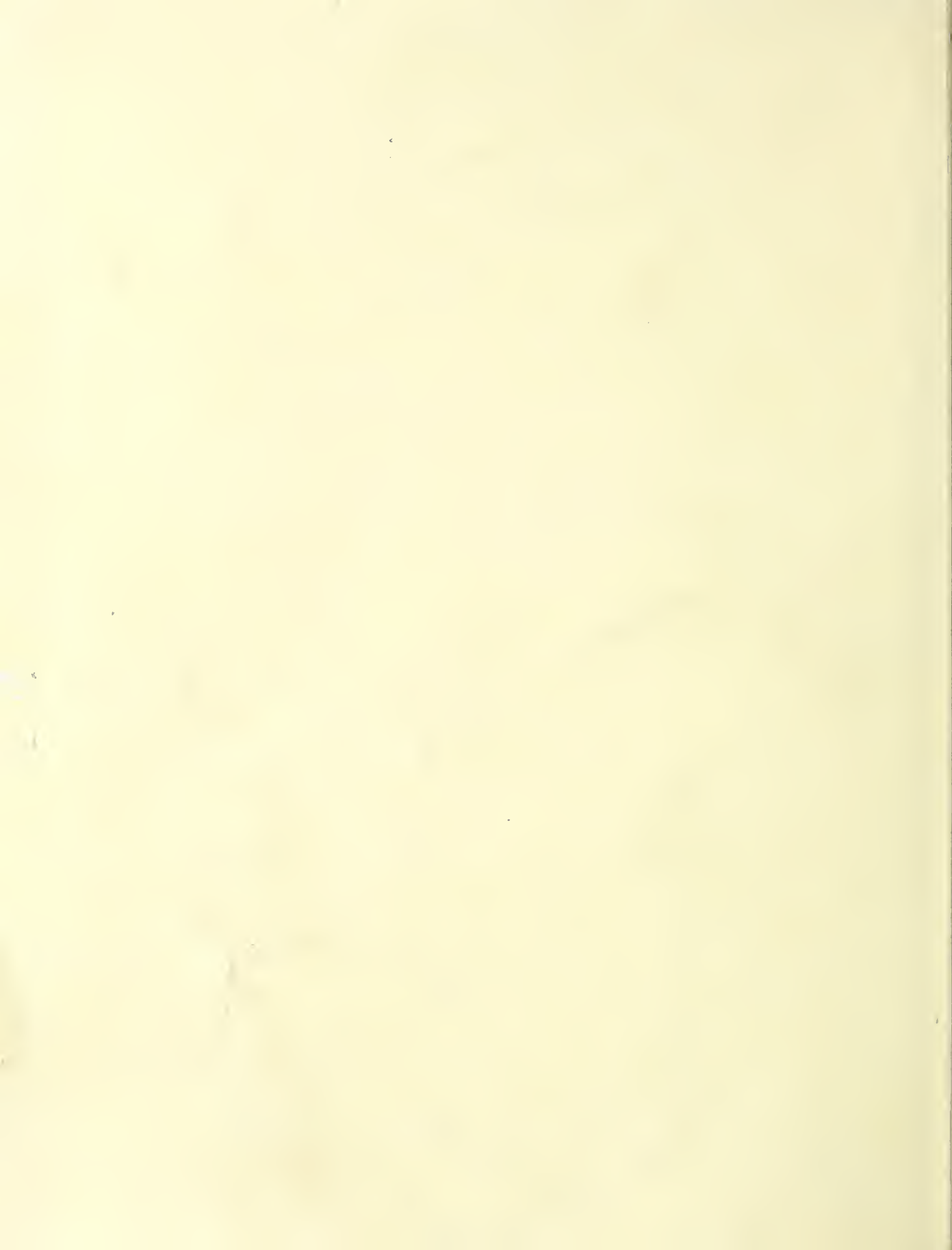
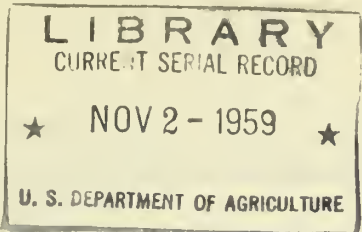


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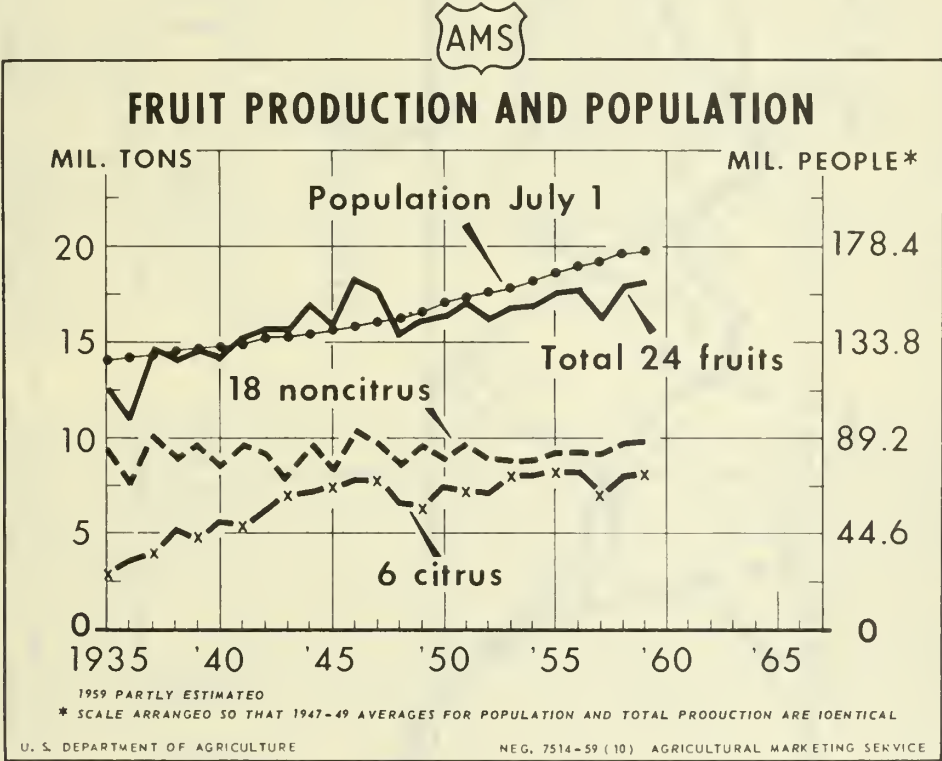
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1960 OUTLOOK ISSUE
October 1959
FOR RELEASE
OCT. 27, A. M.

The FRUIT SITUATION

TFS-133



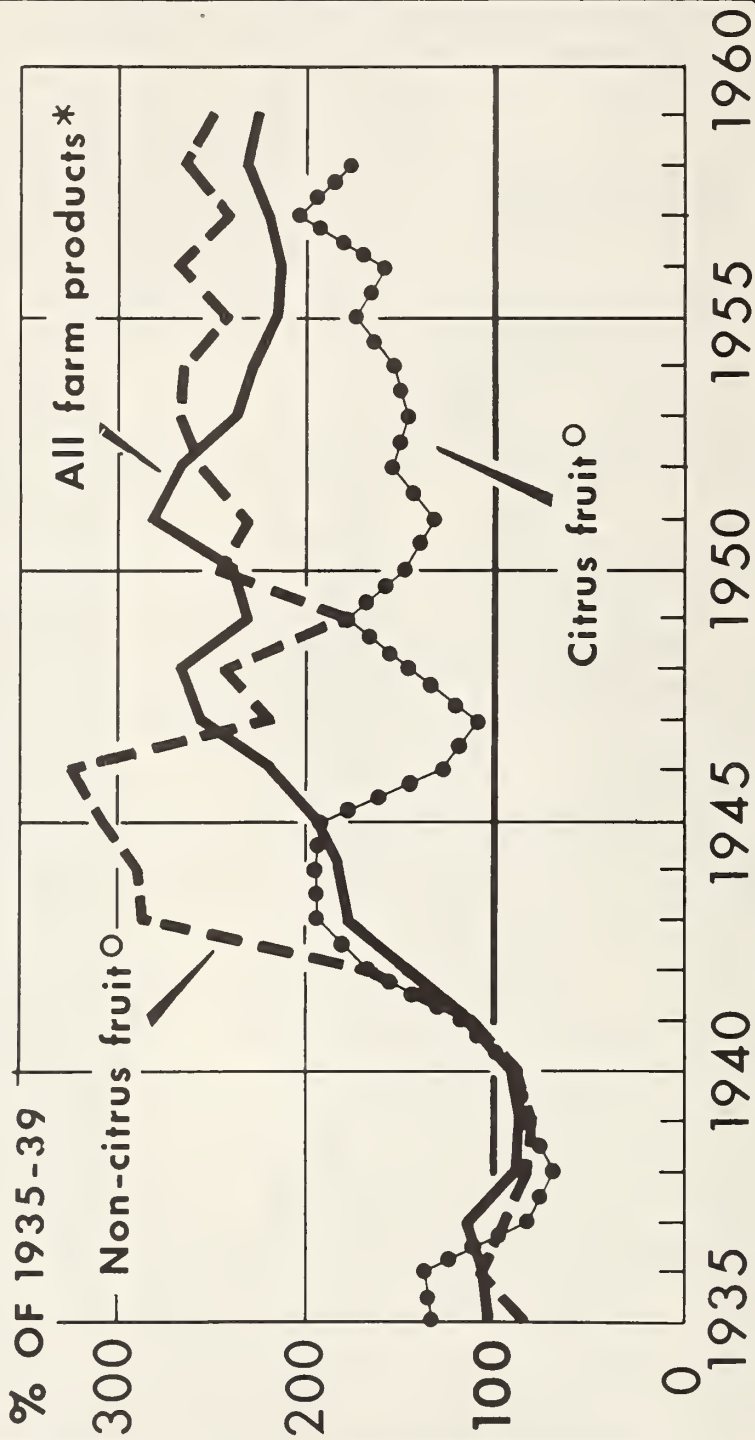
Since 1935, total production of fruit has trended upward, mainly because of increases in citrus. Total production of fruit increased at a faster rate than population up to 1947,

thereafter at a slower rate. Production of citrus more than kept pace with population, but that of noncitrus lagged behind.

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PRICES RECEIVED BY GROWERS

Index Numbers 1935-39=100



* CALENDAR YEAR AVERAGES.
1959 ESTIMATED

o SEASON-AVERAGE PRICE.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6485 - 59 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Prices for noncitrus fruits, for which the level of production has not changed greatly since the 1935-39 period, have since increased further from that period than those for citrus, of which production has doubled. In recent years, non-

citrus prices have been somewhat above prices for all farm products while prices for citrus have been somewhat below. But prices for citrus increased substantially with the short 1957-58 crop.

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 21, 1959

CONTENTS

Table with 2 columns: Page and Page. Lists items such as Summary, Oranges, Grapefruit, Lemons and Limes, Apples, Pears, Plums and Prunes, Peaches, Apricots, Cherries, Grapes, Cranberries, Strawberries, Dried Fruit, Canned Fruits and Fruit Juices, Frozen Fruits and Fruit Juices, Tree Nuts, and List of Tables.

SUMMARY

The combined crop of all deciduous fruits in 1960 may not be quite as large as that of 1959, which was moderately above average, but production of citrus fruit probably will be larger. No large change from 1959 seems likely in total production of tree nuts. Underlying these prospects are the assumption of average growing and harvesting conditions, and especially the weather. Increase in the income of consumers, which was a factor in 1959, is expected to continue during 1960, supporting strong consumer demand for fresh and processed fruits. Demand for fruit for processing should be good in 1960, though for citrus demand is unlikely to be as strong in 1959-60 as in 1958-59.

Prospects for exports of most fruits appear better in 1959-60 than exports in 1958-59. Continuing prosperity in Europe, together with some reduction in import restrictions for fruit items, tends to improve the outlook for exports of most United States fresh and processed fruits. Smaller supplies of European deciduous fruit crops in 1959-60 than last season should encourage larger imports of fresh deciduous fruits from the United States. Increased availability of U. S. canned and dried fruits for export in 1959-60 should result in larger exports of these items, although at lower prices than last season. Competition from foreign dried fruits will be particularly heavy in 1959-60. Increased supplies of Mediterranean citrus fruits are expected to continue during the coming season. Export opportunities for U. S. fresh and processed citrus, however, have improved because of increased liberalization of import restrictions in some European countries.

Based on the progress of the season up to October 1 and on prospects thereafter, total production of deciduous fruits in 1959 was estimated to be about 3 percent larger than in 1958 and 8 percent above the 1948-57 average. The 1959 commercial apple crop is 9 percent smaller than the relatively large 1958 crop, the sweet cherry crop is 9 percent smaller than the below-average 1958 crop, the peach crop is a little larger than the above-average 1958 crop, and most other deciduous crops are moderately to considerably larger than last year and, except for prunes, well above average. Grower prices for fresh sales have varied, but generally they were under comparable prices in 1958, a year of lighter production. Prices for fruit for processing also have tended to average under 1958.

The 1959-60 crop of early and midseason oranges is 3 percent larger than the 1958-59 crop and 12 percent above average. An 11-percent decrease in the 1959-60 crop in California is more than offset by a 7-percent increase in Florida and significant increases in all other States. Increased production of Valencia oranges is expected in Florida, Texas and Arizona. A 9-percent decrease in the 1959-60 crop of grapefruit in Florida is about offset by sharp increases in other States. However, prospective production of Florida pink grapefruit is up 16 percent over 1958-59. Prices for early-season sales of 1959-60 crop Florida oranges and grapefruit have averaged somewhat below comparable prices a year ago, and during fall and winter probably will continue below a year earlier.

The 1959 crop of the four major tree nuts is expected to total about 1 percent larger than the 1958 crop and 4 percent above average. The almond crop sets a record $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the short 1958 crop, the filbert crop is up 26 percent, but the pecan and walnut crops are down 26 and 30 percent, respectively. Grower prices for pecans and walnuts are expected to be higher than in 1958, those for almonds and filberts lower. Imports of tree nuts, especially cashews and Brazil nuts, are expected to be lighter in the current season than in 1958.

Output of processed fruit is expected to be larger in 1959 than in 1958. With production of dried prunes and raisins up sharply, total output of dried fruits is expected to be considerably heavier than the relatively light tonnage in 1958. The 1959 pack of canned fruits is expected to be up moderately and that of frozen fruits (excluding juices) up a little. Output of frozen orange concentrates in 1958-59 was record large but that of canned single-strength citrus juices was down moderately. Carryover stocks of both frozen and canned juice are expected to be larger this fall than last.

ORANGES

Increased Production of Oranges in Prospect for 1959-60

Larger crops of oranges are expected in 1959-60 than in 1958-59 in all orange States except California. Total production of early and midseason oranges in 1959-60, based on October 1 prospects, is forecast at 68.4 million

boxes, more than 3 percent larger than in 1958-59 and 12 percent above the 1948-57 average. A moderate decrease in the California crop is more than offset by small to substantial increases in other States. Production of Navel and miscellaneous oranges in California, estimated at 15 million boxes, is down 11 percent from 1958-59. But the Florida crop of 50.5 million boxes of early and mid-season oranges is up 7 percent, and the Texas crop of 2.25 million is up 36 percent. Increases in these two States mark further recovery from setbacks by freezes in 1957-58 in Florida and 1950-51 in Texas. In 1958-59, production of early and midseason oranges comprised more than half of total production of all varieties in the United States.

Increased production of Valencia oranges also is in prospect in each of the three States of Florida, Texas and Arizona. The prospective crop of 42.5 million boxes in Florida in 1959-60 is 9 percent larger than the 1958-59 crop. If the early-season indications for Florida materialize, this State will produce 93 million boxes of all varieties in 1959-60, 8 percent more than in 1958-59. The first official estimate of the 1959-60 crop of Valencias in California will be made in December. The October 1 condition of the crop was not quite as good this year as in 1958. A near-average crop of 23 million boxes was grown in California in 1958-59. The marketing season for Valencias is from February to July in Florida, and from March to December in California.

In 1958-59 as in 1957-58, about 63 percent of the U. S. orange crop was processed. But the quantity processed in 1958-59 was up 17 percent because of the larger crop. Fresh sales also were up 17 percent.

Fewer Tangerines, More Tangelos
in Florida in 1959-60
Than in 1958-59

Prospective production of tangerines in Florida in 1959-60 is 4 million boxes, 11 percent smaller than the near-average crop in 1958-59. The 1959-60 crop of Florida tangelos (a tangerine-grapefruit hybrid) is expected to be 450,000 boxes, 50 percent larger than the 1958-59 crop. The marketing season for both tangerines and tangelos is from November to April. In 1958-59, about 60 percent of the tangerine crop was used fresh, 35 percent was processed and the rest was not used. About 80 percent of the tangelo crop was used fresh and the rest processed.

Early-Season Prices
For Florida Oranges Lower
Than in 1958-59

The 1959-60 crop of Florida oranges is maturing under generally favorable conditions, and a few weeks earlier than the 1958-59 crop. The 1959-60 shipping season to fresh markets started with light movement in late September, and continued in October with increasing volume. Prices for these early-season sales at shipping points and terminal auctions averaged somewhat

under prices for early-season sales a year ago. As usual, these prices are declining seasonally with increasing sales. Consumer demand for fresh and processed oranges is expected to continue strong during the 1959-60 season. But demand for oranges for processing is not likely to be as sharp as in 1958-59 in view of the prospective large increase in carryover stocks of frozen orange concentrate and various canned citrus juices this fall and the larger 1959-60 orange crop. This points to somewhat lower prices in the season ahead than in 1958-59.

The 1959-60 shipping season for Texas oranges also started with light movement to fresh markets in late September. But shipments of California Valencias continued heavier, and auction prices lower, during September and early October than in this period of 1958.

Foreign Trade in Oranges

Exports of fresh oranges continued heavier during the past summer than in the summer of 1958. Total exports of fresh oranges and tangerines (mostly oranges) during November 1958-August 1959 were the equivalent of more than 6 million boxes, 37 percent larger than exports in the same months of 1957-58. But exports of orange juice were smaller. Canned single-strength orange juice was 6.9 million gallons, down 29 percent; canned concentrated orange juice, 478,000 gallons, down 56 percent; and frozen concentrated orange juice, 3 million gallons, down 12 percent.

Over the same 10 months, imports of fresh oranges were about 661,000 boxes, up 37 percent. Arrivals were particularly large during May, June and July. During these months prices were the highest since last fall and available supplies in Florida were decreasing with the approach of the end of the season. Many of these oranges were apparently used for making chilled juice.

GRAPEFRUIT

1959-60 Crop Expected to be About as Large as 1958-59

The 1959-60 grapefruit crop (excluding the California summer crop) was estimated as of October 1 at 41.5 million boxes, much the same as the 1958-59 crop and the 1948-57 average. In 1958-59, grapefruit production excluding the California summer crop, was 41.9 million boxes and comprised 96 percent of total production. The California summer crop was 1.9 million boxes, the remaining 4 percent. The 1959-60 Florida crop of 32 million boxes is down 9 percent from 1958-59, with all of the reduction in "seedy" varieties. The seedless portion of the new crop is placed at 20 million boxes, of which 6.5 million are pinks. The 1958-59 crop of seedless was 19.6 million boxes, including 5.6 million pinks. Most pink grapefruit are used fresh.

The decrease in the Florida crop in 1959-60 is about offset by sharp increases in Texas, Arizona and the desert valleys of California. The Texas crop of 5.8 million boxes is 38 percent larger than the 1958-59 crop, denoting further recovery from the freeze of 1950-51. A high percentage of the replantings in this State consists of pink and red varieties, which continue to increase in bearing.

Early-Season Sales Bring
Lower Prices Than in 1958

As with oranges, the new grapefruit crops in Florida and Texas are maturing a few weeks earlier than in 1958. Fresh market shipments from Florida started in early September, about three weeks earlier than last year, and by early October had attained fairly heavy volume. Light shipments from Texas started in late September. Prices for early-season sales of Florida grapefruit, both at shipping points and terminal auctions, average somewhat lower than in 1958. Prices for grapefruit probably will hold up better this fall and winter than those for oranges. Even so, they are not likely to average as high as in 1958-59. Consumer demand, especially for fresh grapefruit, is expected to continue good in 1959-60, but processor demand may be lower in view of the increased carryover stocks of canned grapefruit sections and juice and the prospective larger supplies of other processed fruits and juices at generally lower prices.

Increased Exports of Fresh
Grapefruit and Some Processed
Items in 1958-59

From November 1958 through August 1959, exports of fresh grapefruit were the equivalent of about 1.9 million boxes, 23 percent larger than in the same period of 1957-58. Exports of processed items that also were larger than the year before are as follows: Canned single-strength grapefruit juice, 4.9 million gallons, up 3 percent; and canned concentrated grapefruit juice, 173,000 gallons, up 69 percent. Export items that were smaller are the following: Canned grapefruit sections, 296,000 cases (24-2's), down 8 percent; canned single-strength blended grapefruit and orange juice, 2.7 million gallons, down 16 percent; and frozen concentrated grapefruit juice, 133,000 gallons, down 2 percent.

Both Processor and Fresh
Use Up In 1958-59

Processors used about 48 percent of the total tonnage of grapefruit in 1958-59, and 47 percent in 1957-58. But in 1958-59 the tonnage processed was up 13 percent, mainly because of the larger crop. Fresh use was up 9 percent.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Arizona Lemons are
Increasing in Importance

Lemon trees planted in Arizona in recent years are now bearing lemons in increasing volume to become an important addition to total lemon production, which for many years was almost entirely in California. Official statistics on Arizona lemons are available for the first time this month. They cover production, use, price and value of the 1958-59 crop and a preliminary estimate of production in 1959-60. The 1959-60 crop is forecast at 860,000 boxes, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the 1958-59 crop. Shipment from the new crop to fresh markets started in September. About 42 percent of the 1958-59 crop of 340,000 boxes was used fresh and the rest processed.

October 1 Condition of the
California Lemon Crop About
the Same as a Year Ago

The first official forecast of the 1959-60 California lemon crop will be made as of November 1 and released November 10. The condition of the new crop on October 1 was about the same as a year earlier. Harvest is expected to start this month.

The 1958-59 crop of lemons in California was 17 million boxes, slightly larger than the 1957-58 crop and considerably above average. Fresh market shipments of the 1958-59 crop were continuing in October. Prices for fresh lemons on the principal auctions during September and early October averaged somewhat above this period in 1958. Fresh use of the 1958-59 crop was considerably smaller, use for processing much larger, than comparable use of the 1957-58 crop. The volume processed in 1958-59, about 8.4 million boxes, was 25 percent larger than in 1957-58.

Exports of fresh lemons and limes (mostly lemons) during November 1958 through August 1959 were the equivalent of approximately 1.7 million boxes, 39 percent smaller than in the same period of 1957-58. In contrast, imports of concentrated lemon juice were about 1.5 million gallons (single-strength equivalent), 10 times the very light imports of a year earlier.

Increased Production of
Florida Limes in 1959-60

Production of Florida limes in 1959-60 is expected to be 300,000 boxes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the light 1958-59 crop. Production in both years is down from the high level of 400,000 boxes in 1955-56 and 1956-57, depicting continuing effects of the 1957-58 freezes. Shipments of the 1959-60 crop to fresh markets were seasonally heavy last summer. Prices received by growers during July and August 1959 averaged considerably lower than in these months of 1958, but in September, the average was somewhat higher. Fresh use of limes from the reduced 1958-59 crop was less than half that of the

much larger 1957-58 crop, but use for processing was about as large as in 1957-58. During the period November 1958 through August 1959, imports of unconcentrated lime juice were about 307,000 gallons, up 65 percent from a year earlier. But imports of concentrated lime juice were about 5,000 gallons (single-strength equivalent), down 46 percent.

APPLES

Production in 1959 Smaller than in 1958 but Above 1948-57 Average

The 1959 crop of apples in commercial areas was estimated as of October 1 at 115.8 million bushels, 9 percent smaller than the 1958 crop but 7 percent above the 1948-57 average. In the Western States, the 1959 crop of 36.4 million bushels is down 20 percent from 1958; in the Central States the crop of 22.2 million bushels is down 3 percent; and in the Eastern States, the crop of 57.2 million is down 1 percent.

The sharp reduction in the Western States, especially Washington, should result in lighter year-end stocks than on December 31, 1958, hence a more manageable supply to handle and market during the first half of 1960. Most of the apples from this region are marketed fresh, though California Gravensteins are used extensively for canning as applesauce. With crops in the Central and Eastern States again much above average this year, there will be heavy supplies on the fresh markets this fall and large supplies for processing. Some increase in volume of apples put into controlled atmosphere storage appears likely.

The early 1950's marked the apparent end of a long downward trend in the production of apples. Since then, production has trended slowly upward; and with the commercial plantings of recent years, this new trend is likely to continue, even gain impetus, during the next decade or longer. Some of the new plantings have already started to bear. If the weather is average or better, crops can be expected to be somewhat above the current 10-year average production. So if the weather is average for the 1960 crop, production in 1960 can be expected to be above average and probably not greatly different from 1959. By regions, this would mean a probable increase in the Western States, not much change in the Central States, and a decrease in the Eastern States.

Markets and Prices

Prices received by growers for apples, on a national-average-basis, were moderately to considerably higher in September than in July and August. This represented a shift from sales of storage stocks from the 1958 crop and summer varieties of the 1959 crop, to sales of new crop fall and winter apples. Prices for important varieties at various shipping points declined somewhat as volume increased. In late September and early October prices for some varieties and styles of pack averaged above a year earlier, while prices for others averaged below.

Market prospects for apples this fall and winter appear to be more favorable than a year ago. Consumer demand for fresh apples and canned applesauce is expected to be a little stronger than a year ago, and processor demand also should be stronger. With the 1959 apple crop in Canada and in Western Europe--an important destination of U. S. exports--much smaller than the 1958 crop, opportunity for exports of apples to Europe should be considerably better than a year ago. Heavy crops of apples in 1959 are in the Eastern States, where most of the principal terminal markets for fresh apples are located and where most of the canning of apples and applesauce is done. The largest decrease in production in 1959 is in the Western States, especially Washington, where the heavy year-end stocks from the 1957 and 1958 crops presented serious marketing problems. Perhaps offsetting partially the favorable factors in the production situation is competition from the prospective larger 1959-60 crop of citrus, especially oranges, and the increased pack of canned deciduous fruits.

Canned Apples and Applesauce

Heavy packs of canned apples and applesauce, probably not greatly different from the large 1958-59 packs, seem likely in 1959-60. The 1958-59 pack of canned apples was the equivalent of 3,348,000 cases of 24 No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cans, that of applesauce of 10,395,000 cases (basis 24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$'s), the latter a new record. During the season ending September 1, 1959, shipments of canned apples and applesauce from canners were moderately larger than in the preceding season. On September 1, 1959, canners' stocks of canned apples were the equivalent of about 785,631 cases of 24 No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cans, 19 percent smaller than a year earlier; those of canned applesauce from the record 1958-59 pack were 1,292,793 cases (basis 24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$'s), up 10 percent.

Increased Exports in Prospect

During July 1958-June 1959, exports of fresh apples were approximately 2.35 million bushels, 55 percent smaller than the 5.2 million bushels exported in 1957-58. The unusually heavy exports of 1957-58 were largely the result of a short crop of apples in 1957 in Western Europe. In 1958-59, when the apple crop in Europe was about 50 percent above the 1951-55 average, exports dropped substantially. Prospective production of apples in Europe in 1959 is down sharply from 1958, to approximately the 1951-55 average. This reduction will be conducive to increased exports of United States apples to Europe in 1959-60. As usual, large quantities of United States apples can be expected to go to Canada.

PEARS

Increased Production of Both Bartletts and Other Varieties in 1959

Production of pears in the United States in 1959 was estimated as of October 1 at 31.1 million bushels, 8 percent larger than in 1958 and 5 percent above the 1948-57 average. Most of the increase in 1959 over 1958 is in California and Oregon, which together with Washington have about 88 percent of the United States crop.

The 1959 crop in the Pacific Coast States totals 27.4 million bushels, 12 percent larger than the 1958 crop and 6 percent larger than average. In these States, production of Bartletts totals 20.6 million bushels, 12 percent above last year, and that of other varieties, mostly winter pears, totals 6.8 million bushels, up 11 percent. All of the increase in Bartletts this year is in California, where the crop is 22 percent above the near-average 1958 crop. The increase in other varieties is in California and Oregon. Total production of pears in States other than the Pacific Coast is 3.4 million bushels, 15 percent below 1958 and 1 percent under average.

The Bartlett variety of pear not only comprises about two-thirds of annual production but also lends itself well to fresh use, canning and drying. It constitutes the principal variety on the fresh markets during summer and early fall. But in the fall, it shares the fresh market to a considerable extent with the Bosc and the D'Anjou, fall and winter pears. Most of the fall and winter varieties are used fresh, and these pears, including the Bosc, D'Anjou, Comice, Winter Nelis and others, comprise most of the storage stocks on January 1 for fresh market sale during the first half of the year. Among varieties other than the Bartlett, the California Hardy pear for many years was sold primarily on the fresh market, going extensively into the export trade. In the past decade, most of the crop has been canned as an ingredient of fruit cocktail.

Production of pears in the United States during the last two decades has varied around a level of 30 million bushels. The 1959 crop, which was above this level, was favored by generally good weather in most of the heavy-producing States. However, summer heat in some areas and cool, moist weather in others held sizes below normal. Even if the weather is about average for the 1960 crop, total production may not be quite up to 1959.

Fresh Market Shipments and Prices

Production was up this year in the northern districts of California that usually ship heavily to fresh markets in July, therefore early-season shipments of pears were much heavier in 1959 than in 1958. This has contributed to total shipments through October 10 of this season that are moderately heavier than those in the corresponding part of the 1958-59 season. Heavier movement resulted in prices on the principal auctions during July and August averaging somewhat under comparable prices in 1958. But prices in September and early October increased considerably as shipments became lighter. In early September, prices surpassed those of a year ago, and in early October they averaged substantially above a year earlier, when shipments were larger and when prices held fairly steady.

Increased Packs of Canned and Dried Pears Expected in 1959

Use of pears for processing is expected to be somewhat larger than in 1958, leading to increased packs of canned and dried pears this year. The

increase in dried pears and most of that in canned pears is expected to be in California, where the crop of Bartletts is up sharply this year. Some increase in canned pears also is probable in Oregon, but in other States there may be some reduction in the canned packs. Prices for California Bartletts for canning were reported considerably lower in 1959 than last year. The total pack of canned pears in 1958 was the equivalent of about 7.9 million cases of 24 No. 2½ cans. Packers' stocks of canned pears on June 1, 1959, the latest date for which figures are available, were about 2.1 million cases (24-2½'s), 16 percent below a year earlier. Wholesale distributors' stocks of 1.16 million actual cases were down 3 percent.

Increased Stocks of
Fresh Pears in Cold
Storage on October 1

Stocks of fresh pears in cold storage on October 1, 1959 were reported to be about 7.8 million bushels, 36 percent larger than a year earlier. About 60 percent of the current October stocks were Bartletts and the rest were other varieties, mostly fall and winter pears. Stocks of Bartletts were more than twice those of a year earlier, but stocks of other pears were down 17 percent. Harvest of pears was practically completed by October 1, so stocks should decline from that date. Increased year-end stocks over those of December 31, 1958, seem probable.

Exports of Pears

Prospects for exports of pears in the 1959-60 season are more favorable than they were a year ago. Production of pears in Western Europe, an important destination of United States pears, is indicated to be somewhat smaller this year than the relatively large crop in 1958. Exports of fresh pears during the year ending June 30, 1959 were the equivalent of about 1 million bushels, down 40 percent from the heavy exports of the preceding year.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Production Up Sharply in 1959

The 1959 crop of fresh plums in California and Michigan totaled 103,400 tons, 50 percent larger than the 1958 crop and 19 percent above the 1948-57 average. The increase was all in California, where the crop of 96,000 tons was 57 percent above the relatively light 1958 crop. The Michigan crop of 7,400 tons was 5 percent under the large 1958 crop.

In Oregon, Washington and Idaho, production of prunes in 1959 totaled 85,500 tons (fresh weight), 63 percent larger than in 1958 but 6 percent smaller than average. Production in each State was above 1958, and in Oregon and Washington it was up sharply over the light 1958 crops.

Production of dried prunes in California was expected to be 150,000 tons (dried basis), 56 percent larger than the short crop in 1958 but 7 percent below average.

Although there have been wide year-to-year variations, production of fresh plums in California and Michigan combined has shown little trend during the last decade. Production in these two States in 1960 probably will be somewhat lighter than the heavy tonnage in 1959 if the weather is average. Production of prunes in the Pacific Northwest may not be greatly different from 1959, though somewhat under average, a continuing effect of the loss of trees through the freeze of a few years ago. In California, where the down-trend of the past decade appears to have stopped, production of dried prunes also may not be greatly different from 1959.

Heavier Fresh Market Shipments Than in 1958

With the 1959 crops of fresh plums and prunes much heavier than the 1958 crops, carlot shipments to fresh markets also have been much larger. Moreover, shipments in September have continued in heavier volume than last year, a result of the larger crop in the Pacific Northwest and the lateness of the crop in some of the producing areas of this region. In late September, prices for fresh Italian prunes from Idaho on the New York and Chicago auctions averaged somewhat higher than a year earlier, when prices were declining.

Increased Processing in 1959

The larger 1959 crops of plums in California and prunes in the Pacific Northwest, are expected to result in increased tonnages processed as well as shipped to fresh markets. Usually, only a small proportion of the crops of plums of California and Michigan, especially California, is processed, mostly by canning. But in the Pacific Northwest, especially Oregon, a large part of the crop usually is processed, mostly by canning and some by drying. In 1958, the pack of plums in the United States was 44,000 cases (24-2½'s), the lightest in many years. The pack of prunes (purple plums) was 1,271,000 cases, 30 percent larger than the 1957 pack but the second smallest since 1950. Most of these prunes, as usual, were canned in the Pacific Northwest. The 1959 pack in this region is about 1.6 million cases, 70 percent above the 1958 pack.

PEACHES

1959 Peach Crop a Little Larger Than 1958, and Much Above Average

Production of peaches in the United States in 1959 totaled approximately 72.8 million bushels, 2 percent larger than in 1958 and 18 percent above the 1948-57 average. The increase in 1959 was mostly in California, where the clingstone crop of 24.6 million bushels was up 17 percent and the freestone

crop of 12.9 million was up 13 percent. But production was down in most other States. Hot weather during late August and September in many States that usually harvest peaches in late summer hastened maturity. Harvest was practically completed by the end of September.

In peach plantings of recent years, considerable emphasis has been given to highly colored, especially red, varieties that mature early in the season. Already within a 10-year period these plantings have contributed to a slightly upward trend in the production of peaches in the United States, and this trend probably will continue at least for the next few years. For this reason, production in 1960 can be expected to be somewhat above average, though perhaps not up to the heavy volume of 1959. This assumes average weather for the 1960 crop.

Late-Season Prices for Fresh
Market Peaches Generally
Higher Than in 1958

Shipping-point prices for fresh market peaches during September continued somewhat above a year earlier, when supplies were larger. Higher prices than in 1958 have prevailed throughout much of the 1959 season. The principal exception was for early-season peaches; for these, market supplies were heavier this year, partly because of the heavier crop in California. Grower prices for California clingstone peaches for canning in 1959 averaged moderately below prices in 1958.

Increased Pack of Canned Clingstone
Peaches in California in 1959

The 1959 pack of canned clingstone peaches in California was approximately 21.5 million cases (basis 24 No. 2½ cans), 22 percent larger than the 1958 pack. The 1959 pack of canned freestone peaches in this State was 5.1 million cases, up 14 percent. About 89 percent of the total pack in the United States in 1958 was made in California. Cannery stocks of peaches on June 1, 1959 were about 4.4 million cases, 24-2½'s, 18 percent above a year earlier. Wholesale distributors' stocks were about 2.9 million actual cases, down 9 percent. These figures exclude spiced peaches; in recent years, this pack has been at a level of about 0.5 million cases.

APRICOTS

1959 Crop More Than Twice
The Light Volume of 1958

The 1959 crop of apricots in California, Washington and Utah totaled 229,800 tons, more than twice as large as the 1958 crop and 10 percent larger than the 1948-57 average. The increase over 1958 was mostly in California, the leading producing State, where the crop of 210,000 tons was about two and one-third times the light 1958 crop, which was reduced severely by unfavorable growing conditions. The Washington crop of 14,000 tons was the same as the 1958 crop, and the Utah crop of 5,800 tons was up 45 percent.

Prices for California apricots on the 9 principal auctions averaged somewhat higher in 1959 than in 1958. But grower prices for California apricots for processing averaged lower than in 1958. Small size of the fruit as well as the much larger crop contributed to the lower prices for processing in 1959.

Production of apricots in the United States is characterized by frequent swings in the size of crops from year to year. Occasionally, these changes are of considerable magnitude, such as the drop from 190,400 tons in 1957 to 108,000 tons in 1958, then the increase to 229,800 tons in 1959. If conditions in 1960 are no better than average, some reduction in size of crop can be expected that year.

1959 Pack of Canned Apricots
Up Sharply Over 1958 and
Moderately Larger Than Usual

Both utilization by canners and movement to fresh markets were considerably larger from the 1959 apricot crop than comparable disposition from the 1958 crop. The pack of canned apricots in 1959 was approximately 5,046,000 cases (basis 24 No. 2½ cans), 171 percent above the light 1958 pack of 1,862,000 cases. Canners' stocks from the 1958 pack were down to 134,000 cases on June 1, 1959, about a fifth of those of a year earlier. Wholesale distributors' stocks on June 1, 1959 were less than half those of a year earlier. Even so, total supplies in the 1959-60 season will be much larger than in 1958-59.

CHERRIES

Decreased Production of
Sweet Cherries in 1959

Total production of sweet cherries in 1959 was approximately 80,050 tons, 9 percent smaller than in 1958 and 14 percent lighter than the 1948-57 average. The decrease from 1958 was mostly in the Western States. The crop in California was light for the second successive year. This State usually leads in production of sweet cherries.

Prices received by growers for the 1959 crop of sweet cherries averaged \$305 per ton, 3 percent higher than the average of \$296 for the heavier 1958 crop. Prices per ton for 1959-crop sweet cherries for processing were as follows for heavy-producing States: California, \$371, up 4 percent; Oregon, \$293, down 6 percent; and Washington, \$266, down 4 percent. In Michigan, where production of both sweet and sour varieties was larger in 1959, the price was \$170, down 24 percent.

The 1959 pack of canned sweet cherries was the equivalent of approximately 670,000 cases of 24 No. 2½ cans, 30 percent smaller than the 1958 pack. The packs were down from 1958 in all important cherry canning States. Carry-over stocks of canned sweet cherries held by packers on June 1, 1959, were about

294,000 cases (24-2½'s), 69 percent above a year earlier. But wholesale distributors' stocks of about 201,000 actual cases were down 11 percent.

The 1959 pack of brined cherries in California was 5,159 tons, 31 percent larger than the 1958 pack. These cherries are used for remanufacture into maraschino cherries and glacé cherries.

Production of sweet cherries in the United States has exhibited no marked trend since the mid-1940's. But production varied considerably from year to year, declining in 1959 for the second successive year. If the weather in 1960 is more favorable than it was in 1959, especially in the Western States, a moderate to substantial increase in the crop can be expected next year.

Increased Production of Sour Cherries in 1959

The 1959 crop of sour cherries was about 139,210 tons, 34 percent larger than the 1958 crop and 7 percent above the 1948-57 average. Heavy increases in Michigan and Wisconsin, and a light increase in Oregon, more than offset decreases in other States.

The heavier 1959 crop brought a lower season-average price to growers than did the 1958 crop--\$127 per ton in 1959 compared with \$166 in 1958. Most of the annual production of sour cherries is processed, largely through canning and freezing. Grower prices per ton for 1959-crop sour cherries for processing averaged \$124 in Michigan, 23 percent less than in 1958; and \$120 in New York, down 27 percent.

The 1959 pack of canned sour cherries was the equivalent of approximately 2,956,000 cases of 24 No. 2½ cans, 52 percent larger than the relatively light 1958 pack. The 1959 pack was up sharply in Michigan, the leading producing State. Output in Wisconsin also was up considerably. Carryover stocks of canned sour cherries held by canners on July 1, 1959 were approximately 148,000 cases, about twice those of a year earlier. Total supplies in packers' hands for the 1959-60 season are much heavier than those for 1958-59. Wholesale distributors' stocks on July 1, 1959 were about 296,000 actual cases, down 16 percent from a year earlier.

Production of frozen sour cherries in 1959 was approximately 104.7 million pounds, 21 percent above the 86.2 million in 1958 but 20 percent below the record of 130.6 million in 1957. The increase in output in 1959 over 1958 was in the Midwest, especially Michigan, where the canned pack also was up this year. Carryover stocks of frozen cherries (mostly sour) in cold storage on July 1, 1959 were about 22.5 million pounds, down 20 percent from a year earlier. With freezing seasonally heavy during July and August, stocks on September 1, 1959 were up to 86.1 million pounds, 6 percent lighter than a year earlier.

Although total production of sour cherries has not changed much in level of output during the last decade, it has been marked by frequent and sometimes large year-to-year changes in tonnage. The year 1959 was one of large increase over the year previous--production in 1958 was well below average. If these alternations were regular, it would follow that some decrease in production would occur in 1960. However, with more new plantings beginning to bear, especially in the Great Lakes States, and with improved cultural practices, production in these States can be expected to trend upward. With favorable weather, total production in 1960 may not be greatly different from that in 1959.

GRAPES

1959 Crop Moderately Larger Than Above-Average 1958 Crop

The 1959 crop of grapes was estimated as of October 1 at 3,248,200 tons, 7 percent larger than the 1958 crop and 12 percent larger than the 1948-57 average. Total production is up somewhat from earlier prospects in California, which has about 92 percent of the 1959 crop.

The California crop of 2,980,000 tons is about 9 percent larger than the 1958 crop and 11 percent above average. In this State, production of raisin variety grapes--1,800,000 tons--is 10 percent larger than in 1958; that of table grapes--600,000 tons--is up 13 percent; and that of wine varieties--580,000 tons--is the same as last year. Arizona and California produce nearly all of the European-type of grapes grown in the United States, such as the Thompson Seedless, Tokay and Emperor. Arizona produced 6,400 tons this year, 12 percent more than in 1958 and nearly twice the average.

In the other grape States, which grow mainly American type grapes, such as the Concord, production totals 261,800 tons, 6 percent smaller than in 1958 but 28 percent above average. Among relatively heavy-producing States in this group, production is down from 1958 in New York, Ohio and Arkansas. It is the same as in 1958 in Pennsylvania, but up in Michigan and Washington. In each of these six States, the crops are above average.

Total annual production of grapes in the United States has fluctuated around a level of 3 million tons for the last 10 years, rising and falling from this level mainly as weather was favorable or unfavorable for growing and harvesting crops. Assuming average weather, total production in 1960 probably will not be quite as large as that in 1959.

Prices for California Fresh Market Grapes

With grapes from the larger California and Arizona crops maturing earlier this year than in 1958, early-season shipments to fresh markets were somewhat heavier than last year. Carlot rail shipments of California grapes this season through October 10 were about 5 percent larger than comparable

shipments in 1958. However, sales on the principal auctions were moderately fewer than a year earlier, and prices averaged a little lower than those in the comparable period last year. Rains in mid-September hampered harvest of remaining grapes in California and somewhat reduced supplies, especially Tokays, by making the grapes unsuitable for shipment to fresh markets. This points to increasing prices in the months ahead. However, in the week ending October 10, 1959, prices on the auctions averaged lower than a year earlier.

Heavier Crush of California Grapes Than in 1958

Movement of California grapes to crushers for making wine, juice and related products, was seasonally heavy during September and early October. By October 10 of the 1959 season, the crush totaled about 1,057,000 tons, 4 percent heavier than in the corresponding part of the 1958 season. Movement to crushers will continue heavy during October, then decline to the end of harvest in late fall. The tonnage of California grapes crushed this year probably will be somewhat heavier than it would otherwise be, because of September rains making some grapes unsuitable for immediate shipment to fresh markets or movement into storage for later shipment. Moreover, some rain-damaged partially-dried grapes picked for raisins were shunted to wineries. Prices for grapes for crushing are averaging considerably under the high 1958 prices. Stocks of wine in California wineries on August 1, 1959, as large-volume crushing was getting underway, were about 9 percent larger than the relatively light stocks a year earlier. Total stocks for all States, likewise, were up 9 percent.

In States other than California and Arizona, where most of the grape production usually is crushed for juice, the tonnage crushed this year probably will be somewhat lighter than in 1958 because of the smaller 1959 crop. In 1958, the crush of California grapes was 1,457,000 tons, 53 percent of the crop. In all other States combined, the crush was 247,873 tons, 87 percent of production.

Increased Production of Raisins in 1959

Drying of California grapes for raisins also was seasonally heavy during September. Although rains hampered this operation, a much heavier tonnage was dried this year than last.

Production of sun-dried raisins in 1959 is 232,000 tons, compared with 168,000 tons in 1958, according to the California Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, in a release September 24, 1959. Sun-dried raisins in 1958 comprised about 90 percent of the total. Raisins dehydrated or dried artificially comprised the rest and constituted a higher percentage than usual. Figures on the total dried will not be available until later in the season. In 1958, total production of raisins in California was 186,000 tons, dried basis, 14 percent larger than in 1957 but 14 percent below the 1948-57 average. A considerable tonnage of the 1958 production was unsuitable for food use because of rain damage to grapes in field trays undergoing the usual sun-drying into raisins.

CRANBERRIES

The 1959 crop of cranberries was estimated as of October 1 at 1,273,500 barrels (100 pounds each), 9 percent larger than the 1958 crop and 30 percent above the 1948-57 average. Production in New Jersey, Washington and Oregon is much larger this year than last, and in Wisconsin, it is moderately larger. In Massachusetts, it is about the same as in 1958. In Massachusetts, 1959 production is moderately larger than average, and in the other States it is much larger.

Volume movement of the 1959 crop to fresh markets started from Massachusetts and Wisconsin in late September. The movement from Massachusetts was somewhat later than comparable movement in 1958, and from Wisconsin somewhat earlier than last year. Movement from Massachusetts this year was delayed to await cool weather for coloring of the fruit.

Prices for early-season sales on the New York and Chicago wholesale markets tended to average a little higher than in 1958. On the New York market, prices for cranberries from Massachusetts on September 29, 1959 averaged \$4.62 per case of 24-1 lb. cartons, compared with \$4.50 a year earlier. In early October, as shipments became seasonally heavy, prices dropped a little but generally continued above a year earlier.

Season-average prices received by growers for the large 1958 crop in the United States averaged \$11.60 per barrel, a little less than the average for the 1957 crop. These prices relate to the entire crops, including both sales for fresh market use and sales for processing. About 39 percent of the 1958 crop was sold for fresh use and the rest for processing. The pack of canned cranberries in 1958 was 3,149,000 cases (24-2½'s), 6 percent above the 1957 pack.

Growing conditions for cranberries in 1959 have been generally favorable, contributing to another crop well above a million barrels--a crop that will set a new record if it turns out as large as seemed probable on October 1. Assuming average weather, the 1960 crop is likely to fall somewhat below the 1959 volume but still be larger than the crops of most other years. Since 1935, acreage in cranberries has decreased about a fifth. But yield per acre has tripled, resulting in production more than doubling. Increases occurred in all five States, and were especially large in Wisconsin, Washington, and Oregon.

STRAWBERRIES

Acreage for Harvest in 1960
Expected to be About Equal to
Acreage Harvested in 1959

Preliminary indications for acreage of strawberries in commercial areas for harvest in 1960 point to a total for the United States of 98,100 acres, about the same as the acreage harvested in 1959 but 15 percent below the

1949-58 average. For each of the four groups of States--winter, early spring, mid-spring and late spring--the prospective 1960 acreages are not greatly different from the respective 1959 harvested acreages (table 14).

The prospective 1960 acreage indicated in the preceding paragraph is based on information available October 1. In some States planting will continue this fall--in California it may not be completed until March. The actual acreage harvested in 1960 will depend upon how well planting intentions are carried out, how much of old acreage is saved, and upon weather and market conditions in 1960. Assuming 1960 acreage harvested about as now indicated, if yields by States are about the same as in 1959, total production also will be much the same as in 1959.

Decreased Production in 1959

The 1959 commercial crop of strawberries is expected to total 469,180,000 pounds, 12 percent smaller than the 1958 crop but 5 percent above the 1949-58 average. Prices received by growers for fresh strawberries during winter and early spring, on a national average basis, averaged moderately under a year earlier, when the 1958 winter crop was reduced by unfavorable weather. During May, June and July, the months of harvest for most of the crop, prices averaged moderately above a year earlier. In California, prices for strawberries for freezing were about the same in May as a year earlier, but increased as the season progressed to levels a little above corresponding prices in 1958. In this State, which in 1958 led in the volume of strawberries frozen, processing usually extends into November.

DRIED FRUIT

Large Increase in Output of Dried Fruit in 1959-60

Total production of dried fruit in 1959-60 is expected to be considerably larger than the relatively small output in 1958-59. The California crop of 150,000 tons of dried prunes is 56 percent larger than the light 1958 crop but 7 percent below the 1948-57 average. In Oregon, production in 1959 may be larger than the light output of 1,000 tons in 1958. Production of sun-dried raisins in California in 1959 is estimated at 232,000 tons, according to the California Crop Reporting Service. This figure is 38 percent larger than comparable production in 1958 and 16 percent above the 1948-57 average. In 1958, sun-dried raisins comprised about 90 percent of total production of raisins. The other 10 percent (a larger-than-usual percentage) were dehydrated or artificially dried. These production figures for prunes and raisins are on the basis of natural condition, dried weight.

For many years, dried prunes and raisins have comprised the bulk of the dried fruit produced in the United States. Among other fruits dried in relatively small quantities, production of apricots, pears and peaches is expected to be much larger in 1959 than the light output in 1958. Production

of dried apples, figs and dates is still somewhat uncertain. Substantial quantities of figs and dates are imported annually to supplement domestic output.

The total pack of dried fruits in 1959-60 is expected to be much larger than the pack of about 300,000 tons, processed weight, in 1958-59. This figure excludes prunes used for juice and substandard figs. Total supplies for 1959-60, which include the new pack, imports and carryover stocks, also are expected to be much larger than in 1958-59. This will permit increased exports, especially of prunes and raisins, and an increase in per capita consumption. The latter should be facilitated by expected lower retail prices than in the 1958-59 season. Per capita consumption in 1958-59 was close to 3 pounds, the lowest in many years.

During September 1958-August 1959, exports of dried prunes were approximately 27,000 tons, 56 percent smaller than in the 1957-58 season. This decrease was a result of the unusually light tonnage dried in 1958. Exports of raisins during 1958-59 were about 23,000 tons, down 16 percent. Increases in exports of both prunes and raisins, especially the latter, are expected in 1959-60.

Marketing Percentages for California Dried Fruits in 1959-60

Raisin allocation percentages and export outlets have been established for California's 1959 crop of natural Thompson Seedless raisins for the year beginning September 1, 1959. Of this variety of 1959 crop raisins, 68 percent have been allocated to United States and other Western Hemisphere markets, 12.5 percent are to be held in reserve and the remaining 19.5 percent are surplus. The allocation of 68 percent to Western Hemisphere markets will provide supplies for consumption in the United States and exports to Canada and other countries. Such exports are minor compared with use in the United States. The surplus percentage will provide for sale and exportation by handlers to countries outside the Western Hemisphere. The reserve tonnage is to be set aside to assure adequate supplies for free tonnage outlets, but if not required, becomes surplus. The above percentages, which were announced October 7, 1959 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, are based on the recommendation of the Raisin Administrative Committee established under the Federal marketing agreement and order for California raisins. There will be no volume restrictions on varietal types of raisins other than the Thompson Seedless. There were no volume regulations on raisins in the 1958-59 season, though raisins were required to meet minimum quality standards.

"Free" and "restricted" percentages for California Deglet Noor dates of 73 and 27 percent, respectively, were announced August 6, 1959 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. For the Zahidi and Khadrawy varieties, 100 percent "free" was established. The percentages are for the crop year beginning August 1, 1959. They were established under authority of the Federal marketing agreement and order for California dates. The free percentages are intended to make available sufficient dates of the above three varieties to

fill the estimated trade demand for whole or packaged dates of about 26.5 million pounds. Restricted dates are to be diverted into bakery, candy, ice cream and other products.

For California dried prunes, minimum standards of quality and size are the only regulations applied to the 1959 crop, the same as for the 1958 crop. They were reported in some detail in the August 1959 issue of The Fruit Situation.

CANNED FRUIT AND FRUIT JUICE

Heavier 1959-60 Pack of Canned Fruit

The 1959-60 pack of commercially-canned fruits in continental United States will be moderately larger than the 1958-59, and may set a new record, if current prospects materialize. The 1958-59 pack was approximately 77 million cases (basis cases of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cans) and the record 1956-57 pack was about 84 million cases.

Some of the 1959-60 packs of canned fruits have turned out larger than seemed likely earlier in the season, and most of the packs so far reported are somewhat larger than in 1958-59. Important items for which 1959-60 packs are larger are, in terms of millions of cases of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$'s with the percentages above 1958-59 (in parentheses), as follows: California clingstone peaches, 21.5 (22); fruit cocktail including fruits for salad and mixed fruits, 13.2 (14); California freestone peaches, 5.1 (14); apricots, 5.0 (171); and RSP (red, sour, pitted) cherries, 3.0 (52). In contrast, the sweet cherry pack of 670,000 cases is down 30 percent.

Among 1959-60 packs of canned fruits for which figures are not yet available, increases are expected in pears and plums. The packs of apple slices and applesauce may not be greatly different from output in 1958-59, of which the pack of applesauce was record large. But a decreased pack of olives is probable. For most of these items, the canning season will continue for a number of months.

Canners' stocks of nine items of canned fruits combined (apples, applesauce, apricots, sweet cherries, RSP cherries, fruit cocktail including fruits for salad and mixed fruits, peaches, pears and purple plums) were about 14.3 million cases (2 $\frac{1}{2}$'s) on June 1, 1959, as the 1959-60 season for canning deciduous fruits was getting underway. This was about 2 percent smaller than stocks of the same items a year earlier. Stocks of the same nine items held by wholesale distributors on June 1, 1959 were approximately 8.3 million actual cases, 7 percent below a year earlier. For canned apples and applesauce, figures are available on the carryover in packers' hands on September 1, 1959. On that date, stocks of canned apples were about 0.8 million cases (basis 2 $\frac{1}{2}$'s), down 19 percent from a year earlier; those of applesauce were about 1.3 million cases (2 $\frac{1}{2}$'s), up 10 percent.

Stocks of Florida canned grapefruit sections held by canners on October 3, 1959, were about 1 million cases (24-2's), 76 percent larger than a year earlier. Stocks of citrus salad were about 0.3 million cases, up 82 percent. The increase in stocks of grapefruit sections results mainly from the increased pack in 1958-59, and of citrus salad from both increased pack and reduced movement. Movement of grapefruit sections in 1958-59 was about as large as in 1957-58, that of citrus salad moderately smaller. The 1958-59 pack of grapefruit sections was about 4.6 million cases (24-2's), 9 percent larger than in 1957-58; that of citrus salad was about 0.6 million cases, up 24 percent.

Including receipts of canned fruit from off-shore sources (mostly pineapple and olives in brine), carryover stocks and the new packs, total supplies of fruit in 1959-60 are expected to be moderately larger than in 1958-59, the increase mainly the result of the larger pack. Retail prices for some of the fruits are expected to be lower this season; lower prices will facilitate consumption. Per capita consumption of canned fruits during the last few years has been at an annual level of about 22 pounds.

Stocks of Florida Canned Citrus
Juices Larger Than a Year Ago,
But Smaller Than Two Years Ago

Stocks of Florida canned single-strength citrus juices (grapefruit, orange, tangerine and blend) held by canners on October 3, 1959 totaled about 3 million cases (24-2's), 46 percent larger than the relatively light stocks a year earlier but 24 percent smaller than two years earlier. However, stocks of orange juice were about the same as a year ago. Total supplies in 1958-59 were 17 percent smaller than in 1957-58. But movement was down 20 percent, hence the increase in stocks this fall over last.

The 1958-59 Florida pack of grapefruit, orange, tangerine and blended citrus juices totaled 28.3 million cases, down 13 percent from a year earlier. Decreases in orange and blended juice more than offset increases in grapefruit and tangerine juice. The pack of canned (hot-pack) concentrated orange juice in Florida in 1958-59 was about 547,000 gallons, 52 percent smaller than a year earlier; that of grapefruit juice about 165,000 gallons, up 53 percent. (See table 16 for figures on packs and stocks of selected canned fruits and fruit juices).

Figures on the 1958-59 packs of canned citrus juices in Texas, California, and Arizona will not be available until later. Output in these States in recent years has been small compared with that in Florida.

Total supplies of canned fruit juices also include such deciduous fruit juices as apple, grape, prune and fruit nectars, as well as pineapple juice from off-shore sources. But citrus juices comprise the major part of total supplies.

U. S. D. A. Purchases for
School Lunch Program

The U. S. Department of Agriculture last month bought 251,200 cases of U. S. choice grade canned purple plums, packed in 1959, for use in the National School Lunch Program. The purchase, which was announced September 17, 1959, was made with funds appropriated under the National School Lunch Act. Comprising this purchase were 156,700 cases of 6 No. 10 cans and 25,000 cases of 24 No. 2½ cans from canners in Oregon, and 69,500 cases of 6 No. 10 cans from canners in Washington, Idaho and Michigan. These plums were to be shipped during the period October 5 through October 24, 1959.

On October 9, 1959, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced the purchase of 531,400 cases on 6 No. 10 cans of canned applesauce and apple slices, processed from 1959-crop apples, for use in the National School Lunch Program. Comprising this Section 6 purchase were 285,000 cases (6-10's) of canned applesauce from canners in New York, Pennsylvania, California, Washington, Idaho, Michigan and West Virginia and 246,000 cases (6-10's) of canned apple slices from firms in the first four of the seven States listed above. Shipment of these apple products is to be made during the period October 26 through November 30, 1959.

Previous purchases of 1959-pack canned fruits for the National School Lunch Program were 403,875 cases (6-10's) of red, tart, pitted cherries and 638,700 cases of peaches (clingstones, 588,700 cases, 6-10's, and 30,000 cases, 24-2½'s; freestones, 20,000 cases, 6-10's). These purchases were described in more detail in the August 1959 issue of The Fruit Situation.

FROZEN FRUIT AND FRUIT JUICE

Total Output Up In 1959

Total production of frozen fruit and fruit juices in 1959 probably will be considerably larger than the reduced output of about 1.4 billion pounds in 1958. The pack of frozen citrus juices is much larger than in 1958; that of frozen deciduous fruits and berries may be a little larger than in 1958. Output in 1960 is still uncertain.

The 1959 pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) may be slightly larger than the 1958 pack of about 610 million pounds. The 1959 pack of frozen RSP (red, sour, pitted) cherries was approximately 104.7 million pounds, 21 percent larger than the relatively light 1958 pack but 20 percent below the record 1957 pack. Although production of frozen strawberries is still underway in California, current prospects are for total U. S. output in 1959 to be moderately under the 1958 figure of 261.5 million pounds. In States other than California, production is about 152 million pounds, 15 percent above 1958. But this increase probably will be more than offset by a decrease in California. In 1958, strawberries and RSP cherries comprised 57 percent of the total pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries. Among other items frozen in smaller volume, increases probably will exceed decreases.

Stocks of Frozen Fruits
About as Large on October 1, 1959
as a Year Earlier

Total stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries in cold storage on October 1, 1959 were approximately 533 million pounds, about as large as a month earlier and also nearly as large as a year earlier. Among items in storage in largest volume on October 1, 1959, were strawberries, 210 million pounds, which were 2 percent lighter than a year earlier; cherries, 80 million pounds, down 5 percent; and peaches, 48 million pounds, about the same as a year earlier. Stocks of apples, apricots, blueberries and grapes were up, those of blackberries and raspberries down. The seasonal high point in total volume in cold storage usually occurs on October 1.

Increased Stocks of Frozen
Orange Concentrate in Florida From
Record 1958-59 Pack

Frozen orange concentrate made in Florida tops by far the production of various frozen fruit juices of this and other States. In 1958-59, production in Florida was 79.9 million gallons, a new record, 11 percent above the previous record in 1956-57 and 40 percent larger than the reduced output in 1957-58. Figures are not yet available on the 1958-59 pack in California and Arizona, which is expected to be somewhat larger than the small 1957-58 pack of 1.5 million gallons. The season for making frozen orange concentrate usually ends in Florida in June or July, and in California-Arizona in early fall.

Since the completion of the 1958-59 pack in Florida in early July, there has been, as usual, a continuous movement of the concentrate from storage into distribution channels. This was accelerated in September by special efforts of the industry to reduce stocks to a good working volume by the time packing from the new crop of oranges would get underway in volume in late fall. Stocks held by Florida packers on October 3, 1959, were approximately 26 million gallons, about 12 million more than the relatively light stocks a year earlier and only 5 million larger than two years earlier. Even with a substantial pickup in movement, carryover stocks later this fall probably will be much larger than the relatively small supplies last fall. Retail prices during summer were down a little from a year earlier but up considerably from two years earlier.

Packs of other frozen citrus concentrates in Florida in 1958-59, though much smaller than that of orange, were also somewhat larger than in 1957-58, as follows: Grapefruit, 5 million gallons, up 49 percent; blend, 0.7 million, up 36 percent; and tangerine, 1.2 million, 8 times the light 1957-58 pack. Data on movement and stocks of these items are not available.

Production of Florida frozen limeade concentrate during November 1958 through August 1959 was approximately 0.5 million gallons, 78 percent larger than in the same period of 1957-58, when production of limes was cut by freezes in Florida. Output was seasonally large during May through August.

It usually tapers off in fall. Packers' stocks on September 1, 1959 were about 220,000 gallons, 16 percent smaller than a year earlier.

Increased Use of Lemons by Processors in 1958-59

Although figures on output of frozen lemonade concentrate and other lemon products in 1958-59 are not available, data on utilization of the crop in California indicate increased use of lemons by processors--8.4 million boxes in 1958-59 compared with 6.7 million in 1957-58. In addition, use by processors of 196,000 boxes of the 1958-59 Arizona crop is indicated. Data on use of the 1957-58 crop of this State are not available. Trade estimates, as reported by the National Association of Frozen Food Packers, place the 1957-58 pack of frozen lemonade concentrate at 15.8 million gallons, substantially larger than in 1956-57. (For detailed figures on packs and stocks of various frozen fruits and juices, see also table 17).

Consumption Up in 1959

The increased supplies of frozen fruits and fruit juices in 1959 are expected to lead to a moderate increase in per capita consumption this year over the approximate 8 pounds (product weight) in 1958. Most of the increase is expected in citrus concentrates. Some increase in exports also may be expected.

Chilled Citrus Products

During September 1958-August 1959, use of fresh oranges in Florida for making chilled juice was approximately 6,129,000 boxes, 1.4 percent larger than a year earlier. This probably included a small quantity (less than 1 percent of the total) received from Cuba. The total number of boxes at the 1958-59 average yield of juice per box for making frozen concentrate (1.524 gal.) would make about 9.3 million gallons of concentrate or 149 million quarts of single-strength juice. Although the number of boxes used was only a little larger in 1958-59 than in 1957-58, output of juice was about 18 percent larger, mainly because yield per box was greater in the later period.

Some of the Florida bulk frozen orange concentrate also was converted to chilled single-strength juice. During November 1958-August 1959, about 2,267,000 gallons of frozen concentrate were used for chilled juice. This would make an additional 36 million quarts of single-strength juice.

During 1958-59, use of fresh Florida grapefruit for chilled juice was about 142,000 boxes, 18 percent smaller than in 1957-58. Use of fresh oranges and grapefruit for chilled sections and salad was as follows: Oranges, about 407,000 boxes, up 13 percent; and grapefruit, about 745,000 boxes, up 31 percent.

TREE NUTS

Total Production in 1959 About
The Same as in 1958

Total production of the four major tree nuts (almonds, filberts, pecans and walnuts) in the United States in 1959 was estimated as of October 1 at 205,970 tons, 1 percent larger than in 1958 and 4 percent above the 1948-57 average.

The 1959 crop of almonds is estimated at 70,000 tons, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the light 1958 crop and 70 percent above average. The 1959 crop sets a new record, 19 percent above the previous record of 58,600 tons in 1956. Kernel sizes of the 1959 crop are below average, running heavy to the small sizes preferred by candy manufacturers. Production of filberts in Oregon and Washington totals 9,420 tons, 26 percent larger than in 1958 and 19 percent above average. The crops are up in both States this year. Walnut crops in California and Oregon this year total 61,700 tons, 30 percent under the heavy 1958 crop and 16 percent below average.

Total production of pecans also is light this year. The 1959 crop in 11 commercial States (North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico) is expected to total 64,850 tons, 26 percent smaller than in 1958 and 14 percent below average. Heavy reduction in improved varieties of pecans is but partially offset by a small increase in wild and seedling pecans. About 43 percent of the crop consists of the improved pecans.

Total production of tree nuts trended sharply upward from 1935 to 1949, and more slowly since 1949. Production of each of the four major tree nuts increased, almonds the most. Assuming average weather in 1960, total production may not be greatly different from that in 1959. Increases in walnuts and pecans, but a decrease in almonds, seem likely.

Prices for 1959 Crops

Even though carryover stocks of almonds from the small 1958 crop are light, the 1959 crop is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the 1958 crop, making supplies unusually large. In foreign countries, supplies are very heavy and early-season price quotations are the lowest since 1953. This will tend to induce movement of almonds to the United States. Under these conditions, prices received by growers for the record 1959 crop of almonds in the United States are expected to average considerably under the unusually high price of \$772 per ton for the small 1958 crop.

For the heavier 1959 crop of filberts, grower prices probably will average only slightly below the price of \$380 per ton for the below-average 1958 crop. Carryover stocks in the United States are about average. Production in foreign countries is below 1958.

The sharp decrease in 1959 from 1958 in walnut production is only partially offset by a heavy carryover from the large 1958 crop. Production in foreign countries is down from 1958 and prices are up. In view of these conditions, grower prices for the smaller 1959 crop of walnuts in the United States are expected to average higher than the price of \$380 per ton for the heavy 1958 crop.

Prices received by growers for the light 1959 crop of pecans are expected to average somewhat higher than the price of 28 cents per pound for all pecans of the heavy 1958 crop. The increase is expected to be the largest for improved varieties, of which production in 1959 is down nearly half from 1958.

Marketing Percentages for 1959-Crop Tree Nuts

Volume regulations for almonds and filberts of the 1959 crops, both of which are larger than in 1958 and above average, have been established under the authority of Federal marketing agreements and orders applying to almonds in California, and filberts in Oregon and Washington.

For 1959-crop California almonds, the salable percentage has been fixed at 70 percent and the surplus at 30 percent, according to an announcement of the U. S. Department of Agriculture of August 18, 1959. The salable allocation is expected to provide for an anticipated increase in consumption in all domestic outlets. The almonds covered by the surplus allocation are to be held aside for export or noncompetitive sale.

For 1959-crop filberts grown in Oregon and Washington, the Department on October 9, 1959 announced a free percentage of 65 percent for distribution in domestic inshell markets. The remainder of the crop is to be shelled or exported. The merchantable free and marketable percentages of walnuts of the light 1959 crop are fixed at 100 percent, according to an announcement of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on October 9, 1959. The domestic markets are expected to absorb all of the relatively light 1959 crop, making allocations or surplus controls unnecessary.

Imports in 1958-59 About The Same as in 1957-58

During July 1958-June 1959, imports of tree nuts were the equivalent of about 209,000 tons (in-shell basis), about the same as in 1957-58. However, the percentage distribution among important kinds of tree nuts changed noticeably. In 1957-58, cashews led with 76 percent of the total; in 1958-59, cashews still led but with only 68 percent of the total. Brazil nuts, which were second with 9 percent in 1957-58, were third with about the same percentage in 1958-59. Almonds, with 4 percent of the total in 1957-58 advanced to second place with 10 percent of the total in 1958-59. These three tree nuts comprised about 87 percent of total imports in 1958-59. Imports of the four major kinds of tree nuts grown in the United States comprised about 16 percent of total imports.

Total imports in 1958-59 were only a little larger than production of the four major tree nuts in the United States.

In the season beginning July 1, 1959, U. S. imports of cashews, the leader among imported tree nuts, are expected to be smaller than in the preceding season, mainly because of lighter supplies in exporting countries. Imports of Brazil nuts also are expected to be lighter, because of a short crop and higher prices in Brazil. Among the four major kinds of tree nuts grown in the United States, increased imports of walnuts are in prospect for the current season. Somewhat higher prices for the lighter 1959 crop in the United States are expected to attract increased imports despite decreased production and higher prices in foreign countries. The outlook for imports of almonds and filberts remains uncertain.

Exports of tree nuts in 1958-59 were the equivalent of about 13,000 tons (in-shell basis), 22 percent smaller than in 1957-58. About half were walnuts, and most of the rest almonds, pecans and filberts.

In the 1959-60 season, exports of walnuts are expected to be much lighter than in 1958-59, and they may be negligible in view of the lighter crop and higher prices in the United States. But exports of almonds are expected to be somewhat larger because of greater production and lower prices.

Table 1.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1948-57, annual 1957, 1958 and indicated 1959; condition October 1, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and 1959

Crop and State	Production ^{1/}				Condition October 1, (new crop)		
	Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	1959
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Oranges:							
Early, Midseason, and Navel varieties: ^{2/}							
California	14,084	9,100	16,900	15,000	71	72	73
Florida, all	44,920	52,700	47,100	50,500			
Temple	1,783	1,500	3,000	3,500	---	---	66
Other	43,137	51,200	44,100	47,000	73	61	59
Texas	1,200	1,450	1,650	2,250	53	68	77
Arizona	492	490	270	450	73	53	85
Louisiana	186	205	220	245	58	68	83
Total	60,882	63,945	66,140	68,445	---	---	---
Valencia:							
California	23,697	14,000	23,000	---	74	76	74
Florida	33,190	29,800	38,900	42,500	71	62	66
Texas	476	550	650	950	50	62	76
Arizona	579	760	340	750	74	55	90
Total	57,942	45,110	62,890	---	---	---	---
All oranges:							
California	37,781	23,100	39,900	---	73	74	74
Florida	78,110	82,500	86,000	93,000	72	61	62
Texas	1,676	2,000	2,300	3,200	52	66	77
Arizona	1,072	1,250	610	1,200	73	54	87
Louisiana	186	205	220	245	58	68	83
Total all oranges	118,824	109,055	129,030	---	72	68	69
Tangerines:							
Florida	4,530	2,100	4,500	4,000	65	62	55
Total, oranges and tangerines	123,354	111,155	133,530	---	---	---	---
Grapefruit:							
Florida, all	33,970	31,100	35,200	32,000	64	58	56
Seedless	17,870	17,600	19,600	20,000	66	61	58
Other	16,100	13,500	15,600	12,000	63	56	53
Texas	3,800	3,500	4,200	5,800	44	62	72
Arizona	2,604	2,780	1,870	2,700	74	66	88
California, all	2,424	2,400	2,520	---	77	72	75
Desert Valleys	919	1,100	620	1,000	80	70	86
Other areas	1,505	1,300	1,900	---	74	73	71
Total grapefruit	42,798	39,780	43,790	---	58	61	65
Lemons:							
California	13,669	16,900	17,000	---	74	77	78
Arizona ^{3/}	---	---	340	860	---	---	93
Total lemons	13,669	16,900	17,340	---	---	---	---
Limes:							
Florida	322	350	200	300	73	42	76
Tangelos:							
Florida	4/302	350	300	450	---	---	64

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. In California harvest of oranges usually starts in early November of the year shown and continues into November of the following year. In other States harvest of oranges begins about October 1 and ends in early summer. Grapefruit harvest, for the California Desert Valleys and for other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer of the year after bloom through September. California lemons are harvested from November through the following calendar year. Florida limes are picked mostly from April through December. Florida tangelos are harvested largely from October through April. Fruit ripened on the trees but destroyed by freezing or storms prior to picking is not included. For some States in certain years production includes quantities unharvested-or harvested but not utilized-on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity.

^{1/} Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows--Oranges: California and Arizona, 77 lb.; Florida and other States, 90 lb. Tangerines: 90 lb. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 65 lb.; other California areas, 68 lb.; Florida and Texas, 80 lb. Lemons: 79 lb. Limes: 80 lb. Tangelos: 90 lb.

^{2/} Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

^{3/} Production not estimated prior to 1958.

^{4/} Short-time average.

Table 2.--Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths box for Florida and per half box for California at New York and Chicago, August-October 1958 and 1959

Market and date	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons	
	California		Florida		California		Florida		California	
	Valencias									
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:										
Season average through July	3.93	3.26	3.20	3.21	3.48	2.90	3.03	2.23	3.41	3.57
August	4.55	3.18	4.69	4.00	3.49	2.62	---	2.28	3.82	4.22
September	4.76	3.42	---	---	5.01	2.67	---	---	3.21	4.00
Season average through September	4.24	3.28	---	---	3.54	2.60	---	---	3.43	3.68
Week ended:										
October 2	4.74	3.60	---	---	---	1.97	---	---	2.94	3.44
9	4.85	3.32	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.22	2.85
Chicago:										
Season average through July	3.99	3.27	2.54	2.83	3.06	2.81	2.64	2.32	3.45	3.58
August	4.22	3.28	---	---	3.15	2.55	---	1.72	3.68	4.30
September	4.66	3.47	---	---	3.46	2.51	---	---	3.42	3.96
Season average through September	4.15	3.32	---	---	3.10	2.62	---	---	3.47	3.70
Week ended:										
October 2	4.41	3.66	---	---	---	1.43	---	---	3.10	3.64
9	4.65	3.53	---	---	---	1.08	---	---	3.21	3.53

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

Table 3.--Pears, Western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, New York and Chicago, August-October 1958 and 1959

Market and date	Bartlett		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:						
Season average through July	5.96	4.57	---	---	---	---
August	5.38	4.79	---	---	---	---
September	4.91	5.75	4.24	4.87	4.39	5.05
Season average through September	5.28	5.08	4.24	4.87	4.39	5.05
Week ended:						
October 2	4.78	6.04	4.31	4.88	4.53	5.21
9	4.81	6.41	4.56	4.79	4.11	5.07
Chicago:						
Season average through July	5.70	4.59	---	---	---	---
August	5.31	4.68	---	---	---	---
September	4.85	5.91	4.10	---	---	---
Season average through September	5.24	5.09	4.10	---	---	---
Week ended:						
October 2	5.06	6.16	4.28	---	---	---
9	5.03	6.15	---	---	---	---

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

Table 4.--Apples, commercial crop: Production, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959 ^{1/}

State and area	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	State and area	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Maine	1,000	1,250	1,450	Minnesota	235	330	261
New Hampshire	1,098	1,600	1,650	Iowa	187	100	150
Vermont	867	1,070	880	Missouri	931	730	700
Massachusetts	2,512	2,400	2,850	Nebraska	60	30	32
Rhode Island	169	125	150	Kansas	259	180	220
Connecticut	1,309	1,040	1,350	North Central	18,566	21,538	21,298
New York	16,469	22,000	18,800				
New Jersey	2,715	2,500	3,400	Kentucky	308	395	260
Pennsylvania	6,118	6,400	7,500	Tennessee	327	690	420
North Atlantic	32,257	38,385	38,030	Arkansas	374	373	250
				South Central	1,009	1,458	930
Delaware	322	280	360				
Maryland	1,144	1,270	1,360	Total Central	2/19,577	22,996	22,228
Virginia	9,220	11,100	10,400				
West Virginia	4,258	5,200	5,500	Montana	107	115	75
North Carolina	1,303	1,800	1,600	Idaho	1,476	1,200	1,250
South Atlantic	16,247	19,650	19,220	Colorado	1,262	1,520	1,000
Total Eastern	2/48,505	58,035	57,250	New Mexico	564	714	380
				Utah	404	330	360
Ohio	2,972	3,100	2,750	Washington	25,951	3/29,800	21,700
Indiana	1,428	1,628	1,525	Oregon	2,534	2,250	2,200
Illinois	2,672	2,140	2,120	California	8,349	9,650	9,400
Michigan	8,616	12,200	12,200	Western	40,647	45,579	36,365
Wisconsin	1,206	1,100	1,340				
				35 States	108,728	126,610	115,843

^{1/} Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

^{2/} Area total does not agree with sum of States due to rounding.

^{3/} Includes 1,000,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

Table 5.--Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1948-57, annual 1957 and 1958 and preliminary 1959 ^{1/}

State	Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Preliminary 1959
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Massachusetts	558,100	563,000	598,000	595,000
New Jersey	85,900	78,000	89,000	110,000
Wisconsin	256,100	284,000	389,000	440,000
Washington	53,460	84,000	57,300	84,000
Oregon	25,470	41,000	32,300	44,000
5 States	979,030	1,050,000	1,165,600	1,273,000

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

Table 6.--Apples, Western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, New York and Chicago, August-October 1958 and 1959

Market, month, and week	Washington				All Western	
	Delicious		Jonathan		Leading varieties	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York:						
Season average						
through July	---	---	---	---	---	---
August	---	---	---	---	5.07	---
September	4.33	4.98	---	---	4.53	4.73
Season average						
through September	4.33	4.98	---	---	4.61	4.73
Week ended:						
October 2	4.49	5.00	---	---	4.57	4.74
9	4.27	5.65	---	---	4.30	4.51
Chicago:						
Season average						
through July	---	---	---	---	---	---
August	---	---	---	---	4.12	---
September	4.45	5.65	4.13	4.58	4.38	5.38
Season average						
through September	4.45	5.65	4.13	4.58	4.35	5.38
Week ended:						
October 2	3.90	5.52	3.17	---	3.72	5.52
9	3.65	5.05	3.03	4.23	3.59	4.92

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

Table 7.--Apples, Eastern and Midwestern: Wholesale price per bushel, 2½ inches minimum size, for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), New York and Chicago, September-October 1958 and 1959 ^{1/}

Month and day	New York				Chicago			
	Eastern		Midwestern		Midwestern		Midwestern	
	McIntosh	Greening ^{2/}	N. W. Greening	Wealthy	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
September 1	3.50	---	---	1.12	2.15	2.25	2.50	2.15
8	2.75	2.38	1.75	1.12	2.00	2.00	2.15	---
15	2.25	2.00	1.75	1.25	2.15	2.00	2.15	1.65
22	2.00	1.75	1.50	1.25	---	1.85	2.00	1.85
29	1.75	1.63	---	1.25	---	---	---	---
October 6	1.88	1.50	2.25	1.25	---	2.25	---	---
13	1.88	1.75	2.13	1.25	1.62	---	---	---

^{1/} Prices are the representative price for Tuesday of each week.

^{2/} "R. I. Greenings" quoted through 1958 and beginning October 1959; "N. Y. N. W. Greenings" quoted for month of September 1959.

Table 8.--Peaches: Production by geographic divisions, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959 1/

Division	Average 1948-57	1958	Indi- cated 1959	Division	Average 1948-57	1958	Indi- cated 1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
	bu.	bu.	bu.		bu.	bu.	bu.
New England	226	324	286	Pacific	35,083	<u>2/35,152</u>	40,295
Middle Atlantic	5,353	6,990	6,420	Total U. S.	<u>3/61,483</u>	71,069	72,806
E. N. Central	5,379	5,870	5,095	California			
W. N. Central	561	495	330	Clingstone <u>4/</u>	22,218	21,043	24,627
S. Atlantic	8,587	<u>2/14,020</u>	12,545	Freestone	10,934	11,459	12,918
E. S. Central	1,252	1,773	1,770	Total	33,152	<u>2/32,502</u>	37,545
W. S. Central	2,384	3,695	3,340				
Mountain	2,642	<u>2/ 2,750</u>	2,725				

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bushels): 1958-South Carolina, 140; Georgia, 50; Colorado, 253; California, Clingstone, 1,291. 3/ Includes Florida prior to 1955. 4/ Mainly for canning.

Table 9.--Pears: Production by geographic divisions and on Pacific Coast, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959 1/

Division	Average 1948-57	1958	Indi- cated 1959	Pacific Coast	Average 1948-57	1958	Indi- cated 1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000		Tons	Tons	Tons
	bu.	bu.	bu.				
New England	51	60	55	Washington			
Mid-Atlantic	650	740	725	Bartlett	95,650	77,500	62,500
E. N. Central	1,152	<u>2/1,548</u>	1,390	Other	40,312	40,000	37,500
W. N. Central	108	75	80	Total	<u>135,962</u>	117,500	100,000
S. Atlantic	347	297	210	Oregon			
E. S. Central	352	448	315	Bartlett	55,922	57,500	56,000
W. S. Central	388	487	475	Other	84,280	80,000	90,000
Mountain	483	660	435	Total	<u>140,202</u>	137,500	146,000
Pacific	25,868	24,575	27,425	California			
Total	<u>3/29,590</u>	28,890	31,110	Bartlett	313,700	312,000	380,000
				Other	42,000	33,000	42,000
				Total	<u>355,700</u>	<u>345,000</u>	422,000
				Total Bartlett	465,272	447,000	498,500
				Total Other	166,592	153,000	169,500

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes 20,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit in Michigan. 3/ Includes Massachusetts, Indiana, Kansas, South Carolina and Florida, for which estimates were discontinued with the 1955 crop season.

Table 10.--Grapes: Production in important States, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959 1/

State	Average		Indicated	State and	Average		Indicated
	1948-57	1958			1959	variety	
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	74,020	100,600	84,000	Arkansas	7,290	9,800	8,000
New Jersey	1,360	1,200	1,200	Arizona	3,270	5,700	6,400
Pennsylvania	21,280	29,000	29,000	Washington	33,040	54,000	57,000
Ohio	14,240	20,000	15,500	Oregon	960	900	1,100
Indiana	1,150	1,300	1,500	California			
Illinois	1,710	1,100	700	grapes			
Michigan	37,650	50,500	54,000	Wine	580,300	580,000	580,000
Iowa	1,880	1,300	1,400	Table	564,600	530,000	600,000
Missouri	3,660	4,200	3,800	Raisin	1,535,900	1,631,000	1,800,000
Kansas	910	500	500	Dried 2/	216,550	186,000	---
Virginia	805	370	300	Not Dried	669,700	887,000	---
North Carolina	1,990	1,300	1,000				
South Carolina	1,230	1,600	1,400	California, all:	2,680,800	2,741,000	2,980,000
Georgia	1,530	1,700	1,400				
				United States	3/2,889,245	3,026,070	3,248,200

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dried basis: one ton of raisins equivalent to about four tons of fresh grapes. 3/ Average includes West Virginia for which estimates were discontinued beginning with the 1955 crop season.

Table 11.--Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, New York and Chicago, August-October 1958 and 1959

Market and week ended	Seedless		Red Malaga		Ribier		Malaga		Tokay	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York										
Season average										
through Aug. 7	5.50	5.21	4.08	2.88	6.06	4.91	---	---	---	---
Aug. 14	4.47	3.73	3.79	3.66	6.47	4.62	---	---	---	---
21	4.05	3.92	4.53	3.91	6.38	4.65	---	---	3.50	---
28	3.67	3.90	4.20	3.41	5.47	3.81	---	---	---	2.50
Sept. 4	3.77	3.62	3.83	3.12	4.99	3.21	2.25	---	3.50	2.70
11	4.41	3.88	3.60	3.64	4.21	3.43	3.50	2.15	3.61	3.06
18	3.59	3.73	3.55	3.42	4.44	3.97	---	---	3.49	3.56
25	4.30	3.61	3.43	3.02	4.58	4.16	2.80	2.54	3.28	3.30
Season average										
through Sept.	4.56	4.39	3.96	3.19	5.06	4.09	2.80	2.50	3.35	3.28
Oct. 2	4.71	4.07	3.25	2.92	3.82	3.56	2.88	3.08	2.98	3.14
Chicago										
Season average										
through Aug. 7	4.64	4.52	3.57	3.38	5.50	4.24	---	---	---	---
Aug. 14	4.05	3.65	3.87	3.55	5.74	4.01	---	---	---	---
21	3.91	3.78	4.02	3.74	5.45	3.53	---	---	---	---
28	3.54	3.97	3.75	3.24	5.64	4.59	---	---	---	3.14
Sept. 4	3.76	3.50	2.89	2.94	4.65	3.42	---	---	3.27	2.89
11	4.40	3.49	3.24	2.35	4.23	3.49	---	---	3.42	2.97
18	2.97	3.87	---	2.83	4.54	3.97	---	---	2.77	2.96
25	3.61	3.80	2.51	---	3.88	3.49	2.86	---	2.77	3.25
Season average										
through Sept.	4.16	3.82	3.58	3.35	4.89	3.81	---	---	3.06	3.11
Oct. 2	4.67	4.06	2.35	---	3.82	3.29	3.07	2.73	2.92	3.49

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

Table 12.--Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and preliminary 1959, also utilization of prunes average 1948-57, annual 1958 and preliminary 1959

Crop and State	Plums and prunes production ^{1/}			State	Prune, utilization ^{1/}		
	Average	1958	Indicated		Average	1958	Preliminary
	1948-57		1959		1948-57		1959 ^{3/}
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
Plums:				Used fresh ^{4/}			
Michigan	6,130	7,800	7,400	Idaho	5/18,210	19,300	---
California	80,600	61,000	96,000	Washington	11,229	11,550	---
United States:	86,730	68,800	103,400	Oregon	12,139	2,270	---
Prunes:				Canned ^{6/ 7/}			
Idaho	20,880	19,300	22,500	Idaho	---	---	---
Washington	18,130	13,500	21,000	Washington	4,652	1,950	---
Oregon	52,020	19,700	42,000	Oregon	18,305	11,675	---
		Dried basis ^{2/}		Frozen ^{6/}			
				Washington	---	---	---
California	160,800	96,000	150,000	Oregon	1,835	210	---
		Fresh basis		Dried ^{6/}		Dried basis ^{2/}	
United States:	493,030	292,500	460,500	California	159,250	95,800	---
				Oregon	3,710	950	---

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. These quantities are not included in utilization figures. ^{2/} In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried; in Oregon it ranges from 3 to 4 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried. ^{3/} See Crop Report November 1959. ^{4/} Includes quantities used in farm household. ^{5/} Includes some prunes canned. ^{6/} Excludes quantities used on farms where grown. ^{7/} Includes some prunes frozen and otherwise processed.

Table 13.--Figs and olives: Condition on October 1 and production, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959

Crop and State	Production ^{1/}			Condition October 1		
	Average	1958	Indicated	Average	1958	1959
	1948-57		1959	1948-57		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Figs						
California						
Dried	2/26,350	2/23,200	---	81	89	79
Not Dried	11,500	11,000	---			
Olives						
California	47,700	68,000	---	55	85	---

^{1/} For some areas in certain years, production includes some quantities not harvested on account of economic conditions.

^{2/} Dried basis.

Table 14.--Strawberries: Commercial acreage, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and indicated 1960 ^{1/}

Group and State	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960 ^{2/}	Group and State	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960 ^{2/}
	Acres	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres	Acres
Winter Florida	3,820	1,500	1,500	Mid-spring (continued)			
Early spring				California	11,640	13,200	13,500
Alabama	1,220	900	850	Group total	51,330	42,300	41,700
Louisiana	9,520	7,000	7,100	Late spring			
Texas	600	600	700	Maine	540	400	400
Group total	11,340	8,500	8,650	Massachusetts	720	450	450
Mid-spring				Connecticut	560	550	600
Illinois	2,000	2,500	2,600	New York	4,010	4,200	3,900
Missouri	3,410	2,700	2,700	New Jersey	2,710	2,900	3,300
Kansas	580	400	450	Pennsylvania	1,680	1,600	1,600
Delaware	280	---	---	Ohio	1,800	1,300	1,300
Maryland	1,430	900	950	Indiana	1,520	1,200	1,300
Virginia	3,490	2,500	2,700	Michigan	9,740	9,000	9,000
North Carolina	1,870	1,400	1,500	Wisconsin	1,450	1,200	1,200
South Carolina	230	---	---	Iowa	320	---	---
Kentucky	4,410	2,400	1,700	Utah	540	350	400
Tennessee	9,820	7,700	7,100	Washington	7,600	7,000	7,000
Arkansas	10,300	7,600	7,600	Oregon	15,650	15,400	15,800
Oklahoma	1,880	1,000	900	Group total	48,830	45,550	46,250
				ALL STATES	115,320	97,850	98,100

^{1/} Includes acreage from which the production is taken for processing.

^{2/} 1960 acreage prospective.

Table 15.--Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959 ^{1/}

Crop and State	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Almonds, California	41,280	19,800	70,000
Filberts, Oregon and Washington	7,906	7,490	9,420
Walnuts, California and Oregon	73,510	88,700	61,700
Pecans (11 States)			
Improved varieties ^{2/}	34,571	52,750	27,875
Wild or seedling varieties	40,689	34,625	36,975
Total pecans	75,260	87,375	64,850
Total nuts	197,956	203,365	205,970

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

^{2/} Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

Table 16.--Canned fruit and fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1958 and 1959 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks				
	1958	1959 <u>1/</u>	Canners		Distributors		
			June 1 1958	June 1 1959	June 1 1958	June 1 1959	July 1 1959
	cases <u>24/2½'s</u>	cases <u>24/2½'s</u>	cases <u>24/2½'s</u>	cases <u>24/2½'s</u>	actual cases	actual cases	actual cases
Canned fruits:							
Apples	3,348	n. a.	1,697	1,334	426	431	397
Applesauce	10,395	n. a.	2,900	3,073	1,229	1,362	1,222
Apricots	1,862	5,046	620	134	625	302	n. a.
Cherries, R. S. P.	1,951	2,956	133	186	390	348	296
Cherries, sweet	961	670	174	294	225	201	n. a.
Citrus segments	3,562	n. a.	1,527	1,787	<u>2/440</u>	<u>2/412</u>	<u>2/403</u>
Cranberries	3,149	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Mixed fruits <u>3/</u>	11,610	13,240	2,575	2,541	1,403	1,396	n. a.
Peaches:							
Total, ex. spiced	24,806	n. a.	3,734	4,421	3,144	2,858	n. a.
California only:							
Clingstone	17,545	21,452	---	---	---	---	---
Freestone	4,489	5,117	---	---	---	---	---
Pears	7,883	n. a.	2,488	2,090	1,197	1,157	n. a.
Pineapple	---	---	---	---	1,834	1,960	1,863
Plums and prunes	1,315	<u>4/1,589</u>	<u>4/197</u>	<u>4/208</u>	290	248	n. a.
	Pack		Stocks				
	Total 1957	Florida <u>5/</u> 1957	1958	Canners <u>6/</u>		Distributors	
				1958	Sept. 27 1958	Sept. 26 1959	July 1 1958
	cases <u>24/2's</u>	cases <u>24/2's</u>	cases <u>24/2's</u>	cases <u>24/2's</u>	cases <u>24/2's</u>	actual cases	actual cases
Canned juices:							
Apple	4,426	---	<u>7/5,236</u>	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Blended orange and grapefruit	4,944	4,885	4,212	208	423	566	465
Grapefruit	10,636	9,484	10,096	1,000	1,460	1,036	907
Orange	18,405	17,846	13,265	1,115	1,141	1,395	1,058
Pineapple	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	1,280	1,253
Tangerine and tangerine blends	303	303	766	13	237	n. a.	n. a.

1/ Preliminary.2/ Grapefruit segments only.3/ Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad and mixed fruits. Includes remanufactured on a calendar year basis.4/ Northwest canned purple plums only.5/ Florida pack through September; data not available on 1958-59 California pack.6/ Florida only.7/ Total U. S. pack.

n. a. means "not available."

Table 17.--Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold storage holdings, 1957 and 1958 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks		
	1957	1958	Sept. 30 average 1954-58	Sept. 30 1958	Sept. 30 1959 ^{1/}
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	69,225	67,407	18,404	20,892	21,726
Apricots	8,289	6,909	7,637	8,896	9,347
Blackberries	19,157	13,604	20,028	24,304	20,222
Blueberries	24,446	15,982	24,963	26,129	28,768
Boysenberries	13,354	19,751	n. a.	n. a.	17,770
Cherries	134,715	92,283	77,198	84,447	80,032
Grapes	15,510	20,355	7,198	3,500	8,850
Peaches	44,462	43,478	39,492	47,354	47,543
Plums and prunes	1,333	3,589	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Raspberries, black	15,122	13,104	<u>3/</u> (38,993	<u>3/</u> (43,140	9,730
Raspberries, red	30,365	24,463	((32,357
Strawberries	259,262	261,529	197,944	215,147	210,496
Logan and other berries	3,124	3,804	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Orange juice ^{4/}	(see below)	(see below)	242,778	191,750	300,992
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	110,058	100,465	136,696
Other fruit	33,010	24,129	61,119	65,275	45,924
Total	671,374	610,387	845,812	831,299	970,453
Pack					
Citrus juices (Season beginning Nov. 1)	1956	1957	1958		
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons		
Orange					
Concentrated	75,067	58,631	5/79,911		
Unconcentrated	495	288	n. a.		
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	2,949	3,330	5/4,952		
Unconcentrated	---	---	---		
Blend					
Concentrated	597	507	5/690		
Lemon					
Concentrated	6/1,691	7/233	n. a.		
Unconcentrated	6/1,210	n. a.	n. a.		
Lemonade base	6/10,051	7/15,800	n. a.		
Tangerine, concentrated	793	147	5/1,152		
Limeade	684	437	8/500		

^{1/} Preliminary.^{2/} Included with "other fruit" beginning December 1958.^{3/} Not reported separately prior to January 1, 1959.^{4/} Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated.^{5/} Florida pack through September 1959.^{6/} From Lemon Products Advisory Board. Not available for 1957 and 1958.^{7/} Preliminary from Frozen Food Packers.^{8/} Florida pack through August 31, 1959.

n. a. means "not available."

Pack data compiled from reports of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Florida Canners' Association, and survey by U. S. D. A.

Table 18.--Fresh fruits: Cold-storage holdings, September 30, 1959, with comparisons

Group and commodity	Sept. 30	Sept. 30,	Aug. 31,	Sept. 30,
	average	1958	1959	1959
	1954-58			
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Apples, western, <u>1</u> / ₁ standard boxes	1,920	5,170	((
Apples, western, <u>1</u> / ₁ other containers	1,221	4,153	2/(2/(
Apples, eastern, bushel baskets	1,188	649	((
Apples, eastern, other containers	5,873	6,429	((
Total apples, bushels	<u>3</u> /10,202	16,401	307	13,860
Pears, Bartlett, boxes, baskets, etc.	1,444	1,722	5,578	4,243
Pears, Bartlett, L. A. lugs	<u>4</u> / ₄	367	150	515
Pears, other varieties, boxes, baskets, etc.	2,311	3,069	131	2,456
Pears, other varieties, L. A. lugs	<u>4</u> / ₄	545	3	539
Total pears, bushels, boxes, baskets, etc. <u>5</u> / ₄	4,579	5,703	5,862	7,753
Grapes, pounds	49,796	34,045	32,841	36,090
Other fresh fruits, pounds	11,145	13,602	43,656	11,472

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

2/ Not reported separately after December 31, 1958.

3/ Coverage more complete in later years than earlier years and average.

4/ Not reported separately prior to January 31, 1956.

5/ In terms of bushels.

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