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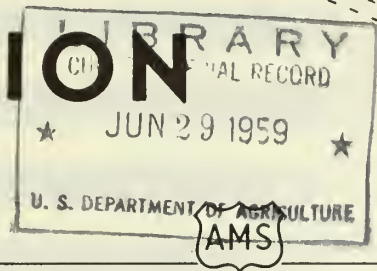
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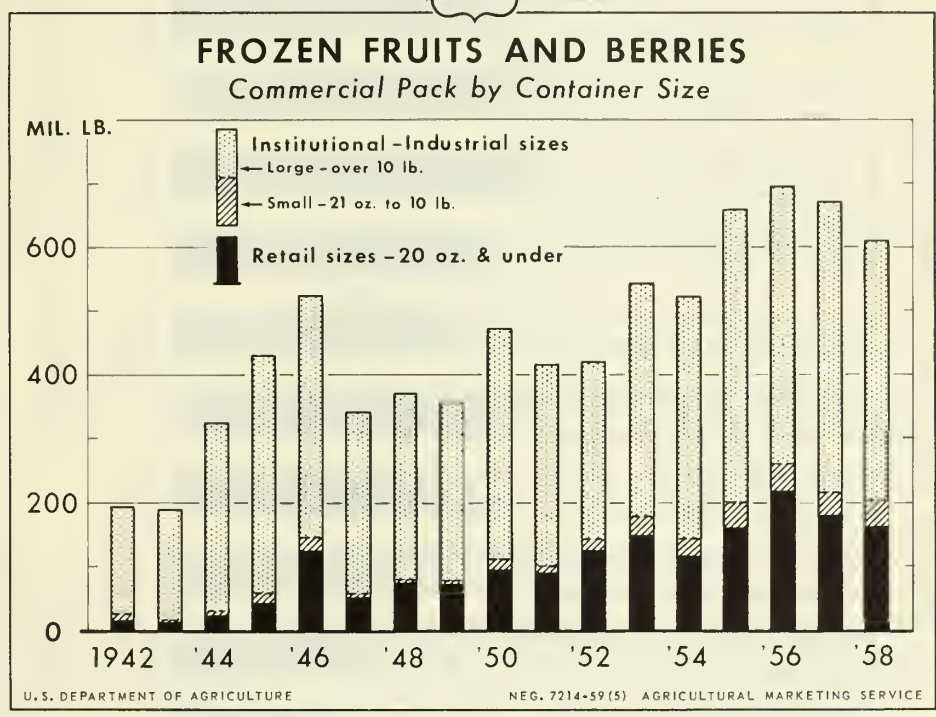
June 1959
FOR RELEASE
JUNE 23, A. M.

FRUIT SITUATION

TFS-131



In this issue:
Trends in Size of Containers
of Frozen Fruits
Important Factors Affecting
Prices of Pears



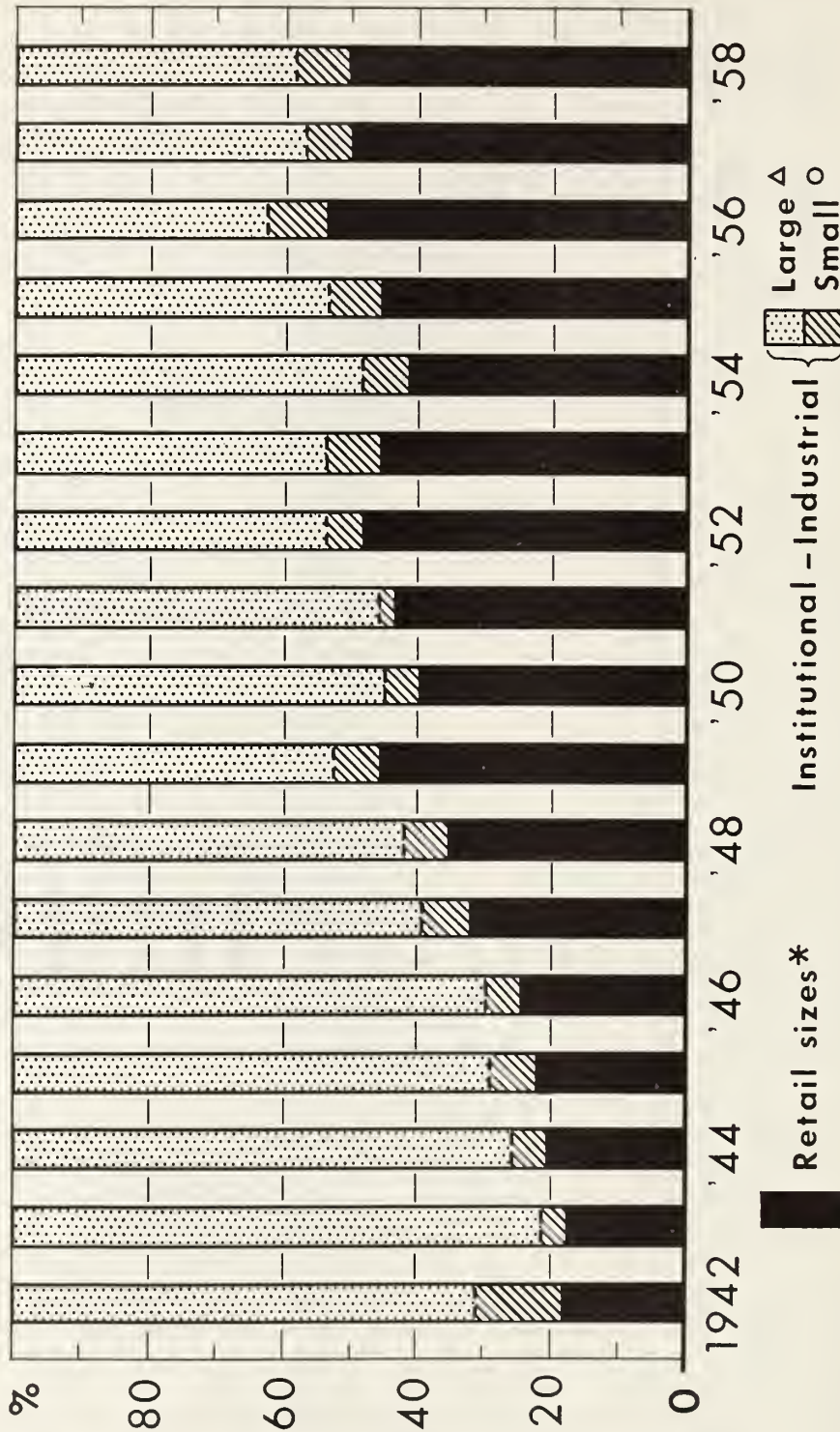
Total production of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) more than trebled from 1942 to 1958. Over the same years, the

percentage of the pack in retail-size containers also trebled, but that in large institutional and industrial sizes decreased substantially.

Published quarterly by
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FROZEN STRAWBERRIES

Pack by Container Size



* 20 OZ. & UNDER ◯ 21 OZ. TO 10 LB. Δ OVER 10 LB.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 NEG. 7215-59(5) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
 The percentage of the pack of frozen strawberries in retail-size containers increased from about 18 percent in 1942 to 51 percent in 1958. During the same time, the percentage in large institutional and industrial sizes decreased in opposite manner to 41 percent in 1958.

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 T H E F R U I T S I T U A T I O N
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, June 17, 1959

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
Summary	3	Grapefruit	15
Peaches	5	Lemons and Limes	16
Apricots	6	Tree Nuts	17
Cherries	7	Dried Fruit	17
Pears	9	Canned Fruit and	
Apples	10	Fruit Juices	18
Plums and Prunes	12	Frozen Fruit and	
Strawberries	13	Fruit Juices	20
Oranges	14	List of Tables	40
<u>Special Articles</u>			
Trends in Size of Containers of Frozen Fruits			23
Important Factors Affecting Prices of Pears			25

SUMMARY

Prospects on June 1 for the 1959 deciduous fruit crop were good in practically all commercial producing areas. In California, production prospects were generally much better than a year ago. Prospects for the 1959-60 citrus crops continue favorable, judging from the June 1 condition of groves and development of the fruit. With rising consumer income, demand for fruit should continue strong.

Canned fruit has moved out well from canners to the distributive trade during the 1958-59 season, and canners' stocks of 9 important items on April 1, 1959 were about 13 percent smaller than a year earlier. On June 1, 1959, cold-storage stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) were about 10 percent smaller than a year earlier. Florida packers' stocks of canned single-strength citrus juices were about 7 percent below a year earlier, but stocks of frozen orange concentrate were up 21 percent. The reduced stocks of canned deciduous fruits should be conducive to a strong processor demand for the 1959 crops.

Production of peaches in 1959 is expected to total 11 percent above the large crop in 1958. The 1959 crop in the 9 Southern peach States is down 9 percent from the heavy production last year. The reductions in

these and other States are more than offset by a large increase in California, especially of clingstones, which are used mostly for canning. Prices at shipping points in California and Georgia in early June averaged somewhat lower than prices for the lighter sales a year earlier. Stocks of canned peaches held by canners on April 1, 1959 were 11 percent smaller than a year earlier.

The 1959 crop of apricots is estimated to be more than double the short 1958 crop as a result of a sharp increase in California, the main producer. Increases in both canned and dried apricots can be expected this year. Prices for the 1959 crop probably will average somewhat below the unusually high prices for the 1958 crop.

Decreased production of sweet cherries in 1959 is estimated, due largely to reduced crops in Western States other than California, where the crop is again light. New York auction prices for early-season sales of California cherries were somewhat higher than a year earlier. Estimates on the 1959 crop of sour cherries in the Great Lakes States, where most of the annual tonnage is produced, will be published on June 22.

Because of heavier production in the Pacific Coast States, the 1959 pear crop is estimated 14 percent larger than the below-average 1958 crop. Demand for Bartletts for fresh use and for canning is expected to be strong this year, but prices are likely to be down because of heavier supplies. Canners' stocks on April 1, 1959 were 18 percent smaller than a year earlier.

The 1959 crops of fresh plums and dried prunes are expected to be larger than the relatively small production in 1958 because of heavier crops in California, the principal producer. Shipping-point prices for early-season sales of California plums were somewhat lower this year than in 1958.

The 1959 commercial strawberry crop is 18 percent smaller than the 1958 crop. Acreage is down because of relatively low prices for processing last year and yields also are lighter. In early June, prices for fresh market strawberries at various shipping points were generally above a year earlier, and prices for strawberries for freezing in California were higher. A smaller frozen pack seems likely in 1959.

Supplies of fresh oranges and frozen orange concentrate are much larger than a year ago, and prices probably will average somewhat under the unusually high prices of the summer of 1958. The 1958-59 pack of frozen orange concentrate in Florida set a new record.

For the country as a whole, June 1 conditions pointed to a commercial apple crop in 1959 slightly greater than the large crop in 1958 and well above average. However, final production will depend to a considerable extent on the amount of drop during June and other growing conditions, and the weather at harvest time.

According to the June crop report, the June 1 condition of the California grape crop was more favorable than the June 1 condition of the 1958 crop. Prospects were most favorable for table and raisin varieties.

PEACHES

1959 Peach Crop Is the
Largest Crop Since 1946

The 1959 crop of peaches was estimated as of June 1 at 78.9 million bushels, 11 percent above the large 1958 crop, 28 percent heavier than the 1948-57 average, and the largest crop since 1946. California has nearly all of the increase this year, and nearly all other States have decreases. Production in the U. S. in 1959, excluding California clingstone peaches, which are mostly for canning, is forecast at 48.9 million bushels, 2 percent smaller than in 1958 but 24 percent above average.

Total production of peaches in the 9 Southern States for which estimates are made (North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas) was expected to be 14.3 million bushels, 9 percent below 1958 but 53 percent above average. Production is down in each State in this group except Alabama and Louisiana. Marketins from these 9 States and California provide most of the fresh shipments during June, July and into August. Except for California, Oregon and Utah, production is also down this year in all States that market fresh peaches from midsummer to the end of the season.

The 1959 crop of California freestone peaches was estimated at 14.4 million bushels, up 25 percent over the 1958 crop and 31 percent above average. The clingstone crop of this State, on the basis of the June 1 condition, was expected to be about 30 million bushels, 43 percent larger than the 1958 crop and 35 percent above average. Practically all California clingstone peaches usually are canned. Freestones are used for all purposes--fresh, canned, dried, and frozen, with emphasis on use generally in the order given.

Early-Season Movement and Price

The 1959 fresh market season for peaches started in early May with light shipments from California. Shipments from Georgia began in late May. In both States, the season began a little earlier than in 1958. Movement to fresh markets, all States considered, usually increases rapidly during June, continues at a high level during July and August, and then tapers off during September. Prices at shipping points in California and Georgia in early June were somewhat under those for much lighter sales a year earlier. Demand for peaches is expected to be good this season. Grower prices for peaches for fresh use later in the season are expected to average somewhat higher than in 1958.

Packs and Stocks of Processed Peaches

Lighter stocks of canned peaches and canned fruit cocktail were on hand on April 1, 1959 than a year earlier. Stocks of canned peaches held by packers on April 1, 1959, the latest date for which such figures are

available, were about 7.7 million cases (24-2½'s), 11 percent smaller than a year earlier. Carryover stocks on June 1, 1958 were about 3.7 million cases, down 41 percent from a year earlier, and the 1958-59 season pack (excluding spiced peaches) was 24.8 million cases, up 4 percent. This gave a supply in canners' hands of 28.5 million cases, down 5 percent from 1957-58. Shipments during June 1958-March 1959 were 20.8 million cases, down 3 percent. Stocks held by wholesale distributors on April 1, 1959 were about 3.4 million actual cases, up 10 percent.

Packers' stocks of fruit cocktail, fruits for salad and mixed fruits totaled 4.3 million cases (24-2½'s) on April 1, 1959, about 11.5 percent smaller than a year earlier. The 1958-59 season pack of these items, of which peaches are an important ingredient, was approximately 11.6 million cases, 1 percent smaller than in 1957-58. Total shipments of these items were up about 6 percent. Wholesale distributors' stocks on April 1 were about 1.6 million actual cases, up 15 percent.

Cold-storage holdings of frozen peaches on June 1, 1959 were about 20.4 million pounds, down 5 percent from a year earlier. The 1958 pack was about 43.5 million pounds, 2 percent smaller than the 1957 pack. Production of dried peaches in 1958 was about 5,000 tons (processed weight), 40 percent smaller than in 1957. Figures on stocks are not available.

APRICOTS

Production Up Sharply Over Light 1958 Crop and Moderately Above Average

The 1959 crop of apricots in California, Washington and Utah was estimated as of June 1 at 229,500 tons, more than twice the small 1958 crop and 10 percent above the 1948-57 average. Production in California in 1959 is expected to be 210,000 tons, over 2 times the light tonnage in 1958 and 10 percent above average. In contrast to 1958 when unfavorable weather contributed to a very light crop, the weather this year has favored the set and development of a crop that not only is heavy but also clean and free from disease and insects. In Washington, the prospective crop of 14,000 tons is the same as in 1958 and 5 percent above average. The Utah crop of 5,500 tons is 38 percent larger than the crop last year and 2 percent above average.

Reduced Prices for 1959 Crop

Movement of apricots from California to fresh markets started in late May, about a week earlier than in 1958. Although demand for apricots for fresh use and for processing is expected to continue strong this year, grower prices for the much heavier crop are expected to average somewhat under the record of \$158 per ton for the short 1958 crop. Prices for California Royal

apricots on the New York auction for the week ending June 5 averaged about 6 percent below a year earlier. As usual, most of the California crop is expected to be processed. Prices for this use probably will be somewhat under the unusually high average in 1958. In Washington and Utah, where the harvest is later in the season and the major part of production is usually used fresh, prices probably will hold up better than in California, where production is up sharply this year.

Increased Packs of Processed
Apricots Expected in 1959

Substantial increases in the packs of canned and dried apricots are expected to result from the much larger crop this year, especially in California.

The 1958 pack of canned apricots was approximately 1.9 million cases (basis 24 No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cans), 55 percent smaller than the 1957 pack and the smallest since 1943. Stocks held by canners on June 1, 1958 were about 0.6 million cases. This gave a canners' supply for the 1958-59 season of about 2.5 million cases, less than half that for 1957-58. Movement during June 1958-March 1959 was about 2.1 million cases, down 45 percent from the like period in 1957-58. This brought canners' stocks on April 1, 1959 down to less than 0.4 million cases, 72 percent under a year earlier. Wholesale distributors' stocks on April 1, 1959 exceeded 0.4 million cases, 30 percent below a year earlier.

Production of dried apricots in 1958 was about 3,000 tons (processed weight), 62 percent smaller than in 1957. The 1958 pack of frozen apricots was about 3,454 tons, 17 percent under the 1957 pack. Stocks in cold storage on June 1, 1959 were about 1,746 tons, 18 percent larger than a year earlier.

CERRIES

Decreased Production of
Sweet Cherries in 1959

Total production of sweet cherries in 1959 was estimated as of June 1 at 83,500 tons, 5 percent smaller than in 1958 and 11 percent below the 1948-57 average. The crop in California, usually the leading producer, is again short, largely because of the mild winter and consequent insufficient dormancy. Although the California crop of 14,000 tons is 15 percent above the light 1958 crop, it is 54 percent below average. In Oregon and Washington, the other two heavy-producing States, the crops of 24,700 tons and 16,700 tons are down 2 percent and 10 percent, respectively, from last year. In Michigan, where production has trended upward in recent years and which leads in production among the eastern States, the 1959 crop of 14,500 tons is 7 percent larger than the 1958 crop and 70 percent above average.

Rail shipment of 1959-crop sweet cherries from California started with a few cars the week ending May 2 and has increased in volume in following weeks, with weekly movement heavier than in corresponding weeks of 1958. In late May and early June, prices on the New York auction averaged moderately above a year earlier for Bing and Tartarian cherries, but somewhat below for the Lambert variety.

Stocks of Canned Sweet Cherries

Heavier on April 1, 1959

Than A Year Earlier

Stocks of canned sweet cherries held by canners on April 1, 1959, the latest date for which figures are available, were about 402,000 cases, 36 percent above the relatively light stocks a year earlier. These stocks undoubtedly were reduced further before being replenished with cherries from the new pack now under way. The 1958-59 season pack was about 961,000 cases (24-2½'s), down 1 percent from 1957-58. With carryover stocks on June 1, 1958 of 174,000 cases, up 66 percent, total supplies in canners' hands for the 1958-59 season were 1,135,000 cases, up 6 percent over 1957-58. Shipments from canners during June 1958-March 1959 were 733,000 cases, down 6 percent from the like period in 1957-58.

Output of frozen sweet cherries in 1958 was 6.1 million pounds, 47 percent larger than in 1957. As usual, the pack of frozen sweet cherries was small in comparison with that of frozen sour cherries--only 7 percent as large in 1958.

Sour Cherries

The major part of the sour cherry crop, in contrast to the minor part of the sweet cherry crop, is grown in the Great Lakes States. Over the 10-year period 1947-56, these States produced 92 percent of the sour cherries and only 14 percent of the sweet cherries. The first official forecast of sour cherry production in the Great Lakes States in 1959 will be made as of June 15 and released on June 22. These States produced 92,800 tons in 1958, about 89 percent of total production.

The 1959 crop of sour cherries in the 6 western States of Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Washington and Oregon was estimated as of June 1 at 8,460 tons, 24 percent smaller than the 1958 crop of 11,120 tons and 19 percent below the 1948-57 average of 10,439 tons. Most of the production of these 6 western States like that of the 5 Great Lakes States is canned or frozen. Price quotations for 1959-crop sour cherries are not yet available.

Decreased Stocks of Canned and
Frozen Sour Cherries

Canners' stocks of canned sour cherries on May 1, 1959 were about 266,000 cases (basis 2⁴-2¹/₂'s), 5 percent lighter than a year earlier. The pack in 1958 was about 2 million cases, down 25 percent from the 1957 pack. With carryover stocks on July 1, 1958 also much smaller than a year earlier, total supplies of canners for the 1958-59 season were down sharply, resulting in a much lighter movement than in 1957-58.

Stocks of frozen cherries (mostly sour) in cold storage on June 1, 1959 were about 27 million pounds, 19 percent lighter than a year earlier. The 1958 pack was 86 million pounds, down 34 percent from the record of 131 million pounds in 1957. The heavy reductions in the 1958 packs of both canned and frozen sour cherries resulted from the much lighter crop in 1958 -- 103,920 tons compared with 147,100 tons in 1957.

PEARS

Increased Production in 1959

Total production of pears in 1959 was estimated as of June 1 at 32.9 million bushels, 14 percent larger than in 1958 and 11 percent above the 1948-57 average. Most of the increase is in California, where the weather has been more favorable for development of the crop this year than last. Production of Bartletts and other varieties in this State this year totals 18 million bushels, up 26 percent from 1958. The 1959 crops in Oregon and Washington are expected to be about 11 and 8 percent larger than the respective 1958 crops. In the three States combined, production is expected to total 712,000 tons, nearly 19 percent above 1958 and 13 percent above average. This includes 532,500 tons of Bartletts, up 19 percent, and 179,500 tons of other varieties, up over 17 percent. These three States have about 89 percent of the crop in the United States this year compared with 85 percent in 1958. In most other States, where relatively large crops were grown in 1958, prospective production is smaller than the 1958 crops.

Shipments of 1959-crop pears to fresh markets probably will start from California in early July and from other important producing States also in July or August. Canning of Bartletts usually gets under way in California in July or early August, and in the Pacific Northwest in August. Demand for Bartlett pears for both fresh market shipment and for canning is expected to be good this year, but prices are likely to be down because of increased supplies.

Lighter Stocks of Canned
Pears This Spring Than Last

Canners' stocks of pears on April 1, 1959 were about 3.4 million cases (24-2½'s), 18 percent lighter than a year earlier. Supplies from the new pack will not be available until July or August. The 1958-59 pack was 7.9 million cases, down 8 percent from 1957-58. With stocks of 2.5 million cases on June 1, 1958 (7 percent below a year earlier), total supplies in canners' hands for the 1958-59 season were about 10.4 million cases, 8 percent smaller than in 1957-58. Shipments from canners during June 1958-March 1959 were nearly as large as in the like period in 1957-58.

Output of dried pears in 1958 was about 1,000 tons (processed weight), a little over half the 1957 pack. Compared with the packs of other kinds of dried fruits, the volume of pears dried is relatively small.

Reduced Foreign Trade in
Fresh Pears in 1958-59

During July 1958-April 1959, total exports of fresh pears were about 1 million bushels, 40 percent smaller than in the same period of 1957-58. In 1958, production of pears in Western Europe, important destination of United States exports, was much larger than in 1957. Imports of pears during the same months of 1958-59 were about 130,000 bushels, down 44 percent. They came from Argentina and Chile, and most of them arrived during March and April.

APPLES

Prospects for 1959 Crop

Apple trees generally came through the winter and early spring in good condition. Available indications on June 1 for the country as a whole pointed to a commercial apple crop in 1959 slightly larger than the heavy 1958 crop and well above average. Prospects by regions are as follows: Eastern States, a crop somewhat larger than last year and substantially above average; Central States, up significantly from last year and sharply above average; Western States, down slightly from last year but somewhat higher than average. As usual, the size of the crop will be influenced by the amount of drop during June and other growing conditions and the weather at harvest time. The first official forecast of the crop will be made as of July 1 and released July 10.

1958-59 Apple Season

The 1958 commercial apple crop was about 125 million bushels, 5 percent larger than the 1957 crop and 15 percent above the 1947-56 average. Movement of the crop by January 1, 1959 was heavier than usual, and year-end stocks in cold storage, approximately 37 million bushels, were about as large as a year earlier from the smaller 1957 crop. But after January 1, 1959, shipments lagged and stocks on June 1, 1959 were about 4 million bushels, much larger than a year earlier. The heavier stocks of apples this spring were partly due to larger quantities in controlled atmosphere storage in the central and eastern States. These apples were held for sale mostly during spring. Grower prices averaged higher during the winter, and lower during the spring, than in 1958. Prices for red apples seemed to hold up better than prices for others.

Decreased Exports, Increased Imports, of Fresh Apples in 1958-59

Exports of fresh apples during July 1958-April 1959 were approximately 2.1 million bushels, 52 percent smaller than the unusually large exports in the same months of 1957-58 but 27 percent above those of the same period in 1956-57. The heavy exports in 1957-58 were partly in response to a strong demand from Western Europe, where the 1957 crop was short. In contrast, demand from that area is lighter this season because of a much larger 1958 crop. Imports of apples during July 1958-April 1959 were approximately 1.1 million bushels, 12 percent larger than in the same months of 1957-58. As usual, most of these apples came from Canada.

Increased Movement of Canned Apples and Applesauce in 1958-59

The pack of canned apples to May 1 of the 1958-59 season was 3.6 million cases (basis 6-10's), about 1 percent smaller than the pack in the same months of 1957-58. Carryover stocks held by canners on September 1, 1958 were about 1.1 million cases, up 10 percent. This gave a supply of about 4.7 million cases in canners' hands for 1958-59, up 2 percent. Shipments during the 8-month period were 2.9 million cases, up 21 percent. This left stocks of 1.7 million cases on May 1, 1959, down 20 percent from a year earlier. The May 1, 1959 stocks were the equivalent of 1.6 million cases of 24 No. 2½ cans.

The 1958-59 pack of canned applesauce to May 1 was approximately 16 million actual cases, 14 percent larger than the pack for the same period of 1957-58. With carryover stocks on September 1, 1958 of 1.8 million cases, down 22 percent from a year earlier, supplies in canners' hands for the 1958-59

season were about 17.8 million cases, up 9 percent over 1957-58. But the movement to May 1 of 11.9 million cases was up 12 percent. This left canners' stocks on May 1 of 5.9 million cases, up only 3 percent. These stocks were the equivalent of about 3.8 million cases of 24 No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cans.

Data more recently available indicate that the complete 1958-59 pack of canned apples was 3.35 million cases (basis 24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$'s), 1 percent smaller than the 1957-58 pack; that of canned applesauce, 10.4 million cases, up 17 percent and a new record.

The 1958-59 pack of frozen apple slices and applesauce, mostly the former, was approximately 67 million pounds, 3 percent smaller than the 1957-58 pack. Cold-storage stocks on June 1, 1959 were about 45 million pounds, 5 percent larger than a year earlier.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

California Plum Crop Up Sharply From 1958 and Much above Average

Production of fresh plums in California in 1959 was estimated as of June 1 at 105,000 tons, 72 percent larger than in 1958 and 30 percent above the 1948-57 average. Unlike 1958, weather and pollinating conditions were favorable, resulting in a heavy set of fruit. The June 1 condition of the Michigan crop was much better this year than last, when production was 7,800 tons. The first official forecast of Michigan tonnage will be made as of July 1 and released July 10.

Rail shipments of California plums to fresh markets started in late May, a few days earlier than the start in 1958. Prices for the Beauty variety on the New York auction in early June averaged considerably under a year earlier. Fresh market shipments from California usually continue into late summer. Only a small percentage of the crop usually is canned.

Increased Tonnage of California Dried Prunes in Prospect

Production of dried prunes in California in 1959 was forecast as of June 1 at 150,000 tons, 56 percent above the short crop in 1958 but 7 percent below the 1948-57 average.

In the Pacific Northwest, the June 1 condition of the crop was much better than last year in Oregon, a little better in Washington, but slightly less favorable than last year in Idaho. The first official forecast of pro-

duction in 1959 will be published July 10. In 1958 these three States produced 52,500 tons (fresh basis). Most of the production in Idaho and Washington was marketed fresh, while most of that in Oregon was canned or dried.

Reduced Stocks of Canned Plums

The pack of canned fresh plums and prunes (mostly the latter) in 1958 totaled about 1.3 million cases (2⁴-2¹/₂'s), 22 percent larger than the pack in 1957. The 1958 total includes about 0.9 million cases of purple plums (prunes) that were canned in the Pacific Northwest. Stocks of such plums held by canners in this area on April 1, 1959 were about 346,000 cases, 21 percent below a year earlier. Comparative figures for stocks of purple plums in other areas and for other kinds of plums are not available.

Output of frozen prunes in 1958 was about 3.6 million pounds, more than 2¹/₂ times the relatively light pack in 1957. Separate figures on stocks are no longer available.

STRAWBERRIES

Lighter Crop in 1959

The 1959 commercial crop of strawberries was estimated as of June 1 at 440 million pounds, 18 percent smaller than the 1958 crop but 1 percent above the 1949-57 average. Both acreage and yield per acre are smaller than in 1958. About 61 percent of the reduction in production occurs in California, which has about 35 percent of U. S. production this year compared with 40 percent of the larger crop in 1958.

In California, Oregon and Washington, the combined production of 251 million pounds in 1959 is 22 percent smaller than production in 1958, when these States grew 81 percent of the strawberries that were processed. In Tennessee, which produced about 9 percent of the 1958 crop that was processed, production in 1959 is down 36 percent. In view of these reductions, some decrease in output of frozen strawberries this year seems probable. In Michigan, which in recent years has been second only to California in fresh market strawberries, the crop this year is up 2 percent from 1958.

Prices in Late Spring Above a Year Earlier

Prices for California strawberries for processing opened the season this year generally at 12 cents a pound, about the same as in 1958. More recently, prices have increased to about 15 cents a pound under competition from fresh market use for the reduced supplies this year.

Increased Carryover of Frozen
Strawberries on May 1, 1959

Cold-storage stocks of frozen strawberries on May 1, 1959 were about 89 million pounds, 5 percent larger than a year earlier. Stocks by June 1 had increased to only 92 million pounds as the result of relatively light movement to freezers during May. The June 1 stocks were 27 percent smaller than on June 1, 1958. The 1958 pack of frozen strawberries was about 262 million pounds.

ORANGES

Heavier Supplies of California
Valencias Than a Year Ago

Supplies from the much larger 1958-59 crop of California Valencia oranges remaining to be marketed after June 6 were about 16 million boxes, 6.9 million more than a year earlier. These Valencias will provide most of the fresh market oranges during summer. Moreover, they are the principal variety of California oranges that are made into canned and frozen juices. Increased use for processing as well as for fresh market shipment seems likely in the 1958-59 season.

By June 13, 1959, the period of heavy movement of 1958-59 crop Florida Valencia oranges to fresh markets and to processors was about over, running a little later than the early finish in 1957-58 but not quite as long as in 1956-57.

Increased Production Brings
Lower Prices This Spring

Shipping-point prices for Florida Valencia oranges for the fresh market trade averaged somewhat lower this spring than in this season of 1958, when supplies were short and prices rose sharply. But they were considerably higher than in the spring of 1957, when supplies were heavy and prices were declining. Although weekly average prices held fairly steady during March and most of April 1959, they increased moderately during late April and May as available supplies became lighter. Prices for Florida Valencias for making frozen orange concentrate and prices of oranges for the fresh market followed the same pattern during April and May that is, lower than a year ago but higher than two years ago, and rising during late April and May.

Auction prices for California Valencia oranges have held fairly steady this spring at levels somewhat below the unusually high prices of the spring of 1958. With remaining supplies much larger than a year ago, such prices probably will continue lower this summer than in the summer of 1958.

Decreased Fresh Use,
Increased Processing of
Florida Oranges in 1958-59

Total fresh use of Florida oranges to June 6 of the 1958-59 season was approximately 17.1 million boxes, 9 percent smaller than comparable use in 1957-58. Use for processing was about 65.7 million boxes, 3 percent larger than a year earlier. This included to May 30, about 47.4 million boxes for frozen concentrate, up 8 percent. Furthermore, the yield of juice per box, about 1.51 gallons, is 16 percent heavier this season than in 1957-58, when it was cut as a result of freeze damage to the crop. As in other years, most of the California oranges used so far in 1958-59 have gone into the fresh market trade.

Increased Exports of Fresh Oranges
But Decreased Exports of
Canned and Frozen Orange Juice

Exports of fresh oranges (including tangerines) during November 1958-April 1959 were about 3.2 million boxes, 21 percent larger than in these months of 1957-58. Exports of canned single-strength orange juice were 4.6 million gallons, down 28 percent; those of frozen orange concentrate were approximately 1.7 million gallons, down 4 percent; and those of canned concentrated orange juice were about 0.25 million gallons, down 69 percent. In contrast, imports of fresh oranges during November 1958-April 1959 were about 0.25 million boxes, nearly 4 times those of the same period in 1957-58 and much larger than usual.

GRAPEFRUIT

Supplies of Grapefruit
Decreasing Seasonally

By June 13, 1959, the period of heavy movement of Florida grapefruit was about ended. About one-half million boxes remained for disposition, much larger than the light supplies a year earlier but somewhat smaller than two years earlier. Most of the remaining supplies will be used during June. During this summer as in other years most of the fresh market grapefruit will come from the California summer crop, which this year is estimated at 1.5 million boxes, 15 percent above last year. Relatively small imports usually are received in late summer and early fall.

The 1958-59 grapefruit crop totals about 43.3 million boxes, 9 percent larger than the 1957-58 crop but 4 percent smaller than the 1947-56 average. The increase in 1958-59 is mostly in Florida, where the crop of 35 million boxes is up 13 percent.

Grapefruit Prices

Prices received by growers for grapefruit this spring have averaged considerably lower than prices in this season of 1958, when supplies were lighter, but still a little above prices two years earlier. In May as the end of the season in Florida was approaching, prices at shipping points in this State increased moderately over levels of late winter and early spring. As usual, prices can be expected to be the highest of the year during the summer, when supplies will be the lightest of the year.

Increased Fresh Use
and Processing of Heavier
Florida Crop in 1958-59

By June 6, about 16 million boxes of the 1958-59 crop of grapefruit in Florida had been used fresh, 9 percent more than a year earlier. Approximately 18.2 million boxes had been processed, 11 percent more than a year earlier. In Texas, where the crop also was larger in 1958-59, most of the increase went to the fresh market trade.

Increased Exports of
Fresh Grapefruit and
Some Processed Items

Exports of fresh grapefruit during November 1958-April 1959 were approximately 1.3 million boxes, 15 percent larger than in the same months of 1957-58. Among processed items exported in largest volume, exports of canned single-strength grapefruit juice were about 3 million gallons, up 1 percent, and those of canned concentrated (hot-pack) grapefruit juice were about 140,000 gallons, up 126 percent. Exports of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice were about 76,000 gallons, down 21 percent, and those of canned grapefruit sections were about 59,000 cases (24-2's), up 1 percent.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Remaining Supplies of
Lemons About the Same
as a Year Ago

The 1958-59 crop of lemons in California was estimated as of June 1 at 17 million boxes, 1 percent larger than the 1957-58 crop and 28 percent above the 1947-56 average. To June 6, fresh use of the 1958-59 crop was smaller, but use by processors was larger, than comparable use in 1957-58. The remaining supplies of less than 7 million boxes were about the same as a year earlier. Grower prices for lemons in recent months have averaged somewhat lower than a year earlier.

Exports of fresh lemons and limes (mostly lemons) during November 1958-April 1959 were about 686,000 boxes, down one-half from the same period in 1957-58. Imports of concentrated lemon juice during November 1958-April 1959 were about 258,000 gallons, compared with 152,000 a year earlier.

Heavier Crop of Florida Limes
Forecast for 1959-60

Production of limes in Florida in 1959-60 was forecast on the basis of the June 1 condition of the crop at 300,000 boxes. Although this is 58 percent larger than the short 1958-59 crop of 190,000 boxes, it is 25 percent under the 1955-56 and 1956-57 crops of 400,000 boxes, the last full crops before the 1957-58 freezes halted an upward trend in production. Harvest of Florida limes usually starts in April, runs seasonally heavy during June-October, then declines.

TREE NUTS

The 1959 crop of walnuts in California was estimated as of June 1 at 65,000 tons, 21 percent smaller than the large 1958 crop and 3 percent below the 1948-57 average. In Oregon, the June 1 condition of the crop indicated heavier production than in 1958, when 6,500 tons were produced. These two States, the only two for which official estimates are made, produced a total of 88,700 tons in 1958.

For California almonds, the June 1 condition of the 1959 crop was reported to be 98 percent, the highest on record and much above the 35 percent a year earlier for the 1958 crop. Production in 1958 was 20,000 tons, about half the 10-year average and the smallest since 1941. Prospects for filberts in Oregon and Washington are considerably better than in 1958, when production totaled 7,150 tons, a little less than average.

DRIED FRUIT

Early-Season Indications
Point to Increased
Pack in 1959-60

Dried prunes in California are the first dried fruit of the new season for which official estimates become available. On the basis of the June 1 condition of the crop, production of dried prunes in this State in 1959 has been forecast at 150,000 tons (dried basis), 56 percent larger than the short 1958 crop but 7 percent below the 1948-57 average. With minor exceptions--primarily relatively small quantities of dried prunes in Oregon--all dried fruit is produced in California. Prunes and raisins comprise most of the annual output. Although a figure on production of grapes in 1959 will not

become available until July 10, the June 1 condition of the crop in California was more favorable this year than in 1958. Among fruits dried in relatively minor quantities, especially apricots, peaches and pears, heavier crops this year than in 1958 have been estimated. Taken together, the above crop prospects point to some increase in total production of dried fruits in 1959 over the light output in 1958.

Decreased Exports in 1958-59

The 1958-59 pack of dried fruits has been estimated tentatively at approximately 300,000 tons (excluding prunes used for juice and substandard figs), the smallest in about 40 years. Final figures are not yet available on the packs of several fruits and on the disposition of some items, especially raisins, of which part of the tonnage was damaged by rain at drying time, thus reducing the net amount available for domestic food use and for export. During September 1958-April 1959, exports of raisins were about 20,000 tons, 18 percent lighter than in this period of 1957-58. Exports of dried prunes were 24,000 tons, about half those of a year earlier.

Diversion Program for Dates

By June 12, 1959, applications for the diversion to new uses of approximately 5.2 million pounds of dates had been approved by the U. S. Department of Agriculture under the 1958-crop diversion program. This program, which was started in October 1958, provides for a payment of 2.5 cents per pound to growers for dates made into new date products instead of into the usual whole or pitted form. Under a similar program for the 1957 crop, which was larger, about 8.7 million pounds were approved for diversion to new uses. The California crop of dates in 1958 was 17,700 tons, 24 percent smaller than the 1957 crop but 5 percent above the 1947-56 average.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Canned Fruit Pack Smaller in 1958-59, Cannery' Stocks Lighter This Spring

The 1958-59 pack of canned fruits in continental United States is currently estimated at about 3,340 million pounds, down 3 percent from the 1957-58 pack. The 1958-59 pack in terms of cases of 24 No. 2½ cans was about 76 million cases. Among fruits canned in heaviest volume, increases in applesauce, cranberries, and peaches were more than offset by decreases in apricots, RSP (red, sour, pitted) cherries, and pears. The packs of other major fruits were not greatly different from 1957-58.

Movement of most canned fruits from canners to the distributive trade during the 1958-59 season has been good. For 9 canned fruits combined (apples, applesauce, apricots, RSP cherries, fruit cocktail including fruits for salad and mixed fruits, peaches, pears, sweet cherries, and purple plums), stocks held by canners on April 1, 1959 were approximately 23.5 million cases, about 13 percent smaller than a year earlier. Stocks of all items were smaller except those of applesauce and sweet cherries. Available figures for canners' stocks on May 1, 1959 show that stocks of apples were 20 percent under a year earlier, those of applesauce were up 5 percent, and those of RSP cherries were down 5 percent. Wholesale distributors' stocks of the first 7 of the 9 items listed above were about 5 percent larger on April 1, 1959 than a year earlier. (See table 4 for figures on packs and stocks of individual items). Canners' stocks usually reach their seasonal low point on June 1 or later before they build up with fruit from the new packs. But wholesalers' stocks do not change greatly from month-to-month. Early-season indications point to an increase in the 1959-60 pack of canned deciduous fruits.

Increased Packs of Canned
Citrus Sections and
Salad in Florida in 1958-59

Nearly all of the grapefruit sections and citrus salad that are canned in the United States are put up in Florida. This State's 1958-59 packs were practically completed by May 30, 1959, a little later than in 1958. Output of grapefruit sections by May 30, 1959 was approximately 4.6 million cases (24-2's), 10 percent larger than a year earlier, when production was down because of freeze damage to the crop, and 1 percent larger than two years earlier. The pack of citrus salad was about 591,000 cases, 24 percent larger than a year earlier and about the same as two years earlier. On May 30, 1959, canners' stocks of grapefruit sections were about 2.2 million cases, up 14 percent, and those of citrus salad were about 421,000 cases, up 36 percent. These stocks will be the main supply of these items this summer because fruit from the 1959-60 packs in Florida will not become available until next fall.

Pack of Canned Single-Strength
Orange Juice in Florida Down
Considerably in 1958-59

The 1958-59 Florida pack of canned single-strength orange juice by May 30 was about 12.8 million cases (24-2's), 29 percent smaller than comparable output in 1957-58 and 22 percent under that in 1956-57. In 1958-59, emphasis was put on processing oranges into frozen concentrate. In 1957-58, large quantities were made into canned juice as a means of minimizing losses due to the freezes. Output of canned grapefruit juice in 1958-59 was about 9.6 million cases, 2 percent larger than a year earlier, and that of blended juice was about 4 million cases, down 17 percent. On the other hand, the pack

of tangerine juice was about 772,000 cases, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the light pack in 1957-58. Total output of these four items in 1958-59 was approximately 27.2 million cases, down 16 percent. Carryover stocks were considerably smaller last fall than a year earlier. With the exception of tangerine juice, supplies in canners' hands in the 1958-59 season were smaller than in 1957-58. Although movement also was lighter, total stocks of these four items held by canners on May 30, 1959 were about 8.9 million cases, 7 percent smaller than a year earlier. Among these items, the stocks of 3.5 million cases of orange juice were down 27 percent. Stocks of grapefruit and blended juice were not greatly different from a year earlier, but those of tangerine juice were up sharply.

In Florida, the 1958-59 pack of canned (hot-pack) concentrated orange juice by May 30 was about 547,000 gallons, 53 percent smaller than a year earlier. But the pack of 159,000 gallons of canned concentrated grapefruit juice was up 47 percent. Figures on stocks are not available.

In California and Arizona, about 2.1 million gallons of canned (hot-pack) concentrated orange juice were made in 1957-58, 45 percent smaller than in 1956-57. Packs of most other canned citrus juices in these two States have been relatively light in recent years. Moreover, figures for lemon juice are not available since October 1, 1957. Most of the orange juice is made from Valencias during the summer. Figures on the 1958-59 packs of these two States will not be available until later. Output of canned citrus juices in Texas also has been light in recent years.

Total production of canned single-strength and concentrated citrus juices, excluding lemon, were the equivalent of about 41.3 million cases of single-strength juice in 1957-58, 17 percent smaller than in 1956-57.

FROZEN FRUIT AND FRUIT JUICES

Deciduous Fruits and Berries

Early-season indications for the 1959 packs of frozen deciduous fruits and berries point to some increase in RSP (red, sour, pitted) cherries, but to a decrease in strawberries. Freezing of strawberries, especially in California, has been under way for a number of weeks, and movement to freezers has been much lighter than comparable movement in 1958. For most items packed in relatively heavy volume, such as cherries, peaches and apple slices, the season of intensive packing is still ahead.

The 1958 pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) was approximately 610 million pounds, 9 percent smaller than the 1957 pack and 12 percent under the record 1956 pack. Among the leaders, the 1958 pack of strawberries at 262 million pounds was 1 percent larger

than the 1957 pack, that of RSP cherries at 86 million pounds was down 34 percent, that of apples at 67 million pounds was down 3 percent, and that of peaches at 43 million pounds was down 2 percent. (See table 3 for detail on packs and stocks of individual items.)

June 1 Stocks of Frozen
Strawberries Much Smaller
This Year Than in 1958

Total stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) in cold storage June 1, 1959 were approximately 284 million pounds, 10 percent smaller than a year earlier. Stocks of strawberries, the largest item, were about 92 million pounds, down 27 percent from a year earlier. Net movement of frozen strawberries into cold storage during May 1959 was about 4 million pounds compared with about 42 million in May 1958. This reduction resulted mainly from a lighter early-season pack this year, particularly in California. Excluding strawberries, stocks of other items combined on June 1, 1959 were about the same as a year earlier. Stocks of these items declined a total of about 26 million pounds during May 1959, 13 percent more than the decline in May 1958. Cold-storage holdings of these items, as well as those of strawberries, will build up as freezing becomes seasonally heavy this summer.

Record Large Pack of
Frozen Orange Concentrate
in Florida in 1958-59

Output of frozen orange concentrate in Florida by June 6 of the 1958-59 season was approximately 75.8 million gallons, 33 percent larger than production by the same time in 1957-58. Weekly output ran heavier during late April and May of this year than last. It also is expected to run heavier during June, though diminishing rapidly as the end of the season nears. The heavier pack in 1958-59 than in 1957-58 is the result of an increase of 14 percent in the number of boxes of oranges used for this purpose and an increase of 16 percent in the yield of juice per box. The 1957-58 pack in Florida was 57.2 million gallons.

The carryover of Florida frozen orange concentrate held by processors on November 1, 1958 was about 10 million gallons, 39 percent lighter than a year earlier. Movement to June 6, 1959, was about 43.8 million gallons, up 4 percent. But this increase was not enough to offset the increase in supplies in processors' hands during the season, so the stocks of 42 million gallons on June 6 were 35 percent above a year earlier. These stocks plus a probable small pack in California will constitute the supplies of this product until concentrate from the 1959-60 pack becomes available in late fall. The 1957-58 season pack of frozen orange concentrate in California was about 1.5 million gallons. Retail prices for frozen orange concentrate probably will average somewhat lower this summer than in the summer of 1958 but much higher than in the summer of 1957.

In Florida, the 1958-59 packs of other frozen citrus concentrates by June 6 were as follows: Grapefruit, 4.9 million gallons, up 47 percent over 1957-58; blended orange and grapefruit, 0.7 million gallons, up 33 percent; and tangerine, 1.1 million gallons, nearly 8 times the 1957-58 pack, which was cut short by freezes. Comparative figures on movement and stocks of these items are not available.

Increased Output of Florida
Frozen Limeade Concentrate
Expected from Larger 1959-60 Crop

Production of frozen limeade concentrate in Florida during April 1958-March 1959 was approximately 444,000 gallons, 14 percent smaller than in the same months of 1957-58. This lighter pack was made from the 1958-59 crop, which was cut severely as a result of damage to trees and buds by the freezes of 1957-58. Stocks held by packers on April 1, 1959 were about 287,000 gallons, down 55 percent from a year earlier. Stocks usually reach a seasonal low point in summer. Output runs seasonally the heaviest during summer and fall. Production of frozen limeade concentrate can be expected to be somewhat heavier in 1959-60 than in 1958-59 because of the prospective 58-percent increase in the 1959-60 crop.

Figures on the utilization of California lemons indicate that a much heavier volume has moved to processors so far this season than last, but figures on the packs, movement and stocks of various lemon products are not available.

Use of Florida Oranges for
Chilled Juice Continues Heavy

Use of Florida oranges for making directly into refrigerated (not frozen) single-strength orange juice, commonly called "chilled orange juice," was about 5.3 million boxes by May 30 of the 1958-59 season. This was about 8 percent less than comparable use of the 1957-58 crop, but 42 percent more than that of the 1956-57 crop. Assuming the same yield of juice per box as of oranges used for frozen concentrate, which is up 16 percent in 1958-59 over 1957-58, the 5.3 million boxes of oranges would make about 128 million quarts of single-strength juice, the form in which this juice is retailed, mostly in food stores or delivered to homes together with dairy products. This output of juice is about 6 percent larger than the estimated total a year earlier. The 128 million quarts cited above are the equivalent of about 9.4 million cases (24-2's) of canned single-strength juice or 8 million gallons of 4-to-1 frozen concentrate.

By May 30 of the 1958-59 season, use of Florida grapefruit for making chilled single-strength juice was about 123,000 boxes, 25 percent less than a year earlier, and 17 percent less than two years earlier.

TRENDS IN SIZE OF CONTAINERS OF FROZEN FRUITS 1/

A sharp upward trend in the percentage of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) packed in retail-size containers marked the rapid increase in output since 1942. (Table 2 and cover charts.) 2/ The sharp increase in the percentage packed in retail-size containers, accompanied by an almost like decrease in the large institutional and industrial sizes, apparently was in response to the growing demand of household consumers. 3/ Underlying this was the increase in use of refrigerators and freezers in households and the expansion in frozen fruits carried by self-service and other food stores.

Retail sizes are designed to appeal to household consumers and others desiring to purchase and use relatively small quantities of the frozen product. The small institutional and industrial sizes are mainly for commercial and other relatively large eating establishments, but also may be used by bakers, ice cream makers, fruit spread manufacturers, and the like. The large institutional and industrial sizes supply the needs of still larger-scale users, especially for re-manufacture.

The pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries in retail-size containers as a percentage of the total pack increased from 9 percent in 1942 to 31 percent in 1956, then decreased to 27 percent in 1958. From 1942 to 1958, the percentage of the total pack in small institutional and industrial sizes changed very little, but the percentage in large institutional and industrial sizes declined.

In 1958, strawberries comprised about 43 percent of the total pack of frozen fruits and berries and 81 percent of the pack in retail-size containers.

The 1958 pack of frozen strawberries by container size was as follows: Retail, 51 percent; small institutional and industrial, 8 percent; and large institutional-industrial, 41 percent (table 2 and inside cover chart). The percentage in retail sizes increased sharply from 18 percent in 1942 to 45 percent in 1949, and more slowly thereafter. In recent years the increase has been mostly in the 16-ounce size. Over the 17-year period under study, the percentage in small institutional and industrial sizes trended slightly upward, while that in the large sizes trended downward. Even so, the actual packs in all three size groups trended upward as total production rose.

Of the 1958 pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries in retail-size containers other than strawberries, about 12 percent consisted of red raspberries, peaches, RSP cherries, blueberries, blackberries and boysenberries and the remaining 7 percent of miscellaneous other items. The entire packs of a number of fruits, especially apricots, apples, grapes and sweet cherries were put up in institutional and industrial-size containers.

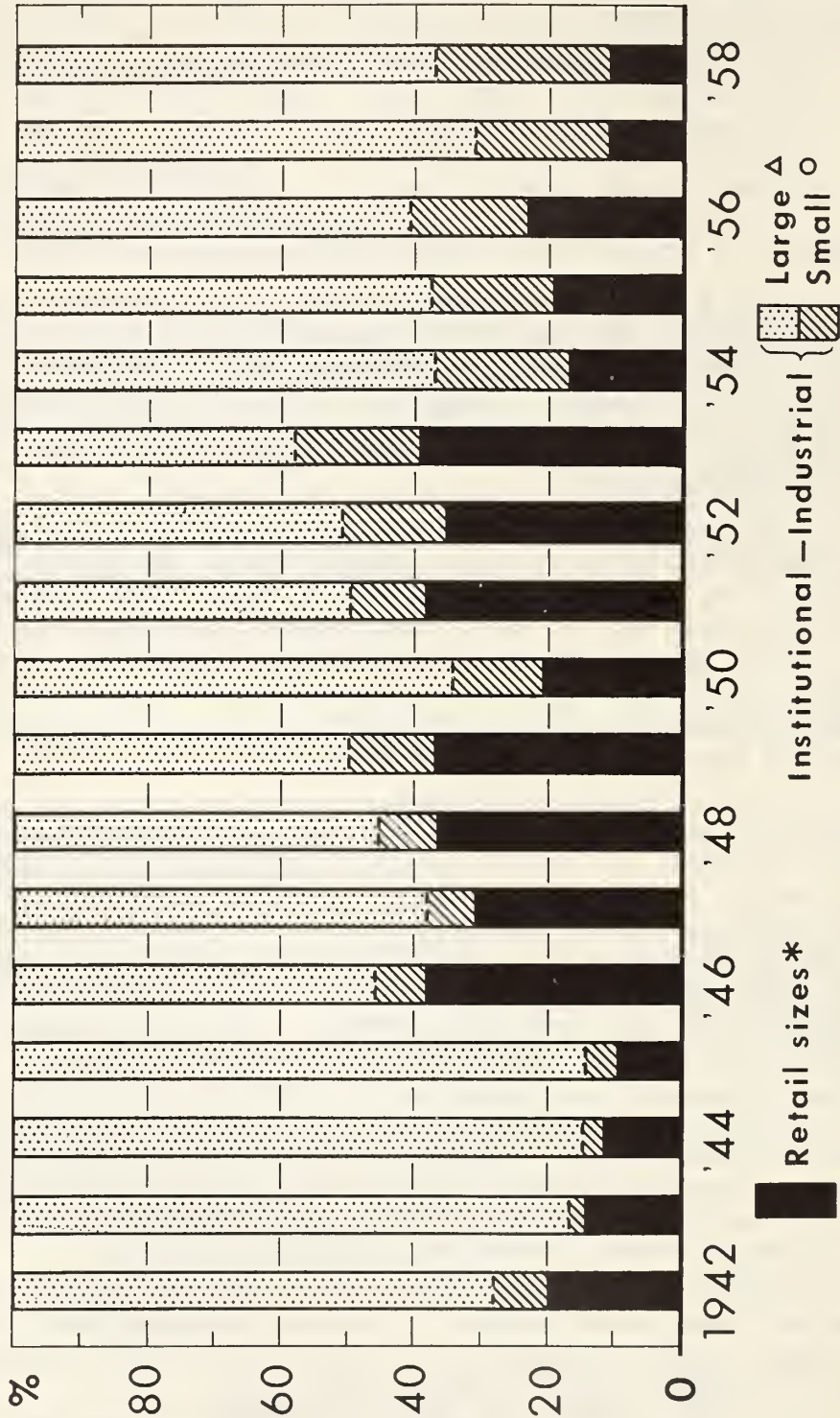
1/ By Ben H. Pubols, Statistical and Historical Research Branch, AMS.

2/ Based on data from annual reports of National Association of Frozen Food Packers. 3/ Broad classes of containers as used in this report are as follows:

1. Retail sizes--20 ounces and under.
2. Institutional and industrial sizes:
 - a. Small--21 ounces to 10 pounds.
 - b. Large--Over 10 pounds (with the 30-pound size the most common).

FROZEN PEACHES

Pack by Container Size



◻ 20 OZ. & UNDER ◻ 21 OZ. TO 10 LB. ◻ OVER 10 LB.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 7216-59(5) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The percentage of the pack of frozen peaches in retail sizes has been at a much lower level in recent years than in the early post-war years. Since 1942, the percentage in small institutional and industrial sizes has increased considerably, while that in the large sizes has shown no distinct trend.

IMPORTANT FACTORS AFFECTING PRICES OF PEARS 1/

Analyses have been made to determine the influence of year-to-year changes in size of crop, stocks of canned pears, production of competing fruits, and income of consumers upon year-to-year changes in prices received by growers for pears. The analyses covered all Pacific Coast pears, Pacific Coast Bartletts for fresh use, Bartletts for canning, Pacific Coast pears other than Bartlett, and all pears of other States, for 1925-42, 1942-54, and 1925-54. The four factors explained most of the changes in prices over these years. The results were higher than often obtained in similar price analyses. The results of this study were published in some detail in an article "Factors Affecting Prices of Pears," by Ben H. Pubols, Agricultural Economics Research, Vol. XI, No. 1, U. S. D. A., January 1959.

Year-to-year changes in total production of all Pacific Coast pears, disposable personal income, stocks of canned pears, and production of pears other than Pacific Coast explained about 91 percent of the year-to-year changes in season-average prices received by growers for all Pacific Coast pears for 1925-42 and 1942-54. For both periods combined, the percentage dropped to 86. Statistics on the analyses for this situation are given in the first 3 columns of table 1. All Pacific Coast pears in recent years have comprised from 85 to 90 percent of total annual production in the United States. The analyses for the other four pear situations gave similar results.

Since the original study was completed, an analysis was made to determine the influence of the same independent factors as previously used on prices received by growers for all Pacific Coast pears during 1942-58, a period including four additional years. 2/ Results from this analysis are shown in the fourth column of table 1.

1/ By Ben H. Pubols, Statistical and Historical Research Branch, AMS.

2/ The relationship of the independent factors to price for 1942-58, with all variables in terms of first differences of logarithms, may be expressed by the following regression equation:

$$X'_1 = -0.051 - 1.50X_2 + 3.11X_3 - 0.30X_4 - 0.15X_5$$

(0.33) (1.02) (0.07) (0.10)

In the above equation, X'_1 is the estimated season-average price received by growers for all Pacific Coast pears, X_2 is total production of Pacific Coast pears per 1,000 persons, X_3 is disposable personal income per capita, X_4 is packers' stocks of canned pears on June 1 per 1,000 persons, and X_5 is production of pears other than Pacific Coast per 1,000 persons. The numbers in parentheses indicate the standard errors of the respective regression coefficients.

The analysis based upon data for 1942-58 gave results much the same as those from the analysis made for 1942-54. Forecasts of prices per bushel for 1955-58 based upon the analysis using 1942-54 data were \$1.92 for 1955, \$1.78 for 1956, \$2.04 for 1957, and \$2.27 for 1958. Comparable estimates from the analysis using 1942-58 data were higher by 5, 7, 5 and 8 cents, respectively. The closeness of the two sets of figures indicates that the earlier results could have been used in forecasting prices with about the same assurance as the more recent results derived from data including the additional four years. Furthermore, the results from either analysis may be used with about equal assurance in forecasting prices over the next few years or longer, provided that the basic relationships do not change appreciably from those that existed in the 1942-58 period.

Table 1.--Pears, all Pacific Coast: Effect on year-to-year changes in price received by growers of year-to-year changes in specified factors, 1925-58

Item	Unit	1925-42	1942-54	1925-54	1942-58
Coefficient of multiple determination:		0.91	0.91	0.86	0.87
Standard error of estimate		.06	.06	.07	.06
Constant "a" or intercept value		.012	-0.062	-0.004	-0.051
Effect on price of a 1-percent change in--					
(1) Total production of Pacific Coast pears:					
Net effect	Pct.	-1.50	-1.52	-1.49	-1.50
Standard error	do.	.22	.51	.20	.33
Coefficient of partial determination		.80	.56	.70	.65
(2) Disposable personal income:					
Net effect	Pct.	1.75	3.19	1.80	3.11
Standard error	do.	.28	1.42	.30	1.02
Coefficient of partial determination		.17	.42	.61	.46
(3) Stocks of canned pears, June 1:					
Net effect	Pct.	-0.11	-0.33	-0.14	-0.30
Standard error	do.	.04	.09	.04	.07
Coefficient of partial determination		.37	.68	.35	.61
(4) Production of pears other than Pacific Coast:					
Net effect	Pct.	<u>1/</u> .01	<u>1/</u> -0.20	<u>1/</u> -0.10	<u>1/</u> -0.15
Standard error	do.	.16	.13	.10	.10
Coefficient of partial determination		.00	.27	.04	.19

1/ Does not differ significantly from zero at the 5-percent level of probability.

Table 2.--Frozen fruits and berries: Commercial pack by size of containers, total and three major commodities, United States, 1942-58

Year	Total frozen fruits and berries										Peaches													
	Retail-size pack 1/					Institutional and industrial containers					Retail-size pack 1/					Institutional and industrial containers								
	Quantity of pack	Percent of pack	Small sizes 2/	Large sizes 3/	Pct.	Quantity of pack	Percent of pack	Small sizes 2/	Large sizes 3/	Pct.	1 pound and under	10 oz.	12 oz.	20 oz. and under	Total retail size	Percent of pack	Quantity of pack	Percent of pack	Small sizes 2/	Large sizes 3/	Pct.	Quantity of pack	Percent of pack	Total pack
lb.	Pct.	lb.	Pct.	Pct.	lb.	Pct.	lb.	Pct.	Pct.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	Pct.	lb.	Pct.	lb.	Pct.	Pct.	lb.	Pct.	lb.	Pct.
1942	13,333	8.9	10,320	5.3	166,992	85.8	194,645	101.942	2,745	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,745	19.9	1,096	7.5	10,020	72.6	13,801				
1943	13,515	7.2	171,861	1.0	171,861	91.8	187,267	101.943	2,467	---	---	---	---	2,467	14.5	1,403	2.4	14,138	83.1	17,008				
1944	23,049	7.1	6,875	2.1	293,962	90.8	323,866	101.944	5,310	---	---	---	---	5,310	11.7	5,314	3.3	36,739	85.0	45,563				
1945	42,538	9.9	16,109	3.7	371,530	86.4	407,177	101.945	9,753	---	---	---	---	9,753	9.4	5,314	7.8	88,567	85.5	103,634				
1946	124,593	23.8	23,229	4.4	375,459	71.8	523,281	101.946	24,841	---	---	---	---	24,841	38.1	5,099	7.8	35,200	54.1	65,140				
1947	53,301	15.5	4,946	1.4	285,273	83.1	343,520	101.947	8,325	---	---	---	---	8,325	30.8	1,941	7.2	16,768	62.0	27,034				
1948	74,325	20.1	6,426	1.7	288,572	78.2	369,723	101.948	4,992	---	---	---	---	4,992	36.7	1,166	8.6	7,440	54.7	13,598				
1949	72,801	20.5	5,933	1.7	275,287	77.8	354,021	101.949	5,335	---	---	---	---	5,335	36.7	3,046	13.1	11,654	50.2	23,535				
1950	96,487	20.4	16,359	3.5	359,327	76.1	472,173	101.950	8,517	---	---	---	---	8,517	20.6	3,510	13.6	16,964	65.8	25,791				
1951	90,176	21.7	11,301	2.7	314,468	75.6	415,945	101.951	12,401	---	---	---	---	12,401	38.3	3,618	11.2	16,361	50.5	32,380				
1952	125,998	30.0	18,810	4.5	275,495	65.5	420,303	101.952	12,469	---	---	---	---	12,469	35.2	5,574	15.7	17,411	49.1	35,454				
1953	149,921	27.7	29,743	5.5	362,297	66.8	541,961	101.953	7,695	3,698	1,217	12,610	39.2	6,008	18.7	13,553	42.1	32,171						
1954	118,922	22.7	37,983	5.2	376,993	72.1	522,990	101.954	3,181	2,657	361	6,199	17.0	7,387	20.3	22,794	62.7	36,360						
1955	163,790	24.8	36,280	5.5	459,517	69.7	659,787	101.955	2,786	5,408	1,568	9,762	19.3	7,709	16.9	31,672	62.5	50,635						
1956	218,614	31.5	44,971	6.0	433,742	62.5	694,327	101.956	2,160	5,847	2,670	10,677	23.5	7,109	16.9	27,095	59.6	45,481						
1957	180,813	26.9	34,561	5.2	456,000	67.9	671,374	101.957	686	2,879	1,476	5,041	11.3	8,198	20.0	30,523	68.7	44,462						
1958	163,760	26.8	39,965	6.6	406,662	66.6	610,387	101.958	1,001	1,813	1,856	4,670	10.7	11,360	26.2	27,428	63.1	43,478						

Year	Strawberries										Red Raspberries													
	Retail-size pack 1/					Institutional and industrial containers					Retail-size pack 1/					Institutional and industrial containers								
	Quantity of pack	Percent of pack	Small sizes 2/	Large sizes 3/	Pct.	Quantity of pack	Percent of pack	Small sizes 2/	Large sizes 3/	Pct.	1 pound and under	10 oz.	12 oz.	20 oz. and under	Total retail size	Percent of pack	Quantity of pack	Percent of pack	Small sizes 2/	Large sizes 3/	Pct.	Quantity of pack	Percent of pack	Total pack
lb.	Pct.	lb.	Pct.	Pct.	lb.	Pct.	lb.	Pct.	Pct.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	Pct.	lb.	Pct.	lb.	Pct.	Pct.	lb.	Pct.	lb.	Pct.
1942	11,663	18.3	8,096	12.7	44,017	69.0	63,776	101.942	951	---	---	---	---	951	6.7	374	2.6	12,681	90.7	14,206				
1943	5,282	17.7	924	3.1	23,623	79.2	29,829	101.943	748	---	---	---	---	748	5.1	171	1.2	13,689	93.7	14,688				
1944	7,052	20.3	1,784	5.1	29,989	74.6	34,825	101.944	1,508	---	---	---	---	1,508	11.5	103	0.8	11,506	87.7	13,117				
1945	8,218	22.2	2,425	6.6	26,274	71.2	36,917	101.945	1,548	---	---	---	---	1,548	11.7	469	3.5	11,237	84.8	13,254				
1946	19,100	24.5	4,159	5.3	54,800	70.2	78,036	101.946	6,022	---	---	---	---	6,022	25.2	644	4.8	17,239	82.1	23,905				
1947	35,019	32.1	7,712	7.1	66,305	60.8	109,036	101.947	2,701	---	---	---	---	2,701	10.6	448	1.8	22,252	87.6	25,401				
1948	57,084	35.7	7,607	6.0	93,366	58.3	126,077	101.948	5,224	---	---	---	---	5,224	22.5	279	2.1	17,695	76.3	23,198				
1949	22,534	26.1	48,724	45.3	7,790	7.2	51,086	107.600	10,669	---	---	---	---	10,669	39.2	711	2.8	14,902	56.0	25,682				
1950	47,681	39.5	76,191	39.5	10,024	5.2	106,517	192.732	8,573	---	---	---	---	8,573	41.9	222	1.1	11,644	57.0	20,439				
1951	50,481	43.2	68,120	43.2	4,015	2.5	85,594	54.3	157,729	195.1	6,542	---	---	6,542	33.7	206	1.1	12,666	65.2	19,414				
1952	80,091	48.2	96,578	48.2	11,382	5.7	92,342	46.1	200,302	195.2	6,231	---	---	6,231	33.9	417	2.3	11,717	63.8	18,365				
1953	54,656	24.8	24,419	10,000	46.0	17,948	8.0	104,008	46.0	225,962	195.3	---	---	---	44.1	795	3.4	12,118	48.1	24,895				
1954	57,224	26.9	6,038	124,639	45.7	21,586	7.9	126,775	46.4	272,970	195.5	---	---	---	45.5	1,083	4.2	12,943	50.3	25,730				
1955	96,853	49.2	22,067	168,163	53.8	27,991	6.0	116,139	37.2	312,293	195.6	---	---	---	31.4	229	1.1	6,074	66.1	9,184				
1956	74,227	48.0	4,261	130,530	50.3	17,107	6.6	111,625	43.1	259,262	195.7	---	---	---	41.0	1,355	5.0	16,384	54.0	30,365				
1957	77,794	50.1	4,359	132,283	50.6	20,913	8.0	108,333	41.4	261,529	195.8	---	---	---	44.2	946	3.9	12,706	51.9	24,463				

1/ 20 ounces and under. 2/ 21 ounces to 10 pounds. 3/ Over 10 pounds, including barrels and other bulk containers. Data prepared from annual reports of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers.

Table 3 ---Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1957 and 1958 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks		
	1957	1958	May 31 average 1954-58	May 31 1958	May 31 1959
	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
Apples and applesauce	69,225	67,407	36,738	<u>1/43,350</u>	45,384
Apricots	8,289	6,909	3,246	2,971	3,492
Blackberries	19,157	13,604	7,644	12,787	9,332
Blueberries	24,446	15,982	9,912	11,404	11,685
Cherries	134,715	92,283	24,830	33,770	27,273
Grapes	15,510	20,355	7,728	5,091	7,913
Peaches	44,462	43,478	19,036	21,422	20,390
Plums and prunes	1,333	3,589	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Raspberries	45,487	37,567	14,936	18,789	17,064
Strawberries	259,262	261,529	91,358	125,945	92,488
Logan, Boysen and similar berries	16,478	23,555	n.a.	8,475	9,736
Orange juice ^{2/}	(See below)	(See below)	394,155	382,975	445,149
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	135,781	130,496	162,715
Other fruit	33,010	24,129	39,899	32,489	39,198
Total	671,374	610,387	785,263	829,964	891,819
			Pack		
Citrus juices (Season beginning Nov. 1)	1956	:	1957	:	1958
	1,000 <u>gallons</u>	:	1,000 <u>gallons</u>	:	1,000 <u>gallons</u>
Orange					
Concentrated	72,012		58,631		<u>3/71,845</u>
Unconcentrated	---		---		---
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	2,949		3,330		<u>3/4,868</u>
Unconcentrated	---		---		---
Blend					
Concentrated	597		507		638
Lemon					
Concentrated	<u>4/1,691</u>		<u>5/233</u>		n. a.
Unconcentrated	<u>4/1,210</u>		n. a.		n. a.
Lemonade base	<u>4/10,051</u>		<u>5/15,800</u>		n. a.
Tangerine, concentrated	793		147		1,142
Limeade	645		388		<u>6/201</u>

^{1/} Excludes stocks of applesauce, which are included in fruit juices and purees.

^{2/} Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated.

^{3/} Florida pack to June 1, 1959.

^{4/} From Lemon Products Advisory Board.

^{5/} Preliminary from Frozen Food Packers.

^{6/} Florida pack through April 30, 1959.

n. a. means "not available."

Pack data compiled from reports of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers and Florida Canners' Association.

Table 5 -- Production and utilization of specified fruits, crops of 1957 and 1958

Commodity and crop year	Total production	Farm disposition			Utilization of sales (fresh equivalent)								
		Production having value 1/	For farm home use	Sold	Fresh sales	Canned	Dried	Frozen	Other processed				
	Tons	Tons	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Peaches	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1957 2/	61,518	59,848	2,157	57,691	27,749	3/26,287	2,104	1,501	50				
1958	71,069	66,924	2,518	66,406	35,477	28,115	1,254	1,389	171				
Pears	31,676	31,051	1,123	29,928	4/14,343	5/15,108	437	---	40				
1957	28,890	28,846	1,216	27,630	4/12,687	5/14,686	233	---	24				
1958													
Apricots	190,400	184,800	2,730	182,070	23,320	3/113,650	42,200	2,900	---				
1957	108,000	107,000	2,740	104,260	13,170	3/71,240	16,100	3,750	---				
1958	93,040	92,360	3,230	89,130	32,398	16,276	---	460	6/39,996				
Cherries, sweet	87,610	87,290	3,325	83,965	29,322	16,150	---	1,550	6/36,943				
Cherries, sour	147,100	147,100	2,570	144,530	6,884	3/65,489	---	71,042	1,115				
1957	103,920	103,920	2,430	101,490	6,398	3/47,739	---	46,588	765				
1958	36,000	36,000	200	35,800	35,200	---	---	---	600				
Nectarines	34,000	31,000	200	30,800	29,200	---	---	---	1,600				
Plums 1/	88,300	84,650	550	84,100	79,160	3/4,940	---	---	---				
1957	68,800	68,800	540	68,260	60,770	3/7,490	---	---	---				
1958	484,700	479,700	3,800	475,900	4/38,140	8/15,160	421,900	700	---				
Prunes	292,500	292,500	3,020	289,480	4/31,830	8/14,650	242,800	200	---				

1/ Differences between total production and production having value are economic abandonment.

2/ Revised.

3/ Includes some quantities used for jelly, jam or otherwise processed.

4/ For some States includes some canned or otherwise processed.

5/ For some States includes some dried or otherwise processed.

6/ Mostly brined but includes small quantities used for juice, wine, brandy, etc.

7/ Includes small quantities of fresh prunes.

8/ Includes some frozen and otherwise processed.

Table 6 .--Peaches: Production in 9 early States, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959 1/

State	Average 1948-57	1958	Indi- cated 1959	State	Average 1948-57	1958	Indi- cated 1959
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
North Carolina	1,050	1,350	1,200	Arkansas	1,452	2,100	1,925
South Carolina	2,931	<u>2/5</u> ,300	5,100	Louisiana	74	145	160
Georgia	2,101	<u>2/4</u> ,000	3,400	Oklahoma	233	350	170
Alabama	508	960	1,000	Texas	625	1,100	900
Mississippi	334	443	420	9 States	9,308	15,748	14,275

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 bu.): South Carolina, 140; Georgia, 50.

Table 7 .--Peaches: Production in 26 late States, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959 1/

State	Average 1948-57 <u>2/</u>	1958	Indi- cated 1959	State	Average 1948-57 <u>2/</u>	1958	Indi- cated 1959
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
New Hampshire	9	15	11	Kentucky	218	190	160
Massachusetts	72	120	105	Tennessee	192	180	200
Rhode Island	14	19	15	Idaho	290	350	250
Connecticut	131	170	140	Colorado	1,682	<u>3/1</u> ,820	1,670
New York	1,122	1,390	1,200	New Mexico	147	160	150
New Jersey	1,742	2,600	2,100	Utah	523	420	470
Pennsylvania	2,489	3,000	2,900	Washington	1,492	2,200	2,100
Ohio	944	1,100	800	Oregon	439	450	500
Indiana	374	500	344	California			
Illinois	1,149	1,070	890	Clingstone <u>4/</u>	22,218	<u>3/21</u> ,043	30,002
Michigan	2,912	3,200	3,100	Freestone	10,934	11,459	14,376
Missouri	437	360	310	Total	33,152	<u>3/32</u> ,502	44,378
Kansas	124	135	85	26 States	51,159	55,321	64,608
Delaware	123	90	80				
Maryland	451	490	490	9 early States	9,308	15,748	14,275
Virginia	1,315	1,950	1,500				
West Virginia	616	840	660	United States	<u>2/61</u> ,483	71,069	78,883

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

Table 8 .--Cherries: Production by varieties, 12 States, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959 ^{1/}

State	Sweet			Sour			All varieties		
	Aver- age 1948-57	1958	Indi- cated 1959	Aver- age 1948-57	1958	Indi- cated 1959	Aver- age 1948-57	1958	Indi- cated 1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	4,080	6,100	6,100	22,540	22,000	^{2/}	26,620	28,100	^{2/}
Pennsylvania	1,130	1,100	700	9,070	11,200	^{2/}	10,200	12,300	^{2/}
Ohio	347	300	200	1,791	2,100	^{2/}	2,138	2,400	^{2/}
Michigan	8,510	13,500	14,500	71,550	49,500	^{2/}	80,060	63,000	^{2/}
Wisconsin	---	---	---	14,940	8,000	^{2/}	14,940	8,000	^{2/}
Montana	1,185	1,960	1,930	302	340	^{3/0}	1,487	2,300	2,240
Idaho	2,590	2,750	1,950	802	1,560	850	3,392	4,310	2,800
Colorado	597	1,100	620	1,975	1,770	1,300	2,572	2,870	1,920
Utah	3,374	4,800	2,100	2,120	2,250	1,200	5,494	7,050	3,300
Washington	19,200	3/18,500	16,700	2,190	1,900	1,900	21,390	20,400	18,600
Oregon	21,880	25,300	24,700	3,050	3,300	2,900	24,930	28,600	27,600
California	30,720	12,200	14,000	---	---	---	30,720	12,200	14,000
12 States	93,613	87,610	83,500	130,330	103,920	^{2/}	223,943	191,530	^{2/}

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

^{2/} The first forecast for the 5 Great Lakes States (N. Y., Pa., Ohio, Mich., and Wis.) will be made as of June 15 and released June 22.

^{3/} Includes 320 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit.

Table 9 .--Apples, western: Weighted average New York auction price per box, specified varieties, all grades, January-May 1958 and 1959

Month	Washington Delicious		Winesap		Yellow Newtown		All leading varieties	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
January	3.30	4.07	2.24	---	---	---	3.32	4.05
February	3.19	4.11	2.61	3.92	3.33	---	3.19	4.05
March	3.59	4.49	3.58	4.11	3.15	---	3.61	4.41
April	3.91	4.93	3.66	3.91	---	---	3.84	4.57
May	4.68	4.87	4.37	3.79	4.61	2.58	4.54	4.20
Season average through May	3.67	4.25	3.97	3.87	4.28	2.58	3.71	4.19

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter.

Table 10.--Apricots, plums and prunes: Condition on June 1, and production, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959

Crop and State:	Condition June 1			Production 1/		
	Average 1948-57	1958	1959	Average 1948-57	1958	1959
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apricots						
California	---	---	---	190,300	90,000	210,000
Washington	---	---	---	13,310	2/14,000	14,000
Utah	---	---	---	5,370	4,000	5,500
Total	---	---	---	208,980	108,000	229,500
Plums						
Michigan	64	59	71	---	---	---
California	---	---	---	80,600	61,000	105,000
Prunes						
California	---	---	---	160,800	96,000 3/	150,000
Idaho	73	78	75	---	---	---
Washington	64	73	78	---	---	---
Oregon	58	37	71	---	---	---

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit, 600 tons. 3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 11.--Miscellaneous fruits and nuts: Condition on June 1, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and 1959

Crop and State	Average	1958	1959	Crop and State	Average	1958	1959
	1948-57				1948-57		
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Grapes				Other crops			
California				California			
Wine	80	84	85	Figs	82	78	75
Raisin	82	73	88	Almonds	64	35	98
Table	81	73	89	Walnuts 1/	---	---	---
All	82	75	88	Florida			
				Avocados	65	25	30

1/ 1959 walnut production in California indicated to be 65,000 tons as of June 1, compared with 82,200 tons produced in 1958 and 61,300 tons in 1957.

Table 12.--Pears: Production in three Pacific States, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959 ^{1/}

State and variety	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	State and variety	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Washington				California			
Bartlett	3,826	3,100	3,200	Bartlett	13,072	13,000	16,251
Other	1,612	1,600	1,860	Other	1,750	1,375	1,792
Total	5,438	4,700	5,060	Total	14,822	14,375	18,043
Oregon				3 States			
Bartlett	2,237	2,300	2,500	Bartlett	19,135	18,400	21,951
Other	3,371	3,200	3,600	Other	6,733	6,175	7,252
Total	5,608	5,500	6,100	Total	25,868	24,575	29,203

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

Table 13.--Pears: Total production, by States, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959 ^{1/}

State	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	State	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Connecticut	51	60	50	Mississippi	118	108	93
New York	491	625	550	Arkansas	76	102	75
Pennsylvania	159	115	100	Louisiana	67	55	45
Ohio	127	60	60	Oklahoma	66	80	60
Illinois	146	88	80	Texas	179	250	250
Michigan	879	^{3/} 1,400	1,250	Idaho	80	120	105
Missouri	108	75	90	Colorado	188	210	200
Virginia	67	40	25	Utah	215	330	150
West Virginia	49	65	55				
North Carolina	84	94	70	22 States	3,531	4,315	3,653
Georgia	147	98	95	3 Pacific			
Kentucky	63	50	35	Coast States	25,868	24,575	29,203
Tennessee	83	140	115				
Alabama	88	150	100	United States	^{2/} 29,590	28,890	32,856

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. ^{2/} Includes Massachusetts, Indiana, Kansas, South Carolina and Florida, for which estimates were discontinued with 1955 crop season.

^{3/} Includes 20,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

Table 14.--Strawberries: Production by groups and States, average 1949-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959

Group and State	Average 1949-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Group and State	Average 1949-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>		<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
				Mid-spring (continued)			
Winter Florida	9,577	2,600	3,200	California	142,347	215,040	151,800
				Group total	228,213	311,930	229,650
Early spring							
Alabama	2,527	2,300	1,980	Late spring			
Louisiana	20,922	14,060	15,770	Maine	1,701	1,980	1,035
Texas	1,463	1,620	1,500	Massachusetts	2,417	1,815	1,450
Group total	24,912	17,980	19,250	Connecticut	1,772	2,220	2,210
				New York	14,232	16,720	15,120
Mid-spring				New Jersey	8,784	10,260	11,310
Illinois	4,165	5,200	6,240	Pennsylvania	4,039	4,800	4,480
Missouri	7,230	8,700	7,750	Ohio	5,019	5,180	4,030
Kansas	1,180	1,260	1,160	Indiana	4,241	5,250	3,480
Delaware	795	---	---	Michigan	32,585	39,960	40,700
Maryland	4,546	3,060	3,240	Wisconsin	4,482	3,600	3,600
Virginia	8,141	7,200	6,160	Iowa	720	---	---
North Carolina	4,327	4,960	4,900	Utah	1,469	1,760	1,295
South Carolina	474	---	---	Washington	31,512	39,000	32,900
Kentucky	9,278	10,560	4,680	Oregon	59,794	69,300	66,220
Tennessee	22,837	31,500	20,160	Group total	172,768	201,845	187,830
Arkansas	18,793	19,500	19,000				
Oklahoma	4,101	4,950	4,560	All States	435,470	534,355	439,930

Table 15.--Citrus fruits: Total production in equivalent tons, average 1947-56, annual 1957 and 1958

Item	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	1958 as a percentage of	
	(1947-56 bloom)	(1957 bloom)	(1958 bloom)	Average 1947-56	1957
	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Oranges and tangerines	5,299	4,843	5,619	106	116
Grapefruit	1,764	1,554	1,704	97	110
Lemons	524	668	672	128	101
Limes	12	14	8	67	57
Tangelos	1/12	16	14	117	88
Total	7,611	7,095	8,017	105	113

1/ Short-time average.

Table 16.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1947-56, annual 1956, 1957 and indicated 1958; condition on June 1, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and 1959

Crop and State	Production ^{1/}				Condition June 1 (new crop)		
	Average	1956	1957	Indicated	Average	1958	1959
	1947-56			1958	1948-57		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes			
Oranges:							
Early, Midseason, and							
Navel varieties: ^{2/}							
California	15,064	15,400	9,100	17,000	82	80	75
Florida, all	42,750	54,300	52,700	47,100			
Temple	1,720	2,700	1,500	3,200	---	---	65
Other	41,030	51,600	51,200	43,900	70	62	55
Texas	1,364	1,200	1,450	1,500	54	65	77
Arizona	492	500	490	300	74	69	82
Louisiana	196	115	205	220	62	76	65
Total	59,866	71,515	63,945	66,120	---	---	---
Valencia:							
California	24,980	20,500	14,000	22,000	82	81	78
Florida	32,950	38,700	29,800	37,000	70	59	64
Texas	632	400	550	600	51	60	75
Arizona	533	790	760	400	77	74	85
Total	59,094	60,390	45,110	60,000	---	---	---
All oranges:							
California	40,044	35,900	23,100	39,000	82	81	77
Florida	75,700	93,000	82,500	84,100	70	61	59
Texas	1,996	1,600	2,000	2,100	53	64	76
Arizona	1,024	1,290	1,250	700	76	71	83
Louisiana	196	115	205	220	62	76	65
Total all oranges	118,960	131,905	109,055	126,120	76	72	70
Tangerines:							
Florida	4,720	4,800	2,100	4,500	63	67	51
Total, oranges and tangerines	123,680	136,705	111,155	130,620	76	72	70
Grapefruit:							
Florida, all	34,160	37,400	31,100	35,000	64	57	52
Seedless	17,590	21,600	17,600	19,000	66	57	57
Other	16,570	15,800	13,500	16,000	62	57	48
Texas	5,770	2,800	3,500	4,200	47	62	74
Arizona	2,626	2,180	2,780	1,900	77	81	98
California, all	2,427	2,400	2,400	2,200	82	79	74
Desert Valleys	905	800	1,100	700	82	78	83
Other areas	1,522	1,600	1,300	1,500	82	80	67
Total grapefruit	44,983	44,780	39,780	43,300	60	62	64
Lemons:							
California	13,266	16,200	16,900	17,000	78	78	77
Limes:							
Florida ^{3/}	304	400	350	190	82	13	68
Tangelos:							
Florida	4/278	320	350	300	---	---	60

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For oranges harvest in California 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 all other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer through September of the year after bloom. 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 October through April. 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/} June 1 forecast of 1959 Florida limes, 300 thousand boxes.

^{4/} Short-time average.

Table 17.--Grapefruit, Florida: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, January-June 1958 and 1959

Month and week ended	New York						Chicago ^{1/}	
	Seedless		Other		Total		1958	1959
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959		
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
Month:								
January	3.75	3.48	3.12	3.41	3.66	3.47	2.42	2.56
February	3.82	3.31	3.10	2.72	3.67	3.22	2.40	2.54
March	4.75	3.51	3.62	3.13	4.60	3.49	2.63	2.28
April	4.84	3.06	3.26	2.65	4.69	3.05	2.78	2.04
May	6.17	2.94	4.04	---	6.09	2.94	3.10	1.93
Season average through May	4.60	3.43	3.15	2.68	4.51	3.32	2.64	2.36
Week ended:								
June 5 ^{2/}	5.91	---	2.35	---	3.82	---	---	2.18

^{1/} Price per 4/5-bushel box. ^{2/} In 1958 week ended June 6.

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

Table 18.--Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, January-June 1958 and 1959

Market and month	Oranges						Lemons, California ^{1/}	
	California Valencias ^{1/}		California Navels ^{1/}		Florida		1958	1959
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959		
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
New York:								
Month:								
January	---	---	4.17	3.28	4.68	4.09	3.08	3.42
February	---	---	4.38	3.45	5.34	4.67	3.46	3.31
March	---	---	5.25	3.46	5.71	5.68	3.88	3.71
April	3.97	3.35	5.01	3.64	6.61	5.55	3.55	3.76
May	4.28	3.37	4.79	3.82	6.81	6.42	3.69	3.65
Season average through May	4.25	3.37	4.56	3.61	5.42	4.85	3.46	3.58
Week ended:								
June 5 ^{2/}	3.75	3.22	---	4.46	7.14	---	3.40	3.50
Chicago								
Month:								
January	---	---	4.15	3.37	4.68	4.17	3.12	3.65
February	---	---	4.21	3.33	5.35	5.13	3.33	3.52
March	5.80	---	4.84	3.01	5.46	---	3.81	3.78
April	3.98	3.37	4.56	3.32	6.45	---	3.32	3.70
May	4.20	3.31	3.25	3.13	6.09	5.45	3.63	3.54
Season average through May	4.16	3.32	4.28	3.35	5.09	4.46	3.49	3.66
Week ended:								
June 5 ^{2/}	3.83	3.31	---	---	---	---	3.31	3.51

^{1/} Price per $\frac{1}{2}$ box. ^{2/} In 1958 week ended June 6.

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

Table 19.--Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, January-June 1958 and 1959 ^{1/}

Period	Grapefruit								Lemons	
	1958				1959				1958	1959
	Fla.	Tex.	Calif.- Ariz.	Total	Fla.	Tex.	Calif.- Ariz.	Total	Calif.	Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through										
January 10	13,507	818	1,074	15,399	9,576	1,145	1,023	11,744	2,669	2,410
Week ended										
January 17	1,088	206	164	1,458	1,027	252	114	1,393	320	250
24	810	150	134	1,094	917	264	154	1,335	381	248
31	838	144	136	1,118	960	230	174	1,364	292	227
February 7	847	160	150	1,157	918	164	81	1,163	302	235
14	890	157	131	1,178	970	206	152	1,328	335	223
21	974	174	149	1,297	1,019	205	104	1,328	299	223
28	967	150	169	1,286	997	145	74	1,216	458	234
March 7	854	154	188	1,196	1,169	137	213	1,519	537	261
14	914	166	202	1,282	1,053	158	153	1,364	438	308
21	781	150	236	1,167	763	210	117	1,090	363	313
28	689	144	207	1,040	1,223	128	178	1,529	412	367
April 4	693	102	216	1,011	1,009	101	118	1,228	480	312
11	537	83	227	847	1,036	84	114	1,234	348	394
18	463	72	234	769	1,007	70	204	1,281	284	430
25	428	62	260	750	929	52	156	1,137	565	479
May 2	372	37	379	788	1,012	39	161	1,212	616	578
9	274	40	438	752	824	40	183	1,047	568	442
16	212	23	476	711	549	25	234	808	668	612
23	128	2	455	585	453	12	178	643	811	645
30	92	4	350	446	497	1	205	703	542	582
June 6	32	---	351	383	383	---	219	602	718	579
Season through										
June 6	26,390	2,998	6,326	35,714	28,291	3,668	4,309	36,268	12,406	10,352

^{1/} Interstate and intrastate fresh shipments for Florida grapefruit, California-Arizona grapefruit and California-Arizona lemons. Interstate fresh shipments only for Texas. All data subject to revision.

Table 20.--Oranges (excluding tangerines): Total weekly fresh shipments from producing areas, January-June 1958 and 1959 ^{1/}

Period	1958					1959				
	Calif.- Ariz. Valen- cias	Calif.- Ariz. Navels and Misc.	Flor- ida	Texas	Total	Calif.- Ariz. Valen- cias	Calif.- Ariz. Navels and Misc.	Flor- ida	Texas	Total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through										
January 10	---	7,855	16,619	849	25,323	---	8,626	10,874	1,088	20,588
Week ended										
January 17	---	1,057	1,104	132	2,293	---	1,257	995	109	2,361
24	1	910	706	101	1,718	---	1,212	1,048	101	2,361
31	9	873	931	98	1,911	---	1,242	1,039	87	2,368
February 7	20	893	952	106	1,971	---	1,339	1,007	74	2,420
14	71	1,013	962	116	2,162	16	1,256	1,085	90	2,447
21	91	970	953	93	2,107	15	1,407	967	88	2,477
28	102	711	838	100	1,751	27	1,572	835	72	2,506
March 7	88	725	769	84	1,666	17	1,552	883	73	2,525
14	142	832	928	87	1,989	52	1,531	745	75	2,403
21	243	680	802	78	1,803	155	1,597	456	58	2,266
28	385	618	708	83	1,794	274	1,580	817	63	2,734
April 4	604	301	687	55	1,647	192	1,440	639	54	2,325
11	643	386	545	42	1,616	422	1,405	577	43	2,447
18	745	335	499	29	1,608	409	1,303	657	32	2,401
25	846	118	475	22	1,461	941	1,208	636	30	2,815
May 2	1,107	37	434	7	1,585	1,147	652	711	11	2,521
9	1,135	7	429	1	1,572	1,265	353	480	1	2,099
16	1,167	---	381	---	1,548	1,361	170	379	---	1,910
23	1,139	---	316	---	1,455	1,333	69	354	---	1,756
30	954	---	242	---	1,196	1,362	---	309	5	1,676
June 6	879	---	135	---	1,014	1,250	---	266	---	1,516
Season through										
June 6	10,371	18,321	30,415	2,083	61,190	10,238	30,771	25,759	2,154	68,922

^{1/} Interstate and intrastate fresh shipments for all items except Texas oranges.

Latter represents interstate fresh shipments only. All data subject to revision.

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TFS-131

- 40 -

JUNE 1959

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
1	Pears, all Pacific Coast: Effect on year-to-year changes in price received by growers of year-to-year changes in specified factors, 1925-58	26
2	Frozen fruits and berries: Commercial pack by size of container, total and three major commodities, United States, 1942-58	27
3	Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1957 and 1958 seasons	28
4	Canned fruit and fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1957 and 1958 seasons	29
5	Production and utilization of specified fruits, crops of 1957 and 1958	30
6	Peaches: Production in 9 early States, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959	31
7	Peaches: Production in 26 late States, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959	31
8	Cherries: Production by varieties, 12 States, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959	32
9	Apples, western: Weighted average New York auction price per box, specified varieties, all grades, January-May 1958 and 1959	32
10	Apricots, plums, and prunes: Condition on June 1, and production, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959	33
11	Miscellaneous fruits and nuts: Condition on June 1, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959	33
12	Pears: Production in three Pacific States, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959	34
13	Pears: Total production, by States, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959	34
14	Strawberries: Production by groups and States, average 1949-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959	35
15	Citrus fruits: Total production in equivalent tons, average 1947-56, annual 1957 and 1958	35
16	Citrus fruits: Production, average 1947-56, annual 1956, 1957 and indicated 1958; condition on June 1, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and 1959	36
17	Grapefruit, Florida: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, January-June 1958 and 1959	37
18	Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, January-June 1958 and 1959	37
19	Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, January-June 1958 and 1959	38
20	Oranges (excluding tangerines): Total weekly shipments from producing areas, January-June 1958 and 1959	39