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# FRUIT SITUATION

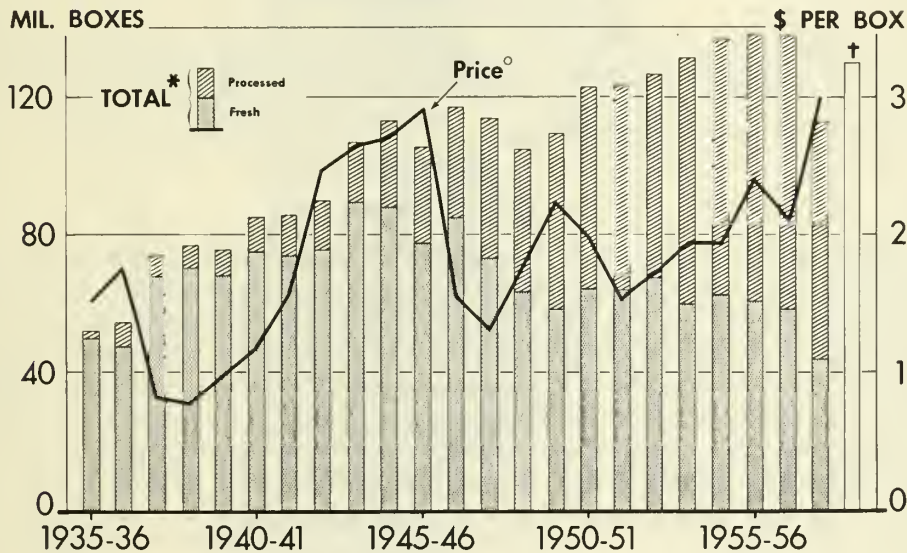
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In this issue:  
Fruit Consumption of Households,  
by Region, Urbanization Group,  
and Income



## ORANGES, INCLUDING TANGERINES

Production, Utilization, and Price



\* PRODUCTION HAVING VALUE  
O SEASON AVERAGE PACKING-HOUSE-DOOR RETURNS TO GROWERS  
† JAN. 1, 1959 INDICATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 6798 59(1) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

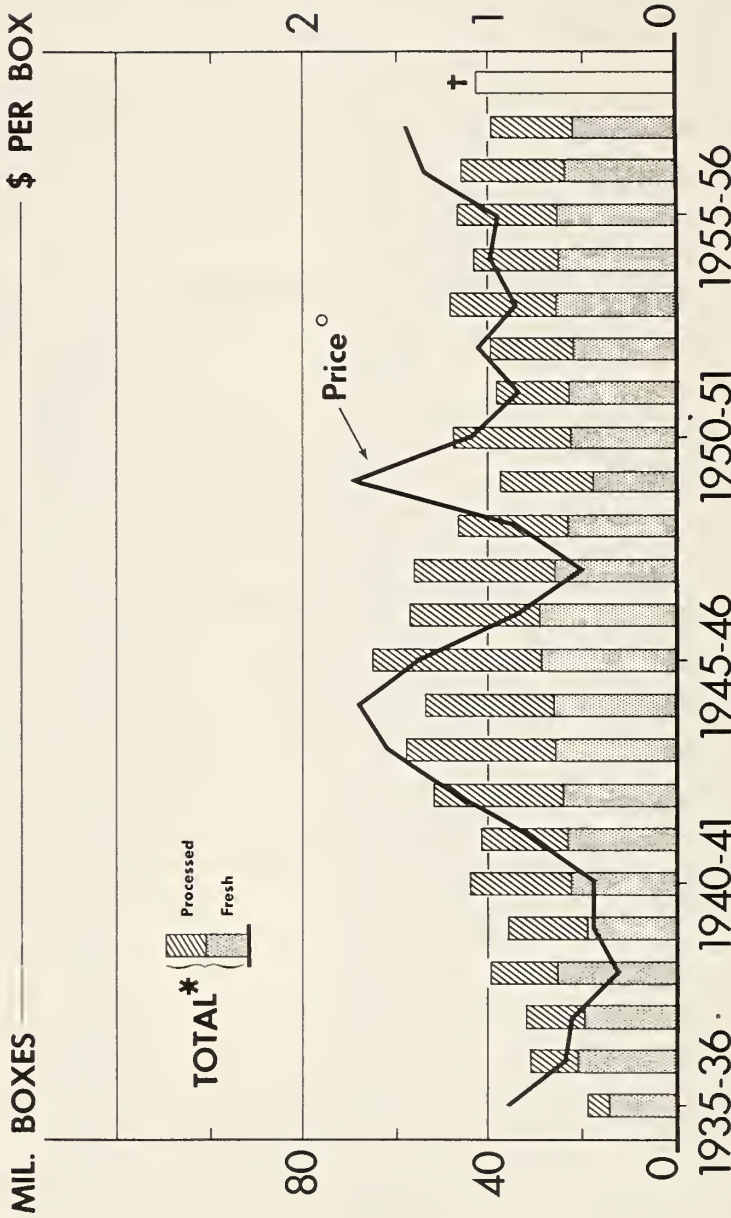
U. S. production of oranges (including tangerines) increased from about 52 million boxes in 1935-36 to about 136 million boxes in 1955-56 and 1956-57. Fresh use increased to 1943-44, then declined. Meanwhile, use for processing increased from

about 2 million boxes in 1935-36 to a high of about 79 million boxes, over half of the crop, in 1956-57. Prices also have trended upward since 1935-1936, and in 1957-58 rose sharply as production was cut by freezes in Florida and dry weather in California.

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# GRAPEFRUIT

Production, Utilization, and Price



\* PRODUCTION HAVING VALUE

○ SEASON AVERAGE PACKING-HOUSE-DOOR RETURNS TO GROWERS

JAN. 1, 1959 INDICATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6799-59(1) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Production of grapefruit in the United States more than tripled from 1935-36 to 1945-46, then declined. Since the freeze damage to Texas groves in 1948-49 and 1950-51, it has fluctuated around a level of about 42 million boxes. In recent years

over half of the crop has been used fresh in contrast to the 1940's when processing took the larger share. Prices for most years since 1950-51 have varied around a level of about \$1.00 per box, but they rose considerably in the last two years.

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 22, 1959

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Table with 2 columns: Item and Page. Includes Summary, Oranges, Grapefruit, Lemons, Apples, Pears, Strawberries, Dried Fruit, Canned Fruit and Fruit Juices, Frozen Fruit and Fruit Juices, List of Tables, and a Special Article on Fruit Consumption of Households.

SUMMARY

Heavier remaining supplies of oranges, tangerines and grapefruit than a year ago, and about as many lemons and apples, but smaller quantities of pears and dried, canned, and frozen fruits and juices are highlights in the fruit situation at the start of 1959.

The 1958-59 orange crop is 14 percent larger, and the grapefruit crop is 7 percent larger than the 1957-58 crops of these fruits. But because of delayed maturity of the Florida crops, early-season uses for both fresh market shipment and for processing have been smaller than a year ago.

In early January, grower prices for Florida oranges for fresh use and for processing were still above a year earlier, auction prices for California oranges were lower, and grower prices for Florida grapefruit were shifting to levels below a year earlier.



The lateness of the crop in Florida has also resulted in much lighter packs of canned and frozen juices than a year ago, hence continuing lighter supplies. But processing will run seasonally heavy this winter and spring, and the 1958-59 pack of frozen orange concentrate is expected to exceed the reduced 1957-58 pack. As processing expands and supplies of canned and frozen items become more plentiful, some reductions in retail prices can be expected. The larger Valencia orange crops in both Florida and California should mean larger supplies of fresh oranges at lower prices in spring and summer than the unusually high prices in this period of 1958.

Heavy sales during late summer and fall resulted in year-end stocks of apples from the larger 1958 crop being about the same as stocks on January 1, 1958. Stocks on January 1, 1959 were lighter in the West and heavier in the East than a year earlier. Grower prices for apples have been increasing since October; in early January they averaged about the same as a year earlier. Although the export outlook for apples is not as good as a year ago, favorable market factors include a better array of sizes and generally better condition of the apples.

Stocks of pears on January 1, 1959 were somewhat smaller than a year earlier. The benefit of the heavy export movement of 1957-58 is lacking in the market this season. Prices for winter pears on the principal auctions since early November have averaged under comparable prices in 1957-58.

Preliminary figures indicate that packs of dried, canned and frozen fruits and fruit juices were somewhat smaller in 1958 than in 1957. Considerably smaller packs of dried prunes, canned peaches, pears, apricots and cherries, and frozen cherries and orange concentrate were made in 1958 than in 1957. Year-end stocks generally were smaller than a year ago.

## ORANGES

### 1958-59 Orange Crop Larger Than Reduced 1957-58 Crop and Above Average

As of mid-January, the 1958-59 orange crop had escaped appreciable damage from winter cold in contrast to heavy loss by this time last year. Based on the January 1 condition of the crop, total U. S. production of oranges (excluding tangerines) in 1958-59 was estimated at 124.1 million boxes, 14 percent larger than the reduced 1957-58 crop and 4 percent larger than the 1947-56 average.

The Florida crop of 85 million boxes is 3 percent larger than the 1957-58 crop and 12 percent above average. In this State, the early and mid-season crop of 51 million boxes is down 3 percent from 1957-58, a continuing effect of the freeze damage to groves last season. But the Valencia crop of 34 million boxes is up 14 percent.

Total production in California in 1958-59 is expected to be 36 million boxes, 56 percent above the short 1957-58 crop, which was light mainly because of hot weather in summer 1957. The California crop of 14 million boxes of Navel and miscellaneous oranges is 54 percent larger than the 1957-58 crop, and the crop of 22 million boxes of Valencias is up 57 percent.

Production of all varieties in other States in 1958-59 is estimated as follows: Texas, 2.3 million boxes, up 15 percent; Arizona, 600,000 boxes, down 52 percent; and Louisiana, 185,000 boxes, down 10 percent. The combined production of these three States comprises about 2.5 percent of the total 1958-59 orange crop. The Florida crop comprises about 68.5 percent, and the California crop, 29 percent.

Early and midseason oranges are expected to total about 67.1 million boxes, 5 percent larger than in 1957-58, Valencias about 57 million boxes, up 26 percent. The heavy increase in Valencias points to larger output of frozen concentrate than in 1957-58 and to increased supplies of fresh oranges next summer.

As of early January, oranges were below average size in Florida because of lateness of the season, and in California because of moisture deficiency. Lateness of the season and associated relatively small size of fruit retarded harvest and utilization of the crop in Florida.

Early-Season Prices Higher  
in 1958-59 Than in 1957-58

Prices for Florida oranges at shipping points started the 1958-59 season in October at levels considerably above opening prices a year earlier, when prospective production was much larger. With smaller carryover stocks of frozen and canned orange juice and higher prices than in the fall of 1957, demand for oranges has continued strong this fall and winter. As a result, prices of oranges during last fall continued considerably above year-earlier levels, though they declined somewhat with increasing shipments. Early January prices were still somewhat above those at this time in 1958, when they had already increased as a result of the cut in supplies by cold weather. Auction prices for Florida oranges last fall also averaged much above the levels of a year earlier, but in early January they dropped below. Prices for oranges for making frozen concentrate since the opening of the season in Florida in late November averaged more than twice corresponding prices in 1957-58.

Early-season auction sales of California Navel oranges in November also were smaller, and prices higher, than comparable sales and prices in 1957-58. As usual, prices declined with increasing shipments and in December they dropped below the unusually high levels of a year earlier, when prices were rising.

Although demand for oranges for fresh use and for processing is expected to remain strong during the first half of 1959, remaining supplies of oranges



in both Florida and California are much larger than a year ago. The net result for prices is that they are expected to be at levels this winter and next spring somewhat below the unusually high prices of 1958, but probably somewhat above those of 1957. This of course assumes continued generally favorable weather for growth and harvest of the current crops.

Lighter Early-Season Movement  
of Florida Oranges,  
Heavier Remaining Supplies

Fresh sales of 1958-59 crop Florida oranges amounted to approximately 7.1 million boxes by January 17, about 31 percent smaller than comparable sales a year earlier. Use by processors was about 16.5 million boxes, 40 percent below the heavy use a year earlier. Not only was early-season processing heavier in 1957-58 than in 1958-59, but also processing was stepped up following the mid-December 1957 freeze in order to salvage the damaged fruit and to minimize losses. Total utilization of 1958-59 season Florida oranges by January 17 was about 23.6 million boxes, 38 percent smaller than a year earlier. Remaining supplies were about 61.4 million boxes, up 37 percent over a year earlier.

Early-season use of California oranges has been about as heavy as in 1957-58. But with the current crop much larger than 1957-58, remaining supplies also are much larger.

Major Part of Recent Orange  
Crops Has Been Processed

Approximately 64 percent of the 1957-58 U. S. orange production was processed and nearly all of the rest was used fresh. About 60 percent of the 1956-57 crop was processed. Florida is the only State in which processing constitutes the major use of the orange crop. In 1957-58, processing took about 77 percent of the Florida crop, but only 15 percent of the California crop. As in California, processing constitutes a minor use of the crop in other States; it is partly a means of utilizing fruit not packed for the fresh market.

Exports Down, Imports Up,  
In the 1957-58 Season

During November 1957 - October 1958, exports of fresh oranges and tangerines (mostly oranges) were the equivalent of about 4.8 million boxes, 46 percent smaller than in 1956-57. But among processed items, the export picture was brighter. Exports of frozen concentrated orange juice in 1957-58 were about 4.5 million gallons, up 49 percent, and exports of canned single-strength orange juice were about 10.4 million gallons, down only 5 percent. Exports of canned concentrated orange juice were about 0.7 million gallons, down 55 percent. In addition, exports of canned (single-strength) blended orange and grapefruit juice were about 3.4 million gallons, down 13 percent. On a fresh equivalent basis, total exports in 1957-58 were about 12 million boxes, 11 percent of the 1957-58 crop.



In the season just closed, competitive supplies in the Mediterranean area were up, while U. S. production was down and prices were up. Increased production of oranges in the Mediterranean area in 1958-59 is expected to result in continued strong competition from that area. For processed items the outlook for exports is better than that for fresh oranges.

Imports of fresh oranges during November 1957-October 1958 were the equivalent of about 0.5 million boxes, more than 33 times imports of the same period in 1956-57. These imports came mostly from Mexico during late spring and summer, when domestic supplies were much smaller than usual. They were used heavily for making chilled juice.

### Tangerines and Tangelos

The 1958-59 crop of tangerines in Florida was estimated as of January 1 at 4.5 million boxes, a little more than double the short 1957-58 crop but a little below the 1947-56 average. Both fresh market use and processing of the current crop were much larger by January 17 than these uses of the crop a year earlier, following the December freeze. As of January 17, about 1.1 million boxes of the 1958-59 crop remained for marketing, compared with only about 105,000 boxes a year earlier. As sales of the 1958-59 crop became seasonally large in late November, prices at shipping points dropped below the level of a year earlier. In early January, prices at shipping points were much below those of a year earlier, when they had increased considerably because of the reduction in supplies caused by the freeze. Prices for the rest of this season are expected to continue under the unusually high level of last winter.

Production of Florida tangelos (a tangerine-grapefruit hybrid) in 1958-59 is expected to be about 320,000 boxes, 9 percent below the 1957-58 crop but 15 percent above average. The lighter crop this season is a continuing effect of the freezes in 1957-58. Most of the current crop had been harvested by January 17. Prices for the 1958-59 crop on the principal auctions have averaged higher for most weeks this season than corresponding prices in 1957-58. In early January, they averaged considerably under a year earlier.

### GRAPEFRUIT

#### 1958-59 Grapefruit Crop Larger Than 1957-58 Crop but Below Average

U. S. production of grapefruit in 1958-59 was estimated as of January 1 at 42.5 million boxes, 7 percent larger than the reduced 1957-58 crop but 6 percent smaller than the 1947-56 average. The Florida crop of 34 million boxes is 9 percent larger than the 1957-58 crop but slightly below average. The Texas crop of 4.2 million boxes is up 20 percent over 1957-58, but the Arizona crop of 2 million boxes is down 28 percent and the California crop of 2.3 million boxes is down 4 percent.

Cold weather damage to both grapefruit and oranges has been slight this winter, but extremely cold weather in 1957-58 in Florida contributed to late maturity of the current crop in that State, hence to retarded use. Lateness of the season is still a factor in smaller-than-usual sizes of the grapefruit.

Prices Fairly Steady in December,  
But in January Generally  
Under Year-Earlier Levels

Early-season sales of Florida grapefruit, like those of oranges, brought much higher prices than those for the 1957-58 season, and for much the same reasons as for oranges. Although shipping-point prices decreased as usual with increasing shipments, they continued higher during most weeks of the October-December period than in this period of 1957. In early January, prices for seeded grapefruit were about the same as those a year ago, but prices of white and pink seedless grapefruit averaged somewhat lower than a year earlier. Prices for grapefruit frequently sag in January and February, then increase somewhat. This winter and spring, with much heavier remaining supplies, prices are not expected to increase as they did last year, and therefore probably will average somewhat under the relatively high levels of that year.

Early-Season Use Down,  
Remaining Supplies  
Up, In Florida

Mainly because of the late maturity of the current grapefruit crop in Florida, fresh market sales from this State were approximately 5.8 million boxes by January 17, 1959, about 27 percent under a year earlier. Use by processors was about 5.8 million boxes, down 12 percent. Total use was about 11.6 million boxes, down 20 percent from a year earlier. With use down and production up, remaining supplies of grapefruit on January 17, 1959 were about 22.4 million boxes, 36 percent larger than a year earlier.

In Texas, early-season use was about as large as in 1957-58, and remaining supplies were a little larger. But in California and Arizona, remaining supplies were somewhat smaller, mainly because of smaller crops.

About Half of Recent Grapefruit  
Crops Have Been Processed

Approximately 47 percent of total U. S. grapefruit production in 1957-58 was processed, the rest used fresh. In 1956-57, about 49 percent of the crop was processed. Of the 1957-58 crop, processing took about 53 percent of the production in Florida, but much less than half of that in the other States.

Lighter Exports  
Heavier Imports

Exports of fresh grapefruit during November 1957-October 1958 were the equivalent of about 1.7 million boxes, 26 percent smaller than in 1956-57. Exports of canned single-strength grapefruit juice were about 5.1 million gallons, down 20 percent; those of canned concentrated grapefruit juice were about 0.13 million gallons, up 19 percent; and those of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice were about 0.15 million gallons, down 3 percent.

Imports of fresh grapefruit during November 1957-October 1958 were about 64,000 boxes, up 88 percent. As usual, these imports came from Cuba in August and September.

### LEMONS

The California lemon crop of 1958-59 was forecast as of January 1 at 15 million boxes, 11 percent smaller than the 1957-58 crop but 13 percent above the 1947-56 average. As usual, only a small part of the new crop had been harvested by January 1. Supplies remaining to be marketed after January 1, 1959 were about as large as a year earlier. Prices for fresh lemons on the principal auctions since early December have averaged somewhat higher than comparable prices in 1957-58.

About two-thirds of the 1957-58 lemon crop were used fresh and the rest processed.

During November 1957-October 1958, exports of fresh lemons and limes (mostly lemons) were the equivalent of about 3.1 million boxes, 51 percent larger than in 1956-57. In contrast, imports of concentrated lemon juice were about 157,000 gallons (single-strength basis), only 11 percent as much as in the same period of 1956-57.

### APPLES

Year-End Stocks Lighter in  
the West, Heavier in the East

Stocks of fresh apples in cold storage on January 1, 1959 were about 37 million bushels, according to the Cold Storage Report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Approximately the same volume was reported in cold storage a year earlier. The figures show lighter year-end stocks than on January 1, 1958 in the western States, where production of apples was down in 1958, but heavier stocks in the eastern States, where crops were larger. In the eastern States, fresh market sales and use by canners in the fall of 1958 apparently have been much heavier than a year earlier. Cold-storage stocks will be the principal source of apples for fresh use, including exports, until supplies from the 1959 crop become available. The export outlook is not as



good this year as in the 1957-58 season, when production in western Europe was much lighter than usual and well under the heavy 1958 crop. Favorable factors this season include the better size distribution of the apples, especially in the western States, and better keeping quality, which should permit more orderly movement of the crop.

#### Prices Generally Upward Since Last Fall

Apple prices have been increasing generally from the seasonal low level of last October. As of mid-December, prices received by growers on a national average basis were \$2.37 per bushel, 24 cents higher than in October 1958 and about the same as in December 1957. Prices for leading varieties at important shipping points, especially in the central and eastern States, have tended to increase further during late December and early January. The stronger current price position than that of late summer and early fall arises partly from the heavy early-season movement of apples to the fresh market and to processors, and partly to the lighter supplies of fresh citrus fruits, because of lateness of the new crop, and to reduced supplies at increased prices of a number of canned, frozen and dried fruits. Although supplies of citrus fruits are expected to be heavier this winter and spring than last, supplies of processed deciduous fruits will continue smaller. Except for exports, market factors for apples appear more favorable now than a year ago. Supplies of apples from controlled atmosphere storage in the central and eastern States are expected to be somewhat larger during late winter and spring than in this period of 1958.

#### Exports of Apples Lighter Than in 1957-58

Exports of fresh apples during July-November 1958 were the equivalent of about 800,000 bushels, 42 percent below those of the same months in 1957. Total exports in 1957-58 were about 5.2 million bushels, about 3 times those of 1956-57 and the largest in several years. The 1957-58 exports comprised over 4 percent of the crop.

#### Increased Packs of Canned Apples and Applesauce in 1958-59 Season

The pack of canned apples during September-December 1958 was approximately 3.3 million cases (basis 6 No. 10 cans), slightly larger than in the same period of 1957. Stocks on September 1, 1958 were about 10 percent heavier than a year earlier, and shipments during September-December 1958 were about 48 percent above those of this period in 1957. The heavier shipments in 1958 included about 0.5 million cases bought by the U.S.D.A. for use in the National School Lunch Program, in contrast to none a year earlier. So stocks held by canners on January 1, 1959, about 2.5 million cases, were down about 16 percent from a year earlier. About 89 percent of the stocks on January 1, 1959 were in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia.



Output of canned applesauce during September-December 1958 was approximately 15.1 million actual cases, up 20 percent over a year earlier. Stocks on September 1, 1958 were about 1.8 million cases, down 22 percent. Shipments during September-December were about 6.3 million cases, up 20 percent. These shipments included about 0.5 million cases (basis 6/10's) bought by the U.S.D.A. for use in the National School Lunch Program, in contrast to none for this purpose a year earlier. Although shipments of canned applesauce as well as canned apples were much larger than a year earlier, they were not large enough to offset the effect of the increase in pack. So canners' stocks on January 1, 1959 were about 10.7 million actual cases. In terms of cases of 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> No. 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cans, stocks on January 1, 1959 were about 6.9 million cases, up 11 percent. Stocks were up in all principal canning areas. About 79 percent of the stocks on January 1, 1959 were in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, and 14 percent in California.

### 1958 Apple Crop was the Largest Since 1949

Production of apples in commercial areas in 1958 was about 124.7 million bushels, 5 percent larger than in 1957 and 15 percent above the 1947-56 average. Most of the increase in 1958 was in the eastern States.

Winter apples comprised about 106.9 million bushels, 86 percent of the 1958 crop. Fall apples were about 12.5 million bushels, 10 percent of the crop, and summer varieties were about 5.3 million bushels, 4 percent. Production in 1958 compared with that in 1957 was up 6 percent for winter apples, down 5 percent for fall varieties, and up 12 percent for summer apples. Among leading varieties in 1958, production of Delicious (excluding Golden) was approximately 30 million bushels, about the same as in 1957; that of McIntosh was 15.7 million, up 16 percent; and Winesap about 12 million, down 10 percent.

## PEARS

### Lighter Year-End Stocks

Cold-storage holdings of pears on January 1, 1959 were about 2 million bushels, moderately smaller than a year earlier. During December 1958, stocks decreased about 1 million bushels, the same as in December 1957. Most of the pears in cold storage on January 1, 1959 consisted of winter varieties in the Pacific Coast States, the usual situation at the beginning of the year.

### Prices for Winter Pears

During most weeks since early November, prices for winter pears on the principal auctions, despite generally lighter sales, have averaged somewhat under corresponding prices in the 1957-58 season, but weekly average prices during December and early January were fairly steady. Supplies of winter pears have been smaller in 1958-59 than in 1957-58, and export demand has not been as strong. Hence the market this season lacks the benefit of a heavy export movement enjoyed in 1957-58. This probably is contributing to the lower level

of prices in recent weeks than a year earlier. Moreover, winter pears have faced strong competition from extended sales of Bartlett pears last fall and heavy supplies of apples in central and eastern States.

### Early-Season Exports

#### Down Sharply

Exports of all varieties of fresh pears during July-November 1958 totaled about 550,000 bushels, 53 percent smaller than in the same months of 1957. In October and November, exports were down 60 percent from a year earlier. Total exports of pears in 1957-58 were about 1.7 million bushels, up 66 percent over 1956-57.

### Reduced Pear Crop in 1958

The 1958 crop of about 28.8 million bushels of pears was 9 percent smaller than the 1957 crop and 4 percent below the 1947-56 average. In the three Pacific Coast States, production of Bartlett pears in 1958 (446,000 tons) was 13 percent below 1957, and that of other pears (148,000 tons) was down 20 percent. These decreases were only partly offset by increases in other States.

### Decreased Pack of Canned

#### Pears in 1958

The 1958 pack of canned pears was approximately 7.9 million cases (24-2½'s), 8 percent smaller than the 1957 pack and 11 percent under the record 1956 pack. Most of the reduction in 1958 was in California, where the Bartlett crop was cut by unfavorable spring weather. The pack was down slightly in Washington and Oregon. These three States accounted for 92 percent of the total pack. In other States, the 1958 pack was up sharply from 1957. On June 1, 1958, stocks of canned pears held by packers were about 7 percent under a year earlier, while stocks of wholesale distributors were up 4 percent. This means that total supplies for 1958-59 are moderately smaller than in 1957-58.

## STRAWBERRIES

### Larger Florida Crop in

#### Prospect for 1959

The 1959 winter crop of strawberries in Florida is expected to be 4.1 million pounds, 59 percent larger than the 1958 crop, which was cut short by repeated freezes, but 57 percent below the 1949-57 average. The Florida winter crop will be the principal source of fresh strawberries during January and February. Strawberries from the early-spring States, of which Louisiana is the main producer, usually become available in March. The mid-spring and late-spring States grow most of the annual volume that is used fresh and frozen. The prospective 1959 acreage for all spring States combined is 103,970 acres, 5 percent smaller than in 1958.

Smaller Crop, Lighter Pack of  
Frozen Strawberries in 1958

Production of strawberries in commercial areas in 1958 totaled approximately 534 million pounds, 4 percent smaller than in 1957 but 27 percent larger than the 1949-56 average. Much of the reduction in 1958 was in Oregon, Washington and California, States that grow most of the strawberries that are processed, mostly by freezing. About 264 million pounds, 49 percent of the 1958 crop, were processed. Output of frozen strawberries in 1958, according to preliminary data, was about 256 million pounds, 1 percent below the 1957 pack.

Higher Prices for 1958 Crop

The season-average price per pound received by growers for strawberries for fresh use in 1958 was 20 cents, compared with 18.9 cents in 1957. For strawberries for processing, the price in 1958 averaged 12 cents a pound, compared with the unusually low price of 9.3 cents in 1957. For the entire 1958 crop, the price averaged 16 cents, up from 14.2 cents for the 1957 crop, but down from the 1949-56 average of 19.3 cents.

DRIED FRUIT

Reduced Pack in 1958-59

Total production of dried fruits in 1958-59 is the lightest in about 40 years and much lighter than the relatively small output in 1957-58. This is a result mainly of reductions in a number of the 1958 fruit crops in California, the State that produces most dried fruit. Production of dried prunes in 1958 was about 96,950 tons (natural condition, dried basis), 42 percent smaller than in 1957. Output of raisins was 172,000 tons, up 6 percent. But the net tonnage for food use is expected to fall below that of 1957 as a result of heavy cullage due to damage to grapes caused by rain in drying trays. Production of California dates in 1958 at 17,700 tons was down 24 percent, but that of figs at 23,300 tons was up 3 percent. Production of dried apricots, peaches, and pears also is smaller than in 1957, but that of dried apples may not be greatly different from 1957.

Dried prunes used for juice and substandard prunes and figs are excluded from figures denoting the total pack of dried fruits on a processed weight basis. In 1957-58, the pack totaled about 358,500 tons, the smallest since 1950, and the 1958-59 pack is expected to fall considerably below the 1957-58 figure. This means for 1958-59 not only reduced supplies at higher prices but also decreased consumption. In 1957-58, per capita consumption of all dried fruits combined, including imports, was about 3.6 pounds, compared with about 6 pounds, the average for 1935-39.



Exports of Raisins Down  
Sharply in 1957-58

During September 1957-August 1958, exports of dried prunes were approximately 62,000 tons, about the same as in 1956-57. But exports of raisins were about 28,000 tons, down 45 percent, partly because of the smaller 1957-58 pack.

Diversion Program for Dates

Under the diversion program of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1958 crop dates, which got under way in October, approximately 3.5 million pounds had been approved for diversion by January 16, 1959. This program is similar to the one for the 1957 crop, under which about 8.7 million pounds of dates were handled. Under these programs dates were diverted to be used for new date products instead of in the usual whole or pitted form.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Decreased 1958-59 Pack  
of Canned Fruits

Production of commercially-canned fruits in continental United States in 1958-59 is provisionally estimated at 3.3 billion pounds, about 4 percent smaller than the large 1957-58 pack. This estimate is based on reported figures for a number of completed packs, partial figures for other packs, and probable output for other items. The 1958-59 packs of several of the major fruits, in terms of millions of cases of 24 No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  cans and the percentage reduction under 1957-58 in parentheses, are as follow: California clingstone peaches, 17.5 (5); fruit cocktail plus fruits for salad and mixed fruits, 11.6 (1); pears, 7.9 (8); apricots, 1.9 (55); RSP (red, sour, pitted) cherries, 2.0 (25); and sweet cherries 1.0 (1). In contrast, the packs of canned applesauce and apple slices, still underway by January 1, 1959, were running somewhat larger than a year earlier.

1958-59 Pack of Canned  
Grapefruit Sections Lags  
Behind 1957-58 Pack

Output of canned grapefruit sections in Florida to January 10 of the 1958-59 season was approximately 2.1 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans, 32 percent under a year earlier. Like other citrus items this season, the pack is lagging behind a year ago because of late maturity of the citrus crop. Carryover stocks of canned grapefruit sections last fall were down 5 percent from a year earlier, movement has been up 13 percent. Stocks held by Florida packers on January 10, 1959 were about 1.5 million cases, down 42 percent from a year earlier. The 1958-59 pack of canned grapefruit sections in Florida probably will be somewhat larger than the 1957-58 pack of 4.2 million cases.



Supplies of Canned  
Fruits Lighter This  
Winter and Spring Than Last

On June 1, 1958 as the season for canning deciduous fruits was getting underway, packers' stocks of 9 items of canned fruits combined were about 21 percent smaller than the relatively large stocks a year earlier. Figures on stocks as of recent dates are available only for three items: Canners' stocks of applesauce on January 1, 1959 were 11 percent larger than a year earlier, but stocks of canned apples were down 16 percent, and of RSP cherries, down 26 percent. Canned pineapple from Hawaii will supplement current stocks of canned fruits. But even so, total supplies of canned fruits during the first half of 1959 are expected to be somewhat smaller, and generally priced higher, than in the first half of 1958.

Early-Season Supplies  
of Florida Canned Citrus  
Juices Continue Light

Because of the delayed maturity of the 1958-59 citrus crop in Florida, the packing of canned citrus juices in this State started several weeks later than the start in the fall of 1957, and canning has continued to lag behind that of a year earlier. By January 10 of the 1958-59 season, output of canned single-strength citrus juices was as follows, in millions of cases of 24 No. 2 cans: Orange 5.8, down 56 percent from a year earlier; grapefruit, 2.5, down 15 percent; blended orange and grapefruit, 1.6, down 42 percent; and tangerine 0.4, up 33 percent. Part of the difference in output of orange juice was brought about indirectly by the Florida freeze of December 1957. Following the freeze, emphasis was put on the canning of orange juice to minimize losses, causing heavier production than otherwise would have occurred. By January 10, 1959 the total pack of the four citrus items was about 10.2 million cases, 47 percent smaller than a year earlier. But the rate of canning is expected to increase markedly during January and run heavy during winter.

Carryover stocks of canned single-strength citrus juices held by Florida packers last fall were about 2.3 million cases, 45 percent smaller than a year earlier. Movement to January 10, 1959 was about 7 million cases, down 30 percent. The net result was that stocks on January 10 totaled 5.6 million cases, 58 percent under a year earlier.

Reduced Pack of Canned  
Citrus Juices in 1957-58

The 1957-58 pack of canned single-strength citrus juices in Florida was about 32.5 million cases (24-2's), 8 percent smaller than the 1956-57 pack. In California and Arizona combined, the pack was about 0.8 million cases, down 35 percent. The 1957-58 pack of canned (hot-pack) concentrated orange juice in Florida was 1.2 million gallons, 36 percent smaller than in 1956-57, and in California-Arizona, 2.1 million gallons, down 45 percent.

USDA Purchases of Canned  
Fruits for School Lunches

Grapefruit sections were added in December to the list of canned fruits bought by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for use in schools participating in the National School Lunch Program. On December 12, 1958, the Department announced the purchase of 316,000 cases (246,000 cases of 12 No. 3 cylinder cans and 70,000 cases of 24 No. 2 cans) of canned grapefruit sections. They were to be delivered between December 29, 1958 and February 28, 1959. Other purchases since July 1958, of which deliveries were to be completed by early December, included the following, all in cases of 6 No. 10 cans: Blackberries, 104,540 cases; peaches, 664,400 cases; applesauce, 515,320 cases; and apple slices, 484,000 cases.

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Lighter Pack in 1958

The 1958 pack of frozen fruits and fruit juices probably will total as much as 15 percent under the record 1957 pack of about 1.6 billion pounds. This contemplates a large reduction in frozen citrus juices and a small reduction in fruits. For most items for which figures are available, production is down from 1957.

Among frozen deciduous fruits, the 1958 pack of R. S. P. cherries was about 83 million pounds, 37 percent under the record of 131 million in 1957. The peach pack was about 41 million pounds, down 7 percent. Preliminary figures for strawberries point to a 1958 pack of about 256 million pounds, 1 percent below the 1957 pack. With these reductions, the 1958 pack of frozen fruits (excluding juices) probably will be about 5 percent below the 1957 output of 671 million pounds.

Output of frozen orange concentrate in calendar year 1958 was about 542 million pounds, 29 percent under the record production in 1957. Most of the reduction was in Florida, the principal producer. Although the reduction in California was small in volume compared with that in Florida, the pack in California in 1958 was a little less than half that in 1957. About 97 percent of the output in 1958 was in Florida. Among frozen concentrates packed in relatively small volume, output of grapefruit concentrate in 1958 was a little larger than in 1957. But the packs of tangerine, lime, and blended concentrate were smaller. Figures on the 1957-58 pack of frozen concentrate for lemonade and related products are not available.

Supplies of Florida Frozen Orange  
Concentrate Continue Light into 1959

Although the making of Florida frozen orange concentrate from the 1958-59 crop started in mid-November, about the same as the start of manufacture in the 1957-58 season, weekly output has lagged because of delayed maturity of the orange crop. By January 10, 1959, total production was

10.5 million gallons, 31 percent smaller than a year earlier. Carryover stocks of packers on November 1, 1958 were about 10 million gallons, 39 percent under a year earlier. Disappearance to January 10 was about 10.1 million gallons. The net result was that stocks on January 10 were 10.3 million gallons, 41 percent under a year earlier. However, manufacture from the larger remaining supplies of oranges is expected to run heavy during the first half of 1959 and to lead to a somewhat larger pack in 1958-59 than the 57.2 million gallons in 1957-58. In 1956-57, a record of 72 million gallons was made. Yield of juice per box of oranges is currently running heavier than that obtained following the freeze of December 1957.

Decreased Early-Season Use of Florida  
Oranges for "Chilled" Juice

By January 10 of the 1958-59 season, use of Florida oranges for making chilled juice totaled about 1.2 million boxes, 34 percent smaller than use a year earlier from the 1957-58 crop. In early January, weekly use of oranges for this purpose was still running behind that of corresponding weeks in 1957. During September 1957-August 1958, about 6,044,000 boxes of Florida oranges were used for making chilled juice.

Cold-Storage Stocks of Frozen  
Fruits on January 1, 1959 About  
The Same as a Year Earlier

Total stocks of frozen fruits (excluding juices) in cold storage January 1, 1959 were approximately 493 million pounds, about the same as a year earlier. Stocks of strawberries, 166 million pounds, were down 8 percent from a year earlier; and cherries, 66 million pounds, were down 2 percent. But apples, 54 million pounds, were up 3 percent; and peaches, 42 million pounds, were up 31 percent. During December 1958, total stocks decreased about 18 million pounds, 10 million pounds less than in December 1957. As usual, stocks can be expected to decrease during winter and spring.

FRUIT CONSUMPTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY REGION, URBANIZATION GROUP  
AND INCOME, U. S., SPRING OF 1955 1/

The data on fruit consumption obtained in the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey have been analyzed by region, urbanization group and income level. 2/ Some of the highlights relating to household use of fruit in the spring of 1955 follow.

1/ By Thomas J. Lanahan, Jr., and Ben H. Pubols, Statistical and Historical Research Branch, AMS. See the October 1958 issue of The National Food Situation, NFS-86, pp. 46-48, for further details on the use of these household fruit consumption data.

Historical series on per capita consumption of fresh and processed fruits in the United States were published in the August 1958 issue of The Fruit Situation, TFS-128, pp. 19-25.

2/ Food Consumption of Households in the United States, 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey, Reports 1-5, U. S. D. A., December 1956.



1. Nearly all households reported the use at home of fruit in some form during a 7-day period in the spring, but fruits accounted for a relatively small part of the household food dollar -- about 8 cents.
2. Other than the lower level of use by southern households, regional differences in the use of purchased fruit were not pronounced.
3. The regional differences that existed in the consumption of purchased fruit were mostly a reflection of differences in degree of urbanization, income level, and availability of fruits.
4. On the average, urban households bought the most fruit per person, farm households the least, but by use of home-grown fruit the farm households more than made up for the difference.
5. Except for the lowest income classes, there was relatively little difference in purchased fresh fruit consumption per person among the urbanization groups at the same money income level.
6. Considerable variation in use of commercially-processed fruits among the urbanization groupings of households was in evidence even at the same income level.
7. Consumption of purchased fruit was higher among households with successively higher incomes. This was much greater in the case of fruit than of most other major food groups. Consumption of processed fruits increased even more with income than did fresh fruit consumption.
8. Fruits played an important role in the diet, supplying almost half of the vitamin C (ascorbic acid) and about 6 percent each of the vitamin A, thiamine and iron.

Most of the fruit used by households in the spring of 1955 was purchased, but use of fruit obtained without direct expense to households was significant. 3/ This was especially true for the farm households. About half of the value of the fresh noncitrus fruit they used was obtained without direct expense, most of it home produced. 4/

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3/ Olives and fruits used in other foods (e.g. in cakes, pies, jams and jellies, fruit ades and ice cream) are not included in any of the totals for fruit used in this article.

4/ Food obtained through home production or as gift or pay was valued in the survey at the average price paid for purchased fruits by households in the same region and urbanization group.



A large proportion of the nonpurchased "fresh" noncitrus fruit used in spring 1955 probably was home-canned or home-frozen fruits from the households' own trees and vines, especially farm households. This part of the "fresh" fruit used in the spring was actually more like the commercially-processed fruits than the other fresh fruits with which it was grouped in this survey.

Region.- Households in each of the regions, other than the South, used on the average about the same quantities of total purchased fruits per person (fresh weight basis) (table 1). Southern households consumed considerably less than those in the other regions. The use of commercially-processed fruits (frozen, canned, etc.) was highest in the Northeast, while fresh use was highest in the North Central Region and in the West. The two regions which included the citrus-growing States, the West (California and Arizona) and the South (Florida and Texas), were below the other two regions in use per person of all citrus fruits combined. The West, which produces citrus fruit mainly for fresh use, had a relatively high consumption rate for purchased fresh citrus, but averaged low for the processed forms. The South ranked lowest among the regions in consumption of every form of citrus. The West led in the use of purchased noncitrus fruit.

Urbanization Group.- Much of the regional variation found in the consumption of purchased fruits resulted from the urbanization group makeup of the regions. In each of the regions, for example, urban households used the most purchased fruits, farm households the least. The region with the lowest consumption rate for purchased fruits, the South, is made up of a large proportion of rural households and much of its urban household population is in small places. Rural households, and especially rural farm households, tended to have less money income and they also grew a great deal of their own fruit, much of which was consumed in the spring in home-canned or home-frozen form.

Since the survey was conducted in the spring, the variation in market availability of fruits by area may afford another reason for regional and urbanization differences in fruit purchases. Fewer food stores in the South and in the small cities and towns stock fresh oranges than do food stores in other regions and in larger places. Similarly, fewer had freezer cabinets for merchandising frozen foods in early 1955, when the survey was made.

When supplies from all sources are considered -- that is, when the fruits home-produced or received as gift or pay are counted with those purchased -- farm households on the average were much closer to the amount consumed by urban households (table 1). This was especially true for the non-citrus fruits. About 8 percent of the value of fruit used in spring 1955 by all households was from home production. According to household survey data available, home production of fruit by rural households has decreased significantly from prewar levels.

Income Level.- Family money income level appears to be one of the important factors influencing the consumption of purchased fruit, even more significantly than for other food groups. In the spring of 1955, consumption

of most kinds of purchased fruits per person (fresh-weight basis) increased rapidly in households with successively higher income levels (table 2). The rates of increase varied somewhat, but fruit purchases by high-income households were significantly larger than those by middle- or low-income households. The lowest levels of average consumption of purchased fruit were found in the southern region and the farm urbanization group, which included a large proportion of low-income households.

Increases in the average quantity of purchased fruit used in spring 1955 by households at successively higher levels of family income reflect changes in two general factors. One of the factors was the increase, by income level, in the average amount of each kind of fruit used by the households using the item. The other factor was the increase in the proportion of households using the item with each successively higher income level. In the case of purchased fruits, most of the increases in the average quantities used per household (users and nonusers) were due to the second factor. Of course, there was considerable variation in the effect of these factors by kind and form of each fruit.

Among the urbanization groups for households with about the same money income, there was relatively little difference in the consumption of purchased fresh fruit per person, though urban use tended to be highest. Most of the difference shows up for fresh citrus fruit.

Among urbanization groups at the same money income levels, variations in the household use of commercially-processed fruit were wider than for fresh fruit. In general, urban households consumed more purchased processed fruit per person than the rural households across the income scale. These differences were greatest at the lower income levels. As mentioned previously, certain processed fruits, especially frozen fruits and fruit juices, are probably not available in rural areas or in lower income places to the extent of their availability elsewhere. Lower income rural households home-produce a relatively larger share of the fruit they use than do the upper income rural households. A rather large proportion of the rural low-income household population of the country is in the South, where the percentage of food stores that have freezer cabinets is relatively low.

It is likely that some low-income farm households had poorer transportation facilities for reaching the better-stocked retail food stores. The expansion of marketing facilities, construction of more super markets outside large cities, and the building of better roads have helped make both processed and fresh fruits more readily available to all.

Comparison of Citrus and Noncitrus Fruit Consumption.- From the mid-1930's to 1955, civilian per capita consumption of citrus fruit (fresh-weight equivalent basis) increased steadily year by year until the postwar years, when it leveled off. In the same period, consumption of noncitrus fruit took a slight downward trend.





Table 1.- Fruit, purchased and from all sources, (farm-weight equivalent) used at home per person, all housekeeping households by urbanization group and region, in a week, spring 1955 <sup>1/</sup>

Urbanization group and region	Fruits other than melons <sup>2/</sup>								
	Total			Fresh <sup>3/</sup>			Processed <sup>4/</sup>		
	Total	Citrus	Non- citrus	Total	Citrus	Non- citrus	Total	Citrus	Non- citrus
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
	<u>Purchased</u>								
All urbanization groups	<u>4.61</u>	<u>2.47</u>	<u>2.14</u>	<u>2.30</u>	<u>1.17</u>	<u>1.13</u>	<u>2.31</u>	<u>1.30</u>	<u>1.01</u>
Northeast	5.25	2.86	2.39	2.48	1.27	1.21	2.77	1.59	1.18
North Central	5.26	2.91	2.35	2.67	1.37	1.30	2.59	1.54	1.05
South	3.28	1.70	1.58	1.69	.87	.82	1.59	.83	.76
West	5.29	2.64	2.65	2.64	1.28	1.36	2.65	1.36	1.29
Urban	<u>5.26</u>	<u>2.84</u>	<u>2.42</u>	<u>2.51</u>	<u>1.29</u>	<u>1.22</u>	<u>2.75</u>	<u>1.55</u>	<u>1.20</u>
Northeast	5.46	2.94	2.52	2.45	1.24	1.21	3.01	1.70	1.31
North Central	5.88	3.29	2.59	2.89	1.51	1.38	2.99	1.78	1.21
South	3.69	2.16	1.53	1.63	1.04	.59	2.06	1.12	.94
West	5.65	2.85	2.80	2.82	1.39	1.43	2.83	1.46	1.37
Rural nonfarm	<u>4.01</u>	<u>2.13</u>	<u>1.88</u>	<u>2.10</u>	<u>1.06</u>	<u>1.04</u>	<u>1.91</u>	<u>1.07</u>	<u>.84</u>
Northeast	4.79	2.72	2.07	2.55	1.37	1.18	2.24	1.35	.89
North Central	4.56	2.51	2.05	2.34	1.14	1.20	2.22	1.37	.85
South	3.06	1.50	1.56	1.66	.82	.84	1.40	.68	.72
West	4.53	2.19	2.34	2.21	1.04	1.17	2.32	1.15	1.17
Farm	<u>3.16</u>	<u>1.61</u>	<u>1.55</u>	<u>1.82</u>	<u>.89</u>	<u>.93</u>	<u>1.34</u>	<u>.72</u>	<u>.62</u>
Northeast	4.42	2.27	2.15	2.59	1.14	1.45	1.83	1.13	.70
North Central	4.08	2.18	1.90	2.40	1.23	1.17	1.68	.95	.73
South	2.02	.99	1.03	1.14	.56	.58	.88	.43	.45
West	4.49	2.16	2.33	2.33	.99	1.34	2.16	1.17	.99
	<u>All sources <sup>5/</sup></u>								
All urbanization groups	<u>5.06</u>	<u>2.53</u>	<u>2.53</u>	<u>2.72</u>	<u>1.22</u>	<u>1.50</u>	<u>2.34</u>	<u>1.31</u>	<u>1.03</u>
Northeast	5.60	2.89	2.71	2.80	1.30	1.50	2.80	1.59	1.21
North Central	5.84	2.95	2.89	3.21	1.40	1.81	2.63	1.55	1.08
South	3.73	1.84	1.89	2.07	.95	1.12	1.66	.89	.77
West	5.84	2.74	3.10	3.10	1.37	1.73	2.74	1.37	1.37
Urban	<u>5.50</u>	<u>2.92</u>	<u>2.58</u>	<u>2.72</u>	<u>1.35</u>	<u>1.37</u>	<u>2.78</u>	<u>1.57</u>	<u>1.21</u>
Northeast	5.62	2.98	2.64	2.58	1.27	1.31	3.04	1.71	1.33
North Central	6.13	2.34	2.79	3.13	1.56	1.57	3.00	1.78	1.22
South	4.33	2.37	1.96	2.18	1.17	1.01	2.15	1.20	.95
West	6.03	2.92	3.11	3.18	1.45	1.73	2.85	1.47	1.38
Rural nonfarm	<u>4.63</u>	<u>2.18</u>	<u>2.45</u>	<u>2.69</u>	<u>1.11</u>	<u>1.58</u>	<u>1.94</u>	<u>1.07</u>	<u>.87</u>
Northeast	5.49	2.76	2.73	3.21	1.40	1.81	2.28	1.36	.92
North Central	5.42	2.54	2.88	3.12	1.16	1.96	2.30	1.38	.92
South	3.50	1.56	1.94	2.09	.88	1.21	1.41	.68	.73
West	5.13	2.35	2.78	2.77	1.19	1.58	2.36	1.16	1.20
Farm	<u>4.19</u>	<u>1.67</u>	<u>2.52</u>	<u>2.79</u>	<u>.93</u>	<u>1.86</u>	<u>1.40</u>	<u>.74</u>	<u>.66</u>
Northeast	5.91	2.33	3.58	3.91	1.18	2.73	2.00	1.15	.85
North Central	5.42	2.21	3.21	3.70	1.24	2.46	1.72	.97	.75
South	2.68	1.03	1.65	1.78	.60	1.18	.90	.43	.47
West	5.48	2.30	3.18	3.27	1.11	2.16	2.21	1.19	1.02

1/ Derived from data of the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey.

2/ Excludes olives and fruits in other foods, e.g. in bakery products, jams and jellies, fruit ades and ice cream.

3/ Includes fruits used in a home-canned or home-frozen form, but which were originally brought into the household in a fresh form.

4/ Commercially frozen, canned or dried fruits, and fruit juices.

5/ Includes fruits obtained through home production or as gift or pay as well as those purchased.



Table 2.- Purchased fruit used at home per person (farm-weight equivalent), housekeeping households of 2 or more persons by urbanization group and income, in a week, spring 1955 <sup>1/</sup>

Item and urbanization group	1954 money income after income taxes									
	Total:	Under	\$1-	\$2-	\$3-	\$4-	\$5-	\$6-	\$8-	\$10,000
	<sup>2/</sup> \$1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	8,000	10,000	and over	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
All urbanization groups										
Urban	5.22	3.77	3.53	3.83	4.43	5.12	5.47	5.97	6.89	7.50
Rural nonfarm	4.00	1.92	2.71	3.66	3.65	4.16	5.39	5.44	6.03	5.87
Farm	3.15	1.74	2.72	3.45	3.41	3.80	4.03	3.72	4.72	5.45
Citrus fruits										
Urban	2.81	2.07	1.90	1.98	2.26	2.73	3.00	3.16	3.88	4.47
Rural nonfarm	2.13	.93	1.42	1.89	1.82	2.07	3.22	2.91	3.67	3.46
Farm	1.61	.91	1.38	1.72	1.84	1.96	1.95	2.14	2.34	3.08
Noncitrus fruits										
Urban	2.41	1.70	1.63	1.85	2.17	2.39	2.47	2.81	3.01	3.03
Rural nonfarm	1.87	.99	1.29	1.77	1.83	2.09	2.17	2.53	2.36	2.41
Farm	1.54	.83	1.34	1.73	1.57	1.84	2.08	1.58	2.38	2.37
Fresh fruit <sup>4/</sup>										
Urban	2.48	1.67	1.90	1.96	2.20	2.39	2.56	2.65	2.98	3.70
Rural nonfarm	2.10	1.14	1.58	1.88	2.02	2.23	2.47	2.99	2.44	3.09
Farm	1.81	1.01	1.49	1.96	2.02	2.20	2.42	2.06	2.49	2.84
Citrus fruit										
Urban	1.27	.75	1.03	1.09	1.11	1.17	1.32	1.33	1.43	2.01
Rural nonfarm	1.06	.52	.75	.95	1.00	1.07	1.26	1.67	1.03	1.86
Farm	.88	.51	.74	.91	1.01	1.10	1.16	1.09	1.06	1.61
Noncitrus fruit										
Urban	1.21	.92	.87	.87	1.09	1.22	1.24	1.32	1.55	1.69
Rural nonfarm	1.04	.62	.83	.93	1.02	1.16	1.21	1.32	1.41	1.23
Farm	.93	.50	.75	1.05	1.01	1.10	1.26	.97	1.43	1.23
Processed fruit <sup>5/</sup>										
Urban	2.74	2.10	1.63	1.87	2.23	2.73	2.91	3.32	3.91	3.80
Rural nonfarm	1.90	.78	1.13	1.78	1.63	1.93	2.92	2.45	3.59	2.78
Farm	1.34	.73	1.23	1.49	1.39	1.60	1.61	1.66	2.23	2.61
Citrus fruit										
Urban	1.54	1.32	.87	.89	1.15	1.56	1.68	1.83	2.45	2.46
Rural nonfarm	1.07	.41	.67	.94	.82	1.00	1.96	1.24	2.64	1.60
Farm	.73	.40	.64	.81	.83	.86	.79	1.05	1.28	1.47
Noncitrus fruit										
Urban	1.20	.78	.76	.98	1.08	1.17	1.23	1.49	1.46	1.34
Rural nonfarm	.83	.37	.46	.84	.81	.93	.96	1.21	.95	1.18
Farm	.61	.33	.59	.68	.56	.74	.82	.61	.95	1.14
Percentage distribution of household population <sup>6/</sup>										
Urban	:100.0	1.9	6.1	11.0	19.2	21.9	13.4	14.7	5.2	6.6
Rural nonfarm	:100.0	7.2	11.8	15.3	21.4	18.6	11.8	9.2	2.5	2.2
Farm	:100.0	21.8	19.4	15.9	13.7	11.7	6.6	6.8	2.7	1.4

<sup>1/</sup> Derived from data of the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes data for households not reporting on their income.

<sup>3/</sup> Excludes olives and fruits in other foods, e.g. in bakery products, jams and jellies, fruit ades and ice cream.

<sup>4/</sup> Includes fruits used in a home-canned or home-frozen form, but which were originally brought into the household in a fresh form.

<sup>5/</sup> Commercially frozen, canned or dried fruits, and fruit juices.

<sup>6/</sup> Based on persons in households reporting on their 1954 income (21 meals at home equivalent to one person).

Table 3 .- Fruits and nuts: Production, United States  
average 1935-39, annual 1953-58

Commodity	Average 1935-39	Crop year					
		1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
<b>NON-CITRUS</b>							
Apples, commercial	3,056	2,289	2,682	2,572	2,420	2,845	2,993
Apricots, 3 States	265	243	160	281	196	190	108
Avocados, 2 States	10	32	57	34	27	57	45
Cherries, all	149	223	204	263	168	240	188
Sweet	1/84	92	98	113	68	93	86
Sour	1/81	132	106	150	100	147	102
Cranberries	31	60	51	51	49	52	56
Dates, California	4	17	15	25	19	23	18
Figs, 2 States	90	2/83	2/88	2/88	2/86	2/78	2/81
Grapes	2,444	2,690	2,563	3,241	2,912	2,599	2,950
Nectarines	3/11	13	19	24	19	36	32
Olives, California	31	28	50	36	70	37	70
Peaches	1,355	1,546	1,490	1,244	1,682	1,476	1,683
Pears	708	684	722	726	790	774	705
Persimmons, California	3	1	2	2	2	3	*(2)
Pineapples, Florida	4/	1	1	4/	4/	4/	4/
Plums, 2 States	67	91	77	91	105	88	70
Pomegranates, California	2	2	3	2	3	3	*(3)
Prunes, 4 States	732	456	518	427	584	485	290
Strawberries	228	217	208	226	275	277	267
Total non-citrus	9,175	8,900	9,114	9,596	9,575	9,503	9,749
<b>CITRUS</b>							
Oranges and tangerines	2,624	5,670	5,845	5,909	5,910	4,843	5,548
Grapefruit	1,229	1,898	1,653	1,781	1,759	1,554	1,670
Lemons, California	363	637	553	523	640	668	592
Limes, Florida	3	15	15	16	16	14	7
Tangelos	---	---	---	11	14	16	14
Total citrus	4,219	8,220	8,066	8,240	8,339	7,095	7,831
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>							
Including citrus from:							
Bloom of current year	13,394	17,120	17,180	17,836	17,914	16,598	17,580
Bloom of preceding year	13,170	16,230	17,334	17,662	17,815	17,842	16,844
<b>NUTS</b>							
Almonds, California	15	39	43	38	58	37	20
Filberts, 2 States	2	5	9	8	3	12	7
Pecans	46	106	45	74	87	71	81
Walnuts, 2 States	57	59	77	77	72	67	84
Total nuts	120	209	174	197	220	187	192

1/ Average 1938-39. 2/ California production only. 3/ Average 1936-39. 4/ Less than 500 tons.

\* Unofficial rough estimate.

Table 4.--Fruits: Season average price per unit received by growers, averages 1935-39, 1947-49, and annual 1953-58

Commodity	Unit	Average					1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 <sup>1/</sup>
		1935-39	1947-49	1953	1954	1955						
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
Noncitrus												
Apples	Bu.	0.77	1.80	2.57	2.25	1.95	2.36	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.86	
Apricots	Ton	38.74	76.80	119.00	126.00	105.00	134.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	161.00	
Avocados	Ton	127.00	371.00	283.00	190.00	293.00	320.00	179.00	179.00	179.00	---	
Cherries, all	Ton	75.76	205.33	220.00	248.00	162.00	216.00	204.00	216.00	204.00	222.00	
Sweet	Ton	101.54	230.00	274.00	290.00	220.00	303.00	308.00	303.00	308.00	287.00	
Sour	Ton	56.48	190.00	182.00	209.00	119.00	157.00	138.00	157.00	138.00	167.00	
Cranberries	Bbl.	11.06	12.18	14.50	11.60	10.00	10.40	11.80	10.40	11.80	---	
Dates	Ton	112.00	116.33	130.00	94.00	104.00	105.00	113.00	105.00	113.00	133.00	
Figs	Ton	26.89	54.70	59.50	62.10	74.70	55.00	64.30	55.00	64.30	---	
Grapes	Ton	17.42	38.33	47.90	50.90	42.80	51.40	62.40	51.40	62.40	---	
Nectarines	Ton	---	93.20	150.00	128.00	148.00	181.00	148.00	181.00	148.00	151.00	
Olives	Ton	59.08	161.67	198.00	166.00	242.00	178.00	236.00	178.00	236.00	---	
Peaches	Bu.	.90	1.71	1.90	2.01	2.18	2.12	2.13	2.12	2.13	1.92	
Pears	Bu.	.72	1.92	2.03	2.11	2.13	2.27	2.02	2.27	2.02	2.29	
Persimmons	Ton	31.00	68.00	128.00	116.00	129.00	142.00	66.00	142.00	66.00	---	
Pineapple	Crate	2.14	4.85	6.00	5.40	6.20	4.50	5.00	4.50	5.00	6.60	
Plums	Ton	46.30	133.33	156.00	172.00	170.00	143.00	195.00	143.00	195.00	189.00	
Pomegranates	Ton	20.00	36.00	81.00	70.00	84.00	86.00	64.00	86.00	64.00	---	
Prunes												
Fresh	Ton	41.70	70.53	93.70	147.00	66.80	77.90	90.70	77.90	90.70	---	
For canning	Ton	14.29	39.23	41.00	45.00	40.30	45.00	37.00	45.00	37.00	---	
Dried (dried basis)	Ton	69.24	155.33	222.00	217.00	276.00	196.00	201.00	196.00	201.00	370.00	
Frozen (fresh basis)	Ton	---	39.30	41.70	45.00	45.70	42.00	40.00	42.00	40.00	---	
Strawberries	Lb.	---	---	.193	.195	.200	.178	.142	.178	.142	.160	
Citrus <sup>2/</sup>												
Oranges incl. tangerines	Box	1.16	1.70	1.96	1.83	2.35	2.06	2.09	2.06	2.09	2.99	
Grapefruit	Box	.56	1.04	.85	.99	.94	1.20	1.21	1.20	1.21	1.43	
Lemons	Box	2.23	3.40	2.86	2.72	3.27	2.22	2.27	2.22	2.27	---	
Limes	Box	3.13	3.42	5.81	2.97	3.02	4.17	3.10	4.17	3.10	4.18	
Tangelos	Box	---	---	---	---	---	3.02	3.26	3.02	3.26	---	
Tree nuts												
Almonds	Ton	285.00	436.67	476.00	498.00	861.00	804.00	505.00	804.00	505.00	744.00	
Filberts	Ton	240.00	243.33	344.00	320.00	420.00	510.00	300.00	510.00	300.00	391.00	
Pecans, all	Lb.	.092	.178	.163	.286	.329	.185	.239	.185	.239	.277	
Improved	Lb.	.124	.222	.178	.327	.409	.192	.310	.192	.310	.295	
Seedling	Lb.	.071	.151	.147	.252	.296	.174	.216	.174	.216	.258	
Walnuts	Ton	198.00	384.00	412.00	350.00	549.00	440.00	425.00	440.00	425.00	420.00	

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2/</sup> Equivalent packing-house-door returns per box for all methods of sale.



Table 5.--Canned fruit and fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1957 and 1958 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks					
	1957	1958 1/	Canners		Distributors			
			Jan. 1, 1958	Jan. 1, 1959	Nov. 1, 1957	Nov. 1, 1958		
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases		
	24/2½	24/2½	24/2½	24/2½				
Canned fruits:								
Apples	3,375	2/3,043	2,771	2,321	421	447		
Applesauce	8,855	2/9,861	6,161	6,853	1,367	1,408		
Apricots	4,165	1,862	2,398	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		
Cherries, R. S. P.	2,593	1,951	1,142	839	511	521		
Cherries, sweet	969	961	516	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		
Citrus segments	3,212	3/1,237	1,863	942	392	339		
Cranberries	2,976	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		
Mixed fruits 4/	11,737	11,610	8,148	7,347	N.A.	N.A.		
Peaches 5/	23,877	24,500	14,956	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		
Pears	8,568	7,883	6,643	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		
Pineapple	---	---	---	---	1,807	2,333		
Plums and prunes	1,077	6/936	6/796	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		
			Florida 7/	Canners 8/	Distributors			
	1956	1957	1957	1958	Jan. 1, 1958	Jan. 1, 1959	Nov. 1, 1957	Nov. 1, 1958
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
	24/2's	24/2's	24/2's	24/2's	24/2's	24/2's		
Canned juices:								
Apple	4,043	4,426	---	---	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Blended orange and grapefruit	5,302	4,944	1,894	1,107	1,155	510	401	440
Grapefruit	14,093	10,636	2,415	1,709	1,661	1,153	816	695
Orange	17,684	18,405	10,350	4,524	7,949	2,774	940	704
Pineapple	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	979	1,579
Tangerine and tangerine blends	715	303	283	272	307	182	N.A.	N.A.

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Pack through December 1958.

3/ Florida pack through January 3, 1959, grapefruit segments only.

4/ Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad and mixed fruits. Includes remanufactured on a calendar year basis.

5/ Excludes spiced peaches.

6/ Northwest canned purple plums only.

7/ Data not available on 1958-59 California pack. Florida pack through January 1.

8/ Florida only.

N.A. means "not available."

Canners' stock and pack data from National Canners Association and Florida Canners Association. Wholesale distributors' stocks from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 6.- Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1957 and 1958 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks		
	1957	Prel. 1958	Dec. 31 average 1953-57	Dec. 31, 1957	Dec. 31, 1958
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	69,225	---	37,089	52,374	53,862
Apricots	8,289	---	5,196	5,902	7,535
Blackberries	19,157	---	15,100	22,221	19,165
Blueberries	24,446	---	19,651	20,622	22,650
Cherries	134,715	1/82,885	57,567	67,879	66,317
Grapes	15,510	---	13,944	13,040	12,189
Peaches	44,462	41,359	32,343	32,237	42,317
Plums and prunes	1,333	---	9,361	8,830	10,215
Raspberries	45,487	---	30,028	36,790	33,922
Strawberries	259,262	256,000	149,240	179,877	165,862
Young, Logan, Boysen and similar berries	16,478	---	14,579	20,045	19,843
Orange juice 2/	(See below)	(See below)	155,789	180,556	116,622
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	102,796	108,069	107,054
Other fruit	33,010	---	35,770	34,458	39,279
Total	671,374	---	678,453	782,900	716,832
	Pack 3/				
	1957-58	Through January 1			
	1,000 gallons	1957-58	1958-59	1,000 gallons	
		gallons	gallons	gallons	
Citrus juices 4/					
Orange					
Concentrated	58,631	5/8,577	5/4,697		
Unconcentrated	288	---	---		
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	3,330	5/233	5/492		
Unconcentrated	---	---	---		
Blend, orange and grapefruit					
Concentrated	507	5/3	5/51		
Tangerine					
Concentrated	147	5/79	5/274		
Limeade					
Concentrated	388	5/106	5/6/91		

1/ R.S.P. cherries only.

2/ Orange juice, single-strength and concentrated.

3/ Season beginning November 1.

4/ Data on lemon juice and related products not available.

5/ Florida pack only.

6/ Through December 1.

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

Table 7.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1947-56, annual 1956, 1957 and indicated 1958 as of January 1, 1959

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1947-56	1956	1957	Indicated 1958
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
Oranges :				
Early midseason and Navel varieties: 2/				
California	15,064	15,400	9,100	14,000
Florida, all	42,750	54,300	52,700	51,000
Temple	1,720	2,700	1,500	1,800
Other	41,030	51,600	51,200	49,200
Texas	1,364	1,200	1,450	1,650
Arizona	492	500	490	300
Louisiana	196	115	205	185
Total	59,866	71,515	63,945	67,135
Valencia:				
California	24,980	20,500	14,000	22,000
Florida	32,950	38,700	29,800	34,000
Texas	632	400	550	650
Arizona	533	790	760	300
Total	59,094	60,390	45,110	56,950
All oranges:				
California	40,044	35,900	23,100	36,000
Florida	75,700	93,000	82,500	85,000
Texas	1,996	1,600	2,000	2,300
Arizona	1,024	1,290	1,250	600
Louisiana	196	115	205	185
Total all oranges 3/	118,960	131,905	109,055	124,085
Tangerines:				
Florida	4,720	4,800	2,100	4,500
Total, oranges and tangerines 3/	123,680	136,705	111,155	128,585
Grapefruit:				
Florida, all	34,160	37,400	31,100	34,000
Seedless	17,590	21,600	17,600	18,000
Other	16,570	15,800	13,500	16,000
Texas	5,770	2,800	3,500	4,200
Arizona	2,626	2,180	2,780	2,000
California, all	2,427	2,400	2,400	2,300
Desert Valleys	905	800	1,100	800
Other areas	1,522	1,600	1,300	1,500
Total grapefruit 3/	44,983	44,780	39,780	42,500
Lemons:				
California 3/	13,266	16,200	16,900	15,000
Limes:				
Florida 3/	304	400	350	180
Tangelos:				
Florida 3/	4/278	320	350	320

1/ 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. 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/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows - Oranges: California and Arizona, 77 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs. Tangerines: 90 lbs. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 65 lbs.; other California areas, 68 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs. Lemons: 79 lbs. Limes: 80 lbs. Tangelos: 90 lbs. 4/ Short-time average.



Table 8 ---Citrus fruits: Production, farm disposition, and utilization of sales, United States, crops of 1956-57 and 1957-58

Crop and season	Total production:	Production having value <sup>1/</sup>	Farm disposition		Utilization of sales	
			For farm home use	Sold	Fresh sales	Total processed
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
<u>Oranges</u> (including tangerines):						
1956-57	5,910	5,882	44	5,838	2,353	3,485
1957-58	4,843	4,834	37	4,797	1,764	3,033
<u>Grapefruit:</u>						
1956-57	1,759	1,759	10	1,749	893	856
1957-58	1,554	1,554	11	1,543	809	734
<u>Lemons:</u>						
1956-57	640	640	1	639	381	258
1957-58	632	632	1	631	395	236
<u>Limes:</u>						
1956-57	16	16	<sup>2/</sup>	16	8	8
1957-58	14	14	<sup>2/</sup>	14	11	3
<u>Tangelos:</u>						
1956-57	14	14	<sup>2/</sup>	14	12	2
1957-58	16	16	<sup>2/</sup>	16	13	3
<u>Total citrus fruits:</u>						
1956-57	8,339	8,312	56	8,256	3,647	4,609
1957-58	7,059	7,050	49	7,001	2,992	4,009

<sup>1/</sup> Differences between production and production having value consist of fruit unharvested for economic reasons, donated to charity, or eliminated from production.

<sup>2/</sup> Negligible.

Table 9 ---Citrus processed, Florida, crops of 1956-57 and 1957-58

Crop and season	Concentrates		Chilled juice	Other processed	Total processed
	Frozen	Other			
	1,000 boxes <sup>1/</sup>	1,000 boxes <sup>1/</sup>	1,000 boxes <sup>1/</sup>	1,000 boxes <sup>1/</sup>	1,000 boxes <sup>1/</sup>
<u>Oranges:</u>					
1956-57	48,957	1,163	5,619	12,495	68,234
1957-58	44,022	770	6,044	13,007	63,843
<u>Tangerines:</u>					
1956-57	691	31	---	537	1,259
1957-58	142	---	---	209	351
<u>Grapefruit:</u>					
1956-57	2,910	55	203	<sup>2/</sup> 15,885	19,053
1957-58	3,569	116	173	<sup>2/</sup> 12,538	16,396
<u>Tangelos:</u>					
1956-57	---	---	---	---	55
1957-58	---	---	---	---	60

<sup>1/</sup> Net weight per box: Oranges, tangerines, and tangelos, 90 pounds; grapefruit, 80 pounds.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes chilled sections and salad.

Table 10.--Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per box for Florida and per half box for California at New York and Chicago, October-January 1957 and 1958

Market and period	Oranges						Lemons	
	California				Florida		California	
	Valencias		Navels					
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:								
Season average								
through September	3.14	4.24	---	---	5.69	---	---	---
October	3.79	4.78	---	---	5.07	---	---	---
November	3.76	6.05	4.07	6.69	3.48	5.83	3.83	3.34
December	2.43	---	3.85	3.85	4.56	4.89	2.88	3.78
Season average								
through December	3.33	4.39	3.88	4.00	4.51	5.33	3.30	3.58
Week ended:								
January 2	---	---	4.77	4.23	4.90	4.32	3.45	4.88
9	---	---	4.08	4.06	4.82	4.19	3.04	3.72
Chicago:								
Season average								
through September	3.07	4.15	---	---	---	---	---	---
October	3.82	4.72	---	---	4.15	---	---	---
November	3.34	5.55	3.64	5.51	3.47	3.06	3.79	3.87
December	---	---	3.97	3.57	4.61	4.21	3.21	3.68
Season average								
through December	3.24	4.29	3.89	3.85	4.01	3.83	3.50	3.76
Week ended:								
January 2	---	---	4.19	3.78	5.20	4.21	3.85	4.19
9	---	---	3.96	3.56	5.05	4.00	3.09	4.10

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

Table 11.--Grapefruit, Florida: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, October-January 1957 and 1958

Market and period	Seedless		Other		Total	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:						
Season average						
through September	4.91	---	2.99	---	4.83	---
October	4.63	4.58	2.69	---	4.59	4.58
November	4.57	4.02	2.54	3.83	4.50	4.01
December	4.66	3.30	3.18	2.50	4.42	2.91
Season average						
through December	4.63	3.93	2.96	2.59	4.58	3.56
Week ended:						
January 2	4.85	2.94	4.22	2.72	4.77	2.84
9	3.91	3.10	2.96	3.87	3.79	3.61
Chicago:						
Season average						
through September	---	---	---	---	4.56	---
October	---	---	---	---	4.72	5.12
November	---	---	---	---	4.23	---
December	---	---	---	---	4.53	3.24
Season average						
through December	---	---	---	---	4.50	4.73
Week ended:						
January 2	---	---	---	---	3.64	1.55
9	---	---	---	---	4.37	---

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

Table 12.--Oranges (excluding tangerines): Total weekly fresh shipments from producing areas, by varieties, August-January 1957-58 and 1958-59 <sup>1/</sup>

Period	1957-58					1958-59				
	Calif.- Ariz.	Calif.- Ariz. Valen- cias and Misc.	Fla.	Texas	Total	Calif.- Ariz.	Calif.- Ariz. Navels and Misc.	Fla.	Texas	Total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Week ended										
August	16: 948				948	744				744
	23: 967				967	697				697
	30: 930				930	731				731
September	6: 872		4		876	745				745
	13: 1,075		2		1,077	745				745
	20: 1,049		22		1,071	702				702
	27: 1,001		95		1,096	635				635
October	4: 892		151		1,043	639				639
	11: 733		458		1,191	589		28		617
	18: 695		667		1,362	493		100		593
	25: 678		1,180		1,858	406		273	3	682
November	1: 571	25	1,357	1	1,954	234	3	463	2	702
	8: 329	124	1,463	4	1,920	88	68	669	2	827
	15: 213	695	1,561	---	2,469	32	295	842	14	1,183
	22: 65	729	1,218	54	2,066	14	801	826	143	1,784
	29: 24	763	925	44	1,756		1,219	621	100	1,940
December	6: 15	1,310	1,404	75	2,804		1,162	958	135	2,255
	13: 14	1,278	2,577	102	3,971		1,550	1,637	190	3,377
	20: 702	1,500	229		2,431		835	2,243	215	3,293
	27: 525	11	112		648		557	756	95	1,408
January	3: 736	894	112		1,742		986	614	100	1,700
	10: 768	1,128	100		1,996		1,134	843	106	2,083

<sup>1/</sup> Total fresh shipments for all items except Texas oranges. Latter represents interstate fresh shipments only. All data subject to revision.

Table 13.--Tangerines, Florida: Total weekly fresh shipments from producing points, November-January 1957 and 1958

Season	November					December				January	
	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	3	10
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
1957-58	114	198	341	527	360	405	913	318	4	172	140
1958-59	2	33	136	528	479	494	861	1,074	404	360	262



Table 14.--Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly fresh shipments from producing areas, August-January 1957-58 and 1958-59 <sup>1/</sup>

Period	Grapefruit								Lemons	
	1957-58				1958-59				1957	1958
	Flori- da	Texas	Calif. Ariz.	Total	Flori- da	Texas	Calif. Ariz.	Total	Calif.	Calif.
Week ended	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
August 16			172	172			132	132	479	601
23			164	164			93	93	414	605
30			168	168			70	70	459	373
September 6	103		121	224			23	23	367	365
13	332		89	421			1	1	436	322
20	549		32	581			1	1	346	323
27	678		41	719	4		3	7	330	261
October 4	659		48	707	110			110	286	198
11	973		40	1,013	412			412	238	167
18	814		37	851	665			665	382	269
25	890		11	901	653			653	382	286
November 1	778	3	14	795	712	11		723	266	240
8	888	4	108	1,000	636	3	37	676	274	219
15	952	2	120	1,074	700	18	148	866	272	277
22	910	63	91	1,064	785	157	145	1,087	258	240
29	613	45	69	727	571	109	83	763	256	188
December 6	867	78	111	1,056	681	128	131	940	240	252
13	1,264	119	109	1,492	957	196	94	1,247	259	253
20	564	174	117	855	961	179	95	1,235	245	207
27	6	144	88	238	402	121	82	605	252	223
January 3	922	113	95	1,130	429	99	60	588	272	261
10	995	114	152	1,261	898	171	148	1,217	326	285

<sup>1/</sup> Total fresh shipments for Florida grapefruit and California-Arizona lemons. Interstate fresh shipments only for Texas and California-Arizona grapefruit. All data subject to revision.

Table 15.--Apples and pears: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties and all grades, New York and Chicago, October-January 1957 and 1958

Market and period:	Northwestern apples (std. box):				Western pears (std. box)			
	Delicious <sup>1/</sup>		All leading varieties		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:								
Season average								
through September	5.49	4.33	5.28	4.61	4.48	4.24	4.13	4.39
October	4.05	3.89	4.05	3.96	4.89	4.57	4.54	4.75
November	3.37	3.83	3.40	3.89	4.85	4.85	4.64	4.81
December	3.53	4.10	3.50	4.09	4.72	4.42	4.96	4.54
Season average								
through December	3.70	3.97	3.68	4.02	4.76	4.54	4.77	4.66
Week ended:								
January 2	3.42	4.09	3.42	4.10	4.78	4.56	5.20	4.53
9	3.15	4.06	3.24	4.04	4.38	4.42	5.10	4.45
Chicago:								
Season average								
through September	5.62	4.45	4.74	4.35	4.94	4.10	5.16	---
October	4.01	3.60	3.75	3.59	4.42	4.40	4.60	4.63
November	3.20	3.91	3.22	3.84	5.10	4.43	4.90	4.60
December	3.33	3.97	3.35	3.93	4.70	4.41	4.96	4.60
Season average								
through December	3.72	3.93	3.64	3.91	4.74	4.40	4.88	4.60
Week ended:								
January 2	2.89	3.98	2.99	3.96	4.04	4.42	5.00	4.59
9	2.76	3.71	2.95	3.57	3.51	4.39	5.20	4.61

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

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

Table 16.--Apples, eastern and midwestern: Wholesale price per bushel for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted) and 2-1/2 inch minimum size, New York and Chicago, September-January 1957 and 1958 <sup>1/</sup>

Month and week	New York				Chicago			
	Delicious		McIntosh		Red Delicious		McIntosh	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
September	3.44	3.17	2.16	2.45	---	---	3.00	2.26
October	3.03	2.75	1.72	1.97	3.46	---	2.56	2.00
November	2.44	3.19	1.91	2.23	3.22	2.72	2.76	2.40
December	2.69	3.25	2.12	2.06	3.25	---	2.80	---
Week ended								
January 2	2.75	3.13	2.25	2.13	3.38	---	2.25	---
9	3.13	3.13	2.25	2.13	3.38	---	2.38	---
16	3.00	3.00	2.20	2.00	3.38	---	2.38	---

<sup>1/</sup> Prices are the representative price for Tuesday of each week.

Table 17.- Apples, commercial crop: Production by areas, average 1947-56, annual 1957 and 1958

Area	Average: 1947-56:	1957	1958	Area	Average: 1947-56:	1957	1958
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Eastern States				Central States			
North Atlantic	32,280	33,370	36,585	North Central	18,478	19,910	20,938
South Atlantic	15,326	15,570	19,470	South Central	1,097	636	1,645
Total	<u>1/</u> 47,605	48,940	56,055	Total	<u>1/</u> 19,578	20,546	22,583
Western States	40,980	49,062	46,079	U. S. total	108,163	118,548	124,717

1/ Area total does not agree with sum of Sections due to rounding.

Table 18.- Apples, pears and miscellaneous fruits and nuts: Cold-storage holdings December 31, 1958 with comparisons

Group and commodity	Dec. 31 average 1953-57	Dec. 31 1957	Nov. 30 1958	Dec. 31 1958
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
Fresh fruits				
Apples, western, standard boxes <u>1/</u>	11,100	13,904	11,491	10,828
Apples, western, other containers	2,868	7,368	11,837	8,513
Apples, eastern, bushel baskets	2,987	2,209	2,590	1,887
Apples, eastern, other containers	10,253	13,887	21,491	16,258
Total apples, bushels	27,208	37,368	47,409	<u>2/</u> 37,486
Pears, Bartlett, boxes, baskets, etc.	12	6	82	12
Pears, Bartlett, L. A. lugs	<u>3/</u>	1	11	3
Pears, other varieties, boxes, baskets, etc.	1,868	1,878	2,444	1,498
Pears, other varieties, L. A. lugs	<u>3/</u>	361	445	387
Total pears, boxes, baskets, etc.	<u>4/</u> 1,968	2,246	2,982	1,900
Miscellaneous				
Fresh grapes, pounds	71,731	60,600	103,713	47,487
Fresh fruits (excluding apples, pears and grapes), pounds	6,549	2,940	2,203	1,893
Dried and evaporated fruits, pounds	30,421	28,280	21,263	24,216
Tree nuts in the shell, pounds	45,890	54,588	31,547	53,762
Nutmeats (tree nuts), pounds	23,305	30,092	29,327	31,730

1/ Western apples are those grown in Washington, Oregon, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, California, Arizona and New Mexico. 2/ Based upon more complete returns than in earlier years. 3/ Not reported separately prior to January 31, 1956. 4/ In terms of bushels.





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