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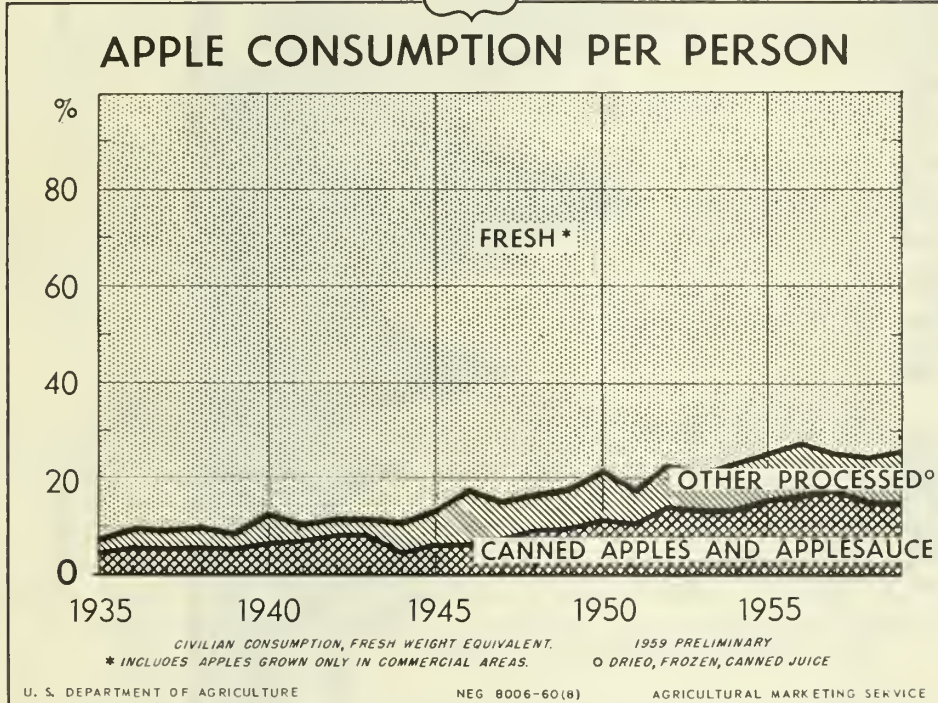
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Per Capita Consumption Tables
Trends in Apples Use and
Consumption

August 1960
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AUG. 29, P. M.

FRUIT SITUATION

TFS-136

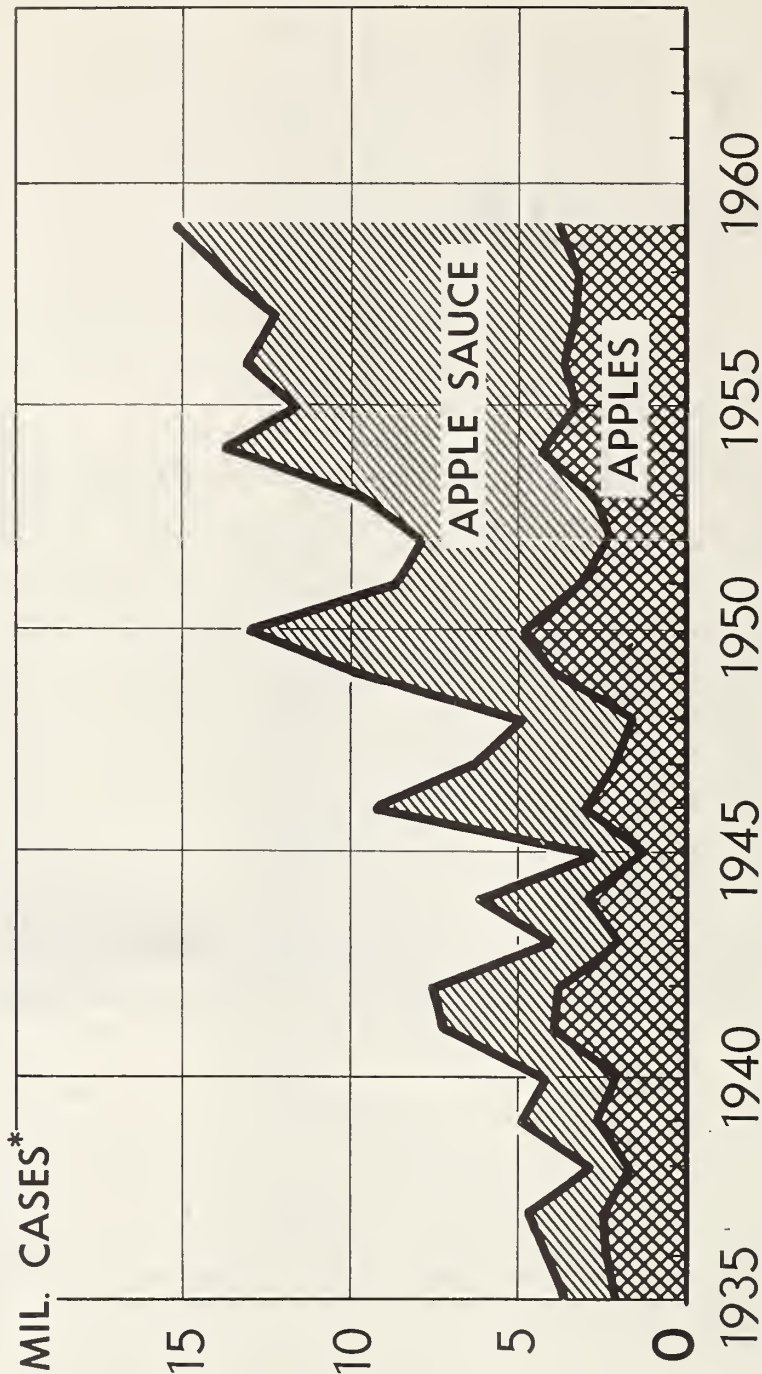


Of the 35 pounds (fresh weight equivalent) of fresh and processed apples consumed per person in 1935, about 93 percent were eaten as fresh apples and 7 percent in processed form. By 1959, when consumption had dropped to 29 pounds, about 75 per-

cent were eaten fresh and 25 percent processed. Out of every 20 apples consumed in 1959, about 15 were eaten fresh, 3 as canned apples and applesauce, and 2 as canned juice and frozen and dried apples.

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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PACKS OF CANNED APPLES AND APPLE SAUCE



* CASES OF 24 - 2 1/2'S 1959 PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 8005-60 (8)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

From 1935 to 1959, the pack of canned applesauce increased 8-fold while that of canned apples about doubled. Output of the two items combined quadrupled. The frequent sharp annual changes in size of the packs are associated with similar changes in size of the apple crops.

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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, August 23, 1960

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SUMMARY

Supplies of fresh market deciduous fruits are expected to be generally smaller during late summer and early fall than a year earlier, though seasonally large. Supplies of fresh citrus not only will be smaller than a year earlier but also seasonally light. Growers' prices for most fresh market fruits, both deciduous and citrus, are expected to continue higher during late summer and early fall than in the same period last year. Prices for the lighter supplies of Bartlett pears and sour cherries for processing have been reported higher than in 1959, those for peaches and apricots lower.

Total production of deciduous fruits in 1960 is expected to be about 7 percent smaller than in 1959 but 3 percent above the 1949-58 average, according to the August crop report. All major deciduous crops are smaller than in 1959, except apricots and sweet cherries. Among important fruits marketed in late summer and early fall, the peach and grape crops are each about 1 percent smaller than in 1959, and apples and pears are each 10 percent smaller. The smaller crops of apples and pears point not only to lighter supplies this summer and fall, but also to reduced stocks in storage for sale later in the season. Because of larger crops in Europe and smaller crops in the United States, exports of apples and pears are expected to be smaller than in 1959-60.

Another large crop of the four major edible tree nuts is in prospect for 1960. Production is expected to be about the same as the record in 1959 and 15 percent above average. Large increases in pecans and walnuts about offset heavy decreases in almonds and filberts.

As of early August, prospects for the 1960-61 crops of oranges and grapefruit were better than a year ago in Florida and Texas. But new-crop prospects were generally less favorable than a year ago in California and Arizona, the principal exception being better prospects for California Valencias. Until citrus from the new crops becomes available in fall, supplies of oranges, mostly California Valencias, will continue lighter, and prices generally higher, than a year earlier. Supplies of grapefruit also will be light and prices seasonally high. Remaining supplies of lemons are lighter than a year ago--auction prices in August averaged somewhat above a year earlier. In early August, Florida packers' stocks of frozen orange concentrate were a little smaller, those of canned single-strength citrus juices moderately larger, than comparable stocks a year earlier. Movement of these items was aided this season by lower retail prices than those in the 1958-59 season.

Partly because of smaller deciduous fruit crops, the 1960-61 pack of canned fruits is expected to be moderately smaller than the record 1959-60 pack. Reductions probably will be heavy in canned purple plums and sour cherries, and moderate in pears, apples and applesauce. But the packs of peaches, fruit cocktail, and apricots will be large again and may exceed the 1959-60 packs. Carryover stocks of most canned fruits held by packers were somewhat larger this year than last. A small decrease seems likely in the 1960 pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries, partly because of an expected reduction in strawberries. Although some reduction in production of dried prunes is expected, total production of dried fruits may be close to that of 1959.

APPLES

Lighter Crop in 1960

The 1960 commercial apple crop was estimated as of August 1 at 109.4 million bushels, 10 percent smaller than the 1959 crop and 3 percent below the 1949-58 average. By regions, expected production is as follows: Eastern States, 50 million bushels, down 15 percent from 1959 and 1 percent from average; Central States, 21.8 million bushels, down 6 percent from last year but 7 percent above average; and Western States, 37.6 million bushels, down 6 percent from 1959 and 9 percent from average. Despite generally favorable growing conditions and improvement in the crop during July, prospective production is smaller than last year in all heavy-producing States, except Washington, where it is about 1 percent above the light 1959 crop. In the northern Appalachian area, prospective production of the York Imperial, a variety preferred for canning, is down somewhat from last year, but this may be at least partly offset by increased production of other varieties. Final outturn of the U. S. crop will be affected, as always, by growing and harvesting conditions during summer and fall.

Apple Prices Higher
This Summer Than Last

Prices received by growers for apples have averaged considerably higher this summer than last. Supplies last summer were much larger, partly because of an unusually heavy carryover of storage apples from the 1958 crop. This year as usual nearly all of the storage stocks from the 1959 crop were marketed before July 1; so fresh market supplies during July and August were mostly summer varieties from the smaller 1960 crop. Consumer demand for apples has been strong. Market prospects for fall and winter varieties of apples are generally favorable--harvest of these varieties will get well underway in September. Supplies are smaller than last year and demand for apples, both for fresh market use and for processing is expected to continue strong--supplies of some varieties in fact, will be light in relation to usual requirements. Supplies of some competing fruits, both fresh and processed, are lighter than a year ago. But in western Europe a heavier apple crop than in 1959 is expected, and this may result in some reduction in exports this year compared with the relatively heavy export volume in 1959-60. As the prospective crop in Canada is almost as large as the 1959 crop, both strong competition in the western European markets, especially the United Kingdom, may be expected, as well as the possibility of heavier U.S. imports from Canada. On balance, market prospects appear better now than in the 1959-60 season.

1960-61 Packs of Canned Apples
and Applesauce May be Somewhat
Under Large 1959-60 Packs

Heavy packs of canned apples and applesauce appear probable in the 1960-61 season, though not as large as in 1959-60. Last year the applesauce pack was a record, the equivalent of 11.4 million cases of 24 No. 2½ cans and 9 percent above the large 1958-59 pack. Carryover stocks of canners on September 1, 1959 also were moderately larger than a year earlier, contributing to increased supplies in the 1959-60 season. Although movement from canners to the trade was up, it was not enough to offset the increase in supplies. So the canners' stocks of about 2.2 million cases (24-2½'s) on August 1, 1960 were about 24 percent above a year earlier.

The 1959-60 pack of canned apples was about 3.7 million cases (24-2½'s), 11 percent above 1958-59. But this increase was partly offset by reduced carryover stocks on September 1, 1959, resulting in only a small increase in canners' supplies. Movement from canners' was up a little in 1959-60. Stocks of about 1.1 million cases (24-2½'s), in canners' hands on August 1, 1960, were about 16 percent larger than a year earlier. As usual, stocks of both canned apples and applesauce will be reduced further before fruit from the new packs becomes available in volume this year. (For an analysis of apple use over the last 25 years, see the special article and charts in this issue of The Fruit Situation).

Exports of Fresh Apples
Up Sharply in 1959-60

During July 1959-June 1960, exports of fresh apples were the equivalent of approximately 3.7 million bushels, 58 percent larger than in 1958-59. These exports were about 3 percent of the 1959 crop, compared with the usual 2 percent. Leading destinations, in order of volume, were the United Kingdom, Canada, Venezuela, West Germany and Sweden. Imports during 1959-60 were the equivalent of about 0.7 million bushels, down 39 percent from 1958-59. They came as usual mostly from Canada.

Canada's 1960 Apple Crop is
a Little Smaller Than 1959 Crop

Prospective production of apples in Canada in 1960 is approximately 14.5 million bushels, 4 percent smaller than in 1959, according to the first estimate of the 1960 crop released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, July 28, 1960. Moderate to substantial reductions are in prospect in all commercial apple-producing provinces except in British Columbia, where the crop is expected to be about 5.7 million bushels, 45 percent larger than the 1959 crop. The Nova Scotia crop, estimated at 1.8 million bushels, is down 20 percent from 1959. These two provinces grow most of Canada's apple exports. Since the prospective large increase in British Columbia considerably exceeds the decrease in Nova Scotia, increased supplies for export can be expected in the 1960-61 season.

PEARS

1960 Pear Crop 10 Percent
Smaller Than 1959 Crop

Total production of pears in the United States in 1960 was estimated as of August 1 at 27.2 million bushels, 10 percent smaller than in 1959 and 9 percent below the 1949-58 average. Production is down from 1959 in all heavy-producing States, especially Oregon and Washington. These two States together with California have 88 percent of the 1960 crop. The crop in these three States combined, as in all other States combined, is down 10 percent from last year.

In the three Pacific Coast States, the 1960 crop of Bartletts is expected to be 436,500 tons, 11 percent lighter than in 1959. About 81 percent of the Bartletts are in California, where production is down only 3 percent, compared with 23 percent in Oregon and 44 percent in Washington. Poor pollination cut the crops in Oregon and Washington. Prospective production of varieties other than Bartletts in these three States is 143,500 tons, 8 percent smaller than in 1959 and 14 percent below average. As with Bartletts, the reductions from 1959 are mostly in Oregon and Washington.

Supplies Lighter, Prices
Higher Than in 1959

Fresh market shipments of pears during July and early August, as usual, were mostly California Bartletts. Through August 13, 1960, both rail and truck shipments were considerably smaller than comparable movement in 1959. On the principal auctions during July and early August, weekly sales also were much lighter and average prices considerably higher than in the comparable weeks of 1959. Weekly sales declined moderately during late July and early August, and average prices increased substantially. But in the second and third weeks of August, sales increased considerably and average prices declined somewhat, yet continued much above a year earlier. In view of the smaller Bartlett crop and sharply higher prices for Bartletts for canning as well as strong fresh market demand, auction prices for Bartletts this summer can be expected to continue above the levels of a year earlier.

Reduced Pack of Canned
Pears in Prospect

Because of reduction in the 1960 Bartlett crop, especially in Oregon and Washington, the tonnage of Bartletts canned this year is expected to fall moderately below the volume canned last year. Since most of the pears that are canned are Pacific Coast Bartletts, the 1960 pack of canned pears is likely to drop moderately below the 1959 record of 9.5 million cases (2 $\frac{1}{2}$'s). Most of the California Hardy variety also is canned, but as an ingredient of fruit cocktail. In 1959, about 18,400 tons of Hardy pears were canned, constituting about 7 percent as many as California Bartletts. Cannery stocks of canned pears on June 1, 1960, the latest date for which figures are available, were about 10 percent larger than a year earlier. Wholesale distributors' stocks were up about 17 percent.

Large Increase in Exports
of Fresh Pears in 1959-60

Exports of fresh pears during July 1959-June 1960 were the equivalent of about 1.6 million bushels, 61 percent larger than in 1958-59. They were the heaviest during July through January and went mostly to Canada and Western Europe. Imports of fresh pears during 1959-60 were the equivalent of about 288,000 bushels, up 15 percent from 1958-59. Relatively small imports from southern hemisphere countries during the first half of the year, when domestic supplies are light, are a usual feature of the pear economy.

PEACHES

1960 Crop Below 1959 But
Above 1949-58 Average

The 1960 crop of peaches was estimated as of August 1 at 73.6 million bushels, 1 percent smaller than the large 1959 crop but 18 percent above the

1949-58 average. In most States, production in 1960 is not greatly different from 1959. In some States that market peaches late in the season, especially Colorado, production is down substantially from 1959. In California, the leading producer of peaches, the clingstone crop, used mostly for canning, is about 25.4 million bushels, the same as last year, and the freestone crop is 13.5 million bushels, about the same as last year. Total production of peaches, excluding California clingstones, is approximately 48.2 million bushels, down 1 percent from 1959. In 1959, about 2.7 million bushels of peaches, mostly California clingstones, were not utilized because of economic conditions.

Fresh Market Prices May Increase in Late Summer

Although shipping-point prices for fresh market peaches early this season averaged higher than prices for comparable sales in 1959, they averaged lower in late June as marketings increased in volume. During July, prices declined and continued below a year earlier as additional States moved peaches in large volume. In early August, prices at various shipping points were not greatly different from a year earlier. Because of the prospect of some reduction from 1959 in late-season supplies of peaches, prices may increase somewhat during late summer. The lower price level for fresh market peaches during early summer appears to have been influenced somewhat by a lower price structure for peaches for canning than in 1959, especially in California. This influence may be less marked in late summer.

Heavy Pack of Canned Peaches in Prospect

Early-season prospects were for another large pack of canned peaches, probably not greatly different from the record 1959 pack. Output of canned freestone peaches, of which movement was relatively less favorable than that of canned clingstone peaches during 1959-60, probably will not be as heavy as the large 1959 pack. But this reduction may be about offset by increased output of clingstones. In California, supplies of both types of peaches are as large as last year, and prices for raw peaches for canning are somewhat under prices last year. The 1959 pack of California canned clingstone peaches was about 21.5 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), that of all canned freestones about 7.8 million cases, and that of spiced peaches 0.8 million cases. Together they comprised about a third of the total pack of canned fruits in 1959.

Packers' stocks of canned peaches on June 1, 1960 were about 4.7 million cases, 6 percent larger than a year earlier. Wholesale distributors' stocks were about 3 million actual cases, also up 6 percent. Cannery stocks of fruit cocktail, which include a large percentage of peaches in the mixture, were up about 2 percent, while wholesalers' stocks were up 32 percent. Fruit cocktail is another canned fruit that moved well into trade channels in 1959-60. Another large pack is expected.

CHERRIES

Increased Production
of Sweet Cherries

Total production of sweet cherries in 1960 was approximately 80,150 tons, 2 percent larger than in 1959 but 15 percent below the 1949-58 average. The 1960 increase was due almost entirely to the much heavier production in California, where the crop of 31,500 tons was more than twice the short 1959 crop. The crop was up somewhat in Idaho, Montana, Ohio and Michigan. The heaviest reduction was in Oregon, where the crop of 14,000 tons was 44 percent under the above-average 1959 crop. In Washington, the crop of 11,000 tons was 20 percent below the small 1959 crop.

In early August, harvest of the 1960 sweet cherry crop was nearing the end. Fresh market shipments were mostly from Montana, but some came from Washington. Early in the season, when shipments were from the heavier California crop, terminal auction prices fluctuated around levels for comparable sales in 1959, and at times dropped considerably below. Later in the season, prices for cherries from the northwestern States averaged well above 1959 levels. Prices for California Royal Anne cherries for canning averaged about the same as last year. In Washington they averaged higher.

The 1960 pack of brined cherries in California was 11,240 tons, more than twice the relatively light 1959 pack. But output is expected to be down in other States, especially Oregon, where a large percentage of the annual pack usually occurs. Total production of this item in 1960 is still uncertain. The 1960 California pack of canned sweet cherries was the equivalent of 194,224 cases of 24 No. 2½ cans, 64 percent above the 1959 pack. This increase may offset probable decreases in other States. Cannery stocks on June 1, 1960 were less than half those of a year earlier. Of the 1959-crop sweet cherries that were brined and canned, California grew about 13 percent of the tonnage brined and about 18 percent of the tonnage canned.

Sour Cherry Crop Lighter

The 1960 crop of sour cherries as estimated August 1 was approximately 116,020 tons, 15 percent smaller than the 1959 crop and 9 percent below the 1949-58 average. Except for Idaho which was unchanged, production was down in all but the two relatively light-producing States of Ohio and Utah. The largest drop in tonnage was in Michigan, the leader, where the crop of 76,000 tons was down 12 percent from 1959. Production also was down substantially in New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

Most of the annual production of sour cherries is canned and frozen; only small percentages are used fresh and brined. On July 1, 1960, as the season for canning and freezing was getting underway, stocks of canned RSP cherries held by canners were about 50 percent above the light stocks of a year earlier. In contrast, stocks of frozen cherries in cold storage were less than

half those of a year earlier. Emphasis has shifted from canning to freezing sour cherries during the last 10 years, and it may be accentuated this year, resulting in much of the drop showing up in a reduction in the canned pack. The frozen pack may be close to that of last year.

Grower prices for sour cherries for processing in the Great Lakes States are reported considerably higher this year than last. Season-average prices per ton received by growers for 1959-crop sour cherries for processing were \$124 in Michigan and \$120 in New York.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Lighter Plum Crop in 1960

The 1960 crop of fresh plums in California and Michigan, the two principal plum-producing States, is estimated at approximately 94,500 tons, 5 percent smaller than in 1959 but 9 percent above the 1949-58 average. The reduction this year is mostly in California, where the crop of 88,000 tons is down 5 percent from 1959. In Michigan the crop of 6,500 tons is down 3 percent.

Rail shipments from California also have been lighter than a year ago. In early August, shipping-point prices for most varieties and styles of pack averaged slightly to considerably higher than prices for comparable sales in 1959. Throughout the season, prices on the New York and Chicago auctions have averaged moderately to considerably higher than a year earlier.

In 1959 about 5 percent of the California crop and 34 percent of the Michigan crop were processed, mostly by canning.

Sharp Drop in Size of Pacific Northwest Prune Crop

Because of unfavorable spring weather, the prune crop in Oregon, Washington and Idaho is expected to total only 24,200 tons (fresh basis), down 73 percent from the 1959 crop and 72 percent below the 1949-58 average. Prospective production is down heavily in each State. Most of the Idaho and Washington tonnage of recent years has been marketed for fresh use, while in Oregon the major outlets were canning and drying. The short crops this year will severely limit supplies for processing. Washington shipping-point prices for Italian prunes for fresh market use averaged considerably higher in early August than a year earlier.

Reduced Production of Dried
Prunes in California

The 1960 crop of dried prunes in California is expected to be about 135,000 tons (dried basis), 3 percent under the 1959 crop and 11 percent below average. California prunes constitute the principal supply for sale as packaged dried prunes and for making into bottled prune juice and other products. Use of dried prunes for juice has increased greatly during the last decade.

Minimum standards of quality and size are to be the only regulations applied to the 1960 crop of California dried prunes under Federal marketing agreement and order. The regulations, the same as those for the 1959 crop, became effective August 1, 1960. Handlers will be free to market dried prunes that meet minimum quality standards. Prunes in consumer packages must be packed from lots averaging 100 prunes or less per pound.

GRAPES

1960 Grape Crop Nearly Same
Size as Large 1959 Crop

Another large grape crop is in prospect for 1960--approximately 3,119,780 tons, about 1 percent below 1959 but 8 percent larger than the 1949-58 average, were indicated as of August 1. Prospective production is well above average in all heavy-producing States, though it is somewhat below the large 1959 crops in some of these States. This means heavy 1960 crops of both European-type grapes, such as Thompson Seedless, which are grown in California and Arizona, and the American-type, such as Concord, which are grown in other States.

The 1960 California crop of 2,825,000 tons is about 1 percent under last year but 6 percent above average, and the Arizona crop of 9,500 tons is 7 percent below last year but $2\frac{1}{2}$ times average. The combined crop of these two States, 2,834,500 tons, is also 1 percent below 1959 but 6 percent above average. In California, prospective production of broad varietal groups is as follows: Raisin varieties, 1,740,000 tons, about the same as in 1959; table varieties, 540,000 tons, up 2 percent; and wine varieties, 545,000 tons, down 6 percent. Raisin variety grapes are used extensively for crushing and fresh market shipment and to a lesser extent for canning as well as for drying into raisins. Substantial tonnages of table varieties also are crushed and smaller tonnages of wine varieties are used fresh. Use of the 1959 California crop was as follows: Crushed, 49 percent; dried, 31 percent; fresh, 19 percent; and canned, 1 percent (See table 10). Most Arizona grapes are shipped to fresh markets early in the season.

Combined production in States other than California and Arizona is expected to be 285,280 tons, 5 percent larger than in 1959 and 32 percent above average. Most of the grapes of these States are crushed for juice, such as bottled grape juice and frozen grape juice concentrate, and for wine and other products. In 1959, about 90 percent of the crop of these States was crushed, the rest marketed fresh or used in the households of farms where grown.

Recent Prices at or
Above 1959 Levels

Most of the grapes marketed to early August were table varieties such as the Thompson Seedless, Cardinal and Perlette, grown in Arizona and California. They were shipped mostly to fresh markets. Eliminations from fresh packing operations as usual were utilized through crushing. With the season later this year than last, shipments to fresh markets through August 13 were somewhat smaller than those in the same period of 1959. On the principal auctions, prices through July fluctuated around the levels of 1959. In early August, prices for most leading varieties on the principal auctions and at California shipping points were at or above a year earlier. Demand for grapes for fresh use and for processing is expected to continue strong this summer and fall.

The season for drying grapes into raisins usually starts in late August, becomes most active during early September, and ends in early October. Movement of grapes to wineries for crushing usually is heaviest during September and October. Fresh market use does not change greatly from year to year, but tonnages dried and crushed are more variable. Although use for drying and crushing will remain uncertain until harvest is more advanced, early-season indications point to raisin output not greatly different from that in 1959, which was 222,000 tons (dried weight).

CRANBERRIES

Prospective production of cranberries in 1960, based on August 15 conditions, is 1,288,500 barrels (100 pounds each), 4 percent above the 1959 record and 29 percent larger than the 1949-58 average. A heavy increase over last year in Massachusetts more than offsets decreases in the other four cranberry States. The 1960 crop is expected to be slightly above average in New Jersey and much above average in the other States. (See table 12 for detailed figures on production). In Massachusetts, harvest of the record 700,000-barrel crop is expected to begin right after Labor Day, about the usual time.

ORANGES

Supplies of California
Valencias Lighter This
Summer Than Last

Supplies of fresh oranges, now mostly California Valencias, continue moderately lighter than a year ago. In mid-August, remaining supplies were down to about 7 million boxes. The 1959-60 crop of California Valencia oranges was 18.5 million boxes, down 21 percent from the near-average 1958-59 crop. Supplies of fresh oranges will continue seasonally light until fruit from the new crop, especially in Florida, becomes available in fall.

On August 1, the condition of the 1960-61 orange crop in Florida and Texas was better than a year earlier, but in California and Arizona it was not as good, except for better condition of California Valencias.

Prices for California

Oranges Generally

Higher Than a Year Ago

Shipping-point prices for the larger-sized California Valencia oranges have averaged higher this summer than last, chiefly the result of lighter supplies and continuing strong demand. A larger-than-usual percentage of the current supplies consists of the smaller sizes, which are discounted heavily. This summer as last, fresh oranges face the competition of relatively heavy supplies of frozen orange concentrate and increased supplies of canned orange and other citrus juices. Retail prices for the frozen concentrate and canned juice probably will continue somewhat lower this summer than a year earlier. Even so, prices for the preferred sizes of oranges can be expected to continue above a year ago.

Increased Exports of

Processed Citrus in 1959-60

During November 1959-June 1960, exports of fresh oranges (including tangerines) were the equivalent of approximately 4.4 million boxes, 8 percent smaller than in the same period of 1958-59. Among processed items, the volume of exports and increases over 1958-59 were as follows: Frozen concentrated orange juice, 3.1 million gallons, up 25 percent; canned single-strength orange juice, 7.3 million gallons, up 26 percent; and canned concentrated orange juice, 0.5 million gallons, up 47 percent.

GRAPEFRUIT

Supplies of fresh grapefruit, always seasonally light in summer, are considerably smaller this summer than a year earlier. Most fresh grapefruit in summer comes from the California summer crop. This year the summer crop was smaller than a year ago, and movement has been heavy, perhaps induced by the early finish of the Florida season. As usual, the light remaining supplies can be expected to bring the highest prices of the year. The condition of seasonally light supplies and high prices is favorable to imports, which arrive in late summer and early fall, and end as volume movement of the new crop in Florida occurs. The August 1 condition of the new crop was better than a year earlier in all States except Arizona. In Florida it was much better than a year earlier.

Exports Generally Lighter

in 1959-60 Than in 1958-59

Except for canned grapefruit sections, exports of various grapefruit items were smaller during November 1959-June 1960 than in the same period of 1958-59. Exports of canned grapefruit sections were the equivalent of about

267,000 cases (24-2's), up 3 percent. Items of which exports were down were as follows: Fresh grapefruit, 1.6 million boxes, down 5 percent; canned single-strength grapefruit juice, 3.5 million gallons, down 20 percent; canned concentrated grapefruit juice, 98,000 gallons, down 37 percent; and frozen concentrated grapefruit juice, 93,000 gallons, down 17 percent.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Remaining supplies of 1959-60 crop lemons are lighter than a year ago but are expected to be sufficient for the usual needs this summer and fall. Because of increased production in Arizona, the 1959-60 crop is a little larger than the heavy 1958-59 crop. Utilization also is up as a result of early maturity of the lemons. A little more than half of the lemons used to August 1 were processed, the rest used fresh. Although auction market prices for fresh lemons last winter and spring generally were below a year earlier, in August they averaged above.

Production of limes in Florida in 1960-61 is expected to total 340,000 boxes, compared with the near-average crop of 320,000 boxes in 1959-60. Harvest of limes is seasonally heavy during summer and fall. Grower prices for limes averaged somewhat lower during June and July than in these months of 1959.

Exports of fresh lemons and limes (mostly lemons) during November 1959-June 1960 were approximately 1.8 million boxes, 35 percent larger than in the same months of 1958-59. Imports of concentrated lemon juice were about 158,000 gallons (single-strength basis), about one-fifth the volume of a year earlier. But imports of single-strength lime juice were about 296,000 gallons, up 18 percent.

DRIED FRUIT

Prospects for 1960-61

Total production of dried fruits in 1960-61 will remain uncertain until the season is further advanced. Much will depend upon the output of raisins, which with prunes comprise most of the annual total. Production of dried prunes in California is expected to be about 135,000 tons, down 3 percent from 1959-60. Production of dried prunes in Oregon was about 5,150 tons in 1959-60, but in 1960-61 it probably will be negligible, as the crop is very light. In California, which grows most of the fruit that is dried, the crop of raisin variety grapes is expected to be about as large this year as in 1959. But since substantial quantities of this class of grapes are also used fresh and crushed for wine and juice, the percentage dried into raisins could vary from last year. Increases in apricots and figs appear probable, but not much change in peaches is likely, and decreases in dates and apples are probable. The 1959-60 pack of dried fruits, excluding substandard figs and prunes used for juice, was approximately 390,000 tons, the largest since 1956-57.

Increased Exports of Prunes
and Raisins in 1959-60

As a result of increased packs of raisins and prunes in 1959-60, exports of these two items were considerably larger than the relatively light exports last season. Exports of raisins during September 1959-June 1960 were about 39,000 tons, up 84 percent; those of prunes were about 37,000 tons, up 42 percent.

CANNED FRUIT AND FRUIT JUICES

1960-61 Pack of Canned Fruits
Expected to be Smaller Than
Record 1959-60 Pack

The pack of commercially-canned fruits in continental United States in 1960-61 probably will be moderately smaller than the record pack of about 91 million cases (basis 24 No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cans) in 1959-60. Increased 1960-61 packs of canned sweet cherries and figs appear likely. The packs of apricots, peaches and fruit cocktail again will be large and may exceed the heavy 1959-60 packs. Although heavy packs of applesauce and pears are in prospect, they probably will fall moderately below the records set in 1959-60. Some reduction in canned apples is expected and heavy reductions in RSP (red, sour, pitted) cherries and purple plums are in prospect. The packs of various canned fruits will be heavy again this year in California, where the deciduous crops are large. Reductions will occur chiefly in other States, where fruit crops are smaller than in 1959.

Increased Carryover Stocks May
Be Offset by Decreased Packs

Movement of the record 1959-60 pack of canned fruits from canners to the trade was unusually large. Even so, canners' stocks of 9 items of canned fruits combined (apples, applesauce, apricots, RSP cherries, fruit cocktail including fruits for salad and mixed fruits, peaches, pears, sweet cherries and purple plums) on June 1, 1960 were the equivalent of approximately 16.6 million cases of 24 No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cans, 16 percent above a year earlier. However, the June 1, 1960 stocks were about 10 percent smaller than the June 1 stocks following the previous record pack in 1956-57. Canners' stocks of all items except sweet cherries were larger on June 1, 1960 than a year earlier--the 1959-60 pack of sweet cherries was light. Wholesale distributors' stocks of the above 9 items were up 12 percent. (See table 9 for detail on packs and stocks).

For canned apples and applesauce, data on canners' stocks, movement, and the like are reported more frequently than for other items. Movement of these two items from canners to the trade during June and July was heavier than in the same months of 1959, and stocks were reduced further. On August 1, 1960, canners' stocks of canned apples were 16 percent larger than a year earlier, and those of applesauce were up 24 percent.

Increases in carryover stocks of various canned deciduous fruits this summer probably will be more than offset by decreases in the 1960-61 packs, and total supplies for 1960-61 may be down somewhat from 1959-60. Per capita consumption of canned fruits in recent years has varied from 22 to 23 pounds.

Florida Canners' Stocks of
Grapefruit Sections
Lighter Than Last Summer

Practically all canned grapefruit sections and citrus salad are packed in Florida. In the last few years, however, minor quantities have been packed in Texas as production of citrus fruit in that State has increased. In Florida the 1959-60 pack of canned grapefruit sections was 4 million cases (24-2's), 12 percent smaller than in 1958-59, and that of citrus salad was about 524,000 cases, down 11 percent. Carryover stocks of both items were up last fall. Movement from canners to the trade has been about the same in 1959-60 as in 1958-59. The net effect gave stocks on August 6, 1960 of 1.3 million cases of sections, down 16 percent from a year earlier, and stocks of 379,000 cases of salad, up 16 percent. These stocks will be reduced further until supplies are replenished from new packs starting next fall.

Increased Stocks of Florida
Canned Citrus Juices

Florida canners' stocks of canned single-strength citrus juices totaled about 7 million cases (24-2's) on August 6, 1960. This was about 15 percent larger than a year earlier. Increased movement was not sufficient to offset the increased supplies this season. Stocks of individual items on August 6, 1960, and changes from a year earlier, were as follows: Orange juice, 2.8 million cases, up 22 percent; grapefruit juice, 2.9 million, up 13 percent; blend, 1.2 million, up 39 percent; and tangerine juice, about 0.1 million, down 75 percent. These stocks will be reduced substantially before canned juice from the 1960-61 packs becomes available next fall. The 1959-60 Florida pack of these citrus juices, completed about July 1, totaled 29 million cases, 2 percent above the 1958-59 pack. Although relatively small quantities of citrus juices are canned in other States, comparable figures on stocks are not available. (See table 9 for figures on packs and stocks).

Canned Fruits Purchased by
USDA For School Lunches

This year as in other years the U. S. Department of Agriculture has bought canned fruits for use in the National School Lunch Program. All fruit was packed in 1960. Purchases were made with funds appropriated under the National School Lunch Act. In July 1960, the Department bought 323,125 cases (6-10's) of canned apricots for delivery from August 22 through September 24, 1960. In August, the Department bought 179,200 cases (6-10's) of canned red, tart, pitted cherries for shipment from August 29 through October 1, 1960.

Also in August, the Department purchased 585,330 cases (6-10's) of canned clingstone peaches and 108,400 cases (6-10's) of canned freestone peaches. Deliveries are to be made from September 12 through October 15, 1960.

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Decreased Pack of Frozen Deciduous Fruits and Berries Appears Likely

The 1960 pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries may fall somewhat below the 1959 pack of approximately 618 million pounds. A reduction is expected in the pack of strawberries, which in 1959 comprised 40 percent of the total. But the pack of RSP cherries may be close to output in 1959. The strawberry and sour cherry crops are smaller this year in States where most of the packs usually are made. However, emphasis on freezing rather than canning cherries may result in a pack close to that of 1959. Among other items frozen in substantial volume, heavy packs of apples and peaches are expected again this year.

Cold-Storage Stocks of Frozen Fruits Moderately Smaller on August 1, 1960 Than a Year Earlier

Stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries in cold storage increased about 108 million pounds during July 1960, much smaller than the increase during July 1959 and a little smaller than the 1955-59 average for that month. Stocks of most items increased during July, with the largest reported for cherries, strawberries and red raspberries. Total stocks in cold storage on August 1, 1960 were about 425 million pounds, 15 percent smaller than a year earlier and 9 percent below average. All items were smaller than a year earlier except apricots and blackberries. Stocks of frozen strawberries, the largest item, were about 202 million pounds, down 10 percent from August 1, 1959. Stocks of frozen cherries, the second largest item, were approximately 61 million pounds, down 23 percent. Total stocks usually build up from mid-spring until late summer or early fall as harvesting and freezing are active, then decline.

Lighter Stocks of Florida Frozen Orange Concentrate Than a Year Ago

The 1959-60 pack of Florida frozen orange concentrate, which was completed in late June, totaled 78.2 million gallons, 2 percent smaller than the record 1959-60 pack of 79.9 million gallons. Because of a heavy increase in carryover last fall, total supplies in packers' hands for 1959-60 were up about 11 percent over 1958-59. Movement has been up sharply in 1959-60, with the result that packers' stocks on August 6, 1960 were down to about 34.3

million gallons, 5 percent under a year earlier. Stocks probably will fall somewhat further below year-earlier levels before supplies from the new pack become available next fall.

Florida processors' stocks of frozen grapefruit concentrate on August 6, 1960 were down to about 1.8 million gallons, 38 percent below a year earlier. The 1959-60 pack of this item was only 1.6 million gallons, 67 percent under a year earlier. Carryover stocks were up substantially last fall, but with the lighter 1959-60 pack, supplies in the hands of processors were about a third under those of 1958-59. Even with lighter movement, stocks are down sharply as the new season approaches.

Insofar as frozen and canned orange and grapefruit juice are concerned, most of the annual output is produced in Florida. Texas production of canned juice was up in 1959-60. But in California, where the season for processing is still underway, output of both frozen and canned juice is expected to be down in 1959-60. Data on the packs of various California citrus products, including lemon, will not be available until later in the season. Notwithstanding output of frozen and canned orange juice in California during summer, total supplies drop during summer and early fall until volume output from the new Florida crop gets underway.

Use of Florida Oranges For Chilled Juice Up in 1959-60

Florida oranges used directly in making chilled juice totaled about 6.5 million boxes by August 6, 1960, approximately 6 percent larger than in the same part of the 1958-59 season. In contrast, use of Florida grapefruit for chilled juice was about 120,000 boxes, down 15 percent. About 2.4 million gallons of Florida bulk frozen orange concentrate also had been used for chilled juice by August 6. This was equivalent to about 1.6 million boxes of oranges.

Increased Stocks of Frozen Limeade Concentrate

Stocks of frozen limeade concentrate held by Florida packers on July 1, 1960 were approximately 361,000 gallons, more than twice those of year earlier but moderately below two years earlier. Output usually runs the heaviest during the summer and early fall months, the period of seasonally heavy consumption.

TREE NUTS

Total production of almonds, filberts, walnuts and pecans in 1960 is estimated at 227,050 tons, about the same as the record 1959 crop and 15 percent above the 1949-58 average. Increases in walnuts and pecans about offset decreases in almonds and filberts.

The California almond crop, estimated at 54,000 tons, is about 35 percent below the record 1959 crop of 82,800 tons but 36 percent above the 1949-58 average of 39,610 tons. Production of filberts in Oregon and Washington is expected to total 7,950 tons, down 21 percent from 1959 and 1 percent below average. Production is down from 1959 in both States.

Total production of walnuts in California and Oregon is forecast at 74,300 tons, 19 percent above 1959 but 1 percent below average. The California crop of 72,000 tons is 23 percent above 1959, while the Oregon crop of 2,300 tons is down about 42 percent.

Prospective production of pecans is 90,800 tons, 27 percent larger than in 1959 and 21 percent above average. If this production is realized, it will be the largest crop since 1953. The 1960 crop consists of 39,150 tons of improved varieties, 17 percent above 1959, and of 51,650 tons of wild or seedling pecans, up 35 percent. Prospective production of pecans is above 1959 in all pecan States except Georgia, Florida and Louisiana. But the crop in Georgia, the leading producing State, is 14 percent above average.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION TABLES

Series on per capita consumption of individual and broad groups of fresh and processed fruits and tree nuts are presented in tables 1-7 of this issue of The Fruit Situation. Except for table 6, these tables show consumption largely in the form in which the fresh fruit or product is consumed. Table 6 shows consumption basis fresh-weight equivalent for fresh and processed apples and broad groups of other fruits. Six tables published in the June 1960 issue (TFS-135) showed series on per capita consumption of individual kinds of citrus fruits, fresh and processed on a fresh-weight equivalent basis, and series on per capita consumption of canned, frozen, and chilled citrus juices, single-strength basis.

TRENDS IN APPLE USE AND CONSUMPTION ^{1/}

Production of apples in the United States since 1935 has dropped somewhat, but on a per capita basis it has declined noticeably. Over the same years, the volume processed has increased rather sharply, fresh use has decreased, and per capita consumption of fresh and processed apples combined has declined.

A striking feature of the apple economy of the United States during the past 25 years was a pronounced upward trend in the volume of apples processed and increased consumption of canned and frozen apple products. Meanwhile fresh use declined. Fresh use of apples, including use in households of farms where grown, during 1935-39 averaged approximately 91 million bushels (including exports of 9 million), 72 percent of production. For 1955-59 fresh use averaged only 77 million bushels (including exports of 3 million), 67 percent of production. In contrast, use for processing during 1935-39 averaged 28 million bushels, 22 percent of production. But for 1955-59, use for

^{1/} By Ben H. Pubols, Statistical and Historical Research Branch, Agricultural Economics Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

processing had increased to an average of about 37 million bushels, 32 percent of production. In each period some apples were not used, mainly because of low prices. Such non-use was greatest in years of large crops, especially before 1950. (See table 11 for apple crops of recent years and table 10 for utilization of the 1958 and 1959 crops).

Data on the utilization of sales of each apple crop also show separate figures on the total volume (1) canned, (2) dried, (3) frozen, and (4) otherwise processed (mostly crushed for vinegar, cider and juice). Figures for each class of use are shown separately for each heavy producing State. These four classes of use showed varied trends for the country's apple crops as a whole during 1935-59. The volume canned increased from about 8 million bushels in the early years to about 20 million in recent years. Use for freezing attained considerable importance during 1943-46, though the volume was well under that of the other classes. It then declined, but beginning 1951 trended slowly upward to exceed slightly the peak of 2.4 million bushels in 1945. Over the 25-year period under study, use for drying trended downward, decreasing to about half the beginning volume. The quantity processed mostly for vinegar, cider, and juice showed no marked trend, though frequently fluctuating greatly from year-to-year. The 1955-59 averages for each of the four classes of processing, with the percentage of the total processed in each class, follow: Canned, 18.12 million bushels, 50 percent; dried, 3.84 million bushels, 10 percent; frozen, 2.78 million bushels, 8 percent; and other uses, 11.86 million bushels, 32 percent.

The heaviest producing apple State of recent years has been Washington, followed by New York, Michigan, Virginia, California, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, in that order. (See table 11 for figures on production). Most Washington State apples are sold for fresh use, though in some years substantial quantities are processed. The other 6 States account for most of the apples that are processed, especially canned, as well as for large fresh sales. Apples sold for fresh use and for processing as a percentage of total sales are shown separately for (1) New York, (2) Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia combined (Appalachian area), (3) Michigan, and (4) California, in the accompanying set of 4 charts. The changing pattern of the various apple uses is shown in the charts more clearly as percentages than as actual volume (bushels). Year-to-year changes in volume, which were frequently great, tend to obscure relationships and trends.

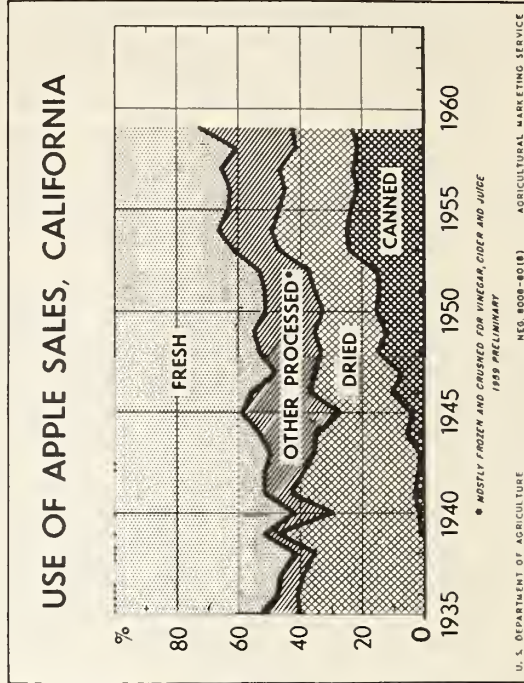
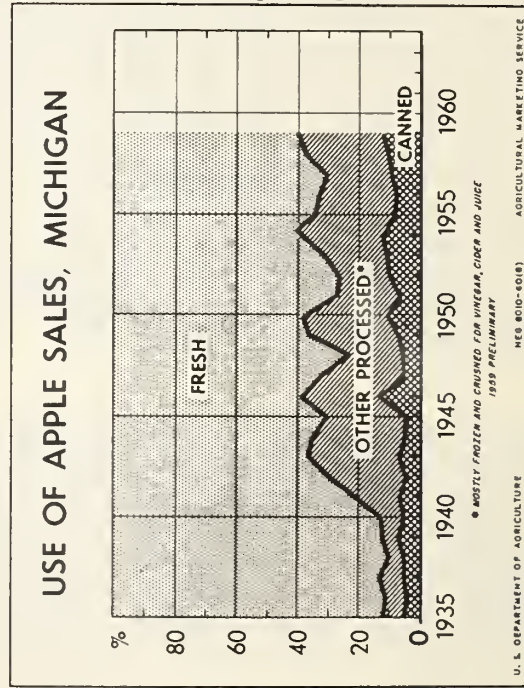
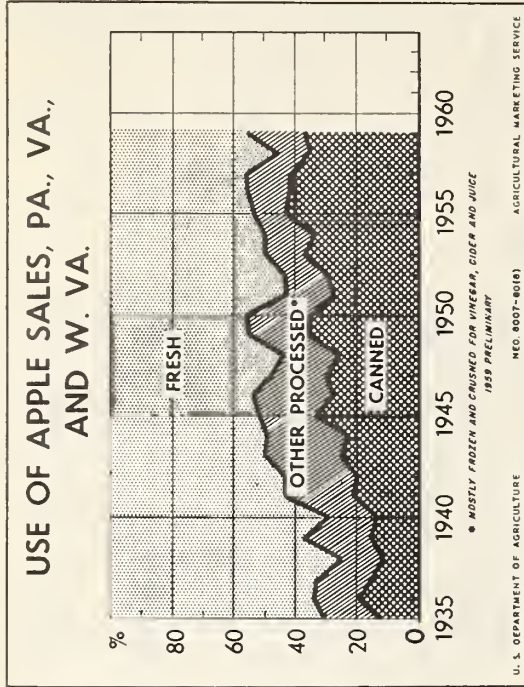
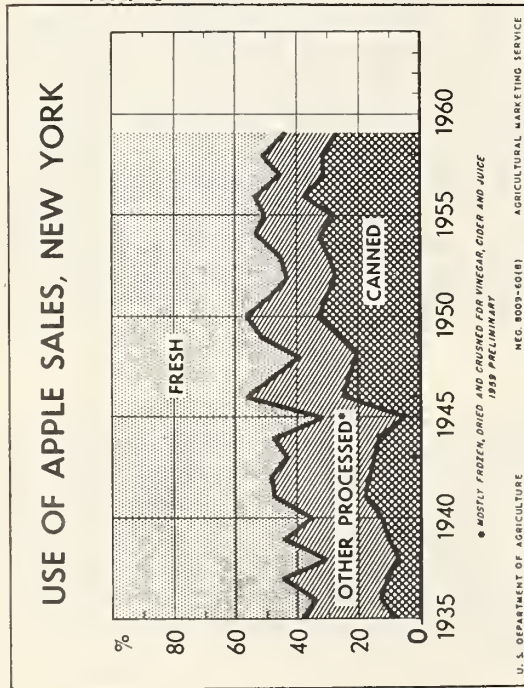
As shown in the charts, the percentage of sales for fresh use in each of the four situations illustrated declined over the years as the percentage processed increased. Except in Michigan, increases in processing were due to strong upward trends in apples for canning. In Michigan, use for canning trended only gently upward since World War II, while other types of processing continued to predominate. In New York and the 3 Appalachian States, canning comprised the principal use of apples processed in recent years. But apples otherwise processed continued to take a substantial percentage of production. The percentage of apple production dried in California, shrunk in half over the 25-year period, while the percentages canned and otherwise processed taken together increased more than the decrease in dried.

Changes in apple processing may be observed from the standpoint of output of various apple products as well as from the volume of raw apples going into the several processing outlets. The rapid growth in output of canned apples and applesauce, especially the latter, is shown in the inside cover chart. The pack of canned apples has nearly doubled since 1935, and in the same period the pack of applesauce has increased 8-fold. Output of both items combined quadrupled. The size of apple crops usually is the cause of the frequent sharp changes in size of the packs. (See tables 8 and 9 for figures on the canned and frozen packs of recent years).

Growth in output of both canned (bottled) apple juice and frozen apples has been erratic during the last 2 decades. The pack of canned apple juice increased from less than 20 million pounds in 1940 to about 60 million in 1941, then fluctuated widely around this level for several years. It rose sharply in 1949 and 1950 to about 100 million pounds, then remained near this level for several years. Since 1955 it has increased sharply, and in 1959 approached 200 million pounds. Output of frozen apples increased from about 4 million pounds in 1940 to a high of 93 million in 1945, then declined to a level of about 40 million. It has increased substantially since 1951 but has never quite reached the former high mark -- it was 72 million pounds in 1959. Production of dried apples has been cut in half since 1935. The 1959 pack was about 11,000 tons, dried weight. Comparable figures on output of other apple products are not available.

Data on per capita consumption of apples provide still another basis for examining the changing pattern of apple use. Changes in per capita consumption of apples are affected not only by changes in production of apples and apple products, but also by growth in population. Per capita consumption of fresh and processed apples on a fresh equivalent basis decreased from more than 35 pounds in 1935 to about 26 pounds in 1957. It was about 30 pounds in 1958 and 29 pounds in 1959. The decrease over the years has been in fresh consumption--from about 33 pounds in 1935 to a low of 19 pounds in 1956 and 1957. In contrast, per capita consumption of all processed apples (fresh basis) increased from 2.5 pounds in 1935 to more than 7 pounds in 1959. Most of the increase was in canned apples and applesauce, and in the same years per capita consumption of canned apple juice increased, but that of dried apples decreased. (See tables 1-6 for detailed figures on consumption. Figures in table 6 are on a fresh equivalent basis).

Per capita consumption of three classes of apples and apple products-- (1) fresh apples, (2) canned apples and applesauce, and (3) canned juice and frozen and dried apples--are shown in the cover chart as percentages of total apple consumption. In 1935 about 93 percent of apple consumption consisted of fresh apples and 7 percent of processed. By 1959, consumption of fresh apples had dropped to about 75 percent of the total. Consumption of processed had increased to 25 percent--canned apples and applesauce combined about 15 percent and canned juice and frozen and dried apples combined about 10 percent.



In the principal apple processing States, shown in the accompanying charts, the percentage of apple sales for fresh use decreased from 1935 to 1959 while the percentage processed increased. Apples for canning accounted for much of the increase in processing.

Table 1.--Fresh fruits: Per capita consumption, farm weight, 1909-59 ^{1/}

Year	Citrus fruits				Other fruits												Total				
	Oranges: 2/	Tange- rines:	Lemons: 3/	Limes: 4/	Grape- fruit:	Apples: 5/	April- cots:	Avo- cados:	Bananas:	Cher- ries:	Cran- berries:	Figs:	Grapes: 6/	Hectar- ines:	Peaches: 7/	Pears: 8/	Pine- apples:	Plums: and prunes:	Straw- berries:	Total: 3/	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1909	12.6	2/	2.7	---	0.9	62.2	0.2	---	21.1	2.4	0.7	4/	8.0	---	14.9	4.4	5/0.8	3.1	4.2	59.8	136.2
1910	13.7	2/	3.1	---	1.0	59.4	.2	---	21.0	2.3	.6	4/	5.3	---	13.5	5.3	5/	2.7	4.0	66.7	137.9
1911	15.4	2/	3.3	---	1.1	73.5	.2	---	23.3	3.4	.5	4/	7.8	---	13.5	5.7	.8	3.8	3.8	62.8	156.1
1912	14.3	2/	3.1	---	1.1	74.6	.2	---	21.2	3.6	.5	4/	6.7	---	20.3	5.9	.8	3.7	3.6	66.6	159.7
1913	12.0	2/	2.8	---	1.8	59.3	.2	---	22.8	2.1	.5	4/	4.9	---	15.0	4.9	.9	2.8	3.6	57.7	133.6
1914	18.8	2/	3.2	---	2.1	71.8	.2	---	22.5	3.5	.7	4/	7.5	---	12.6	5.7	.2	3.9	3.4	67.9	163.8
1915	17.6	2/	3.2	---	2.3	69.0	.2	---	18.5	3.0	.2	4/	6.3	---	23.8	5.4	.8	3.9	3.3	65.2	157.3
1916	16.5	2/	3.2	---	2.4	63.9	.2	---	16.4	2.6	.6	4/	7.5	---	12.9	5.0	.6	3.4	3.1	50.3	136.2
1917	17.1	2/	2.5	---	2.3	56.1	.2	---	16.1	2.1	.3	4/	8.3	---	15.6	5.8	.6	2.9	3.0	54.1	132.2
1918	10.5	2/	2.9	---	3.1	56.9	.2	---	15.4	2.1	.4	4/	8.2	---	13.1	5.5	.6	3.2	2.8	48.6	122.0
1919	17.0	2/	3.2	---	3.3	45.2	.2	---	17.6	1.8	.6	4/	5.3	---	16.3	5.5	.4	2.2	3.5	56.3	125.0
1920	16.7	0 1/4	3.8	---	5.1	63.0	.2	---	18.5	2.2	.4	4/	8.0	---	14.0	6.7	.6	2.1	3.2	56.4	145.4
1921	20.8	.6	3.9	---	5.2	36.1	.2	---	20.0	1.2	.4	4/	6.5	---	9.7	4.5	.7	2.4	3.7	42.3	115.9
1922	15.2	.4	3.7	---	5.3	57.5	.2	---	20.6	2.5	.2	4/	8.9	---	10.1	7.1	.7	2.5	4.7	65.8	147.9
1923	22.0	.6	3.6	---	5.3	54.7	.3	---	19.7	2.3	.6	4/	9.0	---	13.2	6.1	.9	3.7	4.5	60.3	147.5
1924	23.0	.4	3.8	---	6.6	54.1	.2	0.1	24.3	1.2	.4	.5	1.1	---	16.5	6.4	1.0	2.1	4.7	63.1	151.1
1925	17.5	.7	4.0	---	6.6	46.3	.2	.1	23.6	1.8	.5	.5	1.1	---	12.7	6.0	1.2	2.5	3.7	60.6	135.8
1926	20.8	.5	4.2	---	5.8	31.4	.2	.1	23.0	2.5	.6	4/	8.3	---	18.1	7.8	1.2	3.5	3.9	70.6	164.3
1927	22.1	.6	3.1	---	6.3	32.2	.3	4/	24.6	1.4	.4	4/	9.1	---	10.7	5.5	.9	2.8	4.4	60.1	129.7
1928	19.6	.7	3.7	---	5.6	48.9	.3	.1	26.4	1.8	.4	4/	10.9	---	16.5	6.8	.8	3.3	4.4	71.7	150.1
1929	27.5	1.1	3.5	---	7.7	39.7	.4	.1	25.7	1.3	.4	0.1	9.1	---	13.0	9.7	.9	2.5	4.4	63.6	143.1
1930	19.9	.6	4.1	---	7.7	39.8	.4	.1	24.3	1.2	.4	.5	1.1	---	10.3	6.7	1.0	3.8	3.3	60.3	133.6
1931	27.6	1.7	3.5	---	6.6	42.3	.5	.1	22.0	1.4	.4	.5	1.1	---	21.5	7.2	1.1	2.8	4.0	69.6	163.6
1932	24.6	1.4	3.2	---	7.4	36.7	.5	.1	19.8	1.7	.4	.5	1.1	---	9.3	5.3	.9	2.8	4.3	53.0	128.9
1933	26.6	1.4	3.5	---	7.9	39.4	.4	.1	16.3	1.5	.5	.5	1.1	---	10.0	5.1	.6	2.3	4.1	47.8	127.2
1934	27.0	1.4	3.6	---	7.7	39.8	.4	.2	19.3	1.2	.3	.3	1.1	---	11.3	6.8	.6	2.9	3.5	54.0	119.1
1935	30.7	1.4	4.1	---	8.3	32.9	.4	.1	22.2	1.2	.3	.3	1.1	---	14.5	6.2	.6	2.9	3.5	59.0	136.5
1936	30.1	1.5	4.3	---	10.2	46.2	.4	.2	23.6	1.0	.3	.3	1.1	---	10.9	6.0	.8	2.5	2.9	55.3	129.1
1937	26.6	1.5	3.4	---	12.3	44.5	.5	.2	26.9	1.0	.4	.3	1.1	---	14.2	6.6	1.0	2.6	3.4	64.4	142.5
1938	33.5	1.6	4.3	---	9.6	49.1	.5	.3	24.1	1.0	.4	.3	1.1	---	13.1	6.4	.9	2.7	2.9	58.0	135.3
1939	41.1	2.3	4.2	---	13.7	61.4	.5	.2	22.1	1.2	.4	.3	1.1	---	15.3	6.5	.9	2.7	3.3	59.4	151.5
1940	39.4	1.6	4.5	---	11.1	56.7	.4	.3	20.3	1.1	.3	.3	1.1	---	13.1	7.1	.8	2.5	3.3	55.7	142.1
1941	38.9	1.8	4.7	---	12.2	57.7	.4	.4	19.5	1.1	.4	.4	1.1	---	18.6	6.4	.8	2.4	3.1	52.5	148.9
1942	39.8	1.4	4.3	---	12.1	57.7	.5	.3	9.4	1.1	.3	.3	1.1	---	14.6	6.7	.4	2.4	3.4	45.6	131.4
1943	39.7	2.9	5.0	---	12.5	60.3	.5	.4	8.2	.9	.3	.3	1.1	---	8.4	5.4	.5	2.2	1.8	34.5	119.7
1944	47.6	2.5	4.9	---	13.0	68.2	.5	.9	10.6	1.3	.3	.3	1.1	---	17.9	7.1	.6	2.7	1.2	48.0	141.7
1945	45.1	2.7	5.1	---	13.5	66.6	.7	.1	14.2	1.1	.2	.2	1.1	---	18.2	7.3	.9	2.3	1.3	52.5	142.0
1946	37.9	2.4	4.7	---	14.0	59.1	.8	.3	17.3	1.0	.2	.2	1.1	---	16.6	6.8	1.2	2.7	1.6	54.4	136.5
1947	41.5	1.9	4.8	---	13.9	62.2	.6	.3	20.1	.9	.2	.2	1.1	---	14.8	5.9	.9	2.3	1.9	54.7	142.3
1948	35.7	1.8	4.5	---	12.3	54.4	.6	.3	21.9	.8	.3	.3	1.1	---	11.3	4.4	.8	2.1	1.8	50.4	131.1
1949	30.7	2.0	4.1	---	10.9	47.8	.6	.3	20.5	1.1	.4	.3	1.1	---	11.6	5.7	.8	2.4	1.6	50.5	125.3
1950	28.9	2.0	4.0	---	8.2	44.2	.3	.4	19.1	.8	.3	.3	1.1	---	7.8	4.3	.9	1.8	1.6	43.0	107.4
1951	28.8	1.9	4.0	---	10.3	45.1	.4	.5	18.3	.8	.2	.2	1.1	---	9.4	4.2	.6	1.7	1.8	44.5	115.5
1952	27.9	2.0	3.9	---	10.5	44.4	.4	.5	18.9	.8	.2	.2	1.1	---	10.7	4.5	.6	1.7	1.6	46.2	112.5
1953	27.6	2.2	3.7	---	9.7	43.4	.4	.5	21.5	.7	.3	.3	1.1	---	10.3	4.0	.6	2.1	1.4	46.9	111.3
1954	24.5	2.0	3.6	---	11.0	41.2	.3	.7	20.4	.7	.3	.3	1.1	---	10.0	3.7	.6	1.4	1.4	44.8	106.1
1955	25.1	2.1	3.6	---	10.7	41.7	.3	.4	19.5	.8	.3	.3	1.1	---	6.0	3.4	.7	1.9	1.2	39.9	101.6
1956	22.9	2/2.0	3.4	---	10.5	39.0	.3	.4	18.9	.5	.3	.3	1.1	---	9.0	3.8	.7	1.9	1.5	42.1	100.4
1957	21.9	2/1.9	3.5	---	9.6	37.0	.3	.8	20.2	.6	.3	.3	1.1	---	8.4	4.1	.6	1.6	1.7	43.0	99.3
1958	17.8	2/1.0	3.2	---	8.7	30.9	.2	.6	20.6	.5	.3	.3	1.1	---	4.1	3.8	.6	1.2	1.6	44.4	97.8
1959	27.1	2/1.5	3.0	---	9.2	33.9	.3	.8	22.7	.4	.2	.2	1.1	---	9.7	3.9	.4	1.6	1.4	45.7	101.5

^{1/} All data on calendar-year basis with exception of citrus fruits, beginning 1941, which start October of November prior to year indicated. Civilian consumption only beginning 1941. ^{2/} Tangerines are included with oranges 1909-19. ^{3/} Beginning 1934 includes only apples from commercial areas sold and used in farm households. ^{4/} Less than 0.05 pounds. ^{5/} Estimated. ^{6/} Tangelos included as follows: 1956-0.1; 1957-0.1; 1958-0.2; 1959-0.1 pounds. ^{7/} Preliminary.

Table 2.- Canned and chilled fruits: Per capita consumption, 1909-59

Year	Canned 1/														Chilled citrus seg- ments 2/
	Apples and apple- sauce	Apri- cots	Ber- ries	Cher- ries	Cran- berries	Figs	Salad and cock- tail	Peaches (in- cluding spiced)	Pears	Pine- apple	Plums and prunes	Olives	Citrus seg- ments	Total	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
1909	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	---	3/	---	0.6	0.4	4/0.3	0.1	4/0.2	---	3.0	---
1910	.7	.4	.3	.1	---	3/	---	.9	.4	.5	.1	.2	---	3.6	---
1911	.6	.5	.3	.2	---	3/	---	.8	.4	.6	.1	.4	---	3.9	---
1912	.7	.5	.3	.2	---	3/	---	.8	.5	.8	.1	.3	---	4.2	---
1913	.5	.4	.3	.1	---	3/	---	.9	.5	1.1	.1	.3	---	4.2	---
1914	.7	.6	.4	.2	---	3/	---	1.2	.5	1.7	.1	.3	---	5.7	---
1915	.5	.4	.4	.2	---	3/	---	1.0	.6	2.0	.1	.4	---	5.6	---
1916	1.1	.6	.4	.2	---	3/	---	1.2	.7	2.3	.2	.4	---	7.1	---
1917	1.5	.9	.5	.3	---	3/	---	1.5	.8	1.8	.2	.2	---	7.7	---
1918	1.2	.9	.5	.3	---	3/	---	1.2	.9	2.0	.2	.3	---	7.5	---
1919	1.1	1.8	.7	.4	3/	3/	---	2.1	1.0	1.9	.3	.4	---	9.7	---
1920	.9	.9	.6	.5	3/	3/	---	2.1	1.1	2.8	.2	.3	---	9.4	---
1921	1.0	.7	.6	.2	3/	3/	---	1.9	.4	2.9	.2	.3	3/	8.2	---
1922	.8	.6	.6	.5	3/	3/	---	2.0	.3	2.2	.2	.3	3/	7.5	---
1923	1.1	.5	.6	.6	3/	0.1	0.1	2.4	.4	2.5	.1	.5	0.1	9.0	---
1924	.9	.5	.8	.6	0.1	.1	.2	2.1	.3	2.7	.1	.4	.1	8.9	---
1925	.9	.7	.6	.6	3/	.2	.2	3.2	.6	3.4	.2	.4	.1	11.1	---
1926	.9	.8	.8	.9	.1	.2	.2	3.2	.9	3.2	.2	.4	.2	12.0	---
1927	.8	.7	.7	.4	.1	.2	.3	4.2	.7	3.6	.2	.5	.2	12.6	---
1928	1.0	.8	.7	.7	.1	.2	.3	3.7	.7	3.3	.3	.6	.2	12.6	---
1929	1.1	.8	.7	.7	.1	.1	.4	2.9	.9	3.2	.4	.6	.4	12.3	---
1930	.8	.8	.5	.8	.1	.1	.4	3.2	.9	3.8	.3	.5	.6	12.8	---
1931	.7	.6	.7	.7	.1	.1	.2	2.0	.7	4.1	.3	.5	.2	10.9	---
1932	.8	.6	.3	.7	.1	3/	.3	2.8	.9	2.7	.2	.4	.4	10.2	---
1933	.9	.7	.4	1.0	.1	3/	.5	2.6	1.0	3.5	.4	.4	.3	11.8	---
1934	1.0	.7	.5	.8	.2	.1	.5	2.6	1.0	3.6	.4	.5	.6	12.5	---
1935	1.0	.7	.5	1.0	.2	3/	.7	2.8	1.0	3.9	.6	.5	.5	13.4	---
1936	1.2	1.0	.5	1.1	.3	.1	.9	3.5	1.3	4.9	.7	.5	.7	16.7	---
1937	1.0	1.0	.3	1.0	.3	.1	.9	2.7	1.1	3.5	.6	.4	.6	13.5	---
1938	1.1	1.0	.5	1.0	.4	.1	1.1	3.5	1.2	3.6	.5	.6	.8	15.4	---
1939	1.2	.9	.4	1.2	.5	.1	1.2	3.5	1.1	4.3	.6	.5	.6	16.1	---
1940	1.5	.9	.4	1.4	.6	.1	1.6	4.4	1.5	4.7	.5	.7	.8	19.1	---
1941	1.4	1.0	.5	1.3	.5	.1	1.5	3.3	1.5	4.4	.6	.6	1.1	17.8	---
1942	1.7	1.1	.6	1.1	.6	.3	1.9	4.4	1.3	2.8	.6	.6	.3	17.3	---
1943	1.6	.3	.4	.7	.3	.2	1.3	3.2	1.4	2.0	.6	.6	3/	12.6	---
1944	1.0	1.0	.1	.9	.3	.1	1.0	1.3	.4	2.0	.5	.7	3/	9.3	---
1945	1.1	1.3	.1	.8	.5	.3	2.4	4.9	.9	.8	.7	.6	3/	14.4	---
1946	1.4	2.8	.2	1.8	.8	.2	2.7	5.4	1.7	3.4	.7	.7	.5	22.3	---
1947	1.7	.9	.3	1.0	.8	.3	2.1	4.5	1.2	3.3	.6	.7	.8	18.2	---
1948	1.9	1.0	.5	1.2	.4	.1	2.2	4.6	1.2	3.4	.5	.8	1.0	18.8	---
1949	2.1	1.1	.6	1.4	.5	.1	2.3	4.9	1.4	3.4	.5	.5	.9	19.7	---
1950	2.4	1.1	.4	1.8	.7	.1	2.6	5.9	1.6	3.4	.4	.8	.8	22.0	---
1951	2.3	.9	.4	1.4	.8	.2	2.0	4.8	1.2	3.5	.3	.8	.9	19.5	---
1952	2.7	.9	.4	1.5	.8	.2	2.4	5.1	1.7	3.3	.4	.9	.7	21.0	---
1953	2.4	1.1	.4	1.5	.8	.1	2.1	5.3	1.7	3.6	.5	.9	.9	21.3	---
1954	2.5	1.0	.4	1.4	.8	.1	2.1	5.6	1.7	3.4	.4	.7	1.0	21.1	---
1955	2.8	1.1	.3	1.5	.9	.1	2.4	5.5	1.9	3.5	.5	.9	1.2	22.6	---
1956	3.1	1.1	.3	1.2	.9	.1	2.6	5.3	1.6	3.4	.5	.6	1.1	21.8	0.2
1957	3.1	1.0	.3	1.3	.8	.1	2.6	5.8	1.8	3.4	.5	.9	.8	22.4	.3
1958	3.3	.9	.3	1.2	.9	.1	2.6	5.8	2.0	3.3	.4	.8	1.1	22.7	.2
1959 5/	3.2	.9	.3	1.2	.6	.1	2.7	5.9	1.9	3.3	.3	.8	.8	22.0	.2

1/ The pack year, on which data are based 1909-42, begins in early June of year indicated. Civilian consumption only, beginning 1941. 2/ Produced commercially in Florida. 3/ Less than 0.05 pounds. 4/ Estimated. 5/ Preliminary.

Table 3--Canned and chilled fruit juices (excluding frozen): Per capita consumption, 1910-59

Year	Canned 1/										Chilled 3/						
	Citrus juices																
	Orange	Grape-fruit	Blended orange and grape-fruit	Lemon and lime	Tan-gerine	Citrus concentrate 2/	Total	Berry	Apple	Fruit nectars	Grape	Pine-apple	Prune	Total	Orange	Grape-fruit	Total
Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1910	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.47	---	---	0.47	---	---	---
1911	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.18	---	---	.18	---	---	---
1912	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.45	---	---	.45	---	---	---
1913	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.34	---	---	.34	---	---	---
1914	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.12	---	---	.12	---	---	---
1915	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.61	---	---	.61	---	---	---
1916	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.44	---	---	.44	---	---	---
1917	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.31	---	---	.31	---	---	---
1918	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.45	---	---	.45	---	---	---
1919	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.28	---	---	.28	---	---	---
1920	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.59	---	---	.59	---	---	---
1921	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.34	---	---	.34	---	---	---
1922	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.16	---	---	.16	---	---	---
1923	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.29	---	---	.29	---	---	---
1924	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.12	---	---	.12	---	---	---
1925	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.16	---	---	.16	---	---	---
1926	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.17	---	---	.17	---	---	---
1927	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.32	---	---	.32	---	---	---
1928	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.13	---	---	.13	---	---	---
1929	---	0.05	---	---	---	---	0.05	---	---	---	.28	---	---	.33	---	---	---
1930	0.01	.05	---	---	---	---	.06	---	---	---	.27	---	---	.33	---	---	---
1931	.02	.11	---	---	---	---	.13	---	---	---	.30	---	---	.43	---	---	---
1932	.01	.11	---	---	---	---	.12	---	---	---	.31	---	---	.43	---	---	---
1933	.02	.16	---	---	---	---	.18	---	---	---	.27	---	---	.45	---	---	---
1934	.07	.21	---	---	---	---	.28	---	---	0.01	.22	---	0.01	.52	---	---	---
1935	.22	.62	---	0.01	---	---	.85	---	---	---	.29	0.82	.02	1.99	---	---	---
1936	.20	.56	0.02	.01	---	---	.79	---	---	---	.35	1.17	.04	2.40	---	---	---
1937	.28	1.29	.06	.04	---	---	1.67	---	---	---	.39	2.05	.18	4.49	---	---	---
1938	.19	1.55	.12	.05	---	---	1.91	---	---	---	.42	1.85	.20	4.64	---	---	---
1939	.23	2.61	.15	.03	---	---	3.02	---	0.05	.13	.54	2.11	.07	5.92	---	---	---
1940	.68	2.34	.25	.02	---	---	3.29	0.37	.10	.24	.65	2.52	.06	7.23	---	---	---
1941	.74	3.08	.42	.04	---	0.42	4.70	.03	.20	.25	.59	2.67	.06	8.50	---	---	---
1942	.94	2.63	.48	.08	---	.44	4.57	.05	.37	.34	.64	2.14	.43	8.54	---	---	---
1943	.27	3.03	.27	.02	---	.43	4.02	.08	.44	.14	.71	1.58	.46	7.43	---	---	---
1944	1.46	4.80	1.11	.03	---	.19	7.59	.07	.62	.21	.33	.94	.57	10.33	---	---	---
1945	2.75	3.19	1.08	.06	---	.76	7.84	.34	.26	.06	.43	1.12	.89	10.94	---	---	---
1946	4.15	4.93	2.36	.10	0.11	.97	12.62	.86	.35	.19	.49	2.36	.90	17.77	---	---	---
1947	4.11	3.38	2.18	.07	.21	1.09	11.04	.35	.26	.29	.68	2.26	.75	15.63	---	---	---
1948	5.03	3.83	2.28	.08	.16	1.88	13.26	.47	.20	.37	.65	1.85	.74	17.07	---	---	---
1949	3.87	2.84	1.86	.10	.22	1.82	10.71	.47	.47	.55	.57	1.97	.80	15.07	---	---	---
1950	3.37	2.02	1.01	.07	.23	1.95	8.65	.56	.92	.50	1.82	.93	13.38	---	---	---	
1951	3.81	2.73	1.30	.08	.20	1.85	9.97	.50	.83	.50	2.24	.78	14.82	---	---	---	
1952	3.58	2.04	.95	.09	.15	1.63	8.44	.54	.61	.82	2.49	.87	13.77	---	---	---	
1953	3.13	1.97	.86	.09	.13	1.65	7.83	.51	.56	.74	2.97	.94	13.55	---	---	---	
1954	3.08	2.28	.89	.08	.10	1.36	7.79	.71	.57	.73	2.38	.97	13.15	---	---	---	
1955	2.96	2.18	.78	.11	.09	1.16	7.28	.54	.73	.73	2.60	1.01	12.89	0.94	---	0.94	
1956	2.42	2.12	.66	.09	.09	1.58	6.96	.66	1.27	.95	2.86	1.26	13.86	1.05	0.07	1.12	
1957	2.45	1.94	.59	.12	.09	1.66	6.85	.68	1.37	.59	2.62	1.05	13.16	1.71	.05	1.76	
1958	2.66	1.74	.72	.12	.08	1.39	6.71	.77	1.43	.84	2.27	.73	12.75	1.60	.04	1.64	
1959 5/	1.91	1.56	.50	.14	.08	1.12	5.31	.99	1.44	.77	1.86	1.07	11.44	1.87	.03	1.90	

1/ Civilian consumption beginning 1941. Calendar-year basis except for citrus juices which are on a pack-year basis beginning in November of year prior to that indicated and grape juice which in the years 1909-33 and 1948 to date begins November prior to year indicated.

2/ Single-strength equivalent.

3/ Chilled fruit juice is produced commercially from fresh fruit in Florida; does not include reconstituted frozen juice or fresh juice produced for local sale.

4/ Not available.

5/ Preliminary.

Table L -- Dried fruits: Per capita consumption, pack years, 1909-59 1/

Pack year	Apples	Apricots	Dates 2/	Figs	Peaches	Pears	Prunes 3/	Raisins and currants	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	4/	1.0	1.7	4.2
1910	.3	.1	.3	.3	.5	4/	.6	1.4	3.5
1911	.3	.1	.2	.3	.3	0.1	1.6	1.4	4.3
1912	.4	.1	.3	.3	.6	4/	1.0	1.8	4.5
1913	.2	.1	.3	.3	.7	4/	.6	1.5	3.7
1914	.1	.2	.2	.3	.6	.1	.8	1.8	4.1
1915	.4	.2	.3	.2	.6	4/	1.5	1.8	5.0
1916	.5	.1	.2	.4	.5	4/	1.4	2.0	5.1
1917	.4	.3	.1	.3	.7	4/	2.1	2.4	6.3
1918	.4	.1	.2	.3	.4	4/	.9	2.1	4.4
1919	.4	.1	.3	.5	.6	.1	2.0	2.9	6.9
1920	.2	.1	.3	.4	.5	.1	1.7	3.4	6.7
1921	.1	.1	.4	.6	.4	4/	1.2	2.7	5.5
1922	.3	.2	.5	.5	.5	.1	1.9	2.6	6.6
1923	.1	.2	.4	.4	.4	4/	1.4	2.6	5.5
1924	.2	.2	.5	.5	.4	.1	1.5	3.0	6.4
1925	.1	.1	.6	.5	.3	.1	1.8	2.8	6.3
1926	.1	.2	.4	.5	.4	.1	1.6	2.8	6.1
1927	.1	.2	.4	.4	.2	.1	2.3	2.6	6.3
1928	.1	.2	.4	.4	.4	.1	1.7	2.9	6.2
1929	.2	.2	.4	.4	.2	.1	1.3	2.5	5.3
1930	.1	.2	.4	.3	.4	0	1.9	2.1	5.4
1931	.1	.3	.4	.2	.2	4/	1.6	1.9	4.7
1932	.1	.3	.4	.3	.3	4/	1.7	2.3	5.4
1933	.1	.3	.4	.3	.3	4/	1.5	2.3	5.2
1934	.1	.2	.5	.3	.3	4/	1.6	2.1	5.1
1935	.1	.2	.5	.3	.3	4/	2.2	2.3	5.9
1936	.2	.3	.5	.3	.4	4/	1.8	1.9	5.4
1937	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	0	2.2	2.0	5.8
1938	.1	.1	.4	.4	.3	4/	1.6	2.6	5.5
1939	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.1	2.1	2.5	6.4
1940	.1	.1	.4	.4	.4	4/	2.0	2.6	6.0
1941	1/	.2	.2	.4	.1	0	1.6	1.8	4.3
1942	0	0	.2	.5	0	0	1.3	2.2	4.2
1943	.1	4/	.2	.4	.1	4/	2.1	3.0	5.9
1944	.1	.2	.4	.4	.2	4/	1.8	3.0	6.1
1945	.2	.1	.4	.4	.3	.1	2.0	2.5	6.0
1946	.2	.2	.5	.3	.1	4/	1.4	1.8	4.5
1947	.2	.1	.3	.3	.2	4/	.9	1.7	3.7
1948	.1	.2	.5	.3	.1	4/	.8	1.9	3.9
1949	.2	.2	.4	.4	.1	4/	1.0	1.8	4.1
1950	.1	.2	.6	.3	.1	4/	1.1	1.7	4.1
1951	.2	.1	.5	.3	.1	4/	.8	1.8	3.8
1952	.1	.1	.5	.3	.1	4/	1.0	1.7	3.8
1953	.1	.1	.4	.3	.1	4/	.9	1.8	3.7
1954	.1	.1	.5	.3	.1	4/	1.0	1.8	3.9
1955	.1	.2	.5	.3	.1	4/	.7	1.7	3.6
1956	4/	.1	.5	.3	.1	4/	.9	1.7	3.6
1957	.1	.1	.6	.3	.1	4/	.9	1.5	3.6
1958	.1	4/	.4	.3	.1	4/	.7	1.4	3.0
1959 5/	.1	.1	.5	.3	.1	4/	.6	1.4	3.1

1/ Production begins midyear. Civilian consumption 1941 to date.

2/ Pits-in basis.

3/ Excludes quantities used for juice.

4/ Less than 0.05 pounds.

5/ Preliminary.

Table 5.--Frozen fruits and juices: Per capita consumption, 1925-59 1/

Year	Black-berries		Rasp-berries		Straw-berries		Other berries		Apples		Apricots		Cherries		Grapes and pulp		Peaches		Citrus Juices			Miscellaneous		Total (product weight)		
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1925	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.20
1926	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.13
1927	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.28
1928	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.51
1929	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.58
1930	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.53
1931	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.41
1932	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.62
1933	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.51
1934	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.49
1935	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.50
1936	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.67
1937	0.02	0.04	0.21	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.16	0.01	---	---	---	0.16	0.01	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.52	
1938	.11	.18	.29	.07	.04	.04	.19	.05	0.01	---	---	.19	.05	0.01	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.02	
1939	.03	.09	.39	.16	.01	.01	.29	.05	5/	---	---	.29	.05	0.03	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.13	
1940	.07	.09	.44	.18	.02	.02	.18	.07	5/	---	---	.32	.07	0.06	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.28	
1941	.08	.14	.52	.14	.04	.04	.14	.08	5/	---	---	.24	.08	0.04	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.34	
1942	.04	.13	.58	.09	.07	.07	.09	.08	.01	---	---	.29	.08	0.05	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.39	
1943	.03	.14	.32	.14	.12	.12	.12	.04	.04	---	---	.27	.04	0.10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.13	
1944	.09	.17	.33	.19	.30	.30	.19	.32	.17	---	---	.32	.10	5/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.01	
1945	.05	.09	.24	.16	.49	.49	.25	.49	.40	---	---	.26	.12	.38	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.31	
1946	.14	.15	.38	.25	.60	.60	.25	.60	.30	---	---	.35	.12	.56	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.15	
1947	.11	.21	.73	.22	.34	.34	.22	.34	.14	---	---	.56	.10	.31	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.20	
1948	.14	.19	.78	.24	.33	.33	.24	.33	.10	---	---	.62	.10	.28	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.00	
1949	.08	.16	.97	.20	.28	.28	.20	.28	.06	---	---	.51	.06	.17	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.51	
1950	.10	.22	.87	.29	.29	.29	.29	.29	.06	---	---	.60	.05	.16	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.28	
1951	.06	.21	1.00	.17	.21	.21	.17	.21	.04	---	---	.60	.03	.22	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.76	
1952	.07	.21	1.21	.29	.28	.28	.29	.28	.04	---	---	.63	.04	.20	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.62	
1953	.08	.14	1.25	.23	.24	.24	.23	.24	.03	---	---	.58	.08	.20	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.07	
1954	.10	.14	1.42	.23	.31	.31	.23	.31	.04	---	---	.52	.01	.17	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.45	
1955	.12	.24	1.44	.37	.41	.41	.37	.41	.04	---	---	.66	.09	.26	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.72	
1956	.07	.20	1.49	.39	.51	.51	.39	.51	.04	---	---	.69	.04	.23	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.81	
1957	.05	.14	1.53	.25	.34	.34	.25	.34	.05	---	---	.66	.13	.24	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.98	
1958	.10	.23	1.52	.43	.39	.39	.43	.39	.03	---	---	.52	.12	.14	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.95	
1959	.10	.20	1.29	.20	.39	.39	.20	.39	.04	---	---	.62	.08	.22	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.79	

1/ Prior to 1937, items not reported separately. Civilian consumption beginning 1941.
 2/ Includes single-strength and concentrated juices.
 3/ Concentrated fruit juices converted to single-strength on basis of 3.525 pounds to 1; lemonade base, 0.84 to 1 through 1952 and 0.74 beginning 1953.
 4/ Includes plums, prunes, pineapple, noncitrus juices, and miscellaneous fruits and berries; prior to 1946 includes small quantities of citrus juices.
 5/ Less than 0.005 pounds.
 6/ Preliminary.

Table 6.- Fruits, farm-weight equivalent: Per capita consumption, 1910-59 1/

Year	Citrus			Apples			Other fruit			All fruit		
	Fresh 2/	Canned 3/	Canned juice 3/	Fresh 4/	Canned juice	Canned	Fresh	Canned	Canned	Frozen	Dried	Total
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1910	17.8	---	---	59.4	1.0	---	62.2	2.9	0.7	---	14.5	78.8
1911	19.8	---	---	73.5	1.0	---	76.5	3.5	.3	---	12.9	79.5
1912	18.5	---	---	74.6	1.0	---	78.0	3.9	.7	---	14.9	86.1
1913	16.6	---	---	59.3	1.0	---	62.8	4.3	.5	---	15.5	78.0
1914	24.1	---	---	71.8	.8	---	67.9	5.4	.2	---	14.5	88.0
1915	23.1	---	---	69.0	1.0	---	71.8	6.4	.9	---	16.1	88.6
1916	22.0	---	---	63.9	1.1	---	68.6	7.2	.7	---	17.1	75.3
1917	22.0	---	---	56.1	1.9	---	61.8	7.6	.5	---	19.3	81.5
1918	16.5	---	---	56.9	2.2	---	62.6	7.5	.7	---	19.7	76.5
1919	23.5	---	---	45.2	1.8	---	50.3	8.9	.4	---	18.4	84.0
1920	26.0	---	---	63.0	1.6	---	67.6	10.1	.9	---	23.8	91.2
1921	30.5	---	---	36.1	1.4	---	39.1	9.7	.5	---	22.8	82.3
1922	24.6	5/	---	57.5	1.4	---	65.8	8.6	.2	---	20.8	95.4
1923	32.5	0.1	---	54.7	1.4	---	58.1	8.8	.4	---	21.6	91.1
1924	33.9	.2	---	54.1	1.6	---	63.1	9.6	.2	---	21.0	93.9
1925	28.9	.3	---	46.3	1.4	---	60.6	11.1	.2	0.2	22.0	94.1
1926	31.4	.3	---	62.3	1.5	---	70.6	12.7	.3	.1	21.9	105.6
1927	32.2	.5	---	37.4	1.4	---	60.1	13.6	.5	.3	21.7	96.2
1928	29.5	.5	---	48.9	1.4	---	71.7	13.8	.2	.6	22.0	108.3
1929	39.8	.5	0.1	39.7	1.6	---	42.7	13.2	.4	.6	20.7	98.5
1930	31.2	.8	.2	42.1	1.7	---	45.3	13.5	.4	.6	18.5	93.3
1931	42.3	1.2	.4	51.7	1.7	---	53.7	13.3	.4	.4	17.8	101.2
1932	36.7	.4	.3	39.2	1.2	---	42.1	12.0	.5	.7	17.4	83.6
1933	39.4	.8	.5	40.0	1.4	---	47.8	12.0	.4	.6	19.3	80.1
1934	39.8	.6	.8	42.5	1.5	---	54.0	13.2	.4	.5	18.5	86.6
1935	44.6	1.2	2.4	32.9	1.5	---	35.4	14.0	1.8	.6	19.5	93.9
1936	46.2	1.0	2.2	27.6	1.6	---	30.4	16.2	2.6	.7	19.6	94.4
1937	44.5	1.4	4.7	33.6	2.0	---	36.9	16.0	4.4	.5	18.7	104.0
1938	49.1	1.2	5.4	28.2	1.8	---	31.3	15.2	4.2	1.1	20.7	102.3
1939	61.4	1.4	8.5	30.7	1.9	0.1	58.0	16.5	4.6	1.1	19.3	97.7
1940	56.7	1.2	7.1	29.7	2.2	0.2	55.7	18.7	6.0	1.2	21.2	102.8
1941	57.7	1.7	13.1	29.7	2.2	0.2	33.4	17.0	5.7	1.3	18.6	104.1
1942	57.7	1.8	12.6	31.7	2.5	.3	35.4	19.0	5.4	1.3	14.5	89.5
1943	60.3	.1	11.2	28.1	2.6	.6	31.7	17.0	5.4	1.3	14.5	89.5
1944	68.2	5/	21.1	24.9	2.3	.7	28.2	12.6	4.4	1.0	16.9	69.4
1945	66.6	.1	11.4	25.5	1.4	1.0	28.8	9.4	3.0	1.7	21.3	83.4
1946	59.1	1.1	21.6	22.9	1.7	.4	26.6	13.6	4.0	1.9	21.3	93.3
1947	62.2	1.5	30.2	23.0	1.9	.5	27.9	22.4	7.0	2.6	18.3	104.7
1948	54.4	2.0	36.2	25.4	2.4	.6	30.1	17.8	6.4	2.8	14.0	95.7
1949	47.8	1.8	26.2	26.3	2.8	.6	31.3	17.8	5.2	2.2	13.1	89.6
1950	41.2	1.5	19.8	25.0	2.9	.7	30.2	19.1	5.6	2.6	13.6	91.0
1951	45.1	1.7	20.8	23.2	3.5	.9	29.3	18.6	5.8	2.4	13.4	85.9
1952	44.4	1.5	17.0	25.9	3.4	.4	31.5	18.6	6.2	2.3	12.8	84.4
1953	43.4	1.6	15.9	21.9	4.0	.5	28.2	19.9	6.9	2.7	12.4	88.1
1954	41.2	1.9	15.8	21.0	3.5	.4	26.6	20.5	7.6	2.6	12.4	90.0
1955	41.7	2.2	16.6	20.0	3.6	.5	44.8	20.0	6.6	2.6	12.5	86.5
1956	34.9	6/2.4	16.3	19.3	4.1	.8	39.9	21.0	7.2	3.2	11.9	85.9
1957	37.0	7/2.0	17.2	19.3	4.4	.6	26.3	21.0	8.7	3.3	11.5	85.9
1958	30.9	7/2.5	16.9	19.3	4.4	.6	25.7	21.0	7.9	3.2	11.6	86.7
1959	33.9	9/2.1	14.2	22.5	4.7	.6	29.8	20.0	7.4	3.1	10.5	86.2
1959 1/2	35.9	9/2.1	14.2	21.9	4.5	.6	29.3	20.6	7.0	2.9	9.9	86.1

1/ Excludes quantities consumed as baby food. Farm-weight equivalent derived using constant conversion factors for individual fruits except juices, for which factors have been adjusted since 1948 to allow for increased yield. Unless otherwise noted, data represent a calendar year (adjustments to a calendar year, when necessary, were made by combining proportional parts of each pack year involved). Civilian consumption only, beginning 1941. 2/ Beginning 1941, crop year beginning October or November prior to year indicated. 3/ Pack year beginning November prior to year indicated. 4/ Beginning 1934 includes only apples grown in commercial areas. 5/ Less than 0.05 pounds. 6/ Includes chilled citrus. 7/ Preliminary.

Table 7.--Tree nuts (shelled basis): Per capita consumption, crop years, 1909-59 ^{1/}

Year	Almonds	Filberts	Pecans	Walnuts	Other ^{2/}	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909	0.15	0.06	0.01	0.31	0.26	0.8
1910	.17	.07	.01	.30	.19	.7
1911	.15	.05	.01	.31	.26	.8
1912	.17	.06	.01	.28	.16	.7
1913	.16	.07	.01	.31	.29	.8
1914	.16	.07	.01	.28	.19	.7
1915	.17	.05	^{3/}	.35	.21	.8
1916	.22	.07	.01	.35	.13	.8
1917	.23	.10	^{3/}	.28	.18	.8
1918	.29	.06	^{3/}	.25	.16	.8
1919	.33	.15	.24	.49	.23	1.4
1920	.20	.07	.04	.31	.36	1.0
1921	.31	.11	.16	.49	.36	1.4
1922	.29	.11	.05	.44	.34	1.2
1923	.30	.12	.19	.42	.39	1.4
1924	.26	.07	.13	.48	.35	1.3
1925	.23	.10	.17	.51	.29	1.3
1926	.26	.08	.30	.37	.35	1.4
1927	.24	.10	.11	.51	.14	1.1
1928	.26	.09	.21	.38	.30	1.2
1929	.20	.06	.16	.44	.23	1.1
1930	.21	.06	.17	.33	.29	1.1
1931	.17	.04	.26	.32	.33	1.1
1932	.14	.05	.20	.36	.27	1.0
1933	.12	.03	.23	.26	.25	.9
1934	.11	.03	.17	.33	.35	1.0
1935	.17	.04	.36	.34	.44	1.4
1936	.16	.05	.17	.28	.47	1.1
1937	.19	.03	.30	.38	.46	1.4
1938	.14	.03	.21	.32	.49	1.2
1939	.21	.05	.27	.38	.46	1.4
1940	.12	.03	.34	.32	.54	1.4
1941	.09	.04	.34	.44	.40	1.3
1942	.22	.03	.23	.35	.14	1.0
1943	.23	.05	.38	.37	.07	1.1
1944	.36	.10	.41	.41	.16	1.4
1945	.34	.10	.37	.38	.24	1.4
1946	.36	.13	.20	.38	.40	1.5
1947	.30	.08	.31	.33	.45	1.5
1948	.29	.09	.44	.38	.49	1.7
1949	.27	.10	.31	.41	.53	1.6
1950	.33	.06	.31	.36	.56	1.6
1951	.29	.08	.38	.42	.48	1.7
1952	.26	.09	.36	.42	.49	1.6
1953	.24	.06	.50	.32	.49	1.6
1954	.22	.08	.21	.38	.57	1.5
1955	.20	.07	.33	.42	.58	1.6
1956	.27	.04	.40	.35	.49	1.5
1957	.19	.09	.30	.32	.59	1.5
1958	.18	.07	.38	.39	.56	1.6
1959 ^{4/}	.42	.08	.27	.28	.54	1.6

^{1/} Crop year beginning July of year indicated. Civilian per capita consumption beginning 1941.^{2/} Includes the following nuts: Brazil, pignolia, pistachios, chestnuts, cashews, and miscellaneous.^{3/} Less than 0.005 pounds.^{4/} Preliminary.

Table 8.--Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold storage holdings, 1958 and 1959 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks		
	1958	1959	July 31 average 1955-59	July 31 1959	July 31 1960
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	67,407	72,313	30,424	32,573	29,733
Apricots	6,909	7,510	7,304	9,278	11,003
Blackberries	13,604	15,770	8,725	7,866	8,727
Blueberries	15,982	16,393	9,329	11,122	10,842
Boysenberries	19,751	13,096	n. a.	22,083	11,996
Cherries	92,283	109,254	74,444	78,537	60,709
Grapes	20,355	13,237	6,611	5,298	2,493
Peaches	43,478	47,259	14,801	15,649	11,840
Plums and prunes	3,589	2,384	1/	1/	1/
Raspberries, black	13,104	10,235	2/(40,020	34,935	26,298
Raspberries, red	24,463	24,691	(12,113	7,252
Strawberries	261,529	248,227	215,959	223,381	201,652
Logan and other berries	3,804	3,243	1/	1/	1/
Orange juice 3/	(See below)	(See below)	355,459	421,132	384,772
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	127,232	152,143	169,502
Other fruit	24,129	33,964	59,910	45,386	42,846
Total	610,387	617,576	950,218	1,071,496	972,665
	Pack				
	1957		1958		1959
	1,000 gallons		1,000 gallons		1,000 gallons
Orange					
Concentrated	58,631		83,599		4/78,164
Unconcentrated	288		n. a.		n. a.
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	3,330		4,952		4/ 1,611
Unconcentrated	---		---		---
Lemon					
Concentrated	507		690		4/ 271
Lemon					
Concentrated	233		5/2,216		n. a.
Unconcentrated	n. a.		n. a.		n. a.
Lemonade base	15,800		12,807		n. a.
Tangerine,					
Concentrated	147		1,152		4/ 320
Limeade	437		885		6/ 323

1/ Included with "other fruit" beginning December 1958.

2/ Not reported separately prior to January 1, 1959.

3/ Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated.

4/ Florida pack through August 1, 1960.

5/ Preliminary.

6/ Florida pack through June 30, 1960.

n.a. means "not available."

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

Table 10.--Production and utilization of specified fruits, crops of 1958 and 1959 1/

Commodity and crop year 2/	Total production bushels	Production			Farm disposition			Utilization of sales (fresh equivalent)					
		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	For farm home use	Sold	Fresh sales	Canned	Dried	Frozen	Crushed	Other processed	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Apples													
1958	126,610	124,178	2,973	121,205	81,582	19,685	4,580	2,688	---	---	4/12,670	---	---
1959	121,787	120,228	2,865	117,363	75,119	19,140	3,807	4,252	---	---	4/15,045	---	---
Avocados													
1958	55,600	55,200	325	54,875	54,875	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1959	73,000	67,050	325	66,725	66,725	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cranberries													
1958	58,280	58,280	5/	---	22,985	6/35,295	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1959	7/61,860	61,860	5/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grapes													
1958	3,026,170	3,026,170	12,550	3,013,620	527,947	36,000	744,000	---	---	---	1,705,673	---	---
1959	3,139,050	3,139,050	12,105	3,126,945	553,940	37,500	888,000	---	---	---	1,647,505	---	---
Olives													
1958	68,000	66,000	200	65,800	600	33,800	---	---	---	---	21,300	8/10,100	---
1959	27,000	27,000	200	26,800	300	20,400	---	---	---	---	2,700	8/3,400	---

1/ Production and utilization of apricots, cherries, nectarines, peaches, plums and prunes, 1958 and 1959 crops, published in the June 1960 Fruit Situation.

2/ 1958 revised.

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

4/ Mostly crushed for vinegar, cider, and juice.

5/ Quantities used in farm household negligible.

6/ Mostly canned.

7/ Utilization for 1959 crop will be published when figures are available from Cranberry Payment AMS 181 a.

8/ California Spanish Green, Greek Style, Sicilian Style, chopped, minced, brined and other cures.

Table 11.--Apples, commercial crop: Production, average 1949-58 annual 1959 and indicated 1960 ^{1/}

State and area	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	State and area	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	bu.	bu.	bu.		bu.	bu.	bu.
Maine	1,030	1,430	1,190	Minnesota	262	261	280
New Hampshire	1,185	1,630	1,210	Iowa	176	160	90
Vermont	897	860	970	Missouri	912	750	750
Massachusetts	2,548	2,700	2,100	Nebraska	53	36	35
Rhode Island	168	160	120	Kansas	248	230	230
Connecticut	1,329	1,350	810				
New York	17,494	19,500	17,000	N. Central	19,419	22,152	20,565
New Jersey	2,828	3,700	2,600				
Pennsylvania	6,346	7,500	5,700	Kentucky	318	260	410
				Tennessee	354	450	500
N. Atlantic	33,825	38,830	31,700	Arkansas	355	250	350
Delaware	322	360	220	S. Central	1,027	960	1,260
Maryland	1,185	1,600	1,200				
Virginia	3,506	10,900	10,400	Total Central	2/20,447	23,112	21,825
West Virginia	4,434	5,700	4,700				
North Carolina	1,329	1,500	1,800	Montana	97	85	20
				Idaho	1,452	1,250	675
S. Atlantic	16,826	20,060	18,320	Colorado	1,276	1,000	760
				New Mexico	569	350	220
Total Eastern	2/50,650	58,890	50,020	Utah	392	350	280
				Washington	26,355	23,650	24,000
Ohio	3,088	2,750	3,200	Oregon	2,492	2,200	2,300
Indiana	1,468	1,525	1,580	California	8,727	10,900	9,300
Illinois	2,641	2,300	2,200	Western	41,360	39,785	37,555
Michigan	9,354	12,800	11,000				
Wisconsin	1,217	1,340	1,200	35 States	2/112,456	121,787	109,400

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

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

Table 12.--Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1949-58, annual 1958 and 1959 and preliminary 1960

State	Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Preliminary 1960
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Massachusetts	557,400	598,000	545,000	700,000
New Jersey	87,900	89,000	95,000	88,000
Wisconsin	271,200	389,000	440,000	385,000
Washington	54,950	57,300	106,000	77,000
Oregon	27,370	32,300	51,200	38,500
5 States	998,820	1,165,600	1,237,200	1,288,500

Table 13.--Apples: Unweighted wholesale price per bushel, Chicago, July-August 1959 and 1960

Week ended	Midwestern varieties, mostly 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch minimum, generally good quality and condition, per bushel ^{1/}									
	Transparent		Duchess		Wealthy		N. W. Greenings			
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
July 1	2.50	4.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
8	---	3.50	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
15	2.00	3.00	2.75	4.12	3.12	---	---	---	---	---
22	2.35	3.50	2.50	3.15	3.00	---	---	---	---	---
29	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.85	2.50	3.00	---	---	---	---
August 5	2.15	3.25	1.50	3.00	2.25	2.85	3.25	5.00	---	---

^{1/} Where prices were not available for 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum size, quotations are inserted for apples of 2 inch minimum size or 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch minimum size. Prices on Midwestern varieties are the representative price for Tuesday of each week.

Table 14.--Fruits, miscellaneous: Condition August 1 and production, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and indicated 1960

Crop and State	Production ^{1/}			Condition August 1		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Apricots						
California	177,400	210,000	225,000	---	---	---
Washington	12,680	2/13,600	10,000	---	---	---
Utah	5,090	6,200	2,600	---	---	---
3 States	195,170	229,800	237,600	---	---	---
Figs, California						
Dried	3/25,640	3/19,000	---	85	73	79
Not dried	11,400	6,600	---	---	---	---
Olives						
California	48,700	27,000	---	57	27	70
Avocados						
Florida	9,210	2/8,000	---	59	45	62

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

^{2/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1959-Apricots, Washington, 1,000; Avocados, Florida, 950.

^{3/} Dry basis; 3 pounds of fresh figs are about equal to 1 pound dried.

Table 15.--Cherries: Production, by varieties, 12 States, average 1949-58 annual 1959 and preliminary 1960 ^{1/}

State	Sweet			Sour			All varieties		
	Average	1959	Prelim- inary	Average	1959	Prelim- inary	Average	1959	Prelim- inary
	1949-58	1959	1960	1949-58	1959	1960	1949-58	1959	1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	4,370	6,700	4,800	22,790	18,500	14,000	27,160	25,200	18,800
Pennsylvania	1,160	1,000	500	9,590	11,500	9,000	10,750	12,500	9,500
Ohio	355	220	330	1,892	1,350	1,900	2,247	1,570	2,230
Michigan	9,400	13,500	14,000	69,600	86,000	76,000	79,000	99,500	90,000
Wisconsin	---	---	---	13,240	11,400	7,800	13,240	11,400	7,800
Montana	1,331	1,200	1,400	298	380	20	1,629	1,580	1,420
Idaho	2,522	1,280	1,300	906	850	850	3,428	2,130	2,150
Colorado	625	620	120	1,722	2/1,350	750	2,347	1,970	870
Utah	3,464	1,600	1,200	2,095	850	1,300	5,559	2,450	2,500
Washington	18,920	2/13,700	11,000	2,200	1,450	1,200	21,120	15,150	12,200
Oregon	22,560	24,900	14,000	3,210	3,400	3,200	25,770	28,300	17,200
California	29,590	13,500	31,500	---	---	---	29,590	13,500	31,500
12 States	94,297	78,220	80,150	127,543	137,030	116,020	221,840	215,250	196,170

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. ^{2/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruits (tons) sweet cherries, Washington 1959-400; sour cherries 1959 Colorado 102.

Crop Production, USDA, AMS.

Table 16.--Cherries, western: Weighted average auction price per **Campell** lug, New York City, May-August 1959 and 1960

Origin and week ended	Chapman		Burbank		Tartarian	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
California:						
May 6	4.50	---	5.23	---	6.19	---
13	4.28	5.59	5.24	5.63	6.22	6.40
20	---	5.56	---	6.02	5.45	6.41
27	---	---	---	---	6.13	5.08
June 3	---	---	---	---	5.70	5.87
10	---	---	---	---	4.25	4.01
California:						
May 13	---	---	---	---	---	---
20	8.93	---	---	---	---	---
27	9.06	7.93	---	---	---	---
June 3	7.12	7.87	5.63	---	---	---
10	8.29	6.11	8.16	3.98	7.05	---
17	10.82	7.20	9.26	6.46	8.19	---
24	9.42	6.95	---	7.11	6.39	4.20
July 1	---	5.84	---	6.30	---	---
Northwestern:						
June 24	---	8.07	---	---	---	4.86
July 1	9.55	6.48	---	5.78	---	---
8	6.45	7.12	5.61	6.97	4.51	---
15	6.24	7.51	5.77	7.35	4.90	---
22	5.67	9.09	5.10	8.41	---	---
29	6.15	8.46	5.51	8.45	4.33	---
August 5	7.05	8.51	6.88	8.04	---	---
12	7.81	8.97	6.99	9.02	---	---

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 17.--Grapes: Production in important States, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and indicated 1960 ^{1/}

State	Average:	1959	Indicated:	State and variety	Average:	1959	Indicated:
	1949-58:		1960		1949-58		1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	78,060	91,000	110,000	Arkansas	7,300	8,000	9,300
New Jersey	1,340	1,100	1,200	Arizona	3,760	10,200	9,500
Pennsylvania	22,600	28,000	27,000	Washington	36,040	58,000	47,800
Ohio	15,310	15,200	18,600	Oregon	920	1,100	700
Indiana	1,150	1,350	1,480	California			
Illinois	1,570	1,000	1,100	grapes:			
Michigan	40,100	57,000	57,000	Wine	576,300	580,000	545,000
Iowa	1,760	1,300	1,300	Table	558,400	532,000	540,000
Missouri	3,650	3,600	3,800	Raisin	1,531,100	1,745,000	1,740,000
Kansas	790	500	500	Dried ^{2/}	212,000	222,000	---
Virginia	702	300	300	Not dried	683,100	857,000	---
North Carolina	1,780	1,200	1,300				
South Carolina	1,270	1,800	2,200	California, all:	2,665,800	2,857,000	2,825,000
Georgia	1,480	1,400	1,500				
				United States	3/2,885,762	3,139,050	3,119,780

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. ^{2/} Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes. ^{3/} Total does not agree with sum of States due to rounding.
Crop Production, USDA, AMS.

Table 18.--Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, New York and Chicago, June-August 1959 and 1960

Market and week ended	Seedless		Red Malaga		Ribier	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York:						
June 10	10.55	6.72	---	---	---	---
17	7.26	5.20	---	---	---	---
24	6.78	6.94	---	---	---	---
July 1	6.26	5.77	---	---	---	---
8	5.21	5.58	---	5.55	---	7.51
15	4.42	5.81	---	4.46	6.10	6.15
22	5.67	4.90	---	---	5.79	4.46
29	4.51	4.40	3.01	3.86	4.61	5.12
August 5	3.85	4.01	2.78	3.51	4.42	5.17
Chicago:						
June 10	8.98	5.55	---	---	---	---
17	6.39	4.36	---	---	---	---
24	5.51	5.20	4.83	---	9.40	---
July 1	4.82	5.88	3.63	---	7.93	---
8	5.68	5.00	---	---	---	7.93
15	4.50	5.56	---	---	6.67	---
22	4.34	4.12	3.20	---	5.32	---
29	3.58	4.41	3.43	---	4.03	5.46
August 5	3.66	3.71	3.03	3.29	3.57	4.29

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

Table 19.--Pears: Production by geographic divisions and on Pacific Coast, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and indicated 1960 ^{1/}

Division	Average:	1959	Indi-	Pacific	Average:	1959	Indi-
	1949-58:		cated		Coast		1949-58:
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1960
	bu.	bu.	bu.		Tons	Tons	Tons
New England	54	55	40	Washington			
Mid-Atlantic	682	680	590	Bartlett	93,950	69,500	39,000
				Other	39,875	34,000	30,500
E. N. Central	1,238	1,460	1,275	Total	133,825	103,500	69,500
				Oregon			
W. N. Central	99	80	75	Bartlett	57,020	55,000	42,500
				Other	84,870	82,500	75,000
S. Atlantic	318	220	250	Total	141,890	137,500	117,500
				California			
E. S. Central	333	315	340	Bartlett	322,300	366,000	355,000
				Other	42,300	39,000	38,000
W. S. Central	375	455	505	Total	364,600	405,000	393,000
Mountain	512	410	250	Total	473,270	490,500	436,500
				Total Bartlett			
Pacific	26,222	26,516	23,856	Total Other	167,045	155,500	143,500
Total	2/29,981	30,191	27,181				

^{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.

Crop Production, USDA, AMS.

Table 20.--Pears, California Bartlett: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, July and August 1959 and 1960

Week ended	New York		Chicago	
	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
July 1	---	---	6.18	---
8	5.18	8.05	5.64	7.84
15	5.26	6.76	4.85	5.88
22	4.20	5.72	4.09	5.50
29	4.32	5.85	4.62	5.88
August 5	5.00	6.81	5.04	6.64

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

Table 21.--Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1949-58, annual 1958 and 1959 and indicated 1960 ^{1/}

Crop and State	Average	1958	1959	Indicated
	1949-58			1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Plums:				
Michigan	6,430	7,800	6,700	6,500
California	80,000	61,000	^{2/} 93,000	88,000
United States	86,430	68,800	99,700	94,500
Prunes:				
Idaho	20,730	19,300	22,900	8,000
Washington	17,580	13,500	^{2/} 22,000	6,200
Oregon	49,110	19,700	44,000	10,000
			<u>Dried basis</u> ^{3/}	
California	152,200	96,000	139,000	135,000
			<u>Fresh basis</u>	
United States	467,920	292,500	436,400	361,700

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows: (tons) 1959 prunes, Washington, 250 (fresh basis).

^{2/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons) 1959 plums, California 3,000; prunes, Washington 1,000.

^{3/} In California the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound of dried.

Table 22.--Plums, California: Weighted average auction price per crate, New York and Chicago, June-August 1959 and 1960

	Beauty		Santa Rosa		Formosa		Tragedy		Burbank	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:										
June 3	4.48	5.64	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
10	3.34	5.08	5.57	6.37	3.25	4.78	---	---	---	---
17	3.21	4.49	4.54	5.86	2.91	4.32	4.75	---	---	---
24	2.95	4.19	3.90	5.42	3.18	4.28	5.65	---	---	---
July 1	3.20	3.68	4.11	5.04	3.53	4.07	5.07	---	---	---
8	---	---	3.90	5.08	2.84	3.14	4.00	5.34	3.26	4.81
15	---	---	4.34	5.72	---	3.90	3.93	5.40	3.05	4.09
22	---	---	4.43	5.00	---	---	5.01	4.16	2.87	2.93
29	---	---	3.64	4.51	---	---	---	3.12	1.87	2.07
August 5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.27	1.79	1.66
Chicago:										
June 3	3.81	4.46	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
10	3.04	5.07	4.93	6.57	---	4.99	---	---	---	---
17	3.30	4.67	4.35	5.81	3.47	4.65	---	---	---	---
24	---	4.26	3.73	5.35	3.20	---	4.49	---	---	---
July 1	---	3.66	3.73	4.85	---	3.87	4.52	5.51	---	---
8	---	---	3.81	5.25	---	3.47	4.45	5.46	3.70	4.25
15	---	---	4.51	4.85	---	---	3.97	4.78	2.85	3.51
22	---	---	4.58	5.44	---	---	4.79	3.93	2.47	2.68
29	---	---	4.26	5.12	---	---	3.22	4.30	---	2.59
August 5	---	---	---	1.19	---	---	---	3.95	---	1.70

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

Table 23.--Peaches: Production by geographic divisions, average
1949-58, annual 1959 and indicated 1960 ^{1/}

Division	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Division	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
New England	235	286	319				
Middle Atlantic	5,608	6,420	6,400	Pacific	35,338	2/41,688	41,410
E. N. Central	5,346	5,095	5,130				
W. N. Central	549	330	440				
S. Atlantic	9,155	2/12,345	12,970	Total	3/62,528	74,339	73,614
E. S. Central	1,232	1,770	1,990				
W. S. Central	2,435	3,340	3,825	California:			
Mountain	2,619	2,565	1,130	Clingstone ^{4/}	22,239	2/25,377	25,377
				Freestone	11,151	13,501	13,543

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

^{2/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bushels): 1959-South Carolina, 150; Georgia, 40; California, Clingstone, 1,416.

^{3/} Includes Florida prior to 1955.

^{4/} Mainly for canning.

Table 24.--Tree nuts: Production in important States, average
1949-58, annual 1959 and indicated 1960 ^{1/}

State	Pecans			Crop and State	Almonds, filberts and walnuts		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960		Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
North Carolina	1,050	700	1,400	Almonds			
South Carolina	2,048	2,000	2,650	California	39,610	82,800	54,000
Georgia	17,955	21,000	20,500				
Florida	2,331	2,250	1,750	Filberts			
Alabama	9,211	7,600	8,750	Oregon	7,460	9,600	7,600
Mississippi	5,058	2,700	3,750	Washington	562	480	350
Arkansas	2,605	2,300	3,250	2 States	8,022	10,080	7,950
Louisiana	7,995	10,000	5,500				
Oklahoma	9,370	4,500	19,500	Walnuts			
Texas	15,385	16,000	20,000	English			
New Mexico	1,588	2,700	3,750	California	68,840	58,500	72,000
Total	75,130	71,750	90,800	Oregon	6,430	4,000	2,300
Improved varieties ^{2/}	35,970	33,400	39,150	2 States	75,270	62,500	74,300
Wild and seedling	39,226	38,350	51,650	Total tree nuts	198,008	227,130	227,050

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

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

Table 25.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1948-57, annual 1957, 1958 and indicated 1959; condition August 1, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and 1960

Crop and State	Production ^{1/}				Condition August 1 (new crop)		
	Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1949-58	1959	1960
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Oranges:							
Early, Midseason, and Navel varieties: ^{2/}							
California	14,084	9,100	16,900	13,200	71	73	55
Florida, all	44,920	52,700	47,100	49,000	---	71	69
Temple	1,783	1,500	3,000	4,000	---	---	69
Other	43,137	51,200	44,100	45,000	71	61	75
Texas	1,200	1,450	1,650	1,800	51	76	79
Arizona	492	490	270	500	72	80	65
Louisiana	186	205	220	250	59	78	74
Total	60,882	63,945	66,140	64,750	---	---	---
Valencia:							
California	23,697	14,000	23,300	18,500	73	71	75
Florida	33,190	29,800	38,900	42,500	71	70	73
Texas	476	550	650	1,000	48	72	74
Arizona	579	760	340	850	73	87	69
Total	57,942	45,110	63,190	62,850	---	---	---
All oranges:							
California	37,781	23,100	40,200	31,700	72	72	65
Florida	78,110	82,500	86,000	91,500	71	65	74
Texas	1,676	2,000	2,300	2,800	51	75	78
Arizona	1,072	1,250	610	1,350	72	83	67
Louisiana	186	205	220	250	59	78	74
Total all oranges	118,824	109,055	129,330	127,600	71	69	69
Tangerines:							
Florida	4,530	2,100	4,500	2,800	65	43	73
Total, orange & tangerines	123,354	111,155	133,830	130,400	---	---	---
Grapefruit:							
Florida, all	33,970	31,100	35,200	30,500	64	54	71
Seedless	17,870	17,600	19,600	20,100	67	57	71
Other	16,100	13,500	15,600	10,400	63	50	72
Texas	3,800	3,500	4,200	5,500	43	70	79
Arizona	2,604	2,780	1,870	2,750	74	87	72
California, all	2,424	2,400	2,520	2,750	77	73	75
Desert Valleys	919	1,100	620	1,350	81	85	81
Other areas	1,505	1,300	1,900	1,400	75	65	70
Total grapefruit	42,798	39,780	43,790	41,500	58	63	74
Lemons:							
California	13,669	16,900	17,000	17,000	71	76	68
Arizona ^{3/}	---	---	340	900	59	87	52
Total lemons	13,669	16,900	17,340	17,900	---	---	---
Limes:							
Florida ^{4/}	322	350	200	300	76	68	64
Tangelos:							
Florida	5/302	350	300	550	---	60	66

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

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

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

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

^{4/} July 1 forecast of 1960 Florida limes, 340 thousand boxes.

^{5/} Short-time average.

Table 26.--Oranges and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June-August 1959 and 1960 ^{1/}

Period	Oranges						Lemons	
	1959			1960			1959	1960
	Calif.	Ariz.	Fla.	Total	Calif.	Ariz.	Fla.	Total
	Valencias:			Valencias:				
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through June 4	9,352	25,830	35,182	2/9,142	32,474	41,616	10,451	11,492
Week ended:								
June 11	1,120	155	1,275	805	240	1,045	736	605
18	1,173	73	1,246	810	225	1,035	680	622
25	1,058	106	1,164	775	148	923	713	624
July 2	953	50	1,003	604	n. a.	604	599	592
9	886	58	944	731	n. a.	731	544	501
16	1,056	35	1,091	760	n. a.	760	622	580
23	1,064	33	1,097	753	n. a.	753	446	477
30	1,062	---	1,062	737	n. a.	737	469	545
August 6	1,027	---	1,027	698	n. a.	698	482	505
Season through August 6	18,751	26,340	45,091	15,815	33,087	48,902	15,742	16,543

^{1/} Interstate and intrastate fresh shipments for oranges. California lemons represent interstate fresh shipments only. All data subject to revision. ^{2/} Revised.
n. a. means "not available."

Table 27.--Grapefruit: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June-August 1959 and 1960 ^{1/}

Period	1959				1960			
	Calif.	Texas	Fla.	Total	Calif.	Texas	Fla.	Total
	Ariz.				Ariz.			
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through June 4	4,031	3,655	29,445	37,131	4,886	5,352	29,391	39,629
Week ended:								
June 11	193	---	379	572	376	7	59	442
18	171	---	188	359	272	---	48	320
25	169	---	219	388	254	---	26	280
July 2	151	---	191	342	231	---	n. a.	231
9	169	---	51	220	162	---	n. a.	162
16	183	---	31	214	162	---	n. a.	162
23	185	---	35	219	206	---	n. a.	206
30	198	---	---	198	133	---	n. a.	133
August 6	198	---	---	198	129	---	n. a.	129
Season through August 6	5,648	3,655	30,539	39,841	6,811	5,359	29,524	41,694

^{1/} Interstate and intrastate fresh shipments for Florida grapefruit. Interstate fresh shipments only for Texas and California-Arizona grapefruit. All data subject to revision.
n. a. means "not available."

Table 28.--Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel, for Florida and per half box for California, at New York and Chicago, June-August 1959 and 1960

Market, month, and week	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons	
	California		Florida		California		Florida		California	
	Valencias									
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:										
Season average										
through May	3.37	4.31	4.85	3.98	1.37	2.36	2.28	2.98	3.58	3.38
June	3.24	3.67	3.48	3.44	1.81	2.85	1.97	2.83	3.52	3.35
July	3.23	4.07	3.70	3.86	2.92	2.63	2.12	1.55	3.55	3.43
Week ended										
August 5	3.39	4.05	---	3.77	2.85	2.59	---	---	3.87	3.83
Chicago:										
Season average										
through May	3.32	3.99	4.46	3.72	---	2.46	2.36	2.22	3.66	3.41
June	3.24	3.92	---	3.50	2.13	2.14	2.07	2.77	3.47	3.59
July	3.27	4.04	---	---	2.92	2.21	2.16	---	3.37	4.15
Week ended										
August 5	3.54	4.18	---	---	2.90	2.88	2.05	---	3.95	4.24

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

Table 29.--Fruits: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States, May-August 1959 and 1960

Commodity	1959				Week ended Aug. 8	1960 1/			Week ended Aug. 6
	May	June	July			May	June	July	
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars		Cars	Cars	Cars	
Deciduous:									
Apples	1,557	894	589	58	1,435	418	74	8	
Apricots	64	127	211	16	20	227	126	4	
Cherries	208	391	469	22	164	561	237	21	
Grapes	172	955	2,316	593	110	1,105	1,748	526	
Nectarines	---	205	659	135	---	248	692	147	
Peaches	156	1,888	2,366	321	58	1,214	2,989	840	
Pears	134	30	1,158	410	65	1	731	267	
Plums and fresh									
prunes	251	1,413	1,429	212	181	1,008	1,306	217	
Strawberries	1,275	522	326	47	1,011	308	253	36	
Mixed deciduous	26	92	221	43	19	89	226	39	
Total deciduous:	3,843	6,517	9,744	1,857	3,063	5,179	8,372	2,105	
Citrus:									
Grapefruit	1,465	1,002	495	31	1,351	775	373	59	
Lemons	2,024	2,128	1,736	320	1,921	1,614	1,509	203	
Oranges and									
satsumas	4,926	3,629	3,328	744	3,634	2,728	2,183	445	
Mixed citrus	511	364	466	92	569	184	211	57	
Total citrus	8,926	7,123	6,025	1,247	7,475	5,301	4,273	854	
Grand total	12,769	13,640	15,769	3,104	10,538	10,480	12,648	2,959	

1/ Preliminary.

Figures include Government purchases, but do not include motortruck shipments.

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