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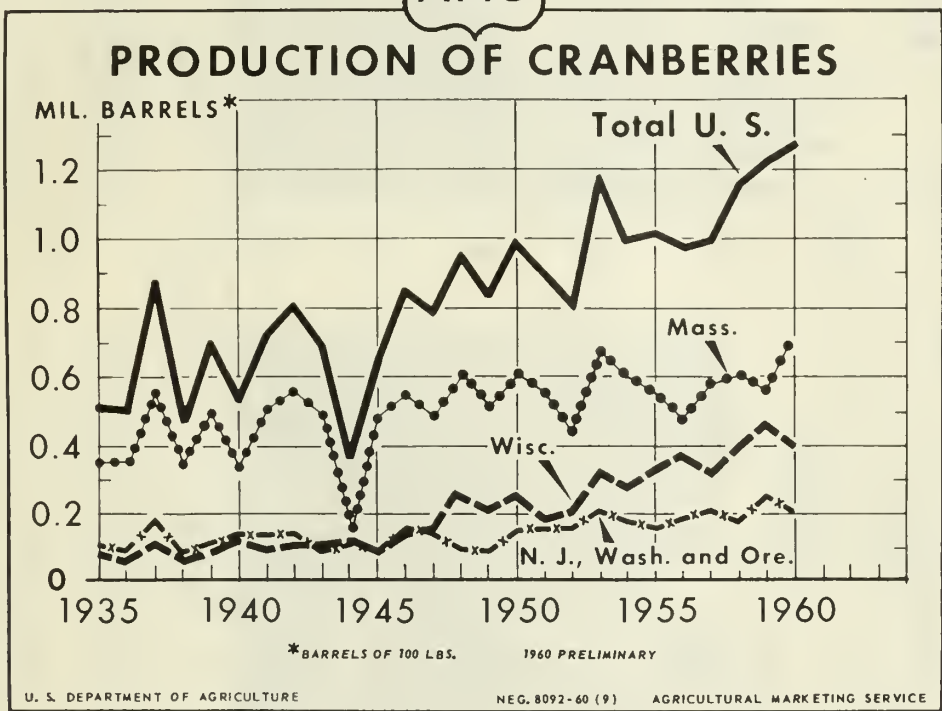
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The FRUIT SITUATION

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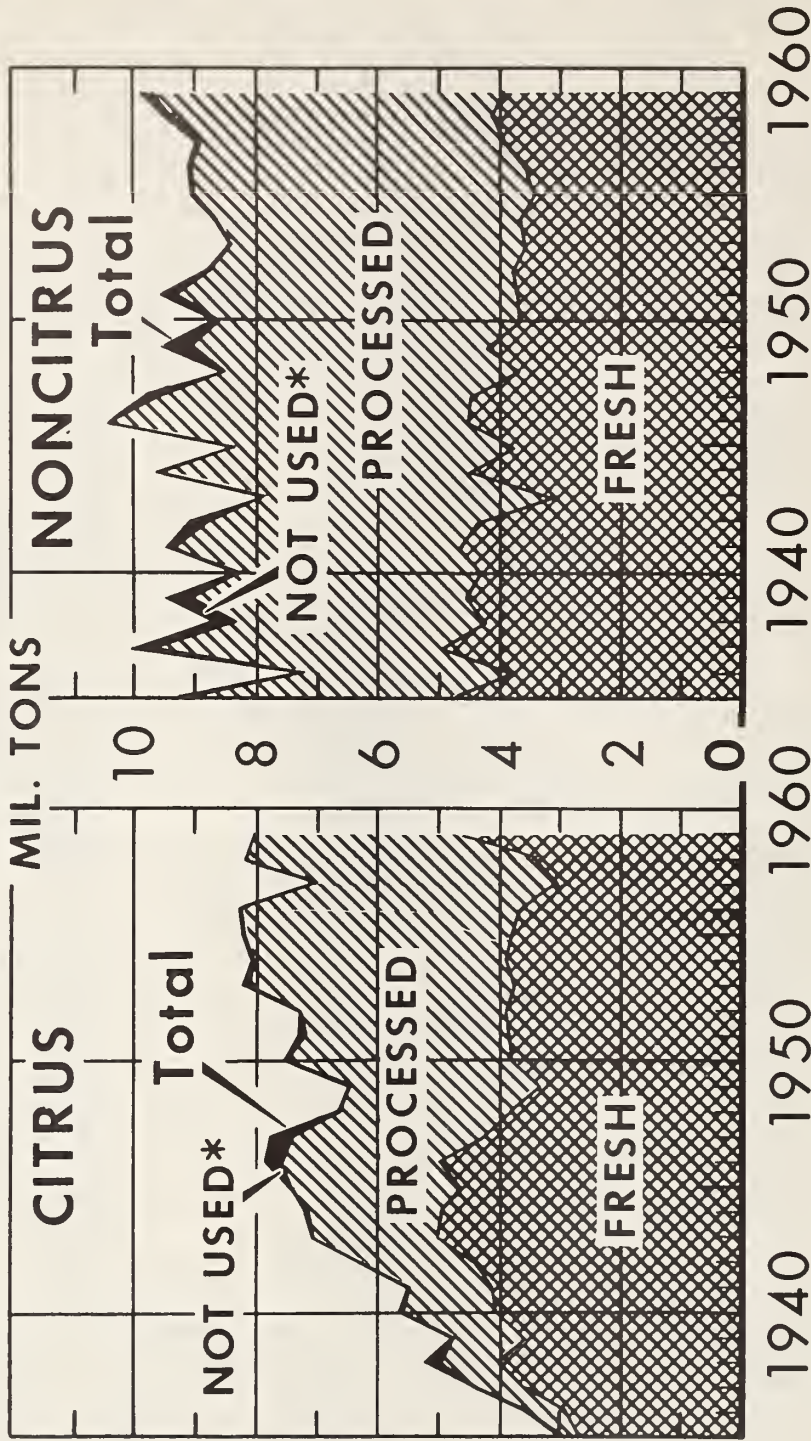


Total production of cranberries has more than doubled since 1935. Production has trended upward in Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Washington and Oregon. But in New Jersey, it has not changed greatly in level. Of total

production in recent years, Massachusetts, grew about one half and Wisconsin about one-third. Most of the increase in total production since 1935 has been processed.

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PRODUCTION AND USE OF FRUIT



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1959 PARTLY ESTIMATED

DATA PREPARED FROM UTILIZATION REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Production of noncitrus fruit continues to exceed that of citrus, despite a sharp increase in citrus since 1935. Over the years, use of both citrus and noncitrus fruit for processing has increased and now is larger than fresh use.

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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, October 21, 1960

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SUMMARY

Total production of fruit in 1961 probably will be somewhat larger than in 1960, when many crops were reduced by unfavorable weather. Assuming that the weather will be at least average next year, increases can be expected in both the 1961 deciduous crop and in the 1961-62 citrus crop. Total production of tree nuts probably will not be as large as the near-record 1960 crop, though above average. Consumer demand for fresh and processed fruit, supported by continued high income, is expected to be equal to that of 1960.

Smaller exports of most U. S. fresh and processed fruits in 1960-61 than in 1959-60 are expected, largely as a result of reductions in U. S. supplies. Demand for fresh and processed fruits in Western European countries continues favorable, and there were some reductions in import restrictions in the summer and fall of 1960. In the case of fresh and processed orange and grapefruit items, practically unchanged U. S. supplies and anticipated increasing Mediterranean and Southern Hemisphere supplies point to smaller U. S. exports than last year. U. S. apple and pear crops in 1960 are smaller than last year, while European apple and pear crops are substantially larger. Although early season export sales have been favorable, total U. S. exports of apples and pears are not expected to reach last season's levels. In the case of dried fruits, foreign competition will be relatively light during 1960-61. However, U. S. supplies also are not expected to be much above last year's relatively short levels and exports are not expected to exceed measurable those of last season. Exports of canned deciduous fruits may be somewhat larger than last year, because of an increase in the quotas for dollar imports of canned fruits into the United Kingdom.

Over the past decade, total production of noncitrus fruits, mostly deciduous, has risen slowly, partly as a result of increased plantings of a number of fruits, especially apples and peaches. Partly offsetting was a decline in prunes. Others did not change greatly in level, though often varying considerable from year to year with changes in the weather. If the weather for the 1961 crops is average or better, a large increase in production of prunes in the Pacific Northwest can be expected. Small to moderate increases can be expected in apples, pears, California prunes, and cherries; not much change in plums, peaches, and grapes; but some reduction in apricots and cranberries. Demand for 1961-crop deciduous fruit, not only by consumers but also by processors, is expected to be good. The level of prices received by growers for the crop probably will not be greatly different from 1960, but prices for individual kinds of fruit will tend to change in opposite direction to production.

The 1960 crop of deciduous fruits, now nearly all harvested, is expected to be about 8 percent below the large 1959 crop but 1 percent above the 1949-58 average. Apricots, peaches and sweet cherries are the only deciduous crops that are larger than in 1959. In addition, the 1960 cranberry crop is a record. Production of prunes in the Pacific Northwest is down sharply from last year, that of other fruits down slightly to moderately. During the past summer, grower prices for fresh market fruit have tended to average above prices in the summer of 1959. Prices for most fruits for processing have been higher in 1960 than in 1959, important exceptions being apricots and peaches. Prices for apples and pears continue higher this fall than last.

Total production of citrus fruits continued to trend upward during the past decade, but at a slower rate than in the preceding decade. This slowdown was due partly to weather damage to fruit and trees, especially in 1951, 1957 and 1960. But the planting of new trees has been large during the past decade, especially orange in Florida, grapefruit in Texas and lemon in Arizona. As more of these young trees start bearing and as older trees increase in bearing surface, production can be expected to continue to trend upward. Much of the increase in production over the past two decades has been processed and moved in increasing volume both to domestic and foreign markets.

Prospective production of citrus fruit in 1960-61 is not greatly different from 1959-60, despite substantial losses caused by hurricane Donna in Florida. The early and mid-season orange crop is expected to be a little smaller than the 1959-60 crop, that of grapefruit about the same as last season. Market prospects appear better than a year ago for oranges and at least as good as a year ago for grapefruit for marketings during fall and winter. Movement of processed citrus, especially frozen orange concentrate, from packers to the trade has been unusually large in the 1959-60 season. Packers' stocks of frozen orange concentrate are much smaller this fall than the heavy stocks of a year ago. This is expected to contribute to strong processor demand, especially for oranges.

The 1960-61 pack of dried fruits is expected to be moderately smaller than the 1959-60 pack, mainly due to reductions in raisins, prunes and dates. A moderate reduction in canned fruits also is expected, largely because of decreases in sour cherries, pears, plums and apples, since more than offsetting increases in apricots and fruit cocktail. Output of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) probably will not be greatly different from 1959. Among processed citrus juices in Florida in 1959-60, output of frozen orange concentrate was a little below the record in 1958-59, but that of canned single-strength citrus juices was up moderately. Carryover stocks of frozen orange concentrate are considerably smaller this fall than a year ago, those of canned single-strength citrus juices are somewhat larger.

The 1960 crop of almonds, filberts, pecans and walnuts was about 1 percent smaller than the record 1959 production. A substantial decrease in almonds and a lighter one in filberts more than offset heavy increases in pecans and walnuts. Grower prices for the smaller 1960 crops of almonds and filberts are expected to average above those in 1959, and prices for walnuts also may average higher. But prices for pecans probably will be down from 1959.

ORANGES

Prospective Early and Mid-
season Orange Crop is
Slightly Smaller Than
1959-60 Crop

The 1960-61 crop of early, mid-season and Navel oranges was estimated as of October 1 at 63.8 million boxes, about 2 percent smaller than the 1959-60 crop but 2 percent larger than the 1949-58 average. Despite substantial losses from hurricane Donna, the Florida early and midseason crop of 50.5 million boxes, is 3 percent above the 1959-60 crop and 9 percent above average. In California, which is second in production to Florida, the crop of 11 million boxes of Navels is 19 percent under 1959-60 and 25 percent below average. The decrease in this State is due partly to a light set of fruit. Prospective 1960-61 production is down also in Arizona, but up in Texas and Louisiana. These States grow only a small percentage of the total crop.

Valencia orange production in 1960-61 in Florida is forecast at 40 million boxes, down 6 percent from 1959-60 but 16 percent above average. Thus total production in Florida in 1960-61 is expected to be 90.5 million boxes, 1 million boxes smaller than in 1959-60. Prospective Valencia production is down also in Arizona, but up in Texas. For California, which produced 17.7 million boxes of Valencias in 1959-60, the first forecast of the 1960-61 Valencia crop will be released in December. The October 1 condition of the crop was slightly better this year than in 1959.

Hurricane Donna, which crossed over the principal citrus producing area of Florida on September 10 and 11, 1960, not only blew substantial quantities of fruit to the ground but also caused some damage to trees. The accompanying rains, added to previous heavy rains, left the ground wet and soft, which caused rotting of deep roots. Damage was heaviest in the central counties, least in the Indian River and St. Lucie counties. The damage to trees probably will result in production in 1961-62 being somewhat lighter than it otherwise would be. Even so, production probably will continue to trend upward over the next few years as more young trees start bearing and older trees increase in bearing surface.

Market Prospects for 1960-61

Harvest and market movement of the 1960-61 Florida orange crop have been delayed by the hurricane, which blew much of the early maturing fruit from the trees. A few shipments were made from scattered points in early October, several weeks later than the start last year. Shipments are expected to increase during the second half of the month and reach heavy volume in November. The light, early-season shipments usually bring the highest prices of the year. As the volume of marketings increases, prices decline to a lower level. This year, early-season prices probably will hold up better and extend further into the fall than a year ago. In early October, auction market sales of 1959-60 crop California Valencias were lighter, and prices higher, than a year earlier.

Market prospects for oranges this fall and winter appear somewhat more favorable than they did a year ago. Early and mid-season production is forecast about 2 percent smaller than in 1959-60, mainly because of a substantial reduction in California Navels. In Florida, where prospective production is up 3 percent and where the major part of the crop is processed, mostly into frozen orange concentrate, packers' stocks of this product on October 1, 1960, were about 5 million gallons or 20 percent smaller than a year earlier. This far out-weighs a moderate increase in canners' stocks of canned single-strength orange juice. Movement of frozen concentrate from packers to the trade during the 1959-60 season was 23 percent above a year earlier. Processor demand should be somewhat stronger this fall and winter than in this period of 1959-60. Prices for most fresh and processed deciduous fruits, which compete in at least a general way with fresh and processed citrus, are expected to be at least as high this fall and winter as a year earlier. Consumer demand for fresh and processed citrus probably will be fully as strong as in 1959-60. Every year the number of consumers increases by about 2 percent as a result of growth in population, and this increase requires additional food of which citrus has established itself as an essential. Although demand for fresh and processed fruit continues favorable in western European countries where much of U. S. exports of citrus go, there may be some reduction in citrus exports in 1960-61. Taken together, the above factors indicate a somewhat stronger market and higher prices for oranges this fall and winter than in this period of 1959-60.

Increased Exports of Canned
and Frozen Orange Juice
in 1959-60

From November 1959 through August 1960, total exports of fresh oranges and tangerines (mostly oranges) were equivalent to approximately 5.4 million boxes, 11 percent smaller than in the same months of 1958-59. Exports were larger during November-February, but smaller during March-August than in the same periods of 1958-59. In the latter period, California Valencias usually are the principal orange exported. In 1959-60, California Valencia production was much smaller, and prices were moderately higher, than in 1958-59. At the same time, competitive supplies of Mediterranean citrus fruit were larger, an additional factor contributing to the reduction in U. S. exports.

In contrast, exports of various items of processed oranges were up in 1959-60. Quantities and percentages over 1958-59 are as follows: Canned single-strength orange juice, 7.9 million gallons, 14 percent; canned concentrated orange juice, 644,000 gallons, 35 percent; and frozen concentrated orange juice, 4 million gallons, 33 percent.

Imports of fresh oranges during November 1959-August 1960 were approximately 215,000 boxes, about one-third of the volume a year earlier. Arrivals were the heaviest during December, January, June and July.

About two-thirds of 1959-60
Orange Crop was Processed

Approximately 64 percent of the 1959-60 U. S. orange crop was processed. The tonnage processed in 1959-60 was about as large as in 1958-59, but fresh use was down 2 percent. In 1959-60, about 77 percent of the Florida crop, but only 26 percent of the California crop, were processed. In Florida, processing includes a high percentage of early and mid-season oranges as well as of Valencias; in California, processing consists mostly of Valencias. About 73 percent of the 1959-60 crop Florida oranges that were processed were made into frozen orange concentrate. This was 57 percent of the entire Florida crop.

Tangerines and Tangelos

The 1960-61 crop of Florida tangerines is expected to be 4.2 million boxes, 50 percent above the small 1959-60 crop but 7 percent below average. Harvest usually starts in late October or November. About 19 percent of the light 1959-60 crop was processed and most of the rest was used fresh. The volume processed in 1959-60 was one-third that of the larger 1958-59 crop.

Production of Florida tangelos (a tangerine-grapefruit hybrid) in 1960-61 is estimated at 500,000 boxes, 9 percent smaller than in 1959-60. Harvest usually starts in last October. Most of the annual production is used fresh.

GRAPEFRUIT

1960-61 Crop Matches 1959-60 Crop
Despite Hurricane Losses in Florida

The 1960-61 crop of grapefruit (excluding the California summer crop) was estimated as of October 1, at 40.4 million boxes, roughly the same as the 1959-60 crop but 2 percent below the 1949-58 average. In 1959-60 the California summer crop was 1.4 million boxes out of a U. S. total of 41.7 million boxes.

Despite heavy loss of grapefruit from hurricane Donna, the 1960-61 Florida crop is expected to be 30 million boxes, only 2 percent smaller than the 1959-60 crop but 13 percent below average. Of the new crop, 18.5 million boxes are seedless varieties and 11.5 million other grapefruit. The seedless production includes 7.5 million boxes of pink grapefruit, compared with 6.7 million pinks in 1959-60.

Production of grapefruit in 1960-61 in Texas is estimated at 6.7 million boxes, 29 percent larger than in 1959-60 and more than twice average production. The increase in 1960-61 indicates further recovery from the freeze damage to groves in 1951. This trend can be expected to continue as more new plantings start bearing and older trees increase in bearing surface. Most of the new plantings since 1951 are Ruby red and pink varieties.

In Arizona, the 1960-61 crop is expected to be about 2.6 million boxes, down a fifth from 1959-60 and slightly below average. Prospective production in the Desert Valleys of California, 1.1 million boxes, also is down considerably from 1959-60, but substantially above average.

Market Prospects for Grapefruit
This Fall and Winter

Harvest and sale of 1960-61 crop Florida grapefruit, as of oranges, was delayed by hurricane Donna. A few shipments were made the last week of September, several weeks later than beginning shipments in 1959. Shipments increased during early October. By mid-October they had attained substantial volume and were still increasing. Usually by the middle of October, shipments level off and then fluctuate around this level until spring, then decline. Prices for sales on the principal auctions for the week ending October 8, the first reported, averaged about twice those of sales during the first few weeks of the 1959-60 season. Prices declined as usual with increasing shipments in the following week. Movement of new-crop grapefruit from Texas also started the last week of September, and should reach seasonally-heavy volume by early November.

Market prospects for grapefruit this fall and winter appear to be at least as good as a year ago. Although the new crop is about the same size as the 1959-60 crop, packers' carryover stocks of frozen grapefruit concentrate and canned grapefruit sections are much smaller than a year ago. These decreases are partly offset by small increases in carryover of canned single-strength

juice. Processor demand should be somewhat better than a year ago. Consumer demand for fresh and processed grapefruit is expected to continue stable. A higher percentage of this year's crop consists of pink and red grapefruit, which are preferred by some consumers. Some competitive fresh and processed fruits are expected to be priced higher this fall and winter than last. Under the above conditions, grapefruit should do fully as well in the market as in the fall and winter of 1959-60.

Foreign Trade in Grapefruit

Exports of fresh grapefruit, as of oranges, were smaller during November 1959-August 1960 than in this period of 1958-59, partly because of a relatively light Florida crop and increased competitive supplies. The total was approximately 1.8 million boxes, down 6 percent. Exports of canned single-strength grapefruit juice were about 4.1 million gallons, down 17 percent. Reduced quantities of various relatively minor items also were exported. But those of canned single-strength blended grapefruit and orange juice were 2.9 million gallons, up 8 percent; those of canned grapefruit sections were 322,000 cases (24-2's), up 9 percent.

Increased Fresh Use, Decreased Processing of Grapefruit in 1959-60

Approximately 58 percent of the 1959-60 U. S. crop of 1,626,000 tons of grapefruit was used fresh and the other 42 percent was processed. Although the 1959-60 crop was 6 percent smaller than the 1958-59 crop, fresh use in 1959-60 was about 5 percent larger, that used for processing about 17 percent smaller.

Most of the grapefruit that was processed in 1959-60 was grown in Florida, where 47 percent of this State's crop was processed. Of the 1959-60 Florida grapefruit crop, processors took most of the seeded varieties and about one-third of the white seedless. The rest of the white seedless and most of the pink seedless were used fresh. In other States, the major part of production was used fresh.

LEMONS AND LIMES

1960-61 Arizona Lemon Crop Much Smaller than 1959-60 Crop

The 1960-61 Arizona lemon crop was estimated as of October 1 at 680,000 boxes, 40 percent smaller than the 1959-60 crop of 1,130,000 boxes but double the 1958-59 crop of 340,000 boxes. The set of lemons was light and the drop of small fruit was heavy. Harvest of the new crop started about September 1, with a few cars shipped to fresh markets. Shipments were increasing in early October, though somewhat lighter than a year earlier.

About 718,000 boxes (64 percent) of the 1959-60 Arizona lemon crop were processed, a result of increasing supplies. In 1958-59, when the crop was much smaller, only 196,000 boxes (58 percent) were processed.

Prospects for California
Lemon Crop in 1960-61

Prospects for production of lemons in California, as in Arizona, were less favorable on October 1, 1960 than a year earlier. The set of lemons for the 1960-61 crop was light, with some trees in poor condition due to hot weather and lack of care. Although a few lemons of the new crop already have been picked in desert areas, harvest is not expected to become significant until late October or November. The first official forecast of the 1960-61 crop will be released in the November crop report.

Production of lemons in California in 1959-60 was approximately 17 million boxes, slightly larger than in 1958-59 and much above average. In early October, relatively heavy shipments for this time of year were continuing to fresh markets. Movement of the crop probably will be completed by November 1 or soon thereafter, as usual. Prices at shipping points and on terminal auctions during summer and in early October generally averaged somewhat higher than a year earlier. But prices during the first half of 1960 generally were lower than in this period of 1959. For the entire 1959-60 crop, the season-average price received by growers is estimated moderately below the price for the 1958-59 crop.

Utilization of the 1959-60 California lemon crop was approximately as follows: Fresh use, 9 million boxes, 53 percent; and processed, 8 million boxes, 47 percent. Of the slightly smaller 1958-59 crop, 51 percent was used fresh and 49 percent processed. As lemon production trended upward over the past decade, fresh use increased slowly, but use for processing more than doubled.

During November 1959-August 1960, exports of fresh lemons and limes (mostly lemons) were the equivalent of about 2.14 million boxes, 23 percent larger than in the same period of 1958-59. But imports of concentrated lemon juice were about 169,000 gallons (single-strength equivalent), only 11 percent as much as a year earlier.

1960-61 Florida Lime Crop
Smaller Than 1959-60 Crop

The 1960-61 Florida lime crop was estimated as of October 1 at 280,000 boxes, 12 percent smaller than the near-average 1958-59 crop. The October estimate is 60,000 boxes lower than the early-season forecast that was made before the hurricane damage in September. Because harvesting of the new crop became seasonally heavy in June, much of the fruit had been harvested before the storm struck. Prices received by growers during June-September 1960, averaged considerably below prices in this period in 1960.

About two-thirds of the 1959-60 lime crop, as of the 1958-59 crop, was used fresh and the rest processed. However, both volume used fresh and that processed of the 1959-60 crop were larger than in 1958-59, when the crop was

lighter. Imports of unconcentrated lime juice during November 1959-August 1960 were about 370,000 gallons, 21 percent above a year earlier. Imports of concentrated lime juice were 65,000 gallons (single-strength equivalent), compared with about 5,000 a year earlier.

APPLES

1960 Apple Crop 12 Percent Smaller Than Large 1959 Crop

Production of apples in commercial areas in 1960 was estimated as of October 1 at 107.7 million bushels, 12 percent under 1959 and 4 percent below the 1949-58 average. Production by regions and decreases from 1959 are as follows: Eastern States, 49.8 million bushels, 15 percent; Central States, 21.4 million, 7 percent; and Western States, 36.5 million, 8 percent. The crops also are smaller this year than last in all heavy producing States. Hurricane Donna in September caused some loss of apples in North Atlantic States, especially New England. But accompanying rains helped increase the size of some remaining apples.

Apple production now appears to be trending slowly upward, partly the result of relatively large plantings during the past decade. This points to increasing production over at least the next few years, assuming average weather. Mostly because of unfavorable weather, the 1960 apple crop is somewhat smaller than otherwise might have been expected. Hence if the weather is average of better for the 1961 season, a small to moderate increase can be expected in the 1961 crop.

Market and Price Factors

The lighter 1960 crop of apples, with reductions in many of the States, means not only a smaller total supply to market but also reduced supplies in local markets from nearby production and earlier clean up of local harvest time apples. Last year substantial quantities were not used in a number of States because of heavy supplies and low prices. There probably will be some reduction in volume used by canners, and storage stocks for sale after January 1, 1960 are expected to be lighter than a year earlier. Moreover, some competing fresh and processed fruits are expected to be less plentiful and higher priced than in 1959-60. Processor demand for apples, especially for canning, and consumer demand for both fresh and processed apples are expected to continue strong for the rest of the 1960-61 season. The above factors, taken together, are more favorable to growers in the pricing of apples than market factors a year ago. Perhaps partially offsetting, are the less favorable prospects for exports of apples than in 1959-60, mainly because of larger 1960 apple crops in Western Europe and the smaller crop at increased prices in the United States. In short, the market outlook for apples for the rest of the 1960-61 season is better than the outlook a year ago.

Mainly because of the lighter supplies of apples during the early months of the 1960-61 season, grower prices for apples averaged considerably higher than in the same months last season. In late September and early October as harvesting became more general and supplies increased, prices at various shipping points declined somewhat, as is usual for this time of the year. In mid-October, prices tended to increase. Moreover, prices for most varieties and types of pack continued above a year earlier. Grower prices for apples for canning are reported somewhat above a year ago.

Canners' Carryover Stocks of Applesauce Up Moderately, of Canned Apples About Same As Year Ago

Carryover stocks of canned applesauce held by canners on September 1, 1960 were the equivalent of about 1.4 million cases of 24 No. 2½ cans, 12 percent larger than a year earlier. Movement of canned applesauce from canners to the trade during the 1959-60 season was moderately larger than in 1958-59, yet left increased ending stocks. The 1959-60 pack was about 11.4 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), a new record about 9 percent above the 1958-59 pack. Some decrease in the 1960-61 pack appears likely.

Stocks of canned apples carried over by canners on September 1, 1960 were the equivalent of about 0.8 million cases of 24 No. 2½ cans, about the same as a year earlier. As with canned applesauce, shipments from canners to the trade were up moderately in 1959-60. The pack of canned apples in 1959-60 was about 3.7 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), 11 percent above 1958-59. Output in 1960-61 probably will be down somewhat from 1959-60.

The 1959 pack of frozen apples and applesauce (mostly apples) was about 72 million pounds, 7 percent larger than the 1958 pack. Cold-storage stocks on October 1, 1960 were about 17.7 million pounds, 20 percent smaller than a year earlier.

Increased Exports in 1959-60

Exports of fresh apples during July 1959-June 1960 were the equivalent of about 3.7 million bushels, 58 percent above 1958-59. These exports went mainly to Western Europe and Canada. Exports in 1960-61 are expected to be down somewhat from the unusually large volume in 1959-60, when the crop in Europe was smaller than that in prospect this year.

Imports of apples during 1959-60 were about 0.7 million bushels, down 39 percent from 1958-59. They came as usual mostly from Canada, which also is an important customer for United States apples.

Decreased Production of Apples In Canada in 1960

The 1960 apple crop in Canada is reported to be about 14 million bushels, 8 percent below the 1959 crop. Among provinces, British Columbia leads with 5.7 million bushels, 46 percent above 1959. But production is

below 1959 in other provinces, as follows: Ontario, production of 3.1 million bushels, down 32 percent; Quebec, 3.1 million, 21 percent; Nova Scotia, 1.7 million, 27 percent; and New Brunswick, 0.4 million, 25 percent. The large increase this year in British Columbia, the leading source of Canadian exports, points to probable increased supplies of apples for export in 1960-61.

PEARS

1960 Crop is the Smallest Since 1948

The 1960 crop of pears was estimated as of October 1 at 26.4 million bushels, 13 percent below the 1959 crop, 12 percent under the 1949-58 average and the smallest since 1948. Production this year is down from 1959 in all heavy producing States.

Total production in California, Oregon and Washington in 1960 is estimated at 23 million bushels, 87 percent of the crop, which is about the usual percentage. Production in 1960 in other States totals about 3.4 million bushels, 13 percent of the crop. The crop in these States is down 8 percent from 1959 and 10 percent from average. But in the Pacific Coast States the crop is down 13 percent from last year and 12 percent from average.

For the Pacific Coast States, separate figures are available for Bartlett pears and for all other pears, mostly fall and winter varieties. In these States in 1960, production of Bartletts is expected to total 416,000 tons, 15 percent smaller than in 1959 and 12 percent below average. Bartletts comprise most of the pears that are canned and dried. Moreover, they constitute most of the pears marketed fresh during the summer and early fall months. Production of pears other than Bartletts in these three States is expected to total 144,000 tons, down 7 percent from 1959 and 14 percent from average. This group includes the California Hardy variety, the most of which in recent years has been canned as an ingredient of fruit cocktail. Most of the other varieties of this group are marketed for fresh use, the Bosc largely in the fall and early winter and the D'Anjou and others mostly in late fall, winter and spring. The reduction in production of fall and winter varieties this year points to decreased supplies to be sold from cold storage after January 1, 1961.

Total production of pears in the United States has varied around a level of about 30 million bushels during the past two decades. Production in 1960 was much below this level, mainly because of cold, wet weather in spring. Losses of trees from "pear decline" have been significant in California as well as in the Pacific Northwest. This will tend to limit production in 1961 and future years even if weather conditions are more favorable than in 1960.

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: THE FRUIT SITUATION IS ISSUED 4 TIMES A YEAR,
: IN JANUARY, JUNE, AUGUST, AND OCTOBER.
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: THE NEXT ISSUE WILL BE RELEASED IN LATE
: JANUARY 1960
:
:

Increased Prices
for 1960 Crop Pears

Most of the pears shipped through early October for fresh use were Bartletts from California, though increasing shipments from Oregon and Washington were being made in September and early October. Total carlot shipments by October 15, mostly from the three Pacific Coast States, were about 26 percent smaller than comparable shipments in 1959. Weekly sales of California Bartletts on the principal auctions also were smaller than comparable sales in 1959, and prices in most weeks averaged considerably higher. Although prices declined somewhat with increasing volume of sales in August, they have since increased considerably with lighter sales. In mid-October, auction prices for Bartletts averaged much above a year earlier, when prices also were increasing with declining sales. Relatively light sales of fall and winter pears were made in September and early October. The prospective lighter supplies of pears for late fall and winter should bring higher prices than in this period of 1959-60.

Growers prices for Pacific Coast Bartletts for canning are reported much higher than in 1959, a result of the lighter 1960 crop and strong demand for pears for both fresh use and canning. In California, deliveries of Bartletts to canners have been moderately smaller at considerably higher prices than last year. In Oregon and Washington, the increases in prices this year over last are even larger than those for California.

Decreased Pack of
Canned Pears in 1960

The 1960 pack of canned pears is expected to be moderately smaller than the record 1959 pack, a result of the smaller 1960 crop of Bartletts and strong competition for these pears for fresh use. Most of the pears that are canned are Bartletts and California Hardys. In some years, small quantities of other pears such as the Bosc and Kieffer also are canned. This year with decreased production in most areas, increased supplies of such other varieties are not expected to be available.

The 1959 pack of canned pears was approximately 9.5 million cases (basis 24-2½'s). More than half of this pack was canned in California and most of the remainder in Oregon and Washington. Stocks of canned pears held by canners on June 1, 1960, as the new season for canning was approaching, were about 2.3 million cases (24-2½'s), 10 percent larger than a year earlier. Stocks of wholesale distributors were about 1.4 million actual cases, up 17 percent. Even so, total supplies of canners and wholesalers for the 1960-61 season are expected to be somewhat lighter than in 1959-60.

Exports of Pears

Exports of pears during the 1960-61 season are expected to be somewhat smaller than in 1959-60 as a result of larger crops in Europe and a smaller crop together with probable higher prices in the United States. During July 1959-June 1960, exports of pears were about 1.6 million bushels, up 61 percent over 1958-59.

Decreased Cold Storage
Stocks of Pears

Stocks of pears in cold storage on October 1, 1960 were approximately 4.6 million boxes and lugs, 41 percent smaller than a year earlier. The October 1 stocks this year included about 2.3 million boxes and lugs of Bartletts, down 53 percent. Most of these pears will be moved by January 1. Stocks of pears other than Bartlett on October 1 were also about 2.3 million boxes and lugs, down 22 percent from a year earlier. The varieties in this group, as pointed out earlier, will comprise most of the storage stocks for sale after January 1.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Reduced Production in 1960

Fresh plum production in California and Michigan in 1960 was 94,000 tons, 6 percent below 1959 but 9 percent above the 1949-58 average. The 1960 crops were down in both States, with most of the drop in California, the leading producer. Although most of the plums are shipped to fresh markets, some are processed, mostly by canning. Prices for California fresh plums at shipping points and on the terminal auctions generally averaged higher than in 1959.

The 1960 prune crops in Oregon, Washington and Idaho were cut severely by unfavorable spring weather and production was the smallest of record, which began 1919. The total of 21,000 tons in these 3 States was less than one-fourth the tonnage of both last year and average. It was down sharply in each State. Shipping-point prices for fresh market prunes averaged much higher in 1959.

Canner' stocks of canned purple plums on June 1, 1960 were about 276,000 cases (24-2½'s), 6 percent above a year earlier. Detailed figures on the utilization of the 1960 crop of prunes in the Pacific Northwest, including data on any dried, will be published in the November crop report.

Production of dried prunes in California in 1960 was about 138,000 tons (dried basis), 1 percent smaller than last year and 9 percent below average.

If the weather in 1961 is average or better, there should be a sharp increase in production of prunes in the Pacific Northwest, a moderate increase in prunes in California, and some increase in fresh plums in California and probably also in Michigan. Meanwhile, prices for good quality dried prunes probably will continue higher than usual.

PEACHES

1960 Crop Slightly Larger Than 1959 Crop and One-fifth above Average

Total production of peaches in 1960 was approximately 74.7 million bushels, a little above 1959 and about 20 percent larger than the 1949-58 average. Crops in most of the heavy-producing States, especially California, were not greatly different from 1959. Increases over last year were the greatest in the South Central and Middle Atlantic States. The largest decrease was in Colorado, caused by freezing weather in spring. Production also was down somewhat in other States that market peaches in late summer.

The 1960 crop in the nine Southern States, which market peaches from late spring until mid-summer, was about 15.8 million bushels, 6 percent larger than the 1959 crop and 61 percent above average. In California, the crops of clingstones, about 25.4 million bushels, and freestones, 13.5 million bushels, were each about the same as last year and much above average.

The last three crops of peaches in the United States have been substantially above average. The last two crops would have been even larger if the California clingstone crops, which are used mostly for processing, had not been held within market requirements through "green drop" programs operated by growers under State marketing programs. Hence, there is a potential for even larger production with favorable weather. So if the weather in 1961 is at least average, another large crop can be expected in California, but somewhat reduced production in many of the other heavy-producing States. Total production would be close to that of this year.

Late-Season Prices Generally Increase to Levels Above 1959

Market movement of the 1960 peach crop was about completed in early October. Grower prices for fresh market peaches in June 1960 averaged somewhat above a year earlier as a result of lighter supplies caused by late maturity of the crops in the Southern States. This delay contributed to increased supplies in July and August, resulting in prices averaging lower than in these months of 1959. But in September as supplies waned, prices rose a little above a year earlier. In California, which grows most of the peaches that are processed, prices received by growers for peaches for canning were reported a little lower for clingstones, moderately lower for freestones, than comparable prices in 1959.

1960 Pack of Canned Peaches
in California

The 1960 pack of canned peaches (excluding spiced) in California, which put up about 91 percent of the total pack in the United States in 1959, comprises about 21.6 million cases, basis 24 No. 2½ cans, of clingstones, compared with 21.5 million in 1959, and 4.9 million cases of freestones, compared with 5.1 million last year. Figures on packs in other States are not yet available. Stocks of canned peaches held by canners in all States from the record 1959 pack of 29.3 million cases (24-2½'s) were approximately 4.7 million cases on June 1, 1960, only 6 percent above a year earlier. This means that movement of canned peaches from canners to the trade in the 1959-60 season was excellent. Wholesale distributors' stocks of about 3 million actual cases also were up 6 percent. Stocks of frozen peaches in cold storage on October 1, 1960 were about 56 million pounds, 20 percent larger than a year earlier.

APRICOTS

Total Production Again
Heavy in 1960

Production of apricots in California, Washington and Utah in 1960 totaled 237,400 tons. This was 3 percent larger than in 1959, 22 percent above the 1949-58 average and the largest crop since 1955. The 1960 crop in California, the heaviest producing States, was 225,000 tons, 7 percent larger than the 1959 crop. But the Washington and Utah crops -- 9,800 tons and 2,600 tons -- were down substantially from 1959.

The volume of sales of fresh apricots from California on the principal terminal auction markets was considerably larger in 1960 than in 1959, leading to substantially lower prices this year than last. In contrast, fresh sales from Washington, where harvest occurs later than in California, were down moderately from 1959 and prices averaged somewhat above last year. Prices for California apricots for canning averaged a little under prices in 1959.

Increased Pack of
Canned Apricots in 1960

The 1960 pack of canned apricots was approximately 6,144,000 cases (24-2½'s), 22 percent above the relatively heavy 1959 pack and the largest since 1946. As usual, most of the pack--97 percent in both 1959 and 1960--was canned in California. Carryover stocks of canned apricots held by canners on June 1, 1960 were about 626,000 cases, more than 4 times the unusually light stocks of a year earlier. Hence, total supplies in canners' hands for the 1960-61 season amount to about 6,770,000 cases, 31 percent larger than in 1959-60. Wholesale distributors' stocks of canned apricots on June 1, 1960 also were substantially larger than a year earlier.

Total production of apricots in 1961 probably will be somewhat smaller than in 1960 if the weather is average. A decrease can be expected in California, where the 1959 and 1960 crops were much above average. In contrast, increases can be expected in Washington and Utah, where the 1960 crops were light. However, the net result is likely to be decreased production for the 3 States.

CHERRIES

Sweet Cherries

The 1960 crop of sweet cherries was approximately 80,150 tons, 2 percent larger than the 1959 crop, but 15 percent smaller than the 1949-58 average. A sharp increase in California and small increases in a few other States more than offset decreases in a number of other States, especially Oregon and Washington. In Michigan, where production has trended upward over the past decade, the crop was a little larger in 1960 than in 1959.

The season average price per ton received by growers for sweet cherries was \$372 for the 1960 crop, compared with \$325 for the 1959 crop. In the 3 Pacific Coast States, prices per ton for 1960-crop sweet cherries for fresh consumption averaged as follows: California, \$471, down 15 percent from 1959; Oregon, \$383, down 1 percent; Washington, \$570, up 34 percent. Prices per ton for 1960-crop sweet cherries for processing averaged as follows for important States: California, \$364, about the same as in 1959; Oregon, \$383, up 14 percent; Washington \$340, up 29 percent; and Michigan, \$220, up 33 percent.

Output of canned sweet cherries in 1960 was about 629,000 cases (basis 24 No. 2½ cans), 6 percent under 1959 and the lightest pack since 1947. A heavy decrease in Oregon and Washington, where the crops were lighter this year than last, more than offset an increase in other States, especially California and Michigan. On June 1, 1960, carryover stocks held by canners were down to 125,000 cases, 57 percent below a year earlier. Wholesale distributors' stocks were down to 192,000 actual cases, 4 percent smaller than a year earlier. Hence, total supplies of canners and wholesalers for the 1960-61 season are even smaller than the relatively light supplies in 1959-60.

The California pack of brined sweet cherries was 11,240 tons in 1960, compared with 5,159 tons in 1959. Figures for other States, which grew 87 percent of the tonnage brined in 1959, are not yet available. But the tonnage brined in such other States in 1960 is expected to be down somewhat from 1959.

Although production of sweet cherries has not changed much in level since the mid-1940's, it has tended to fluctuate considerably from year to year, mainly because of changes in growing conditions. Unfavorable weather in

some States in both 1959 and 1960 resulted in U. S. crops moderately below average. Assuming average weather, some increase in production can be expected in 1961.

Sour Cherries

Total production of sour cherries in 1960 was 116,020 tons, 15 percent smaller than in 1959 and 9 percent below the 1949-58 average. Most of the reduction from 1959 was in the Great Lakes States, which produced about 94 percent of both the 1959 and 1960 crops.

The season-average price per ton received by growers for the smaller 1960 crop of sour cherries was \$157, approximately 24 percent above the price of \$127 for the 1959 crop. The higher 1960 price is the result largely of increased 1960 prices for sour cherries for freezing and canning, the form in which the major part of the crop is utilized. In 1959, about 94 percent of the crop was processed. Prices per ton for 1960-crop sour cherries for processing in the two leading States were as follows: Michigan, \$150, 21 percent above 1959; and New York, \$170, up 42 percent.

Output of frozen sour cherries in 1960 was approximately 127.2 million pounds, 18 percent larger than the 1959 pack of 107.4 million pounds and only 3 percent under the record 1957 pack of 130.6 million pounds. The large increase in the 1960 pack of frozen sour cherries only partly offsets the heavy drop in the 1960 pack of canned sour cherries. Carryover stocks of frozen cherries (mostly sour) in cold storage on July 1, 1960 were down to 10 million pounds, 56 percent lighter than a year earlier. Because of the increased pack, stocks on October 1, 1960 were up to 80 million pounds, about the same as a year earlier.

The 1960 pack of canned sour (RSP) cherries was about 1,603,360 cases (basis 24-2½'s), 46 percent smaller than the 1959 pack and the smallest since 1945. Large decreases in the Great Lakes States much more than offset moderate increases in the Western States. On July 1, 1960, carryover stocks of canned RSP cherries held by canners were about 223,000 cases (24-2½'s), 50 percent above a year earlier. Stocks of wholesale distributors were about 405,000 actual cases, up 37 percent. Nevertheless, total supplies of canners and wholesalers for the 1960-61 season are much smaller than in 1959-60, the result of the light 1960 pack. However, the reduction in canned cherries is partly offset by an increase in frozen stock.

The 1960 crop of sour cherries fell below both 1959 and the 1949-58 average, largely because of unfavorable weather. Reductions occurred in most of the cherry States. If growing conditions, especially the weather, are more favorable in 1961 than in 1960, a moderate increase in production should occur next year. Increased bearing surface resulting from new plantings of the past decade also will tend toward larger production.

GRAPES

1960 Production Decreases
in the West More Than Offset
Increases in Other Areas

Total production of grapes in 1960 was estimated as of October 1 at 3,005,550 tons, 4 percent smaller than in 1959 but 4 percent larger than the 1949-58 average. Nearly all of the reduction is in the western States, especially California, which has 90 percent of the United States crop. In most other States, production is up.

The California crop is estimated at 2,715,000 tons, down 5 percent from 1959 but 2 percent above average. Raisin varieties at 1,660,000 tons are down 5 percent, and wine varieties at 525,000 tons are down 9 percent, but table varieties at 530,000 tons are about the same as last year. Although the Arizona crop of 9,500 tons is down 7 percent from 1959, it is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times average. These two States, which grow European type grapes, produce not only all of the annual tonnage of raisins but also most of the grapes that are shipped to fresh market or crushed for wine and related products.

In other States, which grow American type grapes, total production in 1960 is about 281,000 tons, 3 percent larger than last year and 30 percent above average. Among the heaviest producing States of this group, the crops range from slightly larger to much larger than in 1959 in all but Washington, where the crop is considerably below the record 1959 crop. Most of the grapes of this group of States are crushed for juice, jam, jelly and related products. Harvest in these States usually starts somewhat later than in Arizona and California.

Assuming average weather in 1961, total production of grapes may not be greatly different from 1960.

Recent Prices for California
Fresh Market Grapes Not Greatly
Different From a Year Earlier

The season for harvesting and shipping grapes to fresh markets started a little later than last year not only in California but also in various eastern States. Rail shipments from California by October 15 of the 1960-61 season were moderately smaller than comparable shipments in 1959-60. In early October, prices at shipping points in California varied around the levels of a year earlier -- prices for some varieties like the Thompson Seedless were lower, while those for others like the Ribier were higher. On the auctions, prices for the lighter sales of all varieties combined averaged about the same to October 8 as for the same period of 1959-60.

Reduced Output of Raisins

Use of California grapes for drying into raisins was seasonally heavy during September, and drying operations were nearing the end in early October. Output of natural sun-dried raisins was estimated at 190,000 tons (dried basis) by the California Crop and Livestock Reporting Service on October 3. The comparable 1959 figure is 212,000 tons. Sun drying usually accounts for 90 percent or more of the annual raisin output, and artificial drying for the rest. Data on total production will not be available until later in the year. In 1959, the total was 222,000 tons.

Early Season California Grape
Crush Lighter Than in 1959

The crush of California grapes by wineries to October 8, 1960 was about 941,000 tons, 11 percent lighter than the comparable crush in 1959. Movement of grapes to wineries has lagged behind 1959, partly because of a smaller crop of raisin-variety grapes and later maturity of the grapes. Crushing is usually heavy in September and October, than tapers off to the end of the season in late November or December. In 1959, about 1,400,100 tons of California grapes, 49 percent of this State's crop, were crushed. In 1959, in States other than California, the crush of grapes was about 247,405 tons, 88 percent of production. The larger crop in these States this year probably will lead to a heavier crush than last year. On August 1, 1960, as the period of heavy movement of grapes to crushers was starting, stocks of wine as reported by the Internal Revenue Service were about 5 percent larger than a year earlier.

CRANBERRIES

Total production of cranberries in 1960 was estimated as of October 1 at 1,315,500 barrels (100 pounds each), 6 percent larger than in 1959 and 32 percent above the 1949-58 average. If the prospective production is realized, it will be a little above the previous record in 1959 and the fourth crop in a row to exceed the million-barrel mark.

The 1960 crop in Massachusetts is estimated at 740,000 barrels, 36 percent above the near-average 1959 crop. Production in Wisconsin at 385,000 barrels is down 12 percent from 1959. These two States have about 86 percent of total production this year. The 1960 crops in New Jersey, Washington and Oregon are each somewhat smaller than last year. The crops this year are much above average in all States except New Jersey, where the crop is a little below.

The 1960 crops in most States were somewhat slow in development and reaching desired color, which may delay completion of harvest. In Massachusetts, where growing conditions had been favorable, hurricane Donna in mid-September interrupted harvest of the crop. Movement of cranberries to fresh markets became seasonally heavy in late September. Season-opening prices for Massachusetts cranberries on the New York City wholesale market were slightly higher than in 1959. Most of the fresh market sales of cranberries occur during the period of September through January. But sales of canned cranberry sauce, like other processed fruits, are continuous throughout the year.

Data on utilization and season-average price to growers for the 1959 crop of cranberries will not be available until the Cranberry Payment Program AMM181a is concluded later in the year. Of the 1958 crop of 1,165,600 barrels, 39 percent were used fresh and 61 percent processed. The season average price per barrel received by growers for this crop was \$12.10.

Over the past two decades, production of cranberries has trended upward in Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Washington and Oregon. But in New Jersey, it has not changed much in level. Assuming average weather and good care of bogs, present acreage can be expected to continue to produce crops much above the million-barrel mark during the years ahead.

STRAWBERRIES

Prospective Acreage for 1961 Slightly Above 1960 Acreage

Prospective acreage of strawberries in commercial areas for harvest in 1961 is 96,220 acres, 1 percent larger than the acreage harvested in 1960 but 15 percent smaller than the 1950-59 average acreage. The largest change from 1960 is in the Florida winter acreage, which is increasing from 1,500 to 2,400 acres. The 1961 acreage in the early spring States, 8,750 acres, will be up 2 percent. But that in the mid-spring States, 39,020 acres, and that in the late spring States, 46,050 acres, will be down less than 1 percent from 1960. Among the four heaviest producing States, which also grow most of the strawberries that are processed, prospective acreage is up moderately in California and Michigan, but down some in Oregon and Washington. (See table 14 for figures for individual States).

The strawberry acreages for 1961, which are given in table 14 and discussed above, are based on information available October 1 and are tentative. The actual acreage harvested in 1961, as in other years, will depend largely on the degree to which planting intentions are accomplished, how much old acreage is retained and kept productive, the weather, and market conditions.

1960-Crop Strawberries

Total production of strawberries in commercial areas in 1960 was approximately 462,694,000 pounds, 3 percent smaller than in 1959 but slightly larger than the 1950-59 average. Decreases in 1960 from 1959 were especially heavy in Oregon and California. Because of the large reductions in these two States, total output of frozen strawberries in 1960 is expected to be moderately smaller than in 1959. Processing has been completed in all States, except California, where it usually ends in late fall. In 1959, about one-half of the U. S. crop was used fresh and the other half processed. Grower prices for fresh market strawberries in 1960 averaged higher during May and June, months of heavy marketings, than in the same months of 1959. In following months, when marketings were lighter, prices fluctuated around comparable figures for 1959. Prices for 1960-crop strawberries for processing were generally somewhat higher than for the 1959 crop.

DRIED FRUIT

Decreased Output
Expected in 1960-61

Current indications are that total production of dried fruits in 1960-61 will be moderately smaller than in 1959-60 and a little smaller than the average for the past 5 years. The reduction from 1959-60 is expected to be mostly in raisins, prunes, and dates. Raisins and prunes comprise the bulk of the annual output. Data on the lay of California grapes for sun drying into raisins indicate that total output of natural sun-dried raisins this year probably will be about 190,000 tons, dried weight, compared with 212,000 tons in 1959. Including dehydrated raisins, total production last year was 220,000 tons. Production of dried prunes in California this year is about 138,000 tons, 1 percent smaller than last year and 9 percent below the 1949-58 average. Because of the light crop of prunes in Oregon this year output of dried prunes probably is negligible in this State--it was 5,150 tons last year.

Among other fruits that are dried in relatively small amounts, the expectation this year is for a small increase in apricots, not much change from last year in peaches, pears, and figs, but some decrease in apples and dates. Figures on actual output of these fruits will not be available until later in the season.

The expected reduction in total production of dried fruits in 1960-61 probably will be offset by increased carryover from the 1959-60 season. Domestic supplies are augmented by relatively small imports, mostly dates and figs. If such imports in 1960-61 are about the same as in the past season, then total supplies also will be much the same in 1960-61 as in 1959-60.

Increased Exports in 1959-60

The 1959-60 pack of dried fruits was about 390,000 tons (processed weight), the heaviest since 1956-57. This figure excludes substandard figs and prunes used for juice and concentrate. Exports of raisins were about 44,500 tons, 92 percent above 1958-59, and those of prunes were about 40,700 tons, up 51 percent. In 1958-59, exports were unusually small as a result of light packs. With a substantial increase in carryover as well as in exports, per capita consumption in 1959-60 was about 3.2 pounds, a little larger than the light consumption in 1958-59.

Marketing Regulations for
Dried Fruits in 1960-61

Seventy-four percent of California's 1960 crop of natural Thompson Seedless raisins has been allocated as free tonnage to Western Hemisphere markets, 13 percent will be set aside as surplus tonnage for export to other markets, and the remaining 13 percent will be held in reserve. There will be no volume allocation of other varietal types of raisins.

These percentages, which are for the crop year beginning September 1, 1960, were announced on October 14, 1960 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. They are based on recommendations and information furnished by the Raisin Administrative Committee of the Federal marketing agreement and order for California raisins, and on other information.

The committee estimated the 1960 production of standard quality natural Thompson Seedless raisins at 180,000 tons. On this basis, the free percentage of 74 percent will make available about 133,200 tons of these raisins for sale in Western Hemisphere markets. The surplus percentage of 13 percent will provide about 23,400 tons of the raisins for sale and export by handlers to European and other countries outside the Western Hemisphere. Reserve tonnage is set aside to assure adequate supplies for free tonnage outlets, but if not needed in those outlets, becomes available for export as surplus tonnage.

In 1960-61 as in 1959-60, minimum standards of quality and size are the only regulations applied to California dried prunes under the Federal marketing agreement and order for these prunes. Handlers are free to market dried prunes that meet the minimum quality standards, though prunes in consumer packages must be packed from lots averaging 100 or less prunes per pound.

Under the Federal marketing agreement and order for California dates, marketing percentages have been established for several varieties for the year beginning August 1, 1960. The percentages are as follows: Deglet Noor dates, "free", 72 percent, and "restricted", 28 percent; and Zahidi and Khadrawy varieties, free, each 100 percent. The free percentages are intended to make available sufficient dates of the three varieties to fill the estimated 1960-61 trade demand for whole or pitted packaged dates of about 27.5 million pounds. Restricted dates are to be exported to approved countries or diverted into bakery foods, candy, ice cream and related products. In the 1958-59 season,

comparable percentages were 73 and 27 for Daeglet Noor dates and 100 for each of the other two varieties.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Decreased Pack of Canned Fruits Expected in 1960-61

Output of canned fruits in mainland United States in 1960-61 probably will be as much as 5 percent below the record 1959-60 pack, on the basis of completed packs of some items and prospects for others. The 1959-60 pack was the equivalent of about 91 million cases of 24 No. 2½ cans.

The 1960-61 California pack of canned clingstone peaches is 21.6 million cases (24-2½'s), a little above the large 1959-61 pack. But that of California freestones is 4.9 million cases, down 5 percent. Figures on peaches in other States are not yet available. The pack of fruit cocktail, including fruits for salad and mixed fruits, is 13.9 million cases, up 4 percent and a new record. Other completed packs are as follows: Apricots, 6.1 million cases, 22 percent above 1959-60; sweet cherries, 0.6 million, down 6 percent; and sour (RSP) cherries, 1.6 million, down 46 percent. Among other fruits, of which the packs of some are not yet completed, decreases are expected for pears, purple plums, and canned apples. The new pack of applesauce also may be smaller than in 1959-60.

Increased Carryover Stocks at Start of 1960-61 Season

On June 1, 1960, the start of the 1960-61 season for canning deciduous fruits, stocks of 9 items of canned fruits combined (apples, applesauce, apricots, RSP cherries, fruit cocktail, etc., peaches, pears, sweet cherries, and purple plums) held by canners were about 16.6 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), 16 percent above a year earlier. Stocks of the same nine items held by wholesalers were about 9.3 million actual cases, up 12 percent. Canners' stocks of some items declined further before being replenished from fruit of the new packs.

Most of the major deciduous fruits and the most of the total pack are canned during June through October. But canning of some fruits continues for a number of additional months. The canning of apple slices and applesauce usually starts in July, becomes most active during September through December, and ends the following winter or spring. On September 1, 1960, canners' stocks of canned apples were approximately 0.8 million cases (basis 24-2½'s) about the same as a year earlier, those of applesauce were about 1.4 million cases (2½'s), up 12 percent. Total movement of canned deciduous fruit from canners to the trade during the 1959-60 season was excellent.

Canners' stocks of Florida canned grapefruit sections on October 1, 1960 were approximately 717,000 cases (24-2's), 26 percent smaller than a year earlier. Those of citrus salad were about 315,000 cases, up 22 percent. The 1959-60 pack of Florida canned grapefruit sections was about 4 million cases, down 12 percent from 1958-59. This reduction more than offset an increase in carry-over in the fall of 1959, resulting in decreased supplies for 1959-60. Movement was up a little in 1959-60. The net effect is the lighter stocks this fall. The pack of citrus salad, about 514,000 cases, was down 13 percent from 1958-59. But with a sharp increase in carryover last fall and reduced movement during the season, remaining stocks are up as indicated above.

Continued Large Supplies of Canned Fruits in Prospect

Total supplies of fruits include substantial receipts of canned pineapple from Hawaii and relatively light imports of various fruits, especially olives in brine, from foreign countries. The volume of movement from such off-shore sources does not vary greatly from year to year, so annual changes in total supplies are influenced mostly by changes in size of U. S. pack and carryover. This year the decrease in pack is expected to be greater than the increase in carryover, hence total supplies for 1960-61 probably will be somewhat smaller than in 1959-60. However, supplies are expected to be large enough to allow per capita consumption to continue at the approximate 22-pound rate of recent years.

Increased Stocks of Florida Canned Citrus Juices This Fall

Florida canners' stocks of canned single-strength citrus juices (orange, grapefruit, tangerine and blend) on October 1, 1960 totaled 3.4 million cases (24-2's), 15 percent larger than a year earlier. An increase in movement from canners to the trade was not enough to offset increases in the carryover last fall and in the pack in 1959-60. The 1959-60 pack of these four juice items was about 29 million cases, as follows: Orange, 15.1 million, up 14 percent over 1958-59; grapefruit, 9.3 million, down 8 percent; blended orange and grapefruit, 4.4 million, up 4 percent; and tangerine, 0.2 million, down 70 percent. The 1959-60 packs of Florida canned (hot-pack) concentrated orange and grapefruit juices were each much smaller than in 1958-59.

Increased Packs in Texas

The rising trend in production of citrus fruits in Texas is resulting in increases in the volume processed as well as in fresh use. The Texas pack of canned single-strength citrus juices in 1959-60 totaled approximately 2 million cases (basis 24-2's), about 50 percent larger than the 1958-59 pack and about twice the 1957-58 pack. The 1959-60 pack included 1.4 million cases of grapefruit juice, 32 percent above 1958-59, and 0.5 million of orange juice, about 2½ times the 1958-59 pack. Canners' stocks of all items on September 1, 1960 totaled about 0.75 million cases.

California and Arizona also pack relatively small quantities of canned single-strength orange, grapefruit and lemon juice--1958-59, about 759,000 cases of orange, 227,000 of grapefruit, 109,000 of blend and 820,000 of lemon. Figures on the 1959-60 packs will not be available until later. Most of the processed citrus juices of these two States are packed in concentrated form, both hot-pack and frozen.

Total supplies of canned fruit juices, as of canned fruits, include processed items from off-shore sources, especially a large volume of pineapple juice from Hawaii. They also include substantial quantities of such other non-citrus juices as apple, grape, prune and fruit nectars. For 1960, total supplies of canned fruit juices are expected to be somewhat larger than in 1959. Per capita consumption in 1960 probably will be about 12 pounds, a little larger than last year.

USDA Purchases of Canned Fruits for School Lunches

In addition to purchases of canned apricots, cherries and peaches in July and August, 1960, the U. S. Department of Agriculture in early October bought 417,000 cases of 6 No. 10 cans of canned applesauce for use in the National School Lunch Program. Funds for this purchase of applesauce include both those appropriated under the National School Lunch Act (Section 6) and those transferred from Section 32 for use under the Act. Applesauce included in this purchase was canned from apples of the 1960 crop. Purchases were made from firms in California, Colorado, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Washington and West Virginia. Deliveries are to be made during the period October 24 through November 30, 1960.

Previous purchases were (in cases of 6 No. 10 cans) 323,125 cases of canned apricots for delivery from August 22 through September 24, 179,200 cases of canned red, tart, pitted cherries for delivery from August 29 through October 1, and 693,730 cases of canned peaches for shipment from September 12 through October 5, 1960. All of the above fruit was canned in 1960. The purchases of canned apricots, cherries and peaches were made with funds (Section 6) appropriated under the National School Lunch Act.

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Reduced Output in 1960

Production of frozen fruits and fruit juices in the United States in 1960 is expected to total moderately below the record output of approximately 1.7 billion pounds in 1959. The decrease is expected to be in citrus juice. There is no clear indication yet of the probable production in 1961.

Per capita consumption of frozen fruits and fruit juices in 1960 probably will be a little above the 8.8 pounds in 1959 as a result of reducing stocks.

Larger Pack of RSP Cherries
From Smaller 1960 Crop

The pack of frozen fruits and berries (excluding juices) in 1960 may not be greatly different from the pack of about 618 million pounds in 1959. The 1960 pack of frozen RSP (red, sour, pitted) cherries was about 127.2 million pounds, 18 percent above the 1959 pack and only 3 percent under the record 1957 pack. The new pack turned out somewhat larger than seemed likely early in the season in view of the 15-percent reduction in the 1960 sour cherry crop. The increase in the frozen pack is in contrast to the 46-percent reduction in the canned pack this year, making manifest an expected shift in emphasis from canning to freezing. Partial data on deliveries of strawberries to freezers in important strawberry States indicate that the 1960 pack of frozen strawberries may fall as much as 10 percent below the 1958 pack of about 248.2 million pounds. Figures on the 1960 pack will not be available until later in the year because freezing of strawberries in California usually continues into late fall. In 1959, RSP cherries and strawberries comprised 58 percent of the total pack of fruits and berries. Figures on other items also are not yet available. But the packs of frozen peaches and apples, exceeded in volume in 1959 only by strawberries and cherries, may not be greatly different from 1959.

Decreased Stocks of Frozen Fruits
in Cold Storage, October 1

Cold-storage stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) on October 1, 1960 were approximately 513 million pounds, 2 percent smaller than a year earlier. Stocks of strawberries, the largest item, were about 201 million pounds, down 3 percent from a year earlier. Cherries, at 80 million pounds, were up slightly; and peaches, at 56 million pounds, were up 20 percent. (See table 17 for figures for other items). Total stocks increased 16 million pounds during September 1960; in September 1959, they decreased 12 million pounds. The seasonal high point in stocks usually occurs on October 1, the low point in late spring.

Increased Movement, Decreased Stocks
of Florida Frozen Orange Concentrate

The 1959-60 pack of Florida frozen orange concentrate was approximately 78 million gallons, 2 percent under the record 1958-59 pack but 37 percent above the light 1957-58 pack, which was cut by freezes to the orange crop. Carryover stocks of packers on November 1, 1959 were about 21 million gallons, more than twice those of a year earlier. This gave 1959-60 season supplies in packers hands of about 99 million gallons, 10 percent above 1958-59. Movement from packers to the trade through October 1 of the 1959-60 season was about 78 million gallons, 23 percent above a year earlier. As a result, stocks on that date were down to about 21 million gallons, 20 percent below a year earlier. These stocks will be reduced substantially before manufacture of frozen concentrate from the 1960-61 orange crop attains heavy volume in December or January. Heavy-volume freezing probably will be delayed somewhat because of damage by hurricane Donna to early maturing oranges.

The sharp increase in movement of frozen orange concentrate from canners to the trade in 1959-60 was aided by a moderate reduction in retail prices and by an increased percentage of families buying the product. But prices were still moderately above those prevailing before the sharp increases following the freeze damage to the 1957-58 Florida crop. This means much heavier movement at higher prices in 1959-60 than occurred in 1956-57, the season before the freeze.

Figures on the 1959-60 packs of frozen orange concentrate and other frozen citrus products in California and Arizona will not be available until later. Moreover, figures on current stocks are not available. In 1958-59, the California-Arizona pack of frozen orange concentrate was about 3.7 million gallons and that of frozen concentrate for lemonade was about 12.8 million gallons. The 1959-60 pack of frozen orange concentrate probably will be somewhat smaller than the 1958-59 pack, but that of frozen concentrate for lemonade may not be greatly different from 1958-59.

Although increasing quantities of citrus juices have been canned in Texas in recent years, none have been packed in frozen form.

Decreased Packs of Other Florida Frozen Citrus Juices

Output of frozen grapefruit concentrate in Florida in 1959-60 was only 1.6 million gallons, about one-third of the pack in 1958-59. The reduction resulted from a smaller Florida grapefruit crop in 1959-60 than in 1958-59, a strong demand for grapefruit for fresh market shipment, and a sharp increase in carryover stocks at the start of the 1959-60 season. Packers' stocks by October 1, 1960, were down to about 1.6 million gallons, 36 percent below a year earlier. Output of frozen blended concentrate in 1959-60 was about 0.3 million gallons, about 41 percent of that in 1958-59. The pack of frozen tangerine concentrate was also about 0.3 million gallons, 28 percent of 1958-59. Data on stocks of the last two items are not available.

Output of Florida frozen limeade concentrate during November 1959-August 1960 was about 606,000 gallons, 21 percent larger than in the same months of 1958-59. Production usually is the heaviest from June through November. This year, output in July was down considerably from the same month in 1959. But in September it was up sharply. The pack during late summer and fall probably will be light because of hurricane damage to the crop in September. Packers' stocks on September 1, 1960 were about 499,000 gallons, more than double a year earlier.

Florida Chilled Citrus Products

A record 7.1 million boxes of fresh oranges in Florida were used during September 1959-August 1960 for making chilled juice, 16 percent more than in 1958-59. These oranges at the 1959-60 average yield per box of 1.5102 gallons of frozen concentrate would make approximately 10.7 million gallons of concentrate or 171 million quarts of single-strength juice, the form in which it is marketed. Because the yield of juice per box was slightly smaller than in 1958-59, total output of juice was up only 15 percent in 1959-60.

During September 1959-August 1960, approximately 3.6 million gallons of Florida bulk frozen orange concentrate were converted into single-strength chilled juice. This volume would make an additional 57 million quarts of single-strength juice.

In recent years, relatively small quantities of Florida fresh grapefruit and oranges also have been used for making chilled grapefruit juice and chilled citrus sections and salad. Such use in 1959-60 was as follows: For juice, grapefruit, 122,000 boxes, down 14 percent from 1958-59; and for sections and salad, grapefruit 997,000 boxes, up 34 percent, and oranges 680,000 boxes, up 67 percent.

TREE NUTS

Total Production in 1960 About the Same as Record 1959

The 1960 crop of the 4 major tree nuts (almonds, filberts, pecans and walnuts) was estimated as of October 1 at 225,465 tons, about 1 percent below the record 1959 crop but 14 percent above the 1949-58 average.

Production of almonds in California in 1960 is estimated at 52,000 tons, 37 percent below 1959 but 31 percent above average. The 1960 crop is exceeded only by the 1956 crop of 58,600 tons and the record 1959 crop of 82,800 tons.

The 1960 crop of filberts in Oregon and Washington totals 8,240 tons, 18 percent smaller than in 1959, but 3 percent larger than average. Production in Oregon, the leading State, is below 1959 but above average; in Washington it is under both last year and average. The nuts are larger this year than last, and a low percentage of blanks is expected.

In contrast to the lighter crops of almonds and filberts this year, a heavier crop of walnuts is expected. Total production of walnuts in California and Oregon is estimated to be about 72,300 tons, 16 percent above 1959 but 4 percent below average. The California crop of 70,000 tons is about 20 percent larger than the 1959 crop and 2 percent above average. In Oregon, the crop of 2,300 tons, is down 42 percent from last year and 64 percent below average. In California, a smaller average size of nuts but better quality than last year is reported.

Total production of pecans, as of walnuts, is much larger in 1960 than in 1959. The 1960 crop of all pecans in the 11 commercial States (N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., Ark., La., Okla., Tex., and N. Mex.) is estimated at 92,925 tons, 30 percent larger than the 1959 crop and 24 percent above average. About 44 percent of the total consists of improved varieties and 56 percent of wild and seedling pecans. Production is up in all States except North Carolina, Florida and Louisiana.

In 1961, assuming average weather, the crops of almonds, filberts and walnuts may not be greatly different from 1960. But there probably would be some reduction in pecans. Total production probably will be somewhat smaller than the 1960 crop of 225,465 tons. Since 1948, production has trended slowly upward, with most of the crops above the 200,000-ton mark.

Prices for 1960 Crops

Grower prices for the smaller 1960 crop of almonds are expected to average somewhat above the \$466 per ton for the record 1959 crop. Total supplies for the 1960-61 season are smaller than in 1959-60, because an increase in carryover this summer was more than offset by the decrease in the 1960 crop. In foreign countries, almond supplies are reported to be down and prices up from a year ago, a condition favorable to increased prices in the United States.

Prices received by growers for the smaller 1960 crop of filberts probably will average a little higher than the \$376 per ton for the 1959 crop. Early-season prices for Turkish filberts are reported to be higher this year than last.

Grower prices for the much larger 1960 crop of pecans probably will average somewhat below the relatively high average of about 34 cents per pound for the 1959 crop. The United States is the principal world producer of pecans though relatively small quantities usually are imported from Mexico. Consequently, foreign supplies and prices have little bearing on prices in the United States.

The carryover of walnuts into the 1960-61 season is unusually light, in contrast to the heavy carryover into 1959-60. Even though the 1960 crop is larger than the 1959 crop, total supplies are not greatly different from 1959-60. But as a result of the light carryover, available supplies in the transition to walnuts from the new crop are smaller than a year ago, and demand for walnuts for the holiday trade is seasonally strong as usual. Hence, grower prices for the 1960 crop may average a little higher than the \$481 per ton for the 1959 crop. In foreign countries, supplies are larger and prices lower this year than last. This contributes to the prospect for increased imports into the United States and gives rise to the probability that any increases in prices for domestic walnuts will be small in 1960-61.

Volume Regulations on Marketing Tree Nuts

Allocation percentages relating to the sale and disposal of 1960-crop almonds in California and filberts in Oregon and Washington have been established under applicable Federal marketing agreements and orders.

For California almonds for the 1960-61 season, the salable percentage has been fixed at 75 percent and the surplus at 25 percent. The salable percentage is expected to provide an adequate supply for consumption in all domestic outlets. The portion designated as surplus is to be held aside for export

or noncompetitive sale. Similar percentages for the 1959 crop were first 70 and 30, later revised to 75 and 25, the same as now for the 1960 crop.

For the 1960 U. S. filbert crop, 77 percent has been allocated to domestic inshell markets; the remaining 23 percent is restricted from sale in such markets. The allocation to domestic inshell markets is expected to provide adequate supplies for normal use in such markets. Filberts restricted from sale in these markets may be exported or shelled. In 1959 when the filbert crop was larger, similar percentages were 65 and 35.

For the 1960 walnut crop, as for the 1959 crop, there will be no volume regulations in marketing. Though production is up in 1960, the carryover from 1959 is down.

Reduced Imports, Increased
Exports, in 1959-60

Imports of edible tree nuts comprise about half of the annual supply of such nuts in the United States. Most of the imports consist of foreign type nuts, like cashews and Brazil nuts. However, in years when United States crops of almonds, filberts, and walnuts are light and prices are high, substantial quantities of these nuts may be imported.

Total imports of tree nuts during July 1959-June 1960 were approximately 197,000 tons (in-the-shell basis), 5 percent smaller than in 1958-59. Of the 1959-60 imports, foreign-type nuts comprised 91 percent and the four major U.S.-grown nuts the other 9 percent. Imports of cashews, the leader, were about 148,000 tons, 4 percent above 1958-59. Imports of Brazil nuts were about 16,000 tons, down 15 percent.

In the 1960-61 season, imports of cashews may be somewhat smaller than in 1959-60 as a result of lighter available supplies in India, the main source of U. S. imports. But imports of Brazil nuts are expected to be larger as a result of increased supplies in Brazil. Imports of almonds and filberts probably will continue relatively light. But there is a possibility of some increase in walnuts because of probable higher prices in the United States together with decreased prices and increased supplies in foreign countries.

Exports of tree nuts in 1959-60 were about 30,000 tons (basis in-shell), more than twice the light tonnage in 1958-59. Exports in 1959-60 included about 18,000 tons of almonds, 13 times the light quantity in 1958-59, when the crop was short. In contrast, exports of walnuts were about 2,000 tons, one-third those of a year earlier, when the crop was unusually large.

In 1960-61, exports of almonds are expected to be somewhat smaller than in 1959-60, mainly because of reduced supplies. Exports of filberts and walnuts probably will be light again.

Table 1.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1949-58, annual 1958, 1959 and indicated 1960; condition October 1, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and 1960

Crop and State	Production ^{1/}				Condition October 1 (new crop)		
	Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	1960
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Oranges:							
Early, Midseason, and Navel varieties: ^{2/}							
California	14,583	16,900	13,500	11,000	71	73	57
Florida, all	46,430	47,100	49,000	50,500			
Temple	1,991	3,000	3,900	3,500	---	66	67
Other	44,439	44,100	45,100	47,000	72	59	67
Texas	1,104	1,650	1,500	1,650	54	77	80
Arizona	474	270	560	420	72	85	70
Louisiana	178	220	260	275	58	83	78
Total	62,770	66,140	64,820	63,845	---	---	---
Valencia:							
California	23,517	23,000	17,700	---	74	74	75
Florida	34,450	38,900	42,500	40,000	70	66	67
Texas	462	650	1,200	1,350	50	76	76
Arizona	587	340	940	700	73	90	73
Total	59,016	62,890	62,340	---	---	---	---
All oranges:							
California	38,100	40,200	31,200	---	72	74	51
Florida	80,880	86,000	91,500	90,500	71	62	67
Texas	1,566	2,300	2,700	3,000	53	77	78
Arizona	1,062	610	1,500	1,120	72	87	71
Louisiana	178	220	260	275	58	83	78
Total all oranges	121,786	129,330	127,160	---	71	65	63
Tangerines:							
Florida	4,540	4,500	2,800	4,200	65	55	67
Total oranges and tangerines	126,326	133,830	129,960	---	---	---	---
Grapefruit:							
Florida, all	34,470	35,200	30,500	30,000	64	56	52
Seedless	18,360	19,600	20,100	18,500	66	58	52
Other	16,110	15,600	10,400	11,500	62	53	53
Texas	3,090	4,200	5,200	6,700	45	72	82
Arizona	2,603	1,870	3,220	2,570	74	88	76
California, all	2,462	2,520	2,800	---	76	75	51
Desert Valleys	902	620	1,400	1,100	79	86	75
Other areas	1,560	1,900	1,400	---	74	71	71
Total grapefruit	42,625	43,790	41,720	---	62	59	55
Lemons:							
California	14,358	17,000	17,000	---	74	78	62
Arizona ^{3/}	---	340	1,130	680	61	93	57
Total lemons	14,358	17,340	18,130	---	74	79	62
Limes:							
Florida	322	200	320	280	72	76	41
Tangelos:							
Florida	4/301	300	550	500	---	64	52

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

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

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

^{4/} Short-time average.

Table 2.--Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel for Florida and per half box for California at New York and Chicago, August-October 1959 and 1960

Market and date	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons	
	California Valencias		Florida		California		Florida		California	
	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 July	3.26	3.99	3.21	2.83	2.90	2.70	2.23	2.29	3.57	3.38
August	3.18	3.96	4.00	3.86	2.62	2.77	2.28	---	4.22	3.98
September	3.42	4.33	---	---	2.67	3.96	---	---	4.00	3.92
Season average										
through September	3.27	4.07	---	---	2.69	3.02	---	---	3.68	3.50
Week ended:										
October 7	3.60	4.85	---	---	1.97	5.18	---	---	3.44	3.22
14	3.32	5.09	---	---	---	---	---	4.19	2.85	3.55
Chicago:										
Season average										
through July	3.27	3.98	2.83	2.62	2.81	2.21	2.32	2.32	3.58	3.55
August	3.28	3.85	---	---	2.55	2.84	1.72	---	4.30	4.19
September	3.47	4.56	---	---	2.51	3.02	---	---	3.96	4.57
Season average										
through September	3.32	4.07	---	---	2.62	2.63	---	---	3.70	3.74
Week ended:										
October 7	3.66	4.75	---	---	1.43	---	---	---	3.64	4.15
14	3.53	4.75	---	---	1.08	---	---	---	3.53	4.44

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

Table 3.--Pears, Western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, New York and Chicago, August-October 1959 and 1960

Market and date	Bartlett		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:						
Season average						
through July	4.57	6.01	---	---	---	---
August	4.79	5.96	---	---	---	---
September	5.75	6.14	4.87	5.51	5.05	5.23
Season average						
through September	5.08	6.05	4.87	5.51	5.05	5.23
Week ended:						
October 7	6.04	6.43	4.88	4.82	5.21	5.96
14	6.41	7.38	4.79	5.54	5.07	5.75
Chicago:						
Season average						
through July	4.59	5.85	---	---	---	---
August	4.68	5.95	---	---	---	---
September	5.91	5.97	---	4.52	---	---
Season average						
through September	5.09	5.94	---	4.52	---	---
Week ended:						
October 7	6.16	6.73	---	---	---	---
14	6.15	7.42	---	5.03	---	5.90

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

Table 4.--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	Indi- cated 1960
	bu.	bu.	bu.		bu.	bu.	bu.
Maine	1,030	1,430	1,140	Minnesota	262	261	280
New Hampshire	1,185	1,630	1,250	Iowa	176	160	120
Vermont	897	860	970	Missouri	912	750	825
Massachusetts	2,548	2,700	2,050	Nebraska	53	36	60
Rhode Island	168	160	110	Kansas	248	230	210
Connecticut	1,329	1,350	920				
New York	17,494	19,500	17,000	North Central	19,419	22,152	20,075
New Jersey	2,828	3,700	2,500				
Pennsylvania	6,346	7,500	5,700	Kentucky	318	260	410
				Tennessee	354	450	550
North Atlantic	33,825	38,830	31,640	Arkansas	355	250	350
Delaware	322	360	220	South Central	1,027	960	1,310
Maryland	1,185	1,600	1,150				
Virginia	9,506	10,900	10,200	Total Central	20,446	23,112	21,385
West Virginia	4,484	5,700	4,600				
North Carolina	1,329	1,500	2,000	Montana	97	85	15
				Idaho	1,452	1,250	620
South Atlantic	16,826	20,060	18,170	Colorado	1,276	1,000	850
				New Mexico	569	350	200
Total Eastern	50,651	58,890	49,810	Utah	392	350	230
				Washington	26,355	23,650	23,000
Ohio	3,088	2,750	3,050	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	2,300	Western	41,360	39,785	36,515
Michigan	9,354	12,800	10,500				
Wisconsin	1,217	1,340	1,150	35 States	112,456	121,787	107,710

^{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.

Table 5.--Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1949-58 annual 1958 and 1959 and preliminary 1960 ^{1/}

State	Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Preliminary 1960
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Massachusetts	557,400	598,000	545,000	740,000
New Jersey	87,900	89,000	95,000	86,000
Wisconsin	271,200	389,000	440,000	385,000
Washington	54,950	57,300	106,000	66,000
Oregon	27,370	32,300	51,200	38,500
5 States	998,820	1,165,600	1,237,200	1,315,500

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

Crop Production, USDA, AMS.

Table 6.--Apples, Western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, New York and Chicago, August-October 1959 and 1960

Market, month, and week	Washington				All Western	
	Delicious		Jonathan		Leading varieties	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York:						
Season average through July	---	---	---	---	---	---
August	---	---	---	---	---	---
September	4.98	6.33	---	---	4.73	6.16
Season average through September	4.98	6.33	---	---	4.73	6.16
Week ended						
October 7	5.65	6.75	---	---	4.74	6.41
14	5.36	6.09	---	---	4.51	5.92
Chicago:						
Season average through July	---	---	---	---	---	---
August	---	---	---	---	---	---
September	5.65	5.68	4.58	5.40	5.38	5.88
Season average through September	5.65	5.68	4.58	5.40	5.38	5.88
Week ended:						
October 7	5.52	5.76	---	---	5.52	6.16
14	5.05	5.65	4.23	---	4.92	5.68

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

Table 7.--Apples, Eastern and Midwestern: Wholesale price per bushel, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches minimum size, for stocks of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), New York and Chicago, September - October 1959 and 1960 ^{1/}

Month and week	New York				Chicago			
	Eastern		Midwestern		Midwestern		Wealthy ^{3/}	
	McIntosh	Greening ^{2/}	N. W. Greening	Greening ^{2/}	Wealthy ^{3/}	Greening ^{2/}	Wealthy ^{3/}	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Week ended								
September 2	2.38	3.25	1.12	---	2.00	2.40	---	2.25
9	2.00	2.63	1.25	---	2.00	2.75	1.65	2.35
16	1.75	2.25	1.25	2.75	1.85	2.75	1.85	---
23	1.63	2.38	1.25	---	---	---	---	2.75
30	1.50	2.50	1.25	---	2.25	---	---	2.65
October 7	1.75	2.25	1.25	---	---	---	---	---
14	1.75	2.37	1.75	---	---	---	---	---

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

^{2/} N. Y. N.W. Greenings in 1959, N. Y. R. I. Greenings in 1960.

^{3/} 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches minimum size.

Table 8.--Peaches: Production by geographic divisions, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and indicated 1960 ^{1/}

Division	Average 1949-58	1959	Indi- cated 1960	Division	Average 1949-58	1959	Indi- cated 1960
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
New England	235	286	313	Pacific	35,338	2/41,688	41,300
Middle Atlantic	5,608	6,420	6,750	Total U. S.	3/62,528	74,339	74,723
E. N. Central	5,346	5,095	5,390	California			
W. N. Central	549	330	465	Clingstone ^{4/}	22,239	25,377	25,377
S. Atlantic	9,155	2/12,845	13,370	Freestone	11,151	13,501	13,543
E. S. Central	1,232	1,770	2,010	Total	33,390	2/38,878	38,920
W. S. Central	2,435	3,340	3,925				
Mountain	2,619	2,565	1,200				

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. ^{2/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bushels): 1958-South Carolina, 150; Georgia, 40; California, Clingstone 1,416. ^{3/} Includes Florida prior to 1955. ^{4/} Mainly for canning.

Table 9.--Pears: Production by geographic divisions and on Pacific Coast, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and indicated 1960 ^{1/}

Division	Average 1949-58	1959	Indi- cated 1960	Pacific Coast	Average 1949-58	1959	Indi- cated 1960
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		Tons	Tons	Tons
New England	54	55	42	Washington	93,950	69,500	41,000
Mid-Atlantic	682	680	580	Bartlett	39,875	34,000	31,400
E. N. Central	1,238	1,460	1,295	Other	133,825	103,500	72,400
W. N. Central	99	80	80	Total			
S. Atlantic	318	220	260	Oregon			
E. S. Central	333	315	345	Bartlett	57,020	55,000	45,000
W. S. Central	375	455	485	Other	84,870	82,500	75,000
Mountain	512	410	290	Total	141,890	137,500	120,000
Pacific	26,222	26,516	23,028	California			
Total	2/29,981	30,191	26,405	Bartlett	322,300	366,000	330,000
				Other	42,300	39,000	38,000
				Total	364,600	405,000	368,000
				Total Bartlett	473,270	490,500	416,000
				Total Other	167,045	155,500	144,400

^{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 the 1955 crop season.

Crop Production, USDA, AMS.

Table 10.--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	115,000	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	29,000	Washington	36,040	58,000	35,000
Ohio	15,310	15,200	18,600	Oregon	920	1,100	800
Indiana	1,150	1,350	1,350	California			
Illinois	1,570	1,000	900	grapes			
Michigan	40,100	57,000	59,000	Wine	576,300	580,000	525,000
Iowa	1,760	1,300	1,100	Table	558,400	532,000	530,000
Missouri	3,650	3,600	3,900	Raisin	1,531,000	1,745,000	1,660,000
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	California, all	2,665,800	2,857,000	2,715,000
South Carolina	1,270	1,800	2,200	United States	3/2,885,762	3,139,050	3,005,550
Georgia	1,480	1,400	1,600				

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

Crop Production, USDA, AMS.

Table 11.--Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, New York and Chicago, August-October 1959 and 1960

Market and week ended	Seedless		Red Malaga		Ribier		Malaga		Tokay	
	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 Aug. 12:	5.21	4.82	2.88	3.95	4.91	5.07	---	---	---	---
19:	3.73	3.04	2.66	3.73	4.62	5.85	---	---	---	---
26:	3.92	3.30	3.91	4.20	4.65	5.06	---	---	---	---
Sept. 2:	3.90	3.62	3.41	4.67	3.81	4.75	---	---	2.50	---
9:	3.62	3.75	3.12	3.92	3.21	4.45	---	---	2.70	4.09
16:	3.88	3.52	3.64	2.82	3.43	3.84	2.15	---	3.06	3.68
23:	3.73	3.20	3.42	2.52	3.97	4.14	---	2.55	3.56	3.24
30:	3.61	3.41	3.02	2.35	4.16	4.28	2.54	2.11	3.30	3.27
Season average										
through Sept. :	4.38	4.08	3.19	3.65	4.09	4.59	2.50	2.29	3.28	3.39
Oct. 7:	4.07	4.07	2.92	---	3.56	3.39	3.08	---	3.14	2.30
Chicago										
Season average										
through Aug. 12:	4.52	4.49	3.38	3.54	4.24	4.74	---	---	---	---
19:	3.65	2.99	3.55	3.82	4.01	5.63	---	---	---	---
26:	3.78	3.21	2.74	3.98	3.53	5.56	---	---	---	---
Sept. 2:	3.97	3.39	3.24	4.32	4.59	4.32	---	---	3.14	---
9:	3.50	3.65	2.94	3.63	3.42	3.60	---	---	2.89	3.40
16:	3.49	3.72	2.35	2.79	3.49	3.88	---	2.90	3.97	3.09
23:	3.87	3.02	2.85	---	3.97	3.64	---	2.55	2.96	2.68
30:	3.80	3.08	---	---	3.49	3.24	---	2.16	3.25	2.42
Season average										
through Sept. :	3.82	3.87	3.35	3.82	3.81	4.23	---	2.33	3.11	2.91
Oct. 7:	4.06	3.20	---	---	3.29	3.33	2.73	1.77	3.41	3.05

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

Table 12.--Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and preliminary 1960, also utilization of prunes average 1949-58, annual 1959 and preliminary 1960

Crop and State	Plums and prunes production ^{1/}			State	Prune, utilization ^{1/}		
	Average	1959	Indicated		Average	1959	Preliminary
	1949-58	1959	1960		1949-58	1959	1960 ^{4/}
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
Plums:				Used Fresh ^{5/}			
Michigan	6,430	6,700	6,000	Idaho	6/19,193	22,900	---
California	80,000	2/93,000	88,000	Washington	11,216	15,550	---
United States	86,430	99,700	94,000	Oregon	10,247	7,300	---
				Canned ^{7/ 8/}			
Prunes:				Idaho	---	---	---
Idaho	20,730	22,900	11,000	Washington	4,518	5,200	---
Washington	17,580	2/22,000	6,000	Oregon	18,655	18,700	---
Oregon	49,110	44,000	4,000	Frozen ^{7/}			
				Washington	---	---	---
		Dried basis ^{3/}		Oregon	1,775	500	---
California	152,200	139,000	138,000	Dried ^{7/}		Dried basis ^{2/}	
		Fresh basis		California	151,250	138,800	---
				Oregon	3,660	5,150	---
United States	467,920	436,400	366,000				

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions; 1959 prunes, Washington 250. ^{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 dried; in Oregon it ranges from 3 to 4 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried. ^{4/} See Crop Report, November 1960. ^{5/} Includes quantities used in farm household. ^{6/} Includes some prunes canned. ^{7/} Excludes quantities used in farm household. ^{8/} Includes some prunes frozen and otherwise processed.

Table 13.--Figs and olives: Condition on October 1 and production, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and indicated 1960

Crop and State	Production ^{1/}			Condition October 1		
	Average	1959	Indicated	Average	1959	1960
	1949-58	1959	1960	1949-58	1959	1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Figs						
California						
Dried	2/25,640	19,000	---	82	71	78
Not dried	11,400	6,600	---			
Olives						
California	48,700	27,000	---	57	29	73

^{1/} For some areas in certain years, production includes some quantities not harvested on account of economic conditions.
^{2/} Dried basis.

Table 14.--Strawberries: Commercial acreage, average 1950-59, annual 1960 and indicated 1961 ^{1/}

Group and State	Average 1950-59	1960	Indi- cated 1961 ^{2/}	Group and State	Average 1950-59	1960	Indi- cated 1961 ^{2/}
	Acres	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres	Acres
Winter				Mid-spring			
Florida	3,570	1,500	2,400	(continued)			
				California	12,520	11,700	12,000
Early spring				Group total	50,590	39,200	39,020
Alabama	1,140	950	950				
Louisiana	8,920	6,900	6,900	Late spring			
Texas	580	700	900	Maine	530	450	500
Group total	10,640	8,550	8,750	Massachusetts	660	500	400
				Connecticut	560	550	550
Mid-spring				New York	4,060	4,000	3,800
Illinois	2,010	2,200	2,200	New Jersey	2,720	3,400	3,400
Missouri	3,204	2,700	2,400	Pennsylvania	1,650	1,500	1,500
Kansas	540	450	470	Ohio	1,730	1,600	1,700
Delaware	200	---	---	Indiana	1,460	1,300	1,200
Maryland	1,340	850	850	Michigan	9,930	9,600	10,000
Virginia	3,290	2,500	2,500	Wisconsin	1,420	1,100	1,100
North Carolina	1,720	1,300	1,300	Iowa	260	---	---
South Carolina	180	---	---	Utah	490	380	400
Kentucky	4,200	1,700	1,800	Washington	7,500	6,900	6,700
Tennessee	9,650	7,100	7,000	Oregon	15,790	15,000	14,800
Arkansas	9,860	7,600	7,400	Group total	48,760	46,280	46,050
Oklahoma	1,820	1,100	1,100				
				All States	113,550	95,530	96,220

^{1/} Includes acreage from which the production is taken for processing.^{2/} 1961 acreage prospective.Table 15.--Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and indicated 1960 ^{1/}

Crop and State	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Almonds, California	39,610	82,800	52,000
Filberts, Oregon and Washington	8,022	10,080	8,240
Walnuts, California and Oregon	75,270	62,500	72,300
Pecans (11 States)			
Improved varieties ^{2/}	35,910	33,400	40,875
Wild or seedling varieties	39,121	38,350	52,050
Total pecans	75,031	71,750	92,925
Total nuts	197,933	227,130	225,465

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.^{2/} Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

Crop Production, USDA, AMS.

Table 17.--Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold storage holdings, 1957 through 1960 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks		
	1958	1959	Sept. 30 average 1955-59	Sept. 30 1959	Sept. 30 1960 ^{1/}
	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
Apples and applesauce	67,407	72,313	21,295	22,030	17,675
Apricots	6,909	7,510	8,674	9,101	12,826
Blackberries	13,604	15,770	20,970	20,615	22,643
Blueberries	15,982	16,393	24,691	27,636	31,960
Boysenberries	19,751	13,096	n. a.	17,364	9,995
Cherries	92,283	109,254	79,087	79,856	80,154
Grapes	20,355	13,237	7,918	9,774	4,066
Peaches	43,478	47,259	42,506	46,424	55,843
Plums and prunes	3,589	2,384	2/	2/	2/
Raspberries, black	13,104	10,235	(39,250	31,685	28,442
Raspberries, red	24,463	24,691	3/	9,066	6,968
Strawberries	261,529	248,227	211,169	207,993	201,169
Logan and other berries	3,804	3,243	2/	2/	2/
Orange juice ^{4/}	(see below)	(see below)	259,023	309,581	251,848
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	115,429	137,036	157,381
Other fruit	24,129	33,964	61,838	40,164	41,190
Total	610,387	617,576	891,850	968,325	922,160
Citrus juices (season beginning November 1)					
	Pack				
	1957		1958		1959
	1,000 <u>gallons</u>		1,000 <u>gallons</u>		1,000 <u>gallons</u>
Orange					
Concentrated	58,631		83,599		5/78,149
Unconcentrated	288		n. a.		n. a.
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	3,330		4,952		5/ 1,613
Unconcentrated	---		---		---
Blend					
Concentrated	507		690		5/ 284
Lemon					
Concentrated	6/ 233		2,216		n. a.
Unconcentrated	n. a.		n. a.		n. a.
Lemonade base	6/15,800		12,807		n. a.
Tangerine, concentrated	147		1,152		5/ 320
Limeade	437		885		7/ 606

^{1/} Preliminary.^{2/} Included with "other fruit" beginning December 1958.^{3/} Not reported separately prior to January 1, 1959.^{4/} Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated.^{5/} Florida pack, 1959-60 season.^{6/} Preliminary from Frozen Food Packers.^{7/} Florida pack through August 31, 1960.

n. a. means "not available."

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

Table 18.--Fresh fruits: Cold-storage holdings, September 30, 1960, with comparisons

Group and commodity	Sept. 30	Sept. 30,	Aug. 31,	Sept. 30,
	average	1959	1960	1960
	1955-59			
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Apples				
Total bushels	11,671	14,300	178	15,213
Pears				
Bartlett, boxes basket, etc.	2,254	4,306	3,211	1,957
Bartlet, L. A. lugs	<u>1</u>	515	215	300
Other varieties, boxes baskets, etc.	2,419	2,453	345	1,999
Other varieties, L. A. lugs	<u>1</u>	539	20	337
Total pears, bushels, boxes, baskets, etc.	<u>2</u> /5,374	7,813	3,791	4,593
Grapes, pounds	47,325	36,165	37,821	60,036
Other fresh fruits, pounds	11,293	9,303	35,620	10,843

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

2/ In terms of bushels.

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