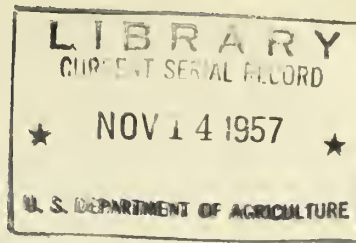


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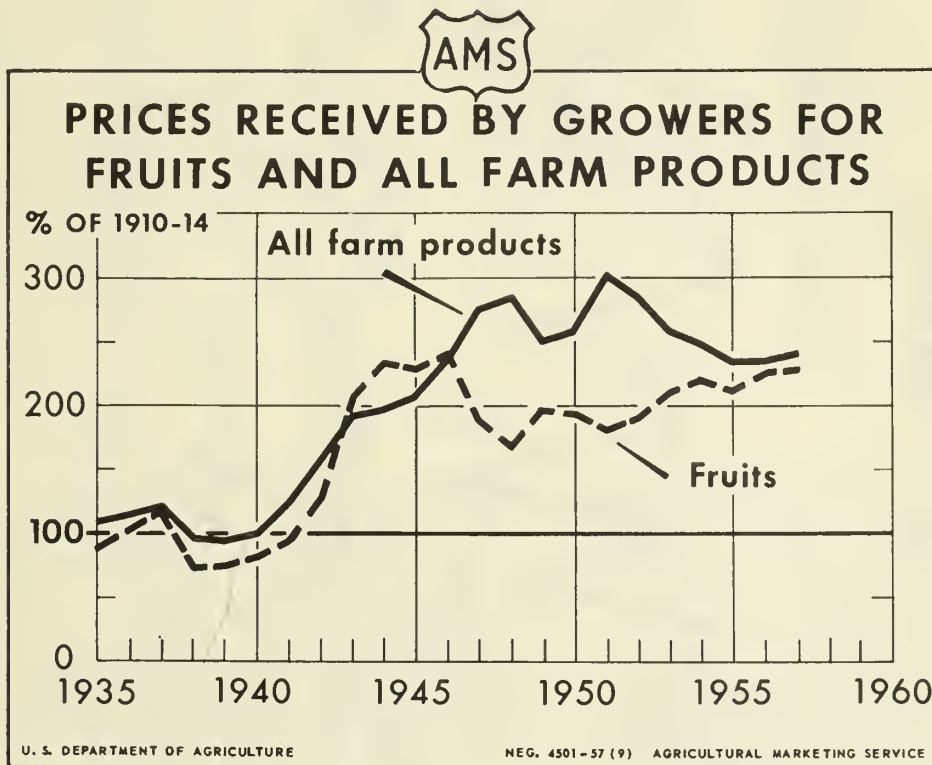
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The FRUIT SITUATION

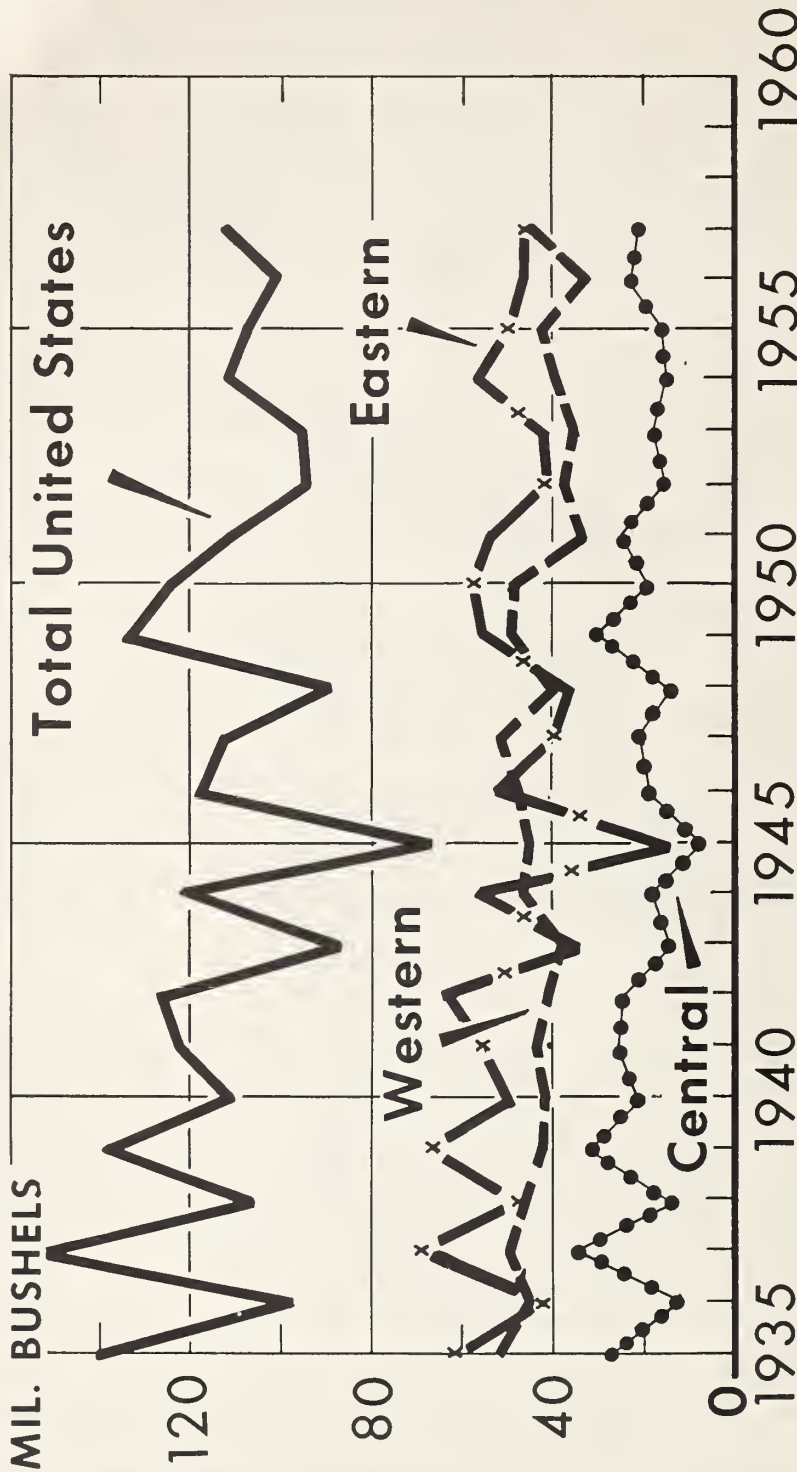
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From 1951 to 1955, prices received for fruit was close to that for all farm products, similar to the relationship before World War II. In 1956 and 1957, the level of prices

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COMMERCIAL APPLE PRODUCTION BY AREAS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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With declines in all areas, commercial apple production in the United States trended downward from 1935 to 1945, then tended to level off. Production has been marked by large year-to-year fluctuations in size of crop, especially in the eastern and central States.

 T H E F R U I T S I T U A T I O N

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 21, 1957

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SUMMARY

The world demand for fruit during the 1957-58 marketing season should be equal to or slightly better than that of 1956-57. In West European countries, some trade restrictions have been liberalized. Because of a very short deciduous fruit crop in Western Europe, increased exports of apples and pears to Europe are expected. There also may be some increase in exports of canned deciduous fruits. Foreign production of raisins is down considerably from the large output in 1956-57, and production of dried prunes, though larger than in 1956-57, is still below average. Despite strong foreign demand for raisins, U. S. exports are expected to be down as a result of the short output in the United States this year. The smaller deciduous fruit crop in Europe will also tend to increase the demand from that area for citrus fruit, though this may not have a very appreciable effect on U. S. exports of oranges because of prospective larger supplies in the Mediterranean area. Foreign almond production is up sharply this year; therefore U. S. exports are expected to be much below the record-high volume shipped in 1956-57.

The 1958 crop of deciduous fruits probably will be a little larger than the 1957 crop if growing conditions are average or better. But total production of citrus fruits in 1958-59 may not be greatly different from the large output in prospect for 1957-58. Production of tree nuts is likely to be larger than the near-average crop in 1957. With prospects for continued high consumer incomes in 1958, consumer demand for fruit probably will remain fairly stable.

Total production of deciduous fruits in 1957 was about 2 percent smaller than in 1956 and 3 percent under the 1946-55 average, with most of the reduction in the crops harvested early. Among fruits that will continue to be marketed this fall and winter, the commercial apple crop is up 13 percent over 1956, and that of cranberries is up 8 percent. Production of fall and winter pears, which provide the main supply of fresh pears after January 1, is 1 percent larger than last year. The 1957 crop of tree nuts is 15 percent smaller than the record 1956 crop.

The 1957-58 crop of early and mid-season oranges is about 3 percent larger than the 1956-57 crop. A sharp reduction in California is more than offset by increases in other States, especially Florida which has a record crop. With increases in all producing States, output of grapefruit is up about 5 percent. On October 1, prospects for the new lemon crop were less favorable than a year earlier.

With supplies of both citrus and deciduous fruits heavier this fall than last, grower prices for most of these fruits have been averaging somewhat under the relatively high prices of last fall.

The 1957 packs of frozen fruits and juices are expected to be somewhat larger than the 1956 packs. Current indications are for a small decrease in the pack of frozen strawberries. But the pack of frozen cherries is a new record. The 1956-57 pack of frozen orange concentrate was a record, and a further increase seems likely in 1957-58. Florida packers' stocks of this concentrate were a little smaller on October 1, 1957 than a year earlier.

Current indications are that the 1957-58 pack of canned deciduous fruits will be somewhat smaller than the 1956-57 pack. The new pack of canned peaches is down considerably from 1956-57, and that of fruit cocktail is moderately smaller. In contrast, the packs of sweet and sour cherries are up sharply, but they represent only a relatively small part of the total pack. Carryover stocks of a number of canned fruits at the start of the 1957-58 season for canning were much larger than a year earlier. So total supplies probably will be about as large as a year ago. In Florida, carryover stocks of canned citrus juices are much larger this fall than last. Another large pack in 1957-58 seems likely.

Dried fruit production in 1957-58 is expected to total considerably under that of 1956-57. Heavy decreases are indicated for both raisins and dried prunes.

TRENDS AND OUTLOOK

Production

Over the past two decades, the level of production of all fruits combined has increased about one-third. Practically all of the increase was in citrus fruits, which doubled production. For noncitrus fruits, the level of recent years was about the same as that for 1935-39. For the next few

years, production of citrus fruits is expected to continue to trend upward. But that of noncitrus probably will not change much from the level of the recent past.

In 1958, total production of noncitrus fruits, mostly deciduous, probably will be a little larger than in 1957, assuming average weather. Increases can be expected in the crops of apricots, sweet cherries, grapes and peaches. Decreases seem probable for apples and sour cherries. Production of most other deciduous fruits probably will not be greatly different from that of 1957. In 1958-59, total production of citrus fruit probably will not be greatly different from the large output of 1957-58.

Utilization

Utilization of noncitrus fruits over the past two decades has been marked by a slight downward trend in the amount used fresh and by a small upward trend in the amount processed. In processing, increases in use of fruit for canning and freezing more than offset a small decline in output of dried fruit. In 1955 and 1956, an average of about 39 percent was used fresh and 61 percent processed. Over the next few years fresh use may decline further and use for processing increase as canning and freezing probably will increase further. Among canned fruits, increases have been especially heavy in apple-sauce, cranberry sauce, peaches and pears. Use for these products can be expected to continue heavy.

During the past two decades, fresh use of citrus increased considerably until the mid-1940's, then declined. Over the same years, use for processing increased sharply. This was first mainly in the form of canned juice. But with the advent of frozen citrus concentrates after the mid-1940's, use in this form increased sharply while that for canned juices declined. The most striking change was in the strong upsurge in use of oranges for frozen concentrate. In 1956-57, over 44 percent of the citrus crop was used fresh and nearly all of the remainder was processed. With the 1957-58 citrus crop larger and production trending upward, there may be small increases in fresh use. But most of the increase in the crops is expected to be processed, with emphasis on frozen concentrates.

Consumption

In general, the pattern of consumption has followed that of utilization. On a per capita basis, consumption of fresh noncitrus fruits decreased sharply over the past two decades--from 98 pounds in 1937 to 61 pounds in 1956. Consumption of processed on a fresh-weight basis increased from 43 pounds to 49 pounds. Total fresh and processed on a fresh-weight basis, however, dropped from about 141 pounds to 110 pounds.

In contrast, total consumption of fresh and processed citrus (fresh basis) increased from about 51 pounds in 1937 to 87 pounds in 1956. Consumption

of fresh citrus increased from about 44 pounds in 1937 to 68 in 1944, then declined to 38 in 1956. Consumption of processed citrus (fresh weight basis) has trended sharply upward from about 6 pounds in 1937 to 49 pounds in 1956.

Since 1951, consumption per capita of all fruits combined on a fresh weight basis has fluctuated around 200 pounds. But total consumption has increased with the rise in population.

In the 1957-58 season, supplies of both fresh and processed citrus are expected to be larger than in 1956-57. A small increase also is probable in noncitrus in 1958. The trends in consumption of the past decade probably will continue for the next few years. This points to further increases in per capita consumption of frozen fruits and juices and canned fruits, and to no great changes in other classes.

Total production of tree nuts (almonds, filberts, pecans and walnuts) has increased about 80 percent since the mid-1930's. Production of each of the four major tree nuts increased. Total production may trend slightly upward over the next few years. In 1955-56, imports of foreign-type tree nuts were about equal to domestic production. In 1956-57, imports were considerably smaller than the record crop of about 220,000 tons. Per capita consumption of all tree nuts combined has been at a level of about 1.6 pounds (shelled basis).

The domestic market is expected to continue as the principal outlet for fruit and tree nuts produced in the United States. This means that demand for fruits and nuts will be conditioned greatly by growth in population and income of consumers.

ORANGES

Larger 1957-58 Crop of Early and Mid-season Oranges

Production of early and mid-season oranges (excluding tangerines) in the United States in 1957-58 was estimated as of October 1 at approximately 73 million boxes, 3 percent larger than in 1956-57 and 26 percent above the 1946-55 average. Increases, especially in Florida, more than offset a decrease in California. The Florida crop of 59 million boxes is 9 percent larger than the 1956-57 crop, and the Texas crop of 1.6 million boxes is up 33 percent. In both of these States, more young trees from the relatively large plantings of recent years are starting to bear and growing conditions continue favorable. In California, where the weather has been unfavorable, production of Navel and miscellaneous oranges is estimated at 12 million boxes, down 22 percent. Small increases are in prospect this year in the relatively light-producing States of Arizona and Louisiana. Production of tangerines in Florida in 1957-58 is estimated at 4.5 million boxes, down 6 percent from 1956-57.

Early-season indications for production of Florida Valencias in 1957-58 point to a crop of 43 million boxes, 11 percent larger than in 1956-57. If total production of oranges in Florida in 1957-58 turns out as large as now seems likely, this will be the first crop of this State to reach and pass the

100 million-box mark. The first official estimate of the 1957-58 California Valencia crop will be released in December. Florida Valencias are marketed chiefly during late winter and spring, and California Valencias from late spring into fall.

Heavier Earlier Fresh Market Supplies
of Florida Oranges Bring Lower
Prices This October Than Last

Marketing of the 1957-58 crop of Florida oranges got under way with the shipment of a few cars and truck loads in early September. Shipments increased more rapidly in late September and early October than in this period of 1956. With weekly movement heavier in early October this year than last, both shipping point and terminal auction prices for these oranges averaged somewhat lower than corresponding prices in 1956. As usual, weekly shipments can be expected to increase and prices to decline during October and into November. Weekly shipments of 1956-57 crop California Valencia oranges generally were somewhat lighter during September and early October than in this part of 1956, and auction prices tended to average higher than last year.

With the prospect of consumer incomes continuing to rise slowly this fall and winter, consumer demand for oranges is expected to remain stable over the next few months. In Western Europe, the demand for oranges has trended upward for a number of years and this trend is expected to continue. Table apples and pears are only 60 percent of last year's crop, which should further strengthen the demand for oranges.

Movement of oranges to fresh markets in the United States may run heavier this fall and winter than in this period of 1956-57. But most of the increase in the 1957-58 orange crop, especially in Florida, is expected to be processed. Output of canned orange juice may not be greatly different from that in 1956-57. But a further increase in the pack of frozen orange concentrate is expected. Carryover stocks of canned orange juice are much larger this fall than a year ago, but those of frozen concentrate are a little smaller. In the light of the above conditions and prospects, grower prices for oranges this fall probably will continue under the relatively high prices of a year earlier. Prices for the lighter crop of California Navels, which are used mostly fresh, may hold up better than prices for other oranges.

Exports of Fresh Oranges Down,
Those of Processed Items Up

During November 1956--August 1957, exports of fresh oranges were the equivalent of nearly 8 million boxes, 10 percent smaller than the heavy exports of the same months of 1955-56. However, exports of processed citrus were larger. Exports of canned single-strength orange juice were about 10 million gallons, 20 percent larger than a year earlier. Exports of canned concentrated juice were 1.6 million gallons, up 31 percent, and those of frozen concentrate were 2.6 million gallons, up 15 percent. Exports of processed citrus probably will continue to trend upward over the next few years. There was no export-payment program for oranges in 1956-57.

GRAPEFRUIT

Increased Production of
Grapefruit in 1957-58

The 1957-58 grapefruit crop (excluding the California summer crop) was estimated as of October 1 at 45.3 million boxes, 5 percent larger than the 1956-57 crop and 1 percent above the 1946-55 average. Increases are reported for all States in 1957-58, with the largest for Texas. The new crop in Florida is estimated at 38 million boxes, 2 percent larger than the 1956-57 crop. The Texas crop, at 4 million boxes, is 43 percent larger this year. As with oranges in this State, more young trees are starting to bear and water supplies are more plentiful this year. Prospects are for a larger crop this season in Arizona.

Prices for Florida Grapefruit
Lower This Fall Than Last

Movement of 1957-58 crop grapefruit from Florida started in early September, somewhat earlier than last year. Shipments increased rapidly and by early October, the weekly volume was much larger than that of the same time in 1956. As usual with increasing sales, prices on the principal auctions declined, and in early October they averaged considerably under corresponding prices in 1956. Shipping-point prices also averaged lower. Weekly shipments probably will increase until late October, then level off. Prices this fall are likely to continue somewhat under the levels of a year earlier.

Movement of 1957-58 crop grapefruit to fresh markets may total somewhat larger than in 1956-57. With the Texas crop up considerably, shipments to fresh markets probably will be considerably larger this year. The larger Texas crop also should mean more red and pink grapefruit on the fresh markets. There is likely to be little change in the total volume of grapefruit processed in 1957-58. Carryover stocks of canned grapefruit juice, blended grapefruit and orange juice, and grapefruit sections are each much larger this fall than last.

Exports of Fresh Grapefruit About the
Same in 1956-57 as in 1955-56

Exports of fresh grapefruit during November 1956-August 1957 were the equivalent of approximately 2 million boxes, about as much as in the same months of 1955-56. Exports of canned concentrated and frozen grapefruit juice were each up sharply. But those of canned single-strength juice were down moderately, and those of canned sections were down sharply. There was no export-payment program for grapefruit in the 1956-57 season.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Season for 1956-57 Lemon Crop Nearing End

Prospects on October 1 for the 1957-58 crop of lemons in California were somewhat less favorable than a year earlier for the 1956-57 crop. The first official forecast of the 1957-58 crop will be released in November.

In early October, remaining supplies of the 1956-57 crop were somewhat larger than a year earlier. The 1956-57 crop was 15.5 million boxes, 17 percent above the 1955-56 crop. Auction market prices for the larger supplies of lemons last summer averaged considerably lower than in the summer of 1956. Prices continued lower in early October. The season for the old crop usually ends November 1.

Fresh market sales of lemons through October 10 of the 1956-57 season were slightly larger than in this period of 1955-56. But considerably more lemons were processed. To August 1, 1957, output of frozen concentrate for lemonade was moderately smaller than a year earlier. Output of non-frozen concentrate for lemonade had been much smaller, that of frozen single-strength juice had been slightly smaller, but that of canned single-strength juice moderately larger.

During November 1956-August 1957, exports of lemons and limes (mostly lemons) were the equivalent of nearly 1.6 million boxes, 2 percent smaller than in the same period of 1956-57. Imports of concentrated lemon juice during November 1956-July 1957 were over 1.4 million gallons, down 37 percent from a year earlier.

1957-58 Crop of Florida Limes

The 1957-58 crop of limes in Florida was estimated as of October 1 at 400,000 boxes, the same as the 1956-57 crop but 42 percent larger than average. Both shipments to fresh markets and movement to processors were seasonally heavy during summer. Grower prices in July and August 1957 averaged lower than in these months of 1956. But in September they averaged somewhat higher. Production of frozen limeade concentrate made from the 1957-58 crop during April through August was about 174,000 gallons, compared with 560,000 gallons in the same period of 1956. Packers' stocks on September 1, 1957 were about 453,000 gallons, 16 percent below a year earlier.

APPLES

Increased Production in 1957

Production of apples in commercial areas in 1957 was estimated as of October 1 at 113 million bushels, 13 percent larger than the 1956 crop and 3 percent larger than the 1946-55 average. The increase over 1956 is mainly in the western States where the crop of 46 million bushels is up 40 percent. In Washington, the crop of 30 million bushels is 69 percent above the small 1956 crop and 9 percent above average. The sharp increase in this State will mean heavier storage stocks for marketing in winter and spring. In the central States, the 1957 crop of 20 million bushels is 8 percent smaller than the 1956 crop, mainly because of reduced production in Michigan. Total production in the eastern States, 47 million bushels, is up 3 percent. Production is much larger than last year in New England and New York, and somewhat larger in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, but considerably smaller in Virginia and somewhat smaller in a few other States. The latter points to probable smaller supplies of apples in this area for processing than in 1956.

In 1958 with average weather, the commercial apple crop probably will be somewhat smaller than the above-average 1957 crop. Although larger crops could be expected in Virginia and in a few other States where spring frosts and summer drought cut production, these increases probably would be more than offset by decreases in other States.

Demand and Prices for Apples

Prices received by growers for apples, on a national average basis, declined as usual during summer as increasing supplies from the 1957 crop became available. As of mid-September, such prices averaged \$2.44 per bushel, 8 percent above a year earlier. In September, apples generally ripened as early as in 1956 and in the Pacific Northwest they were a week or more ahead of last year. With marketing in late September and early October tending to be heavier than a year earlier and increasing seasonally, prices at local shipping points generally had dropped somewhat under corresponding prices a year earlier. Even so, demand for apples is expected to be fairly strong this fall.

Increased Carryover Stocks of Canned Apples and Applesauce This Summer

Packers' stocks of canned apples on September 1, 1957 were about 963,000 cases (basis 6 No. 10 cans). A year earlier, stocks were about 698,000 cases. Stocks of canned applesauce on September 1, 1957 were approximately 2,358,000 actual cases, while a year earlier stocks were about 1,124,000 cases. The canning of apples and applesauce is now under way on fall and winter varieties, will run seasonally heavy during fall, and probably will extend into the winter months as usual. With carryover stocks of the canned products larger this summer and the apple crop smaller in northern Virginia, where much of the apple processing is done, the canned packs of 1957-58 may turn out smaller than the large output of 1956-57. The 1956-57 pack of canned applesauce was a record. Per capita consumption of canned applesauce has trended sharply upward over the past 15 years. In 1956 it was about 2.3 pounds; that of canned apples was 0.8 pound.

Reduced Foreign Trade in Apples in 1956-57

During July 1956-June 1957, exports of apples were about 1,760,000 bushels, 17 percent smaller than in the 1955-56 season. As usual, this was about 2 percent of the crop. Imports in 1956-57 were about 887,000 bushels, 44 percent under a year earlier. Most of the apple imports come from Canada, and a substantial part of the United States exports go to Canada. Western Europe also is an important destination for United States apples. Lighter production of apples in Europe this year and a heavier crop in the United States are factors favoring increased exports from the United States in 1957-58.

Increased Production of Apples in
Canada in Prospect for 1957

Early-season prospects for the 1957 crop of apples in Canada pointed to total production of about 12.5 million bushels, 4 percent larger than in 1956. The outlook was for increased production in British Columbia, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

PEARS

1957 Crop About The Same as 1956
Crop but Heavier Than Average

Total production of pears in the United States in 1957 was estimated as of October 1 at 32 million bushels, 1 percent smaller than in 1956 but 7 percent above the 1946-55 average. About 29 million bushels, 91 percent of the 1957 crop, are in California, Oregon and Washington. This includes 21 million bushels of Bartletts, 1 percent more than in 1956 and 12 percent above average. Production is up this year in Washington and Oregon, the heaviest increase being in Washington where the 1956 crop was cut by unfavorable weather. In California, production is the same as in 1956. Pacific Coast Bartletts provide most of the pears that are canned and dried. Moreover, a substantial part of the crop also is used fresh.

Production of other varieties, that is, fall and winter pears, in the Pacific Coast States is expected to total nearly 8 million bushels, 1 percent larger than in 1956 and 13 percent above average. The crops in Oregon and Washington are a little larger than the 1956 crops, but the crop in California is down a little. Among these pears, the Hardy variety is used mostly for canning, especially as an ingredient of fruit cocktail. Most of the other fall and winter pears, of which the Bosc and D'Anjou stand out, are marketed fresh. Winter pears go heavily into storage and provide most of the supplies that are marketed after the first of the year, both in domestic fresh markets and in export markets.

In States other than the Pacific Coast, total production of pears is about 3 million bushels, 16 percent smaller than in 1956. Production is down in 1957 in more than half of these States, the largest drop being in Michigan.

In 1958, total production of pears in the United States may not be quite as large as in 1957 but still larger than average, assuming average weather. Reductions in the Pacific Coast States probably would more than offset increases in other States.

Auction Prices Increasing

Total shipments of pears to fresh markets through October 12 of the 1957 season were moderately larger than in the same period of 1956. These were mostly Bartletts from western States. On the New York and Chicago auctions, prices for Bartletts in July averaged somewhat under a year earlier, in August about the same, and in September and early October moderately higher. Prices on these auctions have tended to increase since mid-August. Although harvest of the 1957 crop of Bartletts has been completed, these pears will continue to be marketed from storage this fall. Movement of Bosc and D'Anjou

to fresh markets is now under way. On the New York auction in late September and early October, prices for these pears averaged higher than a year earlier.

Heavy Movement of Western Bartletts to Cannerys

Movement of Pacific Coast Bartlett pears to cannerys has again been large this season, pointing to a canned pack in 1957 not greatly different from the record 1956 pack of 8.9 million cases (24-2½'s). Prices received by growers for California Bartletts for canning are reported to have been moderately under 1956 prices. Packers' stocks of canned pears on June 1, 1957, the latest date for which figures are available preceding the start of the 1957 pack, were about 2.7 million cases, 54 percent larger than a year earlier.

Heavy Movement of Pears into Cold Storage During September

Movement of fall and winter pears into cold storage was seasonally heavy during September. These pears will continue to be put into cold storage during fall until the harvest is completed. The seasonal peak in stocks usually occurs on October 1, but if the harvest runs late it may occur on November 1. On October 1, 1957, cold storage stocks of all varieties of pears were 5.6 million bushels, 7 percent smaller than a year earlier. These figures include cannery stocks as well as stocks for fresh market shipment.

Increased Exports of Fresh Pears in 1956-57 Season

During July 1956 - June 1957, exports of fresh pears were about 1 million bushels, 25 percent larger than in 1955-56. Imports in 1956-57 were approximately 258,000 bushels, down 39 percent from 1955-56.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Lighter Crops in 1957

Production of fresh plums in California and Michigan in 1957 was 94,300 tons, 10 percent smaller than in 1956 but 10 percent above the 1946-55 average. The reduction from 1956 was in California.

The 1957 crop of prunes in Idaho, Washington and Oregon was about 74,200 tons, fresh weight, about 27 percent smaller than the 1956 crop and 25 percent below average. Most of the reduction this year was in western Oregon. Production in eastern Oregon, although a little larger than in 1956, was again very light, a continuing effect of the killing of trees by the freeze of the winter of 1955-56. Production in Idaho was down moderately but that in Washington was up moderately.

In California, production of dried prunes is estimated at 168,000 tons, dried weight, 13 percent smaller than in 1956 but 1 percent larger than average. Even with a small output of dried prunes again in Oregon, total production is expected to be down from 1956. But the total will be more than enough for the usual domestic consumption, leaving a surplus for export. With average weather, the 1958 plum and prune crops probably will not be greatly different from those in 1957.

Auction Prices for Fresh Prunes
Higher in Early October
Than a Year Earlier

Total shipments of plums and prunes to fresh markets have been considerably smaller this year than in 1956. Heavy reductions from California and Idaho more than offset a moderate increase from Washington. In late September and early October, shipments were principally from Idaho. Prices for fresh Italian prunes on the New York auction in early October averaged considerably higher than a year earlier.

Canned and Frozen
Plums and Prunes

The 1957 pack of canned purple plums in the Pacific Northwest was 893,257 cases (basis 24-2½'s), 57 percent under the large 1956 pack. The 1956 pack of all canned plums and fresh prunes in the United States was over 2.3 million cases (24-2½'s), the largest since 1951. This included about 2.2 million cases of purple plums, mostly in the Pacific Northwest. On June 1, 1957, packers' stocks of canned purple plums in this region were about 783,000 cases, 49 percent larger than a year earlier. Cold-storage stocks of frozen plums and prunes on October 1, 1957 were about 10 million pounds, 2 percent heavier than a year earlier. Figures on the 1957 pack will not be available until later in the season. The 1956 pack was about 4 million pounds.

Increased Exports of Dried
Prunes in 1956-57

Exports of dried prunes during September 1956-August 1957 were about 61,575 tons, 60 percent larger than in 1955-56. Production in 1956 was about 46 percent larger than in 1955, leaving a much larger tonnage for export than from the 1955 crop.

PEACHES

1957 Peach Crop Smaller Than
1956 Crop and 1946-55 Average

Production of peaches in 1957 totaled 62.7 million bushels, 10 percent smaller than in 1956 and 2 percent under the 1946-55 average. The crops were larger this year than in 1956, in important producing States--Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina, which harvest relatively early in the season, and

in Michigan and Colorado, which harvest in late summer. In most other States, production was down this year. Crops in a number of the northeastern States, Arkansas, Illinois and Washington, were cut by winter and spring freezes. Crops in several northeastern States were cut further in summer by dry weather, which prevented proper sizing of the fruit.

In California, production of clingstone peaches in 1957 was about 22.6 million bushels, 17 percent below 1956 but 4 percent above average. The reduction from 1956 was partly the result of a "green drop" program put into effect under the State Peach Marketing Order and partly the result of unfavorable summer growing conditions. California clingstones constitute most of the peaches that are canned. The 1957 pack of California canned clingstone peaches was 18.7 million cases (24-2½'s), 13 percent smaller than the 1956 pack. The 1957 California freestone pack was 4.1 million cases, down 10 percent. Hence, the total 1957 pack of canned peaches is expected to be considerably below the record 1956 pack.

The 1958 crop of peaches may be a little larger than the 1957 crop if average weather prevails. This would mean increased production in many States, especially in the northeastern States, some of the southern States, and in Washington.

Relatively High Late-Season Prices for Fresh Market Peaches

Fresh market shipments of peaches during September were mainly from northern States and California. Prices at shipping points varied around the relatively high levels of September 1956. Grower prices for California clingstone peaches for canning averaged somewhat lower than in 1956. Factors contributing to these lower prices were the heavy carryover stocks of canned peaches and the early-season prospects for a larger crop than finally was produced.

APRICOTS

Larger 1957 Crop

The 1957 crop of apricots in California, Washington and Utah totaled 199,400 tons, 2 percent above the 1956 crop but 11 percent below the 1946-55 average. Sharp increases in Washington and Utah over the light 1956 crops more than offset a decrease in California. The California crop of 176,000 tons was 5 percent smaller than the below-average 1956 crop. Prices for California apricots on the New York and Chicago auctions averaged somewhat under comparable prices in 1956. Grower prices for apricots for processing also were lower.

With weather in 1958 more favorable than in 1957, a heavier crop can be expected in 1958.

1957 Pack of Canned Apricots
Up Slightly Over the 1956 Pack

The 1957 pack of canned apricots was 4,165,000 cases (basis 24 No. 2½ cans), slightly above the 1956 pack of 4,151,000 cases. The increase was in Utah and in Washington - Oregon. Packers' stocks on June 1, 1957, as the 1957 harvest was getting under way, were down to about 1 million cases, 17 percent under a year earlier. Wholesale distributors' stocks, at 634,000 actual cases, were down about 10 percent from a year earlier. On October 1, 1957, cold-storage stocks of frozen apricots were about 8 million pounds, 9 percent larger than a year earlier.

CHERRIES

1957 Sweet Cherry Crop
Much Larger than 1956 Crop

The 1957 crop of sweet cherries was 86,620 tons, 27 percent above the small 1956 crop but 10 percent under the 1946-55 average. Production in 1957 was up in all States except Colorado and California. In the latter, the crop of 31,900 tons was down about 7 percent as a result of rains damaging the ripening fruit. The season-average price per ton received by growers for the 1957 crop was \$300, 1 percent under the 1956 price of \$303. In California, the season average price for 1957-crop sweet cherries for processing was \$245 per ton, up 3 percent.

The 1957 pack of canned sweet cherries was 969,000 cases (basis 24 No. 2½ cans), 39 percent larger than the relatively small 1956 pack. Heavy increases in Oregon, Washington and Michigan more than offset a substantial decrease in California. Packers' stocks at the start of the 1957 season were about 105,000 cases, only 25 percent as large as a year earlier. In California, the 1957 pack of brined cherries was 110,688 tons, 18 percent above the 1956 pack. These cherries reach the consumer in the form of maraschino cherries put up in glass containers, as an ingredient of fruit cocktail, and in other ways.

Some increase in the 1958 crop of sweet cherries can be expected if the weather is average. Most of the increase would be in the Pacific Coast States.

Heavy Increase in 1957 Crop
of Sour Cherries

Production of sour cherries in 1957 was 142,520 tons, 43 percent larger than in 1956 and 13 percent above the 1946-55 average. Production was up in all commercial States this year except Ohio and Colorado. The season-average price received by growers for the 1957 crop of sour cherries was \$144 per ton, 8 percent less than for the 1956 crop. Prices received by growers for sour cherries for processing also were somewhat lower than in 1956 in Michigan and New York, but higher in Ohio and Washington.

The 1957 pack of canned sour cherries was 2,593,000 cases (basis 24-2½'s), 42 percent larger than the relatively small 1956 pack. Output was up considerably in all States that usually pack a substantial volume. About two-thirds of the 1957 pack was made in Michigan. On July 1, 1957, carryover stocks of canned sour cherries held by packers were about 117,000 cases, 45 percent smaller than a year earlier. Output of frozen sour cherries in 1957 was 131 million pounds, a new record about 48 percent larger than in 1956. Cold-storage stocks of frozen cherries on October 1, 1957 were about 86 million pounds, 40 percent larger than a year earlier.

Production has trended sharply upward over the past two decades, with most of the increase in the Great Lakes States. However, with average weather, the 1958 crop of sour cherries may be somewhat smaller than the large 1957 crop but still above the 1946-55 average.

GRAPES

1957 Crop Down 8 Percent From Below-Average 1956 Crop

Total production of grapes in 1957 was estimated as of October 1 at 2,661,050 tons, 8 percent smaller than in 1956 and 10 percent under the 1946-55 average. Production in California, composed of European-type grapes, amounts to 2,440,000 tons, nearly 92 percent of the total 1957 crop. The 1957 crop in this State by varietal groups is as follows: Wine varieties, 540,000 tons, down 5 percent from 1956; table, 470,000 tons, up 4 percent; and raisin, 1,430,000 tons, down 11 percent. Production of all varieties combined in this State is down 7 percent from 1956 and 12 percent from average. In Arizona, which also grows European-type grapes, the crop of 6,200 tons is up 13 percent from 1956 and nearly three times average.

For other States, which grow mostly American-type grapes such as the Concord, total production in 1957 is 214,850 tons, 19 percent smaller than in 1956 but 11 percent larger than average. The 1957 crops are down considerably from the large 1956 crops in all heavy-producing eastern States. But in Washington, the crop is up sharply from both 1956 and average.

With average weather, total production of grapes in 1958 can be expected to be somewhat larger than the 1957 crop. This would mean a substantial increase in California and much smaller increases in some of the eastern States, especially Arkansas.

Lighter Fresh Market Shipments Bring Higher Prices Than in 1956

Shipments of grapes from California to fresh markets through September of this season were moderately smaller than in this period of 1956. About half of these grapes were Thompson seedless; most of the remainder were Ribier, Red Malaga, and Tokay varieties. These varieties will continue on the market during early fall. In October, movement of Almeria and Emperor grapes usually gets under way and extends into the following winter. These two varieties, especially the Emperor, go heavily into storage from which sales are made later.

Prices for all varieties of California grapes on the principal terminal auctions through October 5 averaged about 12 percent above the average price for the same period last year. Weekly average prices increased during early September, but in late September and for the first week of October averaged below a year earlier.

Heavier Crush of California Grapes

Movement of grapes to wineries in California increased sharply during September, and by October 5 totaled over 715,000 tons, 13 percent larger than a year earlier. Movement for crushing for wine and related products will continue seasonally heavy through October. In 1956, the crush of California grapes was about 1,274,400 tons, nearly 49 percent of the California crop. Storage stocks of wine on August 31, 1957, as reported by the Internal Revenue Service, were about 2 percent lighter than a year earlier.

Official figures on grapes dried into raisins are not yet available. But output is indicated to be down from 1956. In 1956, output of raisins was 200,000 tons, natural condition dried weight. This was equivalent to about 800,000 tons of fresh grapes.

CRANBERRIES

Total 1957 production of cranberries in the 5 commercial States of Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Washington and Oregon was estimated as of October 1 at 1,049,000 barrels (100 pounds each), 8 percent larger than in 1956 and 12 percent above the 1946-55 average. Crops are indicated to be larger this year than in 1956 in all States except Wisconsin and New Jersey, where unfavorable weather cut production.

Harvest in Massachusetts started about September 1 this year, approximately two weeks earlier than in 1956. Season-opening prices on the New York City wholesale market were \$4.38 per carton of 24 1-pound packages. In 1956, the comparable price was \$4.75. Prices in October have continued under those of October 1956.

About 450,100 barrels (46 percent) of the 1956 crop of cranberries were used fresh and 519,600 barrels (54 percent) were processed. From the larger 1955 crop, about 508,700 barrels (nearly 50 percent) were used fresh and 517,100 barrels were processed. The pack of canned cranberry sauce in 1956 was 3,120,000 cases (basis 24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$'s), 4 percent larger than the 1955 pack.

Per capita consumption of canned cranberries has increased sharply over the past two decades, while that of fresh cranberries has not changed much. In 1956, per capita consumption of the fresh berries was about 0.27 pound and that of the canned was about 0.88 pound. The latter was the equivalent of about 0.33 pound of fresh cranberries.

STRAWBERRIES

Reduced Acreage For Harvest
in 1958 is in Prospect

Preliminary indications for acreage of strawberries in commercial areas for harvest in 1958 point to a total of about 115,200 acres, 8 percent smaller than in 1957 but slightly larger than the 1949-56 average. Prospective acreage is down from 1957 in all seasonal groupings of States. In some States, the reductions are related to unfavorable production and marketing conditions in 1957, including low prices, especially for processing.

The 1958 winter crop in Florida is indicated at 2,600 acres, down 28 percent from 1957. With a heavy reduction in Louisiana, the principal early-spring State, the prospective acreage in this group of States, 9,400 acres, is down 5 percent. Prospective acreage in the mid-spring States, 55,300 acres, is down 6 percent, mainly because of large decreases in California and Tennessee. In the late-spring States, 47,900 acres are indicated for harvest in 1958, 10 percent less than in 1957. Reductions are heaviest in Oregon, Washington and Michigan. The prospective 1958 acreage for some States, especially California, is tentative and the actual acreage harvested will also depend upon weather and market conditions.

1957-Crop Strawberries

The 1957 commercial crop of strawberries was about 561,460,000 pounds, slightly larger than the 1956 crop and 34 percent above the 1949-56 average. Grower prices for strawberries for both fresh market shipment and for freezing were lower this year, especially during the principal months of harvest, than in 1956. Carryover stocks of frozen strawberries were much heavier last spring than in the spring of 1956. With prices for freezing more unfavorable than those for fresh use, total movement to fresh markets is indicated to have been heavier this year than in 1956 and total movement to freezers lighter. As a result, total output of frozen strawberries in 1957 probably will be somewhat under the record pack in 1956. Cold-storage stocks on October 1, 1957 were about 226 million pounds, 4 percent under a year earlier.

DRIED FRUITS

Lighter Output in 1957-58

Total production of dried fruits in 1957-58 is expected to be considerably smaller than in 1956-57. The reduction will be mainly in raisins and dried prunes, which usually comprise most of the total. Current indications are that production of raisins will be as much as 16 percent under the 1956-57 output of about 200,000 tons (natural condition). The California grape crop, from which most raisins are dried, is 7 percent smaller than in 1956 and movement of grapes for crushing into wine and juice has been much

heavier. Total production of dried prunes in California in 1957 is estimated at 168,000 tons (natural condition), 13 percent under the large output in 1956. A small tonnage again may be dried in Oregon, which produced 5,400 tons in 1956. Production of most other dried fruits in 1957-58 probably will not be greatly different from output in 1956-57. But dried apple production in the Pacific Northwest is expected to increase because of the large crop and substantial cullage suitable for drying.

Total supplies of dried fruits usually include substantial imports of dates and figs and minor quantities of a few other items. Though prospective output of prunes is down from 1956-57, supplies will be more than adequate for usual domestic utilization. But supplies of raisins will be short. Per capita consumption of all dried fruits may be somewhat below the 1956 rate of 3.6 pounds. This excludes dried prunes used for juice.

Lighter Exports of Raisins in Prospect for 1957-58

During September 1956 - August 1957, exports of dried prunes were about 61,600 tons, 60 percent larger than in the same period of 1955-56. This increase was the result mainly of heavier production in the United States and lighter output in foreign countries. But with reduced production of raisins in the United States in 1956-57, exports of raisins were about 50,600 tons, 36 percent smaller. Output of raisins in 1957-58 is considerably smaller than in 1956-57, and exports are expected to drop further in the current season.

Marketing Percentages for Dried Fruit

For all California dried prunes received by handlers from producers and dehydrators during the year which began August 1, 1957, a salable percentage of 90 percent and a surplus of 10 percent has been set by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These percentages were recommended by the Prune Administrative Committee, which administers the Federal marketing agreement and order regulating the handling of dried prunes produced in California. The salable tonnage together with carryover stocks of handlers will be used to fulfill domestic and export commercial requirements during 1957-58. The surplus tonnage (standard and substandard) of dried prunes is to be diverted into non-competitive outlets, such as stock feed and botanicals.

"Free" percentages and "restricted" percentages for California Deglet Noor dates of 70 percent and 30 percent, respectively, and for Zahidi dates of 80 percent and 20 percent, respectively, for the year beginning August 1, 1957, have been established by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This action was taken under the Federal marketing agreement and order regulating the handling of domestic dates produced or packed in Los Angeles and Riverside Counties of California. "Free" quantities may be marketed as whole or pitted dates in normal trade channels. The "restricted" quantities must be diverted into date products for bakery, candy, ice cream and other uses.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Lighter Pack of Canned
Fruits in Prospect
for 1957-58

Current prospects for the 1957-58 pack of canned fruits in continental United States point to a total somewhat under the record 1956-57 pack of about 3.6 billion pounds (approximately 84 million equivalent cases of 24 No. 2½ cans). The 1957-58 packs of several fruits for which complete data are available are as follows (basis million cases of 24-2½'s): Sour cherries, 2.4, up 42 percent over 1956-57; sweet cherries, 1.0, up 39 percent; and apricots, 4.2, up less than 1 percent. In California, the 1957 pack of clingstone peaches, at 18.6 million cases, is down 13 percent; of freestone peaches, at 4.1 million cases, down 9 percent; of fruit cocktail, at 10.4 million, down 6 percent; and of brined cherries, made from sweet varieties, up 18 percent. The total 1957 pack of canned peaches is indicated to be much smaller than the record 1956 pack of nearly 28 million cases. In the Pacific Northwest, sharp increases over the light 1956 packs are reported for the 1957 packs of canned red raspberries, loganberries, and youngberries. But the pack of canned purple plums, 893,257 cases (basis 24-2½'s), is down 57 percent. The size of the packs of canned apples and applesauce will remain uncertain until further in the canning season, which usually extends into the winter. However, relatively large packs seem likely. The 1957 pack of canned pears probably will not vary greatly from the record 1956 pack.

Stocks of nine items of canned fruits (apples, applesauce, apricots, sweet cherries, sour cherries, fruit cocktail including fruits for salad and mixed fruits, peaches, pears and purple plums) held by packers on June 1, 1957, the latest date for which figures for this group are available, were about 18 million cases (24-2½'s), 51 percent larger than a year earlier. Stocks of most of these items were reduced further before supplies from the new packs became available. Packers' stocks of Florida canned citrus sections and salad on October 5, 1957, were about 800,000 cases (24-2's), 4 percent larger than a year earlier. The 1956-57 pack of these items was about 5.1 million cases, down 7 percent from 1955-56.

In addition to carryover stocks and new packs, total supplies of canned fruits will include fruit from off-shore sources. Among the latter, the most important are deliveries of canned pineapple from Hawaii. With carryover stocks of Hawaiian pineapple on June 1, 1957 moderately larger than a year earlier and the canning of the new crop well along, deliveries of canned pineapple probably will be at least as large as in the 1956-57 season. Total supplies of canned fruits are expected to be large enough to permit per capita consumption to continue close to the 1956 rate of more than 22 pounds.

Heavier Stocks of Florida
Canned Citrus Juices
This Fall

On October 5, 1957, packers' stocks of Florida canned single-strength citrus juices were about 4 million cases (24-2's), 2.2 million cases or 121 percent larger than a year earlier. Stocks of all items were up sharply. Carryover stocks a year ago were much larger than a year earlier, the 1956-57 pack was up about 3 percent, and movement was about the same. The net result is the heavier volume on hand this fall. Stocks probably will be reduced somewhat further before supplies from the new pack reach heavy volume.

The 1956-57 pack of canned single-strength citrus juices in Florida was about 35.2 million cases (24-2's), 3 percent larger than the 1955-56 pack. Increases in orange and tangerine juice more than offset small decreases in grapefruit and blended juice. The Florida pack of canned concentrated (hot-pack) orange juice in 1956-57 was 1.8 million gallons, 66 percent larger than in 1955-56. California pack figures for 1956-57 will become available later in the year.

The 1957-58 pack of canned single-strength citrus juices in Florida probably will not be greatly different from the 1956-57 pack. Citrus juices comprise considerably more than half of the total annual supplies of canned fruit juices. Other important items canned in the United States are apple juice, grape juice, prune juice (made from dried prunes), and fruit nectars. In addition, domestic supplies are augmented by receipts of canned pineapple juice from Hawaii, which comprise about 15 percent of total supplies. In 1957-58, total supplies of canned fruit juices are expected to be large enough to permit per capita consumption to continue close to the 13-pound rate of recent years.

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Increased Pack in 1957

Total production of frozen fruits and fruit juices in 1957 is expected to be somewhat larger than the record 1956 pack of about 1.6 billion pounds. This would mean a continuation of the sharp upward trend in output of the past decade. Output this year is more than 4 times that of 10 years ago. A further increase seems likely in 1958.

The 1957 pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) probably will be a little larger than the 1956 pack of nearly 700 million pounds. Output of frozen RSP cherries in 1957 is about 131 million pounds, a new record nearly 48 percent above the relatively small 1956 pack. The pack of frozen strawberries this year again will be large but may be second to the record 1956 pack of 312 million pounds. Output is up sharply this year in Washington and Oregon, where freezes cut the 1956 crops. But it is down in California, the other heavy-producing State, and in some of the eastern

States. Production of frozen strawberries this year has been completed in all States except California, where packing usually continues until November. Increased packs of other berries, especially raspberries, blackberries and blueberries, are indicated for 1957. Heavy packs of frozen peaches and apples also are expected.

Increased Movement, Lighter
Stocks of Florida Frozen
Orange Concentrate

Total production of frozen fruit juices in 1957 also is expected to be somewhat larger than in 1956. The 1956-57 pack of frozen orange concentrate in Florida was 72 million gallons, a new record about 2.5 percent above the 1955-56 pack. Carryover stocks of packers last fall were up 31 percent. Hence, supplies from Florida, over 90 million gallons in 1956-57, were up 7 percent over the preceding season. But movement from packers through October 5 of the 1956-57 season, induced by lower prices, was up 12 percent. As a result, stocks held by Florida packers on October 5, 1957 were down to about 21 million gallons, about 1 million gallons or 5 percent under a year earlier. With carryover stocks lower this fall and the Florida orange crop larger in 1957-58, output of frozen orange concentrate probably will increase in the 1957-58 season.

Final figures on the 1956-57 packs of other frozen citrus concentrates in Florida and comparisons with the 1955-56 packs are as follows: Tangerine, about 793,000 gallons, up 28 percent; grapefruit, 2,949,000 gallons, up 17 percent; and blended concentrate, 597,000 gallons, down 37 percent. Figures on movement of these items are not available. The pack of frozen limeade concentrate in Florida during November 1956 - August 1957 was about 426,000 gallons, 45 percent smaller than in the same period of 1955-56. Packers' stocks on September 1, 1957 were about 453,000 gallons, 16 percent smaller than a year earlier.

Decreased Output of California Frozen
Concentrate for Lemonade in 1956-57

Output of frozen concentrate for lemonade in California during October 1956 - July 1957 was about 8.8 million gallons, 11 percent smaller than in the same period of 1955-56. Sales were 8.3 million gallons, down 3 percent. Stocks on August 1, 1957 were 2.4 million gallons, 12 percent smaller than a year earlier. During October 1956 - July 1957, the pack of frozen single-strength lemon juice was about 930,000 gallons, 3 percent smaller than in the same months of 1955-56. But the sales of 873,000 gallons were up 18 percent. Stocks on August 1, 1957 were 397,000 gallons, down 3 percent.

Figures on production of frozen orange concentrate in California in 1957 are not yet available. The season for this pack, which is made from Valencia oranges, extends into November. The 1956 pack was over 3.8 million gallons, about 5.5 percent as much as made in Florida that year.

Increased Consumption in 1957

A small increase in per capita consumption of frozen fruits and fruit juices is in prospect for 1957. The figure for 1956 is 8.8 pounds (product weight), of which about 3.9 pounds are deciduous fruits and berries and 4.9 pounds are citrus juices. Per capita consumption has about tripled in the past decade, with most of the increase in citrus juices.

Use of Florida Oranges for
"Chilled Juice" Up Sharply
in 1956-57

During September 1956-August 1957, use of Florida oranges for making "chilled juice" was about 5.6 million boxes, 61 percent more than in 1955-56. This quantity of oranges at the 1956-57 season yield of 1.4748 gallons of frozen orange concentrate per box would make about 133 million quarts of single-strength juice, the usual unit in which it is retailed to consumers. This is equivalent to 9.8 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans of canned single-strength orange juice or 8.3 million gallons of frozen orange concentrate. Use of Florida oranges for chilled orange sections in 1956-57 was about 370,000 boxes, 50 percent more than in 1955-56. Use of grapefruit for chilled grapefruit juice was 203,000 boxes, down 23 percent, and for chilled grapefruit sections, 730,000 boxes, up 34 percent.

October 1 Stocks of Fruits Larger,
of Juices Smaller,
Than Year Earlier

Total stocks of frozen fruits and fruit juices in cold storage on October 1, 1957 were approximately 962 million pounds, 7 percent larger than a year earlier, according to the Cold Storage Report of the USDA. Stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries as a group on October 1, 1957 were about 568 million pounds, 3 percent larger than a month earlier and 16 percent larger than a year earlier. Stocks of all items were larger than a year earlier, except strawberries and peaches, which were down 4 percent and 10 percent, respectively. The largest item in storage on October 1 was strawberries, 226 million pounds. This item decreased by 4 million pounds during September compared with a reduction of 11 million pounds during September 1956.

Cold-Storage holdings of frozen orange juice (mostly concentrate) on October 1, 1957 were about 286 million pounds (28.9 million gallons), 1 percent under a year earlier. The reduction during September 1957 was nearly 5.4 million gallons, a little larger than in this month of 1956. Stocks of other fruit juices on October 1, 1957 were about 108 million pounds, 11 percent smaller than a year earlier.

TREE NUTS

Lighter 1957 Crop

The 1957 crop of almonds, filberts, walnuts and pecans was estimated as of October 1 at 186,675 tons, 15 percent smaller than the record 1956 crop but less than 2 percent smaller than the 1946-55 average. Although the California almond crop of 41,500 tons in 1957 is 29 percent smaller than the record 1956 crop, it is 4 percent above average. Moreover, supplies of almonds will be augmented by record carryover stocks from the 1956 crop. Production of filberts in Oregon and Washington in 1957 is expected to total 11,800 tons, nearly four times the short 1956 crop, which was cut by freeze damage, but 46 percent above average.

The 1957 walnut crop in California and Oregon was estimated at 72,300 tons, 1 percent above the 1956 crop but 1 percent below average. The increase in 1957 is in Oregon, where winter freezes reduced the 1956 walnut crop as well as the filbert crop. Total production of pecans in 11 commercial States (North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico) is expected to be 61,075 tons in 1957, 30 percent below the large 1956 crop and 12 percent below average. Production of improved varieties, at 18,675 tons, is 65 percent smaller than the large tonnage in 1956, but that of wild and seedling varieties, at 42,400 tons, is up 26 percent.

In 1958, with average weather, total production of tree nuts probably will be somewhat larger than in 1957.

Prices for 1957 Crops

Price prospects for the 1957 crop of almonds are not as favorable as those were a year ago for the record 1956 crop. This year carryover stocks are heavier, and foreign supplies are much larger, perhaps severely reducing demand for United States exports. Even more, part of the increased foreign supplies are likely to seek markets in the United States. Under these conditions, prices that growers will receive for the smaller 1957 crop of almonds probably will average somewhat below the unusually high price of \$790.00 per ton for the 1956 crop.

With the 1957 filbert crop nearly four times the short 1956 crop, grower prices for the 1957 crop also are likely to average somewhat below the price of \$520.00 per ton for the 1956 crop.

Grower prices for the 1957 walnut crop may average a little above the price of \$441.00 per ton for the 1956 crop. The increase probably would be in shelled walnuts.

With production of pecans much smaller this year than in 1956, grower prices for the 1957 crop are expected to average above 1956 prices. The increase probably would be the larger for improved varieties, of which production is less than half that of 1956. In 1956, the season average price per pound for improved varieties was 19.2 cents, and for wild or seedling pecans it was 17.4 cents.

Marketing Percentages for 1957-Crop Tree Nuts

Salable and surplus percentages for 1957 crop almonds and filberts have been established under the authority of applicable Federal marketing agreements and orders regulating the handling of these tree nuts in California, Oregon and Washington. For almonds, the salable percentage has been established at 70 percent and the surplus at 30 percent. Salable almonds may be sold in normal domestic channels of trade. Surplus almonds may be exported or disposed of in authorized outlets noncompetitive with normal domestic outlets.

For filberts, the salable percentage has been established at 63 percent and the surplus at 37 percent. Salable filberts may be disposed of in normal domestic markets. Surplus filberts may be disposed of in export, shelling, or other outlets not competitive with normal markets for inshell filberts.

In the 1956-57 season, the salable percentages for both almonds and filberts were 100 percent and the surplus percentages were zero.

Lighter Imports, Heavier Exports in 1956-57 Than in 1955-56

Imports of tree nuts during July 1956-June 1957 were the equivalent of about 155,000 tons in-shell, 20 percent smaller than in 1955-56. Much of the reduction was in cashews, the leading nut imported.

Exports of tree nuts during 1956-57 were the equivalent of about 20,000 tons in-shell, 79 percent larger than in 1955-56. Almonds comprised about 72 percent of total exports in 1956-57. The quantity of almonds exported in that year was nearly three times that of 1955-56. The 1956 crop in the United States was a record and production in the Mediterranean area was only a little over half the average for 1950-54, important factors contributing to the sharp increase in U. S. exports in 1956-57. The 1957 almond crop in the Mediterranean area is forecast at 92,300 tons, more than twice the 1956 tonnage and 13 percent above average. With an above-average crop in the United States in 1957 also, supplies this season, both domestic and foreign are much larger than usual.

Table 1.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1946-55, annual 1955, 1956 and indicated 1957; condition on October 1, average 1946-55, annual 1956 and 1957

Crop and State	Production ^{1/}				Condition October 1 (new crop) ^{1/}		
	Average 1946-55	1955	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	1957
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Oranges	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			
California							
Navels and misc. ^{2/}	15,491	15,170	15,400	12,000	74	75	55
Valencias	26,316	23,200	20,500	3/	76	77	60
Total or average	41,807	38,370	35,900	---	75	76	58
Florida							
Temples	1,522	2,800	2,700	3,000	---	---	---
Other early and midseason	38,848	48,700	51,600	56,000	73	72	80
Valencias	31,400	39,500	38,700	43,000	71	71	77
Total or average	71,770	91,000	93,000	102,000	72	72	79
Texas							
Early and midseason	1,560	1,150	1,200	1,600	54	69	78
Valencias	776	450	400	600	53	64	70
Total or average	2,336	1,600	1,600	2,200	54	68	76
Arizona							
Navels and misc. ^{2/}	502	440	500	530	70	79	80
Valencias	514	710	790	850	73	83	83
Total or average	1,016	1,150	1,290	1,380	72	81	81
Louisiana ^{2/}	225	195	115	180	60	47	74
Total early and midseason ^{4/}	58,147	68,455	71,515	---	---	---	---
Total Valencias	59,006	63,860	60,390	---	---	---	---
Total or average, 5 States ^{5/}	117,154	132,315	131,905	---	73	74	67
Tangerines							
Florida	4,710	4,700	4,800	4,500	65	69	65
All oranges and tangerines, 5 States ^{5/}	121,864	137,015	136,705	---	73	74	67
Grapefruit							
Florida							
Seedless	16,830	20,600	21,600	22,500	66	71	68
Other	16,490	17,700	15,800	15,500	62	64	66
Total or average	33,320	38,300	37,400	38,000	64	68	67
Texas	7,820	2,200	2,800	4,000	45	64	62
Arizona	2,818	2,370	2,180	2,400	73	85	82
California							
Desert Valleys	946	830	800	900	79	81	83
Other	1,552	1,680	1,600	3/	75	79	69
Total or average	2,498	2,510	2,400	---	77	80	74
⁴ States ^{5/}	46,456	45,380	44,780	---	58	68	66
Lemons							
California ^{5/}	13,026	13,250	15,500	3/	75	79	64
Limes							
Florida ^{5/}	281	400	400	---	69	74	56
October 1 forecast for 1957 crop Florida limes	---	---	---	400	---	---	---

^{1/} Related to crop from bloom of year shown. In Calif. the picking season usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1, and ends in early summer, except for Fla. limes, harvest of which usually starts about Apr. 1 of year shown. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

^{2/} Includes small quantities of tangerines.

^{3/} First report of production for 1957 bloom for California Valencia oranges and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December; first report for California lemons will be issued in November.

^{4/} In Calif. and Ariz., navels and misc.

^{5/} Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Ariz. the approximate average for oranges is 77 lbs. and grapefruit 65 lbs. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lbs. for Calif. grapefruit in other areas; in Fla. and other States, oranges, incl. tangerines, 90 lbs. and grapefruit 80 lbs.; Calif. lemons, 79 lbs.; Fla. limes, 80 lbs.

Table 2 .- Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per box for Florida and per half box for California at New York and Chicago, August-October 1956-57

Market and date	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons, California	
	California		Florida		California		Florida			
	Valencias									
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:										
August	3.36	2.99	7.22	---	3.13	2.55	4.80	---	4.28	3.40
September	3.36	3.73	7.09	5.69	3.11	2.03	---	4.83	4.17	2.96
Season average through September	3.35	3.14	7.01	5.69	3.08	2.50	4.23	4.83	3.82	3.49
Week ended:										
October 4	3.64	3.35	5.63	5.82	---	1.33	7.88	4.97	3.71	3.02
11	3.73	3.49	6.40	6.42	---	---	7.88	5.12	3.85	2.82
Chicago:										
August	3.34	3.10	5.31	---	2.93	2.30	---	---	4.03	3.17
September	3.58	3.53	---	---	3.33	1.56	---	4.56	4.36	3.02
Season average through September	3.45	3.06	4.61	---	3.05	2.22	---	4.56	3.92	3.48
Week ended:										
October 4	3.51	3.37	---	---	---	.79	---	5.09	4.70	2.93
11	3.55	3.59	---	---	---	---	---	4.45	4.70	3.34

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 1956 and 1957

Market and date	Bartlett		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:						
August	4.78	4.77	---	---	4.99	3.89
September	5.14	5.57	4.45	4.36	4.29	4.44
Season average through September	5.08	5.21	4.45	4.36	4.10	4.13
Week ended:						
October 4	5.45	6.33	3.97	5.04	4.68	5.74
11	5.51	5.85	4.54	4.89	4.99	5.46
Chicago:						
August	4.75	4.80	---	---	---	---
September	5.08	5.60	4.20	4.94	---	5.16
Season average through September	5.03	5.15	4.20	4.94	---	5.16
Week ended:						
October 4	5.52	6.30	3.92	4.86	---	4.75
11	5.54	5.90	4.10	4.07	---	4.77

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

Table 4.--Apples, commercial crop: Production, average 1946-55, annual 1956 and indicated 1957 ^{1/}

State and area	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957	State and area	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Maine	970	820	1,180	Minnesota	218	256	240
New Hampshire	1,026	830	1,270	Iowa	188	35	230
Vermont	878	550	600	Missouri	1,089	550	720
Massachusetts	2,524	1,640	2,850	Nebraska	68	36	50
Rhode Island	172	100	180	Kansas	343	50	300
Connecticut	1,298	1,080	1,520	N. Central	18,202	20,517	19,876
New York	16,515	14,100	15,600				
New Jersey	2,575	3,100	3,100	Kentucky	304	445	188
Pennsylvania	6,358	5,400	5,800	Tennessee	328	400	280
N. Atlantic	32,316	27,620	32,100	Arkansas	440	725	48
				S. Central	1,072	1,570	516
Delaware	340	330	270				
Maryland	1,192	1,160	1,070	Total Central	2/19,275	22,087	20,392
Virginia	9,135	10,800	7,900				
West Virginia	4,072	4,256	4,600	Montana	120	55	100
North Carolina	1,222	1,750	1,400	Idaho	1,516	1,380	1,570
S. Atlantic	15,961	18,296	15,240	Colorado	1,266	1,505	1,180
				New Mexico	598	540	640
Total Eastern	2/48,275	45,916	47,340	Utah	411	360	450
				Washington	27,480	17,700	30,000
Ohio	3,015	2,100	2,800	Oregon	2,625	1,820	2,900
Indiana	1,384	1,750	1,640	California	8,401	9,260	8,800
Illinois	2,908	2,550	2,500	Western	2/42,418	32,620	45,640
Michigan	7,812	12,000	10,200				
Wisconsin	1,177	1,190	1,196	35 States	109,968	100,623	113,372

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

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

Table 5.--Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1946-55, annual 1955 and 1956 and preliminary 1957

State	Average 1946-55	1955	1956	Preliminary 1957
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Massachusetts	560,600	546,000	452,000	570,000
New Jersey	89,100	90,000	73,000	70,000
Wisconsin	222,500	315,000	340,000	287,000
Washington	47,590	47,500	64,700	77,000
Oregon	20,300	27,300	40,000	45,000
5 States	940,090	1,025,800	969,700	1,049,000

Table 6.--Apples, Western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, New York and Chicago, August-October 1956 and 1957

Market, month, and week	Washington				All Western	
	Delicious		Jonathan		Leading varieties	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York:						
August	---	---	---	---	3.99	4.17
September	5.79	5.49	---	2.59	5.79	5.32
Season average through September	5.79	5.49	---	2.59	5.39	5.09
Week ended						
October 4	5.74	5.58	---	---	5.74	5.58
11	6.15	4.48	---	---	6.14	4.48
Chicago:						
August	---	---	---	---	---	4.87
September	6.14	5.62	4.73	3.90	5.98	4.72
Season average through September	6.14	5.62	4.73	3.90	5.98	4.74
Week ended:						
October 4	6.12	5.22	5.48	3.14	6.05	4.30
11	5.64	4.51	4.46	2.68	5.46	3.99

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

Table 7.--Apples, Eastern and Midwestern: Wholesale price per bushel, 2½ inches minimum size, for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), New York and Chicago, September-October 1956 and 1957 1/

Week ended	New York				Chicago			
	Eastern		Midwestern		Midwestern		Wealthy	
	McIntosh	R. I. Greening	N. W. Greening					
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
September 3	4.80	2.87	---	---	3.00	2.65	---	2.25
10	3.71	2.12	---	---	3.00	3.00	2.40	2.60
17	3.67	1.75	---	---	3.00	---	1.75	2.25
24	3.37	1.88	2.50	---	2.75	---	---	---
October 1	3.37	1.70	2.62	---	2.50	---	---	---
8	3.37	1.70	3.00	2.00	2.50	---	---	---
15	3.75	1.80	3.25	---	2.60	---	---	---

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

Table 8.--Peaches: Production by geographic divisions, average 1946-55, annual 1956 and indicated 1957 ^{1/}

Division	Average 1946-55	1956	Indi- cated 1957	Division	Average 1946-55	1956	Indi- cated 1957
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
New England	245	260	45	Pacific	34,936	2/42,241	36,566
Middle Atlantic	5,423	5,120	4,150	Total	3/64,251	69,859	62,741
E. N. Central	6,000	5,225	4,718	California			
W. N. Central	657	397	555	Cling- stone ^{4/}	21,718	2/27,085	22,585
S. Atlantic	9,918	9,520	10,925	Freestone	11,022	12,626	12,501
E. S. Central	1,589	1,567	932	Total	32,740	39,711	35,086
W. S. Central	2,661	3,105	2,070				
Mountain	2,795	2/2,424	2,780				

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): 1956-Arkansas, 195; Illinois, 48. ^{2/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bushels): 1956-California, Clingstone, 3,167; Colorado, 63. ^{3/} Includes Florida prior to 1955. ^{4/} Mainly for canning.

Table 9.--Pears: Production, by geographic divisions and on Pacific Coast, average 1946-55, annual 1956 and indicated 1957 ^{1/}

Division	Average 1946-55	1956	Indi- cated 1957	Pacific Coast	Average 1946-55	1956	Indi- cated 1957
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
New England	50	52	42	Washington	4,510	2,950	3,120
Mid-Atlantic	711	580	530	Bartlett	1,704	1,600	1,700
E. N. Central	1,149	1,365	830	Other			
W. N. Central	128	55	110	Total	6,214	4,550	4,820
S. Atlantic	464	251	232	Oregon			
E. S. Central	440	344	315	Bartlett	2,163	2,550	2,600
W. S. Central	493	280	344	Other	3,356	3,940	4,000
Mountain	438	645	615	Total	4/5,518	2/6,940	6,600
Pacific	25,711	2/28,750	29,047	California			
Total	3/29,940	32,322	32,065	Bartlett	12,310	15,627	15,627
				Other	1,729	2,083	2,000
				Total	14,039	17,710	17,627
				Total Bartlett	18,983	20,127	21,347
				Total Other	6,789	7,623	7,700

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. ^{2/} Includes 90,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit. ^{3/} Includes Massachusetts, Indiana, Kansas, South Carolina and Florida for which estimates were discontinued with the 1955 crop season. ^{4/} Total does not agree with items due to rounding.

Table 10.--Grapes: Production in Important States, average 1946-55, annual 1956 and indicated 1957 ^{1/}

State	Average 1946-55			1956			Indicated 1957		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	
New York	68,880	106,000	66,000	Arkansas	8,280	10,300	1,500		
New Jersey	1,430	1,200	1,100	Arizona	2,310	5,500	6,200		
Pennsylvania	19,700	31,600	20,500	Washington	29,120	30,000	47,000		
Ohio	14,070	13,800	12,000	Oregon	1,090	700	900		
Indiana	1,220	1,600	900	California					
Illinois	1,920	1,300	1,200	grapes					
Michigan	33,890	60,500	54,000	Wine	589,900	569,000	540,000		
Iowa	2,100	900	1,600	Table	596,900	453,000	470,000		
Missouri	3,680	3,400	3,600	Raisin	1,571,100	1,602,000	1,430,000		
Kansas	1,120	100	600	Dried ^{2/}	230,150	200,000	---		
Virginia	1,045	350	350	Not dried	650,500	802,000	---		
North Carolina	2,540	1,300	900	California all	2,757,900	2,624,000	2,440,000		
South Carolina	1,200	1,300	1,500	United States	3/2,953,875	2,895,250	2,661,050		
Georgia	1,700	1,400	1,200						

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

Table 11.--Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, New York and Chicago, August-October 1956 and 1957

Market and week ended	Seedless		Red Malaga		Ribier		Malaga		Tokay	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York										
Aug. 16	3.44	3.47	2.95	2.59	3.67	4.86	---	---	---	---
23	3.26	2.61	2.72	2.57	3.25	4.67	---	---	---	---
30	3.53	2.98	2.72	3.09	3.81	4.08	---	---	---	---
Sept. 6	3.67	4.22	2.89	2.74	4.49	3.34	---	2.06	2.59	3.16
13	3.56	3.88	3.03	2.40	4.33	3.52	---	---	2.97	3.08
20	2.83	3.23	2.41	2.40	3.89	3.47	---	2.65	2.49	2.55
27	3.03	3.39	---	---	3.71	4.14	2.50	2.25	2.31	2.71
Season average through Sept.	4.05	4.54	2.80	2.76	4.01	4.13	2.50	2.08	2.53	2.76
Oct. 4	3.40	3.22	2.32	2.51	3.47	4.11	2.50	2.55	2.38	3.05
Chicago										
Aug. 16	3.26	3.24	2.90	3.25	3.39	5.29	---	---	---	---
23	3.21	2.81	3.08	2.95	3.30	4.52	---	---	---	---
30	3.01	3.03	2.85	3.67	3.42	3.35	---	---	---	---
Sept. 6	3.44	3.89	2.66	2.63	5.06	3.32	---	---	2.85	2.93
13	3.20	3.84	2.26	2.29	4.07	3.61	---	---	2.77	2.80
20	3.01	3.02	2.15	2.04	3.48	4.24	---	---	2.35	2.37
27	3.12	2.93	---	1.98	3.37	3.94	---	2.60	2.22	2.47
Season average through Sept.	3.69	4.46	2.91	2.99	3.76	4.23	---	2.60	2.45	2.62
Oct. 4	3.33	3.41	---	---	3.21	3.70	---	2.60	2.18	2.91

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

Table 12.--Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1946-55, annual 1956 and preliminary 1957, also utilization of prunes average 1945-54, annual 1956 and preliminary 1957

Crop and State	Plums and prunes production <u>1/</u>			State	Prune, utilization <u>1/</u>		
	Average: 1946-55:	1956	Indicated: 1957		Average: 1945-54:	1956	Preliminary 1957 <u>4/</u>
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
Plums:				Used fresh <u>5/</u>			
Michigan	6,030	4,900	7,300	Idaho	20,710	25,500	---
California	2/79,900	2/100,000	87,000	Washington	12,160	12,600	---
Prunes:				Oregon	17,175	9,500	---
Idaho	22,050	25,500	23,000	Canned <u>6/</u>			
Washington				Idaho	7/1,100	---	---
Eastern	15,840	14,200	14,800	Washington	6,346	7/4,400	---
Western	4,210	2,800	3,800	Oregon	20,045	7/28,050	---
All	20,050	17,000	18,600	Frozen <u>6/</u>			
Oregon				Washington	327	---	---
Eastern	12,740	500	600	Oregon	3,015	1,550	---
Western	43,530	58,500	32,000	Dried <u>6/</u>		Dry basis <u>3/</u>	
All	56,270	59,000	32,600	California	174,550	190,800	---
				Oregon	4,030	5,400	---
California	166,400	193,000	168,000				

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1956-Prunes, California, 2,000 (dry basis). 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1955-Plums, California, 2,000; 1956-Plums, California, 4,000. 3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried. 4/ See Crop Report November 1957. 5/ Includes quantities used in farm household. 6/ Excludes quantities used on farms where grown. 7/ Includes some prunes frozen and otherwise processed.

Table 13.--Figs and olives: Condition on October 1 and production, average 1946-55, annual 1956 and indicated 1957

Crop and State	Production <u>1/</u>			Condition October 1		
	Average: 1946-55:	1956	Indicated: 1957	Average: 1946-55:	1956	1957
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Figs						
California						
Dried	2/29,060	2/25,000	---	81	85	81
Not Dried	12,700	12,000	---			
Olives						
California	45,800	70,000	---	53	80	42

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

Table 14.- Strawberries: Commercial acreage, average 1949-56, annual 1957 and indicated 1958 1/

Group and State	Average 1949-56	1957	Indicated 1958 <u>2/</u>	Group and State	Average 1949-56	1957	Indicated 1958 <u>2/</u>
	Acres	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres	Acres
Winter Florida	4,090	3,600	2,600	Mid-spring (continued) California	9,840	20,700	18,000
Early spring Alabama	1,290	950	900	Group total	50,420	58,600	55,300
Louisiana	9,910	8,500	8,000	Late spring Maine	540	600	650
Texas	620	450	500	Massachusetts	760	600	600
Group total	11,820	9,900	9,400	Connecticut	560	500	500
Mid-spring Illinois	1,800	2,400	2,500	New York	3,880	4,700	4,200
Missouri	3,540	3,000	3,200	New Jersey	2,700	2,800	2,600
Kansas	640	300	300	Pennsylvania	1,700	1,600	1,400
Delaware	340	---	---	Ohio	1,890	1,500	1,500
Maryland	1,550	1,100	800	Indiana	1,520	1,500	1,600
Virginia	3,690	3,000	2,900	Michigan	9,380	11,600	11,000
North Carolina	1,950	1,500	1,600	Wisconsin	1,500	1,300	1,200
South Carolina	290	---	---	Iowa	390	---	---
Kentucky	4,310	6,000	5,700	Utah	570	450	450
Tennessee	9,480	11,900	10,700	Washington	7,560	8,000	7,200
Arkansas	10,950	7,400	8,300	Oregon	15,350	18,300	15,000
Oklahoma	2,050	1,300	1,300	Group total	48,280	53,450	47,900
				ALL STATES	114,610	125,550	115,200

1/ Includes acreage from which the production is taken for processing. 2/ 1958 acreage, prospective.

Table 15.- Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1946-55, annual 1956 and indicated 1957 1/

Crop and State	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Almonds, California	39,960	58,600	41,500
Filberts, Oregon and Washington	8,076	3,040	11,800
Walnuts, California and Oregon	73,320	71,800	72,300
Pecans (11 States)			
Improved varieties <u>2/</u>	31,485	53,155	18,675
Wild or seedling varieties	37,815	33,695	42,400
Total pecans	69,300	86,850	61,075
Total nuts	190,656	220,290	186,675

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

Table 17.--Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1955 and 1956 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Sept. 30 average 1952-56	Stocks	
	1955	1956		Sept. 30, 1956	Sept. 30, 1957 ^{1/}
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Apples and applesauce	72,758	86,956	11,052	16,710	32,013
Apricots	12,257	4,594	6,355	7,395	8,037
Blackberries	16,539	12,845	16,426	16,596	28,462
Blueberries	21,020	19,638	21,518	17,853	26,650
Cherries	117,289	93,969	65,992	61,275	85,644
Grapes	11,125	14,903	6,752	6,510	12,221
Peaches	50,636	45,481	34,208	42,739	38,255
Plums and prunes	3,754	3,991	9,373	10,083	10,260
Raspberries	33,983	16,935	33,105	23,368	45,104
Strawberries	272,970	312,293	165,019	235,456	226,093
Logan, Boysen and similar berries	21,247	22,380	14,929	19,998	20,703
Orange juice ^{2/}	(See below)	(See below)	209,378	287,752	285,760
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	92,661	121,904	108,066
Other fruit	26,209	60,342	27,375	31,440	35,057
Total	659,787	694,327	714,143	899,079	962,325
Citrus juices (Season begin- ning Nov. 1)	<u>1,000 gallons</u>	<u>1,000 gallons</u>			
Orange					
Concentrated	74,061	3/72,012	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	4/	4/	---	---	---
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	2,542	3/2,949	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	---	---
Blend					
Concentrated	954	3/597	---	---	---
Lemon					
Concentrated	854	5/1,347	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	1,167	5/930	---	---	---
Lemonade base	10,388	5/8,778	---	---	---
Tangerine	619	793	---	---	---
Limeade	1,249	6/426	---	---	---

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated.

3/ Florida pack only.

4/ Only one firm reporting.

5/ From Lemon Products Advisory Board, through July 31, 1957.

6/ Florida pack through August 31, 1957.

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

Table 18.--Fresh fruits: Cold-storage holdings, September 30, 1957, with comparisons

Group and Commodity	Sept. 30 average 1952-56	Sept. 30, 1956	Aug. 31, 1957	Sept. 30, 1957
	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands
Apples, western, ^{1/} standard boxes	954	1,037	187	2,000
Apples, western, ^{1/} other containers	217	368	28	1,498
Apples, eastern, bushel baskets	1,390	961	89	1,212
Apples, eastern, other containers	4,740	3,951	36	7,282
Total apples, bushels	7,301	6,317	340	^{2/} 11,992
Pears, Bartlett, boxes, baskets, etc.	952	3,195	4,846	1,682
Pears, Bartlett, L. A. lugs	^{3/}	434	447	409
Pears, other varieties, boxes, baskets, etc.	2,041	1,658	482	3,045
Pears, other varieties, L. A. lugs	^{3/}	780	50	493
Total pears, bushels, boxes, baskets, etc. ^{4/}	4,331	6,067	5,825	5,629
Grapes, pounds	44,901	56,813	27,861	77,926
Other fresh fruits, pounds	15,106	12,084	41,348	12,303

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

^{2/} Based upon more complete returns than in earlier years.

^{3/} Not reported separately prior to January 31, 1956.

^{4/} In terms of bushels.

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