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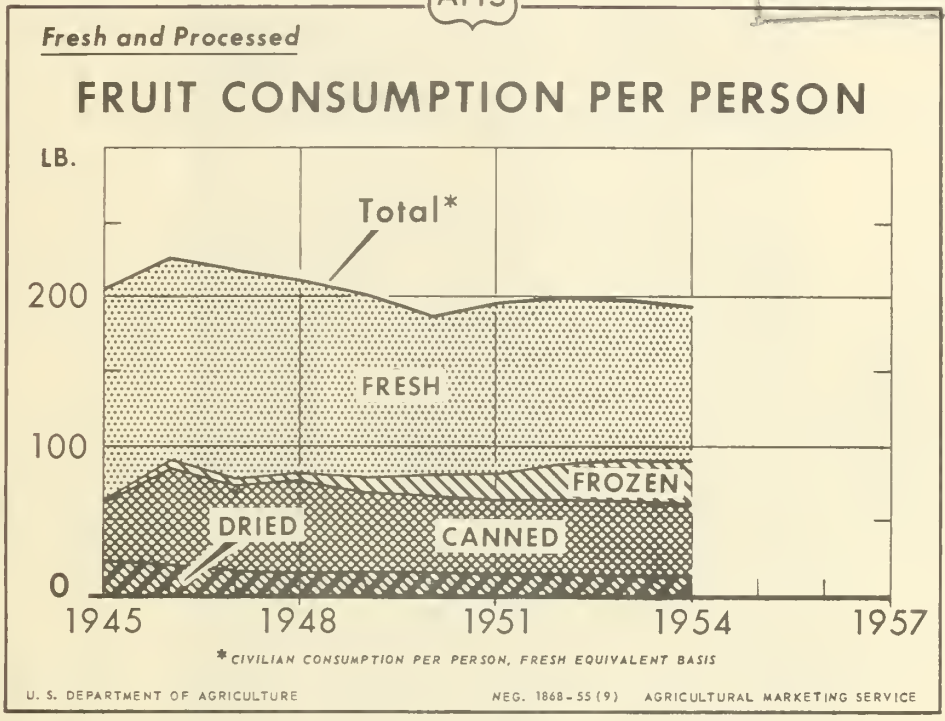
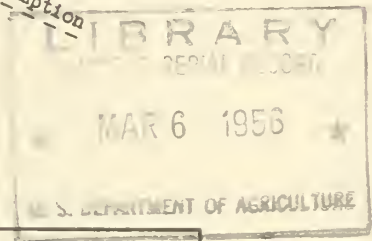
The

FRUIT SITUATION

TFS - 117

1956 OUTLOOK ISSUE
FOR RELEASE OCT. 28, 1955, P. M.

In this issue:
Trends in per
capita consumption

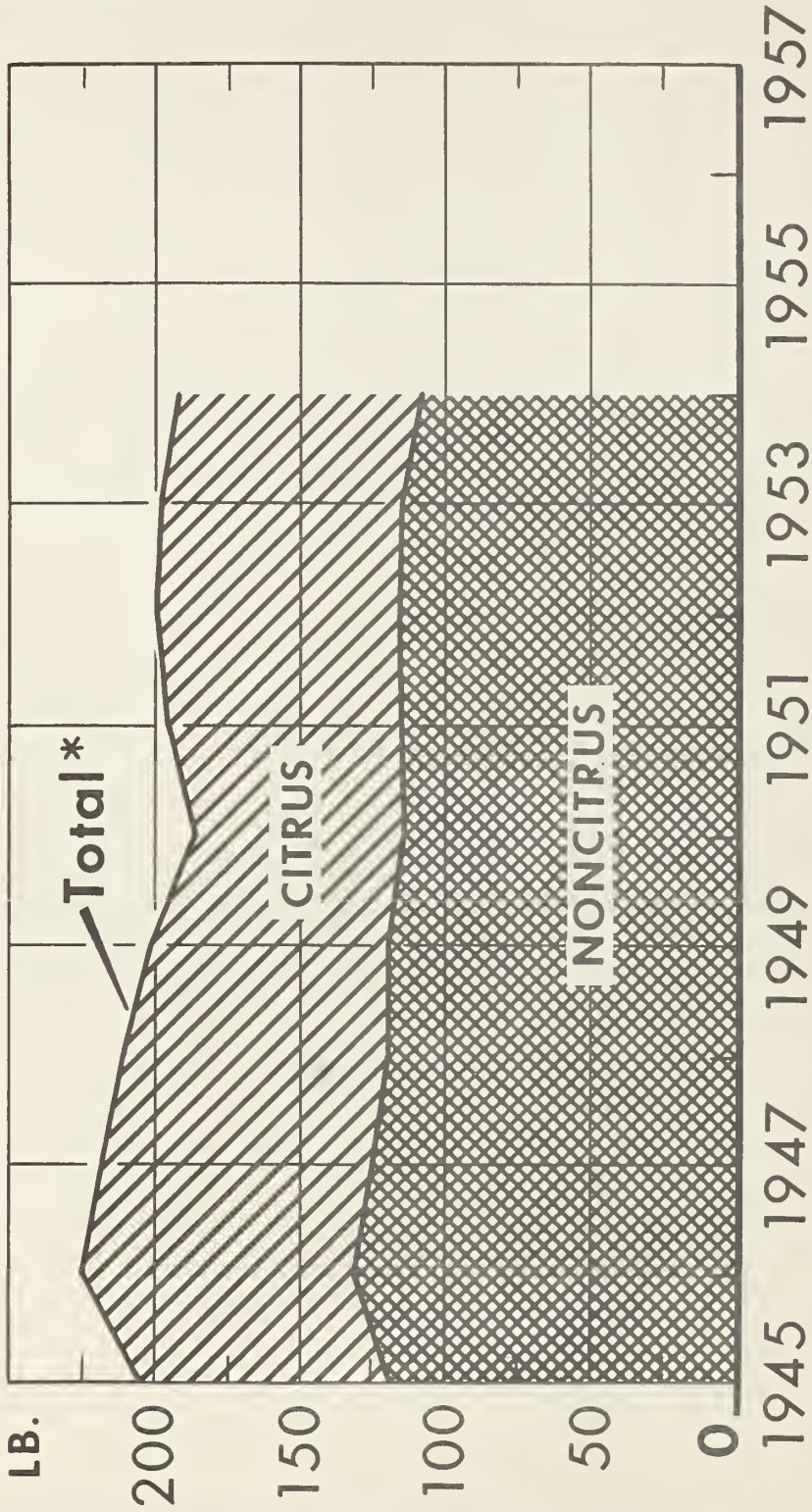


During the past decade, per capita consumption of frozen fruits and fruit juices, fresh equivalent basis, increased more than 10 times. In contrast, consumption of fresh, dried, and canned fruits and fruit juices combined decreased. Per capita consumption of

all fruits and fruit juices declined from a high of about 225 pounds in 1946 to 193 pounds in 1954. The 1954 total was made up about as follows: Fresh, 53 percent; canned, 24 percent; frozen, 16 percent; and dried, 7 percent.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

FRUIT CONSUMPTION PER PERSON BY MAJOR TYPES



* CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION PER PERSON, FRESH EQUIVALENT BASIS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1888 - 55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Per capita consumption of both citrus and noncitrus fruits, fresh weight basis, has trended downward in the postwar period. The decline in noncitrus has been more marked than that in citrus. But

total consumption of fruit has held fairly steady because of the increase in population. Citrus comprised about 42 percent of the total in 1945 and about 44 percent in 1954.

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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, 1955

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SUMMARY

With consumer incomes high and expected to increase further, domestic demand for fruit in 1956 is expected to be as strong as in 1955. Prospects for exports of fruit seem better than in the past year. Total production of deciduous fruits and tree nuts in 1956 probably will be a little larger than in 1955. Citrus production is expected to continue to trend upward.

Total production of citrus fruits in the 1955-56 season probably will be a little larger than in 1954-55 if the weather continues favorable. The early and mid-season orange crop, now starting to market, is slightly smaller than the preceding crop. But the new grapefruit crop is moderately larger, mainly because of an increase in Florida. Carryover stocks of canned citrus juices are much smaller than a year ago and stocks of frozen orange juice are moderately smaller. With these reductions in stocks, a more favorable outlook for exports, and higher consumer incomes, grower prices for oranges probably will average higher this fall and winter than last. Prices for the larger supplies of grapefruit may average close to those of last fall and winter.

The 1955 deciduous crop is about 4 percent larger than the 1954 crop. Production of apricots, cherries, plums, fresh prunes, grapes, strawberries, and cranberries exceed 1954, while that of apples, peaches, pears, and dried prunes is smaller. Supplies of apples, pears, grapes, and cranberries for marketing this fall and later are somewhat larger than a year earlier. Supplies of raisins available for export are considerably larger than a year ago. To assist producers in marketing these raisins, the U. S. Department of Agriculture recently announced an export program.

With favorable weather in 1956, production of peaches can be expected to be much larger than in 1955. The increase would occur mostly in the Southern, South-Central, and mid-Atlantic States, where spring freezes severely cut production in 1955. In these same areas, larger crops of apples, pears, strawberries, and other fruits also seem likely. Production of California dried prunes may be larger. But the crops of apricots, sweet cherries, and grapes are likely to be smaller. With average or better weather, the 1956 deciduous crop probably will total a little above the 1955 crop.

The 1955 crop of almonds, filberts, walnuts, and pecans is estimated to be about 6 percent smaller than the 1954 crop. Because of spring freezes, the pecan crop is light for the second successive year and is about as large as the crop last year. The walnut crop also is about as large as the 1954 crop, but the almond and filbert crops are smaller. Grower prices for the 1955 crops of almonds, filberts, pecans and walnuts are expected to average higher than prices for the 1954 crops. With favorable weather in 1956, a considerable increase in the production of pecans can be expected.

The 1955 pack of dried fruits is expected to be moderately larger than the relatively small 1954 pack, mainly because of a heavy increase in raisins. Current prospects are for a record or near-record pack of canned fruits in 1955. The packs of apricots, sweet cherries, and sour cherries are each larger, and that of peaches is indicated to be larger. Production of canned citrus juices was moderately smaller in 1954-55 than a year earlier. There may be some increase in the 1955-56 pack. Production of frozen fruits and fruit juices is expected to be larger in 1955 than in 1954. Further increases seem likely in 1956.

The outlook for exports of fresh and processed fruit indicates greater market opportunities in Western Europe during the 1955-56 season than in 1954-55. Business conditions are better and standards of living have improved. Western Germany and Denmark have liberalized import restrictions on certain U. S. fruits which will affect 1955 crop exports. The United Kingdom has announced authorizations for the importation of several U. S. fruits and fruit products during 1955-56. Supplies of deciduous fruits in Europe are expected to be much shorter this season than last, which should favor exports from the U. S. Although supplies of Mediterranean citrus fruits are larger in the 1955-56 season, they will be mostly out of the way by spring when the bulk of exports of fresh U. S. citrus occurs.

ORANGES

Outlook for 1956-57

Production of oranges is expected to continue to trend upward over the next few years. Many new trees have been planted in Florida and Texas during the past five years or more. Some of these trees have already started to bear. As more young trees start bearing and the bearing surface of older trees increases, production of oranges in these States may be

expected to rise further. In California, on the other hand, many groves have been removed from land used for new housing, industrial establishments, and other purposes. Even so, resulting decreases in production are expected to be more than offset by expansion in Florida and Texas, especially the former. With average weather, total production of oranges probably will be somewhat larger in 1956-57 than that now in prospect for 1955-56.

1955-56 Crop of Early and Mid-
season Oranges is Slightly
Smaller Than 1954-55 Crop

Production of early and mid-season oranges (excluding tangerines) in 1955-56 was estimated as of October 1 at 67.6 million boxes, 2 percent smaller than in 1954-55 but 26 percent larger than the 1944-53 average. The decrease from last year is the result of a smaller crop in California, where the prospective crop of 13.5 million boxes is down 12 percent. The Florida crop this season totals 52 million boxes, the same as last season. This includes 2.8 million boxes of Temple oranges, compared with 2.5 million in 1954-55. Texas production of early and mid-season oranges is estimated at 1.35 million boxes, up 23 percent. The Florida crop of tangerines is estimated at 4.6 million boxes, down 10 percent. Early-season indications for 1955-56 crop Florida Valencias, which are marketed chiefly during late winter and spring, point to a crop of 39 million boxes, 7 percent larger than the 1954-55 crop. The first official estimate of the 1955-56 California Valencia crop will be released in December.

Prices for Oranges This Fall
and Winter May Average
Higher than a Year Earlier

Marketing of the new Florida orange crop got under way with the shipment of a few cars in late September--about two weeks later than last season. Shipments increased rapidly and should reach heavy volume by the end of October. Shipping-point prices for the sales of the first few weeks averaged moderately higher than corresponding prices a year earlier. Prices declined as usual with increasing shipments, and in mid-October averaged slightly above a year earlier.

Demand for oranges is expected to be stronger this fall and winter than last. Movement of Florida canned citrus juices into consumption channels in the 1954-55 season was a little larger than in the preceding season, and movement of frozen orange concentrate was much larger. As a result, carryover stocks of canned orange juice are much smaller this fall than last, and carryover stocks of frozen orange juice are moderately smaller. This is expected to lead to an increased pack of frozen orange concentrate and contribute to higher prices for oranges. Exports of fresh oranges may equal or exceed those in the 1954-55 season.

Increased Exports in 1954-55

Total exports of fresh oranges and tangerines during November 1954-August 1955 were approximately 7.7 million boxes, 2 percent larger than a year earlier. In 1953-54, total exports of these fruits were 8,2 million boxes. Exports under Government programs are included in the above figures. Exports of canned and frozen orange juice during November 1954-August 1955 were somewhat smaller than in these months of 1953-54. Under the 1954-55 export-payment program for fresh and processed oranges, the equivalent of about 4,575,000 boxes of fresh oranges had been exported or declared for export by October 8, 1955. This was 12 percent larger than comparable exports in 1953-54. The above total includes about 3,100,000 boxes of fresh oranges, 8 percent larger than a year earlier. All exports under these programs went to Europe.

Increased Use, Both Fresh and For Processing, in 1954-55

Sales of 1954-55 crop oranges and tangerines for fresh use were 60.6 million boxes, 45 percent of the crop. This was about 2.5 million boxes larger than fresh sales from the slightly smaller 1953-54 crop. Most of the increase in 1954-55 consisted of oranges grown in California where the crop was up substantially that season. In Florida in 1954-55, sales for fresh use were 30.9 million boxes, about 1 percent smaller than in the preceding season.

Sales of the 1954-55 crop for processing were over 73.1 million boxes, 3 percent larger than in 1953-54. A heavy increase in California more than offset a small decrease in Florida. Use for processing in Florida was 61.8 million boxes, 3 percent smaller than in the preceding season. This included 44.8 million boxes of oranges made into frozen concentrate. Although this was a reduction of 8 percent from the preceding season, the yield of juice per box was about 7 percent larger. Hence, output of frozen orange concentrate was nearly as large as in 1953-54. More than 3 million boxes of the 1954-55 Florida orange crop were used to make chilled single-strength orange juice. Use of Florida tangerines for concentrate was 72 percent larger than in 1953-54.

Total oranges and tangerines used in households of farms where grown and those given to charity or eliminated amounted to over 1.7 million boxes in 1954-55, 9 percent less than in the preceding season.

GRAPEFRUIT

Outlook for 1956-57

Some further upward trend in the production of grapefruit over the next few years seems likely. Most of the increase is expected to consist of seedless varieties of white grapefruit and of red and pink grapefruit. Recently planted groves in Texas and Florida are starting to bear. As

more young trees start to bear and older trees, especially in Florida, increase in bearing surface, further gains in production can be expected. Changes in other States probably will be small. The upward trend in total production of grapefruit probably will be slower than that for oranges. In 1956-57, some increase can be expected in the Texas crop, if weather is favorable. But total production probably will not be greatly different from that in 1955-56.

Increased Production of Grapefruit in 1955-56

The 1955-56 grapefruit crop (excluding the California summer crop) was estimated as of October 1 at 44.1 million boxes, 8 percent larger than the 1954-55 crop but 7 percent under the 1944-53 average. Most of the increase is in Florida, where the crop of 38 million boxes is 9 percent larger than last season and 21 percent above average. The Arizona crop of 3 million boxes is up 21 percent, but the Texas crop of 2.2 million boxes is down 12 percent. Cold weather in Texas last winter thinned the bloom and reduced the set of fruit.

Early-Season Prices Higher Than a Year Ago

Shipments of Florida grapefruit to fresh markets this season started in mid-September and increased rapidly in following weeks. The start of shipments was a little later this season than last, mainly because of more stringent maturity regulations. Prices for sales the first week at shipping points and on the principal auctions averaged moderately higher than a year earlier. As usual prices declined with increasing shipments and in mid-October averaged a little higher than a year previously.

With carryover stocks of canned grapefruit juice much smaller than a year ago, demand for grapefruit for processing should be stronger than last season. Opportunities for export of fresh and canned grapefruit seem better than a year ago. Under these conditions, prices this fall and winter for the larger crop of grapefruit may average not greatly different from prices in this period of 1954-55.

Smaller Exports in 1954-55

Exports of fresh grapefruit during November 1954-August 1955 were about 1.65 million boxes, 10 percent smaller than in the same months of 1953-54. Exports of canned single-strength grapefruit juice and blended grapefruit and orange juice also were down. Total exports of fresh grapefruit in 1953-54 were about 2.1 million boxes. These exports include quantities moved with the aid of Government payments. Under the 1954-55 export-payment program for fresh and processed grapefruit, the equivalent of about 822,000 boxes of fresh grapefruit had been handled by October 8, 1955, about 16 percent less than a year earlier. This figure includes about 310,000 boxes of fresh grapefruit. As with oranges, these exports went to Europe.

One-Fifth Less Grapefruit
Processed in 1954-55
Than in 1953-54

About 24 million boxes of 1954-55 crop grapefruit were sold for fresh use. This was about 2 percent less than in 1953-54, when the crop was moderately larger. Sales for processing were about 18 million boxes, down 20 percent. Most of this reduction consisted of Florida grapefruit--the 15.6 million boxes of Florida grapefruit processed in 1954-55 were 22 percent smaller than in 1953-54. This quantity includes 1,317,000 boxes used for frozen concentrates, compared with 2,041,000 in 1953-54. All of the 1954-55 grapefruit crop was utilized, but 1,300,000 boxes of the 1953-54 crop were not used.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Outlook for 1956-57

Production of lemons in California in 1956-57 probably will be somewhat above the 1944-53 average, if the weather is favorable. The crop will come from some increase in bearing acreage as well as from older trees.

Prospects for 1955-56

Some damage to lemon bloom in California was caused by the September heat wave. Condition of the crop on October 1 was not as favorable as a year earlier, pointing to a smaller crop than in 1954-55. The first official forecast of the 1955-56 crop will be released November 10. The season for lemons begins in November and ends the following October. Harvest is heaviest during the first half of the year.

1954-55 Lemon Season

In mid-October the season for 1954-55 crop lemons was nearing the end. Supplies to be marketed after October 1 were somewhat larger than a year earlier. With cooler weather in the eastern States in September, prices for lemons on the principal auctions declined moderately and in mid-October averaged considerably under a year earlier.

Production of California lemons in 1954-55 was 14 million boxes, 13 percent smaller than the 1953-54 crop but 8 percent above the 1944-53 average. Disposition of the 1954-55 crop was about 65 percent for fresh use and 35 percent processed. The volume for fresh use was 6 percent larger than in the preceding season, but the volume processed was 35 percent smaller. Output of frozen concentrate for lemonade by October 1 was approximately 8.3 million gallons, 16 percent smaller than in the same period of 1953-54. However, sales were approximately 9.6 million gallons, 18 percent larger. Stocks on October 1, 1955 were down to 1.6 million gallons, 46 percent smaller than a year earlier.

During November 1954-August 1955 exports of fresh lemons and limes (mostly lemons) were about 1.4 million boxes, 66 percent larger than in the same months of 1953-54. Exports during the entire 1953-54 season were nearly 1 million boxes. Imports of concentrated lemon juice during November 1954-July 1955 were about 2.1 million gallons, (single-strength equivalent), 4 percent larger than a year earlier. Imports of this juice during the entire 1953-54 season were approximately 2.4 million gallons. It came mostly from Italy.

Increased Production of Florida Limes in 1955-56

The 1955-56 crop of Florida limes was estimated as of October 1 at 400,000 boxes, 5 percent larger than the 1954-55 crop and 61 percent above average. During July-September, a period of heavy marketings for fresh use, prices received by growers averaged considerably higher than a year earlier. About 22 percent of the 1954-55 crop was processed.

APPLES

Outlook for 1956-57

Because of spring freezes in the Southern States, some of the Central States, and Virginia, the 1955 commercial apple crop in these States is much smaller than the 1954 crop. But these decreases are about offset by larger crops in New England and the Pacific Coast States. As a result, total production of commercial apples this year is slightly larger than the 1944-53 average although a little under 1954. With average weather, the 1956 crop could be expected to be about the same size as the 1955 crop, but with production by regions more in line with average.

Demand for fresh apples is expected to be strong in 1956 and demand for apples for processing may be better than in 1955. With the prospect that the 1955-56 packs of canned apples and applesauce will be somewhat smaller than the large 1954-55 packs and that consumption will continue at the increased rates of the past year, carryover stocks in the summer of 1956 should be much lower than this year. This would be favorable to stronger demand for apples for processing, supplies of which may be larger in 1956, especially in the Appalachian area.

1955 Crop Larger in Important Storage States

Production of apples in commercial areas in 1955 was estimated as of October 1 at 107,323,000 bushels, about 2 percent under 1954 but 1 percent above the 1944-53 average. Although spring freezes reduced the crops considerably in a number of States, production is up substantially in the Pacific Northwest and New England and up slightly in several States in other areas that usually store a high percentage of the apples for sale later in the season. Movement into storage was seasonally heavy during

September. According to the Cold Storage Report of the Department, cold-storage stocks on October 1 were about 9.2 million bushels, 32 percent larger than a year earlier.

Grower Prices Generally Lower
This Summer and Early Fall
Than a Year Previously

With production of apples smaller in States shipping early in the season and the crop in the Pacific Northwest maturing later this year than last, carlot rail shipments of apples through October 15 of this season have been considerably smaller than in the same period of 1954. Reported truck shipments also have been much smaller. In some Northeastern States, supplies from local areas were heavy. Prices received by growers during July-September averaged somewhat under the relatively high prices of these months in 1954. In early October, prices at local shipping points averaged lower than a year earlier for most varieties.

Carryover Stocks of Canned
Apples and Applesauce
Up This Year

Canners' stocks of canned applesauce on August 1, 1955 were about 1,526,000 cases (basis 24-2½'s), and stocks of canned apples were about 955,000 cases. These stocks were considerably larger than the low stocks of recent years. With these heavier carryover stocks this year and smaller production of apples in the Appalachian area, where much of the processing is done, smaller packs of canned applesauce and apples seem likely this season than in 1954-55. The 1954-55 pack of canned applesauce was the equivalent of 9,378,000 cases of 24 No. 2½ cans, and record large. The pack of canned apples was the equivalent of 4,333,000 cases of 24-2½'s and the second largest on record.

Exports Up, Imports
Down in 1954-55

Exports of apples during July 1954-June 1955 were about 1,968,000 bushels, 37 percent larger than in 1953-54. These exports amounted to nearly 2 percent of the 1954 crop. Imports during 1954-55 were about 1,093,000 bushels, 30 percent smaller than a year earlier. About 99 percent of the 1954-55 imports were from Canada.

1955 Canadian Apple Crop About
One-Fourth Larger Than 1954 Crop

The 1955 crop of apples in Canada is expected to be 18 million bushels, 24 percent larger than the 1954 crop and 32 percent above the 1950-54 average. Most of the increase is in the Maritime Provinces and in Central Canada. With larger crops in all three commercial producing regions of Canada, including British Columbia, increased supplies will be available for export in 1955-56. Exports from Canada usually go heavily to the United Kingdom and the United States.

PEARS

Outlook for 1956

With average weather, total production of pears in 1956 probably will not be greatly different from the near-average 1955 crop. Demand for pears this year is strong and is expected to continue so in 1956.

Slightly Smaller 1955 Crop

Production of pears in 1955 was estimated as of October 1 at 30,363,000 bushels, slightly smaller than the 1954 crop and 2 percent under the 1944-53 average. In the three Pacific Coast States the Bartlett crop is estimated at 20,501,000 bushels, about the same as the 1954 crop and 7 percent larger than average. Increases over last year in Washington and Oregon about offset a decrease in California. Production of other varieties, mostly winter pears, in these three States is estimated at 7,147,000 bushels, 21 percent above 1954 and 4 percent above average. Heavy increases in Washington and Oregon more than offset a small decrease in California. Although the crop in 12 southern States is a near failure, production in other States (excluding the Pacific Coast) is a little larger than in 1954. About 9 percent of the 1955 crop is in these States.

Pear Prices

Prices for pears on the New York and Chicago auctions during July and August averaged higher in most weeks than in the corresponding weeks of 1954. Supplies were mostly from California and lighter than in these months of 1954. With increasing shipments from Washington and Oregon in September, prices dropped a little under those of a year earlier. In mid-October, New York and Chicago auction prices for western Bartletts, Bosc, and D'Anjou were considerably under a year previously. Prices received by growers for Bartletts for canning were about the same this year as last in California, and somewhat lower in Washington.

Lighter Shipments to Fresh Markets
So Far This Season

With production of California Bartletts lighter, early-season movement to canneries heavy, and the season in Washington and Oregon a little later, carlot shipments of pears to fresh markets through October 15 this season totaled about 7,338 cars, 22 percent smaller than a year earlier. Movement of pears into storage was seasonally heavy in September and will continue so during October. On October 1 cold-storage holdings of pears were about 3.3 million bushels, compared with about 3.4 million a year earlier, according to the Cold Storage Report of the Department.

The 1955 pack of canned pears probably will be somewhat lighter than the record 1954 pack of approximately 7.8 million cases (basis 24-2½'). Stocks of canned pears held by packers on June 1, 1955, the latest date for which figures are available, were about 80 percent larger than a year earlier.

Exports Down, Imports Up
In 1954-55

Exports of pears during July 1954-June 1955 were about 693,000 bushels, 7 percent smaller than in 1953-54. They were a little over 2 percent of the 1954 crop. During 1954-55, imports were about 186,000 bushels, 35 percent larger than in 1953-54.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Outlook for 1956

The 1956 crop of fresh plums may be a little lighter than the 1955 crop if the weather is average. A moderate increase can be expected in Michigan. But this might be more than offset by a decrease in California, the principal producing State. In the Pacific Northwest, production of prunes for all purposes also might be slightly smaller than in 1955. However, production of dried prunes in California might be somewhat larger than the relatively small 1955 crop. Production in this State has trended downward over the past decade. With smaller crops of fresh plums and prunes in 1956, somewhat higher prices can be expected.

Larger 1955 Crops of Plums and
Fresh Prunes, Smaller Crop
of Dried Prunes in California

Production of fresh plums in California and Michigan in 1955 was 91,400 tons, 16 percent larger than the small 1954 crop and 6 percent above the 1944-53 average. Production in 1955 in California was 87,000 tons, 21 percent above 1954 and 8 percent above average. But in Michigan the crop of 4,400 tons was 33 percent under 1954 and 23 percent below average. Total production of prunes in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho in 1955 was 104,900 tons (fresh basis), 55 percent above 1954 but 2 percent below average. Production in all areas of these 3 States was not greatly different from average. The California crop of dried prunes was 137,000 tons (dried weight), 23 percent under 1954 and 21 percent below average. Spring frosts cut production in some areas. In Oregon, a larger-than-usual tonnage is expected to be dried this year.

Stocks of frozen plums and prunes in cold storage October 1, 1955 were about 10.5 million pounds, 7 percent larger than a year earlier. Packers' stocks of Pacific Northwest canned purple plums (canned fresh prunes) on June 1, 1955 were 501,000 cases (24-2½'s), 52 percent larger than on that date in 1954.

Lower Prices for Larger
1955 Production

Shipments of Pacific Northwest prunes continued heavy further into the fall this year than last. By October 1, 1955, carlot shipments from this region were over 3,000 cars, more than twice the number a year earlier. Prices for these prunes on the New York auction during September averaged considerably under comparable prices in 1954.

Government Purchase of Prunes
in Pacific Northwest

To assist Pacific Northwest growers in marketing their heavy supplies of fresh Italian prunes, the U. S. Department of Agriculture in September purchased 258 carloads of these prunes as a surplus removal activity. The prunes were to be used in nonprofit school lunch programs and other eligible outlets.

PEACHES

Outlook for 1956

With average weather, the 1956 crop of peaches can be expected to be considerably larger than the small 1955 crop. Heavy increases can be expected in the 12 Southern peach States where spring freezes practically eliminated production, and in Virginia and some of the North Central States, where spring freezes severely reduced the 1955 crops. Changes in other States are likely to be less marked. With production more nearly average in States marketing early in the season, grower prices during this period can be expected to average somewhat under the relatively high prices during the same time in 1955. Prices in late summer may not be greatly different from those in the same period of 1955.

Small 1955 Crop

Production of peaches in 1955 was approximately 50.5 million bushels, 18 percent under 1954 and 27 percent below the 1944-53 average. Although production in most of the early States was cut severely by freezes, production in many of the late States was not greatly different from average. The Michigan crop was considerably smaller than the 1954 crop and much under average. In contrast, the Washington crop was much larger than last year and considerably above average. In California, the clingstone crop, used mostly for canning, was 17 percent larger than in 1954 and 5 percent above average. Production of freestones was 6 percent under 1954 but nearly up to average. California produced 67 percent of the total 1955 crop. With larger crops of peaches in Washington and Oregon and especially of clingstones in California, and a much smaller carryover of canned peaches, the 1955 pack of canned peaches probably is much larger than the 1954 pack.

Prices Generally Higher
Than in 1954

Prices received by growers for fresh peaches in June and July averaged much higher than in these months of 1954 because of the lack of the usual shipments from the Southern States and other early shipping areas. During these months most of the fresh market peaches were from California. As supplies in late July and August became available from States farther north where production was not greatly different from that in 1954, prices dropped considerably but in mid-August still averaged substantially higher than a year earlier. With supplies continuing heavy in September, grower prices in some areas dropped below those of a year earlier. For the entire

United States, grower prices for fresh peaches in mid-September averaged about the same as a year previously. Grower prices for California cling-stone peaches for canning averaged considerably higher in 1955 than in 1954.

CHERRIES

Outlook for 1956

The 1956 crop of sweet cherries is likely to be moderately smaller than the large 1955 crop if average weather prevails. Most of the reduction probably would be in the Pacific Coast States and in New York, where the 1955 crops were considerably larger than the respective 1954 crops and also much above average for 1944-53. With production smaller and demand somewhat stronger, grower prices for the 1956 crop could be expected to average above the 1955 average price of \$208 per ton.

With average weather, production of sour cherries in 1956 probably will not be greatly different from the large 1955 crop. In the Great Lakes States, where production in 1955 was 32 percent above the 1944-53 average, increased plantings have started to bear in recent years, especially in Michigan and New York.

1955 Crop Cherries

Production of sweet cherries in 1955 was 118,980 tons, 21 percent above 1954 and 26 percent larger than the 1944-53 average. The season average price per ton of \$208 for the 1955 crop was 28 percent under the \$289 for the 1954 crop. In California, the leading producing State, grower prices for 1955-crop sweet cherries for fresh use averaged \$357 per ton, 24 percent under 1954; prices for sweet cherries for processing averaged \$200 per ton, 33 percent below 1954. The 1955 pack of canned sweet cherries was approximately 1,377,000 cases (basis 24-2½'s), 44 percent larger than the 1954 pack.

The 1955 crop of sour cherries was 150,590 tons, 40 percent larger than the 1954 crop and 29 percent above average. The season average price of \$125 per ton received by growers for the 1955 crop is 40 percent under the 1954 average price. Prices per ton received by growers for 1955-crop sour cherries for processing averaged \$128 in Michigan, 42 percent under 1954, and \$100 in New York, 52 percent less. The 1955 pack of canned sour cherries was approximately 3,453,000 cases (basis 24-2½'s), 53 percent larger than the 1954 pack. The pack of frozen sour cherries was 111 million pounds, up 28 percent. Cold-storage holdings of frozen cherries, mostly sour, on October 1, 1955 were 84 million pounds, 19 percent larger than a year earlier. For use in the National School Lunch Program, the Department of Agriculture in July purchased 257,300 cases (6-10's) of canned red sour pitted cherries.

GRAPES

Outlook for 1956

The 1956 grape crop probably will be moderately smaller than the 1955 crop if the weather is average. The largest tonnage decrease would be in California, with reductions in all three varietal groups. This State

in 1955 produced about 93 percent of the total crop. However, increases seem likely in Michigan, Arkansas, and a few other States where spring freezes severely cut production in 1955. Demand for grapes probably will be at least as strong in 1956 as in 1955. If production should be smaller, grower prices could be expected to average higher than in 1955.

1955 Crop Much Larger Than 1954 Crop

The 1955 crop of grapes was estimated as of October 1 at 3,133,800 tons, 22 percent larger than the 1954 crop and 7 percent above the 1944-53 average. Most of the increase is in California, where the crop of 2,916,000 tons is up 25 percent from 1954. In this State production of varietal groups is larger than in 1954 as follows: raisin, 34 percent; table, 30 percent; and wine, 3 percent. Production in Washington is up sharply while that in Michigan and New York is down considerably. Production is down moderately in Pennsylvania and slightly in Ohio. These five States supply most of the concord grapes that are made into canned (including bottled) and frozen grape juice. Total production in States other than California is 217,800 tons; 9 percent smaller than in 1954.

Increased Production of Raisins

With production of California table and wine grapes as well as raisin varieties larger this year, much of the heavy increase in raisin varieties probably will be dried into raisins. This means a large supply of raisins for export. With light production of raisins in Australia, Turkey, and Greece, prospects for exports from the United States, especially to Europe, seem more favorable this season than in 1954-55. There may be a small increase in fresh use of grapes and a heavy increase in tonnage crushed. Production of raisins in 1954 was 167,000 tons, natural condition, 28 percent smaller than in 1953.

Wine stocks on July 31, 1955, as reported by the Internal Revenue Service, were about 8 percent smaller than a year earlier. If producers of wine attempt to replenish stocks as they have done in some years when stocks dropped below a year previously, then some increase in tonnage crushed will hold down the tonnage available for drying. The lateness of the maturity of the California crop because of relatively cool summer weather has retarded shipments to fresh markets. But more grapes may be put into storage this fall than last for sale later in the season.

Fresh Market Shipments Smaller, Season-Average Price to Date Under a Year Earlier

With the lateness of California grapes in reaching maturity this season, shipments to fresh markets so far are moderately lighter than a year earlier. Except early in the season, auction prices for Thompson seedless grapes have averaged somewhat lower than a year previously. In contrast, early-season prices for Ribier grapes have tended to average above comparable prices in 1954. In mid-October, prices for all principal varieties averaged somewhat under a year earlier. The season average through October 15 for all varieties was about 8 percent under that for the same period of 1954. Important varieties on the market this fall will be the Malaga, Tokay, Ribier, Almeria, and Emperor. Sales of the latter usually extend into spring.

Raisin Export Programs

A program to encourage exports of raisins in the 1955-56 season was announced September 15, 1955 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The purpose is to assist raisin producers in California in the disposition of surplus-pool raisins. Initially the program will apply to Natural Thompson Seedless raisins held in a surplus pool. Other types may be included in the program if it is necessary to establish surplus pools. Payments will be made only in the event that grower weighted average returns on raisins exported are less than 80 percent of weighted average returns received from packers for free tonnage, but with payments not to exceed \$20 per ton. 1/

Under the Department's 1954-55 season export-payment program for raisins, about 23,307 tons had been declared for export by the completion of the program on September 15, 1955. Exports under the program for 1953-54, when the surplus of raisins was much larger, were 53,311 tons. In a supplemental program for 1952 and 1953 surplus-pool raisins, which was operative from October 1954 to March 1955, about 6,909 tons were exported. The rate of payment for the 1953-54 and supplemental programs was 2 cents a pound. For the 1954-55 program, the rate was 1.5 cents a pound.

CRANBERRIES

Outlook for 1956

The 1956 crop of cranberries probably will be about as large as the 1955 crop if average weather prevails. The crop can be expected to be considerably larger than the 1944-53 average because of the upward trend in production. Increasing population and the more general use of canned cranberries throughout the year have led to substantially increased consumption.

1955 Crop is the Second
Largest of Record

Production of cranberries in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Washington, and Oregon in 1955 was estimated as of October 1 at 1,068,900 barrels of 100 pounds each. This is 5 percent larger than the 1954 crop, 11 percent below the record 1953 crop, and 27 percent above the 1944-53 average. Production this year is larger than average in all States and larger than last year in all States except Massachusetts.

Season-opening prices for Massachusetts cranberries on the New York City wholesale market were \$3.75 per carton of 24 1-pound boxes. This was 50 cents under a year earlier. Prices held steady at this figure during September and early October. Opening prices on the Chicago wholesale market were higher than last year but by early October had declined to the level of a year earlier.

1/2 "Free tonnage" of raisins is that part of the pack which may be marketed without restriction except that it must meet minimum quality requirements.

Utilization of 1954 Crop

Fresh use of the 1954 crop of cranberries was 438,700 barrels, about 43 percent of the crop. The remainder, 579,800 barrels, was processed, mostly in canned whole cranberries and cranberry sauce. Utilization of the much larger 1953 crop was 454,650 barrels fresh and 748,650 processed. The 1954-55 pack of canned cranberries was nearly 3 million cases, (basis 24-2½'s), 5 percent above the 1953-54 pack.

STRAWBERRIES

Outlook for 1956

A total of 130,020 acres of strawberries in commercial producing areas are in prospect for harvest in 1956. This is about 17 percent larger than in 1955 and 6 percent above the 1949-54 average. Prospective acreage is up in all important producing areas. Large increases are indicated for Louisiana among the early-spring States; Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kentucky, and California among the mid-spring States; and Indiana, Washington, and Oregon among the late-spring States. These increases point to larger supplies of fresh market strawberries next winter and spring and to heavier supplies for processing. In California, Oregon, and Washington, which grow most of the strawberries that are frozen, prospective acreage is 11 percent larger than in 1955.

1955-Crop Strawberries

The 1955 crop of strawberries in commercial areas was 13,191,000 crates (24 quarts each), considerably larger than the above-average 1954 crop. Movement to freezers, not yet completed, is expected to be larger than in 1954. On October 1, 1955, cold-storage holdings of frozen strawberries were over 168 million pounds, 19 percent larger than a year earlier. Prices received by growers for fresh market strawberries averaged higher in most months so far this year than in the same months of 1954.

DRIED FRUIT

Outlook for 1956

Total production of dried fruits in 1956-57 may be somewhat larger than the near-average (1948-54) output of 1955-56. With larger crops of California freestone peaches, pears, and prunes, some increase in the dried packs of these fruits can be expected. But a smaller pack of dried apricots seems likely. The size of the total 1956-57 pack will depend considerably upon the size of the raisin pack, which usually constitutes the largest item among the dried fruits.

Larger Pack in 1955-56

The 1955-56 pack of dried fruits probably will be about 5 percent larger than the relatively small 1954-55 pack of about 403,000 tons, processed weight. Production of raisins is larger than the small 1954 pack and that of apricots is much larger. Smaller packs are indicated for

peaches, pears, and prunes. Production of dried prunes in California is estimated at 137,000 tons (natural condition), 23 percent smaller than in 1954. In Oregon, output of dried prunes may turn out somewhat above the 3,200 tons in 1954.

Domestic supplies of dried fruits in 1955-56 will be supplemented as usual by relatively small imports. Carryover stocks are indicated to be considerably smaller than a year ago. Total supplies for 1955-56 are expected to be somewhat larger than in 1954-55. Per capita consumption probably will continue at an annual rate of a little over 4 pounds. Usually, heavy exports of raisins and prunes and light exports of other items are made. In 1955-56, more raisins but less prunes, are expected to be available for export than in 1954-55.

Government Programs

To assist in the disposition of surplus raisins in the 1955-56 season, the U. S. Department of Agriculture on September 15, 1955 announced a program to encourage exports of raisins. (See story on Grapes for detail of this and preceding programs.) A total of 1,258,042 pounds of dates were approved by the Department by September 30, 1955 under the 1955-56 diversion program to encourage increased utilization of dates produced in continental United States. On October 14, 1955, the Department announced a new diversion program designed to assist the domestic date industry in seeking outlets for about 3 million to 4 million pounds of 1955-crop dates which are being withheld, under a Federal marketing order, from sale in normal outlets. For use in the National School Lunch Program, the Department in September 1955 purchased 4,230,000 pounds of dried apricots. Plans called for delivery between October 3 through November 1955.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Outlook for 1956

The 1956-57 pack of canned fruits probably will be somewhat smaller than the large 1955-56 pack. Decreases seem likely in the packs of apricots, cherries, and plums. This assumes smaller crops of these fruits. There may be reduction in a few other fruits of which the 1955-56 packs are unusually large. The total pack of canned fruit in 1956-57 will depend not only upon supplies of raw fruit available for canning but also upon the size of carryover stocks and the prospects for sales of canned fruits in that season. The pack of canned fruit juices probably will be no larger than that in prospect for 1955-56, and it even may be smaller.

Large Pack of Canned Fruits in Prospect for 1955-56

Current indications are that the 1955-56 pack of commercially-canned fruits in continental United States will be somewhat larger than the heavy 1954-55 pack. The 1955-56 packs of apricots, sweet cherries, and sour cherries are up 112, 44, and 53 percent, respectively. With the larger crop of California clingstone peaches, the new pack of peaches probably also is up considerably. But the packs of pears, apples, and applesauce, not yet completed, are expected to be smaller. Continued large supplies of canned pineapple are expected from Hawaii.

The 1954-55 pack of canned citrus sections and salad in Florida was about 6.1 million cases (24-2's), 16 percent larger than the 1953-54 pack. Stocks held by packers on October 1, 1955 were about 758,000 cases, 83 percent above a year earlier.

Stocks of 10 important items of canned fruits held by packers on June 1, 1955 were about 6 percent larger than a year earlier. Total supplies for the 1955-56 season are expected to be moderately larger than those for 1954-55. Part of these increased supplies probably will find outlets in the Southeastern States, where unfavorable weather cut local supplies. Even with some increase in per capita consumption over the 1954-55 rate of about 19.2 pounds, there may be a heavier carryover next summer.

Larger Pack of Canned Grapefruit Juice in 1955-56 Seems Likely

With the 1955-56 Florida grapefruit crop about 9 percent larger than the 1954-55 crop, some increase in the pack of canned grapefruit juice in the season just starting may be expected. There also may be some increase in output of blended grapefruit and orange juice. The new pack of canned orange juice may not be greatly different from that in 1954-55, although an increased pack of frozen orange juice is expected. Domestic supplies of canned fruit juices again will be supplemented by large shipments of pineapple juice from Hawaii. Total supplies of canned fruit juices in 1955-56 probably will not be greatly different from those in 1954-55. In the latter season, per capita consumption was about 13 pounds, a little under the preceding season.

Total production of canned fruit juices in 1954-55 was approximately 1.9 billion pounds, 7 percent under 1953-54. This was equivalent to about 64 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans. Most of the 1954-55 pack of canned fruit juices was Florida citrus juice. The 1954-55 Florida pack of canned single-strength citrus juice was about 32.7 million cases, 18 percent smaller than the preceding pack. Production of all items was down. The Florida pack of canned concentrated orange juice (hot pack) was 1,550,400 gallons, up 17 percent. In addition, there is a relatively small pack of canned orange juice in California. On October 1, 1955, total stocks of canned single-strength citrus juice held by Florida packers was about 1.5 million cases, 66 percent smaller than a year earlier. (See table in Appendix for detail.)

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Outlook for 1956

Total production of frozen fruits and fruit juices in 1956 probably will exceed that in 1955. Output of frozen strawberries, the leading item among deciduous fruits and berries, is expected to increase further in 1956. In California, Oregon, and Washington, where most of the frozen strawberries are packed, prospective acreage for harvest in 1956 is 11 percent larger than in 1955.

Output of frozen citrus juices probably will increase further in 1956. Some increase is expected in the pack of frozen orange concentrate. The prospective 1955-56 crop of Florida oranges, which are the principal source of frozen orange juice, is up 3 percent. The increase consists of Valencias, which are preferred for concentrate. Another factor favoring an increase in pack is the reduction in carryover stocks this fall. Moreover, consumption by household consumers increased sharply in the past season. There also may be some increase in the pack of frozen concentrate for lemonade in 1956. Sales of this product increased considerably during 1955, and current stocks are much lower than a year earlier.

Increased Pack in 1955

Output of frozen fruits and fruit juices in 1955 probably will reach a total of about 1,350 million pounds, 5 percent above 1954. The pack of deciduous fruits is expected to be from 5 to 10 percent larger than the 1954 pack of about 523 million pounds. Citrus juices will comprise the remainder. The 1955 pack of R.S.P. cherries is about 111 million pounds, up 28 percent. Production of frozen strawberries, still under way, is expected to exceed the 1954 pack of about 221 million pounds. In recent years the season in California for freezing strawberries has extended into November.

Production of frozen orange concentrate in Florida in 1954-55 was about 64.7 million gallons (640 million pounds), 1 percent smaller than in 1953-54. Among other Florida citrus juices, which were frozen in relatively minor quantities in 1954-55, output of tangerine juice was up 98 percent, that of grapefruit juice was down 30 percent, and that of blended orange and grapefruit juice was down 42 percent. (See table in Appendix for detail). The pack of frozen lime concentrate in Florida during the period April through August 1955 was about 350,000 gallons. Comparable data for 1954 are not available.

In California, the season for making frozen citrus juices will not end until November. Production of frozen orange concentrate in this State again will be relatively small. In 1954 the pack was 1,447,000 gallons. Output of frozen concentrate for lemonade was about 8.3 million gallons by October 1, 16 percent smaller than a year earlier. Stocks were 46 percent smaller. Per capita consumption of frozen fruits and fruit juices in 1955 probably will be about 7.8 pounds (product weight), compared with about 7.3 pounds in 1954.

Stocks of Frozen Deciduous Fruits Larger, Those of Fruit Juices Smaller, On October 1, 1955 Than a Year Earlier

Total stocks of frozen fruits and fruit juices in cold storage on October 1, 1955 were approximately 789 million pounds, 7 percent larger than a year earlier. Stocks of frozen deciduous fruits were about 468 million pounds, up 17 percent. All items except blackberries and blueberries were larger than a year previously. The largest item in storage was strawberries, of which the 168 million pounds were 19 percent above

the quantity on October 1, 1954. Stocks of cherries at 84 million pounds also were 19 percent larger. During September 1955, there was a net movement of all frozen deciduous fruits into storage of over 27 million pounds. Most of the increase consisted of peaches and blackberries.

Cold storage stocks of frozen orange juice (mostly concentrate) on October 1, 1955 were about 215 million pounds (21.7 million gallons), 6 percent smaller than a year earlier. During September 1955, stocks of orange juice decreased over 50 million pounds (nearly 5.1 million gallons). The decrease during September 1954 was about 58 million pounds (5.9 million gallons). Stocks of other fruit juices and purees on October 1, 1955 were about 106 million pounds, 4 percent smaller than a year earlier.

TREE NUTS

Outlook for 1956

With average weather, total production of almonds, filberts, walnuts, and pecans in 1956 can be expected to be moderately larger than the relatively small 1955 crop. Increases seem likely in almonds, filberts and pecans. The increase in pecans should be heavy, since the 1955 crop was cut drastically by severe freezing weather in March.

Smaller Production in 1955

The 1955 crop of the 4 major tree-nuts--almonds, filberts, walnuts, and pecans--was estimated as of October 1 at 162,420 tons, 6 percent under the 1954 crop and 14 percent smaller than the 1944-53 average. As a result of March freezes, the pecan crop is light for the second successive year. Dry weather cut the 1954 crop. In 1955, the reduction is in improved varieties. Production of these varieties this year totals about 11,162 tons, 43 percent under 1954 and 66 percent under average. Mainly because of a large increase in Oklahoma, the 1955 crop of 33,738 tons of wild or seedling pecans is 31 percent larger than the 1954 crop but 12 percent under average.

Production of California almonds in 1955 is estimated at 35,600 tons, 18 percent under 1954 and 7 percent below average. Production of filberts in Oregon and Washington in 1955 totals 6,920 tons, 20 percent below 1954 and 10 percent under average. The 1955 walnut crop in California and Oregon totals 75,000 tons, slightly below 1954 but 4 percent above average.

Prices for 1955 Crops

With production smaller, grower prices for the 1955 crops of almonds, filberts, walnuts, and pecans probably will average higher than the respective 1954 prices. Average prices per ton for the 1954 crops were: almonds, \$490; filberts, \$320; walnuts, \$351; and pecans, 32.4 cents a pound for improved varieties and 25.2 cents a pound for wild or seedling nuts.

Lighter Imports in
Prospect for 1955-56

There are no special import fees on almonds and filberts in the 1955-56 season such as were imposed a year ago for the 1954-55 season. However, imports of almonds are expected to continue light, and those of filberts probably will be smaller than in 1954-55. Imports of cashews may be smaller this season, but those of Brazil nuts may be larger.

Salable and Surplus Percentages
for 1955 Crop Tree Nuts

As for crops in preceding years, the U. S. Department of Agriculture this year has established salable and surplus percentages for 1955-crop almonds, filberts, and walnuts. The purpose of this action, which was taken under the marketing agreement and order program of the Department, is to adjust supplies to domestic trade demand and stabilize prices.

For California almonds in 1955-56, the salable percentage is 100 percent and the surplus percentage is zero. This means that the entire 1955 crop may be sold in normal domestic outlets. Salable and surplus percentages for the 1954-55 season were 85 and 15 percent, respectively.

The salable and surplus percentages for Oregon and Washington filberts in the 1955-56 season are 94 and 6 percent, respectively. For 1954-55 these percentages were 78 and 22 percent. The salable portion of the crop is available for inshell distribution in the domestic market; the surplus is for shelling or export.

For walnuts grown in California, Oregon, and Washington, merchantable free and marketable percentages of 100 percent have been established for the 1955-56 season. This means that marketings of inshell and shelled walnuts will not be restricted. Last season, domestic marketings of merchantable inshell walnuts were restricted to 72 percent for California and 86 percent for Oregon and Washington.

TRENDS IN PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF FRUITS AND TREE NUTS

Seven special tables presenting series on per capita consumption of individual fresh and processed fruits and tree nuts are included in this issue of The Fruit Situation. Six of these tables cover consumption of individual fresh fruits, canned fruits, canned fruit juices, frozen fruits and fruit juices, dried fruits, and tree nuts. The figures extend from the beginning of available data, generally 1909 through 1954. These tables are similar to those published in the August 1953 issue of The Fruit Situation (TFS-108). In the present tables, figures for 1953 and 1954 have been added and revisions have been made for earlier years, especially 1952. A new table has been added showing per capita consumption of broad groups of fresh and processed fruits on a fresh weight basis.

Trends in per capita consumption of fruit during the 10 years, 1945-54, are shown by broad utilization groups and types of fruit in the cover charts. During this decade, consumption of frozen fruits and fruit juices and canned fruits increased while that of fresh fruit, canned fruit juices and dried fruit declined. Per capita consumption of all fresh and processed fruits combined on a fresh equivalent basis decreased moderately during the decade. However, total consumption of these fruits did not change greatly because of the increase in population. During 1945-54, per capita consumption of citrus fruits as a group declined less than that of noncitrus.

Among fresh fruits during 1945-54, per capita consumption of avocados increased considerably while that of limes, bananas, cranberries, grapes, and strawberries tended to hold steady. But that of all other important fresh fruits declined. Decreases were fairly large for oranges, peaches, and pears. The net effect was a considerable decrease in per capita consumption.

During the same decade, per capita consumption of canned apples and applesauce combined doubled. For nearly all other canned fruits (excluding juices) the level of consumption did not change greatly. For all canned fruits combined, per capita consumption trended slightly upward.

Per capita consumption of canned fruit juices as a group decreased moderately during 1945-54, because of substantial declines in orange and grapefruit juice and blends of these two juices. Consumption of pineapple, apple, and grape juice and fruit nectars trended upward but not enough to offset the declines in citrus. Because of the decline in canned fruit juices, per capita consumption of canned fruits and fruit juices combined decreased over the decade.

Per capita consumption of frozen fruits and fruit juices about trebled in the past 10 years, mainly because of sharp increases in strawberries and citrus juices. Some of the increase in consumption of frozen citrus juices represented a shift from fresh citrus and canned citrus juices. Meanwhile, consumption of frozen apples, apricots, grapes, and peaches declined. Consumption of cherries tended to hold steady.

During the 1945-54 per capita consumption of dates and figs tended to hold steady. But that of other dried fruits, including prunes and raisins, trended slightly downward. As a result, consumption of all dried fruits combined drifted lower. Over the same years, per capita consumption of tree nuts tended to hold steady.

: THE FRUIT SITUATION IS ISSUED 4 TIMES A YEAR, :
 : :
 : IN JANUARY, JUNE, AUGUST, AND OCTOBER :
 : :

Table 1.- Fresh fruits: Per capita consumption, farm weight, 1909-54 1/

Year	Citrus fruits										Other fruits										Total citrus	Total other	Total														
	Oranges		Limes		Lemons		Grapefruit		Apples		Apricots		Avocados		Bananas		Cherries		Cranberries					Figs		Grapes		Peaches		Pears		Apples		Plums and prunes		Strawberries	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.				Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1909	12.5	2/	2.6	---	0.9	16.0	61.3	0.2	---	20.8	2.4	0.6	4/	7.9	14.7	4.4	5/0.8	3.0	4.1	58.9	136.2																
1910	13.5	2/	3.1	---	1.0	17.6	58.6	.2	---	20.7	2.3	.6	4/	5.2	18.2	5.2	5/	2.7	3.9	59.8	136.0																
1911	15.2	2/	3.3	---	1.0	19.5	72.5	.2	---	23.0	3.3	.5	4/	7.7	13.3	5.6	.8	3.7	3.8	61.9	153.9																
1912	14.1	2/	3.0	---	1.1	18.2	73.5	.2	---	20.9	3.5	.5	4/	6.6	20.0	5.8	.8	3.7	3.7	62.7	157.4																
1913	11.8	2/	2.8	---	1.8	16.4	58.4	.2	---	22.1	2.1	.5	4/	4.9	14.8	4.9	.9	2.7	3.5	56.9	131.7																
1914	18.4	2/	3.2	---	2.1	23.7	70.8	.2	---	22.4	3.5	.7	4/	7.4	19.3	5.6	.9	3.8	3.4	66.9	161.4																
1915	17.4	2/	3.2	---	2.2	22.8	68.0	.2	---	17.9	2.9	.5	4/	6.2	23.4	5.3	.8	3.8	3.2	64.2	155.0																
1916	16.3	2/	3.2	---	2.2	21.7	63.0	.2	---	16.2	2.4	.6	4/	5.4	12.7	5.7	.6	3.4	3.1	49.6	134.3																
1917	16.9	2/	2.5	---	2.3	21.7	55.3	.2	---	15.9	2.0	.3	4/	7.4	15.4	5.7	.6	2.8	3.0	53.3	130.3																
1918	10.4	2/	2.9	---	3.0	16.3	56.1	.2	---	15.2	2.1	.4	4/	5.2	12.9	5.4	.6	3.1	2.8	47.9	120.3																
1919	16.8	2/	3.2	---	3.2	23.2	44.6	.2	---	17.4	1.7	.6	4/	8.1	16.1	5.4	.4	2.2	3.4	55.5	123.3																
1920	16.4	0.4	3.8	---	5.1	25.7	62.1	.2	---	18.3	2.6	.4	4/	7.9	13.8	6.6	.6	2.1	3.1	55.6	143.4																
1921	20.5	.6	3.8	---	5.2	30.1	55.6	.2	---	19.7	1.2	.4	4/	6.4	9.6	4.4	.6	2.4	3.6	48.5	114.2																
1922	15.0	.4	3.6	---	5.3	24.3	56.7	.2	---	20.3	2.4	.5	4/	8.9	17.9	7.0	.7	2.5	4.6	64.9	145.9																
1923	21.7	.6	3.5	---	6.3	32.1	54.0	.3	---	19.4	2.3	.6	4/	8.9	13.0	6.0	.9	3.6	4.4	59.4	145.5																
1924	22.7	.4	3.8	---	6.4	33.4	53.4	.2	4/	20.6	1.8	.5	4/	8.8	16.3	6.3	1.0	2.1	1.6	62.2	149.0																
1925	17.2	.7	4.0	---	1.1	6.6	28.5	.2	0.1	23.2	1.8	.5	4/	8.2	12.6	5.9	1.2	2.4	3.6	59.7	133.8																
1926	20.5	.5	4.2	---	1.2	31.0	61.4	.2	---	22.7	2.4	.6	4/	9.6	17.8	7.7	1.2	3.4	3.9	69.6	162.0																
1927	21.7	.7	3.1	---	1.1	6.2	31.8	.3	4/	24.3	1.3	.4	4/	8.9	10.5	5.4	.9	2.8	1.4	59.2	127.9																
1928	19.3	.6	3.6	---	1.1	5.5	29.1	.3	.1	25.0	1.7	.4	4/	10.8	16.3	6.7	.9	3.3	4.3	70.7	148.1																
1929	27.1	1.1	3.5	---	4/	7.6	39.3	.3	.1	26.0	1.3	.5	4/	9.0	12.8	5.7	.9	2.5	4.3	62.7	141.2																
1930	19.6	.6	4.0	---	6.6	30.8	41.5	.4	.1	23.9	1.2	.4	4/	8.6	10.2	6.6	1.0	3.7	3.3	59.5	131.8																
1931	27.2	1.7	3.4	---	1.1	9.3	41.7	.5	.1	21.7	1.4	.5	.1	8.3	21.2	7.1	1.1	2.7	3.9	68.6	161.2																
1932	24.3	1.4	3.2	---	4/	7.3	36.2	.5	.1	19.5	1.6	.4	.1	7.7	9.2	5.2	.9	2.8	4.2	52.2	127.0																
1933	26.3	1.3	3.4	---	4/	7.8	38.8	.3	.1	16.1	1.4	.5	.1	6.8	9.9	5.1	.6	2.3	4.0	47.2	125.5																
1934	26.6	1.4	3.5	---	1.1	7.6	39.2	.4	.2	19.1	1.2	.3	.1	7.3	11.2	6.7	.6	2.9	3.4	53.4	117.5																
1935	30.3	1.4	4.1	---	1.1	8.1	44.0	.4	.2	21.9	1.1	.3	.1	7.2	14.3	6.1	.6	2.5	3.5	58.2	134.7																
1936	29.7	1.5	4.2	---	1.1	10.1	45.6	.2	.2	23.3	1.0	.3	.1	6.3	10.8	5.9	.8	2.6	2.8	54.5	127.3																
1937	26.1	2.1	3.4	---	1.1	12.2	43.9	.3	.2	26.5	1.0	.4	.1	7.3	14.0	6.6	.9	2.6	3.3	63.4	140.4																
1938	33.0	1.6	4.3	---	1.1	9.4	48.4	.3	.3	23.9	1.0	.4	.1	5.5	12.9	6.3	.8	2.9	2.9	57.2	133.4																
1939	40.5	2.3	4.1	---	1.1	13.5	60.5	.3	.2	21.8	1.1	.4	.1	6.0	15.1	6.4	.9	2.7	3.3	58.5	149.3																
1940	38.8	1.6	4.5	---	1.1	10.9	55.9	.3	.3	20.3	1.0	.3	.1	6.2	12.9	7.0	.8	2.5	3.2	54.8	140.0																
1941	38.4	1.8	4.6	---	1.1	12.0	56.9	.4	.4	19.3	1.1	.3	.1	6.2	12.9	6.3	.8	2.3	3.1	58.6	146.7																
1942	39.3	1.4	4.2	---	1.1	11.9	56.9	.4	.3	9.2	1.1	.3	.1	6.1	14.4	6.6	.4	2.4	3.4	44.8	129.4																
1943	39.2	2.8	5.0	---	2.2	12.3	59.5	.5	.4	8.1	.9	.3	.1	5.6	8.2	5.4	.5	2.1	1.8	33.9	118.0																
1944	47.0	2.5	4.9	---	1.2	12.8	67.3	.9	.3	10.5	1.2	.3	.1	4.8	17.7	7.0	.6	2.7	1.2	47.2	139.7																
1945	44.4	2.7	5.1	---	2.2	13.3	65.7	.7	.4	14.0	1.1	.3	.1	5.4	17.9	7.2	.9	2.3	1.5	51.6	139.9																
1946	37.2	2.5	4.7	---	1.1	13.8	58.3	.7	.3	17.0	1.0	.2	.1	5.7	16.4	6.7	1.2	2.1	1.3	53.4	134.4																
1947	40.9	1.9	4.7	---	1.1	13.7	61.3	.6	.3	19.8	.9	.2	4/	6.6	14.6	5.8	.9	2.2	1.9	53.8	140.1																
1948	35.3	1.7	4.4	---	1.1	12.2	53.7	.6	.3	21.6	.8	.3	4/	5.7	11.1	4.4	.8	2.1	1.8	49.5	129.1																
1949	30.2	2.1	4.1	---	1.2	10.7	47.2	.6	.3	20.3	1.0	.4	.1	5.3	11.6	6.0	.7	2.4	1.5	50.2	122.1																
1950	26.5	2.0	3.9	---	2.2	8.1	40.7	.3	.4	19.0	.8	.4	.1	5.4	7.9	4.5	.8	1.8	1.6	43.0	106.6																
1951	28.4	1.9	3.9	---	1.2	10.2	44.5	.5	.5	18.3	.7	.3	.1	6.0	9.4	4.5	.5	2.3	1.8	44.7	114.6																
1952	27.5	2.0	3.8	---	2.2	10.3	43.8	.4	.5	18.6	.8	.2	4/	6.1	10.6	5.1	.6	1.7	1.6	46.2	111.1																
1953	27.2	2.2	3.6	---	2.2	9.6	42.8	.4	.5	19.1	.7	.3	4/	5.1	10.1	4.5	.6	2.0	1.5	44.8	107.8																
1954	24.2	1.9	3.5	---	1.1	10.9	40.6	.3	.6	18.2	.7	.3	4/	5.1	9.6	4.1	.6	1.6	1.3	42.4	102.3																

1/ All data on calendar-year basis with exception of citrus fruits, beginning 1941, which start October or November prior to year indicated. Civilian consumption only, beginning 1941. 2/ Tangerines are included with oranges 1909-19. 3/ Beginning 1934 includes only apples from commercial areas sold and used in farm households. 4/ Less than 0.05 pounds. 5/ Estimated. 6/ Preliminary.

Table 2.- Canned fruits: Per capita consumption, 1909-54 ^{1/}

Year	Apples: and apple- sauce	Apricots	Berries	Cherries	Cran- berries	Figs	Salad: and cock- tail	Peaches	Pears	Pine- apple	Plums and prunes	Olives	Citrus seg- ments	Total
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1909	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	---	3/	---	0.6	0.4	2/0.3	0.1	2/0.2	---	2.9
1910	.7	.4	.3	.1	---	3/	---	.9	.4	.5	.1	.2	---	3.6
1911	.6	.5	.3	.2	---	2/	---	.8	.4	.6	.1	.3	---	3.8
1912	.7	.5	.3	.2	---	2/	---	.8	.4	.8	.1	.3	---	4.1
1913	.5	.4	.3	.1	---	3/	---	.9	.5	1.1	.1	.3	---	4.2
1914	.7	.6	.3	.2	---	2/	---	1.2	.5	1.7	.1	.3	---	5.6
1915	.5	.4	.4	.2	---	2/	---	1.0	.6	2.0	.1	.4	---	5.6
1916	1.1	.6	.4	.2	---	2/	---	1.2	.7	2.3	.1	.4	---	7.0
1917	1.5	.9	.5	.3	---	3/	---	1.4	.8	1.8	.2	.2	---	7.6
1918	1.1	.9	.5	.3	---	3/	---	1.2	.9	2.0	.2	.3	---	7.4
1919	1.1	1.8	.7	.4	2/	2/	---	2.1	1.0	1.9	.3	.3	---	9.6
1920	.8	.9	.6	.5	3/	3/	---	2.1	1.1	2.8	.2	.3	---	9.3
1921	1.0	.7	.6	.2	2/	2/	---	1.9	.3	2.9	.2	.3	2/	8.1
1922	.8	.6	.6	.5	2/	2/	---	2.0	.3	2.1	.2	.3	2/	7.4
1923	1.1	.5	.6	.6	2/	0.1	0.1	2.4	.4	2.4	.1	.5	0.1	8.9
1924	.9	.5	.8	.6	0.1	.1	.2	2.0	.3	2.7	.1	.4	.1	8.8
1925	.9	.7	.6	.6	2/	.1	.2	3.1	.6	3.4	.2	.4	.1	10.9
1926	.9	.8	.8	.9	.1	.2	.2	3.1	.9	3.1	.2	.4	.2	11.8
1927	.8	.6	.7	.4	.1	.2	.3	4.2	.7	3.5	.2	.5	.2	12.4
1928	1.0	.8	.7	.7	.1	.2	.3	3.6	.7	3.2	.3	.6	.2	12.4
1929	1.1	.8	.7	.7	.1	.1	.4	2.8	.9	3.1	.4	.6	.4	12.1
1930	.8	.8	.5	.8	.1	.1	.4	3.2	.9	3.7	.3	.5	.6	12.7
1931	.7	.5	.7	.7	.1	.1	.2	2.0	.7	4.0	.3	.5	.2	10.7
1932	.8	.6	.3	.7	.1	2/	.3	2.8	.8	2.7	.2	.4	.4	10.1
1933	.9	.7	.4	1.0	.1	2/	.5	2.5	1.0	3.5	.3	.4	.3	11.6
1934	1.0	.6	.4	.8	.2	.1	.5	2.6	1.0	3.6	.4	.5	.6	12.3
1935	1.0	.7	.4	1.0	.2	2/	.7	2.8	1.0	3.8	.6	.5	.5	13.2
1936	1.2	1.0	.5	1.1	.3	.1	.9	3.4	1.3	4.8	.7	.5	.7	16.5
1937	1.0	1.0	.3	1.0	.3	.1	.9	2.6	1.1	3.4	.6	.4	.6	13.3
1938	1.1	1.0	.5	1.0	.4	.1	1.1	3.4	1.2	3.6	.5	.5	.8	15.2
1939	1.2	.9	.4	1.2	.5	.1	1.2	3.3	1.1	4.2	.6	.5	.5	15.7
1940	1.4	.9	.4	1.4	.6	.1	1.6	4.2	1.5	4.6	.5	.7	.8	18.7
1941	1.4	1.0	.5	1.2	.5	.1	1.5	3.2	1.5	4.4	.6	.6	1.0	17.5
1942	1.7	1.1	.6	1.1	.6	.3	1.8	4.3	1.2	2.8	.6	.6	.3	17.0
1943	1.4	.3	.4	.7	.3	.2	1.3	3.2	1.4	2.0	.6	.6	2/	12.4
1944	1.0	1.0	.1	.8	.3	.1	1.0	1.3	.4	1.9	.5	.7	2/	9.1
1945	1.1	1.3	.1	.8	.5	.2	2.4	4.9	.9	.7	.7	.6	2/	14.2
1946	1.3	2.8	.2	1.8	.8	.2	2.6	5.3	1.7	3.3	.7	.7	.5	21.9
1947	1.6	.9	.3	1.0	.8	.3	2.1	4.3	1.2	3.3	.6	.7	.8	17.9
1948	1.8	1.0	.5	1.2	.5	.1	2.1	4.5	1.2	2.6	.5	.8	1.0	17.8
1949	2.0	1.1	.6	1.5	.5	.1	2.2	4.7	1.4	2.5	.5	.5	.9	18.5
1950	2.4	1.1	.4	1.7	.7	.1	2.6	5.7	1.5	2.8	.4	.8	.8	21.0
1951	2.3	.9	.4	1.3	.8	.2	2.0	4.6	1.2	3.0	.3	.8	.9	18.7
1952	2.7	.9	.4	1.4	.8	.1	2.4	4.9	1.7	3.3	.4	.9	.7	20.6
1953	2.3	1.0	.4	1.5	.8	.1	2.1	5.1	1.7	3.4	.5	.8	.9	20.6
1954 ^{4/}	2.5	1.0	.3	1.1	.8	3/	2.1	5.4	1.7	2.3	.4	.7	.9	19.2

^{1/} The pack year, on which data are based 1909-42, begins in early June of year indicated. Civilian consumption only, beginning 1941.

^{2/} Estimated.

^{3/} Less than 0.05 pounds.

^{4/} Preliminary.

Table 3.- Canned fruit juices (excluding frozen): Per capita consumption, 1910-54 ^{1/}

Year	Citrus juices													Total
	Orange	Grapefruit	Blended:		Tangerine	Citrus concentrate ^{2/}	Berry	Apple	Fruit nectars	Grape	Pine-apple	Prune		
			orange and grapefruit	Lemon and lime										
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
1910	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.47	---	---	0.47	
1911	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.18	---	---	.18	
1912	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.45	---	---	.45	
1913	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.34	---	---	.34	
1914	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.12	---	---	.12	
1915	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.60	---	---	.60	
1916	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.44	---	---	.44	
1917	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.31	---	---	.31	
1918	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.45	---	---	.45	
1919	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.28	---	---	.28	
1920	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.58	---	---	.58	
1921	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.33	---	---	.33	
1922	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.16	---	---	.16	
1923	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.29	---	---	.29	
1924	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.12	---	---	.12	
1925	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.16	---	---	.16	
1926	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.17	---	---	.17	
1927	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.32	---	---	.32	
1928	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.13	---	---	.13	
1929	---	0.05	---	---	---	---	0.05	---	---	.27	---	---	.32	
1930	0.01	.04	---	---	---	---	.05	---	---	.27	---	---	.32	
1931	.02	.11	---	---	---	---	.13	---	---	.29	---	---	.42	
1932	.01	.10	---	---	---	---	.11	---	---	.31	---	---	.42	
1933	.02	.16	---	---	---	---	.18	---	---	.27	---	---	.45	
1934	.07	.20	---	---	---	---	.27	---	---	0.01	.22	0.01	.51	
1935	.22	.61	---	0.01	---	---	.84	---	---	.01	.29	0.80	1.96	
1936	.20	.55	0.02	.01	---	---	.78	---	---	.05	.35	1.15	2.37	
1937	.27	1.27	.06	.04	---	---	1.64	---	---	.20	.39	2.02	4.43	
1938	.18	1.53	.12	.05	---	---	1.88	---	---	.26	.41	1.82	4.57	
1939	.23	2.57	.15	.03	---	---	2.98	---	0.05	.13	.53	2.08	5.84	
1940	.68	2.29	.25	.02	---	---	3.24	0.37	.10	.23	.64	2.49	7.13	
1941	.73	3.03	.41	.04	---	0.42	4.63	.03	.20	.25	.58	2.63	8.38	
1942	.92	2.60	.47	.08	---	.44	4.51	.05	.36	.33	.63	2.12	8.42	
1943	.26	2.99	.27	.02	---	.42	3.96	.08	.43	.14	.70	1.56	7.33	
1944	1.44	4.73	1.10	.03	---	.19	7.49	.07	.61	.20	.33	.93	10.19	
1945	2.71	3.14	1.06	.06	---	.76	7.73	.33	.26	.06	.42	1.10	10.78	
1946	4.10	4.86	2.32	.10	0.11	.96	12.45	.85	.34	.19	.48	2.33	17.53	
1947	4.06	3.33	2.15	.07	.21	1.08	10.90	.34	.26	.28	.67	2.23	15.42	
1948	4.96	3.77	2.25	.08	.16	1.86	13.08	^{3/}	.20	.36	.64	2.11	17.12	
1949	3.83	2.80	1.83	.10	.21	1.80	10.57	^{3/}	.46	.55	.56	2.13	15.06	
1950	3.32	2.00	1.00	.07	.22	1.93	8.54	^{3/}	.55	.91	.50	1.95	13.36	
1951	3.75	2.70	1.28	.08	.19	1.83	9.83	^{3/}	.49	.83	.49	1.75	14.16	
1952	3.52	2.02	.94	.09	.14	1.61	8.33	^{3/}	.54	.60	.81	2.41	13.55	
1953	3.09	1.94	.85	.09	.12	1.62	7.71	^{3/}	.50	.55	.72	3.28	13.69	
1954 ^{4/}	3.03	2.25	.89	.08	.10	1.34	7.69	^{3/}	.70	.59	.71	2.74	13.40	

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

^{2/} Converted to single-strength equivalents on basis of 5.54 pounds single strength to 1 pound concentrate for grapefruit and orange juice and 5.16 to 1 for lemon.

^{3/} Not available.

^{4/} Preliminary.

Table 4.- Dried fruits: Per capita consumption, pack years, 1909-54 ^{1/}

Pack year	Apples	Apricots	Dates	Figs	Peaches	Pears	Prunes	Raisins and currants	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	^{2/}	1.0	1.7	4.2
1910	.2	.1	.3	.3	.5	^{2/}	.6	1.4	3.4
1911	.3	.1	.2	.3	.3	0.1	1.5	1.4	4.2
1912	.4	.1	.3	.3	.6	^{2/}	1.0	1.8	4.5
1913	.2	.1	.3	.3	.7	^{2/}	.6	1.4	3.6
1914	.1	.2	.2	.3	.6	.1	.8	1.7	4.0
1915	.4	.2	.3	.2	.6	^{2/}	1.5	1.8	5.0
1916	.5	.1	.2	.3	.5	^{2/}	1.4	2.0	5.0
1917	.4	.3	.1	.3	.7	^{2/}	2.0	2.4	6.2
1918	.4	.1	.2	.3	.4	^{2/}	.9	2.1	4.4
1919	.4	.1	.3	.5	.6	.1	2.0	2.8	6.8
1920	.2	.1	.3	.4	.5	.1	1.7	3.3	6.6
1921	.1	.1	.4	.6	.4	^{2/}	1.1	2.7	5.4
1922	.3	.2	.4	.5	.5	.1	1.9	2.6	6.5
1923	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	^{2/}	1.4	2.6	5.4
1924	.2	.2	.5	.5	.4	.1	1.5	2.9	6.3
1925	.1	.1	.6	.5	.3	.1	1.8	2.8	6.3
1926	.1	.2	.4	.5	.4	.1	1.6	2.7	6.0
1927	.1	.2	.4	.4	.2	.1	2.2	2.6	6.2
1928	.1	.2	.4	.4	.4	.1	1.7	2.8	6.1
1929	.2	.2	.4	.4	.2	.1	1.3	2.4	5.2
1930	.1	.2	.4	.3	.4	0	1.8	2.1	5.3
1931	.1	.3	.4	.2	.2	^{2/}	1.6	1.8	4.6
1932	.1	.3	.4	.3	.3	^{2/}	1.7	2.3	5.4
1933	.1	.3	.4	.3	.3	^{2/}	1.4	2.3	5.1
1934	.1	.2	.5	.3	.3	^{2/}	1.5	2.1	5.0
1935	.1	.2	.5	.3	.3	^{2/}	2.1	2.3	5.8
1936	.2	.3	.5	.3	.4	^{2/}	1.8	1.9	5.4
1937	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	0	2.1	2.0	5.7
1938	.1	.1	.4	.4	.3	^{2/}	1.6	2.6	5.5
1939	.2	.4	.4	.3	.3	.1	2.1	2.5	6.3
1940	.1	.1	.4	.4	.4	^{2/}	2.0	2.5	5.9
1941	^{2/}	.2	.2	.4	.1	0	1.6	1.8	4.3
1942	0	0	.2	.4	0	0	1.4	2.2	4.2
1943	.1	^{2/}	.2	.4	.1	^{2/}	2.2	3.0	6.0
1944	.1	.1	.4	.4	.2	^{2/}	1.8	3.0	6.0
1945	.2	.1	.4	.4	.3	.1	2.2	2.4	6.1
1946	.2	.2	.5	.3	.1	^{2/}	1.6	1.8	4.7
1947	.2	.1	.3	.3	.2	^{2/}	1.1	1.7	3.9
1948	.1	.2	.4	.3	.1	^{2/}	1.1	1.9	4.1
1949	.2	.2	.4	.3	.2	^{2/}	1.5	1.8	4.6
1950	.1	.2	.5	.3	.1	^{2/}	1.4	1.7	4.3
1951	.1	.1	.5	.3	.1	^{2/}	1.5	1.8	4.4
1952	.1	.1	.4	.3	.1	^{2/}	1.3	1.9	4.2
1953	.1	.1	.4	.3	.1	^{2/}	1.2	1.8	4.0
1954 ^{3/}	.1	.1	.5	.3	.1	^{2/}	1.4	1.7	4.2

^{1/} Production begins midyear. Civilian consumption 1941 to date.^{2/} Less than 0.05 pounds.^{3/} Preliminary.

Table 5 .- Frozen fruits and juices: Per capita consumption, 1925-54 1/

Year	Black-berries		Rasp-berries		Straw-berries		Other-berries		Apples		Apricots		Cherries		Grapes and puly		Peaches		Citrus juices				Total		
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1925	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.20
1926	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.13
1927	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.27
1928	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.50
1929	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.57
1930	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.52
1931	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.41
1932	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.62
1933	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.50
1934	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.48
1935	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.50
1936	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.66
1937	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.16	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	.51
1938	.11	.18	.28	.07	.16	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.19	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	1.01
1939	.03	.09	.38	.16	.18	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.29	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	1.11
1940	.06	.09	.44	.18	.14	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.32	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	1.26
1941	.07	.14	.51	.14	.14	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.24	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	1.31
1942	.04	.13	.58	.13	.14	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.28	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	1.37
1943	.03	.14	.32	.03	.14	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.27	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	1.11
1944	.09	.17	.32	.19	.32	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.32	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	1.99
1945	.05	.08	.24	.16	.24	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.26	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	2.28
1946	.14	.15	.38	.24	.24	.59	.59	.59	.59	.59	.59	.34	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	3.11
1947	.10	.21	.73	.22	.22	.34	.34	.34	.34	.34	.34	.55	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	3.17
1948	.13	.19	.77	.24	.24	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32	.61	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	2.96
1949	.08	.15	.96	.20	.20	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.50	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	3.46
1950	.09	.22	.86	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.60	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	4.22
1951	.06	.21	.98	.17	.17	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27	.59	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	4.69
1952	.07	.21	1.19	.29	.29	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27	.58	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	6.53
1953	.08	.13	1.24	.22	.22	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.58	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	6.96
1954 6/	.10	.13	1.39	.22	.22	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	.52	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	7.35

1/ Prior to 1937, items not reported separately. Civilian consumption beginning 1941.
 2/ Includes single-strength and concentrated juices.
 3/ Concentrated fruit juices converted to single strength on basis of 3.525 pounds to 1; lemonade base, 0.83 to 1.
 4/ Includes plums, prunes, pineapple, noncitrus juices, and miscellaneous fruits and berries; prior to 1946 includes small quantities of citrus juices. 5/ Less than 0.05 pounds. 6/ Preliminary.

Table 6.- Fruits, farm-weight equivalent: Per capita consumption, 1910-54 1/

Year	Citrus			Apples			Other fruit			All fruit 4/	
	Fresh	Canned	Frozen	Fresh	Canned	Frozen	Fresh	Canned	Frozen		Total
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.		Lb.
1910	17.6	---	---	17.6	1.0	---	59.8	2.8	---	77.6	
1911	19.5	---	---	19.5	1.0	---	61.9	3.4	---	78.2	
1912	18.2	---	---	18.2	---	---	65.7	3.9	---	84.9	
1913	16.4	---	---	16.4	.9	---	56.9	5.3	---	76.8	
1914	23.7	---	---	23.7	.8	---	66.9	5.3	---	86.6	
1915	22.8	---	---	22.8	.9	---	64.2	6.2	---	87.1	
1916	21.7	---	---	21.7	1.0	---	49.6	7.0	---	74.1	
1917	21.7	---	---	21.7	1.8	---	53.3	7.5	---	80.3	
1918	16.3	---	---	16.3	2.1	---	47.9	7.4	---	75.3	
1919	23.2	---	---	23.2	1.7	---	55.5	8.5	---	82.5	
1920	25.7	---	---	25.7	1.5	---	55.6	10.0	---	89.9	
1921	30.1	---	---	30.1	1.3	---	48.5	9.7	---	81.0	
1922	24.3	---	---	24.3	1.4	---	64.9	8.4	---	94.0	
1923	32.1	0.1	---	32.2	1.3	---	57.3	8.6	---	89.6	
1924	33.4	---	---	33.6	1.5	---	62.2	9.6	---	92.5	
1925	28.5	---	---	28.8	1.4	---	59.4	8.6	---	92.5	
1926	31.0	---	---	31.3	1.4	---	69.6	12.4	0.2	103.9	
1927	31.8	---	---	32.3	1.3	---	59.2	13.2	.1	94.4	
1928	29.1	---	---	29.5	1.3	---	70.7	13.6	.3	106.6	
1929	39.3	0.1	---	39.9	1.6	---	62.7	13.0	.6	106.6	
1930	30.8	---	---	31.7	1.6	---	59.5	13.4	.6	96.9	
1931	41.7	---	---	43.4	1.2	---	68.6	13.3	.4	92.0	
1932	36.2	---	---	37.0	1.2	---	52.2	11.8	.5	82.1	
1933	38.8	---	---	40.1	1.3	---	47.2	11.9	.5	78.8	
1934	39.2	---	---	40.6	1.5	---	53.4	13.0	.5	85.1	
1935	44.0	---	---	47.5	1.5	---	58.2	13.8	.5	93.3	
1936	45.6	---	---	48.7	1.6	---	54.5	16.1	.7	93.0	
1937	43.9	---	---	49.8	1.8	---	63.4	16.0	.5	102.5	
1938	48.4	---	---	54.8	1.6	---	57.2	14.8	1.0	96.0	
1939	60.5	---	---	70.3	1.7	---	58.5	16.3	1.1	100.6	
1940	55.9	---	---	66.0	1.9	---	54.8	18.1	1.2	101.0	
1941	56.9	---	---	71.3	2.1	---	58.6	18.9	1.2	102.5	
1942	56.9	---	---	71.4	2.2	---	44.8	17.3	1.2	82.9	
1943	59.5	---	---	71.1	2.2	---	33.9	12.3	1.0	68.3	
1944	67.3	---	---	88.1	1.4	---	47.2	9.2	1.7	82.1	
1945	65.7	---	---	86.9	1.7	---	51.6	13.3	1.8	91.5	
1946	58.3	---	0.3	93.9	1.9	1.0	53.4	17.4	2.5	104.7	
1947	61.3	---	.2	93.0	2.4	.6	53.8	16.7	2.8	103.2	
1948	53.7	---	.5	91.9	2.9	.5	49.5	16.7	2.2	94.7	
1949	47.2	---	6.6	81.5	2.7	.5	50.2	17.3	2.2	87.9	
1950	40.7	---	10.6	72.4	3.4	.6	43.0	19.8	2.4	85.5	
1951	44.5	---	15.0	81.7	3.4	.4	44.7	17.5	2.2	83.5	
1952	43.8	---	21.4	83.4	4.0	.8	46.2	19.5	2.6	88.8	
1953	42.8	---	24.2	84.3	3.4	.8	44.8	19.6	2.6	88.5	
1954	40.6	---	26.7	84.7	3.6	1.1	42.4	17.4	2.5	82.6	

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

Table 7.- Tree nuts (shelled basis): Per capita consumption, crop years, 1909-54 1/

Year	Almonds	Filberts	Pecans	Walnuts	Other 2/	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909	0.15	0.06	0.01	0.31	0.26	0.8
1910	.17	.07	.01	.29	.19	.7
1911	.15	.05	.01	.31	.25	.8
1912	.17	.06	.01	.27	.16	.7
1913	.16	.07	.01	.30	.29	.8
1914	.15	.07	.01	.28	.19	.7
1915	.17	.05	<u>3/</u>	.34	.21	.8
1916	.22	.07	.01	.34	.13	.8
1917	.23	.10	<u>3/</u>	.28	.18	.8
1918	.28	.06	<u>3/</u>	.25	.15	.7
1919	.33	.15	.24	.48	.23	1.4
1920	.19	.07	.04	.31	.35	1.0
1921	.30	.11	.16	.48	.35	1.4
1922	.29	.11	.05	.43	.33	1.2
1923	.30	.12	.19	.41	.38	1.4
1924	.25	.07	.13	.48	.34	1.3
1925	.22	.10	.17	.50	.29	1.3
1926	.25	.08	.30	.37	.35	1.3
1927	.24	.10	.11	.50	.13	1.1
1928	.25	.09	.21	.37	.30	1.2
1929	.19	.06	.16	.43	.23	1.1
1930	.20	.06	.17	.33	.28	1.0
1931	.17	.05	.26	.31	.33	1.1
1932	.14	.05	.20	.35	.26	1.0
1933	.12	.03	.23	.25	.24	.9
1934	.11	.03	.16	.33	.34	1.0
1935	.17	.04	.35	.34	.43	1.3
1936	.16	.05	.17	.27	.46	1.1
1937	.19	.03	.30	.38	.45	1.3
1938	.14	.03	.20	.32	.48	1.2
1939	.20	.05	.27	.37	.45	1.3
1940	.11	.03	.34	.32	.54	1.3
1941	.09	.04	.33	.44	.39	1.3
1942	.22	.03	.23	.34	.14	1.0
1943	.23	.05	.37	.37	.07	1.1
1944	.35	.10	.40	.41	.16	1.4
1945	.33	.10	.37	.38	.24	1.4
1946	.35	.13	.20	.38	.40	1.5
1947	.30	.08	.30	.33	.44	1.5
1948	.29	.09	.43	.37	.48	1.7
1949	.26	.10	.30	.41	.52	1.6
1950	.32	.06	.30	.36	.55	1.6
1951	.29	.08	.37	.42	.47	1.6
1952	.25	.09	.35	.41	.48	1.6
1953	.24	.06	.48	.32	.48	1.6
1954 <u>4/</u>	.22	.08	.20	.37	.56	1.4

1/ Crop year beginning July of year indicated. 2/ Includes the following nuts: Brazil, pignolia, pistache, chestnuts, cashews, and miscellaneous tree nuts.

3/ Less than .005 pounds. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 8.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1944-53, annual 1953, 1954 and indicated 1955, condition of the new crop on October 1, average 1944-53, annual 1954 and 1955

Crop and State	(1955 production estimates as of October 1)							
	Production 1/				Condition October 1 1/			
	Average : 1944-53 :	1953 :	1954 :	Indicated: 1955 :	Average : 1944-53 :	1954 :	1955	
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Oranges								
California								
Navels and miscellaneous 2/	16,419	14,460	15,340	13,500	74	80	72	
Valencias	28,060	17,940	23,800	3/	76	82	77	
Total	44,479	32,400	39,140	---	76	81	75	
Florida								
Temples	1,129	2,200	2,500	2,800	---	---	---	
Other early and midseason	33,601	48,000	49,500	49,200	73	77	68	
Valencias	28,360	41,100	36,400	39,000	71	72	63	
Total	63,090	91,300	88,400	91,000	72	75	66	
Texas								
Early and midseason 2/	1,882	675	1,100	1,350	4/54	76	63	
Valencias	1,064	225	400	450	4/52	75	57	
Total	2,946	900	1,500	1,800	56	76	61	
Arizona								
Navels and miscellaneous 2/	518	550	510	500	71	82	69	
Valencias	505	620	620	680	73	81	78	
Total	1,024	1,170	1,130	1,180	72	82	73	
Louisiana 2/	257	100	175	215	59	80	83	
5 States 5/								
Early and midseason 6/	53,807	65,985	69,125	67,565	---	---	---	
Valencias	57,988	59,885	61,220	---	---	---	---	
Grand total	111,796	125,870	130,345	---	73	78	71	
Tangerines								
Florida	4,550	5,000	5,100	4,600	66	71	54	
Total oranges and tangerines:	116,346	130,870	135,445	---	---	---	---	
Grapefruit								
Florida								
Seedless	14,960	21,900	20,500	22,000	66	67	67	
Other	16,480	20,100	14,300	16,000	63	55	65	
Total	31,440	42,000	34,800	38,000	64	61	66	
Texas	11,980	1,200	2,500	2,200	48	72	49	
Arizona	3,119	2,670	2,470	3,000	72	80	78	
California								
Desert Valleys	1,046	1,050	900	900	80	77	74	
Other	1,677	1,450	1,500	3/	76	75	75	
Total	2,723	2,500	2,400	---	78	76	75	
4 States 5/	49,262	48,370	42,170	---	59	67	61	
Lemons								
California 5/	13,001	16,130	14,000	3/	76	77	72	
Limes								
Florida 5/	248	370	380	400	64	87	86	

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. In 1953 and 1954, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 boxes): 1953--California Navel and miscellaneous oranges, 273; Valencias, 230; Florida tangerines, 500; grapefruit, seedless, 300; other, 1,000; 1954--California Navel and miscellaneous oranges, 346; Valencias, 265; Florida tangerines, 200.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ First report of production from 1955 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/ Short-time average.

5/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 pounds and grapefruit 65 pounds in the Desert Valleys; 68 pounds for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 pounds and grapefruit, 80 pounds; California lemons, 79 pounds; Florida limes, 80 pounds.

6/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

Table 9.- Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per box at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1954-55

Market and date	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons, California	
	California		Florida		California		Florida		California	
	Valencias									
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:										
August	7.64	5.22	7.41	5.59	5.18	4.89	---	---	3.43	3.7
September	7.91	6.31	8.73	5.04	5.47	5.54	5.07	3.05	3.85	3.5
Season av. through Sept.	7.42	5.86	4.64	4.47	5.25	5.19	5.07	3.05	3.66	3.6
Week ended:										
October 7	7.28	6.29	6.21	---	---	---	4.86	4.89	3.74	2.8
14	6.88	5.22	4.40	4.18	---	---	4.48	4.46	3.80	2.9
Chicago:										
August	7.64	5.81	---	---	4.89	4.85	---	---	3.42	3.7
September	7.88	6.84	---	---	5.42	3.38	6.70	---	3.96	3.2
Season av. through Sept.	7.35	6.10	---	---	5.11	4.40	6.70	---	3.82	3.6
Week ended:										
October 7	7.10	6.38	---	---	---	---	4.18	3.74	3.77	2.9
14	7.00		---	---	---	---	4.00		3.92	

$\frac{1}{2}$ Price per $\frac{1}{2}$ box.

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

Table 10.- Pears, western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1954 and 1955

Market and date	Bartlett		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:						
August	4.75	5.26	---	---	---	---
September	5.60	5.28	4.44	4.58	4.30	4.28
Season average through Sept.	5.21	5.30	4.44	4.58	4.30	4.28
Week ended:						
October 7	6.54	4.59	5.14	3.98	4.32	3.86
14	6.61		4.71		4.81	
Chicago:						
August	4.73	5.15	---	---	---	---
September	5.40	5.24	4.66	4.01	---	---
Season average through Sept.	5.07	5.20	4.66	4.01	---	---
Week ended:						
October 7	6.97	5.12	4.16	3.58	5.14	3.90
14	6.45		4.67		5.06	

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

Table 11.- Apples, commercial crop: Production, average 1944-53, annual 1954 and indicated 1955 ^{1/}

State and area	Average: 1944-53:	1954	Indicated: 1955	State and area	Average: 1944-53:	1954	Indicated: 1955
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bu.	bu.	bu.		: bu.	bu.	bu.
Maine	: 927	740	1,530	:: Minnesota	: 191	230	323
New Hampshire	: 883	800	1,460	:: Iowa	: 180	141	335
Vermont	: 770	880	1,230	:: Missouri	: 1,135	1,000	780
Massachusetts	: 2,436	2,180	3,300	:: Nebraska	: 78	70	65
Rhode Island	: 181	165	245	:: Kansas	: 366	206	220
Connecticut	: 1,232	1,500	1,780	:: N. Central	: 17,489	15,111	14,615
New York	: 14,046	16,900	17,100	::	:		
New Jersey	: 2,421	2,900	2,760	:: Kentucky	: 315	381	30
Pennsylvania	: 6,008	6,020	5,700	:: Tennessee	: 388	376	94
N. Atlantic	: 28,904	32,085	35,105	:: Arkansas	: 477	384	80
				:: S. Central	: 1,180	1,141	204
Delaware	: 361	280	220	:: Total Central	: 18,668	16,252	14,819
Maryland	: 1,176	1,485	1,072	::	:		
Virginia	: 9,025	12,900	5,380	:: Montana	: 147	80	77
West Virginia	: 3,642	5,600	3,700	:: Idaho	: 1,655	1,130	1,670
North Carolina	: 1,220	1,900	40	:: Colorado	: 1,316	1,600	1,180
S. Atlantic	: 15,424	22,165	10,412	:: New Mexico	: 592	760	650
Total Eastern	: 44,327	54,250	45,517	:: Utah	: 422	370	380
				:: Washington	: 28,367	23,160	31,300
Ohio	: 3,114	3,000	3,112	:: Oregon	: 2,734	2,710	3,100
Indiana	: 1,374	1,204	880	:: California	: 8,174	9,200	8,630
Illinois	: 3,082	2,260	1,500	:: Western	: 43,407	39,010	46,987
Michigan	: 6,929	6,000	6,200	::	:		
Wisconsin	: 1,040	1,000	1,200	:: 35 States	: 106,402	109,512	107,323

^{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 12.- Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1944-53 annual 1953 and 1954 and preliminary 1955 ^{1/}

State	Average: 1944-53	1953	1954	Preliminary 1955
	: Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Massachusetts	: 510,700	690,000	590,000	560,000
New Jersey	: 82,200	112,000	87,000	96,000
Wisconsin	: 185,700	295,000	250,000	315,000
Washington	: 43,330	74,000	61,500	65,400
Oregon	: 16,910	32,300	30,000	32,500
5 States	: 838,840	1,203,300	1,018,500	1,068,900

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

Table 13.- Apples, western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1954 and 1955

Market, month and week	Washington				All Western Leading varieties	
	Delicious		Jonathan		1954	1955
	1954	1955	1954	1955		
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>NEW YORK</u>						
August	---	---	---	---	3.78	4.55
September	5.57	---	---	---	5.67	5.52
Season average through September	5.57	---	---	---	5.17	5.07
Week ended:						
October 7	5.47	4.99	---	---	5.45	4.75
14	5.69	4.59	---	---	5.63	4.59
<u>CHICAGO</u>						
August	3.35	---	---	---	4.12	3.72
September	5.78	---	4.91	4.71	5.33	5.14
Season average through September	5.68	---	4.91	4.71	5.83	4.53
Week ended:						
October 7	5.88	4.96	4.33	3.73	5.46	4.55
14	5.43	4.62	4.38	3.54	5.22	4.48

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

Table 14.- 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), at New York and Chicago, September-October, 1954 and 1955 1/

Week ended	New York				Chicago			
	Eastern		Midwestern		Midwestern		Wealthy	
	McIntosh	R. I. Greening	N. W. Greening	Wealthy	1954	1955	1954	1955
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Sept. 9	3.55	2.75	2.37	---	3.25	2.88	2/3.15	2.38
16	3.42	1.68	---	1.50	3.00	2.62	2/2.65	2.50
23	3.05	1.50	2.50	1.38	3.35	2.25	---	1.75
30	3.00	1.50	2.12	1.25	3.12	---	---	---
Oct. 7	2.65	1.50	2.00	1.50	3.12	---	---	---
14	2.80	1.75	2.10	1.63	3.12	---	---	---
21	2.90	1.75	2.50	1.63	3.12	2.00	---	---

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

2/ 2½ inch.

Table 15.- Peaches: Production by geographic divisions, average 1944-53, annual 1954 and indicated 1955 1/

Division	Average 1944-53	1954	Prel. 1955	Division	Average 1944-53	1954	Prel. 1955
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels	bushels
New England	232	214	254	Pacific	35,395	33,052	36,721
Middle Atlantic	5,155	5,470	5,420	U. S. TOTAL	68,767	61,316	50,539
E. N. Central	6,866	5,306	3,231	California	32,948	31,252	33,753
W. N. Central	679	630	339	Clingstone 3/	21,527	19,251	22,502
S. Atlantic	11,755	9,812	1,434	Freestone	11,422	12,001	11,251
E. S. Central	2,297	2,141	2/				
W. S. Central	3,522	1,312	2/				
Mountain	2,865	3,379	3,140				

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ The 1955 crop was almost a complete failure because of spring freeze damage. Although a few peaches were produced, the production was too small to warrant a quantitative estimate at this time. 3/ Mainly for canning.

Table 16.- Pears: Production, by Geographic divisions and on Pacific Coast, average 1944-53, annual 1954, and indicated 1955 1/

Division	Average 1944-53	1954	Indic. 1955	Pacific Coast	Average 1944-53	1954	Indic. 1955
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels	bushels
New England	89	64	105	Wash., total	6,853	5,620	7,280
Middle Atlantic	773	470	680	Bartlett	5,039	4,120	5,400
E. N. Central	1,333	1,258	1,353	Other	1,814	1,500	1,880
W. N. Central	229	187	140	Oregon, total	5,480	4,065	6,200
S. Atlantic	846	618	57	Bartlett	2,147	1,500	2,600
E. S. Central	610	478	2/	Other	3,332	2,565	3,600
W. S. Central	708	274	2/	Calif., total	13,622	16,751	14,168
Mountain	408	649	380	Bartlett	11,918	14,918	12,501
Pacific	25,955	26,436	27,648	Other	1,704	1,833	1,667
U. S. TOTAL	30,950	30,434	30,363	Total Bartlett	19,104	20,538	20,501
				Total Other	6,850	5,898	7,147

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ The 1955 crop is almost a complete failure because of spring freeze damage. Although a few pears may be produced, the prospective production is too small to warrant a quantitative forecast at this time.

Table 17.- Grapes: Production in important States, average 1944-53, annual 1954, and indicated 1955 1/

State	Average	1954	Indi-	State	Average	1954	Indi-
	1944-53		cated		and variety		1944-53
	Tons	Tons	1955		Tons	Tons	1955
New York	58,920	94,000	75,400	Arkansas	9,070	5,000	2,200
New Jersey	1,440	1,200	1,200	Arizona	1,720	3,600	4,500
Pennsylvania	17,250	26,600	25,000	Washington	24,510	31,100	56,000
Ohio	13,270	17,500	17,300	Oregon	1,420	1,000	1,300
Indiana	1,370	700	600	California			
Illinois	2,410	2,000	2,000	Wine	588,300	597,000	614,000
Michigan	31,650	46,000	21,000	Table	584,700	488,000	632,000
Iowa	2,450	2,000	2,000	Raisin	1,571,900	1,244,000	1,670,000
Missouri	3,980	2,700	2,500	Dried <u>2/</u>	245,780	167,000	---
Kansas	1,460	500	500	Not dried:	588,800	576,000	---
Virginia	1,255	1,000	1,000				
W. Virginia	960	700	700	Total			
N. Carolina	3,330	2,600	2,300	California	2,744,900	2,329,000	2,916,000
Georgia	1,950	1,400	1,200	TOTAL UNITED:			
S. Carolina	1,250	800	1,100	STATES	2,924,565	2,569,400	3,133,800

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dried basis.

Table 18.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1954 and 1955

Market and week ended	Seedless		Red Malaga		Ribier		Malaga		Tokay	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK										
Aug. 19	3.61	3.06	3.02	2.58	4.21	4.51	2.57	---	---	---
26	2.87	3.25	3.54	2.79	3.73	4.95	---	---	---	---
Sept. 2	3.57	2.44	2.84	2.59	3.51	4.47	2.44	---	3.25	---
9	4.07	2.77	2.52	2.34	3.95	4.06	2.97	---	2.91	---
16	3.60	3.75	2.57	2.57	3.97	4.33	2.78	---	2.68	---
23	3.62	3.62	2.77	3.47	3.94	4.49	2.21	---	2.48	3.84
30	4.37	2.88	2.56	2.71	4.14	4.05	2.69	9.75	2.59	2.90
Season average through Sept.	4.47	3.95	2.96	2.75	4.10	4.48	2.54	2.96	2.63	3.09
Oct. 7	4.17	2.84	2.83	2.12	4.07	3.20	3.28	1.89	3.30	2.50
CHICAGO										
Aug. 19	3.05	2.74	3.17	2.84	3.51	4.63	---	---	---	---
26	3.20	2.49	2.89	2.65	3.78	4.06	2.47	---	3.27	---
Sept. 2	3.55	2.56	2.16	2.80	4.33	4.25	2.47	---	2.81	---
9	3.70	2.60	2.02	2.64	3.68	3.82	2.40	---	2.36	---
16	3.44	3.08	2.25	2.90	4.04	4.09	2.70	---	2.49	---
23	3.25	3.21	---	3.06	4.20	4.28	2.40	---	2.38	3.23
30	3.99	2.77	---	2.41	3.50	3.14	2.17	---	2.25	2.59
Season average through Sept.	4.47	3.64	2.79	2.79	4.03	4.13	2.33	3.91	2.45	2.82
Oct. 7	4.72	---	---	---	3.57	---	2.79	---	2.76	---

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

Table 19.- Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1944-53, annual 1954 and preliminary 1955, also utilization of prunes average 1944-53, annual 1954, and preliminary 1955

Crop and State	Plums and prunes, production 1/			State	Prune, utilization 1/		
	Average	1954	Preliminary		Average	1954	Preliminary
	1944-53	1954	1955		1944-53	1954	1955
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
Plums				Used fresh 2/			
Michigan	5,700	6,500	4,400	Idaho	21,470	3/11,900	---
California	80,700	72,000	87,000	Washington	12,825	9,860	---
Prunes				Oregon	18,545	6,900	---
Idaho	23,410	11,900	23,100	Canned			
Washington				Idaho	1,110	---	---
Eastern	16,480	11,000	18,400	Washington	6,499	3/3,340	---
Western	4,770	2,200	2,700	Oregon	19,170	23,300	---
Total	21,250	13,200	21,100	Frozen			
Oregon				Washington	440	---	---
Eastern	14,480	1,500	15,700	Oregon	3,505	2,400	---
Western	47,530	41,000	45,000	Other			
Total	62,010	42,500	60,700	processed			
				Idaho	60	---	---
				Washington	199	---	---
California	173,900	179,000	137,000	Oregon	765	---	---
				Dried			
				Washington	110	---	---
				Oregon	4,120	3,200	---

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. These quantities are not included in utilization figures. Preliminary estimates of prune utilization for 1955 will be published in the Crop Report to be issued November 10. 2/ Includes quantities used in farm household. 3/ Includes some dried, frozen or otherwise processed. 4/ The drying ratio in California is about 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried; in Washington and Oregon, from 3 to 4 pounds fresh to 1 pound dried.

Table 20.- Figs and olives: Condition on October 1 and production, average 1944-53, annual 1954 and indicated 1955

Crop and State	Production 1/			Condition October 1
	Average	1954	Indicated	
	1944-53	1954	1955	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent
Figs				
California				
Dried	2/30,740	2/25,900	---	81 82 88
Not Dried	13,700	11,000	---	
Olives				
California	44,400	3/50,000	---	51 62 43

1/ For some areas in certain years, production includes some quantities not harvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dry basis. 3/ Revised.

Table 21.- Strawberries: Commercial acreage, average 1949-54, annual 1955 and indicated 1956 1/

Group and State	Average	1955	Indi-	Group and State	Average	1955	Indi-
	1949-54		cated		1949-54		cated
	Acres	Acres	1956		Acres	Acres	1956
	Acres	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres	Acres
Winter				Mid-spring (con.)			
Florida	4,330	3,800	4,000	California	7,620	14,000	17,000
Early spring				Group total	53,690	41,700	55,700
Louisiana	10,950	8,800	10,300				
Alabama	1,430	900	900	Late spring			
Texas	670	700	550	New Jersey	2,900	2,800	2,900
Group total	13,050	10,400	11,750	Pennsylvania	1,700	1,400	1,400
				Ohio	1,980	1,700	1,700
Mid-spring				Indiana	2,350	2,000	3,000
South Carolina	520	300	250	New York	3,900	4,100	4,200
North Carolina	2,250	1,500	1,500	Connecticut	590	550	600
Tennessee	10,330	11,000	13,500	Massachusetts	880	600	600
Arkansas	13,120	3,800	6,800	Michigan	9,300	11,000	11,000
Oklahoma	2,130	500	1,500	Wisconsin	1,570	1,100	1,200
Kansas	780	300	250	Iowa	480	280	280
Missouri	4,450	900	2,500	Utah	620	380	340
Illinois	1,950	1,500	1,400	Washington	9,270	10,700	11,500
Kentucky	4,230	3,500	6,300	Oregon	15,850	18,200	19,300
Virginia	3,970	2,500	2,700	Maine	530	550	550
Maryland	1,900	1,600	1,700	Group total	51,930	55,360	58,570
Delaware	440	300	300				
				All States	123,010	111,260	130,020

1/ Includes acreage from which the production is taken for processing.

NOTE: Production in 1955 was 13,191,000 crts., compared with the 5-year average of 11,217,000 crts.

Table 22.- Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1944-53, annual 1954, and indicated 1955 1/

Crop and State	Average	1954	Indicated
	1944-53		1955
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Almonds, California	38,180	43,200	35,600
Filberts, Oregon and Washington	7,729	8,670	6,920
Walnuts, California and Oregon	72,310	75,400	75,000
Pecans (12 States)			
Improved varieties 2/	32,525	19,480	11,162
Wild or seedling varieties	38,193	25,775	33,738
Total pecans	70,718	45,255	44,900
Total nuts	188,937	172,525	162,420

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

2/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

Table 24.- Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Packs, 1953 and 1954, and cold-storage holdings September 30, 1955, with comparisons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks		
	1953	1954	Sept. 30 average 1953-54	Sept. 30 1954	Sept. 30 1955
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	42,356	60,094	1/11,225	1/7,575	1/14,783
Apricots	3,962	5,404	4,999	3,920	8,711
Blackberries	17,966	14,156	15,103	15,907	15,607
Blueberries	13,988	20,971	19,906	28,997	26,641
Cherries	116,981	90,334	68,013	70,410	83,632
Grapes	10,110	9,411	6,457	6,174	8,956
Peaches	32,171	36,380	26,570	31,355	38,115
Plums and prunes	8,356	4,498	8,663	9,739	10,459
Raspberries	33,870	31,800	33,651	39,466	41,155
Strawberries	225,963	221,446	131,395	141,869	168,456
Young, Logan, Boysen and similar berries	15,934	17,822	12,303	14,634	19,501
Orange juice 2/	(See below)		156,996	228,354	215,209
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	66,034	110,183	105,668
Other fruit	20,304	10,674	27,049	29,560	32,011
Total of above	541,961	522,990	588,364	738,143	788,904
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons			
Citrus juices (Season beginning November 1)					
Orange					
Concentrated	66,978	3/64,686	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	39	---	---	---	---
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	1,677	3/1,155	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	---	---
Blend					
Concentrated	965	3/561	---	---	---
Lemon					
Concentrated	1,316	---	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	984	---	---	---	---
Lemonade base	9,845	---	---	---	---
Tangerine	443	877	---	---	---

1/ Excludes stocks of applesauce, which are included in fruit juices and purees.
 2/ Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated.
 3/ Florida pack only.

Pack data compiled from reports of National Association of Frozen Food Packers and Florida Cannery Association, and Citrus Industry Survey in California-Arizona by AMS, U.S.D.A.

Table 25.- Fresh fruits: Cold-storage holdings, September 30, 1955, with comparisons

Group and commodity	Sept. 30	Sept. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 30
	average	1954	1955	1955
	1950-54			
	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-
	sands	sands	sands	sands
Apples, western, <u>1</u> / standard boxes	1,006	911	155	516
Apples, western, <u>1</u> / bushels <u>2</u> /	227	120	1	116
Apples, eastern, bushel baskets	1,665	1,534	49	1,537
Apples, eastern, bushels <u>2</u> /	4,317	4,394	28	6,986
Total apples, bushels	7,215	6,959	233	9,155
Pears, Bartlett, packed boxes	336	259	607	383
Pears, Bartlett, loose boxes	2,060	1,269	407	1,009
Pears, Other varieties, boxes	2,114	1,804	50	1,770
Pears, Other varieties, bushel baskets	150	108	97	166
Total pears, bushels	4,660	3,440	1,161	3,328
Grapes, pounds	<u>3</u> /	48,517	4,140	27,499
Other fresh fruits, pounds	49,279	8,563	17,792	11,970

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

2/ Other containers reported in terms of bushel equivalents.

3/ Data not available.

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