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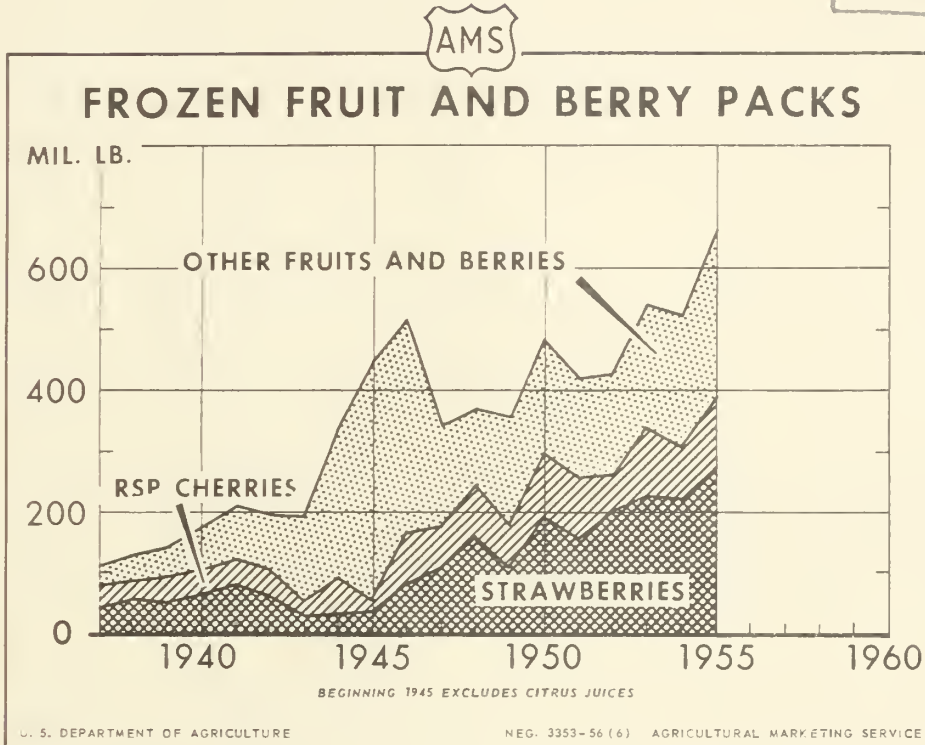
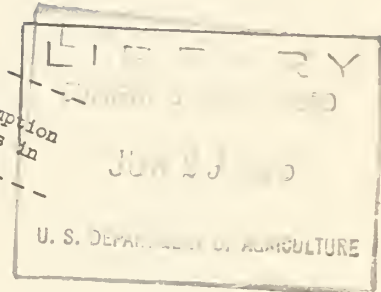
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1956

# FRUIT SITUATION

TFS - 119

In this issue:  
Citrus Juice Consumption  
Fresh Fruit Supplies in  
19 Markets, 1955



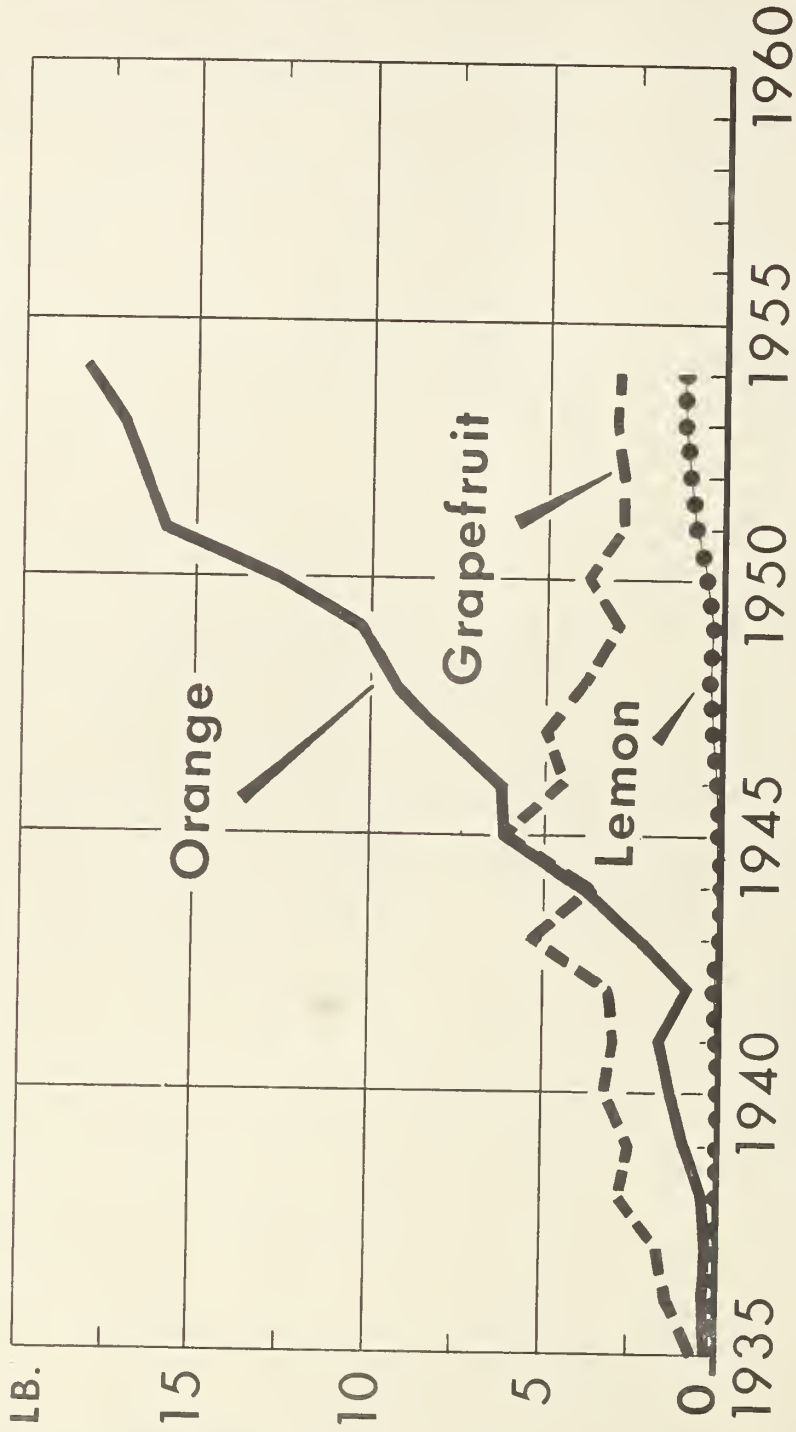
Production of frozen fruits and berries (excluding citrus juices beginning 1945) increased about six-fold from 1937 to 1955. Most of the increase since 1947 has consisted of strawberries and cherries. The sharp rise in output of other frozen fruits and berries in 1944-46 was the result mainly of unusu-

ally large packs of peaches, apricots, apples and applesauce, and prunes, which were made partly to meet expected war-time demand. In 1955, strawberries comprised 41 percent of the total pack and cherries, the second largest item, made up 17 percent.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Per Person

# CITRUS JUICE CONSUMPTION



YEAR BEGINNING NOV.

CANNED AND FROZEN, SINGLE-STRENGTH BASIS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 3354-56 (6) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Per capita consumption of orange juice increased slowly from 1935-36 to 1943-44, then increased sharply, first with heavier output of canned orange juice and since 1947-48 with rapidly expanding production of frozen concentrate. Consumption of grapefruit juice increased more rapidly than that of orange juice until 1943-44,

reached a peak in 1945-46, and then declined while that of orange juice continued sharply upward. Increased use of frozen concentrate for lemonade since 1949 contributed to a tripling in consumption of lemon juice.

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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, June 18, 1956

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SUMMARY

Production prospects on June 1 for the 1956 deciduous fruit crop were for a crop about the same size as last year, despite freeze damage in some areas and slow development because of the cold spring. The outlook for fruits for processing is good, especially in California where prospective production of peaches, pears, fresh plums, strawberries, sweet cherries and dried prunes is larger than in 1955.

Carryover stocks of canned fruits at the start of the 1956 pack season are expected to be down to manageable levels, even though last year's pack was the largest on record. Packers' stocks of 10 items of canned fruits on April 1 were about 12 percent larger than a year earlier. Trade and industry reports indicate that shipments of most items since then have been good. Cold-storage stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding citrus juices) were 35 percent larger on June 1 than a year earlier.

The total supply of deciduous fruits for 1956-57 probably will be much the same as in 1955-56 if the weather is about average the remainder of the growing season. Demand is expected to continue strong.

Peaches. Supplies from the southern States will be much larger than last year, even though cold weather again damaged the crop. Consequently, prices are likely to be below last year's high levels in June, July and probably early August. The California freestone crop which also supplies fresh peaches during early summer is nearly as large as last year.

Apricots. June 1 estimates placed the crop in California, Washington, and Utah at 196,700 tons, down 30 percent from 1955 and 9 percent from average. Less apricots are likely to be canned and dried this year than last because of a sharp cut in the California crop. In California, early-season sales of apricots for canning were at higher prices than a year earlier.

Sweet Cherries. Production, forecast at 79,540 tons as of June 1, is down 30 percent from the large 1955 crop and 17 percent from average. Since production is higher in California, fresh market shipments in June and early July are expected to be up somewhat from a year earlier. Shipments later in the season probably will be smaller. Prices on New York and Chicago auctions in late May averaged somewhat lower than a year earlier. But in early June, prices for Bing cherries averaged somewhat higher.

Sour Cherries. Estimates for the 1956 crops are available for only the 6 western States which last year accounted for 8 percent of the national crop. Production in these States is 4 percent above 1955 and 3 percent above average. Packers' stocks of canned sour cherries on May 1 were about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times those of a year earlier, while cold storage stocks of frozen cherries, mostly sour, were up 14 percent. Harvest of the new crop has not yet started and price quotations are not available. Prices for the 1955 crop were unusually low.

Pears. A 1956 pear crop about the same size as 1955 production was forecast as of June 1. With supplies running light, prices for old-crop pears have increased sharply since March and in mid-May averaged  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the relatively low prices of a year earlier. Exports through March of the 1955-56 season were up 18 percent from a year earlier.

Plums and Prunes. A 9 percent larger crop of fresh plums than in 1955 was estimated for California as of June 1. New York auction prices for California Beauty plums in early June averaged about the same as a year earlier. The dried prune crop in this State also was up--about 37 percent more than the short 1955 crop. First forecasts of plum production in Michigan and prune production in the Pacific Northwest will be made as of July 1.

Strawberries. With both acreage and yield up from 1955, a record strawberry crop is expected this year. Another large frozen pack is expected in view of the large crop. Fresh market supplies also probably will be up from last year. In California, prices for strawberries for freezing in mid-June dropped below the levels of a year ago.

Oranges. Supplies of fresh oranges, mostly California Valencias, are expected to be somewhat smaller this summer than last. Export demand thus far has been strong because of last winter's freeze in Spain. Grower prices into the fall are likely to average somewhat higher than a year earlier. Output of Florida frozen orange concentrate by June 2 this season was 3 percent larger than a year earlier.

Apples. Cold-storage stocks of apples on January 1, 1956 were about 10 percent larger than a year earlier, and out-of-storage movement each month since the first of the year has been larger than in the same month of 1955. Prices received by growers during January-March held fairly steady at levels not much under the relatively high prices of these months of 1955. Prices in April and May increased, and in mid-May averaged about 11 percent higher than a year earlier. For production of commercial apples in the United States in 1956, the June 1 reported condition pointed to a smaller crop than last year.

Grapes. In California, the 1956 crops of raisin and table grapes probably will be smaller than the large crops last year. But wine grapes are indicated to be about as heavy as the large production last season. Washington grapes were severely hurt by the freeze last November. In New York, grape prospects vary widely.

#### PEACHES

1956 Peach Crop Much Larger  
Than Small Crop in 1955

Total production of peaches in the United States in 1956 was estimated as of June 1 at 61.8 million bushels, 19 percent larger than the short 1955 crop but 8 percent below the 1945-54 average. In the 9 Southern States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas where the 1955 crop was a failure in most States because of spring freezes, production in 1956 was estimated at 10 million bushels, 24 percent below average. Spring freezes again severely cut the crop in Georgia and did considerable damage in a number of other Southern States. In the Pacific Northwest, the freeze of last November and cold weather in following months have reduced production considerably this year. Freezes in May also cut the crops in important northeastern States.

Production of clingstone peaches in California, which are used mostly for canning, is estimated at 23.3 million bushels, 3 percent above the 1955 crop. The California freestone crop is estimated at 10.9 million bushels, about 4 percent under 1955. These peaches are used fresh, canned, dried, and frozen.

With production up sharply this year in the Southern States and production of California freestones nearly as large as last year, supplies of fresh market peaches will be much heavier during June, July and early August than in this period of 1955. Prices for these early-season peaches can be expected to average somewhat under the unusually high prices of 1955. From mid-summer on, supplies of fresh peaches probably will not be quite as large as in this time of 1955. Shipments of early peaches from California and Southern States to fresh markets started in late May.

Larger Stocks of Canned Peaches on  
April 1, 1956 Than a Year Earlier

Stocks of canned peaches held by packers on April 1, 1956, the latest date for which figures are available, were about 5.5 million cases (24-2½'s), 18 percent larger than a year earlier. Wholesale distributors' stocks on April 1 were about 3.4 million actual cases, 9 percent above a year previously. Cannery stocks of fruit cocktail and salad, which also contain a large percentage of peaches, were 4.1 million cases (24-2½'s) on April 1, 1956, nearly 6 percent above a year earlier. But stocks held by wholesale distributors, 1.4 million actual cases, were down 2 percent. Stocks of frozen peaches in cold storage on June 1, 1956 were about 22 million pounds, 42 percent above a year earlier.

The 1955 pack of canned peaches was 22.5 million cases (24-2½'s), up 22 percent from 1954; that of fruit cocktail and salad was 10.9 million cases, up 9 percent; and that of frozen peaches was 50.6 million pounds, up 39 percent.

APRICOTS

Reduced Tonnage in 1956

The 1956 crop of apricots in California, Washington, and Utah was estimated as of June 1 at 196,700 tons, 30 percent lighter than the large 1955 crop and 9 percent under the 1945-54 average. The California crop of 185,000 tons, is 27 percent below 1955 and 4 percent smaller than average, the result mainly of scattered bloom and uneven and light set of fruit. In Washington and Utah, the crops are light as a result of the November freeze. Production in Washington is estimated at 9,100 tons, 57 percent smaller than in 1955 and 46 percent under average. The Utah crop of 2,600 tons is 65 percent under 1955 and 52 percent below average. Shipments of fresh apricots from California started the last week of May, about the same as last year. Prices for early-season sales of California apricots for canning were higher than a year ago.

Smaller Packs of Canned and  
Dried Apricots in Prospect

The sharp reduction in the California crop points to smaller packs of canned and dried apricots this year. Most of the apricots that are canned and all those that are dried are produced in this State. A small percentage of the Washington crop usually is canned, but most of the production in this State and all in Utah are marketed fresh. The 1955 pack of canned apricots was 5.9 million cases (basis 24 No. 2½ cans), more than twice the 1954 pack. Packers' stocks on April 1, 1956 were 1.9 million cases, nearly three times those of a year earlier. Wholesale distributors' stocks on April 1 were up 26 percent. The 1955 pack of frozen apricots was 12.3 million pounds, more than twice the 1954 pack. Stocks in cold storage June 1, were 6.4 million pounds, compared with 1.4 million a year earlier. Production of dried apricots in 1955 was about twice that in 1954.



## CHERRIES

Sweet Cherry Crop  
Smaller in 1956

The 1956 crop of sweet cherries was estimated as of June 1 at 79,540 tons, 30 percent smaller than the large 1955 crop and 17 percent smaller than the 1945-54 average. About 62,700 tons, 79 percent of the crop, are in California, Oregon, and Washington. Production in California was estimated at 39,000 tons, 15 percent above the large tonnage in 1955 and 27 percent above average. In contrast, production in Oregon and Washington is down sharply as a result of a severe freeze last November. The Oregon crop of 17,100 tons is 45 percent below 1955 and 21 percent under average. Production in Washington, estimated at 6,600 tons, is 72 percent below the near-average 1955 crop. Most of the sweet cherries that are marketed fresh, canned, or brined are grown in these three States. The Great Lakes States also grow a substantial volume of the sweet cherries. Most are brined, and only a small percentage are used fresh and canned. Prospective production this year is down in all of the Rocky Mountain and Great Lakes States, except Michigan, where the crop of 9,000 tons is up 20 percent. With production up in California, fresh market shipments in June and early July probably will be somewhat larger than in this time of 1955. But shipments coming from most other States later in the season are expected to be smaller.

The carlot rail movement of sweet cherries from California started the second week in May, a little earlier than last year. Weekly shipments in late May were about the same as in this time of 1955, but in early June they were larger. Prices of the New York and Chicago auctions in late May averaged somewhat lower than a year earlier. But in early June, prices for the Bing variety averaged somewhat higher.

Packers' stocks of canned sweet cherries on April 1, 1956 were about 598,000 cases (24-2½'s), 52 percent above a year earlier. Stocks were up even though shipments during the period June 1-April 1 of the 1955-56 season were 35 percent larger than in the same period of 1954-55. The 1955 pack of 1.4 million cases was 44 percent larger than the 1954 pack and carryover stocks were up 24 percent. As a result supplies for the 1955-56 season were up about 41 percent. Production of frozen sweet cherries in 1955 was 2.8 million pounds, 22 percent smaller than in 1954.

Sour Cherries

Production of sour cherries in the 6 Western States (Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Colorado) in 1956 was estimated as of June 1 at 11,280 tons, 4 percent larger than in 1955 and 3 percent above the 1945-54 average. Prospective production is down sharply in all States, except Colorado and Utah, where it is much larger. In 1955 these 6 States produced only about 8 percent of the total sour cherry crop. The remainder was grown in the 5 Great Lakes States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin. The first official forecast of the 1956 crop in these States will

be made as of June 15 and released June 21. With production of 139,000 tons in these 5 States in 1955, total U. S. production that year was 150,350 tons. Harvest of sour cherries usually does not get well under way until late June. Price quotations for 1956-crop cherries are not available. Prices for the 1955 crop were unusually low.

Stocks of canned sour cherries held by packers on May 1, 1956 were 875,325 actual cases, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times a year earlier. The 1955 pack was nearly 3.5 million cases ( $24-2\frac{1}{2}$ 's), about 53 percent larger than the 1954 pack. But carryover stocks were down 25 percent. Shipments from July 1, 1955 to May 1, 1956 were up 43 percent.

Production of frozen sour cherries in 1955 was about 114 million pounds, 32 percent larger than in 1954 and second only to the record pack of 115 million pounds in 1953. Movement of the large 1955 pack has been rapid. As a result, cold-storage stocks of frozen cherries, mostly sour, were down to about 26 million pounds on June 1, 1956, only 11 percent larger than a year earlier.

## PEARS

### 1956 Crop Slightly Smaller

The 1956 crop of pears was estimated as of June 1, 1956 at 29.3 million bushels, 1 percent smaller than the 1955 crop and 3 percent under the 1945-54 average. Production in California is expected to total 16.4 million bushels, up 13 percent. Prospective production of Bartletts, 14.5 million bushels, is up nearly 13 percent and that of other varieties is up 16 percent. In Washington and Oregon, much smaller Bartlett crops are expected this year. In Washington, prospective production of other varieties is down sharply, while in Oregon it is up slightly. Total production of Bartlett pears in these three States is expected to be about 19.3 million bushels, 4 percent below 1955 and about equal to average. Production of other varieties, mostly winter pears, is expected to total 6.4 million bushels, 5 percent under 1955 and 6 percent below average. (For production in other States, see table in appendix.)

### Season for 1955 Crop Pears Closing Strong

Movement of 1955 crop pears from cold storage this winter and spring has been good and stocks of June 1 were down to 42,000 bushels, over twice the stocks a year earlier. Usually, very few old-crop pears remain to be marketed after June 30. With supplies running light, prices received by growers for fresh pears since March, have increased sharply. In mid-May they averaged about one and one-half times the relatively low prices of a year earlier. New York and Chicago auction prices for D'Anjou pears, the principal late-season variety, also increased considerably this spring. In late May, the Chicago auction price was much higher than a year previously.

Stocks of Canned Pears  
Up this Spring

Stocks of canned pears held by canners on April 1, 1956 were about 3.2 million cases (24-2½'s), 13 percent above a year earlier. Wholesale distributors' stocks were over 1.1 million actual cases, up 2 percent. The 1955 pack of over 8.3 million cases (24-2½'s) was a record and about 7 percent larger than the heavy 1954 pack. With carryover stocks also larger, total supplies for the 1955-56 season were up about 15 percent. But movement from June 1, 1955 to April 1, 1956 was up 16 percent.

Heavier Foreign Trade  
in Pears in 1955-56

Approximately 771,000 bushels of pears were exported during July 1955-March 1956, 18 percent more than in the same period of 1954-55. Total exports of pears in 1954-55 were about 693,000 bushels. During July 1955-March 1956, imports of pears were about 157,000 bushels, more than twice those of the same months of 1954-55. Tentative data indicate that imports during April and May 1956 also were larger than a year earlier. The imports last fall were from Canada, and those this winter and spring from Argentina. Total imports during 1954-55 were about 186,000 bushels.

## APPLES

Prospects for 1956 Crop

The first official forecast of the 1956 apple crop in commercial areas will be released on July 10. Such indications for the crop as were available on June 1, were that trees in the southeastern and central States came through the winter and spring in generally good condition, pointing to larger production in these States than in 1955 when spring freezes severely cut the crops. Trees in the Pacific Northwest were injured by a freeze last November and weather during the winter was unfavorable for the best development of the new crop. In the Northeastern States, freezes in May reduced production some. These conditions point to somewhat larger supplies of apples in early summer, but probably smaller supplies in late summer and fall, than in 1955. For the country as a whole, the June 1 reported condition for commercial apples points to a smaller crop than last year.

1955-Crop Apples

The commercial apple crop in 1955 was 105.3 million bushels, 4 percent smaller than that of 1954 and 1 percent under the 1944-53 average. With production up in a number of important apple States that usually store heavily for marketing after the first of the year, stocks in cold storage on January 1, 1956 were 27.3 million bushels, 10 percent larger than a year earlier. However, out-of-storage movement each month since the first of the year has been larger than in the same month of 1955, and cold-storage holdings by May 1 had dropped a little under a year earlier. Even with this heavier movement,

prices received by growers during January-March held fairly steady at levels not much under the relatively high prices of these months in 1955. Moreover, prices in April and May increased, and as of mid-May averaged about 11 percent higher than a year earlier. By June 1, cold-storage stocks were down to 1.3 million bushels. Most of these apples are being marketed this month.

Increased Foreign Trade  
in Apples in 1955-56

During July 1955-March 1956, exports of apples were approximately 1.7 million bushels, 4 percent larger than a year earlier. During the entire 1954-55 season total exports were nearly 2 million bushels. Imports of apples during July-March of 1955-56 were nearly 1.4 million bushels, up 42 percent. Most of these apples were from Canada. Total imports during 1954-55 were about 1.1 million bushels.

Packers' Stocks of Canned Apples  
and Applesauce Lighter on May 1, 1956  
Than a year Earlier

Stocks of canned apples held by packers on May 1, 1956 were over 1.8 million cases (6-10's), 8 percent smaller than on that date in 1955. Shipments from August 1 to May 1 were about 2.8 million cases, 3 percent under those of the same period in 1954-55. Although the pack of 3.6 million cases to May 1, 1956 was 24 percent smaller than the pack by the same time in 1955, carryover stocks at the beginning of the season were up considerably. As a result, supplies to May 1 of the 1955-56 season amounted to 4.6 million cases, only 5 percent smaller than a year earlier.

Movement of canned applesauce from August 1 to May 1 of the 1955-56 season, amounting to 10.9 million actual cases, was about 7 percent larger than a year earlier. Stocks held by canners on May 1, 1956 were about 5 million actual cases, 9 percent under a year earlier. As with canned apples, the pack to May 1, 1956 was smaller and carryover stocks were much larger. The pack of 13.5 million actual cases was down 11 percent, but total supplies of 15.9 million cases were 1 percent larger.

The 1955 pack of frozen apples and applesauce combined was about 73 million pounds, 21 percent larger than the 1954 pack. Nearly all of the pack was frozen apples. Stocks of frozen apples in cold storage on June 1, 1956 were about 38 million pounds, 17 percent above a year earlier.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Larger Plum Crop in California

The 1956 crop of fresh plums in California was estimated as of June 1, 94,000 tons, 9 percent larger than the 1955 crop and 20 percent above the 1945-54 average. This State and Michigan supply most of the fresh market

plums. The June 1 condition of the Michigan crop was much better than last year. The first official estimate of the crop in this State will be made as of July 1. In 1955, production was 4,400 tons. The carlot rail movement of fresh plums from California started the 1956 season the last week of May. In early June, prices for the Beauty variety on the New York auction averaged about the same as a year earlier.

Heavier Tonnage of California  
Dried Prunes in Prospect

California produces most of the dried prunes while the three Pacific Northwest States grow most of the prunes that are utilized fresh, canned, and frozen. However, a relatively small tonnage usually is dried in Oregon.

The 1956 crop of California dried prunes was estimated as of June 1, at 180,000 tons, 37 percent larger than the short 1955 crop and 2 percent above average. The first official forecast of the Pacific Northwest prune crop will be made as of July 1 and released July 10. On June 1, prospects were much less favorable than a year earlier. Production in 1955 was 96,800 tons, fresh basis.

Stocks of Canned Purple Plums  
on April 1, 1956 About the  
Same as a Year Earlier

The pack of canned purple plums (prunes) in Oregon and Washington in 1955 was 1.5 million cases, 3 percent smaller than the 1954 pack. Cannery stocks on April 1, 1956, the most recent date for which figures are available, were 772,000 (24-2½'s), about the same as a year earlier.

Total production of frozen plums and prunes in the United States in 1955, including production in Oregon, was 3.8 million pounds, 17 percent under the 1954 pack.

## STRAWBERRIES

Record Large 1956 Crop

The 1956 commercial strawberry crop was estimated as of June 1 at 15.8 million crates (24 quarts each), 23 percent larger than the 1955 crop, 41 percent larger than the 1949-54 average and a new record. The largest production this year is the result of a heavier average yield and increased acreage. Among the Pacific Coast States, which grow most of the strawberries that are processed by freezing, a sharp cut in production in Washington and a smaller one in Oregon, resulting from freezing weather last November, are considerably more than offset by a large increase in California. The 1956 crops also are larger in a number of other States where cold weather in the spring of 1955 cut production that year.

Another Large Pack of Frozen  
Strawberries in Prospect

Movement of the record 1955 pack of 273 million pounds of frozen strawberries has been good, and the stocks of 64 million pounds on May 1, 1956 were only 23 million above a year earlier. With freezing of the new crop well under way in May, cold storage stocks increased to 117 million pounds on June 1. Packing of frozen strawberries will continue heavy during the summer. With the heavier 1956 crop in California, another large pack of frozen strawberries seems likely. At the same time, supplies of fresh market strawberries are expected to be much larger than last year.

Prices Lower This  
Spring Than Last

With supplies of fresh market strawberries larger, prices received by growers averaged lower in April and May than in these months of 1955. Prices in mid-May averaged \$8.70 per 24-qt. crate, 20 cents under a year earlier. Prices at several shipping points in late May also averaged somewhat under a year previously. In California, prices for strawberries for freezing in mid-June dropped below the levels of a year ago.

ORANGES

Lighter Supplies of California  
Valencias This Summer Than Last

Although harvest of the Florida Valencia crop was retarded in April because of delayed maturity, harvest in May was at a considerably more rapid rate than a year earlier. As a result, remaining supplies, which on May 1 were about 5 million boxes larger than a year earlier, were only about 1 million larger on June 1. Harvest will taper off sharply during June as usual but may extend somewhat further into summer than last year. During July-September supplies of fresh oranges will consist mostly of California Valencias. On June 1, remaining supplies of these oranges were about 19 million boxes, 1.5 million less than a year earlier. The California Valencia crop was estimated as of June 1 at 23 million boxes, 3 percent smaller than the 1954-55 crop and 18 percent below the 1944-53 average. Total production of oranges and tangerines in the United States in 1955-56 was estimated at 135 million boxes, nearly the same as in 1954-55 and 16 percent above average.

Prices Expected to Continue  
Above a Year Earlier

Grower prices for Florida oranges this winter and spring have consistently averaged higher than a year earlier. Prices sagged somewhat in March and early April as prolonged dry weather delayed maturity of the Valencia crop. But with increased maturity, heavy buying by packers of frozen concentrate, and strong export demand arising from destruction of the Spanish crop

by freezing weather earlier in the winter, prices rose considerably in late April and May. For the week ending June 2, prices paid by packers of concentrate for oranges delivered to plants averaged \$2.82 per box, 25 percent higher than for the same week in 1955. For the week ending June 9, prices f.o.b. shipping points for fresh market oranges averaged \$4.00 per box, 10 percent above a year earlier. Prices for Florida oranges on the principal auctions averaged \$4.73 per box through June 9 of the 1955-56 season. This was 54 cents higher than in the same part of 1954-55.

Auction prices for California oranges during the past winter and spring fluctuated around the levels of a year earlier. In late May, they averaged considerably higher than a year previously. With export and domestic demand strong and remaining supplies of Valencias somewhat lighter than a year ago, prices for oranges this summer can be expected to continue above those of last summer.

#### More Florida Oranges Processed, Less Used Fresh, Than Last Season

Total utilization of Florida oranges by June 9 of the 1955-56 season was about 86.4 million boxes, about 0.9 million more than a year earlier. Fresh use was about 25 million boxes, 6 percent smaller than a year previously. In contrast use by processors was 61.4 million boxes, 4 percent larger. Approximately 73 percent of the oranges processed by June 2 were made into frozen orange concentrate. Although the number of boxes made into frozen concentrate was 5 percent larger than to the same time last season, the yield of juice per box this season averaged about 1.5 percent less. As a result, output of frozen orange concentrate by June 2, at 63.4 million gallons, was only 3 percent larger than a year earlier. The increase over last season is expected to become a little larger by the end of the current season.

Production of some canned and some frozen juice from California Valencias this summer can be expected. But the size of the packs is still uncertain. Most of the oranges of this State are marketed for fresh use, and the quantities processed are small compared with those of Florida.

#### Sharp Increase in Exports

Under the current export program for fresh and processed oranges, the equivalent of approximately 4.6 million boxes of fresh oranges had been declared for export by June 9, 1956. This was 35 percent more than a year earlier under a similar program. About two-thirds of the exports under the current program come from California and most of the remainder from Florida. Over three-fourths were fresh oranges. Destinations were Western European countries, which customarily import much of their oranges from Spain and other Mediterranean countries. When supplies from Spain were cut short by freezing weather last winter, importers turned to the United States. Declarations for the export of fresh Valencia oranges were unusually heavy in May.

## GRAPEFRUIT

California Crop of  
Summer Grapefruit About  
as Large as in 1955

In mid-June, harvest of the heavy 1955-56 Florida grapefruit crop was rapidly tapering off with the approach of the end of the season. Most, if not all, of the relatively few that will be available after July 1 will be used fresh. During the summer nearly all of the fresh grapefruit will come as usual from California, where the crop this year is about as large as last year.

Total production of grapefruit in the United States in 1955-56 was 46 million boxes, 9 percent larger than the 1954-55 crop but 7 percent below the 1944-53 average. All the increase this season was in Florida, where the crop of 39 million boxes was 12 percent larger than the 1954-55 crop.

Sharp Late Season Increase in  
Price for Florida Grapefruit

Grower prices for Florida grapefruit during the past winter and early spring averaged a little under a year earlier. Movement both to fresh markets and to processing plants continued heavier than a year previously. Most of the larger crop was marketed by mid-April. With remaining supplies only moderately larger than a year earlier, the fruit of good quality, and export and domestic demand strong, prices increased considerably in late April and May. Prices for good quality Florida grapefruit probably will continue above a year earlier. Prices for grapefruit are seasonally the highest of the year during summer when supplies are the lightest and consist mostly of the California summer crop. Prices for the latter probably will not average greatly different from those for the 1955 crop.

Volume of Florida Grapefruit  
Processed Up 16 Percent  
Fresh Use Up 5 Percent.

With the Florida grapefruit crop 12 percent larger this season, total utilization of the crop by June 9 was about 37.1 million boxes, 10 percent larger than a year earlier. Fresh use amounted to 19.3 million boxes, up 5 percent. Use by processors was 17.8 million boxes, up 16 percent. Much of the increase in quantity used by processors went into frozen concentrate. Most of the grapefruit grown in other States are used fresh.

Exports of Grapefruit  
Up Considerably

Exports of grapefruit, as of oranges, are running much heavier this season than last. Under the current export program for fresh and processed grapefruit, the equivalent of a little more than 1 million boxes of fresh



grapefruit had been declared for export by June 9. This was about 71 percent more than a year earlier under a similar program. The exports this season included about 347,000 boxes of fresh grapefruit, about 53 percent more than a year earlier. About 76 percent of the total exports consisted of fresh and processed grapefruit from Florida, and the remainder was from California and Texas. Destinations of these exports, as those of oranges, were Western European countries. Total exports of fresh grapefruit during November 1955-April 1956 were about 900,000 boxes, 14 percent above a year earlier. This includes exports of fresh grapefruit under the export program.

### LEMONS AND LIMES

#### More Lemons Utilized So Far This Season Than Last

Utilization of lemons both by the fresh market trade and by processors through June 9 of the 1955-56 season has been somewhat larger than in the same part of 1954-55. The packs of frozen concentrate for lemonade, frozen single-strength lemon juice, and canned lemon juice are each considerably larger so far this season than last. Exports of lemons and limes (mostly lemons) were about 558,000 boxes during November 1955-April 1956, compared with 380,000 boxes in the same period of 1954-55. Production of California lemons in 1955-56, as estimated June 1, is 13.4 million boxes, 4 percent smaller than in 1954-55, but 3 percent larger than the 1944-53 average.

#### Prices Expected to Increase with Warmer Weather

Prices received by growers for lemons each month from January through April averaged higher than a year earlier, but May prices were lower. Prices in April and May were considerably under those of January-March, perhaps partly because cold weather this spring prevented the usual increase in demand. With warmer summer weather, prices can be expected to increase. Prices for lemons on the principal auctions for the week ended June 9 averaged \$7.16 per box, compared with \$6.88 a year earlier.

#### 1956 Crop of Florida Limes a Little Smaller Than 1955 Crop

The 1956 crop of Florida limes was estimated as of May 1 at 380,000 boxes, 5 percent smaller than the 1955 crop but 53 percent larger than average. Fresh market supplies will be seasonally heavy during summer. Prices received by growers in May 1956 average \$14.10 per box, 27 percent above a year earlier. With increased supplies in June, prices can be expected to decline as usual. In 1955, prices averaged \$2.80 per box in June and somewhat less during the summer.

## TREE NUTS

Production of walnuts in California in 1956 was estimated as of June 1 at 73,000 tons, 4 percent larger than in 1955 and 12 percent above the 1945-54 average. Walnuts in Oregon were seriously damaged by winter freezes. The 1955 crop in this State was 5,400 tons.

Because of winter freezes, filbert production in Oregon and Washington will be sharply reduced this year. In 1955, production in Oregon was 6,900 tons, and in Washington it was 500 tons. An above-average crop of almonds is expected in California this year. The 1955 crop was 35,600 tons, and the 1944-53 average is 38,180 tons.

## DRIED FRUIT

Increased Production of Dried  
Prunes in Prospect for 1956

Production of dried prunes in California was estimated as of June 1, at 180,000 tons (dry basis), 37 percent larger than the 1955 crop and 2 percent above the 1945-54 average. A small tonnage again may be dried in Oregon, which in 1955 produced 5,000 tons. All the commercial prunes grown in California are dried, while in the Pacific Northwest most of the prune crop is used fresh, canned, or frozen. Production of other dried fruits in 1956, of which raisins comprise the largest tonnage, will remain uncertain until the season is further advanced.

The 1955-56 pack of dried fruits was about 420,000 tons (processed weight), 4 percent larger than the 1954-55 pack. Raisins and prunes comprised about 80 percent of the pack in 1955-56. Increases in output of raisins, apricots, dates, and figs more than offset decreases in prunes, apples, pears and peaches. The above figures exclude substandard prunes and figs. Per capita consumption of dried fruits in 1955-56 appears to be continuing at about the 1954-55 rate of 4.2 pounds.

Government Assistance Programs

Under the current program of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to assist California raisin producers dispose of surplus raisins, approximately 34,000 tons of Thompson seedless raisins had been sold for export by the Raisin Administrative Committee by May 31, 1956. This was about 87 percent of the raisins being held in the surplus pool. The tonnage, if any, that will qualify for Department export payments and the rate of payment that will apply, will not be determined until the program is completed not later than August 31, the end of the season. Production of raisins in 1955 was about 32 percent larger than in 1954.

Applications covering nearly 8.2 million pounds of dates had been approved by the U. S. Department of Agriculture by June 9, 1956, under its diversion program for domestic dates. The purpose of this program is to assist the domestic industry in finding new uses and outlets for 1955-crop dates that are in excess of anticipated domestic requirements for whole dates. Under a similar program in 1954-55, about 690,000 pounds (revised) were diverted into new products such as macerated dates, date pieces, date crunchies, and date butter. The 1955 crop of dates was considerably heavier than the 1954 crop.

### CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

#### Increased Stocks of Canned Fruits

Stocks of 10 items of canned fruits combined (apples, applesauce, apricots, sweet cherries, sour cherries, citrus segments and salad, fruit cocktail and salad, peaches, pears, and plums and prunes) held by canners on April 1, 1956 were 12 percent larger than a year earlier. Stocks of apricots were nearly three times as large as a year previously, those of sour cherries were twice as large, those of sweet cherries were half again as large, while those of peaches, pears, plums and prunes, and fruit cocktail and salad were slightly to moderately larger. Stocks of plums and prunes were about the same as a year earlier. In contrast, stocks of apples, applesauce, and citrus segments and salad were slightly to moderately smaller.

For a few of the above items, figures on canners' stocks are also available for May 1, 1956. On that date, stocks of canned apples were 8 percent lighter than a year earlier, those of applesauce were 9 percent smaller, while those of sour cherries were about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times the relatively small stocks of May 1, 1955. In each case, the decrease during May 1956 was somewhat heavier than that of a year earlier. Trade data indicate that movement since April 1 of other items from canners' hands also has been heavy. This points to manageable carryover stocks of most canned fruits from the record 1955 pack.

Wholesale distributors' stocks of canned applesauce, apricots, sour cherries, fruit cocktail and salad, peaches, pears, and pineapple combined were about 4 percent larger on April 1, 1956 than a year earlier. Among these items, stocks of apricots were up 26 percent and those of peaches were up 9 percent. Stocks of other items were not greatly different from a year earlier.

#### Record Pack of Canned Fruits in 1955

The 1955 pack of commercially-canned fruits in continental United States was approximately 3.4 billion pounds, the equivalent of about 77 million cases of 24 No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  cans. The pack was about 15 percent above the large 1954 pack and a new record.

Production of canned grapefruit sections in Florida by June 2 of the 1955-56 season was approximately 4.8 million cases (24 No. 2 cans), 9 percent smaller than a year earlier. The pack of citrus salad and orange sections combined was about 719,000 cases, down 11 percent. Because the 1955-56 season in Florida for canning these citrus products was nearly over by June 2, the above quantities constitute nearly the entire 1955-56 packs. Practically the entire United States pack of canned citrus sections is put up in Florida. Packers' stocks of Florida grapefruit sections on June 2 were 16 percent smaller than a year earlier, and those of citrus salad and orange sections were down 6 percent.

Florida Pack of Canned  
Citrus Juices Up Slightly

The pack of canned single-strength citrus juices in Florida by June 2 of the 1955-56 season was approximately 32.6 million cases (24-2's), 2 percent larger than a year earlier. Output of orange juice was over 15.2 million cases, down 7 percent, while the pack of grapefruit juice was 11.9 million cases, up 14 percent. The pack of 4.9 million cases of blended orange and grapefruit juice was up 3 percent. About 556,000 cases of tangerine juice were canned in 1955-56, up 30 percent.

Movement from Florida packers into consumption channels so far this season compared with last has been up about 6 percent for grapefruit juice but down 11 percent for orange juice. Total stocks of canned single-strength citrus juices held by Florida packers on June 2, 1956 were about 10 million cases, 13 percent lighter than a year earlier. Stocks of all items were down.

Output of canned (hot-pack) concentrated orange juice in Florida by June 2 of the 1955-56 season was about 983,000 gallons, 37 percent smaller than a year earlier. In addition, minor quantities of canned concentrated grapefruit juice and tangerine juice were packed in Florida in 1955-56.

The total pack of canned fruit juices in the United States in 1954-55 was the equivalent of about 63 million cases (24-2's), single-strength. Consumption per capita in each of the past two seasons has been a little over 13 pounds.

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Heavy Pack of Strawberries  
in Prospect for 1956

Prospects this early in the season are still uncertain for most packs of frozen fruits in 1956. However, another large pack of frozen strawberries seems probable. The 1955 pack was a record 273 million pounds. In the three Pacific Coast States, where most of the frozen strawberries are packed, the increase in the crop in California this year considerably exceeds decreases

in Washington and Oregon, where freezing weather last November killed many of the strawberry plants. Moreover, crops are larger in a number of other States where some packing of frozen strawberries is done. Supplies of other Washington berries, such as raspberries and loganberries, for freezing also will be light this year. Although some increase in output of frozen concentrated orange juice is expected in Florida this season, the pack in California, which will be made from Valencias this summer and fall, is uncertain.

In Florida where the 1955-56 season for making frozen citrus juices will be practically over by the first of July, the pack of frozen orange concentrate by June 2 was about 63.4 million gallons, 3 percent larger than a year earlier. Total production of frozen orange concentrate is expected to be somewhat larger than the 64.7 million gallons in 1954-55.

Purchases of frozen orange concentrate by household consumers, based on data collected by Market Research Corporation of America under contract with the USDA, have been a little lighter during five of the six months October 1955-March 1956 than in the same months of 1954-55. Retail prices in the current season have averaged a little higher, and in March 1956 averaged 16.8 cents per 6-ounce can, 2 cents above a year earlier.

The Florida pack of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice by June 2 of the 1955-56 season was nearly 2.5 million gallons, a little over twice that of a year earlier. The pack of frozen concentrated blended orange and grapefruit juice was 860,000 gallons, up 60 percent. In contrast, the 1955-56 pack of frozen concentrated tangerine juice, which was completed in March, was 609,000 gallons, 30 percent smaller than the 1954-55 pack.

Production of frozen concentrated lime juice in Florida during the 12 months, April 1955-March 1956 was nearly 1.1 million gallons. Comparable figures for 1954-55 are not available. In 1955-56, the pack was heaviest during June-October and December and light in other months. Packers' stocks on April 30, 1956 were about 675,000 gallons, 9 percent smaller than a year earlier.

In California, the pack of frozen concentrate for lemonade by May 26 of the 1955-56 season was approximately 6.9 million gallons, 70 percent larger than a year earlier. Production of frozen single-strength lemon juice was about 655,000 gallons, up 53 percent. Stocks of concentrate for lemonade were up 22 percent but those for single-strength juice were down 9 percent.

Total production of frozen fruits and juices in 1955 was about 1.5 billion pounds (product weight), 17 percent above 1954. The 1955 pack was composed of 660 million pounds of deciduous fruits and berries and nearly 840 million pounds of citrus juices. Per capita consumption of all frozen fruits and juices combined was about 8.4 pounds in 1955, up 1.3 pounds over 1954.

Use of Florida Oranges  
for Chilled Juice Up  
Slightly In 1955-56

Approximately 2.2 million boxes of Florida oranges had been used by June 2 of the 1955-56 season for making chilled single-strength orange juice. This was about 4 percent more than in the same part of the 1954-55 season, the first for which statistics are available. On the basis of the yield of juice per box this season, this number of boxes would give nearly 12.6 million gallons of single-strength juice, the equivalent of over 3.1 million gallons of concentrate. Apparent production of chilled single-strength orange juice in Florida in 1954-55 was 17.6 million gallons, or nearly 1 pound per person. This type of orange juice is sold in consumer-sized containers both in retail stores and delivered to homes together with milk and other dairy products. The above figures do not include any reconstituted frozen orange concentrate that may have been similarly retailed to consumers.

Through June 2 of the 1955-56 season, about 208,000 boxes of Florida grapefruit also had been used for making chilled single-strength grapefruit juice. During December and January a total of 1,010 boxes of tangerines were used for a similar purpose.

Stocks of Deciduous Fruits  
and Berries on June 1, 1956  
Much Larger Than a Year Earlier

Cold storage holdings of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) on June 1, 1956 were about 282 million pounds, 35 percent larger than on that date in 1955. Stocks of all major items except blueberries and raspberries were larger. During May, all items, except strawberries, decreased. With heavy movement to freezers underway, especially in California, stocks of strawberries increased about 52 million pounds to reach a high of 117 million pounds by June 1. This was more than twice the stocks on June 1, 1955.

Stocks of frozen orange juice in cold-storage increased over 10 million gallons during May as freezing of juice from Florida Valencia oranges was seasonally heavy. The stocks of 40 million gallons on June 1, 1956 were about 1 percent above the stocks a year earlier.

With the season in Florida for making frozen orange juice about over by July 1, cold-storage stocks of orange juice can be expected to decline during the summer and early fall. In contrast, stocks of deciduous fruits and berries can be expected to increase over the same period as harvesting and freezing of the 1956 crops proceeds.

## CITRUS JUICE CONSUMPTION

Two special tables presenting series on per capita consumption of canned and frozen grapefruit and lemon juice are included in this issue of The Fruit Situation (tables 1 and 2). These tables are similar to and supplement table 1 on orange juice consumption that was published in the issue of June 1955 (TFS-115). Trends in consumption of these three kinds of juices are summarized in table 3 and shown graphically in the inside cover chart of this issue.

Consumption of canned (hot-pack) grapefruit juice was negligible in 1929-30, the first year for which statistics are available (table 1). By 1935-36, consumption reached about 0.6 pound per capita. Consumption mounted rapidly during the next decade to reach a peak of 6 pounds per capita in 1945-46. It then declined and for the past 4 years has been at a level of about 2.5 pounds. Most of this consisted of single-strength juice, though some of it was a part of grapefruit-orange blend.

Although frozen concentrated grapefruit juice was introduced in 1947-48, per capita consumption of this product has remained light. In 1955, per capita consumption of all types of frozen grapefruit juice was about 0.35 pound, single-strength basis. This means that consumption of frozen grapefruit juice has displaced little if any of the canned grapefruit juice. Instead, the decline in consumption of the canned juice resulted from the increase in consumption of orange juice.

Consumption of canned (hot-pack) single-strength lemon juice is indicated as early as 1935-36 by available statistics (table 2). Consumption of canned (hot-pack) concentrated lemon juice began in 1947-48. In 1954-55, per capita consumption of the latter was about 0.34 pound (single-strength basis), about three times that of the former. Consumption of frozen single-strength lemon juice began in 1946 and was joined in 1950 by consumption of frozen concentrate for lemonade and in 1952 by that of frozen concentrated lemon juice. Per capita consumption of the latter two forms of lemon juice has increased rapidly, and in 1955 it exceeded that of all other forms of canned and frozen lemon juice. Even so, per capita consumption of all canned and frozen lemon juices was only a little over 1 pound (single-strength basis) in 1955.

Per capita consumption of canned and frozen juices combined increased sharply since 1942, mainly because of the upsurge first in canned orange juice and then in frozen orange juice (table 3). The total of over 22 pounds (single-strength basis) per capita in 1954-55 was composed as follows: Orange, 82 percent; grapefruit, 13 percent; and lemon, 5 percent. On a fresh equivalent basis, consumption of these three juices comprised about 22 percent of total fruit consumption that year.

Table 1.- Grapefruit juice: Per capita consumption, single-strength basis, United States, 1929-54

Year beginning Nov. 1	Canned (hot-pack)				Frozen 1/				Total canned and frozen
	Single- strength juice	Concen- trate	In blend	Total	Single- strength juice	Concen- trate	In blend	Total	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
1929	0.04	---	---	0.04	---	---	---	---	0.04
1930	.11	---	---	.11	---	---	---	---	.11
1931	.10	---	---	.10	---	---	---	---	.10
1932	.16	---	---	.16	---	---	---	---	.16
1933	.20	---	---	.20	---	---	---	---	.20
1934	.61	---	---	.61	---	---	---	---	.61
1935	.55	---	0.01	.56	---	---	---	---	.56
1936	1.27	---	.03	1.30	---	---	---	---	1.30
1937	1.53	---	.06	1.59	---	---	---	---	1.59
1938	2.57	---	.08	2.65	---	---	---	---	2.65
1939	2.29	---	.13	2.42	---	---	---	---	2.42
1940	3.03	---	.21	3.24	---	---	---	---	3.24
1941	2.60	---	.24	2.84	---	---	---	---	2.84
1942	2.99	---	.14	3.13	---	---	---	---	3.13
1943	4.73	---	.55	5.28	---	---	---	---	5.28
1944	3.14	---	.53	3.67	---	---	---	---	3.67
1945	4.86	---	1.16	6.02	2/	---	---	2/	6.02
1946	3.33	---	1.08	4.41	2/	---	---	2/	4.41
1947	3.77	0.09	1.13	4.99	2/	2/	---	2/	4.99
1948	2.80	.06	.92	3.78	0.00	2/	---	0.00	3.78
1949	2.00	.08	.50	2.58	.00	0.18	0.07	.27	2.85
1950	2.70	.12	.64	3.46	2/	.25	.09	.34	3.80
1951	2.02	.05	.47	2.54	.00	.14	.06	.20	2.74
1952	1.94	.07	.43	2.44	.00	.25	.06	.31	2.75
1953	2.25	.06	.44	2.75	.00	.28	.07	.35	3.10
1954	2.09	.08	.39	2.56	.00	.28	.07	.35	2.91

1/ Calendar year following that designated. 2/ Less than .005.

Table 2.- Lemon juice: Per capita consumption, single-strength basis, United States, 1935-54 1/

Year beginning Nov. 1	Canned (hot-pack)			Frozen 1/				Total canned and frozen
	Single- strength juice 2/	Concen- trate	Total 2/	Single- strength juice	Straight- concen- trate	Concen- trate for lemonade	Total	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
1935	0.01	---	0.01	---	---	---	---	0.01
1936	.01	---	.01	---	---	---	---	.01
1937	.04	---	.04	---	---	---	---	.04
1938	.05	---	.05	---	---	---	---	.05
1939	.03	---	.03	---	---	---	---	.03
1940	.02	---	.02	---	---	---	---	.02
1941	.04	---	.04	---	---	---	---	.04
1942	.08	---	.08	---	---	---	---	.08
1943	.02	---	.02	---	---	---	---	.02
1944	.03	---	.03	---	---	---	---	.03
1945	.06	---	.06	0.01	---	---	0.01	.07
1946	.10	---	.10	.01	---	---	.01	.11
1947	.07	0.17	.24	.01	---	---	.01	.25
1948	.08	.22	.30	.02	---	---	.02	.32
1949	.10	.15	.25	.02	---	0.03	.05	.30
1950	.07	.22	.29	.03	---	.12	.15	.44
1951	.08	.25	.33	.04	0.07	.27	.38	.71
1952	.09	.30	.39	.05	.14	.36	.55	.94
1953	.08	.30	.38	.05	.21	.38	.64	1.02
1954	.11	.34	.45	.04	.21	.37	.62	1.07

1/ Calendar year following that designated. 2/ Includes some lime.



Table 3.- Citrus juices: Per capita consumption, single-strength basis, United States, 1929-54 1/

Year beginning Nov. 1	Orange	Grapefruit	Lemon	Total
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
1929	0.01	0.04	---	0.05
1930	.02	.11	---	.13
1931	.01	.10	---	.11
1932	.02	.16	---	.18
1933	.07	.20	---	.27
1934	.22	.61	---	.83
1935	.21	.56	0.01	.78
1936	.30	1.30	.01	1.61
1937	.24	1.59	.04	1.87
1938	.31	2.65	.05	3.01
1939	.81	2.42	.03	3.26
1940	1.27	3.24	.02	4.53
1941	1.59	2.84	.04	4.47
1942	.82	3.13	.08	4.03
1943	2.15	5.28	.02	7.45
1944	3.86	3.67	.03	7.56
1945	6.08	6.02	.07	12.17
1946	6.19	4.41	.11	10.71
1947	7.89	4.98	.25	13.12
1948	9.30	3.78	.32	13.40
1949	10.23	2.85	.30	13.38
1950	12.54	3.80	.44	16.78
1951	15.99	2.74	.71	19.44
1952	16.48	2.75	.94	20.17
1953	17.01	3.10	1.02	21.13
1954	18.25	2.91	1.07	22.23

1/ Canned and frozen juices.

#### FRESH FRUIT SUPPLIES IN 19 MARKETS, 1955

A good indication of supplies of fresh fruits being marketed each month of the year may be obtained from data on carlot unloads in principal markets. Figures on unloads in 19 metropolitan markets in 1955 are available and have been summarized by kind of fruit, volume, source, type of transport, and month unloaded. Information of this kind is helpful in appraising the

Table 4.- Fresh fruit: Unloads at 19 metropolitan markets, by market, source, and type of shipment, United States, 1955

Market	(Carlot equivalent)							Grand total
	Domestic			Imports				
	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Total	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Total		
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	
New York	28,975	12,551	41,526	15,361	51	15,412	56,938	
Los Angeles	1,227	22,111	23,338	6,410	598	7,008	30,346	
Chicago	12,037	4,980	17,017	5,478	399	5,877	22,894	
Philadelphia	9,538	5,386	14,924	176	2,478	2,654	17,578	
Boston	8,038	3,070	11,108	275	2,298	2,573	13,681	
Detroit	7,249	1,868	9,117	3,936	135	4,071	13,188	
Cleveland	4,140	1,947	6,087	1,871	437	2,308	8,395	
Baltimore	2,707	2,565	5,272	4,773	289	5,062	10,334	
Atlanta	1,294	2,870	4,164	186	2,437	2,623	6,787	
St. Louis	3,373	1,748	5,121	2,350	153	2,503	7,624	
San Francisco	166	3,903	4,069	1,431	70	1,501	5,570	
Oakland,								
California	114	2,847	2,961	1,205	15	1,220	4,181	
Seattle	1,283	1,906	3,189	1,190	345	1,535	4,724	
Washington,								
D. C.	1,144	1,954	3,098	383	619	1,002	4,100	
Denver	901	2,111	3,012	958	545	1,503	4,515	
New Orleans	1,057	1,414	2,471	122	250	372	2,843	
Pittsburgh	5,589	2,522	8,111	2,167	216	2,383	10,494	
Kansas City,								
Missouri	1,445	1,582	3,027	1,051	336	1,387	4,414	
Dallas-								
Fort Worth	1,127	2,834	3,961	1,456	891	2,347	6,308	
Total	91,404	80,169	171,573	50,779	12,562	63,341	234,914	

market situation and outlook for fresh fruit. Results of this study show, among other things, that an increasing percentage of the fresh fruit is being transported by motor truck and correspondingly less by rail. Unloads of non-citrus fruits were heaviest in summer and early fall, while unloads of citrus were heaviest from October through June. Banana unloads were fairly uniform throughout the year.

Unloads of fresh fruits in 19 metropolitan markets of the United States in 1955 were the equivalent of approximately 235,000 carloads. 1/ This included domestic and imported fruit shipped by rail, truck, boat, and air. 2/ The fruit in these unloads constituted probably about 40 percent of total consumption of fresh fruit in the United States in 1955.

In the same 19 markets in 1953 and 1954, reported unloads of fresh fruits were the equivalent of about 267,000 and 259,000 carloads, respectively. These totals include all boat unloads of bananas reported by lines entering the Port of New York, even though some of the receipts may have been reshipped to other markets. For 1955 for New York City, the method of reporting bananas was changed to include only figures on bananas marketed in the metropolitan area, including Newark. Bananas entering the Port of New York and reshipped to other markets are excluded. Because of this change, the figures for unloads of bananas and total unloads of all fruit in the 19 markets in 1955 are not comparable with those for 1953 and 1954. Results of a study of unloads in these 19 markets in 1953 and 1954 were published in The Fruit Situation, August 1955.

The total unloads of fresh fruits in the 19 markets in 1955 were 9 percent smaller than in 1954, mainly because of the exclusion of bananas that were reshipped from New York and partly because of lighter unloads of early peaches, of which the crop in southeastern areas was practically destroyed by freezes. Total unloads of imported fruits mostly bananas, in 1955 were reported to be 63,341 cars, 25 percent smaller than in 1954. Unloads of domestic fruit were 171,573 cars, down 2 percent (table 4).

In 1955 about 53 percent of the domestic fruit and 80 percent of the imported fruit moved by rail, boat, and air. The percentage for domestic fruit was about one-half point lower than in 1954 and 3.5 points lower than in 1953, the first year that data are available for all 19 markets. For imported fruit, the percentage was about 1 point lower than in 1954 and 5 points lower than in 1953. This means an increasing percentage of fruit moved by truck over these 3 years.

Even with the reduction in unloads of bananas in New York resulting mainly from the change in method of reporting, this market with 24 percent of total unloads again led all others in number of cars unloaded in 1955. This

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1/ These markets are New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit, Cleveland, Baltimore, Atlanta, St. Louis, San Francisco, Oakland (California), Seattle, Washington (D. C.), Denver, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, Kansas City (Missouri), and Dallas-Fort Worth.

2/ Type of shipment relates to the movement between local shipping point or seaport and metropolitan market within continental United States.

Table 5.- Fresh fruit: Unloads at 19 metropolitan markets, by kind of fruit, source, and type of shipment, United States, 1955 <sup>1/</sup>

Commodity	(Carlot equivalent)							Grand total
	Domestic			Imports			Grand total	
	Rail, boat and air	Truck	Total	Rail, boat and air	Truck	Total		
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars		
Noncitrus								
Apples	9,811	22,987	32,798	535	105	640	33,438	
Apricots	569	557	1,126	---	---	---	1,126	
Avocados	362	2,677	3,039	7	28	35	3,074	
Bananas	---	---	---	46,868	11,482	58,350	58,350	
Blueberries	4	1,101	1,105	34	2	36	1,141	
Raspberries	12	156	168	---	---	---	168	
Strawberries	1,303	3,539	4,842	---	11	11	4,853	
Other berries								
(includ. mixed) <sup>2/</sup>	5	220	225	---	---	---	225	
Cherries	1,808	556	2,364	1	6	7	2,371	
Cranberries	194	541	735	---	---	---	735	
Dates	41	2	43	---	7	7	50	
Figs	58	122	180	---	---	---	180	
Grapes	14,943	4,441	19,384	115	18	133	19,517	
Nectarines	650	625	1,275	45	4	49	1,324	
Olives	14	---	14	---	---	---	14	
Peaches	2,895	9,578	12,473	38	59	97	12,570	
Pears	6,489	2,371	8,860	263	12	275	9,135	
Persimmons	35	96	131	---	---	---	131	
Pineapples	---	40	40	2,673	735	3,408	3,448	
Plums and prunes	4,855	1,621	6,476	29	13	42	6,518	
Pomegranates	92	53	145	---	---	---	145	
Other noncitrus								
(includ. mixed) <sup>3/</sup>	830	121	951	89	30	119	1,070	
Total noncitrus	44,970	51,404	96,374	50,697	12,512	63,209	159,583	
Citrus								
Grapefruit	10,706	9,371	20,077	80	12	92	20,169	
Lemons	6,645	1,951	8,596	---	---	---	8,596	
Limes	3	441	444	1	31	32	476	
Oranges	23,854	15,199	39,053	1	7	8	39,061	
Tangerines	1,562	1,770	3,332	---	---	---	3,332	
Other citrus								
(includ. mixed) <sup>4/</sup>	3,664	33	3,697	---	---	---	3,697	
Total citrus	46,434	28,765	75,199	82	50	132	75,331	
Grand total	91,404	80,169	171,573	50,779	12,562	63,341	234,914	

<sup>1/</sup> These markets are Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas-Ft. Worth, Denver, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Kansas City, Mo., Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, Oakland (Calif.), Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle, and Wash., D. C. <sup>2/</sup> Blackberries, loganberries, youngberries, boysenberries, dewberries, gooseberries, currants, and mixed berries. <sup>3/</sup> Mangoes, papayas, prickly pears, quenepas, quinces, crab apples, and other mixed fruits. <sup>4/</sup> Kumquats, loquats, satsumas, tangelos, and other mixed citrus.

was true for both domestic and imported fruits. Los Angeles ranked second and Chicago third. New Orleans had the smallest number of unloads. New York led in unloads of arrivals by rail, boat, and air, while Los Angeles led in unloads of arrivals by truck.

Unloads of domestic and imported noncitrus fruits combined comprised about 63 percent of total unloads of fresh fruits in the 19 markets in 1955 (table 5). Of unloads of fruits grown in the United States, those of non-citrus comprised 56 percent and those of citrus, 44 percent. About 53 percent of the noncitrus of domestic origin moved by truck. In contrast, about 38 percent of the citrus moved by truck. Most of the grapes, pears, plums and prunes, oranges, grapefruit, and lemons were shipped by rail, while most of the apples, peaches, and strawberries were shipped by truck. This suggests that rail shipments predominated for the longer hauls and truck for the shorter runs.

Monthly figures on unloads of fresh fruits in the 19 markets in 1955 give a good indication of the seasonality of fresh fruit supplies in the United States (table 6). Unloads of noncitrus fruits were the largest during the summer and early fall, harvest time for most deciduous fruits. Unloads ranged from about 19.0 thousand cars in September to 9.1 thousand in January and February. Unloads of citrus fruits portray a seasonal pattern somewhat in contrast to that of noncitrus; that is, relatively light in summer and heavy in other months. In summer, shipments consist mostly of California lemons and Valencia oranges, while in other months, shipments consist of citrus from all producing States, especially Florida. Unloads of citrus ranged from a low of about 3,300 cars in September to a high of 9,100 in March. For citrus and noncitrus fruits combined, the seasonal swing in unloads tends to resemble that of noncitrus separately, but is less pronounced.

The seasonal patterns of unloads of citrus and noncitrus fruits shipped by truck are somewhat similar to those of these two classes of fruit shipped by rail, boat, and air. However, with the exception of citrus in November and noncitrus in September, unloads by truck were lighter. With heavy movement of citrus by truck from Florida and Texas in fall and early winter, unloads of shipments of citrus by truck in this period were much the same as those by rail, boat, and air. Unloads of noncitrus fruits shipped by truck were seasonally the heaviest during August and September, a period of heavy movement of freshly-harvested deciduous fruits. Unloads of shipments by truck in these 2 months were not greatly different from those by rail, boat, and air.

Table 6 .- Fruits: Unloads, carlot equivalent, at 19 metropolitan markets, by commodities, by rail, boat and air and by truck, by months 1955

Commodity	Rail, boat and air													Total
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars		
Noncitrus														
Apples	1,054	1,049	1,292	1,082	1,103	746	261	94	88	912	1,379	1,286	10,346	
Apricots	2	---	---	---	---	242	233	92	---	---	---	---	569	
Avocados	33	41	55	66	55	59	17	30	9	---	1	3	369	
Bananas	3,534	3,602	4,460	4,226	4,683	4,437	3,649	3,566	3,716	3,686	3,616	3,693	46,868	
Blueberries	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	29	5	---	---	---	38	
Raspberries	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	5	1	---	---	---	12	
Strawberries	1	3	110	59	368	296	201	79	62	73	51	---	1,303	
Other berries (including mixed)	---	---	---	---	---	4	1	---	---	---	---	---	5	
Cherries	---	---	---	---	42	672	870	224	---	---	---	1	1,809	
Cranberries	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9	48	99	37	194	
Dates	4	5	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	7	15	8	41	
Figs	---	---	---	---	1	7	5	16	15	13	1	---	58	
Grapes	396	314	325	195	106	203	1,192	1,610	1,905	4,340	3,224	1,248	15,058	
Nectarines	---	44	1	---	---	55	250	313	32	---	---	---	695	
Olives	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10	2	1	14	
Peaches	3	19	1	---	---	63	896	920	805	226	---	---	2,932	
Pears	400	411	433	407	247	39	219	924	978	1,085	928	681	6,752	
Persimmons	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25	10	35	
Pineapples	103	222	393	391	562	411	126	77	58	61	129	140	2,673	
Plums and prunes	18	---	11	---	2	618	1,197	1,251	1,195	582	10	---	4,884	
Pomegranates	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	62	29	1	92	
Other noncitrus (including mixed)	32	58	30	13	34	113	227	229	57	45	32	49	919	
Total	5,581	5,769	7,113	6,439	7,203	7,969	9,350	9,459	8,935	11,150	9,541	7,158	95,667	
Citrus														
Grapefruit	974	1,053	2,269	1,075	1,293	860	397	268	149	654	852	942	10,786	
Lemons	335	376	390	322	731	937	1,149	820	476	347	363	399	6,645	
Limes	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	2	4	
Oranges	1,928	2,111	2,535	2,077	2,411	2,410	1,785	2,085	1,607	1,806	1,327	1,773	23,855	
Tangerines	538	230	57	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	114	621	1,562	
Other citrus (including mixed)	538	530	496	349	341	223	94	103	47	48	189	706	3,664	
Total	4,313	4,300	5,748	3,825	4,776	4,430	3,426	3,276	2,279	2,855	2,845	4,443	46,516	
Total noncitrus and citrus	9,894	10,069	12,861	10,264	11,979	12,399	12,776	12,735	11,214	14,005	12,386	11,601	142,183	
	Truck													
Noncitrus														
Apples	2,187	2,056	2,125	1,287	740	386	592	1,016	3,584	3,980	2,777	2,362	23,092	
Apricots	---	---	---	---	6	230	244	77	---	---	---	---	557	
Avocados	242	228	333	267	246	212	175	219	197	191	206	189	2,705	
Bananas	792	755	1,276	1,052	1,153	1,145	924	930	916	870	817	852	11,482	
Blueberries	---	---	---	---	14	1,221	530	294	43	1	---	---	1,103	
Raspberries	---	---	---	---	1	42	76	17	3	7	8	2	156	
Strawberries	49	112	196	344	1,229	1,140	271	98	49	37	18	7	3,550	
Other berries (including mixed)	---	---	---	---	9	98	82	31	---	---	---	---	220	
Cherries	---	---	---	---	40	286	216	20	---	---	---	---	562	
Cranberries	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	72	67	237	164	541	
Dates	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	2	4	1	9	
Figs	---	---	---	---	---	25	16	27	28	22	4	---	122	
Grapes	122	73	73	31	16	82	437	770	1,030	816	660	349	4,459	
Nectarines	---	4	1	---	---	68	186	335	34	1	---	---	629	
Olives	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Peaches	---	3	---	---	5	438	1,778	4,286	2,990	137	---	---	9,637	
Pears	103	83	88	72	32	10	119	663	640	274	169	130	2,383	
Persimmons	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30	49	17	96	
Pineapples	29	44	82	99	211	141	47	14	8	22	39	39	775	
Plums and prunes	4	1	5	---	---	170	451	477	412	114	---	---	1,634	
Pomegranates	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	37	8	1	53	
Other noncitrus (including mixed)	1	5	---	---	17	41	35	15	7	6	4	17	151	
Total	3,531	3,368	4,179	3,152	3,719	4,736	6,179	9,289	10,019	6,614	5,000	4,130	63,916	
Citrus														
Grapefruit	1,057	1,001	1,305	1,063	749	394	220	173	283	1,167	940	1,031	9,383	
Lemons	130	128	194	184	212	172	167	178	193	137	108	148	1,951	
Limes	15	11	12	14	29	71	108	104	31	18	26	33	472	
Oranges	1,804	1,931	1,826	1,544	253	847	394	422	465	1,090	1,578	2,052	15,206	
Tangerines	495	204	52	12	---	---	---	---	---	1	297	709	1,770	
Other citrus (including mixed)	---	---	3	1	1	---	---	1	---	---	7	20	33	
Total	3,501	3,275	3,392	2,818	2,244	1,484	889	878	972	2,413	2,956	3,993	28,815	
Total noncitrus and citrus	7,032	6,643	7,571	5,970	5,963	6,220	7,068	10,167	10,991	9,027	7,956	8,123	92,731	
	Rail, boat and air, and truck													
Noncitrus	9,112	9,137	11,292	9,591	10,922	12,705	15,529	18,748	18,954	17,764	14,541	11,288	159,583	
Citrus	7,814	7,575	9,140	6,643	7,020	5,914	4,315	4,154	3,251	5,268	5,801	8,436	75,331	
All fruit	16,926	16,712	20,432	16,234	17,942	18,619	19,844	22,902	22,205	23,032	20,342	19,724	234,914	

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Table 7.- Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1954 and 1955 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks		
	1954	1955	May 31 average 1951-55	May 31 1955	May 31 1956
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	60,094	72,758	<u>1</u> /24,858	<u>1</u> /32,303	<u>1</u> /37,874
Apricots	5,404	12,257	2,081	1,442	6,390
Blackberries	14,156	16,539	5,186	5,044	5,220
Blueberries	20,971	21,020	9,346	15,010	9,160
Cherries	90,334	117,289	23,469	23,036	25,558
Grapes	9,411	11,125	8,657	7,001	7,743
Peaches	36,380	50,636	13,828	15,378	21,849
Plums and prunes	4,498	3,754	5,029	5,693	6,609
Raspberries	31,800	33,983	13,026	18,311	13,977
Strawberries	221,446	272,970	59,295	48,914	116,866
Logan, Boysen and similar berries	17,822	21,247	4,518	6,282	8,320
Orange juice <sup>2/</sup>	(See below)	(See below)	289,710	389,350	394,172
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	93,866	117,288	143,919
Other fruit	10,674	26,209	21,154	29,851	22,218
Total	522,990	659,787	574,023	715,003	819,875
Citrus juices (Season begin- ning Nov. 1)	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons			
Orange					
Concentrated	68,558	<u>3</u> /63,398	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	382	---	---	---	---
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	1,155	<u>3</u> /2,461	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	0	---	---	---	---
Blend					
Concentrated	561	<u>3</u> /860	---	---	---
Lemon					
Concentrated	908	---	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	794	---	---	---	---
Lemonade base	8,268	---	---	---	---
Tangerine	877	609	---	---	---
Limeade	972	<u>4</u> /220	---	---	---

<sup>1/</sup> Excludes stocks of applesauce, which are included in fruit juices and purees.

<sup>2/</sup> Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated.

<sup>3/</sup> Florida pack through June 2, 1956.

<sup>4/</sup> Florida pack through April 30, 1956.

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



Table 8.- Canned fruit and fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1954 and 1955 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks				
	1954	1955 1/	Canners		Distributors		
			April 1 1955	April 1 1956	April 1 1955	April 1 1956	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	cases	cases	cases	cases	actual	actual	
	<u>24/2<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></u>	<u>24/2<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></u>	<u>24/2<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></u>	<u>24/2<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></u>	cases	cases	
Canned fruits							
Apples	4,333	3,300	2,042	1,923	n.a.	492	
Applesauce	9,378	8,284	3,964	3,791	1,381	1,377	
Apricots	2,796	5,919	638	1,870	642	806	
Cherries, R. S. P.	2,254	3,453	408	859	576	599	
Cherries, other	953	1,377	394	598	n.a.	n.a.	
Citrus segments	4,177	3,779	2,646	2,363	n.a.	511	
Cranberries	2,961	3,111	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Mixed fruits <u>2/</u>	9,994	10,873	3,879	4,095	1,422	1,397	
Peaches	18,481	22,538	4,679	5,509	3,102	3,378	
Pears	7,775	8,345	2,829	3,200	1,121	1,144	
Pineapple	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,925	1,850	
Plums and prunes	1,706	1,708	<u>3/772</u>	<u>3/772</u>	n.a.	n.a.	
	Pack		Stocks				
	Total	Partial <u>4/</u>		Canners		Distributors	
		1954	1954	1955	June 1 1955	June 2 1956	April 1 1955
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	actual	actual
	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>	cases	cases
Canned juices							
Apple	<u>5/4,072</u>	---	<u>5/3,344</u>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Blended orange and grapefruit	5,092	4,780	4,889	1,665	1,416	615	515
Grapefruit	11,377	10,474	11,927	4,612	3,832	1,236	1,047
Orange	18,119	16,355	15,247	4,826	4,471	1,756	1,490
Pineapple	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,173	1,064
Tangerine and tangerine blends	429	429	556	284	237	n.a.	n.a.

1/ Preliminary.

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

3/ Northwest canned purple plums only.

4/ Florida pack through June 2.

5/ Total U. S. pack.

n.a. means "not available."

Table 9.- Peaches: Production in 10 early States, average 1945-54, annual 1955, and indicated 1956 <sup>1/</sup>

State	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	State	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	: 1,000	1,000	: 1,000		: 1,000	1,000	: 1,000
	: <u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>	: <u>bu.</u>		: <u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>	: <u>bu.</u>
North Carolina	: 1,559	<u>2/</u>	900	Arkansas	: 1,766	<u>2/</u>	2,020
South Carolina	: 3,716	<u>2/</u>	3,800	Louisiana	: 115	<u>2/</u>	64
Georgia	: 3,492	<u>2/</u>	1,500	Oklahoma	: 372	<u>15</u>	230
Florida	: 37	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	Texas	: 936	30	600
Alabama	: 753	<u>2/</u>	540				
Mississippi	: 510	<u>2/</u>	372	10 States	: 13,255	45	10,026

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

<sup>2/</sup> Less than 500 bushels.

<sup>3/</sup> Estimate discontinued beginning with 1955 crop season.

Table 10.- Peaches: Production in 26 late States, average 1945-54, annual 1955, and indicated 1956 <sup>1/</sup>

State	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	State	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	: 1,000	1,000	: 1,000		: 1,000	1,000	: 1,000
	: <u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>	: <u>bu.</u>		: <u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>	: <u>bu.</u>
New Hampshire	: 9	15	6	Kentucky	: 400	20	145
Massachusetts	: 70	105	90	Tennessee	: 429	<u>3/</u>	280
Rhode Island	: 14	16	13	Idaho	: 306	500	200
Connecticut	: 140	155	148	Colorado	: 1,762	<u>2/2,110</u>	1,790
New York	: 1,310	1,400	1,190	New Mexico	: 176	150	158
New Jersey	: 1,625	1,700	1,600	Utah	: 610	480	310
Pennsylvania	: 2,311	2,900	2,450	Washington	: 1,747	2,100	1,300
Ohio	: 914	1,030	1,100	Oregon	: 493	400	315
Indiana	: 478	90	420	California,			
Illinois	: 1,597	130	920	Clingstone <sup>4/</sup>	: 21,402	22,585	23,335
Michigan	: 3,550	2,300	2,400	Freestone	: 11,022	11,417	10,918
Missouri	: 601	231	300	Total	: <u>32,423</u>	<u>34,002</u>	<u>34,253</u>
Kansas	: 118	108	98	26 States	: <u>53,734</u>	<u>51,782</u>	<u>51,817</u>
Delaware	: 159	95	70	10 early States	: 13,255	45	10,026
Maryland	: 454	475	360				
Virginia	: 1,459	<u>2/470</u>	1,350				
West Virginia	: 578	800	551	U. S.	: 66,989	51,827	61,843

<sup>1/</sup> For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1955, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): Virginia, 14; Idaho, 40; Colorado, 75; California clingstone, 1,000. <sup>2/</sup> Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bushels): Virginia, 30; Colorado, 85. <sup>3/</sup> Less than 500 bushels. <sup>4/</sup> Mainly for canning.

Table 11.- Cherries: Production, by varieties, 12 States, average 1945-54 annual 1955, and indicated 1956 <sup>1/</sup>

State	Sweet			Sour			All varieties		
	Average		Indi-	Average		Indi-	Average		Indi-
	1945-54	1955	cated:	1945-54	1955	cated:	1945-54	1955	cated
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
			1956			1956			1956
New York	3,590	6,600	3,300	18,070	30,900	2/	21,660	37,500	2/
Pennsylvania	1,090	1,300	700	7,260	11,000	2/	8,350	12,300	2/
Ohio	348	310	290	1,788	1,800	2/	2,136	2,110	2/
Michigan	6,370	7,500	9,000	62,920	73,000	2/	69,290	80,500	2/
Wisconsin	---	---	---	14,120	22,300	2/	14,120	22,300	2/
Montana	1,067	1,500	150	288	520	290	1,355	2,020	440
Idaho	2,809	3,700	1,270	564	1,400	990	3,373	5,100	2,260
Colorado	578	580	530	2,350	1,200	2,100	2,928	1,780	2,630
Utah	3,574	3,100	1,600	2,330	1,500	2,900	5,904	4,600	4,500
Washington	23,720	<sup>3/</sup> 23,500	6,600	2,800	2,400	2,000	26,520	25,900	8,600
Oregon	21,740	31,000	17,100	2,610	3,800	3,000	24,350	34,800	20,100
California	30,800	34,000	39,000	---	---	---	30,800	34,000	39,000
12 States	95,686	113,090	79,540	115,100	149,820	2/	210,786	262,910	2/

<sup>1/</sup> For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1955, estimates of such quantities were as follows, (tons): Idaho, 200 (sweet) and Washington, 1,000 (sweet).

<sup>2/</sup> The first forecast for the 5 Great Lakes States (N. Y., Pa., Ohio, Mich., and Wis.) will be made as of June 15 and released June 21.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes 1,000 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit.

Table 12.- Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1949-54, annual 1955, and indicated 1956 <sup>1/</sup>

Season	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average			Average			Average		
	1949-54	1955	1956	1949-54	1955	1956	1949-54	1955	1956
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Crates	Crates	Crates	1,000 crates	1,000 crates	1,000 crates
Winter	4,330	3,600	4,000	64	85	75	281	306	300
Early spring	13,050	10,400	12,000	62	41	75	782	426	897
Mid-spring	53,690	41,700	58,800	104	146	163	5,396	6,092	9,579
Late spring	51,570	53,160	50,600	92	113	98	4,746	5,997	4,975
Total	122,640	108,860	125,400	92	118	126	11,206	12,821	15,751

<sup>1/</sup> Yield and production reported in crates of 24 quarts.

Table 13.- Apricots, plums, and prunes: Condition on June 1, and production, average 1945-54, annual 1955 and indicated 1956

Crop and State	Condition June 1			Production 1/		
	Average	1955	1956	Average	1955	1956
	1945-54			1945-54		
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apricots						
California	---	---	---	193,100	253,000	185,000
Washington	---	---	---	16,820	21,000	9,100
Utah	---	---	---	5,430	7,400	2,600
Total	---	---	---	215,350	281,400	196,700
Plums						
Michigan	62	35	83	---	---	---
California	---	---	---	78,400	2/86,000	94,000
Prunes						
California	---	---	---	175,900	131,000	180,000
Idaho	70	97	78	---	---	---
Washington,						
Eastern	68	89	55	---	---	---
Western	50	78	62	---	---	---
All	63	86	56	---	---	---
Oregon,						
Eastern	60	92	4	---	---	---
Western	52	83	77	---	---	---
All	53	85	67	---	---	---

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes 2,000 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit. 3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 14.- Miscellaneous fruits and nuts: Condition on June 1, average 1945-54, annual 1955 and 1956

Crop and State	Average	1955	1956	Crop and State	Average	1955	1956
	1945-54				1945-54		
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Grapes				Other crops			
California,				California			
Wine	81	81	84	Figs	81	90	90
Raisin	83	90	85	Almonds	66	57	77
Table	84	87	79	Walnuts 1/	---	---	---
All	83	87	83	Florida			
				Avocados	64	72	47

1/ 1956 walnut production in California indicated to be 73,000 tons as of June 1, compared with 70,000 tons produced in 1955 and 67,000 tons in 1954.

Table 15.- Pears: Production in three Pacific States, average 1945-54, annual 1955, and indicated 1956 <sup>1/</sup>

State and variety	Average : 1945-54 :	1955 :	Indicated: : 1956 :	State and variety	Average : 1945-54 :	1955 :	Indicated : 1956
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: <u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>		: <u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>
Washington	:	:	:	California	:	:	:
Bartlett	: 4,630	4,600	2,500	Bartlett	: 12,251	12,876	14,543
Others	: 1,716	1,850	1,100	Others	: 1,762	1,583	1,833
Total	: 6,346	6,450	3,600	Total	: 14,014	14,459	16,376
Oregon	:	:	:	Three States:	:	:	:
Bartlett	: 2,118	2,700	2,290	Bartlett	: 18,999	20,176	19,333
Others	: 3,333	<u>2/3,350</u>	3,480	Others	: 6,811	6,783	6,413
Total	: 5,451	<u>2/6,050</u>	5,770	Total	: 25,810	26,959	25,746

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

<sup>2/</sup> Includes 60,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

Table 16.- Pears: Total production, by States, average 1945-54, annual 1955, and indicated 1956 <sup>1/</sup>

State	Average : 1945-54 :	1955 :	Indicated: : 1956 :	State	Average : 1945-54 :	1955 :	Indicated : 1956
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: <u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>		: <u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>
Massachusetts	: 34	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	Tennessee	: 116	5	122
Connecticut	: 47	<u>60</u>	55	Alabama	: 155	<u>3/</u>	56
New York	: 478	700	560	Mississippi	: 186	5	112
Pennsylvania	: 188	140	80	Arkansas	: 111	5	98
Ohio	: 163	80	76	Louisiana	: 114	15	50
Indiana	: 84	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	Oklahoma	: 108	5	60
Illinois	: 199	90	190	Texas	: 253	20	180
Michigan	: 740	950	990	Idaho	: 67	110	100
Missouri	: 146	50	39	Colorado	: 194	150	220
Kansas	: 74	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	Utah	: 187	200	319
Virginia	: 109	11	40	27 States:	4,420	2,663	3,581
West Virginia	: 48	32	53	3 Pacific	:	:	:
North Carolina	: 133	10	70	Coast States:	25,810	26,959	25,746
South Carolina	: 58	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	U. S.	30,230	29,622	29,327
Georgia	: 237	15	80				
Florida	: 101	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>				
Kentucky	: 90	10	31				

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

<sup>2/</sup> Estimates discontinued beginning with 1955 crop season.

<sup>3/</sup> Less than 500 bushels.

Table 17.- Apples, western: Weighted average New York auction price per box, specified varieties, all grades, January-May, 1955 and 1956

Month	Delicious		Winesap		Yellow Newtown		All leading varieties	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
January	5.51	4.38	4.47	3.87	3.65	---	5.13	4.33
February	5.70	4.55	5.40	3.93	---	---	5.33	4.29
March	5.96	4.74	5.38	4.31	3.84	---	5.57	4.54
April	5.32	4.66	5.15	4.15	3.20	4.71	5.06	4.44
May	4.28	4.42	5.17	4.43	3.66	4.38	4.69	4.41
Season average through May	5.29	4.55	5.18	4.31	3.60	4.45	5.16	4.40

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter.

Table 18.- Fruits: Index numbers (unadjusted) of prices received by farmers, United States, as of 15th of month, average 1935-39, annual 1950-56

(January 1910=December 1914=100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average 1935-39	89	87	90	89	91	94	98	94	94	86	81	97
1950	187	192	208	201	195	199	190	180	199	181	178	219
1951	202	194	189	187	169	155	159	179	192	181	173	192
1952	178	178	186	184	181	191	199	189	202	204	190	214
1953 <sup>1/</sup>	224	206	217	209	209	218	196	197	204	192	207	230
1954 <sup>1/</sup>	211	209	208	201	215	236	241	234	248	219	202	200
1955 <sup>1/</sup>	222	204	204	216	209	240	236	208	212	189	194	208
1956	225	212	211	218	233							

<sup>1/</sup> Revised.

Table 19.- Citrus fruits: Total production in equivalent tons, average 1944-53, annual 1954 and 1955

Item	Average 1944-53	1954	1955	1955 as a percentage of	
	(1944-53 bloom)	(1954 bloom)	(1955 bloom)	Average 1944-53	1954
	tons	tons	tons	Percent	Percent
Oranges and tangerines	4,940	5,834	5,822	118	100
Grapefruit	1,929	1,652	1,806	94	109
Lemons	514	553	529	103	96
Limes	10	15	16	160	107
Total	7,393	8,054	8,173	111	101

Table 20.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1944-53; annual 1953, 1954, and indicated 1955; condition on June 1, average 1945-54, annual 1955 and 1956

Crop and State	Production <sup>1/</sup>				Condition June 1 (new crop) <sup>1/</sup>		
	Average 1944-53	1953	1954	Indicated 1955	Average 1945-54	1955	1956
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Oranges							
California,							
Navels and misc. <sup>2/</sup>	16,419	14,460	15,340	15,000	82	82	80
Valencias	28,060	17,940	23,800	23,000	82	79	79
Total or average	44,479	32,400	39,140	38,000	82	80	79
Florida							
Temples	1,129	2,200	2,500	2,800	---	---	---
Other early and midseason	33,601	48,000	49,500	48,700	70	65	70
Valencias	28,360	41,100	36,400	38,000	68	65	70
Total or average	63,090	91,300	88,400	89,500	69	65	70
Texas							
Early and midseason <sup>2/</sup>	1,882	675	1,100	1,150	3/54	59	74
Valencias	1,064	225	400	450	3/51	58	74
Total or average	2,946	900	1,500	1,600	56	59	74
Arizona							
Navels and misc. <sup>2/</sup>	518	550	510	350	3/70	69	85
Valencias	505	620	620	750	3/73	75	89
Total or average	1,024	1,170	1,130	1,100	72	72	87
Louisiana <sup>2/</sup>	257	100	175	215	63	65	69
Early and midseason <sup>5/</sup>	53,807	65,985	69,125	68,215	---	---	---
Valencias	57,988	59,885	61,220	62,200	---	---	---
Total or average, 5 States <sup>4/</sup>	111,796	125,870	130,345	130,415	76	73	75
Tangerines							
Florida	4,550	5,000	5,100	4,600	63	57	63
All oranges and tangerines 5 States <sup>4/</sup>	116,346	130,870	135,445	135,015	76	73	75
Grapefruit							
Florida							
Seedless	14,960	21,900	20,500	21,500	66	62	65
Other	16,480	20,100	14,300	17,500	61	63	63
Total or average	31,440	42,000	34,800	39,000	63	62	64
Texas	11,980	1,200	2,500	2,200	51	49	73
Arizona	3,119	2,670	2,470	2,400	75	72	87
California							
Desert Valleys	1,046	1,050	900	900	81	74	81
Other	1,677	1,450	1,500	1,500	83	80	80
Total or average	2,723	2,500	2,400	2,400	82	80	81
4 States <sup>4/</sup>	49,262	48,370	42,170	46,000	60	59	70
Lemons							
California <sup>4/</sup>	13,001	16,130	14,000	13,400	78	81	75
Limes							
Florida <sup>4/</sup>	248	370	380	400	75	83	82
May 1 forecast of 1956 crop							
Florida limes	---	---	---	380	---	---	---

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

<sup>2/</sup> Includes small quantities of tangerines.

<sup>3/</sup> Short-time average.

<sup>4/</sup> Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Ariz. the approximate average for oranges is 77 lbs. and grapefruit 65 lbs. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lbs. for Calif. grapefruit in other areas; in Fla. and other States, oranges, incl. tangerines, 90 lbs. and grapefruit 80 lbs.; Calif. lemons, 79 lbs.; Fla. limes, 80 lbs.

<sup>5/</sup> In Calif. and Ariz., navels and misc.

Table 21.- Grapefruit, Florida: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, January-June, 1955 and 1956

Month and week ended	New York						Chicago	
	Seedless		Other		Total		1955	1956
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956		
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month:								
January	4.07	4.12	2.90	2.61	4.05	4.04	4.01	4.06
February	3.69	3.95	2.39	2.34	3.66	3.88	3.75	3.93
March	3.52	3.88	2.23	2.52	3.48	3.85	3.47	3.71
April	3.65	4.32	2.67	2.95	3.64	4.26	3.85	4.71
May	3.75	4.56	2.40	3.06	3.74	4.49	3.59	4.86
Season average through May	3.93	4.17	2.63	2.73	3.90	4.11	3.90	4.37
Week ended:								
June 1	3.83	4.41	3.09	2.98	3.82	4.35	3.49	4.65
8	3.67	4.49	2.55	3.60	3.66	4.93	4.35	4.33

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

Table 22.- Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per box at New York and Chicago, January-June 1955 and 1956

Market and month	Oranges						Lemons, California <sup>1/</sup>	
	California Valencias		California Navels		Florida		1955	1956
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956		
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York								
Month:								
January	---	---	5.88	5.08	3.95	4.60	3.56	3.95
February	---	---	5.81	5.17	4.17	5.09	3.55	3.45
March	---	---	6.80	6.53	4.45	4.83	3.86	3.79
April	---	---	7.65	4.76	4.40	4.86	3.68	3.21
May	6.24	---	7.73	7.79	4.58	5.33	3.91	3.31
Season average through May	6.24	---	6.49	5.41	4.16	4.95	3.64	3.52
Week ended:								
June 1	6.46	---	8.09	---	4.71	5.40	3.50	3.28
8	6.34	---	10.88	---	4.66	6.12	3.30	3.68
Chicago								
Month:								
January	---	---	5.83	5.73	3.45	4.25	3.86	3.71
February	---	---	5.45	5.46	3.79	4.48	3.87	3.33
March	---	---	6.46	5.66	3.95	4.32	4.07	3.56
April	---	---	7.20	5.85	4.06	4.53	3.76	3.54
May	6.43	---	7.37	6.74	4.33	4.87	3.57	3.50
Season average through May	6.43	---	6.20	5.70	3.69	4.52	3.84	3.53
Week ended:								
June 1	6.19	---	6.80	7.28	4.36	5.13	3.54	3.46
8	5.98	---	---	7.43	4.60	5.22	3.55	3.48

<sup>1/</sup> Price per  $\frac{1}{2}$  box. Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.



Table 23.- Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, January-June, 1955 and 1956 <sup>1/</sup>

Period	Grapefruit								Lemons	
	1955				1956				1955	1956
	Fla.	Tex.	Calif.- Ariz.	Total	Fla.	Tex.	Calif.- Ariz.	Total	Calif.	Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through										
January 14	13,671	1,422	1,011	16,104	14,198	951	652	15,801	2,037	1,934
Week ended:										
January 21	1,113	122	110	1,345	1,219	138	102	1,459	217	232
28	1,063	134	128	1,325	1,227	113	96	1,436	212	217
February 4	1,116	156	104	1,376	1,040	107	86	1,233	233	185
11	1,042	132	104	1,278	1,100	104	85	1,289	205	206
18	1,107	93	106	1,306	1,132	129	85	1,346	222	208
25	1,141	74	61	1,276	1,200	88	65	1,353	215	232
March 3	1,219	72	44	1,335	1,228	87	85	1,400	246	241
10	1,228	51	89	1,368	1,216	77	81	1,374	220	281
17	1,181	25	98	1,304	1,167	68	70	1,305	282	326
24	1,057	14	80	1,151	1,152	40	90	1,282	293	407
31	1,200	8	73	1,281	1,055	36	80	1,171	267	262
April 7	1,208	9	66	1,283	1,066	28	62	1,156	282	297
14	1,047	8	61	1,116	949	23	78	1,050	311	262
21	962	4	77	1,043	1,096	20	107	1,223	365	308
28	986	4	93	1,083	1,029	9	102	1,140	463	390
May 5	1,000	4	100	1,104	1,002	5	137	1,144	500	449
12	863	---	115	978	777	---	159	936	509	439
19	695	1	134	830	738	3	285	1,026	534	497
26	576	---	143	719	566	---	202	768	526	523
June 2	550	---	109	659	461	---	175	636	493	566
Season through										
June 2	34,025	2,333	2,906	39,264	34,618	2,026	2,884	39,528	8,632	8,462

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

Table 24.- Oranges (excluding tangerines): Total weekly fresh shipments from producing areas, by varieties, January-June, 1954-55 and 1955-56 <sup>1/</sup>

Period	1955					1956				
	Calif.- Ariz. Valen- cias	Calif.- Ariz. Navels and Misc.	Flor- ida	Texas	Total	Calif.- Ariz. Valen- cias	Calif.- Ariz. Navels and Misc.	Flor- ida	Texas	Total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through										
January 14	---	9,802	19,501	1,242	30,545	---	6,203	18,140	1,171	25,514
Week ended										
January 21	---	1,260	1,621	47	2,928	---	979	1,330	100	2,409
28	---	1,258	1,654	38	2,950	---	928	1,216	87	2,231
February 4	2	1,171	1,704	39	2,916	2	1,076	1,177	86	2,341
11	2	1,087	1,413	44	2,546	16	1,187	1,274	75	2,552
18	8	1,141	1,505	36	2,690	54	1,100	1,286	78	2,518
26	7	1,292	1,619	38	2,956	83	1,150	1,348	54	2,635
March 3	7	1,204	1,287	18	2,516	150	1,240	1,352	41	2,783
10	20	1,251	1,317	18	2,606	181	1,371	1,278	35	2,865
17	37	1,202	1,520	7	2,766	171	1,495	1,297	26	2,989
24	54	1,141	1,264	5	2,464	215	1,398	1,199	---	2,812
31	71	1,023	1,394	---	2,488	210	1,371	1,177	---	2,758
April 7	227	1,091	1,156	---	2,474	467	1,256	1,071	---	2,794
14	470	1,036	957	---	2,463	466	1,044	1,040	---	2,550
21	508	838	1,338	---	2,684	957	1,280	1,240	---	3,477
28	748	689	1,142	---	2,579	702	1,185	1,143	---	3,030
May 5	801	587	1,057	---	2,445	973	1,097	1,085	---	3,155
12	929	427	980	---	2,336	798	913	891	---	2,602
19	1,061	275	1,004	---	2,340	1,008	773	953	---	2,734
26	1,263	105	884	---	2,252	1,110	619	810	---	2,539
June 2	1,146	43	754	---	1,943	1,115	249	808	---	2,172
Season through										
June 2	7,361	27,923	45,071	1,532	81,887	8,678	27,914	41,115	1,753	79,460

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

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