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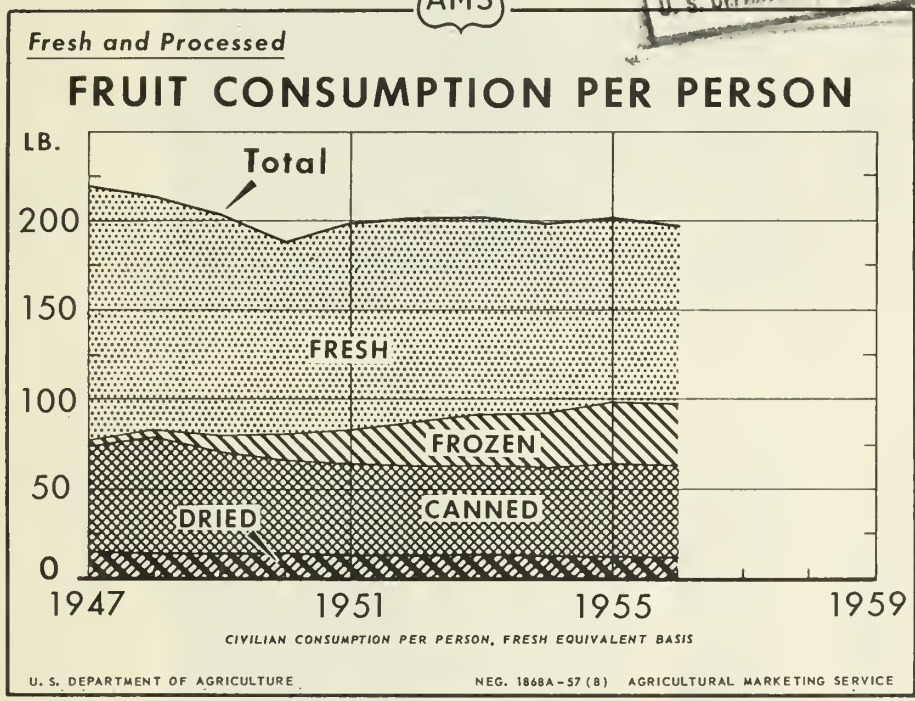
August 1957  
FOR RELEASE  
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# The FRUIT SITUATION

TFS-124

In this issue:  
Revised Per Capita Consumption  
Tables  
Trends in Per Capita Consumption

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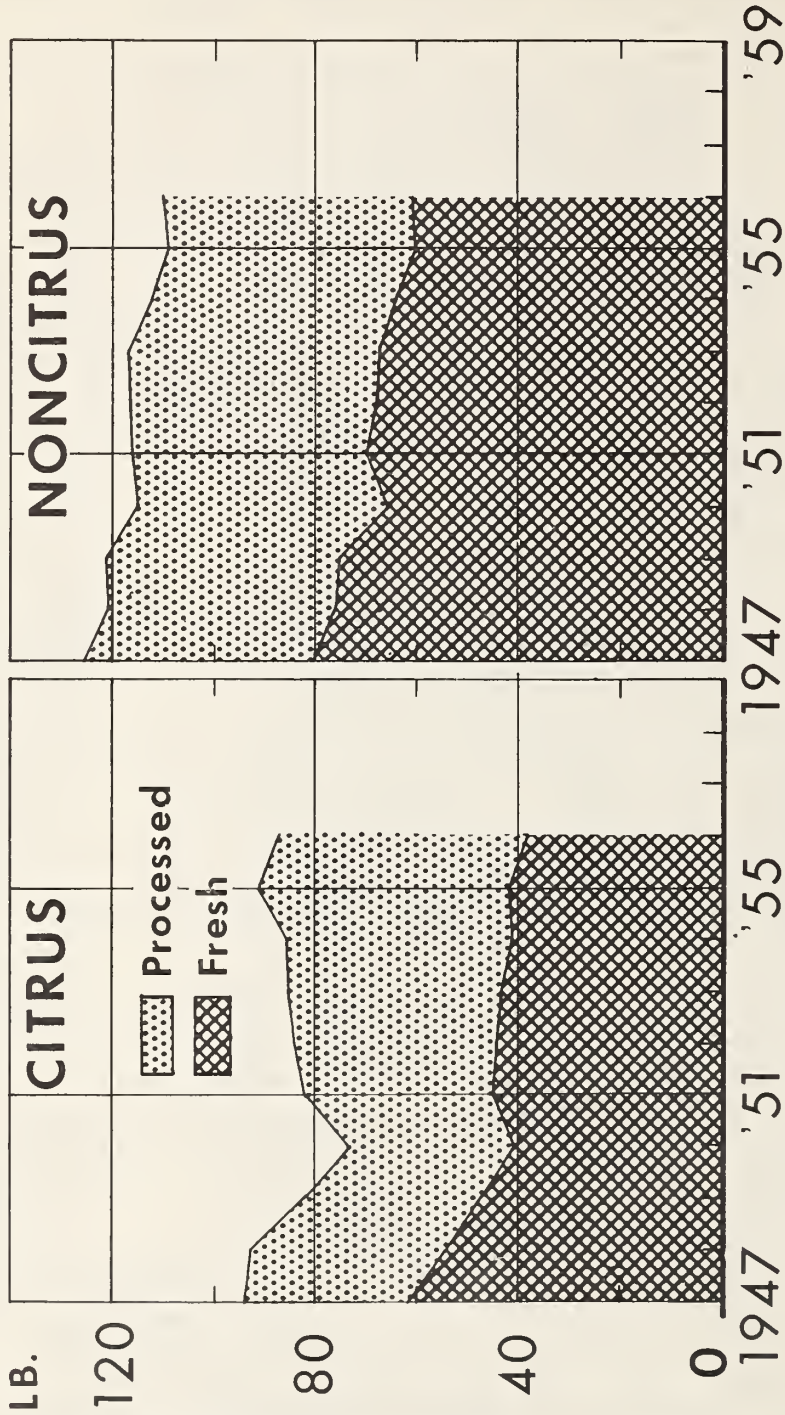


During 1947-56, per capita consumption of fresh fruits, canned fruits and fruit juices combined, and dried fruits, fresh equivalent basis, declined. In contrast, consumption of frozen fruits and fruit juices increased nearly 10 times.

Per capita consumption of all fruits and fruit juices combined declined from 1947 to 1950, when total production of fruit was relatively small. Since 1951 consumption has fluctuated around 200 pounds per capita.

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Citrus and Noncitrus  
**FRUIT CONSUMPTION PER PERSON**



CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION PER PERSON, FRESH EQUIVALENT BASIS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Since 1947, per capita consumption of both fresh citrus and noncitrus fruits has declined considerably. In contrast, consumption of both processed citrus and noncitrus fruits, fresh equivalent basis, has increased. The increase in citrus was much

sharper than that in noncitrus, and beginning 1954 consumption of processed citrus has exceeded that of fresh citrus. In 1956, consumption of noncitrus fruits comprised about 56 percent of total consumption and citrus the remainder.

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 T H E F R U I T S I T U A T I O N  
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, August 21, 1957

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SUMMARY

Total fresh market supplies of deciduous and citrus fruits may be a little larger during late summer than a year earlier. With heavier carryover stocks of canned fruits, total supplies of processed fruits also may be a little larger. Demand for fresh fruit continues strong, but demand for fruit for processing appears to be off from a year ago.

Among deciduous fruits marketed in large volume in late summer and early fall, production of apples and pears is larger than in 1956, but that of peaches, grapes and prunes is smaller. Output of dried prunes is expected to be smaller than last year, and reductions seem probable in the 1957 packs of canned peaches, purple plums and a few other fruits. The packs of canned and frozen cherries are expected to be larger than in 1956.



Supplies of California Valencia oranges remaining for use during late summer and fall are a little lighter than a year ago. Supplies of grapefruit, though seasonally light, are about as large as a year ago, but those of lemons and limes are larger. In early August, Florida packers' stocks of frozen concentrate were slightly smaller than a year earlier, but those of canned citrus juices were much larger.

Total production of tree nuts in 1957 is expected to be moderately smaller than in 1956. Increases in walnuts and filberts are more than offset by decreases in almonds and pecans.

Production of apples in commercial areas in 1957 was forecast as of August 1 at 115.6 million bushels, 15 percent larger than in 1956 and 5 percent above the 1946-55 average. Most of the increase is in the northeastern and western States, especially Washington. Consumer demand for fresh apples and canned applesauce is expected to continue strong.

The 1957 pear crop is likely to total 33.5 million bushels, 4 percent above the 1956 crop and 12 percent above average. In the 3 Pacific Coast States, the Bartlett crop--used fresh, canned, and dried--is up 8 percent; the crop of fall and winter pears--mostly for fresh use--is up 3 percent. Heavier early-season marketings of California Bartletts have brought lower prices than in 1956.

The 1957 peach crop, as estimated August 1, is about 65.8 million bushels, down 6 percent from 1956 but 2 percent above average. The crop of California clingstones is smaller than in 1956 but still about as large as the volume utilized from the 1956 crop. Prices for these peaches for canning are lower than in 1956, but prices for fresh market peaches in mid-August were not greatly different from a year earlier.

Production of fresh plums (90,600 tons) is about 14 percent under 1956 but 5 percent above average. Production of Pacific Northwest prunes (79,800 tons, fresh basis) is down 21 percent from 1956 and 19 percent below average. Output of California dried prunes (171,000 tons, dried) is down 11 percent from 1956 but up 3 percent from average. With sales of California fresh plums on the New York auction much lighter this year than in 1956, prices have averaged considerably higher than the relatively low prices last year.

The 1957 grape crop is estimated at 2,670,350 tons, 8 percent smaller than the 1956 crop and 10 percent below average. The reduction is mostly in raisin varieties. Early-season shipments of California grapes to fresh markets have been considerably smaller than in 1956, and prices at shipping points and on the New York auction have averaged higher than a year earlier.

Remaining supplies of California Valencia oranges are smaller than a year ago. Auction prices have increased since late June but with heavier

shipments have continued to average under a year earlier. In Florida, the 1956-57 pack of frozen orange concentrate was about 72 million gallons, a new record and 2 percent above the 1955-56 pack. With retail prices lower, consumption of this product has been heavier this season than in 1955-56.

## APPLES

### 1957 Apple Crop is the Largest Since 1950

The 1957 commercial apple crop was estimated as of August 1 at 115.6 million bushels, 15 percent larger than the 1956 crop and 5 percent above the 1946-55 average. The increase over 1956 is mainly in the northeastern and western States, where production in 1956 was below average in many States as a result of unfavorable weather. The largest increase this year is in Washington, where the crop of 29.5 million bushels is 67 percent above the short 1956 crop. In the large producing States of Virginia and Michigan, where the crops are smaller than in 1956, they still are near and well above average, respectively. With the crops larger in several important States that store heavily for sale in winter and spring, especially Washington, supplies in the first half of 1958 can be expected to be much larger than in this period of 1957.

### Prices for Apples Higher in Early Summer Than in 1956

Summer varieties will make up the principal supplies of fresh market apples until fall and winter varieties become available in volume in September. A large part of the summer crop usually is marketed locally or near the areas where grown. In contrast, much of the fall and winter crops move to the large terminal markets. Available quotations on grower prices for summer apples in local markets averaged moderately higher during July than in this month of 1956. This may have been the result partly of smaller supplies. Production is lighter this year in some areas that usually produce substantial quantities of early apples. In the first two weeks of August, prices for some varieties dropped below prices a year earlier. In California this year as in recent years, a large part of the crop of Gravenstein apples, an important summer variety, is moving to processors instead of to fresh markets.

Consumer demand for both fresh apples and canned apple products is expected to continue strong this season. But supplies of apples on the fresh markets probably will be much larger next fall and winter than last. Although large packs of canned apples and applesauce seem likely in 1957-58, the main outlet for the increase in the 1957 crop will be the fresh market.



Increased Stocks of Canned  
Apples and Applesauce

The 1956-57 pack of canned applesauce was a new record of nearly 9.5 million cases (basis 24 No. 2½ cans), 14 percent above the 1955-56 pack. With carryover stocks on August 1, 1956 about 24 percent smaller than a year earlier, total supplies in packers' hands in 1956-57 were about 8 percent larger than in 1955-56. Shipments during August 1956 - June 1957 were about 2 percent under those in the like period of 1955-56. As a result, packers' stocks on July 1, 1957, about 4.3 million actual cases, were up 58 percent over a year earlier. Wholesale distributors' stocks of canned applesauce on July 1, 1957, about 1.1 million actual cases, were 13 percent under a year earlier. Per capita consumption of canned applesauce has doubled in the past decade.

The 1956-57 pack of canned apples was 3.6 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), 9 percent larger than the 1955-56 pack. With carryover stocks on August 1, 1956, 5 percent smaller than a year earlier, total supplies held by packers in 1956-57 were about 6 percent larger than in 1955-56. Shipments of canned apples during August 1956 - June 1957 were 1 percent larger than in the like period of 1955-56. But packers' stocks on July 1, nearly 1.5 million cases (basis 6-10's), were 20 percent above a year earlier. Wholesale distributors' stocks on July 1, 1957, about 400,000 actual cases, were about 10 percent under a year earlier.

Stocks of frozen apples and applesauce (mostly apples) on August 1, 1957 were about 39 million pounds, 51 percent above those of this date in 1956. The 1956 pack was about 87 million pounds, 20 percent larger than the 1955 pack.

PEARS

1957 Crop is The  
Largest Since 1947

The 1957 crop of pears was estimated as of August 1 at 33.5 million bushels, 4 percent larger than the 1956 crop and 12 percent larger than the 1946-55 average. Nearly all of the increase over 1956 is in Washington, Oregon and California, where combined production comprises over 91 percent of the total crop in the United States. Pacific Coast output totals 30.6 million bushels, 7 percent larger than in 1956. The Bartlett pear crop of 22.8 million bushels in these 3 states is up 8 percent over 1956, and that of 7.8 million bushels of other varieties, mostly winter pears, is up 3 percent. Production of both Bartlett and other pears is larger than in 1956 in each of these States, with the exception of a little less production of other varieties in California. In other pear States, total production of 2.9 million bushels is 20 percent under that of 1956. Reductions are heaviest in Michigan and New York.



Heavier Early-Season  
Supplies Bring Lower  
Prices Than in 1956

Harvest of the record California Bartlett crop started in early July, and was followed by rapidly mounting shipments to fresh markets. By early August, rail shipments were much larger than a year before. Prices for these pears on the New York auction declined as usual with the increasing shipments. In late July, they averaged a little under those of this period in 1956. But in the first week of August they averaged a little higher. Prices for California Bartlett pears for canning are reported to be somewhat lower than in 1956.

Increased Carryover Stocks  
of Canned Pears

Packers' supplies of canned pears in the 1956-57 season were about 10.6 million cases (24-2½'s), 7 percent larger than in 1955-56. This included a carryover in June 1956 of over 1.7 million cases, up 9 percent over a year earlier, and a record pack of nearly 8.9 million cases in 1956, up 6 percent over 1955. But shipments during June 1956 through May 1957 were nearly 8 million cases, 3 percent smaller than in 1955-56. As a result, packers' stocks on June 1, 1957 were about 2.7 million cases, up 54 percent. Wholesale distributors' stocks on the same date were about 1.2 million actual cases, up 3 percent. However, because of the increased crop, another large pack of canned pears seems likely.

PEACHES

1957 Crop Below 1956 But  
Above 1946-55 Average

Production of peaches in the United States in 1957 was estimated as of August 1 at 65.8 million bushels, 6 percent smaller than in 1956 but 2 percent larger than the 1946-55 average. Production is larger than in 1956 in many southern and mid-Atlantic States, Michigan, Colorado and a few other States. But crops are much smaller in New England, New York, Illinois, Arkansas and Washington, where winter and spring freezes severely cut production. Among important peach States that supply fresh market peaches from mid-summer to the end of the season, production is larger in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Colorado.

In the 3 Pacific Coast States, where most of the canning of peaches is done, production is 8 percent smaller than in 1956 but 11 percent above average. The reduction in California is mainly the result of a "green drop" program for clingstone peaches put into effect under the State Peach Marketing Order. The 1957 California clingstone crop of 24 million bushels is 12 percent smaller than the 1956 crop but 10 percent larger than average. The 1957 clingstone crop is about as large as the quantity utilized of the 1956 crop. The California freestone crop of 13.1 million bushels is up 4 percent above 1956 and 19 percent above average. Total production of peaches in California in 1957 has been exceeded only by the 1946 and 1956 crops.

Prices in mid-August About  
the Same as a Year Earlier

Prices received by growers for fresh market peaches in July averaged a little higher than in July 1956. This was partly the result of lighter shipments from some of the early peach States, including Arkansas. But prices declined as shipments increased rapidly in late July and early August with harvest of regular Elbertas and other mid-summer varieties. In mid-August at important heavy-shipping points, prices averaged not greatly different from those in 1956, when they also declined seasonally. Prices for fresh market peaches are expected to hold up well this summer.

In California, grower prices for clingstone peaches for canning are reported to be somewhat lower than in 1956.

Lighter Pack of Canned  
Peaches in Prospect

Current prospects are for lighter packs of both canned clingstone and freestone peaches in 1957 than in 1956. This outlook stems partly from the much heavier carryover stocks of canned peaches this year and the smaller crops in the Pacific Northwest. Nevertheless, the 1957 pack may be second only to the record 1956 pack. The pack of fruit cocktail, of which clingstone peaches are an important ingredient, may not be greatly different from the large 1956 pack. In the 1956-57 marketing season, movement of this item was better than that of clingstone peaches. The 1956 pack of canned peaches was 27.9 million cases (24-2½'s), 24 percent larger than the 1955 pack, and that of fruit cocktail was over 11 million cases, up 12 percent. Output of frozen peaches in 1956 was over 45 million pounds, down 10 percent.

On June 1, 1957, packers' stocks of canned peaches were about 6.3 million cases (24-2½'s), nearly three times those of a year earlier. Wholesale distributors' stocks were nearly 3 million actual cases, about the same as a year earlier. Stocks of fruit cocktail, salad and mixed fruits combined held by packers were about 2.5 million cases (24-2½'s), up 39 percent, and stocks held by wholesale distributors were about 1.5 million actual cases, up 3 percent. Stocks of frozen peaches on August 1, 1957 were 15 million pounds, 11 percent under a year earlier.

Canned Peaches for School Lunches

The U. S. Department of Agriculture in August bought 633,580 cases of canned peaches for use by schools participating in the National School Lunch Program. The purchase consisted of 588,580 cases of 6 No. 10 cans and 25,000 cases of 24 No. 2½ cans of clingstone peaches and 20,000 cases of 6 No. 10 cans of freestone peaches. These peaches were bought with National School Lunch Act funds from canners in California and are to be delivered to the schools during August 26 - September 30, 1957.



## CHERRIES

Sweet Cherries -- Increased  
Canned Pack in 1957

The 1957 crop of sweet cherries was estimated as of August 1 at 86,620 tons, 27 percent larger than the 1956 crop but 10 percent smaller than the 1946-55 average. Production is larger this year than in 1956 in all commercial States except California and Colorado. Despite severe losses from rains at harvest time in California and Oregon, the California crop of 31,900 tons is only 7 percent under that of 1956, and the Oregon crop of 17,000 tons is up 12 percent. The Washington crop of 13,000 tons is more than twice as large as the light 1956 crop, and the Michigan crop of 12,000 tons is up 50 percent.

With production larger this year, especially in the Pacific States and Michigan, where most of the canning is done, some increase over 1956 in the total pack of canned sweet cherries is anticipated. Available figures indicate that the 1957 pack of canned sweet cherries in California was 349,079 cases (basis 24-2½'s), 21 percent smaller than the 1956 pack. The total 1956 pack of canned sweet cherries was 698,000 cases (24-2½'s), down 49 percent from 1955. Packers' stocks of canned sweet cherries on June 1, 1957 were down to 105,000 cases, 75 percent smaller than a year earlier.

Rail shipments of sweet cherries from California to fresh markets have been considerably lighter in 1957 than last year but much heavier from other western States. Montana was the principal shipper in early August as the season was nearing the end.

Prices on the New York and Chicago auctions for principal varieties of sweet cherries from California tended to average higher in most weeks of the 1957 season than in the corresponding weeks of 1956. California growers' prices for sweet cherries for canning also averaged a little higher than the 1956 price, which was 13 cents a pound. Prices for Washington Lambert cherries on the New York Auction in July 1957 tended to average somewhat under a year earlier, though much higher than in other recent years.

Sour Cherries -- Heavier  
Canned and Frozen Packs  
in 1957

Total production of sour cherries in 1957 was estimated as of August 1 at 142,520 tons, 43 percent larger than in 1956 and 13 percent larger than the 1946-55 average. The crop is larger this year in all commercial States except Colorado and Ohio. In the five Great Lakes States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin, where most of the canning and freezing of sour cherries is done, production in 1957 totals 129,800 tons, 44 percent larger than in 1956 and 12 percent above average.



The heavier crop in the Great Lakes States points to larger packs of both canned and frozen sour cherries this year. The 1956 pack of canned sour cherries was 1,830,000 cases (24-2½'s), 47 percent under the 1955 pack. On July 1, 1957 packers' stocks were 200,845 actual cases, down 43 percent from a year earlier. Wholesale distributors' stocks were 309,000 actual cases, down 42 percent.

The 1956 pack of frozen sour cherries was 88,734,173 pounds, 22 percent smaller than the 1955 pack. Stocks of frozen cherries (mostly sour) in cold storage July 1, 1957 were 11,757,000 pounds, 36 percent under a year earlier. Freezing of the new crop was heavy as usual during July, and by August 1 stocks had increased to 79,487,000 pounds, 49 percent above a year earlier.

In the Great Lakes States, prices received by growers for 1957-crop sour cherries for processing are reported averaging a little under prices in 1956. The average price per pound in 1956 was 7.24 cents in Michigan, 7.25 cents in Ohio, and 8.2 cents in New York.

#### Canned Cherries for School Lunches

In early August, the U. S. Department of Agriculture completed the purchase of 227,000 cases of 6 No. 10 cans of red sour pitted cherries for school lunch use. These cherries were bought with National School Lunch Act funds (Section 6) and are for delivery from August 19 through September 21, 1957 to schools participating in the National School Lunch Program. Purchases consist of cherries canned from 1957 crops in Michigan, Wisconsin, Utah, Pennsylvania and New York, but mostly Michigan.

#### PLUMS AND PRUNES

#### 1957 Plum Crop Smaller in California, Larger in Michigan

Total production of fresh plums in California and Michigan was estimated as of August 1 at 90,600 tons, 14 percent smaller than in 1956 but 5 percent larger than the 1946-55 average. The California crop of 84,000 tons is down 16 percent from 1956, but the Michigan crop of 6,600 tons is up 35 percent.

#### Lighter Shipments, Higher Prices for California Fresh Plums

Shipments of fresh plums by rail from California through August 10 of the 1957 season were much lighter than comparable shipments in 1956. With sales on the New York auction also much lighter in most weeks this year, prices for principal varieties on this market have averaged considerably higher than

the relatively low prices in 1956. In late July, prices averaged about twice those of a year earlier. More recently, prices for late varieties have declined sharply with increasing shipments, and the price spread over 1956 has narrowed.

Lighter Crop of Pacific  
Northwest Prunes in 1957

The 1957 crop of prunes in Oregon, Washington and Idaho totals 79,800 tons (fresh basis), 21 percent smaller than the 1956 crop and 19 percent under average. The Oregon crop of 37,600 tons is 36 percent under the 1956 crop and 33 percent below average. The reduction is in the western part of the State. Though up a little over 1956, production this year as in 1956 is extremely light in eastern Oregon, where trees were killed by the 1955-56 winter freeze. The Idaho crop of 23,500 tons is 8 percent under 1956 but 7 percent above average. Production in Washington is estimated at 18,700 tons, up 10 percent over 1956 but 7 percent under average. Harvest of Pacific Northwest prunes, now under way, probably will extend through September or early October as usual.

Packers' Stocks of Canned  
Purple Plums Much Larger  
on June 1, 1957 Than  
a Year Earlier

Packers' stocks of canned Pacific Northwest purple plums (prunes) on June 1, 1957 were about 783,000 cases (24-2½'s), 49 percent larger than a year earlier. The 1956 pack of canned purple plums, mostly in the Pacific Northwest was about 2.2 million cases, 34 percent larger than the 1955 pack. The pack of canned plums in 1956 was 137,000 cases, more than twice the relatively small 1955 pack. Stocks of frozen plums and prunes in cold storage August 1, 1957 were about 6 million pounds, nearly the same as a year earlier. The 1956 pack was about 4 million pounds, 6 percent larger than the 1955 pack.

Smaller Crop of Dried  
Prunes in California  
in 1957

The 1957 crop of dried prunes in California is expected to be 171,000 tons (dried weight), 11 percent smaller than the 1956 crop but 3 percent above average. In Oregon, a relatively small tonnage probably will be dried this year as in recent years. Production in this State in 1956 was 5,400 tons. With total production of dried prunes much larger in 1956 than in 1955, exports during September 1956 - June 1957 were 66 percent above those in this period of 1955-56.

## GRAPES

Lighter Production  
in 1957

Production of grapes in 1957 was estimated as of August 1 at 2,670,350 tons, 8 percent smaller than in 1956 and 10 percent below the 1946-55 average. The California crop of 2,440,000 tons is down 7 percent from 1956 and 12 percent below average. The crop of raisin varieties at 1,430,000 tons is down 11 percent and accounts for most of the reduction in California. Production of wine varieties is 540,000 tons, down 5 percent from 1956; that of table varieties is 470,000 tons, up 4 percent.

The 1957 Arizona crop of European-type grapes, is estimated at 6,000 tons, 9 percent larger than the 1956 crop. In Washington, the crop of 47,000 tons is up 57 percent over 1956. This state together with all other States except California and Arizona produces mostly American-type grapes such as the Concord. Output is down considerably in the relatively heavy-producing States of New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Ohio, mainly because of unfavorable weather. The total production of 160,000 tons in these States this year is 24 percent smaller than that in 1956. The Arkansas crop of 2,900 tons is down 72 percent from 1956. These five eastern States and Washington grow most of the grapes that are made into canned and bottled grape juice and frozen grape juice concentrate.

Shipments Smaller, Prices  
Higher Than in 1956

Early-season rail shipments of grapes from California and Arizona to fresh markets have been considerably smaller this year than in 1956. Although weekly shipments were increasing during late July as harvesting of California grapes gained, shipments continued smaller than in the like period of 1956. In early August, shipments exceeded those of a year earlier. The heaviest weekly shipments of the year usually occur during September and October.

Prices for Thompson Seedless, Ribier and Red Malaga grapes at shipping points in California averaged much higher during late July and early August than a year earlier. By mid-August, prices had declined to levels slightly to moderately higher than a year earlier. Prices for these varieties on the New York City auction also averaged above 1956. Although prices decline with increasing shipments, prices are likely to continue higher than in the summer of 1956.

Reduction in Tonnage Processed  
in Prospect This Year

Utilization of the 1956 grape crop of 2,895,250 tons was as follows: Farm household use and fresh sales, 552,590 tons (19.1 percent); canned, 34,800 tons (1.2 percent); dried (fresh basis), 802,920 tons (27.7 percent); and crushed for wine, juice, etc., 1,504,940 tons (52.0 percent). The



tonnages used in farm households, sold fresh, and canned usually vary less markedly with changes in total production than do the tonnages dried and crushed. The reduction in the 1957 grape crop is expected to result in a reduction in the tonnage dried or crushed, or perhaps in both.

Output of raisins in 1956 was 200,000 tons (natural condition, dried), 11 percent smaller than in 1955. With the raisin pack down, exports during September 1956 - June 1957 were about one-third smaller than in this period of 1955-56. There was no export program for raisins in 1956-57.

## ORANGES

### Lighter Supplies of California Valencia Oranges This Summer

About 10 million boxes of California Valencia oranges were still to be marketed after August 1, a little less than a year earlier. As usual, these supplies will provide most of the fresh market oranges for summer use and for export during summer. The season for California Valencias usually ends in November and sometimes in December. The 1956-57 crop of California Valencias was estimated as of July 1 at 20.5 million boxes, 12 percent under the 1955-56 crop and 23 percent below the 1945-54 average.

Fresh market shipments of Florida Valencias were heavier during July than in July 1956, and may run a little heavier in August than a year earlier. Early-season movement of the crop last spring was slow and supplies on July 1 were heavier than a year earlier. The 1956-57 crop of Florida Valencias was 39 million boxes, 1 percent smaller than the 1955-56 crop but 30 percent above average.

The August 1 condition of the 1957-58 orange crop was less favorable than that of the new crop last year in California, but more favorable in other citrus States. Assuming that harvest will start about the same as usual, light supplies from Florida can be expected in late September and heavy supplies by late October. Supplies of California Navels can be expected in November.

### Auction Prices for California Oranges Generally Increasing

Prices for California Valencia oranges have been increasing since late June but have continued to average under a year earlier, and for the week ending August 10, they averaged only 3 percent lower. Prices for Florida oranges, of which supplies during late spring and early summer were considerably heavier than in this period of 1956, also have been much below a year earlier. With a sharp cut in retail prices of frozen orange concentrate in May, purchases by household consumers increased considerably over April 1957 and also over May and June 1956. By August 1, 1957, total cold storage stocks were not greatly different from a year earlier.

Record Pack of Frozen  
Orange Concentrate  
in Florida

Output of frozen orange concentrate in Florida in 1956-57 was approximately 72 million gallons, 2 percent larger than in 1955-56 and a new record. Stocks held by Florida packers on August 10 were a little over 30 million gallons, 2 percent smaller than a year earlier. With movement continuing heavier than in the 1955-56 season, carryover stocks next fall will be somewhat lighter than last fall. Stocks of canned orange juice held by Florida packers on August 3, 1957 were about 3.6 million cases (24-2's), up 64 percent.

Exports of Fresh Oranges  
Down, But of Canned  
and Frozen Juice, Up

Exports of fresh oranges (including tangerines) during November 1956 - June 1957 were about 6.7 million boxes, 11 percent smaller than a year earlier when loss of the Spanish crop by freezing gave impetus to United States exports. In contrast, exports of orange juice in this November - June period were larger than a year earlier. Volume of shipments for important items is as follows: Canned single-strength juice, 7.5 million gallons, up 11 percent; canned concentrate, 1.4 million gallons, up 44 percent; and frozen juice, 2.1 million gallons, up 10 percent.

#### GRAPEFRUIT

Supplies of fresh grapefruit during late summer probably will be nearly the same as in this period of 1956, though seasonally light. Most of the fresh grapefruit will come from the California summer crop, which is a little smaller than in 1956. These may be supplemented as usual by light imports from the West Indies. Although movement of the 1957-58 Florida crop may start in September, market supplies from this crop probably will not attain heavy volume until sometime in October.

Shipments of grapefruit from Florida dropped rapidly in late June and July as the season in this State was nearing the end, and prices advanced at shipping points and on the principal auctions. Grower prices for grapefruit in the United States averaged considerably higher in July than in June, but much under a year earlier.

Although supplies of fresh grapefruit are seasonally light this summer, supplies of canned sections and juice are larger. On August 3, 1957, stocks of canned grapefruit sections held by Florida packers were about 9 percent larger than a year earlier, and those of canned grapefruit juice were up .51 percent.

Exports of Fresh Grapefruit  
Smaller This Season  
Than Last

Approximately 1.7 million boxes of fresh grapefruit were exported during November 1956 - June 1957, 4 percent smaller than in this period of 1955-56. Exports of canned single-strength grapefruit juice were about 4.4 million gallons, down 17 percent. But exports of canned grapefruit concentrate and frozen juice, though much smaller than those of canned single-strength juice, were up sharply over a year earlier.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Supplies of lemons remaining to be marketed during summer and early fall are considerably larger than a year ago. The 1956-57 crop of lemons in California was estimated as of July 1 at 15.5 million boxes, 17 percent above the 1955-56 crop and 18 percent above the 1945-54 average. Although fresh sales have been a little lighter through August 1 of the 1956-57 season than in this period of 1955-56, the quantity processed has been considerably larger. On August 1, about 4 million boxes of the 1956-57 crop were left, about 1.8 million more than a year earlier.

Weekly average prices for lemons on the principal auctions averaged considerably lower in June 1957 than in this month of 1956. In early July, prices averaged about the same as a year earlier, and in late July and early August they averaged higher.

Through May 31 of the 1956-57 season, output of frozen concentrate for lemonade was about 5.4 million gallons, 26 percent smaller than in the like period of the 1955-56 season. Production of other frozen and canned lemon juices also was somewhat smaller by May 31. On May 31 much of the season was still ahead for the production of lemon products from the 1956-57 crop. Moreover, the period of heavy consumption associated with summer weather was still ahead. Retail prices for frozen concentrate for lemonade are expected to continue lower this summer than last.

Exports of fresh lemons and limes (mostly lemons) during November 1956 - June 1957 were about 821,000 boxes, 41 percent smaller than in this period of 1955-56. Imports of concentrated lemon juice during November - March 1956-57 were much heavier than in these months of 1955-56, but during April - June 1957, they were much lighter. The total of 1.4 million gallons for the 8 months was down 25 percent.

Production of limes in Florida in 1957-58 was estimated as of July 1 at 420,000 boxes, 5 percent larger than in 1956-57 and 61 percent above average. Both fresh market shipments and movement to processors will continue heavy during summer. Prices received by growers for fresh market limes averaged considerably lower in July 1957 than a year earlier.



## DRIED FRUIT

Prospects for 1957

Production of dried prunes in California in 1957 was estimated as of August 1 at 171,000 tons (natural condition, dried), compared with 193,000 tons in 1956 and the average of 166,400 tons for 1946-55. California usually produces about 97 to 98 percent of the crop, and Oregon the remainder. In 1956 Oregon produced 5,400 tons, and a relatively small tonnage again may be expected from this State.

Output of raisins, usually the leading dried fruit in terms of tonnage, and that of other dried fruits will remain uncertain until harvest is further advanced. In 1956, production of raisins was 200,000 tons, compared with 225,000 tons in 1955 and 230,150 tons, the average for 1946-55. The raisin variety grape crop in California this year is 11 percent smaller than the 1956 crop. But raisin varieties are also used extensively fresh and for crushing for juice and wine. Moreover, the tonnage dried into raisins this year, as in other years, will depend much upon prices of grapes for the several uses.

1956-57 Season Nearing End

During September 1956 - June 1957, exports of dried prunes were nearly 57,000 tons, 66 percent larger than in the same period of 1955-56. In contrast, exports of raisins were over 46,000 tons, 33 percent smaller. Most of the 1956-57 season supplies of dried fruits have now left producers hands, and carryover stocks this summer probably will not be much different from a year ago.

Diversion Programs for  
Dates and Figs

Under the diversion programs of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1956-crop dates and figs, diversions of approximately 11.4 million pounds of dates and 2,279 tons (4.6 million pounds) of figs had been approved by August 16, 1957. All applications for diversion of dates were to have been filed by July 31, and diversion is to be completed by September 30, 1957. Diversion of figs is to be completed by November 30, 1957. Nearly 7.5 million pounds of 1955-crop dates were diverted under a similar program.

## CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Large Pack of Canned  
Fruits in Prospect  
for 1957-58

Early-season indications for the pack of canned fruits in 1957-58 point to a total a little below the record in 1956-57. Increases are expected in the

new packs of canned sweet cherries, sour cherries and berries. Decreases seem probable for peaches, plums and olives. The packs of most other items may not be greatly different from those of 1956-57.

Packers' stocks of 9 items of canned fruits combined (apples, applesauce, apricots, sweet cherries, sour cherries, fruit cocktail including fruits for salad and mixed fruits, peaches, pears and purple plums) on June 1, 1957 were about 51 percent larger than a year earlier. Stocks of applesauce, fruit cocktail, peaches, pears and plums were much larger than on June 1, 1956. Stocks of canned apples were up moderately. In contrast, stocks of apricots and cherries were down considerably. Wholesale distributors' stocks of these 9 items combined were 3 percent smaller on June 1, 1957 than a year earlier.

On July 1, 1957, packers' stocks of canned apples were 20 percent larger than a year earlier, those of applesauce were up 58 percent, but those of sour cherries were down 43 percent. Wholesale distributors' stocks of canned apples, applesauce, sour cherries, Florida grapefruit segments, and pineapple, combined, on July 1, 1957 were 11 percent smaller than a year earlier.

The 1956-57 Florida pack of canned grapefruit sections was over 4.5 million cases (24-2's), 5 percent under the 1955-56 pack. The pack of citrus salad was about 591,000 cases, down 18 percent. On August 3, 1957, packers' stocks of grapefruit sections were 4 percent larger than a year earlier though 23 percent below two years earlier. Stocks of citrus salad were down 28 percent from 1956.

Total production of canned fruits in 1956 was about 3.6 billion pounds, a new record. This was equivalent to about 84 million cases of 24 No. 2½ cans. With some increase in carryover of canned fruits this year and a probable small decrease in the new pack, it seems likely that total supplies of canned fruits in 1957-58 will not be greatly different from those of 1956-57.

Stocks of Florida Canned  
Citrus Juices Much Larger  
Than Last Summer

Packers' stocks of Florida canned single-strength citrus juices on August 3, 1957 totaled about 8.4 million cases (24-2's), 57 percent larger than a year earlier. These larger stocks are the result of lighter movement and heavier supplies than in the 1955-56 season. On August 3, 1957, stocks of individual items and percentage increases over a year earlier were as follows: Orange juice, 3.6 million cases, 64 percent; grapefruit juice, 3.4 million cases, 51 percent; blended juice, 1.2 million cases, 49 percent; and tangerine juice, 247,000 cases, 114 percent. These stocks will be the principal source of canned citrus juices until supplies from the 1957-58 pack become available in fall. Substantial reductions in these stocks over the next few months can be expected.



The 1956-57 pack of Florida canned single-strength citrus juices, now completed, totaled over 35 million cases (24-2's), 3 percent larger than the 1955-56 pack. Output of orange juice was up nearly 9 percent over 1955-56, and that of tangerine juice was up 28 percent. But the pack of grapefruit juice was down 3 percent, and that of blended juice was down nearly 2 percent. Production of canned concentrated (hot-pack) grapefruit juice in Florida in 1956-57 was nearly 1.8 million gallons, 60 percent larger than in 1955-56. Figures on the California packs will become available after the State's season, which runs longer than in Florida, is completed.

### FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

#### Record Florida Pack of Frozen Orange Concentrate

Output of frozen orange concentrate in Florida in 1956-57 was nearly 72 million gallons, 2 percent larger than in 1955-56 and a new record. The 1956-57 pack was made from nearly 49 million boxes of oranges, 52 percent of the Florida crop. The 1956-57 season-average yield of frozen concentrate per box of oranges was 1.4744 gallons, about 3 percent higher than in 1955-56. Movement of Florida frozen orange concentrate into the distributive trade through August 10 of the 1956-57 season was about 13 percent heavier than in the same period of 1955-56. Impetus to this movement was given by reductions in prices in May. This increased movement was more than enough to offset the increased carryover stocks last fall and the small increase in the new pack. As a result, packers' stocks on August 10, 1957 were over 30 million gallons, 2 percent smaller than a year earlier.

The Florida packs of other frozen citrus concentrates in 1956-57 are indicated below. Output of frozen tangerine concentrate was about 793,000 gallons, up 30 percent over 1955-56. The pack of frozen grapefruit concentrate was nearly 3 million gallons, up 18 percent, and that of blended concentrate was about 581,000 gallons, down 36 percent. Figures on disappearance and stocks of these items are not available. Output of frozen limeade concentrate during April 1956 - March 1957 was nearly 1.3 million gallons, 18 percent above 1955-56. Production during April - June, made from 1957-crop limes, was seasonally light. Packers' stocks on June 30, 1957 were about 649,000 gallons, 63 percent larger than a year earlier.

#### Smaller Packs of Frozen Lemon Juice and Concentrate for Lemonade

Production of California frozen concentrate for lemonade during October 1956 - May 1957 was nearly 5.4 million gallons, 26 percent smaller than in this period of 1955-56. Sales were down only 2 percent, and stocks on June 1, 1957 were nearly 3 million gallons, 32 percent smaller than a year earlier.



Over the same months of 1956-57, output of frozen single-strength lemon juice was about 678,000 gallons, down 4 percent. Sales were up 10 percent and stocks on June 1, 1957 were up 9 percent. Output of frozen lemon products is expected to continue seasonally heavy during summer. A relatively small pack of California frozen orange concentrate is expected again in 1957, but figures on the pack will not become available until the end of the year.

Increased Pack of Frozen  
Cherries in 1957

Current indications point to a 1957 pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) close to the 1956 pack of about 694 million pounds. Output of frozen cherries is expected to be considerably larger than the relatively small 1956 pack. Some increase also seems likely in the production of frozen raspberries. Output of frozen strawberries is up sharply this year in the Pacific Northwest, but down sharply in California. The total pack probably will not be greatly different from that in 1956. In California in May and June, prices paid for strawberries delivered to freezers were about half those of these months of 1956, contributing to decreased movement to freezers and increased movement to fresh markets. More recently, prices for strawberries for freezing have been raised, and this probably will increase the movement to freezers, which usually continues into fall in California. For several other fruits, the season for freezing also will continue for a number of months.

Strong Upsurge in Use of  
Florida Oranges for  
"Chilled Juice"

Use of 1956-57 crop Florida oranges for "chilled juice" was nearly 5.3 million boxes by August 3, 1957. This was 63 percent more than a year earlier from the 1955-56 crop. At the 1956-57 season yield of juice per box of oranges for frozen concentrate, the above quantity of oranges would make about 125 million quarts of single-strength juice. This is equivalent to about 7.8 million gallons of frozen orange concentrate or 9.2 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans of canned single-strength orange juice. Use of 1956-57 crop Florida grapefruit for chilled juice was about 186,000 boxes, down 27 percent from a year earlier.

Record Stocks of Frozen Fruits  
in Cold Storage, August 1, 1957

With the freezing of several fruits and berries seasonally large in July, total cold storage holdings of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) increased about 123 million pounds that month, compared with an increase of 78 million pounds during July 1956. Cherries, raspberries, and strawberries made up most of the increase during July 1957. Total stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries in cold storage on August 1, 1957 were 498 million pounds, 11 percent larger than a year earlier. Strawberries

(229 million pounds) were down 6 percent from a year earlier. But cherries (79 million pounds) were up 49 percent, raspberries (43 million pounds) were up 66 percent, and apples (39 million pounds) were up 51 percent. All other items, except blueberries, peaches, and plums and prunes, also were up. Total stocks in cold storage usually increase during summer and reach an annual peak on October 1 or November 1.

### TREE NUTS

Total production of almonds, filberts, walnuts and pecans in 1957 was estimated as of August 1 at 189,700 tons, 14 percent smaller than in 1956 and about the same as the 1946-55 average. Sharp decreases in almonds and pecans more than offset a large increase in filberts and a small increase in walnuts.

Production of almonds in California is expected to be 44,000 tons, 25 percent under the record in 1956 but 10 percent above average. Total production of walnuts in California and Oregon is estimated at 75,400 tons, 5 percent above 1956 and 3 percent above average. The California crop of 70,000 tons is 1,000 tons larger than the 1956 crop, and the Oregon crop of 5,400 tons is nearly twice the short 1956 crop which was cut severely by a freeze. The filbert crop of Oregon and Washington totals 10,800 tons, more than three times the small 1956 crop and 34 percent above average. The 1956 crop also was cut short by a freeze. Production is expected to be 10,500 tons in Oregon and 300 tons in Washington, up sharply in both States.

Total production of pecans is forecast at 59,500 tons, 31 percent smaller than in 1956 and 14 percent below average. The decrease is in the improved varieties -- this year's crop of 22,975 tons is 57 percent smaller than the large 1956 crop and 27 percent below average. In contrast, the crop of wild and seedling pecans, 36,525 tons, is 8 percent larger than the 1956 crop but 3 percent below average. In general, the decreases in the crops this year are in States east of the Mississippi River and heaviest in Georgia and Alabama. The increases are mostly in States west of the Mississippi River, with the largest in Oklahoma.



## REVISED PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION TABLES

This issue of The Fruit Situation includes seven special tables presenting series on per capita consumption of individual and broad groups of fresh and processed fruits and tree nuts (tables 1-7). Six of these tables show consumption of individual fresh fruits, canned and chilled fruits, canned and chilled fruit juices, frozen fruits and fruit juices, dried fruits, and tree nuts. The seventh table shows consumption of broad groups of fresh and processed fruits on a fresh weight basis. The series begin with first available data, generally 1909, and extend through 1956.

These seven tables are similar to those on per capita consumption published in the October 1955 issue of The Fruit Situation (TFS-117). However, since then, all supply and distribution tables, from which these consumption tables were prepared, have been examined for content, method of treatment, and accuracy. As a result, the current tables include numerous changes. In the present tables, figures for earlier years have been revised, and figures for 1955 and 1956 have been added. The revisions in fruits used fresh and dried include changes in production and utilization estimates based on the 1954 Census of Agriculture, especially for the years 1949 through 1954. Figures for 1955 and 1956 also are keyed to data from this Census.

Other important revisions based on changes in supply and utilization include modifications in figures for canned pineapple and canned pineapple juice, beginning 1948; dried prunes, beginning 1942; and dates, beginning 1943. The general effect of these revisions is to increase the figures on per capita consumption of canned pineapple, canned pineapple juice and dates, but to reduce those for dried prunes.

Several new series have been added to these tables. With the recent availability of figures on nectarines, a series on this item beginning with 1936 has been added to the table on fresh fruit consumption. A new series on spiced peaches, which have increased greatly in volume in recent years, has been prepared and combined with the previous series on canned peaches. New series have been introduced on chilled citrus juices, beginning 1955, and chilled citrus sections, beginning 1956. These additions broaden the coverage of fruit consumed and tend to increase the figures on total fruit consumption.

Finally, all series depicting per capita consumption have been recalculated, using Bureau of the Census population series unadjusted for underenumeration of children, instead of the adjusted series previously used. Because the unadjusted population figures are a little smaller than the adjusted figures, use of the unadjusted series increases the figures on per capita consumption by about 1.4 percent throughout the years covered.



Changes in supply and distribution figures for the past decade, for which changes have been the largest, increase the figure for per capita consumption of all fruit, fresh weight basis, an average of about 1.5 percent.

These seven tables presenting revised series on per capita consumption of fruits and tree nuts are also to be published in the Supplement for 1956 to Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909-52, Agriculture Handbook No. 62, which is expected to be available about November 1957. This new supplement will also contain revisions and extensions for all other food commodities.

TRENDS IN PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF FRUITS AND TREE NUTS 1/

Per capita consumption of fresh and processed fruit, combined on a fresh equivalent basis, increased from about 159 pounds in 1910 to 202 pounds in 1926, then dipped below the 200-pound level until 1939, when it again rose above that mark. It reached a high of about 228 pounds in 1946. But part of this apparent record consumption was due to the re-stocking of retail stores and pantry shelves following the wartime scarcity of processed items, especially canned goods. Since 1946 per capita consumption has decreased moderately, and in recent years it has fluctuated around 200 pounds.

In 1910, fresh fruit comprised about 87 percent of total fruit consumption, and processed (canned and dried) the remainder. Since then, fresh has dropped, both in pounds consumed per capita and as a percentage of total consumption. Fresh use was only 50.3 percent of the total in 1956.

From 1947 to 1956, per capita consumption of fresh fruit dropped from about 142 pounds to 100 pounds. (See cover chart). This was a period of rapid expansion in output and consumption of frozen fruits and fruit juices. The increase in frozen was not enough to offset the decrease in fresh, but total consumption of fruit tended to increase a little during this decade as population rose.

Per capita consumption of both fresh citrus fruit and noncitrus fruit declined during 1947-56. (See inside cover chart). The decline in citrus was a little larger than that in noncitrus. At the same time, consumption of both processed citrus and noncitrus increased, with the increase in citrus much the larger. Since 1954, consumption of processed citrus has exceeded that of fresh citrus. But consumption of fresh noncitrus has continued above that of processed. In 1956, per capita consumption of both fresh and processed non-citrus fruit on a fresh equivalent basis was about 56 percent of all fruit, and citrus made up the remainder.

Among individual fresh fruits during 1947-56, per capita consumption of most of the important fruits declined. These declines were only partially offset by increases in tangerines, limes, avocados and nectarines, of which domestic production has trended upward. Per capita consumption of bananas, which is exceeded only by that of fresh oranges and apples, fluctuated around 20 pounds during the decade. In 1956, consumption of bananas was only a little under that of oranges and apples.

During 1947-56, per capita consumption of all canned fruits combined (excluding juices) trended slightly upward. Consumption of canned apples and applesauce nearly doubled, that of peaches and pears increased a little, and that of other items did not change greatly. Use of peaches continued to lead other canned fruits.

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1/ Based upon consumption series in tables 1-7, described in preceding section.

Among canned fruit juices during 1947-56, per capita consumption of lemon and lime juice, apple juice, fruit nectars, grape juice and prune juice increased somewhat. But these increases were more than offset by decreased use of orange, grapefruit and blended citrus juices. Per capita consumption of all canned fruit juices combined decreased moderately during the decade. Consumption of citrus juices decreased when consumption of frozen concentrated citrus juices was gaining rapidly. Moreover, per capita consumption of canned and frozen citrus juices combined increased sharply during the decade.

During 1947-56, per capita consumption of frozen fruits and juices (product weight) nearly tripled. This probably was the most striking change in consumption of fruit during this period, and it was the result mainly of the amazing growth in output of frozen citrus concentrates. Although consumption of strawberries doubled during the decade, the quantity in 1956 was only one-third that of citrus juices. Part of the increase in consumption of frozen citrus juices represented a shift from fresh citrus and canned citrus juices. Consumption of cherries increased slightly and that of most other fruits tended to hold steady.

Per capita consumption of dried fruits declined slightly during 1947-56. Most of the decrease consisted of raisins, apples and apricots. The levels of consumption of other items tended to remain unchanged, though consumption of prunes fluctuated considerably from year to year.

During 1947-56, per capita consumption of almonds trended slightly downward, that of filberts, pecans and walnuts tended to hold to constant levels, and that of other tree nuts (imported nuts) trended slightly upward. Per capita consumption of all tree nuts combined fluctuated around a level of 1.6 pounds (shelled basis).



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Table 1.- Fresh fruits: Per capita consumption, farm weight, 1909-56 1/2

Year	Citrus fruits										Other fruits										Total lb.	
	Oranges- 2/ rines	Lemons	Tange- 2/ rines	Limes	Grape- fruit	Total citrus	Apples 3/	Apri- cots	Avo- cados	Bananas	Cher- ries	Cran- berries	Figs	Grapes	Nectar- ines	Peaches	Pears	Pine- apples	Plums and prunes	Straw- berries		Total other
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1909	12.6	2/	2.7	---	0.9	16.2	62.2	0.2	---	21.1	2.4	0.7	4/	8.0	---	14.9	4.4	5/0.8	3.1	4.2	59.8	138.2
1910	13.7	2/	3.1	---	1.0	17.8	59.4	0.2	---	21.0	2.3	.6	4/	5.3	---	18.5	5.3	5/	2.7	4.0	60.7	137.9
1911	13.4	2/	3.3	---	1.1	19.8	73.5	.2	---	23.3	3.4	.5	4/	7.8	---	13.5	5.7	.8	3.8	3.8	62.8	156.1
1912	14.3	2/	3.1	---	1.1	18.5	74.6	.2	---	21.2	3.6	.5	4/	6.7	---	20.3	5.9	.8	3.7	3.7	66.6	159.7
1913	12.0	2/	2.8	---	1.8	16.6	59.3	.2	---	22.8	2.1	.7	4/	4.9	---	15.0	4.9	.8	2.8	3.6	57.7	133.6
1914	18.8	2/	3.2	---	2.1	24.1	71.8	.2	---	22.5	3.5	.7	4/	7.5	---	19.6	5.7	.8	3.9	3.4	67.9	163.8
1915	17.6	2/	3.2	---	2.3	23.1	69.0	.2	---	18.1	3.0	.2	4/	6.3	---	23.8	5.4	.8	3.8	3.3	65.2	157.3
1916	16.5	2/	3.2	---	2.3	22.0	63.9	.2	---	16.4	2.6	.6	4/	5.5	---	12.9	5.0	.6	3.4	3.1	50.3	136.2
1917	17.1	2/	3.5	---	2.4	22.0	56.1	.2	---	16.1	2.1	.3	4/	7.5	---	15.6	5.8	.6	2.9	3.0	54.1	132.2
1918	10.5	2/	2.9	---	3.1	16.5	56.9	.2	---	15.4	2.1	.3	4/	5.3	---	13.1	5.5	.6	3.2	2.8	48.6	122.0
1919	17.0	2/	3.2	---	3.3	23.5	45.2	.2	---	17.6	1.8	.6	4/	8.2	---	16.3	6.3	.4	2.2	3.5	56.3	125.0
1920	16.7	0.4	3.8	---	4/	5.1	26.0	.2	---	18.5	2.7	.8	4/	8.0	---	14.0	6.7	.6	2.1	3.2	56.4	145.4
1921	20.8	.6	3.9	---	4/	5.2	30.5	.2	---	20.0	1.2	.4	4/	6.5	---	9.7	4.5	.7	2.4	3.7	49.3	115.9
1922	15.2	.4	3.7	---	4/	5.3	24.6	.2	---	20.6	2.5	.5	4/	8.9	---	18.1	7.1	.7	2.5	4.7	65.8	147.9
1923	22.0	.6	3.6	---	4/	6.3	32.5	.3	---	19.7	2.3	.6	4/	9.0	---	13.2	6.1	.9	3.7	4.5	60.3	147.5
1924	23.0	.4	3.8	---	0.1	6.6	33.9	.2	0.1	20.7	1.9	.5	4/	9.0	---	16.5	6.4	1.0	2.1	4.7	63.1	151.1
1925	17.5	.7	4.0	---	1.1	6.6	28.9	.2	.1	23.6	1.8	.8	4/	8.3	---	12.7	6.0	1.2	2.5	3.7	60.6	135.8
1926	20.8	.5	4.2	---	1.1	5.8	31.4	.2	.1	23.0	2.5	.6	4/	9.7	---	18.1	7.8	1.2	3.5	3.9	70.6	164.3
1927	22.1	.7	3.1	---	1/	6.3	32.2	.3	4/	24.0	1.4	.4	4/	9.1	---	10.7	5.5	.9	2.8	4.4	60.1	129.7
1928	19.6	.6	3.7	---	4/	5.6	29.5	.3	.1	26.4	1.8	.4	4/	10.9	---	16.5	6.8	.8	3.3	4.4	71.7	150.1
1929	27.5	1.1	3.5	---	4/	7.7	39.6	.4	0.1	25.7	1.3	.4	0.1	9.1	---	13.0	5.7	.9	2.5	4.4	63.6	143.1
1930	19.9	.6	4.1	---	4/	6.6	31.2	.4	.1	24.3	1.2	.4	.1	8.4	---	10.3	6.7	1.0	3.8	3.3	60.3	133.6
1931	27.6	1.7	3.5	---	1	9.4	42.3	.5	.1	22.0	1.4	.5	.1	7.8	---	21.5	7.2	1.1	2.8	4.0	69.6	163.6
1932	24.6	1.4	3.2	---	1	7.4	36.7	.4	.1	19.8	1.7	.4	.1	6.9	---	9.3	5.3	.9	2.8	4.3	53.0	128.9
1933	26.6	1.4	3.5	---	4/	7.9	39.4	.3	.1	16.3	1.5	.5	.1	7.4	---	11.0	5.1	.6	2.3	4.1	47.8	127.2
1934	27.0	1.4	3.6	---	1	7.7	39.8	.4	.1	19.3	1.2	.3	.1	7.4	---	11.3	6.8	.6	2.9	3.5	54.0	119.1
1935	30.7	1.4	4.1	---	1.1	8.3	44.6	.4	.1	22.2	1.2	.3	.1	7.4	---	14.5	6.2	.6	2.5	3.5	59.0	136.5
1936	26.1	1.5	4.3	---	1.1	10.2	46.2	.5	.1	23.6	1.0	.4	.1	6.3	0.1	10.9	6.0	.8	2.7	2.9	55.3	129.1
1937	30.6	2.1	3.4	---	1.1	12.3	44.5	.5	.1	26.9	1.0	.4	.1	7.4	.1	14.2	6.6	1.0	2.6	3.4	64.4	142.5
1938	33.5	1.6	4.3	---	1	9.6	49.1	.5	.1	24.1	1.0	.4	.1	5.6	.2	8.4	5.4	.9	2.7	2.9	58.0	135.3
1939	41.1	2.3	4.2	---	1.1	13.7	61.4	.5	.1	22.1	1.2	.4	.1	6.0	.2	15.1	6.4	.9	2.7	3.3	59.4	151.5
1940	39.4	1.6	4.5	---	1.1	11.1	56.7	.4	.1	20.3	1.1	.3	.1	6.3	.1	13.1	7.1	.8	2.5	3.3	55.7	142.1
1941	38.9	1.8	4.7	---	1.1	12.2	57.7	.4	.1	19.5	1.1	.4	.1	6.2	.1	18.6	6.4	.8	2.4	3.1	59.5	148.9
1942	39.8	1.4	4.3	---	1.1	12.1	57.7	.5	.1	9.4	1.1	.3	.1	6.2	.2	14.6	6.7	.4	2.4	3.4	45.6	131.4
1943	39.7	2.9	5.0	---	2	12.5	60.3	.5	.1	8.2	.9	.3	.1	5.6	.2	8.4	5.4	.5	2.2	1.8	34.5	119.7
1944	47.6	2.5	4.9	---	2	13.0	68.2	.5	.1	10.6	1.3	.2	.1	4.9	.2	17.9	7.1	.6	2.7	1.2	48.0	141.7
1945	45.1	2.7	5.1	---	2	13.5	66.6	.7	.1	14.2	1.1	.2	.1	5.6	.2	18.2	7.3	.9	2.3	1.3	52.5	142.0
1946	37.9	2.4	4.7	---	1.1	14.0	59.1	.8	.1	17.3	1.0	.2	.1	5.7	.2	16.6	6.8	1.2	2.7	1.6	54.4	136.5
1947	41.5	1.9	4.8	---	1.1	13.9	62.2	.6	.1	20.1	.9	.2	.1	6.6	.2	14.8	5.9	.9	2.3	1.9	54.7	142.3
1948	35.7	1.8	4.5	---	1.1	12.3	54.4	.6	.1	21.9	.8	.4	.1	5.8	.2	11.3	4.4	.8	2.1	1.8	50.4	131.1
1949	30.7	2.0	4.1	---	1.1	10.9	47.8	.6	.1	20.5	1.1	.4	.1	5.2	.2	11.6	5.7	.8	2.4	1.6	50.5	123.3
1950	26.9	2.0	4.0	---	1.1	8.2	41.2	.3	.1	19.1	.8	.3	.1	5.4	.2	7.8	4.3	.9	1.8	1.6	43.0	107.4
1951	28.8	1.9	4.0	---	1.1	10.3	45.1	.3	.1	18.3	.7	.3	.1	5.4	.2	9.4	4.2	.6	2.3	1.8	44.5	115.5
1952	27.9	2.0	3.9	---	1.1	10.5	44.4	.4	.1	18.9	.8	.4	.1	6.0	.2	10.7	4.5	.6	1.7	1.6	46.2	112.5
1953	27.6	2.0	3.7	---	1.1	9.7	43.4	.4	.1	21.6	.7	.3	.1	4.8	.2	10.3	4.0	.6	2.1	1.4	46.9	111.3
1954	24.5	2.0	3.6	---	1.1	11.0	41.2	.3	.1	20.4	.7	.3	.1	5.1	.2	10.0	3.7	.6	1.4	1.3	44.8	106.1
1955	25.4	2.1	3.5	---	1.1	10.7	41.9	.4	.1	19.5	.8	.3	.1	5.0	.3	6.1	3.4	.7	1.9	1.2	40.0	101.9
1956 6/	22.6	1.9	3.1	---	2	10.5	38.3	.2	.1	18.9	.5	.3	.1	4.7	.2	9.0	3.8	.7	1.9	1.5	42.0	99.5

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



Table 2.- Canned and chilled fruits: Per capita consumption, 1909-56

Year	Canned 1/													Chilled citrus segments 2/	
	Apples and apple sauce	Apricots	Berries	Cherries	Cranberries	Figs	Salad and cocktail	Peaches (including spiced)	Pears	Pine-apple	Plums and prunes	Olives	Citrus segments		Total
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1909	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	---	3/	---	0.6	0.4	4/0.3	0.1	4/0.2	---	3.0	---
1910	.7	.4	.3	.1	---	3/	---	.9	.4	.5	.1	.2	---	3.6	---
1911	.6	.5	.3	.2	---	3/	---	.8	.4	.6	.1	.4	---	4.2	---
1912	.7	.5	.3	.2	---	3/	---	.8	.5	.8	.1	.3	---	4.2	---
1913	.5	.4	.3	.1	---	3/	---	.9	.5	1.1	.1	.3	---	4.2	---
1914	.7	.6	.4	.2	---	3/	---	1.2	.5	1.7	.1	.3	---	5.7	---
1915	.5	.4	.4	.2	---	3/	---	1.0	.6	2.0	.1	.4	---	5.6	---
1916	1.1	.6	.4	.2	---	3/	---	1.2	.7	2.3	.2	.4	---	7.1	---
1917	1.5	.9	.5	.3	---	3/	---	1.5	.8	1.8	.2	.2	---	7.7	---
1918	1.2	.9	.5	.3	---	3/	---	1.2	.9	2.0	.2	.3	---	7.5	---
1919	1.1	1.8	.7	.4	3/	3/	---	2.1	1.0	1.9	.3	.4	---	9.7	---
1920	.9	.9	.6	.5	3/	3/	---	2.1	1.1	2.8	.2	.3	---	9.4	---
1921	1.0	.7	.6	.2	3/	3/	---	1.9	.4	2.9	.2	.3	3/	8.2	---
1922	.8	.6	.6	.5	3/	3/	---	2.0	.3	2.2	.2	.3	3/	7.5	---
1923	1.1	.5	.6	.6	3/	0.1	0.1	2.4	.4	2.5	.1	.5	0.1	9.0	---
1924	.9	.5	.8	.6	0.1	.1	.2	2.1	.3	2.7	.1	.4	.1	8.9	---
1925	.9	.7	.6	.6	3/	.2	.2	3.2	.6	3.4	.2	.4	.1	11.1	---
1926	.9	.8	.8	.9	.1	.2	.2	3.2	.9	3.2	.2	.4	.2	12.0	---
1927	.8	.7	.7	.4	.1	.2	.3	4.2	.7	3.6	.2	.5	.2	12.6	---
1928	1.0	.8	.7	.7	.1	.2	.3	3.7	.7	3.3	.3	.6	.2	12.6	---
1929	1.1	.8	.7	.7	.1	.1	.4	2.9	.9	3.2	.4	.6	.4	12.3	---
1930	.8	.8	.5	.8	.1	.1	.4	3.2	.9	3.8	.3	.5	.6	12.8	---
1931	.7	.6	.7	.7	.1	.1	.2	2.0	.7	4.1	.3	.5	.2	10.9	---
1932	.8	.6	.3	.7	.1	3/	.3	2.8	.9	2.7	.2	.4	.4	10.2	---
1933	.9	.7	.4	1.0	.1	3/	.5	2.6	1.0	3.5	.4	.4	.3	11.8	---
1934	1.0	.7	.5	.8	.2	.1	.5	2.6	1.0	3.6	.4	.5	.6	12.5	---
1935	1.0	.7	.5	1.0	.2	3/	.7	2.8	1.0	3.9	.6	.5	.5	13.4	---
1936	1.2	1.0	.5	1.1	.3	.1	.9	3.5	1.3	4.9	.7	.5	.7	16.7	---
1937	1.0	1.0	.3	1.0	.3	.1	.9	2.7	1.1	3.5	.6	.4	.6	13.5	---
1938	1.1	1.0	.5	1.0	.4	.1	1.1	3.5	1.2	3.6	.5	.6	.8	15.4	---
1939	1.2	.9	.4	1.2	.5	.1	1.2	3.5	1.1	4.3	.6	.5	.6	16.1	---
1940	1.5	.9	.4	1.4	.6	.1	1.6	4.4	1.5	4.7	.5	.7	.8	19.1	---
1941	1.4	1.0	.5	1.3	.5	.1	1.5	3.3	1.5	4.4	.6	.6	1.1	17.8	---
1942	1.7	1.1	.6	1.1	.6	.3	1.9	4.4	1.3	2.8	.6	.6	.3	17.3	---
1943	1.6	.3	.4	.7	.3	.2	1.3	3.2	1.4	2.0	.6	.6	3/	12.6	---
1944	1.0	1.0	.1	.9	.3	.1	1.0	1.3	.4	2.0	.5	.7	3/	9.3	---
1945	1.1	1.3	.1	.8	.5	.3	2.4	4.9	.9	.8	.7	.6	3/	14.4	---
1946	1.4	2.8	.2	1.8	.8	.2	2.7	5.4	1.7	3.4	.7	.7	.5	22.3	---
1947	1.7	.9	.3	1.0	.8	.3	2.1	4.5	1.2	3.3	.6	.7	.8	18.2	---
1948	1.9	1.0	.5	1.2	.4	.1	2.2	4.6	1.2	3.4	.5	.8	1.0	18.8	---
1949	2.1	1.1	.6	1.4	.5	.1	2.3	4.9	1.4	3.4	.5	.5	.9	19.7	---
1950	2.4	1.1	.4	1.8	.7	.1	2.6	5.9	1.6	3.4	.4	.8	.8	22.0	---
1951	2.3	.9	.4	1.4	.8	.2	2.0	4.8	1.2	3.5	.3	.8	.9	19.5	---
1952	2.7	.9	.4	1.5	.8	.2	2.4	5.1	1.7	3.3	.4	.9	.7	21.0	---
1953	2.4	1.1	.4	1.5	.8	.1	2.1	5.3	1.7	3.6	.5	.9	.9	21.3	---
1954	2.5	1.0	.3	1.4	.8	.1	2.2	5.6	1.7	3.4	.4	.7	1.0	21.1	---
1955	2.8	1.2	.3	1.5	.9	.1	2.4	5.5	1.9	3.5	.5	.7	1.3	22.6	---
1956 5/	3.1	1.0	.3	1.1	.9	.2	2.5	5.3	1.6	3.4	.5	.8	.9	21.6	0.2

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

Table 3.- Canned and chilled fruit juices (excluding frozen): Per capita consumption, 1910-56

Year	Canned 1/												Chilled 3/				
	Citrus juices												Grape-fruit	Total	Grape-fruit	Total	
	Orange	Grape-fruit	Blended orange and grape-fruit	Lemon and lime	Tan-gerine	Citrus concentrate 2/	Total	Berry	Apple	Fruit nectars	Grape	Pine-apple					Prune
Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
1910	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.47	---	---	0.47	---	---	---
1911	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.18	---	---	.18	---	---	---
1912	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.45	---	---	.45	---	---	---
1913	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.34	---	---	.34	---	---	---
1914	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.12	---	---	.12	---	---	---
1915	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.61	---	---	.61	---	---	---
1916	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.44	---	---	.44	---	---	---
1917	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.31	---	---	.31	---	---	---
1918	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.45	---	---	.45	---	---	---
1919	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.28	---	---	.28	---	---	---
1920	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.59	---	---	.59	---	---	---
1921	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.34	---	---	.34	---	---	---
1922	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.16	---	---	.16	---	---	---
1923	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.29	---	---	.29	---	---	---
1924	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.12	---	---	.12	---	---	---
1925	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.16	---	---	.16	---	---	---
1926	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.17	---	---	.17	---	---	---
1927	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.32	---	---	.32	---	---	---
1928	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.13	---	---	.13	---	---	---
1929	---	0.05	---	---	---	---	0.05	---	---	---	.28	---	---	.33	---	---	---
1930	0.01	.05	---	---	---	---	.06	---	---	---	.27	---	---	.33	---	---	---
1931	.02	.11	---	---	---	---	.13	---	---	---	.30	---	---	.43	---	---	---
1932	.01	.11	---	---	---	---	.12	---	---	---	.31	---	---	.43	---	---	---
1933	.02	.16	---	---	---	---	.18	---	---	---	.27	---	---	.45	---	---	---
1934	.07	.21	---	---	---	---	.28	---	---	0.01	.22	---	0.01	.52	---	---	---
1935	.22	.62	---	0.01	---	---	.85	---	---	.01	.29	0.82	.02	1.99	---	---	---
1936	.20	.56	0.02	.01	---	---	.79	---	---	.05	.35	1.17	.04	2.40	---	---	---
1937	.28	1.29	.06	.04	---	---	1.67	---	---	.20	.39	2.05	.18	4.49	---	---	---
1938	.19	1.55	.12	.05	---	---	1.91	---	---	.26	.42	1.85	.20	4.64	---	---	---
1939	.23	2.61	.15	.03	---	---	3.02	---	0.05	.13	.54	2.11	.07	5.92	---	---	---
1940	.68	2.34	.25	.02	---	---	3.29	0.37	.10	.24	.65	2.52	.06	7.23	---	---	---
1941	.74	3.08	.42	.04	---	0.42	4.70	.03	.20	.25	.59	2.67	.06	8.50	---	---	---
1942	.94	2.63	.48	.08	---	.44	4.57	.05	.37	.34	.64	2.14	.43	8.54	---	---	---
1943	.27	3.03	.27	.02	---	.43	4.02	.08	.44	.14	.71	1.58	.46	7.43	---	---	---
1944	1.46	4.80	1.11	.03	---	.19	7.59	.07	.62	.21	.33	.94	.57	10.33	---	---	---
1945	2.75	3.19	1.08	.06	---	.76	7.84	.34	.26	.06	.43	1.12	.89	10.94	---	---	---
1946	4.15	4.93	2.36	.10	0.11	.97	12.62	.86	.35	.19	.49	2.36	.90	17.77	---	---	---
1947	4.11	3.38	2.18	.07	.21	1.09	11.04	.35	.26	.29	.68	2.26	.75	15.63	---	---	---
1948	5.03	3.83	2.28	.08	.16	1.88	13.26	.4/	.20	.37	.65	1.85	.74	17.07	---	---	---
1949	3.87	2.84	1.86	.10	.22	1.82	10.71	4/	.47	.55	.57	1.97	.80	15.07	---	---	---
1950	3.37	2.02	1.01	.07	.23	1.95	8.65	4/	.56	.92	.50	1.82	.93	13.38	---	---	---
1951	3.81	2.73	1.30	.08	.20	1.85	9.97	4/	.50	.83	.50	2.24	.78	14.82	---	---	---
1952	3.58	2.04	.95	.09	.15	1.63	8.44	4/	.54	.61	.82	2.49	.87	13.77	---	---	---
1953	3.13	1.97	.86	.09	.13	1.65	7.83	4/	.51	.56	.74	2.97	.94	13.55	---	---	---
1954	3.08	2.28	.89	.08	.10	1.36	7.79	4/	.71	.57	.73	2.38	.97	13.15	---	---	---
1955	2.96	2.18	.78	.11	.09	1.16	7.28	4/	.54	.73	.73	2.60	1.01	12.89	0.94	---	0.94
1956 5/	2.42	2.12	.67	.10	.08	1.58	6.97	4/	.64	.80	.73	2.87	.99	13.00	1.05	0.07	1.12

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

2/ Single-strength equivalent.

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

4/ Not available.

5/ Preliminary.

Table 4.- Dried fruits: Per capita consumption, pack years, 1909-56 <sup>1/</sup>

Pack year	Apples	Apricots	Dates <u>2/</u>	Figs	Peaches	Pears	Prunes <u>3/</u>	Raisins and currants	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	<u>4/</u>	1.0	1.7	4.2
1910	.3	.1	.3	.3	.5	<u>4/</u>	.6	1.4	3.5
1911	.3	.1	.2	.3	.3	0.1	1.6	1.4	4.3
1912	.4	.1	.3	.3	.6	<u>4/</u>	1.0	1.8	4.5
1913	.2	.1	.3	.3	.7	<u>4/</u>	.6	1.5	3.7
1914	.1	.2	.2	.3	.6	.1	.8	1.8	4.1
1915	.4	.2	.3	.2	.6	<u>4/</u>	1.5	1.8	5.0
1916	.5	.1	.2	.4	.5	<u>4/</u>	1.4	2.0	5.1
1917	.4	.3	.1	.3	.7	<u>4/</u>	2.1	2.4	6.3
1918	.4	.1	.2	.3	.4	<u>4/</u>	.9	2.1	4.4
1919	.4	.1	.3	.5	.6	.1	2.0	2.9	6.9
1920	.2	.1	.3	.4	.5	.1	1.7	3.4	6.7
1921	.1	.1	.4	.6	.4	<u>4/</u>	1.2	2.7	5.5
1922	.3	.2	.5	.5	.5	.1	1.9	2.6	6.6
1923	.1	.2	.4	.4	.4	<u>4/</u>	1.4	2.6	5.5
1924	.2	.2	.5	.5	.4	.1	1.5	3.0	6.4
1925	.1	.1	.6	.5	.3	.1	1.8	2.8	6.3
1926	.1	.2	.4	.5	.4	.1	1.6	2.8	6.1
1927	.1	.2	.4	.4	.2	.1	2.3	2.6	6.3
1928	.1	.2	.4	.4	.4	.1	1.7	2.9	6.2
1929	.2	.2	.4	.4	.2	.1	1.3	2.5	5.3
1930	.1	.2	.4	.3	.4	0	1.9	2.1	5.4
1931	.1	.3	.4	.2	.2	<u>4/</u>	1.6	1.9	4.7
1932	.1	.3	.4	.3	.3	<u>4/</u>	1.7	2.3	5.4
1933	.1	.3	.4	.3	.3	<u>4/</u>	1.5	2.3	5.2
1934	.1	.2	.5	.3	.3	<u>4/</u>	1.6	2.1	5.1
1935	.1	.2	.5	.3	.3	<u>4/</u>	2.2	2.3	5.9
1936	.2	.3	.5	.3	.4	<u>4/</u>	1.8	1.9	5.4
1937	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	0	2.2	2.0	5.8
1938	.1	.1	.4	.4	.3	<u>4/</u>	1.6	2.6	5.5
1939	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.1	2.1	2.5	6.4
1940	.1	.1	.4	.4	.4	<u>4/</u>	2.0	2.6	6.0
1941	<u>4/</u>	.2	.2	.4	.1	0	1.6	1.8	4.3
1942	0	0	.2	.5	0	0	1.3	2.2	4.2
1943	.1	<u>4/</u>	.2	.4	.1	<u>4/</u>	2.2	3.0	5.9
1944	.1	.2	.4	.4	.2	<u>4/</u>	1.8	3.0	6.1
1945	.2	.1	.4	.4	.3	.1	2.0	2.5	6.0
1946	.2	.2	.5	.3	.1	<u>4/</u>	1.4	1.8	4.5
1947	.2	.1	.3	.3	.2	<u>4/</u>	.9	1.7	3.7
1948	.1	.2	.5	.3	.1	<u>4/</u>	.8	1.9	3.9
1949	.2	.2	.4	.4	.1	<u>4/</u>	1.0	1.8	4.1
1950	.1	.2	.6	.3	.1	<u>4/</u>	1.1	1.7	4.1
1951	.2	.1	.5	.3	.1	<u>4/</u>	.8	1.8	3.8
1952	.1	.1	.5	.3	.1	<u>4/</u>	1.0	1.9	4.0
1953	.1	.1	.4	.3	.1	<u>4/</u>	.9	1.8	3.7
1954	.1	.1	.5	.3	.1	<u>4/</u>	1.0	1.8	3.9
1955	.1	.2	.5	.3	.1	<u>4/</u>	.7	1.6	3.5
1956 <sup>5/</sup>	<u>4/</u>	.1	.5	.3	.1	<u>4/</u>	1.1	1.5	3.6

<sup>1/</sup> Production begins midyear. Civilian consumption 1941 to date.<sup>2/</sup> Pits-in basis.<sup>3/</sup> Excludes quantities used for juice.<sup>4/</sup> Less than 0.05 pounds.<sup>5/</sup> Preliminary.



Table 5.- Frozen fruits and juices: Per capita consumption, 1925-56 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Black-berries		Rasp-berries		Straw-berries		Other berries		Apples		Apricots		Cherries		Grapes and pulp		Peaches		Citrus juices		Miscel-laneous		Total				
	Pounds	Founds	Pounds	Founds	Pounds	Founds	Pounds	Founds	Pounds	Founds	Pounds	Founds	Pounds	Founds	Pounds	Founds	Pounds	Founds	Pounds	Founds	Pounds	Founds	Pounds	Founds	Pounds	Founds	
1925																										0.20	
1926																											.13
1927																											.28
1928																											.51
1929																											.58
1930																											.53
1931																											.41
1932																											.62
1933																											.51
1934																											.49
1935																											.50
1936																											.67
1937	0.02	0.04	0.21	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.16	0.01															0.01			.52	
1938	.11	.18	.29	.07	.04	.04	.19	.05			0.01								0.01							1.02	
1939	.03	.09	.39	.16	.01	.01	.29	.05			5/								0.03							1.13	
1940	.07	.18	.44	.18	.02	.02	.44	.07			5/								.06							1.28	
1941	.06	.14	.52	.14	.04	.04	.14	.04			5/								.04							1.34	
1942	.04	.13	.58	.09	.07	.07	.09	.07			.01								.05							1.39	
1943	.03	.14	.32	.03	.12	.12	.03	.12			.04								.10							1.13	
1944	.09	.17	.33	.19	.30	.30	.19	.32			.17								.18							2.01	
1945	.05	.09	.24	.16	.49	.49	.16	.26			.40								.38							2.31	
1946	.14	.15	.38	.25	.60	.60	.25	.35			.30								.56							3.15	
1947	.11	.21	.73	.22	.34	.34	.22	.56			.14								.31							3.20	
1948	.14	.19	.78	.24	.28	.28	.24	.62			.10								.28							3.00	
1949	.08	.16	.97	.20	.28	.28	.20	.51			.06								.17							3.51	
1950	.10	.22	.87	.29	.29	.29	.29	.60			.06								.16							4.28	
1951	.06	.21	1.00	.17	.21	.21	.17	.60			.04								.16							4.76	
1952	.08	.21	1.21	.29	.28	.28	.29	.63			.04								.20							6.62	
1953	.08	.14	1.25	.23	.24	.24	.23	.58			.03								.22							7.07	
1954	.10	.14	1.42	.23	.31	.31	.23	.52			.04								.17							7.45	
1955	.12	.24	1.44	.37	.41	.41	.37	.66			.04								.26							8.72	
1956 <sup>6/</sup>	.06	.20	1.46	.38	.50	.50	.38	.68			.04								.22							8.83	

<sup>1/</sup> Prior to 1937, items not reported separately. Civilian consumption beginning 1941.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes single-strength and concentrated juices.

<sup>3/</sup> Concentrated fruit juices converted to single strength on basis of 3.525 pounds to 1; lemonade base, 0.84 to 1 through 1952 and 0.74 beginning 1953.

<sup>4/</sup> Includes plums, prunes, pineapple, noncitrus juices, and miscellaneous fruits and berries; prior to 1946 includes small quantities of citrus juices.

<sup>5/</sup> Less than 0.005 pounds.

<sup>6/</sup> Preliminary.

Table 6.- Fruits, farm-weight equivalent: Per capita consumption, 1910-56 1/2

Year	Citrus			Apples			Other fruit			All fruit		
	Fresh	Canned	Total	Fresh	Canned	Total	Fresh	Canned	Total	Dried	Frozen	
	Lb. $\frac{2}{3}$	Lb. $\frac{3}{3}$	Lb.	Lb. $\frac{1}{4}$	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1910	17.8	---	17.8	59.4	1.0	60.4	60.7	2.9	63.6	14.5	---	78.1
1911	19.8	---	19.8	73.5	1.0	74.5	62.8	3.5	66.3	12.9	---	79.2
1912	18.5	---	18.5	74.6	1.0	75.6	66.6	3.9	70.5	14.9	---	85.4
1913	16.6	---	16.6	59.3	1.0	60.3	57.7	4.3	62.0	15.5	---	77.5
1914	24.1	---	24.1	71.8	.8	72.6	67.9	5.4	73.3	14.5	---	87.8
1915	23.1	---	23.1	69.0	1.0	70.0	65.2	6.4	71.6	16.1	---	87.7
1916	22.0	---	22.0	63.9	1.1	65.0	50.3	7.2	57.5	17.1	---	74.6
1917	22.0	---	22.0	56.1	1.9	58.0	54.1	7.6	61.7	19.3	---	81.0
1918	16.5	---	16.5	56.9	2.2	59.1	48.6	7.5	56.1	19.7	---	75.8
1919	23.5	---	23.5	45.2	1.8	47.0	56.3	8.9	65.2	18.4	---	83.6
1920	26.0	---	26.0	63.0	1.6	64.6	56.4	10.1	66.5	23.8	---	90.3
1921	30.5	---	30.5	36.1	1.4	37.5	49.3	9.7	59.0	22.8	---	81.8
1922	24.6	5/	24.6	57.5	1.4	58.9	65.8	8.6	74.4	20.8	---	95.2
1923	32.5	0.1	32.6	54.7	1.4	56.1	60.3	8.8	69.1	21.6	---	90.7
1924	33.9	---	34.1	54.1	1.6	55.7	63.1	9.6	72.7	21.0	---	93.7
1925	28.9	3	29.2	46.3	1.4	47.7	49.4	11.1	60.5	22.0	0.2	82.7
1926	31.4	3	31.7	62.3	1.5	63.8	70.6	12.7	83.3	21.9	---	105.2
1927	32.2	5	32.7	37.4	1.4	38.8	60.1	13.6	73.7	21.7	---	95.4
1928	29.5	---	30.0	48.9	1.4	50.3	71.7	13.8	85.5	22.0	---	107.5
1929	39.8	---	40.4	39.7	1.6	41.3	63.6	13.2	76.8	20.7	---	97.5
1930	31.2	8	32.2	42.1	1.7	43.8	60.3	13.5	73.8	18.5	---	92.3
1931	42.3	4	43.9	51.7	1.2	52.9	69.6	13.3	82.9	17.8	---	100.7
1932	36.7	3	37.5	39.2	1.2	40.4	53.0	12.0	65.4	17.4	---	82.8
1933	39.4	8	40.7	40.0	1.4	41.4	47.8	12.0	59.8	19.3	---	80.1
1934	39.8	6	41.2	25.3	1.5	26.8	27.7	13.2	40.9	16.5	---	57.4
1935	44.6	---	48.2	32.9	1.5	34.4	59.0	14.0	73.0	18.5	---	91.5
1936	46.2	2.2	49.4	27.6	1.6	29.2	55.3	16.2	71.5	18.5	---	89.9
1937	44.5	4.7	50.6	33.6	2.0	35.6	64.4	16.0	80.4	19.6	---	99.9
1938	49.1	5.4	55.7	38.2	1.8	39.9	58.0	15.2	73.2	18.7	---	91.9
1939	61.4	1.4	71.3	30.7	1.9	32.6	59.4	16.5	75.9	19.3	---	95.2
1940	56.7	9.2	67.1	29.7	2.2	31.9	33.8	18.7	52.5	21.2	---	74.7
1941	57.7	1.7	72.5	31.7	2.5	34.2	59.5	19.0	78.5	18.6	---	97.1
1942	57.7	1.8	72.5	28.1	2.6	30.7	45.6	17.7	63.3	14.5	---	77.8
1943	60.3	1.1	71.6	24.9	2.3	27.2	34.5	12.6	46.8	16.9	---	63.7
1944	66.2	5/	89.3	25.5	1.4	26.9	28.8	9.4	36.3	16.9	---	53.2
1945	68.6	7.1	88.3	22.9	1.7	24.6	48.0	21.3	69.3	17.1	---	86.4
1946	59.1	1.1	60.2	23.0	1.9	24.9	52.5	13.6	66.1	17.9	---	84.0
1947	62.2	1.5	63.7	25.4	2.4	27.8	54.4	22.4	76.8	18.3	---	95.1
1948	54.4	2.0	56.4	26.3	2.8	29.1	50.4	18.3	68.7	2.6	---	71.3
1949	47.8	1.8	49.6	25.0	2.9	27.9	50.5	19.1	69.6	13.6	---	83.2
1950	41.2	1.5	42.7	23.2	3.5	26.7	43.0	21.3	64.3	13.4	---	77.7
1951	45.1	1.7	46.8	25.9	3.4	29.3	44.5	18.6	63.1	12.9	---	76.0
1952	44.4	1.4	45.8	21.2	4.0	25.2	46.2	19.9	66.1	2.3	---	68.4
1953	43.4	1.8	45.2	21.0	3.5	24.5	46.9	20.5	67.4	2.6	---	70.0
1954	41.2	1.9	43.1	20.1	3.6	23.7	44.8	19.9	64.7	2.6	---	67.3
1955	41.9	2.6	44.5	20.0	4.0	24.0	40.0	20.8	60.8	3.2	---	64.0
1956 1/2	38.3	6/2.2	44.5	19.2	4.4	23.6	42.0	19.9	61.9	11.4	---	73.3

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

Table 7.--Tree nuts, (shelled basis): Per capita consumption, crop years, 1909-56 1/

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

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



Table 8.--Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold storage holdings, 1955 and 1956 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks		
	1955	1956	July 31 average 1952-56	July 31 1956	July 31 1957
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	72,758	86,956	17,569	26,064	39,380
Apricots	12,257	4,594	4,833	7,596	7,688
Blackberries	16,539	12,845	6,435	8,063	9,047
Blueberries	21,020	19,638	8,177	6,067	5,922
Cherries	117,289	93,969	61,945	53,195	79,487
Grapes	11,125	14,903	4,941	6,070	11,526
Peaches	50,636	45,481	11,675	17,181	15,297
Plums and prunes	3,754	3,991	4,814	6,320	6,223
Raspberries	33,983	16,935	28,611	25,890	42,868
Strawberries	272,970	312,293	166,628	242,372	228,836
Logan, Boysen and similar berries	21,247	22,380	15,660	22,427	23,523
Orange juice <sup>1/</sup>	(See below)	(See below)	288,739	371,297	378,747
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	99,443	134,967	121,322
Other fruit	26,209	60,341	24,297	25,768	28,535
<b>Total</b>	<b>659,787</b>	<b>694,326</b>	<b>743,767</b>	<b>953,277</b>	<b>998,401</b>
Citrus juices (Season begin- ning Nov. 1)	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons			
Orange					
Concentrated	74,061	<sup>2/</sup> 71,881	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	<sup>3/</sup>	<sup>3/</sup>	---	---	---
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	2,542	<sup>2/</sup> 2,964	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	---	---
Blend					
Concentrated	954	<sup>2/</sup> 581	---	---	---
Lemon					
Concentrated	854	<sup>4/</sup> 945	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	1,167	<sup>4/</sup> 678	---	---	---
Lemonade base	10,388	<sup>4/</sup> 5,397	---	---	---
Tangerine	619	<sup>2/</sup> 793	---	---	---
Limeade	1,249	<sup>5/</sup> 328	---	---	---

<sup>1/</sup> Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated.

<sup>2/</sup> Florida pack through August 3, 1957.

<sup>3/</sup> Only one firm reporting.

<sup>4/</sup> From Lemon Products Advisory Board, through May 31, 1957.

<sup>5/</sup> Florida pack through June 30, 1957.

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



Table 10.--Production and utilization of principal fruits, crops of 1955 and 1956

Commodity and crop year	Total production bushels	Production having value 1/ bushels	Farm disposition			Utilization of sales (fresh equivalent)						
			1,000 bushels	For farm home use bushels	Sold bushels	Fresh sales bushels	Canned bushels	Dried bushels	Frozen bushels	Crushed bushels	Other processed bushels	
Apples	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1955	107,157	104,330	2,561	101,769	69,274	15,968	3,955	1,962	---	---	---	2/ 10,610
1956	100,623	100,623	2,866	97,757	64,358	18,565	1,050	4,094	---	---	---	2/ 9,690
Peaches	51,852	50,608	881	49,727	19,801	26,643	1,896	1,368	---	---	---	3/ 19
1955	69,859	66,386	2,549	63,837	29,075	4/ 31,399	2,025	1,324	---	---	---	3/ 14
Pears	29,622	29,562	743	28,819	11,470	16,351	835	---	---	---	---	4/ 163
1956	32,322	32,232	1,072	31,160	4/ 13,072	5/ 17,468	620	---	---	---	---	---
Apricots	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1955	281,400	278,200	2,640	275,560	33,660	6/ 157,900	79,000	5,000	---	---	---	---
1956	195,900	195,900	2,105	193,795	19,190	6/ 122,605	50,100	1,900	---	---	---	---
Cherries	262,610	260,410	7,025	253,385	50,621	3/ 102,497	---	58,789	---	---	---	7/ 41,478
1956	168,210	168,210	5,615	162,595	31,744	3/ 56,763	---	44,454	---	---	---	7/ 29,634
Grapes	3,241,350	---	12,090	3,229,260	587,415	33,100	900,000	---	1,708,745	---	---	---
1955	2,895,250	---	12,500	2,882,750	540,090	34,800	802,920	---	1,504,940	---	---	---
Olives	36,000	---	200	35,800	200	26,700	---	---	---	---	---	5,000
1955	66,000	---	200	65,800	500	35,000	---	---	---	---	---	9,800
Plums	91,200	89,200	560	88,640	83,200	6/ 5,440	---	---	---	---	---	---
1956	104,900	100,900	540	100,360	94,360	6/ 6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Prunes	427,300	423,500	3,890	419,610	49,600	6/ 27,310	341,400	1,300	---	---	---	---
1956	584,000	579,000	4,810	574,190	6/ 43,290	6/ 32,450	496,900	1,550	---	---	---	---

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

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

3/ Includes fruit used for jam and jelly, crushed for spirits, and so forth.

4/ For some States includes some quantities canned and otherwise processed.

5/ For some States includes some dried or otherwise processed.

6/ Includes some frozen and otherwise processed.

7/ Mostly brined.



Table 11.—Apples, commercial crop: Production, average 1946-55, annual 1956 and indicated 1957 1/

State and area	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957	State and area	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957
	bu.	bu.	bu.		bu.	bu.	bu.
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
Maine	970	820	1,110	Minnesota	218	256	245
New Hampshire	1,026	830	1,200	Iowa	188	35	200
Vermont	878	550	570	Missouri	1,089	550	800
Massachusetts	2,524	1,640	2,700	Nebraska	68	36	45
Rhode Island	172	100	175	Kansas	343	50	280
Connecticut	1,298	1,080	1,400	N. Central	18,202	20,517	19,886
New York	16,515	14,100	16,000				
New Jersey	2,575	3,100	3,100	Kentucky	304	445	231
Pennsylvania	6,358	5,400	6,000	Tennessee	328	400	250
N. Atlantic	32,316	27,620	32,255	Arkansas	440	725	65
				S. Central	1,072	1,570	546
Delaware	340	330	250				
Maryland	1,192	1,160	1,160	Total Central	2/19,275	22,087	20,432
Virginia	9,135	10,800	9,000				
West Virginia	4,072	4,256	5,500	Montana	120	55	130
North Carolina	1,222	1,750	1,500	Idaho	1,516	1,380	1,500
S. Atlantic	15,961	18,296	17,410	Colorado	1,266	1,505	1,180
				New Mexico	598	540	743
Total Eastern	2/48,275	45,916	49,665	Utah	411	360	420
				Washington	27,480	17,700	29,500
Ohio	3,015	2,100	2,700	Oregon	2,625	1,820	2,700
Indiana	1,384	1,750	1,590	California	8,401	9,260	9,370
Illinois	2,908	2,550	2,350	Western	2/42,418	32,620	45,543
Michigan	7,812	12,000	10,500				
Wisconsin	1,177	1,190	1,176	35 States	109,968	100,623	115,640

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

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

Table 12.—Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1946-55, annual 1955 and 1956 and preliminary 1957

State	Average 1946-55	1955	1956	Preliminary 1957
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Massachusetts	560,600	546,000	452,000	520,000
New Jersey	89,100	90,000	73,000	75,000
Wisconsin	222,500	315,000	340,000	310,000
Washington	47,590	47,500	64,700	70,000
Oregon	20,300	27,300	40,000	45,000
5 States	940,090	1,025,800	969,700	1,020,000

Table 13.--Apples: Unweighted wholesale price per bushel and average auction price per box, Chicago, July-August 1956 and 1957

Week ended	Midwestern varieties, mostly 2½ inch minimum, generally good quality and condition, per bushel						California Gravenstein per box	
	Transparent		Duchess		Wealthy		1956	1957
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957		
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
July 5	2.90	4.50	---	---	---	---	---	---
12	3.00	4.25	3.75	---	---	---	---	---
19	2.75	5.00	3.50	---	---	---	---	---
26	---	3.25	2.75	---	---	---	---	---
August 2	---	2.75	2.75	3.00	---	3.12	---	---
9	---	---	---	2.50	3.00	---	3.67	4.82

Auction prices from the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter. Where prices were not available for 2½ inch minimum size, quotations are inserted for apples of 2 inch or 2¼ inch minimum size. Prices on Midwestern varieties are the representative price for Tuesday of each week.

Table 14.--Fruits, miscellaneous: Condition August 1 and production, average 1946-55, annual 1956 and indicated 1957

Crop and State	Production 1/			Condition August 1		
	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Apricots						
California	202,500	186,000	176,000	---	---	---
Washington	16,670	7,700	14,200	---	---	---
Utah	5,170	2,200	8,600	---	---	---
3 States	224,340	195,900	198,800	---	---	---
Figs, California						
Dried	2/29,060	2/25,000	---	84	92	88
Not Dried	12,700	12,000	---			
Olives						
California	45,800	66,000	---	54	71	43
Avocados						
Florida	6,940	3/10,800	---	59	62	74

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dry basis; 3 pounds of fresh figs are about equal to 1 pound dried. 3/ Includes 1,125 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit.

Table 15.--Cherries: Production, by varieties, 12 States, average 1946-55, annual 1956 and preliminary 1957 <sup>1/</sup>

State	Sweet			Sour			All varieties		
	Average:		Prelim-	Average:		Prelim-	Average:		Prelim-
	1946-55:	1956	inary	1946-55:	1956	inary	1946-55:	1956	inary
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	4,030	1,600	2,300	21,810	14,400	22,600	25,840	16,000	24,900
Pennsylvania	1,150	300	800	8,200	8,400	11,500	9,350	8,700	12,300
Ohio	350	240	250	1,792	1,800	1,700	2,142	2,040	1,950
Michigan	7,070	8,000	12,000	68,150	55,000	82,000	75,220	63,000	94,000
Wisconsin	---	---	---	15,560	10,300	12,000	15,560	10,300	12,000
Montana	1,169	160	1,900	303	90	480	1,472	250	2,380
Idaho	2,933	520	2,150	643	850	1,540	3,576	1,370	3,690
Colorado	598	550	420	2,270	1,900	1,400	2,868	2,450	1,820
Utah	3,454	1,700	4,900	2,220	2,500	2,800	5,674	4,200	7,700
Washington	22,830	5,700	13,000	2,620	1,700	2,800	25,450	7,400	15,800
Oregon	22,760	15,200	17,000	2,780	3,000	3,700	25,540	18,200	20,700
California	30,400	34,300	31,900	---	---	---	30,400	34,300	31,900
12 States	96,744	68,270	86,620	126,348	99,940	142,520	223,092	168,210	229,140

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

Table 16.--Cherries, western: Weighted average auction price per Campbell lug, New York City, May-August 1956 and 1957

Origin and week ended	Chapman		Burbank		Tartarian	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
California:						
May 10	5.08	5.56	3.29	5.28	6.25	---
17	3.58	4.60	3.22	4.91	4.94	6.08
24	---	---	3.29	---	4.40	4.81
June 7	---	---	4.60	---	5.02	4.86
14	---	---	3.54	---	3.69	2.86
California:						
May 24	4.57	5.99	---	---	---	---
31	7.28	8.28	---	---	---	---
June 7	6.76	5.62	---	5.75	---	5.15
14	5.86	5.22	5.04	4.58	4.01	4.18
21	5.92	6.24	5.18	6.32	4.51	4.68
28	5.96	5.42	4.43	5.69	4.16	3.84
July 5	6.49	---	6.43	---	4.51	---
Northwestern:						
June 21	5.08	8.18	5.27	---	---	---
28	4.86	6.04	5.81	5.90	4.79	---
July 5	6.02	6.36	6.94	6.18	---	6.14
12	6.27	5.71	6.84	5.83	4.50	---
19	7.66	5.96	7.04	6.37	4.96	---
26	7.86	6.75	7.48	6.92	4.79	---
August 2	---	---	7.85	6.42	3.55	4.85
9	---	---	---	6.52	---	---

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.



Table 17.--Grapes: Production in important States, average 1946-55, annual 1956 and indicated 1957 <sup>1/</sup>

State	Average		Indicated	State and variety	Average		Indicated
	1946-55	1956			1957	1946-55	
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	68,880	106,000	73,000	Arkansas	8,280	10,300	2,900
New Jersey	1,430	1,200	1,100	Arizona	2,310	5,500	6,000
Pennsylvania	19,700	31,600	23,000	Washington	29,120	30,000	47,000
Ohio	14,070	13,800	12,000	Oregon	1,090	700	800
Indiana	1,220	1,600	1,100	California			
Illinois	1,920	1,300	1,300	grapes			
Michigan	33,890	60,500	52,000	Wine	589,900	569,000	540,000
Iowa	2,100	900	1,600	Table	596,900	453,000	470,000
Missouri	3,680	3,400	3,500	Raisin	1,571,100	1,602,000	1,430,000
Kansas	1,120	100	700	Dried <sup>2/</sup>	230,150	200,000	---
Virginia	1,045	350	350	Not dried	650,500	802,000	---
North Carolina	2,540	1,300	1,100				
South Carolina	1,200	1,300	1,500	California, all	2,757,900	2,624,000	2,440,000
Georgia	1,700	1,400	1,400				
				United States	2,953,875	2,895,250	2,670,350

<sup>1/</sup> For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. <sup>2/</sup> Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

Table 18.--Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, New York and Chicago, June-August 1956 and 1957

Market and week ended	Seedless		Red Malaga		Ribier	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York:						
June 14	---	9.42	---	---	---	---
21	7.85	7.81	---	---	---	---
28	5.52	6.57	---	---	---	---
July 5	5.40	7.62	---	7.17	---	7.69
12	5.35	6.92	3.76	---	6.06	8.01
19	4.99	6.02	3.50	---	5.65	7.15
26	5.01	7.56	---	---	7.40	7.83
August 2	4.58	4.97	2.97	3.50	5.34	6.68
9	4.03	5.28	2.66	3.00	4.37	6.17
Chicago:						
June 14	7.70	10.11	---	---	---	---
21	6.90	7.40	---	---	---	---
28	4.61	6.58	---	---	---	---
July 5	5.09	6.94	---	---	---	---
12	4.66	6.27	---	---	6.64	7.98
19	4.65	5.29	---	---	---	6.80
26	4.36	7.17	2.50	5.00	7.32	8.07
August 2	3.46	4.73	2.85	2.73	5.48	5.71
9	2.88	4.08	2.96	2.95	3.85	5.13

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

Table 19.--Pears: Production by geographic divisions and on Pacific Coast, average 1946-55, annual 1956 and indicated 1957 <sup>1/</sup>

Division	Average	1956	Indi-	Pacific	Average	1956	Indi-
	1946-55		cated		Coast		1946-55
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
	bu.	bu.	bu.		bu.	bu.	bu.
New England	50	52	43	Washington			
Mid-Atlantic	711	580	540	Bartlett	4,510	2,950	3,640
				Other	1,704	1,600	1,750
E.N. Central	1,149	1,365	810	Total	6,214	4,550	5,390
				Oregon			
W.N. Central	128	55	100	Bartlett	2,163	2,550	2,700
				Other	3,356	2/3,940	4,080
S. Atlantic	464	251	237	Total	4/5,518	2/6,490	6,780
				California			
E.S. Central	440	344	299	Bartlett	12,310	15,627	16,460
W.S. Central	493	280	282	Other	1,729	2,083	2,000
				Total	14,039	17,710	18,460
Mountain	438	645	545				
Pacific	25,771	2/28,750	30,630	Total Bartlett	18,983	21,127	22,800
Total	3/29,940	32,322	33,486	Total Other	6,789	7,623	7,830

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

Table 20.--Pears, California Bartlett: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, July and August 1956 and 1957

Week ended	New York		Chicago	
	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
July				
5	---	---	---	---
12	3.45	8.02	5.84	7.36
19	7.38	6.66	6.04	5.36
26	5.98	5.23	5.54	5.04
August				
2	5.06	4.89	4.97	4.98
9	4.55	4.68	4.59	4.70

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





Table 23.--Peaches: Production by geographic divisions, average 1946-55, annual 1956 and indicated 1957 <sup>1/</sup>

Division	Average	1956	Indi-	Division	Average	1956	Indi-
	1946-55		cated		1946-55		cated
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
	bu.	bu.	bu.		bu.	bu.	bu.
New England	245	260	35	Pacific	34,936	<sup>2/</sup> 42,241	38,684
Middle Atlantic	5,423	5,120	4,220				
E. N. Central	6,000	5,225	4,554				
W. N. Central	657	397	605	Total	<u>3/64,251</u>	<u>69,859</u>	<u>65,798</u>
S. Atlantic	9,918	9,520	11,750				
E. S. Central	1,589	1,567	1,006	California:			
W. S. Central	2,661	3,105	2,160	Cling-			
Mountain	2,795	<sup>2/</sup> 2,424	2,784	stone <sup>4/</sup>	21,718	<sup>2/</sup> 27,085	23,960
				Freestone	11,022	12,626	13,084

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

Table 24.--Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1946-55, annual 1956 and indicated 1957 <sup>1/</sup>

State	Pecans			Crop and State	Almonds, filberts, and walnuts		
	Average	1956	Indi-		Average	1956	Indi-
	1946-55		cated	1946-55		cated	
	Tons	Tons	1957	Tons	Tons	1957	
North Carolina	990	1,300	800	Almonds			
South Carolina	1,573	4,300	1,750	California	39,960	58,600	44,000
Georgia	16,473	30,000	10,000				
Florida	2,448	2,000	2,000	Filberts			
Alabama	7,428	15,250	4,500	Oregon	7,280	2,900	10,500
Mississippi	4,130	6,050	3,500	Washington	796	140	300
Arkansas	2,377	1,900	3,450	2 States	<u>8,076</u>	<u>3,040</u>	<u>10,800</u>
Louisiana	7,438	7,000	7,000				
Oklahoma	9,955	3,550	9,750	Walnuts			
Texas	15,570	13,750	15,000	English			
New Mexico	<sup>2/</sup> 1,312	1,750	1,750	California	65,990	69,000	70,000
Total	<u>69,300</u>	<u>86,850</u>	<u>59,500</u>	Oregon	<u>7,330</u>	<u>2,800</u>	<u>5,400</u>
Improved varieties <sup>3/</sup>	31,485	53,155	22,975	2 States	<u>73,320</u>	<u>71,800</u>	<u>75,400</u>
Wild and seedling	37,815	33,695	36,525	Total tree nuts	190,656	220,290	189,700

<sup>1/</sup> For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. <sup>2/</sup> Short-time average. <sup>3/</sup> Budded, grafted, or top-worked varieties.

Table 25.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1945-54, annual 1954, 1955 and indicated 1956; condition on August 1, average 1946-55, annual 1956 and 1957

Crop and State	Production <sup>1/</sup>				Condition August 1 (new crop) <sup>1/</sup>		
	Average 1945-54	1954	1955	Indicated 1956	Average 1946-55	1956	1957
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Oranges							
California							
Navels and misc. <sup>2/</sup>	15,742	15,330	15,170	15,000	73	75	61
Valencias	26,629	24,090	23,200	20,500	76	73	57
Total or average	42,371	39,420	38,370	35,500	75	74	59
Florida							
Temples	1,322	2,500	2,800	2,700	---	---	---
Other early and midseason	36,438	49,500	48,700	51,600	73	72	75
Valencias	29,890	36,400	39,500	39,000	71	72	77
Total or average	67,650	88,400	91,000	93,300	72	72	76
Texas							
Early and midseason	1,732	1,100	1,150	1,300	52	71	75
Valencias	924	400	450	400	50	66	71
Total or average	2,656	1,500	1,600	1,700	52	70	74
Arizona							
Navels and misc. <sup>2/</sup>	514	510	440	550	70	76	84
Valencias	507	620	710	760	72	82	87
Total or average	1,022	1,130	1,150	1,310	71	79	85
Louisiana <sup>2/</sup>	238	175	195	115	60	72	87
Total early and midseason <sup>3/</sup>	55,988	69,115	68,455	71,265	---	---	---
Total Valencias	57,950	61,510	63,860	60,660	---	---	---
Total or average, 5 States <sup>4/</sup>	113,937	130,625	132,315	131,925	73	73	67
Tangerines							
Florida	4,660	5,100	4,700	4,800	64	67	63
All oranges and tangerines, 5 States <sup>4/</sup>	118,597	135,725	137,015	136,725	---	---	---
Grapefruit							
Florida							
Seedless	16,170	20,500	20,600	21,500	68	67	67
Other	16,520	14,300	17,700	15,800	63	63	62
Total or average	32,690	34,800	38,300	37,300	65	65	64
Texas	10,000	2,500	2,200	2,800	43	68	62
Arizona	2,991	2,470	2,370	2,000	72	81	85
California							
Desert Valleys	985	920	830	800	81	78	81
Other	1,597	1,500	1,680	1,600	77	75	67
Total or average	2,582	2,420	2,510	2,400	78	76	72
4 States <sup>4/</sup>	48,263	42,190	45,380	44,500	58	68	65
Lemons							
California <sup>4/</sup>	13,146	14,000	13,250	15,500	74	69	61
Limes							
Florida <sup>4/</sup>	261	380	400	400	72	80	59
July 1 forecast for 1957 crop							
Florida limes	---	---	---	420	---	---	---

<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> In Calif. and Ariz., navels and misc.

<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.

Table 26.--Oranges and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June-August 1956 and 1957 <sup>1/</sup>

Period	Oranges						Lemons	
	1956			1957			1956	1957
	Calif.	Fla.	Total	Calif.	Fla.	Total	Calif.	Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through June 1	8,772	41,433	50,205	6,955	37,753	44,708	10,919	9,560
Week ended:								
June 8	1,272	794	2,066	1,352	631	1,983	779	480
15	1,320	582	1,902	1,324	512	1,836	746	562
22	1,141	415	1,556	1,255	432	1,687	715	827
29	1,134	217	1,351	1,188	346	1,534	584	752
July 6	951	104	1,055	1,007	188	1,195	463	682
13	1,045	169	1,214	1,114	221	1,335	434	726
20	1,061	145	1,206	1,062	n.a.	1,062	382	484
27	966	97	1,063	1,117	n.a.	1,117	329	551
August 3	990	73	1,063	1,080	n.a.	1,080	308	620
10	1,071	---	1,071	1,098	n.a.	1,098	438	533
Season through August 10	19,723	44,029	63,752	18,552	40,083	58,635	16,097	15,777

<sup>1/</sup> Interstate and intrastate fresh shipments for oranges. California lemons represent interstate fresh shipments only. All data subject to revision.  
n.a. means "not available."

Table 27.--Grapefruit: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June-August 1956 and 1957 <sup>1/</sup>

Period	1956				1957			
	Calif.	Tex.	Fla.	Total	Calif.	Tex.	Fla.	Total
	Ariz.				Ariz.			
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through June 1	2,630	1,797	35,258	39,685	2,087	2,252	31,143	35,482
Week ended:								
June 8	194	---	294	488	127	---	449	576
15	172	---	194	366	137	---	400	537
22	157	---	141	298	146	---	306	452
29	150	---	88	238	144	---	143	287
July 6	110	---	48	158	129	---	96	225
13	128	---	89	217	171	---	101	272
20	142	---	53	195	187	---	n.a.	187
27	90	---	28	118	141	---	n.a.	141
August 3	115	---	22	137	126	---	n.a.	126
10	85	---	---	85	109	---	n.a.	109
Season through August 10	3,973	1,797	36,215	41,985	3,504	2,252	32,638	38,394

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



Table 28.--Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per box for Florida and per half box for California, at New York and Chicago, June-August 1956 and 1957

Market, month, and week	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons	
	California		Florida		California		Florida		California	
	Valencias									
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:										
June	3.77	2.79	5.98	4.50	---	1.87	5.09	3.98	4.69	3.41
July	3.07	2.86	6.21	4.67	3.30	3.14	4.66	5.13	3.28	2.93
Week ended:										
July 26	2.87	2.93	5.76	4.58	3.15	3.00	3.62	4.90	2.85	3.15
August 2	3.24	3.04	6.11	4.53	3.43	3.30	7.55	5.32	3.04	3.39
9	3.25	3.22	6.46	5.20	3.28	2.70	4.11	4.56	3.79	3.75
Chicago:										
June	3.80	2.74	5.67	4.01	---	---	4.44	4.12	4.54	3.45
July	3.21	2.89	5.54	4.47	3.09	2.99	---	4.10	3.22	2.96
Week ended:										
July 26	3.28	2.98	4.74	---	2.86	3.03	---	---	2.87	2.88
August 2	3.07	3.07	---	4.68	3.43	2.74	---	---	3.05	2.78
9	3.44	3.13	---	4.49	3.08	1.84	---	---	3.60	3.19

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

Table 29.--Fruits: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States, May-August 1956 and 1957

Commodity	1956				Week	1957 1/			Week
	May	June	July	Aug. 11:	ended:	May	June	July	ended
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Deciduous:									
Apples	2,033	643	291	18	1,000	256	125	14	
Apricots	15	293	311	1	22	270	288	1	
Cherries	191	863	200	2	261	851	654	20	
Grapes	8	871	2,105	657	80	908	1,743	696	
Nectarines	---	96	298	44	---	251	535	116	
Peaches	39	1,185	3,453	716	11	764	2,634	847	
Pears	112	.18	720	387	146	9	1,123	413	
Plums and fresh									
prunes	85	1,649	1,691	344	273	1,243	1,262	419	
Strawberries	953	819	539	69	1,180	1,247	696	62	
Mixed deciduous	16	97	142	72	5	114	170	49	
Total deciduous	3,452	6,534	9,750	2,310	2,978	5,913	9,230	2,637	
Citrus:									
Grapefruit	2,144	1,041	544	44	1,667	1,071	753	99	
Lemons	2,008	2,515	1,207	273	1,844	2,116	2,089	325	
Oranges and									
satsumas	7,413	5,612	3,993	631	5,280	4,594	3,560	693	
Mixed citrus	779	394	331	54	733	403	388	86	
Total citrus	12,344	9,562	6,075	1,002	9,524	8,184	6,790	1,203	
Grand total	15,796	16,096	15,825	3,312	12,502	14,097	16,020	3,840	

1/ Preliminary.

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



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