VEGETABLES—FRESH MARKET

TC 55:701

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AMS

ACREAGE AND INDICATED PRODUCTION
OF PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL CROPS
JULY 1, 1955

Production of vegetables and melons for summer harvest this year is expected to be well above 1954 and average, the Crop Reporting Board announced today. For crops which make up about 80 percent of the summer group, 1955 production will be 8 percent above last year and 11 percent greater than the average. Substantial increases in production over last year are indicated for summer crops of cantaloups, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, garlic, green peas, spinach, tomatoes and watermelons. Moderate declines from last year are reported for summer crops of lima beans, carrots, honeydews, and lettuce. Marketings of summer vegetables and melons in July are expected to be at relatively high levels because of this year's increased production and the overlapping of harvest seasons between early and late producing States. Harvests are late in the South and West but are ahead of schedule in the Northeastern and North Central States.

Growing conditions during June were unusually favorable for vegetables and melons east of the Rocky Mountains but below normal temperatures continued to affect most of these crops adversely in the Western States. In the Southeastern States, temperatures averaged above normal but were not excessive and moisture was adequate for most crops. This favorable weather enabled vegetables and melons to make excellent progress but harvests are still late because of adverse spring weather. This area was becoming dry in late June. Temperatures in the Northeastern States were above normal in June and vegetables there are maturing earlier than usual. June rainfall in this area was light, however, and many crops now need additional moisture. In the North Central States, above normal temperatures prevailed during June and vegetables continued to make good to excellent progress. Moisture has been adequate in this area. The South Central States experienced good growing weather during June but some areas were dry at month's end. In the Rocky Mountain area, weather in June was favorable for vegetables east of the Divide but below normal temperatures slowed vegetable growth in other producing sections. In the Pacific Northwest, cool weather continued during most of June which favored maturing strawberries but further delayed vegetable crops. Fluctuating temperatures in California and Arizona were considered detrimental to vegetables and melons. Harvests in these States continued to run behind usual schedules because of subnormal spring temperatures.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Crop Reporting Board

Agriculture - Washington

Summary of Acreage and Indicated Production Reported to Date, 1955 with Comparisons

Seasonal Group and Crop	ACREAGE 5-year av. 2/ 1949-53	ACREAGE 1954	Indicated 1955 Acres	Indicated 1955 %of Av.	Indicated 1955 %of '54	PRODUCTION (Equiv. Tons) 1/ 5-year av. 2/ 1949-53	PRODUCTION (Equiv. Tons) 1/ 1954	Indicated 1955 Tons	Indicated 1955 %of Av.	Indicated 1955 %of '54
	Acres	Acres	Acres	%	%	Tons	Tons	Tons	%	%
WINTER 3/	276,700	271,840	263,360	95	97	1,474,200	1,557,200	1,461,100	99	94
SPRING 3/	682,940	755,610	726,170	106	96	2,336,900	2,640,600	2,531,100	108	96
EARLY SUMMER:										
Snap Beans	16,770	17,700	16,650	99	94	29,800	31,400	31,600	106	101
Cabbage 3/	9,550	9,700	9,110	95	94	68,600	67,900	68,200	99	100
Cantaloups	23,740	21,300	21,600	91	101	94,100	73,000	75,300	80	103
Carrots	6,600	7,300	7,200	109	99	82,300	105,000	94,500	115	90
Celery	5,100	5,530	5,390	106	97	85,100	96,100	99,600	117	104
Sweet Corn	56,000	48,600	51,200	91	105	138,400	116,200	142,400	103	123
Cucumbers	7,070	7,200	7,700	109	107	24,200	24,100	27,100	112	112
Honey Dews	2,580	3,400	3,000	116	88	19,000	18,700	16,500	87	88
Onions	5,610	4,340	4,670	83	108	42,800	39,000	39,000	91	100
Green Peppers	8,710	10,750	11,100	127	103	14,200	18,800	20,900	147	111
Tomatoes	35,750	39,500	39,100	109	99	152,000	165,200	199,500	131	121
Watermelons	285,600	324,900	335,600	118	103	827,600	865,600	991,200	120	115
MID-SUMMER:										
Cantaloups	61,590	65,000	69,250	112	107	273,200	285,000	318,100	116	112
LATE SUMMER:										
Snap Beans	30,990	*30,100	28,400	92	94	55,200	*51,800	54,300	98	105
Cabbage 3/	22,630	22,550	21,950	97	97	204,300	192,500	201,300	99	105
Cantaloups	12,530	12,720	13,190	105	104					
Carrots	4,190	5,350	5,800	138	108	36,500	49,600	51,500	141	104
Celery	2,150	1,760	1,530	71	87	34,100	*27,000	23,500	69	87
Sweet Corn	104,900	*107,600	109,600	104	102	272,100	282,300	316,800	116	112
Cucumbers	6,040	6,200	6,400	106	103	23,700	24,500	27,000	114	110
Honey Dews	6,290	6,600	6,800	108	103	40,700	*47,200	44,900	110	95
Onions	63,670	*57,510	57,320	90	100					
Green Peppers	11,730	*14,600	14,500	124	99	44,800	54,700	57,100	127	104
Tomatoes	49,190	*45,600	45,150	92	99	251,100	*232,000	252,400	101	109
Watermelons	17,770	21,650	21,800	123	101	98,500	132,400	128,300	130	97
SUMMER: 4/										
Lima Beans	13,920	12,300	11,900	85	97	18,100	15,600	14,800	82	95
Snap Beans	47,760	*47,800	45,050	94	94	85,000	*83,200	85,900	101	103
Beets	2,020	1,900	1,850	92	97	17,800	15,400	15,600	88	101
Cabbage 3/	32,180	32,250	31,060	97	96	272,900	260,400	269,500	99	103
Cantaloups	97,860	99,020	104,040	106	105	367,300	358,000	393,400	107	110
Carrots	10,790	12,650	13,000	120	103	118,800	154,600	146,000	123	94
Cauliflower	4,480	3,200	3,400	76	106	27,700	*20,600	21,200	77	103
Celery	7,250	7,290	6,920	95	95	119,200	*123,100	123,100	103	100
Sweet Corn	160,900	*156,200	160,800	100	103	410,500	398,500	459,200	112	115
Cucumbers	13,110	13,400	14,100	108	105	47,900	48,600	54,100	113	111
Eggplant	1,680	1,400	1,400	83	100	7,700	6,100	6,900	90	113
Garlic	1,880	1,950	2,600	138	133	6,600	6,800	9,100	138	134
Honey Dews	8,870	10,000	9,800	110	98	59,700	*65,900	61,400	103	93
Lettuce	36,910	39,750	37,100	101	93	311,000	349,900	332,100	107	95
Onions	69,280	*61,850	61,990	89	100	42,800	39,000	39,000	91	100

SUMMER continued on next page.
See footnotes on next page.

Summary of Acreage and Indicated Production Reported to Date, 1955 with Comparisons

Seasonal Group and Crop	ACREAGE 5-year av. 2/ 1949-53	ACREAGE 1954	ACREAGE Indicated 1955	ACREAGE Indicated 1955 as % of Av.	ACREAGE Indicated 1955 as % of '54	PRODUCTION (Equiv. Tons) 1/ 5-year av. 2/ 1949-53	PRODUCTION (Equiv. Tons) 1/ 1954	PRODUCTION (Equiv. Tons) 1/ Indicated 1955	Indicated 1955 as % of Av.	Indicated 1955 as % of '54
	Acres	Acres	Acres	%	%	Tons	Tons	Tons	%	%
SUMMER (Cont'd)										
Green Peas	5,320	2,720	3,150	59	116	8,000	4,500	5,300	66	118
Green Peppers	20,440	*25,350	25,600	125	101	59,000	*73,500	78,000	132	106
Spinach	1,340	840	1,040	78	124	3,100	2,200	2,600	84	118
Tomatoes	84,940	*85,100	84,250	99	99	403,100	*397,200	451,900	112	114
Watermelons	303,370	346,550	357,400	118	103	926,100	998,000	1,119,500	121	112
TOTAL TO DATE:										
Acre. & Prod.	848,100	891,290	905,940	107	102	3,312,300	3,421,100	3,688,600	111	108
TOTAL SUMMER	924,290	*961,520	976,450	106	102	4,180,100	*4,316,600			
EARLY FALL:										
Cabbage 3/	50,080	45,560	43,650	87	96					
LATE FALL:										
Cabbage 3/	4,520	*4,400	4,500	100	102					
TOTAL TO DATE:										
Acreage	54,600	49,960	48,150	88	96					
TOTAL FALL:	306,910	*288,080				2,004,400	*2,016,700			
REPORTED TO DATE FOR 1955 WITH COMPARISONS:										
Acre. & Prod.	1807740	1918740	1895470	105	99	7,123,400	7,618,900	7,680,800	108	101
Acreage	1938530	2038930	2014130	104	99					
TOTAL FOR PAST SEASONS										
Annual Total	2190840	*2277050				9,996,000	*10613,300			

1/ Equivalent tons based on approximate net weight of unit used in estimating yield and production.
2/ Group averages (including Annual Total) are simple averages of annual data for the group.
3/ Includes processing.
4/ Includes crops for which seasonal sub-group estimates (early, mid and late) are not made.
* Revised.

Acreage and Indicated Production Reported to Date, 1955 with Comparisons

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	5-YEAR AVERAGE 1949-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955	5-YR. AV. 49-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955	5-YEAR AVERAGE 1949-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955
LIMA BEANS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter:	780	400	650	90	75	60	72	30	39
Spring:	5,780	4,500	4,200	69	70	69	397	315	288
Summer:									
Georgia	5,480	5,000	4,900	56	55	50	305	275	245
North Carolina	1,540	1,300	1,300	62	70	70	96	91	91
Maryland	1,540	1,600	1,700	78	60	75	120	96	128
New Jersey	2,720	2,300	2,100	98	105	100	262	242	210
Ohio	2/ 850	700	700	2/108	105	110	2/ 90	74	77
New York	2,300	1,400	1,200	136	140	145	309	196	174
Group total	13,920	12,300	11,900	81	79	78	1,128	974	925
ALL STATES	21,110	17,600		78	77		1,657	1,351	
SNAP BEANS:									
Winter:	29,620	23,600	22,500	100	120	105	2,933	2,832	2,362
Spring:	58,900	51,200	51,800	93	105	100	5,472	5,381	5,204
Early Summer:									
Maryland	3,540	3,500	3,300	88	80	90	310	280	297
New Jersey	3,420	3,400	3,200	119	125	120	406	425	384
New York, L.I.	2,080	1,400	1,500	141	145	160	293	203	240
Connecticut	1,100	1,000	900	134	145	160	148	145	144
Rhode Island	390	400	350	140	140	165	55	56	58
Pennsylvania	3,340	2,900	2,500	141	135	150	470	392	375
Illinois	1,360	1,100	1,100	88	85	105	120	94	116
Ohio	2/3,850	4,000	3,800	2/120	125	130	2/ 462	500	494
Group total	16,770	17,700	16,650	119	118	127	1,986	2,095	2,108
Late Summer:									
Alabama	1,220	1,100	1,000	73	50	85	91	55	85
Georgia	2,500	2,500	2,600	91	75	100	227	188	260
North Carolina	7,320	6,700	6,900	100	100	105	737	670	724
Virginia	590	450	500	89	105	100	53	47	50
New York, other	12,260	11,700	10,400	141	135	150	1,728	1,580	1,560
Massachusetts	1,420	*1,300	1,400	141	*140	160	200	*182	224
New Hampshire	490	500	450	128	140	160	62	70	72
Michigan	2,520	2,600	2,400	98	105	115	246	273	276
Colorado	870	750	750	146	155	155	126	116	116
Tennessee	1,800	2,500	2,000	117	110	125	210	275	250
Group total	30,990	*30,100	28,400	119	115	127	3,682	*3,456	3,617
ALL STATES	175220	*158,400		104	113		18,228	*17,892	

See footnotes on page 17.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	5-YEAR AVERAGE 1949-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955	5-YR. AV. 49-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955	5-YEAR AVERAGE 1949-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955
BEETS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter:	5,540	6,000	5,500	132	135	135	727	810	742
Spring:	1,140	1,060	1,000	200	203	181	228	215	181
Summer:	2,020	1,900	1,850	338	312	324	683	592	600
ALL STATES	8,700	8,960	8,350	190	180	182	1,638	1,617	1,523
BROCCOLI 3/:				- Crates(42 lbs.) -			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter:	8,850	8,050	6,750	100	108	98	895	868	660
Early Spring:	9,260	10,900	12,200	138	150	140	1,289	1,635	1,708
Late Spring:									
New Jersey	380	300	300	161	160	165	62	48	50
ALL STATES	40,350	38,650		115	121		4,662	4,663	
CABBAGE 3/:				- Tons			- Tons -		
Winter:	47,380	46,300	41,300	7.42	7.17	6.48	346,500	331,800	267,500
Early Spring:	20,940	19,800	20,400	6.24	5.93	5.24	129,400	117,500	106,800
Late Spring:	11,050	10,850	9,850	5.95	6.83	5.37	65,800	74,100	52,900
Early Summer:									
Washington	460	400	380	7.1	7.5	7.0	3,300	3,000	2,700
New Jersey	3,860	3,800	3,500	7.4	7.5	7.0	28,600	28,500	24,500
New York, L.I.	820	800	700	9.9	9.0	11.0	8,200	7,200	7,700
Connecticut	500	600	550	9.4	9.5	10.0	4,700	5,700	5,500
Rhode Island	140	150	130	8.4	8.0	10.0	1,200	1,200	1,300
Massachusetts	830	750	750	8.8	9.0	10.0	7,300	6,800	7,500
Georgia, North	810	1,000	1,100	4.5	4.0	5.5	3,700	4,000	6,000
Indiana	2,120	2,200	2,000	5.5	5.2	6.5	11,700	11,500	13,000
Group total	9,550	9,700	9,110	7.19	7.00	7.49	68,600	67,900	68,200
Late Summer:									
Illinois	2,890	2,900	3,000	8.7	7.6	9.5	25,200	22,100	28,500
Iowa	1,110	1,100	1,000	7.9	7.0	7.5	8,700	7,700	7,500
Virginia, S.W.	1,170	1,000	950	7.9	8.6	9.0	9,300	8,600	8,600
Ohio	3,400	3,200	2,500	10.0	11.5	11.0	34,400	36,700	27,500
Pennsylvania	4,230	4,500	4,300	9.3	8.4	8.5	39,600	37,700	36,600
California	2,520	2,400	2,600	11.3	11.4	11.5	28,600	27,400	29,900
Minnesota	760	450	500	8.8	7.5	8.5	6,700	3,400	4,200
Colorado	1,640	1,650	1,700	11.5	11.8	11.0	18,800	19,500	18,700
New Mexico	410	250	300	5.4	5.6	5.3	2,200	1,400	1,600
North Carolina	4,500	5,100	5,100	6.8	5.5	7.5	30,700	28,000	38,200
Group total	22,630	22,550	21,950	9.01	8.54	9.17	204300	192,500	201,300

CABBAGE continued on next page.
See footnotes on page 17.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	5-YEAR AVERAGE 1949-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955	5-YR. AV. 49-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955	5-YEAR AVERAGE 1949-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955
CABBAGE 3/(Cont'd)	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prospective	- Tons -			- Tons -		
Early Fall:.....	50,080	45,560	43,650	10.96	11.89		549,600	541,900	Aug. 10
Late Fall:									
Virginia.....	470	500	500	6.1	* 4.0		2,900	*2,000	
North Carolina..	3,120	*3,500	3,600	5.6	4.0		17,500	*14,000	Nov. 10
South Carolina..	930	400	400	6.5	4.5		5,900	* 1,800	
Group total	4,520	*4,400	4,500	5.80	*4.05		26,300	*17,800	
ALL STATES.....	166,140	*159,160	150,760	8.38	8.44		1390,560	1343500	
CANTALOUPS:			Prelim.	Jbo.	Cant. Crate - 83 lb.		- 1,000 crates -		
Spring:.....	31,580	54,500	49,000	131	110	120	4,123	5,995	5,880
Early Summer:									
Georgia.....	7,320	8,000	7,600	70	60	75	511	480	570
South Carolina..	5,980	6,500	7,200	43	40	50	256	260	360
Arizona.....	10,440	6,800	6,800	144	150	130	1,501	1,020	884
Group total	23,740	21,300	21,600	96	83	84	2,268	1,760	1,814
Mid-Summer:									
Texas.....	13,740	15,000	14,000	54	45	45	740	675	630
California.....	27,740	30,900	33,800	152	162	157	4,199	5,013	6,316
Cantaloups.....	25,340	29,000	31,500	155	165	160	3,919	4,785	5,040
Persians.....	2,400	1,900	2,300	117	120	120	281	228	276
New Mexico.....	790	400	650	91	90	100	75	36	65
Oklahoma.....	1,200	800	1,000	55	40	65	67	32	65
Arkansas.....	1,480	1,400	1,700	54	50	65	80	70	110
North Carolina..	4,500	4,700	5,400	47	40	55	212	188	297
Maryland.....	2,320	1,800	2,000	83	65	65	201	117	130
Delaware.....	830	1,100	1,400	84	60	70	71	66	98
Indiana.....	3,520	4,000	4,000	82	80	95	286	320	380
Illinois.....	1,360	1,100	1,100	60	60	65	82	66	72
Missouri.....	1,680	2,200	2,700	155	65	130	259	143	351
Iowa.....	970	950	900	78	70	80	76	66	72
Washington.....	1,460	650	600	160	115	130	235	75	78
Group total	61,590	65,000	69,250	107	106	111	6,583	6,867	7,664
Late Summer:									
Michigan.....	4,100	4,500	4,300	98	110		404	495	
Ohio.....	1,740	1,600	1,600	60	60		104	96	
New Jersey.....	1,560	1,900	1,900	81	60		126	114	
Kansas.....	590	800	800	104	170		58	136	
Oregon.....	450	200	350	128	130		58	26	
Colorado.....	2,180	1,900	2,300	107	125		228	238	
Utah.....	450	220	240	157	170		68	37	
New York.....	1,460	1,600	1,700	111	105		162	168	
Group total	12,530	12,720	13,190	97	103		1,208	1,310	
ALL STATES.....	129,440	153,520	153,040	110	104		14,183	15,932	

See footnotes on page 17.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	5-YEAR AVERAGE 1949-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955	5-YR. AV. 49-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955	5-YEAR AVERAGE 1949-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955
CARROTS: 3/	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter:.....	42,070	35,900	38,000	252	252	240	10,350	9,050	9,127
Spring:.....	3,040	2,300	3,500	430	360	350	1,323	828	1,225
Early Summer:									
California.....	6,600	7,300	7,200	504	575	525	3,292	4,198	3,780
Late Summer:									
New Jersey.....	1,000	1,500	1,800	339	525	400	341	788	720
Massachusetts...	530	550	550	332	290	325	176	160	179
Ohio.....	1,140	900	950	485	500	525	554	450	499
Colorado.....	1,520	2,400	2,500	254	245	265	386	588	662
Group total	4,190	5,350	5,800	348	371	355	1,458	1,986	2,060
ALL STATES.....	85,070	80,050		361	388		30,506	31,044	
CAULIFLOWER: 3/				- Crates 1½ bu.-			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter:.....	3,580	5,100	5,810	270	254	244	966	1,293	1,416
Early Spring:....	7,330	6,500	6,200	434	445	440	3,167	2,892	2,728
Late Spring:									
New Jersey.....	400	400	350	712	710	730	282	284	256
Washington.....	630	650	800	475	450	540	300	292	432
Group total	1,030	1,050	1,150	567	549	598	581	576	688
Summer:									
New York.....	2,340	2,400	2,500	363	* 340	350	849	* 816	875
Colorado.....	2,140	800	900	310	375	300	649	300	270
Group total	4,480	3,200	3,400	337	* 349	337	1,498	*1,116	1,145
ALL STATES.....	31,090	27,750		404	361		12,541	*10,022	
CELERY: 3/				-Crates (60 lbs.)-			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter:.....	9,820	9,990	9,150	682	756	800	6,720	7,554	7,319
Spring:.....	6,220	7,600	6,500	877	888	967	5,442	6,752	6,285
Early Summer:									
New York.....	680	750	550	445	500	500	303	375	275
New Jersey.....	650	600	600	366	400	375	237	240	225
Massachusetts...	350	330	340	399	410	430	139	135	146
Ohio.....	700	650	600	448	400	500	314	260	300
Michigan.....	1,440	1,300	1,200	477	460	490	685	598	588
California.....	1,280	1,900	2,100	920	840	850	1,159	1,596	1,785
Group total	5,100	5,530	5,390	557	579	616	2,838	3,204	3,319

CELERY, continued on next page.

See footnotes on page 17.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	5-YEAR AVERAGE 1949-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955	5-YR. AV. 49-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955	5-YEAR AVERAGE 1949-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955
CELERY 3/ Contd.	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Crates (60 Lbs.)			- 1,000 crates -		
Late Summer:									
Oregon	160	80	80	606	650	600	95	52	48
Washington	470	480	460	485	* 500	460	230	* 240	212
Colorado	1,080	900	700	503	500	500	544	450	350
Utah	440	300	290	596	530	600	267	159	174
Group total	2,150	1,760	1,530	527	* 512	512	1,136	* 901	784
ALL STATES	37,040	36,630		621	681		22,962	*24,947	
SWEET CORN:				Unit (5 doz. ears)			- 1,000 units -		
Winter:	4,040	9,900	6,000	127	165	125	518	1,634	750
Early Spring:	31,880	37,100	31,400	117	116	134	3,717	4,318	4,207
Late Spring:	15,860	15,200	15,200	113	126	128	1,767	1,919	1,948
Early Summer:									
North Carolina	8,120	7,200	7,900	90	85	90	727	612	711
Virginia	5,060	3,700	3,000	98	85	115	493	314	345
Arkansas	1,840	500	1,500	89	60	125	187	30	188
Oklahoma	3,540	2,300	2,500	68	40	120	247	92	300
Missouri	4,260	3,000	4,500	119	30	90	493	90	405
Kansas	1,720	1,500	1,500	95	75	90	175	112	135
California	9,260	10,200	10,800	152	155	160	1,418	1,581	1,728
Maryland	3,600	3,400	2,700	66	65	75	237	221	202
New Jersey	18,600	16,800	16,800	84	95	100	1,557	1,596	1,680
Group total	56,000	48,600	51,200	99	96	111	5,534	4,648	5,694
Late Summer:									
New York	22,300	20,000	21,000	102	95	110	2,279	1,900	2,310
Connecticut	5,180	6,200	6,500	121	130	130	628	806	845
Rhode Island	1,120	1,100	1,200	110	125	140	124	138	168
Massachusetts	9,140	*8,700	9,300	125	*140	150	1,141	*1,218	1,395
New Hampshire	2,440	2,800	2,900	126	120	135	308	336	392
Pennsylvania	24,180	25,000	25,000	82	90	95	1,978	2,250	2,375
Ohio	8,500	10,000	10,500	113	100	120	958	1,000	1,260
Illinois	8,860	8,700	7,800	118	90	120	1,046	783	936
Michigan	14,700	18,000	18,000	94	110	115	1,391	1,980	2,070
Colorado	3,280	3,100	3,600	104	100	110	341	310	396
Oregon	1,900	1,400	1,300	118	130	135	221	182	176
Washington	3,300	2,600	2,500	143	150	140	469	390	350
Group total	104,900	*107600	109,600	104	105	116	10,884	*11,293	12,673
ALL STATES	216,400	*224800		106	*111		22,870	*24,859	

See footnotes on page 17.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	5-YEAR AVERAGE 1949-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955	5-YR. AV. 49-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955	5-YEAR AVERAGE 1949-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955
CUCUMBERS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter:	1,660	2,200	2,000	156	145	125	275	319	250
Early Spring:	11,100	13,300	8,000	148	161	175	1,663	2,143	1,400
Late Spring:									
Louisiana	580	650	600	91	115	125	53	75	75
Alabama	1,140	1,000	1,000	129	100	120	147	100	120
Georgia	810	1,000	900	72	80	70	58	80	63
South Carolina	4,860	4,500	4,400	82	95	100	400	428	440
California	1,340	1,600	1,600	388	420	410	521	672	656
North Carolina	5,460	5,400	6,500	79	90	100	428	486	650
Arkansas	1,040	900	900	82	65	90	89	58	81
Group total	15,230	15,050	15,900	112	126	131	1,697	1,899	2,085
Early Summer:									
Maryland	3,540	3,400	3,700	128	125	125	452	425	462
Delaware	570	900	1,100	131	110	125	74	99	138
New Jersey	1,920	2,100	2,000	191	190	210	366	399	420
Illinois	1,040	800	900	113	100	120	118	80	108
Group total	7,070	7,200	7,700	143	139	146	1,010	1,003	1,128
Late Summer:									
Pennsylvania	1,480	1,600	1,500	190	170	210	281	272	315
Michigan	1,080	1,200	1,200	115	115	120	124	138	144
New York	3,480	3,400	3,700	169	180	180	583	612	666
Group total	6,040	6,200	6,400	164	165	176	989	1,022	1,125
ALL STATES	48,940	52,250		146	156		7,139	8,129	
EGGPLANT:									
Winter:	730	800	800	411	450	360	302	360	288
Spring:	1,300	1,000	1,000	338	390	365	430	390	365
Summer:									
Louisiana	240	---	--	148	---	--	35	---	--
New Jersey	1,440	1,400	1,400	300	265	300	432	371	420
Group total	1,680	1,400	1,400	279	265	300	467	371	420
ALL STATES	5,090	4,900		284	306		1,437	1,499	

See footnotes on page 17.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	5-YEAR AVERAGE 1949-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955	5-YR. AV. 49-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955	5-YEAR AVERAGE 1949-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955
GARLIC:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Sacks 100 lbs. -			- 1,000 sacks -		
Spring:.....	440	---	---	13.3	---	---	6	---	---
Summer:									
California.....	1,880	1,950	2,600	70.0	70.0	70.0	131	136	182
ALL STATES.....	2,320	1,950	2,600	60.4	70.0	70.0	137	136	182
HONEY DEW MELONS:				Jbo.H.D.Crt.-44 lb.			- 1,000 crates -		
Spring:									
California.....	960	2,300	2,300	293	250	240	269	575	552
Early Summer:									
Arizona.....	2,580	3,400	3,000	337	250	250	866	850	750
Late Summer:									
Calif., other...	6,260	6,600	6,800	295	*325	300	1,848	* 2,145	2,040
Colorado.....	30	---	- -	100	---	- -	3	---	- -
Group total	6,290	6,600	6,800	294	*325	300	1,851	* 2,145	2,040
ALL STATES.....	9,830	12,300	12100	303	*290	276	2,985	* 3,570	3,342
LETTUCE:				-Crts.(4-6 doz.)-					
Winter:.....	60,040	61,500	62,900	171	184	178	10,159	11,325	11,188
Spring:.....	55,850	52,440	53,200	163	173	170	9,086	9,076	9,054
Summer:									
New York.....	4,580	5,000	4,800	237	250	250	1,085	1,250	1,200
Ohio.....	2/ 900	900	950	2/162	155	170	2/ 146	140	162
Michigan.....	2/1,300	1,300	1,200	2/148	175	175	2/ 196	228	210
California.....	25,500	26,700	24,700	271	285	290	6,860	7,610	7,163
Colorado.....	5,160	5,000	4,500	122	120	120	631	600	540
Maine.....	790	850	950	218	200	225	172	170	214
Group total.	36,910	39,750	37,100	242	252	256	8,886	9,998	9,489
ALL STATES.....	211,620	206,150		179	196		37,818	40,492	

See footnotes on page 17.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE 5-YEAR AVERAGE 1949-53 1/	ACREAGE 1954	ACREAGE Ind. 1955	YIELD PER ACRE 5-YR. AV. 49-53 1/	YIELD PER ACRE 1954	YIELD PER ACRE Ind. 1955	PRODUCTION 5-YEAR AVERAGE 1949-53 1/	PRODUCTION 1954	PRODUCTION Ind. 1955
ONIONS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Sacks (50 lb.)			- 1,000 sacks -		
Spring	52,610	54,300	53,300	161	154	169	8,299	8,337	9,013
Early Summer:									
New Mexico	1,230	900	1,100	288	340	300	347	306	330
Washington	630	550	500	621	725	725	394	399	362
Oklahoma	520	---	- -	109	---	- -	56	---	- -
Virginia	390	360	320	181	185	180	71	67	58
New Jersey	2,580	2,300	2,500	295	305	285	762	702	712
Iowa	260	230	250	320	370	400	83	85	100
Group Total	5,610	4,340	4,670	305	359	334	1,713	1,559	1,562
Late Summer:									
Massachusetts	960	700	600	460	500		441	350	
New York	14,660	14,100	15,000	521	640		7,628	9,024	
Eastern	15,620	14,800	15,600	518	633		8,069	9,374	
Ohio	980	850	850	462	450		451	382	
Indiana	1,290	850	700	472	475		575	404	
Illinois	2,960	2,300	2,000	293	*320		873	* 736	
Michigan	9,900	*9,200	9,200	445	*545		4,371	* 5,014	
Wisconsin	3,020	*2,500	2,300	418	*440		1,260	* 1,100	
Minnesota	4,460	5,200	4,100	389	335		1,743	1,742	
Iowa	420	180	420	529	350		221	63	Aug.10
Kansas	90	---	- -	295	---		23	---	
Central	23,120	21,080	19,570	414	*448		9,516	* 9,441	
Colorado	8,500	* 5,900	6,000	457	*500		3,816	* 2,950	
Utah	860	* 480	450	519	550		444	* 264	
Nevada	480	450	450	632	*550		302	* 248	
California	6,560	* 6,000	5,600	595	*615		3,910	* 3,690	
Idaho	2,860	2,500	2,900	770	940		2,198	2,350	
Oregon	4,640	* 5,200	5,200	805	*862		3,734	* 4,484	
Malheur Co.	2,500	* 3,100	3,100	952	*1040		2,385	* 3,224	
Other	2,140	* 2,100	2,100	630	600		1,349	* 1,260	
Washington	890	950	1,400	725	825		646	784	
Arizona	180	150	150	505	400		90	60	
Western	24,930	*21,630	22,150	609	*686		15,123	*14,830	
Total Late Summer	63,670	*57,510	57,320	515	*585		32,708	*33,645	
ALL STATES	121,880	116,150	115,290	352	*375		42,720	*43,541	

See footnotes on page 17.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	5-YEAR AVERAGE 1949-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955	5-YR. AV. 49-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955	5-YEAR AVERAGE 1949-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955
GREEN PEAS:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter:	2,710	1,000	500	57	60	60	146	60	30
Spring:	10,070	8,410	5,830	119	94	117	1,191	789	683
Summer:									
New York	1,640	1,000	1,000	123	140	140	198	140	140
Colorado	3,100	1,600	2,000	83	80	90	269	128	180
New Mexico	2/ 170	120	150	2/139	250	240	2/ 24	30	36
Idaho	440	---	---	106	---	---	44	---	---
Group total	5,320	2,720	3,150	101	110	113	530	298	356
ALL STATES	21,220	14,630		105	97		2,188	1,422	
GREEN PEPPERS:									
Winter:	3,560	4,500	4,600	428	385	385	1,491	1,732	1,771
Spring:	7,800	8,900	8,500	253	230	240	1,979	2,047	2,040
Early Summer:									
Louisiana	2,760	3,400	2,700	126	180	140	350	612	378
Texas	790	950	700	172	170	160	136	162	112
Mississippi	1,120	1,300	1,600	79	90	130	90	117	208
North Carolina	4,040	5,100	6,100	138	120	160	560	612	976
Group total	8,710	10,750	11,100	130	140	161	1,136	1,503	1,674
Late Summer:									
California	2,440	3,100	3,300	507	*545	550	1,244	*1,690	1,815
New Jersey	7,160	8,600	8,400	230	215	220	1,641	1,849	1,848
Ohio	2/1,300	1,300	1,300	2/302	*355	340	2/ 394	* 462	442
Connecticut	600	600	550	320	290	320	193	174	176
Rhode Island	150	150	150	330	200	310	51	30	46
Massachusetts	860	* 850	800	342	*205	300	296	* 174	240
Group total	11,730	*14,600	14,500	305	*300	315	3,582	*4,379	4,567
ALL STATES	39,310	*49,050		240	*228		9,406	*11,207	

See footnotes on page 17.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1948-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955	10 YR. AV. 44-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1944-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955
EARLY COMMERCIAL IRISH POTATOES:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter:									
Texas	920	600	500	58	55	55	54	33	28
Florida	10,620	11,600	12,800	212	305	295	2,246	3,538	3,776
Group total	11,540	12,200	13,300	200	293	286	2,300	3,571	3,804
Early Spring:									
Florida	17,080	20,800	25,000	193	295	252	3,301	6,144	6,300
Hastings	12,550	17,000	21,000	206	310	260	2,649	5,270	5,460
Other	4,530	3,800	4,000	151	230	210	652	874	840
Texas	8,140	2,200	250	81	80	90	689	176	22
Group total	25,220	23,000	25,250	165	275	250	3,990	6,320	6,322
Late Spring:									
California	69,700	57,000	69,000	400	400	450	27,770	22,800	31,050
Louisiana	11,680	5,500	4,600	75	100	45	798	550	207
Mississippi	2,060	600	650	87	110	65	181	66	42
Alabama	22,100	19,700	18,500	138	180	60	3,023	3,546	1,110
Georgia	1,250	600	600	123	115	100	147	69	60
South Carolina	9,500	7,000	6,500	151	190	125	1,396	1,330	812
Arizona	4,100	4,000	4,800	370	365	400	1,518	1,460	1,920
Texas	5,320	4,200	3,800	70	70	65	368	294	247
Oklahoma	1,180	500	500	119	190	210	140	95	105
Arkansas	3,480	1,500	1,300	86	95	95	304	142	124
Tennessee	3,830	1,600	1,300	115	150	160	446	240	208
North Carolina	25,850	13,500	14,000	194	250	270	4,954	3,375	3,780
Group total	160,040	115,700	125,550	262	294	316	41,044	33,967	39,665
Summer:									
Virginia	31,310	22,300	25,100	190	175	215	5,885	3,902	5,399
Eastern Shore	24,310	18,400	21,000	194	175	220	4,672	3,220	4,620
Norfolk&Other	7,000	3,900	4,100	175	175	190	1,214	682	779
Maryland	5,020	3,300	3,300	164	150	185	819	495	610
Delaware	2/3,080	6,200	8,200	2/231	305	310	2/ 737	1,891	2,542
Kentucky	2,780	800	700	139	100	190	385	80	133
Missouri	2,140	800	600	170	180	230	365	144	138
Kansas	2,640	400	500	162	180	225	416	72	112
Nebraska	3,900	1,500	1,500	256	320	370	952	480	555
Texas	6,960	6,000	8,000	228	185	270	1,546	1,110	2,160
Georgia	1,250	900	800	88	85	100	111	76	80
New Jersey	42,370	23,200	23,700	237	245	325	9,713	5,684	7,702
Group total	99,910	65,400	72,400	210	213	268	20,560	13,934	19,431
ALL STATES	296,720	216,300	236,500	235	267	293	67,895	57,792	69,222

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CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	5-YEAR AVERAGE 1949-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955	5-YR. AV. 49-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955	5-YEAR AVERAGE 1949-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955
SPINACH:	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter:	25,040	19,900	21,100	171	173	178	4,203	3,435	3,760
Spring:	11,970	9,950	10,000	318	324	324	3,807	3,225	3,240
Summer:									
Colorado	1,140	700	900	182	200	200	204	140	180
Washington	200	140	140	566	575	600	111	80	84
Group total	1,340	840	1,040	242	262	254	315	220	264
ALL STATES	48,150	39,000		235	236		11,249	9,194	
STRAWBERRIES: 3/				- Crates 24 qt. -			- 1,000 crates -		
Winter:									
Florida	4,640	2,800	3,800	65	60	60	304	168	228
Early Spring:									
Louisiana	10,980	10,800	9,300	57	85	45	594	918	418
Alabama	1,520	1,000	900	65	75	40	97	75	36
Texas	650	750	700	62	65	55	40	49	38
Group total	13,150	12,550	10,900	58	83	45	731	1,042	492
Mid-Spring:									
South Carolina	550	400	300	54	50	30	30	20	9
North Carolina	2,380	1,600	1,500	78	85	25	182	136	38
Tennessee	10,400	10,000	12,000	59	55	60	619	550	720
Arkansas	14,380	6,800	3,800	51	40	35	754	272	133
Oklahoma	2,240	1,600	500	66	65	35	149	104	18
Kansas	820	550	500	57	25	45	46	14	22
Missouri	5,040	1,500	900	55	55	50	280	82	45
Illinois	2,060	1,400	1,500	53	50	75	110	70	112
Kentucky	4,660	2,100	3,700	56	30	70	268	63	259
Virginia	4,280	2,400	2,400	59	90	85	250	216	204
Maryland	1,980	1,500	1,600	78	85	85	157	128	136
Delaware	470	300	300	72	80	75	33	24	22
California	6,960	10,900	13,600	339	380	380	2,434	4,142	5,168
Group total	56,220	41,050	42,600	96	142	162	5,312	5,821	6,886

STRAWBERRIES, continued on next page
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CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	5-YEAR AVERAGE 1949-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955	5-YR. AV. 49-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955	5-YEAR AVERAGE 1949-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955
STRAWBERRIES 3/ (Contd.)	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Crates 24 qt. -			- 1,000 crates -		
Late Spring:									
New Jersey	2,960	2,600	2,800	86	70	90	256	182	252
Pennsylvania	1,760	1,400	1,400	66	60	75	116	84	105
Ohio	2,040	1,700	1,700	76	55	75	155	94	128
Indiana	2,400	2,100	2,100	76	50	90	180	105	189
New York	3,900	3,900	4,100	98	90	100	382	351	410
Connecticut	610	500	550	101	100	100	62	50	55
Massachusetts	940	600	600	111	135	140	102	81	84
Michigan	9,160	10,000	11,000	101	70	100	927	700	1,100
Wisconsin	1,640	1,200	1,200	87	60	115	144	72	138
Iowa	530	250	280	60	35	65	32	9	18
Utah	670	400	380	60	50	50	42	20	19
Washington	8,980	10,700	10,700	101	125	140	920	1,338	1,498
Oregon	15,620	17,000	18,500	87	100	115	1,367	1,700	2,128
Maine	540	500	550	102	100	110	55	50	60
Group total	51,750	52,850	55,860	92	92	111	4,740	4,836	6,184
ALL STATES	125,760	109,250	113,160	89	109	122	11,086	11,867	13,790
TOMATOES:				- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Winter:	13,660	17,400	16,500	192	210	250	2,625	3,654	4,125
Early Spring:	55,720	63,500	60,800	122	116	125	6,787	7,340	7,592
Late Spring:									
Texas	26,100	27,000	22,000	61	50	50	1,617	1,350	1,100
Louisiana	1,160	1,500	1,000	71	90	100	82	135	100
Mississippi	1,820	2,200	1,600	40	60	95	70	132	152
South Carolina	3,860	5,500	6,000	64	75	75	248	412	450
Georgia	11,020	15,000	14,000	74	65	60	815	975	840
Group total	43,960	51,200	44,600	64	59	59	2,832	3,004	2,642
Early Summer:									
California	7,520	10,200	12,000	289	295	310	2,183	3,009	3,720
Alabama	5,040	5,500	5,200	76	75	90	384	412	468
Arkansas	4,360	3,700	4,200	86	75	95	385	278	399
Tennessee	2,840	2,200	2,500	111	115	160	325	253	400
North Carolina	2,520	2,600	2,600	78	80	90	196	208	234
Virginia	5,040	7,300	4,500	185	130	200	933	949	900
Kentucky	480	550	650	123	60	100	56	33	65
Illinois	1,070	850	750	100	90	95	107	76	71
Missouri	2,060	2,000	2,000	91	80	125	187	160	250
Ohio	1,260	1,300	1,400	206	180	225	260	234	315
Maryland	3,000	2,800	2,800	207	190	220	622	532	616
Delaware	560	500	500	171	180	180	95	90	90
Group total	35,750	39,500	39,100	160	158	193	5,734	6,234	7,528

TOMATOES, continued on next page.
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CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	5-YEAR AVERAGE 1949-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955	5-YR. AV. 49-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955	5-YEAR AVERAGE 1949-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955
TOMATOES (Cont'd)	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Late Summer:									
New Jersey.....	9,420	8,200	8,400	182	195	255	1,702	1,599	2,142
Washington.....	2,040	* 1,600	1,700	285	250	235	582	* 400	400
Oregon.....	1,140	1,000	900	274	220	275	307	220	248
Pennsylvania...	2,960	3,400	3,400	204	180	210	601	612	714
Ohio.....	3,660	3,400	3,300	176	175	200	645	595	660
Indiana.....	3,880	3,900	3,400	131	125	125	508	488	425
Illinois.....	1,460	1,200	1,200	107	105	100	156	126	120
Iowa.....	490	450	450	124	90	140	61	40	63
Connecticut....	1,740	1,900	1,800	264	290	295	459	551	531
Rhode Island...	430	450	500	300	235	290	130	106	145
Massachusetts..	1,720	1,600	1,600	297	300	300	511	480	480
New York.....	8,380	7,200	6,800	231	235	235	1,930	1,692	1,598
Michigan.....	7,560	7,500	7,900	170	180	185	1,283	1,350	1,462
Colorado.....	1,580	1,500	1,500	267	240	240	422	360	360
Utah.....	280	200	200	208	200	200	55	40	40
Alabama.....	2,440	2,100	2,100	51	45	65	125	94	136
Group total	49,190	* 45,600	45,150	193	* 192	211	9,478	* 8,753	9,524
ALL STATES.....	233,800	*250,400		146	146		34,096	*36,535	
WATERMELONS:				- Melons -			- 1,000 melons -		
Late Spring:....	77,980	106,800	97,200	336	366	344	26,145	39,078	33,390
Early Summer:									
Texas.....	111,800	128,000	120000	159	130	135	17,650	16,640	16,200
Arizona.....	4,960	6,300	4,800	709	740	700	3,503	4,662	3,360
Louisiana.....	3,880	2,100	2,100	254	200	290	987	420	609
Mississippi.....	7,500	9,500	14,000	228	220	290	1,699	2,090	4,060
Alabama.....	13,560	15,200	14,400	308	290	330	4,177	4,408	4,752
Georgia.....	49,000	60,000	64,000	279	250	295	13,657	15,000	18,880
South Carolina..	45,960	55,000	63,000	202	190	220	9,226	10,450	13,860
North Carolina..	9,900	11,000	14,000	193	215	225	1,899	2,365	3,150
California.....	10,040	11,400	10,000	698	680	700	6,976	7,752	7,000
Arkansas.....	9,340	10,600	11,700	282	260	295	2,622	2,756	3,452
Oklahoma.....	16,640	12,500	14,000	187	150	200	3,139	1,875	2,800
Missouri.....	3,020	3,300	3,600	220	250	325	667	825	1,170
Group total	285,600	324,900	335600	232	213	236	66,202	69,243	79,293

WATERMELONS, continued on next page.
See footnotes on page 17.

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	5 YEAR AVERAGE 1949-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955	5-YR. AV. 49-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955	5-YEAR AVERAGE 1949-53 1/	1954	Ind. 1955
WATERMELONS: (Cont'd)	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES Prelim.	- Melons -			- 1,000 melons -		
Late Summer:									
Virginia.....	1,600	2,400	3,000	335	425	350	541	1,020	1,050
Maryland.....	3,180	3,000	3,200	435	500	500	1,383	1,500	1,600
Delaware.....	1,280	2,000	2,100	525	500	500	672	1,000	1,050
Indiana.....	5,860	8,600	8,000	510	550	525	2,997	4,730	4,200
Illinois.....	2,820	2,900	2,800	327	360	360	924	1,044	1,008
Iowa.....	1,400	1,400	1,300	329	330	350	462	462	455
Oregon.....	680	900	1,000	574	600	650	403	540	650
Washington.....	570	450	400	585	650	625	330	292	250
New Jersey.....	380	---	- -	456	---	- -	170	---	- -
Group total	17,770	21,650	21,800	443	489	471	7,881	10,588	10,263
ALL STATES.....	381,350	453,350	454,600	264	262	270	100,229	118,909	122,946

1/ Group averages (including ALL STATES) are simple averages of annual data for the group.

2/ Short-time average.

3/ Includes processing.

* Revised.

LIMA BEANS: The forecast for summer lima beans at 925,000 bushels is 5 percent less than produced last year and 18 percent below average. In Georgia, harvest of lima beans is about complete in the southern part of the State. Picking is beginning in central and north Georgia where growers report that dry weather is cutting yields. In North Carolina, harvest has just started in Chowan and Pender Counties. Maryland growers report that Fordhooks are podding and are in very good condition. Movement through the Princess Anne and Wicomico auctions was expected to begin during the first week in July. In New Jersey, growing conditions were excellent during June. Fields in the Cedarville area are somewhat irregular but this condition resulted from re-planting of some of the early acreage. Lima beans in New York are making satisfactory progress and picking is expected to begin in late July, about a week earlier than usual. In Ohio, temperatures during June were favorable for lima bean growth and moisture has been adequate. Harvest will begin about July 20.

SNAP BEANS: Production forecast for this year's crop of early summer snap beans, at 2,108,000 bushels, is about equal to the quantity harvested in 1954. Relatively good yields in prospect this year have compensated for the smaller acreage available for harvest. Harvest is now general in Maryland and some supplies are moving to processors. In New Jersey, a rather light set in earliest fields, attributed to dry weather in May, resulted in disappointing yields. Later fields developed under more favorable moisture conditions. While parts of Long Island in New York State were dry on July 1, snap beans were doing well. Picking began there in late June and volume supplies were expected to become available early in July. Light supplies of snap beans are being marketed from Connecticut and Rhode Island where peak movement is expected during the last half of July. In Pennsylvania, early June rains provided needed moisture for the setting of beans in early fields and permitted later fields to make a good start but cool nights and dry weather late in June slowed growth somewhat. In Ohio, conditions have been favorable for snap beans. Harvest is underway, having begun in late June. In Illinois, high yields are being realized as a result of favorable growing conditions. Growers are not making a complete harvest in southern Illinois because of depressed market conditions.

This year's late summer snap bean crop at an indicated 3,617,000 bushels is 5 percent larger than last year's crop but 2 percent below average. Yield prospects in Alabama are good and a light harvest has begun there on early fields. In Georgia growing conditions have been favorable, except for a few cool nights in June, and early fields show good stands. Cool weather in the mountain counties of North Carolina during June delayed development of snap beans. However, a change in temperatures to the warm side the last week in June stimulated vine growth and yield prospects are currently good. In Tennessee, snap beans are also in good condition. The Clarkrange market opened on June 26 and the Crossville market on June 27. Most sales to date have been to processors. The Mountain City market was due to open July 5. Peak movement is expected the last week in July. In Virginia, growing conditions to date have been favorable and harvest will begin about July 15. In upper New York State, snap beans are in good condition and are about a week to ten days earlier than usual in reaching maturity. A light harvest has already started and picking will become general the last half of July. In Massachusetts, snap beans have made excellent growth and most fields show good stands. A moderate volume is currently moving to local markets and a heavy movement is expected after July 15. Harvest of snap beans in New Hampshire will start the last half of July. In Michigan, growing conditions have been very good for snap beans. A few beans are being marketed there and movement will increase during July. Earliest Colorado beans are now available from the Pueblo section where very good yields and excellent quality are reported.

BROCCOLI: The production forecast for late spring broccoli in New Jersey remains unchanged at 50,000 crates, which is about equal to 1954 production but 19 percent below average. Growing conditions for spring broccoli were favorable and harvesting was active during June in New Jersey. Marketings will decline in July.

CABBAGE: The forecast for the early summer crop of cabbage, at 68,200 tons for fresh market and sauerkraut is about equal to last year's production and average. Favorable growing weather during June resulted in an improvement in yield prospects. In North Georgia, cabbage of good size and quality is expected from this year's crop and cutting should start about July 11. In New Jersey, harvest has started but a dull market is retarding movement of the crop. Harvest began on Long Island about a week earlier than usual this year and volume supplies will continue to be available in July. In the New England States, cabbage has matured early as a result of favorable weather and marketings at volume levels will be made during July. In southern Indiana, cabbage crop prospects are good. In Washington State, harvest began in the Puget Sound area in late June and marketings in volume are expected during July. Cabbage in some sections of Washington is bolting because of adverse spring weather.

This year's late summer cabbage crop is forecast at 201,300 tons for fresh market and sauerkraut, which is 5 percent larger than the crop produced last year. Substantially larger production indicated for this year in North Carolina, Illinois, California, and Minnesota more than offset the sharp reduction in Ohio and moderate declines reported for Pennsylvania and Colorado. While temperatures were somewhat below normal in the western counties of North Carolina during June, moisture was adequate and cabbage has made very good growth. The crop will mature at least ten days earlier than did last year's which was retarded by drought. Yield prospects on July 1 were considered very good. In southwest Virginia, cabbage is somewhat late but yield prospects are good. Cutting will begin about July 15 and become active by August 1. In Pennsylvania, cabbage was in need of moisture on July 1. Harvesting of cabbage began in Ohio in June and early cuttings resulted in very good yields. The reduction in this State is largely in kraut cabbage. An excellent cabbage crop is in prospect in Illinois as a result of unusually favorable spring weather. Harvest has started there. Minnesota's summer cabbage crop is also in good condition. In Colorado, light supplies are currently available and harvest will become more active during July. Insect damage is resulting in abandonment of some acreage in northern Colorado.

The 1955 acreage in prospect for late fall cabbage, at 4,500 acres, is only 100 acres above the acreage harvested in 1954 and is about equal to average. However, since this crop is not planted yet, growers may alter their plans, being influenced by climatic conditions at setting time and probable market prospects for cabbage in the late fall and winter months.

CANTALOUPS: The production of 1955 early summer cantaloups is forecast at 1,814,000 crates, 3 percent larger than last year's crop but 20 percent below average. In Georgia, favorable June weather brought cantaloups on rapidly and production in late June was heavy. Harvest is nearly complete in south Georgia but is active in the central part of the State. In South Carolina, cantaloups are in good to excellent condition and moisture supplies are currently adequate. Supplies are expected to continue plentiful until about July 20 after which daily marketings will decline. The Arizona crop is now moving but it is much later than usual. The bulk of the crop will be harvested during July this year. Yield prospects have declined during the past month due to the cumulative effects of unfavorable spring weather.

CANTALOUPS (Cont'd): A record large mid-summer cantaloup crop is indicated for 1955. The July 1 forecast of 7,664,000 crates is 11 percent larger than last year's crop and 16 percent above average. In Texas, harvest for local markets is active in central and eastern producing sections. Moisture is needed in most of these areas. The irrigated Panhandle crop, scheduled for late July harvest, is making good progress. In California, the cantaloup crop is in good condition but is later than usual because of late planting, replanting and cool spring weather. Harvest of earliest fields in the Huron area is expected to start the week of July 10 and later areas in the San Joaquin Valley should begin picking July 15-20. The acreage for July harvest in California is about one-fourth less than in 1954 as a result of later planting and necessary replanting following spring rains this year and July shipments will fall below those of last year. The acreage for August harvest is substantially larger than in 1954 because of the later planting of the 1955 crop and movement during that month is expected to be well above that of last year. In New Mexico, cantaloups were planted late this year because of cool weather, and continued low temperatures after planting retarded their development. Harvest in Dona Ana County will begin after July 15. In Oklahoma, harvest is expected to start about July 20. Weather in Arkansas has been favorable for the growth of cantaloups. In Missouri, heavy rains in the southeast part of the State damaged cantaloups, reducing yield prospects. Production is expected to be much larger than the light 1954 crop, however. In Illinois, cool weather early in June retarded cantaloups but warmer temperatures later in the month stimulated plant growth. In Indiana, the cantaloup crop is in excellent condition although it is later than usual having been delayed by cool weather in June. In North Carolina, cantaloups developed rapidly during June and are in good condition. Harvest began in late June and was expected to be active early in July. Early cantaloups in Maryland and Delaware are sizing well. In Washington, cantaloups are very late because of cold spring weather. Harvest will not begin until August.

The acreage of late summer cantaloups for harvest in 1955 is placed at 13,190 acres, 4 percent more than last year and 5 percent above average. An increase in acreage in Colorado largely accounts for the change from last year. Cantaloups in that State are in very good condition. Recent growing conditions in Kansas have been favorable for cantaloups. Weather in Michigan and Ohio has permitted cantaloups to make good progress. In New Jersey, cantaloups are reported to be at a normal stage of development.

CARROTS: California's early summer carrot crop is forecast at 3,780,000 bushels, 10 percent less than the crop harvested last year when an unusually high yield was obtained. Movement to date is below that for the same period in 1954 as harvest has been restricted by heavy late-season marketings from earlier producing sections. Shipments during July are expected to remain near present levels with the bulk of supplies coming from the important Salinas area. Light shipments are also coming from Santa Maria and Oxnard. Topped pre-packaged carrots continue to dominate marketings from this crop.

Production of late summer carrots this year, at an indicated 2,060,000 bushels, is 4 percent larger than last year and 41 percent above average. In New Jersey, carrots have made good progress to date and harvest was just beginning in late June. Harvest of Massachusetts' carrots is expected to start the second week of July and become active the last half of the month. In Colorado, very few carrots will be available in July. Reports from the important San Luis Valley indicate carrots are in very good condition at this time.

CAULIFLOWER: The forecast for late spring cauliflower is unchanged at 688,000 crates, about one-fifth above last year and average. Harvest in New Jersey is virtually complete. In Washington State, cauliflower harvest is active in the Puget Sound area and at Sumner. Quality is very good.

This year's summer cauliflower crop is an indicated 1,145,000 crates, just slightly larger than last year's but nearly one-fourth smaller than average. The Colorado acreage is at a low level again this year. Supplies from Colorado will be light during July as the bulk of the acreage was planted for harvest in August and September. In Upstate New York, there is some variation in the condition of cauliflower but near average yields are in prospect. Marketings will increase during July but not reach volume until around August 1.

CELERY: Production of early summer celery, forecast at 3,319,000 crates, is about 4 percent above last year and 17 percent larger than average. Increasing production in California is largely responsible for the upward trend. In New York, harvest is active and daily movement will continue to increase during July. Harvesting is general in the Paramus and Great Meadows areas of northern New Jersey. In Massachusetts, cutting of earliest fields has begun and volume supplies are indicated for the last half of July. In Michigan, summer celery is in very good condition. Some celery has been harvested but active cutting will not begin until the second week of July. Harvest of summer celery began in California in the San Jose area on June 11, Oceano on June 20, and Salinas June 24, and a moderate daily volume was being shipped late in June. Marketings were expected to increase during July as more acreage reaches maturity.

In the late summer States, a production of 784,000 crates is forecast, 13 percent less than last year and about one-third below average. In Oregon, the crop is maturing later than usual and cutting will not start until the second week of July. Development of celery in Washington was retarded by cold, wet weather this spring. Much of the Puget Sound acreage was set late because of wet fields. Harvest of earliest fields in Washington is expected to start in late July and cutting will be active in August. Most supplies from Washington will be used locally. In Colorado, yield prospects are about average but the crop is a little later than usual in maturing this year. In Utah, planting of summer celery was completed in late June. The crop has developed satisfactorily to date but harvest there is not scheduled to start until late August or early September.

SWEET CORN: This year's early summer sweet corn production, forecast at 5,694,000 units (5 doz. ears), is about one-fourth larger than last year's small crop (which was severely damaged by summer drought) but only slightly above average. Favorable weather during June improved yield prospects in most producing States over those expected earlier in the season. In North Carolina, weather has been favorable for both plant growth and control of worms and the crop was in excellent condition on July 1. Volume movement is expected to begin the second week of July, somewhat later than usual. Yield prospects in Virginia are excellent. Harvest there has started and will be active during July. In Maryland, corn is in excellent condition. A few early fields on the Eastern Shore were picked in late June and increasing daily supplies from Maryland will be available in July. In New Jersey, sweet corn made exceptional progress during June and the crop is in very good condition. Harvesting began in Burlington County the last week in June and supplies will be plentiful during July. In Arkansas, weather during June was almost ideal for sweet corn and good yields are being obtained. Harvest of sweet corn is active in Oklahoma and will continue into July. However, some late dry-farmed acreage may not make a crop because of insufficient moisture. In Kansas and Missouri, weather has also been excellent for sweet corn and good yields are in prospect. Cool

SWEET CORN (Cont'd): weather in California during the spring delayed maturity of summer sweet corn. Harvest there was scheduled to begin in early July and daily marketings should increase during the month.

This year's late summer sweet corn crop is forecast at 12,673,000 units (5 doz. ears), 12 percent more than produced last year and 16 percent above average. The large crop indicated for this year is the result of the relatively high yields expected in several producing States. In New York, the crop is in good condition, although spraying for disease control has been necessary in some sections. Harvest of early market garden acreage is expected to start about mid-July and harvest of the large commercial acreage in the Hudson Valley will begin about August 1. A good crop is indicated for Connecticut and Rhode Island where harvest will start the third week of July. The Massachusetts crop is in excellent condition. Light supplies will be available the week of July 17 and a heavy volume by August 1 is indicated. The New Hampshire crop has made an excellent start but no supplies will be available until early August. Sweet corn in Pennsylvania is in very good condition. In Ohio sweet corn is in excellent condition. Harvest will start the first week of July in southern Ohio and in mid-July in the northern part of that State. Sweet corn in Illinois is in excellent condition and is maturing earlier than last year. In Michigan, growing conditions have been very good. Early fields are tasseling and a few silks are in evidence. Production prospects in Colorado are better than they were last year. In Oregon and Washington, sweet corn is late because of cold spring weather. Harvest is expected to start in the Yakima Valley about mid-July. In western Washington, sweet corn is not expected to mature until mid-September.

CUCUMBERS: The third and final forecast of production in the late spring States is for a crop of 2,085,000 bushels, about 2 percent greater than the June 1 estimate and attributable mainly to improved prospects in Louisiana. Fields harvested in that State during June yielded well and quality was excellent. In Alabama, harvest was about complete in southern counties by the end of June, but the crop was still moving from central areas. The season ended in late June in Georgia and harvest for shipment was virtually completed in South Carolina by July 1. Supplies are reported plentiful in California with a few rail cars moving daily. However, less volume is expected in the coming weeks. Current marketings are originating from San Diego and Los Angeles Counties and the San Joaquin Valley. Frequent showers and favorable temperatures in North Carolina during June made growing conditions ideal for maturing the cucumber crop. Good yields and quality are indicated in that State. However, many growers were forced to halt harvesting operations, at least temporarily, as market conditions were unfavorable during the peak of the harvest season. Prospects improved during June in Arkansas as moisture supply was adequate and good growth was reported. About half of the fresh market crop there was marketed before July 1.

Prospects improved about 5 percent during June in the early summer States and production is now estimated at 1,128,000 bushels. The increase over June 1 results from higher anticipated yields in New Jersey. Harvest is underway on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and vines are in bloom in Allegany County. Harvest has started in Delaware where a near record crop is in prospect. Growing conditions in June were very favorable in New Jersey with rainfall ample in all producing areas. The crop made a fine recovery from a slow start earlier. First pickings began about the end of June in the Vineland-Landisville area where crop prospects are good. In Illinois, temperatures have been too cool for optimum plant growth. Harvest has been in progress in the Anna-Jonesboro area since about mid-June and should continue through mid-July.

CUCUMBERS (Cont'd): July 1 conditions indicate a crop of 1,125,000 bushels in the three late summer States of Pennsylvania, Michigan and New York. If this size of crop is realized, it will be larger than either last year's or average by 10 percent and 14 percent respectively. Some expansion in acreage for harvest in New York and higher prospective yields reported in Pennsylvania and Michigan account for the increase over a year ago. In Pennsylvania, June temperatures and rainfall averaged below normal. Rainfall is needed in most areas. Some cucumbers have started to move to market in Michigan where growing conditions have been favorable. Plants in that State have vined well and yield prospects are good. Planting was completed earlier than usual on Long Island, New York where an increase in acreage is indicated. The crop is growing well and picking should start on early acreage on the Island by mid-July with volume increasing during August. Planting in western New York was practically finished by mid-June, and the crop there is reported to be in generally good condition.

EGGPLANT: The first production forecast for the summer crop in New Jersey is placed at 420,000 bushels--an increase of 13 percent over last year's estimate but about one-tenth less than average. The indicated increase in size of crop over last year results from a higher prospective yield per acre inasmuch as acreage for harvest is unchanged. While dry weather in May caused some fields to get a poor start, growing conditions during June were very good, and plant development to date is about normal. First harvesting is expected in early July.

GARLIC: The production of summer garlic in California is forecast at 182,000 sacks of 100 pounds each, an increase of about 34 percent over last year's production and average. This year's large crop is the result of an expansion in acreage since yields are expected to be about average. California's garlic is reported to be in good condition. Some early garlic was harvested during June and harvesting of the early varieties will be active during July. However, the bulk of the acreage is planted to late varieties and harvesting of these late fields will not become active until August.

HONEY DEWS: The spring honey dew crop in California is forecast at 552,000 crates, 4 percent less than the production of this crop in 1954 but about double average production. Yield prospects declined during June as the effects of adverse growing conditions during the spring became more apparent. Harvesting of honey dews in the Blythe district was active in late June and volume movement is expected to continue from there during July. The fact that the crop was late this year is expected to extend the harvest season beyond the usual termination date.

The early summer crop of honey dews in Arizona is now forecast at 750,000 crates, 12 percent less than last year and average. Yield prospects declined in Arizona also during June as the damaging effects of adverse spring weather became more apparent in maturing fields. Harvest of honey dews began in Arizona in late June and movement from there is expected to become increasingly active during July. As in California, the crop is late and the harvest season is expected to extend to a later date than usual.

The late summer honey dew crop grown in California's San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys is forecast at 2,040,000 crates which is about 5 percent less than last year's production but about 10 percent above average. The central California honey dew crop is not as late as the crop grown in the desert areas of Arizona and southern California and harvest is expected to start about on schedule, between July 10 and 15, in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Volume shipments are expected from this area late in July. A few fields in the northern San Joaquin Valley and in the Sacramento Valley may be picked around August 1 but active harvest in these two later districts is not expected to begin until August 10.

LETTUCE: Based on reports as of July 1, indicated production of summer lettuce is 9,489,000 crates, 5 percent less than the 1954 crop and 7 percent above average. Yields per acre increased during June in Ohio and Maine to give a total summer production 1 percent above that indicated a month ago. Shipments from California have picked up slightly but are not expected to exceed 200 cars per day and quality has improved. Harvest from Orange County, New York got underway in early June followed by Oswego County the week of June 20. Yields on early fields did not turn out as well as expected but prospects on later fields appear favorable. Harvest from the San Luis Valley of Colorado is expected to start the second week of July, with fairly good movement the last half of July and heavy supplies available through August. Maine harvest is active and movement will be heaviest from mid-July through mid-August. Michigan's crop has started to market and volume supplies will be available by the second week of July.

ONIONS: Production of early summer onions is forecast at 1,562,000 sacks (50 lbs.) which is about equal to last year's crop but is 9 percent below average. Harvest is in progress in New Mexico. In Washington, harvest started at Walla Walla the last week in June. This section is shipping an increasing volume daily, and harvest will continue there until about August 10. Quality is good but there may be a larger proportion of medium onions this year as cold spring weather retarded bulb development. Summer onions are moving from Iowa where yields are reported to be satisfactory. Harvesting in Virginia is about complete and marketing is expected to be finished by July 15. In New Jersey, harvest has started in the Cedarville section and will become increasingly active during July. Early onions in the Great Meadows area will not be ready until late July.

The preliminary estimate of the acreage for harvest of late summer onions is 57,320 acres which is about equal to the 57,510 acres harvested in 1954. In the Eastern States, this year's acreage is 15,600 acres, 800 acres more than in 1954. Acreage in the Central States, at 19,570 acres, is 1,510 acres less than last year. In the Western States, the 1955 acreage is 22,150 acres, 520 acres above that harvested in 1954. For the late summer States as a group, the acreage planted and abandonment before July 1 were about the same in both 1954 and 1955. Significant acreage losses have occurred in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Colorado, Idaho and in Malheur County, Oregon.

In Massachusetts, the reduction in onion acreage this year is a continuation of the downward trend in the Connecticut Valley. In New York, the increase in acreage occurred largely in Orange County. Moderate increases in other areas offset the decline in onion acreage in the Orleans-Genesee area this year. While there was some increase in set onions in Orange County, most of the increase there was in seed onions. The New York crop is generally a week to ten days ahead of normal in its development and is in good condition, but in late June most areas were in need of more moisture. Some damage has been caused in Orange County by smut, maggots and hail but losses to date are not serious and the condition of the crop is generally good. A recent storm in Madison County caused some damage, but the moisture was beneficial and most onions there are in good condition. Oswego, Wayne, Elba and Steuben-Yates areas are all dry but onions are considered in good condition. In general, weather in the North Central States has been favorable for onions. In Michigan, considerable acreage was replanted in Jackson, Ingham, Calhoun, and Eaton Counties and stands in some of these fields are thin. Considerable acreage was lost from flooding in the Grant area and some surviving acreage has poor stands. Prospects are good in Au Gres, Imlay City, Hudsonville, and Bravo. At Gunn Swamp some fields have thin stands. In Minnesota, onions are doing very well except those fields blown out and replanted. Most of this damage occurred in the Hollandale area.

ONIONS (Cont'd): In Iowa this year some acreage was blown out and replanted. Last year 60 percent of the Iowa acreage was lost from floods. Colorado onions were planted with inadequate moisture which delayed germination and some damage was caused by winds and drifting soil. In Colorado, both planted acreage and acreage for harvest are about the same as last year. Spring rains destroyed about 300 acres in the Arkansas Valley, and rains stimulated weed growth and reduced stands in many fields. However, some onions are in excellent condition, particularly transplants and fields being irrigated. In California, the reduction in this year's acreage is the result of a smaller acreage contracted to dehydrators. Market acreage is about equal to that of 1954. In Idaho, weedy fields and poor stands appear to be more widespread than usual. Many fields in Malheur County, Oregon show poor stands and growth has been slow. In Western Oregon onions are about three weeks later than normal in their development. Cool weather has also resulted in thin stands. Subnormal spring temperatures in Washington have been detrimental to onions. Last year about one-third of the Washington acreage was lost because of adverse weather conditions. As a result, the 1955 acreage for harvest is substantially above that harvested in 1954.

GREEN PEAS: First forecast on the 1955 crop of peas in the three summer States indicates a crop of 356,000 bushels, up 19 percent from last year but 33 percent below average. Carlot movement will begin in Colorado about the usual date--July 15. Picking has started in New York State, both on Long Island and Upstate, and harvest will be completed by the end of July. Cool weather retarded growth in New Mexico and harvest will begin later than usual with volume expected the second week of July.

GREEN PEPPERS: Prospective production in the early summer States improved about 15 percent during June, giving an indicated production of 1,674,000 bushels. A crop of this size would establish a new production record for this group of States. Higher yields than a month ago are indicated in all the early summer States except Texas where prospective yields remained unchanged. The Louisiana crop benefited from rains and yield prospects improved materially. Movement was active in early June but declined in late June due to unfavorable market conditions. Early sections in Texas have completed harvest but the scattered areas of east Texas will continue in production until about mid-July. Good growing conditions during June were reported for east Texas areas, but additional surface moisture would be beneficial now. June weather was favorable for the pepper crop in Mississippi and supplies are expected through most of July. However, some sections of Copiah County are now in need of rain. In North Carolina, the green pepper crop matured under optimum growing conditions and yields are good in all the Eastern area. Harvest reached a peak about June 23 but tapered off after market demand declined considerably. However, movement has continued comparatively heavy.

July 1 conditions indicate a late summer crop of 4,567,000 bushels--4 percent above last year and 27 percent above average. A crop of this size would also be the highest of record for these States. The anticipated increase in production over a year ago is due mainly to higher yields reported in all the late summer States except Ohio where a slight decrease is indicated. Some expansion in acreage is indicated for the northern San Joaquin Valley of California. Current supplies from California are originating from the Coachella Valley, San Diego County and, to a lesser degree, from the hillside area of Tulare County. Harvest was expected to begin in the Merced district about July 5. In most areas of New Jersey, peppers were in good condition as of July 1. Favorable growing conditions during June did much to offset delayed planting and retarded growth earlier in the season. Marketings of green peppers are expected by mid-July. Weather conditions have been favorable for the

GREEN PEPPERS (Cont'd): crop in Connecticut and light supplies are expected during the last 10 days of July in this State as well as in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. While many fields in Massachusetts made a poor start early in the growing season, the crop is now developing satisfactorily.

SPINACH: The summer crop (Colorado and Washington) is estimated at 264,000 bushels, 20 percent above the 1954 crop but 16 percent below average. Yield prospects are above average in both Colorado and Washington. Supplies are increasing in Colorado and most of the crop is moving in mixed cars. Considerable fresh market spinach is now coming from the Walla Walla section of Washington.

STRAWBERRIES: The estimated production in the mid-spring States of 6,886,000 crates is unchanged from the production estimated a month ago and is the largest mid-spring crop of record. Yields turned out above average in the important States of California and Tennessee and in some of the other less important States. Harvest is completed in all States except California where harvest is continuous through the summer and fall months.

Prospective production increased 8 percent during June as a result of higher yields per acre in 9 of the 14 late spring States. Yield prospects remained unchanged in three States (Indiana, Massachusetts, and Iowa) and prospects declined during the month in Connecticut and Utah because of unfavorable weather conditions. The July 1 forecast of 6,184,000 crates is 28 percent above last year, 30 percent above average and a record crop for the late spring States. The Oregon crop had a very good set and prospects improved during the last half of June due to cool weather and plenty of rainfall. In early June high temperatures and strong winds had caused some damage and delayed harvest. About one-third of the Oregon crop remained to be harvested on July 1. In Washington much needed rains occurring the third week in June improved prospects, and berries are sizing well and are of good quality. Deliveries to Washington processors are expected to be heavy until mid-July and harvest will extend until the first week of August. In Michigan, warm weather and sufficient intermittent rains during June provided excellent growing conditions. Secondary buds produced well which helped to spread the season out over a longer period of time and provided ample supplies of good quality berries for both fresh market and processing. Marketings from Michigan will be available until late July. Supplies will continue in a light way until near the end of July in Wisconsin and Maine but harvest is completed in the other late spring States.

TOMATOES: Late spring production declined about 8 percent during June to an estimated 2,642,000 bushels. Reduced yields in Georgia and Texas more than offset improvement in yields reported in Louisiana and Mississippi. No change is indicated for South Carolina. Harvest is over in central Texas. However, a light carlot movement is expected to continue through early July from late crops in east and northeastern counties. Marketing of ripe tomatoes for local markets will continue through most of July. In Louisiana, where prospects improved during June, movement got under way in the Whiteville area the last of June but rains received about July 1 caused a delay in harvest. June weather was favorable in Mississippi and blight damage this year was practically nil. Harvest will continue until about mid-July. Tomatoes were still being shipped in volume on June 30 from South Carolina, but shipments will be extremely light in July. Too much rain in the important Beaufort-Charleston area caused some damage to tomatoes there. The season is over in most of southern Georgia.

Production prospects improved during June in 8 of the 12 early summer States and production is now estimated at 7,528,000 bushels, a new record high. If current prospects materialize, this year's crop will exceed last year's large crop by 21

TOMATOES (Cont'd): percent and the 5 year average by nearly one third. An improvement in yields during June is indicated for the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Missouri, Maryland, and Delaware. In California harvest began in early June in the Cutler-Orosi and San Diego areas. Production is increasing in the latter area and supplies in volume are expected during July. An occasional rail car of pinks has moved from the Cutler area since June 19, but green tomatoes were not expected from this area until the week of July 5. The important Merced area, which will provide most of the supplies for out-of-State markets started early in July. No supplies are expected from the Patterson-Tracy area until late July. The crop is in good condition in Alabama where weather conditions have been excellent and quality of fruit good. Harvest is nearing completion in the southern counties but is still underway in northern areas. A very good crop was produced in south Arkansas where movement reached a peak about mid-June. Harvest was nearing completion by July 1. Some lowering of quality in late June was caused by stem end crack. Crops progressed favorably during June in other areas of Arkansas. Fruiting is underway in northwest Arkansas where a good crop is in prospect. Movement of the crop was underway in Tennessee by June 22 and should continue in volume until about July 20. Weather conditions during June were ideal and quality of fruit is excellent. The tomato crop in North Carolina matured under favorable growing conditions and most of the heavy set matured. The movement of greens had passed the peak by July 1. Frequent showers during the harvest season reduced shipping quality considerably. Harvest began in Virginia the week of June 20 but most of the acreage is late and will not be ready for picking until after July 15. Quality of early fruit is below normal. The weather during June was generally favorable for tomatoes in most areas of Kentucky except in the western part of the State where there has been too much rain. A few tomatoes were picked around Louisville the last week of June, but the crop is very late in the Brownsville area where about half of the State's acreage is located. The crop is a few days late in Illinois. Growing conditions have been excellent in Missouri where the largest crop in several years is expected. In Ohio, the crop is in excellent condition and near record yields are expected. Harvest in volume began July 5-10, but quality to date has been rather poor as recent rains have produced more cracked fruit than usual. June weather was favorable in Maryland and Delaware where yields are now expected to average higher than indicated a month earlier.

The first forecast of production in the late summer States is for a crop of 9,524,000 bushels which is 9 percent higher than the production from these States last year but virtually the same as average. The indicated increase over a year ago is attributable to higher average yields estimated for most of this group of States. The crop is in excellent condition in New Jersey where record yields are expected. Growing conditions were very favorable during June and plants made rapid progress in all areas. In the Yakima Valley of Washington, stands are good but harvest will begin unusually late this year, because of cold spring weather. Harvest is not expected to start until the first week in August and production for shipment this year is expected to be very small. The season is late in Oregon but yield prospects are better than last year. Good growing weather during June was reported for the Milton-Freewater district. In Pennsylvania, acreage for "ripes" will be less than last year but "green wrap" acreage in Luzerne County will be greater. While growing conditions have varied over the State, condition of the crop at this time is generally good. Harvest is now underway in Southeastern Pennsylvania. The crop is reported in good condition in Ohio and Indiana. Tomato prospects in Iowa are quite good. The set was heavy and weather has been favorable in the tomato areas. A good crop is indicated in Connecticut where picking started the first week of July. Volume will be light, however, until the week of July 17. In Rhode Island, where a good crop is in prospect, light supplies will be available about mid-July. The crop is developing favorably in Massachusetts. Light movement

TOMATOES (Cont'd): is expected the week of July 17, but supplies in heavy volume are not expected before August 1. Crop condition is generally good in New York although dry weather has slowed growth in western areas. However, moisture supplies are more plentiful in the Hudson Valley and plants there are developing well. Light harvest of early fields began the first week of July, but harvest for shipment is not expected before August 1. Growing conditions have been very good in Michigan where there has been some acreage expansion. A limited harvest has begun and volume should increase by mid-July. Below average yields are in prospect for Colorado but the crop is later than usual and volume supplies will not be available until September. The Utah crop is expected to turn out about an average yield. Rainfall in Alabama has been sufficient and temperatures have been favorable. Yields are expected to be above last year and average.

WATERMELONS: This year's early summer watermelon production is estimated at 79,293,000 melons, 15 percent above last year and 20 percent above average. If the indicated production is realized, this will be the largest early summer watermelon crop of record. Yield prospects improved during June in Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and Misscuri. Harvest in the earliest areas of south Texas has been completed and harvest in the south central section of the State is now providing volume supplies of good quality melons. A light harvest has started in east Texas and supplies from there will increase during July. In southern and central Georgia, practically all of the crop reached maturity at the same time. The crop is later than usual due to late planting and replanting after the March freeze and supplies will be plentiful through July. Melon movement is at its peak from the important Barnwell-Allendale-Hampton area of South Carolina and harvest has just started in the Chesterfield-Darlington area. In Louisiana, recent rains have benefited watermelons, but the crop continues late and active harvest is not expected until the second week in July. June weather was favorable for Mississippi watermelons. Harvest there has started in the southern counties and should become active about July 7 or 8. The Alabama crop is in good condition but southern counties need rain. Harvest there began in late June. In North Carolina, watermelons made excellent progress during June. Harvest began in early July but volume supplies are not anticipated until the week of July 17. Watermelons in Arkansas have made good growth. In Oklahoma, watermelons are in fair to excellent condition with considerable acreage late because of replanting. While a few early fields will produce melons around July 10, harvest will not become general until late July or early August. In Arizona, sub-normal temperatures continue to inhibit development of watermelons. Harvest is running well behind normal but will become increasingly active during July. In California's San Joaquin, Valley, watermelons are also late because of below normal spring temperatures. Harvest is expected to start at Kingsburg the second week in July and at Atwater about July 20.

Late summer production is estimated at 10,263,000 melons, down 3 percent from the 1954 crop but 30 percent above average. Yields are expected to exceed last year's crop in Iowa and Oregon but July 1 prospects point to lower yields in Virginia, Indiana and Washington. Although melons got off to a slow start in Virginia, weather conditions were very favorable in June and the crop has overcome most of its lateness. Movement will begin about July 25 and be heavy in August. June weather was favorable for melon growth in Delaware and Maryland, and icebox melons were being harvested the first week in July. Cool early June weather in Indiana delayed watermelons slightly but the crop is still somewhat early because of favorable spring weather. The Illinois crop has responded favorably to the adequate moisture situation and has overcome its late start. Harvest is expected to start in a light way in Oregon about August 10 and about 5 days later in Washington.

EARLY COMMERCIAL POTATOES: The summer crop is placed at 19,431,000 bushels, 5,497,000 bushels above 1954 but 1,129,000 below average. The June 1 forecast was 16,437,000. June was favorable for the development of the crop in most areas of the summer States. In Virginia, rains in June were beneficial to the crop and prospects are up sharply from a month ago. Harvest began the first week of June. Movement was fairly heavy the last half of the month but a smaller percentage of the crop has moved to date compared with a year ago. Volume movement is expected to continue throughout July with some shipments running into August. In Maryland and Delaware weather during June was generally favorable for sizing of the crop. Harvest started in these two States the last week of June. The Nebraska early commercial crop is one of the best in recent years. Potatoes made excellent progress during June and there is a good set of tubers which are sizing well. Harvest started the first full week of July. Prospects in Texas improved during June. The Hereford area has a heavy set of tubers. Good size, quality and color are reported for the area. Digging of some hail damaged vines in the Muleshoe and Spring Lake areas began June 28. Volume shipments are expected in the Hereford area during the first week of July with peak movement around mid-July. In New Jersey, growing conditions during June were favorable. Vine growth has been vigorous, color is good and insect and disease damage has been held to a minimum. Light digging of Cobblers will begin the first week of July with general movement of this variety expected about mid-month.

The late spring crop is placed at 39,665,000 bushels, 5,698,000 bushels above the 1954 crop but 1,379,000 below average. California's production at 31,050,000 bushels this year is up 8,250,000 bushels from the 1954 crop and 3,380,000 bushels above average. Shipments from Kern County and other sections of the San Joaquin Valley reached the peak about mid-June. Shipments are expected from this area through July. In southern California, harvest started the week of July 4 and volume shipments are expected a week later. A good crop was produced in Arizona. In most of the southeastern States, except North Carolina, harvest was nearing completion in June. The March freeze caused production in practically all of these southeastern States to be below last year. The hardest hit was Alabama where production was less than one-third of the 1954 crop. In North Carolina, frequent showers and cool weather during June were favorable for developing and maturing of potatoes. The quality of the crop was the best in several years. Harvest, except for Sebago, was practically completed by July 1.

The winter crop in Florida and Texas is placed at 3,804,000 bushels--233,000 bushels above 1954 and 1,504,000 above average. The early spring crop in these two States was 6,322,000 bushels, practically the same as was produced in 1954 but 2,332,000 above average.