

The VEGETABLE SITUATION

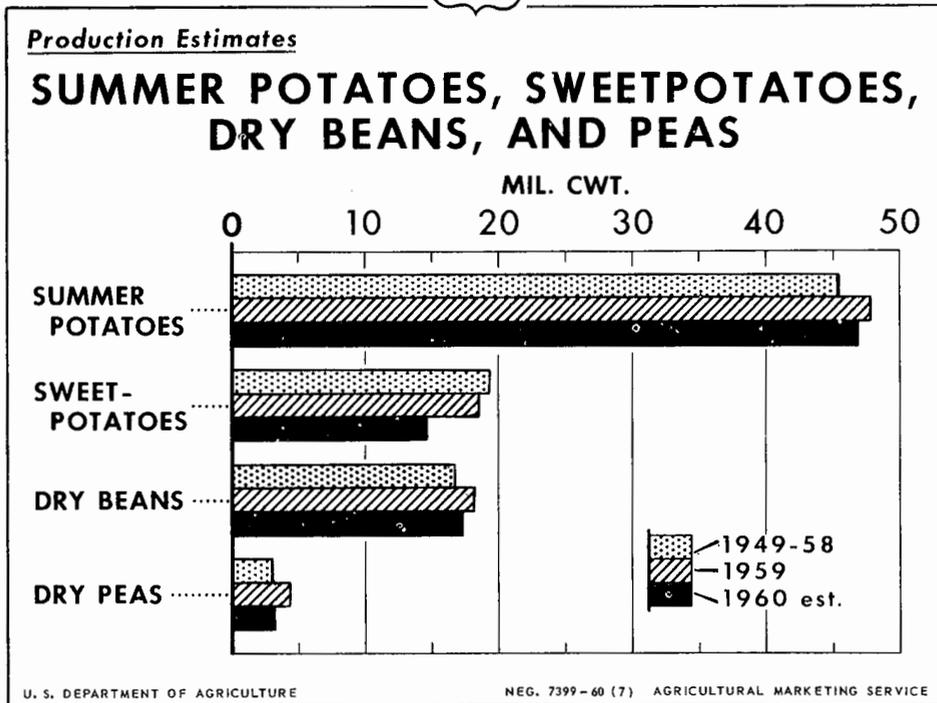
TVS-137

July 1960
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JULY 27, A. M.

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A Decade of Growth in the
Frozen Vegetable Industry

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Production of summer potatoes is slightly smaller than last year. Supplies in the central part of the country are close to those of last summer, and those in the east moderately larger. But production in the western States is about a tenth smaller than last year. The indicated sweetpotato crop is the smallest since 1881.

Fewer dry edible beans probably will be available in the 1960-61 season than in the previous season. But supplies of the various classes of beans are likely to be in better balance than in 1959-60, when colored classes were in light supply. Materially less dry field peas are in prospect in the coming season than a year earlier.

Published quarterly by
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.--Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage and production of principal crops, selected seasons, average 1949-58, 1959, and indicated 1960

Seasonal group and crop	Acreage				Production			
	Average	1959	1960		Average	1959	1960	
	1949-58 1/		Indi- cated	Per- centage of 1959	1949-58 1/		Indi- cated	Per- centage of 1959
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pct.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Pct.
Winter 2/	258,670	236,810	240,010	101	30,771	30,537	34,074	112
Spring 2/	695,710	649,980	603,830	93	49,519	49,347	47,123	95
Summer:								
Beans, lima	11,980	8,900	8,750	98	306	213	218	102
Beans, snap	40,210	36,750	35,600	97	1,491	1,509	1,461	97
Beets	1,900	1,650	1,650	100	321	255	275	108
Cabbage 2/	30,940	26,700	27,000	101	5,497	5,107	5,196	102
Cantaloups 3/	76,500	80,550	85,500	106	6,933	7,574	8,522	113
Carrots	11,140	11,250	10,350	92	2,557	2,549	2,407	94
Cauliflower	4,660	3,700	3,400	92	727	574	556	97
Celery	7,760	7,130	6,920	97	2,679	2,846	2,732	96
Corn, sweet	145,360	145,250	137,600	95	7,939	9,133	8,203	90
Cucumbers	13,420	12,450	12,250	98	1,048	934	1,006	108
Eggplant	1,450	1,600	1,500	94	142	192	165	86
Escarole	720	1,100	1,200	109	106	170	216	127
Garlic	2,140	3,200	5,400	169	164	272	432	159
Honeydews	8,700	6,800	8,250	121	1,224	1,112	1,335	120
Lettuce	39,120	46,800	49,250	105	7,435	8,253	8,641	105
Onions 3/	7,770	11,060	10,800	98	1,418	2,176	2,413	111
Peas, green	4,050	1,650	1,600	97	125	65	56	86
Peppers, green 3/	8,780	8,550	8,250	96	294	290	291	100
Spinach	1,250	1,800	1,900	106	57	90	86	96
Tomatoes 3/	47,940	49,200	43,700	89	4,239	5,208	4,414	85
Watermelons	317,570	303,600	324,850	107	21,852	22,242	23,890	107
Total summer on which:								
Acreage and produc- tion have been reported	783,360	769,600	735,720	102	66,554	70,764	72,515	102
Acreage has been reported	906,810	890,590	904,770	102	---	---	---	---
Fall:								
Cabbage								
Early 2/	42,240	35,330	37,140	105	---	---	---	---
Late 2/	4,180	3,350	4,000	119	---	---	---	---
Total fall on which acreage has been reported	46,420	38,680	41,140	106	---	---	---	---
Total on which 1960: Acreage and production have been reported	1,737,740	1,656,480	1,629,560	98	146,844	150,648	153,712	102
Acreage has been reported	1,907,610	1,816,060	1,789,750	99	---	---	---	---

1/ Group averages (including annual total) are simple averages of annual data.

2/ Includes processing.

3/ Does not include late summer cantaloups, onions, green peppers and tomatoes.

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 T H E V E G E T A B L E S I T U A T I O N
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, July 21, 1960

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SUMMARY

Supplies of fresh vegetables will be at their seasonal peak during the next 4 to 6 weeks as local production adds to marketings from commercial areas. Excluding melons, however, supplies may be slightly smaller than those of last summer. Among the more important items, lettuce, cucumbers and onions are expected to be in larger supply than a year earlier, but materially less sweet corn and tomatoes are in prospect, and moderately less carrots. Indicated production of summer escarole, lima beans, beets and garlic is larger than a year ago, but output of cauliflower, eggplant and spinach is smaller. Prospective supplies of both cantaloups and watermelons are materially larger than a year earlier.

Forecasts of general business conditions for the next few months point to a high level of disposable income and continued strong demand for vegetables. If supplies of fresh vegetables are about in line with July indications, prices to growers and at retail during the next 4 to 6 weeks are likely to average a little above those of a year earlier. Prices of melons probably will average lower.

Total supplies of canned vegetables in the 1960-61 marketing season are likely to be moderately smaller than last season, but adequate. The canned pack this season may be close to that of 1959, but carryover stocks at the beginning of the current season were substantially below those of a year earlier. Supplies of frozen vegetables probably will be moderately larger than last season. Both packer and retail prices of canned and frozen vegetables are likely to average a little higher than last season.

Production of potatoes this summer is expected to be slightly below that of a year earlier. Early summer production is up 5 percent, but the late summer crop is down moderately. Acreage of potatoes for fall harvest is up 5 percent from last year.

Substantially less sweetpotatoes will be available this season than last. Partly because of low prices for the 1959 crop, growers cut acreage 16 percent. Unfavorable weather in Louisiana, leading State in production, seriously reduced yield prospects. Indicated production is a fifth below last year, and the smallest since 1881. Prices to growers for the 1960 crop are expected to average materially above those of a year earlier, and retail prices at least moderately higher.

Supplies of dry beans in the 1960-61 marketing season are likely to be moderately smaller than those in the previous season. But the different classes may be in better balance than in 1959-60, when colored beans were in tight supply. Average prices to growers for colored classes probably will be somewhat below the high levels for the 1959 crop. Prices for white beans are likely to average at least moderately higher than in the 1959-60 season.

Supplies of dry peas are expected to be materially smaller than the relatively heavy supplies of the 1959-60 season. Though carryover stocks probably are heavier, prospective production is down a fourth from last year. Prices to growers are expected to average substantially higher than for the 1959 crop.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET

Review of First Half of 1960

Production of winter vegetables this year was 12 percent larger than in 1959. Substantial increases in cabbage, carrots and lettuce, together with increases in some less important items, more than offset declines in snap beans, celery, sweet corn, green peppers, spinach and tomatoes. Monthly indexes of prices to growers averaged a little above those of a year earlier. Cool, wet weather this spring delayed planting and development of crops in several important producing areas, and spring production was moderately smaller than in 1959. Production of cauliflower, celery, snap beans, sweet corn and green peppers was larger than last spring, that of asparagus, broccoli, cabbage, lettuce, onions, spinach and tomatoes was moderately to substantially smaller. Prices to growers for spring vegetables averaged materially above those of 1959. Cantaloups were in lighter supply this spring than last, and prices averaged higher. On the other hand, production of watermelons for late spring harvest was 15 percent larger than a year ago, and prices averaged lower.

Summer Prospects

Aggregate supplies of fresh vegetables are at their seasonal peak during the summer months. However, early estimates for 18 crops, which make up

about two-thirds of the summer volume, indicate that aggregate supplies of fresh vegetables, excluding melons, are likely to be slightly smaller than those of last summer. Among major items, supplies of lettuce and early summer onions promise to be heavy relative to both last summer and average. Supplies of cucumbers are also larger than a year ago. But estimated supplies of sweet corn and early summer tomatoes are materially smaller than a year earlier, and carrots, celery and snap beans slightly to moderately smaller. Among other items, output of escarole, lima beans, beets and garlic is larger than last summer, while production of cauliflower, eggplant and spinach is smaller. Indicated supply of watermelons is 7 percent larger than last summer, with increases in both early and late summer crops. Supply of cantaloups also is materially larger than a year earlier.

General business trends in recent months have been mixed with production and employment holding relatively steady at levels above a year earlier. Business outlays for new plant and equipment continued to rise and in the second quarter were 14 percent above a year earlier. Residential construction has declined some with housing starts in April and May, 18 percent below a year earlier. Although business inventories are still rising, the rate of accumulation is much slower than in the early months of 1960. The flow of income to consumers rose further this year and in the second quarter consumer disposable income and consumer spending totaled about 5 percent above a year earlier. Continued strong consumer demand is in prospect for both fresh and processed vegetables. If present production prospects for vegetables materialize, prices for summer vegetables both at farm and retail levels are expected to average a little higher than a year earlier. Because of heavier supplies, prices of watermelons and cantaloups are likely to average lower.

Early Prospects for Major Summer Crops

Cabbage

During the next 4 to 6 weeks, about the same to slightly more cabbage will be available than a year earlier, but substantially less than the 1949-58 average. Production for early summer is estimated at 1.6 million hundredweight, about the same as last year. The important late summer crop at 3.6 million hundredweight is slightly larger than in 1959. All of the increase is due to larger acreage and higher yields in Pennsylvania and Illinois, and higher yields in Indiana. Some of the summer crop is used in making sauerkraut. As stocks of kraut are light, packers may take more cabbage this summer than last. Prices to growers during the next 4 to 6 weeks probably will average close to those of a year earlier.

According to May intentions reports, growers plan to plant about 5 percent more acreage to cabbage for early fall harvest this year than last. Prospective acreage for early fall is up moderately to substantially in New York, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan and Ohio. Yields are also likely to average somewhat higher than last fall, particularly in Upstate New York, where dry, hot weather cut 1959 yields.

Should weather during the growing season be near the average of recent years, production of early fall cabbage on the intended acreage would be substantially larger than last year, but well below average. This crop makes up about 95 percent of total fall tonnage and furnishes most of the storage supplies for the following winter as well as the bulk of tonnage used in making sauerkraut. With prospective supplies larger, prices to growers may average materially below the high levels of a year earlier. Acreage of the less important late fall crop is up almost a fifth from the low level of 1959, with most of the increase in North Carolina.

Lettuce

Acreage and production of summer lettuce has expanded considerably in recent years. Output has increased more rapidly than demand, and prices to growers have often been depressed. Supplies for the current season are again heavy.

Production of lettuce for summer harvest is estimated at 8.6 million hundredweight, moderately larger than last year and substantially above the 1949-58 average. In California, which produces three-fourths of total summer tonnage, both acreage and production are up 8 percent. Michigan reports a sharp percentage increase though production is relatively small. A smaller acreage in the East is more than offset by substantially higher yields in New York State. Colorado, second in total production, reports a small decline in acreage and a substantially lower yield.

Growers and shippers of summer lettuce in California and the San Luis Valley of Colorado are operating under State marketing agreement and order programs similar to those of last summer. These programs are designed to regulate or restrict shipments in order to keep marketings about in line with demand.

Tomatoes

Though seasonally in heavy supply during the summer, supplies of tomatoes from commercial areas, during the next 6 to 8 weeks, are expected to be substantially below the record high of a year earlier, though probably above the recent 10-year average. Acreage was cut in most of the important producing areas, and prospective yield is moderately lower.

Indicated production of tomatoes for early summer harvest of 4.4 million hundredweight is 15 percent less than last year. California, largest producer, reports a drop of 25 percent from 1959. However, summer production has expanded rapidly in California in recent years, and tonnage in 1960 is still well above average. Prices to California growers in early summer are expected to average materially above those of a year earlier. Production in Tennessee, Alabama and Arkansas also is down from a year ago, but output in New Jersey is close to that of last year, and production in the South Atlantic States is about a tenth larger.

Acreage of tomatoes for late summer harvest is down slightly from a year ago. However, yields may be above the relatively low levels of 1959. First production estimate for the crop will be available August 10.

Dry Onions

Unloads data indicate somewhat lighter marketings of dry onions in June 1960 than a year earlier. However, more old crop onions were available in- to early spring, the early spring crop in Texas was not as late as last year, and supplies never got as tight as last spring. Prices to growers in mid-June averaged \$2.55 per hundredweight, substantially below a year earlier.

Estimated early summer production at 2.4 million hundredweight is substantially larger than 1959, and 70 percent above the 1949-58 average. Most of the increase from last year is due to a moderately larger acreage and substantially higher yields in Texas. Prospective production in New Jersey is the same as in 1959, in New Mexico moderately smaller, and in Washington substantially smaller. On July 19, New York City wholesale prices for California yellow onions, large size averaged \$2.50 per 50-pound sack, compared with \$2.15 a year earlier.

Cantaloups

Fewer cantaloups were available in the spring of 1960 than a year earlier, and prices to growers averaged somewhat higher. Early reports indicate that supplies during the next 4 to 6 weeks will be substantially larger than both a year ago and average. The early summer crop was down 5 percent. But prospective output from the midsummer crop, which amounts to about three-fourths of total summer tonnage, is up 15 percent. Indicated production in California, which accounts for about three-fourths of the midsummer tonnage, is 17 percent larger this year than in 1959. California is operating under a State marketing agreement and order program similar to the one in effect last year. It enables the California industry to regulate the quality and volume of melons shipped.

Should production of midsummer cantaloups be about in line with early July estimates, prices to growers and at retail during the next 4 to 6 weeks probably will average moderately below those of a year earlier.

Watermelons

Supplies of watermelons during the next 6 to 8 weeks probably will be materially larger than a year earlier, and moderately above the 1949-58 average. Production of the early summer crop is 7 percent larger than a year ago, and a little above average. Also, there may be more overlap of marketings from the larger late spring production this year. Prospective production of late summer watermelons also is up 9 percent from last year. The expected increases in both the early and late summer crops are due to larger acreages. Expected yield in early summer is the same as last year, in late summer moderately lower.

If July production prospects for watermelons materialize, prices at both farm and retail levels during the next 6 to 8 weeks probably will average at least moderately below those of a year earlier.

VEGETABLES FOR COMMERCIAL PROCESSING

Carryover of Processed Vegetables Smaller Than a Year Ago

Stocks of canned vegetables at the beginning of the current season were substantially smaller than those of a year ago, but moderately above the 1949-58 average. Holdings of canned corn were materially larger than the light holdings of a year earlier, but moderately smaller than average. Among other major items, stocks of canned peas, snap beans, and tomatoes were substantially smaller than a year ago.

Stocks of sauerkraut are only about half as large as a year ago, and well below average. Indications are that carryover of tomato products and aggregate carryover of minor items also are smaller than those of a year earlier.

July 1 stocks of frozen vegetables, at 559 million pounds, were slightly above the 5-year average, but a tenth below July 1959. Stocks of spinach and "other" frozen vegetables were materially larger than a year ago, and asparagus and french fried potatoes moderately larger. But holdings of most remaining frozen items were down -- declines were substantial for lima beans, snap beans, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, green peas, mixed peas and carrots, and other mixed vegetables.

Overall Pack Likely to Be Near That of 1959

Reports in early July indicate that acreage of vegetables for processing is likely to be about the same as last year (table 2). These and earlier reports indicate acreage for canning is likely to be down a little from 1959, while acreage for freezing probably will be up materially. Yields near the average of recent years on the indicated acreage would result in a canned pack close to that of last year, and a frozen pack at least moderately larger. No acreage or production estimates are yet available for asparagus for processing, fall spinach, or open market production of cabbage for kraut. But these items typically make up only about 5 percent of commercial processing tonnage regularly reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and are unlikely to change the overall picture.

In addition to the smaller acreages for a number of crops, some important producing areas had adverse weather that delayed planting and development of crops. Some lowering of yields may result -- in some instances it could cause serious bunching of harvest. Weather has been somewhat more favorable in recent weeks -- crops in most areas are making good progress.

Table 2.--Acreage, production and condition of crops for processing

Crop	Planted acreage			Production		
	1949-58: average:	1959	1960	1949-58: average:	1959	1960
	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>tons</u>	1,000 <u>tons</u>	1,000 <u>tons</u>
Snap beans	143.2	176.0	185.7	307.8	369.8	407.1
Green peas	453.9	361.8	370.4	463.5	473.7	438.9
Spinach (winter and spring)	29.6	28.1	28.6	98.4	130.3	129.2
Total with production <u>1/</u>	<u>626.7</u>	<u>565.9</u>	<u>584.6</u>	<u>869.7</u>	<u>973.8</u>	<u>975.3</u>
				<u>Condition July 1</u>		
				<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>
Green lima beans	106.5	84.9	95.4	90	93	95
Beets	19.0	13.8	14.9	89	90	89
Cabbage for kraut-contract	9.1	7.6	8.7	89	93	90
Sweet corn	459.7	450.2	434.7	91	96	89
Cucumbers for pickles	141.1	109.9	102.0	84	82	83
Tomatoes	343.4	295.7	286.3	88	95	93
Total acreage to date <u>1/</u>	<u>1,705.5</u>	<u>1,527.9</u>	<u>1,526.7</u>			

1/ May not add to total due to rounding.

Data from Vegetables-Processing, USDA, AMS, July 1960.

Prospects for the 1960-61 Season

Should prospective production materialize, total supplies of canned vegetables will be moderately smaller this season than last. Prices at both canner and retail levels are expected to average moderately above those of the previous season.

Supplies of frozen vegetables are likely to be a little larger than those of a year ago. Prices of frozen vegetables also may average a little higher than last year.

Early Prospects for Principal Crops

Snap Beans

Production and consumption of snap beans continue to increase. Reports point to another season of record or near-record supplies. Production was estimated at 407,140 tons on July 1, -- 10 percent more than last year, a third above the 1949-58 average. Larger production in 1960 compared with 1959 is due to materially larger acreage and moderately higher yields. Acreage for canning is up moderately and that for freezing up slightly. Acreage increases were reported in all areas, but in the Michigan-Wisconsin area they were relatively small. In all areas except Michigan-Wisconsin prospective production is larger than last year. Among the principal producing States, prospective production is moderately to substantially larger than 1959 in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Florida, Tennessee, Texas, Colorado, Washington, Oregon and California.

Stocks of both canned and frozen snap beans at the beginning of the current season were substantially smaller than those of a year earlier. However, should the larger prospective production materialize, supply of canned snap beans in the 1960-61 season would be moderately larger than last season, and record high. Supplies of frozen would be about the same as last season, and at least moderately above the recent 5-year average.

Sweet Corn

Supply of canned corn in the 1960-61 season may be slightly smaller than that of the previous season, but moderately above the 1949-58 average. Supply of frozen corn probably will be materially larger than both last season and average. Carryover stocks of canned corn at the beginning of the pack year were much larger than the light carryover of a year ago, but the pack is expected to be down. Smaller beginning stocks of frozen corn probably will be more than offset by a considerably larger pack.

Total acreage of corn for processing is down 3 percent from last year. Acreage for freezing, which typically makes up about a sixth of the total, is up 9 percent, acreage for canning is down 6 percent. Smaller total acreages were reported in all areas except the western States, where acreage is up 13 percent. As usual more than 90 percent of the acreage is in yellow varieties.

Production estimates of corn for processing will not be available until August 10. July 1 condition of the crop was moderately below that of last year, and slightly below the 1949-58 average. If weather during the rest of the

season is about average, total production probably will be moderately smaller than that of 1959. The resulting pack, together with carryover stocks, probably would mean a little less canned corn than in the previous season, but moderately more than average. Supplies of frozen corn likely would be materially larger than both last season and average.

Green Peas

Supplies of canned green peas are materially smaller than last season and the 1949-58 average. Prospective supplies of frozen peas are substantially above the 5-year average, but they may be below those of last season.

Carryover stocks of canned peas on June 1 were equivalent to 8.6 million cases, 24/2's, down more than a fourth from a year earlier, and frozen stocks were down 8 percent. Acreage was up slightly, but early reports indicate 7 percent less tonnage for processing this year than last. Among major producing States only New York, Minnesota and California report a larger production than last year. Unfavorable weather and lower prospective yields in Illinois, Idaho, Washington and Oregon account in the main for the cut in overall production.

Separate estimates for canning and freezing are not available. Reports from processors in mid-May indicated plans for slightly less acreage for canning than last year, but 8 percent more acreage for freezing. But prospective yields are materially lower in the West, where a large part of the frozen pack is produced. Expected yields are lower in other areas too, and except in the East, production for canning is likely to be moderately to substantially smaller than last year. Production at the indicated level, with June 1 carryover, would result in substantially less canned peas this season than last and the smallest supply since 1955. This puts peas in a much stronger market position than that of any of the last three seasons, when prices generally were at depressed levels. Stocks at the end of the season are expected to be well below the high levels of the last three seasons. Supply of frozen peas may be smaller than last season, but probably will be substantially above the 1955-59 average.

Tomatoes

Supplies of tomatoes, tomato juice and most tomato products probably will be moderately smaller this year than last, and substantially below the heavy supplies of the 1958-59 season.

Indicated acreage of tomatoes for processing is down 3 percent from 1959. A sharp decline in the South Central States, a substantial cut in the South Atlantic and a moderate cut in the North Central States were partly offset by a moderate increase in the Northeast and a slight increase in the important Western area. California, which produces over 90 percent of the Western tonnage and over half of the U. S. total, reports 4 percent more acreage than in 1959.

July 1 condition of the crop as a whole was 93 percent, slightly below that of a year ago, but moderately above the recent 10-year average. Normal abandonment and 1956-59 average yields on the indicated acreage would result in close to the same tonnage as in 1959. However, July 1 carryover of canned tomatoes, tomato juice and most tomato products was substantially smaller than a year earlier. Thus, total supplies of tomatoes and products, probably will be moderately smaller this season than last. Overall supplies, however, are expected to be adequate and, depending on distribution of the pack, most items probably will be about in balance with expected demand.

Green Lima Beans

Supplies of processed lima beans are likely to be slightly to moderately larger in the coming season than a year earlier. August 1 carry-over stocks of both canned and frozen limas are expected to be materially smaller than a year ago, but the packs probably will be larger.

Planted acreage for processing is up 12 percent. Acreage for canning is up 2 percent. Acreage for freezing, which makes up about two-thirds of the total is up 18 percent. July 1 condition of the crop was slightly better than last year and moderately above average. Assuming average growing conditions during the season, production for canning would be at least moderately larger than last year, and output for freezing substantially larger.

Cabbage for Sauerkraut

Supplies of sauerkraut in the coming season may be the same to slightly larger than the light supplies of the 1959-60 season. The pack is expected to be materially larger than last year, but most of this increase will be required to offset the much smaller beginning stocks.

Acreage of cabbage grown or controlled by processors is up 15 percent. Acreage in New York State is the same as a year ago, but plantings in Wisconsin and Ohio are up sharply. Also, yields may be above last year's which were reduced by hot, dry weather in major producing areas. Condition of the crop on July 1 was 90 percent, a little below that of a year earlier. In addition to acreage they control, packers typically purchase 40 to 50 percent of their processing stock from open market supplies. Since total indicated acreage of cabbage for late summer and fall harvest for fresh market and processing is up only 3 percent, most of the increase probably is in controlled acreage. Packers may again, as last season, find open market cabbage less plentiful and more expensive than usual. Purchases of open market stock for processing will likely be relatively light.

Spinach

Supplies of processed spinach are somewhat larger than a year ago, and above average. Spring production of spinach for processing, which makes up

about 80 percent of the annual total, was slightly smaller than last year. Late planting, weeds, insect damage, freezes and dry weather caused considerable loss of late spring acreage in Oklahoma. Excessive rains caused losses in New York State. But smaller production was more than offset by larger stocks at the beginning of the season. Stocks of canned spinach on March 1 were substantially larger than a year ago.

Stocks of frozen spinach on July 1 amounted to about 79 million pounds, 7 percent more than a year earlier, and almost a third above the 1955-59 average.

Cucumbers for Pickles

Early reports indicate about 102,000 acres planted to cucumbers for pickles--7 percent less than 1959 and 28 percent less than the 1949-58 average. Acreage is down 9 percent in the North Central States, 6 percent in the South, and 1 percent in the West. Among States for which separate estimates are available, only Washington and the Carolinas reported larger acreages.

July 1 condition of the crop was 83 percent, close to that of both last year and average. Should yields in the various States be near the 1958-59 average, production on the indicated acreage would be materially smaller than last year, but about in line with the 1949-58 average. With smaller carryover stocks in prospect, supplies of cucumber pickles in the coming season are expected to be substantially smaller than a year earlier.

Beets for Canning

Supplies of canned beets may be a little smaller than last year, but probably will be about in line with the 1949-58 average. Acreage of beets for processing is up 8 percent, but carryover stocks are substantially smaller than a year ago. Also, yield on the indicated acreage may average below the higher yield of 1959.

POTATOES

Review of Spring

Storage potatoes from the fall crop cleaned up earlier this season than last, but production from the spring crop was 18 percent larger than in 1959. Prices to growers through early spring averaged well above those of a year earlier, but in late spring they averaged substantially below the high levels of a year earlier. Prices to farmers averaged \$2.31 per hundredweight in June, \$1.25 below the high level of June, 1959.

Summer Prospects

Production of potatoes this summer is expected to be slightly smaller than a year earlier. Because of higher yields, production of early summer potatoes is about 15 million hundredweight, moderately more than last year and a fifth above the 1949-58 average. Also, there was more overlap of supplies from the much larger late spring crop. But acreage for late summer harvest is 4 percent smaller than last year, expected yields slightly lower. Indicated production of 31.8 million hundredweight is 5 percent smaller than last year and 4 percent below average. All of the decline in late summer production compared with last year is due to a 11 percent cut in the west. Production in the central part of the country is about the same as last summer, and that in the east is slightly larger. Price patterns in mid-July reflect the relatively lighter potato supplies in the west. For the week ended July 16, shipping point prices in the east were below those of a year earlier, but prices in the west averaged substantially higher.

Acreage of Fall
Potatoes Up Moderately

Indicated acreage of potatoes for fall harvest is about 5 percent larger than last year. Acreage is up in each of the three major groups of States (table 3).

Table 3.--Fall potatoes: Harvested acreage by areas, United States

Year	3 Eastern States	9 Central States	9 Western States	Fall total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>
1949-58 Av.	298.7	326.0	283.4	908.1
1955	292.8	299.3	286.8	878.9
1956	282.2	293.3	296.4	871.9
1957	268.0	276.1	306.0	850.1
1958	288.5	308.3	337.2	934.0
1959 ^{1/}	270.2	305.6	328.8	904.6
1960 ^{2/}	276.6	321.5	349.7	947.8

^{1/} Preliminary.

^{2/} Indicated.

Data from Crop Production, USDA, AMS, annual and monthly reports.

Indicated acreage for fall harvest in the east is up 2 percent from 1959. Moderate increases in Maine, Massachusetts and Connecticut more than offset a slight decrease in New York. Acreage is 5 percent larger than a year ago in the 9 Central States. Material increases in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Wisconsin more than offset decreases in Michigan and Nebraska. Prospective acreage in the 9 Western States is up 6 percent from 1959. Among the biggest producing States in the area, acreage is up 18 percent in Washington, 10 percent in Idaho, and 2 percent in Colorado. Acreage is down 5 percent from last year in California and 8 percent in Oregon.

Though planting was delayed in some areas, overall condition and progress of the fall crop to July 1 was good in most areas. In Idaho a series of frosts caused some damage. First tentative estimate of production will be available August 10. Final production will be greatly influenced by weather throughout the season.

SWEETPOTATOES

Review of 1959-60 Season

The 8 percent larger supply of sweetpotatoes available in the 1959-60 season moved at prices to growers substantially below those of the previous season. Producers in some of the Atlantic States had the most difficulty in marketing their crop. The U. S. Department of Agriculture in late February started a purchase program to aid growers. Under the program, which expired on April 30, the Department purchased about 37,000 hundredweight of sweetpotatoes in New Jersey and North Carolina.

Much Smaller Crop Likely This Year

Early estimates point to about a fifth less sweetpotatoes this season than last, and the smallest crop since 1881. Partly because of low prices for the 1959 crop, growers cut acreage 16 percent. All States except Tennessee and Kansas reported smaller acreages. Also, prospective yield is moderately below the 1959 record (table 4).

A 27 percent cut in production from 1959 is expected in the South Central area. The cut is due largely to a sharp reduction in Louisiana which typically produces about half the area total. Weather in Louisiana, during and since planting was the most unfavorable in many years. Acreage in the State is down a fifth, yields are substantially lower, and prospective production is down a third. Estimated production is also materially smaller in each of the other South Central States. Prospective production in the Central Atlantic States is down 5 percent, with declines in New Jersey and Virginia more than offsetting an increase in Maryland. Output in the Lower Atlantic States promises to be about a fourth smaller than last year, with all States showing reductions. Production in California is about a tenth smaller than last year, due to reduced acreage and lower yield.

Table 4.--Sweetpotatoes: Production by areas, United States

Area	1949-58:	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	average:					<u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u>
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Central Atlantic <u>3/</u>	3,277	3,469	3,258	3,534	3,761	3,822	3,645
Lower Atlantic <u>4/</u>	5,189	4,694	4,100	4,409	3,614	4,002	2,980
South Central <u>5/</u>	9,674	11,688	8,434	8,352	8,750	9,615	7,030
North Central <u>6/</u>	197	172	160	197	238	250	194
California	837	923	960	975	1,020	1,014	900
Total	<u>7/</u> 19,302	20,946	16,920	17,467	17,383	18,703	14,749

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Indicated. 3/ New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia.
4/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. 5/ Kentucky,
Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.
6/ Missouri and Kansas. 7/ Does not equal sum of areas due to rounding.

Data from Crop Production, USDA, AMS, annual and monthly reports.

Price Prospects For the 1960 Crop

Early marketings of new crop sweetpotatoes, as usual, brought high prices. As supplies increase rapidly during the next few weeks, prices will decline sharply. However, if production is down from 1959 as much as now indicated, the decline is not expected to carry to the low levels of last fall. Prices to growers for the season as a whole are likely to average materially above those of the 1959-60 season.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Review of 1959-60 Season

White classes of dry beans were in heavy supply in the 1959-60 season, but supplies of colored classes were much smaller than both a year earlier and average. Both domestic and export demand were strong for 1959-crop beans.

Domestic movement held close to the high level of the previous season, and exports of white classes were much larger. However, tight supplies limited exports of colored classes. Total exports in the period September-May was about the same as the high level of a year earlier.

Prices of colored classes averaged much higher than the previous season. Prices of white classes averaged below the previous season, but generally above support levels. Most of the beans placed under the Government loan and purchase program were paid off before maturity. Only about 190,000 bags of beans, mostly pea beans from Michigan and a limited quantity of small reds from Washington, were delivered to CCC. This was little more than a third the volume taken over by the CCC from the 1958 crop. Most of the 1959-crop take-over is being donated to the domestic school lunch program and eligible domestic welfare outlets.

Supplies Likely to be Smaller Better-Balanced in 1960-61 Season

Carryover stocks of dry beans at the beginning of the 1960-61 season are expected to be somewhat smaller than a year ago, because of the tight stocks position of colored classes. Also, prospective production of 17.3 million hundredweight is 5 percent smaller than the 1959 crop. Thus, total supplies in the coming season are likely to be moderately smaller than last season. The smaller production compared with 1959 is about equally due to reduced acreage and lower yields. But prospective yields still are the third highest of record.

Though production by classes will not be available until December, estimates by areas give some rough indication of the make-up of the crop. Early reports suggest that white and colored classes are likely to be in somewhat better balance than the previous season, when colored beans were in generally tight supply. However, supplies of colored classes as a group may be smaller than domestic disappearance and exports in a number of recent years.

Estimates by Areas

Production of dry edible beans in the Northeast is estimated at 6.2 million 100-pound bags (table 5). This is almost a tenth below last year, but a tenth above the 1949-58 average. Prospective production in Michigan, principal source of pea beans and most important producing State in the Northeast, is 5.2 million bags compared with 6.0 million last year, and an average of 5.6 million. Indicated production in New York State, mostly red kidney and pea beans, is 960,000 bags, up 15 percent from 1959. Much of the crop in the Northeast, planted late because of wet soil conditions, faces some risk of frost before maturity as well as possible fall rains at harvest time.

Production in the Northwest, at 5.3 million bags, is about a tenth smaller than last year, but 8 percent larger than the recent 10-year average. In Idaho, where great northern, pintos and small reds are the main classes, estimated production is 2.3 million bags, 13 percent smaller than a year ago, and slightly below average. Indicated production in Nebraska and Wyoming, where great northern and pintos are the principal classes, is 2.2 million bags, slightly less than 1959, but materially more than the 10-year average. Because of late planting and cool, dry weather, development of the crop in most of the Northwest, except for Nebraska, is behind schedule.

Table 5.--Dry edible beans: Production by areas, United States 1/

Year	Northeast	Northwest	Southwest	California	U. S. total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1949-58 Av.	5,585	4,907	2,109	4,183	16,784
1954	4,562	5,477	2,290	4,610	16,939
1955	5,525	5,122	1,893	4,109	16,649
1956	6,879	4,726	1,592	4,021	17,218
1957	4,719	5,020	2,291	3,596	15,626
1958	6,564	6,456	2,064	4,091	19,175
1959 <u>2/</u>	6,820	5,951	1,723	3,718	18,212
1960 <u>3/</u>	6,220	5,294	2,096	3,686	17,296

1/ Cleaned basis. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Indicated.

Data from Crop Production, USDA, AMS, annual and monthly reports.

Prospective production in the Southwest, most of it in Colorado, is 2.1 million bags, compared with 1.7 last year, and a 10-year average of 2.1. Acreage in the area is about the same as last year, but prospective yield is a fifth higher. This area is planted mostly to pintos, and contributes more than a third of the total production of this class. Weather has been favorable in Colorado, and yield prospects are above average.

Total production of dry beans in California is estimated at 3.7 million bags, about the same as last year, but 12 percent below average. Production of limas, at 1.3 million bags, is about the same as a year ago, but much below average. Output of large limas is expected to be moderately smaller than in 1959, but production of baby limas is expected to be up a tenth. Prospective production of other types, mostly blackeye, pink and small white, is 2.4 million bags, the same as a year ago, and slightly above the 10-year average. The California crop was planted on time, and is in good condition.

Price Prospects for 1960-Crop Beans

Total supplies of dry beans in the 1960-61 season are expected to be moderately smaller than the previous season. Domestic use of beans in the 1960-61 season probably will be the same to slightly higher than in the 1959-60 season. Foreign demand is expected to be good. However, exports next season probably will be somewhat less than in 1959-60.

The national average support prices for 1960-crop dry edible beans has been set at \$5.35 per hundred pounds, the same level as for the 1959-crop. Should the anticipated supply-demand conditions materialize, overall prices to growers are expected to average substantially above the average support level. Because of expected larger supplies, prices of colored classes are likely to average moderately below the high levels of the previous season. But prices of white classes probably will average at least moderately higher.

DRY FIELD PEAS

Review of 1959-60 Season

Dry peas were more plentiful in the 1959-60 season than a year earlier, when supplies were tight. Domestic use has been materially larger than in the previous season, and export demand has been unusually good. Exports in the period September-May amounted to 1.8 million hundredweight, 45 percent more than a year ago. Prices of dry peas held up fairly well considering the relatively large supplies, though Alaskas and other smooth green kinds have moved at prices far below the high levels of the previous season.

Smaller Acreage, Lower Yields in Prospect in 1960

Early reports indicate 253,000 acres of dry peas for harvest this year, 16 percent less than last year. An expected larger carryover of 1959-crop peas, relatively low prices for the 1959 crop, and cold, wet weather at planting time all contributed to the cut in acreage. Growers in Idaho report 28 percent less acreage for harvest than in 1959, in Washington 8 percent less. In both States, which together produce 85 to 90 percent of the crop, yields are materially below last year's high yields. Total prospective production of 3.3 million 100-pound bags is a fourth below 1959, but 6 percent above the 1949-58 average.

Smaller Supplies, Higher Prices Likely

Indicated production is down a fourth from 1959, but this may be partly offset by larger stocks at the beginning of the 1960-61 season. However, total supplies are expected to be materially smaller than in the 1959-60 season, but about in line with the 1949-58 average. Domestic use may be somewhat larger in the coming season than a year earlier. Foreign demand is expected to continue good, but exports probably will be somewhat below the relatively high level of the previous season. Prices to growers for 1960-crop Alaskas and other green types are likely to average substantially higher than those of a year earlier.

A Decade of Growth in the Frozen Vegetable Industry

by Will M. Simmons 1/

The frozen vegetable industry expanded sharply during the past decade. Total pack of frozen vegetables increased almost threefold, from 563 million pounds in 1949 to 1.6 billion pounds in 1959 (table 6).

The retail pack more than doubled, from 364 million pounds in 1949 to 888 million pounds in 1959. But the institutional pack increased even more rapidly, from 200 million to 738 million pounds. The portion of the total pack put up in retail size containers declined from a peak of 68 percent in 1951 to 55 percent in 1959. Since the early 1950's the 10-ounce container has been the most popular of the retail sizes, accounting in 1959 for about 35 percent of the total frozen pack, and about two-thirds of the retail pack. A fairly recent development has been the packaging of several vegetables in polyethylene bags. Most of the volume, still relatively small, is in 2-pound bags. During the 10 years, the quantity packed in small institutional containers more than doubled, and pounds packed in the larger institutional sizes increased more than fivefold. The small institutional sizes declined in relative importance from 20 to 14 percent of the overall frozen total. But the larger institutional sizes, over 10 pounds, increased from 16 to 31 percent of the total frozen pack.

Growth of the industry during the decade was fairly general, most major items showing substantial increases, but some expanded faster than others. Also, there were some changes in the relative importance of various container sizes.

Green peas were second in volume among frozen vegetables, following potatoes. The pack of frozen peas increased more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times, from 113 million pounds in 1949 to 305 million pounds in 1959. The retail pack more than doubled, from 65 million to 145 million pounds. The institutional pack increased more than threefold, from 49 million to 160 million pounds. In the late 1940's and early 1950's about three-fifths of the total pounds went into retail containers, but these have decreased, and since 1957 have amounted to a little less than half of the total pack. Through 1951, the 12-ounce package was the predominant retail size, but this package has been replaced by the 10-ounce container. Most of the rapid growth in the institutional pack has been in the larger-size containers, which now account for about three-fourths of the institutional volume.

The pack of green and wax beans also increased about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times during the past decade. The retail pack increased from 37 million to 88 million pounds, and the institutional pack from 21 million to 62 million pounds. In the early 1950's about two-thirds of the total pounds packed were in retail-size containers. The proportion has declined in more recent years, but retail sizes still comprise more than half the total volume. The 10-ounce container, virtually the only retail size a decade ago, has declined sharply. During

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the last three seasons, the 10-ounce size has accounted for only a tenth to a fifth of the total retail pack. Most rapid expansion in the institutional pack was in the larger sizes--10 pounds and over. In 1959 the pack of beans in the larger institutional and bulk containers exceeded, for the first time, the pack in the smaller institutional sizes.

Cut corn has been one of the leading items in the growing popularity of frozen vegetables. The pack of frozen corn increased more than threefold in the last 10 years. The retail pack of cut corn increased almost fourfold, from 13 million to 52 million pounds--a somewhat larger percentage increase than the institutional pack. However, the institutional pack also expanded rapidly from 24 million to 69 million pounds, and has consistently taken more than half of the total volume frozen. Large institutional and bulk containers have gained in relative importance; they now take roughly 4 times as much product as the smaller institutional sizes. Practically all of the retail pack is in the 10-ounce container.

The pack of frozen lima beans, Fordhooks and baby limas combined, increased substantially, but less rapidly than most other major frozen vegetables. The pack in the last 3 seasons ranged from 114 to 131 million pounds compared with 88 million pounds in 1949. The retail pack which expanded more rapidly than the institutional pack, currently makes up about three-fifths of the total. The 12-ounce retail container, predominant in 1949, was replaced in the early 1950's by the 10-ounce size. More than half of the institutional pack is in the larger-size containers.

The pack of frozen broccoli though varying sharply from year to year, showed a sharp upward trend. The pack in 1959 was 103 million pounds, more than double that of 1949. Retail sizes make up about three-fourths the total pounds frozen, about the same percentage as 10 years ago. About 95 percent of the retail volume is in the 10-ounce package. Unlike most of the other vegetables, where the larger institutional sizes are predominant, virtually none of the institutional pack of broccoli is in containers of over 10 pounds.

The pack of frozen spinach about doubled in the past decade, from 62 million pounds in 1949 to 122 million in 1959. Volume in retail size containers almost doubled, while the institutional pack increased more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times. Retail volume in 1959 made up about 71 percent of the total compared with 78 percent 10 years ago. The 14-ounce package, predominant in the earlier years, has been replaced by 10-ounce and, to a lesser extent, 12-ounce containers. Like broccoli, practically all the institutional pack of spinach is in the smaller-size containers.

Frozen potatoes, largest volume item among frozen vegetables, enjoyed phenomenal growth in recent years. The total frozen pack was first reported in 1953, at less than 71 million pounds. The pack consistently increased and in 1959 totaled 371 million pounds, a fivefold expansion. Frozen french fries make up over 85 percent of the total volume. Other items include whipped, diced, shredded potatoes, potato puffs and patties. The retail pack increased more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times, from 66 million to 170 million pounds. But the institutional pack increased from less than 5 million pounds in 1953 to more than 200 million pounds in 1959. The relative importance of the institutional pack increased from 6 percent of the total pounds packed in 1953 to a little more than half the total in 1959.

Table 6.--Frozen vegetables: Commercial production, total and relative pounds packed by major container sizes, United States, 1949-59

Year	TOTAL FROZEN VEGETABLES												Total 1,000 lb.
	Retail size containers 1/				Institutional and bulk containers 2/								
				Total	Small sizes 3/			Large sizes 4/					
	10 ounces	12 ounces	Other		2 1/2 pounds	4 and 5 pounds	Other	Total	30 pounds	50 pounds	Other	Total	
Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	
1949	22.9	27.3	14.3	64.5	10.8	3.6	5.1	19.5	4.3	6.0	5.7	16.0	563,499
1950	25.0	30.0	11.4	66.4	11.7	3.9	4.9	20.5	2.6	5.5	5.0	13.1	587,101
1951	31.4	22.1	15.0	68.5	11.2	3.6	4.4	19.2	2.3	5.2	4.8	12.3	770,038
1952	40.2	10.2	16.0	66.4	12.4	2.4	5.1	19.9	1.2	6.4	6.1	13.7	895,719
1953	47.4	3.7	14.2	65.3	12.2	.8	5.8	18.8	1.6	7.5	6.8	15.9	1,103,270
1954	47.5	4.4	11.8	63.7	11.9	1.0	6.0	18.9	.7	7.0	9.7	17.4	974,628
1955	44.8	8.2	11.9	64.9	10.4	.4	8.3	19.1	.6	6.1	9.3	16.0	1,139,695
1956	40.9	6.2	13.6	60.7	11.8	.8	5.7	18.3	3.3	7.6	10.1	21.0	1,533,038
1957	40.2	2.9	15.4	58.5	9.3	1.6	4.9	15.8	4.5	7.8	13.4	25.7	1,366,565
1958	37.9	2.6	16.7	57.2	8.6	2.3	4.3	15.2	5.9	7.2	14.5	27.6	1,433,244
1959	34.9	1.1	18.6	54.6	8.1	.5	5.5	14.1	.2	8.2	22.9	31.3	1,626,601
GREEN PEAS													
1949	---	56.6	0.4	57.0	13.4	7.1	0.1	20.6	8.4	8.6	5.4	22.4	113,273
1950	0.5	58.8	---	59.3	15.3	5.7	.2	21.2	6.7	9.1	3.7	19.5	152,275
1951	9.2	51.9	.4	61.5	13.8	5.8	.2	19.8	4.0	8.5	6.2	18.7	195,541
1952	36.4	20.2	.1	56.7	16.4	3.5	.8	20.7	2.6	11.0	9.0	22.6	203,726
1953	51.9	1.7	---	53.6	16.5	.8	.6	17.9	3.1	12.8	12.6	28.5	226,664
1954	57.4	---	1.1	58.5	14.6	.2	.9	15.7	.9	7.2	17.7	25.8	206,854
1955	57.3	---	.3	57.6	15.2	---	.7	15.9	.4	8.0	18.1	26.5	231,216
1956	50.8	---	1.9	52.7	18.3	---	.8	19.1	.1	8.9	19.2	28.2	359,661
1957	45.2	---	.3	45.5	13.6	---	1.3	14.9	.3	14.0	25.3	39.6	295,823
1958	45.3	---	2.1	47.4	9.1	---	.8	9.9	6.4	9.0	28.0	42.7	251,934
1959	42.9	---	2.1	45.0	14.1	---	.1	14.2	7.2	9.2	21.1	40.8	304,955
GREEN AND WAX BEANS													
1949	63.8	---	---	63.8	13.1	2.7	7.4	23.2	1.8	4.4	6.8	13.0	58,523
1950	65.9	---	0.3	66.2	15.2	3.2	8.6	27.0	.8	2.4	3.6	6.8	65,529
1951	68.9	---	.1	69.0	15.9	2.3	6.5	24.7	1.1	3.2	2.0	6.3	81,651
1952	62.8	---	4.9	67.7	15.7	2.2	4.9	22.8	.5	5.8	3.2	9.5	87,438
1953	57.8	---	6.6	64.4	15.9	.6	7.5	24.0	.7	7.7	3.2	11.6	114,781
1954	56.8	---	5.9	62.7	19.0	.4	5.7	25.1	.7	7.7	3.8	12.2	123,253
1955	48.1	---	15.4	63.5	14.3	.2	6.1	20.6	.7	10.6	4.6	15.9	120,968
1956	17.8	---	46.4	64.2	14.2	.4	5.9	20.5	.1	11.4	3.8	15.3	137,744
1957	7.7	---	55.9	63.6	13.4	.2	6.7	20.3	.1	13.3	2.7	16.1	134,761
1958	6.3	---	56.5	62.8	12.5	---	6.5	19.0	.3	11.9	6.0	18.2	156,006
1959	11.9	---	46.8	58.7	14.4	---	4.1	18.5	---	12.3	10.5	22.8	149,018
CUT CORN													
1949	---	---	36.1	36.1	15.1	6.7	---	21.8	10.1	15.0	17.0	42.1	37,076
1950	33.8	---	7.9	41.7	12.2	8.6	1.3	22.1	2.7	14.2	19.3	36.2	32,998
1951	31.9	---	5.9	37.8	11.8	10.9	---	22.7	5.4	20.3	13.8	39.5	44,549
1952	34.6	---	4.5	39.1	18.5	4.4	---	22.9	2.9	10.1	25.0	38.0	62,684
1953	32.1	---	10.5	42.6	19.6	1.2	1.3	22.1	2.5	18.2	14.6	35.3	104,809
1954	40.1	---	.9	41.0	11.3	.5	.2	11.8	1.4	15.0	30.8	47.2	78,212
1955	46.4	---	.2	46.6	10.7	.2	.3	11.2	---	10.5	31.7	42.2	70,041
1956	37.6	---	1.2	38.8	17.9	---	.4	18.3	.1	16.3	26.5	42.9	118,153
1957	40.0	---	.3	40.3	11.3	---	1.2	12.5	.1	11.5	35.6	47.2	112,917
1958	41.4	---	1.3	42.7	10.9	---	.5	11.4	.2	12.0	33.7	45.9	111,039
1959	41.1	---	1.8	42.9	10.5	---	.7	11.2	.2	12.0	33.7	45.9	121,013
LIMA BEANS													
1949	2.7	50.7	---	53.4	12.8	2.6	1.6	17.0	7.5	15.7	6.4	29.6	87,949
1950	17.0	45.9	---	62.9	16.6	5.6	.1	22.3	.6	8.1	6.1	14.8	85,988
1951	39.2	27.1	---	66.3	13.5	2.3	.2	16.0	3.9	5.6	8.2	17.7	108,020
1952	46.3	5/19.0	---	65.3	17.2	2.2	.5	19.9	.9	5.5	8.4	14.8	113,926
1953	59.4	5/.8	---	60.2	19.4	.6	3.3	23.3	1.9	7.8	6.8	16.5	138,595
1954	61.0	5/.7	---	61.7	18.0	---	3.8	21.8	.3	7.5	8.7	16.5	129,674
1955	64.4	5/.8	---	65.2	13.6	2.0	.8	16.4	.4	8.3	9.7	18.4	117,697
1956	56.7	5/7.5	---	64.2	14.6	1.7	.4	16.7	.3	4.9	13.9	19.1	143,538
1957	58.1	.4	---	58.5	14.7	1.2	2.7	18.6	.4	6.1	16.4	22.9	131,380
1958	59.2	---	0.8	60.0	16.4	---	.2	16.6	---	5.9	17.5	23.4	125,909
1959	56.6	---	2.7	59.3	13.8	---	3.1	16.9	---	6.4	17.4	23.8	114,023

Continued -

Table 6.--Frozen vegetables: Commercial production, total and relative pounds packed by major container sizes, United States, 1949-59 - continued

BROCCOLI													
Year	Retail size containers 1/				Institutional and bulk containers 2/								Total
	10 ounces	12 ounces	Other	Total	Small sizes 3/			Large sizes 4/			Total		
					2 1/2 pounds	4 and 5 pounds	Other	30 pounds	50 pounds	Other			
Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	1,000 lb.
1949	---	---	1/74.2	74.2	4.1	4.2	17.5	25.8	---	---	---	---	45,233
1950	74.1	---	.2	74.3	.6	2.0	6/23.1	25.7	---	---	---	---	41,028
1951	80.4	---	---	80.4	.7	3.3	6/15.3	19.3	---	---	0.3	0.3	48,768
1952	75.6	---	.7	76.3	4.0	1.9	5/17.8	23.7	---	---	---	---	82,253
1953	78.4	---	2.3	80.7	1.8	1.1	5/16.4	19.3	---	---	---	---	89,043
1954	76.4	---	1.5	77.9	2.0	.1	5/19.9	22.0	---	---	.1	.1	62,004
1955	69.5	---	2.1	71.6	5.7	---	5/22.6	28.3	---	---	.1	.1	96,240
1956	73.2	---	4.9	78.1	4.4	---	6/17.5	21.9	---	---	---	---	118,287
1957	77.6	---	1.4	79.0	4.8	---	6/16.2	21.0	---	---	---	---	80,453
1958	72.9	---	2.8	75.7	6.1	---	6/18.2	24.3	---	---	---	---	109,679
1959	71.3	---	4.1	75.4	6.0	---	6/18.6	24.6	---	---	---	---	103,215

SPINACH													
Year	Retail size containers 1/				Institutional and bulk containers 2/								Total
	10 ounces	12 ounces	14 ounces	Other	Total	Small sizes			Large sizes			Total	
						2 1/2 pounds	4 and 5 pounds	Other	30 pounds	50 pounds	Other		
Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	1,000 lb.
1949	---	---	74.2	3.9	78.1	13.5	0.8	7.6	21.9	---	---	---	62,307
1950	---	---	75.5	2.8	78.3	10.6	1.8	9.3	21.7	---	---	---	52,806
1951	---	---	75.6	2.0	77.6	10.1	1.2	11.1	22.4	---	---	---	97,878
1952	---	---	75.6	3.9	79.5	10.0	.4	10.1	20.5	---	---	---	91,464
1953	1.4	22.0	---	49.3	72.7	8.3	1.2	17.8	27.3	---	---	---	87,927
1954	22.8	21.8	---	25.0	69.6	5.5	3.5	21.4	30.4	---	---	---	66,901
1955	13.7	51.2	---	10.5	75.4	6.9	---	17.6	24.5	0.1	---	---	110,347
1956	29.5	43.2	---	.6	73.3	7.5	---	19.2	26.7	---	---	---	104,511
1957	60.0	10.4	---	.1	70.5	3.5	5.4	20.0	28.9	.6	---	---	102,130
1958	63.8	10.5	---	.1	74.4	8.7	1.3	14.9	24.9	.7	---	---	97,472
1959	61.9	8.6	---	.2	70.7	3.5	.4	24.6	28.5	.8	---	---	121,904

POTATO PRODUCTS						
Item			Size container			
Year	French Fried	Other 7/	Total	Retail 8/		Institutional
				1 pound and under	1 pound and over	
Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	1,000 lb.
1953	9/	9/	93.6	6.4	---	70,691
1954	9/	9/	86.5	13.5	---	85,256
1955	81.9	18.1	74.0	26.0	---	128,890
1956	84.8	15.2	60.1	39.9	---	189,685
1957	86.1	13.9	56.7	43.3	---	219,859
1958	86.4	13.6	47.5	52.5	---	269,462
1959	86.9	13.1	45.7	54.3	---	371,048

1/ Net weight content 1 pound or less.
 2/ Net weight content over .1 pound.
 3/ Net weight content of more than 1 pound and up to 10 pounds.
 4/ Net weight content of more than 10 pounds.
 5/ Includes small volume in "other retail sizes."
 6/ Mostly 2 pounds.
 7/ Includes whipped, diced, puffs, patties, shredded potatoes, etc.
 8/ 1 pound and under, predominantly 9 ounce.
 9/ Not available.

Basic data from National Association of Frozen Food Packers.
 Percentages computed by Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 7.--Truck crops, potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Unloads at 38 markets, indicated periods 1959 and 1960

TWS-137

Commodity	(Expressed in carlot equivalents)															
	May 30 - June 26, 1959				May 28 - June 24, 1960				June 27 - July 17, 1959				June 25 - July 15, 1960			
	Rail, boat, and air	Truck 1/	Im-ports	Total	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Im-ports	Total	Rail, boat, and air	Truck 1/	Im-ports	Total	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Im-ports	Total
Asparagus	4	434	---	438	1	531	---	532	---	29	---	29	---	56	---	56
Beans, lima, snap and fava	33	1,790	---	1,823	74	1,514	---	1,588	---	390	---	390	---	1,126	---	1,126
Beets	3	130	---	133	6	155	---	161	1	145	---	146	---	154	---	154
Broccoli	21	33	---	54	29	77	---	106	7	55	---	62	6	78	---	84
Cabbage	105	2,533	45	2,683	123	2,682	18	2,823	4	1,677	21	1,702	4	1,813	22	1,839
Cantaloups and other melons 2/	4,661	2,224	362	7,247	3,225	1,841	329	5,395	2,711	1,215	1	3,927	2,363	1,267	32	3,662
Carrots	705	631	1	1,387	735	803	2	1,540	523	452	1	976	449	525	---	972
Cauliflower	49	452	5	506	36	459	---	495	35	234	---	329	18	270	---	288
Celery	1,331	1,005	---	2,336	1,252	1,143	---	2,395	918	852	---	1,770	832	307	---	1,631
Corn	1,408	2,072	---	3,480	1,617	2,066	---	3,883	465	2,303	2	3,270	715	2,031	---	2,746
Cucumbers	84	1,467	---	1,551	178	1,438	1	1,617	16	376	13	1,005	18	1,139	1	1,216
Escarole and endive	21	142	---	163	12	234	---	306	2	116	---	118	1	271	---	272
Lettuce and romaine	3,035	3,329	12	6,376	3,363	4,067	17	7,447	2,263	2,617	22	4,902	2,249	2,977	4	5,230
Onions 3/	1,608	862	100	2,570	1,453	304	27	2,384	870	319	49	1,738	867	886	28	1,761
Peas, green	71	77	---	148	92	85	---	177	32	55	---	87	26	74	---	100
Peppers	321	726	8	1,055	415	712	6	1,133	70	848	1	919	102	699	---	801
Spinach	3	234	---	237	4	308	---	312	3	160	---	163	14	173	1	188
Tomatoes	1,767	4,114	8	5,889	1,615	2,910	93	4,618	657	3,088	23	3,768	684	2,857	15	3,556
Turnips and rutabagas	2	122	24	148	---	141	15	156	3	75	1	79	---	109	---	109
Watermelons	1,338	7,229	27	8,654	1,038	6,490	268	7,796	1,767	10,719	2	12,488	1,456	5,839	---	11,345
Other vegetables (including mixed)	349	101	---	450	473	104	3	580	224	49	---	273	255	63	---	318
Total	16,934	30,475	590	48,049	15,941	28,784	1,279	46,004	10,571	28,015	136	38,722	10,059	27,326	103	37,488
Potatoes	8,213	5,416	37	13,671	8,538	6,055	1	14,594	4,942	4,467	7	9,416	4,722	5,182	---	9,904
Sweetpotatoes	---	399	---	399	---	327	---	327	---	210	---	210	---	112	---	112
Grand total	25,202	36,290	627	62,119	24,479	35,166	1,280	60,925	15,513	32,692	143	48,348	14,781	32,620	103	47,504

1/ Revised to reflect more realistic quantities -- reference special notice in January 18, 1960, Weekly Shipments -- Unloads Summary, AMS.
 2/ Except watermelons. 3/ Includes shallots, chives, cipolinas, leeks, scallions, and green onions.

Markets include: Albany, Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbia, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Memphis, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Nashville, Newark, New Orleans, New York, Oakland, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Portland (Ore.), Providence, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Antonio, San Francisco, Washington, and Wichita.

Truck unloads are not 100 percent complete but represent highest percentage obtainable under local conditions in markets covered.

Market News: Weekly reports, USDA, AMS.

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Table 8.--Vegetables, fresh: Representative prices (l.c.l. sales) for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when available), New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1959 and 1960

Market and commodity	State of origin	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month					
			1959			1960		
			May 12	June 16	July 14	May 10	June 14	July 12
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:								
Asparagus	New Jersey	Large, 12 bchs. crt.	3.75	4.25	---	5.00	3.75	---
Beans, snap, green Valentine	New Jersey	Bu. hamper	---	2.00	2.25	---	2.25	1.75
Broccoli, bunched	Pennsylvania	12's 4/5 bu. crt.	---	3.00	2.75	---	3.50	3.25
Cabbage								
Domestic, round type	Long Island	1-3/5 bu. crt.	---	---	1.88	---	---	.88
Domestic, round type	New Jersey	1-3/5 bu. box	---	1.00	1.75	---	1.40	.88
Cantaloups	California	36's jumbo crt.	---	6.00	7.25	---	---	9.00
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-1 lb. film bag crt.	4.25	4.63	4.38	3.85	5.00	6.00
Cauliflower, catskill type	New York	12's crt.	---	---	2.62	---	---	3.50
Celery								
Pascal	New York	2-1/2-4 doz.	---	---	1.88	---	---	2.75
Pascal	California	2-1/2 doz.	4.15	5.40	3.65	6.25	4.50	5.25
Cucumbers	Maryland	Bu. bskt.	---	---	2.75	---	---	3.50
Eggplant	Florida	Bu. bskt.	3.40	4.00	4.75	2.75	2.80	2.75
Escarole	New Jersey	1-1/9 bu. crt.	---	1.13	1.38	---	1.25	1.25
Honeydews	California	9-12's std. crt.	---	---	4.50	---	---	4.75
Lettuce, Iceberg	California	2 doz. cart.	2.65	2.50	4.00	2.75	2.25	3.00
Onions								
Yellow, medium	New Jersey	50 lb. sack	---	---	1.63	---	---	2.57
Yellow, Grano, large	Texas	50 lb. sack	4.50	2.13	2.20	3.00	2.25	2.45
Peppers, green, large	N. Carolina	Bu. bskt.	---	---	1.85	---	---	3.50
Spinach, Savoy	New Jersey	Bu. bskt.	.88	.95	---	.65	.88	1.50
Tomatoes	Virginia	6x6 60-lb. crt.	---	---	3.50	---	---	5.00
Chicago:								
Beans, snap, green Valentine	Illinois	Bu. bskt.	---	---	3.75	---	3.15	3.75
Broccoli	California	14's 1/2 crt.	3.35	---	3.00	3.75	3.25	3.50
Cabbage								
Domestic, round type	Illinois	1-3/5 bu. crt.	---	---	1.25	---	---	1.50
Cantaloups	California	36's jumbo crt.	---	5.75	7.65	---	6.25	9.00
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-1 lb. film bag crt.	3.85	4.35	3.85	3.85	4.50	5.90
Cauliflower	California	Film wrpd. ctns. 12's	---	---	3.75	4.25	3.00	3.65
Celery								
Pascal	California	2-3 doz.	4.00	4.85	3.15	4.75	4.25	4.50
Pascal	Michigan	2 1/2 - 4 doz.	---	---	2.25	---	---	3.50
Cucumbers	Illinois	Bu. bskt.	---	---	5.00	---	---	3.50
Eggplant	Florida	Bu. bskt.	3.50	3.50	---	3.00	2.75	2.25
Honeydews	California	9-12's std. flat crt.	---	---	4.00	---	---	3.85
Lettuce, Iceberg, dry pack	California	2 doz. heads, cart.	2.40	2.35	3.85	2.75	2.25	2.75
Onions								
Yellow, Grano, large	Texas	50 lb. sack	3.75	2.00	1.50	2.55	2.60	2.20
Yellow, Grano, large	California	50 lb. sack	---	---	---	---	2.30	2.15
Peppers, green	Texas	Bu. bskt.	---	4.00	---	---	2.75	---
Spinach, flat and semi-flat	Illinois	Bu. bskt.	1.85	1.25	2.50	2.10	1.00	1.40
Tomatoes, 2 layer	California	6x6 20 lb. flat	---	---	4.00	---	---	5.00

Table 9.--Canned vegetables: Commercial packs 1958 and 1959 and canners' and wholesale distributors' stocks 1959 and 1960, by commodities, United States

Commodity	Pack		Stocks					
	1958	1959	Date	1959	1960	Date	1959	1960
	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's		1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's		1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's
Major commodities:								
Beans, snap	26,432	25,338	June 1	6,198	4,458	June 1	2,660	2,557
Corn, sweet	27,075	33,810	June 1	5,118	6,477	June 1	3,128	3,024
Peas, green	29,549	25,674	June 1	8,840	5,795	June 1	3,183	2,800
Tomatoes	30,465	24,126	Apr. 1	10,673	7,001	Apr. 1	3,221	3,401
Tomato juice ^{2/}	37,467	31,116	Apr. 1	19,606	16,849	Apr. 1	2,961	2,612
Total	150,988	140,064		50,435	40,580		15,153	14,394
Minor commodities								
Asparagus	6,183	5,811	Mar. 1	1,329	1,061	Apr. 1	556	559
Beans, lima	2,464	2,692	May 1	916	754	Jan. 1	473	493
Beets	8,030	7,741	May 1	3,958	3,386	Jan. 1	954	1,030
Blackeye peas	1,951	1,727						
Carrots	3,186	2,425	May 1	1,607	1,995	Jan. 1	434	470
Okra ^{3/}	853	627						
Pickles	4/24,262	4/23,195						
Pimientos	493	638						
Pumpkin and squash	3,535	3,666	Apr. 1	960	945	Jan. 1	550	516
Sauerkraut	4/10,962	4/8,084	June 1	5/3,763	5/1,977	June 1	688	635
Potatoes	3,383	2,959						
Sweetpotatoes	7,017	7,268						
Spinach	5,240	7,135	Mar. 1	1,104	1,898	Apr. 1	583	709
Other greens	2,521	1,791						
Tomato products:								
Catsup and								
chili sauce	21,075	19,258	Apr. 1	11,421	9,171	Apr. 1	1,783	1,666
Paste	6/11,477	6/8,520	Apr. 1	7/4,231	7/2,636	Jan. 1	745	863
Pulp and puree	4,320	3,525	Apr. 1	7/1,833	7/764	Jan. 1	619	623
Sauce	12,158	9,448	Apr. 1	7/5,551	7/4,479	Jan. 1	625	754
Vegetables, mixed	3,463	3,560						
Total comparable minor items	132,573	120,070		36,673	29,066		8,010	8,318
Grand total comparable items	283,561	260,134		87,108	69,646		23,163	22,712

^{1/} Converted from actual cases to standard cases of 24 No. 2 cans.

^{2/} Includes combination vegetable juices containing at least 70 percent tomato juice.

^{3/} Okra, okra and tomatoes, and okra, corn and tomatoes.

^{4/} Crop for processing converted to a canned basis by applying an overall conversion factor (pickles 68 and sauerkraut 54 cases equivalent to 1 ton fresh.)

^{5/} Reported in barrels; converted to 24/2's by using 14 cases to the barrel.

^{6/} Estimated, basis California pack.

^{7/} California only.

Canners' stock and pack data from the National Canners Association, unless otherwise noted. Wholesale distributors' stock from United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 10.--Vegetables, frozen: United States commercial packs
1958 and 1959, and cold-storage holdings,
July 1, 1960, with comparisons

Commodity	Packs		Cold-storage holdings		
	1958	1959	July 1 average 1955-59	July 1, 1959	July 1, 1960 ^{1/}
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Asparagus	24,365	32,739	31,152	32,094	34,183
Beans, lima:					
Fordhook	60,449	49,672	2/	2/	14,529
Baby	65,461	64,351	2/	2/	10,553
Total	125,910	114,023	45,391	44,460	25,082
Beans, snap:					
Regular cut	2/	75,815	2/	2/	16,642
French style:	2/	62,713	2/	2/	9,625
Wax	2/	10,490	---	---	---
Total	156,006	149,018	29,672	35,295	26,267
Broccoli	109,679	103,215	34,435	48,216	35,522
Brussels sprouts	30,424	38,733	13,453	11,796	9,478
Carrots	53,713	55,487	n.a.	14,021	13,395
Cauliflower	33,251	33,566	12,029	12,131	9,241
Corn, cut	111,039	121,013	3/27,401	3/22,743	3/21,121
Corn-on-cob	10,370	9,872	4/	4/	4/
Mixed vegetables	37,297	34,117	n.a.	16,522	14,741
Peas	251,934	304,955	143,404	150,495	118,551
Peas and carrots	21,467	20,329	n.a.	12,301	10,625
Pumpkin and squash	18,007	15,705	5/	5/	5/
Rhubarb	4,448	4,574	5/	5/	5/
Spinach	97,472	121,904	60,145	73,620	78,786
Succotash	8,937	6,351	5/	5/	5/
Kale	3,579	4,410	5/	5/	5/
Okra	15,767	22,307	5/	5/	5/
Peas, blackeye	13,012	14,821	5/	5/	5/
Potato products	269,462	371,048	n.a.	86,879	90,510
Turnip greens	11,041	13,730	5/	5/	5/
Miscellaneous vegetables	26,064	34,684	149,068	62,556	71,169
Total	1,433,244	1,626,601	546,150	623,129	558,671

^{1/} Preliminary.

^{2/} Pack not reported separately prior to 1959, stocks prior to February 1, 1960.

^{3/} Sweet corn.

^{4/} Corn-on-cob included with sweet corn.

^{5/} Included in miscellaneous vegetables.

n.a. - not available.

Pack data from National Association of Frozen Food Packers. Stocks from Cold Storage Report, USDA, AMS, issued monthly.

Table 11.--Potatoes, Irish: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and indicated 1960

Seasonal Group	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested			For			Indi-		
	Average 1949-58	1959 1/	1960	Average 1949-58	1959 1/	1960	Average 1949-58	1959 1/	1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter	27.1	26.3	20.6	155.0	152.3	151.2	4,190	2/4,005	3,114
Spring									
Early	25.5	25.6	28.6	136.4	122.8	114.9	3,490	2/3,144	3,287
Late	183.5	138.1	153.3	134.8	170.6	184.0	24,501	23,558	28,212
Summer									
Early	127.5	115.0	112.0	98.6	124.1	133.5	12,461	14,277	14,956
Late	208.0	178.6	172.1	161.3	187.7	184.7	33,178	33,519	31,792
Total with production to date:	571.6	483.6	486.6	136.1	162.3	167.2	77,820	78,503	81,361
Fall									
8 Eastern	298.7	270.2	276.6	208.9	215.1	---	62,275	58,132	---
9 Central	326.0	305.6	321.5	120.0	133.8	---	38,946	40,899	---
9 Western	283.4	328.8	349.7	191.0	200.0	---	54,378	65,747	---
Total	908.1	904.6	947.8	171.6	182.2	---	155,598	164,778	---
United States	1,479.7	1,388.2	1,434.4	158.3	175.2	---	233,419	243,281	---

1/ Revised. 2/ Includes 60 thousand hundredweight in the winter not harvested because of low prices and 182 thousand in early spring.

Crop Production, USDA, AMS, issued monthly.

Table 12.--Truck crops for processing: Planted acreage and estimated production, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and indicated 1960

Crop	Planted acreage				Production		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	1960 as percentage of 1959	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
Beans, green, lima 1/	106,500	84,870	95,360	112	95,200	82,700	---
Beans, snap	143,200	176,000	185,700	106	307,800	369,810	407,140
Peets for canning	19,000	13,760	14,900	108	159,200	142,000	---
Cabbage for kraut: Contract only	9,100	7,580	8,730	115	110,300	103,100	---
Corn, sweet 2/	459,700	450,200	434,600	97	1,383,200	1,582,200	---
Cucumbers for pickles	141,100	109,870	102,040	93	305,600	341,100	---
Peas, green 1/	453,900	361,800	370,370	102	463,500	473,740	438,870
Spinach: Winter and spring	29,610	28,070	28,570	102	98,400	130,300	129,250
Tomatoes	343,400	295,730	286,300	97	3,438,800	3,508,250	---
Total acreage to date	1,705,510	1,527,880	1,526,660	100	6,362,000	6,733,200	---

1/ Production reported on shelled basis.

2/ In husk.

NOTE: All data subject to addition and revision in later monthly reports.
Vegetables-Processing-USA, AMS, issued monthly.

Table 13.--Potatoes: Price f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price at New York and Chicago, indicated periods 1959 and 1960

Item	State	Unit	Week ended					
			1959			1960		
			May 16	June 20	July 18	May 14	June 18	July 16
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>F.o.b. shipping points</u>								
Delta District-Stockton, Long White, washed	California	100-lb. sack U. S. No. 1	---	---	2.97	---	---	4.16
Phoenix - Round Reds	Arizona	100-lb. sack U. S. No. 1	3.00	4.90	---	3.44	2.16	---
Eastern points-Cobbler, washed	North Carolina	100-lb. sack U. S. No. 1	---	3.44	1/3.36	---	2.99	1.88
Onley - Eastern Shore points Cobbler, unwashed	Virginia	100-lb. sack U. S. No. 1	---	3.45	1/3.15	---	---	1.85
<u>Terminal markets</u>								
New York								
Long White, washed	California	50-lb. sack	2.70	3.60	2.91	3.25	2.75	3.50
Cobblers, unwashed	Virginia	50-lb. sack	---	2.15	1.90	---	2.00	1.30
Chicago								
Round Reds	California	100-lb. sack U. S. No. 1 Size A	---	6.60	5.00	---	4.05	7.10
Long Whites	California	100-lb. sack U. S. No. 1 Size A	4.75	6.25	5.00	5.20	4.25	6.50

1/ July 11, 1959 price.

F.o.b. prices are the simple averages of the mid-point of the range of daily prices. Market prices are for Tuesday of each week, and are submitted by Market News representatives to the Fruit and Vegetable Division of AMS.

Table 14.--Sweetpotatoes: Representative wholesale price (1. c. 1. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good merchantable quality and condition (U. S. No. 1, when available) indicated periods, 1959 and 1960

Item	State	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month					
			1959			1960		
			May 12	June 16	July 14	May 10	June 14	July 12
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York Puerto Rican	North Carolina	Pu. bskt.	4.25	3.85	3.70	3.75	4.50	6.00
Chicago Puerto Rican cured	Louisiana	50-lb. crt.	3.50	3.15	2.50	3.65	5.10	5.50

Prices submitted for Tuesday of each week by the Market News representative at New York and Chicago.

Table 15.--Beans, dry, edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and indicated 1960 ^{1/}

Group, State and classes	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production ^{2/}		
	Harvested		For harvest 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indi- cated 1960	Average: 1949-58	1959	Indi- cated 1960
	Average : 1949-58	1959							
	1,000 : acres	1,000 : acres	1,000 : acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 : bags	1,000 : bags	1,000 : bags
Northeast ^{3/}	582	609	622	960	1,120	1,000	5,585	6,820	6,220
Northwest ^{4/}	304	360	329	1,616	1,653	1,609	4,907	5,951	5,294
Southwest ^{5/}	294	241	242	730	715	866	2,109	1,723	2,096
California:									
Large lima	71	60	50	1,642	1,527	1,700	1,166	916	850
Baby lima	41	24	24	1,655	1,717	1,900	661	412	456
Other	196	183	170	1,200	1,306	1,400	2,356	2,390	2,380
Total California:	308	267	244	1,361	1,393	1,511	4,183	3,718	3,686
United States	1,488	1,477	1,437	1,132	1,233	1,204	16,784	18,212	17,296

^{1/} Includes beans grown for seed. ^{2/} Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned). ^{3/} Maine, New York and Michigan. ^{4/} Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Washington. ^{5/} Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah.

Crop Production, USDA, AMS, issued monthly.

Table 16.--Peas, dry, field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and indicated 1960 ^{1/}

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production ^{2/}		
	Harvested		For harvest 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indi- cated 1960	Average: 1949-58	1959	Indi- cated 1960
	Average : 1949-58	1959							
	1,000 : acres	1,000 : acres	1,000 : acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 : bags	1,000 : bags	1,000 : bags
Minnesota	4	3	6	1,031	1,130	1,200	42	34	72
North Dakota	3	4	6	972	1,250	1,300	32	50	78
Idaho	94	126	91	1,236	1,450	1,250	1,159	1,827	1,138
Colorado	9	7	4	889	930	950	85	65	38
Washington	135	146	134	1,135	1,500	1,360	1,510	2,190	1,822
Oregon	10	12	12	960	1,450	1,300	92	174	156
California	7	2	---	1,185	1,750	---	79	35	---
United States	272	300	253	1,156	1,458	1,306	3,112	4,375	3,304

^{1/} In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

^{2/} Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

Crop Production, USDA, AMS, issued monthly.

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IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY AND OCTOBER

THE NEXT ISSUE IS SCHEDULED FOR RELEASE ON

OCTOBER 31, 1960