

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

CERTAIN FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

**Report on Investigation No. 332-39
Under Section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930
Pursuant to a Resolution of the
Committee on Ways and Means of the
United States House of Representatives
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CHAPTER I

Introduction and Summary

This report incorporates the information obtained by the U.S. Tariff Commission in its investigation under section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to certain fresh fruits and vegetables produced in the desert valleys of California and adjacent areas. The Commission instituted the investigation on July 7, 1960, pursuant to the following resolution of the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, dated July 1, 1960:

Resolved by the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, That the United States Tariff Commission is directed, pursuant to section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, ~~to~~ make an investigation of the conditions of competition in the market areas served by the producers in the Imperial, Palo Verde, and Coachella Valleys and adjoining areas of southern California between fresh fruits and vegetables produced in such areas and those produced in foreign countries, and to submit a report of the results of such investigation to the House of Representatives at the earliest practicable date. In the course of its investigation the Commission shall hold such hearing or hearings as it deems appropriate.

The report of the Commission shall include a statement of the United States customs treatment since 1930, with special reference to seasonal rates of duty, and a summary of the facts obtained in the investigation with regard to domestic production, imports, domestic consumption, United States exports, comparability of the domestic and imported products and the degree of competition between them with respect to the particular products and geographic areas referred to in this resolution.

Public notice of the investigation was given by posting copies of the notice at the offices of the Tariff Commission in Washington, D.C., and at its office in New York City, as well as by publishing it in the Federal Register (25 F.R. 6525) and in the July 14, 1960, issue of Treasury Decisions.

The information for this report was obtained from other agencies of the U.S. Government, from official agencies of the State of California, from trade associations, from the Commission's files, and through fieldwork by members of the Commission's staff. The fieldwork included interviews with domestic producers, importers, customs officials, produce brokers, agents, and officials of produce houses in several of the major markets in which the imported and domestic products are sold.

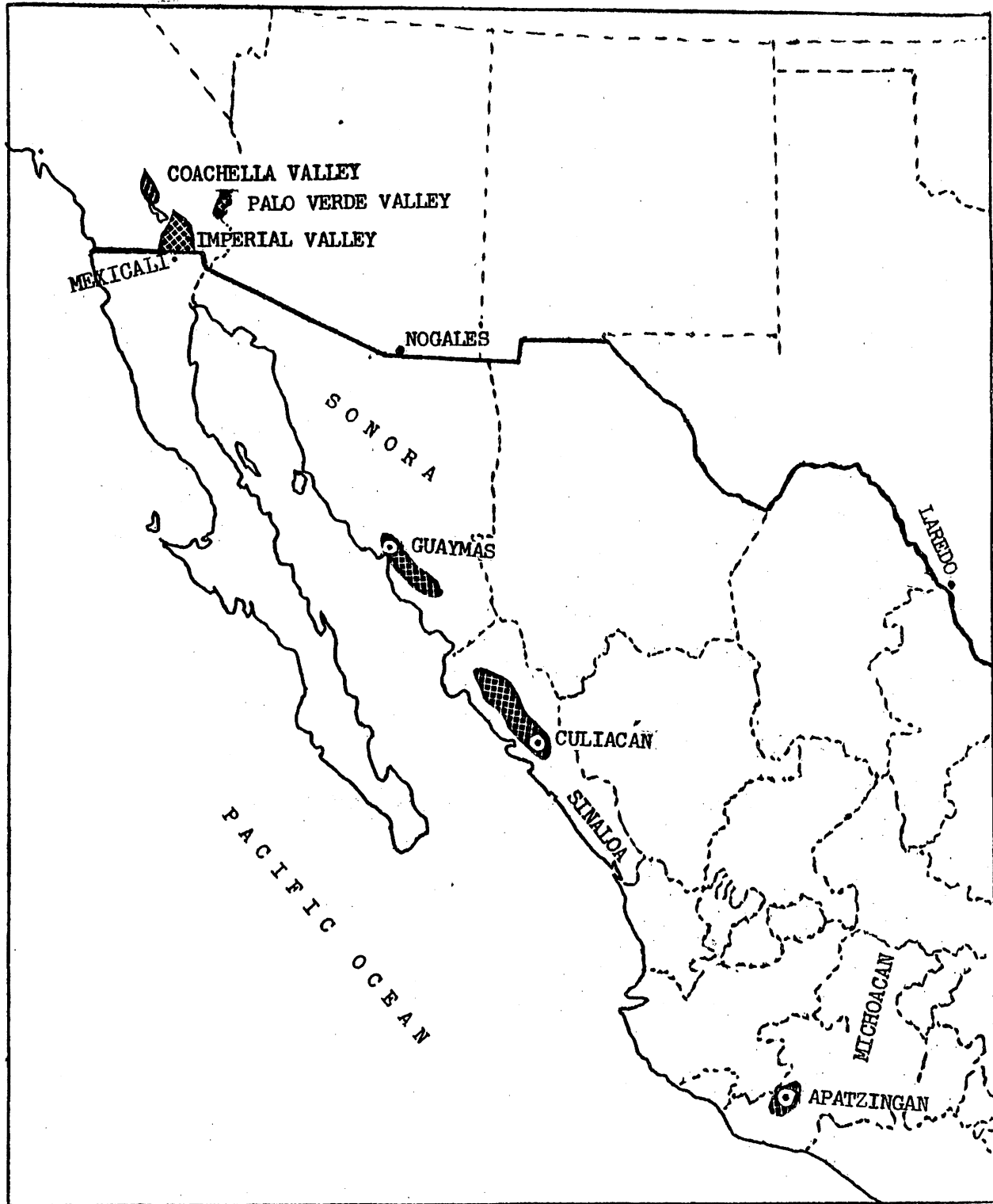
Scope of the investigation

For the purposes of this report, the investigation has been confined chiefly to analyses of the relationship between fresh fruits and vegetables imported from foreign sources and those produced in the so-called desert counties of California, hereinafter referred to as the desert valleys. Specifically, the areas directly concerned are the Coachella and Palo Verde Valleys, located in Riverside County, Calif., and the Imperial Valley, which is in Imperial County, Calif. Insofar as data are pertinent, the report also covers adjacent producing areas in southern California, and in Arizona, Texas, and certain other areas of the United States.

The desert valleys of California

The three valleys to which this report chiefly pertains are located in south central and southeastern California and comprise about 530,000 acres of harvested cropland, nearly all of which is irrigated (see accompanying figure). The principal growing areas in Imperial Valley, the largest of the three valleys, are the El Centro, Holtville, Westmorland, and Niland districts. In the Coachella Valley, which lies to the north of Imperial

Fresh fruits and vegetables: Growing areas in the desert regions of California and in the principal regions in Mexico producing for export



Valley and the Salton Sea, production is centered chiefly in the Indio region. Production in the Palo Verde Valley, which lies about 100 miles east of the Coachella Valley, is principally in the Blythe district.

The climate of the California desert valleys is desert subtropical. High temperatures prevail in the summer, while the winter is short and mild, with some frost only in the period from about the first of December to about the middle of February. Thus, one of the major economic advantages of this region is the annual frost-free season of about 300 days a year. However, other climatic conditions peculiar to the desert limit this advantage by making necessary certain costly production practices. The low annual rainfall (limited to 2 or 3 inches and usually nonbeneficial), coupled with relatively high temperatures, necessitates irrigation during the entire growing season. The surface soils, which range from loamy sands to heavy clays, are relatively high in salinity and often require precultivation preparation by leaching or ponding to lower the salt level. Even the water used for irrigation, brought from the Colorado River by the All-American Canal, has a high salt content, which poses production problems for those plants having a high sensitivity to salt. Protection against frost is required for certain crops during the winter season. The sandy soils, especially those of Coachella Valley, are subject to blowing, and some crops therefore require wind protection. Although the desert soils are supplied with other major nutrients required for high yields, they need considerable application of nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers.

Notwithstanding the difficulty of farming under desert conditions, the economy of the area is chiefly agricultural and boasts a wide

diversity of crops and produce. Such manufacturing as exists is principally of food and kindred products and is related directly or indirectly to agriculture.

In 1960 the total value of farm crops (excluding livestock and poultry) in the three valleys amounted to about \$183 million. The value of field crops, chiefly cotton, hay, sugar beets, and seed crops, amounted to about \$99 million in 1960, or more than half the total farm value of all commercial crops grown in the area in that year. The farm value of vegetables and melons, or truck crops, in 1960 amounted to \$61 million, equivalent to one-third of the total. Citrus and deciduous fruits and nuts accounted for about 12 percent of the total.

Products covered in this report

Some 60 different fruits and vegetables are grown to some extent in commercial quantities in the desert valleys. Many of these products, however, are of little or no interest from the standpoint of this report, since imports of them are so small as to be insignificant. In addition, some of the products grown in the area are produced in such limited volume, both in absolute terms and in relation to total U.S. output, that they are not of significant interest from the standpoint of the resolution of the House Ways and Means Committee.

On the basis of consultations with representatives of desert valley growers and examination of available statistical data, 21 fruits and vegetables were initially selected for consideration in this investigation. For each of these 21 products, statistical data were assembled and analyzed. The analyses indicated that for 10 of the 21 products imports either were very small in relation to desert valley production or were

not marketed to a significant degree in competition with the desert valley crop. These 10 products are grapes, grapefruit, lemons, oranges, peas, asparagus, cabbage, ^{1/} carrots, lettuce, ^{1/} and sweet corn. Statistical data for each of these products, showing--where the information is available--total U.S. production, imports, exports, and output in the desert valleys, together with a tabulation of the U.S. customs treatment since 1930, are given in the appendix.

Analyses of the data assembled indicate that imports of the remaining 11 of the 21 products, although in large measure supplementary to domestic production, are to a significant extent sold simultaneously in the same U.S. marketing areas with corresponding products from the desert valleys. The 11 products in this general category are as follows:

cantaloups	onions
watermelons	tomatoes
melons (other than cantaloups and watermelons)	cucumbers
snap beans	eggplant
garlic	peppers
	squash

^{1/} During the course of the investigation, representatives of the desert valley growers expressed some concern about competition from imported cabbage and about the possibility of competition from imports of Mexican lettuce in the near future. There have been no imports of cabbage from Mexico in recent years, except for a small quantity reported in 1958 (table 121, in the appendix). Imports have come largely from the Netherlands and Canada. The entries from Canada occur mainly during months when the desert valley crop is not on the market. Although imports from the Netherlands enter during the winter and early spring, when the desert valley crop is being marketed, such imports are sold in eastern areas of the United States, where cabbage from Florida dominates the market at this time of year. The cabbage from the Netherlands sells at significantly higher prices in eastern markets than does that from California.

There have been no imports of lettuce from Mexico in recent years. Practically all U.S. imports of this product have come from Canada; they enter during the summer months, when there is little or no production in the desert valleys (table 134, in the appendix). Information obtained by the Commission indicates that some 500 acres of lettuce were harvested in the Mexicali area of Mexico during the 1960 winter season and that most of it was exported to Canada.

This report contains a separate chapter on each of the above products. Each chapter shows the U.S. customs treatment applicable since 1930 to the product under consideration; presents data on domestic production for several recent years, including production by seasons, with special reference to output in the desert valleys; gives data on recent trends in imports and the seasonal pattern of imports; indicates the relationship of imports to domestic production; includes data on U.S. exports; provides information on domestic consumption; discusses the market distribution of domestic and imported products; and gives information on prices where pertinent data are available.

U.S. customs treatment since 1930

Changes in U.S. rates of duty since the effective date of the Tariff Act of 1930 for each of the fruits and vegetables for which data were obtained are given in tables appearing in the separate chapters and in the appendix. In each instance, changes in the "general" rate,^{1/} as well as changes in the rate applicable to the product of Cuba, are shown.

^{1/} The "general" rates shown in the tables in this report were or are applicable to the products of practically all foreign countries, with the notable exception of Cuba--although in a few instances where the preferential tariff treatment accorded Cuban products has been eliminated the present rate on Cuban products is the same as the general rate. Where the general rate is a rate reduced by trade agreement, the reduced rate has at times been withheld from certain countries because they were discriminating against the commerce of the United States, and in recent years such reduced rates have been withheld from Communist-dominated countries and areas designated by the President pursuant to sec. 5 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951. "Philippine articles," which were free of duty before Jan. 1, 1956, are now (in 1961) dutiable at 10 percent of the lowest U.S. rate of duty applicable to products of other foreign countries. As a practical matter, however, none of the fresh fruits and vegetables considered in this report are imported from the Republic of the Philippines or from countries that do not receive the benefit of reduced trade-agreement rates.

U.S. rates of duty on most of the products considered in this report have been reduced pursuant to concessions granted by the United States in trade agreements. For many products the rates are not the same throughout the year, but are lower in some periods of the year than in others. These so-called seasonal rates resulted from trade-agreement concessions intended usually to cover the shipping season of a particular country or group of countries and/or the season when U.S. production is limited or nil. For a few products the general rates of duty originally provided in the Tariff Act of 1930 are now in effect (e.g., for cantaloups entered from September 16 in any year to the following July 31, inclusive, and for snap beans entered at any time of the year).

In accordance with the Commercial Convention of 1902 between the United States and Cuba, all of the fruits and vegetables herein considered (except watermelons), if the product of Cuba, became dutiable on June 18, 1930 (the effective date of the Tariff Act of 1930) at preferential rates 20 percent below the general rates specified in the 1930 act; ^{1/} Cuban watermelons imported into the United States have been free of duty for many years in accordance with the 1902 convention and under subsequent agreements with Cuba. As a result of various trade agreements entered into by the United States since the enactment of the Trade Agreements Act of 1934, including the trade agreements of 1934 and 1947 with Cuba, the margin of preference on most Cuban fruits and vegetables has been altered from time to time; for a few products the 20-percent margin

^{1/} The rates of duty for some products (i.e., grapes, oranges, cantaloups, watermelons, and other melons) remained the same in the Tariff Act of 1930 as they had been in the Tariff Act of 1922.

has been maintained, but for several others it has been reduced or eliminated, and for some it has been increased. ^{1/}

Rates of duty for the 11 fresh fruits and vegetables considered in the separate chapters of this report are summarized in table 1, page 11. For these products the table shows the rates of duty originally provided in the Tariff Act of 1930, the current rates of duty, the foreign value of U.S. imports in 1960, and the average ad valorem equivalents of the current rates of duty based on the reported value of imports in 1960. The calculated average ad valorem equivalents for 1960 range from a low of 6.9 percent for garlic to a high of 80.5 percent for Cuban cucumbers entered during the period when the rate was 2.4 cents per pound (March-June and September-November). For each product subject to a specific rate of duty, the ad valorem equivalent varies substantially at different times and for imports from different sources because of wide variations in the declared values of the imports.

For those products shown in table 1 that are subject to ad valorem rates of duty (cantaloups, watermelons, and other melons), the dutiable value is the "export value" as that term is defined in the present section 402 of the tariff act. Where there is an established wholesale export price in Mexico (as for melons grown in the Apatzingan area west of Mexico City and generally shipped to the United States through Laredo, Texas), such wholesale price is ascertained by U.S. customs officials. The "export value" in these cases is the wholesale export

^{1/} Under Article I of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which became effective for the United States on Jan. 1, 1948, the absolute margin of preference existing on Apr. 10, 1947, for any Cuban product may not be increased.

price in Mexico with some possible minor adjustments. However, in the absence of a wholesale export price in Mexico (as for melons grown in the States of Sonora and Sinaloa and generally shipped to the United States through Nogales, Arizona), customs officials use a constructed "export value." This is a value determined by taking the selling price in the United States and deducting therefrom transportation and other charges and expenses from the shipping point in Sonora or Sinaloa to the point of sale in the United States. For watermelons shipped through Nogales, the point of sale is generally Nogales, Arizona. For cantaloups, which are frequently sold on consignment, the point of sale is often the terminal market destination of the carlot shipment. When a constructed "export value" is used, it is the practice of customs officials to accept an estimated duty payment based on the importer's declared value; formal customs appraisalment of the merchandise (including determination of the actual amount of duty payable) is withheld pending receipt of evidence of the actual sales price in the United States.

Table 1.--Certain fresh fruits and vegetables: U.S. rates of duty originally provided in the Tariff Act of 1930, current (August 1961) U.S. rates of duty, value of U.S. imports in 1960, and ad valorem equivalents of current rates of duty based on value of imports in 1960

Item	Tariff rate ^{1/}		Foreign value of U.S. imports in 1960 ^{2/} 1,000 dollars	Ad valorem equivalent of current rate based on value of imports in 1960 Percent
	Act of 1930	Current (August 1961)		
Cantaloups:				
Jan. 1-July 31 and Sept. 16-Dec. 31-----	35% ad valorem--	35% ad valorem--	4,027	35.0
Aug. 1-Sept. 15-----	--do-----	20% ad valorem--	2	20.0
Watermelons:				
Product of Cuba-----	Free-----	Free-----	9	-
Other-----	35% ad valorem--	20% ad valorem--	2,205	20.0
Other melons:				
Jan. 1-May 31 and Dec. 1-31-----	35% ad valorem--	17.5% ad valorem--	1,217	17.5
June 1-Nov. 30-----	--do-----	35% ad valorem--	448	35.0
Snap beans-----	3.5¢ lb-----	3.5¢ lb-----	753	31.5
Garlic-----	1.5¢ lb-----	0.75¢ lb-----	2,567	6.9
Onions-----	2.5¢ lb-----	1.75¢ lb-----	1,643	33.2
Tomatoes:				
Product of Cuba:				
Jan. 1-Feb. 28 or 29 and Nov. 15-Dec. 31-----	2.4¢ lb-----	1.2¢ lb-----	1,102	22.6
Mar. 1-July 14 and Sept. 1-Nov. 14-----	--do-----	1.8¢ lb-----	1,399	33.3
July 15-Aug. 31-----	--do-----	1.5¢ lb-----	-	-
Other:				
Jan. 1-Feb. 28 or 29, July 15-Aug. 31, and Nov. 15-Dec. 31.	3¢ lb-----	1.5¢ lb-----	11,417	18.4
Mar. 1-July 14 and Sept. 1-Nov. 14-----	--do-----	2.1¢ lb-----	9,947	26.7
Cucumbers:				
Product of Cuba:				
Jan. 1-Feb. 28 or 29 and Dec. 1-31-----	2.4¢ lb-----	1¢ lb-----	1,092	32.4
Mar. 1-June 30 and Sept. 1-Nov. 30-----	--do-----	2.4¢ lb-----	269	80.5
July 1-Aug. 31-----	--do-----	1.5¢ lb-----	-	-
Other:				
Jan. 1-Feb. 28 or 29 and Dec. 1-31-----	3¢ lb-----	2.2¢ lb-----	684	36.5
Mar. 1-June 30 and Sept. 1-Nov. 30-----	--do-----	3¢ lb-----	687	41.2
July 1-Aug. 31-----	--do-----	1.5¢ lb-----	10	32.8
Eggplant:				
Product of Cuba:				
Jan. 1-Mar. 31 and Dec. 1-31-----	2.4¢ lb-----	0.5¢ lb-----	106	10.3
Apr. 1-Nov. 30-----	--do-----	1.2¢ lb-----	18	27.8
Other:				
Jan. 1-Mar. 31 and Dec. 1-31-----	3¢ lb-----	1.1¢ lb-----	165	10.0
Apr. 1-Nov. 30-----	--do-----	1.5¢ lb-----	32	14.1
Peppers:				
Product of Cuba-----	2.4¢ lb-----	2.2¢ lb-----	44	22.3
Other-----	3¢ lb-----	2.5¢ lb-----	2,321	24.1
Squash:				
Product of Cuba-----	1.6¢ lb-----	0.8¢ lb-----	1	10.0
Other-----	2¢ lb-----	1.1¢ lb-----	62	15.4

^{1/} Rates of duty applicable to Cuban products are shown, only for those commodities that were imported from Cuba in 1960.

^{2/} Value as reported in official U.S. import statistics. Usually the reported value is for products that have been graded and packed for market.

U.S. production

Total.---Data on U.S. production of the fruits and vegetables considered in this investigation are regularly collected by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The statistics so collected do not include produce that does not enter commercial channels, such as products grown in home gardens, nor do they include commercial output in areas where the acreage is small. The production data used in this report relate primarily to commercial production for fresh-produce markets. Wherever possible the production for processing (such as for canning, freezing, or dehydrating) has been excluded from the figures. For some products, however, separate data on production for processing are not available, and the statistics used herein include such production; the data for onions and garlic, especially, include significant quantities used for processing.

In this report U.S. production data for some products are given on a calendar-year basis; for others the data are given on a selected crop-year basis. For purposes of comparing annual domestic production and imports, the calendar year is used for those products that are imported throughout the year or for those that are not produced in the United States during the winter months; crop years beginning in the late fall were selected for those products that have a late fall and winter crop in the United States and for which the import season usually begins in the late fall.

The following tabulation shows the reported U.S. production (in millions of pounds) during the last decade of the fruits and vegetables which receive detailed consideration in this report:

Product	: Average, : :1950/51 to: :1954/55 or: : 1951-55 :	: 1955/56 : : or : : 1956 :	: 1956/57 : : or : : 1957 :	: 1957/58 : : or : : 1958 :	: 1958/59 : : or : : 1959 :	: 1959/60 : : or : : 1960 :
Cantaloups <u>1/</u> ----	1,187.8	1,210.7	1,091.5	1,241.7	1,265.8	1,238.9
Watermelons <u>1/</u> ----	2,949.4	3,165.4	2,975.7	3,630.6	2,858.5	3,300.1
Miscellaneous melons <u>1/ 2/</u> ----	178.6	182.7	137.1	146.9	141.9	154.6
Snap beans-----	526.4	488.3	483.9	439.4	461.1	442.9
Garlic <u>1/ 3/</u> ----	14.6	21.6	19.6	21.8	27.2	45.9
Onions <u>1/ 3/</u> ----	2,178.1	2,443.9	2,424.8	2,374.2	2,576.1	2,623.2
Tomatoes-----	1,896.4	2,035.8	2,017.3	1,891.4	2,030.1	1,880.5
Cucumbers-----	380.0	380.2	423.7	401.5	379.1	391.7
Eggplant-----	45.9	50.8	45.9	42.4	52.1	50.3
Peppers-----	255.4	277.6	280.3	242.3	296.6	314.8
Squash-----	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:

1/ Calendar-year basis.

2/ Reported U.S. production of honeydew melons, and reported production of Persian melons in California only.

3/ Includes significant quantities for processing.

4/ Data on total U.S. production are not available; output is estimated to have averaged about 450 million pounds annually in recent years.

The data above indicate a significantly higher average production of watermelons in 1956-60 than in 1951-55. For the period covered by the tabulation, the data indicate an upward trend in the production of garlic, onions, and peppers and a downward trend for miscellaneous melons and snap beans. 1/ There is no discernible trend in the output of cantaloups, tomatoes, cucumbers, and eggplant.

1/ The downward trend in the production of snap beans for the fresh market was more than offset by an increase in the production of snap beans for processing.

Production in the desert valleys of California.--As previously indicated, there are a number of disadvantages connected with the commercial production of fruit and vegetable crops in the desert valleys of California. Certain costly production practices that are necessary under desert conditions (such as special preparation of the soil, continuous irrigation, heavy application of fertilizers, and protection against frost, wind, and ever-present disease and pests), together with rising land values and high labor costs, make the area one of the highest in the country in terms of operating costs. Moreover, freight hauls, whether to markets in the East or to contiguous consuming centers in the West, are generally more costly than those from many other competing domestic producing areas. These disadvantages are offset in part, however, by the long growing season, which makes double cropping possible for some products, and by the fact that the valley grower is able to market his crop before the harvest of the bulk of the crop from most other domestic areas, which results in an average price for most products that tends to be significantly higher than the average for all U.S. growers. In addition, yields per acre tend to be appreciably higher than the average for the United States as a whole, reflecting not only adaptability to production under desert conditions, but marked success in harvesting and marketing a relatively large proportion of the average annual crop grown in the area.

The 11 products considered in detail in this report accounted for about one-third of the total value of all truck crops (vegetables and melons) and for about one-tenth of the total value of all agricultural crops (not including livestock and poultry) produced commercially in the desert valleys in 1960.

Production in the desert valleys in recent years of the 11 products herein considered is shown below (in millions of pounds):

Product	: 1955/56 : or 1956	: 1956/57 : or 1957	: 1957/58 : or 1958	: 1958/59 : or 1959	: 1959/60 : or 1960
Cantaloups ^{1/} -----	131.0	98.1	113.0	181.2	118.8
Watermelons ^{1/} -----	110.5	90.2	88.6	156.6	154.8
Miscellaneous melons ^{1/} ^{2/} -----	19.8	7.6	1.5	3.1	4.8
Snap beans-----	1.9	3.2	1.3	2.2	2.3
Garlic ^{1/} -----	.5	2.2	2.2	2.3	7.4
Onions ^{1/} -----	5.1	12.3	22.0	32.9	25.3
Tomatoes-----	71.4	78.8	89.7	94.3	71.0
Cucumbers-----	.1	.3	1.9	2.1	3.2
Eggplant-----	3.0	4.3	^{3/}	3.5	3.6
Peppers-----	3.6	4.2	5.1	6.1	8.7
Squash (soft)-----	8.1	11.0	9.9	11.5	11.8
	:	:	:	:	:

^{1/} Calendar-year basis.

^{2/} Honeydew melons only.

^{3/} Not available.

The production of cantaloups, snap beans, and eggplant in the desert valleys has fluctuated considerably from year to year with no discernible trend during the period shown above. The output of squash has been relatively stable since 1956/57. The production of watermelons declined to unusually low levels in 1957 and 1958, but recovered markedly in 1959 and continued at a high level in 1960. Output of cucumbers and peppers was abnormally low in 1955/56 and 1956/57; it increased substantially during the next 3 years. Desert valley production of tomatoes increased steadily from 1955/56 to 1958/59 and then declined significantly in 1959/60. ^{1/} Production of honeydew melons declined sharply, whereas the output of garlic and onions increased markedly, after 1956.

^{1/} As shown in Chapter VIII, average annual production of tomatoes in the desert valleys in 1955/56 to 1959/60 was 29 percent higher than in 1950/51 to 1954/55.

The reasons for the above-indicated changes in production in the desert valleys are varied. The increase in production of garlic and onions is probably due principally to the increased demand by dehydrators. The higher average annual production of tomatoes in the 5 years 1955/56 to 1959/60, compared with that in earlier years, appears to be attributable primarily to the shift in production from bush (or ground) tomatoes to staked tomatoes, which has resulted in higher yields per acre. In recent years there has been a significant increase in the production of cherry tomatoes, which now account for about 20 percent of the total acreage devoted to tomatoes in the desert valleys.

The problem of plant disease appears to be one of the principal reasons for the low output of cantaloups and of miscellaneous melons (other than cantaloups and watermelons) in some recent years. The acreage devoted to cucumbers in the desert valleys in 1955/56 and 1956/57 was abnormally low; output currently appears to be at about the same level as in earlier years. Similarly, there was a significant decline in acreage in peppers in 1955/56 and 1956/57; acreage and production have increased sharply since then. Poor yields in 1957 and 1958 are the principal reason for the low output of watermelons in those years.

Except for garlic, cantaloups, and eggplant, the desert valleys have, in almost all recent years, accounted for less than 5 percent of the total reported U.S. output of the products herein considered. The following tabulation shows the ratio (percent) of desert valley production to total U.S. production in 1956 (or 1955/56) to 1960 (or 1959/60):

Product	: 1955/56 : or 1956	: 1956/57 : or 1957	: 1957/58 : or 1958	: 1958/59 : or 1959	: 1959/60 : or 1960
Cantaloups-----	10.8	9.0	9.1	14.3	9.6
Watermelons-----	3.5	3.0	2.4	5.5	4.7
Miscellaneous melons ^{1/} -----	11.1	5.5	1.0	2.2	3.1
Snap beans-----	.4	.6	.3	.5	.5
Garlic-----	2.3	11.2	10.1	8.5	16.1
Onions-----	.2	.5	.9	1.3	1.0
Tomatoes-----	3.5	3.9	4.7	4.6	3.8
Cucumbers-----	^{2/}	.1	.5	.6	.8
Eggplant-----	5.9	9.4	^{3/}	6.7	7.2
Peppers-----	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.8
Squash-----	^{3/}	^{3/}	^{3/}	^{3/}	^{3/}

^{1/} Data on total U.S. production incomplete; see text.

^{2/} Less than 0.05 percent.

^{3/} Not available. The ratio for soft squash is estimated to have been about 5 percent in recent years.

In the past 5 years the desert valleys have increased their share of national production of watermelons, garlic, onions, cucumbers, and peppers, and have about maintained their position with respect to cantaloups, snap beans, tomatoes, and eggplant. Although the production data for miscellaneous melons are incomplete, it appears that output in the desert valleys has declined significantly in relation to total U.S. output in the past 5 years.

The following tabulation shows the desert valley harvest season for each crop and the production in the desert valleys compared with the total U.S. production in approximately the same season of the latest year for which data are available (1960 or 1959/60):

Product	Desert valley harvest season	Production during		Ratio of
		the desert valley		desert valley
		season		production to
		U.S. total	In the desert valleys	U.S. total in the same season
		<u>Million</u>	<u>Million</u>	
		<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Cantaloups-----	Spring-----	334.7	118.8	35.5
Watermelons-----	Spring-----	994.3	154.8	15.6
Miscellaneous				
melons <u>1</u> /-----	Spring-----	15.0	4.8	32.0
Snap beans-----	Fall and spring----	250.1	2.3	.9
Garlic-----	Spring-----	7.4	7.4	100.0
Onions-----	Late spring-----	221.0	25.3	11.4
Tomatoes-----	Winter and spring--	566.2	71.0	12.5
Cucumbers-----	Fall and spring----	279.2	3.2	1.1
Eggplant-----	Year round-----	50.3	3.6	7.2
Peppers-----	Spring-----	78.9	8.7	11.0
Squash (soft)-----	Fall-winter-spring-	<u>2</u> /	11.8	<u>2</u> /

1/ Honeydew melons only.

2/ Not available.

U.S. imports

Trends.--Data for the past decade on total U.S. imports of products considered in detail in this report are shown in the following tabulation (in millions of pounds):

Product	Average 1950/51 to 1954/55 or 1951-55	1955/56 or 1956	1956/57 or 1957	1957/58 or 1958	1958/59 or 1959	1959/60 or 1960
Cantaloups <u>1/</u> -----	18.2	51.9	50.2	44.0	56.5	79.4
Watermelons <u>1/</u> -----	11.8	37.7	24.5	43.5	58.0	72.0
Miscellaneous melons <u>1/</u> ---	8.9	15.1	11.0	12.7	20.3	35.5
Snap beans-----	1.4	2.3	6.3	6.5	8.1	6.9
Garlic <u>1/</u> -----	19.8	17.3	17.8	21.5	24.2	23.5
Onions <u>1/</u> -----	25.6	26.4	27.0	54.6	59.1	31.1
Tomatoes-----	165.8	82.1	120.9	270.4	242.5	309.1
Cucumbers-----	22.6	42.1	40.8	45.1	34.7	65.7
Eggplant-----	2.2	2.0	1.9	3.5	3.4	4.8
Peppers-----	15.5	5.3	9.5	17.1	17.8	21.4
Squash-----	.3	<u>2/</u>	.5	.6	1.6	1.2

1/ Calendar-year basis.

2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

Imports of all the products shown above were significantly larger in each of the last 3 years than average annual imports in 1951-55. Comparing the data for 1960 (or 1959/60) with the annual average for 1951-55 (or 1950/51 to 1954/55), imports of watermelons increased by 510 percent; snap beans, by 393 percent; cantaloups, by 336 percent; miscellaneous melons and squash, by about 300 percent; and cucumbers, by 191 percent. Imports of eggplant and tomatoes approximately doubled; and imports of peppers, onions, and garlic increased by 38, 21, and 19 percent, respectively.

Sources.--Mexico is the major supplier or an important supplier of U.S. imports of each of the fresh fruits and vegetables under consideration. In recent years, that country has accounted for nearly all the imports of cantaloups, watermelons, snap beans, peppers, and squash, and for more than four-fifths of the total imports of tomatoes. Until recently virtually all of the remaining imports of tomatoes have come from Cuba; in the past 2 years substantial quantities have been supplied by the Bahamas.

Cuba has long been the principal source of imported cucumbers, but Mexico and the Bahamas have become important sources in recent years. Cuba and Mexico, in that order, have been the ranking suppliers of eggplant. Mexico has supplied about half the imports of garlic; Italy, Peru, and Spain have supplied most of the remainder. Miscellaneous melons have been imported largely from Chile, Spain, and Mexico, in the order named. Onions have come chiefly from Mexico, Chile, and Italy, with relatively small quantities from Egypt, Canada, and the Netherlands.

The following tabulation shows the principal suppliers of U.S. imports of the products under consideration, with the percentage of total imports supplied by each in 1960 (or 1959/60):

<u>Product</u>	<u>Principal suppliers and percentage</u>
Cantaloups-----	Mexico--99%.
Watermelons-----	Mexico--99%.
Miscellaneous melons---	Chile--41%; Spain--32%; Mexico--26%.
Snap beans-----	Mexico--99%.
Garlic-----	Mexico--53%; Italy--30%; Peru--6%; Spain--5%.
Onions-----	Mexico--55%; Chile--27%; Italy--17%.
Tomatoes-----	Mexico--80%; Cuba--15%; Bahamas--3%.
Cucumbers-----	Cuba--70%; Bahamas--14%; Mexico--13%.
Eggplant-----	Cuba--56%; Mexico--44%.
Peppers-----	Mexico--97%; Cuba--2%.
Squash-----	Mexico--98%.

Most of the fruits and vegetables produced in Mexico for export to the United States are grown in the States of Sonora and Sinaloa, the so-called west coast district, and in the Apatzingan district west of Mexico City (figure, page 3). The crops are grown under irrigation for the early season market and in large measure are produced specifically for export to the United States and Canada. For some of the more important products (such as cantaloups, tomatoes, and watermelons), a significant share of the Mexican production is financed by capital from the United States, and the crops are grown and distributed under the supervision of U.S. concerns or individuals. Such concerns or individuals engage in these operations as a hedge against the failure of the early domestic crop in Florida and California, or--since the harvest in Mexico usually precedes the earliest domestic crop--grow these products in Mexico when domestic supplies are not readily available. Similarly, a large part of production in Cuba was, until very recently, grown with capital from the United States and under the supervision of U.S. nationals.

In general, each of the imported products here considered is like the domestic product and is directly competitive in those periods when both are on the same market. ^{1/} The principal exception to this general rule appears to be the imports of casaba melons from Spain, which have been increasing in popularity in recent years, especially along the east coast of the United States, and which are not strictly comparable with domestic casabas.

^{1/} The products from both Mexico and Cuba generally are the same varieties as those produced in the United States, and usually are grown from seeds of U.S. origin.

Generally the fruits and vegetables exported to the U.S. market from abroad are carefully graded in accordance with U.S. grade specifications. As regards imports from Mexico, for example, growers' associations maintain border inspection and grading facilities, and growers that fail to meet the standards established by the association for the export market may be subject to penalty. For the products shipped from Mexico, exporting costs tend to be high in relation to the foreign farm values because of long freight hauls and numerous Mexican State and Federal charges, including production taxes, rail and stamp taxes, export duties, and miscellaneous fees incident to crossing the border.

Some of the products imported from Cuba in the past have been graded after arrival in the United States, sometimes commingled with domestic products, and packed in this country for distribution to consuming centers.

Imports in relation to total U.S. production

Comparison of trends.--With the increasing imports in recent years of the products under consideration, U.S. production of most of the products has also increased or at least remained fairly stable. For two of the products, however, there has been a decline in domestic output. U.S. production of snap beans for the fresh market declined by about 45 million pounds from 1955/56 to 1959/60, while imports increased by 4.6 million pounds. Domestic production of miscellaneous melons (for which complete data are not available) also apparently declined significantly from 1956 to 1960, while imports increased by about 20 million pounds.

With regard to onions, U.S. production increased by 179 million pounds from 1956 to 1960, and imports increased by 5 million pounds. Similarly, in the same period production of garlic rose by 24 million pounds, and imports increased by 6 million pounds. Comparable figures

for some of the other products are as follows: Domestic production of peppers rose 37 million pounds, and imports, 16 million pounds; domestic production of watermelons increased 135 million pounds, and imports, 34 million pounds. Available data on squash indicate that aggregate production in Florida and the desert valleys increased by some 8 million pounds from 1955/56 to 1959/60, while imports rose by about 1 million pounds.

With respect to cucumbers, the increase in imports was significantly greater than the increase in domestic production. Imports of this commodity were about 24 million pounds larger in 1959/60 than in 1955/56, whereas U.S. output increased by about 11 million pounds between these years. For three of the items--cantaloups, eggplant, and tomatoes--a fairly stable U.S. production has been accompanied by a substantial increase in the volume of imports.

Ratios of imports to domestic production.--The following tabulation shows, for the products herein considered, the ratio (percent) of imports to domestic production in the past 4 years:

Product	: 1956/57 : or 1957	: 1957/58 : or 1958	: 1958/59 : or 1959	: 1959/60 : or 1960
Cantaloups-----	4.6	3.5	4.5	6.4
Watermelons-----	.8	1.2	2.0	2.2
Miscellaneous melons-----	1/	1/	1/	1/
Snap beans-----	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.6
Garlic-----	90.9	98.6	88.8	51.2
Onions-----	1.1	2.3	2.3	1.2
Tomatoes-----	6.0	14.3	11.9	16.4
Cucumbers-----	9.6	11.2	9.2	16.8
Eggplant-----	4.0	8.2	6.6	9.5
Peppers-----	3.4	7.1	6.0	6.8
Squash-----	1/	1/	1/	1/

1/ Not available.

On the average, imports during the past 4 years were equivalent to less than 5 percent of U.S. production for cantaloups, watermelons,

snap beans, and onions. Imports of two of the products--eggplant and peppers--were, on the average, equivalent to more than 5 percent but less than 10 percent of U.S. annual output in the years shown.

For cucumbers and tomatoes, imports in 1959/60 were equivalent to about 16 percent of total U.S. output; the ratio of imports to production for both of these products has increased significantly since 1956/57. In contrast, imports of garlic have declined in relative importance, although they continue to be equivalent to more than 50 percent of domestic production.

Seasonality.--Imports of most of the products here considered show a pronounced seasonal pattern. As a general rule, imports first begin to enter in the late fall of the year and reach their heaviest volume in the winter or spring months, when domestic output is relatively light. By the time the domestic harvest reaches its greatest volume--in the summer months--imports are usually insignificant either in relation to total domestic production or in relation to the volume of imports that entered earlier in the year. The only exceptions to this general rule are garlic and onions; although imports of these two products from individual countries are seasonal, imports in the aggregate are fairly evenly distributed over a 12-month period.

The following tabulation shows, for the individual products here considered, the months in which the great bulk of the imports enter, with the percentage entered during those months in the 2-year period 1959-60 (or 1958/59 to 1959/60):

<u>Product</u>	<u>Months and percentage</u>
Cantaloups-----	February-May, 92%.
Watermelons-----	February-May, 85%.
Miscellaneous melons-----	October-June, 97%.
Snap beans-----	November-May, 97%.
Garlic-----	Imports in all months.
Onions-----	Imports in all months.
Tomatoes-----	December-May, 96%.
Cucumbers-----	November-May, 99%.
Eggplant-----	November-May, 99%.
Peppers-----	November-May, 98%.
Squash-----	November-May, 89%.

The entries of most of the products tend to be concentrated in the winter months, when only a small part of the total U.S. output is on the market. Indeed, to a significant degree, the imports of many of these products may be considered supplementary to U.S. output. Notwithstanding the supplementary nature of a large proportion of the imports, there is generally an overlap period when both the imported and domestic products are being marketed simultaneously in the United States. The overlap period differs for each of the products, as does the volume of imports in relation to the volume of the domestic product on the market within the overlap period. Significant overlap periods vary from 2 or 3 weeks for some products to several months for others.

Market distribution of imported and desert valley products

Fruit and vegetable operations in the desert valleys of California may be roughly divided into two categories: (1) Operations involving large acreages owned or leased by grower-shippers that produce principally those products which lend themselves to large-scale production techniques (e.g., watermelons and cantaloups), and (2) operations that involve relatively small acreages and output per operating unit (e.g., tomatoes, snap beans, cucumbers, and squash).

The products grown extensively are usually handled by large packers that not only grade, pack, and distribute their own produce, but conduct like operations for smaller growers. Many of the large growers of fruits and vegetables are also engaged in other farm operations, such as the production of field crops and livestock. Moreover, such growers not infrequently achieve additional diversification and reduce crop risks by producing in more than one geographic area or season.

In contrast, producers of such crops as snap beans, cucumbers, squash, and eggplant often operate on small farms, perform some or much of the labor themselves, and have only limited ability to reduce risk through either product or geographic diversification. A large proportion of their credit requirements are supplied by produce houses located at the terminal markets. Such houses supply the necessary capital and sell the crop on a consignment basis when it is harvested. To a large extent these crops are financed by produce houses at Los Angeles and San Francisco/Oakland, and a major share of the production is sold there, either for consumption in the area or for redistribution to other markets in the West. These crops are highly perishable and therefore tend to be shipped to the nearest major terminal markets. In general, the small growers are at a competitive disadvantage in the large terminal markets because they deal individually with large buyers having alternative sources of supply, because of the relatively small quantities harvested by the individual growers, and in some cases because

of a lack of uniformity in grading. The small growers generally do not have centralized packing facilities or central selling agencies.

In this investigation the Commission utilized data published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture on unloads of fruits and vegetables at principal U.S. terminal markets to indicate the season in which the imports (principally from Mexico) compete with the desert valley crops. Unloads at San Francisco/Oakland and Los Angeles were used for the desert valley crops that are marketed chiefly in those markets; unload data at 38 major U.S. terminal markets were used for those products that are distributed more widely in the United States. ^{1/}

The unload data contained in this report show that cantaloups from the desert valleys first enter the market about the middle of April, reach their heaviest volume in June, and virtually cease the first week of July. In contrast, Mexican imports first reach the market in minor quantities in January, increase gradually to peak levels in May, and are virtually out of the market early in June. The overlap period between the Mexican and desert valley crops is confined largely to 2 or 3 weeks in May and early June. Most of the Mexican cantaloups are sold before the desert valley crop arrives on the market in significant volume.

^{1/} It is to be noted that the unload data represent a sample of total marketings by the individual sources, based upon the quantities reported as being unloaded at the major consuming centers. The data are adequate for the purpose of showing the usual marketing season of the individual supplying areas and are generally indicative of the relative importance of such sources in the individual markets. For most products, the unload data for imports are somewhat more comprehensive than the unload data for domestic products.

In 1960, for example, 87 percent of the Mexican cantaloups had been marketed by the end of May, by which time only about 15 percent of the desert valley total had been marketed. Thus, about 85 percent of the desert valley cantaloups were sold after the imports had declined to minor proportions. In June, by far the leading sources of desert valley competition are other domestic producing areas (principally Arizona and Texas). Imports are usually of minor significance in June.

As regards watermelons, the imports usually first enter the market in very small quantities in December, reach their highest levels in April and May, and are of minor significance thereafter. Shipments from the desert valleys begin in small volume about mid-April, reach their peak in June, and virtually cease by the first week of July. The significant overlap between the imported and desert valley watermelons is confined largely to 2 or 3 weeks in late May and early June. Normally the bulk of the imports are sold before the desert valley shipments begin to arrive on the market in significant volume. In 1960 about nine-tenths of the imported watermelons had been marketed by the end of May, by which time only about one-tenth of the desert valley crop had been marketed. Thus, in 1960, about nine-tenths of the desert valley watermelons were marketed after the bulk of the imports had been marketed. In June the principal sources of competition for the desert valley watermelons are other domestic producing areas.

As regards miscellaneous melons, the desert valley shipments begin in small volume in May, reach a peak in June, and virtually cease in July. The desert valleys also ship a relatively small volume of these melons in the fall. Most of the imports from Mexico, the only foreign supplier of

melons that are in competition to a significant extent with the desert valley crop, are sold before the desert valley spring melons reach the market in volume. It appears that in 1959 about nine-tenths of the Mexican unloads had been marketed by the end of May, by which time less than 5 percent of the desert valley crop had been marketed. Four-fifths of the desert valley crop was marketed in June, after the great bulk of the imports had already been sold. In July and in the fall months, when the desert valleys ship a relatively small volume, the western markets are dominated by other producing areas of California.

Tomatoes from the desert valleys begin to arrive on the market in relatively small volume in December, reach significant volume in January-April, rise to a peak in May, and virtually cease by the end of June. Mexican tomatoes are on the market nearly the year round, but are shipped in significant volume only in the period December-May. Usually the bulk of the Mexican tomatoes are marketed before the desert valley unloads reach their peak in May. In 1958/59 (November 1958-October 1959), about nine-tenths of the Mexican tomatoes had been unloaded by the end of April, by which time about one-third of the desert valley crop had been marketed. In December and January, the principal suppliers of tomatoes in the San Francisco/Oakland and Los Angeles markets are producing areas in California other than the desert valleys. In December 1958 such areas supplied these markets with 876 carlots of tomatoes, compared with 14 from the desert valleys, 46 from Florida, and 67 from Mexico. In January 1959, such areas supplied 366 carlots, compared with 189 from the desert valleys, 175 from Mexico, and 14 from Florida. In February-April 1959, desert valley unloads averaged nearly 350 carlots per month, whereas

those from Mexico averaged nearly 490 carlots. There are also relatively small shipments from Florida and other producing areas of California in these months. In May the desert valleys supply the great bulk of the unloads at these markets. In May 1959, desert valley unloads totaled 1,607 carlots and Mexican unloads 83 carlots, while unloads from other producing areas in California totaled 70 carlots. In June, unloads from other producing areas in California dominate the market; such areas supply virtually all the unloads at San Francisco/Oakland and Los Angeles in the period July-November.

With respect to snap beans, the desert valley crop is marketed in the fall months (September-December) and in the spring (March-June). Unload data for the San Francisco/Oakland and Los Angeles markets indicate that shipments from Mexico begin in small volume in November, when California growing areas (including the desert valleys) dominate the market. Mexico is the only significant supplier in December-March, when production in California is negligible or nil. Mexico also dominates the market in April. In April of 1959, for example, unloads from Mexico totaled 62 carlots, compared with 23 from the desert valleys and 12 from other areas of California. In May 1959 the desert valleys supplied 32 carlots; Mexico, 14 carlots; and other areas of California, 345 carlots; the latter areas supply nearly all of the unloads at these markets in June-October. In 1958/59 (November 1958-October 1959) more than four-fifths of the Mexican unloads had been marketed by the end of March, whereas less than one-fifth of the desert valley unloads had been marketed by that time.

Cucumbers, from the desert valleys first begin to arrive on the western markets in October and continue until December, or the first frost; shipments are resumed in the spring, chiefly in April and May. Although most of the unloads from the desert valleys arrive in the fall (particularly in November), the total desert valley unloads in this season of the year are small relative to the total from other producing areas in California and in Florida. Unloads of Mexican cucumbers usually are at their heaviest volume in December-April, and they virtually cease by the end of May. In 1958/59, imports from Mexico first arrived on the Los Angeles and San Francisco markets in December; in that month Mexico supplied 8 carlots, compared with 53 from Florida, 9 from the desert valleys, and 3 from other areas of California. In January-March Mexico supplied 75 carlots; Cuba, 47; Florida, 30; and California, 10 (none of which were from the desert valleys). In the spring season (April and May) unloads of desert valley cucumbers at Los Angeles and San Francisco amounted to 16 carlots, compared with 247 from other areas of California and 21 from Mexico; Florida supplied 25 carlots in April and none in May. Nearly all of the unloads in June-October were from California areas other than the desert valleys.

As regards eggplant, the desert valley product is on the market virtually throughout the year. Mexican unloads are concentrated in January-March. In those months of 1959 unloads of Mexican eggplant at the San Francisco/Oakland and Los Angeles terminals totaled 56 carlots, compared with 30 from the desert valleys in the same months. In the year November 1958-October 1959, about 87 percent of the total unloads of eggplant from Mexico were marketed in January-March, whereas only 11 percent of the desert valley unloads were marketed in those months. In April

1959 unloads from Mexico amounted to 7 carlots, compared with 27 from the desert valleys, and in May the reported unloads were entirely from the desert valleys. Other producing areas of California furnish practically all of the competition to the desert valleys in June-October in the western markets. Small quantities of eggplant from Florida are on the San Francisco and Los Angeles markets in the late fall and winter months.

The harvesting of peppers in the desert valleys of California usually begins in March, reaches a peak in May, and virtually ceases by the end of June or early July. Unload data at San Francisco/Oakland and Los Angeles terminal markets indicate that peppers from Mexico begin to arrive at these markets in small volume in November and are on the market until the end of June or early July. The bulk of the Mexican unloads are usually marketed before the month of May, in which month the desert valley harvest reaches its peak. In 1958/59, 94 percent of the Mexican unloads had been marketed by the end of April, by which time only 20 percent of the desert valley crop had been marketed. About four-fifths of the desert valley crop was marketed in May and June, in which months only 6 percent of the Mexican unloads were marketed. In April 1959, unloads of Mexican peppers amounted to 120 carlots, compared with 75 carlots from the desert valleys. In May the desert valleys supplied 257 carlots, compared with 25 from Mexico and 12 from other areas of California, and in June the desert valleys supplied 54 carlots; Mexico, 9; and other domestic suppliers (principally California), 199.

The desert valley shipping season for soft squash usually begins in late September or early October and ends in May. Unload data indicate that most of the desert valley crop is marketed in the San Francisco/Oakland and Los Angeles terminal markets. Imports from Mexico enter these markets

in December-April; the quantity of Mexican squash sold, however, is very small in relation to the total from the desert valleys of California or in relation to the total unloads from other producing areas in that State. In 1958/59, total reported unloads of soft squash from Mexico at San Francisco/Oakland and Los Angeles amounted to 12 carlots, compared with 687 carlots from the desert valleys and 952 from other producing areas in California. All of the Mexican unloads were marketed in December-April, in which months 511 carlots of desert valley squash were marketed.

The bulk of the onions grown in the desert valleys are marketed in the period April-June. Most of the imports from Mexico are entered before the desert valleys begin to ship in volume, but some of these imports may be held in storage and distributed during the period when the desert valley crop is on the market. Desert valley onions are sold principally in Los Angeles and San Francisco. Although some of the imports from Mexico are sold in these cities, most of them are distributed to various other markets west of the Mississippi River. Onions imported from Chile and Italy are marketed largely in eastern areas of the United States.

The desert valley crop of garlic, which consists of an early variety, is harvested from late April through June. Growers in the area plan to market their crop not later than July, or before the new crop from other California areas begins to arrive on the market. Most of the garlic grown in the desert valleys for the fresh market is sold in midwestern and western markets. Imports from Mexico, Chile, and Peru enter largely in the first half of the calendar year. The major share of the garlic from Mexico, as well as most of that from Chile and Peru, is sold in eastern markets.

Significant quantities from Mexico, however, are sold in western markets before and during the period when the desert valley crop is being sold. Imports from Italy and Spain enter largely in the last half of the calendar year; they are sold chiefly in eastern markets. Garlic from Italy, however, is also marketed in considerable volume in western markets, mostly in September-December--well after the desert valley crop has been marketed. Garlic from other producing areas of California (some of which may be stored for several months) is on the western markets throughout the year.

Prices

Within the scope of this study only general observations may be made concerning price competition between imported fruits and vegetables and those produced in the desert valleys. Precise comparisons between prices of desert valley products, those produced elsewhere in the United States, and those imported, are difficult to make. Frequently adequate data are not available at all, or are not available for a sufficient number of years or markets to make a useful comparison possible. Moreover, differences in the type of packaging, in the condition of the product when it is sold, in the size and grade of the product, and in the varieties placed on the market during the shipping season, coupled with special preferences and supply-demand relationships at individual markets, as well as other intangible factors, contribute materially to the difficulty of developing a fully adequate analysis of the effect of imports upon market prices and upon the economic well-being of growers in the desert valleys.

For the purpose of discussing market prices, the imported products that are sold in the same markets as desert valley products may be roughly grouped into three categories: (1) Those products that precede the desert valley crop on the market and that are largely sold before the bulk of the desert valley crop is sold; (2) those products that are imported and largely sold between the harvest of the desert valley fall and spring crops, or in the season when desert valley production is small or nil; and (3) those products that are imported and marketed during a large part of the desert valley marketing season.

Products in the first category above include cantaloups, watermelons, miscellaneous melons, onions, garlic, and peppers. Most of the imports of cantaloups, watermelons, and miscellaneous melons enter the market and are sold before the desert valley crop reaches its peak. Since the imports enter the market first, they enjoy the advantage of the high prices that prevail at the beginning of the season when supplies are limited. As the marketing season progresses and as additional imports arrive on the market, terminal-market prices decline significantly. Hence, when the desert valley melons begin to arrive on the market, the opening price for these melons is lower than it would be in the absence of imports. As supplies from the desert valleys increase and as additional supplies from other domestic sources become available during or immediately after the desert valley marketing season, prices drop sharply; they reach their low for the year in the summer months after the desert valley crop has been sold and when large quantities are available from other U.S. producing areas. Thus the ability of the desert valley grower to achieve a profitable price for his product during

his relatively short marketing season is materially affected by the presence of imports on the market at the beginning of the desert valley season and by the competitive impact of supplies from other domestic sources during the peak, or toward the end, of the desert valley season.

A large part of the imports of onions and garlic from Mexico are also usually delivered to the market before the bulk of the desert valley crop is marketed. However, since onions and garlic are storable items, the overlap between the imports from Mexico and the desert valley crop may be of longer duration than indicated by the time of arrival of these products on the market. Mexican onions consist principally of the large, white, mild type. They command a relatively high price, not only because of consumer preference for such onions, but also because they are on the market at a time when supplies from domestic sources consist primarily of storage onions held over from the preceding year. Prices for the desert valley crop also tend to be high, but not as high as those for Mexican onions. During the desert valley season, there is significant competition from new mild onions produced in Texas. Prevailing prices for garlic during the desert valley season tend to be higher than in the weeks immediately following, when the bulk of the domestic crop is marketed, although not so high as in the months immediately preceding, when most of the imports from Mexico enter the market.

A large part of the imports of peppers are also sold before the desert valley crop arrives on the market in volume, but there is nevertheless a substantial overlap. Prices tend to be somewhat higher in the winter months, when Mexico is the principal supplier at western markets, than at other times of the year.

The two products that are imported from Mexico largely between the harvest of the fall and spring crops in the desert valleys are snap beans and cucumbers. The imports of eggplant from Mexico are marketed chiefly in the winter season, when output in the desert valleys--where the crop is grown nearly the year round--is relatively small. For these three products, prices are high during the winter months (the main import season), when supplies from domestic sources are relatively small and when the imported product is confronted with only limited competition. Prices are lower during the fall and spring seasons, when the desert valley products are on the market, when some of the imports are being sold, and when supplies from other domestic producing areas are significant. During the period when the imports overlap the desert valley crop (toward the end of the fall season and at the beginning of the spring season), the Mexican products apparently sell at approximately the same prices as the desert valley products.

As regards two of the crops here considered--tomatoes and squash--the overlap between the desert valley crop and the imports from Mexico extends throughout most of the desert valley marketing season. Available data on wholesale terminal market prices at San Francisco/Oakland and Los Angeles, where most of the desert valley crop is sold, indicate that Mexican tomatoes usually sell at prices significantly lower than the prices for the desert valley product, reflecting chiefly differences in quality. Available data for squash are not adequate for the purpose of making a comparison, but at the time of delivery of the desert valley crop of soft squash at western markets, the wholesale market prices are usually higher than at other seasons of the year. The quantity of Mexican squash sold at these markets is small in relation to the total from the desert valleys.

CHAPTER II

Cantaloups
(Par. 752)Description and uses

Although the terms "cantaloup" and "muskmelon" are popularly used interchangeably, muskmelon is the broader term. It embraces not only cantaloups but also various other melons, such as the Persian, honeyball, honeydew, casaba, and cranshaw. Cantaloups account for about 85 percent of the total U.S. production of all the aforementioned melons. As used in this report, the term cantaloup refers solely to the familiar small netted, salmon-fleshed melon. Other muskmelons are considered in Chapter IV.

Cantaloups are difficult to grow successfully. They require a long growing season, and as the crop matures it becomes increasingly subject to the hazards of weather, insects, and disease. Cantaloups appear to flourish best and attain peak flavor and appearance in a hot dry climate. In the United States the bulk of the production occurs in arid and semiarid regions where water for irrigation is available.

Although cantaloups may be grown in many types of soils ranging from sandy to clay loams, they do best in well-drained sandy loams and silt-loam soils. An abundance of moisture during the critical growing period is essential. It is estimated that more than 80 percent of the domestic crop is produced under irrigation.

In the southern part of California and of Arizona, cantaloups are planted so that the crop may be harvested as early as possible in the spring. Occasionally harvesting may begin in late April but volume harvesting usually does not start until the latter half of May. The earliest plantings are generally protected during frost periods by individual paper "caps."

In addition to the expense involved in irrigating and capping the early crop, considerable expense is involved in dusting or spraying to protect it against disease and insect infestation. The difficulty in controlling such diseases as mosaic disease, crown blight, and mildew is one of the principal reasons for the decline noted below in the acreage, yield, and production of cantaloups in the Imperial Valley of California.

Cantaloups are popularly consumed as an appetizer, a salad, or a dessert in their fresh state. Small quantities are marketed in the form of frozen melon balls.

U.S. customs treatment

Cantaloups were not specially provided for in the Tariff Act of 1930. They were originally dutiable at 35 percent ad valorem under the provision in paragraph 752 for "fruits in their natural state, . . . not specially provided for." Pursuant to a concession granted in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), effective January 1, 1948, the duty on cantaloups entered during the period August 1 to September 15, inclusive, in any year, was reduced to 25 percent ad valorem (table 2). Subsequently, pursuant to a later concession granted in GATT, effective in 1951, the seasonal rate was further reduced to 20 percent ad valorem.

The duty on cantaloups entered during the period September 16, in any year, to the following July 31, inclusive, is the statutory rate of 35 percent ad valorem. The preferential rate on Cuban cantaloups is 14 percent ad valorem, regardless of the time of year in which they enter. ^{1/} Although the 35-percent duty is not a reduced rate, it is a concession rate by virtue of the obligation under article I of GATT not to increase the absolute margin existing on April 10, 1947, between the preferential duty on Cuban articles and the duty on non-Cuban articles.

In the past few years virtually all U.S. imports of cantaloups have been dutiable at 35 percent ad valorem, the statutory rate. Imports at the seasonally reduced rate of 20 percent and at the rate of 14 percent (applicable to Cuban cantaloups) have been negligible or nil.

U.S. production

General.--Total U.S. production of cantaloups has varied little from year to year since 1950, ranging from about 1.1 billion pounds in 1952 to about 1.3 billion pounds in 1954 (table 3). Since 1954, production has amounted to somewhat more than 1.2 billion pounds annually except in 1957, when a reduction in acreage severely reduced the early California and Arizona output. The nearly constant production is in contrast to the output of most other fruits and vegetables, which normally fluctuates widely from year to year. The stability in the output of cantaloups is attributable principally to the fact that the

^{1/} The preferential rate of duty in 1930 on Cuban cantaloups was 28 percent ad valorem; the rate was reduced, effective Jan. 5, 1942, to 14 percent ad valorem, which is the current rate applicable to Cuban cantaloups.

bulk of the crop is produced under irrigation, to improved technology, and to a gradual shift in production to higher yielding areas from those which are tending to decline in output. Because cantaloups are produced in many regions of the United States, crop failures in particular areas tend to be offset by increases in output in other areas.

The farm value of the U.S. cantaloup crop rose from \$42 million in 1951 to \$56 million in 1957, representing an increase of about 33 percent. In 1959 the value of the crop was \$55 million, and in 1960, \$53 million.

Department of Agriculture statistics show commercial production of cantaloups in 25 States (table 4). Four seasonal groupings are commonly recognized: Spring, early summer, midsummer, and late summer. These seasonal groupings overlap. For example, California is not reported in the early summer or late summer groups, but actually harvests continuously from April or May into November. About 28 percent of the total U.S. production in 1958-60 was harvested in the spring, 9 percent in early summer, 54 percent in midsummer, and 9 percent in late summer. About 84 percent of the spring crop (the only one that encounters competition from imports) was produced in southern California and Arizona. Before 1940, California produced almost all of the spring crop, but the Yuma area in Arizona has since become increasingly important and in most recent years has outproduced California.

In 1958-60 about 41 percent of the early-summer crop of cantaloups was produced in Arizona; Georgia and South Carolina were the other major producers. California is by far the principal midsummer producing

State, with 79 percent of the total in 1958-60; Indiana, Texas, North Carolina, Missouri, and Maryland account for most of the remainder. The late-summer crop of cantaloups is produced principally in Michigan, Colorado, Ohio, and New York.

Production in the desert valleys of California.--Cantaloups, which require a relatively long growing season and low humidity and rainfall, are well adapted to the loam soils of the desert valleys of California. However, as noted earlier, the crop is highly susceptible to a number of diseases and plant viruses, which are problems of serious proportion in this area. Indeed, the University of California Agricultural Extension Service has observed that until the problems of disease, particularly of crown blight, can be solved, production of cantaloups in this region is expected to remain at about the current level.

Desert valley acreage devoted to cantaloups averaged about 15,000 in 1948-54 and about 12,000 in 1955-60. Although there is some production by small growers, the bulk of the crop is produced by a relatively few grower-shippers operating from 300 to 1,000 acres each. Often such growers produce other crops as well, including field crops, other vegetable crops, and livestock. Many of the large growers supply their own financing; little of the crop is grown under contract with financing supplied by terminal market operators or distributors.

Total production of cantaloups in the desert valleys has fluctuated significantly from year to year in the past decade. It averaged about 149 million pounds per year in 1951-55, compared with about 128 million pounds annually in 1956-60; in the latter period, output ranged between

a low of 98 million pounds (in 1957) and a high of 181 million (in 1959). In recent years, more than 90 percent of average annual output has been produced by growers in Palo Verde and Imperial Valleys in roughly equal proportion. Although output in Coachella Valley has been increasing, this area continues to account for but a small part of total production in the desert valleys.

In harvesting, the melons are picked at "full slip", 1/ or as near that stage as possible. During the early part of the desert valley season (mid-April to early May) production is primarily of "covered" melons--those protected by paper caps during the frost period. These early shipments are followed closely with the harvest of the open, "uncovered" crop, which usually starts about the third or fourth week of May. Production in the desert valleys peaks in June and virtually ceases in the first week of July, although there is some production in Coachella Valley all summer. The desert crop is distributed nationally, with a substantial share of the total moving to eastern markets, particularly in June (table 8).

As noted elsewhere in this report, the early shipments from the desert valleys compete in the market with imports chiefly during the latter part of the import season. Imports usually cease soon after domestically produced cantaloups arrive on the market in volume. In June, the peak harvest season for the desert valley area, the principal source of competition is from production in Arizona and Texas (table 7).

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of melons (except watermelons), consisting largely of cantaloups, totaled 28 million pounds in 1960, more than double the

1/ "Full slip" is the stage of growth at which the fruit reaches the maximum sugar content.

exports of 13 million pounds in 1951 (table 3). Canada is the major market. In recent years U.S. exports of cantaloups have been equivalent to about half of the quantity imported.

U.S. imports

Cantaloups for the U.S. market are imported principally from Mexico (table 5); minor quantities have also been imported from Cuba in spring and from Canada in late summer. In Mexico, the principal growing areas are in the Apatzingan district west of Mexico City and the west coast, or Culiacan-Bamoa, area. Both areas produce cantaloups principally for delivery to the U.S. market during the period from January to May or early June (table 6). Imports from the Apatzingan area begin somewhat earlier than those from the Culiacan-Bamoa area.

As in the United States, the growing of early cantaloups in Mexico is an exceedingly uncertain enterprise. Yields per acre fluctuate widely from year to year, and the level of output depends in large measure upon whether frost or rains occur during critical periods, upon the prevalence of plant diseases, and upon the grower's ability to minimize the effect of plant diseases on his crop.

The growing of cantaloups, particularly in the Culiacan-Bamoa area of Mexico, is mainly concentrated among a relatively few Mexican growers, who produce from large plantings that range up to a thousand acres. According to information obtained from trade sources, it appears that at least 75 percent of the Mexican cantaloup operation is financed by U.S. capital.

U.S. imports of cantaloups averaged about 6 million pounds annually in the years 1949-52. Thereafter they increased markedly, reaching a record high of 79 million pounds, valued at \$4 million, in 1960 (table 3). In 1955, imports were equivalent to about 2.9 percent of the total volume of domestic output. The ratios of imports to domestic output in recent years have been as follows:

	<u>Percent</u>
1956-----	4.3
1957-----	4.6
1958-----	3.5
1959-----	4.5
1960-----	6.4

Seasonal distribution of imported and domestic cantaloups

Since new areas in the United States have entered production and since imports have increased in recent years, cantaloups are now available in virtually every month of the year. During the 2-year period 1959-60, about 75 percent of the total supply (unloads) was shipped during the peak period June-August, when nearly all the shipments were from domestic sources. About 13 percent of the supply was shipped in January-May, the months preceding the peak period; shipments in January-May consist principally of imports from Mexico and the initial harvestings of the early crops grown in southern California; Arizona, and Texas. In September-December, the months following the peak period, 12 percent of the total supply was shipped, principally from the late-growing areas in the United States. Table 7 shows, in carlot equivalents, the unloads of cantaloups, in 1959 and 1960, by sources and months in 38 major markets. ^{1/}

^{1/} Unload data represent about 50 percent of total domestic production and about 90 percent of total imports.

As indicated in table 7, competition between Mexican and desert valley cantaloups occurs chiefly in May. An analysis of unloads of cantaloups at 22 principal markets by source during May and June 1959 is shown in table 8. The table shows that whereas the bulk of the imports are unloaded at eastern markets in May, only a small proportion of domestic cantaloups are sold there at this time of the year. For example, of the 986 carlots from Mexico in May 1959, 80 percent were distributed to markets east of the Mississippi River. Of the 511 cars of domestic cantaloups in the same month (principally from the desert valleys of California), less than one-fourth were distributed to the eastern markets.

Of the 119 cars of Mexican cantaloups unloaded in June 1959, 111 were at eastern markets. In that month unloads from domestic sources (principally California and Arizona) amounted to more than 7,000 cars, of which more than three-fifths were distributed to eastern markets.

Methods of marketing

Methods of marketing the domestic cantaloup crop vary widely, depending upon custom, financial resources of the grower or shipper, proximity of markets, and the type of outlet utilized at the market for disposition of the crop. The number of distribution outlets has diminished in recent years as buying power has become increasingly concentrated in nationwide chains that prefer to purchase their supplies f.o.b. shipping point. Thus, the volume of cantaloups sold through commission houses and brokers has declined.

A portion of the cantaloup crop (including imported cantaloups) is financed in whole or in part by terminal-market operators or shippers other than the grower. A portion of the crop is also sold on a delivered-price basis--such price to be determined by the existing price at the market outlet utilized. In States other than California and Arizona, sizable portions of the crop are also sold to truckers at the point of production.

U.S. consumption

Per capita consumption of cantaloups has amounted to from 7 to 8 pounds annually since World War II. The consumption has been supplied largely by domestic output, although the proportion supplied by imports increased from less than 1 percent in the early 1950's to about 4 percent in each of the years 1956-59 and to 6 percent in 1960. During the import season, especially in January-April, when domestic production is small, imports supply virtually all of domestic requirements.

Prices

Cantaloups that arrive at the market early in the season characteristically sell at prices significantly higher than those prevailing later in the season, when the supply is very much greater. Since imports arrive on the market a few months earlier than the first domestic cantaloups, which do not reach the market until late in April or early in May, the first imports sell at relatively high early season prices. It is to be noted, however, that the demand for cantaloups selling at these high first-of-season prices is limited; sales in this season are confined to a relatively small volume that goes chiefly to the institutional trade, such as hotels and high-class restaurants. It is

obvious, of course, that the early season prices of domestic melons are lower in relation to the midseason prices of domestic melons than they would be in the absence of imports, but the volume of domestic production that is sold in competition with imports is exceedingly small. By far the largest share of domestic production is sold after imports have left the market altogether and hence is not affected by import competition.

Table 9 shows quoted wholesale market prices of imported and domestic melons by months at representative domestic markets for the years 1959 and 1960. The data represent typical price quotations for the months shown and exclude quotations for melons of exceptionally high or unusually low quality or for those in poor condition.

It will be noted that in both 1959 and 1960 cantaloup prices were at their highest during the first 4 months of the year when supplies originate almost entirely in Mexico. During the fifth month (May), when domestic melons begin to be shipped in significant quantities, prices decline, particularly in western markets, which receive supplies from the desert valleys first. In the eastern markets, prices may be maintained during May, depending on the volume of supplies from both Mexico and the desert valleys. From June on, when imports are insignificant and virtually the entire supply is from domestic sources, prices are at their lowest until October, when supplies diminish.

Table 2.--Cantaloups: U.S. tariff treatment from June 1930 to August 1961

Paragraph under Tariff Act of 1930 and description	Rates of duty		Effective date of rates of duty or of continuation of rates of duty	Trade-agreement commitments or other authority providing for application of--	
	General	Applicable to product of Cuba		General rate	Rate on product of Cuba
Par. 752: Cantaloups: If entered during Aug. 1-Sept. 15, inclusive.	35%	28%	6/18/30	Original rate in Tariff Act of 1930.	Commercial convention of 1902 with Cuba.
		28%	9/3/34	-----	Trade agreement of 1934 with Cuba.
		14%	1/5/42	-----	Supplemental trade agreement of 1941 with Cuba.
	25%	*14%	1/1/48	GATT concession (Canada).	Pt. II GATT concession and trade agreement with Cuba supplementary to GATT.
	*20%	-----	6/6/51	-----do-----	
If entered during Sept. 16-July 31, inclusive.	*35%	28%	6/18/30	Original rate in Tariff Act of 1930.	Commercial convention of 1902 with Cuba.
		28%	9/3/34	-----	Trade agreement of 1934 with Cuba.
		14%	1/5/42	-----	Supplemental trade agree- ment of 1941 with Cuba.
		*14%	1/1/48	-----	Pt. II GATT concession and trade agreement with Cuba supplementary to GATT.

* Current rate.

Table 3.--Cantaloups: U.S. production, ^{1/} imports for consumption, and exports, 1951-60

Period	Total			January-June		July-December	
	Production	Imports	Exports	Production ^{2/}	Imports	Production ^{3/}	Imports
Quantity (million pounds)							
1951-----	1,108.3	4.3	12.7	347.2	4.1	761.1	0.2
1952-----	1,079.8	6.8	14.5	366.9	6.5	712.9	.3
1953-----	1,197.7	13.2	19.2	423.2	13.0	774.5	.2
1954-----	1,294.1	29.7	24.0	492.4	29.6	801.7	.1
1955-----	1,259.1	37.0	22.8	457.4	36.9	801.7	.1
1956-----	1,210.7	51.9	25.7	468.4	51.8	742.3	.1
1957-----	1,091.5	50.2	23.7	304.4	50.1	787.1	.1
1958-----	1,241.7	44.0	27.6	317.3	43.8	924.4	.2
1959 ^{4/} -----	1,265.8	56.5	29.0	406.4	56.3	859.4	.2
1960 ^{4/} -----	1,238.9	79.4	28.2	334.7	78.6	904.2	.8
Value (1,000 dollars) ^{5/}							
1951-----	42,351	217	651	17,017	211	25,334	6
1952-----	48,083	410	820	20,343	401	27,740	9
1953-----	51,673	789	960	23,893	783	27,780	6
1954-----	51,786	1,650	1,018	25,746	1,648	26,040	2
1955-----	52,669	2,02	1,065	28,895	2,024	23,774	3
1956-----	50,584	2,621	1,117	25,368	2,618	25,216	3
1957-----	55,635	2,326	1,254	21,413	2,321	34,222	5
1958-----	47,345	2,169	1,221	18,198	2,154	29,147	15
1959 ^{4/} -----	55,358	2,872	1,384	19,665	2,864	35,693	8
1960 ^{4/} -----	53,175	4,029	1,395	18,649	4,008	34,526	21
Unit value (cents per pound)							
1951-----	3.6	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.1	3.3	3.6
1952-----	4.5	6.0	5.7	5.5	6.2	3.9	2.9
1953-----	4.3	6.0	5.0	5.6	6.0	3.6	2.8
1954-----	4.0	5.6	4.2	5.2	5.6	3.3	4.5
1955-----	4.2	5.5	4.7	6.3	5.5	3.0	3.0
1956-----	4.2	5.0	4.3	5.4	5.0	3.4	4.6
1957-----	5.1	4.6	5.3	7.0	4.6	5.0	5.4
1958-----	3.8	4.9	4.4	5.7	4.9	3.3	6.9
1959 ^{4/} -----	4.4	5.1	4.8	4.8	5.1	4.2	5.1
1960 ^{4/} -----	4.3	5.1	4.9	5.6	5.1	3.8	2.6

^{1/} Excludes California Persians.^{2/} Spring season.^{3/} Early summer, midsummer, and late summer seasons.^{4/} Preliminary.^{5/} Value of imports is foreign value.

Source: Production, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 4.--Cantaloups: U.S. production, by harvest seasons and by States, and average price to growers, by harvest seasons, average 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Harvest season and State	Average 1951-55	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Production (million pounds)						
Spring:						
Florida-----	7.8	13.9	5.6	7.2	8.5	7.2
Texas-----	74.8	128.0	85.2	64.0	40.5	39.9
Arizona-----	184.4	195.5	115.5	133.1	176.2	168.8
California (all desert valley)----	149.4	131.0	98.1	113.0	181.2	118.8
Spring total----	417.4	468.4	304.4	317.3	406.4	334.7
Early summer:						
South Carolina-----	21.7	19.8	9.6	25.9	21.0	25.6
Georgia-----	48.6	41.3	40.5	49.5	32.0	37.5
Arizona-----	89.4	33.0	18.8	52.5	46.8	35.1
Early summer total----	159.6	94.1	68.9	127.9	99.8	98.2
Midsummer:						
Indiana-----	28.0	35.2	28.6	28.0	24.0	23.4
Illinois-----	7.4	9.9	8.0	6.8	9.0	9.0
Iowa-----	5.9	5.4	5.5	6.0	6.5	6.0
Missouri-----	10.9	13.5	14.4	11.9	13.0	13.5
Maryland-----	11.3	13.4	11.0	10.5	11.0	12.6
Delaware-----	3.8	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.5	6.4
North Carolina-----	15.9	18.4	16.2	21.4	17.2	17.6
Arkansas-----	4.9	6.9	5.5	6.0	6.6	7.2
Oklahoma-----	6.5	8.6	9.4	11.2	11.2	11.9
Texas-----	24.2	20.4	29.5	38.5	27.0	31.5
New Mexico-----	4.2	2.8	1.1	6.6	2.1	3.2
California-----	379.0	392.2	469.2	541.2	509.6	552.5
Midsummer total----	502.2	531.7	603.2	692.6	641.7	694.8
Late summer:						
New York-----	13.3	7.2	12.1	5.8	8.1	7.2
New Jersey-----	9.3	9.9	9.0	9.9	12.6	11.9
Ohio-----	13.4	16.2	14.3	15.0	16.8	14.5
Michigan-----	25.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	26.2	22.5
Kansas-----	10.2	21.0	27.3	13.0	18.8	14.4
Colorado-----	17.4	22.5	21.2	22.5	23.0	26.6
Utah-----	4.7	5.2	-	-	-	-
Washington-----	9.9	6.0	4.4	5.0	5.5	4.5
Oregon-----	4.9	6.0	4.2	10.2	6.9	9.6
Late summer total----	108.6	116.5	115.0	103.9	117.9	111.2
U.S. total-----	1187.8	1210.7	1091.5	1241.7	1265.8	1238.9
Average price to growers (cents per pound)						
Spring-----	5.6	5.4	7.0	5.7	4.8	5.6
California (all desert valley) 1/--	(5.6)	(5.0)	(5.5)	(5.2)	(4.9)	(5.4)
Early summer-----	3.4	3.4	4.6	3.4	4.0	3.7
Midsummer-----	3.4	3.4	4.4	3.0	4.3	3.9
Late summer-----	3.3	3.2	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.2
U.S. average-----	4.2	4.2	5.1	3.8	4.4	4.3
1/ Included in spring total.						

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 5.--Cantaloups: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1955-60

Country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Total, all countries	36,992	51,921	50,173	44,035	56,451	79,403
Mexico	36,881	51,899	49,747	43,857	56,222	79,281
Cuba	-	-	353	92	178	-
Canada	111	22	73	-	25	121
Bahamas	-	-	-	86	21	-
All other	-	-	-	-	5	1
	Foreign value (1,000 dollars)					
Total, all countries	2,027	2,621	2,326	2,169	2,872	4,029
Mexico	2,024	2,620	2,301	2,161	2,858	4,023
Cuba	-	-	22	5	12	-
Canada	3	1	3	-	1	6
Bahamas	-	-	-	3	1	-
All other	-	-	-	-	2	2
	Unit foreign value (cents per pound)					
Average, all countries	5.5	5.0	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.1
Mexico	5.5	5.0	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.1
Cuba	-	-	6.2	5.0	6.6	-
Canada	3.1	5.6	4.0	-	4.7	4.7
Bahamas	-	-	-	3.6	3.8	-
All other	-	-	-	-	3.0	8.1

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 6.--Cantaloupe: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources and by months, January 1959-April 1961 1/

Month	1959			1960			1961 2/		
	Total, all countries	Mexico	Cuba	Total, all countries	Mexico	All other	Total, all countries	Mexico	All other
Quantity (pounds)									
January	304,907	196,233	101,490	7,184	564,795	510,237	54,558	2,479,377	-
February	501,999	499,631	2,368	-	2,329,293	2,327,935	1,358	2,074,179	-
March	5,490,410	5,481,066	9,344	-	11,194,600	11,194,600	-	9,849,211	-
April	21,293,535	21,279,535	-	14,000	13,629,793	13,629,793	-	9,836,241	12,970
May	26,019,880	25,935,822	64,402	19,656	44,556,837	44,556,837	-	29,415,646	936
June	2,689,478	2,684,198	-	5,280	6,312,690	6,312,690	-	-	-
July	127,584	127,584	-	-	125,376	125,376	-	-	-
August	23,644	18,144	-	5,500	61,385	-	61,385	-	-
September	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
October	-	-	-	-	312,361	307,461	4,900	-	-
November	-	-	-	-	315,576	315,576	-	-	-
December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	56,451,437	56,222,213	177,604	51,620	79,402,706	79,280,505	122,201	3/43,819,399	3/13,956
Foreign value									
January	\$16,220	\$9,253	\$6,691	\$276	\$35,230	\$31,857	\$3,373	\$152,317	-
February	24,133	23,966	167	-	139,848	139,738	110	127,962	-
March	309,275	308,618	657	-	497,807	497,807	-	532,867	198
April	1,086,823	1,086,294	-	530	735,588	735,588	-	1,459,440	110
May	1,303,268	1,298,052	4,208	1,008	2,323,333	2,323,333	-	-	-
June	124,232	124,076	-	156	275,816	275,816	-	-	-
July	6,657	6,657	-	-	6,244	6,244	-	-	-
August	1,125	945	-	180	2,121	-	2,121	-	-
September	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
October	-	-	-	-	6,229	5,984	245	-	-
November	-	-	-	-	6,820	6,820	-	-	-
December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,871,734	2,857,861	11,723	2,150	4,029,036	4,023,187	5,849	3/2,273,476	3/1,008
Unit foreign value (cents per pound)									
January	5.3	4.7	6.6	3.8	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	-
February	4.8	4.8	7.1	-	6.0	6.0	8.1	6.2	-
March	5.6	5.6	7.0	-	4.4	4.4	-	5.4	56.9
April	5.1	5.1	-	3.8	5.4	5.4	-	5.0	11.2
May	5.0	5.0	6.5	5.1	5.2	5.2	-	-	-
June	4.6	4.6	-	3.0	4.4	4.4	-	-	-
July	5.2	5.2	-	-	5.0	5.0	-	-	-
August	4.8	5.2	-	3.3	3.5	-	3.5	-	-
September	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
October	-	-	-	-	2.0	1.9	5.0	-	-
November	-	-	-	-	2.2	2.2	-	-	-
December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average	5.1	5.1	6.6	4.2	5.1	5.1	4.8	3/5.2	3/7.2

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Latest data available, April 1961.
3/ January-April.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 7.--Cantaloupes: Unloads at 38 major U.S. markets, by sources and by months, 1959 and 1960

Year and month	Domestic						Imported <u>l</u> /	Total domestic and imported
	California	Arizona	Florida	Texas	Other	Total domestic		
1959:								
January	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13
February	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25
March	-	-	-	-	-	-	218	218
April	12	-	4	-	-	16	684	700
May	1,100	249	36	221	2	1,608	1,159	2,767
June	3,391	3,741	53	598	341	8,124	32	8,156
July	4,285	469	-	239	810	5,803	1	5,804
August	3,968	2	-	275	1,555	5,800	10	5,810
September	1,892	-	-	105	289	2,286	-	2,286
October	660	-	-	4	13	677	-	677
November	71	-	-	-	-	71	-	71
December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, 1959	15,379	4,461	93	1,442	3,010	24,385	2,142	26,527
1960:								
January	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	32
February	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	114
March	3	-	-	2	-	5	438	443
April	4	-	-	-	-	4	626	630
May	368	56	9	20	-	453	1,340	1,793
June	2,097	3,219	48	601	131	6,096	372	6,468
July	5,082	408	-	262	927	6,679	11	6,690
August	3,563	9	-	200	1,050	4,822	8	4,830
September	1,701	4	-	125	598	2,428	-	2,428
October	513	-	-	12	58	583	-	583
November	100	2	-	-	-	102	-	102
December	2	2	-	-	-	4	-	4
Total, 1960	13,433	3,700	57	1,222	2,764	21,176	2,941	24,117

l/ Imports were practically all from Mexico.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 8.--Cantaloups: Unloads in 22 U.S. cities, May and June 1959

(In carlot equivalents for rail, truck, boat, and air shipments)

Month and city	Domestic						Imported,	Total
	California	Arizona	Florida	Texas	Other	Total	all from Mexico	domestic and Imported
<u>May 1959</u>								
Atlanta-----	-	-	8	8	-	16	35	51
Baltimore-----	2	1	-	-	-	3	29	32
Birmingham-----	-	-	-	1	-	1	12	13
Boston-----	8	-	1	-	-	9	41	50
Chicago-----	18	3	-	-	-	21	113	134
Cincinnati-----	3	-	1	2	-	6	22	28
Cleveland-----	10	-	-	-	-	10	47	57
Dallas-----	6	-	-	6	-	12	26	38
Denver-----	8	2	-	-	-	10	10	20
Detroit-----	5	-	-	-	-	5	39	44
Fort Worth-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
Kansas City-----	4	-	-	-	-	4	15	19
Los Angeles-----	296	15	-	-	-	311	59	370
Louisville-----	3	-	-	-	-	3	7	10
Minneapolis-St. Paul-----	2	-	-	-	-	2	13	15
New York-Newark-----	20	-	2	-	-	22	296	318
Philadelphia-----	16	-	1	-	-	17	72	89
Pittsburgh-----	2	1	-	-	-	3	75	78
Portland, Oreg-----	9	-	-	-	-	9	6	15
St. Louis-----	6	1	-	-	-	7	25	32
San Francisco-Oakland-----	28	8	-	-	-	36	31	67
Washington, D.C-----	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	8
Total-----	450	31	13	17	-	511	986	1,497
<u>June 1959</u>								
Atlanta-----	13	46	9	99	84	251	-	251
Baltimore-----	56	150	1	8	15	230	4	234
Birmingham-----	7	15	5	60	36	123	-	123
Boston-----	106	179	-	3	-	288	-	288
Chicago-----	240	363	-	22	-	625	5	630
Cincinnati-----	38	124	-	18	-	180	1	181
Cleveland-----	118	159	-	10	-	287	5	292
Dallas-----	33	56	-	201	-	290	-	290
Denver-----	134	40	-	1	-	175	-	175
Detroit-----	125	164	-	14	-	303	2	305
Fort Worth-----	22	13	-	32	-	67	10	77
Kansas City-----	52	52	-	4	1	109	1	110
Los Angeles-----	984	229	-	-	-	1,213	-	1,213
Louisville-----	35	42	-	20	3	100	2	102
Minneapolis-St. Paul-----	84	76	-	1	-	161	2	163
New York-Newark-----	477	611	-	29	-	1,117	60	1,177
Philadelphia-----	149	281	-	10	-	440	15	455
Pittsburgh-----	98	191	-	10	-	299	12	311
Portland, Oreg-----	90	63	-	-	-	153	-	153
St. Louis-----	29	87	-	25	-	141	-	141
San Francisco-Oakland-----	275	136	-	-	-	411	-	411
Washington, D.C-----	57	84	2	1	4	148	-	148
Total-----	3,222	3,161	17	568	143	7,111	119	7,230

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 9 --Cantaloupes: Typical quoted wholesale market prices at specified U.S. markets, by months, 1959 and 1960

Month	(In cents per pound)									
	1959					1960				
	Los Angeles	San Francisco	Chicago	New York	Los Angeles	San Francisco	Chicago	New York		
January-----	1/	1/	1/	19.0	1/	1/	18.0	19.5		
February-----	1/	12.5	1/	18.2	15.6	15.8	17.0	19.9		
March-----	13.5	15.5	15.2	15.0	11.6	12.1	13.3	13.4		
April-----	11.2	13.4	12.9	13.9	13.4	13.5	14.1	15.1		
May-----	8.3	9.0	12.4	14.0	10.3	11.4	14.1	13.6		
June-----	3.4	3.9	6.4	7.6	3.8	4.4	7.2	8.2		
July-----	5.2	4.7	7.5	7.7	4.9	4.6	7.5	8.0		
August-----	3.6	4.7	8.1	8.4	4.5	4.1	6.5	6.8		
September-----	3.4	4.3	7.5	8.4	4.6	4.1	6.7	7.9		
October-----	3.8	4.5	7.2	7.4	5.1	4.7	9.6	12.0		
November-----	3.7	4.7	1/	9.2	3.5	5.8	7.5	8.0		
December-----	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/		
1/ No quotations.										

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service.

CHAPTER III

Watermelons
(Par. 752)Description and uses

Most watermelons that enter commercial channels range in weight from 10 to 40 pounds, depending upon the variety. Smaller melons--such as the "icebox" and "midget" types--are also grown commercially, and although they have become increasingly popular in recent years they do not as yet account for an important part of total consumption.

Watermelons thrive best in regions where the growing season is warm and long and where adequate water is available. Southern areas of the United States supply substantial quantities of watermelons to the large population centers in the north during the spring and early summer months. Virtually the entire watermelon output is consumed fresh as a dessert. Watermelon rind is sometimes pickled, but the fruit is not produced for that purpose.

U.S. customs treatment

Watermelons are not specially provided for in the Tariff Act of 1930, but are classifiable under the provision in paragraph 752 of that act for "fruits in their natural state...not specially provided for". The statutory rate is 35 percent ad valorem. Cuban watermelons have been free of duty for many years in accordance with the Commercial Convention of 1902 between the United States and Cuba.

Pursuant to a concession granted by the United States in the trade agreement with Mexico, the general rate of duty on watermelons was reduced from 35 percent to 20 percent ad valorem, effective January 30, 1943

(table 10). The duty-free status of Cuban watermelons was continued pursuant to the trade agreement of 1934 with Cuba, effective September 3, 1934, and pursuant to a concession granted by the United States to Cuba in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), effective January 1, 1948.

Although the trade agreement with Mexico was terminated effective January 1, 1951, the reduced general rate of duty (20 percent ad valorem) was continued in effect by virtue of the obligation under article 1 of the GATT not to increase the absolute margin existing on April 10, 1947, between the preferential duty on Cuban articles and the duty on non-Cuban articles. The current general rate of duty on watermelons, therefore, is 20 percent ad valorem.

U.S. production

Trends.--Total reported commercial production of watermelons in the United States increased rapidly between pre-World War II years and 1951. Output has continued to increase since that time, but at a much slower rate (table 11). As indicated in the table, production increased from about 2.6 billion pounds in 1951 to about 3.6 billion pounds in 1958--a record high. It amounted to about 2.9 billion pounds in 1959, and to 3.3 billion pounds in 1960--the third highest crop on record.

Farm value.--The farm value of the domestic crop of watermelons averaged about \$40 million annually in 1951-55 and about \$43 million in 1956-60. In the latter period the value of the crop ranged between a low of \$33 million in 1958 and a high of \$50 million in 1957--the highest on record. In 1960 the farm value of the crop amounted to about \$40 million (table 11).

Principal producing areas.--Watermelons require a relatively long, warm growing season, and although substantial quantities are grown successfully in northern areas of the United States, the bulk of the domestic production is in the Southern States. Table 12, which shows average annual production in 1951-55 and annual output for 1956-60 by principal producing States, indicates that Florida, the leading producer, has accounted for close to one-fourth of the domestic crop since 1950; Texas, the second ranking producer, has accounted for about 15 percent of the total; and Georgia, the third ranking State, has accounted for about 14 percent. Combined, these three States accounted for about 54 percent of total average annual production in the years 1951-60.

Other important producing States are California, South Carolina, and Alabama. These three States, together with Florida, Texas, and Georgia, accounted for about 75 percent of average annual production in 1955-60. As indicated in the table, most of the remaining production also comes from Southern States.

The harvesting and marketing of domestically produced watermelons begins in the spring, generally in early April, with a light volume of shipments originating in Florida. Usually the Florida crop increases to significant volume in May, reaches a peak in June, and declines to small proportions by the end of July. Shipments of watermelons grown in the desert valleys of California begin soon after the first shipments from Florida. The early shipments from the desert valleys consist chiefly of melons that have been grown under paper caps or that have otherwise

been protected against frost in the early stages of the growing season. Shipments of the desert crop do not reach peak volume until late May or early June, at which time the "open" or uncovered crop, which is planted later than the "covered" crop, begins to mature. Shipments continue in substantial volume until the end of June; production in this region virtually ceases by the first or second week of July.

The early summer harvest opens with shipments of melons grown in Arizona and Texas, which begin to move to the market in late May or early June. Shipments of the Texas crop normally continue well into August; the peak for the Arizona crop usually has been passed by mid-July. By the end of June, shipments originating in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina dominate the market; during the next 2 months production shifts further north. Beginning early in July, heavy shipments originate in such States as Oklahoma, North Carolina, Missouri, and Arkansas, and also in the San Joaquin Valley of California.

With the opening of the late summer season--late in July or early in August--there is a heavy volume of production in the Midwest, in the Middle Atlantic States, and in the northwestern United States.

In recent years, about a fourth of the total domestic crop has been produced in the spring months, about three-fifths to two-thirds of the total has been produced in the early summer, and somewhat over a tenth in the late summer, as shown in the following tabulation, which is based on the data in table 12:

<u>Season</u>	<u>1956-60</u> (percent)
Late spring-----	27.6
Early summer-----	61.2
Late summer-----	<u>11.2</u>
• Total-----	100.0

Late spring production averaged about 880 million pounds in 1956-60. Production in the early summer season averaged about 2.0 billion pounds in 1956-60. In contrast, output in the late summer season averaged about 360 million pounds in 1956-60.

Production in the desert valleys of California.---Production of watermelons in the desert valleys of California is confined chiefly to the Palo Verde and Imperial Valleys. In 1956-60 these two areas accounted for 90 percent of the total desert crop, by volume. Total output in the area averaged about 117 million pounds annually in 1951-55, and about 120 million pounds annually in 1956-60. Output declined from 111 million pounds in 1956 to 89 million pounds in 1958 and then increased to 157 million pounds in 1959; in 1960, production amounted to 155 million pounds.

Although there is some production on relatively small farms, the bulk of the output is accounted for by about 50 to 60 large grower-shippers, many of whom also produce other truck and field crops. The total acreage devoted to watermelons increased irregularly from about 7,000 acres in 1955 to nearly 9,000 in 1960.

Watermelons are well adapted to the loam soils of the desert valleys, and melons grown there are generally well regarded by terminal market

operators. As previously indicated, the desert valley shipping season begins in April with a relatively light volume of early season melons grown under caps to protect them against frost. These early shipments are followed by the harvest from the open crop, which begins late in May. The desert valley season peaks in June and virtually ceases by the first or second week in July.

The great bulk of the desert crop is sold in western markets, where it competes with Mexican melons in the latter part of the import season. Normally, the overlap period for these two areas (that is, the period in which both the desert valleys and Mexico are shipping in significant volume to the same markets) does not exceed 2 to 3 weeks. Imports from Mexico usually cease shortly after melons from domestic sources begin to arrive on the market in volume; more than three-fourths of the desert valley crop is usually sold after imports have virtually ceased. At the time the desert valley crop approaches peak (in June) the principal source of competition in the western markets is from Arizona and Texas.

Inasmuch as the desert valley watermelons are harvested before the bulk of the domestic crop begins to mature, they sell at prices significantly higher than those received for the bulk of domestic production. In 1951-55, for example, average return to growers of the desert valley crop amounted to about 2.7 cents per pound, or about 90 percent higher than the U.S. average of 1.4 cents per pound (table 12). In 1956-60, average returns to growers of the desert valley crop amounted to about 3 cents per pound, or about 114 percent higher than the U.S. average.

U.S. exports

Exports of watermelons have always been larger than imports but small in relation to domestic output (table 11). Total exports of domestically produced watermelons increased rapidly from about 38 million pounds in 1951 to about 84 million pounds in 1960. In the latter year, when exports were the highest on record, they were equivalent to about 2.5 percent of the domestic output.

Canada is by far the major export outlet. In each of the years 1955-60, it accounted for more than 98 percent of total U.S. exports. Mexico, Bermuda, Cuba, Jamaica, and the Netherlands Antilles have been the other export markets.

U.S. imports

As indicated in table 11, imports increased almost without interruption from 5 million pounds in 1951 to about 72 million pounds in 1960. Notwithstanding the increased volume of entries, imports have continued to be very small compared with total U.S. output. They were equal to about 1.2 percent of production in 1956, to 0.8 percent in 1957, 1.2 percent in 1958, 2.0 percent in 1959, and 2.2 percent in 1960.

Mexico accounted for about 92 percent of total U.S. imports in 1955 and for about 98 percent of the total in 1956; in each of the years since, it has supplied more than 99 percent of total imports (table 13).

Table 14 shows imports by months for the years 1959-61. Imports usually first enter the domestic market in very small quantities in December and reach their highest volume in April and May. ^{1/}

^{1/} Actual entries tend to be made somewhat earlier than indicated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census reports. The lag is attributable chiefly to unavoidable delays in reporting and tabulating the data.

For the most part, imports of watermelons from Mexico are of varieties similar to those grown and marketed in the United States; currently they consist almost entirely of "Peacocks," an early maturing variety that is grown extensively in California and Arizona. This melon is generally well regarded by dealers both because of its appearance and taste and because of its shipping characteristics and convenient-to-carry size. It is known that an important share of the total Mexican production for export (chiefly to the United States and Canada) is financed with U.S. capital 1/ and is grown and distributed under the supervision of the U.S. concerns or individuals.

The Mexican industry has reportedly improved production, grading and handling techniques materially in recent years. It is estimated that more than 80 percent of its exports to the United States currently meet quality standards for U.S. grade No. 1.

Much of the commercial output in Mexico is produced on irrigated land supplied with water from either dams or deep wells. Notwithstanding the prevalence of low wage rates, overall production and marketing costs for melons for export tend to be high. Frost, prolonged rains in the planting season, occasionally heavy rain in the growing season, and the prevalence of insects and plant diseases make yields of melons of exportable quality erratic. Numerous Mexican State and Federal production and marketing charges (such as production taxes, rail and stamp taxes, Mexican export duties, and miscellaneous fees and charges incident to

1/ Estimates supplied by the trade indicate that from 30 to 40 percent of Mexico's production for export may be so financed.

crossing the border) combine to increase total exporting costs substantially.

Distribution of imported and domestically
produced watermelons

Imported watermelons first enter the market in December. Imports generally reach their peak in April and May and are virtually out of the domestic market by the first or second week of June. The overlap between domestic production and imports is confined to a relatively short period of time at the beginning of the domestic season. In this period domestic supplies come primarily from Florida and to a limited extent from the desert valleys of California.

The carlot equivalents of unloads of domestic and imported watermelons in 38 major U.S. markets, by months, for the years 1959 and 1960 are shown in table 15. ^{1/} The data in the table are shown separately for Mexico and for those States which account for the bulk of the early domestic crop (Florida, California, Arizona, and Texas). The California unloads for the period April through June consist almost entirely of melons produced in the desert valleys of California. ^{2/} The table indicates that in 1959 watermelons produced in the desert valleys of California first appeared in the market in significant volume in May and reached a

^{1/} In 1959-60 the unload data represented about three-fifths of total imports from Mexico and nearly two-fifths of domestic supplies; the relative importance of domestic unloads is thus somewhat understated.

^{2/} The great bulk of the desert valley crop is usually harvested by the end of June, although small quantities do move in the early part of July.

peak in June. In contrast, imports from Mexico reached their peak in May and were negligible in June, when the desert valleys reached their highest level. The table shows that by the end of May 1959 about 97 percent of total reported imports had been marketed, whereas only about 11 percent of the desert valley crop had been marketed by that time. Thus nearly 90 percent of the desert valley crop was marketed after imports had practically ceased. In 1960, a late crop year, imports stayed on the market later than usual; nevertheless, the great bulk of the imports were marketed before the peak of the desert valley season.

In 1959 Florida melons first appeared on the market in significant volume in April. By that time, a large part of the imports had already been marketed. By the end of that month, only 2 percent of the total unloads of Florida melons had been marketed, whereas about 52 percent of the imports had been marketed. By the end of May, about 28 percent of the total Florida melons had been marketed, whereas about 97 percent of the imported melons had already been marketed. In 1960, 21 percent of the Florida melons had been marketed by the end of May, whereas 91 percent of the imports had been marketed by that time. Thus, in both 1959 and 1960 the great bulk of the Florida crop was marketed after imports had practically ceased. None of the watermelons produced elsewhere in the United States appeared on the market in significant volume until after imports ceased.

The percentage distribution of market unloads of watermelons produced in California, Florida, and Mexico in 1959 are shown in the following summary tabulation:

Market area	California	Florida	Mexico
	Percent	Percent	Percent
New England and Middle Atlantic States--	0.9	40.3	26.8
North Central States-----	2.9	18.8	26.1
Pacific and Mountain States-----	96.0	-	40.4
Southern States-----	.2	40.9	6.7
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0

As indicated in the tabulation, about 40 percent of the imports from Mexico in that year were sold in western markets, and about 53 percent were sold in markets in the North Central States and in the northeastern United States. Virtually all of the Florida crop was sold in markets east of the Mississippi River. In contrast, about 96 percent of the California crop went to western markets. Most of the remaining California melons were sold in the North Central States. The market distribution of imported and domestic watermelons in the month of May, the period in which the overlap between domestic sources of supply and imports is most pronounced, does not appear to be markedly different from that indicated for the entire year (table 16).

U.S. consumption

Per capita consumption of watermelons in the United States has ranged between 14 and 17 pounds annually in the past decade. Before 1958, imports supplied less than 1 percent of total U.S. consumption; by 1960 the proportion had risen to 2.2 percent. Expressed on a seasonal basis, imports supply practically all of domestic consumption until May,

when Florida and to a much lesser extent, California, supply the market along with Mexico. After May, domestic sources supply virtually all of the U.S. requirements.

Prices

Characteristically, the first melons to arrive on the market sell at prices that are significantly higher than those that prevail in mid-season, when the supply is much greater. Since the imports arrive on the market first, they sell at relatively high early-season prices. While it is clear that the opening price for the domestic watermelons would be higher in the absence of imports, the demand for watermelons at these high prices is limited and the total quantity sold is relatively small. By far the largest share of domestic watermelons is sold later in the season when foreign melons are no longer on the market and the prices are much lower. During this later period, the supply originates in a number of different U. S. producing areas--many of which compete with one another on a price basis in common markets--and any effect of imports on the prices of domestically produced watermelons must be negligible.

Table 17 shows the typical wholesale market prices for watermelons, by months, in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, and New York in 1959 and 1960. The table shows that in 1959 watermelons were first consistently quoted in all four of those markets in the month of March. In that month supplies were quite small and the prices relatively high; total unloads, virtually all of which were from Mexico, amounted to

117 carlots (table 15). The market prices ranged from a low of 12 cents per pound (at Los Angeles) to a high of 17 cents per pound (at San Francisco) in that month. By May 1959, however, total unloads at 38 U.S. markets had increased to 3,426 carlots, of which 2,841 carlots (83 percent of the total) were from domestic sources. In that month prices were significantly lower, ranging from a low of 5.6 cents per pound in Los Angeles to a high of 6.8 cents per pound in the New York and Chicago markets.

Mexican watermelons virtually disappeared from the market by the end of May 1959. In June, July, and August, as supplies of domestic melons increased, prices dropped to levels that were significantly lower than those prevailing when imports were on the market.

In 1960 the pattern of wholesale price movements in the principal markets was similar to that in 1959. In March 1960 there were only 229 carlots of watermelons reported on the markets (virtually all imported) and prices ranged from 7.9 to 11.0 cents per pound. In June, when 10,574 carlots of domestic melons and 144 carlots of imported melons were unloaded at the principal markets, prices ranged from 3.4 to 4.4 cents per pound.

Table 10.---Watermelons: U.S. tariff treatment from June 1930 to August 1961

Paragraph under Tariff Act of 1930 and description	Rates of duty		Effective		Trade-agreement commitments or other authority providing for application of--	
	:		:		:	
	General	Applicable to product of Cuba	date of rates of duty or of continuation: of rates of duty	General rate	Rate on product of Cuba	
Par. 752: Watermelons	Percent ad valorem:					
	35%	Free	6/18/30	Original rate in Tariff Act of 1930.	Commercial convention of 1902 with Cuba.	
		Free	9/3/34	-----	Trade agreement of 1934 with Cuba.	
	20%	-----	1/30/43	Trade agreement of 1942 with Mexico. ¹ / _L		
		*Free	1/1/48	-----	Pt. II GATT concession and trade agreement of 1947 with Cuba supple- mentary to GATT.	
	*20%	-----	1/1/51	GATT (art. 1).		

¹/ Terminated on Jan. 1, 1951.

* Current rate.

Table 11.--Watermelons: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and exports, 1951-60

Period	Total			January-June		July-December	
	Production	Imports	Exports	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports	Production <u>2/</u>	Imports
Quantity (million pounds)							
1951-----	2,576.9	5.2	37.6	572.5	5.1	2,004.4	0.1
1952-----	2,596.7	6.8	40.0	658.2	6.7	1,938.5	0.1
1953-----	2,928.9	12.6	49.0	797.4	12.4	2,131.5	0.2
1954-----	3,156.7	15.3	57.3	951.7	15.2	2,205.0	0.1
1955-----	3,487.8	18.9	63.2	925.5	18.8	2,562.3	0.1
1956-----	3,165.4	37.7	61.2	975.0	36.4	2,190.4	1.3
1957-----	2,975.7	24.5	62.4	736.2	24.4	2,239.5	0.1
1958-----	3,630.6	43.5	64.1	1,038.6	43.2	2,592.0	0.3
1959 <u>3/</u> -----	2,858.5	58.0	64.7	646.2	57.9	2,212.3	0.1
1960 <u>3/</u> -----	3,300.1	72.0	83.6	994.3	71.7	2,305.8	0.3
Value (1,000 dollars) <u>4/</u>							
1951-----	35,350	107	805	11,527	105	23,823	2
1952-----	44,937	108	1,015	15,039	107	29,898	1
1953-----	45,517	314	1,132	15,899	311	29,618	3
1954-----	35,087	250	916	12,436	248	22,651	2
1955-----	41,552	364	1,284	17,731	362	23,821	2
1956-----	43,735	552	1,124	17,205	533	26,530	19
1957-----	49,730	551	1,362	16,310	548	33,420	3
1958-----	32,894	1,096	1,120	11,155	1,089	21,739	7
1959 <u>3/</u> -----	47,378	1,836	1,505	15,812	1,835	31,566	1
1960 <u>3/</u> -----	39,688	2,214	1,584	13,887	2,209	25,801	5
Unit value (cents per pound)							
1951-----	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.2	2.0
1952-----	1.7	1.6	2.5	2.3	1.6	1.5	2.5
1953-----	1.6	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.5	1.4	2.2
1954-----	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.4
1955-----	1.3	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.0	1.5
1956-----	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.4
1957-----	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.5	2.4
1958-----	1.0	2.5	1.7	1.3	2.5	1.0	2.4
1959 <u>3/</u> -----	1.7	3.2	2.3	2.4	3.2	1.4	1.6
1960 <u>3/</u> -----	1.3	3.1	1.9	1.4	3.1	1.1	1.8

1/ Late spring season.2/ Early summer and late summer seasons.3/ Preliminary.4/ Value of imports is foreign value.

Source: Production, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 12.--Watermelons U.S. production, by harvest seasons and by States, and average price to growers, by seasons, average 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Harvest season and State	Average 1951-55	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Production (million pounds)						
Late spring:						
Florida-----	663.7	864.5	646.0	950.0	489.6	839.5
California (all desert valleys)----	117.4	110.5	90.2	88.6	156.6	154.8
Late spring total--	781.1	975.0	736.2	1038.6	646.2	994.3
Early summer:						
North Carolina-----	57.5	55.0	66.0	90.0	74.2	87.0
South Carolina-----	246.3	208.0	184.9	252.0	170.0	210.0
Georgia-----	411.0	444.6	450.0	535.5	343.0	382.5
Alabama-----	169.2	171.0	171.0	199.5	171.0	158.4
Mississippi-----	81.6	93.8	91.0	104.0	66.0	57.5
Arkansas-----	92.1	100.6	98.6	110.5	119.0	119.0
Louisiana-----	33.6	33.2	33.6	33.6	32.0	37.8
Oklahoma-----	97.9	69.0	82.5	74.8	68.0	67.5
Texas-----	512.8	440.0	470.4	595.0	510.0	472.0
Arizona-----	73.4	82.5	101.5	70.3	99.2	72.0
California-----	138.8	179.2	189.0	176.0	180.6	203.2
Early summer total--	1914.2	1876.9	1938.5	2241.2	1833.0	1866.9
Late summer:						
New Jersey-----	1/ 2.1	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana-----	97.1	104.0	101.4	82.0	87.1	102.2
Illinois-----	17.1	19.8	14.4	16.0	19.0	20.0
Iowa-----	8.5	6.9	7.2	6.4	6.3	6.8
Missouri-----	28.8	66.0	64.8	90.0	93.5	100.0
Maryland-----	39.8	40.5	32.2	43.5	47.2	50.0
Delaware-----	19.3	24.0	21.8	24.3	33.0	25.5
Virginia-----	23.7	28.9	35.2	68.8	80.6	119.6
Washington-----	5.8	5.4	-	-	-	-
Oregon-----	11.9	18.0	24.0	19.8	12.6	14.8
Late summer total--	254.1	313.5	301.0	350.8	379.3	438.9
U.S. total-----	2949.4	3165.4	2975.7	3630.6	2858.5	3300.1
Average price to growers (cents per pound)						
Late spring-----	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.3	2.4	1.6
California (all desert valleys) 2/----	(2.7)	(2.6)	(3.4)	(3.8)	(2.8)	(2.4)
Early summer-----	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.1
Late summer-----	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.3
U.S. average-----	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.7	1.3

1/ Average is for 1951 and 1952 only.

2/ Included in late spring total.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 13.--Watermelons: U.S. imports for consumption, by countries, 1956-60

Country	1956	1957	1958	1959 ^{1/}	1960 ^{1/}
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Total, all countries-----	37,685	24,540	43,521	57,967	71,994
Mexico-----	36,875	24,408	43,160	57,747	71,656
Cuba-----	579	132	361	220	338
Republic of Panama-----	231	-	-	-	-
Foreign value (1,000 dollars)					
Total, all countries-----	552	551	1,096	1,836	2,214
Mexico-----	527	544	1,088	1,830	2,205
Cuba-----	16	7	8	6	9
Republic of Panama-----	9	-	-	-	-
Unit foreign value (cents per pound)					
Average, all countries-----	1.5	2.2	2.5	3.2	3.1
Mexico-----	1.4	2.2	2.5	3.2	3.1
Cuba-----	2.7	5.0	2.1	2.9	2.6
Republic of Panama-----	3.8	-	-	-	-

^{1/} Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 14.--Watermelons: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources and by month, January 1959-April 1961 1/

Month	1959				1960				1961 2/			
	Total, all countries	Mexico	Cuba	Total, all countries	Mexico	Cuba	Total, all countries	Mexico	Cuba	Total, all countries	Mexico	Cuba
Quantity (pounds)												
January	129,604	43,660	85,944	160,980	160,980	150,980	-	355,575	351,240	44,315		
February	287,134	243,734	43,400	891,026	878,300	12,726	-	1,321,113	1,255,813	-		
March	2,786,278	2,713,578	72,700	10,888,468	10,746,635	141,833	-	7,355,356	7,295,356	-		
April	21,759,351	21,750,562	8,789	9,782,806	9,675,234	107,572	-	10,663,617	10,660,392	4,400		
May	28,833,742	28,833,742	-	35,589,741	35,589,741	-	-	-	-	-		
June	4,083,147	4,083,147	-	14,410,731	14,408,031	2,700	-	-	-	-		
July	67,160	67,160	-	196,675	196,675	-	-	-	-	-		
August	9,144	-	9,144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
September	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
October	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
November	-	-	-	23,809	-	-	-	-	-	-		
December	11,420	11,420	-	49,487	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total	57,966,980	57,747,003	219,977	71,993,723	71,655,596	338,127	3/22,806,391	3/22,738,822	3/15,715	-		
Foreign value												
January	\$3,843	\$1,109	\$2,734	\$5,841	\$5,841	\$5,841	-	\$12,580	\$11,567	\$1,013		
February	8,017	7,020	997	29,501	29,127	\$374	-	145,593	145,593	-		
March	92,328	90,079	2,249	316,742	313,150	3,592	-	240,671	240,671	-		
April	651,518	651,331	187	285,530	283,665	2,865	-	344,105	343,058	176		
May	961,537	961,537	-	1,257,770	1,257,770	-	-	-	-	-		
June	117,712	117,712	-	312,516	312,386	130	-	-	-	-		
July	1,043	1,043	-	3,069	3,069	-	-	-	-	-		
August	234	-	234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
September	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
October	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
November	-	-	-	439	-	439	-	-	-	-		
December	145	145	-	1,362	-	1,362	-	-	-	-		
Total	1,836,397	1,829,976	6,421	2,213,770	2,205,008	5,762	3/742,949	3/740,889	3/1,189	-		
Unit foreign value (cents per pound)												
January	3.0	2.5	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.6	-	3.2	3.3	2.4		
February	2.8	2.9	2.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	-	3.3	3.3	-		
March	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	-	3.3	3.3	-		
April	3.0	3.0	2.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	-	3.2	3.2	4.0		
May	3.3	3.3	-	3.5	3.5	3.5	-	-	-	-		
June	2.9	2.9	-	2.2	2.2	4.8	-	-	-	-		
July	1.6	1.6	2.8	1.6	1.6	-	-	-	-	-		
August	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
September	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
October	-	-	-	1.8	-	1.8	-	-	-	-		
November	-	-	-	2.8	-	2.8	-	-	-	-		
December	1.2	1.3	-	3.1	3.1	2.6	-	3/3.3	3/3.3	3/2.4		
Average	3.2	3.2	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

1/ Preliminary.
 2/ Latest data available, April 1961.
 3/ January-April.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 15.--Watermelons: Unloads at 38 major U.S. markets, by sources and by months, 1959 and 1960

Year and month	(In carlot equivalents for rail, truck, and boat shipments)										Total domestic and imported
	Domestic						Imported 1/	Total domestic			
	Florida	California	Arizona	Texas	Other						
1959:											
January	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
February	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	
March	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	114	3	117	
April	162	5	-	-	-	167	-	566	167	733	
May	2,564	256	5	13	3	2,841	-	585	2,841	3,426	
June	5,579	2,128	1,005	2,137	1,777	12,626	-	27	12,626	12,653	
July	1,282	1,400	318	2,063	9,763	14,826	-	12	14,826	14,838	
August	8	1,124	10	857	5,884	7,883	-	-	7,883	7,883	
September	-	526	-	84	1,622	2,232	-	-	2,232	2,232	
October	-	37	-	11	44	92	-	-	92	92	
November	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	3	3	
December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total, 1959	9,596	5,477	1,338	5,169	19,093	40,673		1,312		41,985	
1960:											
January	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	
February	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	96	
March	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	228	1	229	
April	37	8	-	-	-	45	-	352	45	397	
May	2,313	102	-	6	1	2,422	-	801	2,422	3,223	
June	7,060	1,284	456	911	863	10,574	-	144	10,574	10,718	
July	1,730	1,670	360	1,991	8,798	14,549	-	-	14,549	14,549	
August	98	1,609	34	1,261	9,413	12,415	-	-	12,415	12,415	
September	-	480	-	161	1,787	2,428	-	-	2,428	2,428	
October	-	40	-	35	128	203	-	-	203	203	
November	-	2	-	2	-	4	-	-	4	4	
December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total, 1960	11,238	5,196	850	4,367	20,990	42,641		1,627		44,268	
1/ Practically all imports were from Mexico.											

1/ Practically all imports were from Mexico.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 16.--Watermelons: Unloads in 22 U.S. cities, May and June 1959

(In carlot equivalents for rail, truck, boat, and air shipments)

Month and city	Domestic sources						Imports, all from Mexico	Total unloads
	Arizona	California	Florida	Texas	Other domestic	Total domestic		
May 1959								
Atlanta-----	-	-	56	-	-	56	-	56
Baltimore-----	-	-	113	-	-	113	-	113
Birmingham-----	-	-	90	-	-	90	-	90
Boston-----	-	1	116	-	-	117	10	127
Chicago-----	-	12	141	-	-	153	103	256
Cincinnati-----	-	-	47	-	-	47	-	47
Cleveland-----	-	1	107	-	-	108	17	125
Dallas-----	-	-	17	2	-	19	24	43
Denver-----	-	2	-	4	-	6	31	37
Detroit-----	-	4	122	-	-	126	7	133
Fort Worth-----	-	-	3	-	-	3	2	5
Kansas City-----	1	-	32	1	-	34	21	55
Los Angeles-----	-	204	-	-	-	204	151	355
Louisville-----	-	-	15	-	-	15	-	15
Minneapolis-St. Paul---	2	-	53	-	-	55	9	64
New York-Newark-----	-	-	701	-	-	701	81	782
Philadelphia-----	-	-	213	-	-	213	1	214
Pittsburgh-----	-	1	116	-	-	117	12	129
Portland, Oreg-----	-	13	-	-	-	13	11	24
St. Louis-----	-	-	46	-	-	46	18	64
San Francisco-Oakland--	2	50	-	-	-	52	70	122
Washington, D.C-----	-	-	120	-	-	120	-	120
Total-----	5	288	2,113	7	-	2,413	568	2,981
June 1959								
Atlanta-----	-	-	180	4	151	335	-	335
Baltimore-----	-	-	353	-	36	389	-	389
Birmingham-----	-	-	405	-	85	490	-	490
Boston-----	22	-	237	23	1	283	-	283
Chicago-----	106	77	97	294	16	590	5	595
Cincinnati-----	6	1	118	15	20	160	-	160
Cleveland-----	2	2	152	69	19	244	2	246
Dallas-----	-	3	-	309	-	312	7	319
Denver-----	133	49	-	62	1	245	1	246
Detroit-----	36	18	221	100	49	424	2	426
Fort Worth-----	-	-	4	94	-	98	1	99
Kansas City-----	10	11	16	119	-	156	-	156
Los Angeles-----	173	1,020	-	-	-	1,193	-	1,193
Louisville-----	-	-	74	4	-	78	-	78
Minneapolis-St. Paul---	21	9	40	149	-	219	-	219
New York-Newark-----	13	12	1,089	111	69	1,294	-	1,294
Philadelphia-----	3	2	301	43	46	395	-	395
Pittsburgh-----	29	17	192	32	25	295	1	296
Portland, Oreg-----	51	101	-	-	-	152	-	152
St. Louis-----	-	-	37	156	1	194	-	194
San Francisco-Oakland--	61	364	-	-	-	425	-	425
Washington, D.C-----	19	8	376	7	121	531	-	531
Total-----	685	1,694	3,892	1,591	640	8,502	19	8,521

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 17.--Watermelons: Typical quoted wholesale market prices at specified U.S. markets, by months, 1959 and 1960

Month	(In cents per pound)							
	1959			1960				
	Los Angeles	San Francisco	Chicago	New York	Los Angeles	San Francisco	Chicago	New York
January-----	15.5	1/	1/	1/	14.5	19.0	1/	1/
February-----	15.0	18.0	1/	1/	11.8	19.0	1/	12.8
March-----	12.2	17.0	13.6	13.1	9.8	11.0	7.9	10.1
April-----	7.1	8.3	9.0	10.2	10.1	9.9	8.8	10.8
May-----	5.6	6.3	6.8	6.8	6.9	8.2	7.2	8.0
June-----	3.4	4.1	5.9	5.8	3.4	4.4	4.0	4.1
July-----	3.3	4.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.6	2.9	2.5
August-----	2.8	2.9	2.6	3.2	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.5
September-----	2.3	2.8	2.9	3.2	2.5	2.3	2.2	3.0
October-----	2.3	3.0	1/	1/	2.5	2.5	-	-
November-----	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
December-----	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/

1/ No quotations.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service.

CHAPTER IV

Melons (Other Than Cantaloups and Watermelons)
(Par. 752)Description and uses

The melons here considered consist of a miscellaneous group other than cantaloups and watermelons. Among the most important in this category are honeydews, Persians, casabas, and cranshaws. Such melons are usually sweeter and considerably more expensive than cantaloups. The flesh of the Persian and cranshaw melons is orange-colored, while that of the honeydew and casaba melons is light green. ~~The~~ honeydew has a smooth cream-colored rind; the Persian, a finely netted green rind; and the casaba and cranshaw, heavily wrinkled green and yellow rinds without netting.

In addition to the melons mentioned above there are numerous others of minor economic importance, such as the honeymoon, honeyshaw, honeyball, and leopard. All the melons considered here are used as dessert fruits.

U.S. customs treatment

The melons to which this chapter relates were not specially provided for in the Tariff Act of 1930. Such melons, other than those of Cuban origin, were originally dutiable at 35 percent ad valorem under the provision of paragraph 752 for "fruits in their natural state, . . . not specially provided for"; Cuban melons were dutiable at 28 percent ad valorem, or 20 percent below the general rate.

The rate of duty on Cuban melons of the types here considered was reduced to the current level of 14 percent ad valorem pursuant to a trade agreement negotiated with Cuba, effective on January 5, 1942

(table 18). Pursuant to a concession initially negotiated with Chile in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the general rate was reduced, effective in 1949, to 17-1/2 percent ad valorem on imports entered during the period from December 1, in any year, to the following May 31, inclusive. The original general rate on imports entering from June 1 to November 30, inclusive, has remained at 35 percent ad valorem.

U.S. production

General.--Total U.S. output of all melons covered in this chapter is estimated at about 200 million pounds in 1960. The honeydew is the most important of the several miscellaneous melons here considered. Domestic production of honeydews averaged 150 million pounds annually in 1950-55 and 135 million pounds in 1956-60. In this decade the greatest production was in 1954, with 175 million pounds and the lowest in 1957, with 117 million pounds. In 1960, production amounted to 136 million pounds (table 19).

In recent years honeydews have been grown on about 10,000 acres in California, Texas, and Arizona (table 20). Initial production of honeydew melons originates in Texas during late May. Honeydews from the Palo Verde Valley in California, come on the market in late May or early June; marketings from the Salt River Valley of Arizona begin in late June or early July. The principal producing areas for honeydews are in the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys of California. The output from these areas is available from July through November.

Persian melons rank next in importance to honeydew melons in the United States. Although there are no statistics available on total U.S. production of Persian melons, the output in California, where most Persian melons are produced, averaged about 25 million pounds annually in 1950-55 and about 18 million pounds in 1956-60.

Analysis of unload data at major U.S. terminal markets indicates the 1960 output of miscellaneous melons other than honeydews and California Persians to be about 40 million pounds.

As with honeydew and Persian melons, the bulk of the output of casabas, cranshaws, and most other miscellaneous melons comes from the central valleys of California. The harvest season for these melons extends from June to November. The early, or June-July, marketings originate chiefly in the Palo Verde area.

Production in the desert valleys of California.--Available data do not make possible a reliable estimate of the quantity of production of miscellaneous melons in the desert valleys. However, statistics on acreage and value indicate that production has dropped sharply in recent years. The acreage and the farm value of the crop for the years 1955-60, compiled from information supplied by the offices of the Agriculture Commissioners in the area, are shown in the following tabulation:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Farm value</u>
1955-----	3,089	\$1,099,640
1956-----	2,535	839,028
1957-----	1,495	459,295
1958-----	402	132,802
1959-----	449	372,840
1960-----	725	562,141

The tabulation indicates that total plantings declined from 3,089 acres in 1955 to 402 acres in 1958 and then increased to 725 acres in 1960. The aggregate farm value of these miscellaneous melons declined from about \$1,100,000 in 1955 to about \$133,000 in 1958; thereafter the farm value of the desert valley crop increased more than threefold, or to \$562,000 in 1960. The decline in production between 1955 and 1958 is associated chiefly with problems of plant diseases.

On the basis of value, it appears that from 90 to 95 percent of the crop is usually produced in the Palo Verde Valley. By far the leading variety is the honeydew; most of the remaining production is accounted for by the cranshaw. Combined, these two types accounted for more than 85 percent of the average annual value of the total desert crop of miscellaneous melons in 1955-60. Honeydews alone accounted for about 64 percent of the annual total in this period.

Total reported production of honeydews in the desert valleys amounted to nearly 20 million pounds annually in 1951-55 and in 1956. It declined sharply to about 1.5 million pounds in 1958 and increased thereafter to about 5 million pounds in 1960 (table 20).

U.S. imports

In 1950-54, imports of the melons here considered averaged about 7 million pounds annually. In 1955-58, such imports averaged about 13 million pounds per year and did not vary more than 2 million pounds from the average in any year (table 19). Thereafter they rose sharply to 20 million pounds in 1959 and to 35 million pounds in 1960.

The principal sources of imports of the melons under consideration are, in the order of their importance, Chile, Spain, and Mexico (table 21). The imports from Chile are principally honeydews and casabas; those from Spain consist chiefly of a heavily wrinkled casaba; and those from Mexico are principally honeydews, cranshaws, and Persians.

Imports of melons follow a pronounced seasonal pattern, depending upon the harvesting season in the exporting country. Thus, most of the imports from Chile enter during the period February-April; those from Mexico, during March-July; and those from Spain, during September-January (table 22).

A large part of the increase in imports in recent years has occurred in January-May when there is little domestic production. There has, however, also been a rise in the volume of imports in June and July, the months in which the desert valley harvest is at its peak. From 1958 to 1960, for example, total imports rose by about 22.8 million pounds (or from 12.7 million pounds to 35.5 million pounds). Of the total increase, about 11 million pounds--or nearly half--was accounted for by imports from Chile and Mexico in January-May. Nearly 8 million pounds of the increase (about a third of the total) occurred in September-December, when the bulk of production is in central California and, to a lesser extent, in the desert valleys of California. Almost all the imports during this season (which enter chiefly in November-December) are from Spain and are sold primarily along the eastern seaboard--usually at significantly higher prices than the domestic crop. The Spanish melons consist chiefly of casabas, which are not closely comparable to domestic

varieties but which have become increasingly popular. Nearly 4 million pounds, or 17 percent of the total increase in imports from 1958 to 1960, occurred in the months June-July, when the desert valley harvest is at its peak.

Imports increased almost steadily from 1950 to 1960, whereas domestic production fluctuated widely during that period. For example, total U.S. production of honeydews and Persians, which account for the bulk of domestic output, rose by about 39 million pounds from 1950 to 1954, or from 158 million pounds to 197 million pounds (table 19). During the same period, imports of all miscellaneous melons increased by about 4 million pounds. From 1955 to 1957, domestic production declined by about 40 million pounds (or from 177 million in 1955 to 137 million in 1957); imports were fairly stable in these years, averaging about 13 million pounds annually. From 1957 to 1960, domestic output of honeydews and Persians increased by about 18 million pounds, while imports of all miscellaneous melons rose by about 24 million pounds, or from 11 million pounds in 1957 to 35 million in 1960.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of the melons here considered are not reported separately in official statistics. Exports probably have not exceeded 2 million pounds annually in recent years. Virtually all U.S. exports of miscellaneous melons go to Canadian markets.

U.S. consumption

Statistics relating to domestic levels of consumption of the miscellaneous melons here considered are not available. Assuming that exports usually are small in relation to total domestic supply (imports

plus production), it appears that the proportion of apparent domestic consumption 1/ supplied by imports increased from about 7 percent in each of the years 1955-57 to about 19 percent in 1960. However, as noted earlier, a large part of the imports enter in January-May, when there is little domestic production. The ratio of imports to apparent domestic supply in the months June-December, when both imports and domestic melons are available, was 3 percent in 1958, 4 percent in 1959, and 9 percent in 1960. These ratios are overstated, since the data on domestic production exclude cranshaws, casabas, and other miscellaneous melons. Aggregate production of these melons is estimated to be between 40 and 50 million pounds in 1960.

Market distribution of desert valley and imported melons

A large share of the desert valley melons are marketed in Los Angeles and San Francisco, where the first marketings of the season (in the latter part of May) meet with limited competition from imports.

Total reported unloads at these two markets for the year 1959, by months and by sources of the unloads, are shown in table 23. The data span the spring and fall harvest of the desert valley crop and show that most of the imports have been sold by the time the desert valley spring crop reaches the market in volume. For example, in 1959, imports accounted for all of the unloads in March and April, and they dominated the market in May, when Mexico supplied 16 of the 20 carlots reported from all sources. In that month the desert valleys supplied 3 carlots. The peak season for the desert valleys is in June, in

1/ Consumption of honeydew melons produced in the United States and Persian melons produced in California plus imports of all the melons here considered.

which month imports have usually been small. In June of 1959, the desert valleys supplied these markets with a total of 97 carlots, compared with 2 carlots from Mexico.

While imports have usually been small in June and negligible thereafter, it should be noted that in 1960 imports from Mexico in June were at their highest level on record--4 million pounds. Although most of these melons appear to have been shipped to markets in the east, it is clear that imports during June have become increasingly more significant in relation to desert valley production.

Table 18.--Melons other than cantaloups and watermelons: U.S. tariff treatment from June 1930 to August 1961

Paragraph under Tariff Act of 1930 and description	Rates of duty		Effective		Trade-agreement commitments or other authority providing for application of--	
	General	: to product of Cuba	: date of rates of duty or of : continuation: of rates of duty	: of rates of duty	General rate	Rate on product of Cuba
Par. 752: Melons (other than water- melons and cantaloups) If entered during Dec. 1- May 31, inclusive.	35%				Original rate in Tariff Act of 1930.	Commercial convention of 1902 with Cuba. Trade agreement of 1934 with Cuba.
		28%	6/18/30			
		28%	9/3/34			
		14%	1/5/42			Supplemental trade agree- ment of 1941 with Cuba.
		*14%	1/1/48			Pt. II GATT concession and trade agreement with Cuba supplementary to GATT.
	*17-1/2%		3/16/49		GATT concession (Chile).	
If entered during June 1- Nov. 30, inclusive.	*35%	28%	6/18/30		Original rate in Tariff Act of 1930.	Commercial convention of 1902 with Cuba. Trade agreement of 1934 with Cuba.
		28%	9/3/34			
		14%	1/5/42			Supplemental trade agree- ment of 1941 with Cuba.
		*14%	1/1/48			Pt. II GATT concession and trade agreement with Cuba supplementary to GATT.

* Current rate.

Table 19.--Melons other than cantaloups or watermelons: U.S. production of honeydews and Persians, and imports for consumption of "other melons," 1950-60

Year	U.S. production of honeydews and Persians <u>1/</u>			Imports <u>2/</u>
	Honeydews	Persians grown in California	Total	
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
1950-----	124,200	33,400	157,600	5,094
1951-----	141,200	22,000	163,200	4,864
1952-----	144,000	28,400	172,400	6,653
1953-----	161,800	22,000	183,800	9,950
1954-----	175,600	20,900	196,500	9,472
1955-----	155,900	21,200	177,100	13,511
1956-----	164,700	18,000	182,700	15,072
1957-----	117,100	20,000	137,100	11,024
1958-----	128,500	18,400	146,900	12,708
1959 <u>3/</u> -----	125,100	16,800	141,900	20,319
1960 <u>3/</u> -----	136,200	18,400	154,600	35,492
	Value (1,000 dollars) <u>4/</u>			
1950-----	5,048	1,252	6,300	275
1951-----	6,467	902	7,369	235
1952-----	7,505	1,093	8,598	341
1953-----	7,762	924	8,686	521
1954-----	8,385	815	9,200	465
1955-----	7,387	1,007	8,394	694
1956-----	7,310	954	8,264	644
1957-----	6,249	1,080	7,329	551
1958-----	6,012	846	6,858	594
1959 <u>3/</u> -----	6,982	924	7,906	1,005
1960 <u>3/</u> -----	6,738	1,012	7,750	1,665
	Unit value (cents per pound)			
1950-----	4.1	3.7	4.0	5.4
1951-----	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.8
1952-----	5.2	3.8	5.0	5.1
1953-----	4.8	4.2	4.7	5.2
1954-----	4.8	3.9	4.7	4.9
1955-----	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.1
1956-----	4.4	5.3	4.5	4.3
1957-----	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.0
1958-----	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7
1959 <u>3/</u> -----	5.6	5.5	5.6	4.9
1960 <u>3/</u> -----	5.0	5.5	5.0	4.7

^{1/} In addition to the production shown for honeydews and California Persians there is an additional production of Cranshaws, Casabas, Persians (in Texas and Arizona) and other miscellaneous melons probably amounting to somewhat more than the output shown for California Persians.

^{2/} Data on imports include honeydews, Persians, and miscellaneous melons.

^{3/} Import data is preliminary.

^{4/} Value of production is farm value and value of imports is foreign value.

Source: Production, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 20.--Honeydew melons: U.S. acreage, production, and average price to growers, by harvest seasons and by States, average 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Harvest season and State	1951-55 average	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Acreage (acres)						
Late spring: 1/						
Texas-----	2/ 440	2,000	2,000	3,000	1,800	850
California desert valleys----	1,660	1,800	800	170	260	400
Early summer: Arizona-----	2,760	2,700	750	1,900	400	750
Summer: California-----	6,500	6,200	5,700	6,100	6,400	7,800
U.S. total-----	11,360	12,700	9,250	11,170	8,860	9,800
Production (million pounds)						
Late spring: 1/						
Texas-----	2/ 3.9	16.0	14.0	18.0	10.8	10.2
California desert valleys----	18.3	19.8	7.6	1.5	3.1	4.8
Early summer: Arizona-----	33.2	29.7	7.1	11.4	5.6	12.0
Summer: California-----	100.3	99.2	88.4	97.6	105.6	109.2
U.S. total-----	155.7	164.7	117.1	128.5	125.1	136.2
Average price to growers (cents per pound)						
Late spring: 1/						
Texas-----	2/ 5.4	6.5	4.8	6.3	7.5	7.3
California desert valleys----	6.1	5.6	7.7	5.9	6.6	5.7
Early summer: Arizona-----	5.4	3.8	9.2	5.2	6.6	5.8
Summer: California-----	4.3	4.0	4.9	4.3	5.3	4.6
U.S. average-----	4.8	4.4	5.3	4.7	5.6	5.0

1/ California desert valleys and Texas market in June and July.

2/ Texas did not begin production until 1954, acreage and production are 5-year averages; price is 1954-55 average.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Note.--Based on data from the Agriculture Commissioners of Imperial and Riverside Counties, desert valley production of miscellaneous melons other than honeydews has ranged from about 1 to 5 million pounds annually and, as with honeydews, occurs mostly in the Palo Verde Valley.

Table 2L.--Melons other than cantaloups and watermelons: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1955-60

Country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 <u>1/</u>	1960 <u>1/</u>
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Total, all countries-----	13,511	15,072	11,023	12,708	20,319	35,492
Chile-----	6,921	6,939	5,531	8,372	12,010	14,604
Spain-----	4,447	2,570	2,825	3,040	6,216	11,230
Mexico-----	2,058	5,126	1,932	1,071	1,931	9,387
Cuba-----	-	80	32	2	86	-
Argentina-----	85	280	703	223	75	211
All other-----	-	77	-	-	1	60
Foreign value (1,000 dollars)						
Total, all countries-----	694	644	551	594	1,005	1,665
Chile-----	355	334	301	406	602	678
Spain-----	218	112	122	132	271	498
Mexico-----	116	180	80	46	124	477
Cuba-----	-	4	2	<u>2/</u>	4	-
Argentina-----	5	10	46	10	4	10
All other-----	-	4	-	-	<u>2/</u>	2
Unit foreign value (cents per pound)						
Average, all countries--	5.1	4.3	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.7
Chile-----	5.1	4.8	5.4	4.8	5.0	4.6
Spain-----	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4
Mexico-----	5.6	3.5	4.1	4.3	6.4	5.1
Cuba-----	-	4.7	5.4	10.0	5.1	-
Argentina-----	6.0	3.5	6.5	4.6	4.9	4.8
All other-----	-	6.0	-	-	11.7	2.5

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 22.--Melons other than cantaloups and watermelons: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources and by months, January 1959-April 1961 1/

Period	Total, all countries	Chile	Spain	Mexico	Cuba	Argentina	All other
Quantity (pounds)							
1959: <u>2/</u>							
January-----	747,229	47,798	699,431	-	-	-	-
February-----	3,118,171	3,118,171	-	-	-	-	-
March-----	4,333,023	4,230,416	-	-	75,157	27,450	-
April-----	3,905,721	3,789,187	-	88,534	-	28,000	-
May-----	1,749,643	765,425	-	981,933	2,285	-	-
June-----	662,983	58,636	-	602,907	-	-	1,440
July-----	257,310	-	-	257,310	-	-	-
August-----	8,750	-	-	-	8,750	-	-
September-----	244,332	-	244,332	-	-	-	-
October-----	1,002,918	-	1,002,918	-	-	-	-
November-----	2,569,996	-	2,549,996	-	-	20,000	-
December-----	1,719,375	-	1,719,375	-	-	-	-
Total-----	20,319,451	12,009,633	6,216,052	1,930,684	86,192	75,450	1,440
Foreign value							
January-----	\$35,332	\$3,606	\$31,726	-	-	-	-
February-----	193,515	193,515	-	-	-	-	-
March-----	200,639	195,430	-	-	\$3,909	\$1,300	-
April-----	179,761	174,620	-	\$3,741	-	1,400	-
May-----	91,937	32,231	-	59,490	216	-	-
June-----	42,893	2,741	-	39,984	-	-	\$168
July-----	20,608	-	-	20,608	-	-	-
August-----	250	-	-	-	250	-	-
September-----	10,938	-	10,938	-	-	-	-
October-----	46,302	-	46,302	-	-	-	-
November-----	109,426	-	108,426	-	-	1,000	-
December-----	73,349	-	73,349	-	-	-	-
Total-----	1,004,950	602,143	270,741	123,823	4,375	3,700	168
Unit foreign value (cents per pound)							
January-----	4.7	7.5	4.5	-	-	-	-
February-----	6.2	6.2	-	-	-	-	-
March-----	4.6	4.6	-	-	5.2	4.7	-
April-----	4.6	4.6	-	4.2	-	5.0	-
May-----	5.3	4.2	-	6.1	9.5	-	-
June-----	6.5	4.7	-	6.6	-	-	11.7
July-----	8.0	-	-	8.0	-	-	-
August-----	2.9	-	-	-	2.9	-	-
September-----	4.5	-	4.5	-	-	-	-
October-----	4.6	-	4.6	-	-	-	-
November-----	4.3	-	4.3	-	-	5.0	-
December-----	4.3	-	4.3	-	-	-	-
Average-----	4.9	5.0	4.4	6.4	5.1	4.9	11.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22.--Melons other than cantaloups and watermelons: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources and by months January, 1959-April 1961 1/--Continued

Period	Total, all countries	Chile	Spain	Mexico	Argentina	Peru
Quantity (pounds)						
1960: 2/						
January-----	1,270,611	353,276	909,335	-	-	8,000
February-----	4,899,890	4,416,321	144,092	318,087	-	21,390
March-----	7,118,362	4,737,699	-	2,259,409	121,254	-
April-----	5,100,323	4,343,607	-	683,728	59,720	13,268
May-----	2,490,918	753,160	-	1,691,086	29,884	16,788
June-----	3,898,403	-	-	3,898,403	-	-
July-----	480,480	-	-	480,480	-	-
August-----	23,228	-	23,228	-	-	-
September-----	698,094	-	698,094	-	-	-
October-----	2,788,456	-	2,788,456	-	-	-
November-----	3,099,274	-	3,048,874	50,400	-	-
December-----	3,623,952	-	3,618,264	5,688	-	-
Total-----	35,491,991	14,604,063	11,230,343	9,387,281	210,858	59,446
Foreign value						
January-----	\$56,914	\$16,490	\$40,236	-	-	\$188
February-----	255,656	229,051	5,800	\$20,276	-	529
March-----	351,581	212,246	-	133,497	\$5,838	-
April-----	207,427	190,628	-	13,470	2,986	343
May-----	106,582	29,693	-	75,075	1,374	440
June-----	212,670	-	-	212,670	-	-
July-----	21,252	-	-	21,252	-	-
August-----	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-
September-----	29,508	-	29,508	-	-	-
October-----	119,685	-	119,685	-	-	-
November-----	134,938	-	133,823	1,115	-	-
December-----	167,616	-	167,495	121	-	-
Total-----	1,665,329	678,108	498,047	477,476	10,198	1,500
Unit foreign value (cents per pound)						
January-----	4.5	4.7	4.4	-	-	2.4
February-----	5.2	5.2	4.0	6.4	-	2.5
March-----	4.9	4.5	-	5.9	4.8	-
April-----	4.1	4.4	-	2.0	5.0	2.6
May-----	4.3	3.9	-	4.4	4.6	2.6
June-----	5.5	-	-	5.5	-	-
July-----	4.4	-	-	4.4	-	-
August-----	6.5	-	6.5	-	-	-
September-----	4.2	-	4.2	-	-	-
October-----	4.3	-	4.3	-	-	-
November-----	4.4	-	4.4	2.2	-	-
December-----	4.6	-	4.6	2.1	-	-
Average-----	4.7	4.6	4.4	5.1	4.8	2.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22.--Melons other than cantaloups and watermelons: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources and by months, January 1959-April 1961 ^{1/}--Continued

Period	Total, all countries	Chile	Spain	Mexico	Argentina	Peru
Quantity (pounds)						
1961: ^{2/}						
January-----	1,362,959	481,155	843,443	-	-	-
February-----	3,646,536	3,294,608	-	168,663	183,265	-
March-----	5,444,562	3,871,266	22,000	1,320,174	102,950	128,172
April-----	4,036,834	3,280,746	-	398,273	-	355,746
Total (Jan.-						
Apr.)-----	14,490,891	10,927,775	865,443	1,887,110	286,215	483,198
Foreign value						
January-----	\$62,179	\$22,695	\$37,744	-	-	-
February-----	145,575	127,047	-	\$10,102	\$8,426	-
March-----	202,990	124,753	1,000	69,724	3,436	\$4,077
April-----	127,664	102,415	-	14,499	-	10,388
Total (Jan.-						
Apr.)-----	538,408	376,910	38,744	94,325	11,862	14,465
Unit foreign value (cents per pound)						
January-----	4.6	4.7	4.5	-	-	-
February-----	4.0	3.9	-	6.0	4.6	-
March-----	3.7	3.2	4.5	5.3	3.3	3.2
April-----	3.2	3.1	-	3.6	-	2.9
Average (Jan.-						
Apr.)-----	3.7	3.4	4.5	5.0	4.1	3.0

^{1/} Latest data available, April 1961.

^{2/} Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 23.—Casaba, cranshaw, honeydew, and Persian melons: Unloads in Los Angeles and San Francisco, by specified sources and by months, 1959

(In carlot equivalents of rail, truck, and boat shipments)

(in carlot equivalents of rail, truck, and boat shipments)

Period	Domestic sources		Import sources		Total, domestic and imported
	Desert valleys:	Other	Mexico	Chile	
Casabas 1/					
June-----	3	-	-	-	3
July-----	1	18	-	-	19
August-----	-	62	-	-	62
September-----	-	102	-	-	102
October-----	1	85	-	-	86
November-----	-	28	-	-	28
Total-----	5	595	-	-	600
Cranshaws 2/					
May-----	3	1	11	-	15
June-----	33	1	-	-	34
July-----	3	62	-	-	65
August-----	-	89	-	-	89
September-----	-	90	-	-	90
October-----	-	25	-	-	25
November-----	6	-	-	-	6
Total-----	45	268	11	-	324
Honeydews 3/					
March-----	-	-	-	9	9
April-----	-	-	6	-	6
May-----	-	-	3	-	3
June-----	46	5	1	-	52
July-----	7	155	-	-	162
August-----	-	149	-	-	149
September-----	-	108	-	-	108
October-----	-	47	-	-	47
November-----	1	4	-	-	5
Total-----	54	468	10	9	541
Persians 4/					
May-----	-	-	2	-	2
June-----	15	-	1	-	16
July-----	3	37	-	-	40
August-----	-	70	-	-	70
September-----	-	59	-	-	59
October-----	-	22	-	-	22
Total-----	18	188	3	-	209
Total					
March-----	-	-	-	9	9
April-----	-	-	6	-	6
May-----	3	1	16	-	20
June-----	97	6	2	-	105
July-----	14	272	-	-	286
August-----	-	370	-	-	370
September-----	-	359	-	-	359
October-----	1	179	-	-	180
November-----	7	32	-	-	39
Total, 1959-----	122	1,519	24	9	1,674

1/ No reported unloads of casabas in January-May and December 1959.

2/ No reported unloads of cranshaws in January-April and December 1959.

3/ No reported unloads of honeydews in January-February and December 1959.

4/ No reported unloads of Persians in January-April and December 1959.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

CHAPTER V

Snap Beans
(Par. 765)Description and uses

Snap beans, including both green and wax beans, are picked at a stage when both the pod and the seed are tender and edible. The snap bean differs from edible field beans (such as the pea bean, the red kidney bean, or the pinto bean) in that it has a thicker pod, which is relatively free of strings and fiber in the earlier stages of development. Other than this, there is no sharp distinction between snap beans and edible field beans except that the latter are harvested principally for the dry bean.

Unless otherwise indicated, this chapter deals with snap beans for the fresh market, as distinguished from snap beans for processing.

U.S. customs treatment

Snap beans are classifiable under paragraph 765 of the Tariff Act of 1930 as "beans, green or unripe, not specially provided for." They were originally dutiable under that act at 3.5 cents per pound. The rate applicable to Cuban snap beans was 20 percent below the general rate, or 2.8 cents per pound (table 24). Pursuant to a concession granted in the trade agreement with Mexico, the general rate was reduced to 2 cents per pound, effective January 30, 1943; on the same date the rate on Cuban snap beans became 1.6 cents per pound (i.e., 20 percent below the general rate). Upon termination of the trade agreement with Mexico, effective January 1, 1951, the general rate

of duty reverted to the original statutory rate of 3.5 cents per pound and the rate on Cuban snap beans became 3.1 cents per pound (i.e., 0.4 cent below the general rate, representing the same absolute margin of preference that existed on April 10, 1947, which is in accordance with article I of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the 1947 trade agreement with Cuba). The average ad valorem equivalent of the 3.5 cents per pound general duty, based on the value of imports in 1960 was 31.5 percent. Imports from Cuba have not been significant in recent years.

U.S. production

Trends in production for the fresh market and for processing.--

Total U.S. production of snap beans (both for the fresh market and for processing) increased irregularly from about 1.1 billion pounds in 1950/51 to about 1.3 billion in 1959/60 (table 25). During this period, however, there was a marked shift in output from production for the fresh market to production for processing. For example, total output for processing increased almost without interruption from about 547 million pounds in 1950/51 to about 821 million pounds in 1959/60. In contrast, production for the fresh market declined from about 556 million pounds to about 443 million pounds. Thus, whereas production for the fresh market accounted for about 51 percent of total output in 1950/51, it accounted for only about 35 percent of the total 9 years later. The declining importance of production for the fresh market, both in absolute and relative terms, and conversely, the

increasing importance of production for processing, is attributable to the growing popularity of fresh-frozen snap beans and of canned snap beans.

Production for the fresh market, by seasons.--As indicated in table 26, snap beans for the fresh market are produced throughout the year in the United States, with significant output during nearly every season.

Normally, about 9 percent of the total U.S. crop for the fresh market is produced in the late fall season. Florida and Texas are by far the leading suppliers in this season. California also produces relatively small quantities at this time of the year.

Winter production, which is confined almost entirely to Florida, has accounted for about 12 percent of the total U.S. crop in recent years; the early spring crop--produced principally in Florida and Texas--accounts for roughly the same proportion of the total.

The respective proportions of the total U.S. crop produced in other seasons of the year, and the principal producing areas, are as follows for recent years: Midspring (produced chiefly in the Southern States), 8 percent; late spring (produced chiefly in the South Atlantic and Middle Atlantic States and in California), 15 percent; summer (produced chiefly in the East North Central States), 32 percent; and early fall (produced principally in California and along the Atlantic seaboard), 9 percent.

The 1954 Census of Agriculture indicated that there were 272,000

commercial growers of snap beans in that year, with an average of about 5 acres in beans per farm. It is estimated that approximately half of these growers produce for the fresh market. Mechanization of snap-bean harvesting has resulted in a significant reduction in the number of growers and a material increase in recent years in the acreage per farm. Most truck farmers who produce snap beans for the fresh market also grow a variety of other vegetables.

Production in the desert valleys of California.---Snap beans for the fresh market that are produced in the desert valleys of California are grown chiefly in the Coachella Valley, where the low salt content of the soil favors production. Save for limited production in Imperial Valley, there is little commercial production elsewhere in this region.

Notwithstanding the fact that there has been a significant volume of production in the desert valleys for many years, the crop is relatively minor in terms of value, usually accounting for less than 1 percent of the total value of all truck crops grown there. Moreover, the desert valleys account for only a small part (usually less than 5 percent) of all the snap beans grown in California for the fresh market. Output in the valleys in recent years has accounted for less than 1 percent of total U.S. production.

In Coachella Valley, where the bulk of the crop is grown, the beans are harvested both in the spring and in the fall. In terms of value, the crop has accounted for about 4 percent of the total value of all truck crops produced in the Coachella Valley in the past few years.

In harvesting, the beans are handpicked and hauled to farm sheds, where they are graded, sorted, and packed in wirebound crates for shipment to the market. During the harvest seasons, the field may be gone over several times, depending upon the vigor of the crop and the market prices. There is danger from frost from about early December to the middle of February, and plant disease, which is always a serious problem, at times causes severe losses. Yield per acre, as well as actual volume of production, may be significantly affected at any given time by either or both of these dangers.

In the desert valleys the snap beans are grown chiefly in connection with other truck crops. There are relatively few growers; in 1959, for example only five producers were reported as growing this crop. Total acreage dropped from about 400 in 1959 to about 300 in 1960. In part, this decline in acreage is attributable to a shift in production from bush to pole beans, which render significantly higher yields.

As indicated in table 26, output in the desert valleys averaged a little over 2 million pounds in recent years, with considerable fluctuation from year to year. Similarly, the farm value of the crop has been subject to sharp variation, with total returns to farmers in the Coachella Valley ranging from \$191,000 in 1957/58 to \$676,000 in 1956/57. The average price received by growers for snap beans in the desert valleys usually has been substantially above the average received by growers in other areas of the United States. Growing

and marketing costs, however, are significantly higher in the desert valleys than in most other sections of the country.

U.S. exports

Separate statistics are not available on U.S. exports of fresh snap beans; it is known, however, that virtually all U.S. exports go to Canada.

Canadian official import statistics indicate that in recent years, imports of snap beans from the United States have ranged between 10 million and 15 million pounds per year, valued at about \$1 million per year. Thus, U.S. exports appear to be somewhat larger than imports in terms of both quantity and value.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of snap beans have increased substantially since 1950. However, they continue to be small both in relation to total U.S. output and in relation to production during the import season. As shown in table 27, imports rose from 0.8 million pounds in 1950/51 to 8.1 million pounds in 1958/59. After declining to 6.9 million pounds in 1959/60, they increased to a record high of 9.8 million pounds in the first six months of 1960/61 (table 28). Imports were equivalent to less than 1 percent of total U.S. output before 1956/57; the ratio was between 1 and 2 percent in 1956/57-1959/60 and will probably be about 2 percent in 1960/61. The total foreign value of imports increased from \$0.1 million in 1950/51 to \$1.1 million in the first 6 months of 1960/61.

Although imports of snap beans for the fresh market enter virtually the year round, the great bulk of the total is imported in the period

November through May (table 28). In the past 10 crop years, these months accounted for 96 percent of total average annual imports. Imports generally reach their peak in December and January. However, there has been a significant percentage increase in imports during the month of November in recent years. Whereas November accounted for less than 1 percent of total imports in 1955/56, its share of the total rose to 7 percent in 1959/60.

Notwithstanding the marked increase in the actual level of imports, the growth in the aggregate volume--which amounted to about 6 million pounds from 1950/51 to 1959/60--has been very much smaller than the aggregate decline in the total volume of domestic production for the fresh market, which dropped by about 114 million pounds in the same period.

Mexico has been the only significant foreign supplier. In each of the years beginning in 1955/56 and ending in 1959/60, that country accounted for more than 98 percent of total U.S. imports from all countries (table 29).

U.S. consumption

As has been true of many other vegetables, consumption of snap beans in processed form (both of canned and of frozen packs) has increased rapidly in recent years. The following summary tabulation, which was prepared from data published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, shows per capita consumption of fresh, frozen, and canned snap beans for the years 1950-59 (in pounds):

<u>Year</u>	<u>Fresh</u>	<u>Frozen</u>	<u>Canned</u>
1950-----	3.5	0.35	3.4
1951-----	3.4	.45	3.2
1952-----	3.0	.53	3.4
1953-----	3.1	.57	3.5
1954-----	2.9	.64	3.6
1955-----	3.0	.66	4.0
1956-----	2.5	.72	4.1
1957-----	2.6	.73	3.9
1958-----	2.3	.79	4.2
1959-----	2.2	.80	4.2

As indicated in the tabulation, per capita consumption of the frozen product increased about 129 percent between 1950 and 1959, whereas that of the fresh product declined by about 37 percent. In the same period, per capita consumption of canned beans increased by nearly 25 percent.

Market distribution of desert valley and imported snap beans

Snap beans imported from Mexico and those produced in the desert valleys for the fresh market are distributed chiefly in markets west of the Rocky Mountains. Indeed, data on recent unloads at San Francisco and at Los Angeles indicate that market terminals in these two cities receive virtually all of the desert valley crop and the bulk of the imports. Hence, the competition between Mexican and desert valley snap beans is confined chiefly to those two markets during the periods when the shipping seasons overlap.

Table 30 shows that for the entire year 1958/59, total reported unloads at San Francisco and Los Angeles amounted to 2,571 carlots. Of this amount, 1,947 carlots, or about three-fourths of the total,

were supplied by California growers producing in areas outside the desert valleys, chiefly in the southern coastal area around Los Angeles and San Diego. Desert valley producers supplied 110 carlots, or less than 5 percent of the total carlots, whereas Mexico supplied 488 carlots, or about a fifth of the total. Shipments from Florida and South Carolina totaled 26 carlots. Desert valley shipments occur principally in October-November, and in April-June. A large part of the imports from Mexico are on the market during the months (December-March) when production both in the desert valleys and other parts of California is relatively small or nil.

The desert valley fall crop is marketed largely in October and November. Mexican shipments begin in November. In November 1958, Mexico supplied 5 carlots to the Los Angeles and San Francisco markets and the desert valleys supplied 16; other California producers supplied 57 carlots in that month. In December, when desert valley shipments virtually cease because of the weather, Mexico supplied 117 carlots; Florida 18; the desert valleys 1; and other California producers, 1. In January-March 1959, Mexico supplied nearly all of the unloads at these markets.

Shipments by desert valley producers are resumed in volume in April and continue into June; in May and June, California growers producing in areas other than the desert valleys dominate the market. Shipments from Mexico usually end in May. In April-May, 1959, the desert valleys shipped 55 carlots to these markets, compared with

357 carlots by other California growers and 76 carlots by Mexican growers.

In June-October 1959, all of the unloads of snap beans on the Los Angeles and San Francisco markets were from California, principally the southern coastal areas of that State, with relatively small quantities from the desert valleys in September and October.

Table 24.--Snap beans: U.S. tariff treatment from June 1930 to August 1961

Paragraph under Tariff Act of 1930 and description	Rates of duty		Effective : date of : rates of : duty or of : continuation: : of rates : of duty	Trade-agreement commitments or other authority providing for application of---	
	General	Applicable : to product of : Cuba		General rate	Rate on product of Cuba
Par. 765: Snap beans	3.5¢ per lb.	2.8¢ per lb.	6/18/30	Original rate in Tariff Act of 1930.	Commercial convention of 1902 with Cuba.
		2.8¢ per lb.	9/3/34	-----	Trade agreement of 1934 With Cuba.
	2¢ per lb.	1.6¢ per lb.	1/30/43	Trade agreement of 1942 with Mexico. 1/	Do.
		1.6¢ per lb.	1/1/48	-----	Trade agreement of 1947 with Cuba supplementary to GATT.
	* 3.5¢ per lb.	* 3.1¢ per lb.	1/1/51	Original rate in Tariff Act of 1930.	Do.

1/ Terminated on Jan. 1, 1951.

* Current rate.

Table 25.—Snap beans: U.S. commercial production, for the fresh market and for processing, years beginning in late fall, 1950/51 to 1959/60

(In thousands of pounds)			
Year	: For fresh : : market :	: For pro- : : cessing <u>1/</u> :	: Total :
1950/51-----	: 556,500 :	: 547,020 :	: 1,103,520 :
1951/52-----	: 517,600 :	: 480,940 :	: 998,540 :
1952/53-----	: 488,200 :	: 638,780 :	: 1,126,980 :
1953/54-----	: 527,300 :	: 692,860 :	: 1,220,160 :
1954/55-----	: 542,400 :	: 611,400 :	: 1,153,800 :
1955/56-----	: 488,300 :	: 677,260 :	: 1,165,560 :
1956/57-----	: 483,900 :	: 722,620 :	: 1,206,520 :
1957/58-----	: 439,400 :	: 729,000 :	: 1,168,400 :
1958/59-----	: 461,100 :	: 737,920 :	: 1,199,020 :
1959/60-----	: 442,900 :	: 820,800 :	: 1,263,700 :

1/ Production for processing assumed to be quantities for processing in calendar year following the late fall season.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 26 --Snap beans, Fresh: U.S. production, by harvest seasons and by States, and average price to growers, by harvest seasons, average 1950/51 to 1954/55, annual 1955/56 to 1959/60

Harvest season and State	Average 1950/51 to 1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60
Production (million pounds)						
Late fall:						
Florida-----	46.9	67.7	49.3	50.5	55.9	33.0
Texas-----	2.4	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.0
Winter: Florida-----	86.1	71.3	62.0	11.4	51.8	47.3
Early spring:						
Florida-----	55.7	45.4	38.8	65.5	30.2	62.3
Texas-----	3.2	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.3	4.2
Midspring:						
South Carolina-----	15.3	11.8	15.5	11.6	14.0	10.8
Georgia-----	8.4	6.3	7.4	7.4	5.8	7.2
Alabama-----	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.0	3.8	3.1
Mississippi-----	6.4	5.0	5.8	5.3	5.1	3.2
Louisiana-----	8.4	6.2	7.3	8.4	8.3	7.8
Late spring:						
New Jersey-----	12.3	14.4	12.2	14.3	14.4	14.8
Maryland-----	8.3	6.5	6.0	7.5	6.5	7.4
Virginia-----	12.3	7.4	11.2	9.2	9.1	13.4
North Carolina-----	13.0	10.6	12.9	14.4	13.0	11.8
Arkansas-----	2.0	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.2	.9
California 1/-----	28.7	26.0	29.9	21.0	29.9	18.7
Summer:						
New Hampshire-----	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Massachusetts-----	4.8	4.8	4.6	5.6	5.0	5.2
Rhode Island-----	.9	.8	.7	.9	1.0	.8
Connecticut-----	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.0	3.2
New York:						
Long Island-----	7.7	5.2	5.4	4.4	4.4	5.0
Other than Long Island-----	49.1	44.1	47.1	46.2	50.4	44.0
Pennsylvania-----	12.3	11.5	10.4	10.4	10.4	11.5
Ohio-----	12.6	13.2	14.8	13.6	14.4	15.3
Illinois-----	3.1	3.6	4.1	4.3	3.7	4.6
Michigan-----	7.7	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.0	7.7
Virginia-----	1.9	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.6
North Carolina-----	22.9	27.2	32.0	27.2	31.0	27.9
Georgia-----	5.4	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.8
Tennessee-----	6.0	4.2	5.0	6.3	5.5	5.9
Alabama-----	2.4	2.6	3.1	4.0	3.7	3.4
Colorado-----	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Early fall:						
New Jersey-----	5.5	6.1	7.2	5.0	6.5	6.1
Maryland-----	2.3	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.8	2.2
Virginia-----	18.7	13.5	13.5	12.8	15.5	13.9
North Carolina-----	1.2	1.4	2.2	2.2	3.4	2.6
South Carolina-----	5.7	6.1	6.1	8.0	1.0	4.5
Mississippi-----	1.7	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.1
Arkansas-----	.8	.2	.6	.7	.6	.6
Louisiana-----	2.7	4.9	2.8	4.2	2.4	3.5
California total-----	31.0	25.3	32.5	23.1	23.1	15.0
Desert valleys 1/-----	2/ (2.8)	(1.9)	(3.2)	(1.3)	(2.2)	(2.3)
U.S. total-----	526.4	488.3	483.9	439.4	461.1	442.9
Average price to growers (cents per pound)						
Late fall-----	10.0	7.5	9.7	9.5	7.3	11.7
Winter-----	9.7	9.8	11.3	18.6	10.9	12.0
Early spring-----	8.7	9.8	10.3	8.6	10.6	8.4
Midspring-----	7.5	9.7	7.3	6.9	7.4	7.0
Late spring:						
California only 1/-----	10.2	13.4	14.5	12.9	10.4	9.9
Season average-----	8.1	10.1	9.8	8.3	8.0	7.3
Summer-----	8.0	8.2	8.4	7.1	7.8	8.1
Early fall:						
California only 1/-----	10.4	11.0	10.4	11.0	14.9	13.1
Desert valleys 1/-----	(12.7)	(20.0)	(21.1)	(15.0)	(18.0)	(11.9)
Season average-----	8.7	8.3	8.5	8.7	11.0	9.0
U.S. average-----	8.6	8.9	9.2	8.3	8.7	8.7

1/ Data relating to desert valleys included in California figures for late spring and early fall.
2/ 1954/55 only.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture except data for Coachella and Imperial Valleys, Calif., which were supplied by the agricultural commissioners of Imperial and Riverside Counties.

Table 27.--Snap beans, fresh: U.S. production and imports for consumption, by specified seasons, years beginning Nov. 1, 1950/51 to 1959/60

Year beginning Nov. 1	Total <u>1/</u>		November-May <u>1/</u> (import season)		June-October	
	Production	Imports <u>2/</u>	Production <u>3/</u>	Imports	Production <u>4/</u>	Imports
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1950/51-----	556,500	841	247,400	668	309,100	173
1951/52-----	517,600	1,075	240,500	1,040	277,100	35
1952/53-----	488,200	1,650	193,900	1,583	294,300	67
1953/54-----	527,300	1,822	241,200	1,733	286,100	89
1954/55-----	542,400	1,743	252,900	1,320	289,500	423
1955/56-----	488,300	2,339	220,100	2,295	268,200	44
1956/57-----	483,900	6,271	192,400	6,180	291,500	91
1957/58-----	439,400	6,480	166,400	6,375	273,000	105
1958/59 <u>5/</u> -----	461,100	8,128	179,600	7,988	281,500	140
1959/60 <u>5/</u> -----	442,900	6,870	179,900	6,594	263,000	276
Value (1,000 dollars) <u>6/</u>						
1950/51-----	43,295	108	19,395	95	23,900	13
1951/52-----	44,991	125	20,213	122	24,778	3
1952/53-----	46,015	204	20,156	198	25,859	6
1953/54-----	41,766	217	18,734	208	23,032	9
1954/55-----	42,596	174	21,322	138	21,274	36
1955/56-----	42,413	223	19,502	218	22,911	5
1956/57-----	44,326	674	18,965	665	25,361	9
1957/58-----	35,677	707	14,731	696	20,946	11
1958/59 <u>5/</u> -----	39,257	902	15,764	886	23,493	16
1959/60 <u>5/</u> -----	38,386	738	17,238	711	21,148	27
Unit value (cents per pound)						
1950/51-----	8.4	12.9	9.3	14.2	7.8	7.6
1951/52-----	8.9	11.6	8.9	11.6	8.9	10.0
1952/53-----	9.4	12.4	10.4	12.5	8.8	10.3
1953/54-----	8.0	11.9	7.9	12.0	8.1	10.3
1954/55-----	8.1	10.0	8.7	10.5	7.6	8.4
1955/56-----	8.9	9.5	9.1	9.5	8.7	12.0
1956/57-----	9.2	10.8	9.9	10.8	8.8	10.5
1957/58-----	8.3	10.9	9.2	10.9	7.8	10.1
1958/59 <u>5/</u> -----	8.7	11.1	9.0	11.1	8.5	11.5
1959/60 <u>5/</u> -----	8.7	10.7	9.8	10.8	8.0	9.9

1/ Ratio of imports to production for the full year and for the November-May period is shown below (in percent):

	Full year	November-May		Full year	November-May
1950/51-----	0.2	0.3	1955/56-----	0.5	1.0
1951/52-----	.2	.4	1956/57-----	1.3	3.2
1952/53-----	.3	.8	1957/58-----	1.5	3.8
1953/54-----	.3	.7	1958/59-----	1.8	4.4
1954/55-----	.3	.5	1959/60-----	1.6	3.7

2/ Practically all from Mexico.

3/ Late fall, winter, early spring, and midspring.

4/ Late spring, summer, and early fall.

5/ Import data preliminary.

6/ Value of production is farm value; value of imports is foreign value.

Source: Production, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Exports are not separately reported, but import statistics of Canada, the principal U.S. export market, indicate that exports have amounted to 10,000 to 15,000 thousand pounds annually in recent years.

Table 28.—Snap beans, fresh: U.S. imports for consumption, by countries and by months, November 1958-April 1961 ^{1/}

Month	1958/59			1959/60			1960/61 ^{2/}
	Total, all countries	Mexico	Canada	Total, all countries	Mexico	Canada	From Mexico
Quantity (pounds)							
November-----	48,812	48,812	-	468,960	468,960	-	692,546
December-----	2,069,478	2,069,478	-	2,178,142	2,171,986	6,156	1,860,421
January-----	2,112,352	2,112,352	-	735,713	735,713	-	1,691,741
February-----	1,284,566	1,282,125	2,441	554,179	549,565	4,614	1,135,041
March-----	1,171,427	1,171,427	-	478,158	475,764	2,394	1,817,295
April-----	965,515	965,515	-	1,485,127	1,485,127	-	2,567,490
May-----	335,522	329,100	6,422	693,666	692,666	1,000	-
June-----	73,586	73,586	-	70,626	70,628	-	-
July-----	61,937	61,937	-	72,143	51,815	20,328	-
August-----	5,234	5,234	-	64,475	64,475	-	-
September-----	-	-	-	44,428	44,428	-	-
October-----	-	-	-	24,361	24,361	-	-
Total, November-October--	8,128,429	8,119,566	8,863	6,869,980	6,835,488	34,492	^{3/} 9,764,534
Foreign value							
November-----	\$4,882	\$4,882	-	\$40,917	\$40,917	-	\$75,194
December-----	218,722	218,722	-	230,039	229,499	\$540	211,283
January-----	228,260	228,260	-	80,323	80,323	-	186,112
February-----	145,293	145,059	\$234	61,146	60,674	472	138,103
March-----	133,609	133,609	-	56,917	56,637	280	215,438
April-----	117,948	117,948	-	168,278	168,278	-	312,636
May-----	37,333	36,717	616	72,994	72,730	264	-
June-----	7,358	7,358	-	7,065	7,065	-	-
July-----	6,195	6,195	-	6,834	5,332	1,502	-
August-----	2,617	2,617	-	6,447	6,447	-	-
September-----	-	-	-	4,445	4,445	-	-
October-----	-	-	-	2,437	2,437	-	-
Total, November-October--	902,217	901,367	850	737,842	734,784	3,058	^{3/} 1,138,766
Unit foreign value (cents per pound)							
November-----	10.0	10.0	-	8.7	8.7	-	10.9
December-----	10.6	10.6	-	10.6	10.6	8.8	11.4
January-----	10.8	10.8	-	10.9	10.9	-	11.0
February-----	11.3	11.3	9.6	11.0	11.0	10.2	12.2
March-----	11.4	11.4	-	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.9
April-----	12.2	12.2	-	11.3	11.3	-	12.2
May-----	11.1	11.2	9.6	10.5	10.5	26.4	-
June-----	10.0	10.0	-	10.0	10.0	-	-
July-----	10.0	10.0	-	9.5	10.3	7.4	-
August-----	50.0	50.0	-	10.0	10.0	-	-
September-----	-	-	-	10.0	10.0	-	-
October-----	-	-	-	10.0	10.0	-	-
Average, November-October--	11.1	11.1	9.6	10.7	10.7	8.9	^{3/} 11.7

^{1/} Preliminary.^{2/} Latest data available, April 1961.^{3/} November-April.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 29.--Snap beans, fresh: U.S. imports for consumption, by countries, years beginning Nov. 1, 1955/56 to 1959/60

Country	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59 <u>1/</u>	1959/60 <u>1/</u>
Quantity (pounds)					
Total, all countries--	2,339,060	6,271,402	6,480,178	8,128,429	6,869,980
Mexico-----	2,339,060	6,207,823	6,470,209	8,119,566	6,835,488
Canada-----	-	15,408	6,863	8,863	34,492
Thailand-----	-	45,465	-	-	-
France-----	-	-	2,600	-	-
Cuba-----	-	2,706	-	-	-
Belgium-----	-	-	506	-	-
Foreign value					
Total, all countries--	\$222,696	\$674,267	\$707,004	\$902,217	\$737,842
Mexico-----	222,696	667,763	705,432	901,367	734,784
Canada-----	-	2,080	686	850	3,058
Thailand-----	-	4,153	-	-	-
France-----	-	-	732	-	-
Cuba-----	-	271	-	-	-
Belgium-----	-	-	154	-	-
Unit foreign value (cents per pound)					
Average, all countries--	9.5	10.8	10.9	11.1	10.7
Mexico-----	9.5	10.8	10.9	11.1	10.7
Canada-----	-	13.5	10.0	9.6	8.9
Thailand-----	-	9.1	-	-	-
France-----	-	-	28.2	-	-
Cuba-----	-	10.0	-	-	-
Belgium-----	-	-	30.4	-	-

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 30.--Snap beans for the fresh market: Unloads at San Francisco and Los Angeles, by months and by sources, November 1958-October 1959 ^{1/}

(In carlot equivalents for rail and truck shipments)						
Month	Total unloads	California desert valleys	Other California	Florida	South Carolina	Mexico
November (1958)	86	16	57	6	2	5
December-----	137	1	1	18	0	117
January (1959)	127	-	-	-	-	127
February-----	74	-	-	-	-	74
March-----	92	3	-	-	-	89
April-----	97	23	12	-	-	62
May-----	391	32	345	-	-	14
June-----	456	13	443	-	-	-
July-----	316	-	316	-	-	-
August-----	275	-	275	-	-	-
September-----	267	3	264	-	-	-
October-----	253	19	234	-	-	-
Total-----	2,571	110	1,947	24	2	488

^{1/} These unload data are for "beans, all varieties" and include carlots of snap beans, lima beans, and blackeye peas. Snap beans are known to account for nearly all of the unloads.

Source: Compiled from data published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

CHAPTER VI

Garlic
(Par. 770)Description and uses

Garlic is a bulbous plant, and the growing of the crop is similar to that of the onion crop. The garlic bulb is compound and consists of several small white or purplish lune-shaped bulbs, known as cloves or kernels, which are enclosed in a whitish or purplish membranous bag. The product is propagated by planting the cloves.

Garlic is used almost exclusively for culinary purposes as a spice or flavoring material, and is sold either fresh or in the dehydrated form, that is--either as flakes or powder, or mixed with salt or other condiments.

U.S. customs treatment

Garlic (in the fresh state) ^{1/} is provided for in paragraph 770 of the Tariff Act of 1930 and was originally dutiable under that act at the rate of 1-1/2 cents per pound (table 31). The rate was reduced to 3/4 cent per pound pursuant to a concession granted in the trade agreement with Mexico, effective January 30, 1943. The agreement with Mexico was terminated on January 1, 1951, but the 3/4-cent rate remained in effect pursuant to a concession, effective March 16, 1949, initially negotiated with Chile in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The general rate of 3/4 cent per pound has been applicable to Cuban garlic since January 1, 1948. However, imports of Cuban garlic have been negligible or nil.

^{1/} Dehydrated garlic, which is not covered by the present investigation, is dutiable at 35 percent ad valorem under par. 775 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

In 1960 the average ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty on imports of garlic from all countries was 6.9 percent; on imports from Mexico, it was 6.8 percent. The average ad valorem equivalents on imports from other countries in that year were as follows: From Chile, 4.5 percent; Spain, 8.2 percent; and Italy, 7.8 percent.

U.S. production

Commercial production of garlic in the United States in recent years has been confined almost entirely to California. There is also limited production in Arizona, Texas, and Louisiana, which is not reported in published statistics.

Total reported U.S. output of garlic ranged between about 11 million and 15 million pounds in 1951-54, and between about 20 million and 22 million pounds in 1955-58 (table 32). It increased sharply thereafter to about 27 million pounds in 1959 and to about 46 million pounds in 1960. Most of the increase is attributable to the growth in production for processing, statistics for which are not separately available. It is estimated, however, that in recent years between 50 percent and 75 percent of the domestic production has been sold to dehydrators.

A large part of total output for dehydrating is grown under contract, usually at a specified price per pound on a "field run" basis; that is, the garlic is not graded according to the size and shape of the bulb. In contrast, garlic sold on the fresh market is carefully graded. In addition to production under contract for processing, some of the output grown for the fresh market is sold to dehydration plants requiring additional supplies.

The prevailing price for the crop destined for dehydrating is significantly lower than the price obtained for fresh-market garlic. Accordingly, the increase in output has been accompanied by a consistent decrease in the average price per pound received by growers. As indicated in table 32, the average farm unit value of the crop declined almost without interruption from 16.0 cents per pound in 1953 to 7.7 cents in 1960. Nevertheless, the total value of the crop increased irregularly from about \$1.7 million in 1953 to about \$3.5 million in 1960.

The production of garlic in California consists of an early variety, planted in mid-October to mid-November and harvested toward the end of April through July, and of a late variety planted in December and January and harvested in August and September. The early variety does not keep as well as the late variety and normally is sold before, or soon after, the late variety comes on the market. In contrast, the late variety keeps well in storage and is marketed from harvest, beginning in August, to the following March or April. None of the crop, however, is carried over into the following crop year. In recent years, production in California has been principally in Santa Clara, San Benito, Monterey, Kern, and Imperial Counties (table 33).

Production in the desert valleys is of the early variety and currently is limited to the Imperial Valley. Production in this section was unimportant before 1955. The acreage in the Imperial Valley increased from 230 in 1955 to 530 in 1959, and to 1,040 in 1960.

Production of garlic in the Imperial Valley in recent years has been as follows (in thousands of pounds):

<u>Year</u>	<u>Production</u>
1956-----	504
1957-----	2,196
1958-----	2,161
1959-----	2,298
1960-----	7,418

About half of the Imperial Valley production is sold for dehydration, and the remainder is shipped principally to various inland and west-coast markets for consumption in the fresh state. The growers plan to market their garlic not later than July, before the early crop is harvested in other California counties.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of garlic are not separately classified in the official export statistics, but they are known to be small.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of garlic increased from 16.7 million pounds in 1951 to 23.1 million pounds in 1954, declined to 17.3 million pounds in 1956, rose to 24.2 million pounds in 1959, and amounted to 23.5 million pounds in 1960 (table 32).

In recent years, Mexico, Italy, Chile, and Spain have been the major suppliers of U.S. imports of garlic. In some years, Peru has been an important source (table 34).

Almost all imports of garlic from Mexico, Chile, and Peru enter the United States in the months of February through June; the bulk of the imports from Italy and Spain enter in July-January (table 35). Shipments

of the early crop from the Imperial Valley begin the latter part of April, continue through May, and are heaviest in June. It is during this period that about half of the U.S. imports of garlic from Mexico enter the United States. Also in this period there have been substantial imports from Peru and Chile in some years.

Combined imports from Mexico, Chile, and Peru increased from 8.7 million pounds in 1955 to 13.2 million pounds in 1958. They declined to 10.5 million pounds in 1959 and then increased to 14.7 million pounds in 1960.

Garlic is not as perishable as many vegetables, such as tomatoes, lettuce, and squash. The early varieties may be kept in storage for 2 or 3 months, while the later varieties may be kept for longer periods. Imports may have been in storage for a few months before being exported from the supplying countries and may not necessarily be consumed immediately after entering the United States.

U.S. consumption

There are no official statistics showing the quantity of fresh garlic used by dehydrators. As noted earlier, it is estimated that between 50 and 75 percent of the domestic production is dehydrated; in some years part of the imports from Mexico and Italy have also gone to dehydrators. Total consumption of garlic increased irregularly from 31 million pounds in 1951 to 69 million pounds in 1960 (table 32). It is believed that the increase in apparent consumption in 1959 and 1960 has been due chiefly to larger amounts going to the dehydrators. Although fresh garlic may not be kept from one year to the next, the dehydrated garlic may be kept for longer periods.

The proportion of total domestic consumption of garlic (including that which is processed) supplied by imports increased from 54 percent in 1951 to 67 percent in 1953 and declined thereafter to 47 percent in 1959. In 1960 the ratio was 34 percent.

Market distribution

Before 1948, California supplied virtually all of the requirements of fresh garlic in the eastern part of the United States from July through the following March or April. In recent years, however, practically all of this market has been supplied by imports, principally from Italy, Mexico, and Chile. During June and July, only limited quantities of garlic produced in California reach the eastern seaboard. In the western markets, California is the principal supplier, but it meets significant competition from imports, chiefly from Mexico and Italy.

Table 36 shows monthly unloads of garlic, by source, at New York City, San Francisco, and Los Angeles in 1958 and 1959. The data, which were compiled from statistics published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, represent the rail carlot equivalents of combined rail, truck, and boat unloads at those markets.

As indicated in the table, nearly all of the unloads at New York in both 1958 and 1959 were from foreign sources. Out of a total of 348 carlots unloaded at New York in 1958, California supplied 10--all in June and July. In 1959 all the reported unloads at New York were from foreign sources. Italy supplies virtually all the unloads at New York in the period July-January. Mexico, Chile, and Peru furnish nearly all the supplies in February-June.

The table shows that in 1958, total unloads at San Francisco and Los Angeles combined amounted to 82 carlots, of which 24, or about 29 percent of the total, were supplied by imports. In 1959 total unloads at these two markets amounted to 96 carlots, of which 49 were from foreign sources. Mexico and Italy are the principal foreign suppliers. Nearly all of the imports from Mexico enter these markets in the period March-May; shipments from the desert valleys begin in small volume in late April and reach a peak in June. Imports from Italy first appear on western markets in September or October and are heaviest in November and December.

Prices

As has been noted, the average farm price of domestically produced garlic has declined almost without interruption from 16 cents per pound in 1953 to about 8 cents per pound in 1960. The reported average farm price is for field-run garlic, whether for the fresh market or for processing. Field-run garlic for the fresh market, although ungraded and unpacked, is superior in quality to field-run garlic grown for processing. The price of garlic sold for processing is much lower than the price of that for the fresh market. Hence, in large part, the decline in the average farm price is attributable to the rapid increase, in recent years, in output for processing.

Representative quoted wholesale market prices of garlic sold on the fresh market are shown in tables 37 and 38. Table 37 shows the prices, by months, at Los Angeles for the years 1956-60. Table 38 shows comparable data at New York for the period 1959 and 1960. The data were compiled from statistics published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

As indicated in table 37, quoted wholesale market prices for garlic on the Los Angeles market increased, or held fairly steady, in the period 1956-59. In most months of 1960, however, prices were sharply lower than the prices in comparable months of earlier years, reflecting the large increase in domestic supplies in 1960. In the Los Angeles market, prices are characteristically at their highest level in January-April, at which time supplies are relatively light. Prices usually begin to decline in May, and are generally lowest in the fall of the year, at which time both domestic and imported garlic is on the market.

In the New York wholesale market, quoted prices vary not only from month to month but also according to source (table 38). Prices for domestic garlic are normally quoted on this market from July to September; garlic from foreign sources is quoted throughout the year. When domestic and foreign garlic are on the market at the same time, the prices per pound are usually at about the same level.

At New York, the price of garlic in 1959 was the highest during January to August, then declined during the remainder of the year. Prices reflected much the same seasonal pattern in 1960, although they were at generally lower levels than in 1959.

Table 31.--Garlic: U.S. tariff treatment from June 1930 to August 1961

Paragraph under Tariff Act of 1930 and description	Rates of duty		Effective		Trade-agreement commitments or other authority providing for application of--	
	General	Applicable to product of Cuba	date of rates of duty or of continuation of rates of duty	General rate	Rate on product of Cuba	
Par. 770: Garlic	1-1/2¢ per lb.	1-1/5¢ per lb.	6/18/30	Original rate in Tariff Act of 1930.	Commercial convention of 1902 with Cuba.	
		1-1/5¢ per lb.	9/3/34	-----	Trade agreement of 1934 with Cuba.	
	3/4¢ per lb.	3/5¢ per lb.	1/30/43	Trade agreement of 1942 with Mexico. 1/	Do.	
		*3/4¢ per lb.	1/1/48	-----	Trade agreement of 1947 with Cuba supplementary to GATT.	
	*3/4¢ per lb.	-----	3/16/49	GATT concession (Chile).		

1/ Terminated on Jan. 1, 1951.

* Current rate.

Table 32.--Garlic: U.S. production, imports, and apparent consumption, 1951-60 ^{1/}

Year	Production	Imports	Apparent consumption ^{2/}	Ratio (percent) of imports to production
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
1951-----	14,100	16,689	30,789	118.4
1952-----	12,400	16,827	29,227	135.7
1953-----	10,900	21,753	32,653	199.6
1954-----	14,600	23,065	37,665	158.0
1955-----	21,200	20,584	41,784	97.1
1956-----	21,600	17,317	38,917	80.2
1957-----	19,600	17,819	37,419	90.9
1958-----	21,800	21,491	43,291	98.6
1959 ^{3/} -----	27,200	24,158	51,358	88.8
1960 ^{3/} -----	45,900	23,483	69,383	51.2
Value (1,000 dollars) ^{4/}				
1951-----	1,197	1,125	^{5/}	^{5/}
1952-----	1,988	1,752	^{5/}	^{5/}
1953-----	1,743	2,345	^{5/}	^{5/}
1954-----	1,896	2,514	^{5/}	^{5/}
1955-----	2,339	1,707	^{5/}	^{5/}
1956-----	2,252	1,616	^{5/}	^{5/}
1957-----	1,812	2,250	^{5/}	^{5/}
1958-----	2,269	2,506	^{5/}	^{5/}
1959 ^{3/} -----	2,576	3,239	^{5/}	^{5/}
1960 ^{3/} -----	3,534	2,567	^{5/}	^{5/}
Unit value (cents per pound)				
1951-----	8.5	6.7	^{5/}	^{5/}
1952-----	16.0	10.4	^{5/}	^{5/}
1953-----	16.0	10.8	^{5/}	^{5/}
1954-----	13.0	10.9	^{5/}	^{5/}
1955-----	11.0	8.3	^{5/}	^{5/}
1956-----	10.4	9.3	^{5/}	^{5/}
1957-----	9.2	12.6	^{5/}	^{5/}
1958-----	10.4	11.7	^{5/}	^{5/}
1959 ^{3/} -----	9.5	13.4	^{5/}	^{5/}
1960 ^{3/} -----	7.7	10.9	^{5/}	^{5/}

^{1/} Data include garlic for dehydrating. From 50 to 75 percent of domestic production is for dehydrating. Almost all of the imports are for fresh use.

^{2/} Exports are small; hence consumption may be considered as production plus imports.

^{3/} Preliminary.

^{4/} Value of production is farm value and value of imports is foreign value.

^{5/} Not a meaningful figure.

Source: Production, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Imports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 33.--Garlic: California harvested acreage by counties, 1951-60

(In acres)							
Year	Imperial ^{1/}	Santa Clara	San Benito	Monterey	Kern	Other	Total
1951-----	15	810	520	350	-	205	1,900
1952-----	-	575	615	420	-	90	1,700
1953-----	10	480	640	220	-	100	1,450
1954-----	40	750	770	300	25	65	1,950
1955-----	230	1,120	770	240	2/	140	2,500
1956-----	480	1,080	500	90	190	60	2,400
1957-----	480	3/	3/	3/	310	30	2,300
1958-----	420	1,000	530	360	520	70	2,900
1959-----	530	1,040	610	390	530	100	3,200
1960-----	1,040	1,350	1,070	920	770	250	5,400
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

^{1/} Only county in the desert valleys producing garlic.

^{2/} Not available.

^{3/} Not separately reported. The total includes the acreage in Santa Clara, San Benito, and Monterey.

Source: Compiled from data of California Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, California Department of Agriculture.

Table 34.--Garlic: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1955-60

Country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/	1960 1/
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Total, all countries----	20,584	17,317	17,819	21,491	24,158	23,483
Italy-----	9,933	5,511	5,383	7,610	11,962	7,145
Mexico-----	8,175	6,410	7,714	12,272	8,187	12,544
Chile-----	462	2,058	2,247	734	1,807	827
Spain-----	1,128	2,857	1,664	465	1,470	1,283
Peru-----	52	131	186	232	491	1,345
All other-----	834	350	625	178	241	339
Foreign value (1,000 dollars)						
Total, all countries----	1,707	1,616	2,250	2,506	3,239	2,567
Italy-----	807	557	762	863	1,552	684
Mexico-----	632	510	776	1,371	1,066	1,383
Chile-----	76	259	374	150	364	139
Spain-----	95	247	214	47	146	117
Peru-----	8	12	24	52	83	193
All other-----	89	31	100	23	28	51
Unit foreign value (cents per pound)						
Average, all countries----	8.3	9.3	12.6	11.7	13.4	10.9
Italy-----	8.1	10.1	14.2	11.3	13.0	9.6
Mexico-----	7.7	8.0	10.1	11.2	13.0	11.0
Chile-----	16.4	12.6	16.6	20.4	20.1	16.8
Spain-----	8.4	8.6	12.9	10.2	9.9	9.2
Peru-----	15.9	9.0	12.8	22.4	16.8	14.4
All other-----	10.6	8.8	16.1	12.8	11.8	15.0

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 35.--Garlic: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources and by months,
January 1959-April 1961 ^{1/}

Period	Total, all countries	Italy	Mexico	Chile	Spain	Peru	All other
Quantity (pounds)							
1959:							
January-----	779,932	728,829	13,637	12,420	22,046	3,000	-
February-----	1,568,107	382,577	174,558	734,052	-	276,920	-
March-----	2,398,890	47,998	1,770,313	466,464	-	92,069	22,046
April-----	2,780,320	-	2,246,408	449,357	-	82,888	1,667
May-----	1,876,798	27,599	1,754,231	42,230	-	30,738	22,000
June-----	1,870,857	-	1,763,607	102,180	-	5,070	-
July-----	760,056	273,264	453,723	-	33,069	-	-
August-----	3,003,246	2,366,588	-	-	620,170	-	16,488
September-----	2,957,507	2,763,818	-	-	107,199	-	86,490
October-----	2,592,567	2,007,557	10,416	-	552,010	-	22,584
November-----	828,173	817,582	-	-	4,409	-	6,182
December-----	2,741,933	2,546,440	-	-	130,793	-	65,000
Total-----	24,158,386	11,961,952	8,186,893	1,806,703	1,469,696	490,685	242,457
Foreign value							
January-----	\$96,532	\$89,097	\$517	\$2,758	\$3,560	\$600	-
February-----	262,968	49,411	12,922	156,146	-	44,489	-
March-----	293,723	4,529	189,068	80,114	-	17,612	\$2,400
April-----	392,158	-	280,628	98,845	-	12,206	479
May-----	260,269	8,280	232,704	9,307	-	6,678	3,300
June-----	280,885	-	263,522	16,349	-	1,014	-
July-----	119,555	29,537	85,218	-	4,800	-	-
August-----	367,778	305,410	-	-	60,723	-	1,645
September-----	416,028	395,140	-	-	10,025	-	10,863
October-----	337,469	279,168	1,783	-	53,433	-	3,085
November-----	106,062	103,653	-	-	609	-	1,800
December-----	305,279	287,445	-	-	12,836	-	4,998
Total-----	3,238,706	1,551,670	1,066,362	363,519	145,986	82,599	28,570
Unit foreign value (cents per pound)							
January-----	12.4	12.2	3.8	22.2	16.1	20.0	-
February-----	16.8	12.9	7.4	21.3	-	16.1	-
March-----	12.2	9.4	10.7	17.2	-	19.1	10.9
April-----	14.1	-	12.5	22.0	-	14.7	28.7
May-----	13.9	30.0	13.3	22.0	-	21.7	15.0
June-----	15.0	-	14.9	16.0	-	20.0	-
July-----	15.7	10.8	18.8	-	14.5	-	-
August-----	12.2	12.9	-	-	9.8	-	10.0
September-----	14.1	14.3	-	-	9.4	-	12.6
October-----	13.0	13.9	17.1	-	9.7	-	13.7
November-----	12.8	12.7	-	-	13.8	-	29.1
December-----	11.1	11.3	-	-	9.8	-	7.7
Average-----	13.4	13.0	13.0	20.1	9.9	16.8	11.8

^{1/} Preliminary.

Table 35.--Garlic: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources and by months,
January 1959-April 1961 1/--Continued

Period	Total, all countries	Italy	Mexico	Peru	France	Chile	Spain	All other
Quantity (pounds)								
1960:								
January-----	891,837	684,363	45,160	156,000	6,314	-	-	-
February-----	2,520,281	151,755	1,640,582	441,552	-	263,400	-	14,992
March-----	3,329,110	-	2,847,323	232,078	3,307	241,993	-	4,409
April-----	2,647,324	-	2,331,668	116,858	720	187,276	-	10,802
May-----	2,502,914	-	2,112,503	186,653	-	98,869	-	104,889
June-----	2,810,303	-	2,568,735	126,768	-	-	21,660	93,140
July-----	1,501,260	134,926	887,349	25,581	2,880	-	427,773	22,751
August-----	1,754,967	1,178,486	81,561	14,109	2,400	-	478,411	-
September-----	1,921,735	1,703,723	4,800	45,525	-	35,071	132,616	-
October-----	1,492,014	1,331,725	-	-	3,432	-	101,742	55,115
November-----	1,358,997	1,238,057	-	-	10,710	-	110,230	-
December-----	752,299	722,251	16,625	-	2,400	-	11,023	-
Total-----	23,483,041	7,145,286	12,544,306	1,345,124	32,163	826,609	1,283,455	306,098
Foreign value								
January-----	\$104,623	\$73,537	\$3,339	\$25,947	\$1,800	-	-	-
February-----	298,170	16,933	170,006	63,988	-	\$45,475	-	\$1,768
March-----	404,620	-	332,600	32,829	900	37,453	-	838
April-----	386,436	-	333,273	18,119	240	32,648	-	2,156
May-----	267,688	-	208,716	27,978	-	15,598	-	15,396
June-----	302,210	-	270,747	15,472	-	-	\$2,408	13,583
July-----	120,287	13,726	57,327	2,081	912	-	43,511	2,730
August-----	173,695	124,846	5,776	1,280	720	-	41,073	-
September-----	186,714	160,607	444	5,548	-	7,432	12,713	-
October-----	131,264	117,060	-	-	1,043	-	8,572	4,589
November-----	121,747	110,117	-	-	3,304	-	8,326	-
December-----	69,641	66,911	1,240	-	640	-	850	-
Total-----	2,567,095	683,737	1,383,438	193,242	9,559	138,606	117,453	41,060
Unit foreign value (cents per pound)								
January-----	11.7	10.7	7.4	16.6	28.5	-	-	-
February-----	11.8	11.2	10.3	14.5	-	17.3	-	11.8
March-----	12.2	-	11.7	14.1	27.2	15.5	-	19.0
April-----	14.6	-	14.3	15.5	33.3	17.4	-	20.0
May-----	10.7	-	9.9	15.0	-	15.8	-	14.7
June-----	10.8	-	10.5	12.2	-	-	11.1	14.6
July-----	8.0	10.2	6.5	8.1	31.7	-	10.2	12.0
August-----	9.9	10.6	7.1	9.1	30.0	-	8.6	-
September-----	9.7	9.4	8.6	12.2	-	21.2	9.6	-
October-----	8.8	8.8	-	-	30.4	-	8.4	8.3
November-----	9.0	8.9	-	-	30.8	-	7.6	-
December-----	9.3	9.3	7.5	-	26.7	-	7.7	-
Average-----	10.9	9.6	11.0	14.4	29.7	16.8	9.2	13.4

1/ Preliminary.

Table 35.--Garlic: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources and by months,
January 1959-April 1961 1/--Continued

Period	Total, all countries	Italy	Mexico	Peru	France	Chile	Spain	All other
Quantity (pounds)								
1961:								
January-----	1,041,554	405,560	41,906	402,069	3,810	-	188,209	-
February-----	1,559,112	-	850,595	601,994	-	91,311	-	15,212
March-----	3,134,497	-	1,964,868	875,763	2,400	196,850	-	94,616
April-----	2,257,365	-	1,287,624	682,975	-	214,698	-	72,068
Total (Jan.-Apr.)-----	7,992,528	405,560	4,144,993	2,562,801	6,210	502,859	188,209	181,896
Foreign value								
January-----	\$110,270	\$41,871	\$3,307	\$52,640	\$1,224	-	\$11,228	-
February-----	180,575	-	90,724	76,003	-	\$12,813	-	\$1,035
March-----	376,324	-	231,806	107,906	640	24,717	-	11,255
April-----	276,860	-	156,794	87,761	-	26,597	-	8,708
Total (Jan.-Apr.)-----	947,029	41,871	482,631	324,310	1,864	64,127	11,228	20,998
Unit foreign value (cents per pound)								
January-----	10.6	10.3	7.9	13.1	32.1	-	6.0	-
February-----	11.6	-	10.7	12.6	-	14.0	-	6.8
March-----	12.0	-	11.8	12.3	26.7	12.6	-	11.9
April-----	12.3	-	12.2	12.8	-	12.4	-	12.1
Average (Jan.-Apr.)-----	11.8	10.3	11.6	12.6	30.0	12.8	6.0	11.5

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 36.--Garlic: Unloads at New York City, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, by sources and by months, 1958 and 1959

(In carlot equivalents for rail, truck, and boat shipments)												
City, year, and month	Domestic sources			Import sources							Total domestic and imported	
	Imperial Valley	Other California	Total domestic	Italy	Mexico	Chile	Peru	Spain	Japan	France		Total imported
New York City												
1958:												
January	-	-	-	4	1	-	5	-	-	-	10	10
February	-	-	-	-	11	23	2	-	-	-	36	36
March	-	-	-	-	38	9	-	-	-	-	47	47
April	-	-	-	-	31	1	-	-	-	-	32	32
May	-	-	-	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	12	12
June	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	19	26
July	-	1/2	7/3	9	6	-	-	1	-	-	16	19
August	-	-	-	34	1	-	-	-	-	-	35	35
September	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	2	-	-	40	40
October	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	57
November	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
December	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	23
Total 1958	-	10	10	176	117	35	7	3	-	-	338	408
1959:												
January	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21
February	-	-	-	9	-	42	6	-	-	-	57	57
March	-	-	-	-	16	14	1	-	-	-	31	31
April	-	-	-	-	21	27	-	-	-	-	48	48
May	-	-	-	-	21	7	-	-	-	-	28	28
June	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
July	-	-	-	12	9	-	-	2	-	-	23	23
August	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	3	-	-	73	73
September	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	2	-	1	89	89
October	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
November	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
December	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	34
Total 1959	-	-	-	248	79	90	7	7	-	1	432	432
San Francisco												
1958:												
January	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
February	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
March	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
April	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
May	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
June	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
July	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
August	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
September	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
October	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
November	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
December	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Total 1958	1	13	14	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	6	20
1959:												
January	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
February	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
March	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
April	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
May	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
June	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
July	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
August	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
September	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
October	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
November	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
December	-	1	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	13
Total 1959	-	13	13	19	4	-	1	-	-	-	24	37
Los Angeles												
1958:												
January	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
February	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
March	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
April	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
May	1	2	3	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	11
June	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
July	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
August	-	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
September	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
October	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
November	-	4	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9
December	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
Total 1958	5	37	42	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	18	62
1959:												
January	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
February	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
March	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
April	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
May	-	1	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	7
June	3	4	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
July	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
August	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	7
September	-	7	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
October	-	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
November	-	1	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7
December	-	3	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8
Total 1959	3	31	34	13	8	-	-	-	4	-	25	59

1/ Includes 3 carlots from Arizona.
 2/ Includes 2 carlots from Arizona.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 37.--Garlic: Quoted wholesale price per pound of California white garlic (except as noted) at Los Angeles, by months, 1956-60

(In cents per pound)					
Month	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
January-----	17-20	25-30	25-30	22-25	22-25
February-----	15-20	25-32	26-30	25-28	20-25
March-----	15-18	28-32	28-35	25-30	18-25
April ^{1/} -----	15-22	25-35	30-45	25-30	20-25
May ^{1/} -----	18-22	22-35	20-35	25-30	17-30
June-----	24-25	25-32	18-27	20-28	20-25
July-----	20-25	22-28	15-20	22-25	18-25
August-----	22-25	25	18-20	20-25	12-20
September-----	18-22	20-25	16-22	20-23	12-15
October-----	20-22	22-26	19-22	20-24	10-14
November-----	20-25	23-26	19-22	20-21	12-15
December-----	22-25	23-28	20-22	20-22	12
	:	:	:	:	:
^{1/} Mostly Mexican garlic.					

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 38.--Garlic: Quoted wholesale price at New York, by sources and by months, 1959-60

(In cents per pound)							
Year and month	California	Mexico	Italy	Chile	Peru	Argentina	Spain
1959:							
January-----	-	-	21-29	-	-	-	-
February-----	-	-	20-30	28	-	-	-
March-----	-	25-32	22-29	24-30	-	-	-
April-----	-	25-35	-	28-32	32-33	-	-
May-----	-	28-35	-	25-32	-	-	-
June-----	-	28-35	-	25-28	-	-	-
July-----	25-30	25-30	25-29	-	-	25-30	22-25
August-----	27	25	20-30	-	-	-	20-25
September-----	17-19	-	17-27	-	-	-	20
October-----	-	-	18-23	-	-	-	18-20
November-----	-	-	16-20	-	-	-	20
December-----	-	-	16-20	-	-	-	-
1960:							
January-----	-	-	14-22	-	-	-	-
February-----	-	22-25	14-22	-	23-25	-	-
March-----	-	15-28	13-22	-	22-30	-	-
April-----	-	18-28	-	-	23-28	-	-
May-----	-	16-28	-	-	22-28	23-27	-
June-----	20-22	15-28	-	-	18-23	20-28	-
July-----	15-22	16-22	17-21	12-15	20	14-20	-
August-----	13-20	12-20	15-23	-	-	-	-
September-----	16-18	-	15-22	-	-	-	-
October-----	-	-	14-22	-	-	-	-
November-----	-	-	15-23	-	-	-	-
December-----	-	-	16-24	-	-	-	-

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

CHAPTER VII

Onions, Except Onion Sets
(Par. 770)Description and uses

Onions consumed in the United States may be classified into two general groups: (1) Strong onions, which constitute the bulk of domestic consumption, and (2) mild onions, which include the Bermuda and Spanish types. Strong onions, which are usually smaller than Bermuda and Spanish onions, are globe-shaped and are pungent and highly flavored. The color of both strong and mild onions varies from red, brown, or white to yellow, with the yellow predominating. The strong onions are preferred for seasoning, pickling, and as an ingredient for relishes. The large-size mild onions are preferred for use in making salads and sandwiches.

U.S. customs treatment

Onions, which are provided for in paragraph 770 of the Tariff Act of 1930, were originally dutiable under that act at 2-1/2 cents per pound. Pursuant to a concession initially negotiated with Chile in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the rate on onions (except onion sets) 1/ was reduced to 1-3/4 cents per pound, effective March 16, 1949 (table 39). Pursuant to a concession initially negotiated with Italy under GATT, the rate on red onions was further bound at 1-3/4 cents per pound, effective May 30, 1950. Since January 1, 1948, the

1/ Onion sets, not under consideration in this investigation, were originally dutiable under the Tariff Act of 1930 at the same rate as other onions; pursuant to a concession in GATT, effective June 6, 1951, onion sets are now dutiable at 1-1/4 cents per pound.

general rate (2-1/2 cents or 1-3/4 cents per pound) has been applicable to Cuban onions. However, imports of Cuban onions have been negligible or nil.

The average ad valorem equivalent of the current rate of duty (1-3/4 cents per pound) on onions (except onion sets) imported from all countries was 33.2 percent based on the value of imports in 1960; on imports from Mexico the average ad valorem equivalent was 29.2 percent; on imports from Italy, 27.4 percent; and on imports from Chile, 57.7 percent.

U.S. production

General.--U.S. production of onions has not varied greatly from year to year but has increased gradually in the past decade (table 40). Average production in 1951-55 amounted to 2.2 billion pounds annually. In each of the years 1956, 1957, and 1958, production was about 2.4 billion pounds; it increased to nearly 2.6 billion pounds in 1959 and was somewhat more than 2.6 billion in 1960. Since 1955, acreage has varied from a high of 123,700 in 1956 to a low of 102,060 in 1960. The gradual increase in production during recent years can be attributed to the use of more fertilizer and improved growing practices with a resulting increase in yield per acre from 19,800 pounds in 1956 to 25,700 pounds in 1960.

Of the four distinct onion seasonal crops (early spring, late spring, early summer, and late summer) the late summer crop is by far the largest; it normally accounts for between two-thirds and three-fourths of total domestic production. The output of late summer onions increased from an average of 1.6 billion pounds in 1951-55 to 1.9 billion pounds in 1960 (table 41). New York, through the years, has consistently been

the largest producer of the late summer crop, followed by California, Colorado, Michigan, and Oregon. Globe and Danvers are the principal varieties produced in the late summer season because of their good storage qualities. Sweet Spanish onions, which are also important in the late summer season, are grown in the northern and irrigated sections in the Western States; however, the storage quality of this variety is only fair, and it must be marketed soon after harvest. Globe and Danvers are strong-flavored varieties whereas the Sweet Spanish is mild in flavor.

The early spring, late spring, and early summer crops account for the remaining one-fourth to one-third of total domestic onion production. The early spring crop is confined almost entirely to south Texas, where the mild-flavored Bermuda and Grano onions are grown and shipped, usually for immediate consumption. Production of early spring onions averaged 209 million pounds annually in the 5-year period 1951-55. From 1956, when it amounted to 400 million pounds, production decreased steadily to 214 million pounds in 1959; in 1960, 275 million pounds of early spring onions were harvested. Weather conditions are largely responsible for the wide year-to-year variations in production in this season.

The late spring crop, consisting chiefly of Bermuda, Grano, and Crystal Wax varieties, is grown on a commercial basis principally in California (including the desert valley areas), and in Arizona.^{1/} In 1956-60 California's late spring production ranged between a low of 97.2 million pounds (1956) and a high of 182.0 million pounds (1959).

^{1/} There is also substantial production in Texas in the late spring (reported with the early spring crop in table 41).

In Arizona output increased substantially from 31.9 million pounds in 1956 to 75.0 million pounds in 1959; in 1960 the output in that State amounted to 60.0 million pounds.

Texas and New Mexico accounted for the large increase in the early summer onion crop from a 1951-55 average of 118 million pounds to more than 200 million pounds annually in the past several years. Production amounted to 247.3 million, 217.6 million, and 253.6 million pounds in 1958, 1959, and 1960, respectively. This upward trend is due to both an increase in acreage and higher yields per acre. Some of the other important producing States at this time of the year are New Jersey and Washington.

Production in the desert valleys of California.--As previously indicated, onions grown in the desert valleys of California are produced in the late spring. The harvest usually begins in April, is heaviest in May and early June, and is largely ended by late June. As is true of early onions grown in other areas of the United States, the crop does not store well and must be marketed soon after harvest. There is substantial production in all three of the desert valleys. Production in the area is both for direct consumption and for processing.

As shown in table 41, total output in the desert valleys increased steadily from 5.1 million pounds in 1956 to 32.9 million pounds in 1959 and then declined to 25.3 million in 1960. In the latter year, the desert valleys accounted for about 11 percent of the total U.S. late spring crop and about 1 percent of total U.S. production for the year.

The cash value of the crop in the desert valleys increased almost without interruption from about \$173,000 in 1956 to about \$908,000 in 1959 and then declined to \$580,000 in 1960. Onions accounted for about 1 percent of the total cash value of all truck crops produced in the desert valleys in 1960.

The substantial increase in production in the desert valleys during recent years is attributable principally to increased demand by dehydrators.

U.S. imports

In 1951-57, annual U.S. imports of onions ranged between 14.9 million and 35.1 million pounds (table 40). As a result of small onion crops in the late summer of both 1957 and 1958, imports increased substantially to 54.6 million pounds in 1958, and to 59.1 million pounds in 1959. In 1960, when domestic production increased significantly, imports declined to 31.1 million pounds. Mexico and Chile accounted for most of the increased imports in 1958 and Chile and Egypt for most of the increased imports in 1959 (table 42).

The mild-type onions from Mexico enter the domestic market principally in the months of December through May, and those from Chile in February-May (table 43). They compete with domestic spring onions as well as with late summer onions grown during the previous season and withdrawn from storage. Both Mexican and Chilean onions are on the domestic market at the same time as the early onions produced in the desert valleys.

The mild-flavored red onions from Italy, which enter mainly during the summer months, compete with the late domestic Bermudas and early domestic Sweet Spanish onions. Imports from Egypt, which are strong-flavored, compete with domestic onions taken from storage and, to a lesser extent, with spring-grown Bermuda onions.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of onions exceed imports by a wide margin. In recent years between two and three times as many onions have been exported annually as have been imported. Exports increased steadily from 89 million pounds in 1951 to 176 million pounds in 1956 and then declined to 104 million pounds in 1960 (table 40). Exports are normally heaviest from May through October when they move principally to Canada and to the Carribean area.

U.S. consumption

U.S. consumption of onions increased irregularly from 1.9 billion pounds in 1951 to over 2.5 billion in 1960 (table 40). Imports have supplied only a minor part of the total consumption. The ratio of imports to production (based on quantity) varied between 0.7 and 2.3 percent during 1951-60. In 1959, the ratio was 2.3 percent and in 1960, 1.2 percent.

Market distribution

Because onions may be stored for a considerable time if kept under proper conditions, domestically produced onions are marketed throughout the year. Most of the Bermuda onions which originate in Texas are marketed during the period April-July. Early strong and early Spanish onions are marketed principally in June-August. Such onions originate

mainly in Texas, southern California, Arizona, and New Jersey. Thus in June and July all three types are available in volume. During the period September to March, late strong and late Spanish, principally from the Northern and Western States, are the main varieties on the market. The bulk of the late strong and late Spanish onions are stored, both by farmers and dealers, for sale later in the crop year. The Bermuda, the early strong, and early Spanish onions are stored only for short periods and are usually marketed soon after harvest. As indicated in table 44, which shows monthly carlot unloads at 38 major U.S. markets, domestic supplies are substantial throughout the year. However, the total domestic unloads tend to be highest in May, when the new crop of onions from Texas reaches its peak.

Imports of onions enter throughout the year but are usually the highest during January to May. Onions from Mexico and Chile are exported to the United States soon after harvesting. Imports from Mexico, which consist of large white onions, are shipped largely in January to April and imports from Chile, which consist largely of mild onions, are shipped almost entirely in February to May. Imports from Italy, which consist mostly of large red mild onions, are shipped from May to December.

The bulk of the onions grown in the desert valleys are marketed in late April, May, and June, with the greater part being shipped to Los Angeles and San Francisco-Oakland markets. Although some of the imports from Mexico are sold in these markets, most of such imports are distributed to various other markets west of the Mississippi River; small quantities are shipped to eastern markets. As indicated in tables 43 and 44, a substantial part of the imports from Mexico enter the market

before the desert valleys begin to ship in volume. The bulk of the desert valley crop is marketed after these imports have practically ceased. It is to be noted that the volume of unloads supplied by other domestic areas (particularly Texas) in April, May, and June, is many times that supplied by the desert valleys.

Virtually all the imports from Italy and Chile, the only other countries that ordinarily supply significant quantities during the desert valley shipping season, enter the United States along the eastern seaboard, principally through the customs district of New York, and are consumed in adjacent areas that are not normally supplied by the desert valleys.

Prices

As indicated in table 44, the total quantity of onions (both imported and domestic) unloaded at the major U.S. markets is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year. Indeed, the fluctuation from month to month is much smaller than would be expected from the usual seasonal variance in output. To a large extent, the relative stability throughout the year in the quantity moving to the fresh market is attributable to the fact that in those seasons during which domestic output tends to be light, consumption requirements are met in part from imports and in part from domestic storage onions held over from preceding seasons. Conversely, abandonment of domestic crops may be significant in periods when prices are not sufficiently attractive to growers to justify harvest.

Notwithstanding the relative stability of supplies throughout the year, market prices of onions tend to fluctuate seasonally. For the most part, such fluctuations reflect price differences applicable to varieties

grown during a particular time or season. Thus, for example, prices for mild onions, which are grown in the early spring season, tend to be significantly higher than prices for the strong pungent types grown in the summer. Similarly, the sweet or mild onions harvested in the fall usually command a comparatively high price. In addition, since the demand for onions is relatively inelastic, ^{1/} changes in the volume of supplies result in a proportionately greater change in the price, and thus have a significant bearing on both the average return to growers and on the terminal market price. Within a given crop year, however, price variations attributable to differences in the varieties on the market are often as great as or greater than the price variations resulting from changes in the volume of onions marketed from month to month or from season to season.

Illustrative of the foregoing observations are the data on quoted wholesale prices at representative markets shown in tables 45 and 46. Table 45 shows the monthly range in the quoted wholesale market price for specified varieties of onions on the Los Angeles and San Francisco terminal markets in 1960. Table 46 shows similar data for New York City for 1959 and 1960.

As indicated in table 45, the price of White Globes on the Los Angeles market in 1960 was in most months significantly higher than the price of Spanish onions. Expressed in terms of the midpoint of the monthly price range, the price of the White Globes generally was from 2 to 5 cents per pound higher than that of the Spanish varieties.

^{1/} The farm value of the 2.5-billion-pound domestic crop of 1953 was only about one-third the value of the 2.0-billion-pound crop of 1952 (table 40).

In contrast, the spread between the highest and lowest midpoint of the prices for a given variety during the year was relatively small. For example, the midpoint of the prices for Spanish onions ranged between a high of \$1.62 per 50-pound sack (in April, May, and August) and a low of \$1.12 per 50-pound sack (in January), or a price spread equivalent to about a cent per pound. For the White Globes, the midpoint price ranged from a high of \$3.62 per sack (in March) to a low of \$2.25 per sack (in May and June), or a price spread equivalent to about 2-3/4 cents per pound.

On the San Francisco market in 1960 California Red Globes were generally sold at prices that were higher than the prices received for Oregon Yellows. The prices shown in table 45 for Spanish onions on the Los Angeles market include onions produced in the desert valleys and marketed in the latter part of April and the early part of May. During this period in 1960, desert valley onions sold at prices ranging from a high of \$1.75-\$2.00 per 50-pound sack in the fourth week of April to a low of \$1.25-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in the second week of May.

As indicated in table 41, the average price to growers in the desert valleys rose to the unusually high level of 4.3 cents per pound in 1957 and then declined to 2.5 cents per pound in 1958; the average was 2.8 cents in 1959 and 2.3 cents in 1960. These prices are on a "field-run" basis, that is, the onions were not graded or packed.

Some of the onions from the desert valleys are sold to dehydrators and these are generally sold at lower average prices than those for the fresh

market. The average farm price received for onions by growers throughout the United States rose from 2.7 cents per pound in 1956 to 3.4 cents per pound in 1958. Thereafter, the average price decreased to 2.2 cents in 1959 and to 2.1 cents per pound in 1960.

As indicated in table 46, quoted wholesale prices in New York were generally lower in 1960 than in 1959, reflecting both a larger-than-average carryover of the 1959 late summer crop and a large 1960 crop. The data indicate that in both 1959 and 1960 the mild-flavored foreign onions generally sold at higher prices than similar domestic onions produced in California, Idaho, and Texas. Most of the quotations for onions grown in areas near the market (New York and New Jersey) are for the strong-flavored type and cannot fully be compared with the quotations from other sources, most of which are for onions mild in flavor.

Table 39.--Onions: U.S. tariff treatment from June 1930 to August 1961

Paragraph under Tariff Act of 1930 and description	Rates of duty		Effective	Trade-agreement commitments or other authority providing for application of--	
			date of		
			rates of		
			duty or of		
	Applicable		continuation:		
	General	to product of	of rates	General rate	Rate on product of Cuba
		Cuba	of duty		
Par. 770: Onions (except onion sets)	2-1/2¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.	6/18/30	Original rate in Tariff Act of 1930.	Commercial convention of 1902 with Cuba.
	2¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.	9/3/34	-----	Trade agreement of 1934 with Cuba.
	2-1/2¢ per lb.	2-1/2¢ per lb.	1/1/48	-----	Trade agreement of 1947 with Cuba supplementary to GATT.
	1-3/4¢ per lb.	1-3/4¢ per lb.	3/16/49	GATT concession (Chile). 1/	Do.

^{1/} A later GATT concession was initially negotiated with Italy at Annecy, which provides for a rate of duty of 1-3/4 cents per pound. However, this concession, which became effective on May 30, 1950, covers red onions only.

* Current rate.

Table 40.--Onions (except onion sets): U.S. production, imports for consumption, domestic exports, and apparent consumption, 1951-60

Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to production
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
1951-----	2,004,500	24,074	89,095	1,939,479	1.2
1952-----	2,002,000	32,768	94,016	1,940,752	1.6
1953-----	2,525,300	35,101	114,971	2,445,430	1.4
1954-----	2,217,400	14,921	138,263	2,094,058	.7
1955-----	2,141,200	20,900	159,229	2,002,871	1.0
1956-----	2,443,900	26,437	175,725	2,294,612	1.1
1957-----	2,424,800	27,003	170,333	2,281,470	1.1
1958-----	2,374,200	54,647	137,316	2,291,531	2.3
1959 1/-----	2,576,100	59,090	144,239	2,490,951	2.3
1960 1/-----	2,623,200	31,121	104,346	2,549,975	1.2
Value (1,000 dollars) 2/					
1951-----	66,201	853	3,318	3/	3/
1952-----	92,487	1,464	5,046	3/	3/
1953-----	32,955	1,560	3,233	3/	3/
1954-----	47,202	635	4,200	3/	3/
1955-----	50,721	1,114	4,954	3/	3/
1956-----	64,563	1,461	6,699	3/	3/
1957-----	68,106	1,426	5,865	3/	3/
1958-----	78,650	2,640	4,737	3/	3/
1959 1/-----	55,159	2,899	5,091	3/	3/
1960 1/-----	53,969	1,643	3,345	3/	3/
Unit value (cents per pound)					
1951-----	3.3	3.5	3.7	3/	3/
1952-----	4.6	4.5	5.4	3/	3/
1953-----	1.3	4.4	2.8	3/	3/
1954-----	2.1	4.3	3.0	3/	3/
1955-----	2.4	5.3	3.1	3/	3/
1956-----	2.7	5.5	3.8	3/	3/
1957-----	2.8	5.3	3.4	3/	3/
1958-----	3.4	4.8	3.4	3/	3/
1959 1/-----	2.2	4.9	3.5	3/	3/
1960 1/-----	2.1	5.3	3.2	3/	3/

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Value of production is farm value; value of imports is foreign value.

3/ Not meaningful.

Source: Production, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 41.--Onions (except onion sets): U.S. production and average price to growers, by harvest seasons and by principal producing States, average 1951-55, annual

Harvest season and State	Average 1951-55	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Production (million pounds)						
Early spring: Texas-----	208.9	400.0	270.0	256.5	214.5	275.0
Late spring:						
California desert						
valleys-----	1/ 7.7	5.1	12.3	22.0	32.9	25.3
Other California-----	111.9	92.1	126.4	102.6	149.1	115.7
Arizona-----	45.9	31.9	54.0	72.9	75.0	60.0
All other-----	40.5	23.5	29.9	36.2	25.9	20.0
Season total-----	206.0	152.6	222.6	233.7	282.9	221.0
Early summer:						
Texas-----	29.1	69.6	114.0	114.8	80.0	108.0
New Mexico-----	17.9	24.0	47.5	55.6	71.5	81.0
All other-----	70.9	54.9	66.5	76.9	66.1	64.6
Season total-----	117.9	148.5	228.0	247.3	217.6	253.6
Late summer:						
New York-----	411.6	475.2	462.0	421.6	472.5	518.0
California-----	204.2	252.0	255.6	265.2	324.3	315.0
Colorado-----	151.0	187.6	204.4	218.4	229.6	252.3
Michigan-----	238.0	268.4	238.0	191.8	256.0	251.6
Oregon-----	209.1	182.2	171.2	203.0	236.8	191.7
All other-----	431.4	377.4	373.0	336.7	341.9	345.0
Season total-----	1645.3	1742.8	1704.2	1636.7	1861.1	1873.6
U.S. total-----	2178.1	2443.9	2424.8	2374.2	2576.1	2623.2
Average price to growers (cents per pound)						
Early spring: Texas-----	4.1	2.8	4.4	4.2	5.4	2.9
Late spring:						
California desert						
valleys-----	1/ 2.3	3.4	4.3	2.5	2.8	2.3
Other California-----	2/ 2.9	6.7	4.3	2.1	2.7	2/ 2.4
Arizona-----	3.4	5.5	5.6	2.5	2.4	2.5
All other-----	2.3	6.0	4.6	2.5	3.1	3.3
Season average-----	3.2	6.2	4.6	2.4	2.9	2.5
Early summer:						
Texas-----	3.5	7.2	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.4
New Mexico-----	2.5	5.7	3.5	2.8	2.5	2.6
All other-----	1.4	6.8	2.9	2.2	2.5	3.2
Season average-----	2.9	6.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.1
Late summer:						
New York-----	2.7	1.7	2.6	4.0	1.6	1.4
California-----	2.3	2.6	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.9
Colorado-----	2.5	2.4	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.4
Michigan-----	3.1	1.9	2.4	4.4	1.7	2.0
Oregon-----	4.4	1.9	2.4	3.2	1.0	1.3
All other-----	2.5	2.3	2.5	3.9	1.8	2.0
Season average-----	2.5	2.1	2.4	3.5	1.7	1.8
U.S. average-----	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.4	2.2	2.1

1/ 1955 only.

2/ Total California.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 42.--Onions (except onion sets): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1955-60

Country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/	1960 1/
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Total, all countries-----	20,900	26,437	27,003	54,647	59,090	31,121
Mexico-----	11,030	16,778	15,144	31,413	12,737	17,217
Chile-----	3,135	1,630	3,641	15,411	25,547	8,263
Italy-----	6,501	7,072	7,868	6,756	8,348	5,387
All other-----	235	957	350	1,067	2/ 12,458	254
	Foreign value (1,000 dollars)					
Total, all countries-----	1,114	1,461	1,426	2,640	2,899	1,643
Mexico-----	728	1,016	908	1,737	1,104	1,031
Chile-----	77	37	107	501	859	251
Italy-----	302	366	389	360	415	344
All other-----	7	42	22	42	2/ 521	17
	Unit foreign value (cents per pound)					
Average, all countries-----	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.9	5.3
Mexico-----	6.6	6.0	6.0	5.5	8.7	6.0
Chile-----	2.5	2.3	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.0
Italy-----	4.6	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.0	6.4
All other-----	3.0	4.4	6.3	3.9	2/ 4.2	6.7

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes 7,370 thousand pounds, valued at 295 thousand dollars imported from Egypt, with a unit value of 4.0 cents per pound.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 43--Onions (except onion sets): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources and by months
January 1959-April 1961 1/

Period	Total, all countries	Mexico	Chile	Italy	Egypt	Canada	Netherlands	All other
Quantity (pounds)								
1959: 2/								
January-----	13,550	-	13,550	-	-	-	-	-
February-----	1,311,132	51,900	1,251,732	7,500	-	-	-	-
March-----	18,731,652	3,026,921	11,577,348	85,350	1,056,495	290,150	1,932,926	762,462
April-----	24,273,987	7,015,128	11,758,730	146,000	4,634,730	291,850	-	427,549
May-----	4,409,383	2,061,186	551,468	633,350	110,230	821,250	231,899	-
June-----	2,556,168	85,050	207,615	2,222,079	15,000	26,424	-	-
July-----	3,686,336	-	124,750	1,971,794	1,554,243	2,480	33,069	-
August-----	2,439,056	-	61,700	2,299,498	-	11,720	66,138	-
September-----	891,430	-	-	887,030	-	-	-	4,400
October-----	180,420	-	-	33,300	-	10,920	-	136,200
November-----	117,510	68,600	-	11,000	-	-	-	37,910
December-----	479,031	427,731	-	51,300	-	-	-	-
Total-----	59,089,655	12,736,516	25,546,893	8,348,201	7,370,698	1,454,794	2,264,032	1,368,521
Foreign value								
January-----	\$217	-	\$217	-	-	-	-	-
February-----	39,067	\$4,152	34,465	\$450	-	-	-	-
March-----	786,811	214,788	431,388	5,121	\$41,850	\$15,426	\$52,014	\$26,224
April-----	1,132,098	564,213	361,145	8,673	159,835	18,008	-	20,224
May-----	405,207	271,668	17,698	35,745	3,200	73,126	3,770	-
June-----	133,411	11,837	4,590	113,992	480	2,512	-	-
July-----	182,879	-	4,990	86,455	89,850	421	1,163	-
August-----	125,778	-	4,319	117,721	-	826	2,912	-
September-----	42,505	-	-	42,255	-	-	-	250
October-----	8,011	-	-	1,426	-	1,032	-	5,553
November-----	7,865	5,492	-	589	-	-	-	1,784
December-----	34,904	32,018	-	2,886	-	-	-	-
Total-----	2,898,753	1,104,168	858,812	415,313	295,215	111,351	59,859	54,035
Unit foreign value (cents per pound)								
January-----	1.6	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	-
February-----	3.0	8.0	2.8	6.0	-	-	-	-
March-----	4.2	7.1	3.7	6.0	4.0	5.3	2.7	3.4
April-----	4.7	8.0	3.1	5.9	3.4	6.2	-	4.7
May-----	9.2	13.2	3.2	5.6	2.9	8.9	1.6	-
June-----	5.2	13.9	2.2	5.1	3.2	9.5	-	-
July-----	5.0	-	4.0	4.4	5.8	17.0	3.5	-
August-----	5.2	-	7.0	5.1	-	7.0	4.4	-
September-----	4.8	-	-	4.8	-	-	-	5.7
October-----	4.4	-	-	4.3	-	9.4	-	4.1
November-----	6.7	8.0	-	5.4	-	-	-	4.7
December-----	7.3	7.5	-	5.6	-	-	-	-
Average-----	4.9	8.7	3.4	5.0	4.0	7.7	2.6	3.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 43.--Onions (except onion sets): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources and by months
January 1959-April 1961 1/--Continued

Period	Total, all countries	Mexico	Chile	Italy	Peru	Canada	Netherlands	All other
Quantity (pounds)								
1960: 2/								
January-----	2,360,869	2,353,814	-	-	-	-	-	7,055
February-----	6,143,425	5,285,185	846,600	-	-	-	-	11,640
March-----	10,778,110	6,222,250	4,553,876	-	-	-	-	1,984
April-----	2,927,014	132,631	2,794,383	-	-	-	-	-
May-----	216,850	-	30,000	111,850	75,000	-	-	-
June-----	1,180,333	13,636	38,125	1,128,572	-	-	-	-
July-----	1,071,263	-	-	1,062,255	-	9,008	-	-
August-----	1,652,301	-	-	1,564,117	-	-	88,184	-
September-----	893,531	-	-	884,531	-	-	-	9,000
October-----	399,167	14,900	-	345,101	-	37,072	-	2,094
November-----	799,888	602,176	-	194,350	-	-	-	3,362
December-----	2,697,755	2,592,145	-	96,582	-	-	-	9,028
Total-----	31,120,506	17,216,737	8,262,984	5,387,358	75,000	46,080	88,184	44,163
Foreign value								
January-----	\$185,715	\$184,863	-	-	-	-	-	\$852
February-----	359,408	333,432	\$24,444	-	-	-	-	1,532
March-----	507,012	359,384	147,409	-	-	-	-	219
April-----	85,209	8,141	77,068	-	-	-	-	-
May-----	8,837	-	760	\$6,277	\$1,800	-	-	-
June-----	60,053	764	1,052	58,237	-	-	-	-
July-----	68,133	-	-	66,666	-	\$1,467	-	-
August-----	101,884	-	-	98,027	-	-	\$3,857	-
September-----	69,413	-	-	68,813	-	-	-	600
October-----	32,225	954	-	26,357	-	4,770	-	144
November-----	37,982	23,548	-	14,174	-	-	-	260
December-----	126,796	120,038	-	5,848	-	-	-	910
Total-----	1,642,667	1,031,124	250,733	344,399	1,800	6,237	3,857	4,517
Unit foreign value (cents per pound)								
January-----	7.9	7.9	-	-	-	-	-	12.1
February-----	5.8	6.3	2.9	-	-	-	-	13.2
March-----	4.7	5.8	3.2	-	-	-	-	11.0
April-----	2.9	6.1	2.8	-	-	-	-	-
May-----	4.1	-	2.5	5.6	2.4	-	-	-
June-----	5.1	5.6	2.8	5.2	-	-	-	-
July-----	6.4	-	-	6.3	-	16.3	-	-
August-----	6.2	-	-	6.3	-	-	4.4	-
September-----	7.8	-	-	7.8	-	-	-	6.7
October-----	8.1	6.4	-	7.6	-	12.2	-	6.9
November-----	4.7	3.9	-	7.3	-	-	-	7.7
December-----	4.7	4.6	-	6.1	-	-	-	10.1
Average-----	5.3	6.0	3.0	6.4	2.4	13.5	4.4	10.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 43.--Onions (except onion sets): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources and by months, January 1959-April 1961 ^{1/}--Continued

Period	Total, all countries	Mexico	Chile	Italy	Peru	Canada	Netherlands	All other
Quantity (pounds)								
1961: ^{2/}								
January-----	5,220,574	5,162,217	-	55,050	-	-	-	3,307
February-----	7,409,898	6,241,598	1,168,300	-	-	-	-	-
March-----	19,329,945	12,770,839	6,227,311	-	-	-	-	331,795
April-----	2,484,036	1,415,119	1,068,917	-	-	-	-	-
Total (Jan.-Apr.)--	34,444,453	25,589,773	8,464,528	55,050	-	-	-	335,102
Foreign value								
January-----	\$232,224	\$228,501	-	\$3,303	-	-	-	\$420
February-----	308,427	280,511	\$27,916	-	-	-	-	-
March-----	767,600	569,675	185,818	-	-	-	-	12,107
April-----	92,220	61,559	30,661	-	-	-	-	-
Total (Jan.-Apr.)--	1,400,471	1,140,240	244,395	3,303	-	-	-	12,527
Unit foreign value (cents per pound)								
January-----	4.4	4.4	-	6.0	-	-	-	12.7
February-----	4.2	4.5	2.4	-	-	-	-	-
March-----	4.0	4.6	3.0	-	-	-	-	3.6
April-----	3.9	4.4	2.9	-	-	-	-	-
Average (Jan.-Apr.)--	4.1	4.5	2.9	6.0	-	-	-	3.7

^{1/} Latest data available April 1961.

^{2/} Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 44.--Onions: Unloads at 39 major U.S. markets, by sources and by months, 1958-60

(In carlot equivalents for rail, truck, and boat shipments)

Year and month	Domestic							Imported							Total domestic and imported
	California	Arizona	Georgia	North Carolina	Texas	Other	Total domestic	Chile	Egypt	Italy	Mexico	Spain	Other	Total imported	
1958:															
January-----	124	3	-	-	6	2,888	3,021	-	-	-	112	-	1	113	3,134
February-----	58	-	-	-	11	2,331	2,400	54	-	1	148	-	-	203	2,603
March-----	76	-	-	-	253	1,983	2,212	303	-	-	342	-	-	645	2,857
April-----	127	9	-	-	2,254	690	3,080	315	11	-	100	-	2	428	3,508
May-----	396	154	16	-	3,287	69	3,922	94	-	26	5	-	-	125	4,047
June-----	906	795	56	24	1,205	242	3,228	-	-	84	-	-	-	84	3,312
July-----	1,360	200	4	12	823	1,183	3,582	-	-	87	3	-	-	90	3,672
August-----	558	11	-	-	909	1,405	2,883	-	-	57	-	-	-	57	2,940
September-----	433	2	-	-	305	2,357	3,097	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	3,107
October-----	374	1	-	1	74	2,843	3,293	-	-	17	-	1	-	18	3,311
November-----	237	-	-	-	17	2,489	2,743	-	-	10	-	2	-	12	2,755
December-----	206	-	1	-	10	2,649	2,866	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2,868
Total, 1958-----	4,855	1,175	77	37	9,154	21,029	36,327	766	11	294	710	3	3	1,787	38,114
1959:															
January-----	131	-	-	-	6	2,637	2,774	1	-	1	4	-	1	7	2,781
February-----	81	2	-	-	4	2,477	2,564	69	-	2	17	-	-	88	2,652
March-----	112	-	-	-	27	2,083	2,222	536	135	24	79	-	95	869	3,091
April-----	257	81	-	-	1,187	983	2,508	743	176	1	140	-	36	1,096	3,604
May-----	625	173	41	1	2,745	37	3,622	24	7	30	8	-	-	69	3,691
June-----	959	684	24	21	1,152	257	3,097	-	3	116	1	-	-	120	3,217
July-----	1,145	83	-	5	632	1,138	3,003	-	-	80	4	-	-	84	3,087
August-----	808	3	-	-	428	1,526	2,765	-	-	119	4	-	-	123	2,888
September-----	493	1	1	-	127	2,406	3,028	-	-	44	-	-	-	44	3,072
October-----	255	1	-	-	52	2,468	2,776	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,776
November-----	136	-	-	-	28	2,608	2,772	-	-	2	3	-	-	5	2,777
December-----	153	-	-	4	16	2,483	2,656	1	-	4	9	-	-	14	2,670
Total, 1959-----	5,155	1,028	66	31	6,404	21,103	33,787	1,374	321	423	269	-	132	2,519	36,306
1960:															
January-----	79	-	-	-	7	2,129	2,215	-	-	-	43	-	1	44	2,259
February-----	46	-	-	-	39	2,056	2,141	47	-	-	81	-	-	128	2,269
March-----	53	-	-	-	250	1,880	2,183	169	-	-	101	-	-	270	2,453
April-----	115	2	-	-	1,530	604	2,251	89	-	-	6	-	-	95	2,346
May-----	526	80	24	-	2,012	192	2,834	5	-	9	1	-	-	15	2,849
June-----	736	602	8	8	916	371	2,661	-	-	43	5	-	-	48	2,689
July-----	778	82	1	-	670	931	2,462	-	-	62	4	-	-	66	2,528
August-----	500	-	-	-	686	1,525	2,711	-	-	48	2	-	-	50	2,761
September-----	321	1	-	-	73	2,134	2,529	-	-	12	1	-	-	13	2,542
October-----	238	-	-	-	20	2,022	2,280	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	2,288
November-----	175	-	-	-	9	2,167	2,351	-	-	-	11	-	-	11	2,362
December-----	97	-	-	-	9	1,914	2,020	-	-	1	46	-	-	47	2,067
Total, 1960-----	3,664	767	33	8	6,221	17,925	28,618	310	-	183	301	-	1	795	29,413

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Note.--The decline in unloads in 1959 and 1960 is largely attributable to heavier loads per car.

Table 45.--Onions: Range of quoted monthly prices in the wholesale market at Los Angeles and San Francisco, 1960 1/

(Per 50-pound sack)					
Month	Los Angeles		San Francisco		
	Spanish	White Globes	Oregon Yellows	California Red Globes	
January-----	\$1.00-\$1.25	\$3.25-\$3.75	\$1.50-\$1.85	\$2.25-\$2.50	
February-----	1.00- 1.60	2.75- 3.75	1.35- 1.75	2.50- 2.75	
March-----	1.25- 1.50	3.00- 4.25	1.25- 1.50	2.40- 2.75	
April-----	1.25- 2.00	2.25- 3.50	1.40- 2.00	2.40- 2.50	
May-----	1.25- 2.00	2.00- 2.50	1.65- 2.00	2.50	
June-----	1.10- 1.50	2.00- 2.50	1.25- 1.75	1.75- 2.00	
July-----	1.15- 1.75	2.25- 3.25	1.25- 2.00	1.75- 2.00	
August-----	1.25- 2.00	2.75- 3.50	1.60- 2.00	1.75- 2.00	
September---	1.25- 1.50	2.25- 3.25	1.65- 1.75	1.85- 2.00	
October-----	1.25- 1.50	2.50- 2.75	1.50- 1.65	2.00- 2.25	
November-----	1.25- 1.50	2.25- 2.50	1.65- 1.75	2.00- 2.50	
December-----	1.25- 1.50	2.25- 2.50	1.65- 1.75	2.25- 2.75	

1/ Data represent the highest and lowest price quoted during the month shown for medium-size onions of good quality and condition, for specified varieties.

Source: Compiled from data published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 46.--Onions: Quoted wholesale market prices at New York City, by specified sources, monthly average, 1959 and 1960

(Per 50-pound sack of medium-sized, mild-type onions 1/)						
Year and month	Domestic sources				Foreign sources	
	New York	Idaho	Texas	California	Chile	Italy
1959:						
January-----	\$2.85	\$4.00	-	-	-	-
February-----	2.78	3.96	-	-	-	-
March-----	4.11	5.05	-	-	\$4.81	-
April-----	5.31	4.25	\$6.00	-	5.49	-
May-----	-	-	2.56	\$2.68	4.50	\$6.00
June-----	-	-	2.12	2.32	-	4.83
July-----	2/ 1.95	-	-	2.20	-	4.60
August-----	2.70	-	-	2.20	-	5.50
September-----	2.30	-	-	-	-	4.80
October-----	1.93	-	-	-	-	-
November-----	1.66	-	-	-	-	-
December-----	1.53	-	-	-	3/ 3.00	-
1960:						
January-----	1.94	2.55	-	-	-	-
February-----	1.90	2.40	-	-	3.13	-
March-----	1.95	2.38	2.37	-	3.04	4/ 3.15
April-----	1.74	2.87	2.27	-	3.04	4/ 3.12
May-----	1.68	-	2.30	2.40	-	-
June-----	-	-	2.40	2.26	-	8.00
July-----	2/ 2.25	-	-	2.25	-	8.50
August-----	2.22	-	-	2.10	-	7.50
September-----	1.30	-	-	-	-	7.50
October-----	1.25	-	-	-	-	7.50
November-----	1.30	-	-	-	-	-
December-----	1.31	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Most New York and New Jersey prices are for strong-type onions and are not necessarily comparable with the other prices quoted.

2/ New Jersey.

3/ Spain.

4/ Mexico.

Source: Compiled from Producers Price Current, New York.

CHAPTER VIII

Tomatoes
(Par. 772)Description and uses

Available in a number of varieties, the tomato ranges in color from yellow to deep red and in size from about 3 to 5 inches in diameter. The cherry tomato, a distinct variety, may be as small as an inch in diameter.

In the United States tomatoes are grown commercially both in market gardens for nearby fresh markets and on truck and large farms for local and national distribution and for processing into such products as canned tomatoes and tomato paste, sauce, catsup, juice, and soup.

Tomatoes for consumption in the fresh state are not generally produced by the same growers that produce tomatoes for processing. This report is concerned primarily with tomatoes grown commercially for consumption in the fresh state.

U.S. customs treatment

Tomatoes in their natural state are specifically provided for in paragraph 772 of the Tariff Act of 1930. They were originally dutiable under that act at 3 cents per pound. The rate applicable to Cuban tomatoes was 20 percent below the general rate, or 2.4 cents per pound. The rates of duty on fresh tomatoes were subsequently modified several times pursuant to concessions granted by the United States in certain trade agreements (table 47). The current rates of duty are shown in the following tabulation:

Period of entry	General rate	Rate on product of Cuba
	Cents per pound	Cents per pound
Sept. 1-Nov. 14-----:	2.1	1.8
Nov. 15-Feb. 28 (29)-----:	1.5	1.2
Mar. 1-July 14-----:	2.1	1.8
July 15-Aug. 31-----:	1.5	1.5

In 1958-60 about 48 percent of average annual imports were dutiable at the maximum general rate of 2.1 cents per pound (table 48). The average ad valorem equivalent of this rate was 28.0 percent, based on the value of imports in 1959, and 26.7 percent, based on the value of imports in 1960. Nearly 40 percent of average annual imports in these years were dutiable at the general rate of 1.5 cents per pound; the ad valorem equivalent of this rate was 17.8 percent in 1959 and 18.4 percent in 1960.

Imports from Cuba under the preferential rates of duty accounted for 12 percent of average annual imports in 1958-60. Based on the average value of imports from Cuba, the ad valorem equivalent of the 1.2-cent rate was 33.3 percent in 1959 and 22.6 percent in 1960; the ad valorem equivalent of the 1.8-cent rate was 51.0 percent in 1959 and 33.3 percent in 1960.

U.S. production

In the 10 crop years ^{1/} 1950/51 to 1959/60, U.S. commercial production of tomatoes for the fresh market averaged 1.9 billion pounds annually with an average value of \$138 million per year. In this decade, production for the fresh market for any one year never varied more than 7 percent from the average for the period (table 49). During the 10 years, production for the fresh market accounted for about 20 percent, and production

^{1/} In this report the crop year is considered to begin with the harvest of the late fall crop and to end in the following calendar year with the harvest of the early fall crop.

for processing accounted for about 80 percent, of the total quantity of tomatoes grown commercially in the United States. In terms of value, however, tomatoes for the fresh market accounted for about 60 percent of the total. Tomatoes grown for processing in the 10-year period averaged 7.6 billion pounds, valued at \$96 million, per year.

Diverse climatic conditions permit tomatoes for the fresh market to be grown the year round in the United States, with some output in each of the States. Commercial production, however, is centered chiefly in the Middle Atlantic, Midwestern, Southern, and South Central States and in California.

Table 50 shows acreage planted and production in the United States of tomatoes for the fresh market, by harvest seasons and by principal producing States. The late fall crop, which is harvested in November and December, usually accounts for about 6 percent of total U.S. annual output. Late fall production averaged about 115 million pounds per year in 1948/49 to 1958/59, but output declined sharply to about 72 million pounds in 1959/60 primarily as a result of unfavorable weather. Virtually all the output in the late fall is in Florida and Texas, although there is also some production--not reported in official U.S. Department of Agriculture statistics--in the desert valleys of California.

The winter crop, which matures in the period January through mid-April, usually accounts for about 9 percent of total U.S. production. Produced largely in Florida, total reported output during the winter

season averaged about 171 million pounds annually in 1948/49 to 1957/58; production was 185 million pounds in 1958/59 and 150 million in 1959/60. There is some production in the desert valleys of California in this season, but such production is reported with the early spring crop by the Department of Agriculture.

The early spring crop accounts for about 20 percent of the total annual production. It is harvested from April through mid-June principally in Florida, Texas, and the desert valleys of California. As indicated above, the figures in table 50 for desert valley production include winter and early spring output. The U.S. early spring crop averaged 376 million pounds annually in 1948/49 to 1957/58, amounted to 404 million pounds in 1958/59, and to 342 million in 1959/60.

The late spring crop, primarily from Texas and Georgia, is harvested from mid-May to mid-June and usually accounts for about 7 percent of the total annual crop; it averaged 135 million pounds per year in 1948/49 to 1957/58, but decreased to 103 million pounds in 1958/59 and to 75 million in 1959/60.

The early summer crop of tomatoes (chiefly from California, New Jersey, and Virginia) and the late summer crop (from New York and Michigan, and other States) together constitute about 43 percent of the annual crop. The summer crop is harvested from June through October. The early fall crop, which is produced in California and which is harvested from August through November, has averaged about 15 percent of the annual crop in the past 12 years. ^{1/}

^{1/} The early fall crop from California is produced almost entirely in the coastal and central valley counties.

U.S. exports

In the years 1955 to 1960, U.S. exports of fresh tomatoes averaged 101 million pounds annually. They have been equivalent to from 4 to 6 percent of total U.S. production in recent years. The bulk of the exports go to Canada; in some years Mexico has been a fairly significant market for U.S. exports (table 51).

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of fresh tomatoes, which averaged 185 million pounds a year in the 10 crop years 1950/51 to 1959/60, increased from 174 million pounds in 1950/51 to 215 million pounds in 1952/53, and then declined to 82 million pounds in 1955/56; thereafter they increased nearly every year, reaching a new high for the decade of 309 million pounds in 1959/60 (table 49). In the 5-month period December 1960 to April 1961, embracing most of the 1960/61 import season, imports amounted to 184 million pounds--a substantial decline from the preceding year (table 53).

Imports of fresh tomatoes have come principally from Mexico, which supplied on the average more than 86 percent of all imports in the 10-year period 1950/51 to 1959/60. As indicated in table 52, imports from Mexico rose from 142 million pounds in 1950/51 to 192 million pounds in 1952/53, but declined to 57 million pounds in 1955/56. Beginning in 1956/57 imports from Mexico increased almost without interruption to 248 million pounds in 1959/60. Cuba has been the only other important foreign source; it supplied 12 percent of annual average imports during this decade. During the period December 1960 to April 1961 Cuba supplied less than 2 percent of U.S. imports (table 53). Imports from the Bahamas, at 11 million pounds during this latter period, were more than three times as large as imports from Cuba.

Imports usually first enter the United States in volume in December, reach a peak in March, and decline to minor quantities by the end of May. In the last decade an average of 97 percent of all imports entered in the period December through May. The small quantities of tomato imports in June through November, which averaged 5.8 million pounds annually in the decade beginning with 1950/51, have come chiefly from Mexico and Canada.

Tomatoes produced in Mexico for export to the United States are grown principally in the States of Sonora and Sinaloa. It is estimated that about three-fourths of the vegetable acreage in these two Mexican States in 1960 was planted to tomatoes. A few years ago some tomatoes were grown in the Apatzingan area of Mexico for export to the United States, but shipments from that area ceased after 1958.

The following tabulation, compiled from data reported in U.S. Foreign Service despatches, shows the acreage of tomatoes grown for export to the United States and Canada by principal growing areas in Mexico for the crop years 1954/55 to 1959/60 (in acres):

Area	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60
Sonora and Sinaloa:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tomatoes, green-----	38,100:	39,400:	34,300:	30,800:	51,700:	58,600
Tomatoes, staked-----	-:	200:	500:	1,900:	5,400:	10,000
Apatzingan-----	7,900:	6,000:	15,000:	5,000:	-:	-
Total-----	46,000:	45,600:	49,800:	37,700:	57,100:	68,600
	:	:	:	:	:	:

The data indicate that total acreage expanded nearly 50 percent from 1954/55 to 1959/60, despite the drop in acreage in the Apatzingan area. In the Sonora and Sinaloa areas the proportion of the crop in staked (vine-ripened) tomatoes increased from 0.5 percent in 1955/56 to 17.0

percent in 1959/60. Inasmuch as the yield per acre is much greater for staked tomatoes than for green tomatoes, ^{1/} Mexican production has increased at a faster rate than is indicated by the acreage figures above. In 1959/60, vine-ripened tomatoes comprised an estimated 40 percent of the Mexican exports to the United States.

In Sonora and Sinaloa, planting of tomatoes occurs from late August through December in order to stagger the marketing season. Harvesting starts in mid-November, reaches its highest level in January-March, and continues to early June. Florida varieties have proven the best adapted to the soil and the irrigation methods used.

The quality of Mexican tomatoes, once quite poor, has improved in the past several years, especially with the increase in production of the vine-ripened product. The Mexican growers' association attempts to prevent shipments of poor-quality tomatoes to the United States. Imports must comply with U.S. minimum size and grade standards prescribed by domestic marketing agreements in the periods when such agreements are in effect.

U.S. production in relation to imports

In the 10 crop years beginning with 1950/51, imports of fresh tomatoes into the United States were equivalent to 9.6 percent of U.S. average annual production of tomatoes for the fresh market. In the first half of the decade, imports were equivalent to 8.7 percent of production and, in the second half, to 10.4 percent. In 1957/58 the ratio of imports to domestic production was 14.3 percent; in 1958/59 it declined to 11.9 percent; and in 1959/60 it rose to 16.4 percent.

^{1/} The average yield for staked, or vine-ripened, tomatoes in Mexico is estimated at 22,000 pounds per acre, compared with 5,000 pounds for green, or ground, tomatoes.

As previously indicated, the bulk of the imports of tomatoes enter during the months of December through May. In the 5 years 1950/51 to 1954/55 average annual entries during the import season were equivalent to 24.1 percent of domestic production in the same months; the comparable ratio for the 5 years 1955/56 to 1959/60 was 29.6 percent. Imports during December-May were equivalent to 47.0 percent of domestic production during the same months in 1957/58, to 33.2 percent in 1958/59, and to 52.9 percent in 1959/60. In June-November, when about two-thirds of the annual domestic crop is harvested, imports are insignificant in relation to domestic production.

The import season roughly parallels the harvesting of three domestic seasonal crops: The late fall crop of Florida and Texas; the winter crop of Florida; and the early spring crop of Florida, Texas, and the desert valleys of California. Recent year-to-year fluctuations in U.S. production in the import season have been marked. In 1956/57, for example, in-season production amounted to 737 million pounds. It declined to 568 million pounds in 1957/58, rose to 704 million pounds in 1958/59, and then declined to 564 million pounds in 1959/60 (table 49). In both 1957/58 and 1959/60 the winter crop of Florida was reduced by adverse weather. In both seasons in which there was a short crop in Florida, imports from Mexico increased substantially. In 1957/58, imports from Mexico rose 131 percent over the previous season, and in 1959/60 they increased 14 percent over the previous season.

U.S. consumption

The consumption of commercially grown fresh tomatoes in the United States remained fairly stable at about 2 billion pounds a year in 1950/51

to 1959/60. Imports supplied about 8 percent of average annual consumption in 1950/51 to 1954/55 and about 9 percent in 1955/56 to 1959/60.

In the import season, when domestic production is relatively small, imports account for a much higher proportion of U.S. requirements. In 1957/58, for example, they were equal to 33 percent of domestic consumption, compared with about 26 percent in 1958/59 and 35 percent in 1959/60.

Data reported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture indicate that the per capita consumption of commercially grown tomatoes for the fresh market declined from an annual average of 10.6 pounds in 1940-49 to an average of 9.5 pounds in 1950-59. This was accompanied by an increase in the per capita consumption of processed tomatoes.

Production in the desert valleys of California

In the 10 crop years beginning with 1950/51, production of tomatoes for the fresh market in the desert valleys of California averaged 72 million pounds annually (table 54), or less than 4 percent of the annual domestic crop and about 11 percent of total domestic production in the import season. Output in the desert valleys increased from an annual average of about 63 million pounds in 1950/51 to 1954/55 to about 81 million pounds in 1955/56 to 1959/60, an increase of 29 percent. Peak production occurred in 1958/59 when output amounted to 94 million pounds, or 13 percent of total domestic production during the import season. In contrast, the output in the two other States producing in the early spring season showed no increase. Output in Texas averaged about 100 million pounds annually in both the first and second half of the decade, while average production in Florida fell from 224 million pounds annually in the first 5 years to 200 million in the second 5 years.

The number of acres of tomatoes harvested for the fresh market in the desert valleys averaged 4,300 in the decade beginning with 1950/51. It is estimated that about one-fifth of the acreage in the desert valleys in recent years has been devoted to the production of cherry tomatoes. In Texas, tomato acreage averaged 27,000 annually in the decade, although it varied widely from year to year. Acreage in Florida declined from 23,200 in 1950/51 to 13,300 in 1959/60.

The yield of tomatoes per acre in the desert valleys has been substantially higher than that in Texas and Florida. The average yield in the desert valleys for the decade under review was nearly 17,000 pounds per acre, compared with 3,800 pounds per acre in Texas and 10,700 pounds per acre in Florida. The U.S. average for fresh-market tomatoes for the same period was about 9,000 pounds per acre.

The farm value of the desert valley crop of tomatoes averaged \$8.2 million annually in 1950/51 to 1959/60. Returns to growers in the desert valleys averaged about 11 cents per pound in the decade, compared with an average return of about 4 cents per pound to Texas growers and 8 cents per pound to Florida growers.

Unlike some of the other important crops in the desert valleys, tomatoes are grown, to a large extent, on small farms. According to the 1959 Census of Agriculture, the average number of acres per farm planted in tomatoes in the Imperial Valley both for the fresh market and for processing was 25 and in the Coachella Valley, 10. Insofar as acreage permits, the operations on the tomato ranches in the area tend to be diversified, and the crop is commonly grown in conjunction with other

vegetables for the fresh market--such as squash, beans, cucumbers, and, in some cases, watermelons and cantaloups.

The growing of tomatoes in the desert valley areas is inherently a high-cost, high-risk operation. Frost-protection shelters of paper, palm fronds, or other materials are required in most areas, and plant diseases, insects, and winds are serious problems. To the small grower, who has only limited ability to diversify, the loss of even a part of his crop, or the realization of a poor return from it may constitute a serious financial hardship and materially affect his ability to finance operations for the ensuing crop year.

In harvesting, the picking is done by hand; usually the field is gone over every 3 to 4 days. For the most part, the fruit is vine ripened, and, after picking, is graded, sorted, packed, and precooled in the grower's shed before being shipped to market. The great bulk of the desert crop is sold at Los Angeles and San Francisco--most of it on consignment through terminal houses that have assisted in the financing of the crop. The balance is sold through the field representatives of terminal produce houses and chain stores. Since delivery to these markets can be made in 24 hours, and since the fruit can thus be picked fairly close to maturity and full flavor, the product is generally highly regarded by dealers and usually sells at a premium over other tomatoes during the desert valley shipping season.

The majority of the tomato farms in Coachella Valley are located in the Indio region, while those in Imperial Valley are found in the Niland, Westmorland, and Holtville regions. These locations are ideal for production of a number of varieties of tomatoes. In the warmest regions, such as in

Niland, tomatoes, are planted in August and September for winter harvest. The chief spring-harvested varieties (First Early and Pennhart) are planted in October and November; plantings are also made in February of certain varieties (e.g., First Early, Early Pack, and Pearsons) for spring harvest.

The crop planted in August and September matures in December, and the harvest continues into February or March. In 1959-60 the Niland area began shipping its first crop in late December; shipments reached their greatest volume in January-February and virtually ceased by mid-April. The crop planted in October-November--the second crop of Niland and the major crop of Coachella Valley--begins to mature in late April, with peak production in mid-May to early June. The harvest of the crop planted in February starts in June, and picking continues as long as weather permits. In the 1959/60 season all desert regions ceased harvesting tomatoes by the end of June.

Market distribution of desert valley and Mexican tomatoes

Data published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture on rail and truck unloads in the major U.S. markets indicate that usually more than 95 percent of the tomatoes grown in the desert valleys of California are distributed in western markets. In contrast, a substantial part of the imports from Mexico are shipped to markets east of the Mississippi River, where they are not in significant competition with the desert crop. In 1959, for example, nearly half of the total imports from Mexico were sold in eastern markets.

By far the greatest share of the desert valley tomatoes and of the Mexican tomatoes that go to western markets are sold in Los Angeles and San Francisco--both for direct consumption and for redistribution to

other terminal markets. Hence, unload data at these two markets is considered representative for the purpose of showing the normal marketing season of the Mexican and desert valley crops and for providing a measure of the relative magnitude of the supplies from these areas in the western markets.

Table 55 shows unloads of fresh tomatoes at San Francisco and Los Angeles for the year beginning November 1958 and ending October 1959, by months and by sources. The data indicate that in this period unloads from all sources aggregated 14,715 carlots, of which the desert valleys supplied 3,416 carlots (23 percent of the total); other producing areas in California supplied 9,332 carlots, or 63 percent of the total. Mexico supplied 1,877 carlots, (13 percent), and other sources (Florida, Texas, and Cuba), 90 carlots, or less than 1 percent of the total.

The table shows that desert valley shipments first arrive on the market in small volume in December, at which time supplies from other producing areas in California dominate the market. Desert valley unloads are on the market in significant volume in January-April; they reach a peak in May, remain substantial in June, and then virtually cease. In 1959, for example desert valley unloads averaged 310 carlots per month in January-April, increased sharply to 1,607 carlots in May, and then declined to 557 carlots in June.

Imports from Mexico are on the San Francisco and Los Angeles markets in small volume in December, at which time the major sources of supply are the producing areas in California other than the desert valleys. Imports reach their highest volume in January-April, in which period

the only other significant source is the desert valley crop. Usually imports decline in May, at which time the desert valley crop dominates the market.

It is clear from the foregoing that the only period in which there is significant overlap between the desert valley and Mexican crops is in the period January-April, in which months these two areas are the predominant sources of supply. In 1959, Mexico supplied a total of 1,641 carlots in these 4 months, compared with 1,237 carlots from the desert valley areas. Other producing areas in California accounted for about 427 carlots in this period. In 1959, 87 percent of the total unloads from Mexico were marketed in January-April, whereas 36 percent of the desert valley crop was marketed in these months. Thus, about 63 percent of the desert valley crop was marketed in May and June, after the bulk of the imports had already been marketed.

Prices

Table 56, which shows representative midweek wholesale price quotations for tomatoes on the San Francisco and Los Angeles markets in 1959, gives some indication of the seasonal pattern of tomato prices in these markets. For the most part, the quotations represent prices of vine-ripened tomatoes of generally good quality and condition. The data indicate that in January-April 1959, when Mexico and the desert valleys were by far the leading suppliers of these markets, prices for tomatoes were maintained at relatively high levels at both San Francisco and Los Angeles, notwithstanding significant periodic fluctuations that reflect short-term demand and supply conditions on the day shown. Prices on both

markets declined sharply after Mexican tomatoes had left the market. Prices on the San Francisco market tend to be significantly higher than those at Los Angeles. In part, this price differential is attributable to higher freight cost for transporting the tomatoes from the desert valleys and Mexico to San Francisco. According to trade sources the differential also reflects a higher quality product on the San Francisco market.

In both markets, Mexican tomatoes were consistently lower in price than those produced in the desert valleys. On the Los Angeles market, for example, Mexican tomatoes generally sold at \$1.00 to \$1.75 per flat less than the desert valley product. At San Francisco, the Mexican tomatoes were generally lower by about the same margin, although the Mexican product was at times higher in price. As noted elsewhere in this chapter, the desert valley tomatoes are usually more nearly ripe when picked than the Mexican product and for this reason generally command a higher price.

The data show that prices at both San Francisco and Los Angeles declined sharply in May, in which month the total unloads (1,760 carlots) were substantially greater than in April (976 carlots). As noted above, nearly all of this increase was accounted for by shipments from the desert valleys. Prices for Mexican tomatoes were not reported after the first week of May.

Table 47. ---Tomatoes: U.S. tariff treatment from June 1930 to August 1961

Paragraph under Tariff Act of 1930 and description	Rates of duty		Effective date of rates of duty or of continuation of rates of duty	Trade-agreement commitments or other authority providing for application of--
	Applicable to product of Cuba			
	General			
Par. 772 Tomatoes: If entered during Mar. 1-July 14, inclusive or Sept. 1-Nov. 14, inclusive.	3¢ per lb.	2.4¢ per lb.	6/18/30	Rate on product of Cuba
		2.4¢ per lb.	9/3/34	Original rate in Tariff Act of 1930.
	1.5¢ per lb.	1.2¢ per lb.	1/30/43	Do.
		1.5¢ per lb.	1/1/48	Trade agreement of 1934 with Cuba.
	*2.1¢ per lb.	*1.8¢ per lb.	1/1/51	Trade agreement of 1947 with Cuba supplementary to GATT.
				Pt. II GATT concession and trade agreement of 1947 with Cuba supple- mentary to GATT.
If entered during July 15-Aug. 31, inclusive.	3¢ per lb.	2.4¢ per lb.	6/18/30	Commercial convention of 1902 with Cuba.
		2.4¢ per lb.	9/3/34	Trade agreement of 1934 with Cuba.
	1.5¢ per lb.	1.2¢ per lb.	1/30/43	Do.
	*1.5¢ per lb.	*1.5¢ per lb.	1/1/48	Trade agreement of 1947 with Cuba supplementary to GATT.

1/ Terminated on Jan. 1, 1951.

***Current rate.**

Table 47.--Tomatoes: U.S. tariff treatment from June 1930 to August 1961--Continued

Paragraph under Tariff Act of 1930 and description	Rates of duty		Effective date of rates of duty or of continuation	Trade-agreement commitments or other authority providing for application of--	
	General	Applicable to product of Cuba		General rate	Rate on product of Cuba
Par. 772--Continued					
Tomatoes--Continued					
If entered during Nov. 15--Feb. 28	3¢ per lb.	2.4¢ per lb.	6/18/30	Original rate in Tariff Act of 1930.	Commercial convention of 1902 with Cuba.
(29), inclusive.				-----	Trade agreement of 1934 with Cuba.
		1.8¢ per lb. (applicable only to tomatoes imported and entered dur- ing Dec. 1-- Feb. 28 (29); inclusive) 1/2	9/3/34		
		2.4¢ per lb. (applicable to tomatoes entered dur- ing Nov. 15-- 30, inclu- sive).	9/3/34		Do.
	1.5¢ per lb.	1.2¢ per lb.	1/30/43	Trade agreement of 1942 with Mexico. 2/	Do.
		*1.2¢ per lb.	1/1/48	-----	Pt. II GATT concession and trade agreement of 1947 with Cuba supple- mentary to GATT.
	*1.5¢ per lb.	-----	1/1/51	GATT (art. I).	

1/ Under the 1934 trade agreement with Cuba, this rate was applicable to tomatoes "when imported and entered for consumption" during the indicated period. The 1941 supplemental trade agreement with Cuba amended the 1934 trade agreement by deleting the words "when imported and."

2/ Terminated on Jan. 1, 1951.

*Current rate.

Table 48.--Tomatoes, fresh: U.S. imports for consumption, by duty status, 1958-60

Duty status	1958		1959 1/2		1960 1/2	
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)		Value (1,000 dollars)			
1.2 cents per pound (Jan. 1-last day of February; Nov. 15-Dec. 31) (Cuba)	18,438	14,746	20,766			
1.5 cents per pound (Jan. 1-last day of February; July 15-Aug. 31; Nov. 15-Dec. 31)	89,921	105,887	139,791			
1.8 cents per pound (Mar. 1-July 14; Sept. 1-Nov. 14) (Cuba)	18,295	4,499	25,852			
2.1 cents per pound (Mar. 1-July 14; Sept. 1-Nov. 14)	137,798	137,512	126,309			
Total	264,452	262,644	312,718			
1.2 cents per pound (Jan. 1-last day of February; Nov. 15-Dec. 31) (Cuba)	697	527	1,102			
1.5 cents per pound (Jan. 1-last day of February; July 15-Aug. 31; Nov. 15-Dec. 31)	7,663	8,865	11,417			
1.8 cents per pound (Mar. 1-July 14; Sept. 1-Nov. 14) (Cuba)	736	159	1,399			
2.1 cents per pound (Mar. 1-July 14; Sept. 1-Nov. 14)	11,457	10,311	9,947			
Total	20,553	19,862	23,865			
1/ Preliminary.						

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 49.—Tomatoes, for fresh market: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports, and apparent consumption, by specified seasons, crop years 1950/51 to 1959/60

Crop year	(Value of imports is foreign value)									
	Import season (December-May) 1/					June-November 2/				
	U.S. produc- tion	Imports	Exports	U.S. produc- tion	Imports	Exports	U.S. produc- tion	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption
	Quantity (million pounds)									
1950/51	1823.2	174.0	54.5	1942.7	569.8	169.8	13.1	726.5	1253.4	1216.2
1951/52	1826.3	194.8	65.8	1955.3	624.9	188.2	22.6	790.5	1201.4	1164.8
1952/53	1934.7	215.0	64.5	1985.2	626.2	208.8	24.9	810.1	1203.5	1175.1
1953/54	1940.7	159.7	76.8	2023.6	671.6	154.2	25.3	800.5	1269.1	1223.1
1954/55	2057.0	85.7	92.3	2050.4	835.8	81.4	37.3	879.9	1221.2	1170.5
1955/56	2035.8	82.1	137.4	1980.5	789.7	77.8	46.3	821.2	1246.1	1159.3
1956/57	2017.3	120.9	94.0	2044.2	737.2	116.4	33.9	819.7	1280.1	1224.5
1957/58	1891.4	270.4	113.3	2048.5	567.8	267.3	17.6	917.5	1323.6	1231.0
1958/59 3/	2030.1	242.5	98.8	2173.8	703.9	234.0	34.2	903.7	1326.2	1270.1
1959/60 3/	1880.5	309.1	72.6	2117.0	563.5	298.1	13.0	848.6	1317.0	1263.4
	Value (million dollars)									
1950/51	119.4	12.9	4.5	127.8	50.8	12.6	1.3	62.1	68.6	65.7
1951/52	139.2	13.6	6.0	146.8	53.7	13.2	1.9	65.0	85.5	81.9
1952/53	128.8	17.2	5.5	140.5	49.0	16.7	1.8	63.9	79.9	76.6
1953/54	126.6	11.5	5.5	132.6	52.2	11.2	2.0	61.4	74.4	71.2
1954/55	139.8	5.4	6.3	138.9	67.7	5.2	2.7	70.2	72.1	68.7
1955/56	156.8	5.7	9.1	153.4	69.4	5.4	3.6	71.2	97.4	92.2
1956/57	149.7	8.3	8.1	149.9	61.0	8.1	3.0	66.1	98.7	93.8
1957/58	118.7	21.1	7.5	132.3	44.3	20.8	1.5	63.6	74.4	68.7
1958/59 3/	148.2	18.0	7.5	158.7	54.2	17.4	2.5	69.1	94.0	89.6
1959/60 3/	145.6	23.7	6.7	162.6	55.9	22.8	1.5	77.2	89.7	85.4

1/ Includes late fall, winter, and early spring.

2/ Includes late spring, early summer, late summer, and early fall.

3/ Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce and U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 50.--Tomatoes, for fresh market: U.S. acreage and production, by harvest seasons and principal producing States, crop years, average 1948/49 to 1957/58, annual 1958/59 and 1959/60

Harvest season and principal States	Acreage			Production		
	Average			Average		
	1948/49 to	1958/59	1959/60	1948/49 to	1958/59	1959/60
	1957/58			1957/58		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Million	Million	Million
	acres	acres	acres	pounds	pounds	pounds
Late fall:						
Florida-----	10.0	8.9	8.2	97.2	111.2	69.7
Texas-----	6.9	2.1	1.2	17.7	3.4	2.2
Season total--	16.9	11.0	9.4	114.9	114.6	71.9
Winter: Florida---	15.9	16.1	10.7	171.3	185.2	149.8
Early spring:						
Florida-----	21.0	14.7	13.3	205.2	183.8	212.8
Texas-----	29.3	28.0	14.5	106.7	126.0	58.0
California						
desert valleys:	4.1	4.1	4.3	1/ 64.4	1/ 94.3	1/ 71.0
Season total--	54.4	46.8	32.1	376.3	404.1	341.8
Late spring:						
Texas-----	20.1	6.0	4.8	60.7	24.0	16.8
Georgia-----	11.9	9.8	5.0	47.0	41.2	20.0
Other-----	7.8	8.8	9.3	27.1	37.9	37.8
Season total--	39.8	24.6	19.1	134.8	103.1	74.6
Early summer:						
California-----	9.7	14.5	11.5	142.3	246.5	241.5
New Jersey-----	8.7	8.0	7.3	83.4	76.0	80.3
Virginia-----	5.1	5.5	5.0	49.6	38.5	47.5
Other-----	24.4	21.2	20.3	148.6	162.3	152.0
Season total--	47.9	49.2	44.1	423.9	523.3	521.3
Late summer:						
New York-----	7.5	4.9	5.2	88.4	46.6	57.2
Michigan-----	7.9	8.5	8.7	70.5	68.0	69.6
Other-----	21.5	20.8	21.1	226.5	210.8	231.3
Season total--	36.9	34.2	35.0	385.4	325.4	358.1
Early fall: Cali-						
fornia-----	18.9	20.8	22.0	294.4	374.4	363.0
U.S. total----	230.7	202.7	172.4	1,901.0	2,030.1	1,880.5

1/ Includes winter production.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 51.--Tomatoes, fresh: U.S. exports, by principal markets, 1955-60

Market	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/	1960 1/
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Total	97,544	132,583	95,153	119,121	88,755	73,060
Canada	87,408	127,011	89,262	76,900	79,230	71,604
Mexico	8,866	3,745	4,425	40,399	7,853	753
Cuba	753	1,020	914	1,288	1,080	-
Netherlands Antilles	237	457	323	202	170	238
Bermuda	105	107	42	110	189	165
Panama	67	51	44	53	50	12
Bahamas	38	87	103	96	158	183
Other	69	107	41	72	26	106
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Total	6,441	9,103	8,112	7,803	6,937	6,800
Canada	6,170	8,791	7,808	5,759	6,398	6,660
Mexico	144	63	103	1,836	305	18
Cuba	45	109	104	110	127	-
Netherland Antilles	37	85	54	38	26	37
Bermuda	17	11	10	27	37	33
Panama	9	10	8	9	11	2
Bahamas	6	15	17	16	27	32
Other	13	18	8	7	6	19
Unit value (cents per pound)						
Average	6.6	6.9	8.5	6.6	7.8	9.3
Canada	7.1	6.9	8.7	7.5	8.1	9.3
Mexico	1.6	1.7	2.3	4.5	3.9	2.3
Cuba	6.0	10.7	11.3	8.6	11.8	-
Netherlands Antilles	15.5	18.6	16.8	18.9	15.5	15.4
Bermuda	16.2	10.5	23.5	24.9	19.6	19.8
Panama	13.0	19.3	19.0	18.0	21.8	14.8
Bahamas	16.5	17.3	16.3	16.7	17.1	17.7
Other	18.7	17.1	19.3	9.6	22.7	18.9

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 52.--Tomatoes, fresh: U.S. imports for consumption, by specified seasons and by principal sources, crop years 1950/51 to 1959/60

Crop year	Total, December-November				December-May				June-November			
	Mexico	Cuba	All other	Total	Mexico	Cuba	All other	Total	Mexico	Cuba	All other	Total
Quantity (million pounds)												
1950/51-----	142.2	26.8	5.0	174.0	138.4	26.7	4.6	169.8	3.8	0.1	0.3	4.2
1951/52-----	172.3	17.3	5.2	194.8	168.8	17.3	2.1	188.2	3.5	1/	3.1	6.6
1952/53-----	191.7	15.7	7.6	215.0	188.1	15.7	5.0	208.8	3.6	1/	2.6	6.2
1953/54-----	141.0	14.4	4.3	159.7	137.5	14.4	2.3	154.2	3.5	1/	2.0	5.5
1954/55-----	73.3	10.3	2.1	85.7	70.0	10.1	1.3	81.4	3.3	.2	.8	4.3
5-year average---	144.1	16.9	4.8	165.8	140.6	16.8	3.1	160.5	3.5	.1	1.8	5.4
1955/56-----	56.6	23.8	1.7	82.1	53.3	23.2	1.3	77.8	3.3	.6	.4	4.3
1956/57-----	102.9	16.0	2.0	120.9	99.0	15.9	1.5	116.4	3.9	.1	.5	4.5
1957/58-----	231.8	37.1	1.5	270.4	228.9	37.1	1.3	267.3	2.9	1/	.2	3.1
1958/59 2/-----	219.1	20.4	3.0	242.5	211.2	20.1	2.7	234.0	7.9	.3	.3	8.5
1959/60 2/-----	248.4	46.6	14.1	309.1	239.9	46.6	11.6	298.1	8.5	1/	2.5	11.0
5-year average---	171.8	29.0	4.5	205.0	166.5	28.6	3.7	198.7	5.3	.2	.8	6.3
10-year average---	157.9	22.8	4.6	185.4	153.5	22.7	3.4	179.6	4.4	.1	1.3	5.8
Foreign value (million dollars)												
1950/51-----	11.1	1.3	0.4	12.9	10.8	1.3	0.4	12.6	0.3	3/	3/	0.3
1951/52-----	12.4	.8	.4	13.6	12.2	0.8	.2	13.2	.2	3/	.2	.4
1952/53-----	15.9	.7	.6	17.2	15.6	.7	.4	16.7	.3	3/	.2	.5
1953/54-----	10.4	.6	.5	11.5	10.3	.6	.3	11.2	.1	3/	.2	.3
1954/55-----	4.9	.4	.1	5.4	4.7	.4	.1	5.2	.2	3/	3/	.2
5-year average---	10.9	.8	.4	12.1	10.7	.8	.3	.8	.2	3/	.1	.3
1955/56-----	4.6	1.0	.1	5.7	4.4	.9	.1	5.4	.2	.1	3/	.3
1956/57-----	7.5	.7	.1	8.3	7.3	.7	.1	8.1	.2	3/	3/	.2
1957/58-----	19.4	1.4	.3	21.1	19.2	1.4	.2	20.8	.2	3/	.1	.3
1958/59 2/-----	17.1	.7	.2	18.0	16.5	.7	.2	17.4	.6	3/	3/	.6
1959/60 2/-----	20.3	2.5	.9	23.7	19.7	2.5	.6	22.8	.6	3/	.3	.9
5-year average---	13.8	1.3	.3	15.4	13.4	1.2	.2	14.9	.4	3/	.1	.5
10-year average---	12.4	1.0	.4	13.7	12.1	1.0	.3	13.3	.3	3/	.1	.4

1/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than \$50,000.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 53.--Tomatoes, fresh: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources and by months,
December 1958-April 1961 1/

Month	1958/59					
	Total, all countries	Mexico	Cuba	Canada	Bahamas	Other
Quantity (pounds)						
December	6,249,442	4,955,384	1,256,120	37,938	-	-
January	26,548,711	20,466,027	5,766,002	-	190,934	12,748
February	50,365,939	40,530,751	8,817,520	41,264	302,978	673,426
March	86,115,386	82,042,384	3,644,501	148,842	138,554	141,105
April	56,871,575	55,317,834	892,406	493,401	35,064	132,870
May	7,853,731	7,751,802	41,031	40,498	13,600	6,800
June	430,292	430,292	-	-	-	-
July	1,274,019	1,048,039	-	225,980	-	-
August	804,311	551,691	-	252,620	-	-
September	309,960	303,510	-	6,450	-	-
October	481,547	476,319	-	2,190	3,038	-
November	5,232,569	5,231,404	-	1,165	-	-
Total December-						
November	242,537,482	219,105,437	20,417,580	1,250,348	684,168	1,079,949
Foreign value						
December	\$432,292	\$382,992	\$45,229	\$4,071	-	-
January	1,938,396	1,704,592	208,509	-	\$16,276	\$9,019
February	3,806,538	3,406,668	312,302	3,296	25,503	58,769
March	6,357,598	6,203,107	126,000	10,728	10,627	7,136
April	4,195,615	4,121,462	34,335	29,158	4,143	6,517
May	697,115	690,128	1,023	3,958	1,700	306
June	29,402	29,402	-	-	-	-
July	88,326	59,124	-	29,202	-	-
August	58,387	32,907	-	25,480	-	-
September	18,423	17,778	-	645	-	-
October	27,680	27,186	-	164	330	-
November	396,455	396,252	-	203	-	-
Total December-						
November	18,046,227	17,071,598	727,398	106,905	58,579	81,747
Unit foreign value (cents per pound)						
December	6.9	7.7	3.6	10.7	-	-
January	7.3	8.3	3.6	-	8.5	7.2
February	7.6	8.4	3.5	8.0	8.4	8.7
March	7.4	7.6	3.5	7.2	7.7	5.1
April	7.4	7.4	3.8	5.9	11.8	4.9
May	8.9	8.9	2.5	9.8	12.5	4.5
June	6.8	6.8	-	-	-	-
July	6.9	5.6	-	12.9	-	-
August	7.3	6.0	-	10.1	-	-
September	5.9	5.9	-	10.0	-	-
October	5.7	5.7	-	7.5	10.9	-
November	7.6	7.6	-	17.4	-	-
Average December-						
November	7.4	7.8	3.6	8.6	8.6	7.6

1/ Preliminary.

Table 53.--Tomatoes, fresh: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources and by months, December 1958-April 1961 1/--Continued

Month	1959/60					
	Total, all countries	Mexico	Cuba	Canada	Bahamas	Other
Quantity (pounds)						
December	26,356,209	26,205,033	100,002	14,735	23,160	13,279
January	49,249,673	43,872,498	4,384,156	3,772	582,991	406,256
February	73,449,316	54,208,362	16,025,004	54,485	2,559,727	601,738
March	76,198,583	53,919,202	19,114,578	18,772	2,217,589	928,442
April	48,754,741	38,663,094	6,696,766	15,785	2,680,975	698,121
May	24,060,895	22,942,727	228,770	1,100	772,377	115,921
June	3,159,514	3,159,514	-	-	-	-
July	1,005,326	1,005,326	-	-	-	-
August	1,697,241	943,739	-	753,502	-	-
September	1,441,826	120,133	-	1,281,968	-	39,725
October	258,047	165,603	-	61,744	-	30,700
November	3,468,777	3,232,517	-	4,000	-	232,260
Total December-November	309,100,148	248,437,748	46,549,276	2,209,863	8,836,819	3,066,442
Foreign value						
December	\$2,248,072	\$2,238,248	\$5,187	\$1,310	\$2,663	\$664
January	4,070,438	3,745,146	225,287	450	69,970	29,585
February	5,476,131	4,399,488	861,004	5,164	163,612	46,863
March	5,361,016	4,178,722	1,037,206	1,420	118,784	24,884
April	3,588,584	3,074,078	357,438	2,085	140,096	14,887
May	2,040,952	1,985,713	13,401	215	39,114	2,509
June	320,007	320,007	-	-	-	-
July	58,567	58,567	-	-	-	-
August	122,626	52,453	-	70,173	-	-
September	128,576	6,498	-	120,734	-	1,344
October	15,623	8,620	-	6,082	-	921
November	242,596	227,607	-	400	-	14,589
Total December-November	23,673,188	20,295,147	2,499,523	208,033	534,239	136,246
Unit foreign value (cents per pound)						
December	8.5	8.5	5.2	8.9	11.5	5.0
January	8.3	8.5	5.1	11.9	12.0	7.3
February	7.5	8.1	5.4	9.5	6.4	7.8
March	7.0	7.7	5.4	7.6	5.4	2.7
April	7.4	8.0	5.3	13.2	5.2	2.1
May	8.5	8.7	5.9	19.5	5.1	2.2
June	10.1	10.1	-	-	-	-
July	5.8	5.8	-	-	-	-
August	7.2	5.6	-	9.3	-	-
September	8.9	5.4	-	9.4	-	3.4
October	6.1	5.2	-	9.8	-	3.0
November	7.0	7.0	-	10.0	-	6.3
Average December-November	7.7	8.2	5.4	9.4	6.0	4.4

1/Preliminary.

Table 53.--Tomatoes, fresh: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources and by months, December 1958-April 1961 1/--Continued

Month	1960/61					
	Total, all countries	Mexico	Cuba	Canada	Bahamas	Other
Quantity (pounds)						
December-----	29,974,035	29,588,807	169,372	33,571	-	182,285
January-----	30,892,929	28,155,832	228,814	-	1,545,888	962,395
February-----	38,901,144	33,033,288	879,164	8,200	4,036,117	944,375
March-----	50,617,616	44,649,512	1,897,596	-	3,776,192	294,316
April-----	34,068,569	32,163,454	166,764	38,686	1,404,862	294,803
Total December-April----	184,454,293	167,590,893	3,341,710	80,457	10,763,059	2,678,174
Foreign value						
December-----	\$2,439,462	\$2,419,073	\$6,535	\$2,725	-	\$11,129
January-----	2,288,851	2,168,758	12,351	-	\$63,118	44,624
February-----	2,676,175	2,318,514	46,512	1,025	231,927	78,197
March-----	3,635,725	3,173,793	154,101	-	290,070	17,761
April-----	2,701,137	2,469,896	10,629	3,792	193,516	23,304
Total December-April----	13,741,350	12,550,034	230,128	7,542	778,631	175,015
Unit foreign value (cents per pound)						
December-----	8.1	8.2	3.9	8.1	-	6.1
January-----	7.4	7.7	5.4	-	4.1	4.6
February-----	6.9	7.0	5.3	12.5	5.7	8.3
March-----	7.2	7.1	8.1	-	7.7	6.0
April-----	7.9	7.7	6.4	9.8	13.8	7.9
Average December-April----	7.4	7.5	6.9	9.4	7.2	6.5

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 54.--Tomatoes, for fresh market: U.S. acreage, production, yield per acre, and average price to growers, total crop and early spring crop, by States, crop years 1950/51 to 1959/60

Item	1950/51	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	Average 1950/51 to 1959/60
Acreage:											
U.S. total-----1,000 acres--	232.9	217.2	231.0	235.6	235.3	227.1	224.0	225.4	202.7	172.4	220.4
Early spring:											
Florida-----do-----	23.2	22.3	24.4	24.0	22.3	22.3	17.0	20.6	14.7	13.3	20.4
Texas-----do-----	28.0	25.2	33.0	30.0	29.5	28.0	22.0	29.0	28.0	14.5	26.7
California desert valleys-----do-----	4.6	3.8	3.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.1	4.3	4.3
Season total-----do-----	55.8	51.3	60.9	58.5	56.7	54.5	43.5	54.2	46.8	32.1	54.4
Yield per acre:											
U.S. average-----1,000 pounds--	7.8	8.4	7.9	8.2	8.7	9.0	8.9	8.4	10.0	10.9	8.3
Early spring:											
Florida-----do-----	9.8	10.3	8.2	8.2	11.9	11.5	10.0	8.5	12.5	16.0	10.7
Texas-----do-----	2.6	3.5	3.5	4.2	3.5	3.2	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.0	3.8
California desert valleys-----do-----	15.4	13.8	18.6	13.8	13.5	17.0	17.5	19.5	23.0	16.5	16.8
Season average-----do-----	6.6	7.2	6.3	6.6	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.0	8.6	10.6	7.6
Production:											
U.S. total-----million pounds--	1,823.2	1,826.3	1,834.7	1,940.7	2,057.0	2,035.8	2,017.3	1,891.4	2,030.1	1,880.5	1,933.7
Early spring:											
Florida-----do-----	227.4	229.7	200.1	196.8	265.4	256.4	170.0	175.1	183.6	212.8	211.5
Texas-----do-----	72.8	88.2	115.5	126.0	103.2	89.6	94.6	116.0	126.0	58.0	99.0
California desert valleys-----do-----	70.8	52.4	65.1	62.1	66.2	71.4	78.8	89.7	94.3	71.0	72.2
Season total-----do-----	371.0	370.3	380.7	384.9	434.8	417.4	343.4	380.8	404.1	341.8	382.9
Average price to growers:											
U.S. average-----cents per pound--	6.8	7.6	7.0	6.6	6.8	7.7	7.4	6.5	7.3	7.7	7.2
Early spring:											
Florida-----do-----	8.5	9.2	7.8	8.3	8.0	7.4	10.2	6.7	8.8	9.5	8.4
Texas-----do-----	4.0	4.9	5.3	3.8	3.3	6.5	5.7	2.8	2.9	4.2	4.4
California desert valleys-----do-----	9.0	11.8	9.4	11.0	10.6	12.4	12.6	12.9	9.5	13.3	11.2
Season average-----do-----	7.7	8.5	7.4	7.2	7.3	8.1	9.5	7.1	7.1	9.4	7.9
Value:											
U.S. total-----million dollars--	119.4	139.2	128.8	126.6	139.8	156.8	149.7	118.7	148.2	145.6	137.3
Early spring:											
Florida-----do-----	19.3	21.0	15.7	15.5	21.2	18.2	17.3	10.4	16.2	20.2	17.5
Texas-----do-----	2.9	4.3	6.1	4.9	3.4	5.8	5.4	2.9	3.7	2.4	4.2
California desert valleys-----do-----	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.8	7.0	8.9	9.9	11.6	9.0	9.4	8.2
Season total-----do-----	28.7	31.5	28.0	27.1	31.6	32.9	32.7	24.8	28.8	32.1	29.8

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the total shown.

Table 55, --Tomatoes, fresh 1/: Unloads at San Francisco and Los Angeles, by months and by sources, November 1958-October 1959

(In carlot equivalents for rail, truck, and air shipments)									
Month	Total unloads	California : desert valleys	Other California :	Florida :	Texas :	Mexico :	Cuba		
November	969	-	944	3	-	22	-		
December	1,005	14	876	46	2	67	-		
January	744	189	366	14	-	175	-		
February	703	367	54	11	-	269	2		
March	921	284	2	8	-	627	-		
April	976	397	5	4	-	570	-		
May	1,760	1,607	70	-	-	83	-		
June	1,603	557	1,046	-	-	-	-		
July	1,697	1	1,648	-	-	48	-		
August	1,594	-	1,587	-	-	7	-		
September	1,419	-	1,418	-	-	1	-		
October	1,324	-	1,316	-	-	8	-		
Total	14,715	3,416	9,332	86	2	1,877	2		
<u>1</u> / Includes cherry tomatoes.									

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 56.--Tomatoes, fresh: Representative midweek wholesale price quotations for product of California desert valleys and Mexico, at Los Angeles and San Francisco, 1959

(Per flat) ^{1/}					
Period	Los Angeles		San Francisco		
	Desert valleys of California	Mexico	Desert valleys of California	Mexico	
January:					
1st week-----	\$5.50	-	\$5.50-\$6.50	-	
2d week-----	\$5.00- 5.50	-	5.50- 6.25	\$5.75	
3d week-----	5.50- 6.00	\$4.00-\$4.25	5.00- 6.00	4.75	
4th week-----	5.50- 5.75	4.00- 4.50	5.50- 6.00	\$4.50- 5.00	
February:					
1st week-----	4.00- 4.50	3.00- 3.25	5.00- 5.50	4.00	
2d week-----	3.50- 4.00	2.65- 3.00	4.00- 4.50	4.25- 4.50	
3d week-----	3.00- 4.00	2.50- 2.75	3.50- 4.00	4.25- 4.50	
4th week-----	4.00- 4.50	2.25- 2.75	4.00- 4.50	4.25	
March:					
1st week-----	4.50- 5.00	3.00- 3.25	6.00- 6.50	4.25- 4.50	
2d week-----	4.00- 4.50	3.00- 3.25	5.00- 5.50	4.00- 4.25	
3d week-----	4.00- 4.50	2.50- 3.00	4.50- 5.50	3.00- 3.75	
4th week-----	4.00- 4.25	2.75- 3.25	5.00- 5.25	4.00- 4.25	
April:					
1st week-----	4.00- 4.50	3.00- 3.50	6.50	4.75	
2d week-----	4.00- 4.50	3.00- 3.50	6.50	4.50- 4.75	
3d week-----	4.00- 4.50	3.25- 3.75	5.50- 5.75	4.00- 4.50	
4th week-----	3.50- 4.50	3.50- 4.00	5.00- 5.75	4.25- 4.50	
5th week-----	4.25- 5.50	5.00- 5.25	6.00- 6.25	4.50- 5.00	
May:					
1st week-----	3.00- 3.25	2.00- 2.50	3.50- 4.00	-	
2d week-----	2.00- 2.25	-	-	-	
3d week-----	1.75- 2.25	-	1.75- 2.00	-	
4th week-----	2.50- 2.75	-	2.50- 3.50	-	
June: 2/					
1st week-----	2.50- 3.00	-	-	-	
2d week-----	2.25- 2.50	-	-	-	
3d week-----	2.00- 2.25	-	-	-	
December: 2/					
2d week-----	-	4.50	-	-	
3d week-----	-	4.00- 4.25	-	-	
4th week-----	-	5.00	-	-	
5th week-----	5.00- 5.50	5.75	-	-	

^{1/} Prices are chiefly for vine-ripened fruit, packed in 2-layer flats and grading, by size, 6x6 to 5x6, or larger.

^{2/} There were no quotations for California desert valley or Mexican tomatoes for the 4th week of June, for July through November, or for the 1st week in December.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

CHAPTER IX

Cucumbers
(Par. 774)Description and uses

Cucumbers produced for the fresh market are used mostly in the preparation of salads. Cucumbers for pickling are grown especially for such purpose. Practically all cucumbers are picked in an immature state; those for pickling are generally smaller than those produced for the fresh market. In terms of volume, production of cucumbers for processing in recent years has been more than three and a half times as large as the output for the fresh market. Unless otherwise indicated, the information and statistics in this chapter relate only to cucumbers produced for the fresh market.

U.S. customs treatment

Cucumbers in their natural state are provided for in paragraph 774 of the Tariff Act of 1930. They were originally dutiable under that act at 3 cents per pound. The rate applicable to Cuban cucumbers was 20 percent below the general rate, or 2.4 cents per pound. Subsequently, in trade agreements with Cuba and Mexico and in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, concessions were granted covering imports during the periods December-February and July-August (table 57). For the months December-February the current general rate is 2.2 cents per pound and the rate applicable to Cuban cucumbers is 1 cent per pound. For the July-August summer period, when imports are small, the presently applicable general rate is 1.5 cents per pound. During this season the general rate is also applicable to Cuban cucumbers. There has been no reduction in the general rate of 3 cents per pound on cucumbers entered

during March-June and September-November, nor in the rate of 2.4 cents per pound applicable to Cuban cucumbers entered during the same months; the general rate and the rate on Cuban cucumbers during these months, however, are bound against increase.

The presently applicable rates of duty, together with their ad valorem equivalents, based on the value of imports in 1960, are shown in the following tabulation:

Imports entered in	Current rate of duty, July 1961	Ad valorem equivalent of current rate based on value of imports in 1960
		Percent
January, February, and December:		
From Cuba-----	1.0¢ per lb.	32.4
From other countries-----	2.2¢ per lb.	36.5
March-June and September-November:		
From Cuba-----	2.4¢ per lb.	80.5
From other countries-----	3.0¢ per lb.	41.2
July and August-----	1.5¢ per lb.	32.8

U.S. production

General.--Domestic output of cucumbers for the fresh market increased irregularly from about 365 million pounds in 1950/51 to about 392 million pounds in 1959/60, or at an average annual rate of slightly less than 1 percent (table 58). The average price received by growers has been fairly stable during this period (between 4.6 and 5.8 cents per pound); total returns to farmers have averaged about 20 million dollars annually in recent years.

The cucumber plant is highly sensitive to cold, and from late fall through early spring domestic production is largely restricted to the southern part of Florida, where there is the least danger from frost. A substantial volume of cucumbers is produced elsewhere in the United States in the late spring, summer, and early fall. There is also a relatively small volume of production in winter hothouses.

Florida, producing in the late fall, winter, and early spring, when prices are highest, accounts for about one-third of the total U.S. annual output. Because of the aforementioned sensitivity of the cucumber plant to cool weather the winter crop is uncertain, and in some years, as in 1957/58, there is no yield (table 59). California and North and South Carolina are the chief producing States in the late spring and early fall; together they account for about one-fourth of the total U.S. annual output. Virginia is also an important producing State in the early fall. New York, New Jersey, and Maryland are the leading commercial sources during the summer months, when prices are lowest. At this time of year there is, of course, production for local sale for fresh use in nearly every State of the Union.

Production in the desert valleys of California.--In recent years nearly all of the commercial production of cucumbers in the desert region of California has been in the Imperial Valley, where the crop is well adapted to the light soil. Cucumbers have not generally done well in other sections of the desert region.

In the Imperial Valley the crop is grown on small farms, usually in conjunction with other vegetable crops. In 1959 there were about 230 acres in cucumbers, compared with about 155 acres in 1960 (not including

acreage devoted to production for processing). As indicated in table 59, production amounted to about 2 million pounds in the crop year 1954/55. In 1955/56 and 1956/57, however, the acreage devoted to this crop was small and output averaged about 200,000 pounds. Thereafter production increased to 3.2 million pounds in 1959/60.

In terms of value, this product is a relatively minor crop. In 1959/60, for example, it accounted for less than one-half of one percent of the total value of all truck crops produced in the desert valleys. The desert region usually accounts for less than 5 percent of the total volume of all cucumbers produced in the State of California, and for less than 1 percent of the total U.S. output.

It is estimated by the trade that about 75 percent of production in Imperial Valley is grown under contract, with financing supplied by terminal market operators. Most of the crop so financed is sold on consignment by the terminal operator. Practically all of the output of this area is marketed in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The crop grown for fall harvest (October-December) is planted in August, whereas that for spring harvest (April-May) is usually planted in December. The plants require frost protection in December, January, and February. Usually the cucumbers are sorted, graded, and packed in bushel baskets or in 28-pound lugs in the growers' sheds.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of cucumbers for the fresh market increased irregularly from about 17 million pounds in the year beginning November 1950 to about 66 million pounds in the year beginning November 1959 (table 58).

Cuba is by far the leading foreign supplier, although imports from other countries have been increasing rapidly (table 60). Whereas Cuba accounted for about 97 percent of total imports in 1955/56, its share of the total declined steadily thereafter to about 70 percent in 1959/60, despite the fact that the volume of its exports to the United States rose during this period. The decline in the relative importance of Cuba as a supplier has been accompanied by a rapid rise in the volume of imports from three other countries--Mexico, Canada, and the Bahamas.

In the period beginning November 1960 and ending April 1961, imports from Cuba were about 34 million pounds below the level of imports in the same period for the preceding year (table 61). This decline, of course, reflects recent political developments in Cuba.

As indicated in tables 60 and 61, the average unit foreign value of imports from Cuba has customarily been significantly lower than that for imports from Mexico. In 1959/60 for example, the unit foreign value of the Cuban product averaged about 3 cents per pound, compared with about 9 cents per pound for the Mexican product. The higher foreign price for Mexican cucumbers may be accounted for in large part by the fact that imports from Mexico enter ready for the market, while many of the Cuban cucumbers are graded, waxed, and packed for the market after they are imported. The relatively high unit value of entries from Canada in the winter and spring months is attributable to the fact that these shipments consist of hothouse cucumbers.

In recent years, imports of cucumbers have entered the United States as early as November and have continued on the market as late as September (table 61). More than 98 percent of average annual imports usually enter in the 7-month period beginning in November and ending in May. Generally the imports are greatest in January, February, and March, these months usually accounting for more than four-fifths of the imports. Since 1955, there has been an increase in the proportion of the total imports that entered at the beginning and at the end of the import season, that is, in November-December and April-May. The increase in imports in off-season months (June-October) has not been significant in terms of volume.

Imports of cucumbers from Mexico generally first enter the market in November or December and end in May. The imports from Cuba usually start in December and end in May, the months which also account for the bulk of cucumber imports from the Bahamas and for a significant share of those from Canada.

U.S. exports

Cucumbers are not separately reported in U.S. export statistics. However, the official import statistics of Canada (the country which is believed to be virtually the sole market for U.S. exports) indicate that in 1959, U.S. shipments to that country amounted to about 20 million pounds. Thus, exports appear to be significantly smaller than imports.

U.S. consumption

Per capita consumption of fresh cucumbers in the United States has averaged between 2 and 2.5 pounds for many years and has shown little tendency toward change in the last decade.

Imports supplied an estimated 15 percent of the total U.S. consumption of fresh cucumbers in 1959/60. In the import season, when domestic production is relatively small, imports of course supply a much larger proportion of total consumption.

Market distribution of imported and domestic cucumbers

As noted earlier, the great bulk of the desert valley cucumbers are sold in California markets, chiefly in Los Angeles and in San Francisco, where they compete principally with cucumbers grown in other areas of California ^{1/} and in Mexico. To a lesser extent, there is also competition in these markets from Florida and other domestic producing areas, as well as from Cuba.

Table 62, which shows total reported rail, truck, and air unloads at San Francisco and Los Angeles in 1958/59, by months and by sources of the shipments, indicates that the first unloads from the desert valleys arrive on the market in October and continue until December, or until the first frost. In the spring season, desert valley shipments occur principally in April and May.

The table indicates that in the fall season, desert valley unloads are smaller than the combined unloads from other producing areas in California and in Florida. In the period January-March there is

^{1/} In the fall season, the principal producing areas outside the desert valleys are the southern and central coastal areas. In the spring, most of the production in California is in the San Francisco Bay area, the San Joaquin Valley, and in the southern coastal area.

virtually no production in the desert valleys, and shipments from other California producing areas are small. In this period, Mexico, Florida, and Cuba are usually the principal suppliers of the Los Angeles and San Francisco markets. As noted, desert valley shipments are resumed in April and May, at which time there is substantial production in other areas of California, as well as competition from sources outside the State. In April and May of 1959, desert valley growers supplied these two markets with a total of 16 carlots of cucumbers, compared with 247 from other producing areas in California, and 21 carlots from Mexico; Florida supplied 25 carlots in April and none in May. Unloads from both Mexico and the desert valleys virtually cease in May. Thereafter until October practically all of the supplies on these markets are from producing areas in California other than the desert valleys.

During the entire 1958/59 season, the desert valleys supplied about 4 percent of the total reported unloads on these two markets, whereas other areas in California supplied 79 percent of the total. The corresponding percentages for other suppliers were as follows: Mexico, 6 percent; Florida, 8 percent; and Cuba, 3 percent.

Prices

Quoted wholesale prices in the winter season, when supplies are relatively small, are usually about 4 to 5 times higher than those prevailing during the summer months, when the domestic season is at its peak (table 63). As indicated in the table, peak prices usually occur in January, February, and March, when about four-fifths of the imports enter the market. They decline sharply to seasonally low

levels in July and August, when domestic supplies are heaviest and imports, if any, are negligible.

Insofar as the desert valleys are concerned, the price levels prevailing in the Los Angeles and San Francisco markets are relatively high in the months in which this area is harvesting and shipping its crop--October-December and April-May. This is further indicated by the data in table 59, which show that the average unit value of the desert valley crop tends to be somewhat higher than the average for the total U.S. crop.

Table 57.--Cucumbers: U.S. tariff treatment from June 1930 to August 1961

Paragraph under Tariff Act of 1930 and description	Rates of duty		Effective		Trade-agreement commitments or other authority providing for application of--	
	General	Applicable to product of Cuba	date of rates of duty or of continuation of rates of duty		General rate	Rate on product of Cuba
Par. 774: Cucumbers: If entered during Dec. 1-Feb. 28 (29), inclusive.	3¢ per lb.	2.4¢ per lb.	6/18/30		Original rate in Tariff Act of 1930.	Commercial convention of 1902 with Cuba. Trade agreement of 1934 with Cuba.
	2.4¢ per lb.	1.2¢ per lb. ^{1/}	9/3/34			
	2.4¢ per lb.		1/30/43		Trade agreement of 1942 with Mexico. ^{2/}	
	*2.2¢ per lb.	*1¢ per lb.	1/1/48		GATT (art. 1).	Pt. II GATT concession and trade agreement of 1947 with Cuba supplementary to GATT.
If entered during Mar. 1-June 30, inclusive, or Sept. 1- Nov. 30, inclusive.	3¢ per lb.	2.4¢ per lb.	6/18/30		Original rate in Tariff Act of 1930.	Commercial convention of 1902 with Cuba. Trade agreement of 1934 with Cuba.
	3¢ per lb.	2.4¢ per lb.	9/3/34			
	3¢ per lb.		1/30/43		Trade agreement of 1942 with Mexico. ^{2/}	
	*2.4¢ per lb.	*2.4¢ per lb.	1/1/48			Pt. II GATT concession and trade agreement of 1947 with Cuba supplementary to GATT.
	*3¢ per lb.		1/1/51		Original rate in Tariff Act of 1930.	
If entered during July 1-Aug. 31, inclusive.	3¢ per lb.	2.4¢ per lb.	6/18/30		Original rate in Tariff Act of 1930.	Commercial convention of 1902 with Cuba. Trade agreement of 1934 with Cuba.
	3¢ per lb.	2.4¢ per lb.	9/3/34			
	3¢ per lb.		1/30/43		Trade agreement of 1942 with Mexico. ^{2/}	
	*1.5¢ per lb.	*1.5¢ per lb.	1/1/48			Pt. II GATT concession and trade agreement of 1947 with Cuba supplementary to GATT.

^{1/} Under the 1934 trade agreement with Cuba, this rate was applicable to cucumbers "when imported and entered for consumption" during the period Dec. 1-Feb. 28 or 29, inclusive. The 1941 supplemental trade agreement with Cuba amended the 1934 trade agreement by deleting the words "when imported and".

^{2/} Terminated on Jan. 1, 1951.

* Current rate.

Table 58.--Cucumbers for the fresh market: U.S. production and imports for consumption, by specified seasons, years beginning Nov. 1, 1950/51 to 1959/60

Year beginning Nov. 1	Total <u>1/</u>		November-May <u>1/</u> (import season)		June-October	
	Production	Imports	Production <u>2/</u>	Imports	Production <u>2/</u>	Imports
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1950/51-----	364,600	17,004	152,900	16,895	211,700	109
1951/52-----	352,000	17,066	126,300	16,853	225,700	213
1952/53-----	368,100	21,313	147,000	20,868	221,100	445
1953/54-----	408,900	26,216	163,900	25,612	245,000	604
1954/55-----	406,200	31,629	157,100	31,115	249,100	514
1955/56-----	380,200	42,102	156,900	41,434	223,300	668
1956/57-----	423,700	40,830	172,500	39,837	251,200	993
1957/58-----	401,500	45,125	162,500	44,708	239,000	417
1958/59 <u>4/</u> -----	379,100	34,701	146,900	33,929	232,200	772
1959/60 <u>4/</u> -----	391,700	65,719	146,600	65,374	245,100	345
Value (1,000 dollars) <u>5/</u>						
1950/51-----	15,667	687	7,069	683	8,598	4
1951/52-----	20,291	658	10,212	637	10,079	21
1952/53-----	21,316	849	9,759	815	11,557	34
1953/54-----	18,277	705	8,055	672	10,222	33
1954/55-----	18,004	701	9,379	680	8,625	21
1955/56-----	20,361	1,134	9,913	1,100	10,448	34
1956/57-----	22,429	1,089	11,603	1,025	10,826	64
1957/58-----	17,134	1,133	7,877	1,110	9,257	23
1958/59 <u>4/</u> -----	20,063	934	9,659	892	10,404	42
1959/60 <u>4/</u> -----	20,436	2,804	9,899	2,776	10,537	28
Unit value (cents per pound)						
1950/51-----	4.6	4.0	5.5	4.0	4.1	4.3
1951/52-----	5.8	3.9	8.1	3.8	4.5	9.9
1952/53-----	5.8	4.0	6.6	3.9	5.2	7.6
1953/54-----	4.7	2.7	5.7	2.6	4.2	5.5
1954/55-----	4.6	2.2	6.4	2.2	3.5	4.1
1955/56-----	5.4	2.7	6.5	2.7	4.7	5.1
1956/57-----	5.4	2.7	6.9	2.6	4.3	6.4
1957/58-----	4.6	2.5	5.9	2.5	3.9	5.6
1958/59 <u>4/</u> -----	5.5	2.7	7.3	2.6	4.5	5.4
1959/60 <u>4/</u> -----	5.4	4.3	7.6	4.2	4.3	8.1

1/ Ratio of imports to production for the full year and for the November-May period is shown below (in percent):

	Full year	November-May		Full year	November-May
1950/51-----	4.7	11.0	1955/56-----	11.1	26.4
1951/52-----	4.8	13.3	1956/57-----	9.6	23.1
1952/53-----	5.8	14.2	1957/58-----	11.2	27.5
1953/54-----	6.4	15.6	1958/59-----	9.2	23.1
1954/55-----	7.8	19.8	1959/60-----	16.8	44.6

2/ Late fall; winter, and early spring.

3/ Late spring, early summer, late summer, and early fall.

4/ Import data are preliminary.

5/ Value of production is farm value; value of imports is foreign value.

Source: Production, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Most U.S. exports are known to go to Canada. Although export data are not available, official Canadian import statistics indicate that U.S. exports to that country have been about half the volume of U.S. imports of cucumbers from all countries in recent years. Canada reported imports of 20 million pounds from the United States in 1959.

Table 59.--Cucumbers for the fresh market: U.S. production, by harvest seasons and by States, and average price to growers, by harvest seasons, average 1950/51 to 1954-55, annual 1955/56 to 1959/60

Harvest season and State	Average 1950/51 to 1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60
Production (million pounds)						
Late fall: Florida-----	41.4	63.6	59.8	55.1	58.3	54.3
Winter: Florida-----	11.8	9.3	22.1	-	4.9	4.8
Early spring:						
Florida-----	92.2	78.7	83.6	99.4	76.4	74.0
Texas-----	4.0	5.3	7.0	8.0	7.3	13.5
Late spring:						
North Carolina-----	25.6	24.2	26.0	26.8	19.8	22.4
South Carolina-----	17.2	16.6	19.8	16.0	19.8	22.8
Georgia-----	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.1	2.6	2.4
Alabama-----	5.8	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.0	2.2
Arkansas-----	1.8	1.4	1.2	-	-	-
Louisiana-----	3.4	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.2
California 1/-----	28.7	27.8	32.0	35.2	38.2	30.8
Early summer:						
New Jersey-----	18.2	14.2	25.2	20.7	21.6	23.0
Illinois-----	4.1	3.0	2.9	2.5	3.9	3.6
Maryland-----	19.2	19.2	13.8	17.6	13.3	18.7
Delaware-----	3.8	4.2	4.9	4.5	4.9	4.8
Virginia-----	2/ 8.6	6.7	10.2	7.2	8.0	9.8
Late summer:						
Massachusetts-----	8.1	9.1	9.0	7.2	5.8	6.3
New York-----	30.1	27.9	28.9	26.4	21.0	25.5
Pennsylvania-----	11.9	9.9	8.8	9.6	7.7	10.0
Michigan-----	6.7	7.7	6.6	5.5	7.2	6.0
Early fall:						
Virginia-----	2/ 8.4	10.8	14.0	12.0	18.2	12.2
South Carolina-----	5.9	4.6	6.8	8.5	3.6	11.2
Georgia-----	1.3	1.4	.9	.8	.9	.7
Louisiana-----	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.5	3.3	3.3
California 1/-----	26.0	24.0	28.8	27.0	26.2	26.2
California desert valleys 1/	3/ (2.0)	(.1)	(.3)	(1.9)	(2.1)	(3.2)
U.S. total-----	380.0	380.2	423.7	401.5	379.1	391.7
Average price to growers (cents per pound)						
Late fall-----	6.3	5.2	6.5	5.6	5.9	8.0
Winter-----	12.2	8.3	8.1	-	13.8	10.5
Early spring-----	6.0	7.2	6.9	6.0	7.8	7.2
Late spring 1/-----	4.5	5.5	4.8	3.6	4.6	4.6
Early summer-----	2/ 4.2	4.4	4.5	3.5	4.0	3.6
Late summer-----	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.5
Early fall 1/-----	4.2	4.1	3.3	4.6	5.2	4.5
California desert valleys 1/	3/ (5.3)	(5.0)	4/	(5.7)	(6.3)	(6.8)
U.S. average-----	5.1	5.4	5.4	4.6	5.5	5.4

1/ The separate data shown for the desert valleys is included in production totals shown for the State of California for late spring and early fall and is included in price to growers for late spring and early fall. Desert valley output is primarily in Imperial Valley in the months of October and November; however, there is also a spring harvest in April and May. Data shown for desert valleys include both fall and spring crops.

2/ Virginia crop represented only in 1953/54 and 1954/55; computed on a 2-year average.

3/ 1954/55 only.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, except data for California desert valleys which were compiled from data supplied by the agricultural commissioners of Imperial and Riverside Counties.

Table 60.—Cucumbers, fresh: U.S. imports for consumption, by countries,
years beginning Nov. 1, 1955/56 to 1959/60

Country	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59 1/	1959/60 1/
Quantity (pounds)					
Total, all countries-----	42,102,345	40,830,293	45,125,017	34,701,434	65,718,503
Cuba-----	40,753,695	37,465,528	41,130,447	29,614,293	46,112,345
Mexico-----	822,255	1,996,606	2,965,236	4,021,532	8,364,608
Bahamas-----	-	264,140	125,947	178,357	9,057,810
Canada-----	526,395	1,104,019	903,387	887,252	1,506,503
Jamaica-----	-	-	-	-	393,626
Leeward and Windward Islands-----	-	-	-	-	255,455
Haiti-----	-	-	-	-	15,190
Dominican Republic----	-	-	-	-	12,966
Foreign value					
Total, all countries-----	\$1,133,534	\$1,088,926	\$1,133,351	\$934,160	\$2,804,208
Cuba-----	1,000,076	777,787	685,233	515,329	1,416,414
Mexico-----	97,973	223,197	308,444	353,119	733,255
Bahamas-----	-	8,551	11,466	3,138	408,239
Canada-----	35,485	79,391	128,208	62,574	219,216
Jamaica-----	-	-	-	-	13,849
Leeward and Windward Islands-----	-	-	-	-	11,754
Haiti-----	-	-	-	-	1,121
Dominican Republic----	-	-	-	-	360
Unit foreign value (cents per pound)					
Average, all countries-----	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	4.3
Cuba-----	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.7	3.1
Mexico-----	11.9	11.2	10.4	8.8	8.8
Bahamas-----	-	3.2	9.1	1.8	4.5
Canada-----	6.7	7.2	14.2	7.1	14.6
Jamaica-----	-	-	-	-	3.5
Leeward and Windward Islands-----	-	-	-	-	4.6
Haiti-----	-	-	-	-	7.4
Dominican Republic----	-	-	-	-	2.8

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 61.--Cucumbers, fresh: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources and by months, November 1958-April 1961 1/

Period	Total, all countries	Mexico	Cuba	Canada	Bahamas
Quantity (pounds)					
1958/59:					
November-----	-	-	-	-	-
December-----	3,835,745	269,614	3,566,131	-	-
January-----	13,505,687	362,008	13,143,679	-	-
February-----	10,890,645	851,331	9,922,161	10,173	106,980
March-----	4,650,826	1,752,901	2,830,710	7,058	60,157
April-----	806,434	609,734	144,131	41,349	11,220
May-----	240,099	175,944	7,481	56,674	-
June-----	9,000	-	-	9,000	-
July-----	732,276	-	-	732,276	-
August-----	30,722	-	-	30,722	-
September-----	-	-	-	-	-
October-----	-	-	-	-	-
Total, November-October -----	34,701,434	4,021,532	29,614,293	887,252	178,357
Foreign value					
November-----	-	-	-	-	-
December-----	\$85,793	\$21,921	\$63,872	-	-
January-----	266,809	33,288	233,521	-	-
February-----	249,796	77,579	169,784	\$650	\$1,783
March-----	199,390	151,728	45,386	1,108	1,168
April-----	66,215	54,194	2,661	9,173	187
May-----	24,115	14,409	105	9,601	-
June-----	1,375	-	-	1,375	-
July-----	39,591	-	-	39,591	-
August-----	1,076	-	-	1,076	-
September-----	-	-	-	-	-
October-----	-	-	-	-	-
Total, November-October -----	934,160	353,119	515,329	62,574	3,138
Unit foreign value (cents per pound)					
November-----	-	-	-	-	-
December-----	2.2	8.1	1.8	-	-
January-----	2.0	9.2	1.8	-	-
February-----	2.3	9.1	1.7	6.4	1.7
March-----	4.3	8.7	1.6	15.7	1.9
April-----	8.2	8.9	1.8	22.2	1.7
May-----	10.0	8.2	1.4	16.9	-
June-----	15.3	-	-	15.3	-
July-----	5.4	-	-	5.4	-
August-----	3.5	-	-	3.5	-
September-----	-	-	-	-	-
October-----	-	-	-	-	-
Average, November-October -----	2.7	8.8	1.7	7.1	1.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 61.--Cucumbers, fresh: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources and by months, November 1958-April 1961 1/--Continued

Period	Total, all countries	Mexico	Cuba	Canada	Bahamas	All other 2/
Quantity (pounds)						
1959/60:						
November-----	339,032	339,032	-	-	-	-
December-----	4,813,018	2,515,357	1,882,368	24,924	390,369	-
January-----	18,665,300	1,529,964	14,758,149	23,969	2,080,087	273,131
February-----	22,531,668	893,899	19,341,010	-	2,000,198	296,561
March-----	10,815,417	1,042,879	7,716,064	33,370	2,009,604	13,500
April-----	6,210,304	1,534,532	2,260,436	499,238	1,827,506	88,592
May-----	1,998,583	476,650	154,318	612,116	750,046	5,453
June-----	97,495	32,295	-	65,200	-	-
July-----	88,814	-	-	88,814	-	-
August-----	134,212	-	-	134,212	-	-
September-----	24,660	-	-	24,660	-	-
October-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, November-October-----	65,718,503	8,364,608	46,112,345	1,506,503	9,057,810	677,237
Foreign value						
November-----	\$30,297	\$30,297	-	-	-	-
December-----	341,865	234,538	\$59,605	\$2,952	\$44,770	-
January-----	729,468	138,365	454,564	2,133	123,333	\$11,073
February-----	765,247	76,426	599,396	-	77,193	12,232
March-----	393,988	76,376	230,074	4,645	82,364	529
April-----	338,856	127,631	68,053	82,093	57,938	3,141
May-----	176,576	46,505	4,722	102,599	22,641	109
June-----	14,557	3,117	-	11,440	-	-
July-----	7,104	-	-	7,104	-	-
August-----	5,240	-	-	5,240	-	-
September-----	1,010	-	-	1,010	-	-
October-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, November-October-----	2,804,208	733,255	1,416,414	219,216	408,239	27,084
Unit foreign value (cents per pound)						
November-----	8.9	8.9	-	-	-	-
December-----	7.1	9.3	3.2	11.8	11.5	-
January-----	3.9	9.0	3.1	8.9	5.9	4.1
February-----	3.4	8.5	3.1	-	3.9	4.1
March-----	3.6	7.3	3.0	13.9	4.1	3.9
April-----	5.5	8.3	3.0	16.4	3.2	3.5
May-----	8.8	9.8	3.1	16.8	3.0	2.0
June-----	14.9	9.7	-	17.5	-	-
July-----	8.0	-	-	8.0	-	-
August-----	3.9	-	-	3.9	-	-
September-----	4.1	-	-	4.1	-	-
October-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average, November-October-----	4.3	8.8	3.1	14.6	4.5	4.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 61.--Cucumbers, fresh: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources and by months, November 1958-April 1961 ^{1/}--Continued

Period	Total, all countries	Mexico	Cuba	Canada	Bahamas	All other
Quantity (pounds)						
1960/61: ^{3/}						
November-----	756,773	756,773	-	-	-	-
December-----	4,077,310	2,476,533	145,589	-	1,455,188	-
January-----	12,209,451	3,903,481	2,738,285	24,934	5,542,751	-
February-----	16,266,300	2,531,964	5,630,006	-	8,081,656	22,674
March-----	11,285,330	1,557,350	3,483,662	63,550	5,997,295	183,473
April-----	1,475,874	810,195	105,148	6,150	505,569	48,812
Total, November-April----	46,071,038	12,036,296	12,102,690	94,634	21,582,459	254,959
Foreign value						
November-----	\$70,215	\$70,215	-	-	-	-
December-----	239,633	196,374	\$3,770	-	\$39,489	-
January-----	561,322	250,222	68,311	1,502	241,287	-
February-----	602,157	155,368	137,808	-	307,807	1,174
March-----	433,817	92,817	83,524	6,894	242,835	7,747
April-----	78,068	53,699	1,937	790	18,994	2,648
Total, November-April----	1,985,212	818,695	295,350	9,186	850,412	11,569
Unit foreign value (cents per pound)						
November-----	9.3	9.3	-	-	-	-
December-----	5.9	7.9	2.6	-	2.7	-
January-----	4.6	6.4	2.5	6.0	4.4	-
February-----	3.7	6.1	2.4	-	3.8	5.2
March-----	3.8	6.0	2.4	10.8	4.0	4.2
April-----	5.3	6.6	1.8	12.8	3.8	5.4
Average, November-April--	4.3	6.8	2.4	9.7	3.9	4.5

^{1/} Preliminary.

^{2/} Includes imports from Jamaica, Leeward and Windward Islands, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti.

^{3/} Latest data available, April 1961.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 62.--Cucumbers, fresh: Unloads at San Francisco and Los Angeles, by months and by specified sources, November 1958-October 1959

(In carlot equivalents for rail, truck, and air shipments)

Month	Total, all sources	Domestic sources			Foreign sources	
		Desert valleys	Other California	Florida	Mexico	Cuba
November----	102	46	35	21	-	-
December----	76	9	3	53	8	3
January-----	57	-	2	8	10	37
February-----	36	-	2	2	22	10
March-----	69	-	6	20	43	-
April-----	96	12	42	25	17	-
May-----	213	4	205	-	4	-
June-----	315	-	315	-	-	-
July-----	266	-	266	-	-	-
August-----	213	-	213	-	-	-
September----	168	-	168	-	-	-
October-----	131	7	123	1	-	-
Total-----	1,742	78	1,380	130	104	50

Source: Compiled from data published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 63.--Cucumbers: Quoted wholesale market prices at specified U.S. markets, by months, 1959 and 1960

Month	1959					1960				
	Los Angeles	San Francisco	Chicago	New York	Los Angeles	San Francisco	Chicago	New York		
January-----	22.4	25.2	15.7	17.3	15.1	18.5	12.3	14.4		
February-----	26.0	22.8	20.0	20.1	20.2	22.3	13.2	13.9		
March-----	20.4	22.3	19.1	18.4	22.3	18.8	18.2	19.3		
April-----	10.8	13.5	12.5	11.8	17.3	16.0	20.4	21.8		
May-----	7.5	10.4	13.3	14.9	12.6	13.6	11.7	11.7		
June-----	4.0	5.7	5.3	7.7	10.0	14.2	6.1	6.0		
July-----	4.9	5.5	7.2	4.7	4.9	4.1	5.8	4.3		
August-----	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.3	4.7	3.9	4.7		
September-----	6.7	6.1	9.1	5.1	6.0	4.8	6.2	6.1		
October-----	8.3	10.6	8.4	7.3	6.9	5.5	9.4	7.9		
November-----	10.3	12.4	9.8	10.1	6.4	9.3	8.6	8.2		
December-----	19.8	18.4	21.5	22.5	7.9	9.8	8.1	8.2		

Source: Compiled from price statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Note: For Los Angeles and San Francisco, conversion from reported container prices was made on the basis of 29 pounds to the LA lug; for Chicago and New York, on the basis of 52 pounds to the bushel.

CHAPTER X

Eggplant
(Par. 774)Description and uses

In the United States, commercial production of eggplant is principally in the Southern States. During the summer months, however, eggplant is grown in minor quantities in truck-garden areas throughout the United States.

Eggplant is perishable and has a storage life of only about 1-2 weeks. Most eggplant produced in the United States is sold in the fresh state; it is prepared for consumption by frying or by cooking in various other ways. In recent years, minor quantities have been distributed as a frozen vegetable.

U.S. customs treatment

Eggplant, which is specially provided for in paragraph 774 of the Tariff Act of 1930, was originally dutiable under that act at 3 cents per pound. The rate applicable to Cuban eggplant was 20 percent below the general rate, or 2.4 cents per pound. Subsequently, pursuant to section 336 of the tariff act and to concessions granted by the United States in certain trade agreements, the rates on eggplant were reduced a number of times (table 64). The present general rates are 1.1 cents per pound on eggplant entered during the period December 1 in any year to the following March 31, inclusive, and 1.5 cents per pound for entries during the period April 1 to November 30, inclusive, in any year. The present rates on Cuban eggplant are 0.5 cent per pound for entries in December-March and 1.2 cents per pound for entries in April-November.

Based on the value of imports in 1960, the general rate of 1.1 cents per pound (January-March and December) was equivalent to an average of 10.0 percent ad valorem; the rate of 0.5 cent per pound on imports from Cuba was equivalent to an average of 10.3 percent ad valorem. The general rate of 1.5 cents per pound (April-November) was equivalent to 14.1 percent ad valorem, and the rate of 1.2 cents per pound on imports from Cuba was equivalent to 27.8 percent ad valorem. ^{1/}

U.S. production

General.--Annual domestic production of eggplant in the past decade, as reported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, ranged between a low of 42 million pounds (in 1957/58) and a high of 52 million pounds (in 1958/59) (table 65). The farm value of the reported commercial crop during 1950/51 to 1959/60 ranged between \$2.1 million and \$2.9 million annually.

Eggplant is sensitive to frost and requires a warm growing season of at least 4 months. Although it is grown to some extent in most States, large-scale commercial production is limited mainly to the following four States (in order of their importance in such production): Florida, New Jersey, California, and Texas (table 66). Production in Florida occurs chiefly in the fall, winter, and spring; that in New Jersey in the summer; California, the year round; and Texas, chiefly in the fall. About one-third of the reported domestic production occurs

^{1/} Notwithstanding the lower specific rate on Cuban eggplant, the ad valorem equivalent was higher on imports from Cuba than on other imports because the average unit value of imports from Cuba was substantially lower than that of imports from Mexico, the only other significant supplier of imports in 1960.

during June-October, a period when there are virtually no imports. There is known to be a substantial volume of eggplant produced in June-October which is not reported in official U.S. production statistics.

Production in Florida, which accounts for more than half of the total reported domestic production of eggplant, varies widely from year to year, depending primarily on the prevalence of frost.

Eggplant is a valued cash crop which enables vegetable growers to diversify and rotate their crops economically. Few if any vegetable growers in the United States derive their major source of income from this product.

Production in the desert valleys of California.--Eggplant, which tends to be resistant to heat but sensitive to frost, is well adapted to production in the desert valleys, and in the warmer sections of this area the crop is produced throughout the year. The peak harvest seasons are usually October-January and April-July. Output is concentrated in the Coachella Valley, but there has been limited production in the Imperial Valley in some years.

As indicated in table 66, production of eggplant in the desert valleys was 3.7 million pounds in 1954/55; it increased to 4.3 million pounds in 1956/57, and was 3.6 million pounds in 1959/60. Total desert valley acreage devoted to eggplant has ranged from about 200 to 300 acres in recent years. The crop is usually grown in conjunction with other vegetables produced for the fresh market. In the desert valleys, output is largely by growers operating relatively small acreages, which are

either owned or leased. The crop is usually packed in the grower's shed. Los Angeles and San Francisco are by far the leading markets for the desert valley crop.

Producers in the desert valleys account for about 80 percent of all of California's output of this product, and for about 6 to 10 percent of total reported U.S. production. In terms of value, eggplant has accounted for from 2 to 6 percent of the total value of all truck crops produced in Coachella Valley during recent years, but for less than 1 percent of the total value of the truck crops produced in all three valleys combined.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of eggplant are not separately classified in the official export statistics. It is probable that exports are smaller than U.S. imports and that they go largely to Canada.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of eggplant originate principally in Cuba and Mexico (table 67). Such imports are virtually identical in quality with the eggplant produced domestically; seed for the crop in those countries is usually obtained from U.S. seed dealers. Production in both Cuba and Mexico has been chiefly for export to the United States. In years when domestic supplies during the import season are restricted because of adverse weather, returns to foreign shippers may be quite lucrative.

U.S. imports of eggplant declined from 3.1 million pounds in 1951/52 to 1.5 million pounds in 1953/54. Thereafter they increased irregularly

to 4.8 million pounds in 1959/60 (table 65). Before World War II, when imports of eggplant were about twice the current level, Cuba accounted for virtually all of the entries; in recent years the share supplied by Mexico has increased substantially. In 1958/59 and 1959/60 Mexico accounted for more than two-fifths of total imports.

The foreign unit value of eggplant imported from Mexico is usually about 2-1/2 times that of eggplant imported from Cuba. The higher value of imports from Mexico is probably attributable to the fact that most of the imports from that country enter packed and ready for the market.

Official statistics show that virtually all U.S. imports of eggplant enter the United States during November-May (table 68). In recent years more than 80 percent of the total has cleared through customs during December-March, when the duties are lower than in other months and when domestic supplies are relatively small.

As in the United States, eggplant is grown both in Cuba and in Mexico as a means of diversifying farm operations. Few, if any, growers in those two countries grow eggplant as their main crop or as a principal source of income.

U.S. consumption

Annual U.S. consumption of eggplant has amounted to more than 50 million pounds in recent years. Imports have supplied less than 10 percent of the total consumption. Per capita consumption has averaged about 0.3 pound in recent years and has not varied significantly since World War II.

Market distribution

By far the major proportion of imports from Mexico and of shipments from the desert valleys of California are sold in western markets. San Francisco and Los Angeles account for a major part of sales of eggplant from the foregoing producing areas; unload data for those markets are representative of the shipping seasons and of the relative importance of the desert valleys and of Mexico in the western markets. Table 69 shows total monthly rail and truck unloads at San Francisco and Los Angeles in 1958/59 by origin. Supplies at these two markets tend to be fairly well distributed throughout the year, with little seasonal variation. The desert valleys of California are the leading sources of supply, accounting in 1958/59 for about 65 percent of the total unloads at both markets; other producing areas in California together with Mexico accounted for the bulk of the remainder in that marketing year. ^{1/}

As indicated in the table, about half of the desert valley crop is marketed in the months April-July, at which time it dominates the Los Angeles and San Francisco markets. Much of the remaining desert valley crop (about 30 percent of the total in 1958/59) is marketed in the months October-December, when it again is the major source of supply. The principal overlap period when both desert valley and Mexican eggplant are on the market simultaneously is in the month of January.

^{1/} Production elsewhere in California is centered chiefly in the north-central and south-central valleys. Although unloads of Florida eggplant were small in 1959, terminal market operators in San Francisco and Los Angeles indicate that production in that State is usually an important source of supply in the winter season, when output in nearby areas is limited.

The peak season for Mexican eggplant in the San Francisco and Los Angeles markets is January-March, when supplies from the desert valleys are relatively small in volume. For example, 87 percent of the Mexican eggplant that entered these markets in 1958/59 was unloaded in January-March, and the total volume (56 carlots) was nearly double that from the desert valleys in the same months. Only about 11 percent of the eggplant that entered these markets from the desert valleys was unloaded in January-March.

Unloads from Mexico amounted to 7 carlots in April 1959, compared with 27 carlots from the desert valleys in that month. In 1958/59, 70 percent of the total desert valley unloads at the San Francisco and Los Angeles terminals occurred during months when no Mexican eggplant was reported on those markets.

Prices

Prices for eggplant are substantially higher during the fall, winter, and early spring--when supplies are limited--than in the summer season--when output from local gardens is available. As indicated in table 66, the average farm price for eggplant received by desert valley growers is substantially higher than the average for the total U.S. crop.

Quoted wholesale prices in major U.S. terminal markets indicate that high prices generally prevail from September or October through April or May and that much lower prices are in effect during the summer months (table 70). Imports enter only during periods of high seasonal prices.

Table 64.--Eggplant: U.S. tariff treatment from June 1930 to August 1961

Paragraph under Tariff Act of 1930 and description	Rates of duty		Effective date of rates of duty or of continuation of rates of duty	Trade-agreement commitments or other authority providing for application of	
	General	Applicable to product of Cuba		General rate	Rate on product of Cuba
Par. 774: Eggplant: If entered during Apr. 1-Nov. 30, inclusive.	3¢ per lb.	2.4¢ per lb.	6/18/30	Original rate in Tariff Act of 1930.	Commercial convention of 1902 with Cuba.
	1.5¢ per lb.	1.2¢ per lb.	1/1/32	Presidential proclamation pursuant to sec. 336 of Tariff Act of 1930.	Do.
	1.5¢ per lb.	1.2¢ per lb.	9/3/34 1/30/43	Trade agreement of 1942 with Mexico. 1/	Trade agreement of 1934 with Cuba.
		*1.2¢ per lb.	1/1/48		Pt. II GATT concession and trade agreement of 1947 with Cuba supplementary to GATT.
	*1.5¢ per lb.		1/1/51	Presidential proclamation pursuant to sec. 336 of Tariff Act of 1930, and GATT (art. I).	
If entered during Dec. 1-Mar. 31, inclusive.	3¢ per lb.	2.4¢ per lb.	6/18/30	Original rate in Tariff Act of 1930.	Commercial convention of 1902 with Cuba.
	1.5¢ per lb.	1.2¢ per lb.	1/1/32	Presidential proclamation pursuant to sec. 336 of Tariff Act of 1930.	Do.
	1.2¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.	9/3/34 1/30/43	Trade agreement of 1942 with Mexico. 1/	Trade agreement of 1934 with Cuba.
	1.2¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.	1/1/48		Pt. II GATT concession and trade agreement of 1947 with Cuba supplementary to GATT.
	1.2¢ per lb.		1/1/51	GATT (art. 1).	Do.
	1.17¢ per lb.	0.57¢ per lb.	6/30/56		Do.
	1.14¢ per lb.	0.54¢ per lb.	6/30/57		Do.
	*1.1¢ per lb.	*0.5¢ per lb.	6/30/58		Do.

1/ Terminated on Jan. 1, 1951.

* Current rate.

Table 65.--Eggplant: U.S. production and imports for consumption, by specified seasons, years beginning Nov. 1, 1950/51 to 1959/60

Year beginning Nov. 1	Total 1/		November-May 1/ (import season)		June-October	
	Production	Imports	Production 2/	Imports	Production 3/	Imports
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1950/51-----	42,500	2,977	26,200	2,977	16,300	-
1951/52-----	50,400	3,072	34,100	3,072	16,300	4/
1952/53-----	46,400	1,874	33,400	1,874	13,000	-
1953/54-----	43,800	1,453	32,800	1,444	11,000	9
1954/55-----	46,600	1,655	33,400	1,655	13,200	-
1955/56-----	50,800	1,965	37,000	1,960	13,800	5
1956/57-----	45,900	1,851	34,500	1,851	11,400	-
1957/58-----	42,400	3,469	26,200	3,408	16,200	61
1958/59 5/-----	52,100	3,443	32,900	3,440	19,200	3
1959/60 5/-----	50,300	4,789	30,800	4,773	19,500	16
Value (1,000 dollars) 6/						
1950/51-----	2,128	136	1,484	136	644	-
1951/52-----	2,664	121	2,062	121	602	7/
1952/53-----	2,195	84	1,721	84	474	-
1953/54-----	2,195	61	1,744	61	451	7/
1954/55-----	2,179	61	1,717	61	462	-
1955/56-----	2,118	72	1,635	71	483	7/
1956/57-----	2,327	103	1,825	103	502	-
1957/58-----	2,320	210	1,623	205	697	5
1958/59 5/-----	2,899	246	2,025	246	874	7/
1959/60 5/-----	2,756	356	2,083	355	673	1
Unit value (cents per pound)						
1950/51-----	5.0	4.6	5.7	4.6	4.0	-
1951/52-----	5.3	3.9	6.0	3.9	3.7	6.7
1952/53-----	4.7	4.5	5.2	4.5	3.6	-
1953/54-----	5.0	4.2	5.3	4.2	4.1	4.0
1954/55-----	4.8	3.7	5.4	3.7	3.5	-
1955/56-----	4.3	3.6	4.7	3.6	3.5	4.8
1956/57-----	5.1	5.6	5.3	5.6	4.4	-
1957/58-----	5.8	6.0	6.8	6.0	4.3	8.0
1958/59 5/-----	5.6	7.1	6.3	7.1	4.6	6.0
1959/60 5/-----	5.5	7.4	6.8	7.4	3.4	6.7

1/ Ratio of imports to production for the full year and for the November-May period is shown below (in percent):

	Full year	November-May		Full year	November-May
1950/51-----	7.0	11.4	1955/56-----	3.9	5.3
1951/52-----	6.1	9.0	1956/57-----	4.0	5.4
1952/53-----	4.0	5.6	1957/58-----	8.2	13.0
1953/54-----	3.3	4.4	1958/59-----	6.6	10.5
1954/55-----	3.6	5.0	1959/60-----	9.5	15.5

2/ Fall, winter, and spring.

3/ Summer.

4/ Less than 500 pounds.

5/ Import data are preliminary.

6/ Value of production is farm value of unpacked eggplant; value of imports is foreign value of packed eggplant.

7/ Less than \$500.

Source: Production, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Exports, which practically all go to Canada, are not separately reported but are believed to amount to several million pounds annually.

Table 66.--Eggplant: U.S. acreage, production, and average price to growers, by harvest seasons and by principal States, average 1950/51 to 1954/55, annual 1955/56 to 1959/60

Harvest season and State	Average 1950/51 to 1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60
Acreage (acres)						
Fall:						
Florida-----	720	1,200	600	1,100	1,100	1,100
Texas-----	680	500	450	400	400	500
Winter: Florida-----	680	650	900	400	800	600
Spring: Florida-----	1,100	1,100	1,200	1,400	1,000	1,500
Summer:						
New Jersey-----	1,340	1,200	1,200	1,300	1,600	1,500
Louisiana 1/-----	120	-	-	-	-	-
California desert valleys 2/ (year round)-----	3/ (275)	(186)	(212)	(277)	4/	(240)
U.S. total-----	4,640	4,650	4,350	4,600	4,900	5,200
Production (million pounds)						
Fall:						
Florida-----	6.0	12.8	6.6	11.0	10.4	8.4
Texas-----	2.6	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.8	2.0
Winter: Florida-----	9.6	8.8	13.5	1.2	9.2	5.4
Spring: Florida-----	13.7	13.2	12.6	12.6	11.5	15.0
Summer:						
New Jersey-----	13.4	13.8	11.4	16.2	19.2	19.5
Louisiana 1/-----	1.5	-	-	-	-	-
California desert valleys 2/ (year round)-----	3/ (3.7)	(3.0)	(4.3)	4/	(3.5)	(3.6)
U.S. total-----	45.9	50.8	45.9	42.4	52.1	50.3
Average price to growers (cents per pound)						
Fall:						
Florida-----	6.9	3.0	7.4	5.7	4.6	8.1
Texas-----	6.8	5.4	6.6	6.3	6.7	6.9
Winter: Florida-----	7.0	6.5	4.4	15.0	7.3	10.1
Spring: Florida-----	4.2	4.8	5.0	7.0	6.5	4.8
Summer:						
New Jersey-----	3.7	3.5	4.4	4.3	4.6	3.4
Louisiana 1/-----	4.8	-	-	-	-	-
California desert valleys 2/ (year round)-----	3/ (11.6)	(8.3)	(9.7)	5/ (8.3)	(8.0)	(10.4)
U.S. average-----	5.0	4.3	5.1	5.8	5.6	5.5

1/ No crop reported after 1952. Figures represent 1951/52 average.

2/ Output from Coachella and Imperial valleys marketed year round, with concentration in the fall. These figures are not included in total U.S. figures, which cover only States for which the U.S. Department of Agriculture makes official crop reports of eggplant production.

3/ 1954/55 only.

4/ Not available.

5/ Coachella Valley only.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture except data for California desert valleys which were supplied by the Agricultural Commissioners of Riverside and Imperial Counties.

Table 67.--Eggplant: U.S. imports for consumption, by countries, years beginning Nov. 1, 1955/56 to 1959/60

Country	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59 ^{1/}	1959/60 ^{1/}
Quantity (pounds)					
Total, all countries-----	1,965,464	1,851,359	3,469,170	3,443,024	4,788,989
Mexico-----	12,169	549,639	1,439,325	1,587,070	2,084,521
Cuba-----	1,953,295	1,298,751	2,029,845	1,855,954	2,697,318
Dominican Republic--	-	-	-	-	7,150
Turkey-----	-	^{2/} 2,638	-	-	-
Lebanon-----	-	^{2/} 331	-	-	-
Foreign value					
Total, all countries-----	\$71,656	\$103,337	\$209,865	\$246,050	\$355,853
Mexico-----	921	50,026	148,449	186,306	226,884
Cuba-----	70,735	51,742	61,416	59,744	128,563
Dominican Republic--	-	-	-	-	406
Turkey-----	-	^{2/} 1,219	-	-	-
Lebanon-----	-	^{2/} 350	-	-	-
Unit foreign value (cents per pound)					
Average, all countries-----	3.6	5.6	6.0	7.1	7.4
Mexico-----	7.6	9.1	10.3	11.7	10.9
Cuba-----	3.6	4.0	3.0	3.2	4.8
Dominican Republic--	-	-	-	-	5.7
Turkey-----	-	^{2/} 46.2	-	-	-
Lebanon-----	-	^{2/} 105.7	-	-	-

^{1/} Preliminary.

^{2/} The high unit value and the country of origin indicates this was erroneously classified.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 68.--Eggplant: U.S. imports for consumption, by countries and by months, November 1958-April 1961 ^{1/}

Month	1958/59			1959/60				1960/61 ^{2/}		
	Total, all countries	Mexico	Cuba	Total, all countries	Mexico	Cuba	Dominican Republic	Total, all countries	Mexico	Cuba
Quantity (pounds)										
November	-	-	-	118,406	114,256	4,150	-	6,921	6,921	-
December	85,066	43,490	41,576	415,622	331,139	84,483	-	153,048	153,048	-
January	930,262	266,457	663,805	876,993	436,912	440,081	-	556,292	503,127	53,165
February	1,253,561	456,064	797,497	1,328,717	570,854	757,863	-	585,937	397,527	188,410
March	878,103	579,356	298,747	1,391,019	428,353	962,666	-	790,224	596,092	194,132
April	288,807	237,328	51,479	570,802	147,642	428,160	4,350	230,906	230,906	-
May	3,987	1,137	2,850	71,212	55,365	13,047	2,800	-	-	-
June	3,238	3,238	-	16,218	-	16,218	-	-	-	-
July	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
August	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
September	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
October	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, November-October	3,443,024	1,587,070	1,855,954	4,788,989	2,084,521	2,697,318	7,150	3/ 2,323,328	3/ 1,887,621	3/ 435,707
Foreign value										
November	-	-	-	\$11,605	\$11,405	\$200	-	\$668	\$668	-
December	\$5,862	\$4,870	\$992	37,870	34,087	3,783	-	14,754	14,754	-
January	48,789	29,923	18,866	66,506	46,111	20,395	-	52,416	50,591	\$1,825
February	80,362	53,206	27,156	98,261	62,199	36,062	-	48,134	40,856	7,278
March	78,844	67,888	10,956	98,852	50,423	48,429	-	62,353	56,807	5,546
April	31,733	30,085	1,648	35,263	16,686	18,339	\$238	21,136	21,136	-
May	266	140	126	6,410	5,973	269	168	-	-	-
June	194	194	-	1,086	-	1,086	-	-	-	-
July	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
August	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
September	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
October	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, November-October	246,050	186,306	59,744	355,853	226,884	128,563	406	3/ 199,461	3/ 184,812	3/ 14,649
Unit foreign value (cents per pound)										
November	-	-	-	9.8	10.0	4.8	-	9.7	9.7	-
December	6.9	11.2	2.4	9.1	10.3	4.5	-	9.6	9.6	-
January	5.2	11.2	2.8	7.6	10.6	4.6	-	9.4	10.1	3.4
February	6.4	11.7	3.4	7.4	10.9	4.8	-	8.2	10.3	3.9
March	9.0	11.7	3.7	7.1	11.8	5.0	-	7.9	9.5	2.9
April	11.0	12.7	3.2	6.2	11.3	4.4	5.5	9.2	9.2	-
May	6.7	12.3	4.4	9.0	10.8	2.1	6.0	-	-	-
June	6.0	6.0	-	6.7	-	6.7	-	-	-	-
July	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
August	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
September	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
October	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average, November-October	7.1	11.7	3.2	7.4	10.9	4.8	5.7	3/ 8.6	3/ 9.8	3/ 3.4

^{1/} Preliminary.^{2/} Latest data available, April 1961.^{3/} November-April.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 69.--Eggplant for the fresh market: Unloads at Los Angeles and San Francisco, by months and by specified sources, November 1958-October 1959

(In carlot equivalents for rail and truck shipments)						
Year and month	Total	Domestic sources				Mexico
	unloads,					
	all sources	Desert valleys	Other California	Florida		
1958:						
November----	44	37	2	5		-
December----	29	24	-	4		1
1959:						
January-----	31	19	-	1		11
February-----	25	7	-	-		18
March-----	32	4	-	1		27
April-----	34	27	-	-		7
May-----	43	43	-	-		-
June-----	41	40	1	-		-
July-----	38	28	10	-		-
August-----	31	10	21	-		-
September----	34	9	25	-		-
October-----	35	23	12	-		-
Total-----	417	271	71	11		64

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 70.--Eggplant: Quoted wholesale market prices at specified U.S. markets,
by months, 1959 and 1960

Month	(In cents per pound)							
	1959				1960			
	Los Angeles	San Francisco	Chicago	New York	Los Angeles	San Francisco	Chicago	New York
January-----	13.2	11.6	14.0	14.4	13.9	18.1	13.5	14.9
February-----	16.2	16.1	19.4	15.8	14.5	18.5	21.4	19.4
March-----	16.2	18.4	15.6	14.5	13.8	18.8	20.4	21.5
April-----	12.8	16.0	12.8	12.3	17.0	12.9	12.8	10.8
May-----	7.2	9.4	12.5	11.7	15.4	19.3	10.1	10.8
June-----	6.7	9.3	11.9	14.1	11.2	12.8	9.0	9.2
July-----	6.5	10.9	11.7	12.7	10.7	10.7	9.4	8.7
August-----	7.4	8.7	6.8	5.7	6.2	6.0	7.2	3.7
September-----	10.4	13.2	4.4	7.1	6.7	7.1	4.5	4.8
October-----	12.1	15.0	12.2	12.4	9.0	10.7	10.3	8.2
November-----	10.4	13.8	15.4	15.2	8.3	11.9	14.2	15.7
December-----	11.1	14.2	13.8	16.8	14.3	16.7	10.2	11.7

Source: Compiled from price statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Note.--Conversion from reported container prices was made for Los Angeles and San Francisco on the basis of a lug of 18-24's weighing 21 pounds, and for Chicago and New York on the basis of 30 pounds per bushel.

CHAPTER XI

Peppers
(Par. 774)Description and uses

There are two general types of peppers--sweet (or bell) and hot (or pungent). The peppers considered here are those sold in the fresh market. These consist principally of sweet or bell peppers, which are picked in the green or unripe stage. Although some hot peppers are also sold in the fresh market, they are relatively unimportant compared with the sweet or bell peppers. Excluded from consideration are dried hot peppers, and those varieties of sweet peppers, such as pimiento and paprika, which are either canned or dried.

Fresh sweet peppers are not usually stored for more than a week or two. They are eaten both uncooked (in salads) and cooked (particularly as stuffed peppers and in casserole dishes).

U.S. customs treatment

Peppers, in their natural state, specially provided for in paragraph 774 of the Tariff Act of 1930, were originally dutiable under that act at 3 cents per pound. The rate applicable to Cuban peppers was 20 percent below the general rate, or 2.4 cents per pound. Subsequently, pursuant to section 336 of the tariff act and to concessions granted and withdrawn by the United States in certain trade agreements, the rates on peppers were modified several times (table 71). The present general rate of duty is 2.5 cents per pound; the rate on Cuban peppers is 2.2 cents per pound.

Based on the value of imports in 1960, the general rate (2.5 cents per pound) was equivalent to 24.1 percent ad valorem and the rate on imports from Cuba (2.2 cents per pound) was equivalent to 22.3 percent ad valorem.

U.S. production

General.--In the 10 crop years beginning 1950/51, U.S. production of fresh peppers averaged about 268 million pounds annually. There have been wide fluctuations from year to year in total production--by as much as 50 million pounds--but output in recent years has shown an upward trend; the 1959/60 crop, which amounted to nearly 315 million pounds, was the largest of the past decade (table 72).

Fresh peppers are produced in practically every State, but commercial production is centered chiefly in Florida, California, New Jersey, North Carolina, Texas, and Ohio (table 73). The fall, winter, and spring crops of Florida alone accounted for an average of 99 million pounds annually, or 37 percent of average annual U.S. production in the past decade. The late summer crop in California (grown in the non-desert regions) has been largely responsible for the upward trend in U.S. production; California's late summer crop increased from 44 million pounds in 1955/56 to nearly 70 million pounds in 1959/60. Production in the winter months tends to vary more from year to year than does output in the summer, when climatic conditions are more favorable for production.

Production in the desert valleys of California.--Commercial production of peppers in the desert valleys of California is confined chiefly to the Coachella Valley, where the crop has been grown on an average of about 500 acres in recent years. Output in the desert valleys amounted to 7.8 million pounds

in 1954/55 and to about 3.6 million in 1955/56. Thereafter it increased steadily to about 8.7 million pounds in 1959/60. In terms of quantity, the desert crop accounted for nearly 3 percent of total U.S. production in 1959/60.

In the Coachella area peppers are planted in fall for the spring harvest, which generally starts in late March or early April. Depending upon market prices and plant vigor, harvesting of the desert valley crop ceases in late June or early July. Production in Florida, by far the leading domestic source in the spring, is usually about 10 times that of the desert valley crop in this season.

In the desert valleys, the plants are grown under irrigation, and frost protection is required early in the season when the plants are small. Insects and diseases are always problems in the growing of peppers, and damage from tobacco mosaic and other plant viruses is sometimes serious. In harvesting, the picking is done by hand. The peppers are usually washed, cooled, graded, and packed in the grower's sheds. Information supplied by the trade indicates that in recent years there have been about 40 to 50 growers engaged in producing peppers in the desert valleys.

The average price per pound for peppers received by growers in the desert valleys of California is usually significantly higher than the price received by growers elsewhere in the United States. As indicated in table 73, the average price for the desert crop amounted to about 13.5 cents per pound in 1954/55. Thereafter it increased to about 24.0 cents per pound in 1957/58 and declined to 12.5 cents in 1959/60. In each of the years from

1955/56 to 1958/59, the average return to growers in the desert valleys of California was more than twice the average for all U.S. growers. In 1959/60, however, when the desert valley crop increased substantially, the average price to growers in that area was only about 1-1/2 times the U.S. average.

U.S. exports

Total U.S. exports of peppers rose sharply from 2.7 million pounds in 1950/51 to 10.3 million pounds in 1959/60 (table 72). At the start of the decade, exports were equivalent to about 15 percent of imports; by the end of the decade they were about half as large as imports. Most of the exports go to Canada.

U.S. imports

Total imports declined sharply from about 18 million pounds in 1950/51 to about 5 million pounds in 1954/55 and in 1955/56 (table 72). Imports rose each year thereafter, and in 1959/60 amounted to about 21 million pounds.

Table 74, which shows imports by country of origin for the years 1955/56-1959/60, indicates that in that period more than 95 percent of the total came from Mexico.

As indicated in table 75, some imports enter the U.S. market every month of the year; the great bulk of the entries, however, are made in the winter months when domestic production is relatively small. In recent years more than 97 percent of total imports have entered during November-May. In earlier years, imports were generally concentrated in

the months December through April, but in recent years an increasing share of the total has entered in November and May.

U.S. consumption

In recent years, per capita consumption of peppers in the United States has remained fairly stable at about 1.7 pounds annually.

Imports have accounted for from 5 to 7 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in recent years. In the winter months, when domestic output is sharply reduced because of the weather, imports of course supply a much larger share of the domestic requirements. In June-October, on the other hand, imports account for an insignificant share of U.S. consumption.

Market distribution

Data on the carlot equivalents of rail, truck, and boat unloads of fresh peppers at 38 major U.S. markets show that the great bulk of total imports are marketed in December-April (table 76). In both 1959 and 1960, for example, more than 90 percent of the annual unloads from foreign sources occurred in these months. In contrast, peppers produced in the desert valleys of California are marketed largely in April-June, with the peak in May.

Data on unloads at 22 major U.S. markets show that during the main desert valley shipping season in April and May practically all of the California product is distributed to western markets. In April-May 1959 more than two-fifths of the imports from Mexico went to eastern markets (table 77). Competition between the desert valley crop and imports appears to be limited largely to western markets during April and May.

The following tabulation shows reported carlot unloads of fresh peppers at Los Angeles and San Francisco, by sources and by months, from November 1958 to June 1959: ^{1/}

Month	Coachella Valley	Mexico	Other domestic	Total
November-----	0	1	178	179
December-----	1	20	104	125
January-----	0	42	93	135
February-----	0	110	38	148
March-----	3	202	6	211
April-----	75	120	1	196
May-----	257	25	12	294
June-----	54	9	199	262
Total, November 1958- June 1959-----	390	529	631	1,550

By the end of March, more than 70 percent of the total Mexican shipments to these terminals had already been marketed, whereas only about 1 percent of the total from the Coachella Valley had been unloaded. By the end of April, 94 percent of the Mexican unloads had arrived at these markets, whereas only 20 percent of the unloads from Coachella Valley had been received by that time. Thus the bulk of the desert valley unloads were received after most of the imports had been marketed.

^{1/} There were no unloads at Los Angeles and San Francisco reported from the desert valleys and Mexico in July-October 1959.

Table 71.--Peppers: U.S. tariff treatment from June 1930 to August 1961

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Paragraph under Tariff Act of 1930 and description	Rates of duty		Effective		Trade-agreement commitments or other authority providing for application of--	
	General	Applicable to product of Cuba	date of rates of duty or of continuation of rates of duty		General rate	Rate on product of Cuba
Par. 774: Peppers	3¢ per lb.	2.4¢ per lb.	6/18/30		Original rate in Tariff Act of 1930.	Commercial convention of 1902 with Cuba.
	2.5¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.	1/1/32		Presidential proclama- tion pursuant to sec. 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930.	Do.
		1.5¢ per lb. (applicable only to pep- pers impor- ted and entered during Jan. 1 -Apr. 30 inclusive) 1/	9/3/34			Trade agreement of 1934 with Cuba.
		2¢ per lb. (applicable to all other Cuban pep- pers).	9/3/34			Do.
	1.5¢ per lb.	1.2¢ per lb.	1/30/43		Trade agreement of 1942 with Mexico. 2/	Do.
		1.2¢ per lb.	1/1/48			Trade agreement of 1947 with Cuba supplementary to GATT.
	**2.5¢ per lb.	**2.2¢ per lb.	1/1/51		Presidential proclama- tion pursuant to sec. 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930.	Do.

1/ Under the 1934 trade agreement with Cuba, this rate was applicable to peppers "imported and entered for consumption" during the indicated period. The 1941 supplemental trade agreement with Cuba amended the 1934 trade agreement by deleting the words "when imported and."

2/ Terminated on Jan. 1, 1951.

* Current rate.

Table 72.--Peppers, fresh: U.S. production and imports for consumption, by specified seasons, and exports of domestic merchandise, years beginning Nov. 1, 1950/51 to 1959/60

Year beginning, Nov. 1	Total <u>1/</u>			November-May <u>1/</u> (import season)		June-October <u>1/</u>	
	Production	Imports	Exports <u>2/</u>	Production <u>3/</u>	Imports	Production <u>4/</u>	Imports
Quantity (1,000 pounds)							
1950/51-----	240,600	18,424	2,681	105,000	18,299	135,600	125
1951/52-----	223,700	20,585	2,472	92,300	20,221	131,400	364
1952/53-----	249,600	19,207	3,253	106,700	18,909	142,900	298
1953/54-----	268,500	14,240	4,185	117,700	13,988	150,800	252
1954/55-----	294,400	5,030	5,688	141,700	4,808	152,700	222
1955/56-----	277,600	5,260	3,797	136,000	4,835	141,600	425
1956/57-----	280,300	9,514	7,206	119,400	9,270	160,900	244
1957/58-----	242,300	17,143	6,991	83,600	16,790	158,700	353
1958/59 <u>5/</u> -----	296,600	17,849	8,440	109,600	17,522	187,000	327
1959/60 <u>5/</u> -----	314,800	21,428	10,322	142,100	20,775	172,700	653
Value (1,000 dollars) <u>6/</u>							
1950/51-----	18,232	1,384	244	9,604	1,373	8,628	11
1951/52-----	23,125	1,705	303	11,653	1,671	11,472	34
1952/53-----	22,219	1,718	347	11,971	1,691	10,248	27
1953/54-----	21,130	1,381	425	12,364	1,359	8,766	22
1954/55-----	21,694	482	511	12,158	460	9,536	22
1955/56-----	23,644	545	312	14,325	503	9,319	42
1956/57-----	27,431	976	781	14,975	953	12,456	23
1957/58-----	23,968	1,832	732	12,793	1,790	11,175	42
1958/59 <u>5/</u> -----	27,579	1,880	928	13,324	1,847	14,255	33
1959/60 <u>5/</u> -----	25,447	2,218	1,117	15,129	2,160	10,318	58
Unit value (cents per pound)							
1950/51-----	7.8	7.5	9.1	9.4	7.5	6.5	8.9
1951/52-----	10.3	8.3	12.3	12.6	8.3	8.7	9.4
1952/53-----	8.9	8.9	10.7	11.2	8.9	7.2	9.0
1953/54-----	8.0	9.7	10.2	10.7	9.7	6.0	8.6
1954/55-----	7.7	9.6	9.0	8.8	9.6	6.6	10.0
1955/56-----	8.5	10.4	8.2	10.6	10.4	6.6	9.9
1956/57-----	9.8	10.3	10.8	12.5	10.3	7.7	9.6
1957/58-----	10.1	10.7	10.5	16.0	10.7	7.1	11.9
1958/59 <u>5/</u> -----	9.3	10.5	11.0	12.2	10.5	7.6	10.2
1959/60 <u>5/</u> -----	8.2	10.3	10.8	11.1	10.4	6.0	8.9

1/ Ratio of imports to production for the full year and for the November-May period is shown below (in percent):

	Full year	November-May		Full year	November-May
1950/51-----	7.7	17.4	1955/56-----	1.9	3.6
1951/52-----	9.2	21.9	1956/57-----	3.4	7.8
1952/53-----	7.7	17.7	1957/58-----	7.1	20.1
1953/54-----	5.3	11.9	1958/59-----	6.0	16.0
1954/55-----	1.7	3.4	1959/60-----	6.8	14.6

2/ Most of the exports go to Canada.

3/ Fall (for Florida and Texas only), winter, and spring.

4/ Early summer, late summer, and fall (for Virginia only).

5/ Import data preliminary.

6/ Value of production is farm value; value of imports is foreign value.

Source: Production, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 73.--Peppers, for fresh market: U.S. acreage, production, and average price to growers, by harvest seasons and by States, years beginning Nov. 1, average 1950/51 to 1954/55, annual 1955/56 to 1959/60

Harvest season and State	Average 1950/51 to 1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60
Acreage (acres)						
Fall:						
Florida-----	530	1,300	1,000	1,400	1,500	1,000
Texas-----	3,840	3,800	3,000	4,100	2,500	3,900
Virginia-----	3,100	1,600	1,000	1,200	1,500	1,400
Winter: Florida-----	3,820	4,600	6,200	3,100	5,900	4,600
Spring:						
Florida-----	8,120	7,500	7,400	7,000	6,700	7,800
California desert valleys 1/-----	2/ (487)	(407)	(401)	(598)	(577)	(506)
Early summer:						
North Carolina-----	4,840	5,100	5,400	6,300	5,700	5,200
Mississippi-----	1,140	900	900	900	750	650
Louisiana-----	2,460	1,900	2,100	1,900	2,100	1,800
Texas-----	500	500	-	-	-	-
Late summer:						
Massachusetts-----	860	800	800	750	700	700
Rhode Island-----	146	140	140	150	150	150
Connecticut-----	610	600	600	650	750	750
New Jersey-----	7,400	7,500	8,500	8,000	8,300	8,200
Ohio-----	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
California-----	3,120	3,800	4,000	4,600	4,800	4,500
U.S. total-----	41,686	41,340	42,440	41,450	42,750	42,050
Production (million pounds)						
Fall:						
Florida-----	3.5	13.9	9.2	11.2	16.5	7.3
Texas-----	16.7	19.0	18.0	16.4	10.0	19.5
Virginia-----	9.6	5.8	3.0	6.0	6.8	2.8
Winter: Florida-----	39.6	52.9	55.2	14.0	49.6	45.1
Spring:						
Florida-----	53.1	50.2	37.0	42.0	33.5	70.2
California desert valleys 1/-----	2/ (7.8)	(3.6)	(4.2)	(5.1)	(6.1)	(8.7)
Early summer:						
North Carolina-----	17.1	17.8	17.3	22.0	20.5	19.2
Mississippi-----	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.2	1.5
Louisiana-----	8.9	5.3	8.0	5.1	6.3	5.4
Texas-----	2.0	2.1	-	-	-	-
Late summer:						
Massachusetts-----	6.9	5.2	6.0	4.1	3.5	5.2
Rhode Island-----	1.1	.8	.9	.8	.8	1.1
Connecticut-----	4.7	3.6	4.8	3.6	3.0	5.2
New Jersey-----	41.9	45.0	51.0	40.0	45.6	49.2
Ohio-----	9.8	9.8	11.2	10.5	11.9	13.3
California-----	37.9	43.7	56.0	64.4	86.4	69.8
U.S. total-----	255.4	277.6	280.3	242.3	296.6	314.8
Average price to growers (cents per pound)						
Fall:						
Florida and Texas-----	13.3	8.2	11.7	10.8	11.4	13.5
Virginia-----	4.5	4.0	3.8	5.6	6.2	3.9
Winter-----	11.0	12.2	10.5	33.3	11.2	13.0
Spring:						
Florida-----	9.2	10.4	16.2	13.5	14.2	8.8
California desert valleys 1/-----	2/ (13.5)	(17.5)	(20.6)	(24.0)	(21.0)	(12.5)
Early summer-----	9.1	8.0	11.0	5.2	7.8	7.0
Late summer-----	6.7	6.4	7.1	7.6	7.6	5.8
U.S. average-----	8.5	8.5	9.8	10.1	9.3	8.2

1/ Not included in total U.S. figures which cover only the States for which the U.S. Department of Agriculture makes official crop reports of pepper production.
2/ 1954/55 only.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture except data for California desert valleys, which were supplied by the agricultural commissioners of Imperial and Riverside Counties.

Table 74.--Peppers, fresh: U.S. imports for consumption, by countries,
years beginning Nov. 1, 1955/56 to 1959/60

Country	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59 ^{1/}	1959/60 ^{1/}
Quantity (pounds)					
Total, all countries-----	5,259,794	9,514,332	17,143,193	17,849,176	21,428,144
Mexico-----	4,973,745	9,459,977	16,006,745	16,957,163	20,787,826
Cuba-----	249,845	32,228	1,092,745	817,781	434,314
Jamaica-----	-	-	-	-	92,843
Dominican Republic--	-	-	-	12,208	82,778
Canada-----	36,204	22,127	43,703	52,024	13,801
Haiti-----	-	-	-	-	10,850
Greece-----	-	-	-	-	5,732
Japan-----	-	-	-	10,000	-
Foreign value					
Total, all countries-----	\$544,972	\$976,421	\$1,832,003	\$1,879,810	\$2,217,518
Mexico-----	525,481	968,740	1,760,524	1,812,517	2,163,170
Cuba-----	15,041	5,427	67,413	62,642	43,204
Jamaica-----	-	-	-	-	4,422
Dominican Republic--	-	-	-	879	3,205
Canada-----	4,450	2,254	4,066	2,497	1,817
Haiti-----	-	-	-	-	1,239
Greece-----	-	-	-	-	461
Japan-----	-	-	-	1,275	-
Unit foreign value (cents per pound)					
Average, all countries-----	10.4	10.3	10.7	10.5	10.3
Mexico-----	10.6	10.2	11.0	10.7	10.4
Cuba-----	6.0	16.8	6.2	7.7	9.9
Jamaica-----	-	-	-	-	4.8
Dominican Republic--	-	-	-	7.2	3.9
Canada-----	12.3	10.2	9.3	4.8	13.2
Haiti-----	-	-	-	-	11.4
Greece-----	-	-	-	-	8.0
Japan-----	-	-	-	12.8	-

^{1/} Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 15.--Peppers, fresh: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, and by months, November 1958-April 1961 1/

Month	1958/59				1959/60				1960/61 2/			
	Total, all countries	Mexico	Cuba	All other 3/	Total, all countries	Mexico	Cuba	All other 4/	Total, all countries	Mexico	Cuba	All other
Quantity (pounds)												
November	12,692	-	7,774	4,918	321,901	317,165	4,736	-	647,986	636,836	11,150	-
December	511,165	488,004	13,161	10,000	2,938,215	2,921,272	2,090	14,853	4,000,018	3,996,332	3,686	-
January	1,194,659	1,084,725	109,334	-	4,454,935	4,376,627	73,888	4,420	5,161,428	5,123,016	5,262	33,150
February	3,049,709	2,742,773	306,936	-	5,154,963	5,042,888	57,247	54,828	2,511,273	2,475,496	10,755	25,022
March	6,600,645	6,374,852	218,125	7,668	3,803,561	3,545,822	209,399	48,340	2,079,932	2,035,845	17,627	26,460
April	5,324,035	5,270,627	48,037	5,371	2,374,398	2,291,562	49,993	32,843	1,254,302	1,137,206	13,820	103,276
May	829,537	759,171	64,628	5,738	1,727,035	1,698,931	7,574	20,530	-	-	-	-
June	218,180	205,407	12,773	-	484,773	459,983	5,306	19,484	-	-	-	-
July	32,272	22,394	9,878	-	135,153	123,397	1,050	10,706	-	-	-	-
August	51,100	2,800	12,200	36,100	14,939	5,069	9,870	-	-	-	-	-
September	19,937	6,440	9,090	4,437	9,250	5,110	4,140	-	-	-	-	-
October	5,845	-	5,845	-	9,021	-	9,021	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Nov.-Oct.	17,849,176	16,957,163	817,701	74,232	21,428,114	20,787,826	434,314	206,004	5/15,654,939	5/15,404,731	5/62,300	5/187,908
Foreign value												
November	\$3,382	-	\$2,022	\$560	\$35,669	\$34,515	\$1,154	-	\$70,415	\$68,686	\$1,729	-
December	\$8,117	\$54,696	2,146	1,275	298,881	296,607	757	\$1,517	411,244	410,636	605	-
January	128,800	120,232	8,568	-	475,982	468,789	7,016	177	521,657	519,754	577	\$1,326
February	294,567	282,628	11,939	-	545,572	537,003	6,393	2,176	255,600	251,489	3,064	1,047
March	684,050	665,844	17,320	886	391,384	374,242	14,371	2,764	208,454	203,982	3,302	1,170
April	592,297	585,325	6,596	376	245,805	239,402	4,615	1,788	132,747	124,514	3,552	4,681
May	85,134	78,371	6,099	664	166,054	161,811	3,421	822	-	-	-	-
June	21,940	22,314	1,626	-	42,046	39,059	1,515	1,472	-	-	-	-
July	4,161	2,462	1,699	-	11,680	11,094	1,58	420	-	-	-	-
August	2,055	196	1,280	579	2,033	507	1,526	-	-	-	-	-
September	2,267	449	1,507	311	756	134	622	-	-	-	-	-
October	1,040	-	1,040	-	1,656	-	1,656	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Nov.-Oct.	1,879,810	1,822,517	62,642	4,651	2,217,518	2,163,170	43,201	11,144	5/1,600,114	5/1,579,061	5/12,829	5/8,224
Unit foreign value (cents per pound)												
November	26.6	-	36.3	41.4	11.1	10.9	24.4	-	10.9	10.8	15.5	-
December	11.4	11.2	16.3	12.8	10.2	10.2	36.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	16.4	-
January	10.8	11.1	7.8	-	10.7	10.7	9.5	4.0	10.1	10.1	11.0	4.0
February	9.7	10.3	3.9	-	10.6	10.6	11.2	4.0	10.2	10.2	28.5	4.2
March	10.4	10.4	7.9	11.6	10.3	10.6	6.9	5.7	10.0	10.0	18.7	4.4
April	11.1	11.1	13.7	7.0	10.4	10.4	9.2	5.4	10.6	11.0	25.7	4.5
May	10.3	10.3	9.4	11.6	9.6	9.5	45.2	4.0	-	-	-	-
June	11.0	10.9	12.7	-	8.7	8.5	28.6	7.6	-	-	-	-
July	12.9	11.0	17.2	-	8.6	9.0	15.0	4.0	-	-	-	-
August	4.0	7.0	10.5	1.6	13.6	10.0	15.5	-	-	-	-	-
September	11.4	7.0	16.6	7.0	8.2	2.6	15.0	-	-	-	-	-
October	17.8	-	17.8	-	18.4	-	18.4	-	-	-	-	-
Average, Nov.-Oct.	10.5	10.7	7.7	6.3	10.3	10.1	9.9	5.4	5/10.2	5/10.3	5/20.6	5/4.4

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Latest data available, April 1961.

3/ Includes imports from Canada, the Dominican Republic, and Greece.

4/ Includes imports from the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Canada, and Haiti.

5/ November-April.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 76.--Peppers, fresh: Unloads at 38 major U.S. markets, by principal sources and by months, 1958-60

(In carlot equivalents for rail, truck, and boat shipments)									
Year and month	Domestic				Imported				Total domestic and imported
	California	Florida	Other	Total	Cuba	Mexico	Other	Total	
1958:									
January-----	58	329	10	397	4	143	1	148	545
February-----	13	124	-	137	1	158	1	160	297
March-----	15	167	2	184	7	260	2	269	453
April-----	99	234	6	339	4	171	2	177	516
May-----	183	452	33	668	1	67	2	70	738
June-----	283	750	302	1,335	-	8	1	9	1,344
July-----	488	102	1,121	1,711	-	1	2	3	1,714
August-----	437	2	852	1,291	-	1	1	2	1,293
September-----	423	-	863	1,286	-	1	3	4	1,290
October-----	714	2	624	1,340	-	-	1	1	1,341
November-----	442	77	384	903	-	1	4	5	908
December-----	98	427	271	796	-	20	3	23	819
Total-----	3,253	2,666	4,468	10,387	17	831	23	871	11,258
1959:									
January-----	38	639	13	690	3	49	1	53	743
February-----	6	571	2	579	4	115	1	120	699
March-----	6	451	6	463	5	323	-	328	791
April-----	86	512	1	599	2	269	2	273	872
May-----	311	400	42	753	-	51	1	52	805
June-----	271	292	647	1,210	-	6	2	8	1,218
July-----	330	19	1,105	1,454	-	-	2	2	1,456
August-----	360	1	937	1,298	-	-	2	2	1,300
September-----	367	-	878	1,245	-	-	2	2	1,247
October-----	655	15	518	1,188	-	-	1	1	1,189
November-----	419	71	524	1,014	-	10	2	12	1,026
December-----	74	170	192	436	-	135	2	137	573
Total-----	2,923	3,141	4,865	10,929	14	958	18	990	11,919
1960:									
January-----	14	357	11	382	1	199	2	202	584
February-----	2	385	5	392	1	223	4	228	620
March-----	1	589	3	593	3	168	5	176	769
April-----	22	668	-	690	-	110	2	112	802
May-----	120	707	55	882	1	51	1	53	935
June-----	137	801	316	1,254	-	5	2	7	1,261
July-----	211	41	961	1,213	-	-	2	2	1,215
August-----	321	1	1,039	1,361	-	-	3	3	1,364
September-----	281	1	924	1,206	-	-	3	3	1,209
October-----	559	-	557	1,116	-	-	2	2	1,118
November-----	353	16	591	960	1	15	2	18	978
December-----	71	217	316	604	1	149	1	151	755
Total-----	2,092	3,783	4,778	10,653	8	920	29	957	11,610

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 77.--Peppers: Unloads in 22 U.S. cities, by principal sources, April and May 1959

(In carlot equivalents for rail, truck, boat, and air shipments)

(in carlot equivalents for rail, truck, boat, and air shipments)									
City	Domestic sources				Foreign sources				Total unloads
	California	Florida	Other	Total domestic	Cuba	Mexico	Other	Total imports	
<u>April 1959</u>									
Atlanta-----	-	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	13
Baltimore-----	-	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	12
Birmingham-----	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	8
Boston-----	-	52	-	52	-	-	-	-	52
Chicago-----	-	26	-	26	-	63	-	63	89
Cincinnati-----	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Cleveland-----	-	11	-	11	-	2	-	2	13
Dallas-----	-	4	-	4	-	6	-	6	10
Denver-----	-	3	-	3	-	8	-	8	11
Detroit-----	-	6	-	6	-	34	-	34	40
Fort Worth-----	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	4
Kansas City-----	-	11	-	11	-	4	-	4	15
Los Angeles-----	65	1	-	66	-	100	-	100	166
Louisville-----	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Minneapolis-St. Paul--	-	1	-	1	-	6	-	6	7
New York-Newark-----	-	183	-	183	2	3	2	7	190
Philadelphia-----	-	58	-	58	-	3	-	3	61
Pittsburgh-----	-	28	-	28	-	5	-	5	33
Portland, Oreg-----	1	1	-	2	-	7	-	7	9
St. Louis-----	-	11	-	11	-	2	-	2	13
San Francisco-Oakland--	10	-	-	10	-	20	-	20	30
Washington, D.C-----	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	8
Total, 22 cities, April 1959-----	76	448	-	524	2	265	2	269	793
<u>May 1959</u>									
Atlanta-----	1	8	-	9	-	-	-	-	9
Baltimore-----	-	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	9
Birmingham-----	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
Boston-----	-	35	1	36	-	-	-	-	36
Chicago-----	6	19	9	34	-	12	-	12	46
Cincinnati-----	-	6	2	8	-	-	-	-	8
Cleveland-----	-	14	2	16	-	-	-	-	16
Dallas-----	7	1	1	9	-	1	-	1	10
Denver-----	7	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	8
Detroit-----	2	15	2	19	-	6	-	6	25
Fort Worth-----	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Kansas City-----	1	6	2	9	-	1	-	1	10
Los Angeles-----	236	-	-	236	-	28	-	28	264
Louisville-----	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Minneapolis-St. Paul--	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	3
New York-Newark-----	-	149	4	153	-	1	1	2	155
Philadelphia-----	2	42	-	44	-	-	-	-	44
Pittsburgh-----	-	26	-	26	-	1	-	1	27
Portland, Oreg-----	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
St. Louis-----	1	7	1	9	-	1	-	1	10
San Francisco-Oakland--	26	-	-	26	-	4	-	4	30
Washington, D.C-----	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	8
Total, 22 cities, May 1959-----	295	356	26	677	-	55	1	56	733

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service.

CHAPTER XII

Squash
(Par. 774)Description and uses

There are two general types of squash--soft and hard. The soft type (or summer squash) is harvested when immature; it is highly perishable. Some of the leading varieties of soft squash are the yellow crookneck, yellow straightneck, Zucchini (Italian squash), and white Bush Scallop. The hard type (or winter squash) is harvested when mature; it may be stored for several months. The principal varieties of hard squash are the Hubbard, Acorn, Buttercup, and Butternut.

Most soft squash is marketed in the fresh state; small amounts are processed (e.g., frozen). Much of the hard squash is sold fresh, but a significant portion is canned and some is used for stockfeed. Production in the desert valleys and U.S. imports consist principally of soft squash.

U.S. customs treatment

Squash is provided for in paragraph 774 of the Tariff Act of 1930 and was originally dutiable under that act at the rate of 2 cents per pound. The rate applicable to Cuban squash was 20 percent below the general rate, or 1.6 cents per pound. The present general rate is 1.1 cents per pound, and the rate on Cuban squash is 0.8 cent per pound (table 78).

Based on the value of imports in 1960, the average ad valorem equivalent of the 1.1 cents per pound rate was 15.4 percent; the 0.8-cent rate on imports from Cuba in 1960 was equivalent to 10.0 percent.

U.S. production

Statistics on the U.S. production of squash are not available, but it is estimated that the total output of both the soft and hard types has averaged about 450 million pounds annually in recent years. The 1954 Census of Agriculture reports 46,055 acres of squash grown on 16,941 farms in that year. The following tabulation shows the number of farms and number of acres of squash harvested, by States, in 1954:

<u>States</u>	<u>Number of farms</u>	<u>Number of acres</u>
Florida-----	1,655	10,984
California-----	921	5,731
Texas-----	939	4,127
Georgia-----	1,808	3,386
New York-----	1,574	2,778
Massachusetts-----	1,002	2,266
All other-----	9,042	16,783
Total-----	<u>16,941</u>	<u>46,055</u>

Annual production statistics are available for Florida (table 79). In 1955/56, production in Florida amounted to 55.5 million pounds, grown on 11,400 acres; in 1959/60, production had increased to 60.0 million pounds, grown on 12,600 acres. Based on unload data at 38 major U.S. markets (table 84), it appears that production of squash in California may have exceeded the output in Florida in 1960.

It is estimated that somewhat more than half of the total commercial production of squash is of the soft type. Practically all of the Florida output and about two-thirds of the California output consists of the soft type.

Production of squash in the desert valleys is mainly in the Imperial and Coachella Valleys, where the output is confined largely to soft squash. There is some production of hard squash in the Palo Verde Valley.

Based on unload data, it is estimated that more than nine-tenths of the desert valley output consists of soft squash.

Soft squash grown in the desert valleys is planted in August and December and is harvested from about October to mid-May. In the period 1954/55-1959/60, annual production of soft squash in the desert valleys ranged from 8.1 million to 11.8 million pounds (table 80). The 1959/60 crop of 11.8 million pounds had a farm value of \$1.2 million, representing about 2 percent of the total value of all vegetable crops grown in the desert valleys. The area has accounted for roughly 5 percent of the total quantity of soft squash produced in the United States in recent years.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of squash are not separately classified in the official export statistics. It is known, however, that some squash from Florida is exported to Canada.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of squash have been small compared with total domestic production. Imports, largely from Mexico, increased from 27,000 pounds, valued at about \$3,000, in 1955/56 to 1,646,000 pounds, valued at \$133,000, in 1958/59 (table 81). In 1959/60, imports amounted to 1,222,000 pounds, valued at \$92,000. Although imports have increased in recent years, they still are equivalent to only a fraction of 1 percent of the estimated U.S. production.

Imports from Mexico usually begin in November and continue through July (table 82). In 1958/59 and 1959/60, 85 percent of the imports from Mexico entered the United States in the period December through April. More than three-fourths of the Mexican squash unloaded in Los Angeles in recent years has consisted of soft squash.

Market distribution of domestic and imported squash

Data on unloads of squash in major U.S. terminal markets indicate that about half of the squash imported from Mexico and most of the California squash, including that from the desert valleys, is distributed to California markets. Table 83 shows the rail and truck carlot unloads of soft squash, by source, at Los Angeles and San Francisco from October 1958 through September 1959. Unloads from the desert valleys amounted to 687 carlots, or about 40 percent of all carlots received in those markets in 1958/59. During the desert valley marketing season of October to May, the desert valleys accounted for 60 percent of the unloads. The 12 carlots received from Mexico in December-April were equivalent to less than 3 percent of the quantity received from the desert valleys in the same months. It appears that the principal competition encountered by desert valley soft squash is from other domestic sources (chiefly other producing areas in California) and that competition from Mexico in any month is of minor significance.

Unloads of squash in 1960 at 38 major U.S. markets, by months and by principal sources, are shown in table 84. Florida has the same seasonal production pattern, (October-May) as do the desert valleys. Most of the Florida squash is sold in eastern markets, with only a limited distribution in western markets, where the bulk of the desert valley crop is distributed.

Prices

During the past 5 years, the average annual price received for squash by growers in Florida ranged between 5.98 cents per pound in 1955/56 and 8.29 cents per pound in 1958/59 (table 79). In the

California desert valleys the average price received by growers was somewhat higher, amounting to from 8 to 10 cents per pound in recent years (table 80).

Quoted wholesale market prices for soft squash at Los Angeles and San Francisco are much higher during November to March, when supplies are relatively small, than during other months, when supplies are larger (table 85).

Table 78.--Squash: U.S. tariff treatment from June 1930 to August 1961

Paragraph under Tariff Act of 1930 and description	Rates of duty		Effective		Trade-agreement commitments or other authority providing for application of--	
	General	: to product of Cuba	: of rates of duty	: continuation of rates of duty	General rate	Rate on product of Cuba
Par. 774: Squash: If entered during Dec. 1-May 31, inclusive.	2¢ per lb.	1-3/5¢ per lb.	6/18/30		Original rate in Tariff Act of 1930.	Commercial convention of 1902 with Cuba.
		1-1/5¢ per lb.	9/3/34		-----	Trade agreement of 1934 with Cuba.
	1-1/2¢ per lb.	-----	1/30/43		Trade agreement of 1942 with Mexico. 2/ GATT (art. I).	
	*1-1/10¢ per lb.	*8/10¢ per lb.	1/1/48			Pt. II GATT concession and trade agreement of 1947 with Cuba supple- mentary to GATT.
If entered during June 1-Nov. 30, inclusive.	2¢ per lb.	1-3/5¢ per lb.	6/18/30		Original rate in Tariff Act of 1930.	Commercial convention of 1902 with Cuba.
		1-3/5¢ per lb.	9/3/34		-----	Trade agreement of 1934 with Cuba.
	1 1/2¢ per lb.	1-1/5¢ per lb.	1/30/43		Trade agreement of 1942 with Mexico. 2/ GATT (art. I).	Do.
	*1-1/10¢ per lb.	*8/10¢ per lb.	1/1/48			Pt. II GATT concession and trade agreement of 1947 with Cuba supple- mentary to GATT.

1/ Under the 1934 trade agreement with Cuba, this rate was applicable to squash "when imported and entered for consumption" during the period Dec. 1-May 31, inclusive. The 1941 supplemental trade agreement with Cuba amended the 1934 trade agreement by deleting the words "when imported and."

2/ Terminated on Jan. 1, 1951.

* Current rate.

Table 79.--Squash, fresh: Acreage harvested, production, yield per acre, average price to growers, and packed value, in Florida, 1955/56-1959/60

Crop year <u>1/</u>	Acreage harvested	Production:	Yield per acre	Average price to growers	F.o.b. packed value
	<u>Acrés</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Cents per</u> <u>pound</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
1955/56-----	11,400	55,500	4,900	5.98	3,187
1956/57-----	10,900	46,900	4,300	7.72	3,621
1957/58-----	10,600	47,000	4,400	6.17	2,614
1958/59-----	11,000	41,800	3,800	8.29	3,466
1959/60-----	12,600	60,000	4,800	7.93	4,558

1/ Crop year beginning in the fall.

Source: Florida State Marketing Bureau, Annual Agricultural Statistical Summary, 1959-60 season.

Table 80.--Soft squash: Acreage harvested, production, yield per acre, average price to growers, and total value, in the California desert valleys, 1954/55-1959/60

Crop year <u>1</u> /	Acreage harvested	Production		Yield per acre	Average price to growers
		Quantity	Value		
		<u>1,000</u> pounds	<u>1,000</u> dollars		
	<u>Acres</u>			<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Cents per</u> <u>pound</u>
1954/55-----	1,837	9,828	872	5,350	8.9
1955/56-----	1,139	8,074	664	7,100	8.2
1956/57-----	1,499	11,040	948	7,375	8.6
1957/58-----	1,184	9,866	822	8,325	8.3
1958/59-----	1,934	11,531	922	6,000	8.0
1959/60-----	1,437	11,784	1,172	8,200	9.9

1/ Crop years beginning in the late fall.

Source: Compiled from reports of agricultural commissioners of Imperial and Riverside Counties.

Note.--Desert valley production based on reported production of summer and Zucchini squash.

Table 81.--Squash, fresh: U.S. imports for consumption, by countries,
years beginning Nov. 1, 1955/56 to 1959/60

Country	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59 ^{1/}	1959/60 ^{1/}
Quantity (pounds)					
Total, all countries--	27,122	476,395	598,271	1,646,285	1,222,093
Mexico-----	27,122	476,395	598,271	1,474,415	1,198,142
Bahamas-----	-	-	-	157,776	9,210
Cuba-----	-	-	-	9,270	6,741
Canada-----	-	-	-	-	8,000
Leeward and Wind-ward Islands---	-	-	-	4,824	-
Foreign value					
Total, all countries--	\$2,619	\$37,521	\$53,801	\$132,897	\$91,695
Mexico-----	2,619	37,521	53,801	119,188	90,043
Bahamas-----	-	-	-	12,998	614
Cuba-----	-	-	-	309	538
Canada-----	-	-	-	-	500
Leeward and Wind-ward Islands---	-	-	-	402	-
Unit foreign value (cents per pound)					
Average, all countries--	9.7	7.9	9.0	8.1	7.5
Mexico-----	9.7	7.9	9.0	8.1	7.5
Bahamas-----	-	-	-	8.2	6.7
Cuba-----	-	-	-	3.3	8.0
Canada-----	-	-	-	-	6.2
Leeward and Wind-ward Islands---	-	-	-	8.3	-

^{1/} Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 82.--Squash, fresh: U.S. imports for consumption, from Mexico and all other countries, by months, November 1958-April 1961 ^{1/}

Month	1958/59			1959/60			1960/61 ^{2/}		
	Total, all countries	Mexico	All other ^{3/}	Total, all countries	Mexico	All other ^{4/}	Total, all countries	Mexico	Dominican Republic
Quantity (pounds)									
November-----	9,395	9,395	-	78,297	78,297	-	5,893	5,893	-
December-----	286,851	286,851	-	331,709	331,709	-	55,703	55,703	-
January-----	310,785	310,785	-	196,311	187,101	9,210	136,826	136,826	-
February-----	274,356	274,356	-	159,546	159,546	-	171,999	171,999	-
March-----	533,819	379,787	154,032	107,341	99,341	8,000	70,006	70,006	4,000
April-----	72,977	72,977	-	175,750	175,750	-	21,698	21,698	-
May-----	24,354	19,854	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
June-----	70,700	70,700	-	126,988	126,988	-	-	-	-
July-----	54,480	49,710	4,770	39,410	39,410	-	-	-	-
August-----	-	-	-	2,800	-	2,800	-	-	-
September-----	8,568	-	8,568	3,941	-	3,941	-	-	-
October-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, November-October-----	1,646,285	1,474,415	171,870	1,222,093	1,198,142	23,951	5/ 446,125	5/ 462,125	5/ 4,000
Foreign value									
November-----	\$962	\$962	-	\$7,555	\$7,555	-	\$589	\$589	-
December-----	27,398	27,398	-	27,268	27,268	-	5,029	5,029	-
January-----	25,902	25,902	-	16,142	15,528	\$614	13,144	13,144	-
February-----	22,310	22,310	-	13,408	13,408	-	10,873	10,873	-
March-----	45,119	32,463	\$12,686	7,699	7,199	500	5,103	4,983	\$120
April-----	5,611	5,611	-	15,231	15,231	-	1,072	1,072	-
May-----	1,092	942	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
June-----	2,606	2,606	-	3,066	3,066	-	-	-	-
July-----	1,153	994	159	788	788	-	-	-	-
August-----	-	-	-	224	-	224	-	-	-
September-----	714	-	714	314	-	314	-	-	-
October-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, November-October-----	132,897	119,188	13,709	91,695	90,043	1,652	5/ 35,180	5/ 35,690	5/ 120
Unit foreign value (cents per pound)									
November-----	10.2	10.2	-	9.6	9.6	-	10.0	10.0	-
December-----	9.6	9.6	-	8.2	8.2	6.7	9.0	9.0	-
January-----	8.3	8.3	-	8.2	8.3	-	9.6	9.6	-
February-----	8.1	8.1	-	8.4	8.4	-	6.3	6.3	-
March-----	8.5	8.5	8.2	7.2	7.2	6.2	6.9	7.1	3.0
April-----	7.7	7.7	-	8.7	8.7	-	4.9	4.9	-
May-----	4.5	4.7	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
June-----	3.7	3.7	-	2.4	2.4	-	-	-	-
July-----	2.1	2.0	3.3	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	-
August-----	-	-	-	8.0	-	8.0	-	-	-
September-----	8.3	-	8.3	8.0	-	8.0	-	-	-
October-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average, November-October-----	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.5	7.5	6.9	5/ 7.7	5/ 7.7	5/ 3.0

^{1/} Preliminary.^{2/} Latest data available, April 1961.^{3/} Includes imports from Bahamas and Leeward and Windward Islands.^{4/} Includes imports from Bahamas, Canada, and Cuba.^{5/} November-April.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 83.--Soft squash: ^{1/} Rail and truck carlot unloads at Los Angeles and San Francisco, by origin, October 1958-September 1959

Months	Total unloads	Desert valley	Other California	Florida	Mexico
October (1958)---	177	69	108	-	-
November-----	140	82	57	1	-
December-----	119	76	36	1	6
January (1959)---	96	82	12	-	2
February-----	81	76	3	-	2
March-----	170	165	4	-	1
April-----	164	112	51	-	1
May-----	195	23	172	-	-
June-----	169	-	169	-	-
July-----	130	-	130	-	-
August-----	117	-	117	-	-
September-----	95	2	93	-	-
Total-----	1,653	687	952	2	12

^{1/} Tabulated as Italian and other soft types.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 84.--Squash: Unloads at 38 major U.S. markets,
by principal sources and by months, 1960

(In carlot equivalents for rail, truck, and boat shipments)

Month	Florida	California	Mexico	All other	Total
January-----	178	115	5	120	418
February-----	156	89	6	105	356
March-----	219	127	-	84	430
April-----	215	177	4	34	430
May-----	237	201	6	152	596
June-----	38	191	2	374	605
July-----	2	166	-	420	588
August-----	-	178	-	512	690
September-----	2	174	-	499	675
October-----	33	196	-	583	812
November-----	131	252	-	382	765
December-----	168	114	1	211	494
Total-----	1,379	1,980	24	3,476	6,859

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Note: Unloads from Florida, California, and Mexico believed to be practically all soft squash and a substantial portion of the reported unloads from other sources is believed to be soft squash.

Table 85.--Soft squash: Quoted wholesale prices at Los Angeles and San Francisco, by months, years beginning Oct. 1, 1958/59 and 1959/60

(In cents per pound)				
Month	1958/59		1959/60	
	Los Angeles	San Francisco	Los Angeles	San Francisco
October-----	6.2	8.3	8.5	11.1
November-----	8.3	12.5	14.1	19.4
December-----	10.4	11.4	13.6	17.5
January-----	19.2	23.9	26.5	30.9
February-----	17.9	22.6	26.0	31.5
March-----	11.0	13.5	21.2	25.6
April-----	8.7	15.0	7.1	13.8
May-----	6.8	8.8	8.9	15.6
June-----	6.4	7.7	7.6	9.0
July-----	8.2	9.1	7.8	10.4
August-----	9.6	12.5	7.3	9.4
September-----	14.3	15.0	11.5	10.4

Source: Compiled from price statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Note.--Conversions from reported containers were made on the basis of 24 pounds per flat.

APPENDIX

Table 86.--Grapes: U.S. tariff treatment from June 1930 to August 1961

Paragraph under Tariff Act of 1930 and description	Rates of duty		Effective date of rates of duty or of continuation:	Trade-agreement commitments or other authority providing for application of--	
	General	Applicable to product of Cuba	of rates of duty	General rate	Rate on product of Cuba
Par. 742: Grapes (other than hothouse): If entered during Feb. 15-June 30, inclusive.	25¢ per cu. ft.	20¢ per cu. ft.	6/18/30	Original rate in Tariff Act of 1930.	Commercial convention of 1902 with Cuba.
		20¢ per cu. ft.	9/3/34	-----	Trade agreement of 1934 with Cuba.
	12½¢ per cu. ft.	10¢ per cu. ft.	11/15/41	Trade agreement of 1941 with Argentina.	Do.
		12½¢ per cu. ft.	1/1/48	-----	Trade agreement of 1947 with Cuba supplementary to GATT.
	6.25¢ per cu. ft.	6.25¢ per cu. ft.	6/14/48	GATT concession (Union of South Africa).	Do.
	5.9¢ per cu. ft.	5.9¢ per cu. ft.	6/30/56	GATT concession (Chile).	Do.
	5.5¢ per cu. ft.	5.5¢ per cu. ft.	6/30/57	-----do-----	Do.
	*5.25¢ per cu. ft.	*5.25¢ per cu. ft.	6/30/58	-----do-----	Do.
If entered during July 1-Feb. 14, inclusive.	25¢ per cu. ft.	20¢ per cu. ft.	6/18/30	Original rate in Tariff Act of 1930.	Commercial convention of 1902 with Cuba.
		20¢ per cu. ft.	9/3/34	-----	Trade agreement of 1934 with Cuba.
	17.5¢ per cu. ft.	17.5¢ per cu. ft.	1/1/48	GATT concession (Canada).	Trade agreement of 1947 with Cuba supplementary to GATT.
	*12.5¢ per cu. ft.	*12.5¢ per cu. ft.	6/6/51	-----do-----	Do.

* Current rate.

Table 87.--Grapes: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and domestic exports, 1956-60

Year	Production			Imports	Exports	Ratio (percent) of imports to production for fresh market
	Total ^{1/}	For processing	For fresh market			
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1956-----	5,824,500	4,693,320	1,082,180	26,594	152,971	2.5
1957-----	5,197,500	4,119,370	1,041,770	16,510	153,034	1.6
1958-----	6,052,340	4,971,346	1,055,894	32,729	166,209	3.1
1959-----	6,273,400	5,146,010	1,110,710	19,978	178,810	1.8
1960-----	5,993,300	4,887,920	1,088,900	35,727	194,644	3.3
Value (1,000 dollars) ^{2/}						
1956-----	149,063	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	1,179	13,714	<u>3/</u>
1957-----	161,892	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	826	14,602	<u>3/</u>
1958-----	203,522	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	1,488	15,435	<u>3/</u>
1959-----	173,172	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	1,046	16,359	<u>3/</u>
1960-----	164,269	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	1,640	16,971	<u>3/</u>
Unit value (cents per pound)						
1956-----	2.6	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	4.4	9.0	<u>3/</u>
1957-----	3.1	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	5.0	9.5	<u>3/</u>
1958-----	3.4	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	4.5	9.3	<u>3/</u>
1959-----	2.8	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	5.2	9.1	<u>3/</u>
1960-----	2.7	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	4.6	8.7	<u>3/</u>

^{1/} Totals may exceed the sum of the quantities for processing and fresh market owing to inclusion of quantities for home use and other production not sold.

^{2/} Value of production is farm value; value of imports is foreign value.

3/ Not available.

Source: Production, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce; imports and exports are preliminary for 1959 and 1960.

Table 88.--Grapes: U.S. production and average price to growers, by States, 1956-60

Region and State	Most active period of harvest	1956	1957	1958	1959 ^{1/}	1960 ^{1/}
		Production (million pounds)				
U.S. total-----		5,824.5	5,197.5	6,052.3	6,273.4	5,993.3
Western:						
California-----	September-October	5,282.0	4,764.0	5,482.0	5,722.0	5,388.0
Desert valleys 2/-----	June-July	(44.1)	(49.6)	(42.4)	(34.0)	(56.2)
Washington-----	September-October	60.0	100.0	108.0	115.0	76.8
Arizona-----	June-July	11.0	12.4	11.4	20.4	16.1
Oregon-----	September	1.4	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.3
North Atlantic:						
New York-----	September-October	212.0	132.0	201.2	182.0	244.0
Pennsylvania-----	September-October	63.2	39.0	58.0	56.0	67.0
New Jersey-----	September	2.4	2.6	2.4	1.6	1.9
South Atlantic:						
Georgia-----	August-September	2.8	2.4	3.4	1.9	2.4
South Carolina-----	August-September	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.6	4.8
North Carolina-----	August-September	2.6	1.8	2.6	1.8	1.9
Virginia-----	August-September	.7	.7	.7	.5	.5
Central:						
Michigan-----	September-October	121.0	96.0	101.0	113.0	130.0
Ohio-----	September-October	27.6	21.8	40.0	26.2	30.4
Arkansas-----	August	20.6	2.6	19.6	15.4	15.6
Missouri-----	September	6.8	8.0	8.4	7.2	8.2
Iowa-----	September	1.8	3.2	2.6	1.6	1.2
Illinois-----	September	2.6	2.8	2.2	1.2	.9
Indiana-----	September	3.2	2.2	2.6	1.2	1.4
Kansas-----	September	.2	1.2	1.0	.8	.8
		Average price to growers (cents per pound)				
U.S. average-----		2.6	3.1	3.4	2.8	2.7
Western:						
California-----	September-October	2.4	3.0	3.2	2.5	2.4
Desert valleys 2/-----	June-July	(15.3)	(18.7)	(16.8)	(20.3)	(17.8)
Washington-----	September-October	3.2	2.9	3.6	3.6	3.5
Arizona-----	June-July	12.0	15.8	12.0	9.0	11.5
Oregon-----	September	4.3	3.6	4.2	3.8	5.0
North Atlantic:						
New York-----	September-October	4.1	4.7	5.6	6.0	5.5
Pennsylvania-----	September-October	3.8	5.0	5.8	6.4	5.6
New Jersey-----	September	5.4	5.6	5.1	5.2	5.2
South Atlantic:						
Georgia-----	August-September	7.5	7.5	6.8	6.8	7.0
South Carolina-----	August-September	7.0	7.0	7.8	5.0	4.5
North Carolina-----	August-September	7.5	7.5	7.2	6.5	7.0
Virginia-----	August-September	6.0	6.5	8.5	9.2	8.8
Central:						
Michigan-----	September-October	4.0	4.4	5.0	5.6	5.2
Ohio-----	September-October	4.6	5.4	5.4	6.0	5.5
Arkansas-----	August	4.2	5.8	5.4	6.2	5.9
Missouri-----	September	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.6	5.8
Iowa-----	September	5.0	5.2	6.2	5.8	5.8
Illinois-----	September	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.5	6.5
Indiana-----	September	4.2	4.5	4.0	5.4	5.5
Kansas-----	September	6.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.0

^{1/} Preliminary.^{2/} Included in California total.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture except data for California desert valleys which are from agricultural commissioners of Imperial and Riverside Counties.

Table 89.--Grapes, other than hothouse: U.S. imports for consumption, by countries, 1956-60

Country	1956	1957	1958	1959 ^{1/}	1960 ^{1/}
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Total, all countries-----	26,594	16,510	32,729	19,978	35,727
Chile-----	10,766	11,361	15,325	13,923	17,055
Canada-----	12,617	3,756	16,485	5,161	16,670
Union of South Africa-----	1,284	593	212	527	1,722
Argentina-----	1,927	800	707	366	280
Belgium-----	-	-	-	-	2/
France-----	-	-	-	1	-
	Foreign value (1,000 dollars)				
Total, all countries-----	1,179	826	1,488	1,046	1,640
Chile-----	496	551	711	665	664
Canada-----	366	123	706	253	651
Union of South Africa-----	198	81	37	90	302
Argentina-----	119	71	34	38	23
Belgium-----	-	-	-	-	3/
France-----	-	-	-	3/	-
	Unit foreign value (cents per pound)				
Average, all countries-----	4.4	5.0	4.5	5.2	4.6
Chile-----	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.8	3.9
Canada-----	2.9	3.3	4.3	4.9	3.9
Union of South Africa-----	15.4	13.6	17.5	17.0	17.6
Argentina-----	6.2	8.8	4.9	10.5	8.2
Belgium-----	-	-	-	-	103.3
France-----	-	-	-	12.8	-

^{1/} Preliminary.^{2/} Less than 500 pounds.^{3/} Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 90.—Grapes, other than hothouse: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources and by months, January 1959-April 1961 ^{1/}

(In pounds)							
Year and month	Total, all countries	Chile	Canada	Union of So. Africa	Argentina	France	Other
1959:							
January-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
February-----	230,248	155,016	-	75,232	-	-	-
March-----	3,884,904	3,849,768	-	-	35,136	-	-
April-----	6,027,220	5,777,640	-	87,040	162,540	-	-
May-----	4,385,780	3,852,828	-	364,976	167,976	-	-
June-----	146,268	146,268	-	-	-	-	-
July-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
August-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
September-----	2,527,080	-	2,526,280	-	-	800	-
October-----	2,582,480	-	2,582,480	-	-	-	-
November-----	16,720	-	16,720	-	-	-	-
December-----	177,512	141,912	35,600	-	-	-	-
Total-----	19,978,212	13,923,432	5,161,080	527,248	365,652	800	-
1960:							
January-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
February-----	1,174,104	1,174,104	-	-	-	-	-
March-----	4,933,756	4,891,356	-	42,400	-	-	-
April-----	7,865,744	7,606,872	-	210,704	48,168	-	-
May-----	3,844,240	3,260,160	-	388,384	195,696	-	-
June-----	1,047,336	121,896	-	888,960	36,000	-	480
July-----	191,440	-	-	191,440	-	-	-
August-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
September-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
October-----	16,261,080	-	16,261,080	-	-	-	-
November-----	377,800	-	377,800	-	-	-	-
December-----	31,240	-	31,240	-	-	-	-
Total-----	35,726,740	17,054,388	16,670,120	1,721,888	279,864	-	480
1961:							
January-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
February-----	294,984	294,984	-	-	-	-	-
March-----	1,804,904	1,762,776	-	42,128	-	-	-
April-----	5,021,960	4,490,316	-	510,224	21,420	-	-
Total (Jan.-Apr.):	7,121,848	6,548,076	-	552,352	21,420	-	-

^{1/} Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 91.--Grapes, fresh: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1956-60

Market	1956	1957	1958	1959 <u>1/</u>	1960 <u>1/</u>
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Canada-----	113,330	113,750	124,499	139,601	148,950
Venezuela-----	8,978	10,745	11,383	12,011	12,426
United Kingdom-----	6,568	580	3,748	6,523	6,224
Hong Kong-----	1,796	1,497	1,295	1,805	2,785
Sweden-----	2,636	5,349	4,321	2,009	3,819
Norway-----	866	3,549	1,408	1,557	2,342
All other-----	18,797	17,564	19,555	15,304	18,098
Total-----	152,971	153,034	166,209	178,810	194,644
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Canada-----	8,816	9,684	10,405	11,191	11,176
Venezuela-----	1,322	1,600	1,700	1,783	1,884
United Kingdom-----	799	72	498	871	792
Hong Kong-----	227	212	186	264	395
Sweden-----	312	622	539	268	466
Norway-----	121	468	164	198	273
All other-----	2,117	1,944	1,943	1,784	1,985
Total-----	13,714	14,602	15,435	16,359	16,971
<u>1/</u> Preliminary.					

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 92.--Grapefruit: U.S. tariff treatment from June 1930 to August 1961

Paragraph under Tariff Act of 1930 and description	Rates of duty		Effective		Trade-agreement commitments or other authority providing for application of--	
	General	Applicable to product of Cuba	date of rates of duty or of continuation of rates of duty		General rate	Rate on product of Cuba
Par. 743: Grapefruit: If entered during Aug. 1-Sept. 30, inclusive.	1.5¢ per lb.	1.2¢ per lb.	6/18/30		Original rate in Tariff Act of 1930.	Commercial convention of 1902 with Cuba.
	*1.2¢ per lb.	1/0.6¢ per lb.	9/3/34		-----	Trade agreement of 1934 with Cuba.
		*0.3¢ per lb.	1/1/48		GATT (art. I).	Pt. II GATT concession and trade agreement of 1947 with Cuba supple- mentary to GATT.
If entered during Oct. 1-Oct. 31, inclusive.	1.5¢ per lb.	1.2¢ per lb.	6/18/30		Original rate in Tariff Act of 1930.	Commercial convention of 1902 with Cuba.
	*0.9¢ per lb.	1.2¢ per lb.	9/3/34		-----	Trade agreement of 1934 with Cuba.
		*0.6¢ per lb.	1/1/48		GATT (art. I).	Pt. II GATT concession and trade agreement of 1947 with Cuba supple- mentary to GATT.
If entered during Nov. 1-July 31, inclusive.	*1.5¢ per lb.	1.2¢ per lb.	6/18/30		Original rate in Tariff Act of 1930.	Commercial convention of 1902 with Cuba.
		1.2¢ per lb.	9/3/34		-----	Trade agreement of 1934 with Cuba.
		*1.2¢ per lb.	1/1/48		-----	Pt. II GATT concession and trade agreement of 1947 with Cuba supple- mentary to GATT.
1/ Under the 1934 trade agreement with Cuba, this rate was applicable to grapefruit "when imported and entered for consumption" during the period Aug. 1 to Sept. 30, inclusive. The 1941 supplemental trade agreement with Cuba amended the 1934 trade agreement by deleting the words "when imported and".						

* Current rate.

Table 93.--Grapefruit: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1956-60

(Value of imports is foreign value)

(value of imports is foreign value)

Year	Production			Imports, fresh	Exports, fresh	Apparent consumption, fresh
	Total ^{1/}	For processing	For fresh market			
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1956-----	3,519,000	1,712,000	1,786,000	3,917	176,894	1,613,023
1957-----	3,109,000	1,468,000	1,618,000	2,752	182,314	1,438,438
1958-----	3,444,000	1,652,000	1,772,000	5,429	133,063	1,644,366
1959 ^{2/} -----	3,252,000	1,374,000	1,854,000	2,280	176,561	1,679,719
1960 ^{2/} -----	3,276,600	^{3/}	^{3/}	4,698	155,442	^{3/}
Value (1,000 dollars)						
1956-----	54,150	^{3/}	^{3/}	63	7,996	^{3/}
1957-----	56,299	^{3/}	^{3/}	46	8,082	^{3/}
1958-----	62,564	^{3/}	^{3/}	157	7,738	^{3/}
1959 ^{2/} -----	57,308	^{3/}	^{3/}	46	8,562	^{3/}
1960 ^{2/} -----	^{3/}	^{3/}	^{3/}	219	7,913	^{3/}
Unit value (cents per pound)						
1956-----	1.5	^{3/}	^{3/}	1.6	4.5	^{3/}
1957-----	1.8	^{3/}	^{3/}	1.7	4.4	^{3/}
1958-----	1.8	^{3/}	^{3/}	2.9	5.8	^{3/}
1959 ^{2/} -----	1.8	^{3/}	^{3/}	2.0	4.8	^{3/}
1960 ^{2/} -----	^{2/}	^{3/}	^{3/}	4.7	5.1	^{3/}

^{1/} Totals may exceed the sum of the quantities for processing and fresh market owing to inclusion of quantities for home use and other production not sold.

^{2/} Preliminary.

^{3/} Not available.

Source: Production, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 94.--Grapefruit: U.S. production and average price to growers, by States, 1956-60 1/

State	Most active period of harvest	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
		Production (million pounds)				
Florida	February-April	2992.0	2488.0	2816.0	2440.0	2400.0
Texas	December-February	224.0	280.0	336.0	416.0	536.0
Arizona	May	141.7	180.7	121.6	209.3	167.0
California:						
Desert valleys	January-May	52.6	71.5	41.0	91.0	71.6
Other	April-August	108.8	88.4	129.2	95.2	102.0
Total		3519.1	3108.6	3443.8	3251.5	3276.6
		Average price to growers (cents per pound) 2/				
Florida	February-April	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	3/
Texas	December-February	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.6	3/
Arizona	May	1.7	2.2	2.3	1.7	3/
California:						
Desert valleys	January-May	3.6	3.9	3.8	2.4	3/
Other	April-August	2.8	4.2	2.7	2.6	3/
Average		1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	3/

1/ Season begins with bloom of year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year.

2/ At intake packinghouse door.

3/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Note.--Data converted from boxes as follows: California desert valleys and Arizona, 65 pounds; other California areas, 68 pounds; Florida and Texas, 80 pounds.

Table 95.--Grapefruit: U.S. imports for consumption, by countries 1956-60

Country	1956	1957	1958	1959 ^{1/}	1960 ^{1/}
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Total, all countries-----	3,917	2,752	5,429	2,280	4,698
Cuba-----	3,917	2,743	5,259	1,634	2,643
Honduras-----	-	-	-	603	2,054
Mexico-----	-	-	169	24	-
Haiti-----	-	-	-	18	-
Japan-----	-	9	-	-	-
Foreign value (1,000 dollars)					
Total, all countries-----	63	46	157	46	219
Cuba-----	63	44	148	29	178
Honduras-----	-	-	-	13	41
Mexico-----	-	-	9	4	-
Haiti-----	-	-	-	1	-
Japan-----	-	2	-	-	-
Unit foreign value (cents per pound)					
Average, all countries-----	1.6	1.7	2.9	2.0	4.7
Cuba-----	1.6	1.6	2.8	1.8	6.7
Honduras-----	-	-	-	2.1	2.0
Mexico-----	-	-	5.5	15.0	-
Haiti-----	-	-	-	3.1	-
Japan-----	-	23.8	-	-	-

^{1/} Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 96.--Grapefruit: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources and by months, January 1959-April 1961 ^{1/}

(In pounds)					
Year and month	Total, all countries	Cuba	Honduras	Mexico	Haiti
1959:					
January-----	-	-	-	-	-
February-----	-	-	-	-	-
March-----	-	-	-	-	-
April-----	9,040	-	-	-	9,040
May-----	-	-	-	-	-
June-----	126,864	-	126,864	-	-
July-----	3,600	-	-	3,600	-
August-----	-	-	-	-	-
September-----	1,654,735	1,634,107	-	20,628	-
October-----	347,476	-	338,436	-	9,040
November-----	-	-	-	-	-
December-----	138,060	-	138,060	-	-
Total-----	2,279,775	1,634,107	603,360	24,228	18,080
1960:					
January-----	-	-	-	-	-
February-----	-	-	-	-	-
March-----	-	-	-	-	-
April-----	-	-	-	-	-
May-----	134,172	134,172	-	-	-
June-----	104,204	104,204	-	-	-
July-----	858,941	40,467	818,474	-	-
August-----	1,022,798	9,756	1,013,042	-	-
September-----	1,174,424	951,440	222,984	-	-
October-----	1,113,935	1,113,935	-	-	-
November-----	289,135	289,135	-	-	-
December-----	-	-	-	-	-
Total-----	4,697,609	2,643,109	2,054,500	-	-
1961:					
January-----	-	-	-	-	-
February-----	-	-	-	-	-
March-----	-	-	-	-	-
April-----	-	-	-	-	-
Total (Jan.-Apr.)	-	-	-	-	-

^{1/} Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 97.--Grapefruit fresh: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise,
by principal markets, 1956-60

Market	1956	1957	1958	1959 <u>1/</u>	1960 <u>1/</u>
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada-----	122,794	131,118	95,095	129,477	117,785
Netherlands-----	17,785	18,575	11,702	12,421	8,387
West Germany-----	6,310	9,175	12,883	9,967	8,605
France-----	1,121	-	60	2,574	5,561
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	7,016	8,428	6,114	5,544	3,202
Sweden-----	2,058	3,005	2,077	1,994	2,772
All other-----	19,810	12,013	5,132	14,584	9,130
Total-----	176,894	182,314	133,063	176,561	155,442
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada-----	5,153	5,314	5,226	5,683	5,571
Netherlands-----	922	1,074	792	794	577
West Germany-----	357	436	809	576	476
France-----	61	-	4	139	316
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	348	450	433	394	227
Sweden-----	113	173	137	140	186
All other-----	1,042	635	337	836	560
Total-----	7,996	8,082	7,738	8,562	7,913
<u>1/</u> Preliminary					

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 99.--Lemons: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1956-60

(Value of imports is foreign value)						
Year	Production			Imports, fresh	Exports, fresh	Apparent consumption, fresh
	Total <u>1/</u>	For processing	For fresh market			
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1956-----	1,279,800	516,000	762,000	<u>44</u>	149,098	612,946
1957-----	1,335,100	530,000	804,000	23	169,849	634,174
1958-----	1,362,000	668,000	692,000	28	248,292	443,736
1959 <u>3/</u> -----	1,432,300	690,000	742,000	<u>45</u>	151,764	590,281
1960 <u>3/</u> -----	1,193,400	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	27	184,428	<u>4/</u>
Value (1,000 dollars)						
1956-----	36,774	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	18	10,515	<u>4/</u>
1957-----	37,011	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	10	10,925	<u>4/</u>
1958-----	33,189	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	11	16,347	<u>4/</u>
1959 <u>3/</u> -----	30,536	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	17	9,208	<u>4/</u>
1960 <u>3/</u> -----	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	12	11,078	<u>4/</u>
Unit value (cents per pound)						
1956-----	2.9	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	41.0	7.1	<u>4/</u>
1957-----	2.8	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	41.0	6.4	<u>4/</u>
1958-----	2.4	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	40.1	6.6	<u>4/</u>
1959 <u>2/</u> -----	2.1	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	37.7	6.1	<u>4/</u>
1960 <u>2/</u> -----	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	44.9	6.0	<u>4/</u>

^{1/} Totals may exceed the sum of the quantities for processing and fresh market owing to inclusion of quantities for home use and other production not sold.

^{2/} Includes limes.

^{3/} Preliminary.

4/ Not available.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 100.--Lemons: U.S. production and average price to growers, by States, 1956-60 ^{1/}

State	Most active period of harvest	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
		Production (million pounds)				
California, total	January-August	1,279.8	1,335.1	1,335.1	1,343.0	1,146.0
California desert valleys ^{2/}	December-January	(1.7)	(1.2)	(3.8)	(1.3)	(3.8)
Arizona	October-January	^{3/}	^{3/}	26.9	89.3	47.4
U.S. total		1,279.8	1,335.1	1,362.0	1,432.3	1,193.4
		Average price to growers (cents per pound) ^{4/}				
California average	January-August	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.1	^{3/}
California desert valleys ^{2/}	December-January	(8.9)	(9.3)	(6.5)	(7.6)	(6.3)
Arizona	October-January	^{3/}	^{3/}	2.8	2.6	^{3/}
U.S. average		2.9	2.8	2.4	2.1	^{3/}

^{1/} Season begins with bloom of year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year.

^{2/} California desert valleys included in California total. Desert valley data exclude lemons for processing, which in volume were materially less than for fresh market and but a small fraction of the price for fresh market.

^{3/} Not available.

^{4/} Price at intake packinghouse door.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture except data for California desert valleys which is from agricultural commissioners of Riverside and Imperial Counties.

Table 101.--Lemons: U.S. imports for consumption, by countries, 1956-60

Country	1956	1957	1958	1959 <u>1/</u>	1960 <u>1/</u>
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Total, all countries-----	44	23	28	45	27
Hong Kong-----	41	23	28	45	26
Taiwan-----	3	-	-	-	<u>1</u>
Foreign value (1,000 dollars)					
Total, all countries-----	18	10	11	17	12
Hong Kong-----	16	10	11	17	12
Taiwan-----	2	-	-	-	<u>2/</u>
Unit foreign value (cents per pound)					
Average, all countries-----	41.0	41.0	40.1	37.7	44.9
Hong Kong-----	39.8	41.0	40.1	37.7	44.7
Taiwan-----	61.0	-	-	-	50.6

1/ Preliminary.2/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 102.--Lemons: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources and by months, January 1959-April 1961 1/

(In pounds)			
Year and month	Total, all countries	Hong Kong	Taiwan
1959:			
January-----	7,427	7,427	-
February-----	5,399	5,399	-
March-----	5,485	5,485	-
April-----	4,133	4,133	-
May-----	4,680	4,680	-
June-----	3,281	3,281	-
July-----	1,090	1,090	-
August-----	4,165	4,165	-
September-----	3,175	3,175	-
October-----	1,575	1,575	-
November-----	2,246	2,246	-
December-----	2,554	2,554	-
Total-----	45,210	45,210	-
1960:			
January-----	650	650	-
February-----	1,784	1,784	-
March-----	1,424	1,424	-
April-----	1,980	1,980	-
May-----	3,615	3,615	-
June-----	1,383	1,383	-
July-----	2,848	2,848	-
August-----	2,021	2,021	-
September-----	2,397	2,397	-
October-----	4,028	3,728	300
November-----	1,483	1,483	-
December-----	3,500	2,900	600
Total-----	27,113	26,213	900
1961:			
January-----	8,558	1,308	500
February-----	1,289	1,289	-
March-----	625	625	-
April-----	714	714	-
Total (Jan.-Apr.)	11,186	3,936	500

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 103.--Lemons and limes, 1/ fresh: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1956-60

Market	1956	1957	1958	1959 <u>2/</u>	1960 <u>2/</u>
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Canada-----	34,236	34,149	30,152	32,899	29,209
West Germany-----	42,784	38,042	89,670	34,406	33,699
France-----	414	-	-	2,257	23,553
Netherlands-----	31,521	43,034	45,335	19,403	23,188
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	12,636	14,833	25,855	17,030	20,749
United Kingdom-----	7,232	11,258	15,166	13,047	14,885
All other-----	20,275	28,533	42,114	32,722	39,145
Total-----	149,098	169,849	248,292	151,764	181,428
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Canada-----	2,761	2,443	2,262	2,560	2,354
West Germany-----	2,765	2,120	5,781	1,846	1,722
France-----	27	-	-	124	1,432
Netherlands-----	2,138	2,663	3,010	1,074	1,282
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	871	1,032	1,742	969	1,154
United Kingdom-----	457	588	833	663	767
All other-----	1,496	2,079	2,719	1,972	2,367
Total-----	10,515	10,925	16,347	9,208	11,078

1/ Limes known to be a relatively small portion of the total.

2/ Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 105.--Oranges (including tangerines): U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1956-60

(Value of imports is foreign value)							
Year	Production			Imports, fresh	Exports, fresh	Apparent consumption, fresh	
	Total <u>1/</u>	For processing	For fresh market				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)							
1956-----	11,820,000	6,970,000	4,706,000	6,032	897,877	3,814,155	
1957-----	9,696,000	6,052,000	3,548,000	1,566	718,696	2,830,870	
1958-----	11,512,000	7,158,000	4,218,000	51,938	354,926	3,915,012	
1959 <u>2/</u> -----	11,272,000	7,054,000	4,090,000	59,445	581,953	3,567,492	
1960 <u>2/</u> -----	10,856,800	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	26,944	455,423	<u>3/</u>	
Value (1,000 dollars)							
1956-----	284,883	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	242	54,361	<u>3/</u>	
1957-----	340,533	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	74	44,497	<u>3/</u>	
1958-----	428,690	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	1,222	32,305	<u>3/</u>	
1959 <u>2/</u> -----	347,987	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	1,609	39,587	<u>3/</u>	
1960 <u>2/</u> -----	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	1,088	34,455	<u>3/</u>	
Unit value (cents per pound)							
1956-----	2.4	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	4.0	6.1	<u>3/</u>	
1957-----	3.5	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	4.7	6.2	<u>3/</u>	
1958-----	3.7	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	2.4	9.1	<u>3/</u>	
1959 <u>2/</u> -----	3.1	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	2.7	6.8	<u>3/</u>	
1960 <u>2/</u> -----	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	4.0	7.6	<u>3/</u>	

1/ Totals may exceed the sum of the quantities for processing and fresh market owing to inclusion of quantities for home use and other production not sold. Totals do not always agree with totals of oranges and tangerines in table 3 due to rounding in conversion of State data expressed in boxes to pounds and to the fact that California desert valley data for tangerines are not included in table 2.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Not available.

Source: Production, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 106.--Oranges and tangerines: U.S. production and average price to growers, by States, 1956-60 ^{1/}

Product and State	Most active period of harvest	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Production (million pounds)						
Oranges:						
Florida-----	January-April	8370.0	7425.0	7740.0	8235.0	8056.0
California total-----	Year round	2764.3	1786.4	3095.4	2402.4	2156.0
Desert valleys ^{2/} -----	December-April	(1.4)	(1.5)	(3.1)	(1.7)	(9.9)
Texas-----	November-March	144.0	180.0	207.0	243.0	270.0
Arizona-----	December-March	99.3	96.2	47.0	115.5	88.6
Louisiana-----	November-February	10.4	18.4	19.8	23.4	24.8
Total-----		11388.0	9506.0	11109.2	11019.3	10595.4
Tangerines: ^{4/}						
Florida-----	December	432.0	189.0	405.0	252.0	378.0
California desert valleys-----	November-February	7.1	6.8	10.1	12.9	14.7
Average price to growers (cents per pound) ^{5/}						
Oranges:						
Florida-----	January-April	2.0	2.9	3.7	2.7	3/
California total-----	Year round	3.7	6.1	4.0	4.5	3/
Desert valleys-----	February-April	7.7	6.9	5.7	5.2	4.3
Texas-----	November-March	1.7	1.9	2.8	2.3	3/
Arizona-----	December-March	3.8	6.9	5.4	4.5	3/
Louisiana-----	November-February	4.3	3.7	4.3	3.8	3/
Total-----		2.4	3.5	3.7	3.1	
Tangerines: ^{4/}						
Florida-----	December	2.5	3.6	2.7	3.8	3/
California desert valleys-----	November-February	7.5	10.3	12.9	10.3	8.7

^{1/} Season begins with bloom of year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year.

^{2/} Desert valley data for oranges included in California total.

^{3/} Not available.

^{4/} No U.S. total or average calculated for tangerines because there is an additional undetermined commercial production in California outside of the desert valleys and in Arizona and Texas.

^{5/} At intake packinghouse door.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture except data for California desert valleys which is from agricultural commissioners of Riverside and Imperial Counties.

Table 107.--Oranges: U.S. imports for consumption, by countries, 1956-60

Country	1956	1957	1958	1959 ^{1/}	1960 ^{1/}
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Total, all countries----	6,032	1,566	51,938	59,445	26,914
Mexico-----	5,958	1,455	21,442	25,302	21,616
Cuba-----	-	-	30,441	32,854	4,218
Japan-----	67	101	45	1,240	1,072
Spain-----	-	10	6	26	34
Italy-----	-	-	3	21	1
Greece-----	7	-	1	-	-
Hong Kong-----	-	-	-	-	2/
U.S.S.R.-----	-	-	-	-	1
Israel-----	-	-	-	2	2
Foreign value (1,000 dollars)					
Total, all countries----	242	74	1,222	1,609	1,088
Mexico-----	232	58	794	1,086	779
Cuba-----	-	-	422	319	92
Japan-----	9	15	6	201	214
Spain-----	-	1	3/	2	3
Italy-----	-	-	3/	1	3/
Greece-----	1	-	3/	-	-
Hong Kong-----	-	-	-	-	3/
U.S.S.R.-----	-	-	-	-	3/
Israel-----	-	-	-	3/	3/
Unit foreign value (cents per pound)					
Average, all countries----	4.0	4.7	2.4	2.7	4.0
Mexico-----	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.3	3.6
Cuba-----	-	-	1.4	1.0	2.2
Japan-----	13.7	14.8	12.9	16.2	19.9
Spain-----	-	8.4	8.0	8.5	8.1
Italy-----	-	-	9.8	6.2	37.2
Greece-----	19.9	-	27.2	-	-
Hong Kong-----	-	-	-	-	48.0
U.S.S.R.-----	-	-	-	-	17.0
Israel-----	-	-	-	9.6	11.8

^{1/} Preliminary.^{2/} Less than 500 pounds.^{3/} Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 108.--Oranges: 1/ U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources and by months, January 1959-April 1961 2/

(In pounds)									
Year and month	Total, all countries	Mexico	Cuba	Japan 3/	Spain	Israel	U.S.S.R.	Italy	Hong Kong
1959:									
January-----	7,092,690	6,954,777	71,523	66,390	-	-	-	-	-
February-----	1,761,520	1,714,894	-	28,070	18,556	-	-	-	-
March-----	407,844	140,668	267,176	-	-	-	-	-	-
April-----	4,748,579	1,730,294	2,996,595	3,750	3,000	-	-	14,940	-
May-----	7,124,506	3,952,324	3,102,863	69,319	-	-	-	-	-
June-----	19,703,630	2,615,664	16,997,534	84,132	-	-	-	6,300	-
July-----	9,203,628	129,713	8,582,684	491,231	-	-	-	-	-
August-----	1,009,697	720,267	66,924	221,006	1,500	-	-	-	-
September-----	1,263,564	608,330	520,604	132,536	-	2,094	-	-	-
October-----	313,635	80,757	174,174	55,704	3,000	-	-	-	-
November-----	920,357	817,973	61,167	41,217	-	-	-	-	-
December-----	5,894,977	5,836,529	12,525	45,923	-	-	-	-	-
Total, 1959-----	59,444,627	25,302,190	32,853,769	1,239,278	26,056	2,094	-	21,240	-
1960:									
January-----	3,016,841	2,785,388	-	231,009	-	-	-	444	-
February-----	348,271	236,838	-	105,350	6,083	-	-	-	-
March-----	244,021	73,876	-	170,145	-	-	-	-	-
April-----	255,525	-	-	255,200	-	-	-	-	325
May-----	1,730,850	1,701,133	-	27,527	-	1,500	690	-	-
June-----	4,204,456	4,102,094	-	93,056	9,306	-	-	-	-
July-----	2,433,783	2,310,898	83,885	33,000	6,000	-	-	-	-
August-----	344,964	340,464	-	4,500	-	-	-	-	-
September-----	75,841	-	53,341	22,500	-	-	-	-	-
October-----	1,648,981	162,968	1,430,899	49,031	6,083	-	-	-	-
November-----	6,646,683	3,981,363	2,649,780	15,540	-	-	-	-	-
December-----	5,994,280	5,922,057	-	65,430	6,614	-	-	179	-
Total, 1960-----	26,944,496	21,617,079	4,217,905	1,072,288	34,086	1,500	690	623	325
1961:									
January-----	2,439,748	1,839,442	576,834	23,472	-	-	-	-	-
February-----	913,417	883,734	29,683	-	-	-	-	-	-
March-----	5,363,793	28,072	5,327,696	8,025	-	-	-	-	-
April-----	1,430,522	-	1,399,808	30,714	-	-	-	-	-
Total (Jan.-Apr.)-----	10,147,480	2,751,248	7,334,021	62,211	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Except canned mandarin oranges.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Imports from Japan are known to consist largely of frozen oranges since plant quarantine regulations prohibit imports of fresh oranges from Japan into any part of the United States except Alaska.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 109.--Oranges and tangerines, fresh: 1/ U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1956-60

Market	1956	1957	1958	1959 <u>2/</u>	1960 <u>2/</u>
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Canada-----	395,387	373,104	264,860	368,193	306,775
Hong Kong-----	28,317	21,968	15,202	38,641	44,814
Netherlands-----	162,262	119,073	21,101	45,796	25,563
Belgium and Luxembourg----	93,629	75,810	19,490	35,711	14,329
Singapore-----	-	-	4,211	7,709	7,692
Norway-----	14,206	15,338	5,437	8,695	7,655
All other-----	204,076	113,403	24,625	77,208	48,595
Total-----	897,877	718,696	354,926	581,953	455,423
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Canada-----	24,418	24,037	23,892	25,154	23,920
Hong Kong-----	1,707	1,373	1,439	2,656	3,242
Netherlands-----	9,539	7,024	1,997	3,126	1,924
Belgium and Luxembourg----	5,474	4,612	1,983	2,535	1,261
Singapore-----	-	-	387	539	654
Norway-----	904	1,058	559	596	614
All other-----	12,319	6,393	2,048	4,981	2,840
Total-----	54,361	44,497	32,305	39,587	34,455

1/ Tangerines are known to be a relatively small portion of the total.

2/ Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 110.--Peas: U.S. tariff treatment from June 1930 to August 1961

Paragraph under Tariff Act of 1930 and description	Rates of duty		Effective date of rates of duty or of continuation of rates of duty	Trade-agreement commitments or other authority providing for application of--	
	General	Applicable to product of Cuba		General rate	Rate on product of Cuba
Par. 769: Peas, green or unripe: If entered during July 1-Sept. 30, inclusive.	3¢ per lb.	2.4¢ per lb.	6/18/30	Original rate in Tariff Act of 1930.	Commercial convention of 1902 with Cuba.
	3.9¢ per lb.	3.12¢ per lb.	1/1/32	Presidential proclama- tion pursuant to sec. 336 of Tariff Act of 1930.	Do.
		3.12¢ per lb.	9/3/34	-----	Trade agreement of 1934 with Cuba.
	2¢ per lb.	1.6¢ per lb.	1/1/36	Trade agreement of 1935 with Canada.	Do.
	2¢ per lb.	-----	1/1/39	Trade agreement of 1938 with Canada.	
	2¢ per lb.	-----	1/30/43	Trade agreement of 1942 with Mexico. 1/	
	*1¢ per lb.	*1¢ per lb.	1/1/48	GATT Concession (Canada).	Trade agreement of 1947 with Cuba supplementary to GATT.
If entered during Oct. 1-June 30, inclusive.	3¢ per lb.	2.4¢ per lb.	6/18/30	Original rate in Tariff Act of 1930.	Commercial convention of 1902 with Cuba.
	3.9¢ per lb.	3.12¢ per lb.	1/1/32	Presidential proclama- tion pursuant to sec. 336 of Tariff Act of 1930.	Do.
		3.12¢ per lb.	9/3/34	-----	Trade agreement of 1934 with Cuba.
	2¢ per lb.	1.6¢ per lb.	1/30/43	Trade agreement of 1942 with Mexico. 1/	Do.
	*2¢ per lb.	*2¢ per lb.	1/1/48	GATT concession (Canada).	Trade agreement of 1947 with Cuba supplementary to GATT.

1/ Terminated on Jan. 1, 1951.

*Current rate.

Table III.---Peas: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1956-60

(Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars; unit value in cents per pound; value of imports is foreign value)

[illegible]

1/ Not separately classified after 1957.

2/ Not available.

3/ Import and export data are preliminary.

4/ Not meaningful.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 112.--Peas for fresh market: U.S. production and average price to growers, by harvest seasons, 1956-60

Harvest season	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Production (million pounds)					
Winter: <u>1/</u>					
Texas-----	0.6	-	-	-	-
California desert valleys <u>2/</u> -----	<u>3/</u>	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.5)
Early spring-----	13.4	12.4	10.4	16.0	12.9
Late spring-----	4.0	-	-	-	-
Summer-----	8.8	7.4	8.9	6.5	6.9
Early fall-----	6.5	9.6	4.4	4.8	4.8
U.S. total <u>2/</u> -----	33.3	29.4	23.7	27.3	24.6
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Winter: <u>1/</u>					
Texas-----	60	-	-	-	-
California desert valleys <u>2/</u> -----	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
Early spring-----	1,273	1,104	811	1,488	1,161
Late spring-----	271	-	-	-	-
Summer-----	659	692	579	641	606
Early fall-----	696	960	493	648	509
U.S. total <u>2/</u> -----	2,959	2,756	1,883	2,777	2,276
Average price to growers (cents per pound)					
Winter: <u>1/</u>					
Texas-----	10.0	-	-	-	-
California desert valleys <u>2/</u> -----	<u>3/</u>	(6.7)	(8.8)	(10.6)	(12.5)
Early spring-----	9.5	8.9	7.8	9.3	9.0
Late spring-----	6.8	-	-	-	-
Summer-----	7.5	9.4	6.9	9.9	8.8
Early fall-----	10.7	10.0	11.2	13.5	10.6
U.S. average <u>2/</u> -----	8.9	9.4	8.1	10.2	9.2

1/ Output from California desert valleys (Imperial and Coachella) marketed from preceding December through March; that from Texas, in January-February.

2/ California desert valleys not included in U.S. total since this area is one of a number of producing areas which are too small to be included in the official commercial production statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

3/ Not available. 4/ Less than \$50,000.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture except data for California desert valleys, which were supplied by the agricultural commissioners of Imperial and Riverside Counties.

Table 113.--Peas (except cowpeas or chickpeas), green or unripe: U.S. imports
for consumption, by countries, 1956-60

Country	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/	1960 1/
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Total, all countries-----	6,933	5,035	6,401	3,849	5,859
Mexico-----	5,971	4,851	6,113	3,800	4,906
Japan-----	-	-	-	39	103
Dominican Republic-----	26	179	287	8	195
Canada-----	926	-	-	-	529
Chile-----	-	-	-	-	127
Netherlands-----	11	-	-	1	-
Australia-----	-	5	-	-	-
Switzerland-----	-	-	-	1	-
	Foreign value (1,000 dollars)				
Total, all countries-----	516	369	471	288	496
Mexico-----	448	348	443	273	375
Japan-----	-	-	-	14	31
Dominican Republic-----	2	20	29	1	20
Canada-----	65	-	-	-	62
Chile-----	-	-	-	-	9
Netherlands-----	1	-	-	2/	-
Australia-----	-	1	-	-	-
Switzerland-----	-	-	-	2/	-
	Unit foreign value (cents per pound)				
Average, all countries-----	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	8.5
Mexico-----	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.6
Japan-----	-	-	-	36.7	29.7
Dominican Republic-----	9.1	11.0	10.0	8.4	10.0
Canada-----	7.0	-	-	-	11.8
Chile-----	-	-	-	-	6.7
Netherlands-----	6.6	-	-	28.0	-
Australia-----	-	21.2	-	-	-
Switzerland-----	-	-	-	28.0	-

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 114.---Peas (except cowpeas or chickpeas), green or unripe: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources and by months, January 1959-April 1961 1/

Year and month	Total, all countries	(In pounds)						
		Mexico	Canada	Dominican Republic	Chile	Japan	Netherlands	Switzerland
1959:								
January-----	1,403,561	1,402,111	-	1,450	-	-	-	-
February-----	1,810,221	1,807,296	-	2,925	-	-	-	-
March-----	353,834	350,024	-	3,810	-	-	-	-
April-----	1,478	1,478	-	-	-	-	-	-
May-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
June-----	13,559	-	-	-	13,002	557	-	-
July-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
August-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
September-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
October-----	16,026	-	-	-	16,026	-	-	-
November-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
December-----	249,899	239,316	-	-	10,026	-	-	557
Total-----	3,848,578	3,800,225	-	8,185	-	39,054	557	557
1960:								
January-----	695,848	675,844	-	-	-	20,004	-	-
February-----	2,871,724	2,611,723	-	104,709	127,296	27,996	-	-
March-----	1,382,864	1,272,572	-	90,288	-	20,004	-	-
April-----	20,160	20,160	-	-	-	-	-	-
May-----	12,000	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	-
June-----	12,000	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	-
July-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
August-----	24,735	24,735	-	-	-	-	-	-
September-----	136,950	129,750	-	-	-	7,200	-	-
October-----	374,250	374,250	-	-	-	-	-	-
November-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
December-----	328,815	325,215	-	-	-	3,600	-	-
Total-----	5,859,346	4,905,514	528,735	194,997	127,296	102,804	-	-
1961:								
January-----	1,286,710	1,273,108	-	-	-	-	-	-
February-----	1,634,078	1,572,332	30,000	31,746	-	13,602	-	-
March-----	1,218,452	1,207,892	-	10,560	-	-	-	-
April-----	9,051	-	-	-	-	9,051	-	-
Total (Jan-Apr)-----	4,148,291	4,053,332	30,000	42,306	-	22,653	-	-
1/ Preliminary.								

1/ Preliminary.

Sources: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 115.--Asparagus: U.S. tariff treatment from June 1930 to August 1961

Paragraph under Tariff Act of 1930 and description	Rates of duty		Effective		Trade-agreement commitments or other authority providing for application of--	
	: : date of		: : rates of		: : duty or of	
	: : continuation:		: : of rates		: : General rate	
	General	Applicable to product of Cuba	Percent ad valorem	of rates of duty	Rate on product of Cuba	
Par. 774:						
Asparagus:						
If entered during Nov. 16-Feb. 15,	50%	40%	6/18/30		Original rate in Tariff	Commercial convention of
inclusive.					Act of 1930.	1902 with Cuba.
		40%	9/3/34		-----	Trade agreement of 1934
						with Cuba.
	25%	20%	11/15/41		Trade agreement of 1941	Do.
					with Argentina.	
	*25%	*25%	1/1/48		GATT concession (Canada)	Trade agreement of 1947
						with Cuba supplementary
						to GATT.
	50%	40%	6/18/30		Original rate in Tariff	Commercial convention of
					Act of 1930.	1902 with Cuba.
		40%	9/3/34		-----	Trade agreement of 1934
						with Cuba.
	*25%	*25%	1/1/48		GATT concession (Canada)	Trade agreement of 1947
						with Cuba supplementary
						to GATT.

*Current rate.

Table 116.--Asparagus: U.S. production and imports for consumption, 1956-60

(Value of imports is foreign value)				
Year	Production			Imports,
	Total	For processing	For fresh market	fresh (all from Mexico)
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
1956-----	351,600	235,100	116,500	-
1957-----	362,700	228,900	133,800	-
1958-----	354,000	222,600	131,400	-
1959 <u>1/</u> -----	362,300	237,000	125,300	<u>2/</u> 3
1960 <u>1/</u> -----	380,400	252,300	128,100	<u>3/</u>
Value (1,000 dollars)				
1956-----	43,153	26,503	16,650	-
1957-----	38,735	21,363	17,372	-
1958-----	38,410	21,541	16,869	-
1959 <u>1/</u> -----	40,648	23,518	17,130	<u>4/</u>
1960 <u>1/</u> -----	45,118	27,558	17,560	<u>3/</u>
Unit value (cents per pound)				
1956-----	12.3	11.3	14.3	-
1957-----	10.7	9.3	13.0	-
1958-----	10.8	9.7	12.8	-
1959 <u>1/</u> -----	11.2	9.9	13.7	7.6
1960 <u>1/</u> -----	11.9	10.9	13.7	<u>3/</u>

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Entries were in April.

3/ Imports were not separately classified in 1960 but are estimated on the basis of unload data to be about 100 thousand pounds, which was all marketed at Los Angeles in February and March.

4/ Less than \$500.

Source: Production, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Official statistics on U.S. exports of fresh asparagus are not available, but on the basis of Canadian import statistics, U.S. exports in recent years are estimated at 5 to 10 million pounds annually.

Table 117.--Asparagus, for fresh market: U.S. production, by harvest seasons, 1956-60

Harvest season	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Quantity (million pounds)					
Early spring (all in,					
California) 1/-----	61.7	76.3	64.3	66.7	67.8
California desert valleys 2/--	(1.2)	(2.8)	(3.9)	(4.5)	(5.1)
Midspring-----	10.4	10.9	17.3	11.1	10.9
Late spring-----	44.4	46.6	49.8	47.5	49.4
U.S. total-----	116.5	133.8	131.4	125.3	128.1
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Early spring (all in					
California) 1/-----	9,070	10,377	9,195	9,605	9,492
California desert valleys 2/--	(223)	(549)	(754)	(973)	(1,099)
Midspring-----	1,157	1,051	1,676	1,201	1,253
Late spring-----	6,423	5,944	5,998	6,324	6,815
U.S. total-----	16,650	17,372	16,869	17,130	17,560
Unit value (cents per pound)					
Early spring (all in					
California) 1/-----	14.7	13.6	14.3	14.4	14.0
California desert valleys 2/--	(17.8)	(19.7)	(19.6)	(21.7)	(21.6)
Midspring-----	11.1	9.6	9.7	10.8	11.5
Late spring-----	14.5	12.8	12.0	13.3	13.8
U.S. average-----	14.3	13.0	12.8	13.7	13.7

1/ Harvest primarily in March-May; includes desert valleys (Imperial and Coachella), areas around San Diego and Los Angeles, and the central valleys of California. Harvest takes place earlier in the Imperial and Coachella valleys than in other California areas, and spans the January-April period, with an additional harvest in October-November.

2/ Included in California total for early spring.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture except data for California desert valleys, which were supplied by the agricultural commissioners of Imperial and Riverside Counties.

Table 118.--Cabbage: U.S. tariff treatment from June 1930 to August 1961

Paragraph under Tariff Act of 1930 and description	Rates of duty		Effective date of rates of duty or of continuation:		Trade-agreement commitments or other authority providing for application of--	
	Applicable to product of Cuba		of rates of duty		General rate	
	General					Rate on product of Cuba
Par. 774: Cabbage	2¢ per lb.	1.6¢ per lb.	6/18/30	Original rate in Tariff Act of 1930.	Commercial convention of 1902 with Cuba.	
		1.6¢ per lb.	9/3/34		Trade agreement of 1934 with Cuba.	
	1.5¢ per lb.	1.2¢ per lb.	2/1/36	Trade agreement of 1935 with the Netherlands.	Do.	
	*3/4¢ per lb.	*3/4¢ per lb.	1/1/48	GATT concession (Bene- lux and Cuba).	Pt. I GATT concession (Benelux and Cuba) and trade agreement of 1947 with Cuba supple- mentary to GATT.	

*Current rate.

Table 119.—Cabbage: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1956-60

Year	(Value of imports is foreign value)						
	Production		Imports, fresh		Exports, fresh		Apparent consumption, fresh
	Total	For sauerkraut	For fresh market	Imports, fresh	Exports, fresh		
Quantity (1,000 pounds)							
1956-----	2,815,800	517,800	2,298,000	2,491	69,171		2,231,320
1957-----	2,594,200	340,800	2,253,400	2,524	61,984		2,193,940
1958-----	2,928,600	406,000	2,522,600	8,683	64,012		2,467,271
1959 1/-	2,484,740	299,540	2,185,200	4,665	63,728		2,126,137
1960 1/-	2,972,060	417,560	2,554,500	5,096	65,563		2,494,033
Value (1,000 dollars)							
1956-----	38,363	3,058	35,305	75	1,734		2/
1957-----	47,093	2,556	44,537	72	1,868		2/
1958-----	44,385	2,350	42,035	262	2,095		2/
1959 1/-	49,644	2,279	47,365	148	1,820		2/
1960 1/-	48,684	3,208	45,476	199	2,088		2/
Unit value (cents per pound)							
1956-----	1.4	0.6	1.6	3.0	2.5		2/
1957-----	1.8	.8	2.0	2.9	3.0		2/
1958-----	1.5	.6	1.7	3.0	3.3		2/
1959 1/-	2.0	.8	2.2	3.2	2.9		2/
1960 1/-	1.6	.8	1.8	3.9	3.2		2/
1/ Import and export data are preliminary.							2/ Not meaningful.

Source: Production, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 120.--Cabbage, for fresh market: U.S. production, by harvest seasons, and for winter season of California desert valley marketings, by States, 1956-60

Harvest season	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Quantity (million pounds)					
Winter: 1/					
Florida-----	330.0	222.4	201.5	271.2	313.2
Texas-----	270.0	138.0	247.5	175.0	330.0
Arizona-----	22.0	19.5	22.0	24.0	19.5
California, total-----	73.5	99.4	138.6	119.2	126.8
Desert valleys 2/-----	(37.5)	(26.8)	(8.7)	(25.9)	(55.4)
Season total-----	695.5	479.3	609.6	589.4	789.5
Early spring-----	229.8	248.5	207.4	184.4	159.2
Late spring-----	110.5	114.9	111.6	105.0	100.1
Early summer-----	149.7	147.2	156.2	156.7	160.8
Late summer-----	330.3	360.8	381.3	355.0	380.7
Early fall-----	738.1	860.2	1016.3	761.4	928.5
Late fall-----	44.1	42.5	40.2	33.3	35.7
U.S. total-----	2298.0	2253.4	2522.6	2185.2	2554.5
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Winter: 1/					
Florida-----	5,761	5,782	6,246	5,610	6,787
Texas-----	2,835	2,415	5,074	1,905	4,408
Arizona-----	682	566	891	816	702
California, total-----	1,580	2,336	4,851	2,980	2,842
Desert valleys 2/-----	(772)	(527)	(249)	(555)	(1,373)
Season total-----	10,858	11,099	17,062	11,311	14,739
Early spring-----	3,000	4,152	3,795	2,876	5,059
Late spring-----	2,515	2,541	1,538	2,042	2,200
Early summer-----	3,209	4,218	2,520	4,060	3,508
Late summer-----	6,037	7,172	5,358	8,036	6,375
Early fall-----	9,203	14,421	10,971	17,809	13,089
Late fall-----	483	934	791	1,231	506
U.S. total-----	35,305	44,537	42,035	47,365	45,476
Unit value (cents per pound)					
Winter: 1/					
Florida-----	1.9	2.6	3.1	2.1	2.4
Texas-----	1.0	1.8	2.0	1.1	1.3
Arizona-----	3.1	2.9	4.0	3.4	3.6
California, total-----	2.2	2.4	3.5	2.5	2.4
Desert valleys 2/-----	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.9)	(2.1)	(2.5)
Season average-----	1.6	2.3	2.8	2.0	2.0
Early spring-----	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.6	3.2
Late spring-----	2.3	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.3
Early summer-----	2.1	2.9	1.7	2.6	2.2
Late summer-----	1.9	2.0	1.4	2.3	1.7
Early fall-----	1.4	1.7	1.1	2.3	1.4
Late fall-----	1.2	2.2	2.0	3.7	1.4
U.S. average-----	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.2	1.8

1/ Output from California desert valleys (primarily Imperial Valley) is marketed from the preceding December through March; that from Arizona, from the preceding November through April; that from Texas, from the preceding December through March; and that from Florida, from January through March.

2/ Included in California total.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture except data for California desert valleys, which were supplied by the agricultural commissioners of Imperial and Riverside Counties.

Table 121.--Cabbage, fresh: U.S. imports for consumption, by countries, 1956-60

Country	1956	1957	1958	1959 ^{1/}	1960 ^{1/}
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Total, all countries-----	2,491	2,524	8,683	4,665	5,096
Canada-----	310	1,279	535	2,969	978
Netherlands-----	2,121	1,215	8,006	1,685	3,430
Mexico-----	-	-	122	-	-
Israel-----	-	-	-	-	387
Denmark-----	55	-	-	11	241
Cuba-----	5	-	20	-	-
Dominican Republic-----	-	30	-	-	60
Foreign value (1,000 dollars)					
Total, all countries-----	75	72	262	148	199
Canada-----	9	36	16	86	25
Netherlands-----	65	35	241	61	162
Mexico-----	-	-	4	-	-
Israel-----	-	-	-	-	3
Denmark-----	1	-	-	1	8
Cuba-----	^{2/}	-	1	-	-
Dominican Republic-----	-	1	-	-	1
Unit foreign value (cents per pound)					
Average, all countries-----	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.9
Canada-----	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.5
Netherlands-----	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.6	4.7
Mexico-----	-	-	3.3	-	-
Israel-----	-	-	-	-	0.8
Denmark-----	1.6	-	-	4.5	3.6
Cuba-----	4.0	-	2.5	-	-
Dominican Republic-----	-	4.1	-	-	2.0

^{1/} Preliminary.^{2/} Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 122.--Cabbage, fresh: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources and by months, January 1959-April 1961 ^{1/}

(In pounds)						
Year and month	Total all countries	Netherlands	Canada	Israel	Denmark	Dominican Republic
1959:						
January-----	1,250	-	1,250	-	-	-
February-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
March-----	748,500	748,500	-	-	-	-
April-----	160,000	160,000	-	-	-	-
May-----	96,000	96,000	-	-	-	-
June-----	1,508,173	-	1,508,173	-	-	-
July-----	620,257	-	620,257	-	-	-
August-----	35,328	-	35,328	-	-	-
September-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
October-----	167,750	-	167,750	-	-	-
November-----	244,800	10,000	234,800	-	-	-
December-----	1,083,026	670,776	401,250	-	11,000	-
Total-----	4,665,084	1,685,276	2,968,808	-	11,000	-
1960:						
January-----	1,506,956	1,506,956	-	-	-	-
February-----	821,400	767,500	-	-	53,900	-
March-----	1,312,377	820,000	-	387,377	105,000	-
April-----	340,022	285,022	-	-	55,000	-
May-----	50,000	50,000	-	-	-	-
June-----	527,140	-	439,640	-	27,500	60,000
July-----	520,325	-	520,325	-	-	-
August-----	18,200	-	18,200	-	-	-
September-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
October-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
November-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
December-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total-----	5,096,420	3,429,478	978,165	387,377	241,400	60,000
1961:						
January-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
February-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
March-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
April-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (Jan.-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apr.)-----	-	-	-	-	-	-

^{1/} Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 123.--Cabbage, fresh: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1956-60

Market	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada	68,305	60,424	62,339	61,233	64,718
Netherlands Antilles	172	406	430	397	382
Bahamas	389	336	213	262	153
Mexico	69	480	720	1,743	87
Bermuda	-	26	14	-	12
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	66
All other	236	312	296	93	145
Total	69,171	61,984	64,012	63,728	65,563
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	1,698	1,802	2,026	1,751	2,047
Netherlands Antilles	9	25	23	26	23
Bahamas	16	15	10	13	8
Mexico	4	13	22	24	2
Bermuda	-	1	2	-	2/
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	3
All other	7	12	12	6	5
Total	1,734	1,868	2,095	1,820	2,088
1/ Preliminary.					
2/ Less than \$500.					

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 124.--Carrots: U.S. tariff treatment from June 1930 to August 1961

Paragraph under Tariff Act of 1930 and description	Rates of duty		Effective		Trade-agreement commitments or other authority providing for application of--	
			date of			
			rates of			
	General		duty or of		General rate	
	: to product of		: continuation:		: Rate on product of Cuba	
	Cuba		of rates			
	of duty		of duty			
	Percent	Percent				
	ad valorem	ad valorem				
Par. 774: Carrots	50%	40%	6/18/30		Original rate in Tariff Act of 1930.	Commercial convention of 1902 with Cuba.
		40%	9/3/34		-----	Trade agreement of 1934 with Cuba.
	25%	20%	1/1/39		Trade agreement of 1938 with Canada.	Do.
	*12-1/2%	*12-1/2%	1/1/48		GATT concession (Canada).	Trade agreement of 1947 with Cuba supplementary to GATT.

*Current rate.

Table 125.--Carrots: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1956-60

(Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars; unit value in cents per pound; value of imports is foreign value)

foreign value)		Production			Imports,	Exports,	Apparent	Ratio (percent)
Year	Total	For processing	For fresh market	fresh	fresh	consumption, fresh	of imports to production for fresh market	
Quantity								
1956-----	1,580,600	175,460	1,405,140	7,380	69,237	1,343,283	0.5	
1957-----	1,430,100	140,155	1,289,945	15,666	65,587	1,240,024	1.2	
1958-----	1,521,500	178,447	1,343,053	10,894	85,190	1,268,757	.8	
1959 1/-----	1,446,900	173,801	1,273,099	12,346	71,621	1,213,824	1.0	
1960 1/-----	1,590,000	2/	3/ 1,400,000	22,467	86,578	2/	3/ 1.6	
Value								
1956-----	41,530	2/	2/	203	2,476	4/	4/	
1957-----	47,130	2/	2/	460	2,405	4/	4/	
1958-----	41,702	2/	2/	305	3,086	4/	4/	
1959 1/-----	42,555	2/	2/	335	2,526	4/	4/	
1960 1/-----	35,589	2/	2/	801	2,427	4/	4/	
Unit value								
1956-----	2.6	2/	2/	2.7	3.6	4/	4/	
1957-----	3.3	2/	2/	2.9	3.7	4/	4/	
1958-----	2.7	2/	2/	2.8	3.6	4/	4/	
1959 1/-----	2.9	2/	2/	2.7	3.5	4/	4/	
1960 1/-----	2.4	2/	2/	3.6	2.8	4/	4/	
1/ Import and export data are preliminary. 2/ Not available. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Not meaningful.								

1/ Import and export data are preliminary. 2/ Not available. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Not meaningful.

Source: Total production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Break-down of total into quantities for processing and for fresh market based on data of the National Canners Association and the National Association of Frozen Food Packers. Imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 126.--Carrots for fresh market and for processing: U.S. production, by harvest seasons, and for winter season of California desert valley marketings, by States, 1956-60

Harvest season and State	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Quantity (million pounds)					
Winter: 1/					
California (mostly in desert valleys).	153.6	175.5	148.4	218.4	160.2
Texas-----	336.0	242.0	312.0	210.0	392.0
Arizona-----	14.4	16.0	17.1	16.4	4.0
Season total-----	504.0	433.5	477.5	444.8	556.2
Spring-----	45.6	51.6	30.6	36.8	40.8
Early summer-----	198.8	188.5	179.4	188.7	191.8
Late summer-----	80.0	76.4	81.1	73.6	83.2
Early fall-----	479.2	443.5	512.9	425.7	482.8
Late fall-----	273.0	236.6	240.0	277.3	235.2
U.S. total-----	1,580.6	1,430.1	1,521.5	1,446.9	1,590.0
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Winter: 1/					
California (mostly in desert valleys).	5,899	5,725	7,125	9,526	3,893
Texas-----	4,368	2,420	5,304	3,150	2,131
Arizona-----	1,022	816	1,026	795	182
Season total-----	11,289	8,961	13,455	13,471	6,206
Spring-----	1,870	2,012	1,285	1,343	703
Early summer-----	7,952	9,990	8,161	7,693	8,512
Late summer-----	2,328	3,142	2,625	2,617	3,251
Early fall-----	7,731	9,356	7,802	7,491	7,821
Late fall-----	10,360	13,669	8,374	9,940	9,096
U.S. total-----	41,530	47,130	41,702	42,555	35,589
Unit value (cents per pound)					
Winter: 1/					
California (mostly in desert valleys).	3.8	3.3	4.8	4.4	3.2
Texas-----	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.5	0.6
Arizona-----	7.1	5.1	6.0	4.8	4.6
Season average-----	2.2	2.1	2.8	3.0	1.3
Spring-----	4.1	3.9	4.2	3.6	4.0
Early summer-----	4.0	5.3	4.6	4.1	4.4
Late summer-----	2.9	4.1	3.2	3.6	3.9
Early fall-----	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.6
Late fall-----	3.8	5.8	3.5	3.6	3.9
U.S. average-----	2.6	3.3	2.7	2.9	2.4

1/ Output from California desert valleys (Imperial and Coachella) is marketed from January through May; that from Texas, from January through May; and that from Arizona, from the preceding December through February.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 127.--Carrots, fresh: U.S. imports for consumption, by countries, 1956-60

Country	1956	1957	1958	1959 <u>1/</u>	1960 <u>1/</u>
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Total, all countries-----	7,380	15,666	10,894	12,346	22,467
Canada-----	7,378	15,569	10,730	12,120	22,467
Mexico-----	-	97	164	226	-
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	2	-	-	-	-
Foreign value (1,000 dollars)					
Total, all countries-----	203	460	305	335	801
Canada-----	202	459	302	334	801
Mexico-----	-	1	3	1	-
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	1	-	-	-	-
Unit foreign value (cents per pound)					
Average, all countries-----	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.6
Canada-----	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.6
Mexico-----	-	.5	1.7	.5	-
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	20.7	-	-	-	-

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 128.--Carrots, fresh: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources and by months, January 1959-April 1961 ^{1/}

(In pounds)			
Year and month	Total all countries	Canada	Mexico
1959:			
January-----	739,230	739,230	-
February-----	25,700	25,700	-
March-----	25,000	25,000	-
April-----	-	-	-
May-----	-	-	-
June-----	225,581	-	225,581
July-----	102,000	102,000	-
August-----	1,138,516	1,138,516	-
September-----	2,866,547	2,866,547	-
October-----	4,997,586	4,997,586	-
November-----	1,875,752	1,875,752	-
December-----	349,684	349,684	-
Total-----	12,345,596	12,120,015	225,581
1960:			
January-----	-	-	-
February-----	-	-	-
March-----	-	-	-
April-----	-	-	-
May-----	-	-	-
June-----	-	-	-
July-----	18,825	18,825	-
August-----	2,166,634	2,166,634	-
September-----	6,457,047	6,457,047	-
October-----	5,075,490	5,075,490	-
November-----	4,604,888	4,604,888	-
December-----	4,144,355	4,144,355	-
Total-----	22,467,239	22,467,239	-
1961:			
January-----	1,356,590	1,356,590	-
February-----	971,850	971,850	-
March-----	1,113,330	1,113,330	-
April-----	907,600	907,600	-
Total (Jan.-Apr.)--	4,349,370	4,349,370	-

^{1/} Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Paragraph under Tariff Act of 1930 and description	Effective date of rates of duty or of continuation of rates of duty	Rates of duty	Applicable to product of Cuba		General rate	Trade-agreement commitments or other authority providing for application of--
			General	Special		
Par. 774: Lettuce: If entered during June 1-Oct. 31, inclusive.						
		2¢ per lb.	1.6¢ per lb.	6/18/30	Original rate in Tariff Act of 1930.	Commercial convention of 1902 with Cuba.
			1.6¢ per lb.	9/3/34	-----	Trade agreement of 1934 with Cuba.
		1¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.	1/1/48	GATT concession (Canada)	Trade agreement of 1947 with Cuba supplementary to GATT.
		0.95¢ per lb.	0.95¢ per lb.	6/30/56	-----do-----	Do.
		0.90¢ per lb.	0.90¢ per lb.	6/30/57	-----do-----	Do.
		*0.85¢ per lb.	*0.85¢ per lb.	6/30/58	-----do-----	Do.
If entered during Nov. 1-May 31, inclusive.		*2¢ per lb.	1.6¢ per lb.	6/18/30	Original rate in Tariff Act of 1930.	Commercial convention of 1902 with Cuba.
			1.6¢ per lb.	9/3/34	-----	Trade agreement of 1934 with Cuba.
		*2¢ per lb.	*2¢ per lb.	1/1/48	-----	Trade agreement of 1947 with Cuba supplementary to GATT.

*Current rate.

Table 130.--Lettuce: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and exports of domestic merchandise, 1951-60

Year	Total <u>1/</u>			January-May and November-December <u>1/</u>		June-October <u>1/</u>	
	Production	Imports	Exports	Production <u>2/</u>	Imports	Production <u>3/</u>	Imports
Quantity (1,000 pounds)							
1951-----	2,794,400	12,203	78,789	1,520,400	<u>4/</u>	1,274,000	12,203
1952-----	3,043,700	8,959	96,161	1,544,100	1	1,499,600	8,958
1953-----	3,084,400	8,968	103,534	1,598,800	<u>4/</u>	1,485,600	8,968
1954-----	3,118,100	7,786	111,100	1,594,000	15	1,524,100	7,771
1955-----	3,209,300	3,587	116,716	1,667,600	-	1,541,700	3,587
1956-----	3,412,100	3,918	128,295	1,859,200	2	1,552,900	3,916
1957-----	3,313,700	2,491	140,319	1,808,300	4	1,505,400	2,487
1958-----	3,269,700	2,285	144,666	1,881,000	13	1,388,700	2,272
1959 <u>5/</u> -----	3,308,100	3,195	152,611	1,911,600	90	1,396,500	3,105
1960 <u>5/</u> -----	3,599,200	3,622	145,853	2,028,000	131	1,571,200	3,491
Value (1,000 dollars) <u>6/</u>							
1951-----	123,613	682	4,421	67,661	<u>7/</u>	55,952	682
1952-----	125,037	506	4,486	66,996	<u>7/</u>	58,041	506
1953-----	122,507	637	4,579	56,740	<u>7/</u>	65,767	637
1954-----	124,927	407	5,077	69,839	1	55,088	406
1955-----	139,219	243	5,601	72,121	-	67,098	243
1956-----	134,734	214	5,864	75,944	<u>7/</u>	58,790	214
1957-----	141,607	171	5,596	73,067	<u>7/</u>	68,540	171
1958-----	130,310	92	6,099	85,737	1	44,573	91
1959 <u>5/</u> -----	131,607	174	6,477	70,064	9	61,543	165
1960 <u>5/</u> -----	141,888	186	6,447	90,006	13	51,882	173
Unit value (cents per pound)							
1951-----	4.44	5.59	5.61	4.45	7.04	4.39	5.59
1952-----	4.13	5.65	4.66	4.34	8.82	3.87	5.65
1953-----	4.00	7.10	4.42	3.55	9.67	4.43	7.10
1954-----	4.03	5.23	4.57	4.38	10.59	3.61	5.22
1955-----	4.34	6.78	4.80	4.32	-	4.35	6.78
1956-----	4.00	5.47	4.57	4.08	20.00	3.78	5.46
1957-----	4.29	6.87	3.99	4.04	10.00	4.55	6.86
1958-----	4.03	4.04	4.22	4.56	11.29	3.21	4.00
1959 <u>5/</u> -----	4.09	5.45	4.24	3.66	10.01	4.41	5.33
1960 <u>5/</u> -----	4.35	5.12	4.42	4.44	9.91	3.30	4.94

1/ The ratio of imports to production for the full year or for the June-October period has been less than 1 percent in all years.

2/ Includes the winter, early spring, and late fall crops.

3/ Includes the late spring, summer, and early fall crops.

4/ Less than 500 pounds.

5/ Preliminary.

6/ Value of production is farm value and value of imports is foreign value.

7/ Less than \$500.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 131.--Lettuce: U.S. acreage harvested, yield per acre, production and average price to growers, by harvest seasons, average 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Harvest season	Average 1951-55	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Acreage harvested						
Winter, total-----	61,320	78,300	67,100	62,600	61,700	68,000
California desert						
valleys 1/-----	(33,640)	(39,700)	(41,000)	(39,200)	(43,500)	(46,000)
Early spring-----	46,660	45,150	48,300	47,400	51,950	42,100
Late spring-----	7,780	7,480	7,560	7,610	7,180	6,750
Summer-----	36,130	41,550	45,300	44,650	46,800	50,250
Early fall-----	44,870	38,050	42,900	35,250	30,450	33,550
Late fall-----	11,860	14,600	22,000	26,600	21,500	20,700
Total-----	208,620	228,130	233,160	224,110	219,580	221,350
Yield per acre (pounds)						
Winter, average-----	13,900	13,000	13,100	13,800	14,100	15,000
California desert						
valleys 1/-----	(15,052)	(15,000)	(14,000)	(16,000)	(15,000)	(15,500)
Early spring-----	12,200	14,000	14,000	14,800	13,900	16,400
Late spring-----	14,900	16,300	15,900	16,100	14,100	15,900
Summer-----	20,300	18,900	18,300	17,900	17,600	19,700
Early fall-----	13,800	15,500	13,000	13,300	15,400	14,100
Late fall-----	14,100	14,300	11,500	12,000	15,000	15,500
Average-----	14,620	15,000	14,200	14,600	15,100	16,300
Production (1,000 pounds)						
Winter, total-----	849,720	1,019,000	880,800	861,600	869,000	1,018,300
California desert						
valleys 1/-----	(506,340)	(595,500)	(574,000)	(627,200)	(652,500)	(713,000)
Early spring-----	568,260	631,400	674,500	700,200	720,100	688,900
Late spring-----	115,940	122,200	120,300	122,400	101,300	107,200
Summer-----	732,000	841,300	829,000	797,200	825,300	991,800
Early fall-----	617,060	589,400	556,100	469,100	469,900	472,200
Late fall-----	167,000	208,800	253,000	319,200	322,500	320,800
Total-----	3,049,980	3,412,100	3,313,700	3,269,700	3,308,100	3,599,200
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Winter, total-----	33,946	33,397	37,332	33,660	32,501	47,749
California desert						
valleys 1/-----	(19,875)	(19,056)	(22,960)	(23,206)	(23,678)	(30,396)
Early spring-----	24,152	25,634	25,615	38,032	20,471	28,623
Late spring-----	5,549	5,402	5,940	4,892	3,288	3,774
Summer-----	29,515	25,687	40,675	20,887	32,456	27,289
Early fall-----	25,325	27,701	21,925	18,794	25,799	20,819
Late fall-----	8,573	16,913	10,120	14,045	17,092	13,634
Total-----	127,060	134,734	141,607	130,310	131,607	141,888
Average price to growers (cents per pound)						
Winter, average-----	3.98	3.35	4.24	3.91	4.11	5.30
California desert						
valleys 1/-----	(3.92)	(3.20)	(4.00)	(3.70)	(4.10)	(5.10)
Early spring-----	4.26	4.07	3.85	5.49	2.84	4.15
Late spring-----	4.80	4.42	4.94	4.00	3.25	3.52
Summer-----	4.06	3.12	4.95	2.72	3.99	3.53
Early fall-----	4.14	4.70	3.94	4.04	5.49	4.41
Late fall-----	5.15	8.10	4.00	4.40	5.30	4.25
Average-----	4.19	4.00	4.29	4.03	4.09	4.35

1/ California desert valleys included in winter total.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 133.--Lettuce: U.S. imports for consumption, by countries, 1955-60

Source	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 ^{1/}	1960 ^{1/}
	Quantity (pounds)					
Total, all countries	3,587,386	3,918,429	2,490,884	2,284,508	3,194,590	3,622,323
Canada	3,587,386	3,918,429	2,490,884	2,284,508	3,194,590	3,615,345
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	-	6,978
	Foreign value					
Total, all countries	\$243,070	\$214,208	\$171,101	\$92,196	\$174,440	\$185,596
Canada	243,070	214,208	171,101	92,196	174,440	185,075
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	-	521
	Unit foreign value (cents per pound)					
Average, all countries	6.8	5.5	6.9	4.0	5.5	5.1
Canada	6.8	5.5	6.9	4.0	5.5	5.1
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	-	7.5

^{1/} Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 132.--Lettuce: U.S. production, by harvest seasons and by principal producing States, 1956-60

(In thousands of pounds)

Harvest season and State	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Winter:					
California,					
desert valleys----	595,500	574,000	627,200	652,500	713,000
Arizona, Yuma-----	189,000	154,000	150,400	160,000	175,500
Texas-----	187,200	114,000	60,000	32,500	105,000
All other-----	47,300	38,800	24,000	24,000	24,800
Total-----	1,019,000	880,800	861,600	869,000	1,018,300
Early spring:					
Arizona-----	286,400	302,200	456,000	405,000	425,200
California-----	324,000	337,500	197,600	291,000	240,200
All other-----	21,000	34,800	46,600	24,100	23,500
Total-----	631,400	674,500	700,200	720,100	688,900
Late spring:					
New Jersey-----	62,900	61,200	63,000	49,300	56,100
All other-----	59,300	59,100	59,400	52,000	51,100
Total-----	122,200	120,300	122,400	101,300	107,200
Summer:					
California-----	662,200	636,000	579,500	599,400	750,300
Colorado-----	57,500	75,000	90,000	108,500	117,000
All other-----	121,600	118,000	127,700	117,400	124,500
Total-----	841,300	829,000	797,200	825,300	991,800
Early fall:					
California-----	503,800	478,400	369,900	368,900	378,000
All other-----	85,600	77,700	99,200	101,000	94,200
Total-----	589,400	556,100	469,100	469,900	472,200
Late fall: Arizona :					
total-----	208,800	253,000	319,200	322,500	320,800
U.S. total-----	3,412,100	3,313,700	3,269,700	3,308,100	3,599,200

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 134.--Lettuce: U.S. imports for consumption, by countries and by months January 1959-April 1961 ^{1/}

Month	1959 (all from Canada)	1960			1961 ^{2/}		
		Total, all countries	Canada	Dominican Republic	Total, all countries	Canada	Dominican Republic
Quantity (pounds)							
January-----	1,010	3,180	3,180	-	29,774	25,310	4,464
February-----	-	6,230	6,230	-	-	-	-
March-----	-	-	-	-	7,739	-	7,739
April-----	-	2,030	2,030	-	-	-	-
May-----	-	6,970	6,970	-	-	-	-
June-----	509,035	270,400	270,400	-	-	-	-
July-----	1,927,912	251,660	251,660	-	-	-	-
August-----	596,194	1,852,319	1,852,319	-	-	-	-
September-----	9,930	997,206	997,206	-	-	-	-
October-----	62,080	119,668	115,790	3,878	-	-	-
November-----	57,659	66,630	66,630	-	-	-	-
December-----	30,770	46,030	42,930	3,100	-	-	-
Total-----	3,194,590	3,622,323	3,615,345	6,978	37,513	25,310	12,203
Foreign value							
January-----	\$101	\$338	\$338	-	\$2,497	\$2,348	\$149
February-----	-	623	623	-	-	-	-
March-----	-	-	-	-	517	-	517
April-----	-	609	609	-	-	-	-
May-----	-	778	778	-	-	-	-
June-----	26,464	14,260	14,260	-	-	-	-
July-----	100,334	11,889	11,889	-	-	-	-
August-----	31,494	91,045	91,045	-	-	-	-
September-----	993	46,740	46,740	-	-	-	-
October-----	6,204	8,676	8,558	\$118	-	-	-
November-----	5,773	6,227	6,227	-	-	-	-
December-----	3,077	4,411	4,008	403	-	-	-
Total-----	174,440	185,596	185,075	521	3,014	2,348	666
Unit foreign value (cents per pound)							
January-----	10.0	10.6	10.6	-	8.4	9.3	3.3
February-----	-	10.0	10.0	-	-	-	-
March-----	-	-	-	-	617	-	6.7
April-----	-	30.0	30.0	-	-	-	-
May-----	-	11.2	11.2	-	-	-	-
June-----	5.2	5.3	5.3	-	-	-	-
July-----	5.2	4.7	4.7	-	-	-	-
August-----	5.3	4.9	4.9	-	-	-	-
September-----	10.0	4.7	4.7	-	-	-	-
October-----	10.0	7.2	7.4	3.0	-	-	-
November-----	10.0	9.3	9.3	-	-	-	-
December-----	10.0	9.6	9.3	13.0	-	-	-
Average-----	5.5	5.1	5.1	7.5	8.0	9.3	5.5

^{1/} Preliminary.^{2/} Latest data available, April 1961.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 135.--Lettuce: 1/ Unloads at Los Angeles, by sources
and by months, 1958-60

(In carlot equivalents for rail, truck, and boat shipments)

Year and month	Arizona	California	Total
1958:			
January-----	122	914	1,036
February-----	70	807	877
March-----	146	806	952
April-----	340	665	1,005
May-----	17	992	1,009
June-----	7	1,121	1,128
July-----	-	1,152	1,152
August-----	-	1,015	1,015
September-----	1	1,100	1,101
October-----	50	1,086	1,136
November-----	195	706	901
December-----	195	853	1,048
Total-----	1,143	11,217	12,360
1959:			
January-----	104	851	955
February-----	85	649	734
March-----	151	838	989
April-----	171	836	1,007
May-----	5	963	968
June-----	-	1,045	1,045
July-----	-	1,027	1,027
August-----	-	969	969
September-----	-	1,034	1,034
October-----	19	1,020	1,039
November-----	220	722	942
December-----	290	630	920
Total-----	1,045	10,584	11,629
1960:			
January-----	138	698	836
February-----	114	888	1,002
March-----	187	993	1,180
April-----	194	945	1,139
May-----	12	1,213	1,225
June-----	-	1,133	1,133
July-----	-	1,027	1,027
August-----	-	1,198	1,198
September-----	-	1,220	1,220
October-----	7	1,108	1,115
November-----	247	872	1,119
December-----	236	725	961
Total-----	1,135	12,020	13,155

1/ In some years includes relatively small quantities of romaine.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 136.--Lettuce 1/ Unloads at New York, by principal sources and by months, 1958-60

(In carlot equivalents for rail, truck, and boat shipments)										
Year and month	Domestic sources									Canada
	Arizona	California	Colorado	Florida	New Jersey	New York	Texas	Other	Total	
1958:										
January-----	108	666	-	18	-	-	16	-	808	-
February-----	21	706	-	12	-	-	2	-	741	-
March-----	226	514	-	33	1	-	14	-	788	-
April-----	847	77	-	52	2	-	2	2	982	-
May-----	685	176	-	38	59	4	15	94	1,071	-
June-----	188	135	-	-	737	186	-	38	1,284	-
July-----	7	464	-	-	215	658	-	27	1,371	3
August-----	-	732	22	-	27	303	-	-	1,084	-
September-----	16	688	10	-	36	248	-	1	999	-
October-----	154	495	-	2	249	58	27	18	1,003	-
November-----	464	107	-	24	135	14	20	27	791	-
December-----	457	331	-	44	-	-	1	-	833	-
Total-----	3,173	5,091	32	223	1,461	1,471	97	207	11,755	3
1959:										
January-----	197	496	-	28	-	-	-	-	721	-
February-----	48	598	-	25	-	-	7	-	678	-
March-----	334	480	-	38	1	-	2	-	855	-
April-----	846	85	-	25	2	-	3	15	976	-
May-----	580	296	-	12	149	8	-	48	1,093	-
June-----	114	295	-	-	458	367	-	23	1,257	-
July-----	10	533	11	-	107	489	-	6	1,156	10
August-----	-	757	50	-	27	264	-	5	1,103	2
September-----	20	644	17	-	40	217	-	3	941	-
October-----	221	481	-	-	246	57	17	3	1,025	-
November-----	554	152	-	11	66	4	8	10	805	-
December-----	544	296	-	30	-	-	1	-	871	-
Total-----	3,468	5,113	78	169	1,096	1,406	38	113	11,481	12
1960:										
January-----	167	481	-	29	-	-	42	-	719	-
February-----	108	586	-	46	-	-	47	-	787	-
March-----	161	614	-	37	1	-	8	-	821	-
April-----	767	101	-	35	2	-	3	2	910	-
May-----	640	228	-	23	184	10	1	33	1,119	-
June-----	160	296	-	-	515	383	-	34	1,388	-
July-----	-	461	4	-	170	571	-	15	1,221	-
August-----	-	746	28	-	36	288	-	1	1,099	1
September-----	13	747	1	-	37	144	-	2	944	5
October-----	38	619	1	-	179	44	16	2	899	-
November-----	575	191	-	24	123	13	5	-	931	-
December-----	497	202	-	38	1	-	-	-	738	-
Total-----	3,126	5,272	34	232	1,248	1,453	122	89	11,576	6

1/ In some years includes relatively small quantities of romaine.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 137. --Head lettuce: Representative quoted midweek whole-sale prices at Los Angeles and San Francisco, 1960 1/

(Capital letters in parentheses following the price quotations indicate the principal source of the merchandise, as follows: D, Desert Valley of California; A, Arizona; S, Salinas; per standard carton of 2 dozen head each)

Month and week	Los Angeles	San Francisco
January:		
1st week-----	\$2.75-\$3.00(D)	\$2.75-\$3.00(D)
2d week-----	4.00- 4.50(D)	4.50- 4.75(D)
3d week-----	4.50- 4.75(D)	4.50- 5.00(D)
4th week-----	5.00- 5.25(D)	5.25- 5.50(D)
February:		
1st week-----	3.00- 3.25(D)	3.25- 3.50(D)
2d week-----	3.00- 3.25(D)	2.85- 3.25(D)
3d week-----	2.25- 2.50(D)	2.50- 2.75(D)
4th week-----	2.60- 2.85(D)	2.50- 2.75(D)
March:		
1st week-----	3.00- 3.15(D)	3.50(D)
2d week-----	2.50- 2.75(D)	2.50- 2.75(D)
3d week-----	2.50- 2.75(D)	2.75- 3.00(D)
4th week-----	2.25- 2.50(D)	2.40- 2.65(D)
5th week-----	1.65- 1.75(A)	2.00(S)
April:		
1st week-----	2.00- 2.25(A)	2.50(S)
2d week-----	3.50- 3.75(S)	3.75- 4.00(S)
3d week-----	2.50- 2.75(S)	2.50- 2.75(S)
4th week-----	2.50(S)	2.00- 2.35(S)
May:		
1st week-----	2.35- 2.50(S)	1.50- 2.00(S)
2d week-----	1.75- 2.00(S)	1.25- 1.50(S)
3d week-----	2.40- 2.65(S)	1.75- 2.00(S)
4th week-----	1.40- 1.65(S)	1.00- 1.25(S)
June:		
1st week-----	1.50(S)	1.00- 1.50(S)
2d week-----	1.40- 1.50(S)	1.00- 1.35(S)
3d week-----	2.15- 2.40(S)	1.75- 2.15(S)
4th week-----	2.75- 3.00(S)	2.25- 2.50(S)
5th week-----	2.25- 2.50(S)	2.00- 2.25(S)
July:		
1st week-----	3.00- 3.25(S)	2.50- 2.75(S)
2d week-----	1.75- 2.50(S)	1.50- 1.75(S)
3d week-----	1.75- 2.25(S)	1.50- 1.75(S)
4th week-----	2.75- 3.00(S)	2.25- 2.50(S)
August:		
1st week-----	1.75- 2.25(S)	1.50- 1.75(S)
2d week-----	2.00- 2.50(S)	1.65- 1.75(S)
3d week-----	1.75- 2.25(S)	1.75- 1.90(S)
4th week-----	2.50- 2.75(S)	2.15- 2.40(S)
5th week-----	2.25- 2.65(S)	1.75- 2.00(S)
September:		
1st week-----	2.50(S)	2.00- 2.25(S)
2d week-----	2.00- 2.25(S)	1.75- 2.00(S)
3d week-----	1.75- 2.25(S)	1.75- 1.90(S)
4th week-----	2.00- 2.50(S)	2.00- 2.25(S)
October:		
1st week-----	1.75- 2.25(S)	1.75- 1.85(S)
2d week-----	2.50- 2.75(S)	1.85- 2.00(S)
3d week-----	4.00- 4.50(S)	3.00- 3.25(S)
4th week-----	2.00- 3.00(S)	2.75- 3.00(S)
November:		
1st week-----	2.75- 3.00(S)	2.50- 2.65(S)
2d week-----	2.75- 3.00(A)	2.25- 2.75(S)
3d week-----	2.00- 2.50(A)	2.00- 2.25(S)
4th week-----	1.75- 2.00(A)	1.75- 2.00(S)
5th week-----	1.75- 2.00(D)	1.75- 2.00(S)
December:		
1st week-----	2.50- 2.75(D)	2.00- 2.25(A)
2d week-----	3.75- 4.00(D)	3.00- 3.25(A)
3d week-----	3.00- 3.50(D)	3.50- 3.75(A)
4th week-----	2.75- 3.00(D)	3.00- 3.25(A)

1/ Quotations are usually Wednesday prices for week shown and for lettuce of generally good quality and condition.

Source: Compiled from data published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 138.--Sweet corn: U.S. tariff Treatment from June 1930 to August 1961

Paragraph under Tariff Act of 1930 and description	Rates of duty		Effective		Trade-agreement commitments or other authority providing for application of--	
			: date of			
			: rates of			
			: duty or of			
Par. 774: Sweet corn.	General		: continuation:		General rate	
	: to product of		: of rates		: Rate on product of Cuba	
	: Cuba		: of duty			
	Percent	Percent				
	ad valorem	ad valorem				
	50%	40%	6/18/30		Original rate in Tariff	Commercial convention of
		40%	9/3/34		Act of 1930.	1902 with Cuba.
	*25%	*25%	1/1/48		-----	Trade agreement of 1934
						with Cuba.
					GATT concession (China).	Trade agreement of 1947
						with Cuba supplementary
						to GATT.

*Current rate.

Table 139.--Sweet corn: U.S. production and imports for consumption 1956-60

Year	Production			Imports, fresh <u>1/</u>
	Total	For	For	
		processing	fresh market	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
1956-----	4,651,800	3,420,000	1,231,800	49
1957-----	4,225,700	3,049,000	1,176,700	2,057
1958-----	3,976,700	2,659,800	1,316,900	1,100
1959 <u>2/</u> -----	4,493,500	3,164,400	1,329,100	1,436
1960 <u>2/</u> -----	4,079,400	2,781,000	1,298,400	1,780
Value (1,000 dollars)				
1956-----	81,223	34,760	46,463	<u>3/</u>
1957-----	80,916	30,358	50,558	<u>3/</u>
1958-----	69,110	24,939	44,171	<u>3/</u>
1959 <u>2/</u> -----	78,536	30,249	48,287	<u>3/</u>
1960 <u>2/</u> -----	79,026	26,759	52,267	<u>3/</u>
Unit value (cents per pound)				
1956-----	1.7	1.0	3.8	<u>3/</u>
1957-----	1.9	1.0	4.3	<u>3/</u>
1958-----	1.7	.9	3.4	<u>3/</u>
1959 <u>2/</u> -----	1.7	1.0	3.7	<u>3/</u>
1960 <u>2/</u> -----	1.9	1.0	4.0	<u>3/</u>

1/ Imports are entries as reported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Plant Quarantine Branch, for the 12 months ending with June 30 of the year shown.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Note.--Official statistics on exports of sweet corn not available. Exports are believed to have been materially larger than imports.

Table 140.--Sweet corn for fresh market: U.S. production, by harvest seasons, and for late spring season of California desert valley marketings, by States, 1956-60

Harvest season	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Quantity (million pounds)					
Winter-----	49.5	88.4	9.2	38.4	18.2
Early spring-----	298.2	184.0	263.5	242.3	281.1
Late spring: 1/					
South Carolina-----	5.6	5.0	5.2	4.8	5.5
Georgia-----	7.4	7.9	7.1	7.8	6.7
Alabama-----	11.2	14.8	21.6	16.5	14.4
California, total-----	43.4	43.2	46.5	56.1	37.8
Desert valleys 2/--	(22.9)	(33.4)	(31.0)	(43.6)	(28.5)
Season total-----	67.6	70.9	80.4	85.2	64.4
Early summer-----	228.4	240.1	266.6	301.5	259.9
Late summer-----	556.3	533.4	620.0	611.8	633.2
Fall-----	31.8	59.9	77.2	49.9	41.6
U.S. total-----	1,231.8	1,176.7	1,316.9	1,329.1	1,298.4
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Winter-----	2,871	4,420	699	2,304	1,347
Early spring-----	10,486	8,450	9,708	11,105	11,418
Late spring: 1/					
South Carolina-----	174	162	159	199	231
Georgia-----	289	359	266	351	238
Alabama-----	358	525	659	627	382
California, total-----	2,322	2,635	2,464	2,524	2,268
Desert valleys 2/--	(1,257)	(1,974)	(1,685)	(2,035)	(1,760)
Season total-----	3,143	3,681	3,548	3,701	3,119
Early summer-----	10,017	10,629	10,114	11,436	11,524
Late summer-----	18,187	20,815	17,176	17,581	22,527
Fall-----	1,759	2,563	2,926	2,160	2,332
U.S. total-----	46,463	50,558	44,171	48,287	52,267
Unit value (cents per pound)					
Winter-----	5.8	5.0	7.6	6.0	7.4
Early spring-----	3.5	4.6	4.0	4.6	4.1
Late spring: 1/					
South Carolina-----	3.1	3.2	3.0	4.2	4.2
Georgia-----	3.9	4.6	3.8	4.5	3.6
Alabama-----	3.2	3.6	3.0	3.8	2.6
California, average--	5.4	6.1	5.3	4.5	6.0
Desert valleys 2/--	(5.5)	(5.9)	(5.4)	(4.7)	(6.2)
Season average-----	4.6	5.2	4.4	4.3	4.8
Early summer-----	4.4	4.4	3.8	3.8	4.4
Late summer-----	3.3	3.9	2.8	2.9	3.6
Fall-----	5.5	4.3	3.8	4.6	5.6
U.S. average-----	3.8	4.3	3.4	3.7	4.0

1/ Output from California desert valleys (primarily Coachella) is marketed primarily in April-June but with a small harvest in October-November; figures shown for desert valleys include previous fall. Other late spring production in California is in the San Joaquin Valley in May-June. Output from Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina is marketed in June-July.

2/ Included in California for late spring figures.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture except data for California desert valleys, which were supplied by the agricultural commissioners of Imperial and Riverside Counties.

Table 141.--Sweet corn, fresh: Entries into the United States under plant quarantine regulation, years beginning July 1, 1955-59

(In thousands of pounds)					
Year beginning July 1--	Total	Mexico	Peru	Argentina	Cuba
1955-----	49	49	-	-	-
1956-----	2,057	1,502	551	-	4
1957-----	1,100	1,096	-	-	4
1958-----	1,436	1,436	-	-	<u>1</u> / ₄
1959-----	1,780	1,027	723	30	-
<u>1/</u> Less than 500 pounds.					

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.