UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

CANTALOUPS

Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-98
Under the Provisions of Section 7
of the
Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as Amended

[T.C. Publication no. 7]

Washington
March 1961

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

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CONTENTS

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TABLES

CANTALOUPS

March 30, 1961

Introduction

This report, published pursuant to section 7(d) of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1364(d)), sets forth the finding and conclusion of the U.S. Tariff Commission in connection with an investigation (No. 7-98) to determine whether cantaloups in their natural state, provided for in paragraph 752 of the Tariff Act of 1930, are, as a result in whole or in part of the customs treatment reflecting the concession granted thereon under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production, as to cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products.

On September 30, 1960, the Western Growers Association, 1/ Los Angeles, Calif., filed an application for an investigation under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, with respect to fresh cantaloups. The Commission instituted the investigation on October 25, 1960; public notice of the investigation and of the public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given

1/ The Western Growers Association represents growers in California and Arizona. Growers in other important cantaloup-producing States, such as Texas, Georgia, and the Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes-area States, are not represented by the association and were not parties to the application.

by posting copies of the notice at the office of the U.S. Tariff Commission in Washington, D.C., and at its office in New York City, and by publishing the notice in the Federal Register (25 F.R. 10584) and in the November 3, 1960, issue of Treasury Decisions.

The public hearing was duly held on February 7 and 8, 1961, and all interested parties were afforded opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard. In addition to the information obtained at the hearing, information pertinent to the investigation was obtained from the Commission's files, from other Government agencies, and through interviews by members of the staff with growers, shippers, importers, receivers in terminal markets, including chainstore buyers, officials of the California Department of Agriculture, marketing experts associated with the University of California, and personnel in the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Finding and Conclusion of the Commission

On the basis of this investigation, including the hearing, the Tariff Commission unanimously finds that fresh cantaloups are not being imported in such increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production, as to cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products. Accordingly, in the judgment of the Commission, no sufficient reason exists for a recommendation to the President under the provisions of section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended.

Considerations Bearing on the Commission's Finding and Conclusion

The finding and conclusion stated above are based principally upon the following considerations:

U.S. customs treatment

The imports of cantaloups to which this report relates were not specially provided for in the Tariff Act of 1930. They were originally dutiable under the provision in paragraph 752 for "fruits in their natural state," at 35 percent ad valorem. 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, in any year, was reduced to 25 percent ad valorem. Subsequently, pursuant to later concession granted in the 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 cantaloups from Cuba 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 1 of GATT not to increase the absolute margin between the duty on articles imported from Cuba and the duty on nonCuban articles.

1/ The preferential rate of duty on cantaloups imported from Cuba was originally 28 percent ad valorem under the act of 1930; the rate was reduced, effective Jan. 5, 1942, to 14 percent ad valorem, which is the current rate applicable to Cuban cantaloups.

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

Description and uses

Although the terms "cantaloup" and "muskmelon" are popularly used interchangeably, muskmelon is the broader term. It embraces not only cantaloup but also various other melons, such as Honey Ball, Honey Dew, Persian, Cassaba, and Cranshaw. Cantaloups account for about 85 percent of the total U.S. production of all the aforementioned melons. As the term cantaloup is used hereafter in this report it refers solely to the familiar small dark-skinned, netted, salmon-fleshed melon. The domestic production and imports of melons other than cantaloups are not covered by the present investigation. Despite their popularity, 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 the arid and semiarid regions where water for irrigation is available.

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

In the southwest cantaloups are planted so that the harvest may begin as early as possible in the spring. Occasionally, harvesting may begin as early as late April but volume harvesting usually doesn't begin 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 irrigation and capping of the early crop, considerable expense is involved in dusting or spraying the crop to protect it against disease and insect infestation. The difficulty in controlling such diseases as mosaic, crown blight, and mildew is one of the principal reasons for the decline in acreage, yield, and production of cantaloups in the Imperial Valley of California. 1/

1/ Production of Muskmelons in California, Circular 429, 1953, California Agricultural Experiment Station.

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. industry

As previously stated, the purpose of this investigation is to determine whether cantaloups are being imported in such increased quantities as to cause or threaten serious injury to the "domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products."

Applicants urged the Commission to consider the "domestic industry" involved as being limited to the producers of cantaloups in the desert regions of Arizona and California, who harvest virtually all of their production in the spring. These regions account for all of the supply of cantaloups during this season except for small quantities grown in Texas and Florida; other geographic areas produce the melons marketed at other seasons of the year.

The Commission has already ruled, in connection with the recent investigation on cast-iron soil-pipe fittings, that the injury question in an escape-clause case must be determined on the basis of the impact of imports on the totality of domestic production of the like or directly competitive product, and not on the production of an individual firm or group of firms located in a particular geographic area that represents only a portion or segment of the total domestic production. 1/ Separation of national production of

1/ U.S. Tariff Commission, Cast-Iron Soil-Pipe Fittings: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-87 * * *1960 (processed).

a commodity into separate "seasonal" industries would skirt the "industry as a whole" concept enunicated by the Commission in the cast-iron soil-pipe-fittings case. Under the applicants' theory, multiple industries involving the production of the same product at different times of the year would exist for many products. Thus, there could be a spring-production industry, a summer-production industry, a fall-production industry, and a winter-production industry. Indeed, as the applicants suggest in their brief, there may even be an early-spring-production industry, a late-spring-production industry, and so on. The Commission finds no basis for departing from its ruling in the cast-iron soil-pipe fittings case.

The crux of the argument that the "domestic industry" in the instant case should be limited to growers of cantaloups in Arizona and California lies in the fact that these growers are the predominant source of domestic production during the period of the imports being complained of. Nothing in section 7, however, suggests that the Commission must or should limit its consideration in escape-clause investigations to the impact of imports on that part of the domestic production which takes place contemporaneously with or proximate in time to the imports in question. Indeed, all indications are to the contrary.

In reaching the foregoing conclusion, we were not unmindful of the holding by the Director of Agriculture in California that the production of summer cantaloups constitutes an industry separate and distinguishable from the production of spring cantaloups. The occasion for that holding, however, arose under the terms of the California Marketing Act of 1937, not under the Federal statute which governs our proceedings, and therefore it is of no probative value in determining the meaning of the term "domestic industry" in section 7.

U.S. production

Although cantaloups are grown in all States of the Union, commercial production occurs principally in 26 States (table 1 in the appendix). Four seasonal groupings are commonly recognized: Spring, early-summer, midsummer, and late-summer. About 33 percent of the total U.S. production is harvested in spring, 13 percent in early summer, 44 percent in midsummer, and 10 percent in late summer. About 80 percent of the spring crop (the only one affected in any degree by imports) is produced in southern California and Arizona. Before 1940, California produced almost all of the spring crop, but since then the Yuma area in Arizona has become increasingly important and in most recent years has outproduced California during the spring season.

About 37 percent of the early-summer crop of cantaloups is produced in Arizona; Georgia and South Carolina are the other major producers. California is by far the principal midsummer producing State, with 70 percent of the total; 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.

It should be noted that the grouping of States under the four producing seasons in table 1 is based primarily on the usual planting time in the various growing areas. It is not uncommon, however, for the crop in a given region to be delayed by weather, in which case most of the cantaloups from that region may be harvested after the normal marketing season at a time when the cantaloups from other areas are ready for market. Moreover, the groupings in table 1 obscure the fact that cantaloups from one region or another in California are produced and marketed in volume without interruption from the end of May to the end of October.

Hence, these groupings give only a very general idea of the time of harvest and conceal overlapping of supplies, not having been designed to provide a precise or restrictive delineation of the seasons applicable to domestic cantaloup production.

Total U.S. production of cantaloups has varied only slightly from year to year since 1947, ranging from 1.1 billion pounds in 1949 to 1.3 billion pounds in 1954 (table 2). 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 fruit and vegetable crops, which normally fluctuates widely from year to year. The stability in output of cantaloups is attributable principally to the fact that the bulk of the crop is produced under irrigation, and to improved technology, and to a gradual shifting of 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 $34 million in 1949 to $56 million in 1957, representing an increase of about 65 percent. In 1959, the value of the crop was $55 million, and in 1960, $53 million.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of melons (except watermelons), consisting largely of cantaloups, have increased markedly since 1947. Exports ranged from less than one-half million pounds in 1948 to 29 million pounds in 1959 (table 2). Canada is the major market (table 3). In recent years U.S. exports of cantaloups have been equivalent to about 50 percent of the quantity imported.

U.S. imports

Cantaloups for the U.S. market are imported principally from Mexico; minor quantities have also been imported from Cuba in spring and from Canada in late summer. In Mexico the principal growing areas center in the so-called east coast or Apatzingan area 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 June (table 4). 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 hazardous enterprise. Yields per acre fluctuate widely from year to year and depend in large measure upon whether frost or rains occur during critical periods, the prevalence of plant diseases, and the grower's ability to minimize the effect of such diseases on his crop.

The growing of cantaloups, particularly in the Culiacan-Bamoa area of Mexico, is mainly concentrated among Mexican growers, producing on large plantings of up to a thousand acres. According to information obtained from trade sources (including large growers in southeastern United States, terminal-market operators on both the east and west coasts of the United States, lending institutions, and Government marketing officials), 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 imports increased markedly, reaching a record high of 79 million pounds, valued at $4 million, in 1960 (table 2). In 1955, imports were equivalent to about 2.9 percent of total domestic output, based on quantity. The ratios of imports to domestic output in succeeding years have been as follows:

1956------ 4.3 percent
1957------ 4.6 percent
1958------ 3.5 percent
1959------ 4.5 percent
1960------ 6.4 percent

U.S. imports by customs districts

The principal ports of entry for cantaloups imported into the United States are Nogales, Ariz., and Laredo, Tex. In most recent years more than 90 percent of U.S. imports have entered through these two ports of entry (table 5). Most of the cantaloups grown in the Apatzingan area of Mexico passed through Laredo and virtually all those grown in the Culiacan-Bamoa area, through Nogales. As production has increased during recent years in the Culiacan-Bamoa area, entries through Nogales have increased, and that city currently rivals Laredo as the principal port of entry. Generally imports coming through Laredo begin earlier in the year than those entering at Nogales; the peak month for Laredo is usually April, and that for Nogales is usually May.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture Plant Quarantine Branch and the Customs Service maintain offices at these cities, thus permitting quick inspection and appraisal of the cantaloups destined for entry. During the season sales offices representing buyers as well as sellers operate at these entry points, thus facilitating the rapid disposition of the cantaloups.

Seasonal distribution of imported and domestic cantaloups

As new areas in the United States have either entered or increased production and as imports have increased in recent years, cantaloups are now available in virtually every month of the year. About 75-80 percent of the total supply (unloads) is shipped during the peak period June-August. In the months preceding the peak period, January-May, about 8 percent of the supply is shipped, and shipments in these months consist principally of imports from Mexico and the initial harvestings from southern California, Arizona, and Texas. In the months following the peak period, September-December, about 15 percent of the total supplies are shipped, principally from the late-growing areas in the United States. In table 6 there is shown in carlot equivalents the unloads of cantaloups by origin and weeks in 38 major markets, in 1959 and 1960.[1] Comparable data representing daily shipments, by origin, for the months of May and June are shown in table 7. The year 1959 was representative with respect to the maturity and distribution of both domestic and imported cantaloups. In 1960, however, the early domestic crops and imports of cantaloups were delayed by adverse weather and unloads and shipments continued over a somewhat longer period than was customary in earlier years.

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

In 1959, cantaloups from the southern California desert valleys first appeared on the market in significant quantities in the third week of May, by which time almost 75 percent of the total unloads from Mexico had already been marketed. In that week 104 carlots of California cantaloups and 246 carlots of Mexican cantaloups were unloaded, and in the following week (the fourth) 306 carlots of California cantaloups and 172 carlots of Mexican cantaloups were marketed. Thus, before the fifth week of May 94 percent of the total imports from Mexico had been marketed but only about 10 percent of the total unloads from the desert valleys and a little more than 3 percent of the total unloads from California. Very few of the cantaloups produced during spring elsewhere in the United States (Arizona, Texas, and Florida) entered the market in volume until imports from Mexico had virtually ceased.

As noted above, imports during 1960 from Mexico as well as early shipments from California, were delayed by adverse weather. Unloads from the desert valleys did not approach significant quantities (215 carlots) until the fourth week of May and by that time 74 percent of the imports from Mexico had been marketed. In the first week of June unloads of imports amounted to 283 carlots from Mexico; domestic unloads in that week were 548 carlots from the desert valleys and 393 carlots from Arizona. In the second week of June, unloads from Arizona exceeded 1,100 carlots, but imports from Mexico declined to less than 100 carlots and thereafter were negligible.

Thus in both 1959 and 1960 the bulk of the imports of cantaloups had already entered before domestic marketings began in volume and therefore the resultant overlap period could have had only minimal effect. In 1959 the overlap period (when significant quantities of imported and domestic cantaloup were being marketed) occurred during the middle weeks of May, and in 1960 it occurred during the last two weeks of May and the first week of June.

Table 7 shows comparable data on the basis of daily shipments. Again it may be noted that domestic shipments have been sparse during the first half of May, at which time imports generally predominate in the market. As in the previous table, it is again shown that the overlap period for shipments of domestic and imported cantaloups has not exceeded 2 to 3 weeks and that the rapid buildup of domestic shipments is accompanied by a rapid diminution of imports of cantaloups. In 1959, this occurred toward the end of May and in 1960 after the first few days of June.

Distribution of domestic and imported cantaloups by markets

As indicated earlier in this report, such competition as there is from imports of cantaloups generally occurs in May, and only in 1960 has such competition extended on into June. An analysis of unloads at 22 principal markets by State of origin and from Mexico, during May and June 1959 is shown in table 8. Of the 986 carlots entering from Mexico in May 1959, 80 percent were distributed to eastern markets in the United States (Chicago east). Of the 511 cars of domestic cantaloups (principally from California), less than one-fourth were distributed to the eastern markets.

Of the 119 cars of Mexican cantaloups entered in June 1959, 111 were unloaded at eastern markets. In that same 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 from area to area and within each area and may depend upon custom, financial resources of the grower or shipper, proximity of markets, and the type of outlet to be utilized at the market for disposition of the crop. The number of alternative outlets available to cantaloup producers has diminished in recent years as buying power has become increasingly concentrated in the few nationwide chains that prefer to purchase their supplies f.o.b. shipping point. Thus, there has been a diminution in the volume of cantaloups sold through commission houses and brokers.

A significant portion of the cantaloup crop (including imported cantaloups) may be considered "captive" production. Such production occurs most commonly when terminal-market operators or shippers finance in whole or in part the growing of the cantaloups.

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 then California and Arizona sizable portions of the crop are also sold to truckers at the point of production.

Prices

The 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 April or early May, the first imports sell at the relatively high early season prices that would otherwise be received for the initial shipments of domestic cantaloups. 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 being confined to a relatively small volume going 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 such 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 weekly wholesale market prices of imported and domestic melons at representative domestic markets for the years 1959 and 1960. The data represent typical price quotations for the periods shown and exclude quotations for melons of exceptionally high or unusually low quality or for those in poor condition.

In 1959, for example, cantaloups opened at wholesale in New York in the fourth week of January at $19 per crate (table 9). This was the highest price of the year and, as would be expected, the supply on the market was small--only 3 carlots reported for that week in the major markets (table 6). Wholesale market prices gradually declined through February, March, and April as the volume of imported cantaloups increased. The first marketing of domestic cantaloups in 1959 consisted of 1 car of California desert valley melons in the third week of April. In that week 218 cars of Mexican cantaloups were unloaded, and the New York midweek price for cantaloups of good quality and condition was $14.75 per crate. In the third week in May, domestic marketings totaled 113 cars, imports were 246 cars, and the New York price was $13.50 per crate. After that time, domestic marketings increased rapidly and imports dropped off. In the second week of June, there were 2,349 cars of domestic cantaloups unloaded, compared with 1 car of imports, and the New York price was $7.50 per crate. During the period of continued heavy domestic marketings in July and August, New York prices advanced slightly from the June low of $6 per crate, ranging from $7.10 to $9.75 per crate.

Terminal market prices at Chicago, San Francisco, and Los Angeles generally follow the trend of the New York market but reflect the lower shipping charges from grower to market.

Shipping-point prices (i.e. prices at the point of origin) for domestic melons experience the same rapid decline with increased domestic marketings in late May as terminal-market prices do. With domestic marketings of 24 cars on May 18, 1959, the El Centro, Calif., shipping-point price was $11 per crate (table 7). Two weeks later, on June 1, domestic shipments totaled 339 cars, and the shipping-point price was $5 per crate. Imports on May 18 were 27 cars and on June 1, 12 cars.

Aside from the fact that spring marketings of both imported and domestic cantaloups were a week or two later in 1960 than in 1959, there was little difference in the seasonal trend of prices and the volume of marketings in the two seasons.

Summary

The information obtained in this investigation shows that while acreage, and yield, and the value of the annual cantaloup crop varies from area to area, total U.S. production and the total value of the crop have been fairly stable in recent years; that declines in production in areas such as the Imperial Valley were principally due to increased competition from other domestic areas such as Yuma, and from uneconomical yields resulting from cantaloup diseases; that the average unit value received by growers in 1960 was higher than that in 8 of the last 13 years, the same as that in 1 year, and only slightly less than that in 3 other years; that there is no indication of a downward trend in employment or sales; that although U.S. imports have been increasing, such imports were equivalent to only 6 percent of U.S. production in 1960; that three-fifths to three-fourths of the imports are entered before domestic shipments become significant; that the overlap of the period of imports with that of significant domestic production usually does not exceed 2 weeks; that as soon as domestic production reaches significant volume, imports diminish rapidly; that the seasonal decline in prices for domestic cantaloups results from volume shipments of such melons rather than from imports and that the prices prevailing when most of the domestic crop is marketed are not sufficiently high to attract imports.

In view of the foregoing considerations, the Commission concludes that cantaloups are not being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic industry concerned and that, therefore, no sufficient reason exists for a recommendation to the President under the provisions of section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended. The Commission observes further that its decision would be no different even if it regarded the industry in question as producing only spring cantaloups.

Statistical Appendix

Table 1.--Cantaloups: U.S. production, acreage, and value, by seasonal groups and by States, average 1949-54, annual 1955-60

Seasonal group and State	Average, 1949-54	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Production--quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Spring:							
Florida	6,500	11,000	13,900	5,600	7,200	8,500	7,200
Texas	48,200	140,000	128,000	85,200	64,000	40,500	39,900
Arizona	162,700	184,800	195,500	115,500	133,100	176,200	168,800
California	165,100	121,600	131,000	98,100	113,000	181,200	118,800
Total, spring	382,500	457,400	468,400	304,400	317,300	406,400	334,700
Early summer:							
South Carolina	21,400	21,100	19,800	9,600	25,900	21,000	25,600
Georgia	46,500	59,500	41,300	40,500	49,500	32,000	37,500
Arizona	112,600	36,800	33,000	18,800	52,500	46,800	35,100
Total, summer	180,500	117,400	94,100	68,900	127,900	99,800	98,200
Midsummer:							
Indiana	25,600	39,500	35,200	28,600	28,000	24,000	23,400
Illinois	7,000	9,000	9,900	8,000	6,800	9,000	9,000
Iowa	5,600	6,200	5,400	5,500	6,000	6,500	6,000
Missouri	11,000	15,000	13,500	14,400	11,900	13,000	13,500
Maryland	14,400	13,200	13,400	11,000	10,500	11,000	12,600
Delaware	4,700	4,500	5,000	4,800	4,500	4,500	6,400
North Carolina	17,300	17,500	18,400	16,200	21,400	17,200	17,600
Arkansas	5,000	8,100	6,900	5,500	6,000	6,600	7,200
Oklahoma	5,400	8,800	8,600	9,400	11,200	11,200	11,900
Texas	24,500	20,400	20,400	29,500	38,500	27,000	31,500
New Mexico	6,200	4,000	2,800	1,100	6,600	2,100	3,200
California 1/	342,400	425,200	392,200	469,200	541,200	509,600	552,500
Total, midsummer	469,000	571,400	531,700	603,200	692,600	641,700	694,800
Late summer:							
New York	12,300	16,100	7,200	12,100	5,800	8,100	7,200
New Jersey	9,200	9,700	9,900	9,000	9,900	12,600	11,900
Ohio	11,800	15,000	16,200	14,300	15,000	16,800	14,500
Michigan	27,600	21,200	22,500	22,500	22,500	26,200	22,500
Kansas	7,500	15,600	21,000	27,300	13,000	18,800	14,400
Colorado	19,100	19,800	22,500	21,200	22,500	23,000	26,600
Utah	5,400	4,500	5,200	-	-	-	-
Washington	13,800	5,800	6,000	4,400	5,000	5,500	4,500
Oregon	4,900	5,200	6,000	4,200	10,200	6,900	9,600
Total, late summer	111,500	112,900	116,500	115,000	103,900	117,900	111,200
Total, all States	1,143,500	1,259,100	1,210,700	1,091,500	1,241,700	1,265,800	1,238,900

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.--Cantaloups: U.S. production, acreage, and value, by seasonal groups and by States, average 1949-54, annual 1955-60--Con.

Seasonal group and State	Average, 1949-54	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Production--value (1,000 dollars)						
Spring:							
Florida	276	525	632	302	353	527	446
Texas	3,061	10,990	8,704	6,475	3,584	2,066	2,673
Arizona	7,371	10,996	9,482	9,240	8,385	8,193	9,115
California	8,547	6,384	6,550	5,396	5,876	8,879	6,415
Total, spring	19,254	28,895	25,368	21,413	18,198	19,665	18,649
Early summer:							
South Carolina	500	549	515	288	725	724	691
Georgia	972	1,321	1,260	1,418	1,238	1,200	1,144
Arizona	4,185	2,079	1,436	1,448	2,441	2,036	1,825
Total, early summer	5,658	3,949	3,211	3,154	4,404	3,960	3,660
Midsummer:							
Indiana	759	731	915	915	490	768	749
Illinois	204	176	213	288	160	230	238
Iowa	221	177	197	236	210	276	255
Missouri	277	248	284	396	280	442	398
Maryland	423	323	308	534	215	368	328
Delaware	133	106	112	235	94	137	170
North Carolina	470	359	506	405	535	602	607
Arkansas	108	130	131	170	159	139	173
Oklahoma	119	198	258	282	196	302	315
Texas	844	673	581	1,136	885	1,066	1,024
New Mexico	160	70	38	33	227	86	99
California 1/	12,710	13,394	14,708	21,583	17,381	22,932	22,929
Total, midsummer	16,426	16,585	18,251	26,213	20,832	27,348	27,285
Late summer:							
New York	513	628	324	581	313	405	338
New Jersey	310	209	213	364	218	265	232
Ohio	477	570	729	772	825	857	740
Michigan	934	541	911	1,485	1,395	1,218	630
Kansas	240	569	714	928	364	639	562
Colorado	378	356	439	456	439	552	665
Utah	126	81	94	-	-	-	-
Washington	350	148	144	156	112	214	126
Oregon	138	138	186	113	245	235	288
Total, late summer	3,465	3,240	3,754	4,855	3,911	4,385	3,581
Total, all States	44,803	52,669	50,584	55,635	47,345	55,358	53,175

See footnote at end of table

Table 1.--Cantaloups: U.S. production, acreage, and value, by seasonal groups and by States, average 1949-54, annual 1955-60--Con.

Seasonal group and State	Average, 1949-54	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Unit value of production (cents per pound)						
Spring:							
Florida	4.32	5.10	4.90	5.40	4.90	6.20	6.20
Texas	5.73	7.85	6.80	7.60	5.60	5.10	6.70
Arizona	4.43	5.95	4.85	8.00	6.30	4.65	5.40
California	5.22	5.25	5.00	5.50	5.20	4.90	5.40
Average, spring	4.93	6.33	5.43	7.03	5.74	4.84	5.57
Early summer:							
South Carolina	3.48	2.60	2.60	3.00	2.80	3.45	2.70
Georgia	2.12	2.25	3.05	3.50	2.50	3.75	3.05
Arizona	3.77	5.65	4.35	7.70	4.65	4.35	5.20
Average, summer	3.12	3.39	3.41	4.58	3.44	3.97	3.73
Midsummer:							
Indiana	2.97	1.85	2.60	3.20	1.75	3.20	3.20
Illinois	2.93	1.95	2.15	3.60	2.35	2.55	2.65
Iowa	3.92	2.85	3.65	4.30	3.50	4.25	4.25
Missouri	2.58	1.65	2.10	2.75	2.35	3.40	2.95
Maryland	3.18	2.45	2.30	4.85	2.05	3.35	2.60
Delaware	3.09	2.35	2.25	4.90	2.10	3.05	2.65
North Carolina	2.79	2.05	2.75	2.50	2.50	3.50	3.45
Arkansas	2.28	1.60	1.90	3.10	2.65	2.10	2.40
Oklahoma	2.19	2.25	3.00	3.00	1.75	2.70	2.65
Texas	3.34	3.30	2.85	3.85	2.95	3.95	3.25
New Mexico	2.58	1.75	1.35	3.00	4.05	4.10	3.10
California 1/	3.73	3.15	3.75	4.60	3.40	4.50	4.15
Average, midsummer	3.50	2.90	3.43	4.35	3.01	4.26	3.93
Late summer:							
New York	4.21	3.90	4.50	4.80	5.40	5.00	4.70
New Jersey	3.38	2.15	2.15	4.05	2.20	2.10	1.95
Ohio	3.98	3.80	4.50	5.40	5.50	5.10	5.10
Michigan	3.46	2.55	4.05	6.60	6.20	4.65	2.80
Kansas	3.16	3.65	3.40	3.40	2.80	3.40	3.90
Colorado	2.19	1.80	1.95	2.15	1.95	2.40	2.50
Utah	2.33	1.80	1.80	-	-	-	-
Washington	2.69	2.55	2.40	3.55	2.25	3.90	2.80
Oregon	2.87	2.65	3.10	2.70	2.40	3.40	3.00
Average, late summer	3.14	2.87	3.22	4.22	3.76	3.72	3.22
Average, all States	3.92	4.18	4.18	5.10	3.81	4.37	4.29

1/ Excludes California Persians.

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

Table 1.--Cantaloups: U.S. production, acreage, and value, by seasonal groups and by States, average 1949-54, annual 1955-60--Con.

Seasonal group and State	Average, 1949-54	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
				Acreage (acres)			
Spring:							
Florida	1,533	1,900	2,400	1,600	1,600	1,800	1,800
Texas	7,800	14,000	16,000	15,500	8,000	4,500	4,200
Arizona	12,817	16,500	17,000	11,000	12,100	14,100	12,500
California	15,467	12,800	13,100	10,900	13,300	12,500	10,800
Total, spring	37,617	45,200	48,500	39,000	35,000	32,900	29,300
Early summer:							
South Carolina	5,767	6,400	6,200	6,000	7,400	7,000	7,300
Georgia	8,267	9,600	8,600	9,000	9,000	8,000	7,500
Arizona	9,650	6,700	3,000	1,500	10,500	5,200	2,700
Total, early summer	23,683	22,700	17,800	16,500	26,900	20,200	17,500
Midsummer:							
Indiana	3,800	5,000	4,400	4,400	4,000	3,000	2,600
Illinois	1,467	1,800	1,600	1,600	1,700	1,500	1,500
Iowa	1,017	1,000	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,000	1,100
Missouri	1,183	1,500	1,500	1,600	1,400	1,300	1,500
Maryland	2,367	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,100	2,000	2,100
Delaware	792	900	1,000	950	900	750	800
North Carolina	3,833	3,500	3,400	3,600	3,900	3,900	3,900
Arkansas	1,267	1,500	1,300	1,100	1,100	1,200	1,300
Oklahoma	1,300	1,600	1,600	1,700	1,500	1,600	1,700
Texas	6,283	5,500	5,500	5,900	7,000	6,000	6,300
New Mexico	800	900	500	200	1,200	300	700
California 1/	25,950	31,500	25,300	27,600	32,800	36,400	42,500
Total, midsummer	50,058	56,900	49,300	51,950	58,700	58,950	66,000
Late summer:							
New York	1,383	1,400	1,000	1,100	900	900	900
New Jersey	1,617	1,800	1,600	1,500	1,800	1,800	1,700
Ohio	1,900	2,300	2,500	2,600	2,500	2,400	2,900
Michigan	3,400	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Kansas	733	1,200	1,400	2,100	1,300	1,500	2,400
Colorado	2,133	2,200	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,700	2,800
Utah	423	270	300	-	-	-	-
Washington	1,325	650	600	550	500	550	470
Oregon	442	350	300	350	600	600	600
Total, late summer	13,357	12,670	12,700	13,200	12,600	12,950	14,270
Total, all States	124,715	137,470	128,300	120,650	133,200	125,000	127,070

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.--Cantaloups: U.S. production, acreage, and value, by seasonal groups and by States, average 1949-54, annual 1955-60--Con.

Seasonal group and State	Average, 1949-54	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Yield per acre (1,000 pounds)						
Spring:							
Florida	4	6	6	4	5	5	4
Texas	6	10	8	6	8	9	10
Arizona	13	11	12	11	11	13	14
California	11	6	10	9	9	15	11
Average, spring	10	10	10	8	9	12	11
Early summer:							
South Carolina	4	3	3	2	4	3	4
Georgia	6	6	5	5	6	4	5
Arizona	12	6	11	13	5	9	13
Average, early summer	8	5	5	4	5	5	6
Midsummer:							
Indiana	7	8	8	7	7	8	9
Illinois	5	5	6	5	4	6	6
Iowa	6	6	5	5	6	7	6
Missouri	9	10	9	9	9	10	9
Maryland	6	6	6	5	5	6	6
Delaware	6	5	5	5	5	6	8
North Carolina	5	5	5	5	6	4	5
Arkansas	4	5	5	5	6	6	5
Oklahoma	4	6	5	6	8	7	7
Texas	4	4	4	5	6	5	5
New Mexico	8	5	6	6	6	7	5
California 1/	13	14	16	17	17	14	13
Average, midsummer	6	10	11	12	12	11	10
Late summer:							
New York	9	6	7	11	7	9	8
New Jersey	6	5	6	6	6	7	7
Ohio	6	7	7	6	6	7	5
Michigan	8	9	9	9	9	11	9
Kansas	10	13	15	13	10	13	6
Colorado	9	9	9	9	9	9	10
Utah	13	17	17	-	-	-	-
Washington	10	9	10	8	10	10	10
Oregon	11	15	20	12	17	12	16
Average, late summer	8	9	9	9	8	9	8
Average, all States	9	9	9	9	9	10	10

1/ Excludes California Persians.

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

Table 2.--Cantaloups: U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, and imports for consumption (total and from Mexico), 1948-60

Year	Production 1/	Domestic exports 2/	Imports for consumption: All countries	Imports for consumption: Mexico	Imports for consumption: All other
	Quantity (1,000 pounds) 3/				
1948	915,460	382	141	66	75
1949	1,067,100	1,413	6,464	6,416	48
1950	1,114,000	13,655	6,323	6,215	108
1951	1,108,300	12,657	4,302	4,077	225
1952	1,079,800	14,460	6,789	6,476	313
1953	1,197,700	19,160	13,150	12,939	211
1954	1,294,100	24,015	29,708	29,676	32
1955	1,259,100	22,778	36,992	36,881	111
1956	1,210,700	25,726	51,921	51,898	23
1957	1,091,500	23,712	50,173	49,747	426
1958	1,241,700	27,625	44,035	43,857	178
1959 4/	1,265,800	28,967	56,451	56,222	229
1960 4/	1,238,900	28,220	79,403	79,281	122
	Value (1,000 dollars) 5/				
1948	39,198	46	9	5	4
1949	34,173	84	315	313	2
1950	40,750	678	273	269	4
1951	42,351	651	217	208	7
1952	48,080	820	410	401	9
1953	51,673	960	789	783	6
1954	51,786	1,018	1,650	1,649	1
1955	52,669	1,065	2,028	2,024	4
1956	50,584	1,117	2,621	2,620	1
1957	55,635	1,254	2,326	2,301	25
1958	47,345	1,221	2,169	2,161	8
1959 4/	55,358	1,384	2,872	2,858	14
1960 4/	53,175	1,395	4,029	4,023	6
	Average unit value (cents per pound)				
1948	4.3	12.0	6.2	7.2	5.2
1949	3.2	6.0	4.9	4.9	3.3
1950	3.7	5.0	4.3	4.3	4.0
1951	3.8	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.1
1952	4.5	5.7	6.0	6.2	2.8
1953	4.3	5.0	6.0	6.1	2.8
1954	4.0	4.2	5.6	5.6	3.1
1955	4.2	4.7	5.5	5.5	3.1
1956	4.2	4.3	5.0	5.0	5.6
1957	5.1	5.3	4.6	4.6	5.8
1958	3.8	4.4	4.9	4.9	4.3
1959 4/	4.4	4.8	5.1	5.1	6.1
1960 4/	4.3	4.9	5.1	5.1	4.8

1/ Excludes California Persians.
2/ Classified as "Melons, other than watermelons," but known to be mostly cantaloups.
3/ The ratio of the quantity of imports to production in 1948 was less than 0.05 percent; in the other years shown the ratio was as follows (in percent):

1949----- 0.6	1952----- 0.6	1955----- 2.9	1958----- 3.5
1950----- .6	1953----- 1.1	1956----- 4.3	1959----- 4.5
1951----- .4	1954----- 2.3	1957----- 4.6	1960----- 6.4

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 3.--Melons, except watermelons: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1955-60

(In thousands of pounds)

Country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/	1960 1/
Canada	22,581	25,349	23,410	27,283	28,729	27,999
Republic of Panama	17	42	45	40	73	5
Mexico	14	2	-	116	52	-
Cuba	69	141	62	99	44	-
United Kingdom	-	-	22	-	35	18
Bermuda	-	-	7	7	33	27
Netherland Antilles	10	130	52	15	1	21
Hong Kong	43	12	20	21	-	64
Canal Zone	28	12	78	-	-	-
All other	16	38	16	44	-	86
Total	22,778	25,726	23,712	27,625	28,967	28,220

1/ Preliminary.

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

Table 4.--Cantaloups: U.S. imports for consumption, by months, 1956-60

Month	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/	1960 1/
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
January	5	1,163	861	305	565
February	501	4,715	1,269	502	2,330
March	8,779	13,839	1,414	5,490	11,195
April	24,608	21,684	13,415	21,294	13,630
May	16,634	8,136	23,799	26,020	44,557
June	1,325	551	3,066	2,689	6,312
July	24	-	164	127	125
August	45	-	-	24	61
September	-	-	-	-	-
October	-	-	-	-	312
November	-	-	-	-	316
December	-	85	47	-	-
Total	51,921	50,173	44,035	56,451	79,403
	Foreign value (1,000 dollars)				
January	1	73	41	16	35
February	25	228	59	24	140
March	495	635	66	309	498
April	1,165	994	636	1,087	736
May	865	372	1,192	1,304	2,323
June	67	20	160	124	276
July	1	-	11	7	6
August	2	-	-	1	2
September	-	-	-	-	-
October	-	-	-	-	6
November	-	-	-	-	7
December	-	4	4	-	-
Total	2,621	2,326	2,169	2,872	4,029
	Unit value (cents per pound) 2/				
January	15.00	6.26	4.78	5.32	6.24
February	5.10	4.84	4.65	4.81	6.00
March	5.64	4.59	4.69	5.63	4.45
April	4.73	4.58	4.74	5.10	5.40
May	5.20	4.57	5.01	5.01	5.21
June	5.09	3.68	5.22	4.62	4.37
July	5.33	-	6.69	5.22	4.98
August	4.17	-	-	4.76	3.46
September	-	-	-	-	-
October	-	-	-	-	1.99
November	-	-	-	-	2.16
December	-	5.40	7.64	-	-
Average	5.05	4.64	4.93	5.09	5.07

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

Table 5.--Cantaloups: U.S. imports for consumption, by customs districts and by months, 1955-60

(In thousands of pounds)

Year and month	All districts	Arizona	Laredo	El Paso	Florida	All other
1955:						
January	-	-	-	-	-	-
February	163	-	163	-	-	-
March	3,832	-	3,185	567	-	79
April	18,523	-	17,000	1,523	-	-
May	13,374	6,661	6,393	247	-	73
June	991	991	-	-	-	-
July	6	-	-	-	-	6
August	82	-	-	-	-	82
September	-	-	-	-	-	-
October	-	-	-	-	-	-
November	-	-	-	-	-	-
December	22	-	-	-	-	22
Total	36,992	7,652	26,741	2,337	-	262
1956:						
January	4	-	-	-	-	4
February	501	-	308	194	-	-
March	8,779	90	7,636	1,052	-	-
April	24,608	2,389	20,214	1,876	-	129
May	16,634	13,092	3,206	336	-	-
June	1,325	1,149	176	-	-	-
July	24	24	-	-	-	-
August	45	22	-	-	-	22
September	-	-	-	-	-	-
October	-	-	-	-	-	-
November	-	-	-	-	-	-
December	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	51,921	16,767	31,541	3,457	-	156
1957:						
January	1,163	8	815	316	24	-
February	4,715	143	2,602	1,736	234	-
March	13,839	1,441	8,866	3,412	95	25
April	21,684	13,029	7,390	1,188	-	77
May	8,136	3,458	4,186	483	-	10
June	551	247	242	62	-	-
July	-	-	-	-	-	-
August	-	-	-	-	-	-
September	-	-	-	-	-	-
October	-	-	-	-	-	-
November	-	-	-	-	-	-
December	85	-	-	85	-	-
Total	50,173	18,327	24,101	7,281	353	112

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5.--Cantaloups: U.S. imports for consumption, by customs districts and by months, 1955-60--Continued

(In thousands of pounds)

Year and month	All districts	Arizona	Laredo	El Paso	Florida	All other
1958:						
January	861	-	346	515	-	-
February	1,269	-	960	301	-	8
March	1,414	309	611	494	-	-
April	13,414	2,521	9,124	1,744	-	25
May	23,799	13,829	8,298	1,441	45	186
June	3,066	2,462	351	167	86	-
July	164	164	-	-	-	-
August	-	-	-	-	-	-
September	-	-	-	-	-	-
October	-	-	-	-	-	-
November	-	-	-	-	-	-
December	47	-	-	-	47	-
Total	44,035	19,285	19,691	4,662	178	219
1959: 1/						
January	305	-	162	34	109	-
February	502	-	382	118	2	-
March	5,490	137	4,685	656	9	3
April	21,294	8,783	11,010	1,389	24	88
May	26,020	17,518	8,217	220	64	-
June	2,689	1,852	807	25	-	5
July	128	-	128	-	-	-
August	24	-	18	-	-	6
September	-	-	-	-	-	-
October	-	-	-	-	-	-
November	-	-	-	-	-	-
December	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	56,451	28,290	25,409	2,442	209	102
1960: 1/						
January	565	-	565	-	-	-
February	2,329	-	2,135	193	-	1
March	11,195	-	9,798	1,396	-	-
April	13,630	239	12,508	450	-	433
May	44,557	29,892	14,390	211	-	64
June	6,313	5,257	880	25	-	150
July	125	101	24	-	-	-
August	61	-	-	-	-	61
September	-	-	-	-	-	-
October	312	-	-	-	-	312
November	316	-	-	-	-	316
December	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	79,403	35,490	40,301	2,275	-	1,337

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 6.--Cantaloups: Carlot unloads for 38 major markets in the United States, by origin and by weeks, 1959 and 1960 1/

Period	Domestic						Imported	Total domestic and imported
	California	Arizona	Florida	Texas	Other	Total		
1959 2/								
January:								
1st week	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
2d week	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
3d week	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
4th week	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
5th week	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
February:								
1st week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d week	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
3d week	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
4th week	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15
March:								
1st week	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19
2d week	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50
3d week	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	78
4th week	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	71
April:								
1st week	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	95
2d week	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	150
3d week	1	-	-	-	-	1	218	219
4th week	11	-	4	-	-	15	221	236
May:								
1st week	34	3	5	-	-	42	308	350
2d week	44	-	13	-	-	57	338	395
3d week	104	2	2	5	-	113	246	359
4th week	306	28	4	30	2	370	172	542
5th week	612	216	12	186	-	1,026	95	1,121
June:								
1st week	940	804	20	288	3	2,055	31	2,086
2d week	877	1,222	25	187	38	2,349	1	2,350
3d week	853	948	8	96	146	2,051	-	2,051
4th week	721	767	-	27	154	1,669	-	1,669
July:								
1st week	1,092	394	-	73	184	1,743	-	1,743
2d week	1,293	56	-	60	210	1,619	1	1,620
3d week	1,111	11	-	43	233	1,398	-	1,398
4th week	789	8	-	63	183	1,043	-	1,043
August:								
1st week	797	-	-	70	350	1,217	2	1,219
2d week	872	1	-	61	398	1,332	2	1,334
3d week	885	1	-	54	297	1,237	4	1,241
4th week	725	-	-	38	303	1,066	1	1,067
5th week	689	-	-	52	207	948	1	949
September:								
1st week	644	-	-	60	127	831	-	831
2d week	547	-	-	31	78	656	-	656
3d week	394	-	-	10	59	463	-	463
4th week	307	-	-	4	25	336	-	336
October:								
1st week	307	-	-	2	12	437	-	437
2d week	166	-	-	2	1	169	-	169
3d week	78	-	-	-	-	78	-	78
4th week	67	-	-	-	-	67	-	67
5th week	42	-	-	-	-	42	-	42
November:								
1st week	31	-	-	-	-	31	-	31
2d week	27	-	-	-	-	27	-	27
3d week	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	10
4th week	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
December: 2/								
Total, 1959	15,379	4,461	93	1,442	3,010	24,385	2,142	26,527

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6.--Cantaloups: Carlot unloads for 38 major markets in the United States, by origin and by weeks, 1959 and 1960--Continued 1/

Period	Domestic						Imported	Total domestic and imported
	California	Arizona	Florida	Texas	Other	Total		
1960								
January: 3/								
2d week	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
3d week	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
4th week	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
5th week	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	17
February:								
1st week	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
2d week	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13
3d week	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	27
4th week	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	60
March:								
1st week	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	67
2d week	2	-	-	2	-	4	113	117
3d week	1	-	-	-	-	1	131	132
4th week	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	127
April:								
1st week	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	116
2d week	2	-	-	-	-	2	134	136
3d week	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	113
4th week	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	113
5th week	2	-	-	-	-	2	150	152
May:								
1st week	20	-	1	1	-	22	205	227
2d week	39	-	2	1	-	42	344	386
3d week	94	10	5	3	-	112	426	538
4th week	215	46	1	15	-	277	365	642
June:								
1st week	548	393	6	98	-	1,045	283	1,328
2d week	518	1,104	29	213	2	1,866	68	1,934
3d week	492	908	11	189	43	1,643	13	1,656
4th week	539	814	2	101	86	1,542	8	1,550
July:								
1st week	615	306	-	76	116	1,113	1	1,114
2d week	772	70	-	51	160	1,053	-	1,053
3d week	1,204	24	-	44	160	1,432	2	1,434
4th week	1,363	8	-	36	226	1,633	1	1,634
5th week	1,128	-	-	55	265	1,448	7	1,455
August:								
1st week	978	4	-	55	294	1,331	5	1,336
2d week	1,120	4	-	43	236	1,403	3	1,406
3d week	895	1	-	45	255	1,196	-	1,196
4th week	570	-	-	57	265	892	-	892
September:								
1st week	436	-	-	65	213	714	-	714
2d week	502	4	-	45	175	726	-	726
3d week	445	-	-	8	134	587	-	587
4th week	318	-	-	7	76	401	-	401
October:								
1st week	189	-	-	7	37	233	-	233
2d week	118	-	-	2	16	136	-	136
3d week	77	-	-	1	2	80	-	80
4th week	71	-	-	1	3	75	-	75
5th week	58	-	-	1	-	59	-	59
November:								
1st week	42	-	-	-	-	42	-	42
2d week	36	1	-	-	-	37	-	37
3d week	16	1	-	-	-	17	-	17
4th week	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
December: 4/								
1st week	2	1	-	-	-	3	-	3
2d week	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total, 1960	13,433	3,700	57	1,222	2,764	21,176	2,941	24,117

1/ Unload data embrace about 50 percent of total domestic production and about 90% of total imports.
2/ There were no cantaloup unloads in December 1959.
3/ There were no cantaloup unloads in the 1st week of January 1960.
4/ There were no cantaloup unloads in the 3d, 4th, and 5th weeks of December 1960.

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

Table 7.--Cantaloups: Carlot shipments by rail and truck to principal markets in the United States, by origin, and domestic shipping-point prices, May 1-June 20, daily, 1959-60

Year, month, and day	Carlot shipments							Domestic shipping-point prices 1/
	Domestic					Imported	Total domestic and imported	
	California	Arizona	Texas	Other	Total			Per crate of 36's
1959								
May 1	-	-	-	-	-	34	34	-
2	-	1	4	-	5	70	75	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	44	44	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	58	58	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	51	51	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	41	41	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	56	56	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	79	79	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	23	23	-
10	7	-	-	2	9	52	61	-
11	13	-	-	1	14	69	83	-
12	9	-	-	1	10	58	68	-
13	17	-	-	2	19	31	50	-
14	1	-	-	-	1	3	4	-
15	3	-	-	-	3	28	31	-
16	37	-	-	1	38	34	72	-
17	15	-	1	-	16	24	40	-
18	21	1	1	1	24	27	51	4/ $11.00
19	29	4	-	-	33	17	50	11.00
20	40	1	3	-	44	22	66	11.00
21	26	-	-	-	26	23	49	11.00
22	18	2	-	-	20	26	46	11.00
23	74	5	2	1	82	29	111	-
24	63	6	5	2	76	28	104	-
25	85	13	7	-	105	21	126	9.50
26	107	20	8	2	137	9	146	8.25
27	114	27	12	1	154	16	170	8.00
28	74	29	7	-	110	10	120	7.50
29	77	50	9	-	136	9	145	6.50
30	209	78	68	1	356	12	368	-
31	155	108	25	5	293	10	303	-
June 1	146	148	43	2	339	12	351	5.00
2	143	158	69	5	375	13	388	4.75
3	121	182	56	-	359	2	361	4.50
4	97	225	29	-	351	3	354	4.00
5	75	235	43	-	353	-	353	4.00
6	145	245	31	2	423	11	434	-
7	148	262	28	1	439	6	445	-
8	205	308	65	1	579	4	583	3.25
9	161	248	30	4	443	3	446	3.00
10	159	301	27	2	489	2	491	3.00
11	118	271	6	-	395	-	395	3.00
12	122	243	7	-	372	-	372	3.37
13	189	276	36	5	506	2	508	-
14	174	216	31	22	443	-	443	-
15	166	244	22	11	443	-	443	3.37
16	175	222	18	12	427	-	427	3.25
17	177	203	18	11	409	-	409	3.50
18	72	145	-	-	217	-	217	4.00
19	46	141	1	-	188	-	188	4.50
20	175	245	49	56	525	-	525	-
Total, May 1-June 20, 1959	4,008	4,863	761	154	9,786	1,072	10,858	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7.--Cantaloups: Carlot shipments by rail and truck to principal markets in the United States, by origin, and domestic shipping-point prices, May 1-June 20, daily, 1959-60--Continued

Year, month, and day	Carlot shipments: Domestic: California	Arizona	Texas	Other	Total	Imported	Total domestic and imported	Domestic shipping-point prices 1/
								Per crate of 36's
1960								
May 1	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-
2	-	-	-	1	1	14	15	-
3	1	-	-	-	1	6	7	-
4	1	-	-	-	1	13	14	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	4	-	-	-	4	19	23	-
8	2	-	-	-	2	12	14	-
9	3	-	-	-	3	17	20	-
10	3	-	-	1	4	68	72	-
11	5	-	-	-	5	62	67	-
12	1	-	-	-	1	74	75	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	57	57	-
14	13	-	-	1	14	77	91	-
15	6	-	-	1	7	58	65	-
16	7	-	-	-	7	82	89	-
17	8	-	-	-	8	84	92	-
18	10	-	-	-	10	84	94	-
19	3	-	-	-	3	65	68	-
20	2	-	-	-	2	51	53	-
21	20	-	-	1	21	71	92	-
22	14	2	1	-	17	74	91	-
23	19	4	-	-	23	63	86	5/ $9.25
24	33	2	-	1	36	62	98	-
25	47	5	1	1	54	82	136	8.50
26	18	3	-	-	21	58	79	8.00
27	25	3	-	-	28	59	87	8.00
28	26	6	-	-	32	66	98	-
29	89	18	1	1	109	100	209	-
30	91	31	3	-	125	63	188	-
31	92	40	5	-	137	51	188	6.50
June 1	102	69	9	-	180	62	242	6.00
2	62	93	5	-	160	40	200	6.00
3	52	131	5	-	188	26	214	5.50
4	156	279	21	-	456	13	469	-
5	130	293	13	1	437	12	449	-
6	84	288	27	1	400	1	401	3.50
7	122	273	29	1	425	7	432	3.50
8	105	250	31	2	388	2	390	4.00
9	46	226	17	-	289	-	289	4.50
10	39	226	30	-	295	-	295	4.00
11	162	245	75	7	489	1	490	-
12	101	238	63	10	412	-	412	-
13	90	264	53	8	415	-	415	3.25
14	104	211	42	5	362	-	362	3.50
15	108	233	46	6	393	-	393	3.62
16	72	188	11	-	271	-	271	3.50
17	48	151	9	-	208	-	208	3.50
18	101	158	26	9	294	1	295	-
19	74	142	19	18	253	-	253	-
20	69	155	24	7	255	-	255	4.25
Total, May 1-June 20, 1960	2,370	4,227	566	83	7,246	1,764	9,010	

1/ El Centro, Calif., May 1-31; Yuma, Arizona, June 1-20.
2/ Daily import data not available. Imports probably about same volume as in following week or two.
3/ First domestic shipping-point price reported by Federal-State Market News Service on May 21.
4/ First domestic shipping-point price reported by Federal-State Market News Service on May 18.
5/ First domestic shipping-point price reported by Federal-State Market News Service on May 23.

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

(Rail carlot equivalents for rail, truck, boat, and air unloads combined)

Month and city	Domestic						Imported all from Mexico	Total domestic and imported
	California	Arizona	Florida	Texas	Other	Total		
May 1959								
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, 22 cities May 1959	450	31	13	17	-	511	986	1,497
June 1959								
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, 22 cities, June 1959	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 .--Cantaloups: Weekly wholesale prices at specified markets in the United States, 1959 and 1960

(Per jumbo crate of 36 or 45 California melons, except as noted)

Period	1959				1960			
	Los Angeles	San Francisco	Chicago	New York	Los Angeles	San Francisco	Chicago	New York
January:								
3d week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$20.00 Mex.
4th week	-	-	-	$19.00 Mex.	-	-	$18.00 Mex.	19.00 Mex.
February:								
1st week	-	-	-	19.00 Mex.	$15.50 Mex.	$14.50 Mex.	-	20.00 Mex.
2d week	-	-	-	-	14.50 Mex.	14.00 Mex.	-	19.50 Mex.
3d week	-	$12.50 Mex.	-	17.00 Mex.	16.00 Mex.	17.00 Mex.	16.00 Mex.	20.00 Mex.
4th week	-	12.50 Mex.	-	18.50 Mex.	16.50 Mex.	17.50 Mex.	18.00 Mex.	20.00 Mex.
March:								
1st week	-	16.00 Mex.	$17.50 Mex.	17.00 Mex.	13.00 Mex.	14.00 Mex.	16.50 Mex.	17.50 Mex.
2d week	$13.50 Mex.	15.50 Mex.	16.50 Mex.	16.00 Mex.	12.50 Mex.	12.50 Mex.	13.50 Mex.	14.00 Mex.
3d week	-	16.00 Mex.	14.50 Mex.	14.00 Mex.	10.50 Mex.	10.50 Mex.	12.50 Mex.	11.50 Mex.
4th week	13.50 Mex.	14.50 Mex.	12.50 Mex.	14.25 Mex.	10.50 Mex.	11.75 Mex.	11.50 Mex.	12.00 Mex.
5th week				13.75 Mex.	11.50 Mex.	11.75 Mex.	12.50 Mex.	12.00 Mex.
April:								
1st week	13.00 Mex.	13.25 Mex.	13.50 Mex.	13.75 Mex.	13.50 Mex.	14.00 Mex.	12.50 Mex.	13.50 Mex.
2d week	-	15.25 Mex.	12.50 Mex.	15.00 Mex.	14.25 Mex.	13.50 Mex.	15.00 Mex.	17.00 Mex.
3d week	12.25 Mex.	13.00 Mex.	12.20 Mex.	14.75 Mex.	12.75 Mex.	12.50 Mex.	13.50 Mex.	13.00 Mex.
4th week	10.50 Mex.	11.75 Mex.	13.35 Mex.	12.00 Mex.	13.00 Mex.	14.00 Mex.	15.50 Mex.	17.00 Mex.
5th week	1/ 9.25 Mex.	2/ 13.50 Mex.						
May:								
1st week	1/ 9.50 Mex.	2/ 11.50 Mex.	12.25 Mex.	14.50 Mex.	13.25 Mex.	14.75 Mex.	17.00 Mex.	16.50 Mex.
2d week	1/ 9.75 Mex.	2/ 9.00 Mex.	11.00 Mex.	13.50 Mex.	3/ 11.50 Mex.	14.75 Mex.	15.50 Mex.	14.50 Mex.
3d week	1/ 7.00 Mex.	2/ 8.50 Mex.	11.00 Mex.	13.50 Mex.	3/ 9.50 Mex.	4/ 7.00 Mex.	11.50 Mex.	11.50 Mex.
4th week	7.00	7.00	15.50	14.50 Mex.	3/ 7.00 Mex.	4/ 9.00 Mex.	12.50 Mex.	12.00 Mex.
June:								
1st week	4.00	4.37	8.75	11.00	4.75	6.50	10.50 Mex.	5/ 12.50 Mex.
2d week	3.25	3.37	6.50	7.50	3.60	4.25	8.75	9.50
3d week	2.75	3.37	5.75	6.00	3.37	3.75	6.25	6.25
4th week	3.62	4.37	5.40	6.25	3.75	3.37	5.50	6.50
5th week			5.50	7.00	3.37	4.00	5.25	6.00
July:								
1st week	3.75	3.87	6.00	7.10	5.75	5.50	6.25	7.75
2d week	3.50	3.62	7.65	7.25	4.75	4.75	9.00	9.00
3d week	4.00	4.62	7.50	5.00	4.25	4.00	7.60	7.75
4th week	5.25	5.62	8.75	8.50	4.75	4.25	7.00	7.50
5th week	4.50	5.62						
August:								
1st week	4.00	5.62	9.00	9.75	5.25	4.75	6.85	7.00
2d week	3.25	4.25	7.25	7.75	3.87	4.00	6.50	6.50
3d week	3.25	4.37	6.25	7.75	3.75	3.25	5.75	6.25
4th week	3.75	4.62	8.00	8.50	4.50	3.75	6.00	6.00
5th week					5.00	4.75	7.50	8.25
September:								
1st week	3.62	4.62	8.00	8.50	4.87	5.25	8.25	8.75
2d week	2.75	4.50	7.50	8.00	4.50	3.75	7.00	8.00
3d week	3.50	3.87	7.00	8.25	4.75	3.75	6.00	7.00
4th week	3.25	4.25	7.00	8.25	4.37	3.75	5.50	7.75
5th week	3.75	4.25	8.00	8.75				
October:								
1st week	4.25	4.25	7.25	7.75	4.75	3.87	9.00	8.50
2d week	4.00	4.25	-	6.00	4.75	5.25	10.00	14.00
3d week	4.12	4.75	-	6.50	5.87	4.75	10.00	13.50
4th week	2.75	4.75	-	9.50	5.00	4.75	9.50	12.00
November:								
1st week	3.25	4.50	-	10.00	3.25	5.25	7.50	8.00
2d week	3.62	4.50	-	7.00	3.63	6.50	-	7.50
3d week	4.12	5.00	-	10.50	3.63	5.00	-	7.75
4th week	-	-		-	3.75	6.25	-	8.75
5th week					3.25	6.00	-	8.25

1/ Imperial Valley cantaloups $10.50 5th week of April, $9.25 the 1st week of May, $10.50 the 2d week of May, and $9.00 the 3d week of May.
2/ Imperial Valley cantaloups $13.75 5th week of April, $9.50 1st week of May, $10.00 2d week of May, and $13.00 the 3d week of May.
3/ Imperial Valley cantaloups $7.50 the 2d week, $8.50 the 3d week, and $7.50 the 4th week of May.
4/ Imperial Valley cantaloups $7.50 the 3d week, and $9.00 the 4th week of May.
5/ Imperial Valley cantaloups $11.00.

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