

# THE Vegetable

## SITUATION

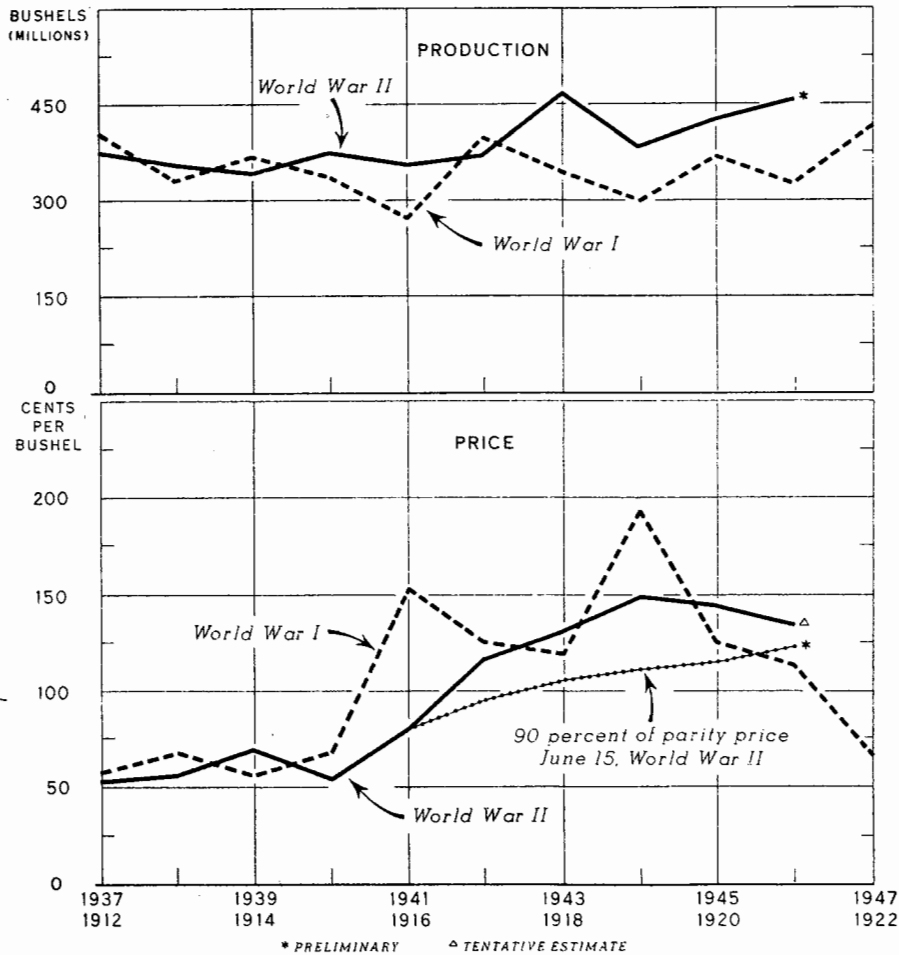
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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POTATOES: ANNUAL PRODUCTION AND SEASON AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY GROWERS IN THE TWO WORLD WAR PERIODS; AND 90 PERCENT OF JUNE 15 PARITY PRICE IN RECENT YEARS



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

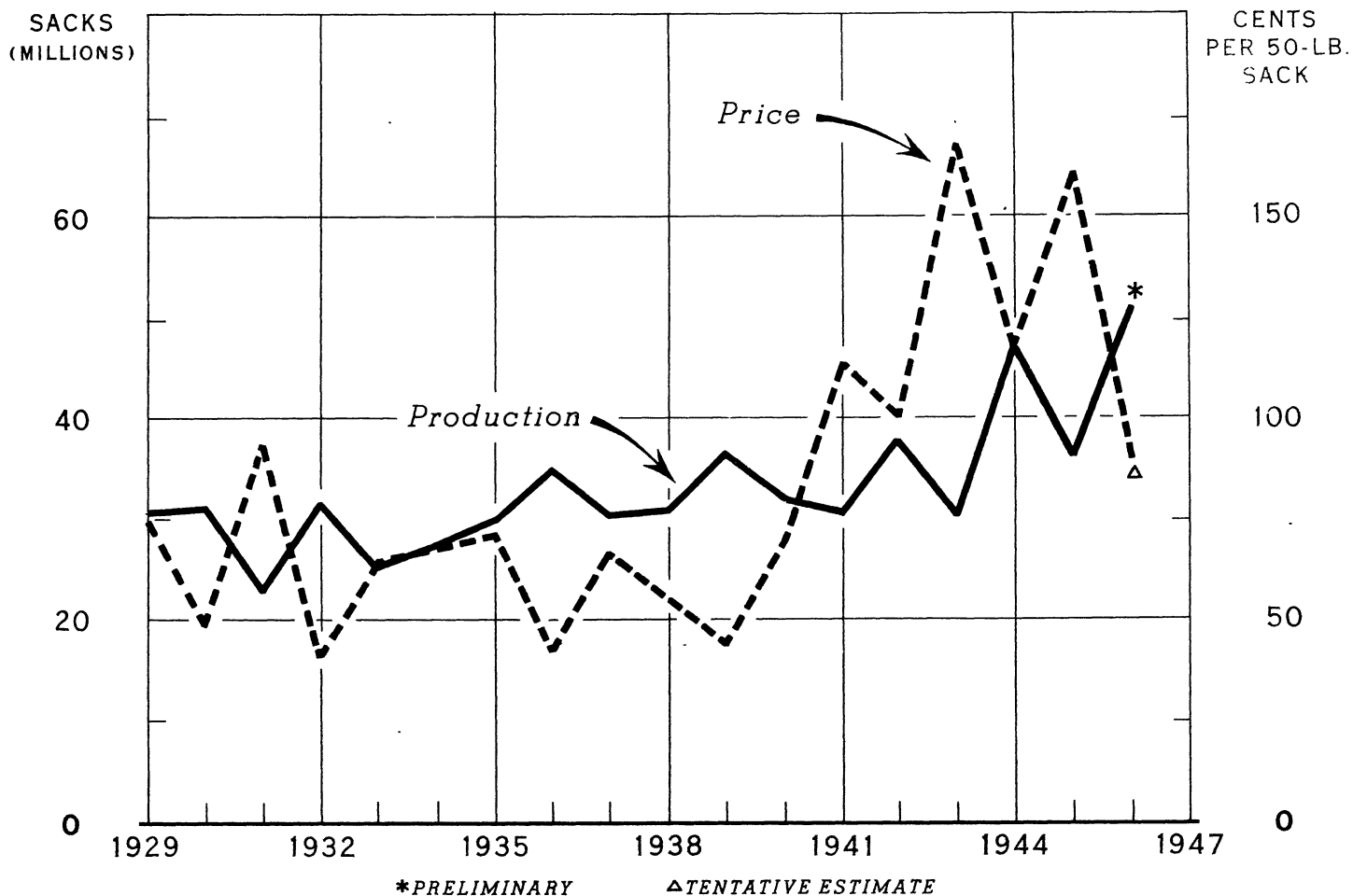
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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Production of potatoes in the recent war was maintained on a higher level, and with somewhat less violent year-to-year changes in the total size of the crop, than in World War I. Prices received by farmers for potatoes during World War II averaged appreciably lower than during the earlier war.

In 1922, the potato crop was very large, and prices broke sharply. In 1947, farmers are assured by law of price support at not less than 90 percent of parity as of the beginning of the marketing season. The Department has announced that eligibility for price support under its program will depend upon compliance with individual farm acreage goals.

## ONIONS: ANNUAL COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION AND SEASON AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY GROWERS, 1929-46



For many years, the season average price for dry onions received by commercial growers has shown a very strong inverse relationship to production. The upward effect of war-time demand upon the general level of onion prices also is quite apparent. In 1947, production probably will be smaller, and prices moderately higher, than in 1946.

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 T H E V E G E T A B L E S I T U A T I O N  
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Approved by Outlook and Situation Board, September 26, 1946

C o n t e n t s	
Page	Page
Summary .....	3
Truck Crops for Fresh Market	5
Truck Crops for Processing .	8
Canned Vegetables .....	10
Frozen Vegetables .....	10
Potatoes .....	11
Sweetpotatoes .....	14
Dry Edible Beans .....	15
Dry Field Peas .....	16
Appendix of Tables .....	17

SUMMARY

Commercial production of most fresh market and processing truck crops in 1947 is expected to be moderately smaller than in 1946 but ample to meet anticipated demand. The goal for 1947 potato production equals the 10-year average, but is considerably smaller than the near-record 1946 crop. The 1947 sweetpotato crop probably will again be near average. Production of dry beans may be somewhat larger, and dry field peas somewhat smaller, than the 1946 crop.

Prices probably will be moderately lower than in 1946, despite continued high employment and wages, because of greater abundance of other foods, because of an increased flow of manufactured goods, and because of a possible moderate recession in income payments in the latter part of 1947. Prices will be supported at not less than 90 percent of parity for potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and certain varieties of dry edible beans and dry smooth peas.

Following record-large total production of summer-season truck crops for fresh market this year, growers are going ahead to produce an early fall tonnage slightly larger than in 1945 and considerably above average. Prices, rising seasonally this fall, are on a general level moderately lower than a year earlier but still far above pre-war.

Supplies of canned and frozen vegetables in the 1946-47 season probably will set new record-highs. Prices which growers received for processing crops this year are expected to average about as high as in 1945.

Producers of commercial truck crops for fresh-market shipment in the winter season just ahead may expect lower prices than they received for 1946 winter crops. Such lower prices would be more nearly in seasonal alignment with prices for truck crops experienced during the last 3 quarters of 1946. In May 1946, prices received for most commercial truck crops fell below those for the same month in 1943, 1944, and 1945. Since May, prices for truck crops have averaged substantially below the relatively high prices received in corresponding months of the 3 prior years. Winter-season vegetable growers will benefit by a continuing strong demand for food in general, but prices may average lower than a year earlier. Demand for late summer and fall truck crop production in 1947 would be weakened if long-awaited manufactured articles become much more available and if there should be a moderate recession in employment and income payments in the latter half of 1947.

Prospective demand for tonnage by canners and freezers in 1947 may be moderately weaker than in 1946, if stocks from the 1946 record or near-record packs fail to move into consumption rapidly.

In view of a smaller prospective demand for potatoes in 1947-48, a national production goal of 373 million bushels has been announced for next year by the Department of Agriculture. This goal is equal to the average production for 1935-44, but is 82 million bushels smaller than production in 1946, when surplus diversion operations became necessary on an unprecedented scale. The acreage goal is 2,631,000 planted acres or 5.6 percent smaller than the 1946 planted acreage. The national goal includes an early commercial

goal of 49 million bushels on 283,000 acres. As announced, only those farmers who plant within their individually established acreage goals will be eligible for Government price support, which by law must be at not less than 90 percent of parity. The 455-million-bushel crop of 1946 is only 10 million short of the record in 1943. Grower prices this fall and winter are expected to continue generally at support levels.

The 1945 and 1946 crops of sweetpotatoes were near average, the 1945 crop selling generally at ceiling prices and the 1946 crop tending to sell at slightly higher levels. The 1947 crop is expected to be near average but probably will sell at slightly lower prices.

A somewhat larger dry edible bean crop but a smaller dry pea crop seem likely in 1947. If yields are average, 1947-crop dry beans will about meet domestic demand at support prices. Total supplies of dry peas may be greater than domestic and export demand at support prices. A slightly smaller acreage goal for peas has been announced for planting in 1947. Grower prices for the 1947 crops of dry beans and peas will continue to be supported in 1947 at not less than 90 percent of parity. Prices for the 1946 crops of beans and peas are expected to continue well above support levels.

#### TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET

##### Outlook for 1947

Having in mind the more than seasonal downward adjustment in prices begun in the second quarter of 1946, producers of commercial truck crops for fresh-market shipment probably will plant slightly smaller acreages in 1947, which with average yields would result in a somewhat smaller production.

Demand for fresh vegetables in 1947 as a whole is expected to be not quite as strong as in 1946. Prices for truck crops in the winter season (first quarter) of 1947 may not equal the very high prices experienced in the winter season of 1946. The effective demand for fresh vegetables will be weakened by an increased availability of some other foods and long-awaited durable manufactured goods, and by a significant slackening of income payments in the latter half of the year.

Fall Production Continues Large

Prospective supplies of most commercial truck crops for fall shipment in 1946 are larger than last fall and considerably larger than average. Estimates covering about four-fifths of the fall production total about 3 percent larger than last fall's large production and 44 percent larger than the 1935-44 average. Exceptions to the general abundance will be the below-average production in prospect for lima beans, cucumbers, and green peas.

Pre-season estimates point to the probability of acreages for harvest this winter (January-March 1947) larger than last winter by 23 percent for artichokes and by 6 percent for cabbage.

Prices to Average Below Last  
Fall but Rising Seasonally

By early September, shipping point and terminal market prices for many commercial truck crops had recovered somewhat from their low July and August levels. Prices are expected to rise seasonally this fall but at a less rapid rate than a year earlier. Prices may average somewhat lower than during the fall of 1945.

Cabbage (including Cabbage  
for Kraut)

Early fall production of domestic-type cabbage is expected to be about 355,700 tons. This is 8 percent less than the extremely large 1945 crop but 41 percent above the 10-year average. This year's early fall Danish-type crop, estimated at 407,000 tons, is practically as large as the 1945 crop and 42 percent above average.

Acreage estimated for harvest in late fall is 7,030 acres, which is 7 percent more than in 1945 and 55 percent above average.

No estimate will be made until December of the quantity to be purchased on the open market for kraut manufacture. However, if it bears the same relationship as last year to the quantity produced on processors' own or leased acreage, the total produced for kraut manufacture this year would be about 6 percent larger than in 1945 and 55 percent above average.

Wholesale prices for domestic-type cabbage, f.o.b. Rochester, in the second week of September this year averaged 81 cents per 50-pound sack, slightly higher than the previous week and 15 cents higher than a year earlier. At the same time, domestic-type eastern cabbage at New York City sold for an average of \$1.07 per sack, about 18 cents lower than in the preceding week but slightly higher than a year earlier. Weekly carlot shipments of cabbage in 1946 have been smaller than in corresponding weeks a year earlier in all but 4 weeks of the first 8-1/2 months of the year.

Carrots

Fall production of carrots, estimated at 12.7 million bushels, is about 10 percent smaller than the record-large fall crop last year, but 58 percent larger than average. In late August and early September, with weekly carlot shipments running somewhat lighter than a year earlier, prices for carrots fluctuated moderately at levels slightly lower than a year earlier for western bunched carrots and much lower for eastern topped carrots. Prices for carrots probably will decline seasonally in October and then rise in November, but may stay below prices a year earlier.

Celery

The early-fall celery crop is estimated to be 6.2 million crates, which is 41 percent larger than in 1945 and 35 percent larger than average. Acreage for the late fall crop this year is expected to be about 3 percent less than last year but 11 percent larger than average.

Carlot shipments of celery this season through September 14 totaled 26,335 cars, over 4,000 cars more than for the same period a year earlier. The larger shipments have been reflected throughout most of the season in substantially lower prices than were paid for celery last year. As of the second week in September this year, both shipping point and terminal market wholesale prices for celery were only about half as high as a year earlier, though still more than twice as high as pre-war prices.

Prices for celery probably will remain well below last year's levels for the rest of the year, declining to a seasonal low in October and working upward through the fall and winter.

Lettuce

A record-large crop of fall lettuce is in prospect. The 7.9 million crates expected is nearly one-fourth larger than the 6.4 million crates produced last year and more than one-half larger than the 10-year average production of 5 million crates. Most of the increased tonnage is grown in California, which produces about four-fifths of the fall total.

Carlot shipments of lettuce this season through September 14 totaled 67,273 cars, compared with 63,246 cars for the same period last year. The heavier shipments have kept the price of lettuce for each of the first 8 months of this year below that for last year in every month except February and May. A substantial decline in weekly shipments in early August started a rally in lettuce prices which continued through the first week in September and brought the level above last year. However, with resumption of heavier shipments in the last few weeks, prices have again declined toward last year's levels.

Because of the record-large crop in prospect, prices which growers will receive for lettuce this fall are expected to remain below prices in the corresponding period of last year.

Other Fall-Season Truck Crops

Prospective commercial production for early fall shipment is estimated to be larger than last year by 37 percent for snap beans and 12 percent for spinach, but smaller than last year by 11 percent for cucumbers, 13 percent for green peas, and 4 percent for tomatoes. Each of these prospective crops is well above average except for cucumbers and green peas. Total fall production of lima beans is expected to be about equal to last year's below-average crop. Production of fall season cauliflower may about equal last year's crop, which was 47 percent larger than average.

Prices for these truck crops were rising seasonally in early September. Although demand continues strong, prices for the rest of the year are expected to be moderated by the large supplies available from most crops.

## TRUCK CROPS FOR PROCESSING

Outlook for 1947

Although canners' stocks probably will be kept at a low level, there is some indication that distributors' and retailers' stocks of canned and frozen vegetables will build up rapidly this fall and winter. Therefore, the demand for acreage under contract for processing in 1947 may not be so strong as in 1946. Fresh vegetables at prices substantially less than wartime peaks, but above pre-war, are expected to compete with canned and frozen vegetables somewhat more sharply than during the recent war years. However, the long-time trend in consumption of canned and frozen vegetables is expected to continue upward for many years.

Prices paid to growers for processing crops are expected to be slightly lower in 1947 than in 1946, but well above pre-war. Any slackening in consumer demand in the latter part of 1947 will come too late to weaken the demand of processors who depend so largely on pre-season contracts.

Tomatoes

Although serious damage from blight and dry weather occurred during August, the crop of tomatoes for commercial processing this year is expected to be a near-record, 12 percent larger than last year, 29 percent larger than the 10-year average, and second only to the record of nearly 3.2 million tons produced in 1944.

Season average prices received by growers for the processing crop of tomatoes this year may average as high as the \$26.59 per ton received for the 1945 crop. Demand for tomato juice to be packed in 1947 is expected to be moderately weaker, but demand for canned tomatoes from the 1947 pack may be as strong as current demand for the 1946 pack, largely because of the need to replenish dealers' stocks of canned whole tomatoes.



Snap Beans

The production of snap beans for processing is estimated at 207,800 tons, nearly 6 percent less than the 1945 crop but 42 percent larger than average. The smaller crop this year is the result of some reduction in total acreage and a yield below average. While no estimates are yet available, it is considered probable that prices received by growers this year for processing snap beans will average somewhat lower than those received for the 1945 crop. Demand for snap beans for processing in 1947 is expected to be strong, but lower than that of 1946.

Sweet Corn

Commercial production of sweet corn for processing this year is expected to be about 10 percent larger than last year and within 3 percent of the record-large crop of 1942. Acreage for harvest this year is about 5 percent larger than last year. Acreage usually responds to prices offered in contracts with processors. Therefore, it is considered probable that prices which growers are receiving for processing corn this year will average at least as high as the \$19.30 per ton of 1945.

Because of the substantial increase which will be made in packers' and distributors' stocks as the result of this year's very large pack, it is expected that processors' demand for sweet corn acreage next year will not be quite as strong as it was this year.

Green Peas

A new record-large production of green peas was harvested for commercial processing this year. The estimated 522,610 tons (shelled basis) produced was 5 percent larger than the former record produced in 1945 and 69 percent above average. Prices received by growers in 1946 probably averaged as high as the \$83.18 per ton received last year. It is expected that processors' prices for contract acreage of green peas next year will be lower than this year, though still stronger than prewar.

Other Processing Crops

Commercial production for processing this year is estimated to be a new record-high for green lima beans and a near-record for pimientos, but more than one-fourth smaller than last year for beets. Prospective production of cabbage for kraut on land under the ownership or control of kraut packers is about 6 percent larger than last year. Production of each of the 4 crops mentioned is considerably above average. Prices received by growers this year are expected to average near those received for the 1945 crops, but prices next year may be somewhat lower in reflection of the general increase expected in stocks.

## CANNED VEGETABLES

Outlook for Canned Vegetables in 1947-48

Near-record civilian supplies of canned vegetables per person are expected in the 1947-48 pack year. This would be consistent with the strong upward trend in pack and consumption. Combined packers' and distributors' stocks at the beginning of the 1947-48 pack season probably will be much larger than the depleted stocks on hand at the beginning of this year's pack. Consumer demand for canned vegetables may be moderately weaker in late 1947 than during recent years because of a possible decline in income payments to individuals.

1946-47 Commercial Pack of  
Canned Vegetables Probably Near Record

On the basis of quantities produced for processing and preliminary estimates of pack, it is estimated that the total commercial pack of canned vegetables in the 1946-47 pack year may be close to the record pack produced in 1942. Consumption per person is expected to exceed 45 pounds, a new high record.

As of September 1, 1946, all canned vegetables were free of ceiling prices except canned corn, tomatoes, and tomato products (excluding tomato soup), and mixed vegetable juices. The absence of ceilings on most items allows retailers to set their own prices. This flexibility may assist in keeping retail supplies in balance with demand.

Consumption of Canned Vegetables  
Essentially on a Domestic Basis

With the further reduction in military forces, military requirements no longer are a major item in total demand. Exports and shipments, which never took as much as 5 percent of our total supply, probably will decline further from the wartime high achieved in the 1945-46 season, but may remain somewhat above prewar levels. The market for canned vegetables in 1947 and succeeding years will be determined primarily by domestic demand.

## FROZEN VEGETABLES

Outlook for 1947

Commercial freezing of vegetables is expected to rise to new high levels in 1947, with fewer handicaps than this year from shortages of processing and distributing equipment. Storage facilities in 1947, as in 1946, will be a limiting factor. With the possibility of some reduction in income payments to individuals in the latter half of 1947 and larger supplies of canned vegetables consumers are likely to take increasing quantities of frozen vegetables only at lower prices than those of recent years.

Commercial Pack of 1946  
May Be Record-Large to Date

A record-large total of commercial frozen vegetables is suggested this year by preliminary estimates. Total supplies this year are expected to be at the record level of more than 2 pounds per person and are expected to move into consumption readily at high prices, in view of the continued strong demand which is anticipated for this winter and next spring.

On September 1, 1946, there were 281 million pounds of frozen vegetables in commercial storage, much more than the 164 million pounds of a year earlier or the 1941-45 average of 130 million pounds for this date. Nearly half the quantity of vegetables in freezer storage this September 1 was green peas. Next largest quantities of frozen vegetables in storage were spinach, asparagus, and snap beans, all substantially larger than a year earlier. If this year follows the usual pattern, the peak in storage holdings of frozen vegetables will be reached in November or December.

POTATOES

Outlook for 1947

Total demand for potatoes in 1947 is not expected to be quite so strong as in 1946. This view arises from the following considerations: Truck crops and other fresh vegetables are expected to continue plentiful; cereal foods and dry edible beans probably will be in larger supply; military requirements and foreign demand for potatoes will be down; and industrial demand, especially of alcohol manufacturers, is likely to be much weaker because of the probable availability of more grain. Hence, the anticipated demand for potatoes for food and the usual needs for seed, starch, and the like, in 1947, can be fulfilled by considerably fewer potatoes than were produced in 1946. There is no likelihood that the long downward trend in per capita consumption of potatoes will soon reverse itself, although it may soon halt.

In view of the prospective demand for potatoes in 1947, the Department of Agriculture, on September 9, announced a production goal of 373 million bushels. This figure is the same as the 1935-44 average production but is 82 million bushels smaller than production in 1946 (as estimated September 1), when extensive price-support and surplus-removal programs were conducted despite the larger market outlets. The 1947 production is based on a national acreage goal of 2,631,000 acres, which is 5.6 percent less than the acreage planted in 1946 and 3.5 percent less than the acreage for harvest this year. This acreage also is in consideration of the upward trend in average yields per acre resulting from shifts to higher yielding areas and from improved cultural practices.

The 1947 potato goal includes a goal of 283,000 acres planted to early commercial potatoes, which, at the probable higher average yields, would produce a crop of about 49 million bushels. In 1946, such plantings amounted to 384,000 acres and produced 82 million bushels. In view of the prospective

large stocks of 1946-crop potatoes that will be available next spring, production of early potatoes much in excess of 49 million bushels is almost certain to create a serious surplus disposal problem, just as happened in the spring and early summer of 1946.

Present legislation requires that prices for potatoes, a "Stagall" commodity, be supported in 1947 as in 1946 at not less than 90 percent of parity. Individual farm acreage goals are to be established for 1947 plantings, and only those farmers who plant within their acreage goals will be eligible for price support under the Department's 1947 price-support program for potatoes. Despite the assurance of support prices during the last 5 years, in only 1943 and 1946 did farmers in the nation as a whole plant acreages in excess of the national goals. But, in certain high-yielding areas, goals have been frequently overplanted. For example, in the early commercial States, 1946 goals were overplanted by 24 percent, and this contributed greatly to the potato surplus last spring.

Growers in Florida and Texas will plant 15,100 acres to commercial early potatoes for harvest in the 1947 winter season (January-March), if they carry out their early intentions. Such an acreage would be 200 acres less than were harvested in the 1946 winter season but 28 percent more than the 1936-45 average. New potatoes in the winter season, although constituting only a very small percentage of total market supplies, provide an important supplement to storage potatoes from the preceding year's crop.

#### Near-Record Crop of Potatoes in Prospect This Year

A 455-million-bushel crop of potatoes, second only to the record-large crop of 465 million bushels in 1943, is estimated as of September 1. The prospective crop is 7 percent larger than the 425-million-bushel crop in 1945 and 22 percent larger than the average of 373 million bushels for 1935-44. Although the acreage for harvest this year, 2,726,000 acres, is about 3.5 percent smaller than that harvested in 1945, the average yield per acre of 167 bushels is a new record by a wide margin.

Production in the 30 late States this year is estimated at 336 million bushels, 2 percent larger than last year and 14 percent larger than average. The crop of 38 million bushels in the 7 intermediate States is 19 percent larger than the near-average 1945 crop.

The crop of 81 million bushels in the 12 early States is 27 percent larger than production last year and 68 percent above average. An abundance of potatoes, coming from the late crop, is assured for this fall and winter.

Prices Expected to Continue  
at Support Levels This  
Fall and Winter

Total carlot shipments of potatoes this season through September 14 amounted to 121,787 cars, including 16,279 cars of Government purchases. This total is 17 percent larger than total shipments during the corresponding period last season, primarily because of the much larger early and intermediate crops this year.

The large supplies of potatoes this season have been accompanied by shipping point prices generally at support levels. In fact, the pressure of supplies upon prices has been so heavy that it has required extensive operation of the Government price-support program to keep prices from falling well below support levels. In mid-September, prices at shipping points were approximately at the same levels as a year earlier, when they also were at support levels because of large supplies. In view of the large crop of late potatoes now being harvested, prices are expected to continue generally at support levels for at least the next six months. There have been no ceiling prices in effect on potatoes for the last 12 months, except for a brief period last spring when the railroad strike interrupted shipments to market.

Further Extensive Operation of Government  
Price-Support Program Seems Likely

To keep potato prices from falling below support levels, the Government through its price-support program for the 1946 crop had purchased by mid-September approximately 33 million bushels of potatoes, largely from the early commercial crop. These purchases were diverted mainly to the manufacture of alcohol, serving as a substitute for scarce grain. Because the late crop of potatoes is considerably larger than the usual market outlets are likely to take, further extensive diversion operations probably will be necessary.

Loans, however, will constitute the principal means of supporting prices of the 1946 crop of late potatoes. On September 13, the Department of Agriculture announced that prices for late potatoes would be supported through loans to be made between September 15 and December 15, 1946, supplemented where necessary and practicable by diversion to export, industrial, and feed outlets.

On potatoes suitable for approved permanent storage, the loan rates approximate 75 percent of the September support price for potatoes in bulk and loaded on truck at the farmer's gate. Although the loan rate is below the support price, when potatoes are delivered to the Commodity Credit Corporation in settlement of loans borrowers will be credited with the full support price applicable to the time and area.

Loans are available on potatoes as follows: U. S. No. 1 quality; U. S. No. 1, size B; and U. S. No. 2, 1-7/8 inches minimum diameter. The loans, which will bear interest at the rate of 3 percent, will mature on demand but not later than April 30, 1947.

For Maine, North Dakota, and Minnesota growers who have potatoes in excess of storage capacity, emergency field storage loans also will be available as a price-supporting device.

## SWEETPOTATOES

Outlook for 1947

Present legislation requires that prices to growers for the 1947 crop of sweetpotatoes be supported at not less than 90 percent of parity, the same as is true for white potatoes, both being "Steagall" commodities. Ninety percent of the parity price for sweetpotatoes on August 15, 1946, was \$1.61 per bushel. On that date, grower prices actually averaged \$2.80 per bushel. Because the index of parity is likely to change, the minimum support price for the 1947 crop may be somewhat different from \$1.61. At this price, however, demand in 1947-48 probably can be satisfied with a crop of about 70 million bushels. The 67-million-bushel crop in 1945 generally sold at or near ceiling levels, which were moderately above support levels, and for the season the crop averaged \$2.05 per bushel. Demand for sweetpotatoes in 1947-48 will be tempered by competition from prospective abundant supplies of other fresh and processed vegetables and fruits.

1946 Crop of SweetpotatoesEstimated at 66 Million Bushels

Production of sweetpotatoes in 1946 is expected to total 66 million bushels, about 1 percent smaller than the near-average crop last year. This year, as last, about one-sixth of the crop is in Louisiana, which supplied about two-thirds of the total carlot shipments by rail and boat during the 1945-46 season. The prospective supplies will permit a per capita consumption nearly as large as the 19 pounds of the 1945-46 season, though moderately smaller than in prewar years (1935-39).

Market Outlook for SweetpotatoesContinues Favorable

Rail and boat shipments of sweetpotatoes this season through September 14 totaled 2,204 cars, 8 percent smaller than in the corresponding period last season. About 69 percent of this season's shipments originated in Louisiana, and most of the remainder came from Alabama and the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

In mid-September, prices for field-graded sweetpotatoes at shipping points on the Eastern Shore of Virginia were near support levels, and slightly below prices a year earlier. In contrast, prices at shipping points in Louisiana in mid-September were considerably above both current support levels and the prices of last year. Following the end of harvest this fall, prices generally are expected to advance seasonally and continue somewhat above support levels. Ceiling prices for sweetpotatoes became inoperative September 1 by virtue of not being certified by the Secretary of Agriculture as being in short supply on that date.

Price-Support Program Now  
in Effect for 1946 Crop

Under the price-support program for the 1946 crop of sweetpotatoes, purchases will be used from September 1 to November 15 to support prices received by growers, and loans from November 16 to January 15, 1947. If any purchases are made, they will be only at announced prices. Loans will be available on ungraded lots of cured sweetpotatoes, if they contain an average of not less than 50 percent U. S. No. 1 quality and are stored in rigid containers in approved storage. The loan rates are somewhat lower than those for the 1945 crop, for which they were based on sweetpotatoes that were graded and packed for shipment. The program for the 1946 crop, like that for the 1945 crop, is designed to support grower prices at not less than 90 percent of parity.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Outlook for 1947

Demand for dry edible beans in 1947 at prices 90 percent of parity probably will call for a crop moderately larger than the 14.7 million bags (100 pounds each, uncleaned) produced in 1946. Although the 1946 crop is slightly larger than the short 1945 crop, demand continues strong at ceiling prices, which are moderately higher than those for the preceding crop. At these higher prices, it is unlikely that very many beans will be exported from either the 1946 or 1947 crops. Growers are assured a support price of at least 90 percent of parity for their 1947 crop, as is true for the 1946 crop. On August 15, 1946, 90 percent of parity amounted to \$6.18 per 100 pounds, and prices received by growers averaged \$6.63.

1946-47 Season

The 1946 crop of dry edible beans is estimated at 14.7 million bags (uncleaned), based on September 1 condition. The new crop is 9 percent larger than the short 1945 crop but still 10 percent smaller than the 1935-44 average. Production this year compared with last is considerably larger in New York, Michigan, and Idaho, but substantially smaller in Colorado. By varieties, substantial increases are estimated this year for pea, medium-white, Great Northern, and red kidney beans, while relatively large decreases are indicated for pinto and standard lima beans.

Carryover stocks of old beans September 1, 1946, were the smallest in several years. Total supplies for the season ahead are somewhat short of usual consumption, averaging about 8 to 9 pounds per person.

The U. S. average price of \$6.63 per 100 pounds received by growers for dry edible beans August 15, 1946, was 27 cents higher than the price a year earlier and nearly twice the pre-war (1935-39) average. Ceiling prices for cleaned dry beans were raised \$1.00 per 100 pounds for baby lima beans and \$1.50 for all other varieties, effective September 9, 1946. These new prices include the former subsidy payments on certain varieties. With these higher ceilings in force and a continued strong demand, grower prices for the new crop are expected to average somewhat higher than the average of \$6.42 per 100 pounds for the 1945 crop. Prices throughout the season are expected to continue well above support levels.

DRY FIELD PEAS

Outlook for 1947

Demand for dry field peas probably will be moderately weaker in 1947 than in 1946, mainly because of expected reductions in commercial exports and relief feeding abroad. Prices received by growers for the 1947 crop of smooth dry peas will be supported at not less than 90 percent of the "comparable" (substitute parity) price on thresher-run peas as of July 1, 1947. Ninety percent of the comparable price for such peas on July 15, 1946, was \$3.80 per 100 pounds, or the equivalent of about \$4.55 per 100 pounds for U. S. No. 1 peas cleaned, graded and bagged, f.o.b. cars at country shipping points.

The 1947 goal for dry field peas, as announced August 23 by the Department of Agriculture, contemplates the planting of 390,000 acres to smooth varieties and an additional 90,000 acres to wrinkled varieties for seed. The total of 480,000 acres is a reduction of 32,000 acres from the combined acreage planted in 1946 but about the same as the acreage harvested this year. At 1941-45 average yields, the goal acreage should produce a crop of about 4,375,000 bags (100 pounds each, cleaned) of smooth peas and about 1 million bags of wrinkled peas. Such a crop is considered fully sufficient for prospective requirements. Any excess in production of the smooth varieties, because of larger acreages or higher yields than those contemplated, probably would create surplus disposal problems.

1946-47 Season

Total production of dry field peas in 1946 is estimated at 6,787,000 bags (uncleaned), 21 percent larger than in 1945 and 48 percent larger than the 1935-44 average. The increase in production this year is the consequence of an unusually high yield per acre on a harvested acreage about 3.4 percent smaller than that of 1945. Seventy percent of the 1946 production consists of Alaska and other smooth green varieties. Carryover stocks of old peas on September 1 were the lowest in a number of years.

As in the war period, extensive shipments were made abroad for food purposes in the 1945-46 season. Further large shipments are in prospect in the season ahead. When food production is fully restored in Europe and other foreign countries, it is probable that pea production will return largely to a domestic basis, on a scale perhaps only slightly larger than before the war.

Prices received by growers for dry field peas in August 1946 averaged \$4.57 per 100 pounds, which was slightly above the comparable price and more than 3 times the 1935-39 average. During the season ahead, prices are likely to remain well above support levels, partly because of the large army procurement for relief feeding abroad and also a strong commercial demand for export.

Selected truck crops for fresh market shipment: Intended commercial acreage for winter (Jan.-Mar.) 1947, with comparisons

ARTICHOKEs				CABBAGE			
Crop and State	:Average: 1936-45:	Prelim.: 1946 :	Indicated: 1947 :	Crop and State	:Average: 1936-45:	Prelim.: 1946 :	Indicated: 1947 :
	Acres	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres	Acres
Calif...	9,070	5,600	6,900	Calif..	9,540	11,500	10,700
POTATOES -:				Ariz...	700	1,500	1,500
Texas...	2,080	800	1,100	Texas..	32,150	32,000	35,000
Florida..	9,740	14,500	14,000	Florida:	13,190	13,500	15,000
Total..	11,820	15,300	15,100	Total:	55,580	58,500	62,200



Table 1.- Truck crops for fresh market shipment: Reported commercial acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946

Crop and seasonal group	Harvested acreage			Unit	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Prelim-		Aver-	Indi-	Aver-	Indi-		Indi-
	1935-44	1945	inary		age	ated	age	ated	1945	ated
	Acres	Acres	Acres		1935-44	1945	1946	1935-44	1945	1946
								Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
Beans, lima:										
Summer .....	9,370	8,420	7,650	Bu.	75	85	87	706	726	666
Fall .....	790	500	500	"	47	50	55	37	25	28
Beans, snap:										
Summer .....	35,380	40,110	39,750	"	111	111	114	3,940	4,443	4,524
Early fall ..	22,280	19,080	24,950	"	90	92	96	2,001	1,747	2,391
Beets:										
Summer .....	2,670	2,500	2,600	"	300	277	310	795	693	806
Cabbage 1/:										
Summer .....	34,500	32,120	30,360	Ton	6.9	8.0	7.7	238.3	257.8	233.3
Early fall ..										
Domestic ..	30,390	37,450	36,600	"	8.4	10.3	9.7	253.1	385.6	355.7
Danish ....	33,800	41,050	40,150	"	8.5	9.9	10.1	286.9	407.2	407.0
Late fall ..	4,550	6,580	7,030	"	6.2	6.7	---	28.0	44.1	---
TOTAL 2/:	182,470	214,180	206,180	"	6.8	8.5	---	1242.5	1815.2	---
For kraut ..	18,760	22,930	---	"	8.2	10.2	---	152.4	234.3	---
For market ..	163,710	191,250	---	"	6.7	8.0	---	1090.1	1580.9	---
Cantaloups:										
Summer .....	83,860	92,340	112,480	Crate	104	110	118	8,758	10,166	13,285
Carrots:										
Summer .....	5,930	6,830	6,480	Bu.	351	347	368	2,075	2,370	2,386
Fall .....	20,040	32,260	30,250	"	398	437	419	8,036	14,106	12,662
Cauliflower:										
Summer .....	6,940	8,000	7,400	Crate	273	287	305	1,912	2,296	2,259
Fall .....	5,760	7,850	8,500	"	272	294	272	1,577	2,311	2,316
Celery:										
Summer .....	5,400	5,080	5,580	"	415	400	432	2,243	2,031	2,410
Early fall ..	12,660	11,710	13,390	"	363	375	463	4,589	4,393	6,200
Late fall ..	10,640	12,200	11,850	"	294	335	---	3,125	4,088	---
Corn, sweet:										
Summer										
(3 States) ..	49,280	54,000	54,000	Ear	4,992	4,963	5,102	245835	268000	275500
Cucumbers:										
Summer .....	15,300	16,100	17,290	Bu.	130	130	135	1,987	2,101	2,342
Early fall ..	1,760	1,300	1,300	"	65	86	78	114	112	102
Eggplant:										
Summer .....	1,920	1,900	2,000	"	227	209	227	432	398	454
Honey Balls:										
Summer .....	370	150	210	Crate	158	150	167	58	22	35
Honey Dews:										
Summer .....	7,750	14,180	18,840	"	249	254	290	1,907	3,595	5,467
Lettuce:										
Summer .....	29,560	30,300	36,800	"	170	218	194	4,933	6,596	7,121
Fall .....	34,090	41,070	46,710	"	148	157	170	5,016	6,441	7,932

-- Continued

Table 1.- Truck crops for fresh market shipment: Reported commercial acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946 (Continued)

Crop and seasonal group	Harvested acreage			Unit	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary		Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1935-44	1945			1946	1935-44		1945	1935-44	
	Acres	Acres	Acres		44	44	44	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
Onions:										
Summer .....	67,720	72,350	84,510	Sk. <sup>3/</sup>	410	414	503	27,746	29,965	42,492
Peas, green:										
Summer .....	20,850	18,280	18,160	Bu.	100	103	87	2,082	1,888	1,584
Early fall ..	9,310	5,250	4,600	"	114	120	118	1,056	630	545
Peppers, green:										
Summer .....	13,100	15,050	16,950	"	222	198	197	2,908	2,984	3,342
Spinach:										
Summer .....	4,880	6,570	6,690	"	353	357	378	1,702	2,346	2,532
Early fall ..	6,120	5,990	6,150	"	264	267	291	1,602	1,600	1,791
Tomatoes:										
Summer .....	84,550	90,770	97,170	"	153	151	156	12,962	13,710	15,133
Early fall ..	14,410	20,300	20,400	"	161	187	178	2,329	3,788	3,632
Watermelons:										
Summer .....	212,080	218,880	277,150	Melon	262	276	267	55,590	60,834	74,009
Total for which 1946 acreage and production have been estimated:										
Winter .....	249,630	291,450	311,420	Ton	4.0	5.3	4.6	1006.4	1534.8	1436.8
Spring .....	553,960	593,230	668,690	"	2.7	3.2	3.1	1502.0	1872.4	2061.9
Summer .....	691,410	733,930	842,070	"	4.2	4.4	4.6	2915.8	3231.6	3894.0
Fall .....	191,410	223,810	233,500	"	6.4	7.6	7.5	1220.1	1709.9	1760.4
Additional reported fall acreage <sup>4/</sup> ...	15,190	18,780	16,680							
Additional fall acreage in previous years .....	42,900	54,600	---							

- 1/ Includes cabbage for kraut.
- 2/ Includes winter and spring crops which preceded the summer and fall cabbage shown above.
- 3/ Sacks of 50 pounds.
- 4/ Reported acreage for which the estimates of 1946 production had not yet been made in September.

Table 2.- United States average prices received by farmers for important field crops, August 15, 1946, with comparisons

Commodity and unit	5-year average		Aug. 15, 1945	June 15, 1946	July 15, 1946	Aug. 15, 1946
	Aug. 1909 to July 1914	Jan. 1935 to Dec. 1939				
	Dol.	Dol.				
Potatoes, per bushel .....	0.70	0.72	1.66	1.47	1.48	1.43
Sweetpotatoes, per bushel .....	.88	.81	2.60	2.51	2.75	2.80
Beans, dry, edible, per cwt. ....	3.37	3.52	6.36	6.45	6.90	6.63
Peas, dry, field, per cwt. ....	---	1/ 1.40	4.14	4.43	4.53	4.57

1/ Two-year average, Jan. 1938 to Dec. 1939.

Table 3 - Truck crops, potatoes, and sweet potatoes:  
Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating  
points in the United States, indicated periods  
in 1946, with comparisons 1/

Commodity	1945			1946 (Preliminary)		
	Month		Week	Month		Week
	July	August	ended Sept. 22	July	August	ended Sept. 21
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Asparagus. . . . .	---	---	---	---	1	---
Beans, snap and lima:	126	83	---	78	22	---
Beets, . . . . .	23	135	41	1	48	15
Broccoli. . . . .	15	38	7	4	39	16
Cabbage. . . . .	545	1,035	509	339	668	454
Cantaloups. . . . .	6,522	3,366	366	7,338	3,429	378
Carrots. . . . .	1,605	1,235	266	1,468	1,172	255
Casaba melons. . . . .	6	24	13	35	13	2
Cauliflower. . . . .	86	501	86	126	652	103
Celery. . . . .	585	853	280	672	807	300
Corn, green. . . . .	260	30	25	185	84	11
Cucumbers. . . . .	537	173	26	470	182	43
Eggplant. . . . .	18	---	---	5	---	---
Greens, except						
spinach. . . . .	---	7	3	---	3	1
Honey Balls. . . . .	122	3	2	56	3	1
Honey Dews. . . . .	2,185	1,768	371	2,047	1,850	513
Lettuce and						
romaine. . . . .	4,649	5,160	1,193	5,761	5,356	1,178
Mixed melons. . . . .	197	277	84	70	263	61
Mixed vegetables. . . . .	1,986	2,622	576	2,074	2,482	514
Onions. . . . .	1,030	2,098	1,042	1,525	2,167	876
Peas, green. . . . .	398	856	52	403	503	30
Peppers, green. . . . .	242	26	6	253	19	15
Persian melons. . . . .	5	87	78	14	151	50
Spinach. v . . . . .	199	141	19	133	93	18
Tomatoes. . . . .	3,046	1,244	1,161	2,788	1,238	1,187
Turnips and						
rutabagas. . . . .	32	36	15	21	8	9
Watermelons. . . . .	13,294	4,390	47	13,259	3,988	46
Total of above. . . . .	37,713	26,188	6,268	39,105	25,241	5,826
Potatoes:						
Early. . . . .	5,460	490	6	5,939	176	11
Intermediate. . . . .	4,452	3,383	403	8,415	3,587	354
Late, surplus. . . . .	9,409	16,243	5,821	8,821	16,507	4,281
Late, other. . . . .	389	1,234	116	1,803	522	122
Total potatoes. . . . .	19,710	21,350	6,346	24,978	20,792	4,768
Sweetpotatoes. . . . .	894	938	318	342	1,104	366
Grand total. . . . .	58,317	48,476	12,932	64,425	47,137	10,960

1/ Does not include shipments by motortruck. Includes Government purchases.  
Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Admn.

Table 4.- Truck crops: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), indicated periods, 1945 and 1946

Market and commodity	Unit	1945		1946			
		Month	Week	Month	Week ended		
		Aug.	Sept. 25	July	Aug.	Sept. 7	Sept. 14
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<b>New York:</b>							
Beans, lima, eastern	Bu.	4.02	2.28	4.53	3.81	3.44	2.95
Beans, snap, green "	"	2.40	2.35	3.02	2.40	2.59	2.32
Beets, bunched, L.I. & N.J.	1-3/5 bu. box	1.07	.95	.94	.78	.78	.76
" topped "	Bu.	.91	.75	.99	.91	.79	.76
Broccoli, western	Pony crate	7.29	5.60	---	7.33	6.50	6.50
" Pa.	4/5 bu. box	---	---	2.19	1.85	1.38	1.42
Cabbage, domestic, N.J.	50-lb. sack	1.52	1.08	.79	1.07	1.31	1.18
" " N.Y.	"	1.18	.88	---	.85	1.19	.95
Cantaloups, Calif.	Jumbo crt.	5.24	5.24	6.50	4.69	5.91	5.68
Carrots, bchd., western	L. A. crate	5.18	4.67	5.30	4.94	5.00	4.65
" topped, eastern	Pu.	2.25	1.85	1.72	.96	.79	.70
Cauliflower, western	Pony crt.	2.75	1.01	---	2.57	2.84	2.69
" N. Y.	Catskill Sec.	3.51	1.75	3.30	3.30	3.47	2.88
	crt.						
Celery, Gr. Heart, N.Y.	16-inch crt.	6.16	3.35	2.78	1.90	1.81	1.68
" " N.J.	1/2 crt.	---	---	1.77	1.12	1.56	---
Corn, sweet, yellow	Pu.	1.54	1.54	2.16	1.58	1.72	1.60
Cucumbers, eastern	"	3.32	3.50	3.11	3.76	3.16	2.98
Eggplant, N.J.	"	2.09	.80	3.79	1.25	1.31	1.12
Escarole, eastern	1-3/5 bu. box	1.64	.90	1.44	1.03	1.28	1.05
Honey Dew melons, Calif.	Std. flat crt.	3.26	3.28	3.12	2.46	2.59	3.02
Kale, eastern	1-3/5 bu. box	.72	.61	.86	1.01	.78	.66
Lettuce, Iceberg, western	L. A. crt.	5.52	5.36	4.80	4.59	6.38	5.60
" Big Boston	E. crt.	1.94	1.05	1.28	2.03	2.53	1.68
Onions, yellow, eastern	50-lb. sack	2.35	2.20	1.25	.91	.88	.88
" Sw. Spanish, western	"	---	2.74	1.91	1.76	2.08	2.00
Peas, green, western	Bu.	3.78	2.68	3.96	2.84	2.97	3.40
Peppers, green, Bullnose, N.J.	"	2.09	.98	2.08	1.46	1.44	1.32
Spinach, Savoy type, east.	"	1.62	.80	1.54	1.65	1.22	.80
Squash, acorn, N.J.	"	2.91	2.02	1.36	1.17	1.11	.95
" yellow, "	"	1.99	1.40	1.14	1.00	1.31	.84
" green, Italian, N.J.	"	4/1.31	4/1.83	1.29	1.12	1.75	1.06
Tomatoes, N.Y.	Lug, 6 x 6	3.33	1.65	2.34	2.30	3.29	3.10
" " "	" 6 x 7	2.74	1.38	1.99	1.85	2.92	2.42
" eastern	12-qt. cl. bskt.	1.50	.67	1.77	1.12	2.06	1.42
Watermelons all sizes							
Cannonball (Blek, Diamond)	Bulk per car	---	---	465	6/ 539	---	---
Cuban Queen	"	---	---	435	---	---	---
Tom Watson	"	---	---	553	---	---	---
Thurmond Gray	"	429	---	---	357	---	---

Continued

Table 4.- Truck crops: Unweighted average wholesale prices at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when quoted), indicated periods, 1945 and 1946 (Continued)

Market and commodity	Unit	1945		1946			
		Month	Week	Month	Week ended		
		Aug.	Sept. 15	July	Aug.	Sept. 7	Sept. 14
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<b>Chicago:</b>							
Beans, lima, Mich.	: 12-qt. cl. bskt.	: 1.93	---	: ---	2.29	1.91	2.03
Beans, snap, green, midw.	: Bu.	: 2.94	2.18	: 3.19	2.97	3.62	3.22
Beets, topped, washed, Ill.	: 50-lb. sack	: .97	.75	: .90	.72	.68	.65
Broccoli, western	: Pony crt.	: 5.56	4.10	: ---	5.17	5.75	5.50
Cabbage, domestic, Ill.	: 50-lb. sack	: .68	---	: .76	1.14	6/ 1.14	1.25
" " "	: Misc. crt.	: .85	.88	: .94	1.76	1.97	1.66
Cantaloups, Calif.	: Jumbo crt.	: 4.86	4.86	: 5.62	4.61	5.97	4.72
Carrots, bunched, western	: L.A. crt.	: 4.79	4.38	: 4.03	4.11	3.88	4.05
" topped, Ill.	: Bu.	: 1.52	.92	: ---	1.20	1.09	.99
Cauliflower, western	: Pony crt.	: 2.68	1.84	: 2.66	2.18	2.67	2.78
Celery, G. Heart, Mich.	: 1/2 crt.	: 2.66	2.98	: 1.81	1.05	1.48	.94
" Pascal, "	: 16-inch crt.	: ---	---	: ---	3.02	2.91	2.70
Corn, sweet, yellow	: Sack, 5-6 doz.	: 1.99	.42	: 2.25	1.10	1.21	1.24
Cucumbers, midw.	: Bu.	: 4.53	2.05	: 4.28	1.64	1.56	1.95
Eggplant, "	: "	: 2.86	1.25	7/ 2.18	2.36	1.18	1.38
Escarole, Ill.	: "	: .79	.65	: .83	.98	.88	.90
Honey Dew melons, Calif.	: Std. flat	: 2.99	2.99	: 2.38	2.34	2.19	2.30
Lettuce, Iceberg, western	: L.A. crt.	: 5.12	4.91	: 4.62	3.84	4.69	4.72
" leaf, Ill.	: Bu.	: .61	.55	: .58	.77	.84	.80
Onions, yellow, midw.	: 50-lb. sack	: 2.21	1.53	: 1.12	1.00	.91	.91
" Sw. Spanish, western	: "	: ---	2.50	: ---	1.55	1.86	1.61
Peas, green, western	: Bu.	: 3.51	2.53	: 3.45	2.52	2.78	3.38
Peppers, green, Bullnose type, Ill.	: "	: 3.11	1.28	: 2.33	1.97	1.22	1.10
Spinach, flat type, midw.	: "	: 1.46	1.03	: 1.18	1.67	2.16	2.00
Squash, acorn, Ill.	: "	: 3.30	.76	: 2.26	1.52	.62	.64
" white, "	: "	: 2.22	.50	: .39	.71	.50	.52
" yellow, "	: "	: 2.20	.62	: .88	.72	.50	.49
" Zucchini, "	: 15-lb. box	: 1.76	.91	: 1.18	.81	.96	.86
" Hubbard, "	: L.A. crt.	: ---	---	: ---	2.68	1.38	1.25
Tomatoes, Tex.	: Lug, 6 x 6	: ---	---	: 2.34	---	---	---
" Calif.	: "	: ---	---	: 2.98	---	---	---
" Ark. & Tenn.	: "	: ---	---	: 3.00	---	---	---
" Iowa	: 30-lb. lug	: 2.92	1.90	: ---	2.92	---	---
" midw.	: 12-qt. bskt.	: 1.84	1.07	: ---	1.81	1.69	1.16
Turnips, Ill.	: 50-lb. sack	: 2.11	1.99	: 1.62	1.49	8/ 1.38	8/ 1.43
Watermelons, all sizes	: "	: "	: "	: "	: "	: "	: "
Black Diamond	: Melon	: .83	.53	: .72	.68	.46	.54

1/ 3-inch minimum. 2/ Yellow, Semi-Globe, Calif.

3/ N. C. 4/ Large.

5/ Md. 6/ Less than 10 quotations.

7/ Southern. 8/ Wis.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 5.- Truck crops for fresh market: Average prices received by growers, United States, August 1-15, 1946, with comparisons

Commodity and unit	Average :					
	Jan. 1933 to Dec. 1942	Aug. 1-15, 1945	Aug. 1-15, 1945	Month - June 1946	July 1946	Aug. 1-15, 1946
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Asparagus, per crate .... (24 lb.):	2.13	---	---	2.75	3.10	---
Lima beans, per bu. .... (32 lb.):	2.12	4.65	3.65	2.45	3.45	3.60
Snap beans, per bu. .... (30 lb.):	1.43	2.65	2.70	2.00	2.20	2.28
Beets, per bu. .... (52 lb.):	.47	1.15	1.10	1.35	.90	.90
Cabbage, per ton ..... (2,000 lb.):	16.08	30.10	26.60	21.70	22.20	25.70
Cantaloups, per crate ... (60 lb.):	1.69	2.60	2.20	3.30	2.95	2.30
Carrots, per bu. .... (50 lb.):	.88	1.75	1.65	1.70	1.65	1.50
Cauliflower, per crate .. (37 lb.):	.81	2.75	1.65	1.50	2.40	1.50
Celery, per equivalent $\frac{1}{2}$ crate ...:	1.45	2.65	2.80	3.40	1.95	1.60
Cucumbers, per bu. .... (48 lb.):	2.19	2.50	2.15	1.75	2.20	2.55
Eggplant, per bu. .... (33 lb.):	1.02	2.75	1.85	1.40	2.70	1.20
Lettuce, per crate ..... (70 lb.):	1.31	3.25	3.15	2.55	2.65	2.35
Onions, per sack ..... (50 lb.):	.78	2.00	1.70	1.30	.80	.85
Green peas, per bu. .... (30 lb.):	1.53	2.25	2.10	1.20	2.00	1.35
Green peppers, per bu. .. (25 lb.):	1.26	2.25	1.90	2.40	1.55	1.50
Spinach, per bu. .... (18 lb.):	.54	1.05	1.15	.75	1.15	1.40
Strawberries, per crate . (24 qt.):	4.46	---	---	10.90	10.90	---
Tomatoes, per bu. .... (53 lb.):	2.28	4.95	3.65	2.45	2.55	3.05
Watermelons, per 1000 melons .....	162.00	344.00	357.00	538.00	324.00	349.00

Table 6.- Truck crops for processing: Harvested acreage and estimated production, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946

Commodity	Harvested acreage			Production			
	Average: 1935-44	1945	For 1946	Average: 1935-44	1945	Indicated: 1946	as % of '45
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	Pct.
Asparagus, Cal.:	45,540	47,230	1/50,000	50,080	53,170	-----	---
Beans, green:							
lime 2/ ...:	50,050	58,100	72,570	27,720	34,680	42,070	121
Beans, snap ..:	89,080	130,710	126,500	146,700	220,000	207,800	94
Beets .....	13,160	18,400	16,670	91,700	186,600	132,900	71
Cabbage for:							
kraut .....	18,760	22,930	1/25,000	152,400	234,300	-----	---
Contracted.:	8,880	9,670	10,830	70,250	103,090	108,800	106
Open market:	9,880	13,260	1/14,120	82,150	131,210	-----	---
Corn, sweet ..:	405,340	482,870	507,300	935,320	1,129,200	1,247,700	110
Cucumbers for:							
pickles .....	91,520	97,700	1/115,000	156,461	185,424	-----	---
Peas, green 2/:	351,760	453,240	491,900	309,940	496,620	522,610	105
Pimientos .....	14,030	3,880	13,450	17,070	12,650	20,910	165
Spinach 3/.....:	17,080	15,720	19,450	44,080	56,200	71,000	126
Tomatoes .....	470,000	547,650	596,800	2343,200	2628,400	3011,100	112
Total 4/...:	1,566,320	1,885,430	2,034,640	4,274,671	5,297,244	-----	(111)

1/ Rough estimate, subject to revision. 2/ Production reported on shelled basis.  
 3/ California and Texas only. These 2 States usually produce one-half the total spinach for processing in 6 States.  
 4/ Excluding acreage and production of spinach in 4 States, which will not be reported until December.

Table 7.- Potatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946

Group of States	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For		Indi-		Indi-			
	Average:	Harvest:	Average:	cated:	Average:	cated:			
	1935-44:	1945:	1935-44:	1945:	1935-44:	1945:	1946:	1946:	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	bushels	bushels	bushels
	acres	acres	acres						
Early:									
12 States .....	494	513	546	98	125	149	48,436	64,099	81,311
Intermediate:									
7 States .....	279	257	257	112	124	149	31,210	32,043	38,273
Late surplus:									
3 Eastern .....	551	531	525	171	186	240	94,107	98,479	125,730
5 Central .....	824	675	599	91	114	97	74,249	76,792	58,096
10 Western .....	467	580	538	188	209	220	87,915	121,332	118,763
18 States .....	1,842	1,786	1,662	140	166	182	25,271	296,603	302,539
Late, other:									
5 New England..	62	68	67	149	144	160	9,247	9,789	10,730
5 Central .....	284	187	182	94	110	111	26,794	20,489	20,209
2 Southwest ...	7	12	12	106	169	173	799	2,108	2,025
12 States .....	354	268	261	105	121	126	36,839	32,386	32,964
Late total:									
30 States .....	2,195	2,053	1,923	134	160	174	293,111	328,989	335,553
37 late and intermediate ..	2,474	2,311	2,180	132	156	172	324,321	361,032	373,826
Total, United States ..	2,968	2,824	2,726	126	151	167	312,756	425,131	455,137

Table 8.- Frozen vegetables: Cold-storage holdings, Sept. 1, 1946, with comparisons

Commodity	1945			1946			Sept. 1 average, 1941-45
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1 (prelim.)	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Asparagus .....	14,539	12,327	12,851	20,269	22,809	23,064	7,764
Beans, lima .....	3,921	1,896	3,490	4,196	2,948	6,509	6,293
Beans, snap .....	4,862	3,781	12,437	7,615	8,713	20,027	10,084
Broccoli .....	4,197	2,442	2,109	14,298	12,198	12,310	1,421
Cauliflower .....	1,609	998	921	5,098	4,535	4,750	---
Corn, sweet .....	5,406	3,127	5,054	7,099	5,718	12,595	5,261
Peas, green .....	17,107	73,792	89,560	40,037	106,613	138,154	59,416
Soinach .....	15,804	13,444	11,507	26,505	25,662	24,244	7,399
Brussels sprouts ..	1,678	923	793	2,615	2,677	2,796	---
Pumpkin and squash..	4,913	3,930	4,115	4,781	4,404	4,045	---
Baked beans .....	1,972	1,540	1,477	750	1,015	894	---
Vegetable purees ..	693	651	452	547	238	243	---
All other vegetables	14,328	15,697	19,161	41,894	30,011	31,713	32,523
Total .....	92,029	134,512	163,927	175,704	227,541	281,349	130,161

Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Adm. Reports on cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, pumpkin and squash, baked beans, and vegetable purees were not segregated prior to July 1, 1944.

Table 9.- Potatoes: Unweighted average price per 100 pounds (except where otherwise noted) for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1, size 1, when quoted), at shipping points and terminal markets, indicated periods, 1945 and 1946

Location and variety	1945		1946			
	Month	Week	Month	Week ended		
		ended		July	Aug.	Sept. 7
	Aug.	Sept. 15	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<b>F.o.b. shipping points:</b>						
Yakima Valley, Wash., Long White	---	---	1.83	2.14	---	---
Kan Valley, Kans. & Orrick, Mo.						
Cobbler	---	---	2.08	---	---	---
Onley, Va., Cobbler	---	---	2.41	---	---	---
Central N.J. points, Cobbler &						
Katahdin	2.34	2.20	2.21	2.10	2.20	---
Gibbon-Kearney Dist., Nebr.,						
Red Warba	2.12	---	---	1.93	---	---
Northern Colo. points:						
Bliss Triumph	---	2.00	---	1.99	2.02	2.11
Cobbler	---	1.97	---	1.83	1.85	1.97
Stevens Point, Wis., Chippewa	---	1.77	---	1.90	1.92	1.90
Rocheater, N.Y., Chippewa &						
Katahdin	---	2.15	---	---	2.05	2.05
<b>New York:</b>						
Long White, western	4.34	---	4.47	4.31	4.56	4.70
Russet Burbank, Idaho	---	3.96	---	4.42	4.49	4.68
Cobbler, Md. 1/	---	---	2.68	---	---	---
"    N.J. 1/	---	---	2.33	---	---	---
"    L.I. 1/	2.80	2.00	2.50	2.18	2.26	2.26
Chippewa, L.I. 1/	2.87	2.50	---	2.25	2.31	2.35
Green Mtn., L.I. 1/	2.63	2.50	---	2.26	2.30	2.35
Katahdin, N.J. 1/	2.49	2.04	---	2.21	2.29	2.36
<b>Chicago:</b>						
Russet Burbank, Idaho	3.45	---	---	3.59	4.05	3.90
Long White, western	3.27	---	3.57	3.49	3.89	3.72
Bliss Triumph, "	2.90	2.78	3.12	2.75	2.70	2.65
Bliss Triumph, midv. 1/	---	2.55	---	---	2.32	2.32
Cobbler, Colo.	2/2.36	---	---	2.57	---	---
"    Wis. 1/	---	2.02	---	2.11	2.12	2.10
Red Warba, Nebr.	2.67	2.72	---	2.51	---	---
Chippewa, Wis.	---	2.06	---	---	2.15	2.12

1/ Unwashed.

2/ Nebr.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.



Table 10.- Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946

Group and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For		Indi-			Indi-		
	Average: 1945:	harvest:	Average: 1945:	cated:	Average: 1945:	cated:	Average: 1945:	cated:	
	1935-44:	1946	1935-44:	1946	1935-44:	1946	1935-44:	1946	
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	bushels	bushels	bushels
Central Atlantic 1/	61	56	54	124	116	133	7,565	6,471	7,162
Lower Atlantic 2/...	265	235	221	86	95	94	22,664	22,312	20,674
South Central 3/...	420	392	411	78	90	85	32,915	35,377	35,118
North Central 4/...	22	18	18	39	89	97	1,959	1,596	1,752
California .....	11	9	10	120	120	125	1,319	1,080	1,250
Total, United States	773	709	714	35	94	92	66,422	66,836	65,956

1/ New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

2/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

3/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

4/ Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas.

Table 11.- Sweetpotatoes: Unweighted average wholesale price per bushel for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S.No. 1 when quoted), at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1945 and 1946

Market and type	1945		1946			
	Month	Week	Month		Week ended	
	Aug.	Sep. 15	July	Aug.	Sept. 7	Sept. 14
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>F.o.b. shipping points:</u>						
New Orleans, La., Porto Rican.....	1.94	1.79	---	2.50	2.00	2.33
E. Shore Va. points, Golden.....	---	2.29	---	---	2.10	1.94
<u>New York:</u>						
Golden & Porto Rican, Fla.....	---	---	5.76	---	---	---
Golden, Md.....	3.51	2.80	---	3.21	2.53	2.20
Golden, Va.....	3.16	2.53	---	2.87	2.29	2.03
Golden, N. J.....	---	---	1/5.12	---	---	---
Jersey type, N. J.....	---	---	---	---	2.38	2.38
Porto Rican, La.....	3.73	2.97	---	3.56	3.17	3.62
" " N.C. & S.C.....	3.71	2.82	---	3.47	3.00	3.31
" " Va.....	2/3.01	2.17	---	---	2.54	2.70
<u>Chicago:</u>						
Nancy Hall, Tenn.....	---	2.03	---	---	2.75	2.67
Porto Rican, La.....	2.81	2.35	2/5.25	3.18	2.74	2.75
" " Tenn.....	---	2.40	---	---	2.84	2.79
Triumph, Ala.....	---	---	2/4.96	---	---	---

1/ 1945 crop.

2/ Less than 10 quotations.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 12.- Beans, dry, edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946

Group of States	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production 1/		
	Harvested	For	For	Average:	Indi-	Indi-	Average:	1945	Indi-
	Average:	harvest:	harvest:	1935-44:	1945:	cated:	Average:	1945	cated
	1935-44:	1945	1946	:	1946	1946	1935-44:	1945	1946
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres				bags	bags	bags
Maine, Vt., N.Y.,									
Mich., Wis., and									
Minn. 2/ .....	705	492	650	833	812	800	5,832	3,997	5,201
Nebr., Mont., Idaho									
Wyo., Wash., Oreg.									
and N. Dak. 3/.....	246	273	285	1,362	1,381	1,499	3,352	3,770	4,273
Colo., N. Mex.,									
Ariz., Utah, and									
Texas 4/ .....	559	495	407	457	458	479	2,573	2,265	1,948
California 5/ .....	370	311	287	1,256	1,140	1,156	4,650	3,546	3,319
Calif. lima .....	159	170	153	1,335	1,213	1,250	2,133	2,062	1,912
Calif. other .....	210	141	134	1,192	1,052	1,050	2,517	1,484	1,407
Total,									
United States ...	1,879	1,571	1,629	873	864	905	16,408	13,578	14,741

1/ Bags of 100 pounds, uncleaned beans; includes beans for seed.

2/ Largely pea beans, but most important source also of Red Kidney, Yelloweye, and Cranberry.

3/ Largely Great Northern, but Idaho also is the most important source of Small Reds. South Dakota included in 1943, 1944, and 1945. 4/ Largely Pinto beans.

5/ Miscellaneous varieties, mostly Lima, Baby Lima, Blackeye, Small White, and Pink.

Table 13.- Peas, dry, field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	For	Average:	Indi-	Indi-	Average:	1945	Indi-
	Average:	harvest:	harvest:	1935-44:	1945:	cated:	Average:	1945	cated
	1935-44:	1945	1946	:	1946	1946	1935-44:	1945	1946
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres				bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
Wis. ....	7	2	1	768	800	960	54	16	10
N. Dak. ...	---	9	9	---	1,200	1,000	---	108	90
Mont. ...	30	24	26	1,136	1,200	1,200	341	288	312
Idaho ...	106	153	161	1,171	1,150	1,400	1,285	1,760	2,254
Wyo. ....	---	2	2	---	1,200	1,250	---	24	25
Colo. ...	19	32	24	849	1,000	850	168	320	204
Wash. ...	176	237	235	1,319	1,150	1,540	2,425	2,726	3,619
Oreg. ...	16	37	26	1,354	950	1,300	238	352	273
U. S. ...	362	496	484	1,213	1,128	1,417	4,580	5,594	6,787

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and can-  
nery peas harvested dry. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).