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THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SITUATION

Summary

With the exception of grapefruit, the early spring supply of fruits is below that of a year ago and prices for the next few months probably will average somewhat higher than during the corresponding period of 1936. Prices of oranges and lemons are expected to average considerably higher during the remainder of the present marketing season (through October 1937) than in the corresponding period of last year. Grapefruit supplies are at a record high level, and prices will be maintained at somewhat lower levels than during the corresponding period of 1936.

Vegetable supplies for the early spring markets were reduced by January freezes in California and unfavorable growing conditions in Florida. Supplies of most of the truck crops, however, are larger than those of last year, and prices may average under those of a year ago. In the case of truck crops damaged severely by the low temperatures, the reduction in supplies will result in higher average prices than last year.

Supplies of potatoes are very short and prices this spring probably will average as high or higher than in the spring of 1936. Prices of old stock potatoes are now substantially higher than they were a year earlier, and are likely to continue to advance during the next month or two.

CITRUS FRUITS

Oranges: Prospective shorter supplies.- Prices of oranges are expected to average considerably higher during the remainder of the present marketing season than they have to date. Freeze damage has reduced the California crop of Navel and miscellaneous oranges about 26 percent since January 1 and the Valencia crop about 41 percent. An unusually large production of Florida oranges partially offsets the reduction in California Navels, so that supplies until late spring are likely to be only about 15 percent smaller than those of last year. The great reduction in the Valencia crop, however, indicates very short supplies for summer and fall.

This year's crop of California Navels and miscellaneous oranges is 22 percent or 3,300,000 boxes less than the 1935-36 crop and 26 percent less than the 1931-35 average. An increase of about 5,500,000 boxes in the production of other States, however, brings the total of winter and spring varieties for 1936-37 slightly above both the crop of last year and the 1931-35 average production.

Marketings thus far in the current season have been heavier than usual. Shipments from Florida and California through the first week in February were 22 percent greater than shipments for the corresponding period of last year, and 14 percent greater than the 1931-35 average; the greater increase occurred in Florida shipments. The freeze damage in California, together with heavier shipments during the early part of the season, has reduced the supplies of California oranges remaining for shipment during the spring months about 50 percent below supplies for a corresponding period of last year and 47 percent below the 1931-35 average. Supplies of Florida oranges for shipment during the spring, however, are 22 percent greater than those of last year and 28 percent above the 1931-35 average. This partially offsets the decrease in California supplies, so that total supplies of oranges for shipment during the spring are only 15 percent less than last year and 10 percent below the 1931-35 average. The prospective crop of Valencia oranges, as of February 1, 1937, is 29 percent less than the crop of last year, and 34 percent below the 1931-35 average production. As California Valencia oranges constitute practically the entire supply of oranges for consumption during the summer and early fall months, the great reduction in the Valencia crop will result in extremely short supplies of oranges during this period.

California and Florida orange prices rose rather sharply during the latter part of January in response to information regarding the freeze damage in California. Prices declined during the first 2 weeks of February, but the average of prices for the week ended February 13 was higher than for the second week of January. It is expected that orange prices will follow a gradual upward trend until late spring and then advance more rapidly during the summer and early fall when supplies will be very small.

Grapefruit: Record crop indicated.- The largest crop of grapefruit on record is indicated for the 1936-37 season, and a continuation of the relatively low grapefruit prices is in prospect.

Large increases in the grapefruit crop this year occurred in Florida and Texas. Until this year Texas has not produced a crop of more than 2,800,000 boxes, but with a large number of young trees coming into bearing and with favorable growing conditions, this year's crop is indicated to be almost 7,000,000 boxes. The Florida crop of 17,500,000 boxes is the largest crop Florida has ever produced. Freeze damage in California and Arizona reduced their crops to about 50 percent of the 1935-36 crop. Production in these 2 States represents only a small part of the total production, however, and the total crop was not materially affected by these reductions. The total grapefruit crop is the largest on record and is 52 percent greater than the crop of last year and 46 percent above the 1931-35 average production.

Total shipments of grapefruit this season through the first week of February were about 46 percent greater than during the same period of last season. In spite of heavier shipments in the early part of the season, however, supplies for the remainder of the marketing year are far in excess of those of a year earlier.

The current marketing season opened in September with grapefruit prices at a relatively low level. The weighted average price per box of Florida grapefruit at New York was \$2.34 in September 1936, compared with \$2.74 in September 1935, and \$3.09 in September 1934. Since September, prices have declined seasonally, and in the second week of February Florida grapefruit averaged only \$2.02 per box on the New York market. In view of the exceptionally large supplies of grapefruit available this year, it is expected that prices will remain at the present low levels or possibly show some further decline during the remainder of the marketing season.

Lemons: Smallest crop in 12 years.- Lemon prices are expected to be maintained at a very high level during the remainder of the marketing year. January freeze damage reduced the 1936-37 crop to 5,832,000 boxes, 28 percent below the 1931-35 average, and the smallest crop since 1924.

Prices of lemons in the terminal markets advanced sharply in January, reaching a peak in the last week of the month. The weighted average price for the week ended January 30 was \$7.28 at New York and \$7.58 at Chicago. During the first 2 weeks of February prices declined, but remained at a higher level than a month earlier.

Citrus fruits: Production, average 1931-35, annual 1935 and 1936 production indicated on February 1, 1937

Crop and States	Production ^{1/}		
	1936	1935	Average 1931-35
	boxes	boxes	boxes
Oranges:			
Winter and spring varieties -			
Calif. Navels and misc.	11,232	14,469	15,216
Fla., all	21,200	18,000	16,824
Five other States	2,340	1,234	1,036
Total.....	34,772	33,703	33,076
Summer and early fall varieties-			
Calif. Valencias	13,200	18,530	19,993
Total 7 States	47,972	52,283	53,069
Grapefruit:			
Fla., all	17,500	11,500	11,997
Seedless	5,700	4,000	---
Other	11,800	7,500	---
Tex.	6,790	2,267	2,097
Calif.	1,287	2,741	1,786
Ariz.	1,000	1,800	961
Total 4 States	26,577	18,308	16,841
Lemons:			
Calif.	5,832	7,787	8,018

Net weight of contents of boxes varies. ¹In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 pounds net, and grapefruit 60 pounds; in Florida and other States oranges 90 pounds, and grapefruit 80 pounds; California lemons about 76 pounds net.

^{1/} Relates to crop of bloom of year shown; picking beginning November 1 in California and September 1 in other States.

Citrus fruits: Weighted average price per box at New York and Chicago, specified periods

Crop and market	Week ended			Month	
	Feb. 13: 1937	Jan. 16, 1937	Feb. 15, 1936	Jan. 1937	Jan. 1936
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York City:					
Oranges- Calif. Navels	4.66	3.58	3.12	3.60	2.95
Fla.	3.26	2.82	3.06	2.94	2.84
Grapefruit- Fla.	2.02	2.15	2.81	2.08	2.59
Lemons - Calif.	6.37	5.30	4.68	5.57	4.81
Chicago:					
Oranges - Calif. Navels ...	3.99	3.70	3.14	3.76	3.06
Fla.	3.23	3.02	3.35	3.09	2.91
Grapefruit - Fla.	1.99	1.90	2.43	1.87	2.43
Lemons - Calif.	5.78	5.97	4.70	5.96	5.21

APPLES

Apple prices continue the upward trend started last fall and are expected to increase further during the next 2 or possibly 3 months. In other years of small crops and small storage stocks, apple prices have moved steadily upward from a low point in the fall to a peak in late spring. The movement of prices after April is dependent largely upon the quality of the stored apples.

On February 1, 1937 storage stocks totaled 17,350,000 bushels, compared with 24,675,000 bushels on February 1, 1936, and the 1931-35 February 1 average of 21,082,000 bushels. Approximately 53 percent of the February 1, 1937 storage stocks were western boxed apples and the remainder eastern apples. Relatively high apple prices during December and January encouraged withdrawals from storage at a greater than average rate. In the period 1926-35, an average of 32 percent of the December 1 storage stocks were moved into marketing channels during December and January. During these 2 months of the present season, withdrawals were almost 35 percent of the December 1 stocks. This tendency to move storage stocks earlier than usual has been a factor in preventing a sharp rise in apple prices thus far.

The accompanying table shows apple prices by varieties for the second week of January and the second week of February. These prices indicate the general upward trend in prices, which is expected to continue until late spring.

Apples: L.c.l. jobbing and auction prices per bushel by varieties, specified periods

Market and variety	Week ended			Month	
	Feb. 13, 1937	Jan. 16, 1937	Feb. 15, 1936	Jan. 1937	Jan. 1936
	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
Eastern apples (l.c.l. jobber prices):					
N.Y. market-					
Greenings - N.Y.:	1.36	1.33	1.12	1.31	1.01
Baldwins - N.Y.:	1.47	1.42	1.00	1.40	.95
Yorks - Va.:	1.46	1.45	.83	1.44	.86
McIntosh - Mass.:	2.16	2.06	<u>1/</u> 1.38	2.03	1.32
Chicago market-					
McIntosh - Mich.:	1.84	1.68	1.30	1.70	1.26
Greenings - Mich.:	1.34	1.38	1.08	1.39	1.13
Delicious - Mich.:	2.10	1.74	1.25	1.85	1.31
Western apples (auction prices): <u>2/</u>					
N.Y. market-					
Delicious - Wash.:	2.60	2.29	1.79	2.33	1.48
Romes - Wash.:	1.88	1.81	1.63	1.87	1.47
Spitz - Wash.:	<u>3/</u> 1.81	<u>3/</u> 1.78	1.26	1.79	1.62
Chicago market -					
Delicious - Wash.:	2.40	2.25	1.47	2.18	1.37
Romes - Wash.:	1.67	1.56	1.02	1.61	1.19
Jonathan - Wash.:	<u>3/</u> 2.48	1.77	1.38	1.84	1.05

1/ Average for 2 days. 2/ Fancy grade. 3/ Average for 1 day.

POTATOES

It is probable that potato prices generally will continue to rise during the next 2 months inasmuch as the supply of potatoes, old and new combined, available for market during the first half of 1937 is the smallest since 1926.

During the two seasons 1919-20 and 1925-26, when the potato supply situation was comparable with the present one, prices of old stock rose sharply during March and the greater part of April and then declined sharply through the remainder of the marketing season under pressure of heavy marketing of new potatoes. In these two seasons new potato prices declined from a high level in March through the remainder of the season. Prices of old stock potatoes this season to date have followed much the same trend. At New York and Chicago they reached a season low point in the early fall, and rose sharply to a plateau in January. In early February, New York prices tended to decline slightly under the pressure of heavy marketings from the eastern surplus states, but Chicago prices advanced to the highest levels to date of the late crop marketing season. Prices of new potatoes declined slightly during the past month.

The United States farm price of potatoes averaged \$1.22 per bushel on January 15, 1937, compared with \$1.06 a month earlier and 65 cents a year earlier. On the basis of the present supply and demand situation it is probable that a further advance of from 30 to 40 cents per bushel will occur by April 15.

Early reports on planting intentions of potato growers indicate an 11.5 percent increase in the acreage for harvest in 1937 over that harvested in 1936. The intended increases are fairly uniform in all of the major groups of states. Although intended increases are indicated in nearly every state, the largest increases are indicated in those states where abandonment of acreage in 1936 was considerable because of drought. On a planted acreage basis the intended increase in acreage for the United States as a whole amounts to only about 6 percent. Also, on the basis of the price of table stock and the short seed supply, it is probable that the present planting plans will be modified downward. As indicated in the general outlook statement last fall, the prospects are that the 1937 planted acreage will be increased only slightly - about 2 percent over the planted acreage in 1936. This would result in an acreage for harvest in 1937 about 7 percent greater than was harvested in 1936 which, with average yields, would produce a United States potato crop of about 370,000,000 bushels. A crop of this size would result in prices and incomes to growers somewhat less than that which is being received for the 1936 crop, but substantially higher than that received in other recent years.

Potatoes! Shipping point prices, specified weeks

Locality	Shipping point					
	F.o.b. per 100-pound sack, week ended			Cash to grower, bulk per 100 pounds, week ended		
	Feb. 13, 1937	Jan. 16, 1937	Feb. 15, 1936	Feb. 13, 1937	Jan. 16, 1937	Feb. 15, 1936
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<u>1936 crop</u>						
Presque Isle, Maine	1.96	2.18	1.25	1.79	1.96	1.05
Rochester, N.Y.	2.23	2.28	1.25	1.97	1.92	.90
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2.26	2.16	1.29	2.00	1.92	.82
Waupaca, Wis.	2.21	2.02	1.12	1.90	1.70	.73
Idaho Falls, Idaho	2.80	2.45	1.08	2.46	2.12	.87
<u>1937 crop</u>						
Fla. East Coast	2.86	3.18	3.00	---	---	---

Potatoes: Terminal market prices per 100-pound sack, specified weeks

	All purpose varieties			Russet Burbanks		
	Feb. 13, 1937	Jan. 16, 1937	Feb. 15, 1936	Feb. 13, 1937	Jan. 16, 1937	Feb. 15, 1936
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
	<u>1936 crop</u>					
New York City l.c.l.	2.60	2.68	1.78	$\frac{1}{3}$ 3.68	3.50	2.27
Chicago, carlot	2.51	2.31	1.39	3.55	3.21	2.00
<u>1937 crop</u>						
New York City l.c.l.	3.54	3.85	3.85			
Chicago, l.c.l.	4.05	4.31	4.40			

1/ Average for previous week

TRUCK CROPS

Although supplies of fresh vegetables produced in the Southern States and California for the winter and early spring are now indicated to be less than was anticipated in early January, supplies are still generally larger than a year ago. Prospective production was reduced or retarded by freeze damage in California and by unfavorable weather conditions and insect and disease damage in Florida. Prospective amounts of snap beans, celery, lettuce, green peas and tomatoes available for market were lowered somewhat the past month. On the other hand, production and marketing of cabbage, peppers and spinach continue large. The farm price index of commercial truck crops in January of this year was 115 compared with 118 a year earlier and 117 in January 1935. In December 1936 it was 99.

The export movement of Cuban vegetables to the United States for the 1936-37 season has passed its peak and is expected to decline during the latter half of February. High temperatures hastened maturity this season and plantings were somewhat earlier than usual. Because of severe freeze damage to vegetables in Mexico in January, smaller amounts probably will be imported from that country during the remainder of the season.

Snap beans.- Prices of snap beans advanced substantially during the first half of February as a result of decreased supplies. Shipments dropped following the peak in the Florida harvest and insect and disease damage to the crop in the Everglades and on the East Coast. Florida Bountifuls sold at about one dollar more per bushel during the week ended February 13 than during a corresponding week a month earlier. The prospective winter crop in Florida has been reduced by frost damage but is still larger than that of last year. The crop is now indicated to be 1,950,000 bushels compared with 1,800,000 bushels in 1936.

Beets.- Texas bunched beets sold at slightly higher prices on the Chicago and New York markets during the week ended February 13 than during a corresponding week a month earlier. More recent quotations, however, are about the same as several weeks earlier. The indicated production this year is 16 percent below that of 1936. A slight rise in prices through February and March may be expected.

Cabbage.- Cabbage prices showed only minor fluctuations during the last month, and relatively low prices of southern grown stock are likely to continue for several weeks. There was a slight recovery in prices in late January and early February, but prices at shipping points in Texas and important city terminals have recently declined to about the same low level reached in January. Domestic Round type sold at Texas shipping points during the week ended February 13 at an average of 72 cents per lettuce size crate compared with 76 cents during a corresponding week in January and 79 cents a year ago. Stored Danish type sold at New York shipping points during the week ended February 13 at an average of \$17.04 sacked per ton compared with \$16.87 during a corresponding period a week earlier, and \$19.67 a year earlier.

The estimated acreage of cabbage in the second early States this year is slightly larger than last year and considerably larger than the 5-year (1928-32) average. There are reported increases over 1936 of 40 percent in Alabama, 36 percent in Georgia, and 12 percent in North Carolina. Growers in Mississippi and Virginia have reported decreases of 3 percent in acreage.

Carrots.- California bunched carrots arriving on markets during the first half of February showed damaged tops as a result of the January freezes, and prices declined. The full extent of the freeze damage is not yet known. Earlier reports indicated a combined production of the California fall crop and the Texas and Arizona early crop 17 percent greater than in 1936. Shipments have fallen off in recent weeks and some improvement in prices during the next few weeks is expected if quality improves.

Cauliflower.- Cauliflower prices during the second week in February were about 25 percent higher than during a corresponding week in January and, at present, are considerably above prices of a year ago. Shipments, which were light in early February, have since increased but are still below what is ordinarily expected this season of the year. Prices usually rise from February to March as shipments decline. The season's peak in prices may have been reached during the recent advance.

Celery.- Freeze damage in California and warm dry weather in Florida have reduced production of celery in the early States. Production in those States is now indicated to be slightly smaller than in 1936. Acreage for the summer crop in California is estimated to be 1,700 acres or about 11 percent smaller than the 1936 acreage. Celery prices during the week ended February 13 were considerably lower than during a corresponding week in January. Large shipments and accompanying low prices resulted in a shipping holiday being called in Florida in early February. Prices have since shown some recovery and are expected to rise as the markets become relieved of the recent large supplies. The normal seasonal price trend is upward from February to March.

Onions.- Prices of onions have advanced sharply at shipping points and important terminal markets since early in February. The sharp rise in prices has occurred despite the heavy production of late crop onions last year and record stocks reported in growers' and dealers' hands on January 1. The sharp upturn in onion prices is attributed to (1) an unusually good demand over the widespread area hit by the 1936 drought, (2) improved demand conditions in general, and (3) the present prospects for a small new crop in the early group of States. There was also some reported damage to onions on the west coast during the recent freezes.

Onions: Prices per 50-pound sack, carloads, f.o.b.
shipping points, specified weeks

Locality	Week ended				
	Feb. 13,	Jan. 16,	Dec. 12,	Nov. 14,	Feb. 15,
	1937	1937	1936	1936	1936
	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>
Western and Central:					
New York	76	54	56	42	102
Grand Rapids, Mich.:	86	44	50	38	91

The present situation may be compared with 1935. Late that winter and early spring prices of late crop onions advanced sharply. Prices rose rapidly during the latter part of February, through March and early April, and an unusually good demand developed over the area affected by the 1934 drought. In many sections of the drought area home stored and canned garden products were short. The present supply situation also corresponds to that prevailing in 1932-33. In late February and March 1933, there was a substantial rise in onion prices. This season, with an improved demand and wide distribution of the crop, it is quite likely that the trend in onion prices during the remainder of the season will more nearly approach that of 1935.

Carlot shipments from important late States during the week ended February 13 totaled 864 cars compared with 791 cars during the preceding week and 645 cars during a corresponding week in 1936. Shipments this season to February 13 totaled 16,714 cars compared with 16,724 to a corresponding date in 1936.

Green Peas.- Prices of peas made substantial advances in February, and are expected to continue at considerably higher levels than in 1936. Production of early green peas in Florida, Texas and the Imperial Valley of California is indicated to be only 929,000 bushels, compared with 1,300,000 bushels in 1936, a reduction of about 29 percent. The pea crop in the State of Sonora, Mexico, was severely damaged by freezes and it is evident that only a small amount will be exported to the United States this season.

Peppers (green).- Prices of green peppers have shown little change in the past month. Supplies have been plentiful and recent prices have been only about one-half of those of a year earlier. Production of winter crop green peppers in Florida is expected to be 660,000 bushels compared with 132,000 bushels in 1936. The low production in 1936 was the result of storm damage to seed beds. Prices are expected to show little change during the next few weeks. A large crop is reported in Cuba, but unfavorable markets are holding back exports, resulting in wastage of part of the production.

Spinach.- With plentiful supplies available from Texas -- the principal source of fresh spinach during the winter months -- prices have shown little change and are expected to continue at the present relatively low levels.

WATERMELONS

Watermelon growers in the four Southeastern States (Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina) report that they intend to increase the acreage planted to watermelons by about 6 percent over that harvested in 1936. In view of the relatively high prices received for the 1936 crop, this increase is smaller than would normally be expected and may be accounted for by growers' statements that they expect to profit more by planting their fields to some other crop in 1937.

On the basis of present acreage indications, and with a yield equal to the average of the past 5 years, the 1937 watermelon production in this area would be slightly under that harvested in 1936. If the per-acre yield should be somewhere between the averages for the last two 5-year periods, the 1937 crop would exceed the 1936 crop by about one-fifth. The smaller supply would, with improved demand conditions during the 1937 marketing season, result in considerably higher prices than those received in 1936, but the larger crop would mean slightly lower prices for 1937 than were received in 1936.

Truck crops: Acreage and production; average 1928-32, annual 1936 and 1937

Commodity and group	Acreage			Unit	Production		
	Average:	1936	1937		Average:	1936	1937
	1928-32:		(prel.):		1928-32		(indicated)
	Acres	Acres	Acres				
Asparagus,				1,000			
Early 1/.....	74,560	79,900	80,300	crates	7,249	7,925	---
Snap beans,				1,000			
Fall	12,000	14,900	21,000	bushels	1,013	1,295	1,986
Early (1)	9,660	30,000	30,000	"	936	1,800	1,950
Total, 2 groups	21,660	44,900	51,100	"	1,949	3,095	3,936
Beets,							
Early	4,710	7,400	5,600	"	2/ 830	2/1,036	836
Cabbage, 3/							
Fall	810	1,920	2,800	tons	5,900	9,500	22,200
Early	37,560	57,100	58,000	"	2/ 211,000	2/307,300	327,900
Second early	13,810	18,300	19,400	"	2/ 80,700	92,100	---
Total, 3 groups	52,180	77,320	80,200		---		
Carrots,				1,000			
Fall	3,280	7,100	10,400	bushels	1,830	3,337	4,576
Early	8,460	11,000	8,800	"	2/ 1,840	2/1,877	1,533
Total, 2 groups	11,740	18,100	19,200	"	3,670	5,214	6,109
Cauliflower,				1,000			
Fall and winter ..	7,990	8,800	9,750	crates	2,261	1,968	2,356
Celery,							
Fall and winter ..	7,180	9,050	11,500	"	1,240	1,538	4/1,840
Early	7,620	8,900	10,050	"	2,533	2,530	2,501
Total, 2 groups	14,800	17,950	21,550	"	3,773	4,076	4,341
Second early	1,000	1,900	1,700	"	590	969	---
Lettuce,				1,000			
Early	49,740	36,010	35,250	crates	5,821	4,798	5,037
Onions, 5/				1,000			
Early	23,060	34,970	24,200	sacks	2/ 2,308	2/3,302	
Peas,				1,000			
Early	6,470	16,400	16,200	bushels	438	1,300	929
Peppers,							
Fall	2,010	2,400	3,600	"	406	350	640
Early (winter) ...	3,320	600	3,000	"	834	132	660
Total, 2 groups..	5,330	3,000	6,600	"	1,240	482	1,300
Spinach,				1,000			
Fall	2,940	2,900	2,600	bushels	888	754	780
Early	30,860	51,450	62,000	"	7,599	7,596	11,849
Total, 2 groups..	33,800	54,350	64,600	"	8,487	8,350	12,629
Tomatoes,							
Fall	4,010	7,300	11,700	"	256	584	444
Early (1)	10,990	11,000	19,200	"	1,218	990	1,632
Total, 2 groups..	15,000	18,300	30,900	"	1,474	1,574	2,076

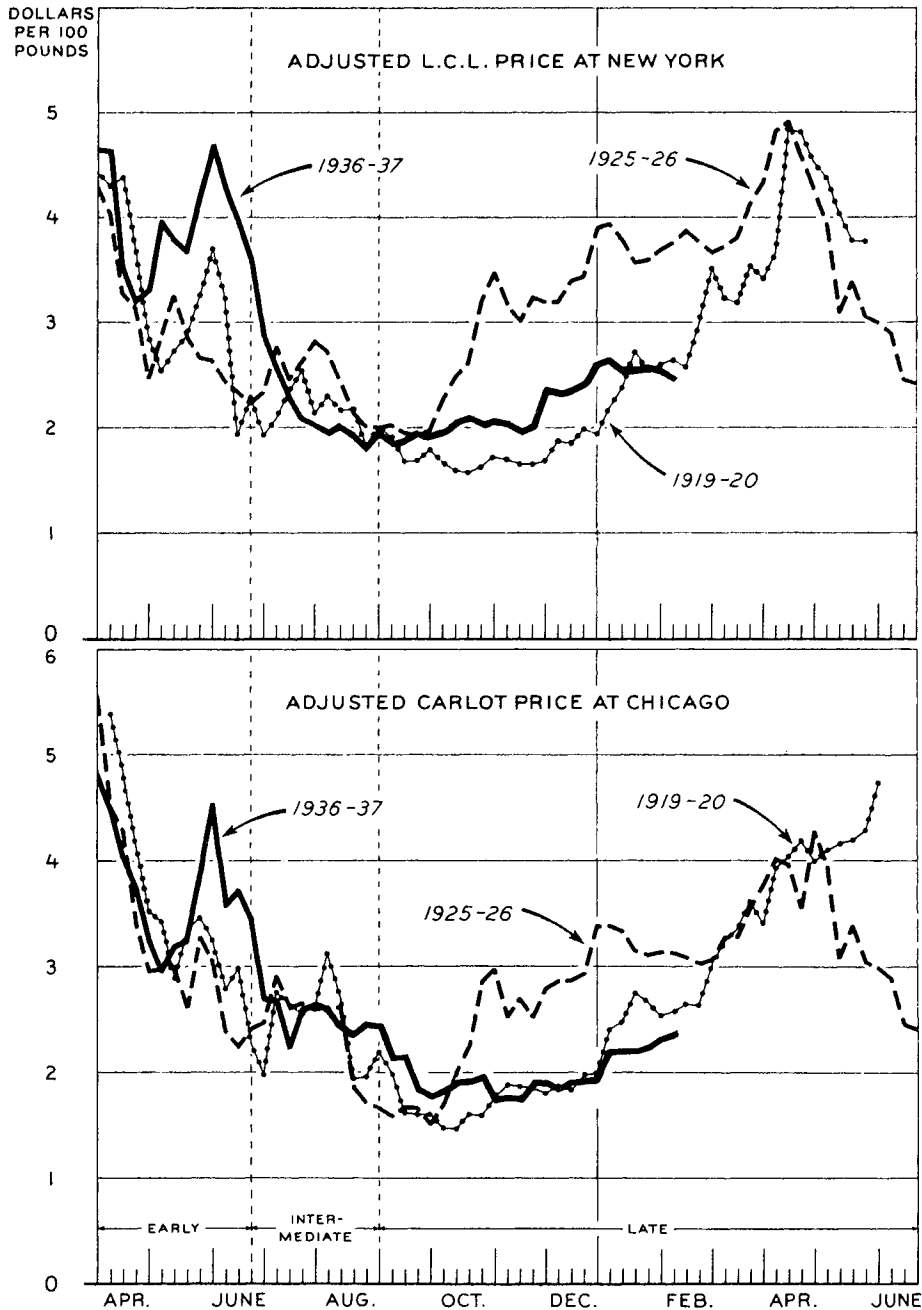
1/ Includes asparagus for market and canning.
 2/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions.
 3/ Stocks of Danish cabbage, January 1; 1929-32, 66,075; 1936, 78,180 and 1937, 49,520.
 4/ Includes production which was destroyed by cold weather.
 5/ Stocks of onions, January 1; 1929-32, 3,069; 1936, 3,368; 1937, 3,605.

Truck Crops: Wholesale prices at Chicago and New York, specified weeks

Commodity and State	Unit	Chicago			New York		
		Week ended Feb. 13, 1937	Week ended Jan. 16, 1937	Week ended Feb. 15, 1936	Week ended Feb. 13, 1937	Week ended Jan. 16, 1937	Week ended Feb. 15, 1936
Snap Beans							
Fla. (Dountifuls) :	bushel	3.10	1.84	2.58	3.32	1.70	2.17
Beets							
Tex. :	1/2 crate	1.25	1.08	.95	1.38	1.10	1.29
Cabbage							
Tex. (Domestic) ... :	Lettuce crate	1.64	1.59	1.75	1.89	1.74	2.14
Fla. (Pointed) ... :	1 1/2 bu. hmp.	---	---	---	1.12	.78	1.44
N. Y. (Danish) ... :	50 lb. sack	.69	.74	---	.56	.51	.64
Carrots							
Calif. :	crate, 6 doz.	2.31	2.96	2.65	2.45	3.58	3.10
Tex. :	1/2 crate	---	1.26	1.20	1.09	1.61	1.35
Cauliflower							
Calif. :	crate	1.95	1.70	1.30	2.19	1.76	1.51
Celery							
Calif. :	20-22" crate						
..... :	4-8 doz.	1.96	3.20	2.25	2.13	3.13	3.06
Fla. :	10" crate						
..... :	4-10 doz.	2.15	3.22	3.24	2.18	3.13	2.90
Lettuce (Iceberg) .. :							
Calif. :	crate 4-5 doz.	4.72	3.15	2.44	5.20	3.36	2.85
Onions							
Yellows	50 lb. sack	.74	.51	1.03	.87	.63	1.18
Valencias	" "	1.14	.86	1.06	1.33	1.08	1.52
Peas							
Fla. :	bushel	---	---	---	3.62	2.05	1.53
Tex. :	"	3.12	2.66	---	---	---	---
Peppers							
Fla. (Fancy) :	1 1/2 bu. cr.	2.18	2.15	4.25	1.40	1.68	4.19
(x Fancy) :							
Spinach							
Tex. :	bushel	.79	.73	.95	.86	.33	1.02
Tomatoes							
Fla. :	Lugs 6 x 6	2.60	2.55	2.18	1.74	1.92	2.00
Cuba 1/	" "	---	2.54	2.60	2.10	2.35	2.46

1/ New York prices represent auction sales, all sizes.

POTATOES, U.S. NO. 1 (EXCLUSIVE OF RUSSET BURBANKS) : ADJUSTED PRICES AT NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, 1919-20, 1925-26, AND 1936-37*



* ADJUSTED FOR CHANGES IN B. L. S. INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE FOOD PRICES, (JULY 1935 - JUNE 1936 = 100)
 PRODUCTION IN 37 INTERMEDIATE AND LATE STATES; 1919-20=280,123,000 BUSHEL; 1925-26=275,362,000 BUSHEL;
 1936-37, BUSHEL

IN PREVIOUS YEARS WHEN JANUARY 1 STOCKS OF POTATOES IN THE 37 INTERMEDIATE AND LATE STATES WERE SIMILAR TO THOSE INDICATED FOR THIS YEAR, ADJUSTED WHOLESALE PRICES AT MARKET CENTERS ROSE SHARPLY FROM THE SEASONAL LOW POINT IN SEPTEMBER OR OCTOBER TO A PEAK IN APRIL OF THE FOLLOWING YEAR.