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THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

Spring Outlook Issue

This issue has been prepared with particular reference to the reports of prospective acreages as released on March 18 and 22 by the Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It brings up to date the 1938 Outlook reports for potatoes, sweetpotatoes, commercial truck crops, dry edible beans, and peanuts, which were issued by the Bureau last November in cooperation with Federal and State extension workers.

Summary

The prospective total acreage of potatoes in the United States this year is indicated to be about 3 percent less than the acreage planted in 1937. With allowance for abandonment and with average yields, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics says that this smaller acreage would produce a crop of potatoes totaling about 345 million bushels, or 12 percent less than that of last year, and probably would result in prices and incomes to growers somewhat higher than those received for the 1937 crop.

The 1938 commercial acreage of potatoes in the early States (both Southern and California) is expected to be about 6 percent smaller than last year; in the intermediate States about 7 percent smaller, and in the surplus-producing late States 3 percent smaller. With average yields, the commercial early and intermediate crops of potatoes would each be almost 1 million bushels smaller than those of last year, while the late crop would be substantially smaller.

The indications point to an increase of about 1 percent in the prospective acreage of sweetpotatoes in 1938 over the acreage planted in 1937.

The prospective acreage is indicated to be slightly smaller than a year ago in the areas that grow sweetpotatoes chiefly for market, but slightly larger in the areas that grow this crop mainly for home use.

Preliminary estimates of planted acreages of early vegetables and prospective acreages of intermediate and late crops for market indicate a combined acreage of 19 truck crops about 2 percent larger than in 1937 and 19 percent greater than the 5-year (1928-32) average. The indicated total to date of 970,770 acres, either harvested or to be harvested in 1938, compares with 948,537 acres last year and an average of 813,460 acres. Compared with last season, the indicated acreage increases are particularly noticeable for asparagus, beets, carrots, lettuce, onions, and tomatoes. In view of the relatively large carry-over stocks of canned vegetables and the lower prices this spring, it is likely that less acreage will be contracted by canners this season. Growing conditions in nearly all the early producing areas for truck crops continued quite favorable.

Reflecting the more abundant supplies on the markets this spring, wholesale prices of nearly all truck crops recently have been lower than they were in mid-March of 1937. Higher prices than a year ago were reported for cucumbers, western broccoli, and western carrots. Compared with a month earlier (mid-February 1938), both New York and Chicago recently reported lower prices for asparagus, lima beans, new-crop cabbage, California celery, southern eggplant, onions, peppers, and tomatoes. Higher prices than in February were quoted for snap beans, new-crop beets, western broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, Florida celery, western lettuce, green peas, and turnips.

The prospective acreage of dry edible beans is indicated to be about $5\frac{1}{2}$ percent less than the acreage planted in 1937. A slight increase in the prospective acreage of pea beans is expected to be more than offset by decreases in the acreage of other varieties. Because of the large supply of beans available in the 1937-38 season, the carry-over of all varieties combined at the beginning of the 1938-39 season is expected to be unusually large. Even though the new crop is reduced materially, the total supply of beans available for 1938-39 may be somewhat greater than usual.

The prospective acreage of peanuts grown alone for all purposes is indicated to be approximately $5\frac{1}{2}$ percent larger than the acreage planted in 1937. Increases are indicated for all of the principal areas. If average yields are obtained on the acreage harvested for nuts, however, the 1938 crop of peanuts for nuts may be slightly smaller than that of 1937 but still above the average production, and prices to growers would average close to those of last season.

POTATOES

The prospective acreage of potatoes in the United States is indicated to be about 4 percent less than that planted in 1937 and about 2 percent less than the acreage harvested last year. If the indicated plantings materialize this year and abandonment is about the same as last season, the acreage remaining for harvest would total close to 3,061,000 acres or about 116,000 acres less than in 1937 and around 266,000 acres less than the 1928-32 average acreage harvested.

On the basis of these prospective plantings and indications of the acreage remaining for harvest, the production of potatoes in 1938, assuming average yields, would be about 345 million bushels. Such a crop, which would be about 46 million bushels, or 12 percent, smaller than the 1937 crop and about 27 million, or 7 percent, smaller than the 1928-32 average production, would probably result in somewhat higher prices and incomes to producers in the 1938-39 season, provided consumer buying power remains at about the present level.

On a regional basis, decreases are indicated in the prospective acreage in almost all the major groups of producing States. In the Southern early States, indications point to a decrease of nearly 9.5 percent in the commercial areas and about 3.5 percent in the other areas from the acreages planted in 1937. On the basis of this prospective acreage and average yields, the commercial early crop in these Southern States would total about 13 million bushels or about 2 million less than in 1937. The early acreage to be planted in California, however, is indicated to be about 16 percent larger than the acreage planted last year and indicates that production in that area will be increased by about 1,300,000 bushels. The indications are, therefore, for an early commercial crop of potatoes of approximately 23.9 million bushels in 1938 compared with a crop of 29.8 million bushels in 1937, and the 5-year (1928-32) average of about 19 million bushels.

For the intermediate States the prospective acreage reports indicate a decrease of 7 percent in the acreage to be planted this season in the commercial areas and a decrease of 4 percent in the other areas from the acreage planted last year. Average yields on this smaller acreage would result in a commercial intermediate crop of about 18.6 million bushels, or about 1.3 million bushels less than last year's production in these States, and about 4 million bushels less than the 1928-32 average production.

The prospective acreage in the 30 late States is indicated to be about 3 percent less than was planted in 1937. If it is assumed that abandonment this year would be about the same as last, nearly 40,000 acres, the acreage remaining for harvest on the basis of these prospective plantings would be close to 2,337,000 acres. Average yields on this acreage would result in a total late crop of approximately 270 million bushels, 46 million bushels less than the 1937 late crop and 30 million bushels less than the average for 1928-32.

Prices of old stock potatoes (the 1937 late crop) rose slightly during recent weeks in eastern markets while those in mid-western markets held to a stable level. Prices of new potatoes from Florida declined in all markets during the same period. Carlot shipments of old stock from January 1 to March 19 totaled close to 55,000 cars and based on the indications of the total to be shipped after January 1 would leave about 30,000 cars to be shipped this season. Shipments of new stock from Florida have averaged about 400 cars per week in recent weeks.

Potatoes: Acreage harvested and planted and production

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Group	Harvested acreage			Planted acreage			Production		
	Average:	1936	1937	1937	Indica- ted 1938:	1938 as per- centage of 1937:	Average:	1936	1937
	1928-32:	1936	1937	1937	1,000	Percent	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	Percent	bushels	bushels	bushels
Early:									
Total	390.0	386.0	455.0	455.0	428.0	94.1	32,717	26,030	38,442
Commercial	158.8	136.3	183.6	183.6	166.2	90.5	16,733	13,377	20,337
Other	231.2	249.7	271.4	271.4	261.8	96.5	15,929	12,653	18,055
Intermediate:									
Total	340.0	299.0	313.0	314.0	297.0	94.6	39,212	25,897	36,509
Commercial	143.4	118.0	130.8	130.8	121.6	93.0	22,540	16,518	19,947
Other	196.6	181.0	182.2	183.2	175.4	95.7	16,672	9,379	16,562
18 surplus late:									
Total	2,196.4	1,978.5	2,032.2	2,064.5	2,007.7	97.2	260,473	242,064	279,107
3 eastern	620.0	572.0	601.0	601.0	588.0	97.3	96,635	97,497	102,093
5 central	1,055.0	924.0	907.0	922.0	876.0	95.0	90,081	65,605	84,766
10 western	521.6	482.5	524.2	541.5	543.7	100.4	73,719	78,962	92,248
12 other late:									
Total	400.9	399.1	376.7	382.7	369.0	96.4	39,713	37,927	57,101
5 eastern	53.9	65.1	64.7	64.7	65.0	100.5	7,509	10,113	9,655
5 central	339.0	329.0	304.0	310.0	294.0	94.8	31,636	27,184	26,854
2 western	8.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	125.0	568	630	592
30 late States	2,597.3	2,377.6	2,408.9	2,447.2	2,376.7	97.1	300,186	279,991	316,208
37 late and intermediate States	2,936.9	2,676.6	2,721.9	2,761.2	2,673.7	96.8	339,398	305,888	352,717
United States total ...	3,327.3	3,062.6	3,176.9	3,216.2	3,101.7	96.4	372,115	331,918	391,159

Potatoes: Shipping point and terminal market prices per 100-pound sack, averages for specified weeks, 1937-38

Location and variety	Week ended -				
	1937	1938			
	Mar. 13	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 5	Mar. 12
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
SHIPPING POINTS:					
F.o.b. usual terms:-	:	:	:	:	:
Grand Rapids, Mich. ...	: 2.03	: .87	.88	.87	.91
Waupaca, Wis.	: 2.04	: .78	.76	.74	.72
Presque Isle, Maine ...	: 1.86	: .78	.82	.80	.90
Rochester, N. Y.	: 2.10	: .86	.88	.87	.90
Pompano, Fla. (new stock)	: 3.29	: 1.72	1.52	1.50	1.50
F.o.b. cash track:-	:	:	:	:	:
San Luis Valley, Colo. ...	: 2.14	: .68	.70	.72	.75
Platte Valley, Nebr. ..	: 2.27	: .70	.70	--	--
Idaho Falls, Idaho	: 2.67	: .58	.60	.60	.62
Cash to growers:-	:	:	:	:	:
Waupaca, Wis.	: 1.78	: .52	.52	.52	.52
Presque Isle, Maine ...	: 1.68	: .62	.70	.67	.79
Rochester, N. Y.	: 1.73	: .60	.63	.63	.63
Idaho Falls, Idaho	: 2.38	: .38	.39	.40	.42
TERMINAL MARKETS:					
New York City:-	:	:	:	:	:
Excluding Rus. Burbanks	: 2.52	: 1.40	1.49	1.48	1.43
Idaho Russet Burbanks..	: --	: 1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
New potatoes	: 3.72	: 2.64	2.60	2.42	2.28
Chicago:-	:	:	:	:	:
Excluding western	: 2.43	: 1.09	1.10	1.08	1.08
Idaho Russet Burbanks..	: 3.48	: 1.36	1.36	1.35	1.38
Colo. Red McClures	: 3.04	: 1.43	1.46	1.43	1.49
New potatoes	: 4.36	: 2.86	2.60	2.52	2.60

SWEETPOTATOES

The prospective acreage of sweetpotatoes in the United States this year is indicated to be 855,000 acres or an increase of a little more than one per cent over the acreage planted in 1937. Because of the relatively low prices received for the 1937 crop, the 1938 acreage in the areas that produce sweetpotatoes largely for market - the 4 Central Atlantic Coast States and the North Central States - is expected to be decreased slightly from that planted in 1937. In the other areas where sweetpotatoes are largely grown for home use the 4 lower Atlantic Coast States and the 8 South Central States - the 1938 acreage is expected to be increased slightly over 1937 and probably will more than offset the decreases in the other areas.

With average yields the slightly larger plantings in the country as a whole would result in a total United States sweetpotato crop of about 73,600,000 bushels. This production would be nearly 2 million bushels less than the 1937 crop but about 7 million bushels more than the 1928-32 average. If the sweetpotato crop is slightly smaller than that produced last year, and if the Irish potato crop is reduced as much as the prospective acreage reports indicate, somewhat higher prices would be in prospect for the 1938 sweetpotato crop than were received for the 1937 crop.

The United States price received by producers on February 15 averaged 79.3 cents per bushel or 3.5 cents higher than a month earlier but about 15 cents per bushel less than a year earlier. Prices of sweetpotatoes in Eastern markets have advanced seasonally during recent weeks while those in the midwestern markets have declined slightly. This contraseasonal trend in prices in the Middle West may be attributed to the large storage supply still available in the South Central States.

Sweetpotatoes: Acreage harvested and planted, and production

Group	Harvested acreage				Planted acreage	
	1928-32 average	1936	1937	1937	Indicated 1938	1938 as percentage of 1937
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
4 Central Atlantic ^{1/}	65	68	70	70	65	92.9
4 Lower Atlantic ^{2/}	256	262	277	277	284	102.5
8 South Central ^{3/}	414	451	455	455	467	102.6
6 Other States ^{4/}	38	41	41	41	39	95.0
Total United States	771	822	843	843	855	101.4
Production						
	1928-32 average		1936	1937		
	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		
4 Central Atlantic ^{1/}	8,205		8,876	9,264		
4 Lower Atlantic ^{2/}	20,676		20,270	23,205		
8 South Central ^{3/}	33,793		31,779	38,993		
6 Other States ^{4/}	3,694		3,219	3,931		
Total United States	66,368		64,144	75,393		

^{1/} New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia.

^{2/} North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida.

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

^{4/} Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, California.

TRUCK CROPS

CABBAGE: Prospective acreage about same as last year. Early reports on prospective acreage of cabbage this year indicate 34,600 acres in the intermediate States; 41,690 acres of domestic cabbage in the late States; and 37,840 acres of Danish-type cabbage in the late States. For the intermediate group this would be a 1-percent increase over last year's harvested acreage; for the late domestic group a 1-percent decrease, and for the late Danish group a 2-percent increase. These prospective plantings, together with the fall, early, and second-early crops, indicate a total area planted or to be planted to cabbage this season of 191,430 acres, or about 1 percent less than the harvested acreage of 1937 but 28 percent more than the average for 1928-32. Relatively high yields per acre were obtained in the intermediate States last season, and a record crop was produced. The yields per acre in the late cabbage States were much below average. If average yields are obtained this season, the slightly increased acreage in the late States as a whole would produce a crop of late cabbage larger than the normal market requirements; prices to growers also would probably be lower than those of last year.

Wholesale prices of new-crop cabbage reached their lowest point about March 1 and have since advanced slightly. However, they are still lower than prices of mid-February. Carlot movement for the third week of March decreased considerably from that of the preceding week, chiefly because of smaller shipments from Texas and the Imperial Valley of California. Texas shipped only 150 cars that week, but Florida output continued at the rate of 375 cars for the 7-day period. Total market supplies recently have been heavier than those of a year ago.

ONIONS: Smaller intermediate acreage; larger late acreage. Probably because of the relatively large acreage of early (southern) onions this year and because of the rather low prices received by growers last season, the intermediate onion States have planned a 19 percent reduction of acreage this year. The 13,020 acres intended to be planted in this group of States would be the smallest since 1934. If yields per acre do not exceed the relatively large yields of last season, the outlook is for a smaller crop of intermediate onions and probably higher prices to growers this summer.

Increased plantings of late onions are indicated in practically all the States which grow a late crop. The 3 eastern States have planned a 1-percent increase of acreage; the 7 central States a 13-percent increase, and the 7 western States a 4-percent increase over last year's harvested acreage. For all the late onion States as a group, the net increase is indicated to be about 6 percent, making a total of 55,720 acres, compared with 52,330 acres in 1937. It is possible, of course, that these prospective acreages may yet be changed, and the present weak condition of the onion market (with a continued decline of prices) may tend to curb the late onion plantings. If yields per acre exceed those of last season in the eastern and central States, the late onion crop would be relatively large and have a further depressing effect on prices.

Shipments of 1937 late onions from storage were at the rate of 500 to 600 cars per week until mid-March, but for the third week of March the output dropped to about 400 cars, mostly from New York and Michigan. Wholesale prices of northern-grown yellow onions had dropped to about \$1 per 50-pound sack by the

middle of March and were considerably lower than prices a year ago. The first car of early onions from Texas was expected to move before April 1.

WATERMELONS: Larger acreage indicated. In spite of the relatively low prices received for watermelons last season, growers are planning to increase their acreage for 1938. Early reports of prospective acreage indicate an 8-percent increase in Florida, but no increase over last year in the Imperial Valley of California. This would make a net increase of 5 percent in these two early areas. Among the second-early States, Georgia and North and South Carolina have planned considerable reductions from their 1937 acreage, - partly because of low prices received by growers last year - but Texas growers have planned a 15-percent increase. For the 8 second-early States as a group the net increase of acreage this year is indicated to be about 1 percent. The early and the second-early groups together have an indicated total of 200,400 acres, compared with 197,600 acres harvested in 1937. About 85 percent of this acreage is in the second-early States where about 60 percent of the total carlot shipments of watermelons in the United States originate.

Yields per acre last year were rather large. If such high yields are obtained again this season, larger total production than last year can be expected and prices to growers may be less favorable than in 1937. The lower purchasing power may tend to reduce consumer purchases of watermelons.

During the second week of March 1 carload of early watermelons arrived from Cuba, but first carlot shipments from Florida or California are not expected before May 1. About 32,130 cars were shipped to market by rail or boat during the 1937 season, the peak movement occurring during the second week of July, or a little later than usual. The daily average for the entire season was about 215 cars, but at the July peak about 1,000 cars per day rolled to consuming markets.

ASPARAGUS: Southeastern crop smaller. Production of asparagus in South Carolina and Georgia this spring is indicated to be only 410,000 crates, compared with 472,000 last year and a 5-year (1928-32) average of 427,000 crates. Acreage was reduced considerably in both States. A small part of this crop is usually taken by canners. The California asparagus acreage, for market and for canning, is estimated at 71,510 acres, or 6 percent more than last year. The indication as to production in California has not yet been released. Last year canners took the asparagus grown on 43,750 acres, or 65 percent of the total 67,260 acres in California. Shipments by rail or boat for the week ended March 19 totaled 23 cars from the Southeast and 8 cars from California. About 80 cars were shipped during the same week last season. In early March, crates from California were selling to jobbers in New York City around \$15, but by the middle of the month wholesale prices had dropped to about \$7 per crate.

CAULIFLOWER: Spring crop reduced. Sections of California and Oregon which grow a spring crop of cauliflower have an indicated production of 2,336,000 crates this year (only 56,000 being in Oregon), or 15 percent less than last season, but slightly more than their average crop. The reduced production has resulted from a cut in the acreage and smaller yield per acre,

compared with 1937. Market supplies of cauliflower recently have been smaller than usual, and wholesale prices advanced steadily during late February and early March. Shipments were almost wholly from California. During the third week of March, 340 cars moved to market from that State, or one-fourth more than the preceding week, but 30 percent less than during the corresponding period last spring.

CELERY: Spring movement has passed peak. Florida had been shipping about 100 cars of celery per day, but movement was gradually decreasing after March 10, and the Florida season probably will be ended by June 1. The movement of spring-crop celery in California also has passed its peak, with recent shipments averaging 30 cars per day. Total supplies of celery this spring have been considerably larger than those of a year ago, and wholesale prices have been correspondingly lower. The prices of both Florida and California celery recently advanced in Chicago. Florida stock had also advanced in New York City, but receipts from California showed a downward price trend in that market. The summer crop of celery in California is indicated to be about one-fourth smaller than that of last season. Acreage was reduced and yields may be somewhat lower, thus resulting in an indicated production of only 644,000 crates. This, however, is still 9 percent above the 1928-32 average summer crop in California.

LETTUCE: Large spring crop in California. Offsetting the smaller lettuce crop in Imperial Valley this past winter, reports from other sections of California indicate a very large production of spring lettuce. Plantings were increased and the indicated yields are larger, so that a crop of 4,500,000 crates is expected in California this spring. This would be about one-fifth more than last season, and 44 percent above the 5-year average production. Arizona usually has a spring lettuce crop about half as large as that in California, but reports of the Arizona acreage and indicated production are not yet available. Local reports indicate that a considerable portion of the acreage in Arizona was plowed under, and packing was stopped on the 6-dozen-per-crate size, in an effort to stabilize the prices received by growers. Rains also reduced the harvesting of this lettuce, so that by the third week of March, the shipments from Arizona were down to 835 cars, compared with 1,030 cars during the opening week of March. California shipped only 80 cars of lettuce during the week ended March 19, and Florida about 25 cars. Wholesale prices of western lettuce advanced steadily since March 1 and recently averaged around \$2.75 per crate of 4-5 dozen heads. This, however, is just about half the price a year earlier when market supplies were smaller and consumer purchasing power was higher.

Production of spring-crop lettuce in the Carolinas is indicated to be 185,000 crates this year, or about 50 percent more than last season, but 13 percent below the 1928-32 average crop. Movement from the Carolinas is most active during April and May.

TOMATOES: Prices lower. Much larger supplies of early southern tomatoes than last spring have tended to force wholesale prices to a relatively low level. In mid-March, lug boxes from Florida were selling to jobbers mostly around \$1.50, compared with \$2.25 a year ago, and lug boxes from Cuba and Mexico had declined to around \$2. Carlot shipments for the week ended March 19 totaled about 840 cars from Florida, compared with 310 cars a year ago. Imports from Mexico and Cuba totaled 150 cars that week, against 200 cars for the same period in 1937.

Acreage planted to the second early crop of tomatoes in Florida has been increased this year to a high of 23,500 acres, or slightly more than twice last year's harvested area and 38 percent above the 5-year average. The acreage, however, is only 18 percent greater than the planted acreage of 1937. The lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas is growing a spring crop of tomatoes on 16,200 acres, or 20 percent more than last season and 70 percent above average. Plantings of spring tomatoes in the Imperial Valley of California have been reduced this year to 2,500 acres. The total of 42,200 acres for these 3 areas exceeds all previous records. March 1 condition of the crop in California and Florida was above that of a year ago, although condition of Florida tomatoes declined somewhat during February. Texas tomatoes were not doing as well as last season and condition of that crop was below average.

Truck crops: Wholesale prices at New York, averages for specified weeks, 1937-38

Commodity	Unit	Week ended -					
		1937		1938			
		Mar. 13	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 5	Mar. 12	
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
Asparagus, Calif.	Crate	8.12	--	--	14.90	7.35	
Beans, lima, Cuba	Bushel	3.25	2.50	1.96	1.62	1/2.25	
" " Fla.	Bushel	4.08	3.23	2.38	2.19	2.90	
Beans, snap, green, Fla. ..	Bushel	3.88	2.17	1.88	1.94	2.20	
" " wax, Fla. ...	Bushel	3.94	2.56	2.02	2.08	2.56	
Beets, new, Texas, bunched:	1/2-letc.crt.:	1.11	1.14	1.07	1.15	1.19	
" old crop, topped ..	Bushel	.58	.40	.45	.45	.45	
Broccoli, western	Crate	2.62	3.08	3.22	3.21	3.12	
" southern	Crate	5.00	2.45	2.34	2.25	2.22	
Cabbage, new, Fla. & Tex. :	100 lbs.	2.36	3.08	2.14	2.19	2.32	
" old, Danish ..	100 lbs.	1.25	2.86	2.76	2.84	2.84	
Carrots, new, western ...	Letc.crt.	2.70	2.66	2.67	2.93	3.02	
" new, southern ..	Letc.crt.	2.42	2.28	2.35	2.47	2.26	
" old, eastern ...	Bushel	.89	.72	.75	.77	.78	
Cauliflower, Calif.	Pony crate:	1.63	1.48	1.56	1.68	1.75	
Celery, Fla.	Std.crate	3.18	2.12	2.08	2.17	2.21	
" Calif. 2/	1/2-crate	3.00	2.49	2.59	2.21	2.04	
Cucumbers, fcy., Cuba	Bushel	3.12	4.00	3.62	1/4.50	5.62	
Eggplant, medium, Fla. ...	1 1/2 bu.crate:	3/2.22	2.66	2.16	1.70	1.75	
" medium, Cuba ...	Crate	3/2.31	2.69	1.96	1.67	1.88	
Lettuce, Iceberg	4-5 dz.crt.:	5.70	2.52	2.50	2.69	2.88	
" Big Boston, Fla. :	1 1/2 bu.hmpr.:	2.17	1.92	1.96	2.08	1.50	
Onions, yellow	50-lb.sack	1.20	1.36	1.30	1.20	1.11	
" Valencia	50-lb.sack	1.72	1.80	1.72	1.62	1.59	

Continued -

Truck crops: Wholesale prices at New York, averages for specified weeks, 1937-38 - Continued

Commodity	Unit	Week ended -				
		1937		1938		
		Mar. 13	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 5	Mar. 12
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Peas, green, western	Bushel	--	2.77	3.11	3.06	2.99
" " southern	Bushel	4.41	1.88	1.92	2.07	2.09
Peppers, med. & lrg., Fla.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bu. crt.	3/2.77	2.85	2.28	1.54	1.62
Spinach, Texas	Bushel	.89	.75	.64	.78	.75
Sweetpotatoes	Bushel	1.27	1.00	1.01	1.06	1.10
Tomatoes, Fla.	Lug box	2.17	1.53	1.45	1.57	1.36
" , Cuba, 4/	Lug box	2.46	1.85	1.60	1.79	1.79
Turnips, old crop	Bushel	.39	.38	.38	.38	.38

1/ Average for 1 day. 2/ Includes green Pascal. 3/ Fancy. 4/ Auction price.

Truck crops: Wholesale prices at Chicago, averages for specified weeks, 1937-38

Commodity	Unit	Week ended -				
		1937		1938		
		Mar. 13	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 5	Mar. 12
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Asparagus, Calif.	Crate	8.25	--	--	8.50	7.25
Beans, lima, Fla.	Bushel	4.85	3.21	3.00	2.68	2.19
Beans, snap, green, Fla.	Bushel	4.78	2.60	2.16	2.06	2.88
" " wax, Fla.	Bushel	4.65	2.88	2.75	2.75	3.12
Beets, new, bunched	1/2-letc. crt.	1.14	.98	1.00	1.14	1.14
" old, topped	Bushel	.37	.50	.63	.64	.50
Broccoli, western	Pony crate	2.22	2.36	2.73	2.56	2.68
" southern	Pony crate	2.31	2.29	2.55	2.51	--
Cabbage, new, domestic	100 pounds	2.58	2.95	2.56	2.41	2.56
Carrots, bunched, Calif.	Letc. crate	2.38	2.29	2.34	2.59	2.70
" " Texas	1/2-letc. crate	.94	1.08	1.10	1.07	1.28
" old crop	Bushel	.92	.32	.31	.32	.32
Cauliflower, Calif.	Pony crate	1.47	1.28	1.52	1.46	1.46
Celery, Fla.	16-in. crate	3.18	2.13	2.19	2.28	2.39
" Calif.	1/2-crate	2.81	1.95	2.01	2.13	2.13
Cucumbers, fcy., Cuba	Bushel	1/4 4.00	1/ 5.50	--	4.67	4.60
Eggplant, Fla.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. crate	2.92	4.05	3.62	3.10	2.50
Lettuce, Iceberg	4-5 dz. crate	5.42	2.13	2.12	2.36	2.57
Onions, yellow	50-lb. sack	1.16	1.25	1.23	1.02	.94
" Valencia	50-lb. sack	1.42	1.54	1.46	1.33	1.30
Peas, green, Calif.	Bushel	4.44	2.67	2.98	2.98	2.83
Peppers, green, Fla.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bu. crate	3.62	3.12	2.52	2.20	1.85
Spinach	Bushel	.92	.56	.61	.62	.56
Sweetpotatoes	Bushel	1.92	1.18	1.14	1.12	1.16
Tomatoes, Fla.	Lug box	2.53	1.97	1.56	1.76	1.70
" Mexico	Lug box	3.62	2.33	2.12	2.12	2.16
Turnips, new, Texas	1/2-letc. crt.	1.07	1.12	1.08	1.11	1.20
" old-crop	Bushel	.86	.88	.93	.95	--

1/ Average for 1 day.

Truck crops: Commercial acreage and production for market, average 1928-32, annual 1937, and indicated 1938

Commodity and group	Acreage			Unit	Production		
	Average : 1928-32	1937	Prelim. : 1938		Average : 1928-32	1937	Indicated : 1938
Asparagus 1/				1,000			
California	61,870	67,260	71,510	crates	2/6,822	3/ 6,499	"
S.C. and Ga.	12,680	11,500	10,100	"	427	472	410
Total early	74,550	78,760	81,610	"	7,249	6,971	
Late, total	24,530	29,310	32,460	"	2,011	3,189	
Total 2 groups ..	99,080	108,070	114,070	"	9,260	10,160	
Beans, snap				1,000			
Fall	12,000	21,300	15,000	bu.	1,013	2,006	1,187
Early (1)	9,660	28,900	30,000	"	936	1,792	2,100
Total 2 groups ..	21,660	50,200	45,000	"	1,949	3,798	3,287
Beets							
Early	4,710	4,800	6,100	"	830*	744	824
Cabbage 1/							
Fall	810	2,800	2,100	Tons	5,900	19,500	13,600
Early	37,560	58,200	54,100	"	211,000*	276,500*	277,800
Second-early	13,810	18,600	21,100	"	80,700*	97,500	
Intermediate	25,220	34,150	#34,600	"	157,700	225,800	
Late, domestic	36,560	41,960	#41,690	"	292,300*	291,100	
Late, Danish	35,190	37,090	#37,840	"	279,000*	262,500	
Total	149,150	192,500	191,430	"	1,026,900*	1,172,900*	
Cantaloups and misc.							
melons, Imp. Valley-							
covered acreage ...	22,540	15,183	15,781				
open acreage	21,480	14,704	11,219	1,000			
Total Imp. Valley..	44,020	29,887	27,000	crates	6,588*	5,380	
Carrots				1,000			
Fall	3,280	10,850	11,300	bu.	1,831	4,666	5,424
Early	8,470	9,000	9,800	"	1,840*	1,590	1,564
Total 2 groups ..	11,750	19,850	21,100	"	3,671*	6,256	6,988
Cauliflower				1,000			
Fall & winter	7,990	8,250	8,300	crates	2,261	2,479	2,274
Early	8,630	9,000	8,220	"	2,235	2,745	2,336
Total 2 groups ..	16,620	17,250	16,520	"	4,496	5,224	4,610
Celery							
Fall & winter	7,180	10,300	9,700	"	1,240	1,700	1,843
Early	7,620	10,200	11,450	"	2,533	3,153	3,454
Second-early	1,000	1,700	1,300	"	590*	850	644
Total 3 groups ..	15,800	22,200	22,450	"	4,363*	5,703	5,941
Cucumbers				1,000			
Fall (Fla.)	1,180	1,600	1,300	bu.	93	64	78
Eggplant							
Fall	1,170	1,350	1,450	"	210	245	256
Peas							
Fall & winter	1,920	1,050	1,050	"	766	430	441

Continued-

Truck crops: Commercial acreage and production for market, average 1928-32, annual 1937, and indicated 1938 - Continued

Commodity and group	Acreage			Unit	Production		
	Average : 1928-32	1937	Prelim. : 1938		Average : 1928-32	1937	Indicated : 1938
	Acres	Acres	Acres				
Lettuce							
Early	49,740	35,200	39,200	1,000	5,821	5,109	4,701
Second-early, nct							
including Arizona	31,060	33,000	37,850	"	3,332	3,892	4,685
Total 2 groups ..	80,800	68,200	77,050	"	9,153	9,001	9,386
Onions				1,000			
Early	23,060	24,550	28,010	sacks	2,308*	2,129*	
Intermediate	8,330	16,000	#13,020	"	1,337*	2,324	
Late	53,040	52,330	#55,720	"	9,609*	10,360	
Total	84,430	92,880	#96,750	"	13,254*	14,813*	
Peas, green				1,000			
Early	6,470	16,200	15,500	bu.	438	1,000	1,170
Peppers, green							
Fall	2,010	3,600	4,500	"	406	640	558
Early, Fla. winter ..	3,320	3,000	2,400	"	834	750	600
Total 2 groups ...	5,330	6,600	6,900	"	1,240	1,390	1,158
Shallots (La.)	---	6,000	5,700	"	---	600	712
Spinach							
Fall	2,940	3,000	2,700	"	838	945	878
Early	30,860	53,800	49,800	"	7,599*	8,542	8,044
Total 2 groups ..	33,800	56,800	52,500	"	8,437*	9,487	8,922
Tomatoes							
Fall	4,010	10,700	9,000	"	256	522	370
Early (1)	10,990	17,200	17,300	"	1,218	1,617	1,730
Early (2)	27,800	27,300	42,200	"	2,064	2,146	
Total 3 groups ..	42,800	55,200	68,500	"	3,538	4,285	
Watermelons							
Early	41,460	27,500	#29,000	1,000	15,202*	10,460	
Second-early	151,230	170,100	#171,400	melons	39,358*	35,049*	
Total 2 groups ..	192,690	197,600	200,400	"	55,000*	45,509*	
Total to date ...	813,460	948,537	970,770				

1/ Includes acreage and production for market and manufacture.
 2/ Includes 4,521,000 crates for canning.
 3/ Includes 4,266,000 crates for canning.
 */ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions.
 #/ Intended acreage, according to growers' early reports.

CANNED VEGETABLES

The relatively large packs of the principal vegetables in 1937 have resulted in rather heavy stocks of canned vegetables this spring. The March 1 stocks of canned corn were almost three times as large as stocks on the same date last year; supplies of canned green peas were nearly double those of a year ago, and stocks of canned tomatoes were 45 percent larger than on March 1, 1937. January 1 stocks of canned snap beans were reported to be about 90 percent greater than supplies available a year earlier, and beets were 70 percent more abundant. California tomato products (such as paste, puree, catsup, and sauce) showed slightly smaller stocks on January 1 than a year earlier, and it was indicated that canned asparagus also was not quite so plentiful as last spring. California canned spinach, on the other hand, was about 50 percent more plentiful than on January 1, 1937.

Compared with mid-March 1937, recent wholesale prices of canned asparagus have been about one-sixth higher, but wholesale prices of all other important canned vegetables have been lower. Snap beans and green peas recently sold at a level about one-fourth below that of a year ago, and canned corn has been one-fifth lower than in March 1937. Prices of tomatoes have held nearly steady during the past 12 months, while tomato-juice has declined only slightly in price.

In the light of past experience and in view of the generally lower level of prices of canned goods this season, it is probable that canners will contract for less acreage in 1938. This downward adjustment, customary after a season of large packs of canned vegetables, already is seen in the indicated 5 percent reduction of acreage of green peas for manufacture in 1938. Early reports of prospective plantings indicate approximately 335,000 acres of green peas for manufacture this season, compared with a record high planting of 353,000 acres in 1937. The acreage of spinach for canning in California has been sharply reduced to about 10,000 acres, compared with a high of 16,720 acres last year. Production of spinach in this area is indicated to be 30,000 tons, or 30 percent less than in 1937. Total acreage of California asparagus for manufacture and for fresh market shipment is indicated to be 71,510 acres, or 6 percent more than last year's acreage.

Canned vegetables: Wholesale price per dozen cans, f.o.b. factory,
specified periods, 1937-38

Commodity	: Size : : of can :	: Factory : : location :	: Mar. 15, :	: Sept. 20, :	: Jan. 3, :	: Mar. 14, :
			: 1937 :	: 1937 :	: 1938 :	: 1938 :
			: <u>Dollars</u>	: <u>Dollars</u>	: <u>Dollars</u>	: <u>Dollars</u>
Asparagus, green, lrg.	: No. 2:	West	: 2.40	: 2.30	: 2.30	: 2.30
Beans, green cut, std.	: No. 2:	East	: .38	: .65	: .68	: .66
Carrots, diced, std. ...	: No. 2:	"	: .75	: .72	: .68	: .68
Corn, white, whole-	: :	:	:	:	:	:
grain, std.	: No. 2:	"	: .39	: .73	: .73	: .71
Peas, Alaska 3's, std.	: No. 2:	"	: .96	: .73	: .73	: .73
Sauerkraut, std.	: No. 2½:	"	: .93	: .94	: .88	: .88
Spinach, std.	: No. 2½:	"	: 1.18	: .95	: .98	: .98
Tomatoes, std.	: No. 2:	"	: .70	: .69	: .68	: .68
Tomato juice	: No. 2:	"	: .70	: .70	: .67	: .67

Compiled from weekly issues of "The Canning Trade," Baltimore, Md.

Canned vegetables: Pack, 1936 and 1937: stocks on hand, 1937 and 1938
(Figures are in actual cases, regardless of size)

Commodity	Pack		Date	Stocks on hand	
	1936	1937		1937	1938
	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
	<u>cases</u>	<u>cases</u>		<u>cases</u>	<u>cases</u>
Asparagus	2,787	2,723	Jan. 1....	977	<u>1/</u>
Beans, lima, (green)	1,513	1,449	Feb. 1....	344	350
Beans, snap, green and wax	6,022	8,233	Jan. 1....	1,516	2,896
Beets	2,094	2,752	Jan. 1....	1,083	1,815
Corn	14,622	24,323	Mar. 1....	3,767	10,579
Peas, green	16,178	23,376	Mar. 1....	4,605	8,984
Pumpkins and squash...	1,768	1,508	---	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
Spinach	3,319	4,952	Jan. 1....	<u>2/</u> 496	<u>2/</u> 759
Tomatoes	21,059	21,267	Mar. 1....	4,067	5,880
Tomato juice	13,105	13,445	---	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
Calif. tomato paste, puree, catsup, and sauce	5,283	4,604	Jan. 1 ...	<u>3/</u> 2,587	<u>3/</u> 2,444
Total	87,750	108,632			

Commodity	Production, fresh cucumbers		Date	Stocks in tanks and barrels	
	1,000	1,000		1936	1937
	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
	<u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>		<u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>
Cucumbers for pickles	6,333	7,949	Oct. 1....	6,591	8,491

Commodity	Production, fresh		Date	Stocks	
	1,000	1,000		1936	1937
	1,000	1,000			
	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>			
Cabbage for kraut ...	115	128	---	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
Pimientos for mfr....	14	16	---	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

1/ Data not available. 2/ California stocks only.

3/ Not including stocks of tomato paste, which in 1937 were 425,000 cases.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

The prospective acreage of dry edible beans in the United States in 1938 is indicated to be about 5.5 percent less than the acreage planted in 1937. On the basis of average abandonment the prospective plantings this year would result in a harvested acreage of about 1,530,000 acres or 2.4 percent less than that remaining for harvest in 1937.

This acreage for harvest with average yields would produce a crop of dry edible beans in 1938 of about 11,300,000 bags of 100 pounds, or about 4,500,000 bags less than the 1937 crop and about 250,000 bags less than the 1928-32 average. Although no definite data are available at this time as to the quantity of 1937 crop beans that will be carried over this year, a carry-over of close to 4,500,000 bags would result if the total disappearance is about average. If the disappearance is as large as in the 1935-36 season, however, a carry-over of approximately 2,600,000 bags would be in prospect. The carry-over based on the latter assumption together with a production of 11,300,000 bags would result in a total supply of dry beans available for consumption, exports and other uses of approximately 13,900,000 bags in 1938-39, or about an average supply including a relatively small quantity of imported beans. Moreover, it would be about 2,800,000 bags less than the total supply available in the 1937-38 season. Such a supply of beans for 1938-39 together with demand conditions about the same as in 1937-38 would result in prices and incomes to growers somewhat higher than was received for the 1937-38 crop.

The indications point to decreased plantings this year as compared with the acreages planted last season in all of the important bean producing States except Michigan which shows an increase of 5 percent. Since Michigan is one of the important pea bean producing States it is probable that the total acreage planted to this variety in 1938 will be increased slightly over that planted in 1937. Because of unusually high yields per acre the pea bean crop in 1937 was the third largest on record. A relatively small carry-over, however, resulted in a total supply for 1937-38 no larger than the average disappearance of recent years. If average yields per acre are obtained in 1938 the slightly larger acreage would produce about 3,400,000 bags of pea beans or a crop somewhat below the average and considerably below recent annual requirements.

In the States that usually produce largely Great Northern beans, the indications point to a decrease in plantings of 14 percent from the acreage planted in 1937. Relatively high yields per acre on a large acreage resulted in a record production of this class of beans in 1937. It is probable, therefore, that the carry-over of Great Northerns at the beginning of the 1938 marketing season will be unusually large. If average yields are obtained the smaller acreage would produce about 1,530,000 bags of Great Northerns which, with a sizeable carry-over, would result in a total supply of this class for the 1938-39 marketing season slightly smaller than what was available in 1937-38 but still larger than the average disappearance of recent years.

Reports from the States that produce largely pinto beans indicate a decrease in combined plantings of about 9 percent from the acreage planted in 1937. Since a large portion of this acreage is in the dryland areas of Colorado and New Mexico, the abandonment is frequently quite large. In 1937 about 173,000 out of 605,000 acres planted were abandoned while in 1936 the abandonment amounted to nearly 200,000 acres out of 651,000 acres planted. If it is assumed that abandonment in 1938 is about as large as in 1937 and if average yields are obtained a crop of pinto beans of approximately 1,500,000 bags would be produced. This crop would be smaller than the 1,608,000 bags produced in 1937 and the 1927-36 average crop of 1,722,000 bags.

In California where Lima, Baby Lima, Blackeye, Small White, and Pink beans are the chief varieties produced, it is indicated that the total acreage to be planted in 1938 will be about 10 percent less than that planted in 1937. Average yields on this reduced acreage would result in a total California crop of about 3,700,000 bags compared with 5,369,000 bags produced last year and 3,479,000 bags the 10-year, 1927-36, average. Record large crops of small white, Blackeyes, Lima and Baby Lima beans were produced in California in 1937. As a consequence the stocks of these varieties available March 1 were also of record proportions and would indicate that the carry-over of these varieties at the beginning of the 1938 season will be unusually large. Stocks of all California varieties on March 1 totaled 2,468,000 bags compared with 1,463,000 bags a year earlier and the 10-year average of 1,322,000 bags for March 1. It is likely, therefore, that even if the total California bean crop is reduced in 1938 the large carry-over will result in a total supply only slightly less than the large supply available last season but considerably in excess of the average supply for 1927-36.

Dry edible beans: Average price per 100 pounds received by farmers, by months, average 1928-29 to 1932-33, annual 1933-34 to 1937-38

Month	Average 1928-29 to 1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Sept.	4.98	3.29	3.83	3.08	4.35	3.52
Oct.	4.59	2.64	3.83	2.89	4.83	3.37
Nov.	4.46	2.85	3.56	2.67	5.30	2.77
Dec.	4.37	2.64	3.43	2.44	5.49	2.88
Jan.	4.34	2.70	3.51	2.61	5.87	3.02
Feb.	4.38	2.82	3.50	2.85	6.43	2.97
Mar.	4.29	2.75	3.62	2.86	6.32	
Apr.	4.21	2.61	3.63	3.00	6.10	
May	4.52	2.61	3.62	3.02	5.85	
June	4.43	2.74	3.54	2.96	5.66	
July	4.40	2.79	3.41	3.76	5.35	
Aug.	4.53	3.19	3.26	4.33	4.46	
Weighted average	4.48	2.79	3.56	2.93	5.38	

Dry Edible Beans: Acreage harvested and planted, and production

State	Harvested acreage				Planted acreage	
	1928-32 average	1936	1937	1937	Indicated 1938	1938 as percentage of 1937
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Me., Vt., N.Y., Mich.,						
Wis., Minn. 1/	733	624	662	695	720	103.6
Nebr., Mont., Idaho,						
Wyo., Oreg. 2/	213	171	246	257	221	86.0
Kans., Colo., N. Mex.,						
Ariz. 3/	547	452	427	605	548	90.6
Calif. 4/	314	347	386	386	348	90.2
Total U. S.	1,806	1,594	1,721	1,943	1,837	94.5
Production						
	1928-32 average		1936		1937	
	1,000 bags		1,000 bags		1,000 bags	
Me., Vt., N. Y., Mich.,						
Wis., Minn. 1/	4,624		3,612		5,948	
Nebr., Mont., Idaho,						
Wyo., Oreg. 2/	2,283		2,127		3,091	
Kans., Colo., N. Mex.,						
Ariz. 3/	1,930		1,585		1,431	
Calif. 4/	3,348		4,081		5,369	
Total U. S.	12,181		11,405		15,839	

1/ Largely Pea beans, but most important source of supply of Red Kidney, Yellow-eyes, and Cranberry. 2/ Largely Great Northern, but Idaho most important source of supply of Small Red. 3/ Largely Pinto. 4/ Miscellaneous varieties - mostly Lima, Baby Lima, Blackeye, Small White, and Pink.

Dry Edible Beans: Supply and disposition, average 1928-29 to 1932-33, annual 1933-34 to 1937-38

Item	Average	1928-29 to:1933-34:		1934-35:1935-36 :		1936-37	1937-38
	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Production	12,181	12,771	11,393	14,323	11,405	15,839	
Carry-over 1/	1,095	1,250	2,000	1,150	1,120	850	
Imports	653	158	389	152	587		
Total supply	13,929	14,179	13,782	15,625	13,112		
Exports and re-exports 2/	254	79	55	87	26		
Shipments to noncontiguous U. S. territories	286	333	271	355	323		
Carry-over 3/	1,231	2,000	1,150	1,120	850		
Domestic disappearance..	12,158	11,767	12,306	14,063	11,913		

1/ Stocks in warehouses and elevators in main producing sections at beginning of crop marketing season September 1. 2/ Exports and re-exports through 1933-34, an exports alone in subsequent years. 3/ Stocks at end of season.

PEANUTS

The prospective acreage of peanuts grown alone for all purposes in the United States in 1938 is indicated to be about 5.4 percent larger than the acreage planted in 1937. Increases are indicated for all of the important producing areas. If the acreage harvested for nuts is increased proportionately, it would total about 1,742,000 acres. On the basis of yields equal to the average for the 5 years 1933-37 the total crop of peanuts for nuts would be about 1,267,000,000 pounds. Such a crop would be about 25 million pounds less than last year's crop, but about 321 million pounds more than the 1928-32 average production.

These indicated plantings may be modified somewhat, however, by the agricultural conservation program which provides for a national acreage allotment for peanuts harvested for nuts of from 1,500,000 to 1,600,000 acres. It may be noted that this acreage allotment is 11 percent smaller than the prospective acreage for 1938. The program also provides for payments to producers in designated commercial counties at the rate of 20 cents per 100 pounds on the allotted acreage and normal yield if the acreage harvested for nuts is within the limit of the allotment. A penalty of \$2 per 100 pounds is deducted if the acreage harvested for nuts on farms in commercial counties exceeds the acreage allotment. These deductions may be made from any payments due producers whether they be payments on account of the peanut program or not. With such severe penalties, it is likely that producers in the commercial counties will revise their planting intentions downward. These payments and penalties will not apply to producers in non-commercial counties in which about 300,000 acres of peanuts for nuts are grown.

On the basis of about 1,550,000 acres for harvest in 1938 and if average yields are obtained, a crop of about 1,127,000,000 pounds of peanuts for nuts would be produced. This crop would be about 165 million pounds less than the 1937 crop, but 181 million pounds larger than the 1928-32 average.

During the past 3 seasons, unusually large quantities of peanuts were crushed for oil and the indications are that considerable quantities are being so used in the 1937-38 season. Whereas crushings averaged 73 million pounds of peanuts in the hull during the 5 years 1928-32, and totaled only 45 million pounds in the 1933-34 season, they increased to 220 million in 1934-35, to 241 million in 1935-36, and to 290 million pounds in 1936-37. In the first two seasons, the increased crushings resulted from advancing oil prices and the diversion program in effect in those seasons, while in 1936-37 the increase was due to the relatively high prices prevailing for cottonseed and peanut oil. In the current season another diversion program is in effect and it is likely to maintain crushings on a relatively high level.

This unusual outlet for peanuts has resulted in substantially higher average prices to growers during the past four seasons despite the large crops produced. On February 15 the United States average price received by producers was 3.4 cents per pound compared with 3.3 cents a month earlier and 4.1 cents a year earlier. If the peanut crop in 1938 is no larger than the 1,127,000,000 pounds indicated and if the production of cottonseed is limited as much as the adjustment program indicates it might be, prices of peanuts in the 1938-39 season probably will average about the same as those received in 1937-38.

Peanuts: Acreage and production, average 1928-32, annual 1935-38

Section	Average 1928-32	1935	1936	1937	Indicated 1938
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
<u>Acreage grown alone for all purposes</u>					
Va. - N.C. 1/.....	402	395	402	403	422
Southeastern 2/.....	954	1,079	1,201	1,152	1,223
Southwestern 3/.....	347	472	453	390	405
Total	1,702	1,946	2,056	1,945	2,050
<u>Solid equivalent of acres from which peanuts were harvested</u>					
Va. - N.C. 1/.....	389	383	378	378	
Southeastern 2/.....	775	989	1,071	976	
Southwestern 3/.....	253	353	311	279	
Total	1,417	1,725	1,760	1,653	
<u>Production harvested for nuts</u>					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Va. - N.C. 1/.....	382,199	419,975	408,705	458,185	
Southeastern 2/.....	435,327	686,450	801,755	707,805	
Southwestern 3/.....	123,360	196,380	126,140	125,665	
Total	940,886	1,302,805	1,336,600	1,291,655	

See footnotes at bottom of page.

Peanuts, average price per pound, in the shell, received by farmers,
United States, 1932-38

Month	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Sept.	2.0	2.5	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.4
Oct.	1.6	2.5	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.2
Nov.	1.6	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.2
Dec.	1.2	2.6	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.2
Jan.	1.3	2.9	3.5	3.0	4.1	3.3
Feb.	1.3	3.1	4.1	3.1	4.1	3.4
Mar.	1.5	3.2	4.4	3.0	4.2	
Apr.	1.5	3.4	4.4	3.1	4.5	
May	2.1	3.4	4.4	3.3	4.4	
June	2.3	3.3	4.1	3.3	4.2	
July	2.5	3.2	3.9	3.7	4.0	
Aug.	2.6	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.7	
Season average ...	1.54	2.83	3.29	3.13	3.71	

1/ Includes Tennessee; 2/ South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi.

3/ Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana.