WHEAT STUDIES

OF THE

FOOD RESEARCH INSTITUTE

VOLUME II NUMBER 10

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

APRIL TO JULY, 1926

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CALIFORNIA

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WHEAT STUDIES

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The central feature of the series is a periodic analysis of the world wheat situation with special reference to the outlook for supplies, requirements, trade, and prices. The volume opens with a review of the previous crop year. Subsequently three surveys of current developments are made at intervals of about four months.

These surveys are supplemented by intensive studies bearing on the appraisal of the wheat situation and outlook and upon related matters of national policy. Typical subjects are indicated in the list of studies shown on the fourth cover page of this issue.

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VOL. II, NO. 10 STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CALIFORNIA SEPTEMBER 1926

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SUMMARY

Comparative quiet characterized the world wheat markets in the period under review. Prices of wheat futures in the leading international markets fluctuated within moderate limits, without any sustained tendency to advance or decline. One moderate advance, culminating about April 20, was due chiefly to expectations of tightness in the international market because of depletion of stocks, the late opening of navigation on the Great Lakes, and reduced estimates of the Argentine surplus. A second, culminating about July 19, was due mainly to unfavorable reports of harvesting weather in Europe and of North American crops of spring wheat and feed grains. Both advances were followed by recessions, the latter a brief one. The comparative stability of prices was due primarily to the compensatory nature of news concerning 1926 harvests in North America and Europe, to the failure of urgent European purchases to develop, and to the fact that heavy marketing of American winter wheat eased the situation created by late harvests and low stocks in Europe.

Cash prices of representative wheats in the United States, on the other hand, fluctuated radically. Prices of soft and hard winter wheats shifted in May and June from the high levels characteristic of the crop year 1925–26 to much lower levels at the beginning of the new season, as a result of greatly increased crops and early and heavy marketing. Marked changes in crop prospects, and certain marked variations in mill purchases, occasioned pronounced swings in prices of both winter and spring wheats. At their peak in mid-July, new winter wheats were selling lower than prices for any of the 1925 crop, while old hard spring, with little new wheat available and a very small crop in prospect, was up to the best levels reached during 1925–26.

Developments in international trade during the period were comparatively few. The volume was about the same as during the earlier part of the crop year. Buying pressure from Europe—hoped for, feared, or anticipated—did not materialize, in spite of cumulative evidence that European crops would be late and smaller than last year. Shipments to ex-European countries were somewhat smaller than during the winter and early spring. Canada, the United States, and Australia all shipped somewhat more heavily than could have been expected on the basis of official crop estimates. A sharp

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peak in Canadian shipments followed the belated opening of lake navigation on May 12. Because of early abundant supplies of new winter wheat and demands from Europe arising from low stocks and belated harvests, United States exports in June were fairly heavy, in view of the small visible supplies of old-crop wheat, and in July they were distinctly heavier than usual for this month.

Visible supplies during the period continued of moderate dimensions, seasonal influences considered—very low in the United States, ample in Canada, moderate afloat, low in Europe. Year-end carryovers were exceptionally low in the United States and moderately low for the world as a whole, especially considering the poor quality of stocks in Argentina and Central Europe. Import stocks in most European countries were exceptionally low, but generally stocks of native wheat were not as low as last year. In Russia, the Danube basin, and Spain these stocks were fairly large. Australia's exportable surplus on August 1 is considered quite small, and Argentina's larger than usual in quantity but containing less than the usual amount of good millable wheat desired by importers. Yet nowhere was the carryover so low as to cause apprehension.

Conclusions concerning the outlook for crops, trade, and prices in 1926–27 can only be tentative, as long as the important Canadian crop is still in the making, considerable uncertainty exists regarding American spring wheat and the Russian harvest, and Southern Hemisphere crops are in an early stage of development. It now seems probable that the Northern Hemisphere crops of 1926 will be, in the aggregate, about as large as in 1925, and more normally distributed. No record crops and no crop failures are in prospect. Since crops of European importing countries promise to be smaller than last year and their carryovers are generally moderate to low, and since larger supplies promise to be available in exporting countries as a whole, international trade in 1926–27 is likely to be somewhat larger than in 1925–26, but smaller than in the two preceding years. While it is too early to forecast the world price of wheat that will be characteristic of the new crop year, it now seems unlikely to be radically different from that of 1925–26 since last December, but indications are that it will probably be somewhat lower. In the United States, however, the weighted price of winter wheat seems likely to remain considerably lower than in 1925–26, but nevertheless to be more remunerative to producers because of the larger crop; and hard spring wheat instead of soft red winter promises to carry the highest premium.

I. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

In General

In the last third of the crop year 1925–26, international trade in wheat and flour was of about the same proportions as in the earlier part of the crop year. Broomhall's figures for international shipments run as follows, in million bushels:

Crop year 1925–26	Total	To Europe	To ex-Europe
Aug.–Nov. (17 weeks)..	207.5	166.7	40.8
Dec.–Mar. (17 weeks)..	234.7	175.6	59.1
Apr.–July (18 weeks)..	225.4	190.0	35.4

Much the same story is told by statistics of net exports from the chief exporting areas, which run as follows, in million bushels:

Crop year 1925–26	Total	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia
Aug.–Nov.	190.8	34.4	123.9	20.3	12.2
Dec.–Mar.	215.3	21.2	116.4	35.5	42.2
Apr.–July	192.4[a]	45.9	84.0	38.9[a]	23.6[a]
Apr.	36.8	6.1	8.6	15.8	6.3
May	50.5	10.9	22.2	10.2	7.2
June	57.2	10.1	32.5	8.2	6.4
July	47.8[a]	18.8	20.7	4.7[a]	3.6[a]

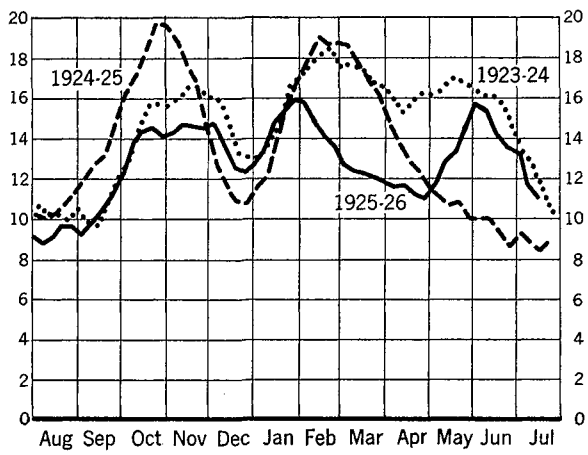
[a] July figures for Argentina and Australia estimated from Broomhall's shipments.

The course of exports is broadly revealed in Chart 1, based on Broomhall's shipments data for the past three crop years. Shipments in the last three months of the crop year were much larger than in the same period of 1924–25, although for the year as

a whole the shipments were much smaller. There was a striking increase in export shipments after the middle of May, resulting in a much more pronounced spring peak than in any recent year. This was due to the rapid increase in Canadian shipments after the belated opening of lake navigation,[1] and to their large importance

CHART 1.—INTERNATIONAL SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR, WEEKLY, 1923–24 TO 1925–26*

(Million bushels: 5-weeks moving average)



* Data from Broomhall's *Corn Trade News*. German shipments included for 1925–26.

in total exports. In 1924–25, exporters had shipped much more heavily earlier in the season, Canada had a small export surplus, and Europe, anticipating large crops, imported lightly in these months. Exports in July, 1926 were somewhat swelled by heavy shipments from the United States, in consequence of the early marketing of America winter wheat; these were more readily absorbed because European stocks were low and European harvests somewhat late. The flow of exports was, however, somewhat retarded by a shortage of shipping and a sharp rise in charter rates at Gulf ports, which resulted from the unexpectedly heavy movement of southwestern wheat to these ports for export.

For the crop year as a whole, international trade was lighter than for several years. Broomhall's shipments figures compare as follows, in million bushels:

Crop year	Total	To Europe	To ex-Europe
1919–20.....	637	588	49
1920–21.....	591	541	50
1921–22.....	647	547	100
1922–23.....	676	586	90
1923–24.....	775[a]	626[a]	149[a]
1924–25.....	715	640	76
1925–26.....	667	532	135

[a] 53 weeks.

It will be observed that while total shipments were the smallest since 1921–22, shipments to ex-European destinations were very heavy—the largest of any year on record except 1923–24. Shipments to European importing countries, however, even including international shipments within Europe, were lower than in any year since the war. The light shipments to Europe are readily explained by two facts: the 1925 wheat crops of the chief continental importing countries were unusually large, and rye and potato crops were also abundant; and the prospects for 1926 crops, in Europe as well as in the United States winter-wheat belt, have been good enough to prevent apprehensive purchases toward the close of the crop year. The heavy shipments to ex-Europe are less easily explained, except in part on the ground of low stocks last summer; for prices have not been such as to stimulate heavy imports, as they did in 1923–24. Apparently exports to China, direct and via Japanese mills, have been heavy because of the low quality of last year's crop in China, the subnormal rice crop of China, and unsettled internal conditions which interfered with movement of domestic wheat to port mills.[2]

In the aggregate, as shown by Table 1, Broomhall's reports of export shipments for the crop year ran quite close to his estimate, maintained since last December. The estimates, including German exports, totaled 672 million bushels; the reported fig-

[1] Navigation on the Great Lakes was officially declared open on May 12, the latest date in 34 years, and about three weeks later than the average. The delay was due primarily to ice packed in the eastern end of Lake Erie, as a result of the severe winter in Eastern Canada. Some 12 million bushels had started down the lakes before May 12, and large stocks were on hand at the head of the lakes. Accordingly the outward movement was heavy as soon as the eastern ports were free of ice.

[2] Cf. "Wheat and Flour in the Orient," *Commerce Monthly*, September 1926.

ure was 667.5. North America and Australia shipped more heavily, other countries less heavily, than he anticipated. Our own

TABLE 1.—BROOMHALL'S MARCH 30 ESTIMATE OF SHIPMENTS FOR 1925–26 AND THE LAST 18 WEEKS, COMPARED WITH ACTUAL REPORTED SHIPMENTS*

(Million bushels)

Exporting area	Crop year ending July 31		Last 18 weeks	
	Mar. 30 estimate	August report	Mar. 30 estimate	August report
North America	384.0	413.2	109.6	139.1
Argentina	124.0	93.9	72.0	42.1
Australia	64.0	74.0	12.8	22.4
Russia	24.0	23.6	8.0	7.6
Danube basin	32.0	28.8	10.8	7.8
India	44.0	4.9	16.4	3.6
Other countries[a]		29.1		2.8
Total[a]	672.0	667.5	229.6	225.4

* Data from Broomhall's *Corn Trade News*.
[a] Including for the crop year 14.4 million bushels of exports from Germany.

April forecast of net exports by the principal exporting countries, some 640 million bushels, was moderately exceeded, as shown by Table 2, the total reaching about

TABLE 2.—FOOD RESEARCH INSTITUTE ADVANCE ESTIMATES OF NET EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR FOR 1925–26, COMPARED WITH REPORTED EXPORTS

(Million bushels)

Export area	Crop year ending July 31			Last four months	
	December estimate	April estimate	As reported	April estimate	As reported
United States	55–65[a]	75[a]	91[a]	11[b]	27[b]
Canada	300	310	324	70	84
Argentina	130	110	95[c]	54	39[c]
Australia	60	65	78[c]	11	24[c]
India	...	4	9[c]	(1)[d]	4[c]
Five countries	545–555	564	597	145	178
Other areas	91	76	67[c]	27[c]	18[c]
Total	636–646	640	664	172	196

[a] Crop year ending June 30. [b] Three months.
[c] July figure estimated. [d] Net imports.
[e] Broomhall's shipments, except from Germany.

664 million. Our April forecast of net imports by European importing countries (see Table 5, p. 330) will prove too low, but to a smaller extent because a considerable part of the July exports, which were heavier this year than last, will not figure in import statistics until August. The excess of actual trade over the forecasts is due chiefly to the lateness of European harvests, early deliveries of United States winter wheat, and the coming to light, in North America and Australia, of larger quantities than could be expected in the light of official crop estimates.

SOURCES OF EXPORTS

Detailed figures of shipments and net exports for April–July are partially summarized in Tables 3 and 4 (based on Appendix Tables VII and X) with comparable data for earlier years. The course of weekly shipments by principal sources (according to Broomhall), is shofn in Chart 2 (A), p 329.

TABLE 3.—INTERNATIONAL WHEAT SHIPMENTS (BROOMHALL) BY EXPORT AREAS, APRIL–JULY*

(Million bushels)

Exporting area	1910–14 average	1923	1924	1925	1926
North America	68.0	131.8	143.6	104.1	139.1
Argentina, Uruguay	37.9	60.6	86.7	30.8	42.1
Australia	18.8	16.1	30.0	44.4	22.4
Russia and Danube basin	67.6	2.8	7.4	....	11.0
British India	24.0	18.5	12.0	4.4	3.6
Other countries	2.1	2.0	3.5	4.5	7.2
Total	218.2	231.7	283.3	188.2	225.4

* Figures for 18 weeks (19 weeks for 1912 and 1924) from Broomhall's *Corn Trade News*.

The post-war predominance of North America, it will be observed, was maintained and indeed was more pronounced than usual, while shipments from India and the Southern Hemisphere were unusually small. Canada was by all odds the chief source of exports during the period, and contributed over two-fifths of the world total. The United States, Canada, and Australia all shipped somewhat more heavily than seemed possible on the basis of official crop estimates; export and carryover statistics tend to confirm our earlier opinion that both North American crops were under-

stated, and to indicate that this was true also of Australia's crop.[1] On the other hand, Argentine shipments have continued to be disappointing — chiefly because European importers have not been eager to buy the low-grade wheat of which Argentina had so much in her last harvest.[2] Moreover, during April, May, and early June, Argentine railway workers carried on a "slow strike," which, without causing cessation of work, greatly reduced the volume of traffic hauled. Because of this fact, ocean freight rates did not advance as much as seemed probable in view of the British coal strike, which reduced British coal exports to Argentina and consequently reduced the shipping despatched to Argentina and increased bunkering costs there. Russia has shipped moderately, though somewhat more heavily than in the preceding period. Her exports for the year apparently were about 24 million bushels. Shipments by Danube exporters have continued light, in spite of some increase in Roumanian exports, since March, resulting from reduced export taxes, freer navigation, and prospects for a good crop this year.

TABLE 4.—NET EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR FROM PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES, APRIL–JULY*

(Million bushels)

4-month period	Total	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia
1920.....	266.2	94.4	21.0	127.0	23.8
1921.....	226.9	111.6	31.7	36.5	47.1
1922.....	192.8	54.6	47.8	58.1	32.3
1923.....	185.6	44.3	66.2	57.1	18.0
1924.....	235.1	27.7	103.0	75.6	28.8
1925.....	178.3	43.4	54.2	31.8	48.9
1926.....	192.4[a]	45.9	84.0	38.9[a]	23.6[a]
Average					
1910–14..	111.7	30.8	28.5	35.8	16.6
1921–25..	203.7	56.3	60.6	51.8	35.0

* Data from official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

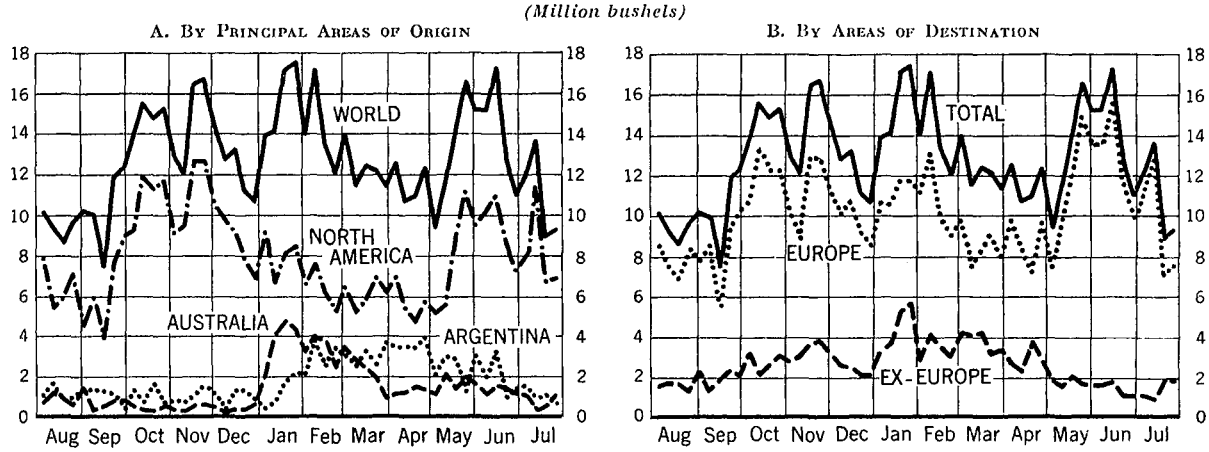
[a] July figures for Argentina and Australia estimated from Broomhall's shipments.

IMPORTS AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION

The distribution of weekly shipments during the crop year, as between Europe and ex-Europe, is shown in Chart 2 (B). Since April, shipments to ex-European destinations have been much lighter than in the previous period, partly because of reduced demand—especially since the higher Japanese tariff went into effect on March 29—partly because Australian supplies were reduced, and partly because little Canadian wheat moved out of Vancouver after lake navigation opened. (See Appendix Table V.) Most of the Canadian shipments,

CHART 2.—INTERNATIONAL SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR, WEEKLY, 1925–26*

(Million bushels)



* Data from Broomhall's *Corn Trade News*. German shipments included.

[1] For a brief discussion of these understatements of 1925–26 crops, see below, pp. 342, 343, and note to Appendix Table XIV, p. 355.

[2] The discount on Rosafé wheat in Liverpool, discussed in our previous survey (WHEAT STUDIES, May 1926, II, 221), has continued. See Appendix Table XV.

which were responsible for the bulk of the exports and their major fluctuations, went to Europe. Shipments from Germany and Poland, which attained significant dimensions earlier in the year, were negligible in the closing months.

Net imports of the leading importing countries of Europe, for the eleven months ending June 1926, are summarized in Table 5, with certain figures for comparison.[1] The total is far below that of 1924–25,

TABLE 5.—NET IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR BY LEADING EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, AUGUST–JUNE*

(Million bushels)

Importing area	Average 1920–25	1924–25	1925–26	11/12 of crop year estimate
British Isles[a] ...	199.2	209.1	190.2[b]	210.8
Italy	87.0	84.6	59.7	36.7
Germany	50.4	69.8	45.4	36.7
France	44.2[c]	53.7[c]	9.2[c]	14.7
Belgium	34.9	35.3	35.8[b]	35.8
Netherlands....	20.9	24.5	25.2	23.8
Scandinavia[d]...	18.2	22.5	17.9[b]	20.2
Switzerland	14.0	12.9	13.3	13.8
Czecho-Slovakia.	15.4	21.4	18.9	18.3
Baltic States[e]...	....	6.6	7.0	5.5
Total.....	484.2[f]	540.4	422.6[b]	416.3

* Data from official sources and International Institute of Agriculture. Irish Free State for May and June 1925 from Broomhall's *Corn Trade News*. Supplementary estimates by Food Research Institute.

[a] Includes Irish Free State.

[b] Partially estimated.

[c] International Institute figures for 1924–25 and 1925–26 adjusted for wheat imported under decree of December 30, 1924. See WHEAT STUDIES, May 1926, II, 211 n.

[d] Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

[e] Esthonia, Finland, and Latvia.

[f] Excluding Baltic States.

chiefly because of reduced imports by Germany, France, and Italy, which had good crops in 1925, and by Great Britain, which has apparently drawn heavily upon stocks. Other countries have imported about as heavily as on the average in the five preceding crop years. In the aggregate, Europe's actual net imports have run fairly close to our forecast, but the departures in certain cases were considerable. Italy has imported heavily in recent months, chiefly because of the increasing certainty of a mediocre crop in 1926, and her net imports will probably exceed our estimate for the year by about 25 million bushels. Germany and Czecho-Slovakia also imported somewhat more heavily toward the end of the crop year, in anticipation of higher tariffs during the next crop year (see below, p. 346). British net imports, on the other hand, apparently run some 20 million bushels below our forecasts. This reduction is largely attributable to hand-to-mouth buying in recent months, partly because of business depression and uncertainties accompanying the coal strike, and partly to expectations of lower prices to come. French imports (when official statistics are adjusted as between 1924–25 and 1925–26[2]) have been kept low by restrictive measures and prospects for refund of duties in 1926–27.

Contrary to expectations by many in the trade, and in the face of deterioration in prospects for European crops in 1926, serious buying pressure from Europe failed to develop in the closing months. European importing countries have been content to see their stocks of native wheat decline to low proportions, to carry low stocks of imported wheat, and to buy from hand to mouth. This policy has been justified by somewhat freer export from North America, Australia, and Russia and by the favorable development of American winter-wheat crops. The decline in French and Belgian francs and the Italian lira—in the latter case in part as a result of heavy wheat purchases—have contributed to restrain import purchases by those countries; and the British coal strike, as well as the brief general strike, with its tendency to depreciate sterling, has operated in the same direction.

II. NEW CROP DEVELOPMENTS

Reports of progress of new crops always exert considerable influence on the current wheat position during the period from April to September. This year, with low wheat reserves and anticipations of special tightness toward the close of the season, crop developments have been closely watched. Changing prospects for United States winter

[1] Detailed monthly data, so far as available, are given in Appendix Table X. See also WHEAT STUDIES, May 1926, II, 211–12.

[2] See WHEAT STUDIES, May 1926, II, 211 n.

wheat and North American spring wheat, in particular, have been weighty factors in the period under review. By and large, however, the balance between favorable and unfavorable reports has been unusually even; hence the net effect upon trade and prices has been moderate.

India and North Africa

Developments in the earliest crops to be harvested have been inconsiderable. The crop of British India, harvested in March–May, was provisionally estimated in April as 320 million bushels—a little less than India's usual domestic requirements. Changes in acreage estimates early gave rise to unofficial reports that the crop would be larger; later official estimates, however, added only 5 million bushels to the early figure. Because of a fair-sized carryover, some small exports have been made since April 1, but there has been no change in the view that India has no appreciable export surplus or net import requirement.

The crops of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunis, which are usually harvested in May and June, have on the whole borne out early expectations of fairly good crops, after opportune rains in the latter part of the growing season relieved a drought which had caused some apprehension. The production is a little above average, but somewhat lower than the high yields of 1923 and 1925.

United States Winter Wheat

In April, trade statisticians forecast the total winter-wheat crop of the United States at 540 to 590 million bushels, well above the 396 million bushel crop of 1925. Expectations of unusually small abandonment were confirmed by official report early in May.[1] The condition on April 1 was reported 84.1 per cent of normal as compared with a ten-year average of 79.2 and a 1909–13 average of 83.7. (See Appendix Table II.)

Until August 1, as shown by Table 6, both official and unofficial production estimates published subsequent to April 1 remained within the earlier range (Bryant's June 1 estimate only excepted). During April, prospects for the crop as a whole continued favorable, but in May, drought in parts of Kansas and Nebraska led the government to reach a slightly lower total estimate as of June 1, despite improved prospects in Texas, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Private estimators (Cromwell, Murray, and Snow) did not concur in the reduction, and (with the exception of Bryant) presented estimates ranging from 24 to 41 million bushels above the official figure for June 1.

Table 6.—Official and Private Estimates of Winter-Wheat Production in the United States, April 1–August 1, 1926*

(Million bushels)

Estimator	April 1	May 1	June 1	July 1	August 1
U.S.D.A.	...	549	543	568	626
Bryant	589	574	532	555	596
Cromwell	540–90	559	567	569	601
Murray	570	574	584	561	630
Snow	563	554	582	564	643

* Data here compiled from *Daily Market Record*, Minneapolis.

During June, further improvement was shown in the crop of soft red winter wheat, and with the beginning of harvest in the Southwest an outturn of hard red winter somewhat exceeding expectations was apparent. Dry weather caused some deterioration of white wheat in the Pacific Northwest. The official estimate for the winter-wheat crop as a whole was raised on July 1 to 568 million bushels from the June 1 estimate of 543 millions. Private estimators' figures were well in line with the government's; the range of all estimates as of July 1 narrowed to 555–69 million bushels. Threshing returns in July, notably from the hard winter-wheat areas, showed larger yields than had been anticipated. Accordingly private estimators raised their estimates of output to an average of 617 million bushels, one of them to 643 million. The official estimate of 626 millions, issued on August 10, confirmed the increase. According to present indications, the crop not only exceeds the crop of 1925 by more than 200 million bushels, but is the largest since 1919, and the average yield per acre (17.1 bu.) is one of the best on record.

[1] Of 39.3 million acres planted, only 2.2 million acres (5.6 per cent) were reported abandoned in May.

The distribution of the winter-wheat crop among its various classes differs somewhat from earlier indications. In April there was talk of a bumper crop of Pacific white wheat; a remarkable yield of hard red winter wheat was expected; and the crop of soft red winter wheat was thought likely to prove inferior even to the poor crop of 1925.

The early optimistic expectations regarding the hard winter crop have been largely fulfilled, and latest estimates substantially exceed the crop forecasts. Dry weather in certain areas in Kansas and Nebraska caused some apprehension during May and early June; but more favorable weather in late June, combined with unexpectedly large threshing returns during July, assured an excellent crop, despite low yields in some areas; and Oklahoma and Texas reaped exceptionally fine crops. Dry weather during the whole growing season was harmful to the soft white-wheat crop in the Pacific Northwest. On the other hand, a continuous improvement in condition was shown in the soft red winter-wheat areas.

No wholly satisfactory figures are available showing the production of winter wheat by classes in past years together with successive forecasts of production for 1926;[1] but a rough classification is afforded by Table 7, which combines figures for states which are leading producers of each class.[2] The changing prospects during 1926 are displayed: there has been continuous and marked improvement in the soft red winter crop, a moderate deterioration in the soft white winter crop, and deterioration followed by recovery in the crop of hard red winter.

Present indications point to a crop of soft white winter wheat a third larger than those of 1924 and 1925, but on the whole not above average. The crop of hard red winter is apparently not only far above that of 1925, but comparable with the bumper crop of 1924. The crop of soft red winter, which from early indications appeared to be very poor, now appears much larger than the crops of 1925 and 1924, and indeed fully up to average.

TABLE 7. — PARTIAL DISTRIBUTION OF WINTER-WHEAT CROPS, 1920–26*

(Million bushels)

Year	Soft red[a]	Hard red[b]	Pacific white[c]
1920	171	294	61
1921	171	270	83
1922	195	238	62
1923	215	179	86
1924	159	314	47
1925	143	149	39
1926 estimates			
May 1.....	127	291	66
June 1.....	130	282	65
July 1.....	142	292	61
Aug. 1.....	171	312	60

* Data of U.S. Department of Agriculture.
[a] Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri.
[b] Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado.
[c] Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California.

The quality of all winter wheat is reported distinctly good, with respect both to weight per bushel and to protein content. The quality of soft red winter improved with the continuous improvement in condition, and the quality of hard red winter suffered no decline in June, when condition deteriorated. As a whole, the crop of United States winter wheat ranks among the best of recent years.

The harvesting of the hard winter-wheat crop has been this year unusual in some respects. Cutting began in the southern extremity of the belt, Oklahoma and Texas, at the usual time, around June 1; and it proceeded northward to completion at the ordinary date, about July 20. But the weather was exceptionally favorable for threshing, and particularly for the use of the combined harvesters and threshers which have become more numerous in the past few years. As a result new wheat began to appear on the markets not only at an exceptionally early date, but also in un-

[1] The United States Department of Agriculture has recently published such a classification (*Foreign Crops and Markets*, July 19, 1926, XIII, 89), but on the basis of acreage distribution in 1923. Since this classification groups soft white winter and soft white spring wheats together, and gives only an estimate as of July 1, 1926, the classification as shown in Table 7 is preferable for present purposes.

[2] Accurate classification is rendered difficult not only by the omission of other states, but by the fact that certain important wheat states, notably Texas, but in lesser degree Kansas and others, produce hard and soft wheat in proportions that vary from year to year.

precedented volume. The American hard winter-wheat harvest may be described as unusually early, but as a result of a shortened harvesting operation rather than of early ripening of the wheat plant.

United States Spring Wheat

The latest official estimate of acreage planted to spring wheat in the United States indicates an acreage the same as last year's, 20.9 million acres, although farmers reported on March 1 intentions to plant nearly 2 per cent less in 1926 than in 1925. The proportions planted to durum and to other spring wheat (hard red and soft white) differ considerably, according to the best available information, between the two years. On March 1 farmers expressed intentions of increasing durum acreage by about 20 per cent, and of decreasing the acreage in other spring wheat by 8 per cent. On this basis an acreage of about 5.6 million acres in durum and one of about 15 million acres in other spring wheat is indicated for 1926, as contrasted with 4.7 and 16.3 million acres in 1925.

The prospects for all classes of spring wheat in the United States have been distinctly unfavorable since early spring. The spring was late and cold, and seeding was delayed. Subsoil moisture was generally deficient, and the progress of the crop has therefore been heavily dependent upon current rainfall. Throughout April rain was badly needed in Minnesota, Montana, and the Dakotas in order to promote germination and prevent soil drifting. Conditions were somewhat relieved by scattered rains early in May, but complaints of dryness persisted.

The first official estimate of condition, 78.5 per cent as of June 1, was the lowest in ten years. Private estimators forecast production at 203–223 million bushels, i.e., a crop approximating those of 1920, 1921, and 1923, but from 50 to 80 million bushels below those of 1922, 1924, and 1925. During the first two weeks in June dry weather persisted, but heavy rains in the week ending June 22 were beneficial and gave rise to reports of favorable condition.

The official estimate of condition as of July 1 was 64.8, the lowest on record for this date. Private estimators in general agreed that the crop had deteriorated during June, but their forecasts of production as of July 1, ranging from 205 to 211 millions, were fairly close to their previous figures, and a little higher than the first official estimate of production, 200 million bushels. Of the four leading spring-wheat producing states (Montana, the Dakotas, and Minnesota), condition was officially reported as worst in South Dakota (35 per cent), best in Montana (74 per cent).

In general, further deterioration resulted from drought and high temperatures during the first week of July, though there were local showers. During the second week local showers caused some improvement except in Montana, but rains were still desired. The following week was generally unfavorable, with dryness, high temperatures, and hot winds. In the week ending July 27 harvest was begun locally throughout the Northwest. Rainfall was beneficial to late-sown crops in North and South Dakota, but complaints of drought persisted. In South Dakota, considerable acreage promised such low yields that it was pastured instead of cut.

A very poor crop of spring wheat, probably almost 60 million bushels lower than that of 1925, is seemingly inevitable on the basis of estimates as of August 1. Private estimators' figures as of this date range from 187 to 213 million bushels; the official figure is 213 million bushels. Present indications point to a very short crop of hard red spring, probably around 130 million bushels.[1] Early reports point to good weight and high protein content, and the trade expects the new crop to produce a very strong flour.[2]

Canadian Spring Wheat

The seeding of spring wheat in Canada, beginning in certain areas as early as March 25, was completed in the prairie

[1] The forecast of production of all spring wheat as of August 1 was 212.7 million bushels. Thirty-seven million bushels of this were allocated to the predominatingly soft spring-wheat states of Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. Durum production is estimated at 48.5 million bushels. The residue is 127.2 million bushels of hard red spring.

[2] *Northwestern Miller*, July 28, 1926, p. 326.

provinces by May 25. Cold weather in April delayed operations somewhat, but in general the season was reported as about ten days earlier than usual. A majority of observers agreed that ample subsoil moisture existed, though reports conflicted. Plenty of good seed was available, and the acreage sown was slightly increased.[1] In some localities trouble was experienced before the middle of May with soil drifting, due to lack of surface moisture and drying winds; but good rains occurred in the last ten days of the seeding period. During early June cool dry weather somewhat retarded growth, but around the middle of the month rains and warm weather were beneficial. Slight damage was reported from insects and high winds, and complaints of drought were not numerous. Prospects were then described as better than for many years, and experienced private traders made estimates as high as 400 million bushels. But toward the end of June complaints of drought increased.

The official estimate of Canadian wheat production as of June 30 placed the crop of the prairie provinces at only 327.2 million bushels and was given a bullish interpretation by the trade.[2] Beneficial showers occurred in the first ten days of July, but from the fifteenth to the end of the month extreme heat and dry weather prevailed, most damaging in Saskatchewan and Alberta from the fifteenth to the twenty-first. In general, damage from hail, rust, or insects was reported slight. The crop ripened early in many localities on account of the forcing weather, and headed on short straw. Cutting began in scattered districts by August 1, but was not general until the fifteenth.

Estimates of production in the prairie provinces as of the end of July and beginning of August varied widely, as is shown by the following figures in million bushels:

Official	297	Cromwell	340
Kenyon	279	Murray	365
Bryant	284		

[1] The official estimate shows a total of 22 million acres planted to spring wheat, an increase of .8 million acres over that of 1925.

[2] Most traders however, gave consideration to the fact that the June 30 estimate has varied widely (between 10 and 25 per cent) from the final estimate of production in the past four years.

The effect of the drought is necessarily difficult to estimate. Grain dealers, however, have on the whole been inclined to distrust the official figure of 297 million bushels, particularly in view of the cooler weather and rains prevailing between the date to which the report applied (July 31) and the date of issue (August 10). Late-sown wheat at least is expected to have been benefited considerably. A recent estimate of the *Winnipeg Free Press*, while giving no figure, adjudges the crop of the prairie provinces as equal to that of last year. Present indications point to a crop in the prairie provinces of at least 350 million bushels, probably more. The total Canadian crop thus appears (allowing for some 20 million bushels produced outside the prairie provinces) to range between 370 and 390 million bushels. With favorable harvesting weather, it should approach the higher figure. Quality is reported good.

An outturn for 1926 approaching the 474 million bushel crop of 1923 is not to be expected, and one as large as the 411 million bushel crop of 1925 is unlikely from present indications. But the Canadian crop is by no means small; it is likely to exceed the 1920–25 average (352 million bushels), perhaps by 30 million bushels. It appears to run 30 or 40 million bushels below the reported figure for 1925, but 60 to 70 million bushels below the actual crop.

Europe, Excluding Russia

On the basis of reports from thirteen European countries (ex-Russia), Europe's wheat acreage in 1926 is slightly smaller than last year's, but larger than in any other post-war year. Decreases occurred in most of the reporting countries except Italy, where high prices, continued high tariffs, and official propaganda for increasing domestic wheat production (*Battaglia del Grano*) led to some expansion. Fall-sown wheat came through the winter in fairly good condition, better than in 1924, though probably not so good as in 1925. In France the acreage was somewhat reduced by the re-seeding of weak stands of winter wheat to oats and barley.

In western Europe the winter was generally favorable, though in Germany winter-

killing of both wheat and rye was heavier than usual. The spring was early, and crop prospects were in general very good during April, with warm weather and adequate rainfall. Cold and rainy weather during May was general except in Spain, retarding growth and giving rise to unfavorable reports from Italy and France in particular. Rains were deficient, however, in eastern Germany. The Spanish crop persistently promised well.

During June and July, the United Kingdom enjoyed good growing weather, with enough rain and plenty of warmth and sunshine. Estimators agree in anticipating a crop better than that of 1925 and above average. Reports from France were unfavorable during June on account of cold wet weather and rust, and the season was backward; but warmer weather gave rise to improvement in July. The crop of eastern Germany suffered from drought during May; cool wet weather retarded development in other sections of Germany. During June weather conditions were moderately favorable, and the German crop condition was reported not much lower than in 1925. A crop below the excellent crop of 1925, but above average, is expected. The Italian crop situation has been uncertain. Up to the end of April, prospects were nearly as favorable as in 1925. During May, heavy storms were experienced in the North and there was drought in the South. Excessive rains did some damage in June, and made harvesting difficult. Subsequently cold wet weather retarded threshing and injured the grain. Estimates of output varied widely, ranging from about 185 to 215 million bushels. The latest official estimate is 205.3 million bushels—a crop distinctly below that of 1925, though fully average. Throughout western Europe the season was generally backward, and harvests everywhere were from one to three weeks late.

Present indications thus point to crops of fair size though considerably lower than those of 1925 in France, Italy, and Germany, to a distinctly good crop in Spain only a little smaller than the excellent crop of 1925, and to a larger crop in the United Kingdom. In European importing countries as a whole, the difference may run to a maximum of 100 or 110 million bushels, giving due weight to pessimistic reports from France and Italy. (See Table 10, p. 345.)

Prospects in the Danube basin have been in some respects the reverse of those in western Europe. Fall-sown wheat came through the winter well, but the spring was for the most part cold and rainy and the season was delayed. During May, the crop in Bulgaria and part of Jugo-Slavia suffered from lack of moisture, but subsequently recovered in consequence of heavy rains. Elsewhere in this area, in May and June, prospects continued favorable in spite of somewhat excessive rainfall, accompanied by serious floods that did great local damage but did not greatly affect the general position. The heavy rains caused some lodging and gave rise to fears of rust, and the cool rainy weather caused the harvest to be late. Nevertheless the crop forecasts early in July for Hungary and Bulgaria showed only moderate reductions from the production figures of 1925; and the crop of Roumania was estimated 24 million bushels larger than the crop of last year. In Jugo-Slavia the crops were reported as good to very good, and in Austria and Czecho-Slovakia above average, though not so good as in 1925. Wet weather during July caused deterioration, and the Roumanian crop estimate was reduced by about 18 million bushels. In the aggregate, a production slightly lower than that of 1925 is expected from the countries of the Danube basin, and further changes in the total estimate are unlikely to be large. The quality is apparently fairly good, far superior to the crops of last year, though the wet weather of July is reported to have damaged the quality of wheat in Hungary and Jugo-Slavia.

The crop of all Europe, excluding Russia, appears from present indications to be not so far below that of 1925 as was earlier expected. There is little question that the 1,400 million-bushel crop of 1925 cannot be equaled this year; but a crop of 1,250 to 1,300 million bushels is both possible and probable, barring unusually unfavorable harvest weather. In general, the latest press reports suggest a shading of earlier estimates.

Russia

New crop developments in Russia remain in general uncertain, though some significant facts are known. Observers agree that fall-sown wheat, which constitutes about half of the Russian wheat crop, came through the winter in good condition in most areas. But considerable winter-killing occurred in the black-soil areas, in the lower Volga region, in Crimea, and in North Caucasia. After promise of an early spring in March, wintry weather returned and persisted during April and part of May. Spring sowing was delayed and perhaps curtailed, and the development of fall-sown wheat was retarded. But ample subsoil moisture was provided. Seed for spring sowing was said to be plentiful and of good quality.

The effect of weather conditions on acreage is uncertain. Official estimates of acreage have not yet appeared. Unofficial observers disagree, some expecting a slight reduction, others a slight increase, over 1925. The late and short spring, scarcity of farm implements, and winter-killing are mentioned to support the probability of reduction; the plentiful supply of seed and the increased number of tractors and work stock are on the other hand mentioned as factors tending to increase acreage over 1925. The latest available information indicates a slight increase in acreage, confined largely to the surplus-producing regions of North Caucasia and the Ukraine.

Official reports of condition as of June 1 regarded the 1926 crop as considerably above average, and even above the good year 1925. The official estimates of condition as of June 15 placed winter wheat at 3.6 (3 representing average, 4 good, 2 poor) for all Russia, and spring wheat at 3.4. On July 1 the condition of winter wheat was lowered to 3.4, while that of spring was raised to 3.5. These estimates compare favorably with those of July 1, 1925, when winter wheat was placed at 3.3, spring at 3.5. In the two most important surplus-producing areas, the Ukraine and North Caucasia, condition on July 1, 1926, was better than in 1925 (3.6 as against 3.49) in the Ukraine, but lower in North Caucasia (3.3 as against 3.6).

In general, prospects for 1926 were up to the middle of July as favorable as they were for 1925, when a crop of 661 million bushels was reported. Trade reports during June consistently mentioned good prospects, particularly for spring wheat. Floods in the Volga region around June 1 are said to have had little effect on the crop outlook, and damage from locusts in the North Caucasus region was not great. But later reports indicate deterioration in the surplus-producing area, from excessive rains in some districts and from drought in others. Official condition estimates for all Russian crops declined from 3.36 on July 1 to 3.28 on August 1. Present indications point to a crop slightly smaller than last year's.

The Southern Hemisphere

Little can be said of new crop developments in the Southern Hemisphere, where fall plowing and the sowing of winter wheat are in progress between April and July. In general, prospects during these months have continued favorable in both Argentina and Australia. An early drought in Australia was relieved in good time, and in Argentina also rainfall was ample. In both countries, conditions were favorable to seeding and germination. In Argentina, of necessity, unusual attention has been paid to selection of good seed. In some parts of both countries the later rainfall was somewhat excessive, damaging the young plants in the Argentine province of Cordoba and promoting the growth of weeds in Australia. The Australian acreage is regarded as about the same as last year's. In Argentina, official reports indicate a slight reduction in acreage as compared with the high level reached last year.

III. WHEAT PRICE MOVEMENTS

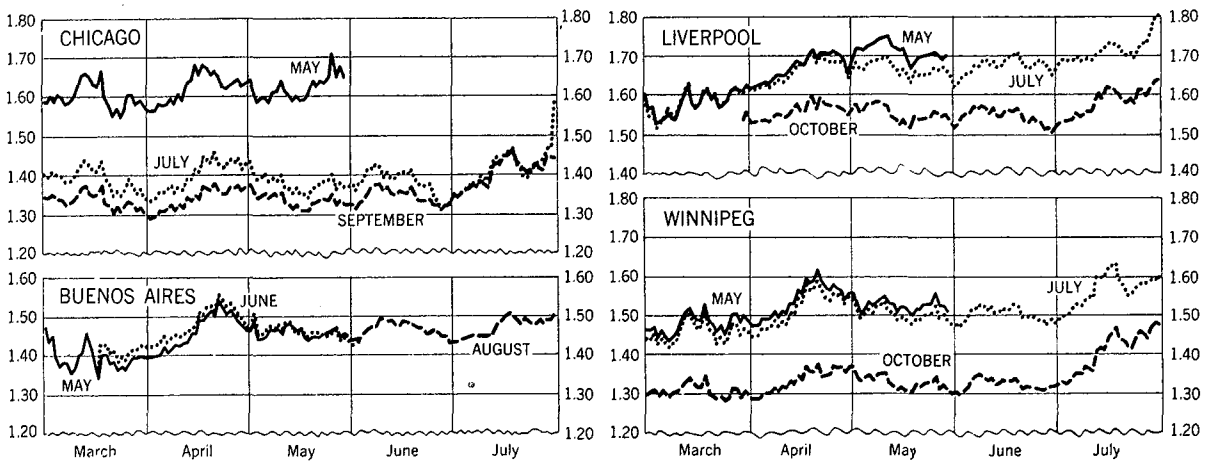
The General Course of Prices

Except for cash prices in the United States and in certain countries of continental Europe, wheat prices fluctuated within fairly narrow limits in the four months under review. This is clearly shown by the course of daily quotations of the

leading futures in the principal futures markets during this period, as presented in Chart 3. No pronounced or sustained trend is discernible. The extreme range of the July future, in any market (except on the closing day in Chicago), was less than 20 cents a bushel. Only two movements are sufficiently marked to deserve special comment.

CHART 3.—DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF PRINCIPAL WHEAT FUTURES IN FOUR MARKETS, MARCH–JULY, 1926*

(U.S. dollars per bushel)



* Data compiled from *Chicago Journal of Commerce; Daily Market Record*, Minneapolis; *Daily Trade Bulletin*, Chicago; *Journal of Commerce*, New York.

During the first three weeks in April, futures prices rose in practically all markets. In Liverpool and Buenos Aires this increase was merely the continuation of a rise from a low point reached early in March. In Winnipeg and Chicago the rise, initiated early in March, was interrupted by a decline; and the advance was not resumed until early in April. In general, the futures market receded after April 17. This recession brought prices in North American markets nearly down to the level of April 1, but was less severe in Liverpool and Buenos Aires. In Liverpool the May future continued to advance until May 12, because of conditions accompanying the British coal strike started on May 1 and the general strike of May 3–12.

The March–April advance, which was more pronounced in May and July futures than in the remoter futures, was due chiefly to four factors—emphasis on the depletion of stocks in Europe, increasing recognition of the moderate supplies that Argentina could be expected to furnish to the international market (confirmed by a revised official crop estimate published early in April), and certainty of delay in opening of lake navigation, coupled with disquieting though conflicting reports of deficient subsoil moisture and unfavorable seeding weather in the North American spring-wheat belt. The advance was naturally greatest in Argentina. The ensuing recession was due largely to lightened export demand, improved prospects for American winter wheat, and much better reports from Canada. These developments had less influence in Liverpool and Buenos Aires, while in Liverpool the shipping difficulties due to the general strike, and the rise of shipping rates due to the coal strike, caused a widening of the differential between prices in Liverpool and in Winnipeg.

The second significant short-time movement was the advance in all markets from late June until mid-July. The rise was greatest in Winnipeg and Chicago, and was least in the nearest futures in Liverpool and Buenos Aires. This advance was due chiefly to heavy mill demand in the United States and a decline in prospects for spring-wheat crops in Canada and the United States, coupled with forecasts of small crops of feed grains; but an additional fac-

tor was increased European demand, following deterioration of European crops and recognition that the harvest in continental European countries would probably be from one to three weeks late. Increased speculative activity, based largely on bullish interpretation of the July official forecasts of spring-wheat crops in North America, was a contributing factor especially in the few days after the appearance of these reports. This advance carried the July and later futures for the first time above the mid-April peak, except in Buenos Aires. It was followed by a brief decline, partly a recession from an unwarranted speculative advance, but due primarily to favorable threshing reports from United States winter wheat as to quantity and quality; to continued heavy receipts of winter wheat, resulting from good harvest weather and the extensive use of harvester-thresher combines; and to better reports from Canada, notably by the Canadian Pacific Railway. At the close of the month speculative forces caused a sharp advance in the July future in Chicago. This was slightly reflected in other markets, where prices rose in part from reports of dry weather in Canada. The recession was resumed in August.

The comparative steadiness of prices in the four months under review rested in part upon the compensating influence of crop news from various sections. In part, however, it reflected the failure of any serious stringency to develop toward the close of the crop year. Despite the unusual demand from the Orient during the winter and early spring, the disappointing results of the Argentine harvest, and the delay in new harvests in Europe—all bullish influences—Canada, the United States, and Australia shipped rather more than most observers expected, and Europe was able, even with depleted stocks, to avoid resort to buying pressure. The apprehension concerning the meeting of import requirements which Broomhall, for example, had expressed almost throughout the year, proved ill-founded.

Prices in the United States

In Liverpool, Winnipeg, and Buenos Aires cash prices ran fairly close to the nearest future, except that Argentine wheat in Liverpool continued to sell at a considerable discount because of poor quality. (See Appendix Table XV.) Moreover, in these markets, the May and July futures (May, June, and August in Argentina)—all relating to the same crop—were not far apart, though in Liverpool, because of the strike situation, the premium on May wheat increased during May.

In the United States the situation was quite different, partly because the period under review covered the transition from the old crop to the new, in winter wheat; and the price changes were especially marked because of the radical differences between the crops of 1925 and 1926.

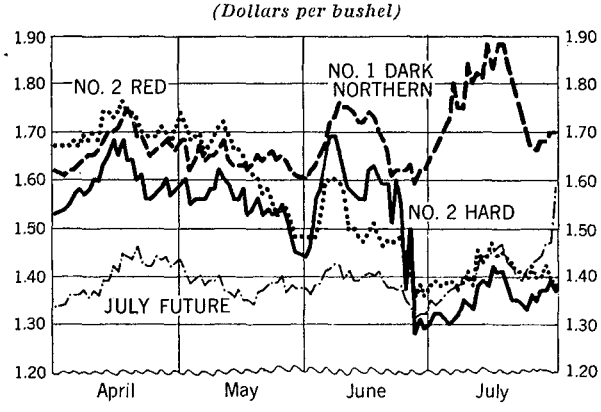
Chart 3 brings out the fact that the May future in the United States continued to the end at a substantial premium over the July. In March and April this premium was around 20 cents; and after about May 10 it increased to between 25 and 30 cents. The widening of the margin was due chiefly to speculative conditions; there was a considerable short interest which, however, was closed out in orderly fashion at only a moderate advance in prices. The wide spread through the period was due, of course, to the fact that supplies of old wheat were unusually small near the close of the season, while abundant supplies of new wheat were in prospect for late June and July delivery. This prospect, the fact that winter wheat was harvested early, and the adjustment of speculative accounts, prevented a greater advance in the May future.

Chart 4, showing daily closing cash prices of representative wheats in American markets, reveals several striking developments which are not reflected in prices of futures. As is natural in a period of transition from a year of short crops to a year of good crops, very differently distributed as between winter and spring wheats, cash prices of particular classes have fluctuated much more than futures prices, and winter-wheat prices showed a pronounced decline as new wheat came on the market.

The advance and recession of April and early May, already discussed, was shared by all three classes of cash wheats, but was

naturally greater in hard winter and hard spring than in soft red winter, in which the shortage of supplies was more acute. After May 12, however, soft red winter declined substantially, especially in the closing days of May. These recessions were due in part to material improvement in prospects for soft red winter wheat, and to improvement also in forecasts of the hard winter crop, that were partially reflected in the official forecasts published May 10; but they were due also to reduced mill purchases in anticipation of buying more heavily after the May future was closed, especially in view of prospects of heavy early marketing of new wheat.

CHART 4.—DAILY PRICES OF NO. 2 RED WINTER WHEAT IN ST. LOUIS, NO. 1 DARK NORTHERN IN MINNEAPOLIS, NO. 2 HARD WINTER IN KANSAS CITY, AND JULY FUTURE IN CHICAGO, APRIL–JULY, 1926*



* Data compiled from *Crops and Markets* and *Chicago Journal of Commerce*.

Early in June there was a sharp advance in all three classes, especially marked in hard winter. This was due primarily to exceptionally heavy mill purchases made to replenish very low stocks before new wheat became available. With assurance of ample supplies of fine new grain in early prospect, the pressure of mill buying abruptly ceased, and winter-wheat prices declined sharply in the second week of June; but under the influence of altered views as to the relative proportions of soft red winter and hard, prices of hard winter remained through most of June substantially above prices of soft red winter, which had been at a considerable premium since the 1925 harvest.

In the last ten days of June, however, hard winter dropped heavily, closing at about $1.30, nearly 40 cents below the peak on June 7, 14 cents below the low price of June 1, and even below the July future. This was due to exceptionally heavy receipts of hard winter wheat, which were more than ample to provide liberal supplies for millers and exporters; and to reports of unexpectedly good threshing returns promising a hard wheat crop of excellent quality and of larger size than had been expected. For similar reasons, soft winter wheat also declined, but less extremely, and from late in June until late in July it commanded a premium over hard winter.

Hard spring wheat declined also, in the third week of June, on reports of beneficial rains in the Northwest, but recovered all of this decline in the first week of July and went still higher in the second, as prospects for a short crop of hard spring wheat became substantially more definite. For a short time No. 1 Dark Northern, old crop wheat, sold in Minneapolis at 40 to 50 cents above new No. 2 Hard at Kansas City. This led to shipments of hard winter wheat to Minneapolis.[1] Under this influence, coupled with prospective deliveries of new spring wheat, prices declined sharply late in July to $1.66–1.70 a bushel, about 30 cents over No. 2 Hard at Kansas City.

The advance in the July future in the first half of July and the subsequent recession were paralleled by cash prices of hard winter, which was the type most available for deliveries.[2] Prices of soft red winter wheat changed rather less. None of the cash prices shared in the rapid advance of the future on its closing day, when shorts were forced to make belated coverings at a substantial loss and some trades were settled

[1] According to the Minneapolis *Daily Market Record*, during July of this year nearly 1,300 cars of hard winter wheat were reported as sold on the cash market of Minneapolis, contrasted with less than 1,400 cars of spring wheat, exclusive of durum and mixed wheats—an extraordinary occurrence.

[2] What may be regarded as the normal relation of cash and futures was re-established for winter wheat late in July when the December future rose to a premium over the cash. The disappearance of reverse carrying charges and the restoration of the premium on the future over the cash presages for both mills and grain dealers more foreseeable marketing relations than existed during the crop year 1925–26.

outside the exchange at higher prices than those quoted. Both No. 2 Hard and No. 2 Red closed in July near $1.40, the price around which the July future had fluctuated since early March.

In short, cash prices in the United States, in the period under review, show pronounced fluctuations in sharp contrast with the comparative stability of prices of wheat futures and of cash wheat in foreign markets. The fluctuations represent the combined influence of the shift from the old crop to the new, of altered prospects respecting the proportions of different classes in the 1926 crop, and of peculiarities in milling demand.

European Prices

In continental European countries, as well as in the United States, price movements have continued to be different from those on the international market.

Prices of British wheat, which had sagged from January to March, rose moderately in April, very sharply in May in consequence of strike conditions, and somewhat further in June and July. Prices in Berlin, which had not declined materially between December and February, rose in March, much further in April, and still further in May and June. This was due chiefly to the depletion of stocks of native wheat and the cessation of exports. In France, depletion of stocks, certainty of a small carryover, and mediocre prospects for the 1926 crop all made for a substantial rise in prices of domestic wheat, but for a time this advance was practically offset by the depreciation of the franc so that in terms of gold prices remained at about $1.40 per bushel until June. In Italy there was a more moderate advance in domestic prices, which was largely offset by depreciation of the lira. (See Appendix Table XVI.)

In the Danube basin prices have fluctuated considerably, chiefly under the influence of world market conditions, changes in mill demands, reduction of freight rates and export duties in Roumania, and changing prospects for new crops.

In Vienna, a sensitive market, wheat prices increased about 8 per cent between May 12 and June 28, chiefly because of virtual exhaustion of stocks of good wheat in Austria, and the very limited supplies in Hungary and Jugoslavia; some revival of milling demand when mill stocks were very low; and purchases from Czecho-Slovakia and South Germany in anticipation of tariff advances. With the approach of harvest new crop futures sold at a considerable discount under old wheat, and still lower prices have obtained as new wheat has come to market.

IV. VISIBLE SUPPLIES AND OUTWARD CARRYOVERS

Stocks of wheat and flour in the crop year 1925–26 have been very different from those of the preceding crop year. The difference, however, has been much greater in distribution than in size. In general, stocks of native wheat in European importing countries, which are unreported, have been undoubtedly much higher than in 1924–25, and indeed generally larger than usual; but in most countries they were moderate to low at the close of the year. Reported stocks, either in exporting countries or in international trade, have been lower except in Canada. Broadly speaking, the outward carryover of old wheat on August 1, 1926, was rather lower than usual, especially in view of the low quality of stocks in Argentina and the Danube basin; but the extent of the reduction appears to have been exaggerated.

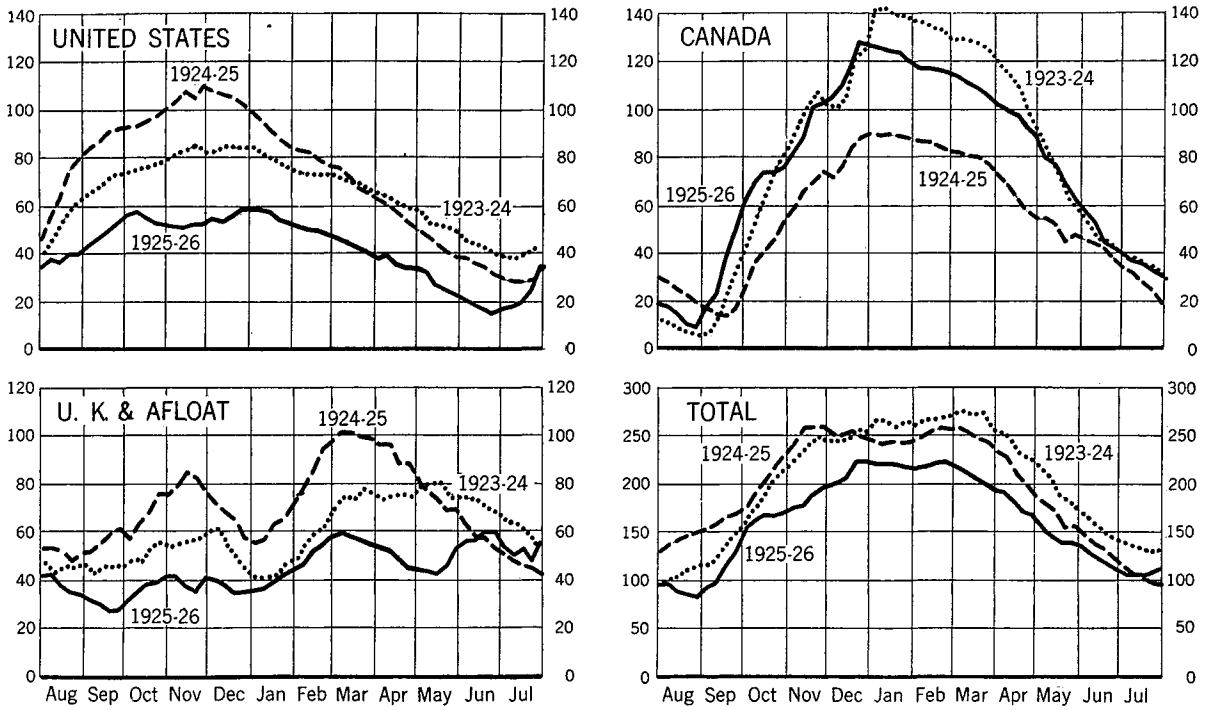
Visible Supplies

World visible supplies have been considerably lower than in the two preceding years. United States visibles have been exceptionally low, in consequence of the short crop of 1925. Stocks afloat have been low, both because of reduced international trade and because of the relatively small quantities drawn from the Southern Hemisphere and India, which are afloat for longer periods than those from North America. Visible supplies at Argentine ports have been much lower than in 1925. Import stocks in

Great Britain, as well as in continental European countries for which data are not available, have been unusually low. Canadian visibles alone have been large since the last harvest, and much larger than in 1924–25 because of the difference in the size of the crop and the moderate rate of marketing. Accordingly, despite the reduction from the two preceding years, world visibles have been ample to prevent the development of serious apprehension.

CHART 5.—VISIBLE WHEAT SUPPLIES IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, UNITED KINGDOM, AND AFLOAT, WEEKLY FROM AUGUST 1923*

(Million bushels)



* Data from *Price Current-Grain Reporter, Canadian Grain Statistics,* and Broomhall's *Corn Trade News.*

Chart 5 shows the weekly course of the principal elements in reported visible supplies during the crop year. A few features of the recent movement deserve comment. United States visibles (Bradstreet's) declined to the unusually low level of 14.8 million bushels on June 26, 1926. The low point, however, was reached earlier than usual, and the rise in the next few weeks was unusually rapid. This was due chiefly to unusually rapid marketing (see Appendix Table V) made possible by exceptionally favorable harvesting weather and by the more extensive use of the harvester-thresher "combine," which shortens the harvesting operation. The rise would have been more rapid had not mills absorbed new crop deliveries with avidity. Canadian visibles declined rapidly from mid-April to the end of July, as usual at this season, but more slowly than in 1923–24 because of the later opening of navigation. Visibles afloat rose sharply after mid-May because of heavy shipments from Canada.

According to the joint compilation of Broomhall and two American trade journals, summarized in Table 8, world visible supplies of wheat and flour on August 1, 1926 (exclusive of Argentina and Australia) were some 135 million bushels. Comparison with earlier years shows that this year's total was above rather than below average, but the United States item, the largest single component, consists largely of new wheat. The figures are consistent with the view that visible supplies of old wheat were below average at the end of the crop year.

United States Stocks, June 30, 1926

The Department of Agriculture estimates of carryover in the United States, so far as comparable data are available for previous years, are shown in Chart 6, as of June 30. The total, 60 million bushels, is the lowest since 1919, and far below average. The carryover in the Pacific Northwest was relatively large, the stocks east of the Rockies were especially depleted. Moreover, since

Table 8. — Summary of Principal Items in World Visible Supplies, August 1*

(Million bushels)

August 1	U.S.	Canada	U.K.	Afloat	Total
1920.....	42.7	8.2	12.8	76.2	139.9
1921.....	56.2	8.9	7.6	57.9	130.6
1922.....	43.1	19.4	7.1	48.9	118.5
1923.....	73.3	14.1	8.1	38.9	134.4
1924.....	72.1	31.6	10.0	41.7	155.4
1925.....	57.2	23.5	9.2	33.4	123.3
1926.....	64.2	28.3	4.3	38.6	135.4
Average					
1910–14..	58.8	10.8	15.4	35.2	120.2
1920–25..	57.4	17.6	9.1	49.5	133.6

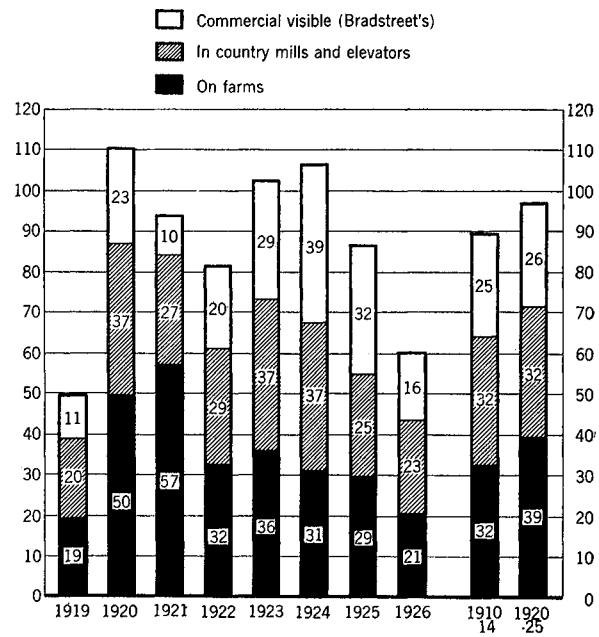
* Excluding Argentina and Australia. See Appendix Table XII for details and sources.

the visible item probably includes more than the usual amount of new-crop wheat, the figure may slightly overstate the true carryover belonging under these captions. Each component is low. Nevertheless, the total is appreciably larger, by at least 10 or 15 million bushels, than is consistent with the official estimate of the crop of 1925; and we are disposed to regard the figure as tending to confirm our belief, previously expressed (Wheat Studies, May 1926, II, 207, 229), that the crop was substantially underestimated.[1] It is possible, however, that the recent improvements in the method of estimating stocks in country mills and elevators may have yielded a more comprehensive figure than was obtained in previous years, and that a figure strictly comparable with those of previous years would be somewhat smaller.

The Census Bureau's statement of stocks of city mills as of June 30, is shown in Table 9, with comparable figures for last year. The stocks of the third item, which is not reported elsewhere, were in 1926 larger by 3.6 million bushels than in 1925, though they might have been expected to be smaller in view of the tightness of the wheat position and the favorable outlook for winter-wheat crops. Presumably earlier expectations would have been realized had not the winter-wheat crop been marketed

Chart 6.—Wheat Stocks in the United States, June 30, 1919–26, with Pre-War and Post-War Averages*

(Million bushels)



* Data of U.S. Department of Agriculture, tabulated in Appendix Table XIII.

early. The figure for 1926 probably contains an unusually large amount of new-crop wheat. Regarding the mill stocks located in country elevators and in public terminal elevators, at least, as duplications of wheat in the carryover figure of the Department of Agriculture, and adjusting the remaining mill stocks of wheat and flour in terms of wheat to the flour output of the United States of 1923, we reach a

[1] A tabulation by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (*Foreign Crops and Markets*, July 19, 1926, p. 87) shows 40 million bushels overaccounted for in 1924–25 and 46 million in 1925–26. Part of this undoubtedly reflects reductions in unreported stocks, but we take it provisionally that part of it reflects an underestimate of the 1925 crop. See Appendix Table XIV.

figure of 112 million bushels as the true merchantable carryover into the present year, including, however, a small amount of wheat of the 1926 crop.

TABLE 9.—UNITED STATES CENSUS REPORTS ON MILL STOCKS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR, JUNE 30, 1925 AND 1926

	1925	1926
Percentage of United States wheat-flour output represented	87.4	87.4
Wheat stocks (*thousand bushels*):		
In country elevators	2,158	2,517
In public terminal elevators	3,437	2,999
In private terminal elevators, in transit, and in mills	26,719	30,318
Total	32,314	35,834
Wheat-flour stocks in wheat equivalent (*thousand bushels at 4.6 bu.=1 bbl.*)	15,396	14,360
Total wheat and flour as wheat	47,710	50,194

CANADIAN CARRYOVER, AUGUST 1

The outward carryover of Canadian wheat (exclusive of flour) on August 1 is officially estimated at 35.6 million bushels in all positions, much larger than last year after the short crop of 1924, but smaller than the estimated carryover on August 1, 1924. (See Appendix Table XIII.) Data for earlier years apply to September 1, so that other comparisons cannot be made with safety. This figure looks high, in view of the figure for the crop. Indeed, the figures for carryover out, plus exports and customary domestic disappearance,[1] make the crop estimate of 411 million bushels appear over 20 million bushels too low. We incline to the view that the 1925 crop was underestimated by some 25 million bushels, and are disposed to regard the reported carryover figure as trustworthy.

[1] 324 and 104 million bushels respectively.

[2] See Appendix Table XIV.

[3] *Corn Trade News*, July 6, 1926.

[4] Broomhall's agent cabled early in July an estimate that the remaining exportable surplus was only 4 million bushels. *Corn Trade News*, July 6, 1926. Last year, however, Broomhall's corresponding estimate proved much too low.

[5] *Revista Semianl*, July 13, 1926. Broomhall, in the *Corn Trade News* of January 19, 1926, reported the official figure as 19 million.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE SUPPLIES, AUGUST 1

Broomhall's report of visible supplies in Argentina and Australia (see Appendix Table XII) gives no satisfactory indication of stocks in those countries. Nor are there satisfactory official estimates, or indeed adequate data for the preparation of reliable calculations. The indications are that Australia has nearly exhausted her exportable surplus, and that Argentina still held, on August 1, a substantial volume of wheat from the last harvest, of which, however, a large but indeterminate amount is not of good milling quality.

The last Australian crop was officially estimated as 107 million bushels. Since net exports from August through December 1925 (15 million bushels) considerably exceeded estimates of exportable surplus on August 1, 1925, there was probably no material carryover on January 1. Since domestic requirements are fairly constant at about 44 million bushels, the exportable surplus from the last crop would not exceed 63 million bushels, unless the crop were underestimated. Exports for the seven months of January–July were about 63 million bushels. On the basis of the official estimate, this would leave no exportable surplus on August 1. Yet there are no indications that the supply is entirely exhausted. This strongly suggests that the recent crop was underestimated, and one state, Victoria, reported in June a revised figure 3.3 million bushels higher than the Commonwealth estimate for that state.[3] Certainly exports have run heavier than competent experts expected. With such evidence as is available, we are tentatively disposed to estimate the stocks on August 1 as 25 million bushels, including exportable supplies of perhaps 4–8 millions;[4] but such an estimate is hardly more than a rough guess.[2]

The Argentine crop was officially estimated at 191 million bushels. Net exports August–December 1925 were 25 million bushels, and the exportable surplus of old wheat on January 1 was officially estimated as 14 million[5]—an unusually high figure. Because of the large element of low-quality grain, it has been impossible to secure estimates of exportable surplus for the new

crop that are even approximately reliable. Ordinarily a crop of 191 million bushels would yield exports of about 121 million bushels; on this basis 135 million bushels would be available for exports during 1926 and exportable carryover on December 31. As a matter of fact, domestic retention is likely to be substantially above the common figure of 70 millions, and the true exportable surplus as of January 1 was presumably much less than 135 million. Exports January–July were about 70 million bushels; hence the exportable surplus as of August 1 might be assumed to be 65 million bushels less the amount by which domestic use is increased because of poor quality. It is officially stated that a large amount of mediocre or poor wheat will be carried over to mix with new wheat from the next harvest. (See Appendix Table XIV.)

The official estimate of Argentina's exportable surplus, as of July 11, was 50.7 million bushels, which implies a figure of around 46 million bushels on August 1. Adding to this the normal supply for domestic use, we should have total stocks of about 70 million bushels on August 1. This is much larger than usual, but since perhaps as much as 15 or 20 million bushels is of very poor quality, the supply of fair millable wheat is probably lower than usual. In the light of these figures it seems improbable that Argentina will export more than about 20–30 million bushels between August 1 and January 1.

European Stocks

Concerning stocks of ex-European importing countries little can be affirmed, but there is no evidence that the carryover was especially high or low. In general European countries have carried low stocks of import wheat during the year, have drawn heavily upon the large crops of domestic wheat, and have closed the crop year with moderate stocks of wheat and flour; but the situation varies from country to country.

By all accounts, British stocks are unusually low. In France the carryover is said to be small, and much lower than that of a year ago. In Germany the carryover of native wheat is considered very moderate, while that of rye is large; the carryover of import wheat is apparently smaller than last year, when the prospective imposition of tariff duties led to heavy imports late in the old year; but the prospect of raising tariff duties on August 1 apparently led to some increase of imports in July this year, which remains in the carryover. In Italy the carryover of both native and imported wheat was probably larger than last year. In Spain it is considered unusually large. In the lower Danube basin, where the 1925 crop was of poor quality, the carryover was of fair size but consisted largely of grain of poor quality which may be used in blending with good wheat from the 1926 crop. This is notably true in Hungary and Roumania. Bulgarian peasants were said in June to be holding about one-third of the last crop because of the prospects then for a deficient crop in 1926; even with later improvement, peasant stocks were presumably large at the close of the year. Russian peasants in several important wheat areas, where stocks were practically exhausted in the summer of 1925, are understood to have carried over substantial quantities this year; and this fact may have an important bearing on the availability of exports from Russia this autumn.

In short, the carryover of native wheat in Europe, including Russia, while of moderate size, was probably materially larger than last year, when it was unusually low; and the carryover of imported wheat was again low this year.

V. OUTLOOK FOR THE NEW CROP YEAR

Wheat Crops

Although crop statistics for the current year as yet afford an imperfect basis for confident calculations, certain generalizations can be made with reasonable assurance. Northern Hemisphere crops promise to be almost as large in 1926 as in 1925, better than in any other post-war year except 1923, even if Russia be excluded, and larger than any except perhaps 1925, if Russia be included. Table 10 summarizes preliminary

figures for 1926, with the best available data for previous post-war years. The most doubtful elements in the tabulation are the spring-wheat figures for the United States and Canada, and the Russian estimates, all of which are August forecasts.

British India has a small crop, barely sufficient for domestic needs. The United States winter-wheat crop is large and of good quality, over 200 million bushels larger than the poor crop of 1925, and sufficient to provide a considerable volume for export and replenishment of stocks. The spring-wheat crop, on the other hand, will probably furnish nothing for export, except durum. Canada's crop, still in the making, bids fair to be of good size, though not as large as last year's. The trade regards the official estimate of 317 million bushels as too low, by 50 million bushels or more. European exporting countries as a whole appear to have a crop of better quality and not much larger than last year's. Russia apparently has a crop moderately smaller than last year's but very much larger than in any other post-war year.

In Italy and France the crops are apparently substantially smaller, and in Germany slightly smaller, than the excellent yields of 1925. The British crop is a fair one, better than last year, but not enough better to affect import requirements materially. Spain, never a large factor in international trade, has a crop ample for domestic needs, following a large crop which left a substantial carryover. Other European importing countries have apparently fair crops, though somewhat smaller ones than last year; but the changes are not large in the aggregate. According to latest reports, the Japanese crop is of average size, smaller than last year; but in China, good crops in the Shanghai district are more than offset by poor crops in the Tientsin and Tsingtan districts and crop damage by drought in Manchuria.

The Northern Hemisphere wheat crops of 1926 are more normally distributed than those of 1925—with no instances of crop failures, and with exceptional crops only in the United States. By comparison with those of 1925, the crops of exporting countries are a little larger, while those of importing countries are slightly smaller. At present there is reason to anticipate that the Southern Hemisphere crops will be somewhat larger than last year. If this proves to be true, it seems likely that the world wheat crops of 1926–27 will be about as large as last year's and that exportable supplies will be appreciably larger than last year.

TABLE 10.—NORTHERN HEMISPHERE WHEAT CROPS, 1920–26, WITH COMPARISONS*

(Million bushels)

Year	British India	North Africa	United States		Canada		Europe ex-Russia		Japanese Empire	Total[a] ex-Russia	Soviet Russia
			Winter	Spring	Winter	Spring	Exporters	Importers			
1920.....	378	63	611	222	19	244	173	775	41	2,526	...[b]
1921.....	250	99	600	215	16	285	212	1,004	40	2,721	172[c]
1922.....	367	76	587	281	19	381	229	815	39	2,794	202[c]
1923.....	372	107	572	225	19	455	267	994	35	3,046	327[c]
1924.....	361	85	590	273	22	240	208	850	36	2,665	382
1925.....	329	105	396	271	24	388	308	1,097	40	2,958	661
1926.....	325	96	626	213	16	301	292[d]	990[d]	38[d]	2,897[d]	664[e]
Average											
1909–13.....	352	92	441	249	21	176	330	1,018	32	2,711	759
1920–25.....	343	89	559	248	20	332	233	922	39	2,785	349[f]

* See Appendix Table I for sources and details for North Africa and Europe.
[a] Excluding also Mexico, Turkey, Malta, and a few other very small producers.
[b] Comparable data not available.
[c] Excluding Transcaucasia and Turkestan.
[d] Including approximations for non-reporting countries.
[e] Broomhall approximation, in *Corn Trade News*.
[f] 1921–25 average.

Rye Production

Although decreases in European wheat crops between 1925 and 1926 have been fully compensated for by increases in the North American wheat harvest, the same is not true of rye production, according to present indications. Of the ten European countries for which estimates are available, all except Roumania and Greece show smaller crops in 1926 than the large crops of 1925, the total for the ten countries being 335 as against 393 million bushels. In the six important European producers for which estimates are not available (France, Germany, Belgium, Sweden, Czecho-Slovakia, and Lithuania) weather conditions, as for wheat, have been less favorable than in 1925, and smaller production may be expected. Production in the United States and Canada for 1926 is also below that of 1925. A good average crop will be harvested in Europe, but according to present indications, around 150 million bushels less of rye will be available as a substitute for wheat than was available last year. The deficiency may, however, be largely supplied by Russia, where the crop is expected to be little below the bumper crop of 768 million bushels in 1925. The German carryover is unusually heavy. No special tightness in the wheat situation is likely to develop because of decreased production of rye.

International Trade

The distribution of crops, coupled with available information regarding stocks and other factors, suggests that international trade will be somewhat larger in 1926–27 than in 1925–26, but by no means as large as in the two preceding years. European importing countries, with crops apparently over 100 million bushels less than last year, are not likely to increase their imports as much as this, even though the year opens with fairly small stocks; but some increase is altogether probable, and if export supplies prove abundant the increase may prove substantial. Ex-European requirements are difficult to estimate, especially because Chinese requirements, the most difficult to forecast, are a large and fluctuating element. On general principles they seem unlikely to be smaller than last year, since parts of China are reported to have poor crops. Broomhall's first estimate of importers' requirements is 704 million bushels, including 560 for Europe and 144 for ex-Europe, as compared with his approximations of 655, 519, and 136 for 1925–26.[1]

Certain facts bearing on import requirements merit special mention. Belgium, France, and Italy have all taken measures designed to reduce consumption of wheat, in the hope of restricting imports with a view to relieving pressure upon the depreciated exchanges and promoting the process of currency stabilization. Belgium has officially ordered an extraction of 78 to 79 per cent. France, late in April, re-established the requirement (effective May 10) that wheat flour used for bread be diluted with 8 per cent of rye, rice, or barley meal; and in June the percentage was raised to 10. On July 3, however, in the interests of lower prices to consumers, a refund of the import duty on soft wheats was authorized until August 20, and this, or an equivalent suspension of the duty, seems likely to be maintained during the crop year as it was from January to August, 1925. Italy continues her high tariffs on wheat and flour, and has taken measures to compel a higher milling extraction,[2] as well as the admixture of 15 per cent of other cereals with wheat. Under her protective tariff act of August 12, 1925, Germany's tariffs on grains and flour were substantially increased on August 1, the wheat duty from 22.7 to 32.4 cents a bushel, the rye duty from 18.2 to 30.3 cents a bushel.[3] Czecho-Slovakia, on July 14, substituted fixed duties (24 cents a bushel) for a sliding scale of duties that had failed to protect her farmers and millers.

Most of these measures will tend to restrict imports, but the extent of their influence cannot readily be predicted. Since there are no important counterbalancing policies elsewhere, these deserve mention as evidence that Europe's imports cannot be expected to increase by the amount of the reduction in crops, unless exporters'

[1] *Corn Trade News*, August 10, 1926.

[2] Reported to be 80–85 per cent as compared with the previous requirement of 75–78 per cent. *Corn Trade News*, August 10, 1926.

[3] *Foreign Crops and Markets*, July 26, 1926.

supplies become so abundant as to stimulate imports, for consumption and replenishment of stocks, at low prices.

Of total net exports the United States may perhaps be in position to furnish 170–190 million bushels, North Africa perhaps 20, and Canada 240–260. India's net exports will presumably be small. Exports from Argentina and Australia are as yet wholly problematical; an average figure would be about 230 millions. Soviet Russia, which has much larger peasant stocks than when last year's harvest was gathered, will probably be a heavier exporter this year, but how much heavier no one can tell. A heavier agricultural tax and the prevalence of lower prices augur well for increased exports, but the scarcity and high prices of manufactured goods and difficulties in handling and financing trade continue to restrict exports. The Danube basin again has a considerable paper surplus, of better quality than last year, and will presumably export larger quantities than in 1925–26. Roumania, in particular, with a fair carryover and a large crop, is likely to export more than last year, especially during the autumn; but her exports continue to be handicapped by inadequate railway facilities and by the accumulating bar at Sulina, at the Danube's mouth, which frequently prevents seagoing vessels from loading full cargoes at Braila and Galatz. The export duty, which was maintained at high figures through most of 1925–26, to be reduced only late in March, was further reduced by about 7 cents a bushel early in August.[1] This area cannot yet be counted upon as a heavy contributor to the international market.

On the whole, present indications do not support expectations of either extreme ease or extreme tightness in the international position for the year as a whole. Unless Canada and the Southern Hemisphere spring a surprise, 1926–27 should be a fairly normal wheat year, with fewer striking features than any of the past three.

The large crop of winter wheat in the United States, early available for export, is particularly important in view of the shortage of European stocks, the lateness of European harvests, and the limited supplies available in Australia and Argentina. These facts explain the heavy exports from the United States in May–July. Except from the United States, exports are likely to be moderate in quantity and widely distributed, until new wheat begins to move from Canada, and perhaps from Russia, Hungary, and Roumania, in the early autumn.

In view of the position of American wheat exports, it is pertinent to consider the probable volume of our export surplus and its major components. Assuming a total crop of 839 million bushels, as officially estimated on August 1, we must deduct domestic requirements for food, seed, and feed and waste, amounting in the aggregate to something like 630–40 million bushels. Since the outward carryover of old wheat was unusually low, it is reasonable to suppose that at least 20–30 million bushels of the 1926 crop will be added to stocks. On this basis a preliminary estimate of probable exports would be around 180 million bushels. Of this amount, flour milled from domestic wheat may reasonably amount to 40–50 million bushels, durum wheat to 30 million, Pacific wheat to 30 million. The balance, say 75 millions, will consist mainly of hard red winter. These figures are at best approximate, for the variation in stocks, visible and invisible, is so considerable from year to year as to make predictions of exports unsafe within a considerable range even if crop figures could be accepted as accurate and variations in consumption were negligible.

PRICES

Until the Canadian crop is known and Southern Hemisphere crops can be forecast with some approach to confidence, the course of wheat prices will be especially sensitive to crop developments in those areas. It is therefore premature to suggest the level of prices which will be characteristic of the year 1926–27. The current position, however, is such that no radical change in world price levels is in immediate prospect, except as seasonal factors cause post-harvest changes in individual countries. Stocks of old wheat have been so low, in the United States and Europe, that new American wheat has been readily

[1] *Corn Trade News*, August 10, 1926.

absorbed in spite of rapid early marketing, without material depression of international prices. On the other hand, domestic and foreign demand is not such as to advance cash prices far. Only a substantial change in crop prospects or realizations seems likely to affect the market materially. Present indications suggest, however, a level of world prices during the fall and winter somewhat lower than those that prevailed in the winter and spring of 1925–26.

So far as the United States is concerned, a little more can be said. There is a seasonal tendency for prices of winter wheat to advance after the period of rapid marketing has passed. Moreover, if, as now seems probable, the bulk of the American export surplus of wheat as grain (except durum and Pacific wheat) is exported by the end of December, there is a fair possibility that American prices of representative wheats may later be on a domestic basis through part of 1926–27 as they were in 1925–26. Soft red winter wheat, which is apparently much less deficient in supply than in 1925–26, is not likely to command the unusual premiums characteristic of last year; rather it seems certain that hard spring will be the premium wheat in 1926–27. But representative milling wheats may conceivably range in price, in the latter half of the crop year, above an export basis but somewhat below the level at which substantial imports from Canada would be profitable. According to present prospects in Canada, Argentina, and Australia, United States prices of winter wheats seem likely to remain lower than last year, but nevertheless on a level more remunerative to producers, in view of the larger crops, than they were last year. The spring-wheat crop (except durum) seems likely to bring higher prices, but lower total returns, than the crop of 1925. According to early reports, both winter and spring wheats are running heavy in weight, high in protein content, and excellent in milling quality, so that premiums for quality are likely to be relatively lower than usual.

In importing countries of continental Europe generally, as a result of smaller crops in general and higher tariffs in certain countries, prices of native wheats seem likely to be higher than last year or at least nearer to the prices of import wheat. But in Spain, Russia, and Roumania prices promise to be substantially lower than last year.

This survey has been written by Joseph S. Davis and M. K. Bennett, with the assistance of Alonzo E. Taylor and the statistical staff of the Institute

APPENDIX

TABLE I.—WHEAT PRODUCTION IN PRINCIPAL PRODUCING AREAS, PRE-WAR AND POST-WAR*

(Million bushels)

Year	United States	Canada	British India	Australia	Argentina	Chile	Uruguay	Hungary	Bulgaria	Jugo-Slavia	Roumania	Soviet Russia
1919	968.0	193.3	280.3	46.0	217.0	19.9	5.9	....[a]	29.8	51.0	66.0	.....[a]
1920	833.0	263.2	377.9	145.9	156.1	23.2	7.8	38.3	30.0	43.0	61.3	.....[a]
1921	814.9	300.9	250.4	129.1	191.0	23.6	9.9	52.7	29.2	51.8	78.6	171.7[b]
1922	867.6	399.8	367.0	109.5	195.8	25.9	5.2	54.7	37.7	44.5	92.0	202.4[b]
1923	797.4	474.2	372.4	125.0	247.0	28.1	13.3	67.7	36.2	61.1	102.1	326.9[b]
1924	862.6	262.1	360.6	164.0	191.1	24.4	9.9	51.6	28.3	57.8	70.4	381.9
1925	666.5	411.4	329.4	107.0	191.1	27.6	9.6	71.7	49.6	82.3	104.7	661.1
1926[c]	839.2	317.0	324.9	.....	.....	....	...	67.4	42.1	....	110.2	.....
Average 1909–13[d]	690.1	197.1	351.8	90.5	147.1	20.1	6.5	71.5	37.8	62.0	158.7	758.9
1920–25	807.0	351.9	342.9	130.1	195.4	25.5	9.2[e]	56.1	35.2	56.7	84.9	348.8[e]

Year	Morocco	Algeria	Tunis	Egypt	United Kingdom	France	Germany	Italy	Belgium	Netherlands	Denmark	Norway
1919	16.4	21.0	7.0	30.1	69.3	187.1[f]	79.7	169.8[g]	10.6	5.9	5.9[g]	1.07
1920	17.9	8.4	5.2	31.7	56.8	236.9	82.6	141.3	10.3	6.0	7.4	1.00
1921	23.2	28.2	10.6	37.0	73.8	323.5	107.8	194.1	14.5	8.6	11.1	.97
1922	12.9	22.6	3.7	36.6	65.2	243.3	71.9	161.6	10.6	6.2	9.2	.64
1923	20.0	36.2	9.9	40.7	58.5	275.6	106.4	224.8	13.4	6.2	8.9	.59
1924	28.7	17.2	5.2	34.2	52.6	281.2	89.2	170.1	13.0	4.7	5.9	.49
1925	23.9	32.5	11.8	36.5	53.7	330.8	118.2	240.8	14.5	5.7	9.7	.49
1926[c]	19.1	29.8	10.3	37.2	52.5[h]	293.9	.....	205.3	12.7	5.5	...	.58
Average 1909–13[d]	17.0	35.2	6.2	33.7	59.6	325.6	131.3	184.4	15.2	5.0	6.3	.31
1920–25	21.1	24.2	7.7	36.1	60.1	281.9	96.0	188.8	12.7	6.2	8.7	.70

Year	Sweden	Spain	Portugal	Switzerland	Austria	Czecho-Slovakia	Poland	Finland	Latvia	Esthonia and Lithuania	Greece	Japanese Empire
1919	9.4	129.2	8.2	3.9	5.1	15.4[i]	22.2[g]	.26	...[a]	3.12	9.8	41.3
1920	10.3	138.6	10.4	3.6	5.4	26.4	22.7	.27	.39	2.60	11.2	41.3
1921	12.3	145.2	9.4	3.6	6.5	38.7	37.4	.45	.78	3.27	11.2	39.9
1922	9.4	125.5	10.0	2.3	7.4	33.6	42.4	.71	.96	4.04	9.6	40.0
1923	11.0	157.1	13.2	3.6	8.9	36.2	49.7	.69	1.64	3.70	13.4	34.8
1924	6.9	121.8	10.5	3.1	8.5	32.2	32.5	.79	1.58	3.86	9.7	35.9
1925	13.8	162.6	11.5	5.3	12.0	39.3	57.8	.93	2.16	6.08	11.2	40.0[j]
1926[c]	....	157.3	....	...	9.8	....	54.2	.88	....	....	11.2	38.2[j]
Average 1909–13[d]	8.1	130.4	11.8	3.3	12.8	37.9	63.7	.14	1.48	3.63	16.3	32.2
1920–25	10.6	141.8	10.8	3.6	8.1	34.4	40.4	.64	1.25	3.92	11.0	38.6[j]

* Official estimates of the various countries, here drawn chiefly from publications of U.S. Department of Agriculture.

[a] Data not available.

[b] Excluding Transcaucasia and Turkestan.

[c] Forecasts or early estimates, except for British India.

[d] Including U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates for area within post-war boundaries. Russian figures include most Asiatic territory.

[e] Five-year average.

[f] Includes only part of Alsace-Lorraine.

[g] Old boundaries.

[h] England and Wales only.

[i] Bohemia and Moravia only.

[j] Excluding Formosa and Kwantung for 1925 and 1926.

TABLE II.—UNITED STATES WHEAT CROP CONDITION ESTIMATES, PRE-WAR AND POST-WAR*

(Percentages of normal)

Date	1909–13 average	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	a) WINTER WHEAT						
Dec. 1	88.7	87.9	76.0	79.5	88.0	81.0	82.7
Apr. 1	83.7	91.0	78.4	75.2	83.0	68.7	84.1
May 1	84.7	88.8	83.5	80.1	84.8	77.0	84.0
June 1	79.8	77.9	81.9	76.3	74.0	66.5	76.5
Harvest	79.1	77.2	77.0	76.8	77.9	65.9	77.4
Yield per acre (bu.)	15.6	13.8	13.8	14.5	16.6	12.8	17.1[a]
	b) SPRING WHEAT						
June 1	94.4	93.4	90.7	90.2	82.3	87.1	78.5
July 1	78.2	80.8	83.7	82.4	81.9	88.1	64.8
Aug. 1	75.4	66.6	80.4	69.6	79.7	73.9	60.2
Harvest	74.9	62.5	80.1	65.1	82.3	75.0	....
Yield per acre (bu.)	13.3	10.6	14.1	11.2	16.2	12.9	10.2[b]

* Data of U.S. Department of Agriculture. See especially *Agriculture Yearbook 1923*, p. 606; *Crops and Markets;* and press releases.

[a] Preliminary estimate.

[b] Based on August 1 condition estimate.

TABLE III.—CANADIAN WHEAT PRODUCTION FORECASTS AND ESTIMATES, 1921–26*

(Million bushels)

Date	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
June 30	309	339	366	319	365	349
July 31	288	321	383	282	375	317
Aug. 31	294	389	470	292	392	...
Oct. 31	330	391	470[a]	272	422	...
Dec. 31	301	400	474	262[b]	411[b]	...

* Canadian Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics*, and press releases.

[a] September 30.

[b] There is fairly convincing evidence that the crops of 1924 and 1925 were officially underestimated, the former by 15–20 million bushels, the latter by 25–30 million. See especially WHEAT STUDIES, II, 27, 207, 343, 355.

TABLE IV.—MONTHLY WHEAT RECEIPTS AT PRIMARY MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA*

(Million bushels)

Month	United States primary markets				Fort William and Port Arthur				Vancouver			
	1922–23	1923–24	1924–25	1925–26	1922–23	1923–24	1924–25	1925–26	1922–23	1923–24	1924–25	1925–26
Aug.	60.6	65.3	93.0	43.3	3.7	2.0	1.3	1.2	...	...	.32	.55
Sept.	57.7	45.3	82.1	57.9	37.0	28.3	7.1	45.7	.19	.22	.24	.29
Oct.	48.3	40.5	88.0	36.0	65.1	67.0	40.9	53.2	1.70	3.23	4.14	7.04
Nov.	42.5	37.2	60.5	34.1	56.8	72.5	42.7	51.5	1.90	3.04	4.93	9.79
Aug.–Nov.	209.1	188.3	323.6	171.3	162.6	169.8	92.0	151.6	3.79	6.49	9.63	17.67
Dec.	45.3	28.4	36.3	34.9	32.0	51.9	20.3	53.5	3.26	6.76	3.91	6.15
Jan.	37.6	15.9	24.7	21.6	11.6	12.7	4.1	10.5	3.23	7.27	4.42	10.03
Feb.	21.6	19.8	19.9	16.2	3.2	3.9	6.2	4.0	1.46	7.32	2.36	7.74
Mar.	21.7	18.0	17.3	15.1	6.0	2.5	8.5	3.2	1.44	8.09	.97	6.98
Dec.–Mar.	126.2	82.1	98.2	87.8	52.8	71.0	39.1	71.2	9.39	29.44	11.66	30.90
Apr.	21.9	10.1	10.4	14.0	7.6	6.4	8.1	1.8	1.68	6.47	1.03	3.57
May	16.7	15.4	17.7	15.7	10.6	15.8	7.1	17.2	1.26	5.24	2.09	1.20
June	18.2	16.4	21.9	21.1	6.9	21.2	4.1	13.6	.57	3.06	.90	.22
July	33.8	35.1	41.8	77.0	6.0	13.1	6.7	6.4	.19	1.31	.22	.27
Apr.–July	90.6	77.0	91.8	127.8	31.1	56.5	26.0	39.0	3.70	16.08	4.24	5.26
Aug.–July	425.9	347.4	513.6	386.9	246.5	297.3	157.1	261.8	16.87	52.00	25.53	53.82

* United States data are unofficial figures compiled from *Survey of Current Business;* Canadian data are official figures from *Reports on the Grain Trade of Canada* and *Canadian Grain Statistics.*

TABLE V.—WEEKLY WHEAT RECEIPTS AT PRIMARY MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA*

(Million bushels)

Month	United States				Fort William and Port Arthur				Vancouver			
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1923	1924	1925	1926	1923	1924	1925	1926
Apr.	5.77	2.28	2.90	2.61	2.00	.41	1.30	.51	.32	.83	.14	1.19
	5.29	2.12	1.80	3.27	2.12	.47	.74	.68	.40	1.68	.38	1.10
	5.00	1.89	2.84	2.79	2.17	.31	.77	.52	.43	1.75	.24	.93
	5.11	2.75	1.95	3.52	1.15	1.86	3.50	.29	.38	1.42	.28	.69
May	4.39	2.92	2.85	3.75	1.29	5.08	3.08	.18	.32	1.68	.44	.86
	3.61	3.76	3.19	3.51	3.18	2.86	2.33	2.17	.32	1.43	.49	.56
	2.53	3.53	2.88	3.09	2.95	2.42	1.12	4.00	.33	1.30	.43	.35
	3.73	3.66	5.19	3.60	2.06	3.30	1.09	4.75	.30	1.41	.39	.22
		2.95	5.45	4.83		4.83	1.68	5.13		.62	.34	.07
June	4.82	4.49	5.75	3.68	1.71	4.89	.90	4.89	.21	.73	.28	.06
	4.58	3.55	4.83	3.71	1.24	5.30	.83	2.81	.20	.66	.38	.04
	3.73	4.03	4.61	3.51	1.25	5.23	.89	2.94	.03	.83	.21	.04
	3.85	4.10	5.02	5.67	1.69	4.91	1.01	2.74	.18	.83	.03	.08
	4.46				2.30				.14			
July	3.80	1.34	4.95	8.80	1.94	4.32	1.33	1.95	.11	.42	.05	.05
	4.30	6.92	7.59	13.79	1.84	4.55	1.80	2.04	.04	.62	.05	.10
	6.71	8.57	7.75	14.25	1.18	3.03	1.90	1.63		.30	.06	.06
	13.67	10.05	11.67	19.26	.81	1.73	1.31	1.19	.01	.13	.03	.01
				25.25				.92			.03	.01

* United States data are unofficial figures compiled from *Price Current-Grain Reporter;* Fort William and Port Arthur data are official figures for *net* receipts furnished by Canadian Board of Grain Commissioners; Vancouver data are official figures compiled from *Canadian Grain Statistics.* United States and Fort William and Port Arthur data begin with figures for weeks ending April 7, 1923, April 5, 1924, April 4, 1925, and April 3, 1926; Vancouver figures are for weeks ending one day earlier.

TABLE VI.—BROOMHALL'S ESTIMATES OF INTERNATIONAL SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT AND RYE, PRE-WAR AND POST-WAR, FOR CROP YEARS ENDING APPROXIMATELY AUGUST 1*

(Million bushels)

Export area	1919–20	1920–21	1921–22	1922–23	1923–24[a]	1924–25	1925–26	1909–14 average
	WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR							
North America	291.6	432.2	404.0	455.1	454.4	422.6	413.2	206.9
Argentina and Uruguay	259.2	63.8	118.3	138.3	174.4	121.4	93.9	82.5
Australia	85.9	82.1	110.8	47.8	77.9	117.1	74.0	54.9
Russia, Danube, and Black Sea	....	1.6	5.6	6.9	36.0	13.5	52.4	225.2
British India	....	11.2	0.2	26.1	17.4	31.7	4.9	47.1
Other countries	....	....	8.1	2.1	15.1	8.9	29.1	8.1
TOTAL	636.7	591.0	647.1	676.4	775.3[a]	715.2	667.6	624.7
To Europe	587.5	541.5	546.7	585.9	626.5[a]	639.7	532.3	542.7
Ex-Europe	49.0	49.5	100.4	90.5	148.8[a]	75.5	135.3	82.0
	RYE, INCLUDING RYE FLOUR							
Russia and Danube	.03	1.3	.02	2.7	41.3	.4	3.9	24.3
North America	41.7	40.0	34.9	58.7	26.8	61.9	15.0	.9
Miscellaneous	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.5	....	.1	19.2[b]	28.8[b]
TOTAL	43.0	43.0	36.2	62.9	68.1[a]	62.4	38.2	54.0

* Data from Broomhall's *Corn Trade News.*

[a] For 53 weeks.

[b] Chiefly Germany.

TABLE VII.—WEEKLY WHEAT AND FLOUR SHIPMENTS BY AREAS OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION, APRIL–JULY, 1926*

(Million bushels)

Week ending	North America	Argentina and Uruguay	Australia	Russia, Danube, and Black Sea	India	Other countries	Total	To Europe	To ex-Europe
Apr. 3	6.21	3.72	.91	.24	...	.32	11.40	8.01	3.39
10	6.84	3.46	1.13	.70	...	.40	12.53	9.79	2.74
17	5.41	3.50	1.14	.20	...	.48	10.73	8.38	2.35
24	4.77	3.41	1.49	.74	...	.56	10.96	7.26	3.70
May 1	5.69	3.99	1.25	.99	...	.48	12.40	9.56	2.84
8	5.18	2.10	1.13	.49	...	.48	9.38	7.49	1.89
15	5.55	2.96	2.10	.53	.02	.40	11.56	9.96	1.60
22	8.83	2.91	1.38	.65	.02	.36	14.16	12.10	2.06
29	11.15	1.33	1.98	1.40	.13	.56	16.54	14.81	1.74
June 5	9.46	3.08	1.56	.62	.01	.48	15.20	13.55	1.65
12	10.37	1.94	1.08	1.26	.14	.44	15.23	13.52	1.71
19	10.96	3.21	1.53	.79	.36	.44	17.29	15.52	1.77
26	8.54	.97	1.42	.93	.50	.40	12.75	11.68	1.07
July 3	7.23	1.41	1.18	.21	.64	.36	11.02	9.97	1.06
10	8.06	1.49	1.10	.34	.94	.28	12.19	11.12	1.07
17	11.38	.96	.40	.42	.26	.28	13.70	12.77	.93
24	6.68	1.06	.54	.27	.18	.24	8.97	6.99	1.98
31	6.84	.62	1.05	.25	.35	.24	9.35	7.50	1.85

* Here converted from data in Broomhall's *Corn Trade News*. Broomhall's weekly figures do not always check with his cumulative totals, which presumably include later revisions.

TABLE VIII.—BROOMHALL'S SUCCESSIVE ESTIMATES OF EXPORT SURPLUSES AND IMPORTERS' PURCHASES, 1925–26*

(Million bushels)

Date of report	Available for export	Margin over importers' purchases	Importers' purchases			Date of report	Available for export	Margin over importers' purchases	Importers' purchases		
			Total	Europe	ex-Europe				Total	Europe	ex-Europe
Aug. 4	744[a]	142[a]	602	506	96	Jan. 12	736	80	656	536	120
Aug. 18	752	150	602	506	96	Feb. 16	764	108	656	536	120
Oct. 20	840	176	664	552	112	Mar. 16	758	102	656	536	120
Dec. 1	592[b]	...	672	552	120	Mar. 30	750	94	656	516	140
Dec. 8	768	112	656	536	120	May 18	718	62	656	516	140

* Data from Broomhall's *Corn Trade News*. The margin as stated is too small, since German export shipments are apparently excluded from supplies available for export but included in importers' purchases.

[a] Exclusive of India and Chile.

[b] Estimate for Argentina not included.

TABLE IX.—MONTHLY NET EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR BY PRINCIPAL EXPORTERS*

(Million bushels)

Year	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
1920–21	47.4	44.5	55.7	51.4	59.0	50.2	49.7	49.7	56.2	65.3	61.1	48.6
1921–22	80.7	55.0	59.1	59.3	57.3	40.3	51.6	56.8	41.3	54.7	50.8	46.3
1922–23	63.7	50.3	71.1	85.7	71.0	49.9	48.2	52.1	42.4	52.7	64.6	44.9
1923–24	49.7	46.7	61.5	86.1	80.7	51.7	60.5	62.8	51.9	80.2	67.7	48.4
1924–25	49.7	63.9	88.1	77.1	71.8	60.9	67.5	66.6	52.6	52.5	43.3	36.5
1925–26	40.6	40.2	60.1	52.9	75.3	43.9	48.6	49.1	37.1	50.8	59.0	49.8[a]
Average 1909–14	59.6	61.8	67.0	62.9	56.1	43.4	47.3	59.6	55.8	56.6	48.5	49.3
1920–25	58.2	52.1	67.1	71.9	68.0	50.6	55.5	57.6	48.9	61.1	57.5	44.9

* Official data for United States, Canada, India, Argentina, Australia, and, for pre-war years, Russia and the Danube basin. The addition of the Danube basin in 1925–26 would swell the autumn figures most.

[a] Including estimates for Argentina, Australia, and India based on Broomhall's shipments.

TABLE X.—INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN WHEAT AND FLOUR, MONTHLY, 1925–26*

(Million bushels)

A.—NET EXPORTS

Month	United States	Canada	India	Australia	Argentina	Chile	Hungary	Jugo-Slavia	Poland	Algeria	Tunis
1925 Aug.	11.2	18.4	.97	4.2	5.9	.10	2.32	.76	(.15)[a]	1.16	.38
Sept.	11.6	18.8	1.10	4.2	4.5	(.03)[a]	3.16	2.01	.53	.53	.13
Oct.	5.9	46.4	.54	2.0	5.3	.02	2.54	1.50	.64	(.03)[a]	.19
Nov.	5.8	40.2	.44	1.8	4.7	(.24)[a]	3.00	1.19	1.05	.53	.15
Dec.	6.2	61.7	.39	2.6	4.4	(.18)[a]	1.29	1.53	.93	.50	.21
1926 Jan.	4.0	16.4	.62	16.7	6.1	(.06)[a]	1.17	.88	.94	.51	.09
Feb.	4.1	17.8	.32	14.4	12.1	.12	1.09	.76	.36	.45	...[b]
Mar.	6.8	20.5	.37	8.5	12.9	.36	.79	.49	.02	.23	...[c]
Apr.	6.1	8.6	.25	6.3	15.8	.37	1.07	.84	...[d]	(.15)[a]	.13
May	10.9	22.2	.28	7.2	10.2	.37	1.34	.76	...	.21	.31
June	10.1	32.5	1.74	6.4	8.2	...	1.20	...	...	...	.59
July	18.8	20.7	1.99[e]	3.6[e]	4.7[e]	...	....	...	...	...	...

B.—NET IMPORTS

Month	Egypt	United Kingdom[f]	France[g]	Germany	Belgium	Italy	Netherlands	Scandinavia	Switzerland	Czecho-Slovakia	Baltic States[h]	Japan
1925 Aug.	.83	12.58	10.36	14.95	3.58	1.68	1.92	2.31	.99	1.17	.72	(.09)[i]
Sept.	1.10	13.99	1.07	6.56	3.31	1.39	2.56	1.32	1.42	1.83	.59	.68
Oct.	1.47	15.63	5.10	.31	3.20	1.88	3.73	1.36	1.55	2.76	.72	1.53
Nov.	1.16	14.30	1.40	1.14	3.84	4.14	2.51	2.65	1.66	3.04	.98	1.04
Dec.	1.18	21.99	1.16	(.16)[i]	2.98	4.97	2.23	1.76	1.86	2.72	1.54	2.76
1926 Jan.	1.08	21.21	.51	(1.81)[i]	3.85	5.93	1.97	1.16	1.31	.27	.39	2.18
Feb.	1.00	10.96	.66	.52	1.95	5.26	1.77	1.08	.93	1.01	.50	3.64
Mar.	1.10	15.99	.22	1.44	3.29	6.88	1.55	1.31	.91	.97	.36	6.20
Apr.	1.20	15.14	.12	6.49	....	8.62	2.19	1.59	.64	.45	.34	2.88
May	.89	11.89	.07	8.77	....	10.61	1.93	1.50	1.18	1.76	.40	1.38
June	.91	18.77	.72	7.16	....	8.37	2.79	1.29[j]	.85	2.90	.49	.92

* Data from official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

[a] Net import.

[b] Net import of 4,200 bushels.

[c] Net export of 2,500 bushels.

[d] Net import of 1,000 bushels.

[e] Estimated from Broomhall's shipments.

[f] Excluding Irish Free State. The 1925–26 Irish Free State net imports are as follows in million bushels: Aug., 1.39; Sept., 1.42; Oct., 1.54; Nov., 2.41; Dec., 1.59; Jan., 1.46; Feb., 1.29; Mar., 1.94; Apr., 1.45.

[g] These are International Institute of Agriculture data. They are not entirely adjusted for wheat imported under the decree of December 30, 1924, and are apparently above the true figures. See WHEAT STUDIES, May 1926, II, 211 n.

[h] Finland, Esthonia, Latvia.

[i] Net export.

[j] Excluding Norway.

TABLE XI.—WEEKLY VISIBLE SUPPLIES OF WHEAT IN NORTH AMERICA, UNITED KINGDOM, AND AFLOAT, APRIL–JULY, 1926*

(Million bushels)

Date	United States	Canada[a]	U.K. ports	Afloat	Total	Date	United States	Canada[a]	U.K. ports	Afloat	Total
Apr. 3	38.2	101.8	7.2	46.0	193.2	June 5	21.3	57.7	4.4	51.5	134.9
10	39.4	99.6	7.2	44.5	190.7	12	18.8	53.4	4.6	51.7	128.5
17	35.3	97.9	7.2	42.3	182.7	19	16.6	44.6	4.2	55.2	120.6
24	34.0	93.4	6.5	39.3	173.2	26	14.8	42.3	4.4	55.1	116.6
May 1	33.8	89.7	6.4	38.1	168.0	July 3	16.5	39.7	4.2	49.1	109.5
8	31.9	79.5	6.4	37.4	155.2	10	17.7	36.3	4.4	46.0	104.4
15	27.1	76.5	6.0	36.6	146.2	17	19.5	35.0	4.8	47.5	106.8
22	24.5	68.6	5.2	40.6	138.9	24	24.6	33.4	3.7	44.1	105.8
29	23.2	63.3	5.0	47.4	138.9	31	34.6	30.6	4.3	38.6	108.1

* United States data from *Bradstreet's;* Canadian data from *Canadian Grain Statistics;* U.K. and Afloat data from Broomhall's *Corn Trade News.*

[a] Canadian figures are adjusted to bring item for western country elevators in correct week, and are for days preceding dates indicated in above table.

TABLE XII.—VISIBLE WHEAT SUPPLIES ON AUGUST 1, 1920–26, WITH PRE-WAR AND POST-WAR AVERAGES*

(Million Bushels)

Item	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1910–14 average	1920–25 average
U.S., East of Rockies—wheat	31.0	46.3	34.1	58.7	58.4	47.5	49.6	48.5	46.0
U.S., West of Rockies—wheat	3.0	2.2	1.6	3.9	4.1	1.4	4.4	1.8	2.7
Canada—wheat	7.6	8.7	19.1	13.9	31.3	23.2	28.0	10.2	17.3
United States—flour as wheat	8.7	7.7	7.4	10.7	9.6	8.4	10.3	8.5	8.7
Canada—flour as wheat	.6	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.3	.6	.3
Argentina	3.7	3.7	2.2	4.4	6.8	7.7	4.1	1.3	4.8
Australia	27.5	30.0	3.0	18.0	30.0	8.4	6.2	5.9[a]	19.5
United Kingdom—wheat	10.0	6.4	5.2	7.0	8.4	7.3	4.3	12.4	7.3
United Kingdom—flour as wheat	2.8	1.2	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.9		3.0	1.7
Afloat for United Kingdom	24.9	18.5	12.3	14.1	14.4	9.3	14.4	13.9	15.6
Afloat for Continent	39.9	28.8	22.3	18.2	15.2	14.0	16.6	12.3	23.1
Afloat for Orders	11.4	10.6	14.3	6.7	12.2	10.0	7.5	9.0	10.9
TOTAL NORTH AMERICA	50.9	65.1	62.4	87.4	103.7	80.7	92.6	69.6	75.0
TOTAL ARGENTINA AND AUSTRALIA	31.2	33.7	5.2	22.4	36.8	16.1	10.3	7.2[a]	24.3
TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM AND AFLOAT	89.0	65.5	56.0	47.2	51.7	42.5	42.8	50.6	58.6
GRAND TOTAL	171.1	164.3	123.6	157.0	192.2	139.3	145.7	127.4[a]	157.9
EXCLUDING AUSTRALIA	143.6	134.3	120.6	139.0	162.2	130.9	139.5	121.5	138.4

* A joint compilation by Broomhall, the *Daily Market Record*, Minneapolis, and the *Daily Trade Bulletin*, Chicago, here compiled from Broomhall's *Corn Trade News* and the *Daily Trade Bulletin*.

[a] For Australia, four-year average, 1911–14.

TABLE XIII.—UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN CARRYOVERS OF WHEAT, 1919–26*

(Thousand bushels)

Year	United States (July 1)				Canada (September 1, 1919–23; August 1, 1924–26)				
	Total	On farms	In country mills and elevators	Commercial visible (Bradstreet's)	Total	On farms	In elevators	In transit	In flour mills
1919	49,806	19,261	19,672	10,873	.....[a]	2,149	3,305	.....[a]	....[a]
1920	110,254	49,546	37,304	23,404	.....[a]	2,122	6,930	.....[a]	238
1921	93,840	56,707	27,167	9,966	13,727	2,144	4,831	6,032	720
1922	81,457	32,359	28,756	20,342	20,590	2,360	11,024	4,578	2,628
1923	102,414	35,894	37,117	29,403	11,690	1,441	5,051	2,758	2,440
1924	106,204	30,981	36,626	38,597	45,159[b]	7,363[b]	27,400[b]	5,856[b]	4,539[b]
1925	86,438	29,348	25,287	31,803	26,483	2,709	17,939	3,835	2,000
1926	60,205	20,739	22,980	16,486	35,601	3,987	25,451	3,163	3,000
Average 1910–14	89,411	32,485	31,600	25,326	.....[a]	.....[a]	.....[a]	.....[a]	.....[a]
1920–25	96,768	39,139	32,043	25,586					

* Data of U.S. Department of Agriculture and Dominion Bureau of Statistics. See especially *Agriculture Yearbooks*, *Canada Yearbooks*, and press releases.

[a] Not available. [b] August 1, as for later years.

TABLE XIV.—WHEAT SUPPLIES AND THEIR APPROXIMATE DISPOSITION IN LEADING EXPORTING COUNTRIES, 1923–24 TO 1925–26*

A.—UNITED STATES: CROP YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

Item	Approximations		Estimate
	1923–24	1924–25	1925–26
Wheat stocks, July 1	102.4	106.2	86.4
New crop	797.4	862.6	700.0[c]
Total supplies	899.8	968.8	786.4[c]
Exports, wheat	78.8	195.5	63.2
Exports, flour	77.6	62.5	42.9
Imports (less re-exports), wheat and flour	28.0	6.1	15.4[d]
Net exports	128.4	251.9	90.7
Shipments to possessions	2.9	2.8	2.6[d]
Seed requirements	79.4	87.6	83.3
Milled for consumption	504.9[a]	484.6[a]	509.2[a]
Feed and waste	78.0[b]	55.5[b]	40.4[b]
Total domestic use	662.3	627.7	632.9[c]
Wheat stocks, June 30	106.2	86.4	60.2

B.—CANADA: CROP YEARS ENDING (AUG. 31) JULY 31

Item	Approximations		Estimate
	1923–24 Sept.–Aug.	1924–25 Aug.–July	1925–26 Aug.–July
Wheat stocks, Aug. 1	8.9[e]	45.2	26.5
New crop	474.2	278.0[c]	437.8[c]
Total supplies	483.1	323.2[c]	464.3[c]
Exports, wheat	289.2	147.0	275.6
Exports, flour	54.0	45.8	49.0
Imports, wheat and flour	.4	.6	.4
Net exports	342.7	192.1	324.3
Seed requirements	38.7	38.5	40.0
Milled for consumption	41.5	42.1	42.0
Unmerchantable grain	19.4	12.0	11.2
Loss in cleaning	11.9	10.0	8.2
Other feed, loss, etc.	2.6[b]	2.0[b]	3.0[b]
Total domestic use	114.1	104.6[c]	104.4[c]
Wheat stocks, July 31	26.3[e]	26.5	35.6

C.—ARGENTINA: YEARS ENDING JULY 31

Item	Approximations		Estimate
	1923–24	1924–25	1925–26
Wheat stocks, Aug. 1	54.2	59.6	57.2
New crop	247.0	191.1	191.1
Total supplies	301.2	250.7	248.3
Exports, wheat	164.0	115.5	87.0[d]
Exports, flour	8.2	7.6	7.7[d]
Total exports	172.2	123.1	94.7[d]
Seed requirements	20.6	23.1	23.1
Consumption, feed, and waste	48.8	47.3	60.0[f]
Total domestic use	69.4	70.4	83.1
Wheat stocks, July 31	59.6	57.2	70.5[f]
Export surplus, July 31	44.0[g]	38.0[g]	50.0[f]

D.—AUSTRALIA: YEARS ENDING JULY 31

Item	Approximations		Estimate
	1923–24	1924–25	1925–26
Wheat stocks, Aug. 1	45.4	41.2	35.6
New crop	125.0	164.0	111.0[c]
Total supplies	170.4	205.2	146.6[c]
Exports, wheat	61.3	102.0	54.0[d]
Exports, flour	24.3	21.6	24.0[d]
Total exports	85.6	123.6	78.0[d]
Seed requirements	9.4	9.4	9.4
Consumption	31.2	36.7	34.6
Feed and waste	3.0		
Total domestic use	43.6	46.1	44.0
Wheat stocks, July 31	41.2	35.6	24.6
Export surplus, July 31	20.0	15.0	4-8

* For the United States and Canada, official data except as noted. For Argentina and Australia official data for crops and trade, except as noted, with estimates for seed and consumption based upon official or unofficial estimates for certain calendar years.

[a] Mill grindings reported by Census Bureau, raised to allow for non-reported mills, plus 2 per cent for small merchant mills and custom mills; less net exports and shipments of flour.

[b] Derived by deduction.

[c] Assuming crop figures higher than official estimates (U.S., 1925—666.5; Canada 1924—262.1; 1925—411.4; Australia, 1925–26—107.0) and conservative figures for feed and waste.

[d] Our preliminary estimate.

[e] August 31.

[f] Including low-quality grain.

[g] Exports August–December following plus official estimate of exportable surplus of old wheat January 1 following.

TABLE XV.—WEEKLY CASH PRICES OF REPRESENTATIVE WHEATS IN LEADING EXPORTING AND IMPORTING MARKETS, APRIL–JULY, 1926*

(U.S. dollars per bushel)

Month	United States				Canada		Argentina	Liverpool					
	No. 2 Red Winter (St. Louis)	No. 2 Hard Winter (Kansas City)	No. 1 Dark Northern (Minneapolis)	No. 2 Amber Durum (Minneapolis)	No. 1 Manitoba (Winnipeg)	No. 3 Manitoba (Winnipeg)	Barletta (Buenos Aires)	No. 1 Manitoba	No. 3 Manitoba	No. 2 Winter	Pacific White	Argentine Rosafe	Australian
Apr.	1.69	1.56	1.64	1.45	1.50	1.38	1.59	1.77	1.65	....[a]	1.75	1.47	1.72
	1.67	1.56	1.62	1.45	1.53	1.41	1.62	1.79	1.67	....[a]	1.72	1.50	1.76
	1.72	1.62	1.68	1.49	1.58	1.47	1.68	1.87	1.72	....[a]	1.75	1.53	1.78
	1.73	1.62	1.71	1.54	1.60	1.49	1.70	1.88	....[a]	....[a]	1.75	1.63	1.79
	1.69	1.58	1.67	1.51	1.58	1.48	1.66	1.79	1.72	....[a]	1.72	1.61	1.79
May	1.69	1.57	1.66	1.48	1.54	1.45	1.65	1.79	....[a]	....[a]	1.68	....[a]	1.77
	1.68	1.59	1.65	1.48	1.52	1.43	1.65	1.84	1.70	....[a]	1.69	1.62	1.79
	1.62	1.55	1.64	1.48	1.53	1.44	1.61	1.80	1.70	1.59	1.70	1.58	1.79
	1.55	1.52	1.64	1.45	1.53	1.44	1.61	1.80	1.69	1.58	1.70	1.64	1.79
June	1.49	1.47	1.62	1.48	1.52	1.43	1.61	1.76	1.66	1.58	1.69	1.58	1.78
	1.56	1.64	1.73	1.54	1.55	1.46	1.64	1.79	1.69	1.60	1.73	....[a]	1.79
	1.48	1.59	1.72	1.53	1.56	1.47	1.65	1.79	1.70	1.61	1.71	....[a]	1.80
	1.46	1.57	1.63	1.43	1.52	1.42	1.60	1.79	1.69	1.61	1.72	....[a]	1.78
July	1.37	1.32	1.62	1.46	1.53	1.44	1.54	1.79	1.64	1.55	....[a]	....[a]	1.76
	1.39	1.31	1.75	1.52	1.57	1.48	1.56	1.79	1.68	1.60	1.70	....[a]	1.76
	1.44	1.39	1.82	1.55	1.64	1.55	....	1.80[b]	1.70	1.63[b]	1.73[b]	....[a]	1.77
	1.43	1.37	1.83	1.58	1.58	1.48	....	....[a]	1.74	1.63[b]	1.73[b]	....[a]	1.78[b]
	1.41	1.36	1.67	1.59	1.60	1.51	....	1.82[b]	1.72	1.62[b]	1.72[b]	....[a]	1.78[b]

* U.S. prices from *Crops and Markets;* foreign prices from *International Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics,* except Rosafé and No. 3 Manitoba at Liverpool, which are from Broomhall's *Corn Trade News* and No. 3 Manitoba at Winnipeg which is from the *Grain Trade News.* U.S. prices are weekly averages of daily weighted prices for weeks ending Friday. Foreign prices are for Friday of each week, except Rosafé and No. 3 Manitoba at Liverpool, which are for Tuesday.

[a] Not quoted or not available. [b] Tuesday prices from Broomhall's *Corn Trade News.*

TABLE XVI.—MONTHLY PRICES OF DOMESTIC WHEAT IN EUROPE*

(U.S. dollars per bushel)

Month	Great Britain			France (Chartres)			Italy (Milan)			Germany (Berlin)		
	1923–24	1924–25	1925–26	1923–24	1924–25	1925–26	1923–24	1924–25	1925–26	1923–24	1924–25	1925–26
Aug.	1.24	1.54	1.53	1.25	1.50	1.62	1.07	1.40	1.88	.90	1.29	1.55
Sept.	1.09	1.45	1.48	1.36	1.54	1.57	1.10	1.49	1.94	.93	1.46	1.38
Oct.	1.08	1.52	1.34	1.39	1.62	1.48	1.12	1.77	1.94	.90	1.47	1.37
Nov.	1.09	1.56	1.45	1.36	1.71	1.37	1.07	1.83	1.99	1.25	1.37	1.49
Dec.	1.14	1.54	1.60	1.34	1.77	1.33	1.09	1.94	2.12	1.11	1.44	1.62
Jan.	1.13	1.66	1.60	1.22	1.87	1.39	1.16	2.21	2.17	1.03	1.64	1.61
Feb.	1.25	1.74	1.54	1.20	1.89	1.42	1.22	2.31	2.16	1.04	1.63	1.60
Mar.	1.24	1.70	1.51	1.33	1.87	1.39	1.31	2.09	2.14	1.09	1.63	1.66
Apr.	1.23	1.58	1.57	1.55	1.77	1.40	1.36	1.86	2.20	1.12	1.60	1.87
May	1.28	1.64	1.75	1.46	1.85	1.39	1.36	1.93	2.19	1.05	1.70	....
June	1.31	1.67	1.77	1.40	1.75	1.52	1.32	1.80	2.20	.94	1.73	....
July	1.42	1.55	1.84	1.36	1.64	1.53	1.25	1.63	....	1.07	1.74	....

* Data for Great Britain are averages of weekly average Gazette prices as given in the *Economist;* for France, averages of Saturday prices furnished directly by Federal Reserve Board; for Italy, averages of Friday prices of soft wheat as given in *International Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics;* for Germany, monthly average prices as given in *Wirtschaft und Statistik.* All data are converted, for convenience, from the domestic currency in which they are quoted in the above sources into U.S. money by monthly average exchange rates.

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