UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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THE WHEAT SITUATION

About a 10 percent increase in wheat acreage for harvest in 1937 in the Northern Hemisphere, excluding Soviet Russia and China, is now indicated by available reports, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said today.

The increase over the 1936 harvested acreage is due wholly to the larger wheat acreage in the United States. A 1-percent decrease is indicated for Canada, a 1-percent decrease for Europe and an 8-percent decrease for the North African countries compared with last year. While acreage in India is reported to be 1 percent less than in 1936, production is estimated to be 9 percent larger as the result of better yields.

Prospective yields per harvested acre in the United States as of May 1 were generally below average, with the exception of the far Southwest and a few Eastern States. Precipitation in Manitoba, northern Saskatchewan and northern Alberta has been normal or above normal, but in the area centering in southwestern Saskatchewan there is only about enough moisture for germination, and subsoil moisture is generally very deficient. Crop prospects in many European countries are not favorable because of excessive moisture and cool weather. The outlook for spring wheat in Soviet Russia is reported as favorable, and the winter wheat condition as satisfactory.

The increase in acreage in the Northern Hemisphere is expected to offset the below average condition existing in many countries, and if production in the Southern Hemisphere should turn out average or above, the world production in 1937-38 may again be large enough to satisfy the usual world requirements. World production during the past 3 years has not been as large as disappearance, and carryover stocks have been reduced to below average.

If the total crop is not materially in excess of the average world disappearance, 1937-38 prices in importing countries may be expected to average about the same as in 1936-37. Another small world crop, increased demand, or a materially higher general price level, however, would be expected to result in even higher foreign prices in 1937-38 than in 1936-37. In this event, the downward adjustment in domestic prices relative to world prices, as the United States goes on an export basis, might be largely offset by higher world prices.

With world stocks at the lowest level in recent years, domestic and foreign prices may be expected to be unusually sensitive to new crop developments. Small stocks, however, even though they are now being supplemented by early harvested new crop wheat, will continue to be a strong market factor. New Indian wheat is now moving into world markets, and North African grain will begin moving within another month.

On the basis of present and prospective stocks and disappearance, the carryover of old crop wheat in the United States on July 1, 1937 is expected to be below 100 million bushels.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

Background.-Total world supplies of wheat, excluding China and including only net exports from Soviet Russia, averaged 4,100 million bushels for the 5 years, 1923-24 to 1927-28, increased to 5,013 million bushels in 1933-34, then declined sharply as a result of successive years of small production and increased world demand. Total world supplies for 1936-37 are estimated at 4,287 million bushels compared with 4,520 million bushels for 1935-36 and 4,696 million bushels for 1934-35.

Total world shipments of wheat averaged 751 million bushels for the 5 years, 1923-24 to 1927-28, increased to a peak of 913 million bushels in 1928-29 (July-June), then declined sharply, largely as a result of measures taken by importing countries to reduce the use of foreign wheat. Shipments were 613 million bushels in 1932-33, 525 million bushels in 1933-34, 536 million bushels in 1934-35, and 489 million bushels in 1935-36. Net imports by European net importing countries in 1935-36 amounted to 355 million bushels. With imports by non-European countries estimated at 124 million bushels, total imports last year were about 10 million bushels less than total shipments. Total imports in 1936-37 are estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at about 590 million bushels.

World market prices of wheat have been moving steadily upward since the spring of 1933, reflecting higher world commodity price levels, three successive below average harvests in North America, and last season's short Southern Hemisphere crops. During the current season, world prices have advanced sharply as a result of increased demand and the smallest supplies in recent years.

Crop prospects unfavorable in many countries

The acreage for the 1937 harvest 1/ in the 21 countries for which reports are available is 194.4 million acres, which represents an increase of 17.5 million acres compared with last year's sown acreage in the same countries. The increase is wholly accounted for by the increased acreage in the United States 2/.

A decrease of 412,000 acres in the 1937 spring wheat acreage sown in Canada is to be expected if the May 1 intentions of farmers are carried out. The intended acreage of spring wheat is 24.4 million acres, compared with 24.8 million acres sown in 1936, and 26.6 million acres in the peak year of 1932. Included in the spring wheat intentions is an increase in the durum area of 80,000 acres, making a total of 1.7 million acres of durum for 1937. The area of fall-sown wheat remaining for harvest in Ontario is 646,000 acres, or 137,000 acres more than the area harvested in 1936.

1/ Winter wheat acreage sown or remaining for harvest in the Northern Hemisphere, excluding Soviet Russia and China, and intended spring wheat acreage in the United States and Canada.
2/ See page 5 relative to United States acreage.

The acreage in 15 European countries is reported at 59.4 million acres compared with 60.1 million acres harvest sown for 1936. The exporting countries of the Danube Basin now report 59.4 million acres, representing a decrease of 3 percent from the 1936 total. Decreases in Rumania and Hungary of 466,000 acres and 339,000 acres, respectively, more than offset an increase of 249,000 acres in Bulgaria. The acreage in Yugoslavia has been virtually unchanged. The total acreage for the 3 North African countries reporting is placed at 8.3 million acres, compared with 8.9 million acres in 1936.

India now reports an acreage of 33.4 million acres, which represents an increase of 869,000 acres over the March estimate. This compares with 33.7 million acres last year. Yields are higher this year, however, and the first estimate of production in India, issued in April, showed 382.3 million bushels compared with 352.2 million bushels in 1936. The May forecast of production in the Punjab, which produces almost one-third of the total crop in India, was decreased to 142.5 million bushels from the April forecast of 146.5 million bushels. The final estimate for 1936 was 127.8 million bushels.

In a report dated May 14, the Shanghai office of the Bureau states that despite some improvement in the new crop prospects for China, reports still indicate that production in 1937 will be at least 15 percent below that of 1936.

Table 1.- Wheat acreage sown in specified countries, 1935-37

Country	Year of harvest		
	1935	1936	1937
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
United States:			
Winter 1/	33,402	37,608	47,410
Spring	17,827	11,212	2/ 20,918
Canada (total)	24,116	25,289	25,014
Total (2)	75,345	74,109	93,342
Europe:			
Belgium 3/	380	420	431
Czechoslovakia 3/	2,387	2,296	2,123
England and Wales	1,772	1,704	1,754
France 3/ 4/	13,007	12,536	12,772
Germany 3/	4,754	4,741	1/ 4,263
Greece	2,091	2,011	2,076
Italy 3/	12,142	12,424	12,647
Latvia 3/	210	146	154
Lithuania 3/	414	349	388
Luxumburg	43	44	44
Poland 3/	3,756	3,734	3,647
Total (11)	40,956	40,405	40,299
Bulgaria 3/	3,010	2,596	2,845
Hungary 3/	4,154	4,045	5/ 3,706
Rumania 3/	7,740	7,719	7,253
Yugoslavia 3/	5,367	5,368	5,342
Total (4)	20,271	19,728	19,146
Total Europe (15)	61,227	60,133	59,445
Africa:			
Algeria	4,095	4,287	4,169
Egypt	1,463	1,463	1,415
Morocco	3,616	3,194	2,669
Total Africa (3)	9,174	8,944	8,253
Asia:			
India (April estimate)	33,955	33,666	33,359
Total 21 countries	179,701	176,852	194,399
Russia 3/	32,506	34,721	6/ 36,797
Estimated Northern Hemisphere total acreage, excluding U.S.S.R. and China	216,200	211,600	

Compiled from official sources, except as otherwise noted.

1/ Winter acreage remaining for harvest.
2/ Indicated for harvest.
3/ Winter wheat.
4/ Area sown up to January 1.
5/ Estimated in the Belgrade office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
6/ Area provided for in the Plan.

The seeding of spring wheat in Canada is the earliest since 1931, and is considerably advanced over that of last year. In Manitoba, northern Saskatchewan and northern Alberta precipitation has been normal or above. In the area centering in southwestern Saskatchewan, however, there is only enough surface moisture for germination of the seed, with subsoil moisture generally very deficient. The condition of fall-sown wheat on April 30 was 94 compared with 90 on the same date a year ago.

Crop prospects in many European countries are not favorable, owing to excessive moisture and cool weather. In France, the general outlook is considered unsatisfactory. While prospects in Italy seem unfavorable, reports are conflicting. In Germany, also, warmth is needed to develop the crop satisfactorily. The abandonment of winter wheat in Germany is estimated at 6.9 percent, which is the largest reported since 1922. The condition of the crop in the Danube Basin is considered generally favorable, but, as in other parts of Europe, warmth is needed; some areas report excessive moisture. Spring seeding in Soviet Russia is reported to be progressing satisfactorily and the outlook is favorable. Winter crops are reported in satisfactory condition.

Weather conditions in April in China were considered favorable for spring planting and an increase in acreage is probable. In Argentina, the wheat land is reported to be in good condition for working. In Australia the continued dry spell is causing some concern as well as grasshoppers.

Surpluses and Trade: Stocks low, shipments heavy

The May 1 surplus of wheat available for export or carryover in the 3 principal exporting countries, together with the United Kingdom port stocks and quantities afloat, is estimated at 239 million bushels compared with 347 million bushels a year earlier, 456 million bushels in 1935, and 534 million bushels in 1934. Surplus stocks remaining in Canada for export or carryover on May 1 are estimated at 77 million bushels, and Canadian wheat in bond in the United States at 12 million bushels. The surplus in Australia was about 54 million bushels and that in Argentina 33 million bushels. Comparative figures for recent years are shown in table 14.

World wheat shipments for the period July 5, 1936 to May 14, 1937, totaled 535.5 million bushels compared with 427.4 million bushels for the same period last year, and 472.6 million bushels in 1934-35. Shipments from Argentina have been very heavy since the latter part of December, but owing to small remaining stocks they fell off sharply during April and early May. Shipments from Australia have not been heavy this year, but during the past month were larger than in any similar period since 1931.

India has again entered the world wheat market this year, shipping about 9 million bushels since July 1, 1936. This is the largest quantity exported since 1927-28. Moreover, on the basis of the large harvest which is now being completed, it is possible that this country may have 40 million bushels of the new crop available for export. Indian wheat is generally sold at a disadvamtage, because of the presence of a relatively high percentage of other grain and foreign matter.

Soviet Russia continues to remain out of the market. Shipments from that country during the current season have amounted to only 88,000 bushels. The total amount of wheat available for export in the Danubian countries 1/ at the beginning of the crop year was estimated at about 100 million bushels, of which 66 million bushels were shipped by May 14. The large exportable surplus resulting from a record Danubian crop prevented overseas countries from participating in a considerable part of the benefit of increased trade this season, although had it not been for these surplus supplies a very tight situation would have prevailed in some countries.

The grain movement for the principal countries this season compared with that of the corresponding periods during the past 2 years is shown in tables 10 and 11, and 15 to 17.

Prices 2/: Largely dependent upon crop prospects

Declines in Liverpool July futures during April, largely the result of an upward revision in the Australian crop and an adjustment to new crop prospects, more than half offset the sharp rise which took place from late January to early April. For the week ended May 1 the daily closing prices of Liverpool July futures averaged 134 cents compared with 151 cents for the week ended April 10; for the week ended January 30 they averaged 123 cents. During May, however, dominated largely by unfavorable crop factors, Liverpool prices again rose, averaging about 4 cents higher for the week ended May 15 than for that ended May 1.

July futures at Winnipeg have remained mostly 6 to 8 cents below those at Liverpool, while the spread between June futures at Buenos Aires and July futures at Liverpool has narrowed from around 23 cents in mid-April to 16 cents in mid-May. Futures prices at these markets together with those at Chicago, Kansas City, and Minneapolis are shown by weeks in table 2.

With stocks of old grain in both exporting and importing countries greatly reduced, wheat prices will continue to be highly dependent upon the prospective size of the 1937-38 world crop.

1/ "The Wheat Situation" for March 1937, pages 11-16, contains a discussion on available supplies and import requirements by countries.

2/ Domestic prices are discussed on page 8; see also table 13.

Table 2.- Average closing prices of July wheat futures, specified markets and dates, 1936 and 1937

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg 1/		Liverpool 1/		Buenos Aires	
	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Month-												
Jan.	89.4	114.6	86.5	110.1	104.1	131.9	88.5	120.0	94.6	127.0	--	--
Feb.	89.4	116.0	86.7	111.2	103.0	131.1	85.6	121.7	92.6	127.9	--	--
Mar.	88.8	121.9	86.0	117.0	100.7	135.0	84.4	131.9	93.1	137.2	--	--
Apr.	88.3	122.4	86.5	117.9	97.3	133.6	81.6	134.9	91.9	142.0	--	--
Week ended:												
High 2/	91.8	128.2	90.6	123.0	105.9	141.4	88.9	143.1	95.2	151.2	3/ 91.9	3/ 129.0
Low 2/	85.2	111.6	80.9	107.1	91.0	125.0	78.0	116.6	89.4	123.1	3/ 89.8	3/ 117.7
Apr. 3	85.2	128.2	82.5	123.0	95.4	141.4	81.2	143.1	91.8	147.6	4/ 90.4	4/ 129.0
10	85.7	127.2	83.8	122.5	95.6	138.9	80.9	142.4	90.8	151.2	4/ 89.8	4/ 127.0
17	90.4	122.1	89.0	117.4	99.1	133.6	82.6	133.6	92.3	140.7	90.5	117.7
24	91.8	119.7	90.6	115.4	99.6	130.2	82.6	131.1	93.2	138.8	90.6	120.2
May 1	87.0	117.6	84.2	113.7	96.0	127.6	80.0	127.7	91.3	133.9	90.4	119.3
8	87.2	118.2	83.8	113.9	94.8	127.6	78.6	129.8	90.2	138.4	90.2	121.6
15	85.6	116.2	80.9	112.8	91.0	125.0	78.0	127.3	89.4	137.7	90.1	119.4

1/ Conversions at noon buying rate of exchange.
2/ January 1 to date.
3/ June and July futures.
4/ June futures.

THE DOMESTIC WHEAT SITUATION

Background.- The carryover of wheat in the United States for tho 5-year period (1924-28) averaged 115 million bushels. In 1929, stocks began to accumulate until in 1933 they reached the record peak of 378 million bushels. Four small wheat crops since that time, however, reduced stocks to 138 million bushels by July 1, 1936.

Domestic wheat prices since the spring of 1933 have been unusually high relative to world market prices as a result of four small domestic crops caused largely by abnormally low yields per acre. During the current season, both world and domestic prices have advanced sharply as a result of increased demand and the smallest supplies in recent years.

Crop Prospects: Moisture needed in Western Plains area

The condition of winter wheat as of May 1 indicated a production of about 654.3 million bushels compared with the forecast of 456 million bushels a month earlier. The prospective crop is 26 percent above the small production of 519 million bushels last year. The abandonment of acreage seeded for the 1936 crop was estimated at 17.1 percent, compared with the 10-year (1923-32) average of

12.6 percent, which leaves 47.4 million acres remaining for harvest, compared with 37.6 million acres harvested in 1936, and the 5-year average of 39.7 million acres. The condition of the crop remaining for harvest was reported at 77.4 percent of normal, compared with the 10-year (1923-32) average May 1 condition of 81.2 percent. Spring wheat indicated for harvest on the basis of farmers' intentions to plant was 20.9 million acres, or 9.7 million acres above the acreage harvested in 1936.

Since May 1, rainfall has continued below normal throughout the hard red winter and spring wheat belts. Rains are needed especially in the area extending from eastern Montana and western North Dakota, through considerable sections of Nebraska and central and southwestern Kansas, in which area subsoil moisture is very deficient. Since May 1 rains also have been generally below normal in the soft red winter wheat States, but in this area moisture was mostly considerably above normal during April.

July 1 Carryover Prospects: Less than 100 million bushels

Wheat stocks in the United States on April 1 are estimated at 213 million bushels, which is 58 million bushels less than a year earlier and 81 million bushels less than on April 1, 1935. Table 8 shows figures of estimated stocks in the different positions as of April 1 for the past 5 years. January 1 stocks were estimated at 374 million bushels and net imports during the January-March period at 3 million bushels, making a total supply of 377 million bushels. With April 1 stocks at 213 million bushels, a January-March disappearance of 164 million bushels is indicated. The disappearance during the July-December period was placed at 414 million bushels 1/.

For the (July-June) year as a whole, total supplies are now placed at about 797 million bushels. July 1 old crop stocks were 138 million bushels, and production 626 million bushels. It now appears that imports may be less than 35 million bushels. Based on seed requirements, together with flour grindings and quantities estimated fed to date, the total disappearance for the year may be expected to be slightly less than 700 million bushels. Exports and shipments are still placed at 10 million bushels. On the basis of the above figures and forecasts, the wheat carryover on July 1 this year would be expected to be below 100 million bushels, and probably only about 90 million bushels.

1/ "The Wheat Situation", February 1937, page 5.

Table 3.- Supply and distribution of wheat, 1930-31 to 1936-37 1/

Item	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Carry-in	289	313	375	378	274	148	138
New crop	887	942	757	552	526	626	626
Imports	---	---	---	---	16	35	(33)
Total supply	1,176	1,255	1,132	930	816	809	(797)
Exports	115	126	35	28	13	7	(10)
Carry-out	313	375	378	274	148	138	(90)
Disappearance	748	764	719	628	655	664	(697)

1/ See table 9 for details and notes.

Prices unsettled by new crop prospects

Influenced by the same factors as prices in Liverpool, domestic prices declined sharply during April, the prices of July futures in Chicago and Kansas City losing about two-thirds of the gain made since late January, while cash prices in general lost about all the gain that they had made. No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City and No. 2 Red Winter at St. Louis averaged about 4 cents lower for the week ended May 15 than for that ended May 1, with July futures at Chicago and Kansas City averaging about 1 cent lower. Prices rose sharply on May 18 as the result of unfavorable crop reports in the western hard winter wheat area and south central Canada. The average price received by farmers for wheat on April 15 was $1.27 compared with $1.23 on March 15 this year and 85 cents on April 15, 1936. Table 4 shows average cash prices in important domestic markets, and tables 2 and 13 show cash and futures prices in selected foreign as well as domestic markets.

Table 4.-Weighted average cash price of wheat, specified markets and dates, 1936 and 1937

Date	All classes and grades: six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter: Kansas City		No. 1 Dk. N. Spring: Minneapolis		No. 2 Hd. Amber Durum: Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter: St. Louis		Western White Seattle 1/	
	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Month-												
Jan.	106.6	144.3	112.6	138.0	132.6	165.9	119.9	171.3	108.7	139.6	88.9	112.2
Feb.	107.1	138.5	110.0	136.5	131.1	159.4	121.4	170.0	109.0	143.2	86.3	114.4
Mar.	98.1	141.6	105.9	138.6	123.9	153.0	113.8	183.2	107.9	143.0	86.4	117.0
Apr.	94.9	140.8	102.0	140.0	122.6	155.9	105.8	172.0	106.7	143.6	84.9	119.5
Week ended-												
High 2/	108.4	149.6	118.0	144.5	135.4	169.8	123.1	206.2	110.9	147.4	90.2	122.0
Low 2/	87.4	129.8	93.3	129.7	108.4	141.6	103.2	124.6	99.5	130.7	80.0	109.5
Apr. 3	93.8	145.5	101.8	140.5	115.5	---	105.6	199.2	104.0	147.4	83.5	121.4
10	93.6	145.5	99.0	144.5	123.0	169.8	106.5	164.2	102.0	144.7	83.5	122.0
17	94.5	138.4	103.8	135.9	124.0	155.3	103.2	160.8	106.6	142.3	85.2	119.8
24	98.2	137.0	106.0	137.4	127.2	158.5	109.8	152.5	110.4	---	87.3	119.1
May 1	93.0	131.8	100.8	134.0	121.3	150.4	108.8	124.6	105.6	135.5	83.8	116.8
8	91.8	133.0	96.0	135.6	117.9	141.6	103.5	127.8	102.4	135.8	82.3	117.8
15	87.4	129.8	93.3	129.7	108.4	146.3	105.9	127.9	99.5	130.7	80.0	

1/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked.
2/ January 1 to date.

During the past month, No. 2 Hard Winter wheat at Kansas City averaged about 11 cents under wheat parcels at Liverpool, and Chicago July futures, which represent new crop grain, averaged 11 to 12 cents under the same future at Winnipeg, and 20 to 22 cents below the Liverpool July futures (table 5). These price spreads indicate that after 3 years of net imports because of small crops, United States prices of export types have largely been adjusted to a shipping differential, which will again make exports in significant quantities possible in 1937-38.

Futures prices are now on an export basis, which is also true in the case of white wheat from the Pacific Northwest. Cash prices of hard red winter wheat, the principal export type east of the Rockies, remain sufficiently above an export basis to prevent exports from the very small supplies of old crop milling wheat remaining in this country.

Table 5.-Spreads between domestic wheat prices and prices at Winnipeg and Liverpool, specified periods, 1934-37

Month and year	Cash wheat per bushel: Amount No. 2 Hard Winter (Kansas City) averaged above No. 3 Manitoba (Winnipeg)	Cash wheat per bushel: Amount No. 2 Hard Winter (Kansas City) averaged above Parcels (Liverpool)	Futures per bushel: Amount Chicago averaged above Winnipeg July	Futures per bushel: Amount Chicago averaged above Liverpool July
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Month of Jan.-				
1934	25	15	18	18
1935	29	23	8	13
1936	34	13	1	-5
1937	18	6	-5	-12
Month of Feb.-				
1934	24	19	20	21
1935	28	24	8	15
1936	34	19	4	-3
1937	15	12	-5	-12
Month of Mar.-				
1934	20	15	17	18
1935	23	17	8	16
1936	30	14	4	-4
1937	8	2	-10	-15
Month of Apr.-				
1934	17	10	14	13
1935	24	25	8	15
1936	28	13	7	-4
1937	7	(-11)	-12	-20
Week ended May 15-				
1934	18	1/	17	20
1935	24	1/	4	12
1936	22	1/	8	-4
1937	6	1/	-11	-22

1/ Price of parcels at Liverpool not available.

THE RYE SITUATION

Background.- Rye production in the United States before the War about equaled domestic utilization. During the War, acreage was increased and large exports followed. In 1933 and 1934, production was reduced by drought conditions to less than the amount normally used in the United States, and a considerable amount of rye was imported. A large crop in 1935 greatly reduced but did not eliminate imports.

The acreage of rye for harvest in 1937, in the 16 countries reporting, is indicated as 38.9 million acres, or 30,000 acres less than the 1936 acreage harvested in these countries. The increase of 1.3 million acres in the United States is more than offset by decreases in Canada and European countries. The prospective acreage in the United States is, with the exception of 1935, the largest reported since 1923. The condition of the winter rye crop in Canada on April 30 was reported as 82 compared with 94 a year ago. Soviet Russia, which is not included in the total, reports a decrease of 2 percent in the planned rye acreage compared with last year.

The total acreage in the 13 European countries reporting is 34,179,000 acres, compared with the acreage last year of 35,504,000 acres. Germany reports an abandonment of 4.2 percent, leaving 10 million acres for harvest. This shows a 10 percent decrease from the 11 million acres harvested last year. The acreage in Poland is reduced about 1 percent.

Table 6.- Winter rye acreage sown in specified countries, 1935-37

Country	Harvest year		
	1935	1936	1937
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
United States 1/	4,141	2,757	4,092
Canada (total)	720	635	595
Total (2)	4,861	3,392	4,687
Belgium	529	385	385
Bulgaria	455	402	426
Czechoslovakia	2,514	2,510	2,437
France 2/	1,607	1,611	1,620
Germany	11,088	11,006	1/ 9,966
Greece	181	203	160
Hungary 3/	1,581	1,616	1,483
Latvia	658	637	682
Lithuania	1,258	1,206	1,269
Luxemburg	19	19	19
Poland	14,229	14,347	14,247
Rumania	940	1,021	941
Yugoslavia	542	541	544
Total (13)	35,601	35,504	34,179
Algeria	3	4	4
Total (16)	40,465	38,900	38,870
Russia	58,604	57,426	4/ 56,486

Compiled from official sources except as otherwise noted.
1/ For harvest. 2/ Plantings to January 1. 3/ Estimate of the Belgrade office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Includes mestin.
4/ Area provided for in the Plan.

The condition of rye in the United States as reported May 1 indicated a rye crop of 42.9 million bushels, compared with the 1936 production of 25.6 million bushels and the 5-year average (1928-32) of 38.2 mil. bush. The May 1 crop report for the 5 most important rye States, which produce about two-thirds of the total United States rye production, together with the United States total, is shown in table 7. It will be observed that while May 1 conditions were slightly above average in Wisconsin and Minnesota, they were moderately below average in South Dakota and materially below in North Dakota and Nebraska. The rest of the country came through the winter in fair to good condition.

Table 7.- Acreage, condition, and production of rye in the United States

State	Acreage left for harvest for grain, 1937	Condition May 1			Production		
		1923-32	1936	1937	1928-32	1936	Indicated 1937
	Thousand acres	Percent	Percent	Percent	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels
Wis.	481	86	87	88	2,189	2,100	5,772
Minn.	474	86	80	87	5,966	4,325	7,584
N.Dak.	781	80	66	59	11,073	2,448	6,248
S.Dak.	574	85	61	77	4,072	1,608	5,166
Nebr.	414	87	74	71	2,667	3,442	2,691
U.S.	4,092	84.4	74.3	78.4	38,212	25,554	42,913

The prospective United States rye crop is about large enough to take care of the usual domestic requirements. The farm stocks of 6.4 million bushels on June 1, 1936 (July 1 stocks are not reported), together with the commercial stocks of 15.8 million bushels on July 1, 1936, totaled 22.2 million bushels. With the 1936 crop of 25.6 million bushels and probable imports of about 5 million bushels, total supplies will amount to about 53 million bushels. If the domestic disappearance in 1936-37 amounts to between 45 and 50 million bushels, which now seems probable, June 1 farm stocks plus July 1 commercial stocks in 1937 will amount to around 5 million bushels. Commercial stocks on April 1 totaled 3 million bushels this year compared with 7.6 million bushels a year earlier and 9.7 million bushels in 1935.

European stocks of rye are extremely low and substantially below those of a year ago. On the other hand, there are now relatively large supplies of new crop rye afloat from the Argentine. World trade in rye during the current season has shown a slight gain over the extremely low level of last year, but is still below other recent years, with total shipments since August 1 amounting to 17.8 million bushels compared with 16.2 million bushels for the corresponding period last year and 24.6 million bushels in 1934-35. Poland continued as the leading exporter, with shipments accounting for 63 percent of the world total; Argentina is now second, with more than 25 percent of the total shipments. Shipments from Black Sea ports continued at relatively low levels.

Rye markets have been unusually firm this season, as the result of relatively small supplies. No. 2 Rye at Minneapolis rose sharply in November and December, and during the first 4 months of 1937 averaged 113, 111, 109, and 112 cents per bushel, respectively. For the week ended May 15 they had declined seasonally to an average of 105 cents, but during the following week they rose again, reflecting dry conditions, principally in Nebraska.

Table 8.- Wheat stocks in the United States on April 1, 1933-37

Item	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
On farms	183	119	99	99	72
Interior mills and elevators	96	87	68	50	40
Commercial stocks	136	97	52	50	35
Merchant mills, including stored for others 1/	100	92	75	72	66
Total stocks	515	395	294	271	213

1/ Bureau of the Census raised to represent all merchant mills.

Table 9.-Wheat: Supply, distribution, and disappearance in continental United States, 1923-24 to 1936-37

Crop year beginning July	Supply: Stocks July 1: On farms	Stocks July 1: In country elevators and mills	Stocks July 1: Commercial stocks 1/	Stocks July 1: In merchant mills and elevators and stored for others 2/	Stocks July 1: Total	New crop	Imports (flour included) 3/	Total supply
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1923-24	35,239	37,117	28,956	31,000	132,312	759,482	14,578	906,372
1924-25	29,349	36,626	38,112	33,000	137,087	841,617	304	979,008
1925-26	28,638	25,287	28,900	25,576	108,401	668,700	1,747	778,848
1926-27	27,071	29,501	16,148	27,505	100,225	832,213	77	932,515
1927-28	26,640	21,776	21,052	40,038	109,506	875,059	188	984,753
1928-29	19,588	19,277	38,587	34,920	112,372	914,373	91	1,026,836
1929-30	45,106	41,546	90,442	51,279	228,373	823,217	53	1,051,643
1930-31	60,216	60,166	109,327	59,170	288,879	886,470	354	1,175,703
1931-32	37,867	30,252	203,967	41,202	313,288	941,674	7	1,254,969
1932-33	93,769	41,585	168,405	71,714	375,473	756,927	10	1,132,410
1933-34	82,882	64,296	123,712	107,052	377,942	551,683	153	929,778
1934-35	62,516	48,150	80,548	83,114	274,328	526,393	15,569	816,290
1935-36	44,339	31,799	21,951	4/ 49,524	147,613	626,344	34,685	808,642
1936-37	43,988	22,476	20,622	4/ 50,590	137,676	626,461		

1/ 1923 to 1926 Bradstreets, excluding country elevator stocks.
2/ Stocks in merchant mills and elevators; 1923 and 1924 estimated in absence of actual figures; 1925 to date, Bureau of Census raised to represent all merchant mills.
Stored for others; 1923 to 1929 estimated in absence of actual figures; 1930 to date, Bureau of Census raised to represent all merchant mills.
3/ From reports of Foreign and Domestic commerce of the United States; imports include full-duty wheat, wheat paying a duty of 10 percent ad valorem, and flour in terms of wheat.
4/ Revised on the basis of the 1935 Census of Manufacturing.

Table 9.- Wheat: Supply, distribution, and disappearance in continental United States, 1923-24 to 1936-37 - Cont'd

Crop year beginning July	Distribution: Exports and shipments 1/: Exports (wheat only)	Exports flour as wheat	Shipments (flour included) 2/	Total	Disappearance: Seed	Feed (fed on farms of wheat growers)	Foods and commercial feeds 3/	Total	Carry-over 4/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1923-24	78,793	67,213	2,973	148,979	74,103	66,857	479,346	620,306	137,087
1924-25	195,490	59,478	2,871	257,839	79,903	55,956	476,909	612,768	108,401
1925-26	63,189	31,428	2,741	97,358	78,843	28,214	474,208	581,265	100,225
1926-27	156,250	49,761	3,082	209,093	83,279	34,262	496,375	613,916	109,506
1927-28	145,999	45,228	2,692	193,919	89,879	44,500	544,083	678,462	112,372
1928-29	103,114	38,106	3,172	144,392	83,677	55,315	515,079	654,071	228,373
1929-30	92,175	48,179	2,983	143,337	83,353	59,323	476,751	619,427	288,879
1930-31	76,365	36,063	2,850	115,278	80,886	157,188	509,063	747,137	313,288
1931-32	96,521	26,376	2,757	125,654	80,049	173,727	500,066	753,842	375,473
1932-33	20,887	10,979	3,023	34,889	81,161	124,912	513,506	719,579	377,942
1933-34	18,800	6,798	2,779	28,377	75,511	72,261	479,301	627,073	274,328
1934-35	3,019	7,512	2,783	13,314	82,467	83,593	489,303	655,363	147,613
1935-36	311	3,896	2,908	7,115	88,373	97,533	477,945	663,851	137,676

1/ From reports of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States. Exports include only flour made from domestic wheat; 1923-35 estimated on basis of total exports less wheat imported for milling in bond and export adjusted for changes in carry-over; 1935-36 figure for exports of flour wholly from United States wheat.

2/ Shipments are to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands (Virgin Islands prior to December 31, 1934 included with domestic exports).

3/ Balancing item.

4/ For individual items see supply section.

Table 10.- Wheat: Imports into the United States for domestic utilization and for grinding in bond and export, 1923-24 to 1935-36 and monthly, July 1936 to March 1937

Crop year	Full duty wheat (tariff 42 cents)	Wheat unfit for human consumption (tariff of 10 percent ad val.) 1/	Total imports for domestic utilization (total of first 2 columns)	For grinding in bond and export 2/
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
1923-24	13,783,423	---	13,783,423	13,904,837
1924-25	272,548	---	272,548	5,813,353
1925-26	1,664,843	---	1,664,843	13,421,480
1926-27	48,808	---	48,808	13,171,683
1927-28	161,297	---	161,297	15,043,679
1928-29	79,136	---	79,136	22,480,962
1929-30	44,607	---	44,607	12,903,364
1930-31	40,756	307,336	348,092	19,013,090
1931-32	6,057	---	6,057	12,878,851
1932-33	5,767	1,354	7,121	9,372,151
1933-34	143,656	5,729	149,385	11,341,052
1934-35	5,905,380	8,146,044	14,051,424	11,064,092
1935-36	3/25,329,376	3/9,189,271	34,493,647	3/11,978,659
1936-37 -				
July	3,388,078	1,089,028	4,477,106	1,006,139
Aug.	4,887,814	1,406,484	6,294,298	1,115,578
Sept.	3,840,557	763,131	4,603,688	1,156,849
Oct.	4,095,734	120,467	4,191,219	1,150,138
Nov.	2,926,553	272,896	3,199,449	1,326,647
Dec.	3,267,661	117,312	3,384,973	1,268,398
Jan.	1,769,364	96,817	1,866,181	1,194,675
Feb.	1,612,718	52,917	1,665,635	959,035
Mar.	1,375,778	32,300	1,408,078	955,464

Imports for consumption from United States Tariff Commission, July 1923 to December 1933, and from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, January 1934 to date.

1/ Beginning June 18, 1930, a new classification, wheat unfit for human consumption, was introduced by the 1930 Tariff Act.
2/ Includes wheat for grinding in bond for export, which enters duty free. Beginning June 18, 1930, includes wheat ground into flour in bond for export to Cuba, a new classification in the 1930 Act. From June 18, 1930 to September 3, 1936 the duty on this wheat equaled the reduction in Cuban duty and the reduction in the consumption tax applicable by treaty to such flour imported into Cuba. On September 3, 1936 the consumption tax was repealed.
3/ Revised.

Table 11.-Exports of wheat and wheat flour from the United States, 1935-36 and 1936-37 1/

Date	Wheat 1935-36	Wheat 1936-37	Wheat flour 1935-36	Wheat flour 1936-37	Wheat including flour 1935-36	Wheat including flour 1936-37
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
July-Mar.	235	1,866	2,416	2,917	11,871	15,575
Week ended-						
Apr. 3	0	0	53	48	249	226
10	0	0	23	35	108	164
17	9	0	29	10	145	47
24	0	48	17	41	80	241
May 1	0	84	33	41	155	277
8	13	66	23	45	121	278

Compiled from reports of the Department of Commerce. 1/ Includes flour milled in bond from foreign wheat.

Table 12.- Wheat: World supply, disappearance and price, 1922-23 to date

Year	Production: United States	Production: Canada Argentina and Australia	Production: Europe	Production: All other	Production: World production	Net exports from Russia	Stocks on about July 1	Total supply 1/	Total disappearance	British Parcels average price per bu. 2/
	Mil. bush.	Mil. bush.	Mil. bush.	Mil. bush.	Mil. bush.	Mil. bush.	Mil. bush.	Mil. bush.	Mil. bush.	Cents
1922-23	847	705	1,045	606	3,203	1	588	3,792	3,216	92
1923-24	759	847	1,257	656	3,519	21	576	4,116	3,397	83
1924-25	842	618	1,058	609	3,127	---	719	3,846	3,280	109
1925-26	669	701	1,397	613	3,380	27	566	3,973	3,318	108
1926-27	832	798	1,216	648	3,494	49	655	4,198	3,511	108
1927-28	875	880	1,274	644	3,673	5	687	4,365	3,612	104
1928-29	914	1,076	1,410	596	3,996	---	753	4,749	3,722	91
1929-30	823	595	1,461	705	3,584	7	1,027	4,618	3,675	101
1930-31	886	867	1,360	734	3,847	112	943	4,902	3,848	76
1931-32	937	732	1,436	755	3,860	70	1,054	4,984	3,943	76
1932-33	757	898	1,490	718	3,863	17	1,041	4,921	3,779	78
1933-34	552	745	1,747	793	3,837	34	-1,142	5,013	3,846	70
1934-35 3/	526	650	1,547	804	3,527	2	-1,167	4,696	3,776	79
1935-36 3/	626	566	1,575	804	3,571	29	920	4,520	3,764	84
1936-37 3/	626	627	1,472	806	3,531	---	756	4,287		

1/ Excludes production and stocks in Russia and China.
2/ Deflated by Statist Index (1910-1914 = 100) and converted at par.
3/ Preliminary.

Table 13.- Average price per bushel of wheat, specified markets and dates, 1937

Date	Kansas City 1/	Minneapolis 2/	Winni-peg 3/	Buenos Aires 4/	Liver-pool 4/	Great Britain 5/	Berlin 6/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Jan.	138.0	165.9	120.2	91.3	126.7	129.0	2.23
Feb.	136.5	159.4	121.1	99.5	124.7	119.4	2.23
Mar.	138.6	153.0	130.3	114.2	133.0	119.1	2.23
Apr.	140.0	155.9	133.0	123.4	143.5		
Week ended -							
Mar. 6	138.0	151.5	122.0	103.6	126.9	116.7	2.23
13	138.3	154.4	125.1	108.6	130.2	116.6	2.23
20	136.9	153.5	130.7	116.3	134.7	117.8	2.23
27	140.9	147.6	138.2	127.0	140.8	119.9	2.23
Apr. 3	140.5	---	143.1	130.0	147.4	124.5	2.23
10	144.5	169.8	142.2	127.6	152.7	131.2	2.23
17	135.9	155.3	131.7	118.4	141.2	133.7	2.23
24	137.4	158.5	128.4	122.2	141.1	135.3	2.23
May 1	134.0	150.4	123.8	122.2	135.8		
8	135.6	141.6	125.2	123.9	138.4		
15	129.7	146.3	123.5	121.2	139.4		

Prices are averages of daily prices for the week ending Saturday except as follows: Berlin prices are Wednesday quotations. Prices at foreign markets are converted to United States money at the current rates of exchange.

1/ No. 2 Hard Winter.
2/ No. 1 Dark Northern Spring. No. 1 Heavy for week ended February 6.
3/ No. 3 Manitoba Northern.
4/ Near futures.
5/ Home-grown wheat in England and Wales.
6/ Central German wheat, wholesale trade price free Central German Station.

Table 14.- Wheat surplus for export or carry-over in the three principal exporting countries, United Kingdom port stocks and stocks afloat, May 1, 1934-37 1/

Position	1934	1935	1936	1937
	Mil. bush.	Mil. bush.	Mil. bush.	Mil. bush.
Canada:				
In Canada	254	237	203	77
In United States	2	12	10	12
Argentina	137	97	42	33
Australia	96	69	50	54
Total	489	415	305	176
United Kingdom port stocks	14	11	10	12
Stocks afloat to:				
United Kingdom	12	15	14	14
Continent	9	7	10	24
Orders	10	8	8	13
Total	45	41	42	63
Total above	534	456	347	239

1/ Carry-over at the beginning of the year (Canada, July 31; Argentina, January 1; Australia, December 1 of the previous year) plus production, minus domestic utilization for the year, minus monthly exports to date.

Table 15.- Shipments of wheat, including flour from principal exporting countries, specified dates, 1935-36 and 1936-37

Date	Argentina		Australia		Danube		North America	
	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
July-Mar.	65,920	128,934	89,712	72,992	7,936	48,360	151,624	181,950
Week ended:								
Apr. 10	1,296	7,536	2,392	1,992	72	488	3,280	2,208
17	376	5,504	1,940	2,044	16	1,320	3,312	2,840
24	884	5,992	1,376	2,624	144	1,184	3,560	2,008
May 1	1,148	2,572	1,476	1,128	0	2,368	6,008	3,096
8	952	1,689	1,852	2,236	0	2,640	6,680	2,417
15	1,136	2,068	2,384	3,054	0	1,616	5,216	4,738
22	1,228	1,990	1,872	3,222	0	1,616	6,680	4,499

Compiled from Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

Table 16.- Movement of wheat, including flour, from principal exporting countries, 1933-34 to 1936-37

Country	Exports as given by official sources: Total 1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	July 1 to date shown 1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	Date
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	
United States	37,002	21,532	15,930	17,630	11,871	15,575	Mar. 31
Canada	198,555	169,630	237,447	147,488	180,412	189,497	Apr. 30
Argentina	144,854	187,000	76,577	158,824	68,314	149,867	Apr. 30
Australia	86,509	108,010	102,258	71,232	64,614	54,049	Feb. 28
Russia	33,787	4,286	29,704	3,699	28,026	3,294	Feb. 28
Hungary	29,615	12,499	14,644	7,764	9,190	20,805	Feb. 28
Yugoslavia	839	4,401	728	3,394	124	11,115	Feb. 28
Rumania	248	3,432	9,996	0	9,996	5,042	Feb. 28
Bulgaria	4,236	375	987	7	954	5,085	Feb. 28
British India	2,084	2,318	2,529	1,496	1,462	11,479	Jan. 31
Total	537,729	513,483	490,800				

	Shipments as given by trade sources: Total 1934-35	1935-36	Week ended (1937) May 1	May 8	May 15	July 1 - May 15 1935-36	1936-37
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North American 1/	162,832	219,688	3,096	2,417	4,738	179,680	199,257
Canada, 4 markets 2/	176,059	246,199	3,576	1,903	2,341	210,852	178,008
United States	20,997	14,207	277	278	---	6,340	7,922
Argentina	186,228	77,384	2,572	1,689	2,068	71,712	154,295
Australia	111,628	110,060	1,128	2,233	3,054	101,132	86,067
Russia	1,672	30,224	0	0	0	28,616	88
Danube & Bulgaria 3/	4,104	8,216	2,368	2,640	1,616	8,168	57,976
British India	4/2,318	4/2,529	104	8	56	256	8,936
Total 5/	468,782	448,101				389,564	506,619
Total European shipments 1/	887,752	355,032	8,352			6/ 297,688	6/ 403,432
Total ex-European shipments 1/	147,938	133,528	2,080			6/ 109,464	6/ 109,392

1/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News.
2/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, Prince Rupert, and New Westminster.
3/ Black Sea shipments only.
4/ Official.
5/ Total of trade figures includes North America as reported by Broomhall's, but does not include items 2 and 3.
6/ To May 1.

Table 17.- Net imports of wheat, including flour, into European countries, year beginning July 1, 1935-36 to 1936-37

Country	1935-36	1936-37 forecast 1/	Net imports reported: July 1 to	Net imports reported: 1935-36	Net imports reported: 1936-37
	Million bushels	Million bushels		Million bushels	Million bushels
Austria	7	10	Feb. 28	5	5
Belgium	39	42	Feb. 28	26	28
Czechoslovakia	1	2/ -7	Mar. 31	1	2/ -5
Denmark	9	10	Mar. 31	6	6
Finland	4	3	Feb. 28	2	2
France	7	22	Dec. 31	7	4
Germany	3/	18	Mar. 31	3/	1
Greece	15	17	Jan. 31	8	5
Irish Free State	15	11	Mar. 31	11	11
Latvia	2/ -2	1	Feb. 28	2/ -2	3/
Netherlands	21	22	Mar. 31	16	16
Norway	8	8	Mar. 31	6	5
Poland	2/ -8	2/ -6	Feb. 28	2/ -6	2/ -5
Portugal	2/ -3	3	Feb. 28	3/	3/
Spain	4/	6	June 30	3/	---
Sweden	2/ -2	1	Mar. 31	2/ -2	4/
Switzerland	17	17	Mar. 31	12	13
United Kingdom	205	220	Mar. 31	150	153
Total imports of above	348	411			
Italy	7	62			
Total imports	355	473		250	249
Total exports	15	13		10	10
Total, net imports	340	460		240	239

Compiled from official sources, except as otherwise stated.

1/ Based largely on estimates of the Foreign Offices of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
2/ Net exports.
3/ Less than 500,000 bushels.
4/ Net exports of less than 500,000 bushels.