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FOREIGN NEWS ON WHEAT

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WORLD WHEAT CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS  
To October 18, 1929

The world wheat situation and outlook in October have not changed materially from what they were in September. The world's crop still appears likely to be about 500 million bushels less than last year and, including carryover, the world's supply seems likely to be about 360 million bushels less than last year.

An outstanding feature of the present situation is the large accumulation of stocks in important central markets. The world's visible supply is probably the largest on record. This is due to a large carryover of old wheat at the beginning of the marketing season, early harvests in many areas and the prompt marketing of crops.

The world trade has not fallen far behind that of corresponding months in other years. Shipments from principal exporting countries from July 1 to October 5 have been only about 20 million bushels behind shipments of the corresponding date last year when they were large. Last year Canada held large stocks and, facing the harvest of a record crop, shipped over 100 million bushels in the three months. Canadian shipments to date have been less than half those of the corresponding period last year, but increases in shipments from Argentina and the Balkan countries have made up for a large

part of the reduction in Canadian shipments. Argentina has shipped 40 million bushels and the Balkan countries 4 million bushels more than last year, while Australia and the United States have been shipping about the same quantities as last year.

Conditions in many of the European wheat markets appear to be similar to conditions in the markets of the United States. Domestic wheat has been marketed early and in large volume. The European surplus producing countries which have smaller crops this year have exported to date considerably more than in the corresponding period of last year. Heavy marketings have depressed domestic prices in many of the importing countries, particularly Italy, France and Germany. France is considering measures for improving the domestic market situation. Germany has increased the requirements as to the proportion of domestic to foreign wheats milled in that country in October. These conditions have reduced the demand for foreign grain and heavier shipments of Danube grain to northern ports, together with large supplies from Argentina, have built up large stocks at ports.

The early marketing of domestic grain in Europe, however, will make way for the using of larger quantities of imported grain in the latter part of the marketing season. The distribution of the wheat crop in Europe is such as to encourage the consumption of wheat. Low domestic prices in many of the countries which have large crops will encourage consumption, and most of these countries will import wheat for mixing, even if they should have a surplus of domestic wheat. Even though the European wheat crop is nearly as large as last year and the corn crop is considerably larger, it seems likely that the deficit countries will import at higher

prices nearly as much wheat as they imported last year.

The large world visible supply, together with congestion at many terminal markets, not only tends to hold down prices in general but also to depress prices of spots and the near futures in relation to the distant futures. A fairly wide spread exists between spot and May prices in all the principal markets of the world. It seems likely that as soon as the rate of the movement of wheat from the farm to terminal markets falls short of the rate of movement from these markets or the consumption of grain the price of spot wheat will rise in relation to the price of the more distant futures.

The visible supply in the United States is now increasing at a very slow rate. It seems probable that the movement of old wheat from Argentina will soon slacken and that exports from the Northern Hemisphere will increase. A slackening of marketings in the United States and Canada, together with an increase in shipments, will relieve congestions at our principal markets and raise the cash prices of wheat. This may also be the signal for a general advance in prices. Large world stocks, however, may prevent or delay any marked advance for some time. It still seems likely, however, that for the season world market prices will be 35 to 40 cents per bushel over the average of the past season when British parcels prices averaged 129 cents per bushel. Prices in the United States to date have averaged about the same as in the 1924-25 season, but owing to the present depression the average for the entire season may not quite equal the average for that season.

### World Production and Crop Conditions

Forecasts and estimates in 31 countries to date indicate a production of 2,893,000,000 bushels, 372 million bushels less than last year when these countries produced 83 per cent of the world's crop outside of Russia and China. Weather conditions to date seem to indicate a yield of about 11 bushels per acre in Argentina, which upon the acreage reported planted would result in a crop of about 215 million bushels compared with 307 millions, the estimated production of last year. Weather conditions in Australia reported to date indicate a crop of about 125 million bushels, compared with 160 millions produced last year. The total of these two Southern Hemisphere crops amounts to 340 million bushels, a reduction of 127 million bushels. Our correspondent indicates a smaller crop in Australia, and some trade reports suggest a smaller figure for Argentina. The outturn of the crop is still subject to weather conditions and may be somewhat more or less than indicated above. It seems likely, however, that world production, outside of Russia and China, for the season will be about 500 million bushels short of last year.

Table 1.- WHEAT: World supply, price and disappearance

| Year                  | Production                     |                       |                             |                 |                      |  |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--|
|                       | United States                  | Canada                | Argentina                   | Australia       | Europe <sup>a/</sup> | All other <sup>b/</sup>                  |
|                       | Million bushels                | Million bushels       | Million bushels             | Million bushels | Million bushels      | Million bushels                          |
| 1923-24               | 797                            | 474                   | 248                         | 125             | 1,257                | 650                                      |
| 1924-25               | 864                            | 262                   | 191                         | 165             | 1,058                | 610                                      |
| 1925-26               | 676                            | 395                   | 191                         | 115             | 1,397                | 667                                      |
| 1926-27               | 831                            | 407                   | 221                         | 161             | 1,210                | 596                                      |
| 1927-28               | 878                            | 480                   | 239                         | 118             | 1,268                | 678                                      |
| 1928-29               | 902                            | 567                   | 307                         | 160             | 1,409                | 555                                      |
| 1929-30 <sup>c/</sup> | 792                            | 294                   | d/ (215)                    | (125)           | 1,384                | 590                                      |
|                       | World production <sup>b/</sup> | Shipments from Russia | Stocks accounted for July 1 | Total supply    | Total disappearance  | Average price per bushel British parcels |
|                       | Million bushels                | Million bushels       | Million bushels             | Million bushels | Million bushels      | Cents                                    |
| 1923-24               | 3,551                          | 21                    | 305                         | 3,877           | 3,528                | 121                                      |
| 1924-25               | 3,150                          | 1                     | 349                         | 3,500           | 3,209                | 179                                      |
| 1925-26               | 3,441                          | 27                    | 291                         | 3,759           | 3,485                | 170                                      |
| 1926-27               | 3,426                          | 49                    | 274                         | 3,749           | 3,402                | 164                                      |
| 1927-28               | 3,661                          | 5                     | 347                         | 4,013           | 3,592                | 154                                      |
| 1928-29               | 3,900                          | 0                     | 421                         | 4,321           | 3,764                | 129                                      |
| 1929-30               | 3,400                          | 0                     | 557                         | 3,957           |                      |  |

<sup>a/</sup> Excludes Russia

<sup>b/</sup> Excludes Russia and China.

<sup>c/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>d/</sup> Average yield 1919-1928 applied to 1929-30 acreage.

Prices

Cash wheat prices declined in the latter half of September under the pressure of heavy marketings, large stocks in the United States and Canada and heavy shipments of old wheat from Argentina. The weighted average cash price for all classes and grades at six United States markets declined from the middle of September into the first week of October. All classes shared in the decline. The spring wheats, however, declined most and the price of soft red winter wheat less than that of any of the other classes.

Prices in foreign markets also have been depressed by early and heavy marketings. Mr. Dawson reports that the German crop movement has been heavy which has prevented large takings of overseas supplies. The effect of the heavy marketings in Germany, as in the United States, has been to depress spot prices and the near futures in comparison with the distant futures. The spot price of domestic wheat at Berlin declined from 153 September 4 to 144 on September 25. In France prices improved slightly but at the end of the month were still below import parity. World prices generally improved somewhat in the early part of October, but this improvement was followed by some recession in the middle of the month.

The course of prices in the past month has departed somewhat from the course of prices in the 1924-25 season. Reviewing the season to date, however, it will be observed that the rise from the beginning of June to the first of August was generally greater than in the 1924-25 season. The rise in the first half of September corresponded to a similar rise in September of 1924, but in that season it continued until in the second week of October after which there was a decline through October. The decline in the latter half of September probably anticipates the decline which in 1924 came in October. This shift is probably due to differences in the distribution of supplies. The larger European crop and large supplies of old wheat in Argentina have prevented the rise, which began in September, from continuing into October. North European markets, however, will have to have wheat, and Argentine shipments can not continue indefinitely at the rate of 5 and 6 million bushels per week.

Table 2.- WHEAT: Closing price of September and December futures

| September futures |         |             |             |          |           |              |        |        |        |        |        |       |
|-------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|----------|-----------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Date              | Chicago | Kansas City | Minneapolis | Winnipeg | Liverpool | Buenos Aires |        |        |        |        |        |       |
|                   | 1928    | 1929        | 1928        | 1929     | 1928      | 1929         | 1928   | 1929   | 1928   | 1929   | 1928   | 1929  |
|                   | Cents   | Cents       | Cents       | Cents    | Cents     | Cents        | Cents  | Cents  | Cents  | Cents  | Cents  | Cents |
| Aug 29:           | 110:    | 132:        | 103:        | 127:     | 109:      | b/134:       | b/111: | b/154: | b/131: | b/140: | 114:   | 115   |
| Sept 5:           | 110:    | 132:        | 103:        | 127:     | 108:      | b/134:       | b/111: | b/152: | b/130: | b/142: | 114:   | 120   |
| December futures  |         |             |             |          |           |              |        |        |        |        |        |       |
| 12:               | 113:    | 144:        | 107:        | 137:     | 110:      | 145:         | 110:   | 158:   | 129:   | b/149: | b/110: | 122   |
| 19:               | 115:    | 139:        | 109:        | 133:     | 112:      | 140:         | 118:   | 151:   | 131:   | b/144: | b/110: | 118   |
| 26:               | 118:    | 137:        | 112:        | 131:     | 115:      | 141:         | 116:   | 148:   | 135:   | b/138: | b/113: | 113   |
| Oct 3:            | 118:    | 133:        | 112:        | 128:     | 114:      | 137:         | 118:   | 142:   | 136:   | b/138: | b/113: | c/114 |
| 10:               | 117:    | 135:        | 111:        | 130:     | 113:      | 137:         | 118:   | 148:   | 135:   | 141:   | 117:   | c/114 |
| 17:               | 115:    | 130:        | 110:        | 125:     | 111:      | 133:         | 118:   | 144:   | 136:   | 136:   | 117:   | c/122 |
| 24:               | 113:    | :           | 107:        | :        | 109:      | :            | 117:   | :      | 134:   | :      | 116:   | :     |

- a/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.
- b/ October futures.
- c/ February futures.

Table 3.- WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

| Week ended | All classes and grades | No. 2 hard winter | No. 2 Dk.n. spring | No. 1 Amber durum | No. 2 red winter | No. 2 white | Western |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|            | six markets            | Kansas City       | Minneapolis        | Minneapolis       | St. Louis        | Seattle     | a/      | 1928  | 1929  | 1928  | 1929  | 1928  | 1929  | 1928  | 1929  |
|            | Cents                  | Cents             | Cents              | Cents             | Cents            | Cents       | Cents   | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| Aug 23:    | 108                    | 128               | 104                | 122               | 123              | 141         | 109     | 131   | 127   | 134   | 112   | 128   | 128   |       |       |
| 30:        | 110                    | 123               | 106                | 120               | 122              | 134         | 109     | 127   | 144   | 130   | 113   | 125   | 125   |       |       |
| Sept 6:    | 110                    | 128               | 106                | 125               | 125              | 137         | 104     | 132   | 147   | 138   | 113   | 126   | 126   |       |       |
| 13:        | 107                    | 130               | 105                | 126               | 123              | 140         | 104     | 131   | 143   | 137   | 115   | 126   | 126   |       |       |
| 20:        | 108                    | 128               | 107                | 125               | 126              | 138         | 107     | 127   | 145   | 134   | 116   | 123   | 123   |       |       |
| 27:        | 111                    | 125               | 110                | 123               | 130              | 133         | 109     | 121   | 148   | 135   | 117   | 120   | 120   |       |       |
| Oct 4:     | 107                    | 126               | 110                | 124               | 125              | 135         | 109     | 127   | 145   | 133   | 118   | 121   | 121   |       |       |
| 11:        | 109                    | 128               | 111                | 125               | 124              | 137         | 113     | 131   | 149   | 136   | 120   | 122   | 122   |       |       |
| 18:        | 105                    | :                 | 109                | :                 | 121              | :           | 108     | :     | 147   | :     | 120   | :     | :     |       |       |
| :          | :                      | :                 | :                  | :                 | :                | :           | :       | :     | :     | :     | :     | :     | :     |       |       |
| :          | :                      | :                 | :                  | :                 | :                | :           | :       | :     | :     | :     | :     | :     | :     |       |       |

- a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

The Effect of the Wheat Storage Situation on Cash Prices  
in the United States

The congestion of grain in terminal elevators during the past three months has had a distinctly adverse effect upon cash wheat prices in the United States and appears to have had a less serious but nevertheless a definitely adverse effect upon the price of wheat futures. Since about the middle of July there has been insufficient storage space at terminal markets to adequately take care of incoming receipts in some of the terminal markets. As movement of wheat from the Southwest hard winter wheat area is the earliest of any part of the United States, the congestion first appeared at markets to which this area is tributary. Elevators at Galveston, Kansas City, and various interior terminal markets were filled up to their capacity by the end of July or early in August. The congestion moved northward along with the harvest of wheat. At Chicago available space appears to have been well filled by the latter part of August, and at Minneapolis and Duluth by early September.

The causes of the terminal elevator congestion may be said to be four in number. They are the heavy carryover of old crop wheat, the early harvest of the new crop, rapid marketing of the new crop, and finally the slow export movement. The unusual storage situation at the outset of the new season is indicated by the very large visible supply of grain in the United States on July 1. Visible supplies of wheat, corn, oats, rye, and barley, including both domestic grain and bonded stocks of foreign grain were much larger than ever before. According to the Chicago Board of Trade statement, the total for the five grains on June 29, this year, was 152,485,000 bushels against 76,689,000 on June 30, 1928, and an average of 80,793,200 bushels on the Saturday nearest July 1 for the five years 1923 to 1927. The visible supply of wheat alone was 111,596,000 bushels on June 29 of this year, compared with 53,039,000 bushels a year ago and 29,472,800 for the five year average.

In addition to the larger supply, stocks of wheat on farms, stocks in the hands of country mills and elevators, and "commercial" mill stocks were much larger than usual. Stocks of wheat on farms July 1, 1929, were estimated at 44,741,000 bushels against 23,729,000 the previous year and an average of 28,887,200 bushels for the five years 1923 to 1927. Stocks in country mills and elevators were estimated at 40,136,000 July 1, this year, against 19,227,000 on July 1, 1928, and an average of 15,030,700 for the five years 1923 to 1927. Stocks in merchant mills and elevators are estimated at 48,279,000 July 1, 1929, against 31,920,000 the year before and an average of 29,009,750 bushels for the four years 1925 to 1928.

The earliness of harvest was of importance primarily in the spring wheat area where the movement of new crop grain in volume began several weeks earlier than usual. The rapid marketing throughout the entire Wheat Belt was largely due to very favorable weather conditions but was also influenced by the increased use of combines, and in some cases by the fear of declining prices.

The over crowding of terminal facilities might have been avoided had there been a strong export demand for our wheat during the past two months. However, despite the prospect of a relatively short world crop of wheat for

the year as a whole, supplies in world markets are nevertheless more than plentiful for the present. Argentina has been shipping large quantities as a result of the large crop which they harvested in the winter of 1928-29. Furthermore, the new crop of Europe has been large, and this combined with the excellent quality of the new crop and heavy shipments from southeastern Europe has resulted in postponing the time when Europe will require foreign wheat in large quantities.

Despite the serious congestion of terminal elevator facilities, it is significant to note that total supplies of wheat in the United States this year are only very slightly above what they were a year ago. In 1928 a crop of 902 million bushels, together with stocks on July 1 of 128 million bushels, provided a total supply not including imports which entered the country during the year of 1,030 million bushels. This year the preliminary estimate of the crop is 792 million bushels, and the crop added to the stocks on July 1 of 245 million bushels makes a total of 1,037 million bushels, a supply only 7 million bushels greater than that of last year.

To the close of September exports had been approximately the same as those during the corresponding period of 1928 and indications are that mill grindings have been somewhat larger. Hence at the present time total supplies of United States grown wheat appear to be almost precisely the same as a year ago. Supplies of Canadian wheat in the United States are above the levels of a year ago by approximately 10 million bushels. With commercial stocks of domestic wheat in the United States now 70 million bushels above their level of a year ago, it is evident that a greater part of the total supply must now be in terminal storage than was the case a year ago, and consequently less wheat is being stored on farms and in country elevators combined than was the case a year ago.

Just when the storage situation will clear up so that cash wheat will be bought freely against sales for future delivery is somewhat uncertain. In 1924 United States exports of wheat as grain amounted to 4 million bushels in July, 17 million in August, and 33 million in September, and reached a peak of 45 million in October. This year exports were 8 million in July, 12 million in August, and from unofficial returns appear to have been about 10 million in September. It appears that the peak of exports will not be reached until later in the season than was the case in 1924, with an increase in volume occurring by November, and the peak perhaps in November or December. It appears without doubt that exports of the United States during the remainder of the season will be much above their levels of last year, but even if they should not be greater than last year, some easing of the storage situation should occur shortly. With smaller supplies at country points than was the case a year ago, and with mills grinding close to 50 million bushels of wheat per month at the present time, stocks of wheat at terminal markets may be expected to halt their increase shortly and to begin a decline within the next two months. Consequently, some improvement in the cash grain situation seems likely to occur during November or during December at the latest.

E. J. W.

Report of stocks of all grain at principal markets as of  
October 12, 1929

Domestic wheat in store and afloat as reported for markets in the United States increased only 1,360 million bushels in the week ending October 12. There was no change in stocks at Kansas City during the week, both public and private elevators being practically full. At Chicago there was a decrease in public elevators that was more than offset by an increase in private, making the total slightly greater than on October 5. There was a small increase in stocks at Minneapolis in both public and private elevators, the total of which amounted to 36,000 bushels. At Duluth there was a slight increase. At both Minneapolis and Duluth a small amount of additional storage space has been made available for temporary use, the total of which amounted to about one million bushels. Chicago had the only large space available for storage and it was all in private elevators. Receipts of wheat were slightly large at Chicago, Minneapolis and Kansas City than during the previous week. At Duluth there was a decrease from three to two million bushels which more than offset the increases of the other three markets.

C. E. C.

Domestic wheat in store and afloat at United States  
markets, July 6 - October 12, 1929

| Week ended       | In store             | Increase over<br>previous week |
|------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
|                  | <u>1,000 bushels</u> | <u>1,000 bushels</u>           |
| 1929             |                      |                                |
| July 6           | 93,364               | 2,922                          |
| 13               | 98,763               | 5,399                          |
| 20               | 104,990              | 6,227                          |
| 27               | 116,149              | 11,159                         |
| Aug 3            | 135,813              | 19,664                         |
| 10               | 156,297              | 20,484                         |
| 17               | 171,508              | 15,211                         |
| 24               | 179,015              | 7,507                          |
| 31               | 186,051              | 7,036                          |
| Sept 7           | 187,991              | 1,940                          |
| 14               | 192,046              | 4,055                          |
| 21               | 195,025              | 2,979                          |
| 28               | 197,443              | 2,418                          |
| Oct 5            | 199,157              | 1,714                          |
| 12 <sup>a/</sup> | 200,517              | 1,360                          |

Compiled from Commercial Grain Stocks in Store in Principal United States Markets, as reported to the market news Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

<sup>a/</sup> Preliminary.

Production and exports of United States wheat by classes

The October 1 preliminary estimates of wheat indicate a total production of 792 million bushels as compared with the bumper crop of 901 million bushels last year. While this estimate is nearly 20 million bushels higher than the low estimate of the year the crop is still the smallest one produced since 1925. The smaller crop this year is due to a poor spring wheat crop as total winter wheat production was only ten million bushels smaller than in 1928. All classes of wheat except hard red spring and soft red winter are likely to be on an export basis. The soft red winter crop is estimated to be 190 million bushels. This is a much larger crop than was produced last year and slightly larger than two years before but materially less than the 1926 crop, so that supplies of this class of wheat should not be burdensome. The hard red spring production at 136 million bushels is the smallest since 1926 but this deficiency in production will be made up in part by large stocks of old wheat. Durum wheat production is greatly reduced from that of last year also, but is above domestic requirements. Exports during 1928, however, appear to be the largest since 1922. The hard red winter crop is estimated to be 54 million bushels less than in 1928, but with a very large production in that year and a big decrease in exports for the 1928 crop year, there is a generous supply of this class of wheat on hand. The crop of white wheat this year is only slightly smaller than last year and exports from the 1928 supply were comparatively small.

Exports of wheat by classes

Total exports of wheat during the crop year 1928-29 were only 71 per cent of the previous year's exports although the 1928 crop was 24 million bushels larger than the 1927 crop. Of the 103 million bushels total, 45 million bushels were durum, 38 million bushels were hard red winter, 15 million bushels were white, three million bushels were soft red winter, and two million bushels were hard red spring. This decline in exports was made at the expense of all classes except durum which increased around 14 million bushels over the previous year or almost as much as the increase in production of durum. The exports of other classes of wheat decreased materially not only in quantity but in percentage of total exports. The table below shows the percentage which the quantity of each class of wheat is of total exports for the crop years 1927 and 1928:

| Class                 | 1927            | 1928            |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                       | <u>Per cent</u> | <u>Per cent</u> |
| Hard red spring ..... | 4               | 2               |
| Durum .....           | 21              | 43              |
| Hard red winter ..... | 45              | 37              |
| Soft red winter ..... | 9               | 3               |
| White .....           | 21              | 15              |

The exports of hard red winter at 38 million bushels were 27 million bushels smaller than the year before and together with a big increase in production largely accounted for the increase in the carryover of July 1 as compared with the previous year's carryover.

Table 5.- WHEAT: Production and exports by classes, 1920-1928

| Year<br>beginning<br>July | Production <sup>a/</sup> |                    |                    |                    |                    |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
|                           | Hard red<br>spring       | Durum              | Hard red<br>winter | Soft red<br>winter | White              | Total              |
|                           | Million<br>bushels       | Million<br>bushels | Million<br>bushels | Million<br>bushels | Million<br>bushels | Million<br>bushels |
| 1920                      | 140                      | 52                 | 302                | 247                | 91                 | 835                |
| 1921                      | 131                      | 57                 | 290                | 237                | 99                 | 815                |
| 1922                      | 170                      | 91                 | 280                | 248                | 79                 | 868                |
| 1923                      | 127                      | 55                 | 241                | 272                | 102                | 797                |
| 1924                      | 192                      | 66                 | 365                | 189                | 52                 | 864                |
| 1925                      | 156                      | 65                 | 206                | 170                | 80                 | 676                |
| 1926                      | 121                      | 48                 | 360                | 229                | 73                 | 831                |
| 1927                      | 202                      | 83                 | 317                | 181                | 95                 | 878                |
| 1928                      | 195                      | 98                 | 384                | 139                | 86                 | 902                |
| 1929                      | 136                      | 57                 | 330                | 190                | 79                 | 792                |

| Exports <sup>b/</sup> |    |    |     |    |    |     |
|-----------------------|----|----|-----|----|----|-----|
| 1920 <sup>c/</sup>    | 18 | 32 | 163 | 59 | 21 | 293 |
| 1921 <sup>c/</sup>    | 25 | 26 | 100 | 29 | 28 | 208 |
| 1922 <sup>c/</sup>    | 14 | 43 | 61  | 23 | 14 | 155 |
| 1923                  | 2  | 19 | 27  | 11 | 20 | 79  |
| 1924                  | 21 | 34 | 121 | 8  | 11 | 195 |
| 1925                  | 5  | 27 | 10  | 2  | 19 | 63  |
| 1926                  | 2  | 22 | 73  | 31 | 28 | 156 |
| 1927                  | 6  | 31 | 65  | 14 | 30 | 146 |
| 1928                  | 2  | 45 | 38  | 3  | 15 | 103 |

- <sup>a/</sup> Estimates of production by classes are based on surveys made in 1920, 1923, and 1924 of the percentage of different varieties of wheat grown, supplemented by investigations and judgment of cereal specialists. All estimates are the result of applying percentages for each State to the production of each State as estimated by the Division of Crop Estimates save that durum estimates of four States are used directly. As there are changes from year to year in the relative amounts of the varieties of wheat grown and also changes in the relative yields per acre, these figures should be considered to be only rough approximations.
- <sup>b/</sup> Total as reported by the Department of Commerce. Distribution by classes made on basis of United States inspections for export by ports and inspections of United States wheat in the Eastern Division of Canada.
- <sup>c/</sup> Estimates of exports of wheat by classes prior to 1923 are not as accurate as for later years due to the large amounts and composition of mixed wheat.

Table 6.- WHEAT: Weighted average cash price per bushel of representative wheats at stated markets  
1920-1928

| Year      | No. 1         | No. 2       | No. 2       | No. 2      |
|-----------|---------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| beginning | Dk.no. spring | Amber durum | Hard winter | Red winter |
| July      | Minneapolis   | Minneapolis | Kansas City | St. Louis  |
|           | Cents         | Cents       | Cents       | Cents      |
| 1920      | 201           | 199         | 183         | 213        |
| 1921      | 148           | 119         | 120         | 127        |
| 1922      | 126           | 107         | 113         | 121        |
| 1923      | 124           | 106         | 105         | 107        |
| 1924      | 158           | 156         | 135         | 159        |
| 1925      | 165           | 144         | 163         | 169        |
| 1926      | 151           | 155         | 135         | 138        |
| 1927      | 141           | 132         | 135         | 149        |
| 1928      | 126           | 113         | 112         | 139        |

#### Protein in the United States crop

Protein premiums of both winter and spring wheats continue low. Samples tested continue to show a high percentage of protein in Montana wheats. A report on tests made September 28 gives an average of 15.7 per cent in 7,734 samples of spring wheat, and of 13.49 per cent in 3,324 samples of winter wheat. These tests indicate that the 1929 wheat crop of Montana is as high in protein as the crop of 1925 when the crop of Montana averaged 14.25 per cent. The protein content of the hard winter wheats continues to run about as reported a month ago, averaging above 12 per cent.

#### The quality of the Canadian crop

The following report upon the quality of the Canadian crop will be of interest. We quote from a preliminary report of the chief chemist for the board of grain commissioners, Dr. F. J. Birchard:

"Milling and baking tests conducted on the 1929-30 crop in the Dominion Grain Research laboratory of the board of grain commissioners, Winnipeg, indicate that, on the whole, the milling yield is inferior, but the baking quality, grade for grade, is fully equal to, if not superior to, that of last year. The results are based on the standard samples as approved by the Grain Standards board on September 24, and the average samples to date as secured from the office of the chief inspector.

"Owing to the very satisfactory conditions under which the present crop was harvested, the effect of frost and immaturity is not a serious consideration, as was found to be the case last year; practically all the wheat is sound and mature, but each grade contains an increasing number of small undeveloped kernels, and consequently the weight per measured bushel would appear to be the chief factor in determining the grade.

"Of the total number of cars of hard red spring wheat inspected to date, four per cent graded No. one hard, forty-nine per cent one northern, thirty-nine per cent two northern, six per cent three northern, and less than one per cent of the total number of cars inspected graded numbers four, five and six.

"It may be noted here that No. 1 hard wheat has not been examined for several years, but this season forms a good portion of the crop, while Nos. 4, 5 and 6 wheat, which predominated last year, are practically non-existent in the inspection to date.

"Special attention should be called to the following:

"1. The moisture content is low, as was also the case last year. The average moisture content of all grades examined to date is about 12.0 per cent. To date, only about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent is tough (over 14.04 per cent moisture), and practically no damp (over 17 per cent moisture) has appeared on the market.

"2. The weight per bushel of each grade is decidedly lower than that of last year, in which case it was particularly high. It is also lower than that of the past three years . . . ."

The report gives tables which include the following data concerning weight per measured bushel of the Canadian crops for 1926 to 1929.

Table 7.

Weight per measured bushel of Canadian wheat crops, 1926 to 1929

| Crop and class                                    | Weight per bushel as received |                                      |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|   | Imperial bushel<br>(Canadian) | Winchester bushel<br>(United States) |
|   | Pounds                        | Pounds                               |
| Crop 1926   |                               |                                      |
| Averages for crop year:                           |                               |                                      |
| Grade:  |                               |                                      |
| No. 1 northern .....                              | 65.0                          | 63.0                                 |
| No. 2 northern .....                              | 63.0                          | 61.0                                 |
| No. 3 northern .....                              | 62.0                          | 60.0                                 |
| Crop 1927   |                               |                                      |
| Averages for crop year:                           |                               |                                      |
| Grade:  |                               |                                      |
| No. 1 northern .....                              | 64.5                          | 62.5                                 |
| No. 2 northern .....                              | 63.0                          | 61.0                                 |
| No. 3 northern .....                              | 62.0                          | 60.0                                 |
| Crop 1928   |                               |                                      |
| Averages for crop year:                           |                               |                                      |
| Grade:  |                               |                                      |
| No. 1 northern .....                              | 64.5                          | 62.5                                 |
| No. 2 northern .....                              | 64.5                          | 62.5                                 |
| No. 3 northern .....                              | 63.5                          | 61.5                                 |
| Crop 1929   |                               |                                      |
| Standard samples: <u>a/</u>                       |                               |                                      |
| No. 1 northern .....                              | 61.5                          | 59.6                                 |
| No. 2 northern .....                              | 60.5                          | 58.6                                 |
| No. 3 northern .....                              | 60.5                          | 58.6                                 |
| Winnipeg averages to Sept. 21,<br>1929: <u>a/</u> |                               |                                      |
| No. 1 northern .....                              | 64.0                          | 62.0                                 |
| No. 2 northern .....                              | 62.5                          | 60.6                                 |
| No. 3 northern .....                              | 62.5                          | 60.6                                 |
| <u>a/</u> No. 1 hard, 1929 only:                  |                               |                                      |
| Standard samples .....                            | 64.0                          | 62.0                                 |
| Winnipeg averages to<br>Sept. 21, 1929 .....      | 66.5                          | 64.4                                 |

Quoting further from the report:

"In accordance with the lower weight per bushel the yield of straight grade flour is reduced in each grade, being approximately one per cent lower in the case of average one northern, one and one-half per cent in the case of average two northern, and one per cent in the case of average three northern. The weight per bushel of average No. 1 hard is two and one-half pounds heavier than that of average No. 1 northern of last year, while the yield of straight grade flour from these two grades is practically the same.

"Since an insufficient number of samples of the lower grades was available, no satisfactory data could be obtained as regards these grades.

"3. The protein content of the averages of the grades and of the corresponding straight grade flour is higher in each case, than was found last year. It is also considerably higher than the average of the last three years. It should also be noted that the protein content of nearly 40 per cent of the crop examined is between 15 and 17 per cent, while last year not more than two per cent contained this amount. The maximum protein in any sample tested last year was 16 per cent, while this year a number of samples tested between 18 and 19 per cent. It would appear from test conducted to date that the quality of the protein is somewhat inferior to that of last year, but it is considered advisable to make further tests before making any definite statement in this regard.

"4. The absorption of the flour of each grade is distinctly less than that of last year, the difference amounting to between two and three per cent in each grade.

"5. The baking quality of the straight grade flour from each grade, when baked by itself, is superior to that of last year, as indicated by the increased loaf volume, greater oven spring and better texture. In this connection, it should be particularly noted that the baking quality of average No. 1 hard is superior to that of average No. 1 northern. In the standard samples, the difference is not significant. Two northern is practically equal to one northern as regards baking quality, while three northern is inferior, although still superior to that of the same grade of last year.

"In general, while it would appear that the baking quality of the standard samples is rather better than that of the averages examined to date, it should be noticed that the yield of straight grade flour from the standards is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 per cent less than that obtained from the averages.

"6. The color of both the flour and the bread is very similar to that of last year, although that of two northern and three northern, is slightly more yellow. It is believed that this somewhat increased yellow color is due to the presence of a larger proportion of Garnet wheat than was found in these grades last year."

World market conditions

Net exports from countries for which data are available, July 1 to October 5, total 165 million bushels, or 13 million bushels in excess of last year. This total, however, does not include exports from Canada in September. Shipments from Canada, four markets, added to the exports from other countries, total 182 million bushels, 19 millions less than in the corresponding period of the past season. The most significant changes between the two seasons are in Canada and Argentina, the former having shipped 63 million bushels less and the latter 40 million more than in the corresponding period of the past season. It is of interest to note that with a larger crop than last year India is importing a small amount of wheat. Russia produces no evidence of an exportable surplus. The Balkan countries, however, with small crops are shipping more than they shipped in the early months of the past season.

Turning to conditions in foreign markets it will be noted that European importing countries began taking about the same quantity and, in some cases, somewhat more than in the corresponding periods of the past season. Imports in August and September, however, seem to have been less than in those months of the past season. Agricultural Commissioner Dawson reports dullness in European markets. He says that the flour mills as well as the trade are cautious in making advance purchases; the domestic crop movement is heavy and has reduced the takings of overseas supplies. Consul Kamper reports from Tokyo that the condition of the milling industry in Japan is unsatisfactory at the present time, due to general business depression and a decline in the export demand for flour. Commissioner Nyhus reports that the Shanghai flour market is weak and that the movement of flour at Tientsin is slow as stocks are unusually large and the prices of foreign flour are relatively so high as to discourage the making of new contracts. Consul Langdon at Dairen, on the other hand, reports the prospects for marketing American flour in his territory to be very favorable at the present time. The foreign market outlook, however, is not so discouraging as indicated by these current reports. As indicated above, the markets are depressed by heavy marketings of domestic wheat and a large world visible supply. Gradually the domestic wheats will be absorbed and the takings of foreign wheats will increase.

Table 8 - WHEAT INCLUDING FLOUR: Net exports from principal exporting countries, years beginning July 1, 1924 - 1929

| Country from which exported | 1924-     | 1925-     | 1926-     | 1927-     | 1928-     | Prel. est. | Net exports reported |           |           |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                             | 25        | 26        | 27        | 28        | 29        | 1929-      | July 1 to            | 1928-29   | 1929-30   |
|                             | Mill bush  | Mill bush            | Mill bush | Mill bush |
| United States               | 255       | 92        | 206       | 191       | 142       | 200-250    | Oct 5                | 47        | 46        |
| Canada                      | 194       | 320       | 305       | 305       | 422       | 225-260    | Aug 31               | 65        | 34        |
| Russia                      | 0         | 27        | 49        | 5         | 0         | 0          | Oct 5                | 0         | 0         |
| British India               | 45        | 8         | 10        | 13        | a/-22     | 0          | Oct 5                | 2         | 1         |
| Hungary                     | 15        | 19        | 21        | 22        | 24        | 20-24      | Oct 5                | 2         | 2         |
| Rumania                     | 4         | 8         | 11        | 7         | 2         | 10-15      |                      | -         | -         |
| Bulgaria                    | a/b/-2    | 4         | 2         | 2         | 1         | 0          |                      | -         | -         |
| Yugoslavia                  | 9         | 12        | 10        | 1         | 8         | 10-20      |                      | -         | -         |
| Algeria                     | a/-1      | 5         | a/-1      | 5         | 4         | 0-5        | July 31              | a/-2      | c/        |
| Argentina                   | 125       | 100       | 138       | 178       | 218       | 150-175    | Oct 5                | 26        | 66        |
| Australia                   | 124       | 77        | 97        | 73        | 113       | 65-80      | Oct 5                | 12        | 16        |
| Total                       | 768       | 672       | 848       | 802       | 912       | 660-829    |                      | 152       | 165       |

a/ Net imports.      b/ Year ended December 31.      c/ Less than 500,000 bushels.

Table 9 - WHEAT INCLUDING FLOUR: Net imports from principal exporting countries, years beginning July 1, 1924 - 1929

| Country          | 1924-     | 1925-     | 1926-     | 1927-     | 1928-     | Prel. est. | Net imports reported |           |           |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                  | 25        | 26        | 27        | 28        | 29        | 1929-      | July 1 to            | 1928-29   | 1929-30   |
|                  | Mill bush  | Mill bush            | Mill bush | Mill bush |
| United Kingdom   | 216       | 188       | 217       | 211       | 204       | a/         | Aug 31               | 36        | 35        |
| Italy            | 96        | 64        | 87        | 87        | 82        |            | Aug 31               | 14        | 6         |
| Germany          | 71        | 56        | 94        | 92        | 66        |            | Aug 31               | 14        | 21        |
| France           | 41        | 34        | 53        | 54        | 51        |            | July 31              | 3         | 6         |
| Belgium          | 39        | 39        | 40        | 42        | 41        |            | July 31              | 3         | 4         |
| Netherlands      | 26        | 27        | 28        | 31        | 29        |            | Aug 31               | 4         | 5         |
| Czechoslovakia   | 23        | 19        | 21        | 21        | 17        |            | July 31              | 1         | 1         |
| Greece           | 23        | 18        | 20        | 19        | 22        |            | July 31              | 2         | 2         |
| Irish Free State | 19        | 18        | 19        | 19        | 18        |            | July 31              | 1         | 2         |
| Austria          | 16        | 15        | 17        | 16        | 14        |            |                      | -         | -         |
| Switzerland      | 14        | 14        | 17        | 18        | 15        |            | Aug 31               | 3         | 5         |
| Sweden           | 11        | 6         | 6         | 9         | 8         |            | Aug 31               | 1         | 2         |
| Norway           | 5         | 6         | 6         | 7         | 9         |            | July 31              | c/        | 1         |
| Denmark          | 6         | 6         | 7         | 10        | 17        |            | July 31              | 1         | 1         |
| Finland          | 4         | 5         | 5         | 5         | 6         |            | July 31              | c/        | 1         |
| Poland           | 7         | b/-2      | 7         | 8         | 4         |            | July 31              | 1         | c/        |
| Spain            | b/-1      | 1         | 1         | 4         | 15        |            |                      | -         | -         |
| Estonia          | 1         | 1         | 1         | 1         | 1         |            | July 31              | c/        | c/        |
| Latvia           | 2         | 2         | 2         | 2         | 3         |            |                      | -         | -         |
| Total            | 619       | 517       | 648       | 656       | 624       |            |                      | 84        | 92        |

a/ See the September issue, page 11.      b/ Net exports.      c/ Less than 500,000 bushels.

Shanghai wheat market conditions

A decided decline in the milling industry in Shanghai is expected by January first, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner P. O. Nyhus at Shanghai. The present stocks of wheat at mills vary from one to three months supply but arrivals are falling off sharply and millers are doubtful of their ability to buy foreign wheat to supplement the small arrivals of native wheat. Native wheat for October delivery is quoted at \$1.09 per bushel while American wheat, western red No. 2 for November and December shipment is quoted at \$1.33 per bushel which is above the price at which contracts can profitably be made. Canadian No. 5 is quoted higher than American western red No. 2. The local flour market is weak due to the slow demand from Tientsin and to the somewhat large stocks that are being held locally. Vice Consul Paschall at Tientsin reported that the movement of flour at Tientsin is slow as stocks there are unusually large and prices of foreign flour are too high to enable new contracts to be made.

The flour market at Dairen

Consul Langdon at Dairen reports that prospects for marketing American flour on the Dairen market are very favorable at the present time according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner P. O. Nyhus at Shanghai. Considerable business has already been done in American flour in South Manchuria and an even larger volume is expected to be done during the next few months as American flour is quoted lower than Shanghai, Japanese or Canadian flour. The Nanking government placed an embargo on the export of Shanghai flour to Dairen but this embargo is of little importance at the present time as the price margin is in favor of American flour. The military authorities in North Manchuria have placed an embargo on wheat and flour shipments to Changchun, the junction point of the Japanese South Manchurian Railway and the Eastern Chinese Railway, which is controlled by the Chinese authorities. The embargo is also in effect on shipments to points further south in Central Manchuria and to the eastern and western Russian frontiers. The measure which is designated to provide an adequate and cheap source of grain to feed the troops in Northern Manchuria, confirms the reports of a good wheat crop in that region. The embargo widens the field of distribution for imports at Dairen as it cuts off the wheat supplies from the north to a few mills in Southern Manchuria and eliminates the competition of the Harbin flour mills.

The Continental European wheat market situation during September 1929 a/

European business in overseas wheat during September was restricted as in August while activity in Continental wheat was considerable, according to O. L. Dawson, Acting Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. The large amount of surplus wheat already disposed of this season by Danubian countries is a significant point in the Continental wheat situation. A larger proportion of these shipments than usual went to western and northern Europe. This rapid movement of the Danubian surplus is apparent from the figures on

a/ By Acting Agricultural Commissioner Owen L. Dawson, Berlin, Germany, September 30, 1929. Supplemented by cable October 11, 1929.

shipments. Danube shipments of wheat and wheat flour from the first of July through October are reported 4,960,000 bushels as compared with 792,000 bushels in the corresponding period of the past season. This heavy movement added to the declining price tendency of spot wheat in the principal import markets which have been well supplied this season with offers of domestic European wheat. Observers, indeed, are inclined to think that domestic offerings for the Continent as a whole this season are more pressing; and the crop movements considerably faster than usual. This is also indicated by the congestion in Continental ports despite the moderate receipts from overseas which are much below the last two seasons.

Overseas shipments to Continental ports have been considerably less than a year ago. A number of arriving lots were transferred to the United Kingdom, total shipments to which were very heavy.

Stocks in the trade have accumulated while farm stocks are expected to show, at least in important surplus regions, heavier declines than usual. Such distribution of stocks is significant for later market developments as the portion of stocks in hands of producers has less influence upon spot prices than have the quantities in trade channels.

Thus, the market situation presents the following picture: Consumptive purchases of the flour mills are moderate and the flour mills as well as the trade are cautious in making advance purchases. On the other hand, the domestic crop movement is heavy and has prevented larger takings from overseas supplies. The pressure on spot prices therefore is considerable. December quotations in Germany declined insignificantly through September, while spots decreased considerably. However, the more exclusively the Continent depends on domestic supplies early in the season, the earlier will it be forced into dependence on overseas sources. The market outlook for forward months, from the standpoint of market technique, is therefore decidedly better than the present spot situation. This idea is borne out as the prevalent market opinion by the fact that spots sold at a considerable and steadily increasing discount below Decembers in important deficit markets.

Rye prices in central Europe declined also considerably and offerings of the farmers have been pressing. In Germany the Getreidehandelsgesellschaft continued to make stock purchases and support the market.

Purchases of feed grains continued rather small up to about the middle of September when the market became more active for practically all kinds of feed grains. Good demand was then reported, particularly from Denmark and Germany, for Danubian barley. German oats of good quality was sold to Holland, England and the Scandinavian countries and business improved also for Argentine oats offered at cheap prices. Demand for corn remained limited, with good prospects for the southeastern crop maintained. The corn crop in these countries, as well as in Italy, will be somewhat reduced in quantity, because of the drought, but will be of good quality and available for export earlier than usual. Prices of feed grains weakened during the first half of September, with a sustained tone following the revival of demand. Fodder crops on the Continent were seriously curtailed through the period of drought and heat in August and early September, which will be an important factor in the future demand for feed grains. The upward movement in hog numbers will also have significance later in the season.

The following is our estimate of the Continental wheat crop in 1929:  
 Table 10- WHEAT: Production in European countries, average 1924-1928,  
 annual 1927-1929

| Country                             | Average<br>1924-1928 | 1927         | 1928         | Estimate as<br>of Sept 29,<br>1929 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------------|
|                                     | : 1,000 bush         | : 1,000 bush | : 1,000 bush | : 1,000 bush                       |
| Germany .....                       | 112,991              | 120,522      | 141,593      | 115,584                            |
| Italy .....                         | 211,208              | 195,809      | 228,596      | a/ (246,180)                       |
| France .....                        | 280,140              | 276,128      | b/ (286,600) | c/ (334,364)                       |
| Belgium .....                       | 14,910               | 16,277       | 17,986       | 15,995                             |
| Netherlands .....                   | 5,853                | 6,157        | 7,336        | d/ 3,487                           |
| Czechoslovakia .....                | 39,512               | 40,385       | 51,499       | 48,060                             |
| Switzerland .....                   | 3,852                | 4,119        | 4,270        | e/ 5,791                           |
| Greece .....                        | 11,481               | 12,970       | 13,085       | 13,981                             |
| Austria .....                       | 10,695               | 11,960       | 12,915       | 11,912                             |
| Denmark .....                       | 9,200                | 9,408        | 12,214       | (10,288)                           |
| Poland .....                        | 50,165               | 54,230       | 59,219       | 60,259                             |
| Sweden .....                        | 13,460               | 15,835       | 19,155       | (19,474)                           |
| Norway .....                        | 594                  | 605          | 798          | (661)                              |
| Finland .....                       | 941                  | 1,064        | 998          | 1,036                              |
| Latvia .....                        | 2,094                | 2,636        | 2,499        | (2,499)                            |
| Estonia .....                       | 859                  | 1,079        | 1,037        | (1,057)                            |
| Spain .....                         | 139,136              | 144,825      | 119,884      | 139,793                            |
| Portugal .....                      | 10,121               | 11,447       | 7,546        | (9,186)                            |
| Total 18 deficit<br>countries ..... | 917,212              | 925,456      | 987,230      | 1,039,587                          |
| Hungary .....                       | 74,850               | 76,933       | 99,211       | f/ (77,161)                        |
| Yugoslavia .....                    | 73,541               | 56,568       | 103,294      | 96,966                             |
| Rumania .....                       | 99,664               | 96,734       | 115,544      | g/ (88,184)                        |
| Bulgaria .....                      | 39,083               | 42,121       | 50,691       | 33,142                             |
| Total 4 surplus<br>countries .....  | 287,147              | 272,356      | 368,740      | 295,453                            |
| Deficit countries .....             | 917,212              | 925,456      | 987,230      | 1,049,587                          |
| Surplus countries .....             | 287,147              | 272,356      | 368,740      | 295,453                            |
| Grand total .....                   | 1,204,359            | 1,197,812    | 1,355,970    | 1,335,040                          |

Figures in parenthesis are estimates made by Agricultural Commissioner Dawson.

a/ Unofficial, latest official estimate 259,628,000 bushels.

b/ Unofficial. The official estimate of 281,285,000 is regarded as too low.

c/ Unofficial. The official estimate is 319,863,000 bushels.

d/ Official estimate but is regarded as too low.

e/ Include meslin and spelt.

f/ Unofficial. The latest official estimate is 71,207,000 bushels.

Preliminary official generally tend toward a downward bias.

g/ Unofficial. The official estimate is 91,858,000 bushels. Mr.

Dawson believes the acreage to be overestimated.

According to these figures the Continental wheat crop will be 1.5 per cent below 1928 or about 10.9 per cent above the average 1924-28. It is

important to note that, while the wheat crop in the surplus regions is about 20 per cent below 1928, the deficit countries have a crop of about 5.3 per cent more than last year. This distribution is somewhat favorable to increased consumption. It is probable the net wheat deficit of the Continent of Europe (22 countries) will be between 65,000,000 bushels below and 9,000,000 bushels above the 1928-29 season deficit.

#### Germany

The wheat market in Germany during September was characterized by reluctance in buying foreign as well as domestic wheat, but takings of the latter improved recently. The movement of the new crop assumed quite heavy proportions which resulted in a decline of prices. Transactions in flour were small as purchases were only to cover current needs. The demand is expected to become more active as soon as the pressure resulting from the new crop movement shall have lessened. The rather heavy accumulation of foreign wheat the last part of June and early July has also been a factor in the depressed tone of the market but this is now passing with decreased exports of the past weeks.

Spot prices of wheat which showed a slight increase toward the end of August have declined since the beginning of September. The present spot price of wheat in Berlin is but slightly above the corresponding price of last year. The weakness in the German wheat market for spots throughout September was in general more pronounced than in overseas. On the other hand the decrease in futures was less pronounced than in spots.

The rye situation is regarded as very unfavorable with another good crop and considerable stocks remaining from the old crop. Rye prices have continued to decline throughout September after a temporary firmness toward the end of August. Rye offers have been large and urgent, and only limited quantities have been absorbed. The spot price of rye was \$1.09 per bushel in Berlin on September 25, as compared with \$1.17 on August 24, 1929, and about \$1.27 in the second half of September 1928. The decline of rye prices would probably have been much larger had not the Getreide-Handelsgesellschaft- a Government supported company- bought large quantities to prevent a further decline of prices. December prices of rye are also considerably higher than spot prices. Rye prices are now about on the level of feed grains which will be an inducement toward larger feeding of rye than usual. The price of spot rye in Berlin on September 21 was \$1.08 per bushel, for feed barley (winter barley) \$.90 per bushel and for oats \$.60.

The following table shows the development of domestic wheat and rye spot prices:

Table 11.- GERMANY: Price per bushel of domestic wheat and rye.

| Date   | Wheat   |         |        | Rye    |
|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
|        | Hamburg | Breslau | Berlin | Berlin |
|        | Cents   | Cents   | Cents  | Cents  |
| Aug 14 | 180     | 159     | 160    | 114    |
| 21     | 174     | 158     | 157    | 117    |
| 28     | 165     | 152     | 147    | 111    |
| Sept 4 | 163     | 154     | 153    | 119    |
| 11     | 160     | 150     | 147    | 114    |
| 18     | 159     | 147     | 146    | 111    |
| 25     | 155     | 145     | 144    | 109    |
| Oct 2  | 156     | 145     | 145    | 109    |
| 9      | 164     |         |        | 112    |
| 16     | 163     |         |        | 106    |

Footnotes on following page.

- a/ Wheat of any German district of at least 58.7 pounds per Winchester bushel.
- b/ Wheat of any German district in carloads 370 bushels of at least 58.7 pounds per Winchester bushel.
- c/ "Markischer" wheat of at least 59 pounds per Winchester bushel.
- d/ "Markischer" rye of at least 56 pounds per Winchester bushel.

Wheat imports in August were comparatively small, amounting to 5,266,000 bushels compared with 16,663,000 bushels in July 1929 and 6,906,000 bushels in August 1928. Exports of wheat in August showed some increase in comparison to July. September figures of wheat arrivals in the sea ports and to the Dutch frontier indicate that during the first part of September imports have continued to decline and were much smaller than last year for the same period. Stock figures in Bremen have increased as a consequence of slow sales to the interior.

In the consuming centers the visible stocks have increased probably somewhat more than is normally the case at this time of the year as a consequence of heavy domestic marketings. The visible stocks in Berlin were 536,000 bushels on August 31, 1929, compared with 359,000 bushels last year. The visible rye stocks in Berlin were 1,250,000 bushels on August 31, 1929, against 207,000 bushels last year. The difference in the visible rye stocks between 1929 and 1928 is especially striking.

The agricultural organizations are asking urgently for new relief measures. There is some possibility that new measures will be taken in the near future as the Federal Minister of Agriculture has given some consideration to these demands. The government has issued an order obligating flour mills to mill 50 per cent domestic wheat during the period October 1 to November 30, 1929. The milling rates for these months had previously stood at 40 per cent. The rates for the remainder of the season remained at 30 per cent. It is also possible that the duty on feed barley will be increased in order to place rye in better competitive position with reference to barley.

Our opinion about the outturn of the grain crop has changed only slightly during September. The estimate of the "Deutscher Landwirtschaftsrat" as of August 15 is somewhat below the official estimate of August 1. It is to be noted, however, that the government's final estimate for last year was considerably higher than that of the Landwirtschaftsrat.

#### France

The wheat market in France was mostly during September and prices have experienced a slight increase, but are still below the import parity. The firmness of the market was based on a decline of domestic offers rather than on an improved demand. Farm offers which were large during July and August have dropped off considerably.

The following estimates relating to the French wheat crop for 1929 have appeared:

|   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| Official estimate                             | 319,863,000 bushels |
| Destombe                                      | 328,779,000 bushels |
| Sicot (statistician for<br>Bodenheimer & Co.) | 361,444,000 bushels |
| Bulletin des Halles                           | 389,900,000 bushels |

It is to be noted that the yield per acre according to Sicot is 29.6 bushels and the Bulletin des Halles 30.6 or but slightly larger. The Bulletin des Halles uses the same area as the Ministry of Agriculture. Mr. Sicot uses a lower acreage than the Ministry of Agriculture as he allows for greater winter kill which appears to be consistent with comments on the crop since early spring. However, the yield used by Sicot is about 22 per cent higher and of the Bulletin des Halles 26 per cent higher than any on record.

It seems difficult to reconcile these reports of phenomenal yields with unfavorable condition reports during the early part of the season. It does appear, however, that the government estimate of 319,863,000 bushels is too low. Making allowance for a higher yield and a somewhat lower acreage we figure a crop of about 334,400,000 bushels.

The outturn of the crop appears to be somewhat above the net disappearance for last season and stocks at the beginning of the season were rather heavy. This supply situation in connection with unsatisfactory prices for farmers has given rise to considerable talk about methods of control by the government.

After a recent cabinet meeting the following press release was given out by the Ministry of interior: a/

"The cabinet has thoroughly examined the wheat situation. It has authorized the Ministers of Finance and Agriculture to introduce in the Chamber of Deputies, immediately upon its re-convening, a bill extending the period of validity of temporary admission permits for wheat from three to six months, and a bill on the transfer of such permits.

The same Ministers have been instructed to prepare a bill providing for "bons d'importation".

The Minister of Agriculture will further circularize local Agricultural Loan Organizations in order that the necessary funds may be placed at the disposition of small farmers who might desire to borrow on their crops.

Finally, the Cabinet, with the end in view of avoiding crises in quotations such as happen from time to time, shall present to Parliament a bill creating a Wheat Office. This public organization shall follow closely all problems relating to wheat production in France and in the world, in order to bring about at an opportune time any measures likely to safeguard national production."

a/ See report of Consul Cochran for September, 1929.

According to American Consul H. Merle Cochran at Paris, this amendment of the regime of temporary admission as indicated above will permit millers to use fully all permits now in hand which often lapse because of their short period of validity. It is also pointed out by Mr. Cochran that this regime guarantees to wheat importers the refund of customs duties on any tonnage reexported either in its original form or after conversion into flour. It is believed that a more simple and liberal enforcement of the temporary admission system would permit millers to export a larger tonnage of flour to meet the demand in foreign markets thus relieving the home market when it happens to be congested.

The "bons d'importation" referred to is similar to the system now existing in Germany which gives the right to import an amount of grain free of customs duty equal to the amount exported. There are various proposals in France as to whether the import certificate should apply only to wheat or other kinds of grain or whether it should even apply to other commodities.

The import certificate plan differs from the temporary admission plan in that, export transaction takes place first and allows the import at a later date if necessary.

The plans for establishing a wheat office to deal with the many problems connected with the large supply this year are much discussed. It is thought that aid to farmers for storing grain for which facilities are very short at present, would be one of the most practicable things such an office could do.

As some quantities of high gluten content foreign wheat will need to be imported for blending purposes, France will endeavor to export wheat but the extent of this movement will depend much upon government action.

### Italy

The market for domestic wheat continued in depression owing to large offers and reluctance on the part of buyers. The quotation of Italian wheat remained below the import parity. Nevertheless Italy will have to import considerable quantities of foreign wheat. Some purchases of overseas and Hungarian wheat have already been made during September. According to a speech of the Minister of National Economy the wheat crop amounts to 259,628,000 bushels, but we believe that this estimate is too optimistic and that the actual outturn will be somewhat lower.

### Netherlands and Belgium

Wheat markets in Holland and Belgium remained quiet during September and only on few days larger transactions were made. Practically no demand could be noticed from German buyers, and sales were made almost exclusively to Belgian and Dutch flour mills. It is expected that Germany will show a better demand within the near future. Port stocks at Antwerp and Rotterdam have continued to increase. Danube wheat has proved to be a strong competitor against overseas wheat during the past month.

Danube Basin

The surplus producing countries of the Danube Basin reported rather active export business for Hungarian and Yugoslavian wheat during all of September, though the price tendency was varying and somewhat weak on the whole. Also the Viennese produce exchange, important as middleman for Danubian grain business, profited from the activity in Hungary and Yugoslavia, and the turnover was considerable. It is a remarkable feature of this season that a very large proportion of the combined Hungarian and Yugoslavian wheat surplus has been sold already and reports indicate that about two-thirds of the surplus have been shipped out to date. As a further illustration of the unusual rate of movement of the wheat surplus this year it is pointed out that Yugoslavia chartered about 100 steamers for Danube shipments to November 15, compared with a 140 steamers during the whole of a normal season. Of further interest, and as unusual as the above, is the fact that most of the sales of Danubian wheat were effected for shipments down the Danube to Western Europe and partly the Scandinavian countries, while normally much of the surplus is taken by the central European deficit countries and Italy.

Domestic trading in Austria and Czechoslovakia was limited, with prices slightly declining. Offerings were pretty large.

Prospects for the new corn crop in southeastern Europe remained good, despite continued drought and some resultant reduction in the quantitative outlook. The dry weather appears to have been very beneficial for the quality produced, however, and it is expected that the corn will be dry enough for the export earlier than usual, so it is hoped that considerable quantities can move before winter sets in. Business in Danubian feed grains, corn and barley, was important, particularly to western Europe.

Various farm relief measures are under discussion in Austria also, amongst which the most important are the possible introduction of the import certificate system for grain and cattle, government seed credits to insure the sowing campaign 1929-30, and a grain monopoly. The first two measures are likely to be accepted.

Poland

The Polish wheat market was mostly weak. Harvesting was finished under favorable weather conditions, and the quality is reported satisfactory. Since beginning September large quantities of the new wheat crop have appeared in the market. The rye situation is still less favorable than the wheat situation. Recent reports from Poland state that an increase of the duties on wheat, rye, barley and oats is expected in the near future. The export duties which hindered export business greatly last fall were already abolished this summer.

The second Polish crop estimate as of beginning September is below the first estimate, but remain for wheat, rye and barley slightly above the final estimate of the good crop of 1928.

Soviet RussiaThe Grain Market Situation

Procurements are still greatly above those of the two previous years, having amounted to about 1,900,000 short tons in August compared with 580,000 short tons in August 1928 and 1,090,000 short tons in August 1927. The August procuring plan for all crops - which was fixed at a greatly raised level compared with the previous year - was surpassed by 24.5 per cent. On September 1, procurements of all grains were more than 3 times those of 1928 and almost double those of the preceding year. This seeming success, however, is marred by the fact that the proportion of different crops procured up to now is not favorable, minor grains and feedstuffs predominating, while the most important bread crops, wheat and rye, are coming in less satisfactorily and their pace of procurements is regarded insufficient to guarantee execution of the yearly plan. The share of bread grains in the August procurements was 59 per cent of the total as compared with 72 per cent last year and 94 per cent in 1927. This is all the more important, as the tension of the domestic grain market experienced during the whole of last year has greatly reduced stocks of grain in the hands of the Government, and bread grain of the new crop is probably necessary to enable the uninterrupted supplying of the consuming regions and industrial centers with grain and grain products. One of the reasons for unsatisfactory procurements of bread grains is attributed by the Soviet press to the fact that up to now procuring organizations laid too much weight on how much they procured without any, or insufficient, attention paid to what they procured. As a result, peasants being pressed to deliver their surpluses naturally sold the less valuable crops first and kept back the wheat and rye. This assumption is confirmed by recent reports of the press that speculation and private buying of grain has again developed, with purchases concentrating chiefly around wheat. It seems likely that once peasants have seen how desirable a crop wheat is, they will either hold it back hoping for a still larger increase in its value, or sell it on the private market. There is no doubt that the less favorable development of bread grain procurements, is, at least partly, accounted for by the outturn of this year's crop, as both winter-kill and summer drought were adverse factors, probably most detrimental in the case of wheat and rye. Previous assumptions that winter-kill was extensive also in 1928 are now confirmed by a statement just made in the Soviet press that winter-kill during the past two years amounted to over 17,000,000 acres.a/

The development of procurements during the first half of September appears to have been very similar to that of the last part of August, with press complaining that a sufficient increase has not yet taken place over August levels which would enable the realization of the Government's stipulation to finish the 1929/30 procuring campaign by January/February. Statements have been made by the Soviet press that September procurements should be double those of August.

The situation with respect to bread grain procurements has not shown any signs of betterment in September and a high Ukrainian official even stated recently that the share of bread grains in total Ukrainian procurements

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a/ Data for 1927 winter-kill has now been revised, previous information indicating a winter-kill of somewhat above 15 million acres.

has been showing a steady decline, having amounted to

|             |    |           |          |
|-------------|----|-----------|----------|
| 46 per cent | in | September | 1-5,     |
| 42 per cent | in | September | 6-10     |
| 38.4 "      | "  | "         | " 11-15. |

The gross grain crop in 1929 is estimated at 84 million short tons. The 1928 crop was estimated at 86 million tons at the first of October but the last of October was reduced to 82 million tons and was latter reduced to 80 million short tons.

#### The 1929 Autumn Sowing Campaign

The Autumn sowing campaign, the development of which next to the procuring campaign, is regarded as most vital at present, has begun under rather adverse weather conditions. The prolonged period of drought experienced in many important regions of the Union has delayed sowing by 2 to 3 weeks.

Other factors influencing the outturn of the 1929 Autumn sowing campaign are poor preparation for the campaign by the organs concerned, some shortage of seed, as well as the tendency of rich peasants to reduce their acreage. The Government seems to be reckoning with this tendency as while the total increase of acreage is fixed at 7 per cent, an increase of only 4 per cent is provided for in the case of individual peasants: the remaining increase of 3 per cent is to be achieved by a large increase of the "socialistic sector" of agriculture.

The plan provides for a very significant increase of the winter sown acreage in Ukraine (\* 12 per cent), in accordance with the Government's efforts to offset the unfavorable influence of the two year's winter-kill there. Ukraine is, next to North Caucasus and Crimea, one of the most important winter crop sections of the Union, and has suffered greatly from the winter-kill of the past two years. 1928 winter-kill is now reported to have been very extensive, thus confirming our previous reports to that effect. It is now indicated that over 17 million acres have been winter-killed during each of the past two years <sup>a/</sup>, this being about 8 per cent of the total acreage under grain and somewhat less than 20 per cent of the acreage under winter crops alone.

#### The Australian wheat crop

The 1929 wheat crop of Australia is expected to be below last year according to preliminary studies of the relation of wheat yields to rainfall made in the Foreign Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. Based on current weather conditions the most probable size of crop is about 115 to 135 million bushels compared with 160 million in 1928.

<sup>a/</sup> Data on the 1927 winter-kill has now been revised, previous information indicating that winter-kill amounted to more than 15 million acres.

The average yield of the four principal producing states is indicated to be about 8.6 bushels to the acre according to reported rainfall conditions through September compared with a 1928 yield of 10.9 bushels and an average of 11.5 bushels in the 17 years 1911 to 1927.

The Australian wheat acreage for this year is officially reported at 14,500,000 acres which is slightly below the 1928 area. A yield of 8.6 bushels to the acre would give a total Australian crop of about 125 million bushels. Allowing some margin for errors of estimate a crop between 115 and 135 million bushels seems probable. October weather may change the outlook somewhat although usually it has not had a close relation to yield.

The indicated reduction in wheat yield this year is based on reduced rainfall during the growing season. During the four months April to July, the plowing, seeding and early growing season, the rainfall was about three-fourths of a 17-year average in the Australian wheat areas. It ranged from a little over half of average in New South Wales, where the greatest acreage is seeded, to slightly above average in western Australia. Complete figures are not available for August and September. Figures for important districts in the wheat growing areas are usually a good indication of the rainfall over the entire areas. For these districts the amount of rainfall in August and September this year was about two-thirds of average. In New South Wales it was nearly up to the average, in Victoria and south Australia it was about two-thirds of the average and in west Australia about half the average.

The yields indicated by these weather conditions are based on separate studies for each of the four important wheat growing States. A rather careful preliminary study was made for south Australia since both temperature and rainfall records were available for a long series of years. According to this study rainfall during August and September showed the closest relation to wheat yields in that State. The rainfall from April to July came next. In both cases the rainfall appeared to have a direct effect on yield, increases in rainfall being accompanied by increased yields. October rainfall also had a slight direct relation to yield. In most years the rainfall before April showed little apparent relationship to yield, nor did the temperature in the maturing period. The nearness of the ocean to the south Australian wheat fields probably explains the absence of any noticeable damage to the crop from heat.

For 1929 the rainfall in the wheat zone of south Australia in the period April-July lacked nearly a third of reaching the 17-year average. March rainfall was also one of the smallest on record. August-September rainfall in two important districts lacked over a third of the average. Assuming rainfall in these districts to be indicative

of the whole wheat zone, and assuming an average rainfall for October, the yield indicated is about 8.2 bushels to the acre compared with 8.5 bushels in 1928 and an average of 10.9 bushels in the 17 years studied.

Rainfall in the same three periods was used in studies of wheat yield for Victoria and New South Wales. In general the same relationships held true in Victoria as in south Australia, with increased yields usually accompanying increases in rainfall in all three periods. In occasional years, however, the August-September rainfall appears according to this study to have been too heavy for optimum results. The only year in which October rainfall was indicated to have been too heavy for best returns was 1917.

In Victoria greater differences occurred between the calculated and the officially reported yields than in south Australia. Temperature variations may account at least in part for this greater variability in Victoria, although earlier studies had shown no very close relationship between temperature and yields. The wheat region in this State is separated from the coast by a mountain range and thus is probably subject to greater extremes of temperature than south Australia. Unfortunately temperature records are not available for the wheat growing areas of Victoria in recent years.

In 1929 the April-July rainfall in the Victoria wheat zone was about a fourth below average and August-September rainfall in two important districts was less than two-thirds of the average. Assuming average rainfall in October the wheat yield indicated by these weather factors would be about 10.4 bushels to the acre compared with 12.4 bushels in 1928 and a 17-year average of 12.9 bushels.

The wheat zone of New South Wales is also separated from the coast by mountains and in addition is nearer to the equator, so it is likely that temperature variations have a greater effect on yield than in Victoria. Recent temperature figures are not available for the wheat region of New South Wales.

This region tends to have heavier rainfall in the planting season and in the maturing season than Victoria and the years of heavy rainfall are associated with somewhat reduced yields.

The current year's rainfall during the planting season was one of the lowest in New South Wales, being not much over half the average amount. July and August, however, were months of nearly normal rainfall, judged by returns for four important districts. Assuming average October rainfall the yield is indicated to be about 8 bushels to the acre compared with 12.2 bushels last year and an average of 11.3 bushels.

Conditions in Western Australia appear to be considerably different than in the other Australian wheat areas. Yields fluctuate much less here than in the other states. According to this study the crop appears rarely or never to suffer from insufficient rainfall in the planting season. Usually rain in that season had little relationship to yields but seasons of unusually heavy rains were accompanied by reduced yields. August-September rains are less frequent than in the other states, and the crop tends to suffer from drought then. Temperatures at Perth were used as indicative of the temperatures in the wheat region. October temperatures were indicated to have an important bearing on the yield, high temperatures being quite generally associated with low yields. September temperatures appeared to be too high in occasional years for best yields and occasionally too low.

In the current year August-September rainfall was less than half the normal. It was the lowest for any of the years studied except 1914 when the yield was only 1.9 bushels to the acre. The yield this year as indicated by the rainfall through September is about 6.8 bushels to the acre compared with 10.1 bushels in 1928 and an average of 9.8 in the 17 years studied. Since October temperature is important in Western Australia, there is a possibility of considerable variation from this indication.

When the figures for the four states are combined some of the errors of estimate tend to average out and the probable amount of error in the calculation of total production for the four states in the 17 years studied was only 6.5 million bushels, with production officially reported ranging from 22.9 million bushels in 1914 to 161.5 million in 1924.

L. T.

Table 12. - Australia: Wheat production 1911-1929

| Year    | Production in New South Wales, Victoria,<br>South Australia and Western Australia |                              |   |
|---------|---|------------------------------|---|
|         | Production<br>in all<br>Australia   | As<br>officially<br>reported | Estimated from officially<br>reported acreages and from<br>yields calculated from weather <u>a/</u> |
|         | Million<br>bushels  | Million<br>bushels           | Million<br>bushels  |
| 1911-12 | 71.6  | 70.7                         | 66.8  |
| 1912-13 | 92.0  | 89.4                         | 86.3  |
| 1913-14 | 103.3   | 101.2                        | 108.5   |
| 1914-15 | 24.9  | 22.9                         | 18.7  |
| 1915-16 | 179.1   | 177.7                        | 172.9   |
| 1916-17 | 152.4   | 149.6                        | 151.6   |
| 1917-18 | 114.7   | 113.4                        | 134.8   |
| 1918-19 | 75.6  | 75.3                         | 88.4  |
| 1919-20 | 46.0  | 45.4                         | 51.9  |
| 1920-21 | 145.9   | 141.6                        | 130.3   |
| 1921-22 | 129.1   | 125.5                        | 123.6   |
| 1922-23 | 109.5   | 107.0                        | 107.0   |
| 1923-24 | 125.0   | 124.4                        | 125.7   |
| 1924-25 | 164.6   | 161.5                        | 145.4   |
| 1925-26 | 114.5   | 112.1                        | 101.8   |
| 1926-27 | 160.8   | 159.9                        | b/ 146.5  |
| 1927-28 | 118.2   | 113.6                        | b/ 109.6  |
| 1928-29 | 160.5   | 156.8                        | c/ ---  |
| 1929-30 | ---   | ---                          | d/ 120.8  |

Official figures for Australia as a whole are taken from the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics. The figures for the four states are taken from the Statistical Registers and Yearbooks of those states and from the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics.

a/ Calculated for each state separately from rainfall in the wheat districts as reported by the Pastoral Review. The factors used were rainfall in the periods April-July, August-September, and October, for each state and in the case of Western Australia average monthly temperatures for September and October were used in addition. Results were as follows:

South Australia,  $P = .95-$ ,  $\bar{P} = .91+$ ,  $\bar{Se} = 1.4$  bu.

Victoria,  $P = .93-$ ,  $\bar{P} = .88+$ ,  $\bar{Se} = 1.9$  bu.

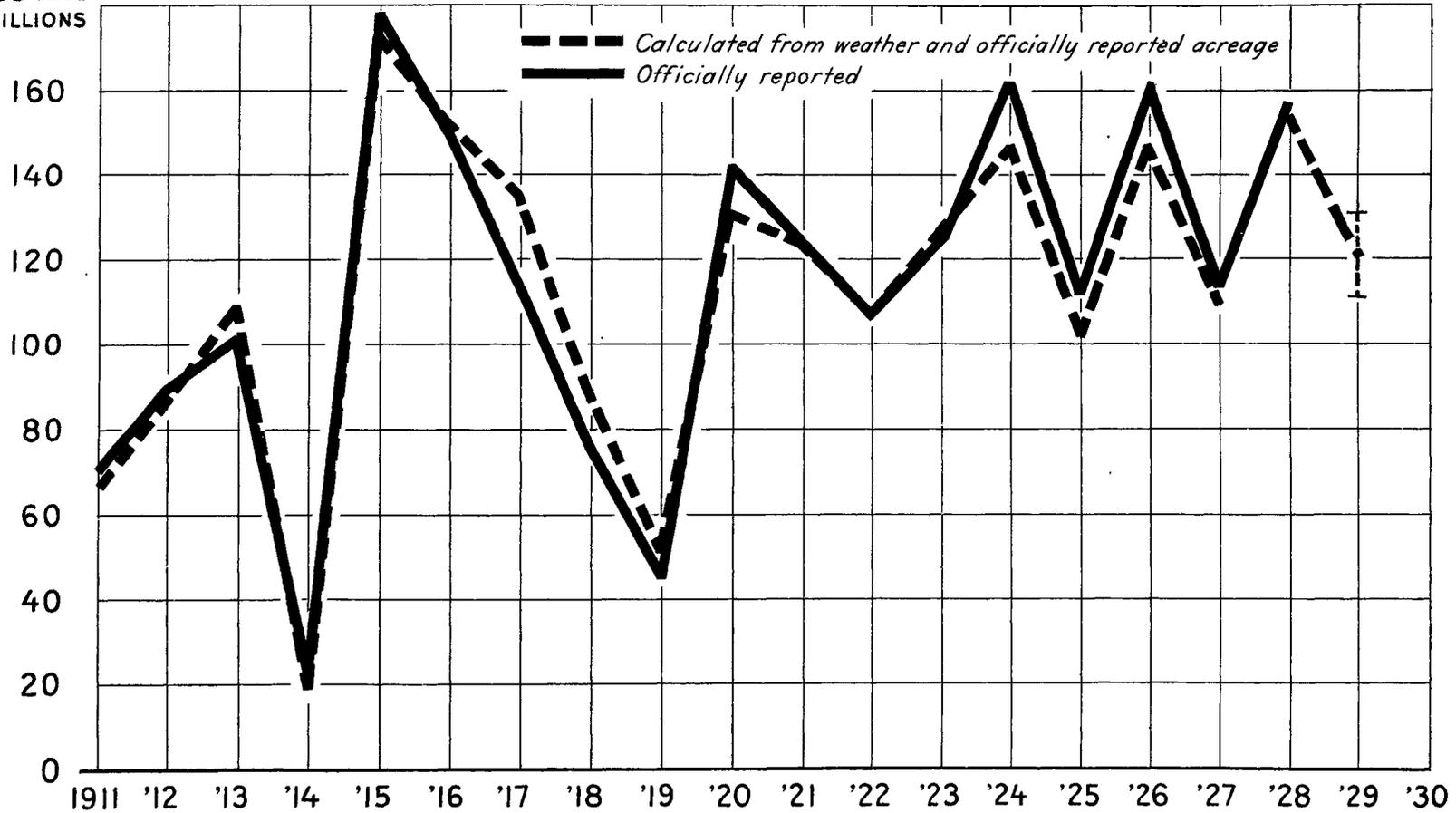
New South Wales,  $P = .87$ ,  $\bar{P} = .77+$ ,  $\bar{Se} = 2.5$  bu.

Western Australia,  $P = .93-$ ,  $\bar{P} = .85+$ ,  $\bar{Se} = 1.4$  bu.

The "corrected" standard error and the "corrected" indexes of correlation are calculated from the following formulas developed for linear correlation:

# AUSTRALIA: WHEAT PRODUCTION IN FOUR STATES

BUSHELS  
MILLIONS



$$S_e = \sqrt{\frac{\sum Z^2}{n-m}}$$

$$F = \sqrt{1 - \frac{S_e^2}{\sigma_m^2}}$$

Where: Z = deviation of calculated yields from the actual  
 n = number of observation  
 m = number of variable

In using these formulas for the curvilinear correlation of this study it is assumed that the introduction of a curve in a regression has the same effect as the introduction of an additional variable. Hence m is made equal to the number of variables plus the number of regressions which are curvilinear.

b/Includes for Western Australia calculation from study excluding temperatures, P = .72,  $\bar{P}$  = .53.

c/Weather data not available.

d/For August-September rainfall the data for 9 representative districts were used as indicative of the entire wheat areas, and for October, average rainfall was assumed. Assuming production in other parts of Australia to be 3.7 million bushels, the same as last year, the total for all Australia would be 124.5 million bushels. Allowing  $S_e$  = 10 million the probable crop would range between 115 and 135 million bushels.

New export rate on grain to Gulf ports from Omaha  
and other points effective October 10, 1929

Following the 7-cent reduction in the export rate on wheat and corn from Kansas City to the Gulf seaboard, which became effective on October 1, corresponding reductions went into effect on October 10 from Omaha and other markets and country shipping points, according to the new tariffs that have been filed by the railroads with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The new export rates from some of the principal markets and country shipping points to Galveston and New Orleans, which went into effect on October 10, are as follows, in cents per hundred pounds: The so-called proportional, or re-shipping rate, from Omaha, Nebraska City, and Council Bluffs is  $24\frac{1}{2}$  cents; from Atchison and Leavenworth, Kansas, and from St. Joseph, Missouri,  $23\frac{1}{2}$  cents; the local export rate from Wichita, Kansas, is 37 cents and from McPherson, Kansas, 38 cents. A corresponding reduction of 7 cents per hundred pounds from Des Moines, Iowa, and certain other points, became effective on October 12, making the new proportional or re-shipping rate on wheat  $24\frac{1}{2}$  cents and on corn 23 cents. The new proportional export rate from St. Louis to New Orleans, which goes into effect on October 15 is 11 cents, with a minimum combination rate of  $18\frac{1}{2}$  cents. These reductions will also apply to other points not here mentioned; in fact, the 7-cent reduction will apply generally throughout the southwestern territory when all of the new tariffs are in effect, and in addition to wheat and corn, the new rates also apply to flour, cornmeal, and other products of wheat and corn.

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Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Washington

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FOREIGN NEWS ON WHEAT

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