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WORLD WHEAT PROSPECTS

Summary

The United States will again become a net exporter of wheat, and domestic wheat prices will adjust from an import to an export basis if intentions of spring wheat farmers, as reported to the Department on March 1, are carried out and growing conditions for the spring and winter wheat crops are not extremely unfavorable.

The acreage of spring wheat other than durum, for harvest in 1936, will be 18 percent greater than last year and durum acreage 25 percent greater if farmers carry out their intentions to plant. These increases reflect the removal of planting regulations and the relatively high level of prices which has prevailed during the past 3 years. If intentions are carried out and average yields obtained, the production of spring wheat other than durum will be considerably greater than the quantity of this type of wheat usually consumed in this country. The intended acreage for durum, while presenting a large increase over 1935, is still materially under the 5-year (1928-32) average, and, with average yields, would produce only about enough to meet domestic requirements and replace depleted stocks.

Largely as a result of the small crops in each of the last 3 years, domestic prices, beginning with the 1933 crop, have been 20 to 30 cents above a level of which any significant volume could be exported. The July future at Kansas City is currently about 11 cents under the May future. With hard winter commanding substantial premiums this season, cash prices may be expected to make greater adjustments than futures. Some adjustment has been in evidence

during the past month, No. 2 Hard Winter, now only about 8 cents over the May future, averaged 15 cents over during the latter part of February. The adjustment in spring wheat prices would be even greater since spring wheat prices have been high enough to allow imports.

While the total of the European fall seedings in the reporting countries is below that of a year ago and other recent years, the decrease was partly offset by January seedings in a number of countries, owing to unusually mild weather. In many countries an effort will probably be made to seed a slightly larger spring acreage if weather conditions are favorable. Acreage reductions are now indicated for winter wheat in the Baltic States, France, Spain, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and the United Kingdom.

There is less apprehension in most European countries than a month ago regarding crop outturns this year. The condition is now described as generally satisfactory, the principal exceptions having definitely poor crop prospects, are France, Tunisia, and to some extent the United Kingdom and the Baltic States. Condition is also reported only fair in Morocco, Algeria and Portugal. During the past month France, Spain, Portugal and Italy have continued to have rains, but some improvement was reported for North Africa. Recent mild weather in Europe, generally, has favored growth and crops have made favorable progress in most countries, including Russia. Late winter rains have improved conditions in India where harvesting is now in progress, but prospects are less favorable than a year ago.

The 1936-37 Wheat Outlook

Farmers' intentions to plant indicate an acreage for harvest of spring wheat other than durum in the United States of 19,128,000 acres compared with 16,182,000 in 1935 and 15,626,000 for the 5-year (1928-1932) average, and a durum acreage of 3,312,000 acres compared with 2,644,000 in 1935 and 4,805,000 for the 5-year average. Exclusive of durum, average yields on the intended acreage of spring wheat, which consists largely of hard red spring wheat, would produce a crop of 235,000,000 bushels which is greatly in excess of average domestic disappearance. Utilization of hard red spring wheat has varied between about 125,000,000 and 175,000,000 bushels, depending upon total supplies of hard wheats. While the United States does not ordinarily export much hard red spring wheat, large quantities in excess of domestic requirements go to enlarge the surplus of hard wheats, thereby indirectly affecting the supply of hard wheats available for export. In the case of durum wheat, the intended acreage with average yields would produce about 38,500,000 bushels compared with average domestic disappearance of about 36,000,000 bushels. There is no indication of how much of the intended acreage is planned to be planted to amber and how much to red durum. With no greater than average yields, however, it is doubtful if there would be much of a surplus of good quality durum after replenishing depleted stocks.

With average yields on the total 22,440,000 acres intended for spring wheat, a crop of 273,000,000 bushels would be produced. Adding this to the 530,000,000 bushels indicated by seeded acreage and December 1 condition of winter wheat, a total crop of about 800,000,000 bushels is indicated. A yield of spring wheat as low as that of 1931 (8.1 bushels per harvested acre) on the intended acreage, however, would result in a spring wheat crop of only 182,000,000 bushels, while a yield as high as that of 1924 (15.8 bushels per harvested acre) would result in a spring wheat crop of 355,000,000 bushels. Extremely unfavorable weather would be required to hold the crop close to domestic requirements. Any changes in plans of farmers, including those resulting from the Soil Conservation Program, would modify current prospects.

Assuming nearly normal yields, the acreage likely to be harvested would produce a surplus of wheat for export or carry-over into the 1937-38 season, and in the absence of any special measures such as governmental aids to exports or storage to relieve the pressure on the market, such a surplus would probably bring United States wheat prices close to an export basis. Since the beginning of 1933, wheat prices in the United States have been maintained at unusually high levels relative to world prices. This has been largely the result of 3 successive years of low production, but acreage reduction and the removal of surplus wheat from the Pacific Northwest through governmental aid have also tended to increase United States prices relative to world prices. The reduced production in this period has been due mostly to low yields and heavy abandonment. This reduced production, generally speaking, has lifted domestic prices 20 to 30 cents above what might have been expected with more nearly normal yields. Prices east of the Rocky Mountains in particular, where the supplies have been short, have been relatively higher compared with prices in the Pacific Northwest than can be expected with more nearly normal supply conditions east of the Rockies. This year, domestic prices of hard red spring wheat have been above Winnipeg

prices at least by the amount of the tariff. Prices of other hard wheats have been somewhat lower than those of hard red spring but relatively higher than those of soft wheats. With a return to a surplus situation, hard winter wheat in the Southwest and white wheat in the Pacific Northwest, and possibly durum, which types ordinarily constitute our export classes, would again return to a price that would allow a freight differential between the United States and importing countries. While we do not ordinarily export much hard red spring wheat, prices of this type which are now on an import basis are expected to adjust to about the normal relationship to export types. Moreover, in view of the fact that world stocks consist largely of spring wheat held by Canada, any lowering of Canadian prices, with a view to disposing of the surplus, will tend to be reflected in lower prices for hard wheats in the United States.

Prices of wheat during the current season in the relatively unprotected markets of the world have been the highest since 1929. Much of the rise in world prices of wheat in early 1933 when expressed in United States currency was due to the devaluation of the dollar. The rise during the current year, however, reflects the extremely small wheat production and reduced carry-over stocks in Argentina and Australia, the unsettled political situation in Europe and an improvement in world business conditions. By the end of the 1935-36 season the excessive stocks of wheat which accumulated from 1928 to 1933 will be reduced to about normal proportions, which represents a marked improvement in the world situation. This improvement, however, promises to be only temporary, unless a substantial reduction in acreage is made, or foreign tariffs are significantly lowered.

It is admittedly too early to forecast world wheat production with any high degree of accuracy. Normal yields in the Southern Hemisphere countries and in North America and possible increased production in Russia, might more than offset the decline in world stocks and also the prospective decline in European production. This would leave the quantity of the 1936-37 world wheat supply perhaps slightly larger than in 1935-36. Any change in world prices, under such conditions, would be influenced largely by the restoration of the Argentine competition in European markets and the return of certain European countries as net importers. Argentina is currently out of the European markets because of short supplies and high fixed domestic prices, but with a normal crop next year, the effects of the free selling policy would again be felt in importing markets. Several countries in Europe which ordinarily imported some wheat have had the problem in recent years of disposing of large surpluses. France, especially, is expected to be importing wheat again in 1936-37. Changes in world business conditions and in the international exchange situation would also be important price factors.

Winter Wheat Acreage

The total area sown to winter wheat in the 17 countries, excluding Soviet Russia, for which estimates are available, is about 140,000,000 acres, which represents an increase of 0.2 percent over the area sown in the same countries last season and an increase of 2.1 percent over the area sown for the 1934 harvest. The winter wheat acreage in these countries represents about 65 percent of the estimated total winter and spring area

in the Northern Hemisphere, excluding Russia and China. The slight increase this year is accounted for by increased acreage in the United States, this year's acreage of 47,529,000 acres being 6.7 percent above the plantings of a year earlier and 13.5 percent above the area planted 2 years ago. The European acreage in 13 countries shows a decrease of 3.5 percent from last season. The second estimate of the area sown in India is 33,329,000 acres, which is 1.3 percent below the corresponding estimate of the 1935 area. The only new estimate received during the past month is for the area sown in Egypt which is reported as 1,453,000 acres compared with 1,463,000 acres last season.

Table 1.--Winter wheat: Acreage sown in specified countries for harvest in 1934, 1935, and 1936

Country	For harvest in		
	1934	1935	1936
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>
United States	41,879	44,530	47,529
Canada	698	685	514
Total (2)	42,577	45,215	48,043
Bulgaria	3,095	2,804	2,893
Czechoslovakia	2,099	2,250	2,212
England and Wales	1,759	1,772	1,684
France	12,770	13,007	12,536
Germany	4,917	4,609	4,613
Greece	1,957	2,020	2,011
Hungary	3,850	<u>1/</u> 3,944	<u>1/</u> 3,954
Latvia	210	211	172
Lithuania	403	411	346
Poland	3,774	3,762	3,754
Rumania	6,824	<u>1/</u> 7,739	<u>1/</u> 6,919
Spain	11,386	11,254	10,768
Yugoslavia	5,208	5,354	<u>1/</u> 5,189
Total (13)	58,252	59,137	57,051
India, 2nd estimate	34,683	33,774	33,329
Egypt	1,441	1,463	1,453
Total, 17 countries	136,953	139,589	139,876
Russia	26,659	31,836	34,721

1/ Estimates of the Belgrade office of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

Spring Wheat Plans in Soviet Russia 1/

According to a recent announcement, the Soviet Union plans to increase the 1936 spring wheat acreage by 5.6 percent compared with the planned acreage in 1935. This acreage, however, would not differ much from the actual area sown last year, which, according to a preliminary report, represented an increase of 5.1 percent over the planned area. The plans this year call for 60,544,000 acres compared with 57,354,000 acres planned in 1935 and 60,280,000 acres actually planted.

Wheat sowing figures, which are published by regions for the first time since 1933, are of considerable interest inasmuch as they clearly point to a regional shift in the distribution of wheat. The growing importance of the "non-black soil" regions of western, northern, and north central European Russia in the total wheat acreage is indicated by the fact that the 1936 spring plan provides for 5,090,260 acres to be sown to spring wheat in these regions^{2/} compared with 4,487,336 acres reported sown in 1935 and only 951,335 acres in 1929. The 1935 fall sowing plan provided for 2,639,028 acres to be sown to wheat in these regions, so that the total 1936 wheat plan can be calculated at 7,729,288 acres compared with about 6,671,700 actually sown in 1935 and only 1,252,797 acres sown in 1929.

A large increase is also planned for the former Central Black Soil region (the present Kursk and Voronej regions). Spring wheat sowings there are expected to amount to 1,828,540 acres in 1936 as compared with 1,228,087 in 1935 and 766,000 acres in 1929. In the case of the eastern regions^{3/} the level provided for by the 1936 plan is 10 percent above that of 1933, but 2.4 percent below 1934.

On the other hand, the acreage under spring wheat in Ukraine is placed below any of the past years and is also fixed on a low level for the former North Caucasus. The plan for Ukraine provides for an area of 2,802,114 acres of spring wheat to be sown in 1936 as compared with 3,654,609 sown in 1934 and 2,965,000 acres in 1932 and in 1933. The peak in spring wheat sowings came in 1930, when 8,401,400 acres were sown. Despite the small spring wheat acreage in Ukraine, the total acreage under wheat there does not show any reduction due to the expansion of winter wheat acreage, which is by far the more important of the two. The spring and fall plans for wheat sowings provide for a total acreage of wheat of 18,275,516 acres in Ukraine as compared with the average of 16,555,700 acres actually harvested in 1932-34. Data for 1935 are not available.

Minimum plan figures of grain yields according to regions provide for yields much above average in all regions and in the case of numerous regions above any of the past years, and in others they equal the highest yields registered. In order to achieve these high yields, the plan gives detailed instructions regarding utilization of selected seeds, sowing periods,

1/ Based on a report by Assistant Agricultural Attaché Gordon P. Boals in Berlin.

2/ Comprising the Northern, Leningrad, Moscow, Western Lvanov, Gorky, Kalinin, Kirov regions, White Russia, and the Tatar Republic.

3/ Kasakstan, Sverklovak, Tcheliabinsk, Obj-Irtish, Western Siberian, Krasno-karsk, Omsk regions, Eastern Siberia, and Bashkeeria.

cultivation of the soil, and application of fertilizers. An important stipulation of this year's sowing plan is the prohibition of so-called "extra-early" sowings as well as sowing by aeroplane, which never has been important.

With a view to stimulating production of wheat and increasing cash receipts of collectives producing wheat, which are required to deliver grain to the Government at very low prices compared with prices at which the Government sells grain, the Government, by decree on February 11, announced an increase of approximately 10 percent in the procuring price for wheat and the introduction of a system of price premiums for wheat delivered in excess of the grain tax-in-kind. The premiums now introduced for wheat are similar to those already in force for cotton, flax, and some other agricultural products. The premiums increase with increasing quantities delivered in excess of the tax obligation of each collective farm. Thus, a premium of 10 percent in addition to the existing price is to be paid for each quintal (3.7 bushels) of wheat sold in excess of the tax, when the quantity sold surpasses 10 quintals but is below 50 quintals, and a premium of 15 percent for quantities above 50 quintals but not exceeding 100 quintals. The premium reached 100 percent of the price when more than 1,000 quintals are sold by a collective in excess of its grain tax. Similar premiums, though starting from a lower level, are also to be paid to individual members of collective farms selling wheat on private account.

Prices

The United States average farm price of wheat as of mid-February was 91.9 cents per bushel compared with 93.0 cents a month earlier and 87.9 cents in February 1935. Prices at principal markets also declined from the middle of January to the middle of February. After reaching the low point on February 10, Chicago and Kansas City May futures rose until February 27, following Liverpool and Winnipeg most of the time, but finally displaying independent strength as the result of threatened crop damage. Average prices of No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City rose 6 cents and No. 2 Red Winter at St. Louis 3 cents from the week ended February 15 to that ended February 29.

From March 1 to 13, influenced by larger marketings, more favorable reports of winter wheat conditions, and market liquidation, Chicago and Kansas City May futures were relatively weaker than the Liverpool, which was strengthened by the disturbed European political situation. Since March 13, with the easing of the European political situation, wheat markets declined generally, but Chicago and Kansas City declined more than Liverpool and Winnipeg, due largely to only moderate demand, improved winter wheat prospects and prospects of increased spring wheat acreage. Average prices of No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City and No. 2 Red Winter at St. Louis declined 8 and 5 cents, respectively, from the week ended February 29 to the week ended March 21. While future prices at Minneapolis have fluctuated between relatively narrow limits, cash prices at Minneapolis have been mostly down since the middle of February, average No. 1 Dark Northern Spring declining 9 cents and No. 2 Hard Amber Durum 4 cents from the week ended February 15 to the week ended February 29.

Table 2.- Wheat: Closing Saturday prices of May futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg 1/		Liverpool 1/		Buenos Aires 2/	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High 3/	100	103	98	102	108	112	85	89	77	96	4/56	4/94
Low 3/	92	97	90	94	100	107	82	83	69	89	4/54	4/91
Feb. 8	98	99	94	96	104	109	83	86	73	91	55	93
15	97	98	94	96	104	108	83	85	72	91	55	92
22	97	99	94	97	104	108	83	84	71	90	55	91
29	98	100	95	98	105	109	84	84	71	90	56	91
Mar. 7	96	100	92	97	103	108	83	85	71	91	55	91
14	92	100	90	98	100	108	82	85	72	93	55	5/92

- 1/ Conversions at noon buying rate of exchange.
- 2/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.
- 3/ January 1 to date.
- 4/ March and May futures.
- 5/ June futures.

Table 3.- Wheat: Weekly weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades		No. 2 Hard		No. 1 Dk. N. Spring		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum		No. 2 Red Winter		Western White	
	six markets	Kansas City	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	St. Louis	Seattle 1/	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High 2/	114	108	103	118	120	135	147	123	105	111	86	90
Low 2/	104	97	95	105	111	124	131	115	92	106	81	85
Feb. 8	114	108	98	110	114	134	138	123	98	107	85	87
15	114	106	100	107	115	135	134	122	98	108	86	86
22	111	106	---	111	116	132	136	---	98	108	86	85
29	108	107	100	113	116	126	135	118	98	111	86	87
Mar. 7	105	104	98	108	113	130	135	123	96	110	83	88
14	104	100	95	109	111	125	131	115	92	108	81	88
21	107	97	96	105	111	124	126	116	93	106	82	

- 1/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.
- 2/ January 1 to date.

Table 4.- Wheat: Average price per bushel at specified markets
in terms of United States currency, by weeks,
January - March 1936

Week ended:	Kansas: City 1/	Minne-: apolis: 2/	Winni-: peg 3/	Buenos: Aires 4/	Liver-: pool 4/	Great : Britain: 5/	Berlin: 6/	Paris : 6/	Milan 6/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Jan. 4:	118.0	134.9	78.3	92.2	96.8	79.2	---	---	---
11:	115.1	130.3	78.7	91.6	96.7	81.7	221	140	246
18:	112.3	132.2	78.5	91.5	98.7	84.2	222	146	249
25:	110.5	133.0	78.9	90.8	98.3	86.5	222	158	248
Feb. 1:	111.1	126.5	78.2	90.9	95.8	85.9	224	156	249
8:	109.7	134.1	76.9	91.8	93.2	86.3	232	158	254
15:	107.0	135.4	75.2	91.1	89.9	85.9	231	165	258
22:	110.7	132.5	74.6	90.6	89.3	84.6	231	169	
29:	112.5	126.4	76.0	90.5	90.4	83.6		171	
Mar. 7:	108.2	130.0	75.4	90.5	89.0				
14:	108.8	124.7	76.7	90.9	90.9				
21:	105.2	124.2	75.8	90.6	89.4				

Prices are averages of daily prices for week ending Saturday except as follows: Great Britain prices of home-grown wheat are averages for the week ending Saturday; Berlin, Paris, and Milan prices are Wednesday quotations. Prices at Winnipeg, Buenos Aires, Liverpool, Great Britain, Berlin, Paris, and Milan are converted to United States money at the current rates of exchange.

1/ No. 2 Hard Red Winter.

2/ No. 1 Dark Northern Spring.

3/ No. 3 Manitoba Northern.

4/ Near futures.

5/ Home-grown wheat in England and Wales.

6/ Domestic.

7/ Central German wheat, wholesale trade price free Central German station.

8/ Free market prices from January 1, 1935.

Exportable Surpluses and World Trade

The March 1 surplus of wheat available for export or carry-over by the three principal exporting countries, together with United Kingdom port stocks and quantities afloat, is estimated at 415,000,000 bushels compared with 540,000,000 a year earlier, 607,000,000 in 1934, and 592,000,000 in 1933.

Wheat stocks in Canada remaining for export or carry-over on March 1 totaled about 222,000,000 bushels compared with 254,000,000 bushels a year earlier. In addition, Canadian wheat in bond and in the United States amounted to 21,000,000 bushels compared with 23,000,000 bushels in 1935. Surplus stocks in Australia amounted to about 68,000,000 bushels compared with 88,000,000 bushels a year earlier, and in Argentina, 57,000,000 bushels compared with 129,000,000 bushels on March 1, 1935.

Table 5.- Wheat: Surplus for export or carry-over^{1/} in the three principal exporting countries, United Kingdom port stocks, and stocks afloat, March 1, 1933-1936

Position	1933	1934	1935	1936
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Canada				
In Canada	288	272	254	222
In United States	8	9	23	21
Argentina	123	165	129	57
Australia	107	108	88	68
Total	526	554	494	368
United Kingdom port stocks	6	13	12	8
Stocks afloat to				
United Kingdom	26	17	12	22
Continent	15	10	8	8
Orders	19	13	14	9
Total	66	53	46	47
Total above	592	607	540	415

^{1/} Represents as nearly as possible total stocks of wheat minus domestic requirements for the remainder of each country's crop year, i.e. minus domestic requirements for March-July in case of Canada, March-November in the case of Australia, and March-December in the case of Argentina.

Weekly world shipments rose sharply from the season's low point of 4,900,000 bushels in the last week in December, reaching the season's high of 12,000,000 bushels the last week in February; for the week ended March 7, they were 10,200,000 bushels, and for that ended March 14 were 9,000,000 bushels. A year earlier the season's low, also reached the last week in December, was 6,800,000 bushels, and the February high point, reached the week ended February 9, was 11,100,000 bushels.

The very limited oriental demand this year has shifted the bulk of Australian wheat to European markets, where it has been offered very freely in competition with wheat from Canada. Total Australian January shipments this year were 12,900,000 bushels compared with 13,100,000 bushels in January 1935, and February shipments 15,400,000 bushels this year compared with 10,200,000 bushels in February 1935. Argentine shipments to Europe have been small because of short supplies and the Government's high fixed domestic prices. The greater part of Argentina's wheat is going to Brazil this year.

Shipments of Canadian wheat during February averaged 5,300,000 bushels per week, but for the first half of March they again declined to almost 3,200,000 bushels per week. These shipments are considerably below what was expected earlier in the season. Moreover, if Canada's possible share of the European trade for the March-June period is taken as in the neighborhood of 80,000,000 bushels, Canadian shipments would need to average about 5,000,000 bushels a week.

Shipments of wheat from Soviet Russia in January and February were small, and it is believed they will remain at relatively low levels from now until spring, when the crop outlook for winter grain can be better appraised.

The wheat surplus available for export or carry-over in the Danube Basin countries on March 1 is estimated by the Belgrade Office of the Foreign Agricultural Service at about 15,300,000 bushels compared with 18,750,000 bushels a year earlier. Exports during the second half of January and first half of February were exceptionally small even for this season of unusual inactivity.

Tables 10 and 11 show current shipments from principal exporting countries compared with those for recent years.

Wheat Imports into the United States

Imports of wheat into the United States from July through January consisted of 15,700,000 bushels of milling wheat and 7,500,000 bushels of wheat "unfit for human consumption". Most of this wheat has been hard red spring wheat from Canada, but some durum wheat has also been imported. Imports are necessary this year, primarily because the supplies of good milling wheats are short. The drought curtailed the acreage and reduced the yields of the 1935 hard winter wheats and, in spite of the modification of planting restrictions upon spring wheats under Agricultural Adjustment Administration contracts, production of spring wheat was below domestic needs because of rust which caused low yields and low test weight. It is expected that a total of about 35,000,000 bushels of wheat will be imported in 1935-36. Imports into the United States by years since 1923 and by months since July 1, 1935 are shown in Table 6.

Table 6.-Wheat; Imports into the United States for domestic utilization and for grinding in bond and export, 1923-24 to 1934-35, and monthly, July 1935-January 1936

Crop year	Full duty wheat (Tariff 42 cents)	Wheat unfit for human consumption (Tariff 10 percent ad valorem) 1/	Total imports for domestic utilization (Total of first 2 columns)	For grinding in bond and export 2/
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
1923-24	13,783,423	---	13,783,423	13,904,837
1924-25	272,548	---	272,548	5,813,353
1925-26	1,664,843	---	1,664,843	13,421,480
1926-27	48,808	---	48,808	13,171,683
1927-28	161,297	---	161,297	15,043,679
1928-29	79,136	---	79,136	22,480,962
1929-30	44,607	---	44,607	12,903,364
1930-31	40,756	307,336	348,092	19,013,090
1931-32	6,057	---	6,057	12,878,851
1932-33	5,767	1,354	7,121	9,372,151
1933-34	143,656	5,729	149,385	11,341,052
1934-35	5,905,380	8,146,044	14,051,424	11,064,092
1935-36				
July	100,531	692,603	793,134	715,172
Aug.	1,661,658	908,447	2,570,105	1,045,428
Sept.	2,832,254	812,040	3,644,294	697,935
Oct.	5,042,638	281,298	5,323,936	1,258,735
Nov.	2,519,621	1,828,150	4,347,771	1,193,016
Dec.	1,368,503	2,952,651	4,321,154	781,074
Jan.	2,169,989	61,011	2,231,000	851,016
Total July-:				
Jan.	15,695,194	7,536,200	23,231,394	6,542,376

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

1/ Beginning June 18, 1930, a new classification, wheat unfit for human consumption, was introduced by the 1930 Tariff Act.

2/ Includes wheat for grinding in bond for export, which enters duty free. Beginning June 18, 1930, includes wheat ground into flour in bond for export to Cuba, a new classification in the 1930 Act. (The duty on this wheat equals the reduction in Cuban duty and the reduction in the consumption tax applicable by treaty to such flour imported into Cuba.)

New Government and Other Organizational Measures in Europe 4/

The principal activities on the part of the Governments or grain monopolies and other organizations with respect to wheat have continued to center around inter-country trade deals and the disposal of surplus stocks. The most important developments along this line during February were the offering of wheat for export by the Portuguese Government and the denaturing of wheat by the Spanish Government. On account of inadequate storage facilities and the unusual size of the 1935 harvest, it is reported that the Portuguese Government plans to export some 11,000,000 bushels, consisting partly of durum and partly of bread wheats. It is also reported that the Spanish Government has decided to denature 18,000,000 bushels of wheat for livestock feed out of the total official stock estimated at 28,000,000 bushels. Czechoslovakia is likewise considering the possibility of exporting a limited quantity of wheat from grain monopoly stocks, contingent of course, upon the granting of government subsidy. Negotiations along this line are reported to be going on also between Czechoslovakia and Austria. The Dutch Government has arranged for some French wheat in compensation for exports of dairy products from Holland. Rumania is said to be proposing future wheat deliveries to Belgium against the importation of Belgian industrial goods and also partly in settlement of previously accumulated Rumanian debts in Belgium.

Other government activities were generally of minor importance in the world trade situation. They include relatively high fixed prices for bread wheat and durum wheat in Italy, some changes in the sliding import taxes in Denmark; and some incidental organization ordinances in Germany.

The European Wheat Market Situation in February 5/

The February activity on the European wheat markets was generally quiet and of limited volume. Buying was cautious because mills were still being well supplied and because Australian wheat is being liberally offered on European markets. Moreover, there appeared to be some uncertainty as to the policy which Canada will pursue with a view to reducing its surplus. Demand for nearby wheats was largely offset by expected large deliveries of Australian wheat on March contracts.

Purchases of overseas wheat by European importers in February included mainly Manitobas. Continental wheat, such as French, Lithuanian, Polish, Swedish, and more recently also Portuguese was offered in fair quantities, notably on the English markets, but business was only fair even after prices declined. Portugal is reported thus far to have sold around 3,700,000 bushels of wheat. It is believed by some quarters that the remainder of the reported surplus, consisting of about 7,300,000 bushels, will not be exported until later in the year. The Portuguese wheat is reported to be of very low quality.

4/ From reports from Foreign Offices of the United States Foreign Agricultural Service.

5/ Based on a report from Assistant Agricultural Attaché Gordon P. Boals, in Berlin.

Business in domestic wheat in central and northern Europe was fairly steady during the month. A satisfactory turnover was reported in Germany, Austria, and northern Europe, but only a small business was recorded in Czechoslovakia and Poland. Prices of domestic wheat, where free to move, showed a firm tendency, notably in Austria, Poland and the Scandinavian countries. The relative price situation between wheat and feeds is becoming increasingly important as a factor modifying total wheat utilization this season.

Table 7.- Canada: Distribution of the wheat crop, 1932-33 to 1935-36

Item	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Carry-over, July 31	131,845	211,740	193,990	203,231
Production	443,061	281,892	275,849	277,339
Domestic utilization	107,676	101,309	100,963	112,000
Balance for export or carry-over	467,230	392,323	368,876	368,570
Net exports, wheat and flour:				
Aug.	19,761	10,779	16,444	23,364
Sept.	28,600	22,127	19,163	19,039
Oct.	42,549	25,904	23,930	31,155
Nov.	29,884	25,603	20,853	28,903
Dec.	29,945	19,318	18,824	19,015
Jan.	16,478	9,096	6,911	8,948
Feb.	12,413	7,975	8,562	1/15,772
Balance, Mar. 1	287,600	271,521	254,189	222,374

Compiled from official sources.

1/ Total exports, Net exports not available.

Table 8.-Australia: Distribution of the wheat crop, 1932-33 to 1935-36

Item	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Carry-over, Dec. 1 ..	10,759	18,534	39,415	17,049
Production	213,927	177,566	133,489	140,000
Domestic utilization..	56,660	61,942	1/55,000	1/55,000
Balance for export or:				
carry-over	168,026	134,158	117,904	102,049
Exports, wheat and flour:				
Dec.	12,368	7,481	8,510	2/5,904
Jan.	21,580	9,592	12,326	2/12,944
Feb.	27,252	9,472	9,131	2/15,444
Balance, Mar. 1	107,826	107,613	87,937	67,757

Compiled from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture except as otherwise noted.

1/ Unofficial.

2/ Compiled from Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

Table 9.-United States: Exports of wheat and wheat flour, by weeks, 1934-35 and 1935-36

Period	Wheat		Wheat flour		Wheat including flour	
	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
July 1-Dec. 28:	2,529	74	1,211	835	8,220	3,998
Dec. 29-Feb. 1 :	16	4	137	112	660	530
Week ended :						
Feb. 8	0	3	21	26	99	125
15	1	0	23	19	109	89
22	3	0	46	22	219	103
29	0	24	29	42	136	221
Mar. 7	0	0	18	16	85	75
14	8	0	14	45	74	212

Compiled from a weekly report of the Department of Commerce.

Table 10.- Wheat, including flour: Movement from principal exporting countries, 1932-33 to 1935-36

Country	Exports as given by official sources						Date
	Total		July 1 to date shown :				
	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	
	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	
United States	41,210	37,002	21,532	22,646	16,130	10,449	Feb. 29
Canada	267,342	198,555	169,630	139,529	130,070	157,282	Feb. 29
Argentina	120,272	144,854	187,000	86,709	126,566	59,687	Feb. 29
Australia	148,552	86,509	108,010	42,175	49,775	40,619	Dec. 31
Russia	19,676	33,787	4,286	26,803	3,406	27,080	Dec. 31
Hungary	7,610	29,615	12,499	15,969	5,580	7,902	Dec. 31
Yugoslavia	1,162	839	4,401	408	3,324	106	Dec. 31
Rumania	179	248	3,432	238	0	9,996	Dec. 31
Bulgaria	3,144	4,236	375	2,235	7	872	Nov. 30
British India	2,169	2,084	2,318	961	1,157	1,229	Nov. 30
Total.....	610,716	537,729	513,483				
	Shipments as given by trade sources						July 1 - Mar. 14
	Total		Week ended				
	1933-34	1934-35	Feb. 29	Mar. 7	Mar. 14	1934-35	
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels
North America 1/.....	220,616	168,712	5,288	5,236	3,140	126,328	144,176
Canada, 4 markets 2/..	194,213	176,059	2,456	568	1,802	142,449	187,635
United States	37,002	21,532	221	75	212	16,288	10,003
Argentina	140,128	186,228	1,204	1,653	1,171	133,824	62,296
Australia	90,736	111,628	4,976	3,807	3,472	80,088	79,899
Russia	26,656	1,656	216	592	216	1,656	29,008
Danube & Bulgaria 3/	15,872	4,104	0	0	24	624	7,904
British India	4/2,084	4/2,318	0	0	0	312	256
Total 5/.....	496,092	474,646				342,832	323,539
Total European						6/	6/
shipments 1/	401,560	387,752	9,576	7,496		262,520	239,840
Total ex-European						6/	6/
shipments 1/	123,352	142,424	3,008	2,816		86,944	92,008

1/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News.
 2/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, Prince Rupert, and New Westminster.
 3/ Black Sea shipments only.
 4/ Total exports as given by official sources.
 5/ Total of trade figures includes North America as reported by Broomhall's, but does not include items 2 and 3.
 6/ To February 29.

Table 11.- Wheat, including flour: Shipments from principal exporting countries, specified dates, 1934-35 and 1935-36

Period	Argentina		Australia		Danube		North America	
	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
	:1,000	:1,000	:1,000	:1,000	:1,000	:1,000	:1,000	:1,000
	:bushels	:bushels	:bushels	:bushels	:bushels	:bushels	:bushels	:bushels
July 1 - Feb. 1	:108,696	:54,288	:63,724	:57,176	:616	:7,752	:102,912	:116,896
Week ended -	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Feb. 8	: 4,808	: 1,676	: 2,820	: 2,844	: 0	: 128	: 2,792	: 5,504
15	: 4,280	: 1,024	: 2,268	: 3,096	: 0	: 0	: 2,008	: 4,464
22	: 4,068	: 1,280	: 2,424	: 4,528	: 0	: 0	: 3,384	: 5,648
29	: 4,952	: 1,204	: 2,680	: 4,976	: 0	: 0	: 2,040	: 5,536
Mar. 7	: 2,780	: 1,564	: 3,044	: 3,816	: 0	: 0	: 2,064	: 3,376
14	: 4,240	: 1,168	: 3,128	: 3,480	: 8	: 24	: 3,128	: 3,672
Total, July 1 -	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mar. 14	:133,824	:62,304	:80,088	:79,916	:624	:7,904	:118,328	:145,096

Compiled from Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

Table 12.- Wheat: Stocks in specified continental European countries, January 15 and February 15, 1935 and 1936.

Position	1935		1936	
	Jan. 15	Feb. 15	Jan. 15	Feb. 15
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels
Ports -	:	:	:	:
Antwerp	: 3,799	: 3,182	: 2,120	: 2,017
Rotterdam	: 2,499	: 2,337	: 992	: 992
United Kingdom ,	:	:	:	:
(wheat and flour) 1/..	: 16,167	: 13,962	: 10,766	: 9,370
Germany -	:	:	:	:
Berlin(wheat & flour) 1/:	: 3,090	: 3,072	: 2,142	: 2,120
"Second-hand" stocks,	:	:	:	:
(wheat & flour) 1/2/..	: 70,025	: 75,592	: 54,024	: 3/ 56,581
Farm stocks 1/.....	: 67,571	: 50,926	: 75,471	: 3/ 56,291
Other -	:	:	:	:
Swedish mill stocks of	:	:	:	:
wheat 1/.....	: 3,319	: 3,531	: 3,610	: 3,700

1/First of the month.

2/In warehouses and flour mills. These totals are estimated to include 95 percent of all stocks in warehouses and flour mills, and therefore must contain most of the Berlin and Hamburg data.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 13.--Wheat, including flour: Net imports into European countries, year beginning July 1, 1933-34 to 1935-36

Country	1933-34		1934-35		Net imports reported	
	Million bushels	Million bushels	July 1 to	1934-35	1935-36	
Austria	11	10	Dec. 31	4	4	
Belgium	43	40	Dec. 31	24	20	
Czechoslovakia	<u>1/</u>	1				
Denmark	12	19	Jan. 31	13	5	
Estonia	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>				
Finland	4	4	Dec. 31	2	2	
France	18	<u>3/</u> -17	Nov. 30	2	5	
Germany	<u>3/</u> -4	11	Jan. 31	8	1	
Greece	12	13	Oct. 31	3	6	
Irish Free State	19	18	Jan. 31	10	9	
Italy	8	10				
Latvia	0	<u>1/</u>	Oct. 31	0	<u>3/</u> -2	
Netherlands	24	19	Feb. 29	14	14	
Norway	9	9	Jan. 31	5	5	
Poland	<u>3/</u> -2	<u>3/</u> -4	Dec. 31	<u>3/</u> -2	<u>3/</u> -4	
Portugal	1	1	Nov. 30	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	
Spain	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	Dec. 31	<u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u>	
Sweden	2	<u>3/</u> -2	Jan. 31	<u>1/</u>	<u>3/</u> -1	
Switzerland	18	18	Dec. 31	9	10	
United Kingdom	216	202	Jan. 31	115	117	
Total	391	352		207	191	

Compiled from official sources.

1/ Net exports of less than 500,000 bushels.

2/ Less than 500,000 bushels.

3/ Net exports.