

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOLUME 10.

JUNE 8, 1925.

NO. 23.

Feature of Issue: BARLEY

CROP PROSPECTS

SMALL GRAINS

The condition of the small grain crops in Europe continues to be generally favorable. In Hungary wheat and barley crops are expected to be above the average, rye is expected to give a good crop, and oats about an average one. In Rumania propitious rains the latter part of May put the cereals in good condition. In Russia winter wheat was about average on May 15, being practically the same as the condition reported on May 1. Spring cereals there were generally satisfactory. In Italy a wheat yield above the average is anticipated. No change is reported in the favorable condition of the Canadian crops as reported earlier. A report from China states that conditions in the Shanghai region were good up to about the middle of April, for both winter and spring wheat.

The second estimate of 323,415,000 bushels of wheat for India is but slightly different than the first one of 322,239,000 bushels made public in April, and 363,888,000 for last year, according to cables from the International Institute of Agriculture. The acreage estimate is revised downward to 31,572,000 acres as compared with the third estimate of 31,883,000 acres, and the final estimate for last year of 31,197,000 acres. The rice crop harvested in December and January, which is also used as a bread grain in India, was ten per cent greater than last year, according to reports previously received.

C R O P P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D .

S M A L L G R A I N S , C O N T ' D .

Revised estimates of the area of winter wheat and rye in Poland indicate small acreages for both crops than previously reported. Statistics for Poland together with a summary for other countries reporting are given in the table below.

Abandonment of fall sown crops in Germany was slight this year as compared to last.

C E R E A L C R O P S 1 9 2 3 - 2 4 A N D 1 9 2 4 - 2 5

Crop and Country	1923-24	1924-25	Decrease from 1923-24	Increase over 1923-24
	: 1,000 acres	: 1,000 acres	: Per cent	: Per cent
WHEAT				
Total 19 countries...	95,200	92,614	2.7	
India.....	31,197	31,572		1.2
Poland.....	2,653	2,510	6.6	
Total 21 countries	129,075	126,696	1.8	
RYE				
Total 16 countries..	16,206	15,801	2.5	
Poland.....	10,915	12,076		10.6
Total 17 countries..	27,121	27,877		2.8
BARLEY				
Total 12 countries a/	16,496	17,002		3.1

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

a/ See page 637 for detailed statement.

SUGAR

The harvesting of the 1925 cane sugar crop in Java is proceeding favorably. The total crop, as estimated by the Java Sugar Producers Association, will probably amount to 2,249,000 short tons as compared with their final estimate of 2,215,000 short tons for last year's crop.

The 1925-26 sugar production of the Union of South Africa is estimated at 200,000 short tons, an increase of 17.6 per cent over their earlier estimate of 170,000 short tons, and an increase of 24.0 per cent over last year's final figure, of 161,253 short tons, according to the Union of South Africa Crop and Market Report of April, 1925, quoting the South African Sugar Association. The crop is said to have been greatly benefited by the heavy rains during February.

Reports from the principal sugar districts of the Philippine Islands indicate that conditions are not altogether favorable for the 1925-26 crop, according to "Sugar News" April, 1925. A slight decrease from the 1924-25 crop may be looked for.

C R O P P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D .

SUGAR - CONT'D.

The sugar beet crop in Czechoslovakia is reported to be in a favorable condition, though growth has been slightly retarded due to cool weather, according to "Die Deutsche Zuckerindustrie", May 16, 1925. Sowings were somewhat delayed due to rainy and cold weather during the latter part of April.

COTTON

The backwardness of the new crop in Egypt continues to be emphasized.

The total crop of Paraguay amounts to 12,600 bales of 478 pounds, which is a slight decrease from the 13,000 bales reported in March by the International Institute of Agriculture, and a big reduction from the estimate of 21,200 bales made at the beginning of the season, according to Consul Willson at Asuncion, quoting the Banco Agricola del Paraguay. This reduction is due to attacks by locusts shortly after the beginning of the growing season, destruction by the army worm in February and March, and the recent torrential rains. Production last year is placed at 16,000 bales.

Damage to cotton in the Union of South Africa which was expected as a result of extensive floods in Natal and Zululand has materialized, according to Vice Consul Pinkerton at Durban, who estimates production at 17,800 bales of 478 pounds. The crop was previously forecast at 20,000 to 25,000 bales. The harvest is still over twice as large, however, as the 1923-24 crop of 7,300 bales, the largest crop reported up to that time.

Cotton was grown this year on a commercial scale in Salvador for the first time, according to Consul W. J. McCafferty at San Salvador. Picking is now about completed and the crop is estimated at about 8,900 to 9,400 bales of 478 pounds net. The damage caused by caterpillars reduced considerably the early estimates of the crop.

FRUITS

Ravages of vineyards by the flea beetle are reported in some sections of Ontario. In one township the crop may be totally ruined, according to Consul Brunswick at Niagara Falls.

Vineyards in the raisin producing districts of Smyrna are reported by Consul Honaker to be favorable with the prospect of a crop as good as, if not better than, that of last year. Conditions are also favorable for the fig crop.

MARKET NEWS AND PROSPECTS

DEMAND CONTINUES STEADY IN LONDON BUTTER MARKET.- Up to June 5, heavy supplies of butter in the London market were being consumed at slightly advanced prices. Labor difficulties in the marketing of Danish butter contributed to the general strengthening of the British market on other descriptions; the better grades all showing increases over the previous week. Dutch, at 38.3 cents was a half cent higher, Irish at 37.3 was up more than a cent over last week. New York also was up slightly with 92 score at 43 cents compared with 42-1/2 a week ago. Danish was not quoted either in Copenhagen or London, on account of labor trouble in Denmark. A detailed statement of prices as cabled by the American Agricultural Commission in London appears on page 658.

BRITISH BACON CONSUMPTION SURPRISINGLY HEAVY.- British consumption of bacon has been surprisingly large during the first four months of 1925 considering the high prices that have prevailed as compared with those of the same period in 1924. Imports to May 1, 1925 have totaled 305 million pounds or 9 per cent more than the 281 million for the first four months of 1924. The value of the 1925 imports was \$67,600,000 or 46 per cent more than the value of \$46,300,000 for the same period last year. A large increase in demand has very clearly taken place.

Prices of bacon in British markets are now considerably higher than at any time for more than two years. The rise of hog prices in the United States is clearly reflected in these markets, as the United States and the Irish Free State are the only important sources of supply that have decreased bacon shipments to the United Kingdom during 1925, as compared with last year.

Prices have been steady during the week ending June 3 following the resumption of shipments from Denmark on a large scale during the preceding week, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. The usual seasonal decline in British hog marketing has set in. Mr. Foley reports a considerable decline in Liverpool stocks of boxed bacon, hams and shoulders, with June 1 figures totaling 20,617 boxes against 37,694 a month earlier. Stocks of refined lard, on the other hand, increased to 7,300,000 pounds as compared with 3,100,000 on May 1. Supplies of continental pork in London Central Markets during May were identical with those in May last year, but were only half as large as in April. This decline is seasonal, but it should be noted that this is the first month in two years in which continental supplies have failed to exceed by a considerable margin supplies in the corresponding month the year previous. It is possible that the heavy Dutch slaughtering of recent months has begun to be reflected in supplies.

GERMAN HOG SLAUGHTERING CONTINUES HEAVY.- Little change is reported in the German hog situation with slaughtering continuing at about the same high level of recent weeks, and with prices of hogs steady at around \$13.50 per hundred pounds at Berlin. Lard prices at Hamburg are generally firm, according to a cable from W. A. Schoenfeld, Berlin representative of the Department of Agriculture.

MARKET NEWS AND PROSPECTS, CONT'D.

FRANCE MUST IMPORT MORE BARLEY.- France must increase her barley imports over the 6,728,000 bushels received during the year ending June 30, 1924, according to T. G. Bradford, American Consular Clerk at Paris. Barley is an important bread cereal in France, and by May 20, all available supplies were reported as having been bought up.

AUSTRALIAN POTATOES FOR URUGUAY: An initial shipment of 150 tons of Australian potatoes will reach Montevideo this month, according to M. W. Hughes, American Consular Clerk at that city. Since nearly all productive Uruguayan land is devoted to livestock, certain amounts of foodstuffs must be imported.

BRITAIN BUYING DRAFT HORSES: British railways and contractors offer a permanent market for Clydesdales and other heavy draft horses, according to S. C. Green, 3rd, American Vice Consul at Prescott, Ontario. Canadian interests are making efforts to see that the demand is met by Canadian breeders.

BELGIAN MARKET FOR AMERICAN TOBACCO: Belgian buyers see better quality this year than last in American tobacco, according to J. F. Harrington, American Vice Consul at Antwerp. Comparatively high prices at points of origin are said to retard marketing activities. Arrivals of American tobacco, however, amounted to 2238 bales for April, 1925, against 175 bales for the preceding month.

PERSIAN TOBACCO FOR THE UNITED STATES: Between January 1 and April 15, 1925, American purchases of Persian tobacco leaf totaled 42,000 pounds, according to G. G. Fuller, American Vice Consul at Teheran. The average annual prewar purchases were about 26,000 pounds, and in 1924, were only 3,536 pounds. The tendency is toward more direct purchases from Persian firms and less from dealers in other countries.

SMALLER GRAIN SHIPMENTS FROM VANCOUVER: Shipments of grain, mostly wheat, out of Vancouver, B.C. for the year ending July 31, 1925, will be only half as great as for the preceding 12 months when 45,211,000 bushels were exported, according to H. S. Tewell, American Consul at that port. Exports for April 1925, totaled 2,369,000 bushels, against 6,891,000 for April 1924. The decrease is attributed largely to fewer oriental orders resulting from the higher prices asked.

SPANISH ONIONS HAVE BAD SEASON.- The Spanish onion trade blames the heavy competition in Great Britain with the Egyptian product for a profitless 1924-25 season, according to T. A. Henry, American Consul at Barcelona. Up to March 28, 1925, the Spanish season's exports amounted to 2,133,000 cases and 1,156,000 crates against 2,204,000 cases and 1,488,000 crates for the same period of last season. Babosa onions began to move at the end of May.

INCREASED BRITISH CONSUMPTION OF ARGENTINE BEEF.- Of the British imports of chilled beef quarters in 1905, 1,339,000 came from North America and 402,195 from Argentina, according to L. J. Kenna, American Consul at Liverpool. By 1924, American quarters had fallen to 420, while Argentina shipments totaled 4,320,000 quarters. Lower costs in South America caused a shift in the production interests of American packers.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL NEWS

SCOTLAND: The lamb crop in Scotland was up to average in most districts where the lambing was generally finished, according to the Board of Agriculture for Scotland quoted in the Scotsman of May 11, 1925. On hill farms lambing was then in progress, the results so far being highly satisfactory. Ewes both on arable and hill farms were in good or in fair condition.

CANADA: Stocks of pork on hand May 1, 1925 amounted to 58,735,219 pounds compared with 65,222,127 pounds on the same date last year or a decrease of about 10 per cent, according to a report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Beef stocks amounted to 13,538,100 pounds or an increase of over 20 per cent. Stocks of mutton and lamb have increased 17 per cent up to 2,645,332 pounds. Lard stocks are slightly lower than last year amounting to 4,483,707 pounds compared with 4,720,153. Details appear on page

ENGLAND: The curtailment of the May series of auctions in London and the cancellation of wool sales in Australia until July have doubtless been largely responsible for the distinct improvement in the Bradford market and this in turn has had a stimulating effect upon the consuming centers according to the Wool Record and Textile World of May 14, 1925. At the London wool sales during the second week in May there was an improved demand, most of the offerings being sold, while in some catalogues at the opening of the series about 70 per cent was withdrawn. According to present arrangements the next series should open in London on July 7. Instructions from owners of wool in the Colonies vary considerably some appearing anxious to sell quickly while others have decided not to offer wool now in London until September.

ARGENTINA: Wool stocks at the Buenos Aires Central Produce Market were gradually reduced to 20,968,000 pounds on April 30, from the 27,337,000 pounds of March 9, according to the Review of the River Plate. On April 30, 1924 stocks amounted to only 8,675,000 pounds. From July 1, 1924 to April 29, 1925 entries totaled 75,885,000 pounds against 92,719,000 pounds for the same period last year.

BULGARIA: Cattle in Bulgaria in 1924 numbered 1,291,756; sheep 7,450,079 and swine 573,832, according to a special report from the Bulgarian Ministry of Agriculture. These figures show declines below the 1920 census of 31 per cent for cattle, 17 per cent for sheep and 47 per cent for swine.

EGYPT: All classes of animals in Egypt showed increases in 1924 compared with 1923, sheep increasing 13 per cent, cattle 9 per cent and buffaloes 11 per cent. Cattle numbered 689,237, buffaloes 727,027 and sheep 1,084,703. Cattle slaughterings in 1924 increased 57 per cent as compared with 1923, sheep 3 per cent; goats 2 per cent and camels 16 per cent. Slaughterings of other animals decreased as shown on page .

F R U I T N E W S

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE EFFECTIVE JULY 1. - The British Government has announced that effective July 1, all dried fruits imported from colonial possessions will be permitted free-entry. The duty now imposed on dried fruit entering the United Kingdom is about .4 cent per pound on currants and about 1.5 cents per pound on raisins, figs, prunes and apricots. At present colonial shippers enjoy a reduction of one sixth of the duty. It is hoped that Imperial preference will be made retroactive since it is said that fixing the date as July 1 deprives Australian producers of the greater part of the preferential benefit so far as this year's crop is concerned.

ARGENTINE APPLES IN LONDON. - The first successful shipment of apples from Argentina arrived in London recently, according to trade reports from Edward A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. The fruit is reported to be of first class quality, well packed and graded. Supplies are also abundant from Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and South Africa, while shipments from North America continue to arrive in unexpectedly large quantities.

BRITISH DEMAND FOR CITRUS MAINTAINED. - With the slowing down of receipts from Spain, oranges on British markets are scarcer and more expensive, although there appears to be no slackening of the demand, according to trade notes from the American Agricultural Commissioner at London. The first consignment of the season of South African oranges arrived on April 24 and was absorbed at once. Grapefruit is still popular, with no indication of falling off in demand.

FRUIT CONGESTION AT SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS: A serious congestion at Table Bay Docks, Capetown, is said to have caused fruit producers heavy losses since the first of the year, according to J. P. Moffitt, American Consul at that port. Approximately 2,000 tons of fruit have been held up weekly since January because of the inability of shippers to estimate accurately the amount of cold storage tonnage required and the early ripening of the fruit. The quantities reaching the docks early in the season were far above what had been anticipated.

SOUTH AFRICA TO HAVE A FRUIT SHIPMENT CONTROL: To eliminate the waste of fruit now coincident with lack of coordination between growers and shipping lines in South Africa, legislation has been passed to set up a Fruit Shipping Control Board, according to reports from Edward A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. Growers must submit estimates of the quantities expected to be available for export, and must make all shipping contracts through the Control Board.

CHILE MAY EXPORT APPLES. - A British firm is interested in the production of apples in Chile for export to Europe and the United States, according to Railton Squirrell, office of the American Commercial Attache at Santiago, Chile. While apple production in Chile at present is in no sense conducted on an exporting scale, it is said that the Chilean Government is sufficiently interested to aid in the development of orchards and of marketing facilities.

SUMMARY OF LEADING ARTICLE

THE BARLEY SITUATION AND OUTLOOK.- It is too early in the season to size up very definitely the outlook for a market for this year's barley crop. Some facts, however, are worth noting as an indication of possibilities. The production of barley in North Africa and Europe is an important factor in the market especially for brewing barley. The area as reported to date in North Africa is 20 per cent greater than last year, but this increase is not sufficient to offset a decrease of 6 per cent in 9 European countries. The total barley area reported for this year's harvest in 12 countries which last year produced 30 per cent of the crop outside of Russia amounts to a reduction of 3 per cent from the area harvested in the same countries last year. Rumania, which is one of the important exporting countries, has reduced her barley area by nearly 24 per cent. There is also a reduction of 9 per cent in Spain. This reduction is significant because of the fact that Spain is a large producer and before the war imported some barley. The real significance of the reductions of acreage, of course, will depend upon yields. The crops of North Africa and Europe were short last year, about 652,000,000 bushels, as compared with 765,000,000 the previous year. The present outlook is for better crops which may offset the effect of reduction in acreage.

A hopeful development of recent months in the demand for barley appears in the increase of imports by Germany. Before the war Germany was the greatest importer of barley, taking on the average during 1910-1914, 148,000,000 bushels. Since the war imports have been insignificant until recently. In the year ending June 30, 1924, Germany imported 23,000,000 bushels of barley and is importing a considerable quantity this year.

As a market for United States barley, however, Germany has been unimportant except for occasional years. In 1913 we exported to Germany 7,000,000 bushel. Since then exports have varied from nothing to less than 600,000 bushels until in the past 9 months, when we exported 6,500,000 bushels to that country. This has been an important strengthening factor in the barley market in the past year. How long it will continue will depend largely upon maintenance of German purchasing power and whether or not Russia will again resume exports. Before the war Russia exported large quantities of barley, 173,000,000 bushels for the average 1910-1914. As long as Russia stays out of the market, Germany will have to look to the Balkan states, North Africa and the United States for her barley supply. A revival of the pre-war demand in Germany before Russia gets back would greatly strengthen the foreign demand for the United States product.

The demand for barley in the United Kingdom, which has in the past been our most important market for brewing barley, appears likely to continue to be as good as in the past year. The demand for our barley in Continental European countries other than Germany will depend largely upon the price of feed-stuffs and the outturn of their own crops.

During the calendar year 1924, the average monthly price of California shipping and brewing barley at San Francisco was 103.7 cents per bushel, against 75.7 cents for No. 2 barley at Minneapolis, the representative market for American feeding barley. The premium on California barley is further reflected in the London prices, where at times the California product is sold above English malting barley. Since California is the American center of production for export, that region is the first in this country to respond to changes in the world barley situation.

WORLD PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN BARLEY

The world production of barley is still considerably below the prewar average, according to an analysis of the latest statistical returns for the principal barley-producing countries. The world production outside of Russia and China is estimated at 1,215,000,000 bushels for 1924, a decrease of 114,000,000 bushels from 1923, and approximately 130,000,000 bushels less than the prewar average for 1909-1913. In 1922, the latest year for which complete statistics are available, the barley crop of European Russia was reported at 131,357,000 bushels compared with a prewar average (1909-13) for the same territory of 381,235,000 bushels. Since Russia's contribution to the world's exportable surplus averaged 170,000,000 bushels before the war, the total supply for 1924, outside of Russia, was approximately 300,000,000 bushels less than the prewar average. Substantial declines from the prewar average are also noted in most of the barley-producing countries of Europe, notably in Germany, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Rumania. On the other hand, the Canadian crop for 1924 was nearly double the average for 1909-1913, while the production for the United States was slightly more than the prewar average, although somewhat less than the crop of 1923.

Importance and Uses of Barley.

Barley is used chiefly as a feedstuff for livestock and in many foreign countries takes the place of corn. In Great Britain, Germany, and France, considerable quantities are also used for malting purposes in connection with the manufacture of fermented and distilled liquors. The quantities so used, however, show a marked decline since the war. In the United Kingdom, the largest consumer of barley for malting purposes, the average consumption of barley by brewers in 1923 and 1924 shows a decline of more than 35 per cent from the three years immediately preceding the war.

In the United States, barley ranks fourth among the cereal crops. Its chief use in this country is that of a feedstuff and for this purpose it has become increasingly important during recent years. Prior to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, large quantities of barley were also used for malting purposes. The consumption of barley by brewers and distillers in the United States during the three fiscal years immediately preceding the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, 1915-1917, averaged about 65,000,000 bushels annually, or approximately 33 per cent of the average annual crop grown during that period. Restrictions placed upon the use of grain during the war followed by the enactment of the Federal prohibition law have greatly reduced the consumption of barley by brewers and distillers. During the three years ended June 30, 1924, the use of barley in the manufacture of cereal beverages and distilled spirits averaged around 5,443,000 bushels, or approximately 3 per cent of the average annual production during that period. A small amount of barley is also used for various malting preparations and foods, barley flour, and pearled barley. Its chief use, however, in the United States now, as before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, has been as a feedstuff, largely on the farms where grown. The increasing importance of barley as

WORLD PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN BARLEY, CONT'D.

a feedstuff is strikingly reflected in the reduced volume of barley shipped out of the county in which grown. During the five years before the outbreak of the war (1909-1913), the total shipments of barley out of the county in which grown averaged around 96,598,000 bushels, or 52 per cent of the average annual crop grown during that period. Since 1919, the annual shipments out of the county where grown have averaged around 62,553,000 bushels, or 35 per cent of the average annual production for these years.

International Trade in Barley.

The quantity of barley that enters into international trade is relatively small compared with the total world production. Prior to the war (1910-1914), the amount of barley entering into international trade (gross exports) was 280,000,000 bushels, or about 16 per cent of the total world crop, including Russia. Preliminary figures for 1923-24 indicate that the total exports from the same countries will be only about 121,500,000 bushels, or less than half the quantities entering into international trade before the war.

Barley Production in the United States.

The two principal barley-producing regions of the United States are the North Central States of the Middle West - Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Kansas, and on the Pacific Coast - California. The combined production of these six states in 1924 was 121,942,000 bushels, or 65 per cent of the total estimated production for the United States. The average annual crop of these six states during the five year period before the war (1909-1913) was 137,863,000 bushels, or approximately 74 per cent of our total estimated crop.

Other important producing states outside of this area are: New York, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Colorado. Although California is and has been for many years the largest single producing state, the chief center of production is located in the North Central States already named. In each of these two sections a predominant commercial type is grown. The barley grown in California is primarily a brewing barley and is known as an export type. The Middle-western barley is used both for malting purposes and feeding.

Export Markets for American Barley.

Although the United States has been exporting barley for many decades, it was not until 1892 that this country became permanently established on an export basis. The domestic production up to that time was still less than 100,000,000 bushels, while our exports were just a little over 1,000,000 bushels.

With the outbreak of the war in 1914, our domestic exports jumped to 26,755,000 bushels, following an average annual exportation of 7,296,000

WORLD PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN BARLEY, CONT'D.

bushels during the preceding five years (1909-1913). From 1914-15 to 1923-24 our average annual exports amounted to 21,618,000 bushels. So far during the 1924-25 crop year (July 1 to March 31), our exports amounted to 20,444,000 bushels and promise to exceed the average for the ten preceding years.

California Big Factor in Exports.

Due to the fact that barley grown in California is chiefly of the export type, that state has probably contributed a larger share of our domestic exports than any other single state. In some years, notably in 1921, 1922, and 1923 (calendar years), the exports of California barely represented 79.5 per cent of our total exports. An analysis of the export statistics shows that this was generally true of many of the earlier years. In 1901, for instance, barely exports from the Pacific Coast (chiefly from San Francisco) represented 78 per cent of the whole; in 1907, 80 per cent, and in 1915, 73 per cent. Of the total exports from the United States during the calendar year 1924, 9,488,000 bushels, or about 47 per cent was exported from the port of San Francisco.

The figures given above do not represent the total exports of California barley, as prior to the opening of the Panama Canal shipments were also made overland for export from Gulf and Atlantic seaboard ports. During recent years California barley has also been shipped by water, or by rail and water, to the Atlantic seaboard, where it is used by eastern brewers.

United Kingdom Chief Foreign Market.

The United Kingdom is the principal foreign market for American barley. With the exception of the year 1924, the United States has been the chief source of British barley imports since the war. The British market has been maintained for many years because of the special demand for California barley, which is preferred by brewers and distillers of that country over that produced in the Middle West.

Of the average annual exports from the United States during the last four crop years (1920-21 to 1923-24), the United Kingdom took approximately 13,528,000 bushels, or 75 per cent of our average annual exports during that period. During the present crop year, however, (July 1, 1924 to March 31, 1925), Germany has become an important outlet for American barley, taking a total of 6,551,000 bushels, or 32 per cent of our total exports, compared with 8,132,000 bushels exported to the United Kingdom during the same period. The only other countries which have taken more than 1,000,000 bushels of our exports during the present crop year (July 1 to March 31, 1925) are the Netherlands and Belgium.

The United States contributed about 50 per cent of the total imports into the United Kingdom during the five calendar years, 1919 to 1923. In 1924, however, the contribution by the United States represented only about 25 per cent of the total British imports. The change in the relative position of the United States in 1924 was due to imports credited to "other countries," amounting to 21,524,000 bushels, and which include the imports from Russia. The only other countries besides

WORLD PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN BARLEY, CONT'D.

the United States and Russia that have contributed substantial quantities to the British barley imports in recent years are Canada, Rumania, and Chile.

Comparative Barley Prices.

The suitability of the barley produced in different sections of the United States for particular uses, together with the demand for these special types of barley, is the chief factor in the market price. In the Middle West and eastern United States, barley is used for both feeding and malting purposes. The quantities used for brewing, however, represent a relatively small percentage of the total commercial crop. Except in years when barley grown in this section is exported to any considerable quantity, the price is determined by the domestic demand of barley for feedstuffs, malting purposes, and other minor uses. In this section, the price of feed barley closely follows that of corn, oats, and other feedstuffs.

In California, however, the situation is somewhat different. Here a substantial proportion of the crop is exported each year (from 1921 to 1923 it averaged about 46 per cent). The export demand, therefore, is a strong factor in the price situation. On the other hand the demand for feeding barley is particularly strong outside of the areas in which barley is grown and, as in some European countries, it is extensively used in place of corn and oats. Whether and to what extent the price is determined by the demand for malting and feeding barley depends in a large measure upon the size of the crop and the export demand for malting barley. In the case of a large crop, the demand for feeding barley may have no perceptible effect upon the price of malting barley, and should the California crop be below the normal requirements for feeding purposes, the demand for feeding barley would soon be reflected in the price of malting barley.

A comparison of barley prices at Minneapolis and San Francisco, the representative markets of the two principal producing sections of the United States, shows that the price of California barley has been consistently higher than that received for the barley grown in the North Central states of the Middle West. See page 672.

The average monthly price of California shipping and brewing barley at San Francisco during the calendar year 1924 was 103.7 cents a bushel, compared with 75.7 cents for No. 2 barley at Minneapolis, a difference of 28 cents a bushel in favor of California barley. In 1923, the corresponding prices were 72 cents and 59.5 cents, respectively, with a differential of 12.5 cents a bushel in favor of California barley. The premium on California barley is further reflected in the London prices, where California barley has at times sold above the price of English malting barley.

WORLD PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN BARLEY, CONTD.

During the first three months of 1925, the latest period for which complete quotations are available for the several types of barley in the London market, the prices averaged as follows:

	<u>Cents per bushel</u>
California	155.0
English good malting	151.3
American malting	118.3

The monthly and annual average price of barley at Minneapolis, San Francisco, and London, appear on pages 672 to 674.

The Barley Situation and Outlook

It is too early in the season to size up very definitely the outlook for a market for this year's barley crop. Some facts, however, are worth noting as an indication of possibilities. The production of barley in North Africa and Europe is an important factor in the market especially for brewing barley. The area as reported to date in North Africa is 20 per cent greater than last year, but this increase is not sufficient to offset a decrease of 6 per cent in 9 European countries. The total barley area reported for this year's harvest in 12 countries which last year produced 30 per cent of the crop outside of Russia amounts to a reduction of 3 per cent from the area harvested in the same countries last year. Rumania, which is one of the important exporting countries, has reduced her barley area by nearly 24 per cent. There is also a reduction of 9 per cent in Spain. This reduction is significant because of the fact that Spain is a large producer and before the war imported some barley. The real significance of the reductions of acreage, of course, will depend upon yields. The crops of North Africa and Europe were short last year, about 652,000,000 bushels, as compared with 765,000,000 the previous year. The present outlook is for better crops which may offset the effect of reduction in acreage.

A hopeful development of recent months in the demand for barley appears in the increase of imports by Germany. Before the war Germany was the greatest importer of barley, taking on the average during 1910-1914, 148,000,000 bushels. Since the war imports have been insignificant until recently. In the year ending June 30, 1924, Germany imported 23,000,000 bushels of barley and is importing a considerable quantity this year.

As a market for United States barley, however, Germany has been unimportant except for occasional years. In 1913 we exported to Germany 7,000,000 bushels. Since then exports have varied from nothing to less than 600,000 bushels until in the past 9 months, when we exported 6,500,000 bushels to that country. This has been an important strengthening factor in the barley market in the past year. How long it will continue will depend largely upon maintenance of German purchasing power and whether or not Russia will again resume exports. Before the war Russia exported large quantities of barley, 173,000,000 bushels for the average 1910-1914. As long as Russia stays out of the market, Germany will have to look to the Balkan states, North Africa and the United States for her barley supply. A revival of the pre-war demand in Germany before Russia gets back would greatly strengthen the foreign demand for the United States product. The demand for barley in the United Kingdom, which has in the past been our most important market for brewing barley, appears likely to continue to be as good as in the past year. The demand for our barley in Continental European countries other than Germany will depend largely upon the price of feedstuffs and the outturn of their own crops.

BARLEY: Acreage 1923-24 and 1924-25

	1923-24	1924-25	Decrease from 1923-24	Increase over 1923-24
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent	Per cent
Belgium.....	65	89		36.9
France.....	1,714	1,532	10.6	
Spain.....	4,323	3,933	9.0	
Italy.....	571	573		.4
Czechoslovakia.....	1,676	1,709		2.0
Yugoslavia.....	549	522	4.9	
Bulgaria.....	525	551		5.0
Rumania.....	284	217	23.6	
Poland.....	63	63		
Total 9 countries of: Europe.....	9,770	9,189	5.9	
AFRICA				
Morocco.....	2,981	3,460		16.1
Algeria.....	3,053	3,105		1.7
Tunis.....	692	1,248		80.3
Total 3 countries of: AFRICA.....	6,726	7,813		19.8
Total 12 countries reporting....	16,496	17,002		3.1
Total acreage reported for 1923-24. :	57,031			

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

UNITED STATES: Barley Production in the Six Principal States.

States	Average 1909-13	Average 1914-18	1923	1924
	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
Wisconsin.....	21,495	20,103	13,252	13,536
Minnesota.....	34,487	34,134	24,050	29,248
North Dakota.....	22,534	32,300	21,875	35,100
South Dakota.....	17,237	26,570	20,025	22,438
Kansas.....	3,075	6,453	20,513	11,550
California.....	38,735	37,657	33,069	10,080
Total.....	137,563	157,222	132,784	121,942
Other States.....	47,249	57,597	64,907	65,953
Total, U. S.	184,812	214,819	197,691	187,875

BARLEY: Production in specified countries.

Country	Production			
	Average a: 1900-1913:	1922	1923	1924
	busheis	busheis	busheis	busheis
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
NORTH AMERICA				
Canada.....	45,275	71,865	76,993	82,307
United States.....	184,812	182,063	197,691	187,875
Total.....	230,087	253,923	274,689	276,682
EUROPE				
United Kingdom:				
England and Wales..	50,658	42,233	41,717	44,142
Scotland.....	7,173	6,133	5,300	6,020
Ireland.....	7,510	7,170	5,647	6,160
Norway.....	2,367	4,483	3,282	4,692
Sweden.....	15,035	13,503	11,781	13,301
Denmark.....	26,860	30,433	32,610	34,171
Netherlands.....	3,270	3,143	2,950	3,146
Belgium.....	4,446	3,438	4,132	3,729
Luxemburg.....	82	177	201	161
France.....	52,326	40,903	45,024	45,334
Spain.....	74,689	77,533	111,661	83,700
Italy.....	10,638	8,253	10,499	8,685
Switzerland.....	441	491	570	519
Germany.....	133,787	73,837	108,446	110,226
Austria.....	10,095	5,599	7,855	7,215
Czechoslovakia.....	71,108	46,352	55,175	44,584
Hungary.....	32,369	22,169	27,271	14,947
Yugoslavia.....	20,229	11,069	14,065	15,308
Bulgaria.....	10,380	11,941	11,063	7,945
Rumania.....	61,577	93,789	60,870	32,269
Poland.....	59,055	59,559	76,036	55,489
Lithuania.....	3,820	10,725	7,918	9,317
Latvia.....	7,922	6,770	6,021	7,437
Estonia.....	6,201	6,670	4,097	5,539
Finland.....	4,947	6,466	3,893	5,732
Russia, European.....	381,255	131,357		
Total Europe, excluding Russia:	693,055	592,944	658,835	570,413
AFRICA				
Morocco.....	(27,000)	27,250	35,371	48,226
Algeria.....	45,974	16,627	46,917	20,684
Tunis.....	7,826	1,837	11,482	2,526
Egypt.....	11,867	11,306	11,988	10,275
Total Africa.....	92,667	57,000	105,738	81,711

(Continued)

BARLEY: Production in specified countries - Continued

Country	Production			
	Average a/ 1909-1913	1922	1923	1924
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
ASIA				
Cyprus.....	2,183	1,593	2,543	1,766
India.....	145,496	145,973	145,460	137,060
Russia, Asiatic.....	36,795	d/ 5,512		
Japanese Empire:				
Japan.....	89,531	81,411	63,853	75,326
Chosen.....	e/ 34,445	34,910	30,372	35,348
Total Asia excluding Russia.....	271,655	263,287	247,733	250,000
Total Northern Hemis- phere excluding Russia:	1,287,464	1,167,764	1,287,015	1,178,811
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Chile.....	4,090	5,051	5,866	4,363
Uruguay.....	b/ 78	28	79	68
Argentina.....	c/ 4,395	7,656	9,186	6,981
Total Southern Hemis- phere.....	8,563	12,735	15,131	11,412
Total above countries excluding Russia.....	1,296,027	1,180,499	1,302,146	1,190,223
Estimated world total excluding Russia.....	1,344,631	1,206,340	1,328,556	1,214,911

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated. For each year is shown the production during the calendar year in the Northern Hemisphere and the succeeding harvest in the Southern Hemisphere.

a/ Where changes in territory have occurred as a result of the world war estimates have been adjusted to correspond with the area within the post-war boundaries.

b/ Four year average.

c/ Rough estimate.

d/ Incomplete.

e/ Three year average.

BARLEY: TOTAL UNITED STATES CROP AND QUANTITIES, WITH PERCENTAGE OF CROP, SHIPPED OUT OF COUNTY WHERE GROWN, 1909 - 1924.

Year	Total crop		Shipped out of county where grown a/	
	Quantity		Percentage of crop	
	Bushels	Bushels	Per cent	
1909.....	187,973,000	98,010,000	52.1	
1910.....	173,832,000	86,955,000	50.0	
1911.....	160,240,000	91,620,000	57.2	
1912.....	223,824,000	120,143,000	53.7	
1913.....	178,189,000	86,262,000	48.4	
1914.....	194,953,000	87,834,000	45.1	
1915.....	228,851,000	98,965,000	43.2	
1916.....	182,309,000	79,257,000	43.5	
1917.....	211,759,000	84,056,000	39.7	
1918.....	256,225,000	99,987,000	39.0	
1919.....	147,608,000	50,471,000	34.2	
1920.....	189,332,000	68,663,000	36.3	
1921.....	154,946,000	55,738,000	36.0	
1922.....	182,068,000	66,560,000	36.6	
1923.....	197,691,000	68,190,000	34.5	
1924.....	187,875,000	65,695,000	35.0	

Compiled from official reports of the Division of Crop Estimates.

a/ Estimates made on March 1 of quantity and per cent of crop already shipped and to be shipped out of county where grown.

UNITED STATES: Materials used in the manufacture of distilled spirits, fermented liquors, and cereal beverages, years ending June 30, 1913 - 1924.

Year ending : June 30	Distilled spirits	Fermented liquors	Cereal beverages	Total barley.
	Bu. of barley a/	Bu. of barley b/	Bu. of barley b/	Bushels
1913.....	3,867,210	---	---	---
1914.....	3,582,722	---	---	---
1915.....	2,144,272	57,265,324	---	59,409,596
1916.....	4,073,410	52,439,973	---	56,513,383
1917.....	3,854,252	74,089,963	---	77,944,215
1918.....	1,630,401	32,815,542	---	34,445,943
1919.....	532,069	22,843,027	---	23,375,096
1920.....	343,098	7,845,554	---	8,188,652
1921.....	670,724	---	6,651,675	7,322,399
1922.....	617,906	---	5,071,398	5,689,304
1923.....	403,495	---	4,936,278	5,339,773
1924.....	963,623	---	4,337,298	5,300,921

Compiled from official reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

a/ Includes malt in terms of barley, estimating 1.1 bushels of malt as as the product of 1 bushel of barley. b/ Original figures given as malt and here converted into terms of barley.

BARLEY: Prices on No. 1, Feeding, San Francisco, 1910-1925.
(Cents per bushel)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ave.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
1910	67.7	66.2	67.2	53.6	53.3	59.4	50.4	49.0	49.0	47.5	47.0	51.4	54.8
1911	53.8	53.8	61.0	69.6	69.1	63.4	65.3	62.4	69.6	70.2	70.6	67.7	77.8
1912	91.7	90.7	88.3	91.7	89.3	77.8	62.9	66.2	66.2	62.2	64.3	62.9	65.3
1913	64.3	64.3	64.3	67.7	71.0	67.2	62.9	62.9	66.2	52.8	52.3	60.0	52.8
1914	50.5	54.7	55.2	50.9	47.5	45.6	47.0	49.0	54.7	52.8	52.3	60.0	61.0
1915	71.0	74.9	66.2	62.4	58.6	50.9	52.8	59.5	57.1	59.0	60.5	60.5	61.0
1916	61.4	64.3	64.3	64.3	64.3	62.9	67.7	62.8	64.3	52.3	103.2	106.1	75.8
1917	106.6	106.6	102.5	123.6	127.2	101.8	105.1	116.2	116.2	117.1	119.0	123.6	115.2
1918	139.7	115.3	174.7	nominal	nominal	nominal	nominal	nominal	nominal	nominal	nominal	nominal	105.6
1919	105.6	94.1	102.7	117.6	120.0	123.6	147.8	150.7	141.6	145.0	152.9	159.9	130.6
1920	172.8	165.6	159.4	149.8	149.8	152.6	127.2	111.4	105.6	97.0	100.3	77.8	119.0
1921	71.0	61.4	63.4	53.8	58.1	55.7	54.2	58.6	58.6	58.1	58.1	59.5	59.2
1922	61.0	60.0	62.9	62.9	62.9	56.170	54.7	55.2	57.5	63.4	71.5	72.0	62.2
1923	74.9	71.0	71.0	66.2	67.2	63.8	59.5	61.0	64.8	64.1	71.5	71.5	67.6
1924	73.0	74.9	75.4	76.8	81.1	86.4	107.0	106.1	105.1	116.2	112.8	109.0	93.6
1925	109.4	109.4											

Sources: 1910-1911, Annual Reports of San Francisco Commercial Exchange; 1912-1920, Annual Reports of San Francisco Chamber of Commerce; 1921-1924, Daily Commercial News, San Francisco.

BARLEY: Monthly Average Prices at Minneapolis,
San Francisco, London, 1911 - 1912
(Cents per bushel)

Month	1911			1914		
	Minne- a/ apolis	San b/ Francisco	London c/	Minne- a/ apolis	San b/ Francisco	London c/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Jan.....	77	57	85	52	66	89
Feb.....	74	58	85	50	nominal	86
Mar.....	81	59	88	48	"	81
Apr.....	88	nominal	83	47	"	80
May.....	75	"	85	48	"	80
June.....	77	"	85	47	"	80
July.....	87	65	85	45	50	79
Aug.....	85	nominal	85	59	49	n. q.
Sept.....	94	80	91	58	58	91
Oct.....	95	86	93	55	54	88
Nov.....	98	nominal	93	59	59	91
Dec.....	91	"	95	57	61	92

Month	1912			1915		
	Minne- a/ apolis	San b/ Francisco	London c/	Minne- a/ apolis	San b/ Francisco	London c/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Jan.....	105	nominal	95	58	72	101
Feb.....	100	101	95	75	78	108
Mar.....	95	95	95	70	nominal	129
Apr.....	101	95	95	70	"	102
May.....	99	95	93	70	"	106
June.....	76	nominal	n. q. <u>d/</u>	66	"	106
July.....	60	"	n. q.	68	54	n. q.
Aug.....	46	65	n. q.	59	61	n. q.
Sept.....	49	71	100	48	58	143
Oct.....	50	72	107	51	62	145
Nov.....	47	74	113	56	64	133
Dec.....	45	73	110	61	65	134

Month	1913			1916		
	Minne- a/ apolis	San b/ Francisco	London c/	Minne- a/ apolis	San b/ Francisco	London c/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Jan.....	49	nominal	111	70	66	143
Feb.....	48	"	110	66	67	160
Mar.....	46	"	102	65	67	167
Apr.....	46	"	102	68	nominal	167
May.....	50	"	72	70	"	166
June.....	52	"	95	68	"	155
July.....	48	"	96	69	72	145
Aug.....	58	64	96	81	70	173
Sept.....	61	69	96	81	83	160
Oct.....	56	71	96	103	90	156
Nov.....	53	68	94	111	105	n. q.
Dec.....	50	66	93	107	109	n. q.

BARLEY: Monthly Average Prices at Minneapolis,
San Francisco, London, 1911-1922, Cont'd.
(Cents per bushel)

Month	1917			1920		
	Minne- a/ apolis	San b/ Francisco	London c/	Minne- a/ apolis	San b/ Francisco	London c/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Jan.....	117	112	n.q.	152	160	232
Feb.....	117	111	206	137	nominal	213
Mar.....	121	nominal	208	151	"	229
April....	136	"	n.q.	160	"	222
May.....	148	"	n.q.	174	"	n.q.
June.....	138	"	n.q.	149	"	n.q.
July.....	149	109	n.q.	116	142	n.q.
Aug.....	131	nominal	n.q.	102	125	202
Sept.....	133	117	n.q.	99	117	n.q.
Oct.....	128	120	n.q.	92	103	182
Nov.....	127	nominal	n.q.	82	108	178
Dec.....	149	"	n.q.	74	80	152
		1918			1921	
Jan.....	156	nominal	n.q.	69	81	149
Feb.....	138	"	237	65	70	127
Mar.....	212	"	237	67	74	124
Apr.....	182	"	n.q.	61	62	123
May.....	146	"	n.q.	59	66	115
June.....	123	"	n.q.	57	62	105
July.....	118	"	n.q.	62	61	105
Aug.....	102	"	n.q.	58	65	111
Sept.....	95	"	n.q.	55	64	105
Oct.....	91	110	n.q.	50	63	101
Nov.....	94	110	n.q.	54	63	99
Dec.....	92	109	n.q.	47	65	100
		1919			1922	
Jan.....	90	109	n.q.	551	66	98
Feb.....	87	110	n.q.	56	65	104
Mar.....	93	103	n.q.	58	70	107
Apr.....	109	118	n.q.	61	70	106
May.....	113	121	n.q.	62	70	107
June.....	112	132	236	56	68	104
July.....	121	n.q.	235	56	60	100
Aug.....	133	nominal	244	49	60	100
Sept.....	127	148	240	54	61	98
Oct.....	129	146	238	57	69	100
Nov.....	133	155	248	60	73	100
Dec.....	152	157	238	61	72	101

a/ Grade No. 2. b/ Grade-Shipping and Brewing. c/ Grade-Californian.
d/ Not quoted.

BARLEY: Prices in Minneapolis, San Francisco, and London, by months, 1923, 1924 and 1925.

	Minneapolis	San Francisco	English goods	American	California
	Cents per bu	Cents per bu	malting	malting	
1923:					
January.....	57	30	103.3	---	106.6
February.....	60	78	102.8	---	103.1
March.....	59	78	114.3	---	110.8
April.....	64	74	98.5	---	111.0
May.....	61	73	109.4	79.1	112.9
June.....	58	71	108.8	75.5	108.3
July.....	59	65	92.7	69.6	105.6
August.....	56	63	100.8	69.6	101.4
September.....	58	68	114.7	74.9	96.6
October.....	60	71	111.2	75.3	99.6
November.....	61	72	112.7	---	98.0
December.....	62	72	116.8	---	102.8
Average.....	59.5	72	107.2		104.7
1924:					
January.....	62	75	111.3	---	103.4
February.....	68	78	108.4	---	109.7
March.....	70	85	103.7	---	103.1
April.....	75	86	111.7	---	111.9
May.....	70	34	111.0	---	116.4
June.....	73	95	109.9	---	121.0
July.....	76	115	112.3	---	144.2
August.....	80	115	150.7	---	149.7
September.....	81	124	172.5	117.7	154.7
October.....	85	135	183.3	98.7	174.7
November.....	81	135	192.9	109.2	179.4
December.....	87	117	144.4	116.2	141.3
Average.....	75.7	103.7	134.7		134.5
1925:					
January.....	93		137.3	120.9	171.3
February.....	94		147.6	122.4	152.1
March.....	88		119.0	111.6	141.8
Average.....	91.6		151.3	118.3	155

a/ Shipping-Brewing, and on pages 642 and 643 From United States Department of Agriculture.

Minneapolis prices compiled from Minneapolis Market Record.

London price from Bromhall's Corn Trade News. Same source for table on pages 642 and 643.

San Francisco prices from the Daily Commercial News, San Francisco. Same source for tables on pages 642 and 643.

BARLEY: Exports from the United States, by customs districts, 1905-1924

Year ending June 30:	Atlantic	Gulf	Mexican	Northern
	ports	ports	border	border
	: 1,000 bushels	: 1,000 bushels	: 1,000 bushels	: 1,000 bushels
1905.....	4,042	a/	57	1,183
1906.....	11,353	1,365	101	2,119
1907.....	1,089	15	230	299
1908.....	26	a/	361	3
1909.....	209	a/	162	113
1910.....	185	a/	99	143
1911.....	---	a/	163	90
1912.....	a/	a/	126	a/
1913.....	10,127	154	--	178
1914.....	860	--	--	--
1915.....	6,776	10	48	256
1916.....	16,660	156	96	109
1917.....	11,195	b/ 2,030	11	310
1918.....	7,040	18,200	60	499
Year ending Dec. 31:				
1918.....	7,557	10,199	6	563
1919.....	21,989	8,553	72	861
1920.....	6,236	6,709	86	206
1921.....	5,858	1,088	166	52
1922.....	3,319	181	104	3
1923.....	305	13	179	4
1924.....	9,257	14	173	702

Pacific Coast Ports

Year ending June 30:	Pacific Coast Ports		Total Pacific:	Total
	: San Francisco	: Other Pacific Coast ports		
1905.....	3,301	2,079	5,380	10,662
1906.....	2,196	595	2,791	17,729
1907.....	6,598	8	6,606	8,239
1908.....	2,916	1,043	3,959	4,349
1909.....	5,170	926	6,096	6,580
1910.....	3,326	559	3,885	4,312
1911.....	9,113	33	9,146	9,399
1912.....	1,458	1	1,459	1,585
1913.....	5,030	1,765	6,795	c/ 17,537
1914.....	1,626	4,104	5,730	c/ 6,645
1915.....	17,475	2,190	19,665	26,755
1916.....	6,722	3,730	10,452	27,473
1917.....	2,689	146	2,835	16,381
1918.....	481	5	486	26,285
Year ending Dec. 31:				
1918.....	477	3	480	18,805
1919.....	6,135	2	6,137	37,612
1920.....	4,611	6	4,617	17,854
1921.....	18,366	304	18,670	25,834
1922.....	15,168	6	15,174	18,781
1923.....	11,478	4	11,482	11,983
1924.....	9,488	639	10,127	20,273

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1905-1923, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Less than 500 bushels. b/ The Gulf shipments during 1917 and 1918 consisted almost entirely of California barley. c/ Includes "all other" districts, 283,294 bushels in 1913 and 54,345 bushels in 1914.

BARLEY: Exports from the United States by countries of destination, 1910-1924, and 9 months ending March, 1925.

Year end- and June	United Kingdom	Nether- lands	Belgium	Germany	France	Denmark	Norway	Other	Total
30-	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
1910.....	3,732	160	20	0	0	0	0	370	4,312
1911.....	7,763	0	343	0	0	0	0	1,293	9,399
1912.....	888	0	0	0	0	0	0	697	1,585
1913.....	7,520	461	689	7,250	0	0	0	1,614	17,537
1914.....	5,335	142	363	559	44	0	0	202	6,645
5 yr av :									
1910-14..	5,054	153	283	1,562	9	0	0	855	7,896
1915.....	14,894	546	1,164	0	647	4,906	466	4,152	26,755
1916.....	18,646	2,698	26	0	349	1,260	2,446	2,048	27,473
1917.....	9,112	2,840	201	0	274	722	1,212	2,014	16,381
1918.....	17,456	205	786	0	2,720	0	444	4,674	26,285
1919.....	10,719	4,279	2,542	0	322	1,009	231	1,555	20,458
1920.....	20,418	2,024	2,007	8	17	411	103	1,584	26,571
1921.....	15,351	1,344	1,378	116	0	242	205	1,021	20,457
1922.....	15,586	1,575	2,577	418	415	610	923	491	22,400
1923.....	12,784	697	1,443	442	1,252	144	524	907	18,193
1924.....	10,390	52	172	53	15	166	227	174	11,209
1925-9 mo:	8,312	2,426	1,324	6,551	a/	142	444	1,235	20,444

Compiled from published reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Included in other countries.

BARLEY: United States exports, by months, July 1922- March 1925

Month	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
July.....	2,516,647	216,159	1,192,315
August.....	2,085,364	2,571,305	1,506,346
September.....	3,671,263	2,202,412	2,727,691
October.....	2,939,699	1,423,325	6,866,716
November.....	1,562,486	264,972	3,035,841
December.....	1,092,262	232,240	1,245,392
January.....	684,652	230,222	1,555,247
February.....	1,191,104	613,220	820,672
March.....	1,011,991	960,010	624,142
April.....	708,316	706,217	
May.....	364,703	447,649	
June.....	561,817	512,760	
Total barley..	18,192,809	11,208,733	20,444,292 (9 months)
Malt in terms:			
of barley a/:	3,716,483	2,704,686	3,509,625 " "
Total,			
barley & malt	21,909,292	13,913,419	23,953,917 " "

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Malt converted to terms of barley on the basis of 1.1 bushels of malt = 1 bushel of barley.

BARLEY: Imports into the United Kingdom by countries, average 1909-13,
1914-1924.

Year ending	United States	British India	Asiatic Turkey	Rumania	Canada	Algeria
December 31	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Av. 1909-13	11,591	5,963	4,880	4,202	3,994	1,973
1914.....	10,029	9,789	765	1,343	1,559	3,626
1915.....	17	10,854	5,163	629	0	1,314
1916.....	0	16,837	5,353	179	0	5,304
1917.....	0	10,535	2,596	0	0	2,768
1918.....	0	7,598	0	0	0	1,777
1919.....	0	20,147	10	0	0	9,016
1920.....	324	11,625	0	53	2,693	5,024
1921.....	0	16,029	0	0	1,834	5,322
1922.....	0	11,053	70	a/1263	2,882	4,752
1923.....	852	11,625	1,046	b/6,643	3,530	5,616
1924.....	c/	10,339	c/	c/	499	5,517

Year ending	Tunis	Denmark	Chile	Australia	Other	Total
December 31	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Av. 1909-13	547	499	739	62	2,823	37,870
1914.....	19	105	1,707	243	760	29,950
1915.....	1,175	0	840	17	2,375	22,944
1916.....	26	0	442	25	1,364	29,530
1917.....	0	0	141	132	887	17,059
1918.....	0	0	0	0	5	9,380
1919.....	542	0	656	13	607	31,069
1920.....	0	125	1,620	429	1,693	23,646
1921.....	1,085	260	1,437	908	1,435	29,517
1922.....	58	860	840	694	1,218	23,713
1923.....	1,193	357	1,543	1,487	2,995	23,841
1924.....	c/	c/	2,071	641	21,524	40,591

Compiled from Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1910-1923, and Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, December 1924.

a/ This figure represents the exports from Iraq, which was formerly a part of Asiatic Turkey.

b/ Includes 52,000 bushels from Asiatic Turkey and 2,591,000 bushels from Iraq.

c/ If any, included in "other countries".

UNITED KINGDOM: Malt and Grain Used in Brewing, Years Ending September 30, 1900, 1910, and 1913 - 1923.

Year ended Sept. 30	Malt and grain used in brewing ^{a/}	Year ended Sept. 30	Malt and grain used in brewing ^{c/}
Bushels		Bushels	
1900	b/ 61,506,673	1918	23,082,859
1910	b/ 54,577,903	1919	b/ 31,018,127
1913	b/ 58,018,451	1920	b/ 45,700,055
1914	b/ 58,100,790	1921	b/ 42,767,323
1915	45,376,331	1922	13,254,895
1916	b/ 45,699,399	1923	b/ 11,572,800
1917	b/ 31,466,754		

Compiled from the Brewers' Almanack and Wine & Spirit Trade Annual for 1925, London (page 111).

a/These figures relate only to brewers for sale and would be slightly increased if the materials used by other brewers were added. These additions in 1916 amounted to 5,047 bu. of malt, etc., and 13 cwts. of sugar, etc.

b/These totals include respectively 187,105, 74,285, 91,068, 92,385, 77,763 45,677,127,863, 96,344, 68,001 bushels and 24,180 and 26,287 cwts. of unmalted grain, and 1,201,845, 1,293,737, 1,611,357, 1,566,406, 1,344,098, 800,921, 351,015, 1,022,748, 979,955 and 810,213, 793,920 cwts. of rice and maize (grits or flaked) and other similar preparations. Of the latter 32 lbs. are taken as the equivalent of a bushel of malt. 1 cwt. = 112 pounds.

UNITED KINGDOM: Production of Beer, 1913 - 1924^{a/}

Year ended March 31	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
Barrels ^{b/}		Barrels ^{b/}	Barrels ^{b/}	Barrels ^{b/}
1913	28,853,000	1,837,000	4,115,000	34,805,291
1914	29,804,000	1,987,000	4,222,000	35,864,291
1915	27,268,000	1,739,000	4,091,000	33,099,411
1916	24,713,000	1,618,000	3,961,000	30,292,977
1917	---	---	---	26,626,039
1918	11,365,875	762,238	1,638,060	13,816,173
1919	10,748,609	717,399	1,459,079	12,925,087
1920	20,961,055	1,543,269	2,610,872	25,115,196
1921	21,940,671	1,611,404	3,177,808	26,729,883
1922	19,533,006	1,339,542	2,641,226	23,513,774
1923	17,353,910	1,199,462	c/ 10,840	d/ 18,564,212
1924	18,530,952	1,350,296	c/ 10,347	e/ 19,890,033
Half year				
totals to Sept. 30:				
1923	---	---	---	d/ 10,608,000
1924	---	---	---	d/ 11,048,000

Source: Reports of Commissioners of Inland Revenue and of Customs and Excise, and Trade and Navigation, published in the Brewers' Almanack and Wine and Spirit Trade Annual for 1925, London (page 109).

a/Number of barrels of beer brewed, calculated, from 1914 onwards, according to the number of standard barrels charged with beer duty. b/Standard barrel of 36 gallons of beer. c/Northern Ireland only. d/ Great Britain and Northern Ireland only.

BARLEY: International Trade, Year Ending June 30, 1910-1924

Country	Average a/		1923		Preliminary	
	1910-1914		1923		1924	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushe ls	Bushe ls	Bushe ls	Bushe ls	Bushe ls	Bushe ls
Russia.....	124	173,240	--	--	--	b/ 19,833
Rumania.....	c/ 63	e/ 16,804	--	39,065	--	c-d/ 19,930
Hungary.....	229	11,836	e/ 12	15	--	f/ 327
British India.....	g/ 23	10,640	e/ 8	1,399	--	h/ 11,717
United States....	i/ --	7,896	--	18,193	--	11,209
Canada.....	57	5,522	j/ --	12,474	2	16,577
Algeria.....	213	5,482	4,282	105	202	9,452
Argentina.....	k/ 3	k/ 764	--	1,381	--	9,779
Czechoslovakia.....	--	--	11	7,103	91	8,183
Tunis.....	328	3,055	e/ 1,083	358	--	d/ 6,623
Chile.....	k/ 88	k/ 1,062	--	1,776	--	3,737
Australia... i/	159	51	--	2,319	--	l/ 1,854
Bulgaria.....	--	1,876	--	--	--	--
Sweden.....	28	102	28	782	205	19
Poland.....	--	--	c/ 19	e/ 833	--	--
Latvia.....	--	--	e/ 7	f/ 279	--	f/ 15
Total exporting countries.....	1,315	238,330	5,450	86,082	500	119,365
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES:						
Germany.....	148,297	136	13,128	122	23,085	13
United Kingdom... i/	48,550	k/ 101	38,958	m/ 137	43,608	--
Netherlands.....	38,039	26,975	9,067	404	15,267	556
Belgium.....	18,351	3,079	11,367	63	12,414	79
France.....	6,711	787	1,411	748	6,728	831
Norway.....	4,550	--	1,363	--	2,976	--
Denmark.....	3,024	2,906	6,149	1,190	10,645	6622
Switzerland.....	1,140	1	d/ 2,906	e-j/	d/ 3,017	--
Italy.....	310	20	523	47	386	61
Egypt.....	732	n/ 42	606	179	182	35
Austria.....	716	8,123	3,367	e/ 81	d/ 3,933	--
Spain.....	690	113	142	1	--	--
Portugal.....	24	5	--	--	--	--
Japan.....	15	--	e/ 10	--	c/	--
Greece.....	--	--	627	--	o/	--
Finland.....	--	--	67	--	273	--
Other countries.....	5	2	19	--	1,365	--
Total importing countries.....	271,654	42,290	89,715	2,972	123,879	2,197
Total countries reported.....	272,969	230,620	95,165	89,054	124,379	121,562

Compiled from official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

a/ Year ending July 31 as compiled by the International Institute of Agriculture.

b/ Commercial source. c/ Average for seasons 1911-12 to 1913-14. d/ Nine months. e/ Ten months ending May 31, from the International Institute of Agriculture. f/ International Institute of Agriculture. g/ Average for seasons 1909-10 to 1911-12.

h/ Sea trade only. i/ Years ending June 30 - from official sources. j/ Less than 500.

k/ Calendar years 1909-1913. l/ Eleven months; from the International Institute of Agriculture. m/ Calendar year. n/ Average for seasons 1912-13 to 1913-14. o/ Included in "Other countries."

WHEAT INCLUDING FLOUR: Exports from the United States by countries, July-April, 1923-24 and 1924-25.

Country to which exported	Wheat including flour		Wheat		Wheat flour	
	10 months, July-April		April		April	
	1923-24	1924-25	1924	1925	1924	1925
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Barrels	Barrels
United Kingdom.....	19,856,447	46,467,394	1,114,982	1,195,283	92,982	154,933
Irish Free State.....	a/	b/ 159,800	a/	24,005	a/	7,105
Netherlands.....	11,088,463	23,410,143	24,000	1,108,532	158,460	41,692
Germany.....	7,324,391	15,465,100	81,149	359,472	106,291	173,603
Italy.....	7,062,084	24,988,821	898,813	1,559,081	9,827	1,944
Belgium.....	4,003,972	14,742,897	113,127	1,706,411	4,127	3,058
Finland.....	2,614,804	1,723,823	0	0	51,360	24,817
France.....	2,337,346	11,463,699	0	2,204,435	560	250
Sweden.....	903,079	1,306,086	0	0	4,639	2,023
Denmark.....	329,910	1,263,932	0	35,999	7,360	13,374
Norway.....	599,964	1,742,492	0	0	1,237	23,908
Turkey in Europe....	291,502	984,284	0	0	0	0
Malta, Gozo & Cyprus..	206,522	341,839	0	6,920	0	714
Poland and Danzig...	145,934	424,292	0	0	405	15,660
Estonia.....	102,380	73,112	0	0	0	0
Gibraltar.....	15,196	376,533	0	0	357	0
Other Europe.....	466,871	2,555,490	306,940	0	416	77,806
Greece.....	1,395,433	7,326,314	0	0	16,769	15,165
Total Europe....	52,744,303	155,816,061	2,859,061	2,200,133	454,240	556,052
Canada.....	16,839,040	40,988,608	323,103	105,591	9,326	4,582
Cuba.....	4,327,257	4,805,917	33	2,821	81,728	94,340
Mexico.....	3,369,995	1,445,104	188,557	81,067	51,269	15,563
Panama.....	1,156,588	2,263,345	0	0	4,771	4,136
China.....	20,278,883	547,971	281,666	0	106,791	662
Hongkong.....	5,200,948	1,785,430	0	0	57,943	26,176
Kwantung.....	4,070,610	192,478	33,334	0	28,000	0
Japan.....	10,447,440	4,208,378	33,333	0	4,050	53
Chosen.....	55,607	1,926	0	0	7,099	1
Other countries.....	12,976,108	14,234,381	17,395	34,177	231,922	253,277
Total exports....	138,967,373	234,289,600	3,746,537	3,423,794	1,037,739	954,850
Total imports....	25,724,443	5,386,725	2,204,538	373,964	3,969	746
Total re-exports..	79,986	45,095	0	18,000	0	100
Exports (Net)....	113,322,916	224,947,970	1,537,999	3,067,830	1,033,770	954,204

Compiled from official reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Included in United Kingdom prior to January, 1925.

b/ Four months, January-April, 1925.

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign Trade of the United States, July-April, 1923-24 and 1924-25.

Item and country	10 months, July-April		April	
	1923-24	1924-25	1924	1925
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
BUTTER:				
<u>Exports</u>				
Germany.....	64,485	215,092	127	0
United Kingdom.....	51	2,354,289	0	0
Other Europe.....	740	110,092	0	0
Total Europe.....	65,276	2,679,473	127	0
Mexico.....	673,022	941,154	67,461	78,081
Cuba.....	663,745	741,909	78,463	69,944
Haiti.....	432,114	768,248	42,084	66,931
Other West Indies a/...	623,024	703,968	95,285	63,516
Panama.....	612,784	425,301	77,383	66,435
Peru.....	354,515	401,424	38,236	8,818
Other South America....	168,261	145,638	19,531	19,354
Philippine Islands.....	199,979	261,626	22,864	18,705
Other countries.....	595,969	456,426	74,195	38,383
Total exports.....	4,388,689	7,525,167	515,629	430,167
<u>Imports</u>				
Denmark.....	10,422,801	551,790	813,197	18,677
United Kingdom.....	1,690,210	26,668	112,000	0
Netherlands.....	415,002	63,293	33,600	0
Other Europe.....	987,550	24,503	7,933	35
Total Europe.....	13,515,563	666,254	966,730	18,712
Canada.....	5,869,548	3,241,735	209,032	619,941
New Zealand.....	4,670,166	1,800,304	742,448	65,632
Argentina.....	4,028,041	398,560	672,488	56,000
Other countries.....	89,580	172,428	3,894	28,855
Total imports.....	28,172,898	6,279,281	2,594,592	789,140
CASEIN:				
<u>Imports</u>				
Argentina.....	11,578,176	14,334,669	2,002,187	2,503,703
France.....	980,300	624,786	67,020	56,287
New Zealand.....	663,590	0	0	0
United Kingdom.....	120,718	2,324	0	0
Other countries.....	504,671	137,374	7,913	22,842
Total imports.....	13,847,455	15,099,153	2,077,120	2,582,832
CHEESE:				
<u>Exports</u>				
Total Europe.....	113,341	4,156,472	1,087	59,051
Cuba.....	877,952	933,071	121,413	158,671
Mexico.....	675,310	807,920	71,135	76,962
Panama.....	263,067	332,645	29,064	34,982
Other Central America..	228,461	228,459	26,293	19,092
Canada.....	245,199	1,134,663	7,443	470,126
Jamaica.....	180,954	205,496	20,130	13,068
Other countries.....	664,278	763,752	74,911	125,834
Total exports.....	3,248,562	8,562,478	351,481	967,836

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Including Bermuda.

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign Trade of the United States, July-
April, 1923-24 and 1924-25, cont'd.

Item and country	10 months July-April		April	
	1923-24	1924-25	1924	1925
CHEESE AND CHEESE SUBSTITUTES	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
<u>Imports</u>				
Italy.....	28,415,965	27,266,350	3,341,633	2,227,704
Switzerland.....	14,034,510	12,558,717	1,458,524	1,340,591
France.....	4,116,604	4,270,178	782,124	433,300
Netherlands.....	2,628,854	2,577,174	177,039	274,463
Greece.....	1,450,670	1,266,644	78,877	342,221
United Kingdom.....	528,851	210,255	60,053	1,855
Norway.....	416,438	434,141	31,886	49,103
Denmark.....	306,321	349,956	53,369	36,206
Finland.....	128,717	391,067	27,636	17,826
Other Europe.....	1,063,431	437,265	23,322	22,223
Total Europe.....	53,090,361	49,761,747	6,065,499	4,652,015
Argentina.....	2,435,756	458,698	150,911	10,254
Canada.....	1,641,927	511,603	110,927	47,006
Mexico.....	206,261	128,160	33,001	9,653
Other countries.....	379,202	332,213	278,063	3,004
Total imports.....	57,753,507	51,192,421	6,638,401	4,721,932
<u>Exports</u>				
Germany.....	1,812,163	309,323	51,400	1,592
United Kingdom.....	482,234	219,950	450	0
Other Europe.....	1,386,651	433,652	69,632	35,041
Total Europe.....	3,681,048	967,925	101,482	26,633
Cuba.....	25,871,654	18,694,993	3,005,012	1,651,778
Japan.....	6,040,091	4,462,085	336,100	441,000
Philippine Islands.....	6,367,165	5,438,999	1,287,704	304,500
China.....	3,329,729	2,121,677	97,200	237,300
Hongkong.....	2,270,192	2,052,816	194,220	168,000
British South Africa.....	1,451,795	1,342,332	96,250	201,840
Other countries.....	7,424,475	7,136,865	803,474	666,273
Total exports.....	55,436,149	42,217,743	5,926,442	3,757,124
MILK AND CREAM, powdered:				
<u>Exports</u>				
France.....	219,338	261,764	36,359	15,360
Germany.....	194,707	1,032,233	39,308	14,425
United Kingdom.....	71,641	626,933	10,000	20,000
Other Europe.....	121,163	1,908,049	30,040	20,924
Total Europe.....	606,904	3,829,029	123,707	70,769
Japan.....	814,645	306,942	55,665	44,085
Cuba.....	123,953	123,122	9,386	18,704
Canada.....	97,513	81,231	5,134	3,990
Mexico.....	57,122	104,641	4,440	14,621
Other countries.....	383,234	541,304	46,583	52,346
Total exports.....	2,083,421	5,051,269	242,905	204,524

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign Trade of the United States, July-
April, 1923-24 and 1924-25, Cont'd.

Item and country	10 months, July-April		April	
	1923-24	1924-25	1924	1925
MILK AND CREAM, evaporated:	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Exports				
Germany	47,391,375	334,229,595	4,452,972	2,136,760
United Kingdom	32,005,067	21,429,634	2,145,213	2,584,952
France	7,552,498	3,703,048	144,000	360,000
Netherlands	7,460,785	5,955,538	0	0
Belgium	6,677,583	1,650,316	0	24,400
Ukraine	9,221	0	0	0
Other Europe	936,129	990,566	39,588	78,400
Total Europe	102,033,158	67,959,157	6,781,773	4,984,592
Philippine Islands	6,735,989	8,350,036	368,205	639,700
Peru	3,672,206	4,345,277	296,231	957,976
Panama	3,019,582	3,249,574	432,683	607,630
Cuba	2,347,909	2,403,936	227,668	583,995
Mexico	2,169,688	2,032,548	273,405	155,431
Other countries	12,322,231	10,533,542	992,806	1,519,625
Total exports	132,796,763	98,865,170	9,378,791	3,469,949
MILK, condensed, evaporated & powdered: ^{a/}				
Imports				
Netherlands	1,069,617	45,997	221,296	0
United Kingdom	609,231	43,832	33,947	470
Denmark	9,100	71,335	3,850	5,340
Other Europe	6,943	2,109	269	1,302
Total Europe	1,694,891	168,724	259,362	7,112
Canada	8,804,549	9,120,632	552,370	1,335,971
New Zealand	333,474	34,583	4,507	5,975
Other countries	1,770	6,752	0	135
Total imports	10,834,684	9,330,291	816,239	1,338,193
OLEOMARGARINE, animal and vege- table:				
Exports				
Canada	294,133	0	0	0
British West Indies ^{b/}	274,751	178,633	28,330	14,475
Panama	170,355	200,653	1,500	15,650
Other countries	256,618	232,315	42,721	16,333
Total animal	995,857	612,156	72,601	46,458
Canada	127,775	1,343	0	100
Japan	37,861	2,112	0	0
Panama	15,122	13,120	300	0
Other countries	50,246	92,773	2,248	2,042
Total vegetable	231,611	128,348	2,548	3,042

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

^{a/} Includes cream powder, malted milk, etc.

^{b/} Including Bermuda.

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign Trade of the United States, July-
April, 1923-24 and 1924-25, Cont'd.

Item and country	10 months, July-April		April	
	1923-24	1924-25	1924	1925
EGGS, in the shell:	Dozen	Dozen	Dozen	Dozen
<u>Exports</u>				
United Kingdom	3,376,752	777,020	379	23
Other Europe	14,429	55	21	54
Total Europe	3,391,181	777,075	400	77
Cuba	10,749,819	9,911,809	1,217,755	1,046,010
Canada	6,462,339	2,673,484	33,933	78,053
Mexico	5,314,906	3,388,568	504,028	307,635
Panama	782,117	316,121	106,404	80,970
Other countries	1,406,594	2,128,215	646,308	1,335,188
Total exports	28,106,956	20,252,252	2,502,828	2,842,933
<u>Imports</u>				
Hongkong	184,058	224,211	12,892	21,853
Canada	141,073	161,672	515	550
China	61,350	221,261	36,417	633
Other countries	2,937	10,781	33	388
Total imports	389,418	617,925	49,957	23,424
EGGS AND EGG YOLKS, dried, frozen, preserved:	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
<u>Exports</u>				
United Kingdom	144,378	10,256	33,784	0
Other Europe	30,048	16,250	30,000	0
Total Europe	174,426	26,506	63,784	0
Canada	129,383	85,642	13,203	624
Other countries	52,183	25,279	637	760
Total exports	355,992	137,427	78,324	1,384
<u>Imports</u>				
China	16,671,942	14,400,392	644,705	422,806
Other countries	507,952	1,237,409	1,570	7,455
Total imports	17,179,894	15,637,801	646,275	430,261
EGG ALBUMEN, dried, frozen, prepared:				
<u>Imports</u>				
China	6,697,317	3,292,323	100,102	105,070
Other countries	110,392	306,688	0	224,460
Total imports	6,807,716	3,599,011	100,102	329,530

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

EGYPT: Number of Livestock 1923 and 1924 a/

Livestock	September, 1923	September, 1924
	Number	Number
Cattle	534,459	689,237
Buffaloes	656,288	727,027
Swine	15,768	---
Sheep	962,192	1,084,703
Goats	400,797	454,640
Horses	36,573	37,421
Mules	22,235	22,410
Asses	603,389	715,255
Camels	140,674	151,197

Egyptian Monthly Agricultural and Economic Statistics, February 1925.

a/ Excluding animals belonging to British Army.

EGYPT: Number of Slaughterings in Public Slaughter Houses, 1923 and 1924

Livestock	1923	1924
	Number	Number
Cattle	80,458	126,558
Buffaloes	179,452	168,774
Swine	17,142	11,665
Sheep	753,265	776,487
Goats	69,160	70,879
Camels	15,512	17,997

Egyptian Monthly Agricultural and Economic Statistics, February 1925.

CANADA: Cold Storage Holdings of Meat on May 1, 1925

Item	May 1, 1924	May 1, 1925
	Pounds	Pounds
PORK: Fresh frozen	29,879,736	30,982,447
Fresh, not frozen	4,224,927	3,156,183
Cured, dry salted	5,180,809	3,128,863
Cured, sweet pickled ..	11,662,067	9,940,058
In process of cure	14,214,588	11,527,668
Total	65,222,127	58,735,219
LARD:	4,720,153	4,483,707
BEEF: Fresh frozen	6,687,900	9,284,806
Fresh, not frozen	4,161,095	3,751,185
Cured	146,351	333,478
In process of cure	255,975	168,630
Total	11,249,321	13,538,100
VEAL: Fresh frozen	---	549,295
Fresh, not frozen	---	351,018
Total	---	900,313
MUTTON AND LAMB: frozen	2,033,580	2,559,874
not frozen	184,622	35,458
Total	2,258,202	2,645,332

Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Internal Trade Branch; Cold Storage Holdings in Canada, May 1, 1925.

BULGARIA: Number of Livestock 1920 and 1924

Livestock	Census	Estimate, 1924
	December 31, 1920	
	Number	Number
Cattle	1,877,108	1,291,756
Buffaloes	418,209	258,492
Swine	1,089,699	573,832
Sheep	8,922,604	7,450,049
Goats	1,331,853	1,165,716
Horses	395,240	284,649
Mules	25,714	25,896
Asses	155,581	87,421

Year 1920; Annuaire Statistique de la Bulgarie 1913-22, page 70-71. Year 1924, received in letter from Ministry of Agriculture, Sofia, Bulgaria.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-May 30, 1923-24 and 1924-25
 PORK: Exports from the United States, July 1-May 30, 1924-25

Commodity	July 1-	July 1-	Week ending			
	May 31	May 30	May 9	May 16	May 23	May 30
	1923-24	1924-25a/	1925	1925	1925	1925
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
Wheat.....	74,428	185,872	b/ 1,563	b/ 2,318	b/ 1,526	b/ 1,949
Wheat flour.....	c/ 67,954	c/ 55,850	--	--	--	--
Rye.....	16,234	47,100	2,378	1,032	455	703
Corn.....	20,715	7,286	151	135	111	106
Oats.....	1,194	8,080	517	1,270	365	405
Barley.....	10,879	19,893	447	483	302	291
PORK:		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hams and shoulders		<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
inc. Wilt. sides...		257,354	1,934	2,454	2,777	2,404
Bacon inc. Cumberland						
sides.....		228,611	3,748	3,044	3,695	3,949
Lard.....		727,106	11,781	13,739	12,929	17,212
Pickled pork.....		24,219	225	441	341	196

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Revised to April 30, including exports from all ports.

b/ Including wheat flour via Pacific ports.

c/ July-1-April 30, not reported weekly from Atlantic Coast ports. In terms of bushels of wheat.

COTTON IN SALVADOR

In a report on cotton in Salvador Consul McCafferty at San Salvador states that for the first time cotton was grown this year on a commercial scale. In order to develop a new source of income and diversify crops, the Department of Agriculture in Salvador has given every encouragement to the production. The variety used principally is the Acarla, a specially selected type from the San Joaquin and Imperial Valleys of California.

The planting commenced on July 1 and continued until the middle of September. All the crop has now been picked, and practically all of it sent to foreign markets. The total production is 8,900 to 9,400 bales of 473 pounds net, a figure considerably less than early estimates, the reduction being due chiefly to damage by caterpillars.

Although most of the profits were wiped out by damage from caterpillars, it is believed that the acreage next year will be almost as large as that of this year. Considerable expenditure has been necessary to clear the lands, purchase machinery, etc. and cultivation has now reached a stage where it cannot be easily abandoned.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Copenhagen and New York

(By Weekly Cable)

Market	May 22, 1925	May 29, 1925	June 5, 1925
	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.
Copenhagen, official quotation <u>a/</u>	36.08	37.03	38.33
New York, 92 score..... <u>a/</u>	41.00	42.50	43.00
London:			
Danish.....	<u>b/</u>	38.20	<u>b/</u>
Dutch, unsalted.....	38.19	38.20	38.84
Irish.....	36.67	36.25	37.76
Irish, unsalted.....	37.98	37.76	39.06
New Zealand.....	36.46	36.03	37.32
New Zealand, unsalted.....	38.41	38.42	38.84
Australian.....	34.50	33.86	35.15
Australian, unsalted.....	36.24	35.81	36.46
Argentine; unsalted.....	30.38 - 34.72	32.12 - 34.73	32.55 - 34.72
Siberian.....	31.68 - 32.55	31.25 - 32.12	31.25 - 32.98

Quotation converted at exchange of the day.

a/Thursday price. b/No quotations due to Danish strikes.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS

(By Weekly Cable)

Market and Item	Units	Week ending		
		May 20	May 27	June 3 1925
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets...	Number	60,568	59,607	37,906
Prices of hogs, Berlin.....	\$ per 100 lbs.	13.40	13.45	15.34
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg...	"	18.05	18.21	18.47
Prices of margarine, Berlin....	"	13.29	13.29	13.29
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England:	Number	12,366	11,801	8,184
Hogs, purchases, Ireland.....	"	13,948	18,895	17,492
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshires.....	\$ per 100 lbs.	20.81	21.59	21.70
Canadian, ".....	"	23.41	23.87	23.76
Danish, ".....	"	27.10	27.78	27.22
Imports, Great Britain: <u>a/</u> <u>b/</u>				
Mutton, frozen.....	Carcasses	108,381	99,559	
Lamb, ".....	"	277,001	308,195	
Beef, ".....	Quarters	70,189	92,241	
Beef, chilled.....	"	41,843	150,352	
DENMARK:				
Exports of bacon <u>a/</u> <u>c/</u>	1000 lbs.	1,100	11,464	

a/ Received through the Department of Commerce. b/ week ending Saturday following date indicated. c/ Week ending Friday following date indicated.

Index

	Page	::		Page
Crop Prospects.....	654	::	Livestock:	
Market News and Prospects.....	657	::	News, foreign.....	655
Summary of Leading Article.....	661	::	Number, Egypt, 1923-24.....	685
-----		::	Number, Bulgaria, 1920-24.....	686
BARLEY:		::	Slaughterings, Egypt, 1923-24.....	685
Acreage, foreign countries, 1923-25	667	::	Meats:	
Exports, U. S. 1910-25.....	676	::	Imports, Great Britain, May-June	
Imports, United Kingdom, 1909-13,		::	1925.....	688
1914-24.....	677	::	News, foreign.....	659
International trade, 1910-24.....	679	::	Prices, foreign markets, May-June,	
Prices, Minneapolis, San Francisco,		::	1925.....	688
and London, 1910-24.....	672,	::	Pork, exports, U.S. 1924-25.....	687
Production and trade, world, 1925..	662	::	Prices, (See commodities)....	
Butter, prices, foreign markets, 1925	688	::	Rye, areas, world, 1925.....	655
Cotton, Salvador, 1925.....	687	::	Trade (See commodities)	
Dairy products, foreign trade, United		::	Wheat,	
States, 1925.....	681	::	Areas, world, 1925.....	655
Fruit, news, foreign.....	660	::	Including flour, exports, U.S.,	
Grains, exports, U.S. 1923-25.....	687	::	1924-25.....	680