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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of Issue: BROOK CORN

LATE CROP NEWS

The Japanese 1926 wheat figure has been increased to 28,403,000 bushels, according to a cable to the United States Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture. Last year's final estimate is 29,541,000 bushels. The tobacco crop reported is larger than last year while the cocoon crop is smaller.

The production of irrigated rice in Java and Madura for 1926 is estimated at 7,039,994 thousand pounds compared with 6,677,472 thousand pounds in 1925, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome under date of November 12. This is an increase of 6 per cent over 1925 and 0.2 per cent over 1924.

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CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

German pork prices continued to decline during the week ended November 10, with lard at Hamburg reaching the lowest figure noted during the last two years. Another week passed with no quotation on American Wiltshire sides at Liverpool. Canadian Wiltshires lost a few points, while Danish were slightly stronger. See page 681.

Foreign butter prices declined further as of November 11. See page 681.

The Bradford wool market as of November 12 was unchanged as against the preceding week. The American Agricultural Commissioner at London cables that business is highly uncertain owing to a reported settlement of the British coal strike.

Low prices continued to prevail at the Liverpool apple auctions of November 10. The market was still heavily oversupplied. See page 665.

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BRITISH COAL STRIKE CAUSES LOSS IN PURCHASING POWER

The general tightening of economic conditions in the United Kingdom, due to the loss of purchasing power, continues, according to a report from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. Reports indicate a general drifting back of miners to work in all sections. The number of unemployed, exclusive of coal miners, amounted to 1,520,500 on October 18 as compared with 1,536,332 on October 11, and 1,238,158 on October 19 last year.

While the extremely low price of cotton has been of great assistance to the Lancashire district, the coal strike and lack of purchasing power in the community are greatly restricting the expected trade revivals there, states Mr. Foley. The Yorkshire woolen industry continues a policy of hand-to-mouth buying in spite of lower raw material prices.

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

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GRAINS

The Canadian wheat crop is now estimated by the government to be 406 million bushels as compared with 411 million bushels produced last year, according to a telegram to the United States Department of Agriculture. Snow and rain at the end of the last week in October suspended threshing operations in Manitoba and Saskatchewan but good progress was made in Alberta. On November 1, according to the report of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 80 to 85 per cent of the wheat and 80 per cent of the coarse grains had been threshed in Manitoba, 90 per cent of wheat and 85 to 90 per cent of other grains in Saskatchewan, and about 90 per cent of wheat and coarse grains in Alberta. With an additional week of good weather it was expected that the grain would be in better shape than seemed possible earlier in the season.

The Rumanian wheat crop has been revised downward and is now given at 110,891,000 bushels. The revisions in the Canadian and Rumanian crops have increased the total by almost 6,000,000 bushels making the Northern Hemisphere countries reporting to date equal 2,943,667,000 bushels in comparison with 2,939,214,000 last year.

Continued seasonable weather in Argentina is reported for the week ending November 8. The temperature has been just about normal throughout the entire wheat zone. Conditions continue favorable for the wheat crop. The crops of Australia are ripening with favorable prospects. Light rains are again reported, chiefly in Victoria, Tasmania and southern New South Wales.

Russian grain harvest

The total grain crop of Soviet Russia is believed to be somewhat less than indicated by conditions as of August 1, according to report of the Council of Experts of the Central Statistical Department quoted in "Economic Life" of September 20. From the data available to the experts on September 7 of sample yields from 60 per cent of the territory and information from correspondents for the remaining 40 per cent, it was estimated that the total grain crop would be 84,100,000 short tons, whereas an estimate on the basis of information available August 1 had indicated a grain harvest of 86,700,000 short tons. The September estimate is subject to revision as more complete reports become available. The article quotes no estimate of the total grain crop of 1925 for comparison. The Russian Review of January 1, 1926 quotes the October 1 estimate of the Central Statistical Department for the 1925 total grain harvest as 71,200,000 short tons. About three-fifths of last year's total was made up of rye and wheat. Oats, barley, millet, corn and a small quantity of buckwheat and other grains made up the remainder. Yields over the country as a whole are believed to be less than were expected in August but higher than last year, the Committee of Experts reports, being equivalent to 732 pounds to the acre according to the September estimate as compared with 887 pounds in the August forecast and 725 pounds for 1925.

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Harvest conditions in the southern districts were less satisfactory than last year, while in the northern and northeastern districts a more satisfactory harvest than last year is reported.

While the total grain crop is believed to be smaller than was indicated in August, the requirements of the rural population, including seed, is now estimated at a larger figure than in August. Total requirements for the present season are placed at 66.7 short tons compared to the August estimate of 66.2 short tons and 63.7 short tons for last year.

The corn crop of Russian Moldavia is plentiful this year, according to "Economic Life" of October 13.

Fall plowing

Fall plowing is from 25 to 30 per cent completed in the Prairie Provinces of Canada. The comparatively small amount of land prepared is of course due to the backward threshing conditions, but there is still a chance that much plowing will be accomplished, although frosty nights will probably interfere to some extent. A satisfactory feature is the large amount of moisture stored away, and the soil in this respect is in much better condition than usual.

The weather in Germany during October was unfavorable for the sowing of winter crops, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture. Winter crops are all slightly above average in condition with barley the same as last year but wheat and rye are not so good. An official Russian report of the first ten days of October states that the condition of winter sowings was average or above.

Prices and movement of United States grain

Wheat market prices moved upward from the middle of September to the latter part of October and have declined somewhat since then. The hesitancy in the wheat market at present is due very largely to reports of good crops in the Southern Hemisphere, and the trend of prices in the next month is likely to be influenced largely by changes in the reports as to crops being harvested in Argentina and Australia. Last year reports of crop losses in those countries were largely responsible for the rise in the price of wheat from October 1 to January 1.

Durum wheat continues to be in a strong position. The price of No. 2 durum at Minneapolis has steadily increased, averaging \$1.38 for September, \$1.53 for October, and the first week of November \$1.63 compared with \$1.41 last year. The prices of other classes of wheat are still below last year. No. 1 dark northern at Minneapolis is selling at about the same price as the No. 1 northern quoted at Winnipeg. This position has been maintained since the middle of August, except for a short period in the last of September and the first of October when the Minneapolis price was for a time 8 cents above the Winnipeg quotation.

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The price of rye continues considerably above last year. The average at Minneapolis for October was 95 cents as compared with 77 last year. The price of oats continues higher than last year, while barley prices are about the same and corn prices are lower. The position of oats continues to be strong, owing to reductions in the crops of both Canada and the United States. The latest official Canadian report (Nov. 11) indicates a crop 49,000,000 bushels below last year. The average October price at Minneapolis this year was 8 cents above last, and the Winnipeg price for the week ending November 5 was 11 cents above last year.

United States exports of wheat, including flour, to November 6 have amounted to 112,000,000 bushels as compared with 45,000,000 bushels last year, and 131,000,000 in 1924. The wheat exported in the form of flour this season, however, still remains a little less than for last year. Of the 96,000,000 bushels of wheat in the form of grain which have been exported this season, 26 per cent went to the United Kingdom, 6 per cent to Italy, and 44 per cent to the other European countries, or about 76 per cent to Europe as a whole. For the same period last year only 57 per cent went to Europe. During the last week 594,000 bushels of wheat were imported from Canada into bonded mills for grinding into flour for export - more than for any other week this season.

The United States exports of corn from July 1 to November 6 were 13 per cent greater than for the same period last year, while exports of rye, barley, and oats had declined 13 per cent, 58 per cent, and 89 per cent, respectively.

Canadian grain movement

The movement of Canadian grain seems to be gaining all the time. Receipts at country elevators and platform loadings from the first of August to date both this year and last have amounted to 151,000,000 bushels, while last week the movement since the first of August was 12,000,000 bushels less than for the same period last year. Both receipts and shipments at Fort William-Port Arthur and Vancouver are showing considerable gains. The stocks of wheat in store at Fort William-Port Arthur on November 5 were 27,500,000 bushels as compared with less than 19,000,000 last year, while the visible supply in Canada as a whole was 68,000,000 bushels as compared with 58,000,000 bushels. This shows a considerable comparative increase in the stocks during the last week. The supply on hand of the other grains has remained relatively about the same as that of last year.

The average closing season for navigation on the Great Lakes is about December 6, though in 1924 the official closing date was December 17, and in 1925 December 15. Up to the time of closing, about 70 per cent of the wheat crop has usually been shipped from Fort-William-Port Arthur. Of the 1925 crop, nearly 176,000,000 bushels had been exported by lake before the closing of the Great Lakes navigation, besides nearly 3,000,000 bushels by rail. Of this amount 96,000,000 bushels had gone out by November 5, while 81,000,000 have

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gone out so far this year. With a crop not quite so large as last year, at least another month before the close of lake shipping, and considering the rapid increase in the movement of grain during the last few weeks, the Canadians should have no trouble getting about the usual proportion of their wheat out before it turns too cold.

Movement of Russian grain

Russian government grain collection up to October 25 amounted to 4.2 million short tons compared with between 3.9 and 4.0 million up to the same date last year, according to a cabled report to the United States Department of Agriculture from Agricultural Commissioner G. C. Haas at Berlin. Russian bread grain prices declined during October. Mr. Haas states, also, that Rumanian reports indicate quieter Russian shipping; that grain receipts at Danube ports from the Danube countries are light, and that stocks are small.

The exports of nearly all the grains from Russia through the Bosphorus have increased somewhat during the week ending November 5. The exports of wheat from August 1 to date have been more than 9-1/2 million bushels, or very nearly as much as for the same period last year. The quality of grain exported from Odessa during the present campaign is said to be good, according to a late issue of "Economic Life" (October 16). In the North, however, a somewhat higher moisture content was observed.

Exports of wheat from Australia for the week ending November 5 have been larger than for any week since the middle of August, while the exports from Argentina have been almost the smallest of the season and exports from British India continue very light.

COTTON

Improved weather conditions during the middle of October are reported for Egypt and the cotton crop has been benefited. Picking is progressing satisfactorily in the Delta. Cotton has been damaged by rains and inundations in the Laguna District of Mexico, reports Vice Consul Lewis at Mexico City. No new figures on area or production were received during the week. Summary tables appear on page 678 .

FLAX

Seed

Production of flaxseed for countries reporting, including the United States and Canada, continues to be well below production in the same countries in 1925, the decrease for these countries now amounting to 17 per cent. The November estimates for the flaxseed crops of Canada and the United States show

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decreases compared with the October estimates. The decrease for the two countries amounts to 1,357,000 bushels. The combined crops are now estimated at 25,494,000 bushels compared with last year's production of 31,315,000 bushels. The October 22 estimate of the area sown to flaxseed in Argentina shows a further increase. Acreage is now placed at 6,672,000 acres compared with the previous estimate of 6,524,000 acres and last year's final figure of 6,201,100 acres sown. The estimate now reported is a record area for Argentina. See table, page 673.

Reports from Russia indicate a decrease in the total flax acreage of approximately 10 per cent while production is reported to be about 5 per cent below last year. The report does not specify whether the reduction is in the seed or fiber crop. See Foreign Crops and Markets, November 8, 1926.

Fiber

Previous indications of an increase in the European production of flax fiber were due entirely to the great increase reported for Belgian production. This estimate is questioned and has been excluded from the table. Indications from other countries reporting point to a decrease of over 10 per cent in the fiber crop. The amount so far reported, however, is only a small percentage of the total European flax fiber crop. See table, page 674.

SUGAR

Owing to the damage to the Cuban sugar cane by the recent hurricane, Willett and Gray have lowered their estimate for the sugar crop 224,000 short tons. Their latest estimate places the crop at 5,600,000 short tons as compared with 5,471,000 short tons produced last year. This revision, together with a few minor changes in estimates for other countries reduces their estimate for the 1926-27 world sugar crop from 27,192,000 to 26,718,000 short tons. The revised figure is 2.1 per cent below their final estimate of 27,283,000 short tons for the crop produced during the 1925-26 season.

European Beet Sugar

F. O. Licht's latest estimate places the European beet sugar crop at 8,093,000 short tons as compared with his preliminary estimate of 8,091,000 short tons. The revised estimate indicates a sugar crop 2 per cent below his final estimate for the 1925-26 campaign while the latest estimate by Dr. Gustav Mikusch (See Foreign Crops and Markets, November 8, 1926, page 616) indicates a 6 per cent decrease from his final estimate of 8,381,000 short tons for last year's crop. In Licht's revised estimate increases over the early estimate occur in France and Italy which are partly offset by decreases in Austria and Russia. The French crop is now estimated at 805,000 short tons as compared with the early estimate 772,000 short tons and the Italian crop is placed at 309,000 short tons as compared with the early estimate of 298,000 short tons. The estimate for Russia has been reduced from 1,102,000 to 1,075,000 short tons and Austria's crop is now placed at 79,000 short tons as compared with the preliminary estimate of 88,000 short tons. Minor changes to the extent of a decrease of 5,000 short tons occur in other countries for which data have not yet been received. See table, page 680.

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POTATOES

The increase of 10,000,000 bushels in the November, United States potato estimate gives us a crop 35,000,000 bushels larger than the small crop of last year but about 34,000,000 bushels below the average for the past five years, and much below average in quality. The crop in Canada, our chief source of supply in deficit years, is 2,000,000 bushels above the small crop of 1925 but 19,000,000 below the five year average. Potato digging during October in Ontario one of the important producing provinces revealed considerable rotting.

Estimated potato production in Europe, exclusive of Russia, based on official and private reports, is about 15 per cent below the harvest of 1925 but above the average for the past 4 years. Quality reports are not favorable.

Reports from England and Wales and Northern Ireland indicate a considerable proportion of small and diseased tubers. Both Austria and Czechoslovakia report poor quality. Czechoslovakia and Switzerland are taking steps to secure foreign potatoes to supply the deficit for human consumption. In Germany rain during October was unfavorable for the digging of the crop.

O L I V E S

Details covering the Mediterranean olive situation appear on page 671.

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L

Hogs and pork

BRITISH PORK IMPORTS LOWER: October imports of pork products into Great Britain were lower than for September but generally above the figures for October 1925, according to preliminary figures cabled by E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. Bacon imports totaled 73,248,000 pounds, a drop of 4,000,000 pounds below September, which was an unusually high month, but the October figure was almost 6,000,000 pounds larger than last year. Danish supplies were regular at 34,496,000 pounds. American bacon stood at 9,968,000 pounds, down more than 2,000,000 pounds below September but slightly above last year. Canadian supplies, at 7,392,000 pounds, were below both September and last year. Ham imports reached only 6,832,000 pounds, the lowest monthly figure in the last 2 years, while lard, at 21,569,000 pounds, was nearly 4,000,000 pounds under September, but above last year by about the same amount.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL, CONT'D

ENGLISH BACON FACTORIES AT HALF OF CAPACITY: Bacon curing factories in England both co-operative and private are utilized at no more than half their capacity, according to a recent report by a committee of the National Farmer's Union investigating co-operative enterprises. The committee recommends no extension of curing facilities at present. It was found that hog farmers did not view the co-operatives of which they were members as being the exclusive market for their product, rather as an alternative market.

CANADIAN HOG SLAUGHTER STILL BELOW 1925: Nine months' figures for inspected slaughter in Canada still show an 11 per cent decrease in swine killings to 1,757,000. The exports of live hogs as well as the exports of bacon and pork also decreased considerably. Bacon exports for this period numbered 69,373,000 pounds, a decrease of 30 per cent from 1925 while pork exports decreased to 9,058,000 pounds or 38 per cent. Slaughtering of other animals increased.

Sheep and wool

INCREASE IN 1926 WOOL CLIP IN NEW ZEALAND: The New Zealand wool clip for 1926 is reported as above normal, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture dated November 11. Due to favorable weather the clip will be cleaner, brighter and heavier than last year when the production was estimated at 200,381,000 pounds. The flocks are also reported to have increased this year. In April 1926 the number of sheep was estimated as 24,905,000 compared with 24,548,000 in 1925.

ESTIMATE FOR 1926 WOOL CLIP IN URUGUAY: It is estimated that the new Uruguayan wool clip will amount to between 114,000,000 and 119,000,000 pounds of excellent quality compared with 116,000,000 pounds in 1925, according to Consul C. Gaylord Marsh at Montevideo. At the end of the season, September 30, the 1925-26 wool crop was entirely liquidated with the exception of small scattered lots.

INCREASE IN CANADIAN WOOL CLIP 1926: The Canadian Co-operative Wool-Growers estimate the 1926 clip from mature sheep at 11,000,000 pounds compared with 10,000,000 in 1925, an increase of 10 per cent. These estimates do not include lambs wool or pulled wool, i. e. that pulled from slaughtered sheep in slaughter houses or in wool pulling establishments. The increase is attributed principally to the larger numbers of sheep being raised in Alberta and in Quebec.

ESTIMATE OF WOOL CLIP IN IRAQ (MESOPOTAMA): The 1926 wool clip in Iraq is estimated at from 5,400,000 pounds to 6,000,000 according to Consul John Randolph stationed at Bagdad. This is a decrease compared with the production in 1924 which is estimated to have been 7,100,000 pounds and 8,600,000. The production of the different kinds of wool in 1926 is estimated at 2,970,000 pounds of Awassi, 1,980,000 of Karradi. The Arabi wool exported for Bagdad this year is estimated at 25 per cent of a normal clip or about 1,008,000 pounds.

DOMESTIC BUTTER MARKETS ON IMPORT BASIS

Prices of butter in European markets continue to decline. As late as November 11, the domestic markets were definitely on an import basis, with Copenhagen officially quoted at the equivalent of 34.3 cents against 49.5 cents for 92 score in New York. In London finest New Zealand was quoted at 32.6 cents, with other butters low in proportion, Siberian being lowest at an average of 23 cents. During the week ended November 13, arrivals of foreign butter in New York included 1150 casks of Siberian butter which, according to representatives of the Department of Agriculture, is being offered to arrive at 46-1/2 cents. Danish is offered at 49 cents duty paid, and a small amount has been purchased at this price. A detailed statement of quotations in recent weeks and a year ago appears on page 681, and indicates the low level of prices in foreign markets as compared with this season of last year as well as with domestic prices now prevailing.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: The situation in the British apple market for the week ending November 10 shows little change from that reported last week, according to information cabled by Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's fruit specialist in Europe. Prices are still low and demand slow. New York Rhode Island Greenings again topped the market for barreled varieties, prices realized for A-2-1/2 inch ranging from \$4.87 to \$5.11 per barrel as against \$4.38 to \$4.87 last week. Among the boxed varieties, Oregon Yellow Newtowns occupied first place, Extra Fancy 163/175 bringing from \$2.55 to \$2.68 per box as compared with \$2.43 to \$3.04 last week. The market in general is still glutted with apples, says Mr. Smith. Supplies of most varieties are greatly in excess of demand. Dessert apples are bringing only 12¢ per pound at retail and cooking apples 6¢. Prices paid for comparable grades of American barreled apples in Copenhagen during the week ranged from \$1.09 to \$1.82 per barrel above Liverpool prices. The weather in the United Kingdom during the past week was rainy and temperate, which condition is unfavorable for fruit consumption.

FRENCH PRUNE CROP LOWER: Estimates of the prune crop of Southwest France have been revised downward and the consensus of opinion now is that the production of prunes in that area will be about 8,800 short tons, according to a recent report from Consul Lucien Memminger at Bordeaux. Excessive loss of weight in drying is said to be the principal reason for the reduced estimates. The transfer of the crop from farms to brokers' and packers' warehouses was about completed by the middle of October. Packers and dealers in the Prune d'Ente region express the opinion that substantial imports of prunes from the United States and possibly from Yugoslavia will be required, particularly during the months of December and January. The French crop as a whole is considered to be of good quality. As the large sizes are exported to a considerable extent, there is expected to be a demand for imports of this category, as well as other sizes, from the United States.

THE BROOM CORN SITUATION

Available figures, while not providing the basis for an estimate of world broom corn production, indicate that about 50 per cent of the total world crop is produced in the United States. Italy, Hungary and France are the other important commercial producers, the first two mentioned having surpluses for export, according to a world survey conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture. Where broom corn has any extensive use outside of North America, neighboring sources of supply appear to be adequate and considerably cheaper. A more extensive use of broom corn can be secured only by overcoming the habitual use of brooms and brushes manufactured from materials other than broom corn, which in most cases cost less than would those made of the imported article. The indications are that the best markets for the American product are the United States and Canada.

Broom corn production in the United States for 1926 is estimated (October 1) at 47,700 short tons against 29,900 short tons last year and 52,000 short tons as an average for the five years 1921-1925. Broom corn is produced in 13 other countries in addition to the 3 mentioned above, but in those 13 countries there is little or no commerce in broom corn, practically the whole output being consumed locally, except in Canada, where there is a little commercial production and a considerable manufacturing industry. Broom manufacture in Canada is dependent largely upon the United States for raw materials, however, and is the largest export market for the American product, with Cuba coming second.

Exports of broom corn from the United States reached 5,501 short tons against 5,179 short tons in 1925 and an annual acreage of 4,122 short tons for the 5 years 1921-1925. Of the annual average, Canada took 77 per cent and Cuba 19 per cent. The remaining 4 per cent was divided between Mexico, Newfoundland and Labrador and Panama. The Canadian market takes practically nothing but the standard type of broom corn for the manufacture of house brooms, with some importing of dwarf types of straw for making whisks, according to Walter J. Donnelly, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Ottawa. Canadian brooms are similar to the 5-string American type, weighing from 22 to 25 pounds per dozen and retailing at 85 cents to \$1.00 each. American brooms offer keen competition to Canadian brooms, but domestic manufacture is expanding, thereby enlarging the market for American broom corn. Canadian institutions for the blind produce brooms in excess of the output of all other establishments in that country. There is no prison labor engaged in broom-making.

Cuba takes an average of around 780 short tons of American broom corn, annually. The tariff of \$5.90 per 100 pounds on brooms prohibits the importing of the manufactured article, says Mr. C. R. Strackbein, the Assistant American Trade Commissioner at Havana. On broom corn, however, the tariff is only 29¢ per 100 pounds. The local production of brooms is estimated at about 100,000 per month. The

a/ Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Uruguay, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Australia, North China, Japan, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Spain.

THE BROOM CORN SITUATION, CONT'D

broom corn used is what us termed common quality, the f. o. b. price of which is about 7¢ per pound in Wichita. The wholesale price of brooms during 1924 ranged from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per dozen. About 90 per cent of the brooms used in Cuba are made in Havana. About 80 per cent of the output is of the cheaper 14-pound 2-string variety. The brooms are sold by manufacturers direct to retailers.

BROOM CORN: Acreage, Production, Imports, Exports and Net Supply
For the United States, Calendar Years 1913 to 1926

Calendar year	Acreage Acres	Production Short tons	Imports Short tons	Exports Short tons	Net supply Short tons
1913	a/	a/	450	4,044	---
1914	a/	a/	1,148	3,118	---
1915	230,100	52,242	24	4,852	47,144
1916	235,200	38,726	177	3,738	35,115
1917	345,000	57,400	982	3,559	54,843
1918	366,000	62,300	1,978	4,864	59,414
1919	352,000	53,400	11	4,834	48,577
1920	275,000	36,500	1,524	4,387	33,637
1921	222,000	38,200	58	3,442	34,816
1922	275,000	37,300	744	5,049	32,995
1923	526,000	81,153	7,180	3,914	84,419
1924	451,000	78,200	569	5,179	73,590
1925 (Prel)	200,000	29,900	165	5,501	24,564
1926 Oct. est.	294,000	47,700	b/ 682	b/ 3,077	---

Acreage and production figures are the official estimates of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Imports and exports compiled from the official reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ No official statistics available.

b/ 9 months only (Jan. to Sept. 30, 1926)

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF CROP PROSPECTS

November 12, 1926

Bread Grains: The Northern Hemisphere wheat supply situation has been changed slightly the past month by small downward revisions in European countries totaling 7,000,000 bushels and an upward revision of about the same amount in Canada. The total Northern Hemisphere crop exclusive of Russia and China is still about 5,000,000 bushels larger than last year, with the United States crop 173,000,000 bushels greater, the Canadian crop about 6 million bushels less than last year and the European 140 million bushels less. The North African, Indian and Japanese crops are 22 million bushels below last year.

Reports from the Southern Hemisphere continue generally favorable and it seems probable that the crop will be anywhere from 30 to 80 million bushels greater than last year. World production last year exclusive of Russia and China was above the average for the five years 1921-1925.

Nothing definite is known of the Russian crop but present indications point to a harvest of all grains as large as that of last year. Very little change has occurred in the rye situation. The net tendency of revisions in European crops has been slightly upward. Downward revisions in European potato crops and further reports of poor quality indicate a possible increase in the demand for non-European bread grains to make up the potato shortage. See tables, page 675.

Feed Grains: The feed grain situation is little changed. The Rumanian corn crop now reported is larger than last year, as was expected. The French oats crop as officially estimated is more than 20 million bushels below the estimate of the Bulletin des Halles, but is still some 70 million above the estimate for last year. It is a question to what extent the shortage in the European potato crop, part of which is used for live stock, will take up the surplus in the European feed grain crops. If the quality of the potatoes were about average a decrease in their use for feed and industrial purposes might be expected in order to provide for human consumption. This year, however, the quality is reported to be poor so some of the amount which would normally be used for human consumption may be fed to the stock this fall. The increase in the United States corn estimate over last month is not large enough to be of much effect in making up our feed grain deficit this year. See tables, page 676.

Sugar: The prospects for the world sugar crop are slightly less favorable than they were a month ago. The hurricane in Cuba has cut down the expected crop by 224,000 short tons, according to Willett and Gray's estimate. Their estimate of the world crop is now 2 per cent below last year. European official sugar beet estimates are below last year. According to the International Institute of Agriculture sugar beet tests made the last week of September showed a sucrose content slightly above last year's tests of the same date. The Institute states that the sugar crop will probably be only slightly below last year. Licht has raised his estimate of the European beet sugar crop by a fraction of a per cent, leaving it still 2 per cent below last year while Mikusch has lowered his estimate to 6 per cent below last year instead of 4 per cent in his earlier report. See tables, page 680.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF CROP PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Cotton: The increase in the United States cotton crop overshadows all other developments in the cotton situation. Early indications point to a reduced flax-fiber crop in minor producing countries. Reductions compared with last year are reported for Latvia, Esthonia, Austria, Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands. A slight increase reported for Lithuania is insignificant compared with decreases in the other countries. No estimate of production is available for Russia which produces most of the crop, or for Poland. Reports in Russian papers indicate a probable reduction in this year's crop as a result of decreased acreage following low prices for the 1925 product. There has been no official confirmation of these statements, however. See tables, page 679.

Flaxseed: Further reductions in the United States and Canadian flaxseed crops and new reports of flax production in a few European countries point to somewhat more of a reduction in the Northern Hemisphere crop than was indicated a month ago. Added to this, newspaper reports from Russia now indicate a decrease in the flaxseed crop for that country as compared with last year. No recent report is available on the crop for Argentina which country has sown a record acreage. With a yield equal to the average for the past ten years, Argentine production would be equal to the record crop of last year. No indication is available for the Indian flax acreage. See tables, page 674.

Tobacco: Reports from a few European countries reveal a crop for those countries smaller than in either of the two preceding years. In the United States the total crop in the States producing largely the export type is smaller than last year but above the average for the past five years. In the states producing cigar type, the crop is below the average as well as below last year. See tables, page 673.

Apples: Indications to date point to a reduced supply of home grown apples in European markets. The British crop is short, as well as the crops of Germany, Denmark, Holland, Czechoslovakia and the Italian Tyrol. October loss in the United States from storms and freezing was very slight, and the crop is proving to be in excess of earlier expectations. The total commercial crop according to the November estimate is 39,949,000 barrels compared with 38,508,000 barrels in the October estimate and 33,044,000 last year. The estimate of total production was also increased in November. The Canadian crop, on the other hand, showed a reduction in the October estimate, being placed at 2,550,500 barrels compared with 2,883,400 last year.

LAND UTILIZATION: Apportionment of total area, specified countries, 1925
(Notes to table on page 670.)

Compiled from - International Institute of Agriculture Annual 1925-26.
a/ 1924. b/ Exclusive of bare fallow. c/ Inclusive of bare fallow. d/ 1922.
e/ In the total the areas utilized for more than one product in the course of the year are only counted once, although they may be reckoned in the figures dealing with various categories several times over. f/ 1923. g/ Exclusive of pasture. h/ Inclusive of pasture. i/ Exclusive of water. j/ 1922-23. k/ 1923-24. l/ 1924-25. m/ Inclusive of permanent grass and pasture. n/ Area of the territories for which statistical data are available.

LAND UTILIZATION: Apportionment of Total Area, Specified, Continued, 1925*

Country	Arable land	Permanent grass and pasture	Wood and forest	Other land	Total ares
	: 1,000 acres:	: 1,000 acres:	: 1,000 acres:	: 1,000 acres:	: 1,000 acres:
Germany	50,613	19,615	46,413		116,641
Austria	4,685	5,728	7,821	2,481	20,714
Belgium	3,015	1,253	3,254		7,423
Bulgaria <u>a/</u>	8,584	--		--	25,488
Denmark	6,499	766	3,366		10,630
Spain <u>d/ e/</u>	39,610	62,469		24,107	124,810
Estonia	2,496	4,453	2,219	2,021	11,174
Sert-Croat-Slovene State	14,868	10,872	18,745	16,916	61,402
Finland	5,271	2,945	76,695		84,911
France <u>a/</u>	56,601	27,238	25,567	25,029	134,435
Great Britain	13,628	31,216	12,142		56,986
Northern Ireland	1,233	1,730	388		3,351
Hungary	13,566	4,144	2,698	2,555	22,963
Irish Free State	3,828	10,470	2,721		17,018
Italy	32,684	16,934	13,801	13,205	76,623
Latvia <u>f/</u>	4,144	4,117	4,398	3,598	16,257
Lithuania	6,454	3,496	2,184	1,619	13,754
Luxemburg	279	101	259		640
Norway	1,658	623	17,734	56,561	76,576
Netherlands	2,286	3,111	583	2,093	8,073
Poland	45,239	15,733	22,392	9,696	93,060
Rumania	30,317	10,672	17,895	13,983	72,867
Sweden	9,407	63,026		29,019	101,454
Switzerland	1,255	4,140	2,226	2,580	10,203
Czechoslovakia	14,606	6,380	11,498	2,197	34,680
Canada	68,096	--	--	--	2,338,604
United States	336,654	--	--	--	1,903,194
Argentina <u>j/</u>	52,736	--	--	--	690,079
Brazil <u>k/</u>	12,587	--	1,235,673	--	2,103,115
Chile <u>k/</u>	5,066	31,177	12,217	137,239	185,698
India (British Provinces)	305,529	--	86,512	305,277	664,516
India (Indian States) <u>e/k/</u>	80,189	--	17,094	39,706	133,528
Japan <u>a/</u>	14,863	--	--	--	95,865
Algeria	8,013	--	--	--	142,209
Egypt <u>a/</u>	8,401	--	--	--	247,100
French Morocco	7,480	--	3,707	91,360	102,546
Tunis	7,060	247	2,693	20,919	30,920
Union of S. Africa <u>k/</u>	6,677	--	--	--	302,292
Australia <u>k/</u>	22,380	--	--	--	1,903,663
New Zealand <u>l/</u>	1,955	16,449	--	--	66,470

* See notes on page

THE MEDITERRANEAN OLIVE SITUATION

Olive oil production for this season in the important producing countries of the Mediterranean Basin is expected to be about equal to or slightly above the production last season, according to a report from Consul Hale at Marseilles, quoting an article of the Director of the District Organization of Oleiculture in "Le Reveil Agricole." Spain and Italy together should produce about the same amount of olive oil as they did last year, according to the Director.

The Spanish crop is reported to be good and may be slightly superior to that of last year when 722,176,000 pounds of olive oil were produced. A report on the crop used for curing, which is only a small percentage of the total crop, states that the Manzanilla crop is short and of only medium quality, while the Queen olive crop is about the same as the small crop of last year. Sizes are said to be good. Reports from Italy indicate that although there was perfect flowering in all the leading olive districts, cold wind and fog handicapped growth and the fruit fell in numerous districts. The National Olive Growers Society of Italy places the 1926 estimate above that of 1925 while the trade places the 1926 crop slightly lower on account of insect damages and bad weather, according to a report made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. In 1925 Italy produced 328,485,000 pounds of olive oil. The olive crop in France is expected, by the Director of the District Organization, to yield more than the 15,000,000 pounds of oil produced from the 1925 crop and will approach the 1924 crop of 18,000,000 pounds of oil provided the dacus does not cause too much damage in the important departments of the Alpes Maritimes and Corsica.

The olive crop of Portugal is reported to be very inferior, probably not more than one-third of a normal year. A report from Consul Hollis estimated the crop at 22,000,000 pounds of oil. Production last year was about 54,000,000 pounds. The production in Greece is estimated at about the same as that of 1924 and double that of 1925 when 126,560,000 pounds of oil were produced, according to information received by the Department of Commerce. Oil export from those two countries is prohibited. Conditions in Algeria are not favorable and production is expected to be much below the 55,000,000 pounds produced last season, according to the French report. The season in Tunis is very favorable and if present conditions continue the crop should be large and of exceptional quality, reports Consul Smith at Tunisia. It is expected to equal or exceed last year's production of 64,000,000 pounds of oil. In Morocco, conditions are about normal and the crop should equal or exceed that of last year which was over 15,000,000 pounds.

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POTATOES: Production, average 1909-13, annual 1924-26.

Country	Average 1909-13	1924	1925	1926	Per cent 1926 is of 1925
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States.....	357,699	425,283	325,902	360,727	110.7
Canada.....	77,843	94,413	70,633	72,453	102.6
Europe -					
Norway.....	24,780	21,517	34,500	31,633	91.7
Sweden.....	57,581	52,109	80,615	65,072	80.7
Netherlands.....	104,051	97,737	115,975	97,737	84.3
Luxemburg.....	6,439	4,556	7,262	4,556	62.7
Austria.....	53,373	60,525	76,000	49,073	64.6
Czechoslovakia.....	233,830	239,358	275,523	233,830	84.9
Hungary.....	71,118	67,330	84,859	67,330	79.3
Poland.....	889,531	987,292	1,069,470	905,273	84.6
Estonia.....	27,526	24,817	24,300	26,568	109.3
Finland.....	27,675	27,657	26,570	27,657	104.1
Other countries of Europe previous reporting (17 countries) ^{a/}	2,665,777	2,645,822	2,950,003	2,543,456	86.2
Total Europe reporting (27 countries).....	4,161,681	4,228,720	4,745,077	4,052,185	85.4
Other countries (2).....	810	1,611	1,070	974	91.0
Total all countries re- porting (31).....	4,598,033	4,750,027	5,142,682	4,486,339	87.2

^{a/} Includes 2,219,640,000 bushels in 1926 privately estimated.

TOBACCO: Acreage in specified countries average 1909-13
annual 1924-1926

Country	Average 1909-13	1924	1925	1926	Per cent 1926 is of 1925
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Per cent
Total, 19 countries previously re- ported.....	1,431,854	2,124,363	2,194,263	2,109,427	96.1
New estimates received:					
Switzerland.....	817	500	500	500	100.0
Czechoslovakia.....	7,932	10,244	10,260	14,100	137.4
Total, 11 countries.....	1,490,603	2,135,097	2,205,023	2,124,027	96.3

TOBACCO: Production in specified countries, average 1909-13,
annual 1924-26

Country	Average 1909-13	1924	1925	1926	Percent 1926 is of 1925
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Per cent
Total, 6 countries previously reported.....	167,542	321,233	296,155	296,329	100.1
New Estimates received:					
United States, revised.....	996,087	1,242,456	1,374,400	1,304,494	94.9
Belgium.....	20,767	15,031	16,925	12,187	72.0
Switzerland.....	1,266	794	838	794	94.7
Algeria.....	23,097	66,140	59,578	48,500	81.4
Japan.....	95,717	124,010	132,278	143,299	108.3
Total, 11 countries.....	1,302,476	1,769,664	1,880,174	1,805,603	96.0
Estimated world total excluding India and China a/.....	2,669,000	3,243,000			

a/ No reliable production statistics available for India and China.

FLAX: Acreage in specified countries 1909-13, annual 1924-26.

Country	Average 1909-13	1924	1925	Preliminary 1926	Per cent 1926 is of 1925
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Per cent
COUNTRIES PRODUCING SEED ONLY:					
3 countries previously reporting & unchanged a/.....	b/2,489,800	3,519,554	3,065,900	2,897,100	94.5
Canada, revised.....	1,034,874	1,276,667	1,128,100	817,000	72.4
Argentina, revised.....	4,113,434	5,379,345	c/6,201,100	c/6,672,000	107.6
Uruguay.....	126,528	146,000	185,100	187,800	101.5
Total 6 countries.....	b/7,764,636	10,321,566	10,580,200	10,573,900	99.9
COUNTRIES PRODUCING SEED AND FIBER:					
12 countries previously reporting & unchanged	725,994	741,630	836,015	762,879	91.3
Poland, revised.....	191,710	261,953	265,900	268,100	100.8
Estonia, revised.....	135,193	75,912	112,800	83,400	73.9
Austria.....	12,787	9,254	9,400	8,900	94.7
Total 15 European countries.....	1,065,684	1,088,754	1,224,115	1,123,279	91.8
Total 21 countries...		11,410,320	11,804,315	11,697,179	99.3
Estimated world total...	15,950,000	18,216,000	19,183,000		

a/ Includes United States, Morocco and Tunis. b/ Excludes Morocco and Tunis.

c/ Area sown.

Foreign Crops and Markets

FLAXSEED: Production in specified countries, average 1909-13,
annual 1924-26

Country	Average 1909-13	1924	1925	Preliminary 1926	Per cent 1926 is of 1925
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
United States, revised	19,542,600	31,711,000	22,018,000	18,779,000	85.3
Canada, revised.....	12,040,413	9,695,000	9,297,100	6,715,000	72.2
Lithuania, revised.....	1,126,000	1,331,618	1,655,400	b/1,837,700	111.0
Czechoslovakia, revised ..	435,000	355,830	416,200	389,800	93.7
Austria (new).....	112,000	64,713	63,700	52,400	82.3
5 countries previously reporting & unchanged a/	1,808,084	1,884,972	2,131,637	1,834,800	86.1
Total above countries	35,064,097	45,043,133	35,582,037	29,608,700	83.2
Estimated world total	111,200,000	132,800,000	158,100,000		

a/ Belgium, Italy, Bulgaria, Latvia and Tunis.

b/ Flax and hemp.

FLAX FIBER: Production in specified countries, average 1909-13,
annual 1924-26

Country	Average 1909-13	1924	1925	Preliminary 1926	Per cent 1926 if of 1925
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
3 countries pre- viously reporting and unchanged a/	69,375,000	62,440,469	72,077,291	58,381,300	81.0
Lithuania, revised b/	49,703,000	71,858,937	91,183,500	92,922,900	101.9
Czechoslovakia, rev.	39,143,000	27,046,253	30,136,900	27,976,300	92.8
Netherlands, revised	17,276,000	20,489,568	23,924,600	14,991,500	62.7
Estonia, new.....	49,518,000	23,683,500	30,035,700	23,060,400	76.8
Austria, new.....	7,480,000	7,706,179	8,277,300	6,327,300	76.4
Total above countries.....	232,495,000	213,324,906	255,635,291	223,659,700	87.5
Estimated world total.....	1,197,000,000	987,000,000	1,445,000,000		

a/ Belgium has been omitted from total since figure is questioned. See Foreign
Crops and Markets, November 1, for countries included. b/ Flax and hemp.

CEREAL CROPS: Production, average 1909-13 annual 1924-1926

Crop and country	Average	1924	1925	1926	Per cent
	1909-13				1926 is of 1925
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
Canada.....	197,119	262,097	411,376	405,814	98.6
Total North America (2).....	807,227	1,124,724	1,077,861	1,245,632	115.6
Total Europe (9).....	733,053	616,717	771,511	667,911	86.6
England and Wales.....	55,770	50,005	50,773	49,720	97.9
Norway.....	306	493	490	597	121.0
Sweden.....	0,103	6,000	13,791	12,063	87.5
Netherlands.....	4,976	4,706	5,743	4,013	83.0
Luxemburg.....	615	312	553	633	114.5
Italy.....	104,393	170,144	240,044	220,200	91.4
Switzerland.....	3,314	3,112	3,516	4,027	114.5
Austria.....	12,813	0,490	10,671	9,975	93.5
Hungary.....	71,493	51,560	71,674	69,200	96.5
Bulgaria.....	37,023	24,600	49,643	41,064	82.7
Rumania.....	150,672	70,420	104,741	111,064	106.0
Poland.....	63,675	32,497	57,915	50,239	86.7
Latvia.....	1,475	1,502	2,165	1,000	47.2
Estonia.....	364	543	791	006	101.9
Finland.....	137	790	927	702	75.7
Total European countries reporting (24).....	1,337,702	1,043,757	1,305,740	1,245,717	89.9
Total North Africa (4).....	92,047	35,103	104,550	90,117	86.2
Total Asia (3).....	383,827	396,335	371,047	363,174	97.9
Total, 33 countries.....	2,700,883	2,649,999	2,939,214	2,944,640	100.2
Estimated world total excluding Russia and China.....	3,006,000	3,096,000	3,341,000		
RYE					
Canada.....	2,094	13,751	13,689	12,018	87.8
Total North America (2).....	38,187	77,789	62,301	53,888	86.5
Total Europe (12).....	799,415	538,996	776,191	666,333	85.8
Norway.....	973.5	637	614	667	108.6
Sweden.....	24,100	10,883	28,081	23,542	83.8
Netherlands.....	16,422	15,560	16,231	11,059	68.1
Luxemburg.....	651	304	360	373	103.6
Austria.....	23,785	16,189	21,656	19,351	89.4
Hungary.....	31,377	22,103	32,525	30,015	92.3
Bulgaria.....	7,558	4,303	8,889	8,006	90.1
Rumania.....	20,644	5,963	7,998	11,455	143.2
Latvia.....	13,061	7,849	12,405	6,119	49.3
Finland.....	10,490	11,260	13,684	10,511	76.8
Total European countries reporting (22).....	943,476	634,047	913,634	737,433	85.7
Total, 24 countries.....	986,663	711,836	980,935	841,321	85.8
Estimated world total excluding Russia and China.....	1,033,000	742,000	1,019,000		

CEREAL CROPS: Production average 1909-13, annual 1924-1926, Cont'd

Crop and country	Average 1909-13	1924	1925	1926	Per cent 1926 is of 1925
BARLEY					
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
Canada	45,275	88,807	112,668	105,086	93.3
Total North America (2).....	230,087	267,129	530,165	301,848	91.4
Total Europe (13).....	462,114	391,561	466,338	457,158	98.0
England and Wales	50,658	44,142	47,133	43,773	92.9
Norway	2,867	4,692	5,180	5,246	101.3
Sweden	15,035	13,303	14,703	12,998	88.4
Netherlands	3,270	3,557	3,556	3,325	93.5
Luxemburg	82	174	175	207	118.3
Austria	10,065	7,208	9,217	9,915	107.6
Hungary	32,369	14,712	25,431	22,655	89.1
Bulgaria	10,380	7,945	14,652	11,970	81.7
Rumania	61,677	30,759	46,818	76,396	163.2
Estonia	6,201	5,539	5,289	5,497	103.9
Finland	4,947	5,969	6,467	6,293	97.3
Total Europe (24).....	659,665	529,561	644,959	655,433	101.6
Total North Africa (4).....	103,667	85,264	103,570	67,793	65.5
Other countries (2).....	121,774	115,378	131,834	113,002	85.7
Total, 32 countries	1,115,193	997,332	1,210,528	1,138,076	94.0
Estimated world total excluding Russia and China	1,326,000	1,206,000	1,419,000		
OATS					
Canada.....	351,690	405,976	513,384	364,777	71.1
Total North America (2).....	1,495,097	1,928,641	2,025,272	1,647,191	81.3
Total Europe (12).....	1,021,234	817,437	914,554	993,870	108.7
England and Wales.....	96,913	104,930	96,600	105,000	108.7
Norway	10,276	10,641	12,048	13,604	112.9
Sweden.....	86,050	74,392	84,396	74,261	88.0
Netherlands.....	18,070	20,882	20,314	25,897	127.5
Luxemburg.....	3,392	2,162	2,545	3,397	133.5
France.....	368,462	305,535	327,648	397,895	121.4
Austria	29,030	22,843	26,761	31,282	116.9
Hungary	28,464	15,713	25,532	23,931	93.7
Bulgaria	8,651	6,371	10,228	7,413	72.5
Rumania	59,776	42,013	50,986	79,942	156.8
Estonia	9,795	9,677	8,723	9,175	105.2
Finland.....	20,391	33,913	40,411	34,144	84.5
Total Europe (24).....	1,760,494	1,466,509	1,620,746	1,799,811	111.0
Total North Africa (3).....	17,631	11,810	19,489	11,678	59.9
Total, 29 countries	3,273,222	3,406,960	3,665,507	3,458,680	94.4
Estimated world total excluding Russia and China	3,555,000	3,681,000	3,975,000		

CEREAL CROPS: Production average 1909-13, annual 1924-1926, continued

Crop and country	Average	1924	1925	1926	Per cent
	1909-13				1926 is
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per cent
	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	of 1925
CORN					
Total North America (2).....	2,333,411	2,501,743	2,515,617	2,700,146	92.7
Total Europe (5).....	111,137	116,683	122,200	129,046	105.6
Austria.....	4,770	3,719	4,597	3,677	81.0
Hungary.....	22,243	74,123	87,971	73,836	89.6
Roumania.....	20,217	24,756	23,150	23,019	102.1
Rumania.....	140,209	155,161	175,404	203,274	115.8
Total Europe (7).....	236,245	374,107	410,500	445,342	106.1
Tunis.....	220	205	204	189	84.4
Total North Africa (2).....	3,726	4,154	3,964	3,732	94.1
Total, 11 countries.....	3,133,405	3,708,034	3,537,971	3,150,700	94.4
Estimated world total excluding Russia and China.....	1,045,000	3,729,000	4,361,000		

CEREAL CROPS: Acreage, average 1909-13, annual 1924-1926

Crop and country	Average	1924	1925	1926	Per cent
	1909-13				1926 is
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per cent
	acres	acres	acres	acres	of 1925
WHEAT					
Total Northern Hemisphere (30)...	135,473	173,665	182,563	187,534	102.0
Total Southern Hemisphere report- ing (3).....	24,657	50,052	50,900	51,727	102.5
Total, 33 countries.....	160,130	223,717	233,463	239,261	102.5
Estimated world total excluding Russia and China.....	202,000	220,000	224,900		
RYE					
Total Northern Hemisphere (22)...	46,441	41,107	43,956	42,913	97.6
Total Southern Hemisphere (2)....	30	500	502	516	101.3
Total, 24 countries.....	46,471	41,607	44,458	43,429	97.6
Estimated world total excluding Russia and China.....	45,000	42,000	45,000		
BARLEY					
Total Northern Hemisphere (23)...	45,150	45,422	43,140	43,176	100.1
Total Southern Hemisphere (2)....	311	947	1,000	1,123	100.4
Total, 25 countries.....	45,461	46,369	44,140	44,299	100.3
Estimated world total excluding Russia and China.....	50,000	50,000	61,000		

CEREAL CROPS: Acreage, average 1909-13, annual 1924-1926, Cont'd

Crop and country	Average 1909-13	1924	1925	1926	Per cent 1926 is of 1925
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
OATS					
Total Northern Hemisphere (25)...	91,318	99,511	102,094	102,294	100.2
Chile.....	78	153	92	95	103.3
Argentina.....	2,396	2,647	3,194	3,089	96.7
Total Southern Hemisphere (2)....	2,474	2,760	3,256	3,184	96.9
Total, 27 countries.....	93,792	102,271	105,350	105,478	100.1
Estimated world total excluding Russia and China.....	101,100	109,200	112,700		
CORN					
Total Northern Hemisphere (11)...	123,976	119,863	121,548	120,706	99.3
Estimated world total excluding Russia and China.....	163,600	172,700	171,400		

COTTON: Acreage, average 1909-13, annual 1924-1926

Country	Average 1909-13	1924	1925	1926	Per Cent 1926 is of 1925
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Area previously reported and unchanged (a).....	---	67,657	74,091	74,696	100.8
Estimated world total excluding China.....	62,500	76,000	83,000		

a/ Includes United States, Egypt, India (incomplete), Russia, Chosen, Turkey, Uganda, Bulgaria, Morocco, Italy, Porto Rico, and Algeria.

COTTON: Production of countries reporting for 1926-27, with
comparisons
(In bales of 478 pounds net)

Country	Average	1924	1925	1926	Per cent
	1909-13				1926 is of 1925
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	
Production previously reported and unchanged a/.....	---	16,025	13,811	20,573	109.4
Estimated world total	20,900	24,800	27,900	---	---

a/ Includes United States, Egypt, Russia, Chosen, Mexico, Bulgaria, Algeria and Ecuador.

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture, except as otherwise stated.

SUGAR BEETS: Acreage in specified countries average 1909-13, annual
1924-1926

Country	Average	1924	1925	1926	Per cent
	1909-13				1926 is of 1925
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Total United States and Canada...	502,000	961,080	819,418	811,494	99.0
Total 12 European countries pre- viously reported and unrevised..	4,397,339	3,795,548	4,088,416	4,253,227	104.0
New estimates received -					
Sweden	78,048	101,822	100,000	8,300	8.3
Italy	130,469	306,400	141,000	180,400	127.9
Austria	57,063	46,146	49,862	47,900	96.1
Rumania	71,520	132,722	158,885	203,600	128.1
Poland.....	431,406	403,796	425,116	457,200	107.5
Total, 17 European countries.....	5,165,845	4,786,494	4,963,279	5,150,627	103.8

SUGAR BEETS: Production, in specified countries average 1909-13,
annual 1924-26

	Average 1909-13	1924	1925	1926	Per cent 1926 is of 1925
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Per cent
Total United States and Canada	5,019,301	7,208,177	7,390,200	7,246,000	98.0
Total 6 European countries previously reported & unrevised	14,729,355	15,861,364	16,541,036	13,261,700	80.2
Now Estimates received -					
Sweden.....	1,036,226	1,007,962	1,458,210	106,200	7.3
Netherlands.....	1,977,417	2,674,730	2,451,300	2,138,500	87.2
Italy.....	1,982,632	4,101,548	1,735,000	2,760,000	159.1
Austria.....	560,639	477,354	542,965	340,000	62.6
Hungary.....	1,512,717	1,404,554	1,683,665	1,576,000	93.6
Rumania.....	667,856	962,432	1,088,860	1,395,000	128.1
Total European 12 countries....	22,466,872	26,489,944	25,501,036	21,577,400	84.6

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-November 6, 1925 and 1926
PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1-November 6, 1925 and 1926

Commodity	July 1-November 6		Week ending			
	1925	1926 a/	Oct. 16 1926	Oct. 23 1926	Oct. 30 1926	Nov. 6 1926
GRAINS:						
Wheat	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Wheat flour <u>c/d/</u>	27,755	95,893	3,996	4,193	3,998	4,021
Rye.....	17,141	16,196	1,048	1,579	423	1,133
o/ Corn.....	6,022	5,218	139	11	95	0
Oats.....	3,920	4,419	121	143	443	297
Barley.....	19,523	2,111	1	3	17	65
	19,868	8,331	596	541	297	693
PORK:						
Hams & shoulders, inc.	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Wiltshire sides.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bacon, including Cumberland sides....	224,934	161,613	1,310	960	1,701	1,366
Lard.....	175,380	143,503	3,800	2,507	2,447	3,014
Pickled pork.....	587,556	606,020	8,920	12,791	6,696	9,483
	23,159	25,047	356	624	498	452

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

a/ Revised to September 30, including exports from all ports. b/ Including flour via Pacific ports, this week. c/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. d/ In terms of bushels of wheat.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Copenhagen and New York
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	November 4,	November 11,	November 13,
	1926	1926	1925
	Cents per lb	Cents per lb	Cents per lb
New York, 92 score	48.50	49.50	49.88
Montreal No. 1, pasteurized ..	34.12	33.75	a/
Copenhagen, official quotation	36.41	34.29	43.85
Berlin, 1a quality.....	37.38	36.74	a/
London: b/			
Danish.....	38.89	37.37	46.52
Dutch, unsalted	37.15	36.72	45.23
Irish	30.85	31.61	a/
New Zealand	32.04	32.59	44.58
New Zealand, unsalted	36.50	-----	a/
Australian	31.50	-----	42.41
Australian, unsalted	36.50	35.20	42.41
Argentine, unsalted	30.42	31.72	37.66
Siberian.....	28.24	27.81	37.22

Quotations converted at exchange of the day. a/ Not received at that time.
b/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ending		
		Nov. 3, 1926	Nov. 10, 1926	Nov. 11, 1925
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets..	Number	57,537	55,384	53,578
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	16.64	16.37	19.29
Prices of lard, tcs. Hamburg..	"	15.90	15.07	18.24
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	12,368	13,121	11,469
Hogs, purchases, Ireland.....	"	22,442		
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshires	\$ per 100 lbs	a/	a/	23.15
Canadian "	"	23.00	23.25	24.02
Danish "	"	25.64	25.42	26.61

a/ No quotation.

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