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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of Issue: (p.222) CATTLE AND BEEF - - PART I
(Last year's corresponding issue was dated August 12, 1929.)

CROP CONDITIONS IN EGYPT

The condition of Sakellaridis cotton in Egypt at the beginning of August was estimated at 98 per cent, and other cotton at 106 per cent, when 100 equals the average condition at the same date during the past ten years, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture. At the same time last year the condition of Sakellaridis was 99 per cent and of all other was 103 per cent. The condition of the summer corn and rice crops was 100 per cent while sugar cane and peanuts were each 99 per cent of average. The condition of each of these crops on August 1, 1929 was 100 per cent.

FOREIGN PORK MARKET CONDITIONS

The British cured pork market was somewhat stronger for some lines during the week ended August 13, according to information cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Foely at London. Quotations remained well below those of last year, but American green bellies and Canadian greens sides moved up about 20 cents per 100 pounds to \$17.81 and \$19.77 respectively at Liverpool. American short cut green hams were easier at \$22.81. The Liverpool lard market was steady at \$12.49 for the week. At Hamburg, however, lard was stronger at \$2.86 the highest of any week since last November, according to Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. Hogs at Berlin were easier at \$14.05 per 100 pounds for heavy weights against \$18.84 last year. Current receipts at 14 markets are running considerably heavier than last year. See page 221 for a summary of the world situation in hogs and pork

FOREIGN BUTTER MARKETS WEAK

The advance in domestic butter prices during the week ended August 14 was accompanied by stationary or slightly lower prices in European markets. The Copenhagen official quotation was equivalent to 29.7 cents, the same as the previous Thursday while 92 score in New York advanced from 37.5 to 39.5. The New York - Copenhagen margin is thus advanced to practically 10 cents a pound, an unusually wide margin for this time of year. On the London market, most descriptions were a shade lower than a week earlier and the market was reported as slow. For detailed comparative statement of prices as cabled by American Agricultural Commissioners, see page 259.

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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BREAD GRAINS

Germany plans larger wheat acreage

German farmers are planning a further increase in the acreage under winter wheat for the 1931 harvest, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. An inquiry by the Agricultural Council among their reporters who are advanced farmers, indicates an increase of 14 per cent in the winter wheat acreage. The winter wheat acreage in 1929-30 was 3,973,000 acres, an increase of 10 per cent over the previous year. The indicated intentions for the other grains expressed in terms of a percentage of the 1929-30 acreage are - winter rye 87 per cent, spring barley 98 per cent and oats 96 per cent.

Wheat production in 1930

The 1930 wheat production in 20 countries is estimated at 2,260,846,000 bushels against 2,177,502,000 bushels in 1929. The estimate of the United States production was revised upward from 807,613,000 bushels to 820,613,000 bushels on the basis of August 1 condition. Production in 1929 was 805,790,000 bushels. The winter wheat production in Canada is forecast as 15,962,000 bushels against 20,504,000 bushels in 1929.

No estimate of the spring wheat production in Canada has been issued but the official report of the condition of spring wheat on July 31 was 95 per cent of average against 91 per cent on June 30, 1930 and 66 per cent on July 31, 1929. A condition of 85 per cent of average would indicate a yield of 14.4 bushels per acre on the basis of average yields during the past ten years. This yield on 24,085,000 acres would amount to 347,000,000 bushels, which with the winter crop would give a total production of 363,000,000 bushels, compared with 299,520,000 bushels in 1929.

The first estimate of the production in England and Wales is 43,456,000 bushels which ^{is} 8 per cent below the production of 47,451,000 bushels in 1929 and is the smallest crop in recent years. The final estimate of the Indian production is 386,512,000 bushels against 317,595,000 bushels in 1929. Acreage and production tables are on pages and .

Foreign growing conditionsCanada

A report of the Dominion Bureau states that the high temperatures and only negligible precipitation during the week ended August 9 combined to seriously reduce the outlook in the western provinces. Rust is severely affecting the yield and quality of the wheat in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan. Harvesting is now general across the wheat belt.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Europewww.libtool.com.cn

Showers and below normal temperatures were general over most of Europe during the week ended August 14, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. Some rain fell in the Balkans but more is needed, especially in Rumania. The continued rains are delaying the harvest as well as lowering the quality of the grain in France, Belgium, Netherlands and Germany. Stocks of old wheat in France were materially reduced during July due to the delayed harvest and the small imports and it is thought that the ratio of foreign wheat allowed in milling will be raised from the present ratio of 10 per cent to 20 per cent. Threshing returns in central Europe are less favorable than previously expected.

The crops in the Scandinavian countries are good but rains are delaying the harvest. Wheat production in Estonia is estimated to be 15 per cent above average and the rye production 24 per cent above. The 1930 corn production in Rumania is officially estimated to be about two-thirds of the 1929 crop which was estimated at 251 million bushels. The exportable surplus is estimated to be nearly 60 million bushels but about half of this is the surplus remaining from the 1929 harvest. The rains in Hungary and Yugoslavia were too late for any material improvement in the corn crop.

A report of the Weather Bureau of R. S. F. S. R. and Ukraine covering the last ten days of July indicates that rains delayed the harvesting of the winter crops in parts of central Russia, but conditions were favorable in the southern regions with the exception of northwestern Ukraine. The condition of the spring crops continues average to above average in Siberia but below average in the Tartar Republic. Some deterioration has also occurred in western Ukraine. Elsewhere crops are average to partly above average. Considerable rain fell in the central and northern regions during the week ended August 14. In the south the weather was hot and clear.

Southern Hemisphere

There was a reaction to cooler weather in the grain sections of Argentina, during the week ended August 11, according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. The mean temperature for the northern zone was 50°, or 2° below normal while that for the south was 43°, or 5° below normal. Rainfall was 0.1 inch below average in each district. In Australia further useful rains fell during the week and the outlook for the wheat crop is particularly favorable.

Movement to marketUnited States

The exports of wheat including flour from the United States, July 1 -

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

August 9, 1930 were 19,478,000 bushels as compared with 18,369,000 bushels during the same period in 1929. Exports during the week ended August 9 were 2,570,000 bushels compared with 4,899,000 bushels during the week ended August 2 and 3,355,000 bushels during the week ended August 9, 1929.

Canada

The carryover of wheat in Canada on July 31, 1930 was estimated at 111,693,000 bushels with an additional 16,065,000 bushels of Canadian wheat in store in the United States or a total of 127,758,000 bushels, which is slightly below last year. Stocks in Canada on July 31, 1929 were 104,383,000 bushels and Canadian wheat in the United States was 23,550,000 bushels or a total of 127,933,000 bushels. Canadian wheat in transit in the United States is not included in these totals. Stocks of wheat in store in the Western Grain Division of Canada on August 8, 1930 were 62,179,000 bushels compared with 67,998,000 bushels the previous week and 61,787,000 bushels on August 9, 1929. Receipts at Fort William and Port Arthur during the week ended August 8 were 2,607,000 bushels and shipments were 3,978,000 bushels. Receipts at Vancouver were 167,000 bushels and shipments were 1,199,000 bushels.

Foreign market conditionsEurope

European grain markets were more active during the week ended August 14, especially in Italy which was reported to have made large purchases from Russia, Mr. Steere states. Markets are generally accepting a higher basic price level on reports of drought in America but the continued large supplies from America and the possibility of increased Russian exports, in addition to the favorable reports on conditions in the southern Hemisphere, have tended to restrict price advances. The percentage of foreign wheat allowed in German milling has been raised from 50 to 60 per cent for the period August 15 to September 30.

Shanghai

There has been little change in the wheat and flour situation at Shanghai during the past month, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner P. O. Nyhus at Shanghai. Mills continued in active operation throughout the month. The arrivals of native wheat, though large are not as large as previously expected and it is believed that the current high prices of rice have caused some substitution of wheat in the country districts, thereby reducing deliveries at Shanghai. The embargo on the exports of flour at Tientsin remains in force but shipments may be made to other north China ports. Native wheat at Shanghai is quoted at 84 cents per bushel and flour at 97 cents per 49 pound bag. Low grade Canadian wheat is quoted about the same as native wheat but the quotations on the usual milling grades of foreign wheat are too high for local buyers at present exchange rates.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Wheat: Closing prices of September a/ futures at specified markets

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires <u>b/</u>	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
July 3	125	94	117	86	125	94	137	100	135	105	c/112	c/ 94
10	127	92	119	84	127	92	140	99	134	106	115	d/ 94
17	146	90	140	83	148	90	164	98	156	106	130	94
24	146	91	140	84	149	91	168	99	152	107	127	96
31	147	87	141	80	149	85	171	93	155	104	131	94
Aug. 7	135	96	130	89	136	95	154	103	144	114	119	100
14	135	90	131	84	137	88	157	94	144	106	120	96
21	131		126		133		154		140		121	
28	132		127		134		154		140		115	
Sept. 4	132		127		134		152		142		120	

a/ October futures for Winnipeg and Liverpool.b/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.c/ August futures.d/ Price is for July 10.

Wheat: Weighted average cash prices at specified markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 hard winter Kansas City		No. 1 dk.n.spring Minneapolis		No. 2 amber durum Minneapolis		No. 2 red winter St. Louis		Western white Seattle <u>a/</u>	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
June 27	110	87	109	84	130	98	112	85	127	93	116	92
July 4	115	85	113	82	137	99	116	86	123	93	119	93
11	119	83	117	81	141	97	123	83	124	85	122	92
18	134	82	130	79	159	97	146	87	143	83	134	91
25	133	83	129	81	155	97	144	83	141	87	132	92
Aug. 1	135	81	131	78	156	92	144	86	140	87	134	88
8	124	84	121	80	139	95	127	93	131	88	130	92
15	125		124		139		120		129		128	
22	128		122		141		131		134		128	
29	123		120		134		127		130		125	

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

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

United States wheat priceswww.libtool.com.cn

During the week ending August 14 wheat prices showed a general down-fall tendency. On August 7 they reached a high point following news of drought damage to the spring wheat crop and to the corn crop. On that date September futures at Chicago reached a high of 99-3/8 cents per bushel and closed at 96-3/8 cents. The close of September futures on each day following the seventh was lower until on August 13, September futures closed at 88-5/8 cents per bushel. There was some recovery on the 14th, however, and the close was 89-7/8 cents per bushel for the September future at Chicago. While there has been little fundamental change in the importance of the drought to the wheat market, its importance is likely to be registered largely through an increased feeding of wheat. Such increased feeding, however, will not immediately relieve the market of burdensome stocks, and apparently the downward trend of the past week is indicative of the present large supplies.

In other markets changes in prices of September futures from the 7th to the 14th were quite similar to those at Chicago, closing prices at all important markets being lower on the 14th than on the 7th. The largest declines were in Winnipeg and Liverpool prices, where October futures declined about 9 and 8 cents respectively. Minneapolis declined only 7 cents and Kansas City 5 cents per bushel, while at Buenos Aires the close on August 13 was only about 4 cents below the corresponding price of the week earlier.

During the week ending August 8 cash prices at principal United States markets were somewhat higher than during the previous week, all classes and grades rising from 81 cents per bushel to 84 cents. The largest increase of the week was in the price of No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis which rose from 83 to 93 cents per bushel. No. 1 dark northern spring was up 3 cents to 95 cents per bushel; No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City was up 2 cents to 80 cents per bushel, and No. 2 red winter at Saint Louis was up one cent to 88 cents per bushel. The average of daily quotations of western white at Seattle increased four cents from 88 to 92 cents per bushel.

Rye production in 1930

The 1930 production of rye in the United States as indicated by the August 1 condition is 46,655,000 bushels, an increase of 6,122,000 bushels over the 1929 harvest. The winter rye crop in Canada is forecast at 17,409,000 bushels against 9,775,000 bushels in 1929 and is the largest winter crop since 1923. The European crop as reported by 10 countries total 480,485,000 bushels against 464,839,000 bushels in 1929. Acreage and production tables on pages 253 and 254.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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FEED GRAINS

Barley

The 1930 barley production in 17 countries is reported at 967,072,000 bushels; a decrease of 5.5 per cent from the 1,023,847,000 bushels produced in the same countries in 1929. The production in the United States is forecast at 306,215,000 bushels as indicated by August 1 conditions as compared with 303,552,000 bushels harvested in 1929. No official forecast of the Canadian crop has been issued but acreage has been reduced as compared with last year and the condition on July 31 was below average. The first estimate of the 1930 crop in England and Wales is 37,333,000 bushels which is 20 per cent below 1929. The third official estimate of the production in Hungary is 69,539,000 bushels which is slightly lower than either of the two previous estimates and 30 per cent below the 1929 crop of 99,245,000 bushels. Acreage and production tables are on pages 255 and 256.

Oats

The oats production in the United States is indicated at 1,316,369,000 bushels, according to August 1 conditions, compared with 1,233,574,000 bushels in 1929. Oats were largely grown before the drought reached a serious stage and have been harvested under favorable conditions, except for the shortness of the straw in many states. The oats acreage in Canada has been increased this year and the condition on July 31 although below average was considerably better than a year ago.

The oats crop in Europe appears to have suffered greater deterioration from the unfavorable weather than the other feed grains. Production in nine countries totals 792,529,000 bushels, a decrease of 14 per cent from the 920,546,000 bushels in the same countries in 1929. The first estimate of the production in England and Wales is 94,290,000 bushels or 12 per cent below last year. Hungary has revised the estimate of production downward to 15,501,000 bushels, which is 45 per cent below 1929.

Corn

The indicated production of corn in the United States as of August 1 is 2,211,823,000 bushels, a decline of more than 21 per cent from the July 1 indication as a result of the continued severe drought in important regions. It was also estimated that corn production was reduced an additional 100,000,000 bushels from August 1 to August 11. Reports from Europe continue to indicate a smaller corn crop there. The first estimate of production in Hungary issued August 8 indicates a crop of only 50,745,000 bushels, or 28 per cent below last year. Production in Bulgaria was previously reported at 33,384,000 bushels, or 7 per cent below 1929.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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COTTON

Cotton acreage in Punjab, India

Cotton acreage in Punjab, India is now estimated at 2,310,000 acres, according to a cable received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. At this same time last season the estimated acreage in Punjab was 2,301,000 acres, which was an increase of 111,000 acres over the acreage planted in 1928-29. Last season the final estimate of acreage in Punjab was 2,496,000 acres. For the five years ended 1927-28 about 10 per cent of the total area cultivated in India was in Punjab. The final estimate of cotton acreage for all India was 25,692,000 acres last season. The condition of the crop in Punjab is now estimated to be 91 per cent of normal, while at the same time for the past four seasons it was 90 per cent. The first estimate of cotton acreage for all India is expected soon after August 15.

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 FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS
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GERMAN MARKET PROSPECTS AND 1929-30 IMPORTS: The German apple market of 1930-31 should be able to handle more American fruit than in 1929-31, according to information available in the Foreign Agricultural Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The outstanding point in favor of heavier imports is the reported short European fruit crops, especially in the important exporting areas. There are indications also that the new season for imported fruit should start earlier than last year. Important factors governing the degree of increase over last year's imports are: The final outturn of the European crops; the size and price of the United States exportable surplus, and the level of German industrial activity. The latter factor is known to be less favorable than at this time last year.

The German consumer appears to prefer a red apple prior to Christmas. Following that period, yellow apples also are popular. Winesap, Rome Beauty, Delicious, Yellow Newtown (Albermarle Pippin) and Ortley varieties are popular in Germany. As to size, the German preference is for 138's and 150's in boxed apples. In barreled apples the preference is for 2-1/2 inch sizes rather than 2-1/4 inch. In most seasons there is normally a large volume of low grade European grown fruit on the German market. As a result, the Import trade usually is not interested in such apples from the United States. In common with the other leading foreign markets for American apples, the German market is only interested in fruit in good condition. Germany imports more boxed apples from the United States than barreled apples, although there is an upward trend in the imports of both. See Foreign Service release F. S. /A-313, August 15, 1930.

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

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THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK: The significant factors controlling the foreign market for American pork products at the present time are: (1) A larger number of hogs than last year in all important foreign hog producing countries; (2) Increasing production and slaughter; (3) A considerably larger supply than last year of current export pork in European and Southern Hemisphere surplus producing countries; (4) A downward trend of hog prices in Europe; (5) Some checking of the decline in European feed stuff prices.

There are no indications of any immediate improvement in the British or Continental demand for American pork and pork products. Instead, the current trend is toward a less favorable market for cured pork and other pork products, including lard, in 1930-31. A record number of hogs on hand in Denmark and substantial increases over last year in the Netherlands foreshadow the receipt of increased supplies of Continental pork this winter in Great Britain, the leading foreign market for American pork products. Domestic pork supplies in Great Britain continue at levels under last year, with no prospects of an increase. In Ireland there has been some increase in the number of hogs utilized in bacon factories, but British and Irish supplies are factors of minor importance in the British cured pork market situation.

In Germany the June 1 pig census indicates that marketing for the next two months will be larger than a year ago, and for the season beginning October 1, 1930 may run 15 per cent higher than during the current season. Conditions in Germany reflect the situation in other countries primarily concerned with supplying Continental requirements in cured pork.

Lard imports into Great Britain for the current season are definitely below those of last year, with prices showing no sign of recovery from the low levels of recent months. Similar conditions are reported for Germany, but in that country, while imports are declining, the current season's total remains higher than last year. Low butter and vegetable oil prices continue as depressing factors with respect to lard. The increased European hog slaughter anticipated for this coming winter may be expected to act as an additional unfavorable influence upon the European outlet for American lard.

The downward tendency of hog prices in European countries is expected to continue for sometime and it seems probable that hog production in most of these countries will become unprofitable within a few months. If feed supplies should be as much below last year as now seem possible, with a consequent upturn in feed prices, the number of 1931 spring pigs throughout Europe will probable be fewer than in 1930. However, because of the Danish free trade policy in feedstuffs, the hog price decline may not reduce this year's fall farrowing in that country as much as in others. In the Netherlands, also, hog production may be profitable until late in 1930 because of the relatively low feed prices. See release H. P. - 9, August 19, 1930.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CO

~~Outstanding points~~ Outstanding points in the world cattle and beef situation are: (1)

Smaller market supplies of beef in most of the leading producing countries, including the United States; (2) prices in consuming countries lower in recent months than a year ago, and (3) a weaker demand in both the United States and Europe. So far, drought conditions in the United States have not resulted in any unusual number of cattle being marketed. In North America, and Oceania the downward movement of recent years in cattle numbers appears to have been checked somewhat. Increases are apparent in some of the less important South American countries, but figures for all of those cattle countries are too incomplete for judging general tendencies.

Reduced slaughter in Argentina for 1930 carries the burden of the decline in total beef supplies available for export. An unfavorable market in the United Kingdom is the leading factor in the reduced demand for export beef. Continental European countries show an increasing tendency to limit the imports of overseas beef. Argentina continues to send a fair amount of canned beef to the United States, but current imports of fresh and frozen beef from all sources are considerably under those of last year. Foreign interest in the United States market has been declining since the beginning of the current downward movement in domestic prices. The new import duties also have discouraged shipments to this country under prevailing market conditions. In New Zealand, formerly the leading source of United States fresh and frozen beef imports, production is heavier than last year, but more of the output is going to the United Kingdom. United States imports of live cattle also are sharply reduced, especially from Canada. There has been some increase this year in the relatively small United States exports of beef and beef products, especially also oil.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

www.libtool.com.cnTotal cattle numbers

Of the five countries reporting cattle numbers for 1930, the United States is the only one showing increased numbers. The other countries, i.e., England, Wales, Irish Free State, Belgium and Germany show decreases. Cattle numbers in the United States rose from 56,467,000 in 1929 to 57,967,000 of January 1, 1930, an increase of 3 per cent. The present number, while above pre-war, is considerably below the average for the years 1921-25.

Cattle numbers in 32 ^a/countries reporting for 1929 amounted to approximately 167,000,000 or slightly above numbers in 1927 and 1928 but 5 per cent below the average for the five years 1921-1925. The 1929 total, however, was 5 per cent above the pre-war average for the same countries. Including Russia, the number in 33 countries in 1929 was 234,000,000 against 235,000,000 in 1928, an average of 231,000,000 for the years 1921-1925 and 219,000,000 before the war. Cattle numbers in 14 European countries reporting all periods to 1929 were about the same as in 1928 but 2 per cent above 1927. Numbers in European countries have about reached pre-war levels. See table, page 226.

Cattle numbers in exporting countries

Canada, which supplied about 50 per cent of the live cattle imports and some 75 per cent of the beef imported into the United States in 1929, reported 8,931,000 head of cattle on hand in June 1929, an increase of 2 per cent over 1928. The 1929 figures, however, were below the 1927 total and also below the average for the five years 1921-1925. In recent years the bulk of the cattle and beef surplus in Canada has been marketed in the United States, with sharp reductions noted for 1930. So far this year Mexico which usually contributes about half of the live cattle imported into the United States, has sent a much larger proportion of the total. Mexico was the principal source of pre-war cattle imports into the United States, sending an average of about 240,000 against 10,000 from Canada during the years 1909-1913.

New Zealand had only 5,446,000 cattle in 1929 or about 1/20 the number in the United States, but furnished the United States with about 43 per cent of the total U. S. beef imports for 1929. With only 3,400,000 cattle, New Zealand exported about 44,000,000 pounds of beef in 1929, whereas in 1928 when cattle numbers were 5 per cent lower, the larger quantity of 85,000,000 pounds was exported. The bulk of New Zealand meat exports usually go to the United Kingdom. About one-third of the cattle in New Zealand is dairy stock.

a/ Canada, United States, England and Wales, Isle of Man, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Irish Free State, Denmark, Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary, Greece, Rumania, Latvia, Estonia, Algeria, Tunis, Kenya Colony, Uganda, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Swasiland, Turkey, Ceylon, Japan, Chose, Formosa, Java, Madura, Other Possessions Australia and New Zealand.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

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Although there was a decrease of about 25 per cent in 1929 shipments to the United States, the New Zealand Meat Producers' Board is interested in the development of this trade despite the higher United States import duties, according to Consul Gotlieb. The heavy shipments of beef from New Zealand to the United States in 1928 was an entirely new development. During the year ended March 31, 1929, New Zealand produced 286,000,000 pounds of beef, of which 72,000,000 pounds or 40 per cent were exported. For the five preceding years exports averaged 22 per cent of production. Domestic per capita consumption of beef and veal was estimated at 167 pounds in 1928-29 against 175 pounds in 1927-28 and 209 pounds in 1925-26. Australian cattle numbers have been declining since the 13,358,000 reported at the beginning of 1923 to 11,300,000 in 1929, when they were 3 per cent below the preceding year. Imports of beef into the United States from Australia in 1929 was less than 1/20 of total imports and was very small compared with total beef exports from that country.

Argentina, the largest beef exporting country in the world, had 34,410,000 cattle in 1929, according to an unofficial report. A new census was taken on July 1 of this year and it is expected that an estimate will be available shortly. Cattle numbers at the beginning of 1923 were reported at 37,065,000 against 25,867,000 in June 1914. Of the 1,210,517,000 pounds of beef exported from that country in 1929 only 58,000,000 pounds came to the United States, mostly in the form of canned beef. However, this was a considerable increase over the preceding year and also over the 8,000,000 pounds exported here before the war, mostly as frozen beef.

Another important beef exporting country of South America, for which no official figures of cattle numbers are available since 1924, is Uruguay. However, in 1929 they were officially estimated at 9,153,000 against 8,432,000 in 1924. Uruguay sent about 19,000,000 pounds of beef to the United States in 1927 out of a total export of 305,000,000 pounds. Of the shipments to the United States, 16,000,000 pounds was in the form of canned beef an increase of 7,000,000 pounds over the preceding year. Exports for a later date, by countries are not available.

Brazil and the Union of South Africa are beef producing countries capable of considerable expansion. Cattle numbered 34,000,000 in Brazil in 1920, the latest official estimate for the country. In 1927 estimates for five states which supported 70 per cent of the total in 1920 showed an increase of 12 per cent. The number of cattle in the Union of South Africa is now greater than ever before and the beef industry appears to be growing. Beef exports for the five years 1925-1929 averaged 228,000,000 pounds against 302,000,000 pounds for the five years 1916-20, and only 223,000 pounds for the pre-war years. During the years 1921-1924, the exports of beef were very small, and before the war South Africa was an importing country. The United States so far has imported very small quantities of beef from Brazil and practically none from the Union of South Africa.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

www.libtool.com.cnCommercial beef and veal productiona/

Early reports from eight important beef exporting countries indicate a decrease of about 2 per cent in production for the first five or six months of this year. Excluding the United States a 5 per cent decrease is indicated. Decreases are shown in cattle slaughter in Argentina, Australia, Canada and Union of South Africa from the beginning of the year to the latest date available compared with a year ago. New Zealand, Uruguay, and Brazil on the other hand show increases in slaughter for export. The two importing countries reporting, i.e. the United Kingdom and Germany show increased production for the early months of 1930 compared with the same period of 1929. See table, page 232.

European imports and per capita consumption

The United Kingdom and Germany are the leading European importers of overseas beef. During the first half of 1930 these countries imported smaller quantities than in the same months of 1929. Increased imports into France, Netherlands, Italy and some minor importing countries were not large enough to offset the decreases in the figures for the first two countries named. There is a tendency toward the limitation of meat imports in most important continental European consuming countries in an effort to return to a pre-war basis as concerns frozen meat imports. So far Germany appears to be the only European country where domestic production of beef exceeds pre-war levels. The government has recently revived pre-war legislation regarding frozen meat imports which went into effect July 1, 1930. Frozen beef can now be imported until September 30, 1930 only on contracts made prior to April 10, 1930.

The United Kingdom and France, as well as Germany, have reduced importation of beef considerably in recent years although the amount received from foreign countries is still greater than before the war. Both of these countries apparently are substituting other kinds of meat for beef to some extent. Estimated per capita beef consumption in the United Kingdom has decreased from 65 pounds in 1925 to 60 pounds in 1929 and in France it has declined from 50 pounds in 1926 to 43 pounds in 1929. In the United Kingdom there has been a substantial increase in mutton and lamb consumption from 22 pounds in 1924 to 27 pounds in 1929, pork per capita consumption has fluctuated considerably but was higher in 1929 at 38 pounds than in 1926. In France per capita consumption of all meats have shown a declining tendency since 1926.

a/ United States, Canada, Argentina, Uruguay, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CATTLE: Number in countries having 150,000 or over, average 1909-13
and 1921-25, annual 1927-1930

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Country	Month of es- timate	Average 1909-13 a/ Thous- ands	Average 1921-25 a/ Thous- ands	1927 Thous- ands	1928 Thous- ands	1929 Thous- ands	1930 Thous- ands
NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES							
Canada	June	6,551	9,588	9,172	8,793	8,931	57,967
United States...	Jan.	56,750	65,421	56,832	55,676	56,467	
Mexico	June	b/c/ 5,142	d/ 2,492	e/ 5,585	--	--	
Guatemala	July	557	268	310	298	--	
Honduras		411	f/ 466	--	--	--	
Salvador		350	--	--	--	--	
Nicaragua		c/g/ 252	1,200	--	--	--	
Costa Rica.....		c/ 333	435	478	403	--	
Cuba	Dec. h/	2,917	4,841	--	4,584	--	
Dominican Repub.	May	--	640	--	--	--	
Porto Rico.....		c/ 316	279	141	141	--	
All N.&C.Amer. count. reported all periods - Previous to 1929							
Estimated total i/		63,301 74,900	75,009 86,600	66,004	64,469	65,598	
SOUTH AMERICA							
Colombia.....		4,000	7,468	6,727	--	--	
Venezuela		2,004	2,689	--	--	--	
Ecuador		--	j/ 1,500	e/ 1,280	--	j/ 1,285	
Peru	Feb.		1,198	--	--	j/ 1,500	
Bolivia.....		734	2,145	e/ 2,320	--	--	
Chile		1,780	1,957	--	--	--	
Brazil k/.....	Sept.	30,705	c/l/ 34,271	--	--	--	
Uruguay		c/g/ 8,193	c/ 8,432	--	--	j/ 9,153	
Paraguay.....	Dec. h/	4,422	i/ 4,600	--	--	--	
Argentina.....	Dec. h/	c/m/ 25,867	c/ 37,065	--	--	j/ 34,410	
Estimated total i/		80,300	101,500				
EUROPE							
England & Wales	June	5,843	5,824	6,275	6,026	5,958	5,846
Isle of Man....	June	21	19	19	19	20	
Scotland.....	June	1,203	1,171	1,210	1,214	1,224	
North. Ireland..	June	786	748	697	738	700	
Irish Free State	June	4,061	4,266	4,047	4,125	4,137	
Norway n/.....	June	o/ 1,134	1,128	1,209	1,321	--	
Sweden.....	June	3,069	2,418	2,898	--	--	
Denmark.....	July	2,717	2,613	2,913	3,016	3,031	

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THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CATTLE: Number in countries having 150,000 head or over, average 1909-13 and 1921-25, annual 1927-1930, cont'd

Country	Month of estimate	Average 1909-13 a/	Average 1921-25 a/	1927	1928	1929	1930
		Thous- ands	Thous- ands	Thous- ands	Thous- ands	Thous- ands	Thous- ands
<u>EUROPE, CONT'D</u>							
Holland.....	May-June	c/ 2,062	c/ 2,063	--	--	--	--
Belgium.....	Dec. h/	1,925	1,550	1,712	1,739	1,751	1,738
France.....	Dec. h/	15,338	13,582	14,482	14,941	15,005	--
Spain.....	Dec. h/	2,587	3,457	3,688	--	--	--
Portugal.....		c/p/ 703	754	--	--	--	--
Italy k/.....	(Mar.- April)	6,590	6,812	e/i/ 7,400	--	--	--
Switzerland.....	April	c/ 1,443	c/ 1,425	c/e/ 1,527	--	--	--
Germany.....	Dec. h/	18,474	16,786	17,221	18,011	18,414	18,008
Austria.....	Dec-Mar.	2,356	2,241	--	--	i/ 2,330	--
Czechoslovakia..	Dec. h/	4,596	4,377	e/ 4,690	--	--	--
Hungary.....	April	2,150	1,866	1,805	1,812	1,819	--
Yugoslavia k/...	Jan.	5,155	4,122	3,760	3,686	--	--
Greece k/.....	Dec. h/	665	742	964	947	955	--
Bulgaria k/.....	Dec. h/	2,048	1,928	2,266	--	--	--
Rumania k/.....	Dec. h/	5,648	5,570	4,992	4,744	4,625	--
Poland.....	Nov.	8,664	8,063	8,602	--	9,057	--
Lithuania.....		918	1,149	1,128	1,199	--	--
Latvia.....	June	912	867	967	961	i/ 975	--
Estonia.....	July	528	508	634	651	605	--
Finland.....	Sept.	1,605	1,847	1,872	1,917	--	--
Russia, European & Asiatic q/...		r/ 60,280	58,159	65,952	69,066	66,693	--
All Eur. count. rept'd all per- iods excl. Russia							
Pre-war to 1929		60,271	56,112	57,938	58,944	59,219	--
Est. total i/		60,300	56,000				
<u>AFRICA</u>							
Morocco.....		s/ 675	1,711	1,865	1,816	--	--
Algeria.....	Sept.	1,112	853	849	887	897	--
Tunis.....	Dec. h/	195	459	468	501	488	--
French West Africa			2,165	2,402	3,441	--	--
French Sudan...			1,086	1,030	909	--	--
Nigeria.....			2,805	2,997	3,073	--	--
French Cameroon.			354	342	400	--	--
Egypt k/.....	Sept.	1,316	1,310	1,497	1,580	--	--
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan			864	1,501	1,503	--	--
Italian Somaliland	Feb.		c/L/ 1,246	--	1,106	1,112	--
Eritrea.....		517	553	748	--	--	--
Kenya Colony...	Mar-June	754	3,038	3,476	3,482	3,498	--
Uganda.....	Dec.	556	1,109	1,338	1,733	1,710	--
French Equatorial Africa.....			815	--	--	--	--

Continued-

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CATTLE: Number in countries having 150,000 head or more, average 1909-13 and 1921-25, annual 1927-1930, cont'd

Country	Month of es- timate	Average 1909-13 a/ Thou- sands	Average 1921-25 a/ Thou- sands	1927 Thou- sands	1928 Thou- sands	1929 Thou- sands	1930 Thou- sands
AFRICA, CONT'D							
Belgian Congo....		500	495	495	485	--	
Ruanda - Urundi..			700	700	771	950	
Angola - Portuguese West Africa			524	1,053	1,074	---	
Brit. Southwest Africa		206	561	585	--	--	
Bechuanaland.....		c/ 324	482	598	625	---	
Union of S. Africa	Apr.-May	c/ 5,797	9,459	10,590	10,655	--	
Basutoland.....		c/ 437	604	659	650	--	
Rhodesia -							
Northern	Dec. h/	255	289	363	416	441	
Southern.....	Dec. h/	509	1,794	2,189	2,327	2,326	
Swaziland.....		60	244	300	350	367	
Tanganyika Territory		2,095	3,806	4,706	4,895	--	
Portuguese E. Africa			342	425	437	--	
Madagascar.....	Feb.	4,890	7,708	7,362	6,901	--	
All African count. rept'd all periods- Pre-war to 1929.		3,441	7,786	8,983	9,696	9,727	
Est. total i/		33,800	50,000				
ASIA							
Turkey, European & Asiatic k/...		7,270	4,821	5,772	5,559	5,215	
Persia.....			j/ 1,000	--	--	--	
Syria and Lebanon.			257	220	320	--	
India k/-							
British.....	Dec. to	128,451	146,759	151,288	151,156	--	
Native States..	April	13,258	33,982	34,544	--	--	
Ceylon k/.....	Dec. h/	1,484	1,459	1,537	1,588	1,618	
China, incl. Turkes- tan & Manchuria.		21,997	---	--	--	--	
Japan.....	Dec. h/	1,385	1,440	1,465	1,474	1,484	
Chosen.....	Dec. h/	966	1,567	1,595	1,586	1,570	
Formosa k/.....	Dec. h/	473	407	381	386	388	
French-Indo China k/		r/ 4,616	3,474	--	--	--	
Siam k/.....	March	4,501	6,701	8,495	8,657	--	
Philippine Isl. k/	Dec. h/	1,190	2,393	2,846	3,089	--	
Dutch East Indies-							
Java and Madura k/	Dec. h/	5,091	5,287	5,680	5,781	5,658	
Outer Possessions k/	Dec. h/	1,640	1,872	1,952	1,981	2,022	
All Asiatic count. rept'd all periods- excl. Russia -							
Pre-war to 1929		18,309	16,853	18,382	18,357	17,955	
Est. Total i/		195,200	235,000				

Continued-

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D
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CATTLE: Number in countries having 150,000 or over, average 1909-13
1921-25, annual 1927-1930, continued

Country	Month of es- timate	Average 1909-13 a/ Thou- sands	Average 1921-25 a/ Thou- sands	1927 Thou- sands	1928 Thou- sands	1929 Thou- sands	1930 Thou- sands
OCEANIA							
Australia.....	Dec. <u>m</u> /	11,535	13,789	11,963	11,617	11,301	
New Zealand.....	Jan. <u>e</u> /	2,020	3,393	3,258	3,274	3,446	
All Oceania co's rept'd all p'ds -							
Pre-war to 1929..		13,555	17,182	15,221	14,891	14,747	
Est. total <u>i</u> /....		13,800	17,400				
Total co's. Rept'd all p'ds -							
Pre-war to 1929..		158,880	172,940	166,530	166,360	167,050	
excl. Russia :							
Pre-war to 1929..							
incl. Russia..		219,160	231,100	232,480	235,420	233,740	
Est. world							
total incl. Russia <u>l</u> /		561,600	646,700				

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated.

a/Average for 5-year period if available otherwise for any year or years within this period except as otherwise stated. In countries, having changed boundaries, the pre-war figures are estimates for one year only of numbers within present boundaries. For the pre-war average the years immediately preceding the war have been used.

b/Year 1902. c/Census. d/Incomplete. e/Year 1923. f/Year 1918.

g/Year 1908. h/Countries reporting as of December have been considered as of January 1 of the following year, i. e., figures for number of cattle in France as of December 31, 1926 have been put in the 1927 column. i/This total includes interpolations for a few countries not reporting each year and rough estimates for some others. j/Unofficial. k/Buffaloes included. l/Year 1920. m/June 1914. n/In rural communities only. o/September. p/Year 1906. q/Year 1916, from Soviet Union Review, April 1928, page 62, years 1924-27, from Statistical Review, October 1928, page 6. Years 1928-29 Economic Life, August 14, 1929. Including collective farms, numbers were as follows, in millions: 1925, 60; 1926, 63; 1927, 67; 1928, 70; 1929, 68. r/Year 1916. s/Year 1915. t/Number in towns assumed to be same as in 1927, i. e., 177,600 and added in for purposes of comparison with preceding years.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CATTLE AND CALVES: Estimated slaughter in exporting and importing countries, average pre-war, years 1926 to 1930

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(For earlier figures see Foreign Crops and Markets, August 12, 1929, May 13, 1929, August 6, 1928, August 15, 1927, October 25, 1926, June 21, 1926 and May 18, 1925)

Country	Average	1926	1927	1928	1929	From beginning	
	pre-war a/					of year to date	
	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-	1929	1930
	sands	sands	sands	sands	sands	sands	sands
EXPORTING COUNTRIES -							
United States:							
Inspected	9,632	15,333	14,396	13,147	12,813	b/ 6,231	b/ 6,191
Total	18,907	24,513	23,030	21,119	20,554	--	--
Argentina:							
In freezing est. only..	1,154	3,067	3,234	2,830	2,792	b/ 1,489	b/ 1,399
In packing plants and Liniers	2,132	4,445	4,659	4,112	3,932	c/ 1,452	c/ 1,445
Total (excl. farm)	3,272	6,798	6,777	6,211	--	--	--
Uruguay:							
In freezing works	59	725	695	697	d/ 880	e/ 406	e/ 610
Total excl. farm	914	1,293	1,239	1,272	1,348	--	--
Australia	1,572	2,160	2,189	f/ 424	f/ 385	--	g/ 350
Netherlands:							
Inspected h/	492	667	972	857	--	--	--
New Zealand i/	277	j/ 413	j/ 470	j/ 409	k/	L/ 70	L/ 92
Canada:							
Inspected	452	1,114	1,148	1,115	1,117	b/ 511	b/ 489
Total	1,218	1,903	2,003	1,957	--	--	--
Union of South Africa m/	--	572	607	--	--	--	--
At principal abattoirs	--	419	380	388	500	n/ 95	n/ 92
Poland:							
Inspected	--	2,679	2,879	3,107	3,221	--	--
Brazil, total	1,680						
In packing plants:							
State of Sao Paulo ..	--	222	360	470	--	--	--
State of Rio Grande do Sul o/	696	568	622	754	620		p/ 350
Denmark:							
In export houses	--	495	434	498	561		
Hungary:							
Inspected	--	641	607	624			
Estonia	--	299	288	523			
IMPORTING COUNTRIES -							
United Kingdom q/	3,361	r/ 3,406	r/ 3,480	r/ 3,538	r/ 3,492		
Germany:							
Inspected	6,929	7,501	7,286	7,995	8,721	n/ 2,116	m/ 1,933
Inspected and farm	7,057	7,521	7,334	8,005	8,769		
Franco, total s/	5,813	5,644	5,374	5,815	5,702		
Belgium:							
Inspected and farm	758	828	697	811			

Continued-

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CATTLE AND CALVES: ~~000~~ Estimated slaughter in exporting and importing countries, average pre-war, years 1926 to 1930, cont'd

(For earlier figures see Foreign Crops and Markets, August 12, 1929, May 13, 1929, August 6, 1928, August 15, 1927, October 25, 1926, June 21, 1926 and May 13, 1925)

Country	Average pre-war a/	1926	1927	1928	1929	From beginning of year to date	
	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1929 Thou- sands	1930 Thou- sands
IMPORTING COUNTRIES-CONT'D							
Norway t/.....	327	376	388				
Czechoslovakia.....	--	1,563	1,691	1,847			
Spain.....	--	738					
Switzerland.....	--	610	656	676			
Bulgaria u/.....	--	99	111	128			

a/ Average for 5 years immediately preceding war wherever available.

b/ First 6 months.

c/ First 4 months.

d/ Estimate for year based on 6 months slaughter, which reached 753,000 in 1929 compared with 733,000 in 1928.

e/ First 5 months.

f/ Slaughtered for export during calendar years 1928 and 1929.

g/ Preliminary estimate for year. For the first 5 months of this year 183,000 quarters were exported against 197,000 for same period of 1929.

h/ In addition the following number were slaughtered on account of disease: 1909-13, 14,155; 1926, 41,314; 1927, 43,106; 1928, 47,770.

i/ Years ending March 31 following.

j/ Includes farm slaughter which for the years ending January 31 was as follows 1927 8,070; 1928, 7,551; 1929, 5,598.

k/ Exports of beef amounted to 174,000 quarters for the year ending March 31, 1930 compared with 311,000 in 1929, according to the Pastoral Review.

l/ Number of quarters exported during first 5 months of calendar year.

m/ Year ending June 30 - slaughter at Abattoirs and slaughter poles.

n/ First quarter.

o/ For jerked beef. In addition 4,800 were slaughtered for extract and preserved meat in 1928.

p/ Preliminary estimate for year furnished by Consul C. R. Nasmith, Porto Alegre, April 22, 1930.

q/ Years ending May 30 following.

r/ Estimates based on official method of estimating as published in the Agricultural Output for England and Wales 1925.

s/ Estimates based on method used by Dr. Louis G. Michael in United States Department of Agriculture Technical Bulletin #37, Agricultural Survey of Europe - France, pages 126 and 127.

t/ Includes Danish and Swedish animals slaughtered in Norway.

u/ In 13 principal cities. Slaughter in whole country was as follows: 1926, 158,000 1927, 168,000.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

BEEF AND VEAL: Estimated production in exporting and importing countries, average pre-war, years 1926 to 1930.

(For earlier figures see Foreign Crops and Markets, August 12, 1929, May 13, 1929, August 6, 1928; August 15, 1927, October 25, 1926, June 21, 1926 and May 18, 1926)

Country	Average pre-war a/	1926	1927	1928	1929	From beginning of year to date	
						1929	1930
	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
EXPORTING COUNTRIES -							
United States:							
Inspected.....	4,084	5,753	5,276	4,725	4,728	b/ 2,270	b/ 2,246
Total.....	6,983	8,418	7,693	6,896	6,881	--	--
Argentina:							
In freezing works....	818	1,697	2,011	1,654	1,612	c/ 568	c/ 553
In Packing plants and Liniers.....	1,512	2,458	2,898	2,406	2,269	c/ 857	c/ 816
Total (excl. farm) ...	2,312	3,725	3,978	3,634			
Uruguay:							
In freezing works....	32	288	274	275	348		
Total, (excl. farm) ..	469	513	489	502	532		
Australia.....	a/ 764	d/ 1,200	d/ 1,144				
Netherlands	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Zealand e/	221	f/ 289	f/ 329	f/ 286	g/ --	h/ 11	h/ 20
Canada:							
Inspected.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total.....	426	685	711	695	--	--	--
Union of South Africa..	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Poland:							
Inspected.....	--	i/ 776	756	i/ 816	i/ 892		
Brazil:							
State of Sao Paulo...	809	j/ 133	j/ 216	j/ 282			
Denmark.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hungary.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Estonia.....	--	38	39	42	--	--	--
IMPORTING COUNTRIES -							
United Kingdom k/	1,714	l/ 1,577	l/ 1,592	l/ 1,640	l/ 1,607	m/ 47	m/ 49
Germany:							
Inspected	2,104	2,067	2,085	2,334	2,641	n/ 559	n/ 600
Total	2,139	2,080	2,095	2,344	2,650		
France o/	2,040	1,857	1,726	1,821	1,784		
Belgium.....	316	295	244	266			
Norway:							
Inspected p/	51	58	59				
Czechoslovakia.....	--	443	468	505			
Spain.....	--	244	--	--			
Switzerland.....	--	--	--	--			
Bulgaria g/	--	23	25	29			

Continued-

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

BEEF AND VEAL: Estimated production in exporting and importing countries, average pre-war, years 1926 to 1930

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(For earlier figures see Foreign Crops and Markets, August 12, 1929, May 13, 1929, August 6, 1928; August 15, 1927, October 25, 1926, June 21, 1926 and May 18, 1926.

Notes --

- a/ Average for 5 years immediately preceding war if available.
- b/ First 6 months.
- c/ First 4 months.
- d/ Average production for 10 years ending 1920-21 and three years ending 1926-27 and 1927-28.
- e/ Years ending March 31 following.
- f/ Including farm production which is estimated as follows for the years ending January 31, 1927, 5,649,000 pounds; 1928, 5,355,700 pounds; 1929, 3,919,000.
- g/ Exports for calendar year 1929 amounted to 43,787,000 pounds against 85,295,000 pounds in 1928. For year ending March 31, 1930 exports of frozen and salted beef reached 42,289,000 pounds against 65,489,000 for 1929.
- h/ Exports first four months of year.
- i/ Estimated by taking official average dressed weights used for 1927 i.e. 568 pounds for cattle and 81 pounds for calves.
- j/ Multiplied by official average dressed weight for 1919 and 1920.
- k/ For years ending May 31 following.
- l/ Estimated by multiplying number slaughtered by official average dressed weight.
- m/ Receipts of domestic beef and veal at London Central Markets first 6 months.
- n/ First quarter.
- o/ Pre-war 1909-13 - 1925, estimated by Dr. Louis G. Michael. Subsequent figures obtained by multiplying slaughter by average dressed weight.
- p/ Includes meat from Swedish and Danish animals slaughtered in Norway.
- q/ In 13 principal cities. Production in whole country was as follows: 1926, 27,116,000 pounds; 1927, 33,192,000.

United States

The United States inspected slaughter of cattle in July 1930 was 8.5 per cent larger than in June, and less than one per cent larger than that of July 1929. For the first seven months of the year, inspected slaughter was one per cent smaller than during the same period a year earlier. Supplies of common and medium beef steers at Chicago during July were more than twice as large as those of a year ago, but good to choice steers were 19 per cent smaller. Calf slaughter in July was 3.5 per cent larger than that of a year earlier.

The sharp decline in cattle prices noted in recent months continued during July. All kinds and grades shared the decline with most of them at the end of the month going below the lowest point reached during 1926. The price of slaughter steers at Chicago averaged \$9.42 as against \$10.59 in June, \$14.59 in July 1929 and \$9.44 in July 1926. Stocker and feeder cattle prices at Chicato declined from \$8.53 in June to \$6.41 in July, and at Kansas City from \$7.78 to \$6.27. Prices of butcher cows during the last two weeks of the month were the lowest they have been since 1925. Average cattle prices

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

were steady during the first two weeks of August, a slight advance for the lower grades being offset by a moderate decline for the upper grades. Choice and prime steers averaged \$10.10; common steers \$6.66 and all grades \$9.02. The price decline reflected both a weaker demand and the slightly larger supplies. The number of cattle on feed in the eleven Corn belt states on August 1 this year was estimated to be about 1 per cent smaller than on the same date in 1929.

The decline in imported beef supplies which developed in 1929 was continued into 1930. For the first six months of this year, total receipts of fresh, frozen, pickled or cured beef, excepting canned beef, were 60.5 per cent smaller than for the same months of 1929. Figures compiled from inspection records of the Bureau of Animal Industry indicate that during 1930

UNITED STATES: Beef and veal, imports by countries, years 1914, 1928 and 1929 and January - June, 1929 and 1930

Country from which imported	Calendar year			January - June	
	1914 a/ pounds	1928 pounds	1929 pounds	1929 pounds	1930 pounds
FRESH AND FROZEN-					
Canada	15,920	25,255	15,470	5,986	2,413
Mexico	282	b/	0	0	1
Cuba	0	1	1,779	1,353	1,848
Argentina	59,775	7	111	2	4
Brazil	0	9	0	0	0
Uruguay	25,903	404	8	8	60
Australia	19,859	2,216	3,263	1,607	1,540
New Zealand	859	30,367	22,251	11,098	1,489
Other countries	57,539	61	0	0	6
Total	180,137	58,320	42,882	20,054	7,361
PICKLED OR CURED c/					
Canada		3,563	1,565	385	359
Mexico		0	0	0	0
Argentina		1,872	3,979	1,294	793
Uruguay		2,779	3,779	1,013	461
Brazil		47	24	3	0
Australia		11	0	0	0
New Zealand		22	0	0	0
Other countries		175	15	3	3
Total		8,469	9,362	2,698	1,616
TOTAL ABOVE ITEMS d/	180,137	66,678	52,244	22,752	8,977

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1914, 1928 and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1929 and 1930.

a/Year ended June 30. First full year available by countries.

b/Less than 500.

c/Not separately reported prior to 1928.

d/Figures for supplies of Foreign canned beef appear on page 236.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

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period the volume of canned beef inspected for entry into the United States was slightly smaller than that of a year ago. The bulk of such beef comes from Argentina. In fresh and frozen beef, the sharp decline in receipts from New Zealand was an important factor in reducing the total imports of those classes in 1930; 70 per cent below the corresponding 1929 figure. In fact, all the sources of supply except Canada sent under 2,000,000 pounds of beef to United States markets from January 1 to June 30, and all of them showed declines below the 1929 levels except Cuba, which sent an unusually large volume as part of the total import of little more than 7,000,000 pounds. The total 1930 receipts of pickled or cured beef from all sources, excluding canned beef, failed to reach 2,000,000 pounds. See table, page 234.

In live cattle imports also, the downward trend of last year was in evidence during the first half of 1930. Total figures for the 1930 period were about 30 per cent under those of last year, with receipts from Canada registering the greatest decline. Usually the import business in dutiable cattle, largely stockers and feeders, is fairly equally divided between Canada and Mexico. So far this year, however, Mexico has accounted for 77.4 per cent of the total cattle imports, with imports from Canada declining 40 per cent below the 1929 figures for that country.

On all cattle and beef items dutiable under the rates of the Tariff act of 1922, higher rates are imposed by the Tariff Act of 1930, effective June 18, 1930. It should be noted also that in the case of live cattle a lower weight limit has been set for those animals paying the lower duty. All cattle other than breeding stock and weighing over 700 pounds now pay three cents per pound. The rate on fresh, chilled or frozen beef or veal has been doubled at six cents per pound. Canned beef, the largest item in the United States meat import trade, now pays six cents per pound but not less than 20 per cent ad valorem.

UNITED STATES: Tariff rates on cattle and beef, Acts of 1922 and 1930

Item	Tariff Act of 1922		Tariff Act of 1930	
	Par.	Rate of duty	Par.	Rate of duty
Cattle weighing less than 700 lbs. each.....	701	a/ 1-1/2¢ per lb.	701	2-1/2¢ per lb.
Cattle weighing 700 lbs. or more each	701	b/ 2¢ per lb.	701	3¢ per lb.
Beef and Veal fresh, chilled or frozen.....	701	3¢ per lb.	701	6¢ per lb.
Prepared or preserved meat not especially provided for (includes canned beef)	706	20% ad valorem	706	6¢ per lb. but not less than 20% ad valorem

a/ Weighing less than 1,050 pounds each.

b/ Weighing 1,050 pounds or over.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Inspection of canned beef and veal from foreign countries at ports of entry, years 1921 to 1930

Calendar year	Beef canned	Veal canned	Total
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
1921	309,964	2,676	312,640
1922	440,265	0	440,265
1923	4,278,389	0	4,278,389
1924	7,321,240	1,445	7,322,685
1925	7,974,639	3,836	7,978,475
1926	22,280,693	764	22,281,457
1927	53,892,403	2,920	33,895,323
1928	50,680,459	36	50,680,495
1929	77,480,904	48	77,480,952
January - June -			
1929	37,836,201	--	37,836,201
1930	36,063,555	147	36,063,702

Compiled from Bureau of Animal Industry records as inspections.

UNITED STATES: Imports of cattle by countries, average 1909-13, years 1928, 1929 and January-June 1929 and 1930

Country from which imported	Calendar year			January - June	
	Average 1909-1913	1928	1929	1929	1930
	<u>a/</u> Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Free					
United Kingdom	1,475	787	1,015	788	504
Canada	379	5,909	6,338	3,230	1,704
Mexico	463	4,016	3,257	1,544	1,455
Other countries	7	103	50	47	230
Total	2,324	10,815	10,660	5,609	3,893
DUTIABLE					
United Kingdom	27	160	0	0	6
Canada	9,544	277,986	247,876	100,623	40,481
Mexico	239,716	245,834	241,733	177,082	154,892
Other countries	3	9	0	0	0
Total	249,290	523,989	492,609	277,705	195,379
Total cattle	251,614	534,804	503,269	283,314	199,272

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

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

Principal foreign producing countriesCanada www.libtool.com.cn

Exports of live cattle from Canada to the United States for the first six months of 1930 totaled 15,000, about one-third of the shipments for the corresponding months of 1929, according to official Canadian sources. Calf shipments for the 1930 period reached 23,000 head, about half of the 1929 figure.

Inspected slaughter of cattle and calves in Canada amounted to 489,000 head during the first six months of 1930, a decrease of 4 per cent as compared with a year earlier. For the past four years the Canadian inspected slaughter of cattle has exceeded one million head annually. Shipments of beef and veal to the United States for the first half of 1930 amounted

CANADA: Number of cattle on hand and exports of cattle and calves, average 1910-14, years 1913-1929 and January-June 1929 and 1930

Year ended December 31	Number on hand June 1	Cattle exported			Calves exported		
		To the United Kingdom	To the United States	Total	To the United States	Total	Total cattle & calves exported
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Average, 1909-13	3,701						123
1913	6,656	10	189	194	22	23	216
1914	6,037		146	148	32	32	180
1915	6,066	2	179	193	56	56	249
1916	6,594		104	106	60	60	167
1917	7,921		148	150	47	47	197
1918	10,046		201	203	37	37	240
1919	10,085 a/		434	468	79	79	546
1920	9,477 a/		237	241	74	75	315
1921	10,206	33	135	175	58	58	232
1922	9,720	18	190	213	28	28	241
1923	9,246	58	97	161	24	24	185
1924	9,461	79	98	183	35	35	219
1925	9,307	111	87	204	62	63	267
1926	8,571	80	93	176	65	66	242
1927	9,172	8	204	216	79	79	295
1928	8,793 a/		166	169	76	76	245
1929	8,931		160	163	90	91	254
January-June-							
1929	a/		49	50	45	46	95
1930			15	15	23	23	38

Compiled from - Livestock Market and Meat Trade Review, Canada, 1923, page 58, 1928, page 36, 1929, page 37. June Livestock and Meat Trade Review, 1919, page 18, 1930.
a/ Less than 500.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

to only 4,000,000 pounds, a little less than half of the quantity shipped during the corresponding months of 1929. For the whole year 1929, beef and veal exports to the United States totaled only 29,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 26 per cent below the 1928 volume. On the other hand, imports of beef into Canada were comparatively heavy at 5,000,000 pounds, or twice the amount imported in either 1928 or 1927, and 14 times as much as in 1926.

The number of both cattle and calves marketed at Canadian stock yards during the first seven months of 1930 was considerably below that of 1929 for the same period. Sales of cattle and calves amounted to 481,000 head, a figure 21 per cent below that of a year ago. The top price of butcher steers weighing up to 1,050 pounds at Toronto for the week ended July 31 was \$8.00.

CANADA: Cattle slaughter, production and export of beef, pre-war, years 1913-1929, January-June, 1929 and 1930.

Year	Inspected	Total	Total	Export of beef and veal to		
	slaughter	slaughter	beef and	Great	United	Total
	cattle and	cattle and	veal	Britain	States	
	calves	calves	production			
	Thousands	Thousands	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
			pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Pre-war average						
1909-13	452	a/ 1,218	a/426,194	627	2,196	3,371
1913.....	545	b/	b/	700	10,836	12,034
1914.....	511	b/	b/	226	17,172	17,837
1915.....	531	b/	b/	11,428	10,201	29,460
1916.....	645	b/	b/	13,642	10,744	45,836
1917.....	727	b/	b/	20,975	12,060	90,647
1918.....	882	b/	b/	94,863	25,649	127,333
1919.....	947	1,891	606,458	37,780	35,927	112,610
1920.....	832	1,776	642,771	12,158	38,768	67,028
1921.....	715	2,017	655,516	5,629	25,308	32,143
1922.....	832	1,899	677,263	6,232	18,584	26,341
1923.....	812	1,850	663,028	6,232	13,087	22,772
1924.....	900	1,864	670,941	6,365	9,808	23,207
1925.....	976	1,921	691,727	10,423	10,105	34,628
1926.....	1,114	1,903	685,185	3,517	16,242	27,234
1927.....	1,148	2,003	711,036	581	51,473	56,742
1928.....	1,115	1,957	694,879	c/	44,699	47,137
1929.....	1,117			6	28,666	31,066
January-June-						
1929.....	511			6	10,006	11,316
1930.....	489				4,418	5,861

Compiled from - Livestock and Animal Products Statistics 1925, page 6. Estimated consumption - mimeographed 1924-1928. Livestock Market and Meat Trade Review, Canada, 1923, page 59, 1928, page 37, June 1929, pages 17 and 18.

a/1910. b/ No estimate available. c/ 500 pounds.

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per 100 pounds against \$3.50 a week earlier and \$11.60 for the corresponding week of last year. Veal calves were quoted at \$11.00 for the last week in July, the same as for the preceding week but \$5.50 under prices for the same week a year ago. The average price for all grades of cattle in June at Toronto was \$8.20 against \$9.45 in May and \$9.35 in April.

Live cattle exports to the United States numbered 434,000 in 1919, fell to 87,000 in 1925, but rose again to 204,000 in 1927. Since that year a decline has again been in evidence, the 1929 movement amounting to 160,000 head. On the other hand, shipments of live calves to the United States have been increasing in recent years, rising from 24,000 in 1923 to 90,000 in 1929. In 1925 there were fairly heavy cattle shipments to the United Kingdom, amounting to 111,000 head. That business, however, practically disappeared in later years. Since the coming of the new American import duties, some attention has been given to a possible revival of the business with the United Kingdom in Canadian cattle.

The number of cattle in Canada on June 1, 1929 was 8,931,000, an increase of 1.5 per cent over 1928. Cattle numbers in 1928 and 1929 were below the average for the ten years 1918 to 1927. A feature of the western cattle markets during 1929 was a fairly keen demand for stock cows which brought good prices and appeared to be preferred to steers. This is pointed out by Canadian market reviews as an indication of intentions to re-stock depleted holdings.

CANADA: Cattle sold and billed through stock yards 1919-1929, January-June, 1929 and 1930.

Year	Sold at stock yards			Billed through		
	Cattle	Calves	Total cattle and calves	Cattle	Calves	Total cattle and calves
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1919.....	1,052	249	1,301	98	1	99
1920.....	849	248	1,097	121	3	124
1921.....	688	213	901	132	4	136
1922.....	862	261	1,123	286	7	293
1923.....	831	250	1,081	220	2	222
1924.....	873	283	1,156	299	4	303
1925.....	968	314	1,282	439	11	450
1926.....	980	342	1,322	366	6	372
1927.....	959	366	1,325	197	6	203
1928.....	876	361	1,237	194	9	203
1929.....	799	379	1,178	167	7	174
January-June-						
1929.....	301	178	479	37	2	39
1930.....	252	158	410	21	2	23

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CANADA: Disposition of cattle and calves sold at public stock yards,
annual 1922-1929, January-June 1929 and 1930

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Kind of cattle and year	Canadian packers	Local butchers	Country points	Other stock yards	Shipments to United States	Shipments overseas	Grand total
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Butcher cattle:							
1922	451	73	34	a/	14	11	583
1923	457	62	8	15	3	28	573
1924	487	74	11	15	10	29	626
1925	559	75	10	23	4	28	699
1926	614	67	7	20	2	12	722
1927	595	55	5	10	13	1	679
1928	537	65	7	16	7	--	632
1929	532	60	4	15	4		615
January-June-							
1929	216	29	1	5	3	--	254
1930	183	26	3	4	a/	--	216
Calves:							
1922	131	93	10	b/	19	--	24
1923	129	83	7	3	8	--	235
1924	152	95	7	3	11	--	269
1925	161	92	10	4	24	--	291
1926	191	88	10	4	31	--	324
1927	203	94	11	5	40	--	353
1928	192	110	11	4	36	--	353
1929	192	110	10	2	50	--	364
January-June-							
1929	89	58	3	c/	23	--	173
1930	75	59	5	c/	14	--	153
Store cattle:							
1922	--	--	179	--	117	--	296
1923	--	--	148	27	79	18	272
1924	--	--	144	23	60	27	254
1925	--	--	162	39	56	40	297
1926	--	--	139	29	68	40	276
1927	--	--	148	24	119	4	295
1928	--	--	163	16	85	a/	264
1929	--	--					
January-June-							
1929	--	--	30	3	21	--	54
1930	--	--	25	2	5	--	32

Compiled from - Livestock Market and Meat Trade Review, 1925, page 31, 1928, page 35,
1929, page 35, June 1929 and 1930, page 16.

a/ Under 100.

b/ Included with country point shipments.

c/ Less than 500.

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Mexicowww.libtool.com.cn

Mexico has always been one of the leading sources of imports of live cattle into the United States. Recent figures on exports are lacking, but records of United States imports show that during the first six months of 1930 Mexico provided 78 per-cent of the total. The current receipts from Mexico, however, were 13 per cent smaller than for the corresponding period of 1929. From Northern Sonora 74,000 head were sent to the United States between January 1 and June 30, 1930, according to Consul H. W. Altaffer at Nogales, against 66,000 head for the same period of 1929. Northern Sonora accounts for a considerable share of the cattle, principally stockers and feeders, shipped out of Mexico to the United States. For the whole year 1929, the Nogales consular records show exports totaling 110,000 head against 105,000 head in 1928.

Total exports of live cattle from Mexico increased steadily from 9,435 head in 1923 to 242,000 head in 1928, according to official Mexican figures. In 1929, however, the total declined to 184,000. With the exception of small shipments to Central America all of those exports came to the United States. The latest estimate of cattle in Mexico places the number for 1926 at 5,585,000 head. Of that figure Sonora and Chihuahua are credited with 483,000 and 398,000 respectively. It is reported that prior to 1910 the ranges of Chihuahua supported from one million to two million cattle.

Range conditions in Sonora during the second quarter of 1930 were remarkably good, the consul reports. The region, however, lacks facilities for fattening cattle to suitable weights for use in the larger Mexican centers of population. The entire output of feeder cattle from northern Sonora has hitherto found an outlet in the neighboring states of the United States. Consul Altaffer reports that ranchers regard the recent increase in the United States import duty as seriously hampering the movement of cattle across the line. It is suggested that unless the Mexican government gives some assistance, possibly by remitting certain taxes, the local cattle industry may be obliged to restrict operations considerably.

In Chihuahua for years stock raising was the outstanding industry of the state. During the last few years there has been a noticeable renewal of interest in cattle raising. Some headway was made during 1929 but nothing like what was contemplated had the country not been visited by drought. Exports of cattle of the United States from Ciudad Juarez during 1929 numbered 57,000 against 58,000 head in 1928. The close approach to the 1928 figures is attributed largely to relatively heavy shipments made early in 1929 as a result of disturbed political conditions in those areas. Many of the exported cattle were breeding cows originally intended for stocking the ranges. During the second quarter of 1930, however, the livestock industry of northern Chihuahua was in fairly good condition as far as range stock are concerned, states Consul Blocker under date of July 19. In that state also, the new American duties are viewed as a factor affecting adversely the future of the industry.

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MEXICO: Number of cattle by principal provinces, 1902 and 1926

Province	1902	1926
Jalisco	663,727	885,934
Michoacan	497,910	528,810
Sonora	260,732	483,348
Chihuahua	396,023	397,975
Vera Cruz	392,858	268,392
Guanajuato	273,937	266,263
Total above provinces...	2,485,187	2,830,722
Total Mexico	5,142,457	5,584,892

Compiled from - 1902 Direccion Gral. de Estadistica, 1925, Direccion Gral de Agricultura y Gan. Municipios, 1924 Departamento de la Estadistica Nacional. 1926 Direccion Gral de Agricultura y Ganaderos.

MEXICO: Exports of cattle from the State of Sonora to the United States, 1912-1929

Year	Number	Value	Year	Number	Value
		<u>Dollars</u>			<u>Dollars</u>
1912	42,193	620,143	1920	47,013	1,558,573
1913	51,601	787,519	1921	14,171	369,515
1914	128,632	2,073,151	1922	22,390	297,967
1915	109,677	2,118,570	1923	6,347	67,076
1916	19,344	436,312	1924	9,859	166,494
1917	50,686	1,612,801	1925	16,974	256,504
1918	40,989	1,279,105	1926	32,759	552,992
1919	62,132	1,922,044	1927	94,643	1,919,051
			1928	105,387	2,914,883
			1929	109,648	3,546,306

Consul Maurice W. Altaffer, March 9-23, 1928 and January 20, 1930.

MEXICO: Exports of cattle, by countries, years 1923-1929

Country to which exported	Calendar year						
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>
United States	9,318	14,354	39,837				
Guatemala	114	201	62				
British Honduras..	--	--	10				
Total	9,432	14,555	39,909	a/98,144	a/54,866	a/242,068	a/184,313

Compiled from Anuario Estadístico, 1923-25; Resumen Del Comercio Exterior y Navigation, 1926; and Estadística Nacional, 1927 and 1928, Boletín Mensual del Departamento de Economía y Estadística, February 1930, page 32.

a/Not available by countries.

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Argentinawww.libtool.com.cn

Slaughter of cattle in Argentine freezing plants for the first six months of 1930 amounted to only 1,399,000 head, a reduction of 6 per cent below the killings of the corresponding 1929 period. During June 1930 only 193,000 were killed, the lowest number for any month during the years 1924 to 1930. The six months slaughter figure also was smaller than for any similar period during the years indicated. Unsatisfactory grazing conditions during the latter part of 1929 and the early months of 1930 probably account to some extent for the reduced slaughter so far this year. Supplies of fat cattle during the first quarter fell short of requirements. However, pastures are now reported to be in excellent condition, with livestock showing considerable improvement as to weight.

There has been a progressive decline in cattle slaughter by freezing works since 1924 when the record number of 3,813,000 head was killed during the year. The total for 1929 was only 2,792,000 head, a decrease of 1 per cent compared with 1928. There has been a noticeable decrease in purchases of steers, bulls and oxen by freezing companies during the last three years and an increase in the buying of cows, heifers, calves and yearlings.

Slaughter at Liniores Markets, Buenos Aires, for domestic consumption also was lighter during the first half of 1930 than in the same period of 1929, the number killed up to June 21 being 434,000 against 473,000 a year ago. There was a 24 per cent increase in the sale of yearlings, mostly for slaughter, at that market during the first half of 1930 as against a year earlier while for the whole year 1929 the increase amounted to 15 per cent over 1928. Practically all other classes showed decreases. The number of cattle killed at the same market in 1929 was 903,000 against 923,000 in 1928 and an average of over one million for the years 1923 to 1925. See "Foreign Crops and Markets" for August 12, 1929, page 279, for slaughter data from 1904 to 1928.

The decreased slaughter of cattle both for export and domestic consumption points to probable reduced numbers of cattle in Argentina. An unofficial estimate for December 31, 1928 gave the total numbers as 34,411,000 against 37,065,000 as returned by the census of 1922, and 25,852,000 in June 1914. A new census was taken as of July 1, 1930, the results of which are not yet available.

Exports of frozen and chilled beef amounted to 3,963,000 quarters for the first six months of 1930, about equaling the figures for the same period of 1929, according to the "Review of the River Plate". There was a slight reduction in the exports of chilled quarters but an 11 per cent increase in frozen quarters. It seems probable that there was some carryover from the preceding year since there apparently was no decrease in exports during the first six months of this year while slaughter records show a decline of 6 per cent. Chilled beef exports from Argentina for the first four months of 1930 amounted to 270,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 12 per cent compared with a

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

years earlier, while there was an increase of 3 per cent in the exports of frozen beef. Preserved beef exports for the same period of 1930 amounted to 53,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 12 per cent when compared with 1929. It is from that class of export that shipments to the United States are drawn. No estimate is available of shipments by countries for 1930. However, United States imports of canned beef, chiefly from Argentina, during the first six months of 1930 amounted to 36,000,000 pounds against 38,000,000 pounds during the same period of 1929.

During the year 1929 Argentina exported 1,210,517 pounds of beef, a decrease of 5 per cent from the 1928 exports. Of the 1929 figure, 789,000,000 pounds were chilled, 268,000,000 pounds were frozen and 152,000,000 pounds preserved or canned, while jerked or dried beef amounted to only 758,000 pounds. Exports of both chilled and frozen meat, the bulk of which goes to the United Kingdom, have been decreasing since 1927. Frozen beef exports declined from 1,089,000,000 pounds in 1918 to 349,000,000 pounds in 1922; rose to 812,000,000 pounds in 1924; fell again to 500,000,000 in 1926 and 1927 and declined still further to 268,000,000 pounds in 1929. Chilled beef exports, on the other hand, rose from 3,406,000 pounds in 1918 to 102,900,000 pounds in 1927 and since then have been declining. There has been an increase in recent years in exports of preserved or canned beef, which totaled 152,000,000 pounds in 1929 against 147,000,000 pounds in 1928 and only 28,000,000 pounds before the war. During 1929 the United States took 57,000,000 pounds of preserved or canned beef, an increase of 46 per cent over 1928 and over twice as much as in 1927. Beef per capita consumption figures for the federal district of Buenos Aires showed a decline in 1929 to 251 pounds from 255 pounds in 1928. For the three years 1923-1925 per capita consumption in the district exceeded 300 pounds annually. The decrease in beef consumption has apparently been compensated for by increased consumption of mutton and pork, mutton consumption increasing from 15 pounds in 1925 to 22 pounds in 1929 and pork from 26 pounds in 1925 to 31 pounds in 1929.

ARGENTINA: Wholesale price of dressed beef at Liniers market, Buenos Aires

Livestock	Price per pound dressed weight		
	Corresponding	Corresponding	June 14, 1930
	week, 1928	week, 1929	
	Cents	Cents	Cents
Steers.....	6 - 9	7 - 9	7.5 - 9.1
Cows.....	6 - 9	7 - 9	7.1 - 8.7
Heifers.....	7 - 10	7 - 10	7.2 - 10.0
Bull calves.....	8 - 14	8 - 13	7.6 - 14.4

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ARGENTINA: Average price of cattle at Liniers market, Buenos Aires, years 1927-1929, week ending June 31, 1930 with comparison

Classification	Average price per 100 pounds live weight					Average price per head live weight				
	Calendar years		Week ended June 21			Calendar years		Week ended June 21		
	1927	1928	1929	1929	1930	1927	1928	1929	1929	1930
	Dol-lars	Dol-lars	Dol-lars	Dol-lars	Dol-lars	Dol-lars	Dol-lars	Dol-lars	Dol-lars	Dol-lars
Steers - chilled.....	5.78	6.28	5.94	5.77	5.36	67.35	72.59	68.65	65.03	63.94
Steers - frozen	4.67	5.41	5.30	5.14	5.04	61.85	69.19	68.65	63.77	66.16
Steers - continental..	5.15	5.41	5.34	4.89	4.88	56.34	59.01	58.19	53.70	54.70
Steers - butcher	4.71	5.12	5.16	4.80	4.99	44.05	47.12	47.30	44.47	46.20
Yearlings	4.94	5.49	5.43	5.16	5.28	34.74	38.63	38.51	36.92	37.70
Cows, special	4.86	5.22	5.03	4.95	5.03	47.87	50.94	51.49	49.09	50.64
Cows, fat.....	4.15	4.47	4.50	4.30	4.37	40.24	44.57	46.05	43.21	43.61
Cows, for preserved meat	2.79	3.25	3.42	3.16	3.05	24.57	28.44	29.72	26.43	25.50
Heifers.....	4.90	5.35	5.34	4.99	5.15	32.62	35.23	36.00	34.82	35.85
Bull calves.....	5.44	5.87	5.75	5.33	5.66	20.33	21.65	23.02	21.40	25.50
Bulls and oxen.....	3.30	3.49	3.84	3.54	3.80	45.33	47.54	51.91	45.73	48.79

Compiled from Division de Contralor del Comercio de Carne Mercados de Ganado y Carnes 1 and 24, 1929, nos. 1 and 25, 1930.

ARGENTINA: Monthly slaughter in freezing and chilling plants, 1924-1930

Month	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
January.....	339	317	256	316	264	232	235
February.....	345	310	254	308	262	216	227
March.....	331	372	289	335	263	222	253
April.....	359	343	255	302	256	292	265
May.....	365	268	222	268	234	271	228
June.....	364	226	256	246	222	256	193
Total Jan. - June	2,103	1,836	1,532	1,775	1,501	1,489	1,399
July.....	332	215	271	259	213	228	
August.....	286	219	236	234	223	224	
September.....	269	246	236	280	206	219	
October.....	260	270	239	225	215	209	
November.....	245	254	256	226	231	195	
December.....	293	292	289	242	236	227	

Compiled from official sources and the Review of the River Plate.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

ARGENTINA: Cattle movement at freezing companies and at the Liniers Market, Buenos Aires during calendar years 1927-1929, January 1 to June 21, 1929 and 1930

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Item	Calendar year			Jan. 1 - June 21	
	1927	1928	1929	1929	1930
Liniers Markets, Buenos Aires -	Thous- ands	Thous- ands	Thous- ands	Thous- ands	Thous- ands
Receipts, total.....	2,193	2,122	2,005	976	907
Sales and disposals -					
To chilling and freezing plants	1,067	1,027	947	424	398
To Liniers market	934	923	910	476	437
To markets in the Interior.....	122	118	113	56	51
For fattening.....	69	53	34	20	21
Died in the yards.....	a/	a/	a/	a/	a/
Unsold.....	1	1	1	--	--
Total.....	2,193	2,122	2,005	976	907
Freezing and chilling companies -					
Purchases -					
Kind of animal purchased -					
Steers, bulls and oxen.....	2,622	2,112	2,068		
Cows and heifers.....	371	457	489		
Yearlings and calves.....	201	249	235		
Total.....	3,234	2,818			
Origin of purchases -					
From Ranches	2,085	1,703	1,733		
From Liniers market.....	1,067	1,028	946		
From Auctions.....	34	46	46		
From Rosario market.....	48	41	66		
Total.....	3,234	2,818			
Slaughtering -					
Slaughtering at chilling and freezing plants.....	3,234	2,830	2,792	b/1,489	b/1,399
Slaughtering at Liniers market....	936	923	908	473	434
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Exports -					
Chilled beef.....	1,029	845	789	a/ 308	c/ 270
Frozen beef.....	521	275	268	c/ 80	c/ 83
Canned (Preserved).....	136	147	152	c/ 60	c/ 53

Compiled from - Ministerio de Agricultura - Division de Contralor del Comercio de Carnes, Mercados e Ganado y Carnes #1 and 24, 1929, #1 and 25, 1930. Compras de Genado bovina realizados por los frigorificos 1928 and 1929. Exports 1929 Boletin Mensual de Estadistica Agropecuaria ano 1929 and 1930, Revista Economica May 1930, page 83.

a/ Less than 500.

b/ Six months.

c/ First four months. For first six months 3034000 chilled quarters and 934000 frozen quarters exported against 3093000 chilled and 841000 frozen for same period of 1929 recording to the Review of the River Plate July 11, 1930.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, -CONT'D

ARGENTINA: Estimated distribution of cattle in 1928 compared with

www.libtool.com.cn 1914- and 1922..

Provinces	June, 1914 ^{a/}		December 31, 1922 ^{a/}		Unofficial estimate December 31, 1928	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
Central Region -			(^{a/} 16,530			
Buenos Aires.....	9,091		15,508		12,500	
La Pampa territory....	561		1,330		1,450	
Santa Fe	3,179		4,693		3,750	
Cordoba	2,540		4,103		3,600	
Entre Rios	2,334		2,821		2,700	
Total.....	17,705	68.5	28,455	77.0	24,000	69.9
Northern Region -						
Jujuy.....	134		118		150	
Salta.....	616		489		550	
Formosa territory....	379		527		750	
Chaco territory.....	456		597		700	
Misiones territory....	91		115		100	
Corrientes.....	3,543		3,794		4,700	
Total.....	5,219	20.1	5,640	15.1	7,050	20.4
Western Region -						
San Luis.....	603		897		1,200	
Mendoza.....	227		200		250	
Santiago del Estero...	757		630		700	
Tucuman.....	359		337		275	
San Juan.....	63		58		80	
La Rioja	212		188		225	
Catamarca.....	278		308		250	
Total.....	2,499	9.7	2,618	7.0	2,930	8.6
Southern Region -						
Neuquen territory	152		141			
Rio Negro territory ..	91		101			
Chubut territory.....	136		97			
Santa Cruz territory..	44		7			
Tierra del Guego.....	6		6			
Total.....	429	1.7	352	0.9	380	1.1
Grand total.....	25,852	100.	37,065	100.	34,410	100.

Compiled from - Consul Dana C. Sycks, February 7, 1929, page 27, quoting Censuses 1914 and 1922 and rough estimate for 1928 based on estimates taken in recent years in leading cattle raising provinces.

^{a/} Census.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

ARGENTINA: Exports of beef, fresh a/, chilled and frozen and preserved, by countries, 1913, 1927 and 1929; January - April, 1929 and 1930

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Country to which exported	Calendar year				January- April	
	1913	1927	1928	1929	1929 <u>b/</u>	1930 <u>b/</u>
	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
CHILLED:						
Germany.....	--	5,646	485	836		
Belgium.....	--	1,122	455	<u>c/</u>		
France.....	--	747	0	<u>c/</u>		
United States.....	917	0	9	<u>c/</u>		
Italy.....	--	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>		
Netherlands.....	--	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>		
United Kingdom....	74,425	1,021,259	843,418	788,230		
Other countries ...	--	44	157	93		
Total.....	75,342	1,028,818	844,534	789,159	307,542	270,174
FROZEN:						
Germany.....	--	137,774	52,456	58,896		
Belgium.....	1,345	73,834	28,316	22,346		
France.....	1,691	30,179	4,634	4,561		
United States.....	6,243	516	688	966		
Italy.....	7,527	51,634	17,555	16,984		
Netherlands.....	3,016	20,064	14,643	9,131		
United Kingdom....	708,345	197,347	148,442	146,145		
Other countries ...	8,879	9,864	7,647	9,297		
Total.....	732,045	521,212	274,881	268,326	80,468	83,180
BEEF, JERKED	8,621	18,281	10,709	758	--	--
BEEF, PRESERVED <u>d/</u>						
United Kingdom....	17,036	83,043	76,519	63,065		
Germany.....	3	8,397	9,202	6,477		
United States.....	351	21,953	38,717	56,874		
Other countries....	10,330	22,199	22,909	25,858		
Total.....	27,720	135,592	147,347	152,274	60,186	53,131
TOTAL BEEF, CHILLED, FROZEN, JERKED AND PRESERVED.....	843,729	1,703,903	1,277,471	1,210,517	448,196	406,435

Compiled from Anuario del Comercio Exterior 1913 and 1927 - El Comercio Exterior Argentino, 1928. Boletín Mensual De Estadística Agropecuaria 1929; Revista Economica, May issues, 1929 and 1930.

a/ Fresh beef not reported separately.

b/ Not available by countries.

c/ If any, included in other countries.

d/ May include small quantity of other kinds of meat.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

Uruguaywww.libtool.com.cn

Uruguay is one of the two important producing countries showing increased cattle slaughter during the early months of 1930 as against 1929. The number killed in packing plants during the first five months of this year was 610,000 an increase of 50 per cent over killings for the same period of 1929. Receipts at North Stock Yards (Tablada Norte), Montevideo, the principal cattle market of Uruguay, for the first six months of 1930 showed a 1 per cent decrease to 587,000 compared with the same period of last year. Receipts for the corresponding period of the preceding six years have been in the neighborhood of 600,000 head, with the exception of 536,000 head in 1926, compared with 475,000 head in 1922 and 392,000 in 1921.

Cattle prices for the last three years have been higher than in preceding years and are holding up well this year. Offerings of desirable stock are limited in the light of current strong interest on the part of freezing companies, according to the July 11 issue of the organ of the A sociacion Consignatarios. Preference for better grades is apparent. As future offerings are not expected to exceed those of the present, and since freezing companies are operating with interest, transactions at the stock yards are expected to take place under conditions favorable to producers.

Owing to the lack of recent export figures by countries for Uruguay, recent movements must be judged by figures for imports into the countries most interested in Uruguayan beef. During the first half of 1930 the United States took 521,000 pounds of pickled or cured beef from Uruguay, a decrease of about 500,000 pounds from the imports from that source during the corresponding period of 1929. For the current period the United Kingdom imported 58,000,000 pounds of chilled beef from Uruguay, a decrease of 4 per cent. On the other hand, frozen beef imports from Uruguay rose to 14,000,000 pounds from 9,000,000 pounds for the first six months of 1929, and were larger than the imports of the same sort for the whole year 1928. Practically the entire export of chilled beef from Uruguay goes to the United Kingdom, while the frozen beef exports are distributed fairly evenly among western continental countries.

In 1927, the latest year for which records are available by countries, total frozen meat exports amounted to 205,000,000 pounds. Of that amount 59,000,000 pounds of frozen beef went to France and 57,000,000 pounds to Belgium, the United States taking only 124,000 pounds. The greater part of the preserved and canned beef is shipped to the United States and the United Kingdom. In 1927, out of 45,000,000 pounds shipped, 16,000,000 pounds were sent to the United States and 22,000,000 pounds to the United Kingdom. The principal markets for jerked or dried beef are Brazil and Cuba, both of which have raised their import duties, considerably hampering the trade. For the first nine months of 1929, the latest figures available, jerked beef exports fell 55 per cent to 8,152,000 pounds. For the whole year 1928 approximately 23,000,000 pounds were exported against 96,000,000 before the war.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

Slaughter in freezing establishments for the year 1929 reached 880,000 head, the largest number recorded up to that date. Slaughter in freezing establishments increased each year since the small number of 276,000 head killed in 1921 to 725,000 for 1926. In 1927 and 1928 the number fell to 690,000. Before the war most of the beef shipped from Uruguay was salted or otherwise preserved. At present Uruguayan cattle cannot compare with the Argentine animals in size or quality, states Consul C. Carrigan in a report on the cattle industry of Uruguay. Although statistics show that cattle are increasing, the numbers unofficially estimated at 9,153,000 in 1929 against 8,432,000 in 1924, there are indications that the quality is not improving, according to the Consul.

URUGUAY: High and low prices paid at the market for steers and cows in March, 1920 - 1929

March	Steers	Cows
	Dollars per 100 pounds live weight	Dollars per 100 pounds live weight
1922	1.10 - 3.48	1.10 - 2.93
1923	1.15 - 3.84	1.15 - 2.68
1924	1.74 - 3.48	1.39 - 3.20
1925	2.16 - 4.76	2.42 - 4.32
1926	2.32 - 4.40	2.09 - 3.85
1927	2.30 - 3.90	1.75 - 3.68
1928	2.82 - 4.23	2.35 - 4.09
1929	2.77 - 4.66	2.30 - 4.51
1930	a/ 2.83 - 4.52	2.42 - 3.84

Compiled from - Asociacion Consignatorios de Ganado, April 12, 1929, May 17, 1929. March 7, 1930. a/ First week of March only.

URUGUAY: Monthly high and low prices paid at the market for yearlings sold for consumption and export, January-May, 1929 and 1930

Month	1929		1930	
	For export	For domestic consumption	For export	For domestic consumption
	Price per 100 pound	Price per 100 pound	Price per 100 pound	Price per 100 pound
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
January.....	2.70 - 5.59	3.03 - 6.52	2.95 - 5.36	2.74 - 5.78
February.....	2.33 - 5.12	2.79 - 6.28	2.42 - 4.64	2.82 - 4.84
March	2.77 - 4.84	3.09 - 6.22	2.42 - 4.52	3.03 - 4.64
April	2.25 - 4.95	3.06 - 5.62	2.74 - 4.97	2.95 - 4.85

Asociacion Consignatorios de Ganado, May 30, 1930.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

URUGUAY: Slaughter in establishments for export and domestic consumption,
average 1909-1913, annual 1920-1929

Year	For export				For domestic consumption			Total exclud- ing farm
	Freezing	Salting	Preserve	Total	At Montevi- deo	In Pro- vinces	Total	
	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	
Av. 1909-13 ..	59	429	121	609	172	132	304	913
1920	393	59	43	495	163	102	265	760
1921	276	84	20	380	192	125	317	697
1922	407	118	180	705	241	163	404	1,109
1923	550	115	253	918	282	193	475	1,393
1924	571	105	36	712	274	187	461	1,173
1925	648	82	54	784	273	176	449	1,233
1926	725	58	47	830	289	174	463	1,293
1927	695	37	29	761	306	172	478	1,239
1928	697	43	39	779	316	177	493	1,272
1929	880							a/1,348

Source: Sintesis Estadistica de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay, August 1929, pages 11 and 12. Anuario Estadistico 1927, page 2, pages 110-112. Review of the River Plate.

a/ Estimate based on increase in slaughter during first 6 months of 1929 over 1928.

URUGUAY: Cattle receipts at the Tablada Norte (North Stock Yards)
Montevideo, January-June 1930 with comparisons

January- June	Number of cattle received at stock yards
	<u>Number</u>
1921	391,816
1922	474,846
1923	604,081
1924	613,411
1925	594,597
1926	594,125
1927	603,889
1928	535,992
1929	594,597
1930	587,136

Asociacion Consignatarios de Ganado July 11, 1930.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

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URUGUAY: Exports of beef, by countries, average 1909-1913, years 1926-1928 and January-September, 1928 and 1929

Country to which exported.	Calendar year				January-September	
	Average a/ 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928 b/	1928 b/	1929 b/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
FROZEN:						
Belgium.....	644	67,602	56,926			
France.....	--	51,654	69,123			
United Kingdom.....	29,011	61,137	29,264			
Germany.....	--	13,949	24,833			
Italy.....	1,647	9,016	20,265			
Netherlands.....	--	6,507	4,473			
United States.....	1,677	535	124			
Total.....	40,359	211,671	205,127	83,921	73,557	60,830
CHILLED:						
United Kingdom.....	--	66,107	32,970			
Total.....	--	67,511	33,357	74,251	59,297	60,311
PRESERVED, CANNED:						
United Kingdom.....	7,716	11,439	22,268			
United States.....	513	3,504	16,177			
Germany.....	--	2,530	4,211			
Belgium.....	695	1,226	532			
Netherlands.....	--	3,519	483			
Total.....	9,235	23,246	44,968	58,356	44,906	60,109
JERKED:						
Brazil.....	56,601	7,489	5,391			
Cuba.....	30,389	7,315	11,811			
Argentina.....	5,813	3,977	36			
United States.....	179	3,554	3,020			
Total.....	96,044	22,692	21,980	22,901	17,962	8,152
TOTAL BEEF FROZEN, CHILLED, SALTED, PRESERVED, JERKED.....	146,138	330,120	305,442	244,439	195,722	139,402

Source-Estadística de la República Oriental del Uruguay, Part 3a 1909-13 and 1926 and 1927; Servicio Informativo para el Exterior, December 1928 and April 1929, and Anuario de Estadística Agrícola año 1927-28.

a/ Average 1909-13, if available, otherwise for any years or year within this period.

b/ Not available by countries.

Next week's issue of "Foreign Crops and Markets" will carry comments on beef production in Brazil, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa. Some attention also will be given to conditions prevailing in European consuming countries; notably the United Kingdom.

BREAD GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1927 - 1930

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Per cent 1930 is of 1929
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
WHEAT						
United States	47,097	58,784	58,272	61,103	59,024	96.6
Canada, revised	9,945	22,460	24,119	25,255	24,730	97.9
Total (4)	53,236	82,578	83,694	87,689	84,991	96.9
Europe, 15 coun. prev. reptd	63,709	60,717	61,535	60,517	61,865	102.2
England and Wales	1,787	1,636	1,396	1,330	1,546	101.2
Total Europe (16)	65,496	62,353	62,931	61,847	63,211	102.2
North Africa (4)	6,571	7,168	8,358	8,392	8,145	97.1
Asia (2)	30,124	32,313	33,152	32,804	32,732	98.6
Total N. Hemis. (25) ..	161,427	184,412	188,185	190,712	188,679	98.9
Southern Hemisphere (2) ..	8,606	14,121	16,555	15,851	18,646	117.6
Total above coun. (28) ..	170,033	198,533	204,740	206,563	207,325	100.4
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	204,200	240,100	244,800	244,400		
RYE						
United States	2,236	3,648	3,480	3,219	3,498	108.7
Canada	117	743	840	992	1,429	144.1
Europe (14)	40,012	34,926	36,901	37,558	37,764	100.5
Total above coun. (16) ..	42,365	39,317	41,221	41,769	42,691	102.2
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	48,300	48,400	46,700	48,600		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, 1923-1927; annual, 1928-1930

Crop and countries reporting in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	Average 1923-1927	1928	1929	1930	Per cent 1930 is of 1929
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
WHEAT						
United States, rev.	690,108	809,668	914,876	805,790	820,613	101.8
Canada, winter only b/ ..	22,294	21,797	20,054	20,504	15,962	77.8
Mexico	11,421	11,090	11,031	11,333	11,572	102.1
Total (3)	723,823	842,555	945,961	837,627	848,147	101.3
Europe, 9 coun. prev. reported	724,944	680,359	783,616	788,529	815,394	103.4
England and Wales ..	55,770	52,057	47,264	47,451	43,456	91.6
Hungary	71,433	68,558	99,211	74,925	70,143	93.5
Total Europe (11) ..	852,207	800,974	930,091	910,965	928,993	102.0
North Africa (3) ..	53,335	59,930	67,176	72,501	57,672	79.5
Asia, 2 coun. prev. reported	30,533	47,257	39,407	38,815	39,522	101.8
India, revised	351,841	334,729	290,864	317,595	386,512	121.7
Total Asia (5) ...	382,374	381,936	330,271	356,410	426,034	119.5
Total above coun. (20)	2,016,849	2,085,445	2,273,499	2,177,502	2,260,846	103.8
Est. world total excl. Russia and China ..	3,041,000	3,451,000	3,973,000	3,460,000		

Continued -

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, 1923-1927, annual 1928-1930, cont'd

Crop and countries reporting	Average 1909-1913	Average 1923-1927	1928	1929	1930	Per cent 1930 is of 1929
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
RYE						
United States, rev....	36,093	54,793	43,366	40,533	46,555	115.1
Canada, winter only ...	c/21,094	10,833	10,378	9,775	17,409	178.1
Europe (10)	522,216	395,687	467,596	464,839	480,485	103.4
Total coun. (12) ...	560,403	461,313	521,340	515,147	544,549	105.7
Est. world total ex.						
Russia & China.....	1,025,000	882,000	975,000	1,008,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Four year average.

c/ Total.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 yellow		Futures		Futures		Futures		No. 3 white		No. 2	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
May 16	88	78	May 83	May 73	July 82	May 61	Aug. 83	June 60	45	42	60	56
23	88	79	July 87	July 81	81	June 60	82	July 59	46	41	61	55
30	84	78	83	80	79	58	80	58	42	40	59	55
June 6	86	80	87	81	79	59	80	58	44	40	60	52
13	93	81	92	81	81	59	82	58	45	39	60	52
20	92	76	92	76	81	55	82	54	45	36	59	48
27	93	77	93	75	83	53	83	53	44	36	60	45
July 5	94	75	93	75	86	July 52	88	Aug. 52	44	36	63	45
12	96	78	94	79	Aug. 90	54	Sept. 91	54	45	35	67	47
19	100	81	Sept. 103	Sept. 77	93	Aug. 54	94	Sept. 55	48	36	72	47
26	104	83	104	82	92	55	93	55	48	36	70	48
August 2	104	87	106	86	92	54	93	54	48	35	69	47
9	100	98	101	95	88	58	88	59	45	39	64	51

a/ Cash prices are daily weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

**FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual
1927-1930**

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Per cent 1930 is of 1929
	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
BARLEY						
United States.....	7,620	9,476	12,598	13,079	12,780	97.7
Canada, revised.....	1,574	3,506	4,881	5,926	5,581	94.2
Total (2)	9,194	12,982	17,479	19,005	18,361	96.6
Europe, 12 coun. prev. reptd.	16,279	17,533	17,879	18,783	18,210	96.9
England and Wales.....	1,488	1,049	1,185	1,120	1,026	91.6
Irish Free State.....	162	121	129	118	114	96.6
Total Europe (14).....	17,929	18,703	19,193	20,021	19,350	96.6
North Africa (4)	7,863	6,769	7,830	8,106	7,802	96.2
Asia (1)	(450)	655	892	750	818	109.1
Total above coun. (21) ..	35,436	39,109	45,394	47,682	46,331	96.8
Est. world total excl. Russia and China....	65,100	65,200	70,900	74,400		
OATS						
United States.....	37,357	41,941	41,734	40,212	41,898	104.2
Canada, revised.....	9,597	13,240	13,137	12,479	13,150	105.4
Total (2)	46,954	55,181	54,871	52,691	55,048	104.5
Europe, 9 coun. prev. reptd.	27,344	25,668	26,032	26,390	25,565	96.9
England and Wales	2,039	1,751	1,762	1,854	1,773	95.6
Irish Free State	699	645	649	666	637	95.6
Total Europe (11)	30,082	28,064	28,443	28,910	27,975	96.8
North Africa (3)	607	679	779	851	828	97.3
Asia (1)	12	66	28	28	18	64.3
Chile	78	195	220	243	193	79.4
Total above coun. (18) ..	77,733	84,185	84,341	82,723	84,062	101.6
Est. world total excl. Russia and China....	102,400	106,300	106,800	106,400		
CORN						
United States.....	104,229	98,393	100,673	97,957	101,531	103.6
Canada	309	132	139	152	154	101.3
Guatemala	(500)	289	298	343	245	71.4
Total (3)	105,038	98,814	101,110	98,452	101,930	103.5
Europe (5)	16,762	17,063	17,526	18,695	16,555	88.6
Total above coun. (8) ..	121,800	115,882	118,636	117,147	118,485	101.1
Est. world total excl. Russia.....	172,400	178,400	184,600	187,700		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930.

Crop and countries reporting in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Per cent 1930 is of 1929
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
BARLEY						
United States, rev...	184,812	265,882	357,487	303,552	306,215	100.9
Europe, 9 coun. prev. reported.....	324,063	326,760	365,349	425,162	414,283	97.4
England and Wales...	50,658	40,227	47,546	43,553	37,333	80.2
Hungary, revised ...	32,369	35,684	30,331	37,452	23,837	76.0
Total Europe (11)	407,090	380,671	443,766	505,063	475,453	94.5
North Africa (3) ...	91,800	72,896	100,577	99,243	69,539	70.1
Asia (2)	128,027	117,794	115,634	117,936	115,865	98.2
Total above coun. (17)	811,729	847,243	1,017,264	1,033,847	967,072	94.5
Est.world total ex. Russia & China....	1,424,000	1,477,000	1,717,000	1,732,000		
OATS						
United States, rev...	1,143,407	1,182,594	1,439,407	1,233,574	1,316,369	106.7
Europe, 7 coun. prev. reported.....	725,578	651,862	711,991	785,014	682,738	87.0
England and Wales ..	96,913	94,080	101,017	107,240	94,290	87.9
Hungary, revised ...	28,464	23,513	27,529	28,292	15,501	54.8
Total Europe (9)...	850,955	769,455	840,537	920,546	792,529	86.1
North Africa (3) ...	17,631	13,411	18,505	21,643	13,327	75.4
Total above coun. (13).....	2,011,993	1,964,460	2,298,449	2,175,763	2,125,225	97.7
Est.world total ex. Russia & China....	3,759,000	3,488,000	3,926,000	3,762,000		
CORN						
United States, rev...	2,712,364	2,763,093	2,818,901	2,614,307	2,211,823	84.6
Hungary	60,813	68,347	49,592	70,631	50,745	71.8
Bulgaria.....	26,277	20,954	20,372	36,068	33,384	92.6
Morocco	(3,500)	4,854	6,863	5,455	5,157	94.5
Total above coun. (4)	2,802,954	2,857,248	2,895,628	2,726,461	2,301,109	84.4
Est. world total ex. Russia	4,138,000	4,346,000	4,219,000	4,282,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included....

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1928-29	1929-30	July 26	Aug. 2	Aug. 9	July 1 to and incl.	1929-30	1930-31
BARLEY, EXPORTS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
Year beginning July 1	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
United States...	56,996	21,544	188	236	128	Aug. 9	5,001	801
Canada.....	38,668	6,396						
Argentina.....	8,591	c/ 6,225	c/ 17			July 26	c/ 992	c/ 250
Danubian coun. c/	19,408	66,092	408			July 26	1,617	2,667
Total.....	123,663	100,257					7,610	3,713
OATS, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning July 1								
United States...	16,251	7,966	495	30	38	Aug. 9	336	57
Canada.....	19,927	4,694						
Argentina.....	25,690	c/ 20,338	c/ 273			July 26	c/ 1,228	c/ 1,681
Danubian coun. c/	49	1,453	166			July 26	0	33
Total.....	61,917	34,451					1,564	2,591
	Exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29	July 26	Aug. 2	Aug. 9	Nov. 1 to and incl.	1928-29	1929-30
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
CORN, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning November 1								
United States...	20,556	41,636	25	23	41	Aug. 9	39,471	7,377
Danubian coun. c/	15,266	531	1,723			July 26	120	42,189
Argentina.....	268,685	203,071	c/ 4,980	c/ 6,311	c/ 3,201	Aug. 9	150,295	115,061
Union of S. Africa	23,809	16,602	d/ 86			July 26	d/ 7,929	d/ 8,606
Total.....	328,316	261,840					197,815	173,231
United States imports.....	1,436	349					Nov-June 232	Nov-June 379

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Trade sources.

d/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe from South and East Africa.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-August 9, 1929 and 1930

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-August 9, 1929 and 1930

Commodity	July 1 - Aug. 9		Week ending			
	1929	1930	July 19	July 26	Aug. 2	Aug. 9
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
GRAINS:						
Wheat a/.....	12,250	14,825	3,962	2,782	3,827	1,888
Wheat flour b/.....	6,857	5,391	982	822	1,175	790
Rye	144	17	--	--	--	17
Corn	1,046	265	25	25	23	41
Oats	356	578	--	495	30	38
Barley a/	5,001	801	95	188	236	128
	Jan. 1 - Aug. 9					
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
PORK:						
Hams & shoulders, incl. Wiltshire sides...	86,079	83,248	3,136	2,235	2,082	1,325
Bacon, incl. Cumberland sides	91,746	71,783	970	1,969	1,142	1,762
Lard	501,524	433,427	9,940	10,083	7,485	7,828
Pickled pork	26,540	18,571	102	169	54	172

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

a/Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 399,000 bushels, flour 62,400 barrels, from San Francisco barley 128,000 bushels, rice 175,000 pounds. b/Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Total shipments or exports		Shipments, weeks ending			Total shipments or exports from July 1 to & incl. Aug. 9	
	1928-29	1929-30	July 26	Aug. 2	Aug. 9	1929-30	1930-31
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America b/....	499,942	301,342	9,167	8,383	8,388	41,687	45,934
Canada, 4 markets c/	458,649	193,380	8,412	6,746	5,177	20,008	36,524
United States	163,687	149,822	3,604	4,899	2,570	18,369	19,478
Argentina	217,139	161,378	416	732	1,330	20,451	9,218
Australia	107,937	61,769	1,304	1,440	1,712	5,754	8,032
Russia	8	5,372	472	0	392	0	1,216
Danube & Bulgaria d/	33,975	12,640	24	208	336	472	952
British India	e/ 5,627	4,171	224	880	880	583	3,328
Total f/	864,688	552,972	11,607	11,543	13,038	68,947	68,680
Total European ship. g/	705,396	490,448	10,992	--	--	43,696	41,820
Total ex-European shipments g/.....	220,664	141,904	1,512	--	--	13,356	5,712

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/Preliminary. b/Bradstreet's, weeks ending Thursday, including flour converted at 4.5 bushels per barrel. c/Port William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. d/Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria. e/Net imports for year 1928-29 were 21,729,000 bushels. f/Total of trade figures include North America as reported by Bradstreet's. g/Totals as reported by Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item www.libtool.com.cn	Aug. 15 1929	Aug. 7, 1930	Aug. 14 1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	43.50	37.50	39.50
Copenhagen, official quotation...	34.77	29.66	29.66
Berlin, 1a quality	35.22	30.04	30.04
London: a/			
Danish	37.37	32.37	32.15
Dutch, unsalted	36.50	29.98	29.55
New Zealand	37.04	29.55	29.44
New Zealand, unsalted	36.93	32.59	32.37
Australian	35.74	29.33	29.00
Australian, unsalted	35.74	29.33	29.11
Argentine, unsalted	34.76	28.46	28.02
Siberian	33.67	28.46	28.46

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		Aug. 14, 1929	Aug. 6, 1930	Aug. 13, 1930
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets ...	Number	54,774	61,534	67,993
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	18.48	14.37	14.05
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg ..	"	13.99	12.05	12.86
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England .	Number	9,421	5,527	8,995
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard a/....	\$ per 100 lbs.	13.58	12.49	12.49
American short cut green hams .	"	26.72	23.68	22.81
American green bellies	"	19.66	17.60	17.81
Danish Wiltshire sides	"	27.78	20.43	b/
Canadian green sides	"	24.98	19.55	19.77

a/ Friday quotation. b/ No quotation.

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