

TABLE B.—WORLD'S WHEAT ACREAGE

Countries	1917	1916	Five years' average 1911-15	Five years' average 1909-13
United States	45,941,000	52,316,000	51,911,000	47,495,000
Canada	14,756,000	15,370,000	11,816,000	10,532,000
Argentina	17,876,000	16,089,000	16,455,000	16,052,000
Uruguay	1,014,000	780,000	852,000	791,000
France	10,439,000	12,430,000	16,625,000	16,161,000
Great Britain and Ireland	2,103,000	2,052,000	1,990,000	1,868,000
Italy	10,557,000	11,679,000	11,900,000	11,723,000
Denmark	131,000	152,000	133,000	114,000
Norway	14,000	14,000	14,000	12,000
Sweden	329,000	307,000	272,000	255,000
Netherlands	122,000	134,000	147,000	138,000
Switzerland	139,000	124,000	106,000	104,000
Spain	10,340,000	10,148,000	9,739,000	9,548,000
Egypt	1,116,000	1,447,000	1,373,000	1,315,000
Tunisia	1,310,000	1,482,000	1,338,000	1,310,000
Union of South Africa	925,000	755,000	737,000	744,000
India	32,940,000	30,480,000	30,637,000	29,218,000
Japan	1,458,000	1,302,000	1,205,000	1,196,000
Australia	9,857,000	11,530,000	9,238,000	603,000
New Zealand	294,000	219,000	218,000	242,000
Totals	161,661,000	168,810,000	164,406,000	156,421,000

The acreage figures are not available for Mexico, Chili, Portugal, Greece, Cyprus and Malta, Algeria or for the countries mentioned in the second part of Table "A." The total acreage of the remaining countries shown in this table compares with the total production of the same countries as follows, the corresponding production percentages being in parenthesis. Acreage of 1917, four per cent. less than 1916 (production three per cent. more); two per cent. less than 1911-15 (production nine per cent. less); three per cent. more than 1909-13 (production three per cent. less). As compared with 1916 the increases of acreage in Argentina and India are more than offset by the notable decreases in the United States, Canada, France, Italy and Australia. There is not, however, a corresponding

decrease in production in the United States, where an area smaller by 6,375,000 acres produced a crop nearly 15,000,000 larger, while an increase in Argentina of only 1,787,000 acres produced over 148,000,000 bushels more. These comparisons are interesting, showing, as they do, what a large crop may be harvested this season on this continent with the increased acreage of the United States in winter wheat, and the prospective increase in spring wheat acreage of both the United States and Canada.

Demand Year Ending August 1

The import requirements of European countries for the current grain year, resulting from the detailed analyses of their production by groups, given in Table "C":—

TABLE C.—WHEAT DEMANDS OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

	Pre-war consumption 1917-18	Normal import needs 1917-18	Estimated minimum needs 1917-18
France	361,364,000	217,214,000	180,000,000
Italy	236,614,000	96,614,000	80,000,000
Great Britain	275,693	211,629	180,000,000
Greece			20,000,000
Portugal			3,000,000
Belgium	64,000,000	55,000,000	24,000,000
Malta, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Jerusalem			10,000,000
Total Allied Requirements			497,000,000
Scandinavia, Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland			48,000,000
Outside of Europe, including 15,000,000 bushels to Brazil			50,000,000
World's requirements, 1917-18			595,000,000

The European demand must be supplied from the United States, Canada, Argentina, Australia and India. The total production of these five countries

for 1917 was 1,605,015,000 bushels, compared with 1,439,417,000 for 1916, and a five-year pre-war average of 1,480,417,000 bushels.

TABLE D.—WHEAT EXPORTS OF FIVE LEADING WHEAT COUNTRIES

Countries	1915-16	1916-17	Nine months Aug. 1917, to April 30, 1918
Canada	269,157,730	174,565,248	147,613,215
United States	240,165,000	200,769,000	101,838,000
India	6,981,000	52,504,000	10,572,000
Australia	36,744,000	70,632,000	29,272,000
Argentina	62,464,000	55,376,000	35,288,000
	615,511,739	553,846,248	324,583,215

The exports for the nine months of the current year, amounting to only 324,583,000 bushels, are not up to requirements or to expectations. If they were to continue at the same average annual rate they would barely reach 434,000,000 bushels against estimated world requirements of 595,000,000, comprising allied requirements of 497,000,000. There has been a notable falling off for India and Australia, but it is encouraging to note that the figures for Argentina have steadily risen, and it is to be presumed that the bulk of the 93,000,000 bushels contracted for

by the British Government will be shipped by August 1, and this would involve the further shipment of probably some 65,000,000 bushels. It is quite problematical what India and Australia can do. For Canada and the United States the earlier expectations of many who have publicly expressed opinions have been much exceeded, and, instead of a United States export of only 50,000,000 to 80,000,000 bushels and Canadian exports of some 100,000,000 bushels, the figures will probably reach 151,000,000 and 185,000,000 bushels respectively as the following table shows:—

TABLE E.—WHEAT BALANCE SHEET OF CANADA AND THE U.S.A.

	Canada Bushels	U.S.A. Bushels
Production for 1917	234,000,000	651,000,000
Carry-over August 1, 1917	26,000,000	22,000,000
Total supply of wheat	260,000,000	673,000,000
Food for 12 months and seed	70,000,000	512,000,000
Total remaining	190,000,000	161,000,000
Exports nine months to May 1	147,000,000	101,000,000
Balance for export and carry-over	43,000,000	60,000,000

No Worry About Harvest



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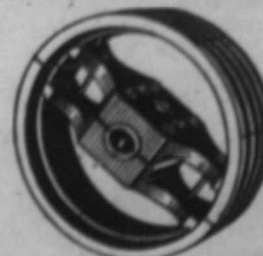
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