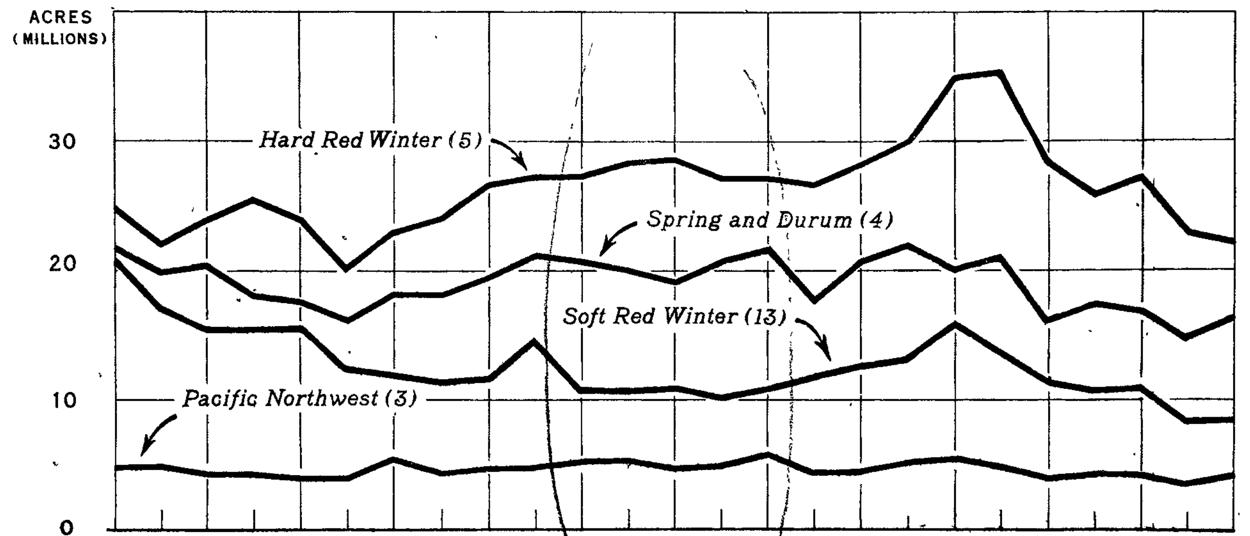
THE Wheat SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WS-77 SEPTEMBER 1943

WHEAT: ACREAGE SEEDED, BY REGIONS, UNITED STATES, 1919-43



NUMBER OF STATES INCLUDED SHOWN IN PARENTHESES DATA FOR 1942 AND 1943 ARE PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 31781 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The spring wheat acreage in the Northern Plains as well as in the Pacific Northwest was increased substantially in 1943 because acreage limitations were removed before the spring wheat crop was planted and because the seeding period was favorable. The total increase in the 1943 spring wheat acreage was 17 percent over 1942. On the other hand, hard red winter wheat acreage declined 3 percent in 1943 while soft red winter wheat remained about the same.

placed at 836 million)

THE WHEAT SITUATION

Summary

A record use of wheat for nonfood purposes in 1943-44 made possible by the near-record supplies of 1,454 million bushels is expected to reduce the July 1 carry-over from 618 million bushels in 1943 to about 300 million bushels
carry-over of 618 million bushels plus a crop now
in 1944. Supplies this year, are second only to the record 1,613 million bushels in 1942-43.

Use of wheat for alcohol in 1943-44 is now estimated at about 100 million bushels compared with an estimate of 150 million a month ago. Large quantities of molasses are now being imported for use in alcohol in the place of grain, and there has also been some downward revision in total requirements.

The war-stimulated increase of animal numbers to unprecedented heights has necessitated the use of wheat to supplement feed-grain supplies. It is estimated that 390 million bushels of domestic wheat will be used for animal feed in 1943-44, which compares with 316 million in 1942-43 and a 10-year average (1932-41) of slightly over 100 million.

Other estimates of distribution of United States wheat are: Food 540 million bushels, seed 80 million, and exports 50 million. Wheat imports by the Commodity Credit Corporation are supplementing the quantity of domestic wheat for feed, and to the extent such supplies remain unfed at the end of the marketing year they would add to the 300 million-bushel carry-over of domestic wheat indicated for July 1, 1944.

The loan program continues to exert a supporting price influence, but this year prices are above the loan levels earlier in the season because of

relatively small market receipts to meet increased demands. Strength at St. Louis continues to reflect the short supplies of soft red winter wheat, and at Kansas City to reflect the small market receipts in the face of active demand by alcohol distillers. Some strengthening of domestic prices followed the suspension of trading in Winnipeg on September 28, as buying of both the cash grain and futures broadened.

Wheat stocks in the four major overseas exporting countries -- Canada, the United States, Argentina, and Australia -- on July 1, 1943, were about 1,770 million bushels -- about 300 million above the record reached a year earlier. On July 1, 1944, these stocks are expected to be down to about 1,250 million, which, after providing for domestic requirements in the various countries until their new harvests and also normal minimum carry-over stocks, would still leave about 830 million bushels for exports. This would be considerably more than adequate to take care of a year's total world trade even at very high levels without using any of the surplus from the 1944 crop.

Present prospects point to a 1943 world wheat production, excluding the U.S.S.R. and China, about 6 percent smaller than in 1942, reflecting a very large reduction in North America and Australia and offset only in part by better prospects in Europe, Turkey, and India.

-- October 6, 1943

DOMESTIC WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND.- In the 10-year period 1932-41, the annual carry-over of old wheat in the United States averaged about 235 million bushels, production 738 million, and domestic disappearance 677 million, of which food was 479, feed 117, and seed 81.

The loan program has been an important price factor since it came into operation in 1938. Influenced by new legislation affecting loan rates, prices rose beginning in

March 1941, and prices to growers for the 1940-41 marketing year averaged 68.2 cents. Prices for the year beginning July 1941 averaged 93.9 cents; the advance in prices reflected the higher loan rates in effect and our participation in the war. With higher loan rates in effect in 1942-43, prices for the year averaged about $1.06. Prices in 1943 continue to be supported by the loan program.

Loan rates to farmers for 1943 wheat were based on $1.23 per bushel at local markets, which represented 85 percent of the national parity at the beginning of the crop year. 1/ In 1938-39 the loan ~~was based on~~ averaged 53 cents; in 1939-40, 6[illegible] cents; in 1940-41, 65-1/2 cents; in 1941-42, 98 cents; and in 1942-43, 113 cents ~~and in 1943-44, 123 cents~~.

Wheat Crop Estimate Practically Unchanged from August

The 1943 production of all wheat was placed at 835.0 million bushels, practically the same as estimated on August 1. This is 15 percent less than the 981.3 million bushels in 1942 but 13 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average of 738.4 million. All wheat acreage seeded this year, indicated at 54.2 million acres, is 3 percent above the 52.5 million last year but 21 percent below the 68.9 million 10-year (1932-41) average. The harvested acreage, at 49.9 million acres, is about 1 percent larger than last year although 9 percent below the 10-year average. The expected yield per harvested acre for 1943 of 16.7 bushels is 3.1 bushels below the relatively high yield of 19.8 bushels in 1942 but well above the average of 13.5 bushels.

The report covering winter wheat issued in August is the last until revised in December. In August winter wheat production was placed at 533.9 million bushels which compares with 703.3 million produced in 1942 and the 10-year average of 550.2 million. This reduction is the result of a somewhat smaller acreage for harvest and of a yield per acre less favorable than the record high of 1942. The indicated yield of the 1943 crop of 15.8 bushels per harvested acre compares with 19.7 bushels in 1942 and the average of 14.3 bushels.

While the production of winter wheat is less than in 1942 and less than average, the production of all spring wheat is larger than last year and larger than average. The production of all spring wheat indicated by the September 1 report at 301.1 million bushels was 8 percent above the 278.1 million last year and 60 percent above the 10-year average of 188.2 million. The harvested acreage of all spring wheat at 16.0 million acres is 16 percent

1/ At important terminal markets the loan values for wheat of the 1943 crop are as follows (1942 values in parentheses): No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City $1.37 ($1.27) and at Chicago $1.42 ($1.32); No. 2 Red Winter at St. Louis and at Chicago $1.42 ($1.32); No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minneapolis $1.42 ($1.32); and No. 1 Soft White at Portland including Rex $1.30 ($1.21), and excluding Rex $1.33.

1/ Incorrectly stated in recent issue. The average as determined at the end of each year's loan program differed from the announced rates because the rates were determined on the [illegible] distribution by classes and grades [illegible] above the 1942 acreage but 2 percent below average. All spring wheat yield per harvested acre was estimated at 18.8 bushels, which compares with 20.2 bushels for 1942 and the average of 11.4 bushels. Soil moisture and climatic conditions have been largely fair to very good for both the yield and quality of all spring wheat, particularly in Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Montana. The yield in Washington is above average but less than the high yield in 1942.

Durum wheat production was indicated at 36.4 million bushels -- nearly 19 percent below the 1942 crop of 44.7 million bushels although well above the average of 27.0 million. The prospective production of other spring wheat is 264.7 million bushels on a 20 percent larger acreage than harvested in 1942. Production is also up sharply from both the 1942 crop of 233.4 million bushels and the average of 161.2 million.

Carry-Over of Domestic Wheat July 1, 1944, Now Predicted at About 300 Million Bushels; Up from Forecast Last Month

With the wheat crop still estimated at 835 million bushels and the July 1 carry-over at 618 million, the total prospective supply without imports remains unchanged at 1,453 million bushels. Supplies of this size are second only to the record in 1942-43, but disappearance is expected to be so large as to greatly reduce the carry-over July 1, 1944. 2/

The use of wheat for alcohol in 1943-44 is now estimated at about 100 million bushels compared with an estimate of 150 million a month ago. The importation of large quantities of molasses is now taking place for use in the place of grain for alcohol, and there has also been some downward revision in total requirements. With this reduction in requirements of wheat for alcohol, it is likely that the carry-over of domestic wheat on July 1, 1944, will be about 300 million bushels.

The other estimates of distribution of United States wheat are: Food 540 million bushels, feed 390 million, seed 80 million, and exports 50 million. The war-stimulated increase of animal numbers to unprecedented heights has necessitated the use of wheat to supplement feed-grain supplies. In 1942-43 there were about 316 million bushels fed and in the 10-year (1932-41) period 117 million. Wheat imports by the Commodity Credit Corporation are supplementing the quantity of domestic wheat for feed, and to the extent such supplies remain unfed at the end of the marketing year they would add to the 300-million-bushel carry-over of domestic wheat indicated for July 1, 1944.

Wheat Prices Advance

Wheat prices were up generally 3 to 8 cents on October 5 over the August 25 price levels reported in the last issue of THE WHEAT SITUATION.

2/ Supply and distribution by classes of wheat for recent years is shown in THE WEAT SITUATION for August 1943, page 11. Figures for 1929 to 1940, including revisions since last time of publication, are shown in this issue, table 6.

lower in 1938 and 1942, the same in 1941, and higher in 1939 & 1940.
In 1938-39 the loan was based on 59 cents; in 1939-40 on 61 cents, in 1940-41 on 68½ cents; in 1941-42 on 98 cents, in 1942-43 on 114 cents and in 1943-44 on 12[illegible] cents.

Prices at Minneapolis were 4 cents above the loan level, at Portland 8 cents above the loan, at Kansas City 12 cents above, and at St. Louis 32 cents above.

The loan program continues to exert a supporting price influence, but earlier in the season prices were above the loan levels because of relatively small market receipts to meet increased demands. There appears to be a general reluctance on the part of growers to sell wheat. This probably stems from such factors as: (1) The growers' opinion that there is a good chance prices may rise later, plus the opportunity to put wheat under loan any time up to the last of December if the outlook should change in the meantime; (2) dry conditions for seeding, especially in Nebraska, western Kansas, western Oklahoma, and northwestern Texas; (3) probably some tendency to put off taking profits until after the time of filing income tax returns the last of the year. Following the suspension of trading in Winnipeg 3/ on September 28, prices advanced 2 to 3 cents, reflecting increased buying of both the cash grain and futures. The suspension of trading in Winnipeg leaves the exchanges dealing in wheat futures in the United States as the only ones in the world still open. With the upward price movement, flour trade broadened. Wheat reported under loan up to September 25 totaled 71 million bushels this year compared with 187 million for the same date a year ago.

Strength at St. Louis continues to reflect the short supplies of soft red winter wheat, and at Kansas City to reflect small market receipts in the face of active demand by alcohol distillers, who appear to prefer hard winter to hard spring wheat. With regard to the futures market, the ceiling on flour prices is having the effect of limiting the Chicago May delivery to nearly the same level as the December. The wheat price is now 14 cents above the wheat price equivalent of the flour ceiling at Kansas City and 4 cents above at Minneapolis.

WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND.- Large world crops and restricted trade resulted in the largest world wheat supplies on record in the period 1938-43. The blockade and other war conditions reduced world exports of wheat and flour to 465 million bushels in 1940-41, compared with 638 million in 1938-39 and 625 million in 1939-40. Net exports from the United States in 1940-41 were down to 30 million bushels compared with 106 million in 1938-39 and 45 million in 1939-40. Both world and United States exports continued small in 1941-42 and 1942-43.

July 1, 1944, Wheat Stocks in Overseas Exporting Countries Expected to be Reduced but Still Continue Very Large

Wheat stocks in the four major exporting countries -- Canada, the United States, Argentina, and Australia -- on July 1, 1943, were about 1,770 million bushels -- about 300 million bushels above the record reached a year earlier. Canadian old-crop stocks on August 1 were 601 million bushels.

3/ See page 8.

which is smaller than expected because of an overestimate of about 36 million bushels in the 1942 Canadian crop; also about 5 million bushels more were fed in 1942-43 than estimated in March. The 601 million bushels on August 1 compared with 424 million a year earlier and 184 million for the 10-year (1932-41) average.

Looking a year ahead at the situation in the four countries, on the basis of present supply prospects and allowing for some increases in exports and large increases in consumption within the various countries, stocks on July 1, 1944, may be down to about 1,250 million bushels. This would be a decline of 520 million bushels, of which 300 million would be in the United States and 200 million in Canada. Assuming about 120 million bushels to be needed within Canada, Argentina, and Australia between July 1, 1944, and the new harvests, 4/ and assuming about 300 million bushels to be minimum normal carry-over stocks in the four countries, 4/ 1,250 million bushels would still provide for exports of 830 million bushels. This would be considerably more than adequate to take care of a year's total world trade even at very high levels without using any of the surplus from the 1944 crop. July 1 stocks of 1,740 million bushels in 1943 and 1,250 million indicated for 1944 greatly exceed the 10-year (1932-41) average of 651 million.

World Wheat Crop Below 1942 Production

Present prospects point to a 1943 world wheat production, excluding the U.S.S.R. and China, about 8 percent smaller than in 1942, reflecting a very large reduction in North America and Australia, offset only in small part by better prospects in Europe, Turkey, and India (table 1). According to the first official estimate issued September 10, the Canadian crop is placed at 296 million bushels, which compares with 557 million bushels last year. 5/ With a crop of 835 million bushels indicated for the United States, the reduction from last year in North America totals over 400 million bushels. On the basis of present prospects, European production may be about 1,540 million bushels which is 160 million bushels above last year but slightly below the 10-year (1932-41) average of 1,563 million bushels. Continental production shows a greater decline from average, but the marked expansion in the British Isles compared both with last year and average helps to raise the European total. The crop is reported to be fairly good in most countries, with above average yields indicated for most of the Danube Basin, but below average for Spain and Portugal. A record crop has been forecast for the United Kingdom, according to trade reports. The acreage in Australia is forecast at 8.32 million acres compared with the revised figure for last year of 9.28 million acres. This reduction in Australia, together with persistent drought conditions over widespread areas, may be sufficient to reduce total production for the Southern Hemisphere below that of last year. The crop in Australia is now in a critical growing period and good rains within a month would greatly improve conditions. The first official acreage estimate for Argentina is 16.77 million acres. Growing conditions are generally very satisfactory.

4/ Canada Aug. 1, Argentina and Australia Dec. 1.
5/ See table 1, footnote 2.

Table 1.- Wheat production in specified countries, 1939-43 1/

Country	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Northern Hemisphere					
United States	741	813	943	981	835
Canada	521	540	315	2/ 557	~~296~~ 294
Mexico	15	13	12	16	12
Total 3 countries	1,277	1,366	1,270	1,554	1,143
Europe (30)	1,694	1,300	1,425	1,380	1,540
North Africa (4)	151	110	117	112	116
Asia (5) 3/	552	581	523	504	576
Total 39 countries	2,398	1,991	2,064	1,989	2,232
Total 42 countries	3,675	3,357	3,334	3,543	3,375
Southern Hemisphere					
Argentina	131	299	224	235	240 ~~250~~
Australia	210	83	167	156	~~90~~ 95
Union of South Africa	15	16	15	19	15
Total 3 countries	356	398	406	410	355
Total 45 countries 4/	4,031	3,755	3,740	3,953	3,730

1/ Data are, in many instances, unofficial forecasts and should be interpreted as indications only.
2/ Official estimate in January 1943 for 1942 crop was 592.7 million bushels; in Crop Report of September 10, 1943, it is stated that preliminary disposition data now available suggest that the crop was overestimated to the extent of about 36 million bushels.
3/ Includes India, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, and Palestine.
4/ Represents about 97 percent of total world production excluding the U.S.S.R. and China.

WHEAT TRADING IN CANADA TAKEN OVER BY WHEAT BOARD

Suspension of wheat trading on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and the discontinuance of all purchases of wheat from producers on an open market basis, as announced by the Canadian Trade Minister J. A. MacKinnon, became effective September 28. All futures prices and all cash wheat prices of all grades were fixed as at the close of business September 27, and no purchases or sales may be made at other prices; no export sales may be made until further notice.

According to the announcement, the Canadian Wheat Board will be empowered to purchase for Government account all unsold wheat stocks in commercial positions in Canada, including wheat held in 1940-41, 1941-42, and 1942-43 Canadian Wheat Board crop accounts, at closing prices on

September 27 on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. The only wheat that will not become the property of the Government will be that held by producers on farms, and even this will probably be handled by the Government eventually. The action involves a total of nearly 900 million bushels of wheat.

Announcement of suspension came at a time when prices on the Winnipeg market had reached the highest level in 6 years -- \$1.20-3/4 a bushel (\$1.10 in United States currency) -- but also at a time when transportation difficulties interfered with the normal functions of the Winnipeg market to the extent that farmers were unable to benefit fully from rising prices. Under the new arrangement the Government intends to meet requirements under a mutual-aid plan and to provide wheat to subsidized domestic purchasers from Government-owned wheat rather than from wheat in which the farmer has a participating interest. The Government will thus be able to avoid the position of being both the farmer's agent and in effect the ultimate buyer of the wheat. Export sales, including sales to the United States, will be made out of wheat delivered to the Board during the 1943-44 and 1944-45 marketing years in which the producers have a participating interest.

The Board's initial payment to producers on authorized deliveries beginning September 28 and for the remainder of the marketing year 1943-44 and for the full 1944-45 marketing year was announced at \$1.25 (\$1.14 in United States currency) per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern Spring Wheat in store at Fort William, Port Arthur, or Vancouver. The immediate result of the new initial payments of 1943-44 and 1944-45 deliveries will be materially higher prices to the producer at country elevators -- this results from the increased price basis in store at Fort William, Port Arthur, or Vancouver and from the reduction in the buying margin at country points. Participating certificates will be issued entitling producers to share in any profits realized on the sale of wheat acquired by the Board from producers during the 1943-44 and 1944-45 crop years.

Safeguarding of Canadian price ceilings which hold down wartime cost of living was revealed as a primary reason for discontinuing wheat trading on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Had wheat prices been allowed to rise without check, either bread prices would have risen also or Government subsidy payments would have had to be greatly increased. To maintain existing bread prices the Government over a year ago established a ceiling price of 77-3/8 cents a bushel (70.4 cents in United States currency) for wheat to be used by the baking industry, and a subsidy amounting to the difference between the 77-3/8 cents and the average price was paid by the Prices Stability Corporation.

Table 2.- Wheat: Weighted average cash price, specified markets and dates, 1942 and 1943

Month and date	All classes and grades six markets 1942	1943	No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City 1942	1943	No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis 1942	1943	No. 2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis 1942	1943	No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis 1942	1943	Soft White Portland 1/ 1942	1943
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Month -												
July	109.7	142.3	107.9	140.1	113.7	141.1	116.2	146.2	122.0	166.2	99.0	134.9
Aug.	111.1	140.7	111.2	139.8	112.6	140.7	113.5	142.8	125.6	168.8	106.3	138.8
Week ended -												
Aug. 7 ..	109.2	140.9	109.6	139.8	112.3	140.7	111.9	143.4	121.0	169.3	103.8	138.9
14 ..	110.9	139.8	111.6	139.2	112.6	140.0	113.3	140.5	126.8	168.2	106.3	138.8
21 ..	112.4	139.8	113.0	139.4	113.4	140.5	114.0	141.3	126.6	168.0	107.2	139.7
28 ..	111.6	141.3	112.0	141.2	112.1	141.1	114.4	143.3	127.0	169.6	108.2	138.5
Sept. 4 ..	114.6	143.3	116.5	144.2	115.4	142.9	118.2	147.8	133.0	172.5	112.8	136.3
11 ..	117.9	143.7	120.4	144.5	118.6	142.6	122.5	148.2	132.2	172.0	116.0	135.7
18 ..	118.3	143.6	120.0	146.7	119.9	142.9	122.6	148.5	—	172.7	114.9	135.6
25 ..	120.3	144.1	122.6	145.5	121.6	143.4	126.1	148.2	—	169.3	116.2	137.2

1/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked.

Table 3.- Wheat: Average closing price of December wheat futures, specified markets and dates, 1942 and 1943

Period	Winnipeg 1/ 1942	1943	Chicago 1942	1943	Kansas City 1942	1943	Minneapolis 1942	1943
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Month -								
July	—	98.3	123.5	147.2	115.2	140.1	116.3	140.3
Aug.	—	98.7	120.9	146.2	113.8	139.8	113.5	138.5
Week ended -								
Aug. 7 ..	—	98.8	120.4	146.2	112.8	139.4	113.1	139.0
14 ..	—	98.9	120.6	145.2	113.4	138.8	113.3	137.5
21 ..	—	98.8	121.1	145.9	114.2	139.6	113.6	137.9
28 ..	—	98.3	121.5	146.9	114.8	140.4	113.8	138.8
Sept. 4 ..	—	98.2	123.5	147.8	117.0	141.6	115.8	139.6
11 ..	—	99.7	126.2	147.5	119.9	141.8	118.8	139.5
18 ..	—	103.8	126.8	148.5	120.6	143.2	119.1	140.4
25 ..	—	106.3	128.1	148.4	122.2	143.4	120.6	140.4

1/ Conversions at official rate, which is 90.909 cents. Any United States buyer of Canadian grain would be required to make settlement in terms of United States dollars through an agent of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board at the official rate.

Table 4.- Wheat: Prices per bushel in four exporting countries, Friday nearest midmonth, July-September and weekly August-September 1943

Date (Friday)	Hard wheat: United States: No. 1 D. N. Sp. 15 pct. protein Buffalo c.i.f.	Hard wheat: Canada: No. 2 Manitoba Buffalo c.i.f. duty paid	Hard wheat: Canada: No. 1 Manitoba St. John f.o.b. 1/	Hard and semi-hard wheat: United States: No. 1 D. H. W. Galveston f.o.b. 2/	Hard and semi-hard wheat: Argentina: Rosafe f.o.b. 3/	Soft wheat: United States: No. 1 Portland f.o.b.	Soft wheat: Australia: F.o.b. 4/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Friday, midmonth							
July 16 5/	153.0	149.5	116.3	148.9	67.5	133.0	71.9
Aug. 13	150.8	147.8	118.3	151.9	72.5	139.0	73.1
Sept. 17	156.8	154.2	124.3	160.2	75.0	137.0	78.2
Weekly							
Aug. 6	152.6	150.8	117.7	154.2	72.5	139.0	73.1
20	151.2	148.1	118.4	154.2	72.5	139.5	73.1
27	153.1	147.2	118.3	157.4	71.9	137.0	73.1
Sept. 3	153.4	147.2	117.3	156.0	75.0	138.0	78.2
10	155.5	149.8	119.8	158.2	75.0	---	78.2
24	156.2	157.2	126.4	161.4	75.0	138.0	78.2
Oct. 1	159.4	6/158.4	---	164.4	75.0	138.0	78.2

Current average farm prices are less than quotation about as follows: 1/ Canada 31 cents, 2/ United States 30 cents, 3/ Argentina 13 cents, and 4/ Australia 10 cents. 5/ Midmonth prices January 1942-July 1943, published in The Wheat Situation, September 1942 and subsequent issues. 6/ Priced as of September 27.

Table 5.- Wheat: Distribution of United States supply, 1930-43

Year beginning July	Disappearance: Food	Disappearance: Feed	Disappearance: Other	Disappearance: Total	Stocks, June 30	Total distribution
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1930	490	180	196	866	312	1,178
1931	483	190	206	879	375	1,254
1932	492	144	118	754	378	1,132
1933	448	103	106	657	273	930
1934	459	114	96	669	146	815
1935	475	99	95	669	140	809
1936	480	113	109	702	103	805
1937	477	130	198	805	155	958
1938	485	153	185	823	250	1,073
1939	482	109	121	712	280	992
1940	486	113	112	711	385	1,096
1941	489	112	95	696	632	1,328
1942	530	315	150	995	618	1,613
1943 1/	540	390	223	1,153	300	1,453

1/ Preliminary.

Table 6.- Wheat: *Estimated supply and distribution, by classes, continental United States, averages 1929-33 and 1937-40, and annual 1929-40*

ITEM	YEAR BEGINNING JULY													
	AVERAGES[1]													
	1929-33	1937-40	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	Mil. bu.	*Mil. bu.*	*Mil. bu.*	*Mil. bu.*	*Mil. bu.*	*Mil. bu.*	*Mil. bu.*	*Mil. bu.*	*Mil. bu.*	*Mil. bu.*	*Mil. bu.*	*Mil. bu.*	*Mil. bu.*	*Mil. bu.*
All wheat														
Stocks, July 1[2]	317	191	227	291	312	375	378	273	146	140	83	153	250	280
Production	792	837	824	887	942	756	552	526	628	630	874	920	741	813
Imports[3]	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	16	35	34	0	0	0	3
Supply	1,109	1,029	1,051	1,178	1,254	1,131	930	815	809	804	957	1,073	991	1,096
Exports[3]	90	74	143	115	126	35	29	13	7	12	103	109	48	37
Carry-over	326	267	291	312	375	378	273	146	140	[2]103(83)	153	250	280	385
Domestic disappearance[4]	693	688	617	751	753	718	628	656	662	689	701	714	663	674
Hard red winter														
Stocks, July 1	161	88	92	123	152	238	201	126	68	56	38	62	116	136
Production	349	357	373	404	514	279	177	207	205	264	381	396	320	330
Supply	510	445	465	527	666	517	378	333	273	320	419	458	436	466
Exports[3]	52	41	82	65	85	22	4	3	2	3	69	68	22	6
Carry-over	168	119	123	152	238	201	126	68	56	[2]58(38)	62	116	136	161
Domestic disappearance[4]	290	285	260	310	343	294	248	262	215	259	288	274	278	299
Soft red winter														
Stocks, July 1	32	25	20	27	22	59	31	36	31	26	14	36	28	24
Production	186	219	165	181	263	160	162	188	202	204	250	226	193	206
Supply	218	244	185	208	285	219	192	224	233	230	264	262	221	230
Exports[3]	2	4	4	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	3	[illegible]
Carry-over	35	32	27	22	59	31	36	31	26	14	36	28	24	40
Domestic disappearance[4]	181	208	154	182	223	188	157	193	207	216	223	229	194	187
Hard red spring														
Stocks, July 1	79	50	73	88	86	49	98	74	26	34	17	30	71	82
Production	135	133	146	157	73	190	107	53	107	52	101	155	118	160
Imports[3]	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	31	25	0	0	0	3
Supply	214	184	219	245	159	239	205	136	164	111	118	185	189	245
Exports[3]	1	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	5	4
Carry-over	79	80	88	86	49	98	74	26	34	17	30	71	82	137
Domestic disappearance[4]	134	100	128	158	110	141	131	110	130	94	85	110	102	104
Durum														
Stocks, July 1	24	11	28	32	30	14	16	8	5	7	3	5	16	18
Production	40	34	57	60	22	42	18	7	25	9	29	41	33	34
Imports[3]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	9	0	0	0	0
Supply	64	45	85	92	52	56	34	22	34	25	32	46	49	52
Exports[3]	7	1	16	13	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Carry-over	20	16	32	30	14	16	8	5	7	3	5	16	18	25
Domestic disappearance[4]	37	28	37	49	33	38	26	17	27	22	27	28	31	27
White														
Stocks, July 1	21	17	14	21	22	15	32	29	16	17	11	20	19	20
Production	82	94	83	85	70	85	88	71	89	101	113	102	77	83
Supply	103	111	97	106	92	100	120	100	105	118	124	122	96	103
Exports[3]	28	24	38	32	33	11	25	10	5	9	26	30	18	24
Carry-over	24	20	21	22	15	32	29	16	17	11	20	19	20	22
Domestic disappearance[4]	51	67	38	52	44	57	66	74	83	98	78	73	58	57

[1]Years 1934-36 omitted in averages because crops were abnormally small.

[2]New wheat in commercial and merchant mill stocks prior to July 1, 1937; included in figures for years and the average.

[3]From reports of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States. Exports are regular exports plus shipments to Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, and include wheat and flour made wholly of domestic wheat. Imports include full duty wheat, wheat "unfit for human consumption," and dutiable flour in terms of wheat.

[4]Balancing item.

Table 7.- Wheat acreage seeded, by regions, United States, 1919-43

(Data for figure on cover page)

Year	Hard winter wheat region 1/	Spring wheat region 2/	Soft red winter wheat region 3/	Pacific Northwest region 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1919	24,727	21,706	20,660	4,774
1920	22,066	19,905	17,106	4,817
1921	23,830	20,426	15,481	4,288
1922	25,478	18,065	15,404	4,268
1923	23,910	17,533	15,439	3,974
1924	20,177	16,006	12,414	3,958
1925	22,893	18,295	11,945	5,436
1926	23,935	18,056	11,264	4,256
1927	26,537	19,487	11,681	4,612
1928	27,204	21,130	14,498	4,699
1929	27,234	20,687	10,623	5,186
1930	28,327	19,959	10,609	5,361
1931	28,434	19,116	10,787	4,662
1932	27,109	20,783	10,065	4,853
1933	27,078	21,535	10,755	5,946
1934	26,615	17,718	11,745	4,293
1935	28,145	20,605	12,608	4,365
1936	29,931	21,806	13,042	5,117
1937	34,933	20,086	15,733	5,349
1938	35,356	20,904	13,620	4,805
1939	28,028	15,929	11,392	3,941
1940	25,954	17,248	10,691	4,138
1941	27,100	16,762	10,818	4,092
1942 5/	22,792	14,737	8,433	3,459
1943 5/	22,187	16,290	8,456	4,188

1/ Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Colorado.
2/ Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana.
3/ New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee.
4/ Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.
5/ Preliminary.

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Table 8.- Estimated supply and distribution of three classes of wheat, continental United States, years beginning July 1942-43 1/

Item	Hard red spring		Durum		White	
	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Stocks, July 1	208	208*	35	28*	41	34
Production	215	225*	46	37*	77	80*
Supply	423	433*	81	65*	118	114*
Domestic disappearance	216*		52*		75	
Available for export and carry-over	207*		29*		43	

1/ Figures marked with asterisk (*) are revisions in table 3, page 11, THE WHEAT SITUATION, August 1943.