THE Wheat SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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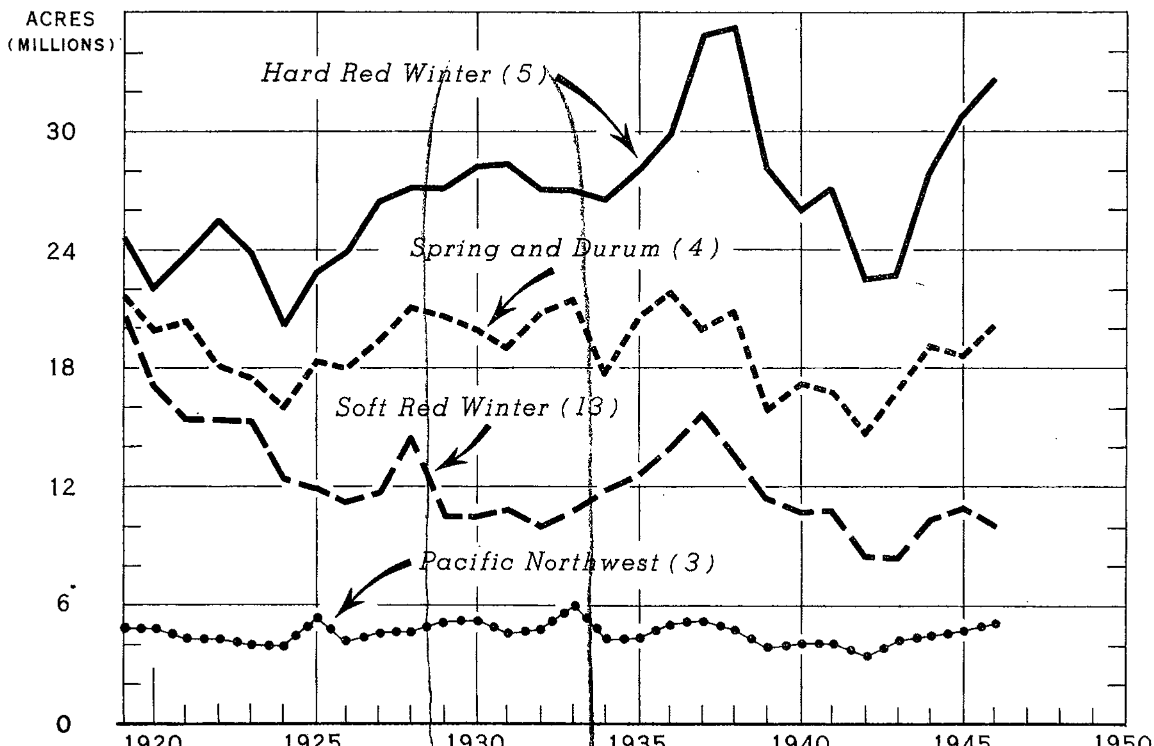
WHEAT: ACREAGE SEEDED, BY REGIONS, UNITED STATES, 1919-46



NUMBER OF STATES INCLUDED SHOWN IN PARENTHESES · DATA FOR 1945 AND 1946 ARE PRELIMINARY

Wheat acreage increases, which averaged about 5 percent, were general for the 1946 crop, except in the soft red winter wheat region. In the spring wheat region the increase amounted to 9 percent, while in the Pacific Northwest and hard winter wheat region the increases were 8 and 6 percent, respectively. In the soft red winter wheat region the decline amounted to 9 percent. From 1929 through 1933, acreages were fairly stable and adjustment programs had not yet come into operation. Compared with the acreages in this period, hard winter wheat increased 18 percent while the soft red winter wheat region decreased 5 percent and the spring wheat region and the Pacific Northwest each decreased 1 percent.

Table 1.- Wheat: Acreage seeded, by regions, United States, 1919-45

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
Average 1929-33	27,636	20,416	10,568	5,202
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	22,482	14,737	8,449	3,470
1943	22,707	16,946	8,468	4,150
1944	27,984	19,102	10,367	4,536
1945 5/	30,885	18,569	11,069	4,772
1946 5/	32,747	20,188	10,092	5,165

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

THE WHEAT SITUATION
Including Rye

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 25, 1946

SUMMARY

World wheat production in 1946, excluding the U.S.S.R. and China, is now estimated at about 4.2 billion bushels, which is ~~This would be~~ the largest crop since 1940, about 4 percent above the 1935-39 average, and about 18 percent above the small 1945 production. Compared with last year, present prospects point to substantial increases in all areas, reflecting larger acreages as well as more favorable weather conditions in most countries.

The European total is a third larger than last year's small crop, but 16 percent below the 1935-39 average. Improvement is most marked in the Mediterranean countries, especially in France, Italy, Spain, and the Balkans. The crop in the British Isles and Scandinavia where excessive late rains reduced the outturn, is an exception to the generally good situation. The crop in the U.S.S.R. is expected to total slightly above a year earlier, but considerably below the prewar level. The next largest gain after Europe is in North America, where the indicated Canadian crop is 44 percent above that of 1945. Prospects in the Southern Hemisphere, where the harvest does not begin until November-December, are above the small outturns in 1945, but still below average.

The 1946-47 demand for wheat and flour imports by deficit countries will be somewhat smaller than a year ago because of increased domestic production. Even so, the total stated import requirements are again greatly in excess of world exportable supplies of about 700 million bushels. Stated requirements, of course, are

partly dependent upon prices and the foreign exchange situation in many [illegible] countries.

United States wheat supplies in 1946-47 are now estimated at over 1,270 million bushels, consisting of a carry-over of old wheat of 101 million bushels and a crop of 1,169 million bushels. The crop is the largest on record, but thecarry-over is the smalles in 20 years, except for 1937. As a result, total supplies are below each of the past 5 years, although over a fourth above the 1932-41 average. Wheat disappearance in the United States on the basis of current restrictions in use and distribution is now expected to total about 770 million bushels. leaving about 500 million bushels for export and carry-over.

Plans are being made to export about 267 million bushels, which includes 17 million bushls of old crop wheat carried over July 1, 1946. Foreign demand, however, is likely to be much greater than this quantity. Exports of 267 million bushels would leave a carry-over July 1, 1947 about equal to the 235 million-bushel average in 1932-41 period.

Wheat prices in the current year are at relatively high levels principally as a result of the very large export demand and limitations on marketings arising from shortages of transportation facilities. Actual July-December exports may not reach 150 million bushels although about half of this quantity had moved before September 30. Wheat stocks still remaining on farms on October 1 were the second largest in the 21 years in which they have been estimated while stocks in off-farm positions were the smallest since the drought year of 1936.

The Domestic Wheat Situation

BACKGROUND.- In the 10-year (1932-41) prewar period, the supply and distribution of wheat in continental United States averaged per year as follows, in million bushels: Total supply 982, consisting of carry-over of old wheat 235, production 738, and imports 9; total disappearance 721, consisting of food 475, feed 122, seed 81, and exports and shipments 43.

Wheat prices have generally advanced since 1938. The weighted average prices to growers in each year from 1939-40 to 1944-45 were as follows, in cents per bushel: 69, 68, 94-1/2, 110, 136, and 141. Up to 1943-44 the loan program was the most important factor in domestic wheat prices. Beginning in 1943-44 the extra demand for wheat resulting from the war became the important price factor.

Export Demand Large: Carry-over July 1, 1947 May be about Equal to Prewar

Domestic wheat supplies in 1946-47 are now estimated at over 1,270 million bushels, consisting of a carry-over of old wheat of 101 million bushels and a crop of 1,169 million bushels. The indicated crop is the largest on record--46 million larger than the all-time record achieved last year--but the carry-over is the smallest in 20 years, except for 1937. As a result, total supplies are below each of the past 5 years, although over a fourth above the 10-year, prewar, average.

Wheat disappearance in the United States is now expected to total about 770 million bushels. The quantity of wheat for food use ~~would be~~ about 510 million bushels, estimated at the restored extraction rate beginning September 1, but with distribution still limited to 85 percent of the 1945 level. Feed use is now estimated at 180 million bushels and seed at 82 million. The use of wheat for spirits and beer continues prohibited. On the basis of the indicated supply, about 500 million bushels would be left for export and carry-over. Exports of 267 million bushels would leave a carry-over July 1, 1947 about equal to the 235 million-bushel average in the 1932-41 prewar period. However, with the extremely large needs continuing in deficit countries in 1946-47, exports could finally exceed 267 million bushels, which would reduce the carry-over accordingly.

The estimate for food use is above the earlier estimate to allow for (1) the inclusion in the 1945 base of all sales to the armed forces, both for military food and civilian relief in addition to quantities actually distributed to civilians in the United States, and (2) quotas which have been given to mills which had little or no distribution of flour during the 1945 base period.

Feed use is now estimated at 180 million bushels, based on a probable feed use of about 80 million bushels in the July-September quarter and 100 million estimated for the remaining 9 months. Feeding during the July-September quarter is dependent on old-crop corn, as a result wheat feeding is usually heavy. In October-December, only about half as much wheat may be fed and in the April-June quarter, less than a fourth of the quantity used in July-September. Feeding in the January-March quarter depends in part on the severity of the winter.

The present export goal for wheat and flour includes 250 million bushels out of the 1946 crop and about 17 million out of the 1945 crop delivered after July 1 on the 1945-46 commitment. The exportation of a total of 400 million bushels of all grains from the United States in 1946-47, in accordance with the statement by the Secretary of Agriculture on August 27, may involve serious difficulties in transportation and movement through ports, especially with the delay caused by the maritime strike. If wheat and flour exports are increased beyond the quantity programmed, it would probably reduce proportionately the export of other grains including principally corn and oats.

Of the total indicated wheat crop, winter wheat makes up 879.9 million and spring wheat 289.5 million. The winter crop, as well as the total, is an all-time record. Spring wheat production is a fourth more than the 1935-44 average of 226 million bushels, but is far below the record of 368 million bushels produced in 1915 and 4 percent below the 300 million bushels produced last year. Supplies of all classes of wheat are ample in 1946-47, with the exception of durum, the supply of which is below the quantity used domestically in 1942-43 through 1944-45, although still above the pre-war average 1/.

October 1 Wheat Stocks below Recent Years But above Prewar: Farm Stocks Large -- Off-farm Stocks Small

Wheat stored in all positions, on and off farms, totaled nearly 957 million bushels on October 1, 1946. These total stocks are lower than on this date in any of the preceding 5 years, chiefly because of the very small carry-over on July 1. They are, however, larger than October 1 stocks in any of the 6 years prior to 1941. The series of comparable total stocks data extends only from 1935. Current stocks are about 7 percent less than one year ago, about 12 percent below those of 2 years ago and 14 percent below those of October 1, 1943. Stocks in the various positions with comparisons are shown in table 2.

From a supply of nearly 1,271 million bushels on July 1 (carry-over of over 101 million plus the new crop of over 1,169 million), disappearance to October 1 is computed at about 314 million bushels. For comparable quarters disappearance was 374 million in 1945, 301 million in 1944, and 348 million in 1943.

Largely as a result of the shortage of transportation, stocks in off-farm positions are small, while those remaining on farms are large. Total off-farm stocks are the smallest for any October since the drought year of 1936, and less than 75 percent of the 9 year, 1937-45, average. Stocks of wheat in merchant mills are lower than on this date in any of the previous 15 years of comparable record. Commercial stocks at terminals are smaller than those of any October 1 date, except in 1935 and 1936, when supplies were reduced by the drought. Interior mills, elevators and warehouses stored less wheat than on any October 1 since 1940, but more than in 1939 and the preceding years of record. On the other hand, farm stocks are the second largest in the 21 years they have been estimated, exceeded only on October 1, 1942. They are largest naturally in the States of large production -- Kansas, North Dakota, Nebraska, Montana and South Dakota accouting for over 60 percent of the total. Off-farm stocks are much less concentrated. Those of Kansas, Washington, Texas, North Dakota, Missouri, Oklahoma, New York and Oregon, listed in order of size, comprise 60 percent of the off-farm total. If to stocks in these 8 States those in Minnesota, Nebraska, Montana, Ohio, Idaho and Illinois are added, about 80 percent of all off-farm stocks are accounted for.

Export Demand and Shortage of Cars Price Supporting Factors

Wheat Prices in the current year are at a relatively high level largely as a result of the very large export demand accompanied by high wheat prices in other exporting countries, and also because marketings have been restricted by a shortage of cars. Exports of wheat and flour in terms of wheat during the July-September quarter are estimated at about 75 million bushels. Exports programmed for the October-December quarter total 105 million bushels, including about 34 million bushels carried over from the third quarter, principally because of interruptions in maritime service. Part of these planned exports undoubredly will be carried over into the new year, leaving actual exports from July-December 150 million bushels, or even possibly less. In the last 6 months of 1945, exports totaled 200 million bushels, but for the same period in 1937-41 they averaged only 29 million bushels. Table 4 shows the export program for the October-December quarter by countries of destination.

As a result of the price-supporting influence of the loan and other programs, wheat prices in the United States have been generally above prices in other exporting countries since 1938. Currently, however, prices in the other countries have been advanced to comparable levels. The Canadian wheat board advanced its export selling price other than to the United Kingdom for No. 3 Northern Spring at Fort William Vancouber, from $2.00 per bushel in mid-September to $2.12 in mid-October (equal to $2.26 at seaboard or Montreal), against $2.28 for U. S. wheat at Atlantic ports and $2.10 at the Gulf (table 7). Australia raised its selling price on wheat 16-3/8 cents a bushel to $1.78 cents at ports against $1.85 per bushel for U. S. wheat of comparable quality at Portland. The price in Argentina is currently quoted at $2.84 per bushel.

Prices on United States markets on October 24 had advanced to the highest level since 1920, except in mid-July 1946, and were above those in mid-September as follows: No. 1 Soft white at Portland 4 cents, No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City and No. 2 Red Winter at St. Louis 9-10 cents, and No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minneapolis 21 cents. Prices had previously advanced on October 15 to nearly the same levels but then reacted sharply before advancing again. The advance to mid-September occurred even though CCC was doing little buying. On September 11, the third advance in flour ceilings (the first was on August 12 and the second on August 23) of 20 cents per cwt. did not appear directly to affect the wheat market. Price controls were removed from flour, together with bread and bakery products, effective October 24.

Announcement was made on September 6 that the CCC would accept the best offers received at prices not in excess of prevailing market prices. Previously, purchasing was done at the old ceiling levels plus earned markups. Purchases by the CCC July 1 through October 25 totaled 85 million bushels, of which 26 million were under the new program. Of the 85 million bushel total, 53 million had been delivered to the CCC by October 25, leaving 32 million to be delivered under contract between October 25 and January 10. On October 25 the Corporation owned about 33 million bushels wihich was immediately deliverable. Purchases by the CCC are made to obtain wheat to cover export requirements. With wheat prices considerably above loan values, the quantity under government loan this year is small. On October 11 only about 15 million bushels were under loan, of which 13 were 1946 crop wheat and 2 million from the 1945 crop.

Footnote for page 6 -- 1/ Table showing durum supply and distribution 1941-45 was published in The Wheat Situation for August 1946, page 25. Production as estimated in October totals 39.0 million bushels, which with stocks of 5.1 makes total supplies of 44.1 million bushels.

Supplies in markets centers are small and the quantities still remaining on farms are large in spite of a very heavy movement off farms during the July-September quarter. The movement was heavy from farms in the early harvest area of the winter wheat belt, but the shortage of cars has recently limited shipments from that area. Carloadings of grain and grain products for the 12 weeks ending October 19 were 15.3 percent below the same period a year earlier. Failure to move wheat has been so acute as to result in plugged elevators and some piling up in farm storage in a few of the northern States, particularly in the Dakotas. Apparently, little wheat still remains piled on the ground.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND.-Large world crops and restricted trade resulted in the largest world wheat supplies on record in the period 1938-43. War activity on the high seas reduced world exports of wheat and flour to a low of about 365 million in 1942-43 compared with 650 million in 1938-39 and 625 million in 1939-40. With reduced exports, stocks increased. On July 1, 1943, stocks in the four principal exporting countries reached 1,740 million bushels--the largest July 1 stocks on record. By July 1945, however, stocks had been reduced to 824 million bushels, and by July 1946, to about 373 million. This increased disappearance was caused by demand brought on by the war and poor crops in Southern Hemisphere countries. Stocks on July 1, 1946 were the smallest since 1938, and about a fifth less than the 1935-39 average of 458 million bushels.

World Production, Excluding USSR and China 4 Percent Above Prewar

Present prospects are that the 1946 world wheat production, excluding the U. S. S. R. and China, will total about 4.2 billion bushels (table 5). This would be the largest crop since 1940, about 4 percent above the 1935-39 average, and about 18 percent above the small 1945 production. 2/

Compared with last year, present prospects point to substantial increases in all areas, reflecting larger acreages as well as more favorable weather conditions in most countries.

The most outstanding gain over last year's crop is in the European total, which is placed at 1,360 million bushels, or 330 million bushels above 1945. This is a thrid larger than last year's small crop, but 16 percent below the 1935-39 average. The European acreage, though still somewhat below average, is about 12 percent larger than the estimated acreage in 1945.

2/ Including the U. S. S. R. and China prospects are about 14 percent above a year earlier and slightly below the 1935-39 average.

The improvement appears most marked in the Mediterranean countries, especially in France, Italy and Spain, and in the Balkans. In those areas last year drought was widespread. But yields were also reduced by shortages of fertilizer, draft power, and other factors, in most European countries. The current crops in Spain, Italy and France, all important producers, are substantially above the poor returns reported last year. The British Isles are exceptions to the general improvement in Europe. Unfavorable weather, especially continued excessive rains during harvest, damaged crops in the United Kingdom, Eire and Scandinavia. Wheat acreage was reduced in the U. K.

The crop in the U.S.S.R. is estimated to slightly exceed last year's harvest, but is still considerably below the prewar level. Some increase in acreage is indicated and yields are reported above last year, despite drought damage in some areas -- in 1945 harvesting losses were heavy due to bad weather at harvest time. An important factor about production this season is the location of the crop. The best outturns are reported in western Siberia and areas not readily accessible for export.

After Europe, the largest gain over last year's harvest is indicated for North America where the bulk of the increase was in the Canadian crop, which at 440 million bushels was about 44 percent larger than in 1945. An increase of about 2.5 million acres was reported. In addition, the yields this year averaged 17 bushels per acre, compared with the long-time average yield of 16 bushels. Yields last year at 13.1 bushels were well below average. The new record crop of 1,169 million bushels in the United States was about 46 million bushels above the previous record of 1945.

The crop in Africa, estimated at about 135 million bushels, approaches the prewar average, and is about 55 percent above the small 1945 production. The crop in French North Africa in 1945 was a virtual failure, as a result of the severe drought in the Mediterranean area. Yields this year were greatly improved, and the crop is slightly above average in French Morracco, on a considerably below-average acreage. Other North African countries report crops still below average because of some reduction in acreage. Crops in Egypt especially suffered from lack of fertilizer. Prospects in the Union of South Africa are reported very favorable this year, with the wheat acreage said to be the largest on record.

Conditions in Asia were generally favorable, except in India. The estimated continental total shows both acreage and production above average, despite a sizeable reduction in India's production, where severe drought was reported to have affected the harvest last spring. In contrast, the crop reported for Turkey is the largest on record.

Prospects in the Southern Hemisphere countries, where the harvest does not begin until November-December, are expected to be above the small outturns in 1945, but still probably below average. In Argentina the crop condition is good, but yields may be reduced by locust damage. The acreage is the largest since 1943, althought still below average. Smaller-than-average seedings are also indicated for other South American countries. Production in Australia may also be below average as the result of drought in New South Wales. The acreage planted in Australia is slightly above average and considerably larger than in 1945.

Scattered information on prospects for the fall-seedings of the 1947 wheat crop includes the following. Conditions have been very favorable in the United States and reports indicate that a large acreage has again been seeded. Fall seeding in Europe is backward in many sections due to excessive moisture in some areas and dryness in other areas. Weather has been more favorable in Eastern Europe. Seeding progress is reported good in the U.S.S.R.

World Import Requirements
Greatly Exceed Supplies

World import demand for wheat and flour in 1946-47 is reduced somewhat by increased domestic production compared with 1945-46, but it continues extremely large and is expected to greatly exceed available exportable supplies in surplus producing countries. Stated requirements, of course, are partly dependent upon prices and the foreign exchange situation in many countries.

It is estimated that the supply of wheat available for export in the four principal surplus countries, figuring 267 million bushels for the United States, totals about 700 million bushels. This compares with actual exports in 1945-46 of about 870 million bushels. Stocks of wheat on July 1, 1946 in the four principal exporting countries were 450 million bushels lower than a year earlier. This decrease is less than the increase in world production, but the fact remains that the demand in 1946-47, as in 1945-46, still far exceeds available supplies.

Factors in the continued large import demand include below average harvests in most European and other importing countries, the desire to rebuild stocks to more normal working levels, improvement in rations and in the quality of the bread in some countries, and the deficiency of rice in the Orient as well as shortages in many other foods.

The activities of UNRRA will end in Europe on December 31 and in the Orient on March 31. Sine its formation in 1943, this organization has been supported by voluntary donations from its member nations. Although UNRRA has served the period of emergency for which it was formed, the problem of attemption to supply minimum requirements to deficit nations still exists. Exactly how requirements for the so-called UNRRA group of countries may be financed in order to make the demand effective after the end of UNRRA procurement is still an unknown factor.

WORLD RYE 3/ PRODUCTION

World Rye Production 16
Present Below Prewar; 5 percent Above 1945

Rye is very important in some countries for satisfying food-grain needs in 1946-47 4/. World rye production in 1946 is indicated at about 1,450 million bushels, (table 6). This is 16 percent below the 1935-39 average, and only about 5 percent larger than the small outturn a year earlier.

3/ In the Wheat Situation for August 1946, page 19 legend to figure 3, line 6 should read 1916 instead of 1946; page 27, table 14, there were no reported sales for June 1945, but price would have been at ceiling in effect of \$1.52-1/4 to \$1.54-3/4.
4/ Exports of rye from the United States in 1946-47 are expected to be less than a million bushels, reflecting very small domestic supplies.

Most of the increase, compared with last year's production, is reported for relatively unimportant rye-producing countries. A slight increase from last year's small crop is indicated for central Europe, but the outturn in that important rye-producing area is still considerably below averate, particularly in Germany and Poland. The crop in Soviet Russia is believed to be little changed from that of 1945.

The estimated total acreage in 1946 of about 100 million acres is 3 percent larger than in 1945 and almost equal to the 1935-39 average, but per-acre yields in most important areas are still somewhat below average. In Germany, where normally about a third of Europe's rye crop is produced also in Poland, the second largest producer, low yields are reported again this year. The reduced yields in these countries are attributed to a number of factors, including a scarcity of fertilizer, poor quality seed, lack of adequate farm machinery and hand tools, land reforms, population shifts, and the shortage of draft power.

Drought conditions in the early summer caused some concern for the crop in the important central European area and in parts of the Balkans. Rainfall was received in most areas, however, before the crop sustained extensive damage. In parts of the Balkans, some reduction in yields is attributed to drought. The best recovery from last year's low outturns in the Balkan countries appears to have been made in Bulgaria andYugoslavia. Rye production in these countries is estimated to be only moderately below the prewar average, contrasted with the 1945 crop, which was indicated at less than 50 percent of normal. Production in Hungary and Rumania, on the other hand, is estimated to be about 50 percent below the 1935-39 average.

Rye production in Soviet Russia, which represents more than half the world crop in some seasons, is believed to be a little above average this year, as it was in 1945. The gain is attributed to increased seedings, following a considerable shift to rye from wheat acreage during the war years. Yields both this year and in 1945 were lower than in the prewar period.

The North American rye crop is slightly less than in 1945, principally because of a decrease in acreage. A small increase in the Canadian acreage is more than offset by a reduction in the United States harvested acreage. Both acreage and production in the United Statesshow a decline of about 50 percent from the 1935-39 average.

Table 2.- Wheat: Stocks in the United States on October 1, average 1937-41 and annual 1942-46 1/

Stocks position	Average 1937-41	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Farm	379,134	640,143	523,816	530,250	528,218	559,696
Interior mills, elevators, and warehouses ...	183,988	263,466	210,751	198,413	181,410	176,568
Commercial	182,840	269,290	199,592	199,475	170,305	103,595
Merchant mills and mill elevators	138,782	151,927	126,255	137,818	128,261	114,478
Commodity Credit Corp. wheat in transit and in steel and wood bins	---	55,096	54,500	22,365	22,189	2,184
Total	884,744	1379,922	1114,914	1088,321	1030,383	956,521

Commercial stocks at terminals are reported by the Production and Marketing Administration. Commodity Credit wheat in their steel and wooden bins and in transit are reported by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Stocks in the other three positions are estimated by the Crop Reporting Board.

1/ Includes stocks owned by the Government or still outstanding under Government loan.

Table 3.- Wheat distribution, United States, 1944-45 and 1945-46 1/

Marketing years by quarters	Total disappearance	Exports and shipments	Domestic disappearance: Total	Food	Seed	Industrial	Feed 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1944-45							
July-Sept.	326.4	15.8	310.6	136.3	31.9	31.1	111.3
Oct. - Dec.	265.0	33.6	231.4	127.5	26.9	22.8	54.2
Jan. - Mar.	273.2	33.6	239.6	137.4	1.5	15.6	85.1
Apr. - June	285.4	70.0	215.4	136.6	20.4	12.8	45.6
JULY - JUNE	1,150.0	153.0	997.0	537.8	80.7	82.3	296.2
1945-46 3/							
July - Sept.	374.9	95.0	279.9	127.8	32.4	16.4	103.3
Oct. - Dec.	341.1	107.2	233.9	140.3	27.3	3.0	63.3
Jan. - Mar.	353.2	105.3	247.9	135.2	1.5	1.6	109.6
Apr. - June	235.5	83.8	151.7	92.8	20.9	0	38.0
JULY - JUNE	1,304.7	391.3	913.4	496.1	82.1	21.0	314.2

1/ Revised since publication in The Wheat Situation for August, 1946, page 21, table 3.
2/ Residual
3/ Preliminary

Table 4.- Wheat and flour export program, United States, October-December 1946 1/

Claimant	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United Kingdom	597	----	597
India	----	----	----
Belgium	2,538	1,195	3,733
Netherlands	3,173	1,232	4,405
Norway	933	597	1,530
Finland	299	336	635
Portugal	635	----	635
Sweden	336	----	336
Switzerland	635	336	971
Mexico	2,613	747	3,360
Brazil	1,493	2,986	4,479
Philippines	----	1,306	1,306
Ceylon and Hong Kong	----	933	933
Miscellaneous 3/	187	5,600	5,787
Peru	299	336	635
Uruguay	635	----	635
Bolivia	299	336	635
Military Zone			
UK Germany	1,904	1,493	3,397
US Germany	10,079	3,733	13,812
US Italy	635	299	934
US Japan and Korea	6,346	4,480	10,826
UNRRA:			
Austria	1,269	933	2,202
Greece	1,568	1,232	2,800
Italy	1,605	2,240	3,845
China	933	1,680	2,613
TOTAL	39,011	32,030	71,041

1/ Wheat, with the exception of a quantity for Mexico, will be supplied by the Production and Marketing Administration. Flour, with the exception of quantities for UNRRA and the U. S. Occupied Zone in Germany, Italy, Japan, and Korea, will be procured by claimants through commercial channels.
2/ In terms of wheat equivalent
3/ Includes 32 countries, mostly in Latin America, but also in Africa and Asia.

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Table 5.- WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest average 1935-39, annual 1944-46 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/ Average 1935-39	Acreage 1944	Acreage 1945	Acreage Preliminary 1946	Yield per acre Average 1935-39	Production Average 1935-39	Production 1944	Production 1945	Production Preliminary 1946
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:									
United States	57,293	59,095	64,740	65,680	13.2	758,623	1,072,177	1,123,143	
Canada	25,595	23,284	23,414	25,900	12.2	312,399	416,635	305,912	~~440,567~~
Mexico	1,244	1,303	1,237	(1,190)	11.5	14,284	13,757	13,651	(13,500)
Estimated total 3/ ..	84,170	83,750	89,460	92,840	-	1,086,000	1,505,000	1,445,000	1,620,000
Europe:									
United Kingdom	1,843	3,220	2,274	2,068	33.8	62,361	117,152	81,237	(72,000)
Eire	225	642	662	641	34.2	7,689	20,388	21,394	(15,000)
Spain	4/ 10,220	8,896	8,896	(9,400)	12.6	113,905	115,154	(73,000)	(138,000)
Portugal	1,227	1,265	1,289	1,289	13.1	16,092	13,542	10,913	18,372
Switzerland	183	243	242	(240)	33.1	6,050	9,083	8,194	(8,300)
Italy 5/	12,635	11,900	11,600	12,000	22.1	279,519	238,000	169,000	245,000
Germany	5,071	4,401	-	-	34.8	176,395	139,928	-	-
Austria	631	(535)	(470)	(575)	24.9	15,708	(11,500)	(9,000)	(10,300)
Czechoslovakia	2,220	-	-	(2,100)	26.6	59,090	-	-	(51,000)
Poland	4,303	-	-	-	18.0	77,245	-	-	-
France	12,560	6/ 10,378	(9,400)	(10,600)	22.8	286,510	6/ 256,285	(184,000)	
Belgium	402	(540)	(455)	(375)	40.2	16,150	(22,300)	(14,000)	(14,500)
Luxembourg	47	40	32	(35)	25.9	1,215	1,082	661	(900)
Denmark	316	208	215	222	45.4	14,358	10,141	10,304	11,023
Netherlands	338	363	295	294	45.0	15,209	11,868	8,004	(10,500)
Norway	80	117	118	106	29.9	2,391	(2,500)	2,572	2,572
Sweden	740	682	732	750	35.6	26,351	19,941	21,616	23,813
Finland 7/	264	313	342	364	26.6	7,013	5,843	(7,000)	(7,600)
Lithuania	512	-	-	-	17.6	9,013	-	-	-
Latvia	346	-	-	-	19.0	6,584	-	-	-
Estonia	168	-	-	-	16.4	2,752	-	-	-
Bulgaria 8/	3,080	3,337	3,102	(3,700)	20.8	64,076	57,974	41,818	(75,000)
Hungary	4,091	3,802	1,816	2,867	22.3	91,210	81,844	24,177	36,680
Rumania	9,053	-	-	-	15.6	140,816	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	5,349	-	-	-	18.1	96,701	-	-	-
Greece	2,150	-	(1,640)	1,890	14.0	30,205	-	(16,800)	(28,500)
Albania	99	(136)	(109)	(175)	15.2	1,507	(1,655)	(1,515)	(2,340)
Estimated total 3/ ..	78,160	71,300	62,700	70,500	-	1,626,000	1,465,000	1,030,000	1,360,000
Soviet Union	98,764	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa:									
Algeria	4,184	3,496	3,272	3,326	8.4	35,201	26,455	11,023	26,088
French Morocco	3,254	2,891	2,286	2,100	7.1	23,198	17,821	5,748	24,269
Egypt	1,464	1,714	1,710	1,646	31.3	45,848	34,760	43,436	42,725
Tunisia	1,915	1,606	1,900	1,589	7.8	14,965	6,908	6,357	11,942
Union of South Africa .	1,926	2,514	2,244	(2,700)	8.4	16,259	11,413	10,763	(20,000)
Estimated total 3/ ..	13,800	13,600	12,800	12,700	-	143,000	107,000	87,000	135,000

Footnotes on next page.

Table 5.- WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest average 1935-39, annual 1944-46 1/ (Continued)

Continent and country	Acreage 2/ Average 1935-39	Acreage 2/ 1944	Acreage 2/ 1945	Acreage 2/ Preliminary 1946	Yield per acre Average 1935-39	Production Average 1935-39	Production 1944	Production 1945	Production Preliminary 1946
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Asia:									
China	4/ 48,120	-	-	-	14.9	715,536	-	-	-
Manchuria	2,903	-	-	-	12.1	35,200	-	-	-
Japan	1,738	-	-	-	28.8	50,133	(51,000)	(35,000)	-
Chosen	832	-	-	-	12.3	10,240	-	-	-
India	34,492	33,961	35,709	34,812	10.7	370,660	363,664	390,432	(345,000)
Palestine	533	340	339	(340)	6.1	3,244	2,076	2,131	(2,400)
Syri & Lebanon	1,363	1,558	2,002	(2,000)	14.3	19,485	18,063	16,295	(18,000)
Turkey	8,952	9,243	7,102	9,246	15.2	135,690	115,683	73,760	(180,000)
Iran	4/ 4,191	3,212	-	-	4/ 17.2	4/ 72,128	76,426	77,161	84,510
Iraq	4/ 1,724	2,162	2,100	(2,000)	4/ 10.7	18,114	12,860	16,534	(14,700)
Estimated total 3/	105,900	110,000	112,000	113,000	-	1,442,000	1,560,000	1,430,000	1,500,000
South America:									
Argentina	15,834	10,776	10,108	(14,000)	14.0	221,769	150,108	143,556	(200,000)
Chile	1,963	1,989	1,803	1,878	16.1	31,562	33,405	34,176	(30,000)
Uruguay	1,210	867	881	(990)	11.0	13,255	6,645	7,958	(9,000)
Brazil	443	-	-	-	10.5	4,657	-	-	-
Peru	285	251	-	-	11.5	3,274	3,069	-	-
Estimated total 3/	20,500	15,100	14,400	18,500	-	281,000	203,000	201,000	250,000
Oceania:									
Australia	13,128	8,435	11,542	13,450	12.9	169,744	52,069	144,000	(160,000)
New Zealand	221	184	184	(200)	32.3	7,129	6,992	(5,500)	(6,500)
Total	13,349	8,619	11,726	13,650	-	176,873	59,061	149,500	166,500
Estimated world total, excluding the soviet Union and China	267,800	247,400	247,100	262,200	-	4,040,000	4,010,000	3,570,000	4,200,000

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Compiled from Official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture where available; otherwise Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations estimates (shown in parentheses) based on foreign service reports and other information. Estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to prewar boundaries, except as noted.

1/ Years shown refer to year of harvest. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere, which immediately follow. Thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1945 is combined with the Southern Hemisphere harvest which began late in 1945 and ended early in 1946. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Estimated totals include allowances for missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 4/ Average of less than 5 year. 5/ Estimates adjusted to prewar boundaries. 6/ Official estimates adjusted to include Alsace Lorraine. 7/ Estimates for 1944 to date take account of boundary changes and are, therefore, not comparable with earlier years shown. 8/ Estimates for 1944 to date include Southern Dobrudja and are, therefore, not strictly comparable with earlier years shown.

Table 5.- Rye: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1935-39, annual 1944-46 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/ Average 1935-39	Acreage 1944	Acreage 1945	Acreage Preliminary 1946	Yield per acre Average 1935-39	Production Average 1935-39	Production 1944	Production 1945	Production Preliminary 1946
	1,000 acres	1,800 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:									
United States	3,699	2,228	1,981	1,775	12.1	44,917	25,500	26,354	21,400
Canada	816	648	487	518	11.3	9,191	8,526	5,888	7,588
Total	4,515	2,876	2,468	2,293	-	54,108	34,026	32,242	28,988
Europe:									
Spain	3/ 1,396	(1,540)	1,483		3/ 12.8	3/17,801	19,158	(14,800)	20,078
Portugal	342	417	432	433	13.1	4,485	5,236	4,724	5,590
Switzerland	38	36	32	(35)	33.2	1,260	1,279	(1,100)	(1,200)
Italy	262	4/ 235	4/ 234	4/ 250	21.8	5,701	4/ 4,525	4/ 3,115	4/ 4,420
France	1,614	1,040	(940)	1,045	18.6	30,013	5/ 14,763	(13,800)	(19,500)
Belguim	369	(380)	(310)	(285)	38.8	14,319	(14,800)	(9,000)	(10,000)
Luxemborg	18	22	12	(17)	25.7	462	547	248	(400)
Denmark	352	485	398	341	28.4	9,983	16,220	12,204	11,417
Netherlands	559	739	534	551	36.4	20,331	18,227	(11,000)	(15,700)
Norway	13	9	7	7	31.2	405	153	177	177
Sweden	495	502	416	389	30.0	14,828	14,046	10,873	11,547
Finland 6/	578	397	369	366	24.0	13,883	6,535	(7,000)	(7,400)
Germany	10,722	9,516	-	-	28.4	304,943	255,322	-	-
Austria	901	(630)	(550)	(615)	23.4	21,098	(11,800)	(9,100)	(11,800)
Czechoslovakia	2,410	-	(2,110)	(2,100)	25.8	62,079	-	(47,000)	(51,000)
Poland	14,430	-	-	-	18.3	263,787	-	-	-
Hungary	1,585	1,337	914	1,149	18.5	29,354	25,053	11,970	14,330
Yugoslavia	629	-	371	-	13.5	8,498	-	3,635	-
Rumania	1,076	-	-	-	15.9	17,136	-	-	-
Bulgaria 7/	467	421	364	493	17.3	8,084	6,054	3,996	7,100
Greece	163	-	109	136	13.8	2,244	-	945	1,811
Lithuania	1,290	-	-	-	19.1	24,691	-	-	-
Latvia	693	-	-	-	21.6	14,944	-	-	-
Estonia	360	-	-	-	20.9	7,508	-	-	-
United Kingdom	19	120	80	61	18.7	356	3,520	2,360	(2,200)
Estimated total 8/	41,000	37,300	30,300	32,700	-	898,000	750,000	570,000	620,000
Soviet Union	53,125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	939	941	936	1,114	15.2	14,301	13,163	13,242	13,779
Argentina	1,078	811	1,407	(1,600)	9.1	9,771	7,456	11,535	(15,000)
Union of South Africa	3/ 117	-	-	-	3/ 6.8	794	1,039	846	-
Estimated world total 8/	100,900	104,300	97,500	100,000	-	1,730,000	1560,000	1385,000	1,450,000

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations

Compiled from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture where available: otherwise Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations estimates (shown in parentheses) based on foreign service reports and other information. Estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to prewar boundaries, except as noted.

1/ Years shown refer to year of harvest. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with thoses of the Southern Hemisphere, which immediately follow. Thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1945 is combined with the Southern Hemisphere harfest which began late in 1945 and ended early in 1946.

2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible.

3/ Average of less than 5 years.

4/ Official estimate adjusted to prewar boundaries.

5/ Official estimate adjusted to include Alsace Lorraine.

6/ Estimates for 1944 to date not comparable with earlier years because of change in boundaries.

7/ Estimates for 1944 to date include Southern Dobrudja and are, therefore, not strictly comparable with earlier years.

8/ Estimated totals include allowances for missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown.

Table 7.-Wheat: Prices per bushel in three exporting countries, Friday nearest midmonth, Jan.-October 1946, Weekly August-October 1946.

Date (Friday)	Hard Wheat: United States: No. 1 H.D.N.Sp. 13 pct. protein at Duluth 1/	Hard Wheat: Canada: No. 3 Canadian No.-Spg. at Fort William 2/	Hard Wheat: United States: No. 1 D.H.W. Galveston 1/	Soft Wheat: United States: No. 1 Portland 1/	Soft Wheat: Australia 1/
Friday, midmonth	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Jan. 11	174.0	137.7	190.0	165.0	153.9
Feb. 15	174.0	139.1	190.0	165.0	160.1
Mar. 15	177.0	140.5	191.5	166.6	---
Apr. 12	177.0	141.8	191.5	166.6	---
May 17	192.0	141.8	203.4	181.6	160.7
June 14	190.0	141.8	203.6	181.6	---
July 12	230.0	156.0	205.0	183.1	---
Aug. 16	207.5	156.0	206.5	181.6	---
Sept. 13	202.0	200.0	209.0	182.0	---
Oct. 11	217.0	209.0	216.5	185.0	---
Weekly					
Aug. 30	203.5	156.0	208.0	183.0	---
Sept. 6	202.0	200.0	208.0	182.0	---
20	208.0	203.0	209.5	182.0	---
27	212.0	207.0	212.5	183.5	---
Oct. 4	213.0	207.0	213.5	183.0	---
18	213.0	212.0	210.0	185.0	177.8

1/ F.o.b. spot or to arrive.
2/ Fort William quotation is in store. No. 1 Heavy Dark Northern Spring, 13 percent protein, (Duluth) plus 1/2 cent (for in-store basis) is assumed to be fairly comparable with No. 3 Canadian Northern Spring wheat (Fort William, in store)

Table 8.-Wheat: Weighted average cash price, specified markets and dates, 1945 and 1946

Month and date	All classes and grades six markets 1945	All classes and grades six markets 1946	No. 2 Hard winter Kansas City 1945	No. 2 Hard winter Kansas City 1946	No. 1 Dk.N. Spring Minneapolis 1945	No. 1 Dk.N. Spring Minneapolis 1946	No. 2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis 1945	No. 2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis 1946	No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis 1945	No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis 1946	Soft White Portland 1/ 1945	Soft White Portland 1/ 1946
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Month:												
Aug.	163.5	199.2	159.8	193.8	171.2	205.7	175.0	221.2	167.8	203.1	147.6	182.6
Sept.	165.4	204.8	162.1	196.0	168.6	209.7	174.7	217.1	171.1	208.2	150.9	182.4
Week ended												
Aug. 31	163.2	201.2	159.8	194.6	169.7	205.5	---	220.6	167.0	208.4	147.2	182.8
Sept. 7	162.4	201.4	159.4	194.2	166.7	206.3	174.5	215.5	167.4	208.3	147.6	182.0
14	164.3	202.5	161.9	195.2	167.5	207.1	175.0	216.5	169.3	206.7	149.8	182.0
21	166.7	204.8	163.1	196.3	169.8	210.0	174.6	216.5	172.7	209.3	152.6	182.0
28	168.6	210.3	165.9	200.2	170.6	216.4	174.6	218.0	175.4	211.0	153.5	183.2
Oct. 5	169.8	212.0	168.0	200.6	173.2	218.0	175.0	219.0	177.9	210.5	154.8	183.7
12	169.7	212.2	168.6	202.4	172.4	216.8	---	222.0	178.7	213.3	156.6	184.2
19	169.3	216.2	168.2	204.8	172.9	222.8	175.0	225.2	178.3	215.0	159.1	184.7

1/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations.

Table 6.- Wheat: Average closing price of May wheat futures, specified markets and dates, 1945 and 1946

Period		Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
		1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Month:							
Sept.		166.1	188.7	158.8	182.5	161.1	186.1
Week ended							
Sept.	7	162.6	188.3	155.8	181.7	---	185.6
	14	165.2	184.8	158.1	179.0	159.8	181.0
	21	167.4	187.9	159.9	182.1	161.7	185.2
	28	169.4	193.2	161.3	186.6	163.0	191.5
Oct.	5	172.6	193.3	164.1	186.4	165.4	191.4
	12	175.7	196.3	166.6	189.1	168.2	194.2
	19	173.9	193.3	164.8	186.5	166.2	191.9

Action by grain exchanges following grain ceiling increases May 13.

Chicago Board of Trade.- Effective May 13, 1946, all transactions in the then existing futures in wheat, corn, otats, barley and rye (except 1946 May rye) were prohibited except for purposes of liquidation, and provided that all such liquidation should be at or below the old ceiling prices in effect May 11. Beginning May 14, trading began in new style contracts at prices not higher than the new ceilings. Effective June 3, it was provided that trading in all futures contracts outstanding as of the close of business on June 1, should continue for all purposes at prices not to exceed the new ceiling. As of the close of business June 13, trading was stopped in all wheat and rye futures, in July and September corn, and July and September barley. Trading was resumed in wheat futures on August 26, but has not yet been started in rye futures.

Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.- New ceiling increases were put into effect on all grain futures, effective May 13. At that time wheat and oats futures were the only contracts open. Effective June 14, trading in wheat futures was suspended except for liquidation only. Trading in oats was not restricted. On July 31, trading in wheat futures was resumed without the restriction of trading for liquidation only.

Kansas City Board of Trade.-Effective May 13, trading in all grain futures was prohibited except for liquidation of contracts existing as of the close of business on May 11, with settlement at old ceiling prices prevailing prior to May 13. The only contracts open at that time were in wheat and corn. On May 20, trading was inaugurated in near style futures at the new increased ceiling levels. On June 5, trading in all wheat and corn futures was restricted to liquidation only with settlement of all outstanding contracts at the new increased ceiling levels. Trading in wheat and corn futures was suspended on June 13. Effective August 5, trading in wheat futures was resumed, and effective August 21, trading in corn futures was resumed.