

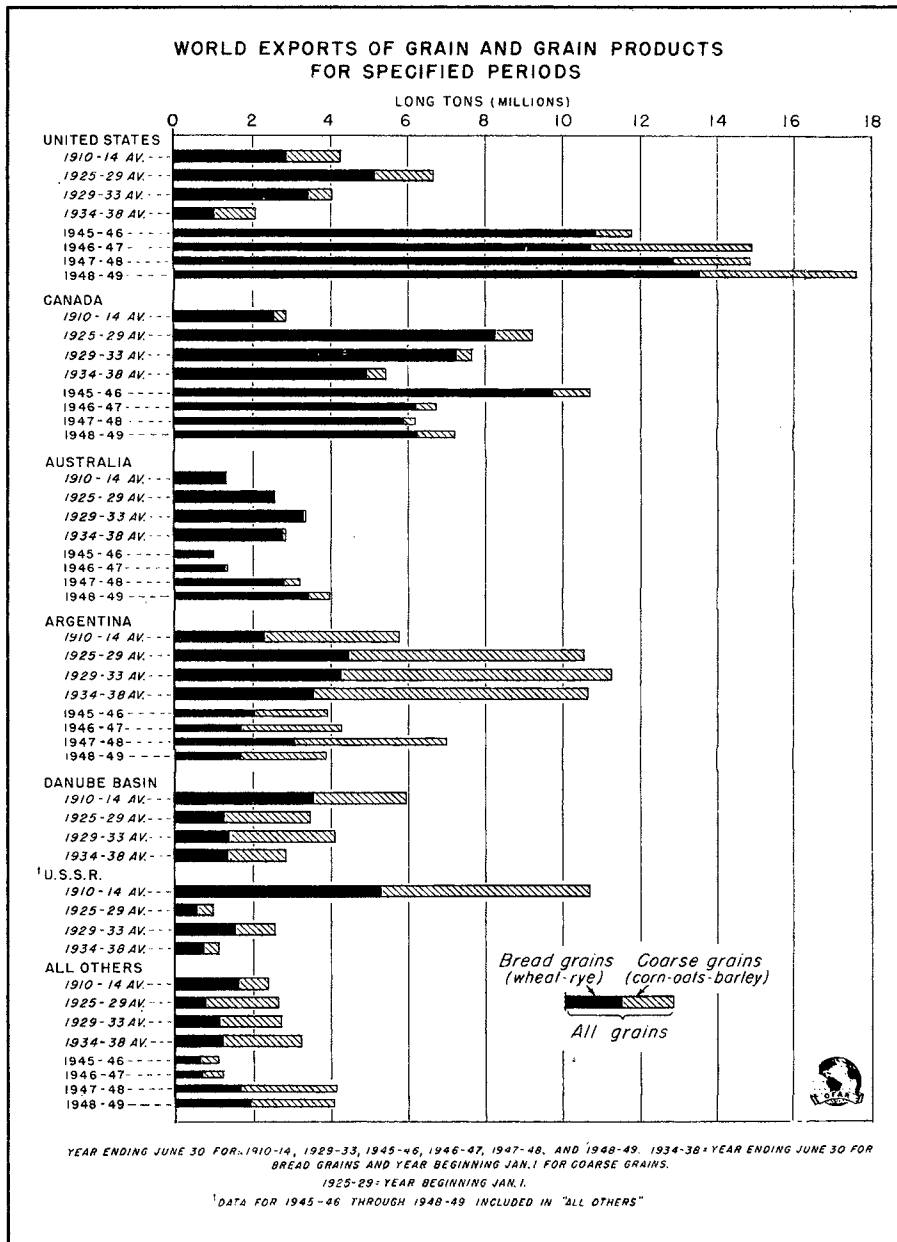
SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WS-114



SEPT.-DEC. 1949



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

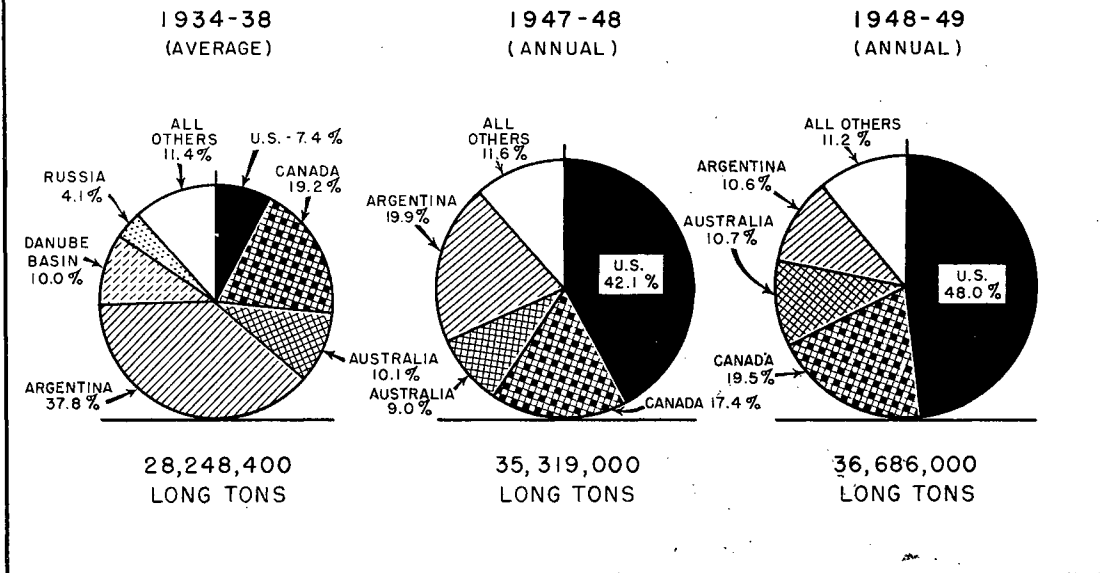
NEG. 1229

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

World exports of grain and grain products, exclusive of rice, for the year ended June 30, 1949, amounted to 36.7 million long tons. This is 4 percent above a year earlier, 30 percent

above the 1934-38 average, but 10 percent below the all-time record in 1928-29. Exports from the United States amounted to almost half of the 1948-49 world total.

ORIGIN OF WORLD EXPORTS OF GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

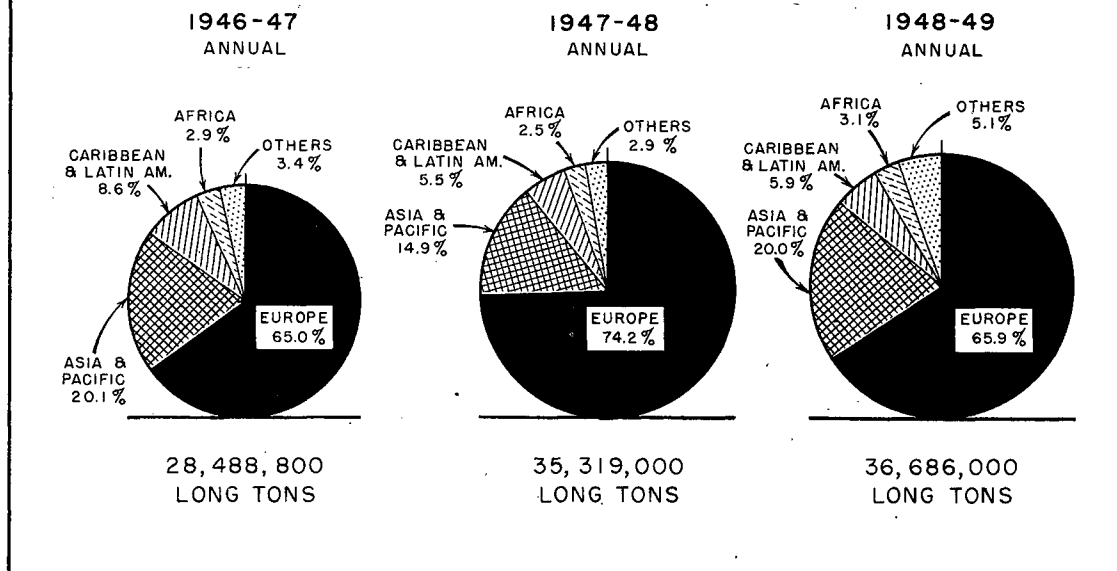
NEG. 1235

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

Four countries - the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina - exported 89 percent of the world total grain exports in 1948-49 against about 75 percent in 1929-38. ECA

and military financing were a major factor in the very large exports from the U. S.

DESTINATION OF WORLD EXPORTS OF GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1234

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

Exports in 1948-49 were routed mainly to deficit areas in Europe and the Far East. Compared with a year earlier,

a reduction in exports to Europe was more than offset by increased exports to Asiatic areas.

THE WHEAT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, December 2, 1949

SUMMARY

Exports of wheat and products in grain equivalent in 1949-50 will be smaller than in recent years as the result of an improved supply position in importing countries following two generally satisfactory crops. Exports from the four principal exporting countries -- United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina -- may total about 850 million bushels compared with 908 million bushels shipped in 1948-49 and 893 million in 1947-48. Other exporting countries, including the Soviet Union, may possibly export 50-75 million bushels compared with about 50 million bushels in each of the past two years.

Exports of wheat and products from the United States in 1949-50 are now expected to total about 400 million bushels, compared with 501 million in 1948-49. Exports in July-October totaled about 124 million bushels, considerably less than the record 202 million for the same period a year earlier. The size of United States exports during this period were affected not only by the generally reduced demand by importing countries, but also by very limited sales to Wheat Agreement countries using ECA funds. The maximum price under the agreement is below our domestic level and up to October 28, no provision had been made for subsidizing exports financed by ECA funds to such countries. The rate of exports is expected to be increased by a program, effective October 28, which provides for CCC payment of the export subsidy on such shipments. United States sales under the Wheat Agreement from August 1 through December 1 totaled about 24 million bushels, or only about 14 percent of the total annual export quota of 168 million.

Exports of grain and products from the United States in 1948-49 were not only the largest in our history, but also larger than those of any other one country in a single year. Exports of this enormous size were made possible by the use of ECA and military funds which, in the case of wheat and products, accounted for about 75 percent of the total.

World breadgrain production in 1949, now estimated at about 207 million long tons, is only slightly smaller than the 213 million tons produced in 1948, and is a little above the 1935-39 average of 204 million tons. Wheat production is estimated at 166 million tons (6,185 million bushels) against 171 million tons (6,385 million bushels) in 1948 and 161 million tons (6,015 million bushels) in 1935-39.

Wheat supplies in the United States for 1949-50 are now estimated at 1,432 million bushels. The July 1, 1949 carry-over of old wheat was 306 million bushels and the crop is estimated at 1,126 million bushels. Domestic disappearance is expected to total about 700 million bushels, so

that about 730 million bushels would be available for export in 1949-50 and carry-over July 1, 1950. If exports total 400 million bushels, a carry-over of about 330 million bushels would remain. This compares with the prewar average of 235 million and the record high of 631 in 1942.

Disappearance in July-September 1949 totaled 304 million bushels, against 335 million in the same quarter in 1948, 322 million in 1947 and 304 million in 1946. Of this total disappearance, 139 million bushels were processed into flour and breakfast food for domestic use and export, about 32 million used for seed and 83 million exported as grain, which leaves about 50 million for feed use.

Current cash prices are generally slightly above loan levels, with the exception of soft red winter, market supplies of which are large enough to depress prices moderately below loan rates. Current prices are considerably higher than early season levels. On July 2 the prices of hard winter at Kansas City reached a low of 35 cents under the loan. Very large quantities have been placed under loan. This has greatly reduced selling by growers who probably will defer large-scale selling until they can realize at least the loan plus charges.

About 75 million acres may be seeded for harvest in 1950 if an allowance is made for the increase in allotments provided for in Public Law 272 and also for overplanting. With average yields of 15 bushels per acre, this would result in a crop of about 1,125 million bushels, or about the same as in 1949, when the acreage was larger but yields smaller. Domestic disappearance of wheat in 1950-51 is again likely to total about 700 million bushels. If exports should total 400 million bushels, carry-over on July 1, 1951 would be about 350 million bushels. Prices for wheat in 1950-51 are expected again to average about the support level. Under the 1949 Agricultural Act the support for the 1950 crop is unchanged at 90 percent of parity. If we assume a decline of 5 percent in the parity index from the June 1949 level, the support for the 1950 crop would be about 10 cents less than the \$1.95 national level to growers on the 1949 crop.

Civilian consumption of flour in 1948-49 was 137 pounds per capita against 140 pounds in 1947-48 and 152 pounds for the 1935-39 average. Consumption of wheat breakfast foods, in terms of flour equivalent, is 2.9 pounds for 1947-48 and 1948-49 against 3.1 in 1935-39.

THE DOMESTIC WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND.- An abnormal world demand for bread grains made it possible to move the excess over domestic needs from five billion-bushel wheat crops produced in 1944-48, and to minimize the increase in the size of the carry-over on July 1, 1949 (table 7).

In 1932-41, the supply of wheat in continental United States averaged 982 million bushels consisting of carry-in of old wheat, 235; production, 738, and imports for domestic use, 9. Total disappearance averaged 721, consisting of food, 475; feed, 122; seed, 81; and exports and shipments 43. Carry-over stocks at the end of this period were much larger than at the beginning.

Net exports from the United States have exceeded 300 million bushels only in 1914-15, 1920-21, and each of the past 4 years beginning in 1945-46 (table 7). Very small United States wheat crops in 1933-36 together with drives toward greater self-sufficiency in many importing countries greatly reduced exports in the 30's and the war curtailed shipping in the early 40's. In the 35 years since 1909, leaving out the years of net imports, net exports averaged 169 million bushels.

Wheat prices to growers advanced from an average of 67 cents per bushel in 1940-41 to a record of \$2.81 in mid-January 1948, and a record season average of \$2.29 for the 1947 crop. From 1938 to late 1944 the loan program, which reflected the general rise in prices farmers pay, was the most important factor in domestic wheat prices. From 1942 through 1945 wheat feeding was exceptionally heavy and very large quantities of wheat were used for war industrial purposes. Beginning in early 1945 exports, including shipments under various foreign aid programs, became the most important price factor.

In 1947-48, United States wheat prices reflected the unavailability of feed grains for export, the additional world demand resulting from short crops in importing countries, and the continued rise in the general price level. With the harvest of the near-record crop in 1948 and favorable crops in importing countries, the loan program again became an important price factor. The price to growers for the 1948-49 crop averaged about 1 cent below the \$2.00 loan level (table 8).

Carry-over July 1, 1950 May Be
Somewhat Larger than Year Earlier

United States wheat supplies are now estimated at 1,432 million bushels. This supply is 52 million bushels less than the 1,484 million in 1948-49; but is the fifth largest of record. The July 1 carry-over of old wheat was 306 million bushels ^{1/} (revised from 293 million) and the crop is currently estimated at 1,126 million bushels, which is the fourth largest crop of record. Domestic disappearance in the year

^{1/} The carry-over July 1, 1949 of 306 million bushels is all old wheat. The 232 million bushels reported as owned by CCC on that date included new wheat and it cannot, therefore, be concluded that 76 percent of the carry-over was CCC owned. Figures are not available on how much new wheat had been purchased by CCC prior to July 1.

beginning July 1 may total about 700 million (Civilian and military food 485, feed 130, seed 88, and shipments to territories 4) so that about 730 million would be available for export in 1949-50 and carry-over July 1, 1950. If exports total 400 million a carry-over July 1, 1950 of about 330 million bushels would remain. This compares with the prewar average of 235 million bushels and the record high of 631 million in 1942.

1949-50 Exports Now Expected to
Total 400 Million Bushels

Exports of wheat and products from the United States in 1949-50 are now expected to total about 400 million bushels, compared with 501 million in 1948-49. Exports in July-October totaled about 124 million bushels, considerably less than the record 202 million for the same period a year earlier. The size of United States exports have been affected not only by the general reduced demand by importing countries but also by very limited sales to Wheat Agreement countries using ECA funds. The maximum price under the agreement is below our domestic level and up to October 28, no provision had been made for subsidizing exports financed by ECA funds to such countries. The rate of exports are expected to be increased by a program, effective October 28, which provides for CCC payment of the export subsidy on such shipments. United States sales under the Wheat Agreement from August 1 through December 1 totaled about 24 million bushels, or only about 14 percent of the total annual export quota of 168 million.

The procurement of wheat for export was largely transferred from CCC to private traders, effective November 1. With the exception of the occupied zones, and Greece, Austria and Trieste, any country is now permitted to procure wheat through private channels. The areas named will continue to be furnished by CCC.

Wheat Fed in July-September above
Same Quarter Past Two Years; Total
Disappearance Reduced

Use of wheat for feed, at an estimated 50 million bushels, is above the corresponding period in the past two years, when it was about 20 million bushels, but it is below the large quantities fed in 1942-46. Liberal feeding of wheat in the past quarter results from there being large quantities of wheat which were off grade because of moisture damage.

The complete picture of supply and distribution in July-September is as follows: Supplies totaled 1,432 million bushels, consisting of 306 million old wheat carried over July 1, 1949 and estimated production of 1,126 million bushels. With October stocks estimated at 1,128 million bushels, disappearance amounted to 304 million bushels. This disappearance compares with 335 million bushels for the same quarter in 1948, about 322 million in 1947 and 304 million in 1946. Of the 304 million this year, 139 million were processed into flour and breakfast food for domestic use and export, about 32 million used for seed and 83 million exported as grain, which leaves 50 million as a residual as feed use.

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Wheat Stocks on October 1 Equal to 8-Year Average

Wheat stocks on October 1 totaled 1,128 million bushels (table 11). This is equivalent to the average October 1 stocks of the preceding 8 years. It was exceeded in 4 of those years, but topped the other 4 years.

The October 1 total include the Crop Reporting Board's estimates of nearly 460 million bushels on farms, 265 million bushels in interior mills, elevators and warehouses, and 133 million bushels at merchant mills. Also included are 261 million bushels of commercial stocks at terminals, reported by the Production and Marketing Administration, and over 9 million bushels owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation in transit or in storages under CCC control not otherwise included in the estimates by positions. The off-farm portion of the total, 668 million bushels, is the largest since October 1, 1942, and compares with 603 million a year earlier and 398 million in 1946. Stocks at interior mills, elevators and warehouses are largest of record; terminal stocks the largest since 1942, but merchant mill stocks are near the usual level.

Wheat Prices Around Loan Levels

Cash prices are generally slightly above loan levels, with the exception of soft red winter. On December 1 the price of No. 2 Hard Winter ordinary protein at Kansas City was \$2.22, 2 cents above the loan, No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minneapolis was \$2.25, 3 cent above the loan, and No. 1 Soft White at Portland was \$2.22, 6 cents above. Market supplies of soft winter wheat are relatively large and prices at St. Louis and Chicago on December 1 were 5 and 9 cents respectively under the loan. Current prices are considerably higher than earlier in the season. On July 2, the price of hard winter at Kansas City reached a low of \$1.85, or 35 cents under the loan.

Wheat under loan and purchase agreement from the 1949 crop through October 31 totaled 281-1/2 million bushels against 217 million from the 1948 crop a year earlier. In addition, by October 31, 1949, about 4-1/2 million bushels of 1948 wheat had been resealed. Although the 1949 crop is 162 million bushels smaller than the 1948 crop, the total to be placed as collateral and under agreement is expected to equal or even exceed the 364 million bushels for the 1949 crop. The larger quantities to date, which reflect low early season prices, have greatly reduced selling by growers. Growers probably will defer larger-scale selling until they can at least realize the loan plus charges. Some increase in marketings of hard wheats took place when the price rose slightly above the loan in late September and parts of October. Some wheat was sold in order to make space for the storage of sorghum grains, the prevailing price for which was at a considerable discount below the support level. In some areas the storage problem was related to the need for space for corn and soybeans.

The Outlook for 1950 Wheat-- Brief Revised Statement

Highlights of the wheat outlook for 1950-51 include a slight decline in wheat prices, acreage allotments for the first time since 1943 and a relatively favorable export demand.

The national acreage allotment of 68.9 million acres for the 1950 crop announced on July 14 is being revised in line with Public Law 272 which was signed by the President in August. If an allowance is made for the increase in allotments and for overplanting, about 75 million acres may be seeded. With average yields of 15 bushels per acre, the resulting crop would be about 1,125 million bushels.

Domestic disappearance of wheat in 1950-51 is again likely to total about 700 million bushels. If exports total 400 million bushels, carry-over on July 1, 1951 would be about 350 million bushels. Before the war, stocks averaged 235 million bushels. The record carry-over was 631 million in 1942.

The 400 million-bushel allowance for export in 1950-51 is, of course, very tentative. The quantity we ship abroad will depend considerably on the size and distribution of the world crop. In addition, the financial and political role played by the United States in world affairs will continue very important in determining the size of our export.

If the wheat crop exceeds the 1,125 million-bushel figure, or if exports fail to reach the 400 million-bushel level, stocks on July 1, 1951 would rise above the 350 million bushel estimate.

Prices for wheat in 1950-51 are expected again to average about the support level. Under the 1949 Agricultural Act, the support for the 1950 crop is unchanged at 90 percent of parity. 2/ If we assume a decline of 5 percent in the parity index from the June 1949 level, the support for the 1950 crop would be about 10 cents less than the \$1.95 national level to growers on the 1949 crop.

Food Consumption of Wheat Continues Downward Trend

Civilian consumption of flour in 1948-49 was 137 pounds per capita against 140 pounds in 1947-48 and 152 pounds for the 1935-39 average. The figures for these two years have been recalculated using revised data published by the Bureau of Census following the release of the 1947 Census of Manufactures. The revised figures of per capita flour consumption are about the same as those determined before Census revisions.

Civilian consumption of wheat breakfast foods, in terms of flour equivalent, based on the 1947 Census of Manufactures is 2.9 pounds for 1947-48 and 1948-49 against 3.1 in 1935-39. In terms of the actual weight of breakfast foods, consumption in 1947-48 and 1948-49 was 3.3 pounds per capita against 3.4 in 1935-39.

2/ Preliminary calculations involving certain assumptions as to prices paid, exports, etc., appear to indicate that if this legislation remains unchanged, parity for the crops of 1951, 1952, and 1953 will continue to be based on the old formula, while the minimum loan rates may be reduced somewhat from the present 90 percent level, the extent depending upon the effectiveness of controls in reducing supplies.

Table 1.- Wheat consumption, total and specified per capita use
by civilian population ^{1/}

| Year beginning July | Total | | Per capita consumption ^{2/} | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--|
| | civilian food use | Total wheat | Flour | Breakfast cereals | | |
| | ^{1/} | | | weight | In terms of flour | |
| | <u>Mil. bu.</u> | <u>Pounds</u> | <u>Pounds</u> | <u>Pounds</u> | <u>Pounds</u> | |
| Average | | | | | | |
| 1935-39 ^{3/} | 475 | 220 | 152 | 3.4 | 3.1 | |
| 1947 | 485 | 200 | <u>4/140</u> | <u>5/3.3</u> | 2.9 | |
| 1948 | 479 | 195 | <u>4/137</u> | <u>5/3.3</u> | 2.9 | |

^{1/} Includes military personnel eating out of civilian supplies.

^{2/} Includes breakfast food milled outside of the commercial milling industry.

^{3/} Calendar years.

^{4/} Determination recognizes that flour exports were at a longer extraction rate than was domestic flour.

^{5/} Comparable to the unrevised 3.5 pounds for 1947-48 (3.7 for 1935-39) previously used, determinations for which were made by using different conversion factors than at present and also by making allowance for wheat used in combination with other grains. No allowance is now made for the latter.

Wheat food use as here used is calculated at the time wheat is processed rather than when distributed to consumers because no data on total flour stocks are available. Flour stocks are usually at a low level on July 1 and ordinarily do not change materially from one year to another. The use of wheat for food has been computed as follows: Total grind by commercial mills as expanded by Bureau of Census from reports received, plus quantities estimated by the Crop Reporting Board as ground at local mills for home use or exchanged for flour, plus estimated breakfast food produced outside of the commercial flour-milling industry, plus dutiable imports of flour, less exports ^{3/} and shipments of flour and other wheat food products, less military procurement.

In estimating consumption for 1939-47 the Bureau of Agricultural Economics used millings reported to the Bureau of the Census expanded to represent the output of all mills. The expanded Census figures are now in process of being re-examined with a view to revision on the basis of data from the 1947 Census of Manufactures. During 1944 the adjusted flour production figures prepared by the Bureau of Census were improved greatly and beginning with 1945 little revision is expected. On the other hand, expanded figures on production for 1941-43 may turn out to be too high.

^{1/} Exports of flour include quantities milled in bond from both imported and domestic wheat and domestic flour fed in.

THE CURRENT WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND.- On July 1, 1943, stocks of wheat in the four principal exporting countries--United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina--were a record 1,737 million bushels, almost four times the 1935-39 average of 458 million. By July 1945, however, they were down to 818 million bushels, and by July 1946 they were further reduced to 387 millions. Greatly increased disappearance was caused by wartime depletion of food supplies in importing countries and by poor crops in many areas. Stocks in these four countries on July 1, 1946 were the smallest since 1938 and were about 16 percent less than the 1935-39 average. On July 1, 1948 these stocks had increased to 536 million bushels, and on July 1, 1949 to 638 million bushels. While stocks of this size cannot be considered large, they are 39 percent above the 1935-39 average of 458 million bushels.

U. S. Exports of Grain and Grain Products in 1948-49 Establish All-time Record

The aid of United States farmers in relieving shortages of vitally needed grains in deficit countries during the past four postwar years (1945-46 through 1948-49) constitutes a record that has never been equaled by any other country. In that 4 year period, world exports of grain and grain products in terms of grain totaled 129.0 million long tons of which 59.2 million tons, or almost 46 percent, came from this country alone. The extent of foreign dependence on the United States for lightening the burden of postwar shortages is emphasized by the fact that before the war (1934-38), this country on the average supplied only 7.4 percent of the world's total grain exports.

The 1948-49 season was the peak marketing year of this 4-year period. During that year, United States exports of grain and grain products amounted to 17.6 million long tons, or 48 percent of the world total. This was not only the largest annual export in our history, but also the largest quantity of grain ever exported by any one country in a single year.

Wheat and flour in 1948-49 accounted for 77 percent of the total grain exports from the United States. Exports of this enormous size were made possible by the use of ECA and military funds. Of the wheat and flour exports, about 40 percent were financed by ECA and another 35 percent by the military.

World Grain Situation Improved: Wheat Trade in 1949-50 Reduced

The 1948-49 season as a whole represented a year of transition from the critical grain shortages of previous postwar years. Both bread grains and feed grains were in better supply and a generally easier situation prevailed. Bread rations were lifted entirely in many countries and

improved in others. - The year was marked also by; the dissolution of the International Emergency Food Committee and the activities of its Committee on Cereals with respect to the international allocation of grains and grain products; the negotiation and ratification of an International Wheat Agreement; and a continuation of the postwar trend toward bilateral trade agreements for the purchase and sale of grain.

Origin of world exports of grain and products, 1948-49 with comparisons are shown in table 5. Destination of such world exports for the past three years are shown in table 6. Table 4 shows the destination of U. S. exports of wheat and flour by countries for 1948 49 with comparisons.

As a result of the improved grain situation in importing countries, world trade in wheat and products both for the United States and for the world total will be less in 1949-50 than in 1948-49. Exports of wheat and flour in 1949-50 from the four principal exporting countries--United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina--may total about 850 million bushels compared with 908 million bushels shipped in 1948-49 and 893 million in 1947-48. Other exporting countries, including the Soviet Union, may possibly export 50-75 million bushels compared with about 50 million bushels in each of the past two years.

World Bread grain Production in 1949

Slightly below 1948 but above Average 4/.

World breadgrain production in 1949, now estimated at about 207 million long tons, is only slightly smaller than the 213 million tons produced in 1948, and is a little above the 1935-39 average of 204 million tons.

The present estimate of 6,185 million bushels (166 million long tons) for the current wheat crop (table 2) which compares with 6,385 million bushels (171 million tons) in 1948 and 6,015 million bushels (161 million tons) in 1935-39, is 100 million bushels larger than the first estimate by the Department issued in September. 5/ In Europe a number of countries now report crop outturns larger than originally forecast. Prospects for the crop in important producing Southern Hemisphere countries are also better than early-season reports indicated. An increase of 40 million bushels in the world rye total reflects larger yields in Europe than reported earlier (table 3).

The United States crop of 1,126 million bushels is the sixth consecutive crop of over a billion bushels against the 1935-39 average of 759 million bushels. The harvest of 367 million bushels in Canada is also well above the prewar average, though considerably smaller than the level of production during the war years. Mexico's production was slightly less than last year's outturn, but it too is above average. Eye production in North America was sharply below last year's crop and only about 55 percent of average.

4/ From the December World Summary of Breadgrain Production, published by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S.D.A.

5/ Foreign Crops and Markets September 26, 1949.

Wheat production in Europe, excluding the Soviet Union, is now estimated at 1,465 million bushels, compared with the prewar average of 1,595 million. The reduction is attributed principally to smaller acreage, with yields for the Continent apparently near the prewar level. Yields were outstandingly high in the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark and the United Kingdom. Very good yields were also reported for Germany and France. Drought brought the yields in Spain and Portugal well below average, but even so, outturns were better than anticipated on the basis of earlier reports. Yields in the important-producing Balkan group were also believed to be generally below average.

European rye production is now placed at 705 million bushels, an increase of 40 million bushels over the previous estimate. Better yields than had been expected in Germany account for a good part of the increase. The current estimate for the Continent falls midway between last year's poor outturn and the prewar average.

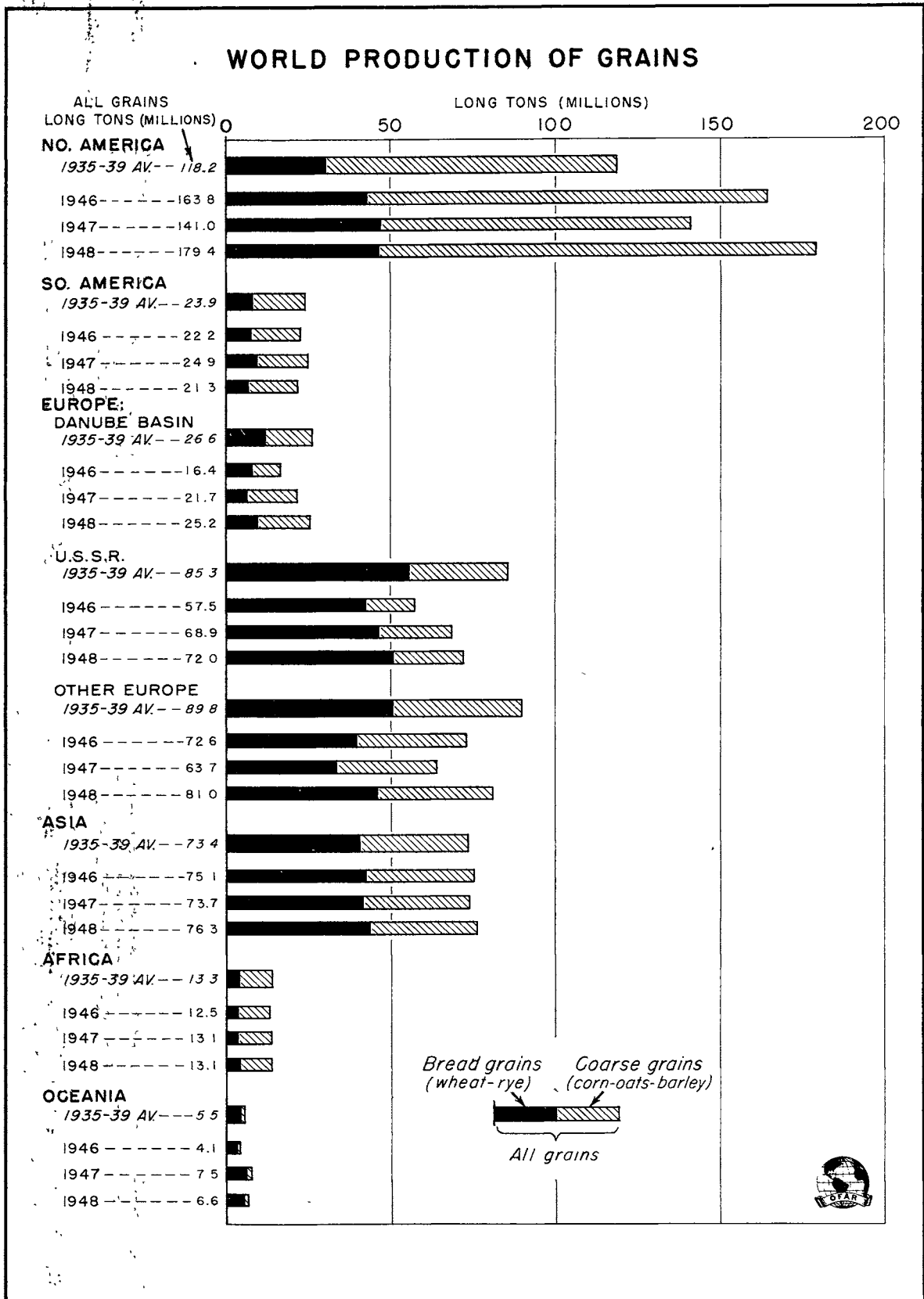
In the Soviet Union, grain yields were indicated to be below the prewar average. The wheat crop is estimated at 1.1 billion bushels. That would be about 10 percent below the 1935-39 production, while the wheat acreage is believed to be about back to the prewar level. Unfavorable weather during and following harvest, is reported to have caused considerable damage. Rye production is placed at 925 million bushels. The above-average crop was attributed to a substantial expansion in the rye acreage in recent years.

Wheat production in Asia, estimated at 1,480 million bushels, shows very little change from the previous figure. Both acreage and production were about average. In Turkey, the only rye producer of any significance in Asia, acreage was larger than in 1935-39, but yields were considerably below average.

In Africa wheat production is still placed at about 156 million bushels. This is somewhat above average as well as larger than the 1948 crop. Better-than-average yields in French North Africa account for the above-average harvest. Rye is of little significance in this area, the Union of South Africa's production of around 800,000 bushels amounting to about 80 percent of the total produced in Africa.

In South America the harvest of small grains is just getting underway. Growing conditions have been generally favorable for grain crops and present prospects are for a wheat outturn of 275 million bushels. Such a harvest would be about at the 1935-39 level. The Argentine crop is expected to be about 210 million bushels against 191 million a year ago. Conditions have been favorable resulting in above average yields, but the acreage was considerably below average. In Chile, the second producer of importance, drought is reported to have damaged the crop. Rye production for South America is expected to be about average.

Wheat production in Australia is expected to be about the same as the 190 million in 1948, which would be larger than average. Acreage is about the same as in 1935-39, but yield prospects are better than average.



U S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1231

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

The 1948-49 season was important in that it represented a year in which the critical grain shortages of previous postwar years were eased. World production of both bread grains and coarse

grains in 1948 was considerably larger than in 1947 and exceeded substantially the 1935-39 average.

Table 2. - WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1947-49 1/

| Continent and country | Acreage 2/ | | | | | Yield per acre 3/ | | | | | Production | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Average | | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 1/ | Average | | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 1/ | Average | | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 1/ |
| | 1935-39 | 1940-44 | | | | 1935-39 | 1940-44 | | | | 1935-39 | 1940-44 | | | |
| acres | acres | acres | acres | acres | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels | |
| NORTH AMERICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 25,595 | 22,466 | 24,260 | 24,106 | 27,541 | 12.2 | 18.8 | 14.1 | 16.3 | 13.4 | 312,399 | 422,559 | 341,758 | 393,345 | 367,406 |
| Mexico..... | 1,244 | 1,394 | 1,233 | 1,483 | 1,310 | 11.5 | 11.2 | 12.6 | 12.4 | 13.2 | 14,284 | 15,624 | 15,501 | 18,372 | 17,269 |
| United States..... | 57,293 | 54,017 | 74,389 | 71,904 | 75,481 | 13.2 | 17.1 | 18.4 | 17.9 | 14.9 | 758,629 | 925,984 | 1,367,186 | 1,288,406 | 1,126,226 |
| Estimated total 5/..... | 84,170 | 77,930 | 99,930 | 97,540 | 104,380 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,086,000 | 1,365,000 | 1,725,000 | 1,700,000 | 1,511,000 |
| EUROPE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania..... | 99 | 123 | 130 | - | - | 15.2 | 11.2 | 15.4 | - | - | 1,507 | 1,381 | 2,000 | - | - |
| Austria..... | 630 | 545 | 530 | 540 | 550 | 25.3 | 21.7 | 18.3 | 20.4 | 25.5 | 15,942 | 11,800 | 9,700 | 11,000 | 14,000 |
| Belgium..... | 402 | 492 | 220 | 385 | 420 | 40.2 | 36.2 | 29.5 | 39.1 | 52.1 | 16,150 | 17,820 | 6,500 | 15,065 | 21,865 |
| Bulgaria..... | 3,362 | 3,330 | 3,680 | - | - | 20.5 | 16.1 | - | - | - | 69,080 | 53,500 | - | - | - |
| Czechoslovakia..... | 2,175 | 2,175 | 2,140 | 2,147 | 2,075 | 26.2 | 23.0 | 17.3 | 24.2 | 27.0 | 57,000 | 50,000 | 37,000 | 52,000 | 56,000 |
| Denmark..... | 319 | 151 | 60 | 170 | 212 | 45.4 | 41.5 | 33.3 | 54.5 | 52.9 | 14,470 | 6,264 | 2,000 | 9,259 | 11,207 |
| Finland..... | 230 | 322 | 420 | 425 | 422 | 26.5 | 19.0 | 18.1 | 24.0 | 22.5 | 6,100 | 6,134 | 7,600 | 10,200 | 9,500 |
| France..... | 12,560 | 11,300 | 9,250 | 11,100 | 11,120 | 22.8 | 21.2 | 16.2 | 27.0 | 25.6 | 286,510 | 240,000 | 150,000 | 300,000 | 285,000 |
| Germany..... | 4,250 | - | - | - | - | 34.6 | - | - | - | - | 147,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Greece..... | 2,172 | 2,250 | - | 2,105 | 1,849 | 14.0 | 9.6 | - | 14.7 | 15.2 | 30,425 | 21,500 | - | 30,931 | 28,094 |
| Hungary..... | 4,091 | 4,080 | 3,100 | - | - | 22.3 | 19.5 | 14.8 | - | - | 91,210 | 79,762 | 46,000 | - | - |
| Ireland..... | 225 | 499 | 580 | 540 | 375 | 34.2 | 33.5 | 29.3 | 34.3 | 37.3 | 7,689 | 16,735 | 17,000 | 18,500 | 14,000 |
| Italy..... | 12,577 | 12,464 | 11,500 | 11,860 | 12,100 | 22.1 | 19.7 | 17.8 | 21.1 | 21.9 | 278,366 | 245,812 | 205,000 | 250,000 | 265,000 |
| Luxembourg..... | 47 | 42 | 20 | 40 | 45 | 25.9 | 22.3 | 20.0 | 27.5 | 26.7 | 1,215 | 936 | 400 | 1,100 | 1,200 |
| Netherlands..... | 333 | 352 | 212 | 244 | 256 | 45.7 | 35.9 | 35.4 | 46.0 | 60.6 | 15,217 | 12,639 | 7,500 | 11,235 | 15,521 |
| Norway..... | 80 | 108 | 86 | 81 | 76 | 29.9 | 23.7 | 23.5 | 34.3 | 29.7 | 2,391 | 2,560 | 2,020 | 2,779 | 2,260 |
| Poland..... | 3,260 | - | - | - | - | 22.7 | - | - | - | - | 74,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Portugal..... | 1,720 | - | 1,680 | 1,692 | 1,606 | 10.7 | - | 7.6 | 7.0 | 8.1 | 18,400 | - | 12,781 | 11,831 | 13,035 |
| Rumania..... | 6,900 | 5,600 | - | - | - | 16.2 | 14.3 | - | - | - | 112,000 | 80,000 | - | - | - |
| Spain..... | 11,253 | 9,300 | 9,900 | 9,900 | 9,800 | 14.0 | 11.1 | 10.4 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 157,986 | 103,000 | 103,000 | 110,000 | 110,000 |
| Sweden..... | 740 | 700 | 723 | 780 | 761 | 35.6 | 24.0 | 20.3 | 33.1 | 33.7 | 26,351 | 16,834 | 14,660 | 25,805 | 25,610 |
| Switzerland..... | 183 | 225 | 225 | 211 | 206 | 33.1 | 35.2 | 30.5 | 33.9 | 34.6 | 6,050 | 7,929 | 6,860 | 7,150 | 7,128 |
| United Kingdom..... | 1,843 | 2,655 | 2,163 | 2,279 | 1,964 | 33.8 | 35.0 | 28.8 | 38.7 | 40.6 | 62,361 | 95,656 | 62,250 | 88,144 | 79,744 |
| Yugoslavia..... | 5,400 | 4,900 | - | - | - | 18.1 | 15.7 | - | - | - | 97,700 | 77,000 | - | - | - |
| Estimated total 5/..... | 74,860 | 70,020 | 64,820 | 69,380 | 68,800 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,595,000 | 1,245,000 | 1,005,000 | 1,455,000 | 1,465,000 |
| U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) | 104,000 | - | 73,000 | 95,000 | 103,000 | 11.9 | - | 11.6 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 1,240,000 | - | 850,000 | 1,025,000 | 1,100,000 |

Table 3. - RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1947-49 1/

| Continent and country | Acreage 2/ | | | | | Yield per acre 3/ | | | | | Production | | | | |
|--|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | Average | | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 4/ | Average | | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 4/ | Average | | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 4/ |
| | 1935-39 | 1940-44 | | | | 1935-39 | 1940-44 | | | | 1935-39 | 1940-44 | | | |
| acres | acres | acres | acres | acres | bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels | |
| NORTH AMERICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 816: | 911: | 1,156: | 2,103: | 1,181: | 11.3: | 14.5: | 11.4: | 12.0: | 8.5: | 9,191: | 13,222: | 13,217: | 25,340: | 10,011 |
| United States..... | 3,699: | 3,071: | 2,010: | 2,097: | 1,586: | 12.1: | 12.2: | 12.9: | 12.6: | 11.9: | 44,917: | 37,547: | 25,975: | 26,388: | 18,831 |
| Total..... | 4,515: | 3,982: | 3,166: | 4,200: | 2,767: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | 54,108: | 50,769: | 39,192: | 51,728: | 28,842 |
| EUROPE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria..... | 881: | 672: | 596: | 640: | 675: | 23.4: | 19.9: | 19.1: | 20.3: | 23.7: | 20,611: | 13,400: | 11,400: | 13,000: | 16,000 |
| Belgium..... | 369: | 361: | 230: | 235: | 235: | 38.8: | 36.5: | 37.8: | 37.0: | 43.0: | 14,319: | 13,160: | 8,700: | 8,700: | 10,106 |
| Bulgaria..... | 635: | 453: | 746: | -: | -: | 17.6: | 11.9: | -: | -: | -: | 11,150: | 5,372: | -: | -: | - |
| Czechoslovakia..... | 2,350: | 2,140: | 2,100: | 1,797: | 1,705: | 26.0: | 23.8: | 20.5: | 24.5: | 28.7: | 61,000: | 51,000: | 43,000: | 44,000: | 49,000 |
| Denmark..... | 354: | 467: | 259: | 413: | 474: | 28.2: | 32.2: | 27.3: | 38.1: | 37.0: | 9,973: | 15,032: | 7,059: | 15,747: | 17,519 |
| Finland..... | 500: | 426: | 400: | 375: | -: | 24.6: | 18.7: | 21.0: | 22.0: | -: | 12,300: | 7,946: | 8,400: | 8,200: | 8,000 |
| France..... | 1,614: | 1,145: | 1,170: | 1,460: | 1,320: | 18.6: | 16.3: | 15.1: | 18.2: | 18.6: | 30,013: | 18,700: | 17,700: | 26,500: | 24,600 |
| Germany..... | 7,035: | -: | -: | -: | -: | 29.1: | -: | -: | -: | -: | 205,000: | -: | -: | -: | - |
| Greece..... | 163: | 140: | 158: | 140: | 110: | 13.8: | 11.4: | 10.8: | 14.6: | 14.5: | 2,244: | 1,590: | 1,700: | 2,047: | 1,600 |
| Hungary..... | 1,585: | 1,522: | 1,210: | -: | -: | 18.5: | 18.3: | 14.5: | -: | -: | 29,354: | 27,912: | 17,500: | -: | - |
| Italy..... | 256: | 251: | 250: | 260: | 260: | 21.8: | 21.1: | 17.2: | 19.2: | 19.2: | 5,580: | 5,306: | 4,300: | 5,000: | 5,000 |
| Luxembourg..... | 18: | 21: | 13: | 18: | 16: | 25.7: | 22.3: | 19.8: | 25.5: | 25.0: | 462: | 468: | 257: | 459: | 400 |
| Netherlands..... | 560: | 675: | 448: | 454: | 467: | 36.4: | 29.7: | 27.9: | 33.1: | 41.9: | 20,394: | 20,031: | 12,506: | 15,046: | 19,614 |
| Norway..... | 13: | 9: | 3: | 3: | 3: | 31.2: | 21.9: | 26.3: | 39.0: | 32.7: | 405: | 197: | 79: | 117: | 98 |
| Poland..... | 13,425: | -: | -: | -: | -: | 21.2: | -: | -: | -: | -: | 284,000: | -: | -: | -: | - |
| Portugal..... | 620: | -: | 704: | 701: | 705: | 8.9: | -: | 8.5: | 7.3: | 7.8: | 5,500: | -: | 5,956: | 5,141: | 5,511 |
| Rumania..... | 640: | 530: | -: | -: | -: | 15.6: | 13.4: | -: | -: | -: | 10,000: | 7,100: | -: | -: | - |
| Spain..... | 1,415: | 1,550: | 1,550: | 1,550: | 1,600:5/ | 13.6: | 11.0: | 11.0: | 11.6: | 12.3:5/ | 19,205: | 17,000: | 17,000: | 18,000: | 19,700 |
| Sweden..... | 495: | 518: | 285: | 395: | 335: | 30.0: | 26.7: | 19.7: | 32.1: | 32.9: | 14,828: | 13,816: | 5,614: | 12,676: | 11,023 |
| Switzerland..... | 38: | 34: | 31: | 30: | 29: | 33.2: | 35.0: | 31.5: | 34.9: | 33.8: | 1,260: | 1,190: | 976: | 1,047: | 980 |
| United Kingdom..... | 16: | 73: | 35: | 61: | 65: | 24.9: | 29.0: | 25.1: | 30.8: | 33.1: | 398: | 2,120: | 880: | 1,880: | 2,120 |
| Yugoslavia..... | 633: | 595: | -: | -: | -: | 13.4: | 12.9: | -: | -: | -: | 8,500: | 7,675: | -: | -: | - |
| Estimated total 6/..... | 33,630: | 31,020: | 27,550: | 30,110: | 29,830: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | 767,000: | 660,000: | 490,000: | 660,000: | 705,000 |
| U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)..... | 60,800: | -: | 73,000: | 73,000: | 75,500: | 14.6: | -: | 13.0: | 12.7: | 12.3: | 885,000: | -: | 950,000: | 930,000: | 925,000 |
| ASIA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Turkey..... | 939: | 1,090: | 1,046: | 1,070: | 990: | 15.2: | 13.9: | 14.3: | 14.5: | 10.9: | 14,301: | 15,117: | 15,000: | 15,500: | 10,800 |
| AFRICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Union of South Africa.....7/ | 117: | 140: | 200: | -: | -: | 6.8: | 5.9: | 5.0: | -: | -: | 794: | 830: | 1,000: | 879: | - |
| SOUTH AMERICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina..... | 1,078: | 938: | 1,731: | 1,000: | -: | 9.1: | 10.7: | 11.9: | 9.8: | 10.0: | 9,771: | 10,061: | 20,515: | 9,842: | 10,000 |
| Estimated world total 6/..... | 101,230: | 94,420: | 106,950: | 109,800: | 110,440: | -: | -: | -: | -: | -: | 1,733,000: | 1,500,000: | 1,520,000: | 1,665,000: | 1,655,000 |

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. 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 1949 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1949 and end early in 1950. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Figure for 1935 only. 6/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Average of less than 5 years.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

Table 4.- Destination of U. S. exports of wheat and flour ^{1/}, years beginning July 1, two-year prewar average and 1946, 1947 and 1948

| Destination | 1937-1938 | 1946-47 | 1947-48 | 1948-49 | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|
| | average | | | Wheat | Flour | |
| | Wheat and flour | Wheat and flour | Wheat and flour | Wheat | Wheat and flour | |
| | Million bushels | Million bushels | Million bushels | Million bushels | Million bushels | |
| Austria | --- | 11.8 | 20.8 | 16.3 | 3.8 | 20.1 |
| Belgium and Luxembourg | 12.8 | 15.4 | 11.6 | 15.7 | --- | 15.7 |
| Denmark | --- | | .9 | --- | --- | --- |
| France and French North Africa | .8 | 12.4 | 59.4 | 11.1 | .9 | 12.0 |
| Germany | 2.0 | 80.9 | 138.4 | 115.6 | 11.6 | 127.2 |
| Greece | 1.4 | 10.3 | 22.8 | 15.9 | 6.4 | 22.3 |
| Iceland | --- | --- | .1 | --- | .2 | .2 |
| Ireland | --- | 2.2 | 4.1 | 3.2 | .5 | 3.7 |
| Italy | 1.0 | 35.4 | 49.1 | 50.3 | 15.1 | 65.4 |
| Netherlands | 15.8 | 18.6 | 24.2 | 17.4 | 6.2 | 23.6 |
| Norway | .6 | 5.8 | 3.9 | 6.4 | 2.4 | 8.8 |
| Portugal | --- | 5.3 | 6.6 | 10.6 | 1.0 | 11.6 |
| Sweden | --- | .3 | 2.1 | --- | .1 | .1 |
| Switzerland | --- | 6.1 | 4.9 | 9.1 | --- | 9.1 |
| Turkey | --- | --- | .3 | --- | --- | --- |
| United Kingdom | 2/35.6 | 30.7 | 3.4 | 7.5 | 2.2 | 9.7 |
| Total ECA Participants | 70.0 | 235.2 | 352.6 | 279.1 | 50.4 | 329.5 |
| Other Europe | 4.0 | 17.1 | 7.1 | 1.4 | .5 | 1.9 |
| Total Europe | 74.0 | 252.3 | 359.7 | 280.5 | 50.9 | 331.4 |
| Philippines | 4.0 | 7.1 | 4.7 | --- | 7.6 | 7.6 |
| China | 6.0 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 3.2 | 4.2 |
| India | --- | 21.4 | 15.0 | 3/21.7 | 1.8 | 23.5 |
| Japan, Korea, Ryukyu | --- | 36.1 | 45.3 | 48.1 | 16.1 | 64.2 |
| Other Far East | 4/--- | 4/--- | 4/--- | --- | --- | 4/--- |
| Total Far East | 10.0 | 70.2 | 69.0 | 70.8 | 28.7 | 99.5 |
| Canada | --- | --- | .8 | .5 | --- | .5 |
| Latin American Republics | 9.6 | 46.8 | 35.9 | 14.4 | 32.2 | 46.6 |
| Other Areas | 9.6 | 25.4 | 13.5 | 9.0 | 13.2 | 22.2 |
| Total World | 103.2 | 394.7 | 478.1 | 375.2 | 125.0 | 500.2 |

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

^{1/} In grain equivalent, wholly of U. S. wheat.^{2/} Ireland included.^{3/} Pakistan included.^{4/} Included in other areas.

Table 5.- Origin of world exports of grain and grain products, averages for specified periods, annual for 1946-47, 1947-48, and 1948-49

| Exporting countries | Bread grains | | Coarse grains | | All grains | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| | Total | Percent | Total | Percent | Total | Percent |
| | Th. long tons | | Th. long tons | | Th. long tons | |
| 1929-33 average 1/ | | | | | | |
| U. S. | 3,418 | 15.3 | 639 | 4.8 | 4,057 | 11.4 |
| Canada | 7,291 | 32.6 | 378 | 2.9 | 7,669 | 21.5 |
| Australia | 3,304 | 14.8 | 55 | .4 | 3,359 | 9.4 |
| Argentina | 4,267 | 19.1 | 7,011 | 52.7 | 11,278 | 31.6 |
| Danube Basin | 1,399 | 6.3 | 2,695 | 20.2 | 4,094 | 11.5 |
| Russia | 1,575 | 7.0 | 937 | 7.0 | 2,512 | 7.0 |
| All others | 1,107 | 4.9 | 1,600 | 12.0 | 2,707 | 7.6 |
| Total | 22,361 | 100.0 | 13,315 | 100.0 | 35,676 | 100.0 |
| 1934-38 average 1/ | | | | | | |
| U. S. | 1,019 | 6.5 | 1,060 | 8.4 | 2,079 | 7.4 |
| Canada | 4,945 | 31.6 | 464 | 3.7 | 5,409 | 19.2 |
| Australia | 2,792 | 17.9 | 72 | .5 | 2,864 | 10.1 |
| Argentina | 3,560 | 22.8 | 7,119 | 56.4 | 10,679 | 37.8 |
| Danube Basin | 1,344 | 8.6 | 1,488 | 11.8 | 2,832 | 10.0 |
| Russia | 753 | 4.8 | 400 | 3.2 | 1,153 | 4.1 |
| All others | 1,212 | 7.8 | 2,020 | 16.0 | 3,232 | 11.4 |
| Total | 15,625 | 100.0 | 12,623 | 100.0 | 28,248 | 100.0 |
| 1946-47 2/ | | | | | | |
| U. S. | 10,767 | 52.1 | 4,136 | 52.9 | 14,903 | 52.3 |
| Canada | 6,214 | 30.1 | 543 | 6.9 | 6,757 | 23.7 |
| Australia | 1,315 | 6.4 | 51 | .6 | 1,366 | 4.8 |
| Argentina | 1,707 | 8.2 | 2,547 | 32.6 | 4,254 | 14.9 |
| Other | 663 | 3.2 | 546 | 7.0 | 1,209 | 4.3 |
| Total | 20,666 | 100.0 | 7,823 | 100.0 | 28,489 | 100.0 |
| 1947-48 2/ | | | | | | |
| U. S. | 12,864 | 48.4 | 2,019 | 23.1 | 4,883 | 42.1 |
| Canada | 5,860 | 22.0 | 269 | 3.1 | 6,129 | 17.4 |
| Australia | 2,784 | 10.5 | 390 | 4.5 | 3,174 | 9.0 |
| Argentina | 3,077 | 11.6 | 3,942 | 45.1 | 7,019 | 19.9 |
| Other | 2,000 | 7.5 | 2,114 | 24.2 | 4,114 | 11.6 |
| Total | 26,585 | 100.0 | 8,734 | 100.0 | 35,319 | 100.0 |
| 1948-49 2/ | | | | | | |
| U. S. | 13,535 | 50.6 | 4,080 | 41.0 | 17,615 | 48.0 |
| Canada | 6,205 | 23.2 | 949 | 9.6 | 7,154 | 19.5 |
| Australia | 3,362 | 12.6 | 567 | 5.7 | 3,932 | 10.7 |
| Argentina | 1,687 | 6.3 | 2,204 | 22.2 | 3,891 | 10.6 |
| Other | 1,953 | 7.3 | 2,141 | 21.5 | 4,094 | 11.2 |
| Total | 26,742 | 100.0 | 9,941 | 100.0 | 36,686 | 100.0 |

Official records of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

1/ Years beginning July 1 of previous year for wheat and rye, and January of specified year for corn, oats and barley.

2/ Exports for July-June year for all grains.

Table 6.- Destination of world exports of grain and grain products, 1/ years beginning July, 1946-48

| Countries of destination | Wheat 2/ | Rye | Coarse 3/ grains | Total |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Thous. long tons | Thous. long tons | Thous. long tons | Thous. long tons |
| <u>1946-47</u> | | | | |
| European | 13,378 | 234 | 4,893 | 18,505 |
| Caribbean & Latin America | 2,285 | 7 | 170 | 2,462 |
| African | 309 | 20 | 483 | 812 |
| Asiatic & Pacific | 3,987 | 11 | 1,743 | 5,741 |
| Misc. or others | 393 | 42 | 534 | 969 |
| All countries | 20,352 | 314 | 7,823 | 28,489 |
| <u>1947-48</u> | | | | |
| European | 18,194 | 1,378 | 6,638 | 26,210 |
| Caribbean & Latin America | 1,745 | --- | 213 | 1,958 |
| African | 726 | --- | 164 | 890 |
| Asiatic & Pacific | 3,914 | 9 | 1,326 | 5,249 |
| Misc. or others | 584 | 35 | 393 | 1,012 |
| All countries | 25,163 | 1,422 | 8,734 | 35,319 |
| <u>1948-49</u> | | | | |
| European | 16,669 | 593 | 6,893 | 24,155 |
| Caribbean & Latin America | 1,963 | --- | 202 | 2,165 |
| African | 856 | --- | 293 | 1,149 |
| Asiatic & Pacific | 5,840 | --- | 1,515 | 7,355 |
| Misc. or others | 634 | 190 | 1,038 | 1,862 |
| All countries | 25,962 | 733 | 9,941 | 36,686 |

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, United States Department of Agriculture.

1/ Excludes rice.

2/ Includes flour in grain equivalent.

3/ Includes corn, barley, oats, and grain sorghums.

Footnotes for table 11, page 23:

Terminal stocks (Commercial) are reported by the Production and Marketing Administration. Stocks owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation not included by position are reported by CCC; for October 1949 the figure includes about 6 million bushels stored in Canada. Stocks in other positions are estimated by the Crop Reporting Board.

1/ October 1 stocks for earlier years as well as for other quarters are shown in The Wheat Situation, issue of December 1948-February 1949, page 16. 2/ Includes all off-farm storages not otherwise designated. 3/ Other wheat owned by CCC, as well as wheat outstanding under loan, included in other stocks positions.

Table 7.- Wheat: Supply and distribution, United States, July year, 1927-49 1/

| Year | Carry-over | New crops | Imports | Total supply | Continental United States disappearance | | | | Military procurement | Exports | Shipments | Total disappearance | |
|------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|
| July | 2/ | | 3/ | | Processed for food | Seed | Industrial | Feed | Total domestic | 4/ | 5/ | 6/ | 1,000 |
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| 1927 | 109,456 | 875,069 | 188 | 984,703 | 502,745 | 89,864 | --- | 85,419 | 678,028 | --- | 191,227 | 2,692 | 871,947 |
| 1928 | 112,756 | 914,373 | 91 | 1,027,220 | 508,479 | 83,663 | --- | 63,865 | 656,007 | --- | 141,220 | 3,172 | 800,399 |
| 1929 | 226,821 | 824,183 | 53 | 1,051,057 | 504,292 | 83,418 | --- | 28,895 | 616,605 | --- | 140,354 | 2,983 | 759,942 |
| 1930 | 291,115 | 886,522 | 354 | 1,177,991 | 489,575 | 81,132 | --- | 179,501 | 750,208 | --- | 112,428 | 2,850 | 865,486 |
| 1931 | 312,505 | 941,540 | 7 | 1,254,052 | 482,830 | 80,071 | --- | 190,240 | 753,141 | --- | 122,897 | 2,757 | 878,795 |
| 1932 | 375,257 | 756,307 | 10 | 1,131,574 | 492,368 | 83,760 | --- | 142,807 | 718,935 | --- | 31,866 | 3,023 | 753,824 |
| 1933 | 377,750 | 552,215 | 153 | 930,118 | 448,396 | 78,051 | 44 | 102,357 | 628,848 | --- | 25,598 | 2,779 | 657,225 |
| 1934 | 272,893 | 526,052 | 15,569 | 814,514 | 459,089 | 82,686 | 51 | 113,485 | 655,311 | --- | 10,531 | 2,783 | 668,625 |
| 1935 | 145,889 | 628,227 | 34,617 | 808,733 | 472,563 | 87,479 | 57 | 101,105 | 661,204 | --- | 4,207 | 2,889 | 668,300 |
| 1936 | 140,433 | 629,880 | 34,455 | 804,768 | 477,914 | 95,896 | 51 | 115,802 | 689,663 | --- | 9,267 | 2,996 | 701,926 |
| 1937 | 83,167 | 873,914 | 634 | 957,715 | 474,644 | 93,060 | 39 | 133,484 | 701,227 | --- | 100,060 | 3,321 | 804,608 |
| 1938 | 153,107 | 919,913 | 271 | 1,073,291 | 481,418 | 74,225 | 103 | 157,997 | 713,743 | --- | 106,645 | 2,888 | 823,276 |
| 1939 | 250,015 | 741,210 | 263 | 991,488 | 475,352 | 72,946 | 89 | 115,041 | 663,428 | --- | 44,868 | 3,471 | 711,767 |
| 1940 | 279,721 | 814,646 | 3,523 | 1,097,890 | 478,506 | 74,351 | 101 | 122,746 | 675,704 | --- | 33,619 | 3,834 | 713,157 |
| 1941 | 384,733 | 941,970 | 3,664 | 1,330,367 | 471,084 | 62,490 | 1,614 | 116,348 | 651,536 | 16,133 | 27,859 | 4,064 | 699,592 |
| 1942 | 630,775 | 969,381 | 1,057 | 1,601,213 | 502,418 | 65,487 | 54,342 | 298,407 | 920,654 | 25,244 | 30,856 | 5,562 | 982,316 |
| 1943 | 618,897 | 843,813 | 136,360 | 1,599,070 | 491,600 | 77,351 | 107,527 | 497,846 | 1,174,324 | 62,769 | 42,339 | 3,093 | 1,282,515 |
| 1944 | 316,555 | 1,060,111 | 42,347 | 1,419,013 | 477,668 | 80,373 | 82,295 | 296,369 | 936,705 | 150,146 | 48,777 | 4,205 | 1,139,833 |
| 1945 | 279,180 | 1,108,224 | 1,998 | 1,389,402 | 467,054 | 82,011 | 20,971 | 304,333 | 874,369 | 90,884 | 319,656 | 4,405 | 1,289,314 |
| 1946 | 100,088 | 1,153,046 | 57 | 1,253,191 | 477,341 | 86,498 | 44 | 181,713 | 745,596 | 92,452 | 327,185 | 4,145 | 1,169,378 |
| 1947 | 83,813 | 1,367,186 | 130 | 1,451,129 | 484,631 | 90,746 | 608 | 187,721 | 763,706 | 146,436 | 340,775 | 4,221 | 1,255,138 |
| 1948 | 195,991 | 1,288,406 | 1,517 | 1,485,914 | 479,371 | 91,337 | 81 | 105,948 | 676,737 | 173,110 | 327,056 | 3,238 | 1,180,141 |
| 1949 | 7/305,773 | 1,126,226 | --- | 1,431,999 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

- 1/ Includes flour and products in terms of wheat. Greater detail is shown in The Wheat Situation, issue of May-June 1949.
- 2/ Prior to 1937 some new wheat included; beginning with 1937 only old crop wheat is shown in all stocks positions. The figure for July 1, 1937, including the new wheat is 102.8 million bushels, which is used as year-end carry-over in the 1936-37 marketing year.
- 3/ Imports include full-duty wheat, wheat imported for feed, and dutiable flour in terms of wheat. They exclude wheat imported for milling in bond and export as flour, also flour free for export.
- 4/ Includes procurement for both civilian relief feeding and for military food use; military takings for civilian feeding in occupied areas measured at time of procurement not at time of shipment overseas.
- 5/ Exports as here used, in addition to commercial exports, include U.S.D.A. flour procurement rather than deliveries for export. Beginning with 1937-38, deliveries for export (actual exports) of wheat and flour, in million bushels were as follows: 27.9; 28.9; 40.3; 141.8; 388.2; 388.7; 479.2; 500.2.
- 6/ Shipments are to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands.
- 7/ Preliminary.

42.4, 144.0, 385.1, 390.3, 485.9 and for 1948-49, 502.9.

Wheat flour

46.14

and other products

28.0

Table 9.- Wheat: Prices per bushel in three exporting countries, Friday nearest mid-month, Jan.-Nov., Weekly Aug.-Dec., 1949

| Date (Friday) | HARD WHEAT | | HARD WHEAT | SOFT WHEAT | |
|------------------|--|--|---|--------------------------|------------|
| | United States: | Canada: | United States: | United States: | Australia: |
| | No. 1 Dark Northern Spring 13 percent protein at Duluth 1/ | No. 2 Manitoba: at Fort William: 2/ | No. 1 Dark Winter Galveston 1/ | No. 1 Portland: 1/ | 1/ 3/ |
| | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars |
| Friday mid-month | | | | | |
| January 14 | 2.30 | 2.32 | 2.44 | 2.225 | 2.66 |
| February 11 | 2.24 | 2.18 | 2.35 | 2.16 | 2.35 |
| March 11 | 2.33 | 2.16 | 2.42 | 2.235 | 2.35 |
| April 14 | 2.37 | 2.18 | 2.43 | 2.22 | 2.23 |
| May 13 | 2.35 | 2.13 | 2.42 | 2.25 | 2.23 |
| June 17 | 2.32 | 1.97 | 2.03 | 2.25 | 2.23 |
| July 15 | 2.41 | 2.00 | 2.20 | 2.10 | 2.23 |
| August 12 | 2.22 | 2.04 | 2.20 | 2.07 | --- |
| September 16 | 2.29 | 2.09 | 2.36 | 2.165 | --- |
| October 14 | 2.32 | 5/2.13 | 2.345 | 2.175 | --- |
| November 11 | 2.30 | 2.12 | 2.335 | 2.205 | --- |
| Week ended --- | | | | | |
| August 5 | 2.18 | 2.06 | 2.24 | 2.04 | --- |
| 19 | 2.26 | 2.03 | 2.23 | 2.11 | --- |
| 26 | 2.23 | 2.02 | 2.25 | 2.12 | --- |
| September 2 | 2.24 | 2.06 | 2.305 | 2.13 | --- |
| 9 | 2.29 | 2.08 | 2.34 | 2.13 | --- |
| 23 | 2.28 | 5/2.12 | 2.34 | 2.165 | --- |
| 30 | 2.29 | 2.15 | 2.36 | 2.175 | --- |
| October 7 | 2.32 | 2.16 | 2.34 | 2.175 | --- |
| 21 | 2.34 | 2.12 | 2.37 | 2.19 | --- |
| 28 | 2.33 | 2.12 | 2.365 | 2.195 | --- |
| November 4 | 2.32 | 2.14 | 2.345 | 2.20 | --- |
| 18 | 2.30 | 2.09 | 2.36 | 2.205 | --- |
| 25 | 2.28 | 2.09 | 2.38 | 2.215 | 4/ |
| December 2 | 2.33 | 2.05 | 2.39 | 2.215 | --- |

1/ F.O.B. spot to arrive.

2/ Fort William quotation is in store.

3/ Sales to non-contract countries.

4/ Quarterly report from Australia delayed. Odd sale to Japan in late November, reported at \$2.28 c.i.f.

5/ Converted to U. S. Currency, beginning September 23.

Table 10.- Wheat: Average closing prices of December wheat futures, specified markets and dates, 1948, 1949

| Period | Chicago | | Kansas City | | Minneapolis | |
|-------------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| | 1948 | 1949 | 1948 | 1949 | 1948 | 1949 |
| | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars |
| Month | | | | | | |
| August | 2.26 | 2.02 | 2.18 | 2.03 | 2.21 | 2.12 |
| September | 2.25 | 2.12 | 2.17 | 2.07 | 2.19 | 2.15 |
| October | 2.27 | 2.13 | 2.17 | 2.10 | 2.20 | 2.18 |
| Week ended- | | | | | | |
| August 6 | 2.26 | 2.08 | 2.18 | 2.03 | 2.20 | 2.09 |
| 13 | 2.26 | 2.07 | 2.19 | 2.03 | 2.22 | 2.11 |
| 20 | 2.25 | 2.04 | 2.18 | 2.02 | 2.20 | 2.09 |
| 27 | 2.25 | 2.05 | 2.17 | 2.02 | 2.20 | 2.09 |
| September 3 | 2.25 | 2.07 | 2.18 | 2.04 | 2.20 | 2.11 |
| 10 | 2.25 | 2.09 | 2.17 | 2.05 | 2.20 | 2.13 |
| 17 | 2.26 | 2.12 | 2.18 | 2.07 | 2.21 | 2.14 |
| 24 | 2.25 | 2.12 | 2.17 | 2.07 | 2.19 | 2.15 |
| October 1 | 2.25 | 2.15 | 2.16 | 2.10 | 2.18 | 2.18 |
| 8 | 2.25 | 2.13 | 2.16 | 2.10 | 2.19 | 2.18 |
| 15 | 2.26 | 2.12 | 2.16 | 2.09 | 2.19 | 2.17 |
| 22 | 2.28 | 2.13 | 2.18 | 2.10 | 2.22 | 2.18 |
| 29 | 2.29 | 2.14 | 2.20 | 2.11 | 2.22 | 2.18 |
| November 5 | 2.30 | 2.13 | 2.20 | 2.13 | 2.23 | 2.19 |
| 12 | 2.32 | 2.11 | 2.22 | 2.15 | 2.26 | 2.20 |
| 19 | 2.38 | 2.11 | 2.27 | 2.15 | 2.31 | 2.21 |
| 26 | 2.40 | 2.15 | 2.27 | 2.17 | 2.32 | 2.23 |

Table 11.- Wheat: Stocks in the United States on October 1, average 1937-41, and annual 1944-49 1/

| Stocks position | Average 1937-41 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 |
|--|-----------------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels |
| Farm | 378,777 | 521,123 | 517,823 | 551,669 | 611,356 | 546,151 | 459,556 |
| Interior mills, elevators, and warehouses 2/ | 183,988 | 198,413 | 181,410 | 177,351 | 203,338 | 251,154 | 265,186 |
| Terminals | 182,840 | 199,475 | 170,305 | 103,595 | 175,069 | 219,111 | 261,109 |
| Merchant mills & mill elevators | 138,782 | 137,813 | 128,261 | 114,463 | 135,346 | 129,233 | 132,852 |
| Commodity Credit Corp. wheat 3/ | - | 22,369 | 22,189 | 2,184 | 3,990 | 3,960 | 9,272 |
| Total | 884,387 | 1,079,194 | 1,019,988 | 949,262 | 1,129,099 | 1,149,609 | 1,127,975 |

See page 19 for footnotes.

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Table 12.- Wheat: Weighted average cash price, specified markets
and dates 1948, 1949

| Month and date | All classes and grades six markets | | No. 2 Dark Hard and Hard Winter Kansas City | | No. 1 Dark N. Spring Minneapolis | | No. 2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis | | No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis | | No. 1 Soft Wheat Portland 1/ | |
|----------------------|---|------|---|------|---|------|---|------|-------------------------------------|------|--|------|
| | 1948 | 1949 | 1948 | 1949 | 1948 | 1949 | 1948 | 1949 | 1948 | 1949 | 1948 | 1949 |
| | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. |
| Month | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| August | 2.22 | 2.18 | 2.15 | 2.06 | 2.32 | 2.28 | 2.36 | 2.27 | 2.16 | 1.86 | 2.18 | 2.10 |
| September | 2.26 | 2.25 | 2.20 | 2.15 | 2.35 | 2.37 | 2.23 | 2.26 | 2.25 | 2.01 | 2.18 | 2.15 |
| October | 2.28 | 2.28 | 2.23 | 2.19 | 2.39 | 2.43 | 2.37 | 2.29 | 2.26 | 2.08 | 2.19 | 2.18 |
| Week ended: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aug. 20 | 2.24 | 2.20 | 2.18 | 2.04 | 2.33 | 2.32 | 2.37 | 2.27 | 2.19 | 1.84 | 2.18 | 2.09 |
| " 27 | 2.23 | 2.23 | 2.19 | 2.06 | 2.32 | 2.33 | 2.36 | 2.29 | 2.25 | 1.90 | 2.17 | 2.12 |
| Sept. 3 | 2.24 | 2.23 | 2.20 | 2.13 | 2.33 | 2.35 | 2.37 | 2.24 | 2.25 | 1.94 | 2.18 | 2.13 |
| " 10 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.20 | 2.15 | 2.35 | 2.37 | 2.33 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.04 | 2.18 | 2.13 |
| " 17 | 2.28 | 2.25 | 2.22 | 2.16 | 2.38 | 2.38 | 2.33 | 2.27 | 2.27 | 2.01 | 2.18 | 2.16 |
| " 24 | 2.26 | 2.24 | 2.22 | 2.16 | 2.34 | 2.36 | 2.33 | 2.27 | 2.22 | --- | 2.18 | 2.16 |
| Oct. 1 | 2.23 | 2.28 | 2.19 | 2.16 | 2.33 | 2.40 | 2.32 | 2.28 | 2.23 | 2.07 | 2.18 | 2.17 |
| " 8 | 2.25 | 2.27 | 2.20 | 2.21 | 2.35 | 2.41 | 2.33 | 2.29 | 2.24 | 2.08 | 2.19 | 2.18 |
| " 15 | 2.27 | 2.29 | 2.21 | 2.19 | 2.37 | 2.42 | 2.34 | 2.28 | 2.26 | 2.08 | 2.19 | 2.18 |
| " 22 | 2.33 | 2.28 | 2.24 | 2.18 | 2.43 | 2.43 | 2.44 | 2.28 | 2.30 | --- | 2.20 | 2.19 |
| " 29 | 2.33 | 2.29 | 2.25 | 2.18 | 2.42 | 2.48 | 2.43 | 2.28 | 2.28 | --- | 2.20 | 2.20 |
| Nov. 5 | 2.32 | 2.27 | 2.24 | 2.18 | 2.43 | 2.43 | 2.42 | 2.29 | 2.32 | --- | 2.20 | 2.20 |
| " 12 | 2.36 | 2.27 | 2.27 | 2.20 | 2.50 | 2.40 | 2.46 | 2.31 | 2.36 | --- | 2.22 | 2.20 |
| " 19 | 2.39 | 2.27 | 2.30 | 2.19 | 2.52 | 2.38 | 2.49 | 2.30 | 2.45 | --- | 2.24 | 2.20 |
| " 26 | 2.39 | 2.28 | 2.32 | 2.23 | 2.47 | 2.38 | 2.47 | 2.29 | 2.40 | 2.16 | 2.25 | 2.21 |

1/ Average of daily cash quotations.