

THE

# Wheat

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## SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

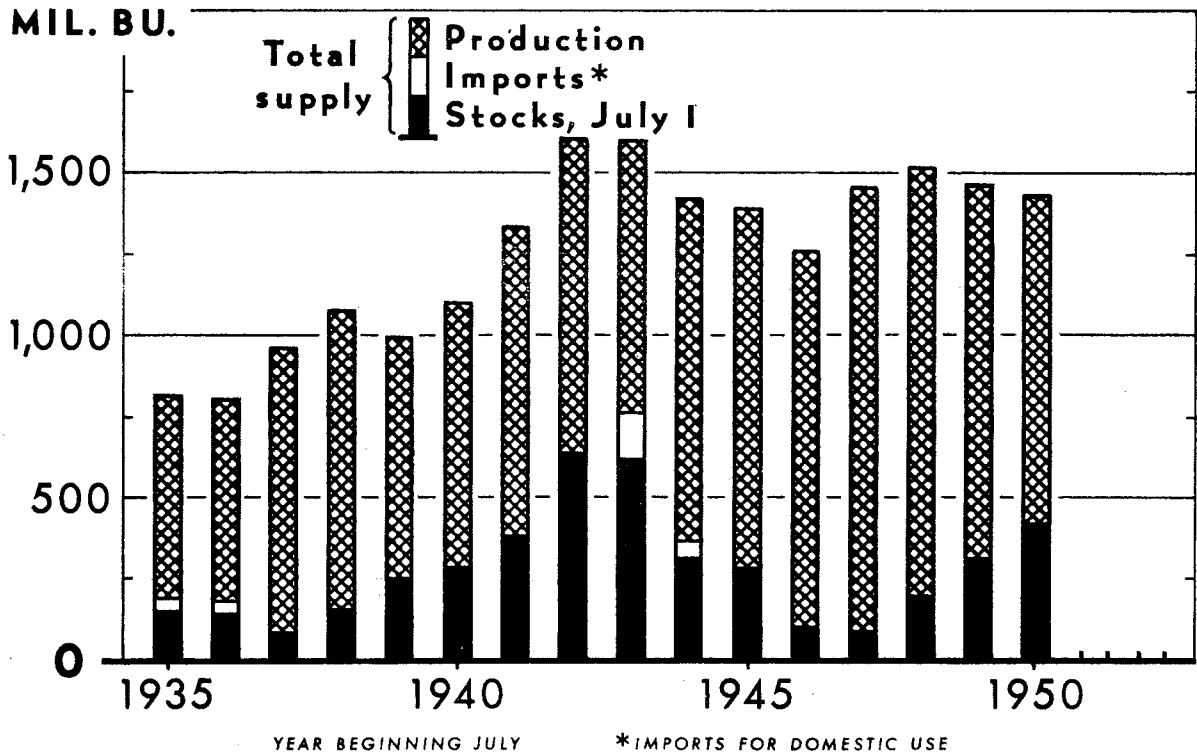
WS-119



NOV. - DEC. 1950

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### SOURCES OF U. S. WHEAT



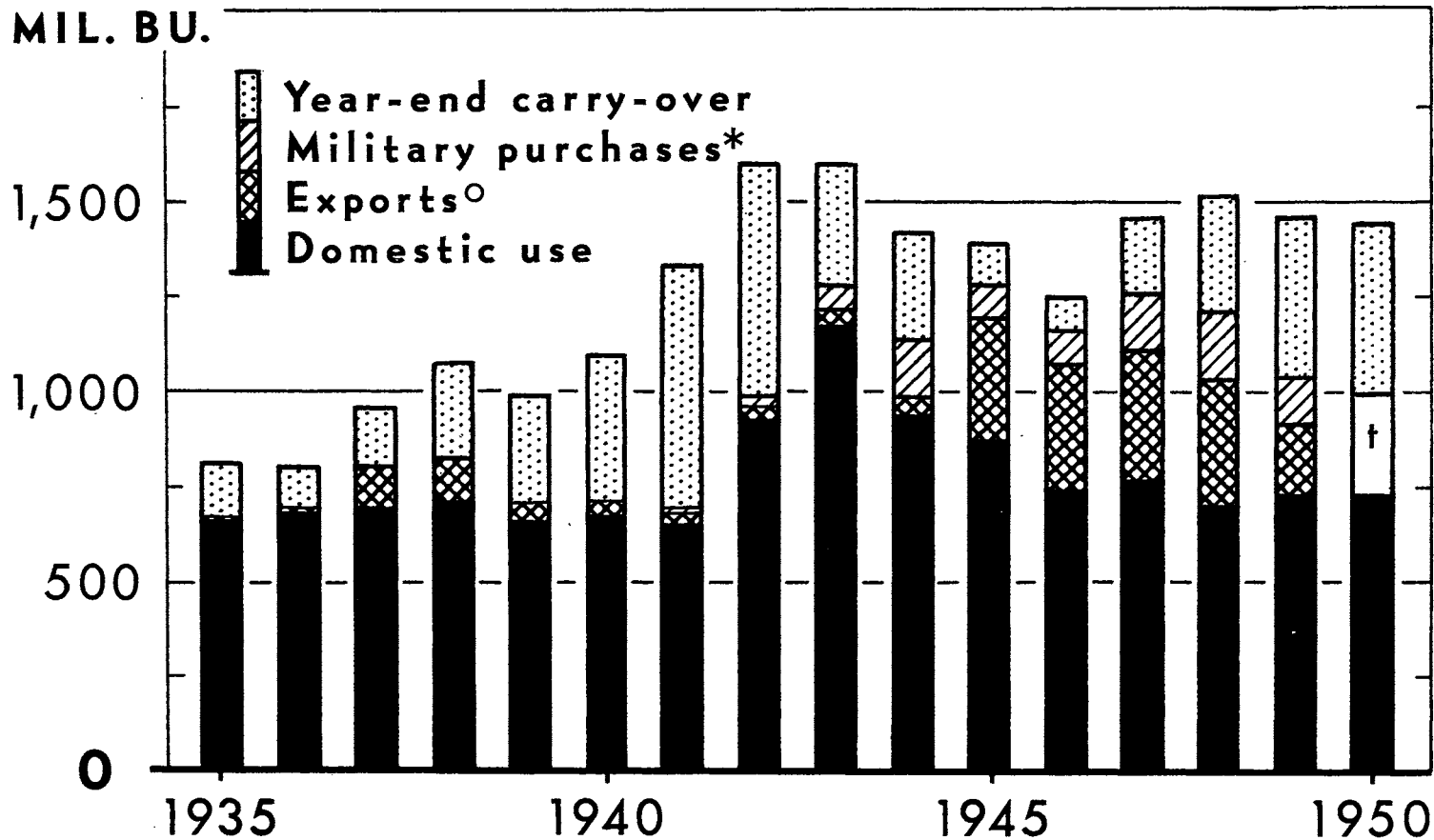
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47896-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Supplies of domestic wheat in 1950-51 are estimated at 1,430 million bushels, the sixth largest of record. Stocks on July 1, 1950 were

420 million bushels and the crop was estimated at 1,010 million.

# DISTRIBUTION OF U. S. WHEAT



YEAR BEGINNING JULY      \*INCLUDES MILITARY FOOD AND EXPORTS  
 °INCL. FLOUR MILLED FROM DOMESTIC WHEAT ONLY      †INCL. EXPORTS AND MILITARY PURCHASES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46051-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Domestic wheat disappearance in 1950-51 may total about 725 million bushels. If the exports and military purchases total 260 million bushels, the carry-over July 1, 1951 would

be about 450 million bushels, compared with 420 million on July 1, 1950.

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THE WHEAT SITUATION  
- Including Rice -  
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, December 7, 1950

SUMMARY

Current wheat supplies are adequate to take care of all domestic requirements, provide for large-scale exports and leave a substantial carry-over at the end of the marketing year.

Supplies of domestic wheat in 1950-51 are estimated at 1,430 million bushels. The July 1 carry-over of old wheat was 420 million bushels and the 1950 crop is estimated at 1,010 million. This supply could be augmented later in the marketing season by low quality Canadian wheat for feeding purposes. A large portion of the 1950 crop in Canada is frost damaged. As a result, significant quantities of feeding-grade wheat will be available if needed for import later in the marketing season.

Domestic wheat disappearance may total about 725 million bushels, leaving about 705 million bushels available for export in 1950-51 and carry-over July 1, 1951. If exports, shipments and military procurement reach 260 million bushels, the carry-over July 1, 1951 would be about 450 million bushels. This compares with the 1932-41 average of 235 million bushels and the record high of 631 million in 1942.

With prices near or above the loan rate for several weeks following the outbreak in Korea in late June, farmers marketed freely and as a result the quantities which will be placed under price support programs this year are expected to total less than 200 million bushels compared with 383 million in 1949-50, when prices following harvest were seasonally low. The quantity of 1950-crop wheat reported under loan and purchase agreements through October totaled 142 million bushels. The effect of the reduction in the quantity under current price support programs on the free market supplies of wheat is partly offset by the increase in quantities owned this year by the CCC. Stocks owned (acquired by delivery to CCC under previous loan programs) on October 31 totaled 297 million bushels compared with 198 million a year earlier. Exports continue to be made out of CCC stocks so that inventories will gradually be reduced before taking deliveries on 1950-crop loan wheat.

In late July, wheat prices began declining, reaching a low point in mid-October when they were 19 cents below the loan. Prices then strengthened and on December 7 were at the loan level.

World trade in wheat and flour in 1949-50 totaled 820 million bushels compared with 958 million in 1948-49 and 943 million in 1947-48. The reduction in exports results from the improved grain situation in importing countries.

Under the first full year of operation of the International Wheat Agreement of 1949, which ended July 31, about 53 percent of the total world trade in wheat and flour moved under the Agreement. United States wheat and flour exports were maintained at a higher level than would have been possible without the Agreement, and to an increasing extent, the Agreement has permitted the exports to move at competitive prices through regular commercial channels of trade. Cumulative sales for the second year under the Agreement to December 5 (against quotas of 231 million bushels) total 91 million bushels, which compares with 25 million bushels a year earlier.

World wheat production in 1950 is estimated at 6.4 billion bushels. Except for the unusually favorable world harvest of 1948, this is the largest crop since 1938. It is 6 percent above the 1935-39 average and 2 percent above last year's crop. The greater part of the increase compared with the prewar average is in North America and in Asia.

#### SUMMARY OF THE RICE SITUATION

U. S. supplies of rice in 1950-51, in terms of milled, total 26 million 100-pound bags, second only to almost 27 million bags in 1949. Carry-over stocks totaled about a million 100 pound bags and production about 25 million. Civilian food use may be about the same as the 7.45 million bags in 1949-50, when per capita consumption was 5.0 pounds. The 1934-38 average per-capita consumption was 5.6 pounds. With supplies near record, a large reserve supply is available for military and ECA takings as well as regular exports, and for substantial carry-over at the end of the marketing year...

A national rice acreage allotment of 1,868 thousand acres for the 1951 crop, an increase of approximately 15 percent over the planted acreage in 1950, was announced on December 6. This is in line with the Department's policy of abundance. As in 1950, no marketing quotas will apply to next year's crop.

Rice prices to growers in mid-November averaged \$5.33 per 100-pound bag of rough rice--substantially above the average loan of \$4.56 per bag. As a result of the high level of prices which has prevailed this season, the quantity of rice being placed under loan and purchase agreements is very small.

World trade in rice in 1950 is expected to show a moderate increase over 1949, when it was only about 45 percent of the prewar volume. Although world rice production in 1949-50 was about at prewar level, the reduced level of world trade stems from the reduction in supplies available for export in Southeast Asia. Imports of wheat and other grains at substantially lower prices than rice, have reduced the pressure of import demand for rice.

Although the world rice crop for the year beginning August 1, 1950 is 3 percent larger than a year earlier, about 4 percent above prewar, and possibly the largest since World War II, the quantity available for export will again be less than half prewar exports. Asia's production representing 93 percent of the world total, probably is the largest since the war, and Europe is harvesting a record crop. On the other hand, decreases are forecast in both North and South America, and indications are that Africa's production is about the same as a year earlier.

## THE DOMESTIC WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND.- Abnormal world imports of bread grains absorbed the excess over domestic needs from the billion-bushel wheat crops produced annually in the United States in 1944-48. Large U. S. exports have also held down the increase in the size of the carry-over since then. Exports from 1945-46 through 1948-49 averaged almost 450 million bushels. With a drop in world takings in 1949-50, they declined to about 300 million bushels (table 5).

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

Wheat prices to growers advanced from an average of 67 cents per bushel in 1940-41 to a record season average of \$2.29 for the 1947 crop. The highest monthly price was \$2.81 in mid-January 1948. 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 large quantities of wheat were used for war industrial purposes. Beginning in early 1945, export demand, including the various foreign aid programs, became the most important price factor.

In 1947-48, United States wheat prices, reflected small supplies of feed grains available for export, and strong world import demand resulting from short crops in importing countries. With the harvest of the near-record crop in 1948 and large crops in importing countries, the loan program again became an important price factor along with large export demand. The price to growers for the 1948-49 crop averaged about 1 cent below the \$2.00 loan level, and in 1949-50 about 9 cents under the \$1.95 level.

Carry-over July 1, 1951 May Be  
About 450 Million Bushels

Supplies of domestic wheat in 1950-51 are estimated at 1,430 million bushels. The July 1 carry-over of old wheat was 420 million bushels and the 1950 crop is estimated at 1,010 million. This supply could be augmented later in the marketing season by low quality Canadian wheat for feeding purposes. A large portion of the 1950 crop in Canada is frost damaged. As a result, significant quantities of feeding-grade wheat will be available if needed for import later in the marketing season.

Domestic wheat disappearance may total about 725 million bushels, leaving about 705 million bushels available for export in 1950-51 and carry-over July 1, 1951. If exports, shipments and military procurement reach 260 million bushels, the carry-over July 1, 1951 would be about 450 million bushels. This compares with the 1932-41 average of 235 million bushels and the high record of 631 million in 1942. The supply and distribution for wheat, 1935-50, is shown in tables 3 and 4.

#### Wheat Fed in July- September Small

Use of wheat for feed, estimated at about 30 million bushels, is the smallest for the quarter since 1947. On the other hand, the total feed grains fed in the quarter were very large. The July 1 carry-over of old wheat was 420 million bushels and estimated production was 1,010 million bushels, making total supplies 1,430 million. With stocks on October 1 at 1,193 million, a disappearance of 237 million is indicated for the quarter, which is the smallest for the quarter since 1942 and compares with 289 million bushels in 1949, about 347 million in 1948 and 322 million in 1947. (Exports of wheat, flour and macaroni in July-October totaled 68 million bushels compared with 121 million for the same period a year earlier.) Domestic food use for July-September is estimated at 127 million, seed use at 28 million and exports at 51 million, leaving about 30 million for feed, including waste, etc. Wheat stocks by quarters beginning with 1940 are shown in table 8.

#### Wheat Prices at Loan Levels

The price of No. 2 Hard Winter Wheat at Kansas City reached the high for the season on July 21. On that date it was \$2.31 or 6 cents above the loan. Following that date, prices declined and on October 17, the price of this wheat at Kansas City was \$2.06 or 19 cents below the loan. This price compared with \$2.09 (16 cents under the loan) on June 24 just prior to the Korean outbreak. Since mid-October prices have strengthened again and on December 7 were about 4 cents above the loan level at Kansas City. On the same date they were 2 cents above at Minneapolis, at the loan at St. Louis and 8 cents below at Portland.

With prices near or above the loan rate following the outbreak in Korea, farmers marketed freely and as a result the quantity which will be placed under price support programs this year may total less than 200 million bushels compared with 383 million in 1949-50, when prices following harvest were seasonally low. The quantity of 1950-crop wheat reported pledged under the support programs through October totaled 142 million bushels. In addition, about 5 million bushels of 1949 crop wheat had been resealed. The quantity of wheat pledged and delivered to CCC, stocks owned by CCC and loans outstanding, and carry-over, 1939-50 are shown in table 1.

The effect of the reduction in the quantity under current price support programs on the free market supplies of wheat is partly offset by the increase in quantities owned this year by the CCC. Stocks owned on October 31 (acquired by delivery to CCC under previous loan programs) totaled 297 million bushels compared with 198 million a year earlier. Exports continue to be made out of CCC stocks so that inventories will gradually be reduced before taking deliveries on 1950-crop loan wheat.

The Outlook for 1951 Wheat--  
Brief Revised Statement

A national acreage allotment of 72.8 million acres for 1951 was announced on July 14. This allowed ample time for the farmers to plan their fall seedings. While this allotment of 72.8 million acres is 2 percent above the actual seedings of 71.5 million acres for the 1950 crop, and the same as the final acreage allotment for that crop, it has been exceeded by actual seedings in only 7 years in our history.

If yields should equal the 1941-50 national average per seeded acre, the allotted acreage would produce a 1951 wheat crop of 1,150 million bushels, which is 14 percent above the 1,010 million bushels estimated for the 1950 crop. With the carry-over of old wheat on July 1, 1951 estimated at about 450 million bushels, total supply for 1951-52 would be 1,600 million bushels.

Now, if the disappearance of domestic wheat in 1951-52 is about the same as 725 million estimated for 1950-51, 875 million bushels would remain for export during the year and carry-over July 1, 1952. Moreover, if exports should total 250 million bushels, the carry-over July 1, 1952 would total about 625 million bushels. This would be about the same as the record high in 1942 of 631 million bushels, and would constitute a substantial emergency reserve.

Early season moisture conditions for winter wheat were unusually favorable. Currently, however, moisture is needed in the lower Great Plains area. In this area subsoil moisture is still satisfactory, but topsoil is very dry; however, wheat covers the ground sufficiently to prevent blowing. Growth is at a standstill in Oklahoma and Texas. The crop in the Northwest is in very good condition. With average conditions from here on out for winter wheat and also for spring wheat, the acreage allotment will assure more than ample supplies for prospective requirements. This is in line with the Department's policy of planning on the side of abundance. Reports being received indicate that farmers are overplanting their allotments in certain areas where summer-fallow is available. In other areas, especially in the Corn Belt, allotments are ample to cover intended acreage.

On June 26 Secretary Brannan announced that there would be no marketing quotas on the 1951 wheat crop.

On August 21, before the time of seeding the winter wheat crop, a national average support price for the 1951 wheat crop was announced at not less than \$1.99 a bushel--the same as the support level for the 1950 crop. If parity is higher at the beginning of the 1951-52 marketing year, as is now expected, the support will be increased to reflect the full 90 percent of parity at that time. In any event, the support price will not be less than 90 percent of parity. Price support by means of loans and purchase agreements will be available on the 1951 crop, from time of harvest through January 31, 1952, to farmers who comply with their acreage allotments.

On the basis of a prospective increase in the index of prices paid, interest and taxes, upon which parity is based, the national average loan rate in 1951-52 may be 10 cents or more above the \$1.99 for the 1950 crop. The increase, however, will be offset, in part at least, by the discontinuance of payments to producers for farm storage and the necessity for the farmer to assume warehouse charges (except the receiving charges) accruing prior to May 1, 1952. These changes from previous years place wheat on the same basis as other grains with respect to storage charges on loan commodities delivered to CCC.

The volume of United States wheat exports during 1951-52 will depend upon a number of factors. The United States export quota under the International Wheat Agreement for 1951-52 will be about 230 million bushels, which importers are obligated to buy at minimum prices. In 1949-50 when prices were at the maximum, our quota was not entirely filled. So far in the 1950-51 marketing year, prices have been at the maximum, and the rate of movement is exceeding that of the previous year. In 1949-50 exports to countries not now parties to the Agreement totaled about 60 million bushels. Most of this went to Japan. For the year ahead much seems likely to depend upon the extent to which deficit areas for which the United States has, or may assume supply responsibility, procure wheat, or substitute grains from other countries, especially from non-dollar sources. Also, our exports will depend upon the size of production in other countries, especially in exporting countries. The extent to which rice continues to be available in the Far East is also an important factor. Table 6 shows destination of U. S. exports of wheat and flour for 1949-50 with comparisons.

#### THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND.- On July 1, 1943, stocks of wheat in the 4 principal exporting countries, United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina, were a record of 1,737 million bushels, almost 4 times the 1935-39 average of 458 million. By July 1945, however, they were down to 818 million bushels, and by July 1946 they had been further reduced to 387 million. The low stock level followed greatly increased disappearance caused by wartime depletion of food supplies in importing countries and by poor crops in many areas. Stocks in the four countries on July 1, 1946 and 1947 were the smallest since 1938 and about 16 percent less than the 1935-39 average. By July 1949 these stocks had increased to 663 million bushels, and on July 1, 1950 they were 783 million.

#### World Grain Situation Improved In 1949-50: World Trade Reduced

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 was less in 1949-50 than in 1948-49. World exports of wheat and flour in 1949-50 totaled 820 million bushels compared with 958 million in 1948-49 and 943 million in 1947-48. Exports of wheat and flour from the four principal exporting countries--United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina--totaled 733 million compared with 908 million the year



before and 893 million in 1947-48. Other exporting countries, including the Soviet Union, exported an estimated 87 million bushels in 1949-50 compared with 50 million in each of the two preceding years.

The 1948-49 year 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 in that year and continued during 1949-50. Bread rations have now been lifted entirely in many countries and improved in others.

World Breadgrain Crop  
Above Prewar Average 1/

World breadgrain production in 1950 is still estimated at 239 million short tons, the same as estimated in September by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations (tables 13 and 14). A small decline in the world total for rye balanced an equivalent increase in the estimated wheat crop. Production of the two grains together would be larger than the immediate prewar average (1935-39), since the increase in the wheat crop more than offsets the decline in rye production.

The present estimate of 6.4 billion bushels of wheat is, with the exception of the unusually favorable world harvest of 1948, the largest wheat crop reported since 1938 (table 13). It is 6 percent above the 1935-39 average and 2 percent above last year's crop, which is estimated at 6.3 billion bushels. The greater part of the increase over the prewar average is in North America and in Asia. World rye production, now estimated at 1.7 billion bushels, is about 4 percent less than the prewar average, largely because of reduced acreage in Europe and North America. The crop is also estimated a little below the 1949 harvest because of reductions in Europe and the Soviet Union. Those two areas together customarily produce more than 95 percent of the world's rye crop.

Compared with the earlier estimate, the most significant revisions show up in the figures for wheat production in North America, Europe and China. The estimate for North America is down about 30 million bushels principally because of a reduction in the estimate for Canada. The total for Asia shows an increase of that amount over earlier estimates, based on more favorable reports for India and China. Wheat production in Europe is now placed about 20 million bushels below the previous estimate, because of increased reports of drought damage in the Balkans. In contrast, Southern Hemisphere prospects are more promising than when September estimates were made, and the principal producers of that area, Argentina and Australia, have better prospects than at that time.

Reports of reduced crops in the Balkan countries would seem to preclude the possibility of any significant quantity of grain available from that normally surplus area. Acute import needs reported from Yugoslavia reflect the serious condition in that country, which normally exports grain. The drought, which was reported progressively worse throughout the season appears to have reduced the corn crop more sharply than the earlier grain crops.

1/ From "Foreign Crops and Markets," December 4, 1950, published by Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, USDA.

In North America the present wheat estimate of 1,492 million bushels is 37 percent above the prewar average, with acreage only 6 percent above that average. Though sharply above the 1935-39 level, production was slightly less than the total for last year. The reduction from a year ago is seen in the United States figure, which is 136 million bushels less than the 1949 harvest. Canada, in contrast, reports an outturn 96 million bushels larger than in 1949. The quantity of the grain, however, is much below that of a year ago. The latest official estimate placed the Canadian harvest at 462 million bushels, about 30 million below the September estimate. Frost damage and unfavorable harvesting weather account for the reduction.

Rye production is somewhat larger than the 1949 outturn in both the United States and Canada. The crop is still sharply below average in the United States, as a result of greatly curtailed acreage, while Canada's acreage shows a good increase. Yields were about average in both countries.

Wheat production in Europe is now estimated at 1,530 million bushels, the largest postwar production. At that figure, the crop would be about 5 percent below the prewar average. Most of the estimated reduction is in the Balkan area where drought is reported to have reduced yields somewhat below average. In France and Italy total outturns were about average and in Spain the crop was the largest of recent years. These are the largest producers of the continent. The crop in the United Kingdom was well above average, with acreage about a third larger than the prewar average and yields above average.

Rye production in Europe is placed at 685 million bushels, about 10 percent below average. Acreage shows a reduction of about 12 percent, indicating some shift from rye to wheat. Yields averaged slightly better than average. Significantly below-average acreage is indicated for Poland, Germany, and Czechoslovakia. These three countries accounted for about 70 percent of Europe's prewar rye production.

The breadgrain crop for the Soviet Union is estimated about 5 percent below the prewar average and also slightly less than the 1949 outturn. Yields of both wheat and rye appear slightly below the 1949 yields and below the prewar average. A substantial increase reported for spring wheat acreage, however, apparently maintained the total wheat outturn near the 1949 total. Rye acreage was also estimated to be above prewar but not up to the 1949 acreage.

Wheat production in Asia is now estimated at 1,630 million bushels. This would be larger than the 1949 crop and also above average. Larger acreage accounts for the bulk of the increase. Substantial expansion is reported for acreage in Turkey, China, and Syria. An increase of about 30 million bushels over the previous production estimate results from more favorable reports from China and India. Rye production in Turkey is well above average as well as larger than the poor 1949 harvest. This is the only producer of significance in Asia.

The Wheat crop in Africa is still estimated at 150 million bushels. This is above the prewar average but is not up to the high 1949 total. Acreage is estimated at the prewar level but about a million acres less than the large 1949 acreage. Rye is of no significance in this area.

Prospects in South America are generally favorable and the present outlook there is for a wheat crop of about 300 million bushels. In Argentina, the ranking producer, a crop of at least 230 million bushels is expected. Sown acreage is substantially above the level of recent years and yield prospects are generally favorable, therefore a light abandonment is assumed in the above forecast. Rye production in Argentina, the only producer of any significance, is expected to be above average following a record acreage seeded for all purposes.

Wheat production in Oceania is forecast to be at least 205 million bushels. Prospects in Australia point to a crop of about 200 million bushels. A crop that size would mean six successive large crops for that country. Acreage is well below average but yield prospects are somewhat above average at latest report.

#### THE FIRST YEAR OF OPERATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT OF 1949

The first full year of operation under the International Wheat Agreement was completed on July 31, 1950. Important from the standpoint of the United States wheat grower is the fact that wheat and flour exports were maintained at a level higher than would have been possible without the Agreement. Also, to an increasing extent, the Agreement has permitted our exports to move at competitive world prices through regular commercial channels of trade. This was pointed out in a statement by the Secretary of Agriculture in connection with a detailed report on the first year's operations of the Agreement 2/.

In the first four years after the war, world trade in wheat and flour was large as a result of foreign aid programs and available financing in many importing countries. After reaching its peak in 1948-49 world trade in 1949-50 was down sharply as production in importing countries was greatly increased. United States trade was reduced chiefly to takings by Wheat Agreement countries and by occupied areas for which we had supply responsibility. Exports to countries outside of the Agreement were largely to Japan and Germany (before Germany joined the Agreement) which were financed by the United States. Only very small quantities were taken by other countries outside of the agreement.

The International Wheat Agreement represents a common approach by 44 countries to a world wheat problem which is, in effect, the net sum total of domestic problems in the individual wheat importing and exporting countries. Here in the United States the problem has been one of gearing our domestic price support program with the foreign market for wheat we produced in excess of our domestic requirements. Now that the abnormal postwar world demand for wheat has been greatly reduced, one way in which the United States can compete effectively with other exporting countries, under present levels of price support, is by means of an export subsidy. As our foreign aid programs taper off, the need for bridging the gap between domestic and

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2/ A complete report on "The International Wheat Agreement of 1949-- First Year's Experience" (FG 15-50), dated October 4, 1950, may be obtained from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, USDA. Highlights of the Agreement were contained in the March-April 1949 issue of The Wheat Situation, pages 12-15. Proceedings of the Council's first meeting, held in Washington July 9, were contained in the July issue, pages 13-14.

world market prices for wheat will become increasingly apparent. Furthermore, the Wheat Agreement has, in the case of the United States, provided the most constructive mechanism yet devised to accomplish this purpose. It has the further merit of doing this by mutual agreement with many other countries in the matter of prices and quantities of wheat moving in world trade under its provisions.

As world wheat prices were above the Agreement maximum throughout the year, most importing countries found it to their advantage to buy their guaranteed quantities under the Agreement. With regard to the guaranteed quantities, it is significant to note that the obligation of importing countries to buy is effective only at the minimum prices and the obligation of exporting countries to sell effective only at the maximum prices.

During 1949-50 neither the United States nor the other exporting countries called on importing countries to take wheat at the minimum price, the point where the obligation of importing countries to buy would be effective. The Department considered that under conditions prevailing during 1949-50, it was in the best interest of the United States to make wheat available to the importing countries at the maximum prices, with allowance for quality differentials, rather than to exercise quota rights with importers at minimum prices. This action would have necessitated increasing export payment rates by about 30 cents per bushel (the difference between the maximum and minimum prices for the 1949-50 year).

The average export payment for the year 1949-50 (including an allowance for the difference between the Wheat Agreement price and market price on CCC sales) is calculated at 54 cents per bushel. This is the average amount which CCC will have paid to exporters under the program to compensate them for the difference between the United States domestic price of wheat and the maximum price under the International Wheat Agreement. These export payment rates ranged from a low of 13 cents for East Coast exports in mid-August, 1949, to a high of 69 cents on East Coast exports on May 11, 1950.

United States sales in 1949-50 were about 163 million bushels as against a guaranteed quantity of 236 million bushels. Applying to this quota a "Pro-rata" formula to take account of the importing countries which participated in the Agreement for less than a full year, an adjusted quota of 197 million bushels is obtained. This figure, compared with actual sales of 163 million bushels, shows a deficit of 34 million bushels in United States sales. Percentagewise, United States sales amounted to about 83 percent of the United States adjusted quota.

Compared with world trade in wheat and flour, sales and shipments under the Agreement during 1949-50 were 432 million bushels compared with the total trade of about 820 million bushels. Shipments outside of the Agreement were largely from the United States, Argentina, the Soviet Union and the Danube Basin. Non-Wheat Agreement sales by the United States, in addition to those to Japan and Germany were to Cuba and the Philippines before ratification by these countries, and to ECA countries before Congressional action in October permitted financing of Agreement shipments. Japan is now the only major importing country not a member of the Agreement.

The International Wheat Council held its first meeting of the new crop year in Geneva, Switzerland, on October 24, 1950. Both the Council and the Agreement itself enter the second year of operations as a going concern. The delays and uncertainties of signature, ratification, and other formal action by governments are now a part of the history of the first year. Necessary legislative authorities and appropriations are on the books; procedures have been tried and established on the basis of actual operating experience; and mechanical details are running smoothly. Supplies of wheat in member exporting countries are adequate to meet their quotas of guaranteed sales, and member importing countries are assured of supplies as provided under the terms of the Agreement.

Sales reported from all exporting countries to December 5 in the 1950-51 year total 275 million bushels, which compares with 58 million bushels for the same date a year earlier. Cumulative U.S. sales for the second year under the Agreement to December 5 (against quotas of 231 million bushels) total 91 million bushels, which compares with 25 million bushels a year earlier.

#### THE RICE SITUATION

BACKGROUND.- The acreage seeded to rice in the United States in 1950 totaled 1,623 million acres, which is 12 percent below the all-time record of 1,839 thousand reached in 1949 but still over 60 percent above the 1935-39 average of 1,007 thousand acres. Production in the United States was increased when export supplies from Asia were cut off by the war. This trade has not yet been fully restored, and was only about 35 percent of prewar in 1949. Considered from the standpoint of supply, the increase in United States acreage is not significant in relation to the total world supply, since the United States produces only about 1 percent of the total. However, from the standpoint of trade, United States rice exports in 1949 were 13 percent of the total rice entering world trade compared with 1 percent in 1936-40. This is the result of a 5-fold increase in United States exports and a sharp drop in world trade.

Rice is one of the world's most important food grains and normally provides one-fifth of the world's food supply. Rice production in 1950, estimated at 343 billion pounds, is almost 90 percent as large as the world wheat production, estimated at 384 billion pounds. Before the war, about 95 percent of the world's supply of rice was produced in southern and eastern Asia and nearby territory. Burma, Thailand, French Indo-China and Korea were the principal exporters, and Japan, India, Ceylon, British Maylaya, and China the larger importers. During the war, rice production was increased in the Western Hemisphere and Egypt.

#### Rice Prices Above Loan Levels

Rice prices to growers for the 1950 crop have generally been around or above the loan levels. The price to farmers averaged 5.33 per 100 pounds of rough rice on November 15, compared with the loan of \$4.56. The season

average price received by farmers for the 1949 crop was \$4.15 and the 1949 loan was \$3.96. United States No. 1 Zenith at New Orleans for November 1950 was \$9.85 per cwt. milled compared with \$7.70 a year earlier, and U. S. No. 2 California Pearl at San Francisco for the same month \$8.90 milled, compared with \$7.15 a year earlier. Prices in these markets and prices received by farmers are shown in table 15.

This is the third year in which farmers have availed themselves of the price support programs. The quantity of rice being so placed this year, however, is very small, because market prices have been above loan levels. In 1949 loans covered 1.9 million cwt. and purchase agreements 6.3 million. This is a total of 8.2 million cwt. or 20 percent of the crop of 40.1 million cwt.

#### U. S. Rice Supplies Near Record Providing Large Reserves

U. S. supplies of rice in 1950-51, in terms of milled, total 26 million 100-pound bags <sup>3/</sup>, second only to the 26.73 million bags in 1949. Old crop stocks at the beginning of the marketing year (August in the Southern States and October in California) were the equivalent of 1.35 million bags and production (estimated as of November) the equivalent of 24.65 million bags. Civilian food use from the 1950 crop may be about the same as the 7.45 million bags in 1949-50, when per capita consumption was 5.0 pounds, which compares with 5.6 pounds in 1934-38. If the import quota restrictions are removed June 30, 1951, increased imports may result, particularly of rice for use by brewers. With supplies near record, a large reserve supply is available for military and ECA takings as well as regular exports, and for carry-over at the end of the marketing year. Table 16 shows rice supply and distribution beginning with 1934.

A national rice acreage allotment of 1,867,998 acres for the 1951 crop, an increase of approximately 15 percent over the 1,633,000 acres planted in 1950, was announced on December 6. <sup>4/</sup> (Rice acreage, yield and production in the U. S. is shown in table 18.) This is in line with the Department's policy of abundance. As in 1950, no marketing quotas will apply to next year's crop.

#### Exports in August-September Unusually Heavy Because of Large Cuban Takings

Cuba, the most important importer of U. S. rice took 55 percent of our exports during the year ending July 31, 1950. Indonesia accounted for 15 percent. In the 5 years ending July 31, 1942, when total exports were

<sup>3/</sup> Includes heads, second heads and screenings, but excludes brewers rice.  
<sup>4/</sup> For the purpose of adjusting supplies to requirements in any year, legislation provides for increases or decreases in acreage allotments, as needed. Normal supply of rice for 1951-52, as defined in the Act of 1938, has been determined to be 42,592,000 hundredweight of rough rice. Allowing for an August 1, 1951 carry-over of 2,374,000 hundredweight, a 1951 crop of 40,218,000 hundredweight will be required to reach the normal supply level as compared with the 38,302,000 hundredweight produced in 1950. With 1946-50 average yields of 2,153 pounds per acre, the production of 40,218,000 hundredweight needed in 1951 would be obtained in 1,867,998 planted acres-- which is the amount of the national allotment.

much less than currently, Cuba took 77 percent, with exports to the Far East negligible (table 20). Exports during August-September 1950 were unusually heavy due to the shipment of large quantities to Cuba before the 1950-51 July-June, Cuban import quota was filled. The total to other countries, primarily to Europe and Japan, with smaller quantities to Canada and Venezuela, were slightly less than in the corresponding months of 1949.

Total exports in August and September of U. S. rice (milled) to Cuba totaled 1,439 thousand bags compared with 392 thousand bags in the corresponding months of 1949. Trade sources indicate that Cuban rice purchases for importation up to 750 thousand bags from October 1 to November 2, all from the United States. Ex-quota arrivals up to November 2 are reported at 760 thousand bags, and calendar year shipments to that date at 5,580 thousand bags, according to ship's manifests. The basic quota of 3,300 thousand bags was filled on October 1.

World Rice Production in 1950-51  
About 4 Percent Above Prewar 5/

The world rice crop for the year beginning August 1, 1950, forecast at 3,426 million 100-pound bags of rough rice, is about 3 percent larger than the 3,334 million 100-pound bags produced in the previous year, about 4 percent above prewar, and possibly the largest since World War II (table 19). Even though production shows an increase, world trade is expected to continue at less than half of its prewar size. Asia's production, representing 93 percent of the world total, probably is the largest since the war, and Europe is harvesting a record crop. On the other hand, decreases are forecast in both North and South America, and indications are that Africa's production is about the same as in the year before.

The rice harvest of Asia is forecast at about 3,182 million bags, compared with 3,084 million in 1949-50 and 3,177 million bags in 1948-49. The gain from last year is due primarily to the prospects for relatively high per-acre yields in China as compared with below-average production in 1949. Moderate increases are forecast in Formosa, the Philippine Republic, Thailand, and possibly Pakistan. One of Japan's largest postwar crops is being harvested.

The production may be smaller, however, in Korea, French Indo-China, the Malayan Federation, and India. The acreage of rice in the Indian Union is reported to be less than in the preceding year, and adverse weather in the normally heavy-producing northeast area has reduced the size of the crop.

Unsettled conditions in parts of the surplus producing region of Burma, Thailand, and French Indo-China (which together accounted for 80 percent of the world trade in rice prewar) may result in a combined 1950-51 rice harvest in that area somewhat smaller than last year. Present prospects

5/ Adapted from an article on World Rice production in Foreign Crops and Markets, November 13, 1950, published by Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, USDA.

indicate that the crop may approximate last year's or decline slightly in Burma, and rebel activities could result in a further loss of production compared with a year ago. <sup>6/</sup>

Thailand's acreage is reportedly larger and weather so far has been favorable for the production of another bumper crop. The acreage to be harvest in French Indo-China is reported to be smaller than a year earlier, and a corresponding decrease is expected in the volume of rice to be harvested.

The acreage of Formosa, having increased steadily since the war, is substantially above the prewar average and high per-acre yields have resulted in a record harvest. The Philippine Republic is also expected to harvest a record crop from a record acreage.

Europe's rice harvest is estimated at nearly 28 million bags--also a record--compared with 25 million bags in the preceding year. In Italy, the production is up about 10 percent.

Africa's total production is estimated at approximately 81 million bags, or about the same as in the preceding season. Egypt has had a third successive season with sufficient water supplies to permit the planting of acreage at the high postwar level, and the crop is expected to exceed slightly last year's near-record harvest.

The total production of the Western Hemisphere is expected to be smaller than in the year before, both in North America and South America. The acreage decline in North America is due almost entirely to a substantial decrease in the United States, which cultivates approximately 65 percent of the rice acreage and produces about 75 percent of the continent's crop.

Production will increase, however, in most of the countries of Central American and the Caribbean. Mexico planted another record acreage, and per-acre yields higher than in the preceding season is resulting in the largest crop ever produced in that country. The acreage harvested in Cuba is estimated to be slightly above the preceding record, and the crop may approximate those of 1948 and 1949

Both the total rice acreage and production of the Central American countries were 5 percent larger than last year. The combined acreages of rice in South American countries, the main part of which is now being planted, may be smaller than in 1949-50. Acreage decreases are forecast in Brazil, primarily because of lower prices, and Colombia, where drought reduced the acreage to be harvested.

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<sup>6/</sup> On the basis of an official preliminary estimate covering all but two of the important rice districts, acreage and production for both this year and last year (shown in table 19) eventually will need to be revised upward.



World Rice Trade Shows  
Moderate Gain in 1949 7/

International trade in rice during 1949 increase about 5 percent over the preceding year, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations (table 17). The volume of exports, however, was only approximately 45 percent of the prewar (1936-40) trade, largely as a result of decreased production and unsettled conditions in Burma and Indo-China, formerly the world's principal sources of supply. Total exports, including reexports, are estimated at around 91 million 100-pound bags in terms of milled rice compared with 87 million bags a year earlier, and an average of 200 million bags during the prewar period.

By continents, total exports increased in Asia, Europe, and North America in 1949, but declined in Africa and South America. Exports exceeded imports in the Western Hemisphere and Africa.

The surplus countries of Asia shipped around 64 million bags in terms of milled rice compared with 61 million bags in the year before. Exports from Thailand increased substantially as a result of recovery to prewar levels of production, and reached 92 percent of the 1936-40 average. On the other hand, shipments from Burma and Indo-China--the other principal exporting countries--were 40 and 7 percent of prewar, respectively.

Although rice trade in the European countries showed marked gain over the preceding year, it was only a fraction of prewar. Shipments, including exports of surplus areas and reexports of countries normally exporting the remilled product, were approximately one-half of prewar. On the other hand, imports of nearly 6 million bags were only about 20 percent of the prewar average. Rice exports from Italy, Europe's surplus country, approached the prewar average, rising sharply from the preceding year. Nearly 3-1/2 million bags were exported as against approximately 1/2 million in the year before. These shipments were directed primarily to the countries of Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

A moderate reduction occurred in the exports from Egypt, the major exporting country of Africa, and shipments from Tanganyika declined. Exports were larger in the relatively smaller sources of supply, Angola and Belgian Congo. Australian shipments, mainly to areas in the South Pacific, were maintained at nearly the same level as in 1947-48.

Total rice imports by continents in 1949 were larger than a year earlier in Asia, Europe, and North America. The countries of the world taking the largest quantities were the normal heavy importers of Asia, India, Malaya, China, Ceylon, Indonesia and the Philippines.

The imports of 17 million bags into India, the largest importer were less than in 1948, and were 46 percent of the prewar average. The volume obtained by China from other countries, including Taiwan, is believed to have been about the same as prewar.

7/ From an article on the same subject in Foreign Crops and Markets, October 16, 1950, published by Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, USDA.

Imports into Japan of around 3 million bags were nearly 3 times the 1948 trade. This volume, however, was less than 10 percent of the prewar average receipts of approximately 41 million bags. Imports into Ceylon and Malaya, while not varying greatly from 1948, were 73 and 65 percent respectively, of the prewar average. On the other hand, those of the Philippines and Indonesia were slightly larger.

Rice exports of the Western Hemisphere were the smallest in several years. Increases in a majority of the countries of North America and South America failed to offset the sharp decline in the foreign trade of Brazil and Ecuador. A record total movement from the countries of North America showed gains from the preceding year in the United States, Mexico, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, and the Dominican Republic.

Brazil, normally South America's largest exporter of rice, shipped virtually no rice to foreign countries in 1949, except for a minor quantity from Northern Brazil, as the result of a smaller crop and increased domestic demand. This was a marked decline from the almost 5 million bags exported in the preceding year. Deliveries from Ecuador were about one-half of a year earlier, and those of Uruguay showed a decrease. Imports were larger in British Guiana, Chile, Paraguay and Surinam.

Wheat and Coarse Grains Partly Offset  
Reduced Per Capita Rice Consumption  
In Far East

Inter-regional trade in rice has declined greatly in the Far East, which had been a substantial net importer of rice in the immediate postwar years, as contrasted to its position as a net exporter prewar. Increased Far Eastern production and imports of wheat and coarse grains, have partly filled the gap between its per capita rice supplies and prewar consumption. With rice continuing more expensive than wheat, Far Eastern imports of wheat have been maintained at high levels, despite currency difficulties.

This increase in the use of wheat and other grains has greatly reduced the pressure of import demand for rice in 1950. Although the Korean conflict has already somewhat affected the world supply and demand for rice, present indications are that the Far Eastern rice imports in the current year may be in rough balance with the regional export availability.

Outstanding developments affecting international trade in rice have been the drastic reduction of India's import demand, (which prewar was 19 percent of total world imports) and the increased importance of Japan as an importer. In order to reduce its dependence on American cereal supplies, Japan has found it necessary to secure substantial rice imports from Thailand and Burma in exchange for industrial products. The probability of large-scale imports into Japan in 1950 has not only reduced the likelihood of accumulation of undisposable rice surpluses in the Far East, but has also helped maintained export prices of rice at their postwar peak.

Rice consumption levels in the Far East remain seriously low as compared with prewar. Supplies available for consumption in the region in 1950 are about 3 percent below the prewar average, whereas the total population has apparently increased by about 15 percent since 1937. Per capita consumption of rice and other cereals varies widely in different parts of the Far East. While famine conditions have reportedly prevailed over wide areas of continental China early in 1950, a modest gain in domestic and imported supplies, of wheat and coarse grains has permitted several food deficit countries either to scale down government import commitments or to increase the low ration levels of basic cereals in 1950.

Crop in Korea Poor;  
Normally a Rice Exporter

Korean rice requirements have not been determined to date. However, it appears that this demand on rice supplies will not seriously affect total rice available for other importers.

Korea is a rice and grain producing country, with rice as the dominant though not the only important grain. In the five years before World War II (1934-38) production, in terms of brown (undermilled) rice, averaged 64 million 100-pound bags a year, thus accounting for 58 percent of the combined output of cereals. Since nearly 40 percent of the total Korean production of rice was exported to Japan, and was replaced by an almost equal amount of cheaper grains (such as millets from Manchuria), the average Korean diet before World War II consisting of about equal proportions of rice and other cereals.

In 1940-44, average production in terms of brown rice in the peninsula was about 60 million bags, of which a little over one-third was grown south of the 38th parallel. Disruptions following partition adversely affected the production of rice in South Korea for a time, with the low point in 1946 (47 million bags), but yields per acre were rapidly restored so that production in 1949, in terms of brown rice, was 62 million bags. Because of the phenomenal increase in population (from 15.9 million in 1944 to 19.37 million in 1946) South Korea became a food deficit area in the post-war period. The situation was met for a time by heavy imports of wheat, corn, and flour, and later by substantial imports of rice.

South Korean production of food grains apparently reached the level of domestic self sufficiency in 1949. No imports were programed for 1950 except to obtain some 400 million pounds of cheaper grains with the dollar exchange earned by exportation of 200 million pounds of rice to Japan. It is reported that about 180 million pounds of South Korean rice had been shipped to Japan before the outbreak of the Korean conflict, but that little, if any, supplies of wheat or coarse grains had been imported in exchange.

The outlook for the 1950 rice crop is poor. Since the fighting moved north of the rice growing region of the southern and western plains before the period of harvest, a large part of the crop was saved, although harvesting

was severely hindered by other dislocations. It is highly probable, that the production of rice, barley and other cereals will fall below the 1947 level of 539 million pounds of all cereals.

Some Increase in World Rice  
Trade Expected in 1950 and 1951

World trade in rice in 1950 is expected to show a moderate increase from the 1949 level as a result of large production in a majority of the exporting countries. However, trade probably will still be less than half of what it was before World War II, in spite of the fact that the world rice production in 1949-50 was about at prewar levels. The great reduction in trade stems from the reduction in supplies available for exports in Southeast Asia.

The shipments from Asia's surplus areas may decline slightly because of unsettled conditions within some of the countries. Exports from these areas so far in 1950, however, have been maintained nearly at last year's level. The trade of the Western Hemisphere countries, on the other hand, is substantially larger than in 1949. Exports of North America may exceed the preceding year's record, and an above-average crop in Brazil result in a substantial increase in the exports of South America.

As based on the current crop conditions of the 1950-51 world production harvested mainly in the latter part of 1950, the world's rice trade during 1951 may not vary widely from this year's exports. The extent that the exportable supplies become available for other countries depends to a large degree upon the volume permitted to be harvested in and released from the interior of the surplus areas of Asia.

Table 1.- Wheat: Quantity pledged and delivered to Commodity Credit Corporation, stocks owned by CCC and loans outstanding, and carry-over, 1939-50

Year ended June 30	:Current loan program:		CCC stocks and loans June 30			:Carry-over June 30		
	:Delivered:	Stocks :	Under loan :		: "Free" :			
June 30	: Pledged to CCC by June 30 :	owned by CCC 1/ :	Current : Crops of other years :	Total 1/ :	wheat 2/ :	Total 3/ :		
	: Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	
1939	85.7	15.7	6.0	21.5	0.4	27.9	222.1	250.0
1940	167.7	7.7	1.6	10.3	0	11.9	267.8	279.7
1941	278.5	173.7	169.2	31.3	7.1	207.6	177.1	384.7
1942	366.3	269.8	319.7	91.5	12.5	423.7	207.1	630.8
1943	408.1	184.0	259.8	133.3	4.2	397.3	221.6	618.9
1944	130.2	0.3	99.1	15.6	3.0	117.1	199.5	316.6
1945	180.4	46.3	103.7	20.1	1.9	125.7	153.5	279.2
1946	59.7	0.2	29.0	2.5	0.1	31.6	68.5	100.1
1947	22.0	0	18.6	0.7	0	19.3	64.5	83.8
1948	31.2	---	32.9	0.8	3.4	37.1	158.9	196.0
1949	4/ 254.0	5/ 208.6	232.3	15.9	5.1	253.3	54.5	307.8
1950	6/ 336.6	7/ 224.6	327.7	28.5	5.0	361.2	58.8	420.0

1/ Includes open market purchases beginning in 1943, and accordingly may include some new crop wheat. 2/ Low by the amount of new wheat in the stocks owned by CCC. 3/ Carry-over of old-crop wheat only. 4/ Excludes 113.4 million bushels of 1948 crop wheat put under purchase agreements. 5/ Excludes 57.4 million bushels of 1948 crop purchase agreement wheat delivered to CCC by June 30. 6/ Excludes 46.4 million bushels of 1949 crop wheat put under purchase agreements. 7/ Excludes 3.2 million bushels of 1949 crop purchase agreement wheat delivered to CCC by June 30.

Table 2.- Exports, shipments and military procurement, by agency and product in wheat equivalents, United States, January-June and July-December periods, 1935-50

Half years	Exports 1/										Shipments 4/			Military procurements 5/					
	Wheat			Flour 1/			Other products including Semolina				Total exports			Wheat	Flour	Other products	Total		
	Commercial	U.S.D.A.	Total	Commercial	U.S.D.A.	Total	Commercial	U.S.D.A.	Total	Commercial	U.S.D.A.	Total	Commercial	U.S.D.A.	Total	Commercial	U.S.D.A.	Total	
	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	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	
1935 Jan.-June	68	0	68	2,390	11	0	2,401	---	0	---	2,469	1,520	0	1,520	---	---	---	---	
July-Dec.	165	0	165	2,016	12	0	2,028	---	0	---	2,193	1,280	0	1,280	---	---	---	---	
1936 Jan.-June	146	0	146	1,880	13	0	1,893	---	0	---	2,039	1,609	0	1,609	---	---	---	---	
July-Dec.	1,733	0	1,733	2,717	32	0	2,749	---	0	---	4,482	1,421	0	1,421	---	---	---	---	
1937 Jan.-June	1,435	0	1,435	3,382	40	0	3,422	---	0	---	4,857	1,575	0	1,575	---	---	---	---	
July-Dec.	33,413	0	33,413	7,288	1,467	0	8,755	---	0	---	42,168	1,613	0	1,613	---	---	---	---	
1938 Jan.-June	50,327	0	50,327	9,032	2,117	0	11,149	---	0	---	61,476	1,708	0	1,708	---	---	---	---	
July-Dec.	36,576	0	36,576	8,370	1,106	0	9,476	---	0	---	46,052	1,490	0	1,490	---	---	---	---	
1939 Jan.-June	48,013	0	48,013	13,686	29	0	13,715	---	0	---	61,728	1,398	0	1,398	---	---	---	---	
July-Dec.	15,201	0	15,201	13,069	9	0	13,078	---	0	---	28,279	1,752	0	1,752	---	---	---	---	
1940 Jan.-June	8,435	0	8,435	8,163	16	0	8,179	---	0	---	16,614	1,719	0	1,719	---	---	---	---	
July-Dec.	5,945	0	5,945	10,799	9	0	10,808	---	0	---	16,753	1,644	0	1,644	---	---	---	---	
1941 Jan.-June	4,866	0	4,866	12,010	9	0	12,019	---	0	---	16,885	2,190	0	2,190	---	---	---	---	
July-Dec.	8,244	0	8,244	6,575	10	705	7,290	216	38	254	15,788	1,549	0	1,549	---	6,091	1,049	7,140	
1942 Jan.-June	3,374	1,014	4,388	3,505	11	4,096	7,615	40	49	89	12,092	1,592	923	2,515	---	7,343	1,650	8,993	
July-Dec.	1,890	337	2,227	5,107	6	1,740	6,853	70	163	233	9,313	1,106	1,444	2,550	---	7,343	1,929	9,272	
1943 Jan.-June	3,734	592	4,326	4,360	10	11,621	15,991	134	1,108	1,242	21,559	209	2,803	3,012	---	11,649	4,323	15,972	
July-Dec.	7,123	391	7,514	4,488	12	5,582	10,082	48	963	1,011	18,607	160	1,332	1,492	---	11,649	5,698	17,347	
1944 Jan.-June	3,750	678	4,428	9,245	377	9,088	18,710	105	961	1,066	24,204	80	1,444	1,524	6,151	28,258	11,003	45,412	
July-Dec.	5,408	193	5,601	9,402	234	6,364	16,000	339	978	1,317	22,918	86	1,409	1,495	2,807	27,457	11,614	41,878	
1945 Jan.-June	4,106	9,303	13,409	11,735	179	0	11,914	176	689	865	26,188	135	2,417	2,552	45,400	50,058	12,810	108,268	
July-Dec.	14,767	100,460	115,227	17,478	174	9,777	27,429	289	5,027	5,316	147,972	1,841	0	1,841	23,700	33,505	4,627	61,832	
1946 Jan.-June	20,705	90,204	110,909	31,725	74	27,936	59,735	901	509	1,410	172,054	2,159	8	2,167	23,179	4,992	881	29,052	
July-Dec.	5,284	70,961	76,245	34,418	900	14,599	49,317	1,411	313	1,724	127,286	2,171	0	2,171	26,076	11,350	516	37,942	
1947 Jan.-June	7,998	69,771	77,769	87,934	168	32,703	120,805	1,707	61	1,768	200,342	1,819	3	1,822	20,095	33,885	530	54,510	
July-Dec.	7,668	112,194	119,862	51,658	0	13,916	65,574	878	488	1,366	186,802	2,036	3	2,039	48,570	18,001	452	67,023	
1948 Jan.-June	6,306	81,193	87,499	32,596	0	28,115	60,711	4,373	927	5,300	153,510	1,877	0	1,877	52,749	28,304	540	81,593	
July-Dec.	15,471	91,487	106,958	52,533	0	6,050	58,583	669	0	669	166,210	1,832	0	1,832	82,037	25,331	220	107,588	
1949 Jan.-June	12,195	113,430	125,625	30,990	82	4,408	35,480	268	0	268	161,373	1,685	0	1,685	60,716	12,952	262	73,930	
July-Dec.	7,309	41,912	49,221	15,424	111	3,973	19,508	326	0	326	69,055	1,848	0	1,848	98,593	3,867	83	102,543	
1950 Jan.-June	53,403	37,595	90,998	14,888	14	3,835	18,737	628	0	628	110,363	1,935	0	1,935	19,751	1,501	10	21,262	
July-Dec.																			

1/ Exports exclude shipments by military for civilian feeding. 2/ Includes the flour equivalent of exports of U. S. wheat fed in with foreign wheat in milling in bond. 3/ U.S.D.A. Flour procurement rather than deliveries for export; the latter total exports including wheat and other products are given in table 4, footnote 5. 4/ Shipments are to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, Virgin Islands and Wake Island. 5/ 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 and not at time of shipment overseas.

Table 3. - Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, January-June and July-December periods, 1935-50 1/

Period	Supply				Disappearance								
	Stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Continental United States				Military	Exports	Ship-	Total	
	2/	1,000	3/	1,000	Processed	Seed	In-	Feed	Total	procure-	5/	ments	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
1935													
Jan.-June	431,384	---	7,204	439,088	231,072	27,211	27	30,900	280,210	---	2,469	1,520	293,199
July-Dec.	145,839	628,227	21,047	795,163	244,980	58,297	27	59,892	363,196	---	2,193	1,280	366,669
1936													
Jan.-June	428,494	---	13,570	442,064	238,770	29,182	30	30,001	297,983	---	2,039	1,609	301,631
July-Dec.	140,433	629,980	26,292	796,605	257,242	67,824	24	94,615	419,705	---	4,482	1,421	425,608
1937													
Jan.-June	370,997	---	8,163	379,160	232,232	28,072	27	9,555	269,886	---	4,857	1,575	276,318
July-Dec.	93,167	873,914	626	957,707	252,968	65,183	18	62,513	380,687	---	42,168	1,613	424,468
1938													
Jan.-June	533,239	---	8	533,247	232,465	27,877	21	56,593	316,956	---	61,476	1,708	380,140
July-Dec.	153,107	919,913	61	1,073,081	260,166	53,597	52	64,919	378,734	---	46,052	1,490	426,276
1939													
Jan.-June	646,805	---	210	647,015	235,689	20,628	51	77,506	333,874	---	61,728	1,398	397,000
July-Dec.	250,015	741,210	111	991,336	256,210	50,419	44	48,613	355,291	---	28,279	1,752	395,322
1940													
Jan.-June	606,014	---	152	606,166	234,205	22,527	45	51,335	308,112	---	16,614	1,719	326,445
July-Dec.	279,721	814,646	368	1,094,735	251,771	54,392	50	46,349	352,562	---	16,753	1,644	370,959
1941													
Jan.-June	723,776	---	3,155	726,931	240,074	19,959	51	63,039	323,123	---	16,885	2,190	342,198
July-Dec.	384,733	941,970	2,453	1,329,156	246,589	45,670	24	12,477	304,760	7,140	15,788	1,549	329,237
1942													
Jan.-June	999,919	---	1,211	1,001,130	226,677	16,820	1,590	101,668	346,755	8,993	12,092	2,515	370,355
July-Dec.	630,775	969,381	167	1,600,323	262,375	44,819	10,647	108,933	426,774	9,272	9,313	2,550	447,909
1943													
Jan.-June	1,152,414	---	890	1,153,304	237,611	20,668	43,695	191,890	493,864	15,972	21,559	3,012	534,407
July-Dec.	618,897	843,813	48,524	1,511,234	261,165	54,583	50,382	290,059	656,189	17,347	18,607	1,492	693,635
1944													
Jan.-June	817,599	---	87,836	905,435	220,711	22,768	57,145	217,116	517,740	45,412	24,204	1,524	588,880
July-Dec.	316,555	1,060,111	37,619	1,414,235	233,894	53,409	53,971	173,373	519,647	41,878	22,918	1,495	585,938
1945													
Jan.-June	823,347	---	4,728	833,075	238,001	21,964	28,324	128,598	416,887	108,268	26,188	2,552	553,895
July-Dec.	279,180	1,108,224	11,916	1,389,320	254,917	59,113	19,408	162,245	495,683	61,832	147,972	1,841	707,328
1946													
Jan.-June	631,992	---	84	682,076	218,601	22,898	1,563	135,653	373,715	29,052	172,054	2,167	581,988
July-Dec.	100,038	1,153,046	27	1,253,161	276,548	62,956	---	103,981	443,485	37,942	127,286	2,171	610,884
1947													
Jan.-June	642,277	---	30	642,307	206,781	23,542	44	71,453	301,820	54,510	200,342	1,822	558,494
July-Dec.	83,813	1,367,186	46	1,451,045	265,568	66,952	523	60,526	393,569	67,023	186,802	2,039	649,433
1948 7/													
Jan.-June	801,612	---	84	801,696	223,184	23,794	85	121,662	368,725	81,593	153,510	1,877	605,705
July-Dec.	195,991	1,313,534	33	1,509,558	252,504	67,415	43	45,492	365,454	107,588	166,210	1,832	641,084
1949 7/													
Jan.-June	868,474	---	1,468	869,942	226,495	27,200	36	71,456	325,187	73,930	161,373	1,685	562,175
July-Dec.	307,767	1,146,463	164	1,454,394	250,335	57,533	36	63,818	371,722	102,543	69,055	1,848	545,168
1950 1/													
Jan.-July	909,226	---	2,143	911,369	234,689	23,900	39	99,163	357,791	21,262	110,363	1,935	491,351
July-Dec.	420,018												

Footnotes are the same as for table 4.

Table 4. - Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1935-50 <sup>1/</sup>

Year beginning July	Supply				Disappearance								
	Carry-over <sup>2/</sup>	Production	Imports <sup>3/</sup>	Total	Continental United States				Military	Exports <sup>5/</sup>	Shipments <sup>6/</sup>	Total	
					Processed for food	Seed	Industrial	Feed	Total				procurement <sup>4/</sup>
	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
1935	145,889	628,227	34,617	808,733	483,750	87,479	57	89,893	661,179	—	4,232	2,889	668,300
1936	140,433	629,880	34,455	804,768	489,474	95,896	51	104,170	689,591	—	9,339	2,996	701,926
1937	83,167	873,914	634	957,715	485,433	93,060	39	119,111	697,643	—	103,644	3,321	804,608
1938	153,107	919,913	271	1,073,291	495,855	74,225	103	142,425	712,608	—	107,780	2,888	823,276
1939	250,015	741,210	263	991,488	490,415	72,946	89	99,953	663,403	—	44,893	3,471	711,767
1940	279,721	814,646	3,523	1,097,890	491,845	74,351	101	109,388	675,685	—	33,638	3,834	713,157
1941	384,733	941,970	3,664	1,330,367	473,266	62,490	1,614	114,145	651,515	16,133	27,880	4,064	699,592
1942	630,775	969,381	1,057	1,601,213	499,986	65,487	54,342	300,823	920,638	25,244	30,872	5,562	982,316
1943	618,897	843,813	136,360	1,599,070	481,876	77,351	107,527	507,175	1,173,929	62,759	42,811	3,016	1,282,515
1944	316,555	1,060,111	42,347	1,419,013	471,895	80,373	82,295	301,971	936,534	150,146	49,106	4,047	1,139,833
1945	279,180	1,108,224	2,000	1,389,404	473,518	82,011	20,971	297,898	874,398	90,884	320,026	4,008	1,289,316
1946	100,088	1,153,046	57	1,253,191	483,329	86,498	44	175,434	745,305	92,452	327,628	3,993	1,169,378
1947	83,813	1,367,186	130	1,451,129	488,752	90,746	608	182,188	762,294	148,616	340,312	3,916	1,255,138
1948	195,991	1,313,534	1,501	1,511,026	478,999	94,615	79	116,948	690,641	181,518	327,583	3,517	1,203,259
1949 <sup>7/</sup>	307,767	1,146,463	2,307	1,456,537	485,024	81,433	70	162,986	729,513	123,805	179,418	3,783	1,036,519
1950 <sup>7/</sup>	420,018												

<sup>1/</sup> Includes flour and products in terms of wheat.

<sup>2/</sup> 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.

<sup>3/</sup> 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.

<sup>4/</sup> 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.

<sup>5/</sup> Exports as here used, in addition to commercial exports, include U.S.D.A. flour procurement rather than deliveries for export. Beginning with 1941-42, deliveries for export (actual exports, including those for civilian feeding in occupied area) of wheat, flour, and other products, in million bushels, were as follows: 27.9; 28.0; 42.6; 144.4; 390.6; 397.4; 484.9; 503.1, and for 1949-50, 398.9.

<sup>6/</sup> To Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.

<sup>7/</sup> Preliminary.

Table 5. - Wheat and flour: Commercial, United States Department of Agriculture and military exports as related to exports reported by Department of Commerce, July-December and January-June periods, 1941-50

Period	U. S. D. A. exports				Total : excluding mili- tary financed : by U. S.	Military : exports : financed : by U. S.	Total exports : including : military
	Commercial : exports	U.N.R.R.A. :	Other 1/ :	Military to : Germany fi- nanced by U.K.:			
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
WHEAT							
1941-42							
July-December	8,244	---	---	---	2/ 8,244	---	8,244
January-June	3,374	---	1,014	---	3/ 4,388	---	4,388
Total	11,618	---	1,014	---	1,014	---	12,632
1942-43							
July-December	1,891	---	337	---	2/ 2,228	---	2,228
January-June	3,735	---	592	---	2/ 4,327	---	4,327
Total	5,626	---	929	---	929	---	6,555
1943-44							
July-December	7,123	---	391	---	2/ 7,514	---	7,514
January-June	3,750	---	678	---	2/ 4,428	---	4,428
Total	10,873	---	1,069	---	1,069	---	11,942
1944-45							
July-December	5,408	---	193	---	2/ 5,601	8,958	14,559
January-June	4,106	17	9,286	---	2/13,409	45,400	58,809
Total	9,514	17	9,479	---	9,476	19,010	73,368
1945-46							
July-December	14,767	26,317	74,143	---	100,460	2/115,227	23,700
January-June	20,705	43,570	43,693	2,941	90,204	2/110,909	23,178
Total	35,472	69,887	117,836	2,941	190,664	226,136	46,878
1946-47							
July-December	5,284	13,919	50,838	6,204	70,961	2/ 76,245	23,704
January-June	7,998	17,907	40,506	11,358	69,771	3/ 77,769	21,092
Total	13,282	31,826	91,344	17,562	140,732	154,014	44,796
1947-48							
July-December	7,668	---	89,156	23,038	112,194	4/119,862	46,317
January-June	6,306	---	81,193	---	81,193	87,499	51,009
Total	13,974	---	170,349	23,038	193,387	207,361	97,326
1948-49							
July-December	15,471	---	91,487	---	91,487	106,958	82,037
January-June	12,114	---	113,430	---	113,430	125,544	60,716
Total	27,585	---	204,917	---	204,917	232,502	142,753
1949-50							
July-December	7,309	---	41,912	---	41,912	49,221	98,593
January-June	53,402	---	37,595	---	37,595	90,997	19,751
Total	60,711	---	79,507	---	79,507	140,218	118,344
FLOUR (IN WHEAT EQUIVALENT)							
1941-42							
July-December	6,575	---	705	---	705	2/ 7,280	---
January-June	3,504	---	4,110	---	4,110	2/ 7,614	---
Total	10,079	---	4,815	---	4,815	14,894	---
1942-43							
July-December	5,111	---	1,727	---	1,727	2/ 6,838	---
January-June	4,366	---	8,744	---	8,744	2/13,110	---
Total	9,477	---	10,471	---	10,471	19,948	---
1943-44							
July-December	4,485	---	5,876	---	5,876	2/10,361	---
January-June	9,244	---	8,728	---	8,728	2/17,972	---
Total	13,729	---	14,604	---	14,604	28,333	---
1944-45							
July-December	9,403	---	1,262	---	1,262	2/10,665	15,711
January-June	11,841	726	5,072	---	5,798	2/17,639	24,522
Total	21,244	726	6,334	---	7,060	28,304	40,233
1945-46							
July-December	17,477	4,024	7,490	---	11,514	2/28,991	31,911
January-June	31,811	10,535	8,525	---	19,070	2/50,881	3,578
Total	49,288	14,559	16,025	---	30,584	79,872	35,489
1946-47							
July-December	35,803	10,589	4,161	1,289	16,039	7/51,842	8,209
January-June	87,935	14,469	1,450	10,595	26,514	8/114,449	20,687
Total	123,738	25,058	5,611	11,884	42,553	166,291	28,896
1947-48							
July-December	51,435	---	10,853	9,539	20,392	9/ 71,827	15,422
January-June	31,957	---	28,363	---	28,363	60,320	25,597
Total	83,392	---	39,216	9,539	48,755	132,147	41,019
1948-49							
July-December	51,371	---	9,950	---	9,950	61,321	19,859
January-June	29,858	---	7,527	---	7,527	37,385	7,892
Total	81,229	---	17,477	---	17,477	98,706	27,751
1949-50							
July-December	15,497	---	3,892	---	3,892	19,389	1,598
January-June	14,739	---	3,985	---	3,985	18,724	---
Total	30,236	---	7,877	---	7,877	38,113	1,602

1/ Includes Lend-Lease exports to cash-paying Governments.

2/ Exports as reported by Department of Commerce.

3/ 66,411,000 bushels reported by Department of Commerce plus 11,358,000 bushels of military exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom.

4/ 96,824,000 bushels reported by Department of Commerce plus 23,038,000 bushels of military exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom.

5/ 153,841,000 bushels reported by Department of Commerce minus 5,972,000 bushels of United States wheat stored in Canada.

6/ 6,792,000 bushels, the grain equivalent of the quantity reported by the Department of Commerce plus 822,000 unreported exports to British Services.

7/ 50,553,000 bushels, the grain equivalent of the quantity reported by the Department of Commerce plus 1,289,000 bushel-equivalent of military exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom.

8/ 103,854,000 bushels, the grain equivalent of the quantity reported by the Department of Commerce plus 10,595,000 bushel-equivalent of military exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom.

9/ 62,288,000 bushels, the grain equivalent of the quantity reported by the Department of Commerce plus 9,539,000 bushel-equivalent of military exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom.



Table 6 .- Destination of U. S. exports of wheat and flour <sup>1/</sup>,  
average 1937-1938, annual 1948 and 1949

Destination	Year beginning July							
	1937-1938:	1948			1949			
	average	Wheat	Wheat	Flour	Wheat	Wheat	Flour	Wheat
	and	and	and	and	and	and	and	and
	flour	flour	flour	flour	flour	flour	flour	flour
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Austria .....	---	16.3	3.8	20.1	17.1	3.4	20.5	
Belgium and Luxembourg .....	12.8	15.7	---	15.7	10.1	---	10.1	
Denmark .....	---	---	---	---	.8	.2	1.0	
France and French North Africa .....	.8	11.1	.9	12.0	.2	.4	.6	
Germany .....	2.0	115.6	11.6	127.2	77.4	1.0	78.4	
Greece .....	1.4	15.9	8.2	24.1	14.8	3.3	18.1	
Iceland .....	---	---	.2	.2	---	.3	.3	
Ireland .....	---	3.2	.5	3.7	2.7	.1	2.8	
Italy .....	1.0	50.3	15.1	65.4	6.9	1.8	8.7	
Netherlands .....	15.8	17.4	6.2	23.6	17.8	2.3	20.1	
Norway .....	.6	6.4	2.4	8.8	2.9	2.7	5.6	
Portugal .....	---	10.6	1.0	11.6	6.7	.1	6.8	
Sweden .....	---	---	.1	.1	---	---	---	
Switzerland .....	---	9.1	---	9.1	---	---	---	
Turkey .....	---	---	---	---	4.8	.2	5.0	
United Kingdom ....	2/35.6	7.5	2.2	9.7	14.2	3.0	17.2	
Total ECA participants ..	70.0	279.1	52.2	331.3	176.4	18.8	195.2	
Other Europe .....	4.0	1.4	.5	1.9	3.7	.4	4.1	
Total Europe ...	74.0	280.5	52.7	333.2	180.1	19.2	199.3	
Philippines .....	4.0	---	7.6	7.6	---	4.4	4.4	
China .....	6.0	1.0	3.2	4.2	---	---	---	
India .....	---	3/21.7	1.8	23.5	.9	---	.9	
Japan, Korea, Ryukyu .....	---	48.1	16.2	64.3	57.9	.6	58.5	
Other Far East ....	4/ ---	---	---	4/ ---	---	---	4/	
Total Far East ..	10.0	70.8	28.8	99.6	58.8	5.0	63.8	
Canada .....	---	.5	---	.5	.5	---	.5	
Latin American Republics .....	9.6	14.4	36.0	50.4	16.8	9.0	25.8	
Other areas .....	9.6	9.0	9.4	18.4	2.4	6.5	8.9	
Total World	103.2	375.2	126.9	502.1	258.6	39.7	298.3	

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 7 .- Wheat and flour: Imports into the United States for domestic utilization and for grinding in bond and export, 1910-49

Year : begin- ning : July :	Imports for domestic consumption			Wheat for grinding	
	Full duty	Unfit for human consumption	Total	Flour in terms of wheat	in bond and export as flour
	1/ Bushels	2/ Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	3/ Bushels
1910 :	509,439	---	509,439	665,435	---
1911 :	2,699,130	---	2,699,130	746,252	---
1912 :	798,028	---	798,028	505,523	---
1913 :	1,978,769	---	1,978,769	422,582	168
1914 :	426,379	---	426,379	301,740	90
1915 :	5,703,019	---	5,703,019	1,550,554	59
1916 :	13,803,063	---	13,783,063	821,109	10,355,754
1917 :	257,352	---	257,352	3,037,932	27,919,929
1918 :	5,510	---	5,510	167,130	11,115,951
1919 :	30,652	---	30,652	731,658	4,749,112
1920 :	74,138	---	74,138	6,678,155	50,929,886
1921 :	8,292,685	---	8,292,685	2,909,794	6,172,837
1922 :	8,731,753	---	8,731,753	2,018,279	9,280,787
1923 :	13,783,423	---	13,783,423	794,920	13,904,837
1924 :	272,548	---	272,548	31,575	5,813,353
1925 :	1,664,843	---	1,664,843	81,804	13,421,480
1926 :	48,808	---	48,808	28,463	13,171,683
1927 :	161,297	---	161,297	26,926	15,043,679
1928 :	79,136	---	79,136	12,234	22,480,962
1929 :	44,607	---	44,607	8,004	12,903,364
1930 :	40,756	307,336	348,092	5,466	19,013,090
1931 :	6,057	---	6,057	1,278	12,878,851
1932 :	5,767	1,354	7,121	3,201	9,372,151
1933 :	143,646	5,739	149,385	3,878	11,341,052
1934 :	5,905,380	8,146,044	14,051,424	18,048	11,064,092
1935 :	25,288,519	9,205,128	34,493,647	166,112	11,978,659
1936 :	30,205,430	4,057,016	34,262,446	192,606	13,468,667
1937 :	597,776	4,150	601,926	139,773	2,819,031
1938 :	39,086	206,969	246,055	388,662	8,988,542
1939 :	55,524	86,284	141,808	335,411	9,952,595
1940 :	164,846	3,236,678	3,401,524	291,311	7,330,854
1941 :	1,699,424	1,785,200	3,484,624	179,332	11,911,656
1942 :	806,182	150,166	956,348	100,236	7,576,511
1943 :	5/136,013,365	188,305	5/136,201,670	157,456	10,952,124
1944 :	5/26,235,035	15,918,827	5/42,153,862	199,487	9,213,393
1945 :	1,136,044	766,857	1,902,901	96,577	11,591,148
1946 :	21,295	28,129	49,424	7,462	1,968,330
1947 :	6,645	117,564	124,209	6,990	18,508
1948 :	1,317,146	10,224	1,327,370	173,727	3,069,727
1949 :	1,003,401	1,185,176	2,188,577	118,859	9,621,151

Footnotes on page 27.

Footnotes for table 7, page 26.

1/ Imports for consumption July 1923 to December 1933, from United States Tariff Commission, and January 1934 to date from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and Bureau of the Census.

Tariff duties per bushel were as follows: 25 cents under Tariff Act of 1909, effective August 6, 1909. Free, except 10 cents if imported from a country that imposed a duty on wheat or flour from the United States under Tariff Act of 1913, effective October 4, 1913. 35 cents under Emergency Tariff Act of 1921, effective May 28, 1921. 30 cents under Emergency Tariff Act of 1922, effective September 22, 1922. 42 cents under Section 315 of Tariff Act of 1922, effective April 6, 1924, and Tariff Act of 1930, effective June 18, 1930. 21 cents under General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade, effective January 1, 1948.

Effective May 29, 1941, imports of full-duty wheat were limited by Presidential Proclamation 2489 (made under the authority of Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 as amended) (T.D. 50404) to a quota of 800,000 bushels and imports of wheat flour, semolina, crushed or cracked wheat and similar wheat products to a quota of 4,000,000 pounds in any calendar year. These quotas are still in effect. Presidential Proclamation 2584, effective April 29, 1943 (T.D. 50863) provided that imports of wheat and wheat flour executed by the War Food Administration were not to be counted against the quotas.

2/ Beginning June 18, 1930, a new classification, "wheat unfit for human consumption" was introduced by the 1930 Tariff Act. Tariff duties were as follows: 10 percent ad valorem under the Tariff Act of 1930, effective June 18, 1930. 5 percent ad valorem under the second trade agreement with Canada, effective January 1, 1939. 5 percent ad valorem was bound by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, effective January 1, 1948. No quota limitation has been placed on wheat or wheat flour unfit for human consumption.

3/ Wheat imported for milling in bond and export in the form of flour was free of duty under Section 311 of both the 1922 and 1930 Tariff Acts, with the following exception: The 1930 Tariff Act provided that if the flour from imported wheat that is milled in bond is exported to Cuba, a U. S. duty must be paid on the wheat from which it was milled equal to the difference in the Cuban duty on flour milled in the U. S. and the Cuban duty on flour not produced in the U. S. (T.D. 52110). This provision for a duty on the imported wheat that is milled in bond and made into flour that is exported to Cuba is still in effect. The duty-free status of the imported wheat that is milled in bond and exported as flour to countries other than Cuba was bound by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, effective January 1, 1948, in Part 1 of Schedule XX of that agreement in the item entitled Section 311 of the 1930 Tariff Act.

4/ General imports prior to July 1934, subsequently imports for consumption. Beginning July 1934, excludes flour imported free for export in manufactured foods.

5/ Largely Commodity Credit Corporation imports for feed use. From December 23, 1943 to June 19, 1944 imports of wheat and its products used for livestock and poultry feed were imported duty free.

Table 8. -Wheat: Stocks, United States, by quarters, 1927-50

Year	January 1					Total	April 1					Total
	Terminal	Interior	CCC	Merchant	CCC		Terminal	Interior	Merchant	CCC		
	market	mill, elevator, and ware-	not otherwise accounted for	mills	not otherwise accounted for		market	mill, elevator, and ware-	mills	not otherwise accounted for		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
1927	207,303	66,340	---	---	---	101,024	49,910	---	---	---	---	---
1928	201,532	88,581	---	---	---	87,292	68,791	---	---	---	---	---
1929	253,066	144,351	---	---	---	130,589	124,756	---	---	---	---	---
1930	216,841	182,226	---	---	---	133,200	153,122	---	---	---	---	---
1931	248,828	199,649	---	---	---	116,553	213,583	---	---	---	---	---
1932	322,062	226,874	---	115,654	---	172,909	207,215	---	91,420	---	---	---
1933	276,054	168,465	---	122,223	---	181,624	135,552	---	100,267	---	---	---
1934	185,302	132,511	---	115,035	---	113,790	97,132	---	91,720	---	---	---
1935	146,996	90,937	87,559	106,392	---	431,884	98,989	51,882	66,124	74,852	---	291,847
1936	163,703	76,694	78,463	109,634	---	428,494	98,878	49,919	48,193	72,046	---	269,036
1937	128,954	62,366	76,845	102,832	---	370,997	71,075	34,741	39,308	65,983	---	211,107
1938	208,071	94,520	115,081	115,567	---	533,239	123,596	54,426	73,180	79,851	---	331,053
1939	274,260	128,748	136,091	107,706	---	646,805	182,801	82,687	91,800	82,481	---	439,769
1940	229,374	132,842	129,566	114,231	---	606,013	149,433	105,401	83,750	94,985	---	433,569
1941	279,970	169,776	167,727	106,303	---	723,776	192,173	141,897	134,242	76,675	---	544,987
1942	371,775	270,835	221,708	135,601	---	999,919	268,531	237,777	181,099	122,461	---	809,868
1943	484,754	245,150	238,125	139,385	45,000	1,152,414	321,179	212,131	176,591	123,455	62,712	896,068
1944	382,351	136,264	145,454	112,130	41,400	817,599	219,137	123,700	66,535	96,388	38,515	544,275
1945	384,638	152,043	160,432	114,387	16,847	828,347	233,856	99,644	130,386	78,788	15,770	558,444
1946	361,031	102,131	108,776	95,276	14,778	681,992	198,481	34,317	36,477	55,899	6,961	332,135
1947	365,794	56,256	119,044	96,779	4,404	642,277	139,851	32,838	61,000	71,957	2,903	308,549
1948	428,666	141,889	111,130	116,827	3,100	801,612	256,986	70,174	75,434	73,714	3,845	480,153
1949	391,379	166,348	203,933	103,113	3,701	868,474	246,024	124,656	148,271	63,229	3,376	585,556
1950	327,230	219,038	237,304	117,849	7,805	909,226	199,169	180,659	190,923	88,731	5,548	665,030
	July 1						October 1					
1927	26,590	21,052	21,776	40,038	---	109,456	366,153	78,811	---	---	---	---
1928	19,972	38,587	19,277	34,920	---	112,756	419,779	115,469	---	---	---	---
1929	43,554	90,442	41,546	51,279	---	226,821	338,558	198,211	---	---	---	---
1930	62,452	109,327	60,166	59,170	---	291,115	383,574	220,600	---	---	---	---
1931	37,084	203,967	30,252	41,202	---	312,505	490,292	256,327	---	125,816	---	---
1932	93,553	168,405	41,585	71,714	---	375,257	402,719	194,858	---	127,772	---	---
1933	82,693	123,712	64,293	107,052	---	377,750	286,798	156,652	---	134,750	---	---
1934	61,103	80,548	48,128	83,114	---	272,893	233,887	120,075	114,772	126,597	---	595,331
1935	44,051	21,951	30,363	49,524	---	145,889	272,646	79,703	102,374	123,905	---	578,628
1936	43,137	25,202	21,504	50,590	---	140,433	217,546	82,849	115,898	119,635	---	535,928
1937	21,972	9,022	11,774	40,399	---	5/ 83,167	323,297	141,496	152,978	138,160	---	755,931
1938	58,857	22,190	31,269	40,791	---	153,107	393,930	139,273	175,893	130,198	---	839,294
1939	88,016	64,103	36,842	61,054	---	250,015	327,616	161,987	160,409	137,332	---	787,344
1940	79,572	84,187	35,312	80,650	---	279,721	365,118	186,523	192,136	133,319	---	877,096
1941	86,675	142,671	73,789	81,598	---	384,733	483,922	284,920	238,526	154,902	---	1,162,270
1942	162,722	224,441	142,366	96,837	4,409	630,775	632,573	269,290	263,466	151,927	55,096	1,372,352
1943	189,574	162,151	103,804	104,378	58,990	618,897	523,394	199,592	210,751	126,255	54,500	1,114,492
1944	103,622	82,912	30,332	67,308	32,381	316,555	521,123	199,475	198,413	137,818	22,365	1,079,194
1945	87,703	67,185	42,129	58,463	23,700	279,180	517,823	170,305	181,410	128,261	22,189	1,019,988
1946	41,606	29,917	8,376	12,838	7,351	100,088	551,669	103,595	177,351	114,463	2,184	949,262
1947	40,477	8,129	10,116	24,591	500	83,813	611,356	175,069	203,338	135,346	3,990	1,129,099
1948	94,511	34,065	30,645	34,240	2,530	195,991	558,941	219,111	251,154	129,233	3,96C	1,162,399
1949	67,172	128,158	76,239	32,401	3,797	307,767	472,209	261,109	267,432	134,731	9,272	1,164,753
1950	64,660	168,497	126,027	55,934	4,900	420,018	471,216	260,104	319,564	137,372	4,734	1,192,990

1/ From reports of the Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.  
 2/ Data not available by quarters for October 1, prior to 1934, or for January 1 and April 1, prior to 1935.  
 3/ Estimated total based upon Bureau of Census report of item "In mills and mill elevators attached to mills," for 1927 through April 1945. Data not available by quarters for October prior to 1931, or for January and April prior to 1932.  
 4/ Beginning July 1, 1942, owned by Commodity Credit Corporation in transit and in steel and wooden bins. Additional Government stocks are included in reports for other positions.  
 5/ Beginning with 1937 only old crop wheat shown in all positions. For the years 1927-36 inclusive, some new wheat is included in terminal and merchant mill stocks. The figure for July 1, 1937, including the new wheat, is 102,842,000 bushels.

Table 9.- Wheat: Weighted average cash price, specified markets and dates 1949,1950

Month and date	All classes and grades date		No. 2 Dark Hard and Hard Winter		No. 1 Dark N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		No. 1 Soft Wheat Portland 1/	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
Month	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Sept.	2.25	2.29	2.15	2.21	2.37	2.42	2.26	2.44	2.01	2.14	2.15	2.12
Oct.	2.28	2.24	2.19	2.18	2.43	2.37	2.29	2.33	2.08	2.13	2.18	2.12
Nov.	2.27	2.27	2.20	2.24	2.40	2.39	2.30	2.30	2.16	2.20	2.21	2.12
Week ended												
Sept. 2:	2.23	2.29	2.13	2.21	2.35	2.41	2.24	2.44	1.94	2.21	2.13	2.10
9:	2.25	2.29	2.15	2.23	2.37	2.44	2.25	2.48	2.04	2.20	2.13	2.11
16:	2.25	2.28	2.16	2.20	2.38	2.43	2.27	2.47	2.01	---	2.16	2.13
23:	2.24	2.31	2.16	2.21	2.36	2.44	2.27	2.45	---	2.15	2.16	2.13
30:	2.28	2.26	2.16	2.20	2.40	2.38	2.28	2.40	2.07	2.15	2.17	2.11
Oct. 7:	2.27	2.27	2.21	2.20	2.41	2.41	2.29	2.38	2.08	2.12	2.18	2.11
14:	2.29	2.25	2.19	2.17	2.42	2.40	2.28	2.37	2.08	2.09	2.18	2.12
21:	2.28	2.21	2.18	2.13	2.43	2.32	2.28	2.31	---	2.14	2.19	2.13
28:	2.29	2.24	2.18	2.20	2.48	2.34	2.28	2.29	---	2.12	2.20	2.12
Nov. 4:	2.27	2.25	2.18	2.22	2.43	2.37	2.29	2.28	---	2.18	2.20	2.11
11:	2.27	2.25	2.20	2.22	2.40	2.35	2.31	2.29	---	2.22	2.20	2.11
18:	2.27	2.27	2.19	2.21	2.38	2.36	2.30	2.31	---	2.18	2.20	2.13
25:	2.28	2.27	2.23	2.24	2.38	2.42	2.29	2.33	2.16	2.26	2.21	2.12
Dec. 2:	2.27	2.29	2.25	2.26	2.38	2.42	2.30	2.31	---	2.25	2.22	2.12

1/ Average of daily cash quotations.

Table 10.- Wheat: Average closing prices of December wheat futures, specified markets and dates, 1949, 1950

Period	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
Month	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Sept.	2.12	2.27	2.07	2.22	2.15	2.24
Oct.	2.13	2.24	2.10	2.19	2.18	2.22
Nov.	2.13	2.27	2.15	2.22	2.21	2.23
Week ended						
Sept. 2:	2.07	2.30	2.04	2.24	2.11	2.28
9:	2.09	2.29	2.05	2.24	2.13	2.26
16:	2.12	2.28	2.07	2.23	2.14	2.25
23:	2.12	2.25	2.07	2.21	2.15	2.23
30:	2.15	2.23	2.10	2.19	2.18	2.21
Oct. 7:	2.13	2.25	2.10	2.20	2.18	2.23
14:	2.12	2.23	2.09	2.18	2.17	2.21
21:	2.13	2.21	2.10	2.16	2.18	2.20
28:	2.14	2.24	2.11	2.20	2.18	2.22
Nov. 4:	2.13	2.26	2.13	2.21	2.19	2.23
11:	2.11	2.26	2.15	2.22	2.20	2.23
18:	2.11	2.28	2.15	2.23	2.21	2.23
25:	2.15	2.27	2.17	2.23	2.23	2.22
Dec. 2:	2.19	2.26	2.19	2.23	2.24	2.23

Table 11.- Wheat: Prices per bushel in three exporting countries, Friday nearest mid-month, January-November 1950, weekly September-December 1950

Date (Friday)	HARD WHEAT		HARD WHEAT		SOFT WHEAT	
	United States No. 1 Dark Northern Spring 13 per- cent protein at Duluth 1/	Canada No. 2 Manitoba at Fort William 2/	United States No. 1 Dark Winter Galveston 1/	United States No. 1 Portland 1/	United States No. 1 Portland 1/	Australia 1/ 3/
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Friday mid-month						
January 13	2.27	1.92	2.38	2.18	2.12	
February 17	2.28	1.92	2.42	2.215	2.12	
March 17	2.32	1.99	2.46	2.24	2.12	
April 14	2.34	2.01	2.485	2.235	---	
May 12	2.40	1.92	2.455	2.24	4/2.09	
June 16	2.36	1.85	2.315	2.22	---	
July 14	2.50	1.85	2.42	2.16	5/2.01	
August 18	2.40	1.85	2.45	2.13	---	
September 15	2.35	1.77	2.42	2.13	---	
October 13	2.30	1.83	2.39	2.12	5/2.06	
November 17	2.30	1.84	2.475	2.12	---	
Weekly						
September 1	2.34	1.77	2.45	2.10	---	
8	2.35	1.77	2.44	2.12	---	
22	2.33	1.79	2.42	2.12	---	
29	2.30	1.81	2.43	2.11	---	
October 6	2.30	1.81	2.44	2.115	---	
20	2.28	1.84	2.42	2.17	---	
27	2.30	1.84	2.45	2.125	---	
November 3	2.32	1.84	2.455	2.105	---	
10	2.26	1.84	2.455	2.12	5/2.06	
24	2.28	1.84	2.46	2.125	---	
December 1	2.29	1.84	2.47	2.13	---	

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

2/ Fort William quotation is in store. Converted to U. S. currency.

3/ Sales to non-contract countries.

4/ Asking prices, May 19.

5/ Sale of 7 million bushels to Egypt.

Table 12. - Wheat: Supply and disappearance, Canada, Australia, and Argentina, averages 1920-39, annual 1940-49

Year beginning August	Canada				
	Supply			Disappearance	
	Carry-over <sup>1/</sup>	Production	Total	Domestic	Net exports
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Average					
1920-29	2/ 65.5	385.4	450.9	103.2	270.9
1930-39	132.7	330.5	463.2	112.4	199.7
1940	300.5	540.2	840.7	136.5	224.1
1941	480.1	314.8	794.9	149.1	221.9
1942	423.8	556.7	980.5	183.2	202.7
1943	594.6	284.5	879.1	174.6	348.0
1944	356.5	416.6	773.1	181.8	333.2
1945	258.1	318.5	576.6	167.1	335.9
1946	73.6	413.7	487.3	161.4	239.8
1947	86.1	341.8	427.9	150.7	199.5
1948	77.7	386.3	464.0	133.4	228.2
1949	102.4	367.4	469.8	126.5	230.1
1950 <sup>3/</sup>	113.2	461.7	574.9		
Year beginning December 1	Australia				
Average					
1920-29	7.7	135.4	143.1	44.6	89.9
1939-39	16.9	177.8	194.7	54.5	116.9
1940	77.5	82.2	159.7	60.6	57.1
1941	42.0	166.7	208.7	59.0	45.2
1942	104.5	155.7	260.2	69.2	37.0
1943	154.0	109.7	263.7	96.1	89.7
1944	77.9	52.9	130.8	100.9	18.4
1945	11.5	142.4	153.9	78.7	55.0
1946	20.2	117.3	137.5	79.6	44.4
1947	13.5	220.1	233.6	78.1	129.1
1948	26.4	190.7	217.1	80.4	118.3
1949	18.4	218.1	236.5		
1950 <sup>3/</sup>		(200.0)			
Year beginning January 1 <sup>4/</sup>	Argentina				
Average					
1921-30	16.2	219.7	235.9	76.3	142.4
1931-40	24.3	232.8	257.1	98.8	134.8
1941	7.7	299.5	307.2	100.6	90.0
1942	116.6	238.3	354.9	117.1	83.0
1943	154.8	235.2	390.0	120.6	76.1
1944	193.3	249.0	443.2	166.5	96.7
1945	180.0	150.1	330.1	154.6	95.5
1946	80.0	143.5	223.5	136.5	53.0
1947	34.0	206.3	240.3	133.0	82.3
1948	25.0	245.0	270.0	131.1	78.9
1949	60.0	190.0	250.0	147.5	67.5
1950 <sup>3/</sup>	35.0	210.0	245.0		
		(230.0)			

Data from Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

<sup>1/</sup> From previous crops.<sup>2/</sup> Six-year average; stocks prior to 1924 reported as of September 1.<sup>3/</sup> Preliminary. Estimated stocks for 1949, all on July 1 bases, are as follows, in million bushels: Canada 136, Argentina 110, Australia 120.<sup>4/</sup> When combined, figures for Argentina are usually used with those of the previous year for Northern Hemisphere countries. For example, the January 1950 Argentine production is combined with the 1949 production of the United States and Canada.

Table 13. - WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-44, annual 1948-50 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Yield per acre 3/					Production				
	Average					Average					Average				
	1935-39	1940-44	1948	1949	1950 4/	1935-39	1940-44	1948	1949	1950 4/	1935-39	1940-44	1948	1949	1950 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>															
Canada.....	25,595	22,466	24,106	27,541	27,031	12.2	18.8	16.0	13.3	17.1	312,399	422,559	386,345	367,406	461,730
Mexico.....	1,244	1,394	1,483	1,310	1,483	11.5	11.2	12.4	13.2	13.6	14,284	15,624	18,370	17,270	20,200
United States.....	57,291	54,017	73,017	76,751	60,513	13.2	17.1	18.0	14.9	16.7	738,629	925,924	1,313,574	1,146,463	1,010,069
Estimated total 5/.....	84,170	77,930	98,660	105,650	89,080	-	-	-	-	-	1,086,000	1,365,000	1,719,000	1,531,000	1,492,000
<b>EUROPE</b>															
Albania.....	93	123	-	-	-	15.2	11.2	-	-	-	1,507	1,331	-	-	-
Austria.....	630	545	540	555	585	25.3	21.7	20.4	25.2	24.8	15,942	11,800	11,000	14,000	14,500
Belgium.....	394	492	385	420	465	40.3	36.2	39.1	52.1	48.5	15,887	17,820	16,065	21,859	22,560
Bulgaria.....	3,362	3,330	-	-	-	20.5	16.1	-	-	-	69,080	53,500	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia.....	2,158	2,175	2,147	2,075	-	26.6	23.0	24.2	27.5	-	57,322	50,000	52,000	57,000	-
Denmark.....	319	151	170	206	209	45.4	41.5	54.7	53.5	51.0	14,470	6,264	9,295	11,023	17,660
Finland.....	230	322	425	510	525	26.7	19.0	24.0	23.3	22.5	6,100	6,134	10,200	11,900	11,800
France.....	12,560	11,300	11,100	11,120	11,150	22.8	21.2	27.0	26.7	25.1	286,505	240,000	300,000	295,506	280,000
Germany:															
Western Germany.....	6/ 2,785	-	2,240	2,280	2,530	33.2	-	32.9	39.8	37.7	6/ 92,400	-	73,700	90,800	95,500
Other Germany.....	6/ 1,495	-	-	-	-	39.1	-	-	-	6/ 58,400	-	-	-	-	-
Greece.....	2,172	2,250	2,105	1,849	2,097	14.0	9.6	14.7	15.2	15.8	30,425	21,500	30,931	28,091	33,070
Hungary.....	4,091	4,080	-	-	-	22.3	19.5	-	-	-	91,210	79,762	-	-	-
Ireland.....	225	499	540	380	375	34.2	33.5	34.2	38.3	32.0	7,689	16,735	18,500	14,560	12,000
Italy.....	12,577	12,464	11,860	12,100	12,100	22.1	19.7	21.1	22.7	23.6	278,366	245,812	250,000	275,000	285,000
Luxembourg.....	47	41	40	40	46	25.9	22.0	27.5	30.0	28.3	1,215	904	1,100	1,200	1,300
Netherlands.....	333	352	244	256	235	45.7	35.9	46.0	61.0	51.1	15,217	12,639	11,235	15,627	12,000
Norway.....	80	108	81	76	77	29.9	26.2	34.3	32.4	32.1	2,391	2,832	2,779	2,462	2,470
Poland.....	3,260	-	-	-	-	22.7	-	-	-	-	74,000	-	-	-	-
Portugal.....	1,720	-	1,724	1,717	1,720	10.7	-	7.6	8.8	12.1	18,400	-	13,064	15,110	20,830
Romania.....	6,900	5,600	-	-	-	16.2	14.3	-	-	-	112,000	80,000	-	-	-
Spain.....	7/ 11,253	9,300	9,900	9,800	10,375	14.0	11.1	11.1	11.2	13.5	7/ 157,986	103,000	110,000	110,000	140,000
Sweden.....	740	700	780	759	837	35.6	24.0	33.1	33.7	32.4	26,351	16,834	25,806	25,615	27,120
Switzerland.....	183	225	211	206	216	33.1	35.2	33.9	45.2	36.6	6,050	7,929	7,150	9,320	7,900
United Kingdom.....	1,843	2,655	2,279	1,963	2,476	33.8	36.0	38.7	41.9	36.3	62,361	95,656	88,144	82,283	90,000
Yugoslavia.....	5,400	4,900	-	-	-	18.1	15.7	-	-	-	97,700	77,000	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/.....	74,870	70,020	69,410	69,000	71,240	-	-	-	-	-	1,529,000	1,345,000	1,455,000	1,505,000	1,530,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)....	104,000	-	95,000	103,000	107,000	11.9	-	10.8	10.7	10.4	1,240,000	-	1,025,000	1,100,000	1,110,000

Continued -



<b>ASIA</b>															
Iran.....	6/ 4,191:	3,283:	-	-	-	6/ 17.2:	16.1:	-	-	-	6/ 72,128:	52,880:	70,730:	58,790:	72,750
Iraq.....	6/ 1,724:	1,737:	927:	1,236:	1,606:	6/ 10.5:	8.5:	11.9:	14.9:	12.6:	18,114:	14,697:	11,020:	18,370:	20,210
Lebanon.....	8/ 166:	173:	176:	161:	8/ 161:	9.5:	12.1:	11.3:	11.4:	8/ 1,572:	2,100:	1,990:	1,840	-	-
Palestine.....	533:	450:	-	-	-	6.1:	7.4:	-	-	-	3,244:	3,339:	-	-	-
Syria.....	8/ 1,363:	1,216:	1,819:	2,300:	8/ 14.3:	13.5:	13.3:	8.7:	-	-	19,485:	16,357:	24,130:	20,000:	25,720
Turkey.....	8,973:	10,214:	9,884:	9,150:	11,100:	15.1:	13.3:	14.7:	10.4:	15.3:	135,690:	135,747:	145,000:	95,000:	170,200
China.....	6/ 49,000:	47,400:	52,818:	52,717:	-	15.3:	16.5:	17.5:	15.6:	-	750,000:	782,000:	925,000:	825,000:	-
Manchuria.....	2,896:	1,955:	-	-	-	12.4:	11.7:	-	-	-	36,035:	22,923:	-	-	-
Indian Union 2/.....	6/ 25,460:	24,227:	20,353:	21,885:	23,627:	6/ 10.3:	10.5:	9.9:	9.3:	9.7:	6/ 262,100:	253,600:	201,190:	204,288:	228,107
Pakistan 2/.....	6/ 9,305:	10,028:	9,877:	10,833:	10,715:	6/ 12.6:	13.1:	12.6:	14.2:	13.8:	6/ 117,000:	131,369:	124,770:	153,291:	147,766
Japan.....	1,735:	2,044:	1,631:	1,866:	1,883:	28.8:	25.6:	23.5:	25.5:	26.1:	49,954:	52,228:	38,250:	47,656:	49,160
Korea.....	832:	801:	-	-	-	12.3:	12.7:	-	-	-	10,240:	10,203:	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/.....	108,190:	105,830:	107,260:	109,660:	116,470:	-	-	-	-	-	1,498,000:	1,500,000:	1,600,000:	1,475,000:	1,630,000
<b>AFRICA</b>															
Algeria.....	4,185:	3,965:	3,780:	3,701:	3,810:	8.4:	7.4:	10.2:	10.5:	10.1:	35,201:	29,442:	38,500:	39,000:	38,500
Egypt.....	1,464:	1,693:	1,573:	1,471:	1,424:	31.3:	26.0:	26.4:	30.6:	28.8:	45,849:	43,973:	41,500:	45,000:	41,000
French Morocco.....	3,254:	3,555:	2,590:	2,700:	2,900:	7.1:	7.2:	10.0:	9.1:	8.6:	23,128:	25,447:	26,000:	24,500:	25,000
Tunisia.....	1,950:	1,747:	2,170:	2,095:	1,720:	7.7:	6.0:	5.1:	9.6:	10.0:	14,962:	10,509:	11,000:	20,100:	17,270
Union of South Africa 10/.....	1,926:	2,514:	2,400:	2,694:	-	8.3:	6.2:	7.3:	5.3:	-	16,025:	15,597:	17,540:	14,340:	-
Estimated total 5/.....	13,850:	14,710:	14,440:	14,800:	13,880:	-	-	-	-	-	143,000:	134,000:	150,000:	157,000:	150,000
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>															
Argentina.....	15,834:	13,776:	12,000:	12,500:	14,500:	14.0:	17.0:	15.8:	16.8:	15.9:	221,769:	234,585:	190,000:	210,000:	230,000
Brazil.....	414:	677:	900:	-	-	12.0:	10.2:	14.4:	-	-	4,978:	6,935:	13,000:	-	-
Chile.....	1,963:	1,908:	2,143:	2,059:	1,983:	16.1:	16.7:	19.1:	14.8:	17.1:	31,562:	31,873:	40,910:	30,530:	33,880
Peru.....	285:	287:	300:	350:	-	11.5:	12.2:	12.2:	12.9:	-	3,274:	3,504:	3,670:	4,500:	-
Uruguay.....	1,210:	945:	1,280:	1,237:	1,040:	11.0:	10.8:	14.7:	13.4:	12.5:	13,256:	10,161:	18,810:	16,607:	13,000
Estimated total 5/.....	20,490:	18,250:	17,210:	17,760:	19,690:	-	-	-	-	-	281,000:	293,000:	273,000:	280,000:	300,000
<b>OCEANIA</b>															
Australia.....	13,128:	10,053:	12,583:	12,311:	11,910:	12.9:	11.3:	15.2:	17.7:	16.0:	169,744:	113,455:	190,703:	218,106:	200,000
New Zealand.....	221:	241:	147:	130:	-	32.3:	34.0:	40.5:	36.2:	-	7,129:	8,199:	5,960:	4,700:	-
Total.....	13,349:	10,294:	12,730:	12,441:	12,050:	-	-	-	-	-	176,873:	121,654:	196,663:	222,806:	205,000
Estimated world total 5/.....	418,920:	387,830:	414,710:	432,310:	429,410:	-	-	-	-	-	6,024,000:	5,735,000:	6,420,000:	6,270,000:	6,405,000

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 1950 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1950 and end early in 1951. 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/ 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. 6/ Average of less than 5 years. 7/ Figure for 1935 only. 8/ Estimates for Syria and Lebanon not shown separately during this period. 9/ Estimates for reporting area only. Allowances for non-reporting area not shown are included in estimated total for Asia. 10/ Production on European holdings only.

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 14. - RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-44, annual 1948-50 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Yield per acre 3/					Production				
	Average		1948	1949	1950 4/	Average		1948	1949	1950 4/	Average		1948	1949	1950 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	
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>															
Canada.....	816:	911:	2,103:	1,182:	1,168:	11.3	14.5	12.0	8.5	11.4	9,191:	13,222:	25,340:	10,011:	13,346
United States.....	3,699:	3,071:	2,096:	1,558:	1,852:	12.1	12.2	12.6	12.0	12.2	44,917:	37,547:	26,449:	18,697:	22,509
Total.....	4,515:	3,982:	4,199:	2,740:	3,020:	-	-	-	-	-	54,108:	50,769:	51,789:	28,708:	35,855
<b>EUROPE</b>															
Austria.....	881:	672:	640:	675:	680:	23.4	19.9	20.3	23.7	24.3	20,611:	13,400:	13,000:	16,000:	16,500
Belgium.....	401:	361:	235:	235:	218:	37.4	36.5	37.0	43.1	40.4	15,016:	13,160:	8,700:	10,150:	8,800
Bulgaria.....	635:	453:	-	-	-	17.6	11.9	-	-	-	11,150:	5,372:	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia.....	2,374:	2,140:	1,796:	1,790:	-	26.1	23.8	24.5	28.5	-	62,078:	51,000:	44,000:	51,000:	-
Denmark.....	354:	467:	413:	481:	381:	28.2	32.2	38.1	38.4	35.6	9,973:	15,032:	15,747:	18,464:	13,580
Finland.....	500:	426:	375:	370:	375:	24.6	18.7	22.1	23.2	24.5	12,300:	7,946:	8,300:	8,600:	9,200
France.....	1,613:	1,145:	1,460:	1,290:	1,260:	18.6	16.3	18.2	19.8	19.0	29,993:	18,700:	26,500:	25,589:	24,000
Germany:															
Western Germany.....	5/ 4,080:	-	3,590:	3,495:	3,335:	29.2	-	31.3	37.2	35.4	5/ 119,000:	-	112,500:	130,000:	118,000
Other Germany.....	5/ 2,960:	-	-	-	-	28.4	-	-	-	-	5/ 84,000:	-	-	-	-
Greece.....	163:	140:	140:	110:	136:	13.8	11.4	14.6	14.5	14.0	2,244:	1,590:	2,047:	1,600:	1,910
Hungary.....	1,585:	1,522:	-	-	-	18.5	18.3	-	-	-	29,354:	27,912:	-	-	-
Italy.....	256:	251:	260:	260:	250:	21.8	21.1	19.2	21.2	22.8	5,580:	5,306:	5,000:	5,500:	5,700
Luxembourg.....	18:	19:	18:	17:	17:	25.7	24.6	25.5	36.8	32.4	462:	468:	459:	625:	550
Netherlands.....	560:	675:	454:	468:	445:	36.4	29.7	33.1	45.1	37.1	20,394:	20,031:	15,046:	21,100:	16,500
Norway.....	13:	9:	3:	2:	3:	31.2	28.4	39.0	44.5	36.7	405:	256:	117:	83:	110
Poland.....	13,425:	-	-	-	-	21.2	-	-	-	-	284,000:	-	-	-	-
Portugal.....	620:	-	692:	691:	684:	8.9	-	7.0	7.6	10.0	5,500:	-	4,817:	5,237:	7,440
Rumania.....	640:	530:	-	-	-	15.6	13.4	-	-	-	10,000:	7,100:	-	-	-
Spain.....	6/ 1,415:	1,550:	1,550:	1,600:	1,581:	5/ 13.6	11.0	11.6	12.3	13.3	6/ 19,205:	17,000:	18,000:	19,700:	21,000
Sweden.....	495:	518:	395:	333:	313:	30.0	26.7	31.1	32.7	30.7	14,828:	13,816:	12,280:	10,889:	9,610
Switzerland.....	38:	34:	30:	29:	39:	33.2	35.0	34.9	40.0	36.3	1,260:	1,190:	1,260:	1,161:	1,417
United Kingdom.....	16:	73:	61:	64:	71:	24.9	29.0	30.8	33.1	31.2	398:	2,120:	1,880:	2,120:	2,220
Yugoslavia.....	633:	595:	-	-	-	13.4	12.9	-	-	-	8,500:	7,675:	-	-	-
Estimated total 7/.....	33,680:	31,020:	30,060:	29,810:	29,480:	-	-	-	-	-	766,000:	660,000:	660,000:	710,000:	685,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	60,800:	-	73,000:	75,500:	74,000:	14.6	-	12.7	12.6	12.3	885,000:	-	930,000:	950,000:	910,000
<b>ASIA</b>															
Turkey.....	939:	1,090:	1,070:	1,044:	1,180:	15.2	13.9	14.5	10.9	17.7	14,301:	15,117:	15,500:	11,392:	20,830
<b>AFRICA</b>															
Union of South Africa.....	5/ 117:	140:	-	-	-	5/ 6.8	5.9	-	-	-	794:	830:	879:	-	-
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>															
Argentina.....	1,078:	938:	1,000:	1,000:	-	9.1	10.7	9.8	9.5	9.1	9,771:	10,061:	9,842:	9,500:	-
Estimated world total 7/.....	101,280:	94,380:	109,740:	110,510:	109,200:	-	-	-	-	-	1,732,000:	1,500,000:	1,670,000:	1,715,000:	1,665,000

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 1950 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1950 and end early in 1951. 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/ Average of less than 5 years. 6/ Figure for 1935 only. 7/ 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.

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Table 15.- Rice: Average price per 100 pounds of rice received by farmers and wholesale price at New Orleans and San Francisco, 1942-50

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Year	beginning:	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	Average
August	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Price of rough rice received by farmers on 15th of month 1/														
1942	:	3.67	3.47	3.10	3.42	3.72	3.94	3.97	4.01	4.10	4.06	4.05	3.96	3.61
1943	:	3.64	3.62	3.87	4.22	4.18	4.18	4.24	4.22	4.16	3.93	3.87	3.84	3.96
1944	:	3.78	3.53	3.93	4.00	4.07	4.02	4.02	4.02	4.00	4.00	4.02	4.02	3.93
1945	:	3.67	3.73	3.96	4.04	3.96	3.91	3.84	4.09	4.09	4.09	4.02	4.07	3.98
1946	:	3.87	4.09	4.89	5.11	5.13	5.11	5.24	5.24	5.18	5.18	4.93	5.82	5.01
1947	:	6.24	5.22	5.58	6.22	6.42	6.67	6.98	6.73	6.78	6.82	6.96	6.91	5.97
1948	:	5.33	4.76	4.73	5.13	5.36	5.24	4.98	4.69	4.82	4.73	4.73	4.56	4.88
1949	:	4.49	3.78	3.84	4.13	4.31	4.36	4.42	4.29	4.29	4.24	4.18	4.44	2/ 4.15
1950	:	4.70	4.57	4.99	5.33									
Wholesale price per 100 pounds (sacked) of milled Blue Rose and Zenith, U.S. No.1 (Extra Fancy) at New Orleans 3/														
1942	:	6.95	5.65	6.15	6.56	6.63	6.65	6.50	6.50	6.55	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.58
1943	:	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60
1944	:	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60
1945	:	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	13.50	7.17
1946	:	6.60	7.38	8.15	8.58	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	13.25	8.91
1947	:	13.15	11.80	11.40	12.10	12.15	12.65	13.40	12.85	12.90	13.80	15.85	16.50	13.20
<u>Zenith</u>	:													
1947	:	12.75	11.00	11.00	12.10	12.15	12.65	13.40	12.75	12.60	13.10	15.50	16.25	12.94
1948	:	9.75	8.90	8.50	9.15	10.30	9.75	9.35	9.30	9.20	9.10	8.90	8.70	9.26
1949	:	8.25	7.05	7.05	7.70	8.10	8.15	8.10	8.00	8.05	8.10	8.10	8.50	7.93
1950	:	9.03	8.50	8.90	9.85									
Wholesale price per 100 pounds (double sacked) of milled California Pearl, U.S. No.2 (Fancy) at San Francisco docks 3/														
Year	beginning:	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Average
October	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1942	:	6.20	6.18	6.36	6.38	6.38	6.38	6.44	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.40
1943	:	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.46	6.50
1944	:	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46
1945	:	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	12.50	6.47	7.35	7.05
1946	:	7.94	8.32	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	11.81	11.50	10.32	9.23
1947	:	9.93	10.82	10.85	11.01	11.60	11.60	11.60	12.33	12.63	12.62	12.62	11.23	11.51
1948	:	7.84	8.13	9.13	9.13	9.25	9.06	8.72	8.53	8.22	7.97	7.95	7.78	8.48
1949	:	7.10	7.15	7.37	7.38	7.20	7.06	7.03	7.05	7.22	8.08	8.74	8.46	7.49
1950	:	8.15	8.90											

1/ U. S. monthly prices are the result of weighting monthly State prices by production. U. S. marketing-year prices are the result of (1) weighting State monthly prices by monthly sales to obtain State marketing-year averages, and (2) weighting the State marketing-year averages by total sales for each State.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Data from Production and Marketing Administration. Prior to May 18, 1942, California Pearl was California-Japan.

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Table 16. - Rice, milled basis: Supply and distribution, continental United States, 1934-50 1/

Year beginning August 2/	Supply 2/				Distribution 2/ Continental U. S. disappearance			
	Carry-over 3/	Farm production	Imports	Total	Civilian food 4/	Seed and feed	Broken rice used by brewers 5/	Total
	Million 100 lb. bags	Million 100 lb. bags	Million 100 lb. bags	Million 100 lb. bags	Million 100 lb. bags	Million 100 lb. bags	Million 100 lb. bags	Million 100 lb. bags
1934	1.74	11.25	.33	13.32	7.13	.77	.03	7.93
1935	.53	11.55	.16	12.24	6.65	.89	---	7.54
1936	.84	13.78	.25	14.87	7.63	1.29	.05	8.97
1937	1.69	15.19	.11	16.99	7.64	1.09	.37	9.10
1938	1.50	15.23	.12	16.85	7.31	.93	.35	8.59
1939	2.32	15.30	.13	17.75	7.75	.96	.54	9.25
1940	2.70	15.41	.08	18.19	7.69	1.10	.51	9.30
1941	1.69	14.62	.09	16.40	7.00	1.24	.68	8.92
1942	.19	18.90	.09	19.18	7.35	1.28	.64	9.27
1943	1.49	19.48	.01	20.98	6.96	1.30	1.31	9.57
1944	1.97	20.45	---	22.42	6.33	1.28	1.52	9.13
1945	.77	20.44	.02	21.23	5.42	1.36	1.62	8.40
1946	.85	21.89	---	22.74	6.72	1.41	1.14	9.27
1947	.31	22.90	---	23.21	7.19	1.44	2.03	10.66
1948	.26	25.03	---	25.29	7.33	1.57	1.72	10.62
1949 6/	.73	26.00	---	26.73	7.45	1.39	1.66	10.50
1950 6/	1.35	24.65	---	7/26.00				

Year beginning August 8/	Exports 8/				Distribution (Continued) Shipments 8/				Civilian per capita consumption	
	Commercial 9/	USDA not military	Total 10/	Commercial	USDA not military	Total 10/	Military procure- ment 11/	Balancing item 12/		Carry- over 2/
	Million 100 lb. bags	Million 100 lb. bags	Million 100 lb. bags	Million 100 lb. bags	Million 100 lb. bags	Million 100 lb. bags	Million 100 lb. bags	Million 100 lb. bags		Million 100 lb. bags
1934	1.21	0	1.21	3.14	0	3.14	---	+.51	.53	5.6
1935	.79	0	.79	2.95	0	2.95	---	+.12	.84	5.2
1936	.91	0	.91	3.00	0	3.00	---	+.30	1.09	5.9
1937	3.05	0	3.05	3.39	0	3.39	---	-.05	1.50	5.9
1938	3.33	0	3.33	3.02	0	3.02	---	-.41	2.32	5.6
1939	3.10	0	3.10	3.16	0	3.16	---	-.46	2.70	5.9
1940	3.95	---	3.95	3.31	---	3.31	---	-.06	1.69	5.8
1941	4.57	.03	4.60	2.16	.65	2.81	.20	-.32	.19	5.3
1942	2.77	1.61	4.38	.39	2.52	2.91	.82	+.31	1.49	5.6
1943	3.37	1.66	5.03	---	3.13	3.13	.80	+.48	1.97	5.4
1944	4.32	.76	5.08	---	2.56	2.56	4.04	+.84	.77	4.9
1945	4.13	2.92	7.10	2.49	.67	3.16	1.92	-.20	.85	4.0
1946	4.51	3.85	8.36	1.84	.01	1.85	.70	2.55	.31	4.7
1947	6.09	2.53	8.62	3.26	---	3.26	.93	-.52	.26	5.0
1948	8.10	.69	8.79	3.32	---	3.32	.43	1.40	.73	5.0
1949 6/	9.40	.07	9.47	3.79	---	3.79	.69	+.93	1.35	5.0

Data from U. S. D. A. Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Commerce, Department of National Defense, as well as from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ Unmilled rice is converted on the basis of pounds of milled rice (heads, second heads, and screenings, excluding brewers', produced annually from 100 pounds of rough rice, converted separately for Southern States and for California. For the 5 years ended July 1950, 100 pounds of rough rice produced an average of 65.9 pounds of such milled rice.

2/ Supply and domestic distribution includes California on an October 1 year.

3/ Stocks on farms, in country warehouses, and in mills, and in addition includes U. S. D. A. holdings outside of mills, in million bags as follows: 1.06 in 1943, 1.79 in 1944, 0.25 in 1945, 0.37 in 1946 and 0.16 in 1947. Stocks are old crop on hand August 1 in Southern States and October 1 in California.

4/ Civilian food disappearance of commercially milled rice produced from domestic grain plus rice used on farms where grown and by custom mills for local consumption, adjusted for military procurement and use of broken rice by brewers. Thus, consumption data represent the year rice enters trade channels rather than the time of actual human consumption. In some years large stocks are held by wholesalers and retailers, while in other years such stocks are small.

5/ Rice used by brewers other than brewers' rice as such, which is not included in this table.

6/ Preliminary.

7/ Excludes imports.

8/ Prior to 1941 exports and shipments are on a marketing-year basis (August-July for Southern States and October-September for California). Beginning with 1941, exports and shipments are on a July year; complete figures are available for such a year, whereas they are not for an August year.

9/ Includes exports of rough rice in terms of milled equivalents.

10/ Excludes shipments by military for civilian relief feeding.

11/ Procured 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.

12/ Balancing item results from drying loss, waste, differences arising from the use of July-year exports and shipments, and errors in data and conversions.

Table 17.- Rice (in terms of milled): International trade, averages 1936-40, annual 1948-49

Continent and country	Average 1936-40		1948		1949	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	100-lb. bags	100-lb. bags	100-lb. bags	100-lb. bags	100-lb. bags	100-lb. bags
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>						
United States .....	2.35	.21	8.69	.03	11.37	.04
Cuba .....	2/	4.45	---	5.18	---	5.98
Total 5/ .....	2.60	6.91	9.49	6.58	12.59	7.45
<b>EUROPE</b>						
Belgium .....	.29	1.41	.02	.21	2/	.61
France .....	.31	12.39	2/	.76	2/	.94
Italy .....	3.56	.01	.46	0	3.48	.02
Netherlands .....	1.88	3.78	2/	.10	.02	.58
United Kingdom .....	.12	3.11	0	.95	---	1.17
Total 5/ .....	6.72	32.65	.88	3.64	3.64	5.94
<b>ASIA</b>						
British Borneo .....	---	6/ 1.29	---	---	---	---
Burma .....	65.36	---	27.25	---	26.32	---
Ceylon .....	2/	12.19	.02	9.17	.02	8.90
China .....	.26	8.71	.11	8/8.50	---	8/9.00
Manchuria .....	6/.10	1.79	---	---	---	---
Taiwan 9/ .....	14.27	.08	10/.80	---	10/.80	---
Indo-China .....	32.33	.12	4.33	---	2.27	---
Hong Kong .....	6.02	10.75	---	---	---	---
India 11/ .....	6.22	37.27	---	19.59	---	17.20
Japan 9/ .....	12/2.32	12/41.22	---	1.24	---	3.00
Korea 9/ .....	23.67	.73	---	13/1.70	---	13/ 0
Malaya .....	3.70	17.46	---	10.18	.52	11.34
Indonesia .....	.74	4.99	.01	4.04	.01	5.41
Philippines .....	.01	1.31	---	2.65	---	3.21
Thailand .....	29.20	---	17.91	---	26.80	---
Total 5/ .....	185.43	139.94	61.03	70.53	64.05	14/
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>						
Brazil .....	.83	0	4.75	---	.02	---
Ecuador .....	.26	---	1.39	---	.68	---
Total 5/ .....	1.58	2.05	6.86	.72	1.84	.53
<b>AFRICA</b>						
Egypt .....	2.77	.04	7.73	---	7.58	---
French West Africa .....	.01	1.80	---	1.04	---	.82
Total 5/ .....	3.19	9.28	8.11	3.86	7.99	14/
<b>OCEANIA</b>						
Total 5/ .....	.29	1.01	.65	.55	.55	14/
World total 5/ .....	199.83	192.78	87.00	86.90	90.66	14/

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments and reports of U. S. Foreign Service Officers. Includes milled, broken, semi-milled unconverted and rough rice in terms of milled.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 5,000 bags. 3/ July-June. 4/ October-September.

5/ Including countries not shown. 6/ Less than 5-year average.

8/ Estimated on the basis of export data from exporting countries.

9/ Pre-war shipments to Japan from the Japanese colonies, Korea and Taiwan, comprised the principal trade of the 3 lands. 10/ Estimated surplus. 11/ March-April to 1940-41. Includes Pakistan to August 15, 1947. 12/ November-October. 13/ South Korea. 14/ Not available. 15/ Insignificant, if any. 16/ July-June.

Table 18. - Rice, rough: Acreage seeded, yield, and production, Southern States, California, and United States, 1919-50

Crop year	Acreage seeded			Average yield per seeded acre			Production		
	Southern States	California	United States	Southern States	California	United States	Southern States	California	United States
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 100-lb. bags	1,000 100-lb. bags	1,000 100-lb. bags
1919	928	155	1,083	1,630	2,700	1,783	1/ 15,125	4,185	19,310
1920	1,137	162	1,299	1,717	2,295	1,789	19,524	3,718	23,242
1921	855	135	990	1,683	2,430	1,785	14,393	3,280	17,673
1922	913	140	1,053	1,674	2,475	1,780	15,283	3,465	18,748
1923	768	106	874	1,615	2,408	1,711	12,405	2,552	14,957
1924	718	90	838	1,701	2,182	1,753	1/ 12,725	1,964	14,689
1925	750	103	853	1,694	2,097	1,743	1/ 12,706	2,160	14,866
1926	867	149	1,016	1,767	2,412	1,861	1/ 15,317	3,594	18,911
1927	867	160	1,027	1,844	2,520	1,950	1/ 15,992	4,032	20,024
1928	840	132	972	1,911	2,786	2,029	1/ 16,048	3,677	19,725
1929	765	95	860	1,989	2,709	2,069	15,216	2,574	17,790
1930	856	110	966	1,980	2,974	2,093	16,946	3,272	20,218
1931	840	125	965	1,948	2,970	2,080	16,364	3,712	20,076
1932	764	110	874	1,992	3,191	2,143	15,219	3,510	18,729
1933	690	108	798	2,005	2,880	2,123	13,833	3,110	16,943
1934	704	108	812	1,968	3,440	2,164	13,856	3,715	17,571
1935	717	100	817	2,012	3,330	2,173	14,423	3,330	17,753
1936	843	138	981	2,159	3,060	2,285	18,196	4,223	22,419
1937	967	149	1,116	2,062	2,751	2,154	19,941	4,099	24,040
1938	951	125	1,076	2,088	3,015	2,196	19,859	3,769	23,628
1939	925	120	1,045	2,192	3,375	2,328	20,278	4,050	24,328
1940	972	118	1,090	2,083	3,600	2,247	20,247	4,248	24,495
1941	1,110	153	1,263	1,740	2,475	1,829	19,308	3,787	23,095
1942	1,278	212	1,490	1,831	2,680	1,952	23,400	5,682	29,082
1943	1,280	237	1,517	1,774	2,765	1,929	22,712	6,552	29,264
1944	1,257	246	1,503	1,927	2,744	2,061	24,224	6,750	30,974
1945	1,268	239	1,507	1,925	2,620	2,035	24,406	6,262	30,668
1946	1,331	255	1,586	1,847	3,103	2,049	24,584	7,913	32,497
1947	1,453	250	1,703	1,871	3,214	2,068	27,182	8,035	35,217
1948	1,554	248	1,802	2,033	2,755	2,124	31,443	6,832	38,275
1949 2/	1,541	298	1,839	1,976	3,241	2,181	30,455	9,658	40,113
1950 2/	1,373	250	1,623	2,185	3,211	2,343	29,994	8,028	38,022

1/ Includes production in other States, in thousand 100 pound bags as follows: 100 in 1919, 22 in 1924, 135 in 1925, 274 in 1926, 34 in 1927, and 180 in 1928.

2/ Preliminary.



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Table 20.- RICE: United States exports to specified countries,  
September 1950, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Year beginning Aug.:		August		September	
	Average 1937-41	1949	1949	1950 2/	1949	1950 2/
	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Switzerland ...:	41	110	7	43	4	23
Austria .....	3/	47	45	0	3	0
Greece .....	64	224	31	47	6	0
Belgium and Luxembourg ..:	66	277	112	108	86	100
Other Europe ..:	257	49	21	4	1	2
Total Europe :	428	707	216	202	100	125
Cuba .....	2,750	6,119	615	1,999	392	1,439
Canada .....	194	469	36	27	29	24
Venezuela .....	20	220	10	16	5	16
British West Indies .....	4/	121	26	1	25	4/
Philippines ...:	4/	18	4/	0	0	0
China .....	5/	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia .....	5/	1,733	0	3	0	3
Japan .....	5/	1,366	0	189	0	1
Other countries:	190	467	131	23	79	18
Total .....	3,582	11,220	1,034	2,460	630	1,626

Bureau of the Census.

1/ Milled rice, including brown, broken, screenings and brewers rice, and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Not separately classified.

4/ Less than 500 bags.

5/ If any, included in "other countries".