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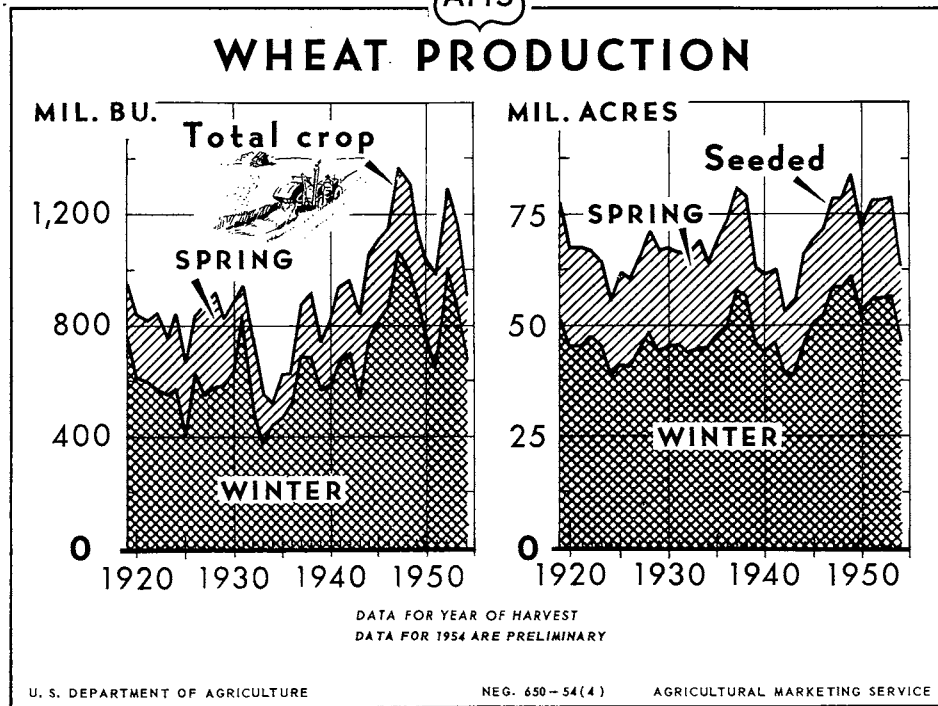
# WHEAT SITUATION

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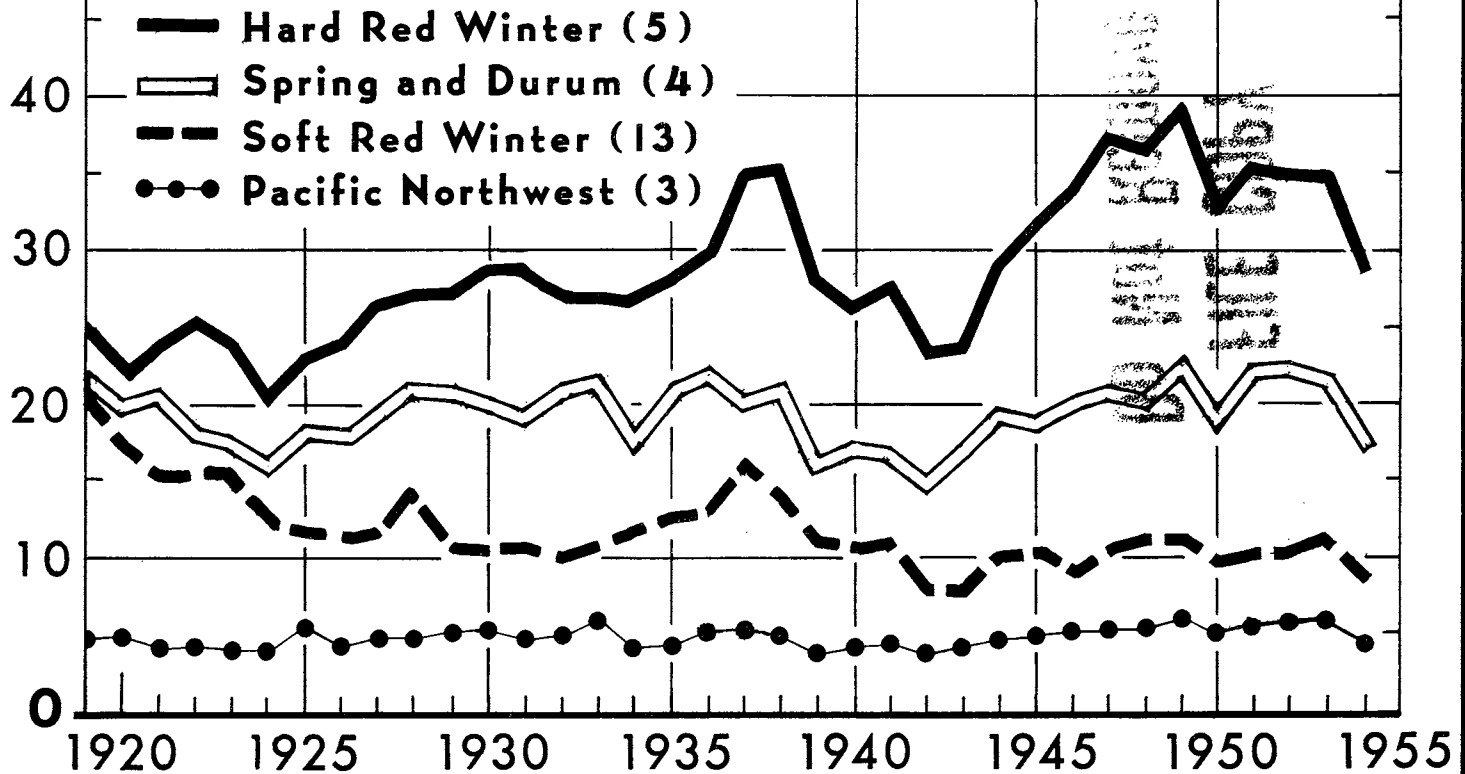
The 1954 national acreage seeded to wheat is down about 19 percent compared with the 1948-53 average. This reflects the response to the acreage allotment program. This is based on preliminary figures for the winter crop and farmers' intentions for the spring crop. The reduction in the hard

red winter region was the same as the national average, while the reduction in the spring and durum region was 20 percent. The Pacific Northwest, with a 23 percent reduction, showed the largest adjustment while the soft red winter region, with 16 percent reduction, had the smallest.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

# WHEAT SEEDED, BY REGIONS

MIL. ACRES



NUMBER OF STATES INCLUDED SHOWN IN PARENTHESES

DATA FOR 1953 AND 1954 ARE PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 651-54(4)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

A total of about 63.2 million acres of all wheat is reported seeded or to be seeded for 1954. This is 15.5 million acres below the 78.7 million acres seeded for the 1953 winter and spring wheat crops. The wheat acreage allotment program, with marketing quotas, is the principal factor resulting in a smaller wheat acreage for the 1954 crop.

The winter wheat crop was forecast at 678 million bushels

as of April 1, 23 percent smaller than the 1953 crop and 19 percent below the 1943-52 average. The first estimate of spring wheat production will be made June 10. However, if farmers plant the acreage indicated by their March 1 intentions, and yields are average, the spring wheat crop would be about 225 million bushels. On this basis, production of winter and spring wheat would total about 900 million bushels.

## THE WHEAT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, April 20, 1954

## SUMMARY

The build-up in carryover stocks of wheat will be materially slowed down, or perhaps stopped, in 1954-55, on the basis of present prospects for this year's crop. The winter wheat crop was forecast at 678 million bushels as of April 1, 23 percent less than the 1953 harvest. The first estimate of spring wheat production will not be made until June 10. However, if farmers plant the acreage indicated by their March 1 intentions and yields are average, the crop would be about 225 million bushels. The total of about 900 million bushels probably would not differ greatly from domestic disappearance and exports.

The national average support price for the 1954 crop was announced on October 8, 1953 at not less than \$2.20 per bushel, 90 percent of the August 15, 1953 wheat parity price of \$2.45. If the wheat parity price as of July 1 is higher, the support level will be increased to reflect 90 percent of the parity at that time.

Total supplies for the marketing year ending June 30, 1954 are estimated at 1,736 million bushels. Total disappearance is now estimated at about 860 million bushels, which would leave a carryover of about 875 million bushels on July 1, 1954. This will be far above the record of 631 million on July 1, 1942. The carryover on July 1, 1953 was 562 million bushels and the average for 1943-52 was 298 million. It is expected that almost all of the carryover will be held by the CCC or under resale programs.

The large quantity of 1953 wheat placed under the support programs, together with quantities of old wheat owned by CCC, have greatly reduced the supply in regular channels of trade. As a result, prices were high enough for farmers to have redeemed about 22 million bushels to mid-March. Although moisture and winds over the growing areas influence prices at this time of the year, the major downward adjustment to new crop conditions usually occurs soon after the middle of May. However, prospects are poor over large parts of the winter wheat area. Unless growing conditions improve significantly, the adjustment in prices this year may be delayed or cushioned.

Cash prices for hard winter and spring wheat and for Pacific Northwest white wheats are near the highest levels of the 1953-54 marketing year, but prices for soft red winter wheat and durum have weakened.

Stocks of January 1, 1954 in the four principal exporting countries--United States, Canada, Australia, and Argentina--reached an all-time record high of 2,602 million bushels, which compares with 2,266 million bushels a year earlier and the 1944-53 average of 1,754 million bushels. The quantity of wheat available for export or carryover from the January 1 supplies in these four exporting countries is estimated at about 1,940 million bushels, about 355 million bushels over the comparable figure a year earlier.

## THE CURRENT DOMESTIC WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND- In 1945-50, the average supply of wheat in continental United States was 1,407 million bushels (15 percent above the 1,226 million-bushel 1936-45 average.) This consisted of (in millions) carryover of old wheat, 232; production, 1,172; and imports for domestic use, 3. Total disappearance averaged 1,155 million bushels, consisting of food, 485 in the U. S. and 4 in U. S. Territories; feed, 161; seed, 87; and exports, 418. Use for alcohol was only 0.4 million bushels. Carryover stocks at the end of this period were larger than at the beginning, reflecting large crops during the period. (See table 5).

Wheat prices to growers advanced from an average of 68 cents per bushel in 1940-41 to a record season average of \$2.29 for the 1947 crop. The highest mid-month price was \$2.81 in mid-January 1948. From 1938 to late 1944 the level of the loan rates under the support programs, which reflected the general rise in prices farmers paid, was an important factor in domestic wheat prices. From 1942 through 1945 wheat feeding was exceptionally heavy and large quantities of wheat were subsidized for industrial use. Beginning in early 1945, export demand, stimulated by the various foreign aid programs, became a very important price factor.

The high wheat price in 1947-48 reflected strong foreign demand for U. S. wheat, resulting from short crops in many importing countries. With the harvest of the near-record crop in 1948 and relatively large crops in importing countries, the loan program again became an important price factor along with the strong demand. The price to growers (which includes unredeemed loans at average loan rates) for the 1948-49 marketing year averaged about 1 cent below the \$2.00 loan level, in 1949-50 it was about 7 cents under the \$1.95 loan, in 1950-51 about 1 cent above the \$1.99 loan, and in 1951-52, when storage charges on loans were first assumed by farmers, the average farm price was about 7 cents under the announced loan, and slightly above the effective loan. In 1952-53 the price averaged about 11 cents per bushel below the announced loan and slightly under the effective loan.

Carryover July 1, 1954 May Be A  
Record High of 875 Million Bushels

Domestic disappearance for the year ending June 30, 1954 is now estimated at 661 million bushels. This includes about 490 million bushels for food use (continental U. S. civilian, territories, and military), about 100 million for feed and 71 million for seed. The estimate for food use is about the same as the 489 million bushels consumed in 1952-53.

Feed use at 100 million is below the 120 million bushels <sup>1/</sup> in 1952-53, but is above the 92 million bushels in 1951-52. The 1948-51 average is 103 million bushels.

About 150 million bushels of wheat and flour, in terms of wheat, were exported from July through March. If this rate is maintained through June, exports for the 1953-54 year will total about 200 million bushels.

Total supplies for the 1953-54 marketing year are estimated at 1,736 million bushels, consisting of the carryover July 1, 1953 of 562 million bushels, production of 1,169 million, and likely imports of about 5 million. (Imports in the July-March period totaled about 4 million bushels.) Total disappearance of 861 million bushels indicates a carryover July 1, 1954 of about 875 million bushels, far above the record of 631 million July 1, 1942. Stocks totaled 562 million bushels on July 1, 1953 and the 1943-52 average is 298 million. It is expected that almost all of the carryover will be held in CCC inventories or under resale programs. The official carryover estimate for July 1 will be published July 23.

#### Cash Wheat Prices Near Highest Levels of Marketing Year

Cash wheat prices, except for those of soft red winter and Amber Durum, are currently near the highest levels of the 1953-54 marketing year. The large quantity of 1953 wheat placed under the support programs, together with old wheat owned by CCC, have greatly reduced the supply in regular channels of trade. Mid-March prices received by farmers averaged \$2.09 per bushel, 12 cents below the national announced loan rate of \$2.21. On April 19, market prices of hard winter and spring and Pacific Northwest white wheats were little different from those on March 15, while prices of soft red winter and durum had weakened.

About 552 million bushels of 1953 crop wheat had been put under support programs prior to the deadline on January 31. On April 8, CCC owned 426 million bushels of wheat from previous harvests. Also, about 7 million bushels of 1952 wheat had been resealed. About 22 million bushels had been redeemed up to Mid-March, leaving slightly over 960 million bushels of wheat under price support programs. After allowing for exports from CCC stocks and sales in the domestic market of premium hard spring wheat from CCC stocks <sup>2/</sup>, the total remaining is in excess of the indicated carryover next July. This suggests that wheat under loan will continue to be redeemed and that a substantial part of the wheat under purchase agreements will be sold. While it is necessary to deliver outstanding warehouse stored loan wheat to CCC May 1, as well as wheat under purchase agreements, farmers are allowed another 60 days in which to redeem their loans on farm-stored wheat.

Prices of the better quality hard wheats have been above loan levels, and prices of Amber Durum have been very high compared with the loan. On the other hand, prices of soft wheats have been relatively weak because of the very large supplies.

<sup>1/</sup> Computed as a residual item, assumed to approximate feed, but includes losses and errors of estimates.

<sup>2/</sup> Sales are at 105 percent of the loan rate plus carrying charges.

Cash wheat prices on April 19 were as follows: No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City, ordinary protein, \$2.42; No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minneapolis, \$2.36; No. 2 Soft Red at St. Louis, \$2.24; and No. 1 Soft White at Portland, \$2.33. These prices were 8 cents to 16 cents under the loan rate, except for Soft Red Winter Wheat, which was 29 cents under the support. While the price of the latter is still weak relative to prices of other types, at St. Louis it has risen about 31 cents since early October, which compares with 9 and 23-cent advances at Minneapolis and Kansas City.

Although growing conditions influence price at this time of the year, the major downward adjustment to the new crop usually occurs after the middle of May. Prospects are poor over large parts of the winter wheat area. Unless growing conditions improve significantly, this usual decline in prices may be delayed or cushioned this year.

Amber Durum Wheat  
Supplies Very Small

The total supply of Amber Durum wheat for the 1953-54 marketing year is estimated to be 19.9 million bushels, compared with 33.9 million bushels for 1952-53 and an average of 50.5 million bushels for the 5 years 1948-49 through 1952-53. As the result of declining production and steadily increasing market demands for this class of wheat during recent years, the estimated carryover stocks at the beginning of the 1954-55 marketing year may be around 3 million bushels--the smallest since the severe drought years of the 1930's. (See table 8.) This compares with a little over 6 million bushels in 1953 and the 5-year average of nearly 17 million. Excessive rust damage reduced average yields to 6.2 bushels per seeded acre in 1953, compared with 12.0 bushels for the 5-year average.

THE CURRENT WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND.-- Supplies of wheat in the four principal exporting countries--United States, Canada, Australia, and Argentina--on January 1, 1944 were a record 2,206 million bushels. By January 1946 they were down to 1,397 million bushels and in January 1947 were 1,352 million. Greatly increased disappearance was caused by wartime depletion of food supplies in importing countries and by poor crops in many areas. Supplies increased to 1,872 million in January 1951, declined to 1,668 million a year later, and then rose 36 percent to a record 2,266 million bushels in January 1953, as a result of large crops in Canada, the United States, and Argentina, and above average production in Australia in 1952. Stocks increased 15 percent, a new high of 2,602 million bushels on January 1, 1954. The increase in January 1954 reflected 226 million bushels larger stocks in the United States and a 105 million-bushel increase in Canada. Stocks in Argentina and Australia were little changed. (See table 14.)

Four-Country Supplies Available  
For Export or Carryover Reached  
All-Time Record High

Based on current estimates, the quantity of wheat available for export or carryover from current supplies in the four principal exporting countries as of January 1, 1954 is estimated at about 1,940 million bushels. This is about 355 million bushels above a year earlier.

About 930 million bushels in the United States were available for export or for carryover into the new marketing year beginning July 1. Canada's availability was about 695 million bushels of wheat for export during the remainder of the season or for carryover August 1, the beginning of the new marketing year in that country.

Argentina's excess over domestic requirements of January 1 was estimated at about 155 million bushels, about the same as on January 1, 1953. This is the amount available for export and for carryover into the next marketing year beginning December 1, 1954. A better than expected production in Australia now seems to assure about 157 million bushels for export or carryover.

U. S. 9-Month Exports at About 150  
Million Bushels; Smallest Since 1944-45

Exports of wheat and flour, in terms of wheat, from the United States from July through March totaled about 150 million bushels. This is about 100 million below the same months last season and the smallest total for the period since 1944-45. Exports from the four principal exporting countries (U. S., Canada, Argentina, and Australia) totaled a little over 500 million bushels, July-March this season, or about 90 million less than for the same period a year earlier. Canadian exports at 214 million bushels were 54 million less and Australian exports at 57 million were 9 million less. In contrast, exports from Argentina, July-March, totaled 85 million bushels this season compared with only 6 million last season, reflecting a substantial recovery in 1952 from the extremely small production in 1951. The United States' share of the wheat exports from these countries during the July-March period was 30 percent compared with an average of 50 percent for 1945-52, when U. S. exports were unusually large. In 1952-53 the U. S. share was 38 percent.

World Wheat Production in 1953  
Down 2 Percent

World wheat production in 1953 is now estimated at 7,150 million bushels by the Foreign Agricultural Service. <sup>3/</sup> This is 105 million bushels more than estimated in December. The revised estimate is 145 million bushels less than last year's record harvest of 7,295 million bushels, with most of the reduction in North America. The decline there and in South America offsets increases in a number of other areas. (Table on page 28.)

<sup>3/</sup> From "Review of 1953 World Breadgrain Crop" in Foreign Crops and Markets of March 15, 1954.

Wheat production in North America is estimated at 1,807 million bushels, about 10 percent below the large 1952 figure. European wheat production in 1953 is placed at 1,705 million bushels, 65 million bushels, or 4 percent above the 1952 total. Increases over the 1952 outturns were reported for most countries. However, unfavorable conditions reduced production sharply in Spain and the Netherlands. Breadgrain production in the Soviet Union appears to have been slightly below that of 1952. The reduction is indicated to be mainly in the wheat crop. Wheat production in Asia is estimated at 1,670 million bushels, 4 percent above the 1952 crop. Wheat production in Africa is estimated at a record 190 million bushels, comparing with 173 million last year and the 1935-39 average of 143 million bushels.

South America's wheat production is estimated at 325 million bushels, less than the large 1952 crop but above average. No official estimate is yet available for Argentina, the principal producer. The majority of trade forecasts are for an outturn of about 225 million bushels. That would be near average though somewhat below the large harvest last season. Record harvests are reported for Uruguay and Brazil.

World Rye Production in 1953  
Down 3 Percent

World rye production in 1953 is estimated at 1,540 million bushels, 60 million bushels less than in 1952, and about 190 million bushels below the 1935-39 average. Rye production in North America is estimated at 46 million bushels compared with 40 million last year. Production in Europe is estimated at 635 million bushels, 40 million below the 1952 harvest. In the Soviet Union little reduction is reported. In Asia it is estimated at 30 million bushels, compared with 27 million in 1952 and the prewar average (1935-39) of 15 million bushels. The rye outturn for South America is estimated at 29 million bushels compared with 54 million a year ago, and the 1935-39 average of 11 million.

THE OUTLOOK FOR WHEAT IN 1954-55

BACKGROUND. - Unusually large exports of breadgrains absorbed more than the excess over domestic needs for the billion-bushel wheat crops produced annually in the United States in 1944-48. Large United States exports also held down the increase in the size of the carryover through July 1952. Exports of wheat including products, during the marketing years 1945-46 through 1948-49 averaged 444 million bushels, but declined to 299 million bushels in 1949-50. Largely as a result of the war in Korea and reduced availability in other exporting countries, exports from the United States in 1950-51 increased to 366 million bushels. In 1951-52 they reached 475 million bushels, reflecting small exports from Southern



Hemisphere countries and unusually large takings by India and Brazil. In the 7 years ending with 1951-52 the United States was the leading exporter of wheat, with an annual average of 417 million bushels, or 46 percent of the world total trade.

Exports declined about one-third in 1952-53, dropping to 317 million bushels. With a record large 1952 crop in Canada, exports from that country again exceeded those from the United States, as was the case prior to 1945-46. In 1952-53 total world trade in wheat and flour declined about 7 percent to about 987 million bushels from the all-time high of 1,066 million bushels in 1951-52. This reflected (1) a record world 1952 wheat crop and improved wheat reserve position in importing countries; (2) Argentina's return as one of the principal wheat exporters; (3) renewal of the I.W.A. with revisions in quantities and price range; and (4) negotiation of a truce in Korea and some easing in international tensions.

In 1953-54, world trade has continued its downward adjustment and the share of the United States has dropped. Larger quantities are available in other exporting countries, while import requirements in major importing countries are less than in 1952-53.

#### Smaller 1954 Crop May Not Differ Greatly From Disappearance

The 1954 wheat crop may be about a fifth smaller than the 1,169 million-bushel crop produced in 1953. (Table 1). The winter wheat crop was forecast at 678 million bushels as of April 1. The first estimate of spring wheat production will not be made until June 10. However, if farmers plant acreage indicated by their March 1 intentions, and yields are average, the crop would be about 225 million bushels. The rounded figure for spring wheat includes an allowance for some increase in durum wheat acreage, authorized under recent legislation. <sup>4/</sup> On this basis, total production would be about 900 million bushels. A crop of this size

<sup>4/</sup> Increased acreage allotments for 1954 Class II Durum Wheat. - In furtherance of Pub. Law 290-83rd Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture announced on February 26 that farm wheat acreage allotments will be increased to provide for expansion in 1954 production of Class II Durum wheat. The objective is a 1954 seeding of about 3 million acres. Class II Durum includes hard amber durum, amber durum, and durum (excluding red durum wheat), and is grown primarily in Minnesota and the Dakotas. The increase is in addition to the national allotment for 1954-crop wheat, set previously at 62 million acres. Only farms which grew Class II Durum wheat in one or more of the years 1951, 1952, and 1953 will be eligible for increased acreage allotments for expanded production of this class of wheat. Class II Durum wheat is used exclusively in producing semolina, from which are made macaroni, spaghetti, and similar food products. No other class of wheat is suitable for producing high-quality alimentary paste products.

probably would not differ greatly from domestic disappearance and exports. Accordingly, a further build-up in stocks will be materially slowed down, or perhaps stopped.

Domestic disappearance for 1954-55 is estimated at about 660 million bushels, or about the same as in 1953-54. Some increase in food use might offset a decrease in seed use. The level of United States exports in 1954-55 will depend upon many factors, including the size and distribution of the 1954 crop in countries other than the United States.

Total Wheat Acreage May Be  
About 19 Percent Below 1953

Seedings of all spring wheat for 1954 are expected to total 16.7 million acres, according to farmers' reported intentions as of March 1. (Table 2). This would be about one-fourth less than the 21.9 million acres seeded last year and one-sixth less than average. At the time farmers reported on their prospective plantings, about March 1, they could not determine the effect on their wheat acreage allotment of the increase in allotment for Class II Durum wheat announced by the Secretary of Agriculture in late February. Consequently, the intended plantings do not reflect changes in plans that may result because of revised wheat acreage allotments on farms growing Class II Durum wheat.

A total of 63.2 million acres of all wheat planted is indicated by combining the intended acreage of spring wheat with the acreage of winter wheat planted as estimated last December. (Table 1). This is 15.5 million acres below the 78.7 million acres planted for the 1953 winter and spring wheat crops. The wheat acreage allotment program, with marketing quotas, is the principal factor resulting in a smaller 1954 wheat acreage.

Intended plantings of durum wheat are indicated at 1.5 million acres, compared with 2.1 million acres planted last year and the average of 2.7 million acres for the 1943-52 period. This prospective acreage for 1954 does not take into account changes that may result from the Secretary's announcement in late February of increased acreage allotments to provide for expansion of production of Class II Durum wheat in 1954. The acreage of durum wheat in the Dakotas and Minnesota has been declining each year since 1949, when 3.8 million acres were planted. Yields have been below average during recent years and in 1953 were less than half of average, because of rust and dry weather. This has tended to discourage planting of durum wheat, even though prices received for the 1953 crop have been higher than for other classes of wheat.

The acreage of other spring wheat that farmers intend to plant is indicated at 15.2 million acres. This would be 4.6 million acres or about one-fourth less than the acreage planted in 1953 and 2.2 million acres or 13 percent below average. In the North Central States, intended acreage of other spring wheat is 18 percent below last year and 14 percent below average, while in the Western States intended acreage of spring wheat is 33 percent below last year and 9 percent below average. Plantings of spring wheat in the Western States in 1953 were expanded to compensate for the smaller winter wheat plantings of the preceding fall.

Winter Wheat Forecast  
Down About 23 Percent

The 1954 winter wheat crops, forecast at 678 million bushels, would be 23 percent smaller than the 1953 crop of 877.5 million bushels, and 19 percent below average. Declines from the prospective production as of December 1 in the important Great Plains wheat area have more than offset generally improved prospects in most other areas. This has resulted in a decline of 72 million bushels from the forecast on December 1. The current forecast is based upon an appraisal of the April 1 condition of wheat as reported by individual growers, and upon soil moisture reserves and other factors affecting crop production.

The total abandonment and diversion to uses other than grain for the Nation is now indicated at 9.0 million acres, 19.3 percent of the total acreage seeded for all purposes last fall. Of this total, 7.2 million acres are in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, New Mexico, and Colorado. Last year 10.2 million acres, or 17.9 percent of the total, were lost and diverted. The forecast of yield, at 14.6 bushels per seeded acre, compares with 15.4 bushels in 1953 and 18.7 bushels in 1952. The average yield during 1943-52 was 15.7 bushels per seeded acre.

Over most of the eastern half of the country, the open winter, together with mostly adequate precipitation for plant development, largely made up for the effects of below normal precipitation at seeding time last fall. Prospects for winter wheat production have improved in most States in this area. For a number of the important winter wheat States west of the Mississippi River, below normal winter precipitation and several dust storms have resulted in sharply lower production prospects. The wheat crop in New Mexico, northwestern Texas, extreme western Oklahoma, southwestern Kansas, and southeastern Colorado has been most severely damaged by lack of rainfall and by late February and March dust storms. In this large area, considerable acreage has already been abandoned and whether the remaining acreage produces grain depends upon timely rainfall.

Rains since April 1 have temporarily relieved drought conditions in most of Texas and Oklahoma, but little relief to dry conditions occurred in New Mexico, the extreme northern part of the Panhandle of Texas, the Oklahoma Panhandle, southeastern Colorado, and western Kansas. The outlook continues favorable throughout the soft winter wheat region and in the soft white territory of the Pacific Northwest.

Minimum National Average 1954 Support Price  
of \$2.20 per Bushel May be Increased

The Secretary announced on October 8, 1953 that the national average support price for the 1954 crop would be not less than \$2.20 per bushel, 1 cent less than the support for the 1953 crop (table 10). This was 90 percent of the August 15, 1953 wheat parity price of \$2.45. 5/ If the wheat  
 5/ Parity is determined by multiplying the base price of 88.4 cents per bushel (average of 60 months from August 1909 to July 1914) by the index of prices paid, interest, and taxes (1910-14=100), which, as of August 15, 1953 was 277. The minimum loan for the 1954 crop at the national farm level, at 90 percent of the resulting parity of \$2.45, equaled \$2.20.

parity price as of July 1, 1954 (the beginning of the marketing year for the 1954 crop) is higher, the support level will be increased to reflect 90 percent of the parity price at that time. Parity as of March 15 this year was \$2.49. 6/

As in the past 3 years, farmers will again assume warehouse storage charges. Prices to growers in 1952-53 averaged \$2.09 per bushel, about 11 cents below the announced loan rate, or slightly below the effective rate--announced rate with allowance for warehouse storage. In calculating the average, unredeemed loan wheat is priced at the loan rates. Prices to growers in 1953-54 will again average not far below the effective loan rate, reflecting the very large amount of unredeemed loans.

The 1954-crop wheat will be supported again through farm-storage and warehouse-storage loans and by the offer of the CCC to purchase wheat delivered by producers under purchase agreements. Loans and purchase agreements will be available from harvest through January 31, 1955. The loans will mature April 30, 1955, or earlier on demand. Producers who elect to deliver wheat under purchase agreements must notify their County Committee within a 30-day period ending April 30, 1955.

#### European Winter Wheat Outlook Generally Favorable

Winter wheat came through the winter in generally satisfactory condition in most areas of Europe, despite moderate to heavy winter-kill in some areas. However, a substantial part of the affected acreage is being re-seeded to spring wheat. Spring planting was delayed by unfavorable weather in some districts, but was making generally good progress at latest report. Moisture conditions were good in most areas except western Germany, where dryness has impaired the crop outlook. Winter wheat usually constitutes 90 to 95 percent of Europe's total wheat acreage.

Wheat acreage in France on February 1 was larger than the total winter and spring acreage harvested in 1953. In view of the large winter wheat acreage, spring seedings are expected to be less than in 1953, though re-seeding of winter damaged acreage is expected to be fairly extensive. Estimates of probable re-seeding have been as much as 250,000 acres. Prospects are mostly good, and another large crop is expected if the weather is favorable.

Moisture conditions are reported excellent in Italy, and the outlook is for another large crop. Frost damage appears less than had been feared. Spring seeding is reported delayed, but was progressing in early April.

Moisture deficiency has been causing some concern in Western Germany and extensive frost damage appears to have been suffered in sections. The prolonged dry period was broken in March, but the prospects for the crop at that time was less promising than they were a year earlier.

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6/ The index of prices paid, interest, and taxes on March 15, 1954, was 282, which x 88.4 results in a parity of \$2.49, 90 percent of which is \$2.24.

Conditions in Spain are generally satisfactory, though some parts needed moisture in mid-March. Snows and rainfall since have been beneficial, but moisture reserves still appeared deficient.

Fall-sown wheat in the United Kingdom looked well, generally, at the beginning of April, though it was rather backward in some areas. Wet conditions delayed spring work on the land except in regions of lighter soils. More favorable weather early in April favored seeding, which was progressing rapidly, at latest report.

Winter wheat acreage in Austria shows some increase over 1953 and condition of the crop appears favorable. Spring seeding, however, was reported still backward in early April.

Winter wheat was seeded in Belgium under ideal weather conditions, and the current acreage is well above that of recent years. The condition of the crop was reported slightly above average in early April.

Wheat acreage in Yugoslavia is expected to be 5 to 10 percent below the 1953 area, because of a prolonged drought last fall and the sudden onset of cold weather, which curtailed seeding. In addition to the above factors, recent agrarian reforms may have disrupted fall work to some extent. On some acreages wheat failed to germinate and will have to be reseeded. Some winter-kill may also contribute to reduced acreage.

Reports indicated that winter crops in Hungary have suffered from drought. Substantial winter damage was also reported. Spring seeding there is said to be running behind schedule.

#### Outlook Generally Favorable for Countries in Asia

A good wheat crop is now being harvested in India, though current reports indicate that the outturn may be less than the bumper crop earlier forecast. Threshing returns show more hail damage than expected, and a considerable quantity of the grain may be of low quality. A good crop is also being harvested in Pakistan, where production was somewhat below average for the past 2 years. The season to date in Japan has been generally favorable for the development of winter grain crops and a good crop is in prospect if favorable conditions continue. Wheat acreage is about 4 percent less than in 1953 because of relatively unfavorable price relationships between wheat and barley. Exceptionally dry fall weather in Turkey prevented seeding the full acreage intended, and retarded germination. Prospects for the 1954 crop are not entirely favorable, and the harvest is expected to be somewhat below the record 1953 outturn.

#### Rye Imports Restricted by Quotas

On March 31 the President issued a Proclamation putting into effect recommendations of the United States Tariff Commission with respect to the importation of rye, rye flour, and rye meal.

The Proclamation provides for an import quota of 31 million pounds (equivalent to about 554,000 bushels) of rye, rye flour, and rye meal, from all sources, from April 1, 1954 until June 30, 1954, and for a quota of 186 million pounds (equivalent to about 3.3 million bushels) of rye, rye flour, and rye meal, from all sources, during the period July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955.

The Proclamation, issued under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, was found necessary in order to prevent imports from materially interfering with the domestic price support program for rye. Rye imports thus far in the current crop year, amounting to approximately 13 million bushels, are sharply above the previous year, as well as above the average of recent years. At the same time, a record percentage of the 1953 crop has been placed under price support loans and burdensome stocks are in prospect.

The President modified the recommendation of the Tariff Commission concerning the quota period. Instead of a continuing restriction on rye imports, as the Commission suggested, the President provided for the termination of the quota on June 30, 1955. A new investigation by the Commission and a fresh consideration of the facts by the President would, therefore, be required if there appeared to be a need for restrictive measures against imports of rye beyond the terminal date of this Proclamation.

#### PLAN NOW FOR GRAIN STORAGE NEEDS 7/

Storage facilities for grains had to be stretched to the limit, and supplemented in many cases, in order to handle the 1953 crops.

The size of this year's crops will of course be a determining factor on storage needs for 1954 wheat; but when we take into consideration the large carryover from last year it is obvious that the storage situation can be very serious---especially in areas of heavy production.

The effectiveness of price support programs for storable commodities depends directly on the availability of adequate storage. The regular price support loans cannot be extended to farmers unless their commodities are housed in satisfactory storage--either on the farm or in commercial facilities.

The Department of Agriculture did everything possible to assist the expansion of both farm and commercial storage facilities in 1953. And, the Secretary of Agriculture has stated that the Department will continue this vigorous help this year. A responsibility, however, rests with farmers themselves. They should anticipate their requirements and make plans immediately to see that adequate storage space is available when they need it.

Following are the specific types of assistance which the Federal Government is making available to farmers to help them expand storage facilities on their own farms, in addition to special steps to increase commercial space:

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7/ From an article of the same title by A. F. Troyer, Commodity Stabilization Service, USDA, published in "The Agricultural Situation", March 1954.

### Farm-Storage Facility Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation loans for financing new storage construction are available to farmers through local banks or direct from the local county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee. These loans, which can run up to 80 percent of the cost of the new storage facilities in most States, can be paid off over a 4-year period. The loans, at 4 percent interest, are intended to supplement local credit services when for any reason normal lending agency credit is not available. In 1953, around 30 million bushels of farm storage capacity were added under this program.

### Storage Equipment Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation loans are also available to farmers for financing the purchase of drying equipment for the conditioning of storable crops. The drying equipment includes mobile mechanical dryers, air circulators, ventilators, tunnels, and fans. The loans, which are available through the same local sources as the storage loans, can be used to meet up to 75 percent of the delivered and assembled cost of the equipment. They are payable in three annual installments, or earlier at the option of the borrower. The interest rate is 4 percent a year. The loans are intended to assist farmers who need this additional financial help in getting and maintaining their crops in the proper storage conditions required for CCC commodity loans.

### Income Tax Amortization Deductions

Public Law 287, 83rd Congress, Section 206, signed by the President August 15, 1953, provides an amortization deduction for farm grain storage facilities. Under this provision the Federal income taxpayer may elect to amortize over a period of 60 months the depreciable cost of grain storage facilities constructed after December 31, 1952.

The amortization provision also applies to alteration or remodeling of a grain storage structure that increases the capacity of the structure for grain storage. Eligible storage facilities include any corn crib, grain bin, or grain elevator, or any similar structure suitable primarily for the storage of grain, or any public grain warehouse permanently equipped for receiving, elevating, conditioning, and loading out grain. No application for the deduction is required: The decision by the taxpayer to take the deduction can be announced simply by a statement to that effect in his Federal income tax return for the year in which the storage structure is completed.

In addition, the following programs and special aids are available to encourage increases in elevator and warehouse space for use by farmers and others as needed:

### Guaranteed Occupancy of New Storage

Under this program, the CCC contracts to make payments to warehousemen in the event that occupancy of approved new storage construction falls below specified levels over a period of 5 or 6 years, depending on the plan the warehouseman elects.

The guaranteed-occupancy program is designed to encourage new construction by responsible commercial firms in areas where additional storage facilities are needed. As of February 12, 1954, applications totaling more than 293 million bushels of new storage capacity had been tentatively approved by the Department. Cancellations and withdrawals by applicants of previously accepted applications totaled approximately 85 million bushels, leaving a net total of acceptances of more than 208 million bushels. The new construction will be principally available for farmers' use, with CCC stocks to be used largely as needed to maintain the guaranteed levels of occupancy.

#### Income Tax Amortization Deductions

The Federal income tax deduction for amortization over a period of 60 months of the depreciable cost of new grain storage facilities applies to commercial and cooperative storage elevators and warehouses as well as to farm storage structures.

#### Expanded CCC Bin Sites

During the past year the CCC has awarded contracts for the purchase of 16,520 grain storage structures--with a total capacity of approximately 96,211,600 bushels--for erection on CCC bin-sites in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. This brought CCC bin-site storage capacity, which is used when adequate commercial storage is not available, to a total of approximately 635 million bushels. Recently, the CCC has awarded contracts for an additional 100 million bushels, bringing the total up to 735 million bushels.

By storing a large part of its own holdings of corn at these Corn Belt bin-sites, CCC removes this quantity of grain from competition for available farm and commercial storage in these areas.

#### Emergency Ship Storage

During the past year the CCC made arrangements with the U.S. Maritime Administration for the emergency storage of grains in 125 ships of the Maritime Administration's Reserve Fleet. These ships---75 at Jones Point, New York, and 50 on the James River, Virginia---have provided storage for approximately 23 million bushels of wheat.

Preparations have recently been completed for the use of an additional 180 ships this year, consisting of 130 ships in the Pacific Northwest and 50 additional ships on the James River. These additions will provide CCC with new emergency ship storage for approximately 40 million bushels of grain, thus opening up an equal quantity of commercial storage for use by farmers and other commercial users.



## RESEAL PROGRAM FOR FARM STORED WHEAT

Farmers in many areas who have 1953 crop farm-stored wheat under price support will be eligible to reseal their wheat. The reseal period is from May 1, 1954 to March 31, 1955. Farmers will receive a storage payment equivalent to rates paid to commercial warehousemen under the 1954 Uniform Grain Storage Agreement. The reseal program is designed to retain wheat in storage near the original point of production and to ease warehouse storage pressures. Producers holding wheat on their farms for another year earn a storage fee that will also help to pay the cost of new facilities.

Individual rates for the farm-stored wheat have been established for three separate areas. A rate of 13 cents a bushel has been established for California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Utah, Idaho; 14 cents per bushel for Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois; and 15 cents per bushel for New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio.

Farmers who resealed their 1952-crop wheat, under loans to mature April 30, 1954, may continue their reseal program. The 1952-crop reseal program now extends over 8 States and will mature April 30, 1954. Farmers are encouraged to keep this wheat in farm storage by extending the loans to mature 11 months later on March 31, 1955.

A rate of 14 cents per bushel was established for 1953 crop rye stored in Oregon and California, and 15 cents per bushel stored in Montana, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. The reseal period for rye is from May 1, 1954 to April 30, 1955.

Table 1.- All wheat and winter wheat: Acreage, yield, and production, United States, 1933-54

Year of harvest	All wheat				Winter wheat			
	Seeded acreage	Seeded but not harvested	Yield per seeded acre	Production	Seeded acreage	Seeded but not harvested	Yield per seeded acre	Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1933	69,009	19,585	8.0	552,215	44,802	14,454	8.4	378,283
1934	64,064	20,717	8.2	526,052	44,836	10,153	9.8	438,683
1935	69,611	18,306	9.0	628,227	47,436	13,834	9.9	469,412
1936	73,970	24,845	8.5	629,880	49,986	12,042	10.5	523,603
1937	80,814	16,645	10.8	873,914	57,845	10,770	11.9	688,574
1938	78,981	9,784	11.6	919,913	56,464	6,897	12.1	685,178
1939	62,802	10,133	11.8	741,210	46,154	8,473	12.3	565,672
1940	61,820	8,547	13.2	814,646	43,536	7,441	13.6	592,809
1941	62,707	6,772	15.0	941,970	46,045	6,267	14.6	673,727
1942	53,000	3,227	18.3	969,381	38,855	2,835	18.1	702,159
1943	55,984	4,629	15.1	843,813	38,515	3,952	14.0	537,476
1944	66,190	6,441	16.0	1,060,111	46,821	5,696	16.1	751,901
1945	69,192	4,025	16.0	1,107,623	50,463	3,439	16.2	816,989
1946	71,578	4,473	16.1	1,152,118	52,227	3,856	16.7	869,592
1947	78,314	3,795	17.4	1,358,911	58,248	3,313	18.2	1,058,976
1948	78,345	5,927	16.5	1,294,911	53,332	5,369	17.0	990,141
1949	83,905	7,995	13.1	1,098,415	61,177	6,763	14.0	858,127
1950	71,287	9,677	14.3	1,019,399	52,399	9,146	14.1	740,682
1951	78,048	16,556	12.6	980,810	55,784	15,961	11.6	646,325
1952	78,337	7,411	16.6	1,298,957	56,730	6,038	18.7	1,059,558
1953 1/	78,741	11,133	14.8	1,168,536	56,838	10,157	15.4	877,511
1954 2/	63,232	---	14.2	900,000	46,575	---	14.6	677,981

1/ Preliminary. 2/ December 1 estimate of seeded acreage and April 1 indicated production of winter wheat plus spring wheat acreage intentions as of March 1 and an approximate production assuming yields are average.

Table 2.- All spring wheat: Acreage, yield, and production, United States, 1933-54

Year of harvest	All spring wheat				Spring other than durum				Durum			
	Seeded acreage	Seeded but not harvested	Yield per seeded acre	Production	Seeded acreage	Seeded but not harvested	Yield per seeded acre	Production	Seeded acreage	Seeded but not harvested	Yield per seeded acre	Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1933	24,207	5,131	7.2	173,932	21,137	4,323	7.5	157,529	3,070	808	5.3	16,403
1934	19,228	10,564	4.5	87,369	17,305	9,486	4.7	81,134	1,923	1,078	3.2	6,235
1935	22,175	4,472	7.2	158,815	19,747	4,272	6.9	135,389	2,428	200	9.6	23,426
1936	23,984	12,803	4.4	106,277	20,429	10,791	4.8	98,164	3,555	2,012	2.3	8,113
1937	22,969	5,875	8.1	185,340	19,755	5,446	8.0	157,383	3,214	429	8.7	27,957
1938	22,517	2,887	10.4	234,735	18,724	2,578	10.4	195,020	3,793	309	10.5	39,715
1939	16,648	1,660	10.5	175,538	13,520	1,497	10.6	143,052	3,128	163	10.4	32,486
1940	18,284	1,106	12.1	221,837	14,913	764	12.7	189,543	3,371	342	9.6	32,294
1941	16,662	505	16.1	268,243	14,064	431	16.2	227,585	2,598	74	15.6	40,658
1942	14,145	392	18.9	267,222	11,990	346	18.8	225,986	2,155	46	19.1	41,236
1943	17,469	677	17.5	306,337	15,333	619	17.8	272,832	2,136	58	15.7	33,505
1944	19,369	745	15.9	308,210	17,270	703	16.1	278,544	2,099	42	14.1	29,666
1945	18,729	586	15.5	290,634	16,703	564	15.4	257,794	2,026	22	16.2	32,840
1946	19,351	617	14.6	282,526	16,858	577	14.6	246,690	2,493	40	14.4	35,836
1947	20,066	482	14.9	299,935	17,091	455	15.0	255,607	2,975	27	14.9	44,328
1948	20,013	558	15.2	304,770	16,735	500	15.5	259,628	3,278	58	13.8	45,142
1949	22,728	1,232	10.6	240,288	18,961	1,035	10.6	201,216	3,767	197	10.4	39,072
1950	18,888	531	14.8	278,707	15,970	442	15.1	241,495	2,918	89	12.8	37,212
1951	22,264	595	15.0	334,485	19,678	527	15.2	299,723	2,586	68	13.4	34,762
1952	21,607	1,373	11.1	239,399	19,279	1,219	11.3	216,906	2,328	154	9.7	22,493
1953 1/	21,903	976	13.3	291,025	19,800	738	14.0	278,058	2,103	238	6.2	12,967
1954 2/	16,657	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Spring wheat acreage intentions as of March 1.

Table 3.- Rye: Acreage, yield, and production, United States, 1933-53

Year of harvest	Acreage harvested	Yield per harvested acre	Production	Year of harvest	Acreage harvested	Yield per harvested acre	Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1933	2,405	8.6	20,573	1944	2,132	10.6	22,525
1934	1,921	8.5	16,285	1945	1,850	12.8	23,708
1935	4,066	14.0	56,938	1946	1,597	11.6	18,487
1936	2,694	9.0	24,239	1947	1,991	12.8	25,497
1937	3,825	12.8	48,862	1948	2,058	12.6	25,886
1938	4,087	13.7	55,984	1949	1,554	11.6	18,102
1939	3,822	10.1	38,562	1950	1,744	12.2	21,257
1940	3,204	12.4	39,725	1951	1,710	12.5	21,301
1941	3,573	12.3	43,878	1952	1,383	11.6	16,046
1942	3,792	14.0	52,929	1953 1/	1,382	13.0	17,998
1943	2,652	10.8	28,680				

1/ Preliminary.

Table 4 .- Wheat, all: Seeded acreage in specified wheat growing regions, United States, 1919-54

Year	Region			
	Hard winter wheat <u>1/</u>	Spring wheat <u>2/</u>	Soft winter wheat <u>3/</u>	Pacific North-west <u>4/</u>
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Average				
1929-33	27,636	20,416	10,568	5,202
1919	24,727	21,706	20,660	4,774
1920	22,066	19,905	17,106	4,817
1921	23,830	20,526	15,481	4,288
1922	25,478	18,065	15,404	4,268
1923	23,910	17,533	15,439	3,974
1924	20,177	16,006	12,414	3,958
1925	22,893	18,295	11,945	5,436
1926	23,935	18,056	11,264	4,256
1927	26,537	19,487	11,681	4,612
1928	27,204	21,130	14,498	4,699
1929	27,234	20,687	10,623	5,186
1930	28,327	19,959	10,609	5,361
1931	28,434	19,116	10,787	4,662
1932	27,109	20,783	10,065	4,853
1933	27,078	21,535	10,755	5,946
1934	26,615	17,718	11,745	4,293
1935	28,145	20,605	12,608	4,365
1936	29,931	21,806	13,042	5,117
1937	34,933	20,086	15,733	5,349
1938	35,356	20,904	13,620	4,805
1939	28,028	15,929	11,392	3,941
1940	26,112	17,248	10,658	4,171
1941	27,508	16,762	10,736	4,129
1942	23,280	14,737	8,339	3,502
1943	23,525	17,083	8,238	4,205
1944	28,961	19,193	9,978	4,602
1945	31,952	18,616	10,294	4,793
1946	33,837	20,037	9,034	5,143
1947	37,553	20,648	10,289	5,373
1948	36,509	20,244	11,156	5,582
1949	39,385	22,693	11,165	5,950
1950	32,890	18,967	9,967	5,168
1951	35,436	22,091	10,128	5,848
1952	35,351	22,143	10,175	5,963
1953 <u>5/</u>	35,040	21,647	11,094	6,155
1954 <u>6/</u>	28,865	17,252	8,824	4,514

1/ Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Nebraska, and Colorado.  
2/ North Dakota, Montana, South Dakota, and Minnesota.  
3/ Ohio, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Virginia Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia, and West Virginia.  
4/ Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.  
5/ Preliminary.  
6/ December 1953 winter estimate and March 1954 spring prospective plantings.

Table 5 .- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1935-53 1/

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Year beginning July	Supply				Disappearance									
	Carryover 2/	Production	Imports 3/	Total	Continental United States					Military procurement 4/	Exports 5/	Ship- ments 6/	Total	
					Processed for food	Seed	Indus- trial	Feed	Total					
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
1935	145,889	628,227	34,748	808,864	490,067	87,479	55	83,501	661,102	---	4,440	2,889	668,431	
1936	140,433	629,880	34,616	804,929	493,327	95,896	59	100,225	689,507	---	9,584	2,996	702,087	
1937	83,167	873,914	746	957,827	489,440	93,060	69	114,941	697,510	---	103,889	3,321	804,720	
1938	153,107	919,913	347	1,073,367	496,189	74,225	103	141,865	712,382	---	108,082	2,888	823,352	
1939	250,015	741,210	332	991,557	488,758	72,946	89	101,314	663,107	---	45,258	3,471	711,836	
1940	279,721	814,646	3,562	1,097,929	489,422	74,351	100	111,973	675,846	---	33,866	3,484	713,196	
1941	384,733	941,970	3,704	1,330,407	472,906	62,490	1,676	114,519	651,591	16,133	27,774	4,134	699,632	
1942	630,775	969,381	1,127	1,601,283	494,971	65,487	54,437	305,885	920,780	25,245	30,960	5,401	982,386	
1943	618,897	843,813	136,448	1,599,158	477,287	77,351	108,125	511,393	1,174,156	62,762	42,734	2,951	1,282,603	
1944	316,555	1,060,111	42,384	1,419,050	472,675	80,463	83,132	300,300	936,570	150,147	49,106	4,047	1,139,870	
1945	279,180	1,107,623	2,037	1,388,840	473,733	82,006	21,302	296,881	873,922	90,883	320,025	3,924	1,288,754	
1946	100,086	1,152,118	84	1,252,288	479,361	86,823	58	177,787	744,029	92,459	328,045	3,918	1,168,451	
1947	83,837	1,358,911	149	1,442,897	483,961	91,094	693	178,602	754,350	148,613	340,221	3,770	1,246,954	
1948	195,943	1,294,911	1,530	1,492,384	471,376	95,015	193	105,599	672,183	181,518	327,827	3,571	1,185,099	
1949	307,285	1,098,415	2,237	1,407,937	484,265	80,815	192	111,383	676,655	123,526	179,213	3,829	983,223	
1950	424,714	1,019,389	11,919	1,456,022	491,017	87,427	192	102,867	681,503	40,080	334,513	3,692	1,059,788	
1951	396,234	980,810	31,609	1,408,653	484,111	87,252	930	92,342	664,635	14,151	470,347	3,850	1,152,983	
1952 7/	255,670	1,298,957	21,604	1,576,231	476,375	86,997	174	120,323	683,869	10,811	315,316	3,700	1,013,696	
1953 7/	562,535	1,168,536	(5,000)	1,736,000										

1/ Includes flour and other wheat products in terms of wheat.

2/ Prior to 1937 some new wheat included; beginning with 1937 only old-crop wheat is shown in all stocks positions. The figure for July 1, 1937, including the new wheat, is 102.8 million bushels, which is used as year-end carryover in the 1936-37 marketing year.

3/ Imports include full-duty wheat, wheat imported for feed, and dutiable flour and other wheat products in terms of wheat. They exclude wheat imported for milling in bond and export as flour, also flour free for export.

4/ Includes procurement for both civilian relief feeding and for military food use; military takings for civilian feeding in occupied areas measured at time of procurement, not at time of shipment overseas.

5/ Exports as here used in addition to commercial exports of ~~wheat~~ <sup>flour</sup> wheat, and other wheat products, include U.S.D.A. flour procurement rather than deliveries for export. Beginning with 1941-42, actual exports, including those for civilian feeding in occupied areas (deliveries for export) of wheat, flour, and other wheat products, in million bushels, were as follows: 27.9; 27.8; 42.6; 144.4; 390.6; 397.4; 485.9; 504.0; 299.1; 366.1; 475.3; and for 1952-53, 317.4.

6/ To Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, Virgin Islands, and Wake Island; partly estimated.

7/ Preliminary.

8/ For the period July-December 1953, known disappearance from the July 1 supply is about 9 million bushels larger than that indicated by January 1 stocks. (This occurred also for July-December 1952.) This does not take into account the quantity fed, which is calculated as a residual item. This discrepancy may be accounted for by possible inexactness in data, including some duplication in stocks reported in the various positions by different agencies. The duplication will be greatly reduced in the April and July stocks reports, as it was a year earlier.

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Table 6 .- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, July-December and January-June periods, 1943-53 1/

Period	Carry-over stocks 2/	Pro-duction 1,000 bushels	Imports 3/ 1,000 bushels	Total supply 1,000 bushels	Continental United States disappearance					Military pro- curement 4/ 1,000 bushels	Exports 5/ 1,000 bushels	Ship- ments 6/ 1,000 bushels	Total disap- pearance 1,000 bushels
					Processed for food 1,000 bushels	Seed 1,000 bushels	Indus- trial 1,000 bushels	Feed 1,000 bushels	Total domestic 1,000 bushels				
					1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels				
<u>1943</u>													
July-Dec.	618,897	843,813	48,579	1,511,289	259,105	54,583	50,666	292,037	656,391	17,350	18,524	1,425	693,690
Jan.-June	817,599	---	87,869	905,468	218,182	22,768	57,459	219,356	517,765	45,412	24,210	1,526	588,913
<u>1944</u>													
July-Dec.	316,555	1,050,111	37,634	1,414,300	233,467	58,475	54,390	173,329	519,661	41,879	22,918	1,495	585,953
Jan.-June	828,347	---	4,750	833,097	239,208	21,988	28,742	126,971	416,909	108,268	26,188	2,552	553,917
<u>1945</u>													
July-Dec.	279,180	1,107,623	1,925	1,388,728	256,010	59,109	19,530	160,513	495,162	61,832	147,973	1,841	706,808
Jan.-June	681,920	---	112	682,032	217,723	22,897	1,772	136,368	378,760	29,051	172,052	2,083	581,946
<u>1946</u>													
July-Dec.	100,086	1,152,118	38	1,252,242	276,695	63,192	11	101,937	441,835	37,949	127,873	2,099	609,756
Jan.-June	642,486	---	46	642,532	202,666	23,631	47	75,850	302,194	54,510	200,172	1,819	558,695
<u>1947</u>													
July-Dec.	83,837	1,358,911	53	1,442,801	263,476	67,210	603	55,057	386,346	67,020	186,711	1,957	642,034
Jan.-June	800,767	---	96	800,863	220,485	23,884	90	123,545	368,004	81,593	153,510	1,813	604,920
<u>1948</u>													
July-Dec.	195,943	1,294,911	48	1,490,902	248,336	67,703	92	34,312	350,443	107,588	166,557	1,769	626,357
Jan.-June	864,545	---	1,482	866,027	223,040	27,312	101	71,287	321,740	73,930	161,270	1,802	558,742
<u>1949</u>													
July-Dec.	307,285	1,098,415	182	1,405,882	250,514	57,099	100	24,903	332,616	102,543	69,248	1,848	506,255
Jan.-June	899,627	---	2,055	901,682	233,751	23,716	92	86,480	344,039	20,983	109,965	1,981	476,968
<u>1950</u>													
July-Dec.	424,714	1,019,389	2,243	1,446,346	247,297	60,389	98	18,953	326,737	16,566	99,299	1,742	444,344
Jan.-June	1,002,002	---	9,676	1,011,678	243,720	27,038	94	83,914	354,766	23,514	235,214	1,950	615,444
<u>1951</u>													
July-Dec.	396,234	980,810	17,434	1,394,478	247,605	61,133	727	7,703	317,168	8,206	214,608	1,925	541,907
Jan.-June	852,571	---	14,175	866,746	236,506	26,119	203	84,639	347,467	5,945	255,739	1,925	611,076
<u>1952 7/</u>													
July-Dec.	255,670	1,298,957	17,671	1,572,298	247,057	60,429	73	8/2,271	305,288	4,909	154,436	1,750	466,383
Jan.-June	1,105,915	---	3,933	1,109,848	229,318	26,568	101	122,594	378,581	5,902	160,880	1,950	547,313
<u>1953 7/</u>													
July-Dec.	562,535	1,168,536	1,582	1,732,653	245,110	49,500	130	8/9,498	285,242	4,756	108,346	1,950	400,294
Jan.-June	1,332,359	---											

Same table for 1935-42 was published in The Wheat Situation, issue of November-December 1950, page 22. See table 5 for footnotes.

Table 7.- Exports, shipments and military procurement of wheat and products in wheat equivalents, by agency, United States, January-June and July-December periods, 1935-53

Period	Exports 1/											Shipments 4/			Military procurements 5/				
	Wheat			Flour 1/				Other products including Semolina				Total exports 1/	Commercial	USDA	Total shipments	Wheat	Flour	Other products	Total military
	Commercial	USDA	Total	Commercial		USDA procure-ment 2/3/	Total	Commercial	USDA	Total	Commercial								
				Regular	In bond														
: bushels																			
1935 Jan.-June	68	0	68	2,390	11	0	2,401	89	0	89	2,558	1,520	0	1,520	---	---	---	---	
July-Dec.	165	0	165	2,016	12	0	2,028	85	0	85	2,278	1,280	0	1,280	---	---	---	---	
1936 Jan.-June	146	0	146	1,880	13	0	1,893	123	0	123	2,162	1,609	0	1,609	---	---	---	---	
July-Dec.	1,733	0	1,733	2,717	32	0	2,749	114	0	114	4,596	1,421	0	1,421	---	---	---	---	
1937 Jan.-June	1,435	0	1,435	3,382	40	0	3,422	131	0	131	4,988	1,575	0	1,575	---	---	---	---	
July-Dec.	33,413	0	33,413	7,288	1,467	0	8,755	116	0	116	42,284	1,613	0	1,613	---	---	---	---	
1938 Jan.-June	50,327	0	50,327	9,032	2,117	0	11,149	129	0	129	61,605	1,708	0	1,708	---	---	---	---	
July-Dec.	36,576	0	36,576	8,370	1,106	0	9,476	148	0	148	46,200	1,490	0	1,490	---	---	---	---	
1939 Jan.-June	48,013	0	48,013	13,687	29	0	13,716	153	0	153	61,882	1,398	0	1,398	---	---	---	---	
July-Dec.	15,201	0	15,201	13,069	9	0	13,078	198	0	198	28,477	1,752	0	1,752	---	---	---	---	
1940 Jan.-June	8,435	0	8,435	8,163	16	0	8,179	167	0	167	16,781	1,719	0	1,719	---	---	---	---	
July-Dec.	5,945	0	5,945	10,799	9	0	10,808	114	0	114	16,867	1,644	0	1,644	---	---	---	---	
1941 Jan.-June	4,865	0	4,865	12,013	9	0	12,022	112	0	112	16,999	1,840	0	1,840	---	---	---	---	
July-Dec.	8,244	0	8,244	6,575	10	705	7,290	107	39	146	15,680	1,687	0	1,687	---	6,091	1,049	7,140	
1942 Jan.-June	3,374	1,014	4,388	3,508	11	4,096	7,615	41	50	91	12,094	1,524	923	2,447	---	7,343	1,650	8,993	
July-Dec.	1,890	337	2,227	5,107	6	1,740	6,853	71	165	236	9,316	1,009	1,439	2,448	---	7,343	1,929	9,272	
1943 Jan.-June	3,734	592	4,326	4,360	10	11,705	16,075	135	1,108	1,243	21,644	150	2,803	2,953	---	11,649	4,324	15,973	
July-Dec.	7,123	391	7,514	4,488	12	5,498	9,998	49	963	1,012	18,524	97	1,328	1,425	---	11,649	5,701	17,350	
1944 Jan.-June	3,750	678	4,428	9,245	377	9,088	18,710	106	966	1,072	24,210	82	1,444	1,526	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	11,615	41,879	
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	5,028	5,317	147,973	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	900	508	1,408	172,052	2,083	0	2,083	23,179	4,992	880	29,051	
July-Dec.	5,265	70,961	76,226	34,418	900	14,599	49,917	1,411	319	1,730	127,873	2,099	0	2,099	26,076	11,350	523	37,949	
1947 Jan.-June	7,998	69,771	77,769	87,934	168	32,533	120,635	1,707	61	1,768	206,172	1,819	0	1,819	20,095	33,885	530	54,510	
July-Dec.	7,668	112,194	119,862	51,569	0	13,916	65,485	876	488	1,364	186,711	1,957	0	1,957	48,570	18,001	449	67,020	
1948 Jan.-June	6,306	81,193	87,499	32,596	0	28,115	60,711	4,373	927	5,300	153,510	1,813	0	1,813	52,749	28,304	540	81,593	
July-Dec.	15,471	91,487	106,958	52,880	0	6,050	58,930	669	0	669	166,557	1,769	0	1,769	82,037	25,331	220	107,588	
1949 Jan.-June	12,278	113,431	125,709	30,664	82	4,528	35,274	287	0	287	161,270	1,802	0	1,802	60,716	12,952	262	73,930	
July-Dec.	7,495	41,912	49,407	15,424	111	3,973	19,508	333	0	333	69,248	1,848	0	1,848	98,593	3,867	83	102,543	
1950 Jan.-June	53,374	37,595	90,969	14,924	14	3,835	18,773	223	0	223	109,965	1,981	0	1,981	19,751	1,178	54	20,983	
July-Dec.	49,378	33,348	82,726	15,449	10	845	16,304	269	0	269	99,299	1,742	0	1,742	12,605	3,685	276	16,566	
1951 Jan.-June	122,719	85,028	207,747	22,594	458	4,177	27,229	238	0	238	235,214	1,950	0	1,950	18,757	3,964	793	23,514	
July-Dec.	130,410	61,689	192,099	21,484	79	722	22,285	224	0	224	214,608	1,925	0	1,925	4,046	3,629	531	8,206	
1952 Jan.-June	197,108	37,923	235,031	18,800	272	1,325	20,397	311	0	311	255,739	1,925	0	1,925	1,208	4,376	361	5,945	
July-Dec.	129,030	3,528	132,558	20,602	298	711	21,611	267	0	267	154,436	1,750	0	1,750	686	3,551	672	4,909	
1953 Jan.-June	131,847	9,338	141,185	18,391	292	705	19,388	307	0	307	160,880	1,950	0	1,950	2,016	3,443	443	5,902	
July-Dec.	59,644	32,356	92,000	15,229	175	684	16,088	258	0	258	108,346	1,950	0	1,950	336	4,201	219	4,756	

1/ Exports exclude shipments by military for civilian feeding, and exports of flour from foreign wheat milled in bond.

2/ U. S. wheat and flour used with foreign wheat in milling in bond for export.

3/ USDA flour procurement rather than deliveries for export; the latter, total exports including wheat and other products, are given in table 5, footnote 5.

4/ Shipments, partly estimated, 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 8 -- Durum Wheat: United States supply and distribution, marketing years 1933-53 (Includes both amber and red durum wheat)

Year begin- ning July	Carry- over July 1	Pro- duction	Imports 1/	Total supply	Used for seed	Milled 2/	Grain only exports 1/	Other uses 3/	Total disap- pear- ance
	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
1933	16,477	17,622	---	34,099	2,684	13,196	---	9,598	25,478
1934	8,621	6,794	5,905	21,320	3,556	12,248	---	457	16,261
1935	5,059	24,641	3,810	33,510	5,202	15,723	---	5,816	26,741
1936	6,769	8,871	9,293	24,933	4,687	12,052	---	4,761	21,500
1937	3,433	28,688	50	32,171	5,538	13,630	---	7,786	26,954
1938	5,217	41,201	---	46,418	4,608	14,821	1,765	7,222	28,416
1939	18,002	33,044	---	51,046	4,951	15,423	510	10,946	31,830
1940	19,216	32,942	---	52,158	3,614	16,499	300	6,805	27,218
1941	24,940	41,403	---	66,343	2,998	18,961	1,049	9,079	32,087
1942	34,256	41,836	469	76,561	2,976	23,880	---	22,774	49,630
1943	26,931	34,265	2,867	64,063	2,931	20,409	---	26,432	49,772
1944	14,291	30,328	4,350	48,969	2,826	26,031	---	11,976	40,833
1945	8,136	33,281	1,537	42,954	3,482	22,242	---	12,307	38,031
1946	4,923	36,308	350	41,581	4,162	21,365	921	6,226	32,674
1947	8,907	44,912	---	53,819	4,581	28,179	8,441	2,319	43,520
1948	10,299	45,829	---	56,128	5,265	21,684	2,537	8,606	38,092
1949	18,036	39,503	---	57,539	4,085	21,630	1,125	5,741	32,581
1950	24,958	37,948	214	63,120	3,610	23,337	9,620	2,929	39,496
1951	23,624	35,492	398	59,514	3,218	25,533	14,536	1,213	44,500
1952	15,014	23,097	158	38,269	2,997	23,668	3,075	1,687	31,427
1953	6,842	13,883							

1/ Imports are based on Canadian shipments to the U. S. and exports on inspections for export.

2/ Quantity of Durum wheat milled compiled from mill reports.

3/ Includes quantity used for feed and cereals. Also includes waste, loss, and statistical errors of estimates.

Table 9.- Wheat flour: Civilian consumption, United States, 1935-53 <sup>1/</sup>

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Year	Year beginning -							
	January				July			
	Commercially produced <sup>2/</sup>		Commercially and non-commercially produced <sup>4/</sup>		Commercially produced <sup>2/</sup>		Commercially and non-commercially produced <sup>4/</sup>	
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita
	<sup>3/</sup>		<sup>3/</sup>		<sup>3/</sup>		<sup>3/</sup>	
	1,000		1,000	1,000		1,000		1,000
	sacks <sup>5/</sup>	Pounds	sacks <sup>5/</sup>	Pounds	sacks <sup>5/</sup>	Pounds	sacks <sup>5/</sup>	Pounds
1935	194,028	150.4	200,816	155.7	197,054	152.2	203,998	157.5
1936	202,718	156.2	209,135	161.1	200,350	153.8	206,240	158.3
1937	198,539	152.0	204,322	156.4	198,744	151.5	204,420	155.8
1938	201,742	153.3	207,507	157.7	202,937	153.5	208,791	157.9
1939	201,672	152.0	206,978	156.0	201,576	151.2	206,334	154.8
1940	199,912	149.2	204,512	152.6	202,591	151.3	207,033	154.6
1941	200,735	150.1	204,892	153.2	195,242	145.6	199,114	148.5
1942	202,359	151.8	205,853	154.4	207,024	157.3	210,140	159.7
1943	206,916	158.4	209,695	160.6	200,532	153.5	202,974	155.4
1944	189,090	145.1	191,472	146.9	196,786	150.8	199,108	152.6
1945	205,782	157.2	207,902	158.8	201,790	148.0	203,708	149.5
1946	214,798	153.1	216,586	154.4	205,301	143.7	206,959	144.8
1947	196,857	136.1	198,549	137.3	203,829	139.5	205,555	140.7
1948	197,347	134.1	198,956	135.2	198,801	134.0	200,293	135.0
1949	198,774	132.9	200,145	133.8	202,166	133.8	203,416	134.6
1950	201,215	132.1	202,452	132.9	201,271	131.7	202,495	132.5
1951	200,623	131.0	201,803	131.7	201,214	130.3	202,350	131.1
1952	201,656	129.7	202,783	130.4	199,819	127.2	200,963	127.9
1953	199,155	125.8	200,271	126.5				

<sup>1/</sup> Consumption determined by adding production and imports of flour and deducting (in terms of flour) exports, shipments, and military procurement of flour and other products (semolina, macaroni, and similar products, and bakery products), and breakfast food produced in the flour milling industry. For further details on method of flour consumption determination see *The Wheat Situation*, July-August 1950, pages 11-15. <sup>2/</sup> Using commercial production reported by Bureau of the Census. From 1940-44 estimates were developed in cooperation with BAE. <sup>3/</sup> Based on population data which are adjusted for underenumeration of all age groups. <sup>4/</sup> Includes estimates of non-commercial production reported by AMS as farm wheat ground for flour or exchanged for flour. <sup>5/</sup> 100 pounds.

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Table 10.- Wheat: Loan rates, quantity pledged and delivered to Commodity Credit Corporation, stocks owned by CCC, and loans outstanding, 1933-53

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Year beginning July	Loan rates per bushel					Delivered to CCC		CCC stocks and loans at end of year (June 30)			
	Percent- age of parity price 1/	National average	No. 2 Hard at Kansas City	No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minne- apolis	No. 1 soft white at Portland	Under price support	2/ 3/	Stocks owned by CCC 3/	Under loan Crop previous July 4/	Crops of earlier of earlier years	Total
	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1938	52	0.59	0.72	0.81	0.67	85.7	15.7	6.0	21.5	0	27.5
1939	55	.61	.77	.87	.73	167.7	7.7	1.6	10.3	0	11.9
1940	57	.64	.77	.87	.73	278.4	173.7	169.2	31.4	7.2	207.8
1941	85	.98	1.10	1.15	1.05	366.3	269.8	319.7	98.1	1.4	419.2
1942	85	1.14	1.27	1.32	1.21	408.1	184.0	259.8	133.3	4.9	398.0
1943	85	1.23	1.37	1.42	1.34	130.2	0.3	99.1	15.5	2.5	117.1
1944	90	1.35	1.50	1.53	1.46	180.4	72.9	103.7	20.1	1.9	125.7
1945	90	1.38	1.53	1.55	1.49	59.7	.2	---	32.5	0	32.5
1946	90	1.49	1.64	1.66	1.60	22.0	0	---	0.7	0	0.7
1947	90	1.83	2.02	2.04	1.98	31.2	0	---	.8	0	.8
1948	90	2.00	2.23	2.25	2.18	5/366.0	290.9	227.2	16.3	0	243.5
1949	90	1.95	2.20	2.22	2.16	6/380.3	247.4	327.7	28.5	5.0	361.2
1950	90	1.99	2.25	2.27	2.21	7/196.9	41.9	196.4	8.9	2.3	207.6
1951	90	2.18	2.44	2.46	2.40	8/212.9	91.3	143.3	11.6	0	154.9
1952	90	2.20	2.48	2.51	2.44	9/462.2	368.4	470.0	4/22.5	0	492.5
1953	90	2.21	2.49	2.52	2.45	10/552.3					

1/ The national average loan rate at the farm as a percentage of the parity price of wheat at the beginning of the marketing year. 2/ Includes deliveries of purchase-agreement wheat delivered to CCC. 3/ Includes open market purchases, if any, beginning in 1943, and accordingly may include some new-crop wheat. 4/ For example, 22.5 million is 1952-crop wheat under loan on June 30, 1953. None was under loan from earlier crops. However, 21.9 million (not shown in table) of new crop 1953 was already under loan. 5/ Includes 112.0 million bushels of 1948-crop wheat put under purchase agreement. 6/ Includes 45.5 million bushels of 1949-crop wheat put under purchase agreements. 7/ Includes 8.6 million bushels of 1950-crop wheat put under purchase agreements. 8/ Includes 13.4 million bushels of 1951-crop wheat put under purchase agreements. 9/ Includes 62.1 million bushels of 1953-crop wheat put under purchase agreements. 10/ As of March 15, 1954. Includes 63.2 million bushels put under purchase agreements.

Table 11.-Wheat: Weighted average cash price, specified markets and dates 1953-54

Month and date	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Dark Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dark N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		No. 1 Soft White Portland	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
	1/											
Month												
January	2.53	2.54	2.40	2.38	2.49	2.58	3.04	3.83	2.38	2.19	2.40	2.33
February	2.50	2.57	2.36	2.39	2.49	2.58	2.99	3.84	2.36	2.23	2.42	2.34
March	2.55	2.54	2.40	2.42	2.52	2.60	3.05	3.55	---	2.33	2.44	2.34
Week ended												
February 19:	2.53	2.55	2.36	2.38	2.49	2.56	2.99	3.77	---	2.22	2.43	2.35
26:	2.55	2.54	2.41	2.42	2.52	2.55	3.01	---	2.36	2.30	2.44	2.35
March 5:	2.53	2.54	2.39	2.43	2.51	2.58	3.04	3.57	---	2.31	2.44	2.35
12:	2.58	2.50	2.39	2.42	2.52	2.56	3.12	3.50	---	2.40	2.44	2.34
19:	2.58	2.54	2.41	2.41	2.54	2.60	3.08	3.50	---	2.34	2.45	2.34
26:	2.53	2.58	2.40	2.42	2.53	2.65	3.06	3.57	---	2.28	2.44	2.34
April 2:	2.52	2.58	2.38	2.43	2.50	2.60	2.93	---	2.30	---	2.44	2.34
9:	2.52	2.57	2.36	2.45	2.53	2.57	2.97	3.64	---	---	2.44	2.34
16:	2.54	2.56	2.40	2.42	2.54	2.60	2.98	3.58	---	2.18	2.43	2.33

1/ Average daily cash quotations.

Table 12.- Wheat: Average closing prices of May wheat futures, specified markets and dates, 1953-54

Period	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month						
January	2.34	2.11	2.36	2.15	2.36	2.27
February	2.29	2.15	2.32	2.21	2.34	2.31
March	2.29	2.25	2.33	2.27	2.37	2.35
Week ended						
February 19:	2.29	2.16	2.33	2.21	2.35	2.32
26:	2.31	2.19	2.34	2.24	2.36	2.36
March 5:	2.29	2.23	2.32	2.25	2.35	2.36
12:	2.29	2.28	2.32	2.27	2.36	2.37
19:	2.30	2.29	2.34	2.29	2.39	2.36
26:	2.29	2.23	2.35	2.26	2.38	2.33
April 2:	2.24	2.19	2.30	2.24	2.35	2.35
9:	2.24	2.17	2.30	2.24	2.37	2.36
16:	2.20	2.13	2.26	2.23	2.36	2.33

Table 13.- Wheat: Prices per bushel in 3 exporting countries Friday nearest mid month, January-April 1954 weekly, February-April 1954

Date (Friday)	HARD WHEAT		HARD WHEAT	SOFT WHEAT	
	United States: No. 1 Dark Northern: Spring, 13 percent protein at Duluth 1/ Dollars	Canada: No. 2 Northern: Manitoba at Fort William: 2/ 3/ Dollars	United States No. 1 Dark Winter: Galveston 4/ Dollars	United States: No. 1 Portland 1/ Dollars	Australia 3/ Dollars
Friday Mid-month					
Jan. 15	2.48	1.90	2.58	2.33	5/2.14
Feb. 12	6/2.50	1.88	6/2.61	6/2.34	---
Mar. 12	2.51	1.80	2.63	2.34	---
Apr. 15	2.50	---	2.51	2.32	---
Weekly					
Feb. 19	2.49	1.81	2.58	2.34	---
26	2.51	1.81	2.61	2.35	---
Mar. 5	2.50	1.81	2.61	2.35	---
19	2.52	1.80	2.62	2.34	---
26	2.52	1.80	2.62	2.34	---
Apr. 2	2.51	1.80	2.65	2.34	---
9	2.54	1.81	2.58	2.34	---

1/ Spot or to arrive. 2/ Fort William quotation is in store. 3/ Sales to non-contract countries. Converted to United States currency. 4/ F.o.b. ship. 5/ The early January Australian c.i.f. price to United Kingdom ports. Later prices not available. 6/ Prices as of February 11.

Table 14.- Wheat: Estimated January 1 supplies in principal exporting countries, 1944-54 1/

Year	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia	Total (4)
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1944	818	692	445	251	2,206
1945	828	592	330	112	1,862
1946	682	345	225	145	1,397
1947	642	340	240	130	1,352
1948	801	300	270	220	1,591
1949	865	335	245	205	1,650
1950	900	325	230	225	1,680
1951	1,002	440	215	215	1,872
1952	853	555	85	175	1,668
1953	1,106	685	275	200	2,266
1954 2/	1,332	790	270	210	2,602

1/ Data for Northern Hemisphere countries represent January 1 stocks; estimates for Southern Hemisphere countries include the new crop as well as stocks of old crop wheat on January 1. 2/ Preliminary estimates.

Data from Office of Foreign Agricultural Service. Estimates on the basis of official statistics, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, or other information.

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1951-53 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Yield per acre 3/					Production				
	Average		1951	1952	1953 4/	Average		1951	1952	1953 4/	Average		1951	1952	1953 4/
	1935-39	1945-49				1935-39	1945-49				1935-39	1945-49			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>															
Canada.....	25,595	24,717	25,254	25,995	25,513	12.2	14.8	21.9	26.5	24.1	312,399	366,349	552,657	687,922	613,965
Mexico.....	1,244	1,244	1,663	1,466	1,557	11.5	12.5	9.5	11.9	15.3	14,284	15,522	15,800	17,450	23,880
United States.....	57,293	71,024	61,492	70,926	67,608	13.2	16.9	16.0	18.3	17.3	758,629	1,202,396	980,810	1,298,957	1,168,536
Estimated total 5/.....	84,170	97,040	88,470	98,450	94,740	-	-	-	-	-	1,086,000	1,585,000	1,550,000	2,005,000	1,807,000
<b>EUROPE</b>															
Austria.....	690	528	560	570	535	25.3	20.5	28.2	31.5	34.5	15,942	10,800	15,800	17,950	18,450
Belgium 6/.....	394	371	390	411	411	40.3	39.7	48.2	50.5	48.9	15,887	14,733	18,800	20,760	20,110
Denmark.....	319	175	200	183	175	45.4	49.7	50.2	60.4	60.9	14,470	8,704	10,030	11,060	10,650
Finland.....	230	420	480	380	355	26.5	21.3	19.8	24.7	26.8	6,100	8,966	9,500	9,400	9,500
France.....	12,560	10,354	10,900	11,000	10,600	22.8	23.0	24.3	28.2	30.7	286,505	238,200	265,000	310,000	325,000
Western Germany.....	2,785	2,283	2,650	2,921	2,832 7/	33.2	29.5	42.5	41.2	41.0 7/	92,400	67,420	112,580	120,200	116,100
Greece.....	2,172	1,917	2,357	2,382	2,581	14.0	12.9	14.5	16.2	20.1	30,425	24,750	34,200	38,580	52,000
Ireland.....	225	561	290	280	385	34.2	31.6	32.8	35.0	34.0	7,689	17,746	9,500	9,800	13,100
Italy.....	12,577	11,742	12,125	12,000	12,100	22.1	19.3	21.4	24.6	26.9	278,366	227,200	260,000	295,000	325,000
Luxembourg.....	47	32	42	47	44	25.9	25.0	30.0	32.8	30.5	1,215	800	1,260	1,540	1,340
Netherlands.....	333	262	185	202	161	45.7	42.4	53.6	60.2	59.2	15,217	11,109	9,910	12,160	9,530
Norway.....	80	91	60	51	47	29.9	29.3	25.0	28.6	34.5	2,391	2,670	1,500	1,460	1,620
Portugal.....	1,720	1,665	1,663	1,711	1,746	10.7	8.5	12.8	11.9	13.5	18,400	14,190	21,300	20,360	23,500
Spain.....	11,253 8/	9,640	10,380	10,625	10,625 8/	14.0	12.1	16.9	16.0	11.8 8/	157,986	116,700	175,000	170,000	125,000
Sweden.....	740	749	810	821	965	35.6	31.0	22.8	35.0	37.9	26,351	23,222	18,500	28,740	36,585
Switzerland.....	183	223	219	226	211	33.1	35.0	39.3	41.2	37.9	6,050	7,800	8,600	9,300	8,000
United Kingdom.....	1,843	2,148	2,131	2,030	2,217	33.8	36.1	40.6	42.4	44.9	62,361	77,505	86,460	86,130	99,456
Yugoslavia.....	5,400	-	-	-	-	18.1	-	-	-	-	97,700	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/.....	53,500	47,590	50,450	50,850	51,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,136,000	948,000	1,150,000	1,238,000	1,290,000
Other Europe, estimated total 9/.....	21,350	18,530	20,490	20,160	20,200	-	-	-	-	-	464,000	317,000	430,000	402,000	415,000
Estimated total, all Europe 5/.....	74,850	66,120	70,940	71,010	71,200	-	-	-	-	-	1,600,000	1,265,000	1,580,000	1,640,000	1,705,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	104,000	82,200	-	-	-	11.9	10.8	-	-	-	1,240,000	885,000	-	-	-

<b>ASIA</b>																
Iran.....	7/	4,191:	-	-	-	7/	17.2:	-	-	-	7/	72,128:	70,791:	66,000:	75,000:	78,000:
Iraq.....	7/	1,724:	1,593:	-	-	7/	10.5:	9.1:	-	-	-	18,114:	14,424:	19,100:	17,640:	-
Lebanon.....	10/	166:	161:	161:	166:	10/	12.8:	10.2:	11.2:	11.4:	10/	2,133:	1,650:	1,800:	1,890:	-
Syria.....	10/	1,363:	1,957:	-	2,220:	10/	14.3:	9.6:	-	11.7:	12.0:	19,485:	18,762:	20,200:	26,000:	27,550
Turkey.....	-	8,973:	9,436:	12,000:	13,400:	-	15.1:	13.3:	17.1:	17.8:	-	135,690:	125,089:	205,000:	239,000:	290,000
China.....	7/	49,000:	54,447:	53,000:	-	7/	15.3:	15.9:	15.1:	-	-	7/750,000:	864,280:	800,000:	800,000:	-
Manchuria.....	-	2,896:	-	-	-	-	12.4:	-	-	-	-	36,035:	-	-	-	-
India 11/.....	7/	25,460:	23,312:	24,082:	23,235:	7/	10.3:	9.1:	9.9:	9.3:	10.0:	7/262,100:	212,336:	237,440:	215,340:	240,000
Pakistan 11/.....	7/	9,305:	10,370:	10,832:	10,220:	7/	12.6:	12.5:	13.6:	11.2:	10.9:	7/117,000:	130,018:	147,600:	114,240:	105,000
Japan.....	-	1,735:	1,655:	1,812:	1,779:	-	28.8:	20.7:	30.2:	31.7:	29.8:	49,954:	34,325:	54,750:	56,480:	50,500
Korea.....	-	822:	-	-	-	-	12.3:	-	-	-	-	10,240:	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/.....	-	108,190:	111,750:	114,730:	115,060:	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,498,000:	1,525,000:	1,605,000:	1,605,000:	1,670,000
<b>AFRICA</b>																
Algeria.....	-	4,185:	3,566:	4,037:	4,389:	-	8.4:	8.4:	7.9:	10.0:	9.6:	35,201:	29,900:	32,000:	43,790:	39,500
Egypt.....	-	1,464:	1,618:	1,554:	1,455:	-	31.3:	26.3:	29.0:	28.2:	30.6:	45,849:	42,633:	45,000:	41,000:	56,800
French Morocco.....	-	3,254:	2,621:	3,274:	3,530:	-	7.1:	8.3:	9.4:	8.3:	11.5:	23,128:	21,792:	30,800:	29,400:	37,700
Tunisia.....	-	1,950:	1,907:	1,450:	2,856:	-	7.7:	6.5:	8.6:	8.8:	10.3:	14,962:	12,320:	12,500:	25,240:	21,000
Union of South Africa 12/.....	-	1,926:	2,416:	2,996:	3,120:	-	8.3:	6.2:	8.6:	6.3:	-	16,025:	15,067:	25,640:	19,650:	-
Estimated total 5/.....	-	13,850:	13,740:	14,870:	16,930:	-	-	-	-	-	-	143,000:	134,000:	159,000:	173,000:	191,000
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>																
Argentina.....	-	15,834:	11,493:	6,772:	13,590:	-	14.0:	16.9:	11.4:	20.5:	17.3:	221,769:	193,740:	77,161:	279,250:	225,000
Brazil.....	-	414:	876:	-	-	-	12.0:	12.9:	-	-	-	4,978:	11,283:	13,000:	20,000:	-
Chile.....	-	1,963:	1,980:	1,853:	1,925:	-	16.1:	18.0:	19.6:	21.2:	17.4:	31,562:	35,628:	36,300:	40,900:	34,900
Peru.....	-	285:	280:	-	-	-	11.5:	13.6:	-	-	-	3,274:	3,798:	-	-	-
Uruguay.....	-	1,210:	1,060:	1,350:	1,225:	-	11.0:	12.4:	13.0:	13.9:	16.8:	13,256:	13,124:	17,550:	17,000:	28,000
Estimated total 5/.....	-	20,490:	16,320:	12,180:	19,220:	-	-	-	-	-	-	281,000:	263,000:	155,000:	370,000:	325,000
<b>OCEANIA</b>																
Australia.....	-	13,128:	12,662:	10,384:	10,185:	-	12.9:	14.0:	15.4:	19.2:	18.1:	169,744:	177,742:	159,725:	195,210:	199,000
New Zealand.....	-	221:	140:	92:	139:	-	32.3:	37.4:	42.3:	32.6:	36.8:	7,129:	5,241:	3,890:	4,525:	4,600
Total.....	-	13,349:	12,802:	10,476:	10,324:	-	-	-	-	-	-	176,873:	182,983:	163,615:	199,735:	203,600
Estimated world total 5/.....	-	418,900:	399,970:	426,670:	445,990:	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,025,000:	5,840,000:	6,465,000:	7,295,000:	7,150,000

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 1953 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which began late in 1953 and ended early in 1954. 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, revised preliminary forecasts. 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/ Data for individual years shown are not strictly comparable with averages shown, since recent estimates exclude data for farms of less than 2.5 acres. 7/ Average of less than 5 years. 8/ Figure for 1935 only. 9/ Comprises Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania. 10/ Estimates for Syria and Lebanon not shown separately during this period. 11/ Figures for the period shown are not strictly comparable since figures for 1951-1953 include allowances for non-reporting areas, which were not included with earlier figures shown, but were included in estimated total for Asia. 12/ Production on European holdings only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. 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. Prowar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

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