

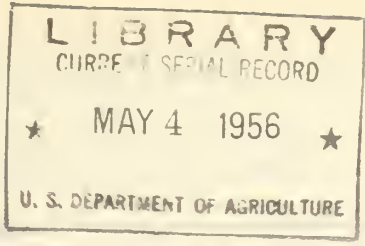
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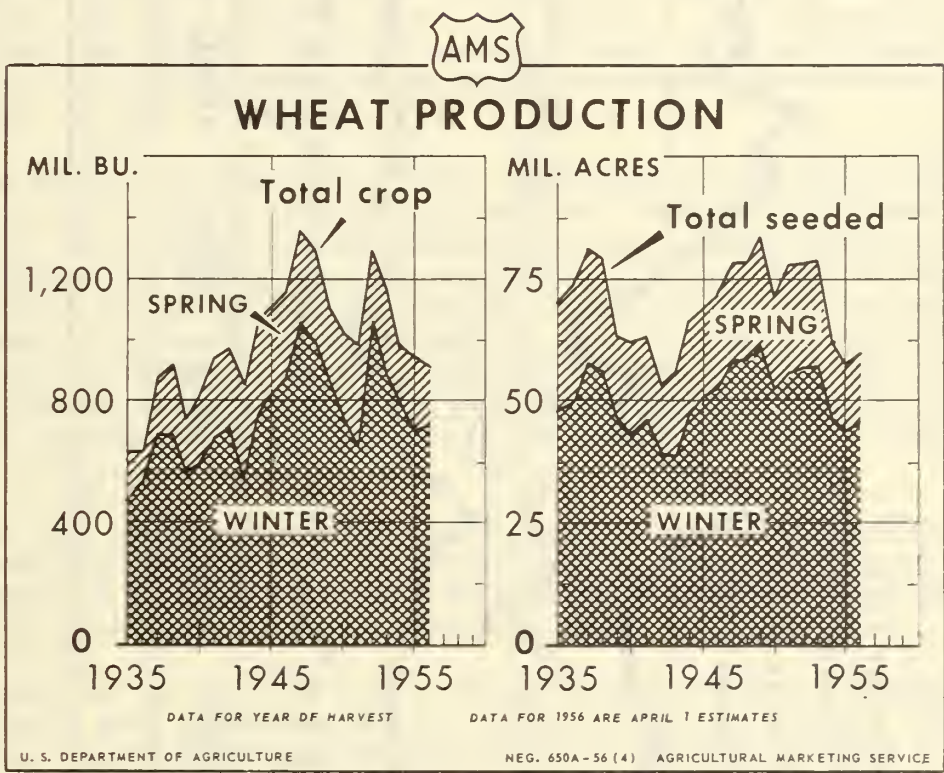
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The

WHEAT SITUATION



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1956

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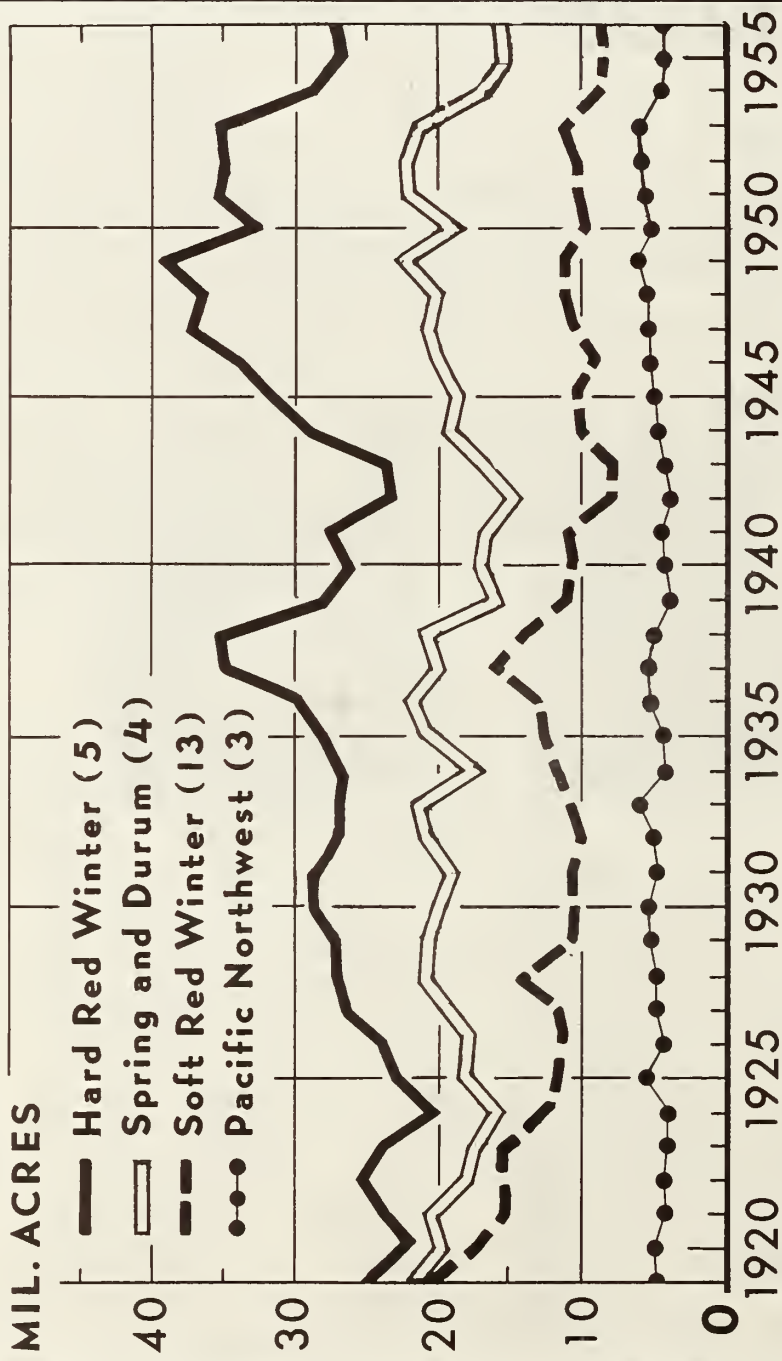


About 59.8 million acres of all wheat are reported seeded or to be seeded for the 1956 crop. This is 1.5 million above the 58.3 million acres seeded for the 1955 crop and 15.2 million acres below the 75.0 million acres, the 1945-54 average. Seedings of the acreage indicated do not necessarily imply that allotments were exceeded because the allotments are on the basis of wheat harvested for grain rather than acreage seeded.

The winter wheat crop was forecast

at 716 million bushels as of April 1. The first estimate of spring wheat production will be made June 11. If spring wheat farmers seed the acreage indicated by their March 1 intentions and if yields should equal the 1950-54 average by States, the spring wheat crop would be about 188 million bushels. On this basis, the production of winter and spring wheat would total about 904 million bushels, which compares with 938 million in 1955 and 1,147 million, the 1945-54 average.

WHEAT SEEDED, BY REGIONS



NUMBER OF STATES INCLUDED SHOWN IN PARENTHESES

DATA FOR 1954 AND 1955 ARE PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 651 - 55 (4)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The 1956 national acreage seeded to wheat is up 2.6 percent from that of 1955. However, it is down 13.9 percent from the 1937-41 prewar average, reflecting the response to the acreage allotment program. The estimate of current acreage is based on preliminary figures for the winter crop and farmers' intentions for the spring crop.

Compared with the 1955 seeded acreage, the various regions in 1956 are up as follows: Spring and durum, 3.3 percent; soft red winter, 3.1 percent; hard red winter, 2.0 percent; and the Pacific Northwest, 1.4 percent. Compared with the prewar average, the various regions are down as follows: Soft red winter, 29 percent; spring and durum, 13 percent; hard red winter, 10 percent; and the Pacific Northwest, 5 percent.

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T H E W H E A T S I T U A T I O N
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, April 23, 1956

SUMMARY

Cash wheat prices are generally near the highest levels of the season to date. This reflects the fact that supplies of "free" wheat are limited because of the large quantities owned or controlled by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Old crop "free" supplies as of July 1, 1956 are expected to be around 55 million bushels, which is somewhat below the quantity usually considered as a desirable minimum. However, it is above the very small 32 million bushels on July 1, 1955.

The extent of the seasonal price decline this year--which usually begins about the middle of May--will depend to a considerable extent on the progress of the new crop. If the harvest is early, assuming that present yield prospects are maintained, the shortage of old-crop supplies will have less affect on the market than if harvest is late. Also, prices usually fall substantially below the announced loan in late June, July and August, when movement to market is heavy. The support level for the 1956 crop is \$2.00 per bushel compared with \$1.81 announced earlier, and \$2.08 for the 1955 crop. Variations in weather during the spring can have an important affect on prices.

The 1955 wheat crop was more closely in balance with domestic use and exports than has been the case for several years. The carryover on July 1, 1956 is expected to total only about 60 million bushels more than the 1,022 million bushels on hand on the same date in 1955.

Prospects for the 1956 crop indicate that production and disappearance may be in even closer balance in the coming marketing year. The winter wheat crop was forecast at 716 million bushels as of April 1. The first estimate of spring wheat production will be made June 11. If spring wheat farmers seed the acreage indicated by their March 1 intentions and if yields should equal the 1950-54 average by States, the spring wheat crop would be about 188 million bushels. The winter wheat forecast and the allowance for spring wheat add to an all-wheat total of about 904 million bushels. This is 4 percent smaller than the 938 million bushels produced in 1955, and 21 percent below the 1945-54 average.

If disappearance in 1956-57 is about the same as estimated for the current year (about 890 million bushels, consisting of about 615 million domestic and about 275 million exports), disappearance would almost equal production, and there would be little further increase in the carryover.

A total of 59.8 million acres of all wheat is indicated by combining the intended seeded acreage of spring wheat with the acreage of winter wheat planted as estimated last December. This is 1.5 million acres above the 58.3 million acres planted for the 1955 wheat crop, and 4.8 million acres above the national allotted acres. However, it should be noted that compliance with allotments are on the basis of wheat harvested for grain rather than acreage planted.

Damage to winter grain crops was serious in parts of western Europe as a result of insufficient snow cover during the severe cold of February. Greatest damage was reported from France, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

THE CURRENT DOMESTIC WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND - In 1950-54, when the supply of wheat in continental United States increased from 1,408 million bushels to 1,892 million, the supply averaged 1,614 million bushels, 16 percent above the 1,397 million-bushel 1945-49 average, and 64 percent above the 985 million-bushel 1936-40 average. The 1950-54 average consisted of carryover of old wheat, 508 million bushels; production, 1,091 million bushels; and imports for domestic use, 15 million bushels. Imports were far above the 1.2 million-bushel 1945-49 average, because of exports of heavily damaged Canadian grain to the United States for use as feed. Total disappearance averaged 986 million bushels, consisting of civilian and military food, 486 million in the United States and 4 million in the Territories; feed, 87 million; seed, 79 million; and exports, 330 million. Use for alcohol averaged only 0.3 million bushels. Carryover stocks at the end of this period (July 1, 1955) were 1,022 million bushels compared with 425 million bushels 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. 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 also subsidized for industrial use. Beginning in early 1945, and for 3 years thereafter, export demand, stimulated by the various foreign aid programs, became the dominant price factor, and during this period averaged well above support levels. Wheat prices reached highest levels in 1947-48 reflecting strong foreign demand for U. S. wheat, resulting from short crops in many importing countries.

With the harvest of the third largest crop in our history in 1948 and relatively large crops in importing countries, the loan program again became an important price factor. The price to growers (which included unredeemed loans at average loan rates) for the 1948, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1954 and 1955 crops averaged about at the effective loan rate--announced rate less storage. The price to growers for the 1949 and 1953 crops, however, averaged about 7 and 8 cents, respectively, below the effective loan.

Carryover July 1, 1956 Will be
All-time Record; Free Supplies
Limited but Above Year Ago

The carryover July 1, 1956 is now expected to be about 1,080 million bushels. The CCC may own or control all but around 55 million bushels compared with about 32 million bushels of "free" wheat a year earlier. Some new-crop wheat is also available by July 1.

Total supplies of wheat for 1955-56 are indicated at 1,966 million bushels, including the carryover on July 1, 1955 of 1,022 million bushels, the 1955 crop of 938 million, and an allowance for imports of 6 million bushels, of which 4 million bushels had been received by the end of February. With food estimated at 485 million bushels, feed possibly 65 million, and seed at 63 million bushels, total domestic disappearance is now indicated at about 613 million bushels. Exports totaled about 206 million bushels in July-March compared with 209 million bushels in the same period a year earlier. They may reach 275 million bushels for the 12 months ending June 30, 1956. On this basis, total disappearance would be 888 million bushels, and a carryover of about 1,080 million bushels would be on hand July 1, 1956.

Through March 15 farmers had placed 318 million bushels of 1955-crop wheat under price support (275 million under loan and 43 million under purchase agreements). This compared with 427 million bushels on the same date a year earlier, and 431 million bushels for the entire 1954-55 season. With 7.4 million of the 1955-crop wheat redeemed by farmers, 311 million bushels remained under the program on March 15. There also remained under resale about 6 million bushels of 1954-crop wheat. These quantities, together with 846 million bushels owned by CCC on March 1, totaled 1,163 million bushels. With total stocks of about 1,375 million bushels on that date, free supplies were about 212 million bushels. However, there will be additional redemptions after March 15 and not all of the purchase-agreement wheat will be delivered to the CCC, which would increase the quantity calculated as "free" wheat. On the other hand, the final quantity under support for the year will be slightly larger than reported as of March 15. As a result, the free supplies as of March 1 could possibly be close to 240 million

bushels. This would exceed the estimated March-June disappearance for food, feed and seed by around 55 million bushels, which is somewhat less than the quantity usually considered a desirable minimum. On July 1, 1955, the old crop "free" supplies amounted to only 32 million bushels.

April 1 Stocks Record Large

Stocks of wheat stored in all positions on April 1 were the largest of record and totaled 1,288 million bushels (table 14). These were 4 per cent above a year earlier, the previous record holdings, and more than double the 1945-54 April 1 average. The stocks total was more than a third larger than the 1955 production, reflecting the record large carryover of old wheat on July 1, 1955. Off-farm stocks of 1,069 million bushels compared with 1,023 million a year earlier. Disappearance in July-April is indicated at 676 million bushels compared with 654 million in the same period a year earlier.

Of the total April 1 stocks, the CCC owned 827 million bushels, which was divided as follows, by classes, in million bushels: Hard red winter, 591; hard red spring, 126; soft red winter, 20; white, 82; and mixed and unclassified, 8. Table 15 shows CCC ownership by States, and table 16 by classes in the various CCC Office areas.

Small "Free" Supplies Expected to Limit Seasonal Decline in Price

The average price received by farmers in mid-March was \$1.97, which compared with \$1.95 a month earlier and \$2.12 a year earlier. Cash wheat prices continue in general near the highest levels of the season to date, reflecting limited "free" market supplies of wheat resulting from the large quantities under the support programs.

With the somewhat limited free supplies of old wheat in the market, the price decline to new crop conditions, which usually begins about the middle of May, will be more gradual than if free supplies were plentiful. The amount of the decline will be determined to a considerable extent by the progress of the new crop, especially in Texas and Oklahoma, where crop prospects are much better than a year ago. If the harvest is early, assuming that present yield prospects are maintained, the shortage of old-crop supplies will have less affect on the market. Prices will also be affected by the reduction in the support level from \$2.08 per bushel on the 1955 crop to \$2.00 per bushel on the 1956 crop. Also, in the period of the heavy market movement in late June, July and August prices usually fall substantially below the announced loan. For example, in mid-August 1955, price to farmers averaged 18 cents below the announced loan. In late August the price of No. 2 Hard Red Winter at Kansas City declined to 33 cents below the announced loan rate for that market. Then, as the season advanced, prices rose generally reflecting the operation of the support program. Variations in weather during the spring can have an important effect on prices.

Table 1.- Wheat and rye: Cash closing prices and support prices at terminal markets, specified months and days, 1955 and 1956 1/

Commodity, market and grade	Cash closing prices						1955-crop support prices	
	Monthly average			Daily range			Effective	Terminal
	March 1955	February 1956	March 1956	April 19, 1955	April 12, 1956	April 19, 1956	April 19, 1956	Terminal
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Wheat:								
Chicago:								
No. 2 Hard Red Winter	2.27	2.21	2.29	2.23	2.36	2.40	2.37	2.37
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.21	2.21	2.29	2.16	2.35	2.40	2.37	2.37
St. Louis:								
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.25	2.23	2.29	2.24-2.25	2.36-2.38	2.37-2.39	2.37	2.37
Kansas City:								
No. 2 Hard Red Winter, ordinary protein	2.41	2.24	2.26	2.42-2.43	2.33-2.34	2.33-2.34	2.37	2.37
No. 2 Hard Red Winter, 13 percent protein	2.55	2.28	2.34	2.48-2.66	2.35-2.46	2.35-2.46	2.39	2.39
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.37	2.17	2.25	2.32-2.34	2.31-2.32	2.31-2.33	2.37	2.37
Fort Worth:								
No. 2 Hard Red Winter	2.61	2.42	2.50	2.57-2.66	2.55-2.62	2.55-2.62	2/2.52	2/2.52
Minneapolis:								
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring: ordinary protein	2.56	2.34	2.32	2.47-2.55	2.36-2.39	2.36-2.39	2.41	2.41
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring: 13 percent protein	2.65	2.37	2.35	2.63-2.72	2.40-2.43	2.40-2.42	2.44	2.44
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring: 15 percent protein	2.78	2.41	2.42	2.80-2.89	2.43-2.48	2.42-2.46	2.47	2.47
No. 2 Hard Amber Durum	3.95	2.66	2.66	3.85-3.90	2.63-2.70	2.63-2.70	2.65	2.65
Portland:								
No. 1 Hard White, 12 per- cent protein	2.49	2.52	2.52	2.50	2.52-2.53	2.52-2.53	3/2.33	3/2.33
No. 1 Soft White	2.39	2.49	2.23	2.38-2.39	2.22-2.23	2.22-2.24	2.28	2.28
Toledo:								
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.10	2.11	2.18	2.07-2.08	2.28-2.29	2.31-2.32	---	---
No. 2 Soft White	2.20	2.12	2.17	2.14-2.15	2.25-2.26	2.28-2.29	---	---
Rye:								
Minneapolis, No. 2	1.30	1.19	1.22	1.21-1.25	1.24-1.27	1.25-1.28	1.33	1.39

1/ Cash grain closing prices are not the range of cash sales during the day but are on-track cash prices established at the close of the market. The terminal rate is a rate used in determining the effective support price for grain in terminal storage or in transit to terminal and for calculating most county price support rates. The effective support price is the established terminal support rate for grain received by rail minus the deduction for storage as of the date shown. A comparison of the above effective price support rate and the current cash closing price is an indication of whether the market price is above or below the support rate provided the location of the grain is on track at the specified terminals. The monthly average price is the simple average of the daily closing prices. 2/ Galveston effective and terminal support price. The cash price at Fort Worth is usually backed by paid-in freight which will carry it to Galveston. Therefore cash prices at Fort Worth may usually be compared with the effective support price at Galveston. A terminal support price is not established for Fort Worth. 3/ Applies only to the varieties Baart and Bluestem of the sub-class Hard White.

Table 2.- Wheat: Prices per bushel in 3 exporting countries Friday nearest mid month, January-April 1956; weekly, February-April 1956

Date (Friday)	Hard Spring		Hard Winter,	Soft		Australia
	No. 1 Dark Northern, 13 percent protein, at Duluth 1/ (United States)	No. 2 Manitoba Northern at Fort William 2/ (Canada)	No. 1 at Galveston 4/ (United States)	No. 1 White at Portland 1/ (United States)		
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
Friday Mid-month						
January 13	2.38	1.68	2.36	2.19	---	
February 17	2.38	1.69	2.42	2.20	---	5/1.60
March 16	2.34	1.72	2.46	2.23	---	5/1.64
April 13	2.40	1.72	2.50	2.23	---	---
Weekly						
February 24	2.38	1.71	2.44	2.20	---	---
March 2	2.35	1.71	2.43	2.22	---	---
9	2.33	1.72	2.46	2.22	---	---
23	2.38	1.72	2.50	2.23	---	---
29	2.39	1.71	2.51	2.23	---	---
April 6	2.44	1.71	2.56	2.22	---	---

1/ Spot or to arrive. 2/ Fort William quotation is in store. 3/ Sales to noncontract countries. Converted to United States currency. 4/ F.o.b. ship. 5/ C.i.f. price in London of bulk wheat, F.A.Q., for the end of February and the end of March. Converted to United States currency.

On April 20, the price of No. 2 Soft Winter Wheat at St. Louis at \$2.37 was 48 cents above the low for the season and that of No. 2 Hard Red Winter, ordinary protein, at Kansas City at \$2.31 was 27 cents above its low. The price of No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, ordinary protein, at Minneapolis at \$2.38 was 15 cents above and that of No. 1 Soft White at Portland at \$2.23 was 10 cents above their season's lows. The prices of the various wheats in the markets listed were below the highest daily averages as follows: Portland, 0 cents; St. Louis, 2 cents; Minneapolis, $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents and Kansas City, 8 cents.

U. S. Wheat Exports Down,
Flour Exports Up

United States wheat and flour exports during the first 9 months (July-March) of the 1955-56 marketing year amounted to 206 million bushels compared with 209 million during the same period in 1954-55 season. Exports of wheat in the form of grain declined 6.0 million bushels but flour exports increased the equivalent of 3.0 million bushels.

Table 17 shows exports by countries of destination, July-January. Shipments to the United Kingdom were much smaller. There also were substantial reductions in exports to West Germany, Yugoslavia, Brazil and Belgium-Luxembourg. The principal increases were in exports to Japan and the Netherlands.

There were substantial increases in exports of flour during this 7-month period to Indonesia, Venezuela, Italy, the British West Indies, Central America, the United Kingdom and Lebanon. Various African markets, notably Algeria, the Gold Coast, Nigeria and the Belgium Congo also took more flour.

THE CURRENT WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND - Supplies of wheat in four principal exporting countries--United States, Canada, Australia, and Argentina--on January 1, 1944 were a record, up to that time, of 2,206 million bushels. War-time depletion of food supplies in importing countries and poor crops in many areas caused greatly increased disappearance from the exporting countries in 1945-47. By January 1947 supplies were down to 1,352 million, but each succeeding year has been higher than the year before except 1952. Supplies increased to 1,872 million in January 1951, but declined to 1,668 million a year later, and then rose 36 percent to a record 2,271 million bushels in January 1953, as a result of large crops in each of the 4 countries in 1952. Then, supplies increased further, by 17 percent, to 2,647 million bushels on January 1, 1954, by another 5 percent, to 2,791 million bushels on January 1, 1955 and by another 4 percent, to 2,900 million bushels on January 1, 1956.

Four-Country Supplies Available for
Export or Carryover Record High

About 2,084 million bushels of wheat were estimated to be available for export or carryover from current supplies in the four principal exporting countries as of April 1, 1956. This is 5 percent over the record of a year earlier for that date. Only in Argentina, where the current crop was short, were supplies smaller than a year earlier.

In addition to domestic requirements for the full year, the United States had on April 1 about 1,128 million bushels available for export or carryover into the new marketing year beginning July 1. Canada had about 676 million bushels available 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 on April 1 was estimated at about 97 million bushels. This is available for export and for carryover into the next marketing year beginning December 1, 1956. The estimate for Australia for the same date is about 183 million bushels. Table 19 shows how these figures were derived and figures are shown for the same date for the 2 preceding years.

World Wheat Production in 1955
Third Largest of Record 1/

World wheat production in 1955, estimated at 7,285 million bushels, has been exceeded only by the harvests of 1952 and 1953 (table 21). The current estimate is 325 million bushels larger than the 1954 total and 1,387 million bushels more than the 1945-49 average. The world rye crop was estimated at 1,520 million bushels, slightly less than in 1954 and near the 1945-49 level, though sharply below the prewar average.

North America's wheat harvest was estimated at 1,463 million bushels. This was about 140 million bushels above the 1954 total but otherwise the smallest of the past 10 years. The current estimate is about 20 million bushels above the previous figure because of an increase for the United States. Production in Canada was estimated at 494 million bushels. 2/

Wheat production in Western Europe was estimated at a record 1,384 million bushels, 57 million above 1954 and 437 million bushels above the low 1945-49 average. New records were reported for France and Italy, the ranking producers. Production in Eastern Europe was slightly above the low level of 1954, though still somewhat below the prewar level.

1/ From Foreign Crops and Markets, March 12, 1956.

2/ Production in Canada for 1955 was revised on March 2 from 494,090,000 bushels shown in the table on page 34 to 494,116,000 bushels.

Official estimates for the Soviet Union are not available, but indications point to a substantially larger crop than in 1954, reflecting a sharp increase in acreage. Spring wheat acreage was increased about 27 million acres, and total wheat acreage now appears to be above 150 million. Lower yielding spring wheat now is believed to account for over 70 percent of total wheat acreage. Unlike 1954 when weather conditions in the eastern regions were, for the most part, very favorable to yields, production there in 1955 was adversely affected by drought. This was only partly offset by somewhat better yields in 1955 over a large part of the winter wheat belt of the South, which suffered from a severe drought in 1954.

Total wheat production in Asia was estimated at 1,815 million bushels, an all-time record. Conditions varied widely, with somewhat larger crops than in 1954 in Turkey, India and Iran and smaller harvests in Pakistan, Syria, Iraq and many minor producing countries.

Production in Africa was estimated at 190 million bushels, about 30 million bushels less than in 1954. Reductions were reported for all Northern Hemisphere countries. A slight increase was reported for the Union of South Africa, the only important Southern Hemisphere producer on that continent.

Wheat production in South America is now estimated at 300 million bushels. This was substantially below earlier forecasts, mainly because of deterioration in Argentina. Though sharply below 1954, the continental total was above the 1945-49 average principally because of expansion in Brazil and Uruguay.

Australia's wheat crop was estimated at about 200 million bushels compared with 167 million a year ago and the 1945-49 average of 178 million. Large carryover stocks bring the total supply in that country to an all-time high.

World Wheat Trade in 1955-56 Expected
to Approximate That of 1954-55

World wheat exports in 1955-56 may possibly reach the 952 million-bushel level of 1954-55. The higher economic activity and greater purchasing power in importing countries should result in maintaining world imports. World trade in wheat, including products, in 1954-55 at 952 million bushels was 8 percent more than the 879 million bushels exported in the previous year and 4 percent above the 1945-53 average of 915 million bushels. It was 11 percent below the record of 1,066 million bushels in 1951-52.

While total world wheat trade is expected to be about unchanged from a year ago, exports from the 3 major overseas exporting countries other than the United States--Canada, Argentina and Australia--may total somewhat less. Exports from Australia are expected to be about the same as last year, those from Canada more, and from Argentina less. However, increased

exports from other countries are likely. Turkey is again an exporter on a small scale following the poor crop of a year ago, when imports were necessary. Other exporting countries include France and Sweden.

Exports in the year beginning July 1, 1954 were as follows in million bushels: U. S., 274; Canada, 253; Australia, 93; Argentina, 132 and other countries, 200. 3/

THE OUTLOOK FOR WHEAT IN 1956-57

BACKGROUND - Unusually large United States exports of bread grains absorbed more than the excess over domestic needs from the billion-bushel wheat crops produced annually in the United States in 1944-48. Large exports also held down the increase in 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 European countries, and Japan, 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 total world trade.

U. S. exports declined about one-third in 1952-53, dropping to 318 million bushels. With a record 1952 crop in Canada, exports from that country again exceeded those from the United States, as was the case before 1945-46. In 1952-53, total world trade in wheat and flour declined to about 987 million bushels, 7 percent below the all-time high of 1,066 million bushels in 1951-52. This reflected a record 1952 world wheat crop and larger wheat reserves in importing countries. It also reflected the negotiation of a truce in Korea and some easing in international tensions.

In 1953-54, world trade declined to 879 million bushels, and the share of the United States dropped. Larger quantities were available in other exporting countries, while requirements in major importing countries were less than in 1952-53. In 1954-55, world trade increased 8 percent to 952 million bushels, and United States exports rose 26 percent from 217 million to 274 million bushels.

3/ Comparable figures 1900-1953 are shown in The Wheat Situation, October 31, 1955, table 15.

As was the case of United States exports, domestic disappearance has also declined from record levels. Disappearance in continental United States reached a peak in 1943 of 1.2 billion bushels, when 108 million bushels were subsidized for use in making alcohol for war purposes and 511 million were used for feed (also subsidized) to supplement regular feed supplies. With negligible quantities of wheat used for alcohol in peace time, feed use currently at only around 50 million bushels, and some reduction in wheat for food and seed, current continental domestic disappearance is less than 600 million bushels.

Smaller U. S. Crop May
About Equal Disappearance

The winter wheat crop was forecast at 716 million bushels as of April 1. The first estimate of spring wheat production will be made June 11. If spring wheat farmers seed the acreage indicated by their March 1 intentions and if yields should equal the 1950-54 average by States, the spring wheat crop would be about 188 million bushels. The acreage finally seeded to spring wheat may be affected somewhat by developments after March 1.

The winter wheat forecast of April 1 of 716 million bushels and the 188 million bushels for spring wheat, based on intentions and average yields, add to an all-wheat total of about 904 million bushels, 4 percent less than the 1954 crop and 21 percent below the 1945-54 average (table 3).

If disappearance in 1956-57 is about the same as the nearly 900 million bushels estimated for the current year, disappearance would about equal production. In that case, 1956-57 would be the first year since 1952-53 in which there was no significant increase in carryover.

Seeded Acreage of All Wheat up
1.5 Million Acres, or 3 Percent

A total of 59.8 million acres of all wheat is indicated by combining the intended seeded acreage of spring wheat with the acreage of winter wheat planted as estimated last December. This is an increase of 1.5 million acres from the 58.3 million acres planted for the 1955 wheat crop, and 4.8 million acres above the national allotted acres. However, it should be noted that compliance with allotments are on the basis of wheat harvested for grain rather than acres seeded.

Planting intentions as of March 1 point to a seeding of 14.6 million acres to spring wheat, 5 percent more than last year but the third smallest acreage of record. The 10-year average is 20.1 million acres.

Intended plantings of durum wheat amount to 2 million acres, the largest acreage since 1953. New legislation resulted in larger durum acreage allotments which were announced in mid-March--after farmers returned their

reports--may result in a larger acreage than shown by the March 1 intentions report. ^{3/} However, part of the indicated increase in intended acreage may have resulted from farmers' expectations of larger durum allotments. Another factor which may have stimulated an increase in intended acreage is that the 1955 crop escaped the serious rust damage which took a heavy toll of the 1953 and 1954 crops. North Dakota farmers, who produce the bulk of the crop, intended a 20 percent increase in seedings as of March 1. The largest relative increases are indicated from outside the main durum area. Montana producers are planning to more than double the 1955 acreage and Minnesota acreage will be twice that seeded last year.

The acreage of other spring wheat that farmers intend to plant is indicated at 12.6 million acres. This would be nearly 1 percent more than the acreage planted in 1955 but nearly 5 million acres or 28 percent below average. The decline in 1954 and 1955 was due to acreage allotments. North Dakota accounts for more than half of the total indicated acreage with Montana and South Dakota a sixth or more each. The intended acreage in these three States accounts for 86 percent of the total.

Winter Wheat Crop Forecast on April 1
Two Percent Above 1955

Winter wheat conditions on April 1 indicated a crop of 716 million bushels. This would be 2 percent larger than the 1955 crop of 705 million bushels but 18 percent less than average. It is also 19 million bushels less than the December 1 forecast. Declines from the prospective production as of December 1 in Oklahoma and Colorado and in several of the important wheat producing States of the Corn Belt and the Pacific Northwest more than offset increases in Texas, South Dakota, Idaho, Wyoming and several minor producing States.

The indicated yield at 15.9 bushels per seeded acre is the same as the 1955 and 10-year average yields. The current estimate is based on an appraisal of the April 1 condition of wheat as reported by individual growers

^{3/} Durum wheat under the program includes Hard Amber Durum, Amber Durum, and Durum of Class II Varieties. The program is available to farmers in designated counties in North Dakota and South Dakota, Minnesota, Montana and California, where Durum Wheat (Class II) was produced in one or more of the past 5 year for commercial food products. In the designated counties farmers may plant 3 acres of Durum Wheat for each acre of the farm wheat allotment not planted to "other" wheat. For farms with wheat allotments of less than 15 acres, the increase permitted in durum will be on the basis that the allotment is 15 acres. Production of durum wheat increased in 1955 to over 20 million bushels, compared with only 5 million bushels in 1954 and 13 million bushels in 1953--the poor crop being due to rust damage. The average annual production for the 5-year period, 1948-52 was 34 million bushels.

and on soil moisture reserves and other factors affecting the crop. It assumes normal weather, insect, and disease conditions for the remainder of the crop season. Damage due to dry soil conditions and high winds or beneficial effects of moisture received after April 1 are not reflected in the estimate of production or acreage remaining for harvest.

Total abandonment and diversion to uses other than grain is indicated at about 8 million acres, 17.7 percent of the total acreage seeded for all purposes last fall and winter. This is slightly less than indicated last December. Of the 8 million-acre total, 5.6 million acres are in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Colorado. For the United States last year, 10.7 million acres or 24.1 percent of the total acreage seeded were lost or diverted.

In the important wheat States in the Central and Southern Plains area, wheat prospects on April 1 remained about the same as on December 1. Scattered amounts of precipitation received during the winter enabled plants to "hold on" over much of the area; however, depletion of moisture supplies resulted in heavy abandonment in some areas. Timely rainfall will be needed in the southern plains States if a "crop" is to be realized. Dust storms had been numerous over much of this area during late winter months but damage was not extensive to April 1. It was confined largely to local areas in the panhandle areas of Texas and Oklahoma, southwestern Kansas and eastern areas of Colorado.

In Kansas, heaviest loss of acreage occurred in the southwestern part of the State where about one-third of the crop might be lost to drought and high winds. The west central and northwest areas were expected to lose about a fifth of the seeded acreage. Heavy losses occurred in local areas in northcentral and southcentral Kansas but abandonment was expected to be small in the eastern two-thirds of the State.

In Oklahoma and Texas, a critical drought in the panhandle area resulted in heavy abandonment. In central and eastern Oklahoma, the crop was in fair to good condition. In Texas, acreage losses in the southern Low Rolling Plains and the Plateau had been very heavy with stock being turned into many remaining fields. Wheat in the northern Low Rolling Plains and north Texas was jointing and had fair to good prospects, though needing rain on April 1.

Winter wheat prospects in Nebraska remained about the same as December 1 though weather had been dry during recent months. Wheat in the western part of the State was holding on quite well with some blowing in the light sandy soils. Fields in the eastern two-thirds of the State had a good surface appearance but had a limited amount of subsoil moisture.

In Colorado, drought had been the principal cause of loss of acreage though some had been lost by blowing out and drifting. Heaviest loss occurred in counties bordering on Kansas and in a few northcentral counties.

In Washington and Idaho, an unusually heavy snow cover may result in relatively heavy acreage losses due to winter kill, snow mold and flooding or erosion. Much of the crop was still under snow on April 1 and the full extent of damage could not be determined. In Montana, soil conditions were quite dry in the principal producing area and growth will be hampered unless adequate moisture supplies are received.

From Kentucky and Illinois eastward, winter losses on April 1 were average or greater due to cool temperatures and small plant growth. Moisture conditions were adequate and some snow cover was generally present in northern areas during periods of extreme cold. Advancement of growth on April 1 was less than usual due to unseasonably cold temperatures during February and March and a relatively heavy snow cover in northern areas during late March.

In the last 10 years, the average change in the United States production estimate from April 1 to harvest has been 97 million bushels. The maximum change was in 1953 when final production exceeded the April 1 forecast by 167 million bushels. The minimum change was in 1950 when the harvest was 23 million bushels less than the April 1 forecast. For the 1955 crop, final production exceeded the April 1 forecast by 43 million bushels.

Support for 1956 Wheat Crop Increased
from \$1.81 to a Minimum of \$2.00 per Bushel

The national average support price for the 1956 crop has now been changed to \$2.00 per bushel ^{4/}, which represents approximately 84 percent of the transitional parity in mid-March of \$2.39. ^{5/} This is an increase of 19 cents per bushel over the \$1.81 (76 percent of transitional parity), the minimum for the 1956 crop announced on June 10, 1955.

Full support level will be available in the 36 commercial wheat States for producers who comply with their individual farm acreage allotments. Support rates in the 12 noncommercial wheat States are set by law at levels representing 75 percent of the rates calculated on the national average. In the noncommercial States, acreage allotments and marketing quotas will not apply. Production in the 12 noncommercial States in 1955 amounted to 3 million bushels, only about one-third of one percent of the total United States production.

^{4/} In the event that 82-1/2 percent of parity as of the beginning of the marketing year, July 1, 1956, is more than \$2.00 per bushel, the support price will be increased.

^{5/} Old parity of \$2.52 reduced by 5 percent in the first year in the shift to the new parity formula.

Marketing penalties equal to 45 percent of the wheat parity as of May 1, 1956 6/ will be assessed against the normal yield of wheat grown on acres in excess of the wheat acreage allotment 7/, except that no excess wheat is determined for farms on which wheat acreage is 15 acres or less. After the penalty is paid, the producer is free to dispose of his wheat in any way he chooses.

Payment of marketing penalties on excess wheat can be avoided or postponed by withholding the excess wheat from the market--either by storing it on the farm under seal or in a warehouse, or by delivering it to the Secretary of Agriculture for relief use or diversion, under regulations established by the Secretary. After the producer has met any of these requirements on excess wheat, he will receive a marketing card as evidence that no penalties are due. Excess wheat which is fed on the farm is considered as having been marketed and is subject to the penalty.

Discounts in 1956 Support Rate
For Certain Undesirable Varieties

A discount of 20 cents per bushel in 1956 price-support rates for 24 wheat varieties designated as undesirable because of inferior milling or baking qualities was announced on August 12, 1955. Because these varieties are difficult to determine from threshed samples of wheat, the price-support regulations provide for producer certification regarding undesirable varieties similar to certifications now made by a producer that he produced the wheat and produced it in the current crop year. The identification of the variety of wheat going under price support will be the producers responsibility based on his knowledge of the varieties he seeded and harvested.

Even though some of the undesirable varieties might have protein content high enough for a premium, no protein premiums will apply to any of the undesirable varieties. The same action will be taken regarding specified varieties of amber or hard amber durum.

This change in the wheat price-support program for 1956 was made to encourage production of the more desirable wheat varieties and discourage plantings of wheat with inferior milling or baking qualities. It is hoped that this step will lessen the possibility of U. S. wheat of inferior quality finding its way into domestic and export channels.

6/ On the basis of March 1956 parity, the penalty would be \$1.08 per bushel.

7/ If the producer can prove to the County Committee that the actual yield per acre of wheat is less than the normal yield per acre, the farm marketing excess may be adjusted downward.

A listing of undesirable varieties by classes and the States in which they are designated was published in The Wheat Situation for August 19, and October 31, 1955. This list for spring sown wheat was as follows:

HARD RED SPRING

Henry - Michigan Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana
Sturgeon - Wisconsin
Progress - Wisconsin
Spinkcota - Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota
Premier - Montana and North Dakota

DURUM

Golden Ball - Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana.
Peliss - North Dakota and Montana
Pentad - North Dakota

WHITE

Sonora - California
Galgalos - Nebraska

Winter Wheat Crop Reduced
in Western Europe

Damage to winter grain crops was serious in parts of Western Europe as a result of insufficient snow cover during the severe cold of February, according to the Agricultural Marketing Service. Greatest damage was reported from France, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

Current reports from France indicate that over 50 percent of the winter wheat acreage was destroyed. Unusually cold weather, which extended through most of February and the first half of March, moderated in late March making it possible for farmers to prepare land for spring seeding of grain. Because of favorable conditions during March and April, it appears that a larger area was seeded to spring wheat than had been expected. The current estimate of 2.5 million acres of spring wheat seeded greatly exceeds the normal acreage under this crop. Added to the present estimate of 5.4 million acres of winter wheat remaining undestroyed, a total of about 8 million acres may be harvested. This is sharply below the level of over 11 million acres during the past two seasons. The larger proportion of spring wheat this season is significant since winter wheat normally out-yields spring wheat varieties. With average yields, production would be about at the postwar level, 1945-49, providing little or no surplus for export.

Lack of rainfall during March and early April favored spring seeding operations, but is beginning to cause some apprehension as rains are needed especially in the central and northern areas of France.

The percent of damage was also high in Belgium, winter wheat loss being officially placed at 47 percent of total acreage planted up to January 1. That estimate was made during early March under unfavorable weather conditions and is subject to change. Winter spelt suffered 44 percent damage and meslin (mixed wheat and rye) 37 percent. Winter rye damage was placed at 11 percent of the acreage seeded.

Loss of winter wheat in the Netherlands is now estimated to be about a third of that planted. Winter wheat acreage seeded was somewhat above the small acreage of a year ago, but if the loss is as large as presently estimated, the area remaining for harvest will be smaller than that harvested last year. Damage to rye is not considered significant.

The spring season is late in Western Germany and the extent of damage done by the cold winter cannot be fully appraised. Unofficial statements indicate that over-all damage to winter wheat may be about 15 percent and to winter rye, 10 percent. If conditions for spring work continue favorable, total crop results may not be seriously affected by the frost damage.

No significant damage to the grain crops in Spain is reported. Persistent rains with low temperatures in late March held up spring work, and seeding of late wheat varieties was postponed. Local floods are reported, but no significant damage is expected.

Frost damage to winter grains in Switzerland now appears more serious than was earlier expected. Total damage to wheat, meslin (wheat and rye mixed) and winter barley is estimated to be about 40 percent. Rye has shown high resistance to frost and little loss seems to have been sustained. Spring seeding was making good progress under favorable conditions at latest report, with a prospect of reseeding being completed by mid-April.

Much land is under water in Yugoslavia's important commercial grain area in Vojvodina. Sizable tracts of low land are covered with water from sub-surface seepage. This is the result of heavy rainfall during the fall and first half of winter, which thoroughly saturated the land. Melting snows and high stream levels have added to the drainage problem. Estimates place the area under water at one-tenth of the Vojvodina, but evaluation of damage to fall grains is not yet possible. Spring crops are expected to be late.

Winter grain is reported in good condition in Greece but development has been delayed because of continued rain and cold weather.

In the United Kingdom damage appears to be less than was expected. Official reports at the beginning of April state that wheat made a good recovery in most districts and generally looks well, though a little patching

and re-drilling was necessary in some districts. Fall wheat came through the winter well in southern areas. Spring seeding at the beginning of April was much more advanced than normal.

Favorable reports from Italy indicate that damage there was not serious. Official estimates place the winter wheat acreage at 11.9 million acres, only slightly below the large 1955 area.

Delayed seeding of winter wheat was reported in the main wheat area of Turkey. A rather severe winter has retarded growth and spring seeding has also been retarded. Fall seeded wheat is a month late in growth and spring seeding is also a month late.

Farmers Intentions in Canada Indicate
a 3 Percent Wheat Acreage Decline

The Canadian wheat acreage for 1956 will be 3 percent below last year if farmers carry out their March 1 planting intentions. The 1956 acreage for all wheat estimated at 20.85 million acres by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics compares with 21.51 million acres planted for the 1955 crop. This is the fourth consecutive annual decrease. In issuing the report the Bureau emphasizes that intended acreage is merely indicative of farmers' plans on March 1 and the acreages actually seeded, therefore, may vary considerably from the intended figures, depending on weather conditions before and during seeding and other factors.

Present plans call for 20.2 million acres of spring wheat, a decrease of more than 0.7 million acres from 1955 seedings and 4.8 million less than the 1950-54 average. The major part of the expected decrease is in Alberta. Winter wheat acreage is placed at 0.64 million acres, moderately above the 1955 acreage.

CCC wheat stored in Mothball Fleet as of April 1, 1956

Class	Hudson River	James River Virginia	Olympia, Washington	Astoria, Oregon	Total
	1,000 <u>bu.</u>	1,000 <u>bu.</u>	1,000 <u>bu.</u>	1,000 <u>bu.</u>	1,000 <u>bu.</u>
Hard red spring	9,164	11,738	---	---	20,902
Hard red winter	7,095	10,532	3,123	1,463	22,213
Soft red winter	3,624	460	---	---	4,084
White	70	---	11,931	24,073	36,074
Mixed	227	82	---	---	309
Total	20,180	22,812	15,054	25,536	83,582

Table 3.- All wheat and winter wheat: Acreage, yield, and production, United States, 1919-56

Year of harvest	All wheat			Winter wheat		
	Seeded acreage	Yield per seeded acre	Production	Seeded acreage	Yield per seeded acre	Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1919	77,440	12.3	952,097	51,391	14.6	748,460
1920	67,977	12.4	843,277	45,505	13.5	613,227
1921	67,681	12.1	818,964	45,479	13.3	602,793
1922	67,163	12.6	846,649	47,415	12.1	571,459
1923	64,590	11.8	759,482	45,488	12.2	555,299
1924	55,706	15.1	841,617	38,638	14.8	573,563
1925	61,738	10.8	668,700	40,922	9.8	400,619
1926	60,712	13.7	832,213	40,604	15.6	631,607
1927	65,661	13.3	875,059	44,134	12.4	548,188
1928	71,152	12.9	914,373	48,431	12.0	579,066
1929	67,177	12.3	824,183	44,145	13.3	587,057
1930	67,559	13.1	886,522	45,248	14.0	633,809
1931	66,463	14.2	941,540	45,915	18.0	825,315
1932	66,281	11.4	756,307	43,628	11.3	491,511
1933	69,009	8.0	552,215	44,802	8.4	378,283
1934	64,064	8.2	526,052	44,836	9.8	438,683
1935	69,611	9.0	628,227	47,436	9.9	469,412
1936	73,970	8.5	629,880	49,986	10.5	523,603
1937	80,814	10.8	873,914	57,845	11.9	688,574
1938	78,981	11.6	919,913	56,464	12.1	685,178
1939	62,802	11.8	741,210	46,154	12.3	565,672
1940	61,820	13.2	814,646	43,536	13.6	592,809
1941	62,707	15.0	941,970	46,045	14.6	673,727
1942	53,000	18.3	969,381	38,855	18.1	702,159
1943	55,984	15.1	843,813	38,515	14.0	537,476
1944	66,190	16.0	1,060,111	46,821	16.1	751,901
1945	69,192	16.0	1,107,623	50,463	16.2	816,989
1946	71,578	16.1	1,152,118	52,227	16.7	869,592
1947	78,314	17.4	1,358,911	58,248	18.2	1,058,976
1948	78,345	16.5	1,294,911	58,332	17.0	990,141
1949	83,905	13.1	1,098,415	61,177	14.0	858,127
1950	71,287	14.3	1,019,389	52,399	14.1	740,682
1951	78,048	12.6	980,810	55,784	11.6	646,325
1952	78,337	16.6	1,298,957	56,730	18.7	1,059,558
1953	78,789	14.8	1,169,484	56,998	15.5	881,608
1954	62,569	15.7	984,846	46,631	17.2	804,349
1955 ^{1/}	58,284	16.1	938,159	44,393	15.9	705,372
1956 ^{2/}	59,808	(15.1)	(904,000)	45,203	15.9	716,477

^{1/} Preliminary.^{2/} April 1 estimate.

Table 4.- Wheat, all: Seeded acreage in specified wheat growing regions, United States, 1919-56

Year	Region			
	Hard red winter wheat <u>1/</u>	Spring wheat <u>2/</u>	Soft red winter wheat <u>3/</u>	Pacific Northwest <u>4/</u>
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>
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	35,193	21,392	11,165	6,208
1954	28,693	16,490	8,698	4,491
1955 <u>5/</u>	26,839	15,301	8,507	4,211
1956 <u>5/</u>	27,383	15,804	8,773	4,272

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 1955 winter estimate and March 1956 spring prospective plantings.

Table 5.- Harvest time of winter and spring wheat in States of specified wheat growing regions

Region and State	Bulk of harvest				
	Winter wheat		Spring wheat		
	From	To	From	To	
	:	:	:	:	:
Hard red winter States:					
Colorado	July 5	Aug. 20	July 15	Aug. 31	
Iowa	June 25	July 15	July 10	Aug. 5	
Kansas	June 25	July 20	---	---	
Nebraska	June 25	Aug. 10	Aug. 10	Aug. 25	
Oklahoma	June 5	July 31	---	---	
Texas	June 1	July 15	---	---	
Spring wheat States:					
Minnesota	July 1	Aug. 10	July 10	Sept. 10	
Montana	Aug. 1	Sept. 10	Aug. 10	Sept. 30	
North Dakota	---	---	July 25	Aug. 15	
South Dakota	July 7	July 20	July 21	Aug. 10	
Soft red winter States:					
Georgia	May 5	June 15	---	---	
Illinois	July 1	July 31	---	---	
Indiana	July 1	July 31	---	---	
Kentucky	June 10	July 5	---	---	
Maryland	June 15	July 15	---	---	
Missouri	June 1	June 25	---	---	
North Carolina	June 5	July 5	---	---	
Ohio	June 27	July 16	---	---	
Pennsylvania	June 28	July 31	---	---	
South Carolina	June 1	June 30	---	---	
Tennessee	June 10	July 10	---	---	
Virginia	June 10	July 31	---	---	
West Virginia	June 25	July 15	---	---	
Pacific Northwest States:					
Idaho	July 15	Sept. 15	July 20	Sept. 30	
Oregon	July 10	Aug. 20	Aug. 1	Sept. 10	
Washington	July 1	Oct. 15	July 15	Sept. 30	

Table 6 .- Wheat: Weighted average cash price, specified markets and dates 1955-56

Month and date	All classes and grades: six markets		No. 2 Dark Hard and 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 1/	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month												
January	2.64	2.41	2.44	2.24	2.73	2.45	---	2.76	2.34	2.16	2.36	2.19
February	2.61	2.39	2.46	2.22	2.73	2.43	² / ₄ 58	2.66	2.31	2.22	2.37	2.19
March	2.60	2.42	2.46	2.28	2.71	2.48	---	2.66	2.20	2.21	2.39	2.23
Week ended												
February 24:	2.61	2.39	2.43	2.22	2.76	2.45	---	2.64	---	---	2.38	2.20
March 2:	2.59	2.38	2.41	2.23	2.76	2.45	---	2.66	2.23	2.20	2.38	2.21
9:	2.62	2.39	2.46	2.25	2.77	2.46	---	2.66	2.23	---	2.38	2.22
16:	2.59	2.42	2.46	2.27	2.68	2.48	---	2.69	---	---	2.38	2.23
23:	2.61	2.44	2.48	2.32	2.69	2.49	---	2.65	2.21	---	2.40	2.23
30:	2.59	2.45	2.49	2.34	2.66	2.48	---	2.67	2.20	² / ₂ 32	2.42	2.23
April 6:	2.54	2.46	2.45	2.38	2.59	2.50	---	2.66	2.22	2.32	2.42	2.22
13:	2.58	2.47	2.46	2.37	2.65	2.50	---	2.66	2.18	² / ₂ 38	2.40	2.23

¹/ _{Average daily cash quotations.}

²/ _{1 car.}

Table 7 .- Wheat: Average closing prices of May futures, specified markets and dates, 1955-56

Period	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month						
January	2.27	2.07	2.30	2.07	2.42	2.27
February	2.21	2.13	2.28	2.09	2.41	2.30
March	2.13	2.21	2.25	2.16	2.42	2.31
Week ended						
February 24:	2.14	2.17	2.25	2.11	2.40	2.32
March 2:	2.13	2.16	2.24	2.11	2.41	2.31
9:	2.13	2.16	2.24	2.13	2.42	2.30
16:	2.15	2.19	2.25	2.16	2.42	2.30
23:	2.12	2.24	2.24	2.18	2.43	2.32
30:	2.14	2.27	2.26	2.21	2.43	2.32
April 6:	2.09	2.33	2.20	2.26	2.39	2.35
13:	2.09	2.35	2.22	2.26	2.39	2.34

Table 8 .- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1935-55 1/

Year beginning July	Supply			Disappearance					Shipments	Total		
	Carryover 2/	Production	Imports 3/	Continental United States			Military procurement 4/	Exports 5/				
				Processed for food	Seed	Industrial					Feed	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		
1935	145,889	628,227	34,748	490,067	87,479	55	83,343	660,944	---	4,440	3,047	668,431
1936	140,433	629,880	34,616	493,327	95,896	59	100,149	689,431	---	9,584	3,072	702,087
1937	83,167	873,914	746	489,440	93,060	69	114,856	697,425	---	103,889	3,406	804,720
1938	153,107	919,913	347	496,189	74,225	103	111,690	712,207	---	108,082	3,063	823,352
1939	250,015	741,210	332	488,758	72,946	89	101,127	662,920	---	45,258	3,658	711,836
1940	279,721	814,646	3,562	489,422	74,351	100	111,772	675,645	---	33,866	3,685	713,196
1941	384,733	941,970	3,704	472,906	62,490	1,676	114,254	651,326	16,133	27,774	4,399	699,632
1942	630,775	969,381	1,127	494,971	65,487	54,437	305,771	920,666	25,245	30,960	5,515	982,386
1943	618,897	843,813	1,364,448	477,287	77,351	108,125	511,233	1,173,996	62,762	42,734	3,111	1,282,603
1944	316,555	1,060,111	42,384	472,675	80,463	83,132	300,095	936,365	150,147	49,106	4,252	1,139,870
1945	279,180	1,107,623	2,037	473,733	82,006	21,302	296,548	873,589	90,883	320,025	4,257	1,288,754
1946	100,086	1,152,118	84	479,361	86,823	58	177,525	743,767	92,459	328,045	4,180	1,168,451
1947	83,837	1,358,911	149	483,961	91,094	693	178,408	754,156	148,613	343,221	3,964	1,246,954
1948	195,943	1,294,911	1,530	471,376	95,015	193	105,455	672,039	181,518	327,827	3,715	1,185,099
1949	307,285	1,098,415	2,237	484,265	80,815	192	111,211	676,483	123,526	179,213	4,001	983,223
1950	424,714	1,019,389	11,919	489,827	87,427	192	102,690	680,136	41,267	334,513	3,872	1,059,788
1951	396,234	980,810	31,609	481,545	87,252	930	92,203	661,930	16,744	470,347	3,992	1,152,983
1952	255,670	1,298,957	21,602	474,187	88,258	175	118,006	680,626	13,620	315,652	3,845	1,013,743
1953	562,486	1,169,484	5,537	473,667	68,713	178	60,876	603,434	12,034	215,704	3,953	835,125
1954	902,382	984,846	4,440	474,109	62,905	228	46,155	583,397	9,882	272,824	3,990	870,093
1955 7/	1,021,575	938,159	(4,000)	(1,964,000)								

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 times of procurement, not at time of shipment overseas. 5/ Exports as here used in addition to commercial exports of wheat, flour, 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; 366.4; 475.3; 317.8; 217.6; and for 1954-55, 274.3. 6/ To Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, Virgin Islands, and Wake Island; partly estimated. 7/ Preliminary. 8/ For the period July-December 1954, known disappearance from the July 1 supply, without an allowance for quantities fed, is about 3 million bushels larger than that indicated by January 1 stocks. (This occurred also for July-December 1953 and 1952). This discrepancy may be accounted for by possible inexactness in data, including some duplication in stocks reported in the various positions by different agencies.

Table 9.- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, July-December and January-June periods, 1944-55 1/

Period	Carry-over stocks		Pro-duction		Imports		Total supply		Total used for seed		Processed for food		Total domestic		Military procurement		Exports		Shipments		Total disappearance	
	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	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels
1944 July-Dec.	316,555	1,060,111	37,634	1,414,300	233,467	58,475	54,390	173,234	519,566	41,879	22,918	41,879	108,268	26,188	1,590	585,953	828,347	---	---	---	---	553,917
1945 July-Dec.	279,180	1,107,623	112	1,388,728	256,010	59,109	19,530	160,340	494,989	61,832	147,973	61,832	29,051	172,052	2,014	706,808	681,920	---	---	---	---	581,946
1946 July-Dec.	100,086	1,152,118	38	1,252,242	276,695	63,192	11	101,816	441,714	37,949	127,873	37,949	54,510	200,172	2,220	609,756	642,486	---	---	---	---	558,695
1947 July-Dec.	83,837	1,358,911	96	1,442,801	263,476	67,210	603	54,947	386,236	67,020	186,711	67,020	81,593	153,510	2,057	642,034	800,767	---	---	---	---	604,920
1948 July-Dec.	195,943	1,294,911	48	1,490,902	248,336	67,703	92	34,250	350,381	107,588	166,557	107,588	73,930	161,270	1,831	626,357	864,545	---	---	---	---	558,742
1949 July-Dec.	307,285	1,098,415	182	1,405,882	250,514	57,099	100	24,813	332,526	102,543	69,248	102,543	20,983	109,965	1,938	506,255	899,627	---	---	---	---	476,968
1950 July-Dec.	424,714	1,019,389	9,676	1,446,346	247,297	60,389	98	18,868	326,652	16,566	99,299	16,566	24,701	235,214	1,827	444,344	1,002,002	---	---	---	---	615,444
1951 July-Dec.	396,234	980,810	17,434	1,394,478	246,437	61,133	727	7,633	315,930	9,371	214,608	9,371	7,343	255,739	1,998	541,907	852,571	---	---	---	---	611,076
1952 July-Dec.	255,670	1,298,957	17,669	1,572,296	245,654	61,258	73	8/-3,165	303,820	6,307	151,436	6,307	7,313	161,216	1,818	466,381	1,105,915	---	---	---	---	547,362
1953 July-Dec.	562,486	1,169,484	3,956	1,733,551	214,036	48,786	101	8/-7,868	285,055	6,151	108,017	6,151	5,800	107,657	2,029	401,285	1,332,266	---	---	---	---	433,810
1954 7/ Jan.-June	902,382	981,816	884	1,888,112	214,978	46,000	62	8/-49,225	295,427	5,258	121,564	5,258	4,624	151,260	1,939	416,731	1,471,381	---	---	---	---	453,362
1955 2/ Jan.-June	1,021,575	930,159	3,174	1,962,908	243,013	48,700	202	1,794	293,709	3,926	121,354	3,926	---	---	1,903	420,892	1,542,016	---	---	---	---	---

See table 8 for footnotes.

Table 10.- Exports, shipments and military procurement of wheat and products in wheat equivalents, by agency, United States, January-June and July-December periods, 1935-55

Table with 48 columns: Period, Wheat (Commer-cial, USDA, Total), Exports (Commercial, Regular, In bond, Flour 1/2, 3/4, USDA, Total), Other products including Semolina, Shipments (Commer-cial, USDA, Total), Military procurements (Wheat, Flour, Other prod-ucts, Total), Total (bu., 1,000 bu.). Rows span from 1935 Jan.-June to 1955 July-Dec.

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 8, 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 11.- Flour, wheat: Supply and distribution, 1935-55

Calendar year	Production		Imports		Exports		Flour		Shipments to Territories		Military		Civilian consumption	
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Commercial	Other	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	5/	Total	Per capita
1935	208,517	40	75	208,482	---	61	6,463	---	1,142	---	---	200,816	156	
1936	217,618	93	80	217,631	---	83	7,173	---	1,240	---	---	209,135	161	
1937	214,459	61	82	214,438	---	90	8,727	---	1,299	---	---	204,322	156	
1938	219,174	21	83	219,112	---	100	10,219	---	1,286	---	---	207,507	158	
1939	223,589	55	83	223,561	---	130	15,184	---	1,269	---	---	206,978	156	
1940	217,300	68	83	217,285	---	101	11,316	---	1,356	---	---	204,512	153	
1941	220,957	16	83	220,890	294	101	11,191	294	1,432	2,980	---	204,892	153	
1942	224,594	89	84	224,599	6,507	138	6,507	2,434	2,042	7,625	---	205,853	154	
1943	240,671	58	85	240,644	7,149	951	7,149	7,174	1,826	13,849	---	209,695	161	
1944	245,757	82	85	245,754	12,718	1,017	12,718	6,557	1,279	32,711	---	191,472	147	
1945	276,520	60	86	276,494	17,087	4,196	17,087	4,196	1,972	42,686	---	207,902	159	
1946	280,688	15	87	280,616	34,076	18,937	34,076	18,937	1,803	7,854	---	216,586	154	
1947	307,191	10	88	307,113	62,309	20,312	62,309	20,312	1,613	22,989	---	198,549	137	
1948	280,742	14	88	280,668	38,245	15,164	38,245	15,164	1,592	24,162	---	198,956	135	
1949	235,722	75	88	235,709	22,762	3,598	22,762	3,598	1,572	7,366	---	200,145	134	
1950	226,136	48	88	226,096	17,601	2,009	17,601	2,009	1,602	2,221	---	202,452	133	
1951	230,472	50	88	230,434	20,856	2,103	20,856	2,103	1,662	4,815	---	200,800	131	
1952	229,273	43	88	229,228	20,023	874	20,023	874	1,584	4,918	---	201,581	130	
1953	223,261	88	88	223,261	16,751	596	16,751	596	1,670	4,642	---	199,359	126	
1954 6/	222,773	85	88	222,770	16,424	448	16,424	448	1,596	3,944	---	200,102	124	
1955 6/	226,624	91	88	226,627	21,547	317	21,547	---	1,631	3,665	---	199,467	121	

1/ Commercial production of wheat flour (reported by Census) includes flour milled in bond from foreign wheat plus the estimated flour equivalent of farm wheat ground for flour or exchanged for flour for farm household use as reported by AMS. 2/ Commercial deliveries for export include milled-in-bond flour made from imported wheat. 3/ U.S.D.A. procurement for export other than supplies for civilian relief feeding in occupied areas. 4/ Commercial deliveries for export and U.S.D.A. procurement for export of semolina, macaroni, and bakery products in terms of flour. 5/ Includes other products in terms of flour in addition to flour per se. Covers supplies for civilian relief feeding in occupied areas as well as those for direct use of U. S. Armed Forces. 6/ Preliminary.

Table 12.- Wheat flour: Civilian consumption, United States, 1935-55 ^{1/}

Year	Year beginning -						
	January			July			
	Consumption of commercially produced flour ^{2/}	Total flour consumption ^{4/}	Per capita ^{3/}	Consumption of commercially produced flour ^{2/}	Total flour consumption ^{4/}	Per capita ^{3/}	
Total	Total	1,000 sacks ^{5/}	Total	Total	1,000 sacks ^{5/}	Total	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	
1935	194,028	150.4	200,816	197,054	155.7	203,998	157.5
1936	202,718	156.2	209,135	200,350	161.1	206,240	158.3
1937	198,539	152.0	204,322	198,744	156.4	204,420	155.8
1938	201,742	153.3	207,507	202,937	157.7	208,791	157.9
1939	201,672	152.0	206,978	201,576	156.0	206,334	154.8
1940	199,912	149.2	204,512	202,591	152.6	207,033	154.6
1941	200,735	150.1	204,892	195,342	153.2	199,214	148.6
1942	202,359	151.8	205,853	207,024	154.4	210,140	159.7
1943	206,916	158.4	209,695	200,532	160.6	202,974	155.4
1944	189,090	145.1	191,472	196,786	146.9	199,108	152.6
1945	205,782	157.2	207,902	201,790	158.3	203,708	149.5
1946	214,798	153.1	216,586	205,301	154.4	206,959	144.8
1947	196,857	136.1	198,549	203,829	137.3	205,555	140.7
1948	197,347	134.1	198,956	198,801	135.2	200,293	135.0
1949	198,774	132.9	200,145	202,166	133.8	203,416	134.6
1950	201,215	132.1	202,452	200,764	132.9	201,988	132.2
1951	199,620	130.3	200,800	200,113	131.1	201,249	130.3
1952	200,456	128.9	201,581	198,775	129.6	199,888	127.2
1953	198,275	125.3	199,359	198,646	125.9	199,702	124.9
1954	199,085	123.4	200,102	198,667	124.1	199,644	122.5
1955	198,494	120.7	199,467		121.3		

^{1/} For method of flour consumption determination see table 11. ^{2/} Using commercial production reported by Bureau of the Census. From 1940-44 estimates were developed in cooperation with the former BAE, now AMS.

^{3/} Based on population data which are adjusted for underenumeration of all age groups. ^{4/} Includes estimates of noncommercial production reported by AMS as farm wheat ground for flour or exchanged for flour. ^{5/} 100 pounds.

Table 13.- Wheat: Estimated January 1 supplies in principal exporting countries, 1945-56 1/

Year	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia	Total (4)
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
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	205	2,271
1954	1,332	810	280	225	2,647
1955	1,471	740	335	245	2,791
1956 2/	1,542	845	250	270	2,907

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 agricultural attaches abroad, or other information.

Table 14.- Wheat: Stocks in the United States on April 1, 1950-56

Stocks position	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Farm 1/	193,579	217,111	197,895	269,523	296,598	211,592	218,850
Interior mills, elevators and warehouses 2/	190,884	200,642	112,337	247,706	380,137	447,579	467,785
Terminals (commercial) 3/	180,659	193,663	124,865	217,258	298,934	351,913	366,412
Merchant mills and mill elevators 4/	88,423	101,052	80,760	101,691	104,778	101,475	102,515
Commodity Credit Corporation 5/	5,548	3,156	2,037	4,351	47,483	122,509	132,022
Total	659,093	715,624	517,894	840,529	1,127,930	1,235,068	1,287,584

1/ Estimates of Crop Reporting Board.

2/ All off-farm storage not otherwise designated.

3/ Commercial stocks reported by Grain Division, AMS at 43 terminal cities.

4/ Mills reporting to the Bureau of Census on millings and stocks of flour.

5/ Owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storage owned or controlled by CCC; also CCC-owned wheat in transit and in Canadian elevators. Other wheat owned by CCC as well as wheat outstanding under loan is included in other stocks positions.

Table 15.- Wheat: CCC-owned stocks, by position, April 1, 1956

State	Bin sites	Country warehouses and elevators	Subterminal elevators	Terminal markets	Maritime fleet	In transit	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Maine	---	---	---	145	---	---	145
Massachusetts	---	---	---	529	---	---	529
New York	---	467	---	10,026	20,180	---	30,673
New Jersey	---	---	---	804	---	---	804
Pennsylvania	---	434	---	918	---	---	1,352
Ohio	1/	1	185	493	---	---	679
Indiana	1/	3	404	835	---	---	1,242
Illinois	---	3,099	1,502	2/4,288	---	---	8,889
Michigan	---	2	1/	118	---	---	120
Wisconsin	3	326	815	22,883	---	492	24,519
Minnesota	714	1,266	1,727	56,690	---	1,323	61,720
Iowa	---	15	642	3/5,367	---	35	6,059
Missouri	1,239	16,425	557	2/16,444	---	3,759	38,424
North Dakota	3,374	3,953	2,192	---	---	393	9,912
South Dakota	10,540	3,161	---	---	---	270	13,971
Nebraska	7,929	20,118	20,711	3/6,080	---	13,139	67,977
Kansas	21,439	73,047	87,607	15,822	---	24,395	222,310
Maryland	---	---	---	3,095	---	---	3,095
Virginia	---	273	---	514	22,812	---	23,599
North Carolina	---	138	---	---	---	---	138
South Carolina	119	173	---	---	---	---	292
Georgia	---	242	---	---	---	---	242
Kentucky	---	350	---	29	---	---	379
Tennessee	---	242	13	---	---	---	255
Alabama	---	3	4	23	---	---	30
Arkansas	---	241	47	---	---	---	288
Louisiana	---	---	2,844	105	---	121	3,070
Oklahoma	---	30,212	49,431	---	---	2,215	81,858
Texas	---	25,860	62,544	3,407	---	2,709	94,520
Montana	112	1,400	---	---	---	122	1,634
Idaho	---	1,006	---	---	---	---	1,006
Wyoming	---	594	---	---	---	57	651
Colorado	2,971	13,981	2,926	---	---	218	20,096
New Mexico	---	1,822	---	---	---	---	1,822
Arizona	---	1	---	---	---	---	1
Utah	---	157	822	---	---	---	979
Nevada	---	218	---	---	---	---	218
Washington	---	7,715	2,147	16,279	15,055	---	41,196
Oregon	---	2,652	---	20,306	25,535	---	48,193
California	---	493	---	486	---	---	979
Chicago area	---	---	---	---	---	13,000	13,000
U. S. Total	48,440	210,090	237,120	165,686	83,582	62,248	827,166

1/ Less than 500 bushels. 2/ Transferred 2,090,000 bushels to Illinois from Missouri, because of storage located in East St. Louis, Illinois. 3/ Transferred 3,111,000 bushels from Nebraska to Iowa because of Council Bluffs Storage and added two reports for Iowa, one from Minneapolis and one from Chicago which cover different localities.

Grain Division, Commodity Stabilization Service

Table 16.- Wheat: CCC-owned stocks, estimated by classes, April 1, 1956

Area	Hard winter	Hard spring	Soft winter	White	Mixed	Durum	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Kansas City	350,679	12	1,000	---	2,986	---	354,677
Dallas	181,782	---	506	---	109	---	182,397
Chicago	10,360	9,512	14,685	2,111	4,775	---	41,443
Minneapolis	17,820	95,786	1	43	---	1/ 52	113,702
Portland	8,107	203	21	43,742	209	---	52,282
Maritime fleet	22,213	20,902	4,084	36,074	309	---	83,582
Total	590,961	126,415	20,297	81,970	8,388	1/ 52	828,083
Balancing item	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/- 917
Grand total	---	---	---	---	---	---	827,166

1/ Includes 7,000 bushels of red durum wheat. 2/ To bring amount reported by classes in line with amount reported in inventory.

Grain Division, Commodity Stabilization Service

Table 17.- Wheat and flour: United States exports by country of destination, specified periods

Destination	July - January					
	1954-55			1955-56		
	Wheat	Flour	Total	Wheat	Flour	Total
	:(grain equiv.):			:(grain equiv.):		
bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada	2	45	47	1,296	178	1,474
Mexico	11	6	17	935	9	944
Central America	295	1,971	2,266	440	2,475	2,915
Cuba	870	2,025	2,895	882	1,994	2,876
British West Indies	---	1,482	1,482	---	2,268	2,268
Colombia	108	163	271	1,120	42	1,162
Venezuela	86	1,828	1,914	65	2,828	2,893
Peru	1,068	72	1,140	3,220	121	3,341
Bolivia	1,317	576	1,893	696	521	1,217
Chile	---	56	56	1,388	4	1,392
Brazil	8,498	2/	8,498	5,220	218	5,438
Others	181	2,139	2,320	496	1,307	1,803
Total	12,436	10,363	22,799	15,758	11,965	27,723
Europe:						
Norway	2,511	951	3,462	947	858	1,805
United Kingdom	19,626	224	19,850	6,711	713	7,424
Netherlands	4,197	2,392	6,589	11,046	2,249	13,295
Belgium-Luxembourg	4,199	10	4,209	2,188	13	2,201
West Germany	15,012	63	15,075	9,483	1	9,484
Spain	2,254	---	2,254	545	---	545
Portugal	1,308	150	1,458	1,325	177	1,502
Italy	388	29	417	2,925	946	3,871
Yugoslavia	22,148	4	22,152	16,942	6	16,948
Greece	4,929	2	4,931	6,787	4	6,791
Others	1,596	62	1,658	348	33	381
Total	78,168	3,887	82,055	59,247	5,000	64,247
Asia:						
Israel	3,222	6	3,228	3,382	5	3,387
India	1,004	43	1,047	1,213	21	1,234
Philippines	1	2,384	2,385	---	2,426	2,426
Korea	1,133	548	1,681	1,888	---	1,888
Formosa	3,680	---	3,680	3,756	5	3,761
Japan	17,915	420	18,336	27,123	631	27,744
Others	4,627	3,127	7,754	2,178	4,588	6,766
Total	31,583	6,528	38,111	39,540	7,666	47,206
Others:						
Africa	1,557	2,883	4,440	3,169	3,013	6,182
Oceania	---	7	7	---	9	9
Unspecified	---	19	19	4	294	298
Total	1,557	2,909	4,466	3,173	3,316	6,489
World Total	123,744	23,687	147,431	117,718	27,947	145,665

1/ Wholly of U. S. wheat. 2/ Less than 500 bushels.

Table 18.- Wheat: Inspections for overseas exports by coastal areas of the United States, by classes, specified periods 1/

Country	Hard red	Hard red	Soft red	White	Mixed	Total
	spring	winter	winter			
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
July-March 1954-55						
Atlantic	14,463	3,947	38,149	10,903	1,606	69,068
Gulf	2,244	59,646	6,067	0	0	67,957
Pacific	1,141	5,567	0	28,647	1	35,356
Total	17,848	69,160	44,216	39,550	1,607	172,381
July-March 1955-56						
Atlantic	13,585	8,790	29,756	7,700	61	59,892
Gulf	2,369	56,800	3,459	0	0	62,628
Pacific	150	4,645	0	40,411	0	45,206
Total	16,104	70,235	33,215	48,111	61	167,726

1/ Data are based on weekly reports of inspections by licensed grain inspectors for overseas export and do not include rail and truck movement to Canada or Mexico.

Table 19.- Wheat: Supplies available for export or carryover in the United States, Canada, Argentina, and Australia, April 1, 1954-56

Item	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56 Preliminary
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
UNITED STATES			
Carryover stocks, July 1	562	902	1,022
New crop	1,169	985	938
Total supplies	1,731	1,887	1,960
Domestic requirements for season <u>1/</u>	613	593	625
Supplies available for export or carryover	1,118	1,294	1,335
Exports, July 1 through March 31 <u>2/</u>	152	208	206
Supplies on April 1 for export or carryover	966	1,086	3/ 1,129
CANADA			
Carryover stocks, August 1	383	602	500
New crop	614	309	494
Total supplies	997	911	994
Domestic requirements for season <u>1/</u>	140	159	160
Supplies available for export or carryover	857	752	834
Exports, August 1 through March 31 <u>2/</u>	171	173	158
Supplies on April 1 for export or carryover	686	579	676
ARGENTINA			
Carryover stocks, December 1	73	60	78
New crop	228	283	190
Total supplies	301	343	268
Domestic requirements for season <u>1/</u>	129	132	136
Supplies available for export or carryover	172	211	132
Exports, December 1 through March 31 <u>2/</u>	35	47	35
Supplies on April 1 for export or carryover	137	164	97
AUSTRALIA			
Carryover stocks, December 1	36	94	91
New crop	198	167	196
Total supplies	234	261	287
Domestic requirements for season <u>1/</u>	76	71	71
Supplies available for export or carryover	158	190	216
Exports, December 1 through March 31 <u>2/</u>	18	36	33
Supplies on April 1 for export or carryover	140	154	183
TOTAL FOR THE FOUR COUNTRIES			
Carryover stocks, beginning of season	1,054	1,658	1,691
New crop	2,209	1,744	1,818
Total supplies	3,263	3,402	3,509
Domestic requirements for season <u>1/</u>	958	955	992
Supplies available for export or carryover	2,305	2,447	2,517
Exports, season through March 31 <u>2/</u>	376	464	432
Supplies on April 1 for export or carryover	1,929	1,983	2,085

1/ Estimated requirements for seed, food (milling for domestic use), and feed for the season. 2/ Exports of wheat and flour in grain equivalent. 3/ Without imports.

RUE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1953-55 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production		
	1953	1954	1955 4/	1953	1954	1955 4/	1953	1954	1955 4/
	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1935-39 bushels	1945-49 bushels	1955 4/ bushels	1935-39 bushels	1945-49 bushels	1955 4/ bushels
NORTH AMERICA									
Canada	816	1,129	1,494	850	1,717	2,066	11.3	11.2	12.3
United States	3,699	1,810	1,384	1,717	1,211	2,066	12.1	12.3	14.2
Total	4,515	2,939	2,878	2,567	2,928	4,132	12.2	12.3	14.2
EUROPE									
Austria	881	616	561	539	23.4	529	23.4	19.9	29.5
Belgium	401	259	196	203	37.4	182	37.4	36.3	42.9
Bolivia	354	379	323	277	189	28.2	34.2	40.3	39.4
Denmark	500	376	240	245	24.6	225	24.6	23.3	23.5
Finland	1,613	1,202	1,008	1,001	17.2	957	18.6	17.2	18.3
France	4,080	3,480	3,442	3,780	29.2	3,643	29.2	28.4	37.5
Western Germany	163	130	168	152	12.8	144	13.8	12.8	13.2
Greece	256	253	235	220	17.9	205	21.8	17.9	15.6
Italy	18	15	12	14	25.7	13	25.7	26.3	24.0
Luxembourg	560	492	425	433	36.4	380	36.4	31.5	42.4
Netherlands	13	4	2	2	31.2	2	31.2	32.8	29.5
Norway	620	680	697	637	8.0	637	8.0	10.9	11.7
Portugal	5/ 1,404	1,553	1,525	1,532	13.1	1,540 5/	13.1	11.0	12.1
Spain	495	363	328	368	30.0	234	30.0	28.4	32.2
Sweden	38	32	37	37	33.2	37	33.2	33.9	39.7
Switzerland	17	59	68	44	19	19	23.9	30.0	38.8
United Kingdom	633	-	-	-	13.4	-	13.4	-	-
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 6/	12,050	10,480	9,910	10,120	9,610	9,610	-	-	-
ASIA									
Turkey	939	1,017	1,603	1,515	15.2	1,584	15.2	13.5	17.9
SOUTH AMERICA									
Argentina	1,078	1,561	2,066	2,743	-	-	9.1	9.6	12.1
AFRICA									
Union of South Africa	8/ 117	197	-	-	8/ 6.8	4.9	-	-	7.94
Estimated world total 6/	101,270	106,100	85,520	88,390	86,530	86,530	-	-	-

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 1955 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which began late in 1955 and ended early in 1956. 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/ Figures for 1935 only. 6/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Comprise Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland and Rumania. 8/ Average of less than 5 years.

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. Pre-war estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1953-55 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production		
	Average			Average			Average		
	1935-39	1945-49	1955 4/	1935-39	1945-49	1953	1935-39	1945-49	1953
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA									
Canada	25,595	24,558	21,504	12.2	14.8	24.1	312,399	362,774	613,962
Mexico	1,244	1,824	1,804	11.5	12.5	15.2	14,284	15,522	24,640
United States	57,293	71,024	54,279	13.2	16.9	17.3	758,629	202,396	1,169,484
Estimated total 5/	84,170	96,880	80,420	-	-	-	1,086,000	1,581,000	1,809,000
EUROPE									
Austria	630	528	588	25.3	20.5	34.2	15,942	10,800	19,250
Belgium	394	371	472	40.3	39.7	48.9	15,887	14,733	20,590
Denmark	319	175	211	45.4	49.7	60.3	14,470	8,704	10,430
Finland	230	420	370	26.5	21.3	26.8	6,100	8,966	9,500
France	12,560	10,354	11,430	22.8	23.0	31.6	286,505	238,200	330,000
Western Germany	2,785	2,283	2,735	33.2	29.5	41.0	92,409	67,420	106,000
Greece	2,172	1,917	2,581	14.0	12.9	19.9	30,425	24,750	51,400
Ireland	225	561	380	34.2	31.6	40.5	7,889	17,746	15,400
Italy	12,577	11,742	12,100	22.1	19.3	27.5	278,366	227,200	332,800
Luxembourg	47	32	44	4.0	25.0	30.7	1,215	800	1,350
Netherlands	333	262	272	45.7	42.4	59.4	15,217	11,109	9,560
Norway	80	91	43	29.9	29.3	33.3	2,391	2,670	1,430
Portugal	1,720	1,665	1,907	10.7	8.5	13.6	18,400	14,190	25,350
Spain	9,640	9,640	10,606	14.0	12.1	11.8	137,986	116,700	125,000
Sweden	740	749	959	35.6	31.0	37.8	26,351	23,222	36,270
Switzerland	183	223	211	23	35.0	38.4	6,050	7,800	8,110
United Kingdom	1,843	2,148	2,457	33.8	36.1	44.9	62,361	77,595	99,460
Yugoslavia	2,400	-	-	18.1	-	-	97,700	-	-
Estimated total 5/	52,500	47,590	50,950	22.1	22.0	28.5	1,336,000	947,000	1,307,000
Other Europe, estimated total 7/									
Other Europe, estimated total 7/	21,250	18,530	20,450	-	-	-	464,000	316,000	423,000
Estimated total, all Europe 5/	74,850	66,120	71,400	11.9	10.8	-	1,600,000	1,263,000	1,730,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	104,000	82,200	-	-	-	-	1,240,000	885,000	-

ASIA														
Iran	8/ 4,191	-	-	-	8/ 17.2	-	-	-	-	-	70,791	82,500	78,000	85,000
Iraq	8/ 1,724	1,593	-	-	8/ 10.5	9.1	-	-	-	14,424	14,424	26,000	27,000	17,000
Lebanon	9/ 166	166	165	-	9/ 165	12.8	11.9	12.5	12.2	2,133	1,980	2,060	2,021	2,021
Syria	9/ 1,363	1,998	2,720	2,347	9/ 14.3	9.6	12.5	10.8	14.7	19,091	29,400	29,390	22,040	260,880
Turkey	9/ 8,973	9,436	15,830	15,840	8/ 15.1	13.3	18.6	11.4	-	135,690	125,089	293,950	180,040	-
China	8/ 49,000	54,447	-	-	8/ 15.3	15.9	-	-	-	87,750,000	864,280	-	-	-
Manchuria	2,896	-	-	-	12.4	-	-	-	-	36,035	-	-	-	-
India 10/	8/ 25,460	23,312	24,286	26,310	8/ 10.3	9.1	11.3	11.2	11.9	8/ 262,100	212,336	275,590	293,920	318,790
Pakistan 10/	9,205	10,337	9,520	10,660	8/ 12.6	12.5	11.0	12.9	11.1	8/ 117,000	129,017	105,000	137,500	118,420
Japan	1,735	1,655	1,696	1,639	28.8	20.7	29.8	33.6	32.9	49,954	34,325	50,500	55,700	53,940
Korea	832	-	-	-	12.3	-	-	-	-	10,240	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/	114,190	117,860	139,150	140,750	142,770	-	-	-	-	11,558,000	11,587,000	1,790,000	1,790,000	1,815,000
AFRICA														
Algeria	4,185	3,566	4,307	4,849	8.4	8.4	9.4	10.5	9.8	35,201	29,900	40,440	50,810	46,080
Egypt	1,464	1,618	1,858	1,864	31.3	26.3	30.6	34.1	33.7	45,849	42,633	56,800	63,500	53,310
French Morocco	3,254	2,621	3,226	3,999	7.1	8.3	11.6	11.6	9.3	22,128	21,792	40,900	46,410	35,070
Tunisia	1,950	1,907	2,612	3,356	7.7	6.5	8.2	6.8	7.7	14,962	12,520	21,500	22,940	15,100
Union of South Africa 11/	1,926	2,416	3,014	2,857	8.3	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.2	16,025	15,067	21,160	22,050	24,390
Estimated total 5/	13,850	13,740	16,970	18,610	16,650	-	-	-	-	143,000	134,000	195,000	220,000	190,000
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	15,834	11,432	12,345	13,500	14.0	16.9	18.5	20.9	-	221,769	199,740	227,800	282,560	190,000
Brazil	414	876	-	-	12.0	12.9	-	-	-	4,978	11,283	26,000	28,000	30,000
Chile	1,963	1,980	1,832	1,990	16.1	18.0	18.7	19.9	17.5	31,562	35,628	35,100	39,600	33,770
Peru	285	280	425	420	11.5	13.6	14.6	14.5	16.0	3,274	3,798	6,200	6,100	6,050
Uruguay	1,210	1,060	1,850	1,910	11.0	12.4	16.2	16.4	16.0	13,256	13,124	20,000	31,360	30,310
Estimated total 5/	20,490	16,260	18,910	20,280	17,780	-	-	-	-	280,000	265,000	335,000	395,000	300,000
COENIA														
Australia	13,128	12,662	10,751	10,490	12.9	14.0	18.4	15.9	19.8	169,744	177,742	197,960	166,500	200,000
New Zealand	221	140	114	104	32.3	37.4	41.9	39.5	37.8	7,129	5,241	4,780	4,110	2,800
Total	13,349	12,802	10,865	10,603	10,157	-	-	-	-	176,873	182,983	202,740	170,610	202,800
Estimated world total 5/	424,900	405,860	465,160	465,560	481,070	-	-	-	-	16,084,000	15,898,000	17,390,000	16,960,000	17,285,000

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