THE Wheat SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
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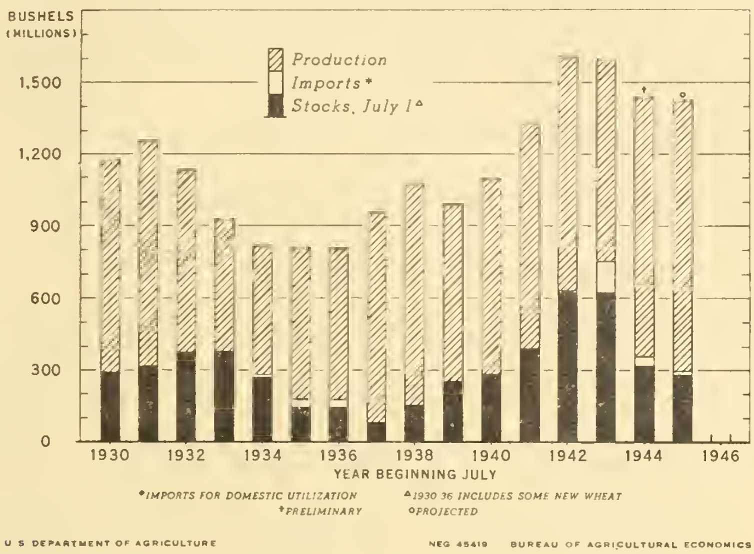
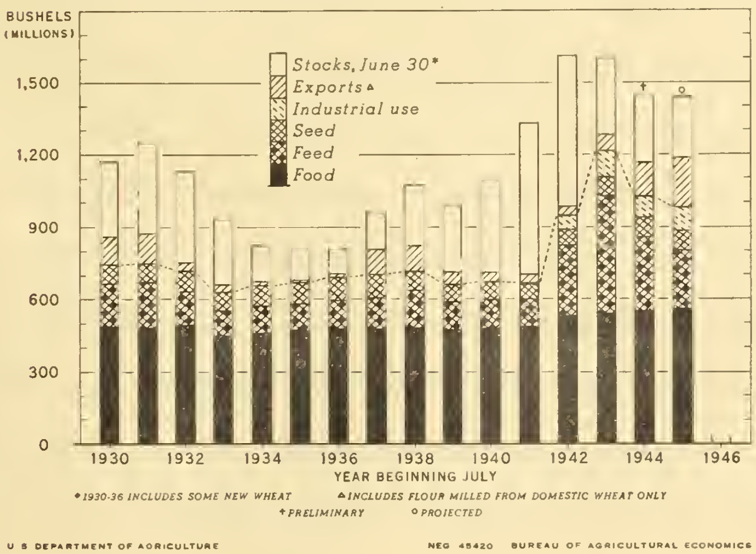
WHEAT: SOURCES OF U. S. SUPPLY, 1930-45



WHEAT: DISTRIBUTION OF U. S. SUPPLY, 1930-45



The wheat supply for 1945-46 is now indicated to be about 1,425 million bushels, consisting of a carry-over of 281 million, crop of 1,129 million and imports of perhaps 15 million. Disappearance of wheat in 1945-46 for food, seed and industrial use may be about the same as in 1944-45, but exports will be considerably larger and quantities used for feed smaller.

THE WHEAT SITUATION

\- Including Rye -

SUMMARY

The wheat supply for the 1945-46 year is now indicated to be about 1,425 million bushels. This is considerably above the 982-million 10-year prewar average, and is exceeded only by supplies in the last three years. Heavy feeding in recent months reduced the carry-over of old wheat on July 1 to about 281 million bushels. The new crop is now estimated at 1,129 million bushels. Imports are likely to be small, perhaps only about 15 million bushels.

Disappearance of wheat for civilian and military food is expected to be about 560 million bushels, and for seed, 81 million. In 1944-45 about 85 million bushels of wheat were used for alcohol and 116 fed on farms where the wheat was grown. If these items are about the same in 1945-46, and if the carry-over is not reduced below 250 million bushels, about 330 million bushels would be left for export and purchase as feed. Exports are tentatively placed at between 200 and 225 million bushels, which would leave about 100 to 130 million bushels for purchased feed.

Exports must of necessity continue heavy in 1945-46. Wheat is one of the few food items that the United States is in a position to export. It is also one of the most urgently needed foods in liberated areas. The range of exports indicated above represents the approximate minimum needed from the United States, and a volume that should be satisfactorily handled with existing facilities. On the basis of tentative estimates, exports by the Department of Agriculture, which include lend-lease and UNRRA would make up at least half of the total. Regular exports would continue at about the current rate.

Of the total old-crop carry-over on July 1, 1945, of 281 million bushels, about 91 million were owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation,

2 million were in process of liquidation, and 18 million bushels of 1944 farm stored wheat were still under loan. With Office of Supply stocks negligible, this leaves about 170 million bushels of free wheat. The comparable figure for a year earlier was 194 million bushels.

The seasonal decline in wheat prices, reflecting the new crop movement, is expected to continue to be moderate. During July, the price of ordinary protein hard wheat at Kansas City and soft red at St. Louis declined about 7 cents. The price of high-protein hard winter wheat is still at the ceiling, reflecting limited arrivals of that type of wheat. Prices of spring and durum in Minneapolis also remain at ceiling levels. The price of soft white at Portland was up 1 cent in the past month.

Wet weather delayed the new crop movement and the additional cars which have been made available have apparently about taken care of the movement of wheat to terminals. With market prices above loan values, producers are currently selling a high percentage of their harvest.

Prospects continue for the 1945 world wheat production, excluding that of the U.S.S.R. and China, to be about 5 percent below the production in 1944. Probable decreases in Canada, Europe and North Africa more than offset likely increases in the United States, in Southern Hemisphere countries and in parts of Asia. Present prospects in Canada are for a crop of between 300 million and 325 million bushels which would be below the 1934-43 average of 353 million bushels, and considerably below the 436 million bushels produced in 1944. European production is estimated to be below last year's crop, and the smallest wheat crop in the war period. In North Africa the crop was very poor. Early tentative indications for Argentina and Australia are for crops considerably above the reduced outturns in 1941.

Stocks of rye on July 1, 1945, were estimated at 12.8 million bushels, which is the lowest since 1938. On the basis of July 1 condition, the 1945 crop was indicated at 27.3 million bushels. Imports of rye are expected to be only about half of the estimated 4.3 million bushels in 1944-45. These figures would indicate a total supply of about 42 million bushels. Food use is expected to be 8.2 million bushels. Very little will be available for alcohol. Feed use is not expected to be as large as the 19.4 million estimated for 1944-45, but exports may exceed the 3.6 million in the past year. All in all, the likely disappearance will again exceed the crop and there will be a further reduction in carry-over by July 1, 1945.

-- July 31, 1945

THE DOMESTIC WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND.- In the 10-year (1932-41) prewar period, the supply and distribution in continental United States averaged as follows, in million bushels: Total supply 982, consisting of carry-over of old wheat 235, production 738, and imports 9. Total disappearance 721 consisting of food 475, feed 122, seed 81, and exports and shipments 43. The carry-over at the end of the period averaged 261.

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

Wheat Supplies in 1945-46 Placed at 1,425 Million Bushels and Disappearance at 1,175 Million; Exports and Feed Increased

The wheat supply for the 1945-46 year is now indicated to be about 1,425 million bushels. This is considerably above the 982-million 10-year (1932-41) prewar average, and is exceeded only by the 1,607 million bushels in 1942-43, 1,598 million bushels in 1943-44, and 1,437 million bushels in 1944-45. 1/

1/ Supply and distribution, 1930-1943 were included as table 3 in the May-June issue of The Wheat Situation, pages 12 and 13. With the revision in stocks as of June 30, 1944 from 316.1 to 316.7 million bushels, the feed item in 1943-44 is revised to 486.7 million and total domestic disappearance to 1,216.6 million bushels.

The carry-over of old wheat on July 1 is estimated at 281 million bushels, which is 11 percent below the 317 million bushels a year earlier, but 20 percent above the 235-million prewar average in 1932-41. As of July 1, the crop was indicated at 1,129 million bushels, which is the Nation's third billion-bushel wheat crop, and the largest crop of record. Production in 1944 was 1,079 million bushels. Imports are likely to be small, perhaps only about 15 million bushels. This recognizes the likelihood of late wheat in Canada being frosted because of the delayed season. However, it does not take into consideration large-scale imports for feed, because the internal transport facilities and the diminishing size of the Canadian stocks does not permit shipments to the United States of large quantities of wheat for feed in addition to the continuation of the very large scheduled export movement for food into Europe.

Disappearance of wheat for civilian and military food is expected to be about 560 million bushels and for seed 81 million. In 1944-45 about 85 million bushels of wheat were used for alcohol and 116 million fed on farms where the grain was grown. If these items are about the same in 1945-46, and if the carry-over is not reduced below 250 million bushels, it would leave about 330 million bushels for export and purchase as feed. Exports are tentatively placed at between 200 and 225 million bushels, which would leave about 100 million to 130 million bushels for purchase as feed.

The quantity of wheat used for alcohol will depend largely upon the progress of the war, but also upon the quantity made from other materials. Because of the poor outlook for corn, the use of that grain is restricted. Supplies of sorghum, rye and barley are not large enough to permit very much being used for alcohol production.

Wheat is one of the few food items that the United States is in a position to export. It is also one of the most urgently needed foods in liberated areas due to reduced crop prospects and the limited availability of many other foods. Without substantial quantities of United States wheat the bread ration in many countries would need to be reduced below the war or present levels. The indicated range for export represents the approximate minimum needed from the United States, and the volume that should be satisfactorily handled with existing facilities. On the basis of tentative estimates, exports by the Department of Agriculture which include lend-lease and UNRRA would make up at least one-half of the total. Regular exports, largely of flour, would continue at about the current rate. Exports for military relief would make up the balance.

Old-Crop Wheat Carry-Over 281 Million Bushels Compared with 317 Million Year Earlier and 235 Prewar Average

The old-crop carry-over on July 1 is now estimated at 281 million bushels. This is below early indications because of heavier feeding in the last quarter than was expected. The carry-over is made up of 90 million bushels on farms, 67 million commercial stocks in cities, 58 million in merchant mills and elevators, 2/ 42 million in interior mills and elevators, and 24 million bushels of Commodity Credit Corporation wheat either in transit or in steel and wood bins. Of the total carry-over on July 1 (figures for 1944 in parentheses) of 281 (317) million bushels, about 91 (99) million were owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation, 2 (4) million were in process of liquidation, and 18 (14) million bushels of 1944 farm stored wheat was still under loan. With War Food

2/ Reported by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, for first time July 1, 1945; previously reported by Bureau of Census, Dept. of Commerce.

Administration stock negligible (4-1/2), this would leave about 170 (195) million bushels of free wheat. Table 3 shows July stocks in the various positions compared with similar stocks in recent years.

Large Crops of Both Winter and Spring Wheat Indicated; Winter Indication a Record

Of the total wheat crop of 1,129 million bushels, indicated on the basis of July 1 condition, winter wheat made up 834 million bushels and spring wheat 295 million (table 4). Winter wheat production is the largest on record, slightly exceeding the previous record of 825 million in 1931. The acreage is 14 percent larger than last year, and the yield per acre is 2.7 bushels above average, although nearly a bushel lower than last year. All spring wheat production is a little short of the production of more than 300 million bushels in each of the past two years. Excepting these two years, when yields were exceptionally high, no other year since 1928 has equalled the crop in prospect this year. Other spring wheat production at 267.3 million bushels is 5 percent below that of 1944 but 54 percent above average. Durum wheat production of 27.2 million bushels is 15 percent under last year, and 7 percent below average.

The estimated acreage of all wheat for harvest is 65.0 million acres, which is 9.5 percent above that of 1944 and the largest since 1938. The moisture situation last fall was favorable for increased seedings, fall growth was above average and winter loss unusually light. The seeded acreage of winter wheat is 7 percent above last year, and the acreage for harvest is 14 percent above the acreage last year. Abandonment is indicated at the comparatively low level of 6.2 percent, which compares with 12.2 percent in 1944. The seeded acreage of all spring wheat was only about one-half percent below the acreage in 1944 and the same is true of the acreage for harvest. The acreage of durum wheat for harvest is 11 percent less than in 1944, and the smallest of record with the exception of the drought years, 1934 and 1936. The acreage of other spring wheat for harvest is 1 percent above last year and well above the 1934-43 average. The acreage, yield per acre, and production, 1945, compared with 1944 and the 1934-43 average, by principal types of wheat, are shown in table 4.

During July, conditions continued generally favorable for the development of the winter crop with the exception of the North Atlantic Coastal Plains, where cloudy, wet weather caused some deterioration, and in the far northwestern and north Pacific areas, where it has been too dry. Rains interfered with harvesting and movement of grains in the southwest. Spring wheat has continued in good to excellent condition, but the soil recently has become too dry in many areas from North Dakota westward. Production by classes for 1945 compared with recent years is shown in table 5.

Seasonal Decline in Wheat Prices Moderate

Cash prices of winter wheat declined seasonally during July, with No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City of ordinary protein test and No. 2 Soft Red at St. Louis, down about 7 cents. However, the price of high protein hard winter wheat is still at the ceiling, reflecting limited arrivals of that type of wheat. Prices of spring and durum in Minneapolis remained at ceiling levels. Even after the new crop movement in August these prices are expected to continue at or near ceilings. The price of hard red spring will remain high because of the good demand for hard wheats, especially those of high protein, and the price of durum will reflect the short crop. The price of No. 1 Soft White at Portland was up 1 cent in the past month. On July 31 market prices were below ceilings 3/ (1-1/2 cent commission included) as follows: No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, ordinary protein and No. 1 Hard Amber Durum at Minneapolis 0 cents, No. 1 Soft Red at St. Louis 8-1/2 cents, No. 2 Hard Winter, ordinary protein, at Kansas City 11 cents, and No. 1 Soft White at Portland 17 cents.

The seasonal decline in wheat prices, reflecting the new crop movement, has been and is expected to continue to be moderate. The high price level reflects the exceptionally large purchases for foreign relief and lend-lease as well as substantial purchases for industrial alcohol production. 4/ With market prices above loan values 5/ producers are reported to be selling a high percentage of their harvest.

Problems of Transportation and Storage Largely Being Met

Railroads, grain elevators and farmers have all cooperated in the solution of what threatened to be critical transportation and storage problems. In some local areas problems still exist, but the national picture is far better than the outlook a few months ago. Among the various methods used to meet these problems were the following: (1) Maintenance by the railroads of a "shuttle service" between producing areas and major terminals and storage points. The same equipment shuttled back and forth until the harvested grain was substantially cleared. (2) The extensive use of hopper-bottom and jumbo gondolas -- types of cars ordinarily used for hauling ores, crushed rock and similar products. Also, cattle cars which had been cleaned, sterilized and boarded, were used. (3) Effective use of barges to transport wheat down the Mississippi to New Orleans for export. (4) Increased storage capacity on farms. In Colorado, an increase of this type of storage of 800,000 bushels was reported during a 6-weeks period. (5) Full information on harvests, stocks, loading and cars, obtained by wire, made possible the shifting of equipment to where it was most needed. The magnitude of the undertaking is indicated by the fact that in the one week of July 21 American railroads loaded 68,552 cars of grain and grain products, mostly wheat.

3/ Ceiling prices at selected markets stated in the May-June issue of The Wheat Situation, page 7.
4/ The use of wheat for beverage alcohol will be kept at a minimum. Not more than 2-1/2 million bushels of grains other than corn, but including malt, were permitted for the manufacture of beverage alcohol during August. This announcement, made by the Secretary of Agriculture on July 18, was with a view to keep distilling plants available on a stand-by basis for the production of industrial alcohol. The Secretary also announced that no corn will be available for either industrial or beverage alcohol and that a decision will be made later whether any wheat or rye will be permitted for the production of beverage alcohol after August.
5/ The national average loan compared with previous years and the values at selected markets for 1945 are given in the May-June issue of The Wheat Situation, pages 7-8.

No Subsidy Now on Feed Wheat

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson announced July 28 that while a feed-wheat subsidy program had been under consideration, no such program will be instituted at the present time.

The principal reasons are (1) that the growing season for corn and other feed grains is not sufficiently advanced to permit an accurate appraisal now of next winter's feed supply and requirements, and (2) that large export requirements for wheat for immediate use as food may make it inadvisable to encourage the use of additional wheat for feed by means of subsidies.

It was pointed out, however, that there are no restrictions on the use of wheat for feed, and that wheat may be purchased for feed wherever adequate supplies of other grains are not available. Attention was also called to the availability of the large crop of high quality oats now being harvested.

Durum supplies smallest since 1937

Supplies of durum wheat in the United States available for use during the 1945-46 year will be the smallest since 1937. The carry-over on July 1, 1945 dropped to 8.6 million bushels, which together with a prospective 1945 crop of 28.1 million bushels, provides a total domestic supply of 36.7 million. This compares 47.6 million a year ago, and 63.5 the 5-year (1939-43) average. Table 6 shows the indicated supply for 1945, and supply and distribution for recent years.

Mill grindings of durum wheat during the 1944-45 year were at a record high and amounted to 26 million bushels. The normal domestic demand for durum products was supplemented by large government purchases and most mills operated at or near capacity throughout the year. With the supply of domestic durum considerably less than last year and considering the quantities used for feed, seed and cereal manufacture, it is evident that mill grindings cannot be maintained at last season's level unless sizeable quantities are imported.

Production of durum wheat in Canada is relatively small. Most of it is grown in the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, where production has ranged from 3.6 million to 17.5 million bushels during the past seven years. On July1, Canada held about 3.5 million bushels of durum wheat in commercial positions. Exports to the United States in 1944-45 were 3.1 million bushels.

Except for a brief period early in the marketing year, durum wheat traded at ceiling levels throughout most of 1944-45. The quality of the 1944 durum crop was poor, with only 40 percent of the receipts falling into the Hard Amber or Amber classifications. One-fifth of the total receipts graded Sample Grade and 20 percent of the inspections bore "Tough" notations.

Wheat and Rye Goals for 1946 Announced

State wheat goals totaling 68,875,000 acres, and State rye goals totaling 2,572,000 acres for harvest in 1946 were announced by the Secretary of Agriculture on July 24. The sum of the wheat goals recommended by State goals committees compared with indicated plantings of 68,808,000 acres for harvest this year and is within the national goal of 67 to 70 million acres recommended to the States on June 29 by the War Food Administration. This goal would continue the high wartime production of wheat. The sum of the State-recommended rye goals for 1946 compares with indicated plantings of 2,096,000 acres for harvest this year.

The State goals are established by State committees, including representatives of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, the Extension Service, State agricultural colleges, other Government agencies, and farm organizations.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND.- Large world crops and restricted trade resulted in the largest world wheat supplies on record in 1938-43. The blockade and other war conditions reduced world exports of wheat and flour to 465 million bushels in 1940-41, about 410 million in 1941-42, about 365 million in 1942-43, and approximately 500 million in 1943-44, compared with 650 million in 1938-39 and 625 million in 1939-40. Net exports, including shipments, from the United States in 1940-41 were 34 million bushels; in 1941-42, 28 million; and in 1942-43, 33 million compared with 109 million in 1938-39 and 45 million in 1939-40. In 1943-44, the need for additional wheat for feed resulted in net imports of 71 million bushels.

World Wheat Production Prospects Still Slightly Below Last Year; Heavy Exports Reducing Supplies in Exporting Countries

Prospects continue for the 1945 world wheat production, excluding that of the U.S.S.R. and China, to be about 5 percent below the production in 1944. Probable decreases in Canada, Europe, and North africa more than offset likely increases in the United States, in Southern Hemisphere countries and in parts of Asis.

Present prospects in Canada are for a crop of between 300 million and 325 million bushels, which would be below the 10-year (1934-43) average of 353 million bushels, and considerably below the 436 million bushels produced in 1944. (Table 7) The total acreage is placed at 23,234 thousand acres, which is virtually the same as the acreage in 1944, but about 4 percent below the 10-year (1934-43) average. The acreages by Provinces, in thousand acres, are: Saskatchewan 13,610, Alberta 6,824, and Monitoba 2,132. Conditions on June 30, expressed as a percentage of the long-time yield were: Saskatchewan 109 percent, Alberta 73%, and Manitoba 135 percent. The winter wheat acreage was 682 thousand acres andcondition 97 percent. In the official report of July 24, the crop was reported excellent in Manitoba, good in northeastern Saskatchewan, where the crop was 50 oercent headed. In southwestern Saskatchwan, however, dry weather continued and yield prospects were poor. Western Alberta and Peace River prospects were good. Prospects were poor in all central and southeastern Alberta, where rains were bably needed. Fall wheat was reported promising heavy yields.

Production on the Continent of Europe, excluding the Soviet Union, is estimated to be below any other recent year and well below average. Harvesting has been completed in southern countries and is now progressing in central Europe, with weather favorable. Best crop prospects are in Northern Europe, while the least favorable outlook is in the Mediterranean area. Drought in the latter region has taken a heavy toll in French North Africa, and in Portugal, Spain, central and Southern Italy, and parts of the Balkans. Reduced seedings in France, Netherlands, central and eastern Europe, along with lack of fertilizers, are expected to give the smallest outturns experienced in these areas in many years. Land reforms extensively introduced into Poland, the Baltic States, Hungary and other sections of the Balkans, parts of Czechoslovakia, and eastern Germany during the crop season also appear to have had a disruptive effect upon production. Northern Europe, especially Denmark and Sweden, and Switzerland are the principal countries on the Continent with about normal crop conditions. The outlook in the United Kingdom continues better than the prewar average, but is less favorable than last year. The Soviet Union is the only important country with grain seedings reported much above 1944. The bread grain acreage in that country appears to be back to about prewar levels, with a possibility of harvesting the best crop since 1940, especially if about-average yields are obtained.

In India the crop is placed at 387 million bushels by a semi-official report. This is about 7 percent above the final estimate for 1944. General showers in Argentina in early July furnished temporary relief following the limited precipitation received in June. However, it has been especially dry in Northern sections, and some concern is being expressed about the outlook for a full acreage this season unless good rains are received soon. Following the breaking of the drought in Australia in June, wheat seeding made good progress. With the more favorable condition, the acreage may turn out to be close to the goal. In view of the greatly reduced harvests in Argentina and Australia in 1944, considerable increase in outturn in 1945 can be expected even though yields were average or slightly less.

Wheat stocks in the 4 major exporting countries -- Canada, Argentina, Australia, and the United States -- on July 1, 1945 were about 825 million bushels. This represents a substantial reduction from the high record of 1,740 million bushels in 1943, and from the stocks of 1,167 million bushels in 1944. The reduction reflects disappearances stepped up by wartime feed and industrial alcohol requirements especially in Canada and the United States, and use of some wheat for fuel along with loss from deterioration in Argentina. The last crop in Australia was very small, estimated at only about 53 million bushels, which together with the carry-over is barely enough to meet domestic requirements, including increased feed demands until the new harvest in November and December.

THE RYE SITUATION

Rye Disappearance Heavy; Stocks Decline

Stocks of rye on July 1, 1945, were estimated at 12.8 million bushels, which is the lowest since 1938. Increased use of rye for industrial alcohol and for use as feed in the past two years reduced the carry-over from a record high on July, 1, 1943, of 47.1 million bushels. On the basis of the July 1 condition, the 1945 crop was indicated at 27.3 million. Imports of rye are expected to be only about half of the estimated 4.3 million bushels in 1944-45. These figures would indicate a total supply of about 42 million bushels. Food use is expected to be 8.2 million bushels, down slightly from

1944-45, and very little will be available for alcohol. Feed use is not expected to be as large as the 19.4 million estimated for 1944-45, but exports may exceed the 3,6 estimated for the past year. All in all, the likely disappearance will again exceed the crop and there will be a further reduction in carry-over by July 1, 1946. The supply and disappearance for 1944-45 and earlier years are shown in Table 1.

Rye Production Slightly Above Last Year

Production of rye based on July 1 condition, indicated at 27.3 million bushels is a little above last year's 25.9 million-bushel crop. This is because of this year's higher yield per acre since the average for harvest is smaller than last year. Indicated production, however, is only two-thirds of the 10-year average production, and in the important rye States of the monthern Great Plains is the smallest crop, excepting last year, since the drought years.

The indicated yield of 13.0 bushels per acre is 1-1/2 bushels above last year and 1 bushel above average. Rye acreage for harvest in 1945 is estimated at 2,096,000 acres, 7 percent less than the 2,254,000 acres harvested in 1944, and almost 38 percent below the 10-year average.

Cash Rye Prices Highest in 20 Years

The average price received by farmers for rye in mid-June was $1.21 per bushel--the highest since March 1924 and only slightly below parity of $1.25. In mid-July it was up slightly to $1.22. 6/ Reflecting a good demand for limited supplies, prices are expected to continue strong.

Ceiling Prices Set for 1946 Rye Crop

Ceiling prices on the 1946 rye crop were announced July 26 by OPA. North Central States will have a price structure based on "freight-off" specific terminal base point prices and other will have flat base prices for each county not included in area "A" for each point within the county. The base prices per bushel, bulk for carload quantities of No. 2 rye. on track at the following terminal base points in the North Central States are as follows: Minneapolis and Duluth $1.37, Chicago and Milwaukee $1.42, and Kansas City, Omaha, and Sioux City $1.35-1/4.

At a special meeting of the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade, held July 26, an emergency regulation was voted setting a price of $1.44-1/2 as the top permissible limit for the purchase or sale of futures calling for delivery in July 1946 or thereafter. All deliveries are to be made on an "in-store" basis, with the buyer paying both the elevation and loading-out charge. On July 31, 1945, the price of the 1946 July future was $1.32-3/8.

6/ Average price received by farms and price of No. 2 at Minneapolis 1933 to March 1945 in the March-April issue of "The Wheat Situation." Subsequent average prices received by farmers are: April 111.0, May 112.0, June 121.0. Subsequent No. 2 prices at Minneapolis are: April 133.9, May 139.2, June 155.3, and the weighted average for the season 122.2.

Table 1.- Rye: Supply and distribution, United States, 1939-45

Year beginning July	Stocks July 1	Production	Imports	Total supply	Domestic disappearance: Food 1/	Feed	Seed	Spirits and alcohol	Total	Export
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
	With farm and commercial stocks on July 1									
1939	21.9	38.6	2/	60.5	7.8	19.4	7.4	5.6	40.2	0.7
1940	19.6	40.0	1.4	61.0	7.9	19.4	8.0	6.7	42.0	0.3
1941	18.7	45.4	8.8	72.9	8.7	19.2	8.5	6.9	43.3	2/
1942	29.6	57.7	1.5	88.8	9.7	30.9	7.5	2.1	50.2	2/
1943	38.6	30.5	8.3	77.4	10.1	31.1	6.4	4.5	52.1	0.1
1944	25.2	25.9	(4.3)	(55.4)	9.1	(16.2)	6.1	(10.2)	(41.6)	(3.6)
1945	10.2	27.3	(2.0)	(39.5)						
	With farms, commercial, and interior mill and elevator stocks 3/, all on July 1									
1943	4/47.1	30.5	8.3	85.9	10.1	33.8	6.4	4.5	54.8	0.1
1944	4/31.0	25.9	(4.3)	(61.2)	9.1	(19.4)	6.1	(10.2)	(44.8)	(3.6)
1945	4/12.8	27.3	(2.0)	(42.1)						

1/ Estimates based on trade information related to the Census of 1939. 2/ Less than 50,000 bushels. 3/ Interior mill and elevator stocks available only beginnin 1943. 4/ In 1943 farm stocks were 15.3 million, interior mill and elevator stocks 8.5 million and commercial 23.3 million. In 1944, they were 5.0, 5.8, and 20.2 respectively, and in 1945 they were 3.6, 2.6, and 6.6, respectively.

Table 2.- Wheat and rye: Production and farm disposition, United States, 1943 and 1944 1/

Year beginning July	Production	Used for seed: Total	Used for seed: Home grown 2/	Fed to livestock 2/	Ground at mills for home use or exchanged for flour	Sold or for sale
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
			Wheat			
1943	841,023	77,484	61,793	90,087	9,961	679,182
1944 3/	1,078,647	80,830	67,600	116,211	11,531	883,305
			Rye			
1943	30,452	6,114	2,626	14,366	96	13,364
1944 3/	25,872	6,163	2,326	10,934	83	12,529

1/ Wheat: Data for 1909-29 in The Wheat Situation for May 1941, page 16; for 1930-40 in the issue for May 1942, page 13; for 1941-42 in the issue for May-June 1944, page 12. Rye: Revised table, data 1909-42 in The Wheat Situation for March-April, 1945, page 19.

2/ Relates to quantities used by producers on their own farms; additional quantities are also utilized.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 3.- Wheat: Stocks in the United States on July 1, average 1937-41 and annual 1941-45 1/

Stocks position	Average 1937-41	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Farm	67,055	86,858	164,050	192,336	103,742	89,631
Interior mills, elevators, and warehouses	37,797	73,789	142,366	103,804	30,332	41,824
Commercial	64,435	142,671	224,441	162,151	82,912	67,185
Merchant mills and mill elevators	60,898	81,598	96,837	104,378	67,308	58,450
Commodity Credit Corp. wheat in transit and in steel and wood bins	---	---	4,409	58,990	32,381	23,700
Total	230,185	384,916	632,103	621,659	316,675	280,790

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

Table 4.-Wheat, principal types: acreage, yield per acre, and production average 1934-43 and annual 1944-45

Year of harvest	Acreage: Seeded	Acreage: Harvested	Seeded but not harvested	Yield per seeded acre	Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
	All wheat				
1934-43 Average	66,154	53,829	12,325	11.9	789,080
1944	65,684	59,309	6,375	16.4	1,078,647
1945	68,808	64,961	3,847	16.4	1,128,690
	Winter wheat				
1934-43 Average	46,757	38,526	8,231	12.5	585,994
1944	46,349	40,714	5,635	16.5	764,073
1945	49,589	46,434	3,155	16.8	834,189
	All spring wheat				
1934-43 Average	19,397	15,303	4,094	10.5	203,085
1944	19,335	18,595	740	16.3	314,574
1945	19,219	18,527	692	15.3	294,501
	Spring wheat other than Durum				
1934-43 Average	16,565	12,943	3,622	10.5	173,756
1944	17,175	16,479	696	16.5	282,641
1945	17,293	16,637	656	15.5	267,284
	Durum				
1934-43 Average	2,832	2,361	471	10.4	29,330
1944	2,160	2,116	44	14.8	31,933
1945	1,926	1,890	36	14.1	27,219

Table 5.-Wheat: Production by classes for the United States, average 1934-43, annual 1942-45 1/

Year	Winter: Hard Red	Winter: Soft Red	Spring: Hard Red	Spring: Durum	White Winter and spring	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Average 1934-43	333,272	197,242	139,882	30,232	88,451	789,080
1942	476,488	159,821	214,906	45,491	77,470	974,176
1943	356,638	133,297	231,518	36,544	83,026	841,023
1944	472,995	224,983	244,608	32,823	103,238	1,078,647
1945 2/	521,922	240,398	226,675	28,053	111,642	1,128,690

1/ Data for earlier years as follows: 1919-28 in The Wheat Situation, February, 1939, page 22; 1929-41 in The Wheat Situation, January-February, 1943, page 10.
2/ Indicated July 1, 1945.

Table 6.- Durum: Supply and distribution United States, 1940-45

	Year beginning July: 1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Supply						
Stocks, July 1						
Farm	7,230	7,226	14,349	13,068	7,253	5,83
Interior mills and elevators	2,156	9,546	10,435	6,195	1,129	1,39
Commercial	6,008	5,312	5,464	2,497	2,203	27
Merchant mills	3,839	3,380	4,429	6,441	4,178	1,10
Total stocks	19,233	25,464	34,677	28,201	14,763	8,60
Crop	34,304	42,660	45,491	36,544	32,823	28,05
Imports of durum	2/	2/	2/	840	3,093	
Imports of products 1/	16	9	2	4	5	
Total supply	53,553	68,133	80,170	65,589	50,684	3/36,66
Distribution						
Food	16,399	4/18,847	23,002	19,030	24,403	
Seed	3,612	2,998	3,050	3,016	2,815	
Feed, cereal mfg., etc.	7,662	10,439	25,038	27,398	13,226	
Total domestic	27,673	32,284	51,090	49,444	40,444	
Exports of durum	300	1,049	2/	2/	2/	
Exports of products 1/	116	123	879	1,382	1,633	
Total exports	416	1,172	879	1,382	1,633	
Stocks, June 30	25,464	34,677	28,201	14,763	8,607	
Total distribution	53,553	68,133	80,170	65,589	50,684	

1/ Semolina, durum flour, macaroni, etc. in terms of durum.
2/ Negligible.
3/ Without imports.
4/ 1941 to date, includes food for military forces.

Table 7.- Wheat: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, Canada, 1909-1945

Year	Acreage	Yield	Production	Year	Acreage	Yield	Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1909	7,750	21.5	166,744	1928	24,119	23.5	566,726
1910	8,864	14.9	132,078	1929	25,255	12.1	304,520
1911	11,101	20.8	231,237	1930	24,898	16.9	420,672
1912	10,997	20.4	224,159	1931	26,355	12.2	321,325
1913	11,015	21.0	231,717	1932	27,182	16.3	443,061
1914	10,293	15.7	161,280	1933	25,991	10.8	281,892
1915	15,109	26.0	393,543	1934	23,985	11.5	275,849
1916	15,370	17.1	262,781	1935	24,116	11.7	281,935
1917	14,756	15.8	233,743	1936	25,605	8.6	219,218
1918	17,354	10.9	189,075	1937	25,570	7.0	180,210
1919	19,126	10.1	193,260	1938	25,930	13.9	360,010
1920	18,232	14.4	263,189	1939	26,756	19.5	520,623
1921	23,261	12.9	300,858	1940	28,726	18.8	540,190
1922	22,423	17.8	399,786	1941	21,882	14.4	314,825
1923	21,886	21.7	474,199	1942	21,587	25.9	556,684
1924	22,056	11.9	262,097	1943	16,850	16.9	284,460
1925	20,790	19.0	395,475	1944	23,284	18.7	435,535
1926	22,896	17.8	407,136	1945	1/ 23,248		
1927	22,460	21.4	479,665				

1/ Report for Prairie Provinces on July 20, 1945, plus winter wheat area.

Table 8.- Wheat: Weighted average cash price, specified markets and dates, 1944 and 1945

Month and date	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Soft White Portland 1/	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Crop year: ended June 30	152.6	157.1	144.8	155.6	155.4	159.4	156.5	164.0	166.5	158.3	144.6	150.6
Month:												
May....	166.6	167.1	163.2	166.7	167.3	170.2	167.9	172.3	---	180.5	155.3	153.3
June...	161.4	169.9	155.6	168.2	163.2	172.3	162.2	175.0	161.1	176.0	146.0	151.9
Wk. ended:												
June 9	165.9	170.2	161.2	169.5	166.9	172.3	165.8	175.0	---	---	148.0	153.3
" 16	160.2	170.4	157.3	168.9	161.2	172.5	160.7	---	---	---	145.8	152.4
" 23	159.3	170.5	154.7	169.6	160.4	172.4	159.9	175.0	162.0	176.0	143.8	150.8
" 30	160.0	169.0	154.0	164.6	163.2	172.1	164.2	175.0	160.8	---	144.5	150.0
July 7	155.5	166.9	151.8	160.4	163.4	172.4	162.6	---	157.1	166.6	144.8	147.6
" 14	156.5	161.4	152.0	158.2	164.4	172.7	162.8	175.0	157.5	166.6	146.8	147.2
" 21	155.7	160.5	152.1	156.6	162.2	172.4	162.6	---	156.9	166.3	147.7	148.2
" 28	154.0	---	152.5	158.8	159.0	171.9	161.4	175.0	155.3	168.3	146.7	149.2

1/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations.

Table 9.- Wheat: Average closing price of September wheat futures, specified markets and dates, 1944 and 1945

Period	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Month:						
May......	163.1	161.1	156.2	153.6	158.7	157.2
June.....	158.4	164.8	151.5	157.7	154.4	162.3
Wk. ended..						
June 9	158.3	164.4	151.6	157.4	153.9	161.2
" 16	158.2	164.8	151.3	157.7	153.5	161.7
" 23	157.1	165.3	150.4	157.9	153.2	163.4
" 30	158.6	164.4	151.4	157.4	155.9	162.8
July 7	158.1	164.3	150.6	157.2	155.1	163.2
" 14	157.9	163.6	150.7	156.0	154.4	161.7
" 21	156.6	162.2	149.7	154.4	152.5	159.3
" 28	155.8	164.2	149.3	156.4	150.9	162.2

Table 10.- Wheat: Prices per bushel in four exporting countries, Friday nearest midmonth, Jan.-July 1945, and weekly June-July 1945

Date (Friday)	Hard wheat		Hard and semi-hard wheat		Soft wheat
	United States	Canada	United States	Argentina	United States
	No. 1 D.N.Sp. 15 pct. protein Buffalo c.i.f.	No. 1 Manitoba St. John f.o.b. 1/	No. 1 D. H. W. Galveston f.o.b.	Baril f.o.b. 3/	No. 1 Portland f.o.b.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Friday, midmonth					
Jan. 12 4/........	189.2	128.1	171.5	110.5	154.5
Feb. 16..........	189.2	128.8	171.5	113.9	153.0
Mar. 16..........	189.2	148.4	175.5	116.4	153.0
Apr. 13..........	189.2	148.8	177.0	134.2	154.0
May 18..........	189.2	147.1	176.0	141.2	154.0
June 15..........	192.3	147.1	171.0	145.6	152.5
July 13..........	192.3	147.1	170.0	148.1	147.0
Weekly					
June 8..........	192.3	147.1	170.0	144.2	153.0
June 22..........	192.3	147.1	169.0	146.8	150.0
June 29..........	192.3	147.1	170.0	148.1	150.0
July 6..........	192.3	147.1	168.5	148.1	146.0
July 20..........	192.3	147.1	170.0	150.6	149.0
July 27..........	192.3	147.1	172.0	150.6	149.0

Current average farm prices are less than quotation about as follows:
1/ Canada 31 cents, 2/ United States 28 cents, and 3/Argentina 13 cents.
4/ Midmonth prices beginning January 1942, published in The Wheat Situation, September 1942 and subsequent issues.