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The WHEAT SITUATION

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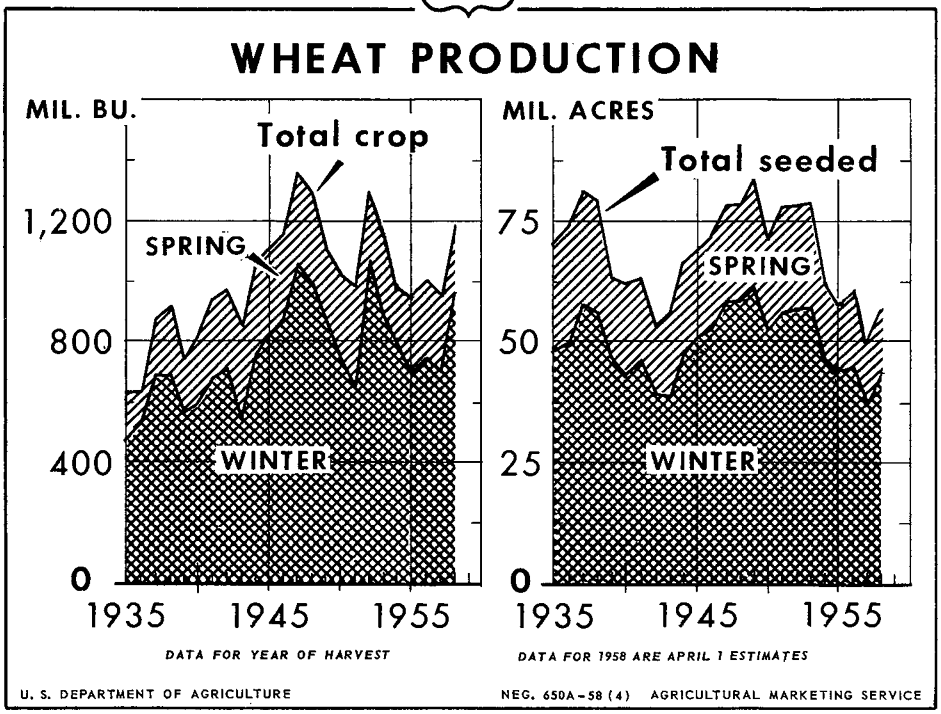

About 56.5 million acres of all wheat are reported seeded or to be seeded for the 1958 crop. This is 6.6 million above the 49.9 million acres seeded for the 1957 crop. The increase reflects less wheat land being put in the Soil Bank Acreage Reserve Program.

The winter wheat crop was forecast at 964 million bushels as of April 1, reflecting record yields per acre. The first estimate of spring wheat production will be made June 10. Assuming average yields of the last two years on intended acreage, the spring wheat crop would be around 225 million bushels and the total crop of all wheat around 1,190 million bushels. A crop of this size would be 26 percent above the 947 million bushels produced in 1957 and, though the fourth largest, 12 percent below the record 1,359 million bushels in 1947.

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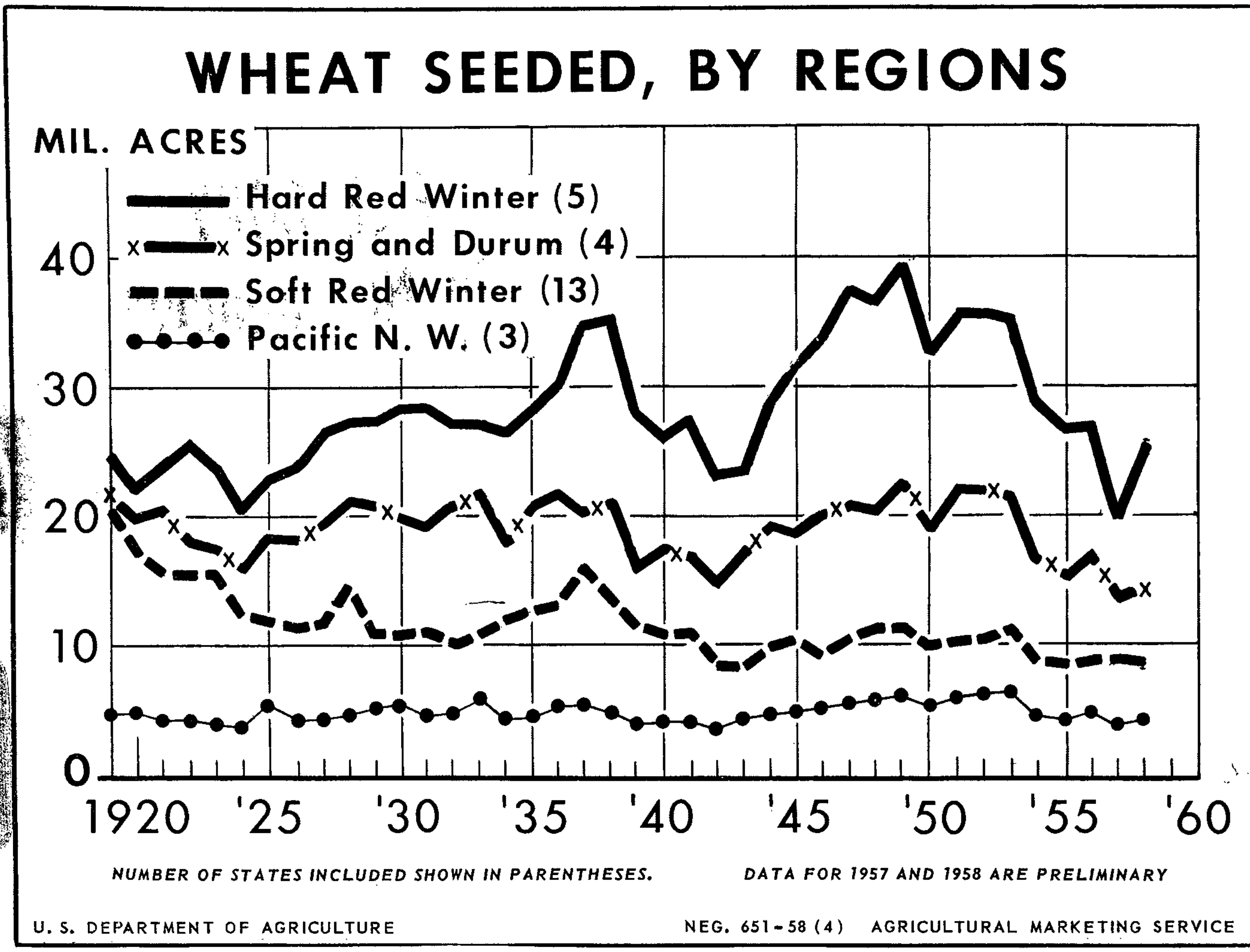

Acreages seeded or to be seeded for harvest in 1958 are up from those of a year earlier in the various regions as follows: Hard red winter, 28 percent; spring and durum, 6 percent and in the Pacific Northwest, 5 percent. There was a 2 percent decline in the soft red winter region.

Compared with the 1937-41 prewar average, the various regions were down as follows: Soft red winter, 31 percent; hard red winter, 16 percent; spring and durum, 21 percent and the Pacific Northwest, 7 percent.

The estimate of current acreage is based on preliminary figures for the winter crop and farmers' intentions for the spring crop.

THE WHEAT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, April 21, 1958

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SUMMARY

The carryover July 1, 1958 is expected to be down about 30 million bushels from last July, but with the very large crop in prospect for 1958, the carryover July 1, 1959 is expected to be increased substantially.

Supplies for the 1957-58 marketing year total about 1,864 million bushels, consisting of the carryover July 1, 1957 of 909 million, production of 947 million and an allowance for imports of about 8 million, mostly of feeding quality wheat. Domestic disappearance is estimated at about 584 million bushels and exports at 400 million bushels, or slightly less. This would leave a carryover on July 1, 1958 of about 880 million bushels. It is expected that almost all of this will be owned by the CCC or under reseal.

The winter wheat crop was forecast at 964 million bushels as of April 1. The first estimate of spring wheat production will be made June 10. Assuming average yields of the last two years on intended acreage, the spring wheat crop would be around 225 million bushels and the total crop of all wheat around 1,190 million bushels.

Domestic disappearance in 1958-59 is estimated at 590 million bushels, about the same as for 1957-58. If exports should total 400 million bushels, the same as estimated for 1957-58, a crop of 1,190 million bushels would increase the carryover July 1, 1959 by about 200 million bushels over the 880 million bushels estimated for July 1, 1958.

The Secretary of Agriculture on March 21 took the following actions on 1959-crop wheat: (1) proclaimed marketing quotas on the 1959 wheat crop; (2) proclaimed a National wheat acreage allotment of 55 million acres, the minimum permitted by law; (3) announced State shares of the National allotment; (4) set June 20, 1958 as the date for a referendum to determine producer approval or disapproval of quotas; (5) announced a 38-State commercial and a 10-State noncommercial wheat producing area for 1959 and (6) announced that the minimum National average support price for 1959 production will be determined before the wheat referendum on the basis of the latest available supply information.

Cash wheat prices on April 14 generally were at or close to the high for the season to date. Prices at the various markets were generally about at the loan level for the 1957 crop. The price of white wheat at Portland was an exception, being 11 cents below the high reached on December 6 but still one cent above the loan. Prices have subsequently generally declined, except at Minneapolis in spite of the relatively tight "free" supply situation.

The usual seasonal decline in prices is expected as the harvest approaches. The decline this year will also reflect the reduction in the support price from a National average of $2.00 to a minimum rate of $1.78 per bushel. Prices around harvest may fall substantially below the announced support. After the heavy movement slackens, however, prices can be expected to advance.

World trade in wheat and wheat flour during the 1957-58 year is estimated at 1,100 million bushels. This would be considerably below the record level of 1,280 million set in 1956-57 but the second highest of record. The expected decrease reflects a greatly improved supply situation in importing countries, chiefly in Western Europe, resulting from larger crops.

Supplies of wheat remaining for export and carryover in 4 principal exporting countries--United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia--on April 1, 1958 totaled 1.91 billion bushels, about 216 million or 10 percent below a year earlier and 13 percent below 2 years ago. U. S. exports the first 9 months this marketing year totaled 285 million bushels, 113 million less than a year earlier.

THE CURRENT DOMESTIC WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND - The supply of wheat in continental U. S. increased from 1,420 million bushels in 1951-52 to 1,981 million in 1955-56 and a record 2,045 million in 1956-57 (table 1). The

1951-55 average of 1,738 million bushels was 76 percent above the prewar 1936-40 average of 985 million bushels. Total disappearance during 1956-57 of 1,137 million bushels was 18 percent above the 1951-55 average of 965 million bushels and 51 percent above the prewar average of 751 million bushels.

Average disappearance in 1951-55 consisted of food, 488 million bushels, including shipments of 4 million bushels to U. S. Territories and military food use at home and abroad of 10 million; feed, 75 million; seed, 76 million and exports, 326 million. Use for alcohol averaged 0.4 million bushels. Carryover stocks at the end of the period on June 30, 1956 were 1,033 million bushels compared with 400 million bushels at the beginning of the period on July 1, 1951.

Wheat prices to growers advanced from an average of 56 cents per bushel for the 1938 crop (the first year of price support loans) to a record season average of $2.29 for the 1947 crop, when the postwar demand for wheat abroad was at its peak. From 1938 to late 1944, an important factor in domestic wheat prices was the increasing level of loan rates, which reflected the general rise in the prices paid index and the higher percentage of parity at which prices were supported. From 1942 through 1945, wheat feeding and industrial use was exceptionally heavy. Both uses were subsidized by the Government. In the latter part of the 1944-45 marketing year and for 3 years thereafter, exports were stimulated by foreign aid programs and became the dominant outlet. Prices during this period averaged well above support levels.

In 1947 and 1948 the loan program again became important following record large crops in the United States and relatively large crops in importing countries. The average price to growers (which included unredeemed loans at average loan rates) for the 1948, 1951, 1952, 1954 and 1955 crops averaged about at the effective loan rate--announced rate less storage costs. The price to growers for the 1949 and 1953 crops, however, averaged about 7 and 8 cents, respectively, below the effective loan. Prices in 1956-57 averaged about 6 cents above the effective loan, as the result of increased export demand, stepped-up U. S. foreign aid programs and the export program inaugurated September 4, 1956, which required that wheat for most exports be drawn from private stocks rather than from CCC, and improved quality wheat.

Carryover July 1, 1958 Indicated at About 880 Million Bushels; Down About 30 Million

Supplies for the 1957-58 marketing year total about 1,864 million bushels, consisting of the carryover July 1, 1957 of 909 million, production of 947 million and an allowance for imports of about 8 million, mostly of feeding quality wheat. Imports in July-January totaled 6.3 million bushels. Domestic disappearance is estimated at about 584 million and exports at 400 million bushels or slightly less. This would leave a carryover on July 1, 1958 of about 880 million bushels, about 30 million below the carryover last July (table 1). This is the second year since 1952 when stocks began to accumulate that the carryover has been significantly reduced. Record large exports in 1956-57 cut the carryover by 125 million bushels despite the increase in production. Participation in the Soil Bank in 1957 helped cut last year's crop 57 million bushels below that of 1956 and made possible the reduction in stocks expected this July 1.

~~Table 1~~.--Wheat: Supply and distribution, United States, 1952-57 and 1958 projected

Item	Year beginning July 1						
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 1/	1958 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply							
Carryover on July 1	256.0	605.5	933.5	1,036.2	1,033.4	909	880
Production	1,306.4	1,173.1	983.9	934.7	1,004.3	947	3/ ~~1,190~~ 1235
Imports 4/	21.6	5.5	4.2	9.9	7.7	8	~~7~~ 5
Total	1,584.0	1,784.1	1,921.6	1,980.8	2,045.4	1,864	2,077 2,120
Domestic disappearance							
Food 5/	488.4	487.1	485.9	481.5	480.8	480	480
Seed	89.1	69.5	64.8	67.7	~~56.9~~ 57.7	64	65
Industry	.2	.2	.2	.7	.5	---	---
Feed 6/	83.0	76.8	60.1	51.2	~~49.6~~ 48.8	40	~~45~~ 55
Total	660.7	633.6	611.0	601.1	587.8	584	~~590~~ 600
Exports 7/	317.8	217.0	274.4	346.3	548.9	400	(400)
Total disappearance	978.5	850.6	885.4	947.4	1,136.7	984	~~(990)~~ (1,000)
Stocks on June 30	605.5	933.5	1,036.2	1,033.4	908.7	8/880	~~(1,087)~~ (1,120)

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Projected. 3/ ~~See text, page 19~~. 4/ Excludes imports of wheat for milling in bond and export as flour. 5/ Includes shipments to United States Territories and military food use at home and abroad. 6/ This is the residual figure, after all other disappearance is accounted for. 7/ Actual exports including those for civilian feeding under the military supply program prior to October 1954. 8/ Tentative.

Almost all of the carryover July 1, 1958 is expected to be owned by the CCC or under reseal 1/. Of the 1,033 million-bushel carryover July 1, 1957, all but 72 million bushels were so held and a year earlier only 54 million were "free commercial supplies".

CCC Wheat Stocks on April 1 Down 5 Percent from Year Ago

Wheat stocks owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation on April 1 this year totaled 717 million bushels (table 17), which is 40 million bushels or 5 percent less than the 757 million a year earlier. A report on total stocks, including wheat held by the CCC, will be released on April 24. Last year, total stocks amounted to 1,188 million bushels.

CCC stocks owned on April 1 by classes 2/, in million bushels (1957 in parantheses) are as follows: Hard winter, 544 (557); hard red spring, 144 (134); soft red winter, 3 (2); white, 22 (63) and durum, 4 (1). (Table 18).

The States in which CCC stocks on April 1 this year exceeded 10 million bushels, with quantities of the last 2 years for comparison, are shown in table 19.

Cash Wheat Prices Near High for the Season to Date; Average About at Support Level

Cash wheat prices on April 14 generally were at or close to the high for the season to date. Prices at the various markets were generally about at the loan level for the 1957 crop. The price of white wheat at Portland was an exception at 11 cents below the high reached on December 6 though one cent above the loan. Prices have subsequently generally declined, except at Minneapolis, in spite of the relatively tight free supply situation.

Quantities of wheat on which loans had been repaid and wheat under purchase agreements which farmers have not elected to deliver have served to increase free supplies (supplies remaining outside the price support program), but free supplies are still expected to be relatively tight before the wheat from the 1958 harvest is available.

1/ A reseal program for 1957-crop wheat in farm storage under price support and an extension of loans on farm-stored 1956-crop wheat now under reseal in certain States was announced in March. Storage payments of 16 cents per bushel in some States and 17 cents in others will be paid to producers who hold the wheat for the full year's reseal period. (See Wheat Situation, issue February 1958, pages 17-18).

2/ Includes estimated distribution of mixed wheat and balancing item.

Table 2 .- Wheat and rye: Cash closing prices and support prices at terminal markets, specified months and days, 1957-58

Commodity, market and grade	Cash closing prices								1957-crop support prices	
	Monthly average					Daily range			Effective	Terminal
	Mar. 1957	Dec. 1957	Jan. 1958	Feb. 1958	Mar. 1958	Apr. 17, 1957	Apr. 10, 1958	Apr. 17, 1958	April 17, 1958	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Wheat:										
Chicago:										
No. 2 Hard Red Winter	2.28	2.20	2.22	2.22	2.28	2.26	2.27-2.29	2.26-2.28	2.31	2.31
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.28	2.21	2.22	2.21	2.26	2.24	2.24-2.25	2.23-2.24	2.31	2.31
St. Louis:										
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.31	2.25	2.28	2.24	2.27	2.24-2.26	2.27-2.29	2.26-2.28	2.31	2.31
Kansas City:										
No. 2 Hard Red Winter, ordinary protein	2.32	2.15	2.15	2.17	2.25	2.31-2.32	2.29-2.30	2.22-2.23	2.31	2.31
No. 2 Hard Red Winter, 13 percent protein	2.34	2.28	2.29	2.29	2.34	2.33-2.38	2.33-2.43	2.24-2.36	2.33	2.33
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.33	2.17	2.19	2.20	2.26	2.30-2.31	2.29-2.31	2.21-2.23	2.31	2.31
Fort Worth:										
No. 2 Hard Red Winter	2.53	2.46	2.47	2.48	2.53	2.45-2.50	2.50-2.60	2.49-2.59	2/2.48	2/2.48
Minneapolis:										
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, ordinary protein	2.31	2.31	2.30	2.31	2.32	2.29-2.30	2.34-2.35	2.36-2.37	2.36	2.36
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 13 percent protein	2.33	2.34	2.33	2.34	2.34	2.30-2.32	2.36-2.37	2.37-2.38	2.39	2.39
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 15 percent protein	2.40	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.38	2.39-2.42	2.39-2.41	2.40-2.42	2.42	2.42
No. 2 Hard Amber Durum	2.64	2.36	2.39	2.38	2.40	2.55-2.59	2.37-2.40	2.39-2.42	2.50	2.50
Portland:										
No. 1 Hard White, 12 percent protein	2.61	2.37	2.30	2.34	2.32	2.62-2.64	2.28-2.33	2.28-2.32	3/2.27	3/2.27
No. 1 Soft White	2.61	2.30	2.26	2.25	2.24	2.62-2.64	2.22-2.24	2.22	2.22	2.22
Toledo:										
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.18	2.19	2.16	2.14	2.13	2.16-2.18	2.14-2.15	2.16-2.17	---	---
No. 2 Soft White	2.17	2.22	2.17	2.14	2.16	2.16-2.18	2.18-2.19	2.20-2.21	---	---
Rye:										
Minneapolis: No. 2	1.38	1.29	1.25	1.29	1.31	1.36-1.40	1.26-1.34	1.32-1.40	1.40	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.

The total quantity of wheat owned by CCC or held under the support program about April 1 amounted to 944 million bushels. This consisted of 717 million bushels owned by CCC, 217 million bushels 3/ of 1957 wheat still under support on March 15, and 10 million of 1955-and 1956-crop wheat under reseal.

The average price received by farmers in mid-March was $1.96, which is 4 cents above a month earlier and 6 cents above the price two months earlier, and compares with $2.07 in mid-March 1957.

Usual Seasonal Price Decline Expected; 1958 Crop May Average Lower Relative to Loan

The usual seasonal decline in prices is again expected as the harvest approaches. The low for winter wheat probably will be reached in late June or early July while the spring wheat low will occur later. Cash wheat prices usually start their downward movement about mid-May. The decline will be more than seasonal, reflecting the reduction in the support price from a National average of $2.00 per bushel for 1957 to a minimum of $1.78 for 1958 4/.

Prices may again be expected to fall substantially below the announced support, as in the past. For example, the price of No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City in July 1955 and 1956 averaged 21 cents below the support, and in 1957, 17 cents below. The difference between the July market price and the loan in 1957 was slightly less because of the operation of the new export program, which was not in effect in July 1955 and 1956. As the 1958-59 marketing season advances, after the heavy movement slackens following harvest, prices to growers are expected to strengthen.

Overplanting of acreage allotments has been extensive this year and if crop prospects continue favorable a large percentage of wheat from such acreage will be harvested as noncompliance grain. The proportion of wheat eligible for support, accordingly, would be reduced, though the total quantity will be greater because of the increase in production. Consequently, the average price for the marketing year probably will be lower relative to the support level than in past years when noncompliance was not as great.

In the past three years, prices to growers have averaged 8 cents below the announced rate, which is about the average amount deducted for storage. The spread was 12 cents in 1954-55, when exports totaled 274 million; 9 cents in 1955-56, when exports totaled 346 million and 3 cents in 1956-57, when exports were 549 million bushels and the new export program was in operation beginning September 4; in addition, in 1956-57 the quality of the crop was improved. In 1957-58 the spread may be slightly wider than in 1956-57, reflecting the increase in the size of the crop.

3/ Of the 255.5 million bushels (table 16) placed under the support program by March 15, farmers had repaid 26.9 million, delivered 2.0 million and elected not to deliver 9.7 million under purchase agreements.

4/ May be increased by not reduced.

Table 3 .- Wheat: Supplies available for export and carryover in the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia, April 1, 1956-58

Item	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 Preliminary
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
UNITED STATES			
Carryover stocks, July 1	1,036	1,034	909
New crop	935	1,004	947
Total supplies	1,971	2,038	1,856
Domestic requirements for season 1/	592	580	592
Supplies available for export and carryover	1,379	1,458	1,264
Exports, July 1 through March 31 2/	215	398	285
Supplies on April 1 for export and carryover 3/	1,164	1,060	979
CANADA			
Carryover stocks, August 1	537	580	730
New crop	519	573	371
Total supplies	1,056	1,153	1,101
Domestic requirements for season 1/	167	161	160
Supplies available for export and carryover	889	992	941
Exports, August 1 through March 31 2/	158	176	197
Supplies on April 1 for export and carryover	731	816	744
ARGENTINA			
Carryover stocks, December 1	88	55	80
New crop	193	261	210
Total supplies	281	316	290
Domestic requirements for season 1/	131	140	140
Supplies available for export and carryover	150	176	150
Exports, December 1 through March 31 2/	37	28	16
Supplies on April 1 for export and carryover	113	148	134
AUSTRALIA			
Carryover stocks, December 1	94	87	43
New crop	196	135	97
Total supplies	290	222	140
Domestic requirements for season 1/	75	78	76
Supplies available for export and carryover	215	144	64
Exports, December 1 through March 31 2/	30	44	13
Supplies on April 1 for export and carryover	185	100	51
TOTALS FOR THE FOUR COUNTRIES			
Carryover stocks, beginning of season	1,755	1,756	1,762
New crop	1,843	1,973	1,625
Total supplies	3,598	3,729	3,387
Domestic requirements for season 1/	965	959	968
Supplies available for export and carryover	2,633	2,770	2,419
Exports, season through March 31 2/	440	646	511
Supplies on April 1 for export and carryover	2,193	2,124	1,908

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.

THE CURRENT WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND - Supplies of wheat on January 1, 1944 in the four principal exporting countries--United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina--were a record up to that time of 2,206 million bushels. Wartime 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 bushels but in each succeeding year through January 1957 they have been higher than the year before, except in 1952. Supplies increased to 1,872 million bushels in January 1951, but declined to 1,669 million a year later. They rose 36 percent to a record 2,274 million bushels in January 1953, as a result of large crops in each of the 4 countries in 1952. Supplies continued to increase and in the next 4 years rose 30 percent to an all-time high of 2,966 million bushels on January 1, 1957. On January 1, 1958 supplies declined to 2,699 million bushels, down 9 percent, reflecting smaller 1957 harvests in each of the countries (table 12).

Supplies of Wheat in 4 Exporting Countries Down 10 Percent

Supplies of wheat remaining for export and carryover in 4 principal exporting countries (United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia) on April 1 totaled 1,908 million bushels--about 216 million bushels or 10 percent below a year earlier (table 3). This season's exports are below a year ago except in Canada. U. S. exports of wheat and flour in wheat equivalent the first 9 months this season totaled 285 million bushels, 113 million less than a year earlier. Supplies remaining for export and carryover April 1, in million bushels, with last year's figures in parentheses were: U. S., 979 (1,060); Canada, 744 (816); Argentina, 134 (148) and Australia, 51 (100).

United States and World Wheat Trade Down from 1956-57 Record Level 5/

World trade in wheat and wheat flour during the 1957-58 year is presently estimated at 1,100 million bushels, considerably below the record level of 1,280 million bushels set in 1956-57. However, exports at this level will be the second highest of record. The chief reason for the expected decrease in world wheat trade from last year is the greatly improved supply situation in importing countries, chiefly in Western Europe, resulting from larger wheat crops. Imports into these countries alone will be down by about 150 million bushels from 1956-57.

5/ Prepared by Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 4.- WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1950-54, annual 1955-57 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1955	1956	1957 4/	Average 1950-54	1955	1956	1957 4/	Average 1950-54	1955	1956	1957 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	26,129	22,656	22,781	21,031	20.6	22.9	25.2	17.6	537,586	519,142	573,062	370,508
Mexico	1,647	1,977	2,259	3,212	13.2	15.8	17.9	14.3	21,788	31,230	40,420	45,930
United States	63,361	47,285	49,784	43,664	17.3	19.8	20.2	21.7	1,094,183	934,731	1,004,272	947,102
Estimated total 5/	91,200	72,000	74,920	68,000	-	-	-	-	1,654,000	1,486,000	1,619,000	1,364,000
Europe:												
Austria	573	604	620	636	29.5	33.4	33.8	33.2	16,920	20,180	20,960	21,090
Belgium	421	473	464	513	48.2	55.5	47.2	53.8	20,278	26,250	21,920	27,590
Denmark	195	164	164	168	54.5	56.9	59.6	58.0	10,630	9,330	9,770	9,740
Finland	377	307	328	280	23.2	22.7	22.3	24.5	8,739	6,970	7,300	6,870
France	10,916	11,252	7,000	11,547	28.9	33.8	32.1	35.1	315,244	380,850	225,000	404,900
Germany, West	2,728	2,875	2,830	3,000	40.4	43.0	45.1	46.9	110,228	123,570	127,560	140,630
Greece	2,415	2,570	2,622	2,709	16.6	19.1	17.4	21.7	40,042	49,000	45,730	58,790
Ireland	362	360	340	395	36.0	41.4	46.8	45.8	13,036	14,900	15,900	18,110
Italy	12,085	12,300	12,350	12,375	23.8	28.4	25.8	25.1	288,080	349,210	318,980	310,000
Luxembourg	45	44	38	-	30.7	31.4	30.0	-	1,382	1,380	1,140	-
Netherlands	209	220	212	245	54.4	59.0	53.5	58.9	11,376	12,970	11,340	14,430
Norway	56	45	51	35	30.0	26.0	40.2	31.4	1,682	1,170	2,050	1,100
Portugal	1,785	1,991	1,942	1,977	13.2	9.4	10.6	14.6	23,526	18,650	20,500	28,840
Spain	10,470	10,536	10,638	-	14.8	14.2	14.6	-	155,000	150,000	155,000	165,350
Sweden	899	875	981	801	33.0	30.1	35.6	34.0	29,640	26,350	34,970	27,210
Switzerland	219	236	195	238	41.5	46.0	36.1	44.0	9,080	10,850	7,030	10,480
United Kingdom	2,263	1,949	2,293	2,114	41.8	49.8	46.3	47.3	94,646	97,070	106,210	100,050
Estimated total West Europe 5/	46,030	46,810	43,080	47,680	-	-	-	-	1,150,000	1,299,000	1,132,000	1,347,000
Bulgaria	6/ 3,525	3,380	3,310	3,310	6/ 19.9	20.9	18.9	22.2	6/ 70,000	70,500	62,500	73,500
Czechoslovakia	1,915	1,780	1,875	-	27.2	30.6	29.9	-	52,000	54,500	56,000	-
Germany, East	1,120	990	940	-	34.0	37.9	38.2	-	38,100	37,500	35,900	-
Hungary	3,400	3,355	3,430	3,080	21.3	23.2	19.8	23.2	72,500	78,000	67,800	71,500
Poland	3,725	3,540	3,620	-	18.7	22.1	21.5	-	69,700	78,400	78,000	-
Rumania	6,710	7,290	7,150	-	16.2	15.1	12.6	-	108,750	110,000	90,000	-
Yugoslavia	-	4,700	4,003	4,868	-	19.0	16.2	23.4	80,000	89,500	64,670	114,000
Estimated total East Europe 5/	25,470	25,210	24,500	25,680	-	-	-	-	495,000	521,000	458,000	588,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	71,500	72,020	67,580	73,360	-	-	-	-	1,645,000	1,820,000	1,590,000	1,935,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 7/	111,500	150,000	153,000	168,000	11.1	10.3	13.1	10.7	1,240,000	1,550,000	2,000,000	1,800,000

Asia:												
Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,100	85,000	82,670	102,880
Iraq	1,871	-	-	-	11.9	-	-	-	22,210	17,390	28,500	41,000
Israel	90	125	145	150	11.1	10.6	18.8	20.3	1,000	1,323	2,719	3,050
Jordan	700	700	-	-	7.9	-	-	-	5,534	-	8,800	7,350
Lebanon	165	165	165	165	11.5	11.6	12.2	12.1	1,902	1,910	2,020	2,000
Syria	2,277	2,718	2,718	2,718	11.6	8.1	11.8	12.5	26,510	22,050	32,150	33,990
Turkey	13,514	17,445	18,125	17,878	15.8	13.2	11.9	14.0	213,598	230,000	215,000	250,000
China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	890,000	-	-	-
India 8/	24,422	27,517	30,386	32,891	10.3	11.9	10.5	10.3	251,586	327,710	319,910	338,540
Pakistan 8/	10,364	10,653	11,298	11,807	12.5	11.1	11.0	12.0	129,800	118,420	123,760	142,000
Japan	1,766	1,639	1,625	1,526	30.2	32.9	31.1	32.0	53,322	53,940	50,520	48,870
Estimated total Asia 5/	127,760	137,710	142,780	146,000	-	-	-	-	1,760,000	1,850,000	1,865,000	1,900,000
Africa:												
Algeria	4,267	4,940	4,800	-	9.7	9.3	11.8	-	41,508	46,080	56,440	46,710
Egypt	1,631	1,593	1,630	1,572	30.1	33.5	34.9	34.3	49,060	53,330	56,860	53,910
Morocco 9/	3,496	4,112	3,783	2,785	10.1	8.5	10.2	8.3	35,302	35,070	38,470	23,150
Tunisia	2,399	1,955	2,937	3,147	8.3	7.4	6.0	7.0	19,796	14,520	17,540	21,980
Union of South Africa 10/	3,020	2,474	2,671	2,658	7.6	11.8	11.5	10.6	23,040	29,210	30,730	28,210
Estimated total Africa 5/	16,480	16,870	17,600	16,860	-	-	-	-	183,000	193,000	215,000	190,000
South America:												
Argentina	11,871	10,037	13,324	11,610	18.2	19.2	19.7	18.1	216,204	192,900	261,980	210,000
Brazil	1,690	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,400	28,500	36,000	27,500
Chile	1,933	1,925	1,894	1,995	19.4	20.0	19.2	20.1	37,446	38,500	36,320	40,000
Peru	391	420	408	-	13.1	13.3	12.6	-	5,114	5,580	5,140	5,330
Uruguay	1,515	1,968	1,625	-	14.8	15.9	12.4	-	22,376	31,210	20,200	24,000
Estimated total South America 5/	18,110	17,020	20,290	18,820	-	-	-	-	306,000	304,000	367,000	315,000
Oceania:												
Australia	10,716	10,170	7,800	8,800	17.0	19.2	17.3	11.0	181,910	195,600	135,000	96,800
New Zealand	116	68	62	-	40.7	39.0	43.5	-	4,720	2,650	2,700	-
Total Oceania	10,832	10,238	7,862	8,873	-	-	-	-	186,630	198,250	137,700	100,000
Estimated world total 5/	447,380	475,860	484,000	499,910	-	-	-	-	6,975,000	7,400,000	7,795,000	7,605,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1957 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which began late in 1957 and ended early in 1958. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecasts. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Average of less than 5 years. 7/ Tentative unofficial production estimates. 8/ Figures for the period shown are not strictly comparable since figures for 1950 to date include allowances for non-reporting areas, which were not included with earlier figures shown, but were included in estimated total for Asia. 9/ Excludes areas formerly known as Spanish Morocco and Tangier. 10/ Production on European holdings only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches abroad, results of office research and related information.

Table 5.- RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest average 1950-54, annual 1955-57 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/ Average 1950-54	1955	1956	1957 4/	Yield per acre 3/ Average 1950-54	1955	1956	1957 4/	Production Average 1950-54	1955	1956	1957 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	1,176	780	547	551	16.7	18.9	15.7	15.5	19,687	14,753	8,584	8,539
United States	1,619	2,049	1,623	1,671	12.8	14.2	13.0	15.9	20,779	29,055	21,155	26,528
Total	2,795	2,829	2,170	2,222	-	-	-	-	40,466	43,808	29,739	35,067
Europe:												
Austria	601	529	528	520	27.5	31.0	32.4	30.3	16,508	16,380	17,090	15,760
Belgium	205	187	169	162	43.1	46.3	45.7	46.2	8,832	8,650	7,730	7,480
Denmark	323	189	272	284	38.2	39.8	42.1	40.2	12,332	7,520	11,460	11,420
Finland	276	213	219	211	24.3	21.9	22.2	24.6	6,694	4,670	4,870	5,200
France	1,104	957	917	904	18.4	18.1	20.2	20.6	20,327	17,340	18,540	18,580
Western Germany	3,454	3,643	3,664	3,620	38.0	37.8	40.1	41.5	131,400	137,590	147,050	150,220
Greece	156	132	132	113	13.7	16.2	14.3	17.0	2,136	2,140	1,890	1,920
Italy	238	200	182	175	21.7	24.2	23.1	20.7	5,160	4,850	4,200	3,620
Luxembourg	14	13	11	-	31.4	30.8	32.7	-	439	400	360	-
Netherlands	428	379	423	389	43.6	48.3	45.8	46.3	18,644	18,300	19,360	18,030
Norway	2	2	2	-	30.0	25.0	50.0	-	60	50	100	50
Portugal	652	626	628	606	11.1	9.7	10.7	13.3	7,227	6,100	6,730	8,060
Spain	1,526	1,492	1,500	-	12.7	13.0	13.4	-	19,390	19,410	20,080	21,850
Sweden	312	232	305	277	33.0	28.8	34.8	34.1	10,302	6,690	10,610	9,450
Switzerland	38	37	32	39	40.7	43.0	42.8	41.3	1,547	1,590	1,370	1,610
United Kingdom	59	19	26	26	35.1	40.0	38.5	36.9	2,072	760	1,000	960
Estimated total West Europe 5/	9,390	8,850	9,010	8,840	-	-	-	-	263,000	253,000	273,000	275,000
Bulgaria	6/ 520	415	430	485	6/ 18.3	16.9	14.0	16.5	6/ 9,500	7,000	6,000	8,000
Czechoslovakia	1,550	1,265	1,310	-	26.5	29.6	31.7	-	41,100	37,500	41,500	-
Eastern Germany	3,110	2,650	2,740	-	26.8	29.2	27.9	-	83,300	77,500	76,500	-
Hungary	1,275	1,125	1,100	1,040	19.4	18.9	17.7	18.5	24,700	21,300	19,500	19,200
Poland	12,345	12,830	12,265	-	19.0	20.7	21.2	-	235,000	265,000	260,000	-
Rumania	500	499	425	-	16.6	16.8	12.6	-	8,300	8,400	5,350	-
Yugoslavia	-	690	620	630	-	14.9	13.1	17.5	8,500	10,300	8,100	11,000
Estimated total East Europe 5/	19,960	19,490	18,900	18,970	-	-	-	-	412,000	427,000	417,000	455,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	29,350	28,340	27,910	27,810	-	-	-	-	675,000	680,000	690,000	730,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 7/	54,000	47,500	45,500	45,500	12.8	14.7	13.7	13.2	690,000	700,000	625,000	600,000
Asia:												
Turkey	1,410	1,584	1,586	1,668	16.1	16.2	14.0	16.5	22,700	25,590	22,280	27,560
South America:												
Argentina	2,222	2,199	3,013	2,965	11.7	11.7	11.5	10.6	26,000	25,750	34,640	31,490
Africa:												
Union of South Africa	176	-	-	-	4.8	-	-	-	845	-	-	-
Estimated world total 5/	90,220	82,880	80,600	80,590	-	-	-	-	1,460,000	1,480,000	1,405,000	1,430,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1957 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which began late in 1957 and ended early in 1958. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecasts. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Average of less than 5 years. 7/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches abroad, results of office research, and related information.

U. S. exports for the current year are presently estimated at 400 million bushels, 27 percent below the 1956-57 record of 549 million bushels. Exports from Australia and Argentina are also expected to be below last year, while Canadian exports may increase moderately. France, a net importer in 1956-57, has surplus wheat this year and will likely exceed both Australia and Argentina in total wheat exports. The Soviet Union, last year one of the world's biggest exporters of wheat, is expected to move a comparatively small amount into world markets during 1957-58.

1957-58 World Breadgrain Production Near Record 6/

A near record world breadgrain crop is still estimated for 1957-58 on the basis of the latest information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. The combined crop of wheat and rye comes to 268 million short tons. This was exceeded slightly in 1952 and again in 1956. A sharp decline in rye production since 1952 accounts for the smaller figure this year. Wheat production is slightly above the 1952 total. The 1957 wheat harvest was 7,605 million bushels, the rye crop 1,430 million bushels.

Increases in estimates for wheat production in North America, Europe and Australia bring the world total for wheat 30 million bushels above the previous estimate (published in Foreign Crops and Markets, December 1957 7/), despite some reduction in estimates for Asia, Africa and South America. A like increase in the world total for rye is due to slight increases in estimates for Europe, the Soviet Union and Asia.

Wheat (table 4): Production in North America is now estimated at 1,364 million bushels, 255 million less than in 1956. Canada reports about 200 million bushels less than the 1956 production and the U. S. crop is down 57 million bushels. Canada's latest crop estimate places wheat production at 371 million bushels, slightly less than previously estimated. The change takes account of expected losses from weathering in crops not harvested last fall, mainly in northern Alberta. Yields for Canada average 17.6 bushels per acre compared with the high yields of 25.2 bushels last year.

Wheat production in Western Europe was at the record total of 1,347 million bushels. Record or near record crops were reported for most countries. Larger acreage and high yields account for the large outturn. Wheat crops in Eastern Europe were also at a record level. Slightly above average acreage and somewhat better than average yields account for the large harvest.

6/ From Foreign Crops and Markets-World Summaries, March 20, 1958 pages 32-37.

7/ In Wheat Situation, February 1958, pages 21-24.

While no official figures for the Soviet Union's grain yield and production have been released, tentative official estimates are shown in table 4 . The reduction in the 1957 wheat crop to 1.8 billion bushels from the record 1956 crop of 2.0 billion bushels took place despite a substantial increase in area seeded to wheat. The drop in the production is attributed to serious drought conditions in a number of important wheat regions. The drought reduced yields, especially in a number of the eastern regions where plantings have expanded considerably in recent years.

Wheat production in Asia is estimated at a record 1,900 million bushels, compared with 1,865 million in 1956 and the 1950-54 average of 1,760 million. Record crops were reported for a number of countries. Both increased acreage and high yields contributed to the large outturn.

Africa's wheat crop is estimated at 190 million bushels, compared with the large harvest of 215 million last year. Most of the reduction was in Algeria and Morocco. Yields were down in both those countries and, in addition, a cut of a million acres was reported in Morocco.

Wheat production in South America is estimated at 315 million bushels, about 50 million bushels less than in 1956. The crop in Argentina is estimated to be down about that amount. Minor reductions in some countries are offset by increases in others.

Australia's wheat production is now estimated at 97 million bushels. Though considerably above early season expectations, this is still the smallest harvest since 1944. Carryover stocks of about 43 million bring total supplies to only 140 million bushels. That is expected to provide 46 million bushels for export during the current marketing season, less than half the exports for the year ended November 1957.

Rye (table 5): Production in Canada shows little change from the 1956 harvest. The crop in the United States was up about 5 million bushels, mainly because of higher yields. In Western Europe, production is estimated at 275 million bushels, about the same as in 1956. Acreage was not up to the 1956 total but yields increased in a number of countries. Higher yields in the more important east European area brought rye production to a total of 455 million bushels, about 9 percent above the production of a year earlier. In the Soviet Union, conditions in the rye growing regions were more favorable than in wheat areas, and the 1957 outturn is not significantly below the 1956 crop. Rye production shows a substantial increase in Turkey. Production in Argentina is estimated at 31.5 million bushels, slightly less than in 1956 but still above average.

THE OUTLOOK FOR WHEAT IN 1958-59

BACKGROUND - During the 7 years ended in 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. In the previous 20 years, 1925-26 through

1944-45, exports had averaged 81 million bushels, ranging from 4 million in 1935-36, following the previous drought years, to 144 million in 1944-45 at the close of the war.

U. S. exports declined about one-third in 1952-53 to 318 million bushels from the heavy exports in 1951-52. The 1952 crop in Canada was a record, and her exports again exceeded those from the U. S., as was the case before 1945-46. In 1952-53, total world trade in wheat and flour declined to about 988 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 wheat trade declined to 879 million bushels and the U. S. share also 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 wheat trade increased 10 percent to 971 million bushels and U. S. exports rose 26 percent from 217 million to 274 million bushels. In 1955-56, world trade reached about 1,041 million bushels, second only to the 1,066 million in 1951-52. This increase reflected higher economic activity, greater purchasing power in importing countries and winter damage to the European crop. In 1956-57, world trade reached about 1,280 million bushels, 23 percent above a year earlier and 20 percent higher than the former 1951-52 record. The increase reflected decreased domestic supplies in Europe, increased exports from the U. S. under special export programs and increased wheat consumption in some countries.

U. S. domestic disappearance has also declined from previous record levels. During the war when large quantities of wheat were subsidized for use in making alcohol and to supplement regular feed supplies, disappearance in the continental U. S. reached a high of nearly 1.2 billion bushels in 1943. In peacetime, negligible quantities of wheat are used for alcohol, and feed use currently is about 50 million bushels. Food and seed take about 480 million and 65 million bushels, respectively, resulting in a continental domestic disappearance of less than 600 million bushels.

1958 Wheat Crop May be Fourth Largest; Increase in Carryover Likely July 1, 1959

The winter wheat crop was forecast at 964 million bushels as of April 1. The first estimate of spring wheat production will be made

Table 6 .- All wheat and all spring wheat: Acreage, yield and production, United States, 1919-58

Year of harvest	All wheat: Seeded acreage	All wheat: Yield per seeded acre	All wheat: Production	All spring wheat: Seeded acreage	All spring wheat: Yield per seeded acre	All spring wheat: Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1919	77,440	12.3	952,097	26,049	7.8	203,637
1920	67,977	12.4	843,277	22,472	10.2	230,050
1921	67,681	12.1	818,964	12,202	9.7	216,171
1922	67,163	12.6	846,649	19,748	13.9	275,190
1923	64,590	11.8	759,482	19,102	10.7	204,183
1924	55,706	15.1	841,617	17,068	15.7	268,054
1925	61,738	10.8	668,700	20,816	12.9	268,081
1926	60,712	13.7	832,213	20,108	10.0	200,606
1927	65,661	13.3	875,059	21,527	15.2	326,871
1928	71,152	12.9	914,373	22,721	14.8	335,307
1929	67,177	12.3	824,183	23,032	10.3	237,126
1930	67,559	13.1	886,522	22,311	11.3	252,713
1931	66,463	14.2	941,540	20,548	5.7	116,225
1932	66,281	11.4	756,307	22,653	11.7	264,796
1933	69,009	8.0	552,215	24,207	7.2	173,932
1934	64,064	8.2	526,052	19,228	4.5	87,369
1935	69,611	9.0	628,227	22,175	7.2	158,815
1936	73,970	8.5	629,880	23,984	4.4	106,277
1937	80,814	10.8	873,914	22,969	8.1	185,340
1938	78,981	11.6	919,913	22,517	10.4	234,735
1939	62,802	11.8	741,210	16,648	10.5	175,538
1940	61,820	13.2	814,646	18,284	12.1	221,837
1941	62,707	15.0	941,970	16,662	16.1	268,243
1942	53,000	18.3	969,381	14,145	18.9	267,222
1943	55,984	15.1	843,813	17,469	17.5	306,337
1944	66,190	16.0	1,060,111	19,369	15.9	308,210
1945	69,192	16.0	1,107,623	18,729	15.5	290,634
1946	71,578	16.1	1,152,118	19,351	14.6	282,526
1947	78,314	17.4	1,358,911	20,066	14.9	299,935
1948	78,345	16.5	1,294,911	20,013	15.2	304,770
1949	83,905	13.1	1,098,415	22,728	10.6	240,288
1950	71,287	14.3	1,019,344	18,888	14.8	278,707
1951	78,524	12.6	988,161	22,379	15.1	337,339
1952	78,645	16.6	1,306,440	21,648	11.1	241,220
1953	78,931	14.9	1,173,071	21,844	13.2	288,039
1954	62,539	15.7	983,900	15,922	11.5	182,531
1955	58,241	16.0	934,731	13,951	16.5	229,938
1956	60,658	16.6	1,004,272	16,231	16.2	263,344
1957 1/	49,919	19.0	947,102	12,384	19.4	239,901
1958 2/	56,505	(21.1)	(1,190,000)	12,588	(17.8)	(225,000)

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Acreage is December 1957 winter estimate and March 1, 1958 spring prospective plantings. Production is April 1 estimate of winter wheat and for spring wheat March 1 intended acres times average yield of past 2 years.

June 10. Assuming average yields of the last two years on intended acreage, the spring wheat crop would total around 225 million bushels. The total for all wheat would be around 1,190 million bushels.

Total domestic disappearance in 1958-59 is estimated at 590 million bushels, consisting of 480 million for food, 65 million for seed and 45 million for feed. Total disappearance in 1957-58 is estimated at 584 million bushels. If exports should total 400 million bushels, the same as estimated for 1957-58, a crop of 1,190 million bushels would increase the carryover July 1, 1959 by about 200 million bushels from the carryover this July 1 now estimated at 880 million bushels.

A wheat crop of 1,190 million bushels would be 26 percent above the 947 million bushels in 1957 and, though the fourth largest, 12 percent below the record 1,359 million bushels produced in 1947. The large increase over last year reflects less acreage taken out by participation in the Acreage Reserve of the Soil Bank and record high yields. Last year farmers put 12.8 million acres in the Acreage Reserve Program. This year this is reduced to about 5.3 million acres, of which 3.9 million are winter and 1.4 million spring wheat acreage.

Indicated Winter Wheat Crop 36 Percent Above 1957

A winter wheat crop of 964 million bushels would be 57 million bushels above the December 1 forecast, 36 percent larger than the 1957 crop of 707 million bushels and 13 percent above average. Increases from prospects as of December 1 have been largely confined to the Great Plains, Mountain and Pacific Coast States. Such increases more than offset rather sharp declines in production prospects in the South Atlantic and South Central regions, except Oklahoma and Texas.

The indicated yield at 21.9 bushels per seeded acre is the highest of record and compares with 18.8 in 1957 and the average of 15.9 bushels. The current estimate is based on an appraisal of the April 1 condition of wheat as reported by individual growers and on soil moisture reserves and other factors affecting production. The current estimate of production assumes normal weather and effects of insects and diseases for the remainder of the crop season.

In the past 10 years, the average change in U. S. production estimates from April 1 to harvest has been 91 million bushels with some years above and others below. The maximum change was 171 million bushels in 1953 and the minimum change was 23 million bushels in 1950.

Total winter wheat abandonment and diversion to uses other than grain is indicated at 2.5 million acres, 5.6 percent of the total acreage seeded for all purposes last fall and winter. This is slightly less than indicated last December. Of the 2.5 million-acre total, about one million acres are in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico. This compares with

Table 7.- Wheat, all: Seeded acreage in specified wheat growing regions, United States, 1919-58

Year	Region: Hard red winter 1/	Hard red spring and durum 2/	Soft red winter 3/	Pacific Northwest 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Average 1929-33	27,636	20,416	10,568	5,202
1919	24,727	21,706	20,660	4,774
1920	22,066	19,905	17,106	4,817
1921	23,830	20,526	15,481	4,288
1922	25,478	18,065	15,404	4,268
1923	23,910	17,533	15,439	3,974
1924	20,177	16,006	12,414	3,958
1925	22,893	18,295	11,945	5,436
1926	23,935	18,056	11,264	4,256
1927	26,537	19,487	11,681	4,612
1928	27,204	21,130	14,498	4,699
1929	27,234	20,687	10,623	5,186
1930	28,327	19,959	10,609	5,361
1931	28,434	19,116	10,787	4,662
1932	27,109	20,783	10,065	4,853
1933	27,078	21,535	10,755	5,946
1934	26,615	17,718	11,745	4,293
1935	28,145	20,605	12,608	4,365
1936	29,931	21,806	13,042	5,117
1937	34,933	20,086	15,733	5,349
1938	35,356	20,904	13,620	4,805
1939	28,028	15,929	11,392	3,941
1940	26,112	17,248	10,658	4,171
1941	27,508	16,762	10,736	4,129
1942	23,280	14,737	8,339	3,502
1943	23,525	17,083	8,238	4,205
1944	28,961	19,193	9,978	4,602
1945	31,952	18,616	10,294	4,793
1946	33,837	20,037	9,034	5,143
1947	37,553	20,648	10,289	5,373
1948	36,509	20,244	11,156	5,582
1949	39,385	22,693	11,165	5,950
1950	32,890	18,967	9,964	5,168
1951	35,713	22,148	10,097	5,998
1952	35,504	22,155	10,178	6,081
1953	35,147	21,569	11,135	6,224
1954	28,826	16,702	8,813	4,546
1955	26,780	15,311	8,455	4,219
1956	26,617	16,800	8,741	4,812
1957 5/	19,987	13,596	8,793	3,973
1958 6/	25,503	14,351	8,638	4,157

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 1957 winter estimate and March 1958 spring prospective plantings.

nearly 4.5 million acres abandoned in these States in 1957. For the U. S. last year, 5.9 million acres or 15.8 percent of total acreage seeded were lost or diverted.

In the important wheat States of the central and southern Plains and the Pacific Northwest, the wheat condition can be described as having seldom looked better. Wheat prospects continued to gain over the favorable conditions that existed last December. Moisture was generous during the winter months with April 1 soil moisture supplies the best in many years. Winter temperatures were unusually favorable in the Pacific Northwest and West North Central States and winter losses were at a minimum.

Kansas wheat production prospects made some gain during the winter months and on April 1 crop conditions were reported to be the best since 1919. In Oklahoma and Texas, prospects were most favorable with moisture supplies adequate. In Nebraska, the crop emerged from dormancy in excellent condition. Fields on April 1 were beginning to "green" through the State with plants in a strong vigorous condition. Conditions in Colorado were the highest ever recorded for April 1. The Pacific Northwest reported wheat in excellent condition with Washington showing the highest condition since 1921. The winter was one of the warmest in weather annals, and with the ground hardly frozen, run-off was held to a minimum and erosion was light. Montana experienced unusually moderate winter temperatures and the principal producing areas have adequate to abundant soil moisture reserves. Crop prospects in the Corn Belt States generally remained unchanged or declined slightly during the winter months. The crop generally lacks uniformity, and growth is short. The South Atlantic and South Central States east of Oklahoma and Texas show rather sharp production declines from December 1. Much of the intended acreage could not be seeded due to prolonged wet soils and the crop in many areas is reported to be among the poorest of record. Moisture supplies are more than adequate and the arrival of warm, dry weather could do much to improve crop prospects.

Minimum Support for 1958-Crop Wheat $1.78; 1957 was $2.00

The minimum National average support price for 1958-crop wheat was announced on April 19, 1957 at $1.78 per bushel. This price reflected 75 percent of estimated transitional parity. This minimum average support will not be reduced but may be increased if a combination of the wheat parity price as of July 1, 1958 and the wheat supply relationships as of that same date indicates a higher support price. 8/

8/ If the parity price as of July 1, 1958 is the same as March 15, when it was $2.41, the support rate at 75 percent would be raised to $1.81 per bushel.

Full support will be available in the 36 commercial wheat States for producers who comply with their individual farm acreage allotments. Support rates for wheat produced in the 12 noncommercial wheat States are set by law at 75 percent of what the rate would be if the State were in the commercial area. In the noncommercial States, acreage allotments and marketing quotas will not apply.

Undesirable Wheat Varieties Discounted Under 1958 Support Program

A discount of 20 cents per bushel in 1958 price-support rates was announced July 17, 1957 for 31 wheat varieties designated as undesirable because of inferior milling or baking qualities.

The 31 varieties include the following 12 spring wheat varieties: Hard red spring - Gasser, Henry (except in Wisconsin and Washington), Kinney, Premier, Progress, Spinkcota and Sturgeon; Durum - Golden Ball, Peliss and Pentad; White - Florence and Sonora.

The application of the discount of 20 cents per bushel to producer-support rates will be the same as under the 1956 and 1957 operations, when such discounts were included in the price-support programs. The regulations for the 1958 program will provide for producer certification that they produced the wheat and produced it in the current crop year. Because these varieties are difficult to determine from threshed samples, the indentifcation of the variety going under price support will be the producer's 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 in determining the loan rate. Similarly, no amber or hard amber durum premiums will apply.

A list of premiums and discounts for different classes and qualities of wheat as well as location differentials will be announced prior to the beginning of the new marketing year.

Western Europe's Wheat Prospects Mostly Favorable 9/

In Western Europe conditions during the fall and winter were mostly favorable for winter grain crops, and few reports of winterkill have been received to date. Unseasonably low temperatures during late March and early April in some countries, however, caused concern that crops may have suffered some damage during that period. The late cold spell slowed growth of winter grains and delayed spring work in a number of countries. No appraisal of the overall effects of the cold is yet available.

9/ From a statement in Foreign Crops and Markets, April 28, 1958.

On the basis of available information, it appears that wheat acreage in the most important producing countries may be close to the large acreage last year. Production prospects were good up to the time of the setback caused by the cold. If it develops that damage was slight and if conditions are favorable for the remainder of the growing season, Western Europe's total wheat crop could be large, as it was last year.

In the principal producing countries, latest information is as follows:

In France a slight increase in winter wheat acreage and favorable conditions throughout the fall and winter led to expectations of a 1958 wheat crop larger than the record 1957 harvest. Since the cold spell of last March, however, comments, though optimistic, are more guarded. Crop development is now, reportedly, about 3 weeks late and unless made up by the end of June the crop would be vulnerable to heat damage.

Reports from Italy in February indicated that the 1958 production was expected to set a new record. The cold checked growth of winter wheat, however, and slowed field work.

Wheat acreage in Spain is expected to be about the same as in 1957. A shortage of rainfall, especially in areas north of Madrid is handicapping development. While development of the crop south of Madrid has been good, in early February germination and growth in northern districts were estimated at only 90 percent of normal.

Development of winter grain is backward in Western Germany, but winter losses have been small and the overall outlook appears good. Winter wheat in the United Kingdom was in generally satisfactory condition at the beginning of April. As in other areas, an unseasonably cold spring has prevented optimum development.

Because of adverse weather at seeding time, wheat acreage in Greece is down about 3 percent from the large 1957 acreage. Increased distribution of seed of selected varieties and a continuing upward trend in the use of fertilizer improve yield prospects.

These six countries together normally account for almost 90 percent of Western Europe's total wheat production. Scattered reports on conditions in Eastern Europe indicate that spring work there, too, is behind schedule because of unfavorable weather conditions. Yugoslavia, one of the leading producers of the area, reports a 7 percent increase over the 1957 acreage of winter wheat. Reports in February stated that wheat plants were small this season with less than normal stooling.

Slight Decline in Canadian Wheat
Acreage Indicated by Intentions;
Durum Down Sharply

The Canadian wheat acreage for 1958 will be slightly less than last year, if farmers carry out their March 1 planting intentions. On the basis of the intentions, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimated that a total of 20.6 million acres will be seeded to all classes of wheat. This is a decrease of 0.4 million acres from 1957 seedings and 4.1 million acres or 16 percent below the 1952-56 average. The major part of the 1958 anticipated decline in all wheat acreage is in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta where reductions of 2 percent and 5 percent, respectively, from 1957 seedings are indicated. In the province of Manitoba, wheat acreage may increase by 8 percent this season.

Prospective planting of spring wheat of 20.1 million acres are 2 percent below the 1957 acreage and 16 percent below the 1952-56 average. Practically all the decrease is expected in the Prairie Provinces. Durum wheat is included with the spring wheat figures, but in view of the interest shown by prairie farmers in this crop, intended acreage was obtained separately. The results indicate a substantial switch out of durum wheat in Alberta and Saskatchewan, but in Manitoba, where new rust resistant varieties are available, farmers intend to increase the acreage seeded to this crop. Overall, a decrease in acreage of 34 percent is anticipated. The 0.6 million acres seeded to winter wheat last fall in Ontario is the smallest since 1946.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR 1959-CROP WHEAT

Marketing Quota Referendum
for 1959 Crop Set
for June 20

The Secretary of Agriculture on March 21 proclaimed marketing quotas for the 1959 wheat crop, subject to approval by growers voting in a referendum on June 20 10/. Growers who will have more than 15 acres of wheat for harvest as grain in 1959 in any one of the 38 commercial wheat States come under the regulations of quotas and will be eligible to vote in the referendum. Excluded, however, are producers who signed applications under the feed wheat provisions permitting them to grow as much as 30 acres of wheat for use as feed on the farm for 1958. Quotas become effective only if approved by at least two-thirds of those voting.

10/ The Secretary of Agriculture is directed by legislation to proclaim marketing quotas for the next wheat crop when the available supply is 20 percent or more above normal. The estimated supply available for the 1958-59 marketing year is actually 57.1 percent above the normal supply. Growers have approved marketing quotas for each of the 7 years for which they were proclaimed. These are, with the percentage approval of farmers voting, as follows: 1941, 81.0 pct.; 1942, 82.4 pct.; 1954, 87.2 pct.; 1955, 73.3 pct.; 1956, 77.5 pct.; 1957, 87.4 pct. and 1958, 86.2 pct.

If quotas are approved, producers in commercial wheat States who stay within the acreage allotted for their farms will be eligible for the full level of price support on their entire production.

If marketing quotas are approved producers in commercial States who exceed their farm acreage allotments will not be eligible for price support. In addition, they will be subject to marketing quota penalties on their excess wheat, if (1) they have more than 15 acres for harvest, or (2) they have not signed applications for exemption under the feed wheat provision permitting 30 acres or less to be used exclusively for feed on the farm. Penalties will be 45 percent of the May 1, 1959 parity rate. There are no limitations on the amount of wheat which may be grown by State, religious or charitable institutions for use on the farm for food, feed or seed.

If quotas are not approved by wheat growers in the referendum, the law provides a wheat price-support level at 50 percent of the July 1, 1959 parity for producers who stay within their acreage allotments. Farmers exceeding their allotments will not be subject to quota penalties, but they will not be eligible to receive any price support.

In the noncommercial wheat States--States having wheat allotments of 25,000 acres or less--farm wheat allotments and marketing quotas, if approved, do not apply 11/. The noncommercial area of 10 States for 1959 is two States smaller than in 1956, 1957 and 1958. Alabama and Mississippi have been added to the commercial producing area to make a 38-State total for 1959.

In noncommercial States, price support will be at 75 percent of what the rate would be if the State were in the commercial area.

National Allotment Set at 55 Million Acres; State Allotments Announced

At the same time that the Secretary proclaimed the National marketing quota, he established the National acreage allotment for the 1959 crop at 55 million acres, the minimum level specified by law under present conditions of excessive supply. Legislation provides for establishing a National wheat acreage allotment each year except in the event of a National emergency or a materially increased export demand for wheat.

11/ The 10 noncommercial wheat States and the allotments that, except for the 25,000 acre provision, would have been the basis for 1959 county and farm allotments in each State follow: Arizona, 23,708 acres; Connecticut, 567 acres; Florida, 3,961 acres; Louisiana, 14,367 acres; Maine, 1,458 acres; Massachusetts, 709 acres; Nevada, 12,378 acres; New Hampshire, 67 acres; Rhode Island, 503 acres and Vermont, 527 acres.

Table 8 .- Wheat: Acreage allotments, by States, 1956-59

State	1956	1957	1958	1959
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Alabama	1/14,505	1/22,107	1/23,240	30,138
Arizona	1/17,533	1/19,806	1/21,401	1/23,708
Arkansas	52,756	53,479	49,334	53,232
California	455,719	436,142	445,004	434,441
Colorado	2,702,258	2,766,025	2,704,917	2,695,718
Connecticut	1/ 626	1/ 601	1/ 587	1/ 567
Delaware	36,370	33,601	35,439	35,814
Florida	1/1,329	1/1,802	1/3,383	1/3,961
Georgia	105,881	103,143	107,591	110,513
Idaho	1,159,816	1,156,480	1,152,744	1,161,686
Illinois	1,384,461	1,414,575	1,386,663	1,422,658
Indiana	1,166,484	1,144,137	1,137,045	1,156,565
Iowa	139,443	115,485	138,175	153,900
Kansas	10,587,206	10,615,188	10,638,208	10,573,510
Kentucky	219.495	213,891	208,652	216,924
Louisiana	1/3,184	1/3,671	1/6,302	1/14,367
Maine	1/1,347	1/1,528	1/1,519	1/1,458
Maryland	187,546	178,898	185,390	185,359
Massachusetts	1/ 687	1/ 683	1/ 702	1/ 709
Michigan	969,478	957,020	965,008	981,724
Minnesota	726,503	699,354	729,866	718,733
Mississippi	1/21,143	1/20,049	1/16,256	29,440
Missouri	1,164,200	1,253,735	1,273,623	1,330,083
Montana	4,002,138	4,042,623	4,058,327	4,033,335
Nebraska	3,200,332	3,234,827	3,228,377	3,204,664
Nevada	1/11,616	1/12,029	1/12,317	1/12,378
New Hampshire	1/ 71	1/ 67	1/ 68	1/ 67
New Jersey	55,147	53,859	53,345	53,534
New Mexico	465,924	470,705	474,243	476,822
New York	312,175	317,602	315,570	322,145
North Carolina	283,427	284,254	282,796	296,356
North Dakota	7,321,263	7,327,856	7,309,992	7,259,722
Ohio	1,594,233	1,558,108	1,553,180	1,559,396
Oklahoma	4,861,996	4,878,623	4,859,635	4,874,312
Oregon	819,522	819,060	816,443	821,771
Pennsylvania	620,185	600,754	587,517	582,204
Rhode Island	1/ 603	1/ 562	1/ 539	1/ 503
South Carolina	133,704	136,151	132,719	139,266
South Dakota	2,749,275	2,746,578	2,736,196	2,718,228
Tennessee	199,430	198,701	195,644	198,181
Texas	4,227,785	4,149,071	4,164,302	4,099,094
Utah	314,994	314,303	316,068	313,544
Vermont	1/ 432	1/ 480	1/ 499	1/ 527
Virginia	261,043	252,514	259,436	259,999
Washington	2,009,033	1,994,450	2,014,392	2,002,740
West Virginia	42,956	40,030	40,393	39,874
Wisconsin	45,147	40,215	48,875	51,603
Wyoming	303,725	298,678	291,578	289,527
National reserve	45,874	16,500	16,500	55,000
Total	55,000,000	55,000,000	55,000,000	55,000,000

1/ Designated as "noncommercial wheat areas", those States having wheat allotments of 25,000 acres or less. Farm wheat allotments and marketing quotas, including 1959 if approved, do not apply in these noncommercial areas.

Commodity Stabilization Service

If the allotment had been determined on the basis of the law's supply formula, the 1959 allotment would have been 21.4 million acres. Next year (1959) will be the sixth successive year that wheat acreage allotments have been in effect and the fifth successive year that the 55 million-acre minimum allotment has been applicable 12/.

State acreage allotments for wheat were also announced (table 8). The 1959 allotments in the principal wheat producing States do not differ greatly from those established last year. Each wheat producer will be informed of the acreage allotment for his farm in advance of the wheat marketing quota referendum, June 20.

Minimum Support Rate for 1959 Crop to be Announced Before Referendum

The minimum National average support price for the 1959 crop will be determined on the basis of the latest available supply information and announced before the date of the wheat referendum.

12/ Acreage allotments for wheat have been in effect 11 times since 1938, as follows:

Year	Allotment	Actual seedings	Year	Allotment	Actual seedings
	Mil. acres	Mil. acres		Mil. acres	Mil. acres
1938	62.5	79.0	1954	62.8	62.5
1939	55.0	62.8	1955	1/55.8	2/58.2
1940	62.0	61.8	1956	55.0	2/60.7
1941	62.0	62.7	1957	55.0	2/49.9
1942	55.0	53.0	1958	55.0	3/56.5
1950	72.8	71.3			

1/ National acreage allotment of 55 million acres was proclaimed but mandatory legislation giving credit for summer fallow and granting additional acreage for durum wheat increased total effective allotment to 55.8 million acres. 2/ Beginning with 1955-crop wheat, allotments were on the basis of wheat harvested as grain, after taking into consideration natural abandonment. 3/ Winter wheat seedings plus spring wheat intended seedings.

Acreage allotments were proclaimed for the 1943 crop (allotment, 55.0; seedings, 56.0) and 1951 crop (allotment 72.8; seedings 78.1) but were terminated under the emergency powers of the governing law, after winter wheat was planted. Acreage allotments for the crops of 1944-49, inclusive, and for 1952 and 1953 were dispensed with also under the emergency powers.

STATEMENT RELATING TO PRODUCERS WHO EXCEED THEIR
WHEAT ACREAGE ALLOTMENT IN 1958 AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS

Congress last year included in Public Law 85-203 a provision 13/ that no acreage-history credit would be given for acreage planted for harvest in 1958 or thereafter in excess of acreage allotments. Since farms exceeding their allotments do not receive credit for diverted acreage, a farm over-planting its allotment in 1958 under the privisions of P. L. 85-203 would have received credit only for an acreage equal to its allotment.

Under new legislation, Public Law 85-366, enacted because of the late-ness of enactment of P. L. 85-203, all farms will receive their 1958 base acreage as history credit for 1958 whether they comply with their allotment or not. However, under this new legislation the county and State for 1958 will receive only as history credit the base acreage on complying farms and no more than the allotment acreage on excess farms. Under this amended legislation producers who have overplanted their 1958 allotment must decide whether to dispose of such excess acreage. Those who have planted in excess of their base acreage will not receive credit for any acreage in excess of such base acreage. Producers of excess wheat will, however, be subject to the marketing quota provisions if the wheat acreage is in excess of the allotment or 15 acres whichever is the larger.

Another provision of the new legislation is that beginning with the 1959 crop, the State, county and farm would receive credit for both the acreage planted and that diverted for complying farms equal to the farm base acreage of wheat and also for those noncomplying farms where the wheat acreage is in excess of the farm allotment, but where all of the farm-marketing excess is delivered to the Secretary of Agriculture or stored to avoid penalty. On excess farms, this would permit farmers to insure against future crop failures by storing the excess wheat. The farm, county and State would subsequently lose the acreage-history credit if the stored wheat should be depleted in such manner than a marketing penalty would become due. The acreage history in such cases for State, county and farm would be reduced to the farm's allotted acres.

13/ In some States and areas, particularly those with numerous farms planting less than 15 acres (and so exempt from penalty), the amount by which many farms were planting in excess of their bases was such as to cause substantial shifts of allotment acreage from areas of high compliance with allotments to areas of low compliance. This was due to the fact that under existing laws prior to enactment of Public Law 85-203, States, counties and farms received acreage history credit for all acreage planted for the production of wheat and the acreage diverted on farms which complied with their wheat allotment. To prevent this shift, the provision here referred to was included in Public law 85-203.

Table 9.- Acreage Reserve Program: Participation indicated through April 11, 1958

State	Agreements filed			Agreements and waiting lists		
	Farms	Reserve acreage	Com-pensation	Farms (estimated)	Acreage (estimated)	Funds required
	Number	Acres	Dollars	Number	Acres	Dollars
Arkansas	357	4,567	105,534	357	4,567	105,534
California	705	44,544	1,045,590	705	44,544	1,045,590
Colorado	3,438	316,707	4,884,641	3,551	322,345	4,971,583
Delaware	110	2,144	56,905	110	2,144	56,905
Georgia	5,337	55,316	1,235,055	5,337	55,316	1,235,055
Idaho	2,013	74,517	2,445,903	2,268	83,968	2,756,069
Illinois	3,630	60,446	1,888,046	3,630	60,446	1,888,046
Indiana	5,536	69,119	2,100,660	5,536	69,119	2,100,660
Iowa	409	9,380	241,468	412	9,438	242,972
Kansas	16,219	703,308	14,944,631	16,219	703,308	14,944,631
Kentucky	3,413	38,886	963,586	3,413	38,886	963,586
Maryland	765	12,028	323,493	765	12,028	323,493
Michigan	9,819	123,833	4,026,779	9,819	123,833	4,026,779
Minnesota	4,529	93,884	2,068,680	5,590	115,944	2,554,652
Missouri	14,435	249,818	7,451,923	14,435	249,818	7,451,923
Montana	2,851	206,365	3,990,855	3,136	227,088	4,391,639
Nebraska	5,114	130,052	3,223,129	5,114	130,052	3,223,129
New Jersey	520	7,837	260,706	520	7,837	260,706
New Mexico	829	111,357	1,068,984	829	111,357	1,068,984
New York	5,734	75,426	2,824,478	5,734	75,426	2,824,478
North Carolina	11,128	85,202	2,187,817	11,128	85,202	2,187,817
North Dakota	11,420	659,621	10,623,269	12,771	737,439	11,876,920
Ohio	12,716	151,318	4,558,485	12,716	151,318	4,558,485
Oklahoma	12,276	647,136	9,943,744	12,276	647,136	9,943,744
Oregon	1,196	34,286	1,077,132	1,235	35,894	1,127,670
Pennsylvania	5,457	49,511	1,429,029	5,457	49,511	1,429,029
South Carolina	6,895	57,038	1,365,945	6,895	57,038	1,365,945
South Dakota	6,297	328,387	4,385,052	7,027	362,226	4,836,796
Tennessee	3,325	37,461	824,700	3,325	37,461	824,700
Texas	8,606	599,980	7,879,758	8,606	599,980	7,879,758
Utah	1,316	55,192	1,108,945	1,334	55,949	1,124,158
Virginia	3,510	35,333	994,548	3,510	35,333	994,548
Washington	1,015	35,138	1,167,422	1,052	35,920	1,193,386
West Virginia	328	2,919	78,154	328	2,919	78,154
Wisconsin	524	4,466	139,387	585	4,898	152,868
Wyoming	527	27,874	539,435	584	30,892	597,841
Total	172,299	5,200,396	103,453,868	176,309	5,376,580	106,608,233

Commodity Stabilization Service, Soil Bank Division.

Table 10.- Flour, wheat: Supply and distribution, 1935-57

Calendar year	Production (commercial and non-commercial) 1/	Imports of dutiable flour, semolina, and products	Breakfast food production in the milling industry (deduct)	Total flour supply	Exports: Flour: Commercial 2/	Exports: Flour: Department of Agriculture 3/	Exports: Other products 4/	Shipments to Territories	Military 5/	Civilian consumption: Total	Civilian consumption: Per capita
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Pounds
1935	208,517	40	75	208,482	6,463	---	61	1,142	---	200,816	158
1936	217,618	93	80	217,631	7,173	---	83	1,240	---	209,135	163
1937	214,459	61	82	214,438	8,727	---	90	1,299	---	204,322	159
1938	219,174	21	83	219,112	10,219	---	100	1,286	---	207,507	160
1939	223,589	55	83	223,561	15,184	---	130	1,269	---	206,978	158
1940	217,300	68	83	217,285	11,316	---	101	1,356	---	204,512	155
1941	220,957	16	83	220,890	11,191	294	101	1,432	2,980	204,892	156
1942	224,594	89	84	224,599	6,507	2,434	138	2,042	7,625	205,853	157
1943	240,671	58	85	240,644	7,149	7,174	951	1,826	13,849	209,695	163
1944	245,757	82	85	245,754	12,718	6,557	1,017	1,279	32,711	191,472	149
1945	276,520	60	86	276,494	17,087	4,196	2,651	1,972	42,686	207,902	161
1946	280,688	15	87	280,616	34,076	18,937	1,360	1,803	7,854	216,586	156
1947	307,191	10	88	307,113	62,309	20,312	1,341	1,613	22,989	198,549	139
1948	280,742	14	88	280,668	38,245	15,164	2,549	1,592	24,162	198,956	137
1949	235,720	75	88	235,707	22,762	3,598	266	1,572	7,366	200,143	136
1950	226,131	48	88	226,091	17,601	2,009	211	1,602	2,221	202,447	135
1951	230,468	50	88	230,430	20,856	2,103	198	1,662	4,815	200,796	133
1952	229,267	43	88	229,222	20,023	874	248	1,584	4,918	201,575	131
1953	223,247	88	88	223,247	16,751	596	243	1,670	4,642	199,345	128
1954	222,392	85	88	222,389	16,424	448	256	1,596	3,944	199,721	126
1955	226,503	91	88	226,506	20,524	1,023	317	1,631	3,665	199,346	123
1956	230,493	98	88	230,503	24,116	684	343	1,643	3,829	199,888	121
1957 6/	239,304	95	88	239,311	25,580	8,408	526	1,645	3,189	199,963	119

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 11.- Flour, wheat: Civilian consumption, United States, 1935-57 1/

Year	January: Consumption of commercially produced flour 2/: Total	January: Consumption of commercially produced flour 2/: Per capita 3/	January: Total flour consumption 4/: Total	January: Total flour consumption 4/: Per capita 3/	July: Consumption of commercially produced flour 2/: Total	July: Consumption of commercially produced flour 2/: Per capita 3/	July: Total flour consumption 4/: Total	July: Total flour consumption 4/: Per capita 3/
	1,000 cwt.	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	Pounds
1935	194,028	152.5	200,816	157.9	197,054	154.3	203,998	159.7
1936	202,718	158.2	209,135	163.3	200,350	155.9	206,240	160.5
1937	198,539	154.1	204,322	158.6	198,744	153.6	204,420	158.0
1938	201,742	155.4	207,507	159.9	202,937	155.6	208,791	160.1
1939	201,672	154.1	206,978	158.1	201,576	153.3	206,334	156.9
1940	199,912	151.3	204,512	154.8	202,591	153.5	207,033	156.8
1941	200,735	152.3	204,892	155.5	195,342	147.7	199,214	150.6
1942	202,359	153.9	205,853	156.5	207,024	159.5	210,140	161.9
1943	206,916	160.5	209,695	162.7	200,532	155.7	202,974	157.6
1944	189,090	147.0	191,472	148.9	196,786	152.9	199,108	154.7
1945	205,782	159.4	207,902	161.0	201,790	150.0	203,708	151.5
1946	214,798	155.2	216,586	156.5	205,301	145.7	206,959	146.9
1947	196,857	138.0	198,549	139.2	203,829	141.4	205,555	142.6
1948	197,347	135.9	198,956	137.0	198,801	135.8	200,293	136.8
1949	198,774	134.7	200,143	135.6	202,166	135.7	203,412	136.5
1950	201,215	134.0	202,447	134.8	200,764	133.2	201,982	134.0
1951	199,620	132.1	200,796	132.9	200,113	131.4	201,246	132.1
1952	200,456	130.7	201,575	131.4	198,775	128.3	199,881	129.0
1953	198,275	127.1	199,345	127.8	198,471	125.9	199,505	126.5
1954	198,718	124.9	199,705	125.5	198,480	123.5	199,420	124.1
1955	198,491	122.3	199,346	122.8	198,691	121.2	199,460	121.7
1956 5/	199,153	120.5	199,888	120.9	199,667	119.6	200,369	120.0
1957 5/	199,264	118.3	199,963	118.7				

1/ For method of flour consumption determination see table 10. 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/ Computed using estimates of the population eating from civilian food supplies, based on published and unpublished records of the Bureau of the Census. 4/ Includes estimates of noncommercial production reported by AMS as farm wheat ground for flour or exchanged for flour. 5/ Preliminary.

Table 12.- Wheat: Estimated January 1 supplies in principal exporting countries, 1945-58 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	854	555	85	175	1,669
1953	1,109	685	275	205	2,274
1954	1,334	810	280	225	2,649
1955	1,481	740	335	245	2,801
1956	1,567	840	255	280	2,942
1957	1,489	970	300	207	2,966
1958 2/	1,377	920	270	132	2,699

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. Estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign Governments, reports of United States agricultural attaches abroad or other information.

Table 13.- Wheat: Price per bushel in 3 exporting countries, nearest mid month, January-April 1958; weekly, February-April 1958

Date (Friday)		Hard Spring: No. 1 Dark Northern at Duluth 1/ (United States)	Hard Spring: No. 2 Manitoba Northern at Fort William 2/ 3/ (Canada)	Hard Winter, No. 1 at Galveston 4/ (United States)	Soft: No. 1 White at Portland 1/ (United States)	Soft: Australia 3/ 4/
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Mid-month						
January	17	2.31	1.63	2.40	2.26	5/1.66
February	14	2.32	1.63	2.38	2.24	---
March	14	2.34	1.63	2.44	2.23	---
April	18	2.37	1.63	2.46	2.20	---
Weekly						
February	21	2.33	1.64	2.39	2.24	---
	28	2.31	1.63	2.40	2.25	---
March	7	2.34	1.63	2.43	2.25	---
	21	2.30	1.63	2.43	2.23	---
	28	2.31	1.63	2.44	2.22	---
April	3	2.32	1.63	2.45	2.23	---
	11	2.36	1.63	2.47	2.23	---

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/ The last firm price reported was for early January.

Table 14.- Wheat: Weighted average cash price per bushel, specified markets and dates, 1957-58

Month and date	All classes and grades, six markets		No. 2 Dark Hard and Hard Winter, Kansas City		No. 1 Dark N. Spring, Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Soft Red Winter, St. Louis		No. 1 Soft White, Portland 1/	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month												
January	2.44	2.30	2.36	2.21	2.44	2.38	2.64	2.38	2.44	2/2.26	2.51	2.26
February	2.42	2.28	2.34	2.20	2.40	2.36	2.66	2.36	3/2.34	---	2.59	2.25
March	2.41	2.33	2.34	2.27	2.39	2.38	2.62	2.39	2.30	---	2.61	2.23
Week ended												
February 21	2.40	2.30	2.34	2.23	2.37	2.40	2.65	2.38	---	---	2.60	2.24
28	2.42	2.30	2.35	2.21	2.39	2.37	2.65	---	2/2.37	---	2.61	2.25
March 7	2.41	2.31	2.35	2.22	2.38	2.37	2.63	2.40	---	---	2.62	2.25
14	2.40	2.34	2.34	2.27	2.40	2.41	2.62	2.40	2.30	---	2.61	2.23
21	2.40	2.33	2.32	2.30	2.41	2.38	2.62	2.41	3/2.27	---	2.61	2.23
28	2.42	2.32	2.32	2.30	2.38	2.38	2.61	2.36	3/2.26	---	2.62	2.22
April 3	2.42	2.33	2.30	2.33	2.40	2.39	2.60	2.39	---	---	2.64	2.23
11	2.42	2.34	2/2.28	2.30	2.41	2.40	2.60	2.39	2/2.19	3/2.28	2.63	2.23

1/ Average daily cash quotations.
2/ 2 cars.
3/ 1 car.

Table 15.- Wheat: Average closing price per bushel of May futures, specified markets and dates, 1957-58

Month and date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month						
January	2.37	2.12	2.30	2.05	2.33	2.22
February	2.31	2.14	2.27	2.06	2.31	2.23
March	2.27	2.20	2.27	2.12	2.30	2.25
Week ended						
February 21	2.30	2.16	2.27	2.08	2.31	2.24
28	2.32	2.17	2.28	2.09	2.32	2.24
March 7	2.32	2.20	2.28	2.11	2.31	2.25
14	2.30	2.21	2.28	2.13	2.30	2.25
21	2.23	2.21	2.26	2.13	2.28	2.25
28	2.23	2.17	2.25	2.11	2.28	2.24
April 3	2.24	2.18	2.24	2.13	2.29	2.25
11	2.25	2.19	2.24	2.14	2.29	2.26

Table 16.- Wheat, 1957 crop: Quantity put under price support and loans redeemed through March 15, 1958

State	1957 crop under support: Loans: Warehouse-stored	Loans: Farm-stored	Purchase agreements	Total under support	1957 crop loans redeemed
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Alabama	25	5	1/	30	30
Arizona	---	9	---	9	7
Arkansas	333	65	7	405	79
California	25	192	58	275	104
Colorado	6,562	2,723	1,393	10,678	196
Delaware	21	---	---	21	1
Georgia	89	47	---	136	26
Idaho	7,770	3,636	331	11,737	3,713
Illinois	1,341	451	152	1,944	201
Indiana	292	362	94	748	96
Iowa	1,035	52	18	1,105	1
Kansas	34,508	3,315	1,849	39,672	266
Kentucky	493	127	---	620	212
Maryland	237	3	---	240	9
Michigan	404	356	221	981	207
Minnesota	1,290	2,199	831	4,320	501
Mississippi	5	2	---	7	7
Missouri	4,528	654	37	5,219	313
Montana	6,334	14,875	7,583	28,792	949
Nebraska	17,287	6,811	2,203	26,301	178
Nevada	---	1	---	1	1/
New Jersey	---	95	4	99	2
New Mexico	982	37	3	1,022	465
New York	120	318	130	568	36
North Carolina	31	65	---	96	51
North Dakota	12,541	22,058	14,251	48,850	2,766
Ohio	1,588	188	80	1,856	271
Oklahoma	9,759	338	107	10,204	3,687
Oregon	5,032	1,895	779	7,706	2,167
Pennsylvania	280	69	16	365	73
South Carolina	153	9	---	162	27
South Dakota	6,318	8,127	2,492	16,937	390
Tennessee	266	49	2	317	120
Texas	11,621	170	60	11,851	2,415
Utah	131	398	4	533	307
Virginia	396	21	1/	417	151
Washington	15,669	2,852	1,555	20,076	6,864
West Virginia	---	3	---	3	---
Wisconsin	---	12	---	12	---
Wyoming	446	638	142	1,226	51
Total	147,912	73,227	34,402	255,541	26,939

1/ Less than 500 bushels.

Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 17.- Wheat: CCC-owned stocks, by positions, by States, April 1, 1958 1/

State	Bin sites	Terminals 2/	Other elevators and warehouses	Maritime Fleet	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	---	43	---	---	43
Massachusetts	---	547	---	---	547
New York	---	7,479	1,269	10,690	19,438
Pennsylvania	---	342	232	---	574
Ohio	---	164	25	---	189
Indiana	---	390	2	---	392
Illinois	---	437	1,456	---	1,893
Michigan	---	---	302	---	302
Wisconsin	---	25,220	916	---	26,136
Minnesota	3/	52,132	3,118	---	55,250
Iowa	---	325	618	---	943
Missouri	---	8,433	8,403	---	16,836
North Dakota	1,734	---	6,990	---	8,724
South Dakota	15,004	---	4,296	---	19,300
Nebraska	4,033	15,619	41,692	---	61,344
Kansas	16,235	73,011	139,062	---	228,308
Maryland	---	1,896	---	---	1,896
Virginia	---	87	194	12,461	12,742
North Carolina	---	---	25	---	25
South Carolina	---	---	119	---	119
Georgia	---	---	95	---	95
Kentucky	---	34	409	---	443
Tennessee	---	3	549	---	552
Alabama	---	27	195	---	222
Arkansas	---	---	1,619	---	1,619
Louisiana	---	608	4,126	---	4,734
Oklahoma	---	34,723	42,293	---	77,016
Texas	---	22,719	51,577	---	74,296
Montana	1,344	---	2,829	---	4,173
Idaho	---	---	371	---	371
Colorado	2,059	180	12,973	---	15,212
New Mexico	---	---	3,095	---	3,095
Utah	---	136	164	---	300
Washington	---	9,044	2,435	1,410	12,889
Oregon	---	8,092	491	9,601	18,184
California	---	365	125	---	490
Areas in transit 4/					
Chicago	---	---	---	---	5,038
Dallas	---	---	---	---	9,559
Kansas City	---	---	---	---	33,287
Minneapolis	---	---	---	---	85
Portland	---	---	---	---	57
U.S. total	40,409	262,056	332,065	34,162	716,718

1/ Including stocks sold but not delivered.
2/ The CCC stocks at terminals were collected for the same elevators and markets as used in compiling the weekly commercial stocks reports.
3/ Less than 500 bushels.
4/ Moved from official weight points and has not been unloaded or sold.

Grain Division, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 18.- Wheat: CCC-owned, by classes and commodity office areas, April 1, 1958

Class	Kansas City	Dallas	Chicago	Minne-apolis	Portland	Maritime fleet: Portland area	Maritime fleet: Chicago area	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Hard winter	354,912	153,764	9,601	6,259	10,133	---	282	534,951
Hard spring	256	15,824	9,529	93,028	395	---	22,869	141,901
Soft winter	310	310	2,471	---	9	---	---	3,100
White	46	4	112	1	10,675	11,011	---	21,849
Mixed	545	1,426	189	---	64	---	---	2,224
Durum	---	5	---	3,763	4	---	---	3,772
Red durum	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	2
Balancing item 1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	+8,919
Total	356,069	171,333	21,902	103,053	21,280	11,011	23,151	716,718

1/ To bring amount reported by classes in line with amount reported in inventory.

Table 19.- CCC-owned stocks exceeding 10 million bushels, by States, April 1, 1956-58

State	1956	1957	1958
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Kansas	222.3	237.6	228.3
Nebraska	68.0	76.9	61.3
Oklahoma	81.9	73.2	77.0
Texas	94.5	68.1	74.3
Minnesota	61.7	50.6	55.3
Oregon 1/	48.5	35.4	18.2
Washington 1/	41.2	34.4	12.9
New York 1/	30.7	22.8	19.4
Virginia 1/	23.6	22.2	12.7
Colorado	20.1	20.2	15.2
Missouri	38.4	18.4	16.8
Wisconsin	24.5	16.5	26.1
South Dakota	14.0	13.8	19.3
North Dakota	10.0	12.5	2/
Total of other States	47.8	54.8	79.9
United States total	827.2	757.4	716.7

1/ Includes storage in Maritime fleet.
2/ CCC stocks in North Dakota totaled 8.7 million bushels, included with "Total of other States".

Table 20.- Rye: CCC-owned stocks, by positions, by States, April 1, 1958 1/

State	Bin sites	Terminals 2/	Other elevators and warehouses	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	---	---	3/	---
New York	---	---	16	16
Pennsylvania	---	---	6	6
Indiana	---	---	1	1
Wisconsin	---	3	---	3
Minnesota	---	---	7	7
Iowa	---	---	3/	---
North Dakota	2	---	30	32
South Dakota	---	---	23	23
Nebraska	4	---	13	17
Kansas	3/	---	5	5
Maryland	---	3	---	3
Texas	---	---	1	1
Montana	---	---	1	1
Wyoming	---	---	2	2
Areas in transit 4/				
Chicago	---	---	---	12
Kansas City	---	---	---	3/
U. S. total	6	6	105	129

1/ Including stocks sold but not delivered.

2/ The CCC stocks at terminals were collected for the same elevators and markets as used in compiling the weekly commercial stocks reports.

3/ Less than 500 bushels.

4/ Moved from official weight points and has not been unloaded or sold.

Grain Division, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 21.- Wheat: CCC sales or other disposition, July 1957-March 1958

Item	Disposition	
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Domestic		
Sales	15,714	
Donations	7,375	23,089
Exports		
Sales 1/	67,725	
Donations	13,582	
Transfers through International Cooperative Administration	2,800	
International barter	5,881	89,988
Fire, theft, spoilage, etc.		713
Total		113,790

1/ Include noncommercial sales to foreign governments as well as commercial sales. Exclude sales of wheat registered with CCC under the payment-in-kind program. However, sales do include wheat sold in redemption of certificates under the payment-in-kind program.

Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 22.- Wheat: Inspections for export, by classes and coastal areas, July-March 1956-57 and 1957-58

Coastal area	Hard red spring	Hard red winter	Soft red winter	White	Mixed and durum	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
	July-March 1956-57					
Atlantic	18,745	13,838	29,695	7,923	1/14,236	84,437
Gulf	2,308	100,094	7,410	---	6,495	116,307
Pacific	287	19,168	---	112,922	7,592	139,969
Total	21,340	133,100	37,105	120,845	28,323	340,713
	July-March 1957-58					
Atlantic	16,007	7,188	12,027	10,846	2/1,344	47,412
Gulf	1,614	74,700	3,544	---	2/11,017	90,875
Pacific	1,467	18,624	---	74,252	---	94,343
Total	19,088	100,512	15,571	85,098	12,361	232,630

1/ Includes 8,938,923 bushels of Amber Durum shipped to Europe.
2/ Includes 267,656 bushels of Amber Durum shipped to Europe, part of which was shipped from the Atlantic and part from the Gulf.

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