The WHEAT SITUATION

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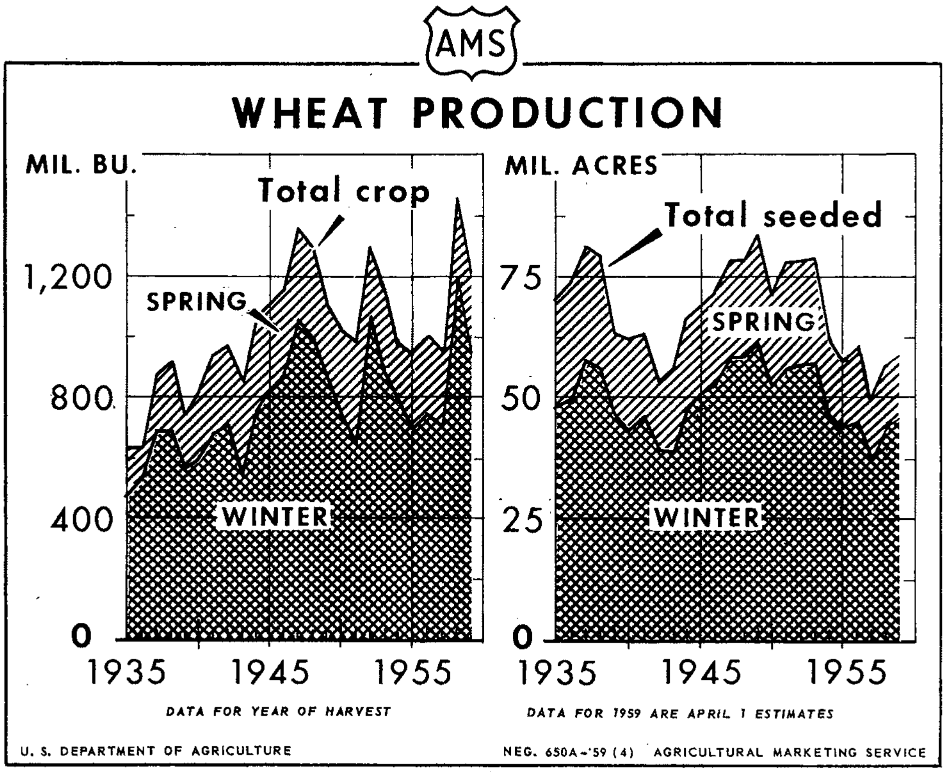

About 58.5 million acres of all wheat are reported seeded or to be seeded for the 1959 crop. This is 2 million above the 56.4 million acres seeded for the 1958 crop. The increase reflects the termination of the Soil Bank Acreage Reserve Program.

The winter wheat crop was indicated at 966 million bushels as of April 1. The first estimate of spring wheat production will be made June 10. With yields about equal to the average of the last 3 years on intended acreage, the spring wheat crop would be 254 million bushels and the total crop of all wheat around 1,220 million bushels. A crop of this size would be the fifth largest--17 percent smaller than the all-time record of 1,462 million in 1958 but 13 percent above the 1948-57 average of 1,075 million.

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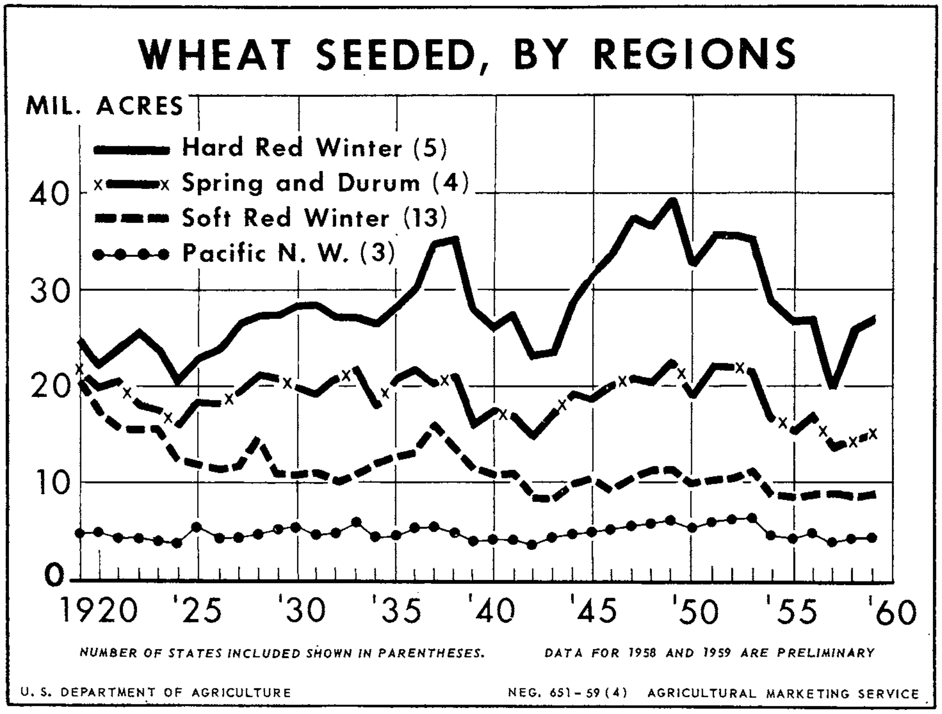
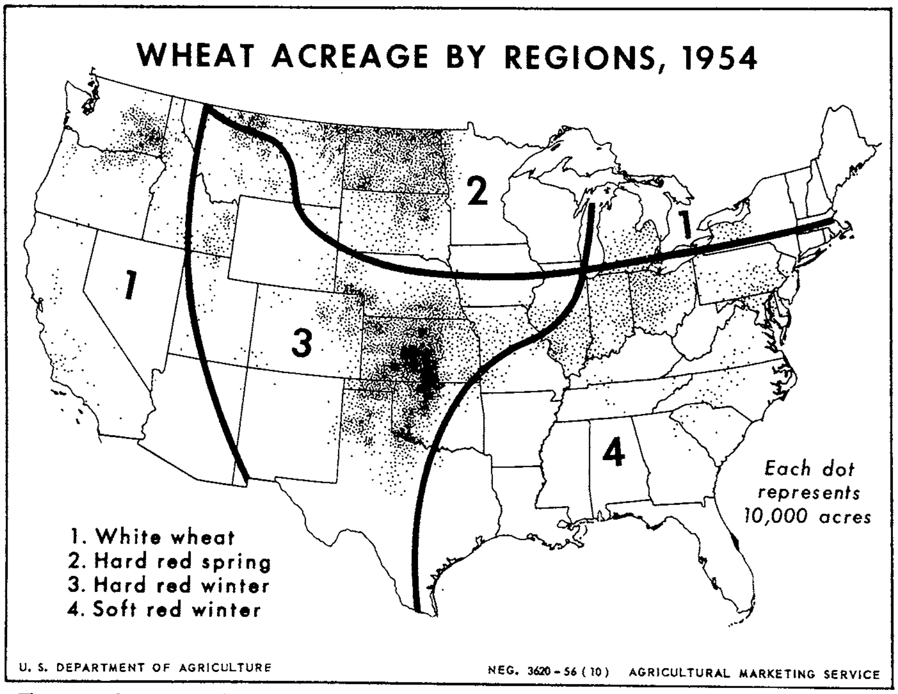


Acreages seeded or to be seeded for harvest in 1959 are up from those a year earlier in the various regions as follows: Hard red spring and soft red winter, 5 percent; hard red winter, 3 percent and the Pacific Northwest, 2 percent.

Compared with the 1937-41 prewar average, the various regions, were down as follows: Soft red winter, 29 percent; hard red spring and durum, 18 percent; hard red winter, 12 percent and the Pacific Northwest, 3 percent.



There are four great wheat-producing areas in the United States. Hard red winter wheat is grown principally in the Southern Great Plains (region 3), and hard red spring chiefly in the Northern Great Plains (2). These hard wheats are especially suited to the making of bread flours. Soft red winter wheat is produced in the eastern half of the United States (4), and white wheat predominates in the Pacific Northwest (1), with important districts also in Michigan, New York and California. Flours from soft red and soft white wheats are used in the making of pastry, crackers, biscuits and cakes. Durum wheat is grown principally in North Dakota. This type of wheat is used in the manufacture of macaroni, spaghetti, and similar products.

THE WHEAT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, April 21, 1959

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SUMMARY

The July 1, 1959 carryover of old wheat is now estimated at a record 1,285 million bushels, about 400 million bushels above the carryover last July, and a further increase is likely by July 1, 1960. These increases follow reductions in stocks from the previous record of 1,036 million in 1955 to 881 million July 1, 1958.

The 1959 winter wheat crop was estimated at 966 million bushels as of April 1. The first estimate of spring wheat will be made June 10. But if the intended acreage is planted and yields equal the average of the last 3 years, the spring crop would be 254 million bushels. A total wheat crop of about 1,220 million bushels would be the fifth largest, only 17 percent smaller than the all-time record of 1,462 million in 1958 and 13 percent above the 1948-57 average of 1,075 million. A crop of this size would result in an increase of around 150 million bushels in the carryover on July 1, 1960 if domestic use and exports in 1959-60 are at about this season's levels.

In the major spring wheat producing areas, soil moisture supplies are generally short following dry weather last summer and fall and lighter than usual winter precipitation. Seedbed preparation and planting, after an earlier than usual start, is progressing rapidly. Moisture supplies are sufficient for germination, except in South Dakota and a few other scattered localities, but timely and generous rains will be needed during the growing season to assure favorable yields.

Wheat stocks owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation on April 1 this year totaled 744.5 million bushels, 27.8 million bushels or 4 percent more than the 716.7 million a year earlier. A report on total U.S. stocks will be released on April 24 as will also a report on quantities remaining under the support program.

Supplies of "free" wheat next June 30 may be larger than a year earlier, based on data for July-February and estimates for the remaining four months of the marketing year. CCC inventory on June 30 is estimated at about 1,200 million bushels and outstanding loans are estimated at about 35 million bushels, making a total of about 1,235 million bushels. With the total carryover on June 30 estimated at 1,285 million bushels, it would appear that "free" supplies of old-crop wheat may be in the neighborhood of 50 million bushels. The comparable figure for last year is 27.5 million bushels.

A short supply situation may occur for some classes and grades. This would strengthen prices for such wheat, encourage redemptions of loan wheat still outstanding, and thereby increase "free" supplies on June 30 above the quantity indicated. Moreover, quantities of wheat stored by farmers to avoid or postpone the payment of the marketing quota penalty, which on January 1, 1959 totaled 35 million bushels, could be released for the market upon payment of the penalty or a part by determination that the 1959 allotment was underplanted. Figures for such sealed wheat for past years are not available but the quantity so held this year is much larger than in past years.

Cash wheat prices on April 13 generally were near the highs for the season to date. Prices for soft white at Portland were 2 cents below the support level; hard red winter, ordinary protein, at Kansas City, 8 cents below; soft red at St. Louis, 10 cents below and dark northern spring at Minneappolis, 11 cents below. Prices of hard red winter, testing 13 percent protein or better, at Kansas City, however, were above the effective loan. On April 20, prices of hard red winter wheat at Kansas City were 3 cents lower and those of soft red winter at St. Louis were 7 cents below prices on April 13. Prices at Minneapolis were about unchanged while those at Portland were slightly above those on April 13.

Prices are again expected to decline as the new harvest approaches. Cash wheat prices usually start their downward movement about mid-May. The decline this year is expected to be about seasonal, reflecting only a minor change in the support rate from $1.82 per bushel for 1958-crop wheat to the "advance minimum" of $1.81 announced for 1959-crop wheat. Independent strength may be expected in prices of some classes and grades and in some locations, depending upon tightness of "free" supplies. The low for winter wheat will probably be reached in early July, or possibly in late June, while the spring wheat low will occur later. In 1958, the low for hard red winter wheat prices at Kansas City was reached on July 1 and that for hard red spring at Minneapolis on August 22. After the heavy movement slackens following harvest, prices to growers are expected to strengthen, reflecting the influence of the support program.

The season average price to farmers for 1958-59 may average about 10 cents below the announced support. This is about equal to or slightly below the effective support rate. Although the 1958 crop was the largest of record, exports were large and record large quantities were placed under the support program. With the likelihood that large quantities of wheat will again be placed under the price support program and that exports will continue large, prices received by farmers for the 1959 crop may be expected again to average about at the effective support level.

World wheat production in 1958-59 is estimated at a record 8,715 million bushels. This exceeds the 1956 record by 12 percent and is 25 percent above the 1950-54 average. Increases over 1956 are substantial except for Africa and South America, which are below 1956. Supplies of wheat remaining for export and carryover in 4 principal exporting countries on April 1 totaled 2,282 million bushels--371 million or 19 percent above a year ago. Supplies remaining on April 1, in million bushels, with last year's figures in parentheses were: United States, 1,408 (993); Canada, 635 (733); Argentina, 123 (128) and Australia, 116 (57).

Fall-sown wheat in Western Europe came through the winter in generally good condition. It now appears that little damage resulted from cold weather in late January and early February, when a lack of adequate snow cover caused concern for the crop. Winter wheat is normally more than 90 percent of the total wheat acreage of this area. Complete figures are not yet available, but it appears that total winter wheat acreage is slightly less than in 1958. This reduction may be partly offset by larger spring seedings. If growing conditions continue favorable for the remainder of the growing period, Western Europe's total wheat crop could be at the high level of the past 2 years.

THE CURRENT DOMESTIC WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND - The supply of wheat in continental U.S. increased from 1,420 million bushels in 1951-52 to a record 2,045 million in 1956-57, fell to 1,871 million in 1957-58 and then rose to a new all-time record of 2,352 million in 1958-59 (table 1).

The average supply for the 5 years beginning 1953-54 of 1,921 million bushels was 95 percent above the prewar 1936-40 average of 985 million. Average annual disappearance of 962 million bushels in 1953-57 consisted of food, 484 million (including shipments of 4 million bushels to U. S. Territories and military food use at home and abroad of 9 million); feed, 55 million; seed, 65 million and exports, 358 million. Use for alcohol averaged 0.4 million bushels. Carryover stocks at the end of the period on June 30, 1958 were 881 million bushels compared with 606 million at the beginning of the period on July 1, 1953.

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 1942, the increase in loan rates was an important factor in domestic wheat prices. They reflected the general rise in the prices paid index and the higher percentage of parity at which prices were supported. From 1942 through 1947, wheat feeding and industrial use were exceptionally heavy. Both 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 price factor. Prices from June 1942 through 1945 averaged well above support levels.

In 1948, the loan program again became important following record crops in the United States and relatively large crops in importing countries. Prices 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. While prices for the 1950 crop averaged above effective support, prices for the 1949 and 1953 crops 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, the improved quality of wheat and the export program inaugurated September 4, 1956, which required that wheat for most exports be drawn from private stocks rather than from CCC. Reflecting the reduction in exports from the record high level of the previous year, prices in 1957-58 averaged about 3 cents above the effective support level. Prices to farmers in the current year, 1958-59, under the influence of the record large crop, may average about $1.72, again about at the effective support level.

Carryover July 1, 1959 Expected to be About 1,285 Million Bushels; Up About 400 Million Bushels

Supplies of wheat in the 1958-59 marketing year total 2,352 million bushels, consisting of the carryover July 1, 1958 of 881 million, the record crop of 1,462 million and imports of about 9 million, mostly of feeding quality wheat. Imports in July-March totaled 5.6 million bushels. Domestic disappearance is estimated at almost 620 million bushels and exports at 450 million. Exports, July through March, at 325 million bushels are 35 million above the same months last season when total exports for the year were 402 million bushels. On the basis of the supply and estimated disappearance, a carryover July 1, 1959 of about 1,285 million bushels is indicated--about 400 million above the carryover last July 1 (table 1). This increase follows a reduction in carryover from 1,036 million bushels in 1955 to 881 million July 1, 1958.

CCC Wheat Stocks on April 1 Up 4 Percent From Year Ago.

Wheat stocks owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation on April 1 this year totaled 744.5 million bushels (tables 22-24), which is 27.8 million bushels or 4 percent more than the 716.7 million a year earlier. A report on total U. S. stocks will be released on April 24. Last year, total stocks amounted to 1,123 million bushels. A report, covering quantities under the support program will be released also on April 24.

CCC stocks owned on April 1, by classes, in million bushels, (1958 in parentheses) are as follows: Hard winter, 544 (544); hard red spring, 156 (144); soft red winter, 4 (3); white, 28 (22) and durum, 13 (4), (table 22).

The States in which CCC stocks on April 1 this year exceeded 10 million bushels, with quantities of the last 3 years for comparison, are shown in table 23.

Cash Wheat Prices Near High for Season to Date

Cash wheat prices on April 13 generally were at or close to the high for the season to date. Prices continued below the support level, with No. 1 Soft White at Portland at $2.03, 2 cents below; No. 2 Hard Red Winter, ordinary protein, at Kansas City at $2.06, 8 cents below; No. 2 Soft Red Winter at St. Louis at $2.04, 10 cents below and No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minneapolis at $2.09, 11 cents below. The price of No. 2 Hard Red Winter, 13 percent protein, at Kansas City, however, at $2.17 was 1 cent above the support. Associated with the operation of the payment-in-kind export program, prices near the Gulf have been relatively higher than at Kansas City and above the effective loan much of the time.

Table 1.- Wheat supply and distribution, United States, 1953-58 and 1959 projected

Item	Year beginning July						
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 1/ 2/	1959 3/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply							
Carryover on July 1	605.5	933.5	1,036.2	1,033.4	908.8	880.6	1,283
Production	1,173.1	983.9	934.7	1,004.3	950.7	1,462.2	4/1,220
Imports 5/	5.5	4.2	9.9	7.8	11.1	9.0	8
Total	1,784.1	1,921.6	1,980.8	2,045.5	1,870.6	2,351.8	2,511
Domestic disappearance							
Food 6/	487.1	485.9	481.5	482.4	484.0	493	500
Seed	69.5	64.8	67.7	57.7	63.6	66	66
Industry	.2	.2	.7	.5	.3	---	---
Feed 7/	76.8	60.1	51.2	46.6	39.7	60	60
Total	633.6	611.0	601.1	587.2	587.6	619	626
Exports	217.0	274.4	346.3	549.5	402.4	450	450
Total disappearance	850.6	885.4	947.4	1,136.7	990.0	1,069	1,076
Stocks on June 30	933.5	1,036.2	1,033.4	908.8	880.6	1,283	1,435

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Imports and distribution are estimated.

3/ Projected.

4/ Average yield of last 3 years on 13.4 million intended acres assumes a spring crop of 254 million bushels. This, plus April 1 estimate for winter wheat of 966 million equals 1,220 million bushels.

5/ Excludes imports of wheat for milling in bond and export as flour.

6/ Includes shipments to United States Territories and military food use at home and abroad.

7/ This is the residual figure, after all other disappearance is accounted for.

8/ Actual exports. Prior to October 1954 they included those for civilian feeding under the military supply program.

On April 20 prices of hard red winter wheat at Kansas City were 3 cents lower and those of soft red at St. Louis 7 cents below prices on April 13. Prices at Minneapolis were about unchanged while those at Portland were slightly above those on April 13.

Prices received by farmers for wheat in mid-March averaged $1.76, the highest for the season to date. This was 2 cents above a month earlier but 20 cents below a year earlier.

"Free" Supplies of Old-Crop Wheat Appear Above Year Ago

Based on data for July-February and estimates for the remaining four months of the marketing year, supplies of "free" wheat next June 30 may be larger than last year. CCC inventory on June 30 is estimated at about 1,200 million bushels 1/ and outstanding loans on the same date at about 35 million bushels 2/, making a total of about 1,235 million bushels. With the total carryover on June 30 estimated at 1,285 million bushels, it would appear that "free" supplies of old-crop wheat may be in the neighborhood of 50 million bushels.

"Free" supplies June 30 last year were 27.5 million bushels. A total of 834.9 million bushels were in CCC inventory and 18.2 million bushels of old-crop wheat were outstanding under loan, making a total of 853.1 million bushels. The total carryover was 880.6 million bushels.

A short supply situation may occur for some classes and grades. This would strengthen prices for such wheat, encourage redemptions of loan wheat still outstanding and thereby increase "free" supplies on June 30 above the quantity indicated. Moreover, wheat stored by farmers to avoid or postpone the payment of the marketing quota penalty, which on January 1, 1959 totaled 35 million bushels, could be released for the market upon payment of penalty or a part by determination that the 1959 allotment was underplanted. Figures for sealed wheat for past years are not available but the quantity so held this year is estimated to be much larger than in past years.

Usual Seasonal Price Decline Expected; Prices of 1959 Crop May Average About At The Effective Support Level

The usual seasonal decline in prices is again expected as the new harvest approaches. The low for winter wheat will probably be in late June or early July, while the spring wheat low price will occur later. In 1958,

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1/ CCC inventory July 1, 1958 plus estimated acquisitions less dispositions for domestic uses and exports.

2/ Extension of price-support loans on 1956-crop farm-stored wheat now under extended reseal were permitted for another 12-month period following the March 31, 1959 maturity date for these resealed wheat loans.

Table 2 .- Wheat and rye: Cash closing prices and support prices at terminal markets, specified months and days, 1958 and 1959

Commodity, market and grade	Cash closing prices: Monthly average: Mar. 1958	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1959	Feb. 1959	Mar. 1959	Daily range: April 16, 1958	April 9, 1959	April 16, 1959	1958-crop support prices: Effective April 16, 1959	Terminal
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Wheat:										
Chicago:										
No. 2 Hard Red Winter	2.28	2.00	2.03	2.07	2.13	2.26-2.28	2.12-2.13	2.05-2.06	2.14	2.14
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.26	1.96	1.98	2.02	2.09	2.23-2.24	2.10-2.11	2.03-2.04	2.14	2.14
St. Louis:										
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.27	2.00	2.04	2.06	2.09	2.26-2.28	2.06-2.08	1.95-1.98	2.14	2.14
Kansas City:										
No. 2 Hard Red Winter, ordinary protein	2.25	1.94	1.94	1.98	2.03	2.24-2.25	2.09-2.10	2.01-2.02	2.14	2.14
No. 2 Hard Red Winter, 13 percent protein	2.34	2.11	2.11	2.12	2.14	2.27-2.37	2.15-2.24	2.07-2.19	2.16	2.16
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.26	1.94	1.94	2.00	2.05	2.22-2.24	2.09-2.10	2.01-2.02	2.14	2.14
Fort Worth:										
No. 2 Hard Red Winter	2.53	2.32	2.35	2.38	2.41	2.49-2.59	2.36-2.48	2.33-2.45	2/2.33	2/2.33
Minneapolis:										
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, ordinary protein	2.32	2.07	2.06	2.08	2.06	2.36-2.37	2.07-2.08	2.09-2.10	2.20	2.20
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 13 percent protein	2.34	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.12	2.37-2.38	2.12-2.13	2.14-2.15	2.23	2.23
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 15 percent protein	2.38	2.24	2.22	2.22	2.21	2.40-2.42	2.21-2.22	2.23-2.24	2.26	2.26
No. 2 Hard Amber Durum	2.40	2.39	2.38	2.39	2.39	2.39-2.42	2.37-2.40	2.36-2.39	2.29	2.29
Portland:										
No. 1 Hard White, 12 percent protein	2.32	2.16	2.17	2.18	2.20	2.28-2.32	2.20	2.20	3/2.10	3/2.10
No. 1 Soft White	2.24	2.03	2.02	2.04	2.03	2.22	2.02-2.03	2.03-2.04	2.05	2.05
Toledo:										
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.13	1.88	1.89	1.93	1.97	2.16-2.17	1.96-1.97	1.89-1.90	---	---
No. 2 Soft White	2.16	1.90	1.88	1.91	1.93	2.20-2.21	1.94-1.95	1.85-1.86	---	---
Rye:										
Minneapolis: No. 2	1.31	1.24	1.29	1.29	1.30	1.29-1.37	1.27-1.31	1.26-1.30	1.33	1.34

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.

hard red winter wheat prices at Kansas City reached their low on July 1 and those of hard red spring at Minneapolis their low on August 22. Cash wheat prices usually start their downward movement about mid-May. The decline this year is expected to be about seasonal reflecting only a minor change in the support rate from $1.82 for 1958-crop wheat to the "advance minimum" of $1.81 announced for 1959-crop wheat. Independent strength may be expected in prices of some classes and grades and in some locations, depending upon tightness of "free" supplies.

Prices may be expected again to fall substantially below the announced support. For example, prices of No. 2 Hard Winter Wheat at Kansas City in July 1955 and 1956 averaged 21 cents below the support. In July 1957 they averaged 17 cents below (20 cents below in August) and in 1958, because of the very large supplies available from the record crop, the July average went to 30 cents below the announced support. After the heavy movement slackens following harvest, prices to growers are expected to strengthen, reflecting the influence of the support program.

The season average price to farmers in 1958-59 may be $1.72, about 10 cents below the announced support--about equal to or slightly below the effective rate after allowance for storage. While the crop is the largest of record, exports are large and record large quantities are under the support program. The average price was 12 cents below the announced loan in 1954-55, when net exports totaled 270 million bushels; 9 cents in 1955-56, when net exports totaled 336 million bushels and 3 cents in 1956-57, when net exports were 542 million bushels, the new export program was in operation and the quality of the crop was very good. In 1957-58, the average price to farmers was 6 cents below the announced support rate, reflecting continuation of the new export program, good quality grain and net exports of 391 million bushels.

With the likelihood that large quantities of wheat will again be placed under the price support program and that large scale exports will continue, prices for the 1959 crop may be expected to average about at the effective support level.

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 2,206 million bushels, a record at that time. 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 and in January 1947, supplies were down to 1,352 million bushels. They increased to 1,872 million bushels by January 1951, declined to 1,669 million a year later and then 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.

Table 3 .- Wheat: Supplies available for export and carryover in the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia, April 1, 1957-59

Item	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 Preliminary
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
UNITED STATES			
Carryover stocks, July 1	1,033	909	881
New crop	1,004	951	1,462
Total supplies	2,037	1,860	2,343
Domestic requirements for season 1/	579	577	610
Supplies available for export and carryover	1,458	1,283	1,733
Exports, July 1 through March 31 2/	398	290	325
Supplies on April 1 for export and carryover 3/	1,060	993	1,408
CANADA			
Carryover stocks, August 1	580	730	611
New crop	573	371	369
Total supplies	1,153	1,101	980
Domestic requirements for season 1/	161	174	160
Supplies available for export and carryover	992	927	820
Exports, August 1 through March 31 2/	176	194	185
Supplies on April 1 for export and carryover	816	733	635
ARGENTINA			
Carryover stocks, December 1	55	70	70
New crop	262	213	235
Total supplies	317	283	305
Domestic requirements for season 1/	148	138	150
Supplies available for export and carryover	169	145	155
Exports, December 1 through March 31 2/	32	17	32
Supplies on April 1 for export and carryover	137	128	123
AUSTRALIA			
Carryover stocks, December 1	87	43	18
New crop	135	98	206
Total supplies	222	141	224
Domestic requirements for season 1/	80	69	78
Supplies available for export and carryover	142	72	146
Exports, December 1 through March 31 2/	45	15	30
Supplies on April 1 for export and carryover	97	57	116
TOTALS FOR THE FOUR COUNTRIES			
Carryover stocks, beginning of season	1,755	1,752	1,580
New crop	1,974	1,633	2,272
Total supplies	3,729	3,385	3,852
Domestic requirements for season 1/	968	958	998
Supplies available for export and carryover	2,761	2,427	2,854
Exports, season through March 31 2/	651	516	572
Supplies on April 1 for export and carryover	2,110	1,911	2,282

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.

In the next 4 years, supplies rose 30 percent to a record 2,996 million bushels on January 1, 1957. On January 1, 1958, supplies declined 9 percent to 2,700 million bushels, reflecting smaller 1957 harvests in each of the countries. On January 1, 1959, supplies again increased, rising 15 percent to 3,107 million bushels, resulting largely from the increase in the United States. (table 15).

Supplies of Wheat in 4 Exporting Countries up 20 Percent

Supplies of wheat remaining for export and carryover in 4 principal exporting countries--United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia--on April 1 totaled 2,282 million bushels, 371 million bushels or 19 percent above a year earlier (table 3). This season's exports are above a year ago except in Canada. U. S. exports of wheat and flour in wheat equivalent the first 9 months this season totaled 325 million bushels, 35 million more than a year earlier. Supplies remaining for export and carryover April 1, in million bushels, with last year's figure in parentheses were: United States, 1,408 (993); Canada, 635 (733); Argentina, 123 (128) and Australia, 116 (57).

United States and World Wheat Trade Ahead of Last Year 3/

During the marketing year beginning July 1, 1958, the amount of world wheat and flour that will move into export channels is expected to reach 1,220 million bushels (table 5). This is 3 percent more than the 1,183 million bushels exported in 1957-58, but it is 8 percent below the all-time record of 1,328 million bushels in 1956-57. The main reason for the expected increase in world exports this year is that harvests in many importing countries were slightly below last year. Also the exports of wheat for feeding purposes is increasing.

The increased Australian and Argentine exports reflect larger crops in 1958 while decreased French exports reflect smaller availabilities. Russian exports to the free world markets may increase from 26 million bushels in 1957-58 to about 40 million bushels this year, following heavy production in 1958.

In the period July-February of 1958-59, U. S. exports of wheat (including flour) to principal importers, in millions of bushels, with last year's figures in parentheses, were as follows: India, 80 (61); Japan, 21 (31); Brazil, 16 (10); United Kingdom, 19 (15); West Germany, 14 (14); Yugoslavia, 11 (3); Poland, 9 (18) and the Netherlands, 8 (5).

3/ Prepared by Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 4 .- Wheat and wheat flour: World exports, by principal countries, averages 1900-54, annual 1945-58

Year beginning July	United States 1/		Canada 2/		Australia		Argentina		Other countries 3/		Total world
	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	
	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.
Average:											
1900-09 4/	155	26.0	38	6.4	26	4.4	84	14.1	293	49.1	596
1910-19 4/	183	27.5	128	19.2	55	8.3	89	13.4	210	31.6	665
1920-29 4/	222	26.4	267	31.8	89	10.5	154	18.4	108	12.9	840
1930-39 4/	75	10.6	201	28.3	114	16.1	130	18.3	190	26.7	710
1945-49	415	47.3	252	28.7	83	9.4	76	8.7	52	5.9	878
1950-54	330	34.1	300	31.0	98	10.1	81	8.4	159	16.4	968
1945	390	45.7	360	42.1	36	4.2	68	8.0	---	---	854
1946	397	51.0	232	29.8	47	6.0	60	7.7	43	5.5	779
1947	485	52.0	209	22.4	96	10.3	102	10.9	41	4.4	933
1948	504	50.8	222	22.4	122	12.3	61	6.1	83	8.4	992
1949	299	36.0	236	28.4	114	13.8	87	10.5	94	11.3	830
1950	366	39.1	221	23.6	127	13.5	103	11.0	120	12.8	937
1951	475	44.6	347	32.5	99	9.3	30	2.8	115	10.8	1,066
1952	317	32.1	392	39.7	99	10.0	29	3.0	150	15.2	987
1953	217	24.7	288	32.8	71	8.1	110	12.5	193	21.9	879
1954	274	28.2	253	26.1	93	9.6	132	13.6	219	22.5	971
1955	346	32.5	289	27.1	102	9.5	115	10.8	213	20.0	1,065
1956	549	41.3	282	21.2	126	9.5	98	7.4	5/273	20.6	5/1,328
1957	402	34.0	316	26.7	61	5.2	78	6.6	326	27.5	1,183
1958 6/	450	36.9	320	26.2	85	7.0	85	7.0	280	22.9	1,220

1/ Excludes the wheat equivalent of exports of flour milled in bond. Includes principal products other than flour.
2/ Includes imports of "wheat unfit for human consumption" into U.S. from Canada, as follows: 1950-51, 12 million bushels; 1951-52, 30 million bushels; 1952-53, 20 million bushels; 1953-54, 4 million bushels; 1954-55, 3 million bushels; 1955-56, 9 million bushels; 1956-57, 7 million bushels and 1957-58, 10 million bushels. Also includes wheat exported to the U.S. which was milled in bond and later exported by the U.S.
3/ Includes U.S.S.R.
4/ Calendar year.
5/ Includes additional estimates of intra-Communist Bloc exports not fully accounted for in previous years.
6/ Estimated.

Table 5.-Wheat and flour: World exports during 1956-57 through 1958-59 (Years ending June 30)

Country	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59 1/	
	1,000 metric tons	Million bushels	1,000 metric tons	Million bushels	1,000 metric tons	Million bushels
United States	14,948	549	10,938	402	12,247	450
Canada	7,680	282	8,595	316	8,709	320
Australia	3,416	126	1,652	61	2,313	85
Argentina	2,670	98	2,115	78	2,313	85
France	394	14	2,269	83	1,225	45
U.S.S.R.	4,348	160	3,730	137	2/	2/
Total	33,456	1,229	29,299	1,077	26,807	985
Others	2,696	99	2,894	106	6,397	235
Total	36,152	1,328	32,193	1,183	33,204	1,220

1/ Preliminary estimate.
2/ Included in others.

The origins and destinations of the 1,183 million bushels of wheat moved into world trade in 1957-58 are presented in table 20. The United States exported 402 million bushels or 34 percent of the world total. Canada exported 316 million bushels or 27 percent. The U.S. and Canada remain the leading exporters, together accounting for a little over 60 percent of the world total. Australia, Argentina, France and U.S.S.R. exported 359 million bushels in 1957-58. These 4 countries, together with the U.S. and Canada, exported 1,077 million bushels or 91 percent of the total world wheat exports.

Wheat exports of France and U.S.S.R. have been included in table in recognition of their growing importance in the export field.

Record World Breadgrain Harvest Confirmed

An all-time record 1958-59 world breadgrain harvest has now been confirmed. There have been changes for some countries since the second estimate 4/ published in the Wheat Situation of February 27. But, higher estimates for some areas have offset reductions in others and the combined crop of wheat and rye is still estimated at 302 million short tons. This exceeds the 1956 record by about 10 percent. The bulk of the increase over 1956 is in wheat, although total rye is also slightly larger.

4/ From Foreign Crops and Markets, December, 1958.

Table 6 .- Wheat: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1950-54, annual 1956-58 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production 4/			
	Average 1950-54	1956	1957	1958 4/	Average 1950-54	1956	1957	1958 4/	Average 1950-54	1956	1957	1958 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	22,781	21,031	20,899	20.6	25.2	17.6	17.6	537,632	573,040	370,508	368,730
Mexico	1,647	2,315	2,365	1,977	13.2	19.7	21.4	23.2	21,788	45,655	50,560	45,930
United States	63,361	49,784	43,806	53,577	17.3	20.2	21.7	27.3	1,094,183	1,004,272	950,662	1,462,218
Estimated total 5/	91,200	74,970	67,290	76,540	18.1	21.7	20.4	24.5	1,654,000	1,624,000	1,372,000	1,878,000
Europe:												
Austria	573	620	636	650	29.5	33.8	33.2	31.0	16,920	20,960	21,090	20,160
Belgium	421	464	514	541	48.2	47.2	53.7	52.9	20,278	21,920	27,590	28,600
Denmark	195	164	158	180	54.5	59.6	63.5	56.1	10,630	9,770	10,030	10,100
Finland	377	328	280	313	23.2	22.3	23.2	25.8	8,739	7,300	6,500	8,090
France	10,916	7,000	11,534	11,389	28.9	32.1	35.3	30.7	315,244	225,000	407,200	350,000
Germany, West	2,728	2,830	3,000	3,200	40.4	45.1	47.1	42.2	110,228	127,560	141,200	135,000
Greece	2,400	2,622	2,709	2,750	16.7	17.4	23.4	23.6	40,042	45,730	63,460	65,000
Ireland	362	340	397	409	36.0	46.8	47.2	30.1	13,036	15,900	18,740	12,320
Italy	12,085	12,350	12,375	12,300	23.8	25.8	25.1	29.3	288,080	318,980	310,000	360,000
Luxembourg	45	38	--	--	30.7	30.0	--	--	1,382	1,140	1,400	1,550
Netherlands	209	212	245	275	54.4	53.5	58.9	53.8	11,376	11,340	14,430	14,780
Norway	56	51	35	21	30.0	40.2	31.4	32.1	1,682	2,050	1,100	675
Portugal	1,785	1,942	2,011	2,005	13.2	10.6	14.6	13.7	23,526	20,500	29,280	27,500
Spain	10,470	10,638	10,823	10,872	14.8	14.6	16.6	14.9	155,000	155,000	180,000	162,000
Sweden	896	980	823	698	33.1	35.7	31.7	32.3	29,640	34,950	26,125	22,550
Switzerland	225	195	260	261	41.9	36.1	43.8	47.0	9,430	7,030	11,390	12,270
United Kingdom	2,263	2,293	2,113	2,208	41.8	46.3	47.4	45.8	94,646	106,210	100,165	101,200
Estimated total West Europe 5/	46,020	43,080	47,960	48,120	25.0	26.3	28.6	27.7	1,150,000	1,132,000	1,370,000	1,332,000
Bulgaria	3,540	3,398	3,370	--	18.6	16.8	21.5	--	66,000	57,000	72,500	--
Czechoslovakia	1,840	1,785	1,829	--	28.5	31.4	30.6	--	52,500	56,000	56,000	50,000
Germany, East	1,120	940	1,038	--	34.0	38.2	38.5	--	38,100	35,900	40,000	43,000
Hungary	3,400	3,430	3,080	2,936	21.3	19.8	23.2	18.7	72,500	67,800	71,500	55,000
Poland	3,730	3,620	3,558	3,669	19.0	21.5	23.9	23.4	70,800	78,000	85,000	86,000
Rumania	6,710	7,150	7,340	--	16.2	12.6	18.5	--	108,750	90,000	136,000	--
Yugoslavia	--	4,003	4,868	4,917	--	16.2	23.4	18.3	80,000	64,670	114,000	90,000
Estimated total East Europe 5/	25,420	24,500	25,280	25,370	19.3	18.5	22.9	19.6	490,000	453,000	580,000	498,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	71,440	67,580	73,240	73,490	23.0	23.5	26.6	24.9	1,640,000	1,585,000	1,950,000	1,830,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	111,500	153,000	170,000	165,000	11.1	13.1	10.6	13.9	1,240,000	2,000,000	1,800,000	2,300,000

Asia:												
Iran	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75,100	82,670	102,880	99,210
Iraq	1,871	--	--	--	11.9	--	--	--	22,210	28,500	41,000	--
Israel	90	145	150	130	11.1	18.8	20.3	17.5	1,000	2,719	3,050	2,280
Jordan	700	804	693	--	7.9	11.1	11.7	--	5,534	8,910	8,080	--
Lebanon	165	173	173	198	11.5	13.2	13.8	8.3	1,902	2,280	2,388	1,650
Syria	2,277	2,718	2,718	2,446	11.6	11.8	13.5	8.3	26,510	32,150	36,740	20,210
Turkey	13,514	18,125	17,878	--	15.8	11.9	14.0	--	213,598	215,000	250,000	240,000
China	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	890,000	--	--	--
India	24,456	30,559	33,580	29,657	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.1	253,950	321,900	347,700	300,000
Pakistan	10,364	11,270	11,807	11,815	12.5	10.9	12.0	11.8	129,800	122,580	142,000	140,000
Japan	1,766	1,625	1,526	1,480	30.2	31.1	32.0	31.8	53,322	50,530	48,870	47,070
Korea, South	245	305	357	313	13.7	15.5	13.4	14.4	3,350	4,740	4,800	4,500
Estimated total 5/	127,790	147,030	146,630	142,660	13.8	12.6	13.1	13.8	1,765,000	1,860,000	1,915,000	1,970,000
Africa:												
Algeria	4,267	4,800	--	--	9.7	11.8	--	--	41,508	56,440	46,700	45,930
Egypt	1,631	1,630	1,572	1,479	30.1	34.9	34.2	35.1	49,060	56,860	53,800	51,885
Morocco 7/	3,496	3,583	3,239	3,761	10.1	10.6	7.2	9.6	35,302	38,000	23,295	36,000
Tunisia	2,399	2,937	3,205	3,138	8.3	6.0	5.7	6.4	19,796	17,770	18,300	20,000
Union of South Africa 8/	3,020	2,671	3,041	3,175	7.6	11.5	8.9	7.3	23,040	30,730	27,000	23,080
Estimated total 5/	16,480	17,650	17,580	18,590	11.2	12.5	10.5	10.5	185,000	220,000	185,000	195,000
South America:												
Argentina	11,871	13,324	10,840	--	18.2	19.7	19.7	--	216,204	261,980	213,500	235,000
Brazil	1,475	2,632	2,817	2,500	12.5	13.7	10.4	8.0	18,500	36,000	29,400	20,000
Chile	1,933	1,894	1,995	2,159	19.4	19.2	22.4	17.1	37,446	36,320	44,600	37,000
Peru	410	345	363	385	14.2	13.1	14.2	14.3	5,814	4,530	5,140	5,510
Uruguay	1,515	1,700	1,922	1,730	14.8	12.7	11.4	11.2	22,376	21,640	22,000	19,300
Estimated total 5/	17,910	20,520	18,670	19,530	17.3	17.9	17.2	16.6	310,000	368,000	322,000	325,000
Oceania:												
Australia	10,716	7,900	7,500	10,870	17.0	17.1	13.0	19.3	181,910	135,000	97,600	210,000
New Zealand	116	66	67	165	40.7	44.7	44.8	45.5	4,720	2,950	3,000	7,500
Total Oceania	10,832	7,966	7,567	11,035	17.2	17.3	13.3	19.7	186,630	137,950	100,600	217,500
Estimated world total 5/	447,150	488,720	500,980	506,850	15.6	15.9	15.3	17.2	6,980,000	7,795,000	7,645,000	8,715,000

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 1958 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which began late in 1958 and ended early in 1959. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 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/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production. 7/ Excludes areas formerly known as Spanish Morocco and Tangier. 8/ 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 U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research and related information.

World wheat production is estimated at 8,715 million bushels, 12 percent above 1956 and 25 percent above the 1950-54 average (table 6). Increases over 1956 are substantial for all continents except Africa and South America, which are lower.

Wheat production in North America is now estimated at 1,878 million bushels. This is an all-time high, mainly because of the record crop in the United States. The 1,462-million-bushel crop for this country exceeds the previous record by more than 100 million bushels and is 54 percent more than the 1957 outturn. The total includes 1,180 million bushels of winter wheat and 282 million of spring wheat. This is an unprecedented crop of winter wheat, but the spring wheat production has been exceeded several times.

Yields of U.S. winter wheat averaged a record 28.4 bushels per harvested acre, 6 bushels above the previous record in 1957 and almost 10 bushels above the 1947-56 average. Harvested acreage was 41.5 million acres, about 10 million above the small acreage in 1957 but almost 4 million acres below the 1947-56 average. Yields of 23.5 bushels per acre for spring wheat were also a record, but harvested acreage was slightly below the small 1957 acreage and 6.4 million acres below the 1947-56 average.

Canada's wheat production was much below average the past 2 years. The 1957 and 1958 crops of about 370 million bushels were about 170 million bushels less than the 1950-54 average. Yield in both years averaged 17.6 bushels per acre, compared with the average of 20.6 bushels. Acreage was about 21 million acres in both years-about 5 million acres less than in 1950-54. Mexico's wheat crop was large, though less than the 1957 record.

Wheat production in Western Europe is estimated at 1,332 million bushels, second largest on record. Total acreage and yields were above the 1950-54 average. Although the total outturn was below the record 1957 crop, new records were set in Italy and Greece. Italy's production of 360 million bushels was 50 million larger than in 1957, though acreage was slightly smaller. The record crop of 65 million bushels in Greece is attributed to high acreage and yields.

Wheat production in Eastern Europe was slightly above average, but considerably below the large 1957 crop. Wheat acreage was estimated to be slightly larger than in 1957 but yields were lower. Wide variations in yields are reported within the area, with the highest reported for East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia and the lowest in the Danube Basin countries.

The wheat crop in the Soviet Union is estimated at 2.3 billion bushels, a new high. The growing season was exceptional in virtually all parts of the Union. A very low percentage of winterkill was reported and absence of drought in the large subhumid zone, where some degree of drought is usual, contributed to the relatively high yields.

Asia's wheat production of 1,970 million exceeds the previous record in 1957 by 55 million bushels. The high level results from the record harvest reported for Mainland China. Other areas of this continent produced less than last season. Acreage was less than in 1957 but still well above average.

The wheat crop in Africa is estimated at 195 million bushels, 10 million bushels more than in 1957. The increase is mainly due to the recovery in Morocco's crop from the low level of a year ago.

The wheat crop in South America is estimated at 325 million bushels, little change from 1957. A larger crop in Argentina offset reductions in most other countries. Drought in Brazil and Chile caused significant reductions in both countries.

Wheat production in Australia is still placed at about 210 million bushels, more than double the small production of 98 million bushels last year. It is also well above the below-average crop of 135 million in 1956. A record wheat crop is reported for New Zealand.

Rye - World rye production is estimated at 1,460 million bushels (table 27), compared with 1,455 million during 1950-54 and the 1956 total of 1,405 million. Rye production in North America was about 40 million bushels, about average. The U.S. crop was much above average, but was offset by a reduced crop in Canada. Production in Western Europe is estimated at 265 million bushels, about the same as the 1950-54 average but slightly less than in the past 2 seasons. Acreage was somewhat below average but yields were high. Production in Eastern Europe approached the high level of 1957 since conditions were most favorable in the largest rye producing countries -- Poland, East Germany and Czechoslovakia. The crop in the Soviet Union is unoffically estimated at about 650 million bushels. Yields apparently were larger than usual on a reduced acreage. Rye in Asia is of slight importance except in Turkey, where the estimated crop of 30.7 million bushels is an all-time record. Rye production in Argentina, the only producer of importance in South America, is estimated to be well above the small 1957 crop.

THE OUTLOOK FOR WHEAT IN 1959-60

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, 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 drought years, to 144 million in 1944-45 at the close of the war.

U.S. exports in 1952-53 declined to 318 million bushels, one-third below the heavy exports in 1951-52. The 1952 crop in Canada was a record, and her exports

Table 7 .- Wheat, all: Seeded acreage in specified wheat growing regions, United States, 1919-59

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	19,982	13,660	8,789	3,973
1958 5/	25,972	14,215	8,353	4,259
1959 6/	26,733	14,943	8,765	4,362

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 1958 winter estimate and March 1959 spring prospective plantings.

exceeded those from the U.S., as was the case before 1945-46. Total world trade in wheat and flour in 1952-53 also declined from the all-time high of 1,066 million bushels in 1951-52 to about 987 million bushels. 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.

The decline in world trade continued in 1953-54, when it fell to 879 million bushels. 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 1,065 million bushels, about equal to the 1,066 million in 1951-52. This increase reflected higher economic activity and greater purchasing power in importing countries. In 1956-57, world trade reached about 1,328 million bushels, 25 percent above a year earlier and also 25 percent higher than the former 1951-52 record. The increase reflected decreased domestic supplies in Europe because of winter damage, increased exports from the U. S. under special export programs and increased wheat consumption in some countries. In 1957-58, world trade was again large, second only to 1956-57. The decline from the record reflected improved over-all supplies in several importing 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 60 million bushels. Food and seed take about 500 million and 65 million bushels, respectively, resulting in a continental domestic disappearance of around 625 million bushels.

1959 Wheat Crop May Be Fifth Largest; Increase in Carryover Likely July 1, 1960

The 1959 winter wheat crop was forecast at 966 million bushels as of April 1. The first estimate of spring wheat will be made June 10. Assuming about average yields of the last 3 years on intended acreage, the

Table 8 .- All wheat and all spring wheat: Acreage, yield and production, United States, 1919-59

Year of harvest	All wheat			All spring wheat		
	Seeded acreage	Yield per seeded acre	Production	Seeded acreage	Yield per seeded acre	Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1919	77,440	12.3	952,097	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	49,852	19.1	950,662	12,429	19.3	239,886
1958 1/	56,431	25.9	1,462,218	12,343	22.9	282,294
1959 2/	58,468	(20.9)	(1,220,000)	13,405	(18.9)	(254,000)

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Acreage is December 1958 winter estimate and March 1, 1959 spring prospective plantings. Production is April 1 estimate of winter wheat and for spring wheat March 1 intended acres times average yield of last 3 years.

spring wheat crop would be 254 million bushels. This, together with the 966 million bushels of winter wheat, would indicate a total all wheat crop of around 1,220 million bushels (table 8). A wheat crop of this size would be the fifth largest--17 percent smaller than the all-time record of 1,462 million in 1958 but 13 percent above the 1948-57 average of 1,075 million.

With total disappearance of possibly 1,076 million bushels (626 million domestic and assuming exports of 450 million, the same as estimated for 1958-59), the carryover on July 1, 1960 would be close to 150 million bushels over the estimated July 1, 1959 carryover of 1,285 million.

Indicated Winter Wheat Crop
18 Percent Below Record Last Year

A winter wheat crop of 966 million bushels is 9 million bushels above the December 1 forecast. Increases since December 1 have been largely confined to the Central Great Plains. Such increases more than offset reduced production prospects in the eastern Corn Belt and the Southwest. The indicated crop is 18 percent less than the record 1958 crop of 1,180 million bushels but 19 percent above the 1948-57 average.

As of April 1, winter wheat prospects had improved in the Central Great Plains as the loose, dry soils had blotted up moisture from winter snows. Some fields that germinated poorly in the fall, showed better stands. The outlook was dimmed in much of the southern Great Plains where winter moisture was insufficient to keep hopes alive for harvest of a considerable acreage. Many fields in the Ohio Valley States showed damaged spots from excess water and ice, but total loss of acreage appeared relatively light. In the Mississippi Valley and the Southeast, fall and winter growth had been slow, but prospects improved with favorable spring moisture supplies and warmer temperatures. Prospects in the central and northern Rocky Mountain sections and Pacific Northwest were generally maintained or improved as soil moisture was boosted by winter and early spring precipitation. Stands were poorer than a year ago in most areas as nearly all important producing sections endured bitter cold at some time during the winter with a light or lacking snow cover. The expected yield per seeded acre is well below last year's prodigious record, but above any other year by a considerable margin.

The indicated yield at 21.4 bushels per seeded acre is second only to the phenomenal yield of 26.8 bushels in 1958 and is well above the 1948-57 average of 16.0 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 last 10 years, the average change in the United States production estimate from April 1 to harvest has been 100 million bushels, ranging from a maximum of 216 million bushels to a minimum of 23 million bushels.

Total abandonement and diversion to uses other than grain is indicated at 4.1 million acres, 9 percent of the total acreage seeded for all purposes last fall and winter. This is slightly more than indicated last December. Last year, only 2.5 million acres or 5.8 percent of the total acreage seeded was lost or diverted.

Major Spring Wheat Areas Dry

In the major spring wheat producing areas, soil moisture supplies are generally short following dry weather last summer and fall and lighter than usual winter precipitation. Seedbed preparation and planting, after an earlier than usual start, is progressing rapidly. Moisture supplies are sufficient for germination, except in South Dakota and a few other scattered localities, but timely and generous rains will be needed during the growing season to assure favorable yields.

Minimum 1959 Terminal and County Wheat Price Support Rates Announced Based On Minimum National Average of $1.81

Minimum 1959-crop wheat price support rates for terminals and for 2,843 commercial and 229 noncommercial wheat-producing counties were announced on March 2. County rates, which range from $2.12 to 85 cents (noncommercial) per bushel, depending on location, are further adjusted up or down for class, grade and quality to determine support prices for individual producers. These rates are based on the minimum national average wheat support price of $1.81 per bushel.

In addition to the release of terminal and county rates, a list of premiums and discounts for different classes and qualities of wheat were announced. Most premiums and discounts for 1959-crop wheat support are the same as those in the 1958 program. The discount of 2 cents per bushel on western red and white wheat classes is being eliminated for 1959. This discount did not apply to Baart and Bluestem varieties.

In general, basic county and terminal rates are for Grade No. 1 wheat. Premiums and discounts are applied to basic rates to determine the support prices for individual lots of wheat which are of other grades or have other quality factors.

Relationships between terminals, which are based principally on average differences in cash market prices, have shifted some since 1958 rates were established. As a result, there are minor changes in terminal support price relationships for 1959 as compared to 1958.

Location differentials used in determining rates reflect changes in freight charges since the 1958 rates were established. For major producing areas, as in the past, county rates reflect terminal rates less the freight and handling charges needed to get the wheat to terminal markets. Where decreases have taken place in freight charges for movement from counties to terminals, county support rates have been adjusted upward, thus giving producers the benefit of freight decreases in their local rates. This freight reduction generally has been west of the Rocky Mountains.

County rates will be adjusted for any future freight rate decreases that may occur during the 1959 period of price support availability. This will be done to maintain fair and equitable relationships between county and terminal support rates.

There are wide differences in the grades and classes of wheat most commonly produced and marketed in the various wheat areas of the United States. In some areas, most wheat produced will be Grade No. 1 hard wheat. In other areas, only soft wheat is produced and normally grades No. 2 or No. 3. Table 9 shows examples of 1959 wheat support prices which are more representative of the actual support farmers will receive than are the commercial basic schedule for No. 1 wheat.

Table 9.- Wheat: Representative support prices, by classes and grades, terminal markets, 1958 and 1959

Class, grade and terminal	Support rate per bushel	
	1958	1959 1/
	Dollars	Dollars
Hard Red Spring		
Grade No. 1 Heavy, 16 percent protein, Minneapolis	2.29	2.28
Grade No. 1 Heavy, 14 percent protein, Minneapolis	2.25	2.24
Grade No. 1, ordinary protein, Minneapolis	2.20	2.19
Soft Red Winter		
Grade No. 3, garlicky, Baltimore	2.09	2.07
Grade No. 3, Chicago	2.12	2.09
Grade No. 3 light garlicky, Chicago	2.06	2.03
Grade No. 3, Kansas City	2.12	2.09
Hard Red Winter		
Grade No. 2, Chicago	2.14	2.11
Grade No. 2, Kansas City	2.14	2.11
Grade No. 2, Galveston	2.33	2.31
White		
Grade No. 1, Portland	2.05	2.03
Grade No. 1, San Francisco	2.13	2.11
Durum		
Grade No. 1, Amber, Minneapolis	2.25	2.24
Grade No. 1, Hard Amber, Minneapolis	2.30	2.29

1/ Based on the minimum national average support rate of $1.81 per bushel.

In these examples, premiums and discounts in addition to geographical price differences have been applied to basic rates to obtain support prices for individual kinds of wheat. Table 9 **gives specific support prices with** storage paid at listed terminals for the most representative classes and grades of wheat produced in the various areas. Comparable 1958 prices are also shown.

In the 10 States designated as the noncommercial wheat producing areas, farm wheat allotments and marketing quotas do not apply and the support rates are lower than in the other 38 States. Rates in the noncommercial area are 75 percent of what the rates would have been if the State were in the commercial area. Since Alabama and Mississippi have been added to the commercial-producing area for 1959, the noncommercial area is smaller. It includes 10 States-Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Beginning with 1959 crops, as authorized by new legislation, so-called "equity" payments will not be made in connection with the takeover of commodities pledged as collateral for price support loans. In the past, equity payments have been made when the market price of wheat under price support loan on the date of takeover was above the support loan plus charges.

While equity payments will no longer be made, producers may continue to obtain any equity they may have in loan collateral by repaying the loan before maturity, thus regaining full ownership of the wheat for whatever disposition they may choose to make.

As in the past, wheat acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation from unredeemed loans will not be pooled.

The 1959 wheat crop will be supported as in the past through loans on farm- and warehouse-stored wheat and through the purchase of wheat delivered by producers under purchase agreements. Loans and purchase agreements will be available from harvest through January 31, 1960. In most States, loans will mature on March 31, 1960 and in the remaining eastern and southern States, loans will mature on February 29, 1960. Loans and purchase agreements will be available from County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) offices.

To get wheat price support in 1959 in commercial wheat producing areas, a producer must be in compliance with his 1959 wheat acreage allotment and be eligible to receive a wheat marketing card on all other farms in the county in which he has an interest.

Undesirable Wheat Varieties Discounted Under 1959 Support Program

The 1959 price support rates are discounted 20 cents per bushel for 33 wheat varieties designated as undesirable because of inferior milling or baking qualities.

In addition to the 31 varieties designated as undesirable for the 1958 wheat price support program, the list includes these two varieties for the 1959 crop--Russell in the hard red spring class, and Kharkof MC 22 in the hard red winter class. Discounts to discourage plantings of undesirable wheat varieties were first included in the price support program for the 1956 wheat crop.

The 33 varieties include the following 13 spring wheat varieties: Hard red spring - Gasser, Henry (except in Wisconsin and Washington), Kinney, Premier, Progress, Spinkcota and Sturgion; Durum - Golden Ball, Peliss and Pentad; White - Florence and Sonora.

The varieties were designated by the Agricultural Research Service of the Department after consultation with State Agricultural Experiment Station personnel, agronomists, cereal chemists and others on State and Federal staffs.

These varieties were found to be undesirable for commercial food use. The discount in the support operation is designed to discourage their production and lessen the possibility of U.S. wheat of inferior quality finding its way into domestic and export channels. Representatives of crop improvement associations support this action to help improve the over-all quality of U.S. wheat production.

Application of the 20-cents-per-bushel discount to producer support rates will be the same as under the 1958 operation. The price support regulations for the 1959 program will provide for producer certification regarding undesirable varieties. Because wheat varieties are difficult to determine from threshed samples, identification 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 loan rates. Similarly, no amber or hard amber durum premiums will apply on undesirable varieties of this class of wheat.

Western Europe Outlook for
1959 Wheat Crop Good 5/

Fall-sown wheat in Western Europe came through the winter in generally good condition, according to latest reports from that area. Few reports of damage have been received. It now appears that little damage resulted from cold weather in late January and early February, when lack of adequate snow cover caused concern for the crop. The effects of the cold could not be fully appraised until a period of growing weather showed the condition of the plants.

Winter wheat is normally more than 90 percent of the total wheat acreage of this area. Complete figures are not yet available, but it appears that total winter wheat acreage is slightly less than in 1958. This reduction may have been partly made up by larger spring seedings. If growing conditions continue favorable for the remainder of the growing period, Western Europe's total wheat crop could be at the high level of the past 2 years.

The principal producing countries of the area report a promising outlook. In France winter wheat condition is very good and spring wheat is germinating well. Winter wheat acreage is somewhat smaller than for 1958 but this may have been partly offset by increased seeding of spring. Total acreage, however, is expected to be less than the large acreage of the past 2 years.

Wheat acreage is smaller in Italy because of poor weather in southern regions during seeding time. Growing conditions have been favorable, however, and trade forecasts indicate that the production will be good though not up to the record level of a year ago.

The outlook is good for Spain's crop. If conditions remain favorable the outturn may be around the record production of 1957.

Winter wheat acreage is slightly larger than in 1958 in Western Germany. Recent reports state that there was little winterkill and the condition of the crop is good. An unusually mild spring facilitated spring seeding. Spring wheat acreage is expected to be about 15 percent larger than in 1958.

Winter wheat acreage may be smaller in the United Kingdom, because of bad weather last fall. However, favorable conditions are expected to increase spring wheat acreage, and the total may not be significantly different from that of a year ago. Condition of the winter crop is generally satisfactory.

Wheat acreage is up slightly in Greece despite governmental policy aimed at diverting some wheat acreage to other crops. The condition of the crop was good at latest report.

5/ Prepared by Foreign Agricultural Service.

The above six countries normally account for almost 90 percent of Western Europe's total. In Yugoslavia, one of the leading producers of the area, the outlook is excellent. Acreage is slightly larger than in 1958 and the crop is in good condition. Little definite information is available for Eastern Europe as a whole.

Canada to Seed Larger Wheat Acreage

The Canadian wheat acreage for 1959 will be 9 percent larger 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 22,744,000 acres will be seeded to all classes of wheat (table 10). This is 1.8 million acres more than the 1958 total but 0.9 million below the 1953-57 average. Each of the Prairie Provinces is expecting increased wheat acreage this year. The increases will be in spring bread wheat varieties. The planned durum acreage of 1.0 million acres is even less than the small 1958 acreage and less than half the 1957 acreage.

The increase in total wheat acreage is largely the result of a proposed decrease of about 1 million acres in summerfallow and 0.6 million in barley. Planned summerfallow for 1959 is 24.3 million acres.

Table 10.--Wheat: Canada's intended acreage for 1959 with comparisons

Grain	Seeded acreage 1956	Seeded acreage 1957	Seeded acreage 1958	Intended acreage 1959	Intended acreage as percentage of 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Winter wheat	625	590	580	580	100
Spring wheat	22,156	20,441	20,319	22,164	109
All wheat	22,781	21,031	20,899	22,744	109

Food for Peace Talks to be Held In Washington May 5 and 6

Cabinet representatives from five major wheat-exporting countries will confer on the Food for Peace proposal May 5 and 6 in Washington. Taking part in the two-day conference at the Department of Agriculture will be cabinet representatives from Argentina, Australia, Canada, France and the United States. The Director General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, (FAO) also will participate.

A preliminary meeting of officials from the same countries will be held in Washington April 27 to review the situation and outline areas to be discussed at the cabinet representatives' conference in May.

The May conference takes a further step toward the Food for Peace plan outlined by the President in his January 29, 1959 message to Congress. At that time, President Eisenhower said: "I am setting steps in motion to explore anew with other surplus-producing nations all practical means of utilizing the various agricultural surpluses of each in the interest of reinforcing peace and the well-being of friendly peoples throughout the world--in short, using food for peace".

NEW INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT CONCLUDED 6/

A new international agreement designed to help stabilize world trade in wheat in the three years ending July 31, 1962 was concluded by the United Nations Wheat Conference which completed work in Geneva on March 10.

The agreement, which will be submitted to Governments for their consideration, is open for signature in Washington from April 6 to 24. It is intended, if sufficiently supported, to enter into force so as to leave no gap on the expiration of the existing agreement on July 31, 1959.

The agreement provides for a price range, for a specified grade of wheat at a specified basing point, between a minimum of $1.50 per bushel (as at present) and a maximum of $1.90 (compared with the present maximum of $2.00). It also, among other things, sets out mutual obligations between wheat-exporting countries and wheat-importing countries.

The objectives of the Agreement have been broadened, compared with the agreement now in force. They include the promotion of expanded trade and the securing of the freest possible flow of trade in the interests of all member countries, the encouragement of the use and consumption of wheat, and the furtherance of international cooperation generally concerning wheat problems. In addition, the new International Wheat Council envisaged by the agreement will have increased powers and functions.

The Council will be charged with reviewing annually the world wheat situation, due regard being given to the work of other bodies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization. The review would be carried out in the light of information obtainable in relation to national production, stocks, prices, trade including disposal of surplus stocks, special transactions and other relevant facts.

6/ From release of United Nations (New York), March 11, 1959.

The International Wheat Conference consisted of two sessions. The first met in Geneva, October 28-November 6, 1958 and the work was continued by two inter-sessional committees in London. The second session, a negotiating session, met in Geneva, January 26-March 10, 1959 with 44 government delegations. Eight other governments sent observers and three international agencies were represented.

Obligations of Exporting and Importing Countries

Under the agreement, importing countries undertake to purchase a percentage of their total commercial imports from nine exporting countries. The percentage which each importing country undertakes to buy is specified in an annex to the agreement.

The exporting countries--Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, Italy, Mexico, Spain, Sweden and the United States--undertake, on the other hand, to meet the commercial requirements of the importing countries.

These mutual obligations are tied to the price range, which is defined as excluding the maximum price. At the maximum price, the duties of exporting countries are limited to supplying a definite quantity of wheat which is based on the average volume of commercial purchases by the importing countries from them over a recent period of years.

At the same time, importing countries--if the price reaches the maximum--are freed from their percentage obligations so that they may seek to obtain their commercial requirements during a maximum price period from any source although they may, if they wish, take up their rights against exporting countries to the extent of the definite quantity previously mentioned. Provision is made for the partial release of importing countries for their percentage obligations if the prices of one or more but not all exporting countries reach the maximum.

The obligations of exporting countries and importing countries indicated above will relate only to transactions conducted on a commercial basis. Transactions which, as a result of government intervention, include features which do not conform with usual commercial practice will not be included.

These "special transactions" are those which, although possibly falling within the price range of the agreement, include features generally introduced by the governments concerned relating, for example, to the period of credit, the rate of interest, or the convertibility of the currency of payment.

Although these "special transactions" will not be included, the agreement provides that they shall be reported by governments to the International Wheat Council, which thus will be able to maintain a survey of the whole international movement of wheat.

Advisory Committee Functions Broadened

The new agreement would retain the Advisory Committee on Price Equivalents, provided under the present machinery, but with broadened functions.

It will be charged, in addition to its present duties, with the responsibility of maintaining a constant review of current market conditions, including the movement of prices, and of giving advice to the International Wheat Council and its Executive Committee, particularly as wheat prices approach the minimum and in connection with the mechanisms of the obligations and the maximum price.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW 5-YEAR WHEAT STABILIZATION PLAN 7/

Australia's new Wheat Stabilization Plan for 1958-59 through 1962-63 (December-November) is basically the same as the 5-year plan which expired on November 30, 1958. Adopted by the Australian Agricultural Council (a government organization) last July, it was accepted by the Australian Wheat Growers' Federation, and became effective December 1, 1958.

The Australian Wheat Board remains in complete control of wheat marketing. Growers may sell only to the Board, which sells for domestic consumption at fixed prices. Wheat is exported to International Wheat Agreement countries in conformity with current I.W.A. export prices, and to other countries at the best prices obtainable.

For the 1958-59 crop, farmers are guaranteed a minimum price based on wheat production costs as estimated by the Australian Bureau of Agricultural Economics in a recent survey of the structure and economics of the Australian wheat industry. The price is 14s. 6d. ($1.62) per bushel, in bulk, f.o.r. ocean ports 8/

This is the minimum price for fair average quality wheat. It is subject to premiums and deductions according to variations from this quality. It is guaranteed for all wheat to be used domestically and for up to 100 million bushels of 1958-59 crop wheat and flour (grain equivalent) exported. Minimum prices for the next 4 crops covered by the plan will be determined by adjusting the 1958-59 price to accord with changes in the wheat production cost index. If the Wheat Board's net earnings during a marketing season permit, farmers will receive supplementary payments.

7/ From Foreign Crops and Markets, March 9, 1959, pages 16-17.

8/ All prices hereafter are in U.S. currency.

Farmers in the State of Western Australia are guaranteed 2.8 cents per bushel more for wheat grown in that state and exported. This is because of the ocean freight advantage that part of the country has, owing to its closer proximity to the principal wheat export markets.

When exported wheat brings more per bushel than the guaranteed minimum producer price, the excess up to 16.8 cents per bushel is deposited in the Wheat Stabilization Fund. When the export price falls below the minimum producer price, the fund is drawn upon to assure farmers the guaranteed price. If the fund is insufficient, the Commonwealth Treasury will make up the deficit.

Under the two preceding 5-year wheat stabilization plans there was never a deficit in the Wheat Fund. At the beginning of the current plan, the equivalent of about $22,400,000 was available from the preceding fund. Deposits are limited to about $44,800,000. Any excess deposits are returned to the growers on the basis of "first in, first out".

For the 1958-59 season the Wheat Board will sell wheat on the domestic market at a price equal to the guaranteed minimum producer price of $1.62 per bushel--plus 1.9 cents per bushel to cover the cost of transporting wheat to Tasmania. This price also is for fair average quality wheat, and is adjusted for variations from this quality.

The Australian Wheat Growers' Federation earlier expressed doubts that the current plan would provide growers with an adequate margin of profit; but the Commonwealth Government stated that a sufficient margin of profit had been built into the guaranteed minimum producer price. The Minister of Primary Industry also pointed out that the price will enable the average wheat grower to meet all of his cash costs, and to replace his equipment over a 10-year period and his structural improvements during a somewhat longer period. The depreciation allowance is based on current replacement value.

The price also includes an interest allowance based on the up-to-date fair market value of the farm, livestock, buildings and equipment used in wheat production. In addition, the price includes an allowance for the owner's own labor and management. If the grower's wheat yield exceeds the 15.5 bushels per acre used as a basis in determining the price, his margin profit will be increased.

Table 11.- Flour, wheat: Supply and distribution, 1935-58

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.	Lb.
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	16,440	448	256	1,596	3,944	199,705	126
1955	226,503	91	88	226,506	20,524	1,023	317	1,631	3,665	199,346	123
1956	230,502	98	88	230,512	24,116	684	343	1,643	3,829	199,897	121
1957	239,599	95	88	239,606	25,587	8,408	526	1,648	3,189	200,248	119
1958 6/	246,848	132	88	246,892	26,208	9,735	491	1,721	3,395	205,342	120

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

Table 12 .- Flour, wheat: Civilian consumption, United States, 1935-58 1/

Year	Year beginning -							
	January				July			
	Consumption of commercially produced flour 2/		Total flour consumption 4/		Consumption of commercially produced flour 2/		Total flour consumption 4/	
	Total	Per capita 3/	Total	Per capita 3/	Total	Per capita 3/	Total	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	199,153	120.5	199,897	120.9	199,928	119.7	200,649	120.1
1957 5/	199,537	118.5	200,248	118.9	200,920	118.1	201,620	118.5
1958 5/	204,649	119.4	205,342	119.8				

1/ For method of flour consumption determination see table 11. 2/ Using commercial production reported by Bureau of the Census. From 1940-44 estimates were developed in cooperation with the former BAE, now AMS. 3/ 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 13.- Wheat: Weighted average cash price per bushel, specified markets and dates, 1958-59

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/	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month												
January	2.30	2.19	2.21	2.00	2.38	2.20	2.38	2.39	2/2.26	2.04	2.26	2.03
February	2.28	2.16	2.20	2.03	2.36	2.23	2.36	2.40	---	2.04	2.25	2.04
March	2.33	2.20	2.27	2.07	2.38	2.21	2.39	2.40	---	2.02	2.23	2.03
Week ended												
February 20	2.30	2.18	2.23	2.04	2.40	2.23	2.38	2.40	---	2.04	2.24	2.04
27	2.30	2.16	2.21	2.02	2.37	2.26	---	2.42	---	---	2.25	2.04
March 6	2.31	2.19	2.22	2.04	2.37	2.23	2.40	2.40	---	---	2.25	2.04
13	2.34	2.20	2.27	2.06	2.41	2.22	2.40	2.40	---	3/2.10	2.23	2.04
20	2.33	2.18	2.30	2.06	2.38	2.18	2.41	2.41	---	2/1.98	2.23	2.03
26	2.32	2.20	2.30	2.09	2.38	2.21	2.36	2.39	---	---	2.22	2.02
April 3	2.33	2.19	2.33	2.10	2.39	2.19	2.39	2.39	---	3/2.09	2.23	2.02
10	2.34	2.20	2.30	2.13	2.40	2.19	2.39	2.38	3/2.28	---	2.23	2.02
17	2.36	2.21	2.29	2.10	2.43	2.23	2.39	2.40	---	2/1.89	2.21	2.04

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

Table 14.- Wheat: Average closing price per bushel of May futures, specified markets and dates, 1958-59

Month and date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month						
January	2.12	1.93	2.05	1.88	2.22	2.07
February	2.14	1.98	2.06	1.91	2.23	2.09
March	2.20	2.05	2.12	1.96	2.25	2.09
Week ended						
February 20	2.16	1.98	2.08	1.92	2.24	2.10
27	2.17	2.00	2.09	1.93	2.24	2.10
March 6	2.20	2.04	2.11	1.95	2.25	2.09
13	2.21	2.04	2.13	1.96	2.25	2.09
20	2.21	2.05	2.13	1.96	2.25	2.09
26	2.17	2.07	2.11	1.97	2.24	2.09
April 3	2.18	2.10	2.13	1.98	2.25	2.06
10	2.19	2.10	2.14	2.00	2.26	2.08
17	2.19	2.05	2.14	1.96	2.27	2.08

Table 15- Wheat: Estimated January 1 supplies in principal exporting countries, 1944-59 1/

Year	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia	Total (4)
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1944	818	692	445	251	2,206
1945	828	592	330	112	1,862
1946	682	345	225	145	1,397
1947	642	340	240	130	1,352
1948	801	300	270	220	1,591
1949	865	335	245	205	1,650
1950	900	325	230	225	1,680
1951	1,002	440	215	215	1,872
1952	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	325	245	2,791
1956	1,567	840	260	280	2,947
1957	1,489	970	300	207	2,966
1958	1,383	920	265	132	2,700
1959 2/	1,816	801	280	210	3,107

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 16.- Wheat: Price per bushel in 3 exporting countries, nearest mid month, January-April 1959; weekly, February-April 1959

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 4/5/ (United States)	Soft: No. 1 White at: Portland 1/ (United States)	Soft: Australia 3/ 4/
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Mid-month						
January	16	2.04	1.66	2.23	2.03	6/1.53
February	13	2.07	1.72	2.28	2.04	---
March	13	2.05	1.72	2.29	2.04	---
April	17	2.09	1.72	2.26	2.04	---
Weekly						
February	20	2.08	1.72	2.26	2.04	---
	27	2.09	1.72	2.28	2.04	---
March	6	2.06	1.72	2.27	2.04	---
	20	2.07	1.72	2.28	2.03	---
	26	2.09	1.72	2.28	2.02	---
April	3	2.05	1.72	2.28	2.02	---
	10	2.08	1.72	2.27	2.02	---

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/ CCC selling price for immediate delivery. 6/ Reported as reaching this low during January. Later data not available.

Table 17.- Wheat, flour and other products: Imports, United States, 1910-57 1/

Year beginning July	Wheat: Full duty 2/ 3/	Wheat: Unfit for human consumption 4/	Flour (wheat equivalent) 3/ 5/	Other products (wheat equivalent)	Total wheat, flour and other products	Wheat for milling in bond and export as flour 6/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1910	25	---	665	2,811	3,501	484
1911	1,424	---	746	2,642	4,812	1,275
1912	798	---	506	2,596	3,900	---
1913	1,979	---	423	3,086	5,488	---
1914	426	---	302	1,477	2,205	---
1915	5,103	---	1,550	570	7,223	600
1916	23,600	---	821	109	24,530	539
1917	28,177	---	3,038	38	31,253	---
1918	11,121	---	167	33	11,321	---
1919	4,780	---	732	38	5,550	---
1920	51,004	---	6,678	105	57,787	---
1921	8,293	---	2,910	98	11,301	6,173
1922	8,732	---	2,018	95	10,845	9,281
1923	13,379	---	795	142	14,316	13,905
1924	355	---	32	215	602	5,814
1925	2,176	---	82	205	2,463	13,421
1926	64	---	28	178	270	13,172
1927	663	---	27	133	823	15,044
1928	79	---	12	125	216	21,678
1929	45	---	8	125	178	12,903
1930	41	307	5	116	469	19,013
1931	6	---	1	119	126	12,879
1932	6	1	3	106	116	9,372
1933	144	6	4	93	247	11,341
1934	5,905	8,146	18	90	14,159	11,064
1935	25,289	9,205	123	131	34,748	11,979
1936	30,205	4,057	193	161	34,616	13,469
1937	598	4	32	112	746	2,819
1938	39	207	25	76	347	8,989
1939	56	86	121	69	332	9,953
1940	165	3,237	121	39	3,562	7,331
1941	1,699	1,785	177	43	3,704	11,912
1942	806	150	99	72	1,127	7,577
1943	7/136,013	188	158	89	136,448	10,952
1944	7/26,235	15,919	193	37	42,384	9,213
1945	1,136	767	78	56	2,037	11,591
1946	21	28	8	27	84	1,984
1947	7	118	6	18	149	19
1948	1,317	10	172	31	1,530	3,070
1949	1,003	1,097	90	47	2,237	9,621
1950	174	11,647	5	93	11,919	8,180
1951	1,475	29,921	109	104	31,609	5,907
1952	1,016	20,384	117	85	21,602	6,415
1953	999	4,300	133	105	5,537	3,089
1954	1,043	2,915	90	149	4,197	1,004
1955	960	8,710	90	173	9,933	75
1956	916	6,536	92	239	7,783	115
1957 8/	961	9,722	119	293	11,095	41

Footnotes on page 39.

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and Bureau of the Census.

Footnotes for table 17, page 38.

1/ General imports 1910 to 1932. Beginning July 1933, imports for consumption.

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

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

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

5/ Excludes flour imported "free for export". The import duty for wheat flour is 52 cents per 100 pounds.

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

7/ Includes wheat and wheat products used for livestock and poultry feed, imported duty-free by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

8/ Preliminary.

Table 18 .- Wheat, flour and other products: Exports, United States, 1910-57

Year beginning July	Wheat: Non-military	Wheat: Military 1/	Flour (wheat equivalent): Non-military	Flour (wheat equivalent): Military 1/	Other products (wheat equivalent) 2/	Total wheat, flour and other products 2/	Flour from milled-in-bond wheat (wheat equivalent) 3/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1910	23,729	---	47,124	---	266	71,119	484
1911	30,160	---	50,455	---	236	80,851	1,275
1912	91,603	---	53,556	---	228	145,387	---
1913	92,394	---	55,561	---	230	148,185	---
1914	259,643	---	76,059	---	214	335,916	---
1915	173,274	---	72,347	---	212	245,833	600
1916	149,831	---	55,592	---	214	205,637	539
1917	34,119	---	98,460	---	270	132,849	---
1918	178,583	---	108,819	---	156	287,558	---
1919	122,431	---	99,599	---	328	222,358	---
1920	293,268	---	76,046	---	224	369,538	---
1921	208,321	---	68,072	---	241	276,634	6,173
1922	154,951	---	60,668	---	412	216,031	9,281
1923	78,793	---	67,182	---	502	146,477	13,905
1924	195,490	---	59,499	---	618	255,607	5,813
1925	63,189	---	30,562	---	600	94,351	14,284
1926	156,250	---	50,194	---	515	206,959	12,716
1927	145,999	---	45,734	---	487	192,220	14,526
1928	103,114	---	40,697	---	527	144,338	19,877
1929	92,175	---	48,190	---	491	140,856	12,880
1930	76,365	---	35,297	---	334	111,996	19,813
1931	96,521	---	26,450	---	209	123,180	12,825
1932	20,887	---	11,051	---	143	32,081	9,272
1933	18,800	---	7,278	---	136	26,214	10,925
1934	3,019	---	7,513	---	152	10,684	11,000
1935	311	---	3,896	---	208	4,415	11,722
1936	3,168	---	6,099	---	245	9,512	12,317
1937	83,740	---	16,320	---	245	100,305	7,134
1938	84,589	---	22,057	---	301	106,947	9,138
1939	23,636	---	21,232	---	365	45,233	9,406
1940	10,810	---	22,812	---	226	33,848	6,935
1941	12,632	---	4/14,894	---	326	27,852	9,130
1942	6,555	---	19,948	---	1,266	27,769	6,900
1943	11,942	---	28,333	---	2,347	42,622	10,835
1944	19,010	54,358	28,304	40,233	2,463	144,368	9,398
1945	226,135	46,878	79,872	35,489	2,213	390,587	12,688
1946	5/153,995	44,796	6/166,291	28,896	3,441	397,419	6,642
1947	7/207,362	97,326	8/133,085	41,019	7,095	485,887	1,028
1948	232,666	142,754	102,385	24,754	1,438	503,997	2,745
1949	140,377	118,344	39,248	501	649	299,119	9,700
1950	290,473	31,362	43,607	131	572	366,145	8,441
1951	427,130	5,254	42,331	---	535	475,250	4,927
1952	274,079	2,702	40,409	---	574	317,764	6,871
1953	182,011	1,289	32,984	228	530	217,042	3,316
1954	226,342	963	46,329	---	738	274,372	1,123
1955	9/295,320	---	50,244	---	708	9/346,272	81
1956	9/475,247	---	9/73,311	---	979	9/549,537	137
1957 10/	9/322,626	---	9/78,620	---	1,156	9/402,402	59

1/ Reported by the National Military Establishments. 2/ Consists of macaroni, spaghetti and similar products, wheat cereal breakfast foods, bread and biscuits, semolina and starch. 3/ Usually all from imported wheat, although in some years small quantities of United States wheat were added. 4/ 14,072,000 reported plus 822,000 unreported exports to British Services. 5/ 142,637,000 reported plus 11,358,000 unreported exports to Germany, financed by the United Kingdom. 6/ 154,407,000 reported plus 11,884,000 unreported exports to Germany, financed by the United Kingdom. 7/ 184,324,000 reported plus 23,038,000 unreported exports to Germany, financed by the United Kingdom. 8/ 123,546,000 reported plus 9,539,000 unreported exports to Germany, financed by the United Kingdom. 9/ Includes exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. 10/ Preliminary.

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and Bureau of the Census except where noted.

Table 19.—World exports of wheat, wheat flour, and rye, 1956-57 and 1957-58

Country of origin	Rye		Wheat and wheat flour							
	1956-57	1957-58 1/	Average 1951-55	1955-56	1956-57			1957-58 1/		
					Wheat	Flour	Total	Wheat	Flour	Total
	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.
Big IV:										
United States	210.9	89.8	9,108.6	9,416.9	12,934.2	2,014.0	14,948.2	8,781.6	2,156.3	10,937.9
Canada	264.6	132.7	8,038.4	7,862.1	6,716.7	963.1	7,679.8	7,517.9	1,077.5	8,595.4
Australia	—	—	2,668.1	2,766.7	2,479.5	936.9	3,416.4	1,077.1	574.5	1,651.6
Argentina	239.9	282.2	2,205.0	3,132.0	2,668.2	1.2	2,669.6	2,085.1	30.0	2,115.1
Total	715.4	504.7	22,020.1	23,177.7	24,798.7	3,915.4	28,714.1	19,461.7	3,838.3	23,300.0
South America:										
Uruguay	—	—	189.6	496.4	295.4	35.1	330.5	213.8	9.2	223.0
Total	—	—	189.6	496.4	295.4	35.1	330.5	213.8	9.2	223.0
Eastern Europe 2/:										
Bulgaria	—	—	84.1	1.0	12.0	—	12.0	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	—	11.0	12.8	—	223.0	—	223.0	15.0	—	15.0
Hungary	17.9	.4	74.3	90.0	18.1	—	18.1	—	—	—
Poland	—	—	6.8	—	17.0	—	17.0	—	—	—
Russia	808.6	474.0	826.7	1,016.0	4,348.0	—	4,348.0	3,729.7	—	3,729.7
Yugoslavia	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	1.8	—	1.8
Rumania	—	.1	137.9	2.0	—	—	—	3/	—	3/
Total	826.5	485.5	1,141.7	1,109.0	4,618.1	—	4,618.1	3,746.5	—	3,746.5
Western Europe:										
Austria	—	—	1.2	—	.1	—	.1	.2	—	.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	.6	.2	18.9	14.9	4.3	10.7	15.0	29.6	7.6	37.1
Cyprus	—	—	5.7	22.9	19.3	—	19.3	1.9	—	1.9
Denmark	2.4	.7	17.3	11.1	10.5	2.0	12.5	2.3	1.4	3.7
Finland	—	—	7.0	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	3/	47.3	1,091.7	2,683.7	114.3	279.6	393.9	1,693.5	575.2	2,268.7
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.6	—	19.6
Italy	—	—	10.7	81.7	408.4	229.0	637.4	546.9	319.0	865.9
Netherlands	22.4	11.0	37.9	81.4	4.4	7.4	11.8	5.2	2.5	7.7
Spain	—	—	11.9	25.2	12.2	—	12.2	58.6	168.7	227.3
Sweden	50.5	14.4	177.8	108.3	269.5	.5	270.0	102.1	—	102.1
Switzerland	—	—	3/	—	9.4	—	9.4	—	—	—
United Kingdom	—	—	19.3	21.6	29.4	1.3	30.7	1.0	16.1	17.1
West Germany	34.7	46.5	52.8	363.8	10.7	327.7	338.4	18.5	634.9	653.4
Total	110.6	120.1	1,452.2	3,414.8	892.5	858.3	1,750.8	2,479.4	1,725.4	4,204.8
Africa:										
Algeria	.7	—	220.1	181.2	32.2	100.3	132.5	59.7	.2	59.9
Morocco	—	—	82.9	238.6	112.6	—	112.6	48.7	—	48.7
Tunisia	—	—	168.6	35.1	50.7	17.9	68.6	92.7	—	92.7
Union of South Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1
Total	.7	—	471.6	455.0	195.5	118.2	313.7	201.0	.4	201.4
Asia:										
Ceylon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.7	.7
Israel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.0	—	22.0
Iraq	—	—	27.8	—	—	—	—	14.2	—	14.2
Hong Kong	—	—	4.4	32.5	—	37.7	37.7	—	37.0	37.0
Japan	—	—	92.2	26.0	—	14.9	14.9	—	26.0	26.0
Jordan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.8	3.8
Lebanon	—	—	1.4	1.6	.8	.1	.9	1.1	.1	1.2
Malaya	—	—	13.6	14.1	.7	11.9	12.6	—	14.5	14.5
Syria	3.6	—	157.0	2.6	262.7	8.5	271.2	377.6	11.0	388.6
Turkey	—	—	421.6	262.9	27.7	—	27.7	10.5	—	10.5
Total	3.6	—	718.0	339.7	292.0	73.2	365.2	425.5	93.1	518.6
Other, unspecified	—	—	353.1	—	—	59.5	59.5	—	—	—
World total	1,656.8	1,110.3	26,346.5	28,992.6	31,092.2	5,059.7	36,151.9	26,527.9	5,666.4	32,194.3

1/ Preliminary, subject to revision. 2/ Exports for 1957-58 based on data compiled by the Economic Commission for Europe. 3/ Less than 50 metric tons.

Table 20.- WHEAT AND FLOUR: World exports by countries of origin and distination, 1957-58, (year ending June 30)

Destination	Exporting countries							
	United States 1/	Canada	Australia	Argentina	France	U.S.S.R. 2/	Others 2/	World total 2/
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
North America, Central America and Caribbean:								
Canada	7,229	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,229
Mexico	2,372	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,372
United States	—	371,914	—	—	—	—	4,955	376,869
British Honduras	6,541	448	—	—	—	—	—	6,989
Canal Zone	3,843	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,843
Costa Rica	38,163	13,826	—	—	—	—	—	51,989
El Salvador	26,695	6,706	—	—	—	—	19	33,420
Guatemala	43,799	12,664	—	—	—	—	—	56,463
Honduras	15,729	2,546	—	—	—	—	—	18,275
Nicaragua	15,114	7,669	—	—	—	—	—	22,783
Panama, Republic of	20,123	6,955	—	—	—	—	—	27,078
Bahamas	353	7,605	—	—	—	—	—	7,958
Barbados	3,913	8,576	—	—	—	—	—	12,489
Bermuda	366	2,502	—	—	—	—	—	2,868
Cuba	201,669	14,388	—	—	—	—	—	216,057
Dominican Republic	20,267	17,159	—	—	—	—	—	37,426
French West Indies	—	217	—	—	89,206	—	—	89,423
Haiti	47,293	11,513	—	—	—	—	—	58,806
Jamaica	60,427	43,365	2,092	—	—	—	—	105,884
Leeward & Windward Islands	3,694	28,249	—	—	—	—	—	31,943
Netherlands Antilles	9,768	4,655	—	—	—	—	—	14,423
Trinidad & Tobago	30,650	42,702	216	—	—	—	—	73,568
Others	—	707	—	—	278	—	—	985
Total	558,008	604,366	2,308	—	89,484	—	4,974	1,259,140
South America:								
Argentina	223	—	—	—	—	—	1,888	2,111
Bolivia	27,821	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	30,821
Brazil	299,877	—	—	732,898	—	—	6,912	1,039,687
British Guiana	24,685	7,573	—	—	—	—	—	32,258
Chile	67,781	—	—	194,492	112	—	—	262,385
Colombia	138,978	6,167	—	—	—	—	—	145,145
Ecuador	12,667	15,758	—	—	—	—	—	28,425
French Guiana	—	—	—	—	2,396	—	—	2,396
Paraguay	—	—	—	58,464	—	—	4,663	63,127
Peru	87,474	63,716	—	77,049	—	—	31,432	259,671
Surinam	5,912	3,863	—	—	—	—	—	9,775
Venezuela	194,204	111,520	—	11,306	—	—	—	317,030
Total	859,622	208,597	—	1,077,209	2,508	—	44,895	2,192,831
Europe:								
Austria	34,043	26,934	—	—	—	10,000	9,405	80,382
Belgium-Luxembourg	59,755	409,116	—	67,244	9,431	3,200	60,495	609,241
Denmark	39,938	4,533	—	16,572	18,416	—	73,552	153,011
Finland	55,238	—	—	—	—	268,498	1,701	325,437
France	551	38,600	—	12,300	—	—	165,070	216,521
Germany, West	566,493	871,524	—	381,784	531,078	—	149,300	2,500,179
Greece	115,154	721	—	—	—	—	—	115,875
Iceland	11,078	437	—	—	—	—	—	11,515
Ireland	9,887	40,158	17,618	—	2,038	—	2,242	71,943
Italy	256,928	42,149	289	90,242	—	—	308,709	698,317
Netherlands	215,141	545,090	—	101,404	103,434	7,200	281,020	1,253,289
Norway	39,850	84,670	—	6,980	34,373	117,499	6,241	289,613
Portugal	15,886	1,480	—	—	37,254	—	234	54,854
Spain	18,473	—	—	4,800	—	—	42,170	65,443
Sweden	25,458	323	—	850	19,817	27,900	40,138	114,486
Switzerland	13,616	232,001	—	13,500	34,005	—	61,572	354,694
United Kingdom	612,072	2,787,783	320,426	283,699	728,081	55,200	133,079	4,920,340
Others	9,658	31,638	20,204	550	5,119	—	10,626	77,795
Total West Europe	2,099,219	5,117,157	358,537	979,925	1,523,046	489,497	1,345,554	11,912,935
Albania 3/	—	—	—	—	—	50,099	—	50,099
Czechoslovakia 3/	—	—	—	—	11,570	1,249,287	—	1,260,857
Germany, East 3/	—	—	—	—	—	1,126,888	—	1,126,888
Hungary 3/	—	—	—	—	—	127,098	7,491	134,589
Poland 3/	543,923	108,287	—	—	1,249	316,291	—	969,750
Rumania 3/	117	45	—	—	—	209,597	—	209,759
Yugoslavia	574,930	—	—	1,000	—	151,098	12,161	739,189
U.S.S.R.	—	364,946	—	—	—	—	1	364,947
Total East Europe	1,118,970	473,278	—	1,000	12,819	3,230,358	19,653	4,856,078
Total all Europe	3,218,189	5,590,435	358,537	980,925	1,535,865	3,719,855	1,365,207	16,769,013

Continued

WHEAT AND FLOUR: World exports by countries of origin and destination, 1957-58 (year ending June 30) (Cont'd.)

Destination	Exporting countries							
	United States 1/	Canada	Australia	Argentina	France	U.S.S.R. 2/	Others 2/	World total 2/
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Africa:								
Algeria	250	—	—	—	22,902	—	52,000	75,152
Egypt	12,612	3,954	2,572	—	141,335	202,401	557,811	920,685
Libya	3,081	—	—	—	5,604	—	66,774	75,459
Madeira Islands	1,749	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,749
Morocco	52,509	48	—	—	29,803	—	43,110	125,470
Portuguese West Africa	561	1,187	—	—	—	—	—	1,748
Sudan	—	—	14,070	—	—	—	63,839	77,909
Tunisia	19,600	—	—	—	—	—	1,750	21,350
Zanzibar	—	—	10,027	—	—	—	5,776	15,803
Angola	3,407	—	—	—	—	—	883	4,290
Belgian Congo	31,742	10,539	—	—	—	—	3,799	46,080
British East Africa	160	110	—	—	—	—	1,323	1,593
British West Africa, n.e.c.	8,471	177	—	—	—	—	—	8,648
French Equatorial Africa	103	—	—	—	8,391	—	—	8,494
French West Africa	12,495	—	—	—	90,060	—	—	102,555
Ghana	44,253	12,300	—	—	—	—	438	56,991
Liberia	1,522	188	—	—	—	—	—	1,710
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	29,792	—	—	29,792
Mauritius	—	—	21,760	—	—	—	—	21,760
Nigeria & British Cameroons	58,061	1,754	—	—	—	—	—	59,815
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	156	16,552	82,157	—	—	—	—	98,865
Sierra Leone	—	6,050	—	—	—	—	—	6,050
Mozambique	14,358	—	9,775	—	—	—	—	24,133
Union of South Africa	11	1,930	734	—	—	—	—	2,675
Others, unspecified	1,332	2,889	1,084	38,245	40,743	—	2,204	86,497
Total	266,433	57,678	142,179	38,245	368,630	202,401	799,707	1,875,273
Asia:								
Aden	—	—	28,971	—	—	—	10,726	39,697
Arabian Peninsula, n.e.c.	2,132	16,965	8,710	—	—	—	15	27,822
Bahrein	7,535	—	5,528	—	—	—	20	13,083
Iran	36,425	9	12,066	—	—	—	4,528	53,028
Iraq	26	—	2,465	—	—	—	442	2,933
Israel	255,933	9,678	—	—	—	—	2,328	267,939
Jordan	18,230	4	—	—	—	—	23,274	41,508
Kuwait	10,904	—	10,290	—	278	—	5,385	26,857
Lebanon	35,865	17,677	—	—	15,642	—	353,042	422,226
Saudi Arabia	58,382	—	5,634	—	—	—	1,028	65,044
Syria	13	106	—	—	—	—	19	138
Turkey	291,604	—	—	—	—	—	—	291,604
Afghanistan	19,772	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,772
Burma	—	—	21,816	—	—	—	10,948	32,764
Ceylon	53,910	58,274	65,340	—	105,140	—	36,149	318,813
Communist China	—	70,763	2,549	—	1,040	—	29	74,381
Formosa	239,373	—	—	—	—	—	—	239,373
Hong Kong	25,230	16,959	52,721	—	—	—	3,199	98,109
India	2,097,158	565,785	12,404	—	—	—	124	2,675,471
Indonesia	2,800	—	78,827	—	67,147	—	6,514	155,288
Japan	1,402,605	1,074,304	184,021	—	—	—	—	2,660,930
Republic of Korea	478,313	—	—	—	—	—	35	478,348
Malaya & Singapore	6,410	10,345	155,157	—	24,916	—	37,609	234,437
Pakistan	668,370	95,978	128,959	—	49,554	—	—	942,861
Philippine Republic	246,609	141,886	26,192	—	—	—	—	414,687
Portuguese Asia	1,416	4,475	5,037	—	—	—	2,961	13,889
Thailand	1,972	9,813	21,060	—	—	—	3,386	36,231
Vietnam, Laos & Cambodia	52,101	12	—	—	—	—	2,016	54,129
Others, unspecified	17,969	41	14,440	—	2,715	—	15,940	51,105
Total	6,031,057	2,093,074	842,187	—	266,432	—	519,717	9,752,467
Oceania:								
Australia	—	40,083	—	—	—	—	—	40,083
New Zealand & Dependencies	—	—	266,543	—	—	—	—	266,543
British Pacific Islands	—	—	19,523	—	—	—	—	19,523
French Pacific Islands	47	906	12,230	—	3,036	—	—	16,219
Others, unspecified	1,172	282	7,717	—	—	—	115	9,286
Total	1,219	41,271	306,013	—	3,036	—	115	351,654
Others, unspecified	3,402	—	309	18,694	2,758	9,800	160,783	195,746
World total	10,937,930	8,595,421	1,651,533	2,115,073	2,268,713	3,932,056	2,895,398	32,395,924
Equivalent, 1,000 bushels	401,900	315,827	60,683	77,715	83,360	144,478	106,387	1,190,346

1/ Includes flour not wholly of U.S. wheat, durum wheat flour and semolina, and macaroni and macaroni products. Also includes exports for relief or charity which are not included with the Bureau of the Census figures. 2/ Preliminary. Subject to revision. 3/ U.S.S.R. exports to these countries are based on data obtained by Economic Commission for Europe.

Table 21.- World imports of wheat, wheat flour, and rye, 1956-57 and 1957-58

Importing countries	Rye		Wheat and flour					
	1956-57	1957-58 1/	1956-57			1957-58 1/		
			Wheat	Flour	Total	Wheat	Flour	Total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
North America, Central America and Caribbean:								
Canada	—	—	3.6	4.1	7.7	.1	—	.1
Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	.1	2.3	2.4
United States	86.9	82.7	209.9	44.8	254.7	303.1	3.2	306.3
Panama Canal Zone	—	—	—	3.6	3.6	—	3.8	3.8
British Honduras	—	—	—	7.3	7.3	.4	6.6	7.0
Costa Rica	—	—	7.5	33.8	41.3	15.0	37.0	52.0
El Salvador	—	—	3.6	27.4	31.0	3.6	28.6	32.2
Guatemala	—	—	22.7	24.9	47.6	28.3	45.8	74.1
Honduras	—	—	7.4	12.0	19.4	5.9	12.4	18.3
Nicaragua	—	—	—	20.9	20.9	.4	22.3	22.7
Panama	2/	—	—	24.4	24.4	2/	27.0	27.0
Bahamas	—	—	—	6.9	6.9	—	8.0	8.0
Barbados	—	—	.1	14.7	14.8	2/	12.5	12.5
Bermuda	—	—	—	3.7	3.7	—	2.9	2.9
Cuba	—	—	87.7	119.9	207.6	80.4	135.7	216.1
Dominican Republic	2/	—	1.5	27.5	29.0	1.6	32.8	34.4
French West Indies	—	—	—	.2	.2	39.7	49.8	89.5
Haiti	—	—	—	45.2	45.2	7.5	51.3	58.8
Jamaica	—	—	.6	109.4	110.0	.5	105.4	105.9
Leeward & Windward	—	—	—	31.1	31.1	—	31.9	31.9
Netherlands Antilles	—	—	—	14.8	14.8	—	14.4	14.4
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	—	67.9	67.9	2/	73.6	73.6
Total	86.9	82.7	344.6	644.5	989.1	486.6	707.3	1,193.9
South America:								
Argentina	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	.2	2.1
Bolivia	—	—	76.7	39.8	116.5	8.0	22.8	30.8
Brazil	—	—	1,517.9	35.3	1,553.2	1,208.4	44.7	1,253.1
British Guiana	—	—	—	35.0	35.0	2/	34.9	34.9
Chile	—	—	289.9	3.2	293.1	248.2	14.2	262.4
Colombia	—	—	77.9	8.9	86.8	115.8	29.3	145.1
Ecuador	—	—	43.3	.2	43.5	29.8	.5	30.3
French Guiana	—	—	—	1.5	1.5	—	2.4	2.4
Paraguay	—	—	51.1	8.1	59.2	58.5	4.7	63.2
Peru	—	—	349.2	14.2	363.4	236.0	19.1	255.1
Surinam	—	—	—	10.3	10.3	—	9.8	9.8
Uruguay	—	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	—
Venezuela	2/	—	13.8	398.1	411.9	42.4	274.8	317.2
Total	2/	—	2,419.8	554.7	2,974.5	1,949.0	457.4	2,406.4
Europe:								
Austria	24.1	65.7	205.4	.2	205.6	176.2	2/	176.2
Azores	—	—	—	.6	.6	—	.5	.5
Belgium-Luxembourg	84.8	53.6	475.4	27.8	503.2	390.5	53.2	443.7
Cyprus	—	—	4.4	1.7	6.1	6.3	2.8	9.1
Denmark	113.8	44.1	209.5	12.9	222.4	148.0	5.5	153.5
Finland	29.2	92.1	252.7	—	252.7	312.4	—	312.4
France	127.8	2/	1,790.1	120.2	1,910.3	253.7	1.6	255.3
Germany, West	140.8	116.6	3,211.0	.4	3,211.4	2,616.9	.3	2,617.2
Gibraltar	—	—	—	2.8	2.8	—	1.7	1.7
Greece	—	—	397.7	1.2	398.9	64.8	39.0	103.8
Iceland	.3	—	.4	3.3	3.7	.6	10.9	11.5
Ireland	2/	—	142.1	.7	142.8	87.7	1.5	89.2
Italy	43.4	68.7	517.0	2.2	519.2	378.3	237.1	615.4
Malta	—	—	72.8	.6	73.4	54.7	—	54.7
Netherlands	154.5	112.1	813.1	108.7	921.8	818.4	202.0	1,020.4
Norway	43.5	39.4	309.5	27.3	336.8	272.9	23.5	296.4
Portugal	—	—	183.6	2.6	186.2	33.8	2.0	35.8
Spain	—	—	28.6	.1	28.7	58.6	—	58.6
Sweden	56.5	39.6	57.5	2.3	59.8	130.1	3.1	133.2
Switzerland	10.2	1.0	582.2	36.7	618.9	366.3	51.3	417.6
Trieste	—	—	2.9	2.6	5.5	6.0	3.0	9.0
United Kingdom	5.1	3.3	4,519.3	492.3	5,011.6	4,635.0	474.3	5,109.3
Total West Europe	834.0	636.2	13,775.2	847.2	14,622.4	10,811.2	1,113.3	11,924.5
Albania 3/	—	—	72.0	—	72.0	50.1	—	50.1
Bulgaria 3/	—	—	170.0	—	170.0	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia 3/	81.3	99.0	977.0	2/	977.0	1,260.9	—	1,260.9
Germany, East 3/	509.2	257.0	630.0	—	630.0	1,126.9	—	1,126.9
Hungary 3/	26.3	12.0	260.0	27.2	287.2	127.1	8.0	135.1
Poland 3/	52.6	—	1,054.0	7.5	1,061.5	969.0	.7	969.7
Rumania 3/	—	—	440.0	—	440.0	209.8	—	209.8
Yugoslavia	—	2/	1,352.8	30.7	1,383.5	647.4	64.6	712.0
U.S.S.R. 3/	—	—	112.3	—	112.3	9.6	—	9.6
Total East Europe	669.4	368.0	5,068.1	65.4	5,133.5	4,400.8	73.3	4,484.1
Total all Europe	1,503.4	1,004.2	18,843.3	912.6	19,755.9	15,212.0	1,186.6	16,398.6

(Continued)

World imports of wheat, wheat flour, and rye, 1956-57 and 1957-58 (Cont'd.)

Importing countries	Rye 1956-57	Rye 1957-58 1/	Wheat and flour 1956-57 Wheat	1956-57 Flour	1956-57 Total	1957-58 1/ Wheat	1957-58 1/ Flour	1957-58 1/ Total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
Africa:								
Algeria	—	—	2.1	10.5	12.6	72.2	2.9	75.1
Canary Islands	—	—	32.6	—	32.6	45.5	.4	45.9
Egypt	—	—	575.4	81.3	656.7	790.8	272.7	1,063.5
Libya	—	—	22.8	65.7	88.5	—	70.0	70.0
Madeira Islands	—	—	9.1	1.7	10.8	—	1.8	1.8
Morocco	—	—	124.7	30.0	154.7	67.2	74.0	141.2
Sudan	—	—	—	65.3	65.3	—	57.4	57.4
Tangier	—	—	—	10.3	10.3	—	—	—
Tunisia	—	—	137.2	.8	138.0	15.9	5.5	21.4
Belgian Congo & Ruanda Urundi	—	—	2/	47.9	47.9	—	50.0	50.0
British East Africa	—	—	—	9.8	9.8	2/	1.6	1.6
British West Africa	—	—	—	10.0	10.0	—	8.6	8.6
Camerouns	—	—	—	12.4	12.4	—	—	—
French Equatorial Africa	—	—	—	40.0	40.0	1.0	7.5	8.5
French West Africa	—	—	82.2	25.7	107.9	79.0	23.5	102.5
Ghana	—	—	—	68.2	68.2	—	57.5	57.5
Madagascar	—	—	2/	23.6	23.6	—	29.8	29.8
Mauritius	—	—	2/	34.6	34.6	—	21.8	21.8
Mozambique	—	—	25.1	.6	25.7	23.2	.9	24.1
Nigeria & British Cameroons	—	—	2/	53.8	53.8	—	59.8	59.8
Portuguese West Africa, n.e.c.	—	—	—	2.0	2.0	4.6	21.9	26.5
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	—	—	65.4	3.1	68.5	94.1	6.5	100.6
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	12.9	12.9	—	12.1	12.1
Zanzibar	—	—	.5	—	.5	.4	15.4	15.8
Union of South Africa	—	—	41.2	—	41.2	1.9	.7	2.6
Others	—	—	—	12.7	12.7	38.3	25.3	63.6
Total	—	—	1,118.3	640.7	1,759.0	1,234.1	831.9	2,066.0
Asia:								
Aden	—	—	1.2	35.1	36.3	2.5	41.9	44.4
Arabian Peninsula, n.e.c.	—	—	1.6	97.6	99.2	16.3	11.5	27.8
Bahrein	—	—	.5	16.7	17.2	.2	12.9	13.1
Iran	—	—	121.3	4.0	125.3	47.3	1.0	48.3
Iraq	—	—	87.2	2/	87.2	2.9	2/	2.9
Israel	—	2.1	292.7	22.4	315.1	187.0	4.6	191.6
Jordan	—	—	8.6	140.5	49.1	13.5	72.0	85.5
Kuwait	—	—	.6	36.0	36.6	—	26.9	26.9
Lebanon	—	—	58.2	139.1	197.3	92.0	91.4	183.4
Saudi Arabia	—	—	43.0	6.0	49.0	5.0	60.0	65.0
Syria	—	—	—	2/	—	—	.1	.1
Turkey	—	—	692.6	2/	692.6	304.5	2/	304.5
Afghanistan	—	—	19.7	2/	19.7	19.7	.1	19.8
Burma	—	—	2.8	36.8	39.6	3.0	27.5	30.5
British Borneo	—	—	2/	11.2	11.2	—	12.2	12.2
Ceylon	—	—	.1	249.8	249.9	.1	220.2	220.3
Communist China	—	—	—	—	—	73.4	1.0	74.4
Formosa	—	—	207.2	15.7	222.9	222.3	17.0	239.3
Hong Kong	—	—	59.7	38.0	97.7	62.1	29.3	91.4
India	—	—	2,064.4	2.2	2,066.6	3,048.6	2.6	3,051.2
Indonesia	—	—	.1	279.4	279.5	.2	152.9	153.1
Japan	—	—	2,319.7	91.0	2,410.7	2,359.5	70.0	2,429.5
Korea, South	—	—	397.9	57.2	455.1	391.4	86.9	478.3
Malaya & Singapore	—	—	21.8	186.3	208.1	25.4	203.2	228.6
Nansei & Nanpo Islands	—	—	10.0	14.6	24.6	14.2	3.7	17.9
Pakistan	—	—	806.1	6.4	812.5	876.2	1.6	877.8
Philippines	—	—	—	343.0	343.0	—	414.7	414.7
Portuguese Asia	—	—	3.8	13.2	17.0	3.2	6.9	10.1
Ryukyu Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.5	8.5
Thailand	—	—	.6	38.2	38.8	.2	30.4	30.6
Vietnam, Laos, & Cambodia	—	—	2/	80.1	80.1	2/	26.4	26.4
Others	.7	—	—	—	—	1.2	12.1	13.3
Total	.7	2.1	7,221.4	1,860.5	9,081.9	7,771.9	1,649.5	9,421.4
Oceania:								
Australia	—	—	—	—	—	40.1	—	40.1
Australian Dependencies	—	—	—	7.9	7.9	—	7.5	7.5
British Pacific Islands	—	—	—	19.4	19.4	.2	19.6	19.8
French Pacific Islands	—	—	.3	13.5	13.8	.4	15.8	16.2
New Zealand	—	—	297.1	2.8	299.9	263.4	3.1	266.5
U.S. Oceania	—	—	—	3.2	3.2	—	1.6	1.6
Total	—	—	297.4	46.8	344.2	304.1	47.6	351.7
World total	1,591.0	1,089.0	30,244.8	4,659.8	34,904.6	26,957.7	4,880.3	31,838.0
Equivalent, million bushels	62.6	42.9	1,111.3	171.2	1,282.5	990.5	179.3	1,169.8

1/ Preliminary, subject to revision. 2/ Less than 50 metric tons. 3/ Based on trade data compiled by Economic Commission for Europe.

Table 22.- Wheat: CCC-owned, by classes and commodity office areas, April 1, 1959

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	327,319	174,590	2,795	8,875	11,206	---	17,548	542,333
Hard spring	77	2,933	8,993	123,143	244	---	20,213	155,603
Soft winter	819	81	2,217	---	1/	---	---	3,117
White	41	---	415	23	17,358	10,543	---	28,380
Mixed	645	1,311	126	78	46	---	---	2,206
Durum	---	1/	---	12,733	1/	---	---	12,733
Balancing item 2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	148
Total	328,901	178,915	14,546	144,852	28,854	10,543	37,761	744,520

1/ Less than 500 bushels. 2/ To bring amount reported by classes in line with amount reported in inventory.

Table 23.- CCC-owned stocks exceeding 10 million bushels, by States, April 1, 1956-59

State	1956	1957	1958	1959
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Kansas	222.3	237.6	228.3	202.6
Nebraska	68.0	76.9	61.3	84.0
Oklahoma	81.9	73.2	77.0	71.8
Texas	94.5	68.1	74.3	68.2
Minnesota	61.7	50.6	55.3	62.5
Oregon 1/	48.5	35.4	18.2	28.1
Washington 1/	41.2	34.4	12.9	26.4
New York 1/	30.7	22.8	19.4	22.8
Virginia 1/	23.6	22.2	12.7	20.9
Colorado	20.1	20.2	15.2	20.6
Missouri	38.4	18.4	16.8	18.0
Wisconsin	24.5	16.5	26.1	15.3
South Dakota	14.0	13.8	19.3	15.0
North Dakota	10.0	12.5	8.7	13.9
Louisiana	2/	2/	2/	12.8
Montana	2/	2/	2/	10.6
Total of other States	47.8	54.8	71.2	51.0
United States total	827.2	757.4	716.7	744.5

1/ Includes storage in Maritime fleet.
2/ Included in total for other States.

Table 24.- Wheat: CCC-owned stocks, by positions, by States, April 1, 1959 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	---	350	---	---	350
Massachusetts	---	316	---	---	316
New York	---	5,212	---	17,546	22,758
New Jersey	---	223	1,159	---	1,382
Pennsylvania	---	621	122	---	743
Ohio	---	---	7	---	7
Indiana	---	---	34	---	34
Illinois	---	---	689	---	689
Michigan	---	---	23	---	23
Wisconsin	---	27,209	864	---	28,073
Minnesota	268	55,475	6,755	---	62,498
Iowa	---	314	208	---	522
Missouri	---	7,855	10,098	---	17,953
North Dakota	5,134	---	21,260	---	26,394
South Dakota	6,795	---	8,199	---	14,994
Nebraska	4	14,774	53,427	---	68,205
Kansas	12,187	77,084	113,342	---	202,613
Delaware	---	---	2	---	2
Maryland	---	2,670	---	---	2,670
Virginia	---	227	170	20,215	20,612
South Carolina	---	---	7	---	7
Georgia	---	---	2	---	2
Kentucky	---	128	209	---	337
Tennessee	---	464	2,269	---	2,733
Alabama	---	87	191	---	278
Mississippi	---	---	70	---	70
Arkansas	---	---	3,944	---	3,944
Louisiana	---	---	10,625	---	10,625
Oklahoma	---	23,854	47,947	---	71,801
Texas	---	19,262	64,774	---	84,036
Montana	4,026	---	8,732	---	12,758
Idaho	---	---	2,060	---	2,060
Wyoming	---	---	1,148	---	1,148
Colorado	311	331	13,219	---	13,861
New Mexico	---	---	2,659	---	2,659
Utah	---	178	212	---	390
Washington	---	9,578	4,541	1,169	15,288
Oregon	---	9,150	2,338	9,374	20,862
California	---	371	110	---	481
Areas in transit 3/					
Chicago	---	---	---	---	1,867
Dallas	---	---	---	---	2,760
Kansas City	---	---	---	---	24,706
Minneapolis	---	---	---	---	693
Portland	---	---	---	---	316
U.S. Total	28,725	255,733	381,416	48,304	744,520

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

Grain Division, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 25.- Wheat: CCC sales or other disposition, July 1958-April 10, 1959

Item	Disposition	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Domestic		
Nonstorable	11,078	
At statutory minimum price	13,008	
Other	73	24,159
Exports		
Payment-in-kind	63,157	
Barter	15,177	
CCC for credit	2,784	
Donations	551	81,669
Total		105,828

Commodity Stabilization Service

Table 26.- Wheat: Inspections for export, by classes and coastal areas, July-March 1957-58 and 1958-59

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 1957-58					
Atlantic	16,007	7,188	12,027	10,846	1,344	47,412
Gulf	1,614	74,700	3,544	---	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
	July-March 1958-59					
Atlantic	14,197	17,373	26,325	16,964	229	75,088
Gulf	6,426	106,326	5,344	18	963	119,077
Pacific	19	12,544	---	55,511	---	68,074
Total	20,642	1/136,278	31,669	72,493	1,192	1/262,274

1/ Includes 35,000 bushels of No. 1 Dark Hard Winter wheat to Canada for transshipment to European ports.

Table 27.- Rye: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1950-54, annual 1956-58 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1956	1957	1958 4/	Average 1950-54	1956	1957	1958 4/	Average 1950-54	1956	1957	1958 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	1,159	547	551	521	16.6	15.4	15.5	15.4	19,260	8,434	8,539	8,002
United States	1,619	1,623	1,672	1,784	12.8	13.0	16.3	18.2	20,779	21,155	27,243	32,485
Total	2,778	2,170	2,223	2,305	14.4	13.6	16.1	17.6	40,039	29,589	35,782	40,487
Europe:												
Austria	601	528	520	509	27.5	32.4	30.3	30.7	16,508	17,090	15,760	15,630
Belgium	205	169	162	170	43.1	45.7	46.2	46.3	8,832	7,730	7,480	7,870
Denmark	323	269	290	292	38.2	42.6	42.5	41.1	12,332	11,460	12,320	12,000
Finland	276	219	211	189	24.3	22.2	21.5	26.2	6,694	4,870	4,535	4,950
France	1,104	917	899	865	18.4	20.2	21.1	20.7	20,327	18,540	18,975	17,870
Germany, West	3,454	3,664	3,620	3,688	38.0	40.1	41.5	39.8	131,400	147,050	150,220	146,750
Greece	156	132	113	106	13.7	14.3	17.0	15.2	2,136	1,890	1,920	1,610
Italy	238	180	176	--	21.7	23.3	20.6	--	5,160	4,200	3,620	4,140
Luxembourg	14	11	--	--	31.4	32.7	--	--	439	360	--	--
Netherlands	428	422	389	357	43.6	45.9	46.3	47.1	18,644	19,360	18,030	16,830
Norway	2	2	1	1	30.0	50.0	50.0	35.0	60	100	50	35
Portugal	652	628	629	606	11.1	10.7	12.7	13.7	7,227	6,730	7,973	8,314
Spain	1,526	1,500	1,408	1,421	12.7	13.4	13.8	13.8	19,390	20,080	19,490	19,680
Sweden	312	303	283	228	33.0	34.8	32.0	30.7	10,302	10,530	9,060	7,010
Switzerland	35	32	30	31	41.1	42.8	43.3	44.5	1,438	1,370	1,300	1,380
United Kingdom	59	26	26	23	35.1	38.5	36.9	36.5	2,072	1,000	960	840
Estimated total West Europe 5/	9,390	9,000	8,770	8,680	28.0	30.3	31.0	30.5	263,000	273,000	272,000	265,000
Bulgaria	530	355	357	--	16.0	13.2	17.4	--	8,500	4,700	6,200	--
Czechoslovakia	1,550	1,310	1,285	--	26.5	31.7	29.1	--	41,100	41,500	37,400	36,200
Germany, East	3,110	2,740	2,718	--	26.8	27.9	27.8	--	83,300	76,500	75,500	80,000
Hungary	1,275	1,100	1,040	930	19.4	17.7	18.5	15.7	24,700	19,500	19,200	14,600
Poland	12,345	12,265	12,515	12,874	19.0	21.2	23.4	22.5	235,000	260,000	293,000	290,000
Rumania	500	425	385	--	16.6	12.6	15.6	--	8,300	5,350	6,000	--
Yugoslavia	--	620	633	613	--	13.1	17.4	15.5	8,500	8,100	11,000	9,490
Estimated total East Europe 5/	19,960	18,830	18,950	19,180	20.5	22.1	23.6	22.9	410,000	417,000	448,000	440,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	29,350	27,830	27,720	27,860	22.9	24.8	26.0	25.3	673,000	690,000	720,000	705,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	54,000	45,500	45,000	43,500	12.8	13.7	13.3	14.9	690,000	625,000	600,000	650,000
Asia:												
Turkey	1,410	1,586	1,619	1,656	16.1	14.0	17.0	18.5	22,700	22,280	27,560	30,700
South America:												
Argentina	2,222	3,013	2,186	--	11.7	11.5	11.3	--	26,000	34,640	24,800	31,800
Africa:												
Union of South Africa	176	--	--	--	4.8	--	--	--	845	--	--	--
Estimated world total 5/	90,200	80,530	79,180	78,250	16.1	17.4	17.8	18.7	1,455,000	1,405,000	1,410,000	1,460,000

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 1958 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which began late in 1958 and ended early in 1959. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 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/ 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 U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and related information.

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