The WHEAT SITUATION

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June 1959
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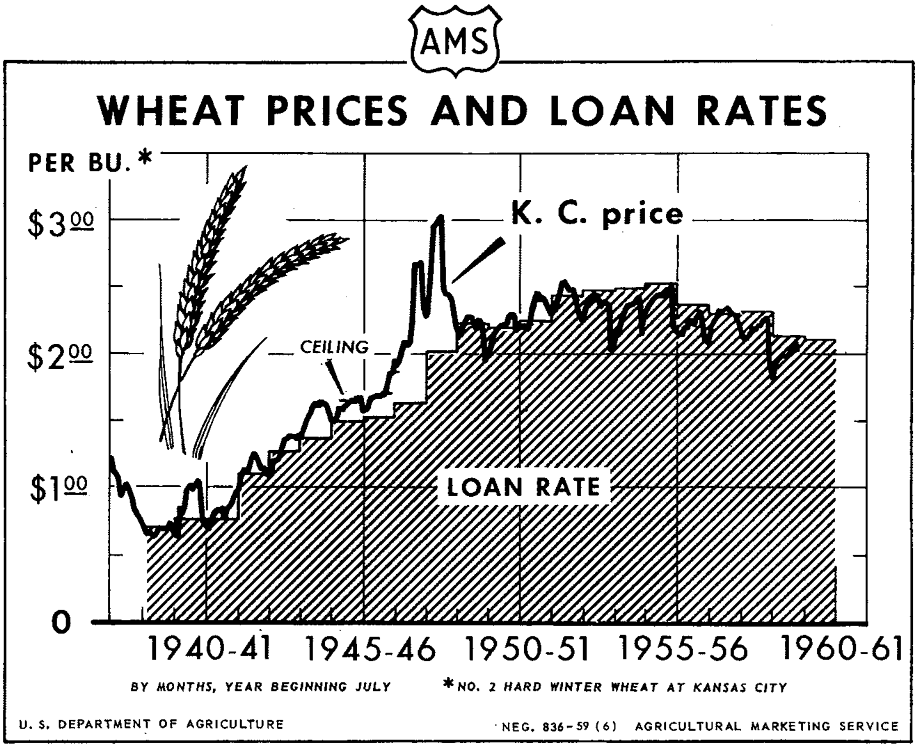
JUNE 26, A. M.

WS-164



The price of hard red winter wheat in the marketing year beginning July 1 is expected to be closer to the support level than last year and possibly closer than usual because: (1) Adequate storage space is generally available for loan wheat as the result of extensive new construction. (2) Production is less than last year. (3) Production of wheat not eligible for price support will be reduced from the high level of last year.

Prices of No. 2 Hard Red Winter at Kansas City in the low months following harvest in 1953-56 was 20 to 22 cents below the support price. In 1958-59 it was 30 cents below.

For the marketing year, the weighted average price in 1954-57 averaged 15 cents below the support, ranging between 9 and 19 cents. In 1958-59 it was 20 cents below the support level.

Published five times a year by
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.- Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter: Weighted average cash price per bushel, by months, and loan rate, Kansas City, 1937-59 1/

Year beginning July	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Loan rate at Kansas City 2/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1937	122.5	111.8	109.5	106.0	94.2	96.5	102.7	99.6	91.5	84.6	79.7	76.7	---
1938	70.0	65.5	65.7	64.7	63.3	66.9	70.9	69.2	68.7	69.6	75.7	70.9	72
1939	66.7	64.6	85.9	82.7	85.8	98.3	101.2	99.4	102.1	105.7	94.7	76.3	77
1940	70.7	69.3	75.8	81.6	84.5	83.0	84.7	77.8	85.1	87.2	90.4	97.3	77
1941	98.3	106.6	114.1	112.2	113.4	120.1	125.6	123.1	121.0	114.6	114.9	110.9	110
1942	107.9	111.2	120.3	120.5	123.1	130.5	136.8	137.0	139.9	138.4	138.1	137.0	127
1943 3/	140.1	139.8	145.8	152.3	156.4	162.8	164.8	163.0	165.2	164.0	163.2	155.6	137
1944 3/	152.1	150.8	153.0	161.3	159.1	162.0	163.6	165.8	166.3	165.7	166.7	168.2	150
1945 3/	158.3	159.8	162.1	168.3	168.9	169.2	169.2	169.1	172.0	172.1	---	186.1	153
1946	197.8	193.8	196.0	203.9	210.4	207.2	209.0	226.1	269.4	267.6	269.3	237.3	164
1947	228.8	231.8	264.6	295.3	299.9	301.1	303.2	250.8	245.4	244.5	240.2	229.4	202
1948	219.3	215.0	220.4	222.6	228.2	228.7	225.0	219.6	224.1	226.0	222.1	195.1	223
1949	200.4	206.0	215.2	218.8	220.2	222.1	222.3	222.4	227.2	230.6	230.0	217.0	220
1950	222.8	220.9	221.0	217.9	222.4	234.6	240.2	247.6	240.1	243.5	238.4	234.3	225
1951	230.7	233.0	238.3	245.2	254.0	254.1	251.9	249.2	249.6	249.2	244.6	230.6	244
1952	225.1	232.3	240.9	241.6	245.8	244.5	240.2	235.8	239.5	238.7	235.5	203.6	248
1953	208.6	217.5	221.7	228.8	233.7	237.5	237.9	239.3	241.7	244.7	237.0	215.3	249
1954	232.4	235.2	238.9	241.1	243.9	246.5	244.3	245.5	245.6	246.1	253.1	219.0	253
1955	216.0	215.1	215.5	219.8	220.7	225.3	224.2	221.6	228.5	233.3	224.2	210.0	237
1956	208.7	219.0	228.2	231.0	235.8	234.3	235.8	233.8	233.5	230.2	223.1	226.8	230
1957	213.5	211.2	212.1	213.2	220.1	218.2	221.1	220.0	227.3	226.2	227.1	190.2	231
1958	183.5	184.6	195.1	197.4	199.9	198.4	199.8	202.8	206.7	209.0	203.0		214
1959													4/211

1/ Cash prices computed by weighting selling price by number of carlots sold, as reported in the Kansas City Grain Market Review. In this price, wheat of above as well as below 13 percent protein is included.

2/ Loan rate is for wheat of less than 13 percent.

3/ Ceilings became effective January 4, 1944 at $1.62 including $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents commission, basis protein of less than 13 percent. On December 13, 1944 it was raised to $1.66, on May 30, 1945 to $1.691, on March 4, 1946 to $1.721 and on May 13, 1946 to $1.871. On June 30, 1946, ceilings expired.

4/ Announced advance minimum.

THE WHEAT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, June 22, 1959

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SUMMARY

The total wheat supply for the marketing year beginning July 1, 1959 is estimated at a record of about 2,475 million bushels, 5 percent above the previous record a year earlier and 29 percent above the 1953-57 average. The increase results from a substantially larger carryover expected on July 1, 1959 than a year earlier, which much more than offsets the smaller crop in prospect.

The July 1, 1959 carryover is expected to be about 1,285 million bushels. The official estimate of stocks of old-crop wheat in all positions on July 1 will be released July 24. The bulk of the carryover will again be held by CCC.

The crop was forecast at 1,182 million bushels as of June 1. The 1959-60 supply estimate also indicates an allowance for imports of about 8 million, mostly feeding quality wheat.

The domestic disappearance for 1959-60 is now estimated at 630 million bushels, slightly above the previous marketing year. Exports are assumed at about 425 million bushels, about 25 million below those for 1958-59 because of

favorable crop prospects in importing countries. This would leave a carryover July 1, 1960 of about 1,420 million bushels, a new high and about 135 million bushels above the estimated carryover this July.

The bulk of the carryover this July 1 will again be concentrated in two classes. Stocks of hard red winter are estimated at about 926 million bushels, 312 million above a year earlier. The hard red spring carryover is placed at about 257 million bushels, up 56 million. Stocks of both will be at an all-time record high.

The white wheat carryover is expected to total about 58 million bushels, a 25-million increase over last year and 16 million above 1957, but sharply below the 1954-56 average of 124 million bushels. Stocks of soft red winter on July 1 are expected to reach about 21 million bushels, 15 million bushels higher than a year earlier when they were undesirably low. Carryover of this class would be only 2 million bushels above the average for 1943-52, before stocks began to accumulate. The durum carryover will be down to about 21 million bushels from 27 million a year ago, but is still above the 1948-57 average of 12.7 million.

Production by classes for the 1959 crop will be published in the Crop Report of July 10. Approximations of production on the basis of the varietal survey indicates that stocks of hard red winter and hard red spring will increase further by July 1, 1960. Little change seems likely in the carryovers of white wheat and soft red winter. A further decline is likely for durum as production is likely to be below domestic requirements.

The average price received by farmers in mid-May was $1.77 and the same as a month earlier, the highest for the marketing year. In mid-May a year ago it was $1.93. Prices of winter wheat at terminal markets have declined since mid-May, but prices of spring wheat have strengthened.

The outlook for wheat production in the Northern Hemisphere is generally favorable. Intended acreage in Canada was 9 percent above 1958. Seeding has been later than last season. Germination has been generally good; however, moisture is at a critically low level and timely rains will be needed. In West Europe, conditions have been promising throughout most of the growing season. Recently, however, dryness in some parts has threatened to reduce yields. Limited information on East Europe indicates a favorable outlook. The Soviet Union's spring wheat acreage, though smaller than that of the past 2 years, is still 37 million acres above that of 1953, the year before the large expansion began in the "new lands" region. Preliminary estimates place the recently completed wheat harvest in India and Pakistan at an all-time high. The harvest in Japan in expected to be below average again this year. The outlook for Turkey is much less favorable than at this time last year.

The decline in U. S. wheat prices to a low following the harvesting of the new crop is likely to be about seasonal this year. The "advance minimum" of $1.81 is a cent below the support rate of $1.82 for 1958-crop wheat. The price is not expected to fall as far below the support level as it did last year and possibly not as far as the average because: (1) Adequate storage space is generally available for loan wheat as the result of new construction. (2) Production is less than last year. (3) Production of wheat not eligible for price support will be reduced from the high level of last year. As in recent years, prices are expected to strengthen after the heavy movement slackens following harvest.

On June 1, the Secretary of Agriculture proclaimed (1) marketing quotas on the 1960 crop, (2) a national wheat acreage allotment of 55 million acres, the minimum permitted by law, and (3) set July 23, 1959 as the date to determine producer approval or disapproval of quotas. By joint resolution, Congress set June 1 instead of the usual May 15 deadline for the proclamations.

World wheat trade in 1958-59 is expected to reach 1,220 million bushels, a 2.5 percent increase over 1957-58 of 1,190 million. United States wheat exports are indicated at about 450 million bushels, an increase of 48 million or 12 percent over the 402 million in 1957-58.

Supplies of wheat for export and carryover in the 4 principal exporting countries on June 1 totaled 2,142 million bushels, an all-time record high, and 383 million bushels or 22 percent more than a year earlier.

THE DOMESTIC WHEAT SITUATION

1959-60 Supply Sets New Record; July 1, 1960 Carryover Will Be Up Again

The total wheat supply for the marketing year beginning July 1, 1959 is now estimated at a record 2,473 million bushels, 5 percent above the previous record of 2,352 million bushels a year earlier and 29 percent above the 1953-57 average of 1,921 million bushels (table 2). The increase results from a substantially larger carryover expected on July 1, 1959 than a year earlier, which much more than offsets the smaller crop in prospect.

On the basis of April 1 stocks and estimated domestic disappearance and exports in April-June, the July 1, 1959 carryover is expected to be about 1,283 million bushels. The official estimate of stocks of old-crop wheat in all positions on July 1 will be released on July 24. The bulk of the carryover will again be held by CCC. The total prospective supply for the 1959-60 marketing year of 2,473 million bushels also includes the crop forecast at 1,182 million bushels and an allowance for imports of about 1 million bushels of milling quality wheat (limited by quota) and an allowance of about 7 million bushels of feeding quality wheat and wheat for seed.

Domestic disappearance for 1959-60 is now estimated at 626 million bushels, slightly above the previous marketing year. Civilian and military food use is expected to increase to about 500 million bushels, reflecting an increase in population. Seed and feed use may be about 66 million and 60 million bushels, respectively. Exports are assumed at about 425 million bushels, which is less than the estimated 450 million bushels for 1958-59, because of favorable crop prospects in importing countries. This would leave a carryover July 1, 1960 of about 1,422 million bushels, a new high record and about 140 million bushels above the estimated carryover this July.

Table 2.- Wheat: Supply and distribution, United States, 1953-58 and 1959 projected

Item	Year beginning July						
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1/ 1958	2/ 1959
	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	1,182
Imports 3/	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	2,473
Domestic disappearance							
Food 4/	487.1	485.9	481.5	482.4	483.9	493	500
Seed	69.5	64.8	67.7	57.7	63.2	66	66
Industry	.2	.2	.7	.5	.3	---	---
Feed 5/	76.8	60.1	51.2	46.6	39.7	60	60
Total	633.6	611.0	601.1	587.2	587.1	619	626
Exports	217.0	274.4	346.3	549.5	402.9	450	425
Total disappearance	850.6	885.4	947.4	1,136.7	990.0	1,069	1,051
Stocks on June 30	933.5	1,036.2	1,033.4	908.8	880.6	1,283	1,422

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

Total Wheat Crop 10 Percent Above Average; Winter Wheat 15 Percent Above but All Spring 8 Percent Below Average

The 1959 wheat crop, based on conditions as of June 1, is forecast at 1,182 million bushels. This is 19 percent below the record 1958 crop but about 10 percent above the 1948-57 average. The indicated yield per seeded acre for all wheat is 20.2 bushels compared with the all-time record of 25.9 bushels last year and the 1948-57 average of 15.5 bushels.

The winter wheat crop was estimated at 941 million bushels. This would be a fifth less than the record 1958 crop of 1,180 million bushels but 15 percent above average and 15 million bushels smaller than indicated May 1. Production prospects in Kansas declined significantly during May as wheat streak mosaic began to affect the crop. Varying degrees of mosaic infestation were also evident in Nebraska. Production prospects were steady during May in Texas, Oklahoma and Colorado. Pacific Northwest and Rocky Mountain wheat areas made only minor increases during May.

The indicated yield of 20.9 bushels per seeded acre for winter wheat is the second highest of record. It is 22 percent less than the record 1958 yield of 26.8 bushels per seeded acre but still 31 percent above average. Yield per acre prospects for most States held the same or improved slightly over May 1 prospects but lagged well behind 1958. Only a few States expected yields to be below average.

Production of spring wheat was indicated at 240 million bushels, 15 percent below the 1958 crop and about 8 percent less than average. The yield per acre is expected to be well above average but is not expected to reach the record 1958 level. Acreage estimates are not available yet but farmers last March expressed intentions of planting more land to the spring crop than last year, thereby offsetting lower yields. In much of the major spring wheat area good rains in late May followed by warmer weather helped offset early May setbacks from cold, dry weather. Prospects for spring wheat on June 1 appeared to be above average. Some areas received more rain the first week of June to further improve 1959 crop prospects.

Production of spring wheat other than durum is indicated at 218 million bushels, considerably less than the 260 million in 1958 but only slightly below the average of 231 million. Durum wheat production is expected to total 22.2 million bushels, almost the same as the 1958 crop of 22.1 million but 25 percent below the average of 29.4 million bushels.

Exports Estimated At Nearly 450 Million Bushels

Exports of wheat and products, in terms of grain, for the 1958-59 marketing year are estimated at nearly 450 million bushels, the fifth largest of record. This compares with 403 million bushels in 1957-58, the record of 550 million in 1956-57 and the 1947-56 average of 384 million.

Table 3.--Wheat: Estimated supply and distribution by classes, United States, 1957 and 1958

Item	Hard red winter	Soft red winter	Hard red spring	Durum	White	Total
	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.
1957-58						
Carryover, July 1, 1957	648	10	195	14	42	909
Production	425	159	167	40	160	951
Imports	---	---	11	---	---	11
Supply	1,073	169	373	54	202	1,871
Exports 1/	219	30	38	1	118	406
Domestic disappearance	240	133	134	26	51	584
Carryover, June 30, 1958	614	6	201	27	33	881
1958-59						
Carryover, July 1, 1958	614	2/6	201	27	33	881
Production	835	197	232	22	176	1,462
Imports	---	---	9	---	---	3/ 9
Supply	1,449	203	442	49	209	3/2,352
Exports 1/	270	42	42	---	100	3/ 454
Domestic disappearance	253	140	143	28	51	615
Carryover, June 30, 1959	926	21	257	21	58	3/1,283

1/ Includes shipments to U. S. Territories of about 4 million bushels.
2/ Carryover of soft red winter wheat was abnormally low in 1958. The 1943-52 average, before stocks accumulated, was 19 million bushels.
3/ Tentative estimates.
Note: Figures by classes in this table are not based on survey or enumeration data and are therefore only approximations. Estimated stocks on farms and in interior mills, elevators and warehouses by kinds, are assumed to be present in about the same proportion as produced; the classes within kinds are established on the basis of the quinquennial wheat-variety surveys. Commercial stocks and CCC inventories are reported by classes. Exports and shipments by classes are estimated on the basis of "inspection for export" for wheat as grain and on the basis of the area from which exports are made for flour.

Carryover Increases Expected This July In All Classes of Wheat Except Durum

A carryover on July 1, 1959 of 1,283 million bushels would be over a billion bushels above the 256 million in 1952, the last year before stocks began to accmulate, and about 400 million bushels above the 881 million of last July 1.

July 1 stocks of the various classes have been approximated on the basis of a carryover of 1,283 million bushels and partly estimated data on exports by classes (table 3). 1/ Stocks of hard red winter wheat, which constitutes about 72 percent of the total, are expected to be almost 10 times above 1952. Stocks of hard red spring may be almost $2\frac{1}{4}$ times as large as in 1952.

Compared with carryover stocks July 1, 1958, stocks of the various classes are expected to be up as follows: Hard red winter, 312 million bushels; hard red spring, 56 million; white, 25 million and soft red winter, 15 million bushels. Stocks of the latter were down to the undesirably low level of 6 million bushels last July 1, and the expected 15-million-bushel increase would bring the total to 21 million bushels, only a little above the 19-million-bushel average for 1943-52, before stocks began to accumulate. The durum carryover may decline to about 21 million bushels, down about 6 million bushels from a year ago, as domestic requirements have exceeded production.

Further Increases in Carryover Stocks Of Hard Wheats Expected July 1, 1960

Production by classes for the 1959 crop will be published in the Crop Report July 10. Approximating production on the basis of the varietal survey indicates that further increases in stocks of hard red winter and hard red spring wheat may be expected July 1, 1960. Little change may take place in the white wheat carryover.

If exports of soft red winter wheat are maintained at about the 1958-59 level, which was almost up to average, there would be little change in the carryover July 1, 1960 of this class of wheat.

The durum production estimate of about 22 million bushels is below estimated requirements. With carryover of about 21 million bushels, total supplies amount to about 43 million bushels. Disappearance is estimated at about 28 million bushels, leaving about 15 million bushels as the carryover July 1, 1960. A carryover of this size would be less than the 21 million expected this July 1, but still above the 1948-57 average of 12.7 million bushels.

Winter Wheat Prices Declining; Spring Wheat Prices Firm

The average price received by farmers in mid-May was $1.77, the same as a month earlier, which was the highest for the marketing year. In mid-May a year ago it was $1.93.

Daily cash prices of hard winter and soft white have declined since mid-May, while hard red spring prices at Minneapolis held about steady and those at St. Louis rose. On June 19 the price of No.2 Hard Red Winter, ordinary protein,

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1/ A table showing supply and distribution, by classes, for 1929-43 was published in the Wheat Situation, February 1958, page 10 and for 1944-56 in the issue of August 1958, page 10.

Table 4 .- 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								1958-crop support prices	
	Monthly average					Daily range			Effective	
	May 1958	Feb. 1959	Mar. 1959	Apr. 1959	May 1959	June 18, 1958	June 11, 1959	June 18, 1959	June 18, 1959	Terminal
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Wheat:										
Chicago:										
No. 2 Hard Red Winter	2.27	2.07	2.13	2.08	1.92	---	1.89-1.90	1.91-1.92	2.14	2.14
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.22	2.02	2.09	2.06	1.89	1.89	1.85-1.86	1.86-1.87	2.14	2.14
St. Louis:										
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.27	2.06	2.09	2.01	1.85	1.90-1.94	1.80-1.83	1.82-1.86	2.14	2.14
Kansas City:										
No. 2 Hard Red Winter, ordinary protein	2.27	1.98	2.03	2.04	2.00	1.89-1.90	1.91-1.94	1.89-1.90	2.14	2.14
No. 2 Hard Red Winter, 13 percent protein	2.34	2.12	2.14	2.15	2.13	1.94-2.16	2.00-2.11	2.03-2.13	2.16	2.16
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.26	2.00	2.05	2.04	2.00	1.89-1.90	1.91-1.93	1.89-1.90	2.14	2.14
Fort Worth:										
No. 2 Hard Red Winter	2.54	2.38	2.41	2.40	2.31	2.07-2.20	2.16-2.28	2.17-2.29	2/2.33	2/2.33
Minneapolis:										
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, ordinary protein	2.38	2.08	2.06	2.07	2.10	2.47-2.49	2.08-2.12	2.09-2.13	2.20	2.20
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 13 percent protein	2.39	2.13	2.12	2.13	2.17	2.48-2.50	2.18-2.21	2.19-2.22	2.23	2.23
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 15 percent protein	2.41	2.22	2.21	2.21	2.25	2.50-2.52	2.26-2.29	2.27-2.30	2.26	2.26
No. 2 Hard Amber Durum	2.43	2.39	2.39	2.38	2.41	2.44-2.46	2.42-2.44	2.40-2.43	2.29	2.29
Portland:										
No. 1 Hard White, 12 percent protein	2.20	2.18	2.20	2.18	2.15	2.13	2.05-2.10	2.03-2.06	3/2.10	3/2.10
No. 1 Soft White	2.14	2.04	2.03	2.03	2.05	2.09-2.10	2.00-2.01	1.98-2.00	2.05	2.05
Toledo:										
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.15	1.93	1.97	1.93	1.86	2.18-2.19	1.78-1.80	1.80-1.81	---	---
No. 2 Soft White	2.22	1.91	1.93	1.89	1.84	2.25-2.26	1.76-1.80	1.80-1.81	---	---
Rye:										
Minneapolis: No. 2	1.36	1.29	1.30	1.27	1.24	1.19-1.27	1.25-1.29	1.21-1.28	1.34	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.

at Kansas City was $1.88, down 13 cents from May 15 and No. 1 Soft White at Portland, at $1.99 was down 7 cents. No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minneapolis, at $2.12, was about unchanged while No. 2 Red Winter at St. Louis was up about 6 cents. While prices in Kansas City have been below the effective support level, prices in Oklahoma and Texas points have been above that level. Declines in winter wheat prices are seasonal. The decline in spring wheat prices usually takes place later because of the later harvest.

As of May 31, of the 560.3 million bushels of 1958-crop wheat that had been placed under loan, 71.1 million had been repaid and 416.1 million had been delivered to CCC (table 16). Of the 49.1 million bushels of 1958-crop wheat under purchase agreements, up to May 31 producers had delivered 20.1 million bushels. Through May 31, producers had resealed 27.5 million bushels of 1958-crop wheat, extended reseal on 3.8 million 1957-crop wheat and had re-extended reseal on 0.9 million 1956-crop wheat.

Downward Adjustment in Wheat Prices Will Be Smaller Than Year Ago

The decline in U. S. wheat prices to a low following harvest is likely to be about seasonal this year. The "advance minimum" support of $1.81 announced for 1959-crop wheat is a cent below the support of $1.82 for 1958-crop wheat. The price is not expected to fall as far below the support level as it did last year and possibly not as far below the support as the average because: (1) Adequate storage space is generally available for loan wheat as the result of extensive new construction. (2) Production is less than last year. (3) Production of wheat not eligible for price support will be greatly reduced from the high level of last year.

The low price for winter wheat probably will be in late June or early July, while the spring wheat low will occur later. In 1958, hard red winter wheat prices at Kansas City reached their low on July 1 and those of hard red spring at Minneapolis on August 22.

In 1954-57, the weighted average price of No. 2 Hard Red Winter at Kansas City declined to 20 to 22 cents below the support rate in the low price month following harvest (July or August). In 1958-59, with the record large crop and relatively large quantities not eligible for price support because of seedings in excess of allotments, the price was 30 cents below the support.

The weighted average price for the marketing year as a whole, in the four years, 1954-57, ranged 9 to 19 cents below support and averaged 15 cents below. In 1958-59, it was estimated at 20 cents below the support.

As in recent years, prices are expected to strengthen after the heavy movement slackens following harvest.

Table 5.- Wheat: Loan rate, price to growers, supply and distribution factors, quantity under support, delivered to CCC, stocks owned by CCC and loans outstanding, 1938-59

Year beginning July	Gross loan rate	Average actual price to growers 1/	Price above loan	Supply and distribution factors: Total domestic supply 2/	Domestic disappear-ance 3/	Net exports 4/	Year-end carryover	Under price support
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1938	0.59	0.56	-0.03	1,073	713	110	250	85.7
1939	.63	.69	.06	991	662	49	280	167.7
1940	.64	.67	.03	1,094	675	34	385	278.4
1941	.98	.94	- .04	1,327	667	29	631	366.3
1942	1.14	1.09	- .05	1,600	949	32	619	408.1
1943	1.23	1.35	.12	1,463	1,237	5/-91	317	130.2
1944	1.35	1.41	.06	1,377	992	106	279	180.4
1945	1.38	1.49	.11	1,387	894	393	100	59.7
1946	1.49	1.90	.41	1,252	766	402	84	22.0
1947	1.84	2.29	.45	1,443	757	490	196	31.2
1948	2.00	1.98	- .02	1,491	678	506	307	6/366.0
1949	1.95	1.88	- .07	1,406	680	301	425	6/380.8
1950	1.99	2.00	.01	1,444	686	358	400	6/196.9
1951	2.18	2.11	7/- .07	1,388	684	448	256	6/212.9
1952	2.20	2.09	7/- .11	1,562	656	300	606	6/459.9
1953	2.21	2.04	7/- .17	1,779	630	215	934	6/557.2
1954	2.24	2.12	7/- .12	1,917	607	274	1,036	6/430.7
1955	2.08	1.99	7/- .09	1,971	598	340	1,033	6/320.6
1956	2.00	1.97	7/- .03	2,038	583	546	909	6/253.5
1957	2.00	1.93	7/- .07	1,860	583	396	881	6/256.3
1958 8/	1.82	1.72	7/- .10	2,343	615	445	~~1,283~~	6/609.5
1959 8/	1.81			(2,465)	(622)	(421)	~~(1,422)~~	

Year beginning July	Delivered to CCC 9/	CCC stocks and loans outstanding at year-end (June 30): Stocks owned by CCC 10/	Under loan: Crop previous July 11/	Under loan: Crops of earlier years	Total	
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	
1938	15.7	6.6	21.5	---	28.1	
1939	7.7	1.6	10.3	---	11.9	
1940	173.7	169.2	31.4	7.2	207.8	
1941	269.8	319.7	98.1	1.4	419.2	
1942	184.0	259.8	133.3	4.9	398.0	
1943	.3	99.1	15.5	2.5	117.1	
1944	72.9	103.7	20.1	1.9	125.7	
1945	.2	---	32.5	---	32.5	
1946	---	---	.7	---	.7	
1947	---	---	.8	---	.8	
1948	290.9	227.2	16.3	---	243.5	
1949	247.5	327.7	28.5	5.0	361.2	
1950	41.9	196.4	8.9	2.3	207.6	
1951	91.3	143.3	11.6	---	154.9	
1952	397.7	470.0	22.5	---	492.5	
1953	486.1	774.6	71.4	3.9	849.9	
1954	391.6	975.9	11.3	2.8	990.0	53.4
1955 1,033.4	276.7	950.7	27.6	1.3	979.6	72.1
1956 908.8	146.1	823.9	9.5	3.3	836.7	27.9
1957 8/881.0	182.6	834.9	11/14.8	3.4	853.1	80.6
1958 8/1,276.7	12/437.8	1,146.6	39.1	10.4	1196.1	

1/ United States marketing year prices are the result of (1) weighting State monthly prices by monthly sales to obtain State marketing-year averages, and (2) weighting the State marketing-year averages by total sales for each State. Includes an allowance for unredeemed loans at average loan values beginning 1938. 2/ Beginning carryover plus production. 3/ Total supply minus net exports minus year-end carryover. 4/ Includes shipments to United States Territories of about 4 million bushels annually. 5/ Exports totaled 45 million bushels and imports used to supplement domestic animal feed supplies totaled 136 million bushels. 6/ Includes the following quantities put under purchase agreements in million bushels, beginning in 1948, as follows: 1948-crop wheat, 112.0; 1949-crop wheat, 45.5; 1950-crop wheat, 8.6; 1951-crop wheat, 13.4; 1952-crop wheat, 61.3; 1953-crop wheat, 63.2; 1954-crop wheat, 29.5; 1955-crop wheat, 43.5; 1956-crop wheat, 18.6; 1957-crop wheat, 34.9 and 1958-crop wheat, 49.1. 7/ Growers assumed storage charges which averaged 7 to 10 cents per bushel, depending on the time it was put under loan. 8/ Preliminary. 9/ Includes purchase agreement wheat delivered to CCC. 10/ Includes open-market purchases, if any, beginning 1943, and accordingly may include some new-crop wheat. 11/ For example, 14.8 million bushels are 1957-crop wheat under loan on June 30, 1958; 3.4 million bushels were under loan from earlier crops. Any 1958 crop is not included. 12/ Through May 31, 1959.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

World Wheat Trade in 1958-59 Expected To Exceed Last Year 2/

World wheat trade in 1958-59 is expected to reach 1,220 million bushels, a 2.5 percent increase over 1957-58 of 1,190 million. While 1958-59 trade is 26 percent above the 5-year 1950-54 average of 968 million, it is about 8 percent short of the record in 1956-57 of 1,328 million bushels. The world trade in wheat has tended upward as the result of U. S. Government programs and a failure of local production in a number of countries to keep pace with expanding populations and per capita demands for wheat.

United States wheat exports are indicated at close to 450 million bushels in 1958-59, an increase of about 48 million or 12 percent over the 402 million in 1957-58. This year's total is slightly above the average of the last 3 years and approximates 40 percent of average U. S. production. The principal reasons for the increase were larger exports to Western Europe where there was a greater need this year for feed and good quality milling wheat and larger exports to Asia. Shipments to India are estimated at 120 million bushels compared with 77 million in 1957-58. However, exports to Japan have dropped from 52 million in 1957-58 to approximately 32 million this year.

Today, after over 40 years, Russian exports are again reaching the high volume attained during the early 1900's. Exports for 1958-59 may reach about 160 million bushels, a volume exceeded only by the United States and Canada. Despite these large shipments, Soviet exports of wheat to Western markets before 1958-59 showed relatively little increase. A primary reason for this important development is that Eastern Europe, formerly a surplus area, has found it necessary in recent years to import increasingly large quantities, primarily form the Soviet Union. During the current year, Soviet exports to Western markets will reach around 40 million bushels, a post-World War II record.

Canada's exports for 1958-59 are expected to decrease slightly from 316 million bushels in 1957-58. Increases in exports are indicated from Australia and Argentina. The largest relative decline is in exports from France.

Supplies in Four Exporting Countries Up 22 Percent from Year Ago

Supplies of wheat for export and carryover in the 4 principal exporting countries on June 1 totaled 2,142 million bushels, an all-time high and 383 million bushels or 22 percent more than a year earlier (table 6).

2/ Contributed by the Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 6 .- Wheat: Supplies available for export and carryover in the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia, June 1, 1957-59

Item	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 1/
	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 2/	579	577	610
Supplies available for export and carryover	1,458	1,283	1,733
Exports, July 1 through May 31 3/	490	359	398
Supplies on June 1 for export and carryover 4/	968	924	1,335
CANADA			
Carryover stocks, August 1	580	730	611
New crop	573	370	369
Total supplies	1,153	1,100	980
Domestic requirements for season 2/	161	168	160
Supplies available for export and carryover	992	932	820
Exports, August 1 through May 31 3/	214	260	234
Supplies on June 1 for export and carryover	778	672	586
ARGENTINA			
Carryover stocks, December 1	55	70	70
New crop	262	213	235
Total supplies	317	283	305
Domestic requirements for season 2/	148	138	142
Supplies available for export and carryover	169	145	163
Exports, December 1 through May 31 3/	51	32	55
Supplies on June 1 for export and carryover	118	113	108
AUSTRALIA			
Carryover stocks, December 1	87	43	18
New crop	135	98	214
Total supplies	222	141	232
Domestic requirements for season 2/	80	69	78
Supplies available for export and carryover	142	72	154
Exports, December 1 through May 31 3/	55	22	41
Supplies on June 1 for export and carryover	87	50	113
TOTALS FOR THE FOUR COUNTRIES			
Carryover stocks, beginning of the season	1,755	1,752	1,580
New crop	1,974	1,632	2,280
Total supplies	3,729	3,384	3,860
Domestic requirements for season 2/	968	952	990
Supplies available for export and carryover	2,761	2,432	2,870
Exports, season through May 31 3/	810	673	728
Supplies on June 1 for export and carryover	1,951	1,759	2,142

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimated requirements for seed, food (milling for domestic use), and feed for the season. Does not include imports.
3/ Exports of wheat and flour in grain equivalent.
4/ Without imports.

The supply in the United States increased 411 million bushels, which outdistanced by far the 63 million increase in supplies in Australia, which came up from a very low level. Supplies in Canada declined 86 million bushels, while those in Argentina dropped 5 million bushels.

Supplies of wheat remaining for export and carryover on June 1 in million bushels, with figures for a year earlier in parentheses, follow: United States, 1,335 (924); Canada, 586 (672); Argentina, 108 (113) and Australia, 113 (50).

Exports from these countries from the beginning of the marketing year through May totaled 728 million bushels, an increase from 673 million a year earlier. Exports from the United States in the 11 months, July 1 through May 31, increased 11 percent from 359 million a year earlier to 398 million this year, while those from Canada in 10 months dropped 10 percent from 260 million a year earlier to 234 million this year. Exports from Argentina in in the 6 months increased from 32 million last year to 55 million this year and those from Australia in the 6-month period increased from 22 million to 41 million bushels.

Northern Hemisphere Wheat Prospects Favorable 3/

The outlook for the Northern Hemisphere's 1959 wheat crop is generally favorable, according to preliminary information available to the F.A.S. The harvest is getting under way in southern Europe, and good outturns are expected in most areas despite some complaints of dryness.

Forecasts indicate that U. S. wheat production, of about 1.2 billion bushels, will be well above average, though sharply below the record crop last year. Intended acreage in Canada was 22.7 million acres, 9 percent above the 1958 area. Seeding has been later than last season, with delays mainly because of cool, unsettled weather during the first half of May. Germination has been generally good; however, moisture is at a critically low level and timely rains will be needed to prevent rapid deterioration.

In West Europe winterkill was negligible and conditions in this predominantly winter wheat area have been promising throughout most of the growing season. Recently, however, dryness in some parts has threatened to reduce yields. The outlook for France is promising and a slightly larger crop than last year is expected, despite a reduced acreage. In Italy, also, acreage is smaller but production is expected to be only

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3/ Contributed by Foreign Agricultural Service.

moderately below the record 1958 harvest. In West Germany, recent dryness is a cause for concern as it has caused damage in some northern sections--mainly to spring crops.

Wheat has made good growth in the United Kingdom and the outlook is good, on the whole. Parts of the south, however, were in need of rain, at latest report.

Limited information on East Europe indicates a favorable outlook for that area. Yugoslavia has been expecting a bumper crop; acreage is larger and with a greater proportion of the high-yielding Italian varieties. Winter wheat in most other countries of East Europe appears to be in good condition. Dry conditions in parts are affecting spring grains mainly.

The Soviet Union's spring wheat area decreased for the second successive year, though the 1959 goal was exceeded slightly by June 1. Spring wheat is important in this area; in 1957 it reached a record of 125 million acres, declined to 118 million in 1958 and to 112.5 million acres this year. Though smaller than the acreage of the past 2 seasons, the current acreage is still 37 million acres above that of 1953, the year before the large expansion began in the "new lands" region. Total wheat area in 1958 was 165 million acres. The winter wheat acreage for 1959 had not been announced at the time the spring wheat acreage was announced.

Preliminary estimates place the recently completed wheat harvest in India and Pakistan at an all-time high. India's crop, now placed at 390 million bushels is much larger than the 1958 crop of 286 million bushels. Acreage was about the same as in 1958 but yields were up about 20 percent. Pakistan's harvest of some 150 million bushels compares with 137 million a year ago. Acreage was larger than in 1958 but yields show little change from the 1958 yields.

The wheat harvest in Japan is expected to be below average again this year. The crop, forecast at about 49 million bushels, is slightly above production last year but still below average because of below-average acreage. The outlook for Turkey is much less favorable than at this time last year. Acreage is down, mainly because of dryness in October and November, which delayed seeding. Rainfall has continued below normal throughout the wheat belt and development of the crop is from 4 to 6 weeks later than usual.

Conditions in North Africa are variable. Tunisia's crop appears to be larger than last year. Some hail damage has been reported in Algeria and locusts were also a threat to the crop, at latest report. Wheat acreage is smaller than last year in Morocco. Conditions of the crop is reported generally satisfactory despite some damage from excessive heat in early May.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR 1960-CROP WHEAT

Marketing Quota Referendum for 1960 Crop Set for July 23

The Secretary of Agriculture on June 1 proclaimed marketing quotas for the 1960 wheat crop, subject to approval by growers voting in a referendum on July 23 4/. Growers who will have more than 15 acres of wheat for harvest as grain in 1960 in any one of the 39 commercial wheat States come under the regulation of quotas and will be eligible to vote in the referendum. Excluded, however, are producers who signed applications under the feed wheat provisions permitting them to grow as much as 30 acres of wheat for use as feed on the farm for 1959. Quotas become effective only if approved by at least two-thirds of those voting.

If quotas are approved, producers in any of the 39 commercial wheat States who stay within the acreage allotted for their farms will be eligible for the full level of price support on their entire production 5/. Producers in commercial States who exceed their farm acreage allotments will not be eligible for price support and will be subject to marketing quota penalties on their excess wheat, if (1) they have more than 15 acres for harvest, or (2) they have not signed applications for exemption under the feed wheat provision permitting 30 acres or less to be used exclusively for feed on the farm. Penalties will be 45 percent of the May 1, 1960 parity rate. For the 1959 crop the penalty is $1.07 per bushel. There are no limitations on the amount of wheat which may be grown by State, religious or charitable institutions for use on the farm for food, feed or seed.

If quotas are not approved by wheat growers in the referendum, the law provides a wheat price-support level at 50 percent of the July 1, 1960

4/ The Secretary of Agriculture is directed by legislation to proclaim marketing quotas for the next wheat crop when the available supply is 20 percent or more above normal. The estimated supply available for the 1959-60 marketing year is 99.6 percent above the normal supply. By recent joint resolution, Congress set June 1 this year instead of the usual May 15 deadline for the program proclamation. Growers have approved marketing quotas for each of the 8 years for which they were proclaimed. These are, with the percentage approval of farmers voting, as follows: 1941, 81.0 percent; 1942, 82.4 percent; 1954, 87.2 percent; 1955, 73.3 percent; 1956, 77.5 percent; 1957, 87.4 percent; 1958, 86.2 percent and 1959, 84.1 percent.

5/ This national average price support will be not less than the minimum support to be announced before the referendum. On the basis of the present supply of wheat and present legislation, the legal minimum wheat support price for the 1960 crop would be at 75 percent of parity. Individual farm marketing quotas will be the normal production or the actual production from the farm acreage allotment, whichever is larger.

Table 7 .-- Wheat: Acreage allotments, by States, 1957-60

State	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Alabama	1/22,107	1/23,240	30,138	35,151
Alaska	---	---	---	1/ 63
Arizona	1/19,806	1/21,401	1/23,708	30,042
Arkansas	53,479	49,334	53,232	57,554
California	436,142	445,004	434,441	429,025
Colorado	2,766,025	2,704,917	2,695,718	2,676,977
Connecticut	1/601	1/587	1/567	1/556
Delaware	33,601	35,439	35,814	34,182
Florida	1/1,802	1/3,383	1/3,961	1/4,146
Georgia	103,143	107,591	110,513	109,073
Idaho	1,156,480	1,152,744	1,161,686	1,164,897
Illinois	1,414,575	1,386,663	1,422,658	1,434,524
Indiana	1,144,137	1,137,045	1,156,565	1,137,060
Iowa	115,485	138,175	153,900	143,123
Kansas	10,615,188	10,638,208	10,573,510	10,636,275
Kentucky	213,891	208,652	216,924	216,498
Louisiana	1/3,671	1/6,302	1/14,367	1/14,668
Maine	1/1,528	1/1,519	1/1,458	1/1,374
Maryland	178,898	185,390	185,359	179,179
Massachusetts	1/683	1/702	1/709	1/715
Michigan	957,020	965,008	981,724	965,634
Minnesota	699,354	729,866	718,733	720,356
Mississippi	1/20,049	1/16,256	29,440	37,008
Missouri	1,253,735	1,273,623	1,330,083	1,335,944
Montana	4,042,623	4,058,327	4,033,335	4,009,398
Nebraska	3,234,827	3,228,377	3,204,664	3,181,945
Nevada	1/12,029	1/12,317	1/12,378	1/12,367
New Hampshire	1/ 67	1/ 68	1/ 67	1/ 66
New Jersey	53,859	53,345	53,534	52,456
New Mexico	470,705	474,243	476,822	478,681
New York	317,602	315,570	322,145	320,595
North Carolina	284,254	282,796	296,356	295,879
North Dakota	7,327,856	7,309,992	7,259,722	7,337,153
Ohio	1,558,108	1,553,180	1,559,396	1,535,670
Oklahoma	4,878,623	4,859,635	4,874,312	4,865,230
Oregon	819,060	816,443	821,771	833,433
Pennsylvania	600,754	587,517	582,204	568,549
Rhode Island	1/ 562	1/ 539	1/ 503	1/ 487
South Carolina	136,151	132,719	139,266	138,156
South Dakota	2,746,578	2,736,196	2,718,228	2,727,258
Tennessee	198,701	195,644	198,181	193,084
Texas	4,149,071	4,164,302	4,099,094	4,092,251
Utah	314,303	316,068	313,544	309,310
Vermont	1/ 480	1/ 499	1/ 527	1/ 547
Virginia	252,514	259,436	259,999	256,173
Washington	1,994,450	2,014,392	2,002,740	1,997,539
West Virginia	40,030	40,393	39,874	37,741
Wisconsin	40,215	48,875	51,603	47,054
Wyoming	298,678	291,578	289,527	284,954
National reserve	16,500	16,500	55,000	60,000
Total	55,000,000	55,000,000	55,000,000	55,000,000

1/ Designated as "noncommercial wheat areas", those States having wheat allotments of 25,000 acres or less. Farm wheat allotments and marketing quotas, including 1960 if approved, do not apply in these noncommercial areas.

Commodity Stabilization Service.

parity for producers who stay within their acreage allotments. Farmers exceeding their allotments will not be subject to quota penalties.

In the noncommercial wheat States--States having wheat allotments of 25,000 acres or less--farm wheat allotments and marketing quotas, if approved, do not apply 6/. There will be 10 noncommercial wheat States in 1960 as in 1959. The 1960 list differs from that for 1959 in that Arizona has been dropped from the noncommercial area and Alaska has been added. In noncommercial States, price support will be at 75 percent of what the rate would be if the State were in the commercial area.

National Allotment Set at 55 Million Acres; State Allotments Announced

At the same time that the Secretary proclaimed national marketing quotas on the 1960 crop, he established the national acreage allotment for the 1960 crop at 55 million acres, the minimum level specified by law under present conditions of excessive supply. Legislation provides for establishing a national wheat acreage allotment each year except in the event of a national emergency or a materially increased export demand for wheat.

If the allotment had been determined on the basis of the laws' supply formula, the 1960 allotment would have been zero acres 7/. Next year will be the seventh successive year that wheat acreage allotments have been in effect and the sixth successive year that the 55-million-acre minimum allotment has been applicable (table 9).

State acreage allotments for wheat are shown in table 7. The 1960 allotments in the principal wheat producing States do not differ greatly from those of last year. Each wheat producer will be informed of the acreage allotment for his farm in advance of the wheat marketing quota referendum, July 23.

6/ The 10 commercial wheat States and the allotments that, except for the 25,000 acre provision, would have been the basis for 1960 county and farm allotments in each State follow: Alaska, 63 acres; Connecticut, 556 acres; Florida, 4,146 acres; Louisiana, 14,668 acres; Maine, 1,374 acres; Massachusetts, 715 acres; Nevada, 12,367 acres; New Hampshire, 66 acres; Rhode Island, 487 acres and Vermont, 547 acres.

7/ For 1960 acreage allotment purposes, a normal year's consumption and exports of wheat plus a 30 percent carryover allowance would come to 1,327 million bushels. The July 1, 1960 carryover of wheat, as estimated on June 1, of 1,450 million bushels would more than fill the law's consumption, export and carryover allowance requirements for the 1960-61 marketing year.

Table 8 .- Wheat farms in commercial areas: Total number, with and without allotments, and allotted acres, by regions, 1958

Region	Wheat farms: Total	Wheat farms: With allotments 1/	Wheat farms: Without allotments	Allotted acreage
	Number	Number	Number	Acres
North Atlantic	131,471	125,813	5,658	951,624
North Central	1,104,762	1,039,675	65,087	30,991,244
South Atlantic	209,326	196,052	13,274	1,035,746
South Central	228,525	216,736	11,789	9,450,825
Western	142,266	130,252	12,014	12,229,300
United States	1,816,350	1,708,528	2/107,822	54,658,739

1/ Includes farms receiving zero allotments.
2/ In 1957 the wheat farms without allotments totaled 150,727; it is assumed that most of these farms received allotments for 1958. The 107,822 shown above for 1958 represents farms which presumably planted wheat for the first time in 1958; most of these farms planted within the 15-acre exemption.

Table 9 .- Wheat: Acreage allotments and actual seedings, United States, 1938-59

Year	Allotment	Actual seedings	Year	Allotment	Actual seedings
	Million acres	Million acres		Million acres	Million acres
1938	62.5	79.0	1954	62.8	62.5
1939	55.0	62.8	1955	1/55.8	2/58.2
1940	62.0	61.8	1956	55.0	2/60.7
1941	62.0	62.7	1957	55.0	2/49.9
1942	55.0	53.0	1958	55.0	2/56.4
			1959	55.0	2/3/58.5
1950	72.8	71.3			

1/ National acreage allotment of 55 million acres was proclaimed but mandatory legislation giving credit for summer fallow and granting additional acreage for durum wheat increased total effective allotment to 55.8 million acres.
2/ Beginning with 1955-crop wheat, allotments were on the basis of wheat harvested as grain, after taking into consideration natural abandonment.
3/ Winter wheat seedings plus spring wheat intended seedings.
Acreage allotments were proclaimed for the 1943 crop (allotment, 55.0; seedings, 56.0) and 1951 crop (allotment 72.8; seedings, 78.1) but were terminated under the emergency powers of the governing law, after winter wheat was planted. Acreage allotments for the crops of 1944-49, inclusive, and for 1952 and 1953 also were dispensed with under the emergency powers.

THE MARKET FOR BAKERY PRODUCTS, FLOUR AND OTHER CEREAL PRODUCTS IN THE NATION'S SCHOOLS

by
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Nearly $61 million worth of bakery products, flour and other cereal products were delivered to public schools, below the college level, that had a lunch service during the period July 1957 through June 1958. These products accounted for 10.2 cents of the school food dollar, of which bread made up 3.9 cents. Based on an average daily attendance of somewhat over 21 million pupils in these schools, the value of deliveries averaged $2.83 per child for the year.

Purchases from local merchants accounted for nearly 90 percent of the total value of these foods delivered to public schools. All bakery products were purchased through local market channels. Deliveries of bakery products to public schools during the year amounted to nearly $46 million, over 3 times the value of flour and other cereal items.

The value of bakery products, flour and other cereal items per person was greatest in schools having an enrollment of less than 300 pupils and in rural areas. The value of bakery products used per person was greater in secondary schools than in elementary schools. The opposite relationship prevailed for flour and other cereal items.

The outlet for food in schools is an important segment of the away-from-home eating market. Further expansion is likely to occur in this outlet as enrollments continue to rise and as new schools are constructed with modern cooking and cafeteria facilities.

School cafeterias provide a means for introducing new or improved foods to children throughout the Nation. They also may encourage consumption of familiar foods by preparing them in new and more appetizing forms.

Today approximately 60,000 of the 106,000 public elementary and high schools in the United States offer food services, ranging from a complete plate lunch to "a la carte"service. About 54,000 of these schools participate in the National School Lunch Program. This program is jointly administered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and State educational agencies that provides food assistance to schools operating a nonprofit food service for children. Schools participating in the program receive food assistance in the form of cash and commodity donations to help them serve well-balanced, low-cost noonday lunches. The primary aims of the National School Lunch Program are to serve the school children of this country a nutritious, appetizing meal each school day and to encourage the domestic consumption of nutritious agricultural commodities and other foods. The results are improved eating habits for many of the Nation's children that will probably carry over into their adult years, and increase consumption of farm products.

The Department each year receives an appropriation of funds to carry out its part of the National School Lunch Program. Most of the appropriation is allocated among the States for the local purchase of food by schools participating in the program. Of the appropriated funds, about $15 million is spent annually by the Department in purchasing certain foods which are donated directly to participating schools. In addition, the Department acquires commodities from time to time under price stabilization or surplus removal programs that are distributed to schools operating a nonprofit food service, as well as to other eligible recipients.

Bakery Products

Bread was by far the most important baked goods item used in public schools during the period of the survey. It accounted for half of the total purchases of bakery products. Bread was valued at $1.07 per child for the year.

Second to bread were nonsweet rolls. Over $11 million worth of such rolls were bought by schools during the year, an average expenditure of 52 cents per pupil.

Public schools spent about $3.6 million for cookies from July 1957 through June 1958. Collectively, purchases of bread, nonsweet rolls and cookies totaled nearly $38 million, about 83 percent of total bakery-product expenditures. The remainder was made up of such items as crackers, cakes, pies, doughnuts and sweet buns.

Expenditures for bread, nonsweet rolls and crackers per capita were greater in schools participating in the National School Lunch Program than in other schools having a lunch service. But per capita expenditures for cookies, cakes, pies, doughnuts and sweet buns were larger in schools not participating in the National School Lunch Program.

Flour and Other Cereal Products

Federal donations of cereal products (including flour, regular milled rice and corn meal) amounted to $7.5 million, nearly half of the total of $15.1 million of deliveries of flour and other cereal items during the year.

Flour deliveries were valued at nearly $5.4 million, or 25 cents per child in attendance at schools with a lunch service. Close to $4.3

million of flour, about 80 percent of the total, was donated by the Government. Deliveries of flour to public schools accounted for 76 million of the 20 billion pounds of flour consumed in the United States during the period.

Public schools bought about $3.2 million worth of macaroni, spaghetti and noodles, about one-fifth of the total value of flour and other cereal-product deliveries during the year.

Rice was next in importance with total deliveries valued at $2.1 million, 10 cents per child. Nearly all rice delivered was regular milled. Only $38,000 worth of precooked and converted rice was bought by schools. About 94 percent of regular milled rice deliveries was donated from stocks held by the Federal Government.

Schools bought about $2 million worth of prepared flour mixes such as cookie and cake preparations. This amounted to 9 cents per child.

Nearly $1.6 million worth of corn meal moved into the public school outlet during the year. About 86 percent of total deliveries were donated by the Government. The remaining cereal products purchased by schools were valued at $853 thousand.

Sources of Supply and Buying Practices

Information on the marketing channels utilized by schools is helpful in appraising the market for bakery products, flour and other cereal products. As a part of the survey, school food buyers were interviewed to determine where they usually purchased their food supplies. Over 95 percent of expenditures for bakery products, flour and other cereal items were made at the wholesale level.

On the average, about 90 percent of the school's expenditures for bakery products and over 72 percent for flour and other cereal products were made through purchases from route salesmen and by telephone. Small schools having an enrollment of less than 300 pupils patronized route salesmen to a greater extent in ordering baked goods than large schools.

Over one-fourth of the expenditures for bakery products were made through competitive bids, that is, obtaining price quotations from two or more suppliers before placing orders. Large schools utilized competitive bidding to a greater degree than those having a small enrollment.

Table 10.- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, July-December and January-June periods, 1946-58 1/

Year beginning July	Supply: Stocks 2/	Supply: Production	Supply: Imports 3/	Supply: Total	Disappearance: Continental United States: Processed for food	Continental United States: Seed	Continental United States: Industrial	Continental United States: Feed	Continental United States: Total	Military procurement 4/	Exports 5/	Shipments 6/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1946													
July-Dec.	100,086	1,152,118	38	1,252,242	276,695	63,192	11	101,816	441,714	37,949	127,873	2,220	609,756
Jan.-June	642,486	---	46	642,532	202,666	23,631	47	75,709	302,053	54,510	200,172	1,960	558,695
1947													
July-Dec.	83,837	1,358,911	53	1,442,801	263,476	67,210	603	54,947	386,236	67,020	186,711	2,067	642,034
Jan.-June	800,767	---	96	800,863	220,584	23,884	90	123,362	367,920	81,593	153,510	1,897	604,920
1948													
July-Dec.	195,943	1,294,911	48	1,490,902	248,436	67,703	92	34,150	350,381	107,588	166,557	1,831	626,357
Jan.-June	864,545	---	1,482	866,027	223,047	27,312	101	71,198	321,658	73,930	161,270	1,884	558,742
1949													
July-Dec.	307,285	1,098,415	182	1,405,882	250,517	57,123	100	24,105	331,845	102,543	69,248	1,938	505,574
Jan.-June	900,308	---	2,055	902,363	233,665	23,728	92	87,153	344,638	20,983	109,965	2,063	477,649
1950													
July-Dec.	424,714	1,019,344	2,243	1,446,301	247,206	60,724	98	18,085	326,113	16,566	99,299	1,827	443,805
Jan.-June	1,002,496	---	9,676	1,012,172	232,344	27,180	94	90,723	350,341	24,701	235,214	2,045	612,301
1951													
July-Dec.	399,871	988,161	17,434	1,405,466	246,254	61,793	727	16,824	325,598	9,371	214,608	1,998	551,575
Jan.-June	853,891	---	14,175	868,066	234,830	26,402	203	85,577	347,012	7,343	255,739	1,994	612,088
1952													
July-Dec.	255,978	1,306,440	17,669	1,580,087	245,371	61,891	73	743	308,078	6,307	154,436	1,818	470,639
Jan.-June	1,109,448	---	3,933	1,113,381	228,242	27,200	102	81,737	337,281	7,313	161,216	2,027	507,837
1953													
July-Dec.	605,544	1,173,071	1,581	1,780,196	243,728	49,329	101	36,567	329,725	6,154	108,047	2,029	445,955
Jan.-June	1,334,241	---	3,956	1,338,197	228,934	20,149	77	40,070	289,230	5,880	107,657	1,924	404,691
1954													
July-Dec.	933,506	983,900	885	1,918,291	244,239	47,781	64	15,519	307,603	5,258	122,286	1,939	437,086
Jan.-June	1,481,205	---	3,312	1,484,517	228,794	17,000	166	44,571	290,531	4,624	151,133	2,051	448,339
1955													
July-Dec.	1,036,178	934,731	3,174	1,974,083	242,720	48,215	202	9/-11,820	279,317	3,926	121,987	1,903	407,133
Jan.-June	1,566,950	---	6,759	1,573,709	226,693	19,467	476	63,070	309,706	4,287	7/224,286	2,015	540,294
1956													
July-Dec.	1,033,415	1,004,272	3,043	2,040,730	241,632	42,620	291	12,682	297,225	4,657	7/248,210	1,960	552,052
Jan.-June	1,488,678	---	4,740	1,493,418	228,069	15,129	206	33,822	277,226	3,979	7/301,327	2,080	584,612
1957 8/													
July-Dec.	908,806	950,662	5,263	1,864,731	241,589	48,100	182	9/-7,903	281,968	3,463	7/194,760	1,880	482,071
Jan.-June	1,382,660	---	5,832	1,388,492	230,850	15,096	94	47,509	293,549	4,142	7/208,158	1,998	507,847
1958 8/													
July-Dec.	880,645	1,462,218	3,047	2,345,910	247,208	49,250	58	18,934	315,450	3,749	7/204,448	2,100	525,747
Jan.-June	1,820,163												

See table 11 for footnotes.

Table 11- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1935-58 1/

Year beginning July	Supply				Disappearance								
					Continental United States					Military procurement 4/	Exports 5/	Shipments 6/	Total
	Carry-over 2/	Production	Imports 3/	Total	Processed for food	Seed	Industrial	Feed	Total				
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1935	145,889	628,227	34,748	808,864	490,067	87,479	55	83,343	660,944	---	4,440	3,047	668,431
1936	140,433	629,880	34,616	804,929	493,327	95,896	59	100,149	689,431	---	9,584	3,072	702,087
1937	83,167	873,914	746	957,827	489,440	93,060	69	114,856	697,425	---	103,889	3,406	804,720
1938	153,107	919,913	347	1,073,367	496,189	74,225	103	141,690	712,207	---	108,082	3,063	823,352
1939	250,015	741,210	332	991,557	488,758	72,946	89	101,127	662,920	---	45,258	3,658	711,836
1940	279,721	814,646	3,562	1,097,929	489,422	74,351	100	111,772	675,645	---	33,866	3,685	713,196
1941	384,733	941,970	3,704	1,330,407	472,906	62,490	1,676	114,254	651,326	16,133	27,774	4,399	699,632
1942	630,775	969,381	1,127	1,601,283	494,971	65,487	54,437	305,771	920,666	25,245	30,960	5,515	982,386
1943	618,897	843,813	136,448	1,599,158	477,287	77,351	108,125	511,233	1,173,996	62,762	42,734	3,111	1,282,603
1944	316,555	1,060,111	42,384	1,419,050	472,675	80,463	83,132	300,095	936,365	150,147	49,106	4,252	1,139,870
1945	279,180	1,107,623	2,037	1,388,840	473,733	82,006	21,302	296,548	873,589	90,883	320,025	4,257	1,288,754
1946	100,086	1,152,118	84	1,252,288	479,361	86,823	58	177,525	743,767	92,459	328,045	4,180	1,168,451
1947	83,837	1,358,911	149	1,442,897	484,060	91,094	693	178,309	754,156	148,613	340,221	3,964	1,246,954
1948	195,943	1,294,911	1,530	1,492,384	471,483	95,015	193	105,348	672,039	181,518	327,827	3,715	1,185,099
1949	307,285	1,098,415	2,237	1,407,937	484,182	80,851	192	111,258	676,483	123,526	179,213	4,001	983,223
1950	424,714	1,019,344	11,919	1,455,977	479,550	87,904	192	108,808	676,454	41,267	334,513	3,872	1,056,106
1951	399,871	988,161	31,609	1,419,641	481,084	88,195	930	102,401	672,610	16,714	470,347	3,992	1,163,663
1952	255,978	1,306,440	21,602	1,584,020	473,613	89,091	175	82,480	645,359	13,620	315,652	3,845	978,476
1953	605,544	1,173,071	5,537	1,784,152	472,662	69,478	178	76,637	618,955	12,034	215,704	3,953	850,646
1954	933,506	983,900	4,197	1,921,603	473,033	64,781	230	60,090	598,134	9,882	273,419	3,990	885,425
1955	1,036,178	934,731	9,933	1,980,842	469,413	67,682	678	51,250	589,023	8,213	7/346,273	3,918	947,427
1956	1,033,415	1,004,272	7,783	2,045,470	469,701	57,749	497	46,504	574,451	8,636	7/549,537	4,040	1,136,664
1957 8/	908,806	950,662	11,095	1,870,563	472,439	63,196	276	39,606	575,517	7,605	7/402,918	3,878	989,918
1958 8/	880,645	1,462,218											

1/ Includes flour and other wheat products in terms of wheat. 2/ Prior to 1937 some new wheat included; beginning with 1937 only old-crop wheat is shown in all stocks positions. The figure for July 1, 1937, including the new wheat, is 102.8 million bushels, which is used as year-end carryover in the 1936-37 marketing year. 3/ Imports include full-duty wheat, wheat imported for feed, and dutiable flour and other wheat products in terms of wheat. They exclude wheat imported for milling in bond and export as flour, also flour free for export. 4/ Includes procurement for both civilian relief feeding and for military food use; military takings for civilian feeding in occupied areas measured at time of procurement, not at the time of shipment overseas. 5/ Exports as here used in addition to commercial exports of wheat, flour and other wheat products, include U.S.D.A. flour procurement rather than deliveries for export. Beginning with 1941-42, actual exports, including those for civilian feeding in occupied areas (deliveries for export) of wheat, flour and other wheat products, in million bushels, were as follows: 27.9; 27.8; 42.6; 144.4; 390.6; 397.4; 485.9; 504.0; 299.1; 366.1; 475.3; 317.8; 217.0; 274.4; 346.3; 549.5 and 402.8. 6/ To Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, Virgin Islands and Wake Island; partly estimated. 7/ Includes exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. 8/ Preliminary. 9/ For the period July-December 1955, known disappearance from the July 1 supply, without an allowance for quantities fed, is about 12 million bushels larger than that indicated by January 1 stocks. This discrepancy may be accounted for by possible inexactness in data, including some duplication in stocks reported in the various positions by different agencies. This discrepancy also occurred in the July-December 1957 period by 8 million bushels.

Table 12 .- Wheat: Production and farm disposition, United States, 1940-58 1/

Crop year	Production	Total used for seed	Used on farms where grown: For seed	Used on farms where grown: Fed to livestock	Used on farms where grown: Home use 2/	Sold
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1940	814,646	74,351	62,047	98,972	10,348	643,279
1941	941,970	62,490	54,004	98,871	9,020	780,075
1942	969,381	65,487	55,040	91,315	7,259	815,767
1943	843,813	77,351	61,571	89,821	5,690	686,731
1944	1,060,111	80,463	63,934	104,011	5,409	886,757
1945	1,107,623	82,006	63,980	98,876	4,470	940,297
1946	1,152,118	86,823	69,039	88,406	3,861	990,812
1947	1,358,911	91,094	72,244	94,766	4,023	1,187,878
1948	1,294,911	95,015	73,046	98,020	3,475	1,120,370
1949	1,098,415	80,851	60,686	84,984	2,903	949,842
1950	1,019,344	87,904	65,478	74,222	2,836	876,808
1951	988,161	88,195	66,194	66,663	2,639	852,665
1952	1,306,440	89,091	68,704	64,860	2,576	1,170,300
1953	1,173,071	69,478	53,216	65,167	2,410	1,052,278
1954	983,900	64,781	47,862	49,639	2,191	884,208
1955	934,731	67,682	47,327	43,575	1,791	842,038
1956	1,004,272	57,749	41,946	40,133	1,649	920,544
1957	950,662	63,196	44,533	33,449	1,477	871,203
1958 3/	1,462,218	65,614	46,739	44,079	1,328	1,370,072

1/ Data for 1909-28 in The Wheat Situation for May 1941, page 16; for 1929-39 in The Wheat Situation, May-June 1949, page 26.
2/ Relates to quantities ground at the mill for use by producers or exchanged for flour.
3/ Preliminary.

Table 13 .- Wheat: Price per bushel in three exporting countries, nearest mid-month, January-June 1959; weekly, April-June 1959

Date (Friday)		Hard spring wheat: No. 1 Dark Northern at Duluth 1/ United States	Hard spring wheat: No. 2 Manitoba at Fort William 2/ 3/ Canada	Hard winter wheat, No. 1 at Galveston 4/ United States	Soft wheat: No. 1 Soft White at Portland 1/ United States	Soft wheat: Australia 3/
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Mid-month						
January	16	2.04	1.66	2.23	2.03	5/1.56
February	13	2.07	1.72	2.28	2.04	5/1.54
March	13	2.05	1.72	2.29	2.04	5/1.51
April	17	2.09	1.72	2.26	2.04	---
May	15	2.12	1.72	2.22	2.06	---
June	12	2.08	1.71	2.08	2.00	---
Weekly						
April	24	2.07	1.72	2.26	2.04	---
May	1	2.09	1.72	2.24	2.06	---
	8	2.09	1.72	2.24	2.05	---
	22	2.10	1.72	2.14	2.06	---
	29	2.10	1.72	2.08	2.04	---
June	5	2.10	1.71	2.08	2.02	---
	19	2.12	1.71	2.10	1.99	---

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. CCC selling price for immediate delivery. 5/ Australian Wheat Board basic selling price for f.a.q. bulk wheat, f.o.b. basis, for the months of January, February and March. Later data not available.

Table 14.- Wheat: Weighted average cash price per bushel, specified markets and dates, 1958-59

Month and date	All classes and grades, six markets 1958	1959	No. 2 Dark Hard and Hard Winter, Kansas City 1958	1959	No. 1 Dark No. Spring, Minneapolis 1958	1959	No. 2 Hard Amber Durum, Minneapolis 1958	1959	No. 2 Soft Red Winter, St. Louis 1958	1959	No. 1 Soft White, Portland 1/ 1958	1959
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month												
April	2.35	2.19	2.26	2.09	2.42	2.22	2.39	2.39	2/2.28	1.90	2.21	2.04
May	2.38	2.21	2.27	2.03	2.43	2.28	2.43	2.42	---	2/1.88	2.14	2.05
Week ended												
April 24	2.34	2.17	2.22	2.06	2.43	2.23	---	2.39	---	---	2.20	2.04
May 1	2.37	2.18	2.25	2.03	2.43	2.27	2.43	2.40	---	3/1.82	2.19	2.05
8	2.35	2.20	2.25	2.08	2.39	2.25	2/2.43	2.41	---	---	2.17	2.05
15	2.37	2.19	2.27	2.04	2.41	2.23	2.40	2.41	---	---	2.11	2.05
22	2.41	2.24	2.34	2.06	2.46	2.32	2.45	2.42	---	---	2.11	2.06
29	2.44	2.21	2.38	1.98	2.50	2.31	2.45	2.44	---	---	2.12	2.04
June 5	2.39	2.22	2.12	1.99	2.46	2.31	2.46	2.43	---	---	2.12	2.02
12	2.40	2.22	2/1.98	1.98	2.46	2.30	2.46	2.43	---	---	2.12	2.01

1/ Average of daily cash quotations.

2/ Only 1 car.

3/ Only 2 cars.

Table 15.- Wheat: Average closing price per bushel of July futures, specified markets and dates, 1958-59

Month and date	Chicago 1958	Chicago 1959	Kansas City 1958	Kansas City 1959	Minneapolis 1958	Minneapolis 1959
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month						
April	1.88	1.88	1.84	1.84	2.16	2.09
May	1.85	1.86	1.82	1.84	2.18	2.06
Week ended						
April 24	1.87	1.88	1.82	1.85	2.15	2.08
May 1	1.87	1.87	1.83	1.85	2.17	2.07
8	1.85	1.86	1.82	1.84	2.15	2.05
15	1.84	1.87	1.81	1.83	2.18	2.06
22	1.85	1.86	1.82	1.84	2.20	2.05
29	1.87	1.84	1.83	1.84	2.20	2.05
June 5	1.84	1.84	1.80	1.84	2.15	2.05
12	1.85	1.84	1.81	1.84	2.14	2.07
19	1.85	1.87	1.81	1.86	2.15	2.08

Table 16.- Wheat, 1958 crop: Quantities under loan, repaid and delivered, under purchase agreements and delivered, through May 31, 1959

State	Warehouse and farm loans			Purchase agreements	
	Total under loan	Repaid	Delivered	Total under purchase agreements	Delivered
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
California	2,263	234	1,428	228	44
Colorado	22,449	1,572	17,995	2,543	1,355
Idaho	12,503	5,120	6,500	364	86
Illinois	5,708	1,202	4,064	325	68
Indiana	1,528	668	688	161	5
Iowa	1,830	21	1,710	25	18
Kansas	179,837	4,208	170,285	9,306	6,065
Kentucky	468	100	367	---	---
Maryland	340	2	338	---	---
Michigan	3,220	501	2,569	858	123
Minnesota	6,970	480	3,165	1,379	487
Missouri	8,017	781	7,077	56	19
Montana	30,714	3,333	13,231	8,493	2,848
Nebraska	56,050	281	48,527	3,669	2,614
New Jersey	128	19	103	2	2
New Mexico	2,634	1,497	1,042	5	---
New York	990	22	939	246	143
North Dakota	47,704	6,714	23,444	15,222	4,300
Ohio	3,300	812	2,376	98	1
Oklahoma	54,952	19,973	32,420	298	19
Oregon	11,076	3,219	6,541	315	199
Pennsylvania	458	40	408	17	10
South Dakota	29,919	1,046	16,009	3,932	1,123
Texas	43,484	8,579	34,590	292	81
Utah	415	389	1	8	---
Virginia	426	126	300	1	---
Washington	30,605	9,772	18,820	1,023	313
Wyoming	1,845	94	969	248	182
Other States	502	253	237	11	2
Total U. S.	560,335	71,058	416,143	49,125	20,107

Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 17.- Wheat: CCC sales or other disposition, July-April, 1957-58 and 1958-59

Item	July-April	
	1957-58	1958-59
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Domestic		
Sales	17,195	27,969
Donations	2	4
Total	17,197	27,973
Exports		
Sales	2,290	6,543
Payment-in-kind	72,827	50,639
Donations	7,958	7,856
International barter	7,407	8,812
Transfers to other agencies	---	186
Total	90,482	74,036
Total domestic and exports	107,679	102,009

Commodity Credit Corporation.

Table 18.- Wheat: Stocks in the United States on April 1, 1953-59

Stocks position	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Farm 1/	270,928	297,139	211,358	216,741	166,644	176,737	282,989
Interior mills, elevators and warehouses 2/	247,706	380,137	461,579	503,572	450,036	535,332	760,417
Terminals (commercial) 3/	217,258	298,934	351,913	366,412	360,702	335,916	419,579
Merchant mills and mill elevators 4/	101,691	104,778	101,475	102,455	108,918	5/	5/
Commodity Credit Corporation 6/	4,351	47,483	122,509	132,022	102,380	74,571	77,029
Total	841,934	1,128,471	1,248,834	1,321,202	1,188,680	1,122,556	1,540,014

1/ Estimates of Crop Reporting Board.
2/ All off-farm storage not otherwise designated.
3/ Commercial stocks reported by Grain Division, AMS at 43 terminal cities.
4/ Mills reporting to the Bureau of the Census on millings and stocks of flour.
5/ Included with "Interior mills, elevators and warehouses".
6/ Owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storage owned or controlled by CCC. Other wheat owned by CCC as well as wheat outstanding under loan is included in other stocks positions.

Table 19.- Wheat: Inspections for export, by classes and coastal areas, July-May 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-May 1957-58					
Atlantic	17,466	10,797	16,249	13,146	2,512	60,170
Gulf	2,932	98,651	3,917	---	13,794	119,294
Pacific	2,537	20,554	---	85,217	---	108,308
Total	22,935	130,002	20,166	98,363	16,306	287,772
	July-May 1958-59					
Lake Ports	1,445	200	548	686	---	1/2,879
Atlantic	16,401	25,426	29,619	20,098	1,259	92,803
Gulf	8,948	135,036	6,044	18	1,532	151,578
Pacific	19	17,544	---	65,114	---	82,677
Total	26,813	178,206	36,211	85,916	2,791	329,937

1/ Includes quantities shipped to Canada for transshipment to European ports.

Table 20.- Storage capacity of elevators and warehouses for all grains, 1958 and 1959

Elevators reporting commercial grain stocks

Region and city	May 1, 1959	June 1, 1958
ATLANTIC COAST	--1,000 bu.--	
Baltimore, Md	13,531	13,531
Boston, Mass	1,880	1,880
New York, N. Y.	4,450	4,450
Norfolk, Va	4,250	4,250
Philadelphia, Pa	5,335	5,335
Portland, Maine	1,500	1,500
Total	30,946	30,946
GULF COAST		
Galveston, Texas	6,864	6,864
Houston, Texas	3,200	3,200
New Orleans, La	5,122	5,122
Mobile, Ala	1,450	1,450
Corpus Christi, Texas	2,000	2,000
Total	18,636	18,636
NORTHWESTERN AND UPPER LAKE		
Duluth, Minn. - Superior, Wis	67,400	60,500
Minneapolis, Minn	95,956	91,294
Total	163,356	151,794
LOWER LAKE		
Buffalo, N. Y.	35,250	35,890
Chicago, Ill	69,625	68,560
Milwaukee, Wis	7,275	7,605
Toledo, Ohio	18,164	17,289
Total	130,314	129,344
EAST CENTRAL		
Cincinnati, Ohio	2,550	2,550
Indianapolis, Ind	21,800	16,300
Louisville, Ky	5,380	5,380
Memphis, Tenn	6,530	3,150
Nashville, Tenn	1,954	1,959
Peoria, Ill	6,675	5,275
St. Louis, Mo	22,125	22,125
Total	67,014	56,739
WEST CENTRAL, SOUTHWESTERN, AND WESTERN		
Amarillo, Texas	21,000	15,738
Burlington, Iowa	1,200	1,200
Dallas, Texas	3,500	2,300
Denver, Colo	4,655	2,071
Des Moines, Iowa	11,029	8,930
Enid, Okla	64,375	64,375
Fort Worth, Texas	52,825	44,175
Hutchinson, Kans	41,668	40,475
Kansas City, Mo	80,100	62,930
Lincoln, Nebr	33,558	25,925
Lubbock, Texas	46,330	34,640
Ogden, Utah	4,600	3,000
Omaha, Nebr.-Council Bluffs, Iowa	34,700	30,790
St. Joseph, Mo	,050	4,500
Salina, Kans	46,640	27,070
Sioux City, Iowa	7,616	6,625
Wichita, Kans	58,700	44,000
Total	519,546	418,744
PACIFIC COAST		
Portland and Columbia River	66,845	58,210
Spokane, Wash	2,004	2,004
Seattle and Tacoma, Wash	14,177	13,500
San Francisco - Bay Region, Calif.	21,147	14,786
Total	104,173	88,500
GRAND TOTAL	1,033,985	894,703

Warehouse facilities approved under Uniform Grain Storage Agreements

State	March 31, 1959	March 31, 1958
	--1,000 bu.--	
Alabama	4,730	4,743
Arizona	10,680	7,571
Arkansas	24,498	12,943
California	78,466	55,881
Colorado	52,206	37,896
Delaware	740	500
Florida	122	156
Georgia	10,585	10,640
Idaho	35,317	35,064
Illinois	261,249	219,985
Indiana	62,537	56,396
Iowa	264,814	189,565
Kansas	623,980	439,718
Kentucky	14,297	14,118
Louisiana	29,162	18,901
Maine	300	300
Maryland	4,800	-
Massachusetts	1,000	1,000
Michigan	19,930	17,912
Minnesota	235,782	216,481
Mississippi	5,995	5,770
Missouri	114,295	117,715
Montana	39,822	37,705
Nebraska	313,284	223,481
Nevada	2,352	550
New Mexico	12,389	10,134
New York	69,718	66,170
North Carolina	5,759	5,273
North Dakota	104,865	93,566
Ohio	59,937	55,594
Oklahoma	175,978	145,099
Oregon	79,258	71,115
Pennsylvania	5,163	5,019
South Carolina	3,232	3,226
South Dakota	62,994	47,816
Tennessee	18,336	15,395
Texas	541,858	357,103
Utah	9,401	7,201
Virginia	5,928	5,928
Washington	147,994	145,833
Wisconsin	59,393	51,704
Wyoming	3,289	2,416
TOTAL	3,576,435	2,813,583

CSS - Grain Division

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The Wheat Situation is published in February, April, June, August and October. The next issue will be released August 27, 1959