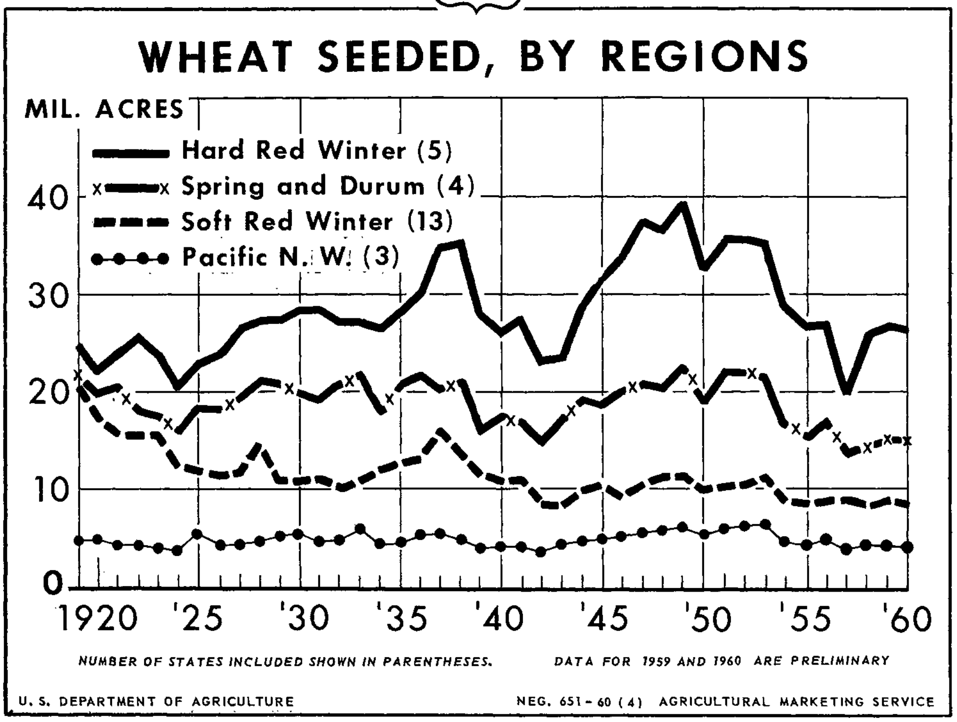
April 1960
FOR RELEASE
APR. 27, A. M.

The WHEAT SITUATION

WS-168

AMS



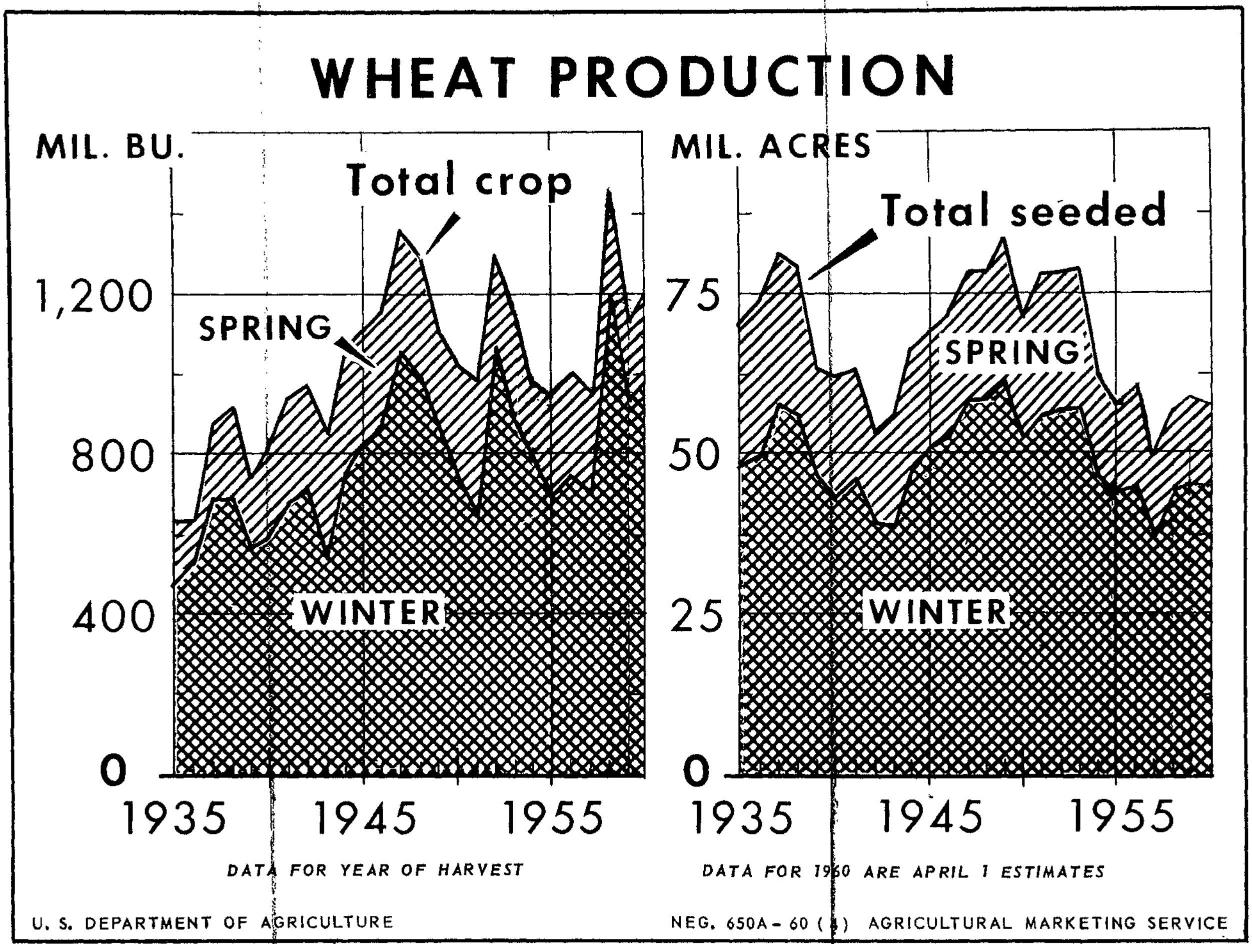
The total of 57.2 million acres seeded or to be seeded for harvest in 1960 is down $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent from a year earlier. Reductions in the hard red spring and durum region and in the soft red winter region are small, but exceed the reductions in the hard red winter region and the Pacific Northwest.

Compared with the 1937-41 prewar average, the various regions were down as follows: Soft red winter, 32 percent; hard red spring and durum, 19 percent; hard red winter, 13 percent and the Pacific Northwest, 8 percent.

Published five times a year by

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



About 57.2 million acres of all wheat are reported seeded or to be seeded for the 1960 crop. This is 0.8 million less than the 58.0 million acres seeded for the 1959 crop.

The winter wheat crop was indicated at 977 million bushels as of April 1. The first estimate of spring wheat will be made June 10, but if growers carry out their seeding intentions, and if yields per seeded acre equal the 1955-59 average, an all-spring wheat crop of about 230 million bushels would be produced. This, together with the estimated winter crop, would total about 1,210 million bushels. A crop of this size would be the fifth largest of record, 7 percent above the 1,128 million-bushel crop in 1959 and 11 percent above the 1949-58 average of 1,092 million.

THE WHEAT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, April 21, 1960

CONTENTS

SUMMARY

The carryover of wheat in the United States on July 1 is expected to be slightly larger than a year earlier and a further increase appears likely by July 1, 1961. These would make 3 years of increases in carryover, following 3 years of decreases.

Supplies of wheat in the 1959-60 marketing year total 2,415 million bushels. Domestic disappearance is estimated at about 620 million bushels and exports at 475 million. Exports, July through March, at about 350 million bushels, are about 27 million above the same months last season, when the total for the year was 443 million bushels.

On the basis of estimated total disappearance, a carryover July 1, 1960 of about 1,320 million bushels is indicated, slightly above the 1,279 million last July 1. An expected increase of about 91 million bushels in the carryover of hard red winter wheat and a possible slight increase in white wheat would more than offset declines of about 37 million bushels in hard red spring, about 9 million in soft red winter and about 6 million in durum.

The 1960 winter wheat crop was estimated as of April 1 at 977 million bushels. The first estimate of spring wheat will be made June 10, but if growers carry out their seeding intentions, and if yields per seeded area equal the 1955-59 average, an all-spring wheat crop of about 230 million bushels would be produced. This, together with the estimated winter crop, would total about 1,210 million bushels. A crop of this size would be the fifth largest of record, 7 percent above the 1,128 million-bushel crop in 1959 and 11 percent above the 1949-58 average of 1,092 million.

With a carryover of about 1,320 million bushels and small imports added to the projected production, total supplies of about 2,535 million bushels would be indicated for 1960-61. With domestic disappearance estimated at about 625 million bushels and assuming exports the same as estimated for 1959-60, the carryover July 1, 1961 would be about 1,435 million bushels. This would be 115 million bushels above the estimated carryover for July 1, 1960.

Spring fieldwork suffered some delay in North Central areas but in the Northwest it has been about average. Early season moisture supplies are generally adequate to excessive. Moisture is sufficient for planting in the States bordering Canada, but winter snowfall was relatively light in this section and subsoils in many localities are not thoroughly saturated.

Cash wheat prices in early April generally were near or at the high for the season to date. Prices in March were sufficiently high to result in increased farm marketing, redemptions of large quantities of loan wheat and the sale of purchase-agreement wheat. This lessened the tightness of old-crop "free" supplies.

As of March 31, the quantity of 1959-crop wheat placed under loan totaled 297.5 million bushels, of which 86.1 million bushels had been repaid, 2.8 million delivered to CCC and 0.4 million placed under reseal, leaving a net quantity of 208.2 million under loan. The 20 million bushels put under purchase agreements will undoubtedly be largely marketed and not delivered to CCC. In addition, farmers still have under 1958-crop reseal, 44.5 million bushels, 1957-crop extended reseal, 7.2 million; and 1956-crop re-extended reseal, 1.6 million.

All wheat under loan in commercial storage not redeemed is forfeited to CCC on April 1, but loan wheat on farms does not become the property of CCC until ordered to be delivered to storage. Producers, thus, have an extra period to redeem their farm-loan wheat.

Wheat stocks owned by the CCC on March 31 this year totaled 1,058 million bushels, 313 million bushels or 42 percent more than the 745 million a year earlier. A report on total U. S. stocks in all positions will be released on April 25. Last year, total stocks amounted to 1,541 million bushels.

Prices of winter wheat usually start their downward movement about mid-May, depending on the size of the "free" supply and timing of new-crop marketings. The low for winter wheat will probably be in late June or early July, as in recent years. Spring wheat prices reach their low levels later than winter wheat, usually in late August. After the heavy movement slackens following harvest, prices to growers are expected to strengthen, reflecting the influence of the support program.

In 1959-60, the average price to growers, including an allowance for unredeemed loans and purchase agreement deliveries valued at the average rate, may be about the same as the $1.75 average in 1958-59. Market prices have been higher for the 1959 crop but deliveries of support wheat are much less than from the record 1958 crop. Also, the support rate is one cent lower than a year ago.

With the likelihood that in 1960-61 large quantities of wheat will again be placed under the support program and that exports will continue large, prices may be expected to average at or above the effective support level, as they have in 1959-60.

Supplies of wheat for export and carryover on April 1, 1960 in the four principal exporting countries totaled 2,292 million bushels or 20 million less than a year earlier. Supplies of 1,444 million bushels in the United States and 139 million in Australia were slightly above last year and sharply higher than two years ago. Supplies of 611 million bushels in Canada and 98 million in Argentina were 7 and 21 percent, respectively, below available supplies a year earlier. Each was around 20 percent below two years ago. Exports of wheat, including flour, from these four countries, July through March, totaled a little over 700 million bushels as against 660 million during the same months last season.

World wheat exports in 1959-60 are expected to reach 1,300 million bushels. This approximates the level of 1958-59 and will be only 2 percent below the all-time record of 1,328 million bushels exported in 1956-57. U. S. exports are expected to exceed last year's level by a substantial margin, owing, in large measure, to special export programs such as Public Law 480. Several smaller exporting countries have suffered severe crop reductions and some have been forced not only to reduce exports substantially but to import to meet their requirements.

World wheat production in 1959-60 is now estimated at 8,095 million bushels, 20 million above the previous forecast, 7 percent less than the 1958 crop and 16 percent above the 1950-54 average. Reductions from the large 1958 harvest are general except in Europe, where a record crop was reported.

Table 1.- Wheat: Supply and distribution, United States, 1954-59 and 1960 projected

Item	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 1/	1959 2/	1960 3/
	Year beginning July						
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply							
Carryover on July 1	933.5	1,036.2	1,033.4	908.8	881.0	1,278.6	1,319
Production	983.9	934.7	1,004.3	950.7	1,461.7	1,128.2	3/1,210
Imports 4/	4.2	9.9	7.8	10.9	7.8	8.0	8
Total	1,921.6	1,980.8	2,045.5	1,870.4	2,350.5	2,414.8	2,537
Domestic disappearance							
Food 5/	485.9	481.5	582.4	483.8	492.5	495	500
Seed	64.8	67.7	57.7	63.2	65.6	66	66
Industry	.2	.7	.5	.3	.1	---	---
Feed 6/	60.1	51.2	46.6	39.2	70.4	60	60
Total	611.0	601.1	587.2	586.5	628.6	621	626
Exports 7/	274.4	346.3	549.5	402.9	443.3	475	475
Total disappearance	885.4	947.4	1,136.7	989.4	1,071.9	1,096	1,101
Stocks on June 30	1,036.2	1,033.4	908.8	881.0	1,278.6	1,319	1,436

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Imports and distribution are partly estimated.
3/ Projected. See text page 27 concerning basis for production estimate.
4/ Excludes imports of wheat for milling in bond and export as flour.
5/ Includes shipments to United States Territories and wheat for military food use at home and abroad.
6/ This is the residual figure, after all other disappearance is accounted for.
7/ Actual exports. Prior to October 1954 they included those for civilian feeding under the military supply program.

The present outlook is for another good World winter wheat crop this year. The outlook is mostly good in Western Europe, where in most areas the crop came through the winter in good condition. Incomplete information on Eastern Europe, however, indicates that conditions there are less favorable than at this time last year. Crops are generally making good progress in North Africa. In India, where harvesting is now in progress, prospects are less favorable than last year.

Farmers in Canada plan to seed a total of 23.1 million acres in 1960 to all classes of wheat, unchanged from the total acres seeded in 1959, but 0.5 million or 2 percent above the 1954-58 average. This is on the basis of their intentions to plant, reported as of March 1.

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 1,870 million in 1957-58 and then rose to new all-time records of 2,351 million in 1958-59 and 2,415 in 1959-60.

The average supply for the 5 years ending 1958-59 was 2,034 million bushels, more than twice as large as the prewar 1936-40 average of 985 million. Average annual disappearance of 1,006 million bushels in 1954-58 consisted of food, 485 million (including shipments of 4 million bushels to U. S. Territories and 9 million for military food use at home and abroad); feed, 54 million; seed, 64 million and exports, 403 million. Use for alcohol averaged 0.4 million bushels. Carryover stocks at the end of the period on June 30, 1959 were 1,279 million bushels compared with 934 million at the beginning of the period on July 1, 1954.

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 during the war. 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 during this period averaged well above support levels.

Table 2 .- Wheat: Estimated supply and distribution by classes, United States, 1956-59 1/

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.
1956-57						
Carryover, July 1, 1956	691	17	185	7	133	1,033
Production	446	187	178	39	154	1,004
Imports	---	---	8	---	---	8
Supply	1,137	204	371	46	287	2,045
Exports 2/	254	60	35	11	193	553
Domestic disappearance	235	134	140	22	52	583
Carryover, June 30, 1957	648	10	196	13	42	909
1957-58						
Carryover, July 1, 1957	648	10	196	13	42	909
Production	425	159	167	40	160	951
Imports	---	---	11	---	---	11
Supply	1,073	169	374	53	202	1,871
Exports 2/	220	30	38	1	118	407
Domestic disappearance	240	133	133	27	50	583
Carryover, June 30, 1958	613	3/6	203	25	34	881
1958-59						
Carryover, July 1, 1958	613	3/6	203	25	34	881
Production	838	195	233	22	174	1,462
Imports	---	---	8	---	---	8
Supply	1,451	201	444	47	208	2,351
Exports 2/	257	43	47	1	99	447
Domestic disappearance	258	139	150	28	50	625
Carryover, June 30, 1959	936	19	247	18	59	1,279
1959-60						
Carryover, July 1, 1959	936	19	247	18	59	1,279
Production	618	165	152	21	172	1,128
Imports	---	---	8	---	---	8
Supply	1,554	184	407	39	231	2,415
Exports 2/	267	38	52	1	121	479
Domestic disappearance	260	136	145	26	50	617
Carryover, June 30, 1960	1,027	10	210	12	60	1,319

1/ Figures by classes 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. 2/ Includes shipments to Alaska and Hawaii and U. S. Territories of about 4 million bushels. 3/ Carryover of soft red winter wheat was abnormally low in 1958. The 1943-52 average was 19 million bushels.

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 include 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. The export program 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, the average price in 1957-58 declined to about 2 cents above the effective support level. In 1958-59, in spite of the record large crop, prices again averaged about 2 cents above the effective support.

Carryover July 1, 1960 Expected to Be About 1,320 Million Bushels; Up Slightly From Last July

Supplies of wheat in the 1959-60 marketing year total 2,415 million bushels, consisting of the carryover July 1, 1959 of 1,279 million, the crop of 1,128 million and imports of about 8 million, mostly of feeding quality and seed wheat. Imports in July-March totaled about 5 million bushels. Domestic disappearance is estimated at about 620 million bushels (food, 495; seed, 66 and feed, 59) and exports at 475 million. Exports, July through March, at about 350 million bushels, are about 27 million above the same months last season when total exports for the year were 443 million bushels. On the basis of this supply and estimated disappearance, a carryover July 1, 1960 of about 1,320 million bushels is indicated-- only slightly above the 1,279 million last July (table 1).

Hard Red Winter Carryover July 1, 1960 Expected to Increase; White Wheat To Change Little; Others To Be Down

Analysis of supply and distribution by classes indicates probable changes in the distribution of the carryover by classes from July 1, 1959 to July 1, 1960 (table 2). Present estimates indicate that the July 1, 1960 carryover of all wheat will be about 40 million bushels above a year earlier. This further indicates that an increase of 91 million bushels in hard red winter wheat and possibly a one million-bushel increase in white wheat will more than offset declines of 37 million bushels in hard red spring, 9 million in soft red winter and 6 million in durum.

Table 3.- Wheat: CCC-owned, by classes and commodity office areas, April 1, 1960

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	550,926	216,496	722	23,586	22,252	---	755	814,737
Hard spring	121	---	9,483	154,135	568	---	15,746	180,053
Soft winter	413	411	463	---	13	---	---	1,300
White	165	---	282	126	42,729	8,217	---	51,519
Mixed	793	159	65	34	145	---	---	1,196
Durum	---	---	346	9,225	---	---	---	9,571
Balancing item 1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	+ 56
Total	552,418	217,066	11,361	187,106	65,707	8,217	16,501	1,058,432

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

Table 4 .- Wheat: Total CCC-owned stocks, by States that exceed 10 million bushels, April 1, 1957-60

State	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Kansas	237.6	228.3	202.6	357.3
Nebraska	76.9	61.3	84.0	118.8
Oklahoma	73.2	77.0	71.8	89.3
Texas	68.1	74.3	68.2	107.2
Minnesota	50.6	55.3	62.5	62.5
Oregon 1/	35.4	18.2	28.1	27.2
Washington 1/	34.4	12.9	26.4	39.1
New York 1/	22.8	19.4	22.8	15.6
Virginia 1/	22.2	12.7	20.9	2/
Colorado	20.2	15.2	20.6	25.0
Missouri	18.4	16.8	18.0	30.3
Wisconsin	16.5	26.1	15.3	25.1
South Dakota	13.8	19.3	15.0	30.0
North Dakota	12.5	8.7	13.9	46.7
Louisiana	2/	2/	12.8	10.2
Montana	2/	2/	10.6	18.2
Total of other States 3/	54.8	71.2	51.0	55.9
United States total	757.4	716.7	744.5	1,058.4

1/ Includes storage in Maritime fleet in some years.
2/ Included in total of other States.
3/ Total of CCC stocks in States with less than 10 million bushels owned by CCC. Includes wheat in-transit.

The decreases indicate that production last year was less than domestic disappearance and exports of these particular classes. Production of hard red spring wheat was only slightly larger than our domestic requirements and durum was less than domestic requirements. However, the prospective carryover of hard red spring wheat is abundantly ample, but that of durum is only large enough to supplement a moderately short crop. Production of soft red winter wheat, while well above domestic needs, was not large enough to maintain our level of exports and a normal carryover. While the likely increase in the carryover of white wheat is slight, the prospective carryover is still ample. Carryover stocks of hard red winter, which continue to increase, are burdensome.

CCC Stocks on March 31 Up
42 Percent From Year Ago

Wheat stocks owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation on March 31 this year totaled 1,058 million bushels (tables 4 and 22), 313 million bushels or 42 percent more than the 745 million a year earlier. A report on total U. S. stocks in all positions will be released on April 25. Last year, total stocks amounted to 1,541 million bushels.

CCC stocks owned on March 31 by classes, in million bushels (1959 in parentheses), are as follows: Hard red winter, 815 (544); hard red spring, 180 (156); soft red winter, 1 (4); white, 52 (28) and durum, 10 (13) (table 3).

The States in which CCC stocks on March 31 this year exceeded 10 million bushels, with quantities of the last 3 years for comparison are shown in table 4 .

Wheat Loan Redemptions Large

As of March 31, the quantity of 1959-crop wheat placed under loan totaled 297.5 million bushels, of which 86.1 million bushels had been repaid, 2.8 million delivered to CCC and 0.4 million placed under reseal, leaving a net quantity of 208.2 million under loan. The 20 million bushels put under purchase agreements will undoubtedly be largely marketed and not delivered to CCC. In addition, farmers still have under 1958-crop reseal, 44.5 million bushels; 1957-crop extended reseal, 7.2 million and 1956-crop re-extended reseal, 1.6 million.

All wheat under loan in commercial storage not redeemed is forfeited to CCC on April 1, but loan wheat on farms does not become the property of CCC until ordered to be delivered to storage. Producers, thus, have an extra period to redeem their farm-loan wheat.

Most of the repayments, in million bushels, were in the following 13 States: Colorado, 2.3; Idaho, 5.4; Illinois, 1.1; Kansas, 11.6; Michigan, 1.1; Missouri, 1.3; Montana, 3.3; New Mexico, 1.2; North Dakota, 3.7; Oklahoma, 19.2; Oregon, 6.5; Texas, 7.2 and Washington, 17.8 .

Table 5 .- Wheat and rye: Cash closing prices and support prices at terminal markets, specified months and days, 1959 and 1960

Commodity, market and grade	Cash closing prices: Monthly average: Mar. 1959	Dec. 1959	Jan. 1960	Feb. 1960	Mar. 1960	Daily range: April 14, 1959	April 7, 1960	April 14, 1960	1959-crop support prices: Effective April 14, 1960	Terminal
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Wheat:										
Chicago:										
No. 2 Hard Red Winter	2.13	2.10	2.15	2.13	2.19	2.08-2.09	2.23-2.24	2.18-2.20	2.11	2.11
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.09	2.00	2.03	2.01	2.06	2.06-2.07	2.12	2.09	2.11	2.11
St. Louis:										
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.09	2.05	2.08	2.04	2.09	2.00-2.01	2.17	2.12-2.15	2.11	2.11
Kansas City:										
No. 2 Hard Red Winter, ordinary protein	2.03	2.03	2.04	2.07	2.11	2.02-2.03	2.08-2.09	2.06-2.07	2.11	2.11
No. 2 Hard Red Winter, 13 percent protein	2.14	2.13	2.12	2.13	2.16	2.09-2.20	2.12-2.17	2.11-2.16	2.13	2.13
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.05	2.03	2.04	2.07	2.10	2.02-2.04	2.08-2.09	2.06-2.07	2.11	2.11
Fort Worth:										
No. 2 Hard Red Winter	2.41	2.36	2.37	2.42	2.45	2.33-2.45	2.39-2.46	2.41-2.48	2/2.31	2/2.31
Minneapolis:										
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, ordinary protein	2.06	2.18	2.17	2.17	2.18	2.09-2.10	2.17	2.20	2.19	2.19
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 13 percent protein	2.12	2.21	2.19	2.20	2.21	2.14-2.15	2.20	2.24	2.22	2.22
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 15 percent protein	2.21	2.24	2.24	2.23	2.24	2.23-2.24	2.22-2.24	2.25-2.27	2.25	2.25
No. 2 Hard Amber Durum	2.39	2.45	2.44	2.44	2.46	2.36-2.39	2.46-2.48	2.46-2.48	2.28	2.28
Portland:										
No. 1 Hard White, 12 percent protein	2.20	2.06	2.04	2.06	2.07	2.20	---	2.11-2.12	3/2.06	3/2.06
No. 1 Soft White	2.03	1.99	2.02	2.04	2.06	2.03	2.11	2.11	2.03	2.03
Toledo:										
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	1.97	1.98	2.00	1.96	2.01	1.89-1.90	2.05-2.07	2.03-2.05	---	---
No. 2 Soft White	1.93	1.96	1.98	1.95	2.04	1.92-1.93	2.06-2.09	2.05-2.07	---	---
Rye:										
Minneapolis: No. 2	1.30	1.19	1.19	1.15	1.13	1.26-1.30	1.17-1.19	1.16-1.19	1.12	1.13

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.

Cash Wheat Prices Generally Near or at the High for The Season to Date

Cash wheat prices at terminals in early April generally were near or at the high for the season to date. Compared with the lows for the marketing year to date, prices for the dominant class and grade at the principal markets were up as follows: St. Louis, 29 cents; Kansas City and Portland, 21 cents and Minneapolis, 11 cents.

On April 20, terminal prices were around support levels, with No. 1 Soft White at Portland at $2.11, about 8 cents above; No. 2 Soft Red at St. Louis at $2.15, about 4 cents above and No. 2 Hard Red Winter at Kansas City at $2.07 and No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minneapolis at $2.10, about 1 cent above. At many country points, prices have been higher relative to the support than at terminals.

On April 20, prices at St. Louis and Portland were up about 6 cents compared with mid-March. Those at St. Louis reflected active export trading with substantial barge loadings for P. L. 480 shipments from Gulf ports and heavy movement out of the Chicago area. At Portland, while country marketings increased, export trade was very active. At Minneapolis, the price was up about 3 cents from mid-March levels. Sales were light and receipts were small with buyers waiting for opening of this season's water navigation. Spring wheat flour business was not sufficient to boost prices. Prices at Kansas City were down about 5 cents. Although the export trade has been active and quantities have been booked for the domestic trade, selling by producers and handlers has been substantial.

While all markets are reflecting tight "free" supplies this year, independent strength may be expected in prices of specific classes and grades in some locations, depending upon the tightness of "free" supplies in the particular market.

Usual Seasonal Price Decline May Be Delayed

Prices of winter wheat usually start on a downward movement about mid-May depending on the size of the "free" supply and timing of new-crop marketings. The low for winter wheat ~~will probably be~~ in late June or early July, ~~as in recent years~~. Prices at Kansas City declined to a low of about 25 cents below the announced loan in 3 of the last 4 years, with prices in 1958 going to about 44 cents below the support, reflecting the influence of the heavy marketings of the all-time record crop. Spring wheat prices reached their low point later than winter wheat prices. In 1957, spring wheat prices were lowest in late August, but in 1959, the small crop caused prices to advance earlier than usual, with prices reaching low levels in late July.

Table 6. - Wheat: Estimated January 1 supplies in principal exporting countries, 1944-60 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	1,820	830	290	220	3,160
1960 2/	1,87~~6~~8	775	245	240	3,13~~6~~8

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 7.- Wheat: Price per bushel in 3 exporting countries, nearest mid month, January-April 1960; weekly, February-April 1960

Date (Friday)		Hard Spring: No. 1 Dark Northern at Duluth 1/ (United States)	Hard Spring: No. 2 Manitoba Northern at Fort William 2/ 3/ (Canada)	Hard Winter, No. 1 at Galveston 4/ (United States)	Soft: No. 1 White at: Portland 1/ (United States)	Soft: Australia
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Mid-month						
January	15	2.17	1.71	2.26	2.02	5/1.48
February	12	2.17	1.71	2.32	2.04	5/1.49
March	18	2.18	1.70	2.35	2.06	---
April	14	2.20	1.70	2.34	2.11	---
Weekly						
February	19	2.18	1.71	2.33	2.04	---
	26	2.19	1.71	2.34	2.05	---
March	4	2.18	1.71	2.33	2.05	---
	11	2.18	1.70	2.35	2.05	---
	25	2.19	1.70	2.34	2.07	---
April	1	2.18	1.70	2.34	2.08	---
	8	2.17	1.70	2.34	2.11	---

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 of f.a.q. bulk wheat, f.o.b. basis. Later data not available.

After the heavy movement slackens following harvest, prices to growers are expected to strengthen, reflecting the influence of the support program.

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; supplies in January 1947 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, 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.

In the next 4 years, supplies rose 30 percent to a record 2,966 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 17 percent to 3,160 million bushels, resulting largely from the increase in the United States. On January 1, 1960, supplies were down less than 1 percent in total, with declines in Canada (-55 million bushels) and Argentina (-45 million) slightly more than offsetting increases in the United States (+56 million) and in Australia (+20 million), (**table** 6).

April 1 Supplies of Wheat in 4 Exporting Countries Down 1 Percent

Supplies of wheat for export and carryover on April 1, 1960 in the four principal exporting countries totaled 2,292 million bushels or 20 million less than a year earlier (table 8). Supplies of 1,444 million bushels in the United States and 139 million in Australia were slightly above last year and sharply higher than two years ago. Supplies of 611 million bushels in Canada and 98 million in Argentina were 7 and 21 percent, respectively, below available wheat supplies a year earlier and each around 20 percent below two years ago. Exports of wheat including flour from these four countries, July through March, totaled a little over 700 million bushels as against 660 million during the same months last season. United States exports of 350 million bushels increased by 27 million, while exports from Canada of 212 million were slightly less. Argentina exported around 48 million bushels, July through March, a drop of 20 million from last year, while Australia exported 97 million this year as against 55 million last year.

Table 8 .- Wheat: Supplies available for export and carryover in the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia, April 1, 1958-60

Item	1967-68	1958-59	1959-60 Preliminary
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
UNITED STATES			
Carryover stocks, July 1	909	881	1,279
New crop	951	1,462	1,128
Total supplies	1,860	2,343	2,407
Domestic requirements for season 1/	576	621	613
Supplies available for export and carryover	1,284	1,722	1,794
Exports, July 1 through March 31 2/	291	323	350
Supplies on April 1 for export and carryover 3/	993	1,399	1,444
CANADA			
Carryover stocks, August 1	734	639	549
New crop	386	372	414
Total supplies	1,120	1,011	963
Domestic requirements for season 1/	159	168	160
Supplies available for export and carryover	961	843	803
Exports, August 1 through March 31 2/	198	188	192
Supplies on April 1 for export and carryover	763	655	611
ARGENTINA			
Carryover stocks, December 1	70	70	60
New crop	213	245	200
Total supplies	283	315	260
Domestic requirements for season 1/	138	158	143
Supplies available for export and carryover	145	157	117
Exports, December 1 through March 31 2/	17	33	19
Supplies on April 1 for export and carryover	128	124	98
AUSTRALIA			
Carryover stocks, December 1	43	18	68
New crop	98	215	190
Total supplies	141	233	258
Domestic requirements for season 1/	69	69	74
Supplies available for export and carryover	72	164	184
Exports, December 1 through March 31 2/	15	30	45
Supplies on April 1 for export and carryover	57	134	139
TOTALS FOR THE FOUR COUNTRIES			
Carryover stocks, beginning of season	1,756	1,608	1,956
New crop	1,648	2,294	1,932
Total supplies	3,404	3,902	3,888
Domestic requirements for season 1/	942	1,016	990
Supplies available for export and carryover	2,462	2,886	2,898
Exports, season through March 31 2/	521	574	606
Supplies on April 1 for export and carryover	1,941	2,312	2,292

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.

World Wheat Trade in 1959-60
Approximately at Last Year's Level 1/

World wheat exports in 1959-60 are expected to reach 1,300 million bushels. This would approximate the level of 1958-59 (table 9) and would be only 2 percent below the all-time record of 1,328 million bushels exported in 1956-57 (table 12).

Table 9.--Wheat and flour: World exports, by principal countries, 1957-59

Country	Year beginning July					
	1957		1958		1959 1/	
	1,000 metric tons	Million bushels	1,000 metric tons	Million bushels	1,000 metric tons	Million bushels
United States	10,947	403	12,066	443	12,928	475
Canada	8,595	316	8,177	300	8,177	300
Australia	1,652	61	2,046	75	3,266	120
Argentina	2,097	77	2,797	103	1,769	65
France	2,269	83	1,055	39	1,550	57
U. S. S. R.	3,932	144	5,913	217	2/	2/
Total	29,492	1,084	32,054	1,177	27,690	1,017
Others	2,878	106	3,414	126	7,690	283
Total	32,370	1,190	35,468	1,303	35,380	1,300

1/ Preliminary estimate.

2/ Included in others.

Although total World import requirements remain about the same as in 1958-59, substantial shifts in requirements have occurred among various regions. A record wheat crop in Western Europe, the traditional cash market, reduced that area's requirement for imported wheat. However, this is being offset by increased demand in Asia, North Africa and Latin America, resulting in part from smaller production. Increased imports by many of these countries also results from increased purchases through the provisions of special export programs of the United States and other countries.

Competition for markets remains keen. But, some shifts among sources of supply have occurred, though world supply is still larger than effective demand. Larger 1959 wheat crops in Australia and France are reflected in increased exports from these countries, while Argentine exports have decreased due in part to a smaller crop. Russian exports are expected to decline from the 217 million bushels reached in 1958-59, but efforts will probably be made to maintain exports to Western Europe at about the same 40-million bushel level as last year. Canadian exports are expected to approach last year's level.

1/ Prepared in The Grain Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 10.- Wheat, including flour (grain equivalent): Total exports and Government exports by programs, United States, 1948-58

Item	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 1/
	Year beginning July										
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Total exports:	502,559	298,470	365,573	474,715	317,190	216,512	273,634	345,564	548,558	401,762	442,106
Under Government programs:											
Quantity	376,011	256,790	172,968	159,341	29,605	100,544	158,025	240,700	375,000	245,430	301,812
Percentage of total	74.8	86.0	47.3	33.6	9.3	46.4	57.7	69.7	68.4	61.1	68.3
For dollars:											
Quantity	126,548	41,680	192,605	315,374	287,585	115,968	115,609	104,864	173,558	156,332	140,294
Percentage of total	25.2	14.0	52.7	66.4	90.7	53.6	42.3	30.3	31.6	38.9	31.7
Government exports by programs:											
Public Law 480 2/											
Title I	---	---	---	---	---	---	23,802	94,300	200,500	178,035	230,516
Title II	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,991	11,900	12,200	14,290	10,861
Barter	---	---	2,619	16,924	3,938	9,964	46,458	66,700	86,900	9,501	20,154
Donations (Section 416) 4/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,788	11,735	17,993	20,219
Marshall Plan 5/	208,503	137,945	138,856	137,163	22,965	89,063	70,811	65,000	63,600	25,611	20,062
Army Civilian Supply 6/	167,508	118,845	31,493	5,254	2,702	1,517	963	---	---	---	---
Total	376,011	256,790	172,968	159,341	29,605	100,544	158,025	240,700	375,000	245,430	301,812

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Public Law 480, 83rd Congress, as amended.
3/ Includes all exports of wheat and flour under the following authorities: P. L. 806, 80th Congress, CCC Charter Act; P. L. 85, 81st Congress, CCC Charter Act, amended; P. L. 439, 81st Congress, Agricultural Act of 1949; P. L. 480, 83rd Congress, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1954; P. L. 690, 83rd Congress, Agricultural Act of 1954 and P. L. 540, 84th Congress, Agricultural Act of 1956.
4/ Shipments by U. S. charity and relief agencies as authorized under Title III of P. L. 480.
5/ P. L. 472 (4/3/48), Foreign Assistance Act of 1948. Original Act establishing Economic Cooperation Administration (now known as International Cooperation Administration). Includes, in part, exports under Greek-Turkish Aid, China Aid, Yugoslav, India and Pakistan Relief programs. In most years data represent procurement authorizations, and are not strictly comparable in time to actual exports of wheat and wheat flour.
6/ Shipments for civilian feeding in occupied areas.

Grain and Feed Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

United States exports are expected to exceed last year's level by a substantial margin. In large measure, this increase reflects the special export programs, such as Public Law 480. Several smaller exporting countries have suffered severe crop reductions and some have been forced not only to reduce exports substantially, but to import to meet their requirements.

In the period July-February of 1959-60, U. S. exports of wheat (including flour in grain equivalent) to principal importers, in millions of bushels, were as follows (last year's figures in parentheses): India, 61 (79); Brazil, 25 (16); Egypt, 22 (1); Japan, 19 (21); Pakistan, 15 (8); United Kingdom, 13 (19) and West Germany, 8 (14).

World's 1959 Breadgrain Crop Still Estimated at Near-Record 2/

Revised estimates for 1959 world breadgrain production bring the total slightly above that reported in the February *Wheat Situation*. Principal changes since the earlier forecast were the revised wheat figures for the United States, some Eastern European countries and Australia.

Based on the current estimate of 283 million short tons, breadgrain production is 6 percent below and second only to the record 1958 crop of 302 million tons.

World Wheat Crop

World wheat production in 1959 is now estimated at 8,095 million bushels, 20 million above the previous forecast. This is 7 percent less than the 1958 crop but 16 percent above the 1950-54 average (table 11). Reductions from the large 1958 harvest are general except in Europe, where a record crop was reported.

Wheat production in North America is now estimated at 1,590 million bushels compared with the all-time high of 1,880 million a year earlier. The latest estimate places the United States crop 1,128 million bushels, 23 percent below the record havest of 1958. Harvested acreage in 1959 showed little change from the previous year, but yields were considerably smaller. Yields averaged 21.3 bushels per acre in 1959, 22 percent below the record of 27.4 bushels per acre in 1958, but still well above average. The lower yields reflect less favorable weather and higher incidence of disease.

2/ From *Foreign Crops and Markets*, March 31, 1960

Table 11.- Wheat: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1950-54, annual 1957-59 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959 4/	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959 4/	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959 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	26,130	21,117	20,899	23,065	20.6	18.3	17.8	17.9	537,632	385,508	371,730	413,520
Mexico	1,647	2,365	1,977	2,224	13.2	21.4	23.2	21.5	21,788	50,560	45,930	47,770
United States	63,361	43,806	53,404	53,024	17.3	21.7	27.4	21.3	1,094,183	950,662	1,461,714	1,128,151
Estimated total 5/	91,200	67,380	76,370	78,400	18.1	20.6	24.6	20.3	1,654,000	1,388,000	1,880,000	1,590,000
Europe:												
Austria	573	636	650	661	29.5	33.2	31.0	32.7	16,920	21,090	20,160	21,620
Belgium	421	514	542	495	48.2	53.7	52.8	58.7	20,278	27,590	28,600	29,060
Denmark	195	159	190	203	54.5	63.1	53.2	66.0	10,630	10,030	10,100	13,400
Finland	377	280	313	360	23.2	23.2	25.2	26.1	8,739	6,500	7,900	9,400
France	10,916	11,534	11,404	10,937	28.9	35.3	31.0	38.9	315,244	407,200	353,000	425,000
Germany, West	2,728	3,000	3,226	3,295	40.4	46.9	42.2	50.2	110,228	140,630	136,080	165,540
Greece	2,410	2,709	2,750	2,875	16.6	23.4	23.9	22.8	40,042	63,460	65,600	65,500
Ireland	362	405	418	281	36.0	47.2	30.2	45.2	13,036	19,115	12,620	12,700
Italy	12,085	12,375	12,300	11,665	23.8	25.1	29.3	26.7	288,080	310,000	360,000	311,000
Luxembourg	45	--	--	--	30.7	--	--	--	1,382	1,400	1,550	--
Netherlands	209	245	275	297	54.4	58.9	53.5	61.1	11,376	14,430	14,700	18,140
Norway	56	35	20	35	30.0	31.4	31.0	28.0	1,682	1,100	620	980
Portugal	1,785	2,011	2,066	1,983	13.2	14.6	14.5	9.7	23,526	29,280	29,900	19,200
Spain	10,470	10,820	10,872	10,774	14.8	16.6	15.4	16.3	155,000	180,000	167,000	176,000
Sweden	896	823	698	778	33.1	31.7	31.5	39.4	29,640	26,125	22,000	30,690
Switzerland	225	260	248	254	41.9	43.8	47.7	48.5	9,430	11,390	11,830	12,330
United Kingdom	2,263	2,113	2,208	1,928	41.8	47.4	45.8	53.9	94,640	100,165	101,200	104,000
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	46,020	47,970	48,230	46,870	25.0	28.6	27.9	30.2	1,150,000	1,370,000	1,345,000	1,415,000
Bulgaria	3,540	3,556	3,555	--	18.6	21.1	--	--	66,000	75,000	--	--
Czechoslovakia	1,840	1,829	1,820	--	28.5	30.6	27.5	--	52,500	56,000	50,000	--
Germany, East	1,120	1,038	--	--	34.0	38.5	--	--	38,100	40,000	--	--
Hungary	3,400	3,080	2,936	2,759	21.3	23.2	18.7	25.4	72,500	71,500	55,000	70,150
Poland	3,730	3,558	3,640	3,670	19.0	23.9	23.6	24.5	70,800	85,000	86,000	90,000
Rumania	6,710	7,340	7,200	--	16.2	18.5	15.3	--	108,750	136,000	110,000	140,000
Yugoslavia	--	4,868	4,917	5,263	--	23.4	18.3	28.8	80,000	114,000	90,000	151,750
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	25,420	25,470	25,350	25,710	19.3	22.8	20.3	24.5	490,000	580,000	515,000	630,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	71,440	73,440	73,580	72,580	23.0	26.6	25.3	28.2	1,640,000	1,950,000	1,860,000	2,045,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	111,500	170,000	165,000	157,000	11.1	10.6	13.9	--	1,240,000	1,800,000	2,300,000	--

Asia:												
Iran	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75,100	102,880	99,200	114,000
Iraq	1,871	--	--	--	11.9	--	--	--	22,210	41,000	27,700	24,200
Israel	90	150	130	137	11.1	20.3	17.5	17.8	1,000	3,050	2,280	2,440
Jordan	651	693	500	--	8.6	11.7	4.8	--	5,600	8,080	2,400	3,000
Lebanon	165	166	153	153	11.5	12.0	8.5	6.0	1,902	2,000	1,300	920
Syria	2,277	2,718	2,446	--	11.6	13.4	8.4	--	26,510	36,500	20,650	14,700
Turkey	13,514	17,878	16,000	--	15.8	14.0	15.0	--	213,598	250,000	240,000	225,000
China	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	890,000	--	--	--
India	24,456	33,580	29,300	30,966	10.4	10.4	9.9	11.7	253,950	347,700	290,000	362,000
Pakistan	10,364	11,807	11,815	12,159	12.5	12.0	11.6	11.7	129,800	142,000	137,000	142,000
Japan	1,766	1,526	1,480	1,486	30.2	32.0	31.8	35.0	53,322	48,870	47,070	52,000
Korea, South	245	357	313	--	13.7	13.4	14.4	--	3,350	4,800	4,500	5,900
Estimated total 5/	127,740	146,620	140,680	142,730	13.8	13.1	13.6	13.2	1,765,000	1,915,000	1,910,000	1,885,000
Africa:												
Algeria	4,267	4,750	4,500	4,400	9.7	9.8	9.3	9.5	41,508	46,700	42,000	42,000
Egypt	1,631	1,572	1,479	1,531	30.1	34.2	35.1	34.6	49,060	53,800	51,900	53,000
Morocco 7/	3,496	3,239	4,040	3,870	10.1	7.2	9.9	9.4	35,302	23,295	40,000	36,500
Tunisia	2,399	3,205	3,170	3,274	8.3	5.7	6.3	5.8	19,796	18,300	20,000	19,000
Union of South Africa 8/	3,020	3,041	3,189	3,100	7.6	9.2	7.1	8.1	23,040	28,000	22,630	25,000
Estimated total 5/	16,480	17,520	18,180	18,180	11.2	10.6	10.7	10.7	185,000	186,000	195,000	195,000
South America:												
Argentina	11,871	10,858	12,954	--	18.2	19.7	18.9	--	216,204	213,500	245,000	200,000
Brazil	1,475	2,850	2,200	--	12.5	10.1	6.8	--	18,500	28,700	15,000	--
Chile	1,933	1,995	2,159	2,147	19.4	22.4	19.0	20.5	37,446	44,600	41,060	44,100
Peru	410	360	334	370	14.2	14.1	14.1	13.5	5,814	5,060	4,700	5,000
Uruguay	1,515	1,922	1,657	730	14.8	11.4	8.0	10.8	22,376	22,000	13,200	7,900
Estimated total 5/	17,840	18,700	20,040	16,520	17.4	17.1	16.5	16.9	310,000	320,000	330,000	280,000
Oceania:												
Australia	10,716	7,500	10,430	11,478	16.9	13.0	20.6	16.6	181,150	97,600	215,100	190,000
New Zealand	116	84	135	190	40.7	44.4	50.0	55.0	4,720	3,730	6,750	10,450
Total Oceania	10,832	7,584	10,565	11,668	17.2	13.4	21.0	17.2	185,870	101,330	221,850	200,450
Estimated world total 5/	447,030	501,240	504,420	497,080	15.6	15.3	17.2	16.3	6,980,000	7,660,000	8,700,000	8,095,000

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 1959 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which began late in 1959 and ended early in 1960. 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.

Table 12.- Wheat and wheat flour: World exports, by principal countries, averages 1900-54, annual 1945-59

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	403	33.9	316	26.6	61	5.1	77	6.5	333	27.9	1,190
1958	443	34.0	300	23.0	75	5.8	103	7.9	382	29.3	1,303
1959 6/	475	36.5	300	23.0	120	9.3	65	5.0	340	26.2	1,300

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; 1957-58, 10 million bushels; 1958-59, 7 million bushels and 1959-60, estimated at 7 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/ Preliminary.

The estimate of Canada's wheat crop is unchanged and still tentative at 414 million bushels, compared with the small harvest of 372 million in 1958. This is the third successive season for below-average production in Canada. An additional feature to the situation this season is that the current estimate of 1959 crop includes about 50 million bushels of unharvested wheat standing in the fields. It remains to be seen how much of this grain can be harvested in the spring. Even if it is possible to salvage most of it, the quality of the grain may be lowered. Mexico's crop of 48 million bushels is a near-record outturn.

Europe's 1959 wheat production was at an all-time high, despite a severe drought which was expected to reduce yields. Unusually favorable harvest weather offset any slight effects of the drought, and yields were unexpectedly large. Most countries in both Western and Eastern Europe reported increased production. Production in France continues to increase, exceeding that of Canada for the second time in the last three years.

All evidence points to reduced crops in the Soviet Union. The 1959 wheat outturn is believed to be well below the bumper harvest of 2,300 million bushels a year earlier. A substantial reduction was reported in the area seeded to spring wheat. Widespread drought in many important regions of the Soviet Union undoubtedly reduced yields below the high level of 1958, when all conditions were unusually favorable.

Wheat production in Asia in 1959 is estimated at 1,885 million bushels. This is well above average and only slightly below the good 1958 harvest. Record crops were reported in India, Pakistan and Iran. Conditions in mainland China, however, were less favorable than a year earlier and a significant reduction is estimated.

Africa's 1959 wheat production is estimated at 195 million bushels, the same as in 1958. This is moderately above average; the increase is due to expanded acreage.

The wheat crop recently harvested in South America is tentatively estimated at 280 million bushels, compared with 330 million a year earlier and the 1950-54 average of 310 million. Argentina's production, estimated at 200 million bushels, accounts for about 70 percent of the total. This is a below-average crop for Argentina, largely because of lower acreage. Unfavorable conditions in Brazil and Uruguay resulted in poor crops in those countries.

Australia's 1959 wheat crop turned out better than had been expected and is now tentatively estimated at 190 million bushels. Earlier forecasts had placed the outturn at 175 million bushels. The current estimate is 25 million bushels below the good 1958 crop, but it is a little above average. Quality of the crop is reported generally excellent. Harvested acreage was 11.5 million acres, a million below announced intentions.

Table 13.- Rye: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1950-54, annual 1957-59 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959 4/	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959 4/	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushles	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	1,159	551	521	517	16.6	15.5	15.4	15.8	19,260	8,539	8,002	8,149
United States	1,619	1,672	1,773	1,428	12.8	16.3	18.2	15.1	20,779	27,243	32,186	21,495
Total	2,778	2,223	2,294	1,945	14.4	16.1	17.5	15.2	40,039	35,782	40,188	29,644
Europe:												
Austria	601	520	509	538	27.5	30.3	30.7	30.5	16,508	15,760	15,630	16,410
Belgium	205	162	170	161	43.1	46.2	46.3	47.2	8,832	7,480	7,870	7,600
Denmark	323	290	303	289	38.2	42.5	39.8	39.0	12,332	12,320	12,050	11,260
Finland	276	211	189	269	24.3	21.5	23.1	25.3	6,694	4,535	4,370	6,800
France	1,104	899	857	813	18.4	21.1	19.8	22.2	20,327	18,975	16,930	18,030
Germany, West	3,454	3,620	3,710	3,521	38.0	41.5	39.8	43.4	131,400	150,220	147,560	152,920
Greece	155	113	106	81	13.7	17.0	15.2	14.2	2,120	1,920	1,610	1,150
Italy	238	176	167	167	21.7	20.6	24.8	24.8	5,160	3,620	4,140	4,140
Luxembourg	14	—	—	—	31.4	—	—	—	439	—	—	—
Netherlands	428	389	357	355	43.6	46.3	47.1	42.8	18,644	18,030	16,830	15,180
Norway	2	1	1	1	30.0	50.0	39.0	43.0	60	50	39	43
Portugal	652	629	625	618	11.1	12.7	13.2	9.8	7,227	7,973	8,220	6,040
Spain	1,526	1,408	1,483	1,384	12.7	13.8	13.7	15.4	19,390	19,490	20,300	21,260
Sweden	312	283	228	240	33.0	32.0	29.4	35.4	10,302	9,060	6,700	8,500
Switzerland	35	30	31	32	41.1	43.3	51.3	51.3	1,438	1,300	1,590	1,640
United Kingdom	59	26	23	14	35.1	36.9	36.5	37.1	2,072	960	840	520
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	9,390	8,770	8,780	8,500	28.0	31.0	30.2	32.1	263,000	272,000	265,000	273,000
Bulgaria	530	329	275	—	16.0	13.7	—	—	8,500	4,500	—	—
Czechoslovakia	1,550	1,285	1,231	—	26.5	29.1	29.5	—	41,100	37,400	36,300	—
Germany, East	3,110	2,718	—	—	26.8	27.8	—	—	83,300	75,500	—	—
Hungary	1,275	1,040	930	875	19.4	18.5	15.7	19.9	24,700	19,200	14,600	17,450
Poland	12,345	12,515	12,880	12,880	19.0	23.4	22.5	23.2	235,000	293,000	289,400	299,000
Rumania	500	385	370	—	16.6	15.6	13.5	—	8,300	6,000	5,000	5,900
Yugoslavia	—	633	613	583	—	17.4	15.5	17.9	8,500	11,000	9,490	10,430
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	19,960	18,920	19,010	19,040	20.5	23.7	23.7	24.0	410,000	448,000	450,000	457,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	29,350	27,690	27,790	27,540	22.9	26.0	25.7	26.5	673,000	720,000	715,000	730,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	54,000	45,000	43,500	—	12.8	13.3	14.9	—	690,000	600,000	650,000	—
Asia:												
Turkey	1,410	1,619	1,643	1,621	16.1	17.0	15.2	12.3	22,700	27,560	25,000	20,000
South America:												
Argentina	2,222	2,207	2,629	2,791	11.7	11.2	12.2	12.8	26,000	24,800	32,160	35,700
Africa:												
Union of South Africa	56	—	—	—	6.4	—	—	—	360	—	—	—
Estimated world total 5/	90,100	79,080	78,180	77,720	16.1	17.8	18.7	18.3	1,455,000	1,410,000	1,465,000	1,420,000

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 1959 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which began late in 1959 and ended early in 1960. 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.

World Rye Crop

World rye production in 1959 is currently estimated at 1,420 million bushels, compared with 1,465 million in 1958 and the 1950-54 average of 1,455 million (table 13). Reduced acreage and lower yields account for the decline in production. Rye production in North America in the past season was the smallest that it has been in any recent year. Canada's crop was less than half of an average outturn and the United States' crop was considerably below that of the past two years. Production of rye was large in Europe, despite a smaller acreage than a year earlier. Production in Western Europe is estimated at 273 million bushels, up slightly from the 1958 crop. In Eastern Europe, production is placed at 457 million bushels, also up slightly from last year. The crop in the Soviet Union appears smaller than the 650 million bushels unofficially estimated for 1958. Turkey, the only important rye producer in Asia, harvested a crop that was considerably smaller than that in 1958, while Argentina, the only rye producer of importance in South America expected a slightly larger crop than last year.

THE OUTLOOK FOR WHEAT IN 1960-61

BACKGROUND - During the 7-year period, 1945-46 through 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 10-year period, 1935-36 through 1944-45, exports averaged 54 million bushels, ranging from 4 million in 1935-36, following the drought years, to 144 million in 1944-45, at the close of World War II.

United States exports in 1952-53 declined to 318 million bushels, a third below the heavy exports in 1951-52. The 1952 crop in Canada was a record, and her exports exceeded those from the U. S., as they did in most years before 1945-46. Total world trade in wheat and flour in 1952-53 also declined from an all-time high of 1,066 million bushels in 1951-52 to about 987 million in 1952-53. This reflected a record 1952 world wheat crop and larger wheat reserves in importing countries, as well as the effect of truce negotiations in Korea and some easing in international tensions.

The decline in world trade continued through 1953-54, falling to 879 million bushels in that period, during which 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, nearly equal to

Table 14.- All wheat and all spring wheat: Acreage, yield and production, United States, 1919-60

Year of harvest	All wheat: Seeded acreage	All wheat: Yield per seeded acre	All wheat: Production	All spring wheat: Seeded acreage	All spring wheat: Yield per seeded acre	All spring wheat: Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1919	77,440	12.3	952,097	26,049	7.8	203,637
1920	67,977	12.4	843,277	22,472	10.2	230,050
1921	67,681	12.1	818,964	12,202	9.7	216,171
1922	67,163	12.6	846,649	19,748	13.9	275,190
1923	64,590	11.8	759,482	19,102	10.7	204,183
1924	55,706	15.1	841,617	17,068	15.7	268,054
1925	61,738	10.8	668,700	20,816	12.9	268,081
1926	60,712	13.7	832,213	20,108	10.0	200,606
1927	65,661	13.3	875,059	21,527	15.2	326,871
1928	71,152	12.9	914,373	22,721	14.8	335,307
1929	67,177	12.3	824,183	23,032	10.3	237,126
1930	67,559	13.1	886,522	22,311	11.3	252,713
1931	66,463	14.2	941,540	20,548	5.7	116,225
1932	66,281	11.4	756,307	22,653	11.7	264,796
1933	69,009	8.0	552,215	24,207	7.2	173,932
1934	64,064	8.2	526,052	19,228	4.5	87,369
1935	69,611	9.0	628,227	22,175	7.2	158,815
1936	73,970	8.5	629,880	23,984	4.4	106,277
1937	80,814	10.8	873,914	22,969	8.1	185,340
1938	78,981	11.6	919,913	22,517	10.4	234,735
1939	62,802	11.8	741,210	16,648	10.5	175,538
1940	61,820	13.2	814,646	18,284	12.1	221,837
1941	62,707	15.0	941,970	16,662	16.1	268,243
1942	53,000	18.3	969,381	14,145	18.9	267,222
1943	55,984	15.1	843,813	17,469	17.5	306,337
1944	66,190	16.0	1,060,111	19,369	15.9	308,210
1945	69,192	16.0	1,107,623	18,729	15.5	290,634
1946	71,578	16.1	1,152,118	19,351	14.6	282,526
1947	78,314	17.4	1,358,911	20,066	14.9	299,935
1948	78,345	16.5	1,294,911	20,013	15.2	304,770
1949	83,905	13.1	1,098,415	22,728	10.6	240,288
1950	71,287	14.3	1,019,344	18,888	14.8	278,707
1951	78,524	12.6	988,161	22,379	15.1	337,339
1952	78,645	16.6	1,306,440	21,648	11.1	241,220
1953	78,931	14.9	1,173,071	21,844	13.2	288,039
1954	62,539	15.7	983,900	15,922	11.5	182,531
1955	58,241	16.0	934,731	13,951	16.5	229,938
1956	60,658	16.6	1,004,272	16,231	16.2	263,344
1957	49,852	19.1	950,662	12,429	19.3	239,886
1958	56,269	26.0	1,461,714	12,374	22.8	282,445
1959 1/	58,043	19.4	1,128,151	13,431	15.2	204,702
1960 2/	57,206	(21.1)	(1,210,000)	12,817	(18.0)	(230,000)

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Acreage is December 1959 winter estimate and March 1, 1960 spring prospective plantings. Production is April 1 estimate of winter wheat and for spring wheat March 1 intended acres times average yield of last 5 years.

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 higher than a year earlier and the former record in 1951-52. 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, with improved over-all supplies in several importing countries, world trade declined 10 percent. However, in 1958-59, it increased to 1,303 million bushels, only 2 percent below the 1956-57 record (table 12).

United States domestic disappearance has also declined from previous record levels. During World War II large quantities of wheat were subsidized for the making of industrial alcohol and to supplement regular feed supplies. Disappearance in continental U. S. during the war years, therefore, reached a high of nearly 1.2 billion bushels in 1943. In peacetime, negligible quantities of wheat are used for alcohol and distilled spirits; 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.

UNITED STATES OUTLOOK

1960 U. S. Wheat Crop May be Fifth Largest; Increase in Carryover Likely July 1, 1961

The 1960 winter wheat crop in the United States was forecast as of April 1 at 977 million bushels. The first estimate of spring wheat will be made June 10, but if growers carry out their seeding intentions (12.8 million acres) and yields per seeded acre equal the 1955-59 average of 18.0 bushels, an all-spring wheat crop of about 230 million bushels would be produced. This, together with the estimated winter crop, would total around 1,210 million bushels. A crop of this size would be the fifth largest of record, 7 percent above the 1,128 million-bushel crop in 1959 and 11 percent above the 1949-58 average of 1,092 million.

With a carryover of about 1,320 million bushels and small imports added to the projected production, total supplies of about 2,535 million bushels would be indicated for 1960-61. With domestic disappearance estimated at about 625 million bushels and assuming exports the same as estimated for 1959-60, the carryover July 1, 1961 would be about 1,435 million bushels. This would be 115 million bushels above the carryover for July 1, 1960.

Table 15.- Wheat, all: Seeded acreage in specified wheat growing regions, United States, 1919-60

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	25,853	14,250	8,304	4,259
1959 5/	26,477	15,041	8,721	4,215
1960 6/	26,375	14,797	8,482	4,128

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 1959 winter estimate and March 1960 spring prospective plantings.

Indicated U. S. Winter Wheat Crop 6 Percent Above Last Year; Fifth Largest of Record

The 1960 U. S. winter wheat crop of 977 million bushels, indicated as of April 1, is 51 million bushels above the December 1 forecast. Increases since December, largely confined to the Central and Southern Great Plains, more than offset reduced prospects in the South Atlantic and South Central States other than Kentucky, Oklahoma and Texas. The indicated crop for 1960 is about 6 percent more than that harvested in 1959 and 17 percent above the 1949-58 average.

As of April 1, unseasonally cold, wet weather made progress rather slow, even with ample to excessive available moisture. The crop entered winter with a minimum of plant growth and development--frequent rains delayed fall seedings and, in some areas, prevented seeding the intended acreage. A blanket of snow in many areas helped the crop withstand late winter weather during March. In most Central and Northern States, wheat showed limited growth and development as of April 1. However, lateness of the crop is offset by the excellent soil moisture condition existing throughout nearly all producing areas. In the Southern Great Plains, wheat prospects made minor gains, while prospects in the Corn Belt generally held steady, or improved slightly, during the winter months. Wheat stands are uniformly good. In the Pacific Northwest, wheat was seeded under relatively favorable moisture conditions with plants making an early and strong growth. April 1 prospects of production in most of the South Atlantic and South Central States, other than Oklahoma and Texas, were about the same as or less than indicated in December due to excessive moisture and a cold spring.

The indicated yield for the 1960 winter wheat crop at 22.0 bushels per seeded acre is second only to the record 26.9 bushels in 1958 and well above the 1949-58 average of 17.0 bushels. The current estimate is based on an appraisal of the April 1 condition of wheat as reported by individual growers, on soil moisture reserves and on other factors affecting production. This estimate of production also 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 production estimate from April 1 to harvest has been 88 million bushels, ranging from a maximum of 216 million to a minimum of 23 million.

Total abandonment and diversion to uses other than grain is indicated at 3.2 million acres, about 7 percent of the total acreage seeded for all purposes last fall and winter. This is 1.4 million acres less than indicated last December and almost a million acres less than in 1959, when over 9 percent of the total seeded acreage was lost or diverted.

Moisture for Spring Wheat Generally Favorable

Spring arrived late this year as winter held a firm grip over much of the Nation until the final few days of March, with the exception of earlier warming in the Northwest. Spring fieldwork suffered some delay in North Central areas, but there was about the usual seasonal advancement in the Northwest. Early season moisture supplies are generally adequate to excessive. Moisture is sufficient for planting in the northern Canadian border States, but as winter snowfall was relatively light in this section subsoils are not thoroughly saturated in many localities.

1960-Crop Prices Expected Again to Average At or Above the Effective Support

The 1960 "advance" minimum support is at a national average of $1.77, 4 cents lower than for the 1959 crop, and the 1959 support at $1.81 is only one cent lower than the $1.82 support for the 1958 crop. The "advance" minimum national average support price will not be reduced but could be raised, if the parity price at the beginning of the 1960 marketing year is higher.

For 1959-60, the average price to growers, including an allowance for unredeemed loans and purchase agreement deliveries valued at the average rate, may be about the same as the $1.75 average in 1958-59. Market prices have been higher for the 1959 crop but deliveries of support wheat are much less than from the record 1958 crop. Also, the support rate is one cent lower than a year ago.

With the likelihood that in 1960-61 large quantities of wheat will again be placed under the support program and that large scale exports will continue, prices may be expected to average at or above the effective support level, as they have in 1959-60.

Undesirable U. S. Wheat Varieties to be Discounted Under 1960 Support Program

A discount of 20 cents per bushel to 1960 price support rates for 37 wheat varieties, designated as undesirable because of inferior milling or baking qualities, was announced on August 3, 1959.

The list includes the 33 varieties designated as undesirable for the 1959 wheat price support program and 4 additional varieties designated for the 1960 crop. Additions to the list of undesirable varieties were Wasatch, Cache and Yogo in the hard red winter class and C. T. 231 in the hard red spring class. Discounts to discourage plantings of undesirable wheat varieties have been included in the price support program since their first application to the 1956 wheat crop.

The 37 varieties designated as undesirable include the following 14 spring wheat varieties 3/: Hard Red Spring - C. T. 231, Gasser, Henry (except in Wisconsin, Oregon and Washington), Kinney, Premier, Progress, Russell (except in Wisconsin), Spinkcota and Sturgeon; Durum - Golden Ball, Peliss and Pentad and White - Florence and Sonora.

The varieties designated for 1960 have been found distinctly undesirable in milling and baking quality. 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 for 1960 will be the same as in 1959. The price support regulations for the 1960 program will continue, as in the past, to provide for producer certification regarding the production of undesirable wheat 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 support loan rates. Similarly, no amber or hard amber durum premiums will apply on undesirable varieties of this class of wheat.

Acreage Cut Required to Remove $50,000 Wheat Loan Limitation

Any producer of wheat for harvest in 1960 desiring nonrecourse price support in excess of $50,000 must reduce his total wheat acreage at least 20 percent below his 1959 acreage, and be in compliance with other price support regulations.

Under a provision of the 1960 Agricultural Appropriation Act (P. L. 86-80), nonrecourse price support to any person on the 1960 production of any agricultural commodity, declared by the Secretary of Agriculture to be in surplus supply, is limited to $50,000 unless "such person shall reduce his production from that which such person produced the preceding year, in such percentage, not to exceed 20 percentum, as the Secretary may determine to be essential to bring production in line within a reasonable period of time with that necessary to provide an adequate supply to meet domestic and foreign demands, plus adequate reserves..."

3/ The list of winter varieties appeared in the Wheat Situation, August 1959, page 29.

Table 16.- Wheat, flour and other products: Imports and exports, United States, 1935-58

Year beginning July	IMPORTS					
	Wheat		Flour (wheat equivalent) 2/	Other products (wheat equivalent) 3/	Total wheat, flour and other products	Wheat for milling in bond and export as flour
	Suitable for milling 1/	Unfit for human consumption				
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
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	4/136,013	188	158	89	136,448	10,952
1944	4/ 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	838	9,722	94	293	11,947	41
1958	568	6,824	105	272	7,769	657

Year beginning July	EXPORTS						
	Wheat		Flour (wheat equivalent)		Other products (wheat equivalent) 3/	Total wheat, flour and other products	Flour from milled-in-bond wheat (wheat equivalent) 6/
	Nonmilitary	Military 5/	Nonmilitary	Military 5/			
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
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	---	7/14,894	---	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	8/153,995	44,796	9/166,291	28,896	3,441	397,419	6,642
1947	10/207,362	97,326	11/133,085	41,019	7,095	485,887	1,028
1948	232,666	142,754	102,385	24,754	1,438	503,997	1,745
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	12/295,320	---	50,244	---	708	12/346,272	81
1956	12/475,247	---	12/73,311	---	979	12/549,537	137
1957	12/323,081	---	12/78,681	---	1,156	12/402,918	59
1958 13/	12/361,547	---	12/80,559	---	1,193	12/443,299	521

1/ Imports of wheat of milling quality have been limited to a quota of 800,000 bushels per year since May 29, 1941, of which 795,000 may come from Canada. During the war years 1943-44 and 1944-45 this import restriction was waived. Imports of registered and certified wheat seed are permitted ex-quota. 2/ Imports of flour have been limited to a quota of 4,000,000 pounds per year since May 29, 1941, of which 3,815,000 pounds may come from Canada (total quota is 93,200 bushels, wheat equivalent). Flour for special experimental purposes may be imported ex-quota. Excludes flour "free for export". 3/ Consists of macaroni, spaghetti and similar products, wheat cereal breakfast foods, bread and biscuits, semolina and prepared mixes. 4/ Includes wheat and wheat products used for livestock and poultry feed, imported duty-free by the Commodity Credit Corporation. 5/ Reported by the National military establishments. 6/ Usually all from imported wheat, although in some years small quantities of United States wheat were added. 7/ 14,072,000 reported plus 822,000 unreported exports to British Services. 8/ 142,637,000 reported plus 11,358,000 unreported exports to Germany, financed by the United Kingdom. 9/ 154,407,000 reported plus 11,884,000 unreported exports to Germany, financed by the United Kingdom. 10/ 184,324,000 reported plus 23,038,000 unreported exports to Germany, financed by the United Kingdom. 11/123,546,000 reported plus 9,539,000 unreported exports to Germany, financed by the United Kingdom. 12/ Includes exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. 13/ Preliminary.

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

The $50,000 limitation applies only to nonrecourse price support. Loans will continue to be made in excess of this amount provided the borrower agrees to repay all amounts advanced in excess of $50,000, plus interest and other accrued charges, for any agricultural commodity within 12 months from the final availability date for obtaining price support on the commodity.

The limitation applies to individual "persons", not to individual farming units. A special application form, on which the applicant has listed all farms (wherever located) in which he owned or shared in the 1959 production, as well as all farms in which he will own or share in the 1960 production, will be required of any person who wishes to obtain nonrecourse price support on a surplus crop in excess of $50,000. This application must be filed well in advance of harvest, is expected to be needed to permit advance checking of acreage, compliance, or other price support eligibility requirements.

On August 6, 1959, wheat was declared to be in surplus supply and that the production cut exempting a wheat producer from the effect of the limitation should be at the 20-percent maximum fixed by this provision.

WORLD OUTLOOK

World Winter Wheat Outlook For 1960 Is Good 4/

The present outlook is for another good World winter wheat crop this year. Winter wheat amounts to about 90 percent of total wheat produced outside North America. The outlook is mostly good in Western Europe, where in most parts the crop came through the winter in good condition. Incomplete information on Eastern Europe, however, indicated that conditions there are less favorable than at this time last year.

Little winter damage has been reported for Western Europe and good outturns are expected in the principal producing countries. In six countries, which in 1959 produced about 90 percent of the total in Western Europe, conditions are reported as follows:

Winter wheat is in good condition in France and, if the weather continues favorable, another large crop may be harvested this year despite some reduction in acreage.

4/ Prepared in the Grain Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Moisture supplies are good in Italy and the crop is mostly promising. Acreage, however, is reported smaller than in 1959.

In West Germany winter grains developed well and the outlook has been good; however, recent reports speak of concern over partial dryness.

Official reports of the United Kingdom stated that the condition of the crop in that country on April 1 was generally good though cold weather has slowed growth in most areas.

Earlier hopes of a bumper wheat crop in Spain are not materializing because of excessive moisture in many parts of the country. Torrential rains in early March caused some damage, following damage from rainstorms in December.

Wheat acreage in Greece is about 5 percent lower than in 1960, because of the official policy which encourages shifts to other crops. Prospects for the growing crop were very favorable at latest report.

In Eastern Europe less favorable conditions than last year were reported especially from Poland and Czechoslovakia. Extensive winter-kill, continued drought, and shortage of fertilizer make Poland's outlook much less promising than last year. Czechoslovakia also is expected to have a smaller crop. Reports indicate that difficulty in seeding the crop reduced acreage and the crop has not come through the winter in good condition. Prospects are generally good in Yugoslavia but not as good as last year when a record crop was harvested.

Crops are generally making good progress in North Africa.

Prospects are less favorable than last year in India, where harvesting is now in progress. Rains and hailstorms damaged crops in some areas. While the extent of damage is not yet known, the wheat outturn is expected to be below the bumper crop of 1959 despite some acreage increase.

Canadian Intentions Indicate Same Wheat Acreage As in 1959

On the basis of intentions as of March 1, Canadian farmers plan to seed a total of 23.1 million acres to all classes of wheat in 1960, unchanged from the total acres seeded last year but 0.5 million or 2 percent above the 1954-58 average.

In the Prairie Provinces, the 5 percent increase in Manitoba's acreage is offset by an expected reduction of 4 percent in Alberta's acreage. No change is indicated for Saskatchewan.

Prospective plantings of all spring wheat at 22.5 million acres are slightly below last year and the 1954-58 average. A further shift of acreage out of durum wheat is indicated, amounting to 10 percent in the 3 Prairie Provinces.

The 600,000 acres seeded to the minor winter wheat crop last fall in Ontario is up about 32 percent from the previous year, but 9 percent below the 1954-58 average.

An estimate of the area actually sown to field crops in 1960, based on the annual June survey of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, is scheduled for release on July 29. A preliminary report on acreages sown in the Prairie Provinces will be issued July 6.

Table 17.--Wheat, spring and winter: Intended acreage in Canada, 1960 with comparisons

Item	1957	1958	1959	1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Hard spring wheat				
Prairie Provinces				
Manitoba	2,127	2,264	2,516	2,660
Saskatchewan	11,572	12,223	13,902	13,941
Alberta	4,389	4,632	5,121	4,900
Total	18,088	19,119	21,539	21,501
Other Provinces	81	75	83	83
Total hard spring	18,169	19,194	21,622	21,584
Durum wheat				
Prairie Provinces				
Manitoba	73	94	78	73
Saskatchewan	1,793	959	901	806
Alberta	492	72	39	38
Total durum	2,358	1,125	1,018	917
Total all spring	20,527	20,319	22,640	22,501
Winter wheat 1/				
Ontario	590	580	425	563
Total Canadian wheat	21,117	20,899	23,065	23,064

1/ Seeded in fall of preceding year.

From report of Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Canada.

Table 18.- Flour, wheat: Supply and distribution, 1935-59

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	230,496	98	88	230,506	24,116	684	343	1,643	3,829	199,891	121
1957	239,563	95	88	239,570	25,587	8,408	526	1,648	3,189	200,212	119
1958	246,765	132	88	246,809	26,207	9,761	491	1,722	3,395	205,233	120
1959 6/	249,033	142	88	249,087	25,636	11,072	518	1,312	2,888	207,661	119

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

Table 12.- Flour, wheat: Civilian consumption, United States, 1935-59 1/

Year	Year beginning - January: Consumption of commercially produced flour 2/: Total	January: Consumption of commercially produced flour 2/: Per capita 3/	January: Total flour consumption 4/: Total	January: Total flour consumption 4/: Per capita 3/	July: Consumption of commercially produced flour 2/: Total	July: Consumption of commercially produced flour 2/: Per capita 3/	July: Total flour consumption 4/: Total	July: Total flour consumption 4/: Per capita 3/
	1,000 cwt.	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	Pounds	1.000 cwt.	Pounds
1935	194,028	152.5	200,816	157.9	197,054	154.3	203,998	159.7
1936	202,718	158.2	209,135	163.3	200,350	155.9	206,240	160.5
1937	198,539	154.1	204,322	158.6	198,744	153.6	204,420	158.0
1938	201,742	155.4	207,507	159.9	202,937	155.6	208,791	160.1
1939	201,672	154.1	206,978	158.1	201,576	153.3	206,334	156.9
1940	199,912	151.3	204,512	154.8	202,591	153.5	207,033	156.8
1941	200,735	152.3	204,892	155.5	195,342	147.7	199,214	150.6
1942	202,359	153.9	205,853	156.5	207,024	159.5	210,140	161.9
1943	206,916	160.5	209,695	162.7	200,532	155.7	202,974	157.6
1944	189,090	147.0	191,472	148.9	196,786	152.9	199,108	154.7
1945	205,782	159.4	207,902	161.0	201,790	150.0	203,708	151.5
1946	214,798	155.2	216,586	156.5	205,301	145.7	206,959	146.9
1947	196,857	138.0	198,549	139.2	203,829	141.4	205,555	142.6
1948	197,347	135.9	198,956	137.0	198,801	135.8	200,293	136.8
1949	198,774	134.7	200,143	135.6	202,166	135.7	203,412	136.5
1950	201,215	134.0	202,447	134.8	200,764	133.2	201,982	134.0
1951	199,620	132.1	200,796	132.9	200,113	131.4	201,246	132.1
1952	200,456	130.7	201,575	131.4	198,775	128.3	199,881	129.0
1953	198,275	127.1	199,345	127.8	198,471	125.9	199,505	126.5
1954	198,718	124.9	199,705	125.5	198,480	123.5	199,420	124.1
1955	198,491	122.3	199,346	122.8	198,691	121.2	199,460	121.7
1956	199,153	120.5	199,891	120.9	199,928	119.7	200,636	120.1
1957	199,537	118.5	200,212	118.9	200,892	118.1	201,534	118.5
1958 5/	204,623	119.4	205,233	119.7	207,200	119.8	207,778	120.1
1959 5/	207,~~122~~124	118.8	207,~~661~~714	119.1				

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 20.- Wheat: Weighted average cash price per bushel, specified markets and dates, 1959-60

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/	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month												
January	2.19	2.24	2.00	2.07	2.20	2.24	2.39	2.44	2.04	---	2.03	2.02
February	2.16	2.25	2.03	2.10	2.23	2.24	2.40	2.44	2.04	1.98	2.04	2.04
March	2.20	2.26	2.07	2.12	2.21	2.26	2.40	2.46	2.02	2.11	2.03	2.06
Week ended												
February 19	2.18	2.24	2.04	2.10	2.23	2.23	2.40	2.44	2.04	3/2.05	2.04	2.04
26	2.16	2.25	2.02	2.11	2.26	2.26	2.42	2.43	---	---	2.04	2.05
March 4	2.19	2.23	2.04	2.12	2.23	2.25	2.40	2.44	---	---	2.04	2.05
11	2.20	2.25	2.06	2.12	2.22	2.25	2.40	2.46	2/2.10	2/2.04	2.04	2.05
18	2.18	4/2.27	2.06	2.14	2.18	2.26	2.41	2.47	3/1.98	2/2.05	2.03	2.06
25	2.20	4/2.28	2.09	2.12	2.21	2.27	2.39	2.47	---	2.13	2.02	2.07
April 1	2.19	4/2.27	2.10	2.12	2.19	2.27	2.39	2.45	2/2.09	3/2.16	2.02	2.07
8	2.20	4/2.25	2.13	2.12	2.19	2.25	2.38	2.48	---	2/2.16	2.02	2.10
15	2.21	4/2.27	2.10	2.09	2.23	2.26	2.40	2.48	3/1.89	---	2.04	2.11

1/ Average daily cash quotations. 2/ 1 car. 3/ 2 cars. 4/ Excludes the Chicago price. Will be revised if it becomes available.

Table 21.- Wheat: Average closing price per bushel of May futures, specified markets and dates, 1959-60

Month and date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month						
January	1.93	2.02	1.88	1.99	2.07	2.14
February	1.98	2.01	1.91	2.00	2.09	2.15
March	2.05	2.04	1.96	2.03	2.09	2.17
Week ended						
February 19	1.98	2.02	1.92	2.01	2.10	2.15
26	2.00	2.01	1.93	2.02	2.10	2.16
March 4	2.04	2.00	1.95	2.02	2.09	2.16
11	2.04	2.01	1.96	2.02	2.09	2.17
18	2.05	2.04	1.96	2.04	2.09	2.18
25	2.07	2.07	1.97	2.04	2.09	2.18
April 1	2.10	2.07	1.98	2.03	2.06	2.17
8	2.10	2.08	2.00	2.03	2.08	2.17
15	2.05	2.06	1.96	2.02	2.08	2.17

Table 22.- Wheat: CCC-owned stocks, by positions, by States, April 1, 1960 1/

State	Bin sites	Terminals, elevators and warehouses 2/	Maritime Fleet	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	---	40	---	40
Massachusetts	---	118	---	118
New York	---	8,192	7,396	15,588
New Jersey	---	143	---	143
Pennsylvania	---	565	---	565
Wisconsin	---	25,047	---	25,047
Minnesota	754	61,778	---	62,532
Iowa	---	1,127	---	1,127
Missouri	227	30,074	---	30,301
North Dakota	8,796	37,919	---	46,715
South Dakota	7,869	22,160	---	30,029
Nebraska	371	118,382	---	118,753
Kansas	12,864	344,426	---	357,290
Maryland	---	1,605	---	1,605
Virginia	---	200	9,105	9,305
North Carolina	---	39	---	39
South Carolina	---	204	---	204
Georgia	---	55	---	55
Kentucky	---	36	---	36
Tennessee	---	2,231	---	2,231
Alabama	---	313	---	313
Mississippi	---	91	---	91
Arkansas	---	5,186	---	5,186
Louisiana	---	10,214	---	10,214
Oklahoma	---	89,322	---	89,322
Texas	---	107,206	---	107,206
Montana	6,331	11,893	---	18,224
Idaho	---	3,542	---	3,542
Wyoming	---	1,811	---	1,811
Colorado	659	24,380	---	25,039
New Mexico	---	2,205	---	2,205
Utah	---	1,218	---	1,218
Washington	---	39,125	---	39,125
Oregon	---	18,925	8,217	27,142
California	---	2,897	---	2,897
Areas in transit 3/:				
Dallas	---	---	---	800
Kansas City	---	---	---	18,688
Minneapolis	---	---	---	1,125
Portland	---	---	---	2,561
U. S. Total	37,871	972,669	24,718	1,058,432

1/ Including stocks sold but not delivered.
2/ Includes terminals, sub-terminals, country elevators, warehouses, etc.
3/ Moved from official weight points and has not been unloaded or sold.

Grain Division, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 23 .- Wheat: CCC sales and other dispositions, July-March, 1959-60

Item	July 1, 1959 - March 31, 1960	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Domestic Sales and Dispositions		
By CSS Commodity Offices:		
Nonstorable country warehouse	1,822	
Nonstorable track and terminal	3,487	
Statutory minimum 1/	5,490	
Other domestic	265	
Donations	---	
By ASC County Offices:		
Nonstorable bin site	4	
Statutory minimum 1/	1,596	
Total domestic		12,664
Export Sales and Dispositions		
GR-345 2/	65,077	
Barter	16,491	
GSM credit 3/	67	
Other export	---	
Donations	8,171	
Total export		89,806
Total sales and dispositions		102,470

1/ For unrestricted domestic use.
2/ For redemption of certificates issued under payment-in-kind program.
3/ General Sales Manager's Credit Program; CCC sales made at the next export price.

Table 24 .- Wheat: Inspections for export, by classes and coastal areas, July-March 1958-59 and 1959-60

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 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	2/1,192	1/262,274
	July-March 1959-60					
Lake Ports	6,808	41	37	1,501	---	8,387
Atlantic	10,813	18,271	16,740	15,241	496	61,561
Gulf	5,567	117,390	5,646	---	64	128,667
Pacific	1,375	11,830	---	64,358	---	77,563
Total	24,563	147,532	22,423	81,100	2/560	276,178

1/ Includes 35,000 bushels of No. 1 Dark Hard Winter wheat to Canada for transshipment to European ports.
2/ All mixed; includes no durum.

Table 25.- Wheat: Inspected receipts by class and grade, United States, 1958-59

Class and subclass	No. 1 Heavy	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	Sample	Total 1/	Percentage grading No. 2 or better: 1958-59	Percentage grading No. 2 or better: 1957-58
	--1,000 bushels--								Percent	Percent
Hard Red Spring										
Dark Northern Spring	108,882	41,530	49,238	15,339	2,183	764	2,697	220,633	90	82
Northern Spring	5,629	8,405	11,379	7,035	1,164	496	1,347	35,455	72	58
Red Spring	22	7	46	28	-	-	-	103	73	72
Total	114,533	49,942	60,663	22,402	3,347	1,260	4,044	256,191	88	75
Durum										
Hard Amber Durum	-	8,004	2,509	6,229	885	108	193	17,928	59	59
Amber Durum	-	3,180	1,299	3,452	747	348	216	9,242	48	36
Durum	-	544	318	1,427	618	579	2,644	6,130	14	11
Red Durum	-	4	2	2	-	-	6	14	43	-
Total	0	11,732	4,128	11,110	2,250	1,035	3,059	33,314	48	38
Hard Red Winter										
Dark Hard Winter	-	201,765	53,216	18,115	3,156	744	3,201	280,197	91	87
Hard Winter	-	342,787	125,908	29,436	5,205	2,645	6,916	512,897	91	81
Yellow Hard Winter ..	-	65,682	57,265	28,737	6,665	3,134	5,010	166,493	74	56
Total	0	610,234	236,389	76,288	15,026	6,523	15,127	959,587	88	81
Soft Red Winter										
Red Winter	-	28,163	63,828	28,541	10,178	6,910	24,154	161,774	57	43
Western Red	-	53	123	24	7	4	-	211	83	65
Total	0	28,216	63,951	28,565	10,185	6,914	24,154	161,985	57	43
White										
Hard White	-	6,327	1,432	485	69	29	150	8,492	91	90
Soft White	-	48,951	31,238	9,056	1,444	587	981	92,257	87	66
White Club	-	35,075	18,691	970	124	47	57	54,964	98	98
Western White	-	25,368	6,880	709	125	92	81	33,255	97	98
Total	0	115,721	58,241	11,220	1,762	755	1,269	188,968	92	83
Mixed										
Mixed wheat	-	8,596	8,825	3,350	984	640	1,906	24,301	72	55
Amber Mixed Durum ...	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	9	0	100
Total	0	8,596	8,825	3,350	984	642	1,913	24,310	72	55
Grand total	114,533	824,441	432,197	152,935	33,554	17,129	49,566	1,624,355	84	76

1/ Consists of 1,433,206,000 bushels carlot inspections (774,706 carlots converted to bushels at 1,850 bushels per car), 76,664,000 bushels truck inspections, and 114,485,000 bushels cargo inspections.

Index of Statistics and Articles In The *Wheat Situation*, April 1959-February 1960

SPECIAL ARTICLES

INDEX OF TABLES
In This Issue

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

The next issue of The Wheat Situation is scheduled for release on June 28