June 1960
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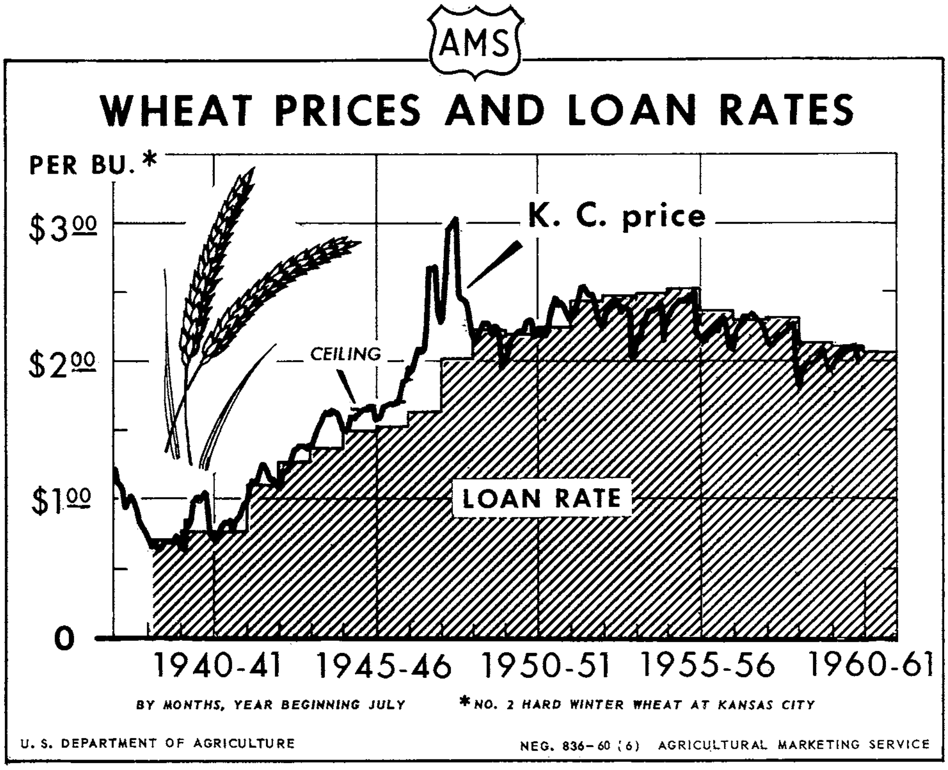
The WHEAT SITUATION

WS-169



The price of No. 2 Hard Red Winter wheat at Kansas City usually reaches seasonal low in late June or early July. In 4 of the past 5 years, the price declined to about 25 cents below the announced support. The decline was greater in 1958, reflecting heavy marketings of the record crop. Spring wheat prices reach their low later than winter wheat prices. After the heavy movement slackens prices advance, reflecting the influence of the support program.

The price of No. 2 Hard Red Winter wheat at Kansas City in the marketing year beginning July 1, 1960 is expected to average about 10 cents below the support level, or about the same as in the current year. In the years 1954-57, this price averaged 15 cents below support, ranging between 9 and 19 cents below.

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Table 1 .- Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter: Weighted average cash price per bushel, by months, and loan rate, Kansas City, 1937-60 1/

Year beginning July	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Loan rate at Kansas City 2/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1937	122.5	111.8	109.5	106.0	94.2	96.5	102.7	99.6	91.5	84.6	79.7	76.7	---
1938	70.0	65.5	65.7	64.7	63.3	66.9	70.9	69.2	68.7	69.6	75.7	70.9	72
1939	66.7	64.6	85.9	82.7	85.8	98.3	101.2	99.4	102.1	105.7	94.7	76.3	77
1940	70.7	69.3	75.8	81.6	84.5	83.0	84.7	77.8	85.1	87.2	90.4	97.3	77
1941	98.3	106.6	114.1	112.2	113.4	120.1	125.6	123.1	121.0	114.6	114.9	110.9	110
1942	107.9	111.2	120.3	120.5	123.1	130.5	136.8	137.0	139.9	138.4	138.1	137.0	127
1943 3/	140.1	139.8	145.8	152.3	156.4	162.8	164.8	163.0	165.2	164.0	163.2	155.6	137
1944 3/	152.1	150.8	153.0	161.3	159.1	162.0	163.6	165.8	166.3	165.7	166.7	168.2	150
1945 3/	158.3	159.8	162.1	168.3	168.9	169.2	169.2	169.1	172.0	172.1	---	186.1	153
1946	197.8	193.8	196.0	203.9	210.4	207.2	209.0	226.1	269.4	267.6	269.3	237.3	164
1947	228.8	231.8	264.6	295.3	299.9	301.1	303.2	250.8	245.4	244.5	240.2	229.4	202
1948	219.3	215.0	220.4	222.6	228.2	228.7	225.0	219.6	224.1	226.0	222.1	195.1	223
1949	200.4	206.0	215.2	218.8	220.2	222.1	222.3	222.4	227.2	230.6	230.0	217.0	220
1950	222.8	220.9	221.0	217.9	222.4	234.6	240.2	247.6	240.1	243.5	238.4	234.3	225
1951	230.7	233.0	238.3	245.2	254.0	254.1	251.9	249.2	249.6	249.2	244.6	230.6	244
1952	225.1	232.3	240.9	241.6	245.8	244.5	240.2	235.8	239.5	238.7	235.5	203.6	248
1953	208.6	217.5	221.7	228.8	233.7	237.5	237.9	239.3	241.7	244.7	237.0	215.3	249
1954	232.4	235.2	238.9	241.1	243.9	246.5	244.3	245.5	245.6	246.1	253.1	219.0	253
1955	216.0	215.1	215.5	219.8	220.7	225.3	224.2	221.6	228.5	233.3	224.2	210.0	237
1956	208.7	219.0	228.2	231.0	235.8	234.3	235.8	233.8	233.5	230.2	223.1	226.8	230
1957	213.5	211.2	212.1	213.2	220.1	218.2	221.1	220.0	227.3	226.2	227.1	190.2	231
1958	183.5	184.6	195.1	197.4	199.9	198.4	199.8	202.8	206.7	209.0	203.0	191.6	214
1959	193.6	199.3	201.3	204.8	205.8	208.1	207.2	210.0	212.3	210.3	200.8		211
1960													4/206

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

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

3/ Ceilings became effective January 4, 1944 at $1.62 including 1½ cents commission, basis protein of less than 13 percent. On December 13, 1944 it was raised to $1.66, on May 30, 1945 to $1.691, on March 4, 1946 to $1.721 and on May 13, 1946 to $1.871. On June 30, 1946, ceilings expired.

4/ Announced advance minimum.

THE WHEAT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, June 22, 1960

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SUMMARY

The total wheat supply for the marketing year beginning July 1, 1960 is now estimated at a record 2,561 million bushels, 6 percent above the previous record of a year earlier and 26 percent above the 1954-58 average. This increase primarily results from the larger wheat crop in prospect as of June 1 - 1,271 million bushels compared with the 1959 crop of 1,128 million.

The July 1, 1960 carryover is expected to be about 1,285 million bushels, only slightly different from the 1,279 million of a year earlier. The official estimate of stocks of old-crop wheat in all positions on July 1 will be released July 25. The bulk of the carryover will again be held by CCC. The 1960-61 supply estimate of 2,561 million bushels also includes an allowance for imports of about 7 million bushels, mostly of feeding quality and seed wheat.

Domestic disappearance for 1960-61 is estimated at about 625 million bushels, slightly above that of the previous year. Exports are assumed at about 500 million bushels, only slightly different from the 510 million estimated for 1959-60. This would leave a carryover July 1, 1961 of about 1,435 million bushels, about 150 million bushels above the estimated carryover this July and a new record.

Increases in the stocks of hard red winter wheat are continuing to increase this year and a further rise is likely in 1960-61. On the basis of present indications, it appears that the carryover of hard red winter wheat may be up about 66 million bushels from July 1, 1959, while stocks of each of the other classes may be down about as follows: Hard red spring, 37 million bushels; soft red winter, 12 million; durum, 6 million and white, 7 million.

Estimated production by classes for the 1960 crop will be published in the crop report of July 11. Approximating production of the various classes on the basis of the June 1 crop report and the varietal survey, and assuming total disappearance of 1,125 million bushels, about the same as estimated for 1959-60, it appears that the July 1, 1961 carryover of hard red winter wheat will be up around 138 million bushels. Changes in each of the other classes are expected to be small, but in the case of soft red winter wheat and durum the changes are relatively important.

Hard red winter wheat prices at the Gulf have declined seasonally, with No. 1 Hard Winter at Galveston declining from $2.34 per bushel in early April to $2.06 on June 22. The decline in prices at Kansas City was interrupted in early April by active domestic and export demand for light new-crop offerings.

On May 11, the Secretary of Agriculture proclaimed (1) marketing quotas on the 1961 crop (the eighth successive year), (2) a national wheat acreage allotment of 55 million acres, the minimum permitted by law, and (3) set July 21, 1960 as the date to determine producer approval or disapproval of quotas.

World wheat trade in 1959-60 is expected to reach 1,300 million bushels, which is 30 percent above the 1951-55 average of 1,001 million. It is about the same as the 1,308 million in 1958-59 and not much short of the record 1,328 million in 1956-57. United States wheat exports for the current year are estimated at 510 million bushels, 67 million or 15 percent more than the 443 million in 1958-59, and the second largest in our history. Canada's exports for 1959-60 are estimated at slightly less than the 300 million bushels in 1958-59. Increased exports are indicated from Australia and France where larger wheat crops were harvested in 1959. Argentine and Russian exports probably declined from the relatively high level of 1958-59.

Supplies of wheat for export and carryover in the 4 principal exporting countries (United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia) on June 1 totaled 2,107 million bushels, about 30 million or about 1 percent below the all time record for this date a year ago, but 322 million bushels or 18 percent above two years ago. Decreases in supplies of 17 million bushels in Argentina and 31 million in Canada more than offset increases of 11 million in the United States and 7 million in Australia.

Prospects for 1960 wheat production in the Northern Hemisphere are generally favorable, and the present outlook indicates the possibility of another near-record crop this year.

An agreement, signed on May 4, providing for exports from the United States to India, over a 4-year period, of 587 million bushels of wheat and 22 million hundredweight of rice, is the largest single transaction negotiated under Public Law 480. It provides an outlet, over a 4-year period, for an amount equal to about half an average year's U. S. crop of wheat and rice.

THE DOMESTIC WHEAT SITUATION

1960-61 Supply and July 1, 1961 Carryover to Increase

The total wheat supply for the marketing year beginning July 1, 1960 is now estimated at a record 2,561 million bushels, 6 percent above the previous record of 2,414 million bushels a year earlier and 26 percent above the 1954-58 average of 2,034 million bushels (table 2). This increase primarily results from the larger wheat crop expected in 1960. The crop was estimated on June 1 at 1,271 million bushels, an increase of 143 million bushels over that produced in 1959.

The official estimate of the July 1, 1960 carryover of old-crop wheat will be released on July 25. However, on the basis of April 1 stocks and estimated domestic disappearance and exports in April-June, the July 1, 1960 carryover is expected to be about 1,285 million bushels, only slightly different from the 1,279 million bushels a year earlier. As in the past years, the bulk of the carryover will be held by CCC.

The supply for 1960-61 also includes an allowance for imports of about 7 million bushels. Since milling quality wheat is limited by quota to about 1 million bushels, the remaining 6 million bushels would be feeding quality wheat and wheat for seed.

Domestic disappearance for 1960-61 is now estimated at about 625 million bushels, slightly above that estimated for the previous year. Total food use is expected to increase from the partly estimated 492 million bushels for 1959 to 495 million, reflecting an increase in population. Seed and feed use may each be about 65 million bushels, about the same as estimated for the current year. Exports are assumed at about 500 million bushels. This compares with the current estimate for 1959-60 of 510 million bushels, which will be the second largest exports in our history. On the basis of these estimates, a carryover on July 1, 1961 of about 1,435 million bushels would result. A carryover of this size would be about 150 million bushels above that indicated for July 1, 1960.

Table 2.- Wheat: Supply and distribution, United States, 1954-59 and 1960 projected

Item	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 1/	1959 1/ 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	1,283
Production	983.9	934.7	1,004.3	950.7	1,461.7	1,128.2	1,271
Imports 4/	4.2	9.9	7.8	10.9	7.8	7.0	7
Total	1,921.6	1,980.8	2,045.5	1,870.4	2,350.5	2,413.8	2,561
Domestic disappearance							
Food 5/	486.0	481.6	482.5	484.0	492.7	492	495
Seed	64.8	67.7	57.7	63.2	65.1	64	64
Industry	.2	.7	.5	.3	.1	---	---
Feed 6/	60.0	51.1	46.5	39.0	70.7	65	65
Total	611.0	601.1	587.2	586.5	628.6	621	624
Exports 7/	274.4	346.3	549.5	402.9	443.3	510	500
Total disappearance	885.4	947.4	1,136.7	989.4	1,071.9	1,131	1,124
Stocks on June 30	1,036.2	1,033.4	908.8	881.0	1,278.6	1,283	1,437

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Imports and distribution are partly estimated.
3/ Projected.
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.

Total Wheat Crop 16 Percent Above Average; Winter Wheat 22 Percent Above, but All Spring Wheat Down Slightly

The 1960 wheat crop, based on conditions June 1, is forecast at 1,271 million bushels, 13 percent above last year and 16 percent above the 1949-58 average. The indicated yield per seeded acre for all wheat is 22.2 bushels, substantially below the all-time record of 26.0 bushels reached in 1958, but 14 percent above that of 1959 and 34 percent above the 10-year average of 16.5 bushels.

The winter wheat crop was estimated at 1,019 million bushels, 10 percent above that produced last year and 22 percent above the 1949-58 average. The indicated winter wheat crop as of June 1 is 28 million bushels above that estimated a month earlier. Increases from May 1 which occurred largely in the Central Great Plains and Corn Belt States more than offset losses in the southern Rocky Mountain States. Production prospects improved during May in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma but remained the same in Texas. There was some slight improvement during the month in the condition of the crop in the Pacific Northwest.

The indicated yield of 23.0 bushels per seeded acre for winter wheat is the second highest of record. It is 14 percent less than the record 1958 yield of 26.9 bushels per seeded acre but still 11 percent above 1959 and 35 percent above average. Yield per acre prospects for most States held the same or improved over May 1 prospects.

Production of spring wheat was indicated at 252 million bushels, 23 percent above 1959 but slightly below the 1949-58 average. The average yield per acre is expected to be substantially above the slightly more than 15 bushels for both last year and the average. Acreage estimates are not available yet, but farmers last March expressed intentions of planting 12.8 million acres. Growing conditions were favorable on June 1 in nearly all areas, although development has been delayed by late seeding and cool weather.

Production of spring wheat other than durum is indicated at 219 million bushels compared with the 184 million bushels produced in 1959 and the 10-year average of 231 million bushels. Durum wheat production is expected to total 33 million bushels, considerably above the 21 million produced in 1959 and the average of 27 million.

Hard Winter July 1, 1960 Carryover Will Be Up; All Other Classes Likely Down

A carryover of all wheat on July 1, 1960 of about 1,285 million bushels would be only slightly different from the 1,279 million of a year earlier. On the basis of present indications, it appears that the carryover of hard red winter wheat will be higher by about 66 million bushels, while stocks of each

Table 3.- 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 2/	---	---	8	---	---	8
Supply	1,137	204	371	46	287	2,045
Exports	251	60	35	11	192	549
Domestic disappearance 3/	238	134	140	22	53	587
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 2/	---	---	11	---	---	11
Supply	1,073	169	374	53	202	1,871
Exports	217	30	38	1	117	403
Domestic disappearance 3/	243	133	133	27	51	587
Carryover, June 30, 1958	613	4/6	203	25	34	881
1958-59						
Carryover, July 1, 1958	613	4/6	203	25	34	881
Production	838	195	233	22	174	1,462
Imports 2/	---	---	8	---	---	8
Supply	1,451	201	444	47	208	2,351
Exports	254	43	47	1	98	443
Domestic disappearance 3/	261	139	150	28	51	629
Carryover, June 30, 1959	936	19	247	18	59	1,279
1959-60 5/						
Carryover, July 1, 1959	936	19	247	18	59	1,279
Production	618	165	152	21	172	1,128
Imports 2/	---	---	7	---	---	7
Supply	1,554	184	406	39	231	2,414
Exports	290	40	51	1	128	510
Domestic disappearance 3/	262	137	145	26	51	621
Carryover, June 30, 1960	1,002	4/7	210	12	52	1,283

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 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/ Excludes imports for milling-in-bond and export as flour. 3/ Wheat for food (including shipments to U.S. Territories and military food use at home and abroad), feed, seed and industry. 4/ Carryover of soft red winter wheat was abnormally low in 1958 and is expected to be low again this year. The 1943-54 average was 19 million bushels. 5/ Preliminary and partly estimated.

of the other classes will be down. Reductions indicated are as follows: Hard red spring, 37 million bushels; soft red winter, 12 million; durum, 6 million and white, 7 million. Table 3 shows estimated supply and distribution by classes for 1956-57 through 1959-60 1/.

Increase in Stocks of Hard Red Winter Again Expected July 1, 1961

Estimated production by classes for the 1960 crop will be published in the crop report July 11. Approximating production of the various classes on the basis of the June 1 production estimate and the varietal survey, using domestic disappearance about the same as estimated for 1959-60 and assuming exports at 500 million bushels, it appears that hard red winter wheat would account for about 138 million bushels of the increase in all wheat stocks of around 155 million. Changes in each of the other classes are expected to be small, but in the case of soft red winter wheat and durum the changes are relatively important.

It is expected that the carryover of soft red winter wheat will be increased to a more normal level of around 20 million bushels from the low of 7 million bushels indicated for July 1, 1960. With a durum crop indicated at 33 million bushels, it will be possible to build up the carryover to a more desirable level on July 1, 1961 than the low stocks of last year, which was reduced by small crops in the last two years.

United States 10-Month Exports Up 14 Percent; All-time Record Established in April 2/

United States exports of wheat, including flour in grain equivalent, during the first 10 months (July-April) of 1959-60 were 412 million bushels, approximately 14 percent above the 361 million exported during the same period in 1958-59. Wheat exports are up by 36 million bushels and flour by 15 million bushels from last year. Table 9 shows destinations of exports. Including an estimate for May, exports totaled 466 million bushels during the first 11 months of the year, compared with 406 million a year earlier.

United States wheat and flour exports during April 1960 totaled 64 million bushels, an all-time record for any month, about 8 percent above the previous record of 59 million in April 1951. Wheat exports in April were 55 million bushels, compared with 32 million a year ago and 43 million a month earlier. Flour exports were, in grain equivalent, 8.8 million bushels, compared with 6.5 million in April 1959 and 10.3 million in March of this year.

1/ A table showing supply and distribution, by classes, for 1929-43 was published in the Wheat Situation, Feburary 1958, page 10 and for 1944-55 in the issue of August 1959, page 12.

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

Table 4 .- Wheat and rye: Cash closing prices and support prices at terminal markets, specified months and days, 1959 and 1960 1/

Commodity, market and grade	Cash closing prices								1959-crop support prices	
	Monthly average					Daily range			Effective	Terminal
	May 1959	Feb. 1960	Mar. 1960	Apr. 1960	May 1960	June 16, 1959	June 9, 1960	June 16, 1960	June 16, 1960	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Wheat:										
Chicago:										
No. 2 Hard Red Winter	1.92	2.13	2.19	2.21	2.12	1.93-1.94	1.97-1.98	1.92-1.93	2.11	2.11
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	1.89	2.01	2.06	2.11	2.07	1.88-1.89	1.94-1.95	1.92	2.11	2.11
St. Louis:										
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	1.85	2.04	2.09	2.15	2.04	1.84-1.87	1.93-1.95	1.92-1.94	2.11	2.11
Kansas City:										
No. 2 Hard Red Winter, ordinary protein	2.00	2.07	2.11	2.08	1.99	1.88-1.90	1.99-2.00	1.92	2.11	2.11
No. 2 Hard Red Winter, 13 percent protein	2.13	2.13	2.16	2.14	2.08	2.03-2.13	2.02-2.07	2.01-2.07	2.13	2.13
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.00	2.07	2.10	2.08	1.99	1.88-1.90	1.99-2.00	1.92	2.11	2.11
Fort Worth:										
No. 2 Hard Red Winter	2.31	2.42	2.45	2.44	2.31	2.16-2.28	2.15-2.22	2.14-2.21	2/2.31	2/2.31
Minneapolis:										
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, ordinary protein	2.10	2.17	2.18	2.19	2.21	2.10-2.14	2.23	2.24	2.19	2.19
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 13 percent protein	2.17	2.20	2.21	2.22	2.23	2.20-2.23	2.26	2.27	2.22	2.22
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 15 percent protein	2.25	2.23	2.24	2.25	2.26	2.28-2.31	2.28-2.30	2.29-2.31	2.25	2.25
No. 2 Hard Amber Durum	2.41	2.44	2.46	2.48	2.43	2.40-2.43	2.42-2.44	2.38-2.41	2.28	2.28
Portland:										
No. 1 Hard White, 12 percent protein	2.15	2.06	2.07	2.11	2.07	2.05-2.07	2.05-2.07	2.04-2.05	3/2.06	3/2.06
No. 1 Soft White	2.05	2.04	2.06	2.10	2.05	2.00	1.99-2.00	1.98-1.99	2.03	2.03
Toledo:										
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	1.86	1.96	2.01	2.05	2.00	1.82-1.87	1.91-1.92	1.87-1.88	---	---
No. 2 Soft White	1.84	1.95	2.04	2.07	2.07	1.80-1.83	1.95-1.96	1.91-1.92	---	---
Rye:										
Minneapolis: No. 2	1.24	1.15	1.13	1.17	1.17	1.25 1.29	1.14-1.16	1.16-1.18	1.13	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.

About 28 percent of the wheat exported as grain in April went to India (15.5 million bushels). Other countries taking sizable quantities were Pakistan, 6.4 million bushels; Poland, 5.9 million; Turkey, 4.0 million; Brazil, 3.8 million; Japan, 3.4 million and Egypt, 2.5 million. Egypt continued to be the largest buyer of flour, taking 3.4 million bushels (grain equivalent) in April.

Winter Wheat Prices in Seasonal Decline; 1960-Crop Prices Expected to Average Above Effective Support

Hard red winter wheat prices at the Gulf have declined seasonally, with No. 1 Hard Winter at Galveston, f.o.b. ship, declining from $2.34 per bushel in early April to $2.06 on June 22. The price of No. 2 Hard Red Winter Wheat, ordinary protein, at Kansas City declined from $2.11 on April 1 to $1.89 on June 22. The decline in prices at Kansas City was interrupted during the second week in June by a temporary price advance, due to light offerings of new-crop wheat to satisfy an active domestic and export demand. Rains interrupted combining and delayed the movement of the new crop.

Precipitation has delayed ripening of wheat over widespread areas. This may cause harvesting in Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas to occur about at the same time and result in the concentration of the movement to the Southwest markets.

The low for winter wheat in recent years has occurred in late June or early July. Prices at Kansas City declined to a low of about 25 cents below the announced support in 4 of the past 5 years. Prices in 1958 declined to about 44 cents below the support, reflecting the influence of the heavy marketing of the all-time record crop. Spring wheat prices reach their low point later than winter wheat prices. In 1957 and 1958, spring wheat prices were lowest in late August, but in 1959 prices reached low levels in late July because the small crop caused prices to start advancing earlier than usual.

After the heavy movement slackens following harvest, prices to growers will advance, as in other years, reflecting the influence of the support program. The 1959-60 average price to farmers is estimated at $1.76, about 5 cents above the average support rate after allowing for storage charges. The price in 1960-61 is again espected to average above the effective support rate.

As of May 31, of the 297.5 million bushels of 1959-crop wheat that had been placed under loan, 107.7 million bushels had been repaid and 158.8 million had been delivered to CCC (table 24). Of the 20.0 million bushels under purchase agreements, producers had delivered 2.6 million bushels. Through May 31, producers had resealed 19.8 million bushels of 1959-crop wheat, extended reseal on 21.2 million bushels of 1958-crop wheat and had re-extended reseal on 3.2 million bushels of 1957-crop wheat.

Table 5.- **Wheat: Loan rate, price to growers, supply and distribution factors, quantity under support, delivered to CCC, stocks owned by CCC and loans outstanding, 1938-60**

Year beginning July	Gross loan rate	Average actual price to growers 1/	Price above loan	Supply and distribution factors: Total domestic supply 2/	Domestic disappearance 3/	Net exports 4/	Year-end carryover	Under price support 5/
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1938	0.59	0.56	-0.03	1,073	713	110	250	85.7
1939	.63	.69	.06	991	662	49	280	167.7
1940	.64	.67	.03	1,094	675	34	385	278.4
1941	.98	.94	- .04	1,327	667	29	631	366.3
1942	1.14	1.09	- .05	1,600	949	32	619	408.1
1943	1.23	1.35	.12	1,463	1,237	6/-91	317	130.2
1944	1.35	1.41	.06	1,377	992	106	279	180.4
1945	1.38	1.49	.11	1,387	894	393	100	59.7
1946	1.49	1.90	.41	1,252	766	402	84	22.0
1947	1.84	2.29	.45	1,443	757	490	196	31.2
1948	2.00	1.98	- .02	1,491	678	506	307	366.0
1949	1.95	1.88	- .07	1,406	680	301	425	380.8
1950	1.99	2.00	.01	1,444	686	358	400	196.9
1951	2.18	2.11	7/- .07	1,388	684	448	256	212.9
1952	2.20	2.09	7/- .11	1,562	656	300	606	459.9
1953	2.21	2.04	7/- .17	1,779	630	215	934	557.2
1954	2.24	2.12	7/- .12	1,917	607	274	1,036	430.7
1955	2.08	1.99	7/- .09	1,971	598	340	1,033	320.6
1956	2.00	1.97	7/- .03	2,038	583	546	909	253.5
1957	2.00	1.93	7/- .07	1,860	583	396	881	256.3
1958	1.82	1.75	7/- .07	2,343	625	439	1,279	609.5
1959 8/	1.81	1.76	7/- .05	2,407	617	507	1,283	317.5
1960 8/	1.77			(2,554)	(620)	(497)	(1,437)	

Year beginning July	Delivered to CCC 9/	CCC stocks and loans outstanding at year-end (June 30): Stocks owned by CCC 10/	Under loan: Crop previous July 11/	Under loan: Crops of earlier years	Total
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1938	15.7	6.6	21.5	---	28.1
1939	7.7	1.6	10.3	---	11.9
1940	173.7	169.2	31.4	7.2	207.8
1941	269.8	319.7	98.1	1.4	419.2
1942	184.0	259.8	133.3	4.9	398.0
1943	.3	99.1	15.5	2.5	117.1
1944	72.9	103.7	20.1	1.9	125.7
1945	.2	---	32.5	---	32.5
1946	---	---	.7	---	.7
1947	---	---	.8	---	.8
1948	290.9	227.2	16.3	---	243.5
1949	247.5	327.7	28.5	5.0	361.2
1950	41.9	196.4	8.9	2.3	207.6
1951	91.3	143.3	11.6	---	154.9
1952	397.7	470.0	22.5	---	492.5
1953	486.1	774.6	71.4	3.9	849.9
1954	391.6	975.9	11.3	2.8	990.0
1955	276.7	950.7	27.6	1.3	979.6
1956	147.2	823.9	9.5	3.3	836.7
1957	186.9	834.9	14.8	3.4	853.1
1958 8/	486.1	1,146.6	11/52.2	9.9	1,208.7
1959 8/	12/161.4				

1/ United States marketing year prices are the result of (1) weighting State monthly prices by monthly sales to obtain State marketing-year averages, and (2) weighting the State marketing-year averages by total sales for each State. Includes an allowance for unredeemed loans at average loan values beginning 1938. 2/ Beginning carryover plus production. 3/ Total supply minus net exports minus year-end carryover. 4/ Includes shipments to United States Territories of about 4 million bushels annually. 5/ Includes under purchase agreements, beginning 1948. 6/ Exports totaled 45 million bushels and imports used to supplement domestic animal feed supplies totaled 136 million bushels. 7/ Growers assumed storage charges which averaged 7 to 10 cents per bushel, depending on the time it was put under loan. 8/ Preliminary. 9/ Includes purchase agreement wheat delivered to CCC. 10/ Includes open-market purchases, if any, beginning 1943, and accordingly may include some new-crop wheat. 11/ For example, 52.2 million bushels are 1958-crop wheat under loan on June 30, 1959; 9.9 million bushels were under loan from earlier crops. Any 1959 crop is not included. 12/ Through May 31, 1960.

1960 Terminal and County Price Support Rates Announced; Minimum National Average of $1.77

Minimum 1960-crop wheat price support rates for terminals and for 2,857 commercial and 216 noncommercial wheat-producing counties were announced on May 25. County rates range from $2.08 to 92 cents (noncommercial) per bushel, depending on location and are further adjusted up or down for class, grade and quality to determine support prices for individual producers. These rates are based on the minimum national average support price of $1.77 per bushel, which may be increased depending on the parity price as of July 1, 1960.

In addition to the release of terminal and county support rates, a list of premiums and discounts for different classes and qualities of wheat were announced. Premiums and discounts for 1960-crop wheat are the same as those in the 1959 program.

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

Relationships between terminals, which are based principally on average differences in cash market prices, have changed some from 1959 rates, primarily because of a shift from geographical area rates to a single rate for wheat handling charges under the new Uniform Grain Storage Agreement effective July 1, 1960.

As in the past, county rates for major producing areas reflect terminal rates less the freight and handling charges needed to get the wheat to terminal markets.

County rates will be adjusted for any future freight rate decreases that may occur during the period of price support availability for the 1960 crop. This will be done to maintain fair and equitable relationships between county and terminal support rates.

There are wide differences in the grades and classes of wheat most commonly produced and marketed in the various wheat areas of the United States. In some areas, most wheat produced will be Grade No. 1 hard wheat. In other areas, only soft wheat is produced and normally grades No. 2 or No. 3. Table 6 shows examples of 1960 wheat terminal support prices which are more representative of the actual support farmers will receive than are the basic average rates.

Table 6.--Wheat: Representative support prices, by classes and grades, terminal markets, 1959 and 1960

Class, grade and terminal	Support rate per bushel 1959	Support rate per bushel 1960
	Dollars	Dollars
Hard Red Spring		
Grade No. 1 Heavy, 16 percent protein, Minneapolis	2.28	2.23
Grade No. 1 Heavy, 14 percent protein, Minneapolis	2.24	2.19
Grade No. 1, ordinary protein, Minneapolis	2.19	2.14
Soft Red Winter		
Grade No. 3, garlicky, Baltimore	2.07	2.01
Grade No. 3, Chicago	2.09	2.04
Grade No. 3, Kansas City	2.09	2.04
Grade No. 3, St. Louis	2.09	2.04
Hard Red Winter		
Grade No. 2, Chicago	2.11	2.06
Grade No. 2, Kansas City	2.11	2.06
Grade No. 2, Galveston	2.31	2.25
White		
Grade No. 1, Portland	2.03	1.98
Grade No. 1, San Francisco	2.11	2.06
Durum		
Grade No. 1, Amber, Minneapolis	2.24	2.19
Grade No. 1, Hard Amber, Minneapolis	2.29	2.24

1/ Based on the minimum national average support rate of $1.77 per bushel.

In these examples, premiums and discounts in addition to geographical price differences have been applied to basic rates to obtain support prices for individual kinds of wheat. The table shows specific support prices with storage paid at listed terminals for the most representative classes and grades of wheat produced in the various areas. Comparable 1959 prices are also shown.

In the 10 States designated as the noncommercial wheat producing area, farm wheat allotments and marketing quotas do not apply and the support rates are lower than in the other 39 States. Rates in the noncommercial area are 75 percent of what the rates would have been if the State were in the commercial area. This area includes Alaska, Connecticut, Florida, Louisana, Maine, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont. Arizona, formerly in the noncommercial category, is now classified as commercial while Alaska has been added to the noncommercial area.

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

The 1960 wheat crop will be supported, as in the past, through nonrecourse loans on farm- and warehouse-stored wheat and through the purchase of wheat delivered by producers under purchase agreements. Loans and purchase agreements will be available from harvest through January 31, 1961. These loans will mature on February 28, 1961 in eastern and southern States and on March 31, 1961 in the remaining States. Loans and purchase agreements will be available from County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) offices.

To get wheat price support in 1960 in commercial wheat producing areas, a producer must be in compliance with his 1960 wheat acreage allotment and be eligible to receive a wheat marketing card on all other farms in the county in which he has an interest.

Nonrecourse price support on 1960 production of wheat will be subject to a $50,000 limitation as required by a provision of the 1960 Agricultural Appropriation Act. A producer will be exempt from the limitation on nonrecourse price support if his 1960 acreage of wheat is reduced 20 percent below his 1959 acreage. Loans will continue to be made in excess of $50,000 on a recourse basis under which the borrower agrees to repay all amounts over $50,000 plus interest and charges by January 31, 1962.

CCC Storage and Handling Charges Made Uniform by Areas; Storage Rates Reduced

On May 5 the Department of Agriculture revised the storage rates and handling charges on wheat and other grains covered by the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement. These rates, effective July 1, 1960, apply to CCC wheat in commercial storage as well as that resealed on farms. The annual storage rate for wheat in commercial storage is now 13.5 cents per bushel, compared

Table 7 .- Excess wheat: Farm and warehouse stored, as of December 31, 1959

State	From crop of -						Total
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
California	---	---	---	---	1,899	2,404	4,303
Colorado	17,419	98,582	156,193	1,283,229	3,320,923	2,148,476	7,024,822
Idaho	13,556	91,530	229,313	162,475	330,115	30,298	857,287
Illinois	1,182	652	224	15	549	3,921	6,543
Indiana	3,701	2,982	3,696	1,878	90	2,348	14,695
Iowa	---	---	---	---	282	---	282
Kansas	10,245	29,580	40,663	690,234	4,277,897	1,648,233	6,696,852
Kentucky	416	---	---	481	59	---	956
Maryland	---	---	---	---	---	154	154
Michigan	2,576	887	1,627	595	3,216	4,349	13,250
Minnesota	2,045	1,554	1,435	529	11,651	2,313	19,527
Missouri	914	191	---	198	3,702	1,992	6,997
Montana	191,914	1,553,677	1,046,960	1,804,628	3,617,612	565,676	8,780,467
Nebraska	67,049	448,452	991,971	1,944,820	3,660,260	1,522,876	8,635,428
New Jersey	---	263	273	---	---	---	536
New Mexico	1,222	1,063	---	1,356	---	---	3,641
New York	596	1,012	553	720	1,133	638	4,652
North Carolina	---	---	---	---	157	56	213
North Dakota	2,203	10,846	14,707	206,937	216,077	125,329	576,099
Ohio	5,195	1,154	1,270	1,188	3,564	6,376	18,747
Oklahoma	1,615	433	17,098	52,184	340,435	249,484	661,249
Oregon	---	---	30	28,253	2,332	44,147	74,762
Pennsylvania	149	59	---	127	492	644	1,471
South Dakota	1,233	13,219	26,657	79,319	162,367	30,925	313,720
Texas	---	---	810	36,062	50,258	17,366	104,496
Utah	3,680	14,120	25,060	18,080	32,188	14,753	107,881
Virginia	---	---	---	---	---	72	72
Washington	1,550	5,906	31,975	192,453	145,225	211,167	588,276
Wisconsin	---	125	---	---	444	933	1,502
Wyoming	690	50,442	77,852	198,830	383,310	287,413	998,537
Total U. S.	329,150	2,326,729	2,668,367	6,704,591	16,566,237	6,922,343	35,517,417

Grain Division, Commodity Stabilization Service.

with the old rates which ranged from 15.7 cents to 17.9 cents per bushel, depending on the area of the country. Handling charges also have been made uniform without regard to geographic area. Wheat received by truck now carries a 5-cent-per-bushel handling charge compared to the previous charge which ranged from 5.25 to 7.25 cents per bushel, while the loadout charge of three-fourths of a cent is unchanged in the five areas. Handling charges for wheat received by rail or water in each area have been increased to 1.75 cents per bushel from the 1.50 cents previously charged. As in the case of trucked wheat, loadout charges for rail or water are unchanged at three-fourths of a cent per bushel in all the five areas.

Excess Wheat Held as of December 31, 1959

On December 31, 1959, the quantity of wheat held by farmers to postpone or avoid payment of penalty for overplanting acreage allotments totaled 35.5 million bushels. This compares with 34.4 million on June 30, 1959 and about 35 million on December 31, 1958.

The 35.5 million-bushel total for December 31, 1959 consists of wheat from 6 crops, with 33.0 million bushels stored on farms and 2.5 million in warehouses. Table 7 shows the total of farm and warehouse stored excess wheat, by States and by crops.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

1959-60 World Wheat Trade Near Last Year's Level 3/

World wheat trade in 1959-60 is expected to reach 1,300 million bushels, 30 percent above the 1951-55 average of 1,001 million and near the 1,308 million in 1958-59. However, it is still 2 percent short of the record 1,328 million in 1956-57.

United States wheat exports for 1959-60 are estimated at 510 million bushels, 67 million or 15 percent over the 443 million in 1958-59. The increase in exports reflects the special export programs, particularly Title I, P. L. 480. Exports to Poland, Turkey, Egypt, Brazil and Uruguay increased under Title I as a result of smaller crops in these countries. Exports to Europe as a whole decreased as the result of that area's record wheat crop in 1959. However, this was more than offset by larger exports to Asia, Africa, and Latin America. India remained as the largest single importer of U. S. wheat.

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

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

Item	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 1/
	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 2/	576	621	614
Supplies available for export and carryover	1,284	1,722	1,793
Exports, July 1 through May 31 3/	359	406	466
Supplies on June 1 for export and carryover 4/	925	1,316	1,327
CANADA			
Carryover stocks, August 1	734	639	549
New crop	386	372	414
Total supplies	1,120	1,011	963
Domestic requirements for season 2/	159	168	160
Supplies available for export and carryover	961	843	803
Exports, August 1 through May 31 3/	264	244	235
Supplies on June 1 for export and carryover	697	599	568
ARGENTINA			
Carryover stocks, December 1	70	70	60
New crop	213	245	214
Total supplies	283	315	274
Domestic requirements for season 2/	138	158	143
Supplies available for export and carryover	145	157	131
Exports, December 1 through May 31 3/	32	56	47
Supplies on June 1 for export and carryover	113	101	84
AUSTRALIA			
Carryover stocks, December 1	43	18	68
New crop	98	215	194
Total supplies	141	233	262
Domestic requirements for season 2/	69	69	74
Supplies available for export and carryover	72	164	188
Exports, December 1 through May 31 3/	22	43	60
Supplies on June 1 for export and carryover	50	121	128
TOTALS FOR THE FOUR COUNTRIES			
Carryover stocks, beginning of the seasons	1,756	1,608	1,956
New crop	1,648	2,294	1,950
Total supplies	3,404	3,902	3,906
Domestic requirements for season 2/	942	1,016	991
Supplies available for export and carryover	2,462	2,886	2,915
Exports, season through May 31 3/	677	749	808
Supplies on June 1 for export and carryover	1,785	2,137	2,107

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

Canada's exports for 1959-60 are estimated at slightly less than the 300 million bushels in 1958-59. However, increased exports are indicated from Australia and France where larger wheat crops were harvested in 1959. Argentine and Russian exports probably declined from the relatively high level of 1958-59.

Supplies in Four Exporting Countries Down Slightly from Record A Year Ago

Supplies of wheat for export and carryover in the 4 principal exporting countries (United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia) on June 1 totaled 2,107 million bushels (table 8). This is about 30 million bushels or about 1 percent below the all-time record for this date a year ago, but 322 million bushels or 18 percent above two years ago. Decreases in supplies of 17 million bushels in Argentina and 31 million in Canada more than offset increases of 11 million in the United States and 7 million in Australia.

Supplies of wheat remaining for export and carryover on June 1, in million bushels, with figures for a year earlier in parentheses, follow: Unites States, 1,327 (1,316); Canada, 568 (599); Argentina, 84 (101) and Australia, 128 (121).

The smaller total supplies for the four countries this year reflect larger total exports. Exports of wheat and flour from the beginning of the marketing seasons for the various countries through May 31 total 808 million bushels, compared with 749 million a year ago. For the period July through May this year, the total for the four countries was around 890 million bushels, compared with 830 million a year earlier.

Northern Hemisphere Wheat Prospects Generally Favorable 4/

Prospects for 1960 wheat production in the Northern Hemisphere are generally favorable. Though it is too early for definite forecasts, the present outlook indicates the possibility of another near-record crop this year.

The 1,271 million bushels forecast for the United States is 13 percent above the 1959 harvest. Substantial increases are forecast for both winter and spring wheat.

Spring seeding in Canada was 93 percent completed by the end of May and weather during the growing season will be the most important factor in determining the final outturn. Spring wheat accounts for about 95 percent of total wheat production in that country. Seeding in the Prairie Provinces was delayed by snow and frequent rains during late April and May, which may have caused some shift from wheat to coarse grains. The full 22.5 million acres intended for spring wheat may not have been seeded.

4/ Prepared in The Grain Division, Foreign Agricultural Service

Table 9 .- Wheat and flour: U. S. exports, by country of destination, July-April 1958-59 and 1959-60

Country of destination	July-April 1958-59			July-April 1959-60		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
British West Indies	20	2,474	2,494	49	3,268	3,317
Central America	1,252	3,484	4,736	1,910	3,086	4,996
Cuba	3,824	2,412	6,236	4,547	2,310	6,857
Bolivia	—	431	431	—	1,647	1,647
Brazil	16,382	—	16,382	31,335	3	31,338
Colombia	2,396	695	3,091	995	600	1,595
Peru	5,436	489	5,925	3,470	246	3,716
Uruguay	—	—	—	2,848	23	2,871
Venezuela	2,785	2,356	5,141	7,343	310	7,653
Others	1,432	3,240	4,672	3,097	1,599	4,696
Total	33,527	15,581	49,108	55,594	13,092	68,686
Europe:						
Austria	805	99	904	1,240	99	1,339
Belgium-Luxembourg	3,494	16	3,510	2,343	15	2,358
Germany, West	14,936	421	15,357	8,724	549	9,273
Greece	1,690	1,234	2,924	128	2,013	2,141
Italy	—	4,665	4,665	546	6,408	6,954
Netherlands	6,616	2,984	9,600	5,334	3,088	8,422
Norway	3,347	661	4,008	1,898	346	2,244
Poland	9,499	177	9,676	17,340	495	17,835
Sweden	2,169	31	2,200	75	42	117
United Kingdom	19,324	2,723	22,047	16,962	657	17,619
Yugoslavia	22,915	2,854	25,769	8,999	2,643	11,642
Others	4,869	697	5,566	2,539	1,498	4,037
Total	89,664	16,562	106,226	66,128	17,853	83,981
Asia:						
Ceylon	—	2,513	2,513	—	2,563	2,563
India	102,885	44	102,929	92,910	77	92,987
Indonesia	—	1	1	10	3,753	3,763
Israel	5,628	156	5,784	7,398	143	7,541
Japan	25,779	2,207	27,986	23,537	2,475	26,012
Jordan	367	551	918	1,969	648	2,617
Korea	7,322	1,785	9,107	8,457	1,488	9,945
Lebanon	2,368	1,605	3,973	517	2,290	2,807
Pakistan	13,365	171	13,536	24,231	227	24,458
Philippines	638	6,577	7,215	1,178	3,674	4,852
Saudi Arabia	56	2,114	2,170	46	2,472	2,518
Taiwan (Formosa)	5,279	715	5,994	7,923	834	8,757
Turkey	1,003	—	1,003	11,816	37	11,853
Vietnam, Laos & Cambodia	—	3,350	3,350	2/	2,431	2,431
Others	2,640	1,297	3,937	3,431	1,519	4,950
Total	167,330	23,086	190,416	183,423	24,631	208,054
Africa:						
Algeria	1,486	1	1,487	—	170	170
Canary Islands	—	—	—	1,596	4	1,600
Egypt	2,051	1,926	3,977	19,539	17,472	37,011
Ghana	—	1,205	1,205	—	784	784
Nigeria	—	1,684	1,684	—	1,913	1,913
Tunisia	1,641	22	1,663	2,408	83	2,491
Union of South Africa	797	—	797	1,097	1	1,098
Others	1,292	3,316	4,608	3,955	2,072	6,027
Total	7,267	8,154	15,421	28,595	22,499	51,094
Oceania	—	27	27	—	42	42
Unspecified	—	76	76	—	—	—
World total 3/	297,788	63,486	361,274	333,740	78,117	411,857

1/ Wholly of U.S. wheat (grain equivalent). 2/ Less than 500 bushels. 3/ Includes shipments for relief or charity.

Bureau of the Census.

The outlook is good in Western Europe. Dryness had been a threat in parts of the area during the spring but good rains in early June enhanced spring grain prospects. Trade sources suggest that France's outturn may be at the 1957 level of 407 million bushels. Last year's crop was 425 million bushels and a record. In West Germany, a good harvest is expected despite drier than usual spring weather. The outlook also is good in Italy, but the harvest is expected to be slightly later than usual. The outlook is generally satisfactory in the United Kingdom, but more moisture is needed on light soils. Excessive rains in many parts of Spain have made the outlook spotty. In general, the stand of grain is light and fields are full of weeds. Prospects in most areas are less favorable than at this time last year. In Greece, the outlook is for a wheat harvest about as large as the record crops of the past 2 years. The countries mentioned above accounted for 88 percent of Western Europe's 1959 wheat crop.

Conditions in Eastern Europe have been less favorable than for the 1959 crop and the 1960 outturn is not expected to be as large. Considerable winter-kill was reported and dry conditions in the fall hampered development of the grain in parts of the area.

In the Soviet Union, weather for spring wheat has been generally better than at this time last year. Spring wheat acreage is officially reported to exceed the Plan by 8 percent. The increased acreage of spring wheat in the new lands area is expected to partly offset sizable losses of winter wheat in parts of the Ukraine and North Caucasus. The severe winter, with lack of adequate snow cover, destroyed a considerable part of the winter wheat crop, especially in the eastern part of the Ukraine. Losses were also attributed to dust storms in the spring. It appears that these losses may be too great to be entirely offset by good conditions.

Preliminary estimates place the recently completed wheat harvest in India and Pakistan at a new high, despite earlier reports of drought damage and also damage to the ripe crop from untimely rains and hailstorms in parts. India's crop is now estimated at 373 million bushels and Pakistan's at 146 million. Little change in acreage is reported in India but acreage in Pakistan shows a moderate increase.

The wheat crop in Japan is tentatively estimated at 51 million bushels, slightly below average. Yields are indicated to be above average but acreage continues below average. Good yields are expected in China and the grain is said to be of high quality.

Growing conditions have been favorable in Turkey and a good crop is expected. Present outlook is for an exportable surplus for the 1960-61 marketing year.

Fairly good wheat crops are reported for North Africa. The harvest in Egypt is reported at 52 million bushels, which is above average. Preliminary estimates of the harvest in Morocco are also slightly above average. Outturns in northern Tunisia are larger than last year, but rains came too late in the south to repair drought damage.

Table 10.- Wheat: Acreage allotments, by States, 1958-61

State	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Alabama	1/23,240	30,138	35,151	40,332
Alaska	---	---	1/ 63	1/ 21
Arizona	1/21,401	1/23,708	30,042	35,665
Arkansas	49,334	53,232	57,554	62,988
California	445,004	434,441	429,025	427,726
Colorado	2,704,917	2,695,718	2,676,977	2,662,998
Connecticut	1/587	1/567	1/556	1/546
Delaware	35,439	35,814	34,182	32,762
Florida	1/3,383	1/3,961	1/4,146	1/4,311
Georgia	107,591	110,513	109,073	111,395
Idaho	1,152,744	1,161,686	1,164,897	1,177,974
Illinois	1,386,663	1,422,658	1,434,524	1,442,835
Indiana	1,137,045	1,156,565	1,137,060	1,126,379
Iowa	138,175	153,900	143,123	128,851
Kansas	10,638,208	10,573,510	10,636,275	10,661,056
Kentucky	208,652	216,924	216,498	213,954
Louisiana	1/6,302	1/14,367	1/14,668	1/18,530
Maine	1/1,519	1/1,458	1/1,374	1/1,285
Maryland	185,390	185,359	179,179	175,370
Massachusetts	1/702	1/709	1/715	1/739
Michigan	965,008	981,724	965,634	958,637
Minnesota	729,866	718,733	720,356	719,031
Mississippi	1/16,256	29,440	37,008	42,079
Missouri	1,273,623	1,330,083	1,335,944	1,352,131
Montana	4,058,327	4,033,335	4,009,398	4,013,478
Nebraska	3,228,377	3,204,664	3,181,945	3,166,224
Nevada	1/12,317	1/12,378	1/12,367	1/12,768
New Hampshire	1/ 68	1/ 67	1/ 66	1/ 66
New Jersey	53,345	53,534	52,456	51,454
New Mexico	474,243	476,822	478,681	475,831
New York	315,570	322,145	320,595	321,829
North Carolina	282,796	296,356	295,879	292,908
North Dakota	7,309,992	7,259,722	7,337,153	7,375,765
Ohio	1,553,180	1,559,396	1,535,670	1,517,385
Oklahoma	4,859,635	4,874,312	4,865,230	4,869,786
Oregon	816,443	821,771	833,433	842,927
Pennsylvania	587,517	582,204	568,549	555,818
Rhode Island	1/ 539	1/ 503	1/ 487	1/478
South Carolina	132,719	139,266	138,156	140,712
South Dakota	2,736,196	2,718,228	2,727,258	2,732,937
Tennessee	195,644	198,181	193,084	190,801
Texas	4,164,302	4,099,094	4,092,251	4,047,136
Utah	316,068	313,544	309,310	307,254
Vermont	1/ 499	1/ 527	1/ 547	1/565
Virginia	259,436	259,999	256,173	252,155
Washington	2,014,392	2,002,740	1,997,539	2,013,247
West Virginia	40,393	39,874	37,741	36,064
Wisconsin	48,875	51,603	47,054	43,619
Wyoming	291,578	289,527	284,954	286,198
National reserve	16,500	55,000	60,000	55,000
Total	55,000,000	55,000,000	55,000,000	55,000,000

1/ Designated as "noncommercial wheat areas", those States having wheat allotments of 25,000 acres or less. Farm wheat allotments and marketing quotas, including 1961 if approved, do not apply in these noncommercial areas. Hawaii is a noncommercial State for 1961. That State grows no wheat.

Commodity Stabilization Service.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR 1961-CROP WHEAT

Marketing Quota Referendum for 1961-Crop Wheat Set for July 21

The Secretary of Agriculture on May 11 proclaimed marketing quotas for the 1961 wheat crop, subject to approval by growers voting in a referendum on July 21 5/. Individual farm marketing quotas will be the normal production or the actual production from the farm acreage allotment, whichever is larger. Growers who will have more than 15 acres of wheat for harvest as grain in 1960 in any one of the 39 commercial wheat States come under the regulation of quotas and will be eligible to vote in the referendum. Excluded, however, are producers who signed applications under the feed wheat provision permitting them to grow as much as 30 acres of wheat for use as feed on the farm in 1960. Quotas become effective only if approved by at least two-thirds of those voting.

If quotas are approved, producers in any of the 39 commercial wheat States who stay within the acreage allotted for their farms will be eligible for the full level of price support on their entire production 6/. Producers in commercial States who exceed their farm acreage allotments will not be eligible for price support and will be subject to marketing quota penalties on their excess wheat, if (1) they have more than 15 acres for harvest, or (2) they have not signed applications for exemption under the feed wheat provision permitting 30 acres or less to be used exclusively for feed on the farm. Penalties will be 45 percent of the May 1, 1961 parity rate. For the 1960 crop the penalty is $1.08 per bushel. There are no limitations on the amount of wheat which may be grown by State, religious or charitable institutions for use on the farm for food, feed or seed.

If quotas are not approved by wheat growers in the referendum, the Law provides a wheat price-support level at 50 percent of the July 1, 1961 parity for producers who stay within their acreage allotments. Farmers exceeding their allotments will not be subject to quota penalties.

5/ The Secretary of Agriculture is directed by legislation to proclaim by May 15 marketing quotas for the next wheat crop when the available supply is 20 percent or more above normal. The estimated supply available for the 1960-61 marketing year is 92.3 percent above the normal supply. Growers have approved marketing quotas for each of the 9 years for which they were proclaimed, with the percentage approval of farmers voting, as follows: 1941, 81.0 percent; 1942, 82.4 percent; 1954, 87.2 percent; 1955, 73.3 percent; 1956, 77.5 percent; 1957, 87.4 percent; 1958, 86.2 percent; 1959, 84.1 percent and 1960, 80.8 percent.

6/ This national average price support will be not less than the minimum support to be announced before the referendum. On the basis of the present supply of wheat and present legislation, the legal minimum wheat support price for the 1961 crop would be at 75 percent of parity.

Table 11.- Wheat farms in commercial areas: Total number, with and without allotments, and allotted acres, by regions, 1959

Region	Wheat farms: Total	Wheat farms: With allotments 1/	Wheat farms: Without allotments	Allotted acreage
	Number	Number	Number	Acres
North Atlantic	131,482	126,295	5,187	947,824
North Central	1,113,603	1,029,882	83,721	31,016,794
South Atlantic	12,892	192,739	20,153	1,051,845
South Central	40,324	224,610	15,714	9,511,556
Western	141,473	133,867	7,606	12,210,137
United States	1,839,774	1,707,393	132,381	54,738,156

1/ Includes farms receiving zero allotments.

Table 12.- Wheat: Acreage allotments and actual seedings, United States, 1938-42, 1950 and 1954-60 1/

Year	Allotment	Actual seedings	Year	Allotment	Actual seedings
	Million acres	Million acres		Million acres	Million acres
1938	62.5	79.0	1954	62.8	62.5
1939	55.0	62.8	1955	2/55.8	3/58.2
1940	62.0	61.8	1956	55.0	3/60.7
1941	62.0	62.7	1957	55.0	3/49.9
1942	55.0	53.0	1958	55.0	3/56.4
			1959	55.0	3/58.5
1950	72.8	71.3	1960	55.0	3/4/57.2

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

2/ National acreage allotment of 55 million acres was proclaimed but mandatory legislation giving credit for summer fallow and granting additional acreage for durum wheat increased total effective allotment to 55.8 million acres.

3/ Beginning with 1955-crop wheat, allotments were on the basis of wheat harvested as grain, after taking into consideration natural abandonment.

4/ Winter wheat seedings plus spring wheat intended seedings.

Commodity Stabilization Service.

National Allotment Set at 55 Million Acres; State Allotments Announced

At the time that the Secretary proclaimed national marketing quotas on the 1961 crop, he established the national acreage allotment for the 1961 crop at 55 million acres, the minimum level specified by Law under present conditions of excessive supply. Legislation provides for establishing a national wheat acreage allotment each year except in the event of a national emergency or a materially increased export demand for wheat.

If the allotment had been determined solely on the basis of the supply formula provided by current legislation, the 1961 allotment would have been zero acres . Next year will be the eighth successive year that wheat acreage allotments have been in effect and the seventh successive year that the 55-million-acre minimum allotment has been applicable (table 12).

State acreage allotments for wheat are shown in table 10. The 1961 allotments in the principal wheat producing States do not differ greatly from those of last year. Each wheat producer will be informed of the acreage allotment for his farm in advance of the wheat marketing quota referendum, July 21.

In the noncommercial wheat States--States having wheat allotments of 25,000 acres of less--farm wheat allotments and marketing quotas, if approved, do not apply. There will be 11 noncommercial wheat States in 1961 compared with 10 in 1960, as a result of the addition of Hawaii which does not produce wheat. In noncommercial States, price support will be at 75 percent of what the rate would be if the State were in the commercial area.

INDIA'S GRAIN AGREEMENT

The new Title I, Public Law 480 agreement, recently negotiated by the United States, will help India meet its wheat import requirements for consumption and its wheat and rice requirements for stockpiling for a period of four years. It finances $965 million worth of wheat, $116 million worth of rice, and the expected United States ocean transportation costs of $195 million for a total export market value of $1,276 million. In quantities, this involves 587 million bushels of wheat (16 million metric tons) and 22 million bags of rice (1 million metric tons). Exports of this size,over a 4-year period, amount to about half of an average U. S. crop of wheat and rice. Wheat exports averaging 147 million bushels during each of the next four years compare with 92 million exported during July-April, 1959-60 and a total of 121 million in 1958-59.

The agreement is part of the President's Food-for-Peace Program, aimed at matching the agricultural abundance of the United States with the needs of friendly nations abroad.

One-fourth of the agreed amount, or $319 million, will be made available at once to finance the first year's shipments of 147 million bushels of wheat and 5.5 million bags of rice. The rate and manner in which the remaining quantities will be shipped will be agreed upon by the Governments after January 1, 1961.

Table 13.- Planted and allotted wheat acreage: Distribution of farms and estimated acreages, by groups, 1959

Acreage size group (acres)	Planted acreage			Allotted acreage		
	Farms	Average planted acreage per farm	Total acreage planted to wheat 1/	Farms	Average allotment per farm	Total allotted acreage
	Number	Acres	Acres	Number	Acres	Acres
0	2/ 514,013	0	0	3/ 201,388	0	0
.1 to 5.0	126,899	3.5	444,146	574,557	2.5	1,436,393
5.1 to 10.0	205,126	8.5	1,743,571	362,415	7.5	2,718,112
10.1 to 15.0	487,741	13.7	6,682,052	123,177	12.5	1,539,712
15.1 to 20.0	75,289	17.0	1,279,913	88,715	17.0	1,508,155
20.1 to 25.0	52,845	22.0	1,162,590	64,638	22.0	1,422,036
25.1 to 30.0	40,608	27.0	1,096,416	47,287	27.0	1,276,749
30.1 to 40.0	56,340	34.0	1,915,560	66,053	34.0	2,245,802
40.1 to 50.0	41,631	44.0	1,831,764	47,468	44.0	2,088,592
50.1 to 75.0	69,166	60.0	4,149,960	78,497	60.0	4,709,820
75.1 to 100.0	45,227	85.0	3,844,295	49,062	85.0	4,170,270
100.1 to 200.0	75,211	145.0	10,905,595	83,134	145.0	12,054,430
200.1 to 300.0	25,423	245.0	6,228,635	27,596	245.0	6,761,020
300.1 to 400.0	11,207	340.0	3,810,380	11,979	340.0	4,072,860
400.1 to 500.0	5,260	440.0	2,314,400	5,676	440.0	2,497,440
500.1 to 1,000.0	6,518	685.0	4,464,830	6,840	685.0	4,685,400
1,000.1 and more	1,269	1,202.0	1,524,448	1,291	1,202.0	1,551,364
Total	1,839,773	29.0	53,398,555	1,839,773	29.8	4/54,738,155

1/ Classified as wheat acreage under marketing quota regulations.
2/ Farms not planting wheat.
3/ Farms not having wheat acreage allotments.
4/ Total allotted acreage shown is less than 55 million acres because it excludes the allotments apportioned to noncommercial wheat States and the unused reserve allotment.

Grain Division, Commodity Stabilization Service

This is by far the largest single Title I transaction negotiated since the Public Law 480 program was established in 1954. The largest previous P.L. 480 agreement was also negotiated with India and amounted to $362 million.

The current agreement is the first to cover a four year period and to provide the means for establishing substantial stockpiles of reserves. It will permit India to use 4 million metric tons of the 16 million tons of wheat and all of the 1 million metric tons of rice over the four-year period for reserve stock purposes. Previous agreements allowed some increase in working stocks but did not provide opportunity to build up sizable reserves for emergency purposes.

1959 WHEAT COMPLIANCE SUMMARY 7/

A higher percentage of farmers complied with wheat marketing quotas for the 1959 crop than for any other crop since quotas were reinstituted in 1954.

In the 1959 crop year, only 7,625 farms had marketing quota excess wheat after all adjustments for underproduction had been made, compared to 30,889 farms for the 1958 crop year (table 14). This is a reduction of more than 75 percent. Of the 7,695,000 bushels of 1959 marketing quota excess wheat, all but about 775,000 bushels were stored to avoid or postpone the payment of penalty (table 7).

The major factor causing this sharp decrease in the number of marketing quota excess farms in 1959 probably was the enactment of Public Law 85-203, which provides for a loss in wheat history acreage and possibly wheat allotments for all farms seeding in excess of the farm wheat acreage allotment. The only way by which a producer having marketable quota excess wheat may avoid this loss of history would be to place his marketing quota excess in storage under bond or deliver such excess to the Secretary. The 1959 crop year was the first year the provisions of this Act were fully effective on a farm basis.

Table 14.--Number of farms having marketing quota excess wheat and quantity of excess, 1954-59

Crop year	Farms having marketing quota excess wheat	Excess wheat
	Number	Bushels
1954	13,479	4,500,291
1955	13,187	10,211,827
1956	13,743	9,662,492
1957	13,706	18,255,029
1958	30,889	28,861,450
1959	7,625	7,695,175

7/ Contributed by James B. Dyess, Grain Division, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Compliance with allotments on small farms seeding 15 acres or less, and therefore not subject to marketing quotas, follows about the same pattern as in previous years. The number of farms on which 15 acres or less of wheat were planted in 1959 totaled about 820,000 (table 13), of which about 690,000 were seeded in excess of their farm acreage allotment. This is about 45,000 more than in 1958.

As in each of the past several years, no wheat was planted for 1959 on a large number of farms having wheat acreage allotments or a wheat history. For the 1959 crop, this occurred on more than 500,000 farms.

This failure to plant wheat is partially attributable to the large number of whole farms in the conservation reserve, plus the fact that many farms having small wheat acreage allotments plant wheat in their regular rotation only once every two, three or four years.

PREPARED FLOUR MIXES CONTINUE UPWARD TREND

The upward trend in shipments by manufacturers of prepared flour mixes is still underway, based on preliminary Census report for 1958. While the annual rate of increase has slowed down from that of earlier years, it is still impressive. Shipments of these mixes in 1958 amounted to 18.9 million cwt., 12 percent above the 16.8 million shipped in 1954 and 48 percent above the 12.7 million shipped in 1947. Of the five categories of prepared mixes shown in the accompanying table, only pie crust mixes declined between 1954 and 1958. Cake mixes registered the greatest increase, rising 24 percent from 5.7 million cwt. in 1954 to 7.1 million cwt. in 1958.

Table 15.--Prepared flour mixes: Manufacturers shipments and interplant transfers, Census years 1947, 1954 and 1958

Mix	1947	1954	1958 1/
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Pancake and waffle	2/	2,895	2,978
Cake	2/	5,675	7,069
Biscuits	2/	1,576	1,735
Pie Crust	2/	839	708
Other	2/	5,782	6,366
Total	12,701	16,767	18,856

1/ Preliminary. 2/ No breakdown reported.
Bureau of the Census, 1958 Census of Manufactures, Industry and Product Reports, Flour and Flour Mixes Industries, MC (P)-20D-3

Prepared flour mixes accounted for only a small part of the total flour shipped. However, their dollar value accounts for about 15 percent of the total value of shipments of all flour.

Table 16.- Wheat: Stocks in the United States on April 1, 1955-60

Stocks position	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Farm 1/	211,358	216,741	166,644	176,737	283,423	206,161
Interior mills, elevators and warehouses 2/	461,579	503,572	450,036	535,332	761,126	836,641
Terminals (commercial) 3/	351,913	366,412	360,702	335,916	419,579	458,349
Merchant mills and mill elevators 4/	101,475	102,455	108,918	5/	5/	5/
Commodity Credit Corporation 6/	122,509	132,022	102,380	74,571	77,029	62,589
Total	1,248,834	1,321,202	1,188,680	1,122,556	1,541,157	1,563,740

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

Table 17.- Wheat: Inspections for export, by classes and coastal areas, July-May 1958-59 and 1959-60

Coastal area	Hard red spring	Hard red winter	Soft red winter	White	Mixed and durum 1/	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
	July-May 1958-59					
Lake Ports	1,445	200	548	686	---	2/2,879
Atlantic	16,401	25,426	29,619	20,098	1,259	92,803
Gulf	8,948	135,036	6,044	18	1,532	151,578
Pacific	19	17,544	---	65,114	---	82,677
Total	26,813	178,206	36,211	85,916	2,791	329,937
	July-May 1959-60					
Lake Ports	9,010	59	642	1,986	---	2/11,697
Atlantic	13,922	18,298	21,169	17,705	702	71,796
Gulf	6,848	157,743	8,085	---	64	172,740
Pacific	2,179	17,144	---	19,765	---	110,088
Total	31,959	193,244	29,896	110,456	766	366,321

1/ All mixed; no durum.

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

Table 18.- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, July-December and January-June periods, 1948-59 1/

Year beginning July	Supply: Stocks 2/	Supply: Production	Supply: Imports 3/	Supply: Total	Disappearance: Continental United States: Processed for food	Continental United States: Seed	Continental United States: Industrial	Continental United States: Feed	Continental United States: Total	Military procurement 4/	Exports 5/	Shipments 6/	Disappearance: Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1948													
July-Dec.	195,943	1,294,911	48	1,490,902	248,436	67,703	92	34,150	350,381	107,588	166,557	1,831	626,357
Jan.-June	864,545	---	1,482	866,027	223,047	27,312	101	71,198	321,658	73,930	161,270	1,884	558,742
1949													
July-Dec.	307,285	1,098,415	182	1,405,882	250,517	57,123	100	24,105	331,845	102,543	69,248	1,938	505,574
Jan.-June	900,308	---	2,055	902,363	233,665	23,728	92	87,153	344,638	20,983	109,965	2,063	477,649
1950													
July-Dec.	424,714	1,019,344	2,243	1,446,301	247,206	60,724	98	18,085	326,113	16,566	99,299	1,827	443,805
Jan.-June	1,002,496	---	9,676	1,012,172	232,344	27,180	94	90,723	350,341	24,701	235,214	2,045	612,301
1951													
July-Dec.	399,871	988,161	17,434	1,405,466	246,254	61,793	727	16,824	325,598	9,371	214,608	1,998	551,575
Jan.-June	853,891	---	14,175	868,066	234,830	26,402	203	85,577	347,012	7,343	255,739	1,994	612,088
1952													
July-Dec.	255,978	1,306,440	17,669	1,580,087	245,371	61,891	73	743	308,078	6,307	154,436	1,818	470,639
Jan.-June	1,109,448	---	3,933	1,113,381	228,242	27,200	102	81,737	337,281	7,313	161,216	2,027	507,837
1953													
July-Dec.	605,544	1,173,071	1,581	1,780,196	243,728	49,329	101	36,567	329,725	6,154	108,047	2,029	445,955
Jan.-June	1,334,241	---	3,956	1,338,197	228,934	20,149	77	40,070	289,230	5,880	107,657	1,924	404,691
1954													
July-Dec.	933,506	983,900	885	1,918,291	244,239	47,781	64	15,519	307,603	5,258	122,286	1,939	437,086
Jan.-June	1,481,205	---	3,312	1,484,517	228,810	17,000	166	44,555	290,531	4,624	151,133	2,051	448,339
1955													
July-Dec.	1,036,178	934,731	3,174	1,974,083	242,736	48,215	202	9/-11,836	279,317	3,926	121,987	1,903	407,133
Jan.-June	1,566,950	---	6,759	1,573,709	226,727	19,467	476	63,036	309,706	4,287	7/224,286	2,015	540,294
1956													
July-Dec.	1,033,415	1,004,272	3,043	2,040,730	241,666	42,620	291	12,648	297,225	4,657	7/248,210	1,960	552,052
Jan.-June	1,488,678	---	4,740	1,493,418	228,122	15,129	206	33,769	277,226	3,979	7/301,327	2,080	584,612
1957													
July-Dec.	908,806	950,662	5,263	1,864,731	241,642	48,100	182	9/-7,956	281,968	3,463	7/194,760	1,880	482,071
Jan.-June	1,382,660	---	5,684	1,388,344	230,842	15,096	94	46,967	292,999	4,142	7/208,158	1,998	507,297
1958 8/													
July-Dec.	881,047	1,461,714	3,047	2,345,808	247,299	48,800	58	18,528	314,685	3,749	7/204,815	2,100	525,349
Jan.-June	1,820,459	---	4,722	1,825,181	234,063	16,322	56	52,180	302,621	3,623	7/238,484	1,830	546,558
1959 8/													
July-Dec.	1,278,623	1,128,151	2,976	2,409,750	247,993	48,400	39	25,732	322,164	3,110	7/205,363	1,335	531,972
Jan.-June	1,877,778	---											

See table 19 for footnotes.

Table 19.- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1935-59 1/

Year beginning July	Supply: Carry-over 2/	Supply: Production	Supply: Imports 3/	Supply: Total	Disappearance: Continental United States: Processed for food	Continental United States: Seed	Continental United States: Industrial	Continental United States: Feed	Continental United States: Total	Military procurement 4/	Exports 5/	Shipments 6/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1935	145,889	628,227	34,748	808,864	490,067	87,479	55	83,343	660,944	---	4,440	3,047	668,431
1936	140,433	629,880	34,616	804,929	493,327	95,896	59	100,149	689,431	---	9,584	3,072	702,087
1937	83,167	873,914	746	957,827	489,440	93,060	69	114,856	697,425	---	103,889	3,406	804,720
1938	153,107	919,913	347	1,073,367	496,189	74,225	103	141,690	712,207	---	108,082	3,063	823,352
1939	250,015	741,210	332	991,557	488,758	72,946	89	101,127	662,920	---	45,258	3,658	711,836
1940	279,721	814,646	3,562	1,097,929	489,422	74,351	100	111,772	675,645	---	33,866	3,685	713,196
1941	384,733	941,970	3,704	1,330,407	472,906	62,490	1,676	114,254	651,326	16,133	27,774	4,399	699,632
1942	630,775	969,381	1,127	1,601,283	494,971	65,487	54,437	305,771	920,666	25,245	30,960	5,515	982,386
1943	618,897	843,813	136,448	1,599,158	477,287	77,351	108,125	511,233	1,173,996	62,762	42,734	3,111	1,282,603
1944	316,555	1,060,111	42,384	1,419,050	472,675	80,463	83,132	300,095	936,365	150,147	49,106	4,252	1,139,870
1945	279,180	1,107,623	2,037	1,388,840	473,733	82,006	21,302	296,548	873,589	90,883	320,025	4,257	1,288,754
1946	100,086	1,152,118	84	1,252,288	479,361	86,823	58	177,525	743,767	92,459	328,045	4,180	1,168,451
1947	83,837	1,358,911	149	1,442,897	484,060	91,094	693	178,309	754,156	148,613	340,221	3,964	1,246,954
1948	195,943	1,294,911	1,530	1,492,384	471,483	95,015	193	105,348	672,039	181,518	327,827	3,715	1,185,099
1949	307,285	1,098,415	2,237	1,407,937	484,182	80,851	192	111,258	676,483	123,526	179,213	4,001	983,223
1950	424,714	1,019,344	11,919	1,455,977	479,550	87,904	192	108,808	676,454	41,267	334,513	3,872	1,056,106
1951	399,871	988,161	31,609	1,419,641	481,084	88,195	930	102,401	672,610	16,714	470,347	3,992	1,163,663
1952	255,978	1,306,440	21,602	1,584,020	473,613	89,091	175	82,480	645,359	13,620	315,652	3,845	978,476
1953	605,544	1,173,071	5,537	1,784,152	472,662	69,478	178	76,637	618,955	12,034	215,704	3,953	850,646
1954	933.506	983,900	4,197	1,921,603	473,049	64,781	230	60,074	598,134	9,882	273,419	3,990	885,425
1955	1,036,178	934,731	9,933	1,980,842	469,463	67,682	678	51,200	589,023	8,213	7/346,273	3,918	947,427
1956	1,033,415	1,004,272	7,783	2,045,470	469,788	57,749	497	46,417	574,451	8,636	7/549,537	4,040	1,136,664
1957	908,806	950,662	10,947	1,870,415	472,484	63,196	276	39,011	574,967	7,605	7/402,918	3.878	989,368
1958 8/	881,047	1,461,714	7,769	2,350,530	481,362	65,122	114	70,708	617,306	7,372	7/443,299	3,930	1,071,907
1959 8/	1,278,623	1,128,151											

1/ Includes flour and other wheat products in terms of wheat. 2/ Prior to 1937 some new wheat included; beginning with 1937 only old-crop wheat is shown in all stocks positions. The figure for July 1, 1937, including the new wheat, is 102.8 million bushels, which is used as year-end carryover in the 1936-37 marketing year. 3/ Imports include full-duty wheat, wheat imported for feed, and dutiable flour and other wheat products in terms of wheat. They exclude wheat imported for milling in bond and export as flour, also flour free for export. 4/ Includes procurement for both civilian relief feeding and for military food use; military takings for civilian feeding in occupied areas measured at time of procurement, not at the time of shipment overseas. 5/ Exports as here used in addition to commercial exports of wheat, flour and other wheat products, include U.S.D.A. flour procurement rather than deliveries for export. Beginning with 1941-42, actual exports, including those for civilian feeding in occupied areas (deliveries for export) of wheat, flour and other wheat products, in million bushels, were as follows: 27.9; 27.8; 42.6; 144.4; 390.6; 397.4; 485.9; 504.0; 299.1; 366.1; 475.3; 317.8; 217.0; 274.4; 346.3; 549.5; 402.9 and 443.3. 6/ To Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, Virgin Islands and Wake Island; partly estimated. 7/ Includes exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. 8/ Preliminary. 9/ For the period July-December 1955, known disappearance from the July 1 supply, without an allowance for quantities fed, is about 12 million bushels larger than that indicated by January 1 stocks. This discrepancy may be accounted for by possible inexactness in data, including some duplication in stocks reported in the various positions by different agencies. This discrepancy also occurred in the July-December 1957 period by 8 million bushels.

Table 20 .- Wheat: Production and farm disposition, United States, 1940-59 1/

Crop year	Production	Total used for seed	Used on farms where grown: For seed	Used on farms where grown: Fed to livestock	Used on farms where grown: Home use 2/	Sold
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1940	814,646	74,351	62,047	98,972	10,348	643,279
1941	941,970	62,490	54,004	98,871	9,020	780,075
1942	969,381	65,487	55,040	91,315	7,259	815,767
1943	843,813	77,351	61,571	89,821	5,690	686,731
1944	1,060,111	80,463	63,934	104,011	5,409	886,757
1945	1,107,623	82,006	63,980	98,876	4,470	940,297
1946	1,152,118	86,823	69,039	88,406	3,861	990,812
1947	1,358,911	91,094	72,244	94,766	4,023	1,187,878
1948	1,294,911	95,015	73,046	98,020	3,475	1,120,370
1949	1,098,415	80,851	60,686	84,984	2,903	949,842
1950	1,019,344	87,904	65,478	74,222	2,836	876,808
1951	988,161	88,195	66,194	66,663	2,639	852,665
1952	1,306,440	89,091	68,704	64,860	2,576	1,170,300
1953	1,173,071	69,478	53,216	65,167	2,410	1,052,278
1954	983,900	64,781	47,862	49,639	2,191	884,208
1955	934,731	67,682	47,327	43,575	1,791	842,038
1956	1,004,272	57,749	41,946	40,133	1,649	920,544
1957	950,662	63,196	44,533	33,449	1,477	871,203
1958	1,461,714	65,122	45,964	41,712	1,330	1,372,708
1959 3/	1,128,151	64,068	45,428	31,590	1,385	~~1,049,748~~ 1050,242

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

Table 21 .- Wheat: Price per bushel in 3 exporting countries, nearest mid-month, January-June 1960; weekly, April-June 1960

Date (Friday)		Hard spring wheat: No. 1 Dark Northern at Duluth 1/ United States	Hard spring wheat: No. 2 Manitoba at Fort William 2/ 3/ Canada	Hard winter wheat, No. 1 at Galveston 4/ United States	Soft wheat: No. 1 Soft White at Portland 1/ United States	Soft wheat: Australia 3/
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Mid-month						
January	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	5/1.49
April	14	2.20	1.70	2.34	2.11	---
May	13	2.21	1.67	2.24	2.04	---
June	17	2.22	1.67	2.08	1.98	---
Weekly						
April	22	2.20	1.70	2.33	2.11	---
	29	2.19	1.68	2.33	2.09	---
May	6	2.21	1.68	2.31	2.06	---
	20	2.22	1.67	2.19	2.04	---
	27	2.18	1.67	2.15	2.02	---
June	3	2.18	1.67	2.08	2.02	---
	10	2.22	1.67	2.08	2.00	---

1/ Spot or to arrive. 2/ Fort William quotation is in store. 3/ Sales to noncontract countries. Converted to United States currency. 4/ F.o.b. ship. CCC selling price for immediate delivery. 5/ Australian Wheat Board basic selling price for f.a.q. bulk wheat, f.o.b. basis, for the months of January, February and March. Later data not available.

Table 22.- Wheat: Weighted average cash price per bushel, specified markets and dates, 1959-60

Month and date		All classes and grades, six markets 1959	All classes and grades, six markets 1960	No. 2 Dark Hard and Hard Winter, Kansas City 1959	No. 2 Dark Hard and Hard Winter, Kansas City 1960	No. 1 Dark No. Spring, Minneapolis 1959	No. 1 Dark No. Spring, Minneapolis 1960	No. 2 Hard Amber Durum, Minneapolis 1959	No. 2 Hard Amber Durum, Minneapolis 1960	No. 2 Soft Red Winter, St. Louis 1959	No. 2 Soft Red Winter, St. Louis 1960	No. 1 Soft White, Portland 1/ 1959	No. 1 Soft White, Portland 1/ 1960
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month													
April		2.19	2.26	2.09	2.10	2.22	2.26	2.39	2.48	1.90	2/2.09	2.04	2.10
May		2.21	2.23	2.03	2.01	2.28	2.27	2.42	2.45	3/1.88	2.04	2.05	2.05
Week ended													
April	22	2.17	2.26	2.06	2.10	2.23	2.26	2.39	2.49	---	3/2.02	2.04	2.11
	29	2.18	2.26	2.03	2.10	2.27	2.25	2.40	2.46	2/1.82	---	2.05	2.09
May	6	2.20	2.23	2.08	2.07	2.25	2.26	2.41	2.46	---	2.04	2.05	2.08
	13	2.19	2.22	2.04	2.03	2.23	2.28	2.41	2.48	---	---	2.05	2.05
	20	2.24	2.23	2.06	1.97	2.32	2.30	2.42	2.44	---	---	2.06	2.04
	27	2.21	2.24	1.98	1.98	2.31	2.26	2.44	2.44	---	---	2.04	2.03
June	3	2.22	2.22	1.99	1.96	2.31	2.25	2.43	2.43	---	---	2.02	2.02
	10	2.22	2.23	1.98	1.98	2.30	2.28	2.43	2.41	---	3/1.82	2.01	2.00
	17	2.16	2.24	1.92	1.99	2.30	2.31	2.42	2.39	---	---	1.99	1.99

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

Table 23.- Wheat: Average closing price per bushel of July futures, specified markets and dates, 1959-60

Month and date		Chicago 1959	Chicago 1960	Kansas City 1959	Kansas City 1960	Minneapolis 1959	Minneapolis 1960
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month							
April		1.88	1.84	1.84	1.86	2.09	2.14
May		1.86	1.85	1.84	1.87	2.06	2.14
Week ended							
April	22	1.88	1.84	1.85	1.86	2.08	2.14
	29	1.87	1.84	1.85	1.86	2.07	2.13
May	6	1.86	1.85	1.84	1.86	2.05	2.13
	13	1.87	1.85	1.83	1.87	2.06	2.14
	20	1.86	1.86	1.84	1.87	2.05	2.15
	27	1.84	1.85	1.84	1.87	2.05	2.13
June	3	1.84	1.85	1.84	1.86	2.05	2.12
	10	1.84	1.85	1.84	1.86	2.07	2.12
	17	1.87	1.84	1.86	1.85	2.08	2.12

Table 24.- Wheat, 1959 crop: Quantities under loan, repaid and delivered, under purchase agreement and delivered, through May 31, 1960

State	Warehouse and farm loans			Purchase agreements	
	Total under loan	Repaid	Delivered	Total under purchase agreement	Delivered
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Arkansas	326	54	272	1	---
California	1,446	400	855	83	33
Colorado	12,948	3,483	6,938	1,214	109
Georgia	289	49	241	1	1
Idaho	13,279	6,059	6,512	213	10
Illinois	2,551	2,288	258	62	2
Indiana	495	434	53	15	---
Iowa	650	9	629	3	1
Kansas	92,404	13,325	76,595	3,634	534
Kentucky	791	282	501	1	1
Michigan	1,469	1,461	5	53	---
Minnesota	2,121	819	156	361	9
Missouri	8,271	2,127	6,103	22	3
Montana	19,319	7,331	4,703	3,847	394
Nebraska	33,411	1,211	26,645	2,705	828
New Mexico	1,514	1,318	194	---	---
New York	774	67	705	139	102
North Dakota	15,321	5,711	3,003	5,515	417
Ohio	1,481	1,310	169	4	---
Oklahoma	21,507	19,810	1,627	64	1
Oregon	11,822	7,990	3,104	365	4
Pennsylvania	386	86	298	11	7
South Carolina	244	13	231	---	---
South Dakota	4,792	547	2,020	831	118
Texas	13,134	7,920	5,212	81	---
Utah	409	374	29	8	---
Virginia	566	153	411	---	---
Washington	33,738	22,294	10,351	455	1
Wyoming	1,004	282	449	314	61
Other States	998	469	510	4	---
Total U. S.	297,460	107,676	158,779	20,006	2,636

Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 25.- Wheat: CCC sales and other dispositions, July-May, 1959-60

Item	July 1, 1959 - May 27, 1960	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Domestic Sales and Dispositions		
By CSS Commodity Offices:		
Nonstorable country warehouse	3,157	
Nonstorable track and terminal	4,536	
Statutory minimum 1/	5,758	
Other domestic	325	
Donations	---	
By ASC County Offices:		
Nonstorable bin site	5	
Statutory minimum 1/	1,597	
Total domestic		15,378
Export Sales and Dispositions		
GR-345 and GR-368 2/	78,356	
Barter	21,590	
GSM credit 3/	222	
Other export	---	
Donations	8,902	
Total exports		109,070
Total sales and dispositions		124,448

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.

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