APRIL 1961
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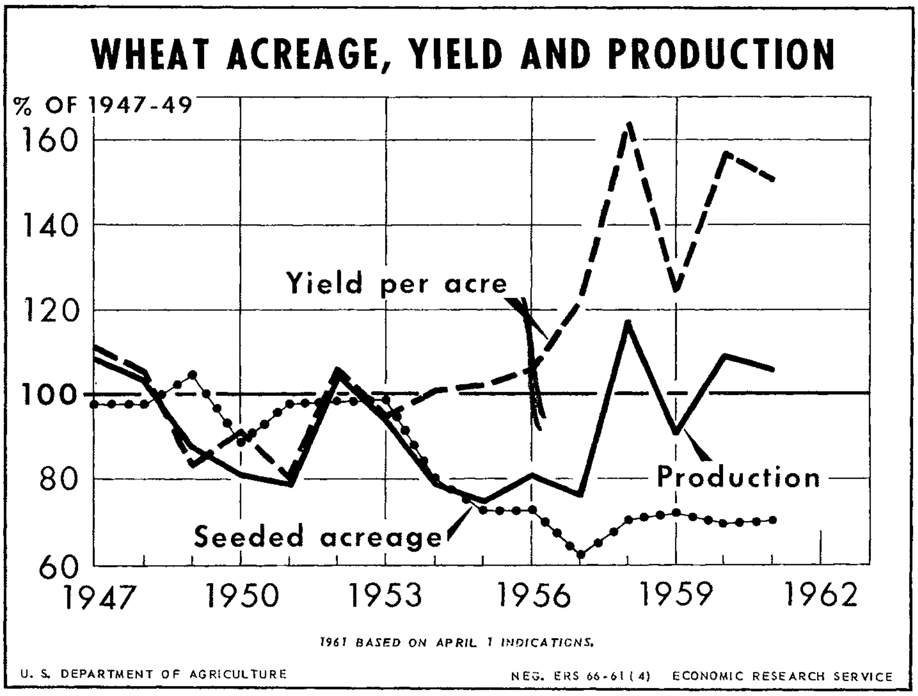
APR. 28, P. M.

The WHEAT SITUATION

WS-173

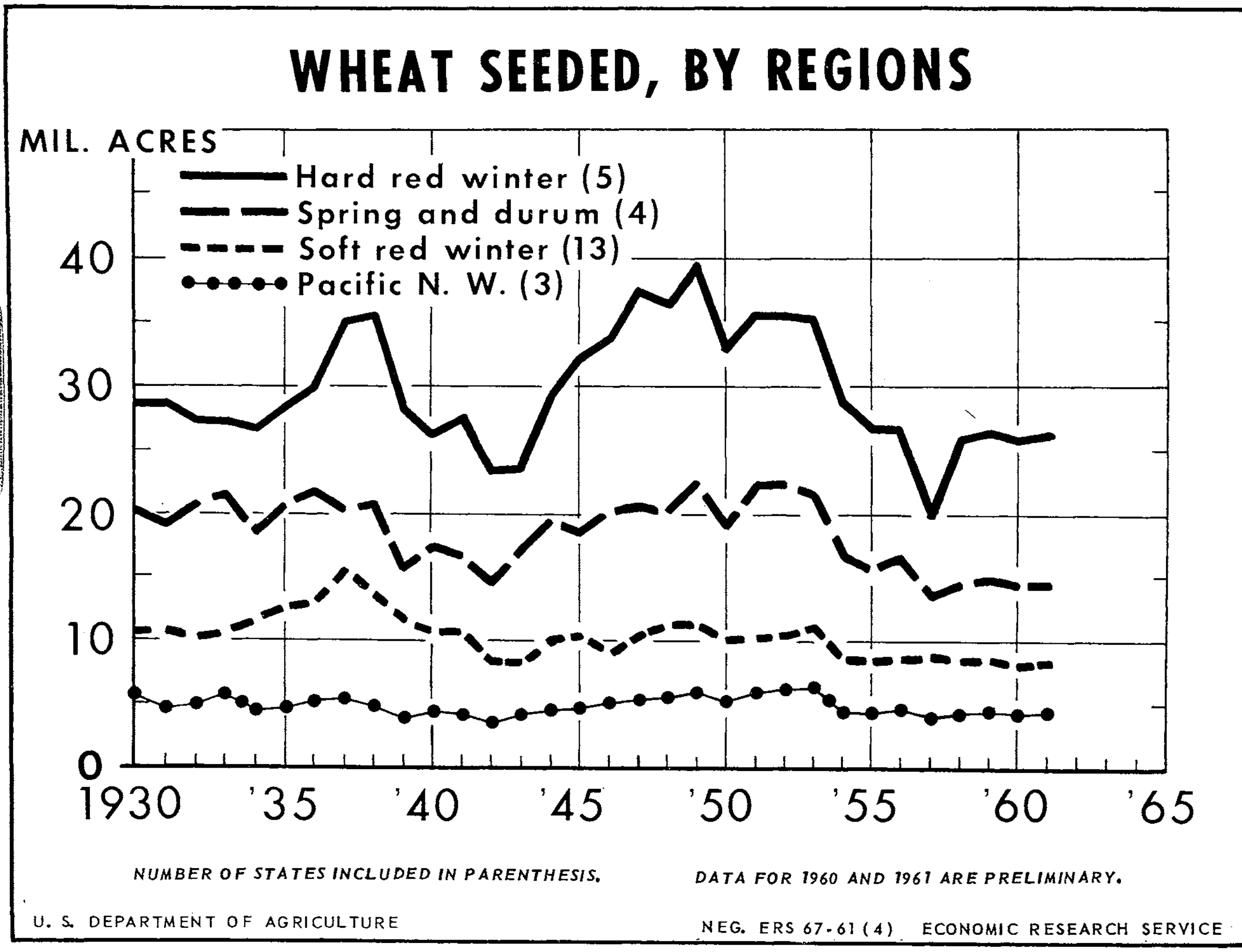


Acreage allotments and marketing quotas have been in effect for wheat each year since 1954. Acreage held at about the same level in this period, except in 1957 when participation in the Acreage Reserve of the Soil Bank reduced the acreage still further.

Yields per acre rose sharply from 1956, reaching an all-time high in 1958. Since that time, yields have continued at high levels and have resulted in large crops. In 1961, production may total about 1,325 million bushels. While 3 percent below a year earlier, the indicated crop is 6 percent above the 1947-49 average and the fourth largest of record.

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

Published five times a year by
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



The total of 56.1 million acres seeded or to be seeded for harvest in 1961 is up 1 percent from a year earlier. Increases in the soft red winter and Pacific Northwest regions each amounted to about 2 percent while those in the hard red winter and hard red spring regions were only about one-half of 1 percent.

Compared with the 1937-41 prewar average, the various regions were down as follows: Soft red winter, 34 percent; hard red spring and durum, 21 percent; hard red winter, 14 percent; and the Pacific Northwest, 7 percent.

THE WHEAT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, April 21, 1961

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Summary	3	Outlook for Wheat in 1961-62 ...	20
Current Domestic Wheat Situation	5	United States Outlook	23
Record carryover indicated for July 1, 1961	7	Increase in carryout again likely.	23
Hard red winter carryover will be up; decrease in white	9	Indicated winter crop large...	23
CCC stocks down slightly	9	Weather is factor in spring wheat outlook	25
Redemptions large	11	Prices expected to average above effective support	25
Seasonal price decline early...	11	Undesirable varieties discounted	25
Current World Wheat Situation...	13	Foreign Outlook	27
4-Country supplies up 6 percent	13	Winter wheat outlook for 1961 generally good	27
1960-61 world trade up	15	Canadian intentions indicate slight increase	29
1960 breadgrain crop near record	15	Index of tables in this issue...	39
		Index of Tables and Articles, April 1960-February 1961	38

SUMMARY

The carryover of wheat in the United States on July 1, 1961 may be around 10 percent larger than a year earlier and a further increase appears likely on July 1, 1962.

The supply of wheat in the 1960-61 marketing year is estimated at 2,684 million bushels. Domestic disappearance is estimated at about 610 million bushels and exports at about 620 million. Exports of wheat and flour, July through March, at about 490 million bushels are about 142 million above the same months last season when the total for the year was 510 million bushels.

Estimated disappearance in 1960-61 indicates a carryover July 1, 1961 of about 1,455 million bushels, an increase of 141 million bushels from a year earlier. Indicated increases of 151 million in hard red winter, 15 million in hard red spring, 3 million in soft red winter, and 3 million in durum more than offset an indicated 31 million-bushel reduction in white wheat.

The 1961 winter wheat crop was estimated as of April 1 at 1,099 million bushels. The first estimate of spring wheat will be reported on June 9. But, if growers carry out their seeding intentions and if yields per seeded acre this year about equal the average of the last 5 years, a spring wheat crop of about 228 million bushels would be produced. This, together with the estimated winter crop, would total about 1,325 million bushels--an all wheat crop 3 percent below the 1,363 million-bushel crop in 1960 but 21 percent above the 1950-59 average, and the fourth largest crop of record.

A crop of 1,325 million bushels would exceed likely disappearance in 1961-62. Domestic disappearance may total about the same as the 610 million bushels estimated for this year and exports are assumed at about 600 million bushels. This would leave a carryover on July 1, 1962 of 1,580 million bushels, about 125 million bushels larger than the carryover estimated for July 1, 1961.

Cash wheat prices at terminals declined generally, since reaching highs for the season in late January and early February. When prices were near or above support levels, substantial quantities of loan wheat were redeemed and sales were increased. This in turn increased free supplies to a level considered sufficient to cover requirements until new-crop wheat becomes available and resulted in a seasonal decline in prices occurring earlier this year than is customary. If a shortage in free supplies of any class of wheat should develop, it would temporarily increase prices in those markets affected.

Prices of winter wheat usually start to adjust downward to new-crop conditions in mid-May and reach their lows in late June or early July. Prices of spring wheat reach their lows later than those of winter wheat because of the later harvest.

The minimum national average support price for 1961-crop wheat was announced on July 5, 1960 at $1.78 per bushel, which is the same as the 1960 average support price. The $1.78 per-bushel-minimum average support is 75 percent of the July 1960 modernized parity price of $2.37 per bushel. This advance minimum support price will not be reduced, but it would be raised if the parity price at the beginning of the 1961 marketing year should be higher.

In 1960-61, the average price to growers, including an allowance for unredeemed loans and purchase agreement deliveries valued at the average support rate, may be slightly less than the $1.76 average price to growers in 1959-60. The support rate for the 1960 crop at $1.78 is 3 cents lower than that for the 1959 crop.

With the likelihood that in 1961-62 large quantities of wheat will again be placed under the support program and that exports will continue very large, prices may be expected to average close to the announced support and above the effective level, as they are in 1960-61.

Wheat stocks owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation on March 31 this year totaled 1,048 million bushels, 1 percent less than the 1,058 million bushels a year earlier. As of March 31, 1961, the quantity of 1960-crop wheat placed under loan totaled 403.7 million bushels, of which 121.0 million bushels had been repaid, 4.3 million delivered to CCC and 0.2 million placed under reseal, leaving 278.2 million still outstanding under loan. This compares with 208.1 million bushels a year earlier. The 20.3 million bushels put under purchase agreements will undoubtedly be largely marketed and not delivered to CCC.

World wheat exports, including products in grain equivalent, in 1960-61 are expected to reach 1,450 million bushels, about 9 percent above the previous record in 1956-57. Revised data for last year indicate exports were 1,327 million bushels, almost at the 1956-57 level. Exports from the United States, forecast at about 620 million bushels, compare with 510 million bushels last year and the previous all-time record of 550 million bushels in 1956-57. Exports from Canada and Australia will be considerably larger than a year ago, but those from Argentina probably will be slightly below 1959-60 because of a smaller crop. Exports from the USSR are also expected to be down from the high level of recent years, primarily as the result of a decline in production

Present prospects are for another good winter wheat crop in 1961, though the outlook is less favorable than at this time last year. Since winter wheat outside North America accounts for about 90 percent of world production the good winter wheat crop would indicate that the world wheat crop will again be large.

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 a new all-time record of 2,789 million in 1961-62 (table 1).

The average supply for the 5 years ending 1959-60 was 2,136 million bushels, more than double the prewar 1936-40 average of 985 million. Average annual disappearance of 1,050 million bushels in 1955-59 consisted of: Food, 487 million (including shipments to U. S. Territories of 4 million bushels and military food use at home and abroad of 8 million); feed, 49 million; seed, 64 million; used for alcohol, 0.3 million and exports, 450 million. Carryover stocks at the end of the period on June 30, 1960 were 1,314 million bushels compared with 1,036 million at the beginning of the period on July 1, 1955.

Wheat prices to farmers were well above support levels in the years 1942 through 1947, influenced by exceptionally heavy feeding of wheat and industrial use of wheat (subsidized for both uses), and by heavy exports. In the latter part of the 1944-45 marketing year

Table 1.- Wheat: Supply and distribution, United States, 1955-61

Item	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/	1960 1/ 2/	1961 3/
	Year beginning July						
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply							
Carryover on July 1	1,036.2	1,033.4	908.8	881.0	1,295.1	1,314	1,455
Production	934.7	1,004.3	950.7	1,461.7	1,126.7	1,363	1,327
Imports 4/	9.9	7.8	10.9	7.8	7.4	7	7
Total	1,980.8	2,045.5	1,870.4	2,350.5	2,429.2	2,684	2,789
Domestic disappearance							
Food 5/	481.6	482.5	484.0	492.7	491.8	494	498
Seed	67.7	57.7	63.2	65.1	64.1	64	64
Industry	.7	.5	.3	.1	.1	---	---
Feed 6/	51.1	46.5	39.0	54.2	49.3	51	47
Total	601.1	587.2	586.5	612.1	605.3	609	609
Exports 7/	346.3	549.5	402.9	443.3	509.9	620	600
Total disappearance	947.4	1,136.7	989.4	1,055.4	1,115.2	1,229	1,209
Stocks on June 30	1,033.4	908.8	881.0	1,295.1	1,314.0	1,455	1,580

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Imports and distribution items are partly estimated.
3/ Projected. See text, page 23 for basis of production estimate.
4/ 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.
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/ Exports are of wheat, including flour wholly from U. S. wheat and other wheat products in terms of wheat. Shipments are included in domestic disappearance for food.

and for 3 years thereafter, exports were stimulated by foreign aid programs and became the dominant price factor.

Beginning in 1948, the support program became the most important price-influencing factor, as it was in the period from 1938 to late 1942. The season average price to farmers (which included unredeemed loans at average loan rates) for the 1948, 1951, 1952, 1954 and 1955 crops were 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 below the effective loan--about 7 cents in 1949 and about 8 cents in 1953.

Prices to farmers in 1956-57 averaged about 6 cents above the effective loan, 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. In this export program, which is still in effect, wheat for most exports is required to 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 received by farmers in 1957-58 declined to about 2 cents above the effective support level. In spite of the record large crop in 1958-59, prices that year again averaged about 2 cents above effective support. Then in 1959-60, with exports at very high levels, prices to farmers averaged about 4 cents above effective support. With exports at record levels in 1960-61, the price is expected to average around 6 cents above the effective support.

Record Carryover Indicated for July 1, 1961

On the basis of the estimated supply and disappearance, the carryover on July 1, 1961, would be a record 1,455 million bushels (table 1). This would be about 140 million bushels or 11 percent above the record last July 1.

Total supply of wheat for the 1960-61 marketing year is estimated at a record 2,684 million bushels, 255 million bushels or 10 percent above the previous record of a year earlier and 14 percent above 2 years earlier. The supply includes the carryover of 1,314 million bushels, the 1960 crop of 1,363 million and probable imports of 7 million. Imports are mostly of feeding quality and seed wheat, of which 3.7 million were imported in July-January.

Domestic disappearance of wheat in 1960-61 is estimated at about 610 million bushels, about the same as a year earlier. Exports are now expected to total about 620 million bushels.

Table 2.- Wheat: Estimated supply and distribution by classes, United States, 1956-60 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, including shipments 3/	254	60	35	11	193	553
Domestic disappearance 4/	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 2/	---	---	11	---	---	11
Supply	1,073	169	374	53	202	1,871
Exports, including shipments 3/	219	30	38	1	118	406
Domestic disappearance 4/	241	133	133	27	50	584
Carryover, June 30, 1958	613	6	203	25	34	881
1958-59						
Carryover, July 1, 1958	613	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, including shipments 3/	259	43	46	1	98	447
Domestic disappearance 4/	252	137	147	28	45	609
Carryover, June 30, 1959	940	21	251	18	65	1,295
1959-60 5/						
Carryover, July 1, 1959	940	21	251	18	65	1,295
Production	618	161	151	21	176	1,127
Imports 2/	---	---	7	---	---	7
Supply	1,558	182	409	39	241	2,429
Exports, including shipments 3/	292	41	50	1	128	512
Domestic disappearance 4/	258	131	140	26	48	603
Carryover, June 30, 1960	1,008	10	219	12	65	1,314
1960-61 5/ 6/						
Carryover, July 1, 1960	1,008	10	219	12	65	1,314
Production	796	193	188	34	152	1,363
Imports 2/	---	---	7	---	---	7
Supply	1,804	203	414	46	217	2,684
Exports, including shipments 3/	391	56	40	3	133	623
Domestic disappearance 4/	254	134	140	28	50	606
Carryover, June 30, 1961	1,159	13	234	15	34	1,455

write 57

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/ Includes shipments to Alaska and Hawaii and the U.S. Terriorties. Includes exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. 4/ Wheat for food (including military food use at home and abroad), feed, seed and industry. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ Imports and distribution are partly estimated.

Data for 1944-55 in The Wheat Situation, August 1959, page 12; data for 1929-43 in The Wheat Situation, February 1958, page 10.

Large Increase Expected in Carryover of Hard Red Winter Wheat; Decrease in White Wheat

The current analysis of supply and distribution by classes, which takes into account the larger exports estimated for 1960-61, indicates changes from estimates shown in the February 1961 Wheat Situation for hard red winter and white wheat (table 2). Exports, including shipments, of hard red winter wheat are now estimated at 391 million bushels, up 24 million from the February estimate; white wheat exports are estimated at 133 million bushels, up 6 million. These two classes account for all of the increase in total exports and shipments from the earlier estimate.

Breakdown of the 1,455 million bushels of wheat expected to be carried over July 1, 1961, indicates the following increases: 151 million hard red winter, 15 million hard red spring, 3 million soft red winter and 3 million durum. These increases more than offset an indicated 31-million-bushel reduction in white wheat.

The prospective carryover stocks of the various classes July 1, 1961 as a percentage of the 1955-59 average total disappearance are as follows: Hard red winter, 240 percent; hard red spring, 129 percent; durum, 58 percent; white, 19 percent and soft red winter, 7 percent.

CCC Stocks Down Slightly From Year Earlier

Wheat stocks owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation on March 31 this year totaled 1,048 million bushels (tables 17 and 18), 1 percent less than the 1,058 million bushels 1/ a year earlier. A report on total U. S. stocks in all positions on April 1 will be released on April 24. Last year, total stocks amounted to 1,562 million bushels.

CCC stocks owned on March 31 by classes, in million bushels (1960 in parentheses) are rounded as follows: Hard red winter, 818 (815); hard red spring, 177 (180); soft red winter, 1 (1); white 43 (52) and durum 7 (10) (table 18).

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 19.

1/ As shown by the operating report, which provides a breakdown by States and classes of wheat. CCC-owned stocks on March 31, 1960 were reported by the Fiscal Branch, CSS at 1,074 million bushels.

Table 3.- Wheat and rye: Cash closing prices and support prices at terminal markets, specified months and days, 1960 and 1961

Commodity, market and grade	Cash closing prices								1960-crop support prices	
	Monthly average					Daily range			Effective	Terminal
	Mar. 1960	Dec. 1960	Jan. 1961	Feb. 1961	Mar. 1961	April 20, 1960	April 13, 1961	April 20, 1961	April 20, 1961	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Wheat:										
Chicago:										
No. 2 Hard Red Winter	2.19	2.11	2.14	2.11	2.11	2.19-2.20	1.90-1.91	1.92	2.07	2.07
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.06	2.08	2.15	2.14	2.07	2.11	1.92	1.92	2.07	2.07
St. Louis:										
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.09	2.10	2.17	2.16	2.10	2.14-2.17	1.92-1.98	1.87-1.90	2.07	2.07
Kansas City:										
No. 2 Hard Red Winter, ordinary protein	2.11	2.01	2.04	2.04	2.00	2.07-2.08	1.98-1.99	1.98	2.07	2.07
No. 2 Hard Red Winter, 13 percent protein	2.16	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.09	2.12-2.16	2.03-2.16	2.03-2.15	2.09	2.09
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.10	2.01	2.04	2.05	2.01	2.07-2.08	1.98-1.99	1.98-1.99	2.07	2.07
Fort Worth:										
No. 2 Hard Red Winter	2.45	2.31	2.35	2.38	2.34	2.41-2.48	2.20-2.30	2.22-2.29	2/2.26	2/2.26
Minneapolis:										
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, ordinary protein	2.18	2.10	2.11	2.11	2.10	2.20	2.09-2.10	2.11-2.12	2.15	2.15
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 13 percent protein	2.21	2.13	2.14	2.13	2.13	2.23	2.11-2.13	2.13-2.15	2.18	2.18
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 15 percent protein	2.24	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.25-2.27	2.14-2.18	2.16-2.20	2.21	2.21
No. 2 Hard Amber Durum	2.46	2.21	2.22	2.21	2.22	2.50-2.52	2.18-2.20	2.20-2.23	2.24	2.24
Portland:										
No. 1 Hard White, 12 percent protein	2.06	2.20	2.20	2.23	2.20	2.11	2.22-2.23	2.22	3/2.02	3/2.02
No. 1 Soft White	2.16	2.10	2.12	2.15	2.10	2.11	2.03-2.04	2.02	1.99	1.99
Toledo:										
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.01	1.99	2.04	2.02	1.99	2.05-2.08	1.83-1.90	1.84-1.85	---	---
No. 2 Soft White	2.04	1.99	2.03	2.01	1.98	2.07-2.10	1.81-1.88	1.82-1.83	---	---
Rye:										
Minneapolis: No. 2	1.13	1.08	1.08	1.09	1.12	1.15-1.18	1.05-1.08	1.06-1.10	1.11	1.12

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.

1960 Loans Outstanding, 278 Million Bushels; Year Earlier, 208 Million; Redemption Large

As of March 31, 1961, the quantity of 1960-crop wheat placed under loan totaled 403.7 million bushels, of which 121.0 million bushels had been repaid, 4.3 million delivered to CCC and 0.2 million placed under reseal, leaving 278.2 million still outstanding under loan. ~~This amounted to 208.1~~ million bushels a year earlier. The 20.3 million bushels put under purchase agreements will undoubtedly be largely marketed and not delivered to CCC. In addition, this year, farmers still had under 1959-crop reseal, 24.6 million bushels, 1958-crop extended reseal, 27.9 million bushels and 1957-crop re-extended reseal of 4.8 million bushels.

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, expressed in million bushels, were in the following States; Idaho, 5.7; Kansas, 6.0; Montana, 6.9; North Dakota, 3.8; Ohio, 3.4; Oklahoma, 39.9; Oregon, 4.7; Texas, 21.8; and Washington, 16.1.

Seasonal Decline in Wheat Prices Earlier Than Usual

Cash wheat prices at terminals have declined, generally, since reaching highs for the season in late January and early February. When prices generally were near or above support levels, substantial quantities of loan wheat were redeemed and sales were increased. This in turn increased free supplies to a level considered sufficient to cover requirements until new-crop wheat becomes available and resulted in a seasonal decline in prices occurring earlier this year than is customary. If a shortage in free supplies of any class of wheat should develop, it would temporarily increase prices in those markets affected.

Prices of winter wheat usually start to adjust downward to new-crop conditions in mid-May and reach their low in late June or early July. Prices of spring wheat reach their low later than those of winter wheat because of the later harvest. After the heavy movement slackens following harvest, prices will advance again, as in other years, reflecting the influence of the support program.

On April 21, prices of dominant classes and grades were down from the high for the season to date as follows: Fractionally at Minneapolis, 7 cents at Kansas City, 14 cents at Portland, and 32 cents at St. Louis. While the price at Portland was 3 cents above the support rate, prices at other markets were below the support as follows: Minneapolis, 3 cents; Kansas City, 9 cents and St. Louis, 19 cents.

Table 4.- Wheat: Estimated January 1 supplies in principal exporting countries, 1944-61 1/

Year	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia	Total (4)
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
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	1,876	820	260	245	3,201
1961 2/	2,066	885	195	305	3,451

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.

Table 5.- Wheat: Price per bushel in 3 exporting countries, nearest mid month, January-April 1961; weekly, February-April 1961

Date (Friday)		Hard Spring: No. 1 Dark Northern at Duluth 1/ (United States)	Hard Spring: No. 2 Manitoba Northern at Fort William 2/ 3/ (Canada)	Hard Winter, No. 1 at Galveston 4/ (United States)	Soft: No. 1 White at: Portland 1/ (United States)	Soft: Australia 3/
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Mid-month						
January	13	2.10	1.64	2.24	2.10	5/
February	17	2.10	1.65	2.28	2.14	---
March	17	2.10	1.66	2.25	2.08	---
April	14	2.10	1.66	2.15	2.03	---
Weekly						
February	10	2.10	1.64	2.28	2.16	---
	24	2.12	1.65	2.28	2.13	---
March	3	2.12	1.66	2.27	2.13	---
	10	2.10	1.66	2.26	2.09	---
	24	2.12	1.66	2.24	2.08	---
	30	2.12	1.66	2.19	2.08	---
April	7	2.13	1.66	2.16	2.06	---

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/ The Wheat Board basic selling price trended around $1.50 per bushel in November 1960. No later data available.

THE CURRENT WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND - Total 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, and then rose 36 percent to a record 2,274 million bushels in January 1953 as a result of large crops in each of the 4 countries in 1952.

In the 4 years following 1953, 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 a new record of 3,160 million bushels, resulting largely from the increase in United States supplies.

Supplies on January 1, 1960, were up only 1 percent, but on January 1, 1961, they had increased 8 percent in the year to an all-time record of 3,451 million bushels (table 4). Supplies increased in the United States by 190 million bushels, in Canada by 65 million bushels, and in Australia by 60 million bushels. Crops in these three countries were large. On the other hand, supplies in Argentina were reduced 65 million bushels, reflecting a very small crop.

April 1 Supplies of Wheat In 4 Exporting Countries Up 6 Percent

Supplies of wheat for export and carryover on April 1 totaled 2.5 billion bushels in the four principal exporting countries--United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia (table 13). This is 6 percent or 135 million bushels above a year ago. Supplies in the United States on April 1 totaled nearly 1.6 billion bushels, an increase of 109 million over a year earlier. Canadian and Australian supplies were up 54 million and 41 million bushels, respectively. In Argentina, supplies were less than half those of a year ago.

Exports of wheat, including flour in grain equivalent, from these four countries, July through March (not shown in table), totaled around 875 million bushels, 175 million more than in the same months of 1959-60. United States' exports were 142 million bushels above last year while exports from Australia increased by 28 million. Exports from Canada and Argentina were at about last year's level.

Table 6.- Wheat and wheat flour: World exports, by principal countries, averages 1900-54, annual 1945-60

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	5/333	27.9	5/1,190
1958	443	33.5	300	22.7	75	5.7	103	7.8	5/400	30.3	5/1,321
1959	510	38.4	279	21.0	116	8.8	77	5.8	5/345	26.0	5/1,327
1960 6/	620	42.7	320	22.1	175	12.1	75	5.2	260	17.9	1,450

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; 1959-60, 6 million bushels and 1960-61, estimated at 6 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.

World Wheat Trade In 1960-61 Substantially Above Last Year's Level 2/

World wheat exports, including products in grain equivalent, in 1960-61 are expected to reach 1,450 million bushels (table 6). This would be about 9 percent above the previous record of 1,328 million bushels exported in 1956-57. Revised data for 1959-60 indicate exports were 1,327 million bushels, almost at the 1956-57 level.

World import requirements have expanded greatly in 1960-61. Poor crops in Southern European countries and Communist China have resulted in large imports in these areas which normally take only small quantities. This is particularly true of Spain and Italy, both having been exporters in recent years. Increased imports have, also, been required in the Near East because of the continued drought conditions. In addition to Communist China, larger quantities are being taken in other parts of Asia, particularly by India and Pakistan.

With an all-time record wheat harvest and heavy exports to Communist China, exports from Australia will be 50 percent larger than in 1959-60 and an all-time record. Canada, also, has larger wheat supplies in 1960-61 and exports are expected to be nearly 15 percent above the 1959-60 level of 279 million bushels. However, Argentine exports for the year ending June 30, 1961 probably will be slightly below the 77 million bushels exported in 1959-60 because of a smaller 1960 crop. U.S.S.R. exports are also expected to decrease somewhat from the high level of recent years, primarily the result of a decline in production.

United States exports are expected to exceed last year's level by a substantial margin. This increase reflects expanded activity under the Food-For-Peace Program (P. L. 480) as well as greater sales for dollars, particularly to Spain and Italy. The present estimate of 620 million bushels is nearly 13 percent above the previous record of 550 million in 1956-57 and 110 million or about 22 percent above the 1959-60 level.

In the period July-February of 1960-61, 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 parenthesis): India, 85 (62); Poland, 35 (11); Egypt, 30 (25); Italy, 28 (6); Japan, 25 (20); Pakistan, 22 (15); Brazil, 20 (25) and Spain 12 (0).

Worlds 1961 Breadgrain Crop Estimated at Near-Record 3/

Revised estimates for the 1960 world breadgrain crop bring the total slightly lower than previously estimated. Principal changes since the earlier forecast were the revised wheat figures, reducing estimates for the Soviet Union and South America and increasing the estimate for Australia.

2/ Prepared in the Grain Division, Foreign Agricultuarl Service.
3/ From Foreign Crops and Markets, World Summaries, March 30, 1961.

Table 7 .-Wheat: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1950-54, annual 1958-60 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960 4/	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960 4/	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960 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	20,899	23,065	23,198	20.6	17.8	17.9	21.1	537,632	371,730	413,520	489,624
Mexico	1,647	2,075	2,338	1,853	13.2	23.7	22.0	24.8	21,788	49,130	51,440	45,930
United States	63,361	53,404	52,665	52,643	17.3	27.4	21.4	25.9	1,094,183	1,461,714	1,126,682	1,363,443
Estimated total 5/	91,200	76,460	78,160	77,780	18.1	24.6	20.4	24.4	1,654,000	1,883,000	1,592,000	1,900,000
Europe:												
Austria	573	650	661	685	29.5	31.0	32.7	37.7	16,920	20,160	21,620	25,800
Belgium	421	542	496	498	48.2	52.8	58.8	56.5	20,278	28,600	29,145	28,150
Denmark	195	190	218	203	54.5	53.2	61.4	57.0	10,630	10,100	13,375	11,570
Finland	377	313	344	447	23.2	25.2	25.9	30.2	8,739	7,900	8,900	13,500
France	10,916	11,404	10,970	10,776	28.9	31.0	38.7	37.1	315,244	353,000	425,000	400,000
Germany, West	2,728	3,226	3,295	3,429	40.4	42.2	50.2	53.0	110,228	136,080	165,540	181,750
Greece	2,410	2,750	2,875	2,820	16.6	23.9	22.6	21.7	40,042	65,600	65,000	61,200
Ireland	362	419	282	365	36.0	30.7	48.2	45.8	13,036	12,880	13,600	16,700
Italy	12,085	12,100	11,600	11,300	23.8	29.8	26.8	22.1	288,080	360,000	311,000	250,000
Luxembourg	45	--	--	--	30.7	--	--	--	1,382	1,550	--	--
Netherlands	209	275	297	313	54.4	53.5	61.1	69.2	11,376	14,700	18,140	21,670
Norway	56	20	23	22	30.0	31.0	31.7	39.5	1,682	620	730	870
Portugal	1,785	2,006	2,094	1,920	13.2	14.8	10.9	8.4	23,526	29,700	22,900	16,150
Spain	10,470	10,872	10,774	10,378	14.8	15.4	15.8	12.7	155,000	167,000	170,000	132,000
Sweden	896	698	778	836	33.1	31.5	39.5	35.9	29,640	22,000	30,725	30,000
Switzerland	225	250	256	255	41.9	47.6	47.5	50.0	9,430	11,900	12,150	12,750
United Kingdom	2,263	2,208	1,929	2,114	41.8	45.8	53.9	51.6	94,640	101,200	104,000	109,000
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	46,020	47,970	46,940	46,410	25.0	28.0	30.1	28.3	1,150,000	1,345,000	1,415,000	1,313,000
Bulgaria	3,540	3,555	3,457	--	18.6	20.4	21.7	--	66,000	72,500	75,000	--
Czechoslovakia	1,840	1,820	1,875	--	28.5	27.5	29.9	--	52,500	50,000	56,000	--
Germany, East	1,120	1,087	1,075	--	34.0	43.7	44.5	--	38,100	47,500	47,800	--
Hungary	3,400	2,936	2,759	2,598	21.3	18.7	25.4	25.0	72,500	55,000	70,150	65,000
Poland	3,730	3,640	3,546	--	19.0	23.6	25.9	--	70,800	86,000	92,000	--
Rumania	6,710	7,346	7,383	--	16.2	15.0	19.9	--	108,750	110,000	147,000	--
Yugoslavia	--	4,917	5,263	5,090	--	18.3	28.8	25.8	80,000	90,000	151,750	131,170
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	25,500	25,550	25,610	25,230	19.2	20.2	25.2	23.5	490,000	515,000	645,000	592,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	71,520	73,520	72,550	71,640	22.9	25.3	28.4	26.6	1,640,000	1,860,000	2,060,000	1,905,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	111,500	165,000	157,000	148,500	11.1	13.9	12.1	11.4	1,240,000	2,300,000	1,900,000	1,700,000

Asia:												
Iran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75,100	99,200	110,000	96,000
Iraq	1,871	—	—	—	11.9	—	—	—	22,210	27,700	24,200	—
Israel	90	130	137	130	11.1	17.7	19.7	10.0	1,000	2,300	2,700	1,300
Jordan	651	500	525	—	8.6	4.6	7.2	—	5,600	2,300	3,800	1,600
Lebanon	165	153	153	128	11.5	8.5	6.0	5.7	1,902	1,300	920	735
Syria	2,277	2,446	2,100	—	11.6	8.4	7.0	—	26,510	20,640	14,700	12,000
Turkey	13,514	16,000	—	—	15.8	15.0	—	—	213,598	240,000	225,000	260,000
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	890,000	—	—	—
India	24,456	29,300	31,141	31,508	10.4	9.9	11.7	11.5	253,950	290,000	365,000	363,400
Pakistan	10,364	11,815	12,000	12,193	12.5	11.6	12.0	11.9	129,800	137,000	144,000	144,700
Japan	1,766	1,480	1,486	1,489	30.2	31.8	35.0	37.8	53,322	47,070	52,000	56,250
Korea, South	245	313	310	—	17.9	14.1	17.1	—	4,394	4,420	5,300	7,100
Estimated total 5/	127,800	140,730	140,760	143,880	13.8	13.6	13.5	13.6	1,765,000	1,910,000	1,900,000	1,950,000
Africa:												
Algeria	4,267	4,500	4,302	4,725	9.7	9.3	9.4	11.6	41,508	42,000	40,600	55,000
Egypt	1,631	1,479	1,531	1,512	30.1	35.1	34.6	36.4	49,060	51,900	53,000	55,000
Morocco 7/	3,496	4,040	3,870	4,057	10.1	9.9	9.4	9.1	35,302	40,000	36,500	37,000
Tunisia	2,399	3,170	3,274	3,346	8.3	6.0	5.9	5.0	19,796	19,100	19,300	16,700
Union of South Africa 8/	3,020	3,189	3,156	—	7.6	7.1	8.6	—	23,040	22,630	27,200	28,200
Estimated total 5/	16,480	18,180	18,170	18,760	11.2	10.7	11.0	11.2	185,000	195,000	200,000	210,000
South America:												
Argentina	11,871	12,954	10,818	—	18.2	18.9	19.9	—	216,204	245,000	215,000	160,000
Brazil	1,475	2,200	—	—	12.5	6.8	—	—	18,500	15,000	13,600	13,000
Chile	1,910	2,159	2,185	2,110	18.7	20.0	18.6	19.1	35,764	43,265	40,600	40,400
Colombia	430	440	395	410	11.3	13.0	13.0	12.9	4,860	5,700	5,140	5,300
Peru	410	334	370	370	14.2	14.1	15.9	16.2	5,814	4,700	5,900	6,000
Uruguay	1,515	1,707	725	1,235	14.8	7.7	9.2	13.2	22,376	13,200	6,700	16,350
Estimated total 5/	17,840	20,090	16,870	15,260	17.1	16.4	17.2	16.1	305,000	330,000	290,000	245,000
Oceania:												
Australia	10,716	10,400	12,173	12,857	16.9	20.7	16.3	20.2	181,150	215,100	198,500	260,000
New Zealand	116	133	161	165	40.7	45.4	52.8	50.0	4,720	6,040	8,500	8,250
Total Oceania	10,832	10,533	12,334	13,022	17.2	21.0	16.8	20.6	185,870	221,140	207,000	268,250
Estimated world total 5/	447,170	504,510	495,840	488,840	15.6	17.2	16.4	16.7	6,975,000	8,700,000	8,150,000	8,180,000

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 1960 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which began late in 1960 and ended early in 1961. 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 data for 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 8.- Rye: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1950-54, annual 1958-60 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960 4/	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960 4/	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	1,159	521	517	543	16.6	15.4	15.9	18.6	19,260	8,002	8,200	10,125
United States	1,619	1,773	1,443	1,652	12.8	18.2	15.5	19.4	20,779	32,186	22,339	32,109
Total	2,778	2,294	1,960	2,195	14.4	17.5	15.6	19.2	40,039	40,188	30,539	42,234
Europe:												
Austria	601	509	538	421	27.5	30.7	30.5	33.0	16,508	15,630	16,410	13,900
Belgium	205	170	162	152	43.1	46.3	47.3	46.5	8,832	7,870	7,660	7,070
Denmark	323	304	299	381	38.2	39.6	38.1	45.7	12,332	12,050	11,380	17,400
Finland	276	189	255	274	24.3	23.1	25.1	28.1	6,694	4,370	6,400	7,700
France	1,104	857	811	743	18.4	19.8	22.8	22.2	20,327	16,930	18,490	16,530
Germany, West	3,427	3,714	3,521	3,253	38.3	39.8	43.4	45.9	131,400	147,680	152,900	149,400
Greece	155	106	81	71	13.7	15.2	13.1	15.5	2,120	1,610	1,060	1,100
Italy	238	167	167	155	21.7	24.8	24.8	23.7	5,160	4,140	4,140	3,670
Luxembourg	14	—	—	—	31.4	—	—	—	439	—	—	—
Netherlands	428	357	355	375	43.6	47.1	42.8	48.3	18,644	16,830	15,180	18,130
Norway	2	1	3	3	30.0	39.0	30.0	40.0	60	39	90	120
Portugal	652	625	672	618	11.1	13.2	10.3	7.4	7,227	8,220	6,900	4,600
Spain	1,526	1,369	1,406	1,384	12.7	14.8	15.1	10.1	19,390	20,300	21,260	14,000
Sweden	312	228	240	257	33.0	30.7	34.6	35.6	10,302	7,000	8,300	9,140
Switzerland	35	30	31	36	41.1	51.3	50.8	41.1	1,438	1,540	1,575	1,480
United Kingdom	59	23	14	21	35.1	36.5	37.1	40.0	2,072	840	520	840
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	9,360	8,670	8,570	8,160	28.1	30.6	31.7	32.5	263,000	265,000	272,000	265,000
Bulgaria	530	275	275	—	16.0	13.1	13.1	—	8,500	3,600	3,600	—
Czechoslovakia	1,550	1,231	1,300	—	26.5	29.5	29.2	—	41,100	36,300	38,000	—
Germany, East	3,110	2,703	2,548	—	26.8	32.7	31.3	—	83,300	88,500	79,760	—
Hungary	1,275	930	875	745	19.4	15.7	19.9	18.9	24,700	14,600	17,450	14,100
Poland	12,345	12,880	12,852	—	19.0	22.5	24.8	—	235,000	289,400	319,000	—
Rumania	500	370	295	—	16.6	13.5	17.1	—	8,300	5,000	5,050	—
Yugoslavia	—	613	583	526	—	15.5	17.9	17.4	8,500	9,490	10,430	9,170
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	19,990	19,030	18,760	17,130	20.5	23.6	25.2	24.5	410,000	450,000	473,000	420,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	29,350	27,700	27,330	25,290	22.9	25.8	27.3	27.1	673,000	715,000	745,000	685,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	54,000	43,500	42,175	40,800	12.8	14.9	14.2	12.7	690,000	650,000	600,000	520,000
Asia:												
Turkey	1,410	1,643	1,621	1,425	16.1	15.2	12.3	16.5	22,700	25,000	20,000	23,500
Africa:												
Union of South Africa	56	—	—	—	6.4	—	—	—	360	—	—	—
South America:												
Argentina	2,222	2,629	3,254	—	11.7	12.2	12.8	—	26,000	32,160	41,730	—
Estimated world total 5/	90,130	78,150	76,740	72,130	16.1	18.7	18.8	18.0	1,455,000	1,465,000	1,440,000	1,300,000

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 1960 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which began late in 1960 and ended early in 1961. 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.

Table 9.--Wheat and flour: World exports, by principal countries, 1958-60

Country	Year beginning July					
	1958		1959		1960 1/	
	1,000 metric tons	Mil. bu.	1,000 metric tons	Mil. bu.	1,000 metric tons	Mil. bu.
United States	12,057	443	13,880	510	16,874	620
Canada	8,165	300	7,593	279	8,709	320
Australia	2,041	75	3,157	116	4,763	175
Argentina	2,803	103	2,096	77	2,041	75
France	1,061	39	1,769	65	1,361	50
U. S. S. R.	5,988	220	4,900	180	2/	2/
Total	32,115	1,180	33,395	1,227	33,748	1,240
Others	3,837	141	2,721	100	5,715	210
Total	35,952	1,321	36,116	1,327	39,463	1,450

1/ Forecast. 2/ Included in "others".

Based on the current estimate of 282 million short tons, the bread-grain crop is 1 percent below the 1959 harvest and 7 percent below the record 1958 crop of 302 million tons.

World Wheat Crop

The 1960 world wheat crop is now estimated at 8,180 million bushels, slightly above the 8,150 million produced in 1959. This is 6 percent less than the 1958 crop but 17 percent above the 1950-54 average (table 7).

Wheat production in North America is now estimated at an all-time high of 1,900 million bushels compared with 1,592 million in 1959 and the previous high of 1,883 million in 1958. The latest estimate places the United States crop of 1,363 million bushels only 7 percent below the record harvest of 1958. Harvested acreage in 1960 showed little change from the previous year, but yields were considerably higher. Yields averaged 25.9 bushels per acre in 1960, only 5 percent below the record of 27.4 bushels per acre in 1958, and still well above 1959 and the 1950-54 average.

Canada's wheat crop is estimated at 490 million bushels, compared to 414 million in 1959 and the small harvest of 372 million in 1958.

Europe's 1960 wheat production at 1,905 million bushels was 8 percent below the 1959 record. Both Western and Eastern Europe shared in this decline Production in France remains heavy, totaling 400 million bushels.

The Soviet Union's 1960 crop was estimated at 1,700 million bushels, 11 percent below the 1959 crop and about 26 percent below the record 1958 crop. Reduced acreage and yields are due to unfavorable weather.

Wheat production in Asia in 1960 is estimated at 1,950 million bushels and represents a new record for that continent. Large crops were reported in India, Pakistan and Turkey.

Africa's 1960 wheat production was also a record and is estimated at 210 million bushels, slightly larger than in 1959 and 1958.

The wheat crop recently harvested in South America is tentatively estimated at 245 million bushels, compared with 290 million a year earlier and the 1950-54 average of 305 million. Argentina's production, estimated at 160 million bushels, declined even more than the total for the continent but was partly offset by a substantial increase in Uruguay.

Australia's 1960 wheat crop turned out better than had been expected and is now tentatively estimated at 260 million bushels, the largest ever recorded. The current estimated is over 60 million bushels above the 1959 crop, and is about 80 million above the 1950-54 average.

World Rye Crop

The 1960 world rye crop is currently estimated at 1,300 million bushels, compared with 1,440 million in 1959 and the 1950-54 average of 1,455 million (table 8). Reduced acreage and lower yields account for the decline in production. Rye production in North America in the past season was substantially above 1959 and slightly above average. Canada's crop was only about half of an average outturn but the United States' crop was considerably above 1959 and the average. Production of rye in Europe, was below a year earlier but was above average. Production in Western Europe is estimated at 265 million bushels, down slightly from the 1959 crop. In Eastern Europe, production is placed at 420 million bushels, down substantially from last year. The crop in the Soviet Union appears somewhat smaller than the 600 million bushels unofficially estimated for 1959. Turkey, the only important rye producer in Asia, harvested a crop that was larger than that in 1959, while Argentina, the only rye producer of importance in South America, expected a much smaller crop than last year.

THE OUTLOOK FOR WHEAT IN 1961-62

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 wheat. 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 of wheat and flour 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 in 1952-53 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 to about 987 million bushels from an all time-high of 1,066 million in 1951-52. 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 wheat trade continued through 1953-54, falling to 879 million bushels in that period. The U. S. share also dropped as larger quantities were available in other exporting countries while requirements in major importing countries were less than in 1952-53.

In 1954-55, world wheat trade increased 10 percent to 971 million bushels, and U. S. exports rose 26 percent, from 217 million to 274 million bushels. In 1955-56, world trade reached about 1,065 million bushels, about the same as 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 both 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 1,321 million bushels, only 1 percent below the 1956-57 record (table 6). In 1959-60 trade totaled 1,327 million bushels, slightly down from the previous year.

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 1.3 billion bushels in 1943. In peacetime, negligible quantities of wheat are used for alcohol and distilled spirts; feed use currently is about 50 million bushels. Food takes about 495 million bushels, and seed, 65 million resulting in a continental domestic disappearance of around 610 million bushels.

Table 10.- All wheat and all spring wheat: Acreage, yield and production, United States, 1919-61

Year of harvest	All wheat			All spring wheat		
	Seeded acreage	Yield per seeded acre	Production	Seeded acreage	Yield per seeded acre	Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1919	77,440	12.3	952,097	26,049	7.8	203,637
1920	67,977	12.4	843,277	22,472	10.2	230,050
1921	67,681	12.1	818,964	12,202	9.7	216,171
1922	67,163	12.6	846,649	19,748	13.9	275,190
1923	64,590	11.8	759,482	19,102	10.7	204,183
1924	55,706	15.1	841,617	17,068	15.7	268,054
1925	61,738	10.8	668,700	20,816	12.9	268,081
1926	60,712	13.7	832,213	20,108	10.0	200,606
1927	65,661	13.3	875,059	21,527	15.2	326,871
1928	71,152	12.9	914,373	22,721	14.8	335,307
1929	67,177	12.3	824,183	23,032	10.3	237,126
1930	67,559	13.1	886,522	22,311	11.3	252,713
1931	66,463	14.2	941,540	20,548	5.7	116,225
1932	66,281	11.4	756,307	22,653	11.7	264,796
1933	69,009	8.0	552,215	24,207	7.2	173,932
1934	64,064	8.2	526,052	19,228	4.5	87,369
1935	69,611	9.0	628,227	22,175	7.2	158,815
1936	73,970	8.5	629,880	23,984	4.4	106,277
1937	80,814	10.8	873,914	22,969	8.1	185,340
1938	78,981	11.6	919,913	22,517	10.4	234,735
1939	62,802	11.8	741,210	16,648	10.5	175,538
1940	61,820	13.2	814,646	18,284	12.1	221,837
1941	62,707	15.0	941,970	16,662	16.1	268,243
1942	53,000	18.3	969,381	14,145	18.9	267,222
1943	55,984	15.1	843,813	17,469	17.5	306,337
1944	66,190	16.0	1,060,111	19,369	15.9	308,210
1945	69,192	16.0	1,107,623	18,729	15.5	290,634
1946	71,578	16.1	1,152,118	19,351	14.6	282,526
1947	78,314	17.4	1,358,911	20,066	14.9	299,935
1948	78,345	16.5	1,294,911	20,013	15.2	304,770
1949	83,905	13.1	1,098,415	22,728	10.6	240,288
1950	71,287	14.3	1,019,344	18,888	14.8	278,707
1951	78,524	12.6	988,161	22,379	15.1	337,339
1952	78,645	16.6	1,306,440	21,648	11.1	241,220
1953	78,931	14.9	1,173,071	21,844	13.2	288,039
1954	62,539	15.7	983,900	15,922	11.5	182,531
1955	58,241	16.0	934,731	13,951	16.5	229,938
1956	60,658	16.6	1,004,272	16,231	16.2	263,344
1957	49,852	19.1	950,662	12,429	19.3	239,886
1958	56,269	26.0	1,461,714	12,374	22.8	282,445
1959	57,722	19.5	1,126,682	13,339	15.2	203,088
1960 1/	55,633	24.5	1,363,443	12,420	19.8	246,312
1961 2/	56,127	(23.6)	(1,325,000)	12,201	(18.7)	(228,000)

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Acreage is December 1, 1960 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.

UNITED STATES OUTLOOK

U. S. Wheat Crop in 1961 May Be Fourth Largest; Increase in the Carryover Again Likely

The 1961 winter wheat crop was estimated as of April 1 at 1,099 million bushels. The first estimate of spring wheat will be reported on June 9. But, if growers carry out their seeding intentions (12.2 million acres) and if yields per seeded acre this year about equal the 1956-60 average by States (18.7 bushels), a spring wheat crop of about 228 million bushels would be produced. This, together with the estimated winter crop, would total about 1,325 million bushels. An all wheat crop of this size would be 3 percent below the 1,363-million-bushel crop in 1960 but 21 percent above the 1950-59 average of 1,095 million bushels, and the fourth largest crop of record.

With an estimated carryover July 1, 1961, of 1,455 million bushels and small imports added to the projected production, total supplies would be indicated at about 2,789 million bushels for 1961-62. Domestic disappearance estimated at about 610 million bushels, which is about the same as in the current year, and exports assumed at 600 million bushels would leave a carryover on July 1, 1962 of about 1,580 million bushels from the indicated supply. This would be an increase of about 125 million bushels over the record carryover expected this year.

Indicated U. S. Winter Wheat Crop Ranks as Third Largest, but 2 Percent Below Huge 1960 Crop

The 1,099-million-bushel estimate for the winter wheat crop is 65 million bushels above the December 1 forecast. While it is nearly 2 percent below the huge 1960 crop, it ranks as the third largest winter crop of record, and about 31 percent above the 1950-59 average. The crop was seeded under generally favorable conditions last fall and suffered little winter injury. Soil moisture is generally excellent.

The indicated yield per seeded acre of winter wheat, at 25.0 bushels, has been exceeded only by the 1958 and 1960 crops. This yield forecast is based on growing conditions about April 1 and takes into account such factors as soil moisture, insect activity, plant disease, and the assumption that weather conditions from now to harvest will be near normal. In the last 10 years, the average change in the United States production estimate from April 1 to harvest has been 100 million bushels, ranging from a minimum of 24 million to a maximum of 216 million bushels.

The acreage expected to be harvested for grain at 41.2 million acres represents about 94 percent of the seeded acreage, about the same percentage as for the 1960 crop, but far above average.

Table 11.- Wheat, all: Seeded acreage in specified wheat growing regions, United States, 1919-61

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	26,290	14,929	8,695	4,215
1960 5/	25,949	14,302	8,049	4,078
1961 6/	26,095	14,372	8,239	4,150

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 1960 winter estimate and March 1961 spring prospective plantings.

Weather is Factor in Spring Wheat Outlook

Spring arrived a little early this year as above-normal temperatures prevailed during March. This was in sharp contrast to the backward 1960 spring when the grip of winter held until the last few days of March. Much of the Central and Western parts of the Nation experienced relatively mild, open winter weather that permitted above-normal winter field activity and resulted in a considerable amount of land tillage. An area centered in the Northern Plains States continues to be short of soil moisture and generous spring supplies will be needed to maintain the favorable start of fall sown grains. Top-soil moisture supplies in this area are still sufficient to permit spring tillage and germination of spring wheat, but subsoil moisture reserve remains short in most sections.

Prices in 1961-62 Expected Again to Average Above the Effective Support

The minimum national average support price for 1961-crop wheat was announced on July 5, 1960 at $1.78 per bushel, which is the same as the 1960 average support price. The average support price for the 1959 crop was $1.81 and for the 1958 crop, $1.82. The $1.78-per-bushel minimum average support for 1961-crop wheat is 75 percent of the July 1960 modernized parity price of $2.37 per bushel. This advance minimum support price will not be reduced; it would be raised if the parity price at the beginning of the 1961 marketing year should be higher.

In 1960-61, the average price to growers, including an allowance for unredeemed loans and purchase agreement deliveries valued at the average support rate, may be slightly less than the $1.76 average price to growers in 1959-60 and may average about 5 cents above the effective support level.

With the likelihood that in 1961-62 large quantities of wheat will again be placed under the support program and that exports will continue very large, prices may be expected to average above the effective level, as they are in 1960-61.

Undesirable Wheat Varieties for 1961 Crop Discounted

A discount of 20 cents per bushel to 1961 price support rates for 37 wheat varieties, designated as undesirable because of inferior milling or baking qualities, was announced on August 5, 1960. The varieties discounted were unchanged from those announced for the 1960 crop. Discounts to discourage plantings of undesirable wheat varieties were included in the price support programs beginning with the 1956 wheat crop.

The 37 varieties designated as undesirable include the following 14 spring wheat varieties 4/: 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.

4/ The list of winter varieties appeared in the Wheat Situation, August 1960, pages 20-21.

Table 12.- Wheat, flour and other products: Imports and exports, United States, 1935-59

Year beginning July	IMPORTS: Wheat: Suitable for milling 1/	IMPORTS: Wheat: Unfit for human consumption	IMPORTS: Flour (wheat equivalent) 2/	IMPORTS: Other products (wheat equivalent) 3/	IMPORTS: Total wheat, flour and other products	IMPORTS: Wheat for milling in bond and export as flour
	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
1959	1,042	5,889	162	317	7,410	310

Year beginning July	EXPORTS: Wheat: Nonmilitary	EXPORTS: Wheat: Military 5/	EXPORTS: Flour (wheat equivalent): Nonmilitary	EXPORTS: Flour (wheat equivalent): Military 5/	EXPORTS: Other products (wheat equivalent) 3/	EXPORTS: Total wheat, flour and other products	EXPORTS: Flour from milled-in-bond wheat (wheat equivalent) 6/
	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	12/361,543	---	12/80,558	---	1,193	12/443,294	521
1959 13/	12/417,976	---	12/90,666	---	1,214	12/509,856	441

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 discount in the support operation is designed to discourage their production and lessen the possibility of U. S. wheat of inferior milling and baking quality finding its way into domestic and export channels. Representatives of crop improvement associations support this action to help improve the overall quality of U. S. wheat production.

Application of the 20-cents-per-bushel discount to producer support rates will be the same as it was under the 1960 operation. The price support regulations for the 1961 program will continue, as in the past, to provide for producer certification regarding their 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 portein 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.

FOREIGN OUTLOOK

World Winter Wheat Outlook For 1961 Generally Good 5/

Present prospects are for another good winter wheat crop in 1961, though the outlook is less favorable than at this time last year. Since winter wheat, outside North America, accounts for about 80 percent of world production the good winter wheat crop would indicate that the total world wheat crop will again be large.

The outlook is fairly good in Western Europe, though not as good in some areas as last year. Acreage is smaller in some important producing countries because of unfavorable weather during seeding time. Part of the shortage was made up by increased seeding of spring and alternative varieties, but total acreage is smaller especially in France, Italy, and the United Kingdom.

Winterkill in Europe was minor but some damage from excessive moisture is reported in several countries. More detailed information follows on the outlook in six countries which account for about 90 percent of Western Europe's wheat production. Wheat production in France this year may be about 10 percent smaller than in 1960 because of reduced acreage. However, considerable acreage went into spring wheat in some higher yielding areas, encouraging hopes of good yields if growing conditions continue favorable. Western Germany's wheat

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

Table 13.- Wheat: Supplies available for export and carryover in the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia, April 1, 1959-61

Item	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61 Preliminary
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
UNITED STATES			
Carryover stocks, July 1	881	1,295	1,314
New crop	1,462	1,127	1,363
Total supplies	2,343	2,422	2,677
Domestic requirements for season 1/	604	598	602
Supplies available for export and carryover	1,739	1,824	2,075
Exports, July 1 through March 31 2/	323	348	490
Supplies on April 1 for export and carryover 3/	1,416	1,476	1,585
CANADA			
Carryover stocks, August 1	639	549	538
New crop	372	414	490
Total supplies	1,011	963	1,028
Domestic requirements for season 1/	167	148	150
Supplies available for export and carryover	844	815	878
Exports, August 1 through March 31 2/	188	191	200
Supplies on April 1 for export and carryover	656	624	678
ARGENTINA			
Carryover stocks, December 1	70	65	50
New crop	245	215	160
Total supplies	315	280	210
Domestic requirements for season 1/	153	142	140
Supplies available for export and carryover	162	138	70
Exports, December 1 through March 31 2/	33	22	23
Supplies on April 1 for export and carryover	129	116	47
AUSTRALIA			
Carryover stocks, December 1	18	68	64
New crop	215	198	260
Total supplies	233	266	324
Domestic requirements for season 1/	69	78	75
Supplies available for export and carryover	164	188	249
Exports, December 1 through March 31 2/	30	45	65
Supplies on April 1 for export and carryover	134	143	184
TOTALS FOR THE FOUR COUNTRIES			
Carryover stocks, beginning of season	1,608	1,977	1,966
New crop	2,294	1,954	2,273
Total supplies	3,902	3,931	4,239
Domestic requirements for season 1/	993	966	967
Supplies available for export and carryover	2,909	2,965	3,272
Exports, season through March 31 2/	574	606	778
Supplies on April 1 for export and carryover	2,335	2,359	2,494

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.

acreage is believed to be up to the high level of a year ago. The crop may have suffered some damage from excessive moisture during the winter but the overall condition was good at latest report. In Greece, adverse weather conditions and governmental measures caused some reduction in wheat acreage. Condition of the crop was good, at latest report. No official estimates are yet available for Italy's wheat acreage; however, unfavorable weather is reported to have cut acreage below expectations. With reduced acreage and below-average conditions in some areas, total output this year is not expected to exceed the poor 1960 harvest. Prolonged flooding in some areas of Spain held up grain seeding last fall and trade sources report that total wheat acreage is slightly smaller in that country than in 1960. Dryness during the spring has been the cause of some concern in many areas. An official acreage estimate is not yet available from the United Kingdom but it is generally believed that total wheat acreage is about 15 percent less than in 1960. Winter wheat condition was officially reported to be satisfactory on April 1, but total wheat production is expected to be somewhat smaller than last year.

Wheat acreage is also down in Eastern Europe because of wet weather at seeding time. Only about 91 percent of planned acreage was seeded in Yugoslavia but a larger proportion of the acreage was planted to high-yielding Italian varieties. Though the crop is still in generally good condition, shortage of rainfall is causing concern.

The outlook for winter wheat in the Soviet Union is, on the whole, better than at this time last year, when there was extensive winter-kill. Soil moisture is reported abundant in the winter wheat belt.

The outlook is generally favorable in the parts of Asia for which reports are available. A bumper crop is now being harvested in India. The outlook for the harvest under way in Pakistan is less favorable because of severe drought during the fall and early winter, and a somewhat below-average crop is forecast. An average crop is reported for Japan.

The outlook in the Near East is much better than for the past 2 years and if conditions continue favorable, import needs will be somewhat smaller.

Drought over wide areas of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia threaten sharp curtailment of the wheat crop in that region.

Canadian Intentions Indicate Slight Increase in 1961 Wheat Acreage

On the basis of intentions as of March 1, Canadian farmers plan to seed a total of 23.4 million acres to all classes of wheat in 1961, an increase of one percent over the 1960 seedings and 6 percent above the 1955-59 average.

Saskatchewan, the principal wheat producing Province, plans to decrease acreage about one percent while Alberta, the second most important wheat producer, plans a 5 percent increase in acreage. The Prairie Provinces--Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba--account for about 97 percent of the Canadian wheat acreage.

Hard spring is the major class of wheat produced in these Provinces and usually accounts for about 90 percent of the total crop. Intentions to plant this class was down slightly from the acreage of 1960. However, durum wheat in these Provinces is up substantially from last year's low level and the March 1 estimate places the intended acreage of this wheat at 1.5 million acres, compared with 883,000 acres in 1960.

Winter wheat in Ontario, planted in the fall of 1960, is estimated at 560,000 acres. This is a 7 percent increase over the 1960 crop but about the same as the 1955-59 average.

An estimate of the area actually sown to wheat for the 1961 crop, based on the Dominian Bureau of Statistics' annual June Survey is scheduled for release on August 2. A preliminary report on acreage sown in the Prairie Provinces will be issued July 5.

Table 14.--Wheat, spring and winter: Intended acreage in Canada, 1961 with comparisons

Item	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Hard spring wheat				
Prairie Provinces				
Manitoba	2,264	2,516	2,604	2,584
Saskatchewan	12,223	13,902	14,096	13,482
Alberta	4,632	5,121	5,007	5,154
Total	19,119	21,539	21,707	21,220
Other Provinces	75	83	83	86
Total hard spring	19,194	21,622	21,790	21,306
Durum wheat				
Prairie Provinces				
Manitoba	94	78	55	102
Saskatchewan	959	901	775	1,240
Alberta	72	39	53	159
Total durum	1,125	1,018	883	1,501
Total all spring	20,319	22,640	22,673	22,807
Winter wheat 1/				
Ontario	580	425	525	560
Total Canadian wheat	20,899	23,065	23,198	23,367

1/ Seeded in fall of preceding year.

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

Table 15.- Wheat: Weighted average cash price per bushel, specified markets, January-Arpil, 1960 and 1961

Month and Date	All classes and grades, six markets 1960	All classes and grades, six markets 1961	No. 2 Dark Hard and Hard Winter, Kansas City 1960	No. 2 Dark Hard and Hard Winter, Kansas City 1961	No. 1 Dark N. Spring, Minneapolis 1960	No. 1 Dark N. Spring, Minneapolis 1961	No. 2 Hard Amber Durum, Minneapolis 1960	No. 2 Hard Amber Durum, Minneapolis 1961	No. 2 Soft Red Winter, St. Louis 1960	No. 2 Soft Red Winter, St. Louis 1961	No. 1 Soft White, Portland 1/ 1960	No. 1 Soft White, Portland 1/ 1961
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month												
January	2.24	2.14	2.07	2.04	2.24	2.15	2.44	2.22	---	2.14	2.02	2.12
February	2.25	2.12	2.10	2.05	2.24	2.15	2.44	2.23	1.98	2.13	2.04	2.15
March	2.26	2.13	2.12	2.02	2.26	2.15	2.46	2.22	2.11	2.11	2.06	2.10
Week ended												
February 17	2.24	2.12	2.10	2.04	2.23	2.14	2.44	2.23	2/2.05	---	2.04	2.15
24	2.25	2.13	2.11	2.06	2.26	2.15	2.43	2.23	---	---	2.05	2.13
March 3	2.23	2.13	2.12	2.05	2.25	2.16	2.44	2.25	---	2/2.10	2.05	2.13
10	2.25	2.14	2.12	3/2.02	2.25	2.16	2.46	2.23	3/2.04	3/2.12	2.05	2.11
17	2.27	2.13	2.14	2.02	2.26	2.14	2.47	2.22	3/2.05	2/2.10	2.06	2.08
24	2.28	2.11	2.12	1.99	2.27	2.14	2.47	2.20	3/2.13	---	2.07	2.08
31	2.27	2.16	2.12	3/1.95	2.27	2.17	2.45	2.20	2/2.16	---	2.07	2.08
April 7	2.25	2.15	2.12	1.99	2.25	2.18	2.48	2.22	3/2.16	---	2.10	2.07
14	2.27	2.15	2.09	1.98	2.26	2.15	2.48	3/2.20	---	---	2.11	2.04

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

Table 16.- Wheat: Average closing price per bushel of May futures, specified markets, January-April, 1960 and 1961

Month and date	Chicago 1960	Chicago 1961	Kansas City 1960	Kansas City 1961	Minneapolis 1960	Minneapolis 1961
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month						
January	2.02	2.10	1.99	2.00	2.14	2.10
February	2.01	2.12	2.00	2.03	2.15	2.13
March	2.04	2.07	2.03	1.98	2.17	2.12
Week ended						
February 17	2.02	2.10	2.01	2.03	2.15	2.12
24	2.01	2.12	2.02	2.03	2.16	2.13
March 3	2.00	2.11	2.02	2.02	2.16	2.13
10	2.01	2.09	2.02	2.02	2.17	2.12
17	2.04	2.08	2.04	1.98	2.18	2.12
24	2.07	2.06	2.04	1.96	2.18	2.12
31	2.07	2.02	2.03	1.94	2.17	2.11
April 7	2.08	1.97	2.03	1.93	2.17	2.11
14	2.06	1.94	2.02	1.93	2.17	2.11

Table 17.--Wheat: CCC-owned stocks, by positions and States, April 1, 1961 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	---	283	---	283
Massachusetts	---	413	---	413
New York	---	8,730	14,029	22,759
New Jersey	---	219	---	219
Pennsylvania	---	719	---	719
Ohio	---	3/	---	3/
Wisconsin	---	21,796	---	21,796
Minnesota	760	68,380	---	69,140
Iowa	---	1,760	---	1,760
Missouri	196	21,029	---	21,225
North Dakota	9,139	42,244	---	51,383
South Dakota	8,582	20,959	---	29,541
Nebraska	798	118,303	---	119,101
Kansas	13,089	313,046	---	326,135
Maryland	---	903	---	903
Virginia	---	97	11,399	11,496
North Carolina	---	38	---	38
South Carolina	---	44	---	44
Georgia	---	11	---	11
Kentucky	---	286	---	286
Tennessee	---	1,798	---	1,798
Alabama	---	122	---	122
Mississippi	---	319	---	319
Arkansas	---	4,343	---	4,343
Louisiana	---	11,418	---	11,418
Oklahoma	---	95,928	---	95,928
Texas	---	109,544	---	109,544
Montana	6,937	17,696	---	24,633
Idaho	---	5,021	---	5,021
Wyoming	---	1,912	---	1,912
Colorado	710	24,852	---	25,562
New Mexico	---	2,269	---	2,269
Utah	---	1,394	---	1,394
Washington	---	30,113	---	30,113
Oregon	---	13,116	6,620	19,736
California	---	1,260	---	1,260
Areas in transit 4/				
Dallas	---	---	---	2,729
Kansas City	---	---	---	30,612
Minneapolis	---	---	---	1,726
Portland	---	---	----	---
U. S. Total	40,211	940,365	32,048	1,047,691

1/ Including stocks sold but not delivered. 2/ Includes terminals, sub-terminals, country elevators, warehouses, etc. 3/ Less than 500 bushels. 4/ Moved from official weight points and has not been unloaded or sold.
Grain Division, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 18.--Wheat: CCC-owned, by classes and commodity office areas, April 1, 1961

Class	Kansas City	Dallas	Evanston	Minne-apolis	Portland	Maritime Fleet: Portland area	Maritime Fleet: Evanston 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	522,233	225,511	1,832	31,968	19,255	---	15,866	816,665
Hard spring	162	---	8,366	159,915	17	---	9,562	178,022
Soft winter	47	223	933	---	13	---	---	1,216
White	199	---	475	178	34,969	6,620	---	42,441
Mixed	507	100	30	55	61	---	---	753
Durum	---	---	243	6,260	---	---	---	6,503
Balancing item 1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,091
Total	523,148	225,834	11,879	198,376	54,315	6,620	25,428	1,047,691

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

Table 19.--Wheat: Total CCC-owned stocks, by States that exceed 10 million bushels, April 1, 1958-61

State	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Kansas	228.3	202.6	357.3	326.1
Nebraska	61.3	84.0	118.8	119.1
Oklahoma	77.0	71.8	89.3	95.9
Texas	74.3	68.2	107.2	109.5
Minnesota	55.3	62.5	62.5	69.1
Oregon 1/	18.2	28.1	27.2	19.7
Washington 1/	12.9	26.4	39.1	30.1
New York 1/	19.4	22.8	15.6	22.8
Virginia 1/	12.7	20.9	2/	11.5
Colorado	15.2	20.6	25.0	25.6
Missouri	16.8	18.0	30.3	21.2
Wisconsin	26.1	15.3	25.1	21.8
South Dakota	19.3	15.0	30.0	29.5
North Dakota	8.7	13.9	46.7	51.4
Louisiana	2/	12.8	10.2	11.4
Montana	2/	10.6	18.2	24.6
Total of other States 3/	71.2	51.0	55.9	58.4
United States total	716.7	744.5	1,058.4	1,047.7

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.

Table 20.- Flour, wheat: Civilian consumption, United States, 1935-60

Year	Year beginning - January: Consumption of commercially produced flour 2/		January: Total flour consumption 4/		July: Consumption of commercially produced flour 2/		July: Total flour consumption 4/	
	Total	Per capita 3/	Total	Per capita 3/	Total	Per capita 3/	Total	Per capita 3/
	1,000 cwt.	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	Pounds
1935	194,028	152.5	200,816	157.9	197,054	154.3	203,998	159.7
1936	202,718	158.2	209,135	163.3	200,350	155.9	206,240	160.5
1937	198,539	154.1	204,322	158.6	198,744	153.6	204,420	158.0
1938	201,742	155.4	207,507	159.9	202,937	155.6	208,791	160.1
1939	201,672	154.1	206,978	158.1	201,576	153.3	206,334	156.9
1940	199,912	151.3	204,512	154.8	202,591	153.5	207,033	156.8
1941	200,735	152.3	204,892	155.5	195,342	147.7	199,214	150.6
1942	202,359	153.9	205,853	156.5	207,024	159.5	210,140	161.9
1943	206,916	160.5	209,695	162.7	200,532	155.7	202,974	157.6
1944	189,090	147.0	191,472	148.9	196,786	152.9	199,108	154.7
1945	205,782	159.4	207,902	161.0	201,790	150.0	203,708	151.5
1946	214,798	155.2	216,586	156.5	205,301	145.7	206,959	146.9
1947	196,857	138.0	198,549	139.2	203,829	141.4	205,555	142.6
1948	197,347	135.9	198,956	137.0	198,801	135.8	200,293	136.8
1949	198,774	134.7	200,143	135.6	202,166	135.7	203,412	136.5
1950	201,215	134.0	202,447	134.8	200,764	133.2	201,982	134.0
1951	199,620	132.1	200,796	132.9	200,113	131.4	201,246	132.1
1952	200,456	130.7	201,575	131.4	198,775	128.3	199,881	129.0
1953	198,275	127.1	199,345	127.8	198,471	125.9	199,505	126.5
1954	198,718	124.9	199,705	125.5	198,480	123.5	199,420	124.1
1955	198,491	122.3	199,346	122.8	198,691	121.2	199,460	121.7
1956	199,153	120.5	199,891	120.9	199,928	119.7	200,636	120.1
1957	199,537	118.5	200,212	118.9	200,881	118.1	201,523	118.5
1958	204,612	119.4	205,222	119.7	207,199	119.7	207,777	120.0
1959 5/	207,124	118.7	207,714	119.0	206,571	117.3	207,173	117.6
1960 5/	207,089	116.7	207,690	117.1				

1/ For method of flour consumption determination see table 21 . 2/ Using commercial production reported by Bureau of the Census. From 1940-44 estimates were developed in cooperation with the former BAE, now Economic Research Service. 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 U.S.D.A. as farm wheat ground for flour or exchanged for flour. 5/ Preliminary.

Table 21.- Flour, wheat: Supply and distribution, United States, 1935-60

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	121	88	246,798	26,207	9,761	491	1,722	3,395	205,222	120
1959	249,084	145	88	249,141	26,097	10,612	518	1,312	2,888	207,714	119
1960 6/	253,539	141	88	253,592	28,445	13,087	487	956	2,927	207,690	117

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 22.- Wheat: CCC sales and other dispositions, July-April, 1960-61

Item	July 1, 1960 - April 14, 1961	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Domestic Sales and Dispositions		
By CSS Commodity Offices:		
Nonstorable country warehouse	1,553	
Nonstorable track and terminal	4,392	
Statutory minimum 1/	2,217	
Other domestic	129	
Donations	15	
By ASC County Offices:		
Nonstorable bin site	7	
Statutory minimum 1/	3,084	
Total domestic		11,397
Export Sales and Dispositions		
GR-345 and GR-368 2/	91,873	
Barter	23,477	
CCC credit 3/	3,462	
Other export	6,186	
Donations	14,804	
Total export		139,802
Total sales and dispositions		151,199

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 23 .- Wheat: Inspections for export, by classes and coastal areas, July-March, 1959-60 and 1960-61

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 1959-60					
Great Lakes	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	1/560	276,178
	July-March 1960-61					
Great Lakes	6,569	---	4,848	1,287	---	12,704
Atlantic	7,096	5,417	29,663	7,780	2/980	50,936
Gulf	2,699	225,332	12,092	---	5	240,128
Pacific	1,311	19,825	---	92,295	1,255	114,686
Total	17,675	250,574	46,603	101,362	2/2,240	418,454

1/ All mixed; includes no durum.
2/ Includes 434,000 bushels of durum from Atlantic ports.

Table 24.--Rye: CCC-owned stocks, by positions and States, April 1, 1961 1/

States	Bin sites	Terminals, elevators and warehouses 3/	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Wisconsin	---	576	576
Minnesota	24	1,971	1,995
North Dakota	6	46	52
South Dakota	352	482	834
Nebraska	10	43	53
Kansas	1	20	21
Montana	6	1	7
Washington	---	6	6
Oregon	---	1	1
Area in transit 3/ Minneapolis	---	---	208
U. S. Total	399	3,146	3,753

1/ Includes 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.

Index of Statistics and Articles In
The Wheat Situation, April 1960-February 1961

Issue - Release Month

WHEAT:
Acreage, Yield and Production; Control Programs
United States acreage, yield and production .... April, August, February
World acreage, yield and production .... April, October, February
Acreage allotments and marketing quotas .... June

CCC: Price Support Operations, Disposition and Stocks
Price support operations .... June, October
Quantity under support, by States .... June, August, February
Sales and other disposition by CCC .... All issues
Stocks, owned by CCC, by classes, positions and States .... April, August, October, February

Disposition, Farm .... June

Exports and Imports, Including Flour
United States:
Exports and imports, by Census classifications .... April
Exports, by country of destination .... June, August, February
Exports under Government programs, annual .... April, August, February
World:
Exports from principal exporting countries and World .... April, August
Exports, by country of origin and destination .... October

Excess Wheat Stored to Postpone or Avoid Payment of Penalty .... June, February

Inspected Receipts, by Classes and Grades .... April

Inspection for Export, by Classes and Coastal Areas .... April, June, August, February

Prices
Futures .... All issues
Prices, farm and parity .... February
Prices, market and support .... All issues
Prices in 3 exporting countries .... All issues

Stocks, by Positions, Quarterly .... June, August, February

Storage Capacity of Elevators and Warehouses .... October

Supplies and Stocks in Principal Exporting Countries
Supplies available for export and carryover .... All issues
Supplies, January 1 .... April
Stocks, July 1 .... October

Supply and Distribution
Wheat:
By classes, current year with comparisons .... All issues
By classes, long-time series .... August 1959
Condensed table .... All issues
Detailed table, annual and half years .... June, August, February
Pacific Northwest wheat .... August, February
Flour:
Calandar year, including table on consumption only .... April
July year .... August

RYE:
Acreage, Yield and Production
United States .... August, February
World .... April, October, February
Prices, farm and parity .... August, February
Prices, market and support at Minneapolis .... All issues
Price support operations .... August
Stocks, total and owned by CCC, by positions .... August, February
Supply and distribution, annual and half years .... August, February

SPECIAL ARTICLES

Indian Grain Agreement .... June
1959 Wheat Compliance Summary .... June
Prepared Flour Mixes Continue Upward Trend .... June

INDEX OF TABLES
In This Issue

	Page	Table number
WHEAT		
Acreage, Yield and Production		
United States:		
Acreage, by regions, 1919-61	24	11
All wheat and spring wheat: Acreage, yield and production, 1919-61	22	10
World acreage, yield and production, average 1950-54, annual 1958-60.	16	7
Canada's intended acreage for 1961, with comparisons	30	14
CCC: Price Support Operations, Disposition and Stocks		
Sales and other disposition, July 1, 1960-April 14, 1961	36	22
Stocks, by classes and areas, April 1, 1961	33	18
Stocks, by positions and States, April 1, 1961	32	17
Stocks in important States, April 1, 1958-61	33	19
Exports and Imports, Including Flour		
United States exports and imports, by Census classifications, 1935-59	26	12
World:		
Exports, by principal countries, metric tons and bushels, 1958-60..	19	9
Exports, by principal countries, bushels and percentage of total world, 1900-60	14	6
Inspections for Export, by Classes and Areas, July-March 1959-60 and 1960-61	36	23
Prices		
May futures, January-April, 1960 and 1961	31	16
Cash weighted averages, specified markets, January-April, 1960 and 1961	31	15
Cash closing and support, terminal markets, 1960 and 1961	10	3
In 3 exporting countries, January-April, 1961	12	5
Supplies in 4 Major Exporting Countries		
Supplies available for export and carryover, April 1, 1959-61	28	13
Supplies, January 1, 1944-61	12	4
Supply and Distribution		
Wheat:		
By Classes, 1956-60	8	2
Condensed table, 1955-61	6	1
Flour:		
Calendar year, 1935-60	35	21
Consumption, total and per capita, calendar and July years, 1935-60.	34	20
RYE		
World Acreage, Yield and Production, Average 1950-54, Annual 1958-60...	18	8
CCC-owned Stocks, by Positions and States, April 1, 1961	37	24
Price of No. 2 at Minneapolis, Cash Closing and Support, 1959 and 1960.	10	3

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The Wheat Situation is published in February, April, June, August and October. The next issue is scheduled for release on June 28, 1961.