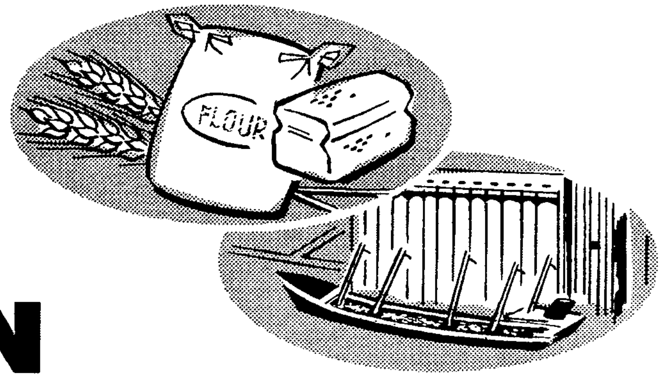
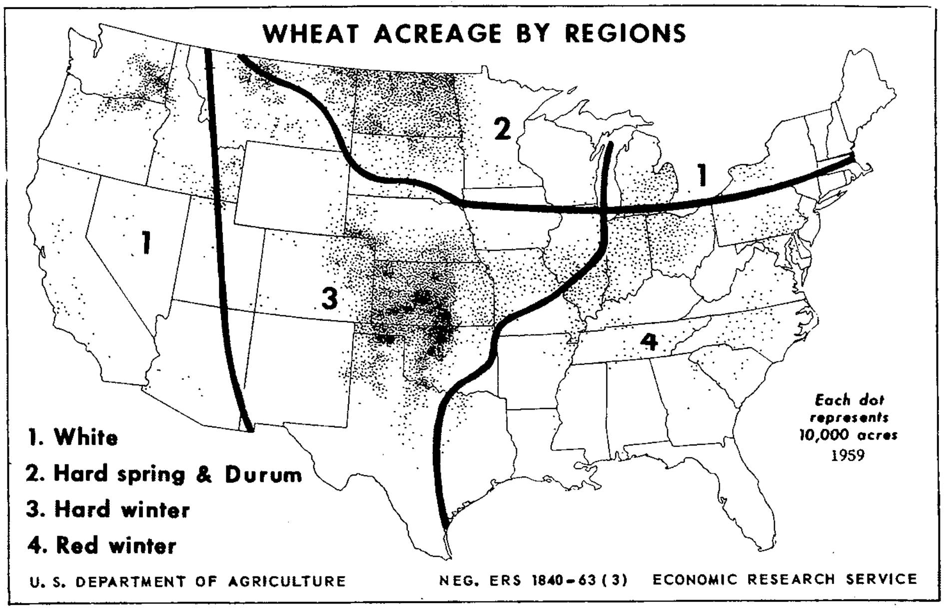


WHEAT SITUATION

WS-183 For Release April 29, P. M. APRIL 1963

Production of hard winter and white wheats has been increasing over the years, while that of the other classes has generally declined. Hard winter and hard spring wheats are primarily used for bread and rolls. The soft red winter and white wheats are used to make cakes, pies, pastries, and cookies. Durum is used to manufacture macaroni and spaghetti. Substitution of one class for another may take place when price or quality make it attractive. Flour millers frequently change their proportions of hard winter and hard spring wheats in bread flour. Substitution between soft wheats from the Pacific Northwest and the areas east of the Mississippi River is possible from a quality standpoint but economically impractical.



IN THIS ISSUE

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Table 1 .- Wheat: Supply and distribution, United States, 1957-62 and 1963 projected

Item	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 1/	1962 1/	1963 2/
	Year beginning July						
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply							
Carryover on July 1	908.8	881.4	1,295.1	1,313.5	1,411.2	1,305	1,180
Production	955.7	1,457.4	1,121.1	1,357.3	1,234.7	1,092	1,167
Imports 3/	10.9	7.8	7.4	8.2	5.9	5	5
Total	1,875.4	2,346.6	2,423.6	2,679.0	2,651.8	2,402	2,352
Domestic disappearance							
Food 4/	485.9	496.8	496.2	496.0	500.6	500	500
Seed	63.0	64.3	62.9	64.0	56.6	63	50
Industry	.3	.1	.1	.1	.1	---	---
Feed 5/	41.9	47.0	40.7	45.8	70.6	44	52
Total	591.1	608.2	599.9	605.9	627.9	607	602
Exports 6/	402.9	443.3	510.2	661.9	719.1	615	625
Total disappearance	994.0	1,051.5	1,110.1	1,267.8	1,347.0	1,222	1,227
Stocks on June 30	881.4	1,295.1	1,313.5	1,411.2	1,304.8	1,180	1,125

1/ Preliminary. Distribution items for 1962 are partly estimated.
2/ Projected.
3/ Imports include full-duty wheat, wheat imported for feed, and dutiable flour and other wheat products in terms of wheat. They exclude wheat imported for milling in bond and export as flour, also flour free for export.
4/ Includes shipments to United States Territories and wheat for military food use at home and abroad.
5/ This is the residual figure, after all other disappearance has been taken into account; feed for 1961 appears to be larger than it should be.
6/ Exports are of wheat, including flour wholly from U. S. wheat and other wheat products in terms of wheat. They include exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. Shipments are included in domestic disappearance for food.

THE WHEAT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, April 22, 1963

CONTENTS

SUMMARY

The 1962-63 year, ending June 30, has been highlighted by a small wheat crop; a high level of exports, now estimated at 615 million bushels; high prices; and the prospect of a further reduction in the wheat carryover. Use of the price support program has been particularly heavy, with over a quarter of the 1962 crop placed under support. The ending carryover of all wheat is expected to decline for the second consecutive year and may total about 1,180 million bushels, with decreases in winter wheat stocks more than offsetting prospective increases in spring wheat stocks.

The tight supply of "free" wheat is primarily responsible for the prevailing price strength. The most pronounced price rise has been in hard winter wheat. Free supplies probably will continue tight because of the heavy export demand and the reduction in the support rate for new-crop wheat.

The 1963 wheat crop is currently estimated at 1,167 million bushels, with winter wheat at 927 million bushels and spring wheat put at 240 million.

This total crop is somewhat above the small 1962 crop but below the 1957-61 average. The voluntary acreage diversion program, along with severe winter conditions and drought in the Southwest, contributed to this below-average crop. With disappearance in 1963-64 at the level of the current year, the July 1, 1964, carryover may show a decline from that estimated for the end of the current marketing year. The national average loan rate for 1963-crop wheat is $1.82 per bushel compared with $2.00 in 1962.

The referendum on the 1964 wheat program is to be held May 21. The acreage allotment for the crop has been set at 49.5 million acres. If the referendum is approved, the price support level for certificate wheat (about 80 percent of normal production) will be $2.00 per bushel. For noncertificate wheat, it will be $1.30. State acreage allotments have been announced. There will be no noncommercial wheat-producing States designated under the 1964 program.

THE CURRENT SITUATION

The total wheat supply for the 1962-63 marketing year was 2,402 million bushels, 250 million less than a year earlier (table 1). Total disappearance is estimated at 1,222 million bushels, consisting of domestic use at 607 million and exports at 615 million. The resulting year-end carryover would be 1,180 million bushels, the second consecutive reduction in ending carryover.

Exports to Increase Sharply in Last Quarter

Exports of wheat and flour continue to run substantially below the level of 1961-62--a record year for exports. However, since the end of the dock strike in late January they have been gaining momentum. For the entire year, exports are now estimated at 615 million bushels.

Based on inspections at ports, export movement of wheat during July-March totaled about 354 million bushels (table 2). Inspections were 96 million bushels below those in the same period of 1961-62. Exports of each class of wheat this year are below those a year earlier, with the greatest relative decline in durum. Inspections of red winter have increased substantially, in recent weeks. They totaled 26 million bushels in July-March.

Wheat shipped under Title I of P.L. 480 accounts for 238 million bushels or two-thirds of the grain inspected for export during July-March. Hard winter made up about 173 million bushels of the Title I shipments and white wheat 57 million. Commercial shipments, the second largest transaction category, totaled 86 million bushels during July-March. While hard winter and white wheats made up a large share of commercial exports, the other classes also were included in this type of export.

Table 2 .- Wheat and flour: Current indicators of export movement, by type of program, coastal area and class of wheat, July-March 1961-62 and 1962-63

Period By Program and by Coastal Area	Wheat (grain only)-Inspections for export 1/							Flour (wheat equivalent)- Registrations of export sales 2/
	Hard Winter	Red Winter	Hard Spring	Durum	White	Mixed	Total	
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
July-March 1961-62								
Commercial								21.3
Government Programs:				NOT AVAILABLE BY PROGRAM PRIOR TO 1962-63				
CCC Credit								---
Title I-P.L. 480								33.4
Title IV-P.L. 480								---
A.I.D.								---
Barter								1.4
Donations								29.1
Total	285.4	40.1	21.6	14.6	86.7	1.6	450.0	85.2
July-March 1962-63								
Commercial	28.5	18.0	14.3	3.1	20.5	1.3	85.7	16.6
Government Programs:								
CCC Credit	4.8	.4	.1	---	---	---	5.3	---
Title I-P.L. 480	172.8	7.5	1.6	---	56.6	---	238.5	33.1
Title IV-P.L. 480	2.8	---	---	---	.4	---	3.2	3/
A.I.D.	1.5	---	.8	---	---	---	2.3	3/
Barter	3.9	.1	.4	---	.7	---	5.1	3/
Donations	10.8	---	2.4	---	.3	---	13.5	32.3
Total	225.1	26.0	19.6	3.1	78.5	1.3	353.6	82.0
July-March 1961-62								NOT AVAILABLE
Coastal areas:								
Great Lakes	---	4.5	11.8	13.2	2.9	---	32.4	
Atlantic	4.9	23.4	4.0	.2	12.0	.7	45.2	
Gulf	262.1	12.2	5.7	.8	---	---	280.8	
Pacific	18.4	---	.1	.4	71.8	.9	91.6	
Total	285.4	40.1	21.6	14.6	86.7	1.6	450.0	
July-March 1962-63								
Coastal areas:								
Great Lakes	3/	6.9	6.1	3.0	2.4	---	18.4	
Atlantic	8.0	12.6	7.2	---	8.6	.7	37.1	
Gulf	190.9	6.5	5.6	3/	---	.1	203.1	
Pacific	26.2	---	.7	.1	67.5	.6	95.0	
Total	225.1	26.0	19.6	3.1	78.5	1.4	353.6	

1/ Based on weekly reports of inspections for export. Does not include rail or truck movement to Canada or Mexico. 2/ Registrations of sales under the Cash Payment Flour Export Program (GR-346) for period ending on Saturday nearest to end of month shown. Flour inspections are not available nor are registrations of flour broken down by class of wheat from which the flour was milled. 3/ Less than 50,000 bushels.

Table 3.--Wheat: Estimated supply and distribution by classes, United States, 1958-62

Item	Hard red winter	Soft red winter	Hard red spring	Durum	White	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1958-59						
Carryover, July 1, 1958	611	6	203	27	34	881
Production	836	192	233	22	174	1,457
Imports 1/	---	---	8	---	---	8
Supply	1,447	198	444	49	208	2,346
Exports, including shipments 2/	259	43	46	1	98	447
Domestic disappearance 3/	252	134	147	26	45	604
Carryover, June 30, 1959	936	21	251	22	65	1,295
1959-60						
Carryover, July 1, 1959	936	21	251	22	65	1,295
Production	620	156	151	20	174	1,121
Imports 1/	---	---	7	---	---	7
Supply	1,556	177	409	42	239	2,423
Exports, including shipments 2/	292	40	49	1	130	512
Domestic disappearance 3/	262	127	142	23	43	597
Carryover, June 30, 1960	1,002	10	218	18	66	1,314
1960-61						
Carryover, July 1, 1960	1,002	10	218	18	66	1,314
Production	794	190	188	34	151	1,357
Imports 1/	---	---	8	---	---	8
Supply	1,796	200	414	52	217	2,679
Exports, including shipments 2/	434	54	32	6	138	664
Domestic disappearance 3/	258	134	145	26	41	604
Carryover, June 30, 1961	1,104	12	237	20	38	1,411
1961-62 4/						
Carryover, July 1, 1961	1,104	12	237	20	38	1,411
Production	754	202	116	21	142	1,235
Imports 1/	---	---	6	---	---	6
Supply	1,858	214	359	41	180	2,652
Exports, including shipments 2/	488	56	42	16	119	721
Domestic disappearance 3/	302	134	130	20	40	626
Carryover, June 30, 1962	1,068	24	187	5	21	1,305
1962-63 4/ 5/						
Carryover, July 1, 1962	1,068	24	187	5	21	1,305
Production	536	154	176	72	154	1,092
Imports 1/	---	---	5	---	---	5
Supply	1,604	178	368	77	175	2,402
Exports, including shipments 2/	419	40	35	5	118	617
Domestic disappearance 3/	265	133	138	27	42	605
Carryover, June 30, 1963	920	5	195	45	15	1,180

1/ Excludes imports for milling-in-bond and export as flour. 2/ Includes shipments to Alaska and Hawaii and the U. S. Territories. Includes exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. 3/ Wheat for food (including military food use at home and abroad), feed, seed and industry. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Imports and distribution are projected.

Note:-Figures by classes in this table are not based on survey or enumeration data and are therefore only approximations. Class production is established on the basis of the quinquennial wheat-variety surveys. CCC inventories are reported by classes and total stocks have been broken down by classes largely on the basis of CCC holdings of each class. Exports and shipments, by classes, are estimated on the basis of "inspection for export" for wheat as grain and on the basis of the area from which exports are made for flour.

Stocks Continue to Decline

Stocks of wheat held by the Commodity Credit Corporation on April 1 totaled 948 million bushels according to current reports. Stocks consisted primarily of hard winter and hard spring wheats but also included small amounts of other wheats (table 15).

By the end of the current marketing year--June 30, 1963--the total carryover of all wheat is expected to decline by 125 million bushels to 1,180 million. Hard winter wheat will continue to account for the largest proportion, 920 million bushels, while hard spring will account for about 195 million bushels of the total. This would be a substantial decline from last June 30 for hard winter but a moderate increase for hard spring. Durum stocks may total about 45 million bushels, a sharp increase from a year earlier. Red winter and white may total 5 million bushels and 15 million, respectively. reflecting a decrease from a year earlier for both of these wheats (table 3).

Large Amount of Wheat Under Loan

As of March 31, 1963, the quantity of 1962-crop wheat remaining under loan totaled 255.0 million bushels, 98.7 million above a year earlier. The quantity of 1962-crop wheat placed under loan totaled 297.4 million bushels, of which 1.4 million had been delivered to CCC and only 41.0 million had been repaid through March 31. A year earlier loan repayments totaled 113.2 million bushels. Loan activity for the 1962 crop through March is shown in table 11.

The quantity outstanding on March 31, under loan and purchase agreement, was large relative to the small 1962 crop, accounting for about 23 percent of the crop. In contrast, a year earlier the quantity outstanding was 156.3 million bushels, only 13 percent of the 1961 crop.

The 19.0 million bushels put under purchase agreements, still outstanding, are substantially above the 9.6 million bushels a year earlier. In addition, as of March 31, farmers had 38.0 million bushels of old-crop wheat under reseal. By crops, the quantities are as follows: 1961 crop, 11.5 million bushels; 1960 crop, 18.2 million; and 1959 crop, 8.3 million.

Premium Holds on Reseal Wheat

Resealed 1962-crop wheat, with premium valuations based on sedimentation test, will carry the same premium for settlement of loan as it had at the time the loan was made. This applies to farm-stored hard wheats of the 1962 crop. Producers will not be responsible for any declines in sedimentation values during this period of reseal storage--if the wheat is kept in separate bins. The 1962 crop is the first on which sedimentation values have been used as the basis for premiums under the price support program.

Table 4 .- Wheat and rye: Cash closing prices and support prices at terminal markets, specified months and days, 1962 and 1963

Commodity, market and grade	Cash closing prices								1962-crop support prices	
	Monthly average					Daily range			Effective	Terminal
	Mar. 1962	Dec. 1962	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1963	Mar. 1963	Apr. 18, 1962	Apr. 11, 1963	Apr. 18, 1963	Apr. 18, 1963	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Wheat:										
Chicago:										
No. 2 Yellow Hard Winter	2.11	2.22	2.22	2.21	2.19	2.17	2.24	2.19-2.21	2.27	2.27
No. 2 Red Winter	2.08	2.13	2.13	2.11	2.11	2.14	2.18	2.14-2.15	2.27	2.27
St. Louis:										
No. 2 Red Winter	2.10	2.15	2.18	2.19	2.19	2.13-2.17	2.23-2.27	2.22-2.26	2.27	2.27
Kansas City:										
No. 1 Hard Winter, ordinary protein	2.10	2.24	2.25	2.29	2.32	2.12-2.13	2.42-2.45	2.34-2.37	2.28	2.28
No. 1 Hard Winter, 13 percent protein	2.26	2.42	2.43	2.47	2.49	2.23-2.33	2.49-2.58	2.43-2.53	2/	2/
Fort Worth:										
No. 1 Hard Winter	2.39	2.60	2.61	2.65	2.67	2.39-2.42	2.66-2.78	2.65-2.76	2.47	2.47
Minneapolis:										
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, ordinary protein	2.34	2.33	2.32	2.33	2.34	2.32	2.37-2.39	2.38-2.40	2.38	2.38
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 13 percent protein	2.38	2.41	2.40	2.41	2.41	2.35-2.37	2.43-2.45	2.44-2.46	2/	2/
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 15 percent protein	2.43	2.55	2.54	2.55	2.51	2.41-2.44	2.51-2.54	2.52-2.54	2/	2/
No. 1 Hard Amber Durum	3.30	2.61	2.57	2.55	2.57	3.20-3.30	2.48-2.62	2.40-2.60	2.75	2.75
Portland:										
No. 1 Hard Winter, ordinary protein	2.18	2.34	2.35	2.38	2.41	2.22	2.48	2.48	2.18	2.18
No. 1 Soft White	2.05	2.17	2.19	2.24	2.23	2.14	2.27	2.26-2.27	2.18	2.18
Toledo:										
No. 2 Red Winter	2.03	2.10	2.07	2.04	2.03	2.08	2.08	2.05	---	---
No. 2 Soft White	2.02	2.12	2.08	2.09	2.06	2.06	2.14	2.09	---	---
Rye:										
Minneapolis: No. 2	1.25	1.22	1.27	1.25	1.21	1.22-1.26	1.22-1.27	1.22-1.27	1.21	1.22

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/ Not available since quality premiums are based on the sedimentation test rather than on the protein test.

Wheat Prices Continue Strong

Prices of most classes of wheat continue at high levels relative to the price support rate and are currently at the season's high. The exception is red winter wheat which has been below support most of the year but has recently strengthened. The tight "free" supply of wheat is primarily responsible for the current price strength. Farmers made extensive use of the price support program for 1962-crop wheat, and the recent action permitting reseal wheat to carry the original premium value no doubt contributed to the tight supply situation. Free supplies probably will continue tight because of the heavy export demand and an 18-cent-per-bushel reduction in the new-crop price support rate. Market prices and effective support prices for 1962-crop wheat are shown in table 4, with price comparisons.

Prices of hard winter and soft white wheats have been uniformly strong during 1962-63. The price of No. 1 Hard Winter at Kansas City has risen steadily since harvest time and has generally been above the effective support level, reflecting the strong export demand and the use of the sedimentation test as a basis for price support premiums.

Exports from the Gulf Coast--the major port outlet for hard winter wheat--were stopped during late December and most of January by the dock strike. Prices during that time were fairly steady. After settlement of the strike, exporters rushed to make up lost business, and prices of hard winter rose sharply. The tight supply situation is most pronounced in hard winter wheat. Prices at Kansas City have continued to rise, but as of mid-April they were still a little below the CCC statutory minimum at that market. However, the price relationship at many country points in the Southwest has been such that substantial statutory minimum price sales have been made during recent weeks. In 1957-58, a year quite similar in many ways to the current year, the price of hard winter at Kansas City declined 37 cents per bushel between May and June. This sharp drop was the result of the oncoming record 1958 crop and the lower 1958 support rate.

At Portland, the price of No. 1 Soft White also has responded to the high level of export demand. Prices at that market generally have been above the effective support level. Exports from the West Coast were not affected by the dock strike and prices in that area are following a fairly normal pattern.

The price of No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minneapolis has remained close to the effective support level but has shown little independent strength. This is not an unusual situation, considering the large 1962 spring crop. While the sedimentation test has brought price strength to this wheat, depressing effects of the large crop apparently have not been offset.

Soft red winter wheat is the only major class for which there has been a pronounced price weakness during 1962-63. The price of No. 2 Red Winter at St. Louis has generally been below the effective support level. This class of wheat continues to be programmed under P.L. 480, however, and prices strengthened recently. The price of this wheat at Toledo, Ohio, was about 5 cents below the St. Louis price from July to December. In recent months the spread between these 2 markets has increased substantially.

Fleet-Stored Wheat for P.L. 480 Export

Hard red winter and hard red spring wheat held by the Commodity Credit Corporation in reserve ships of the maritime merchant fleet is now available for redemption of payment-in-kind export certificates. In addition to offering it f.o.b. vessel basis, it will be in store at Atlantic seaboard terminal elevators subject to certain conditions.

Fleet-stored spring wheat thus acquired must be exported only against purchase authorizations under Title I, P.L. 480. To be exported, the wheat must grade U. S. No. 2 or better, either as hard red spring or mixed wheat.

Prices at which this wheat will be made available for certificate redemption will be announced daily by the Evanston ASCS Commodity Office. Previously, fleet-stored wheat was offered only on an f.o.b. vessel basis. By also selling this wheat in store, exporters will have an opportunity to upgrade the wheat by blending, thus making it eligible under Title I purchase authorizations which require No. 2 grade or better. At the end of March, about 20 million bushels of CCC-owned wheat were stored in fleet ships on the East Coast.

THE SITUATION IN 1963-64

1963-Crop Below Average

Total wheat production in 1963 is estimated at 1,167 million bushels. The winter wheat crop was indicated at 927 million bushels, as of April 1. The first indication of spring wheat production will be reported on June 11. However, if planting intentions as of March 1 are carried out and average yields (with an allowance for trend) are obtained, an all spring wheat crop of 240 million bushels would be produced.

A crop of 1,167 million bushels would be 7 percent above the small 1962 crop of 1,092 million but about 5 percent below the 1957-61 average of 1,225 million.

With the estimated July 1, 1963, carryover of 1,180 million bushels and the usual small imports added to the projected 1963 production, the total supply for 1963-64 would be 2,352 million bushels. Domestic disappearance in 1963-64 may be around the level of many recent years--600 million bushels--and exports are currently assumed at 625 million. As a result, the carryover on July 1, 1964, would be about 1,125 million bushels, about 55 million below the level estimated for this July 1.

Small Winter Wheat Crop Forecast

Production of winter wheat is now forecast at 927 million bushels, 14 percent more than the 1962 crop but 7 percent below the 5-year average. Prospective winter wheat production, as of April 1, is 10 percent less than indicated on December 1, 1962.

The indicated yield is 22.0 bushels per seeded acre compared with 21.2 in 1962. This forecast is based on growing conditions about April 1. In addition to the usual factors of weather, insects, and disease that exert significant influence on production, the 1963 outturn also will be dependent on the final decision of growers relative to acreage to be harvested. In the last 10 years, the average of increases and decreases in the United States production estimate from April 1 to harvest has been 92 million bushels, ranging from a maximum of 210 million to a minimum of 24 million.

The 35.5 million acres expected to be harvested for grain is 84.3 percent of the seeded acreage compared with the 86.8 percent harvested in 1962 and the average of 91.3 percent.

Winter wheat responded to high temperatures in late March, and fields were showing green as far north as South Dakota. The crop seems to have come through winter in good condition in the Corn Belt and Northern Plains States. However, the effects of a damaging winter are apparent in parts of the central and southern Plains States. A combination of extreme cold, sharp temperature changes after spring growth started, dry topsoil, and a heavy infestation of army cutworms injured wheat in southwestern Kansas and the Panhandle areas of Oklahoma and Texas. High winds also caused some damage where top growth was limited. Rainfall in late March missed this area, but brought moisture to central and eastern parts of these States where wheat is making good progress. Growth of wheat is late in the East South Central States, but at the end of March the crop was rapidly making up for lost time. In the Pacific Northwest, wheat made good progress, but some winter injury was reported--especially on the north slopes--and reseeding of poor stands has started.

Conditions Good in Spring Wheat Areas

Field work lagged until mid-March in the spring wheat areas, but activity picked up as frost went out of the ground and fields dried rapidly. The progress in late March put farmers generally ahead of the usual pace on April 1. In the West North Central States, particularly, seeding of spring grains was well ahead of last year's slow pace.

The 1963 Certificate Pool

Under the 1963 wheat program, the Department is authorized to pay cooperating producers an 18-cent-per-bushel price support payment in kind or, if the producers request CCC marketing assistance for their certificates, in cash. If producers take cash, as is most likely, the Department will market the wheat. Such wheat cannot be sold at less than the current loan rate or market price, whichever is higher. Using the acreage diversion reports and assuming that the average sale price per bushel is the same as the loan rate--$1.82 per bushel--an estimated 40 to 50 million bushels of payment-in-kind wheat might be available for sale. This represents about 3 percent of the total disappearance estimated for 1963-64. These sales need not be in addition to usual CCC sales and, as a result, total sales may be about the same as in other years. Since these producer payments will not be made until after final compliance with the program is checked, no 1963 wheat Certificate Pool sales will be made by CCC for several months.

Flaxseed on Diverted Acres

Flaxseed may be planted on acreage diverted under the 1963 wheat program. Diverted acreage on which flaxseed is planted will not be eligible for acreage diversion payments under the program. Flaxseed produced on diverted acres will not be eligible for price support. However, producers will be eligible for full price support on their wheat. This diversion was also permitted in 1962.

While only a limited number of diverted acres probably will be planted to flaxseed, the privilege will be of advantage to some producers by providing more flexibility in their cropping programs. Figures which became available recently show that less than 4,000 acres diverted under the 1962 wheat and feed grain programs were planted to flaxseed in the major spring-planting States of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota.

Sesame, guar, castor bean, sunflower, and safflower plantings are permitted on diverted acreages under the 1963 program, with varying partial diversion payments for most crops and none for acreage planted to safflower.

Farmers who may be interested in producing flax on their diverted acreage in lieu of a diversion payment should discuss the effect of this alternative provision with a representative of their local Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) county office.

6.6 Million Acres Signed for Diversion

The acreage diverted under the 1963 voluntary wheat program was put at 6.6 million acres, based on reports through March 14. The spring signup ran to March 22 and a final report has not yet been released. Approximately 5.2 million acres of this were reported as winter wheat diversion. Thus the remaining 1.4 million acres are primarily, if not entirely, spring wheat.

Spring wheat States diverting substantial acreages are North Dakota, 662,000 acres; Minnesota, 112,000 acres; and South Dakota, 129,000 acres.

Important winter wheat acreage diversions were made in Kansas, 1,322,000 acres; Oklahoma, 718,000 acres; Texas, 681,000 acres; Colorado, 522,000 acres; and Nebraska, 395,000 acres.

1963 County and Terminal Rates Announced

Wheat price-support rates for 43 terminals and 2,858 counties were recently announced. The terminal rates range from $2.00 to $2.27 per bushel for Grade No. 1 wheat. County rates range from $1.49 to $2.08 per bushel.

For major producing areas, as in the past, county rates generally reflect terminal rates less handling and freight charges to terminals. County and terminal rates are adjusted for grade and quality to determine support prices for individual producers. Price-support premium and discount schedules for different grades and qualities will be announced later.

Rates for individual counties may be obtained from State and County ASCS Offices or from the Policy and Program Appraisal Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

The county and terminal support loan rates are based on the national average loan price of $1.82 per bushel. Price support loans and purchase agreements are available to all producers who plant within their 1963 acreage allotments. Producers participating in the voluntary acreage reduction program will receive an additional 18 cents per bushel based on the normal production of the farm's acreage for harvest.

An analysis of historical cash prices at key terminal markets and of prices received by farmers in areas tributary to these terminal markets indicated the need for some adjustments in the price support differentials between the terminals for 1963-crop wheat.

Since the national average loan rate for the 1963 crop is 18 cents per bushel lower than the 1962 loan average, all terminal rates reflect this difference. Additional downward adjustments of from 1 to 3 cents per bushel are made for certain terminals to more nearly reflect historical cash market price differentials.

As a result, in addition to the 18-cent decrease, terminal support prices are being reduced further by 3 cents per bushel for Kansas City and related markets, 1 cent per bushel for Minneapolis and related markets, and 2 cents per bushel for Galveston and related Gulf Port markets. Beaumont, Texas, is being added as a storage terminal for price support purposes.

Based on the 1963 support rate schedule, No. 1 Hard Winter at Kansas City will be $2.07 per bushel compared with the 1962 rate of $2.28. At Galveston, the No. 1 Hard Winter rate will be $2.27 compared with $2.47 a year earlier. No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minneapolis will be $2.16 compared with

$2.35 in 1962. Representative support rates for all grades and qualities will be determined after the Department announces its schedule of premiums and discounts.

1964 WHEAT PROGRAM

On March 29, the Secretary of Agriculture:

1. Set May 21 as the date for a referendum on the 1964 wheat program.
2. Established wheat support prices at $2.00 per bushel national average for certificated wheat and $1.30 per bushel for noncertificated wheat, if the referendum passes.
3. Set the national marketing quota at 1,220,000,000 bushels and the national acreage allotment for 1964 at 49,500,000 acres.
4. Determined a wheat marketing allocation for certificated wheat of 975,000,000 bushels, 80 percent of the national marketing quota. Individual producers will receive marketing certificates for 80 percent of the normal production on their acreage allotments.
5. Announced State acreage allotments based on the national allotment.
6. Set diversion payment rates on wheat acreage put to conserving uses.
7. Announced there will be no noncommercial wheat-producing States designated under the 1964 program.

Quota Referendum

If two-thirds or more of the wheat producers voting in the May 21 referendum favor marketing quotas, the 1964 program will be put into effect.

Referendum ballots will be cast at local polling places in wheat-producing States. County ASC committees will conduct the referendum locally and will announce the location of polling places.

If 1964-crop marketing quotas are not approved, price support at 50 percent of parity, as required by law, will be available to producers who stay within their 1964 allotments. Fifty percent of the March 1963 parity price for wheat was about $1.25 per bushel.

Price Support

If producers approve marketing quotas for the 1964 crop, national average support prices for wheat will be $2.00 per bushel for certificated wheat and $1.30 per bushel for noncertificated wheat.

The law provides that certificated wheat shall be supported at not less than 65 percent of parity. It also provides that in setting the support level for noncertificated wheat, consideration shall be given to world wheat prices, the feeding value of wheat, and the support levels for feed grains. The levels announced are in line with the price and income objectives of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962.

The $2.00 per bushel support level for certificated wheat reflects 80 percent of the March parity price of $2.49 for wheat.

The number of bushels of certificated wheat on a farm will be based on the farm's normal production and the national allocation percentage. The farm marketing allocation will be 80 percent (the national allocation percentage) of the farm's normal yield times the farm allotment, but not more than the farm's normal yield times the planted acreage. The normal yield will be the adjusted average yield for the 1958-62 period.

Wheat price support will be carried out as in the past through loans on farm-stored and warehouse-stored wheat and through purchase agreements. Loans will be available from harvest time through January 31, 1965. Loans will mature in most States on March 31, 1965.

National Marketing Quota Determination

The Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 provides that the Secretary of Agriculture, prior to April 15, must determine whether the supply of wheat for the 1964-65 wheat marketing year would be excessive in the absence of wheat marketing quotas.

The supply of wheat for the 1964-65 marketing year, without quotas, is estimated to be 2,835 million bushels. This is more than double the estimated domestic disappearance and exports. It is determined to be an excessive supply, and marketing quotas are proclaimed.

National Marketing Quota Level

The Act provides that the amount of the national marketing quota shall be the wheat needed for domestic consumption and exports, less imports, and may be set to bring about needed reductions in Commodity Credit Corporation owned stocks.

The amount of the national marketing quota for the 1964-65 marketing year is 1,220 million bushels, consisting of 500 million for domestic food use, 52 million for use as seed, 630 million for exports, and 43 million for livestock feed (average 1959-60 and 1960-61 use for feed) less estimated imports of 5 million bushels.

CCC stocks are expected to be reduced by about 165 million bushels during the 1964 marketing year through a voluntary wheat land diversion program.

National Acreage Allotment

The national acreage allotment for 1964-crop wheat will be 49.5 million acres. This acreage--with adjustments for estimated underplantings of allotments and for estimated increases in allotments on farms with small farm allotments--would produce, at an average yield of 25 bushels per acre, the national marketing quota of 1,220,000,000 bushels. The 1963 wheat allotment was 55 million acres.

The national allotment has been apportioned among States on the basis of acreage seeded for production of wheat during 1953-62, with adjustments for abnormal weather and trends in planting. County allotments will be determined essentially on the same basis as State allotments. The county allotments will be apportioned among individual farms according to past acreage of wheat, tillable acres, crop rotation practices, type of soil, and topography, with special provisions for small farms.

Wheat producers will be informed of the acreage allotments for their farms before the May 21 wheat quota referendum. Wheat acreage allotments by States for 1964, with comparisons, are shown in table 8. Increases in small farm allotments will be in addition to these State allotments.

Marketing Allocation

The Act provides for determining a wheat marketing allocation, whenever quotas are proclaimed for a wheat crop, as the basis for the quantity of marketing certificates to be issued. The allocation includes the estimated quantity of wheat needed for domestic use during the marketing year and that portion of the estimated exports on which marketing certificates shall be issued to achieve the price and income objectives of the Act.

The allocation of 975,000,000 bushels for the 1964-65 marketing year was determined to be the level needed to carry out the price and income objectives of the Act. This is equal to about 80 percent of the national marketing quota of 1,220,000,000 bushels. Thus, 80 percent becomes the national allocation percentage used to determine each producer's quantity of certificated wheat.

Generally, wheat marketing certificates issued for a farm will amount to 80 percent of the normal production on the farm acreage allotment. Producers who divert the voluntary maximum of 20 percent of their farm allotment will be eligible for marketing certificates on the normal production on their remaining acreage. Producers who plant less than 80 percent of their allotment will receive marketing certificates for their planted acreage times their normal yield.

Each participating producer will receive, prior to harvest time, a marketing card showing the number of bushels of certificated wheat for his farm. Buyers will record their purchases of certificated wheat on this card. Certificated wheat will be eligible for price-support loan at a national average of $2.00. Producers will be able to market certificated wheat at a price reflecting the higher level of support.

Details of how marketing certificates will apply, as wheat moves through marketing channels to processors and exporters after it leaves the producer, will be announced later following consultation with trade groups.

If a producer does not have enough wheat to match the marketing certificates for his farm because of crop failure or use of the wheat on the farm, the certificates may be redeemed at 70 cents per bushel at the county ASC office. This represents the difference between the higher price support of $2.00 and the lower support of $1.30. Unused certificates cannot be transferred to another producer.

Diversion Payments

Acreage diversion payments will be made to wheat producers who stay within their allotments and meet the land-use requirements. The payment rate will be 30 percent of the county price support rate (reflecting the $2.00 support price) times the normal yield per acre times the acreage reduction. The acreage eligible for this payment will be equal to 11.11 percent of the 1964 allotment for each farm. This acreage represents the difference between the 1964 allotment and what the allotment would have been under a 55-million-acre national allotment.

Payments also may be earned by voluntarily diverting additional acreage to conserving uses. The limit on voluntary diversion for payment is 20 percent of the 1964 allotment. The payment rate will be 50 percent of the county price support rate that reflects the $2.00 national support times the normal yield per acre. There are special provisions for diverting acreage up to a total of 15 acres for farms with allotments of 48 acres or less.

Small Farm Provisions

Producers with allotments of less than 15 acres also may participate in the program. They can become eligible for price support, marketing certificates, acreage diversion payments, and to vote in the referendum. An example of the alternatives for the small farm is shown later in this report.

Provisions under which any farm could produce as much as 15 acres of wheat without being subject to marketing quota penalties are terminated

Table 5 .- Wheat: The 15-acre farm and the 1964 program

Item	Unit	Participating farm: Minimum	Participating farm: Maximum	Participating farm: Entire acreage	Non-participating farm
Base acreage 1/	Acres	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
1964 acreage 2/	"	13.5	13.5	13.5	15.0
Acreage diverted	"				
Mandatory	"	1.5	1.5	1.5	---
Voluntary	"	0	2.7	13.5	---
Total diverted	"	1.5	4.2	15.0	---
Acreage harvested	"	13.5	10.8	0	15.0
Yield per acre	Bu.	25.0	25.0	0	25.0
Production					
Certificate (80 percent production)	"	270	270	0	---
Non-certificate (remainder)	"	68	---	0	---
Total production	"	338	270	0	375
Price					
Certificate	Dol.	2.00	2.00	2.00	---
Non-certificate	"	1.30	1.30	1.30	3/ 1.30
Income					
Value of production	"	628.40	540.00	---	487.50
Acreage diversion payment	"	22.50	90.00	375.00	---
Savings on direct expense 4/	"	10.50	29.40	105.00	---
Gross return	"	661.40	659.40	480.00	487.50

1/ 1959-61 average acreage of wheat on the farm.
2/ 1964 allotment on participating farm and permitted acreage on non-participating farm.
3/ Assumes market price is same as non-certificate price.
4/ Based on savings of $7.00 per acre. This does not include overhead expenses such as depreciation, taxes, insurance, rent and interest on invested capital.

by law. The law also removed authorization for production of up to 30 acres of wheat for feed or other use on the farm where it was produced.

Each participating small farm will have an allotment which will be the larger of (1) the farm's allotment based on the national allotment or (2) 90 percent of average 1959-60-61 wheat acreage but no more than 15 acres.

Small farmers participating in the program will receive a diversion payment on acreage equal to 11.11 percent of their 1964 allotment. In addition, they may divert all of their acreage and receive a payment on their entire acreage at the 50-percent rate.

Producers with allotments of less than 15 acres who choose to participate in the program must indicate their intentions at least 7 days prior to the referendum. County ASC Committees will announce details of this signup.

If a farmer with a small farm allotment does not participate in the program, he can plant his 1959-61 average acreage, but not more than 15 acres, without marketing quota penalty. He will not be eligible to vote in the referendum and will not be eligible for diversion payments and price support. Wheat produced on such farms may be marketed or used as seed or feed.

Marketing Quota Penalty

The Act provides for a marketing quota penalty at the same rate as in 1962, 65 percent of parity times twice the normal production. If the producer can prove to the County ASC Committee that his yield is smaller than twice the normal yield, the penalty will apply to the actual yield. The excess may be stored to avoid or postpone payment of penalty and can be released in future years by underplanting the allotment or by below-normal production. Farmers who store their excess production under bond and otherwise comply with program provisions will be eligible for price support and certificates but not diversion payments.

The 15-Acre Farm and the 1964 Program

Wheat farmers formerly operating under the 15-acre exemption are eligible to vote in the coming referendum and to participate in the 1964 program. Since many of these farmers may not be familiar with the wheat program as it pertains to them, an example may be of some help in examining the alternatives. The data used are for national averages and thus would not apply to any specific farm. A nominal allowance is made for the savings that would result from reduced plantings although this would vary considerably between the various wheat regions. Table 5 represents a 15-acre farm both as a participant and nonparticipant. Participation is shown at the maximum and minimum levels, as well as whole-farm participation.

Canadian Wheat Acreage to Change Little

On the basis of intentions as of March 1, Canadian farmers plan to seed a total of 27.1 million acres to wheat, only 1 percent above the 1962 seeding (table 6).

Table 6.--Canada: Intended wheat acreage for 1963, with comparisons of actual seeded acreage

Class of wheat	1960	1961	1962 1/	1963 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Hard Spring 3/	23,135	22,903	23,244	24,558
Durum 4/	878	1,852	3,199	2,012
All Spring	24,013	24,755	26,443	26,570
Winter 5/	525	561	450	490
Total wheat	24,538	25,316	26,893	27,060

1/ Preliminary.
2/ March 1 intentions.
3/ Total hard spring acreage, including small acreages of winter wheat in all provinces except Ontario.
4/ Durum acreage in the Prarie Provinces, only.
5/ Ontario Province, only; seeded in the fall of the preceding year.

Seedings of spring wheat in 1963 are about the same as in 1962. Spring wheat accounts for about 90 percent of the total. Durum acreage for seeding is down 1.2 million acres from a year earlier. Acreage seeded to hard spring is up 1.4 million acres.

The good growing season in the Northern Plains of the United States in 1962 also was reflected in Canada's wheat crop. Canadian wheat production in 1962 was 558 million bushels, almost twice as large as the extremely small crop harvested in 1961.

Western Europe's Wheat Outlook Generally Favorable 1/

Damage to Western Europe's wheat crop is still uncertain, although as spring advances it appears that the severe winter weather may have done

1/ Prepared in the Grain Division, FAS.

less damage than expected. Complete information is not yet available, but French wheat may have sustained the only large loss.

In France, the Ministry of Agriculture estimates that the country's 1963 grain production prospects have been reduced by 25 percent as a result of winter freezing. Wheat received the bulk of the damage. As of February 1, of the total of 10.4 million acres planted to wheat, 2.7 million acres were considered completely destroyed and 3.7 million were damaged an average of 26 percent. Prospects are for a normal outturn on the remaining 4.0 million acres. Replanting of badly damaged acreage is expected to be about equally divided between wheat and feed grains--mainly barley and corn. This would mean a wheat acreage well below the 11.2 million acres harvested in 1962. Unofficial sources predict a crop only 60 to 65 percent of the record 1962 harvest.

Cool weather has delayed spring field work over a good part of Europe. Spring planting is very late in West Germany, but winter losses appear to have been negligible. Winter wheat acreage is larger than last year, and the present outlook is for a larger crop in 1963 than in 1962.

Italy's winter wheat acreage is less than in 1962 because heavy rains restricted sowing in November and December. However, this is expected to be offset by increased spring-sown acreage. This would mean planting soft wheat in some of the area intended for durum. Though some winter damage may have occurred in late-sown acreage, it appears to be minor. Recent weather has favored development of the crop.

Wheat acreage in Spain is the largest since 1959. The crop came through the winter in good condition, despite cold weather in late December. With moisture supplies reported ample, the outlook is quite favorable and an above-average crop is expected.

Wheat came through an unusually severe winter remarkably well in most of the United Kingdom. However, growth has been retarded by cool spring weather. Spring seeding also has been delayed by the unfavorable weather, and it is not yet known whether the decline of about 300,000 acres in winter wheat acreage will be offset by larger spring sowings.

These 5 countries produced about 85 percent of Western Europe's wheat in 1962.

Continuing low temperatures have delayed spring field work in most of the Soviet Union and there is increased concern about winter crops. The disappearance of snowcover is at least 10-15 days late in most of European U.S.S.R.

Harvesting now underway in India and Pakistan gives definite indication of record-level production there. The first official estimate places India's wheat harvest at 459 million bushels compared with the previous record of 434 million a year ago. Pakistan's harvest is believed to be at the 1962 record of about 150 million bushels.

Table 7.- Wheat: Protein premiums and related factors, Minneapolis and Kansas City, 1959-61

Market, wheat and grade	Protein group	1959-60			1960-61			1961-62		
		Distribution by protein group 1/		Price of ordinary and protein premium	Distribution by protein group 1/		Price of ordinary and protein premium	Distribution by protein group 1/		Price of ordinary and protein premium
	Percent	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Dol. per bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Dol. per bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Dol. per bu.
Minneapolis No. 1 Dark Northern Spring										
Ordinary	Under 13.0	12	18	2.17	9	17	2.12	10	12	2.31
13 percent protein	13.0-14.9	54	82	.04	60	113	.03	53	61	.03
15 percent protein	Over 14.9	34	51	.09	31	58	.06	37	43	.10
Total	---	100	151	---	100	188	---	100	116	---
Kansas City No. 2 Hard Winter										
Ordinary	Under 11.0	28	174	2.01	38	302	1.97	53	400	2.07
-	11.1-13.0	33	205	2/	47	373	2/	35	264	2/
13 percent protein	Over 13.0	39	241	.10	15	119	.11	12	90	.17
Total	---	100	620	---	100	794	---	100	754	---

1/ Assumes that distribution of protein for entire crop is same as for that portion of crop analyzed.
2/ No prices in this range reported in USDA "Grain Market News."

An Analysis of Protein Premiums

by W. R. Askew*

The protein content of wheat is important in determining the quality of flour. For bread and rolls, flour is demanded that will stand the stress of modern mechanical mixing devices and will make a light-textured loaf of a large size in proportion to weight to fulfill the requirements of the retail trade. Flour made from high-protein wheat usually meets these requirements better than does flour made from low-protein wheat.

Protein premiums are subject to extreme variation as is shown in table 7. Premiums paid for protein content for any lot of wheat depend to a large extent upon the average protein content of the entire crop and the existing demand for high-protein wheat. In years when the crop is of high average protein content, small premiums are paid. Conversely, in years of low average protein content, high premiums are paid. Markets for some classes of wheat may pay no premiums or different premiums, depending upon the end use of the wheat demanded. Occasionally, premiums are paid for soft wheat because of low protein content. However, premiums are regularly paid for hard red winter and hard red spring wheats of high protein content.

In crop year 1960-61, 31 percent of the hard red spring crop had 15 percent or more protein. The large 1960 hard spring crop--188 million bushels--supplied about 58 million bushels of 15 percent protein wheat, and a 6-cent premium over "ordinary" at Minneapolis was reported. Of the other 2 crops analyzed, the premiums were larger than this despite a heavier proportion of the crops with 15 percent protein. This, of course, was due to the smaller crops, particularly in 1961. During 1961-62, 37 percent of the hard spring crop contained 15 percent or more protein. However, this was only 43 million bushels, and the premium for such protein was 10 cents per bushel.

A similar situation prevailed for hard winter wheat at Kansas City for the years analyzed. For example, the 1959 hard winter wheat crop totaled 620 million bushels, and 28 percent or 174 million bushels was below 11 percent protein. However, 241 million bushels were 13 percent protein or above and the premium averaged 10 cents per bushel. In the following year, 1960-61, there was a sharp increase in the hard winter crop and in wheat under 11 percent protein. The premium for 13 percent protein was only 11 cents despite a reduction of one half in the quantity of this wheat. The full impact of this vastly changed situation was not reflected because of the sharp increase in the quantity of wheat between 11 and 13 percent protein--from 205 million bushels in 1959-60 to 373 million in 1960-61. No prices are reported by USDA on this category of protein. In 1961-62, over half of the fairly large crop was under 11 percent protein. The 400 million bushels estimated to be in this category

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were substantially above that in the other years studied, while that classified as over 13 percent protein was substantially smaller, totaling only 90 million bushels. In addition, wheat of 11 to 13 percent protein was not especially plentiful. The premium paid for 13 percent protein wheat that year averaged 17 cents per bushel.

Summing up both hard winter and hard spring, it appears that the effect of crop size and quality on protein premiums in 1959-60 and 1960-61 was quite similar. In the latter year, the combined hard red wheat crop was large but 70 percent was below 13 percent protein. By contrast, the 1959 crop was small and protein was distributed about half above and half below the 13 percent level. The situation changed drastically in 1961-62 and protein premiums climbed sharply at both Minneapolis and Kansas City. In that year, there was a moderate sized hard red wheat crop compared to the other 2 years, and only about 20 percent of it was over 13 percent protein.

The next issue will be released June 28.

Table 8.- Wheat acreage allotments, by States grouped by major class produced, 1963 and 1964

State and region	1963	1964
	Acres	Acres
Western States (White)		
Arizona	38,190	37,089
California	422,800	376,509
Idaho	1,192,819	1,071,018
Nevada	1/ 12,420	12,838
Oregon	851,980	769,059
Washington	2,042,012	1,842,583
Total	4,560,221	4,109,096
Northern States (Hard Spring and Durum)		
Minnesota	720,400	636,953
Montana	4,026,229	3,640,371
North Dakota	7,500,309	6,788,316
South Dakota	2,755,221	2,482,651
Total	15,002,159	13,548,291
Southern Plains States (Hard Winter)		
Colorado	2,638,505	2,386,222
Kansas	10,762,443	9,735,744
Nebraska	3,157,822	2,851,226
New Mexico	469,200	425,463
Oklahoma	4,921,799	4,457,018
Texas	4,020,096	3,637,181
Utah	300,244	268,240
Wyoming	287,778	257,073
Total	26,557,887	24,018,167
Corn Belt States (Red Winter)		
Arkansas	71,644	63,492
Illinois	1,423,391	1,254,980
Indiana	1,085,565	952,270
Iowa	117,677	100,942
Kentucky	203,006	179,336
Michigan	938,320	823,224
Missouri	1,320,954	1,172,620
Ohio	1,478,831	1,295,287
Tennessee	178,019	158,159
Wisconsin	36,459	30,775
Total	6,853,866	6,031,085
Eastern and Southern States (Red Winter)		
Alabama	46,808	44,309
Delaware	29,701	25,680
Georgia	107,741	95,755
Louisiana	1/ 24,760	26,741
Maryland	164,152	145,267
Mississippi	48,985	47,249
New Jersey	48,950	42,892
New York	312,200	274,708
North Carolina	278,876	244,347
Pennsylvania	523,258	458,386
South Carolina	139,688	122,599
Virginia	236,398	205,403
West Vriginia	32,246	27,923
Total	1,996,763	1,761,259
Other States		
Alaska	1/ 40	15
Connecticut	1/ 448	232
Florida	1/6,067	10,860
Maine	1/ 969	355
Massachusetts	1/ 581	190
New Hampshire	1/ 46	20
Rhode Island	1/ 366	120
Vermont	1/ 587	310
Total	9,104	12,102
Unapportioned reserve	20,000	20,000
United States total	55,000,000	49,500,000

1/ Designated as noncommercial wheat States--those States with allotments of 25,000 acres or less--and acreage allotments and marketing quotas do not apply in these States. There is no noncommercial wheat area designated for 1964.

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 9.- Wheat, all: Seeded acreage in specified wheat growing regions, United States, averages 1920-59, annual 1955-63

Year of harvest	Region: Hard winter 1/	Region: Hard spring and Durum 2/	Region: Red winter 3/	Region: Pacific Northwest (Principally white) 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Average:				
1920-29	24,326	18,969	13,586	4,549
1930-39	29,396	19,844	12,036	4,869
1940-49	30,862	18,726	9,989	4,745
1950-59	29,301	17,620	9,293	4,945
1955	26,780	15,311	8,455	4,219
1956	26,617	16,800	8,726	4,812
1957	19,982	13,660	8,769	3,973
1958	25,710	14,230	8,231	4,232
1959	25,842	14,660	8,558	4,194
1960	25,703	14,111	7,849	4,059
1961	25,650	14,498	8,229	4,049
1962 5/	23,083	12,775	6,717	3,694
1963 6/	25,355	13,105	7,627	3,934

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 1962 winter estimate and March 1963 spring prospective plantings.

Table 10.- All wheat and all spring wheat: Acreage, yield and production, United States, averages 1920-59, annual 1955-63

Year of harvest	All wheat: Seeded acreage	All wheat: Yield per seeded acre	All wheat: Production	All spring wheat: Seeded acreage	All spring wheat: Yield per seeded acre	All spring wheat: Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
Average:						
1920-29	64,956	12.7	822,452	20,880	12.3	256,164
1930-39	69,955	10.7	745,578	21,724	8.1	175,574
1940-49	68,104	15.7	1,064,190	18,682	15.1	279,052
1950-59	65,146	17.2	1,094,770	16,879	15.7	255,530
1955	58,246	16.1	937,094	13,949	16.6	231,458
1956	60,655	16.6	1,005,397	16,237	16.3	264,805
1957	49,843	19.2	955,740	12,423	19.6	243,942
1958	56,017	26.0	1,457,435	12,343	23.0	283,897
1959	56,772	19.7	1,121,118	13,157	15.5	203,366
1960	54,919	24.7	1,357,272	12,230	20.2	246,715
1961	55,664	22.2	1,234,743	12,255	13.0	159,738
1962 1/	49,084	22.2	1,234,743	10,490	26.3	275,408
1963 2/	53,156	(22.0)	(1,167,000)	11,102	(21.6)	(240,000)

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Acreage is December 1, 1962 winter estimate and March 1, 1963 spring prospective plantings. Production is April 1 estimate of winter wheat and March 1 intended acres of spring wheat times average yield which has been adjusted for trend.

Table 11.- Wheat, 1962 crop: Quantity of loans repaid and delivered, and loans and purchase agreements outstanding, March 31, 1963

State	Quantity of loans repaid			Quantity Delivered	Quantity of loans and purchase agreements outstanding			
	Warehouse	Farm	Total		Warehouse	Farm	Purchase Agreements	Total
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Alabama	12,639	---	12,639	---	---	---	---	---
Arizona	---	1,842	1,842	---	---	---	---	---
Arkansas	1,197	9,265	10,462	70,669	20,895	---	---	20,895
California	21,859	275,055	296,914	---	129,461	259,831	7,500	396,792
Colorado	199,878	576,590	776,468	2,289	1,957,645	1,637,972	196,781	3,792,398
Connecticut	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Delaware	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Florida	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Georgia	88,110	61,253	149,363	15,091	2,785	1,429	500	4,714
Idaho	3,243,463	964,970	4,208,433	216	2,692,290	1,265,962	36,629	3,994,881
Illinois	43,335	104,451	147,786	---	270,328	157,624	26,868	454,820
Indiana	22,604	52,235	74,839	9,866	47,379	65,092	30,631	143,102
Iowa	642	325	967	---	267,158	12,873	1,150	281,181
Kansas	1,321,592	1,134,606	2,456,198	876,252	80,069,621	6,026,946	3,049,261	89,145,828
Kentucky	158,888	89,918	248,806	31,442	6,842	6,530	---	13,372
Louisiana	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Maine	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Maryland	---	---	---	11,078	6,780	327	---	7,107
Massachusetts	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Michigan	78,029	87,475	165,504	5,405	257,040	108,801	45,770	411,611
Minnesota	12,638	66,147	78,785	5,568	1,897,320	1,972,483	252,118	4,121,921
Mississippi	---	---	---	---	---	881	---	881
Missouri	133,035	150,209	283,244	164	690,328	110,056	5,774	806,158
Montana	267,634	1,645,704	1,913,338	2,227	2,432,610	10,544,818	2,157,658	15,135,086
Nebraska	43,612	443,857	487,469	2,204	6,253,275	5,059,285	792,125	12,104,685
Nevada	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Hampshire	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Jersey	---	5,090	5,090	---	---	65,742	4,500	70,242
New Mexico	140,681	40,542	181,223	95,761	1,498,309	48,214	---	1,546,523
New York	---	10,091	10,091	69,488	---	158,776	98,697	257,473
North Carolina	1,706	36,763	38,469	3,705	---	5,186	---	5,186
North Dakota	182,533	833,102	1,015,635	12,637	23,927,471	43,560,139	11,155,476	78,643,086
Ohio	11,219	47,085	58,304	825	523,577	63,560	10,100	597,237
Oklahoma	3,801,927	626,752	4,428,679	4,400	7,605,005	299,182	34,237	7,938,424
Oregon	4,632,502	1,177,974	5,810,476	---	1,592,509	1,170,468	83,039	2,846,016
Pennsylvania	8,323	5,471	13,794	66,693	49,399	11,161	5,150	65,710
Rhode Island	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Carolina	90,785	10,788	101,573	---	---	---	---	---
South Dakota	27,134	409,427	436,561	1,896	1,640,534	5,751,922	754,988	8,147,444
Tennessee	43,856	20,375	64,231	9,278	6,370	---	600	6,970
Texas	1,000,650	118,985	1,119,635	---	16,513,542	99,225	18,113	16,630,880
Utah	13,993	69,286	83,279	---	2,927	25,189	---	28,116
Vermont	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Virginia	24,954	12,521	37,475	116,005	20,198	---	---	20,198
Washington	13,589,708	2,613,343	16,203,051	---	4,864,714	1,763,731	238,552	6,866,997
West Virginia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wisconsin	---	---	---	---	7,433	11,327	---	18,760
Wyoming	19,546	78,141	97,687	314	208,431	228,939	20,350	457,720
U. S. total	29,238,672	11,779,638	41,018,310	1,413,473	159,462,176	80,493,671	19,026,567	254,982,414

Policy and Program Appraisal Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 12.- Wheat: CCC sales and other dispositions, July-April, 1961-62 and 1962-63

Item	July 1, 1961-April 13, 1962	July 1, 1962-April 12, 1963
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Domestic Sales and Dispositions		
By ASCS Commodity Offices:		
Nonstorable country warehouse	782	3,228
Nonstorable track and terminal	1,235	3,198
Statutory minimum 1/	22,621	6,817
Other domestic	78	495
Donations	2/	4
By ASC County Offices:		
Nonstorable bin site	1,597	2/
Statutory minimum 1/	13,428	---
Total domestic	39,741	13,742
Export Sales and Dispositions		
GR-345 3/	97,917	109,988
Barter	36,454	5,739
CCC credit 4/	2,675	6,073
Other export	---	---
Donations	11,220	25,400
Total export	148,266	147,200
Total sales and dispositions	188,007	160,942

1/ For unrestricted domestic use.
2/ Less than 500 bushels.
3/ For redemption of certificates issued under payment-in-kind program.
4/ General Sales Manager's Credit Program; CCC sales made at the next export price.

Table 13.- Rye: CCC-owned stocks, by positions and States, April 1, 1963 1/

State	Bin sites	Terminals, elevators and warehouses 2/	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Colorado	1	3	4
Idaho	---	3	3
Iowa	---	98	98
Kansas	57	71	128
Minnesota	---	2	2
Missouri	---	49	49
Nebraska	14	66	80
North Dakota	1	3	4
Oregon	---	3	3
South Dakota	3/	4	4
Washington	---	4	4
Wisconsin	---	96	96
Wyoming	---	1	1
Sub-total	73	403	476
Area in transit or trust 4/			
Kansas City	---	---	21
U. S. total	73	403	497

1/ Includes stocks sold but not delivered. 2/ Includes terminals, subterminals, country elevators, warehouses, etc. 3/ Less than 500 bushels. 4/ Moved from official weight points and has not been unloaded or sold.

Inventory Management Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 14.- Wheat: CCC-owned stocks, by positions and States, April 1, 1963 1/

State	Bin sites	Terminals, elevators and warehouses 2/	Maritime Fleet	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Arkansas	---	1,968	---	1,968
California	---	3,832	---	3,832
Colorado	418	27,355	---	27,773
Iowa	---	3,677	---	3,677
Kansas	11,484	373,947	---	385,431
Louisiana	---	6,963	---	6,963
Maine	---	802	---	802
Maryland	---	804	---	804
Minnesota	148	61,793	---	61,941
Missouri	162	24,388	---	24,550
Montana	235	8,255	---	8,490
Nebraska	764	135,237	---	136,001
New Mexico	---	3,370	---	3,370
New York	---	2,645	7,853	10,498
North Dakota	1,654	35,795	---	37,449
Oklahoma	---	55,442	---	55,442
Oregon	---	2,113	6,653	8,766
Pennsylvania	---	667	---	667
South Dakota	6,395	27,791	---	34,186
Tennessee	---	1,262	---	1,262
Texas	---	94,592	---	94,592
Virginia	---	888	11,137	12,025
Washington	---	1,994	---	1,994
Wisconsin	---	18,919	---	18,919
Wyoming	---	2,510	---	2,510
Other States 3/	---	816	---	816
Sub-total	21,260	897,825	25,643	944,728
Areas in transit or trust 4/				
Kansas City	---	---	---	3,280
Evanston	---	---	---	365
U. S. total	21,260	897,825	25,643	948,373

1/ Including stocks sold but not delivered. 2/ Includes terminals, sub-terminals, country elevators, warehouses, etc. 3/ States in which CCC-owned stocks are less than 500,000 bushels. 4/ Moved from official weight points and has not been unloaded or sold.

Inventory Management Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 15.- Wheat: CCC-owned stocks, by classes, April 1, 1963, with comparisons

Class	April 1, 1962	January 1, 1963	April 1, 1963
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Hard Winter	846,377	852,006	779,737
Hard Spring	176,129	168,114	159,558
Red Winter	2,118	1,579	2,087
White	8,009	7,098	5,705
Mixed	1,222	1,314	1,270
Durum (no red durum)	6	12	16
Sub-total	1,033,861	1,030,123	948,373
Balancing item 1/	+12,358	---	---
Total	1,046,219	1,030,123	948,373

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

Table 16.- Wheat: Weighted average cash price per bushel, specified markets, January-April, 1962 and 1963

Month and Date	All classes and grades, six markets		No. 2 Dark Hard and Hard Winter, Kansas City		No. 1 Dark N. Spring, Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum, Minneapolis		No. 2 Soft Red Winter, St. Louis		No. 1 Soft White, Portland 1/	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month												
January	2.37	2.47	2.09	2.27	2.46	2.50	3.53	2.56	2/1.99	---	2.05	2.19
February	2.40	2.47	2.11	2.30	2.45	2.52	3.35	2.54	2/2.05	---	2.04	2.24
March	2.39	2.45	2.12	2.33	2.44	2.47	3.35	2.58	---	2/2.17	2.05	2.23
Week ended												
February 22	2.41	2.48	2.12	2.31	2.46	2.55	3/3.20	2.54	---	---	2.04	2.24
March 1	2.38	2.50	2.11	2.31	2.45	2.53	---	2.55	---	---	2.05	2.23
8	2.37	2.47	2.12	2.32	2.47	2.49	---	2.61	---	---	2.05	2.23
15	2.40	2.44	2.12	2.35	2.45	2.45	2/3.40	2.58	---	---	2.05	2.23
22	2.39	2.46	2.11	2.33	2.44	2.47	---	2.56	---	---	2.07	2.23
29	2.40	2.44	2.10	2.34	2.42	2.46	3/3.33	2.57	---	2/2.17	2.06	2.22
April 5	2.43	2.45	2.12	2.38	2.47	2.46	2/3.45	2.51	---	---	2.09	2.23
12	2.42	2.46	2.13	2.45	2.47	2.46	2/3.42	2.50	---	---	2.11	2.25
19	2.38	n.a.	2.16	2.35	2.45	2.48	---	2.50	---	---	2.14	2.27

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

Table 17.- Wheat: Average closing price per bushel of May futures, specified markets, January-April, 1962 and 1963

Month and date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month						
January	2.08	2.09	2.06	2.10	2.36	2.33
February	2.06	2.08	2.06	2.12	2.37	2.34
March	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.15	2.36	2.34
Week ended						
February 22	2.04	2.06	2.05	2.12	2.36	2.34
March 1	2.05	2.07	2.06	2.13	2.37	2.34
8	2.06	2.07	2.06	2.14	2.37	2.34
15	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.14	2.37	2.34
22	2.07	2.03	2.06	2.14	2.36	2.35
29	2.07	2.05	2.06	2.16	2.35	2.34
April 5	2.09	2.08	2.09	2.18	2.36	2.35
12	2.10	2.11	2.09	2.20	2.35	2.36
19	2.11	2.08	2.09	2.20	2.35	2.38

Table 18.- Wheat: Estimated January 1 supplies in principal exporting countries, averages 1945-54, annual 1955-63 1/

Year	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia	Total (4)
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Average:					
1945-49	764	382	262	162	1,570
1950-54	1,040	563	217	209	2,029
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	1,385	945	265	132	2,727
1959	1,820	870	290	220	3,200
1960	1,875	850	260	245	3,230
1961	2,068	935	195	315	3,513
1962	1,983	670	210	255	3,118
1963 2/	1,813	760	180	250	3,003

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.

Grain Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 19.- Wheat: Price per bushel in 3 exporting countries, nearest mid month, January-April 1963; weekly, February-April 1963

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	18	2.33	1.81	2.42	2.19	5/
February	15	2.34	1.81	2.46	2.25	---
March	15	2.35	1.81	2.46	2.23	---
April	11	2.39	1.81	2.51	2.28	---
Weekly						
February	21	2.36	1.81	2.47	2.24	---
March	1	2.35	1.81	2.47	2.24	---
	8	2.35	1.81	2.47	2.23	---
	22	2.35	1.81	2.46	2.22	---
	29	2.35	1.81	2.48	2.23	---
April	5	2.36	1.81	2.49	2.24	---
	19	2.40	1.81	2.50	2.26	---

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 last available Australian Wheat Board basic selling price for f.a.q. bulk wheat, f.o.b. basis, is for December 1962 at $1.62 per bushel.

Table 20.- Capacity of off-farm commercial grain storage facilities, by States, January 1, 1963, with comparisons 1/

State	Rated off-farm storage capacity on January 1		
	1961	1962	1963
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
New England	7,830	8,160	8,290
New York	85,110	82,960	75,080
New Jersey	6,440	6,730	4,610
Pennsylvania	22,710	23,660	23,660
Ohio	125,500	130,000	139,000
Indiana	114,700	122,700	127,600
Illinois	377,700	405,100	413,900
Michigan	42,090	46,140	47,920
Wisconsin	107,700	107,700	107,500
Minnesota	302,300	307,600	309,700
Iowa	343,400	362,000	359,800
Missouri	170,500	185,200	185,300
North Dakota	132,600	135,500	134,900
South Dakota	83,640	85,140	85,600
Nebraska	447,800	494,300	491,300
Kansas	761,600	836,600	845,500
Delaware	4,700	5,190	5,610
Maryland	17,920	19,450	22,260
Virginia	15,670	15,990	15,910
West Virginia	490	460	450
North Carolina	22,030	23,850	24,050
South Carolina	9,660	11,640	14,180
Georgia	19,800	19,300	19,600
Florida	2,390	2,620	2,230
Kentucky	24,020	24,200	24,120
Tennessee	26,770	34,260	35,860
Alabama	10,910	12,940	13,500
Mississippi	17,440	23,500	26,500
Arkansas	64,100	107,000	107,200
Louisiana	42,850	58,610	54,220
Oklahoma	238,700	256,100	255,000
Texas	760,300	915,000	919,300
Montana	45,350	46,300	47,470
Idaho	45,580	45,500	44,420
Wyoming	5,220	5,470	5,690
Colorado	67,650	76,780	76,780
New Mexico	13,000	15,870	16,030
Arizona	16,850	16,770	16,250
Utah	14,760	14,710	15,190
Nevada	2,200	2,100	2,120
Washington	173,300	170,000	160,000
Oregon	89,500	87,460	87,750
California	110,500	121,600	119,100
United States total	4,993,280	5,472,160	5,490,450

1/ The capacity data, by States, include all elevators, warehouses, terminals, merchant mills, ships under private control, other storages and oilseed crushers which store grains, flaxseed or soybeans. Capacity data exclude CCC bins, mothball ships under Government control used to store grain, warehouses used to store only rice or peanuts, oilseed crushers processing only cottonseed or peanuts, tobacco warehouses, seed warehouses and storages that handle only dry beans or dry peas.

Table 21.- Flour, wheat: Supply and distribution, United States, calendar year, averages 1935-54, annual 1950-62

Period	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.
Average:											
1935-39	216,672	54	81	216,645	9,553	---	93	1,247	---	205,752	160
1940-44	229,856	63	84	229,835	9,776	3,292	462	1,587	11,433	203,285	156
1945-49	276,172	35	87	276,120	34,896	12,442	1,633	1,710	21,012	204,427	146
1950-54	226,301	63	88	226,276	18,334	1,206	231	1,623	4,108	200,774	131
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	226,500	91	88	226,503	20,524	1,023	317	1,631	3,665	199,343	123
1956	230,490	98	88	230,500	24,116	684	343	1,643	3,829	199,885	121
1957	239,551	95	88	239,558	25,587	8,408	526	1,648	3,189	200,200	119
1958	248,580	121	88	248,613	26,207	9,761	491	1,722	3,395	207,037	121
1959	251,075	145	88	251,132	26,097	10,612	518	1,312	2,888	209,705	120
1960	255,596	141	88	255,649	28,445	13,087	487	968	2,927	209,735	118
1961 6/	260,746	131	88	260,789	25,463	17,831	502	963	2,714	213,316	118
1962 6/	262,483	140	88	262,535	28,556	18,776	371	875	2,860	211,097	115

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 or exchanged for flour for farm household use, as reported by SRS. 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, and exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. 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 here and abroad. 6/ Preliminary.

Table 22.- Flour, wheat: Total and per capita civilian consumption, United States, calendar year and year beginning July, averages 1935-54, annual 1950-62 1/

Period	Year beginning - January: Consumption of commercially produced flour 2/: Total	January: Consumption of commercially produced flour 2/: Per capita 3/	January: Total flour consumption 4/: Total	January: Total flour consumption 4/: Per capita 3/	July: Consumption of commercially produced flour 2/: Total	July: Consumption of commercially produced flour 2/: Per capita 3/	July: Total flour consumption 4/: Total	July: Total flour consumption 4/: Per capita 3/
	1,000 cwt.	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	Pounds
Average:								
1935-39	199,740	154.9	205,752	159.6	200,132	154.5	205,957	159.0
1940-44	199,802	153.0	203,285	155.7	200,455	153.8	203,694	156.3
1945-49	202,712	144.6	204,427	145.9	202,377	141.7	203,985	142.9
1950-54	199,657	129.8	200,774	130.5	199,321	128.5	200,407	129.1
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	199,343	122.8	198,691	121.2	199,456	121.7
1956	199,153	120.5	199,885	120.9	199,928	119.7	200,627	120.1
1957	199,537	118.5	200,200	118.9	201,806	118.6	202,432	119.0
1958	206,461	120.5	207,037	120.8	209,133	120.8	209,659	121.1
1959	209,198	119.9	209,705	120.2	208,707	118.5	209,194	118.8
1960	209,280	118.0	209,735	118.2	209,903	117.3	210,327	117.5
1961 5/	212,886	118.0	213,316	118.2	212,686	117.1	213,122	117.4
1962 5/	210,683	115.2	211,097	115.4				

1/ For method of flour consumption determination see table 21. 2/ Using commercial production, only, reported by Bureau of the Census. 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/ Using commercial production reported by the Bureau of the Census plus estimates of noncommercial production reported by U.S.D.A. as farm wheat ground or exchanged for flour. 5/ Preliminary.

Table 23.- Wheat and wheat flour: World exports, by principal countries, averages 1900-54, annual 1945-62

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	9.6	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	37.7	279	20.7	116	8.6	77	5.7	5/369	27.3	5/1,351
1960	662	42.0	343	21.8	183	11.6	70	4.4	5/318	20.2	5/1,576
1961 6/	718	41.4	365	21.0	230	13.3	86	5.0	5/335	19.3	5/1,734
1962 6/	615	38.9	320	20.3	200	12.7	55	3.5	5/390	24.6	5/1,580

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; 1960-61, 7 million bushels; and 1961-62, 5 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.

Table 24.- Wheat: Supplies available for export or carryover in the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia, April 1, 1961-63

Item	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63 Preliminary
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
UNITED STATES			
Carryover stocks, July 1	1,314	1,411	1,305
The crop	1,357	1,235	1,092
Total supplies	2,671	2,646	2,397
Domestic requirements for season 1/	606	628	607
Supplies available for export or carryover	2,065	2,018	1,790
Exports, July 1 through March 31 2/	490	535	423
Supplies on April 1 for export or carryover 3/	1,575	1,483	1,367
CANADA			
Carryover stocks, August 1	600	608	391
The crop	517	283	558
Total supplies	1,117	891	949
Domestic requirements for season 1/	156	142	150
Supplies available for export or carryover	961	749	799
Exports, August 1 through March 31 2/	206	245	211
Supplies on April 1 for export or carryover	755	504	588
ARGENTINA			
Carryover stocks, December 1	60	35	13
The crop	150	190	184
Total supplies	210	225	197
Domestic requirements for season 1/	135	135	130
Supplies available for export or carryover	75	90	67
Exports, December 1 through March 31 2/	24	45	32
Supplies on April 1 for export or carryover	51	45	35
AUSTRALIA			
Carryover stocks, December 1	64	28	22
The crop	274	246	295
Total supplies	338	274	317
Domestic requirements for season 1/	79	74	78
Supplies available for export or carryover	259	200	239
Exports, December 1 through March 31 2/	64	65	60
Supplies on April 1 for export or carryover	195	135	179
TOTALS FOR THE FOUR COUNTRIES			
Carryover stocks, beginning of season	2,038	2,082	1,731
The crops	2,298	1,954	2,129
Total supplies	4,336	4,036	3,860
Domestic requirements for season 1/	976	979	965
Supplies available for export or carryover	3,360	3,057	2,895
Exports, season through March 31 2/	784	890	726
Supplies on April 1 for export to end of season or carryover	2,576	2,167	2,169

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.

Table 25.- Wheat flour (grain equivalent): World exports by country of origin and destination, July-June, 1961-62

Destination	Exporting countries								
	United States 2/	Canada	Australia	France	Germany, West	Italy	Japan	Others	World total
North and Central America and Caribbean:	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
Canada	5.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.9
Mexico	18.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.2
United States	--	36.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	36.9
British Honduras	6.5	.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.3
Canal Zone	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5
Costa Rica	24.9	21.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	46.2
El Salvador	4.6	5.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.3
Guatemala	3.3	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.6
Honduras	7.7	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.6
Nicaragua	10.5	13.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	23.7
Panama, Republic of	20.7	11.6	--	.9	--	--	--	--	33.2
Bahamas	.2	7.5	.2	--	--	--	--	--	7.9
Barbados	9.0	3.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.7
Bermuda	3/	3.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.4
Cuba	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	175.3	175.3
Dominican Republic	3.4	5.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.9
French West Indies	.1	.1	--	51.9	--	--	--	--	52.1
Haiti	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9
Jamaica	18.3	42.3	3/	28.9	11.2	--	--	--	100.7
Leeward and Windward Islands	2.8	27.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	30.4
Netherlands Antilles	7.5	5.4	--	.3	--	--	--	--	13.2
Trinidad and Tobago	41.5	37.4	3/	--	--	--	--	--	78.9
Others	--	.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Total	186.5	227.9	.2	82.0	11.2	--	--	175.3	683.1
South America:									
Bolivia	88.1	--	--	8.6	5.4	--	--	--	102.1
Brazil	8.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.2
British Guiana	32.5	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	33.6
Chile	43.4	.2	--	14.0	1.1	--	--	--	58.7
Colombia	32.3	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	32.4
Ecuador	5.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.4
French Guiana	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	2.7
Paraguay	1.6	--	--	--	.3	--	--	1.5	3.4
Peru	14.8	.5	.2	.5	2.1	--	--	--	18.1
Surinam	12.5	2.1	--	--	.4	--	--	.4	15.4
Uruguay	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.7
Venezuela	4.7	.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.3
Total	244.2	4.6	.2	25.8	9.3	--	--	1.9	286.0
Europe:									
Belgium-Luxembourg	.1	5.7	--	.6	1.0	--	--	3/	7.4
France	3/	--	--	--	--	2.8	--	28.3	31.1
Germany, West	4.3	.1	--	31.8	--	--	--	7.1	43.3
Italy	169.0	.5	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	170.6
Netherlands	98.9	.1	.1	2.6	171.8	--	--	9.8	283.3
Sub-total EEC	272.3	6.4	1.2	35.0	172.8	2.8	--	45.2	535.7
Austria	11.5	--	--	--	27.5	--	--	--	39.0
Denmark	.7	.1	--	1.4	61.7	--	--	4.1	68.0
Greece	70.1	.2	3/	--	--	--	--	--	70.3
Iceland	11.2	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.9
Ireland	--	--	--	--	3.6	--	--	.3	3.9
Norway	.4	.1	--	.8	--	--	--	.4	1.7
Portugal	18.2	1.4	.1	--	.2	--	--	--	19.9
Spain	13.7	--	--	.5	.8	--	--	--	15.0
Sweden	1.0	3/	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0
Switzerland	3/	--	--	1.2	--	9.9	--	--	11.1
United Kingdom	86.6	330.3	83.2	18.9	--	--	--	34.0	553.0
Cyprus	--	--	.1	--	--	--	--	1.1	1.2
Malta	.7	--	--	--	--	8.9	--	--	9.6
Others	.5	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	3.6
Total West Europe	486.9	341.1	84.6	57.8	266.6	21.6	--	86.3	1,344.9
Bulgaria	--	--	--	--	55.7	--	--	--	55.7
Germany, East	--	--	--	.8	--	--	--	--	.8
Hungary	--	--	--	--	81.0	--	--	--	81.0
Poland	32.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32.4
Yugoslavia	68.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	68.8
Total East Europe	101.2	--	--	.8	136.7	--	--	--	238.7
Total all Europe	588.1	341.1	84.6	58.6	403.3	21.6	--	86.3	1,583.6
Africa:									
Algeria	17.6	--	--	25.2	--	28.1	--	--	70.9
Egypt	883.7	4.7	.8	--	2.8	1.8	--	--	893.8
Ethiopia	1.6	--	--	--	4.9	--	--	--	6.5
Libya	20.1	--	--	--	73.6	21.3	--	1.0	116.0

-Continued

Table 25.- Wheat flour (grain equivalent): World exports by country of origin and destination, July-June, 1961-62 -continued

Destination	Exporting countries: United States 2/	Canada	Australia	France	Germany, West	Italy	Japan	Others	World total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
Africa (continued):									
Morocco	37.7	--	--	--	.1	--	--	--	37.8
Somali Republic	.5	--	.4	--	--	9.6	--	2.0	12.5
Somaliland, French	.9	--	--	1.9	--	--	--	--	2.8
Sudan	16.6	--	--	9.3	.7	5.8	--	--	32.4
Tunisia	4.1	--	--	.9	--	--	--	--	5.0
Canary Islands	--	--	--	--	.3	--	--	.2	.5
Madeira Islands	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6
Malagasy Republic	--	--	--	25.4	--	--	--	--	25.4
Mauritius	--	--	16.8	--	--	--	--	--	16.8
Reunion	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	--	--	5.0
Seychelles	3/	--	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	1.2
British East Africa	2.9	.9	5.3	8.8	--	--	--	--	17.9
British West Africa, n.e.c.	2.7	1.6	--	18.1	--	--	--	--	22.4
Western Equatorial Africa	.2	.1	--	23.6	--	--	--	--	23.9
Ghana	18.1	61.5	--	2.1	--	--	--	.1	81.8
Liberia	4.1	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.8
Nigeria	46.9	43.7	--	1.0	--	--	--	1.4	93.0
Portuguese West Africa	1.6	2.7	--	--	.2	--	--	.2	4.7
Sierra Leone	--	12.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.7
Western Africa, n.e.c.	11.9	.6	--	9.1	11.1	1.4	--	--	34.1
Angola	2.2	3/	--	--	4.7	--	--	--	6.9
Congo (Leopoldville)	63.2	5.2	.3	.5	1.8	--	--	.9	71.9
Mozambique	.4	.5	1.1	--	.1	--	--	--	2.1
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	3/	.8	4.4	1.6	--	--	--	--	6.8
South Africa, Republic of	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2
Total	1,138.8	135.7	30.3	132.5	100.3	68.0	--	5.8	1,611.4
Asia:									
Aden	.4	--	43.7	4.2	.3	1.1	--	1.0	50.7
Arabian Peninsula, n.e.c.	3.6	.1	17.2	5.0	2.5	2.1	--	17.7	48.2
Bahrein	10.2	--	4.6	--	1.7	--	--	.2	16.7
Iran	16.6	.1	--	18.8	--	.7	--	--	36.2
Iraq	.4	--	--	--	--	4.1	--	--	4.5
Israel	5.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.4
Jordan	94.7	3.0	--	--	20.9	2.1	--	2.0	122.7
Kuwait	13.8	1.0	15.0	1.8	4.1	.9	--	.4	37.0
Lebanon	35.4	15.1	--	2.1	33.2	1.8	--	34.2	121.8
Saudi Arabia	66.7	3/	14.4	--	--	--	--	.9	82.0
Syria	103.1	.1	--	--	8.0	--	--	--	111.2
Turkey	6.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.3
Afghanistan	3/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3/
Burma	--	--	7.0	1.3	--	--	.2	19.4	27.9
Ceylon	82.4	10.4	223.1	13.8	18.2	--	--	5.0	352.9
Communist China	--	--	--	81.1	384.0	--	--	100.0	565.1
Hong Kong	16.5	23.9	10.5	1.4	1.0	11.8	30.1	--	95.2
India	19.9	.3	.1	24.5	--	--	--	--	44.8
Indonesia	75.7	10.6	29.3	1.9	--	--	3/	.4	117.9
Japan	76.6	31.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	108.3
Korea, North	--	--	--	--	83.2	--	--	153.5	236.7
Korea, Republic of	29.4	--	--	--	--	--	.1	--	29.5
Malaya and Singapore	5.2	17.5	183.9	14.9	--	--	46.2	8.6	276.3
Pakistan	22.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.8
Philippine Republic	28.1	34.3	3.1	--	.7	--	--	--	66.2
Portuguese Asia	2.7	2.5	1.1	3.3	--	--	.3	1.0	10.9
Taiwan	27.2	--	--	--	--	--	.2	--	27.4
Thailand	1.6	9.4	17.4	--	--	--	2.9	2.5	33.8
Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia	79.4	.8	.4	.5	--	--	--	2.3	83.4
Nansei Island	17.0	--	--	--	--	--	2.5	--	19.5
Others	--	1.0	--	26.6	--	--	.2	6.9	34.7
Total	841.1	161.8	570.8	201.2	557.8	24.6	82.7	356.0	2,796.0
Oceania:									
New Zealand and Dependencies	--	.2	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	3.7
British Pacific Islands	3/	--	22.0	--	--	--	--	--	22.0
French Pacific Islands	.2	3/	--	15.7	--	--	--	--	15.9
U.S. Oceania	.9	3/	.3	--	--	--	--	--	1.2
Others	--	--	11.2	--	--	--	--	--	11.2
Total	1.1	.2	37.0	15.7	--	--	--	--	54.0
Others, unspecified	--	--	.8	1.9	.2	5.7	.2	8.1	16.9
World total	2,999.8	871.3	723.9	517.7	1,082.1	119.9	82.9	633.4	7,031.0
Equivalent, 1,000 bushels	110,224	32,015	26,599	19,022	39,760	4,406	3,046	23,273	258,345

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes flour not wholly of U.S. wheat, durum wheat flour and semolina, macaroni and macaroni products. Also includes exports for relief or charity. 3/ Less than 50 metric tons.

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