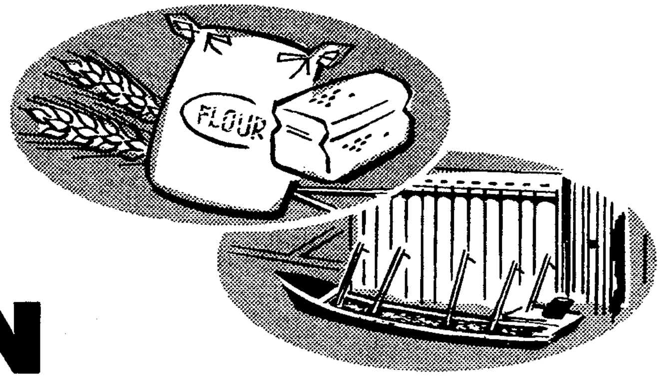
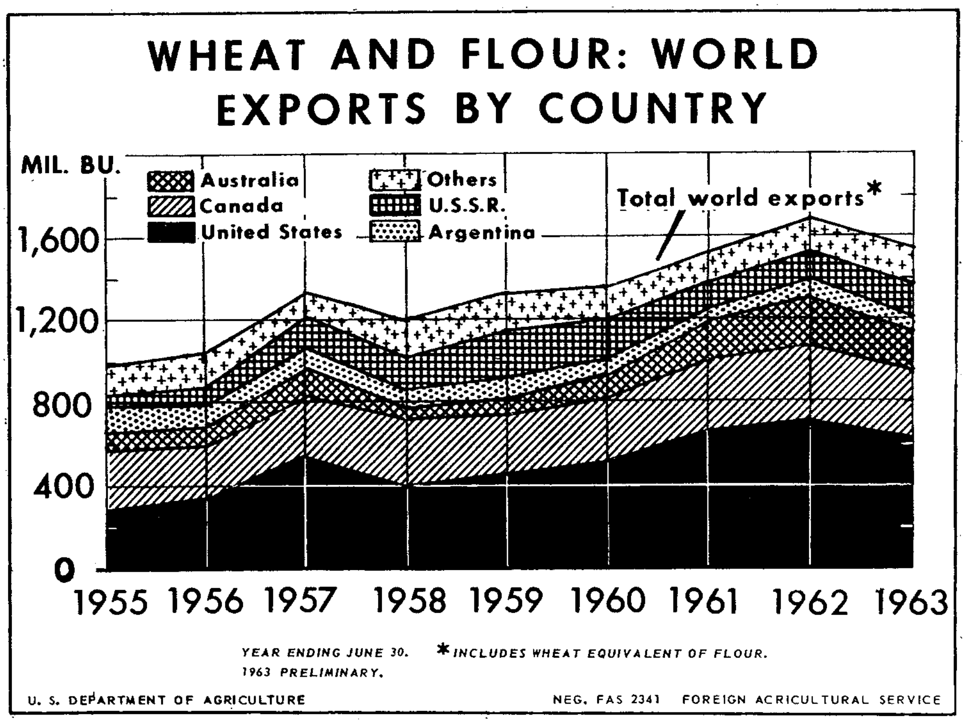


# WHEAT SITUATION

WS-186 For Release October 28, A. M. OCTOBER 1963

Poor crops in many traditional exporting countries have marked 1963-64 as an unusual trading year despite a near-record world wheat crop. The most dramatic example of an exporter shifting to an importer is the Soviet Union. As a result, world trade in wheat and flour may be substantially above the record 1.7 billion bushels set in 1961-62. Much of this expected increase would come from the record 1-billion-bushel exports currently estimated for the United States. Canadian exports are also expected to increase sharply.




## IN THIS ISSUE



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Table 1 .- Wheat: Supply and distribution, United States, average 1957-61 and annual 1960-63

| Item | Year beginning July | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1957-61 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 1/ | 1963 2/ |
| | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. |
| **Supply** | | | | | |
| Carryover on July 1 | 1,162.0 | 1,313.5 | 1,411.2 | 1,321.9 | 1,189 |
| Production | 1,225.3 | 1,357.3 | 1,234.7 | 1,092.6 | 1,133 |
| Imports 3/ | 8.0 | 8.2 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5 |
| Total | 2,395.3 | 2,679.0 | 2,651.8 | 2,420.1 | 2,327 |
| **Domestic disappearance** | | | | | |
| Food 4/ | 494.9 | 496.0 | 499.5 | 501.4 | 500 |
| Seed | 62.0 | 64.0 | 56.0 | 60.7 | 70 |
| Industry | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | --- |
| Feed 5/ | 46.0 | 45.8 | 54.4 | 29.8 | 32 |
| Total | 603.0 | 605.9 | 610.0 | 592.0 | 602 |
| Exports 6/ | 547.7 | 661.9 | 719.9 | 638.7 | 1,000 |
| Total disappearance | 1,150.7 | 1,267.8 | 1,329.9 | 1,230.7 | 1,602 |
| Stocks on June 30 | 1,244.6 | 1,411.2 | 1,321.9 | 1,189.4 | 725 |

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Imports and distribution items are 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; assumed to roughly approximate wheat used for feed.
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
Including Rye

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 21, 1963

CONTENTS



## SUMMARY

Wheat and flour exports in 1963-64 are currently estimated at one billion bushels, assuming that prospective sales to the Soviet Bloc are realized. This estimated record export stems from poor crops in many traditional exporting countries although the world crop is a near record. As a result of this anticipated export level, the carryover on July 1, 1964 may total only 725 million bushels--about 465 million below a year earlier and may be the smallest carryover since 1953. The carryover of all classes of wheat, except durum, will be reduced sharply with the greatest decline in stocks of hard winter.

Prices of most classes of wheat are above their loan rates, reflecting the sharp increase in export demand and the tight supply of privately-held wheat. Prices of many classes have been so high that traders have purchased large quantities from the Government at the resale formula price. As a result of the strong market, there has been very little price support loan activity for 1963-crop wheat.

World wheat production is forecast at 8.3 billion bushels, a near record, though crops in many traditional exporting countries have been hard hit by bad weather. France and the Soviet Union both have small crops and the Western European wheat crop is poor in quality. Wheat production is estimated at an alltime high in Asia led by record crops in India and Pakistan.

This is a year of unusual trading situations in that many traditional wheat exporters are now becoming importers. This situation is expected to set a new record world trade level that will be substantially above the record of 1.7 billion bushels set in 1961.

Exports of rye from the U.S. in 1963-64 are expected to increase based on the foreign demand for food grain and the small world rye crop.

## CURRENT SITUATION

### New Export Record Expected

Based on current world demand and allowing for prospective sales of about 200 million bushels to the Soviet Union and Eastern European Bloc, U.S. wheat exports are expected to reach 1,000 million bushels during the 1963-64 year (table 1). Last year, exports totaled 639 million bushels; a record of 720 million was reached in 1961-62.

Exports of wheat and flour have moved at a fast pace in recent weeks. The sharp increase in September exports over those of July or August was principally due to heavy buying by Western European countries and Japan. European wheat crops were harvested under extremely poor conditions so that much of this wheat will not even be suitable for blending with imported wheats for bread flour.

The significant change in the 1963-64 export picture, both U.S. and world, is due to the apparent very small wheat crop harvested in the Soviet Union. Although reliable production data are not available, the best estimates indicate the crop was at least 25 percent below the small 1962 crop. The Soviet Union, normally the third or fourth largest wheat exporter averaging 150-200 million bushels in recent years, in the current year will be the world's largest wheat importer. After making purchases from Canada and Australia of more than 350 million bushels, they indicated a desire to buy U.S. wheat.

On October 9, the President stated that the U.S. would sell wheat to the Soviet Union and Eastern European Bloc countries subject to several conditions: (1) Sales are to be for gold, dollars, or convertible currencies; (2) all wheat is to be used in the countries making the purchase; and (3) shipment is to be provided in American-owned vessels to the maximum extent possible. The private export trade will handle exports to the Soviet Bloc. The transactions will follow the same procedures as for other commercial sales.

The procedures are that exporters buy in the market and when the wheat is exported the U.S. trader receives an export subsidy in Government-owned wheat under the payment-in-kind program and later must export this wheat. The President also stated that the Department of Commerce would establish a system to prevent any one exporter from handling more than a quarter of the total transaction with the Soviet Bloc. For the present time, the Department of Commerce will receive applications for export to the Bloc of 150 million bushels for shipment prior to April 30, 1964.

Based on inspections for export, wheat exports totaled 151 million bushels during July-September, about 21 million above the same period a year earlier (table 4). The only class of wheat registering a decline during July-September 1963 from that of 1962 was hard winter wheat which totaled 91 million bushels, down 5 million from a year earlier. Durum wheat exports, though up, were insignificant in both periods. Inspections for export of soft red winter totaled 17 million bushels during July-September this year, an increase of about 7 million from the same period in 1962. Exports of white wheat totaled 29 million bushels, an increase of 9 million over the same period a year earlier. The largest relative increase was registered by hard spring wheat exports which were 3 times greater than a year earlier. They totaled 12 million bushels, compared to only 4 million during the first 3 months a year earlier. During July-September this year, a larger proportion than usual of wheat was exported commercially for dollars rather than under Government-financed programs. In this period, 35 percent was exported for dollars while only 27 percent was sold under these terms a year earlier. These sharply increased commercial exports reflect heavy shipments to Western Europe and Japan--major commercial wheat purchasers.

Registration of flour for export subsidy totaled 27 million bushels (wheat equivalent) during July-September 1963, about 5 million more than during this same period in 1962.

Reflecting the current enlarged export estimate of 1,000 million bushels for 1963-64, exports of each class of wheat (except hard red spring and durum) are expected to establish new records (table 2). Although it is anticipated that the Soviet purchases will be largely of hard winter, because of availabilities and current price relationships, it should be noted that the following estimates were made without any indication of what classes and exact quantities the Soviet Union would buy. Because of this lack of specific information, the Department on October 11 restricted the amount of soft wheat that could be exported to the Soviet Bloc under the payment-in-kind program to 30 million bushels from the West Coast and to a like amount from all other Coasts combined (East, Gulf, Great Lakes and St. Lawrence). The purpose of this action was to maintain supplies of these wheats for regular commercial buyers in this country and abroad and for carryover. During the year, the USDA will continue such action as becomes necessary to maintain adequate supplies for these traditional outlets.

Exports of hard winter wheat are currently estimated at 720 million bushels, an increase of 233 million over the record exported in 1961-62.

Exports of soft red wheat are expected to reach about 70 million bushels, around 30 million more than a year earlier but about the same as the record 69 million in 1955-56. Hard spring exports are currently estimated at 60 million bushels, a substantial increase of 21 million over a year earlier but not reaching the record of 88 million in 1951-52. Exports of durum wheat are now put at 8 million bushels, twice the low level of 1962-63, but substantially below those of 1961-62. Exports of white wheat for the year are currently estimated at about 140 million bushels, substantially above a year earlier and slightly above the record level attained in 1960-61. Based on current requirements of the usual buyers of U.S. wheat, exports of soft wheats and durum probably would rise to about the levels indicated even without the Soviet sales although this would not be true to the same extent for hard red wheats.

## Carryover Continues to Decline

The beginning supply of wheat in the 1963-64 marketing year is currently placed at 2,327 million bushels, the third consecutive reduction in supply. The July 1, 1963, carryover totaled 1,189 million bushels, about 133 million below that of a year earlier. The 1963 crop, produced under a special 1-year wheat stabilization program, totaled 1,133 million bushels, about 40 million above a year earlier but 92 million below the 5-year average. An allowance for imports in 1963-64 of about 5 million bushels is included in the total supply.

Total disappearance of wheat in 1963-64 may be about 1,600 million bushels, with domestic use totaling around 600 and exports accounting for the remainder. The current estimate of domestic disappearance includes allowances of wheat for food of 500 million bushels, and for feed of about 30 million bushels. Both of these disappearance items are about the same as in 1962-63. The major change in domestic disappearance is expected to be in the quantity of wheat used for seed. Farmers are not planting wheat for 1964 under a mandatory control program as in the past; thus, the possibility exists that acreage seeded to wheat could exceed the 49.5-million-acre allotment. Included in the current estimate of domestic disappearance is an allowance for seed use of 70 million bushels, enough to seed about 60 million acres. An acreage of this size would be only about 5 million greater than that normally seeded under the old wheat program. The first official estimate of the acreage seeded to winter wheat will be released in mid-December.

With a total disappearance in 1963-64 of 1,600 million bushels, the carryover would be further reduced. The expected reduction of about 465 million bushels would place the July 1, 1964 carryover at 725 million, the lowest carryover level since 1953. This reduction would be reflected in every class of wheat except durum although it should be remembered that the estimates of carryover are based on a billion bushel export level. The hard winter wheat carryover would be reduced the most and would total only about 495 million bushels by July 1, 1964. Carryover of hard spring would be reduced about 30 million, while the carryovers of both red winter and white wheats would be only slightly smaller than the very low stocks of July 1, 1963. The carryover of durum might reach 56 million bushels, an increase of 15 million from the high level of July 1, 1963 (table 2).

## 1963 Crop Below Average

Production of all wheat was estimated in October at 1,133 million bushels, about 4 percent more than 1962 but 7 percent below the 1957-61 average. The yield per harvested acre of all wheat at 25.5 bushels is 0.4 bushel above last year and the third highest of record. The relatively small 1963 crop is due to a harvested acreage 12 percent below average.

Production of hard winter wheat is placed at 536 million, soft red winter at 205 million, hard spring wheat at 165 million, and durum at 51 million bushels. The white wheat crop (both winter and spring) was estimated at 175 million bushels of which about 155 million was winter wheat. Thus, production of each of the hard wheats is the same or smaller than a year earlier while production of soft wheats is substantially larger (table 2).

## Prices Strong; CCC Sales Heavy

Prices of most classes of wheat at the major markets have soared in recent weeks, reflecting the relatively short supply of privately-held wheat, the recent spurt in export demand and the apparent tight holding by farmers. Through September 1963, only 114 million bushels of new-crop wheat had been placed under price support loan and purchase agreement. This is substantially below the 135 million put under support through September 1962, and is only about 10 percent of the current year's crop. Of the quantity placed under loan, 83 million were warehouse-stored loans and the remainder farm-stored loans. The increase in the quantity put under support from August to September this year is about the same as a year earlier.

As a result of these combined factors, prices at many locations, including some terminal markets, have risen to their applicable statutory minimum sales levels. This has permitted the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell about 35 million bushels of wheat at the statutory minimum from July 1 to mid-October. Statutory sales during this same period a year earlier were negligible.

Farm prices have been strong reflecting the increased market activity. The price received by farmers in September averaged $1.84 per bushel, 7 cents above the price in August and 2 cents above the national average loan rate. With this increased demand, the season average price received by farmers in 1963-64 may be moderately above the national average loan rate of $1.82 per bushel.

Prices of most winter wheats declined some in July, but during August and early September prices held fairly constant. However, since mid-September, prices of winter wheats have risen sharply (table 3). The price of No. 1 Hard Winter wheat, Kansas City, in mid-October was 15 cents per bushel above a month earlier and 26 cents above the season low. No. 1 White wheat at Portland also increased substantially--about 17 cents from mid-September to mid-October. At that time, it was about 21 cents above its low. No. 2 Red Winter increased the sharpest of the winter wheats, rising 24 cents per bushel from mid-September to mid-October at St. Louis. At $2.20 per bushel, it was up 41 cents from the low. Spring wheat prices declined steadily during July and reached their lows in mid-August. Since then, they have also risen steadily and in mid-October the price of No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, Minneapolis, was 10 cents per bushel above a month earlier and 26 cents above its low to date. In mid-October, the prices of the above mentioned classes ranged from 14 to 23 cents per bushel above their effective loan rates at their respective markets.

## CCC Export Pricing Policy

In order to make CCC-owned wheat available to meet the expanded export needs, CCC will sell wheat for unrestricted use from its stocks at the higher of the market price or a predetermined minimum selling price. As a result of this action, the cost of CCC wheat at the Gulf will be the same regardless of the point of origin.

The primary basis for this minimum selling price will be the statutory minimum of 105 percent of the applicable price support loan rate at the point of storage plus carrying charges. However, the minimum selling price this year will be somewhat above the statutory minimum in some areas to assist in an orderly pattern of grain movements and to reduce the possibility of windfall profits on grain purchased from CCC.

County price support loan rates are based on traditional patterns of demand for wheat predominantly for domestic consumption, and reflect domestic transportation cost differentials from production points to the traditional terminal markets. This year's unprecedented export demand has brought on a shift from normal patterns of movement so that wheat will be drawn to export positions from far more distant interior locations than usual. This unusual export demand will distort the normal relationship between support prices at various locations and the principal market outlets for the wheat, especially in the area from which wheat will move into export through Gulf ports.

To make wheat from CCC stocks at the more distant points of storage available for export through the Gulf will require paying the 105 percent statutory minimum price at point of storage and the cost of movement to port locations. If CCC wheat at points closer to the ports were offered for sale at a statutory minimum price which together with cost of movement to ports would be less than the comparable total for wheat stored in the more distant locations, purchases and transportation activities would be unduly concentrated in these closer locations, orderly movement of the vast quantities of wheat needed would be more difficult to achieve, and the chances of excessive profits increased.

Therefore, within the area from which exports through the Gulf will be drawn, CCC will set minimum prices for wheat at locations closer to port somewhat higher than the statutory minimum at such locations. This price, plus export freight costs to port, will correspond to the statutory minimum at more distant points plus export freight from such distant points to port.

This minimum pricing will apply to so-called "flat" wheat or wheat delivered by trucks to storage points. In no event, of course, will CCC sell wheat for unrestricted use at less than the statutory minimum price at the point of storage. Other adjustments in CCC selling prices will be made when and if they become appropriate.

## Undesirable Varieties in 1964

Thirty-eight wheat varieties, declared undesirable because of inferior milling or baking qualities, will be discounted 20 cents per bushel in price-support rates on the 1964 wheat crop. The list includes an additional variety from those listed for the 1963 support program. Lathrop variety, a hard red spring wheat, has been added as undesirable in Minnesota and North and South Dakota.

Advance notice of discounts is given to discourage plantings of these undesirable wheat varieties. Discounts on undesirable varieties have been included in the price-support program since 1956. The 20 cents per bushel discount is the same as last year.

The 38 varieties named as undesirable for the 1964 wheat support program follow by class:

Hard Red Winter--Blue Jacket, Cache (except in Utah and Idaho), Chiefkan, Cimarron, Early Blackhull, Kan King, Kharkof MC 22, New Chief, Pawnee Sel. 33, Purkof, Red Chief, Red Hull, Red Jacket, Stafford, Wasatch (except in Utah, Idaho, and Colorado), and Yogo.

Hard Red Spring--C.T. 231, Gasser, Kinney, Premier, Progress, Spinkcota, Sturgeon; and Henry, Lathrop, and Russell, in Minnesota, and North and South Dakota.

White--Fiftyfold, Florence, Greeson, Rex, and Sonora.

Soft Red Winter--Kan Queen, Kawvale, Nured, and Seabreeze.

Durum--Golden Ball, Peliss, and Pentad.

These varieties and the states where there are exceptions were designated by USDA's Agricultural Research Service after consultation with personnel from State Agricultural Experiment Stations, and others on both State and Federal staffs.

The undesirable varieties are designated nationally except for Cache, Henry, Russell, Wasatch, and Lathrop.

The 38 varieties designated for 1964 have been found to have distinctly undesirable milling and baking qualities. Discounts lessen the possibility of such inferior U. S. wheats finding their 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. Acreages of these undesirable varieties have been declining in recent years and the discount in the price-support program is credited with speeding this trend. Application of the 20-cent-per-bushel discount to producer support rates will be the same as the 1963 program.

Price support regulations for the 1964 program, as in the past, will require the producer to certify production of undesirable varieties based on his knowledge of the varieties he seeded and harvested. Because wheat varieties are difficult to identify from threshed samples, USDA in certain instances may require additional information to support certification.

## WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

### The Canadian Situation

The 1963 wheat crop in Canada is currently estimated at 719 million bushels, an all-time record, but only slightly above the previous record of 702 million harvested in 1952. This large crop, coupled with the August 1 beginning carryover of 488 million bushels, accounts for a record total supply of 1,207 million bushels (table 17). Domestic disappearance of wheat in Canada is usually around 150 million bushels and current estimates of exports of wheat and flour in 1963-64 total about 550 million. Thus, based on a total disappearance of 700 million bushels, the carryover on August 1, 1964, would be slightly above that at the beginning of the year and would be equivalent to a normal crop.

Shipments to the Soviet Union dominate Canada's 550-million-bushel estimated exports in 1963-64. Russia has contracted with Canada for 239 million bushels to be shipped in the current year. A new agreement with Communist China calls for the shipment of between 112 to 187 million bushels over the next 3 years with 18.5 million bushels to be shipped by January.

### Another Large World Wheat Crop 1/

World wheat production, forecast at 8.3 billion bushels, is only around 400 million below the record 8.7 billion reached both in 1962 and in 1958.

Present forecasts are subject to change as revised estimates become available for Northern Hemisphere countries and as crops develop in the Southern Hemisphere where harvesting normally begins in November. Growing

1/ Adapted from reports of the Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

conditions up to early December will play a large part in determining the final outturns in Argentina and Australia, the leading producers in the Southern Hemisphere.

Total wheat production in North America is estimated at 1.9 billion bushels, about 200 million above 1962 total and about 300 million above the 1955-59 average. All 3 countries of the area had good outturns. Canada's crop of 719 million is a record but only slightly above the 702-million-bushel harvest in 1952. The U. S. crop of 1,133 million bushels is 4 percent above the 1962 crop though 7 percent below the average of the preceding 5 years. Mexico's production of 58 million bushels is an alltime high for that country.

Wheat production in Western Europe is tentatively forecast at about 300 million bushels below the record crop in 1962. Both acreage and yields are smaller. The reduced acreage is mainly due to a shift from wheat acreage to other grains after severe winter weather damaged fields. France was most affected, and acreage harvested there was down 2 million acres. After a late start in the spring, the outlook for Europe's crop was good until prolonged rains interrupted harvesting. This caused very high moisture content and sprouting of grain still in the fields. It is too early to accurately estimate losses but lower quality is definitely indicated.

Eastern Europe's wheat production is estimated at 645 million bushels, about 5 percent above the 1962 total. Both acreage and yields were larger. Outturns in the Danube Basin, however, are larger than in 1962.

Growing conditions over much of the Soviet Union were unfavorable and a substantial drop in wheat production is estimated. The fourth successive year of drought in the New Lands area cut production of spring wheat, and yields of winter wheat were down in the important Ukraine region. A substantial reduction in the total outturn is indicated, though official estimates are not available. USSR's desire to buy large quantities in world markets bears this out.

Wheat production is estimated at an alltime high in Asia. Crop outturns equaled or surpassed the large 1962 harvest in all areas except Japan. Unfavorable growing conditions there reduced the crop from an expected 56 million bushels to 33 million.

Africa's wheat production is slightly above the near-record crop in 1962. Acreage was larger than in 1962 but yields were slightly lower. Most of the increase in production was in Egypt.

Early season forecasts of a record wheat crop in Australia are not materializing. The present outlook is for a good harvest though well below the 307 million bushels harvested last year.

## World Trade to Set Record 1/

Even though the world's wheat harvest is forecast at a near-record 8.3 billion bushels, 1963-64 is marked by unusual trading situations. Weather damage to crops has sharply increased the need of many importing countries; it has even turned some exporters--especially the USSR--into importers. Because of this unusual situation, world trade is expected to exceed, by substantial margins, the previous record of 1.7 billion bushels set in 1961-62.

Western Europe's total crop this year may drop 300 million bushels below last year's record. Much of the wheat just harvested is poor in quality and too wet for milling unless dried mechanically. Dry wheat for milling became an urgent need as wet weather delayed harvesting; as a result, many European countries are buying soft red wheat in the U. S. This is the type their own production usually supplies.

The import needs of East European Bloc countries are ordinarily supplied chiefly from within the Bloc, but this year will be different because of smaller crops.

Though total wheat output in Asia is at an alltime high, the 2 big importers--Japan and Communist China--still need wheat. Bad weather sharply reduced Japan's crop, and its wheat import plans now call for 110 million bushels--20 percent over 1962-63 imports. Pressure may have eased somewhat in Communist China, where reports indicate the crop may be slightly better than last year's. However, in August the Red Chinese signed a second 3-year agreement with Canada, covering 112-187 million bushels of wheat. Communist China is still receiving wheat under a contract with Australia.

## Principal Exporting Countries 1/

The USSR is one of the many traditional exporting countries hit by bad weather. It usually served as the granary for Eastern Europe and also sold wheat outside the Bloc. Heavy purchases from Canada and Australia and cancellation of export committments to West European countries were the first real indications of supply problems.

France, normally a sizable supplier of wheat to other West European countries, has recently imported bread grain for milling, in addition to its usual imports of durum. Syria's crop is half of last year's and its export prospects are small. Spain will slip back to import status, and so will Italy. Sweden, in some years an exporter, needs wheat this year.

Three of the world's top 4 wheat exporters--Argentina, Australia, and Canada--now have limited potential for further large exports this year.

Argentina's 1962 crop was poor, and stocks on July 1 were the smallest in recent years. The current crop looks promising with an acreage 14 percent above last season's, and the export surplus may be 35 to 40 million bushels higher.

Australia had a record crop in 1962, but heavy sales to Communist China plus normal exports are expected to cut its stocks to a minimum by December 1 when the new marketing season starts. The wheat recently purchased by the USSR will all come from the crop about to be harvested. Though this crop is expected to be good, it is not likely to be large enough to maintain exports at the level of the current year.

Canada's excellent wheat crop is pushing supplies to a record high, and considerably more wheat is available for export; but the shipments already scheduled for the Soviet Union and other customers will use railroad and port facilities to the limit.

This situation leaves the United States as the world's only country with a large and readily available wheat supply. When the 1963-64 marketing year began, the supply totaled 2.3 billion bushels. Of this, about 600 million will be needed for domestic uses, leaving 1.7 billion for export and carryover.

## THE RYE SITUATION

### Rye Exports Likely to Increase

The U. S. rye supply for 1963-64 is placed at 37.7 million bushels, the smallest in recent years and about 12 million bushels below the 1962-63 near-record supply. Because of Europe's increased requirements for food grains and preferences for rye by some of its countries, U. S. exports of this grain are expected to increase above the 7-million-bushel level estimated earlier. The current level of exports, running substantially below those of a year earlier, do not justify an increase in the estimate; however, 2 factors--a strong world demand for food grain and another small world rye crop--suggest that U. S rye exports might reasonably reach a level of about 10 million bushels (table 19).

Imports of rye from Canada continue to be negligible but, in light of the small supply in the U. S. and the fairly large supply in Canada, the possibility is that they could pick up. High prices, if they continue, and Canada's over-taxed port facilities hindering exports to other countries may also have an increasing effect on imports from Canada. Such imports could move via rail and truck. However, based on imports to date, the estimate of only 1 million bushels for 1963-64 still holds.

Any sizable increase in exports from the U. S. would require a reduction in domestic use, in stocks, or in both. Prevailing high prices could have a pronounced effect; first, on the amount fed; second, on stocks; and third, on domestic consumer uses. If exports reach 10 million bushels, domestic disappearance would probably decline to about 21 million but the carryover on July 1, 1964, might be about the same as a year earlier.

Prices for No. 2 rye at Minneapolis have risen sharply reaching $1.41 per bushel in mid-October (table 3 ). This was 21 cents per bushel over mid-September and about 19 cents above the effect price support loan at Minneapolis.

The farm price of rye in September was $1.09 cents per bushel, 2 cents above the national average loan rate.

World Rye Crop Down 2/

World rye production continued its downward trend and is forecast at 1,225 million bushels for 1963, just 2 percent below last year but 15 percent below the 1955-59 average.

Rye production in North America is estimated at 43 million bushels, 10 million less than a year ago reflecting the smaller U. S. crop. The Canadian crop is slightly larger than last year.

The rye crop in Western Europe is estimated only slightly below the 1962 crop. Production was up in West Germany, the largest producer in the area, with both acreage and yields slightly higher. This increase, however, is offset by declines in many other countries.

Eastern Europe is an important producer of rye. Production is now estimated at 365 million bushels, a 6 percent decline from the 1962 harvest. The million-acre reduction in acreage accounted for the smaller crop.

The 1963 crop in the Soviet Union is estimated to be little changed from the crop of a year ago. Turkey accounts for about 95 percent of Asia's total rye production.

A larger Argentine rye crop is expected this year; the 1962 harvest was abnormally small.

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2/ Adapted from World Agriculture Production and Trade, September 1963, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 2.- Wheat: Estimated supply and distribution by classes, United States, average 1957-61 and annual 1960-63

| 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 |
| Average 1957-61 | | | | | | |
| Carryover, July 1 | 860 | 12 | 221 | 20 | 49 | 1,162 |
| Production | 687 | 179 | 171 | 27 | 161 | 1,225 |
| Imports 1/ | --- | --- | 8 | --- | --- | 8 |
| Supply | 1,547 | 191 | 400 | 47 | 210 | 2,395 |
| Exports 2/ | 335 | 45 | 42 | 5 | 120 | 547 |
| Domestic disappearance 3/ | 264 | 131 | 139 | 24 | 45 | 603 |
| Carryover, June 30 | 948 | 15 | 219 | 18 | 45 | 1,245 |
| 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 2/ | 432 | 54 | 32 | 6 | 138 | 662 |
| Domestic disappearance 3/ | 260 | 134 | 145 | 26 | 41 | 606 |
| Carryover, June 30, 1961 | 1,104 | 12 | 237 | 20 | 38 | 1,411 |
| 1961-62 | | | | | | |
| 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 2/ | 487 | 56 | 42 | 16 | 119 | 720 |
| Domestic disappearance 3/ | 286 | 134 | 130 | 20 | 40 | 610 |
| Carryover, June 30, 1962 | 1,085 | 24 | 187 | 5 | 21 | 1,322 |
| 1962-63 4/ | | | | | | |
| Carryover, July 1, 1962 | 1,085 | 24 | 187 | 5 | 21 | 1,322 |
| Production | 536 | 155 | 176 | 72 | 154 | 1,093 |
| Imports 1/ | --- | --- | 5 | --- | --- | 5 |
| Supply | 1,621 | 179 | 368 | 77 | 175 | 2,420 |
| Exports 2/ | 434 | 40 | 39 | 4 | 122 | 639 |
| Domestic disappearance 3/ | 249 | 134 | 137 | 32 | 40 | 592 |
| Carryover, June 30, 1963 | 938 | 5 | 192 | 41 | 13 | 1,189 |
| 1963-64 4/ 5/ | | | | | | |
| Carryover, July 1, 1963 | 938 | 5 | 192 | 41 | 13 | 1,189 |
| Production | 536 | 205 | 165 | 51 | 176 | 1,133 |
| Imports 1/ | --- | --- | 5 | --- | --- | 5 |
| Supply | 1,474 | 210 | 362 | 92 | 189 | 2,327 |
| Exports 2/ | 720 | 71 | 60 | 8 | 141 | 1,000 |
| Domestic disappearance 3/ | 259 | 135 | 140 | 28 | 40 | 602 |
| Carryover, June 30, 1964 | 495 | 4 | 162 | 56 | 8 | 725 |

1/ Excludes imports for milling-in-bond and export as flour. 2/ 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. Includes shipments to U. S. Territories. 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 wheat-variety surveys every five years. 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.

Table 3.- Wheat and rye: Cash closing prices and support prices at terminal markets, specified months and days, 1962 and 1963 1/

| Commodity, market and grade | Cash closing prices | | | | | | | | 1963-crop support prices 2/ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Monthly average | | | | | Daily range | | | | |
| | Sept. 1962 | June 1963 | July 1963 | Aug. 1963 | Sept. 1963 | Oct. 17, 1962 | Oct. 10, 1963 | Oct. 17, 1963 | Effective Oct. 17, 1963 | Terminal |
| | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. |
| Wheat: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago: | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 2 Yellow Hard Winter | 2.14 | 1.98 | 1.96 | 1.99 | 2.06 | 2.11 | 2.14-2.15 | 2.15-2.16 | 2.03 | 2.09 |
| No. 2 Red Winter | 2.07 | 1.96 | 1.84 | 1.83 | 1.97 | 2.06 | 2.14 | 2.17-2.18 | 2.03 | 2.09 |
| St. Louis: | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 2 Red Winter | 2.09 | 1.92 | 1.84 | 1.84 | 2.00 | 2.08-2.12 | 2.17-2.20 | 2.18-2.21 | 2.03 | 2.09 |
| Kansas City: | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 Hard Winter, ordinary protein | 2.17 | 2.05 | 1.98 | 2.03 | 2.09 | 2.18-2.19 | 2.17-2.20 | 2.18-2.21 | 2.01 | 2.07 |
| No. 1 Hard Winter, 13 percent protein | 2.38 | 2.17 | 2.09 | 2.12 | 2.21 | 2.31-2.45 | 2.22-2.36 | 2.22-2.38 | 2.04 | 2.10 |
| Fort Worth: | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 Hard Winter | 2.54 | 2.36 | 2.37 | 2.38 | 2.41 | 2.48-2.60 | 2.44-2.54 | 2.49-2.59 | 2.21 | 2.27 |
| Minneapolis: | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, ordinary protein | 2.30 | 2.40 | 2.23 | 2.14 | 2.27 | 2.34-2.35 | 2.33-2.35 | 2.33-2.35 | 2.10 | 2.16 |
| No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 13 percent protein | 2.35 | 2.45 | 2.28 | 2.18 | 2.30 | 2.40-2.42 | 2.36-2.38 | 2.36-2.38 | 2.13 | 2.19 |
| No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 15 percent protein | 2.49 | 2.50 | 2.32 | 2.23 | 2.35 | 2.52-2.56 | 2.40-2.42 | 2.40-2.42 | 2.17 | 2.23 |
| No. 1 Hard Amber Durum | 2.53 | 2.42 | 2.40 | 2.29 | 2.31 | 2.50-2.62 | 2.40-2.50 | 2.35-2.45 | 2.35 | 2.41 |
| Portland: | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 Hard Winter, ordinary protein | 2.29 | 2.32 | 2.15 | 2.09 | 2.19 | 2.24 | 2.30 | 2.35-2.36 | 1.94 | 2.00 |
| No. 1 Soft White | 2.13 | 2.01 | 1.96 | 1.97 | 2.05 | 2.12 | 2.15 | 2.17 | 1.94 | 2.00 |
| Toledo: | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 2 Red Winter | 2.04 | 2.02 | 1.76 | 1.74 | 1.88 | 2.06 | 2.10 | 2.11 | --- | --- |
| No. 2 Soft White | 2.03 | 2.02 | 1.78 | 1.77 | 1.91 | 2.04 | 2.08 | 2.10 | --- | --- |
| Rye: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minneapolis: No. 2 | 1.12 | 1.21 | 1.20 | 1.21 | 1.38 | 1.13-1.17 | 1.41-1.45 | 1.39-1.43 | 1.22 | 1.29 |

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/ On the hard wheats, assumes sedimentation value of 38-42 (the base sedimentation level for 1963-crop hard wheat price support loans) and the applicable price support protein content. "Ordinary protein" assumes to carry no protein premiums.

Table 4 .- Wheat and flour: Current indicators of export movement, by program, coastal area and class of wheat, July-September 1962 and 1963

| Period, program and 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-September 1962 | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial | 13.0 | 10.5 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 7.1 | 0.6 | 35.8 | 5.6 |
| Government Programs: | | | | | | | | |
| CCC Credit | 3.4 | --- | .1 | --- | --- | --- | 3.5 | --- |
| Title I-P.L. 480 | 72.7 | --- | .1 | --- | 10.2 | --- | 83.0 | 7.3 |
| Title IV-P.L. 480 | .8 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | .8 | 3/ |
| A.I.D. | 1.8 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1.8 | 3/ |
| Barter | 2.2 | --- | .4 | --- | .7 | --- | 3.3 | 3/ |
| Donations | 1.9 | --- | .1 | --- | .3 | --- | 2.3 | 9.1 |
| Total | 95.8 | 10.5 | 4.3 | 1.0 | 18.3 | .6 | 130.5 | 22.0 |
| July-September 1963 | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial | 15.0 | 15.7 | 8.0 | .6 | 13.2 | .5 | 53.0 | 5.4 |
| Government Programs: | | | | | | | | |
| CCC Credit | .1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | .1 | --- |
| Title I-P.L. 480 | 64.6 | 1.0 | .3 | --- | 15.7 | --- | 81.6 | 11.8 |
| Title IV-P.L. 480 | 1.8 | .6 | .1 | --- | .1 | .1 | 2.7 | 3/ |
| A.I.D. | .1 | --- | .5 | --- | --- | --- | .6 | 3/ |
| Barter | 6.0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 6.0 | --- |
| Donations | 3.3 | 3/ | 3.5 | --- | --- | --- | 6.8 | 10.1 |
| Total | 90.9 | 17.3 | 12.4 | .6 | 29.0 | .6 | 150.8 | 27.3 |
| July-September 1962 | | | | | | | | |
| Coastal areas: | | | | | | | | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Great Lakes | 3/ | 5.5 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 1.5 | --- | 10.6 | |
| Atlantic | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.0 | --- | .4 | .3 | 4.7 | |
| Gulf | 82.2 | 3.2 | .7 | --- | --- | --- | 86.1 | |
| Pacific | 12.4 | --- | --- | --- | 16.4 | .3 | 29.1 | |
| Total | 95.8 | 10.5 | 4.3 | 1.0 | 18.3 | .6 | 130.5 | |
| July-September 1963 | | | | | | | | |
| Coastal areas: | | | | | | | | |
| Great Lakes | 1.3 | 9.8 | 6.8 | .6 | 1.9 | --- | 20.4 | |
| Atlantic | .6 | 3.9 | 3.8 | --- | 1.3 | --- | 9.6 | |
| Gulf | 76.9 | 3.6 | 1.6 | --- | --- | .3 | 82.4 | |
| Pacific | 12.1 | --- | .2 | --- | 25.8 | .3 | 38.4 | |
| Total | 90.9 | 17.3 | 12.4 | .6 | 29.0 | .6 | 150.8 | |

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 5 .- Wheat: Estimated July 1 stocks in four major exporting countries, averages 1940-49, annual 1950-63

| Year | United States grain 1/ | Canadian grain 2/ | Argentina | Australia | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. |
| Average: | | | | | |
| 1940-44 | 446 | 463 | 224 | 142 | 1,275 |
| 1945-49 | 193 | 155 | 134 | 75 | 557 |
| | | | | | |
| 1950 | 425 | 140 | 100 | 120 | 785 |
| 1951 | 400 | 232 | 85 | 100 | 817 |
| 1952 | 256 | 270 | 35 | 80 | 641 |
| 1953 | 606 | 435 | 160 | 95 | 1,296 |
| 1954 | 934 | 650 | 155 | 155 | 1,894 |
| 1955 | 1,036 | 570 | 165 | 160 | 1,931 |
| 1956 | 1,033 | 620 | 130 | 183 | 1,966 |
| 1957 | 909 | 430 | 160 | 115 | 1,614 |
| 1958 | 881 | 435 | 175 | 70 | 1,561 |
| 1959 | 1,295 | 475 | 160 | 135 | 2,065 |
| 1960 | 1,314 | 545 | 140 | 145 | 2,144 |
| 1961 | 1,411 | 320 | 100 | 150 | 1,981 |
| 1962 | 1,322 | 590 | 70 | 95 | 2,077 |
| 1963 3/ | 1,189 | 520 | 85 | 150 | 1,944 |

1/ Includes United States wheat in Canada. 2/ Includes Canadian wheat in the United States. 3/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Foreign Service officers, or other information.

Table 6.- Wheat: Price per bushel in 3 exporting countries, nearest mid-month, June-October 1963; weekly, August-October 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 | | | | | |
| June 14 | 2.43 | 1.80 | 2.20 | 2.00 | 5/ |
| July 12 | 2.25 | 1.79 | 2.16 | 1.96 | --- |
| August 16 | 2.15 | 1.75 | 2.19 | 1.97 | --- |
| September 13 | 2.26 | 1.76 | 2.22 | 2.04 | --- |
| October 18 | 2.34 | 1.84 | 2.36 | 2.15 | --- |
| Weekly | | | | | |
| August 30 | 2.20 | 1.75 | 2.21 | 1.99 | --- |
| September 6 | 2.23 | 1.76 | 2.21 | 2.00 | --- |
| 20 | 2.32 | 1.76 | 2.27 | 2.10 | --- |
| 27 | 2.30 | 1.76 | 2.27 | 2.12 | --- |
| October 4 | 2.33 | 1.80 | 2.30 | 2.12 | --- |
| 11 | 2.33 | 1.83 | 2.32 | 2.16 | --- |

1/ Spot or to arrive. 2/ Fort William quotation is in store. 3/ Sales to noncontract countries. Converted to U.S. currency. 4/ F.o.b. ship. CCC selling price for immediate delivery. 5/ Australian Wheat Board basic selling price for f.a.q. bulk wheat, f.o.b. basis, for the month of March was $1.60 per bushel--the latest price reported.

Table 7 .- Wheat: Weighted average cash price per bushel, specified markets, August-October, 1962 and 1963

| Month and date | All classes and grades, six markets | | No. 1 Dark Hard and Hard Winter, Kansas City | | No. 1 Dark N. Spring, Minneapolis | | No. 1 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| August | 2.39 | 2.19 | 2.28 | 2.05 | 2.42 | 2.26 | 2.62 | 2.37 | 2/ 2.07 | --- | 2.14 | 1.97 |
| September | 2.45 | 2.29 | 2.27 | 2.11 | 2.44 | 2.36 | 2.55 | 2.38 | --- | 2/ 1.92 | 2.13 | 2.06 |
| Week ended | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aug. 30 | 2.42 | 2.24 | 2.25 | 2.07 | 2.41 | 2.28 | 2.59 | 2.35 | --- | --- | 2.13 | 1.98 |
| Sept. 6 | 2.45 | 2.26 | 2.26 | 2.08 | 2.44 | 2.32 | 2.55 | 2.36 | --- | --- | 2.12 | 1.99 |
| 13 | 2.45 | 2.26 | 2.27 | 2.08 | 2.43 | 2.33 | 2.54 | 2.35 | --- | 2/ 1.92 | 2.12 | 2.01 |
| 20 | 2.45 | 2.30 | 2.29 | 2.12 | 2.43 | 2.38 | 2.56 | 2.37 | --- | --- | 2.13 | 2.08 |
| 27 | 2.46 | 2.35 | 2.27 | 2.17 | 2.46 | 2.40 | 2.56 | 2.43 | --- | --- | 2.13 | 2.13 |
| Oct. 4 | 2.49 | 2.36 | 2.25 | 2.18 | 2.49 | 2.40 | 2.61 | 2.47 | --- | --- | 2.12 | 2.12 |
| 11 | 2.46 | 2.40 | 2.27 | 2.20 | 2.47 | 2.43 | 2.58 | 2.52 | --- | --- | 2.12 | 2.14 |
| 18 | 2.46 | n.a. | 2.24 | 2.21 | 2.48 | 2.44 | 2.60 | 2.50 | --- | --- | 2.12 | 2.16 |

1/ Average of daily cash quotations.
2/ 1 car sold.

Table 8 .- Wheat: Average closing price per bushel of December futures, specified markets, August-October, 1962 and 1963

| Month and date | Chicago | | Kansas City | | Minneapolis | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1962 | 1963 | 1962 | 1963 |
| | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. |
| Month | | | | | | |
| August | 2.15 | 1.85 | 2.17 | 1.96 | 2.35 | 2.14 |
| September | 2.10 | 1.96 | 2.14 | 2.01 | 2.32 | 2.22 |
| Week ended | | | | | | |
| Aug. 30 | 2.14 | 1.84 | 2.16 | 1.97 | 2.33 | 2.16 |
| Sept. 6 | 2.15 | 1.88 | 2.17 | 1.98 | 2.34 | 2.18 |
| 13 | 2.13 | 1.92 | 2.16 | 1.99 | 2.34 | 2.19 |
| 20 | 2.08 | 1.98 | 2.13 | 2.02 | 2.32 | 2.24 |
| 27 | 2.03 | 2.04 | 2.09 | 2.05 | 2.29 | 2.26 |
| Oct. 4 | 2.02 | 2.08 | 2.12 | 2.07 | 2.31 | 2.28 |
| 11 | 2.04 | 2.11 | 2.12 | 2.09 | 2.31 | 2.28 |
| 18 | 2.06 | 2.13 | 2.12 | 2.12 | 2.32 | 2.28 |

Table 9.- Wheat: CCC-owned stocks, by positions and States, October 1, 1963 1/

| State | Bin sites | Country warehouses | Other warehouses, terminals and sub-terminals | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 bu. | 1,000 bu. | 1,000 bu. | 1,000 bu. |
| Arkansas | --- | 329 | 1,314 | 1,643 |
| California | --- | 1,724 | 3,785 | 5,509 |
| Colorado | 363 | 15,844 | 4,459 | 20,666 |
| Idaho | --- | 1,252 | --- | 1,252 |
| Iowa | --- | 14 | 3,373 | 3,387 |
| Kansas | 10,581 | 224,159 | 180,425 | 415,165 |
| Louisiana | --- | --- | 683 | 683 |
| Maine | --- | --- | 517 | 517 |
| Maryland | --- | --- | 1,191 | 1,191 |
| Massachusetts | --- | --- | 750 | 750 |
| Minnesota | 194 | 8,158 | 59,714 | 68,066 |
| Missouri | 153 | 4,755 | 13,827 | 18,735 |
| Montana | 1,595 | 7,753 | 238 | 9,586 |
| Nebraska | 936 | 76,961 | 54,080 | 131,977 |
| New Mexico | --- | 3,961 | --- | 3,961 |
| New York | --- | 6 | 17,348 | 17,354 |
| North Dakota | 8,406 | 42,806 | 11,055 | 62,267 |
| Oklahoma | --- | 25,205 | 23,494 | 48,699 |
| Oregon | --- | 7 | 5,572 | 5,579 |
| Pennsylvania | --- | 1 | 571 | 572 |
| South Dakota | 7,362 | 28,063 | --- | 35,425 |
| Texas | --- | 38,968 | 80,094 | 119,062 |
| Washington | --- | 15 | 8,343 | 8,358 |
| Wisconsin | --- | 84 | 17,448 | 17,532 |
| Wyoming | --- | 2,345 | --- | 2,345 |
| Other States 2/ | --- | 98 | 521 | 619 |
| Sub-total | 29,590 | 482,508 | 488,802 | 1,000,900 |
| Areas in transit or trust 3/ | | | | |
| Kansas City | --- | --- | --- | 34,419 |
| Evanston | --- | --- | --- | 14,226 |
| Reserve Fleet | --- | --- | --- | 4,438 |
| U.S. total | 29,590 | 482,508 | 488,802 | 1,053,983 |

1/ Including stocks sold but not delivered. 2/ States in which CCC-owned stocks are less than 200,000 bushels. 3/ Moved from official weight points and has not been unloaded or sold.

Table 10.- Wheat: CCC-owned, by classes, October 1, 1963 with comparisons

| Class | October 1, 1962 | July 1, 1963 | October 1, 1963 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 bu. | 1,000 bu. | 1,000 bu. |
| Hard Winter | 873,330 | 906,007 | 840,261 |
| Hard Spring | 172,518 | 179,946 | 180,078 |
| Red Winter | 2,082 | 2,143 | 2,236 |
| White | 7,200 | 9,033 | 6,483 |
| Mixed | 1,372 | 1,318 | 1,225 |
| Durum | 8 | 16,632 | 23,700 |
| Sub-total | 1,056,510 | 1,115,079 | 1,053,983 |
| Balancing item 1/ | --- | --- | --- |
| Total | 1,056,510 | 1,115,079 | 1,053,983 |

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

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Inventory Management Division.

Table 11 .- Wheat: CCC sales and other dispositions, July 1 - October 4, 1963 with comparisons

| Item | July 1, 1962-October 5, 1962 | July 1, 1963-October 4, 1963 |
|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| Domestic Sales and Dispositions | | |
| By ASCS Commodity Offices | | |
| Nonstorable country warehouse | 534 | 280 |
| Nonstorable track and terminal | 1,031 | 2,774 |
| Statutory minimum 1/ | 945 | 27,684 |
| Other domestic | 9 | 298 |
| Donations | 3 | 23 |
| By ASC County Offices | | |
| Nonstorable bin site | 3 | 1 |
| Statutory minimum 1/ | --- | 1,104 |
| Total domestic | 2,525 | 32,164 |
| Export Sales and Dispositions | | |
| GR-345 2/ | 22,590 | 33,879 |
| Barter | 1,954 | 11,301 |
| GSM credit 3/ | 3,512 | 6,419 |
| Other export | --- | --- |
| Donations | 10,694 | 6,893 |
| Total export | 38,750 | 58,492 |
| Total dispositions | 41,275 | 90,656 |

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

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

Table 12 .- Wheat, flour and other products: Imports and exports, United States, 1955-62

| Year beginning July | IMPORTS | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wheat | | | | | |
| | Suitable for milling 1/ | Unfit for human consumption | Flour (wheat equivalent) 2/ | Other products (wheat equivalent 3/ | Total wheat, flour and other products | 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. |
| 1955 | 960 | 8,710 | 90 | 173 | 9,933 | 75 |
| 1956 | 916 | 6,536 | 92 | 239 | 7,783 | 115 |
| 1957 | 838 | 9,722 | 94 | 293 | 10,947 | 41 |
| 1958 | 568 | 6,824 | 105 | 272 | 7,769 | 657 |
| 1959 | 1,042 | 5,889 | 162 | 317 | 7,410 | 310 |
| 1960 | 852 | 6,908 | 136 | 336 | 8,232 | 227 |
| 1961 | 819 | 4,612 | 92 | 362 | 5,885 | --- |
| 1962 | 802 | 4,251 | 90 | 413 | 5,556 | --- |

| Year beginning July | EXPORTS | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wheat 4/ | Flour (wheat equivalent) 4/ | Other products (wheat equivalent) 3/ | Total wheat, flour and other products 4/ | Flour from milled-in-bond wheat (wheat equivalent) |
| | 1,000 bu. | 1,000 bu. | 1,000 bu. | 1,000 bu. | 1,000 bu. |
| 1955 | 295,320 | 50,244 | 708 | 346,272 | 81 |
| 1956 | 475,247 | 73,311 | 978 | 549,536 | 137 |
| 1957 | 323,081 | 78,681 | 1,156 | 402,918 | 59 |
| 1958 | 361,543 | 80,558 | 1,193 | 443,294 | 521 |
| 1959 | 418,359 | 90,666 | 1,214 | 510,239 | 441 |
| 1960 | 561,182 | 99,700 | 1,063 | 661,945 | 680 |
| 1961 | 608,079 | 110,903 | 880 | 719,862 | 91 |
| 1962 5/ | 534,669 | 102,433 | 1,601 | 638,703 | 25 |

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. 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 food products, for example--macaroni products, wheat breakfast foods, bread and biscuits, semolina and prepared mixes. 4/ Includes exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. 5/ Preliminary.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 13.- Quantity of wheat ground for flour and flour production, United States, year beginning July, 1956-62 1/

| Month | 1956-57 | 1957-58 | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wheat ground | | | | | | |
| | 1,000 bu. | 1,000 bu. | 1,000 bu. | 1,000 bu. | 1,000 bu. | 1,000 bu. | 1,000 bu. |
| July | 41,266 | 43,420 | 47,213 | 45,826 | 44,482 | 47,310 | 46,130 |
| August | 46,876 | 46,794 | 46,617 | 47,263 | 50,810 | 54,454 | 52,865 |
| September | 45,539 | 47,309 | 49,226 | 49,345 | 49,801 | 48,118 | 48,371 |
| October | 50,182 | 50,804 | 53,435 | 51,563 | 53,610 | 52,480 | 54,140 |
| November | 45,844 | 45,016 | 46,176 | 49,930 | 50,837 | 52,250 | 51,743 |
| December | 44,126 | 45,394 | 48,301 | 49,945 | 49,585 | 50,108 | 46,626 |
| January | 51,942 | 50,233 | 49,368 | 50,471 | 51,562 | 53,532 | 50,248 |
| February | 43,935 | 44,532 | 43,239 | 47,038 | 48,251 | 49,417 | 47,017 |
| March | 44,693 | 47,112 | 47,107 | 51,053 | 51,499 | 52,606 | 50,550 |
| April | 43,321 | 44,816 | 44,496 | 44,656 | 42,492 | 46,225 | 49,005 |
| May | 44,312 | 44,629 | 46,333 | 43,850 | 47,199 | 48,021 | 51,105 |
| June | 41,592 | 44,398 | 46,441 | 46,526 | 46,276 | 45,677 | 46,520 |
| Total | 543,628 | 554,457 | 567,952 | 577,466 | 586,404 | 600,198 | 594,320 |
| | Flour production | | | | | | |
| | 1,000 cwt. | 1,000 cwt. | 1,000 cwt. | 1,000 cwt. | 1,000 cwt. | 1,000 cwt. | 1,000 cwt. |
| July | 17,966 | 18,868 | 20,583 | 20,114 | 19,420 | 20,782 | 20,334 |
| August | 20,420 | 20,317 | 20,374 | 20,684 | 22,194 | 23,810 | 23,207 |
| September | 19,889 | 20,583 | 21,658 | 21,548 | 21,805 | 21,112 | 21,254 |
| October | 21,899 | 22,069 | 23,539 | 22,599 | 23,496 | 23,063 | 23,807 |
| November | 20,055 | 19,565 | 20,345 | 21,851 | 22,374 | 22,933 | 22,744 |
| December | 19,278 | 19,751 | 21,226 | 21,810 | 21,800 | 22,014 | 20,584 |
| January | 22,292 | 21,869 | 21,764 | 22,061 | 22,678 | 23,515 | 22,116 |
| February | 19,275 | 19,409 | 19,020 | 20,575 | 21,284 | 21,738 | 20,700 |
| March | 19,679 | 20,619 | 20,767 | 22,331 | 22,722 | 23,165 | 22,296 |
| April | 18,937 | 19,548 | 19,616 | 19,519 | 18,744 | 20,421 | 21,570 |
| May | 19,409 | 19,475 | 20,441 | 19,207 | 20,793 | 21,175 | 22,542 |
| June | 18,143 | 19,359 | 20,354 | 20,359 | 20,381 | 20,125 | 20,421 |
| Total | 237,242 | 241,432 | 249,687 | 252,658 | 257,691 | 263,853 | 261,575 |

1/ Data represents the production of all commercial mills in the United States. About 97 percent of the totals was reported by 284 mills having a daily capacity of 401 sacks or more and the balance estimated. The estimated portion is based on the 1958 Census of Manufacturers.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 14.- Wheat: Supplies available for export or carryover in the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia, October 1, 1961-63

| Item | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 1/ |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. |
| UNITED STATES | | | |
| Carryover stocks, July 1 | 1,411 | 1,322 | 1,189 |
| Production | 1,235 | 1,093 | 1,133 |
| Total domestic supplies | 2,646 | 2,415 | 2,322 |
| Domestic requirements for season 2/ | 610 | 592 | 602 |
| Exports, July 1 through September 30 3/ | 165 | 148 | 177 |
| Supplies available on October 1 4/ | 1,871 | 1,675 | 1,543 |
| CANADA | | | |
| Carryover stocks, August 1 | 608 | 391 | 488 |
| Production | 283 | 566 | 719 |
| Total supplies | 891 | 957 | 1,207 |
| Domestic requirements for season 2/ | 142 | 137 | 145 |
| Exports, August 1 through September 30 3/ | 71 | 53 | 65 |
| Supplies available on October 1 | 678 | 767 | 997 |
| | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 1/ |
| ARGENTINA | | | |
| Carryover stocks, December 1 | 60 | 35 | 10 |
| Production | 150 | 190 | 190 |
| Total supplies | 210 | 225 | 200 |
| Domestic requirements for season 2/ | 135 | 116 | 133 |
| Exports, December 1 through September 30 3/ | 36 | 94 | 55 |
| Supplies available on October 1 | 39 | 15 | 12 |
| AUSTRALIA | | | |
| Carryover stocks, December 1 | 64 | 28 | 22 |
| Production | 274 | 247 | 307 |
| Total supplies | 338 | 275 | 329 |
| Domestic requirements for season 2/ | 79 | 75 | 78 |
| Exports, December 1 through September 30 3/ | 198 | 153 | 200 |
| Supplies available on October 1 | 61 | 47 | 51 |
| | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 |
| THE FOUR COUNTRIES | | | |
| Total supplies available on October 1 for export to end of season or carryover | 2,649 | 2,504 | 2,603 |

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated requirements for seed, food (milling for domestic use) and feed for the season. 3/ Exports of wheat and flour in grain equivalent. 4/ Without imports.

Table 15 .- Wheat: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1961-63 1/

| Continent and country | Acreage 2/ | | | | Yield per acre 3/ | | | | Production | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1955-59 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 4/ | Average 1955-59 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 4/ | Average 1955-59 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 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 | 22,730 | 25,316 | 26,817 | 27,566 | 20.4 | 11.2 | 21.1 | 25.2 | 465,618 | 283,394 | 565,554 | 694,331* |
| United States | 49,128 | 51,551 | 43,576 | 44,501 | 22.3 | 24.0 | 25.1 | 25.5 | 1,095,357 | 1,234,743 | 1,092,562 | 1,134,051* |
| Mexico | 2,214 | 2,016 | 1,818 | 2,051 | 20.2 | 25.5 | 29.0 | 28.1 | 44,615 | 51,500 | 52,650 | 57,690 |
| Estimated total 5/ | 74,160 | 78,970 | 72,300 | 74,200 | 21.7 | 19.9 | 23.7 | 25.4 | 1,606,000 | 1,571,000 | 1,712,000 | 1,887,000 |
| Europe: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 634 | 682 | 668 | 600 | 32.8 | 38.3 | 38.8 | 39.4 | 20,802 | 26,150 | 25,950 | 23,630 |
| Belgium | 498 | 510 | 516 | 495 | 53.6 | 52.0 | 57.2 | 56.4 | 26,672 | 26,540 | 29,520 | 27,900 |
| Denmark | 179 | 260 | 381 | 321 | 58.8 | 61.3 | 62.1 | 59.5 | 10,521 | 15,950 | 23,660 | 19,100 |
| Finland | 314 | 586 | 706 | -- | 23.9 | 28.9 | 21.9 | -- | 7,514 | 16,930 | 15,490 | -- |
| France | 10,432 | 9,876 | 11,294 | 9,262 | 34.3 | 35.6 | 45.7 | 36.7 | 358,210 | 351,800 | 516,380 | 340,000 |
| Germany, West | 3,045 | 3,435 | 3,245 | 3,380 | 45.5 | 43.1 | 51.8 | 52.7 | 138,676 | 148,000 | 168,000 | 178,000 |
| Greece | 2,704 | 2,637 | 2,697 | 2,312 | 21.4 | 22.2 | 24.1 | 22.9 | 57,762 | 58,560 | 65,017 | 52,850 |
| Ireland | 361 | 345 | 319 | 229 | 42.3 | 50.0 | 50.6 | 51.4 | 15,279 | 17,250 | 16,130 | 11,760 |
| Italy | 12,145 | 10,738 | 11,257 | 11,011 | 27.2 | 28.4 | 31.1 | 26.7 | 329,880 | 305,000 | 349,830 | 293,950 |
| Netherlands | 250 | 304 | 328 | 312 | 57.2 | 58.2 | 67.6 | -- | 14,294 | 17,700 | 22,160 | -- |
| Norway | 35 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 32.4 | 41.7 | 31.2 | 36.0 | 1,134 | 1,000 | 750 | 900 |
| Portugal | 2,009 | 1,631 | 1,631 | 1,483 | 12.1 | 9.7 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 24,286 | 15,800 | 20,360 | 18,000 |
| Spain | 10,728 | 9,610 | 10,507 | 10,030 | 15.4 | 13.1 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 165,400 | 126,100 | 176,700 | 169,000 |
| Sweden | 831 | 679 | 776 | 619 | 33.7 | 43.9 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 28,030 | 29,840 | 32,030 | 25,500 |
| Switzerland | 243 | 272 | 268 | 274 | 44.7 | 40.1 | 56.5 | 36.5 | 10,860 | 10,900 | 15,140 | 10,000 |
| United Kingdom | 2,098 | 1,827 | 2,256 | 1,926 | 48.5 | 52.6 | 60.1 | 52.3 | 101,720 | 96,100 | 135,560 | 100,300 |
| Estimated total Western Europe 5/ | 46,560 | 43,470 | 46,930 | 42,990 | 28.2 | 29.1 | 34.4 | 30.4 | 1,313,000 | 1,265,000 | 1,615,000 | 1,305,000 |
| Bulgaria | 3,466 | 3,212 | 3,015 | -- | 19.6 | 19.5 | 19.9 | -- | 68,100 | 62,500 | 60,000 | -- |
| Czechoslovakia | 1,818 | 1,589 | 1,658 | -- | 30.0 | 37.8 | 36.4 | -- | 54,500 | 60,000 | 60,400 | -- |
| Germany, East | 1,026 | 932 | 1,045 | -- | 41.1 | 41.0 | 44.0 | -- | 42,160 | 38,200 | 46,000 | -- |
| Hungary | 3,112 | 2,505 | 2,706 | -- | 22.0 | 28.4 | 26.6 | -- | 68,500 | 71,100 | 72,000 | -- |
| Poland | 3,581 | 3,462 | 3,442 | -- | 23.4 | 29.6 | 28.7 | -- | 83,900 | 102,500 | 98,700 | -- |
| Rumania | 7,302 | 7,337 | 7,518 | -- | 16.2 | 19.8 | 19.8 | -- | 118,600 | 145,000 | 148,940 | -- |
| Yugoslavia | 4,750 | 4,843 | 5,090 | -- | 21.5 | 24.1 | 23.6 | -- | 102,000 | 116,500 | 120,000 | -- |
| Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/ | 25,310 | 24,130 | 24,720 | 25,180 | 21.4 | 24.9 | 24.7 | 25.6 | 542,000 | 600,000 | 610,000 | 645,000 |
| Estimated total all Europe 5/ | 71,870 | 67,600 | 71,650 | 68,170 | 25.8 | 27.6 | 31.1 | 28.6 | 1,855,000 | 1,865,000 | 2,225,000 | 1,950,000 |
| U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/ | 159,000 | 155,000 | 166,545 | -- | 12.0 | 12.3 | 12.0 | -- | 1,910,000 | 1,900,000 | 2,000,000 | -- |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Asia: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iran | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 95,950 | 103,000 | 99,200 | 102,880 |
| Iraq | 2,540 | 3,200 | 3,931 | -- | 10.7 | 9.4 | 10.1 | -- | 27,118 | 30,000 | 39,885 | -- |
| Israel | 137 | 118 | -- | -- | 17.6 | 19.0 | -- | -- | 2,418 | 1,900 | -- | -- |
| Jordan | 638 | 675 | 704 | -- | 8.6 | 7.6 | 5.8 | -- | 5,458 | 5,100 | 4,115 | -- |
| Lebanon | 162 | 143 | 146 | 138 | 10.4 | 9.0 | 12.6 | 12.0 | 1,682 | 1,290 | 1,840 | 1,650 |
| Syria | 2,540 | 3,249 | 3,314 | -- | 10.2 | 5.1 | 12.9 | -- | 25,942 | 16,500 | 42,880 | 22,000 |
| Turkey | 16,990 | 15,500 | 16,000 | -- | 13.4 | 14.5 | 15.7 | -- | 228,000 | 225,000 | 250,000 | 285,000 |
| China, Mainland | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 900,000 | -- | -- | -- |
| India | 30,393 | 32,047 | 33,240 | 33,500 | 10.9 | 12.6 | 13.1 | 13.7 | 329,926 | 403,900 | 433,830 | 459,290 |
| Japan | 1,551 | 1,603 | 1,585 | 1,436 | 32.5 | 40.8 | 37.8 | 23.1 | 50,482 | 65,440 | 59,890 | 33,180 |
| Korea, Republic of | 317 | 310 | 330 | -- | 14.1 | 20.0 | 18.2 | -- | 4,469 | 6,200 | 6,000 | -- |
| Pakistan | 11,496 | 11,603 | 12,571 | 12,140 | 11.6 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 133,192 | 141,340 | 151,720 | 149,330 |
| Estimated total 5/ | 141,960 | 139,320 | 144,970 | 144,080 | 13.3 | 13.4 | 13.7 | 14.1 | 1,890,000 | 1,865,000 | 1,985,000 | 2,035,000 |
| Africa: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 4,658 | 4,622 | 4,522 | -- | 10.0 | 5.2 | -- | -- | 46,364 | 24,200 | -- | -- |
| Egypt | 1,561 | 1,436 | 1,515 | 1,634 | 34.4 | 36.8 | 38.9 | 38.6 | 53,778 | 52,800 | 58,970 | 63,000 |
| Morocco | 3,888 | 3,845 | 3,677 | 4,085 | 9.2 | 6.1 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 35,723 | 23,300 | 45,800 | 51,200 |
| Tunisia | 2,908 | 2,000 | 2,100 | -- | 6.1 | 4.5 | 6.9 | -- | 17,798 | 9,000 | 14,500 | -- |
| South Africa, Republic of 7/ | 2,906 | 3,100 | 2,921 | -- | 9.5 | 10.5 | 8.7 | -- | 27,554 | 32,500 | 25,360 | -- |
| Estimated total 5/ | 17,610 | 16,850 | 16,570 | 17,790 | 11.1 | 9.5 | 12.7 | 12.1 | 195,000 | 160,000 | 210,000 | 215,000 |
| South America: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 11,598 | 10,374 | -- | -- | 19.5 | 18.3 | -- | -- | 225,676 | 190,000 | 190,000 | -- |
| Brazil | 2,386 | -- | -- | -- | 10.3 | -- | -- | -- | 24,460 | 7,500 | -- | -- |
| Chile | 2,030 | 2,097 | 2,082 | -- | 20.0 | 18.8 | 22.4 | -- | 40,597 | 39,370 | 46,600 | -- |
| Colombia | 412 | 395 | 408 | -- | 12.8 | 13.2 | 14.6 | -- | 5,288 | 5,220 | 5,950 | -- |
| Peru | 365 | 379 | 390 | 371 | 14.2 | 14.9 | 14.8 | -- | 5,166 | 5,640 | 5,770 | -- |
| Uruguay | 1,604 | 1,077 | 990 | 1,075 | 11.8 | 12.7 | 16.8 | -- | 18,950 | 13,650 | 16,610 | -- |
| Estimated total 5/ | 18,680 | 16,040 | 15,590 | 16,650 | 17.3 | 16.5 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 323,000 | 265,000 | 280,000 | 300,000 |
| Oceania: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 9,629 | 14,723 | 16,171 | 16,500 | 17.5 | 16.7 | 19.0 | -- | 168,320 | 246,000 | 307,200 | -- |
| New Zealand | 103 | 186 | 210 | -- | 46.7 | 42.1 | 44.0 | -- | 4,814 | 7,835 | 9,240 | -- |
| Total Oceania | 9,732 | 14,909 | 16,381 | 16,700 | 17.8 | 17.0 | 19.3 | 17.1 | 173,134 | 253,835 | 316,440 | 285,000 |
| Estimated world total 5/ | 493,010 | 488,690 | 504,010 | 503,150 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 17.3 | 16.5 | 7,955,000 | 7,880,000 | 8,730,000 | 8,325,000 |

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 1963 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which will begin late in 1963 and end early in 1964. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 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/ Production on European holdings only. * Based on September estimates. Canada's October estimate is 719.1 million bushels and U.S., 1,133 million.

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 16.- Wheat and flour: World exports by country of origin, year beginning July, average 1955-59, annual 1959-62

| Country of origin | Average 1955-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 Wheat | 1961-62 Flour (wheat equiv.) | 1961-62 Total | 1962-63 Wheat | 1962-63 Flour (wheat equiv.) | 1962-63 Total | 1962-63 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 metric tons | 1,000 metric tons | 1,000 metric tons | 1,000 metric tons | 1,000 metric tons | 1,000 metric tons | 1,000 metric tons | 1,000 metric tons | 1,000 metric tons | 1,000 bushels |
| Major exporters: | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States 2/ | 12,251.6 | 13,875.3 | 18,021.7 | 16,552.0 | 2,999.8 | 19,551.8 | 14,562.4 | 2,793.1 | 17,355.5 | 637,699 |
| Canada | 7,990.4 | 7,600.1 | 9,306.6 | 9,069.3 | 871.3 | 9,940.6 | 8,238.3 | 765.3 | 9,003.6 | 330,825 |
| Australia | 2,606.0 | 3,153.4 | 4,986.3 | 5,529.1 | 723.9 | 6,253.0 | 4,062.8 | 645.6 | 4,708.4 | 172,996 |
| Argentina | 2,564.3 | 2,109.2 | 1,910.0 | 2,352.2 | 1.0 | 2,353.2 | 1,806.1 | -- | 1,806.1 | 66,363 |
| France | 1,633.6 | 1,766.6 | 1,558.7 | 1,335.9 | 517.7 | 1,853.6 | 2,427.5 | 557.2 | 2,984.7 | 109,670 |
| U.S.S.R. | 4,162.5 | 5,519.7 | 5,059.3 | 4,737.4 | 315.0 | 5,052.4 | 4,707.0 | 100.0 | 4,807.0 | 176,627 |
| Total | 31,209.0 | 34,024.3 | 40,842.6 | 39,575.9 | 5,428.7 | 45,004.6 | 35,804.1 | 4,861.2 | 40,665.3 | 1,494,180 |
| South America: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uruguay | 248.0 | -- | 1.7 | -- | .4 | .4 | -- | 1.1 | 1.1 | 40 |
| Total | 248.0 | -- | 1.7 | -- | .4 | .4 | -- | 1.1 | 1.1 | 40 |
| Eastern Europe: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | 17.6 | 16.0 | 32.8 | 6.9 | -- | 6.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Czechoslovakia | 81.8 | 73.0 | 48.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Germany, East | 30.3 | 117.5 | 66.4 | 94.3 | -- | 94.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hungary | 84.1 | 53.0 | 72.3 | 90.7 | 28.8 | 119.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Poland | 13.6 | .5 | .2 | -- | .1 | .1 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Rumania | 77.0 | 110.0 | 90.0 | 163.0 | -- | 163.0 | 200.0 | -- | 200.0 | 7,349 |
| Yugoslavia | 19.0 | 83.0 | 91.5 | 16.3 | -- | 16.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total | 323.4 | 453.0 | 401.2 | 371.2 | 28.9 | 400.1 | 200.0 | -- | 200.0 | 7,349 |
| Western Europe: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | .1 | .1 | 37.3 | 96.0 | -- | 96.0 | -- | 50.0 | 50.0 | 1,837 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 59.2 | 137.8 | 17.1 | 46.8 | 18.5 | 65.3 | 90.0 | 10.0 | 100.0 | 3,674 |
| Denmark | 6.8 | 2.7 | 8.7 | 32.4 | .3 | 32.7 | 54.7 | .3 | 55.0 | 2,021 |
| Finland | 12.9 | 41.0 | 61.5 | 42.2 | 71.5 | 113.7 | 30.0 | 70.0 | 100.0 | 3,675 |
| Germany, West | 563.4 | 796.2 | 817.1 | 88.4 | 1,082.1 | 1,170.5 | 13.3 | 600.3 | 613.6 | 22,546 |
| Greece | 35.0 | 79.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ireland | 21.6 | 42.7 | 90.2 | 64.6 | 3.2 | 67.8 | 82.2 | 3.4 | 85.6 | 3,145 |
| Italy | 586.2 | 460.6 | 66.7 | .9 | 119.9 | 120.8 | -- | 175.0 | 175.0 | 6,430 |
| Netherlands | 23.9 | 5.6 | 10.6 | 12.0 | 1.2 | 13.2 | 10.0 | -- | 10.0 | 367 |
| Spain | 192.1 | 191.0 | 13.0 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 6.4 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 5.0 | 184 |
| Sweden | 136.7 | 83.1 | 184.4 | 188.7 | -- | 188.7 | 228.0 | -- | 228.0 | 8,378 |
| United Kingdom | 17.8 | 7.1 | 8.0 | -- | 9.1 | 9.1 | -- | 10.0 | 10.0 | 367 |
| Others | 15.8 | 8.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total | 1,671.5 | 1,855.9 | 1,314.6 | 575.0 | 1,309.2 | 1,884.2 | 511.2 | 921.0 | 1,432.0 | 52,624 |
| Africa: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 84.2 | 40.5 | 64.5 | .2 | 25.2 | 25.4 | .2 | 33.4 | 33.6 | 1,235 |
| Egypt | 4.1 | 4.7 | 5.0 | -- | 6.1 | 6.1 | -- | 6.0 | 6.0 | 220 |
| Morocco | 137.3 | 106.4 | 51.4 | 22.1 | -- | 22.1 | 71.8 | -- | 71.8 | 2,638 |
| Tunisia | 82.8 | 118.8 | 84.5 | 8.8 | -- | 8.8 | 33.0 | 14.1 | 47.1 | 1,731 |
| Others | 1.5 | 2.1 | 3.0 | -- | 3.0 | 3.0 | -- | 3.0 | 3.0 | 110 |
| Total | 309.9 | 272.5 | 208.4 | 31.1 | 34.3 | 65.4 | 105.0 | 56.5 | 161.5 | 5,934 |
| Asia: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aden | 20.9 | 25.7 | 22.0 | 6.7 | 18.8 | 25.5 | 5.0 | 20.0 | 25.0 | 919 |
| Iraq | 2.8 | -- | -- | 37.3 | -- | 37.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Israel | 9.6 | 16.0 | 11.8 | 11.0 | 2.5 | 13.5 | 8.5 | -- | 8.5 | 312 |
| Jordan | 2.9 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 6.3 | 231 |
| Lebanon | 1.8 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 2.9 | .1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | -- | 3.0 | 110 |
| Syria | 148.7 | 10.0 | -- | 22.5 | -- | 22.5 | 306.0 | -- | 306.0 | 11,244 |
| Turkey | 146.0 | 117.6 | 2.3 | 1.0 | -- | 1.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hong Kong | 35.1 | 34.5 | 31.7 | -- | 31.6 | 31.6 | -- | 30.0 | 30.0 | 1,102 |
| Japan | 22.0 | 22.8 | 51.8 | -- | 82.9 | 82.9 | -- | 67.5 | 67.5 | 2,480 |
| Malaya | 12.5 | 9.7 | 3.5 | .2 | 10.2 | 10.4 | -- | 10.0 | 10.0 | 367 |
| Others | 4.6 | 20.0 | 3.2 | 6.1 | 3.4 | 9.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total | 406.9 | 265.3 | 135.4 | 88.7 | 156.5 | 245.2 | 325.8 | 130.5 | 456.3 | 16,765 |
| World total | 34,168.7 | 36,871.0 | 42,903.9 | 40,641.9 | 6,958.0 | 47,599.9 | 36,946.1 | 5,970.3 | 42,916.4 | 1,576,892 |
| Equivalent 1,000 bushels | 1,255,488 | 1,354,777 | 1,576,448 | 1,493,334 | 255,662 | 1,748,996 | 1,357,536 | 219,356 | 1,576,892 | |

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes exports of flour not wholly from U.S. wheat.

Foreign Agricultural Service, Grain and Feed Division.

Table 17.- Canadian wheat and rye: Supply and disappearance, averages 1935-54, annual 1955-63

| Year beginning August 1 | Supply: Carryover 1/ | Supply: Production | Supply: Total 2/ | Disappearance: Domestic 2/ | Disappearance: Exports including flour |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million bushels | Million bushels | Million bushels | Million bushels | Million bushels |
| **Wheat** | | | | | |
| Average: | | | | | |
| 1935-39 | 101.1 | 312.4 | 415.4 | 113.5 | 183.5 |
| 1940-44 | 431.1 | 421.6 | 852.9 | 158.8 | 271.7 |
| 1945-49 | 119.6 | 362.8 | 482.6 | 145.2 | 247.0 |
| 1950-54 | 304.1 | 537.6 | 841.9 | 155.0 | 297.9 |
| 1955 | 536.7 | 519.2 | 1,055.9 | 164.0 | 312.3 |
| 1956 | 579.6 | 573.0 | 1,152.8 | 154.9 | 264.4 |
| 1957 | 733.5 | 392.7 | 1,126.3 | 157.5 | 320.3 |
| 1958 | 648.4 | 398.1 | 1,046.5 | 164.0 | 294.5 |
| 1959 | 588.0 | 445.1 | 1,033.1 | 156.2 | 277.3 |
| 1960 | 599.6 | 518.4 | 1,118.0 | 156.9 | 353.3 |
| 1961 | 607.8 | 283.4 | 891.2 | 142.1 | 358.0 |
| 1962 3/ | 391.1 | 565.6 | 956.7 | 136.3 | 332.0 |
| 1963 3/ | 488.4 | 719.1 | 1,207.5 | | |
| **Rye** | | | | | |
| Average: | | | | | |
| 1935-39 | 2.2 | 9.2 | 11.4 | 6.7 | 2.1 |
| 1940-44 | 6.9 | 12.8 | 19.7 | 9.2 | 4.3 |
| 1945-49 | 3.3 | 13.2 | 16.7 | 4.8 | 7.7 |
| 1950-54 | 11.7 | 19.3 | 31.0 | 6.3 | 10.3 |
| 1955 | 19.9 | 13.8 | 33.8 | 5.1 | 12.9 |
| 1956 | 15.8 | 8.4 | 24.2 | 5.6 | 5.4 |
| 1957 | 13.2 | 8.4 | 21.6 | 6.1 | 5.4 |
| 1958 | 10.1 | 7.7 | 17.8 | 6.2 | 3.2 |
| 1959 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 16.9 | 5.6 | 4.5 |
| 1960 | 6.8 | 10.2 | 17.0 | 7.0 | 2.6 |
| 1961 | 7.4 | 6.5 | 14.0 | 5.8 | 4.4 |
| 1962 3/ | 3.8 | 12.0 | 15.8 | 4.3 | 7.3 |
| 1963 3/ | 4.2 | 13.0 | 17.2 | | |

1/ From previous crops.
2/ Supply and disappearance of both wheat and rye include imports.
3/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 18.- Rye: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1961-63 1/

| Continent and country | Acreage 2/ | | | | Yield per acre 3/ | | | | Production | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1955-59 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 4/ | Average 1955-59 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 4/ | Average 1955-59 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 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 | 577 | 561 | 625 | 652 | 16.2 | 11.6 | 19.3 | 20.1 | 9,362 | 6,519 | 12,044 | 13,131 |
| United States | 1,729 | 1,550 | 2,014 | 1,576 | 15.6 | 17.7 | 20.4 | 18.9 | 27,030 | 27,476 | 41,175 | 29,828 |
| Total | 2,306 | 2,111 | 2,639 | 2,228 | 15.8 | 16.1 | 20.2 | 19.3 | 36,392 | 33,995 | 53,219 | 42,959 |
| Europe: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 525 | 523 | 516 | 455 | 31.0 | 35.5 | 35.7 | 34.8 | 16,254 | 18,590 | 18,420 | 15,820 |
| Belgium | 170 | 108 | 97 | 112 | 45.5 | 43.5 | 49.2 | 49.1 | 7,732 | 4,700 | 4,770 | 5,500 |
| Denmark | 270 | 451 | 430 | 272 | 40.5 | 44.9 | 47.0 | 44.9 | 10,946 | 20,240 | 20,200 | 12,200 |
| Finland | 217 | 232 | 202 | -- | 22.9 | 21.6 | 19.8 | -- | 4,969 | 5,000 | 3,990 | -- |
| France | 888 | 645 | 526 | 560 | 20.3 | 21.2 | 26.6 | 24.2 | 18,055 | 13,660 | 14,000 | 13,580 |
| Germany, West | 3,634 | 2,922 | 2,696 | 2,822 | 40.5 | 33.8 | 43.3 | 45.4 | 147,130 | 98,900 | 116,630 | 128,000 |
| Greece | 115 | 63 | 63 | 51 | 14.9 | 15.2 | 15.1 | 16.3 | 1,719 | 960 | 950 | 830 |
| Italy | 178 | 147 | 138 | 148 | 23.5 | 25.7 | 26.5 | 25.3 | 4,190 | 3,775 | 3,660 | 3,740 |
| Netherlands | 380 | 296 | 264 | 261 | 46.2 | 40.0 | 50.6 | -- | 17,540 | 11,850 | 13,350 | -- |
| Norway | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 33.0 | 55.0 | 40.0 | 37.5 | 66 | 110 | 160 | 150 |
| Portugal | 636 | 738 | 736 | 642 | 11.3 | 6.4 | 8.6 | 11.5 | 7,185 | 4,700 | 6,300 | 7,400 |
| Spain | 1,420 | 1,198 | 1,201 | 1,100 | 14.1 | 11.5 | 14.8 | 15.4 | 20,050 | 13,800 | 17,830 | 16,930 |
| Sweden | 258 | 185 | 186 | 103 | 32.2 | 39.4 | 37.0 | 34.0 | 8,320 | 7,290 | 6,890 | 3,500 |
| Switzerland | 31 | 30 | 36 | 37 | 44.6 | 50.0 | 59.2 | 40.5 | 1,382 | 1,500 | 2,130 | 1,500 |
| United Kingdom | 22 | 19 | 17 | 23 | 37.1 | 37.9 | 40.0 | 29.6 | 816 | 720 | 680 | 680 |
| Estimated total Western Europe 5/ | 8,760 | 7,570 | 7,120 | 6,810 | 30.5 | 27.1 | 32.3 | 33.0 | 267,000 | 205,000 | 230,000 | 225,000 |
| Bulgaria | 320 | 210 | 205 | -- | 13.9 | 12.4 | 11.2 | -- | 4,440 | 2,600 | 2,300 | -- |
| Czechoslovakia | 1,278 | 1,144 | 1,088 | -- | 29.8 | 33.0 | 33.2 | -- | 38,140 | 37,750 | 36,080 | -- |
| Germany, East | 2,672 | 2,038 | 2,005 | -- | 30.4 | 29.1 | 32.4 | -- | 81,152 | 59,200 | 65,000 | -- |
| Hungary | 1,019 | 662 | 573 | -- | 18.1 | 17.7 | 16.0 | -- | 18,410 | 11,700 | 9,165 | -- |
| Poland | 12,668 | 12,058 | 11,614 | -- | 22.5 | 27.2 | 22.8 | -- | 285,280 | 328,500 | 264,600 | -- |
| Rumania | 395 | 222 | 191 | -- | 15.1 | 18.5 | 15.5 | -- | 5,960 | 4,100 | 2,970 | -- |
| Yugoslavia | 628 | 445 | 437 | -- | 15.7 | 16.9 | 15.2 | -- | 9,864 | 7,500 | 6,650 | -- |
| Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/ | 19,020 | 16,810 | 16,150 | 15,120 | 23.3 | 26.8 | 23.8 | 24.1 | 443,000 | 450,000 | 385,000 | 365,000 |
| Estimated total all Europe 5/ | 27,780 | 24,380 | 23,270 | 21,930 | 25.6 | 26.9 | 26.4 | 26.9 | 710,000 | 655,000 | 615,000 | 590,000 |
| U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/ | 44,735 | 41,300 | 41,800 | -- | 14.2 | 14.5 | 12.9 | -- | 635,000 | 600,000 | 540,000 | -- |
| Asia: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Turkey | 1,611 | 1,500 | 1,525 | -- | 15.0 | 16.0 | 16.1 | -- | 24,086 | 24,000 | 24,600 | -- |
| South America: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 2,660 | 1,775 | -- | -- | 12.0 | 11.8 | -- | -- | 31,816 | 20,900 | 6,500 | -- |
| Estimated world total 5/ | 79,470 | 71,440 | 70,430 | 69,750 | 18.1 | 18.8 | 17.7 | 17.6 | 1,440,000 | 1,340,000 | 1,245,000 | 1,225,000 |

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 1963 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which will begin late in 1963 and end early in 1964. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries, for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 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 19.- Rye: Supply and distribution, United States, average 1957-61, annual 1960-63

| Item | Year beginning July: Average 1957-61 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 1/ | 1963 1/ 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. | Mil. bu. |
| Supply | | | | | |
| Carryover on July 1 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 14.2 | 7.9 | 6.9 |
| Production | 29.1 | 33.0 | 27.5 | 41.2 | 29.8 |
| Imports | 2.8 | 2.7 | .7 | .5 | 1.0 |
| Total | 42.6 | 46.2 | 42.4 | 49.6 | 37.7 |
| Domestic disappearance | | | | | |
| Food 3/ | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.5 |
| Seed | 5.8 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| Industry | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 3.5 |
| Feed 4/ | 9.8 | 9.1 | 11.5 | 7.5 | 7.0 |
| Total | 25.1 | 24.3 | 27.0 | 22.0 | 21.0 |
| Exports | 6.5 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 20.7 | 10.0 |
| Total disappearance | 31.6 | 32.0 | 34.5 | 42.7 | 31.0 |
| Stocks on June 30 | 11.0 | 14.2 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 6.7 |

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Imports and distribution items are projected. 3/ From Bureau of the Census. 4/ Residual item; roughly approximates feed use.

Table 20.- Rye: CCC-owned stocks, by positions, by States, October 1, 1963 1/

| State | Bin sites | Country warehouses | Other warehouses, terminals and sub-terminals | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 bu. | 1,000 bu. | 1,000 bu. | 1,000 bu. |
| Iowa | --- | --- | 118 | 118 |
| Kansas | 56 | 4 | 83 | 143 |
| Minnesota | 2 | --- | 119 | 121 |
| Nebraska | 10 | 3 | 111 | 124 |
| South Dakota | 96 | 10 | --- | 106 |
| Other States 2/ | 83 | 40 | 76 | 199 |
| Sub-total | 247 | 57 | 507 | 811 |
| In transit or trust 3/ | | | | |
| Kansas City area | --- | --- | --- | 181 |
| Evanston area | --- | --- | --- | 273 |
| U.S. total | 247 | 57 | 507 | 1,265 |

1/ Including stocks sold but not delivered. 2/ States in which CCC-owned stocks are less than 100,000 bushels. 3/ Moved from official weight points and has not been unloaded or sold.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Inventory Management Division.

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