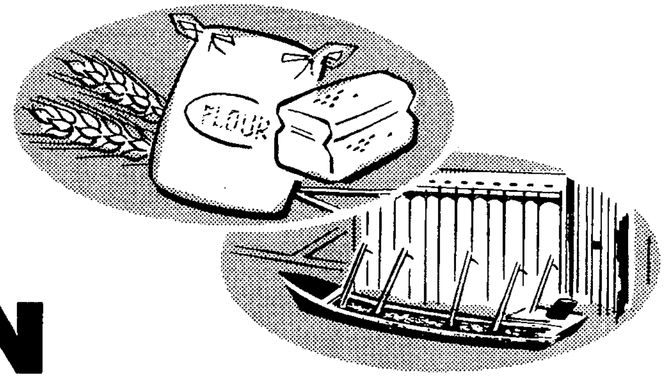
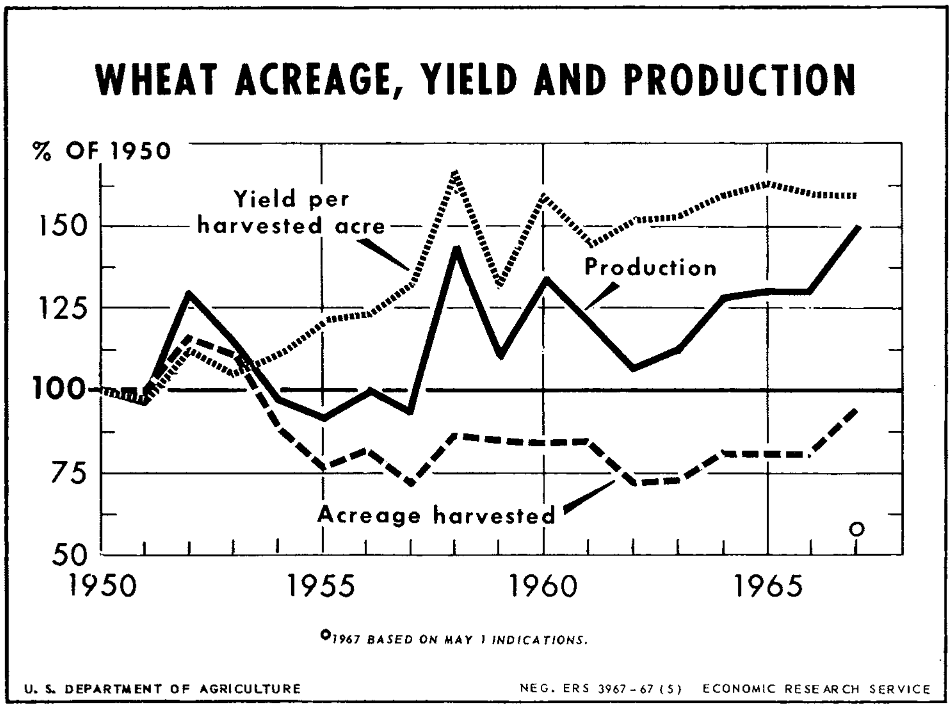
WHEAT SITUATION



WS-200 For 3:00 P.M. (EDT) Release May, 29 1967

Based on the May winter wheat crop estimate and March spring wheat planting intentions, a record 1967 U.S. crop of about 1.5 billion bushels is indicated. The current record production is 1,457 million bushels, attained in 1958. The acreage seeded to all wheat is placed at 68 million acres, with harvested acreage estimated at about 58 million acres. Harvested acreage at this level would be the largest since 1953. The currently indicated yield per acre for all wheat of 26.1 bushels would be only fractionally smaller than the 26.3 bushels per acre of 1966, but substantially below the 27.5 bushel record set in 1958.



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Published four times a year by
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1 .- Wheat: Supply and distribution and prices, average 1959-63, annual 1965-67, July-March periods 1965 and 1966 *

Item	Year beginning July					
	Average 1959-63	1965 1/		1966 1/ 2/		1967 projected
		July-March	Annual	July-March	Annual	
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply						
Beginning carryover	1,307.4	817.3	817.3	535	535	410
Production	1,188.7	1,315.6	1,315.6	1,311	1,311	1,500
Imports 3/	6.1	.6	.9	1	2	---
Total supply	2,502.2	2,133.5	2,133.8	1,847	1,848	1,910
Domestic disappearance						
Food 4/	503.0	393.0	526.3	392	530	
Seed	62.0	61.9	61.9	78	78	
Industry	.1	---	.1	---	---	
Feed (residual) 5/	30.3	134.7	142.9	84	95	
On farms where grown	(21.3)	---	(41.7)	---	(25)	
Total	595.4	589.6	731.2	554	703	725-700
Exports 3/	678.1	626.6	867.4	590	735	700-775
For dollars	(215.0)	(198.0)	(298.3)	(305)		
Total disappearance	1,273.5	1,216.2	1,598.6	1,144	1,438	1,425-1,475
Ending carryover	1,228.7	917.3	535.2	703	410	485-435
Privately owned--"Free"	(44.9)	(505.9)	(192.5)	(440)		
	----- Dollars per bushel -----					
National average loan rate	1.84	---	1.25	---	1.25	1.25
Received by farmers:						
Average farm price	1.84	1.37	1.35	1.62	1.63	
Average total return 6/	1.86	---	1.71	---	2.13	

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Partly estimated.
3/ Imports and exports are of wheat, including flour and other products in terms of wheat.
4/ Used for food in the United States and U. S. territories, and by the military both at home and abroad.
5/ Assumed to roughly approximate total amount used for feed, including amount used in mixed and processed feed.
6/ Includes marketing certificates; excludes acreage diversion payments.
*Revised data, based on 1964 Census of Agriculture, for the years 1959 through 1964 are shown in table 2.

THE WHEAT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, May 23, 1967

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SUMMARY

Wheat production in 1967 currently is expected to set a new record of around 1.5 billion bushels. The total supply for the coming year could be somewhat larger than the 1,848 million bushels available in the current year.

Late May prospects for the 1967/68 marketing year (beginning July 1) point to a continued high level of wheat disappearance but with a possible slight to moderate increase in carryover by the summer of 1968. Domestic disappearance in 1967/68 may be at least as large as the 700 million bushels in prospect for 1966/67 and, if wheat feeding were to expand further, could be even larger.

At the present time, prospects for commercial exports in 1967/68 appear less favorable because of the currently indicated increased supplies in other exporting countries and possible better crops in some importing countries. Some increase is expected in exports under the Food for Freedom Program. Total U.S. exports in 1967/68 could vary between 700 and 775 million bushels.

Canada, Australia, and Argentina are planning to increase acreage for 1967 harvest. However, cold wet weather in Canada and drought in parts of Australia may limit acreage expansion. Prospects for wheat in the North African countries,

where crops were small in 1966, are somewhat improved. Western Europe may have a better outturn than a year earlier. The Soviet Union could have a large winter wheat crop but it is too early to estimate the size of the spring wheat crop.

U.S. wheat exports during the last few months have declined from the record first half movement but they are expected to total about 735 million bushels for the entire 1966/67 marketing year. Commercial exports for the year will exceed the record 353 million bushels exported in 1963/64. The decline in total exports this year, from the record 867 million bushels of 1965/66, may be partially offset by use of wheat for feed, although such use is expected to be well below last year's 143 million bushels. The carryover on June 30, 1967, may be about 400 million bushels, compared with 535 million last June.

Wheat prices continued well above the price support loan in mid-May and, except for soft red winter, they were above year-earlier levels. Prices during the 1967 harvest period may decline somewhat more than the 5-to-10 cents per bushel decline experienced at harvest in 1964 and 1965, particularly if the currently indicated record U.S. crop is attained and world wheat prospects continue to be favorable. Prices during harvest of the 1966 crop were the highest of the entire 1966/67 marketing year reflecting concern over smaller anticipated world wheat supplies, continued large grain requirements by India, and large purchases by the Soviet Union and China.

PROSPECTS FOR 1967/68

Large Acreage Seeded

The acreage seeded to wheat for harvest in 1967 is placed at 68 million acres, 25 percent above that seeded for harvest in 1966 and the largest since 1953. The December 1966 winter wheat seeding report placed the seeded acreage for that wheat at 54.1 million acres, while the March planting intentions report indicated a probable spring wheat seeding of 13.9 million acres. This level of winter wheat seeding is up 26 percent from a year earlier, while the intended spring wheat seeding is 20 percent larger. There was a marked difference between the planned acreage increases in durum and those for other spring wheat. Intentions to seed durum are up 30 percent from 1966 while intentions for other spring wheat are up only 16 percent.

The May crop report indicated a harvested acreage for winter wheat of 44.7 million acres, substantially above the 38.6 million of a year earlier. The large abandonment of acreage seeded for the 1967 winter wheat crop (9.4 million acres versus 1961-65 average of 5.7 million) is the result of extremely dry conditions that existed in the Central and Southern Great Plains until early April of this year. The May crop report placed the yield of all winter wheat for 1967 at 26.8 bushels per acre, about 0.6 bushels below 1966 but above the 5-year average by the same amount.

Record Crop Likely

Based on conditions as of May 1, winter wheat production in 1967 was placed at 1,195 million bushels--the largest of record. This is about 33 million bushels larger than was indicated in the April report as a result of improved moisture conditions in the Southern Great Plains during early April. With a total winter wheat crop of this size, about 710 million bushels of hard red winter wheat, 270 to 275 million bushels of soft red winter and 210 to 215 million bushels of white winter wheat may be expected. White winter wheat in the East may account for 40 to 45 million bushels of the U.S. total.

The March planting intentions report (assuming normal weather and allowing for an uptrend in yields) indicated production of all spring wheat at about 320 million bushels. This would be the largest since 1951 and about 65 million above that of 1966. Weather in the Northern Great Plains (where the bulk of the spring wheat is produced) has been favorable in terms of moisture; in fact, in many areas, snow and rain have slowed planting substantially. The combined spring and winter wheat crops point to a record total wheat crop of about 1.5 billion bushels. The current record was 1,457 million bushels harvested in 1958.

Larger Supply in Prospect; Soft Wheats Up Sharply

Based on the currently indicated 1967 wheat crop, and the likelihood of a carryover of approximately 400 million bushels, the total supply of wheat in 1967/68 may be somewhat larger than the 1,848 million bushels in 1966/67. As pointed out earlier, there is an unusual distribution of the winter wheat crop. With the smaller carryover of hard winter the supply by classes may differ from the usual mixture. Hard winter wheat will constitute a smaller proportion of the total supply than in past years. In contrast, soft wheat supplies may be considerably larger than in earlier years, with soft red winter supplies up substantially. Increased plantings of new higher yielding varieties of durum wheat point to a large durum crop. This is not likely to offset the smaller durum carryover anticipated for this summer and durum supplies in 1967/68 are expected to be below the levels of the last 2 years.

Some Increase in 1968 Carryover Likely

Domestic disappearance of wheat in 1967/68 may be unchanged to slightly larger than the 700 million bushels indicated for the current year. The level will be primarily determined by feed use of wheat. Seed use will depend on the acreage allotment for the 1968 crop, which has not yet been announced. Use of wheat for food is expected to be as large or somewhat larger than in 1966/67.

With the possibility of larger world wheat supplies in 1967/68, the prospects for U.S. commercial exports may not be as favorable as in the current year. Some increase is expected in exports under the Food for Freedom Program. U.S. wheat exports could total between 700 and 775 million bushels.

Unless exports and/or feeding are exceptionally heavy, it now appears that the carryover on June 30, 1968, may be somewhat larger than the approximate 400 million bushels expected this summer.

Participation in 1967 Program

The final report on the signup for participation in the 1967 Wheat Program indicates that of the 68.2 million acre national allotment (including 4.9 million acres for small farms) 57.3 million acres were enrolled in the program. This places acreage enrolled in the 1967 program at 84 percent of the allotment, about the same rate of enrollment as prevailed in the 1965 and 1966 programs at the end of the sign-up period. Actual enrollment, because some producers do not comply with their stated intentions, is usually slightly lower. There is no acreage diversion, either mandatory or voluntary, in the 1967 Wheat Program. Participants in both the wheat and feed grain programs may substitute acreages as in 1965 and 1966. Producers in the 1967 Wheat Program plan to overseed their allotments by 864,800 acres, down from the 1.3 million acres overseeded in 1966 (see table 12). (A participant can overseed by as much as 50 percent of his allotment if he stores the wheat from such excess acreage under bond, for sale in a later crop year when his production falls below normal.) Excess wheat produced from the 1965 and 1966 crops and still in storage is shown in table 19

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

This report provides a full set of revisions in supply, distribution, farm dispositions and prices for the years 1959 through 1964. These result from the 1964 Census of Agriculture. For the most part, only minor changes were made in the supply and disappearance tables.

April 1 Stocks Small

All wheat in storage on April 1, 1967, totaled 703 million bushels, 23 percent less than a year earlier and the smallest for the date since 1952. Farm holdings totaled 241 million bushels, 34 percent of the total in all positions. A year earlier farm holdings comprised 28 percent or 256 million bushels of the all wheat total of 917 million. Farm stocks of wheat on April 1 were about 168 million bushels smaller than they had been on January 1. During the same period off-farm stocks declined 178 million bushels.

"Free" Stocks Below Year Earlier

As of April 1, 128.6 million bushels of wheat had been placed under the price support loan program. Allowing for redemptions of 52.7 million bushels, the quantity of wheat outstanding on this date totaled 75.9 million. Reseal of old-crop wheat on April 1 totaled 53.3 million bushels and the quantity of wheat remaining under current loan and reseal was 129.2 million bushels. The noncommitted inventory of the Commodity Credit Corporation, excluding transit wheat of 10 million bushels, totaled 133.3 million bushels. Thus, the resulting "free" or privately held stocks on April 1, 1967, totaled 440 million bushels.

On April 1, 1966, the total under current loan and reseal was only slightly above this past April, but CCC holdings at 278 million bushels were over twice as large in 1966 as in 1967. The large in-transit item for April 1966 of 150 million bushels was also excluded from CCC stocks. In-transit wheat purchased by private interests is included in "free" stocks due to the difficulty of estimating its actual ownership. "Free" stocks on April, 1966, totaled 506 million bushels, 66 million more than this past April (see table 1).

Disappearance Declines

Total disappearance of wheat from July 1966 to March 1967 was 1,144 million bushels compared with 1,216 million for the same 9 months in 1965/66--a decline of 6 percent. Exports of wheat, flour and products during the first 9 months of the current marketing year are estimated at 590 million bushels, about 37 million below the same period a year earlier (table 1). Exports during July-December 1966/67 set a record, but dropped sharply in the January-March quarter. Commercial exports for July-March this year totaled 305 million bushels compared with 198 million for the same period a year earlier. Food for Freedom exports at 285 million bushels were well below the first 9 months of 1965/66. Export inspections of grain only for July-April 1966/67 are shown by program and class of wheat in table 5. Based on the performance to date and forward registrations for export payment, some changes have been made in the exports by class.

Domestic disappearance during July-March this year totaled 554 million bushels, 6 percent below a year earlier. Food use of wheat at 392 million bushels was virtually unchanged, while the quantity of wheat used for seed was sharply higher than the same period in 1965/66. The decline in wheat used for feed to 84 million bushels more than offset the increase in seed use resulting in a lower total domestic disappearance. Feed use in July-March 1965/66 totaled 135 million bushels.

Export Estimate Revised Downward

Because of the implied heavier feed usage during July-March this year, it is anticipated that feed use for the entire year may total 90 to 100 million bushels. The quantity of wheat fed on farms where grown in 1966/67 was estimated at 25 million bushels compared with 42 million last year (table 1). Wheat feeding derived from the supply-disappearance table totaled 143 million bushels for the entire 1965/66 marketing year.

Exports have been lagging from last year's level. Registrations for export payment for wheat and flour through mid-May were substantially below those of the same date a year earlier. As a result, exports for the entire 1966/67 marketing year may total about 735 million bushels. Total disappearance is estimated at 1,438 million bushels, 160 million below that of 1965/66. The carryover on June 30, 1967, may be around 400 million bushels.

Prices Likely to Continue Strong

Wheat prices, which were strong from July into January, have been erratic in recent months. They have generally declined and as of mid-May most markets registered somewhat lower prices than they had earlier in the season. Even at current levels, prices of all classes of wheat except for soft red winter are above those of a year earlier, and substantially above the loan. The farm price for April at $1.55 per bushel (U. S. national average) was 16 cents above April 1966 and 30 cents over the $1.25 national average loan rate (table 8).

Prices during the next few months are not likely to be as high as those registered during the summer of 1966. During that period, wheat prices were at the highest level of the entire 1966/67 marketing year, reflecting concern over smaller world supplies, anticipated continued large grain requirements by India, and heavy purchases by China and the Soviet Union. If the expected record U.S. crop is attained, and world wheat prospects continue to be favorable, there is likely to be a somewhat greater weakening in prices than the 5-to-10 cents per bushel decline experienced at harvest in 1964 and 1965. However, with the low level of stocks held by the CCC, and increased export program emphasis on the maximum use of market supplies, prices are likely to remain reasonably strong relative to the loan even in the face of harvest.

GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

Little Wheat Remains Under Loan

The last day that farmers in most States could redeem CCC loans on their 1966 crop wheat was April 30, 1967. In some northern and western states, the final redemption date is May 31. As of April 30, the total quantity of wheat placed under loan was 130.6 million bushels, of which 68.6 million had been redeemed. As a result, 62 million remained under the loan program and except for late recording of redemptions would either be delivered to or purchased by the Commodity Credit Corporation. On April 30, about 49 million bushels of 1963, 1964 and 1965 crop wheat remained under reseal (table 10). The 1963 crop reseal has been called by CCC. This is the first year that the loan program has been extended to later dates (earlier, redemptions had to be made by March 31) and a direct comparison for April 30 of earlier years is not possible.

CCC Sales Off Sharply

Sales and dispositions by CCC were off sharply during July-April from the level of a year earlier (table 11). The main reason for this decline was the elimination of the payment-in-kind export subsidy program in late August 1966. Smaller CCC stocks prompted this action. Starting March 10, 1967, USDA began making all purchases of wheat for the foreign donation program from the market, rather than drawing from CCC stocks. This action applies only to wheat as grain used under the donation program, since flour for donation had always been purchased from the market. In 1965/66 donations of wheat amounted to 25 million bushels. In an announcement on April 25, 1967, CCC further removed itself as a supplier of wheat by shifting to cash payments for wheat exported from private stocks under the credit sales program. In the past, the export payment on such wheat was made in payment-in-kind certificates.

Farm Reseal Continued; Commercial Reseal Program Possible

Under the 1967/68 reseal program, producers with CCC loans on 1964, 1965, and 1966 crop farm-stored wheat may secure loan extensions and earn storage payments.

CCC also has been given authority, to be used if needed, to provide a commercial warehouse reseal program on 1967 crop wheat. This would be in addition to the farm reseal program and would only be used if events in the 1967/68 marketing year indicated such a program was desirable. The warehouse loan, as established, would operate in the same manner as the farm reseal program. Storage after the initial loan maturity at government expense would eliminate any out-of-pocket costs for the longer holding period. Such a program would provide more equitable treatment by enabling farmers to participate in reseal in areas where farm storage is not practical because of the hazards of climate and insects. It would also extend the use of the reseal program to tenants and others on farms without adequate farm storage.

UGSA Storage Rates Unchanged

Storage payment rates for the year beginning July 1, 1967, for wheat will remain unchanged at the 13.14 cents per bushel of the last 2 years. The storage rate continues to have 2 schedules with the previously stated higher rate applying to grain stored in warehouses from the date of deposit through the remainder of the calendar year and through 1 additional calendar year. For following years, the rate is 12.045 cents. There were some changes made in receiving and loading out charges under the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement.

Average Returns for Wheat

The marketing certificate payments, made to farmers participating in recent wheat programs, are an important supplement to their income. Certificate payments for the 1964 crop totaled $410 million; 1965, crop--$472 million; and an estimated $655 million for the 1966 crop. In addition, the 1963 acreage diversion program provided direct payments totaling $79 million. That year was the last in which marketing quotas and penalties were in effect. Prior to 1963, wheat producers received their entire income in the market and the average farm price was the average return per bushel. Thus, to provide a comparable series of data on the average return per bushel for wheat, it becomes necessary to make an allowance for these direct payments. When the direct payments are divided by the production of the applicable year, an average payment for all wheat and a total return per bushel for all wheat producers is as follows:

Crop	Farm price	Average paid per bushel produced	Average return
	--- Dollars per bushel ---		
1962	2.04	0	2.04
1963	1.85	.07	1.92
1964	1.37	.32	1.69
1965	1.35	.36	1.71
1966	1.63	.50	2.13

In actual practice, it is likely that no producer receives the average return shown in the last column and this series is only presented as a basis for comparison with the season average farm price of earlier years. If a farmer does not participate in the wheat program, he receives only the farm price. The program participant received in addition to the farm price an average payment by crop years as follows: 1963--18 cents per bushel; 1964--43 cents; 1965--44 cents; and 1966--59 cents. These payments provided the participant with a total return per bushel by crops: 1963--$2.03 per bushel; 1964--$1.80; 1965--$1.79 and 1966 --$2.22.

Acreage diversion payments have not been included in any of these calculations since they applied to land that was removed from production. Since the direct payments are tied to production, producers usually associate them with their returns from wheat.

Participation by farms in marketing certificate programs averaged around 48 percent in both 1965 and 1966 after registering only 34 percent in 1964. However, the proportion of the allotted acreage in the certificate programs has been much higher since the large wheat farms participate more extensively than the small farms. In 1964, 74 percent of the national allotment was actually enrolled in the program, while the 1965 and 1966 programs each averaged 82 percent.

PROSPECTS IN OTHER COUNTRIES

U.S. Competitors' Supplies Larger 1/

On April 30, 1967, supplies available for export and carryover in our 4 major export competitors--Canada, Australia, Argentina and France--totaled around 1,200 million bushels. This is about 150 million bushels more than a year earlier, but about equal to the 1964/65 level.

As the result of a record 1966 harvest, Canadian supplies at the beginning of the current marketing season were at an all-time high. Exports from Canada have been running behind last year's rate, largely as a result of smaller sales to Communist countries. Consequently, as of April 30, supplies available for export and carryover are nearly 150 million bushels larger than the year-earlier level. Based on estimated amounts remaining to be shipped under existing contracts, August 1 stocks in Canada are forecast at 550 to 600 million bushels. This will be 125 to 175 million bushels larger than last year and the highest in 5 years.

With a record 1966 crop of 460 million bushels and allowing for domestic requirements, Australia had an export availability of nearly 400 million bushels on December 1, 1966. April 30, 1967, supplies available for export and carryover were nearly 280 million bushels. Of the announced wheat sales of 180 million bushels so far this year, 120 million had been moved through April 30. This was about 45 million bushels more than year-earlier shipments and reflects increased sales to Communist China, India, and Pakistan. Australia generally makes 2 contracts a year with Communist China, the second usually being around May or June. Even assuming a second sale to China and normal sales to other destinations, Australia's November 30 carryover will probably show an increase.

Argentina's 1966 crop of around 250 million bushels was only slightly larger than the 1965 harvest but far below the 1964 outturn. With the small crop and a reduced carryin, Argentine exportable supplies on December 1 were about 100 million bushels less than a year ago and 240 million less than 2 years ago. April 1, 1967, supplies available for export and carryover totaled about 65 million bushels. Argentina still has to ship a large balance against their annual agreement with Brazil. With this agreement and small sales to other South American countries, Argentina is just about fully committed for the balance of the current marketing year.

Total supplies in France were sharply reduced by a poor harvest. Total exports for the year are expected to be down to about 100 million bushels, compared with 177 million shipped in the previous year. Year-end stocks are expected to be around 80 million bushels--about 7 million less than in 1966.

Wheat Crop Prospects in Northern Hemisphere Generally Favorable 1/

A large wheat crop is in prospect in 1967 for the Northern Hemisphere countries. Intended acreages are at a record level. Above-average precipitation has generally built up soil moisture and conditions are favorable for good crop yields.

Production in North America could exceed even last year's sharply increased level, while good crops are in prospect in Western Europe. Through April, planting and crop conditions of winter wheat in Eastern Europe were generally satisfactory. Weather in North Africa and East Mediterranean countries has been more favorable than last year. Asia's output will probably moderately exceed that of 1966. Dry weather in several Australian states may prevent growers from seeding much of the planned acreage.

North America may harvest a record 1967 crop, provided weather permits farmers to plant the intended spring acreage. In the spring wheat belt of North America, snow and rain, and below-normal temperatures delayed planting from 10 days to

1/ Prepared in Grain and Feed Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

2 weeks. The region affected extends through Canada's 3 wheat producing Prairie Provinces and southward across the spring wheat states of the United States.

Canadian intentions to plant as of March 1, 1967, were 3 percent above last year's record acreage. Soil moisture conditions are generally good to excellent, but because of the lateness of spring planting in some areas in the Province of Alberta, acreage intended for wheat is being planted to barley and coarse grains. Mexico has a near-record harvest, 39 percent larger than in 1966, and 36 percent above the 1960-64 average.

In the USSR a good winter wheat crop is in prospect. Winter wheat normally accounts for 40 percent of their wheat production. It is too early to speculate on the spring wheat crop in the Soviet Union.

Prolonged wet weather for the second successive year prevented growers of northern Europe from planting intended winter acreages. Total acreage planted is expected to approximate the reduced level of a year ago. Except for continuing rainfall in some areas, both winter and spring crops are developing well. Under present circumstances, production is expected to exceed that of 1966, but it will be well below the 1965 record output.

Estimated wheat acreage of the European Common Market countries is 4 percent less than last year's reduced acreage and nearly 2 million acres below the 1960-64 average. The decline is in the 2 major EEC producers--France and Italy. For the second successive year, wet weather cut acreage of winter wheat in France.

Severe floods in northern Italy in early November devastated thousands of acres of wheat land. A total of about 1 million acres, or 10 percent, of intended acreage were not planted in the northern wheat provinces. Better moisture situation on the planted acreage may increase yields.

Crop conditions in West Germany have been favorable throughout the season. Acreage is up 7 percent. Winterkill was extremely low, and an early spring enabled farmers to fulfill spring seeding intentions. Moisture supplies have been ample, and a large crop is in prospect. The Netherlands is expected to exceed its 1966 output, but will again be well below the record 1965 harvests.

Wheat area of the United Kingdom is 1.4 percent larger than that harvested a year ago and the crop is forecast 8.7 percent more than 1966. Acreage increased in Spain and Portugal, where the largest crops in several years are expected. Production in Greece is forecast at about 14 percent below the large 1966 crop.

Production in North Africa is expected to exceed the 1966 harvests, which were reduced by drought. Dry weather has again lowered Morocco's crop, but rainfall has been reported adequate in Algeria, Tunisia and Libya.

Crop estimates of India and Pakistan, respectively, are at least 1 and 8 percent larger than the corresponding estimates of a year ago when production totaled 394 million bushels and 146 million respectively. Japan reduced wheat acreage for the sixth consecutive year; the crop will be smaller than in 1966, and about two-thirds of the 1960-64 average.

Increased Production Possible In Exporting Countries 1/

The outlook in the 5 principal exporting countries--Canada, France, the United States, Australia, and Argentina--is that total production could exceed the preceding year's record 89 million metric tons, if intended acreages are planted. With a large U.S. harvest in view, and assuming Canada's intended acreage will be planted, their combined 1967 harvest will exceed the preceding year's sharply increased output.

These 2 countries produce on the average about two-thirds of the total production of the 5 exporters. Including France, where prospects indicate a larger

1/ Prepared in Grain and Feed Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

crop than in 1966, Northern Hemisphere countries account for about 80 percent of production of the "Big Five."

Both Australia and Argentina are endeavoring to expand wheat acreage. Australia's intentions call for the planting of 22 million acres, a 7-percent increase over the preceding year's record 20.6 million acres planted. However, in early May dry conditions were prevailing in wheat areas, except in Western Australia. Unless rain falls during the planting season through June, the anticipated increase in acreage will not be achieved.

The Argentine Government is encouraging growers to increase wheat acreage. The goal is for a 25 percent increase, but the realization of this large an increase in one year will be dependent upon the availability of seed and equipment as well as added economic incentives.

Indian Food Aid

India, one of the world's largest wheat producers and the second largest rice producer in the world, has faced food shortages for decades. A rapidly rising population, coupled with serious drought in recent years, has brought additional food shortages. Since 1954, when the Food for Freedom Program was started, India has received increasing quantities of grains, and in earlier years rice, from the United States.

Wheat has comprised the bulk of U.S. food aid to India (table 21). U.S. wheat shipments have increased steadily from the beginning of the program except for a slight decline in fiscal 1962. They reached a record 264 million bushels in fiscal 1966. The U.S. has exported coarse grain in most years but shipments did not become sizeable until fiscal 1966 when large quantities of sorghum grain were shipped. Milled rice was an important item during most of the early 1960's. Most of the shipments of grains and rice have been made under the Title I (foreign currency) program.

WORLD GRAINS ARRANGEMENT

In the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, Congress authorized the President to reduce U. S. tariffs by as much as 50 percent in an attempt to liberalize world trade by reducing tariffs and other barriers that impede international trade. The tariff negotiations were carried out under the auspices of the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade). There are 52 members of GATT, but the cereals group included only the United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina, U.K., Japan, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland and the European Economic Community (France, Italy, Germany, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg).

Negotiators representing the cereals group reached agreement on the basic provisions of a new World Grains Arrangement. The arrangement, which will replace the 18-year old International Wheat Agreement, contains new pricing arrangements for world wheat trade, and incorporates a multi-lateral food-aid program with beginning subscriptions totaling 4.5 million tons.

Wheat trade among the countries participating in the negotiations thus far amounts to about 13 million tons annually and is worth about $900 million. Pricing provisions of the arrangement, however, are to govern all wheat trade by participating countries. Exports by participating countries to all destinations account for about 90 to 95 percent of world wheat trade.

Under the new arrangement, member countries will import the maximum possible share of their requirements from other members. Both exports to and imports from non-member countries by members are to be at prices consistent with the agreed price range.

Several further steps are required before the new arrangement is completed and ready for presentation to the U. S. Senate. Membership in the arrangement will be opened to both GATT and non-GATT countries.

Price Negotiations

The negotiations between importing and exporting countries regarding the general level of the new world price floor tended to focus primarily upon U. S. No. 2 Hard Winter Ordinary in export position at U. S. Gulf ports. For simplicity, discussion relative to other types of wheat, including those from other countries of origin, all took place in terms of equivalent position. In other words, all wheats had been theoretically positioned at f.o.b. Gulf position before bargaining began over the quality premiums and discounts between different wheats at the minimum and maximum.

Although the price negotiations culminated with agreement on a minimum price of $1.73 for U. S. No. 2 Hard Winter Ordinary, the new accord contained a major departure from the concept of a single guide or pilot-wheat price range such as heretofore used in the IWA. The new world floor price is represented by a series of minimum prices for major trading wheats. Similarly, for each listed wheat there is a separate 40-cent minimum-maximum range within which normal world supply and demand forces will remain free to operate. The significance of this departure is that

(1) there will be less uncertainty as to the levels of the minimums and the maximums which applies to different export loading points in world wheat trade,

(2) the minimum and maximum for any one of the listed wheats will have no more or less significance than that of any other; the floors for Manitoba No. 3 at Vancouver or St. Lawrence position or Australian F.A.Q. at f.o.b. Australian ports will be equally important to the country concerned as will the $1.73 for Hard Winter at the U. S. Gulf.

For simplicity of negotiation and presentation, the recent accord contained agreement upon minimums and maximums for certain wheats in terms of f.o.b. Gulf position. For example, the minimums for Manitoba No. 1, Australian F.A.Q., and U. S. Soft Red Winter were agreed at $1.955, $1.68, and $1.60, respectively, at Gulf basis, with No. 2 Hard Red Winter at $1.73. In practice, however, the operative minimums for the non-Gulf positioned wheats will first be adjusted for location according to an agreed formula. Presently, based on the level of prevailing freight rates, the actual minimums for the above-mentioned wheats would be approximately as follows:

U. S. Soft Red Winter, f.o.b. Baltimore	$1.61
Canadian No. 1 Manitoba, f.o.b. St. Lawrence	1.975
Canadian No. 1 Manitoba, in-store Ft. William/Port Arthur	1.81
Australian FAQ, f.o.b. East Australian ports	1.61

One feature of the arrangement of great importance to U. S. farmers and grain traders provides for adjusting the relationships among minimum prices in the event that at any time the agreed schedule is not representative of actual competitive conditions. Sales below minimum prices in the agreement schedule could occur in the event consultations among members do not maintain competitive prices at or above minimum levels.

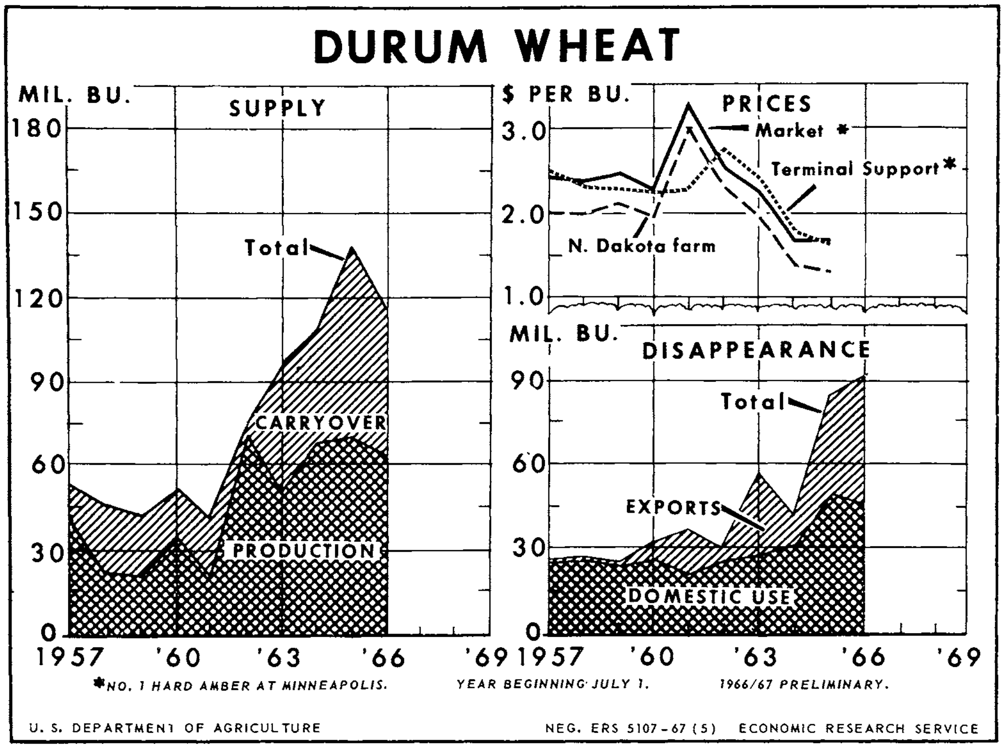
It is not possible to compare exactly the new minimum and the present IWA prices because of the change from Canadian Manitoba No. 1 as the only pilot wheat. In attempting to arrive at an equivalent of that price expressed in terms of the U. S. No. 2 Hard Winter Ordinary at Gulf ports, an estimate of around $1.50 per bushel is derived. On this basis an increase in the floor price of about 23 cents is indicated. The current net f.o.b. price for Hard Winter Ordinary at the Gulf is about 10 to 13 cents above the new minimum.

Food-Aid - The negotiations also brought forth broader international acceptance of the responsibility to share in food aid on a regular and systematic basis. It was agreed that 4.5 million metric tons of grain a year would be provided by the developed countries--grain exporters and importers alike--to the needy nations of the world.

About 2 million tons of the total 4.5 million tons of grain to be provided annually to needy nations will be furnished by countries which are grain importers. (The EEC will furnish about 23 percent of the 4.5 million tons; the U. S. about 42 percent, Canada about 11 percent.)

The Wheat Situation is published in March, May, August, and October.

The next issue is scheduled for release on August 7.



Durum wheat is unique among the 5 classes of wheat grown in the United States. Botanically, triticum durum is a distinct species from the common bread wheats--triticum vulgare. It is used for the manufacture of semolina, a purified middling obtained from the grinding of durum. Semolina is used in the production of macaroni, spaghetti, and similar products. Usually amber in color, durum is the hardest of all wheats.

Over the years, the durum situation has been characterized by sharply fluctuating production and supplies, resulting in wide-ranging prices. Raised in semi-arid areas, the great variations in durum yields are principally due to weather factors. The variation in acreage seeded is in response to changes in prices and Government programs. As durum supplies increase, the premium paid for it over hard red spring wheat decreases, thus tending to discourage further expansion. New high yielding varieties, maturing earlier and more disease resistant, have stimulated interest in durum.

Over four-fifths of the U. S. durum wheat crop is normally produced in North Dakota. Of the total 1966 durum crop of 63.2 million bushels, 55.1 million came from that state. Lesser quantities are produced in Minnesota, South Dakota, Montana and California.

Although durum is grown in many countries of the world, the main producers are the Mediterranean countries, North America, the Soviet Union, and Argentina. Of all the durum producing countries, Argentina and Canada are the only major exporters of durum wheat. The United States has exported large quantities in the past 2 years, but normally most of the production is consumed domestically. During years of high prices, some countries export durum and import cheaper bread wheats. World durum trade is small, totaling only 3 to 4 percent of the total world wheat trade. Western Europe is the major importer of durum.

THE RYE SITUATION

Little Change in April Stocks

Stocks of rye on April 1, 1967, totaled 24.3 million bushels, down slightly from last April's level, and the second largest April stocks since 1944. Off-farm stocks accounted for 69 percent of the total, compared with 60 percent the year earlier. Approximately 8.9 million bushels were either Government owned or under Government loan. Privately owned (free) stocks were relatively unchanged from the year-earlier level of 15.3 million bushels (table 22).

Total disappearance during the first 3 quarters of 1966/67 ran slightly ahead of that level a year earlier, due principally to an expansion in exports. Exports during July-March 1966/67 totaled 3.0 million bushels, 1.3 million above a year earlier. However, inspections for export in recent weeks have been negligible; therefore, exports for the entire year are not expected to total much above the 3.8 million bushels of 1965/66.

Carryover May Increase

Total domestic use during the first 3 quarters of 1966/67 was slightly below that period a year earlier and is expected to continue down during the remainder of the crop year. Although a small expansion is expected in food and feed use for the year, the smaller seed and industrial use will more than offset any increase. With total disappearance for 1966/67 placed at 28.8 million bushels, the June 30, 1967, carryover is now estimated at 19.6 million bushels, up from last year's level and the second highest of the post war period.

Revisions based on the 1964 Census of Agriculture are included in tables 22 and 23 . Only relatively minor adjustments were made in estimates during the period of 1959-64.

Price Support Activity Off

The quantity of 1966 crop rye put under loan through April 30, 1967, totaled 2.2 million bushels, down sharply from the 5.9 million put under loan at that time last year. Quantity still outstanding under loan totaled 1.9 million bushels, compared with 5.0 on this date a year ago. CCC sales and dispositions for the first 10 months of 1966/67 are running somewhat behind the year-earlier level. Of the 2.3 million bushels moved so far this year, 2.0 million were for export.

Farm Prices Up

Farm prices for the first 3 quarters of 1966/67 averaged $1.04 per bushel, 8 cents above the average for the first 3 quarters of last year. Prices have generally declined after a high of $1.09 during the summer of 1966. The season average price received by farmers for 1966/67 is now estimated at $1.07 per bushel--5 cents over the loan rate and 9 cents above the year-earlier farm price.

Table 2 .- Wheat: Revised data on supply and distribution based on 1964 Census of Agriculture, annual 1959-64

Item	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	Year beginning July 1					
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply						
Carryover, July 1	1,295.1	1,313.4	1,411.3	1,322.0	1,195.2	901.4
Production	1,117.7	1,354.7	1,232.4	1,092.0	1,146.8	1,283.4
Imports 3/	7.3	8.1	5.7	5.4	3.9	1.1
Total	2,420.1	2,676.2	2,649.4	2,419.4	2,345.9	2,185.9
Domestic disappearance						
Food 4/	497.3	497.2	501.1	505.5	514.1	519.7
Seed	62.8	64.2	56.4	61.4	65.0	65.6
Industry	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Feed (Residual) 5/	36.7	41.9	50.4	13.4	9.2	58.2
On farms where grown	(28.0)	(24.9)	(22.4)	(16.1)	(15.2)	(31.4)
Total	596.9	603.4	608.0	580.4	588.4	643.6
Exports 3/	509.8	661.5	719.4	643.8	856.1	725.0
For dollars	(135.2)	(203.8)	(228.3)	(154.8)	(352.7)	(157.7)
Total disappearance	1,106.7	1,264.9	1,327.4	1,224.2	1,444.5	1,368.6
Stocks, June 30	1,313.4	1,411.3	1,322.0	1,195.2	901.4	817.3
Private--"Free"	(26.0)	(43.0)	(130.0)	(6.0)	(19.7)	(97.0)
	Dollars per bushel					
National average loan rate	1.81	1.78	1.79	2.00	1.82	1.30
Season average price received by farmers	1.76	1.74	1.83	2.04	1.85	1.37

For explanation of footnotes see table 1, page 2 .

Table 3.- Wheat: Estimated supply and distribution by classes, United States, average 1959-63 and annual 1964-66 *

(Note.-Figures in this table, except production, are only approximations)

Item	Hard winter	Red winter	Hard spring	Durum	White	Total
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Average 1959-63						
Carryover, July 1	1,012	14	218	22	41	1,307
Production	650	185	160	39	155	1,189
Imports 1/	---	---	6	---	---	6
Supply	1,662	199	384	61	196	2,502
Exports 1/	441	55	42	11	129	678
Domestic disappearance 2/	261	133	139	24	38	595
Carryover, June 30	960	11	203	26	29	1,229
1964/65						
Carryover, July 1, 1964	670	4	180	41	6	901
Production	635	223	180	68	178	1,284
Imports 1/	---	---	1	---	---	1
Supply	1,305	227	361	109	184	2,186
Exports 1/	498	4/ 80	25	10	112	725
Domestic disappearance 2/	275	140	136	31	62	644
Carryover, June 30, 1965	532	7	200	68	10	817
1965/66						
Carryover, July 1, 1965	532	7	200	68	10	817
Production	673	185	209	70	179	1,316
Imports 1/	---	---	1	---	---	1
Supply	1,205	192	410	138	189	2,134
Exports 1/	595	4/ 45	86	34	107	867
Domestic disappearance 2/	344	139	138	49	62	732
Carryover, June 30, 1966	266	8	186	55	20	535
1966/67 3/						
Carryover, July 1, 1966	266	8	186	55	20	535
Production	676	213	181	63	178	1,311
Imports 1/	---	---	2	---	---	2
Supply	942	221	369	118	198	1,848
Exports 1/	375	4/ 65	120	47	128	735
Domestic disappearance 2/	309	144	140	47	63	703
Carryover, June 30, 1967	258	12	109	24	7	410

* Revised, 1959-65, to incorporate production and stocks estimates revised on the basis of 1964 Census of Agriculture. For years 1959-63, see table 4.

1/ Imports and exports are of wheat, including flour and other products in terms of wheat. 2/ Wheat used for food (in the United States and U. S. territories, and by the military both at home and abroad), feed, seed and industry. 3/ Preliminary; imports and distribution items partly estimated. 4/ Exports adjusted to reflect year of production.

Table 4.- Wheat: Estimated supply and distribution by classes, United States, 1959-63 *

(Note.-Figures in this table, except production, are only approximations)

Item	Hard winter	Red winter	Hard spring	Durum	White	Total
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1959/60						
Carryover, July 1, 1959	936	21	251	22	65	1,295
Production	620	156	151	20	171	1,118
Imports 1/	---	---	7	---	---	7
Supply	1,556	177	409	42	236	2,420
Exports 1/	290	40	49	1	130	510
Domestic disappearance 2/	265	127	142	23	40	597
Carryover, June 30, 1960	1,001	10	218	18	66	1,313
1960/61						
Carryover, July 1, 1960	1,001	10	218	18	66	1,313
Production	795	190	188	34	148	1,355
Imports 1/	---	---	8	---	---	8
Supply	1,796	200	414	52	214	2,676
Exports 1/	432	54	32	6	138	662
Domestic disappearance 2/	260	134	145	26	38	603
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	139	1,232
Imports 1/	---	---	6	---	---	6
Supply	1,858	214	359	41	177	2,649
Exports 1/	486	56	42	16	119	719
Domestic disappearance 2/	287	134	130	20	37	608
Carryover, June 30, 1962	1,085	24	187	5	21	1,322
1962/63						
Carryover, July 1, 1962	1,085	24	187	5	21	1,322
Production	535	156	179	70	152	1,092
Imports 1/	---	---	5	---	---	5
Supply	1,620	180	371	75	173	2,419
Exports 1/	437	41	39	4	123	644
Domestic disappearance 2/	247	134	137	25	37	580
Carryover, June 30, 1963	936	5	195	46	13	1,195
1963/64						
Carryover, July 1, 1963	936	5	195	46	13	1,195
Production	544	218	168	52	165	1,147
Imports 1/	---	---	4	---	---	4
Supply	1,480	223	367	98	178	2,346
Exports 1/	562	84	48	29	133	856
Domestic disappearance 2/	248	135	139	28	39	589
Carryover, June 30, 1964	670	4	180	41	6	901

* Revised, 1959-65, to incorporate production and stocks estimates revised on the basis of 1964 Census of Agriculture. For years 1964-66 and footnotes, see table 3.

Table 5.- Wheat and flour: Current indicators of export movement, by program, coastal area and class of wheat, July-April 1965-66 and 1966-67

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-April 1965/66								
Commercial	102.5	22.4	34.5	25.6	34.2	.5	219.7	13.6
Government Programs:								
CCC Credit	2.9	.9	.4	.9	2.1	---	7.2	---
Title I-P.L. 480	245.5	4.7	16.6	1.1	53.2	---	321.1	16.7
Title IV-P.L. 480	44.9	5.3	1.3	---	1.3	---	52.8	7.9
A.I.D.	3/	---	---	---	---	---	3/	.1
Barter	27.9	.5	1.6	---	.2	---	30.2	---
Donations	18.0	3/	1.7	---	---	---	19.7	29.4
Total	441.7	33.8	56.1	27.6	91.0	.5	650.7	67.7
July-April 1966/67								
Commercial	122.1	22.9	40.9	36.1	41.5	.4	263.9	19.8
Government Programs:								
CCC Credit	19.7	14.4	2.1	.9	3.0	.8	40.9	8.0
Title I-P.L. 480	67.7	8.6	48.0	3.0	56.6	---	183.9	7.0
Title IV-P.L. 480	17.9	1.8	2.0	---	.1	---	21.8	1.5
A.I.D.	.1	3/	1.1	---	---	---	1.2	---
Barter	41.7	1.2	3.1	.5	8.9	---	55.4	.1
Donations	1.3	3/	9.2	---	---	---	10.5	23.3
Total	270.5	48.9	106.4	40.5	110.1	1.2	577.6	59.7
July-April 1965/66								
Coastal areas:								
Great Lakes	---	4.2	7.9	6.8	1.6	---	20.5	
Atlantic	1.1	8.8	23.7	13.5	4.3	---	51.4	NOT AVAILABLE
Gulf	386.4	20.8	9.4	7.2	.1	.3	424.2	
Pacific	54.2	---	15.1	.1	85.0	.2	154.6	
Total	441.7	33.8	56.1	27.6	91.0	.5	650.7	
July-April 1966/67								
Coastal areas:								
Great Lakes	1.1	6.3	10.8	22.0	2.6	---	42.8	
Atlantic	1.3	13.5	59.9	10.4	4.7	.8	90.6	
Gulf	230.7	29.0	15.3	7.6	---	.3	282.9	
Pacific	37.4	.1	20.4	.5	102.8	.1	161.3	
Total	270.5	48.9	106.4	40.5	110.1	1.2	577.6	

1/ Based on weekly reports of inspection 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 6 .- Wheat: U. S. inspections for export, by programs and country of destination, July-April 1965-66

COUNTRY	COMMERCIAL SALES	PL-480				CCC CREDIT	BARTER	TOTAL
		TITLE I	TITLE II	TITLE III	TITLE IV			
	1,000 BUSHELS							
Algeria	2,681	-	-	919	4,406	-	112	8,118
Afghanistan	-	-	3,417	-	-	-	-	3,417
Azores	404	-	-	-	-	-	323	727
Belgium	8,362	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,362
Brazil	-	12,942	-	-	1,771	-	14,693	29,406
Chile	-	3,140	-	2	-	-	4,267	7,409
Colombia	3,248	-	-	224	-	-	1,841	5,313
Dominican Rep.	527	-	-	-	433	-	265	1,225
Ecuador	545	205	-	-	145	-	79	974
Formosa (Taiwan)	3,000	4,519	991	-	694	-	-	9,204
France	9,257	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,257
Germany, West	6,903	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,903
Guatemala	1,127	-	-	-	-	-	427	1,554
Haiti	1,147	-	-	-	-	480	-	1,627
Honduras	714	-	-	-	-	-	56	770
Hong Kong	495	-	-	-	-	-	-	495
India	1,312	230,795	120	1,672	-	2,101	-	236,000
Iran	1,497	2,563	-	-	5,612	-	-	9,672
Ireland	1,258	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,258
Israel	-	6,003	-	-	-	-	1,579	7,582
Italy	7,083	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,083
Japan	58,549	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,549
Korea	-	7,429	3,959	-	-	-	-	11,388
Lebanon	2,515	-	-	-	-	3,292	-	5,807
Netherlands	46,309	-	-	-	-	813	-	47,122
Nigeria	2,931	-	503	-	-	-	-	3,434
Okinawa	1,064	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,064
Pakistan	-	25,764	3,688	106	1,174	-	-	1/30,751
Panama	830	-	-	-	-	-	-	830
Peru	724	-	-	303	-	-	5,539	6,566
Philippine Rep.	11,808	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,808
Portugal	3,178	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,178
Saudi Arabia	460	-	-	-	-	-	-	460
Spain	857	-	-	-	-	-	-	857
Tunisia	961	-	1,302	-	-	-	-	2,263
Turkey	-	3,572	-	-	-	-	-	3,572
UAR (Egypt)	-	23,487	-	-	-	437	-	23,924
United Kingdom	15,591	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,591
Venezuela	10,127	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,127
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	38,239	-	-	38,239
Other	14,293	658	2,025	495	278	45	1,058	18,852
GRAND TOTAL	219,757	321,077	16,005	3,721	52,752	7,168	30,239	650,738

Based on weekly reports of inspections for export by licensed grain inspectors and does not include rail and truck movement to Canada or Mexico.

1/ Includes 19,000 bushels A.I.D.

Table 7 .- Wheat: U. S. inspections for export, by programs and country of destination, July-April 1966/67

COUNTRY	COMMERCIAL SALES	PL-480				CCC CREDIT	BARTER	AID	TOTAL
		TITLE I	TITLE II	TITLE III	TITLE IV				
	1,000 BUSHELS								
Algeria	21,416	-	-	601	-	463	-	-	22,480
Belgium	6,299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,299
Brazil	6,615	-	-	-	9,619	-	23,134	-	39,368
Chile	530	3,483	-	-	-	-	7,270	-	11,283
Colombia	1,043	-	-	-	-	-	3,181	-	4,224
El Salvador	947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	947
Finland	616	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	616
France	8,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,100
Germany, West	6,804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,804
Guatemala	823	-	-	-	-	-	986	-	1,809
Honduras	776	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	776
Hong Kong	583	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	583
India	-	128,147	-	-	-	1,871	1,825	-	131,843
Ireland	2,616	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,616
Israel	2,547	4,158	-	-	-	-	1,592	-	8,297
Italy	5,945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,945
Japan	64,695	-	-	-	-	1,443	-	-	66,138
Kenya	485	-	-	-	484	-	-	-	969
Korea	5,892	2,844	5,936	-	-	1,069	4,453	-	20,194
Lebanon	-	-	59	-	-	1,094	-	-	1,153
Madeira Is.	329	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	329
Morocco	1,433	3,406	2,152	608	1,830	3,455	-	373	13,257
Netherlands	36,067	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,067
Nigeria	4,837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,837
Okinawa	1,985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,985
Pakistan	802	33,473	-	-	-	-	1,360	-	35,635
Panama	1,061	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,061
Paraguay	-	1,393	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,393
Peru	2,283	-	-	-	-	-	4,706	-	6,989
Philippines	13,506	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,506
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	5,298	-	-	5,298
Portugal	3,272	-	-	-	-	-	310	-	3,582
So. Africa Rep.	13,139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,139
Spain	237	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	237
Sudan	-	612	-	-	-	386	822	-	1,820
Taiwan (Formosa)	5,433	1,672	184	-	-	-	1,987	168	9,444
Thailand	134	-	-	-	-	282	-	-	416
Tunisia	-	2,592	42	-	263	1,580	439	-	4,916
U.A.R. (Egypt)	1,665	-	-	-	-	19,427	-	-	21,092
United Kingdom	14,810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,810
Venezuela	14,404	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,404
Yugoslavia	1,280	-	-	-	7,154	-	-	-	8,434
Other	10,461	2,188	892	-	2,419	4,492	3,390	639	24,481
GRAND TOTAL	263,870	183,968	9,265	1,209	21,769	40,860	55,455	1,180	577,576

Based on weekly reports of inspections for export by licensed grain inspectors and does not include rail and truck movement to Canada or Mexico.

Table 8.- Wheat and rye: Farm, cash, export, and support prices per bushel, major markets and ports, specified months and days, 1966-67 1/

Commodity and market	Monthly average price					Daily price comparisons					
		1967				May 19, 1966			May 18, 1967		
	April 1966	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Price	Effective support 2/	Price above support	Price	Effective support 2/	Price above support
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Wheat											
All wheat: U. S. average received by farmers	1.39	1.57	1.49	1.59	1.55	---	---	---	---	---	---
No. 1 Hard Red Winter											
Kansas City, ordinary protein	1.63	1.77	1.73	1.82	1.76	1.71	1.43	.28	1.74	1.43	.31
Kansas City, 13% protein	1.74	1.80	1.76	1.84	1.78	1.84	1.475	.36	1.80	1.475	.32
Gulf Ports, ord. protein, export	1.83	1.97	1.94	2.00	1.93	1.89	---	---	1.91	---	---
" " , " " , net export	1.60	1.83	1.85	1.90	1.86	1.55	---	---	1.85	---	---
Eastern Soft											
No. 2 Red Winter											
Chicago	1.64	1.71	1.70	1.80	1.73	1.68	1.48	.20	1.64	1.48	.16
St. Louis	1.66	1.74	1.73	1.82	1.75	1.66	1.48	.18	1.64	1.48	.16
Baltimore, export	1.76	1.82	1.82	1.91	1.83	1.76	---	---	1.73	---	---
" , net export	1.58	1.79	1.78	1.84	1.79	1.57	---	---	1.73	---	---
Toledo	1.57	1.65	1.65	1.73	1.65	1.59	---	---	1.60	---	---
No. 2 White, Toledo	1.61	1.65	1.64	1.72	1.64	1.62	---	---	1.57	---	---
No. 1 Dk. Northern Spring, Minneapolis											
Ordinary protein	1.74	1.89	1.88	1.94	1.92	1.78	1.58	.20	1.92	1.55	.37
13% protein	1.76	1.90	1.89	1.94	1.92	1.80	1.625	.18	1.92	1.595	.32
15% protein	1.86	1.91	1.91	1.95	1.93	1.90	1.685	.22	1.92	1.655	.26
No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Minneapolis	1.62	1.92	1.84	1.99	2.02	1.58	1.63	- .05	2.09	1.60	.49
White, Pacific Northwest											
No. 1 Soft, Portland	1.53	1.74	1.67	1.72	1.75	1.52	1.44	.08	1.79	1.46	.33
No. 2 Western, export	1.56	1.78	1.71	1.75	1.79	1.55	---	---	1.83	---	---
" " " , net export	1.64	1.77	1.71	1.71	1.73	1.59	---	---	1.73	---	---
Rye											
U. S. average received by farmers	.94	.98	.99	1.00	1.00	---	---	---	---	---	---
No. 2, Minneapolis	1.14	1.18	1.18	1.20	1.18	1.15	1.24	- .09	1.18	1.23	- .05

1/ Cash grain prices are on-track cash prices established at the close of the market. The effective support price is the established terminal support less the storage charges to the maturity date of the price support loan. Export prices are basis prompt or 30-day shipment. Net export prices are derived by subtracting export payment rates. The export marketing certificate is included in the computation of the net export price. Wheat used for domestic food must be accompanied by a domestic marketing certificate which is not included in the domestic prices shown. 2/ Not applicable if market is not an established price support terminal or if the price is an export price.

Table 9.--Wheat and flour: Price relationships at milling centers, year beginning July, 1959-66

Year and month	At Kansas City: Cost of wheat to produce 100 lb. of flour 1/	At Kansas City: Wholesale price of- Bakery flour per 100 lb. 2/	At Kansas City: Wholesale price of- Byproducts obtained 100 lb. flour 3/	At Kansas City: Wholesale price of- Total products: Actual	At Kansas City: Wholesale price of- Total products: Over cost of wheat	At Minneapolis: Cost of wheat to produce 100 lb. of flour 1/	At Minneapolis: Wholesale price of- Bakery flour per 100 lb. 2/	At Minneapolis: Wholesale price of- Byproducts obtained 100 lb. flour 3/	At Minneapolis: Wholesale price of- Total products: Actual	At Minneapolis: Wholesale price of- Total products: Over cost of wheat
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1959-60	4.83	5.03	.60	5.63	.80	5.11	5.44	.61	6.05	.94
1960-61	4.77	5.04	.58	5.62	.85	4.92	5.36	.61	5.97	1.05
1961-62	5.13	5.37	.58	5.95	.82	5.43	5.70	.61	6.31	.88
1962-63	5.47	5.65	.68	6.33	.86	5.61	5.92	.68	6.60	.99
1963-64	4.99	5.25	.67	5.92	.93	5.20	5.52	.66	6.18	.98
1964-65	5.33	5.41	.70	6.11	.78	5.64	5.68	.70	6.38	.74
1965-66	5.74	5.67	.72	6.39	.65	5.87	6.01	.73	6.74	.87
1964/65										
July	5.34	5.64	.58	6.22	.88	5.52	5.98	.59	6.57	1.05
August	5.40	5.51	.62	6.13	.73	5.52	5.77	.59	6.36	.84
September	5.47	5.49	.66	6.15	.68	5.61	5.67	.63	6.30	.69
October	5.45	5.49	.69	6.18	.73	5.71	5.74	.68	6.42	.71
November	5.49	5.48	.70	6.18	.69	5.73	5.77	.68	6.45	.72
December	5.43	5.39	.86	6.25	.82	5.70	5.62	.82	6.44	.74
January	5.38	5.39	.77	6.16	.78	5.68	5.61	.75	6.36	.68
February	5.38	5.31	.71	6.02	.64	5.67	5.59	.70	6.29	.62
March	5.27	5.30	.73	6.03	.76	5.65	5.56	.75	6.31	.66
April	5.18	5.28	.74	6.02	.84	5.63	5.59	.81	6.40	.77
May	5.13	5.26	.63	5.89	.76	5.65	5.57	.68	6.25	.60
June	5.15	5.36	.67	6.03	.88	5.61	5.74	.68	6.42	.81
1965/66										
July	5.52	5.65	.68	6.33	.81	5.86	6.01	.71	6.72	.86
August	5.68	5.61	.66	6.27	.59	5.70	5.94	.67	6.61	.91
September	5.72	5.57	.68	6.25	.53	5.81	5.88	.71	6.59	.78
October	5.77	5.60	.67	6.27	.50	5.79	5.98	.67	6.65	.86
November	5.75	5.62	.75	6.37	.62	5.86	5.99	.76	6.75	.89
December	5.72	5.62	.76	6.38	.66	5.86	5.96	.77	6.73	.87
January	5.63	5.62	.79	6.41	.78	5.88	5.99	.88	6.87	.96
February	5.61	5.57	.86	6.43	.82	5.91	5.99	.76	6.75	.83
March	5.63	5.54	.73	6.27	.64	5.86	5.91	.74	6.65	.79
April	5.68	5.57	.70	6.27	.59	5.84	5.92	.73	6.65	.81
May	5.86	5.80	.71	6.51	.65	5.91	6.05	.73	6.78	.87
June	6.25	6.20	.68	6.88	.63	6.16	6.45	.72	7.17	1.01
1966/67										
July	6.41	6.57	.74	7.31	.90	6.36	6.90	.71	7.61	1.25
August	6.34	6.48	.80	7.28	.94	6.41	6.84	.77	7.61	1.20
September	6.20	6.43	.84	7.27	1.07	6.38	6.81	.83	7.64	1.26
October	5.91	6.17	.89	7.06	1.15	6.22	6.64	.85	7.49	1.27
November	6.02	6.10	.98	7.08	1.06	6.18	6.55	.96	7.51	1.33
December	6.02	5.88	1.02	6.90	.88	6.16	6.33	1.02	7.35	1.19
January	5.81	5.70	.97	6.67	.86	6.04	6.25	.96	7.21	1.17
February	5.72	5.63	.77	6.40	.68	6.04	6.18	.78	6.96	.92
March	5.91	5.85	.88	6.73	.82	6.13	6.26	.85	7.11	.98
April	5.77	4/5.79	.81	6.60	.83	6.09	4/6.26	.83	7.09	1.00

1/ Based on 73 percent extraction rate, cost of 2.28 bushels: At Kansas City, No. 1 Hard Winter, 13 percent protein, and at Minneapolis, No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, simple average of 13 percent and 15 percent protein. Includes domestic certificate beginning July 1964. 2/ Quoted as 95 percent patent at Kansas City and standard patent at Minneapolis, bulk basis. 3/ Assumes 50-50 millfeed distribution between bran and shorts or middlings, bulk basis. 4/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of Consumer and Marketing Service and Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

Table 10.- Wheat: 1966 crop outstanding under loan and crops under reseal loan, by States, as of April 30, 1967

State	Under loan and reseal as of April 30, 1967						
	1966 crop outstanding under loan			Crops remaining under reseal			
	Warehouse stored	Farm stored	Total	1963 crop	1964 crop	1965 crop	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Alabama	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Arkansas	15	---	15	---	---	---	---
California	---	33	33	---	10	---	10
Colorado	566	1,351	1,918	16	308	169	494
Delaware	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Florida	---	1/	1/	---	---	---	---
Georgia	7	6	13	---	---	---	---
Idaho	825	1,321	2,146	30	202	575	808
Illinois	48	117	165	---	---	---	---
Indiana	32	63	95	---	---	---	---
Iowa	19	2	22	---	---	---	---
Kansas	4,603	2,495	7,099	315	1,745	796	2,857
Kentucky	16	13	29	---	---	---	---
Louisiana	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Maryland	5	---	5	---	---	---	---
Michigan	83	146	229	---	---	5	5
Minnesota	45	2,050	2,096	486	709	815	2,010
Mississippi	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Missouri	163	107	271	---	---	---	---
Montana	402	9,390	9,793	1,487	3,226	4,629	9,343
Nebraska	1,172	3,409	4,581	584	2,506	985	4,076
Nevada	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Jersey	4	9	13	---	---	---	---
New Mexico	546	2	548	---	5	7	13
New York	5	110	115	---	---	---	---
North Carolina	---	9	9	---	---	---	---
North Dakota	349	14,373	14,723	3,435	9,096	6,948	19,479
Ohio	378	122	500	---	3	5	8
Oklahoma	2,191	416	2,607	10	9	21	41
Oregon	512	713	1,226	59	234	326	619
Pennsylvania	34	10	45	---	---	---	---
South Carolina	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Dakota	377	5,166	5,543	1,273	3,513	2,629	7,415
Tennessee	---	5	5	---	---	---	---
Texas	1,510	30	1,541	---	---	4	4
Utah	10	108	118	---	---	---	---
Virginia	8	1	9	---	---	---	---
Washington	3,408	3,010	6,418	47	522	799	1,368
Wisconsin	---	20	20	---	---	---	---
Wyoming	---	63	63	---	120	32	153
Total	17,346	44,681	62,027	7,744	22,213	18,754	48,711

1/ Less than 500 bushels.
Totals may not add due to rounding.

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

Table 11.- Wheat: CCC operations and stocks, as of April 1967, with comparisons

Item	Price support activity		
	1965 crop through or as of-		1966 crop through or as of April 30, 1967
	April 30, 1966	June 30, 1966	
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Placed under loan:			
Warehouse stored	86.7	---	59.4
Farm stored	82.3	---	71.2
Total under loan	169.0	169.9	130.6
Loan repayments	117.1	126.8	68.6
Loan deliveries	3.7	1/ 9.4	---
Outstanding under loan	48.2	35.3	62.0
Remaining under reseal loan 2/	61.0	45.1	48.7
	Sales and dispositions		
	July-April 1965/66	July-June 1965/66	July-April 1966/67
Statutory Minimum 3/	5.5	9.8	10.8
Domestic	8.3	9.2	14.7
Export			
Redemption of P.I.K.	191.3	273.7	81.6
Barter	41.7	52.4	6.8
GSM Credit	3.7	4.1	.8
Donations	25.5	29.9	19.6
Total export	262.2	360.1	108.8
Total sales and dispositions	276.0	379.1	134.3
Class of wheat	CCC-owned uncommitted stocks		
	October 1, 1966	January 1, 1967	April 1, 1967
Hard winter	77.2	75.1	66.2
Hard spring	89.3	69.5	53.7
Red winter	.8	.8	.8
White	.6	.5	.2
Durum	17.5	9.1	4.6
Mixed	.2	.2	.3
Total	185.6	155.2	125.8

1/ Deliveries, including purchases, of 1965-crop wheat through December 31, 1966.
2/ From previous crops.
3/ For unrestricted use.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service --Based on operating reports which differ from more complete fiscal reports.

Table 12.- 1967 Wheat Program signup: Effective allotment, allotment on enrolled farms

Class of wheat and State	Effective allotment on all farms 1/	Allotment on enrolled farms: Total: Actual	Allotment on enrolled farms: Total: As a percentage of allotment on all farms	Allotment on enrolled farms: Electing to exceed allotment 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	1,000 acres
White (Western)				
Arizona	51.8	29.5	57	---
California	486.0	37.1	8	2.4
Idaho	1,427.4	1,300.1	91	2.2
Nevada	19.8	13.1	66	---
Oregon	1,017.4	919.0	90	.3
Washington	2,370.1	2,239.7	94	9.2
Total	5,372.5	4,538.5	84	14.1
Hard Spring and Durum				
Minnesota	1,220.5	1,044.1	86	---
Montana	4,693.0	4,433.7	94	24.7
South Dakota	3,306.7	2,983.1	90	22.8
North Dakota	8,760.9	8,239.0	94	1.7
Total	17,981.1	16,699.9	93	49.2
Hard Winter				
Colorado	3,089.3	2,758.4	89	330.6
Kansas	12,784.6	12,015.7	94	202.0
Nebraska	3,806.9	3,540.1	93	129.6
New Mexico	560.2	422.8	75	.3
Oklahoma	5,879.6	5,396.6	92	78.8
Texas	4,895.1	4,408.0	90	32.1
Utah	356.2	275.7	77	9.8
Wyoming	330.0	283.1	86	16.3
Total	31,701.9	29,100.4	92	799.5
Red Winter (Major area)				
Arkansas	178.0	52.6	30	.1
Illinois	2,147.9	1,207.7	56	---
Indiana	1,651.7	823.7	50	.2
Iowa	182.9	131.7	72	---
Kentucky	269.4	112.8	42	---
Michigan	1,428.4	788.5	55	.5
Missouri	2,005.0	1,237.5	62	.1
Ohio	1,956.4	1,177.4	60	.6
Tennessee	248.9	82.3	33	---
Wisconsin	70.1	30.9	44	.1
Total	10,138.7	5,645.1	56	1.6
Red Winter (Other)				
Alabama	82.3	33.4	41	---
Delaware	34.3	20.0	58	---
Georgia	163.2	70.8	43	---
Louisiana	50.4	34.9	69	---
Maryland	207.7	77.4	37	---
Mississippi	70.5	29.2	41	---
New Jersey	61.5	31.6	51	---
New York	399.0	211.7	53	.4
North Carolina	519.2	231.7	45	---
Pennsylvania	708.2	263.0	37	---
South Carolina	234.0	109.7	47	---
Virginia	355.3	154.5	43	---
West Virginia	36.3	11.5	32	---
Total	2,921.9	1,279.4	44	.4
Other States	23.9	8.8	37	---
United States total	68,140.0	57,272.1	84	864.8

1/ Includes small farms. 2/ Participants, who so elect in advance, may overseed wheat up to 50 percent in excess of allotment, and then store the excess production under bond.

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

Table 13.- Wheat: CCC-owned stocks, by positions and States, April 1, 1967

State	Country warehouses	Terminal warehouses	Bin sites	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Colorado	9	2,376	---	2,385
Iowa	---	1,260	---	1,260
Kansas	11,843	11,255	93	23,191
Louisiana	103	307	---	410
Maine	---	660	---	660
Maryland	---	4,286	---	4,286
Minnesota	2,088	14,059	---	16,147
Missouri	780	4,267	---	5,047
Montana	2,437	1,000	---	3,437
Nebraska	2,283	2,587	---	4,870
New Mexico	256	---	---	256
New York	---	2,252	---	2,252
North Dakota	11,193	4,809	557	16,559
Oklahoma	2,076	2,651	---	4,727
Oregon	40	3,873	---	3,913
Pennsylvania	---	1,190	---	1,190
South Carolina	---	607	---	607
South Dakota	8,976	---	889	9,865
Texas	1,649	6,786	---	8,435
Virginia	---	1,336	---	1,336
Washington	13	9,592	---	9,605
Wisconsin	53	6,482	---	6,535
Other States 1/	133	240	---	373
Sub-total	43,932	81,875	1,539	127,346
All other positions	---	---	---	19,692
U. S. total	43,932	81,875	1,539	2/ 147,038

1/ States in which CCC-owned stocks were less than 150,000 bushels. 2/ Total stocks overstated by 4 million bushels because of unrecorded deliveries.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Inventory Management Division.

Table 14.- Wheat: CCC-owned stocks, by classes and States, on April 1, 1967

Position and State	Hard red winter	Hard red spring	Soft red winter	White	Mixed	Durum	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Country and terminal warehouses:							
Arkansas	---	---	145	---	---	---	145
California	---	57	---	74	---	---	131
Colorado	2	2,381	---	1	---	---	2,384
Idaho	---	---	---	17	---	---	17
Illinois	---	46	---	---	---	---	46
Iowa	206	1,004	---	47	4	---	1,261
Kansas	3	23,080	---	1	15	---	23,099
Louisiana	---	410	---	---	---	---	410
Maine	649	---	---	---	---	11	660
Maryland	4,285	1/	---	---	---	---	4,285
Minnesota	12,143	2,419	---	1/	6	1,578	16,146
Missouri	---	4,437	535	1/	76	---	5,048
Montana	3,009	334	---	8	72	14	3,437
Nebraska	91	4,715	1	46	17	---	4,870
New Mexico	---	256	---	---	---	---	256
New York	2,248	---	---	---	---	4	2,252
North Dakota	15,125	501	1	---	1	374	16,002
Oklahoma	---	4,727	---	---	---	---	4,727
Oregon	349	3,408	---	41	2	114	3,914
Pennsylvania	1,189	---	---	1	---	---	1,190
South Carolina	607	---	---	---	---	---	607
South Dakota	5,672	3,275	2	---	9	18	8,976
Texas	---	8,297	30	---	107	---	8,434
Utah	---	35	---	1	---	---	36
Virginia	1,332	---	---	---	---	4	1,336
Washington	2,880	6,703	---	12	10	---	9,605
Wisconsin	3,904	87	47	---	---	2,497	6,535
Total	53,694	66,172	761	249	319	4,614	125,809
Bin sites	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,539
All other positions (in transit)	7,457	5,637	58	274	---	6,266	19,692
U. S. total	61,151	71,809	819	523	319	10,880	2/147,040

1/ Less than 500 bushels. 2/ Total differs from table above due to rounding. Total stocks overstated by 4 million bushels because of unrecorded deliveries.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Inventory Management Division.

Table 15.- Wheat: Revised estimates of stocks, United States, by quarters, 1959-67 *

Year	January 1: On farms	January 1: Off farm mills, elevators, and warehouses 1/	January 1: Commodity Credit Corporation 2/	January 1: Total all positions	April 1: On farms	April 1: Off farm mills, elevators, and warehouses 1/	April 1: Commodity Credit Corporation 2/	April 1: Total all positions
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1959	456,849	1,276,352	87,230	1,820,431	283,447	1,180,705	77,029	1,541,181
1960	327,540	1,475,208	70,932	1,873,680	203,273	1,295,163	62,589	1,561,025
1961	421,909	1,568,024	77,940	2,067,873	258,090	1,376,245	72,259	1,706,594
1962	359,251	1,562,774	60,305	1,982,330	211,852	1,371,134	59,223	1,642,209
1963	316,600	1,441,817	58,221	1,816,638	195,353	1,262,190	46,903	1,504,446
1964	310,198	1,273,455	30,633	1,614,286	153,641	1,037,779	14,379	1,205,799
1965	389,672	1,048,487	11,134	1,449,293	263,450	871,180	10,577	1,145,207
1966	405,314	920,026	10,650	1,335,990	255,582	651,276	10,467	917,325
1967 3/	408,733	636,083	3,926	1,048,742	240,933	460,218	1,539	702,690
	July 1				October 1			
1959	114,913	1,099,086	81,067	1,295,066	450,951	1,601,355	77,006	2,129,312
1960	95,867	1,154,132	63,451	1,313,450	550,306	1,729,620	65,290	2,345,216
1961	137,098	1,203,682	70,559	1,411,339	466,889	1,786,432	63,554	2,316,875
1962	102,444	1,160,015	59,547	1,322,006	406,364	1,604,885	58,958	2,070,207
1963	95,544	1,061,362	38,317	1,195,223	410,988	1,498,593	34,028	1,943,609
1964	75,669	812,997	12,719	901,385	503,656	1,293,069	12,586	1,809,311
1965	132,515	673,691	11,049	817,255	558,292	1,134,884	10,818	1,703,994
1966 3/	130,771	394,878	9,521	535,170	543,737	889,552	7,661	1,440,950

* Revised, 1959-65, on the basis of the 1964 Census of Agriculture.

1/ All off-farm storages not otherwise designated, including flour mills, terminal elevators and processing plants.
2/ Wheat owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storage owned or controlled by CCC. Other wheat owned by CCC as well as wheat outstanding under loan is included in other positions.
3/ Preliminary.

Table 16.- Wheat: Revised estimates of farm disposition, season average price and value, United States, 1959-66 1/

Crop year	Production	Total used for seed	Used on farms where grown: For seed	Used on farms where grown: Fed to livestock	Sold: Actual	Sold: As percentage of production	Season average price per bushel 2/	Value of sales
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	Percent	Dollars	1,000 dol.
1959	1,117,735	62,798	43,270	28,017	3/ 1,045,327	93.5	1.76	1,842,397
1960	1,354,709	64,229	42,183	24,902	3/ 1,286,648	95.0	1.74	2,242,877
1961	1,232,359	56,353	37,624	22,364	1,172,371	95.1	1.83	2,144,691
1962	1,091,958	61,440	36,936	16,087	1,038,935	95.1	2.04	2,119,020
1963	1,146,821	64,963	40,523	15,242	1,091,056	95.1	1.85	2,022,374
1964	1,283,371	65,572	41,198	31,422	1,210,751	94.3	1.37	1,659,085
1965	1,315,613	61,870	39,635	41,678	1,234,300	93.8	1.35	1,664,123
1966 4/	1,310,642	78,349	44,514	24,559	1,241,569	94.7	1.63	2,028,992

1/ Revised data, 1959-64, based on the 1964 Census of Agriculture.
2/ Includes allowance for loans outstanding and purchases by the Government valued at the average loan and purchase rate, by States.
3/ Allows for minor home use which was not estimated after 1960.
4/ Preliminary.

Table 17.- Wheat: Supplies available for export or carryover in the United States, France, Canada, Argentina, and Australia, May 1, 1964-66

Item	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67 1/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
UNITED STATES			
Carryover stocks, July 1	901	817	535
Production	1,284	1,316	1,311
Total supplies 2/	2,186	2,134	1,848
Domestic requirements for season 3/	644	732	703
Exports, July 1 through April 30 4/	584	704	630
Supplies available on May 1	958	698	515
FRANCE			
Carryover stocks, July 1	83	73	95
Production	508	542	414
Total supplies 2/	618	642	535
Domestic requirements for season 3/	372	371	356
Exports, July 1 through March 30 4/ 5/	127	130	66
Supplies available on May 1	119	141	113
CANADA			
Carryover stocks, August 1	459	513	420
Production	601	649	845
Total supplies	1,060	1,162	1,265
Domestic requirements for season 3/	147	157	155
Exports, August 1 through April 30 4/	301	410	368
Supplies available on May 1	612	595	742
ARGENTINA			
Carryover stocks, December 1	88	131	15
Production	414	228	246
Total supplies	502	359	261
Domestic requirements for season 3/	140	138	141
Exports, December 1 through April 30 4/	78	128	55
Supplies available on May 1	284	93	65
AUSTRALIA			
Carryover stocks, December 1	24	27	19
Production	369	258	460
Total supplies	393	285	479
Domestic requirements for season 3/	97	91	83
Exports, December 1 through April 30 4/	113	74	117
Supplies available on May 1	183	120	279
THE FIVE COUNTRIES			
Total supplies available on May 1 for export to end of season or carryover	2,156	1,647	1,714

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Supplies include imports. 3/ Estimated requirements for seed, food (milling for domestic use) and feed for the season. 4/ Exports of wheat and flour in grain equivalent. 5/ France, 1966/67 exports based on certificates through April 24, other years based on actual exports through March 30. Flour exports have been estimated for all three years.

Table 18.- Wheat and flour: Exports by principal exporting countries and world, averages 1945-59, annual 1955-66

Year beginning July	United States 1/ Quantity	United States 1/ Percentage of total	Canada 2/ Quantity	Canada 2/ Percentage of total	Australia Quantity	Australia Percentage of total	Argentina Quantity	Argentina Percentage of total	France Quantity	France Percentage of total	Other countries 3/ Quantity	Other countries 3/ Percentage of total	Total world 3/
	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.
Average:													
1945-49	415	47.3	252	28.7	83	9.5	76	8.7	17	1.9	35	4.0	878
1950-54	330	34.1	300	31.0	98	10.1	81	8.4	38	3.9	121	12.5	968
1955-59	450	36.0	286	22.9	97	7.8	94	7.5	60	4.8	262	21.0	1,249
1955	346	32.7	252	23.8	102	9.6	112	10.6	99	9.4	147	13.9	1,058
1956	549	41.5	282	21.3	126	9.5	99	7.5	14	1.1	253	19.1	1,323
1957	402	33.8	317	26.6	62	5.2	78	6.5	83	7.0	249	20.9	1,191
1958	442	33.6	300	22.8	75	5.7	103	7.8	39	3.0	357	27.1	1,316
1959	509	37.5	279	20.5	122	9.0	78	5.7	64	4.7	306	22.5	1,358
1960	661	41.9	342	21.7	183	11.6	71	4.5	57	3.6	263	16.7	1,577
1961	718	40.9	365	20.8	232	13.2	86	4.9	67	3.8	289	16.4	1,757
1962	638	39.7	331	20.6	182	11.3	66	4.1	109	6.8	283	17.6	1,609
1963	847	40.8	552	26.6	285	13.7	102	4.9	98	4.7	191	9.2	2,075
1964	717	38.1	434	23.1	236	12.6	156	8.3	169	9.0	168	8.9	1,880
1965 4/	867	37.8	543	23.6	209	9.1	292	12.7	177	7.7	209	9.1	2,297
1966 5/	735	36.8	515	25.7	260	13.0	110	5.5	100	5.0	280	14.0	2,000

1/ Excludes the wheat equivalent of exports of flour milled in bond. Includes principal products other than flour. 2/ Includes wheat to the U. S. which was milled in bond and later exported by the U. S. 3/ Includes U.S.S.R. Beginning 1956, includes additional estimates of intra-Communist Bloc exports not fully accounted for in previous years. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Partly estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service, Grain and Feed Division.

Table 19.- Wheat: Total excess and quantities stored, delivered to the Secretary, and released from storage, by States, 1965 and 1966 crops, as of February 15, 1967

State	1965 crop: Stored in warehouses	1965 crop: Stored on farms	1965 crop: Delivered to Secretary	1965 crop: Released from storage	1965 crop: Total excess	1966 crop: Stored in warehouses	1966 crop: Stored on farms	1966 crop: Delivered to Secretary	1966 crop: Released from storage	1966 crop: Total excess
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Colorado	39.4	91.4	---	37.9	168.7	786.4	678.3	.4	---	1,465.1
Idaho	8.3	31.1	---	15.5	54.9	4.0	3.9	---	---	7.9
Illinois	---	---	---	---	---	1.5	.2	---	---	1.7
Kansas	124.3	120.6	.4	377.7	623.0	262.0	392.5	1/	---	654.5
Michigan	---	.4	---	---	.4	1.1	.1	---	.8	2.0
Missouri	.2	---	---	1.2	1.4	.2	---	---	---	.2
Montana	11.1	690.1	---	70.9	772.1	11.2	514.1	---	---	525.3
Nebraska	45.1	180.4	.1	7.9	233.5	669.2	1,539.0	---	---	2,208.2
New York	---	---	---	---	---	.5	---	---	---	.5
North Dakota	---	34.7	---	2.0	36.7	2.7	40.8	---	---	43.5
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.5	---	.9	2.4
Oklahoma	215.3	83.6	---	194.0	492.9	75.4	25.4	---	---	100.8
Oregon	12.9	8.0	---	8.9	29.8	.8	5.8	---	---	6.6
Pennsylvania	---	---	---	---	---	---	.2	---	---	.2
South Dakota	1.0	10.9	---	3.4	15.3	8.4	82.0	---	---	90.4
Texas	6.7	2.0	.2	9.3	18.2	58.3	1.2	.1	---	59.6
Utah	22.5	25.3	---	4.4	52.2	10.6	7.5	---	---	18.1
Washington	7.2	3.5	---	11.6	22.3	40.6	12.7	---	---	53.3
Wisconsin	---	---	---	---	---	.1	.1	---	---	.2
Wyoming	.4	12.6	---	---	13.0	26.1	118.4	---	.7	145.2
Total	494.4	1,294.6	.7	744.7	2,534.4	1,959.1	3,423.7	.5	2.4	5,385.7

1/ Less than 50 bushels.

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

Table 20.- Wheat: Estimated January 1 supplies in principal exporting countries, averages 1950-59, annual 1955-67 1/

Year	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia	France	Total 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Average:						
1950-54	1,040	563	217	209	3/	2,029
1955-59	1,548	873	288	217	3/	2,926
1955	1,481	740	325	245	3/	2,791
1956	1,567	840	260	280	3/	2,947
1957	1,489	970	300	207	3/	2,966
1958	1,385	945	265	132	3/	2,727
1959	1,820	870	290	220	3/	3,200
1960	1,874	850	260	245	3/	3,229
1961	2,068	935	195	315	3/	3,513
1962	1,982	670	210	255	3/	3,117
1963	1,817	765	180	309	317	3,388
1964	1,614	904	343	323	255	3,439
1965	1,449	818	427	380	321	3,395
1966	1,336	835	324	267	350	3,112
1967 4/	1,046	955	245	449	273	2,968

1/ Figures for Northern Hemisphere countries represent January 1 stocks; figures for Southern Hemisphere countries include the new crop as well as stocks of old-crop wheat on January 1. 2/ Total of the 4 countries through 1962; includes France, beginning 1963. 3/ Not available prior to 1963. 4/ Preliminary estimates.

Foreign Agricultural Service, Grain and Feed Division.

Table 21.- Indian food program: United States exports of grains and rice, fiscal years 1955-66

Fiscal year ending-	Wheat and flour		Coarse grains	Milled rice	Total	Exports by program			
						Title I	Section 416	Commercial	Other
	Mil. bu.	1,000 met. tons	1,000 met. tons	1,000 met. tons	1,000 met. tons	1,000 met. tons	1,000 met. tons	1,000 met. tons	1,000 met. tons
1955	5	146.5	.2	1/	146.7	---	---	.2	146.5
1956	9	244.0	1/	11.5	255.5	---	2.6	.1	252.8
1957	66	1,813.8	.1	198.4	2,012.3	1,907.2	5.5	---	99.6
1958	77	2,105.3	4.6	11.6	2,121.5	1,913.8	26.9	86.8	94.0
1959	122	3,330.3	246.5	1.9	3,578.7	3,522.8	39.9	.6	15.4
1960	115	3,124.7	98.7	181.2	3,404.6	3,362.3	39.2	3.1	---
1961	124	3,378.6	165.1	288.2	3,831.9	3,554.0	45.8	125.1	107.0
1962	94	2,551.7	139.0	144.0	2,834.7	2,188.0	56.1	254.7	335.9
1963	130	3,550.5	126.5	271.0	3,948.0	3,779.4	53.5	97.8	17.3
1964	163	4,451.1	170.8	364.2	4,986.1	4,851.3	89.4	.2	45.2
1965	217	5,902.5	260.5	324.5	6,487.5	6,341.3	124.2	1.6	20.4
1966	262	7,136.8	1,162.1	10.9	8,309.8	7,963.2	183.1	97.8	65.7

1/ Less than 50 metric tons.

Table 22.- Rye: Supply and distribution and prices, average 1959-63, annual 1964-66, July-March periods 1965 and 1966

Item	Average 1959-63	1964	1965 1/ July-March	1965 1/ Annual	1966 1/ 2/ July-March	1966 1/ 2/ Annual
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply						
Beginning carryover	10.4	5.3	12.9	12.9	19.0	19.0
Production	30.7	32.5	33.2	33.2	27.9	27.9
Imports	1.8	2.4	1.0	1.8	.8	1.5
Total	42.9	40.2	47.1	47.9	47.7	48.4
Domestic disappearance						
Food 3/	4.6	4.9	4.0	5.2	4.0	5.4
Seed	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.2	5.2
Industry	4.5	3.8	3.3	4.4	3.4	4.2
Feed (residual) 4/	8.6	10.5	7.7	9.9	7.8	10.0
Fed on farms where grown	(4.6)	(3.3)	---	(3.3)	---	(3.2)
Total	23.7	25.2	20.6	25.1	20.4	24.8
Exports	10.2	2.1	1.7	3.8	3.0	4.0
Total disappearance	33.9	27.3	22.3	28.9	23.4	28.8
Ending carryover	9.0	12.9	24.8	19.0	24.3	19.6
Privately owned--"Free"	(5.6)	(6.4)	(15.3)	(9.1)	(15.4)	---
	Dollars per bushel					
National average loan rate	.98	1.07	---	1.02	---	1.02
Price received by farmers	.98	1.04	.96	.98	1.04	1.07

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

Table 23.- Rye: Revised estimates of stocks, United States, by quarters, 1959-67 *

Year	January 1				April 1			
	On farms	Off farm mills, elevators, and warehouses 1/	Commodity Credit Corporation 2/	Total all positions	On farms	Off farm mills, elevators, and warehouses 1/	Commodity Credit Corporation 2/	Total all positions
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1959	13,147	11,232	205	24,584	9,623	8,322	124	18,069
1960	7,266	12,465	290	20,021	5,122	8,500	281	13,903
1961	11,660	13,802	403	25,865	7,473	12,375	399	20,247
1962	7,795	11,547	138	19,480	4,337	10,199	135	14,671
1963	13,694	9,912	64	23,670	7,359	7,800	73	15,232
1964	5,608	9,005	152	14,765	3,458	7,254	115	10,827
1965	11,340	9,574	69	20,983	9,216	8,082	68	17,366
1966	13,141	15,092	585	28,818	9,945	14,284	585	24,814
1967 3/	9,479	18,213	605	28,297	7,570	16,125	559	24,254
	July 1				October 1			
1959	4,362	7,608	681	12,651	13,224	15,108	574	28,906
1960	1,865	8,105	529	10,499	18,186	17,395	403	35,984
1961	4,583	9,513	124	14,220	14,639	15,070	139	29,848
1962	1,905	5,834	149	7,888	20,196	12,889	101	33,186
1963	2,068	4,689	166	6,923	11,189	11,460	247	22,896
1964	1,712	3,474	117	5,303	17,741	11,384	111	29,236
1965	2,638	10,048	167	12,853	18,182	17,240	582	36,004
1966 3/	3,955	14,444	612	19,011	15,610	21,505	683	37,798

* Revised, 1959-65, on the basis of the 1964 Census of Agriculture.

1/ All off-farm storages not otherwise designated, including flour mills, terminal elevators and processing plants.
2/ Rye owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storage owned or controlled by CCC. Other rye owned by CCC as well as rye outstanding under loan is included in other positions.
3/ Preliminary.

Table 24.- Rye: Revised estimates of farm disposition, season average price and value, United States, 1959-66 1/

Crop year	Production	Total used for seed	Used on farms where grown		Sold		Season average price per bushel 2/	Value of sales
			For seed	Fed to livestock	Actual	As percentage of production		
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	Percent	Dollars	1,000 dol.
1959	23,076	5,641	1,701	4,564	16,811	72.9	1.00	16,796
1960	33,108	5,712	1,775	5,092	26,241	79.3	.88	23,142
1961	27,336	6,596	1,868	4,512	20,956	76.7	1.01	21,150
1962	40,698	6,065	1,897	4,345	34,456	84.7	.95	32,639
1963	29,178	6,282	1,855	3,307	24,016	82.3	1.08	26,035
1964	32,476	5,976	1,840	3,341	27,295	84.0	1.04	28,355
1965	33,223	5,616	1,556	3,331	28,336	85.3	.98	27,631
1966 3/	27,921	5,224	1,405	3,222	23,294	83.4	1.07	24,895

1/ Revised data, 1959-64, based on the 1964 Census of Agriculture.
2/ Includes allowance for loans outstanding and purchases by the Government valued at the average loan and purchase rate, by States.
3/ Preliminary.

Table 25.- Rye: CCC-owned stocks, by positions and States, April 1, 1967

State	Country warehouses	Terminal warehouses	Bin sites	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Colorado	1	---	---	1
Iowa	---	42	---	42
Kansas	61	177	6	244
Michigan	15	3	---	18
Minnesota	219	1,910	---	2,129
Missouri	---	105	---	105
Montana	59	---	4	63
Nebraska	35	172	3	210
New York	---	4	---	4
North Dakota	2,330	16	300	2,646
Ohio	---	---	2	2
South Dakota	727	---	244	971
Washington	---	2	---	2
Wisconsin	---	550	---	550
Wyoming	1	---	---	1
Sub-total	3,448	2,981	559	6,988
All other positions	---	---	---	472
U. S. total	3,448	2,981	559	7,460

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Inventory Management Division.

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