

general quotas based upon bushels per specified acre. Specified acreage consisted of each permit-holder's acreage seeded to wheat (including Durum), oats, barley and rye, the summer fallow acreage and the eligible acreage seeded to cultivated grasses and forage crops. Durum wheat was not included in the specified acreage for the 1962-63 crop year, but in 1963-64 became part of the producers' specified acreage for quota purposes. The first general quotas were established at all delivery points in early September and were extended and increased as local country elevator space became available. The flaxseed delivery quota of 5 bu. per seeded acre or 200 bu., whichever was the larger, was increased on Dec. 9 to 8 bu. per seeded acre or 325 bu. and on Jan. 22, 1964 it was declared open for the remainder of the 1963-64 crop year. The initial rapeseed delivery quota of 7 bu. per seeded acre or 300 bu., whichever was the larger, was raised on Aug. 21 to 10 bu. per seeded acre or 700 bu. and on Sept. 2 it was declared open for the remainder of the crop year. Rye, which was contained in the specified acreage, was placed on an open delivery quota on Mar. 30, 1964, and a number of supplementary delivery quotas were established on oats and barley.

Because stocks of grain in both country and terminal elevators on Aug. 1, 1963 were at the high level of 547,509,000 bu., delivery opportunities at country elevators were limited during the first few weeks of the crop year and quotas advanced slowly. However, the strong demand for wheat that developed early in September necessitated the movement of large volumes of grain from country positions during the September-January period and the space thus created in country elevators permitted a steady advance in delivery quotas even though large volumes of grain were being marketed at each quota level as a result of record yields in most areas. By the end of the first half of the crop year, most delivery points were on a quota of 4, 5 or 6 bu. per specified acre. Although the grain movement from country positions was reduced during February and March when navigation was closed on the Great Lakes, it continued at a relatively high level and then increased to average about 82,000,000 bu. a month during the last quarter of the crop year. By the second week in June all delivery points were on an 8-bu. specified acreage quota.

On May 7, 1964, the Board announced a change in the administration of delivery quotas. On May 11, 1964, a Wheat Board change in the administration of delivery quotas became effective. The maximum specified acreage quota for the 1963-64 crop year was set at the 8-bu. level, with additional quotas to be granted on the basis of a supplementary quota on individual grains. All delivery points on an 8-bu. quota on that date were given a supplementary wheat (other than Durum) quota of 5 bu. per acre seeded to wheat or 300 bu., whichever was the larger. As the quotas at other delivery points were raised to the 8-bu. level they were automatically placed on the 5-bu. supplementary wheat quota. The change was necessary to ensure that there would be sufficient quantities of wheat in the marketing pipeline to meet extremely heavy sales commitments and to avoid congesting marketing facilities with grain that was not immediately required for the market. On June 22, 1964, the supplementary quota on wheat was increased to the larger of 10 bu. per acre seeded to wheat or 600 bu. By the end of the crop year all of the 1,910 delivery points in the Western Division were on the 8-bu. per specified acre quota and the 10-bu. per seeded acre supplementary wheat quota. Soft white spring wheat was contained in the specified acreage and in the supplementary wheat quotas.

**Wheat.**—Supplies of wheat for the 1963-64 crop year reached an all-time high of 1,210,692,000 bu., reflecting an increase in carryover stocks from 391,058,000 bu. in 1962 to 487,247,000 bu. in 1963, combined with the record 1963 production of 723,442,000 bu. Supplies were 27 p.c. greater than the 1962-63 total and 5 p.c. greater than the previous peak established in 1956-57. Exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat reached an all-time high of 594,548,000 bu., 79 p.c. greater than the quantity exported in the preceding year and 46 p.c. greater than the previous record set in 1928-29. Domestic disappearance of wheat was 156,704,000 bu. as compared with the 1962-63 figure of 138,011,000 bu. Total disappearance, amounting to some 751,252,000 bu., more than offset the record production and, as a result, carryover stocks at July 31, 1964 were 459,440,000 bu. compared with 487,247,000 bu. at July 31, 1963.