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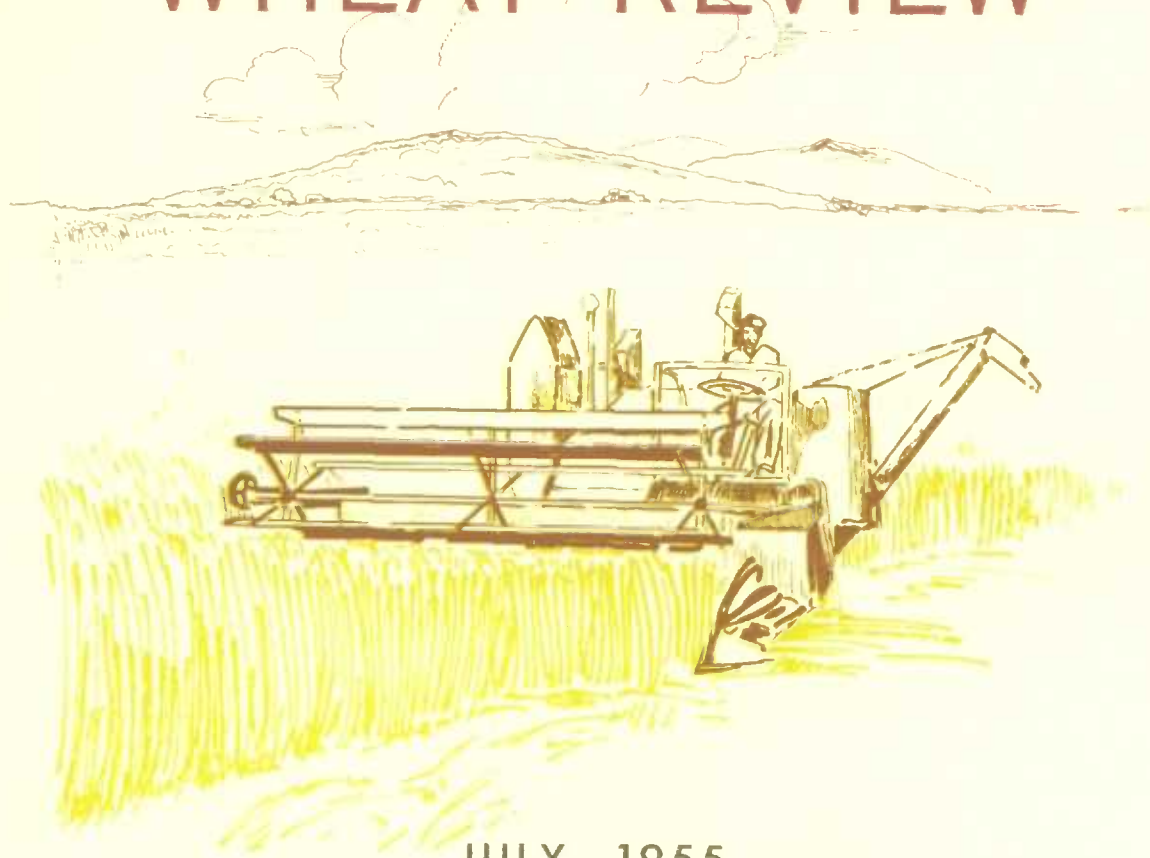
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THE WHEAT REVIEW



JULY, 1955

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WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

Current Supplies Latest available estimates indicate that supplies of wheat remaining on or about July 1 in the four major exporting countries for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 1,763.5 million bushels, about one per cent more than the 1,746.2 million available a year ago. Supplies on or about July 1, 1955 (in millions of bushels) were held as follows, with last year's figures in brackets: United States, 1,020.0 (901.9); Canada, 489.6 (603.0); Australia, 127.3 (126.8); and Argentina, 126.6 (114.5). Estimates for both years include on-farm stocks as well as those in commercial position and apply only to old-crop wheat.

Supplies at July 1 in the United States represent crop-year carryover stocks for both years. The 1955 crop will be taken into account in estimating available supplies at August 1 for the United States, at September 1 for Canada and at January 1 for Australia and Argentina.

Exports Total exports of wheat and flour in terms of wheat for the first eleven months (August—June) of the current Canadian crop year, at 695.1 million bushels, were 19 per cent greater than shipments of 583.2 million for the comparable period of 1953-54. Shipments from each of the four countries during the August—June period of 1954-55 and for the comparable period of the four preceding crop years are shown in the table below:

Exports of Wheat and Flour in Terms of Wheat, August—June Period
with Comparisons

August—June	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia	Total
- million bushels -					
1950-51	346.4	209.1	87.5	119.7	762.7
1951-52	446.1	312.9	24.1	86.4	869.5
1952-53	296.7	341.4	29.3	94.8	762.2
1953-54	190.7	234.3	101.2	57.0	583.2
1954-55	251.5	232.1	123.0	88.5	695.1

Larger Wheat Crop in Prospect in Northern Hemisphere According to the July 11, 1955 issue of "Foreign Crops and Markets", published by the Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, indications are that the 1955 wheat crop in the Northern Hemisphere may be slightly larger than in 1954. Conditions are variable, however, with sizable increases in some areas partly offset by smaller harvests in others. Carryover stocks in the principal exporting countries continue large and the world supply of wheat for the 1955-56 season may be at a new record level,

With the exception of the United States, Canada, France and Italy for which more recent information is available, the following account of 1955 crop prospects has been extracted from the above-noted report.

A net increase is expected in the North American wheat harvest in 1955 despite a decrease of almost 12 per cent in the wheat area for harvest in the United States and an 11 per cent decrease in seeded area in Canada. In the United States, production of all wheat is expected to total 860 million bushels on the

basis of conditions at July 1. The prospective crop is 11 per cent smaller than the 1954 crop of 970 million bushels and about 25 per cent smaller than the average production of 1,154 million. Production of winter wheat is placed at 663 million bushels, 16 per cent less than the 791 million bushels produced last year and more than 200 million bushels below the average of 867 million. The spring wheat crop is forecast at 197 million bushels. A crop of this size would be the second smallest since 1939, 31 per cent below average, but 10 per cent larger than the 1954 production of 179 million bushels.

While the first official forecast of Canada's wheat production will not be released until August 30, indications are that production will be well above last year's unusually low outturn of 298.9 million bushels despite a sharp cut in this year's acreage of both winter and spring wheat. Winter wheat acreage in Ontario, the major producing area, was estimated at 582,000 acres, 18 per cent below 1954. However, yields were generally good as the crop had matured before the effects of a prolonged hot, dry spell could do much damage. The acreage seeded to spring wheat this year in Canada is estimated at 20.9 million acres, a decrease of 11 per cent from last year. Despite a rather poor start, this year's spring wheat crop in the Prairie Provinces has made excellent progress, with every indication that yields will be well above average.

Reports from Europe show variable prospects, with some of the principal producing countries of Western Europe expecting smaller outturns than the good crop of a year ago and still others at near-record levels. The largest reduction is indicated for Spain, where recent reports place the 1955 crop sharply below the large 1954 harvest of 180 million bushels. The wheat harvest in Portugal is reported to be only two-thirds of the 1954 production, despite slightly increased acreage.

In France, the July 1 official estimate placed the 1955 wheat crop at 364.0 million bushels, compared with 385.8 million last year and the 1949-53 average of 293.4 million. A crop of the magnitude indicated together with substantial carryover stocks assures another large surplus.

Wheat harvesting is nearing completion in Italy and indications are that the crop may be somewhat larger than last year's 264 million bushels. Conditions in Western Germany are generally satisfactory and in many respects better than at this time a year ago. Winter wheat acreage remaining for harvest is considerably larger than at this time last year, since winterkill was comparatively light, 2.7 per cent compared with 25.6 per cent last season. Spring wheat, which is a very minor proportion of the total wheat crop, is developing satisfactorily though it is 2 to 3 weeks late.

A somewhat smaller wheat crop is expected in the United Kingdom, mainly because adverse weather interfered with the fall seeding program. The resulting decrease in winter wheat acreage could not be fully made up by increased spring wheat acreage. The total acreage appears to be about 18 per cent less than the 1954 acreage. At latest report, crops were developing satisfactorily though still backward as a result of cold, windy days during April-May.

Wheat production in the important producing Danube Basin area seems likely to be at least as large as the outturn last year. In Yugoslavia, fall wheat has been reported in excellent condition. (continued on Page 39)

International Wheat Agreement Sales and Purchases for Crop Year 1954-55

Importing Countries	Guaranteed Quantities	Source				Total Purchases	Remainder 3/
		Canada 1/	Australia 2/	France 2/	U.S.A. 2/		
- thousand bushels -							
Austria	9,186	2,605	-	-	2,692	5,297	3,889
Belgium	23,883	15,068	2	-	5,031	20,101	3,782
Bolivia	4,042	-	-	-	824	824	3,218
Brazil	13,228	-	-	-	7,350	7,350	5,878
Ceylon	10,288	-	5,724	-	-	5,724	4,564
Costa Rica	1,286	659	-	-	625	1,284	2
Cuba	7,422	2,028	-	-	5,237	7,265	157
Denmark	1,837	-	-	-	-	-	1,837
Dominican Republic ..	1,028	357	-	-	584	941	87
Ecuador	2,388	1,895	-	-	359	2,254	134
Egypt	14,697	-	-	376	212	588	14,109
El Salvador	735	229	-	-	500	729	6
Germany	55,116	21,411	5,152	-	28,229	54,792	324
Greece	12,860	-	-	-	12,012	12,012	848
Guatemala 4/	1,286	358	-	-	780	1,138	-
Haiti	1,837	290	-	-	1,534	1,824	13
Honduras Republic ...	735	14	-	-	455	469	266
Iceland	404	20	-	-	33	53	351
India	36,744	2,187	16,968	-	5,687	24,842	11,902
Indonesia	6,246	-	4,163	-	668	4,831	1,415
Ireland	10,105	3,890	1,659	-	379	5,928	4,177
Israel 4/	8,267	1,849	-	-	6,564	8,413	-
Italy	3,674	-	-	-	-	-	3,674
Japan 4/	36,744	16,837	-	-	20,028	36,865	-
Jordan	2,940	-	-	-	-	-	2,940
Korea	1,470	-	-	-	1,405	1,405	65
Lebanon	2,756	-	374	-	1,700	2,074	682
Liberia	73	8	-	-	41	49	24
Mexico	9,186	-	-	-	150	150	9,036
Netherlands	30,313	10,783	660	-	16,422	27,865	2,448
New Zealand 4/	5,879	-	5,879	-	-	5,879	-
Nicaragua 4/	367	177	-	-	190	367	-
Norway	8,451	3,278	-	-	5,062	8,340	111
Panama	845	260	-	-	409	669	176
Peru	7,349	-	-	-	729	729	6,620
Philippines 4/	8,672	4,976	55	-	3,676	8,707	-
Portugal	7,349	303	416	-	2,218	2,937	4,412
Saudi Arabia	2,572	65	-	-	830	895	1,677
Spain	9,186	-	-	-	1,608	1,608	7,578
Switzerland	7,900	7,113	-	-	-	7,113	787
Union of South Africa	13,228	5,600	-	-	2,053	7,653	5,575
Vatican City 4/	551	-	-	-	559	559	-
Venezuela 4/	6,247	3,464	-	-	2,792	6,256	-
Yugoslavia	3,674	3,620	-	-	13	3,633	41
Totals	393,046	109,344	41,052	376	139,640	290,412	
Guaranteed Quantities (Exporting Countries)		152,337	44,795	342	195,572	393,046	
Balance		42,993	3,743	(34)	55,932	102,634	

1/ Canadian sales through July 26, 1955.

2/ Sales recorded by International Wheat Council through July 22, 1955.

3/ The quantities are the unfulfilled balances of the total guaranteed quantities for the year.

4/ Quota filled.

CANADIAN SITUATION

Eight-Bushel Delivery
Quota in Effect by End
of 1954-55 Crop Year

With the exception of 28 stations which were closed, all shipping points in Western Canada had been placed on a delivery quota of 8 bushels per specified acre by July 27, 1955. Following the establishment of an initial quota of 100 units* at the beginning of the 1954-55 crop year, the Canadian Wheat Board transferred individual shipping points to the general quota category as soon as conditions permitted. Under the general quota, producers were permitted to deliver a certain number of bushels per "specified" acre, the "specified" acreage consisting of the permit holder's acreage seeded to wheat (other than Durum), oats, barley and rye plus his acreage in summerfallow in 1954. General delivery quotas were gradually increased from 2 bushels to 8 bushels at individual stations as space became available throughout the crop year, with all except 28 closed stations being on the 8-bushel quota by July 27. By provinces, the number of stations at which the 8-bushel quota was in effect was as follows: Ontario, 2; Manitoba, 377; Saskatchewan, 1,092; Alberta, 576 and British Columbia, 4.

Delivery Quota
Policy, 1955-56

In its "Instructions to the Trade" dated July 19, 1955, the Canadian Wheat Board indicated that its 1955-56 delivery quota policy would be essentially the same as in 1954-55. Effective on dates to be announced, producers may make deliveries under the unit system introduced in 1954-55 and later, as conditions permit, the Board will establish general quotas, at individual stations, based on bushels per "specified" acre. As in 1954-55, deliveries of durum wheat and flaxseed are not subject to quota control in 1955-56. Such deliveries may be made on and after August 1, 1955 at any delivery point where space is available. Extracts from the Board's announcement with respect to its delivery policy for other grains follow:

Initial Delivery Quota,
Crop Year, 1955-56

Wheat, (other than Durum), Oats, Barley and Rye.-
Effective at individual delivery points on dates to be
announced later, the following will be the Board's

initial quota in respect of the above grains;

The initial delivery quota for these grains to be established at stations from a date or dates to be announced and applicable to all permit holders regardless of the acreage shown on their 1955 Permit Books will be the equivalent of one hundred (100) units. Each such unit shall be the equivalent of three (3) bushels of Wheat or eight (8) bushels of Oats or five (5) bushels of Barley or five (5) bushels of Rye.

As space becomes available each permit holder, when authorized, will be entitled to deliver at his option any of the above grains or any combination of the above grains calculated on the unit basis, but his total deliveries under the initial quota, until further advised, must not exceed the equivalent of one hundred (100) units.

Under the above policy a permit holder will be entitled to deliver a maximum of 300 bushels of Wheat or 800 bushels of Oats or 500 bushels of Barley or 500 bushels of Rye, or any combination of these grains which, when calculated on the unit basis outlined above, does not exceed one hundred (100) units.....

*Each unit being the equivalent of 3 bushels of wheat or 8 bushels of oats or 5 bushels of barley or 5 bushels of rye.

It will be noted that the initial quota is similar to the initial quota introduced at the start of the 1954-55 crop year. The initial quota takes into consideration the monetary relationship between the various grains in the quantities of each kind of grain which may be delivered against the initial quota. Also, that each permit holder, regardless of his acreage, is given the same quota to assure him approximately the same cash return as other producers and, particularly, an equal opportunity of obtaining a share of the limited space which will be available at most delivery points pending further outward shipments.

Since producers' deliveries of wheat have been relatively heavy in recent months, it is hoped that producers, who are in a position to do so, will preference the delivery of Oats and Barley instead of Wheat in their deliveries under the initial quota.

General Delivery Quotas Following the initial quota, the Board will again
Crop Year, 1955-56 establish general quotas at individual stations, based upon bushels per "specified" acre. The "specified" acreage will be on the same basis as in 1954-55. The "specified" acreage upon which general delivery quotas will be based will again consist of each permit holder's acreage seeded to wheat (other than Durums), oats, barley or rye plus his acreage in summerfallow in 1955.

The Board also announced that it would consider applications on behalf of producers of malting, pot and/or pearling barley, for permission to deliver one carload of such barley in excess of established quotas. Details of this provision are to be announced in a separate instruction.

Supply Position Estimated supplies of wheat in Canada for the 1954-55 crop year amount to some 881.7 million bushels, consisting of the August 1, 1954 carryover of 582.7 million, the 1954 crop of 298.9 million and August-May imports of 0.1 million bushels. Comparable supplies for the 1953-54 crop year totalled 983.1 million bushels. After deducting anticipated domestic requirements of 160.0 million bushels some 721.7 million are available for export and for carryover during 1954-55, compared with 837.3 million available in 1953-54.

Canadian Wheat Supplies

Item	1953-54 <u>1/</u>	1954-55 <u>2/</u>
	- million bushels -	
Carryover in North America at beginning of crop year (Aug.1)	369.2	582.7
New crop	614.0	298.9
Imports of wheat, August-May	<u>3/</u>	0.1
Total estimated supplies	983.1	881.7
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year	145.8	160.0
Available for export and for carryover	837.3	721.7
Deduct:		
Overseas clearances of wheat as grain, August-June	183.9	189.7
Exports of Canadian wheat to U.S., August-June	7.6	4.1
Total exports of wheat	191.4	193.8
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, August-June ...	42.9 <u>4/</u>	38.3
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	234.3	232.1
Balance on July 1 for export and for carryover	603.0	489.6

1/ Subject to revision. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 50,000 bushels.

4/ Adjusted to remove effect of time lag in the returns made by Customs.

Combined exports of wheat as grain and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent during the August—June period of the current crop year amounted to 232.1 million bushels, about 1 per cent below the 234.3 million exported during the corresponding period of the preceding crop year. The balance remaining on July 1, 1955 for export and for carryover was estimated at 489.6 million bushels, about 19 per cent below the July 1, 1954 total of 603.0 million.

Deliveries of wheat by farmers in the Prairie Provinces proceeded in fairly heavy volume during the five weeks ending July 20. Average weekly marketings for the period June 16 to July 20 totalled 11.3 million bushels, the same as for the corresponding five-week period a year ago. With deliveries exceeding domestic and export requirements during each week of the period under review, the visible supply of Canadian wheat rose steadily from 334.4 million bushels on June 15 to 360.7 million on July 20. The visible supply of Canadian wheat at the corresponding date in 1954 and 1953 totalled 366.9 million and 247.0 million bushels, respectively.

Stocks in country elevators at July 20, 1955 amounted to 201.4 million bushels accounting for 56 per cent of all commercial supplies. In 1954 the comparable stocks were virtually the same at 201.9 million bushels or 55 per cent of the total and in 1953 totalled 115.5 million or 47 per cent of the total. Stocks of wheat in Lakehead positions at July 20 amounted to 37.6 million bushels, considerably below the 49.2 million in this position a year ago but well above the 26.5 million two years ago. Supplies in Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports totalled 43.4 million bushels as against 41.9 million and 29.8 million bushels in 1954 and 1953, respectively. Stocks of 24.8 million bushels in Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime Ports were slightly above the 23.9 million in these positions a year ago and well above the 15.1 million of two years ago. Supplies in forward western export positions (Vancouver—New Westminster, Victoria and Prince Rupert) amounted to 8.0 million bushels compared with 8.6 million at approximately the same date in both 1954 and 1953.

June Exports of
Wheat and Flour
Total 23.4
Million Bushels

Total exports of Canadian wheat and wheat flour during June 1955 amounted to 23.4 million bushels, well above the May, 1955 total of 19.3 million but below the 25.2 million exported during June, 1954. The ten-year (1945—1954) average for the month of June was 30.9 million bushels. Exports of wheat as grain during June, 1955 amounted to 19.6 million bushels as against 15.6 million during the preceding month and 21.2 million during June, 1954. Preliminary Customs returns indicate that the equivalent of 3.8 million bushels of wheat were exported in the form of flour during June, 1955 compared with 3.7 million in May, 1955. The adjusted June, 1954 export total was 4.0 million bushels.

Cumulative exports of wheat as grain during the August—June period of the current crop year amounted to 193.8 million bushels exceeding by a narrow margin the comparable 1953-54 total of 191.4 million. The United Kingdom continued to be the leading purchaser of wheat as grain taking some 81.4 million bushels, or 42 per cent of the total August—June export movement. Other major markets for Canadian wheat as grain during the period, with quantities in millions of bushels, were as follows: Japan, 24.0; Federal Republic of Germany, 22.1; Belgium, 14.3; Netherlands, 10.0; Switzerland, 8.0; Union of South Africa, 4.3; United States, 4.1 (of which 1.3 was for milling in bond); Yugoslavia, 3.6; Ireland, 3.5; Norway, 3.2; Austria, 2.5; India, 2.2; Israel, 1.8; Ecuador, 1.6; Malta, 1.5; Colombia, 1.3; Italy, 1.1; and Cuba, 1.1.

Cumulative exports of wheat flour during the eleven-month period ending June 30, 1955, based on preliminary Customs returns, were the equivalent of 38.3 million bushels of wheat, about 11 per cent below the adjusted total of 42.9 million bushels exported during the same period of 1953-54. As with wheat as grain, the United Kingdom was the principal market for Canadian wheat flour, taking the equivalent of 12.2 million bushels or 32 per cent of the total August, 1954-June, 1955 shipments. Other leading markets for Canadian wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent, with quantities in millions of bushels, were as follows: Philippine Islands, 6.4; Venezuela, 3.8; Trinidad and Tobago, 1.9; Jamaica, 1.3; Leeward and Windward Islands, 1.0; Hong Kong, 1.0; Japan, 0.9; Cuba, 0.9; Colombia, 0.7; United States, 0.7; Belgian Congo, 0.6; Federal Republic of Germany, 0.6; Ceylon, 0.5; Gold Coast, 0.5; and Costa Rica, 0.5.

Wheat Acreage
Estimated at 21.5
Million Acres

Preliminary estimated of 1955 field crop acreages, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on August 5, indicate that Canadian farmers seeded the smallest wheat acreage since 1943 and the smallest rye acreage since 1947. Reductions in these two crops and summerfallow were offset by a record barley acreage and sharply increased acreages of oats and flaxseed. The direction of the shifts in acreages among major grains was indicated by the Bureau's March 1 survey of farmers' acreage intentions but an unusually late seeding season throughout most of the Prairie Provinces increased the extent of the shift from wheat to coarse grains and flaxseed and resulted in a smaller decrease in summerfallow acreage than originally planned.

One of the largest shifts in crop acreage in recent years took place in the Prairie Provinces where estimated reductions of 2.6 million acres in wheat and 1.3 million in summerfallow from 1954 were accompanied by increases of 2.1 million acres in barley, 1.1 million in oats and 0.8 million in flaxseed. The sharp reduction in wheat area in the Prairies resulted in lowering the all-Canada acreage for this crop to 21.5 million acres, the smallest since 1943 when only 16.7 million acres were seeded. The 1955 total acreage of spring and winter wheat is 11 per cent below last year's 24.3 million and 14 per cent below the ten-year average of 25.0 million acres.

In the Prairie Provinces the wheat area is placed at 20.8 million acres, 11 per cent down from last year's 23.4 million. Most of the decrease from last year took place in Saskatchewan where the area is estimated at 13.1 million acres, compared with 15.5 million last year and the ten-year average of 15.0 million. Saskatchewan also had the largest proportional decrease, 15 per cent, while Alberta's acreage, estimated at 5.7 million acres, and Manitoba's, at 1.9 million, showed decreases of 3 and 4 per cent, respectively. The area of winter wheat in Ontario, the principal producing area for that crop, is estimated at 582,000 acres, 18 per cent below the 1954 level and 11 per cent below the ten-year average of 656,000 acres.

The area seeded to oats is placed at 11.2 million acres, 10 per cent above last year's 10.2 million but 3 per cent below the ten-year average of 11.5 million acres. This year's barley area, estimated at a record 9.9 million acres, exceeds the previous record of 8.9 million in 1953 by 1.0 million acres and is 26 per cent above last year's area of 7.9 million acres and 38 per cent above the ten-year average of 7.2 million. The combined area seeded to fall and spring rye is placed at 778,000 acres while the flaxseed acreage is estimated at almost 2.0 million acres, 65 per cent above the 1954 level of 1.2 million and the largest since 1943.

Preliminary Estimates of Principal Grain and Summerfallow Acreages,
Canada and Prairie Provinces, 1955, with Comparisons

Province and Crop	Average 1944-1953	1953	1954	1955	1955 as Per Cent of 1954
	acres	acres	acres	acres	per cent
CANADA					
Winter wheat	656,000	732,000	710,000	582,000	82
Spring wheat 1/..	24,297,900	24,780,600	23,556,800	20,922,400	89
All wheat	24,953,900	25,512,600	24,266,800	21,504,400	89
Oats for grain ..	11,495,200	9,830,000	10,160,600	11,178,000	110
Barley	7,159,200	8,911,100	7,855,900	9,912,300	126
Fall rye 2/	804,600	1,031,200	672,500	566,700	84
Spring rye	359,700	463,000	178,000	211,300	119
All rye	1,164,300	1,494,200	850,500	778,000	91
Flaxseed	1,088,100	972,000	1,206,000	1,988,400	165
Summerfallow 3/..	21,088,000	22,764,000	25,253,000	23,965,000	95
MANITOBA					
Spring wheat	2,368,000	2,208,000	2,035,000	1,950,000	96
Oats for grain ..	1,497,000	1,412,000	1,510,000	1,485,000	98
Barley	1,906,000	2,365,000	2,202,000	2,090,000	95
Fall rye	52,500	120,000	78,700	78,700	100
Spring rye	11,100	15,000	5,700	4,300	75
All rye	63,600	135,000	84,400	83,000	98
Flaxseed	429,000	420,000	444,000	531,000	120
Summerfallow	2,614,000	2,845,000	3,100,000	3,140,000	101
SASKATCHEWAN					
Spring wheat	15,006,000	16,100,000	15,540,000	13,148,000	85
Oats for grain ..	3,889,000	2,721,000	2,851,000	3,654,000	128
Barley	2,426,000	2,745,000	2,313,000	3,846,000	166
Fall rye	467,000	500,000	315,000	284,000	90
Spring rye	230,000	316,000	138,000	166,000	120
All rye	697,000	816,000	453,000	450,000	99
Flaxseed	471,000	342,000	518,000	1,180,000	228
Summerfallow	12,348,000	13,544,000	14,679,000	14,284,000	97
ALBERTA					
Spring wheat	6,764,000	6,340,000	5,862,000	5,714,000	97
Oats for grain ..	2,670,000	2,357,000	2,354,000	2,649,000	113
Barley	2,473,000	3,489,000	3,053,000	3,702,000	121
Fall rye	200,000	328,000	181,000	133,000	73
Spring rye	118,000	132,000	34,300	41,000	120
All rye	318,000	460,000	215,300	174,000	81
Flaxseed	140,000	164,000	215,000	248,000	115
Summerfallow.....	6,127,000	6,375,000	7,474,000	6,541,000	88

1/ Includes relatively small acreages of winter wheat in all provinces other than Ontario.

2/ Includes small acreages of spring rye in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

3/ Prairie Provinces only.

Farmers' Marketings of Wheat in the Prairie Provinces, 1954-55*

Week ending		Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Total	Last Year
- bushels -						
August	11, 1954	2,105	1,801	403	4,309	8,553,128
	18	-	5,138	-	5,138	9,260,410
	25	2,360	249	-	2,609	8,717,439
September	1	36,888	70,049	42,983	149,920	7,940,876
	8	87,706	130,042	74,197	291,945	6,173,123
	15	46,406	386,002	169,180	601,588	9,454,131
	22	45,889	507,923	211,592	765,404	13,734,935
	29	37,928	1,090,255	431,177	1,559,360	12,500,992
October	6	57,424	1,389,836	558,014	2,005,274	14,687,130
	13	215,283	1,582,821	832,406	2,630,510	12,415,921
	20	1,311,584	4,984,872	2,448,081	8,744,537	9,842,042
	27	901,899	6,668,350	3,208,600	10,778,849	8,166,436
November	3	679,045	5,743,816	2,843,527	9,266,388	7,510,266
	10	628,805	4,710,121	2,688,593	8,027,519	8,575,483
	17	678,648	4,491,537	1,989,126	7,159,311	10,221,685
	24	860,365	4,361,781	2,313,620	7,535,766	9,619,761
December	1	773,311	5,210,323	2,256,125	8,239,759	9,349,937
	8	1,380,370	5,868,390	2,307,724	9,556,484	7,965,526
	15	1,574,453	6,687,615	2,559,364	10,821,432	12,118,847
	22	1,522,339	6,409,341	2,758,608	10,690,288	25,522,144
	29	824,747	5,461,664	2,157,273	8,443,684	12,330,776
January	5, 1955	370,216	3,024,518	2,278,727	5,673,461	4,991,217
	12	529,174	5,468,664	2,658,378	8,656,216	5,739,776
	19	314,184	3,404,426	1,627,356	5,345,966	3,836,495
	26	271,226	2,465,802	1,515,185	4,252,213	1,018,965
February	2	159,207	1,937,823	1,719,139	3,816,169	1,445,837
	9	169,027	1,449,337	1,471,323	3,089,687	4,685,908
	16	101,914	699,110	1,003,088	1,804,112	3,789,131
	23	156,888	1,303,298	1,345,904	2,806,090	3,030,791
March	2	87,991	570,404	867,771	1,526,166	3,163,733
	9	46,263	753,727	1,089,932	1,889,922	2,248,171
	16	78,870	1,853,056	1,901,461	3,833,387	2,589,608
	23	95,205	1,268,086	1,528,664	2,891,955	2,307,908
	30	94,360	1,015,894	1,077,220	2,187,474	2,872,732
April	6	207,920	2,149,357	1,217,394	3,574,671	2,504,338
	13	282,263	1,344,957	1,159,838	2,787,058	3,687,171
	20	521,176	3,536,998	2,012,682	6,070,856	2,512,488
	27	259,861	1,808,520	1,056,947	3,127,328	3,431,950
May	4	374,772	2,251,631	940,707	3,567,110	3,844,295
	11	437,848	2,484,387	1,522,554	4,444,789	4,887,539
	18	394,443	3,698,788	1,378,141	5,471,372	4,336,494
	25	357,240	3,521,931	1,259,605	5,138,776	3,954,025
June	1	528,306	3,779,177	2,090,077	6,397,560	5,561,400
	8	683,306	6,161,007	2,321,384	9,165,697	8,393,363
	15	957,347	9,932,705	2,809,370	13,699,422	4,220,247
	22	852,384	9,990,164	2,959,718	13,802,266	11,840,852
	29	899,042	8,980,963	3,141,800	13,021,805	11,073,635
July	6	1,021,122	6,309,079	1,959,447	7,289,648	9,393,012
	13	397,131	4,953,992	2,486,865	7,837,988	10,952,281
	20	366,841	7,846,085	4,258,198	12,471,124	13,087,537
Totals		22,683,082	169,725,812	82,511,468	274,920,362	370,061,887
Adjusted Totals**		22,752,786	170,858,536	81,309,040	274,920,362	
Average similar period						
1943-44-1952-53		39,835,084	194,296,943	95,618,061	329,750,088	

*Preliminary.

**Details of adjustments not available by weeks.

Visible Supply of Canadian Wheat, July 20, 1955
Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1953 and 1954

Position	1953	1954	1955
- thousand bushels -			
Country elevators - Manitoba	7,407	22,569	21,555
Saskatchewan	62,479	117,893	111,354
Alberta	45,602	61,440	68,452
Totals	115,489	201,902	201,361
Interior private and mill	5,704	6,375	6,341
Interior terminals	14,636	15,728	15,699
Vancouver-New Westminster	8,206	7,849	7,054
Victoria	24	446	849
Prince Rupert	356	306	71
Churchill	2,126	2,516	2,400
Fort William-Port Arthur	26,528	49,188	37,626
In transit rail (Western Division)	20,408	11,511	11,972
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence Ports ..	29,846	41,890	43,387
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime Ports ..	15,141	23,933	24,762
In transit lake	4,631	4,406	8,367
In transit rail (Eastern Division)	3,591	681	552
United States ports	364	208	297
In transit U.S.A.	-	2	-
Totals	247,049	366,943	360,740

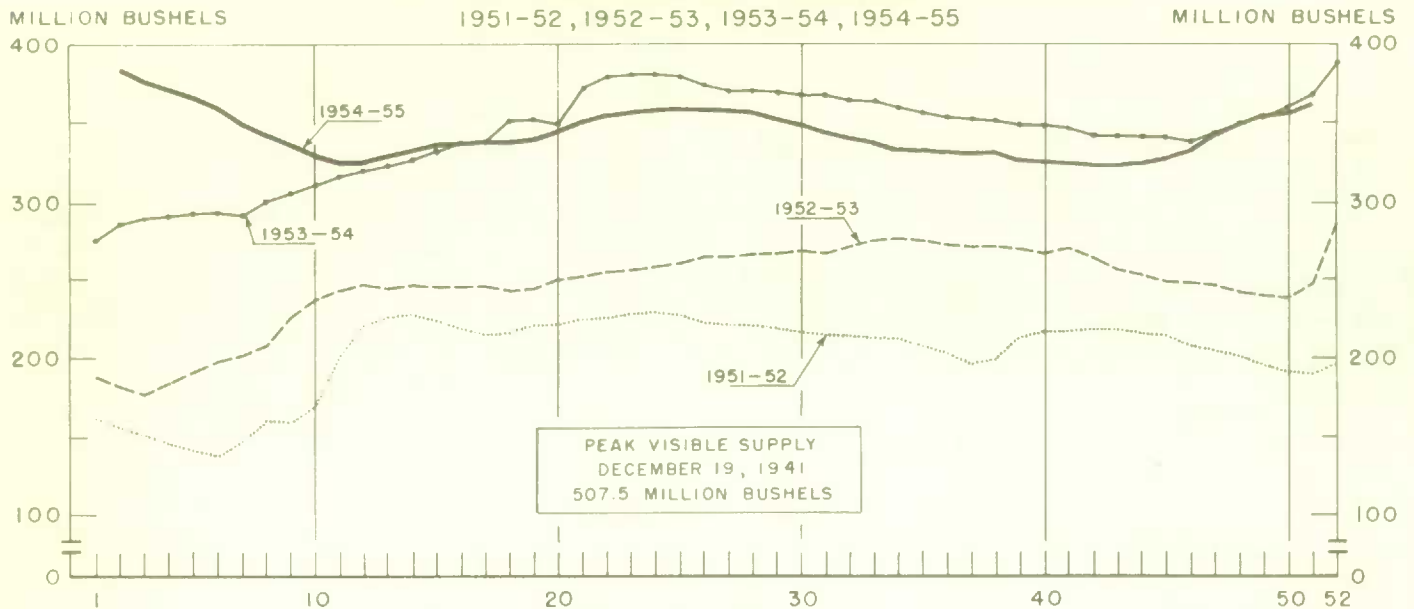
Grading of Wheat Inspected, August-June, 1954-55 with Comparisons

Grade	Crop Year		August-June			
	Average		1953-54		1954-55	
	1948-49- 1952-53	1953-54	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
	per cent	per cent	cars	per cent	cars	per cent
1 Hard	1/	-	-	-	-	-
1 Man. Northern ...	12.1	8.0	14,334	8.3	7,239	4.6
2 Man. Northern ...	29.7	45.9	75,659	43.9	59,064	37.8
3 Man. Northern ...	13.9	20.4	35,345	20.5	39,509	25.3
4 Man. Northern ...	7.4	5.0	9,242	5.4	11,630	7.4
5 Wheat	7.7	4.8	9,257	5.4	6,145	3.9
6 Wheat	3.8	2.1	4,048	2.3	3,282	2.1
Feed Wheat	0.6	0.2	333	0.2	1,577	1.0
Garnet	0.9	0.5	831	0.5	1,503	1.0
Amber Durum	2.9	2.2	4,074	2.4	2,987	1.9
Alberta Winter	0.4	0.1	173	0.1	635	0.4
Toughs 2/ 3/	15.6	9.0	16,117	9.3	18,757	12.0
Damps 2/ 4/	3.6	1/	84	1/	471	0.3
Rejected 2/	0.7	1.2	2,022	1.2	2,968	1.9
All others	0.6	0.6	1,012	0.6	570	0.4
Totals	100.0	100.0	172,531	100.0	156,337	100.0

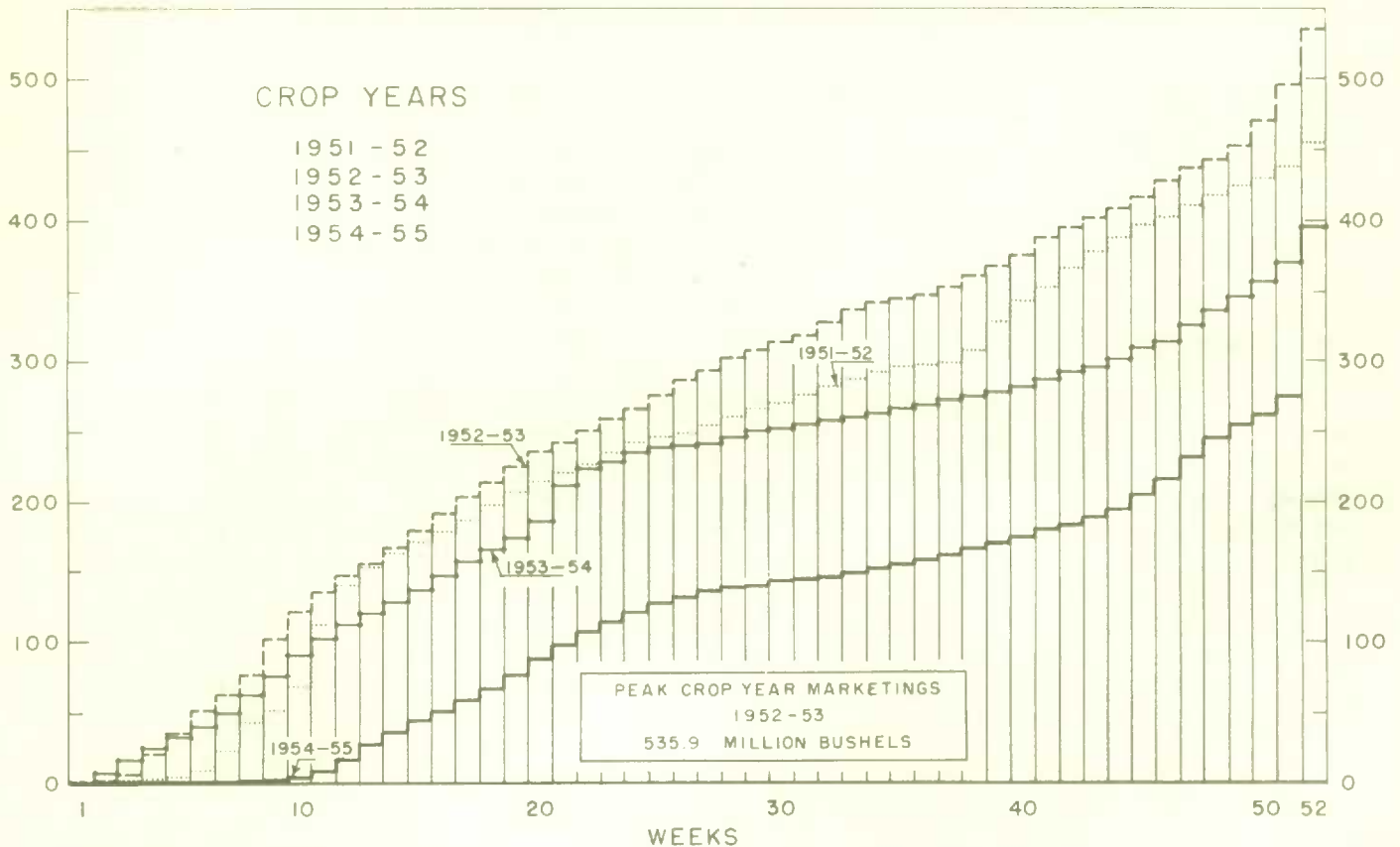
1/ Less than .05 per cent. 2/ All varieties and grades.

3/ Moisture content 14.9 to 17 per cent for Durum, 14.6 to 17 per cent for all other varieties. 4/ Moisture content over 17 per cent.

WEEKLY VISIBLE SUPPLY OF CANADIAN WHEAT



CUMULATIVE RECORD OF WHEAT MARKETINGS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES, BY WEEKS



(Data in both charts for crop years beginning August 1)

Lake Shipments of Canadian Grain from the Opening of Navigation to July 31, 1955
and to Approximately the Same Date, 1944 to 1953*

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Total
- thousand bushels -						
1944	142,503	31,784	21,725	5,262	3,625	204,899
1945	162,672	51,016	20,942	2,770	1,921	239,322
1946	49,247	28,414	9,731	696	872	88,960
1947	77,890	22,376	10,216	1,662	28	112,172
1948	44,022	9,853	8,620	302	3,372	66,170
1949	71,626	12,406	13,056	5,814	4,767	107,670
1950	73,456	9,804	11,519	2,918	558	98,255
1951	78,059	27,694	19,734	4,595	686	130,767
1952	128,743	51,324	44,344	4,534	2,564	231,508
1953	134,458	39,752	56,577	6,123	2,550	239,459
1954	60,039	28,521	30,263	4,186	1,765	124,774
1955	84,068	16,376	32,060	6,488	3,134	142,126

*Shipments from opening of navigation to July 31, 1944 through 1947. Shipments for subsequent years to the following dates: July 29, 1948; July 31, 1949; August 3, 1950; August 2, 1951; July 31, 1952; July 31, 1953; and July 31, 1954.

Total shipments of the five major grains out of Lakehead terminals from the opening of navigation to July 31, 1955 amounted to 142.1 million bushels, as against 124.8 million shipped during the corresponding period of 1953-54. Most of the increase was accounted for by a heavier movement of wheat. Oats was the only one of the five grains moving in smaller volume this year than last.

Crop and Weather
Conditions in the
Prairie Provinces

In its telegraphic crop report of August 3, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that crop prospects in the Prairie Provinces had been well maintained and above-average yields were anticipated. Warm weather and generally adequate moisture supplies had hastened maturity of all grains. However, rain would be welcome in some areas to support the heavy stands of grain. Late-sown barley in Manitoba is a near-failure due to aphids and adverse weather but crop losses in general throughout the Prairies have been relatively light. Harvesting of fall-sown crops was under way and swathing of early-sown spring grains had started.

Damage from rust which caused such extensive losses in 1954 does not appear to be a major factor this year. The Plant Pathology Laboratory at Winnipeg reported on July 26 that "...At present, there seems little likelihood of any appreciable rust damage except to durum wheat in Manitoba and to Thatcher and Redman in eastern Manitoba where leaf rust infection is severe. There is a possibility, too, that oat stem rust and crown rust may increase to a sufficient extent to damage late-sown fields of oats in Manitoba. As most wheat is a month from harvest, there is still a possibility that adverse weather conditions might change the situation. The advent of cool, wet weather could give the rust a chance to produce a more severe infection than is anticipated at the present time. If favourable weather continues, there seems to be little ground for anxiety."

Wheat Shipments* to the United States by Destination
August 1, 1954 to July 20, 1955
Compared with Approximately the Same Period 1952-53 and 1953-54

Destination	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
- bushels -			
<u>By Vessel</u>			
Duluth-Superior	2,643,223	136,603	101,619
Milwaukee	-	40,940	91,923
Chicago	383,222	68,700	47,072
Huron	320,734	68,592	80,000
Erie	276,567	153,776	-
Buffalo	15,238,554	5,540,438	3,913,361
Oswego	2,727,480	-	-
Totals, Vessel	21,589,780	6,009,049	4,233,975
<u>By Rail</u>			
U.S.A. Seaboard Ports	648,480	16,534	35,822
Other U.S.A. Points	4,553,019	1,773,303	963,028
Totals, Rail	5,201,499	1,789,837	998,850
Totals, Shipments	26,791,279	7,798,886	5,232,825

*Either for re-export or retention for domestic use.

Total shipments of wheat to the United States, either for re-export or retention for domestic use, from the beginning of the current crop year to July 20 amounted to 5.2 million bushels. During the corresponding periods of 1953-54 and 1952-53 shipments amounted to some 7.8 million and 26.8 million bushels, respectively. Of this season's total to date about 81 per cent has been shipped by vessel, virtually all of which was unloaded at Buffalo.

Rail shipments of wheat to Maritime Ports from Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence Ports during the first eleven months of the current crop year totalled 30.3 million bushels as against 10.2 million shipped during the comparable period of 1953-54.

Rail Shipments of Wheat to Maritime Ports from Bay, Lake
and Upper St. Lawrence Ports

Origin of Shipments	August 1, 1953 to June 30, 1954	August 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955
- bushels -		
Port McNicoll	3,469,474	8,689,290
Midland	4,355,341	11,435,402
Collingwood	797,448	2,032,709
Owen Sound	916,431	2,955,967
Goderich	240,278	1,087,464
Sarnia	286,263	3,782,365
Walkerville	145,082	348,776
Totals	10,210,317	30,331,973

Rail Shipments of Wheat from Fort William-Port Arthur, 1951-52--1954-55

Month	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
- bushels -				
August	283,914	191,711	191,336	61,070
September	435,068	1,181,046	236,030	50,633
October	159,667	936,757	173,043	46,053
November	465,193	651,957	138,440	81,253
December	1,387,828	464,914	347,824	179,272
January	5,839,567	6,550,958	510,486	352,109
February	3,618,007	9,566,151	368,662	318,009
March	1,564,586	6,285,944	555,518	245,958
April	107,061	189,339	378,681	169,137
May	132,496	216,046	253,606	68,878
June	196,083	136,014	37,349	43,601
July	113,827	223,687	74,020	
Totals	14,303,297	26,594,524	3,264,995	

Distribution of Rail Shipments of Wheat from Fort William-Port Arthur, June, 1955

Grade	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
- bushels -					
5 Wheat	-	-	-	1,513	3,500
6 Wheat	-	-	-	5,000	-
Toughs	1,500	167	4,224	5,984	1,525
Amber Durum	-	-	-	5,333	11,229
All Others	-	-	-	2,833	793
Totals	1,500	167	4,224	20,663	17,047

Overseas Exports of Canadian Grain by Ports of Loading, August 1, 1954 to July 20, 1955
with Comparisons

Ports	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
- bushels -					
<u>Pacific Seaboard</u>					
Vancouver-New Westminster ..	76,572,142	3,681,116	9,496,744	-	318,411
Victoria	1,051,120	-	-	-	-
Prince Rupert	314,795	-	4,888,844	-	-
Churchill	11,986,093	-	-	-	-
Lakehead Direct	-	-	158,337	-	-
<u>St. Lawrence</u>					
Montreal	47,115,065	2,514,802	34,287,029	5,294,990	2,706,321
Sorel	9,851,028	65,882	1,985,567	719,413	322,629
Three Rivers	11,658,191	-	454,000	-	-
Quebec	12,567,457	-	-	-	-
<u>Maritime Ports</u>					
Saint John	2,048,735	-	46,687	-	-
West Saint John	14,469,034	511,069	4,417,031	295,340	2,025,023
Halifax	13,602,226	-	1,239,743	-	906,620
U.S. Atlantic Seaboard ...	35,822	-	-	1,161,544	-
Totals	201,271,708	6,772,869	56,973,982	7,471,287	6,279,004
August 1, 1953 to July 21, 1954	193,719,061	3,970,726	52,287,762	518,795	5,079,793

Freight Assistance Shipments Claims filed for payment up to June 30, 1955 represent the movement of some 11.3 million bushels of wheat from the Prairie Provinces to Eastern Canada and British Columbia under the freight assistance policy during the first ten months of the current crop year. This preliminary total, subject to upward revision with the filing of additional claims, already exceeds by a narrow margin the revised total of 11.0 million bushels shipped during the corresponding period of the 1953-54 crop year.

Provincial Distribution of Wheat Shipments under the Freight Assistance Policy
August—May, 1954-55 and 1953-54

Month	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	B.C.	Total
- thousand bushels -								
August, 1954	5	12	77	46	468	476	265	1,348
September	8	9	65	42	538	422	261	1,345
October	8	7	74	50	528	348	233	1,246
November	12	4	68	45	514	404	295	1,341
December	6	15	80	40	458	367	213	1,178
January, 1955	5	6	63	32	405	410	219	1,140
February	7	17	70	41	343	259	131	867
March	5	13	65	34	388	335	190	1,030
April	6	17	76	36	292	295	112	834
May	3	13	60	27	409	384	57	953
Totals 1/	65	112	697	392	4,341	3,700	1,975	11,282
Same period 1953-54:								
Preliminary 2/	73	98	607	351	3,813	3,779	1,889	10,610
Revised 1/	74	99	623	354	3,877	3,861	2,131	11,019

Preliminary data on millfeed shipments under the freight assistance policy indicate the movement of 435,303 tons during the August—May period of the current crop year. As with freight-assisted shipments of wheat, this total is based on claims filed up to June 30, 1955 and may be subject to considerable upward revision with the filing of additional claims. The current preliminary figure for the first ten months of the crop year is already about 10 per cent above the revised total of 396,018 tons for the same months of 1953-54.

Provincial Distribution of Millfeed Shipments under the Freight Assistance Policy
August—May, 1954-55 and 1953-54

Province	1953-54		1954-55
	Preliminary 2/	Revised 1/	Preliminary 1/
- tons -			
Newfoundland	2,995	3,097	2,794
Prince Edward Island	3,929	3,989	6,134
Nova Scotia	27,617	28,195	29,536
New Brunswick	24,918	25,189	25,946
Quebec	178,758	183,272	215,234
Ontario	104,176	109,934	119,156
British Columbia	37,733	42,342	36,503
Totals	380,126	396,018	435,303

1/ Based on claims filed up to June 30, 1955.

2/ Based on claims filed up to June 30, 1954.

Monthly Export Clearances, Etc., in Comparison with the Customs Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour

Year and Month	Overseas Clearances of Canadian Wheat 1/	Exports of Canadian Wheat to U.S.A. for Domestic Use and Milling in Bond 2/	Customs 3/ Exports of Canadian Wheat Flour	Total	Customs 3/ Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour
- thousand bushels -					
<u>1952-53</u>					
August	26,089	2,559	4,031	32,679	33,773
September	21,208	3,312	4,891	29,411	29,240
October	24,106	2,950	5,474	32,530	34,579
November	34,339	3,677	5,647	43,663	41,631
December	21,777	2,883	5,146	29,806	36,769
January	17,518	1,206	3,443	22,167	21,941
February	13,135	847	3,603	17,585	17,318
March	11,220	915	4,724	16,858	17,236
April	19,019	1,341	4,508	24,867	21,681
May	40,179	1,476	6,247	47,902	43,875
June	37,390	1,617	4,880	43,887	46,309
July	40,149	115	3,906	44,170	44,692
Totals	306,129	22,897	56,501	385,527	389,045
<u>1953-54</u>					
August	24,152	569	3,983	28,704	27,321
September	20,672	198	3,670	24,540	24,574
October	22,072	258	3,653	25,984	30,838
November	18,815	1,549	3,791	24,155	23,850
December	12,857	795	4,110	17,762	20,283
January	13,416	409	3,778	17,604	17,218
February	10,273	287	3,427	13,987	15,025
March	14,079	167	3,939	18,186	17,266
April	10,708	777	4,611	16,096	16,454
May	16,987	1,228	3,888	22,103	24,353
June	19,854	1,320	4,002	25,176	23,828
July	17,271	120	3,393	20,784	19,472
Totals	201,157	7,678	46,246	255,081	260,482
<u>1954-55 4/</u>					
August	15,666	185	3,380	19,230	20,088
September	25,744	209	3,579	29,533	22,814
October	20,046	882	3,596	24,524	21,713
November	20,160	331	3,495	23,985	30,146
December	16,201	131	3,586	19,918	23,807
January	14,792	335	2,814	17,940	17,381
February	14,102	96	2,700	16,899	14,818
March	16,719	173	3,817	20,709	22,585
April	12,705	152	3,853	16,710	17,079
May	15,041	531	3,682	19,254	20,460
June	18,510	1,048	3,824	23,382	20,203
Totals	189,686	4,073	38,327	232,085	231,094

1/ Compiled by the Statistics Branch, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

2/ Compiled by the Statistics Branch, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, from returns of Canadian elevator licensees and shippers and advice from American grain correspondents.

3/ Exports for crop years 1952-53 and 1953-54 adjusted to remove effect of time lag in the returns made by Customs for both wheat and wheat flour.

4/ Subject to revision.

Exports of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour by Destination 1954-55

Destination	March		June		August—June	
	Wheat Flour 1/ 2/		Wheat Flour 2/	Wheat 3/	Wheat Flour 2/	Wheat 3/
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
United Kingdom	1,097,577		843,867	6,417,766	12,174,345	81,417,037
Africa						
British East Africa	-		3,897	-	5,972	-
Gambia	1,377		1,998	-	17,878	-
Gold Coast	9,414		34,443	-	455,999	-
Nigeria	6,111		36,414	-	287,393	-
Other British West Africa	-		-	-	25,924	-
Rhodesia	-		-	-	-	434,933
Sierra Leone	20,331		13,648	-	185,458	-
Union of South Africa	-		-	773,920	-	4,255,066
Asia						
Ceylon	199,894		181,111	-	505,701	-
Cyprus	-		-	-	-	184,800
Hong Kong	60,440		50,805	-	954,482	33,115
India	-		-	-	85	2,186,613
Malaya and Singapore	17,914		42,061	-	374,989	-
Europe						
Gibraltar	11,875		10,287	-	95,058	-
Malta	-		-	-	-	1,494,601
North America						
Bahamas	12,519		26,784	-	231,120	-
Barbados	21,830		24,233	-	329,463	833
Bermuda	8,923		10,526	-	105,786	-
British Honduras	2,115		3,375	-	25,155	-
Jamaica	106,551		162,000	1,400	1,269,824	8,267
Leeward and Windward Islands ..	119,426		101,511	-	988,034	-
Trinidad and Tobago	181,971		207,941	747	1,883,507	747
Oceania						
New Zealand	-		-	-	459	-
South America						
British Guiana	2,606		2,826	-	102,694	-
Totals, Commonwealth Countries.	1,880,874		1,757,727	7,193,833	20,019,326	90,016,012
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
Africa						
Azores and Madeira	751		2,336	-	49,370	-
Belgian Congo	59,796		61,569	-	631,597	-
Egypt	1,283		-	-	3,847	-
Ethiopia	-		-	-	113	-
French Africa	-		-	-	5,094	-
Liberia	1,129		783	-	9,108	-
Libya	-		-	-	-	224,000
Morocco	3,785		-	-	30,753	-
Portuguese East Africa	-		-	-	3,537	151,386
Portuguese West Africa	918		8,078	-	54,585	-
Asia						
Arabia	1,728		346	-	3,339	156,143
Bahrain	-		-	-	-	44,836
Indonesia	-		-	-	5,850	-
Israel	-		-	-	-	1,849,306
Japan	13,603		51,516	4,968,480	875,124	23,952,766
Lebanon	-		16,250	-	103,005	-
Philippine Islands	661,482		699,741	-	6,415,601	-
Portuguese Asia	5,737		-	-	35,109	-
Syria	49		248	-	1,269	-

Exports of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour by Destination 1954-55

Destination	March	June		August—June	
	Wheat Flour 1/2/	Wheat Flour 2/	Wheat 3/	Wheat Flour 2/	Wheat 3/
- bushels -					
<u>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</u>					
<u>Asia</u>					
Taiwan	-	-	-	360	-
Thailand	26,348	25,209	-	273,339	-
<u>Europe</u>					
Austria	-	-	-	-	2,548,841
Belgium	-	-	1,085,462	-	14,334,720
Denmark	-	225	-	1,350	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	328,067
France	-	-	-	2,020	-
Germany, Federal Republic	1,926	47,322	3,903,394	581,643	22,100,059
Greece	-	1,921	-	3,946	-
Iceland	3,740	-	-	20,304	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	3,542,854
Italy	10,121	21,964	-	124,236	1,114,229
Netherlands	-	-	61,149	3,033	10,027,664
Norway	-	-	-	-	3,154,769
Portugal	572	-	-	19,098	-
Switzerland	-	180	490,615	180	8,012,629
Yugoslavia	459	-	-	9,639	3,620,007
<u>North America</u>					
Alaska	-	-	-	9	-
American Virgin Islands	1,440	526	-	23,521	-
Costa Rica	36,648	26,676	45,440	455,972	178,774
Cuba	111,650	99,144	-	853,551	1,111,800
Dominican Republic	34,722	35,581	-	263,677	6,500
El Salvador	22,927	29,376	-	331,925	-
French West Indies	518	230	-	6,075	-
Guatemala	34,632	46,696	-	416,425	-
Haiti	8,032	16,236	-	257,513	-
Honduras	-	-	-	468	-
Mexico	-	-	-	225	-
Netherlands Antilles	35,708	14,787	-	238,541	-
Nicaragua	7,637	23,026	-	298,372	-
Panama	24,462	20,966	-	253,962	-
St. Pierre and Miquelon	112	3,402	-	17,365	-
<u>United States</u>					
Flour in terms of wheat	84,681	214,902	-	727,128	-
For milling in bond 4/	-	-	-	-	1,338,845
For domestic use 4/	-	-	1,047,772	-	2,733,734
<u>Oceania</u>					
French Oceania	-	7,591	-	32,913	-
Guam	3,096	7,344	-	39,654	-
<u>South America</u>					
Chile	-	-	-	1,836	-
Colombia	55,395	21,366	-	736,236	1,321,319
Ecuador	-	-	535,012	5,161	1,621,777
Peru	28,264	17,978	209,440	95,967	209,440
Surinam	16,065	18,108	-	193,487	-
Venezuela	383,773	524,966	17,000	3,791,264	58,000
Totals, Foreign Countries	1,683,189	2,066,589	12,363,764	18,307,696	103,742,465
Totals, All Countries	3,564,063	3,824,316	19,557,597	38,327,022	193,758,477

1/ Adjusted to remove effect of time lag in the returns made by Customs. 2/ In terms of wheat equivalent. Source: Canadian Customs returns. Conversion rate: 4 1/2 bushels of wheat equals 1 barrel of 196 pounds of wheat flour. 3/ Overseas clearances as reported by the Statistics Branch, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, for all countries except the United States. Subject to revision. 4/ Compiled from returns of Canadian elevator licensees and shippers and advice from American grain correspondents.

Canadian Wheat Board Weekly Average Cash Wheat Prices
Basis in Store Fort William-Port Arthur

Class and Grade	Week ending				
	July 1	July 8	July 15	July 22	July 29
- cents and eighths per bushel -					
<u>Initial Payment to Producers</u>					
1 Northern	140	140	140	140	140
2 Northern	136	136	136	136	136
3 Northern	134	134	134	134	134
4 Northern	126	126	126	126	126
5 Wheat	112	112	112	112	112
6 Wheat	106	106	106	106	106
Feed Wheat	100	100	100	100	100
1 C.W. Garnet	124	124	124	124	124
2 C.W. Garnet	119	119	119	119	119
1 Alberta Red Winter	127	127	127	127	127
2 Alberta Winter	122	122	122	122	122
1 C.W. Amber Durum	150	150	150	150	150
2 C.W. Amber Durum	147	147	147	147	147
3 C.W. Amber Durum	140	140	140	140	140
<u>International Wheat Agreement</u>					
<u>and Domestic Sales</u>					
1 Northern	176	176	176	176	176
2 Northern	173	173	173	173	173
3 Northern	171	171	171	171	171
4 Northern	166	166	166	166	166
5 Wheat	149	147	148/3	149	149
6 Wheat	147	145	146/3	147	147
Feed Wheat	144	142	143/3	144	144
1 C.W. Garnet	156	154	155/3	156	156
2 C.W. Garnet	154	152	153/3	154	154
3 C.W. Garnet	152	150	151/3	152	152
1 Alberta Red Winter	160	160	160	160	160
2 Alberta Winter	157	157	157	157	157
3 Alberta Winter	154	154	154	154	154
1 C.W. Amber Durum 1/	201/7	202	201/7	201/6	201/6
2 C.W. Amber Durum 1/	201	201	201	201	201
3 C.W. Amber Durum 1/	200	200	200	200	200
<u>Export - Class II</u>					
1 Northern	176	176	176	176	176
2 Northern	173	173	173	173	173
3 Northern	171	171	171	171	171
4 Northern	166	166	166	166	166
5 Wheat	149	147	148/3	149	149
6 Wheat	147	145	146/3	147	147
Feed Wheat	144	142	143/3	144	144
1 C.W. Garnet	156	154	155/3	156	156
2 C.W. Garnet	154	152	153/3	154	154
3 C.W. Garnet	152	150	151/3	152	152
1 C.W. Amber Durum	270	270	268/2	273	275
2 C.W. Amber Durum	268	268	264/5	269	271
3 C.W. Amber Durum	263	263	257	263	265

1/ Prices of Durums sold for domestic use are ten cents per bushel higher than indicated in the table.

Canadian Wheat Board Weekly Average Cash Wheat Prices
Basis in Store Vancouver

Class and Grade	Week ending				
	July 1	July 8	July 15	July 22	July 29
- cents and eighths per bushel -					
<u>Initial Payment to Producers</u>					
1 Northern	140	140	140	140	140
2 Northern	136	136	136	136	136
3 Northern	134	134	134	134	134
4 Northern	126	126	126	126	126
5 Wheat	112	112	112	112	112
6 Wheat	106	106	106	106	106
Feed Wheat	100	100	100	100	100
1 C.W. Garnet	124	124	124	124	124
2 C.W. Garnet	119	119	119	119	119
1 Alberta Red Winter	127	127	127	127	127
2 Alberta Winter	122	122	122	122	122
1 C.W. Amber Durum	150	150	150	150	150
2 C.W. Amber Durum	147	147	147	147	147
3 C.W. Amber Durum	140	140	140	140	140
<u>International Wheat Agreement</u>					
<u>and Domestic Sales</u>					
1 Northern	176	176	176	176	176
2 Northern	173	173	173	173	173
3 Northern	171	171	171	171	171
4 Northern	166	166	166	166	166
5 Wheat	149	147	148/3	149	149
6 Wheat	147	145	146/3	147	147
Feed Wheat	144	142	143/3	144	144
1 C.W. Garnet	156	154	155/3	156	156
2 C.W. Garnet	154	152	153/3	154	154
3 C.W. Garnet	152	150	151/3	152	152
1 Alberta Red Winter	160	160	160	160	160
2 Alberta Winter	157	157	157	157	157
3 Alberta Winter	154	154	154	154	154
<u>Export - Class II</u>					
1 Northern	176	176	176	176	176
2 Northern	173	173	173	173	173
3 Northern	171	171	171	171	171
4 Northern	166	166	166	166	166
5 Wheat	149	147	148/3	149	149
6 Wheat	147	145	146/3	147	147
Feed Wheat	144	142	143/3	144	144
1 C.W. Garnet	156	154	155/3	156	156
2 C.W. Garnet	154	152	153/3	154	154
3 C.W. Garnet	152	150	151/3	152	152
1 Alberta Red Winter	160	160	160	160	160
2 Alberta Winter	157	157	157	157	157
3 Alberta Winter	154	154	154	154	154

CANADIAN FLOUR MILLING SITUATION

Production The production of wheat flour reported by Canadian mills for June 1955 amounted to 1,639,000 barrels, slightly below the May, 1955 output of 1,683,000 barrels and the June, 1954 output of 1,769,000 barrels. The ten-year (1945-1954) average production for the month of June was 1,998,000 barrels. Mills reporting operations during June, 1955 had a total rated capacity of 92,009 barrels per 24-hour day, and on the basis of a 26-day period, 68.5 per cent of this rated capacity was effective.

Wheat milled for flour during the month amounted to 7.4 million bushels, compared with 7.5 million bushels milled during the preceding month and 7.8 million bushels milled during June, 1954. Of the wheat milled for flour during June, 1955 some 6.6 million bushels were Western Canadian spring wheat (other than Durum), with most of the remainder consisting of Ontario winter wheat (544,000 bushels) and Durum wheat (90,000 bushels).

Exports According to preliminary Customs returns, exports of Canadian wheat flour during June, 1955 totalled 850,000 barrels (3,824,000 bushels of wheat equivalent), slightly above flour exports of the preceding month. Flour shipments during the month went to fifty-two countries, with the United Kingdom accounting for 844 thousand bushels of wheat equivalent or 22 per cent of the total. Other principal export markets for Canadian wheat during June, with shipments in thousands of bushels of wheat equivalent, were as follows: Philippine Islands, 700; Venezuela, 525; United States, 215; Trinidad and Tobago, 208; Ceylon, 181; Jamaica, 162; and Leeward and Windward Islands, 102.

Wheat Milled for Flour, and Production and Exports of Wheat Flour, Canada

Crop Year	Wheat Milled for Flour	Wheat Flour	
		Production	Exports 1/
	- bushels -	- barrels of 196 pounds -	
1935-36-1939-40 average	67,845,114	15,002,781	4,899,970
1940-41-1944-45 average	99,704,638	22,402,166	12,091,605
1945-46	118,074,774	26,435,341	14,470,177
1946-47	127,775,176	28,588,456	16,896,233
1947-48	109,822,011	24,159,696	13,661,573
1948-49	90,896,984	20,379,997	10,687,561
1949-50	90,082,917	20,259,200	10,151,090
1950-51	106,748,343	23,630,180	12,426,996
1951-52	104,494,021	22,842,441	11,356,288
1952-53	106,727,237	23,865,625	12,555,714
1953-54	91,855,269	20,800,974	10,276,951
<u>1954-55 2/</u>			
August	8,059,773	1,812,296	751,126
September	8,581,211	1,929,031	795,388
October	8,543,804	1,934,482	799,145
November	8,363,953	1,885,284	776,615
December	7,463,128	1,676,067	796,893
January	6,906,626	1,552,247	625,259
February	7,113,437	1,589,273	600,104
March	8,485,397	1,892,556	848,262
April	7,574,800	1,694,243	856,263
May	7,543,055	1,682,509	818,213
June	7,354,785	1,639,457	849,848
Totals	85,989,969	19,287,445	8,517,116
Same period 1953-54 (revised)	84,849,066	19,205,662	9,522,841

1/ Based on Customs returns. Exports for the crop years 1945-46-1953-54 revised to remove effect of time lag in the returns made by Customs.

2/ Subject to revision.

UNITED STATES SITUATION

Disappearance of
United States Wheat
Slightly Above
Preceding Year

Total disappearance (exports and domestic use) of United States wheat during the crop year ending June 30, 1955 amounted to approximately 855 million bushels, about 2 per cent above the 1953-54 total of some 836 million but 26 per cent below the ten-year average of 1,150 million. The increase in total disappearance over that of 1953-54 was entirely attributable to the 25 per cent increase in exports, more than offsetting a decrease in domestic use. Preliminary data indicate that 1954-55 exports of wheat, wheat flour and other wheat products in terms of grain equivalent amounted to 271.0 million bushels as against 216.6 million in 1953-54. Exports of wheat as grain increased from 183.2 million bushels in 1953-54 to 224.8 million in 1954-55 while exports of flour and other wheat products went up from 33.4 million to 46.2 million bushels of wheat equivalent. During the crop year recently completed, domestic disappearance declined by about 6 per cent from 619.0 million bushels in 1953-54 to 583.6 million bushels. Reflecting record wheat supplies of about 1,875 million bushels and a disappearance well below average, the carryover at July 1, 1955 was estimated at a new record of 1,020.0 million bushels, 13 per cent larger than the 901.9 million at the same date in 1954.

United States Wheat Supplies

Item	1953-54	1954-55 <u>1/</u>
	- million bushels -	
Carryover at beginning of crop year (July 1)	562.5	901.9
New crop	1,169.5	969.8
Total estimated domestic supplies	1,732.0	1,871.7
Imports of wheat for domestic use, July-June	5.5	2.9
Total estimated supplies	1,737.5	1,874.6
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year <u>2/</u> ...	619.0	583.6
Available for export and for carryover	1,118.5	1,291.0
Deduct:		
Exports of wheat as grain, July-June	183.2	224.8
Exports of wheat flour and products in terms of wheat, July-June	33.4	46.2
Total exports of wheat, wheat flour and products ...	216.6	271.0
Balance on July 1 for export and for carryover	901.9	1,020.0

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes allowances for shipments of United States wheat and wheat products to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, Virgin Islands and Wake Island. These shipments are not included in exports as set out in the table.

Prospective Wheat
Supplies in 1955-56
Again Set Record

For the second successive year domestic supplies of wheat in the United States are at record levels. The total supply for the marketing year beginning July 1, 1955 was estimated at 1,880 million bushels, only slightly more than supplies for last season but about 380 million more than the average for the preceding five seasons. Domestic disappearance for 1955-56 is tentatively set at 610 million bushels, according to the July 19 issue of "The Wheat Situation". Assuming supplies and domestic as indicated, at least 1,270 million bushels of United States wheat will be available for export and for carryover in 1955-56.

Wheat Carryover
at a Record 1,020
Million Bushels

Stocks of over 1,020 million bushels of old wheat stored in all positions on July 1, 1955 were the largest of record for that date and compare with the previous high of 902 million bushels on July 1, 1954. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, some uncertainty surrounds the current stocks total, largely because at the time surveys were under way quantities of unknown magnitude were in the process of being moved from under Government price support on farms and in county elevators to Commodity Credit Corporation ownership and storages.

Carryover stocks of old wheat on farms July 1 were about 38 million bushels, the smallest since 1937 and 61 per cent less than a year earlier. Old wheat stocks in all off-farm storages--982 million bushels--were the largest off farm carryover on record. They exceed the 803 million bushel stocks a year earlier, the previous record total, by 178 million bushels or 22 per cent.

Stocks of United States Wheat by Position, July 1, 1954 with Comparisons

Position	July 1, 1953	July 1, 1954	April 1, 1955	July 1, 1955
	- thousand bushels -			
On farms 1/	73,105	99,038	207,920	38,241
Terminals 2/	239,330	296,715	351,913	380,409
Commodity Credit Corporation 3/	8,364	110,704	122,509	142,594
Merchant Mills 1/ 4/	58,408	63,829	101,475	60,144
Int. Mills, Elev. and Whses. 1/ 5/..	183,279	332,096	430,732	398,623
Totals	562,486	902,382	1,214,549	1,020,011

1/ Estimates of the Crop Reporting Board.

2/ Commercial stocks reported by Grain Division, AMS, at 44 Terminal cities.

3/ Owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storages owned or controlled by CCC, also CCC-owned grain in transit to ports; other CCC-owned grain is included in the estimates by positions.

4/ Mills reporting to the Bureau of the Census, on millings and stocks of flour.

5/ All off-farm storages not otherwise designated for each grain.

1955 Wheat Crop
Forecast at 860
Million Bushels

In a report released on July 11, the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture stated that the prospective 1955 wheat crop, based on conditions of July 1, is estimated at 860 million bushels. This would be 11 per cent smaller than the 1954 crop of 970 million and about 25 per cent smaller than the 1944-53 average of 1,154 million. For all wheat, the indicated yield per harvested acre is 18.2 bushels compared with 18.1 last year and the 10-year average of 17.1

bushels per acre. The indicated 47.4 million acres is 12 per cent less than the acreage harvested in 1954, 30 per cent less than average, and the smallest since 1934. The 57.5 million acres seeded is about 7 per cent less than the 62 million acres seeded for the crop a year earlier and nearly a fourth less than the 10-year average. Current indications point to an all wheat abandonment and diversion of 10 million acres--17.6 per cent of the total acreage planted. This compares with 13.3 per cent, or 8.3 million acres not harvested for grain last year and the average of 10.2 per cent or 7.7 million acres.

The winter wheat crop is estimated at 663 million bushels. This would be about 16 per cent less than the 791 million bushels produced last year and compares with the average of 867 million. The July estimate is 24 million bushels above that indicated a month earlier.....

The winter wheat yield per harvested acre is estimated at 19.6 bushels per acre which compares with last year's near-record 20.5 bushels and the average of 18.0 bushels. The acreage seeded is estimated at 43.6 million acres, a decrease of 5.4 per cent from the previous year and 21 per cent below the 1944-53 average. The acreage allotment program and adverse seeding conditions last fall influenced the reduction in acreage seeded. The 33.9 million acres of winter wheat estimated for harvest this year represents a decline of more than 12 per cent from a year earlier and is nearly a third smaller than average. This will be the smallest winter wheat acreage harvested since 1935. Abandonment and diversion are now indicated at 22 per cent, 6 percentage points above last year and sharply above the average of 13 per cent. For the 1955 crop, regulations permitted farmers to overplant their acreage allotments provided the excess acreage was used for other purposes than as harvested grain.

Production of spring wheat other than durum was forecast at 184 million bushels. This compared with 173 million bushels produced last year and the average of 253 million bushels. The crop showed good development during June, following general rains throughout the Dakotas and Minnesota beginning in late May. Black stem rust again poses a serious threat to bread wheats in the Dakotas. Many fields now show traces of infection. Hot weather and lack of moisture have reduced yield prospects in eastern sections of Washington and Oregon. Elsewhere the crop is generally in good condition. The estimated 12.7 million acres planted to other spring wheat this year is 10 per cent less than the 14.2 million acres planted in 1954, and is nearly 30 per cent below the 1944-53 average of 17.8 million acres. Mild winter weather in Washington caused below average abandonment of winter wheat acreage and a corresponding sharp decrease from last year in acreage reseeded to spring wheat. The 1955 harvested acreage is estimated at 12.4 million acres, 10 per cent less than the 13.7 million harvested last year and 28 per cent below the average of 17.2 million acres. Abandonment and diversion are indicated at 2.6 per cent, compared with 3.4 per cent last year and the average of 3.8 per cent.

The durum wheat crop of 13.27 million bushels is forecast for the three States of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota. This would be nearly 2 1/2 times as large as last year's small crop of 5.56 million bushels but only 40 per cent of average. Black stem rust has been reported in varying degrees throughout the durum wheat areas, and could reach serious proportions if weather conditions during July favour rust development. The acreage seeded to durum wheat, estimated at 1.14 million acres, is the lowest of record. This is about two-thirds of the acreage seeded last year and is less than half of average. Growers in the three

States expect to harvest 1.07 million acres, which would be a 19 per cent reduction from the 1.33 million acres harvested last year, and the smallest of record except for the drought year of 1934. Abandonment is indicated at 6 per cent, compared with 20 per cent in 1954 and the average of 3.6 per cent.

National Average
Support Price for
1955 Crop Wheat

The United States Department of Agriculture announced on July 5, that the national average support price to producers for 1955-crop wheat will be 2 cents per bushel above the minimum price announced last fall. The average support at \$2.08 per bushel for the 1955-crop announced today compares with a national average support of \$2.24 per bushel for the 1954 crop.

The increase in the support results from a higher June 1955 wheat parity price than the August 1954 price used to determine the minimum support announced by the United States Department of Agriculture on September 15, 1954, in accordance with the "forward pricing" provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1949. In announcing the minimum support for the 1955 crop, the USDA stated that if the wheat parity price as of July 1, 1955 (the beginning of the marketing year) was higher than the \$2.50 parity price of August 1954, the 82 1/2-per cent-of-parity minimum support price would be increased. The June 1955 parity price is \$2.52 per bushel, resulting in an increase of 2 cents above the minimum support announced last fall.

In the 12 States designated as the non-commercial wheat producing area, support rates are lower than rates in the other 36 States (rates in the non-commercial area are 75 per cent of the rates determined on the basis of the 82 1/2-per cent-of-parity national average support level). The States included in the non-commercial area are: Alabama, Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Nevada, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont. Farm wheat allotments and marketing quotas do not apply in these States.

The 1955-crop wheat will be supported as in the past through loans on farm- and warehouse-stored wheat and through the purchase of wheat delivered by producers under purchase agreements. Loans and purchase agreements will be available from harvest time through January 31, 1956. In most States, loans will mature on March 31, 1956 and in the remaining 16 eastern and southern States, loans will mature on February 29, 1956.

To get wheat price support in 1955 in commercial wheat-producing States, a producer must be in compliance with his 1955 wheat acreage allotment and be eligible to receive a wheat marketing card on all the other farms in the county in which he has an interest in the wheat crop.

Producers who exceed their 1955 wheat acreage allotment are subject to a marketing penalty on their excess production. The marketing penalty for the 1955 program is \$1.13 per bushel, which is 45 per cent of the wheat parity price of \$2.51 per bushel on May 1, 1955.

Cash Wheat Prices on the Kansas City and Minneapolis Markets

No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City			No. 1 Northern Spring, Minneapolis		
Date	Price		Date	Price	
	cents per bushel			cents per bushel	
July 1, 1955	211 1/4 - 232 1/2		July 1, 1955	252 3/8 - 254 3/8	
4	Independence Day		4	Independence Day	
5	207 1/4 - 229 1/4		5	246 - 248	
6	211 1/2 - 236 1/2		6	244 3/4 - 246 3/4	
7	209 - 237 1/4		7	245 - 247	
8	210 1/2 - 233 1/4		8	247 1/2 - 249 1/2	
11	210 1/4 - 229		11	248 - 250	
12	215 1/2 - 235		12	247 5/8 - 249 5/8	
13	213 1/2 - 235 1/2		13	242 3/8 - 244 3/8	
14	211 3/4 - 220 1/2		14	236 - 238	
15	213 - 223 1/4		15	234 - 236	
18	211 1/2 - 230		18	233 3/4 - 235 3/4	
19	210 3/4 - 233		19	232 - 235	
20	213 - 215 1/2		20	233 - 236	
21	213 3/4 - 236 1/2		21	233 1/4 - 238 1/4	
22	212 3/4 - 218 1/2		22	235 1/2 - 240 1/2	
25	211 1/2 - 237		25	232 7/8 - 237 7/8	
26	210 3/4 - 216 1/2		26	232 1/8 - 237 1/8	
27	210 1/2 - 232 1/2		27	231 3/4 - 236 3/4	
28	211 3/4 - 216 1/4		28	232 1/2 - 237 1/2	
29	211 3/4 - 233 1/2		29	230 3/4 - 235 3/4	

Chicago Wheat Futures, High Points of Closing

Date	July	September	December	March	May
	- cents and eighths per bushel -				
July 1, 1955	197/2	199/7	203/3	203/4	198/6
4			Independence Day		
5	198/6	200/5	204/2	203/3	198/4
6	200/6	202/4	205/7	205	199/7
7	200/3	202/1	205/4	205	200
8	202/3	204	207/1	206/3	201/2
11	203/3	205/4	208/2	207/1	202/2
12	201/5	203/6	206/7	205/3	200/4
13	199/6	202	205	204/1	199/5
14	199/6	201/6	205/2	204/4	200/3
15	199/6	201/6	205/2	204/2	200/2
18	200	201/6	205/4	204/6	200/4
19	198/7	200/7	204/7	203/6	199/6
20	199/4	201/6	205/6	204/4	200/6
21		202/4	205/7	204/5	200/2
22		201	204/3	203/2	199/1
25		200/1	203/2	202/1	198/3
26		199/3	202/5	201/6	197/6
27		199/6	203	202/2	198/2
28		199	202/3	201/6	197/6
29		198/7	202/1	201/2	197/3

ARGENTINE SITUATION

Supply Position Estimated supplies of wheat in the Argentine for the 1954-55 crop year, consisting of the December 1, 1954 carryover of 60.3 million bushels and the 1954 crop of 276.4 million, amount to some 336.7 million bushels. The comparable 1953-54 total was 301.1 million bushels. After deducting anticipated domestic requirements of 132.3 million bushels, some 204.4 million are available for export and for carryover during 1954-55 as against 172.5 million available in 1953-54.

Combined exports of wheat as grain and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent, during the December—June period of the current crop year have amounted to 77.8 million bushels compared with 58.0 million during the same months of 1953-54. The balance remaining on July 1, 1955 for export and for carryover was estimated at 126.6 million bushels, 11 per cent above the July 1, 1954 total of 114.5 million bushels.

Argentine Wheat Supplies

Item	1953-54	1954-55 <u>1/</u>
	- million bushels -	
Carryover at beginning of crop year (December 1)	73.3 <u>2/</u>	60.3 <u>2/</u>
New crop	227.8 <u>3/</u>	276.4 <u>3/</u>
Total estimated domestic supplies	301.1	336.7
Imports of wheat for domestic use	-	-
Total estimated supplies	301.1	336.7
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year ...	128.6	132.3
Available for export and for carryover	172.5	204.4
Deduct:		
Exports of wheat as grain, December—June	55.9	77.3
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, Dec.—June.	2.1	0.5
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	58.0	77.8
Balance on July 1 for export and for carryover	114.5	126.6

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes allowances for farm stocks. 3/ Official estimate.

The following account of the Argentine situation has been extracted from data provided by the office of the Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Buenos Aires, under date of July 15, 1955, and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioners Service, Department of Trade and Commerce. Where possible, conversions from Argentine to Canadian measures have been made for the convenience of our readers. Currency conversions have been made at the rate of 5 pesos to the United States dollar.

Weather and Crops According to the Ministry of Agriculture's crop report for June, the sowing of wheat had been completed in some areas of the provinces of Buenos Aires and Córdoba. Sowings in the south-centre of Buenos Aires and north of Santa Fé were reported in excellent condition, but in east-central Buenos Aires and northeast Córdoba light frosts had affected the more advanced sowings. General frosts through the northern and southern grain belts were recorded on the 10th and 11th of July but it is not known to what extent these might have affected the crop adversely.

Sowing of flaxseed continued in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, Entre Rios and Córdoba in June. The crop was reported in good condition except in the north of Córdoba where frosts adversely affected the early sowings. In general oats, barley and rye were reported to be in good condition in June, sowing having been practically finished. The Ministry's report announced that the corn harvest was almost completed.

New Minister of Agriculture Señor José María Castiglioni was appointed Minister of Agriculture and Livestock on June 30 last following the resignation of Señor C. A. Hogan together with three other Ministers. Señor Castiglioni is an agricultural engineer and has, inter alia, been Director of Agriculture and Livestock at the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs of the Province of Buenos Aires, Director of the National Direction of Grains and Elevators and has also been a member of I.A.P.I.'s directorate, acting as delegate of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture.

Agricultural Reform Señor Castiglioni, Minister of Agriculture, stated on July 6 that the agrarian reform promulgated recently by his predecessor is to be pursued in an effort to increase technical efficiency in the field of agriculture and livestock farming. Under this plan it is proposed to divide the Republic into five geographic regions. Fostering production in each zone will be the responsibility of officials of the Ministry located on the spot. It is estimated that under this decentralization scheme some 70 per cent of Ministry personnel will be working in rural areas compared with 50 per cent at present. Details are not yet published but it is understood that scientific experimentation and distribution of seeds, artificial insemination and other technical aspects will be covered as well as increased credit facilities to farmers, provision of insecticides, seeds, machinery, etc.

Credit Facilities Construction of Farm Silos. The Ministry of Commerce has exhorted producers to embark on a programme of silo construction on farms. Loans up to 90 per cent are to be granted for this purpose at an interest rate of 4 per cent per annum, repayable in ten years. It is pointed out that if this means of storage were adopted on a large-scale it would eliminate the necessity of handling in sacks, thus affording a considerable reduction in production costs. In an effort to encourage construction of these silos the Ministry announces that producers complying with this programme may charge double storage rates for use of their silos and will derive other benefits.

Grain Production. The Banco de la Nación has announced that some of the limits imposed on the granting of credit are to be relaxed with a view to encouraging sowing of wheat, flaxseed, oats, barley and rye. It is stated that credits will be granted on the basis of the acreage to be cultivated and the

amount of the loans are to be increased. Up to 100 per cent credit will be granted to cover purchase of high quality seed and a large part of ploughing and seeding expenses may be financed by credit. It is also planned to offer credit assistance to producers wishing to expand the area under cultivation to these grains.

Sales There was little activity in the past four weeks so far as grain export sales are concerned. However, over 100,000 tons (3,674,000 bushels) of wheat and a small quantity of barley were sold as follows:

Wheat. In the past four weeks, 111,100 metric tons (4,082,000 bushels) were sold for payment in sterling and west German agreement dollars. The price remained firm at 304 pesos per ton (\$1.65 per bushel), f.o.b. for 75,700 tons (2,781,000 bushels) of Rosafé grain and 30,000 tons (1,102,000 bushels) of southern wheat were sold at 323 pesos (\$1.76). The balance of 5,400 tons (198,000 bushels) was inferior grain sold at 231.50 pesos per ton (\$1.26 per bushel).

Barley. In the second half of June, 24,000 tons (1,102,000 bushels) of barley were sold. The price, at 27.50 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.20 per bushel) f.o.b. for payment in sterling and west German agreement dollars was about 2 per cent higher than that reported the previous month.

Grain Shipments Wheat shipments in June at 296,756 metric tons (10,904,000 bushels) were at their highest since February. Almost one-third of this tonnage was destined for Brazil which country has now received approximately 50 per cent of the quantity contracted for in 1955. Holland and Italy received 49,417 tons and 48,954 tons (1,816,000 and 1,799,000 bushels), respectively in June. The following table shows shipments of wheat to all destinations last month and in the first half of 1955 with comparative data for recent years:

Argentine Wheat Exports, June, 1955 and December, 1954—June, 1955

Destination	June	December- June	Destination	June	December- June
	- thousand bushels -			- thousand bushels -	
Austria	272	1,217	Japan	-	2,615
Belgium	301	2,799	Netherlands ..	1,816	5,233
Brazil	4,318	19,791	Paraguay	196	1,127
Chile	-	3,683	Peru	301	2,442
Czechoslovakia.	-	729	Poland	-	8,273
Denmark	92	509	Sweden	250	250
Finland	445	1,376	Switzerland ..	184	958
Germany	92	6,682	United Kingdom	838	3,562
Italy	1,799	16,017	Totals	10,904	77,263

Same period:

1953-54	55,858
1952-53	29,280
1951-52	3,786
1950-51	67,289
1949-50	63,128

Shipments of corn at 41,816 tons (1,646,000 bushels) in June improved only slightly over the previous month but were at their highest since January. At this time last year the first large-scale shipments had commenced and 203,586 tons (8,015,000 bushels) of corn were shipped in June 1954.

Oats, rye and barley shipments in June reached a combined total of only 76,997 tons in June.

Shipments of all grains in the first half of 1955 totalled 2,496,154 tons compared to 3,471,943 tons in the corresponding period last year. Italy was the chief customer for Argentine grain in the six months ending June 30, 1955 receiving 502,328 tons, followed by Brazil with 445,086 tons. Germany, Poland and Holland followed with 347,818 tons, 294,771 tons and 229,720 tons, respectively while shipments to the United Kingdom totalled 131,681 tons. The following table shows shipments of grains in the first six months of 1955 and recent years:

Argentine Grain Shipments - First Six Months

Year	Wheat	Corn	Flax	Oats	Rye	Barley
- thousand bushels -						
1955	69,383	6,892	-	5,498	6,069	8,903
1954	45,253	22,345	436	29,637	28,760	21,773
1953	29,061	13,050	390	3,778	1,191	8,728
1952	2,265	13,357	942	2,368	4,385	4,806
1951	62,336	1,073	5,715	2,100	6,824	321
1950	59,759	27,554	961	11,191	4,830	3,099
1949	39,997	19,568	-	4,430	2,510	5,407

AUSTRALIAN SITUATION

Supply Position Estimated supplies of wheat in Australia for the 1954-55 crop year amount to a total of 260.1 million bushels, consisting of the December 1, 1954 carryover of 93.5 million and the 1954 crop of 166.6 million. Supplies of this size are about 11 per cent greater than the comparable 1953-54 total of 234.0 million. After deducting anticipated domestic requirements of 71.0 million bushels, some 189.1 million are available for export and for carryover during 1954-55, compared with 161.8 million available in 1953-54. Combined exports of wheat as grain and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent during the period December 1, 1954 to July 2, 1955 amounted to 61.8 million bushels, as against 35.0 million for the corresponding period of 1953-54. The balance remaining on July 3, 1955 for export and for carryover was estimated at 127.3 million bushels, virtually unchanged from the 126.8 million available a year ago.

Australian Wheat Supplies

Item	1953-54	1954-55 <u>1/</u>
- million bushels -		
Carryover, including flour as wheat, at beginning of crop year (December 1)	36.0	93.5
New crop	198.0	166.6
Total estimated supplies	234.0	260.1
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year	72.2	71.0 <u>2/</u>
Available for export and for carryover	161.8	189.1 <u>2/</u>
Deduct:		
Exports of wheat as grain, December 1 to July 2	16.9	39.6
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat		
December 1 to July 2	18.1	22.2
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	35.0	61.8
Balance on July 3 for export and for carryover	126.8	127.3

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised.

The following account of the Australian situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. R. W. Blake, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Melbourne, under date of July 12, 1955 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce. Currency conversions have been made at the rate of £1 equals \$2.1958 (Canadian), the quotation in effect on July 8, 1955.

Sales of The Chairman of the Australian Wheat Board stated that Ceylon has
Wheat and agreed to buy 40,000 tons of Australian flour (2,058,000 bushels of
Flour wheat equivalent) for delivery between September and November. Since
May, the Wheat Board has also sold 46,000 tons (1,717,000 bushels) of
wheat and 4,000 tons of flour (206,000 bushels of wheat equivalent) to the Levant.

A representative of the Australian Wheat Board is visiting Hong Kong to sound out the possibilities of selling Australian wheat to Communist China, although no tangible results are expected from this current visit. It is thought that good prospects exist in Asia for the sale of Australian wheat because it is believed that prices are cheaper than those of North American competitors.

The Australian "Wheat Board Gazette" states that the average Australian exports of flour for the five year period ending November 30, 1939 (end of crop year) was 577,744 long tons (29,720,000 bushels of wheat equivalent) per year. During the years 1949 to 1954, exports of flour ranged from as high as 813,172 long tons (41,830,000 bushels of wheat equivalent) in 1953 to as low as 536,008 tons (27,573,000 bushels of wheat equivalent) in 1954. The estimates exports of flour for the year ending November 30, 1955 are forecast at 650,000 tons (33,437,000 bushels of wheat equivalent).

The largest importers of Australian flour during the twelve months ending November 30, 1954, were Ceylon, 147,135 tons (7,569,000 bushels of wheat equivalent); Malaya, 117,238 tons (6,031,000 bushels of wheat equivalent); Indonesia, 87,688 tons (4,511,000 bushels of wheat equivalent), followed by a number of countries importing between 30,000 and 15,000 tons (1,543,000 and 772,000 bushels of wheat equivalent) each.

Wheat Storage State Premiers, at a meeting of the Loan Council, demanded that the Wheat Board, a Commonwealth agency, should be responsible for the expenditure of £3.5 million (\$7.7 million) on the construction of emergency wheat storage facilities throughout Australia. The Commonwealth Government refused to shoulder this expenditure and the Treasurer said that the money would be deducted from the total loan allocations to be made to the States for the next financial year, 1955-56.

Last year, the Commonwealth Government arranged the finance for additional storages to be built in time to take care of last year's harvest, with the States being given an option to purchase these storages at their depreciated values at the time of sale. With prospects for another good crop and a carryover of about 93 million bushels, additional storage space will likely be required this season, especially in Western Australia where it is estimated that extra storage facilities for 11 million bushels may be required.

Wheat Crop Prospects Australia has entered the 1955-56 wheat crop season under very favourable conditions. Reports from all States indicate excellent reserves of moisture, thus ensuring a good start for crops already sown. In parts of Victoria where seeding was held up by heavy rains early in the season, farmers worked around the clock when the ground was dry enough, to get the crop in.

New South Wales. Wheat sowings are just about complete, and a good spell of sunny weather would put the crop in good condition for the winter. Crop prospects, on the whole, are reported to be the best for this time of year than they have been for years. Present indications point to an acreage in wheat about the same as last year.

Victoria. Soil conditions were ideal for seeding in Victoria as a result of good summer and autumn rains, enabling farmers to prepare the land and get the crop in before the weeds had a chance to start again. Excellent moisture conservation which resulted encouraged good germination. About 2.5 million acres were under fallow and, with seeding practically completed it is expected that despite the deterrent effect of the State's carryover of wheat, nearly all of that area will be sown to wheat. This will be approximately the same as last year's acreage.

South Australia. Above average rainfall during the summer and autumn enabled South Australian farmers to prepare their land well for seeding to wheat in May. Further outstanding falls of rain have consolidated the position and seeding progressed very satisfactorily. Heavy rains late in May have caused some delay in seeding operations, which were about 75 per cent completed at the end of May, but conditions early in June were favourable, and it is expected that seeding will be completed satisfactorily under good conditions.

A report from South Australia states that "it is estimated that acreages intended to be sown by farmers will be approximately the same as last season, 1.6 million acres. The satisfactory growth and maturing of crops will depend on future weather, but under present methods of farming, where attention is being given to improved or maintained soil fertility, and crops are sown with modern machinery under the better conditions, it can be anticipated that a successful season will eventuate".

Western Australia. Although some parts of the State's wheat district were dry early in the season, favourable general rains which fell later over the whole wheat area enabled seeding of all intended wheat acreage to be undertaken under ideal conditions. Generally, seeding is completed and reports indicate that early-sown crops are making good progress, and that late sowings have germinated well and are making good growth. Under the ideal conditions now existing throughout the wheat growing areas, the position is very sound, and prospects favour a more than average yield. It is estimated that the acreage sown to wheat is 2.8 million acres, compared with the estimated acreage of 3 million last year.

Queensland. Several spells of wet weather over the past few months have provided a more than adequate reserve of soil moisture in most of the State's wheat areas, but at the same time, wet weather has hampered land preparation and seeding. A period of cool, dry weather would enable seeding to be speeded up and completed under favourable conditions.

It is estimated that the total area intended for wheat for all purposes for this season is a little over 700,000 acres, compared with 750,000 acres last year. Reports indicate that, generally, growers in the major wheat growing areas intend to sow less wheat this year, the reductions averaging from about 5 per cent to 10 per cent over last year, partly as a result of a swing to barley, canary seed and linseed, but this trend is expected to be offset, to some extent, by the introduction of new areas for wheat. Germination of early-sown crops is good.

Pastoral Conditions Generally speaking, the rains which have benefited the wheat areas of all States have also resulted in good pastoral conditions. Heaviest rains experienced in years have fallen over the northern and central pastoral areas of Australia and conditions for the cattle breeding areas are excellent.

These rains fell in May and June, normally considered to be the dry season, and are repairing the ravages caused by drought in the northern areas over the past few years, promoting the growth of pastures, top feed and other scrub and herbage. Stock owners say that it is the best dry season rainfall they have experienced in 20 years. Sheep and cattle are reported to be in wonderful condition. These extremely favourable conditions will enable beef cattle herds to be built up again after the depletions caused by drought over the past five years.

Exports of Australian Wheat and Wheat Flour in Terms of Wheat, December 1 to July 2, 1954-55
and Corresponding Period 1953-54

	Wheat		Wheat Flour	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
	- thousand bushels -			
Aden and Aden I/T	-	6	655	970
Belgian Congo	-	-	1	2
Borneo	-	-	-	5
British North Borneo	-	-	43	112
British West Indies	-	3	-	104
Brunei	-	-	7	14
Burma	24	75	491	677
Ceylon	4	12	5,945	4,585
Cocos Islands	-	-	1/	-
Cyprus	514	433	-	1/
Dutch New Guinea	-	-	4	29
Egypt (a/c War Office)	-	-	486	85
Eire	299	1,323	-	-
French Somaliland	-	-	3	4
Germany	1,585	806	-	-
Hadhramaut	-	-	-	5
Hong Kong	12	594	-	-
Hong Kong (General)	-	-	231	184
Hong Kong (a/c War Office)	-	-	42	51
India	2,647	12,348	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	3,269	2,774
Italy (a/c S/S)	-	-	-	17
Japan	227	1,740	-	-
Jordan	-	346	-	243
Korea	-	-	402	-
Kure (a/c War Office)	-	-	100	10
Lebanon	-	720	1	148
Libya	-	-	9	52
Malaya	215	389	-	-
Malaya (General)	-	-	2,986	4,414
Malaya (a/c War Office)	-	-	51	86
Malta	-	281	-	-
Mauritius	-	1	784	836
Netherlands	318	438	-	-
New Zealand	4,348	4,948	1/	1/
Nyasaland	-	-	19	48
Pacific Islands	12	16	867	1,323
Palestine	-	-	-	6
Persian Gulf	40	48	52	128
Philippines	-	-	24	74
Pondicherry	-	-	10	7
Port Said (a/c S/S)	-	-	28	37
Portuguese East Africa	111	302	3	1/
Portuguese India	115	27	103	40
Reunion	-	-	48	-
Rhodesia	1,301	1,726	2	-
Roumania	-	283	-	-
Sarawak	-	-	81	111
Saudi Arabia	29	59	3	76
Seychelles	-	-	13	26
Siam	3	4	278	407
Sudan	-	-	188	794
Syria	-	355	-	-
Tahiti	-	-	110	127
Timor	-	-	12	21
United Kingdom	5,127	12,290	663	3,223
Yemen	-	-	3	5
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	1/
Zanzibar	4	7	-	249
Royal Navy	12	14	7	17
Ships' Stores	-	-	76	76
Totals	16,947	39,594	18,100	22,200

1/ Less than 500 bushels.

FRENCH SITUATION

The following account of the current crop situation in France has been extracted from a report provided by Miss V. F. Wightman, Commercial Secretariat, Canadian Embassy, Paris, under date of July 18, 1955, and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce. Where possible, conversions from French to Canadian measures have been made and rounded for the convenience of our readers. Currency conversions have been made at the rate of one franc equals .00282 Canadian dollars, the rate in effect on July 8, 1955.

Relatively hot weather, interspersed with rains, greatly aided plant development over the past month, and the grain harvest was under way in many parts of the country by mid-July. The July 1 official estimate of wheat production is 9,907,300 metric tons (364.0 million bushels), which may be compared with last year's crop of 10.5 million tons (385.8 million bushels) and the 1949-53 average of 8 million tons (293.4 million bushels).

The national average yield for wheat is at present estimated at 21.8 quintals per hectare (32.4 bushels per acre), compared with last year's 23.5 (35.0); this lower figure is due to the cool, dry spring, particularly in the South where the earlier harvest did not allow time for benefits from the improved growing conditions during the summer. Official French statistics tend to be somewhat conservative at the beginning of the season and it is quite probable that the final outturn would match or surpass last year's wheat crop, particularly in view of the 70,000 hectare (172,900 acres) increase in the area sown, and the trend towards increased yields within the country.

French Supplies of Soft Wheat at June 1, 1955 (Commercial Stocks Owned by Grain Board)

Item	1954-55
	- million bushels -
Commercial carryover, August 1, 1954	30.4
Farmers' marketings August-May	284.9
Total Commercial Supplies	315.2
Less domestic requirements for crop year	183.7
Available for export and carryover	131.5
Deduct exports of wheat and flour in wheat equivalent August-May	79.9*
Balance June 1, 1955 for export and carryover	51.6

*Comprising 71,570,000 bushels to foreign countries and 8,363,000 bushels for French Union, including exports of flour in wheat equivalent of 10,235,000 bushels.

Source: Private estimate based on Grain Board figures.

Principal Markets The following countries have been the chief markets for French wheat and flour during the 1954-55 crop year to date.

Principal Markets for Wheat and Flour, August 1, 1954—May 31, 1955

Countries	Wheat and Flour	Countries	Wheat and Flour
	- thousand bushels -		- thousand bushels -
Ceylon	2,753	Poland	7,699
Denmark	6,769	Roumania	2,844
Germany	12,367	Switzerland	1,992
Hungary	12,662	United Kingdom	14,394

Monthly Exports The following are wheat and flour exports by months for the 1954-55 crop year to date.

Monthly Wheat and Flour Exports, August 1, 1954—May 31, 1955

Month	Foreign Countries	French Union	Total
	- thousand bushels -		
August, 1954	2,171	1,078	3,249
September	3,108	1,066	4,174
October	4,882	1,152	6,034
November	5,163	978	6,142
December	8,095	921	9,016
January, 1955	15,194	739	15,933
February	12,603	701	13,304
March	6,898	684	7,581
April	5,985	591	6,576
May	7,471	453	7,924
Totals	71,570	8,363	79,933

Ministry of Agriculture
Review of
Crop Year The above figures on availabilities are taken from figures of the French Grain Board. A somewhat different presentation of the position was recently released by the Ministry of Agriculture, in explaining their export program during the 1954-55 crop year.

In order not to build up a heavy carryover, the French government through its Grain Board undertook to dispose of 2.5 million tons (91.9 million bushels). Up to the time of their public statement in late June, exports had totalled 2.3 million tons (84.5 million bushels) as follows:

- 1) Slightly over 200,000 tons (7,349,000 bushels) of wheat in the form of flour shipped to overseas territories.
- 2) Over 2 million tons (73.5 million bushels) to foreign countries, of which 300,000 (11,023,000) were in the form of flour.

Of the 7.7 million tons (284.9 million bushels) received by the Grain Board, two-thirds were used to cover domestic requirements and one-third exported. This, according to the Ministry, affirms France's emergence as an exporting country, particularly as they now rank third among wheat exporters.

Such results were not, however, obtained without financial sacrifice. Export aid for foreign exports averaged 1,780 francs per quintal (\$1.37 per bushel) and the total cost is expected to be over 40 billion francs (\$112.8 million). Since the levy on farmers' marketings covered only a third, around 14 billion francs (\$37.6 million), the national treasury has had to meet the other two-thirds.

With the particularly high moisture content of last summer's crop and the difficulty of storage, the Grain Board took special measures as follows:

- (a) exports were stepped up. Originally planned at 100,000 tons (3,074,000 bushels) per month, they reached 150,000 (5,512,000 bushels) in November, 200,000 (7,349,000 bushels) in December and over 200,000 tons (7,349,000 bushels) in January.
- (b) In order to meet the requirements of exporters and satisfy demand for quality required in certain countries, particularly Germany, stocks were classified into grades in accordance with specific weight, moisture content and foreign matter.
- (c) Six departments in the East, where moisture content and impurities were the most problematic, were granted the full price in turning their wheat over to mills for animal feeds.
- (d) Corn imports were, to a great extent, tied in with the obligation to export three times the quantity of wheat.

This was due to the heavy surplus of wheat and the need to reduce corn imports to the minimum.

New Grain Pending the government's announcement of the new grain prices for
Prices the forthcoming crop year, an indication of policy was given at a
Under Review recent meeting of the Central Council of the Grain Board. This Council is composed of grain farmers, the trade and government officials and is required to advise the government on the appropriate price level and marketing regulations. While the recommendations may not be fully carried out by the government, they are given serious consideration. These suggestions follow closely the decisions reached at the annual convention of the Wheat Producers Association in late June.

In the first place the Council estimated the wheat crop at the end of June at 9.8 million tons (360.1 million bushels) which compared with 10.5 million (385.8 million bushels) last season and the June 1 official estimate of 9.4 million (345.4 million bushels). On that basis, they estimate farmers' deliveries to the Board at 7.4 million tons (271.9 million bushels). For the coming season only 6.8 million tons (249.9 million bushels) will receive the support price and the remaining 8 per cent of estimated deliveries would therefore be sold at the best market, i.e. export price.

On the subject of price, the Council suggested a basic support price of 3,452 francs per quintal (\$2.65 per bushel); this is based on the national cost of living indexes which are slightly lower, and raised 1 per cent by what they consider a lower yield than last year, particularly in the South. This is very close to the price of 3,400 francs (\$2.61 per bushel) in force last season, but it appears rather unlikely that such a level would be retained first because the Grain Plan requires a 1 per cent reduction to encourage efficiency and secondly because the government has the right to raise or lower the price by 6 per cent quite apart from the price arrived at mathematically. Government experts are reported to be recommending a price of 3,300 francs per quintal (\$2.53 per bushel).

This "basic price" represents actually the maximum which a farmer might receive and the base from which the actual price is calculated. The final price is affected by a 27 franc statistical tax, bonuses or rebates for moisture content, foreign matter, specific weight, and by the levy on deliveries to help offset export subsidies. Theoretically, a small scale farmer delivering under 50 quintals (184 bushels) might thus avoid the export levy, and deliver a high quality wheat qualifying for bonuses. However, this would actually occur in few instances since the better quality grain is produced by the larger farms in the North.

This basic price is normally payable only on deliveries under 50 quintals (184 bushels), after which there is a progressive levy to offset the cost of export subsidies. The levy last season was at the basic rate of 196 francs per quintal (15 cents per bushel), applied according to a mathematical formula. The Council suggested that the rate be lowered to 160 francs (12 cents per bushel), which would result in a maximum levy of 10 per cent of the price on large scale deliveries, compared with last season's 14 per cent.

In keeping with the campaign for better quality grain, the Council recommended application of more strict standards with higher rebates. However, despite the decree of last November which would apply the price in accordance with bread making qualities, the Council judged that there was no practical means of applying the system for this season.

The Council recommended that the same prices be retained for coarse grains: corn 3,600 francs per quintal (\$2.58 per bushel), barley 2,450 francs (\$1.50), rye 2,550 francs (\$1.83) and oats 1,900 (83 cents) which is 50 francs (2 cents) below last year. They also recommended that for durum wheat the price be kept 115 per cent of that for soft wheat. Considering that exports of coarse grains may be possible, they proposed an export levy on farmers' marketings of not more than 20 francs per quintal.

Initial Prices
for the 1955 Crop

Until such time as the official prices are established for the 1955 crop, co-operatives and dealers are authorized to buy grains from farmers at an initial price amounting to two-thirds of the full price paid last year. Prices at delivery are therefore established as follows:

Wheat	\$1.77 per bushel
Rye	\$1.15 per bushel
Barley	\$0.98 per bushel
Oats	\$0.52 per bushel

These prices will be paid in full without bonuses or rebates for quality, the final calculations being made on the basis of the official price.

Delivery Quotas
Established

With the wheat harvest now under way in the southern part of the country, delivery quotas have been established along the same lines as last year. Up to September 1 a farmer may deliver 50 quintals (184 bushels) plus a sixth of his total deliveries of the 1954 crop. Thereafter, his quota is increased by one-sixth each month, and after January 1 he may deliver all the remainder.

Where a farmer's crop is very much above that of last year, he may, on application to the local Grain Board representative, be permitted to calculate deliveries on the basis of his new crop. Furthermore, since each farmer may deliver only to the co-operative or dealer with which he is registered, the quotas may be raised if the warehouse space permits.

Continued from Page 2

In Czechoslovakia, Poland, and East Germany, fall and winter conditions were much better than last season. Spring conditions were less favourable, however, and have had an adverse effect on crops.

Prospects, so far, are for a larger wheat outturn in the Soviet Union, than last year when yields were mediocre. The more favourable prospects are attributed to a considerable acreage increase reported on the new lands in eastern regions and better growing conditions, on the whole, in the southern regions, which suffered from a drought last year.

Wheat production in Asia seems likely to be larger than in 1954 mainly because of much better prospects for Turkey. On the basis of information available to date, the 1955 harvest in Turkey will be large, with a substantial surplus available for export. Acreage for the current crop is the largest on record. Production in India is also large, and unofficial sources state that the outturn is sufficient to fill domestic needs with no imports required for the current season.

The crop in Japan is reported slightly above average, though not up to the high level of 1954. Conditions have been unusually favourable in Iran and a good harvest is expected. The wheat harvest in Syria is sharply below the large 1954 crop and is not large enough to fill domestic requirements, according to unofficial sources. In Iraq, too, the current crop is much below the high level of the past two years. As a result of rust and drought during February and March in Northern areas, the crop is privately estimated to be 40 per cent below the bumper harvest in 1954. As a consequence, further exports of wheat have been banned. No imports will be required, however, as carryover from the 1954 crop is substantial.

Conditions in French North Africa are less favourable than in 1954 and the total outturn for that area may be about 10 per cent less than the production last year. The reduction is especially marked in Tunisia. Production in Egypt is estimated to be about at the record level of a year ago.

CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

- July 5 The United States Department of Agriculture announced that the national average support price to producers for 1955 crop wheat will be \$2.08 per bushel compared with a national average support of \$2.24 per bushel for the 1954 crop.
- 8 The Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce, estimated wheat flour production in the United States in May, 1955 at 17,523,000 sacks, an average of 834,000 sacks per working day, compared with working-day averages of 830,000 sacks during April, 1955 and 795,000 sacks in May, 1954.
- 11 Based on conditions at July 1, the production of all wheat in the United States was forecast at 860 million bushels, an increase of 15 million bushels over the June 1 forecast. The prospective 1955 crop is 11 per cent smaller than the 1954 crop and 25 per cent smaller than the 1944-1953 average.
- 15 The Canadian Wheat Board, in its Instructions to the Trade, announced that, effective immediately, the special restrictions previously applied on the exportation from Canada of Registered, Certified and Commercial supplies of "Selkirk Wheat" were removed.
- 19 The Canadian Wheat Board announced that its delivery quota policy for 1955-56 would be similar to that of 1954-55, with an initial quota of 100 units to be followed by general quotas based on the producers' specified acreages. For details, see Page 4.
- 22 According to a report published by the Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture, wheat stocks in all positions on July 1, 1955 were estimated at 1,020 million bushels, some 13 per cent larger than the previous record set last year. Farm stocks amounting to 38 million bushels were the smallest since 1937 and 61 per cent smaller than a year earlier.
- 27 Navigation at the Port of Churchill opened with the docking of the "Warkworth" from Newcastle. The ship cleared the port on August 1, with more than 300,000 bushels of wheat.
- August 1 According to "Foreign Crops and Markets", the 1954 wheat crop in Uruguay is now estimated at 29 million bushels. This second estimate of wheat production is 10 per cent above the previous estimate, and at the present level, has been exceeded only by the 1953 harvest of 30 million bushels.
- 5 The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimated Canada's 1955 wheat acreage at 21.5 million acres, the smallest since 1943 and about 11 per cent below the 1954 area of 24.3 million acres.

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