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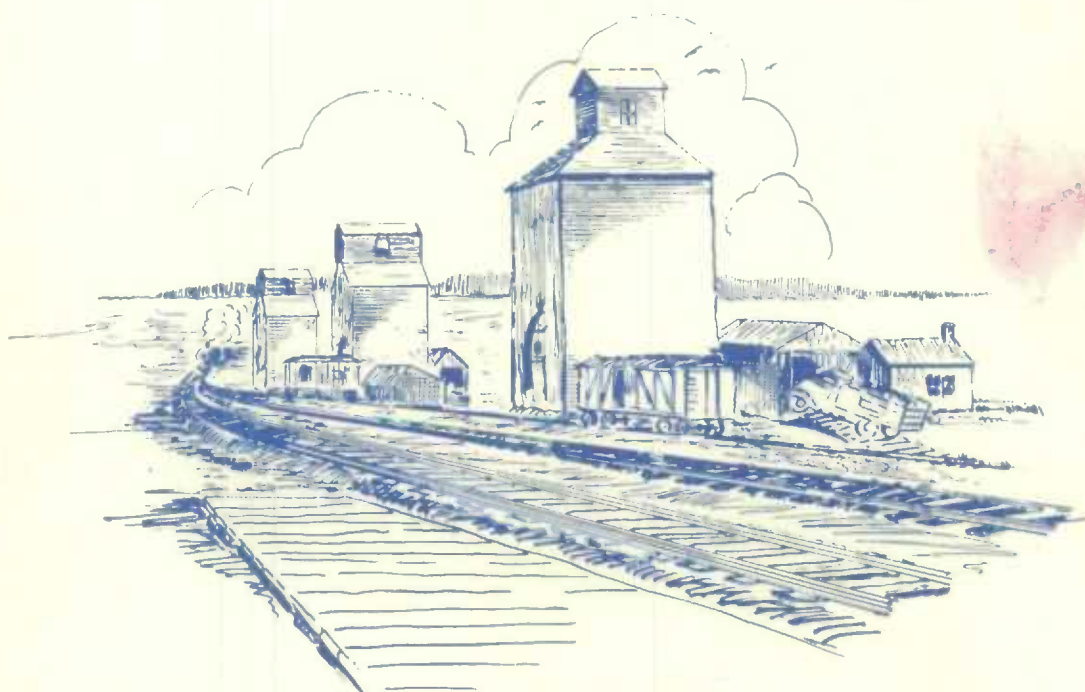


CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

AGRICULTURE DIVISION

THE WHEAT REVIEW



DECEMBER, 1954

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
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THE
WHEAT REVIEW

DECEMBER, 1954

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WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

Current Supplies Latest available estimates indicate that supplies of wheat remaining on December 1, 1954 in the four major exporting countries for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 1,896.0 million bushels, about 2 per cent greater than the 1,858.3 million available a year ago. Supplies at December 1, 1954 (in millions of bushels) were held as follows, with last year's figures in brackets: United States, 1,121.4 (1,019.2); Canada, 635.9 (745.4); Australia, 93.8 (35.7); and Argentina, 44.9 (58.0). Estimates for both years include on-farm stocks as well as those in commercial positions.

Supplies shown for December 1 in the two Southern Hemisphere countries consisted only of the carryover at the end of their crop years. The supply data to appear in the January issue of this publication will include the new Argentine and Australian crops. Preliminary estimates of these new crops indicate that their combined total may amount to some 422.4 million bushels compared with 426.8 million for the previous year's crops.

Exports Total exports of wheat and flour in terms of wheat from the four major exporting countries for the first four months of the current Canadian crop year, at 241.7 million bushels, were slightly above the shipments of 238.6 million during the comparable period of 1953-54. Shipments from each of the four countries during August—November of the current and four preceding years are shown in the table below.

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

August—November	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia	Total
- million bushels -					
1950	70.2	72.8	20.2	39.7	202.9
1951	155.2	115.0	20.3	39.2	329.7
1952	104.7	138.3	-	27.4	270.4
1953	70.0	103.4	43.2	22.0	238.6
1954	72.5	97.3	45.2	26.7	241.7

World Bread-grain Crop According to the December 13 issue of 'Foreign Crops and Markets' world breadgrain production in 1954-55 is estimated at about 246 million short tons, on the basis of latest information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. Though less than the harvest of wheat and rye for the past two seasons, the 1954-55 crop is still well above the 1945-49 average of 218 million tons. For the current season, wheat accounts for 83 per cent and rye for 17 per cent of the total world production of these breadgrains. World production of wheat for 1954-55 is estimated at 6,790 million bushels. This estimate, which is 80 million bushels below the earlier-season estimate, is 470 million bushels less than the large 1953-54 wheat harvest, but is 950 million bushels above the 1945-49 average.

(Continued on page 36)

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

Importing Countries	Guaranteed Quantities	S o u r c e				Total Purchases	Remainder 3/
		Canada 1/	Australia 2/	France 2/	U.S.A. 2/		
- thousand bushels -							
Austria	9,186	2,187	-	-	387	2,574	6,612
Belgium	23,883	9,884	-	-	2,912	12,796	11,087
Bolivia	4,042	-	-	-	1,245	1,245	2,797
Brazil	13,228	-	-	-	7,350	7,350	5,878
Ceylon	10,288	-	3,459	-	-	3,459	6,829
Costa Rica	1,286	325	-	-	380	705	581
Cuba	7,422	1,396	-	-	3,159	4,555	2,867
Denmark	1,837	-	-	-	-	-	1,837
Dominican Republic ..	1,028	135	-	-	189	324	704
Ecuador	2,388	924	-	-	90	1,014	1,374
Egypt	14,697	-	-	376	-	376	14,321
El Salvador	735	150	-	-	295	445	290
Germany	55,116	12,481	5,030	-	13,782	31,293	23,823
Greece	12,860	-	-	-	4,886	4,886	7,974
Guatemala 4/	1,286	364	-	-	954	1,318	-
Haiti	1,837	185	-	-	695	880	957
Honduras Republic ...	735	12	-	-	96	108	627
Iceland	404	16	-	-	16	32	372
India	36,744	1,835	16,937	-	897	19,669	17,075
Indonesia	6,246	-	2,097	-	76	2,173	4,073
Ireland	10,105	2,953	985	-	379	4,317	5,788
Israel	8,267	1,849	-	-	2,814	4,663	3,604
Italy	3,674	-	-	-	-	-	3,674
Japan	36,744	14,907	-	-	9,197	24,104	12,640
Jordan	2,940	-	-	-	-	-	2,940
Korea	1,470	-	-	-	-	-	1,470
Lebanon	2,756	-	-	-	578	578	2,178
Liberia	73	3	-	-	12	15	58
Mexico	14,697	-	-	-	-	-	14,697
Netherlands	24,802	10,144	641	-	6,987	17,772	7,030
New Zealand	5,879	-	4,793	-	-	4,793	1,086
Nicaragua	367	121	-	-	111	232	135
Norway	8,451	2,778	-	-	3,524	6,302	2,149
Panama	845	128	-	-	158	286	559
Peru	7,349	-	-	-	745	745	6,604
Philippines	8,672	2,561	15	-	1,638	4,214	4,458
Portugal	7,349	127	315	-	2,166	2,608	4,741
Saudi Arabia	2,572	-	-	-	190	190	2,382
Spain	9,186	-	-	-	-	-	9,186
Switzerland	7,900	6,383	-	-	-	6,383	1,517
Union of South Africa	13,228	5,600	-	-	2,053	7,653	5,575
Vatican City	551	-	-	-	370	370	181
Venezuela	6,247	1,853	-	-	1,172	3,025	3,222
Yugoslavia	3,674	3,620	-	-	-	3,620	54
Totals	393,046	82,921	34,272	376	69,503	187,072	
Guaranteed Quantities (Exporting Countries)		152,337	44,795	342	195,572	393,046	
Balance		69,416	10,523	(34)	126,069	205,974	

^{1/} Canadian sales through December 29, 1954.

^{2/} Sales recorded by International Wheat Council through December 24, 1954.

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

^{4/} Quota filled.

CANADIAN SITUATION

Supply Position Estimated supplies of wheat in Canada for the 1954-55 crop year total some 893.2 million bushels, consisting of the August 1 carryover of 594.2 million, the 1954 crop of 298.9 million and August-October imports of 0.1 million. This amount is about 9 per cent smaller than the comparable 1953-54 total of 983.1 million bushels. With domestic requirements estimated at 160.0 million bushels, some 733.2 million are available for export and for carryover during 1954-55, compared with 848.8 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 (August 1)	369.2	594.2
New crop	614.0	298.9
Imports of wheat, August-October	<u>3/</u>	0.1
Total estimated supplies	983.1	893.2
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year ...	134.4	160.0
Available for export and for carryover	848.8	733.2
Deduct:		
Overseas clearances of wheat as grain, August-November	85.7	81.6
Exports of Canadian wheat to U.S., August-November ...	2.6	1.6
Total exports of wheat	88.3	83.2
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, August-November	15.1 <u>4/</u>	14.1
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	103.4	97.3
Balance on December 1 for export and for carryover	745.4	635.9

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-November period of the current crop year amounted to 97.3 million bushels as against 103.4 million for the same period of the preceding crop year. The balance remaining on December 1, 1954 for export and for carryover was estimated at 635.9 million bushels, some 15 per cent below the December 1, 1953 total of 745.4 million.

Weekly marketings of wheat by farmers in the Prairie Provinces averaged about 8.9 million bushels from the week ending October 20 through the week ending December 15. However, during the same period average weekly disappearance from commercial sources (excluding exports to U.S.A.) amounted to some 6.7 million bushels, with overseas clearances averaging 4.6 million and movement into domestic channels (including grain milled for subsequent export) 2.1 million. Exports to the United States during the nine-week period amounted to 0.6 million bushels. The visible supply of Canadian wheat has accordingly reversed the downward trend shown in the first ten weeks of the crop year and exhibited an almost unbroken upward movement since October 13. At that date stocks in all commercial positions totalled some 325.3 million bushels. At November 17 total visible supplies of wheat were 336.3 million bushels and by mid-December had increased to 344.5 million.

Supplies at mid-December in 1953 and 1952 were 348.8 million and 249.8 million bushels, respectively. Stocks in country elevators totalled 194.5 million bushels at December 15, 1954 compared with 185.1 million in the same position in 1953 and 144.5 million in 1952. Lakehead stocks of wheat at December 15, 1954, at 22.7 million bushels, were well below the 32.6 million held in this position in 1953 but were double the comparable 1952 stocks of 11.2 million bushels. Stocks of 37.8 million bushels at Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports were also lower than the comparable stocks of 40.4 million bushels in 1953 but well above the 1952 total of 27.9 million bushels. Supplies in forward eastern export positions (Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports) at 22.6 million bushels, were above those of a year ago (18.3 million bushels) and more than three times as great as those of two years ago (6.6 million). Supplies in West Coast ports totalled 10.2 million bushels compared with stocks of 9.8 million and 7.9 million bushels in the same positions in 1953 and 1952, respectively. Some 20.5 million bushels of wheat were in 'Storage Afloat' (Eastern Division) at December 15, 1954 as against 18.9 million in 1953 and none at all in 1952 when lake navigation was still open at that date.

November Exports of
Wheat and Flour Total
24.0 Million Bushels

Total exports of Canadian wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat during November 1954 amounted to 24.0 million bushels, relatively unchanged from both the October, 1954 and the November, 1953 totals of 24.5 million and 24.2

million bushels, respectively. The ten-year average exports for the month of November was 28.4 million bushels. Exports of wheat as grain during November amounted to 20.5 million bushels, compared with 20.9 million during October and 20.4 million during November, 1953. Preliminary Customs returns indicate that the equivalent of 3.5 million bushels of wheat were exported as wheat flour in November, 1954 only slightly below the October level of 3.6 million and the adjusted November, 1953 total of 3.8 million bushels.

Total exports of wheat as grain during the August—November period of the current crop year amounted to 83.2 million bushels as against 88.3 million for the same months of 1953-54. Some 35.2 million bushels, representing about 42 per cent of the total, were shipped to the United Kingdom during the first four months of the current crop year. Other major markets for Canadian wheat during the period, with quantities in millions of bushels, were as follows: Federal Republic of Germany, 11.0; Netherlands, 7.7; Belgium, 6.2; Japan, 5.5; Yugoslavia, 3.6; Switzerland, 1.9; Israel, 1.8; India, 1.8; Austria, 1.6; United States, 1.6 (of which 1.1 was for milling in bond), and Norway, 1.0.

Cumulative flour exports for the August—November period of 1954, based on preliminary Customs returns, were the equivalent of 14.1 million bushels representing a decline of about 7 per cent from the adjusted total for the same period in 1953. As with wheat, the United Kingdom provided the largest single market for wheat flour taking the equivalent of 4.9 million bushels or 35 per cent of the four-month total. Other leading markets for Canadian wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent, with quantities in millions of bushels, were as follows: Philippine Islands, 2.2; Venezuela, 1.0; Trinidad and Tobago, 0.8, and Jamaica, 0.5.

Delivery Quotas On January 4, the Canadian Wheat Board announced the following arrangements which may be utilized by producers in acquiring Registered or Certified seed wheat, oats or barley for seeding purposes:

Effective immediately, a producer desiring to purchase up to One Hundred and Fifty (150) bushels of Registered or Certified seed wheat or oats or barley (or any combination of these grains up to 150 bushels) through the Crop Improvement Associations, the Crop Testing Plan, from a bona fide dealer in registered and certified seed, or from a registered seed grower, to be used for seeding purposes on his farm, may deliver and sell to an elevator company, in payment or in part payment for such seed, a quantity not exceeding Four Hundred (400) bushels of any kind of commercial grain in excess of present or future delivery quotas in effect at the delivery point designated in the producer's permit book, provided that:-

1. The proceeds of the commercial grain delivered by the producer do not exceed the cost to the producer of the registered or certified seed purchased.
2. On or before delivery of the commercial grain the producer either signs an order with the elevator agent for the seed required on forms provided for this purpose, or submits certified copy of invoice covering the purchase of registered or certified seed with instructions to the elevator agent to issue a cash ticket in favour of the seller for the value of the grain delivered over the quota in accordance with this instruction.
3. In all cases proper entries covering the grain delivered by the producer must be made in the producer's delivery permit book in the space provided for supplementary quotas with the notation "Seed Grain Purchase".

This instruction expires on June 1st, 1955.

Also effective January 4, the Board stated that in order to meet marketing requirements the Board wishes to encourage deliveries of barley, particularly feeding grades, and hereby authorizes, effective immediately, a supplementary quota of THREE (3) bushels per acre seeded to barley.

By January 5, 1955, out of the 2,079 shipping points in the Western Division the Board had been able to place 320 on a quota of 4 bushels per specified acre. Of the remaining points, 289 were on a 3 bushel quota and 1,460 on a 2 bushel quota, with 10 stations being closed.

(Continued on page 35)

Farmers' Marketings Deliveries of wheat by Western Canadian farmers for the four weeks ending December 15, 1954 amounted to 36.2 million bushels, somewhat below the 39.1 million marketed during the comparable period a year ago. Cumulative wheat marketings from the beginning of the current crop year to December 15, however, were only 88.2 million bushels, down sharply from both last year's level of 186.8 million and the ten-year average for the corresponding period of 201.4 million. Although wheat marketings to December 15 have amounted to only 47 per cent of those of 1953-54 for the period under review, combined marketings of oats and barley reached 104.0 million bushels, some 26 per cent above the comparable 1953 total of 82.8 million.

The rate of farm deliveries during the remainder of the crop year will depend largely upon the extent to which country elevator space becomes available and upon how rapidly the Wheat Board is able to increase delivery quotas at local points.

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	906,558	6,668,350	3,208,600	10,783,508	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
Totals		9,325,128	53,890,921	24,934,712	88,150,761	186,808,068
Average similar period						
1943-44-1952-53		29,050,345	116,761,121	55,630,283	201,441,749	

Visible Supply of Canadian Wheat, December 15, 1954
Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1952 and 1953

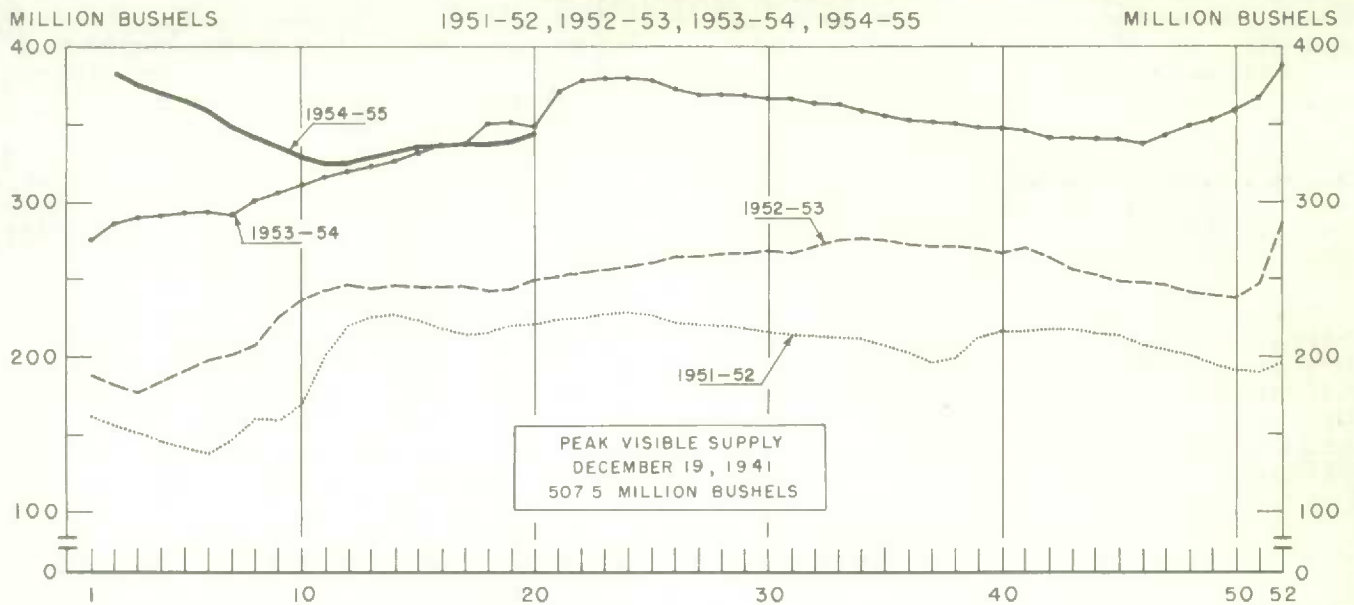
Position	1952	1953	1954
- thousand bushels -			
Country elevators - Manitoba	8,451	18,440	22,605
Saskatchewan	86,934	105,585	110,515
Alberta	49,096	61,088	61,395
Totals	144,480	185,112	194,516
Interior private and mill	5,350	6,139	5,771
Interior terminals	6,161	13,334	14,830
Vancouver-New Westminster	7,876	9,015	9,743
Victoria	-	320	442
Prince Rupert	-	419	53
Churchill	2,048	2,516	2,400
Fort William-Port Arthur	11,161	32,559	22,689
Storage Afloat	313	195	-
In transit rail (Western Division)	15,422	17,007	9,030
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence Ports	27,897	40,377	37,804
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime Ports	6,604	18,301	22,599
Storage Afloat	-	18,892	20,501
In transit lake	15,786	-	-
In transit rail (Eastern Division)	2,298	3,468	3,925
United States ports	4,452	1,161	236
Totals	249,846	348,815	344,539

Grading of Wheat Inspected, August—November, 1954 with Comparisons

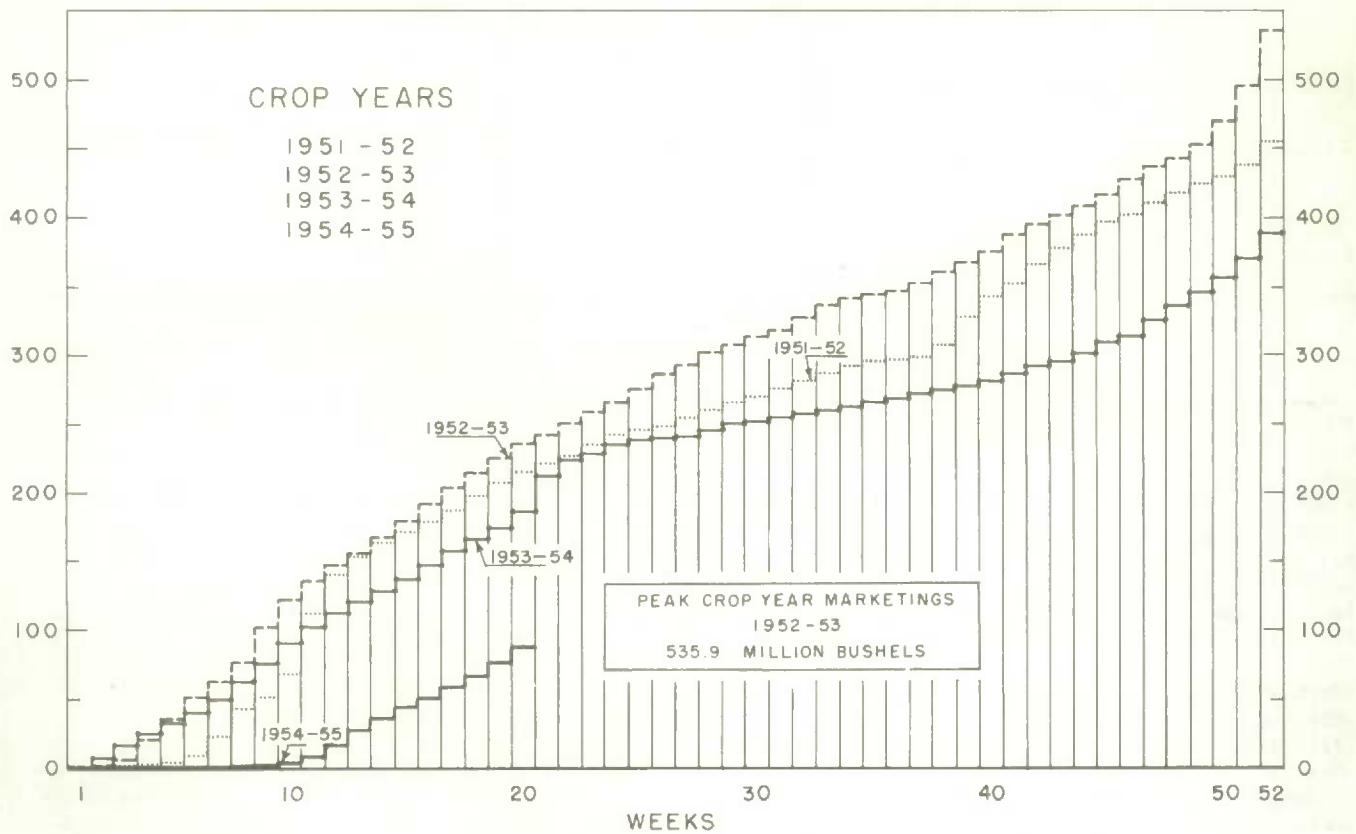
Grade	Crop Year		August—November			
	Average 1948-49— 1952-53	1953-54	1953		1954	
			cars	per cent	cars	per cent
1 Hard	1/	-	-	-	-	-
1 Man. Northern	12.1	8.0	6,886	9.1	3,446	6.3
2 Man. Northern	29.7	45.9	31,166	41.2	26,810	49.0
3 Man. Northern	13.9	20.4	13,902	18.4	11,770	21.5
4 Man. Northern	7.4	5.0	4,827	6.4	2,586	4.7
5 Wheat	7.7	4.8	5,999	7.9	964	1.8
6 Wheat	3.8	2.1	1,048	1.4	404	0.7
Feed Wheat	0.6	0.2	113	0.1	99	0.2
Garnet	0.9	0.5	412	0.5	740	1.4
Amber Durum	2.9	2.2	3,157	4.2	1,519	2.8
Alberta Winter	0.4	0.1	132	0.2	322	0.6
Toughs 2/ 3/	15.6	9.0	6,575	8.7	5,027	9.2
Damps 2/ 4/	3.6	1/	13	1/	85	0.2
Rejected 2/	0.7	1.2	952	1.3	667	1.2
All Others	0.6	0.6	379	0.5	269	0.5
Totals	100.0	100.0	75,561	100.0	54,708	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 Fort William-Port Arthur,
Season of Navigation, 1944-1954

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Total
- thousand bushels -						
1944	304,249	80,011	56,344	8,156	7,205	455,964
1945	344,406	84,928	45,187	4,828	4,384	483,732
1946	147,431	56,006	30,777	3,771	2,185	240,170
1947	167,334	46,860	29,827	9,909	2,465	256,395
1948	133,422	37,611	33,564	6,808	8,353	219,759
1949	164,195	44,074	35,635	12,583	8,490	264,976
1950	137,048	27,358	26,762	7,219	3,502	201,889
1951	201,424	58,325	48,332	7,014	2,194	317,289
1952	246,093	92,704	96,863	9,089	6,058	450,808
1953*	209,118	98,202	110,472	17,677	6,283	441,752
1954	140,705	58,473	80,666	8,480	4,372	292,696

*Revised.

Wheat Shipments* to the United States by Destination August 1 to December 15, 1954
Compared with Approximately the Same Period 1952 and 1953

Destination	1952	1953	1954
- bushels -			
<u>By Vessel</u>			
Duluth-Superior	2,643,223	26,541	-
Chicago	313,443	-	-
Huron	320,734	-	40,000
Erie	276,567	-	-
Buffalo	11,446,101	2,700,131	1,683,591
Oswego	1,102,391	-	-
Totals, Vessel	16,102,459	2,726,672	1,723,591
<u>By Rail</u>			
U. S. A. Seaboard Ports	-	7,348	-
Other U. S. A. Points .	2,579,054	1,105,904	148,020
Totals, Rail	2,579,054	1,113,252	148,020
Totals, Shipments	18,681,513	3,839,924	1,871,611

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

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

Origin of Shipments	August 1 to November 30, 1953	August 1 to November 30, 1954
- bushels -		
Port McNicoll	150,000	317,818
Midland	267,900	1,354,070
Collingwood	-	209,922
Owen Sound	-	223,728
Goderich	-	78,098
Walkerville	45,082	-
Totals	462,982	2,183,636

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	
January	5,839,567	6,550,958	510,486	
February	3,618,007	9,566,151	368,662	
March	1,564,586	6,285,944	555,518	
April	107,061	189,339	378,681	
May	132,496	216,046	253,606	
June	196,083	136,014	37,349	
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, November, 1954

Grade	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
- bushels -			
5 Wheat	-	14,333	4,500
Toughs	1,463	4,482	3,000
Amber Durum	-	2,000	24,500
All Others	4,516	11,988	10,471
Totals	5,979	32,803	42,471

Overseas Exports of Canadian Grain by Ports of Loading, August 1 to December 15, 1954, with Comparisons

Ports	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
- thousand bushels -					
<u>Pacific Seaboard</u>					
Vancouver-New Westminster	28,722	1,941	2,023	-	53
Victoria	338	-	-	-	-
Prince Rupert	315	-	970	-	-
Churchill	11,986	-	-	-	-
Lakehead Direct	-	-	158	-	-
<u>St. Lawrence</u>					
Montreal	29,542	396	16,986	1,160	1,045
Sorel	5,439	-	1,986	399	-
Three Rivers	6,045	-	454	-	-
Quebec	7,158	-	-	-	-
<u>Maritime Ports</u>					
Saint John	158	-	-	-	-
West Saint John	577	31	23	-	-
Halifax	597	-	-	-	-
<u>U. S. Atlantic Seaboard</u>	-	-	-	213	-
Totals	90,877	2,368	22,600	1,772	1,098
August 1-December 16, 1953	92,753	2,401	30,253	385	2,089

Freight Assistance Policy Claims filed for payment up to November 30, 1954 represent shipments of 3.4 million bushels of wheat from the Prairie Provinces to Eastern Canada and British Columbia under the freight assistance policy during the first quarter of the current crop year. Between August 1 and November 30, 1953 claims had been filed for some 2.8 million bushels, indicating on the assumption of a similar rate of submission of claims during both this year and last, that the 1954 August-October wheat shipments under the policy were probably somewhat greater than in 1953. Revised data on the 1953 August-October shipments, based on claims submitted up to November 30, 1954 place the three-month total at 3.5 million bushels.

Provincial Distribution of Wheat Shipments under the Freight Assistance Policy
August-October, 1954 and 1953

Month	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	B.C.	Total
- thousand bushels -								
August, 1954	5	12	77	46	468	474	212	1,293
September	6	9	59	38	526	408	167	1,213
October	4	5	54	42	467	240	47	858
Totals 1/	14	26	190	126	1,461	1,122	425	3,365
Same period 1953:								
Preliminary 2/	13	34	162	104	1,069	1,022	445	2,848
Revised 1/	24	38	184	122	1,246	1,166	679	3,460

Preliminary data on millfeed shipments under the freight assistance policy indicate movement of 112,850 tons during the August-October period of the current crop year. This total, based on claims filed up to November 30, 1954 may be subject to considerable upward revision with filing of additional claims. It is noted that this season's preliminary figure for the first quarter of the crop year is already in excess of the revised figure of 104,450 tons for the period August-October, 1953.

Provincial Distribution of Millfeed Shipments under the Freight Assistance Policy
August-October, 1954 and 1953

Province	1953		1954
	Preliminary 2/	Revised 1/	Preliminary 1/
- tons -			
Newfoundland	468	887	497
Prince Edward Island	1,065	1,271	1,458
Nova Scotia	5,787	7,606	6,290
New Brunswick	5,023	6,609	6,509
Quebec	38,611	49,648	59,958
Ontario	20,107	26,252	30,648
British Columbia	8,357	12,177	7,490
Totals	79,418	104,450	112,850

1/ Based on claims filed up to November 30, 1954.

2/ Based on claims filed up to November 30, 1953.

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

1953-54

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

1954-55 4/

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
Totals	81,616	1,606	14,050	97,272	94,761

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.

4/ Subject to revision.

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

Destination	August	November		August—November	
	Wheat Flour 1/2/	Wheat Flour 2/	Wheat 3/	Wheat Flour 2/	Wheat 3/
- bushels -					
<u>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</u>					
United Kingdom	1,207,400	1,117,670	9,912,187	4,933,580	35,239,835
<u>Africa</u>					
British East Africa	-	-	-	2,075	-
Gambia	1,179	1,026	-	5,067	-
Gold Coast	150,386	40,761	-	336,078	-
Nigeria	84,568	36,306	-	184,333	-
Other British West Africa	-	-	-	8,258	-
Rhodesia	-	-	167,525	-	258,991
Sierra Leone	27,981	17,546	-	75,924	-
<u>Asia</u>					
Ceylon	-	18,661	-	118,917	-
Hong Kong	76,432	102,956	-	404,843	-
India	-	85	365,120	85	1,835,120
Malaya and Singapore	31,622	47,056	-	138,033	-
<u>Europe</u>					
Gibraltar	11,236	7,704	-	41,094	-
Malta	-	-	341,000	-	740,468
<u>North America</u>					
Bahamas	24,084	36,279	-	90,157	-
Barbados	44,384	44,321	-	146,637	833
Bermuda	9,261	9,616	-	36,301	-
British Honduras	2,110	-	-	3,762	-
Jamaica	120,960	185,175	600	492,327	1,767
Leeward and Windward Islands	104,283	93,416	-	343,589	-
Trinidad and Tobago	218,745	253,224	-	790,956	-
<u>South America</u>					
British Guiana	13,842	22,333	-	65,605	-
Totals, Commonwealth Countries	2,128,473	2,034,135	10,786,432	8,217,621	38,077,014

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

<u>Africa</u>					
Azores and Madeira	11,840	9,824	-	26,798	-
Belgian Congo	53,626	43,492	-	219,330	-
French Africa	1,768	-	-	1,768	-
Liberia	909	351	-	2,659	-
Libya	-	-	112,000	-	224,000
Morocco	8,824	10,076	-	21,425	-
Portuguese East Africa	-	-	52,267	-	52,267
Portuguese West Africa	5,301	4,153	-	20,092	-
<u>Asia</u>					
Arabia	-	117	84,505	355	99,203
Bahrein	-	-	-	-	14,698
Israel	-	-	785,306	-	1,849,306
Japan	17,960	95,535	2,411,709	292,604	5,489,533
Lebanon	58	13,595	-	29,385	-
Philippine Islands	432,932	547,069	-	2,154,573	-
Portuguese Asia	2,295	2,295	-	4,590	-
Syria	-	49	-	49	-
Thailand	10,845	41,251	-	92,340	-

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

Destination	August	November		August—November	
	Wheat Flour 1/2/	Wheat Flour 2/	Wheat 3/	Wheat Flour 2/	Wheat 3/
- bushels -					
<u>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</u>					
<u>Europe</u>					
Austria	-	-	354,667	230	1,630,374
Belgium	-	-	893,703	-	6,246,921
Denmark	230	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	2,020	-
Germany, Federal Republic	28,899	43,015	1,090,687	152,658	11,016,000
Greece	-	-	-	2,025	-
Iceland	2,403	2,754	-	12,177	-
Ireland	-	-	360,000	-	965,920
Italy	-	14,657	18,667	19,071	129,103
Netherlands	-	-	1,536,133	1,516	7,694,782
Norway	-	-	292,880	-	1,022,588
Portugal	3,902	6,421	-	13,419	-
Switzerland	-	-	779,843	-	1,912,210
Yugoslavia	-	5,508	-	8,262	3,620,007
<u>North America</u>					
American Virgin Islands	3,375	1,616	-	8,325	-
Costa Rica	33,710	48,739	-	138,375	-
Cuba	17,672	63,338	1,000	198,396	374,400
Dominican Republic	14,918	24,781	-	62,320	2,500
El Salvador	25,430	28,400	-	111,776	-
French West Indies	914	823	-	2,007	-
Guatemala	48,460	27,522	-	177,003	-
Haiti	40,666	36,018	-	171,950	-
Honduras	459	-	-	459	-
Mexico	-	113	-	225	-
Netherlands Antilles	20,920	26,136	-	93,659	-
Nicaragua	20,943	37,692	-	86,346	-
Panama	15,034	23,283	-	85,847	-
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1,606	126	-	5,863	-
United States					
Flour in terms of wheat	30,303	26,181	-	129,393	-
For milling in bond 4/	-	-	-	-	1,143,499
For domestic use 4/	-	-	330,548	-	462,882
<u>Oceania</u>					
French Oceania	-	10,134	-	10,134	-
Guam	3,640	3,613	-	9,900	-
<u>South America</u>					
Chile	-	-	-	1,836	-
Colombia	87,336	86,454	156,920	334,935	748,911
Ecuador	-	-	440,000	1,377	440,000
Peru	4,468	24,161	-	39,051	-
Surinam	18,140	17,532	-	67,230	-
Venezuela	228,195	133,808	3,334	1,018,859	6,000
Totals, Foreign Countries	1,197,981	1,460,632	9,704,169	5,832,612	45,145,104
Totals, All Countries	3,326,454	3,494,767	20,420,601	14,050,233	83,222,118

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			
	Dec. 3	Dec. 10	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
Initial Payment to Producers				
	- cents and eighths per bushel -			
1 Northern	140	140	140	140
2 Northern	137	137	137	137
3 Northern	134	134	134	134
4 Northern	126	126	126	126
5 Wheat	112	112	112	112
6 Wheat	106	106	106	106
Feed Wheat	100	100	100	100
1 C.W. Garnet	134	134	134	134
2 C.W. Garnet	131	131	131	131
1 Alberta Red Winter ..	137	137	137	137
2 Alberta Winter	134	134	134	134
1 C.W. Amber Durum	150	150	150	150
2 C.W. Amber Durum	147	147	147	147
3 C.W. Amber Durum	140	140	140	140
International Wheat Agreement				
and Domestic Sales				
1 Northern	170	170/2	171	171
2 Northern	165	165/3	167	167
3 Northern	163	163/3	165	165
4 Northern	160	160/3	162	162
5 Wheat	158	158	158	158
6 Wheat	153	153	153	153
Feed Wheat	149	149	149	149
1 C.W. Garnet	158	158	158	158
2 C.W. Garnet	157	157	157	157
3 C.W. Garnet	156	156	156	156
1 Alberta Red Winter ..	158	158	158	158
2 Alberta Winter	156	156	156	156
3 Alberta Winter	154	154	154	154
1 C.W. Amber Durum 1/...	198/6	198/4	198/3	198/3
2 C.W. Amber Durum I/...	197	197	197	197
3 C.W. Amber Durum I/...	196	196	196	196
Exports - Class II				
1 Northern	170	170/2	171	171
2 Northern	165	165/3	167	167
3 Northern	163	163/3	165	165
4 Northern	160	160/3	162	162
5 Wheat	158	158	158	158
6 Wheat	153	153	153	153
Feed Wheat	149	149	149	149
1 C.W. Garnet	158	158	158	158
2 C.W. Garnet	157	157	157	157
3 C.W. Garnet	156	156	156	156
1 C.W. Amber Durum	270	270	270	270
2 C.W. Amber Durum	268	268	268	268
3 C.W. Amber Durum	267	267	267	267

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			
	Dec. 3	Dec. 10	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
- cents and eighths per bushel -				
<u>Initial Payment to Producers</u>				
1 Northern	140	140	140	140
2 Northern	137	137	137	137
3 Northern	134	134	134	134
4 Northern	126	126	126	126
5 Wheat	112	112	112	112
6 Wheat	106	106	106	106
Feed Wheat	100	100	100	100
1 C.W. Garnet	134	134	134	134
2 C.W. Garnet	131	131	131	131
1 Alberta Red Winter ...	137	137	137	137
2 Alberta Winter	134	134	134	134
1 C.W. Amber Durum	150	150	150	150
2 C.W. Amber Durum	147	147	147	147
3 C.W. Amber Durum	140	140	140	140
<u>International Wheat Agreement</u> <u>and Domestic Sales</u>				
1 Northern	176	176	176	175/2
2 Northern	170	170/2	171	170/2
3 Northern	168	168/2	169	168/2
4 Northern	164	164/2	165	164/2
5 Wheat	158	158	158	158
6 Wheat	153	153	153	153
Feed Wheat	149	149	149	149
1 C.W. Garnet	158	158	158	158
2 C.W. Garnet	157	157	157	157
3 C.W. Garnet	156	156	156	156
1 Alberta Red Winter ...	162	162	162	162
2 Alberta Winter	160	160	160	160
3 Alberta Winter	158	158	158	158
<u>Export - Class II</u>				
1 Northern	176	176	176	175/2
2 Northern	170	170/2	171	170/2
3 Northern	168	168/2	169	168/2
4 Northern	164	164/2	165	164/2
5 Wheat	158	158	158	158
6 Wheat	153	153	153	153
Feed Wheat	149	149	149	149
1 C.W. Garnet	158	158	158	158
2 C.W. Garnet	157	157	157	157
3 C.W. Garnet	156	156	156	156
1 Alberta Red Winter ...	162	162	162	162
2 Alberta Winter	160	160	160	160
3 Alberta Winter	158	158	158	158

CANADIAN FLOUR MILLING SITUATION

Production The production of wheat flour reported by Canadian mills for November, 1954 amounted to 1,885,000 barrels, down somewhat from the October, 1954 output of 1,934,000 but slightly above the November 1953 output of 1,865,000 barrels. The ten-year (1944-45-1953-54) average production for the month of November was 2,122,000 barrels. Mills reporting operations during November, 1954 had a total rated capacity of 96,394 barrels per 24-hour day, and on the basis of a 26-day working period 75.2 per cent of this rated capacity was effective.

Wheat milled for flour during the month amounted to 8.4 million bushels as against 8.5 million during the preceding month and 8.2 million bushels milled during November 1953. Of the wheat milled for flour during November, 1954 some 7.6 million bushels were Western Canadian Spring wheat (other than Durum). Most of the balance consisted of Ontario Winter wheat (547,000 bushels) and Durum wheat (79,000 bushels).

Exports According to preliminary Customs returns, exports of Canadian wheat flour in November, 1954 were some 777,000 barrels (3,495,000 bushels of wheat equivalent), slightly below flour exports of the previous month. Flour shipments during November went to fifty-four countries, with the United Kingdom accounting for 1.1 million bushels of wheat equivalent or 32 per cent of the total. Other countries receiving shipments of one hundred thousand bushels or more, were as follows, in thousands of bushels: Philippine Islands, (547); Trinidad and Tobago, (253); Jamaica, (185); Venezuela, (134); and Hong Kong, (103).

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
1954-55 2/			
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
Totals	33,548,741	7,561,093	3,122,274
Same period 1953-54 (revised)	30,663,929	6,940,015	3,354,751

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

Supply Position Total domestic wheat supplies for the 1954-55 marketing year are estimated at about 1,873 million bushels, consisting of the July 1, 1954 carryover of 902.9 million, and the 1954 crop officially estimated at 969.8 million bushels. The total domestic supply exceeds the previous record of 1,732 million bushels in 1953-54 by some 8 per cent. Imports, most of which will be feeding-quality wheat from Canada, may exceed the 5.5 million bushels of 1953-54 because the 1954 Canadian crop contains a large proportion of low-grade wheat.

Domestic disappearance for 1954-55 is estimated at about 660 million bushels, somewhat above the relatively small disappearance of about 618 million bushels in 1953-54. Civilian and military food use (including use by Territories of the United States) may be about 490 million bushels, about the same as the 488 million in 1953-54. Feed use may be slightly above 100 million bushels, compared with only about 60 million bushels for 1953-54. About 65 million bushels will be used for seed compared with 70 million bushels a year earlier. Domestic disappearance of 660.0 million bushels would leave about 1,213 million bushels available for export and for carryover during 1954-55. Exports in 1954-55 may be as much as 250 million bushels compared with 216 million a year earlier. Exports from July through November totalled about 92 million bushels compared with 96 a year earlier. A total disappearance of 910 million bushels would result in a further small rise in carryover stocks by July 1, 1955.

United States Wheat Supplies

Item	1953-54	1954-55 ^{1/}
- million bushels -		
Carryover at beginning of crop year (July 1)	562.5	902.9
New crop	1,169.5 ^{2/}	969.8 ^{2/}
Total estimated domestic supplies	1,732.0	1,872.7
Imports of wheat for domestic use, July—November	1.5	0.6
Total estimated supplies ^{3/}	1,733.5	1,873.3
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year ^{4/} ..	618.4 ^{2/}	660.0
Available for export and for carryover	1,115.1	1,213.3
Deduct:		
Exports of wheat as grain, July—November	82.7	76.3
Exports of wheat flour and products in terms of		
wheat, July—November	13.2	15.6
Total exports of wheat, wheat flour and products .	95.9	91.9
Balance on December 1 for export and for carryover	1,019.2	1,121.4

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} Revised. ^{3/} Excluding imports for December—June period.

^{4/} 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.

Acreage and
Production of
Winter Wheat
1955

The following account of the acreage seeded to winter wheat in the fall of 1954 and a preliminary forecast of production in 1955 is taken from the report on 'Winter Wheat and Rye' released by the Crop Reporting Board on December 20, 1954.

Seedings of winter wheat in the fall of 1954 are about 6 per cent less than a year earlier and nearly one-fourth less than in the fall of 1952, the last time winter wheat was planted with the crop not under acreage allotments and marketing quotas. Total seedings of winter wheat for all purposes this fall are estimated at 43.4 million acres, 2.6 million acres less than in the fall of 1953 and 9.6 million acres less than average.

A 1955 winter wheat crop of 679 million bushels is indicated, based on conditions as of December 1, and other factors. A crop of this size would be one-fifth less than average and about one-seventh less than the 1954 crop of 791 million bushels.

When considering the indicated production for the 1955 winter wheat crop, it should be pointed out that weather conditions between December 1 and harvest time exert considerable influence on the final outturn of the crop. The current forecast of production assumes normal weather conditions for the remainder of the crop season. In the last 19 years, the average change in the United States production estimate from December 1 to harvest has been 118 million bushels. The maximum change was in 1953 when final production exceeded the December estimate by 270 million bushels. The next largest change was in 1951 when final production was nearly 253 million bushels below the December 1 estimate. The minimum change was in 1936 when the harvest was 6 million bushels less than the December 1 estimate. For the 1954 crop, production exceeded the December 1, 1953 forecast by about 41 million bushels.

In the entire northern half of the country, conditions for seeding the winter wheat crop were generally very favourable. Over much of the western part of the central and southern Great Plains and the area from Arkansas and Mississippi eastward to the Atlantic, below normal fall precipitation delayed seeding operations and slowed germination and growth.

In Kansas, precipitation during the last three weeks of October permitted completion of seeding operations and the crop germinated to generally good stands. Limited rainfall since October has retarded growth in many areas of central and western Kansas and in many sections has left soil loose and susceptible to wind erosion. Wheat in north central and eastern counties of Kansas has made good growth. In Nebraska, winter wheat was seeded under generally good to excellent conditions. Stands are excellent and top growth greater than usual.

Production prospects are poorest in Texas, Colorado and Oklahoma, where about one-fourth of the total United States seeded acreage is located. In this area, unfavourably dry weather hindered seeding operations with some acreage still to be planted after December 1 in Texas and Oklahoma.

In the East North Central States, above normal rainfall delayed planting and in a few areas limited seedings to less acreage than intended. However, in these States and in other northern States to the west, conditions

have generally been very favourable for winter wheat development. In Montana, Washington, and Oregon, growers appear to have planted a larger proportion than usual of their wheat acreage to winter wheat. In this area, winter wheat normally yields more than spring wheat and should winter losses occur, growers still have the option of replanting to spring wheat.

The indicated yield of 15.6 bushels per seeded acre for the United States is 1.6 bushels less than the 1954 crop yield, but only 0.1 bushel less than average. Current conditions indicate that 17.3 per cent of the acreage seeded this fall will not be harvested for grain. Of the acreage seeded for the 1953 winter wheat crop, 16.2 per cent was not harvested for grain.

1954 Wheat Crop
Estimated at 970
Million Bushels

In a report released December 17, 1954 the Crop Reporting Board stated that "Production of all wheat in 1954 fell below a billion bushels for the second time in the last 11 years.

This year's crop, grown under acreage allotments and marketing quotas, is estimated at 970 million bushels. This is 17 per cent smaller than the 1953 crop of 1,169 million bushels and 14 per cent smaller than the average of 1,122 million bushels.

A total of about 62 million acres was seeded to wheat in the fall of 1953 and the spring of 1954. This was nearly 17 million acres less than the 78.7 million acres seeded for the 1953 crop and about 11 million acres less than average. Abandonment and diversion in 1954 amounted to 13.3 per cent or 8.3 million acres, compared with 14.1 per cent or 11.1 million acres in 1953. Total acreage of wheat harvested for grain in 1954 was 53.7 million acres, about one-fifth below last year and average. Winter wheat acreage harvested for grain in 1954 was about 2 1/4 times as large as that for spring wheat. The all wheat yield of 18.1 bushels per acre in 1954 is 1.1 bushels above average and compares with 17.3 bushels in 1953.

Production of winter wheat this year, on an acreage sharply curtailed under the allotment program, is estimated at 791 million bushels. This is about 91 million bushels or 10 per cent less than last year, but only 5 per cent below average. The yield per harvested acre was the second highest of record, offsetting to a considerable extent the reduction in acreage.

An estimated 46,084,000 acres were seeded for 1954 harvest—19 per cent smaller than seedings for the previous year's crop and 13 per cent less than average. Much of the acreage, particularly in eastern Corn Belt and Atlantic States, was seeded under unfavourable moisture conditions. Germination was late and plants made little growth before December 1. The winter, however, was mild with several good snow covers and the crop in these States came through to harvest with little loss of acreage. In contrast, parts of the southwestern and western plains areas had surface moisture for starting the crop, but extreme drought throughout the remainder of the season resulted in heavy abandonment of acreage. Loss of acreage was again very heavy in western parts of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska and in New Mexico and Colorado. For the United States as a whole, 16.2 per cent of the seeded acreage was not harvested for grain, compared with 17.9 per cent in 1953 and the average of 11.9 per cent. Harvested acreage totalled 38,636,000 acres, about 8.2 million acres or one-sixth less than in 1953 and the average.

For the country as a whole, the yield per harvested acre was 20.5 bushels, compared with 18.8 bushels in 1953 and the average of 17.7 bushels. It was exceeded only by the record yield of 20.9 bushels harvested in 1952. Yields were above average in all major winter wheat States except Texas, Colorado and New Mexico. Record high yields per acre were harvested in most Atlantic coast States, and in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Kentucky and Washington. In these States, exceptionally favourable conditions from late April until harvest resulted in remarkable recovery from a poor start. In Kansas, the leading winter wheat State the growing season was extremely variable with record yields in the eastern part of the State and low yields and heavy loss of acreage in western areas. In the eastern two-thirds of the State, precipitation was timely and conditions were near ideal for filling and maturing much better than average yields of high test weight. Stem rust damage to winter wheat was limited largely to later wheat in Nebraska and South Dakota.

The 179 million bushels of all spring wheat harvested in 1954 is the smallest crop since the drought year of 1936, except for 1939. It is only five-eighths as large as 1953 and average. A decline of 28 per cent in harvested acreage from a year earlier accounts for most of the decrease, but lower yields than in 1953 and average also were a factor. Spring wheat acreages show the sharpest decline from a year earlier in the far Northwest. In 1953, spring wheat acreage in this area was expanded because winter wheat seedings in the fall of 1952 were limited by dry weather. In 1954, early season conditions for spring wheat were generally favourable. But black stem rust and some periods of hot, dry weather lowered yield prospects in most States, especially in the important producing area of the Dakotas, Montana and Minnesota, with durum production most affected. A total of 15.1 million acres of all spring wheat was harvested, compared with 20.8 million acres in 1953 and the average of 19.3 million acres. The yield of all spring wheat averaged 11.9 bushels per harvested acre, compared with 13.8 bushels in 1953 and the average of 15.0 bushels.

The 1954 durum production (included with all spring wheat above) was the smallest since separate estimates for this crop were started in 1919. Production is estimated at only 5,557,000 bushels, compared with the 1953 crop of 12,967,000 bushels and the average of 35,486,000 bushels. This is the third year of relatively low durum output, with a combined 3-year production of about 41 million bushels, which is only slightly larger than an average crop for one year. Other years of low production were 1934 with 6,235,000 bushels and 1936 when the crop totalled 8,113,000 bushels. The peak production was in 1928 with 95,266,000 bushels.

Cross-Compliance and
Commercial Vegetable
Production Limitations
Removed

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson announced on December 13 the removal of previously proposed special controls on the production of some crops in 1955. The specific action, aimed at greater freedom of operation for farmers and made possible by changing conditions,

is as follows:

1. Cross-compliance requirements among individual crop acreage allotments will not be in effect for 1955. (Under regulations announced last June, a producer would have been required to comply with all crop allotments established on his farm for 1955 in order to be eligible for any crop price support.)

2. Previously proposed limitations on the use of acres diverted from allotment crops to produce commercial vegetables, potatoes and sweet

potatoes will not be in effect for 1955. (Under a proposal announced last September, the 1955 harvested acreage of this vegetable-potato group could not have exceeded the 1952-53 average on farms where one or more individual crop allotments were established, without loss of all crop price support eligibility.)

U. S. Wheat for Yugoslavian Relief According to the N.Y. Journal of Commerce, the U.S. Foreign Operations Administration has authorized the shipment of 150,000 tons of U.S. wheat to Yugoslavia to help alleviate food shortages in that country. As a result of adverse weather conditions, Yugoslavia has suffered its third wheat crop failure since 1950.

The new wheat tonnage was made available under the provisions of Title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (Public Law 480). Under this title, the Foreign Operations Administration may authorize the Department of Agriculture to provide and ship surplus U.S. agricultural commodities to friendly countries in urgent need of such foodstuffs.

The new shipment brings to 435,000 tons the amount of wheat provided for Yugoslavia during the current fiscal year. This has included 125,000 tons previously furnished under the Title II program, 10,000 tons as part of the Danube River flood relief program for six countries suffering crop damages, and 150,000 tons under Section 402 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954.

U. S. Surplus Disposal Policy According to Spot News From Abroad, published by the Canadian Department of Agriculture, the policy the U.S. Government will follow in disposing of agricultural surpluses under Title I of Public Law 480 was disclosed to the FAO Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal and to GATT on December 16, by U.S. delegates.

Title I of Public Law 480, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, requires the President to "take reasonable precautions to safeguard usual marketings of the United States and to assure that sales under this Act will not unduly disrupt world prices of agricultural commodities." The U.S. expects to carry out scrupulously both the letter and spirit of this provision, the delegates said.

It is the intention of the U.S. to hereafter endeavour to keep interested countries informed and to learn their views regarding programs under Title I of PL. 480. Outlining the procedure the U.S. will follow, the delegates stated "We should be glad to receive any comments which you may wish to make regarding special trade interests of your countries which you feel may be endangered by our surplus disposal programs. The commodities likely to bulk largest in the program are wheat, cotton, tobacco and cottonseed oil.

"Shortly before a specific agreement is concluded under PL-480, the United States through the Department of State will provide an opportunity to discuss the commodity composition of that agreement with representatives of other countries exporting these commodities.

"In addition to discussing with other exporters their general trade interests in major commodities and in addition to giving them advance information concerning specific transactions pending under PL-480, the United States expects from time to time to invite representatives of exporting countries to discuss with it general policies governing operations under PL-480. It is planned to hold these discussions at the Department of Agriculture."

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	
December 1, 1954	239	- 250 1/2	December 1, 1954	250	- 251
2	240 1/2	- 255 1/4	2	251 3/8	- 252 3/8
3	240 1/4	- 270	3	250 3/8	- 253 3/8
6	239 1/2	- 257	6	250	- 252
7	240 1/2	- 257	7	250 3/8	- 252 3/8
8	240 1/2	- 257 1/2	8	250 1/2	- 252 1/2
9	241 1/4	- 241 3/4	9	250 7/8	- 252 7/8
10	241 1/4	- 257 1/2	10	251 1/4	- 253 1/4
13	241 1/2	- 255 1/2	13	249	- 251
14	237 1/4	- 272 1/2	14	247 1/4	- 249 1/4
15	238		15	248 1/4	- 250 1/4
16	243 1/2	- 260	16	248 3/8	- 250 3/8
17	239 1/2	- 261 1/2	17	249 1/2	- 251 1/2
20	244 1/2	- 249 1/2	20	247 3/8	- 249 3/8
21	238 3/4	- 258	21	247 1/2	- 249 1/2
22	241 1/2		22	248	- 250
23	240 3/4	- 256	23	250 1/4	- 252 1/4
24	241 1/2		24	251 3/8	- 253 3/8
27	241	- 252	27	250 5/8	- 252 5/8
28	241 3/4	- 259	28	251 5/8	- 253 5/8
29	241 1/2	- 244 1/4	29	250 3/4	- 252 3/4
30	241 1/2	- 244	30	251	- 253
31	244 1/4	- 259	31	250 5/8	- 252 5/8

Chicago Wheat Futures, High Points of Closing

Date	December	March	May	July	September
	- cents and eighths per bushel -				
December 1, 1954	227/1	229	226/4	214/1	216/2
2	227/4	229/2	226/6	214/5	216/4
3	225/6	227/4	224/7	213/4	215/2
6	226/3	228	224/6	212/7	215
7	227	228/2	225/5	212/7	214/6
8	226/5	227/5	224/5	212/4	214/4
9	227/2	228/2	225/2	213	214/7
10	226/4	227/4	224/4	211/7	213/7
13	225	226/2	222/1	210	211/6
14	223/5	224/7	221	208/6	210/2
15	224/1	225/3	221/3	209/1	211
16	226/3	226/4	222/4	209/1	210/7
17	228/6	228/1	224/2	212	213/5
20	229/6	228/4	224/5	212/6	214/2
21	228/1	227/3	223/5	211/6	213/6
22	229/6	228/5	224/6	213/4	215/2
23		231/6	227/7	217	218/6
24		233	229/2	218/6	220/4
27		231/5	227/5	215/5	217/3
28		233/2	229/6	217/6	219/5
29		231/6	227/6	214/6	216/5
30		232/6	229	216/4	218/2
31		234/2	230	216	217/6

ARGENTINE SITUATION

Supply Position Disposition of Argentine wheat for the crop years 1952-53 and 1953-54 appears in the table below. The effect of a smaller crop in 1953 than in 1952 was more than offset by the sharply increased December 1, 1953 carryover and reduced domestic requirements during the crop year. As a result, the 157.2 million bushels available for export and for carryover during 1953-54 exceeded by about 12 per cent the 140.1 million available during the preceding crop year. Exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain during 1953-54 totalled 112.3 considerably greater than the 82.1 million exported in 1952-53. The preliminary estimate places carryover stocks at December 1, 1954 at 44.9 million bushels, some 13.1 million below the comparable total a year ago.

Argentine Wheat Supplies

Item	1952-53	1953-54 ^{1/}
	- million bushels -	
Carryover at beginning of crop year (December 1)	1.8 ^{2/}	58.0 ^{2/}
New crop	280.5	227.8 ^{3/}
Total estimated domestic supplies	282.3	285.8
Imports of wheat for domestic use	-	-
Total estimated supplies	282.3	285.8
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year	142.2 ^{4/}	128.6
Available for export and for carryover	140.1	157.2
Deduct:		
Exports of wheat as grain, December—November 30	82.1	109.2
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, December—November 30	^{5/}	3.1
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	82.1	112.3
Balance on December 1 for export and for carryover	58.0 ^{2/}	44.9 ^{2/}

^{1/} Preliminary.

^{2/} Includes small allowances for farm stocks.

^{3/} Second official estimate.

^{4/} Revised.

^{5/} Less than 50,000 bushels.

The following account of the Argentine situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. W. F. Hillhouse, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Buenos Aires, under date of December 18, and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner 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 During the past month much of the grain zone has been subjected to a fairly prolonged and rather severe heat wave. In the northern section this has provided excellent weather for the ripening and harvesting of flaxseed and the winter grains but, at the same time, has done considerable damage to the corn and sunflower crops. In the last few days light but fairly widespread rains have alleviated the situation to some extent. Continued dry weather in the south and west has probably done some damage to the fine grains as well as the pasture and young summer crops. However, harvesting has already begun in the earliest sectors of the southern zone and scattered preliminary reports do not indicate heavy damage.

Following is a summary of observations made during a tour of the northern grain zone during the first few days of December. This area is particularly important in the production of corn and wheat, and to a lesser extent of rye and sunflowerseed. Some barley and a little oats are also grown:

"Harvesting was completed in the northernmost section and just nicely beginning in the southern portion of the zone. Throughout the whole area wheat, rye, barley and oats yields were considered to be or expected to be good— invariably better than last year and in most cases better than the year before last. Prospects for yields of flaxseed from the smaller area sown were considered good. In the northern section in particular, optimism was very high as production was reportedly running several times as high as last year when drought and green bug did very much damage. An outstanding feature this year, especially in the northern and western sections, is that practically 100 per cent of the area sown is being harvested. Last year in the whole province of Córdoba only about 65 per cent was harvested including a large central wholly harvested area. The few people who gave an opinion as to the total Argentine wheat crop for the year considered 8,000,000 tons (293.9 million bushels) a conservative estimate. Naturally, these people knew little about conditions outside their zone. However, production of the winter grains and flaxseed in the area through which we travelled will undoubtedly be larger than last year, possibly by 50 per cent or even more.

"The area sown to corn in this zone seemed to be no greater than last year and the condition at present is considered to be only fair due to lack of sufficient rainfall and a week or so of hot weather. Little interest was shown in sunflower although a small increase in seeded acreage may have occurred. Its condition was fairly good.

"Pastures close to the river were in good condition but were becoming a little dried out further inland. On average, however, the pastures in this zone are still quite good and showed evidence of having been very abundant earlier in the season. Carrying capacity was judged to be above that of last year."

Wheat—1954-55 Crop During the past month harvesting has become general throughout the northern zone and has started in the south. Trade reports, confirmed by personal observation, indicate that yields and percentage harvested in the northern zone are exceptional, invariably higher than last year and in most cases above the crop of two years ago. In the south and west, however, hot dry weather may have done serious damage although specific reports of such have not been heard. Frost damage in the west now appears to be less than expected. Under the circumstances an increase of one million tons (36.7 million bushels) over last year's production is generally predicted. Hence, unless the effects of the hot dry spell

in the south and west are greater than currently anticipated, production this year is expected to reach 7 1/4 million tons (266.4 million bushels). The specific weights of the wheat being harvested in the north are exceptionally high this year contributing substantially to the high yield and aside from occasional smut the general quality is very good.

Assistance for
Farm Grain Storage
Construction

The Argentine Government has recently shown its interest in developing bulk-handling of grain to replace the present system of bag-handling. One facet of their plan is the promotion of the construction of grain storage facilities on farms. In order to encourage the construction of such facilities I.A.P.I. now guarantees six months storage and disinfection payments (4 centavos per ton-day) for any grain so stored even though they may order its withdrawal before the six months period has lapsed and will recognize a loss of up to one-half per cent per month through shrinkage. For grain stored in suitable facilities on the farm producers will receive an advance of 70 per cent for corn and flaxseed and 80 per cent for other grains.

Wheat Sales Although no sales were reported through official channels, it has been learned from the trade that approximately 300,000 tons (11,023,000 bushels) of wheat were sold in November. Of this about 250,000 tons (9,186,000 bushels) were purchased at 32.50 and 32.75 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.77 and \$1.78 per bushel), f.o.b., reportedly for Western Germany. Fifty thousand tons (1,837,000 bushels) were sold subsequently to Poland at 32.50 pesos (\$1.77 per bushel). It is believed that this latter sale may be in replacement of the undelivered balance of rye purchased at the end of 1953.

Grain Shipments Led by heavy shipments of wheat and corn, Argentina exported almost 638,000 tons of grain during November to bring the total for the first eleven months of the calendar year to over 6,666,000 tons.

Wheat shipments from Argentina during November totalled 307,073 metric tons (11,283,000 bushels) bringing the total for the crop year 1953-54 to 2,971,393 tons (109,180,000 bushels). This represents an increase of one-third over shipments effected in 1952-53 and exceeds the total achieved in any recent crop year.

As can be seen from the following table, Brazil retained the lead as importer of Argentine wheat in the twelve months ended November 30, 1954, receiving 721,776 tons (26,521,000 bushels) compared with 1,034,010 tons (37,993,000 bushels) the previous year. Germany was the destination of 541,561 tons (19,899,000 bushels) while shipments to the United Kingdom increased to 274,582 tons (10,089,000 bushels) compared with 213,892 tons (7,859,000 bushels) in 1952-53.

Argentine Wheat Exports, December 1, 1953—November 30, 1954

Destination	Quantity	Destination	Quantity
	'000 bu.		'000 bu.
Austria	668	Malta	187
Belgium	6,383	Netherlands	5,402
Brazil	26,521	Paraguay	2,066
British Africa	638	Peru	7,222
Chile	8,570	Poland	1,864
China	424	Switzerland	2,120
Czechoslovakia	630	United Kingdom	10,089
Denmark	3,122		
Finland	588	Totals	109,180
France	96		
Germany	19,899	Crop Year:	
Hungary	638	1952-53	81,950
India	333	1951-52	3,783
Italy	2,635	1950-51	93,484
Japan	9,087	1949-50	100,413

AUSTRALIAN SITUATION

Supply Position Disposition of Australian wheat for the crop years 1953-54 and 1952-53 appears in the table on p.28. Supplies available for export and for carryover during the crop year recently completed, at 162.0 million bushels, were almost 25 million greater than the 137.3 million available during the preceding year. However, exports of wheat and flour in terms of wheat during 1953-54 at 68.2 million bushels were reduced considerably from the 1952-53 level of 101.6 million. The preliminary estimate places carryover stocks at December 1, 1954 at 93.8 million bushels, in sharp contrast to the 35.7 million on hand at the close of the 1952-53 crop year.

Exports of wheat as grain during 1953-54 totalled 40.5 million bushels. The principal markets for this wheat, with quantities in millions of bushels, were as follows: United Kingdom (11.5), Federal Republic of Germany (7.7), New Zealand (7.6), India (7.4), Rhodesia (2.0), Cyprus (1.0), and Japan (1.0).

Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat during the crop year amounted to 27.7 million bushels. The major outlets for these exports with quantities in millions of bushels were, Ceylon (7.6), Malaya (6.0), Indonesia (4.5), Pacific Islands (1.6), United Kingdom (1.2), and Burma (1.1).

Details of Australia's exports of wheat and wheat flour by destination for the crop years 1953-54 and 1952-53 are set out on pages 31 and 32 of this issue of The Wheat Review.

Australian Wheat Supplies

Item	1952-53	1953-54 ^{1/}
	- million bushels -	
Carryover, including flour as wheat, at beginning of crop year (December 1)	18.0	35.7
New crop	195.2	199.0
Total estimated supplies	213.2	234.7
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year	75.9 ^{2/}	72.7 ^{3/}
Available for export and for carryover	137.3	162.0
Deduct:		
Exports of wheat as grain, December 1 to November 30	59.5	40.5
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, December 1 to November 30	42.1	27.7
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	101.6	68.2
Balance on December 1 for export and for carryover	35.7 ^{2/}	93.8

^{1/} Preliminary.

^{2/} Adjusted.

^{3/} Revised .

The following account of the Australian situation has been extracted from reports from Mr. R. W. Blake, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Melbourne, under date of December 20, 1954 and from press reports from Canberra. Currency conversions have been made at the rate of £1 equals \$2.1605 (Canadian), the quotation in effect on December 10, 1954.

Production and Supplies, 1954-55 Australian wheat growers are now harvesting what has now been estimated by the Australian Wheat Board to be a 156 million bushel crop. As far as can be estimated at this stage, the marketable crop, the Board says, will be about 141 million bushels, compared with 182 million bushels last year. Figures for each of the States are as follows:

New South Wales	30.0 million bushels
Victoria	43.5 million bushels
South Australia	23.5 million bushels
Western Australia	29.0 million bushels
Queensland	15.0 million bushels
	<u>141.0 million bushels</u>

The Australian Wheat Board Chairman has stated that the new season's wheat, together with a carryover of 93.8 million bushels would provide a total of 234 million bushels for marketing and carryover next year. Potential sales would probably be about 141 million bushels, leaving a carryover of 93 million bushels, about the same as last year.

Generally speaking, the quality of this season's crop is not as good as last season's, due to heavy late rains in the wheat growing areas, causing bleaching and a lot of green grains and weed seeds, due to second growth. Wheat terminals in some parts of Victoria and New South Wales were closed after heavy rains at the beginning of December, to prevent damp grain being sent in by farmers. This caused a protest to be made by farmers who were well ahead with their harvesting before the rains came and who wished to dispose of the grain on farms.

The closing of the terminals was necessary by the Board because of the fact that all wheat is dumped in together and graded on a f.a.q. (fair average quality) basis, and there is no provision made whereby the damp wheat could be kept separate.

Part of the problem in New South Wales is due to wheat seed which had been lying on dry ground for months, having been germinated by the mid-October rains and making vigorous growth. Most farmers were waiting for this second crop to ripen before harvesting the crop. Others who did not want to run the risk of heavy loss due to shattering of the already ripe grain, would likely have their grain rejected because of the prevalence of green grains and excessive moisture.

Another harvesting problem is created by the fact that weeds and green oats are outgrowing the late germinated wheat crop, thus further complicating the situation. Harvesting should be completed by the middle or the end of January, and our next report should be able to summarise the result of this season's harvest more accurately than at present.

Levy for Research West Australian wheat growers, under legislation just passed, will pay a voluntary levy of 1/4d. (15 cents) a bushel on this year's harvest to finance a soil fertility research fund. The levy would allow continuance and expansion of soil fertility research now under way by research workers of the University Institute of Agriculture, and help improve cereal yields and wheat quality.

First Advance on 1954-55 Crop The Acting Minister for Commerce and Agriculture announced on November 23 that a first advance had been approved in respect of wheat from the 1954-55 season's crop delivered to No. 18 Wheat Pool. The rate of advance will be 10/4d. (\$1.12) a bushel, less freight, for bulk wheat, with an additional 4d. (4 cents) a bushel for bagged wheat. A premium of 2d. (2 cents) a bushel will be paid on wheat delivered in Western Australia. Arrangements have been made for payment of the advance to wheat growers by the Australian Wheat Board.

The Acting Minister said:

"Arrangements made by the Commonwealth Government and the Commonwealth Bank will enable the Australian Wheat Board to pay a first advance to wheat growers in respect of wheat from the coming crop delivered to No. 18 wheat pool. The rate of advance will be 10/4d. (\$1.12) per bushel, less freight for bulk wheat, with an additional 4d. (4 cents) per bushel for bagged wheat.

"In accordance with an arrangement agreed between the Commonwealth Government, the State Governments and the Australian Wheatgrowers Federation, and incorporated in the Wheat Stabilisation Plan, a premium will be payable on Western Australian wheat delivered to No. 18 pool and the first advance will include an

amount of 2d. (2 cents) per bushel which will be additional to the rates of advance paid in the other States. The first advance on the coming crop represents an increase of 4 d. per bushel on last year's first advance.

"The acceptance by the Commonwealth Government, all States and the wheat industry of the Wheat Stabilisation Plan, supported by the Commonwealth guarantee on exports and State legislation relating to the home consumption price, has made it possible to pay a first advance of this level. Without the Stabilisation Plan the rate of first advance would have had to be determined on a purely commercial basis and would necessarily, therefore, have been more conservative. The Australian Wheat Board will now make all the necessary arrangements for payment to growers."

Cost of Production
1954-55 Season

The Acting Minister for Commerce and Agriculture announced on December 1 that the guaranteed price under the Wheat Stabilisation Plan for 1954-55 wheat season would be 12/7d. (\$1.36) a bushel. This applies to new crop wheat now being harvested.

The guaranteed price is based on the assessment of the movement in wheat costs of production by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The Bureau's index of cost movements showed a decline of a little over a penny a bushel in farm costs, resulting principally from lower prices for cornsacks and fuels which more than offset increases in interest and depreciation, rates and taxes, and maintenance of farm buildings. The slight downward movement in farm costs was balanced by an increase in storage and handling charges.

The net result is a cost figure of 12/7.05d. (\$1.36) per bushel bulk f.o.r. ports. The movement in total costs, although slightly upwards is not sufficient to necessitate a change in the figure of 12/7d. (\$1.36) a bushel which applied in the previous season. The price guaranteed by the Commonwealth for up to 100 million bushels of wheat exports from the 1954-55 crop will therefore be 12/7d. (\$1.36) a bushel, bulk, f.o.r. ports.

The prevailing export price for sales of wheat by the Australian Wheat Board under the International Wheat Agreement is more than 14/- (\$1.51) a bushel. Consequently, the local price fixed under State legislation for wholesale sales of bulk wheat f.o.r. ports made by the Australian Wheat Board will be 14/- (\$1.51) a bushel. To this there is added a loading of 1¹/₂d. (1 cent) a bushel to meet the costs of shipment of wheat to Tasmania from the mainland. This means that the local price for the 1954-55 season will not be changed from the 1953-54 season's price.

Australian Farmers
Advised to Switch
from Wheat

In view of the general prospects for the wheat industry resulting from the depressed state of the world markets, the Queensland Bureau of Industry says Australian wheat growers should consider possible alternate uses for their

lands, a report from the Canadian Commercial Secretary in Melbourne states. The Bureau points out that cattle fattening and fat lamb production offer the most profitable prospects for some years to come.

Exports of Australian Wheat and Wheat Flour in Terms of Wheat,
Crop Years December 1 to November 30, 1952-53 and 1953-54

	Wheat		Wheat Flour	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
- thousand bushels -				
United Kingdom	17,886	11,477	5,938	1,200
Eire	1,705	937	-	-
Holland	1,056	624	207	-
Norway	621	-	-	-
Sweden	1,092	-	-	-
Germany	3,516	7,655	-	-
Italy	2,073	-	375	10
Greece	-	-	1/	1/
Gibraltar	-	-	1/	-
Malta	329	-	-	-
Persian Gulf	25	64	30	91
Egypt (a/c War Office)	-	-	705	791
Port Said	-	2	-	-
Port Said a/c S/S	-	-	34	68
Cyprus	1,148	1,044	-	-
Saudi Arabia	31	30	126	3
Aden	-	-	556	789
Yemen	-	-	98	3
Lebanon	-	-	-	1
Palestine	-	-	-	2
Rhodesia	2,182	1,969	1/	2
Zanzibar	15	7	-	14
Nyasaland	6	-	59	61
Mauritius	-	-	1,157	941
Portuguese East Africa	140	197	3	3
Portuguese West Africa	-	-	-	1/
Sudan	-	-	340	369
British Somaliland	-	-	15	-
French Somaliland	-	-	3	6
Reunion	-	-	112	48
Madagascar	-	-	93	-
Seychelles	-	-	11	28
Tanganyika	-	-	42	-
Libya	-	-	18	18
Ethiopia	-	-	4	-
Canary Islands	-	-	2	-
Belgian Congo	-	-	-	1
India	13,967	7,366	3,760	-
Pakistan	4,854	-	-	1/
Portuguese India	-	115	-	103
Japan	1,341	959	7	-
Korea	-	-	-	403
Malaya (General)	399	434	6,211	5,941
Malaya (a/c War Office)	-	-	-	118

Exports of Australian Wheat and Wheat Flour in Terms of Wheat,
Crop Years December 1 to November 30, 1952-53 and 1953-54
(concluded)

	Wheat		Wheat Flour	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
- thousand bushels -				
Hong Kong (General)	15	21	393	307
Hong Kong (a/c War Office)	-	-	-	84
Ceylon	9	6	12,306	7,604
Burma	122	36	854	1,105
Kure (a/c War Office).....	-	-	83	166
Siam	4	6	601	511
Pondicherry	-	1	14	16
New Zealand	6,923	7,557	-	1/
Pacific Islands	19	23	1,721	1,609
Tahiti	-	-	270	242
Dutch New Guinea	-	-	9	24
Philippines	-	-	2	45
British North Borneo	-	-	164	107
Sarawak	-	-	164	148
Brunei	-	-	43	20
Borneo	-	-	1	1
Royal Navy	38	14	58	23
Indonesia	1	1	5,385	4,531
Timor	-	-	17	18
British West Indies	-	2	-	1/
Ships' Stores	-	-	109	125
Cocos Islands	-	-	-	1/

1/ Less than 500 bushels.

FRENCH SITUATION

The following account of the current crop situation in France has been extracted from reports provided by Miss V. F. Wightman, Commercial Secretariat, Canadian Embassy, Paris, under date of December 20, 1954, 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 .00277 Canadian dollars, the rate in effect on December 10, 1954.

Growing Conditions The month of November, with generally mild, bright weather, was favourable to sowing and early germination of winter grains. Because of the cool growing season, the 1954 harvest ended later than usual, that of corn and sugar beet extending well on into November. Pastures have been satisfactory and cattle remained in the fields until late in the month.

The area seeded to winter grains on December 1 is very similar to that of the same period last year. The wheat area is almost the same, thus maintaining the increase of 300,000 hectares (741,000 acres) last season. Minor variations are shown in coarse grains: winter barley up 7.6 per cent, and oats down by 4.2 per cent and rye down by 3.9 per cent. Reports on the condition of the fields are satisfactory and on a similar scale to last year.

The December 1 estimate of sowings is as follows:

December 1 Estimate of Area Seeded

Grain	Average December 1 1949-53	December 1 1953	December 1 1954
- thousand acres -			
Wheat	9,041	10,020	10,003
Wheat and Rye	62	54	54
Rye	1,112	1,022	982
Barley	717	912	981
Oats	1,402	1,464	1,402
Mixed Grains	85	81	68
Totals	12,419	13,553	13,491

Farmers' Marketings Although deliveries began later this year on account of the cool, rainy summer, wheat marketings by late in the fall were running some half-million tons ahead of those for the comparable period last year.

Market Activity The French grain market has been very active this fall, with over a million metric tons of grain sold by the end of November; this is five times the quantity sold during the same period last year. As yet, there has been no official statement as to the breakdown of these sales, although there have been trade reports of individual sales to many European countries including Poland, Hungary and Roumania. Orders have been placed in Great Britain and while some shipments have been made to Germany, up to the time of writing, no agreement had been reached on this season's sale under the terms of the bilateral trade agreement. For the new year, negotiations are expected, covering the possibility of a long term wheat agreement with Germany.

Prices vary in accordance with quality, but certain recent quotations have been 2300 - 2400 francs per quintal (\$1.73 to \$1.81 per bushel) British port, and 2380 (\$1.79 per bushel) f.c.b. Strasbourg. To fill these foreign orders, French exporters buy from the Grain Board; wheat has recently been released by the Board at prices varying from 1,700 to 1,890 francs per quintal (\$1.28 to \$1.42 per bushel).

At a recent meeting of the Central Council of the French Grain Board (an interprofessional group of producers, dealers and government), certain figures were put forward regarding the French wheat position. The Grain Board anticipates that farmers' deliveries from the 1954 crop will amount to from

7 to 7.5 million metric tons (257.2 to 275.6 million bushels). Taking an average of 7.3 million (268.2 million bushels), their supply position is as follows:

	- million bushels -	
Carryover, August 1, 1954	30.4	
Farmers' deliveries (estimated)	<u>268.2</u>	298.6
Domestic requirements		<u>198.4</u>
Available for export or carryover		100.2

Allowing a similar carryover of 800,000 tons (29.4 million bushels) next August 1, there would still appear to be around 2 million tons (73.5 million bushels) available for export.

Normally, some 300,000 tons (11.0 million bushels) are exported to the French Union. This figure will be reduced this season due to the operations of a mill at Dakar which will be working with wheat from Morocco, reported to have a surplus of 250,000 tons (9.2 million bushels).

Grades 2 and 3 Withdrawn In early December the French Grain Board discontinued sales of grades 2 and 3 wheat. It was understood that existing credits for the export subsidy were becoming exhausted and the remainder is being reserved for 200,000 tons (7.3 million bushels) in the form of flour, for No. 1 grade exclusively for Germany and Grade 4 (feed quality).

Earlier estimates indicated that the levy on producers' marketings would produce 13 billion francs (\$36.1 million), which the State agreed to match, yielding a total of 26 billion francs (\$72.2 million) to facilitate exports. At the current average loss on exports of 1800 francs per quintal (\$1.36 per bushel), this should cover the export of 1.4 million metric tons (51.4 million bushels; which explains why the Grain Board would now begin to restrict sales.

If future exports are to be considered, the Grain Board will require another 10 billion francs (\$27.7 million), according to private estimates. It remains to be seen whether the State will be prepared to put up these additional funds in order to prevent any excessive carryover at the end of the season.

Foreign Trade in Grains The following statistics of foreign trade in grains show the great part played by wheat in contributing to France's improved trading position:

French Grain Trade - 9 Months

Grain	Exports		Imports	
	9 Months 1953	9 Months 1954	9 Months 1953	9 Months 1954
- thousand bushels -				
Trade with Foreign Countries				
Soft Wheat	7,469	28,096	264	10
Durum Wheat	16	205	1/	116
Rye	-	-	519	85
Barley	36	272	1,048	146
Oats	4	134	30	21
Corn	1	1/	11,735	6,947
Trade with French Union				
Soft Wheat	8	825	643	806
Durum Wheat	2	1	5,811	6,751
Rye	-	1/	78	22
Barley	1/	4	9,774	1,356
Oats	6	37	24	112
Corn	19	4	786	2,137

1/ Less than 500 bushels.

Source: French Statistical Office.

(Continued from page 5)

Summary of Elevator Shipping Points in Each Quota Group
in the Western Division, as at January 5, 1955

Province	General Quota in Bushels Per Specified Acre			Closed Stations	Total
	Two	Three	Four		
Ontario	-	-	2	-	2
Manitoba	297	20	60	3	380
Saskatchewan	775	178	152	4	1,109
Alberta	386	89	106	3	584
British Columbia	2	2	-	-	4
All Provinces	1,460	289	320	10	2,079

(Continued from page 1)

World Wheat Trade in 1954-55 may Exceed that of 1953-54 The December 2 issue of 'The Wheat Situation' published by the United States Department of Agriculture states that world wheat trade in 1954-55 is expected to be increased somewhat above 1953-54. The 1954 European wheat crop is of poor quality and larger than usual quantities will likely be used for feed. Thus, import requirements for wheat for milling may be increased. In 1953-54 world wheat exports totalled about 834 million bushels. This was 16 per cent less than the comparatively large exports of the previous year, 9 per cent below the average of the previous seven marketing years, and 22 per cent below the record exports of about 1,066 million bushels in 1951-52.

CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

- December 13 The Secretary of Agriculture for the United States announced the removal of special controls on the production of some crops in 1955. (For details see pages 21 and 22 of this publication).
- December 14 The 1954 season of navigation at the Lakehead closed with the clearing of the S.S. John E.F. Misener. Last year's closing date was also December 14 with the latest closing on record December 24, 1923. The Misener represented the 1,104th cargo to be loaded this season. In 1953, 1,833 vessels cleared Fort William-Port Arthur during the season of navigation.
- December 17 In its final report on the 1954 crops, the United States Department of Agriculture announced that wheat production was now placed at 969.8 million bushels.
- December 18 According to a preliminary report, production of wheat in the Argentina in 1954 is placed at 266.4 million bushels.
- December 20 The acreage seeded to winter wheat for all purposes in the United States in the fall of 1954 is placed at 43.4 million acres, about 6 per cent less than the 46.1 million seeded in the fall of 1953.
- Production of wheat in Australia in 1954 is currently estimated at 156 million bushels.
- December 21 The Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce estimated wheat flour production in the United States in October, 1954 at 19,689,000 sacks. The average output per working day amounted to 938,000 sacks, below both the September 1954 production of 940,000 sacks and the October 1953 production of 945,000 sacks per working day.

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