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FARMERS MARKETINGS OF WHEAT, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

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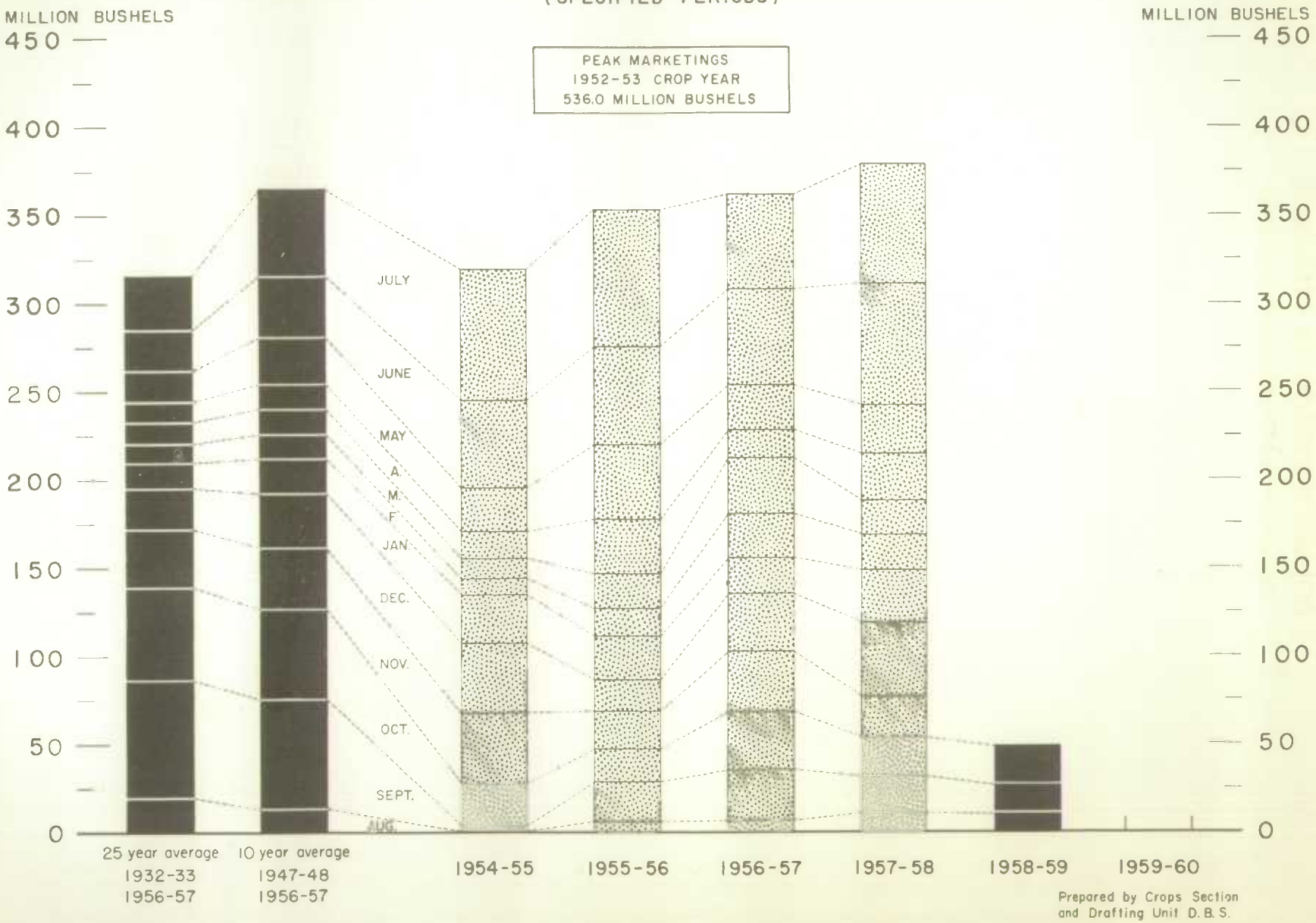

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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Department of Trade and Commerce

THE WHEAT REVIEW

NOVEMBER, 1958

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Special to this Issue

Operations of the Canadian Wheat Board, Crop Year 1957-58; Outlook 1958-59
by Mr. W. Riddel, Assistant Chief Commissioner, Canadian Wheat Board.
See pages 5 - 12

WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

Current Supplies — Latest available estimates indicate that supplies of wheat remaining on or about November 1, 1958 in the four major exporting countries for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 2,422.2 million bushels, exceeding by 14 per cent the 2,127.2 million available at the same date a year ago. Supplies at November 1, 1958, in millions of bushels, were held as follows, with last year's comparable figures in brackets: United States, 1,584.8 (1,141.1); Canada, 750.0 (857.8); Argentina, 65.8 (79.2); and Australia, 21.6 (49.1). Estimates for both years include on-farm stocks as well as those in commercial positions. The 1958 Canadian crop, estimated at 368.7 million bushels, on the basis of conditions at October 15, is now included in these calculations.

Exports — Total exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat from the four major exporting countries during the first quarter (August-October) of the current Canadian crop year, at 220.0 million bushels, were virtually unchanged from the 220.4 million of a year ago, with a reduction in Australian exports almost offset by increased shipments from the United States. It is to be noted that total Canadian wheat exports at the end of the first quarter have now surpassed the comparable level for last year. On a percentage basis, shipments from the four countries during August-October 1958 were shared as follows, with corresponding percentages for the same months of 1957 in brackets: United States, 50 (46); Canada, 33 (33); Argentina, 10 (10); and Australia, 7 (11). Shipments from each of the four countries during August-October of the current (Canadian) and eight preceding crop years are shown in the table below.

Exports of Wheat and Flour in Terms of Wheat, August-October 1958 with Comparisons

August-October	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia	Total
		- million bushels -			
1950	51.4	49.3	17.2	30.9	148.8
1951	116.0	75.4	17.9	30.5	239.8
1952	85.1	94.6	-	23.0	202.7
1953	54.8	79.2	32.5	16.6	183.1
1954	53.8	73.8	33.7	21.5	182.8
1955	54.4	59.8	30.2	23.2	167.6
1956	118.8	81.1	24.2	40.9	265.0
1957 1/	100.7	73.0	21.8	24.9	220.4
1958 2/	108.9	73.5	21.4	16.2	220.0

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

First Session of United Nation Wheat Conference Ends in Geneva — The following press release was received from the Information Service of the European office of the United Nations, Geneva, under date of November 6, 1958.

The first session of the United Nations Wheat Conference, 1958-59, which opened in Geneva on 28 October, ended today with a brief public plenary meeting at which the Conference approved the second report of its credentials committee covering the credentials of 41 delegations, nine observers and three international organizations represented at the session.

Cont'd. on page 33

International Wheat Agreement Sales and Purchases for Crop Year 1958-59

Importing Countries	Guaranteed Quantities	SOURCE Canada 1/	Argentina 2/	Australia 2/	France 2/	Sweden 2/	U.S.A. 2/	Total Purchases	Remainder 3/
		- thousand bushels -							
Austria	3,674	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,674
Belgium	16,535	837	-	3	37	-	506	1,383	15,152
Bolivia	4,042	-	-	-	-	-	255	255	3,787
Brazil	7,349	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,349
Costa Rica	1,653	356	-	-	-	-	357	713	940
Cuba	8,084	88	-	-	-	-	4,841	4,929	3,155
Denmark	1,837	169	-	-	-	-	549	718	1,119
Dominican Republic.	1,286	212	-	-	-	-	93	305	981
Ecuador	1,837	44	-	-	-	-	-	44	1,793
Egypt	11,023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,023
El Salvador	919	145	-	-	-	-	390	535	384
Germany	55,116	15,485	-	511	3,920	739	9,809	30,464	24,652
Greece	11,023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,023
Guatemala	1,653	146	-	-	-	-	625	771	882
Haiti	2,204	3	-	-	-	-	287	290	1,914
Honduras Republic .	919	16	-	-	-	-	84	100	819
Iceland	404	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	400
India	7,349	5,339	-	-	-	-	565	5,904	1,445
Indonesia	5,144	-	-	186	-	-	-	186	4,958
Ireland	5,512	2,025	-	1,847	19	-	345	4,236	1,276
Israel	8,267	-	-	-	-	-	1,333	1,333	6,934
Italy	3,674	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,674
Japan	36,744	11,154	-	1,049	-	-	10,017	22,220	14,524
Korea	2,205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,205
Lebanon	2,756	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,756
Liberia	73	3	-	-	-	-	15	18	55
Mexico	3,674	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,674
Netherlands	25,721	4,851	-	15	-	-	4,007	8,873	16,848
New Zealand	5,879	-	-	3,784	-	-	-	3,784	2,095
Nicaragua	367	85	-	-	-	-	223	308	59
Norway	6,614	1,965	-	-	22	28	1,514	3,529	3,085
Panama	1,102	64	-	-	-	-	332	396	706
Peru	7,349	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	7,333
Philippines 4/	6,063	1,743	-	76	-	-	4,290	6,109	-
Portugal	5,879	112	-	4	857	-	16	989	4,890
Saudi Arabia	3,674	-	-	-	-	-	35	35	3,639
Spain	4,593	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,593
Switzerland	6,981	2,397	-	-	-	-	-	2,397	4,584
Union of S. Africa 4/	5,512	5,512	-	-	-	-	-	5,512	-
Vatican City	551	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	551
Venezuela	6,246	332	-	-	-	-	1,088	1,420	4,826
Yugoslavia	3,674	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,674
Totals	295,161	53,087	-	7,475	4,855	767	41,592	107,776	
Guaranteed Quantities (Exporting Countries)		100,263	14,321	29,484	16,110	6,266	128,717	295,161	
Balance		47,176	14,321	22,009	11,255	5,499	87,125	187,385	

1/ Canadian Sales through November 25, 1958.

2/ Sales recorded by International Wheat Council through November 21, 1958.

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

4/ Quota filled.

CANADIAN SITUATION

Supply Position Total estimated supplies of wheat for the crop year 1958-59 are placed at 983.5 million bushels, consisting of the August 1 carryover of 614.8 million and the 1958 crop, forecast on the basis of conditions at October 15, at 368.7 million bushels. Supplies of the size indicated represent a decline of 11 per cent from the 1957-58 total of 1,100.1 million bushels. After deducting an estimated 160.0 million bushels for anticipated domestic requirements, some 823.5 million are available for export and for carryover during 1958-59 compared with 930.8 million in 1957-58.

Combined exports of wheat as grain and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent during the August-October period of the current crop year amounted to 73.5 million bushels, relatively unchanged from the 73.0 million exported during the same months of the preceding crop year. The balance remaining on November 1, 1958 for export and for carryover amounted to 750.0 million bushels, about 13 per cent below the November 1, 1957 total of 857.8 million.

Canadian Wheat Supplies

Item	1957-58 1/	1958-59 2/
	- million bushels -	
Carryover in North America at beginning of crop year (August 1)	729.5	614.8
New Crop	370.5	368.7 3/
Total estimated domestic supplies	1,100.1	983.5
Imports of wheat for domestic use, August	-	4/
Total estimated supplies	1,100.1	983.5
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year	169.2 3/	160.0
Available for export and for carryover	930.8	823.5
Deduct:		
Overseas clearances of wheat as grain, August-October	62.2	64.2
Exports of Canadian wheat to U.S., August-October	1.6	0.6
Total exports of wheat	63.8	64.8
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, August-October	9.2 5/	8.7
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	73.0	73.5
Balance on November 1 for export and for carryover	857.8	750.0

1/ Subject to revision. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Revised. 4/ Less than 50,000 bushels. 5/ Adjusted for time lag in returns made by Customs.

Marketings of wheat (both east and west) from the beginning of the current crop year to November 19 have amounted to 77.0 million bushels compared with the 1957 corresponding total of 72.2 million. Of this year's total, some 36.4 million bushels were marketed during the five-week period October 15 to November 19. During the same period the volume of Canadian wheat entering export and domestic channels (overseas clearances, plus imports into the United States plus Canadian domestic use and including grain milled for subsequent export) exceeded deliveries from farms by a relatively small margin and as a result, the total visible supply at November 19 amounted to 375.0 million bushels compared with 375.6 million at the week ending October 15.

The total visible supply of Canadian wheat at November 19 this year was above both the 1957 and 1956 comparable totals of 370.3 million and 352.1 million bushels, respectively. Stocks in country elevators amounted to 218.7 million bushels compared with 208.8 million in 1957 and 218.7 million in 1956. "In transit rail" (Western Division) accounted for 11.0 million bushels at November 19 this year, below the 12.5 million of a year ago but above the 9.6 million of two years ago. Supplies in Lakehead position amounted to 39.6 million bushels at November 19, 1958 compared with 41.8 million (including 184,000 bushels in storage afloat) at approximately the same date in 1957 and 34.4 million in 1956. "In transit lake" accounted for some 9.4 million bushels of this year's visible at November 19, below the 1957 total of 10.2 million but well above the 1956 figure of 5.5 million. The 3.1 million bushels "In transit rail" (Eastern Division) exceeded both the 1957 and 1956 totals of 1.7 million and 1.1 million bushels, respectively. Some 35.2 million bushels were in Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence Ports as against 39.7 million a year ago and 27.5 million two years ago. Supplies in Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime Ports, amounted to 24.3 million bushels compared with 24.1 million in 1957 and 22.0 million in 1956. Supplies in West Coast Ports (Vancouver-New Westminster, Victoria and Prince Rupert), at 8.4 million bushels, were below last year's comparable total of 9.2 million but above the 8.2 million of two years ago.

<u>October 1958 Exports of Wheat and Flour 25 per cent Above Average</u>

Total exports of Canadian wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent during October 1958 amounted to 29.0 million bushels, representing increases of 57 per cent above the September total of 18.4 million, 36 per cent above the October 1957 figure of 21.4 million and 25 per cent greater than the ten-year (1947-1956) average exports for the month of October of 23.2 million bushels. Exports of wheat as grain, at 25.5 million bushels, were 58 per cent more than the 16.1 million exported during September and 43 per cent greater than the October 1957 total of 17.9 million bushels. Preliminary Customs returns indicate that the equivalent of 3.5 million bushels of wheat was exported in the form of flour during October 1958 compared with 2.3 million exported during September and the adjusted October 1957 total of 3.5 million bushels.

Cumulative exports of wheat as grain during the August-October period of the current crop year amounted to 64.8 million bushels, exceeding by 2 per cent the comparable 1957 total of 63.8 million. The United Kingdom, continuing in its position as Canada's principal market for wheat as grain, received shipments amounting to some 26.2 million bushels and representing 40 per cent of the three-month total. During the August-October period of the 1957-58 crop year shipments of wheat to the United Kingdom amounted to 26.3 million bushels and accounted for 41 per cent of the total. Other leading markets for Canadian wheat as grain during the first three months of the current crop year, with figures for the same period of the preceding crop year in brackets, were as follows, in millions of

bushels: Japan, 10.4 (10.4); Federal Republic of Germany, 9.3 (10.2); Netherlands, 5.0 (7.6); Belgium, 3.4 (2.9); India, 2.8 (nil); Switzerland, 2.2 (0.4); Ireland, 1.5 (0.6); and Norway, 1.1 (1.4).

Cumulative exports of wheat flour during the first three months of the 1958-59 crop year, based on preliminary Customs returns, were the equivalent of 8.7 million bushels of wheat, 6 per cent lower than the adjusted August-October 1957 total of 9.2 million. As with wheat as grain, the United Kingdom was also the major market for Canadian wheat flour. Shipments of flour to that country during the period under review amounted to the equivalent of 3,422 thousand bushels and accounted for 40 per cent of the three month total. During the August-October period of 1957 shipments of wheat flour to the United Kingdom amounted to the equivalent of 3,367 thousand bushels and represented 37 per cent of the total. Other leading markets for Canadian wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent, with revised data for the August-October period of the preceding crop year in brackets, were as follows, in thousands of bushels: Philippine Islands, 983 (1,672); Venezuela, 437 (660); United States, 410 (388); Jamaica, 402 (402); Trinidad and Tobago, 385 (446); Ceylon, 375 (nil); and Leeward and Windward Islands, 223 (265).

Operations of the Canadian Wheat Board, crop year 1957-58; Outlook 1958-59

The following is an address by Mr. W. Riddel, Assistant Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board, to the Manitoba Pool Elevators' annual meeting at Winnipeg, Manitoba, October 30, 1958.

"In my talk today I would like to refer to some of the experiences of the Board in the crop year which ended on July 31 last, and later I would like to deal, in a general way, with the present marketing year.

The crop year 1957-58 was a year of solid achievement in the marketing of producers' grain. This achievement can, of course, be measured in several different ways. One of the important measurements we can apply is the level of exports which was attained during the crop year. Exports of wheat, including flour, amounted to 316 million bushels as compared with 262 million bushels in the previous crop year. This was the highest level of exports in the last five crop years.

At the start of the past crop year we realized that world demand for wheat would be less than in the previous crop year due, in the main, to better yields harvested throughout Europe in 1957. Our basic task was to secure a larger share of a smaller international market, and this task was accomplished.

There were several factors which developed in our favour as the crop year progressed. Foremost of these was the improved quality of the 1957 wheat crop in the prairie provinces. This wheat crop differed from immediately preceding crops in that protein content returned to traditional levels. As marketings from the 1957 crop gradually worked into the stream, we were in a position to offer our customers a better quality of milling wheat. Competitively, our position was further improved because the quality of the 1957 United States wheat crop was sharply lower than in the previous year.

In the face of larger domestic wheat crops in Western Europe importing countries placed more stress on the quality of their imports than in the previous crop year. This fact limited the scope of both United States commercial marketings and United States disposal programmes in Western Europe.

Since 1954 the world market for wheat has undergone

a measure of change. The change was brought about by the United States disposal programme under which a considerable volume of wheat changes hands on other than a cash basis or recognized short-time commercial credits. For a moment I would like to deal with the commercial side of our business in 1957-58. In recognized commercial markets we had a satisfactory year; we fully maintained our commercial sales of wheat in competition with all other exporters. Of particular importance was the increase which occurred in our sales to the United Kingdom -- an increase of some 14 million bushels. We practically doubled our sales to The Netherlands, largely in terms of sales of No. 5 Wheat. Our sales to Switzerland were large; close to the figure of the previous crop year when Switzerland suffered considerable crop damage. In other European markets, where larger wheat crops were harvested in 1957, we secured a reasonable percentage of business even though their total imports were reduced. For example, Germany had a large wheat crop in 1957 but still took 29.7 million bushels from Canada. The Soviet Union took the full quantity of wheat provided for in the arrangement with that country; 14.8 million bushels. Our exports to Japan were 38.7 million bushels, the second largest level of exports to Japan since the end of the war.

In the early part of 1958 we had two interesting developments in the export market. As you know Australia harvested a small crop in 1957-58. Early in January, Australia purchased 1 1/2 million bushels of wheat from Canada. We were glad to make this sale. The interesting point, however, is that, not too long before, Australia had been extremely worried about her wheat surplus. The situation was corrected for the time being with the harvesting of one poor crop. This is a good illustration of how rapidly circumstances can change in the wheat marketing business.

About two months later, Mainland China made enquiries for Canadian wheat and we were, of course, very interested in this development. Our interest stemmed, in part, from the fact that for some years we had taken an interest in the Chinese position through our contacts with officers of the Chinese Government stationed in Hong Kong. In early March, Mainland China commenced to purchase Canadian wheat. The quantity purchased reached 3.8 million bushels. This trade was carried out with satisfaction to both countries. Needless to say we will continue our interest in this important market.

Exports of wheat in the form of flour increased from 33.5 million bushels to 39.9 million bushels. We were glad to see this increase in flour exports in spite of the fact that marketing difficulties still persist in some of our traditional markets.

The operating results of the Board for the crop year 1957-58 were materially augmented by the degree of assistance which the Government extended to Colombo Plan countries. Part of this assistance was in the form of making wheat available to India and Pakistan and flour available to Ceylon. Three methods were involved. In the first place certain appropriations under the Colombo Plan were used to finance wheat or flour to these three countries. In the second place a long-term, low-interest bearing credit was made available to Colombo Plan countries for the purchase of Canadian wheat or flour and India took advantage of this credit to make substantial purchases from us. Thirdly, an outright gift of 15 million dollars was made by the Government to finance additional purchases of wheat or flour. These Colombo Plan programmes resulted in added shipments of 30 million bushels of wheat or wheat in the form of flour during the crop year which ended on July 31 last. In addition, 1.5 million dollars were provided by the Government to finance a gift of flour to assist Arab refugees in the Middle East.

These shipments were most advantageous to the Board and, of course, were of direct assistance to producers. The quantity of wheat which was exported to Colombo Plan countries was closely matched by additional deliveries of grain by producers in the prairie provinces, thereby augmenting farm income within the crop year.

These were the important factors in our export position in the crop year which ended on July 31 last.

Another measurement which can be applied is that of producers' deliveries of grain within the crop year. Stocks of grain in store in elevators in Canada on August 1, 1957, were some forty million bushels greater than on the same date in the previous crop year. Therefore, the Board had very little elbow-room in the early months of the crop year and delivery quotas could only be advanced slowly. The turning point came towards the close of navigation in 1957 when the level of monthly exports surpassed the levels of the previous crop year, and from this point delivery opportunity for producers steadily increased.

Our first objective within the crop year was a general delivery quota of six bushels per specified acre. In early July we were certain that this objective would be accomplished. At the same time, elevator space was showing up over wide areas as a result of heavy shipments from country elevators, and as a result of many producers in the lower yield areas not having sufficient grain to fill their six-bushel general quotas. By mid-July, our country elevator stocks were running over twenty million bushels lower than on the same date in the previous crop year.

In announcing a seven-bushel general quota at over 650 stations on July 15, the Board stated: "At the following delivery points there is elevator space in excess of the space required for the six-bushel per specified acre general quota. In order to make this additional space available to the producers concerned, EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY the Board is increasing the quota to seven bushels per specified acre at these delivery points. The Board does not undertake that space will be available for a full seven-bushel quota at the under-mentioned delivery points or that the local storage position will permit the extension of the same arrangement to more than a limited number of other delivery points prior to July 31 next, on which date all 1957-58 delivery quotas will expire."

Before the end of the crop year we were able to establish a seven-bushel general quota at more stations than we had thought possible in mid-July. Many of the subsequent increases to the seven-bushel basis were at the direct request of elevator agents. By the close of the crop year on July 31, 1,718 delivery points were on a seven-bushel general quota, and 321 delivery points remainded on the six-bushel general quota. Incidentally, all delivery points in Manitoba ended the crop year with a seven-bushel quota.

The level of year-end delivery quotas is always a difficult problem for the Board. In this case we believe that producers, handling companies and their country agents understood the policy which the Board was trying to carry out late in the crop year, and that producers, generally, appreciated the opportunity of delivering grain over and above the six-bushel general quota to the extent that local elevator space permitted.

There were other features of the quota position in 1957-58. The year commenced with a flaxseed quota of five bushels per seeded acre,

but by early November it was possible for the Board to place flaxseed on an open quota basis. On Durum wheat, the initial quota was five bushels per seeded acre, and this quota was increased to eleven bushels per seeded acre during the crop year. Delivery quotas on rye were increased from an initial five bushels per seeded acre to fifteen bushels per seeded acre.

We started the crop year with the usual provision for the over-quota delivery of one carlot of barley suitable for malting, and which had been accepted by a shipper or exporter on a premium basis. Before the end of the crop year we had increased the over-quota malting barley allotment to two carlots of Six-Row varieties or three carlots in the case of Two-Row varieties. A supplementary barley quota of six bushels per seeded acre was established in Manitoba and Saskatchewan applicable to barley grading No. 1 Feed or lower.

You will see it can be said that delivery quotas established by the Board in 1957-58 were somewhat broader than the quotas which were possible in immediately preceding crop years.

In the administration of delivery quotas and, in fact, in the general work of the Board, we experienced the fullest co-operation from the railways. In the final weeks of the crop year their placement of cars was a most precise operation.

As a result of delivery quotas established, and the transportation made available to us, producers were able to market 576 million bushels of grain in the crop year which ended on July 31 last. This is very close to the 585 million bushels delivered in the previous crop year, in spite of the fact that many producers did not have sufficient grain to deliver under the quotas which were established.

There was a substantial reduction in farm stocks of wheat on July 31, 1958 as compared with the previous year. The reduction was from 319 million bushels to 204 million bushels. Stocks of wheat in commercial positions on July 31 last were 410.9 million bushels as compared with 410.0 million bushels at the end of the previous crop year. I might add that a considerable reduction in farm stocks of oats and barley occurred during 1957-58.

During the greater part of 1957-58, the Board had the 1956-57 Wheat, Oats and Barley Pools under administration. The three pools were closed as at May 9, 1958. The 1956-57 Wheat Account ended with a surplus of 64.9 million dollars. Of this surplus, 39.1 million dollars were distributed as an interim payment commencing on February 17, 1958; and the balance, after allowing for payment expenses and the P.F.A.A. levy, was paid out as a final payment to producers commencing June 13. The final distribution to producers was 25.1 million dollars.

The 1956-57 Wheat Account received 33.1 million dollars in carrying charge assistance from the Government under the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act. The Government contribution amounted to 9.170 cents per bushel on producers' deliveries to the pool. After applying these funds, the actual carrying charges paid by the Board for producers' account amounted to 5.903 cents per bushel. Once again, the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act has demonstrated its importance to Board operations under conditions of surplus.

The 1956-57 Barley Pool closed with a surplus of 7.6 million dollars for distribution to producers. The payment was completed on

June 12.

Prior to the closing of the 1956-57 Oats Pool it had been announced that this operation would result in a deficit. When the pool was closed on May 9 the deficit amounted to 2.1 million dollars, which amount the Government has remitted to the Board. I might add that the 1956-57 Oats Pool operated with an initial payment of 65 cents per bushel, basis No. 2 C.W. Oats in store Fort William/Port Arthur. The initial payment for the basic grade of oats was reduced by five cents per bushel effective August 1, 1957.

The selling operations in respect to the 1956-57 Oats and Barley Pools extended over an unusually long period. We are hopeful that the 1957-58 Oats and Barley Pools may be closed much earlier than a year ago.

Before leaving oats and barley I would like to say a word about the export position. Exports of barley in 1957-58 were 75.1 million bushels -- a very satisfactory level. Exports of malting barley to the United States amounted to 21.5 million bushels. Our other principal markets were the United Kingdom, Japan, the Soviet Union and Germany.

During the past seven years barley exports totalled 572 million bushels or an average of 81.7 million bushels per crop year. I think this record of barley exports indicates that we are establishing a sound position both in respect to the malting trade in the United States, and the trade in feeding grades of barley in other markets. The feedstuffs market is a very competitive one but most worthwhile from the standpoint of western agriculture.

In the case of oats we have been singularly dependent upon the domestic market and the United States market. In the crop year which ended on July 31 last, the domestic market absorbed about 44 million bushels of oats and our exports amounted to 25.1 million bushels, largely to the United States.

In recent years we have had a market for about 70 million bushels of oats. This market is not likely to increase greatly as long as the internal grain position in the United States remains as it is. Against a market of these dimensions, there have been some 40 or 50 million bushels of oats in country elevators and terminals. You will readily see that there can only be limited scope for producers' marketings of oats under present conditions. The Board appreciates that there are producers in the prairie provinces to whom the marketing of oats is an important consideration. Under the circumstances the Board policy is to do as well as we can in the domestic and export markets, take reasonable deliveries of oats from producers and, if necessary, carry substantial stocks of oats in store in elevators, even though this policy means a higher level of carrying charges for producers' account.

I would like to refer briefly to some of the characteristics of the present crop year.

It is probable that in the harvests of 1958, world wheat production reached record proportions. The United States Department of Agriculture places 1958 world production of wheat at 8.3 billion bushels or about 500 million bushels above the previous record of 1956. We should not, however, attach too much importance to the level of world production. The most important qualification which we must make is that the bulk of the increase in world wheat production in 1958 has occurred in the United States. All other wheat producing areas in the

world, where reliable information is available, do not show a significant change from the production levels of 1957. In Western Europe, a very significant area as far as Canada is concerned, 1958 crops gave promise of bumper yields but poor harvesting weather has reduced the possible output, and particularly the quantities of wheat which will be suitable for milling purposes. Most Western European countries report 1958 wheat production at about 1957 levels. As is usually the case, there are variations from this general pattern. Owing to excessive rainfall and bad harvesting conditions, French wheat production may run some 60 million bushels less than a year ago. Since France is a major wheat exporter in years of good crops, we may expect less pressure from supplies of French wheat during 1958-59. A sharp reduction in yield has occurred in Yugoslavia, and Spain has also reported a smaller crop than in 1957. On the other hand Italy has harvested a bumper wheat crop and this will have some bearing upon the trade in wheat, particularly in the Mediterranean area.

Perhaps the most significant development in Western Europe is the lowering of the quality of milling wheats as a result of excessive moisture and delayed harvests. Therefore, we can assume that quality will be an important factor in the present crop year in determining the origin of European wheat imports. This, of course, is to our advantage. In Asia our principal markets are Japan and India. The Japanese wheat crop is slightly smaller than in 1957 and production in India is again below normal levels. The outlook is for normal wheat imports on the part of Japan, and India will continue to have an urgent food problem.

Taking the broad view of the 1958-59 position it is likely that world trade in wheat will equal or moderately exceed the level of world trade in the crop year which ended on July 31 last.

In the past crop year Canada faced the problem of securing a larger share of a somewhat smaller world trade in wheat. Even if world demand for wheat does increase moderately this year, we must stirve for our normal share of the market. In the attainment of this objective the quality of stocks of wheat presently in store will be helpful to us. Even more important is the quality of the 1958 wheat crop which will be gradually entering the export stream throughout the crop year. When I speak of quality I am, of course, referring to the protein factor. The preliminary protein map issued by the Grain Research Laboratory showed an average protein content of 13.9% with Saskatchewan showing an average of 14.4%. As one cereal chemist remarked recently, in the moderately-sized wheat crops of 1957 and 1958 we returned to the old-time standards of quality upon which the reputation of Canadian wheat has been built. The quality factor helped us in the past crop year and it is going to help us in the present crop year. Our position is further reinforced by the fact that the bumper United States wheat crop of 1958 is deficient in quality.

It is obvious that 1958 production has greatly aggravated the wheat problem in the United States. The United States carry-over of wheat on July 31 last was estimated at 881 million bushels; a slight reduction from the carry-over on the same date in the two previous crop years. This was still a large carry-over in terms of United States utilization of wheat and export possibilities. The 1958 United States wheat crop is estimated at over 1,400,000,000 bushels as compared with 947 million bushels of winter and spring wheat production in 1957. Combining the carry-over, and the new crop estimates, the United States has an overall supply position of about 2.3 billion bushels of wheat as compared with about 1.8 billion bushels in the previous crop year. Under these circumstances it is apparent that for

the coming year, supplies of wheat in the United States are far beyond the capacity of their domestic market and far beyond any export possibilities. So far the United States has not indicated an abnormally high export target for 1958-59. We sincerely hope that our American friends will continue to exercise the same degree of restraint as they exercised in the past crop year in dealing with exports of wheat through their disposal programmes. I think it is fair to state that the United States gave prior consideration to under-developed areas, the areas of urgent need during the past crop year and the same general approach could be usefully employed this year. Incidentally, there has been a rapid expansion in storage facilities in the United States to partially take care of the greatly increased production of 1958 and this is lending an element of stability to the United States position at the present time.

It is likely that assistance for under-developed countries will play a part in the distribution of wheat in the present crop year. I have already indicated the importance of the Government's arrangements with Colombo Plan countries in the past crop year. I am glad to say that a good start has already been made in this direction for the present crop year. While we have a strong position in purely commercial markets any assistance which the Board receives through arrangements with Colombo Plan countries helps us to attain that level of exports required to make a noticeable reduction in our accumulated stocks of wheat.

Our exports of wheat are slightly below the level of last year. This is largely accounted for by the fact that the longshoremen's strike at the Pacific Coast closed this important export route for a period of 32 days commencing on August 21. It will be a while before we catch up with our shipping programmes from the West Coast.

I would like to say a word about our 1958 shipping season through Churchill. Between July 27 and October 10, 55 ocean vessels were loaded at Churchill with 19.6 million bushels of wheat. This was the largest wheat shipping programme in the history of the port. In the 1957 season, 48 vessels loaded 16 1/2 million bushels and this was a new record up until that time.

The successful Churchill programme this year was due to a number of factors. First of all the wheat had to be sold and that was the primary job of the Wheat Board. To load 55 ocean vessels in a period of about eleven weeks required an even flow of ocean vessels into the port. In this respect we were very fortunate this year. The third factor was the flow of the right grades of wheat to the port for arrival during the shipping season. This was accomplished in good fashion by the Canadian National Railways. Over and above these factors, the efficient operation of the terminal elevator at Churchill was necessary. Great credit is due Mr. H.M. Wilson, Port Manager, and his staff, for the handling of grain through the Churchill terminal and the inspection staff of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada which kept abreast with the unloading of grain into the terminal and the loading of grain into ocean vessels. The whole 1958 season at Churchill was a good illustration of team work all along the line.

The Board is following the same basic delivery quota policy as we followed last year. Initial, or unit quotas, came into effect at all delivery points on August 1 last and as soon as provision has been made for the initial quota at individual shipping points, and some space created, the Board will move into general quotas.

Last January the Board announced that acreage seeded to Durum wheat would be considered as part of each producer's specified acreage

effective on August 1, 1958. This is the major change in the quota policy this year as compared with last. The inclusion of Durum wheat in the specified acreage was made necessary by the surplus position which has developed in respect to this variety of wheat.

The Board's delivery quota policy is going to be affected by the great variation in 1958 yields and the uneven distribution of stocks of grain which remained on farms on July 31 last. On one extreme we have producers who harvested low yields per acre in 1958 and carried over little or no grain on July 31 last. The other extreme is provided by producers who had a substantial carry-over of grain on farms at the end of last July, and 1958 crops which range from fair to good. The obvious implication of this position is that many producers will not have sufficient grain to take advantage of the delivery quotas which will be established, while other producers will be interested in the maximum delivery quotas which we can establish. The extreme cases which I have indicated show the sort of problem with which the Board is going to be confronted in dealing with delivery quotas during the present crop year. All I can say at the moment is that the Board will endeavour, as in the past, to take delivery of as much grain as possible as rapidly as storage facilities will permit."

Canada's 1958 Wheat Crop Estimated at 368.7 Million Bushels

Based on conditions at mid-October Canada's 1958 wheat crop is now forecast at 368.7 million bushels virtually the same as last year's estimate of 370.5 million but 25 per cent below the ten-year average of 489.8 million bushels, and the smallest since the rust year of 1954. The decrease in production compared with last year is due entirely to a slight decrease in acreage. The average yield at 17.6 bushels per acre is unchanged from a year ago but 11 per cent below the ten-year (1948-1957) average of 19.8 bushels per acre. This year's all Canada crop of spring wheat, including durum, is forecast at 344.8 million bushels compared with the 1957 crop of 350.9 million, and the ten-year average of 468.1 million bushels. Ontario's winter wheat crop is estimated at 23.9 million bushels, an increase of 22 per cent over last year's crop.

In the Prairie Provinces, the 1958 wheat crop is now placed at 343.0 million bushels, some 6.0 million or 2 per cent below the 1957 crop. The current crop is well above that of 1957 in Manitoba where production is forecast at 55.0 million bushels compared with 45.0 million last year. Production in Saskatchewan, which accounts for about 52 per cent of this year's all Canada indicated wheat crop is estimated at 192.0 million bushels, some 9 per cent less than last year's outturn of 211.0 million bushels. The Alberta crop, forecast at 96.0 million bushels is up 3 per cent from last year's production of 93.0 million bushels. The indicated average yield per seeded acre in the Prairie Provinces as a whole is 16.9 bushels per acre compared with 17.1 bushels last year, the ten-year (1948-1957) average of 19.4 bushels and the long-term yield of 16.6 bushels per acre. The average yield in Manitoba this year is 23.3 bushels while Saskatchewan averaged 14.6 bushels and Alberta 20.4 bushels per acre. Current estimates of production in the Prairies include relatively small quantities of winter wheat, principally in Alberta, and an estimated 15.9 million bushels of durum wheat.

The acreage in durum wheat in the Prairie Provinces in 1958 was less than half that seeded in 1957. Average yields, estimated at 14.1 bushels per acre are also well below the 1957 outturn of 18.7 bushels. As a result present indications are for a crop of 15.9 million bushels compared with the 1957 crop of 44.1 million bushels. Estimated production by provinces, in millions of bushels, is as follows: Manitoba, 1.8; Saskatchewan, 12.5; and Alberta, 1.6.

November Estimate of the 1958 Production of Spring and Winter Wheat in Canada, Compared with 1957

Crop	Area 1957	Area 1958	Yield per Acre 1957	Yield per Acre 1958 1/	Production 1957	Production 1958 1/
	- acres -		- bushels -		- bushels -	
CANADA						
Spring wheat 2/	20,440,800	20,319,100	17.2	17.0	350,920,000	344,834,000
Winter wheat ..	590,000	580,000	33.2	41.2	19,588,000	23,896,000
All wheat .	21,030,800	20,899,100	17.6	17.6	370,508,000	368,730,000
PRAIRIE PROVINCES						
Manitoba	2,114,000	2,358,000	21.3	23.3	45,000,000	55,000,000
Saskatchewan ..	13,365,000	13,182,000	15.8	14.6	211,000,000	192,000,000
Alberta	4,881,000	4,704,000	19.1	20.4	93,000,000	96,000,000
Totals	20,360,000	20,244,000	17.1	16.9	349,000,000	343,000,000

1/ As indicated on basis of conditions on or about October 15.
2/ Includes relatively small quantities of winter wheat in all provinces except Ontario. Also includes durum wheat.

November Estimate of the 1958 Production of Durum Wheat 1/ in the Prairie Provinces Compared with 1957

Province	Area 1957	Area 1958	Yield per Acre 1957	Yield per Acre 1958 2/	Production 1957	Production 1958 2/
	- acres -		- bushels -		- bushels -	
Manitoba	73,000	94,000	19.1	19.1	1,400,000	1,800,000
Saskatchewan.	1,793,000	959,000	17.8	13.0	32,000,000	12,500,000
Alberta	492,000	73,000	21.7	22.2	10,700,000	1,600,000
Totals ..	2,358,000	1,125,000	18.7	14.1	44,100,000	15,900,000

1/ Acreage and production included with spring wheat.
2/ As indicated on the basis of conditions on or about October 15.

Quota Policy Durum Wheat - Manitoba. The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade re Quotas, No. 9, under date of November 4, stated in part that "In answer to several enquiries recently received, the Board wishes to draw attention to the fact that, as stated in Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General), No. 4, of August 15, 1958, producers holding delivery permits at delivery points in Manitoba may deliver Durum Wheat to any delivery point selected by them where space is available."

Custom Grinding of Grain for Feed and Exchange of Grain for Prepared Feeds. The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade No. 13, under date of November 4, stated that "Companies are advised that the provisions of Part II of Instructions to the Trade No. 10 of August 26 will continue in effect until July 31, 1959. Producers may deliver wheat or oats or barley not exceeding in combination

thereof 25,000 pounds in total weight of all grains delivered, in exchange for prepared feeds in each of the second, third and fourth quarterly periods of the crop year, subject to the conditions outlined in the said Circular. The Board will be prepared to consider applications from producers requiring feed containing wheat, oats or barley in excess of 25,000 pounds in any quarterly period for permission to deliver for exchange additional quantities. Consideration will also be given to applications from feeders who are not in possession of a delivery permit book to deliver feed grains produced within the province to feed mills for exchange. Applications should give full particulars, including the name and location of the feed mill concerned."

Supplementary Quota - Soft White Spring Wheat. The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade, re Quotas No. 10, under date of November 5, stated in part that "In order to obtain sufficient quantities of Soft White Spring Wheat to meet mill requirements, a supplementary delivery quota of five (5) bushels per seeded acre of Soft White Spring Wheat is hereby authorized to become effective Monday, November 10, 1958, to producers who contracted with mills for the production of this variety."

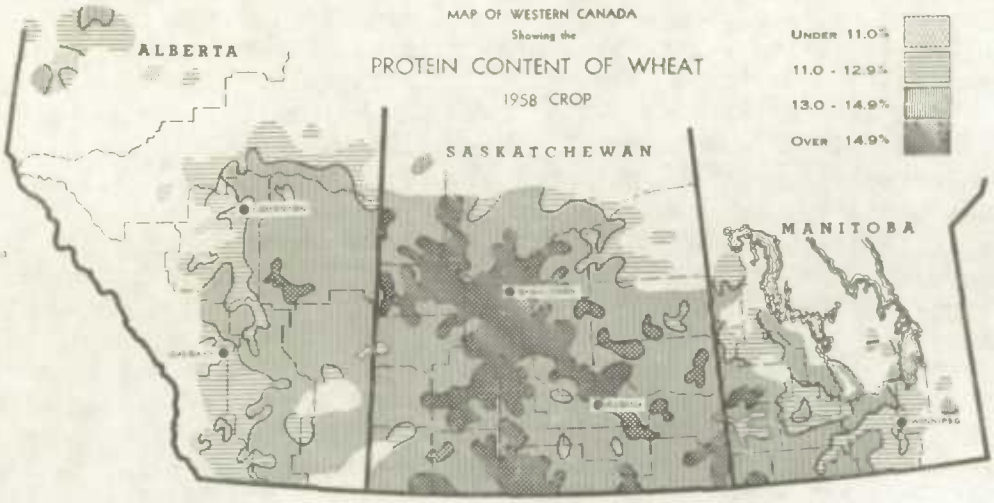
General Quota Position. By December 1, 1958 out of a total of 2,032 shipping points in the Western Division, the Canadian Wheat Board had placed 110 points on a quota of 3 bushels per specified acre, 690 points were on a 2-bushel quota and 1,160 points were on a 1-bushel quota. Seventy-two points were on the Initial Unit Quota.

Summary of Elevator Shipping Points in Each Quota Group
as at December 1, 1958

Province	Initial Unit Quota	General Quota in Bushels per Specified Acre			Total
		One	Two	Three	
Ontario	-	-	-	1	1
Manitoba	10	300	61	3	374
Saskatchewan	31	514	478	65	1,088
Alberta	31	345	148	40	564
British Columbia	-	1	3	1	5
All Provinces	72	1,160	690	110	2,032

Protein Survey of Western Canada's 1958 Hard Red Spring Wheat

According to crop bulletin No. 70 "Protein Survey of Wheat, 1958" published by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, the average protein content of the 1958 crop of hard red spring wheat is 13.8 per cent. This figure is only 0.2 per cent lower than the corresponding figure of 14.0 per cent for the 1957 crop. The results are based on the analysis of 6,689 samples of grades No. 1 to No. 4 Northern and No. 4 Special and the Garnet grades, collected from 1,771 shipping points in the Prairie Provinces.



Map of Western Canada showing the protein content of hard red spring wheat, 1958 crop.

The pattern of the 1958 map is similar to that of the 1957 map. Medium-protein areas (13.0 to 14.9%) cover most of the three Prairie Provinces. A large high-protein area (over 14.9%) is concentrated in central Saskatchewan and covers most of crop districts 6A, 6B, and 7A; most other crop districts in Saskatchewan show some areas of high protein content. In central Alberta there is one small high-protein area; in Manitoba there are two very small ones. Below-average areas (11.0% to 12.9%) occur in western and northern Alberta, and in the Peace River district, and in north-eastern Saskatchewan. Large areas of low protein are in eastern and northern crop districts of Manitoba.

Protein Contents of Grades of Hard Red Spring Wheat,
1958 Values for Each Province and 1958 and 1957 Values for Western Canada

Grade	1958 Crop			Western Canada	
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	1958	1957
			- per cent -		
No. 1 Northern	13.4	14.5	13.1	14.4	14.0
No. 2 Northern	13.2	14.4	13.2	13.9	14.0
No. 3 Northern	12.8	14.2	12.9	13.4	14.0
No. 4 Northern	12.5	14.2	13.2	13.7	13.9
No. 4 Special	13.9	16.2	16.2	15.6	15.6
No. 2 C.W. Garnet	-	-	11.9	11.9	-
No. 3 C.W. Garnet	-	-	12.3	12.3	14.3
Weighted Mean	13.1	14.4	13.1	13.8	14.0

Quality of 1958 Western Canadian Wheat

The following information relative to the quality of this year's wheat crop in the Prairie Provinces is taken from a press release issued on November 8, 1958 by the Grain Research Laboratory, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, summarizing Crop Bulletin No. 69 "Canadian Wheat, 1958". Adjustments have been made to bring the release in line with the November estimate of production.

Western Canada's 1958 wheat crop is low in moisture, high in protein, and high in baking strength according to reports released by the Board of Grain Commissioners' Laboratory. Production is officially estimated at 343 million bushels (including 15.9 million of durum), one of the smallest crops harvested in the last 10 years. About 90 per cent of the spring wheat will grade No. 3 Northern and higher, and about 85 per cent of the durum wheat will grade No. 2 and No. 3 C.W.

Average protein content of spring wheat is 13.8 per cent, based on analyses of 6,689 samples from 1,771 shipping points in Western Canada. This figure is 0.2 per cent below last year's average and 0.3 per cent above the long-term average. Average protein levels for prairie provinces are: Manitoba, 13.1 per cent; Saskatchewan, 14.4 per cent; and Alberta, 13.1 per cent. The final protein map shows that medium-protein areas (13.0 to 14.9 per cent) cover most of the prairie provinces, that a large high-protein area (over 14.9 per cent) is in central Saskatchewan and surrounding districts, and that below-average areas (11.0 to 12.9 per cent) are in western and northern Alberta and in eastern and northern Manitoba.

Average bushel weights of the first four Northern grades of 1958 wheat cleaned for milling are 64.8, 64.0, 63.2, and 62.5 lb. respectively, and corresponding protein contents are 14.3, 13.8, 13.4, and 13.3 per cent. All four grades mill well and give good yields of flour which increase as grade goes up. There are only minor differences between grades in flour colour reflecting the soundness of the wheat in No. 3 and No. 4 Northern this year. Baking strength is high, with loaf volume highest for No. 1 Northern, a little lower for No. 2 and No. 3 Northern, and lowest for No. 4 Northern which is a small grade this year. As supporting wheats, No. 1 and No. 2 Northern are better than No. 3 and No. 4 Northern. Compared with wheat exported in the last quarter of the 1957-58 crop year, baking strength is higher and carrying power is better for the new crop. Baking absorption is high this year, doughs are extensible and lively, and gassing power is satisfactory. No. 5 wheat consists mainly of wheat carried over from the previous crop year since only a small volume of this grade was harvested this year. It will therefore be similar in average quality to that of shipments exported during the last quarter of 1957-58 and inferior in milling and baking quality to new-crop No. 4 Northern.

Production of durum wheat this year is estimated at 15.9 million bushels, well below last year's crop of 44.1 million bushels. The major part of this reduction resulted from the much smaller acreage seeded, i.e., 52 per cent less than in 1957. The new durum crop is high in bushel weight and protein content, is vitreous, and excellent in milling quality. Dough properties are very good and yellow pigment is high, with the result that macaroni-making quality is excellent. The quality of the 1958 durum crop appears to be consistently better, grade for grade, than current shipments moving forward. Accordingly, as this new wheat becomes blended with the carryover, there should be an increase in protein content and yellow pigment, with a consequent improvement in macaroni quality in shipments later in the crop year. Crop Bulletin No. 69, Canadian Wheat 1958, contains comprehensive data for different sets of samples of hard red spring and durum wheat and discusses the quality of the various grades.

Farmers' Marketings Deliveries of wheat by farmers in the three Prairie Provinces during the period August 1 to November 19 of the current crop year have amounted to 72.6 million bushels, exceeding by 4 per cent the comparable 1957 total of 69.6 million but less than half the ten-year (1947-1956) average marketings for the period of 151.2 million bushels. Deliveries of the other principal Canadian grains, however, have been below last year's comparable levels, and, with the exception of flaxseed, below their corresponding ten-year averages for the period under review. Marketings of these grains up to November 19, 1958 with figures for the corresponding period of 1957 and the comparable ten-year averages, respectively, in brackets, were as follows, in millions of bushels: oats, 14.1 (23.1, 34.8); barley, 29.6 (37.5, 44.3); rye, 1.1 (1.4, 5.6); and flaxseed, 7.3 (8.6, 7.2).

Farmers' Marketings of Wheat in the Prairie Provinces, 1958-59

Week Ending		Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Total	Last Year
				- bushels -		
August	6, 1958 ..	24,121	170,879	17,502	212,502	455,502
	13	48,414	410,030	105,886	564,330	1,631,517
	20	530,247	837,276	433,390	1,800,913	3,032,606
	27	655,469	2,402,721	799,374	3,857,564	5,450,126
September	3	338,594	2,320,487	1,007,161	3,666,242	4,448,141
	10	626,576	2,731,480	1,318,831	4,676,887	3,255,272
	17	875,403	2,872,636	1,884,076	5,632,115	3,788,910
	24	464,522	1,888,330	1,054,410	3,407,262	4,142,391
October	1	312,295	1,538,887	830,513	2,681,695	5,248,839
	8	311,392	3,825,960	1,118,284	5,255,636	6,163,797
	15	426,949	3,400,180	946,895	4,774,024	5,711,676
	22	635,711	3,558,895	1,228,570	5,423,176	4,912,139
	29	669,631	4,449,753	1,469,635	6,589,019	5,273,008
November	5	849,469	5,872,876	2,004,736	8,727,081	4,763,875
	12	953,433	5,138,702	1,489,048	7,581,183	5,665,494
	19	1,310,866	4,772,684	1,680,173	7,763,723	5,664,539
Totals		9,033,092	46,191,776	17,388,484	72,613,352	69,607,832
Average similar period: 1947-48—1956-57 ..		20,920,714	88,452,461	41,810,662	151,183,837	

Visible Supply of Canadian Wheat, November 19, 1958
Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1956 and 1957

Position	1956	1957	1958
		- thousand bushels -	
Country elevators - Manitoba	22,253	25,966	25,200
Saskatchewan	121,583	117,326	121,719
Alberta	74,888	65,503	71,789
Totals	218,724	208,796	218,708
Interior private and mill	6,888	5,609	7,336
Interior terminals	13,311	11,770	13,035
Vancouver-New Westminster	7,829	9,046	8,135
Victoria	319	170	295
Prince Rupert	37	-	-
Churchill	4,801	4,605	4,870
Fort William-Port Arthur	34,374	41,619	39,613
Storage Afloat	-	184	-
In transit rail (Western Division)	9,605	12,518	11,014
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence Ports	27,495	39,691	35,213
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime Ports	21,999	24,140	24,279
In transit lake	5,451	10,228	9,412
In transit rail (Eastern Division)	1,105	1,716	3,069
United States ports	51	237	-
In transit U.S.A.	81	-	-
Totals	352,070	370,330	374,979

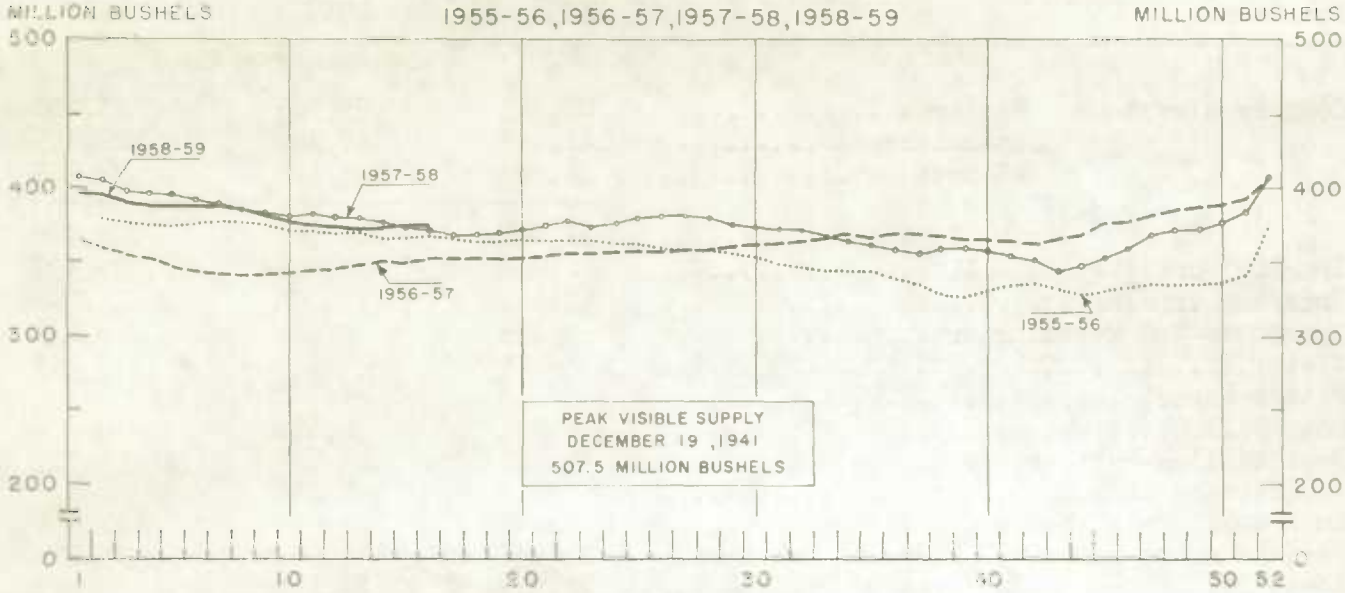
Grading of Wheat Inspected, August-October 1958 with Comparisons

Grade	Crop Year		August-October			
	Average 1952-53-1956-57	1957-58	1957		1958	
	per cent	per cent	cars	per cent	cars	per cent
1 Hard	1/	-	-	-	-	-
1 Man. Northern	4.8	0.3	235	0.5	233	0.6
2 Man. Northern	35.2	20.4	11,283	25.5	12,753	31.8
3 Man. Northern	22.7	32.1	11,950	27.0	11,690	29.1
4 Man. Northern	8.9	22.0	6,568	14.9	6,156	15.3
5 Wheat	8.8	11.2	6,877	15.6	6,215	15.5
6 Wheat	2.9	3.3	3,403	7.7	508	1.3
Feed Wheat	0.5	0.1	94	0.2	20	1/
Garnet	0.5	1/	1	1/	-	-
Amber Durum	3.1	5.7	1,962	4.4	923	2.3
Alberta Winter	0.4	0.1	17	1/	104	0.3
Toughs 2/ 3/	9.5	2.5	933	2.1	588	1.5
Damps 2/ 4/	0.1	0.1	1	1/	2	1/
Rejected 2/	2.3	1.8	739	1.7	795	2.0
All others	0.5	0.3	138	0.3	155	0.4
Totals	100.0	100.0	44,201	100.0	40,142	100.0

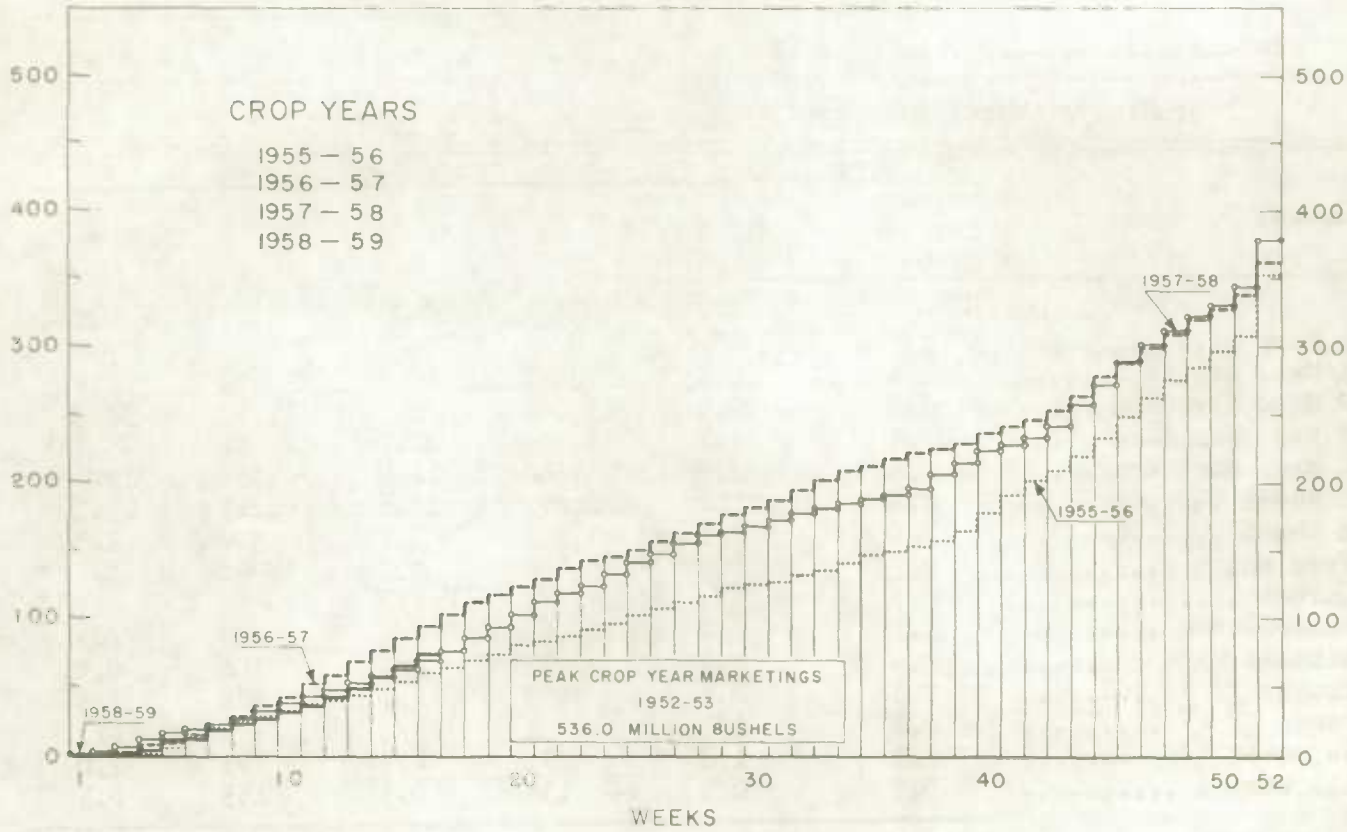
1/ Less than .05 per cent. 2/ All varieties and grades. 3/ Moisture content 14.9 to 17 per cent for Durum, 14.6 to 17 per cent for all other varieties.
4/ Moisture content over 17 per cent.

WEEKLY VISIBLE SUPPLY OF CANADIAN WHEAT

1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59



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, from the Opening of Navigation to November 19, 1958 and to Approximately the Same Date 1948-1957*

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Total
			- thousand bushels -			
1948	107,649	28,967	26,741	4,924	6,907	175,188
1949	150,756	38,553	31,769	12,109	8,363	241,552
1950	111,378	21,067	22,827	4,202	3,303	162,778
1951	170,709	51,408	41,718	6,560	1,896	272,291
1952	203,332	76,566	87,864	6,453	5,666	379,882
1953	187,441	86,386	102,234	15,547	5,848	397,457
1954	116,051	50,817	73,006	6,750	4,147	250,770
1955	115,610	28,727	57,984	10,083	7,837	220,241
1956	179,241	40,583	81,464	10,174	9,558	321,020
1957	134,292	41,831	50,001	4,147	10,620	240,891
1958	161,762	39,780	66,459	5,242	7,991	281,233

* Shipments from opening of navigation to November 18, 1948; November 17, 1949; November 16, 1950; November 22, 1951; November 20, 1952; November 19, 1953; November 17, 1954; November 16, 1955; November 21, 1956; and November 20, 1957.

Wheat Shipments* to the United States by Destination August 1-November 19, 1958 Compared with Approximately the Same Period 1956 and 1957

Destination	1956	1957	1958
		- bushels -	
By Vessel			
Duluth-Superior	472,095	803,427	545,605
Chicago	89,487	156,933	175,436
Buffalo	174,800	1,210,576	108,614
Totals, Vessel	736,382	2,170,936	829,655
By Rail			
Other U.S.A. Points	142,786	280,367	135,122
Totals, Rail	142,786	280,367	135,122
Totals, Shipments	879,168	2,451,303	964,777

* 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 - October 31, 1957	August 1 - October 31, 1958
	- bushels -	
Port McNicoll	-	371,619
Midland, Tiffin	506,745	827,425
Owen Sound	-	57,619
Goderich	-	14,000
Totals	506,745	1,270,663

Rail Shipments of Wheat from Fort William-Port Arthur, 1955-56—1958-59

Month	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
		- bushels -		
August	56,951	100,667	33,297	33,123
September	64,033	70,324	42,125	15,692
October	63,975	120,535	34,937	68,834
November	148,576	240,628	67,894	
December	477,622	613,482	232,252	
January	2,340,921	792,000	525,238	
February	1,735,097	490,778	178,204	
March	1,599,503	338,534	191,312	
April	300,913	161,103	215,546	
May	91,534	73,212	33,839	
June	91,162	23,281	35,368	
July	102,560	31,432	37,984	
Totals	7,072,847	3,055,976	1,627,996	

Distribution of Rail Shipments of Wheat from Fort William-Port Arthur, October 1958

Grade	Quebec	Ontario
	- bushels -	
4 Northern	40,500	12,000
5 Wheat	10,500	667
Amber Durum	2,000	3,000
Others	-	167
Totals	53,000	15,834

Overseas Exports of Canadian Grain by Ports of Loading, August 1-November 19, 1958 with Comparisons

Ports	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
			- bushels -		
Pacific Seaboard					
Vancouver-New Westminster	24,755,041	181,404	2,182,993	50,887	853,334
Victoria	262,826	-	-	-	-
Prince Rupert	-	-	2,356,433	-	-
Churchill	17,780,909	313,829	-	-	-
Lakehead Direct	306,239	86,413	137,756	-	59,525
St. Lawrence					
Montreal	21,536,096	862,597	4,520,742	500,790	2,826,007
Sorel	4,451,350	-	2,223,027	-	-
Three Rivers	3,962,497	-	-	-	131,626
Quebec	2,685,559	-	-	-	-
Totals	75,740,517	1,444,243	11,420,951	551,677	3,870,492
August 1-November 20, 1957	78,495,134	1,171,406	7,044,647	19,991	3,816,337

Overseas Clearances - Canadian Rapeseed 1/ August 1-November 19, 1958

	bushels
Canadian Pacific Seaboard	649,243
Canadian Atlantic Seaboard	359,971
Total	1,009,214

1/ In bushels of 50 pounds.

Freight Assistance Shipments

Claims filed for payment up to October 31, 1958 represent the movement of some 3,498 thousand bushels of wheat from the Prairie Provinces to Eastern Canada and British Columbia under the freight assistance policy during the August-September period of the 1958-59 crop year. During the same months of the 1957-58 crop year claims had been filed for a total of 2,876 thousand bushels, indicating on the assumption of approximately the same rate of submission of claims during both the current and preceding crop years that the August-September shipments of wheat under the policy were running about 22 per cent above those of 1957-58. Revised data on the 1957 August-September shipments of wheat based on claims submitted up to October 31, 1958 place the two-month total at 3,502 thousand bushels. The bulk of the shipments during the current two-month period under review went to destinations in Ontario and Quebec.

Provincial Distribution of Wheat Shipments under the Freight Assistance Policy
August-September 1958 and 1957

Month	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	B.C.	Total
				- thousand bushels -				
August, 1958	8	26	116	66	713	834	154	1,918
September	12	16	95	43	605	715	94	1,580
Totals	21	43	210	109	1,318	1,549	248	3,498
Same period 1957:								
Preliminary 2/	15	31	180	75	1,077	1,168	330	2,876
Revised 1/	22	34	199	92	1,215	1,389	550	3,502

Preliminary data on millfeed shipments under the freight assistance policy indicate shipments of 68,463 tons during the August-September period of the current crop year. This total, based on claims submitted up to October 31, 1958 will most likely be subject to considerable upward revision with the filing of additional claims. Some indication of the possible size of the revision is given by the fact that by October 31, 1957 claims had been filed for only 63,209 tons out of a total of 92,370 tons shipped during the first two months of the 1957-58 crop year. As with freight-assisted shipments of wheat, the greater portion of the millfeed shipments during the period under review went to destinations in Ontario and Quebec.

Provincial Distribution of Millfeed Shipments under the Freight Assistance Policy
August-September 1958 and 1957

Province	1957		1958
	Preliminary 2/	Revised 1/	Preliminary 1/
		- tons -	
Newfoundland	431	642	458
Prince Edward Island	1,307	1,850	1,143
Nova Scotia	4,254	5,498	3,615
New Brunswick	3,766	4,979	3,472
Quebec	28,679	44,807	37,308
Ontario	21,797	28,119	19,465
British Columbia	2,975	6,475	3,002
Totals	63,209	92,370	68,463

1/ Based on claims filed up to October 31, 1958.

2/ Based on claims filed up to October 31, 1957.

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 -				
1956-57					
August	26,107	223	2,989	29,319	27,149
September	24,477	146	3,144	27,767	25,579
October	20,683	222	3,084	23,989	29,253
November	20,577	875	2,920	24,372	24,410
December	17,028	834	3,403	21,266	22,042
January	14,431	487	2,515	17,433	17,393
February	11,938	115	2,741	14,794	15,334
March	13,735	168	2,909	16,812	18,671
April	12,380	296	2,542	15,218	13,238
May	19,494	1,231	2,596	23,321	25,507
June	22,043	795	2,213	25,051	23,955
July	19,490	481	2,482	22,454	24,684
Totals	222,386	5,872	33,540	261,797	267,214
1957-58					
August	24,313	403	2,686	27,402	25,989
September	20,659	507	3,059	24,225	21,113
October	17,231	684	3,472	21,386	18,971
November	26,957	949	3,307	31,213	30,772
December	19,209	691	3,209	23,109	25,082
January	18,600	243	3,166	22,009	22,560
February	18,499	63	2,764	21,327	23,804
March	19,062	381	3,814	23,257	23,466
April	22,406	382	3,957	26,744	25,259
May	33,419	1,848	3,742	39,008	39,902
June	26,125	780	3,862	30,767	31,362
July	22,046	237	3,343	25,626	23,132
Totals	268,527	7,166	40,381	316,073	311,412
1958-59 4/					
August	23,055	98	2,900	26,052	30,470
September	15,959	153	2,307	18,419	18,239
October	25,216	315	3,452	28,984	28,249
Totals	64,230	566	8,659	73,455	76,958

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/ In terms of wheat equivalent. Exports for crop years 1956-57 and 1957-58 adjusted to remove effect of time lag in the returns made by Customs for both wheat and wheat flour. Wheat flour conversion rate: 2.3 bushels per cwt.

4/ Subject to revision. Unadjusted customs returns.

Exports of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour by Destination, Crop Year 1957-58

Destination	Wheat 1/	Wheat Flour 2/	Total Wheat 1/ and Wheat Flour 2/
		- bushels -	
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES			
United Kingdom	90,325,520	13,735,048	104,060,568
Africa			
British East Africa	-	2,985	2,985
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	486,453	11,479	497,932
Gambia	-	7,940	7,940
Ghana	-	502,944	502,944
Nigeria	-	55,924	55,924
Other British West Africa	-	62	62
Sierra Leone	-	236,686	236,686
Asia			
Ceylon	-	2,519,682	2,519,682
Hong Kong	153,400	520,099	673,499
India	23,774,946	20,355	23,795,301
Malaya and Singapore	-	392,831	392,831
Pakistan	3,525,915	518	3,526,433
Other British East Indies	-	1,513	1,513
Europe			
Gibraltar	-	45,620	45,620
Malta	1,527,307	-	1,527,307
North America			
Bahamas	-	277,736	277,736
Barbados	2,500	333,265	335,765
Bermuda	-	96,340	96,340
British Honduras	-	14,875	14,875
Jamaica	2,867	1,622,519	1,625,386
Leeward and Windward Islands	-	1,068,116	1,068,116
Trinidad and Tobago	-	1,586,728	1,586,728
Oceania			
Australia	1,490,534	-	1,490,534
Fiji	-	10,511	10,511
South America			
British Guiana	-	305,353	305,353
Totals, Commonwealth Countries	121,289,442	23,369,129	144,658,571
FOREIGN COUNTRIES			
Africa			
Azores and Madeira	-	25,482	25,482
Belgian Congo	-	404,002	404,002
Egypt	-	248,273	248,273
Liberia	-	5,927	5,927
Morocco	-	2,404	2,404
Portuguese East Africa	129,546	4,099	133,645
Portuguese West Africa	-	40,643	40,643
Asia			
Arabia	-	28,288	28,288
China	3,774,027	12,880	3,786,907
Indochina	-	460	460
Iran	-	264	264
Israel	1,463,840	-	1,463,840
Japan	37,993,945	727,182	38,721,127
Jordan	-	161	161

Exports of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour by Destination, Crop Year 1957-58

Destination	Wheat 1/	Wheat Flour 2/	Total Wheat 1/ and Wheat Flour 2/
		- bushels -	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES			
Asia			
Lebanon	-	754,476	754,476
Okinawa	233,333	-	233,333
Philippine Islands	367	4,860,709	4,861,076
Portuguese Asia	-	122,944	122,944
Syria	-	3,816	3,816
Thailand	-	355,203	355,203
Europe			
Austria	2,153,570	-	2,153,570
Belgium	12,820,424	342,252	13,162,676
Denmark	275,948	2,760	278,708
Germany, Federal Republic	29,736,006	-	29,736,006
Greece	-	26,020	26,020
Iceland	-	16,100	16,100
Ireland	1,910,721	805	1,911,526
Italy	1,002,338	2,042	1,004,380
Netherlands	21,730,881	2,576	21,733,457
Norway	3,541,171	-	3,541,171
Poland	1,443,680	-	1,443,680
Portugal	-	44,316	44,316
Sweden	9,333	1,012	10,345
Switzerland	9,672,754	-	9,672,754
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	14,833,328	-	14,833,328
North America			
American Virgin Islands	-	46	46
Costa Rica	16,667	500,055	516,722
Cuba	1,000	604,863	605,863
Dominican Republic	-	698,128	698,128
El Salvador	30,283	166,147	196,430
French West Indies	-	7,256	7,256
Guatemala	166,727	307,492	474,219
Haiti	-	455,664	455,664
Honduras	32,666	62,705	95,371
Netherlands Antilles	-	173,340	173,340
Nicaragua	-	271,563	271,563
Panama	-	254,897	254,897
Puerto Rico	-	9,987	9,987
St. Pierre and Miquelon	-	22,975	22,975
United States			
Flour in terms of wheat	-	1,754,028	1,754,028
For Milling in bond 3/	1,795,924	-	1,795,924
For Domestic use 3/	5,370,162	-	5,370,162
Oceania			
French Oceania	-	32,299	32,299
Guam	-	1,840	1,840
South America			
Chile	-	23,000	23,000
Colombia	183,727	75,090	258,817
Ecuador	401,856	2,084	403,940
Peru	2,696,960	37,964	2,734,924
Surinam	-	129,394	129,394
Venezuela	982,031	3,385,796	4,367,827
Totals, Foreign Countries	154,403,215	17,011,709	171,414,924
Totals, All Countries	275,692,657	40,380,838	316,073,495

1/ Overseas clearances as reported by the Statistics Branch, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, for all countries except the United States. 2/ Adjusted to remove effect of time lag in the returns made by Customs. In terms of wheat equivalent. Source: Canadian Customs returns. Conversion rate: 2.3 bushels per cwt. 3/ Compiled from returns of Canadian elevator licensees and shippers and advice from American grain correspondents.

Exports of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour by Destination, 1958-59

Destination	July	October		August-October	
	Wheat Flour 1/	Wheat Flour 2/	Wheat 3/	Wheat Flour 2/	Wheat 3/
			- bushels -		
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES					
United Kingdom	1,246,664	1,109,631	7,648,916	3,422,106	26,169,484 5/
Africa					
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	515	1,288	-	3,864	89,600
Ghana	45,954	10,925	-	159,010	-
Nigeria	1,610	115	-	8,712	-
Sierra Leone	28,352	-	-	49,050	-
Asia					
Ceylon	348,949	48,300	-	374,709	-
Hong Kong	47,656	67,459	18,667	125,311	38,267
India	-	1,955	2,700,765	1,955	2,816,555
Malaya and Singapore	40,305	32,773	-	74,014	-
Other British East Indies	-	322	-	322	-
Europe					
Gibraltar	6,182	6,182	-	18,547	-
North America					
Bahamas	28,575	28,911	-	67,689	-
Barbados	28,904	34,990	-	92,235	833
Bermuda	10,270	7,259	-	28,766	-
British Honduras	51	386	-	10,205	-
Jamaica	127,227	172,693	-	402,132	-
Leeward and Windward Islands	85,682	83,554	-	223,003	-
Trinidad and Tobago	137,908	116,936	-	385,121	-
Oceania					
Fiji	1,955	-	-	1,955	-
South America					
British Guiana	29,631	19,355	-	58,680	-
Totals, Commonwealth Countries	2,216,390	1,743,034	10,368,348	5,507,386	29,114,739
FOREIGN COUNTRIES					
Africa					
Azores and Madeira	8,873	3,264	-	3,264	-
Belgian Congo	15,479	40,906	-	102,808	-
Egypt	-	-	-	49,600	-
Liberia	379	370	-	1,727	-
Morocco	633	-	-	633	-
Portuguese East Africa	773	920	-	920	-
Portuguese West Africa	2,300	4,485	-	9,499	-
Asia					
Arabia	4,301	3,556	-	12,174	-
China	-	-	-	-	463,867
Iran	-	-	-	55	-
Japan	17,473	6,833	5,164,345	16,714	10,432,591
Lebanon	172	632	-	34,325	-
Nepal	-	-	-	-	36,543
Okinawa	-	-	37,333	-	37,333
Philippine Islands	200,675	878,593	-	982,564	-
Portuguese Asia	4,554	14,363	-	57,810	-
Syria	-	1,610	-	1,610	-
Thailand	30,303	42,895	-	74,405	-
Europe					
Austria	-	-	-	-	545,067 5/

Exports of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour by Destination, 1958-59

Destination	July	October		August-October	
	Wheat Flour 1/	Wheat Flour 2/	Wheat 3/	Wheat Flour 2/	Wheat 3/
			- bushels -		
FOREIGN COUNTRIES					
Europe					
Belgium	39,912	26,482	843,065	80,562	3,415,746
Denmark	-	460	56,000	460	185,733
Germany, Federal Republic	-	-	5,289,552	-	9,296,559
Greece	-	660	-	660	-
Iceland	-	-	-	4,996	-
Ireland	-	-	1,039,020	-	1,496,167
Italy	-	-	220,690	216	220,690
Netherlands	322	-	1,674,387	3,554	4,978,831
Norway	-	-	110,133	-	1,113,092
Portugal	-	6,914	-	14,527	-
Switzerland	-	-	366,000	-	2,219,787
North America					
Costa Rica	47,599	31,193	-	105,391	-
Cuba	69,345	48,806	-	121,247	-
Dominican Republic	76,130	29,567	-	110,359	1,000
El Salvador	29,127	20,751	-	76,896	-
French West Indies	575	805	-	3,047	-
Guatemala	9,193	23,147	16,667	32,998	33,334
Haiti	45,586	1,150	-	49,197	-
Honduras	1,610	2,645	-	16,169	-
Netherlands Antilles	11,937	14,242	-	39,910	-
Nicaragua	36,657	12,558	-	70,014	-
Panama	27,623	19,975	-	73,956	-
St. Pierre and Miquelon	759	3,565	-	5,405	-
United States					
Flour in terms of wheat	124,791	155,974	-	409,508	-
For Milling in Bond 4/	-	-	108,572	-	108,572
For Domestic Use 4/	-	-	206,830	-	457,627
South America					
Chile	23,000	-	-	23,000	-
Colombia	35,351	67,457	-	103,038	-
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	171,728
Peru	6,440	2,875	-	4,485	220,472
Surinam	7,089	7,337	-	16,751	-
Venezuela	247,568	233,988	30,599	436,956	246,734
Totals, Foreign Countries	1,126,529	1,708,978	15,163,193	3,151,410	35,681,473
Totals, All Countries	3,342,919	3,452,012	25,531,541	8,658,796	64,796,212

1/ In terms of wheat equivalent. Adjusted to remove effect of time lag in the returns made by Customs. Conversion rate: 2.3 bushels per cwt.

2/ In terms of wheat equivalent. Unadjusted Canadian Customs returns. Conversion rate: 2.3 bushels per cwt.

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.

5/ September wheat figures in the October 1958 issue of this publication should read: United Kingdom 9,462,754 and Austria 377,067 bushels.

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

Class and Grade	Week Ending November 7	November 14	November 21	November 28
	- cents and eighths per bushel -			
Initial Payment to Producers				
1 Northern	140	140	140	140
2 Northern	136	136	136	136
3 Northern	132	132	132	132
4 Northern	125	125	125	125
5 Wheat	108	108	108	108
6 Wheat	102	102	102	102
Feed Wheat	96	96	96	96
1 C.W. Garnet	122	122	122	122
2 C.W. Garnet	117	117	117	117
1 Alberta Red Winter	124	124	124	124
2 Alberta Winter	119	119	119	119
1 C.W. Amber Durum	140	140	140	140
2 C.W. Amber Durum	136	136	136	136
3 C.W. Amber Durum	132	132	132	132
International Wheat Agreement and Domestic Sales				
1 Northern	163/7	164	163/4	163/3
2 Northern	160/7	161	160/4	160/3
3 Northern	150/7	151	150/4	150/3
4 Northern	139/7	140	139/4	139/3
5 Wheat	138/7	139	138/4	138/3
6 Wheat	134/7	135	134/4	134/3
Feed Wheat	131/7	132	131/4	131/3
1 C.W. Garnet	157/7	158	157/4	157/3
2 C.W. Garnet	153/7	154	153/4	153/3
3 C.W. Garnet	150/7	151	150/4	150/3
1 Alberta Red Winter	153/7	154	153/4	153/3
2 Alberta Winter	149/7	150	149/4	149/3
3 Alberta Winter	144/7	145	144/4	144/3
1 C.W. Amber Durum	185/7	186	185/4	185/3
2 C.W. Amber Durum	182/7	183	182/4	182/3
3 C.W. Amber Durum	169/7	170	168/7	168/3
Export - Class II				
1 Northern	163/7	164	163/4	163/3
2 Northern	160/7	161	160/4	160/3
3 Northern	150/7	151	150/4	150/3
4 Northern	139/7	140	139/4	139/3
5 Wheat	138/7	139	138/4	138/3
6 Wheat	134/7	135	134/4	134/3
Feed Wheat	131/7	132	131/4	131/3
1 C.W. Garnet	157/7	158	157/4	157/3
2 C.W. Garnet	153/7	154	153/4	153/3
3 C.W. Garnet	150/7	151	150/4	150/3
1 C.W. Amber Durum	185/7	186	185/4	185/3
2 C.W. Amber Durum	182/7	183	182/4	182/3
3 C.W. Amber Durum	169/7	170	168/7	168/3

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

Class and Grade	Week Ending November 7	November 14	November 21	November 28
	- cents and eighths per bushel -			
Initial Payment to Producers				
1 Northern	140	140	140	140
2 Northern	136	136	136	136
3 Northern	132	132	132	132
4 Northern	125	125	125	125
5 Wheat	108	108	108	108
6 Wheat	102	102	102	102
Feed Wheat	96	96	96	96
1 C.W. Garnet	122	122	122	122
2 C.W. Garnet	117	117	117	117
1 Alberta Red Winter	124	124	124	124
2 Alberta Winter	119	119	119	119
1 C.W. Amber Durum	140	140	140	140
2 C.W. Amber Durum	136	136	136	136
3 C.W. Amber Durum	132	132	132	132
International Wheat Agreement and Domestic Sales				
1 Northern	175/7	176	175/4	175/3
2 Northern	171/7	172	171/4	171/3
3 Northern	164/7	165	164/4	164/3
4 Northern	153/7	154	153/4	153/3
5 Wheat	149/7	150	149/4	149/3
6 Wheat	143/7	144	143/4	143/3
Feed Wheat	140/7	141	140/4	140/3
1 C.W. Garnet	157/7	158	157/4	157/3
2 C.W. Garnet	153/7	154	153/4	153/3
3 C.W. Garnet	150/7	151	150/4	150/3
1 Alberta Red Winter	153/7	154	153/4	153/3
2 Alberta Winter	149/7	150	149/4	149/3
3 Alberta Winter	144/7	145	144/4	144/3
Export - Class II				
1 Northern	175/7	176	175/4	175/3
2 Northern	171/7	172	171/4	171/3
3 Northern	164/7	165	164/4	164/3
4 Northern	153/7	154	153/4	153/3
5 Wheat	149/7	150	149/4	149/3
6 Wheat	143/7	144	143/4	143/3
Feed Wheat	140/7	141	140/4	140/3
1 C.W. Garnet	157/7	158	157/4	157/3
2 C.W. Garnet	153/7	154	153/4	153/3
3 C.W. Garnet	150/7	151	150/4	150/3
1 Alberta Red Winter	153/7	154	153/4	153/3
2 Alberta Winter	149/7	150	149/4	149/3
3 Alberta Winter	144/7	145	144/4	144/3

CANADIAN FLOUR MILLING SITUATION

Production Wheat flour production by Canadian mills during October 1958 amounted to 3,791,000 hundredweight, 18 per cent greater than the September output of 3,205,000 hundredweight and 3 per cent above the October 1957 output of 3,688,000 hundredweight, but 1 per cent below the ten-year (1948-1957) average production for the month of October of 3,822,000 hundredweight. Mills reporting operations during October 1958 had a total rated capacity of 180,000 hundredweight per 24-hour day and on the basis of a 26-day working period 81 per cent of this rated capacity was effective.

Wheat milled for flour during October 1958 amounted to 8.6 million bushels compared with 7.2 million bushels milled during the previous month and 8.3 million bushels milled during October 1957. Of the wheat milled for flour during October 1958 some 7,662,000 bushels were Western Canadian spring wheat (other than Durum) while the remainder consisted of Ontario winter wheat (677,000 bushels); Durum (176,000 bushels); and all other (54,000 bushels).

Exports According to preliminary Customs returns, exports of Canadian wheat flour during October 1958 amounted to 1,501,000 hundredweight (3,452,000 bushels of wheat equivalent) representing an increase of 50 per cent from the 2,307,000 bushels exported during the preceding month but 1 per cent lower than the adjusted October 1957 figure of 3,472,000 bushels. Flour shipments during the month went to fifty-one countries, with exports to the United Kingdom amounting to 1.1 million bushels of wheat equivalent and accounting for 32 per cent of the October total. Other principal markets for Canadian wheat flour during the month with shipments in thousands of bushels of wheat equivalent were as follows: Philippine Islands, 879; Venezuela, 234; Jamaica, 173; United States, 156; and Trinidad and Tobago, 117.

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

Crop Year	Wheat Milled for Flour	Wheat Flour	
		Production	Exports 1/
	- bushels -	- cwt. -	
1935-36—1939-40 average	67,845,114	29,405,451	9,603,941
1940-41—1944-45 average	99,704,638	43,908,245	23,699,546
1945-46—1949-50 average	107,330,372	47,011,540	25,819,721
1950-51	106,748,343	46,315,153	24,356,912
1951-52	104,494,021	44,771,184	22,258,324
1952-53	106,727,237	46,776,625	24,609,199
1953-54	91,855,269	40,769,909	20,142,824
1954-55	92,406,768	40,606,599	17,692,945
1955-56	91,770,025	40,148,750	17,391,300
1956-57	85,149,373	37,623,446	14,582,431
1957-58 revised	92,288,897	40,819,678	17,556,836
1958-59 2/			
August	6,970,180	3,057,783	1,260,887
September	7,245,459	3,204,752	1,002,932
October	8,568,635	3,790,938	1,500,875
Totals	22,784,274	10,053,473	3,764,694
Same month 1957-58 (revised)	23,039,222	10,212,825	4,007,344

1/ Based on Customs returns. Exports for the crop years 1945-46—1957-58 revised to remove effect of time lag in the returns made by Customs.

2/ Subject to revision.

UNITED STATES SITUATION

Supply Position Domestic supplies of wheat in the United States for the 1958-59 crop year are estimated at 2.330.0 million bushels, consisting of the July 1, 1958 carryover of 880.5 million and the 1958 crop, estimated at a record 1,449.5 million bushels. Domestic supplies of the size indicated are about 26 per cent greater than the 1957-58 total of 1,855.9 million bushels and exceed by 14 per cent the previous peak of 2,037.7 million in the crop year 1956-57. Imports of wheat from Canada during the July-October period of the current United States crop year amounted to 1,2 million bushels compared with 2.3 million imported during the same months of the preceding year. After deducting an estimated 610.0 million bushels for anticipated domestic requirements, some 1,721.2 million remain available for export and for carryover during 1958-59 compared with 1,274.1 million in 1957-58.

United States Wheat Supplies

Item	1957-58	1958-59 1/
	- million bushels -	
Carryover at beginning of crop year (July 1)	908.8	880.5
New crop	947.1	1,449.5
Total estimated domestic supplies	1,855.9	2,330.0
Imports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat for domestic use, July-October	2.3	1.2
Total estimated supplies 2/	1,858.2	2,331.2
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year 3/	584.1	610.0
Available for export and for carryover	1,274.1	1,721.2
Deduct:		
Exports of wheat as grain, July-October	109.4	115.0
Exports of wheat flour and products in terms of wheat, July-October 4/	23.6	21.4
Total exports of wheat, wheat flour and products 5/	133.0	136.4
Balance on November 1 for export and for carryover ...	1,141.1	1,584.8

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Excluding imports for November-June period. 3/ 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. 4/ Flour exports exclude "Milled in bond." 5/ These figures now include all shipments under relief programs which formerly were not available from Census data.

Exports of wheat, wheat flour and other products in terms of grain equivalent during the first four months (July-October) of the 1958-59 United States crop year amounted to 136.4 million bushels, 3 per cent greater than the 133.0 million exported during the same months in 1957. The balance remaining on November 1, 1958 for export and for carryover was estimated at 1,584.8 million bushels, 39 per cent above the 1,141.1 million on the same date a year ago.

The Wheat Situation for 1958-59

Mr. Robert E. Post, of the Agricultural Economics Division, United States Department of Agriculture, speaking at the 36th Annual Outlook Conference, Washington D.C. on November 19, said in part, as follows: "The wheat supply for the year beginning July 1, 1958 is estimated at 2,340 million bushels (including an allowance for estimated imports for the crop year). This is 14 per cent above the previous record supply in 1956-57. Domestic disappearance in 1958-59, estimated at 610 million bushels, is expected to be not much different from that in 1957-58. However, exports, estimated at 430 million bushels, would be moderately above the 402 million a year earlier. At this level, exports would be 22 per cent below the all-time record in 1956-57 of 550 million bushels.

In order to move wheat into export, prices must be at the world market level. This, by reason of domestic prices exceeding world prices, can only be accomplished by export payments. Virtually all United States wheat exports require these payments. In addition, exports have been materially increased by special Government programs, including sales for foreign currencies, barter and various donation programs. Of the total exports in 1957-58, 62.1 per cent moved under these special programs; this was slightly more than the 58.0 per cent average in the previous 4 years.

On the basis of this prospective supply and disappearance, the carryout at the end of the 1958-59 marketing year, would total about 1,300 million bushels. A carryout of this size would be the largest in our history and 420 million bushels above a year earlier. Moreover, the increase would be almost 3 times the reduction in carryover stocks which occurred as the result of Government programs between June 30, 1955 and June 30, 1958.

Production in 1958 reached an all-time high of 1.45 billion bushels, indicated October 1. This record crop resulted from record high yields. Yields from 1940 to 1952 fluctuated around a 17.0 bushel yield average, which was almost the same as the 17.3 bushel yield in 1953. From 1953 to 1957 yields increased steadily. The increase in these five years amounted to about 25 per cent. Then in 1958, yields shot up sharply, a 25 per cent increase in one year. Dr. Reitz will tell you about the development of high yielding varieties which point to further sharp national increases in years to come.

Although 5.3 million acres were placed in the Acreage Reserve Program, the 1958 harvested acreage amounted to 53.6 million acres. This was only 1.4 million acres below the 55 million-acre minimum allotment because of overplanting and little winterkill. The previous record production of 1.36 billion bushels in 1947 was on 74.5 million acres, 39 per cent larger than in 1958. The yield in that year was 18.2 bushels compared with 27.0 bushels for 1958."

The Wheat Outlook for 1959-60

With reference to the Outlook for the 1959-60 crop year Mr. Post said in part, as follows: "With acreage allotments and marketing quotas in effect for 1959, and without the Acreage Reserve Program, about 55 million acres of wheat will probably be harvested. Conditions for the winter crop started out excellent, but subsequently the crop has encountered a period of dry weather. If the 1956-58 average yield of 23.0 bushels per acre should be obtained, a crop of about 1,265 million bushels would be produced. Though 13 per cent smaller than the 1958 production, a crop of this size would again exceed estimated domestic requirements and exports by about 200 million bushels. If disappearance should hold at the 1958-59 level of about 1,040 million bushels, a crop of this size would again increase the carryover on June 30, 1960 to over 1,500

million bushels compared with the 1,300 million bushels indicated for a year earlier.

The Price Situation and Outlook — As a result of the unusual degree of withholding of wheat by farmers, prices for the 1958-59 marketing year as a whole may average only slightly lower relative to the loan than in 1957-58, when the national average price to farmers, including unredeemed wheat at the loan rate, was 6 cents below the announced support of $2.00. The price in mid-October this year averaged $1.73, 9 cents below the 1958 support of $1.82. This compares with the 1957 mid-October price of $1.92, 8 cents under the $2.00 support. Earlier in the year, prices generally were lower relative to the support than last year. While market prices may be weakened by materially increased selling of "free" wheat at times during the remainder of the marketing year, the large unredeemed quantities which will be delivered to the CCC at the support rate will tend to offset the effect of such marketings in the annual average price received by farmers.

The "advance" minimum national average support price for 1959-crop wheat was announced on May 1 at $1.81 per bushel. The advance support price reflects 75 per cent of the estimated modernized parity price for wheat as of July 1, 1959, and compares with the $1.82 per-bushel support for the 1958 crop. The minimum support for 1959 will not be reduced but will be increased if 75 per cent of parity as of July 1, 1959 indicates a higher support price."

Cont'd. from page 1

The second session of the Conference is expected to take place early next year at a date and place to be determined by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The first session, whose work was mainly accomplished in closed committee meetings, was convened to permit an exploratory discussion of various questions connected with the international wheat agreement, such as the operation of the agreement, methods of increasing its membership and the proportion of the wheat trade moving under it. A number of questions and proposals designed to achieve these purposes were discussed in principle, the discussion to serve as guidance for a preparatory committee established to work between the first and second session of the Wheat Conference.

Preparatory Committee. The Conference this morning assigned to the preparatory committee the task of working out and reporting on various practicable approaches to the problems discussed as a means of assisting the work of the second session. The committee would investigate, in this connection, different methods of expressing the obligations of the parties to the agreement and whether there are provisions of the existing agreement which could be simplified or made more effective. Membership of the preparatory committee comprises representatives of Australia, Benelux, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Japan, South Africa, United Kingdom and the United States, plus one ex officio member--the chairman of the UN Wheat Conference, 1958-59, F. Sheed Anderson (United Kingdom).

The Conference also established a technical committee to investigate and report on technical matters connected with the agreement and on other questions referred to it by the preparatory committee. Members of the technical committee are: Australia, Benelux, Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, India, United Kingdom and the United States. The committee is empowered to co-opt such other members as it considers necessary.

Both the preparatory committee and the technical committee will meet in London. The preparatory committee will meet from 11 November 1958; and the technical committee will convene as soon as it can be called together.

United States Exports of Wheat and Flour by Country of Destination,
July-September 1957 and July-September 1958

NOTE

These data on exports by destination cover only the first three months of the United States crop year beginning July 1. The table on United States wheat supplies (see page 31) contains a preliminary estimate of total exports for the first four months of the United States crop year. Neither of these tables should be confused with the United States export figure shown on page one of this publication which, for comparative purposes, is based on the Canadian crop year beginning August 1.

Destination	July-September 1957			July-September 1958		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	- 1,000 bushels, grain equivalent -					
Western Hemisphere						
British West Indies	-	464	464	4	883	887
Central America	307	1,070	1,377	418	978	1,396
Cuba	1,262	891	2,153	1,291	733	2,024
Brazil	5,940	1	5,941	5,936	-	5,936
Chile	1,968	67	2,035	-	15	15
Colombia	1,708	7	1,715	643	52	695
Peru	702	132	834	1,318	203	1,521
Venezuela	100	1,764	1,864	413	871	1,284
Others	318	1,508	1,826	803	1,027	1,830
Totals	12,305	5,904	18,209	10,826	4,762	15,588
Europe						
Belgium-Luxembourg	668	4	672	2,289	6	2,295
Finland	498	-	498	228	-	228
Germany, West	4,787	2	4,789	2,919	1	2,920
Netherlands	1,265	840	2,105	2,415	975	3,390
Norway	-	202	202	614	172	786
Poland	5,004	-	5,004	8,760	-	8,760
United Kingdom	4,921	226	5,147	6,251	998	7,249
Yugoslavia	1,596	2	1,598	6,666	-	6,666
Others	1,990	313	2,303	1,997	712	2,709
Totals	20,729	1,589	22,318	32,139	2,864	35,003
Asia						
India	28,375	13	28,388	19,152	7	19,159
Israel	2,400	5	2,405	2,039	2	2,041
Japan	12,739	591	13,330	7,296	353	7,649
Korea	2,202	373	2,575	3,890	243	4,133
Lebanon	-	74	74	968	51	1,019
Philippine Republic	-	2,383	2,383	247	1,620	1,867
Taiwan (Formosa)	1,201	5	1,206	1,949	-	1,949
Turkey	1,957	-	1,957	910	-	910
Others	876	913	1,789	992	1,500	2,492
Totals	49,750	4,357	54,107	37,443	3,776	41,219
Africa	761	1,764	2,525	268	1,291	1,559
Oceania	-	11	11	-	8	8
Unspecified 2/	150	2,852	3,002	294	2,543	2,837
Totals, All Countries	83,695	16,477	100,172	80,970	15,244	96,214

1/ Wholly of U.S. wheat (grain equivalent).

2/ Includes shipments for relief or charity which are not shown by destination.

Cash Wheat Prices on the Kansas City and Minneapolis Markets

Date	No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City Price	Date	No. 1 Northern Spring, Minneapolis Price
	- cents per bushel -		- cents per bushel -
November 3, 1958	193 - 200	November 3, 1958	204 3/4 - 207 3/4
4	ELECTION DAY	4	ELECTION DAY
5	194 - 205 1/2	5	202 3/8 - 205 3/8
6	194 - 210	6	204 3/4 - 207 3/4
7	197 1/2 - 198 1/4	7	205 1/2 - 208 1/2
10	196 - 205 1/2	10	205 5/8 - 208 5/8
11	195 1/4 - 198 1/2	11	206 1/8 - 209 1/8
12	197 - 222 3/4	12	205 1/2 - 208 1/2
13	194 3/4 - 196	13	205 3/4 - 208 3/4
14	195 3/4 - 204 1/4	14	205 7/8 - 208 7/8
17	195 1/2 - 200 1/2	17	206 7/8 - 209 7/8
18	198 - 213 1/2	18	206 3/4 - 209 3/4
19	196 1/2 - 197 3/4	19	206 5/8 - 209 5/8
20	196	20	206 1/4 - 209 1/4
21	194 1/4 - 197	21	206 1/8 - 209 1/8
24	196 - 212 1/2	24	206 3/8 - 209 3/8
25	195 3/4 - 209 3/4	25	206 1/2 - 209 1/2
26	194 - 229 3/4	26	206 1/4 - 208 1/4
27	THANKSGIVING DAY	27	THANKSGIVING DAY
28	NOT AVAILABLE	28	206 5/8 - 208 5/8

Chicago Wheat Futures, High Points of Closing

Date	December	March	May	July	September
		- cents and eighths per bushel -			
November 3, 1958	194/6	199/4	198/4	185/2	187/3
4		E L E C T I O N D A Y			
5	193/6	198/4	197/5	185/7	187/7
6	194/4	199/2	198/3	187/6	189/6
7	194/7	199/5	198/5	188/4	190/5
10	194/4	199	197/6	187/5	189/5
11	195/6	200	198/4	188/4	190/6
12	195/5	199/2	197/4	187/4	189/5
13	196/2	199/5	197/6	187/3	189/5
14	196/5	199/6	197/6	186/5	188/6
17	197/2	200/4	198/4	187/2	189/3
18	196/5	200/3	198/2	186/6	188/7
19	197	200/7	198/5	187/2	189/3
20	195/5	199/3	197	186/6	188/7
21	196/3	199/4	197/2	187/2	189/3
24	196/4	199/4	197	186/7	189
25	196/1	199/3	196/6	186/3	188/4
26	194/3	198/2	196/2	185/4	187/5
27		T H A N K S G I V I N G D A Y			
28	194/6	198/5	196/6	185/5	187/5

AUSTRALIAN SITUATION

Supply Position Estimated domestic supplies of wheat in Australia for the 1957-58 (December-November) crop year, consisting of the revised December 1 carryover of 41.5 million bushels and the revised production of 97.3 million, amount to some 138.8 million bushels, representing a decline of 37 per cent from the 1956-57 total of 218.6 million. Imports of wheat from Canada during the December-October period of the 1957-58 Australian crop year amounted to 1.5 million bushels. After deducting 72.2 million bushels for anticipated domestic requirements, an estimated 68.1 million are available for export and for carryover during 1957-58 as against 141.7 million in 1956-57.

Combined exports of wheat as grain and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent during the period December 1, 1957 to November 1, 1958 amounted to 46.5 million bushels, sharply below the 92.6 million exported during the corresponding period of 1956-57. The balance remaining on November 2, 1958 for export and for carryover, at 21.6 million bushels, was some 56 per cent less than the comparable 1957 total of 49.1 million.

Australian Wheat Supplies

Item	1956-57	1957-58 1/
	- million bushels -	
Carryover, including flour as wheat, at beginning of crop year (December 1)	83.9	41.5 2/
New Crop	134.7	97.3 2/
Total estimated domestic supplies	218.6	138.8
Imports, December - October	-	1.5
Total estimated supplies	218.6	140.3
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year.	76.9 2/	72.2 2/
Available for export and for carryover	141.7	68.1
Deduct:		
Exports of wheat as grain, December 1 - November 1	63.1	30.9
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, December 1 - November 1	29.5	15.6
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	92.6	46.5
Balance on November 2 for export and for carryover	49.1	21.6

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised.

The following information relative to the Australian situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. T.G. Major, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, Melbourne, under date of November 14, 1958 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 $2.1773 (Canadian), the quotation in effect on November 10, 1958.

Crop Forecasts — By all accounts, Australia will have a bumper wheat crop approaching 200 million bushels for maketing. Only in Queensland will dry conditions result in a relatively small crop. Elsewhere, plentiful rainfall has filled out the grain and with increased acreage it will be possible to build up the carryover to normal size. The greatest increase is in New South Wales, where a total production of 67 million bushels from approximately 3.2 million acres, compares with the drought ruined crop of 10,603,000 bushels last year. Western Australia is expected to have a record crop of more than the previous record of 52.5 million bushels. In Victoria, a crop of 40 million bushels is anticipated, and in South Australia some 36 million bushels. In Queensland, however, recent estimates indicate a total production of 15 million instead of the earlier forecast of 20 millions. There has been some frost damage in Queensland, and in some districts of New South Wales rust damage may reduce the yield before harvest, as a result of warm humid weather. Because of the incidence of rust on the Darling Downs some growers have resorted to spraying with sulphur dust.

Marketing — The large crop undoubtedly will produce difficulties in selling, particularly enhanced by the big American crop and the methods used in its disposal. However, the cold wet summer in the United Kingdom and Western Europe has resulted in an active demand, and Australia has sold reasonable quantities for January loading; including a cargo of Western Australian wheat to the Irish Republic, despite heavy purchasing of Argentine. Other sales of wheat and flour have been made to Britain, India, Hong Kong and Japan. Consideration is being given to the extending of long term credits to India to cover further purchases. Freight rates to Britain from Western Australia increased sharply during October because of increased demand for ships for that route and for loading at Vancouver. There was a moderate firming of rates on other routes from Australia.

Wheat and Flour Sales — The following sales are reported by the Australian Wheat Board since our last report was sent:

United Kingdom	..	184,900 long tons (6,903,000 bushels)
New Zealand	..	30,000 long tons (1,120,000 bushels)
Eire	..	27,000 long tons (1,008,000 bushels)
Rhodesia	..	15,500 long tons (578,000 bushels)
Hong Kong	..	4,000 long tons (149,000 bushels)

First Advance Payment on 1958-59 Crop — The Australian Wheat Board has announced an initial payment of 11 Australian shillings ($1.20) a bushel throughout Australia on bulk wheat delivered to the Board. The payment will total almost £100 million ($218 million). To meet this payment and freight and handling charges, the Commonwealth Bank has granted an overdraft of about £120 million ($261 million). The rate is the same as that made on the first advance against the much smaller crop of last year, and represents about 80 per cent of the estimated net return to growers from the 1958-59 pool. Last year the net payment to growers amounted to £39 million ($85 million).

Fourth Advance Payment on 1956-57 Pool — All growers who delivered wheat to the 1956-57 pool will receive a fourth advance amounting to fourpence (4 cents) per bushel. This represents a total of £2,002,160 ($4,359,000), bringing the total disbursement for the pool to £75,235,620 ($163,811,000) less freight to natural terminal ports of £7,656,384 ($16,670,000). Calculated on a port basis, payments work out at 12/4d. ($1.34) bulk wheat Eastern States, 12/6d.

($1.36) bulk Western Australia, and 12/5d. ($1.35) per bushel for bagged wheat Eastern States.

Miscellaneous Wheat Items

Scientists of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization are experimenting on the sealed storage of wheat above ground. It is believed that such storage would eliminate the constant danger of weevil damage in stored grain.

It is reported that studies are being made at the instance of Commonwealth authorities on the question of the segregation and marketing of Australian wheat according to its strength. Although the discussions have been confidential it is known that special committees have been studying the requirements of Australian and overseas markets, and ways and means of meeting them.

According to the Research Officer of the Victorian Department of Agriculture, the extension of the wheat stabilisation plan for another five years together with the sharp drop in the price of wool will result in more land being returned to wheat production. He based his belief on the amount of pasture which had been fallowed in recent weeks in the Wimmera region.

Of the 1,876,500 acres of wheat sown in Victoria in 1958, the principal varieties were Insignia 888,418 acres, Pinnacle 425,929, Sherpa 166,903, Olympic 134,863 and Quadrat 123,480. Olympic rose from ninth place in 1957 to fourth in 1958, while Quadrat dropped in popularity from third to fifth place.

The first "flat type" flour mill in Australia has been completed at Dalby in Queensland. The mill is equipped for the pneumatic handling of grain in place of the usual elevator and gravity system.

Bakers and other flour users in Melbourne now have available a bulk flour delivery service. Two vehicles, one of English and the other of American design, each loading at 70 tons and discharging at 20 tons an hour.

Exports of Australian Wheat and Wheat Flour in Terms of Wheat, December 1, 1957-November 1, 1958 and Corresponding Period 1956-57

Destination	Wheat		Wheat Flour	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
	- thousand bushels -			
Aden	62	113	-	-
Aden and Aden I/T	-	-	902	894
Aden and Aden (Atta Flour)	-	-	1/	164
Belgian Congo	-	-	2	3
British North Borneo	-	-	200	201
British West Indies	1	-	319	1
Brunei	-	-	32	27
Burma	-	108	1,000	481
Ceylon	7	10	6,751	714
China	-	388	-	-
Cocos Islands	-	-	2/	1
Cyprus	353	-	2/	-
Czechoslovakia	315	-	-	-

Exports of Australian Wheat and Wheat Flour in Terms of Wheat, December 1, 1957-November 1, 1958 and Corresponding Period 1956-57

Destination	Wheat		Wheat Flour	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
	- thousand bushels -			
Dutch New Guinea	-	-	66	77
Egypt	-	-	-	2
Eire	1,177	818	-	-
Germany, West	4,350	-	-	-
Ghana	-	-	2/	2
Hong Kong	1,606	1,763	-	-
Hong Kong (General)	-	-	283	166
Hong Kong (a/c War Office) .	-	-	38	4
Italy (a/c S/S)	-	-	12	-
India	6,698	562	-	-
Indonesia	5	-	4,493	1,393
Iran	1,294	8	-	-
Iraq	1,395	262	-	-
Japan	3,181	5,462	-	-
Kenya	-	-	-	2
Macao	-	-	15	8
Malaya	800	633	-	-
Malaya (Atta Flour)	-	-	1/	67
Malaya (General)	-	-	5,014	4,502
Maldive Islands	-	-	27	67
Malta	332	410	-	-
Mauritius	-	-	913	803
Middle East (a/c U.N.R.W.A.)	-	-	74	-
New Zealand	9,228	9,066	9	5
Nigeria	-	-	1	2
Nyasaland	-	-	108	183
Pacific Islands	21	20	2,076	1,824
Pakistan	7,462	-	-	-
Pakistan (Atta Flour)	-	-	1/	1
Persian Gulf	71	72	430	133
Persian Gulf (Atta Flour) ..	-	-	1/	497
Philippine Islands	-	-	1,105	370
Port Said (a/c S/S)	-	-	-	10
Portuguese East Africa	469	-	-	-
Portuguese India (Goa)	186	31	98	30
Rhodesia	2,158	2,347	-	-
Sarawak	-	-	156	183
Saudi Arabia	22	267	16	84
Scandinavia	20	-	-	-
Seychelles Islands	-	-	30	28
Singapore (a/c War Office) .	-	-	108	89
Somaliland, British	-	-	2	9
Somaliland, French	-	-	-	33
Sudan	-	-	1,164	-
Thailand	7	5	750	684
Timor	-	-	16	25
United Kingdom	21,874	8,530	2,772	1,466

Exports of Australian Wheat and Wheat Flour in Terms of Wheat, December 1, 1957-November 1, 1958 and Corresponding Period 1956-57

Destination	Wheat		Wheat Flour	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
	- thousand bushels -			
Zanzibar	9	14	383	264
Royal Navy	21	22	14	14
Ships' Stores	-	-	122	88
Totals	63,124	30,911	29,500	15,600

1/ Not available.
2/ Less than 500 bushels.

ARGENTINE SITUATION

Supply Position Estimated supplies of wheat in the Argentine for the 1957-58 (December-November) crop year, consisting of the December 1, carryover of 59.4 million bushels and the new crop, placed at 213.5 million bushels, amount to some 272.9 million bushels. Supplies of the size indicated represent a decrease of 12 per cent from the 1956-57 total of 309.2 million bushels. After deducting 139.6 million bushels for anticipated domestic requirements, an estimated 133.3 million are available for export and for carryover during the 1957-58 Argentine crop year as against 169.6 million in 1956-57.

Exports of wheat as grain and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent during the period December 1957 - October 1958 amounted to 67.5 million bushels compared with a total of 90.4 million exported during the same months of 1956-57. The balance remaining on November 1, 1958 for export and for carryover was estimated at 65.8 million bushels, about 17 per cent below the November 1, 1957 figure of 79.2 million.

Argentine Wheat Supplies

Item	1956-57	1957-58 1/
	- million bushels -	
Carryover at beginning of crop year (December 1) 2/ ..	48.3	59.4
New Crop 3/	260.9	213.5
Total estimated domestic supplies	309.2	272.9
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year ...	139.6	139.6
Available for export and for carryover	169.6	133.3
Deduct:		
Exports of wheat as grain, December-October	89.5	66.6 4/
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, Dec.-Oct.	0.8	0.9
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	90.4	67.5
Balance on November 1 for and for carryover	79.2	65.8

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

The following account of the Argentine situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. G.E. Blackstock, Assistant Commercial Secretary, Buenos Aires, under date of November 21, 1958, 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 18 pesos to the United States dollar.

Weather and Crops

A marked weather change in the first days of November was the outstanding feature of the period under review and brought extensive downpours, giving relief and new hope to drought stricken areas of the grain growing regions.

During the month of October drought conditions were most evident in many parts of the Northern grain zone, and near the end of the month things looked hopeless for many grain stands. Particularly with respect to wheat, the growing area seemed to be divided into two fairly distinct zones; a dry one to the north, where all crops were suffering badly from lack of rain and some wheat crops had already been written off, and the southern zone where crops were reported to be generally doing very well, with some localized areas described as excellent. The drought was most evident in the central and western parts of the Province of Santa Fe and in the northern and northwestern parts of Cordoba. Not only were the grain crops suffering; livestock losses were also very heavy on account of the almost complete disappearance of pastures.

High temperatures and strong winds aggravated the situation, particularly in the province of La Pampa and in the northern and central regions of Cordoba.

Drought conditions also affected sowings of the summer crops, including corn, sorghum and millet. Corn stands, already growing, were retarded in their development.

The condition of all crops deteriorated visibly throughout the month of October and in some regions, losses were final. In these areas, the recent rains, if they have come at all, have come too late.

However weather conditions underwent a sharp change during early November with widespread rains which covered the Provinces of Buenos Aires, Entre Rios, Cordoba, Santa Fe, San Luis, La Pampa, Rio Negro, and parts of Santiago del Estero and Catamarca, while temperatures were afterwards well below normal for this time of the year. Since then and up till the time of writing, heavy, widespread rains have continued to fall.

These downpours would have been more beneficial, of course, had they come earlier in the season. A considerable amount of late sown wheat and other grains which had not been able to get well started have not been able to withstand the drought effects and are now lost. Others, however, have recovered. The corn has all been greatly benefitted, and farmers in areas of reduced wheat, linseed or other crop harvests, are looking forward to sowing substantial lots of summer crops, millet and particularly sorghum.

Wheat 1957-58

Wheat sales sharply decreased from the previous period and totalled only 190,266 metric tons (6,991,000 bushels) all of which were sold before the end of October at which time the National Grain

Board withdrew from the market, until further notice. The bulk of the amount was sold in one day, October 28 when 150,000 metric tons (5,511,000 bushels) were sold of the 1957-58 wheat, including 120,000 metric tons (4,409,000 bushels) of "Southern" type wheat and 30,000 metric tons (1,102,000 bushels) of "Rivers" type wheat, both sold at 1,675 pesos per metric ton ($2.53 per bushel). Other sales were 24,000 metric tons (882,000 bushels) purchased by the Brazilian Government including both 1956-57 and 1957-58 grain and sold at US$ 61.30 ($1.67 per bushel) f.o.b. Buenos Aires 11,447 metric tons (421,000 bushels) of "Candeal" type from the 1957-58 crop sold at 1,180 pesos ($1.78 per bushel) and 3,962 tons (146,000 bushels) of the 1956-57 crop at 1,210 and 1,230 pesos ($1.83 and $1.86 per bushel).

On November 19, the Grain Board was again in the wheat market, selling 20,000 metric tons (735,000 bushels) of "Southern" grain at 1,675 pesos ($2.53 per bushel).

No grains disposition table has been published recently by the Grain Board.

Wheat 1958-59

Wheat crops have suffered much in some of the grain growing areas from most unfavourable weather, which reached its worst point during the month of October, and which caused particular damage in the northern areas. However, the generally excellent conditions of the crops in the southern grain regions and the recovery brought about by the recent rains in some other areas, will compensate at least partially for the losses suffered.

The situation at the beginning of this month was officially described as follows:

> "Condition of the wheat crops now that the majority of the lots are reaching maturity and harvesting has started of the very early ones, is good in general, and excellent in the wheat growing areas of the south central parts of the province of Buenos Aires. The exceptions are those areas in the northern part of Santa Fe where the situation is a critical one on account of the drought, with losses already estimated at about 30 per cent or more of the originally seeded area, causing a greatly reduced harvest. In the Northeast regions of Cordoba and farthest south of Buenos Aires, lack of rain which had been forecast, diminished production, but the situation has improved in the Province of Entre Rios, where wheat stands had suffered fairly extensively from rust. In the Province of La Pampa and in some areas of Cordoba, strong winds damaged the crops somewhat, although they have now improved with the lately fallen rains".

As quoted, harvest has now started of the very early lots in northern Santa Fe and Cordoba, and it is worthwhile noticing that although yields are reduced on account of the drought, the harvested grain is of excellent quality reaching up to 83 kilos per hectolitre (66 pounds per bushel) in weight.

It is still rather early to make an accurate forecast of wheat production for this season. A third official estimate of seeded area was published at the end of last month at 5,680,000 hectares (14.0 million acres) which is 6.9 per cent higher than 1957-58. However this is originally seeded area so one must reckon now with the lost acreages after which a somewhat reduced figure would be obtained. It is considered in trade circles that the seeded area actually remaining is about 5.3 to 5.5 million hectares (13.1 million and 13.6 million acres). The

rains were able to affect the recovery of some wheat areas, especially in the Province of Entre Rios, where crops may now be considered to be under more or less normal conditions, but the same rains were too late for other areas in northern Santa Fe and Cordoba, where much of the crop is irretrievably lost, although farmers in these regions will benefit from this rain by now being able to prepare the ground and seed their summer crops of sorghum and millet.

Just recently, farmers have been heartened by the newly announced increased guaranteed producers price for wheat, which is now 150 pesos per 100 kilos ($2.27 per bushel), f.o.r. Buenos Aires. This new price is more in line with the tremendous increases which all farm expenses and costs have undergone. At the same time as it announced the new prices for wheat, the National Grain Board reaffirmed its policy of being the only buyer of this grain.

Regarding production estimates, some trade contacts are forecasting no more than slightly over 5 million tons (183.7 million bushels), but this figure is only given tentatively and may have to be revised upwards.

In the meantime the National Grain Board has begun its purchase of the new wheat crop, and it is believed some 5,000 metric tons (184,000 bushels) have been bought already.

Policy

New guaranteed minimum prices. On November 10, new producers prices for all grains were announced by the Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock, giving substantial increases over the previously established ones of June, 1958 which in their turn had been increased from those set during April 1958. The new prices have been welcomed by all producers, as they will serve to balance the tremendous increases undergone by all expenses and costs during this year. As always the price for wheat is a guaranteed price, the Government being the only buyer while all the others are minimum prices, i.e. the trade for all other grains is completely free, but the Government undertakes to buy any quantity from the producers, at the set price, which they have not been able to place with private grain firms.

Red Grain Sorghum

Free Trade Confirmed for all Grains except Wheat. The Grain Board has officially confirmed that trade will again be entirely free for all grains of the new crop, with the exception of wheat. At the same time, the Board stands prepared to buy any quantities which producers are not able to sell directly to private exporters.

The official decree whereby the Government maintains its policy of being the only buyer for wheat is based on the wish to avoid speculation with the price of this grain and its by-products, taking especially into account the fact that as provided by another decree of April 1958, all millers would have to buy their flour in the free market as from December 1, 1958 which would be in practice a freeing of the wheat market for millers, which the Government considers at present unsound and unadvisable. So the Government rules a) that the National Grain Board will buy all wheat production at the guaranteed established price. b) That as from December 1 the Board will provide millers with all necessary wheat under terms to be duly established.

The table that follows shows the new prices, compared with those ruling since June, 1958.

Argentine Prices for Grains and Oilseed 1958-59
(f.o.r. Buenos Aires, in bags)

Grain	Established June 16, 1958	Established November 10, 1958
	- dollars per bushel -	
Wheat		
Semi-hard, grade 2, (basis 62 lb. per bu.)	1.97	2.27
"Durum", grade 2, (basis 62 lb. per bu.)	2.12	2.27
Barley		
Brewers barley, grade 2, (basis 52 lb. per bu.)	.97	1.33
Forage type, grade 2, (basis 47 lb. per bu.)	.90	1.22
Oats		
Yellow, grade 2, (basis 38 lb. per bu.)	.60	.69
White, grade 2, (basis 39 lb. per bu.)	.62	.70
Rye		
Grade 2, (basis 58 lb. per bu.)	.99	1.27
Flaxseed		
Grade 2, (basis 4% foreign matters)	2.82	3.39
Corn		
Flint and dented, Yellow or red	1.69	1.98

Grain Sales Sales of all grain kept a brisk pace during the period under review and reached the high total of 1,415,794 metric tons. Corn was in first place well ahead of the other grains; its sales totalled 809,368 metric tons (31,863,000 bushels). The Grain Board was in the market with 126,609 metric tons (4,984,000 bushels) to be exported from Buenos Aires, and sold at 1,055 to 1,100 pesos ($1.49 to $1.55 per bushel), and with 350,500 metric tons (13,798,000 bushels) to be exported from up-river ports and which sold at prices ranging from 1,010 to 1,055 pesos ($1.43 to $1.49 per bushel). "Aforo" authorizations deducting those of sales made previously by the Board included 324,359 metric tons (12,769,000 bushels) for countries under multilateral agreements, 5,200 (205,000 bushels) for Poland and 2,700 (106,000 bushels) for Czechoslovakia. Barley sales attained the exceptionally high level of 246,000 metric tons (11,299,000 bushels) being all "aforo" authorizations under multi-

lateral currencies, and including 51,000 metric tons (2,342,000 bushels) of 1957-58 grain and 195,000 (8,956,000 bushels) of the new crop grain. Wheat sales were in third place with 190,266 metric tons (6,991,000 bushels). The bulk of these was 120,000 metric tons (4,409,000 bushels) of "Southern" type grain and 30,000 (1,102,000 bushels) of "Rivers" wheat, which sold at 1,675 pesos ($2.53 per bushel). The Brazilian Government purchased 24,000 metric tons (882,000 bushels) including both 1956-57 and 1957-58 grain, at US$ 61.30 ($1.67 per bushel). Sales of 15,409 metric tons (566,000 bushels) of "Candeal" type wheat made up for the remainder of the wheat sales. Oat sales were also all "aforo" authorizations for countries under multilateral agreements or in free dollars, and included 47,000 metric tons (3,048,000 bushels) of the new crop grain and 48,500 (3,145,000 bushels) of 1957-58 crop. Rye sales amounted to 74,660 metric tons (2,939,000 bushels), all "aforo" authorizations.

Grain Shipments Grain shipment totals increased from the previous month, and reached 501,695 metric tons. Wheat shipments were in first place with 281,329 metric tons (10,337,000 bushels), almost half of which 137,807 metric tons (5,063,000 bushels), was exported to Brazil. The United Kingdom accounted for 56,070 metric tons (2,060,000 bushels), Western Germany for 41,719 (1,533,000 bushels), Austria for 10,713 (394,000 bushels), while less important lots were sent to the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark. Corn shipments occupied second place with 188,631 metric tons (7,426,000 bushels). Almost equal quantities of about 51,500 metric tons (2,027,000 bushels) were exported to Western Germany and the Netherlands, while the United Kingdom received 27,777 metric tons (1,094,000 bushels), Belgium 24,783 (976,000 bushels), Switzerland 5,179 (204,000 bushels), and Japan 7,097 (279,000 bushels). Other smaller lots were sent to other countries. Oat shipments were in third place at the much lower level of 17,518 metric tons (1,136,000 bushels). Shipments to the Netherlands amounted to 6,136 metric tons (398,000 bushels); Western Germany, 5,100 (331,000 bushels); Italy, 4,000 (259,000 bushels); Denmark, 1,036 (67,000 bushels); the United Kingdom, 1,016 (66,000 bushels); and Brazil, 230 (15,000 bushels). Rye shipments totalled 10,312 metric tons (406,000 bushels), with Sweden taking 2,382 (94,000 bushels); Western Germany, 1,510 (59,000 bushels); Roumania, 4,430 (174,000 bushels); the Netherlands, 1,185 (47,000 bushels); and Italy, 805 (32,000 bushels). Barley was exported only to Western Germany, 3,705 metric tons (170,000 bushels) and to the Netherlands, 200 (9,000 bushels).

Argentine Wheat Exports, December 1957 - October 1958 with Comparisons

Destination	Wheat	Destination	Wheat
	- thousand bushels -		- thousand bushels -
Africa, South	748	Netherlands	3,507 1/
Austria	394	Norway	405
Belgium	1,463	Paraguay	2,021
Bolivia	110	Peru	1,947
Brazil	31,627	Sweden	61 1/
Chile	1,999	Switzerland	61
Denmark	312	United Kingdom	9,128 1/
Germany, Western	10,925	Others	320
Italy	1,549 1/		
		Total	66,576

Same Period: 1956-57	89,541
1955-56	82,849
1954-55	117,831
1953-54	97,917
1952-53	71,428

1/ Revised. Includes amendments from April 1958.

FRENCH SITUATION

The following account of the current crop situation in France has been extracted from a report by Miss V.F. Wightman, Agricultural Attaché, Canadian Embassy, Paris, under date of November 21, 1958, 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 .002273 Canadian dollars.

Weather and Crops — The month of October, according to the French Ministry of Agriculture, was generally favourable to harvesting of root crops, and to sowing of winter grains. Because of the late harvest throughout, fall sowings have been delayed, and it is yet too early to discern any tendencies.

Following is the November 1 estimate of 1958 grain crops, normally the last for the season. This is the first published estimate in two months, due to the uncertainties arising from the adverse harvesting conditions in August, which cut considerably into the size of the wheat crop.

The November 1 estimate of 1958 acreage, yield and production of selected grains compared with previous years is as follows:

Grain	Average 1953-1957	Year 1957	November 1, 1958
		Area Seeded - thousand acres -	
Wheat	10,214	11,529	11,385
Rye	956	900	863
Barley	3,790	4,057	4,397
Oats	5,130	3,971	3,693
Mixed Grain	273	212	236
		Yield per Acre - bushels -	
Wheat	33.6	35.3	30.9
Rye	19.6	21.0	20.7
Barley	42.4	41.1	40.7
Oats	45.7	42.0	45.9
Mixed Grains 1/	27.3	27.8	28.4
		Production - thousand bushels -	
Wheat	343,005	407,177	351,885
Rye	18,691	18,954	17,866
Barley	160,508	166,548	179,314
Oats	234,200	167,246	169,322
Mixed Grains 1/	7,457	5,928	6,693

1/ In bushels of 50 pounds.

Wheat The November 1 crop estimate places output at 9.6 million metric tons (351.9 million bushels). This represents an appreciable drop from the July 1 estimate of 11 million tons (404.2 million bushels), which would have equalled last year's record crop; however, it shows some improvement over the September 1 estimate of 9.4 million (346.4 million bushels).

The overall national yield at 20.8 quintals per hectare (30.9 bushels per acre) shows a reduction of 2.9 quintals (4.4 bushels per acre) from 1957 and 1.8 quintals (2.7 bushels per acre) from the last five year average. Only in the south and southeast of the country was there any improvement over last year's yield; elsewhere average yields are lower, in places by 25 to 30 per cent. Individual yields were reduced even further in certain areas in the west.

Supply Position Officially, farmers' marketings of wheat, for the 1958-59 season, are estimated at around 6.4 million tons (235,157,000 bushels), although there is the feeling that more wheat will eventually be delivered to country elevators. The outlook therefore remains uncertain, in that the problem this year is one of quality rather than quantity.

No overall balance can yet be estimated, but it is understood that the French Grain Board favours export of feed wheat against import of milling wheat for mixing; this would involve no outlay of foreign exchange nor any loss since imported wheat is released to the mills at the domestic price. Because of the foreign exchange shortage, imports of durum wheat are being tied to compensation deals; on this basis some 30,000 tons (1,102,000 bushels) of durum from Spain were bought for Algeria in an arrangement involving Colombian coffee. However, with import requirements estimated at over 100,000 tons (3,674,000 bushels) doubts have been expressed as to whether this can all be covered by compensation schemes.

In mid-November, 115,000 tons (4,225,000 bushels) of Russian wheat were bought under the terms of the Franco-Soviet trade agreement, plus another 30,000 tons (1,102,000 bushels) paid by French exports of flour and feed wheat.

Small quantities of feed wheat have been moving out regularly, mainly to Germany; prices are reported to range $64.50 -$66.00 ($1.76 - $1.80) caf. for wheat with 17.5 per cent moisture content. Over 100,000 tons (3,674,000 bushels) of new crop milling wheat has also been sold to Germany although some of this wheat may be used for feed.

Flour Exports The press reports that French millers have agreed to take over 150,000 to 200,000 tons (5,511,000 - 7,349,000 bushels) of damp wheat which they will export as flour. Mills have apparently contracted to use at least 25 per cent wheat with minimum of 18 per cent moisture content and over 5 per cent sprouted grain. This wheat is apparently available at very advantageous prices, and will permit export houses to retain their flour markets abroad. French flour exports normally move to their West African possessions, and the Middle and Far East.

Durum Wheat In its weekly review addressed to farmers, the French Ministry of Agriculture reminds them of the subsidy on seed which is paid to encourage production. For certain high quality varieties, there is a subsidy of 3800 francs per quintal ($2.35 per bushel) and for other varieties, 2300 francs per quintal ($1.42 per bushel). This may be compared with the 1958 price to producers of 4468 francs per quintal ($2.76 per bushel).

French production of durum, centered in the south of the country, normally represents less than 10 per cent of yearly requirements of around 400,000 tons (14,697,000 bushels). Consumption of alimentary pastes tends to rise as a result of advertising, and demand immediately jumps if there are shortages or high prices for potatoes or other vegetables. To cover its requirements, France relies on North Africa, and with normal crops, sufficient quantities are available. This year, however, with reduced output in Algeria, about 100,000 tons (3,674,000 bushels) of durum will have to be secured from other sources.

For the future, it is expected that Algeria will have less durum wheat for export due to the rapid rise in population, and unless special inducements (i.e. higher prices) continue to be offered Tunisia and Morocco, they may be tempted to sell outside the franc zone. It is thus evident that the French government is interested in encouraging domestic output, particularly where it may replace surplus soft wheat production.

Encouragement of Quality Wheat — In order to encourage production of certain high quality varieties of wheat, a decree has been issued exonerating such varieties (Florence-Aurore, Magdalena, Docteur Mazet, Progress and Poncheau) from the charges arising over the guaranteed quota, for the next three crop years. It will be recalled that there is a quantitative limit or quota enjoying the price guarantee, this year 7.2 million tons (264,552,000 bushels), beyond which producers are paid at export prices; this is expressed as a percentage of total marketings. This provision will be covered by contracts between grower and country elevator, and a certain price advantage is thus assured for these varieties with desired milling qualities.

CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

November 1 — According to the November Estimate of production, the French Ministry of Agriculture places the 1958 wheat crop in that country at 9.6 million metric tons (351.9 million bushels) compared with the 1957 record crop of 11.1 million tons (407.2 million bushels).

6 — Wheat flour production in the United States in September amounted to 21,504,000 sacks, an average of 1,024,000 sacks per working day.

8 — The first session of the United Nations' Wheat Conference, 1958-59, which opened in Geneva on October 28 ended today.

10 — A new producer price for Argentine wheat was announced, at $2.27 per bushel.

13 — On the basis of yields indicated at mid-October, Canada's 1958 wheat crop was estimated at 367.3 million bushels.

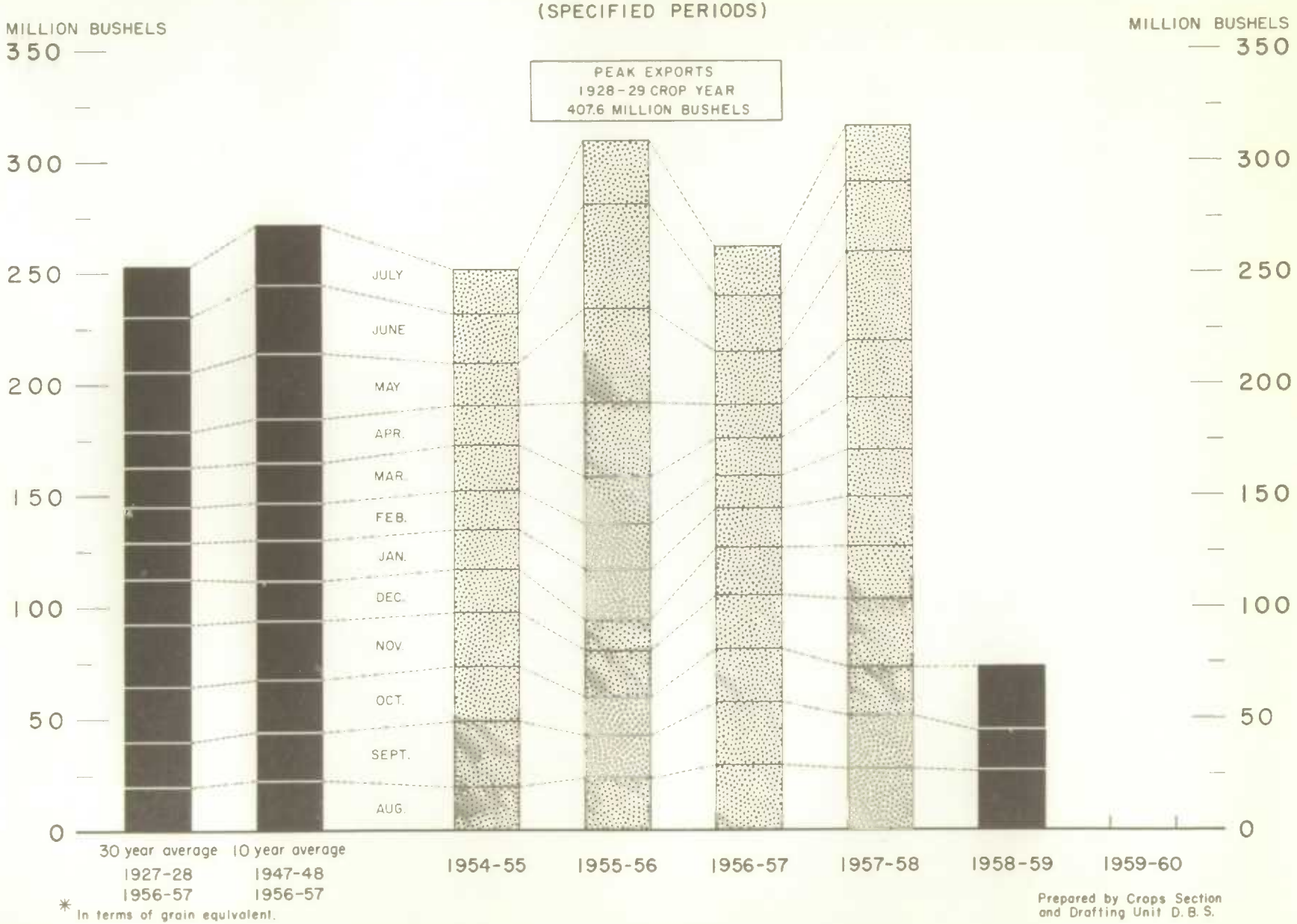
The world wheat championship, awarded at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair at Toronto was won by Miss Gail Adams of Drumheller, Alberta with a sample of Chinook variety.

21 — According to a report received from Mr. G.E. Blackstock, assistant commercial secretary, Buenos Aires, a third official estimate, published at the end of last month, placed the area seeded to wheat in Argentina for the 1958-59 crop year at 5,680,000 hectares (14.0 million acres).

26 — The United States Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Ezra Taft Benson announced an agreement had been reached with the Government of Pakistan, involving the sale to that country of 31 million bushels of wheat under Title 1, of Public Law 480.

CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR* EXPORTS

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



* In terms of grain equivalent.

Prepared by Crops Section and Drafting Unit D. B. S.

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