

CATALOGUE No.

22-005

MONTHLY

DOES NOT CIRCULATE

NE PAS PRÊTER



CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

AGRICULTURE DIVISION

THE WHEAT REVIEW

DOMINION BUREAU
OF STATISTICS

JAN 28 1959

PROPERTY OF THE
LIBRARY



DECEMBER, 1958

FARMERS MARKETINGS OF WHEAT, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

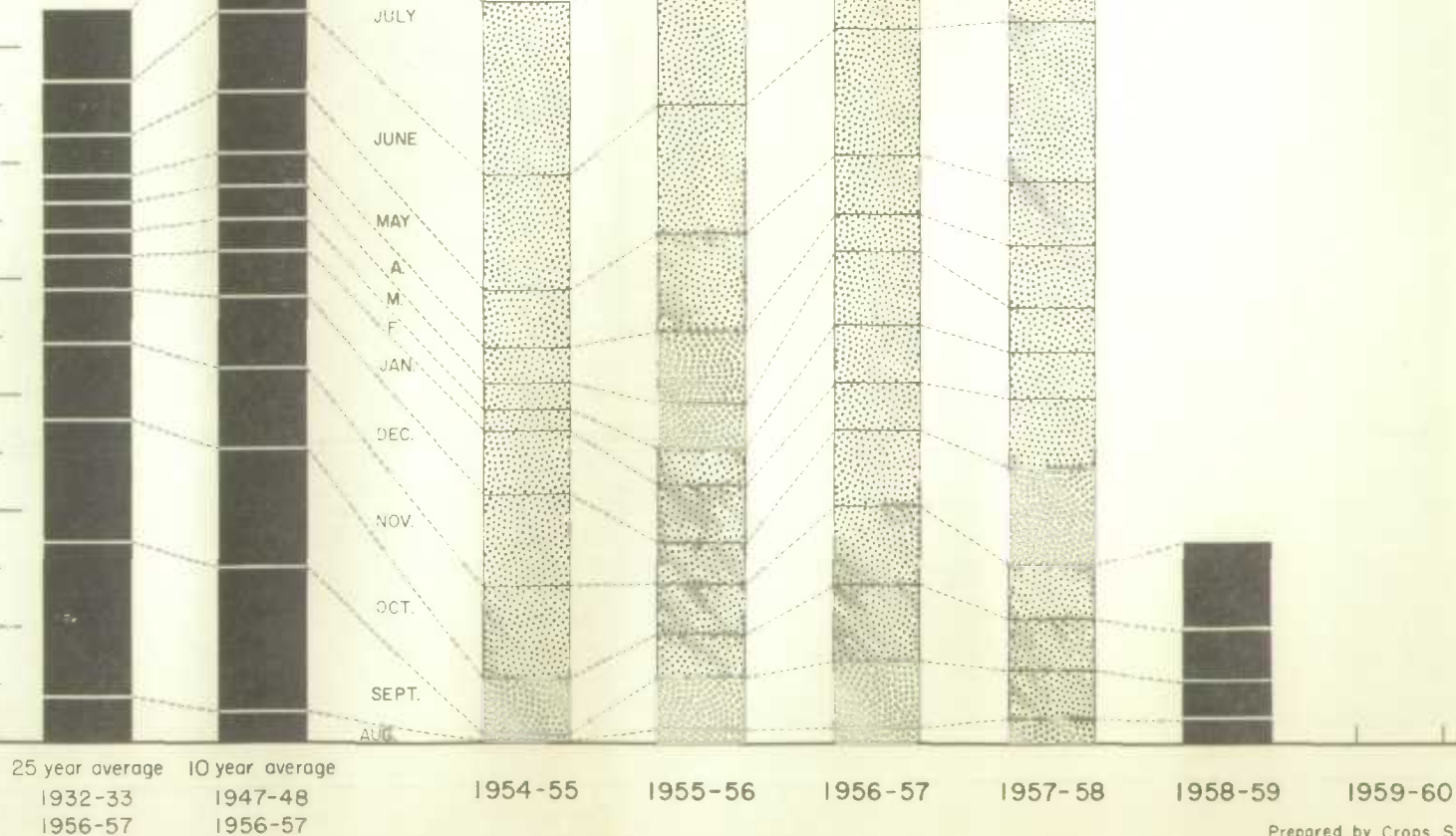
MILLION BUSHELS

450 —
—
400 —
—
350 —
—
300 —
—
250 —
—
200 —
—
150 —
—
100 —
—
50 —
—
0

MILLION BUSHELS

450 —
—
400 —
—
350 —
—
300 —
—
250 —
—
200 —
—
150 —
—
100 —
—
50 —
—
0

PEAK MARKETINGS
1952-53 CROP YEAR
536.0 MILLION BUSHELS



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

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Department of Trade and Commerce

THE
WHEAT REVIEW

DECEMBER, 1958

Published by
Authority of the Honourable Gordon Churchill
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Prepared in the Crops Section, Agriculture Division
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
World Wheat Situation	
Current Supplies	1
Exports	1
Record 1958 World Breadgrain Crop Forecast	1
I.W.A. Sales and Purchases, Crop Year 1958-59	3
Canadian Situation	
Supply Position	4
November 1958 Exports of Wheat and Flour Total 24.7 Million Bushels	5
1958 Navigation Season Closed December 13	6
Delivery Policy	7
Farmers' Marketings	8
Visible Supply of Canadian Wheat	9
Grading of Wheat Inspected, August-November 1958 with Comparisons	9
Weekly Visible Supply and Farmers' Marketings (Charts)	10
Wheat Shipments to the United States by Destination	11
Rail Shipments of Wheat to Maritime Ports	11
Rail Shipments of Wheat from Fort William-Port Arthur	12
Overseas Exports of Canadian Grain by Ports of Loading	12
Overseas Clearances - Canadian Rapeseed	12
Freight Assistance Shipments	13
Monthly Export Clearances in Comparison with Customs Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour	14
Exports of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour by Destination, Crop Year 1958-59	15
Canadian Wheat Board Weekly Average Cash Wheat Prices	17
Canadian Flour Milling Situation	
Production and Exports	19
United States Situation	
Supply Position	20
1958 Wheat Crop Estimated at a Record 1,462 Million Bushels	21
Acreage and Production of Winter Wheat 1959	22
United States Exports of Wheat and Flour by Country of Destination	24
Cash Wheat Prices on the Kansas City and Minneapolis Markets	25
Chicago Wheat Futures, High Points of Closing	25
Argentine Situation	26
Australian Situation	29
French Situation	34
Calendar of Wheat Events	38

WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

Current Supplies Latest available estimates indicate that supplies of wheat remaining on or about December 1, 1958 in the four major exporting countries for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 2,369.5 million bushels, exceeding by 16 per cent the 2,042.5 million available at the same date a year ago. Supplies at December 1, 1958, in millions of bushels, were held as follows, with last year's comparable figures in brackets: United States, 1,568.8 (1,115.0); Canada, 725.3 (826.6); Argentina, 59.1 (59.4); and Australia, 16.3 (41.5). Estimates for both years include on-farm stocks as well as those in commercial positions.

Supplies shown for December 1 in the two Southern Hemisphere countries consisted only of the carryover at the end of their crop years. The supply data to appear in the January issue of this publication will include the new Argentine and Australian production estimates for wheat.

Exports Total exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent from the four major exporting countries during the first four months (August-November) of the current Canadian crop year, at 285.4 million bushels, were some 4 per cent below the 298.6 million exported during the same months of 1957. United States was the only one of the four countries showing exports at a higher level than in the preceding year. On a percentage basis, shipments from the four countries during August-November 1958 were shared as follows, with corresponding percentages for the same months of 1957 in brackets: United States, 48 (44); Canada, 35 (35); Argentina, 10 (10); and Australia, 7 (11). Shipments from each of the four countries during August-November 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-November, 1958
with Comparisons

August-November	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia	Total
- million bushels -					
1950	70.2	72.8	20.2	39.7	202.9
1951	155.2	115.0	20.3	39.2	329.7
1952	104.7	138.3	-	27.4	270.4
1953	70.0	103.4	43.2	22.0	238.6
1954	75.3	97.5	45.2	26.8	244.8
1955	73.9	80.5	43.4	29.7	227.5
1956	152.7	105.4	32.0	52.5	342.6
1957 <u>1/</u>	131.3	104.2	31.5	31.6	298.6
1958 <u>2/</u>	138.1	98.2	28.1	21.0	285.4

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

Record 1958 World Breadgrain Crop Forecast The December 18, 1958 issue of Foreign Crops and Markets, World Summaries, published by the Foreign Agricultural Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, stated in part that "World breadgrain production in 1958 is at an unprecedented level. Production of wheat and rye combined is now placed at 302 million short tons, exceeding the previous record in 1956 by 10 per cent. The current estimate is well

above the preliminary forecast, mainly because of increases for the Soviet Union. Very large crops are indicated for that area despite unfavourable weather at harvest time in eastern regions.

The large Soviet crop appears likely to offer greater competition for wheat markets than heretofore. A crop of the size estimated would exceed normal domestic consumption. Part, however, may be stockpiled. North America, with its record supplies, will be competing for markets as will Australia and Argentina. The wheat crop now being harvested in those Southern Hemisphere countries is larger than in 1957. This is especially true of Australia where the current production is expected to be more than double the small 1957 outturn.

World wheat production is now estimated at 8.7 billion bushels, 900 million bushels above the previous record in 1956. New highs were reached in North America and Asia, but the greatest increase was in the Soviet Union. Record yields in the United States accounted for North America's large harvest, since Canada's crop was well below that of most recent years. Asia's high total is mainly attributed to a record crop in Mainland China.

The current estimate of world rye production in 1958 is 1.47 billion bushels, the largest outturn of any recent year, though somewhat below the level of the prewar period. Rye acreage has been decreasing and is now sharply less than 10 years ago.

Wheat production in North America is at the new high of 1,865 million bushels mainly because of record yields in the United States. U.S. acreage, though above a year ago is well below average. Harvested acreage of 53.6 million acres is 15 per cent less than the 1950-1954 average. Yields averaged 27.0 bushels per acre compared with 21.7 bushels in 1957 and the 1950-1954 average of 17.3 bushels. U.S. production of 1,449 million bushels (November estimate) surpasses the 1947 record by 90 million bushels.

In Canada, the harvest of 369 million was about the same as in 1957 and about 25 per cent below the 1948-1957 average. The third largest wheat producer of the area, Mexico, had a large crop. Though less than the record harvest last year this is more than double the average for 1950-1954.

Wheat production in Europe is now estimated at 1,830 million bushels, 115 million bushels less than the record crop there last year. It is still well above average, however. The total for Western Europe is placed at 1,330 million bushels, sharply above the average of 1,150 million and only moderately below the 1,369-million-bushel record in 1957. France accounts for most of the reduction, with the 1958 crop officially estimated at about 350 million bushels compared with last year's record of 407 million. Spain's crop is also down; 162 million bushels compared with 180 million a year ago. Those reductions are partly offset by a substantial gain in Italy's production.

Production of wheat in Eastern Europe is estimated at 500 million bushels, well below the large 1957 harvest but slightly above the 1950-1954 average. The greatest reduction is reported for Yugoslavia, where a crop of 88 million bushels is almost a fourth less than the record crop last year. Substantial reductions are also reported for Hungary and Rumania.

Rye production in Europe is estimated at 700 million bushels. Roughly 60 per cent of that total is in Eastern Europe where rye production has always been of more importance than in Western Europe. Conditions were favourable

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

Importing Countries	Guaranteed Quantities	S O U R C E						Total Purchases	Remainder 2/
		Canada	Argentina	Australia	France	Sweden	U.S.A.		
		1/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/		
- thousand bushels -									
Austria	3,674	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,674
Belgium	16,535	1,066	-	3	55	-	838	1,962	14,573
Bolivia	4,042	-	-	-	-	-	255	255	3,787
Brazil	7,349	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,349
Costa Rica	1,653	385	-	-	-	-	477	862	791
Cuba	8,175	93	-	-	-	-	5,043	5,136	3,039
Denmark	1,837	169	-	-	-	-	655	824	1,013
Dominican Republic ..	1,286	286	-	-	-	-	155	441	845
Ecuador	1,837	51	-	-	-	-	-	51	1,786
Egypt	11,023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,023
El Salvador	919	168	-	-	-	-	431	599	320
Germany	55,116	17,951	-	512	5,986	739	11,519	36,707	18,409
Greece	11,023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,023
Guatemala	1,653	172	-	-	-	-	672	844	809
Haiti	2,204	4	-	-	-	-	287	291	1,913
Honduras Republic ...	919	19	-	-	-	-	106	125	794
Iceland	404	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	400
India	7,349	5,339	-	-	-	-	565	5,904	1,445
Indonesia	5,144	-	-	197	-	-	-	197	4,947
Ireland 4/	5,512	2,926	-	2,165	41	-	476	5,608	-
Israel	8,267	-	-	-	-	-	1,324	1,324	6,943
Italy	3,674	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,674
Japan	36,744	13,319	-	1,956	-	-	13,887	29,162	7,582
Korea	2,205	-	-	-	-	-	1,197	1,197	1,008
Lebanon	2,756	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,756
Liberia	73	3	-	-	-	-	17	20	53
Mexico	3,674	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,674
Netherlands	25,721	5,391	-	22	1	-	5,640	11,054	14,667
New Zealand	5,879	-	-	4,345	-	-	-	4,345	1,534
Nicaragua 5/	367	107	-	-	-	-	248	355	-
Norway	6,614	2,916	-	-	22	28	2,100	5,066	1,548
Panama	1,102	86	-	-	-	-	456	542	560
Peru	7,349	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	7,333
Philippines 4/	6,063	1,743	-	76	-	-	4,271	6,090	-
Portugal	5,879	163	-	43	857	-	149	1,212	4,667
Saudi Arabia	3,674	-	-	-	-	-	40	40	3,634
Spain	4,593	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,593
Switzerland	6,981	2,381	-	-	-	-	-	2,381	4,600
Union of S. Africa 4/	5,512	5,512	-	-	-	-	-	5,512	-
Vatican City	551	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	551
Venezuela	6,246	446	-	-	-	-	1,772	2,218	4,028
Yugoslavia	3,674	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,674
Totals	295,252	60,700	-	9,319	6,962	767	52,596	130,344	
Guaranteed Quantities (Exporting Countries)		100,294	14,325	29,493	16,115	6,268	128,757	295,252	
Balance		39,594	14,325	20,174	9,153	5,501	76,161	164,908	

1/ Canadian Sales through December 23, 1958.

2/ Sales recorded by International Wheat Council through December 19, 1958.

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

4/ Quota filled.

5/ Quota filled December 22, 1958.

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 production of 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-November period of the current crop year amounted to 98.2 million bushels, 6 per cent below the 104.2 million exported during the same months of the preceding crop year. The balance remaining on December 1, 1958 for export and for carryover amounted to 725.3 million bushels, about 12 per cent below the December 1, 1957 total of 826.6 million.

Canadian Wheat Supplies

Item	1957-58 <u>1/</u>	1958-59 <u>2/</u>
	- million bushels -	
Carryover in North America at beginning of crop year (August 1)	729.5	614.8
New Crop	370.5	368.7
Total estimated domestic supplies	1,100.1	983.5
Imports of wheat for domestic use, August-September.	-	<u>3/</u>
Total estimated supplies	1,100.1	983.5
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year .	169.2	160.0
Available for export and for carryover	930.8	823.5
Deduct:		
Overseas clearances of wheat as grain, August-November	89.2	85.3
Exports of Canadian wheat to U.S., August-November	2.5	1.0
Total exports of wheat	91.7	86.3
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, August-November	12.5 <u>4/</u>	11.9
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	104.2	98.2
Balance on December 1 for export and for carryover .	826.6	725.3

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

4/ Adjusted for time lag in returns made by Customs.

Total marketings of wheat (both east and west) from the beginning of the current crop year to December 17 have amounted to 107.0 million bushels compared with the 1957 corresponding total of 106.3 million. Of this year's total, some 29.9 million bushels were marketed during the four-week period November 20 to December 17. 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 and as a result, the total visible supply at December 17 amounted to 372.2 million bushels compared with 375.0 million at the week ending November 19.

The total visible supply of Canadian wheat at December 17 this year was above both the 1957 and 1956 comparable totals of 370.6 million and 353.4 million bushels, respectively. Stocks in country elevators amounted to 221.4 million bushels, exceeding both the 1957 total of 211.1 million and the 1956 total of 218.4 million. Stocks amounting to 13.2 million bushels were accounted for by interior terminals at December 17, 1958 compared with 11.7 million at approximately the same date a year ago and 13.2 million bushels two years ago. Some 9.8 million bushels were "In transit rail" (Western Division) at December 17, 1958 considerably below the 1957 total of 15.4 million and slightly below the 1956 total of 9.9 million bushels. Supplies in Lakehead position amounted to 25.5 million bushels, representing a decline from the 30.3 million (including 184,000 bushels in storage afloat) in this position a year ago but slightly above the 25.1 million (including 804,000 bushels in storage afloat) of two years ago. The 3.1 million bushels "In transit rail" (Eastern Division) exceeded both the 1957 total of 1.7 million and the 1956 total of 2.1 million bushels. Some 37.9 million bushels were in Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence Ports at December 17, 1958 compared with 40.5 million and 33.4 million at approximately the same date in 1957 and 1956, respectively. The 21.8 million bushels in Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime Ports were below the 1957 total of 23.4 million but above the 1956 total of 21.1 million bushels. Some 20.6 million bushels were in "Storage Afloat" at December 17, 1958, exceeding by considerable margins both the 1957 and 1956 comparable totals of 16.9 million and 12.6 million bushels, respectively. Supplies in West Coast Ports (Vancouver-New Westminster, Victoria, Prince Rupert), at 6.9 million bushels, were slightly below the 1957 total of 7.1 million but above the 1956 total of 6.2 million bushels.

November 1958 Exports of
Wheat and Flour Total
24.7 Million Bushels

Total exports of Canadian wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent during November 1958 amounted to 24.7 million bushels, representing a decrease of 15 per cent from the October total of 29.0 million, 21 per cent below the November 1957 figure of 31.2 million and 7 per cent less than the ten-year average exports for the month of November of 26.6 million bushels. Exports of wheat as grain, at 21.4 million bushels, were 16 per cent less than the 25.5 million exported during the preceding month and 23 per cent below the November 1957 total of 27.9 million bushels. Preliminary Customs returns indicate that the equivalent of 3.3 million bushels of wheat was exported in the form of flour during November 1958 compared with 3.5 million exported during October and the adjusted November 1957 total of 3.3 million bushels.

Cumulative exports of wheat as grain during the August-November period of the current crop year amounted to 86.2 million bushels, representing a decline of 6 per cent from the comparable 1957 total of 91.7 million. The United Kingdom, continuing in its position as Canada's principal market for wheat as grain, received shipments amounting to some 33.6 million bushels and representing 39 per cent of the four-month total. During the August-November period of the 1957-58

crop year shipments of wheat to the United Kingdom amounted to 35.9 million bushels and also accounted for 39 per cent of the total. Other leading markets for Canadian wheat as grain during the first four 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: Germany, 12.9 (13.7); Japan, 12.4 (12.8); Netherlands, 6.0 (9.4); India, 5.0 (0.8); Belgium, 4.2 (3.9); Switzerland, 2.4 (0.8); Ireland, 1.6 (0.9); Norway, 1.6 (1.6); and Austria, 1.5 (0.6).

Cumulative exports of wheat flour during the first four months of the 1958-59 crop year, based on preliminary Customs returns, were the equivalent of 11.9 million bushels of wheat, 5 per cent lower than the adjusted August-November 1957 total of 12.5 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 4.4 million bushels and accounted for 37 per cent of the four-month total. During the August-November period of 1957 shipments of wheat flour to the United Kingdom amounted to the equivalent of 4.7 million bushels and represented 38 per cent of the total. Other leading markets for Canadian wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent, with revised data for the August-November period of the preceding crop year in brackets, were as follows, in thousands of bushels: Philippine Islands, 1,754 (2,375); United States, 528 (539); Trinidad and Tobago, 523 (585); Jamaica, 514 (529); Venezuela, 451 (746); Ceylon, 398 (nil); Leeward and Windward Islands, 340 (332); Ghana, 246 (179); and Dominican Republic, 223 (185).

1958 Navigation Season

Closed December 13

18 by the S.S. Fort Henry.

The 1958 season of navigation at the Lakehead closed on December 13 with the clearing of the S.S. Gleneagles with a cargo of wheat. The season was opened on April

Lake Shipments of Canadian Grain from Fort William-Port Arthur, Season of Navigation, 1948-1958

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Total
- thousand bushels -						
1948	133,422	37,611	33,564	6,808	8,353	219,759
1949	164,195	44,074	35,635	12,583	8,490	264,976
1950	137,048	27,358	26,762	7,219	3,502	201,889
1951	201,424	58,325	48,332	7,014	2,194	317,289
1952	246,093	92,704	96,863	9,089	6,058	450,808
1953	209,118	98,202	110,472	17,677	6,283	441,752
1954	140,705	58,473	80,672	8,480	4,372	292,702
1955	141,600	31,902	67,905	11,085	9,970	262,461
1956	206,136	47,517	91,990	11,070	10,292	367,005
1957	157,217	48,788	56,706	4,274	11,533	278,517
1958	191,957	41,833	74,600	5,310	8,683	322,383

Final loading reports for the 1958 season place the lake shipping total at 322,383 thousand bushels of the five principal grains, exceeding by 16 per cent the 1957 total of 278,517 thousand. Declines in vessel shipments of oats and flaxseed were more than offset by increased loadings of wheat, barley and rye.

Delivery Policy Supplementary Delivery Quota, Manitoba and Saskatchewan Stations, Barley Grading No. 1 Feed and Lower. The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade, re Quotas No. 14, under date of January 2, 1959, announced in part that "In order to place additional stocks of barley grading No. 1 Feed and lower in a marketable position the supplementary quota of three (3) bushels per acre seeded to barley, as authorized in Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 13 of November 25, 1958, will be increased to six (6) bushels per acre seeded to barley as indicated in the producer's delivery permit book, effective January 5, 1959, at all delivery points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The minimum delivery of one hundred and fifty (150) bushels will be increased to three hundred (300) bushels. Barley which grades higher than No. 1 Feed is not to be accepted against this quota."

General Quota Position. By January 5, 1959 out of a total of 2,031 shipping points in the Western Division, the Canadian Wheat Board had placed 97 points on a quota of 4 bushels per specified acre and 498 points on a 3-bushel quota. The largest number, 1,223 points were on a 2-bushel quota while 213 points were on a 1-bushel quota.

Summary of Elevator Shipping Points in Each Quota Group
as at January 5, 1959

Province	Quota in Bushels per Specified Acre				Total
	One	Two	Three	Four	
Ontario	-	-	-	1	1
Manitoba	22	277	69	6	374
Saskatchewan	89	648	304	47	1,088
Alberta	102	297	122	42	563
British Columbia	-	1	3	1	5
All Provinces	213	1,223	498	97	2,031

Farmers' Marketings Deliveries of wheat by farmers in the three Prairie Provinces up to December 17 of the current crop year have amounted to 102.5 million bushels, 1 per cent below the total of 103.7 million marketed during the corresponding period of 1957 and 43 per cent less than the ten-year (1947-1956) average marketings for the period of 179.4 million bushels.

Farmers' Marketings 1/ 2/ of Wheat in the Prairie Provinces, 1958-59

Week Ending		Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Total	Last Year <u>1/</u>
		- 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	530,671	837,276	433,390	1,801,337	3,032,606
	27	655,469	2,402,721	799,374	3,857,564	5,450,126
September	3	339,017	2,320,487	1,007,161	3,666,665	4,448,141
	10	627,177	2,731,480	1,318,831	4,677,488	3,255,272
	17	876,894	2,872,636	1,884,076	5,633,606	3,788,910
	24	465,499	1,888,330	1,054,410	3,408,239	4,142,391
October	1	312,295	1,538,887	830,513	2,681,695	5,248,839
	8	312,841	3,825,960	1,118,284	5,257,085	6,163,797
	15	426,949	3,400,180	946,895	4,774,024	5,711,676
	22	638,086	3,558,895	1,228,570	5,425,551	4,912,139
	29	669,631	4,449,753	1,469,635	6,589,019	5,273,008
November	5	849,994	5,872,876	2,004,736	8,727,606	4,763,875
	12	953,433	5,138,702	1,489,048	7,581,183	5,665,494
	19	1,311,444	4,772,684	1,680,173	7,764,301	5,664,539
	26	1,008,111	5,266,454	1,759,342	8,033,907	6,826,854
December	3	713,127	3,827,448	1,503,964	6,044,539	9,637,688
	10	782,917	4,970,681	1,654,700	7,408,298	8,775,523
	17	1,250,351	5,504,925	1,662,902	8,418,178	8,848,531
Totals		12,796,441	65,761,284	23,969,392	102,527,117	103,696,428

Average similar period:

1947-48-1956-57 1/23,892,347 105,809,674 49,676,629 179,378,650

1/ Includes receipts at Country, Interior Private and Mill and Platform Loadings.

2/ Revised to include Interior Semi-Public Terminal Elevators in 1958-59.

Visible Supply of Canadian Wheat, December 17, 1958
Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1956 and 1957

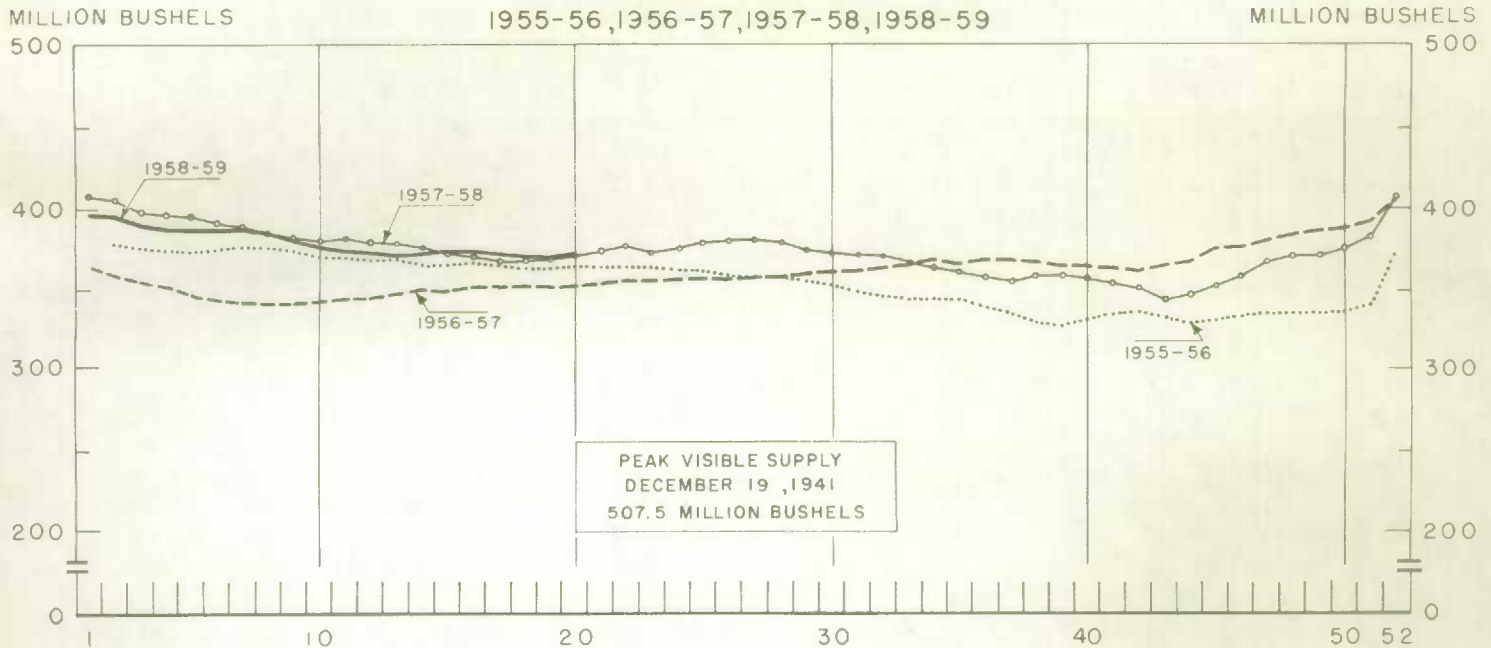
Position	1956	1957	1958
- thousand bushels -			
Country elevators - Manitoba	22,691	27,845	24,203
Saskatchewan	123,198	120,101	123,149
Alberta	72,506	63,131	74,022
Totals	218,395	211,078	221,374
Interior private and mill	5,108	7,377	7,283
Interior terminals	13,197	11,720	13,150
Vancouver-New Westminster	6,116	6,882	6,753
Victoria	32	194	137
Prince Rupert	37	-	-
Churchill	4,801	4,620	4,916
Fort William-Port Arthur	24,306	30,165	25,511
Storage Afloat	804	184	-
In transit rail (Western Division)	9,894	15,402	9,793
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence Ports ..	33,369	40,488	37,886
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime Ports ..	21,092	23,401	21,756
Storage Afloat	12,645	16,902	20,575
In transit rail (Eastern Division)	2,085	1,744	3,112
United States ports	423	483	-
In transit U.S.A.	81	-	-
Totals	353,387	370,639	372,247

Grading of Wheat Inspected, August-November 1958 with Comparisons

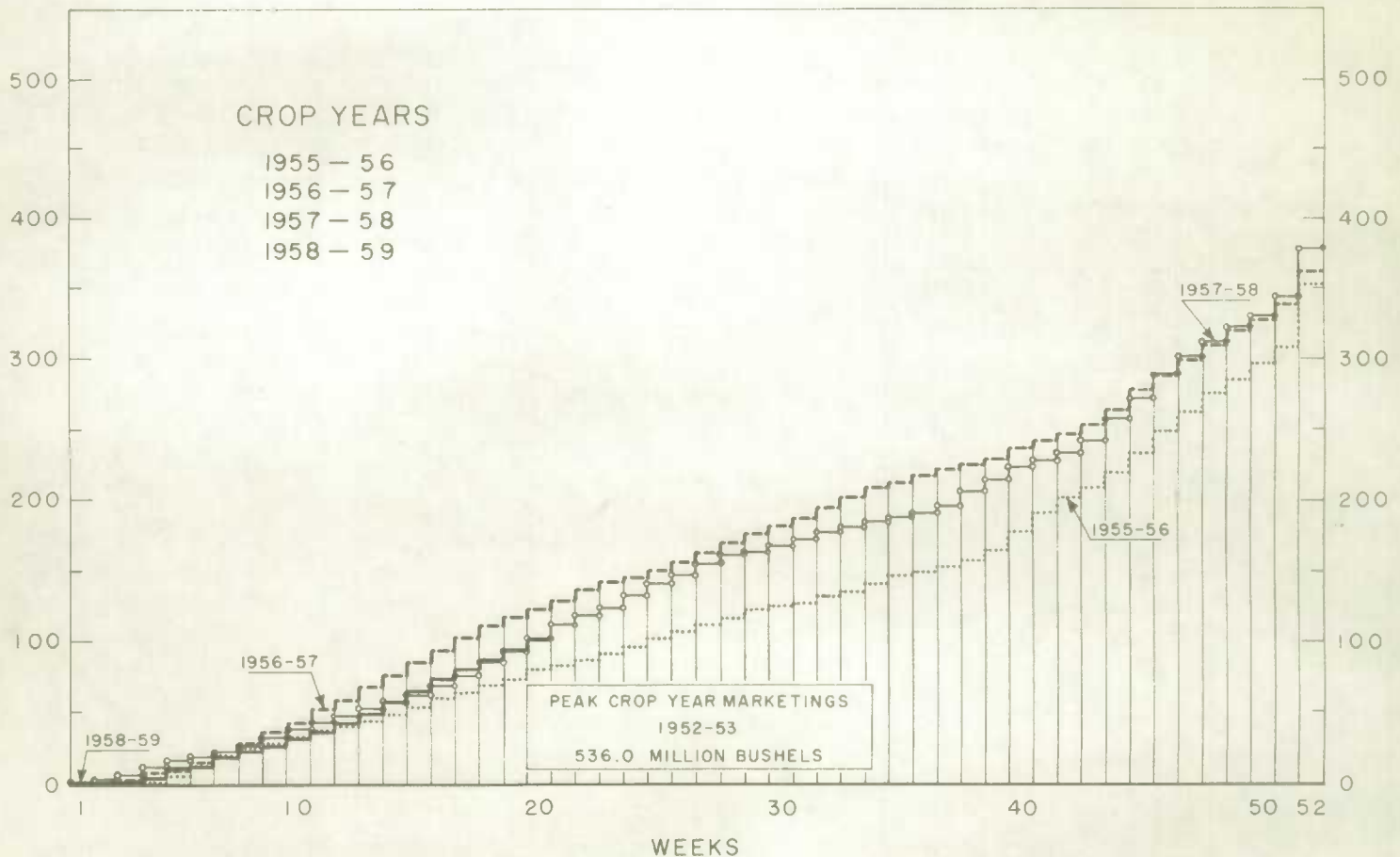
Grade	Crop Year		August-November			
	Average		1957		1958	
	1952-53- 1956-57	1957-58	cars	per cent	cars	per cent
1 Hard	1/	-	-	-	-	-
1 Man. Northern ...	4.8	0.3	295	0.5	452	0.8
2 Man. Northern ...	35.2	20.4	15,329	26.0	18,966	32.8
3 Man. Northern ...	22.7	32.1	17,198	29.2	15,411	26.6
4 Man. Northern ...	8.9	22.0	9,301	15.8	9,254	16.0
5 Wheat	8.8	11.2	7,376	12.5	7,595	13.1
6 Wheat	2.9	3.3	3,674	6.2	852	1.5
Feed Wheat	0.5	0.1	100	0.2	52	0.1
Garnet	0.5	1/	2	1/	-	-
Amber Durum	3.1	5.7	3,078	5.2	2,353	4.1
Alberta Winter	0.4	0.1	17	1/	167	0.3
Toughs 2/ 3/	9.5	2.5	1,345	2.3	1,114	1.9
Damps 2/ 4/	0.1	0.1	7	1/	21	1/
Rejected 2/	2.3	1.8	1,055	1.8	1,417	2.4
All others	0.5	0.3	186	0.3	211	0.4
Totals	100.0	100.0	58,963	100.0	57,865	100.0

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

WEEKLY VISIBLE SUPPLY OF CANADIAN WHEAT



CUMULATIVE RECORD OF WHEAT MARKETINGS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES BY WEEKS



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

Wheat Shipments* to the United States by Destination
August 1-December 17, 1958
Compared with Approximately the Same Period 1956 and 1957

Destination	1956	1957	1958
	- bushels -		
<u>By Vessel</u>			
Duluth-Superior	1,153,261	1,046,132	808,973
Chicago	89,487	156,933	175,436
Buffalo	834,702	1,904,288	688,596
Milwaukee	27,745	-	-
Totals, Vessel	2,105,195	3,107,353	1,673,005
<u>By Rail</u>			
Other U.S.A. Points	260,027	398,627	188,839
Totals, Rail	260,027	398,627	188,839
Totals, Shipments ...	2,365,222	3,505,980	1,861,844

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

Total shipments of wheat to the United States, either for re-export or retention for domestic use, from the beginning of the current crop year to December 17, amounted to 1.9 million bushels. During the comparable periods of 1957 and 1956 shipments amounted to 3.5 million and 2.4 million bushels, respectively. Of this season's total to date some 90 per cent has been shipped by vessel.

Rail shipments of wheat to Maritime Ports from Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence Ports during the first four months of the current crop year totalled 2.2 million bushels, sharply above the comparable August-November 1957 total of 0.5 million.

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

Origin of Shipments	August 1 - November 30, 1957	August 1 - November 30, 1958
	- bushels -	
Port McNicoll	30,000	371,619
Midland, Tiffin	506,745	1,700,309
Owen Sound	-	116,394
Goderich	-	14,000
Totals	536,745	2,202,322

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	205,061
December	477,622	613,482	232,252	
January	2,340,921	792,000	525,238	
February	1,735,097	450,778	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, November 1958

Grade	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
- bushels -				
3 Northern	-	-	-	52,044
4 Northern	-	-	31,500	74,000
5 Wheat	3,417	-	1,750	5,700
Rejected	-	1,500	6,484	-
Amber Durum	-	-	4,000	24,500
Others	-	-	-	166
Totals	3,417	1,500	43,734	156,410

Overseas Exports of Canadian Grain by Ports of Loading, August 1-December 17, 1958
with Comparisons

Ports	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
- bushels -					
<u>Pacific Seaboard</u>					
Vancouver-New Westminster	31,454,878	273,639	4,488,660	50,887	1,561,460
Victoria	432,581	-	-	-	191,414
Prince Rupert	-	-	3,270,633	-	-
<u>Churchill</u>	17,780,909	313,829	-	-	-
<u>Lakehead Direct</u>	306,239	86,413	137,756	-	104,848
<u>St. Lawrence</u>					
Montreal	29,020,931	930,432	5,521,374	700,795	4,021,376
Sorel	6,894,850	65,793	2,234,694	-	-
Three Rivers	5,649,164	177,617	-	-	171,675
Quebec	4,760,841	-	793,334	-	-
<u>Maritime</u>					
West Saint John	828,525	16,476	-	-	40,708
Halifax	341,680	-	-	-	-
Totals	97,470,598	1,864,199	16,446,451	751,682	6,091,481
August 1-December 18, 1957	102,278,192	1,367,506	9,378,717	19,991	5,166,506

Overseas Clearances - Canadian Rapeseed 1/ August 1-December 17, 1958

	bushels
Canadian Pacific Seaboard	1,228,257
Canadian Atlantic Seaboard	371,206
Total	1,599,463

1/ In bushels of 50 pounds.

Freight Assistance Shipments Claims filed for payment up to November 30, 1958 represent the movement of some 5,424 thousand bushels of wheat from the Prairie Provinces to Eastern Canada and British Columbia under the freight assistance policy during the August-October period of the current crop year. This preliminary total, subject to upward revision with the filing of additional claims, already surpasses by 6 per cent the revised August-October 1957 total of 5,138 thousand bushels. Shipments amounting to 2,369 thousand bushels to Ontario and 2,050 thousand bushels to Quebec accounted for 44 per cent and 38 per cent, respectively, of the current three month total.

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

Month	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	B.C.	Total
- thousand bushels -								
August, 1958	10	28	122	74	732	847	200	2,013
September	16	17	110	61	740	904	191	2,040
October	6	12	73	32	578	618	52	1,371
Totals	32	57	305	167	2,050	2,369	443	5,424
Same period 1957:								
Preliminary <u>2/</u>	34	41	275	121	1,662	1,944	478	4,554
Revised <u>1/</u>	38	44	307	137	1,779	2,088	746	5,138

Preliminary data on millfeed shipments under the freight assistance policy indicate shipments of 112,377 tons during the August-October period of the current crop year. During the same months of the 1957-58 crop year claims had been filed for a total of 117,152 tons, indicating on the assumption of approximately the same rate of submission of claims during both the current and preceding crop years that the August-October shipments of millfeeds under the policy were running about 4 per cent below those of 1957-58. Revised data on the 1957 August-October shipments of millfeeds based on claims submitted up to November 30, 1958 place the three-month total at 142,370 tons. 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-October 1958 and 1957

Province	1957		1958
	Preliminary <u>2/</u>	Revised <u>1/</u>	Preliminary <u>1/</u>
- tons -			
Newfoundland	916	1,104	737
Prince Edward Island	2,296	2,558	1,608
Nova Scotia	7,132	8,439	5,441
New Brunswick	6,291	7,111	5,308
Quebec	56,540	69,253	61,001
Ontario	38,273	43,916	31,177
British Columbia	5,704	9,989	7,105
Totals	117,152	142,370	112,377

1/ Based on claims filed up to November 30, 1958.

2/ Based on claims filed up to November 30, 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 -					
<u>1956-57</u>					
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
<u>1957-58</u>					
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	332	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
<u>1958-59 ^{4/}</u>					
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
November	21,025	412	3,267	24,704	23,631
Totals	85,255	978	11,926	98,159	100,588

^{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, 1958-59

Destination	August	November		August-November	
	Wheat Flour 1/	Wheat Flour 2/	Wheat 3/	Wheat Flour 2/	Wheat 3/
			- bushels -		
<u>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</u>					
United Kingdom	1,179,638	976,242	7,444,053	4,398,348	33,613,537
<u>Africa</u>					
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	773	1,895	-	5,759	89,600
Gambia	-	1,030	-	1,030	-
Ghana	84,720	87,387	-	246,397	-
Nigeria	7,388	2,022	-	10,734	-
Sierra Leone	33,295	15,766	-	64,816	-
<u>Asia</u>					
Ceylon	23,313	23,313	-	398,022	-
Hong Kong	43,592	53,636	-	178,947	38,267
India	-	-	2,202,133	1,955	5,018,688
Malaya and Singapore	39,169	51,212	-	125,226	-
Other British East Indies	-	-	-	322	-
Pakistan	-	-	709,458	-	709,458
<u>Europe</u>					
Gibraltar	6,182	-	-	18,547	-
Malta	-	-	44,800	-	44,800
<u>North America</u>					
Bahamas	16,105	23,787	-	91,476	-
Barbados	26,634	21,866	-	114,101	833
Bermuda	11,597	8,459	-	37,225	-
British Honduras	7,169	-	-	10,205	-
Jamaica	122,900	112,284	-	514,416	-
Leeward and Windward Islands	53,107	117,010	33	340,013	33
Trinidad and Tobago	129,223	138,053	-	523,174	-
<u>Oceania</u>					
Fiji	-	2,829	-	4,784	-
<u>South America</u>					
British Guiana	16,578	32,649	-	91,329	-
Totals, Commonwealth Countries	1,801,383	1,669,440	10,400,477	7,176,826	39,515,216

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

<u>Africa</u>					
Azores and Madeira	-	6,684	-	9,948	-
Belgian Congo	45,906	40,549	-	143,357	-
Egypt	-	-	-	48,600	-
Liberia	1,357	600	-	2,327	-
Morocco	-	-	-	633	-
Portuguese East Africa	-	-	-	920	-
Portuguese West Africa	3,404	7,268	-	16,767	-
<u>Asia</u>					
Arabia	3,443	-	-	12,174	-
China	-	-	-	-	463,867
Iran	-	74	-	129	-
Japan	5,336	142,202	1,991,932	158,916	12,424,523
Lebanon	-	2,615	-	36,940	-
Nepal	-	-	-	-	36,543
Okinawa	-	-	-	-	37,333
Philippine Islands	50,496	771,289	382,667	1,753,853	382,667
Portuguese Asia	41,929	25,813	-	83,623	-
Syria	-	-	-	1,610	-
Thailand	15,180	40,365	-	114,770	-

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

Destination	August	November		August-November	
	Wheat Flour 1/	Wheat Flour 2/	Wheat 3/	Wheat Flour 2/	Wheat 3/
	- bushels -				
<u>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</u>					
<u>Europe</u>					
Austria	-	-	975,072	-	1,520,139
Belgium	18,531	-	819,266	80,562	4,235,012
Denmark	-	-	56,000	460	241,733
Germany, Federal Republic	-	-	3,643,608	-	12,940,167
Greece	-	761	-	1,421	-
Iceland	3,220	-	-	4,996	-
Ireland	-	-	110,134	-	1,606,301
Italy	216	-	-	216	220,690
Netherlands	2,668	805	1,028,920	4,359	6,007,751
Norway	-	-	485,447	-	1,598,539
Portugal	7,613	6,104	-	20,631	-
Sweden	-	-	11,200	-	11,200
Switzerland	-	-	193,300	-	2,413,087
<u>North America</u>					
American Virgin Islands	-	230	-	230	-
Costa Rica	48,910	47,610	10,000	153,001	10,000
Cuba	8,740	10,166	-	131,413	-
Dominican Republic	58,482	112,872	-	223,231	1,000
El Salvador	37,860	39,213	-	116,109	-
French West Indies	1,783	690	-	3,737	-
Guatemala	690	44,158	-	77,156	33,334
Haiti	46,437	-	-	49,197	-
Honduras	6,785	12,995	6,666	29,164	6,666
Netherlands Antilles	14,159	14,386	-	54,296	-
Nicaragua	24,803	31,296	-	101,310	-
Panama	26,266	20,781	-	94,737	-
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1,840	-	-	5,405	-
United States					
Flour in terms of wheat	116,810	118,818	-	528,326	-
For Milling in Bond 4/	-	-	-	-	108,572
For Domestic Use 4/	-	-	412,189	-	869,816
<u>Oceania</u>					
French Oceania	-	184	-	184	-
<u>South America</u>					
Chile	-	-	-	23,000	-
Colombia	345	77,641	-	180,679	-
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	171,728
Peru	1,610	1,610	-	6,095	220,472
Surinam	2,047	6,134	-	22,885	-
Venezuela	45,170	13,671	543,822	450,627	790,556
Wrecked	-	-	366,200	-	366,200
Totals, Foreign Countries	642,036	1,597,584	11,036,423	4,748,994	46,717,896
Totals, All Countries	2,443,419	3,267,024	21,436,900	11,925,820	86,233,112

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.

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

Class and Grade	Week Ending			
	December 5	December 12	December 19	December 26

- 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	163/2	162/7	162/7	162/7
2 Northern	160/2	159/7	159/7	159/7
3 Northern	150/2	149/7	149/7	149/7
4 Northern	139/2	138/7	138/7	138/7
5 Wheat	138/2	137/7	137/7	137/7
6 Wheat	135	134/7	134/7	134/7
Feed Wheat	132	131/7	131/7	131/7
1 C.W. Garnet	157/2	156/7	156/7	156/7
2 C.W. Garnet	153/2	152/7	152/7	152/7
3 C.W. Garnet	150/2	149/7	149/7	149/7
1 Alberta Red Winter	153/2	152/7	152/7	152/7
2 Alberta Winter	149/2	148/7	148/7	148/7
3 Alberta Winter	144/2	143/7	143/7	143/7
1 C.W. Amber Durum	185/2	184/7	184/7	184/7
2 C.W. Amber Durum	182/2	181/7	181/7	181/7
3 C.W. Amber Durum	168/2	167/7	167/7	167/7

Export - Class II

1 Northern	163/2	162/7	162/7	162/7
2 Northern	160/2	159/7	159/7	159/7
3 Northern	150/2	149/7	149/7	149/7
4 Northern	139/2	138/7	138/7	138/7
5 Wheat	138/2	137/7	137/7	137/7
6 Wheat	135	134/7	134/7	134/7
Feed Wheat	132	131/7	131/7	131/7
1 C.W. Garnet	157/2	156/7	156/7	156/7
2 C.W. Garnet	153/2	152/7	152/7	152/7
3 C.W. Garnet	150/2	149/7	149/7	149/7
1 C.W. Amber Durum	185/2	184/7	184/7	184/7
2 C.W. Amber Durum	182/2	181/7	181/7	181/7
3 C.W. Amber Durum	168/2	167/7	167/7	167/7

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

Class and Grade	Week Ending			
	December 5	December 12	December 19	December 26

- 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	175/2	174/2	174/5	173/7
2 Northern	171/2	170/7	171/5	170/7
3 Northern	163/3	161/2	161/5	160/7
4 Northern	152/3	150/2	150/5	149/7
5 Wheat	149/2	148/2	148/5	147/7
6 Wheat	143/2	144/1	145/5	144/7
Feed Wheat	140/2	141/1	142/5	141/7
1 C.W. Garnet	157/2	156/7	156/7	156/7
2 C.W. Garnet	153/2	152/7	152/7	152/7
3 C.W. Garnet	150/2	149/7	149/7	149/7
1 Alberta Red Winter	153/2	152/7	152/7	152/7
2 Alberta Winter	149/2	148/7	148/7	148/7
3 Alberta Winter	144/2	143/7	143/7	143/7

Export - Class II

1 Northern	175/2	174/2	174/5	173/7
2 Northern	171/2	170/7	171/5	170/7
3 Northern	163/3	161/2	161/5	160/7
4 Northern	152/3	150/2	150/5	149/7
5 Wheat	149/2	148/2	148/5	147/7
6 Wheat	143/2	144/1	145/5	144/7
Feed Wheat	140/2	141/1	142/5	141/7
1 C.W. Garnet	157/2	156/7	156/7	156/7
2 C.W. Garnet	153/2	152/7	152/7	152/7
3 C.W. Garnet	150/2	149/7	149/7	149/7
1 Alberta Red Winter	153/2	152/7	152/7	152/7
2 Alberta Winter	149/2	148/7	148/7	148/7
3 Alberta Winter	144/2	143/7	143/7	143/7

CANADIAN FLOUR MILLING SITUATION

Production Wheat flour production by Canadian mills during November 1958 amounted to 3,864,000 hundredweight, 2 per cent above the October output of 3,791,000 hundredweight, 6 per cent greater than the November 1957 output of 3,638,000 hundredweight, and 1 per cent over the ten-year (1948-1957) average production for the month of November of 3,820,000 hundredweight. Mills reporting operations during November 1958 had a total rated capacity of 181,000 hundredweight per 24-hour day and on the basis of a 24-day working period 89 per cent of this rated capacity was effective.

Wheat milled for flour during November 1958 amounted to 8.8 million bushels compared with 8.6 million bushels milled during the previous month and 8.2 million bushels milled during November 1957. Of the wheat milled for flour during November 1958 some 8,054,000 bushels were Western Canadian spring wheat (other than Durum) while the remainder consisted of Ontario winter wheat (587,000 bushels); Durum (110,000 bushels); and all other (39,000 bushels).

Exports According to preliminary Customs returns, exports of Canadian wheat flour during November 1958 amounted to 1,420,000 hundredweight (3,267,000 bushels of wheat equivalent) representing a decrease of 5 per cent from the 3,452,000 bushels exported during the preceding month and 1 per cent lower than the adjusted November 1957 figure of 3,307,000 bushels. Flour shipments during the month went to forty-seven countries, with exports to the United Kingdom amounting to 1.0 million bushels of wheat equivalent and accounting for 30 per cent of the November 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, 771; Japan, 142; Trinidad & Tobago, 138; United States, 119; Leeward & Windward Islands, 117; Dominican Republic, 113; and Jamaica, 112.

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	17,556,886
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
November	8,790,501	3,864,304	1,420,445
Totals	31,574,775	13,917,777	5,185,139
Same months 1957-58 (revised)	31,224,947	13,850,794	5,445,235

^{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 Total estimated domestic supplies of wheat in the United States for the 1958-59 crop year, consisting of the July 1 carryover of 880.5 million bushels and the 1958 crop, now estimated at a record 1,462.2 million bushels. Domestic supplies of the size indicated represent an increase of about 26 per cent over the 1957-58 total of 1,859.5 million and exceed by 15 per cent the previous peak of 2,037.7 million in the crop year 1956-57. Imports of wheat from Canada during the July-November period of the current United States crop year amounted to 1.7 million bushels, compared with 3.2 million imported during the same months of the preceding crop year. After deducting an estimated 610 million bushels for anticipated domestic requirements, some 1,734.4 million remain available for export and for carryover during 1958-59 compared with 1,278.6 million in 1957-58.

United States Wheat Supplies

Item	1957-58	1958-59 <u>1/</u>
	- million bushels -	
Carryover at beginning of crop year (July 1)	908.8	880.5
New crop <u>2/</u>	950.7	1,462.2
Total estimated domestic supplies	1,859.5	2,342.7
Imports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat for domestic use, July-November	3.2	1.7
Total estimated supplies <u>3/</u>	1,862.7	2,344.4
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year <u>4/</u>	584.1	610.0
Available for export and for carryover	1,278.6	1,734.4
Deduct:		
Exports of wheat as grain, July-November	133.6	134.7
Exports of wheat flour and products in terms of wheat, July-November <u>5/</u>	30.0	30.9
Total exports of wheat, wheat flour and products <u>6/</u>	163.6	165.6
Balance on December 1 for export and for carryover ..	1,115.0	1,568.8

- 1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised. 3/ Excluding imports for December-June period.
4/ Includes allowances for shipments of United States wheat and wheat products to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, Virgin Islands and Wake Island. These shipments are not included in exports as set out in the table. 5/ Flour exports exclude "Milled in bond." 6/ 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 five months (July-November) of the 1958-59 United States crop year amounted to 165.6 million bushels, 1 per cent greater than the 163.6 million exported during the same months in 1957. The balance remaining on December 1, 1958 for export and for carryover was estimated at 1,568.8 million bushels, 41 per cent above the 1,115.0 million on the same date a year ago.

1958 Wheat Crop Estimated
at a Record 1,462
Million Bushels

In a report released on December 17, 1958 the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture stated in part that "Production of all wheat in 1958 reached a record high of 1,462 million bushels. This was more than one-half larger than the 1957 production of 951 million bushels and nearly one-third above the average of 1,116 million bushels.

Land seeded to wheat in the fall of 1957 and spring of 1958 totalled 56.4 million acres, 13 per cent larger than the acreage seeded for the 1957 crop but nearly one-fourth less than average. Abandonment and diversion in 1958 amounted to 5.1 per cent or 2.9 million acres compared with 12.1 per cent or 6.0 million acres in 1957. Total acreage of wheat harvested for grain in 1958 was 53.6 million acres, 22 per cent more than last year but 16 per cent less than average.

Yield per harvested acre at 27.3 bushels was well above the previous record high of 21.7 bushels in 1957 and sharply above the average of 17.7 bushels.

The 1958 winter wheat crop exceeded all previous crops with an outturn of 1,180 million bushels. This production was two-thirds larger than the relatively small 1957 crop, 11 per cent above the previous record crop of 1952 and 39 per cent larger than average. The yield per acre, 28.4 bushels, was the highest of record, 6 bushels above the previous record yield of last year and nearly 10 bushels above average.

Mother Nature treated the 1958 crop as no other wheat crop in recent history has been favoured. From planting through harvest, the crop was blessed with about the most favourable conditions. All States except Mississippi, Louisiana, and Utah received above average yields with 19 States moving to record levels and 2 States equaling previous record yields. Production was above average in a majority of the States, the principal exceptions being most North and South Atlantic States. The major producing States of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas, and Montana were sharply above average and last year.

The 282 million bushels of all spring wheat harvested in 1958 was 42 million bushels larger than the previous year and 6 per cent above the 10-year average. The increase over last year was due to increased yields as acreage harvested showed a slight decline. The acreage seeded to spring wheat in 1958 totalled 12.3 million acres compared with 12.4 million acres in 1957. Abandonment this year at 2.5 per cent was about the same as last year and left 12.0 million acres for harvest. Yield per harvested acre, estimated at 23.5 bushels, pushed to a record high and compares with 19.8 bushels in 1957 and the average of 14.6 bushels.

Production of spring wheat other than durum in 1958 is estimated at 260 million bushels, 30 per cent above last year's relatively small crop and 10 per cent above average. Practically all of the increase in production occurred in the major producing States of the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Montana, with North Dakota responsible for more than one-half of the increased U.S. production. Most Western and Mountain producing States show production about the same to sharply below the previous year. All producing States harvested the same or larger acreages than last year with the exception of Oregon, Washington, and the minor producing States of Nebraska and Utah. Total harvested acreage increased 1.3 million acres over last year to 11,109,000 with more than 50 per cent of the increase occurring in North Dakota and significant increases in South Dakota and Minnesota. Acreage declines in

Oregon and Washington reflect the continued grower-shift from spring to winter wheat and the relatively minor losses of acreage seeded to winter wheat in the fall of 1957. The acreage planted to spring wheat other than durum totalled 11,396,000 acres compared with 10,064,000 in 1957.

The 1958 durum wheat crop of 22.1 million bushels was only slightly over half as large as the 1957 production and 26 per cent below average. The four major producing States all showed reductions in production from last year."

Acreage and Production
of Winter Wheat 1959

The following account of the acreage seeded to winter wheat in the fall of 1958 and a preliminary forecast of production in 1959 is taken from a report on

"Winter Wheat and Rye" released by the Crop Reporting Board on December 19, 1958. Winter wheat seedings in the fall of 1958 spread over a larger acreage than the previous year as the end of the Acreage Reserve Program for wheat made a significantly larger acreage eligible for seeding. Total seedings of winter wheat for all purposes this fall are estimated at 45.1 million acres, an increase of 2 per cent over seedings in the fall of 1957 but 12 per cent less than average. The crop seeded in the fall of 1958 was planted under acreage allotments and marketing quotas with the same National wheat allotment as last year of 55 million acres.

A 1959 winter wheat crop of 957 million bushels is indicated, based on conditions as of December 1 and other factors. A crop of this size indicates a relatively sharp decline following the record crop of 1958 but would still be the fifth largest crop of record and 17 per cent above average.

Weather conditions between December 1 and harvest time as well as damage from insects and disease largely influence the final outturn of the crop. The current forecast of production assumes normal weather, insect, and disease conditions for the remainder of the 1959 crop season. In the last 20 years, the average change in the United States production estimate from December 1 to harvest has been 125 million bushels, ranging from a maximum change of 274 million bushels to a minimum of 5 million bushels.

The acreage seeded to winter wheat in the fall of 1958 was not influenced by the Acreage Reserve Program but an increased amount of wheat acreage moved under the Conservation Reserve Program. Nearly 4 million acres of winter wheat were placed under the Acreage Reserve Program for 1958 and presumably were available for seeding in 1959. The seeded increase of only 1 million acres suggests closer grower adherence to allotments as well as a shift of some of the 1958 acres in the Acreage Reserve to the Conservation Reserve in 1959.

Present 1959 crop prospects lag well behind the record 1958 crop but are still well ahead of average. In contrast to the uniform favourable conditions of a year ago, several important producing areas were already having to resist the unfavourable shortage of early fall surface moisture. The crop was seeded at an early date as favourable weather permitted regular and extensive field work. However, a significant acreage was seeded in dry surface soils, resulting in slow germination and irregular stands. Over much of the Plains States, satisfactory stands were obtained but plant roots encountered limited surface moisture and made slow progress into the more favourable subsoil moisture. Fields greened slowly with limited fall plant growth and entered the dormant period with the prospect of requiring only a limited amount of winter moisture but vulnerable to damage by soil blowing.

In Kansas, fall weather conditions were generally favourable for seeding, though lack of surface moisture in some areas made the season less favourable than a year ago. The acreage was planted in good time and germination was good to fair except in dry areas. The proportion of the acreage seeded on summerfallow land this fall is appreciably less than a year ago but higher than in most other years. Germination was slow in scattered western and southern areas with emergence delayed until late November in some localities. The dry October and early November retarded top and root development and establishment of secondary roots in many areas was insufficient to permit fall grazing of seeded wheat. Mid and late November moisture induced considerable root development with plants reaching the very favourable subsoil moisture. This brought about a more optimistic outlook for next year's crop.

The Nebraska acreage was seeded under much different circumstances than a year earlier. Lack of precipitation in August and September resulted in a dry top soil. The crop germinated slowly, came up to uneven stands, and developed a limited secondary root system. Tap roots have generally reached the favourable subsoil moisture and beneficial moisture during November brought favourable plant response. However, much of the acreage is vulnerable to winter kill and would welcome a better snow cover.

The Oklahoma fall seeding season was more favourable than usual with the crop developing over good subsoil moisture reserves. Early seeded fields were up to good stands but subsequent dry weather slowed late seedings and retarded lateral root development of early seedings. Pasturing of wheat was quite limited until mid-November rains firmed surface soils and permitted grazing without pulling young plants. Additional moisture is needed in some areas to produce proper early crop development and permit adequate growth of late seeded fields.

In Texas, rains during late summer months provided excellent moisture for early sowing of High Plains wheat. Growers responded to the favourable moisture with early seeding and fields were quickly up to good stands. Lack of sufficient moisture after early September reduced secondary root development and resulted in some crop deterioration. The later seeding areas in the northern Low Plains and northern Cross Timbers counties were short of surface moisture with many fields "dry seeded". Some fields are not yet up to stands and fields up to stands need additional moisture.

Wheat in Colorado was generally seeded on time and under favourable conditions. Much of the acreage on the eastern plains has exceptionally good rooting, is normal in development, and shows good colour and condition for entering the winter. Beneficial wet snows during November pushed root development into the favourable subsoil moisture and generally enhanced crop prospects. Some early seedings in southeastern counties made excessive early growth and drained heavily on soil moisture supplies. This acreage developed on a limited root system but recent moisture should bring much improvement.

In the North Central States other than Kansas and Nebraska, seeding of wheat was generally made under favourable conditions with fields up to good stands. The early harvest of corn and soybeans permitted early seeding of wheat with fields showing very favourable early season growth. Atlantic Coast and South Central States experienced a much more favourable season for planting than a year ago with plantings accomplished at an early date. Fields were up to good stands and making good early growth with the exception of South Carolina and Georgia, plagued

United States Exports of wheat and Flour by Country of Destination,
July-October 1957 and 1958

NOTE

These data on exports by destination cover only the first four months of the United States crop year beginning July 1. The table on United States wheat supplies (see page 20) contains a preliminary estimate of total exports for the first five 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-October 1957			July-October 1958		
	Wheat	Flour ^{1/}	Total	Wheat	Flour ^{1/}	Total
1,000 bushels, grain equivalent -						
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>						
British West Indies	-	1,057	1,057	4	1,080	1,084
Central America	561	1,484	2,045	546	1,321	1,867
Cuba	1,275	1,260	2,535	1,479	978	2,457
Brazil	8,601	2	8,603	10,438	-	10,438
Chile	1,968	67	2,035	-	16	16
Colombia	2,237	207	2,444	1,114	65	1,179
Peru	702	151	853	2,005	376	2,381
Venezuela	192	2,568	2,760	539	1,462	2,001
Others	333	1,622	1,955	710	1,230	1,940
Totals	15,869	8,418	24,287	16,835	6,528	23,363
<u>Europe</u>						
Belgium-Luxembourg	705	6	711	2,327	7	2,334
Germany, West	6,917	28	6,945	8,004	7	8,011
Netherlands	1,719	1,177	2,896	3,413	1,331	4,744
Norway	-	246	246	830	293	1,123
Poland	10,228	-	10,228	9,131	-	9,131
Sweden	444	31	475	1,180	5	1,185
United Kingdom	6,183	303	6,486	8,048	1,414	9,462
Yugoslavia	1,596	2	1,598	7,016	-	7,016
Others	2,808	528	3,336	2,129	721	2,850
Totals	30,600	2,321	32,921	42,078	3,778	45,856
<u>Asia</u>						
India	35,463	15	35,478	29,206	7	29,213
Israel	2,400	5	2,405	2,038	4	2,042
Japan	16,867	654	17,521	7,859	521	8,380
Korea	2,573	490	3,063	4,716	309	5,025
Lebanon	-	103	103	968	475	1,443
Pakistan	238	-	238	1,784	2/	1,784
Philippine Republic	-	3,308	3,308	317	3,481	3,798
Taiwan (Formosa)	1,815	5	1,820	2,247	-	2,247
Turkey	1,957	-	1,957	1,003	-	1,003
Others	639	1,391	2,030	177	2,479	2,656
Totals	61,952	5,971	67,923	50,315	7,276	57,591
Africa	780	2,162	2,942	1,035	1,629	2,664
Oceania	-	13	13	-	14	14
Unspecified ^{3/}	207	4,472	4,679	417	4,479	4,896
Totals, All Countries	109,408	23,357	132,765	110,680	23,704	134,384

^{1/} Wholly of U.S. wheat.

^{2/} Less than 500 bushels.

^{3/} Includes shipments for relief or charity which are not shown by destination.

Cash Wheat Prices on the Kansas City and Minneapolis Markets

No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City			No. 1 Northern Spring, Minneapolis		
Date	Price		Date	Price	
	- cents per bushel -			- cents per bushel -	
December 1, 1958	196 1/2 - 205 3/4		December 1, 1958	207 - 209	
2	196 1/2 - 208		2	206 7/8 - 207 7/8	
3	196 - 209 1/2		3	206 3/4 - 207 3/4	
4	197 3/4 - 206 1/4		4	206 1/4 - 207 1/4	
5	194 3/4 - 210 1/4		5	206 5/8 - 207 5/8	
8	195 - 202 1/2		8	206 5/8 - 207 5/8	
9	193 1/2 - 203 1/2		9	206 3/4 - 207 3/4	
10	192 3/4 - 207 1/4		10	207 3/8 - 208 3/8	
11	196 1/2 - 210		11	206 3/4 - 207 3/4	
12	192 - 229		12	206 3/4 - 207 3/4	
15	195 1/4 - 208 1/4		15	206 3/4 - 207 3/4	
16	199 3/4 - 212 1/4		16	206 3/4 - 207 3/4	
17	194 1/4 - 207 1/2		17	205 7/8 - 206 7/8	
18	197		18	206 - 207	
19	194 1/2 - 202		19	206 3/8 - 207 3/8	
22	194 1/4 - 206 1/2		22	206	
23	193 1/4 - 212 3/4		23	204 3/4	
24	193 - 206 3/4		24	204 5/8	
25	CHRISTMAS DAY		25	CHRISTMAS DAY	
26	BOXING DAY		26	BOXING DAY	
29	191 1/4 - 206 1/2		29	204	
30	191 1/4 - 204 3/4		30	205 7/8	
31	190 1/2 - 228 1/4 1/		31	204 3/4	

1/ Nominal.

Chicago Wheat Futures. High Points of Closing

Date	December	March	May	July	September							
	- cents and eighths per bushel -											
December 1, 1958	194/7	198/3	196/5	185/5	187/5							
2	195/6	199/4	197/4	185/6	187/7							
3	195/3	199/1	197/2	186/2	188/2							
4	195	198/7	196/7	186/3	188/5							
5	194/4	198/4	196/6	186/4	188/6							
8	194/1	197/7	195/7	186	188/2							
9	192/5	196/4	194/4	185	187/1							
10	193/6	197/1	194/4	185/2	187/5							
11	193/1	196/7	193/6	184/6	187							
12	192/6	196/7	193/6	183/6	186							
15	193/4	197/2	194/2	184/2	186/4							
16	195	197/3	193/6	183/6	185/7							
17	193/5	196/1	192/3	182/5	184/6							
18	194/2	196/3	192/4	182/6	184/7							
19		196/5	192/6	182/5	184/6							
22		196/2	192/4	182/7	184/7							
23		194/7	191/1	181/6	183/6							
24		194/7	191	181/2	183/3							
25	C	H	R	I	S	T	M	A	S	D	A	Y
26		B	O	X	I	N	G		D	A	Y	
29				194				189/5		180		182/2
30				195/6				191		181/4		183/5
31				195/5				190/6		181/2		183/1

ARGENTINE SITUATION

Supply Position Disposition of Argentine wheat for the crop years (December-November) 1956-57 and 1957-58 appears in the table below.
Reflecting a substantial decrease in production, which more than offset a relatively small increase in carryover stocks, total estimated domestic supplies in the crop year 1957-58, at 272.9 million bushels, were some 12 per cent less than the comparable 1956-57 level of 309.2 million. After making an allowance of 139.6 million bushels for apparent domestic disappearance, some 133.3 million were available for export and for carryover during 1957-58 as against 159.6 million available in 1956-57. Exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent during the crop year recently completed amounted to 74.2 million bushels, representing a reduction of about 26 per cent from the 100.1 million exported during 1956-57. The preliminary estimate places carryover stocks at December 1, 1958 at 59.1 million bushels, compared with 59.4 million at December 1, 1957.

Argentine Wheat Supplies

Item	1956-57	1957-58 <u>1/</u>
	- million bushels -	
Carryover at beginning of crop year (December 1) <u>2/</u> .	48.3	59.4
New Crop <u>3/</u>	260.9	213.5
Total estimated domestic supplies	309.2	272.9
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year ..	149.6	139.6
Available for export and for carryover	159.6	133.3
Deduct:		
Exports of wheat as grain, December-November	99.1	73.0
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, Dec.-Nov.	0.9	1.2
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	100.1	74.2
Balance on December 1 for export and for carryover ..	59.4	59.1

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

The following account of the Argentine situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. C.S. Bissett, Commercial Counsellor, Buenos Aires, under date of December 19, 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 Highly variable weather has been the outstanding feature of the period under review. However, although wet, it was generally favourable. The Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock reported at the end of November that the weather continued to be favourable throughout the grain regions with rains of varying intensity falling in the north, south and east-

central zones of the province of Buenos Aires, and in those of Santa Fé, Córdoba, Entre Ríos, northern La Pampa and Northern San Luis.

The weather has continued to be very changeable up to date with heavy rainfalls alternating with spells of successively damp and hot, and then cool and dry weather. This persistent rainfall may somewhat hinder normal harvesting, but it is not expected to produce any damage, as far as wheat and other grains are concerned. However, it is causing widespread damage in the oil seed crops especially linseed. For corn, the rain is most timely and beneficial.

Wheat
1957-58

Sales of wheat took place on only four days during the period under review. On November 19 and 20, a total of 30,000 metric tons (1,102,000 bushels) of "Southern" type grain, 1957-58 crop, were sold at 1,675 and 1,733 pesos per ton (\$2.53 and \$2.62 per bushel). On December 1, the sale was announced of 100,000 metric tons (3,674,000 bushels) of wheat to the Brazilian Government, at U.S.\$61.60 per ton (\$1.68 per bushel). The total will include either "Rivers" or "Southern" type grain, 1957-58 or 1958-59 crop, to be delivered from December 1958 to April 1959. On December 2, some 150,000 metric tons (5,511,000 bushels) of "Candeal-Taganrog" of 1957-58 wheat were sold to private exporters at the somewhat low price of 1,012.50 pesos (\$1.53 per bushel). After this date, sales stopped completely. Wheat shipments, although decreased from last month, reached 175,618 metric tons (6,453,000 bushels) with the U.K. as the main receiver with 60,803 metric tons (2,234,000 bushels), followed by Brazil with 55,038 (2,022,000 bushels) and Western Germany and Perú, at practically the same level of about 17,700 metric tons (650,000 bushels) each.

Wheat
1958-59

Harvesting is already well under way in the Provinces of Santa Fé, Córdoba and Entre Ríos, and is starting in the province of La Pampa, and in the northeastern and southwestern regions of the province of Buenos Aires. The best yields reported so far are those of the province of Buenos Aires, with up to 1,400 to 1,600 kilograms per hectare (21 to 24 bushels per acre), and those of some regions of the province of Santa Fé, where they vary between 1,100 and 1,700 kilos per hectare (16 and 25 bushels per acre). In the province of Córdoba yields have been obtained of 800 to 1,300 kilos per hectare (12 to 19 bushels per acre), and in the province of Entre Ríos 1,000 to 1,100 kilos per hectare (15 to 16 bushels per acre). The quality of the grain seems to be good in general, although the heavy rains which continue to fall, especially in the north of the province of Buenos Aires, may eventually somewhat "wash" the grain, and so diminish its weight per-hectolitre. The widespread, recurrent rains have not caused the wheat any other damage so far, but it is causing some delays in the harvesting work. On December 5, the Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock published the first official estimate of wheat production for 1958-59, at 6,450,000 metric tons (237 million bushels) which compares favourably with last year's production, showing an increase of 11 per cent, and a similar increase over the average of the latest ten year period, while being practically on the same level as the average of the latest five year period. As follows, we quote from the official report: "The general outlook for the wheat crop, at the beginning of harvesting promises very satisfactory results. Ploughing and seeding were aided by generally favourable weather conditions throughout most of the grain regions. Sprouting took place under normal conditions, and these continued during the successive growing stages. The exceptions were the crops in the west-central regions of the province of Santa Fé, which were seriously affected by a widespread drought which caused rather important damage, with a subsequent decrease in production. Drought also affected some zones in northeastern Córdoba, and in the extreme south of the province of Buenos Aires. Even the recent heavy rainfalls were unable to promote the recovery of some stands."

According to the above official estimate the province of Buenos Aires, with an estimated production of 3,560,000 metric tons (130.8 million bushels) will account for more than half of the total, followed by Córdoba, 1,120,000 (41.2 million bushels); Santa Fé, 840,000 (30.9 million bushels); La Pampa, 590,000 (21.7 million bushels); Entre Ríos, 322,000 (11.8 million bushels); and others with 18,000 metric tons (661,000 bushels). Trade circles both in Buenos Aires and Santa Fé, tend to agree with the officially published figures of production, although perhaps some further increase in them may be expected as well as some betterment of the quality of the grain and of yields per hectare. It has not been possible to ascertain how much new wheat the Grain Board has already bought. No sales of it whatsoever have taken place. It is believed that the factors contributing to this suspension of wheat sales are several. In the first place, a number of rural bodies claim that due to the enormous increase in costs and to the inflation which is rampant throughout the country, the increased guaranteed producers' price for wheat, which is now 150 pesos per 100 kilos (\$2.27 per bushel), will be more than offset by these increases. It is reported that the actual cost of production of each 100 kilos (bushel) of wheat may reach as high as 190 pesos (\$2.87). It is also known already that all freight charges, fuel costs, etc. will soon undergo further increases. Finally a drastic devaluation of the Argentine peso is momentarily expected. It is therefore not yet possible to forecast with any accuracy what may be the situation in respect of wheat by the end of the present crop year.

Policy

Grain Trade affected by the Government financial policy and ever increasing production costs. The grain trade situation is

extremely uncertain at present. Many contributing factors have resulted in an almost complete grain sale stoppage. In addition to the ones already mentioned i.e. increased production costs, announced increased in freight and fuel costs, etc., a most important consideration is the anticipated exchange rate changes. These changes may well include an official devaluation of the Argentine pesos, the present official rate of exchange is 18 pesos per US\$1.00, leaving only one free floating rate, for all transactions. The present free market rate is around 65 pesos per U.S.\$1.00. This would, it is expected, benefit all exporters, as they would get increased peso returns for their foreign earnings and therefore most producers are now holding back their grain, until a final decision has been announced.

Grain Sales

Total grain sales reached only the very low level of 338,035 metric tons with no Corn or Oat sales taking place at all. Wheat sales totalled 280,000 metric tons (10,288,000 bushels). This total includes 100,000 metric tons (3,674,000 bushels) sold to the Brazilian Government at US\$ 61.60 (\$1.68 per bushel), 150,000 metric tons (5,511,000 bushels) of Candeal-Taganrog 1957-58 sold to private exporters at 1,012.50 pesos (\$1.53 per bushel) and 30,000 metric tons (1,102,000 bushels) of "Southern" type wheat sold at 1,675 and 1,733 pesos (\$2.53 and \$2.62 per bushel) also to private exporters. Barley sales totalled 37,500 metric tons (1,722,000 bushels), all of 1958-59 grain, mostly for multilateral countries, with 1,500 metric tons (69,000 bushels) for Czechoslovakia, and including 2,500 metric tons (115,000 bushels) of brewers barley. Rye sales amounted to 20,535 metric tons (808,000 bushels), 18,500 (728,000 bushels), being aforo authorizations, while the Grain Board sold 2,035 metric tons (80,000 bushels) of the 1957-58 crop.

Grain Shipments

Total grain shipments at 392,151 metric tons showed a marked decrease from the previous month's totals. Wheat was in first place with 175,618 metric tons (6,453,000 bushels) with the United Kingdom and Brazil as the main buyers, with 60,803 and 55,038 metric tons (2,234,000 and 2,022,000 bushels), respectively, followed by Perú with 17,785 metric tons (653,000 bushels) and Western Germany with 17,150 (630,000 bushels). Corn exports totalled 164,527 metric tons (6,477,000 bushels), with the

Netherlands and Italy as principal receivers with 46,436 and 41,246 metric tons (1,828,000 and 1,624,000 bushels), respectively, while Belgium received 28,446 (1,120,000 bushels); the United Kingdom, 15,488 (610,000 bushels); Japan, 13,196 (519,000 bushels); with other less important lots being received by several other countries. Oats shipments totalled 25,000 metric tons (1,621,000 bushels) more than half of which, 13,404 (869,000 bushels) was bought by Western Germany while the United Kingdom received 6,211 (403,000 bushels); the Netherlands, 2,434 (158,000 bushels); Denmark, 2,000 (130,000 bushels); Sweden, 500 (32,000 bushels); and Brazil, 460 (30,000 bushels). Barley shipments totalled 23,872 metric tons (1,096,000 bushels), all for Western Germany with the exception of 1,522 metric tons (70,000 bushels) received by the Netherlands. Rye shipments were at the very low level of 3,125 metric tons (123,000 bushels) with the United Kingdom and Belgium as the main buyers.

Argentine Wheat Exports, December 1957 - November 1958 with Comparisons

Destination	Wheat	Destination	Wheat
	- thousand bushels -		- thousand bushels -
Africa, South	748	Italy	1,549
Austria	394	Netherlands	3,971
Belgium	1,595	Norway	405
Bolivia	110	Paraguay	2,245
Brazil	33,649	Peru	2,601
Chile	1,999	Sweden	61
Denmark	370	Switzerland	61
France	354	United Kingdom	11,362
Germany, Western	11,555		
		Total	73,029
Same Period:			
1956-57			99,136
1955-56			95,945
1954-55			130,463
1953-54			109,247
1952-53			81,949

AUSTRALIAN SITUATION

Supply Position

Disposition of Australian wheat supplies during the crop years (December-November) 1956-57 and 1957-58 is set out in the accompanying table. Total available domestic supplies in the crop year recently completed, at 138.8 million bushels, reflected substantial declines in both carry-over stocks and production and represented a decline of 37 per cent from the 1956-57 total of 218.6 million. Imports of wheat from Canada during the 1957-58 Australian crop year amounted to 1.5 million bushels. Apparent domestic disappearance during 1957-58, at 72.8 million bushels, was some 5.1 million less than in the 1956-57 crop year. The quantity available for export and for carryover during the 1957-58 Australian crop year amounted to 67.6 million bushels, less than half the 1956-57 total of 140.7 million. Exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent during the 1957-58 crop year, at 51.3 million bushels, were sharply reduced from the 1956-57 level of 99.3 million. The preliminary estimate places carryover stocks at

December 1, 1958 at 16.3 million bushels, well below the December 1, 1957 total of 41.5 million.

Australian Wheat Supplies

Item	1956-57	1957-58 <u>1/</u>
	- million bushels -	
Carryover, including flour as wheat, at beginning of crop year (December 1)	83.9	41.5
New Crop	134.7	97.4 <u>2/</u>
Total estimated domestic supplies	218.6	138.8
Imports, December - November	-	1.5
Total estimated supplies	218.6	140.4
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year.	77.9 <u>2/</u>	72.8 <u>2/</u>
Available for export and for carryover	140.7	67.6
Deduct:		
Exports of wheat as grain, December 1 - November 30	67.0	34.4
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, December 1 - November 30	32.3	16.9
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	99.3	51.3
Balance on December 1 for export and for carryover.	41.5	16.3

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 December 16, 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 \$2.1630 (Canadian), the quotation in effect on December 8, 1958.

Wheat

Despite unsatisfactory weather conditions during November in some districts, which resulted in diseases causing immature grains and poor filling of heads, the Australian Wheat Board expects deliveries of approximately 192 million bushels of wheat from the 1957-58 crop. This compares with 120.1 million bushels from the previous crop. In general, the season has been a good one with ample rainfall, although humid weather resulted in rust damage in New South Wales. There also was limited frost damage in Queensland and South Australia. By the first week of December, harvesting was general in all the early districts of the wheat belt, and was about finished in Queensland. On December 1 the Australian Wheat Board gave the following comparative figures for deliveries by States in million bushels:

	<u>1956-57</u>	<u>1957-58</u>
Queensland	5.8	15.0
New South Wales	24.0	60.0
Victoria	32.9	38.0
South Australia	29.2	30.0
Western Australia	28.2	49.0
Totals	<u>120.1</u>	<u>192.0</u>

It is not likely that later data will show any substantial change, although the situation in Victoria still is somewhat uncertain and final figures from Western Australia may prove to be higher than current estimates.

Queensland. By December 6, more than 13 million bushels had been delivered to the State Wheat Board depots. Except for a small quantity of frost and rust damaged grain, the general quality was as good as any harvested in recent years. In the western part of the Darling Downs in particular, exceptionally high yields and remarkably good quality were reported.

New South Wales. On December 11, the Department of Agriculture forecast a crop of 59 million bushels from about 3.1 million acres. This area compares with estimates of 2.2 million acres in 1956-57 and 1,717,000 acres in 1955-56. There had been some deterioration in prospects because of hot dry conditions which suddenly developed in the Riverina and South-Western Slope districts and resulted in premature ripening and substantial pinching of grain. Because of this and hailstorm damage, there is expected to be a more than usual amount of grain of low bushel weight.

Victoria. Unofficial estimates place the harvest of wheat for grain as high as 42 million bushels, but more conservative estimates indicate one of 38 million or less. According to the State Department of Agriculture, root rot diseases causing dead heads have reduced yields of many crops in the eastern Mallee by 10 to 15 per cent. The situation in the Wimmera and other districts is being investigated, although there are no reports which indicate an unusual amount of damage in these areas. Such diseases normally result in a loss of one to two million bushels a year in the State, but present indications are that losses this year will run to as much as three millions. Harvesting is general in the earlier districts.

South Australia. The weather in the agricultural areas of the State during November was mostly cool, with a few scattered frosts and hailstorms. There were several days of high temperatures and drying winds in most districts. On December 5, the State Department of Agriculture reported that harvesting in the earlier districts was general with satisfactory yields, although some grain was pinched and unfinished. Harvesting was expected to be general by the middle of December. Although there have been reports of frost and hail damage and sudden drying out of overgrown crops, the quality is reasonably good and yields of 40 to 50 bushels have been harvested in some districts.

Western Australia. By the end of November, harvesting of the wheat crop had commenced in the northern districts with yields somewhat better than anticipated. Despite the occurrence of "white heads" in some crops, the revised forecast of a total crop of 57 million bushels was only a million lower than the October estimate. This

is 3.5 million bushels higher than the previous record crop of 53.5 millions harvested in 1950.

Marketing

Since the issuance of the November report the following sales of wheat and wheat flour have been reported by the Australian Wheat

Board:

United Kingdom	..	46,900 long tons (1,751,000 bushels)
New Zealand	..	15,000 long tons (560,000 bushels)
Eire	..	8,000 long tons (299,000 bushels)
Germany	..	15,500 long tons (579,000 bushels)
Mozambique	..	1,000 long tons (37,000 bushels)
Philippines	..	1,000 long tons (37,000 bushels)
Hong Kong	..	4,100 long tons (153,000 bushels)
Japan	..	24,900 long tons (930,000 bushels)
Totals	..	<u>116,400 long tons (4,346,000 bushels)</u>

Freights show little alteration although the strong demand for ships to load grain in Australia has forced quotations up another 5/- (2 cents per bushel) to 80/- sterling per ton (29 cents per bushel), from Western Australia to the United Kingdom, the equivalent of 2/8d. (29 cents) per bushel, Australian.

Miscellaneous
Items

The New South Wales Minister for Agriculture and Food Production announced that the wheat price to consumers dropped from 16/4d. to 14/8d. (\$1.77 to \$1.59) per bushel. This represents the removal of the remaining 2/- (22 cents) of the special 4/0¹/₂d. (43 cents) levy imposed a year ago to meet the costs of importing wheat from other States less the 4d. (4 cents) increase in the Australian basic wheat price under the new Wheat Stabilization Scheme which came into effect on December 1. Although the consumer price is lower, returns to growers will be higher because of a revision of the cost of production formula under the scheme.

A combination of top yields with excellent baking quality has resulted in a rapid increase in sowings of Olympic wheat in the Wimmera districts of Victoria. In 1957-58, a total of 135,000 acres were sown to this variety, as compared with 11,500 acres last year. It is expected that within a few years Olympic will replace Pinnacle as the principal variety in this district.

At a meeting of the New South Wales branch of the Australian Institute of Agricultural Science, Dr. P.G. Valder stated that frost caused more damage to wheat crops in the State than any other factor. Breeding work is being carried on at the Wagga Agricultural Research Institute with the object of developing frost resistant varieties. The Minister for Agriculture and Food Production has warned growers not to sow Glenwari in the rust-labile areas: the widely grown varieties Gabo, Koda and Sabre also suffered heavily in the near-epidemic which developed in the North West district during the past season. Eureka is recommended as a stopgap for the coming season until seed supplies of the newer rust resistant varieties could be increased.

Near Donald in Victoria, land flooded in 1956 and under water for nearly eighteen months is producing a record breaking crop of wheat for the first time

in living memory. Some 8,000 acres are expected to yield at 45 to 48 bushels to the acre, in comparison with the State 10-year average of 19.7 bushels. The wheat is reported to be 42 inches high with the heads containing an average of 76 grains.

Exports of Australian Wheat and Wheat Flour in Terms of Wheat, December 1, 1957-
November 30, 1958 and Corresponding Period 1956-57

Destination	Wheat		Wheat Flour	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
	- thousand bushels -			
Aden	66	119	-	-
Aden and Aden I/T	-	-	948	940
Aden and Aden (Atta Flour) ..	-	-	2/	191
Belgian Congo	-	-	2	4
British North Borneo	-	-	218	216
British West Indies	1	1	318	1
Brunei	-	-	32	31
Burma	-	122	1,027	555
Ceylon	7	10	6,755	731
Ceylon (Atta Flour)	-	-	2/	2
China	-	388	-	-
Cocos Islands	-	-	1	1
Cyprus	353	-	1/	-
Czechoslovakia	315	-	-	-
Dutch New Guinea	-	-	72	81
Egypt	-	-	-	2
Eire	1,177	1,528	-	-
Germany, West	4,350	-	-	-
Ghana	-	-	1	3
Hong Kong	1,743	1,803	-	-
Hong Kong (General)	-	-	316	179
Hong Kong (a/c War Office) ..	-	-	38	4
Italy (a/c S/S)	-	-	12	-
India	6,698	562	-	-
Indonesia	5	-	5,563	1,408
Iran	1,294	8	-	-
Iraq	1,395	262	-	-
Japan	4,133	5,659	-	-
Kenya	-	-	-	2
Macao	-	-	15	8
Malaya	896	666	-	-
Malaya (Atta Flour)	-	-	2/	71
Malaya (General)	-	-	5,596	4,937
Maldiv Islands	-	-	27	67
Malta	332	410	-	-
Mauritius	-	-	965	874
Middle East (a/c U.N.R.W.A.).	-	-	74	-
New Zealand	9,930	10,112	9	5
Nigeria	-	-	1	2
Nyasaland	-	-	129	194
Pacific Islands	24	24	2,423	1,939
Pakistan	8,343	-	-	-
Pakistan (Atta Flour)	-	-	-	1

Exports of Australian Wheat and Wheat Flour in Terms of Wheat, December 1, 1957-
November 30, 1958 and Corresponding Period 1956-57

Destination	Wheat		Wheat Flour	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
- thousand bushels -				
Persian Gulf	71	91	446	164
Persian Gulf (Atta Flour) ...	-	-	2/	637
Philippine Islands	-	-	1,318	388
Port Said (a/c S/S)	-	-	-	16
Portuguese East Africa	469	-	-	-
Portuguese India (Goa)	186	31	108	31
Rhodesia	2,461	2,652	-	-
Sarawak	-	-	169	204
Saudi Arabia	22	267	5	83
Scandinavia	20	-	-	-
Seychelles Islands	-	-	43	31
Singapore (a/c War Office) ..	-	-	108	89
Somaliland, British	-	-	2	9
Somaliland, French	-	-	-	32
Sudan	-	-	1,219	-
Thailand	7	5	816	730
Timor	-	-	18	26
United Kingdom	22,644	9,641	2,959	1,605
Zanzibar	9	14	401	300
Royal Navy	21	24	14	14
Ships' Stores	-	-	133	95
Totals	66,972	34,399	32,300	16,900

1/ Less than 500 bushels.

2/ Not available.

FRENCH SITUATION

Supply Position Total estimated commercial domestic supplies of wheat in France for the crop year (August-July) 1958-59, are tentatively placed at 264.1 million bushels, consisting of the August 1 carryover of 28.9 million bushels and anticipated marketings of 235.2 million. Domestic commercial supplies of the size indicated would represent a decline of 21 per cent from the 1957-58 total of 333.1 million bushels. After deducting 187.4 million bushels for anticipated domestic requirements, a total of 76.7 million are available for export and for carryover, down sharply from the 1957-58 level of 145.8 million.

Combined exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent during the first three months of the current crop year amounted to 11.9 million bushels compared with the August-October 1957 total of 15.3 million. The balance of commercial supplies remaining on November 1, 1958 totalled 64.8 million bushels, approximately one half of the November 1, 1957 figure of 130.4 million.

French Supplies of Soft Wheat

Item	1957-58	1958-59 <u>1/</u>
	- million bushels -	
Commercial carryover, August 1	35.5	28.9
Anticipated deliveries to Grain Board	297.6	235.2
Total estimated commercial domestic supplies.	333.1	264.1
Less domestic requirements for crop year	187.4	187.4
Available for export and for carryover	145.8	76.7
Deduct:		
Exports of wheat as grain, August-October	12.1	5.8
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, August-October	3.2	5.1
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	15.3	11.9
Balance on November 1 for export and for carryover	130.4	64.8

1/ Preliminary.

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 December 19, 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.

Exports The following have been monthly wheat and flour exports for the current crop year to date, compared with the previous year:

Monthly Wheat and Wheat Flour Exports, August-October 1958 and the Corresponding Months in 1957

Month	Foreign Countries		French Union		Total	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	- thousand bushels -					
August	778	1,513	732	797	1,510	2,311
September	4,899	2,923	556	606	5,455	3,529
October	7,665	4,645	709	1,405	8,375	6,050
Totals	13,342	9,081	1,997	2,808	15,340	11,890

Weather
and Crops

Favourable weather conditions in November permitted completion of final harvesting operations of sugarbeet and corn, and advances in the sowing of winter grains, according to the December 1 crop report of the French Ministry of Agriculture. However, late harvests throughout have not permitted sowings yet to reach the level attained at the same time last year.

As will be seen below, the area sown to all the principal grains is below the past five year average, and most are below last year's level. The area sown to wheat is estimated to be 4.2 per cent below December 1957 and fall-sown rapeseed shows a much greater reduction, of 33 per cent. However, because of the late harvests, it is premature to judge whether any of these changes can be considered trends, since field work can normally continue into January.

The December 1 estimate of area sown, as compared with previous years, is as follows:

Grain	Average December 1, 1953-1957	December 1, 1957	December 1, 1958
	- thousand acres -		
Wheat	9,865	9,935	9,515
Wheat and Rye	54	43	46
Rye	917	813	843
Barley	924	880	864
Oats	1,293	1,092	1,008
Mixed Grains	71	59	79
Totals	13,125	12,822	12,354

Source: French Ministry of Agriculture.

Wheat Supplies

There has, as yet, been no modification in the official estimate of 6.4 million tons (235.2 million bushels) for farmers' marketings during the current crop year. However, reports from the countryside indicate that yields on threshing have proven higher than earlier estimates, and that larger quantities may reach commercial channels than originally considered possible. Deliveries to country elevators remain a quarter below last year's level but this is in part due to late harvests of sugarbeet and corn, and the need to advance fall sowings. It is expected that such deliveries will pick up by the first of the year, and that a clearer idea will then emerge of overall supplies.

The position on barley is quite different, with farmers' marketings, at slightly over a million tons (45.9 million bushels), running ahead of last year; this was due to the earlier harvest for barley and advanced state of threshing. Despite greater availabilities, the market situation remains tight, with strong demand, and barley is being imported from North Africa.

The French authorities are doing all possible to encourage barley production, with a slightly higher price promised for next year's crop, as against no change for wheat. It is reported that a certain number of farmers have committed

themselves to reduce wheat sowings for the next three years by 15 per cent, involving an estimated 70,000 tons (2,572,000 bushels), in order to benefit from exoneration from certain levies; probably this land will be seeded to barley.

Cont'd. from page 2

in Poland, the largest producer of Europe and the reported crop of 282 million bushels is sharply above average.

The Soviet Union set a new high for wheat production in 1958. An exceptional growing season, after a late start, brought yields well above average. Official estimates of the harvest are not released but available information points to a record crop, possibly around 2.3 billion bushels. A crop of that magnitude was possible because of the good to excellent growing conditions throughout the area. Absence of drought in the large subhumid zone, where some degree of drought is usual, was a favourable circumstance as was also a very low percentage of winterkill. Bad weather at harvest time in the east threatened losses but, apparently, the adoption of the American practice of two-stage harvesting or windrowing and drying before combining reduced losses. Probably the greatest loss was to quality of the grain. Rye production in the Soviet Union is unofficially estimated at roughly 675 million bushels. Rye acreage has apparently been reduced in recent years; some shift from rye to other grain acreage is believed to have taken place. Yields this year appear to be large for both wheat and rye.

Wheat production is at a new high in Asia because of a record production reported for Mainland China. Most other Asiatic countries report smaller crops than last year. The present estimated total of 1,970 million bushels is 12 per cent above the 1950-1954 average. Rye is of no importance except in Turkey, where the current crop is below average.

Africa's wheat crop is estimated at 195 million bushels, 10 million above the 1957 production. A substantial increase in Morocco's crop more than offset reductions in most other countries. Rye is of minor significance in the area.

South America is expected to have an above average wheat harvest mainly because of the favourable conditions in Argentina. The Argentine rye crop is also expected to be up.

Conditions have been unusually good in Australia this season and record yields are reported for some areas. Rye is of little importance."

Cont'd. from page 23

with dry soils that slowed seedings and germination.

Mountain and Pacific States seeded the crop under favourable moisture conditions although surface moisture was not as adequate as usual. Areas in South Dakota, Wyoming, and Utah bordered on deficient soil moisture supplies and seedings progressed slowly. Growth has been limited with condition of the crop sharply below the favourable prospects of a year ago.

The indicated yield of 21.2 bushels per seeded acre for the United States is well below the record yield of 26.8 bushels in 1958, but more than 5 bushels above the average yield. Current conditions indicate that 8.4 per cent of the National acreage seeded for harvest in 1959 will not be harvested for grain compared with 5.8 per cent for the 1958 crop and the average of 17 per cent.

CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

- December 5 The Argentine Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock published the first official estimate of wheat production in that country for 1958-59. The crop was placed at 237.0 million bushels compared with the 1957-58 outturn of 213.5 million.
- 9 The Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce, estimated wheat flour production in the United States during October 1958 at 23,385,000 sacks, an average of 1,017,000 sacks per working day.
- 13 The 1958 season of navigation closed at the Lakehead. Final loadings for the 1958 season, which opened on April 18, placed the lake shipping total at 322,383 thousand bushels of the five principal grains.
- 17 According to the Annual Summary on Crop Production published by the United States Department of Agriculture, the estimated production of all wheat in 1957 has been increased from 947.1 million to 950.7 million bushels while the 1958 production has been increased from 1,449.5 million to 1,462.2 million bushels.
- 18 According to Foreign Crops and Markets, World Summaries, world wheat production in 1958 is now estimated at 8.7 billion bushels, 900 million above the previous record set in 1956.
- 19 According to a report published by the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture, a 1959 winter wheat crop of 957 million bushels is indicated on the basis of conditions at December 1 and other factors. A crop of this size indicates a relatively sharp decline from the record crop of 1958 but would still be the fifth largest of record.

CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR* EXPORTS

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

MILLION BUSHELS

MILLION BUSHELS

350 —

350 —

300 —

300 —

250 —

250 —

200 —

200 —

150 —

150 —

100 —

100 —

50 —

50 —

0

0

PEAK EXPORTS
1928-29 CROP YEAR
407.6 MILLION BUSHELS

JULY

JUNE

MAY

APR.

MAR.

FEB.

JAN.

DEC.

NOV.

OCT.

SEPT.

AUG.

30 year average 10 year average

1927-28

1947-48

1956-57

1956-57

1954-55

1955-56

1956-57

1957-58

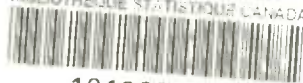
1958-59

1959-60

* In terms of grain equivalent.

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

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010686815