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THE WHEAT REVIEW



APRIL, 1959

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Department of Trade and Commerce

THE
WHEAT REVIEW

APRIL, 1959

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Authority of the Honourable Gordon Churchill
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

Current Supplies Latest available estimates indicate that supplies of wheat remaining on or about April 1, 1959 in the four major exporting countries for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 2,279.8 million bushels, representing an increase of 21 per cent over the 1,891.3 million available a year ago. Supplies at April 1, 1959 in millions of bushels, were held as follows, with last year's comparable figures in brackets: United States, 1,404.4 (992.4); Canada, 632.1 (734.1); Argentina, 112.2 (116.3); and Australia, 131.1 (48.5). Estimates for both crop years include on-farm stocks as well as those in commercial positions.

Exports Total exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent from the four major exporting countries during the first eight months (August-March) of the current Canadian crop year, at 598.7 million bushels, were 9 per cent greater than the 548.0 million exported during the same months in 1957-58. Shipments from each of the four countries during August-March 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 1958 - March 1959
with Comparisons

August-March	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia	Total
- million bushels -					
1950-51	198.3	135.9	54.4	80.3	468.9
1951-52	333.4	200.1	23.9	62.8	620.2
1952-53	233.0	224.7	6.0	56.7	520.4
1953-54	125.7	170.9	78.0	40.2	414.8
1954-55	188.1	172.7	92.2	62.8	515.8
1955-56	185.5	160.8 *	80.4	63.5	490.2 <u>1/</u>
1956-57	356.3	178.0 *	62.8 <u>1/</u>	97.6	694.7 <u>1/</u>
1957-58 <u>1/</u>	255.5	197.6 *	48.5	46.4	548.0
1958-59 <u>2/</u>	298.2	188.1 *	62.0	50.4	598.7

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

* Revised to include bagged seed wheat.

Food for Peace Conference The following joint communique concerning the Washington food for peace conference was reproduced as an appendix to the House of Commons Debate, May 7, 1959. The conference of major wheat exporting nations convened by U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, implementing President Dwight D. Eisenhower's instructions to explore means of utilizing food "in the interest of reinforcing peace" took place in Washington May 4-6, 1959. The governments were represented by the following cabinet members or heads of delegations:

For Argentina: Rafael Garcia-Mata, under secretary of agriculture, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

For Australia: Sir John Crawford, secretary, Department of Trade, Canberra, Australia.

For Canada: Hon. Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada; Hon. Douglas S. Harkness, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.

For France: His Excellency Herve Alphand, Ambassador of France, Washington, D.C.

For the United States: Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.; C. Douglas Dillon, under secretary of state, Department of State, Washington D.C.; Clarence L. Miller, assistant secretary of agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.; Laurence B. Robbins, assistant secretary

of the treasury, Department of Treasury, Washington, D.C.

The director general of the food and agriculture organization of the United Nations, Dr. B.R. Sen, participated in the discussion. In addition to the delegates, senior officials of the five governments and F.A.O. were present.

In opening the conference, Secretary Benson emphasized the need for the food surplus nations to increase their already considerable efforts to assist those peoples in need of additional food. He invited the participants, in the broad definition of President Eisenhower's statement, to join with the United States in studying possibilities for improving existing programs and engaging in new undertakings to increase the utilization of food.

Secretary Benson outlined plans of the United States to achieve more effective utilization of wheat to alleviate hunger, promote economic development, increase world consumption and expand commercial markets, which will be the subject of a separate U.S. release. He pointed out that there would be close consultation with the other wheat exporting countries to ensure adequate protection of their commercial marketings. At the same time, he emphasized that this did not in any way imply a change in the administration's policy to seek ways to reduce incentives which result in overproduction and the accumulation of surpluses.

The conference examined, in the light of principles established under FAO auspices, a wide range of subjects related to world trade and the use of food, particularly wheat, for humanitarian and development purposes in the less developed countries.

The conference recognized the importance of adequate food supplies to all nations. These exporting countries share a feeling of responsibility to assist, within their capabilities, the efforts of other nations to achieve this goal.

In a review of food availability and world food needs it was recognized that the commercial export marketings of wheat by the countries represented, even though expanded somewhat, probably would be considerably below their combined capacity to supply for the next few years. In fact, unless there are striking changes in wheat production patterns and trends in the major exporting and importing countries, it will take larger movements of wheat than in recent years to prevent further accumulations of surplus supplies in exporting countries. The conference also recognized that the real food needs of many underdeveloped countries exceed their ability to buy, and could only be satisfied commercially after a period of economic development. The wheat exporting countries do, therefore, have a very real interest in market development, in sound economic development, and in the possible use of surplus wheat in ways which will contribute to healthy economic growth and assist in emergencies.

All these wheat exporting nations, according to their individual capacities, have contributed wheat to assist other countries in past emergencies, or are doing so now.

The importance of commercial trade in wheat as a desirable force in world development was stressed. The conference discussed means of promoting the growth of such trade to mutual advantage of exporting and importing countries. There was agreement on the necessity of safeguarding the interests of all wheat exporters in their existing commercial markets and of assuring the natural growth of the commercial world market.

In the review of existing and possible means of utilizing wheat supplies in excess of commercial marketings, it was recognized that many of the surplus disposal measures developed to date have had, as important objectives, the promotion of specific

economic development projects in the recipient countries and the improvement of nutritional levels -- objectives to which all major wheat exporting countries subscribe. It was agreed that these objectives are not always easily attained; that there is a need for considerably greater study of the manner in which efforts in this direction can be made most effective; and that studies and actions in this field should be directed toward:

1. Projects to raise consumption directly among specially deficient groups in the population, as, for example, through direct feeding programs, such as school lunch projects, refugee feeding and resettlement, and related economic and community development projects.

2. Projects to aid economic development, on a basis which will permit most effective use of national currency funds accruing from sales of surplus foods.

3. Projects to establish national food reserves utilizing existing idle storage facilities or newly constructed ones.

The conference took a realistic view of the situation. It recognized that the world wheat supply situation and levels of prices are disturbed by the stimulation of production, in most importing countries as well as in some exporting countries, by high price supports and other measures. In this connection, it was noted that some exporting countries have made, and are making efforts to reduce incentives to overproduction.

It was realized, also, that moderate increases in total distribution and utilization of wheat can be attained within the next few years with increased efforts by exporting and importing nations. There are physical and administrative limitations to the importation and distribution of wheat in many importing countries. Inadequate distribution facilities and lack of trained personnel can create bottlenecks which can prevent adequate food from reaching people who need it. Balance of payments problems may require consideration also. It will take time and effort, in addition to food and investment, to offset these limitations.

The conference attached great importance to arrangements for ensuring the consultation required for attainment of the agreed objectives. It was decided therefore to establish immediately a wheat utilization committee which will be a consultative body of governments represented at the conference and which will be composed of officials having policy responsibilities.

The committee will consult, as appropriate with representatives of recipient and other countries. It will maintain a close working relationship with the food and agriculture organization of the United Nations.

The committee activities will include consideration of the following:

1. Possibilities of expanding the world's commercial trade in wheat, including the development of new markets.

2. Ways of increasing and making more effective the utilization of wheat surpluses for the promotion of economic development and the improvement of nutritional standards.

3. Co-ordination of disposal programs for economic development with other development activities in the recipient countries so as to ensure that such programs will contribute fully toward increasing consumption and commercial markets.

4. The establishment of guide lines for providing wheat to individual countries on concessional terms and the safeguarding of commercial marketings.

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

Importing Countries	Guaranteed Quantities	S O U R C E						Total Purchases	Remainder
		Canada	Argentina	Australia	France	Sweden	U.S.A.		
		1/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/		
- thousand bushels -									
Austria	3,674	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,674
Belgium	16,535	1,844	-	2	67	-	1,433	3,346	13,189
Bolivia	4,042	-	-	-	-	-	308	308	3,734
Brazil	7,349	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,349
Costa Rica	1,653	543	-	-	-	-	822	1,365	288
Cuba	8,175	190	-	-	-	-	7,501	7,691	484
Denmark	1,837	265	-	-	-	-	1,173	1,438	399
Dominican Republic	1,286	501	-	-	-	-	376	877	409
Ecuador	1,837	51	-	-	-	-	149	200	1,637
Egypt	11,023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,023
El Salvador	919	244	-	-	-	-	558	802	117
Germany 4/	55,116	29,094	-	1,772	7,679	1,535	15,137	55,217	-
Greece	11,023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,023
Guatemala	1,653	275	-	-	-	-	1,135	1,410	243
Haiti	2,204	4	-	-	-	-	733	737	1,467
Honduras Republic.	919	26	-	-	-	-	220	246	673
Iceland	404	4	-	-	-	-	5	9	395
India 4/	7,349	5,339	-	1,503	-	-	565	7,407	-
Indonesia	5,144	-	-	974	-	-	-	974	4,170
Ireland 4/	5,512	2,853	-	2,164	41	-	480	5,538	-
Israel	8,267	1,531	-	-	-	-	1,296	2,827	5,440
Italy	3,674	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,674
Japan	36,744	14,963	-	2,124	-	-	17,841	34,928	1,816
Korea 4/	2,205	-	-	-	-	-	2,247	2,247	-
Lebanon	2,756	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,756
Liberia	73	9	-	-	-	-	34	43	30
Mexico	3,674	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,674
Netherlands	25,721	6,254	-	57	1	-	8,962	15,274	10,447
New Zealand	5,879	-	-	5,877	-	-	-	5,877	2
Nicaragua 4/	367	106	-	-	-	-	223	329	-
Norway	6,614	3,380	-	-	22	28	3,093	6,523	91
Panama	1,102	163	-	-	-	-	587	750	352
Peru	7,349	-	-	-	-	-	28	28	7,321
Philippines 4/ ...	6,063	1,725	-	76	-	-	4,266	6,067	-
Portugal	5,879	375	125	50	857	-	935	2,342	3,537
Saudi Arabia	3,674	-	-	-	-	-	118	118	3,556
Spain	4,593	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,593
Switzerland	6,981	5,497	-	-	-	-	-	5,497	1,484
Union of S. Africa 4/5	5,512	5,512	-	-	-	-	-	5,512	-
Vatican City	551	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	551
Venezuela	6,246	569	-	-	-	-	3,438	4,007	2,239
Yugoslavia	3,674	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,674
Totals	295,252	81,317	125	14,599	8,667	1,563	73,663	179,934	
Guaranteed Quantities (Exporting Countries)		100,294	14,325	29,493	16,115	6,268	128,757	295,252	
Balance		18,977	14,200	14,894	7,448	4,705	55,094	115,318	

1/ Canadian Sales through April 28, 1959.

2/ Sales recorded by International Wheat Council through April 24, 1959.

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

4/ Quota filled.

CANADIAN SITUATION

Inclusion of Bagged Seed Wheat in Canadian Wheat Export Data

During the past few years Canada has built up a small but significant export trade in Registered and Certified seed wheat. This wheat, handled in bagged form, is inspected by staff of the Canada Department of Agriculture but does not pass through licensed elevator channels, and hence has not been reported on a current basis by the Statistics Branch of the Board of Grain Commissioners. Such export shipments, however, have been reported by Customs and, until December, 1958 were included in the totals for Ontario Winter Wheat, Durum wheat and Wheat N.O.P. as reported in the 'Trade of Canada'. As of January, 1959 separate categories were set up in the 'Trade of Canada' for seed wheat, and data on this commodity have been published monthly since that time.

A search has now been made of earlier Customs records, and monthly figures on seed wheat exports have been extracted for the crop years 1957-58 and for 1958-59 to date. For the crop years 1955-56 and 1956-57 customs records are not available, and total movements only, for each crop year were obtained from the Canadian Wheat Board. Estimates of the monthly shipments in these years have now been made by the Agriculture Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the assumption that the proportion moving in each month of these crop years would be similar to the proportion shipped during each month of 1957-58. Inquiries indicate that exports of seed wheat were relatively unimportant before 1955-56 and, accordingly, no information is put on record for periods prior to that crop year.

For many years the grain trade in Canada has, in general, accepted as authoritative the data provided by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada on wheat exported through licensed elevator channels. These data taken in conjunction with flour exports (converted to bushels of wheat equivalent) as reported in the 'Trade of Canada' have, within Canada at least, been widely accepted as the official wheat export figures. 'Trade of Canada' wheat exports, based on Customs returns, have not been used too extensively by the grain trade in Canada due chiefly to certain difficulties related to the reporting of countries of final destination as well as to a certain lack of timeliness of returns made through customs channels. Reflecting the different concepts used, it is normal for some discrepancies to occur between the two series.

With information on seed wheat now in hand, data concerning Canadian wheat exports, as they appear in this publication will henceforth, wherever possible, include the following three categories:

- (1) exports of wheat as reported by the Statistics Branch of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada;
- (2) bagged seed wheat compiled from Canadian Customs returns;
- (3) exports of wheat flour, also compiled from Canadian Customs returns, and converted to bushels of wheat equivalent.

It is also to be noted that the term "wheat as grain" will, in future, refer to the combined total of (1) and (2) above.

NOTE It is emphasized that the only difference in the proposed method of reporting Canadian wheat exports is the addition of the data for bagged seed wheat to the previous series comprising wheat exports as reported by the Board of Grain Commissioners, and exports of flour in terms of wheat as reported in the 'Trade of Canada'.

Supply Position Total estimated supplies of wheat for the crop year 1958-59 consisting of the August 1 carryover of 611.5 million bushels and the 1958 production of 368.7 million, amount to 980.2 million bushels, 11 per cent less than the 1957-58 total of 1,100.1 million and 15 per cent below the record 1956-57 supplies of 1,152.8 million. After deducting an estimated 160.0 million bushels for anticipated domestic requirements, some 820.2 million are available for export and for carryover during the 1958-59 crop year compared with 931.7 million in 1957-58.

Combined exports of wheat as grain (including bagged seed) and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent during the August-March period of the current crop year amounted to 188.1 million bushels representing a decline of 5 per cent from the 197.6 million exported during the same months of the preceding crop year. The balance remaining on April 1, 1959 for export and for carryover amounted to 632.1 million bushels, about 14 per cent less than the April 1, 1958 total of 734.1 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	611.5
New Crop	370.5	368.7
Imports of wheat for domestic use, August-December .	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Total estimated supplies	1,100.1	980.2
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year .	168.3	160.0
Available for export and for carryover	931.7	820.2
Deduct:		
Exports of wheat in bulk August-March <u>4/</u>	168.5	160.3
Exports of bagged seed wheat August-March <u>5/</u>	3.7	4.0
Total exports of wheat as grain	172.1	164.3
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat August - March <u>5/</u>	25.5	23.8
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	197.6	188.1
Balance on April 1 for export and for carryover	734.1	632.1

1/ Subject to revision. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 50,000 bushels.
4/ As reported by the Board of Grain Commissioners. (Includes overseas clearances and imports into the United States. 5/ Customs returns, 1957-58 adjusted for time lag.

Farmers' marketings of wheat (both east and west) up to April 15 of the current crop year have amounted to 211.6 million bushels, surpassing by 7 per cent the total of 198.4 million marketed during the corresponding period of the 1957-58 crop year. Some 21.6 million bushels of this year's total were marketed during the four weeks, March 19 to April 15, 1959. Disappearance of Canadian wheat through licensed elevator channels into export and domestic markets (overseas clearances, plus imports into the United States plus Canadian domestic use and including grain milled for subsequent export) during the same four weeks amounted to some 21.9 million.

With primary deliveries virtually equal to export and domestic requirements during the period under review, the total visible supply of Canadian wheat at April 15, 1959 amounted to 375.9 million bushels compared with 376.1 million at March 18.

The total visible supply of Canadian wheat at April 15 of the current crop year exceeded both the 1958 and 1957 comparable totals of 355.2 million and 369.6 million bushels, respectively. Stocks in country elevators, at 235.3 million bushels, were above both the 1958 total of 219.3 million and the 1957 figure of 226.3 million. Stocks amounting to 13.3 million were accounted for by interior terminals at April 15, 1959 compared with 11.6 million at approximately the same date a year ago and 12.1 million two years ago. Some 15.2 million bushels were "In transit rail" (Western Division) at April 15, 1959, slightly below both the 1958 total of 16.7 million bushels and the 1957 total of 17.9 million. Supplies in Lakehead position amounted to 50.8 million bushels, exceeding by a narrow margin the 1958 total of 49.2 million bushels and were considerably above the 1957 figure of 42.8 million. The 13.7 million bushels in Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports were below both the 15.3 million in this position a year ago and the 15.5 million of two years ago. Only 1.6 million bushels were "In transit rail" (Eastern Division) at April 15, 1959 compared with 2.5 million in both 1958 and 1957. Some 6.2 million bushels were in "Storage Afloat" at April 15 this year in contrast to none at all in the two preceding years. Supplies in Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports, at 14.7 million bushels, were down from both the 1958 and 1957 totals of 16.8 million and 18.5 million bushels, respectively. Supplies in West Coast ports (Vancouver-New Westminster and Victoria) at mid-April of the current crop year amounted to 11.9 million bushels compared with 9.6 million at approximately the same date in 1958 and 13.6 million in 1957.

March 1959 Exports of
Wheat and Flour Total
22.6 Million Bushels

Combined exports of wheat in bulk, bagged seed wheat, and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent during March 1959 amounted to 22.6 million bushels, 7 per cent greater than the February total of 21.0 million, 25 per cent above the ten-year (1948-1957) March average of 18.0 million but 7 per cent less than the March 1958 total of 24.2 million bushels. Exports of wheat in bulk (as reported by the Board of Grain Commissioners) at 18.6 million bushels, were 5 per cent greater than the 17.7 million exported during the preceding month but 4 per cent below the March 1958 total of 19.4 million bushels. Exports of bagged seed wheat during March 1959, based on Canadian Customs returns, amounted to 1.4 million bushels compared with the March 1958 total (adjusted to remove time lag) of 1.0 million. Customs returns also indicate that the equivalent of 2.5 million bushels of wheat was exported in the form of flour during March 1959 compared with 2.6 million exported during February and the adjusted March 1958 total of 3.8 million bushels.

Cumulative exports of wheat in bulk during the August-March period of the current crop year amounted to 160.0 million bushels, representing a decline of 5 per cent from the comparable 1957-58 total of 168.5 million. The United Kingdom continuing in its position as Canada's leading market for Canadian wheat as grain, received shipments amounting to 62.4 million bushels and representing 39 per cent of the eight-month total. During the August-March period the 1957-58 crop year shipments of Canadian wheat to the United Kingdom amounted to 60.4 million bushels and accounted for 36 per cent of the total. Other major markets for Canadian wheat as grain during the first eight months of the current crop year, with figures for the same months of the preceding crop year in brackets, were as follows, in millions of bushels: Japan, 24.2 (23.9); Federal Republic of Germany, 23.6 (20.3); Belgium, 7.7 (6.4); Netherlands, 7.1 (14.5); India, 5.6 (12.8); Union of South Africa, 4.2 (nil); Switzerland, 3.5 (4.1); and Ireland, 3.0 (1.2).

Cumulative exports of bagged seed wheat during the first eight months (August-March) of the 1958-59 crop year, based on Customs returns, amounted to 4.0 million bushels compared with the adjusted 1957-58 August-March total of 3.7 million.

Cumulative exports of wheat flour during the first eight months of the 1958-59 crop year, also based on Customs returns, were the equivalent of 23.8 million bushels of wheat, 6 per cent lower than the adjusted August-March 1957-58 total of 25.5 million. As with wheat as grain, the United Kingdom was also the principal market for Canadian wheat flour. Shipments of wheat flour to that country during the period under review amounted to the equivalent of 8.7 million bushels of wheat and accounted for 36 per cent of the eight-month total. During the August-March period of the 1957-58 crop year shipments of wheat flour to the United Kingdom amounted to the equivalent of 9.1 million bushels and also represented 36 per cent of the total. Other leading markets for Canadian wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent, with revised data for the August-March period of the preceding crop year in brackets, were as follows, in millions of bushels: Philippine Islands, 2.8 (3.2); Ceylon, 1.4 (0.7); United States, 1.1 (1.1); Jamaica, 1.1 (1.2); Trinidad and Tobago, 1.0 (1.1); Venezuela, 0.8 (2.6); Leeward and Windward Islands, 0.7 (0.7); Ghana, 0.6 (0.3); and Japan, 0.6 (0.5).

Crop and Weather
Conditions

The telegraphic crop report, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on May 20, summarized crop conditions in each of the Prairie Provinces as follows:

The southwestern section of Manitoba remains dry, with severe soil drifting reported, while east of the Red River conditions are wet and many farmers have little or no planting done. About 75 per cent of the wheat and 50 per cent of the coarse grains have been seeded in the southwest. From Brandon north to the Duck mountains 40 per cent of the wheat and 10-15 per cent of the coarse grains are sown. In the Red River Valley 20 per cent of the wheat is planted.

While unsettled weather has hampered and limited activities to some extent in Saskatchewan, farmers have made favourable progress with seeding operations. In most southern and central districts up to 80 per cent of the wheat has been sown. In the west-central area more than half is in the ground, while in the northwestern district 35 per cent is seeded. Conditions are most backward in the north-east part of the province, where about 15 per cent of the wheat has been sown. On a provincial basis more than 60 per cent of the wheat has been seeded. Progress of oats and barley seeding follows a similar pattern to wheat, averaging in excess of 35 per cent completed. Surface moisture conditions are generally sufficient to start newly planted grain, but over much of the southern and central districts reserves are only fair, and timely rains are needed to promote and advance growth. Strong winds on May 11 and 12 caused considerable soil drifting, but no reseedling will be necessary. The backward weather has not favoured grasshopper hatching.

Cool weather and lack of moisture delayed germination of wheat seed and many farmers held up sowing until a crop of wild oats could be destroyed. However, wheat seeding should approach completion this week and coarse grain seeding will be well advanced. Sugar beet seeding is well under way in the south and some potatoes have been planted. Safflowers and sunflowers are also in the ground. Moisture supplies are reported to be as follows: good over most of the south; fair in the Calgary and Drumheller districts; poor in the Hanna area; good to fair at other central and northern points, but only fair in much of the Peace River area. Winds have removed much moisture from the surface soil this spring but extensive drifting has been confined mostly to some southern areas. Pastures were slow in starting but respond quickly whenever moisture is received. Much more rain will be needed to promote continued growth.

Rust Situation

According to a report from the Canada Department of Agriculture's research laboratory at Winnipeg under date of May 7, the severity and extent of rust infection in Western Canada will depend on several varying factors including the weather. Consequently, the course of rust development will not become

evident for several weeks and an informed prediction of the amount of rust to be expected in 1959 cannot be made now. Should the recent rains appreciably delay seeding rust development would be favoured. It is certain, however, that most of the bread-wheat acreage in the rust area of Western Canada will be sown to the variety Selkirk which is resistant to stem rust and leaf rust. Garry and Rodney will probably occupy most of the oat acreage in the rust area. These varieties are resistant to stem rust but susceptible to races of crown rust which have recently become predominant. The barley varieties recommended in Manitoba, excepting Montcalm and Herta, are resistant to stem rust and usually are not threatened by leaf rust.

Cereal Rusts in Southern United States and Mexico Plant Pathologists in Texas report that conditions were unfavourable for the overwintering of the stem rusts of wheat and oats in Texas and northern Mexico in 1958-59 and these rusts were scarce. In early May only light infections were present in southern Texas and northern Mexico. In contrast, wheat leaf rust has been unusually prevalent this year. Early in March moderately heavy infections were present in south Texas and by early April an unusually severe infection had developed as far north as western Kansas.

Crown rust (leaf rust) of oats was severe in southern Texas in late March. Races virulent on the varieties Garry and Rodney were present.

Unless conditions in the southern United States change markedly a large quantity of leaf rust inoculum and a small quantity of stem rust inoculum will be available for movement northward this spring. Where, when, and how much of this inoculum will reach Western Canada depends on the strength and persistence of southerly winds. Should an abundance of leaf rust inoculum be distributed over central and western Saskatchewan the very susceptible variety Thatcher might be heavily infected. Such widespread distribution has occurred rarely in the past.

Wind-borne Rust Inoculum Stationary slide exposures were started at six locations in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan on May 1. No rust spores have been found on the slides examined to date.

General Quota By May 19, 1959 out of a total of 2,030 shipping points in the Western Division, the Canadian Wheat Board had placed 166 on a quota of 7 bushels per specified acre, 254 points were on a 6-bushel quota and 463 points were on a 5-bushel quota. The largest number, 752 points were on a 4-bushel quota while 284 points were on a 3-bushel quota. Of the 111 points appearing under the limited quota, 21 points were limited at 7 bushels, 33 points were limited at 6 bushels, 49 points were limited at 5 bushels and 8 points were limited at 4 bushels per specified acre.

Summary of Elevator Shipping Points in the Western Division
as at May 19, 1959

Province	Quota in Bushels per Specified Acre					Limited				Total
	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Four	Five	Six	Seven	
Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Manitoba	156	163	38	13	2	1	1	-	-	374
Saskatchewan	128	560	288	63	17	7	12	10	2	1,087
Alberta	-	29	137	176	144	-	34	23	19	562
British Columbia	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	5
All Provinces	284	752	463	254	166	8	49	33	21	2,030

Canadian Wheat Stocks at March 31, 1959 Total stocks of Canadian wheat at March 31, 1959 were estimated at 706.8 million bushels compared with the record 904.4 million on the same date in 1957. The ten-year (1949-1958) average was 589.7 million bushels. Data for these estimates were obtained from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics annual March 31 survey of grain held on farms, from returns from mill operators, and from information supplied by the Statistics Branch of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, relative to stocks of grain in commercial positions. An estimated 330.2 million bushels, representing 47 per cent of the total, were held on farms, well below both last year's total of 451.1 million and the record holdings of 533.0 million at March 31, 1957. All but 10.2 million bushels of the total farm stocks of wheat were held on farms in the Prairie Provinces. Farm-held stocks in Saskatchewan were placed at 210.0 million while those in Alberta and Manitoba were estimated at 76.0 million and 34.0 million bushels, respectively. Of the 376.7 million bushels held in off-farm positions, 236.6 million were in country elevators compared with 223.4 million a year ago and 223.6 million two years ago. Stocks in Lakehead positions amounted to 50.1 million bushels, slightly above both the 1958 total of 48.6 million and the 1957 figure of 46.8 million bushels. Supplies in Eastern elevators, at 28.6 million bushels, represented declines from both the 1958 and 1957 comparable totals of 34.0 million and 35.3 million bushels, respectively.

Stocks of Canadian Wheat at March 31, 1957-1959 1/

Position	1957	1958	1959
- thousand bushels -			
<u>In Canada</u>			
On farms	533,000	451,060	330,180
Country elevators	223,607	223,446	236,585
Interior private and mill elevators	8,199	8,091	8,340
Interior terminal elevators	12,217	11,781	13,339
Vancouver-New Westminster elevators	12,387	10,254	9,792
Victoria elevator	330	272	432
Churchill elevator	4,801	4,620	4,916
Fort William-Port Arthur elevators	46,849	48,634	50,099
Storage afloat (Lakehead)	804	184	100
In transit rail (Western Division)	18,770	11,977	9,706
Eastern elevators	35,337	34,043	28,602
Storage afloat (Eastern Division)	1,625	5,637	9,274
In transit rail (Eastern Division)	3,556	2,923	2,999
Eastern mills (mill bins only)	2,532	2,739 <u>2/</u> <u>3/</u>	2,344 <u>3/</u>
Western mills (mill bins only)	261	156 <u>2/</u> <u>3/</u>	131 <u>3/</u>
Totals, in Canada	904,276	815,817 <u>2/</u>	706,840
<u>In United States</u>	99	-	-
Totals, in Canada and United States ..	904,375	815,817 <u>2/</u>	706,840

1/ Stocks other than on farms and in mills compiled by the Statistics Branch, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, as at the close of business on April 3, 1957, April 2, 1958 and April 1, 1959.

2/ Revised. 3/ Small quantities of grain going into ground feeds have been excluded.

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
	23	867,581	6,445,886	2,425,776	9,739,243	8,454,157
	30	942,586	3,495,655	1,535,144	5,973,385	6,357,396
January	7, 1959 .	873,721	3,034,162	1,510,351	5,418,234	5,531,301
	14	991,633	3,238,040	1,986,657	6,216,330	8,711,602
	21	1,195,720	4,325,517	2,943,315	8,464,552	8,317,693
	28	642,538	1,918,308	1,604,532	4,165,378	7,379,820
February	4	905,136	3,868,446	2,202,774	6,976,356	6,748,159
	11	464,094	2,340,320	1,888,149	4,692,563	4,942,195
	18	546,676	2,353,576	1,516,790	4,417,042	3,828,974
	25	539,723	2,665,475	1,985,822	5,191,020	4,553,846
March	4	900,708	4,815,472	2,487,533	8,203,713	5,091,553
	11	680,755	3,405,740	2,780,105	6,866,600	4,093,673
	18	566,519	3,089,858	2,847,729	6,504,106	3,780,940
	25	503,717	2,715,763	1,802,584	5,022,064	3,867,076
April	1	323,043	1,888,155	1,634,651	3,845,849	2,834,184
	8	256,613	3,183,772	1,696,342	5,136,727	1,891,902
	15	423,599	4,544,056	2,609,296	7,576,951	5,500,172
Totals		24,420,803	123,089,485	59,426,942	206,937,230	195,581,071
Average similar period:						
1947-48—1956-57 <u>1/</u>		29,028,642	142,980,163	74,560,370	246,569,174	

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, April 15, 1959
Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1957 and 1958

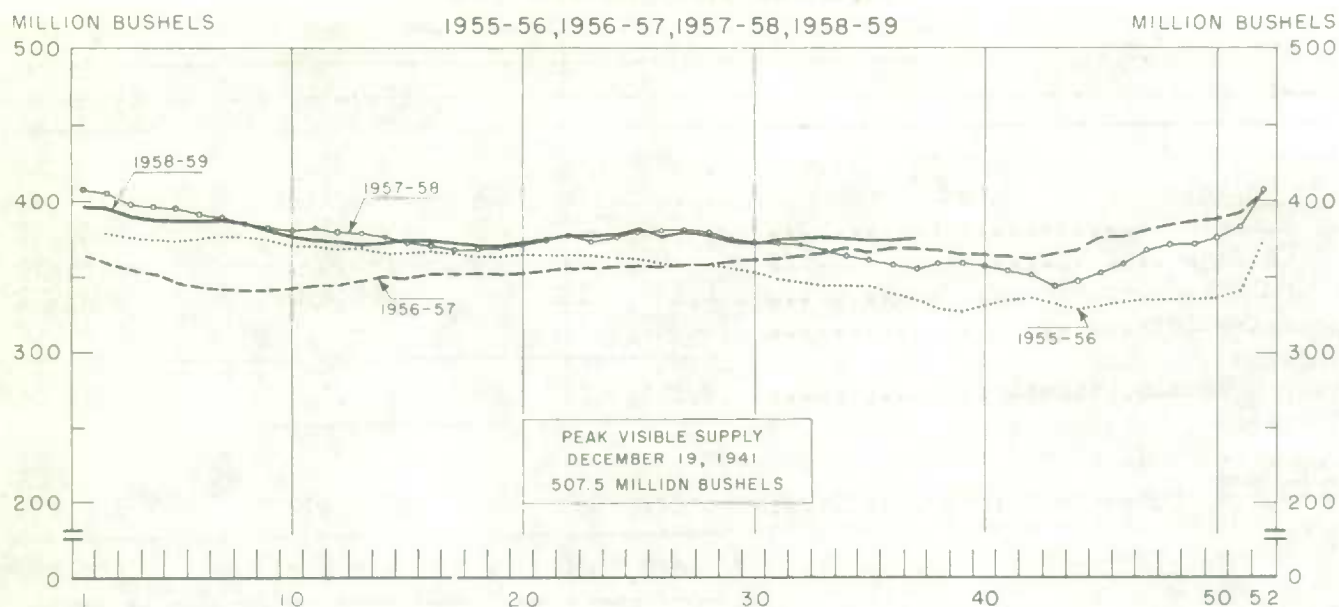
Position	1957	1958	1959
- thousand bushels -			
Country elevators - Manitoba	24,984	29,379	28,449
Saskatchewan	128,452	126,469	133,894
Alberta	72,862	63,432	73,003
Totals	226,297	219,280	235,345
Interior private and mill	8,268	7,906	8,029
Interior terminals	12,126	11,644	13,332
Vancouver-New Westminster	13,186	9,199	11,460
Victoria	416	397	464
Churchill	4,801	4,620	4,916
Fort William-Port Arthur	42,840	49,170	50,776
Storage afloat	-	184	100
In transit rail (Western Division)	17,923	16,698	15,191
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	15,534	15,331	13,712
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	18,543	16,782	14,732
Storage afloat	-	-	6,237
In transit lake	7,025	1,405	-
In transit rail (Eastern Division)	2,531	2,541	1,563
United States ports	99	-	-
Totals	369,591	355,159	375,857

Grading of Wheat Inspected, August 1958-March 1959 with Comparisons

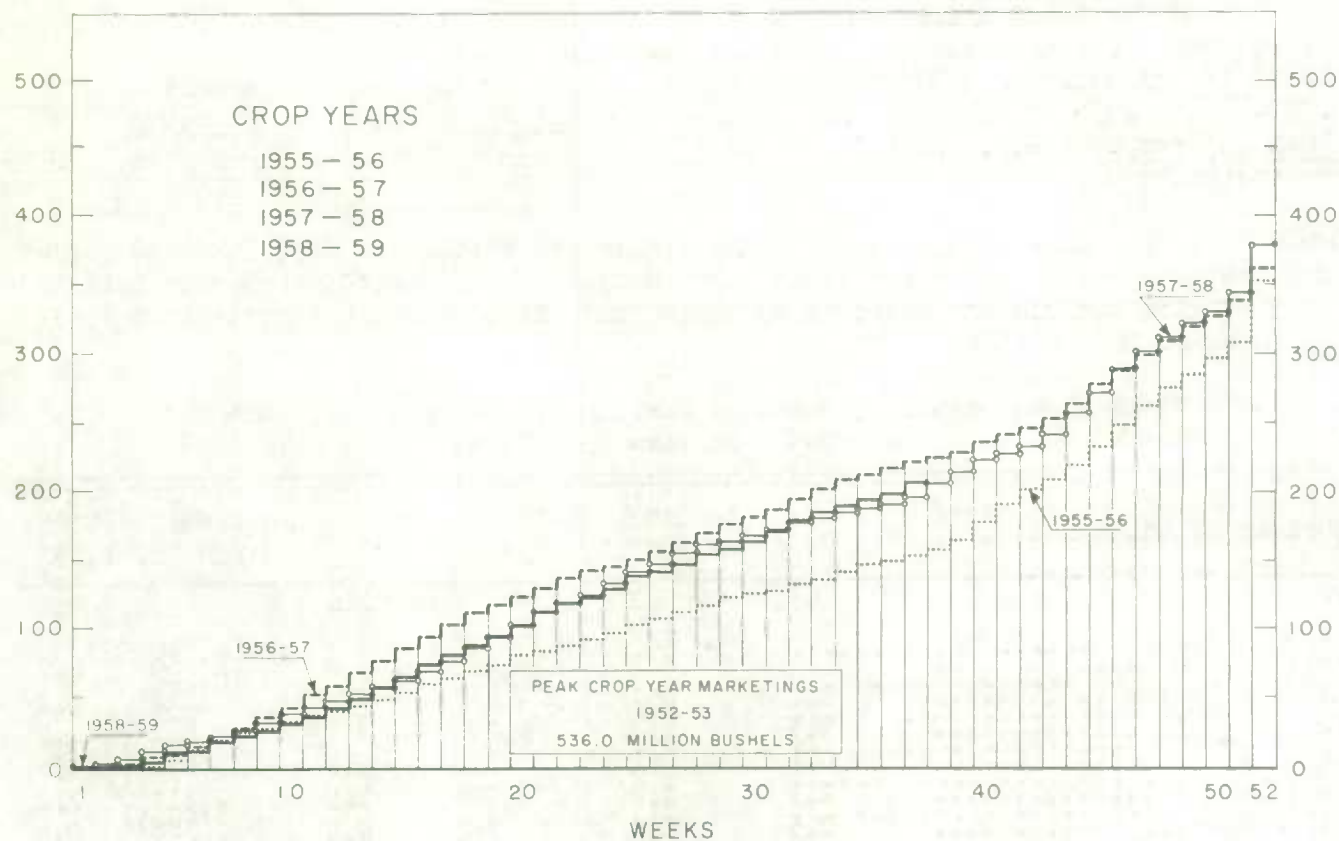
Grade	Crop Year		August-March			
	Average		1957-58		1958-59	
	1952-53- 1956-57	1957-58	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
	per cent	per cent	cars	per cent	cars	per cent
1 Hard	1/	-	-	-	-	-
1 Man. Northern	4.8	0.3	442	0.4	1,038	1.0
2 Man. Northern	35.2	20.4	25,665	23.8	33,994	32.2
3 Man. Northern	22.7	32.1	31,241	29.0	30,184	28.6
4 Man. Northern	8.9	22.0	19,992	18.6	15,931	15.1
5 Wheat	8.8	11.2	12,377	11.5	9,867	9.4
6 Wheat	2.9	3.3	5,266	4.9	1,184	1.1
Feed Wheat	0.5	0.1	130	0.1	57	0.1
Garnet	0.5	1/	7	1/	-	-
Amber Durum	3.1	5.7	6,220	5.8	4,968	4.7
Alberta Winter	0.4	0.1	33	1/	222	0.2
Toughs 2/ 3/	9.5	2.5	3,799	3.5	4,642	4.4
Damps 2/ 4/	0.1	0.1	160	0.1	630	0.6
Rejected 2/	2.3	1.8	2,026	1.9	2,318	2.2
All others	0.5	0.3	381	0.4	388	0.4
Totals	100.0	100.0	107,739	100.0	105,423	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, 1958 to April 15, 1959
Compared with Approximately the Same Period 1956-57 and 1957-58

Destination	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
- bushels -			
<u>By Vessel</u>			
Buffalo	834,702	1,904,288	688,597
Chicago	89,487	156,933	175,436
Duluth-Superior	1,153,261	1,046,132	808,972
Milwaukee	27,745	-	-
Totals, Vessel	2,105,195	3,107,353	1,673,005
<u>By Rail</u>			
U.S.A. Domestic Points	827,108	828,592	302,990
Totals, Rail	827,108	828,592	302,990
Totals, Shipments	2,932,303	3,935,945	1,975,995

* Either for re-export or retention for domestic use. Excluding bagged seed.

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 April 15, amounted to 1,976 thousand bushels. During the comparable periods of 1957-58 and 1956-57 shipments amounted to 3,936 thousand and 2,932 thousand bushels, respectively. Of this season's total to date some 85 per cent was shipped by vessel.

Rail Shipments of wheat to Maritime Ports from Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence Ports during the first eight months of the current crop year totalled 26.5 million bushels and exceeded by 7 per cent the comparable August-March 1957-58 total of 24.7 million.

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

Origin of Shipments	August 1, 1957 to March 31, 1958	August 1, 1958 to March 31, 1959
- bushels -		
Port McNicoll	6,480,967	6,730,923
Midland, Tiffin	10,746,107	10,296,064
Collingwood	1,268,250	823,444
Owen Sound	2,758,684	3,479,132
Goderich	276,293	79,337
Sarnia	1,956,705	3,241,395
Port Colborne	242,343	-
Toronto	34,000	143,634
Lakefield	936,214	1,166,736
Trent	-	199,605
Prescott	-	303,210
Totals	24,699,563	26,463,480

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	214,398
January	2,340,921	792,000	525,238	684,845
February	1,735,097	490,778	173,204	173,387
March	1,599,503	338,534	191,312	280,705
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, March 1959

Grade	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	U.S.A.
- bushels -					
1 Northern	-	-	37,400	-	-
2 Northern	-	-	-	50,000	-
3 Northern	-	-	-	16,971	-
4 Northern	-	-	46,167	3,000	-
5 Wheat	1,917	1,500	12,000	-	-
Tough	7,500	11,833	3,000	-	-
Rejected	7,500	4,520	15,167	7,000	-
Amber Durum	-	1,500	5,376	46,854	1,500
Others	1,500	1,500	4,500	-	-
Totals	10,917	20,853	123,610	123,825	1,500

Overseas Exports of Canadian Grain by Ports of Loading, August 1, 1958-April 15, 1959
with Comparisons

Ports	Wheat 1/	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
- bushels -					
<u>Pacific Seaboard</u>					
Vancouver-New Westminster	69,307,286	3,192,998	20,073,153	318,682	4,082,426
Victoria	705,488	-	-	-	580,939
Prince Rupert	-	-	6,279,933	-	-
<u>Churchill</u>	17,780,909	313,829	-	-	-
<u>Lakehead Direct</u>	306,239	86,413	137,756	-	104,842
<u>St. Lawrence</u>					
Montreal	29,254,931	930,432	5,521,374	700,795	4,053,376
Sorel	7,255,684	65,793	2,234,694	-	-
Three Rivers	6,358,972	177,617	-	-	171,675
Quebec	5,674,996	-	1,713,134	-	-
<u>Maritime</u>					
Saint John	2,734,346	-	-	-	-
West Saint John	13,503,354	82,366	46,715	-	1,190,310
Halifax	12,942,076	-	-	-	123,760
Totals	165,824,281	4,849,448	36,006,759	1,019,477	10,307,334
August 1, 1957-April 16, 1958	175,157,352	2,007,518	22,642,459	619,736	9,814,960

Overseas Clearances - Canadian Rapeseed 2/ August 1, 1958-April 15, 1959

Canadian Pacific Seaboard	bushels
Canadian Atlantic Seaboard	3,758,600
	1,069,995
Total	4,828,595

1/ Excluding bagged seed. 2/ In bushels of 50 pounds.

Freight Claims filed for payment up to March 31, 1959 represent the movement of some 13.2 million bushels of wheat from the Prairie Provinces to Eastern Canada and British Columbia under the freight assistance policy during the August-February period of the current crop year. This preliminary total, subject to upward revision with the filing of additional claims, already surpasses by 17 per cent the revised August-February 1957-58 total of 11.3 million bushels. Shipments amounting to 5.7 million bushels to Ontario and 4.7 million bushels to Quebec accounted for 43 per cent and 36 per cent, respectively, of the current seven-month total.

Provincial Distribution of Wheat Shipments under the Freight Assistance Policy
August-February 1958-59 and 1957-58

Month	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.D.	Que.	Ont.	B.C.	Total
- thousand bushels -								
August, 1958	10	28	122	74	732	856	219	2,041
September	17	18	118	66	757	944	299	2,220
October	16	21	133	70	804	1,041	232	2,317
November	16	18	155	74	714	769	193	1,940
December	9	11	112	50	629	839	204	1,852
January, 1959	9	14	166	62	667	772	148	1,837
February	3	8	79	33	400	439	33	993
Totals 1/	30	119	885	429	4,703	5,658	1,327	13,201
Same period 1957-58:								
Preliminary 2/ ...	67	97	662	311	3,714	4,672	1,338	10,860
Revised 1/	69	98	666	314	3,751	4,803	1,627	11,327

Preliminary data on millfeed shipments under the freight assistance policy indicate shipments of 311,144 tons during the August-February period of the current crop year. During the same months of the 1957-58 crop year claims had been filed for a total of 306,998 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-February shipments of millfeeds under the policy were running about 1 per cent above those of 1957-58. Revised data on the 1957-58 August-February shipments of millfeeds based on claims submitted up to March 31, 1959 place the seven-month total at 318,441 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-February 1958-59 and 1957-58

Province	1957-58		1958-59
	Preliminary 2/	Revised 1/	Preliminary 1/
- tons -			
Newfoundland	2,139	2,333	2,074
Prince Edward Island	4,168	4,251	4,023
Nova Scotia	19,178	19,439	17,155
New Brunswick	15,025	15,202	15,636
Quebec	155,127	156,982	164,928
Ontario	93,060	97,181	86,808
British Columbia	18,301	23,053	20,520
Totals	306,998	318,441	311,144

1/ Based on claims filed up to March 31, 1959. 2/ Based on claims filed up to March 31, 1958.

Supply and Disposition of Wheat and Rye, Canada
Crop Year 1957-58

Item	Wheat	Rye
	- bushels -	
Stocks at commencement of crop year -		
On farms	319,160,000	10,640,000
Pacific Coast elevators	11,924,127	-
Western country elevators	235,035,203	1,500,352
Fort William-Port Arthur	46,856,272	1,076,573
Eastern elevators	68,298,943	404,075
In transit rail	16,339,432	455,067
In transit lake	4,970,891	20,000
Other Canadian positions	26,749,919	45,624
U.S.A. positions	211,059	18,000
Totals, in store July 31, 1957	729,545,846	14,159,691
1957 production	370,508,000	8,539,000
Imports <u>1/</u>	1,002	12,009
Totals, supplies	1,100,054,848	22,710,700
Exports	320,292,836 <u>2/</u>	5,445,603
Consumed in Canada -		
Human food <u>3/</u>	54,527,000	415,000
Seed requirements	29,693,000	624,000
Industrial use <u>4/</u>	4,200	1,252,400
Loss in handling <u>5/</u>	201,788	106,352
Animal feed, waste, and dockage <u>6/</u>	83,882,283	4,805,392
Totals, domestic use	168,308,271	7,203,144
Stocks at end of crop year -		
On farms	203,900,000	6,030,000
Pacific Coast elevators	11,813,535	69,557
Western country elevators	236,245,229	1,723,029
Fort William-Port Arthur	45,137,344	1,325,563
Eastern elevators	63,386,043	294,039
In transit rail	20,661,862	515,816
In transit lake	5,353,762	-
Other Canadian positions	24,955,966	39,467
U.S.A. positions	-	64,482
Totals, in store July 31, 1958	611,453,741	10,061,953
Totals, disposition	1,100,054,848	22,710,700

- 1/ Import data for wheat and rye, respectively, include wheat flour in terms of wheat and rye flour in terms of rye.
- 2/ Export data for wheat includes wheat flour in terms of wheat and bagged seed wheat.
- 3/ Food uses estimated as follows: wheat - wheat flour and breakfast foods; rye - rye flour and breakfast foods.
- 4/ Distilling.
- 5/ Includes drying loss, outturn loss (lake and rail), fire loss, etc.
- 6/ Residual after estimating for other uses.

Monthly Exports of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour
Crop Years 1957-58 and 1958-59

Year and Month	Wheat in Bulk <u>1/</u>	Bagged Seed Wheat <u>2/</u>	Total Wheat	Wheat Flour <u>2/ 3/</u>	Total <u>3/</u> Wheat and Wheat Flour
- thousand bushels -					
<u>1957-58</u>					
August	24,716	184	24,900	2,686	27,586
September	21,166	194	21,360	3,059	24,420
October	17,915	71	17,985	3,472	21,457
November	27,906	233	28,139	3,307	31,446
December	19,900	455	20,355	3,209	23,564
January	18,843	834	19,677	3,166	22,842
February	18,562	740	19,303	2,764	22,067
March	19,443	984	20,427	3,814	24,241
April	22,787	330	23,118	3,957	27,074
May	35,266	33	35,299	3,742	39,041
June	26,905	114	27,019	3,862	30,881
July	22,283	47	22,330	3,343	25,673
Totals	275,693	4,219	279,912	40,381	320,293
<u>1958-59 <u>4/</u></u>					
August	23,152	237	23,389	2,900	26,289
September	16,112	221	16,333	2,307	18,640
October	25,532	111	25,642	3,452	29,094
November	21,437	256	21,693	3,267	24,960
December	19,864	418	20,282	3,280	23,562
January	17,893	585	18,478	3,526	22,003
February	17,685	774	18,459	2,559	21,018
March	18,579	1,437	20,016	2,541	22,557
Totals	160,254	4,039	164,293	23,831	188,124

1/ Export Clearances including shipments to the United States compiled by the Statistics Branch, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

2/ Compiled from Canadian Customs returns, 1957-58 adjusted to remove effect of time lag in reporting.

3/ In terms of wheat equivalent. 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	December	March		August-March	
	Wheat Flour 1/	Wheat Flour 2/	Wheat 3/	Wheat Flour 2/	Wheat 3/
- bushels -					
<u>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</u>					
United Kingdom	976,212	1,100,108	5,932,060	8,693,434	62,417,612
<u>Africa</u>					
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	3,183	2,031	10,538	13,292	137,471
Gambia	129	920	-	6,090	-
Ghana	81,917	176,012	-	597,053	-
Nigeria	10,649	36,105	-	59,802	-
Sierra Leone	10,941	39,135	-	143,624	-
Union of South Africa	-	-	1,287,328	-	4,159,922
<u>Asia</u>					
Ceylon	22,809	-	-	1,371,407	-
Hong Kong	59,570	66,930	18,666	421,668	75,600
India	-	-	-	1,955	5,560,262
Malaya and Singapore	43,709	40,818	-	270,510	-
Other British East Indies	193	193	-	1,352	-
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	2,326,542
<u>Europe</u>					
Gibraltar	-	-	-	28,078	-
Malta	-	-	-	-	349,813
<u>North America</u>					
Bahamas	9,614	28,219	-	186,668	-
Barbados	23,591	19,313	-	213,136	833
Bermuda	11,072	3,859	-	69,207	-
British Honduras	667	1,072	-	15,735	-
Jamaica	123,943	158,095	-	1,078,573	-
Leeward and Windward Islands	97,773	69,419	-	676,166	33
Trinidad and Tobago	112,293	108,169	-	1,016,579	-
<u>Oceania</u>					
Fiji	-	2,473	-	12,179	-
<u>South America</u>					
British Guiana	22,333	5,083	-	144,302	-
Totals, Commonwealth Countries .	1,610,598	1,857,954	7,248,592	15,020,810	75,028,088
<u>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</u>					
<u>Africa</u>					
Azores and Madeira	-	-	-	12,756	-
Belgian Congo	31,650	18,959	-	331,205	-
Egypt	-	-	-	49,600	-
Liberia	803	1,364	-	5,975	-
Morocco	633	-	-	1,265	-
Portuguese East Africa	-	-	18,666	1,840	112,000
Portuguese West Africa	13,814	1,117	-	38,221	-
<u>Asia</u>					
Arabia	757	19,265	-	42,313	-
China	-	-	-	-	463,867
Iran	-	-	-	407	-
Israel	-	-	522,667	-	522,667
Japan	73,043	124,265	3,970,891	558,323	24,157,557
Jordan	92	-	-	92	-
Lebanon	7,997	87	-	47,674	56,000
Nepal	-	-	-	-	36,543
Okinawa	-	-	-	-	245,093
Philippine Islands	725,349	12,650	326,666	2,756,336	1,092,000
Portuguese Asia	22,098	14,150	-	155,503	-
Syria	257	-	-	1,867	-
Thailand	33,822	15,295	-	219,374	-

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

Destination	December	March		August-March	
	Wheat Flour 1/	Wheat Flour 2/	Wheat 3/	Wheat Flour 2/	Wheat 3/
- bushels -					
<u>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</u>					
<u>Europe</u>					
Austria	-	-	377,627	-	2,004,166
Belgium	24,730	41,407	817,787	171,479	7,722,955
Denmark	230	-	39,200	1,150	280,933
Finland	-	-	-	-	173,612
France	-	-	-	-	1,088,078
Germany, Federal Republic	-	-	2,628,214	-	23,620,154
Greece	762	1,523	-	3,705	-
Iceland	1,773	-	-	9,989	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	2,958,626
Italy	-	-	685,781	216	984,456
Netherlands	-	644	119,653	6,452	7,087,459
Norway	-	-	154,560	-	2,676,446
Poland	-	-	848,400	-	848,400
Portugal	6,822	7,335	-	36,513	-
Sweden	-	506	-	1,012	11,200
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	3,487,294
<u>North America</u>					
American Virgin Islands	-	-	-	345	-
Costa Rica	57,523	42,228	-	345,016	10,000
Cuba	13,501	39,449	-	200,187	918
Dominican Republic	54,452	47,438	-	441,156	1,000
El Salvador	35,466	48,454	-	268,242	-
French West Indies	701	690	-	6,049	-
Guatemala	42,541	26,096	16,667	208,665	66,667
Haiti	-	-	-	49,197	-
Honduras	4,761	8,395	-	48,461	6,666
Netherlands Antilles	13,984	12,045	-	96,110	-
Nicaragua	25,355	34,293	-	218,569	-
Panama	25,978	24,173	-	209,627	-
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1,861	1,033	-	12,273	-
United States					
Flour in terms of wheat	162,891	126,408	-	1,111,406	-
For milling in bond 4/	-	-	-	-	381,916
For domestic use 4/	-	-	21,676	-	1,579,300
<u>Oceania</u>					
French Oceania	-	186	-	552	-
Guam	-	1,208	-	1,208	-
<u>South America</u>					
Chile	230	-	-	24,610	-
Colombia	51,165	-	-	284,929	-
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	594,395
Peru	6,440	3,680	267,417	16,215	683,889
Surinam	11,914	8,355	-	56,168	-
Venezuela	132,135	69	514,233	758,409	1,905,190
Wrecked	-	-	-	-	366,200
Totals, Foreign Countries	1,585,530	682,767	11,330,105	8,810,661	85,225,647
Sub-Totals, All Countries	3,196,128	2,540,721	18,578,697	23,831,471	160,253,735
Bagged Seed wheat 5/	-	-	1,437,395	-	4,039,006
Totals, All Countries	3,196,128	2,540,721	20,016,092	23,831,471	164,292,741

1/ In terms of wheat equivalent. Adjusted to remove effect of time lag in the returns made by Customs. Conversion rate: 2.3 bushels per cwt. 2/ In terms of wheat equivalent. Unadjusted Canadian Customs returns. Conversion rate: 2.3 bushels per cwt. 3/ Overseas clearances as reported by the Statistics Branch, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, for all countries except the United States. Subject to revision. 4/ Compiled from returns of Canadian elevator licensees and shippers and advice from American Grain correspondents. 5/ Unadjusted Canadian Customs returns.

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

Class and Grade	Week Ending				
	April 3	April 10	April 17	April 24	May 1

- cents and eighths per bushel -

Initial Payment to Producers

1 Northern	140	140	140	140	140
2 Northern	136	136	136	136	136
3 Northern	132	132	132	132	132
4 Northern	125	125	125	125	125
5 Wheat	108	108	108	108	108
6 Wheat	102	102	102	102	102
Feed Wheat	96	96	96	96	96
1 C.W. Garnet	122	122	122	122	122
2 C.W. Garnet	117	117	117	117	117
1 Alberta Red Winter	124	124	124	124	124
2 Alberta Winter	119	119	119	119	119
1 C.W. Amber Durum	140	140	140	140	140
2 C.W. Amber Durum	136	136	136	136	136
3 C.W. Amber Durum	132	132	132	132	132

International Wheat Agreement
and Domestic Sales

1 Northern	169	168/3	168/3	168/1	168
2 Northern	166	165/3	165/3	165/1	165
3 Northern	156	155/3	155/3	155/1	155
4 Northern	145	144/3	145/3	145/1	145
5 Wheat	143	142/3	143/3	143/1	143
6 Wheat	142	141/3	142/3	142/1	142
Feed Wheat	139	138/3	139/3	139/1	139
1 C.W. Garnet	163	162/3	162/3	162/1	162
2 C.W. Garnet	159	158/3	158/3	158/1	158
3 C.W. Garnet	156	155/3	155/3	155/1	155
1 Alberta Red Winter	154	153/3	153/3	153/1	153
2 Alberta Winter	149	148/3	148/3	148/1	148
3 Alberta Winter	145	144/3	144/3	144/1	144
1 C.W. Amber Durum	191	190/3	190/3	190/1	190
2 C.W. Amber Durum	188	187/3	187/3	187/1	187
3 C.W. Amber Durum	174	173/3	173/3	173/1	173

Export - Class II

1 Northern	169	168/3	168/3	168/1	168
2 Northern	166	165/3	165/3	165/1	165
3 Northern	156	155/3	155/3	155/1	155
4 Northern	145	144/3	145/3	145/1	145
5 Wheat	143	142/3	143/3	143/1	143
6 Wheat	142	141/3	142/3	142/1	142
Feed Wheat	139	138/3	139/3	139/1	139
1 C.W. Garnet	163	162/3	162/3	162/1	162
2 C.W. Garnet	159	158/3	158/3	158/1	158
3 C.W. Garnet	156	155/3	155/3	155/1	155
1 C.W. Amber Durum	191	190/3	190/3	190/1	190
2 C.W. Amber Durum	188	187/3	187/3	187/1	187
3 C.W. Amber Durum	174	173/3	173/3	173/1	173

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

Class and Grade	Week Ending				
	April 3	April 10	April 17	April 24	May 1

- cents and eighths per bushel -

Initial Payment to Producers

1 Northern	140	140	140	140	140
2 Northern	136	136	136	136	136
3 Northern	132	132	132	132	132
4 Northern	125	125	125	125	125
5 Wheat	108	108	108	108	108
6 Wheat	102	102	102	102	102
Feed Wheat	96	96	96	96	96
1 C.W. Garnet	122	122	122	122	122
2 C.W. Garnet	117	117	117	117	117
1 Alberta Red Winter	124	124	124	124	124
2 Alberta Winter	119	119	119	119	119
1 C.W. Amber Durum	140	140	140	140	140
2 C.W. Amber Durum	136	136	136	136	136
3 C.W. Amber Durum	132	132	132	132	132

International Wheat Agreement
and Domestic Sales

1 Northern	174/3	173/6	173/6	173/4	173/3
2 Northern	171/3	170/6	170/6	170/4	170/3
3 Northern	161/3	160/6	160/6	160/4	160/3
4 Northern	150/3	149/6	150/6	150/4	150/3
5 Wheat	147/3	146/6	147/6	147/4	147/3
6 Wheat	146/3	145/6	146/6	146/4	146/3
Feed Wheat	143/3	142/6	143/6	143/4	143/3
1 C.W. Garnet	157/3	156/6	156/6	156/4	156/3
2 C.W. Garnet	153/3	152/6	152/6	152/4	152/3
3 C.W. Garnet	150/3	149/6	149/6	149/4	149/3
1 Alberta Red Winter	151/3	150/6	150/6	150/4	150/3
2 Alberta Winter	147/3	146/6	146/6	146/4	146/3
3 Alberta Winter	142/3	141/6	141/6	141/4	141/3

Export - Class II

1 Northern	174/3	173/6	173/6	173/4	173/3
2 Northern	171/3	170/6	170/6	170/4	170/3
3 Northern	161/3	160/6	160/6	160/4	160/3
4 Northern	150/3	149/6	150/6	150/4	150/3
5 Wheat	147/3	146/6	147/6	147/4	147/3
6 Wheat	146/3	145/6	146/6	146/4	146/3
Feed Wheat	143/3	142/6	143/6	143/4	143/3
1 C.W. Garnet	157/3	156/6	156/6	156/4	156/3
2 C.W. Garnet	153/3	152/6	152/6	152/4	152/3
3 C.W. Garnet	150/3	149/6	149/6	149/4	149/3
1 Alberta Red Winter	151/3	150/6	150/6	150/4	150/3
2 Alberta Winter	147/3	146/6	146/6	146/4	146/3
3 Alberta Winter	142/3	141/6	141/6	141/4	141/3

Licensed Storage Capacity of Canadian Grain Elevators
as at March 31, 1959

Province	Kind of Licence	Elevators, including Permanent and Temporary Annexes	Public Country Supplementary Storage 1/	Total
<u>WESTERN DIVISION</u>		- bushels -		
Manitoba	Public Country	49,044,300	140,000	49,184,300
	Private Country	45,000	-	45,000
	Mill	2,255,000	-	2,255,000
	Private Terminal ...	3,145,500	-	3,145,500
	Semi-Public Terminal	6,000,000	-	6,000,000
Totals		60,489,800	140,000	60,629,800
Saskatchewan	Public Country	198,064,490	6,157,950	204,222,440
	Private Country	61,000	-	61,000
	Mill	4,915,500	-	4,915,500
	Semi-Public Terminal	11,000,000	-	11,000,000
Totals		214,040,990	6,157,950	220,198,940
Alberta	Public Country	127,167,450	4,585,600	131,753,050
	Private Country	162,500	-	162,500
	Mill	4,049,000	-	4,049,000
	Private Terminal ...	1,490,000	-	1,490,000
	Semi-Public Terminal	6,100,000	-	6,100,000
Totals		138,968,950	4,585,600	143,554,550
British Columbia	Public Country.....	2,242,000	-	2,242,000
	Mill	972,300	-	972,300
	Semi-Public Terminal	23,906,500	-	23,906,500
Totals		27,120,800	-	27,120,800
Ontario	Public Country	65,000	1,400,000	1,465,000
	Mill	1,480,000	-	1,480,000
	Private Terminal ...	2,435,000	-	2,435,000
	Semi-Public Terminal	90,517,210	-	90,517,210
Totals		94,497,210	1,400,000	95,897,210
Totals, Western Division		535,117,750	12,283,550	547,401,300
<u>EASTERN DIVISION</u>				
Ontario		57,286,000	-	57,286,000
Quebec		29,712,000	-	29,712,000
Maritimes		7,229,300	-	7,229,300
Totals, Eastern Division		94,227,300	-	94,227,300
Totals, Licensed Storage		629,345,050	12,283,550	641,628,600

1/ Authorized storage space in 239 grain storage buildings that are not licensed public country elevators.

Summary of Grain Storage Capacity as at March 31, 1959

Type of Storage	Location	Capacity	- bushels -
Licensed Storage*	Western Division	535,117,750	
	Eastern Division	94,227,300	629,345,050
Public Country	Western Division	12,283,550	12,283,550
Unlicensed Storage*	Manitoba	190,000	
	Saskatchewan	282,000	
	Alberta	359,000	
	British Columbia	170,000	
	Ontario	70,000	1,071,000
Total Storage Capacity, Licensed and Unlicensed, Permanent, Temporary and Special Annexes			642,699,600

* Including permanent and temporary annexes.

Source: Licence and Bonding Branch, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Total licensed grain storage capacity at March 31, 1959, according to records of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, amounted to 641.6 million bushels. Some 629.3 million bushels of this total consisted of storage space in elevators including permanent and temporary annexes with the balance of 12.3 million bushels being located in public country supplementary storage. The latter are buildings located on or off railway sites and suitable for the emergency storing of grain. Although they cannot qualify for licensing as country elevators under the Canada Grain Act, order in council P.C. 5122 dated September 26, 1951 provides for the licensing of such buildings on a temporary basis for emergency grain storage.

Unlicensed off-farm storage capacity at March 31, 1959 amounted to 1.1 million bushels, making a combined total of 642.7 million bushels of licensed and unlicensed storage, compared with a combined total of 637.1 million bushels at March 31, 1958.

On a regional basis, licensed storage capacity for some 547.4 million bushels, representing 85 per cent of the licensed total, was located in the Western Division. Total licensed storage capacity of elevators in the Prairie Provinces at March 31, 1959, in millions of bushels, were as follows, (comparable data for March 31, 1958 in brackets); Saskatchewan, 220.2 (216.9); Alberta, 143.6 (142.6); and Manitoba, 60.6 (60.0). On the basis of the type of license, public country elevators accounted for a storage capacity of 388.9 million bushels or 71 per cent of the total licensed storage capacity in the Western Division at March 31, 1959.

CANADIAN FLOUR MILLING SITUATION

Production Wheat flour production by Canadian mills during March 1959 amounted to 3,035,000 hundredweight, representing a decrease of 3 per cent from the February 1959 output of 3,138,000 hundredweight, 11 per cent lower than the March 1958 output of 3,414,000 hundredweight and 16 per cent less than the ten-year (1949-1958) average production for the month of March of 3,599,000 hundredweight. Mills reporting operations during March 1959 had a total rated capacity of 170,000 hundredweight per 24-hour day and on the basis of a 26-day working period 68.5 per cent of this rated capacity was effective.

Wheat milled for flour during March 1959 amounted to 6.8 million bushels compared with 7.1 million bushels milled during the previous month and 7.7 million bushels milled during March 1958. Of the wheat milled for flour during March 1959, some 6,146,000 bushels were Western Canadian spring wheat (other than Durum) while the remainder consisted of Ontario winter wheat (488,000 bushels); Durum (174,000 bushels); and all other (41,000 bushels).

Exports According to preliminary Customs returns, exports of Canadian wheat flour during March 1959 amounted to 1,105,000 hundredweight (some 2,541,000 bushels of wheat equivalent) representing a decrease of 1 per cent from the 2,559,000 bushels exported during February 1959 and 33 per cent below the adjusted March 1958 total of 3,814,000 bushels.

Flour shipments during the month went to forty-nine countries with exports to the United Kingdom amounting to 1,100 thousand bushels of wheat equivalent and accounting for 43 per cent of the March 1959 total. Other principal markets for Canadian wheat flour during the month with shipments in thousands of bushels of wheat equivalent were as follows: Ghana, 176; Jamaica, 158; United States, 126; Japan, 124; and Trinidad and Tobago, 108.

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	20,142,324
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	3,568,635	3,790,938	1,500,875
November	8,790,501	3,864,304	1,420,445
December	7,799,160	3,430,870	1,426,069
January	7,355,254	3,262,763	1,532,857
February	7,100,596	3,138,112	1,112,783
March	6,849,713	3,035,219	1,104,661
Totals	60,679,498	26,784,741	10,361,509
Same months 1957-58 (revised)	60,859,583	26,955,467	11,076,369

^{1/} Based on Customs returns. Exports for the crop year 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 (July-June) crop year are estimated at 2,342.8 million bushels, consisting of the July 1 carryover of 880.6 million and the 1958 crop estimated at a record 1,462.2 million bushels. Domestic supplies of the size indicated represent an increase of some 26 per cent over the 1957-58 total of 1,859.5 million bushels 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-March period of the current United States crop year amounted to 6.3 million bushels compared with 8.2 million during the same months of the preceding crop year. After deducting an estimated 619.0 million bushels for anticipated domestic requirements, some 1,730.1 million remain available for export and for carryover during 1958-59 compared with 1,280.2 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	880.6
New crop	950.7	1,462.2
Total estimated domestic supplies	1,859.5	2,342.8
Imports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat for domestic use, July-March <u>2/</u>	8.2	6.3
Total estimated supplies <u>3/</u>	1,867.7	2,349.1
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year <u>4/</u>	587.5	619.0
Available for export and for carryover	1,280.2	1,730.1
Deduct:		
Exports of wheat as grain, July-March	231.1	267.4
Exports of wheat flour and products in terms of wheat, July-March <u>5/</u>	56.7	58.3
Total exports of wheat, wheat flour and products <u>6/</u>	287.8	325.7
Balance on April 1 for export and for carryover	992.4	1,404.4

- 1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised. 3/ Excluding imports for April-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 July-March period of the 1958-59 United States crop year amounted to 325.7 million bushels, 13 per cent greater than the 287.8 million exported during the same months in 1957-58. The balance remaining on April 1, 1959 for export and for carryover was estimated at 1,404.4 million bushels, 42 per cent above the 992.4 million on the same date a year ago.

Stocks of Wheat
in All Positions
April 1, 1959

On April 24, the United States Department of Agriculture reported that stocks of 1,540 million bushels of wheat stored in all positions on April 1 were the largest of record for that date, more than a third larger than the previous year and a sixth larger than the previous record holdings in 1956. The stocks total was 5 per cent larger than the record 1958 production with more than four-fifths either owned by the Government or under Government loan. Current stocks were less than January 1, 1959 stocks by 280 million bushels. Off-farm wheat stocks of 1,257 million bushels were a third larger than the holdings a year earlier as stocks increased in all storage positions. Farm stocks at 283 million bushels were more than one-half larger than last year and the third largest of record.

U.S. Wheat Stocks by Positions, April 1, 1959 with Comparisons

Position	April 1 Average 1948-57	April 1 1958	January 1 1959	April 1 1959
- thousand bushels -				
On Farms <u>1/</u>	227,285	176,737	456,581	282,989
Terminals <u>2/</u>	228,924	335,916	422,047	419,579
Commodity Credit Corp. <u>3/</u>	42,671	74,571	87,230	77,029
Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. <u>1/ 4/</u> .	369,670	535,332	854,305	760,417
Totals	868,549	1,122,556	1,820,163	1,540,014

1/ Estimates of the Crop Reporting Board.

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

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

4/ All off-farm storages not otherwise designated, including merchant mills.

Winter Wheat Crop
Estimated at
957 Million Bushels

In a report released on May 11, the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture stated in part as follows: Moderate to significant production increases in most Southern States and Nebraska helped maintain the production level estimated on April 1 against rather sharp losses in some major producing Northern States. Production on May 1 is forecast at 957 million bushels, 10 million bushels less than the April 1 forecast but retained the prospect of being the fifth largest crop of record. This production would be 19 per cent less than the record 1958 crop of 1,180 million bushels but 17 per cent above average. Major losses since April 1 in Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Montana more than offset minor gains in most Southern States and significant gains in Nebraska and Oklahoma.

The indicated yield of 23.5 bushels per acre for harvest is the second highest of record and compares with 28.4 bushels in 1958 and the average of 19.2 bushels. No State expects to reach new record yield levels this year but most States expect yields to be above average. Only Minnesota, South Dakota, California, and Mississippi expect below average yields.

The estimated 40.6 million acres of winter wheat remaining for harvest on May 1 is nearly a million acres less than the 1958 harvested acreage and 5 per cent less than average. The portion of the seeded acreage that will be harvested for grain is estimated at 90.2 per cent compared with 94.2 per cent for the 1958 crop and the average of 83.9 per cent. Of the 4.4 million acres seeded but not expected to be harvested as grain, slightly more than one-half is located in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico with Texas and Oklahoma reporting 1.7 million acres. However, these 5 States expect to harvest about the same acreage as the previous year.

United States Exports of Wheat and Flour by Country of Destination
July-February 1957-58 and 1958-59

NOTE

These data on exports by destination cover only the first eight months of the United States crop year beginning July 1. The table on United States wheat supplies (see page 26) contains a preliminary estimate of total exports for the first nine 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-February 1957-58			July-February 1958-59		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
- 1,000 bushels, grain equivalent -						
Western Hemisphere						
British West Indies	1	2,301	2,302	18	1,916	1,934
Central America	895	3,180	4,075	857	2,888	3,745
Cuba	2,051	3,096	5,147	3,101	1,779	4,880
Brazil	8,937	1,388	10,325	16,382	-	16,382
Chile	1,968	74	2,042	-	22	22
Colombia	3,261	433	3,694	1,914	364	2,278
Peru	2,771	221	2,992	3,947	436	4,383
Venezuela	522	4,269	4,791	1,601	2,231	3,832
Others	641	3,055	3,696	1,154	2,157	3,311
Totals	21,047	18,017	39,064	28,974	11,793	40,767
Europe						
Austria	1,117	-	1,117	805	36	841
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,573	16	1,589	3,172	13	3,185
Denmark	1,240	9	1,249	810	-	810
Germany, West	14,038	37	14,075	13,693	10	13,703
Greece	1,513	3	1,516	1,491	-	1,491
Netherlands	2,461	2,510	4,971	5,782	2,532	8,314
Norway	45	603	648	2,271	559	2,830
Poland	18,479	-	18,479	9,131	-	9,131
Sweden	843	46	889	2,076	20	2,096
United Kingdom	14,421	647	15,068	16,860	2,465	19,325
Yugoslavia	3,031	27	3,058	11,216	-	11,216
Others	3,400	871	4,271	1,884	935	2,819
Totals	62,161	4,769	66,930	69,191	6,570	75,761
Asia						
Ceylon	-	553	553	-	1,435	1,435
India	61,385	19	61,404	79,543	35	79,578
Israel	5,888	7	5,895	4,887	5	4,892
Japan	29,113	1,444	30,557	19,998	1,216	21,214
Korea	5,006	803	5,809	7,015	560	7,575
Lebanon	-	1,196	1,196	1,738	1,577	3,315
Pakistan	11,912	1	11,913	7,702	170	7,872
Philippine Republic	-	5,511	5,511	469	6,483	6,952
Taiwan (Formosa)	4,495	5	4,500	4,672	-	4,672
Turkey	1,957	-	1,957	1,003	-	1,003
Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia ..	-	665	665	-	1,792	1,792
Others	1,896	2,082	3,978	1,083	2,677	3,760
Totals	121,652	12,286	133,938	128,110	15,950	144,060
Africa						
Algeria	-	-	-	1,013	1	1,014
Ghana	-	1,097	1,097	-	1,024	1,024
Morocco	1,448	8	1,456	-	14	14
Western British Africa	-	2,370	2,370	-	1,527	1,527
Others	858	499	1,357	1,481	1,442	2,923
Totals	2,306	3,974	6,280	2,494	4,008	6,502
Oceania	-	26	26	-	24	24
Unspecified 2/	394	10,055	10,449	606	13,420	14,026
Totals, All Countries ..	207,560	49,127	256,687	229,375	51,765	281,140

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

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

Cash Wheat Prices on the Kansas City and Minneapolis Markets

No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City				No. 1 Northern Spring, Minneapolis			
Date		Price		Date		Price	
		- cents per bushel -				- cents per bushel -	
April 1, 1959	206	- 234 <u>1/</u>	April 1, 1959	205 3/4	- 206 3/4
2	215		2	205	- 206
3	207	- 208 1/2	3	204 3/4	- 205 3/4
6	209	- 221 1/4	6	205 1/8	- 206 1/8
7	210 1/2	- 218	7	206 1/2	- 207 1/2
8	209 1/4	- 211 1/4	8	207 3/8	- 208 3/8
9	209 1/4	- 217	9	207 1/8	- 208 1/8
10	208 1/2	- 223 1/2	10	207 5/8	- 208 5/8
13	206 1/4	- 222	13	208 7/8	- 209 7/8
14	203 1/2	- 218 1/4	14	208 5/8	- 209 5/8
15	201	- 209	15	208 5/8	- 209 5/8
16	201 1/2	- 211 3/4	16	208 1/2	- 209 1/2
17	202	- 211 1/2	17	208 1/2	- 209 1/2
20	201 3/4	- 215	20	208 1/2	- 209 1/2
21	202 1/2	- 204	21	208 1/4	- 209 1/4
22	199 1/4	- 232 1/2 <u>1/</u>	22	207 3/8	- 208 3/8
23	200 1/2	- 232 1/4	23	207 3/8	- 208 3/8
24	201 3/4	- 203 1/4	24	206 3/4	- 207 3/4
27	200 1/2	- 207 1/2	27	205 1/2	- 206 1/2
28	202	- 211	28	205	- 206
29	199 1/2	- 201 1/2	29	205 3/8	- 206 3/8
30	202		30	205	- 207

1/ Nominal.

Chicago Wheat Futures, High Points of Closing

Date	May	July	September	December	March
		- cents and eighths per bushel -			
April 1, 1959	210/6	187/4	189/4	197/3
2	212	187/3	189/3	197/4
3	211/1	187/7	189/7	198
6	210/6	189/7	192	197
7	210/4	189/4	191/6	196/4
8	209/7	189/4	191/3	196/4
9	210/2	189/7	192/1	197
10	210	189/7	192	196/7
13	209/3	190/4	192/7	197/5
14	205/5	189/5	192	196/5
15	205/1	189/7	191/5	196/4
16	203/2	188	190/6	195/6
17	202/7	188	191	196
20	203/4	187/7	190/4	195/4
21	202/1	187/4	190/2	195/2
22	200/6	187/5	190/1	195
23	200/5	188/4	190/7	195/7
24	198	188/2	190/6	195/7
27	195	185/6	188/1	193/4
28	194/3	186/6	189/4	194/4
29	194	187/4	190/2	195/2
30	192/7	188	190/6	195/6

ARGENTINE SITUATION

Supply Position Total estimated supplies of wheat in the Argentine for the 1958-59 (December-November) crop year, consisting of the revised December 1, 1958 carryover of 54.1 million bushels and the new crop placed at 238.8 million, amount to 292.9 million bushels, about 7 per cent greater than the 1957-58 total of 272.9 million. After deducting 146.9 million bushels for anticipated domestic requirements, an estimated 146.0 million are available for export and for carryover in 1958-59 compared with 133.3 million in 1957-58. Exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent during the period December 1958-March 1959 amounted to 33.8 million bushels, almost double the 17.0 million exported during the same months in 1957-58. The balance remaining on April 1, 1959 for export and for carryover was estimated at 112.2 million bushels compared with the April 1, 1958 total of 116.3 million.

Argentine Wheat Supplies

Item	1957-58	1958-59 1/
	- million bushels -	
Carryover at beginning of crop year (December 1) 2/	59.4	54.1 2/
New Crop 4/	213.5	238.8
Total estimated domestic supplies	272.9	292.9
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year	139.6	146.9 2/
Available for export and for carryover	133.3	146.0
Deduct:		
Exports of wheat as grain, December-March	16.9	33.0
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, December-March	0.1	0.8
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	17.0	33.8
Balance on April 1 for export and for carryover	116.3	112.2

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

The following account of the Argentine situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. G.E. Blackstock, Assistant Commercial Secretary, Buenos Aires, under date of April 24, 1959 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 75 pesos per U.S. dollar less 20 per cent retention.

Weather and Crops

Very heavy rains have fallen during the period under review, on widespread areas of central and north eastern Argentina and on Uruguay. The resulting disastrous damage to crops and property may turn out to be most serious in Uruguay but it is already known that heavy losses have been experienced in the central and northern Argentine provinces of Buenos Aires, Entre Rios, Corrientes, Córdoba, Santiago del Estero, Tucumán, Catamarca, La Rioja, San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan and La Pampa. Swollen rivers and widespread flooding have caused very heavy losses of rice, sunflower seed, sorghum, millet and particularly corn. It is as yet difficult to determine the actual reduction which will now have to be made in crop estimates, as it is still raining in some parts and in most other areas

where the rain has stopped, crops are still under water.

The heavy rains have, however, had their beneficial effects in parts of the winter grain growing areas. Soil preparation has been made easier and, where seeding of dual purpose lots of oats, barley and rye had already started, conditions are reported to be good.

Wheat

Wheat sales to private exporters totalled only 48,230 metric tons (1,772,000 bushels) during the period under review. These were mainly Candéal/Taganrog parcels of the new crop. Of these 43,000 metric tons (1,580,000 bushels) were sold at prices ranging from 3,010 to 3,071 pesos per metric ton (\$1.09 to \$1.11 per bushel). Other sales were two lots, one of 5,000 (184,000 bushels) and one of 200 metric tons (7,000 bushels), both of Rivers wheat, sold at 3,001 and 2,950 pesos (\$1.09 and \$1.07 per bushel), respectively, and 30 tons (1,000 bushels) sold to be exported as flour. During the same period, two very important government-to-government sales were concluded. The first one comprising 1,000,000 metric tons (36,743,000 bushels) was for the Brazilian Government, carried out in accordance with the present ruling agreement. This tonnage added to the 200,000 metric tons (7,349,000 bushels) already booked last month by Brazil, makes up the agreed total of 1,200,000 metric tons (44,092,000 bushels). It is not yet known whether Brazil will eventually take up the option for purchase of an additional 300,000 metric tons (11,023,000 bushels). The sales' price for the whole amount is US\$ 61.30 per metric ton (\$1.67 per bushel) for grain in bulk with an option of up to 15 per cent bagged, for which a surcharge of US\$ 6.00 per metric ton (16 cents per bushel) would be imposed. The second government sale consisted of 70,000 metric tons (2,572,000 bushels) sold to the Paraguayan Government, at US\$ 61.40 per metric ton (\$1.67 per bushel) FOB, under conditions similar to those covering the sales to Brazil, i.e., the total to be made up either of 1957-58 or 1958-59 grain, but all to be "Rivers" wheat. An agreement was announced during the same period whereby Argentina would export between 50,000 and 100,000 metric tons (1,837,000 and 3,674,000 bushels) of wheat to Chile to help make up for the losses suffered in the Chilean wheat crop this year. The same agreement provides for Chile to ship coal to Argentina in at least partial return.

It is not expected that Argentina will have any difficulty at all in getting rid of its entire exportable surplus of wheat this year. It is reported that of a 1,200,000 ton crop (44,092,000 bushels) which had been expected in Brazil, only half that amount was actually harvested and of that, only 200,000 tons (7,349,000 bushels) are reported to be fit for human consumption. Very little if any is expected to be usable for seed as the germination quality of the grain is said to be very poor. Uruguayan floods and a poor Chilean crop are expected to cause a heavy demand in those countries for Argentine grain. Paraguay and Peru are also expected to make larger purchases than usual.

In general, however, it may be reported that at present private exporters are showing little interest in the purchase of Argentine wheat. This explains the action of the National Grain Board in withdrawing from the wheat market on March 31. Since sales started again on April 7, they have been mainly of Candéal/Taganrog wheat. This lack of interest has persisted in spite of some encouraging factors such as the recent official decree confirming the former Grain Board decision to eliminate the 15 per cent temporary export tax imposed on wheat, and the recent decline in the value of the Argentine peso which places Argentine grain exports on a more competitive international level.

Shipments during the month of March at a total of 247,544 metric tons (9,096,000 bushels) showed a considerable increase over the 196,671 metric tons (7,226,000 bushels) of February. Brazil was again by far the most important consignee

with 107,788 metric tons (3,960,000 bushels) while the United Kingdom bought 51,803 metric tons (1,903,000 bushels). Other buyers were: the Netherlands with 25,090 (922,000 bushels), Western Germany 20,928 (769,000 bushels) and Belgium 16,535 (608,000 bushels).

Policy Free trade advocated for wheat Many voices are being raised at present, urging the National Government to liberate wheat trading for the 1959-60 crop. The Rosario Stock Exchange, in a long memorandum addressed to the Government claims that the country urgently needs a return to a completely free grain trade, including the granting of sufficient credits to private exporters, to put them on an equal footing with the National Grain Board. The disastrous results of the Board's policy during 1958 when it tried to maintain as great a control as possible over the corn crop, with the resulting slow export movement which caused rotting and loss of the stored grain were pointed out in support of the argument.

It is a fact that the Grain Board did control a sizeable part of the 1958 corn trade, partly because exporters were discouraged from taking very much interest because of Argentina's unfavourable competitive position in world markets. At present Argentina's world position is improved and it is rumoured that talks in the Ministries concerned here may actually lead to the freeing of the 1959-60 wheat trade.

Argentine Wheat Exports, December 1958 - March 1959 with Comparisons

Destination	Wheat	Destination	Wheat
	- thousand bushels -		- thousand bushels -
Belgium	1,646	Madeira	254
Bolivia	606	Netherlands	2,131
Brazil	11,623	Norway	88
Denmark	588	Paraguay	615
France	771	Peru	1,563
Germany, Western	4,891	Switzerland	11
Italy	480	United Kingdom	7,406
Lebanon	289	Yugoslavia	37
		Total	32,998
Same Period:			
1957-58			16,894
1956-57			30,593
1955-56			35,897
1954-55			46,590
1953-54			34,308

Grain Shipments The total amount of grain shipped, 390,844 metric tons, was a reduction from the previous month's total. Wheat accounted for far more than half of the total, with 247,544 metric tons (9,096,000 bushels) shipped.

Brazil was the main buyer with 107,788 metric tons (3,960,000 bushels). Other important purchasers were: the United Kingdom, 51,803 (1,903,000 bushels); the Netherlands, 25,090 (922,000 bushels); Western Germany, 20,928 (769,000 bushels); Belgium, 16,535 (608,000 bushels); and Bolivia, 10,000 metric tons (367,000 bushels). Corn shipments totalled 103,188 metric tons (4,062,000 bushels), with the following countries as the three most important buyers: Italy, 44,286 metric tons (1,743,000 bushels); United Kingdom, 23,612 (930,000 bushels); and the Netherlands, 15,268 (601,000 bushels). Total shipments of barley were 27,567 metric tons (1,266,000 bushels), more than half of which was bought by Italy, 16,030 tons (736,000 bushels), while Belgium received 4,461 (205,000 bushels), Western Germany, 4,000 (184,000 bushels); the Netherlands, 1,626 (75,000 bushels); Denmark, 950 (44,000 bushels); and Sweden, 500 (23,000 bushels). Rye shipments totalled 7,710 metric tons (304,000 bushels), almost half of which was bought by Denmark with 3,500 metric tons (138,000 bushels), the remainder going to Italy, the Netherlands, Western Germany and Sweden. Oats shipments totalled only 4,835 metric tons (314,000 bushels) received by Belgium, 2,485 (161,000 bushels); Denmark, 1,500 (97,000 bushels); Italy, 550 (36,000 bushels); and the Netherlands, 300 (19,000 bushels).

AUSTRALIAN SITUATION

Supply Position Estimated supplies of wheat in Australia for the 1958-59 (December-November) crop year amount to 230.5 million bushels, consisting of the December 1, 1958 carryover of 16.5 million and the new crop estimated at 214.0 million bushels. Supplies of the size indicated represent an increase of 66 per cent over the 1957-58 total of 138.9 million bushels. After deducting 70.0 million bushels for anticipated domestic requirements, an estimated 160.5 million are available for export and for carryover during 1958-59, in contrast to 63.3 million in 1957-58.

Australian Wheat Supplies

Item	1957-58	1958-59 <u>1/</u>
	- million bushels -	
Carryover, including flour as wheat, at beginning of crop year (December 1)	41.5	16.5
New Crop	97.4	214.0 <u>2/</u>
Total estimated domestic supplies	138.9	230.5
Imports December-March	0.4	-
Total estimated supplies	139.3	230.5
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year .	76.0	70.0 <u>2/</u>
Available for export and for c rryover	63.3	160.5
Deduct:		
Exports of wheat as grain, December 1-April 4	8.6	22.0
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, December 1-April 4	6.2	7.4
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	14.8	29.4
Balance on April 5 for export and for carryover	48.5	131.1

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised.

Combined exports of wheat as grain and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent up to April 4 of the current Australian crop year amounted to 29.4 million bushels compared with 14.8 million exported during the corresponding period of 1957-58. The balance remaining on April 5, 1959 for export and for carryover, at 131.1 million bushels, exceeded by a wide margin the comparable 1958 total of only 48.5 million.

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 April 15, 1959 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 \$2.1805 (Canadian) the quotation in effect on March 26, 1959.

Wheat Deliveries Further deliveries to the Australian Wheat Board in all the states
1958-59 were made during the past month, raising the total from 196.4 million bushels to 198.04 million. By states, in million bushels, the estimated deliveries are as follows, with comparative figures for 1957-58 given in parentheses:

Queensland	..	15.18 (5.2)
New South Wales	..	59.40 (3.7)
Victoria	..	41.15 (29)
Tasmania	..	.08
South Australia	..	29.50 (12)
Western Australia	..	52.73 (29.1)

Assuming that approximately 16 million bushels will be held on farms for seed and feed purposes, total production from the 1958-59 crop may be estimated at some 214 million bushels. Only twice before has this figure been exceeded. In 1947-48 the crop amounted to 220.1 million bushels and in 1949-50 to 218.2 million bushels. Last year, total production was estimated at 97.5 million bushels, due chiefly to severe drought conditions.

Planting Prospects Although it is much too soon to give any figures regarding inten-
1959-60 tions to sow, scattered reports coming in from the various states indicate the likelihood of a sharp increase in sown acreage over last year. Several factors are involved, including good rainfall conditions, a switch from oats to wheat because of low prices for the former and an attempt to make up for the slump in revenue from wool. The recent recovery in wool prices may check this trend, especially in marginal wheat areas. Likewise, growing anxiety over shrinking overseas markets may have a sobering influence on enthusiasts for increased acreage. However, expected increased sowings of up to 25 per cent are being mentioned in unofficial quarters and preparations are being made for increased handling facilities in some of the states. The Australian Wheat Board has told the Commonwealth government that with an expected unsold surplus of 60 million bushels from the 1958-59 crop and indications of increased sowings for the 1959-60 crop, Australia could have an unsold surplus of 150 million bushels in eighteen months time.

Export Sales abroad during the past month showed a further slackening.
Sales Hoped for large orders from India and other eastern countries did not materialise, due apparently to heavy purchases from the United States and Canada. Sales to the United Kingdom likewise fell off sharply. Since the March report, the following sales of wheat and wheat flour have been reported:

United Kingdom	..	28,514 long tons (1,065,000 bushels)
New Zealand	..	15,000 long tons (560,000 bushels)
Hong Kong	..	4,600 long tons (172,000 bushels)
Japan	..	6,295 long tons (235,000 bushels)
Germany	..	4,258 long tons (159,000 bushels)
India	..	500 long tons (19,000 bushels)

Freight rates in the Australian grain trade have been reported to have fallen a further 2/6d. per ton (less than one cent a bushel) during the second half of March., reflecting the slackening demand for wheat from abroad.

Miscellaneous The Export Development Council has suggested to the Commonwealth Government that wheat should be sold to India on a credit basis. Adoption of such a policy would constitute a radical departure from established practice on the part of Australia, and acceptance of the fact that such a sales policy has become a permanent feature of the international wheat market. It could be regarded as a last desperate effort to recover a portion of the Indian market.

Bulk wheat handling authorities are meeting in Melbourne on April 21 to discuss storage problems arising from the expected big 1959-60 crop and the consequent large carryover. The meeting is the result of a report to the Wheat Board from New South Wales indicating a definite emergency calling for additional storage costing up to £A1.5 million (\$3.3 million).

The State Wheat Board of Queensland expects that a quality premium of sixpence (5 cents) a bushel will be distributed in July, 1959 on deliveries of 5,215,037 bushels to No. 21 (1957-58 crop). This is additional to the premium of one shilling (11 cents) per bushel paid with the first advance.

Exports of Australian Wheat and Wheat Flour in Terms of Wheat, December 1 - April 4, 1958-59 and Corresponding Period 1957-58

Destination	Wheat		Wheat Flour	
	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
	- thousand bushels -			
Aden	10	114	-	-
Aden and Aden I/T	-	-	210	517
Aden and Aden (Atta Flour)	-	-	8	149
Africa, South	-	371	-	-
Austria	-	67	-	-
Belgian Congo	-	-	2	1
British North Borneo	-	-	93	60
British West Indies	-	-	1	1/
Brunei	-	-	11	11
Burma	108	97	166	114
Ceylon	4	2	44	1,325
Dutch New Guinea	-	-	33	24
Eire	-	1,322	-	-
Germany, West	-	1,772	-	-
Ghana	-	-	1/	5
Hong Kong	596	793	-	-
Hong Kong (General).....	-	-	50	67
Hong Kong (a/c War Office).....	-	-	4	-
India	209	417	-	-

Exports of Australian Wheat and Wheat Flour in Terms of Wheat, December 1 -
April 4, 1958-59 and Corresponding Period 1957-58

Destination	Wheat		Wheat Flour	
	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
	- thousand bushels -			
Indonesia	-	-	1,161	315
Iran	-	101	-	-
Iraq	-	359	-	-
Japan	2,455	1,513	-	-
Kenya	-	353	-	-
Laos	-	-	-	1
Macao	-	-	2	1
Malaya	215	261	1,815	1,768
Malaya (Atta Flour)	-	-	17	30
Maldives Islands	-	-	26	15
Mauritius	-	-	234	378
New Zealand	3,472	2,026	5	1/
Nigeria	-	-	2	2
Nyasaland	-	-	93	61
Pacific Islands	9	7	687	703
Pakistan	-	367	-	-
Pakistan (Atta Flour)	-	-	1	-
Persian Gulf	34	29	56	83
Persian Gulf (Atta Flour)	-	-	252	519
Philippine Islands	-	117	150	52
Port Said (a/c S/S)	-	-	3	-
Portuguese East Africa	-	37	-	-
Portuguese India (Goa)	-	65	7	48
Rhodesia	1,003	660	-	-
Sarawak	-	-	73	46
Saudi Arabia	66	-	29	-
Seychelles Islands	-	-	10	9
Singapore (a/c War Office)	-	-	31	21
Somaliland, British	-	-	-	5
Thailand	7	-	289	168
Timor	-	-	18	6
United Kingdom	363	11,102	496	805
Zanzibar	5	2	78	60
Royal Navy	6	9	7	1
Ships' Stores	-	-	39	34
Totals	8,562	21,963	6,200	7,400

1/ Less than 500 bushels.

FRENCH SITUATION

The following account of the current crop situation in France has been extracted from a report by Miss V.F. Wightman, Agricultural Attaché, Canadian Embassy, Paris, under date of April 21, 1959, and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Weather
and Crops

Growing conditions continue very favourable for 1959 field crops, according to the April 1 review of the French Ministry of Agriculture. Spring sowings are well ahead of last year's level, and development of

winter grains is good.

The total area sown to wheat at April 1 is 3 per cent below last year. Spring sowings are higher but have not made up for the lower area seeded in the fall and winter. The area sown to barley and oats are considerably above last year, 67 and 46 per cent, respectively. This may represent a small shift away from wheat towards coarse grains, as urged by the French government; it also reflects last fall's late harvest and, at times, unfavourable weather for seeding.

The following is the official estimate of grain sowings as at April 1:

Area Seeded to Grain

Grain	April 1 1958	April 1 1959	Comparison April 1959 with 1958
	- thousand acres -		- per cent -
Wheat	11,134	10,795	- 3.0
Wheat and rye	50	56	+ 12.0
Rye	881	840	- 4.7
Barley	2,112	3,531	+ 67.2
Oats	1,969	2,892	+ 46.9
Mixed grains	196	114	- 41.8
Totals	16,343	18,228	+ 11.5

Supply Position At its meeting in mid-April, the Central Council of the French Grain Board reviewed the supply position prevailing at that time. By April 1, farmers' deliveries of wheat had reached 6.1 million tons (224,134,000 bushels), which would confirm the earlier forecast that total 1958-59 deliveries would attain 6.4 million tons (235,157,000 bushels) out of a total crop of 9.5 million (349.1 million bushels).

Despite last year's lower crop, home supplies have remained ample, and latterly imports have begun in order to release quantities for export under the terms of the Franco-German grain agreement. By mid-April a total of 615,700 tons (22,623,000 bushels) of 1958 crop wheat had been sold for export, mainly to Germany, and another 406,000 (14,918,000 bushels) denatured for sale at a subsidized price as feed.

Crop Conditions in Algeria Growing conditions in Algeria have been excellent so far this year. Rainfall during the winter was regular and gentle, as compared with the customary intermittent deluges, and crops have greatly benefited. Another good rain would be welcome but is not a necessity on the upper plateaux where durum production is concentrated. To the west around Oran fields show yellowing for lack of rain and some misgivings are expressed. This is chiefly soft wheat and thus does not affect our marketing position which in France depends on the durum output in North Africa. Reports from Morocco are also optimistic.

Growers on the upper plateaux still face hazards before the crop is in. The first is a late frost for which the danger lingers on well into May, and secondly, the Sirocco, a hot wind off the desert which shrinks kernels as happened last year. Farmers, therefore, can assess the outturn only when the grain is in the country elevator in August.

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The conference invited Secretary Benson to convene the first meeting of the committee at an early date.

The conference resulted in a better mutual understanding among the participants of their countries' policies, problems, and proposed actions. There was discussion of the advantages of holding similar consultations on other food commodities and with other nations.

CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

- April 9 The Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce estimated wheat flour production in the United States during February 1959 at 18,861,000 sacks.
- 17 Total stocks of Canadian wheat in all North American positions as at March 31, 1959 were estimated at 706.8 million bushels.
- 20 The 1959 grain shipping season opened at the Canadian Lakehead with the arrival of the S.S. Nipigon Bay.
- 22 The Hon. Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced that the Canadian Ambassador to the United States, Mr. A.D.P. Heeney, had signed the 1959 International Wheat Agreement on behalf of Canada, subject to ratification by Parliament. The Minister stated that both Houses of Parliament will be asked at the present session to approve by resolution Canada's ratification of the agreement, which was concluded at the recent United Nations Wheat Conference. The new International Wheat Agreement will come into effect on August 1, immediately following the expiry of the current agreement.
- 24 Wheat stocks in all positions in the United States at April 1, 1959 amounted to 1,540 million bushels.
- May 4 According to Foreign Crops and Markets, published by the Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Mexico is harvesting a near-record wheat crop. Although it is too early for definite estimates, the outturn is expected to be almost 50 million bushels.
- 11 According to a report published by the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture, the winter wheat crop for harvest in 1959, based on conditions at May 1, was forecast at 957 million bushels.
- 13 According to a report published by the Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce wheat flour mills ground 562.5 million bushels of wheat in 1958 and total commercial production of wheat flour amounted to 264.2 million sacks. Production in 1958 was at 87.6 per cent of total annual capacity.

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