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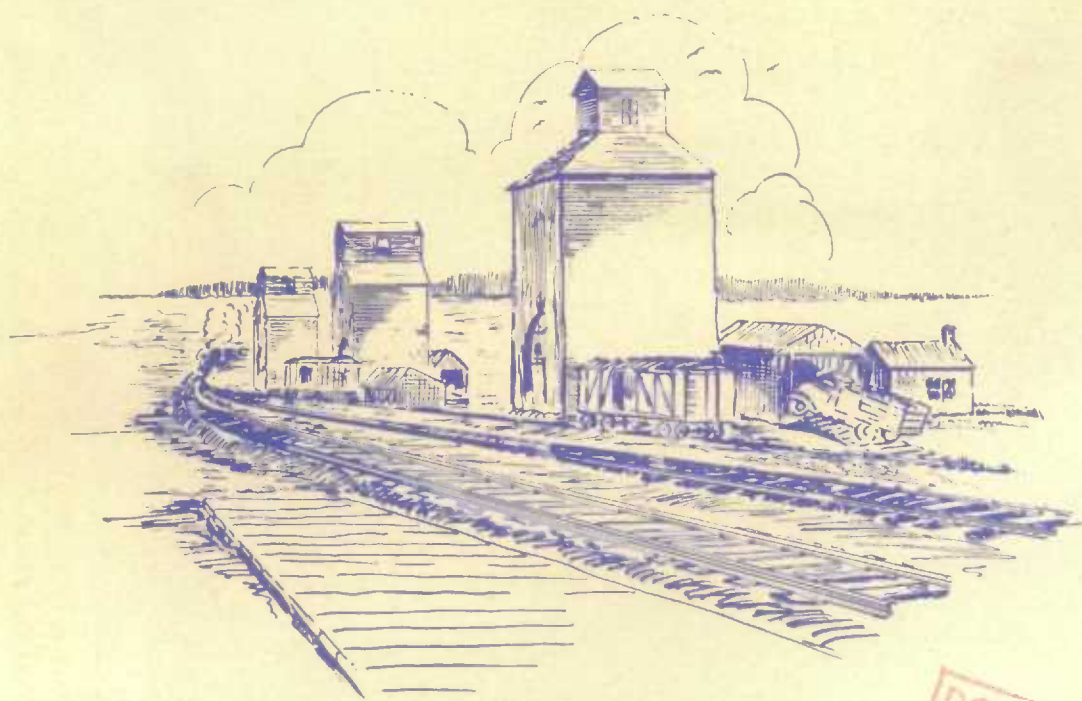
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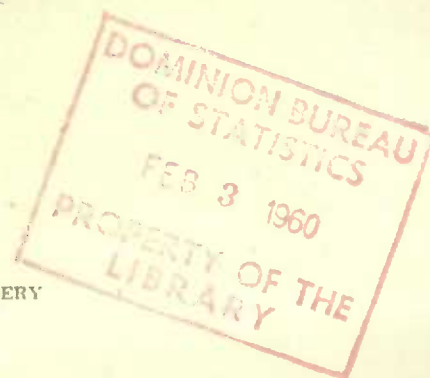
AGRICULTURE DIVISION

THE WHEAT REVIEW



DECEMBER 1959

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1960



FARMERS MARKETINGS OF WHEAT, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

MILLION BUSHEL

450 —

400 —

350 —

300 —

250 —

200 —

150 —

100 —

50 —

0 —

MILLION BUSHEL

450 —

400 —

350 —

300 —

250 —

200 —

150 —

100 —

50 —

0 —

PEAK MARKETINGS
1952-53 CROP YEAR
536.0 MILLION BUSHEL

26 year average 10 year average
1932-33 1948-49
1957-58 1957-58

1954-55

1955-56

1956-57

1957-58

1958-59

1959-60

JULY

JUNE

MAY

A.

M.

F.

JAN.

DEC.

NOV.

OCT.

SEPT.

AUG.

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

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Department of Trade and Commerce

THE WHEAT REVIEW

DECEMBER 1959

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

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

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WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

Current Supplies Latest available estimates indicate that supplies of wheat remaining on or about December 1, 1959 in the four major exporting countries for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 2,422.4 million bushels, exceeding by 3 per cent the 2,358.7 million available a year ago. Supplies at December 1, 1959, in millions of bushels, were held as follows, with last year's comparable figures in brackets: United States, 1,609.6 (1,546.5); Canada, 690.6 (741.6); Argentina, 57.1 (54.1); and Australia, 65.1 (16.5). Estimates for both years include on-farm stocks as well as those in commercial positions.

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

Exports Total exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat from the four major exporting countries during the August-November period of the current Canadian crop year, at 294.0 million bushels, were some 4 per cent above the 286.3 million exported during the same months of 1958. Exports from Canada and Australia were at higher levels than last year while those from United States and Argentina were lower. On a percentage basis, shipments from the four countries during August-November 1959 were shared as follows, with corresponding percentages for the same months of 1958 in brackets: United States, 43 (49); Canada, 37 (34); Argentina, 7 (10); and Australia, 13 (7). Shipments from each of the four countries during August-November of the current (Canadian) and nine preceding crop years are shown in the table below.

Exports of Wheat and Flour in Terms of Wheat, August-November, 1959
with Comparisons

August-November	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia	Total
- million bushels -					
1950	70.2	72.8	20.2	39.7	202.9
1951	155.2	115.0	20.3	39.2	329.7
1952	104.7	138.3	-	27.4	270.4
1953	70.0	103.4	43.2	22.0	238.6
1954	75.3	97.5	45.2	26.8	244.8
1955	73.9	81.0 <u>1/</u>	43.4	29.7	228.0 <u>1/</u>
1956	152.7	105.9 <u>1/</u>	32.0	52.5	343.1 <u>1/</u>
1957	131.3	104.7 <u>1/</u>	31.5	31.6	299.3 <u>1/</u>
1958 <u>1/</u>	141.2	99.4	28.0	21.0	286.3
1959 <u>2/</u>	126.9	109.4	18.7	39.0	294.0

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

Near-Record 1959
World Breadgrain
Crop Confirmed

The December 24, 1959 issue of Foreign Crops and Markets, World Summaries, published by the Foreign Agricultural Service of the United States Department of Agriculture stated in part that world breadgrain production in 1959 is still estimated to be the second largest of record, according to the latest information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service.

Production of wheat and rye combined is now estimated at 281 million short tons, compared with the record outturn of 302 million in 1958. The present estimate of the 1959 crop is about 2 per cent above the first forecast issued in September. The bulk of the reduction from the high 1958 total is in the United States and the Soviet Union. These reductions were much larger than the increase in Europe's crop which brought production there to a new high.

Wheat surpluses in both the United States and Canada continue high. Surpluses reached a new high in the United States where record carryover stocks on July 1 more than offset a sharp reduction in production. Canada's supplies are less than at this time last year but are still well above average and provide about 800 million bushels for export or carryover at the end of the present marketing year.

Crops now being harvested in exporting countries of the Southern Hemisphere, mainly Argentina and Australia, are expected to be smaller than last year but substantial carryover stocks bring total supplies near the 1958-59 level. Thus, those countries, as well as North American exporting countries, France, and some minor exporters will be competing for world markets. It appears that the Soviet Union may be less active in exporting this season, but Danube Basin countries will have more surplus. At the same time, a record wheat crop in Western Europe is expected to reduce that area's import needs.

World wheat production is now estimated at 8,065 million bushels, compared with the record outturn of 8,705 million in 1958. The current crop is 16 per cent above the 1950-1954 average of 6,980 million bushels. Sharp increases in the Soviet Union and Europe are the principal factors in the substantial rise since the average period.

This year's world rye crop is estimated at 1,405 million bushels, compared with 1,470 million last year and the 1950-1954 average of 1,455 million. The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe together produce about three-quarters of the world's rye. Production seems to have decreased in the Soviet Union but increased in the important producing Balkan countries.

Wheat production in North America is down from the 1958 record crop of 1,881 million bushels to 1,580 million this year. The drop reflects the sharp reduction from last year's record crop in the United States. The current U.S. crop was estimated at 1,117 million bushels in November. This is 24 per cent below the 1958 harvest. Acreage was slightly smaller than last year and yields were down considerably (21.0 bushels per acre compared with 27.3 bushels last year).

(Editor's Note - The Annual Crop Production Summary published by the United States Department of Agriculture under date of December 16, places 1959 wheat production at 1,128 million bushels. See page 24 of this publication.)

Production in Canada is now put at 414 million bushels, compared with 372 million a year ago. This fall, however, early snow in the Prairie Provinces stopped the harvest while an estimated 112 million bushels of wheat remained in the fields. The amount of this wheat that can be salvaged will not be known until spring; meanwhile, alternate freezes and thaws have doubtless considerably reduced quality. Mexico's crop is reported at 47.8 million bushels, slightly above the 45.9 million reported last year. The increase was due to larger acreage.

Rye production in North America is estimated at 29 million bushels, compared with 40.5 million a year ago. The reduction was all in the U.S. crop with Canada's outturn about the same as in 1958.

Wheat production in Western Europe is at the alltime high of 2,030 million bushels. The record outturn was not expected because of severe drought. However, grain crops were largely made before the drought became serious, and yields were unexpectedly large. Good harvest weather was another factor contributing to the record yields. Rye production is estimated at 270 million bushels, slightly above 1958.

In Eastern Europe a record wheat crop is also reported. The total of 615 million bushels is 18 per cent above the 1958 harvest and 26 per cent above the 1950-1954 average. The increase is especially marked in Yugoslavia where the wheat crop is reported at 152 million bushels, compared with 90 million last year and the 1950-1954 average of 80 million. Rye production is placed at 725 million bushels, slightly more than in 1958.

Wheat production in the Soviet Union apparently was somewhat less than the record 1958 harvest. Acreage was reported smaller because of substantial reduction in the area seeded to spring wheat. Prolonged and widespread drought in many important regions undoubtedly reduced yields this season, compared with unusually favourable conditions last year. Rye production is also expected to be smaller than in 1958.

Wheat production in Asia is estimated at 1,890 million bushels. This is slightly below the production of the past 2 years but considerably above the 1950-1954 average of 1,765 million bushels. Record crops in India, Pakistan, and Iran are offset by reduced outturns in Mainland China, Turkey and some of the minor producers. Rye production in Turkey is also smaller than the large 1958 crop. That is the only country of any importance in Asia's rye production.

Africa's wheat crop is estimated at 195 million bushels, slightly more than in 1958 and also above average. Acreage was well above average but yields were less than average. Rye is of no importance in Africa.

The outlook for the wheat crop now being harvested in South America is less favourable than at this time last year. The total is tentatively forecast at 285 million bushels, compared with 335 million in 1958. Argentina's crop is forecast at close to 200 million bushels, compared with about 245 million last year. Acreage seeded to wheat was below average but yield prospects are good. In parts of the area, however, the outlook is much less favourable. Uruguay reports that only about half the normal acreage could be seeded because of excessive rains at planting time. Brazil is expecting low yields for the second successive year. Rye production for South America is tentatively placed at 28 million bushels, about average.

Wheat production in Australia is expected to be about 175 million bushels, compared with 215 million last year. Acreage is larger but yields are expected to be well below the high level of 1958. Rye is of no importance in this area.

International Wheat Agreement
Cumulative Totals of Purchases by Importing Countries from Exporting Countries
Crop Year 1959-60

Importing Countries	EXPORTING COUNTRIES							Total Purchases
	Canada	Australia	France	Italy	Spain	Sweden	U.S.A.	
	1/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	
- thousand bushels -								
Austria	1,308	404	-	95	-	-	75	1,882
Belgium-Luxembourg	4,316	-	57	1	-	-	1,013	5,387
Brazil	-	-	1,940	-	-	-	800	2,740
Cuba	20	-	-	-	-	-	3,327	3,347
Denmark	37	-	517	-	-	-	434	988
Dominican Republic	200	-	13	-	-	-	307	520
El Salvador	246	-	-	-	-	-	-	246
Germany	16,582	2,833	5,767	33	92	14	4,461	29,782
Greece	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Haiti	8	-	-	-	-	-	201	209
Honduras Republic	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Iceland	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
India	4,116	4,405	-	-	-	-	1	8,522
Indonesia	316	471	98	33	-	-	-	918
Ireland	829	761	30	-	-	-	-	1,620
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	489	489
Japan	21,387	7,516	-	-	-	-	6,851	35,754
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Netherlands	4,984	18	1,136	-	296	-	3,431	9,865
New Zealand	-	3,158	-	-	-	-	-	3,158
Norway	2,619	-	715	-	-	-	488	3,822
Peru	1,909	-	3	-	-	-	1,254	3,166
Philippines	2,821	374	-	-	-	-	2,156	5,351
Portugal	235	310	413	2	-	-	88	1,048
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	12	1,790	-	2	-	-	2	1,806
Saudi Arabia	4	42	-	-	-	-	697	743
Switzerland	3,681	-	877	157	-	-	310	5,025
Union of South Africa	6,509	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,509
United Arab Republic	2	-	-	1,392	-	-	476	1,870
United Kingdom	50,581	8,058	1,631	31	-	-	7,041	67,342
Vatican City	221	-	-	-	-	-	-	221
Venezuela	1,805	-	-	-	-	-	2,973	4,778
Totals	124,776	30,140	13,197	1,746	388	14	36,876	207,137
Percentage of Total Sales by Exporting Countries ...	60.24	14.55	6.37	.84	.19	.01	17.80	100.00

NOTE: Argentina - no sales reported
Mexico - no sales reported

1/ Canadian Sales through November 30, 1959.

2/ Sales recorded by International Wheat Council through November 7, 1959.

CANADIAN SITUATION

Supply Position Total estimated supplies of wheat for the 1959-60 crop year are placed at 960.0 million bushels, consisting of the August 1 carry-over of 546.5 million and the 1959 production of 413.5 million bushels. Supplies of the size indicated represent a decline of 5 per cent from the 1958-59 total of 1,011.2 million bushels. After deducting an estimated 160.0 million bushels for anticipated domestic requirements, supplies available for export and for carryover during 1959-60 would amount to 800.0 million bushels, 5 per cent below the 841.0 million in 1958-59.

Combined exports of wheat as grain and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent during the August-November period of the current crop year amounted to 109.4 million bushels, exceeding by 10 per cent the total of 99.4 million exported during the same months of the preceding crop year. The balance remaining on December 1, 1959 for export and for carryover, amounted to 690.6 million bushels, 7 per cent less than the December 1, 1958 total of 741.6 million.

Canadian Wheat Supplies

Item	1958-59 <u>1/</u>	1959-60 <u>2/</u>
	- million bushels -	
Carryover in North America at beginning of crop year (August 1)	639.5	546.5
New Crop	371.7	413.5
Imports of wheat for domestic use, August-September. <u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Total estimated supplies	1,011.2	960.0
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year .	170.2	160.0
Available for export and for carryover	841.0	800.0
Deduct:		
Exports of wheat in bulk, August-November <u>4/</u>	86.2	95.5
Exports of bagged seed wheat, August-November <u>5/</u> .	0.9	0.8
Total exports of wheat as grain	87.2	96.3
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, August - November <u>5/</u>	12.3	13.1
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	99.4	109.4
Balance on December 1 for export and for carryover .	741.6	690.6

- 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, 1958-59 adjusted for time lag.

Farmers' marketings of wheat (both east and west) up to December 16 of the current crop year amounted to 108.3 million bushels compared with 107.0 million marketed during the corresponding period of the preceding crop year. Some 42.4 million bushels of this year's total deliveries (both east and west) were

marketed during the four weeks November 19 to December 16. Disappearance of Canadian wheat through licensed elevator channels into domestic and export 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 34.7 million bushels. With primary marketings exceeding export and domestic requirements during the period under review, the total visible supply of Canadian wheat at December 16, 1959 amounted to 376.5 million bushels compared with 369.2 million at November 18.

The total visible supply of Canadian wheat at December 16, 1959 represented an increase of 1 per cent over the 1958 total of 372.2 million bushels and 2 per cent greater than the 1957 figure of 370.6 million. Supplies in country elevators amounted to 230.5 million bushels, exceeding both the 221.4 million bushels in this position a year ago and the 211.1 million of two years ago. Interior terminal stocks accounted for 12.1 million bushels compared with the 1958 total of 13.2 million and 1957 total of 11.7 million bushels. Some 10.5 million bushels were "In transit rail" (Western Division) above the 9.8 million in this position a year ago but well below the 15.4 million bushels of two years ago. Lakehead supplies amounted to 26.7 million bushels slightly above the 25.5 million in 1958 but sharply below the comparable 1957 figure of 30.2 million bushels. Stocks of 38.0 million bushels in Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports were virtually unchanged from the 37.9 million of a year ago but 6 per cent less than the 40.5 million of two years ago. Supplies in Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports amounted to 18.6 million bushels, below the 1958 and 1957 comparable totals of 21.3 million and 23.4 million bushels, respectively. Supplies in West-Coast ports (Vancouver-New Westminster and Victoria) amounted to 7.5 million bushels compared with 6.9 million a year ago and 7.1 million two years ago.

November 1959 Exports of
Wheat and Flour Total
33.0 Million Bushels

Combined exports of wheat in bulk, bagged seed wheat, and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent during November 1959 amounted to 33.0 million bushels, exceeding by 29 per cent the October 1959 total of 25.6 million, 28 per cent greater than the November 1958 total of 25.7 million and 18 per cent above the ten-year (1948-1957) average for the month of November of 28.0 million bushels. Exports of wheat in bulk (as reported by the Board of Grain Commissioners) during November 1959, at 29.2 million bushels, were 30 per cent greater than the 22.4 million exported during the previous month and 36 per cent above the November 1958 total of 21.4 million bushels. Exports of bagged seed wheat during November 1959, based on Canadian Customs returns, amounted to 409 thousand bushels, sharply above both the October figure of 89 thousand and the November 1958 total (adjusted to remove time lag) of 299 thousand bushels. Customs returns also indicate that the equivalent of 3.3 million bushels of wheat was exported in the form of flour during November 1959, exceeding by 8 per cent the October total of 3.1 million but 16 per cent less than the November 1958 adjusted total of 3.9 million.

Cumulative exports of wheat in bulk during the August-November period of the 1959-60 crop year amounted to 95.5 million bushels, representing an increase of 11 per cent over the comparable 1958 total of 86.2 million. The United Kingdom, remaining in its position as Canada's leading market for wheat, received shipments amounting to 32.8 million bushels and representing 34 per cent of the four month total. During the August-November period of the 1958-59 crop year shipments of wheat to the United Kingdom amounted to 33.6 million bushels and accounted for 39 per cent of the total. Other principal markets for Canadian wheat in bulk during the first four months of the 1959-60 crop year, with

figures for the same period of the preceding crop year in brackets, were as follows, in millions of bushels: Japan, 13.5 (12.4); Federal Republic of Germany, 12.8 (12.9); Belgium, 5.1 (4.2); Netherlands, 4.3 (6.0); India, 3.9 (5.0); Switzerland, 2.2 (2.4); Italy, 2.1 (0.2); Iraq, 2.0 (nil); and the Union of South Africa, 2.0 (nil).

Cumulative exports of wheat flour during the first four months of the current crop year, based on Customs returns, were the equivalent of 13.1 million bushels and exceeded by 7 per cent the adjusted August-November 1958 total of 12.3 million. As with wheat in bulk, the United Kingdom was also the leading market for Canadian wheat flour. Shipments of wheat flour to that country during the period under review amounted to the equivalent of 4.6 million bushels and accounted for 35 per cent of the August-November 1959 total. During the same months of the 1958-59 crop year shipments of wheat flour to the United Kingdom amounted to the equivalent of 4.7 million bushels and represented 38 per cent of the total. Other major markets for Canadian wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent during the August-November period of the 1959-60 crop year, with revised data for the same months of the preceding crop year in brackets, were as follows, in thousands of bushels: Philippine Islands, 1,638 (1,813); Ceylon, 772 (483); Trinidad and Tobago, 769 (549); Ghana, 708 (244); United States, 471 (532); Jamaica, 468 (523); Leeward and Windward Islands, 335 (361); and Japan, 332 (166).

Wheat Utilization Committee's Mission to Far East On January 8, 1960, the Honourable Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce, issued the following statement concerning Canada's participation in the Wheat Utilization Committee's Mission to Japan, India and Indonesia.

The Wheat Utilization Committee, which was established at the Food for Peace Conference in Washington in May 1959, recommended at its Second Meeting last October that a technical, fact-finding mission be sent to the Far East to explore possibilities of improving the effective utilization of wheat. The mission would be composed of specialists from member countries, namely Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, the United States, and also from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

The Canadian Government has agreed to participate in this international mission and has nominated as its representatives Dr. L. Bradley Pett, Chief, Nutrition Division, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa; and Mr. D.H. Treleaven, Secretary, Canadian Wheat Board, Winnipeg. Dr. Pett will act as the nutritionist on the Mission and Mr. Treleaven as the Wheat Marketing Specialist.

Other members of the Mission will include, from Australia, Mr. Earle S. Hoffman, Senior Economist, Department of Trade, Canberra; and from the United States, Mr. Richard H. Roberts, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.; Mr. Terrence McDonald, Wheat Technologist, Western Wheat Associates; and a member of the staff of the International Cooperation Administration. The FAO will be represented by Dr. S.R. Sen, Economist with the Government of India. Argentina and France will also be associated with the mission through their local representatives in the countries to be visited.

In accordance with the Wheat Utilization Committee's general objectives to expand wheat consumption and to develop markets in the underdeveloped countries, the mission will investigate and make recommendations upon (a) the possibilities of

increasing the use of wheat to improve the nutritional level of the populations of the countries visited; (b) the extent to which wheat can be utilized in furthering the economic development programs of the countries concerned; and (c) the extent to which promotional and market development projects might eventually increase commercial outlets for wheat in these countries.

Members of the mission will convene in Washington later this month for advance preparation. The remainder of the itinerary calls for visits to Japan, Indonesia, India and Rome. The mission will return to Washington to complete its report and recommendations for submission to the Wheat Utilization Committee at its next meeting, which is due to take place in Ottawa in the spring.

1959 Season of Navigation Closed at Canadian Lakehead The 1959 season of navigation at the Canadian Lakehead, which opened on April 20, closed on December 17 with the clearing of the S.S. Laketon. Preliminary reports for the 1959 season place the lake shipping total at 286.2 million bushels of the five principal grains, a decline of 36 million bushels or 11 per cent from the 322.1 million recorded for the 1958 season. Each of the grains shared in the decline as indicated by the following individual grain totals, in millions of bushels with 1958 season totals in brackets: wheat, 187.1 (192.0); oats, 32.1 (41.8); barley, 55.7 (74.3); rye, 4.7 (5.3); and flaxseed, 6.6 (8.7).

Lake Shipments of Canadian Grain from Fort William-Port Arthur
Season of Navigation, 1949-1959

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Total
- thousand bushels -						
1949	164,195	44,074	35,635	12,583	8,490	264,976
1950	137,048	27,358	26,762	7,219	3,502	201,889
1951	201,424	58,325	48,332	7,014	2,194	317,289
1952	246,093	92,704	96,863	9,089	6,058	450,808
1953	209,118	98,202	110,472	17,677	6,283	441,752
1954	140,705	58,473	80,672	8,480	4,372	292,702
1955	141,600	31,902	67,905	11,085	9,970	262,461
1956	206,136	47,517	91,990	11,070	10,292	367,005
1957	157,217	48,788	56,706	4,274	11,533	278,517
1958	191,957	41,833	74,322 ^{1/}	5,310	8,683	322,105 ^{1/}
1959	187,103	32,097	55,686	4,707	6,617	286,209

^{1/} Revised.

Delivery Policy Over-Quota Privileges for the Delivery of Damp Wheat, Oats, Barley and Rye. In its Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General)

No. 9, under date of December 17, the Canadian Wheat Board announced in part that to assist producers who may be holding stocks of damp grain which are liable to go out-of-condition unless delivery is made before the warm weather, the Board announces the following policy:-

Effective until further notice, producers may deliver damp wheat, oats, barley or rye at their regular delivery point up to two (2) bushels per specified acre in excess of established quotas, provided that such deliveries, when added to deliveries already made under authorized specified acreage quotas, do not

exceed five (5) bushels per specified acre. Proper entries must be made in the producer's permit book covering such advance quota deliveries with a notation "Damp Grain".

Purchase of Registered or Certified Seed Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Flaxseed or Forage Seeds by Producers In its Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 10, under date of December 18, 1959 the Canadian Wheat Board announced in part that the Board wished to announce that arrangements will be made effective January 4, 1960 which may be utilized by producers in acquiring Registered or Certified seed wheat, oats, barley, rye or flaxseed for seeding purposes.

Effective January 4, 1960, a producer desiring to purchase up to One Hundred and Fifty (150) bushels of Registered or Certified seed wheat or oats, barley, rye or flaxseed, (or any combination of these grains up to 150 bushels) through the Crop Improvement Associations, the Crop Testing Plan, from a bona fide dealer in registered and certified seed, or from a registered seed grower, to be used for seeding purposes on his farm, may deliver and sell to an elevator company, in payment or in part payment for such seed, a quantity not exceeding Four Hundred (400) bushels of any kind of commercial grain in excess of the then prevailing or future delivery quotas in effect at the delivery point designated in the producer's permit book. This instruction was subject to a number of regulations details of which may be found by referring to the already-mentioned Instruction.

Over-Quota Privileges for the Delivery of Damp Wheat, Oats, Barley and Rye In its Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 11, under date of January 4, 1960 the Canadian Wheat Board announced in part that effective immediately Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 9 of December 17, 1959, is amended by striking out the second paragraph and substituting the following therefor:-

Effective until further notice, producers may deliver damp wheat, oats, barley or rye at their regular delivery point up to five (5) bushels per specified acre in excess of established quotas, provided that such deliveries, when added to deliveries already made under authorized specified acreage quotas, do not exceed six (6) bushels per specified acre. Proper entries must be made in the producer's permit book covering such advance quota deliveries with a notation "Damp Grain".

General Quota Position By January 4, 1960 out of a total of 2,011 shipping points in the Western Division, the Canadian Wheat Board had placed 3 points on a quota of 5 bushels per specified acre and 136 on a 4-bushel quota. Most points, however, were on one, two and three bushel quotas, with 476 on a 1-bushel quota, 749 points on a 2-bushel quota and 647 points on a 3-bushel quota per specified acre.

Summary of Elevator Shipping Points in the Western Division as at January 4, 1960

Province	General Quota in Bushels per Specified Acre					Total
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	
Ontario	-	-	-	2	-	2
Manitoba	160	126	73	12	-	371
Saskatchewan	211	395	391	86	-	1,083
Alberta	105	228	181	36	-	550
British Columbia	-	-	2	-	3	5
All Provinces	476	749	647	136	3	2,011

Canadian Wheat Board
Policy re Delivery of
Damp Grain

In its Instructions to the Trade No. 34 the Board issued the following Press Release on January 5, 1960.

In the shipping area tributary to Fort William-Port Arthur a large volume of grain has been harvested with a high moisture content. In order to prevent excessive loss to producers concerned, Board policy is directed towards the employment of storage space and drying facilities at the Lakehead for the receiving and treatment of such grain during the winter months. In order to preserve space for the unload of high moisture content grain and space for the storage of such grains after drying the Board has, for the time being, suspended the shipment of dry grain to the Lakehead.

As an essential part of its policy the Board has taken steps to increase the flow of grain with a high moisture content into country elevators and the subsequent shipment of this grain to Lakehead terminals.

To facilitate the movement of high moisture content grain from farms to country elevators the Board has made provision whereby producers may, irrespective of the delivery quota in effect at their delivery point, bring their deliveries up to six (6) bushels per specified acre, providing they deliver damp grain. Shipment of damp grain to the Lakehead is being given top priority with the movement being under the supervision of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. In addition, the Canadian Wheat Board has authorized substantial shipments of tough grain with a moisture content of 15.7 per cent or higher in the case of wheat and barley, and 15.0 per cent or higher in the case of oats. Further shipments of grain in this category will be authorized as required. Thus, delivery quotas and shipping priorities have been adjusted to increase the flow of high moisture content grain to Lakehead elevators and driers. It is recognized practice in Western Canada that problems arising from the harvesting of high moisture content grain should be dealt with in the winter months and before spoilage is encountered with the return of warm weather. The duration of the measures indicated will depend upon the volume of high moisture content grain delivered by producers.

At the close of navigation elevator space at the Lakehead amounted to about 40 million bushels and it is this space that is being currently used or reserved for the handling of high moisture content grain. Because grain with a high moisture content is concentrated in particular areas, elevator space available at the Lakehead may not be filled as rapidly as in years of normal harvesting. On the other hand, drying operations will constitute an important addition to the winter activity of Lakehead terminals.

In addition to the Lakehead programme provision has been made for maximum drying of high moisture content grain originating in the area tributary to the Pacific Coast.

Durum Wheats
in Manitoba

According to a Canada Department of Agriculture press release under date of December 14, 1959 the Durum wheat variety Ramsey is recommended in Manitoba because of its resistance to race 15B of stem rust.

Tests at the Brandon Experimental Farm, Canada Department of Agriculture, and in other zones show that Ramsey yields only three to four bushels less than two other commonly grown varieties, Stewart and Mindum. W.H. Johnston of the Brandon staff says these results are for the five years 1955-1959, a period characterized by relatively little rust damage and hence favourable to the varieties

Cont'd. on page 11

Farmers' Marketings Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces up to December 16 of the current crop year amounted to 107.2 million bushels, 5 per cent above the comparable 1958 total of 102.5 million and sharply below the ten-year (1948-1957) average for the period of 170.4 million bushels.

Farmers' Marketings 1/ of Wheat in the Prairie Provinces 1959-60

Week Ending		Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Total	Last Year <u>2/</u>
- bushels -						
August	5, 1959 .	44,420	225,139	1,361	270,920	212,502
	12	55,738	164,404	16,421	236,563	564,330
	19	233,203	481,581	132,441	847,225	1,801,337
	26	455,278	1,607,041	183,143	2,245,462	3,857,564
September	2	680,686	2,218,601	298,820	3,198,107	3,666,665
	9	481,803	2,203,021	472,181	3,157,005	4,677,488
	16	734,026	2,391,225	577,939	3,703,190	5,633,606
	23	852,348	3,196,941	912,706	4,961,995	3,408,239
	30	433,670	1,978,129	817,320	3,229,119	2,681,695
October	7	564,612	4,852,909	1,089,462	6,506,983	5,257,085
	14	237,534	4,120,291	926,424	5,284,249	4,774,024
	21	157,874	2,180,483	1,012,149	3,350,506	5,425,551
	28	283,387	3,586,669	1,348,941	5,218,997	6,589,019
November	4	1,004,524	3,961,909	1,263,696	6,230,129	8,727,606
	11	393,294	5,579,067	1,441,861	7,414,222	7,581,183
	18	1,425,698	5,814,873	1,749,135	8,989,706	7,764,301
	25	1,791,864	6,390,366	2,541,258	10,723,488	8,033,907
December	3	1,652,062	6,354,050	2,304,308	10,310,420	6,044,539
	9	1,660,577	7,909,760	2,706,580	12,276,917	7,408,298
	16	1,152,875	5,570,534	2,358,960	9,082,369	8,418,178
Totals		14,295,473	70,786,993	22,155,106	107,237,572	102,527,117
Average similar period:						
1948-1957		22,357,962	101,890,547	46,118,155	170,366,664	

1/ Includes receipts at country, interior private and mill elevators, interior semi-public terminals and platform loadings.

2/ Revised.

Cont'd. from page 10

not resistant to rust.

The serious epidemics of race 15B during the three-year period 1952-1954 almost stopped the growing of Durum varieties in Manitoba. No official recommendations were made for Durum varieties for 1955 and 1956. During these two years Ramsey was being increased and it was recommended in 1957 for the first time.

In spite of a yield advantage in rust-free years, farmers are cautioned that the growing of rust-susceptible Durum varieties in Manitoba is definitely a risk and should only be undertaken when seeding can be carried out at an early date. The application of a high-phosphate fertilizer is recommended as a

Cont'd. on page 27

Visible Supply of Canadian Wheat, December 16, 1959
Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1957 and 1958

Position	1957	1958	1959
- thousand bushels -			
Country elevators - Manitoba	27,845	24,203	25,826
Saskatchewan	120,101	123,149	128,283
Alberta	63,131	74,022	76,386
Totals	211,078	221,374	230,495
Interior private and mill	7,377	7,283	7,231
Interior terminals	11,720	13,150	12,125
Vancouver-New Westminster	6,882	6,753	7,271
Victoria	194	137	244
Churchill	4,620	4,916	4,871
Fort William-Port Arthur	30,165	25,511	26,745
Storage afloat	184	-	-
In transit rail (Western Division)	15,402	9,793	10,533
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports.	40,488	37,886	38,001
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports .	23,401	21,756	18,558
Storage afloat	16,902	-	-
In transit lake	-	20,575	17,782
In transit rail (Eastern Division)	1,744	3,112	2,640
United States ports	483	-	22
Totals	370,639	372,247	376,518

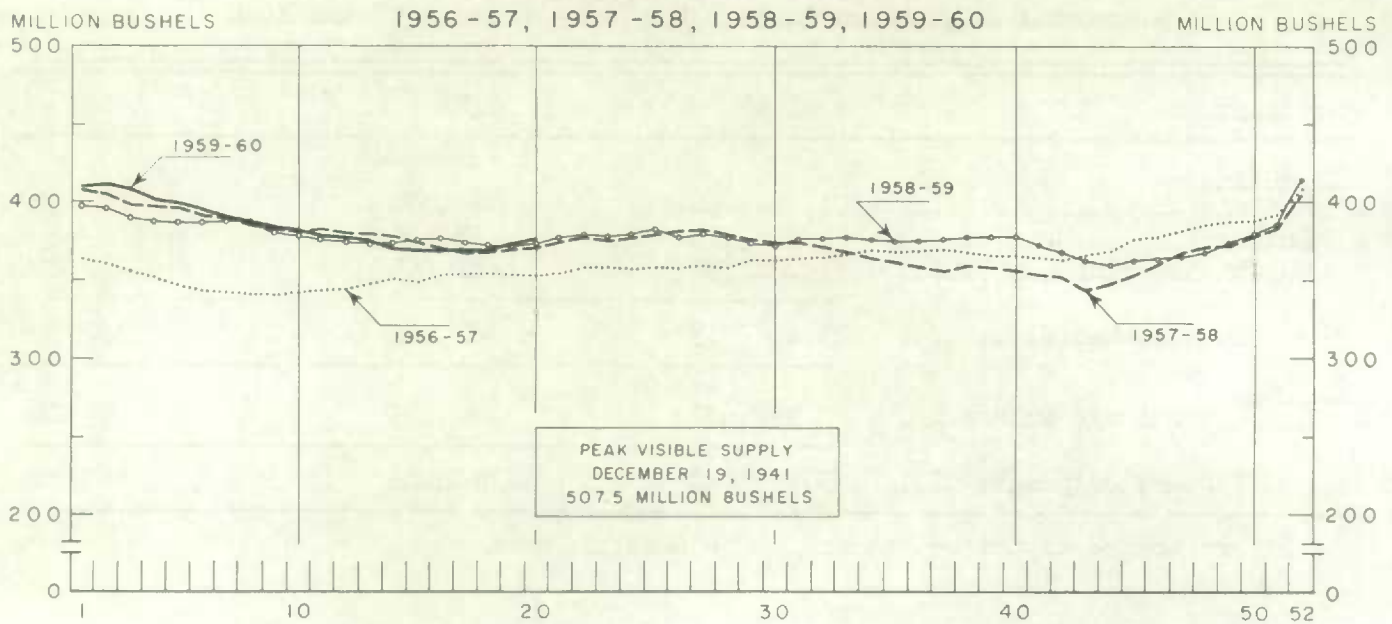
Grading of Wheat Inspected, August-November 1959 with Comparisons

Grade	Crop Year		August-November			
	Average		1958		1959	
	1953-54- 1957-58	1958-59				
	per cent	per cent	cars	per cent	cars	per cent
No. 1 Man. Northern ..	3.4	1.8	452	0.8	870	1.3
No. 2 Man. Northern ..	32.8	31.9	18,966	32.8	18,505	27.9
No. 3 Man. Northern ..	25.7	27.5	15,411	26.6	18,995	28.6
No. 4 Man. Northern ..	11.5	15.7	9,254	16.0	11,624	17.5
No. 5 Wheat	9.1	6.7	7,595	13.1	2,345	3.5
No. 6 Wheat	3.0	0.8	852	1.5	230	0.3
Feed Wheat	0.4	1/	52	0.1	5	1/
Others Red Spring	9.0	10.7	2,590	4.5	6,453	9.7
C.W. Garnet	0.5	1/	1	1/	108	0.2
C.W. White Spring	0.1	0.1	64	0.1	39	0.1
C.W. Mixed Wheat	0.1	1/	25	1/	24	1/
Alberta Winter	0.4	0.1	171	0.3	587	0.9
Nos. 1-6 C.W. Amber Durum	3.9	4.4	2,351	4.1	6,330	9.5
Others C.W. Amber Durum	0.1	0.2	81	0.1	204	0.3
Totals	100.0	100.0	57,865	100.0	66,319	100.0

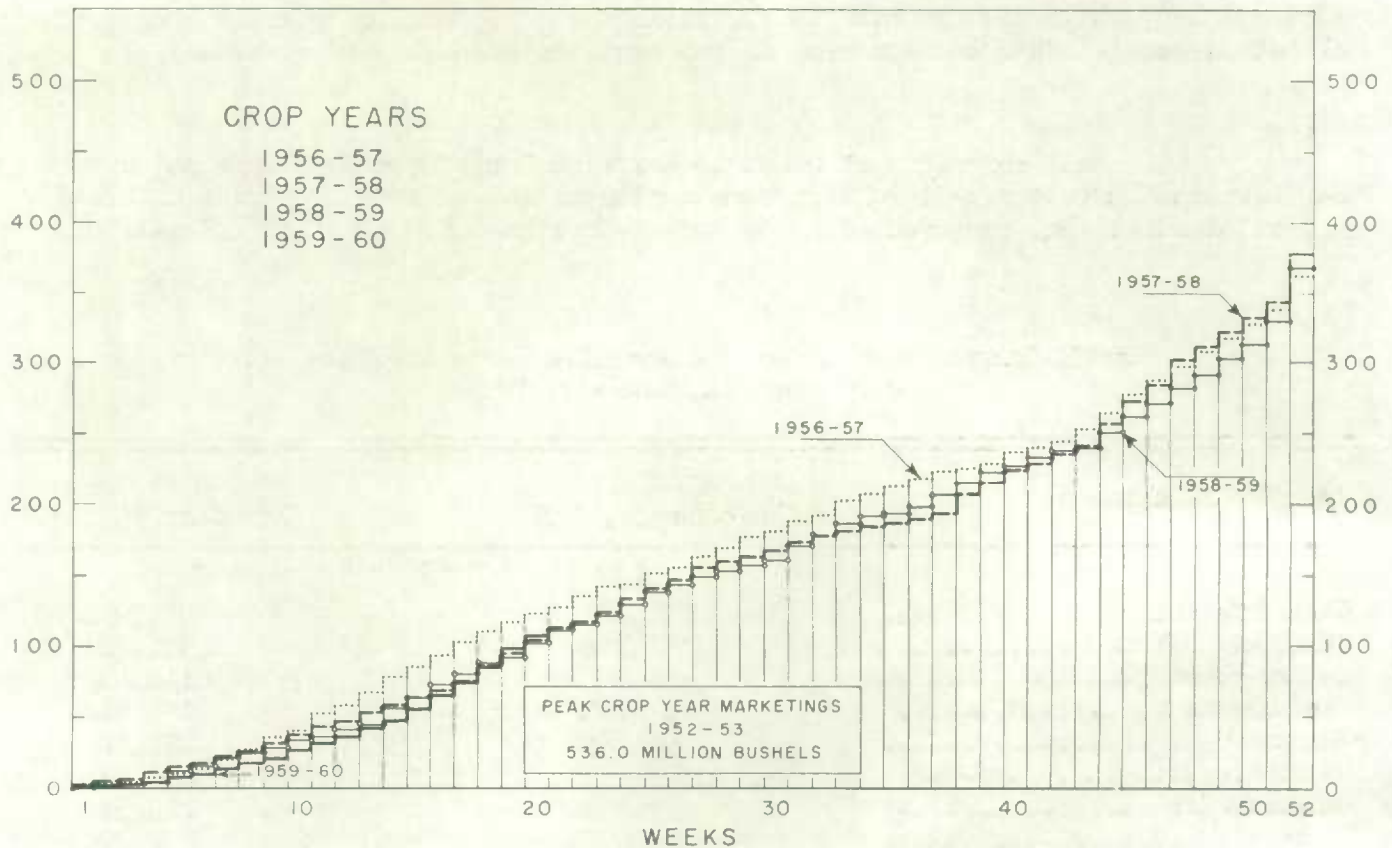
Gross bushels (approx.) 102,104,000 125,209,000

1/ Less than .05 per cent.

WEEKLY VISIBLE SUPPLY OF CANADIAN WHEAT



CUMULATIVE RECORD OF WHEAT MARKETINGS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES BY WEEKS



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

Wheat Shipments* to the United States by Destination
August 1-December 16, 1959
Compared with Approximately the Same Period 1957 and 1958

Destination	1957	1958	1959
		- bushels -	
<u>By Vessel</u>			
Buffalo	1,904,288	688,596	110,305
Chicago	156,933	175,436	-
Duluth-Superior	1,046,132	808,973	272,202
Totals, Vessel	3,107,353	1,673,005	382,507
<u>By Rail</u>			
U.S.A. Domestic Points ...	398,627	188,839	75,015
Totals, Shipments	3,505,980	1,861,844	457,522

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

Total shipments of wheat to the United States, either for re-export or retention for domestic use, from the beginning of the current crop year to December 16, amounted to 0.5 million bushels. During the comparable periods of 1958 and 1957 shipments amounted to 1.9 million and 3.5 million bushels, respectively. Of this season's total to date some 84 per cent has been shipped by vessel.

Rail shipments of wheat to Maritime Ports from Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence Ports during the first four months of the current crop year totalled 3.7 million bushels, compared with the August-November 1958 total of 2.2 million.

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

Origin of Shipments	August 1 - November 30, 1958	August 1 - November 30, 1959
		- bushels -
Port McNicoll	371,619	889,252
Midland, Tiffin	1,700,309	1,372,873
Collingwood	-	149,223
Owen Sound	116,394	192,343
Goderich	14,000	821,106
Sarnia	-	139,740
Walkerville	-	113,536
Prescott	-	2,000
Totals	2,202,322	3,680,078

Rail Shipments of Wheat from Fort William-Port Arthur, 1956-57-1959-60

Month	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	- bushels -			
August	100,667	33,297	33,123	34,383
September	70,324	42,125	15,692	31,690
October	120,535	34,937	68,834	30,904
November	240,628	67,894	205,061	8,383
December	613,482	232,252	214,398	
January	792,000	525,238	684,845	
February	490,778	178,204	173,387	
March	338,534	191,312	280,705	
April	161,103	215,546	243,292	
May	73,212	33,339	44,783	
June	23,281	35,368	10,128	
July	31,432	37,984	33,696	
Totals	3,055,976	1,627,996	2,007,944	

Distribution of Rail Shipments of Wheat from Fort William-Port Arthur, November 1959

Grade	Quebec	Ontario
	- bushels -	
4 Northern	1,500	3,000
Tough	1,500	-
Rejected	-	360
Amber Durum	2,023	-
Totals	5,023	3,360

Overseas Exports of Canadian Grain by Ports of Loading, August 1-December 16, 1959
with Comparisons

Ports	Wheat 1/	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed 2/
	- bushels -					
<u>Pacific Seaboard</u>						
Vancouver-New Westminster	31,387,622	373,618	6,917,504	-	1,527,079	658,435
Victoria	163,931	14,889	-	-	45,770	-
Prince Rupert	-	-	4,177,172	-	-	-
<u>Churchill</u>	21,158,712	138,353	-	-	-	-
<u>Lakehead Direct</u>	3,758,822	197,647	147,513	-	947,725	-
<u>Sarnia</u>	106,400	-	-	-	-	-
<u>St. Lawrence</u>						
Montreal	28,878,020	803,323	47,125	89,856	1,562,453	33,880
Sorel	9,879,143	-	-	-	-	-
Three Rivers	7,829,075	-	-	-	-	-
Quebec	4,506,230	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Maritime</u>						
West Saint John	458,350	-	-	-	-	-
<u>U.S. Lake Ports</u>	136,788	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	108,263,093	1,527,830	11,289,314	89,856	4,083,027	692,315
August 1-December 17, 1958	260,584,981	1,864,199	16,446,451	751,682	6,091,481	1,599,463

1/ Excluding bagged seed.

2/ In bushels of 50 pounds.

Freight Assistance Shipments Claims filed for payment up to November 30, 1959 represent the movement of some 5,423 thousand bushels of wheat from the Prairie Provinces to Eastern Canada and British Columbia under the freight assistance policy during the August-October period of the current crop year. During the corresponding period in 1958 claims had been filed for 5,424 thousand bushels, indicating on the assumption of approximately the same rate of submission of claims during both the current and preceding crop years that the 1959 August-October shipments of wheat under the policy were running about 3 per cent below those of 1958. Revised data on the 1958 August-October shipments of wheat based on claims submitted up to November 30, 1959 place the three-month total at 6,578 thousand bushels. About 80 per cent of the shipments during the period under review went to destinations in Ontario and Quebec.

Provincial Distribution of Wheat Shipments under the Freight Assistance Policy
August-October 1959 and 1958

Month	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	B.C.	Total
- thousand bushels -								
August, 1959	15	27	127	52	634	860	197	1,913
September	17	16	88	113	621	764	141	1,760
October	11	11	122	54	574	761	37	1,571
Totals	43	54	337	220	1,829	2,385	375	5,243
Same period 1958:								
Preliminary 2/	32	57	305	167	2,050	2,369	443	5,424
Revised 1/	44	67	373	211	2,293	2,840	750	6,578

Preliminary data on millfeed shipments under the freight assistance policy indicate shipments of 147,705 tons during the August-October period of the 1959-60 crop year. This total, based on claims submitted up to November 30, 1959 surpasses by some 3 per cent the 1958-59 August-October revised total of 144,053 tons. Shipments to the provinces of Quebec and Ontario amounted to 81,847 tons and 40,407 tons, respectively, and accounted for a combined 83 per cent of the 1959-60 August-October total movement of freight-assisted millfeeds.

Provincial Distribution of Millfeed Shipments under the Freight Assistance Policy
August-October 1959 and 1958

Province	1958		1959
	Preliminary 2/	Revised 1/	Preliminary 1/
- tons -			
Newfoundland	737	7,019	897
Prince Edward Island	1,608	1,891	2,021
Nova Scotia	5,441	6,948	7,156
New Brunswick	5,308	6,608	9,324
Quebec	61,001	75,899	81,847
Ontario	31,177	40,923	40,407
British Columbia	7,105	10,765	6,053
Totals	112,377	144,053	147,705

1/ Based on claims filed up to November 30, 1959.

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

Monthly Exports of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour

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>					
August	23,152	237	23,389	2,443	25,833
September	16,112	201	16,314	2,232	18,546
October	25,532	188	25,720	3,656	29,375
November	21,437	299	21,736	3,921	25,658
December	19,864	451	20,315	3,196	23,511
January	17,893	607	18,500	2,820	21,320
February	17,685	956	18,641	3,035	21,676
March	18,579	1,280	19,859	2,705	22,564
April	18,918	738	19,657	3,057	22,714
May	29,040	31	29,071	3,529	32,600
June	27,842	72	27,913	3,003	30,916
July	16,101	204	16,305	3,529	19,834
Totals	252,155	5,266	257,421	37,125	294,546
<u>1959-60 4/</u>					
August	21,203	124	21,328	3,194	24,522
September	22,606	155	22,761	3,547	26,308
October	22,440	89	22,529	3,059	25,589
November	29,239	409	29,648	3,312	32,960
Totals	95,488	777	96,266	13,113	109,379

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 and 1958-59 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 1959-60

Destination	August	November		August-November	
	Wheat Flour 1/	Wheat Flour 2/	Wheat 3/	Wheat Flour 2/	Wheat 3/
- bushels -					
<u>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</u>					
United Kingdom	1,265,324	1,124,433	8,173,304	4,601,260	32,830,356
<u>Africa</u>					
British East Africa	-	-	-	2,036	-
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	1,578	-	-	6,063	-
Gambia	3,602	1,380	-	8,087	-
Ghana	175,078	90,234	-	708,062	-
Nigeria	72,733	21,836	-	179,763	-
Sierra Leone	42,056	17,229	-	159,544	-
Union of South Africa	-	-	444,131	-	2,017,531
<u>Asia</u>					
Ceylon	-	-	-	771,770	-
Hong Kong	72,116	102,235	-	291,214	55,067
India	-	-	238,000	-	3,948,436
Malaya and Singapore	55,451	57,884	-	212,026	-
Other British East Indies	-	97	-	97	-
Pakistan	-	-	1,738,933	-	1,738,933
<u>Europe</u>					
Gibraltar	-	-	-	15,456	-
Malta	-	-	-	-	408,800
<u>North America</u>					
Bahamas	28,340	9,575	-	113,231	-
Barbados	25,406	27,581	-	102,382	-
Bermuda	10,433	1,352	-	42,591	-
British Honduras	-	2,413	-	6,350	-
Jamaica	122,659	123,839	-	467,668	-
Leeward and Windward Islands	67,891	93,683	-	334,937	-
Trinidad and Tobago	133,860	247,754	-	769,157	-
<u>Oceania</u>					
Fiji	115	230	-	6,371	-
<u>South America</u>					
British Guiana	22,462	104,202	-	210,103	-
Totals, Commonwealth Countries	2,099,104	2,025,957	10,594,368	9,008,168	40,999,123
<u>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</u>					
<u>Africa</u>					
Algeria	-	-	1,147,860	-	1,147,860
Azores and Madeira	-	-	-	2,496	-
Belgian Congo	44,220	48,590	-	203,589	-
Liberia	2,834	1,426	-	8,418	-
Portuguese East Africa	345	-	-	1,265	-
Portuguese West Africa	4,255	9,519	-	35,376	-
<u>Asia</u>					
Arabia	-	3,450	-	5,212	-
Burma	-	-	-	-	228,470
Indonesia	-	161,580	-	213,100	-
Iran	-	-	-	382	-
Iraq	-	-	-	-	2,033,229
Japan	87,952	99,238	3,219,387	331,510	13,486,889
Lebanon	85	5,152	-	8,326	386,690
Okinawa	-	-	-	-	156,053
Philippine Islands	399,908	580,465	-	1,637,865	466,667
Portuguese Asia	8,418	2,024	-	41,768	-
Syria	-	-	-	515	-
Thailand	52,916	25,875	-	150,277	-

Exports of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour by Destination 1959-60

Destination	August	November		August-November	
	Wheat Flour 1/	Wheat Flour 2/	Wheat 3/	Wheat Flour 2/	Wheat 3/
- bushels -					
<u>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</u>					
<u>Europe</u>					
Austria	-	-	765,350	-	1,307,940
Belgium	-	12,211	2,041,092	20,583	5,107,605
Denmark	460	460	-	2,926	18,667
Finland	-	-	-	-	520,622
France	-	-	420,419	-	1,382,732
Germany, Federal Republic	-	-	6,672,042	-	12,777,572
Greece	-	-	-	759	-
Iceland	-	4,076	-	6,376	-
Ireland	-	-	233,333	-	642,320
Italy	-	-	1,258,507	-	2,079,379
Netherlands	1,806	460	792,412	2,495	4,312,809
Norway	-	-	155,680	-	1,304,053
Portugal	69	1,150	-	6,652	-
Sweden	-	-	-	1,012	18,666
Switzerland	-	-	582,848	-	2,203,781
<u>North America</u>					
Costa Rica	65,205	66,159	-	222,306	-
Cuba	1,932	-	-	61,327	1,000
Dominican Republic	52,396	10,810	2,500	139,718	2,500
El Salvador	45,165	33,136	-	153,187	-
French West Indies	3,680	345	-	1,265	-
Guatemala	24,074	23,867	-	71,457	20,000
Haiti	207	-	-	207	-
Honduras	7,647	1,840	1,667	17,107	3,334
Netherlands Antilles	13,777	10,810	-	43,493	-
Nicaragua	35,275	24,990	-	92,856	-
Panama	16,979	28,865	-	110,791	-
St. Pierre and Miquelon	3,045	1,493	-	8,096	-
United States					
Flour in terms of wheat	113,257	117,268	-	471,472	-
For milling in bond 4/	-	-	-	-	110,000
For domestic use 4/	-	-	83,346	-	324,377
<u>Oceania</u>					
French Oceania	-	-	-	186	-
<u>South America</u>					
Chile	920	690	-	1,610	-
Colombia	-	-	-	1,325	793,508
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	424,242
Peru	1,380	1,150	623,466	2,530	1,878,800
Surinam	2,916	8,581	-	24,150	-
Venezuela	161	724	644,416	1,230	1,349,412
Totals, Foreign Countries	991,284	1,286,404	18,644,325	4,105,215	54,489,177
Sub-Totals, All Countries	3,090,388	3,312,361	29,238,693	13,113,383	95,488,300
Bagged seed wheat 5/			408,914		777,264
Totals, All Countries	3,090,388	3,312,361	29,647,607	13,113,383	96,265,564

- 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. Excluding bagged seed. 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				
	December 4	December 11	December 18	December 24	December 31

- 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	164/6	165/4	165/5	165/2	165/6
2 Northern	161/6	162/4	162/5	162/2	162/6
3 Northern	154/6	155/4	155/5	155/2	155/6
4 Northern	149/6	150/4	150/5	150/2	150/6
5 Wheat	146/6	147/4	147/5	147/2	147/6
6 Wheat	144/6	145/4	145/5	145/2	145/6
Feed Wheat	142/6	143/4	143/5	143/2	143/6
1 C.W. Garnet	153/6	154/4	154/5	154/2	154/6
2 C.W. Garnet	149/6	150/4	150/5	150/2	150/6
3 C.W. Garnet	146/6	147/4	147/5	147/2	147/6
1 Alberta Red Winter	154/6	155/4	155/5	155/2	155/6
2 Alberta Winter	149/6	150/4	151/6	152/2	152/6
3 Alberta Winter	145/6	146/4	147/6	148/2	148/6
1 C.W. Amber Durum	175/6	176/4	176/6	177/2	177/6
2 C.W. Amber Durum	169/6	170/4	170/6	171/2	171/6
3 C.W. Amber Durum	163/6	164/4	164/6	165/2	165/6

Export - Class II

1 Northern	164/6	165/4	165/5	165/2	165/6
2 Northern	161/6	162/4	162/5	162/2	162/6
3 Northern	154/6	155/4	155/5	155/2	155/6
4 Northern	149/6	150/4	150/5	150/2	150/6
5 Wheat	146/6	147/4	147/5	147/2	147/6
6 Wheat	144/6	145/4	145/5	145/2	145/6
Feed Wheat	142/6	143/4	143/5	143/2	143/6
1 C.W. Garnet	153/6	154/4	154/5	154/2	154/6
2 C.W. Garnet	149/6	150/4	150/5	150/2	150/6
3 C.W. Garnet	146/6	147/4	147/5	147/2	147/6
1 C.W. Amber Durum	175/6	176/4	176/6	177/2	177/6
2 C.W. Amber Durum	169/6	170/4	170/6	171/2	171/6
3 C.W. Amber Durum	163/6	164/4	164/6	165/2	165/6

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

Class and Grade	Week Ending				
	December 4	December 11	December 18	December 24	December 31

- 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	172	171/1	171/1	170/6	171/2
2 Northern	169/1	169/1	169/1	168/6	169/2
3 Northern	162/1	162/1	162/1	161/6	162/2
4 Northern	157/1	157/1	157/1	156/6	157/2
5 Wheat	154/1	154/1	154/1	153/6	154/2
6 Wheat	152/1	152/1	152/1	151/6	152/2
Feed Wheat	150/1	150/1	150/1	149/6	150/2
1 C.W. Garnet	154/1	154/1	154/4	155/6	156/2
2 C.W. Garnet	150/1	150/1	150/4	151/6	152/2
3 C.W. Garnet	147/1	147/1	147/4	148/6	149/2
1 Alberta Red Winter	157/1	157/1	157/4	159/6	160/2
2 Alberta Winter	153/1	153/1	154/5	156/6	157/2
3 Alberta Winter	148/1	148/1	149/5	152/6	153/2

Export - Class II

1 Northern	172	171/1	171/1	170/6	171/2
2 Northern	169/1	169/1	169/1	168/6	169/2
3 Northern	162/1	162/1	162/1	161/6	162/2
4 Northern	157/1	157/1	157/1	156/6	157/2
5 Wheat	154/1	154/1	154/1	153/6	154/2
6 Wheat	152/1	152/1	152/1	151/6	152/2
Feed Wheat	150/1	150/1	150/1	149/6	150/2
1 C.W. Garnet	154/1	154/1	154/4	155/6	156/2
2 C.W. Garnet	150/1	150/1	150/4	151/6	152/2
3 C.W. Garnet	147/1	147/1	147/4	148/6	149/2
1 Alberta Red Winter	157/1	157/1	157/4	159/6	160/2
2 Alberta Winter	153/1	153/1	154/5	156/6	157/2
3 Alberta Winter	148/1	148/1	149/5	152/6	153/2

CANADIAN FLOUR MILLING SITUATION

Production Wheat flour production by Canadian mills during November 1959 amounted to 3,758,000 hundredweight, representing a decrease of 2 per cent from the October 1959 output of 3,820,000 hundredweight, 3 per cent lower than the November 1958 figure of 3,860,000 hundredweight and 2 per cent below the ten-year (1949-1958) average production for the month of November of 3,821,000 hundredweight. Mills reporting operations during November 1959 had a total rated capacity of 170,000 hundredweight per 24-hour day and on the basis of a 24-day working period 92 per cent of this rated capacity was effective.

Wheat milled for flour during November 1959 amounted to 8.5 million bushels compared with 8.7 million bushels milled during the previous month and 8.8 million bushels milled during November 1958. Of the wheat milled for flour during November 1959 some 7,777,000 bushels were Western Canadian spring wheat (other than Durum) while the remainder consisted of Ontario winter wheat (507,000 bushels); Durum (177,000 bushels); and all other (74,000 bushels).

Exports According to preliminary Customs returns, exports of Canadian wheat flour during November 1959 amounted to 1,440,000 hundredweight (3,312,000 bushels of wheat equivalent) representing an increase of 8 per cent over the 3,059,000 bushels exported during the preceding month but 16 per cent below the adjusted November 1958 figure of 3,921,000 bushels. Flour shipments during the month went to forty-seven countries with exports to the United Kingdom amounting to 1,124,000 bushels of wheat equivalent and accounting for 34 per cent of the November 1959 total. Other principal markets for Canadian wheat flour during the month with shipments in thousands of bushels of wheat equivalent were as follows: Philippine Islands, 580; Trinidad and Tobago, 248; Indonesia, 162; Jamaica, 124; United States, 117; British Guiana, 104; and Hong Kong, 102.

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

Crop Year	Wheat Milled for Flour	Wheat Flour	
		Production	Exports ^{1/}
	- bushels -		- 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—1954-55 average	100,446,328	43,847,894	21,812,041
1955-56	91,770,025	40,148,750	17,391,300
1956-57	85,149,373	37,623,446	14,582,431
1957-58	92,288,897	40,819,678	17,556,886
1958-59	90,142,957	39,826,493	16,141,267
1959-60 ^{2/}			
August	7,523,126	3,306,994	1,388,882
September	7,517,811	3,302,796	1,542,321
October	8,653,520	3,820,134	1,330,111
November	8,534,670	3,758,255	1,440,157
Totals	32,229,127	14,188,179	5,701,471
Same months 1958-59 (revised)	31,568,822	13,915,200	5,326,950

^{1/} Based on Customs returns. Exports for the crop years 1945-46—1958-59 revised to remove effect of time lag in reporting.

^{2/} Subject to revision.

UNITED STATES SITUATION

Supply Position Total estimated domestic supplies of wheat in the United States for the 1959-60 crop year, consisting of the July 1 carryover of 1,276.7 million bushels and the 1959 crop, now estimated at 1,128.2 million bushels. Domestic supplies of the size indicated represent an increase of about 3 per cent over the previous peak of 2,342.8 million bushels a year ago. Imports of wheat from Canada during the July-November period of the current United States crop year amounted to 1.6 million bushels, compared with 2.3 million during the same months of the preceding crop year. After deducting an estimated 629 million bushels for anticipated domestic requirements, some 1,777.5 million remain available for export and for carryover during 1959-60 compared with 1,714.1 million in 1958-59.

United States Wheat Supplies

Item	1958-59	1959-60 <u>1/</u>
	- million bushels -	
Carryover at beginning of crop year (July 1)	881.0	1,276.7
New crop	1,461.7 <u>2/</u>	1,128.2 <u>2/</u>
Total estimated domestic supplies	2,342.8	2,404.9
Imports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat for domestic use, July-November	2.3 <u>2/</u>	1.6
Total estimated supplies <u>3/</u>	2,345.1	2,406.5
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year <u>4/</u> ..	631.0	629.0
Available for export and for carryover	1,714.1	1,777.5
Deduct:		
Exports of wheat as grain, July-November	136.7	136.7
Exports of wheat flour and products in terms of wheat, July-November <u>5/</u>	30.9	31.2
Total exports of wheat, wheat flour and products <u>6/</u> ..	167.6	167.9
Balance on December 1 for export and for carryover ...	1,546.5	1,609.6

- 1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised. 3/ Excluding imports for December-June.
4/ Includes allowandes for shipments of United States wheat and wheat products to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, Virgin Islands and Wake Island. These shipments are not included in exports as set out in the table. 5/ Flour exports exclude "Milled in bond". 6/ These figures now include all shipments under relief programs which formerly were not available from Census data.

Exports of wheat, wheat flour and other products in terms of grain equivalent during the first five months (July-November) of the 1959-60 United States crop year amounted to 167.9 million bushels practically unchanged from the 167.6 million exported during the same months in 1958. The balance remaining on December 1, 1959 for export and carryover was estimated at 1,609.6 million bushels, 4 per cent above the 1,546.5 million on the same date a year ago.

1959 Wheat Crop
Estimated at 1,128
Million Bushels

In a report released on December 16, 1959 the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture stated in part that production of all wheat in 1959 at 1,128 million bushels was nearly a fourth below the record 1958 production but remained 5 per cent above average.

Land seeded to wheat in the fall of 1958 and spring of 1959 totalled 58 million acres, 3 per cent larger than the acreage seeded for the 1958 crop but 17 per cent less than average. Abandonment and diversion in 1959 amounted to 8.6 per cent or 5 million acres compared with 5.1 per cent or 2.9 million acres in 1958. Total acreage of wheat harvested for grain in 1959 was 53 million acres, slightly less than last year and 13 per cent less than average.

Yield per harvested acre at 21.3 bushels was well below the record yield of 27.4 bushels in 1958 but ranked as the third highest yield of record.

The 1959 winter wheat crop of 923 million bushels was nearly a fourth smaller than the record 1958 crop of 1,179 million bushels but was the fifth largest crop of record and more than a tenth above average. The yield per acre, 22.8 bushels, was nearly 6 bushels less than the 1958 record but ranked as the second highest.

An estimated 44.6 million acres were seeded for 1959 harvest -- slightly larger than the previous year but 13 per cent below average. For the United States, 9.2 per cent of the seeded acreage was not harvested for grain, compared with 5.8 per cent in 1958 and the average of 17.0 per cent. The harvested acreage of 40.5 million acres was nearly a million acres smaller than the previous year and 5 per cent less than average.

The 1959 crop was seeded early as favourable 1958 fall weather permitted regular and extensive field work. However, as early as last December, several important producing areas were encountering an unfavourable shortage of early fall surface moisture. Seed germination was slow and developed irregular stands with fall growth at a minimum on a significant portion of the Great Plains acreage. Severe winter conditions in the Corn Belt produced damaging covers of ice that destroyed considerable acreage and retarded development generally. Timely spring rains revived some acreage in the Southern Plains but came too late to help a considerable acreage in South Dakota. Favourable yield prospects in the Central Plains began to dim as serious infestations of streak mosaic showed evidence of reducing yields over a relatively wide area. Harvest operations were underway at an early date and were pushed to early completion. Quality of the crop was good to excellent.

The 205 million bushels of all spring wheat produced in 1958 was the smallest crop since 1954 and the second smallest since 1939. The 28 per cent decline from last year was due entirely to reduced yields as growers harvested a 4 per cent larger acreage. The acreage seeded to spring wheat totalled 13.4 million acres, more than a million acres larger than the previous year. Abandonment this year at 6.9 per cent was significantly above the 2.6 per cent abandoned in 1958 and left 12.5 million acres for harvest as grain. Yield per harvested acre at 16.4 bushels fell sharply below the record 23.4 bushels in 1958 but was moderately above average.

Production of spring wheat other than durum in 1959 is

estimated at 184 million bushels, 30 per cent below last year's crop and the second smallest since 1939. Production increases over last year in Washington and Oregon were much more than offset by sharp reductions in the Dakotas and moderate declines in all other producing States except Nebraska and Nevada. Yield per harvested acre at 16.3 bushels compares with the record yield of 23.4 bushels in 1958 and the average of 15.4 bushels.

Growers increased seedings by 6 per cent over last year to 12.1 million acres. This was the third smallest acreage since 1942 and was a fourth less than average. Total harvested acreage increased only slightly over last year and at 11.3 million acres was the third smallest since 1936. All major producing States harvested larger acreages than last year except the Dakotas and Idaho.

Durum wheat production in 1959 is estimated at 20.7 million bushels, slightly less than last year and 30 per cent below average. Compared to 1958, production was down sharply in the Dakotas but up in Montana and Minnesota.

The smaller production was due entirely to lower yields per acre. The United States yield at 17.0 bushels was 6.8 bushels less than in 1958. The four major producing States all showed reductions from last year.

Acreage and Production
of Winter Wheat 1960

The following account of the acreage seeded to winter wheat in the fall of 1959 and a preliminary forecast of production in 1960 is taken from a report on "Winter Wheat and Rye", released by the Crop Reporting Board on December 18, 1959.

Winter wheat seedings in the fall of 1959 totalled about the same acreage as the previous year with acreage allotments exerting considerable influence on the acreage seeded. Seedings of winter wheat for all purposes this fall are estimated at 44.4 million acres, less than 1 per cent smaller than the 44.6 million acres seeded in the fall of 1958 and 11 per cent less than average. The crop seeded in the fall of 1959 was planted under acreage allotments and marketing quotas with the same national wheat allotment as last year of 55 million acres.

A 1960 winter wheat crop of 926 million bushels is indicated, based on conditions as of December 1 and other factors. A crop of this size would be only 2 million bushels larger than the previous year, a sharp 21 per cent less than the record crop of 1958 but would still be the fifth largest crop of record and 11 per cent above average.

Weather between December 1 and harvest time as well as damage from insects and disease largely influence the final outturn of the crop. The current forecast of production assumes normal weather, insect and disease for the remainder of the 1960 crop season. In the last 10 years, the average change in the United States production estimate from December 1 to harvest has been 129 million bushels, ranging from a maximum change of 273 million bushels to a minimum of 5 million bushels.

In contrast to the unfavourable shortage of early fall surface moisture in several important producing areas a year ago, most areas this fall were burdened with an abundance of moisture that delayed completing fall seedings. Surface soils were generally lacking in moisture during seedbed preparation in August and early September with only limited acreage seeded under favourable conditions in September. Generous rains about mid-September halted seeding operations with growers completing seedings at irregular sessions over a prolonged period of

wet weather. This resulted in a relatively late average seeding date and, although fields generally are up to good stands, only a limited amount of growth occurred prior to the arrival of cold weather which forced plants toward dormancy. Subsoil moisture supplies in areas with significant crop production are reported to be unusually good but the fall plant growth made only limited root penetration into the succulent subsoils. A prolonged onslaught of excessive winds or extremely low temperatures during the coming winter and early spring months could bring about serious acreage losses due to wind erosion or winterkill.

Kansas wheat producers seeded the same acreage as the previous year but current crop prospects do not measure up to the 1959 outturn. Weather conditions during the first 3 weeks of September were favourable but rains from late September to mid-October were excessive and prohibited field work. In the western third of the State farmers took advantage of the September weather to complete most of the seedings and received good stands that made excellent growth with sufficient root development and tillering to protect against soil blowing. In the central third of Kansas, where streak mosaic damage was severe in 1959, growers delayed seeding until after the rains started and were consequently delayed until after mid-October. Eastern sections of the State where wheat is usually not seeded before late September were also delayed by rains. Growth of plants in central and eastern sections has been quite limited. The proportion of wheat seeded on summer fallowed land this fall was less than the past 2 years but higher than years prior to 1957.

The Nebraska acreage was reduced from the previous year as surface soils were extremely dry from mid-August until the third week in September with little, if any, wheat seeded in the eastern half of the State until after late September rains occurred. There was considerable wheat "dusted-in" in the Panhandle that came up to uneven stands. Prolonged rains in late September delayed seeding with less than two-thirds of the acreage seeded by October 1 compared with nearly three-fourths a year earlier. Soil moisture tests taken in October indicated a better soil moisture supply available for the 1960 crop than the 1959 crop with significantly more in the Panhandle. Lateness in seeding resulted in limited fall plant development with only early germinated wheat showing much tillering and root development.

Seeding time in Oklahoma found favourable moisture supplies except for dry surface soils in north-central counties that prevented seeding prior to the rains in late September and early October. Seedings averaged later than usual with fields up to good stands but showing relatively small plant growth.

Seeding of wheat began in Texas in mid-August in the High Plains with adequate soil moisture supplied by July and August rains. By September, soils in the Low Plains and Cross Timbers were dry with some acreage "dusted-in". About 40 per cent of the State's acreage was sown by October 1. Generous rains in October satisfied dry soils, getting early wheat off to a good start and allowing growers to push seedings toward completion. By November 1 seeding was more than 90 per cent complete.

Colorado received only limited and scattered moisture during the summer months with dry soil conditions extending into late September. This resulted in wheat plantings being delayed or made under unfavourable moisture conditions. Rains beginning in late September provided excellent moisture with wheat seeded in dry ground emerging to satisfactory stands but a significant acreage was seeded about 10 days later than the optimum date. Growth is much less advanced over much of the east-central and the northeast than in the last two years.

The North Central States other than Kansas and Nebraska experienced extremely variable fall planting conditions. South Dakota, Ohio, and Indiana received favourable fall moisture that permitted early seeding with fields uniformly good. Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota struggled to complete seedings at a late date as excessive rains delayed harvest of corn and soybeans and prevented field work for wheat seeding. Wet weather in these States appeared to be a major factor in reducing acreage below last year with growers unable to complete seedings prior to the arrival of winter weather. Much of the acreage acquired only small growth before entering the winter dormant period.

Wet soils along the Atlantic Coast and South Central areas caused only moderate delays in seeding as much of this acreage is not seeded until November and December. Moisture is generally quite adequate with limited areas bogged-down with excess supplies. Seedings are up to good stands and showing satisfactory early season growth.

Pacific Northwest States seeded the crop at an early date under favourable moisture conditions. Fall seedings made rapid germination and good growth in most areas during early fall until the arrival of cold November temperatures. In the Mountain States, dry soils in late August delayed seedings or caused seed to be "dusted-in". September precipitation improved soil moisture permitting seedings to be pushed toward completion and producing satisfactory stands.

The indicated yield of 20.9 bushels per seeded acre for the United States is a little above the 1959 yield of 20.7 bushels and the average of 17.0 but well below the record 1958 yield of 26.9 bushels. Current conditions indicate that 10.2 per cent of the national acreage seeded for all purposes will not be harvested for grain compared with 9.2 per cent for the 1959 crop and the average of 16.7 per cent.

Cont'd. from page 11

further means of ensuring earlier maturity.

Selkirk Wheat According to a Department of Agriculture press release dated December 23, 1959 Selkirk wheat is as free from rust today as in 1955, when it was first grown on most of the bread wheat acreage in the rust area of Western Canada states Dr. G.J. Green, a cereal rust specialist at the Canada Department of Agriculture, Research Station, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dr. Green recalls that Selkirk was developed as a defence against race 15B of stem rust, to which the varieties grown before 1954 were susceptible. Since the release of Selkirk, race 56 has become the most abundant rust, and Selkirk is resistant to it.

A few rare races were found in 1953 and 1954 that can attack Selkirk when conditions for rust development are very favourable. These races have had favourable conditions to increase in the five years that Selkirk has been grown on almost all the bread wheat acreage of the rust area but they still occur rarely and do not appear to threaten Selkirk at present. This does not mean that Selkirk will remain resistant indefinitely. Experience with one-time resistant varieties indicates that a race able to attack Selkirk vigorously will appear sooner or later.

The resistance of Selkirk to leaf rust has been maintained nearly as well as that to stem rust. Experience shows that leaf rust resistance breaks down sooner than stem rust resistance but no race of leaf rust is known in Canada at present that threatens Selkirk.

United States Exports of Wheat and Flour by Country of Destination
July-October 1958 and 1959

NOTE

These data on exports by destination cover only the first four months of the United States crop year beginning July 1. The table on United States wheat supplies (see page 23) contains a preliminary estimate of total exports for the first five months of the United States crop year. Neither of these tables should be confused with the United States export figure shown on page one of this publication which, for comparative purposes, is based on the Canadian crop year beginning August 1.

Destination	July-October 1958			July-October 1959		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
- thousand bushels -						
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>						
British West Indies	4	1,130	1,134	24	608	632
Central America	546	1,321	1,867	684	1,190	1,874
Cuba	1,479	978	2,457	1,841	590	2,431
Brazil	10,438	-	10,438	13,928	-	13,928
Colombia	1,114	65	1,179	22	120	142
Peru	2,005	376	2,381	1,849	66	1,915
Venezuela	539	1,462	2,001	3,284	153	3,437
Others	710	1,548	2,258	1,943	1,719	3,662
Totals	16,835	6,880	23,715	23,575	4,446	28,021
<u>Europe</u>						
Austria	805	-	805	872	42	914
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,327	7	2,334	628	6	634
Finland	278	-	278	-	-	-
Germany, West	8,184	7	8,191	5,956	187	6,143
Greece	1	810	811	-	1,106	1,106
Italy	-	1,829	1,829	546	3,535	4,081
Netherlands	3,413	1,331	4,744	1,555	1,014	2,569
Norway	830	293	1,123	596	149	745
Poland	9,131	70	9,201	8,903	220	9,123
Sweden	1,180	5	1,185	-	14	14
United Kingdom	8,048	1,414	9,462	5,534	325	5,859
Yugoslavia	7,016	648	7,664	6,382	941	7,323
Others	867	232	1,099	1,000	449	1,449
Totals	42,080	6,646	48,726	31,972	7,988	39,960
<u>Asia</u>						
Ceylon	-	596	596	-	2,219	2,219
India	29,616	7	29,623	25,635	12	25,647
Israel	2,039	25	2,064	2,598	71	2,669
Japan	8,084	726	8,810	8,902	827	9,729
Jordan	-	154	154	1,470	332	1,802
Korea	4,540	507	5,047	3,199	535	3,734
Lebanon	968	477	1,445	407	1,283	1,690
Pakistan	1,784	2	1,786	2,789	126	2,915
Philippines	317	3,516	3,833	185	1,684	1,869
Taiwan (Formosa)	2,247	135	2,382	3,929	151	4,080
Turkey	1,003	-	1,003	-	2/	2/
Others	176	2,128	2,304	635	2,100	2,735
Totals	50,774	8,273	59,047	49,749	9,340	59,089
<u>Africa</u>						
Canary Islands	-	-	-	1,212	2	1,214
Egypt	1	104	105	3,179	1,411	4,590
Union of South Africa	-	-	-	1,082	-	1,082
Others	1,037	1,709	2,746	1,902	1,756	3,658
Totals	1,038	1,813	2,851	7,375	3,169	10,544
<u>Oceania</u>	-	14	14	-	11	11
<u>Unspecified</u>	-	77	77	2	82	84
Totals, All Countries 3/	110,727	23,703	134,430	112,673	25,036	137,709

1/ Wholly of U.S. wheat (grain equivalent). 2/ Less than 500 bushels. 3/ Includes exports for relief or charity.

Cash Wheat Prices on the Kansas City and Minneapolis Markets

No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City			No. 1 Northern Spring, Minneapolis		
Date		Price	Date		Price
		- cents per bushel -			- cents per bushel -
December 1, 1959		204 1/2 - 210 1/4	December 1, 1959		217 7/8
2		208	2		218 1/2
3		203 1/2 - 229 3/4 1/	3		218 5/8
4		204	4		219
7		201 1/2 - 228 1/2	7		219
8		200 1/2 - 228 1/2	8		218 5/8
9		207 - 215	9		219
10		203	10		218 7/8
11		201 3/4 - 202 1/4	11		218 1/2
14		200 1/2 - 227 3/4	14		218 3/8
15		201 3/4 - 229	15		219
16		202 1/2 - 229	16		218 7/8
17		203 1/4 - 205 1/2	17		218
18		214	18		218 1/4
21		203	21		217 7/8
22		202 1/2 - 228 1/	22		216 5/8
23		202 - 229 1/4 1/	23		217 1/4
24		207	24		217 3/8
25		CHRISTMAS DAY	25		CHRISTMAS DAY
28		206	28		217 5/8
29		202 1/2	29		218 7/8
30		202 1/2 - 229 1/2 1/	30		218 7/8
31		209 1/4 - 212 3/4	31		218 5/8

Chicago Wheat Futures, High Points of Closing

Date	December	March	May	July	September
		- cents and eighths per bushel -			
December 1, 1959	198	203/2	199/3	183/6	186/2
2	198/1	203/6	200	183/6	186/2
3	197/3	203/2	201/1	184/3	186/7
4	197/2	203/1	201/3	184/2	186/6
7	197	202/6	201	184	186/2
8	196	202	200/2	183/3	186
9	196	200/7	200/2	183/4	186
10	196	201/7	200/4	183/1	185/6
11	195/4	201/3	200/1	183/3	185/7
14	196	201/7	200/4	183/2	185/7
15	197/1	202/4	200/7	184	186/4
16	197/2	202/3	200/5	184	186/4
17	196/1	200/6	199	183/2	185/6
18	196/5	201/2	199/6	183/4	186/1
21	197/7	201/5	199/7	183/4	186
22		201/3	200	183/5	186/1
23		202/5	200/7	184/1	186/6
24		203/2	201/4	184/1	186/6
25		C H R I S T M A S D A Y			
28		203/6	201/4	183/7	186/6
29		203/6	201/5	183/4	186/2
30		204/1	201/6	183/1	186
31		204/3	201/7	183	185/4

1/ Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN SITUATION

Supply Position Disposition of Australian wheat supplies during the crop years (December-November) 1957-58 and 1958-59 is set out in the accompanying table. Total estimated supplies in the crop year recently completed, at 231.6 million bushels, represented an increase of 65 per cent over the 1957-58 total of 140.6 million (including imports of 1.5 million bushels) and reflected a substantial increase in production which more than offset a decline in carryover stocks. Apparent domestic disappearance during 1958-59, amounted to 70.4 million bushels compared with 72.8 million in the 1957-58 crop year. The quantity available for export and for carryover during the 1958-59 Australian crop year, at 161.2 million bushels, exceeded by a wide margin the 1957-58 total of 67.8 million. Exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent during the 1958-59 crop year amounted to 96.1 million bushels and were sharply above the 1957-58 level of 51.3 million. The preliminary estimate places carryover stocks at December 1, 1959 at 65.1 million bushels in contrast to the December 1, 1958 total of 16.5 million.

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	97.6	215.1 <u>2/</u>
Total estimated domestic supplies	139.1	231.6
Imports December-November	1.5	-
Total estimated supplies	140.6	231.6
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year ...	72.8	70.4 <u>2/</u>
Available for export and for carryover	67.3	161.2
Deduct:		
Exports of wheat as grain, December 1-November 30 ..	34.4	70.9
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, December 1 - November 30	16.9	25.2
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	51.3	96.1
Balance on December 1 for export and for carryover ...	16.5	65.1

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised.

The following information relative to the Australian situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. T.G. Major, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, Melbourne, under date of December 16, 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 \$2.1312 (Canadian) the quotation in effect on December 17, 1959.

Seasonal Conditions and Prospects

With harvesting of the 1959-60 wheat crop in full swing under generally favourable conditions there is some evidence that production may be somewhat higher than was anticipated a month ago.

This is based mainly on a more optimistic estimate issued by the New South Wales Department of Agriculture that the crop in that State would exceed 70 million bushels. By December 9 some 30 million bushels had been delivered into the State's silo system with much more held on the farms. This compares with only 18 million bushels on the same date last year. The rapid harvesting is causing difficulties in rail transport to the seaboard terminals. Reports from harvested areas consistently show good quality and high bushel weights. With harvesting almost finished the Queensland crop is estimated at 13.5 million bushels but no accurate figures had been received as to total crop damage from the flood rains on the Darling Downs. There is a possibility that this may not be as great as first believed. In Victoria the sown acreage is greater than that of the previous year and the yield higher than expected due to improved conditions in some districts. The latest estimate is for a total production of 31 million bushels compared with 42.7 million in 1958-59. There remains considerable uncertainty, however, regarding late sown crops in the Mallee and Wimmera. The South Australian crop is estimated at 8.5 million bushels and that of Western Australia at 48.5 millions. At the end of November the Australian Wheat Board expected that deliveries would amount to 148 million bushels but this may be varied later by the higher outturn from New South Wales and Victoria.

Wheat Marketing and Supplies

Overseas sales during the past month have been satisfactory although down from the level of the previous month. This was due mainly to sharply lower purchases by the United Kingdom, India and Japan and a lack of buying by Iraq and Pakistan. On the other hand South Africa came into the market with a purchase of 50,000 tons (1,867,000 bushels) of Queensland semi-hard wheat. Since the middle of November the following sales have been reported:

	long tons	bushels		long tons	bushels
United Kingdom ..	67,900	2,535,000	Eire	8,000	299,000
South Africa	50,000	1,867,000	Iran	7,500	280,000
India	19,000	709,000	Hong Kong	10,400	388,000
Japan	19,200	717,000	Philippines ..	4,200	157,000
New Zealand	20,000	747,000			

Miscellaneous

Wheat Items

On November 30 the Minister for Primary Industry announced that the first advance to growers on wheat deliveries to the Australian Wheat Board from the 1959-60 crop will be 11/- (\$1.17) a bushels, less freight, for bulk wheat. This will involve a net payment of about \$471 million (\$151.3 million) to growers. The first advance on bagged wheat 11/4d. (\$1.21) and an additional amount of 2d. (2 cents) will be paid to Western Australian growers in recognition of that State's freight advantages in respect to export markets The sales situation at the end of the official year of the Australian Wheat Board is considered to have improved markedly during the year. The selling year began with stocks of 215 million bushels including 16 millions carryover. Since then 96 million have been exported and 54 million bushels sold for domestic use. This left a carry-over of 63 million bushels of which 23 million had been sold ahead In the face of frequent suggestions in recent months, the Commonwealth Government has indicated that consideration will not be given to the sale of surplus wheat, or other food products to Asian countries where payment is to be on the basis of long term, interest free loans Flour millers in Western Australia have purchased over 150,000 bushels of special premium wheat from the Wheat Pool this season, more than double that of recent years The report of a committee appointed two years ago to study production and marketing problems associated with the segregation of wheat varieties will come before the Australian Agricultural Council in February. Although

some segregation is in effect in several of the States it is believed that there are serious problems to be solved before a general segregation policy can be put into effect throughout the country During the period from mid-December to the end of February 1960, 32 ships have been chartered to load from 2,000 to 12,000 tons (75,000 to 448,000 bushels) The South Australian Department of Agriculture plans to extend its study of factors affecting the protein level of wheats grown over the State. These studies include the effects of soil, climate and cultural practise on grain protein, based on samples drawn from the Wallaroo terminal, a tentative protein map has been drawn from previous years' results.

Exports of Australian Wheat and Wheat Flour in Terms of Wheat December 1 -
November 30, 1958-59 and Corresponding Period 1957-58

Destination	Wheat		Wheat Flour	
	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
- thousand bushels -				
Aden	119	527	-	-
Aden and Aden I/T	-	-	940	1,263
Aden and Aden (Atta Flour)	-	-	191	338
Africa, South	-	1,486	-	-
Austria	-	479	-	-
Belgian Congo	-	-	4	1
British North Borneo	-	-	216	220
British West Indies	1	-	1	1
Brunei	-	-	31	39
Burma	122	259	555	364
Ceylon	10	9	731	6,487
Ceylon (Atta Flour)	-	-	2	-
China	388	-	-	-
Cocos Islands	-	-	1	1
Cyprus	-	-	-	5
Dutch New Guinea	-	-	81	88
Egypt	-	-	2	-
Eire	1,528	4,143	-	-
Germany, West	-	3,590	-	-
Ghana	-	-	3	13
Hong Kong	1,803	2,332	-	-
Hong Kong (General)	-	-	179	237
Hong Kong (a/c War Office)	-	-	4	-
India	562	3,260	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	1,408	2,350
Iran	8	634	-	-
Iraq	262	6,348	-	-
Japan	5,659	13,258	-	-
Kenya	-	785	2	-
Laos	-	-	-	3
Lebanon	-	1,276	-	-
Macao	-	-	8	13
Malaya	666 2/	639	4,937 2/	2,967
Malaya (Atta Flour)	-	-	71 2/	50
Maldives Islands	-	-	67	66
Malta	410	383	-	-
Mauritius	-	1	874	760
Mozambique	-	-	-	1/

Exports of Australian Wheat and Wheat Flour in Terms of Wheat December 1 -
November 30, 1958-59 and Corresponding Period 1957-58

Destination	Wheat		Wheat Flour	
	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
- thousand bushels -				
New Zealand	10,112	7,904	5	1/
Nigeria	-	-	2	2
Nyasaland	-	-	194	178
Okinawa	-	43	-	-
Pacific Islands	24	30	1,939	2,130
Pakistan	-	1,220	-	-
Pakistan (Atta Flour)	-	-	1	-
Persian Gulf	91	132	164	181
Persian Gulf (Atta Flour)	-	-	637	1,021
Philippine Islands	-	742	388	170
Port Said (a/c S/S)	-	-	16	11
Portuguese East Africa	-	83	-	-
Portuguese India (Goa)	31	129	31	88
Rhodesia	2,652	2,749	-	-
Sarawak	-	-	204	217
Saudi Arabia	267	138	83	48
Seychelles Islands	-	-	31	38
Singapore	-	150	-	2,699
Singapore (a/c War Office)	-	-	89	50
Singapore (Atta Flour)	-	-	-	38
Somaliland, British	-	-	9	6
Somaliland, French	-	-	32	-
Thailand	5	5	730	670
Timor	-	-	26	23
United Kingdom	9,641	18,163	1,605	2,069
Zanzibar	14	13	300	185
Royal Navy	24	30	14	10
Ships' Stores	-	-	95	100
Totals	34,399	70,940	16,900	25,200

1/ Less than 500 bushels.

2/ Malaya and Singapore.

ARGENTINE SITUATION

Supply Position Disposition of Argentine wheat for the crop years (December-November) 1957-58 and 1958-59 appears in the accompanying table. Reflecting a 16 per cent increase in production, which more than offset a decrease in carryover stocks, total estimated domestic supplies in the crop year 1958-59, at 301.0 million bushels, were some 10 per cent greater than the comparable 1957-58 level of 272.9 million. After making an allowance of 147.0 million bushels for apparent domestic disappearance, some 154.1 million were available for export and for carryover during 1958-59 compared with 128.2 million available in 1957-58. Exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent during the crop year recently completed amounted to 96.9 million bushels, representing an increase of 31 per cent over the 74.1 million exported during 1957-58. The preliminary estimate

places carryover stocks at December 1, 1959 at 57.1 million bushels, compared with 54.1 million at December 1, 1958.

Argentine Wheat Supplies

Item	1957-58	1958-59 <u>1/</u>
	- million bushels -	
Carryover at beginning of crop year (December 1) <u>2/</u> .	59.4	54.1
New Crop <u>3/</u>	213.5	246.9
Total estimated domestic supplies	272.9	301.0
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year ..	144.7 <u>4/</u>	147.0
Available for export and for carryover	128.2	154.1
Deduct:		
Exports of wheat as grain, December-November	73.0	95.8
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, December-November	1.0	1.1
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	74.1	96.9
Balance on December 1 for export and for carryover ..	54.1	57.1
<u>1/</u> Preliminary estimate.	<u>2/</u> Includes allowances for farm stocks.	<u>3/</u> Official
	<u>4/</u> Revised.	

The following account of the Argentine situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. G.E. Blackstock, Assistant Commercial Secretary, Buenos Aires, under date of December 22, 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 83 pesos per U.S. dollar less 20 per cent retention.

Weather and Crops In most parts of the grain growing region of Argentina the prevailing weather during the first half of November was good. In other areas heavy rains caused slight damage to the crops and some soil preparation and seeding operations were delayed. Generally, the rainfall was sufficient to maintain adequate development over the whole area. Some hail fell in widely scattered areas but no serious damage to crops was reported. During the latter part of November the intermittent rains had at the same time a most favourable effect upon the recently-sown spring crops, but conversely they constituted a delaying factor in the harvesting and late development of winter grains and linseed. In the northern part of the grain zone some outbreaks of fungus disease occurred due to excessive moisture stemming from heavy rains. More hail fell towards the end of the month and this, together with the fungus diseases and heavy rains, caused serious damage in isolated, individual areas of small extent but it should not markedly affect total crop yields.

Up to mid-December the weather was fine and warm, resulting in good crop development. A welcome rain fell on most of the grain zone earlier this week. Generally the grain production prospects look very good, considering that the seeded

areas for almost all grains this year were less than those for last year.

Old Wheat On November 26 the Grain Board sold two lots of 5,000 tons (184,000 bushels) each of 1958-59 wheat, one lot at 3,225.40 pesos per metric ton (\$1.06 per bushel), the other at 3,235.40 pesos per metric ton (\$1.06 per bushel), both for December shipment from Bahia Blanca. The following day another 5,000 ton lot (184,000 bushels) was sold, also for December shipment from Bahia Blanca, at 3,265.50 pesos per metric ton (\$1.07 per bushel). These 15,000 metric tons (551,000 bushels) were all drawn from the 20,000 tons (735,000 bushels) of smutty, smelly, out-of-grade wheat which the Board had put up for tender, as we reported last month.

Also on November 27 it was reported that the contract of March 1959 with the Government of Brazil for the purchase by Brazil of 1,200,000 metric tons (44,092,000 bushels) of Argentine wheat has now been increased by a further 50,000 tons (1,837,000 bushels) under the same terms and conditions - that is at a price of U.S.\$ 61.30 per metric ton (\$1.67 per bushel) FOB Buenos Aires or other Argentine ports for grain in bulk with an option of up to 15 per cent bagged for which a U.S.\$ 6 per metric ton (16 cents per bushel) surcharge would be imposed, for either 1957-58 or 1958-59 crop grain, either "Southern" or "Rivers" wheat.

No other Grain Board wheat sales took place during the period under review.

Shipments during November totalled 107,919 metric tons (3,965,000 bushels), 62,000 tons (2,278,000 bushels) of which went to Brazil, with Italy and Perú also destinations for important lots, 17,332 (637,000 bushels) and 15,054 metric tons (553,000 bushels), respectively.

Wheat
1959-60 On December 7 the first official estimate of wheat production for this crop year was made at 5,380,000 metric tons (197.7 million bushels). This represents a drop of almost 20 per cent from last year's production and is 17.4 per cent and 9.5 per cent less than the averages for the last five and ten year periods, respectively. It is a result of decreased seedings because of bad weather at seeding time, rather than of any failure in the crop. On the contrary, the wheat generally is giving high, good quality yields, of excellent specific weight and the stands still growing and developing are, with few exceptions, in good shape. Prospects are considerably better now than they were a month ago. If an official estimate had been made in the middle of November, it almost certainly would have been at a lower figure than the present estimate - perhaps by one third or one half a million metric tons. In the provinces of Santa Fe, Córdoba and Entre Ríos, harvesting began early in November but it has been delayed several times by rainfall, which also caused some losses in low-lying areas. With the exception of some yields in Entre Ríos which turned out poorly because of heavy rains, disease and insect damage in certain localities, all the wheat so far harvested is very high in both quality and in quantity per hectare. However the harvest generally is behind schedule. In some places it has been delayed up to three weeks.

Harvesting in La Pampa Province and in the north and west of Buenos Aires Province has now been under way for ten days or more. First reports are that yields are good and the prospects are also good for wheat in the later, more southerly areas.

Argentine Wheat Production

Province	1958-59		1959-60	
	000' bushels	per cent	000' bushels	per cent
Buenos Aires	140,738	57.0	87,229	44.1
Córdoba	40,859	16.5	51,441	26.0
Santa Fe	34,322	13.9	33,069	16.7
La Pampa	19,143	7.8	18,739	9.5
Entre Ríos	11,291	4.6	5,894	3.0
Other Provinces	562	0.2	1,308	0.7
Totals <u>1/</u>	246,915	100.0	197,679	100.0

1/ Preliminary.

The outlook at present is that wheat available for export during the next twelve months will be in the neighbourhood of one and a half million tons (55,115,000 bushels). Brazil's 1957 agreement with Argentina, recently extended, provides for the sale-purchase of up to 1,000,000 tons (36,743,000 bushels). Because of the serious production drop reported in the Brazilian crop this year, Brazil would likely wish to buy well up to 100 per cent of this tonnage. However it is not thought likely that more than about 600,000 tons (22,046,000 bushels) will be sold to Brazil during the next twelve months by Argentina, as there is a marked tendency for Argentine grain dealers to sell what wheat they can on the European market, presumably because such sales bring hard currency returns instead of book credits on a bi-lateral treaty basis.

Policy On December 2 an agreement was signed between Argentina and Brazil to the effect that the basic amount of 1,000,000 tons (36,743,000 bushels) of wheat that Brazil had undertaken to buy annually according to a July 1957 agreement, would now be supplied directly to the Brazilian Government mainly by private Argentine exporters instead of entirely by the Argentine National Grain Board, which now no longer has a monopoly of the wheat trade. The Argentine Government also announced that it had 400,000 metric tons (14,697,000 bushels) of Argentine wheat immediately available, 200,000 tons (7,349,000 bushels) of which could be shipped to Brazil this month - the 200,000 metric tons (7,349,000 bushels) would include the 50,000 tons (1,837,000 bushels) just purchased by Brazil, as reported above.

We have been reporting for several months that exportable wheat stocks in this country are almost exhausted. On the other hand we have heard reports to the effect that there is some anxiety on the part of the Grain Board about disposing of the carryover, once the new crop becomes available. Prospects for sales of what will then be old wheat to local millers, who had been expected to take substantial quantities of the carryover, appear to be poorer than had been anticipated because of their heavier demand for new wheat. Perhaps the offer to Brazil of 400,000 tons (14,697,000 bushels) of 1958-59 wheat is a gamble that the new crop will come in safely with no serious eleventh hour losses which would leave the Grain Board here with a seriously reduced carryover with which to help make up such losses.

As yet we do not know what the result of the Argentine announcement will be.

Grain Sales The Grain Board sold 15,000 metric tons (551,000 bushels) of "Southern" smelly and smutty wheat of the 1958-59 crop at prices from 3,225.40 to 3,265.50 pesos per metric ton (\$1.06 to \$1.07 per bushel), for shipment during December from Bahía Blanca. Except for a few very small lots of corn, the National Grain Board made no other sales during the period under review.

Grain Shipments Total grain shipped during November amounted to 471,092 metric tons, an increase over the 442,317 metric tons shipped during the previous month. Shipments of corn continued at a high level. Of the 296,738 metric ton total (11,682,000 bushels), Italy took 121,052 tons (4,766,000 bushels), the Netherlands 60,607 tons (2,386,000 bushels), the United Kingdom 49,253 (1,939,000 bushels), Belgium 41,669 tons (1,640,000 bushels), West Germany 12,235 tons (482,000 bushels), with smaller lots going to Denmark, Austria, Switzerland, Sweden and Japan. The 107,919 metric tons (3,965,000 bushels) of wheat shipped represented a decrease from the October total. Brazil accounted for more than half the total with 61,935 tons (2,276,000 bushels). Other buyers were: Italy, 17,332 tons (637,000 bushels); Peru, 15,034 tons (552,000 bushels); Paraguay, 6,093 tons (224,000 bushels); West Germany, 2,641 tons (97,000 bushels); Uruguay, 2,514 tons (92,000 bushels); the Netherlands, 1,100 tons (40,000 bushels); Switzerland, 1,000 tons (37,000 bushels); and Belgium, 250 tons (9,200 bushels). Of the 17,764 metric tons (816,000 bushels) of barley shipped, 14,360 tons (660,000 bushels) were going to West Germany, 2,680 tons (123,000 bushels) to Uruguay and 724 tons (33,000 bushels) to Italy. Oats shipments totalled 8,141 metric tons (528,000 bushels). Of this, 5,000 tons (324,000 bushels) went to Italy, the rest going in nearly equal lots of about 1,000 tons (65,000 bushels) to West Germany, Belgium and Uruguay. Rye shipments amounted to 7,305 metric tons (288,000 bushels) with 3,740 tons (147,000 bushels) going to Austria, 2,205 tons (87,000 bushels) going to West Germany, 888 tons (35,000 bushels) going to the Netherlands and 472 tons (19,000 bushels) going to Belgium.

Argentine Wheat Exports December 1958-November 1959 with Comparisons

Destination	Wheat	Destination	Wheat
	- thousand bushels		- thousand bushels -
Africa, North	974	Madeira	254
Belgium	1,857	Netherlands	4,989
Bolivia	606	Norway	88
Brazil	50,442	Paraguay	2,417
Chile	1,837	Peru	2,952
Denmark	588	Spain	100
France	2,583	Switzerland	48
Germany, Western	10,540	United Kingdom	13,359
Italy	1,117	Uruguay	399
Lebanon	613	Yugoslavia	37
		Total	95,801
Same Period:			
1957-58			73,029
1956-57			99,136
1955-56			95,945
1954-55			130,463
1953-54			109,247

FRENCH SITUATION

Supply Position Total estimated commercial domestic supplies of wheat in France for the crop year (August-July) 1959-60, are tentatively placed at 324.9 million bushels, consisting of the August 1, 1959 carryover of 23.6 million bushels and anticipated marketings of 301.3 million. Domestic commercial supplies of the size indicated, reflecting the effect of the record 1959 wheat crop in France, would represent an increase of 21 per cent over the 1958-59 total of 268.6 million bushels. After deducting 220.5 million bushels for anticipated domestic requirements, a total of 104.5 million are available for export and for carryover in contrast to the 1958-59 level of 57.3 million.

Combined exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent during the first three months of the current crop year amounted to 12.8 million bushels compared with the August-October 1958 total of 11.9 million. The balance of commercial supplies remaining on November 1, 1959 at 91.6 million bushels, was more than double the November 1, 1958 total of 45.4 million.

French Supplies of Soft Wheat

Item	1958-59	1959-60 <u>1/</u>
	- million bushels -	
Commercial carryover, August 1	31.7	23.6
Anticipated deliveries to Grain Board	236.8	301.3
Total estimated commercial domestic supplies	268.6	324.9
Less domestic requirements for crop year	211.3	220.5
Available for export and for carryover	57.3	104.5
Deduct:		
Exports of wheat as grain, August-October	6.8	6.8
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, August - October	5.1	2.2
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	11.9	12.8
Balance on November 1 for export and for carryover ..	45.4	91.6

1/ Preliminary.

The following account of the current crop situation in France has been extracted from a report by Miss V.F. Wightman, Agricultural Attaché, Canadian Embassy, Paris, under date of December 18, 1959, and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce. Where possible conversions from French to Canadian measures have been made and rounded for the convenience of our readers. Currency conversions have been made at the rate of one franc equals .002 Canadian dollars.

Weather
and Crops

The month of November brought a return to normal weather conditions, following the long drought. Rainfall was substantial and allowed farmers to make good the delays encountered earlier.

Plowing and seeding progressed rapidly throughout November so that by the end of the month, sowings to wheat were on much the same level as a year earlier and even slightly above (1.2 per cent) the past five year average. Early-sown fields are developing well.

In contrast, the area seeded to coarse grains is below both last year and the past five year average, with barley showing the most marked reduction. However, coarse grains can still be profitably sown in the spring, so the current situation does not necessarily indicate a trend.

The December 1 official estimate of grain sowings, compared with last year and the past five year average is as follows:

Grain	Average 1954-1958	1958	1959	Difference 1959 from Average
	- thousand acres -			- per cent -
Wheat	9,433	9,515	9,543	+ 1.2
Wheat and rye	58	46	41	- 29.3
Rye	1,013	843	758	- 25.2
Barley	843	864	784	- 7.0
Oats	1,368	1,008	888	- 35.1
Mixed grains	77	79	89	+ 15.6
Totals	12,793	12,354	12,104	

Source: French Ministry of Agriculture.

Income from In its annual report on farm income, the French Statistical Institute
Wheat estimates the value of wheat for the crop year ended June 1959 at 233 billion francs (approx. \$466 million). This is close to the estimate of 235 billion (\$470 million) for the previous crop year. The minor reduction reflects the lower wheat crop in 1958 due to the bad harvesting weather, but this was partly offset by a higher unit price. For the past two crop years, the place of wheat in farm income has been steady at 7.5 per cent.

The breakdown in wheat values is 200 billion francs (\$400 million) for 6.4 million tons (235,157,000 bushels) sold to agents of the Grain Board, 14 billion (\$28 million) for uncontrolled sales and 19 billion (\$38 million) for wheat exchanged locally against flour.

Wheat The French Grain market has latterly been inactive, except for a few
Market small sales to Germany. On the whole, neighbouring countries, particularly Germany and the United Kingdom, are using their own domestic crops, which are similar to the French in quality. Activity in flour has also been slow, due to competition from soft wheat flour from other European countries.

The French Grain Board is not pushing sales at the moment since farmers marketings have not developed at the pace forecast, despite the heavy crop. Once fall sowings are completed by the end of the year, farm threshing should begin again, and deliveries will pick up. It is thus too early to judge the final volume of marketings for the crop year, which are expected to range from 8 to 8.4 million tons (293,946,000 to 308,644,000 bushels).

France has sold some 700,000 tons (25,720,000 bushels) of 1959 crop wheat, plus around 100,000 tons (3,674,000 bushels) of flour in wheat equivalent. Along with exports of 300,000 tons (11,023,000 bushels) of wheat to Algeria and 30,000 (1,102,000 bushels) to Tunisia, over a million tons (36,743,000 bushels) of wheat have now been committed.

Marketing of durum wheat from the 1959 crop (which should be near completion) has totalled 50,500 tons (1,856,000 bushels), compared with 36,500 tons (1,341,000 bushels) last year. This represents a small part of French requirements of 400,000 tons (14,697,000 bushels), plus 120,000 (4,409,000 bushels) for Algeria. Some 110,000 tons (4,042,000 bushels) have now been bought from Canada, along with 20,000 tons (735,000 bushels) from Spain. In addition, 150,000 tons (5,511,000 bushels) are expected from Tunisia and 200,000 tons (7,349,000 bushels) from Morocco.

CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

- December 1 The Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce, estimated wheat flour production in the United States during October 1959 at 22,412,000 sacks, an average of 1,019,000 sacks per working day.
- 7 The first official estimate of the 1959-60 wheat crop in Argentina places production at 5,380,000 metric tons (197.7 million bushels) almost 20 per cent less than the 1958-59 production of 6,720,000 metric tons (246.9 million bushels).
- 9 The United States Department of Agriculture announced that offers will be received and considered for manganese ore and ferromanganese produced in India in exchange for about 450,000 metric tons (16.5 million bushels) of Commodity Credit Corporation-owned wheat to be exported to India.
- 16 According to a report received from the Commercial Counsellor for Canada, Melbourne, early estimates of the 1959-60 Australian wheat crop place production at 170 million bushels.
- According to the Annual Summary on Crop Production published by the United States Department of Agriculture, the estimated production of all wheat in the United States in 1958 has been revised from 1,462.2 million to 1,461.7 million bushels while the 1959 production has been increased from 1,117.4 million to 1,128.2 million bushels.
- 17 The 1959 season of navigation closed at the Canadian Lakehead. Final loadings for the 1959 season, which opened on April 20 placed the lake shipping total at 286.2 million bushels of the five principal grains, a decline of 11 per cent from the 1958 total of 322.1 million.
- 18 According to a report published by the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture, a 1960 winter wheat crop of 926 million bushels is indicated on the basis of conditions at December 1 and other factors. A crop of this size would be only 2 million bushels larger than the previous year, 21 per cent less than the record 1958 crop but still the fifth largest crop of record.

CANADIAN WHEAT* AND WHEAT FLOUR**EXPORTS (SPECIFIED PERIODS)

MILLION BUSHELS

400 —

350 —

300 —

250 —

200 —

150 —

100 —

50 —

0

MILLION BUSHELS

400 —

350 —

300 —

250 —

200 —

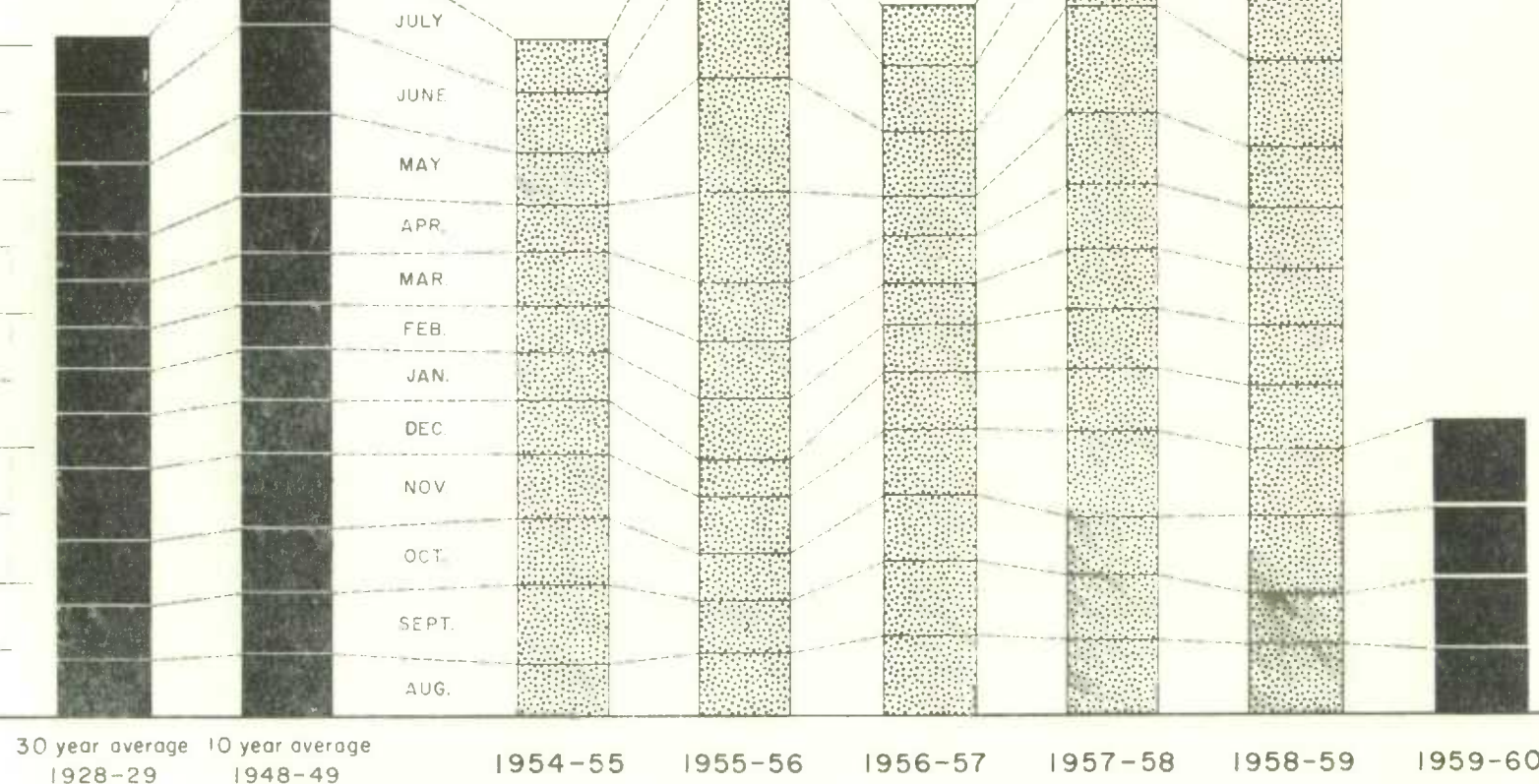
150 —

100 —

50 —

0

PEAK EXPORTS
1928-29 CROP YEAR
4076 MILLION BUSHELS



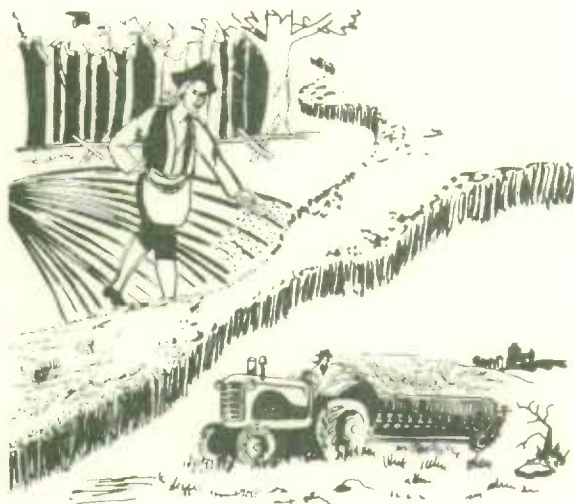
*Includes bagged seed wheat. **In terms of grain equivalent.

Prepared by Crops Section
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Canadian Agriculture



YESTERDAY The Census of New France in 1667 recorded a population of 3,918 whites (668 families), having 11,448 arpents under cultivation with 3,107 cattle and 85 sheep.

TODAY The 1956 Census recorded a population of 16,080,791 and 3,711,500 families with 2,746,755 persons living on 575,015 farms having an area of 173,923,691 acres, and livestock population of 11,019,403 cattle, 784,018 horses, 4,732,799 pigs, 1,638,194 sheep and 73,160,368 poultry.

Statistics on farming were essential to determine the progress of the young colony. Today agriculture is a far-reaching and complex industry and there is constant need for statistical data on its many phases.

DBS conducts 5- and 10-year censuses of agriculture which provide a detailed picture of the development of the industry.

DBS publishes a wide range of current information on production, value and disposition of field and special crops, livestock, dairying, fur farms; and on farm cash and net income, farm wages and prices of agricultural products.

DBS data on agriculture are essential to planning in the industry and in many other fields and are used extensively by governments, farmers and farm organizations, food packers and processors, storage warehouses, wholesalers and retailers, transportation services, consumers, exporters and importers, manufacturers of farm implements and fertilizers, banks and other lending agencies.

A full list of DBS publications on Agriculture and other aspects of the Canadian economy is contained in the Catalogue of Current Publications 1959. Write for a free copy to: Information Services Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.