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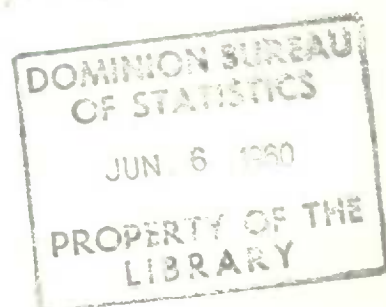
CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
AGRICULTURE DIVISION

THE WHEAT REVIEW



APRIL 1960



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

FARMERS MARKETINGS OF WHEAT, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

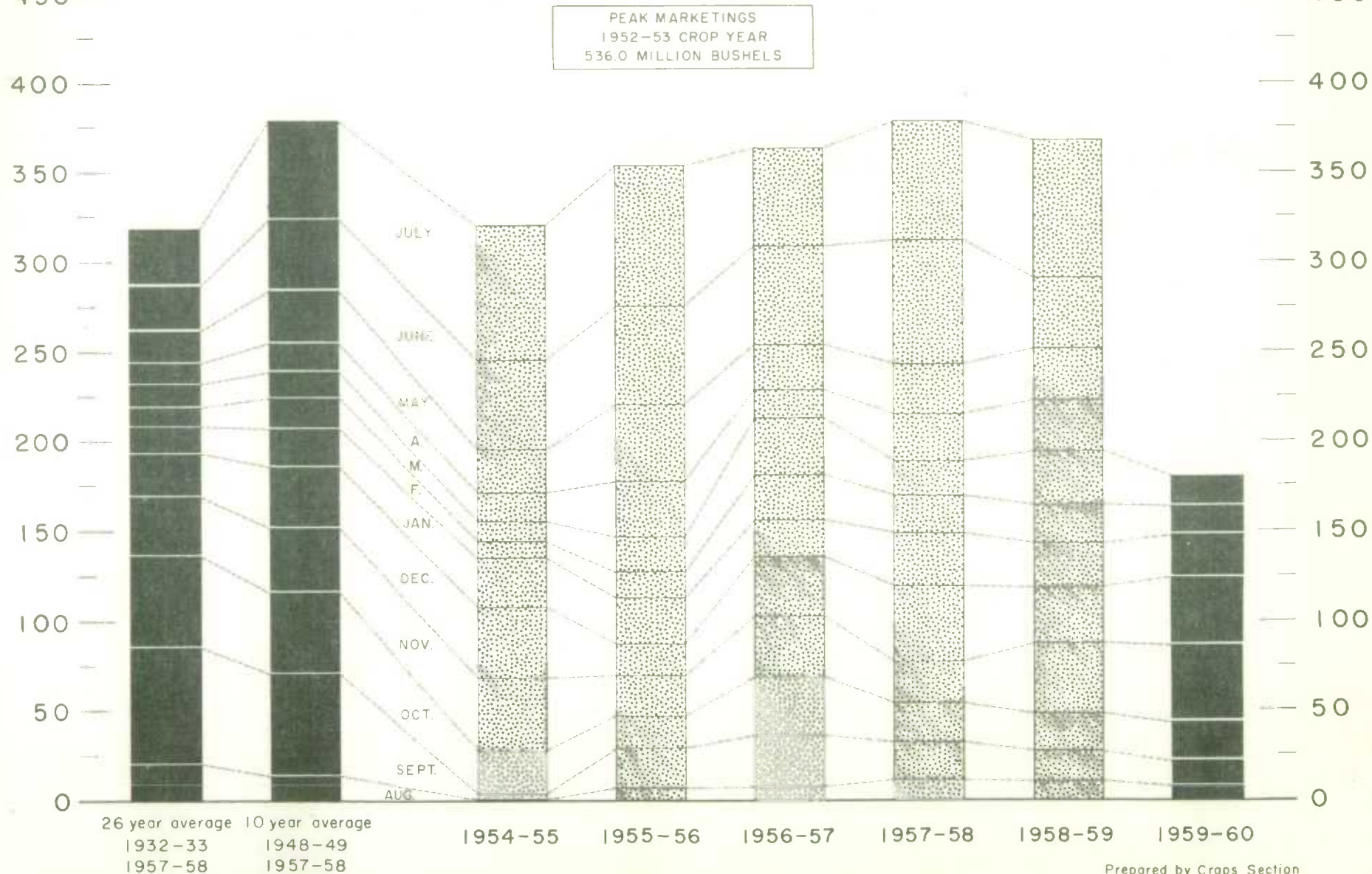
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

MILLION BUSHEL

450

MILLION BUSHEL

450



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Department of Trade and Commerce

THE
WHEAT REVIEW

APRIL 1960

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 April 1, 1960 in the four major exporting countries for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 2,284.1 million bushels, virtually the same as the 2,304.2 million available a year ago. Supplies at April 1, 1960, in millions of bushels, were held as follows, with last year's comparable figures in brackets: United States, 1,439.9 (1,397.0); Canada, 610.9 (655.0); Argentina, 91.9 (120.4); and Australia, 141.4 (131.8). Estimates for both years include on-farm stocks as well as those in commercial positions.

Exports Total exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat from the four major exporting countries during the first eight months (August-March) of the current Canadian crop year, at 627.6 million bushels, were some 5 per cent above the 597.8 million exported during the same months of 1958-59. Exports from the United States, Canada and Australia were at higher levels than last year while those from Argentina were lower. On a percentage basis, shipments from the four countries during August-March 1959-60 were shared as follows, with corresponding percentages for the same months of 1958-59 in brackets: United States, 49 (50); Canada, 31 (32); Argentina, 7 (10); and Australia, 13 (8). Shipments from each of the four countries during August-March 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 1959-March 1960
with Comparisons

August-March	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia	Total
- million bushels -					
1950-51	198.3	135.9	54.4	80.3	468.9
1951-52	333.4	200.1	23.9	62.8	620.2
1952-53	233.0	224.7	6.0	56.7	520.4
1953-54	125.7	170.9	78.0	40.2	414.8
1954-55	188.1	172.7	92.2	62.8	515.8
1955-56	185.5	160.8	80.4	63.5	490.2
1956-57	356.3	178.0	62.8	97.6	694.7
1957-58	255.5	197.6	48.5	46.4	548.0
1958-59 <u>1/</u>	297.2	188.5	61.7	50.4	597.8
1959-60 <u>2/</u>	309.9	191.6	41.3	84.8	627.6

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

Review of the World Wheat Situation The International Wheat Council, whose Twenty-ninth Session has been held in London from 5th to 12th April has completed its first annual Review of the World Wheat Situation in accordance with Article 21 of the 1959 International Wheat Agreement. In the light of conclusions reached the Council is required to inform exporting and importing countries of the effects upon the international wheat trade of the facts which have emerged.

The Council in its review ranged widely over the fields of production, stocks, prices, trade and surplus disposal programmes but did not overlook that wheat problems must be considered in the wider context of coarse grains and agriculture generally. It also gave close attention to the international effects of national policies, while recognizing that the Agreement reserves complete

liberty of action to exporting and importing countries in the determination and administration of their internal agricultural and price policies.

The world wheat situation as it has evolved in the past 20 years has been marked by three major developments. These have been -

- (a) The increasing extent of government intervention which is reflected particularly in production and trade.
- (b) The rapid pace of technical advance and the application of the results of scientific research to production techniques.
- (c) The emergence of divergent trends in consumption in different parts of the world.

Continued production in excess of effective demand - reflected in the large and increasing stocks of wheat - is the dominant feature of the present world situation. Wheat consumption is static or declining in the highly developed areas and increasing in the less developed countries. The combined effects of these trends are expected to result in some increase in total world wheat consumption in the long term.

While the long-term secular trend in world trade has been upward, the exceptional levels reached in the past few years have been associated with the rapid growth in trade under the stimulus of special governmental export programmes to economically less-developed countries. It is clear that a large part has been played by governments through their agencies and by their policies in world trade both in wheat and flour. These measures, although they seem necessary and desirable to the governments concerned, create rigidities which tend to hinder the free development of trade.

Existing surpluses are excessive and burdensome to the countries carrying them. They also, in general, overhang the whole of the world wheat market and represent at least a potential source of instability in markets and prices. It must be conceded that surplus disposal measures are an intelligent use of these excess stocks and go some way to meeting the great potential demand for wheat in less-developed countries, but surplus disposal operations, nevertheless, continue to pose a serious problem for world trade. It is important, therefore, that these operations should be undertaken in such a way as to cause the minimum interference to the commercial exports of third countries.

The present situation has arisen primarily from the collective results of national policies, pursued for entirely reasonable national ends but serious in their international effects, and from the remarkable advance in productivity stimulated by technical progress in many directions. The latter must be regarded as a constant factor in the situation and it is unthinkable that anything could or should be done to restrain it.

The major issue which arises thus concerns the adjustments required to promote a better balance between supply and effective demand, and the need for the responsibility for these adjustments to be shared by both exporting and importing countries. At the same time, the important differences in the circumstances and needs of developed and developing countries must be recognized, and policies which in their collective effects will achieve a greater degree of harmony will not necessarily be the same for countries at different stages of development.

The Council's report will be submitted to member Governments.

The Thirtieth Session of the International Wheat Council will be held in London on 28th June 1960.

Notes on National
Wheat Policies

The following article was prepared by Mr. Frank Shefrin, Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. The article originally appeared in the April 1960 issue of Agriculture Abroad published by the Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The drive for self-sufficiency in wheat production has not noticeably eased off. Countries like India and Pakistan plan large increases in wheat production to meet increased needs. Japan is more modest in her objective. Denmark has become active in her support of increased wheat production. New Zealand has moved in a similar direction. Sweden through her new price legislation is providing more protection for her wheat producers. However, there is a growing awareness on the part of some of the European nations that it would be desirable to shift to some other agricultural enterprises. France and Germany while leaving their wheat policies relatively unchanged are encouraging feedgrain production; Greece and Italy are putting more stress on livestock output.

A review of support prices at the producer level shows that only four countries, including the United Kingdom and the United States, of the 32 countries reviewed decreased the support level during the past year, and in nearly all these cases the decline was relatively small. The majority have left prices unchanged (See table). The range in price supports, US\$1.34 to US\$4.34, has remained about the same as in the previous year.

The price data collected on support levels indicate that in nearly all wheat importing countries producer prices continue to be above those in some of the major exporting countries, and that in many cases the producer price for wheat is well above the level of import prices (c.i.f.). For instance, the average United Kingdom import prices (c.i.f.) for wheat in July-December period 1959 were as follows: Canada No. 2 Northern, U.S. \$2.05 per bushel; Australian (London), US\$1.76 a bushel; Argentine (Liverpool), US\$1.84 a bushel and American No. 2 Red Winter (London), US\$1.76 a bushel. This means that the average producer price for wheat in the United Kingdom, which is US\$2.07 a bushel for 1959-60, ranged from one to 18 per cent above the average import prices during the first half of the 1959-60 crop year. This difference between import and producer prices is even wider in West Germany. The average price paid to producers for wheat in 1958-59 was about US\$2.78. During the same year the import price, free German seaboard, of Manitoba No. 2 averaged US\$2.08 and of Red Winter No. 2, US\$1.81 a bushel. Domestic price for wheat was thus from 40 to 61 per cent higher than the import prices for U.S. and Canadian wheat. During the period July-December 1959, the domestic price for wheat exceeded that of imported U.S. and Canadian wheat prices by 40 per cent and 69 per cent respectively. Similarly, other importing countries can be cited.

There are, of course, pitfalls in making price comparisons on the basis of converting national currencies in terms of Canadian dollars. For example, Argentina's support level in terms of pesos rose considerably in 1958-59 and 1959-60, but shows a drop in terms of Canadian dollars. Similarly, in the case of Brazil, the extent of the increase depends on what currency conversion rate is used.

There has been some easing in government control of wheat marketing. Switzerland has made it possible for private importers to deal directly with the trade in exporting countries, subject to the usual government controls of import

licenses and import levies. Pakistan plans to remove rationing and restrictions on internal movement of wheat. Argentina has continued to free the grain trade. However, in all these examples there has been no complete relaxation of government intervention.

In respect to measures affecting foreign trade there has been little change. Tariffs are relatively not an important aspect of trade restrictions, and in the case of many of the important importers, the tariff is suspended while other restrictive measures are operating.

Trade agreements continue to flourish. The most significant is the Franco-German wheat agreement, the first to operate within the European Economic Community. The agreement provides for special treatment to the advantage of both parties. Australia has negotiated a series of trade agreements with the stated objective of protecting her existing wheat and flour markets. In the case of the Australian-German agreement, the latter has agreed to reduce the incentive for German millers to sell flour abroad. The "skimming" percentage has been reduced somewhat.

The number of countries providing special export aids has not declined. The United States P.L. 480 Program has been renewed and extended. France and Italy continue to provide export aid. Importers like Belgium have financially assisted exports. Australia's Stabilization Fund is being depleted rapidly and there is concern that even that country may have to subsidize some of its wheat exports.

Importing countries with a few exceptions e.g. U.K, India, continue to impose import levies. These levies have not been reduced during the past year, and in a few instances have tended to rise. Similarly, countries controlling the proportion of domestic and imported wheat which the millers must use in their grist have not tended to ease the restriction of imported wheat. Germany has recently raised the percentage of domestic wheat requirement to the highest level in the past few years.

Despite the general liberalization of trade, the easing in the balance of payments position of many countries and the existence of large stocks of wheat, there has been no significant effort on the part of most importers and some exporters to modify domestic wheat support policies. The cost of subsidies to encourage domestic production, and to aid exports continues to be high.

Producer Prices for Wheat in Selected Countries a/

Country	Unit	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60		1960-61
		National	currency	National:Can.\$/ currency: bu.	bu.	National currency
Importing countries:						
Austria	Shillings/100 kg.	250	250	250	2.49	
Belgium	Frs./100 kg.	470	470	470	2.44	470
Brazil	Cr./60 kg.	400	500	500	-	500
Chile	Pesos/100 kg.	6,358-7,428	6,353-7,491	7,350-7,940	1.81-1.95	
Colombia	Pesos/carga			129	3.41	
Denmark	D.Kr./100 kg.	45	48	49	1.84	
Finland	Fm./100 kg.	4,500	4,700	5,100	4.13	
Guatemala	Pesos/46 kg.			600	3.37	

Producer Prices for Wheat in Selected Countries a/

Country	Unit	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60		1960-61
		National	currency	National: Can. \$/ currency: bu.	bu.	National currency
Importing countries:						
W. Germany	Dm./m.t.	415-435	415-435	415-435	2.58-2.70	
Greece	Dr./kg.	2.73-3.89	2.73-3.89	2.60-3.50	2.24-3.02	
India	Rp./maund	10	-	13-16	1.90-2.33	
Ireland	S.d./barrel	73/6	73/6	73/6	2.09	
Japan	Yen/60 kg.	2,197	2,186	2,206	2.65	
Kenya	Sh./200 lb.			50/0	2.00	50/0
Morocco	Frs./100 kg.			3,300	2.03	
Netherlands	Fl./100 kg.	28.50	29.65	30.95	2.12	31.00
New Zealand	S.d./bu.	11/6	13/6	13/6	1.80	
Norway	Kr./100 kg.	90	90	90	3.26	
Pakistan	Rp./maund	11.50	12.5-13.25	13.25	1.93	13.5
Portugal	Escudo/kg.	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.71	
South Africa	S.d./bag	53/10	53/11	54/5	2.17	
Switzerland	Fr./100 kg.	68	68	68	4.06	
Tunisia	Dinars/100 kg.			3.45	2.12	
Turkey	Lire/m.t.	450	450	550	1.58	
United Arab Republic	£.E./ardeb	4.00	4.00	4.00	2.01	
United Kingdom	S.d./cwt.	28/7	28/1	27/7	1.97	26/11
Uruguay	Pesos/quintal	17	20	55	1.25	
Yugoslavia	Dinars/100 kg.	3,600	3,600	3,600	3.11	3,600
Exporting countries:						
Argentina	Pesos/100 kg.	100	130-200	300	0.94	
Australia	S.d./bu.	14/2	14/6	14/10	1.58	
Canada	\$/bu.	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	
France	Frs./100 kg.	3,300	3,596	3,800	2.01	3,800
Italy	Lire/100 kg.	6,700-7,200	6,700-7,200	6,200-6,700	2.59-2.80	
Mexico	Pesos/m.t.	913	913	913	1.89	
Spain	Pesetas/100 kg.	504	520	520	2.24	
Sweden	Kr./100 kg.	39-49	39-49	38-48	1.90-2.40	
U.S.A.	\$/bu.	2.00	1.82	1.81	1.72	1.77

a/ Fixed or average guaranteed base prices or target prices for standard grades. The F.O.B. points vary. Some prices are subject to one or more deductions. Others are gradually increased by specified amounts during a designated period after harvest to offset farm storage costs.

Importing countries:

Austria: Basic fixed price to producers, including subsidy. Average of all qualities. Belgium: Target price to producer. For 1960-61 this price is applicable to 700,000 metric tons. Domestic wheat beyond this quantity will have to be sold at world market prices. Brazil: Producer's price for the basic grade of sacked wheat in ports of wheat producing states. In 1958-59 an additional bonus of Cr. 50 per 60 kg. (\$0.11 per bushel) was paid to producers. The price for 1959-60 and 1960-61 will include an additional bonus of Cr. 250 per 60 kg. (\$0.58 per bushel) paid to

domestic producers. Thus, the total basic price to producers will be Cr. 750 per 60 kg. (\$1.74 per bushel). The currency rate used is Cr.1=\$0.005114 (free market rate). Chile: The basic support price for bulk wheat, 75-76 kg. per hectolitre, delivered f.o.b. Alameda Station in Santiago. Denmark: Prices for 1956-57 and 1957-58 are derived from wholesale quotations minus estimated wholesale margin. For 1958-59 and 1959-60, however, the government guarantees the purchase of all wheat offered by the farmers. Finland: Guaranteed producer price throughout the country. West Germany: Standard price to producers in July and August, region II. Sound dry wheat of average quality. Greece: Government purchase price for soft wheat, depending on the category of the producer. India: Government's procurement price, f.a.q. at railheads. The 1960-61 price is effective only in the four wheat producing states. Ireland: Price to producers for deliveries to grower's nearest shipping point, or to purchaser's premises. Japan: Government fixed price to producers. Kenya: Net without bag, for Grade 1 wheat of better varieties. Morocco: For soft wheat. A higher price was designed for hard wheat. Netherlands: Average price to producer, good quality, delivered from farms. Norway: Average quality, 76-76.9 kg. per hl., moisture 16.6-17.5 per cent. Pakistan: Government purchase price for wheat. For 1956-57 and 1957-58 prices for wheat without bags, fair average quality, ex country point. For 1958-59 the prices were; Zone A, 13.25 rupees per maund, in bags, f.o.b. the mills and the Karachi rationing godowns. In Zone B, the price varied from 12.5 rupees to 13 rupees per maund, in bulk. For 1959-60, the price is for Zone A wheat, f.o.b. mills or warehouses, in bags. In Zone B the price is 13 rupees per maund, in bulk. Portugal: Basic price to producers. Soft and durum wheat, 80 kg. per hl. South Africa: F.o.r. producers' station less commission is 1s. 2d. per bag (except in 1958-59 when it was 1s. 3d.) and special levy 1d., Class B, Grade 1. Switzerland: Basic fixed price to producers, class II, 77-78 kg. per hectolitre. Tunisia: Producer's price for soft wheat. Turkey: Support price for best quality durum wheat. United Arab Republic: Guaranteed producer price for Hindi, 94 per cent purity. United Kingdom: Price to producers, all grades, including payments under the Home Grown Cereals Deficiency Payments Scheme. Uruguay: The guaranteed price is that part for standard grade, clean, dry, sound wheat, in bulk, weighing 61.4 pounds per bushel, delivered in Montevideo. It is subject to premiums and discounts in accordance with variations from the standard. New Zealand: Basic prices paid to South Island growers. For 1959-60, the price paid to North Island growers is 14/6 1/2 (\$1.93) per bushel.

Exporting countries:

Argentina: Semihard, No. 2 and Candeal or Taganrock No. 2, bagged, on wagon, in port, Buenos Aires. For 1957-58 and 1958-59, the government fixed price to producers. For 1959-60 the minimum price to producers is \$0.94 per bushel. The current rate used is: 1 Peso=\$0.01150. Australia: Guaranteed producers' price for up to 100 million bushels of wheat exported and sold for domestic consumption. Canada: Initial price for No. 1 Manitoba Northern basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver. France: Basic soft wheat price to producers, including taxes and bonuses. The 1959-60 price will be paid only for a quota of 6.8 million metric tons (250 million bushels). Italy: Price for soft wheat delivered to the state pools, 75 kg. per hectolitre. Mexico: Producer price for hard red wheat f.o.b. the farmers place of delivery. Spain: Price to producers for fine Aragon wheat, grade 1 and similar types, 77 kg. per hectolitre, not more than 12 per cent moisture. Sweden: Floor and ceiling prices for average quality wheat. United States: Average support price.

World Wheat Trade
in 1959-60 to be Near
Last Season's Level

Foreign Crops and Markets published by the United States Department of Agriculture stated in part that world wheat exports in 1959-60 are expected to reach 1,300 million

Cont'd. on page 12

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

Importing Countries	EXPORTING COUNTRIES								Total Purchases
	Canada	Argentina	Australia	France	Italy	Spain	Sweden	U.S.A.	
	1/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	
- thousand bushels -									
Austria	2,740	-	404	-	321	-	-	442	3,907
<u>Belgium-Luxembourg</u> ...	8,380	463	-	68	-	-	-	2,194	11,105
Belgian Territories .	446	-	-	51	4	-	-	301	802
Brazil	-	-	-	1,940	-	-	-	800	2,740
Costa Rica	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	178
Cuba	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,261	6,315
Dominican Republic ...	339	-	-	13	-	-	-	713	1,065
Ecuador	512	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	512
El Salvador	214	-	-	-	-	-	-	427	641
Germany	20,042	144	3,296	12,575	322	164	955	7,690	45,188
Greece	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
Guatemala	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	42
Haiti	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	202	213
Honduras Republic	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	285	315
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	62
India	4,116	-	9,729	-	-	-	-	4	13,849
Indonesia	316	-	892	98	572	-	-	176	2,054
Ireland	1,044	-	1,226	30	-	-	-	56	2,356
Israel	952	-	-	-	-	-	-	493	1,445
Japan	35,814	-	10,846	-	-	-	-	17,707	64,367
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
<u>Netherlands</u>	5,850	-	-	1,581	-	353	-	7,940	15,724
Netherlands Territories	142	-	47	7	-	-	-	436	632
New Zealand	-	-	5,216	-	-	-	-	-	5,216
Norway	2,985	-	-	923	-	-	165	1,731	5,804
Panama	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	170
Peru	2,262	-	-	15	-	-	-	1,777	4,054
Philippines	5,182	-	783	-	-	-	-	4,405	10,370
<u>Portugal</u>	21	-	-	492	-	-	-	348	861
Portuguese Territories	404	-	461	507	2	-	-	68	1,442
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	53	-	2,677	-	7	-	-	172	2,909
Saudi Arabia	6	-	136	54	19	-	-	2,489	2,704
Switzerland	6,641	99	-	1,408	863	-	-	798	9,809
Union of South Africa.	6,535	-	1,867	-	-	-	-	-	8,402
United Arab Republic .	6	-	-	-	5,666	-	-	1,073	6,745
<u>United Kingdom</u>	83,209	-	16,427	5,001	195	-	-	16,903	121,735
U.K. Territories	5,304	-	3,814	1,888	10	-	-	4,165	15,181
Vatican City	221	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	221
Venezuela	2,681	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,919	8,600
Totals	196,677	706	57,821	26,651	7,981	517	1,120	86,270	377,743

Percentage of Total Sales by Exporting Countries	52.05	.19	15.31	7.06	2.11	.14	.30	22.84	100.00
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NOTE: Mexico - no sales reported.

1/ Canadian Sales through March 31, 1960.

2/ Sales recorded by International Wheat Council through March 12, 1960.

CANADIAN SITUATION

Canada - U.S.S.R. According to a press release issued by the Department of Trade
Trade Agreement and Commerce under date of April 18, 1960 the Hon. Gordon
Signed Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Mr. N.S.
Patolichev, Minister of Foreign Trade of the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics, today signed in Moscow a protocol renewing for a period of three
years the trade agreement between Canada and the U.S.S.R., as well as an understanding
on the valuation of goods for duty. The purpose of this agreement is to expand and
diversify trade between the two countries.

Provision is made in the agreement for the exchange of most
favoured nation tariff treatment.

The Hon. Mr. Churchill and Mr. Patolichev also exchanged letters
setting out certain understandings on the development of trade between Canada and
the U.S.S.R. Provision is made for the purchase in Canada by Soviet Foreign Trade
Organizations, under normal commercial conditions, of Canadian goods that may be
exported by Canada to a total value of \$25,000,000 per annum, including not less
than 200,000 tons of Canadian wheat, provided the total annual value of Canadian
purchases from the U.S.S.R. is not less than \$12,500,000. If Canadian purchases
from the U.S.S.R. are less than \$12,500,000, Soviet purchases may be correspondingly
reduced, but the same ratio of two to one shall be maintained.

The letter also deals with consultations concerning Canadian-
Soviet trade relations, and provides for measures that will facilitate the visits
for business purposes between the two countries.

It is the hope of both governments that there will be a mutually
advantageous growth in the exchange of goods between Canada and the U.S.S.R.

Supply Position Total estimated supplies of wheat for the crop year 1959-60,
consisting of the August 1 carryover of 549.0 million bushels
and the 1959 production of 413.5 million, amount to 962.5 million bushels, represent-
ing a decline of 5 per cent from the 1958-59 total of 1,011.2 million and the first
crop year since 1954-55 that supplies have fallen below the billion bushel level.
After deducting an estimated 160.0 million bushels for anticipated domestic require-
ments, supplies available for export and for carryover during 1959-60 amount to
802.5 million bushels, 5 per cent below the 843.5 million in 1958-59.

Combined exports of wheat as grain and wheat flour in terms of
grain equivalent during the August-March period of 1959-60 amounted to 191.6
million bushels, 2 per cent greater than last year's eight-month total of 188.5
million, 11 per cent more than the ten-year (1948-49-1957-58) average of 172.1
million and, with the exception of the crop year 1957-58, the highest August-March
total since 1952-53. The balance remaining on April 1, 1960 for export and for
carryover, amounted to 610.9 million bushels, 7 per cent less than the April 1, 1959
total of 655.1 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	549.0
New Crop	371.7	413.5
Imports of wheat for domestic use, August-January ..	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Total estimated supplies	1,011.2	962.5
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year .	167.6	160.0
Available for export and for carryover	843.5	802.5
Deduct:		
Exports of wheat in bulk, August-March <u>4/</u>	160.3	162.5
Exports of bagged seed wheat, August-March <u>5/</u>	4.2	4.1
Total exports of wheat as grain	164.5	166.6
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, August - March <u>5/</u>	24.0	25.0
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	188.5	191.6
Balance on April 1 for export and for carryover	655.1	610.9

- 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 April 20 of the current crop year have amounted to 198.9 million bushels, representing a decrease of 9 per cent from the 219.4 million marketed during the corresponding period of 1958-59. Some 29.9 million bushels of this year's total were marketed during the five weeks March 17 to April 20. Disappearance of Canadian wheat into export and domestic channels (Overseas clearances plus Canadian domestic use and including grain milled for subsequent export) during the same five weeks amounted to 24.9 million bushels. As a result, the total visible supply of Canadian wheat increased from a level of 364.8 million bushels at March 16 to 369.6 million at April 20.

The total visible supply of Canadian wheat at April 20, 1960 represented a decrease of 2 per cent from the 1959 comparable total of 376.1 million bushels but exceeded by 3 per cent the 1958 figure of 359.4 million. Stocks in country elevators amounted to 223.4 million bushels compared with 237.0 million in this position a year ago and 225.2 million two years ago. This year's supplies in country elevators at April 20 accounted for 60 per cent of the total visible wheat supply compared with the 1959 and 1958 corresponding percentage of 63 per cent in both years. Interior terminal stocks, at 11.7 million bushels were 12 per cent less than last year's 13.3 million but slightly above the 1958 total of 11.6 million. Some 17.5 million bushels were "In transit rail" (Western Division) at April 20 this year exceeding both the 16.4 million of a year ago and 17.1 million of two years ago. Supplies at Fort William-Port Arthur at April 20, 1960 amounted to 44.9 million bushels compared with 47.8 million in 1959 and 41.9 million in 1958. Stocks

of 21.9 million bushels in Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports were sharply above both the 14.7 million of a year ago and the 12.1 million of two years ago. Supplies in Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports amounted to 15.8 million bushels representing an increase of 18 per cent over the 1959 total of 13.4 million but 16 per cent less than the 1958 figure of 18.8 million. Supplies in West Coast ports (Vancouver-New Westminster and Victoria) amounted to 12.8 million bushels compared with 12.2 million a year ago and 10.4 million two years ago.

<p><u>March 1960 Exports of</u> <u>Wheat and Flour Total</u> <u>20.5 Million Bushels</u></p>	<p>Combined exports of wheat in bulk, bagged seed wheat, and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent during March 1960 amounted to 20.5 million bushels, representing an increase of 3 per cent over the February 1960 level of 20.0 million, 8 per cent above the ten-year (1949-1958) average for the month of March of 19.0 million but 9 per cent below the March 1959 figure of 22.6 million bushels. Exports of wheat in bulk (as reported by the Board of Grain Commissioners) during March 1960, at 17.1 million bushels, were 4 per cent greater than the February 1960 total of 16.5 million but 8 per cent below the March 1959 figure of 18.6 million. Exports of bagged seed wheat during March 1960, based on Canadian Customs returns, amounted to 794 <u>thousand</u> bushels, compared with the February 1960 total of 891 <u>thousand</u> and the adjusted March 1959 figure of 1,280 <u>thousand</u> bushels. Customs returns also indicate that the equivalent of 2.6 million bushels of wheat was exported in the form of flour during March 1960, virtually equal to the previous month's exports but 3 per cent less than the adjusted March 1959 total of 2.7 million.</p>
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Cumulative exports of wheat in bulk during the August-March period of the 1959-60 crop year amounted to 162.5 million bushels, representing an increase of 1 per cent over the comparable 1958-59 total of 160.3 million. The United Kingdom, remaining in its position as Canada's leading market for wheat, received shipments amounting to 55.5 million bushels and representing 34 per cent of the eight-month total. During the August-March period of the 1958-59 crop year shipments of wheat to the United Kingdom amounted to 62.4 million bushels and accounted for 39 per cent of the total. Other principal markets for Canadian wheat in bulk during the first eight 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, 29.3 (24.2); Federal Republic of Germany, 18.6 (23.6); Belgium, 8.0 (7.7); Netherlands, 5.5 (7.1); Switzerland, 5.1 (3.5); Poland, 4.9 (0.8); India, 4.1 (5.6); and Union of South Africa, 3.6 (4.2). Customs exports of bagged seed wheat during August-March 1959-60 amounted to 4.1 million bushels compared with the adjusted 1958-59 eight-month total of 4.2 million.

Cumulative exports of wheat flour during the first eight months of the current crop year, based on Customs returns, were the equivalent of 25.0 million bushels and exceeded by 4 per cent the adjusted August-March 1958-59 total of 24.0 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 9.5 million bushels and accounted for 38 per cent of the August-March 1959-60 total. During the same months of the 1958-59 crop year shipments of wheat flour to the United Kingdom amounted to the equivalent of 9.4 million bushels and represented 39 per cent of the total. Other major markets for Canadian wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent during the August-March 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, 3,431 (2,703); Trinidad and Tobago, 1,343 (1,031); Jamaica, 1,144 (1,075); Ghana, 1,124 (663); United States, 999 (1,101); Ceylon, 772 (997); Japan, 743 (566); and Leeward and Windward Islands, 729 (668).

Freight Assistance Changes According to a release issued by the Information Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, under date of May 5, 1960 freight assistance regulations on western feed grains and millfeeds have been amended effective May 9 to provide for rates of assistance on water-borne grain to the Maritime Provinces and to adjust assistance levels due to a slight lowering of rail tariffs.

Eligible products delivered in the Maritime Provinces by boat will now receive assistance of \$11.00 per ton. The new rate follows the opening of the St. Lawrence seaway which enabled large boats to carry grain from the lakehead directly to points in the Maritimes at a reduced freight cost.

As a result of an order of the Board of Transport Commissioners railway tariffs will be further reduced by approximately 2 per cent. This required adjustments in the scale of freight assistance payments. These adjustments, effective May 9, provide a reduction in freight costs to farmers in Eastern Canada equivalent to the railway tariff reduction.

Crop and Weather Conditions The telegraphic crop report, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on May 4, summarized crop conditions in each of the Prairie Provinces as follows:

Heavy snowfall in Manitoba on April 25 and 26 followed by cool, damp weather has delayed spring work which is only just starting in the most favoured areas. Seeding is not expected to become general south of the Riding Mountains until the week of May 15. In the Russell, Dauphin and Swan River areas seeding is expected to be general by May 12 and east of the Red River and in the Interlake area by May 20. Harvesting of the remainder of the 1959 crop has just started in the Swan River Valley and other scattered areas. Given warm drying weather much of the crop can be salvaged except in the Brandon, Minnedosa and Portage districts where the situation is less optimistic. Depletion of fodder supplies is serious for many farmers as growth of grass has been very slow to date. Flooding persists in Westbourne municipality.

In Saskatchewan this week seeding operations are underway in the southwest and west-central areas. It is expected to get underway next week in other areas except in the northeast and across the north where the land is still too wet to permit field operations. In these areas seeding will probably get underway around May 21. In general, moisture conditions are good to excellent and sufficient for proper germination. Seed supplies are adequate except for a shortage of good seed oats. Harvesting of overwintered grain is underway in the Prairie areas but fields are still too wet east of Regina, in the Watson-Melfort area and across the north to Turtleford and Meadow Lake. The indications are that overwintered grain suffered some grade deterioration and some fields were pastured off. Preliminary reports indicate that a high proportion of the unthreshed grain will be salvaged. Warm dry weather is required to advance seeding and harvesting and to promote grass growth in pastures.

From 5 to 10 per cent of the grain left in Alberta fields over winter remains to be threshed in the area north of Lacombe and Coronation, with about 50 per cent remaining in the Rocky Mountain House-Bluffton district. Grain threshed out very dry, with recovery better than expected. There are some reports of good recovery of overwintered clover seed. Seeding had become general in the southeast before last week's heavy snow. Elsewhere, very little had been done. The weather has been too cold for germination of weed seeds. Moisture conditions are generally good although somewhat spotty in the Peace River area, with subsoil moisture only

fair in the southeast. Livestock wintered in good condition but pastures are slow.

Quota Policy Supplementary Quota on Soft White Spring Wheat The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade, re Quotas (General), No. 15, under date of April 5, 1960 announced in part that in order to obtain sufficient quantities of Soft White Spring Wheat to meet mill requirements, the supplementary quota of fifteen (15) bushels per acre seeded to Soft White Spring Wheat as authorized in Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 14 of February 29, 1960, will be increased to twenty (20) bushels per acre seeded to Soft White Spring Wheat, effective immediately, at the designated delivery points of producers referred to in paragraph two hereunder.

Producers of this variety of wheat were previously issued special permits indicating the quantity of Soft White Spring Wheat that they were permitted to deliver on the first five (5) bushel supplementary quota. New special permits will not be issued but elevator agents are hereby authorized to accept from producers who received these special permits the additional quantity authorized under this Instruction.

General Quota Position By April 25, 1960 out of a total of 2,008 shipping points in the Western Division, the Canadian Wheat Board had placed 2 points on a quota of 7 bushels per specified acre, 267 points were on a 6-bushel quota and 444 points were on a 5-bushel quota. Of the remainder, 613 points were on a 4-bushel quota, 641 points were on a 3-bushel quota and 41 points were on a 2-bushel quota.

Summary of Elevator Shipping Points in the Western Division
as at April 25, 1960

Province	General Quota in Bushels per Specified Acre						Total
	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	
Ontario	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Manitoba	4	213	106	28	21	-	372
Saskatchewan	37	389	272	219	162	-	1,079
Alberta	-	39	235	195	81	-	550
British Columbia .	-	-	-	2	1	2	5
All Provinces.	41	641	613	444	267	2	2,008

Cont'd. from page 6

bushels. This approximates the 1958-59 level and will be only 2 per cent below the alltime record of 1,328 million bushels exported in 1956-57.

Although total world import requirements remain about the same as in 1958-59, there have been substantial shifts in requirements and supplies. A record wheat crop in Western Europe, the traditional cash market, has reduced that area's need for wheat imports. However, demand has increased in Asia, North Africa, and Latin-America—partly because of smaller production.

Exports from Australia and France are larger than last season, while Argentine shipments are smaller. Exports by the U.S.S.R. are expected to show a decline from the high level of 217 million bushels reached in 1958-59. U.S. exports are now expected to reach 475 million bushels, compared with 443 million last year. This increase will be due largely to special export programs such as Public Law 480.

Canadian Wheat Stocks at March 31, 1960 Total stocks of Canadian wheat at March 31, 1960 were estimated at 685.2 million bushels compared with 733.5 million on the same date in 1959 and the record 904.4 million in 1957. The ten-year (1950-1959) average was 636.8 million bushels. Data for these estimates were obtained from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' annual March 31 survey of grain held on farms, from mill returns, and from information supplied by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada relative to grain in commercial positions at the close of business on April 1. These data include estimates of the amount of unthreshed grain in the Prairie Provinces remaining in the fields during the winter which farmers expected to be able to harvest this spring. An estimated 317.9 million bushels, representing 46 per cent of the total were held on farms, considerably below last year's total of 357.2 million and the 1958 holdings of 451.1 million at March 31. All but 5.9 million bushels of the total farm stocks of wheat were held on farms in the Prairie Provinces. Farm-held stocks in Saskatchewan were placed at 198.0 million while those in Alberta and Manitoba were estimated at 74.0 million and 40.0 million bushels, respectively. Of the 367.3 million bushels held in off-farm positions, 221.6 million were in country elevators compared with 236.6 million a year ago and 223.4 million two years ago. Stocks in Lakehead positions amounted to 51.4 million bushels, slightly above both the 1959 total of 50.1 million and the 1958 figure of 48.6 million bushels. Supplies in Eastern elevators, at 34.8 million bushels represented an increase of 22 per cent over the 1959 comparable total of 28.6 million and 2 per cent greater than the 1958 figure of 34.0 million bushels.

Stocks of Canadian Wheat at March 31, 1958-1960 1/

Position	1958	1959	1960
- thousand bushels -			
<u>In Canada</u>			
On farms	451,060	357,180 <u>2/</u>	317,900
Country elevators	223,446	236,585	221,606
Interior private and mill elevators	8,091	8,340	7,259
Interior terminal elevators	11,781	13,339	11,855
Vancouver-New Westminster elevators	10,254	9,792	9,061
Victoria elevator	272	432	270
Churchill elevator	4,620	4,916	4,871
Fort William-Port Arthur elevators	48,634	50,099	51,428
Storage afloat (Lakehead)	184	100	-
In transit rail (Western Division)	11,977	9,706	16,132
Eastern elevators	34,043	28,602	34,767
Storage afloat (Eastern Division)	5,637	9,274	5,380
In transit rail (Eastern Division)	2,923	2,999	2,047
Eastern mills (mill bins only) <u>3/</u>	2,739	1,952 <u>2/</u>	2,465
Western mills (mill bins only) <u>3/</u>	156	158 <u>2/</u>	146
Totals, in Canada	815,817	733,474 <u>2/</u>	685,184
<u>In United States</u>	-	-	-
Totals, in Canada and United States .	815,817	733,474 <u>2/</u>	685,184

- 1/ Stocks other than on farms and in mills compiled by the Statistics Branch, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, as at the close of business on April 2, 1958, April 1, 1959 and March 30, 1960. 2/ Revised.
- 3/ Small quantities of grain going into ground feeds have been excluded.

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	4,677,487
	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	8,033,521
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	7,408,299
	16	1,152,875	5,570,534	2,358,960	9,082,369	8,418,178
	23	1,093,917	5,639,236	2,390,052	9,123,205	9,739,243
	30	490,865	4,808,617	1,898,710	7,198,192	5,973,385
January	6, 1960 .	278,318	2,764,916	1,482,076	4,525,310	5,418,620
	13	477,693	3,172,165	2,067,412	5,717,270	6,216,330
	20	413,731	3,289,387	2,010,742	5,713,860	8,464,552
	27	349,419	2,071,521	1,587,076	4,008,016	4,165,378
February	3	77,150	1,895,721	1,753,681	3,726,552	6,976,356
	10	407,175	2,990,502	2,702,270	6,099,947	4,692,563
	17	298,604	1,590,204	1,995,662	3,884,470	4,417,042
	24	307,132	1,668,488	1,661,991	3,637,611	5,191,020
March	2	296,883	1,074,153	1,011,740	2,382,776	8,203,713
	9	200,905	654,491	756,131	1,611,527	6,866,600
	16	387,713	1,179,161	1,466,035	3,032,909	6,504,106
	23	929,080	2,637,944	2,114,427	5,681,451	5,022,064
	30	1,435,490	3,273,497	1,471,586	6,180,573	3,845,849
April	6	1,150,464	3,294,253	1,564,995	6,009,712	5,136,727
	13	537,756	3,446,050	1,868,170	5,851,976	7,576,951
	20	302,258	3,704,143	2,161,189	6,167,590	7,833,176
Totals		23,730,026	119,941,442	54,119,051	197,790,519	214,770,406
Average similar period:						
1948-49-1957-58.		28,601,855	146,274,283	74,030,848	248,906,986	

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

2/ Revised.

Visible Supply of Canadian Wheat, April 20, 1960
Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1958 and 1959

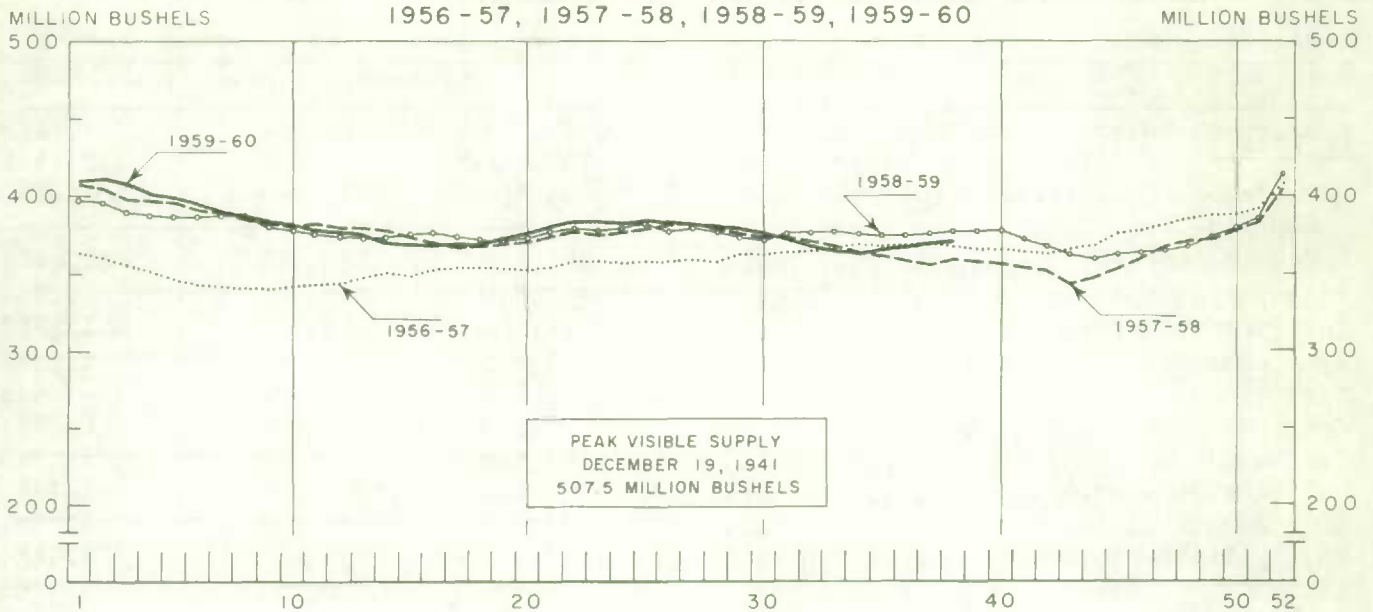
Position	1958	1959	1960
- thousand bushels -			
Country elevators - Manitoba	29,323	28,608	26,479
Saskatchewan	130,578	134,682	123,416
Alberta	65,309	73,689	73,520
Totals	225,210	236,978	223,415
Interior private and mill	7,840	8,068	7,334
Interior terminals	11,606	13,341	11,722
Vancouver-New Westminster	9,968	11,748	12,398
Victoria	421	492	415
Churchill	4,620	4,916	4,871
Fort William-Port Arthur	41,869	47,797	44,913
Storage afloat	184	100	-
In transit rail (Western Division)	17,098	16,359	17,527
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports.	12,085	14,652	21,851
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports .	18,822	13,371	15,753
In transit lake	7,571	7,470	7,140
In transit rail (Eastern Division)	2,059	777	2,220
United States ports	61	-	-
Totals	359,414	376,069	369,560

Grading of Wheat Inspected, August 1959-March 1960 with Comparisons

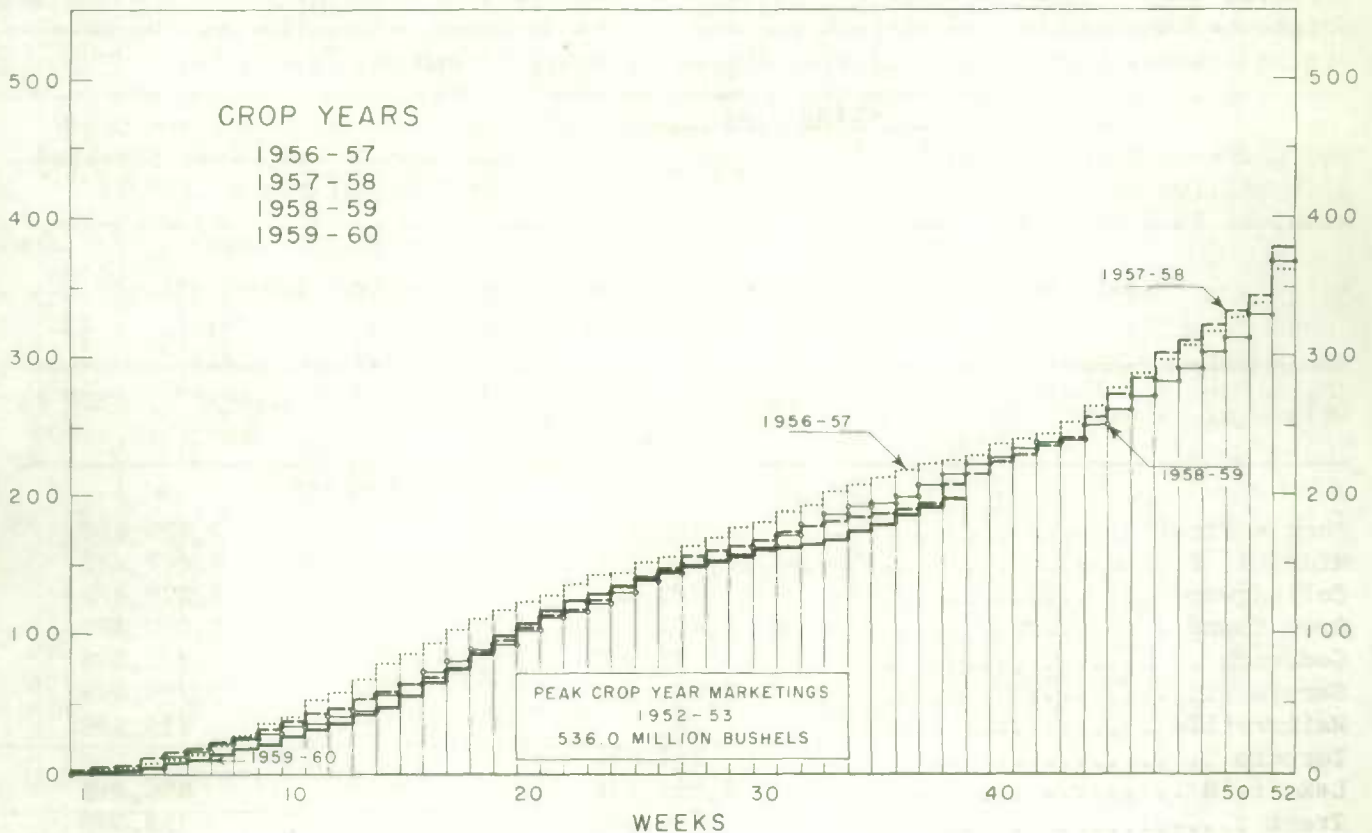
Grade	Crop Year		August-March			
	Average	1958-59	1958-59		1959-60	
	1953-54— 1957-58		cars	per cent	cars	per cent
No. 1 Man. Northern ..	3.4	1.8	1,038	1.0	1,084	0.9
No. 2 Man. Northern ..	33.0	31.9	33,994	32.2	26,663	22.9
No. 3 Man. Northern ..	25.7	27.5	30,184	28.6	29,958	25.7
No. 4 Man. Northern ..	11.4	15.7	15,931	15.1	16,291	14.0
No. 5 Wheat	9.0	6.7	9,867	9.4	2,652	2.3
No. 6 Wheat	3.0	0.8	1,184	1.1	316	0.3
Feed Wheat	0.4	1/	57	0.1	6	1/
Others Red Spring	9.1	10.7	7,633	7.2	29,484	25.3
C.W. Garnet	0.6	1/	1	1/	125	0.1
C.W. White Spring	0.1	0.1	143	0.1	100	0.1
C.W. Mixed Wheat	0.1	1/	42	1/	46	1/
Alberta Winter	0.4	0.1	227	0.2	625	0.5
Nos.1-6C.W.Amber Durum	3.9	4.4	4,964	4.7	8,852	7.6
Others C.W.Amber Durum	0.1	0.2	158	0.1	402	0.3
Totals	100.0	100.0	105,423	100.0	116,604	100.0
Gross bushels(approx.)			191,894,000		220,053,000	

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, 1959 to April 20, 1960
Compared with Approximately the Same Period 1957-58 and 1958-59

Destination	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
- bushels -			
<u>By Vessel</u>			
Buffalo	1,965,760	688,597	110,305
Chicago	156,933	175,436	-
Duluth-Superior	1,230,857	808,972	272,202
Totals, Vessel	3,353,550	1,673,005	382,507
<u>By Rail</u>			
U.S.A. Domestic Points.	834,592	302,990	147,308
Totals, Rail	834,592	302,990	147,308
Totals, Shipments .	4,188,142	1,975,995	529,815

* 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 April 20, amounted to 0.5 million bushels. During the comparable periods of 1958-59 and 1957-58 shipments amounted to 2.0 million and 4.2 million bushels, respectively. Of this season's total to date some 72 per cent was shipped by vessel.

Rail shipments of wheat to Maritime Ports from Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence Ports during the first eight months of the current crop year totalled 25.0 million bushels, 6 per cent less than the comparable August-March 1958-59 total of 26.5 million.

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

Origin of Shipment	August 1, 1958 to March 31, 1959	August 1, 1959 to March 31, 1960
- bushels -		
Port McNicoll	6,730,923	7,826,429
Midland, Tiffin	10,296,064	9,667,725
Collingwood	823,444	1,070,871
Owen Sound	3,479,132	2,692,090
Goderich	79,337	1,171,042
Sarnia	3,241,395	1,756,818
Walkerville	-	113,536
Toronto	143,634	-
Lakefield	1,166,736	666,892
Trent	199,605	18,000
Prescott	303,210	2,000
Totals	26,463,480	24,985,403

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	25,355
January	792,000	525,238	684,845	103,087
February	490,778	178,204	173,387	23,878
March	338,534	191,312	280,705	18,826
April	161,103	215,546	243,292	
May	73,212	33,839	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, March 1960

Grade	Quebec	Ontario
- bushels -		
4 Northern	-	4,333
5 Wheat	833	-
Tough	-	1,584
Amber Durum	4,000	2,000
Others	3,492	2,584
Totals	8,325	10,501

Overseas Exports of Canadian Grain by Ports of Loading, August 1, 1959-April 20, 1960
with Comparisons

Ports	Wheat ^{1/}	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed ^{2/}
- bushels -						
<u>Pacific Seaboard</u>						
Vancouver-New Westminster ...	64,641,472	2,670,119	19,867,998	205,491	4,653,826	2,419,826
Victoria	974,990	14,889	-	-	259,601	-
Prince Rupert	-	-	7,348,171	-	-	-
<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	30,796,353	807,161	140,458	89,856	1,598,453	36,880
Sorel	10,261,436	-	-	-	-	-
Three Rivers	8,429,201	-	-	-	-	-
Quebec	5,515,372	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Maritime</u>						
Saint John	1,829,735	-	-	-	-	-
West Saint John	12,307,476	164,793	-	49,923	559,871	-
Halifax	9,071,610	-	-	-	-	-
<u>U.S. Lake Ports</u>	136,788	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	168,988,367	3,992,962	27,504,140	345,270	8,019,476	2,456,706
August 1, 1958-April 22, 1959 .	171,585,835	4,993,730	36,688,590	1,019,477	10,617,021	4,930,706

^{1/} Excluding bagged seed.

^{2/} In bushels of 50 pounds.

Freight Assistance Shipments Claims filed for payment up to March 31, 1960 represent the movement of some 11.8 million bushels of wheat from the Prairie Provinces to Eastern Canada and British Columbia under the freight assistance policy during the August-February period of the current crop year. During the corresponding period in 1958-59 claims had been filed for a total of 13.2 million bushels, indicating on the assumption of approximately the same rate of submission of claims during both the current and preceding crop years that the 1959-60 August-February shipments of wheat under the policy were running about 11 per cent below those of 1958-59. Revised data on the 1958-59 August-February shipments of wheat based on claims submitted up to March 31, 1960 place the seven-month total at 14.0 million bushels. About 75 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-February 1959-60 and 1958-59

Month	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	B.C.	Total
- thousand bushels -								
August, 1959	15	27	127	52	634	860	231	1,947
September	17	16	90	113	627	764	197	1,825
October	21	15	127	64	673	863	310	2,072
November	16	26	106	53	667	709	298	1,875
December	14	15	190	63	599	665	183	1,729
January, 1960	8	12	82	52	513	541	166	1,373
February	6	11	113	35	351	417	22	956
Totals	97	121	836	432	4,065	4,819	1,407	11,778
Same period 1958-59:								
Preliminary <u>2/</u>	80	119	885	429	4,703	5,658	1,327	13,201
Revised <u>1/</u>	89	124	910	451	4,874	5,952	1,601	14,002

Preliminary data on millfeed shipments under the freight assistance policy indicate shipments of 335,726 tons during the August-February period of the current crop year. During the same months of the 1958-59 crop year claims had been filed for a total of 311,144 tons, indicating on the assumption of approximately the same rate of submission of claims during both the current and preceding crop years that the August-February shipments of millfeeds under the policy were running about 8 per cent above those of 1958-59. Revised data on the 1958-59 August-February shipments of millfeeds based on claims submitted up to March 31, 1960 place the seven-month total at 336,024 tons. As with freight-assisted shipments of wheat, the greater portion of the millfeed shipments during the period under review went to destinations in Ontario and Quebec.

Provincial Distribution of Millfeed Shipments under the Freight Assistance Policy
August-February 1959-60 and 1958-59

Province	1 9 5 8 - 5 9		1 9 5 9 - 6 0
	Preliminary <u>2/</u>	Revised <u>1/</u>	Preliminary <u>1/</u>
- tons -			
Newfoundland	2,074	2,329	2,569
Prince Edward Island	4,023	4,173	4,901
Nova Scotia	17,155	18,217	19,371
New Brunswick	15,636	16,582	19,802
Quebec	164,928	172,800	173,632
Ontario	86,808	94,888	92,406
British Columbia	20,520	27,035	23,045
Totals	311,144	336,024	335,726

1/ Based on claims filed up to March 31, 1960.

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

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/</u> <u>3/</u>	Total Wheat and Wheat Flour <u>3/</u>
- 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	129	21,332	3,194	24,527
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
December	20,262	891	21,153	3,559	24,712
January	13,220	753	13,972	3,076	17,048
February	16,462	891	17,353	2,617	19,971
March	17,102	794	17,896	2,617	20,513
Totals	162,534	4,111	166,645	24,982	191,627

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	December	March		August-March	
	Wheat Flour 1/	Wheat Flour 2/	Wheat 3/	Wheat Flour 2/	Wheat 3/
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES					
United Kingdom	1,264,616	1,035,628	6,430,438	9,491,994	55,535,304
Africa					
British East Africa	-	-	-	2,036	-
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland ..	2,355	345	18,667	16,852	29,867
Gambia	-	575	-	11,192	-
Ghana	131,445	109,222	-	1,123,540	-
Nigeria	11,541	59,038	-	303,733	-
Sierra Leone	3,248	22,563	-	207,083	-
Union of South Africa	-	-	1,534,213	-	3,589,077
Asia					
Aden	-	3,114	-	6,463	-
Ceylon	-	-	-	771,770	-
Hong Kong	69,771	40,181	37,333	458,999	129,733
India	-	-	-	-	4,116,436
Kuwait	-	5,152	-	15,649	-
Malaya and Singapore	42,881	58,211	-	402,052	-
Other British East Indies	193	128	-	998	-
Pakistan	-	115	-	244	2,157,173
Europe					
Gibraltar	4,122	5,152	-	35,034	-
Malta	-	-	-	-	849,333
North America					
Bahamas	16,360	20,079	-	197,245	-
Barbados	19,638	19,778	-	194,822	-
Bermuda	10,628	7,641	-	79,923	-
British Honduras	678	672	-	9,513	-
Jamaica	179,671	109,860	-	1,143,894	-
Leeward and Windward Islands	101,642	77,862	-	728,817	-
Trinidad and Tobago	199,343	100,455	-	1,343,485	-
Oceania					
Fiji	1,840	230	-	10,971	-
New Zealand	138	-	-	138	-
South America					
British Guiana	10,304	4,271	-	235,078	-
Totals, Commonwealth Countries ...	2,070,414	1,680,272	8,020,651	16,791,525	66,406,923
FOREIGN COUNTRIES					
Africa					
Algeria	-	-	51,076	-	1,862,690
Azores and Madeira	-	1,967	-	9,688	-
Belgian Congo	59,188	20,967	-	418,892	-
Liberia	460	2,576	-	12,466	-
Portuguese East Africa	920	-	81,387	2,415	174,720
Portuguese West Africa	8,777	9,402	-	62,017	-
Asia					
Arabia	3,349	-	-	17,899	-
Burma	-	-	-	-	228,470
Indonesia	103,205	-	-	316,305	-
Iran	129	112	-	623	-
Iraq	-	-	-	-	2,033,229
Japan	113,123	68,078	4,445,168	742,635	29,286,634
Lebanon	-	497	-	27,747	386,690
Okinawa	-	-	78,400	-	412,533
Philippine Islands	459,110	464,630	-	3,431,283	1,045,916
Portuguese Asia	48,342	17,121	-	116,394	-
Syria	745	145	-	1,663	-
Thailand	15,537	12,420	-	203,497	-

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

Destination	December	March		August-March	
	Wheat Flour 1/	Wheat Flour 2/	Wheat 3/	Wheat Flour 2/	Wheat 3/
- bushels -					
<u>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</u>					
<u>Europe</u>					
Austria	-	-	-	-	2,238,593
Belgium	16,615	20,866	815,174	86,319	7,966,308
Denmark	-	-	-	3,386	136,081
Finland	-	-	253,591	-	930,958
France	-	-	191,382	-	2,942,381
Germany, Federal Republic	-	-	797,081	-	18,574,084
Greece	-	759	-	3,041	-
Iceland	-	-	-	7,986	-
Ireland	-	-	46,667	-	931,654
Italy	-	-	-	-	2,116,712
Netherlands	-	-	-	2,495	5,522,153
Norway	-	-	116,069	-	2,542,736
Poland	-	-	405,711	-	4,871,813
Portugal	-	4,650	-	15,838	-
Sweden	-	-	-	1,012	28,000
Switzerland	-	-	933,333	-	5,084,719
<u>North America</u>					
Costa Rica	38,835	54,142	-	452,134	-
Cuba	4,627	3,910	-	76,236	1,000
Dominican Republic	20,005	27,140	-	210,737	2,500
El Salvador	28,391	21,360	11,019	249,655	33,063
French West Indies	575	115	-	2,990	-
Guatemala	1,293	1,265	-	84,767	20,000
Haiti	207	414	-	1,449	-
Honduras	7,942	2,652	-	36,441	5,000
Netherlands Antilles	8,161	5,382	-	77,731	-
Nicaragua	18,488	29,835	-	233,420	-
Panama	16,314	22,085	-	203,148	-
St. Pierre and Miquelon	2,528	-	-	13,844	-
United States					
Flour in terms of wheat	112,070	133,016	-	998,952	-
For milling in bond 4/	-	-	-	-	110,000
For domestic use 4/	-	-	19,067	-	395,629
<u>Oceania</u>					
French Oceania	-	-	-	186	-
Guam	-	2,300	-	2,300	-
<u>South America</u>					
Chile	-	-	-	1,610	-
Colombia	402	460	-	2,765	793,508
Ecuador	-	-	164,530	-	625,514
Peru	-	115	-	4,025	2,267,067
Surinam	7,335	6,592	-	51,078	-
Venezuela	425	1,575	671,440	3,714	2,556,971
Totals, Foreign Countries	1,097,098	936,548	9,081,095	8,190,783	96,127,326
Sub-Totals, All Countries	3,167,512	2,616,820	17,101,746	24,982,308	162,534,249
Bagged seed wheat 5/			794,126		4,110,510
Totals, All Countries	3,167,512	2,616,820	17,895,872	24,982,308	166,644,759

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			
	April 8	April 15	April 22	April 29

- cents and eighths per bushel -

Initial Payment to Producers

1 Northern	140	140	140	140
2 Northern	136	136	136	136
3 Northern	132	132	132	132
4 Northern	125	125	125	125
5 Wheat	198	108	108	108
6 Wheat	102	102	102	102
Feed Wheat	96	96	96	96
1 C.W. Garnet	122	122	122	122
2 C.W. Garnet	117	117	117	117
1 Alberta Red Winter	124	124	124	124
2 Alberta Winter	119	119	119	119
1 C.W. Amber Durum	140	140	140	140
2 C.W. Amber Durum	136	136	136	136
3 C.W. Amber Durum	132	132	132	132

International Wheat Agreement

and Domestic Sales

1 Northern	166/1	167/3	167/1	165/2
2 Northern	163/1	164/3	164/1	162/2
3 Northern	156/1	157/3	157/1	155/2
4 Northern	151/1	152/3	152/1	150/2
5 Wheat	148/1	149/3	149/1	149
6 Wheat	146/1	147/3	147/1	147
Feed Wheat	144/1	145/3	145/1	145
1 C.W. Garnet	156/1	157/3	157/1	157
2 C.W. Garnet	152/1	153/3	153/1	153
3 C.W. Garnet	149/1	150/3	150/1	150
1 Alberta Red Winter	157/1	158/3	158/1	158
2 Alberta Winter	154/1	155/3	155/1	155
3 Alberta Winter	150/1	151/3	151/1	151
1 C.W. Amber Durum	177/1	178/3	178/1	178
2 C.W. Amber Durum	170	170/3	170/1	170
3 C.W. Amber Durum	166/1	167/3	167/1	167

Export - Class II

1 Northern	166/1	167/3	167/1	165/2
2 Northern	163/1	164/3	164/1	162/2
3 Northern	156/1	157/3	157/1	155/2
4 Northern	151/1	152/3	152/1	150/2
5 Wheat	148/1	149/3	149/1	149
6 Wheat	146/1	147/3	147/1	147
Feed Wheat	144/1	145/3	145/1	145
1 C.W. Garnet	156/1	157/3	157/1	157
2 C.W. Garnet	152/1	153/3	153/1	153
3 C.W. Garnet	149/1	150/3	150/1	150
1 C.W. Amber Durum	177/1	178/3	178/1	178
2 C.W. Amber Durum	170	170/3	170/1	170
3 C.W. Amber Durum	166/1	167/3	167/1	167

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

Class and Grade	Week Ending			
	April 8	April 15	April 22	April 29
- cents and eighths per bushel -				
<u>Initial Payment to Producers</u>				
1 Northern	140	140	140	140
2 Northern	136	136	136	136
3 Northern	132	132	132	132
4 Northern	125	125	125	125
5 Wheat	108	108	108	108
6 Wheat	102	102	102	102
Feed Wheat	96	96	96	96
1 C.W. Garnet	122	122	122	122
2 C.W. Garnet	117	117	117	117
1 Alberta Red Winter	124	124	124	124
1 Alberta Winter	119	119	119	119
1 C.W. Amber Durum	140	140	140	140
2 C.W. Amber Durum	136	136	136	136
3 C.W. Amber Durum	132	132	132	132

International Wheat Agreement
and Domestic Sales

1 Northern	171/1	171/7	171/5	171/4
2 Northern	169/1	169/7	169/5	168/6
3 Northern	162/5	162/7	162/5	162/4
4 Northern	157/5	157/7	157/5	157/4
5 Wheat	151/1	151/7	151/2	150/4
6 Wheat	149/1	149/7	149/2	148/4
Feed Wheat	147/1	147/7	147/2	146/4
1 C.W. Garnet	157/1	158	157/5	157/4
2 C.W. Garnet	153/1	154	153/5	153/4
3 C.W. Garnet	150/1	151	150/5	150/4
1 Alberta Red Winter	161/1	161/7	161/5	161/4
2 Alberta Winter	158/1	158/7	158/5	158/4
3 Alberta Winter	154/1	154/7	154/5	154/4

Export - Class II

1 Northern	171/1	171/7	171/5	171/4
2 Northern	169/1	169/7	169/5	168/6
3 Northern	162/5	162/7	162/5	162/4
4 Northern	157/5	157/7	157/5	157/4
5 Wheat	151/1	151/7	151/2	150/4
6 Wheat	149/1	149/7	149/2	148/4
Feed Wheat	147/1	147/7	147/2	146/4
1 C.W. Garnet	157/1	158	157/5	157/4
2 C.W. Garnet	153/1	154	153/5	153/4
3 C.W. Garnet	150/1	151	150/5	150/4
1 Alberta Red Winter	161/1	161/7	161/5	161/4
2 Alberta Winter	158/1	158/7	158/5	158/4
3 Alberta Winter	154/1	154/7	154/5	154/4

Licensed Storage Capacity of Canadian Grain Elevators
as at April 1, 1960

Province	Kind of Licence	Elevators, including Permanent and Temporary Annexes	Public Country Supplementary Storage ^{1/}	Total
<u>WESTERN DIVISION</u>		- bushels -		
Manitoba	Public country	49,840,000	-	49,840,000
	Private country	45,000	-	45,000
	Mill	2,255,000	-	2,255,000
	Private terminal ...	3,145,500	-	3,145,500
	Semi-public terminal	6,000,000	-	6,000,000
	Totals	61,285,500	-	61,285,500
Saskatchewan	Public country	202,780,200	5,034,200	207,814,400
	Private country	29,000	-	29,000
	Mill	4,915,500	-	4,915,500
	Semi-public terminal	11,000,000	-	11,000,000
	Totals	218,724,700	5,034,200	223,758,900
Alberta	Public country	129,304,950	3,508,850	132,813,800
	Private country	157,500	-	157,500
	Mill	4,049,000	-	4,049,000
	Private terminal ...	1,490,000	-	1,490,000
	Semi-public terminal	6,100,000	-	6,100,000
	Totals	141,101,450	3,508,850	144,610,300
British Columbia	Public country	2,196,000	-	2,196,000
	Mill	937,300	-	937,300
	Semi-public terminal	24,906,500	-	24,906,500
	Totals	28,039,800	-	28,039,800
Ontario	Public country	1,465,000	-	1,465,000
	Mill	1,480,000	-	1,480,000
	Private terminal ...	2,435,000	-	2,435,000
	Semi-public terminal	90,517,210	-	90,517,210
	Totals	95,897,210	-	95,897,210
Totals, Western Division		545,048,660	8,543,050	553,591,710
<u>EASTERN DIVISION</u>				
Ontario		57,226,000	-	57,226,000
Quebec		33,312,000	-	33,312,000
Maritimes		7,229,300	-	7,229,300
Totals, Eastern Division		97,767,300	-	97,767,300
Totals, Licensed Storage		642,815,960	8,543,050	651,359,010

^{1/} Authorized storage space in 158 grain storage buildings that are not licensed public country elevators.

Summary of Grain Storage Capacity as at April 1, 1960

Type of Storage	Location	Capacity	
		- bushels -	
Licensed Storage* -	Western division	545,048,660	
	Eastern division	97,767,300	642,815,960
Public Country -	Western division	8,543,050	8,543,050
Unlicensed Storage* -	Manitoba	170,000	
	Saskatchewan	314,000	
	Alberta	365,500	
	British Columbia	205,000	
	Ontario	70,000	1,124,500
Total Storage Capacity, Licensed and Unlicensed, Permanent, Temporary and Special Annexes			652,483,510

* Including permanent and temporary annexes.

Source: Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Total licensed grain storage capacity at April 1, 1960, according to records of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, amounted to 651.4 million bushels. Some 642.8 million bushels of this total consisted of storage space in elevators including permanent and temporary annexes with the balance of 8.5 million bushels being located in public country supplementary storage. The latter are buildings located on or off railway sites and suitable for the emergency storing of grain. Although they cannot qualify for licensing as country elevators under the Canada Grain Act, order in council P.C. 5122 dated September 26, 1951 provides for the licensing of such buildings on a temporary basis for emergency grain storage.

Unlicensed off-farm storage capacity at April 1, 1960 amounted to 1.1 million bushels, making a combined total of 652.5 million bushels of licensed and unlicensed storage, compared with a combined total of 642.7 million bushels at March 31, 1959.

On a regional basis, licensed storage capacity for some 553.6 million bushels, representing 85 per cent of the licensed total, was located in the Western Division. Total licensed storage capacity of elevators in the Prairie Provinces at April 1, 1960, in millions of bushels, were as follows, (comparable data for March 31, 1959 in brackets); Saskatchewan, 223.8 (220.2); Alberta, 144.6 (143.6); and Manitoba, 61.3 (60.6). On the basis of the type of license, public country elevators accounted for a storage capacity of 394.1 million bushels or 61 per cent of the total licensed storage capacity in the Western Division at April 1, 1960.

CANADIAN FLOUR MILLING SITUATION

Production Wheat flour production by Canadian mills during March 1960 amounted to 3,462,000 hundredweight, exceeding by 7 per cent the February output of 3,231,000 hundredweight and 14 per cent greater than the March 1959 production of 3,032,000 hundredweight but 3 per cent less than the ten-year (1950-1959) average production for the month of March of 3,572,000 hundredweight. Mills reporting operations during March 1960 had a total rated capacity of 170,000 hundredweight per 24-hour day and on the basis of a 27-day working period 75.5 per cent of this rated capacity was effective.

Wheat milled for flour during March 1960 amounted to 7.8 million bushels compared with 7.3 million bushels milled during the previous month and 6.8 million bushels milled during March 1959. Of the wheat milled for flour during March 1960, some 7,035,000 bushels were Western Canadian spring wheat (other than Durum) while the remainder consisted of Ontario winter wheat (494,000 bushels); Durum (202,000 bushels); and all other (91,000 bushels).

Exports According to preliminary Customs returns, exports of Canadian wheat flour during March 1960 amounted to 1,137,748 hundredweight (some 2,616,820 bushels of wheat equivalent) relatively unchanged from the 2,617,345 bushels exported during February 1960, but 3 per cent below the adjusted March 1959 total of 2,704,655 bushels. Flour shipments during the month went to fifty-three countries with exports to the United Kingdom amounting to 1,036 thousand bushels of wheat equivalent and accounting for 40 per cent of the March 1960 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, 465; United States, 133; Jamaica, 110; Ghana, 109; and Trinidad and Tobago, 100.

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
December	7,353,713	3,243,819	1,547,208
January	6,727,427	2,979,719	1,337,470
February	7,321,069	3,230,762	1,137,976
March	7,822,392	3,461,608	1,137,748
Totals	61,453,728	27,104,087	10,861,873
Same months 1958-59 (revised) .	60,672,148	26,781,242	10,437,847

^{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 are estimated at 2,406.8 million bushels, consisting of the July 1 carryover of 1,278.6 million bushels and the 1959 crop, 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-March period of the current United States crop year amounted to 5.0 million bushels, compared with 6.5 million during the same months of the preceding crop year. After deducting an estimated 621.0 million bushels for anticipated domestic requirements, some 1,790.8 million remain available for export and for carryover during 1959-60 compared with 1,720.7 million in 1958-59.

Exports of wheat, wheat flour and other products in terms of grain equivalent during the first nine months (July-March) of the 1959-60 United States crop year amounted to 350.9 million bushels, 8 per cent greater than the 323.7 million exported during the same months in 1958-59. The balance remaining on April 1, 1960 for export and for carryover was estimated at 1,439.9 million bushels, 3 per cent above the 1,397.0 million on the same date a year ago.

United States Wheat Supplies

Item	1958-59	1959-60 <u>1/</u>
	- million bushels -	
Carryover at beginning of crop year (July 1)	881.0	1,278.6
New crop	1,461.7	1,128.2
Total estimated domestic supplies	2,342.8	2,406.8
Imports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat for domestic use, July-March	6.5	5.0
Total estimated supplies <u>2/</u>	2,349.3	2,411.8
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year <u>3/</u>	628.6	621.0
Available for export and for carryover	1,720.7	1,790.8
Deduct:		
Exports of wheat as grain, July-March	266.1	282.5
Exports of wheat flour and products in terms of wheat, July-March <u>4/</u>	57.6	68.4
Total exports of wheat, wheat flour and products <u>5/</u>	323.7	350.9
Balance on April 1 for export and for carryover	1,397.0	1,439.9

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

Stocks of Wheat
in All Positions
April 1, 1960

On April 25, the United States Department of Agriculture reported that stocks of 1,564 million bushels of wheat stored in all positions on April 1 were the largest of record for that date, one per cent larger than the previous year and two-thirds above average. Current stocks were less than January 1, 1960 stocks by 314 million bushels. Off-farm stocks of 1,358 million bushels were the largest of record and 8 per cent above the previous year as terminal and interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks rose to record levels. Wheat either owned by or under Government loan represented about 85 per cent of the total stocks in all positions.

U.S. Wheat Stocks by Positions, April 1, 1960 with Comparisons

Position	April 1 Average 1949-1958	April 1 1959	January 1 1960	April 1 1960
- thousand bushels -				
On Farms <u>1/</u>	219,301	283,423	331,742	206,161
Terminals <u>2/</u>	255,498	419,579	485,656	458,349
Commodity Credit Corp. <u>3/</u>	49,743	77,029	70,932	62,589
Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. <u>1/ 4/</u>	408,288	761,126	989,448	836,641
Totals	932,830	1,541,157	1,877,778	1,563,740

1/ Estimates of the Crop Reporting Board.

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

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

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

Wheat Stocks
on Farms

The Crop Reporting Board, United States Department of Agriculture in its production report under date of April 11 stated in part that farm stocks of wheat on April 1 totalled 206 million bushels, 27 per cent below April 1 last year and 6 per cent below the April 1 average. Stocks on farms April 1 were equivalent to 18.3 per cent of the 1959 production. Approximately three-fourths of the total wheat stocks on farms April 1, 1960 were under Government loan or purchase agreements.

Winter Wheat Crop
Estimated at
977 Million Bushels

In a report released on April 11, 1960 the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture stated in part that a backward 1960 winter wheat crop supplied with generous moisture began to shake off winter dormancy by April 1 with indications that it must now be recognized potentially as among the leading production years. Conditions on April 1 indicated a crop of 977 million bushels, 51 million bushels above the December 1 forecast, nearly 6 per cent more than the 1959 crop and 17 per cent above average. Increases since December have been largely confined to the Central and Southern Great Plains and more than off-set reduced prospects in the South Atlantic and South Central States other than Kentucky, Oklahoma and Texas. The indicated yield at 22.0 bushels per seeded acre is second only to the outstanding record yield of 26.9 bushels in 1958 and is well above the average of 17.0 bushels. The current production estimate assumes normal weather, insect and disease conditions for the remainder of the crop season. The estimate is based on an appraisal of the April 1 condition of wheat as reported by individual growers and on soil moisture reserves and other factors affecting production. In the last 10 years, the average change in the United States production estimate from April 1 to harvest has been 88 million bushels, ranging from a maximum of 216 million bushels to a minimum of 23 million bushels.

P.L. 480
Agreement
with India

On May 4, 1960 the United States Department of Agriculture announced that a new Title I, P.L. 480 agreement with India provides for financing the purchase of \$965 million worth of wheat over a four-year period. This involves 587 million bushels (approximately 16 million metric tons). Financing arrangements will be made available at once to cover the first year's shipments of 147 million bushels. Rate and manner in which the remaining quantity of wheat will be shipped will be agreed upon by the Governments after January 1, 1961.

Grain
Storage Statement

Highlights of the attached background statement on the development and current status of the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement were announced by the United States Department of Agriculture as follows:

1. With the rapid build-up of grain stocks in recent years, rates and terms of storage have become increasingly important both to farmers and to the Government.
2. Since 1940, storage of price-support grain has been governed by the provisions of the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement. About 11,000 commercial warehouses are currently "signed up" under this Agreement and eligible to store price-support grain for farmers and the Commodity Credit Corporation.
3. The UGSA has been renegotiated and revised several times, with rather steady increases in storage rates from 1940 until the early 1950s. The last previous revision in 1956 resulted for the first time in an overall reduction in costs for most periods of storage.
4. Current reconsiderations of the Agreement, which began last January against the background of modern developments in the storage industry and a comprehensive field survey of storage costs, have resulted in material downward revisions of rates to be effective with the new storage year beginning July 1, 1960.
5. Until very recent years, commercial storage facilities had not expanded fast enough to meet steadily increasing needs for space. The prevailing storage rates did not attract enough capital into the industry to provide the needed expansion. CCC was forced to buy nearly a billion bushels of its own supplemental bin facilities.
6. After 1956, the picture began to change. CCC has bought no bins since then. Storage was "tight" in spots in 1957 and 1958, but in general commercial space had caught up with needs. In 1959, space was more than adequate in some areas.
7. Studying developments, Department specialists found that new influences in grain storage and handling had lessened the reliability of previously used cost "indices" in determining storage rates.
8. In April 1959, plans were initiated for a comprehensive and effective field survey of storage costs. This survey was completed late in the year, and the results have been available during the current UGSA negotiations. As a result, the Department has had sound basic information on the factors involved — and full knowledge of the impact of rate changes on farm producers, the warehouse industry, and the Government.
9. Farmers will benefit directly and materially from the lowered storage rates. While producers who "reseed" price-support grain after the first program year will receive less in storage payments from CCC, farmers who store much larger volumes of grain in commercial warehouses will save more through lower storage costs.
10. There will be very substantial savings in public funds. The three cent average reduction in storage rates will lower CCC's storage costs by about 75 million dollars.

There will also be savings through adjusted handling charges. The total saving to the Corporation for the 1960-61 year — on both storage rates and handling charges is now expected to be from 85 to 100 million dollars.

Storage Rates and
Handling Charges for
1960-61 Under UGSA
Announced

Storage rates and handling charges under a revised Uniform Grain Storage Agreement, to be effective for the storage year beginning July 1, 1960, were announced on May 5 by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Storage Agreement (UGSA) establishes rates and terms for commercial storage of price-support grain and related commodities. This includes grain in the inventory of the Commodity Credit Corporation and that which is stored by farmers as security for price-support loans. The eight commodities covered are: wheat, corn, oats, grain sorghums, barley, rye, soybeans and flaxseed.

The new schedules of rates and charges represent substantial reductions from those of the current Agreement.

Storage rates are reduced an average of about three cents a bushel on an annual basis, or from about 16-1/2 to 13-1/2 cents. This represents an average reduction of 19 per cent.

The new rate schedule contains no geographic variations and fewer commodity variations than are currently in effect. This will simplify the overall rate structure. Except for oats, the annual storage rate for commingled storage of all the commodities will be the same — fractionally above 13.5 cents a bushel. For oats, the annual rate will be 10.22 cents.

Changes in the handling charges (for loading-in and loading-out) vary considerably. These charges were adjusted to reflect the additional and current information gained in a detailed field survey of storage and handling costs which was carried out last fall. Some handling charges have been increased somewhat. These are more than offset by decreases in others.

It is currently estimated that CCC will have about 2 billion 500 million bushels of the eight UGSA crops in commercial storage in the 1960-61 year. On the basis of this estimate, each reduction of a cent per bushel in storage rates will mean an annual saving of 25 million dollars. With an average cut of three cents a bushel in the new storage rates, the total reduction in CCC costs for the year will be about 75 million dollars — for storage alone.

Taking reduced storage rates and handling charges together, best current estimates are that the Government will save from 85 to 100 million dollars during the 1960-61 storage year, as a result of the revised rates and charges.

Farmers who store grain commercially will also benefit materially from the reduced storage rates. When a farmer has grain in a warehouse, held as security for price-support loans, he pays the UGSA rates — which now will be lower. Producers who reseal price-support grain on their own farms after the first loan year will receive less in storage fees. However, this will be more than offset by the lower costs farmers will pay for the larger quantities of their grain normally stored in commercial warehouses. Overall, the reduced rate structure will mean substantial gains for farm producers as a group.

Various revisions and clarifications in the terms and conditions of storage under UGSA will be included in the new contracts. These revisions, which

United States Exports of Wheat and Flour by Country of Destination
July-February 1958-59 and 1959-60

NOTE

These data on exports by destination cover only the first eight months of the United States crop year beginning July 1. The table on United States wheat supplies (see page 28) contains a preliminary estimate of total exports for the first nine months of the United States crop year. Neither of these tables should be confused with the United States export figure shown on page one of this publication which, for comparative purposes, is based on the Canadian crop year beginning August 1.

Destination	July-February 1958-59			July-February 1959-60		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
- thousand bushels -						
Western Hemisphere						
British West Indies	18	1,972	1,990	45	1,259	1,304
Central America	858	2,888	3,746	1,722	2,415	4,137
Cuba	3,101	1,785	4,886	3,166	1,447	4,613
Bolivia	-	294	294	-	1,381	1,381
Brazil	16,382	-	16,382	25,024	25	25,049
Colombia	1,914	495	2,409	394	397	791
Peru	3,947	436	4,383	3,111	225	3,336
Venezuela	1,601	2,231	3,832	5,730	252	5,982
Others	1,156	2,735	3,891	2,430	2,647	5,077
Totals	28,977	12,836	41,813	41,622	10,048	51,670
Europe						
Austria	805	36	841	1,240	93	1,333
Belgium-Luxembourg	3,172	13	3,185	2,023	11	2,034
Finland	278	-	278	-	-	-
Germany, West	13,693	391	14,084	8,180	341	8,521
Greece	1,492	1,093	2,585	128	1,672	1,800
Italy	-	4,069	4,069	546	5,586	6,132
Netherlands	5,782	2,532	8,314	3,887	2,491	6,378
Norway	2,271	559	2,830	1,460	265	1,725
Poland	9,499	162	9,661	10,127	449	10,576
Sweden	2,076	20	2,096	37	40	77
United Kingdom	16,860	2,465	19,325	12,191	492	12,683
Yugoslavia	11,216	2,852	14,068	8,619	2,042	10,661
Others	2,416	522	2,938	2,299	1,141	3,440
Totals	69,560	14,714	84,274	50,737	14,623	65,360
Asia						
Ceylon	-	1,757	1,757	-	2,468	2,468
India	79,699	35	79,734	61,916	27	61,943
Indonesia	-	2/	2/	10	2,767	2,777
Israel	4,887	118	5,005	5,499	130	5,629
Japan	19,879	1,693	21,572	17,733	1,904	19,637
Jordan	184	437	621	1,484	530	2,014
Korea	6,841	1,342	8,183	5,701	1,124	6,825
Lebanon	1,738	1,580	3,318	407	2,211	2,618
Pakistan	7,702	171	7,873	14,407	227	14,634
Philippines	470	6,567	7,037	655	3,081	3,736
Saudi Arabia	56	1,448	1,504	46	1,578	1,624
Taiwan (Formosa)	4,672	559	5,231	6,223	750	6,973
Turkey	1,003	-	1,003	6,732	34	6,766
Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia	-	2,103	2,103	-	1,448	1,448
Others	840	1,460	2,300	1,733	1,535	3,268
Totals	127,971	19,270	147,241	122,546	19,814	142,360
Africa						
Canary Islands	-	-	-	1,596	4	1,600
Egypt	2	1,163	1,165	13,997	10,770	24,767
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	1,379	1,379
Tunisia	975	17	992	1,854	37	1,891
Union of South Africa	-	-	-	1,097	2/	1,097
Others	1,521	3,709	5,230	2,043	2,345	4,388
Totals	2,498	4,889	7,387	20,587	14,535	35,122
Oceania	-	24	24	-	30	30
Unspecified	-	31	31	-	-	-
Totals, All Countries 3/	229,006	51,764	280,770	235,492	59,050	294,542

1/ Wholly of U.S. wheat (grain equivalent). 2/ Less than 500 bushels. 3/ Includes shipments 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 -	
April 1, 1960	215		April 1, 1960	217 5/8	
4	209	- 218 1/2	4	217 3/8	
5	210 3/4	- 211 1/4	5	216 5/8	
6	210 1/4	- 214 1/4	6	216 5/8	
7	208 1/4	- 210 3/4	7	217	
8	208	- 216 1/4	8	216 5/8	
11	207	- 208	11	218 7/8	
12	205 3/4	- 209 3/4	12	220 1/8	
13	209	- 210 1/2	13	220 1/2	
14	207	- 213	14	220 1/4	
15	GOOD FRIDAY		15	GOOD FRIDAY	
18	NOT AVAILABLE		18	219 3/8	
19	208	- 212	19	219 3/8	
20	207 1/4	- 208 1/4	20	219 5/8	
21	217 1/4	- 213 1/4	21	220 1/8	
22	208	- 214 1/2	22	220 1/2	
25	207 3/4	- 208 1/4	25	219 7/8	
26	207 3/4	- 216	26	219 1/8	
27	208	- 212 1/2	27	219 1/4	
28	206 1/2	- 223 1/2 <u>1/</u>	28	219	
29	205	- 223 3/4 <u>1/</u>	29	219	

Chicago Wheat Futures, High Points of Closing

Date	May	July	September	December	March
	- cents and eighths per bushel -				
April 1, 1960	208/3	185	186/7	192	195/1
4	208/4	185/1	186/6	191/7	195/2
5	207/7	184/4	186/4	191/4	195
6	208/3	184/7	186/5	191/4	194/6
7	209	184/6	186/2	191/2	194/4
8	207/5	184/3	186/1	191/1	194/3
11	206/4	184/3	186/5	191/4	194/6 <u>1/</u>
12	207/3	184/2	186/2	191/4	195
13	205/7	184/7	186	191/2	194/5
14	206	183/7	186	191/2	194/6
15	G O O D F R I D A Y				
18	206/4	184/2	186/3	191/5	195
19	207/3	184/3	186/2	191/4	195
20	208/1	184/3	186/2	191/4	195/1
21	208/4	184/3	186/2	191/4	195
22	209	184/4	186/4	191/6	195
25	208/2	184/1	186	191/2	194/6
26	208/5	184/1	186/2	191/4	194/6
27	210/2	184/4	186/5	192	195/1
28	210	184/4	186/5	192	195/4
29	210/3	185/1	187/2	192/5	196

1/ Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN SITUATION

Supply Position Estimated supplies of wheat in Australia for the 1959-60 (December-November) crop year amount to some 259.2 million bushels, consisting of the December 1, 1959 carryover of 65.1 million and the current crop estimated at 194.1 million bushels. Supplies of the size indicated, reflecting a substantially larger carryover which more than offset a decline in production, represent an increase of 12 per cent over the 1958-59 total of 231.6 million bushels. After deducting 72.0 million bushels for anticipated domestic requirements, an estimated 187.2 million are available for export and for carryover during 1959-60, 16 per cent above the 161.2 million in 1958-59.

Combined exports of wheat as grain and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent up to April 2 of the current Australian crop year amounted to 45.8 million bushels, sharply above the 29.4 million exported during the corresponding period of 1958-59. The balance remaining on April 3, 1960 for export and for carryover, at 141.4 million bushels, exceeded by 7 per cent the comparable 1959 total of 131.8 million.

Australian Wheat Supplies

Item	1958-59	1959-60 <u>1/</u>
	- million bushels -	
Carryover, including flour as wheat, at beginning of crop year (December 1)	16.5	65.1
New Crop	215.1	194.1 <u>2/</u>
Total estimated domestic supplies	231.6	259.2
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year.	70.4	72.0
Available for export and for carryover	161.2	187.2
Deduct:		
Exports of wheat as grain, December 1-April 2 ...	22.0	39.0
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, December 1-April 2	7.4	6.8
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	29.4	45.8
Balance on April 3 for export and for carryover ...	131.8	141.4

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 April 26, 1960 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 \$2.1632 (Canadian) the quotation in effect on April 8, 1960.

The Wheat The area sown to wheat for the 1959-60 Australian crop was the greatest
Crop 1959-60 in ten years. According to a report recently issued by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics the area is estimated at 11.9 million acres. Total production, including wheat retained for seed and feed was

about 194 million bushels. Although this is 21 million bushels less than the 215 million bushel crop of 1958-59 it is almost double the drought affected crop of 1957-58 and more than the average of the post-war years. The principal acreage increases were in Western Australia, New South Wales and Victoria. The crop of 58 million bushels in Western Australia was a record for that state. Yield per acre averaged 16.3 bushels compared with the record of 20.7 bushels in 1958-59. The decrease was due mainly to the effects of severe drought in South Australia which cut the yield to 7.7 bushels, only about one third of that of the previous season.

Current Seasonal
Conditions

During the past month there has been a lack of rain in most wheat growing regions. However, during the week after Easter heavy rains swept across the southern part of the continent providing good basic soil moisture for the next crop. Further rain is on the way east but at the time of writing dry conditions continue in New South Wales except in the Riverina which received some rain during the past few days. As a result, fallowing operations in most of the state have come to a standstill. Hot dry weather has had an adverse effect on the early sowings of winter wheat.

Wheat Marketing
and Supplies

Export sales during the past month showed a sharp increase over the previous month. - The figure of 80,825 long tons (3,017,000 bushels) to Germany given in the March report should have been 20,800 long tons (777,000 bushels). Of the 17,000 long tons (635,000 bushels) given for the United Kingdom, 8,800 long tons (329,000 bushels) were diverted to the Canary Islands. - The most important sales were to the United Kingdom and North Korea while Japan and India came back into the market. An interesting "first" was the sale of New South Wales premium wheat to Austria. In all, reported sales during the period totalled 213,744 long tons (7,980,000 bushels), distributed as follows:

United Kingdom	75,420 long tons (2,816,000 bushels)
Germany	12,600 long tons (470,000 bushels)
Austria	9,000 long tons (336,000 bushels)
Rhodesia	9,200 long tons (343,000 bushels)
India	13,500 long tons (504,000 bushels)
Hong Kong	10,900 long tons (407,000 bushels)
Formosa	984 long tons (37,000 bushels)
Okinawa	1,000 long tons (37,000 bushels)
Japan	15,040 long tons (561,000 bushels)
North Korea	50,000 long tons (1,867,000 bushels)
Philippines	1,100 long tons (41,000 bushels)
New Zealand	15,000 long tons (560,000 bushels)

Miscellaneous
Wheat Items

With the object of educating the Japanese in the use of Australian soft wheats, the Australian Wheat Board has opened its first overseas promotion and publicity office in Tokyo. Although Japan buys some two million bushels of wheat annually, less than half comprises the soft types used mainly for stock feed and for the making of noodles. Last year 300,000 tons (11,200,000 bushels) were sold by Australia in the Japanese market but sales this year are likely to be down by as much as one-third In view of likely increases in production in New South Wales and Western Australia it is thought that producers in these states will face storage problems. Because of this the Australian Wheatgrowers' Federation has asked the Federal Government to approve the seeking of funds by the Wheat Board for the establishment of buffer storages. These would be for the purpose of storing abnormal end-of-season carryovers, thereby relieving pressure on the general receival system Committees are working on reports for the Minister of Primary Industry dealing with the problem of segregation of Australian wheat. Mean-

while, the secretary of the Australian Wheat and Woolgrowers Association has stated that growers' generally are in favour of retention of the fair average quality method of selling. He believes that segregation would result in the best grades being bought by domestic millers and would result in increased storage costs The second payment of one shilling (11 cents) a bushel for wheat delivered to the 1958-59 Pool will be made by the Wheat Board in mid-June. The first payment was made in December 1958 at the rate of 11 shillings (\$1.19) for bulk and 11 shillings 4 pence (\$1.23) for bagged wheat.

Exports of Australian Wheat and Wheat Flour in Terms of Wheat December 1 -
April 2, 1959-60 and Corresponding Period 1958-59

Destination	Wheat		Wheat Flour	
	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60
- thousand bushels -				
Aden	114	2	-	-
Aden and Aden I/T	-	-	517	313
Aden and Aden (Atta Flour)	-	-	149	56
Africa, South	371	981	-	-
Austria	67	-	-	-
Belgian Congo	-	-	1	1/
British North Borneo	-	-	60	83
British West Indies	-	-	1/	-
Brunei	-	-	11	23
Burma	97	-	114	120
Canary Islands	-	328	-	-
Ceylon	2	6	1,325	294
Cyprus	-	-	-	1
Dutch New Guinea	-	-	24	28
Eire	1,322	664	-	-
Germany, West	1,772	1,689	-	-
Ghana	-	-	5	-
Hong Kong	793	661	-	-
Hong Kong (General)	-	-	67	103
India	417	7,696	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	315	442
Iran	101	2,442	-	-
Iraq	359	3,172	-	-
Japan	1,513	4,820	-	-
Kenya	353	48	-	-
Laos	-	-	1	1/
Macao	-	-	1	8
Malaya	261 2/	109	1,768 2/	1,278
Malaya (Atta Flour)	-	-	30 2/	32
Maldiv Islands	-	-	15	33
Malta	-	470	-	-
Mauritius	-	-	378	395
New Zealand	2,026	2,397	1/	1/
Nigeria	-	-	2	-
Nyasaland	-	-	61	73
Okinawa	-	83	-	-
Pacific Islands	7	15	703	704
Pakistan	367	2,028	-	-

Exports of Australian Wheat and Wheat Flour in Terms of Wheat December 1 -
April 2, 1959-60 and Corresponding Period 1958-59

Destination	Wheat		Wheat Flour	
	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60
	- thousand bushels -			
Persian Gulf	29	34	83	85
Persian Gulf (Atta Flour) ..	-	-	519	414
Philippine Islands	117	224	52	59
Port Said (a/c S/S)	-	-	-	8
Portuguese East Africa ...	37	68	-	-
Portuguese India (Goa) ...	65	55	48	22
Rhodesia	660	1,235	-	-
Sarawak	-	-	46	80
Saudi Arabia	-	35	-	56
Seychelles Islands	-	-	9	13
Singapore	2/	17	-	914
Singapore (a/c War Office) ..	-	-	21	31
Singapore (Atta Flour) ...	-	-	-	7
Somaliland, British	-	-	5	-
Thailand	-	1	168	174
Timor	-	-	6	7
United Kingdom	11,102	9,762	805	766
Zanzibar	2	5	60	131
Royal Navy	9	7	1	5
Ships' Stores	-	-	34	39
Totals	21,963	39,054	7,400	6,800

1/ Less than 500 bushels.

2/ Malaya and Singapore.

ARGENTINE SITUATION

Supply Position

Argentine Wheat Supplies

Item	1958-59	1959-60 1/
	- million bushels -	
Carryover at beginning of crop year (December 1) 2/	54.1	57.1
New Crop 3/	246.9	204.3
Total estimated domestic supplies	301.0	261.4
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year.	147.0	147.0
Available for export and for carryover	154.1	114.5
Deduct:		
Exports of wheat as grain, December-March	33.0	22.5
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, December-March	0.7	4/
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	33.7	22.5
Balance on April 1 for export and for carryover ...	120.4	91.9

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

4/ Revised less than 50,000 bushels.

Estimated total supplies of wheat in the Argentine for the 1959-60 (December-November) crop year amount to 261.4 million bushels, consisting of the December 1, 1959 carryover of 57.1 million and the new crop, placed at 204.3 million. Indicated supplies for the current Argentine crop year, reflecting a relatively substantial decline in production, are about 13 per cent less than the 1958-59 total of 301.0 million bushels. After making an allowance of 147.0 million bushels for anticipated domestic requirements, an estimated 114.5 million are available for export and for carryover as against 154.1 million in 1958-59. Exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent during the period December 1959-March 1960 amounted to 22.5 million bushels, in contrast to 33.7 million exported during the same months in 1958-59. The balance remaining on April 1, 1960 for export and for carryover was estimated at 91.9 million bushels, some 24 per cent below the April 1, 1959 total of 120.4 million.

The following account of the Argentine situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. G.E. Blackstock, Assistant Commercial Secretary, Buenos Aires, under date of April 22, 1960 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 Widespread rains fell over most of the crop-growing area of Argentina on April 8 and again on April 15, leaving the soil with a satisfactory moisture level for ploughing and other soil preparations now in progress. A few lots of dual purpose grains have already been sown. The only crop still being harvested is corn. The harvest is going well, with the moisture content of the corn averaging between 14 and 15 per cent, which is considered satisfactory.

Wheat The wheat market continues to be quiet. Sales of some small lots of Rivers wheat have taken place at a price of 320 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.05 per bushel). Sales of Southern wheat have also been slow, with some recent prices paid being, in Necochea, 319 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.05 per bushel) and in Bahía Blanca, 324 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.07 per bushel). One important sale of 350,000 tons (12,860,000 bushels) of semi-hard wheat was made by the Government to the Brazilian Government during the period under review.

Earlier in the season it had been thought there would be little if any Rivers wheat available for export this year, as local demand would likely absorb all that had been produced this year. Now a drop in local demand has developed, and a very rough guess is that 600,000 metric tons (22,046,000 bushels) of Rivers wheat will be available for export this year. Some years ago Rivers wheat meant mostly semi-hard wheat. Now the larger proportion of Rivers wheat is hard wheat. Southern wheat has always been almost entirely hard wheat and continues to be so. The overall net result is that there is a steady increase in the proportion of hard wheat produced in Argentina with a corresponding decrease in semi-hard wheat.

The port situation, which every year delays handling and shipping operations of Argentine grains, and which has this year been as bad as in any recent year, seems to be going from bad to worse, particularly in the up-river ports north of Buenos Aires.

On April 20 the Government's new support prices for wheat and other grains were announced. The price for wheat, grade 2, semi-hard, hectolitic weight of 78 (62 pounds per bushel), was 300 pesos per 100 kilos (98 cents per bushel).

The new price is 360 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.18 per bushel). It is not yet known what changes, if any, will be made in the standard grade, type and hectolitric weight of the wheat and other grains to which the new prices apply. It is too soon after the announcement to predict the results of the increase or to comment on the reactions of the grain trade. The new price will certainly have an important bearing on Argentina's competitive position in the world's grain markets. Grain prices are generally soft at present and general demand for grains, particularly wheat, is not heavy. The Grain Board's price support policy is a most important factor but not the only one; there is a strong feeling that the only hope for keeping prices competitive without reducing the producer's share, which would further encourage what looks to be the beginning of a trend away from grain production and into meat production, would be for the Government to reduce or eliminate the present 20 per cent export retention on all grains, and the general 8 per cent sales tax. Along with the new prices, it was announced that the export retentions would continue to be levied.

During the last few months up to the announcement of the Government's new support price, the average price being paid to producers for wheat has been close to 320 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.05 per bushel). Although the Government's old support price was 300 pesos per 100 kilos (98 cents per bushel), this was on the basis of semi-hard, grade 2 wheat, 78 kilos per hectolitre (62 pounds per bushel), FOR Buenos Aires. The larger proportion of Argentine export wheat is grade 1, hard, with a hectolitric weight closer to 80 (64 pounds) than to 78 (62 pounds per bushel). For each of these quality improvements there are price increase factors which, as explained in our last month's report, would increase the old support prices to 318 pesos (\$1.04 per bushel) for hard grade 1, 80 hectolitre (64 pounds per bushel) wheat. World demand being soft as it is at present, private purchases are being made at prices just enough above the support price to induce producers to sell their grain privately rather than to the Grain Board.

If 320 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.05 per bushel) is therefore taken as the basic average producer price for wheat, the final FOB steamer export price, including the various taxes, retentions and other charges, is found to be in the neighbourhood of 470 to 480 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.54 to \$1.57 per bushel). This final price is calculated as follows by adding the following charges:

	pesos	cents per bushel
1. Statistical charges (3%)96	0.3
2. Stamps on purchase-sale contract (.06 pesos per 100 kilos)06	0.02
3. Contribution to the National Grain Board on export grains (1%)	3.20	1.0
4. Sales tax (8%)	25.60	8.4
5. Business tax (.9%)	2.80	0.9
6. Public Works tax for construction of elevators (1.5%)	4.80	1.6
7. Contribution to National Agricultural Technological Institute (1.5%)	4.80	1.6
8. Transportation charges, commissions, etc. (about 6%)	19.20	6.3
9. Export retention ^{1/} of 20%	96.00	31.5
Total of taxes retentions and other charges is	157.42	51.62
Producer's price	320.00	104.93
FOB export price	<u>477.42</u>	<u>156.55</u>

^{1/} On export a 20 per cent retention is levied. This is calculated on the basis of an export index value arbitrarily set. For January 1960 this value was 480 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.57 per bushel) for grain in bulk up to 15 per cent bagged. The surcharge for bagged grain is 60 pesos per 100 kilos (20 cents per bushel).

Grain Sales A 350,000 metric ton (12,860,000 bushels) sale of semi-hard, grade 2 Argentine wheat, basis 78 hectolitric weight (62 pounds per bushel), was made during the latter half of March to Brazil, on a government to government basis. The total tonnage was sold at US\$ 57.00 per ton (\$1.55 per bushel) FOB in bulk and will be shipped during the period March-August 1960. Also since our last report, the National Grain Board sold 3,955 metric tons (145,000 bushels) of 1958-59 semi-hard wheat to the Bank of the Republic of Uruguay at US\$ 57.00 per ton (\$1.55 per bushel) FOB in bulk. Sales made to private dealers included 1,550 metric tons (57,000 bushels) of "Candeal-Taganrog" wheat, sold at 3,195.20 pesos (\$1.05 per bushel) for shipment from Necochea, 5,051 metric tons (186,000 bushels) of smelly and smutty wheat sold for local use at prices ranging from 2,900 pesos to 3,042 pesos per metric ton (95 cents to \$1.00 per bushel), and 1,200 metric tons (44,000 bushels) of the same smelly and smutty wheat at 3,063.80 pesos per metric ton (\$1.00 per bushel) for export from Buenos Aires. The Board also made one small sale of 189 metric tons (7,400 bushels) of 1957-58 rye at 2,102.50 pesos per metric ton (64 cents per bushel) for shipment from Bahía Blanca.

Grain Shipments Total grain shipments during the month of March at 659,011 metric tons were the highest for at least any month of the last three years. Wheat shipments at 286,973 metric tons (10,544,000 bushels) were distributed as follows: Brazil, 91,662 tons (3,368,000 bushels); United Kingdom, 45,685 (1,679,000 bushels); W. Germany, 31,558 (1,160,000 bushels); France, 29,014 (1,066,000 bushels); Peru, 20,701 (761,000 bushels); Netherlands, 17,620 (647,000 bushels); Norway, 15,000 (551,000 bushels); Austria, 11,000 (404,000 bushels); and lots of less than 10,000 tons (367,000 bushels) each to Italy, Lebanon, Paraguay, Belgium, Switzerland and Denmark. Corn shipments totalled 211,065 tons (8,309,000 bushels), half of the total, some 106,111 tons (4,177,000 bushels) going to Italy, 39,619 (1,560,000 bushels) to the Netherlands, 31,503 (1,240,000 bushels) to Japan, 14,267 (562,000 bushels) to the United Kingdom, 12,497 (492,000 bushels) to W. Germany, and smaller lots to Belgium, Austria, Switzerland and Puerto Rico. Barley shipments at 66,282 metric tons (3,044,000 bushels) went to: Western Germany, 33,847 tons (1,555,000 bushels); the United Kingdom, 10,588 (486,000 bushels); Italy, 9,063 (416,000 bushels); the Netherlands, 7,044 (324,000 bushels); U.S.S.R., 5,140 (236,000 bushels); and Norway, 400 (18,000 bushels). Oats exports totalled 53,949 metric tons (3,498,000 bushels) the bulk of which was bought by Belgium, Western Germany and the Netherlands, with 21,421 (1,389,000 bushels), 18,493 (1,199,000 bushels) and 9,000 tons (584,000 bushels), respectively. Rye shipments at 11,629 metric tons (458,000 bushels) were taken by the Netherlands, 5,636 tons (222,000 bushels); Norway, 2,100 (83,000 bushels); Italy, 1,500 (59,000 bushels); Austria, 1,400 (55,000 bushels); and Western Germany, 993 (39,000 bushels).

Argentine Wheat Exports December 1959 - March 1960 with Comparisons

Destination	Wheat	Destination	Wheat
	- thousand bushels -		- thousand bushels -
Austria	770	Lebanon	634
Belgium	865	Netherlands	2,494
Brazil	5,511	Norway	551
Denmark	58	Paraguay	746
France	1,374	Peru	1,773
Germany	2,602	Switzerland	204
Italy	1,146	United Kingdom	3,759
		Total	22,487
Same Period: December-March 1958-59			32,998
1957-58			16,894
1956-57			30,593
1955-56			35,897
1954-55			46,590

FRENCH SITUATION

Supply Position Total estimated commercial supplies of wheat in France for the crop year (August-July) 1959-60 are placed at 310.2 million bushels, consisting of the August 1, 1959 carryover of 23.6 million bushels and anticipated marketings of 286.6 million. Domestic commercial supplies of the size indicated, reflecting the effect of the record 1959 wheat crop in France, would represent an increase of 15 per cent over the 1958-59 total of 269.9 million bushels. After deducting 220.5 million bushels for anticipated domestic requirements, a total of 89.8 million are available for export and for carryover in contrast to the 1958-59 level of 58.7 million.

Combined exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent during the first seven months of the current crop year amounted to 44.5 million bushels, sharply above the August 1958-February 1959 total of 24.9 million. The balance of commercial supplies remaining on March 1, 1960, at 45.2 million bushels, exceeded by a wide margin the March 1, 1959 total of 33.7 million.

French Supplies of Soft Wheat

Item	1958-59	1959-60 <u>1/</u>
	- million bushels -	
Commercial carryover, August 1	31.7	23.6
Deliveries to Grain Board	236.8	286.6 <u>2/</u>
Imports, August-February	1.4	-
Total estimated commercial supplies	269.9	310.2
Less domestic requirements for crop year	211.3	220.5
Available for export and for carryover	58.7	89.8
Deduct:		
Exports of wheat as grain, August-February	16.0	35.9
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, August-February	9.0	8.7
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	24.9	44.5
Balance on March 1 for export and for carryover	33.7	45.2

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated.

The following account of the current crop situation in France has been extracted from a report by Miss V.F. Wightman, Agricultural Attaché, Canadian Embassy, Paris, under date of April 20, 1960 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 rates of one new franc equals .20 and one old franc .002 Canadian dollar.

Weather and Crops According to the Ministry of Agriculture crop report, the month of March and early April were marked by mild, rainy weather. This heavy rainfall considerably hampered field work although farmers took advantage of the intermittent fine weather. As a result, the area

sown remains below the level attained last year at the same period.

The area to winter wheat was on much the same level as the previous five year average. That to spring wheat on April 1 was 17 per cent lower than the previous year although this is of no great significance since spring sowings represent such a small part of the total. The wheatfields have wintered well and are considered superior to last spring.

Seeding of barley and oats, which are largely spring-sown, has been considerably delayed by the excessive soil moisture. The area seeded to both on April 1 was 13 per cent below the previous year but the Ministry of Agriculture expects that last year's area of oats will be attained and that there will be a gain in barley.

The April 1 official estimate of area sown to both winter and spring grain is as follows:

Area Seeded to Grain

Grain	April 1 1959	April 1 1960	Comparison April 1960 with 1959
	- thousand acres -		- per cent -
Wheat	10,795	10,653	- 1.3
Wheat and rye	56	43	- 22.8
Rye	840	752	- 10.5
Barley	3,531	3,051	- 13.6
Oats	2,892	2,504	- 13.4
Mixed grains	114	97	- 15.2
Totals	18,228	17,101	- 6.2

Source: French Ministry of Agriculture.

Supply Farmers' marketings of wheat continue to lag behind the level estimated earlier in the season. Deliveries of 6.8 million tons (249,854,000 bushels) on March 1 were considerably lower than the almost 7.5 million (275,575,000 bushels) reached by the same date in 1958 from a similar crop. Speculation has therefore begun on the scale of final payment which growers will receive in the next few months for quantities outside the guaranteed quota of 6.8 million tons (249,854,000 bushels) now that the export surplus has proven smaller than estimated. Producers spokesmen indicate that such payment will probably range from 164 old francs per quintal (9 cents per bushel) for deliveries of 51-200 quintals (187-735 bushels) up to 328 old francs (18 cents per bushel) for deliveries over 600 quintals (2,205 bushels).

As a result of lower supplies than anticipated, French wheat sales have largely come to a stop and are not expected to pick up unless prospects of a heavy crop in 1960 make it advisable to reduce stocks. Latterly only small-scale sales of a few thousand tons have been made to clear space in certain country elevators.

French sales of wheat, or commitments, for the current season have amounted so far to 1.7 million tons (62,464,000 bushels). This may be compared with a total of 2.3 million (84,510,000 bushels) from a crop of the same size in 1957.

Of current sales, just over a million (36,743,000 bushels) have gone to foreign countries and the remainder to the franc zone either as wheat for Algeria, Tunisia or Dakar, or flour for other parts of the French Community.

France has continued to buy durum wheat, with invitation to tender for 60,000 tons (2,205,000 bushels) in early April. Part of this was taken in Canadian wheat and part in Argentine. This brings French purchases from other than North Africa up over 250,000 tons (9,186,000 bushels) while 300,000 tons (11,023,000 bushels) have been bought from Tunisia and Morocco. This durum wheat moves both to France and Algeria.

Credit Facilities Because of financial difficulties facing many farmers resulting from last summer's drought, coupled with mounting costs, the agricultural bank has been instructed to lengthen the term of loans where requested. The ceiling on loans for field work has been raised, by about 10 per cent, that for grain to an average of 300 NF (\$24 per acre) and maximum of 450 NF per hectare (\$36 per acre). At the same time, the French government has lowered the interest rate by one per cent, the new rates being 4.5 per cent for short term such as crop financing, and 5.5 per cent for medium and long term.

Cont'd. from page 31

were worked out in substantial agreement between representatives of the storage industry and CCC, reflect current developments in storage operations.

The new Agreement, which will include all of the terms and conditions in detail, is now being put in final form. As soon as this work is finished, and the Agreements are duplicated, copies will be available.

The new Agreement will be offered to all eligible commercial warehousemen on an individual basis. About 11,000 warehouses are "signed up" under the present UGSA and therefore eligible to store price-support grain and oilseeds.

CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

- April 1 According to the Canadian Commercial Counsellor, Melbourne, the first overseas promotion and publicity office of the Australian Wheat Board was opened in Tokyo, Japan.
- 10 The 1960 grain shipping season opened at the Canadian Lakehead with the arrival of the first upbound vessel, the Capt. C.D. Secord.
- 11 According to a report published by the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture, the U.S. winter wheat crop for harvest in 1960, based on conditions at April 1, was forecast at 977 million bushels.
- 20 Total stocks of Canadian wheat in all North American positions as at March 31, 1960 were estimated at 685.2 million bushels compared with 733.5 million on the same date in 1959 and the record 904.4 million in 1957.
- 20 The Argentine government announced new support prices for wheat and

other grains. The price for wheat basis grade 2, semi-hard, 62 pounds per bushel, was raised from 98 cents to \$1.18 per bushel. (For details see pages 38 and 39 of this publication.)

April 20 According to a report received from Miss V.F. Wightman, Agricultural Attaché, Canadian Embassy, Paris, the April 1 official estimate of area seeded to both winter and spring wheat in France was placed at some 10.7 million acres compared with the April 1, 1959 total of 10.8 million.

25 According to Foreign Crops and Markets, published by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S.D.A. prospects for Yugoslavia's 1960 wheat crop are generally good, though conditions have been generally less favourable than last year when the outturn was an all-time record. Most wheat came through the winter in good shape despite some winter-kill and flood damage.

United States wheat stocks in all positions at April 1, 1960 amounted to 1,564 million bushels, the largest of record for that date, 1 per cent larger than the previous year and 68 per cent above the 1949-1958 average.

May 2 According to a report published by the Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce, total commercial production of wheat flour in the United States in 1959 amounted to 248.5 million sacks, about 2 million sacks above the previous year's production. Production in 1959 was at 86.9 per cent of total annual capacity. Wheat flour mills in 1959 ground 566.1 million bushels of wheat; millfeed production during the year totalled 4,667 thousand tons.

4 The United States Department of Agriculture announced a new Title I, P.L. 480 agreement with India providing financing for the purchase of 587 million bushels of United States wheat over a four-year period.

5 The Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce estimated wheat flour production in the United States during March 1960 at 22,137,000 sacks, an average of 962,000 sacks per working day.

The United States Department of Agriculture announced storage rates and handling charges under a revised Uniform Grain Storage Agreement, to be effective for the storage year beginning July 1, 1960.

April 20, 1944
The following is a report of the
activities of the [redacted] during the
month of April, 1944.

The [redacted] was held on April 15, 1944, at the [redacted] in [redacted]. The [redacted] was held in the [redacted] room of the [redacted] building. The [redacted] was held in the [redacted] room of the [redacted] building.

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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

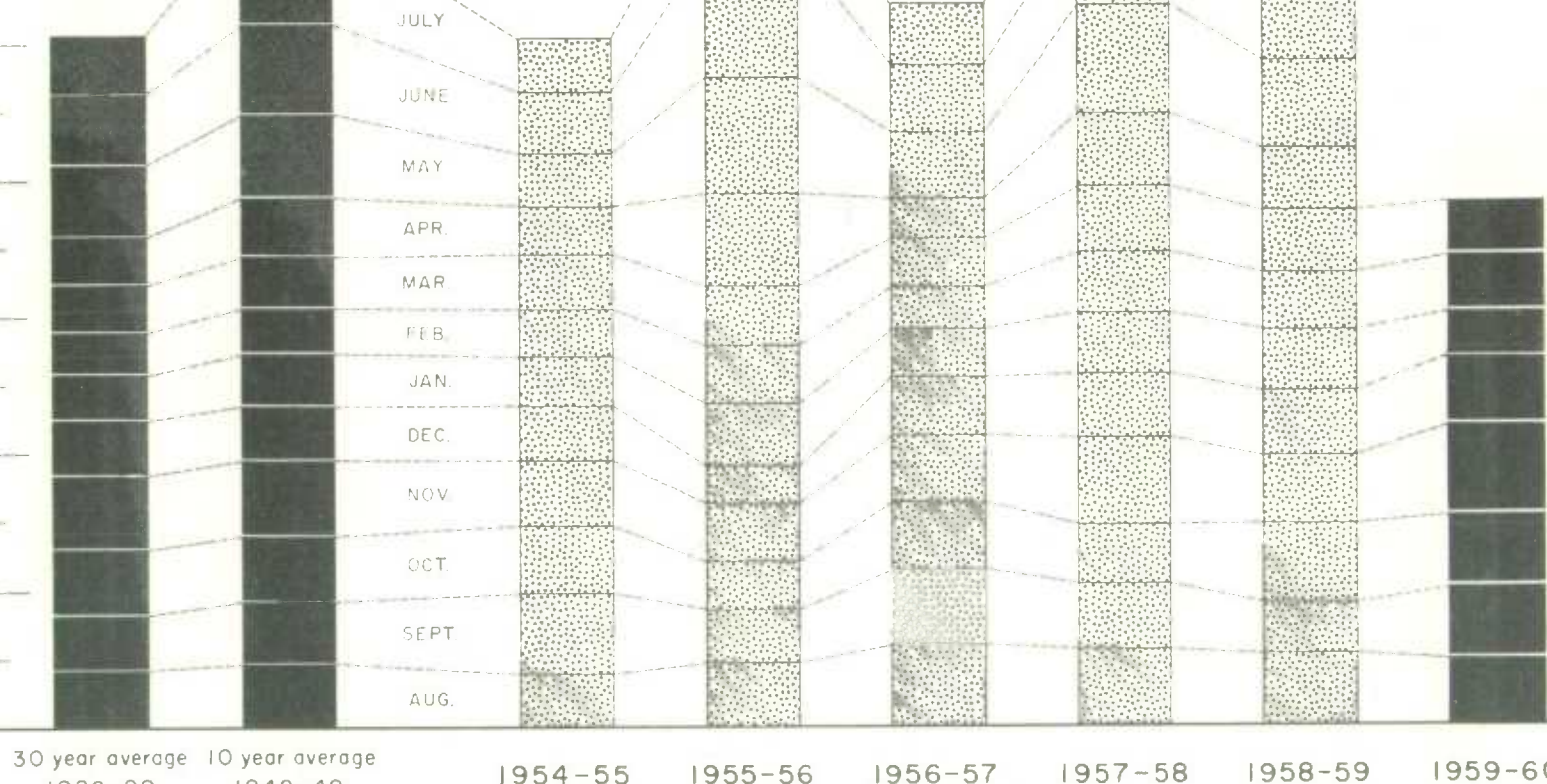
— 150

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— 50

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PEAK EXPORTS
1928-29 CROP YEAR
4076 MILLION BUSHELS



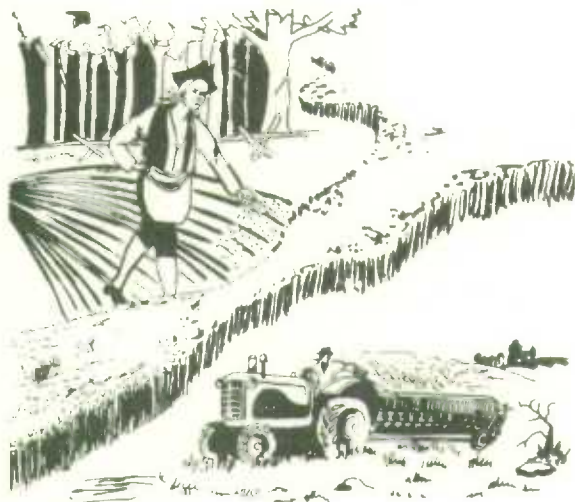
*Includes bagged seed wheat. **In terms of grain equivalent.

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



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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.