

realized by producers in the 1952-53 pool for No. 1 Northern wheat, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver, was \$1.81871 per bushel. The corresponding realized price for the 1951-52 pool was \$1.83569 per bushel.

The 1953-54 crop year coincided with the first year of the new three-year International Wheat Agreement. Under its provisions, Canada had a guaranteed export quota of 150,800,000 bushels for 1953-54 and, according to the final report on the year's transactions, Canadian sales under the Agreement totalled 90,900,000 bushels. The new Agreement operates under a price range of \$2.05 per bushel maximum and \$1.20 per bushel minimum in United States funds. Distribution of sales under the Agreement were quite widespread, with all but 14 of the 43 importing countries included in the pact purchasing either wheat or flour or both from Canada. The larger purchasers from Canada under the Agreement were the Federal Republic of Germany, 17,000,000 bushels; Belgium, 13,000,000; and Japan, 12,000,000. The major part of Canada's wheat trade during 1953-54, however, was carried on in Class II wheat (that is, wheat exported outside the provisions of the International Wheat Agreement). The principal customer for Class II wheat was the United Kingdom which received exports of about 65,800,000 bu. of Canadian wheat and flour in terms of wheat. The combined Canadian exports of 255,100,000 bu. of wheat and wheat flour went to 83 countries, territories and colonies during the crop year.

During 1953-54, domestic sales of wheat, with the exception of Durum, were made at the same prices as those prevailing for wheat sold under the International Wheat Agreement. Between Aug. 1 and Sept. 24, 1953, Durums for the domestic market and for I.W.A. were sold at the same price, but on and after September 25 an additional ten cents per bushel was charged for domestic sales of Durum. During the first few weeks of the 1953-54 crop year, Class II prices, excepting Durums, were fractionally above the I.W.A. and domestic sales levels. For the remainder of the crop year, Class II prices for all grades except Durums coincided with I.W.A. and domestic quotations. Throughout the season, Class II Durums sold at a substantial margin over Durums sold under I.W.A. or for domestic use. No. 1 Northern, basis Fort William-Port Arthur for I.W.A. and domestic sales averaged \$2.01 $\frac{1}{4}$  during the month of August 1953, but declined to an average of \$1.70 $\frac{3}{4}$  per bushel by July 1954, the last month of the crop year.

**Other Grains.—Supply and Disposition.**—Preliminary data on supply and disposition of the major Canadian grains for the crop year 1953-54 together with revised and more detailed data for 1952-53 are set out in Table 31. Except for rye, production of each of the five major grains was somewhat below the record or near-record levels of 1952. Unusually large carryover stocks at July 31, 1953, however, more than offset the decline in production for wheat and barley. As a result, new records were established for crop-year supplies of wheat and barley which reached 983,600,000 bushels and 373,700,000 bushels, respectively.

Total exports of coarse grains continued in heavy volume during 1953-54. Exports of barley (including malt in barley equivalent) amounted to 93,700,000 bushels, exceeded only by the record 122,100,000 bushels in 1952-53. Exports of oats (including rolled oats and oatmeal) totalled 70,700,000 bushels, surpassed only by the record 85,800,000 bushels exported in 1944-45 and the 74,700,000 bushels shipped in 1943-44. Rye exports, at 16,800,000 bushels, set a new record and exports of flaxseed, at 5,200,000 bushels, were the largest since 1943-44. Despite substantial exports and the continuing high level of domestic use of all grains, new records were set at July 31, 1954, for year-end carryover stocks for both barley and rye, and oats stocks were the third highest on record.