

The crop year 1959-60 coincided with the first year of the fourth three-year International Wheat Agreement. In the preceding agreements, exporting countries undertook to supply guaranteed quantities to importing countries when prices reached the maximum price; and importing countries undertook to purchase guaranteed quantities from exporting countries when prices reached the minimum price. This was abandoned in favour of a continuing obligation by individual importing countries to purchase, when prices are below the maximum price, a specified percentage of their annual commercial imports. Sales under the agreement were quite widely distributed with 30 of the 34 importing countries included in the pact purchasing wheat and/or flour from Canada. The return of the United Kingdom to the International Wheat Agreement, for the first time since 1952-53, resulted in a large increase in Canadian sales under the Agreement. Purchases of Canadian wheat and flour under the terms of the International Wheat Agreement amounted to the equivalent of 235,200,000 bu. during 1959-60 and accounted for 42 p.c. of all sales by the nine exporting countries participating in the Agreement. The leading market for Canadian wheat and flour under the new Agreement was the United Kingdom with shipments to that country, at some 93,600,000 bu., accounting for 41 p.c. of the total Canadian International Wheat Agreement exports. Other major importers of Canadian wheat and wheat flour through the media of the International Wheat Agreement were: Japan, 46,800,000 bu.; the Federal Republic of Germany, 24,900,000 bu.; Belgium-Luxembourg, 10,900,000 bu.; Switzerland, 7,800,000 bu.; the Netherlands, 7,900,000 bu.; the Union of South Africa, 6,700,000 bu.; and the Philippines, 6,200,000 bu. Exports of Canadian Class II wheat were sharply reduced, and reflected the re-entry of the United Kingdom to the International Wheat Agreement. The larger importers of Class II wheat in 1959-60 were: France, 5,500,000 bu.; Poland, 4,900,000 bu.; and the United States, 3,600,000 bu.

Total domestic (commercial and farm) disappearance of wheat in 1959-60 amounted to 147,600,000 bu. compared with the 1958-59 figures of 167,600,000 bu. and the ten-year (1948-49—1957-58) average of 150,900,000 bu. The carryover at July 31, 1960 amounted to 537,600,000 bu. and represented a decline of 2 p.c. from the 1959 total of 549,000,000 bu. During the crop year 1959-60 domestic sales of all classes of wheat were made at the same prices as those prevailing for wheat sold under the International Wheat Agreement. Class II prices for all grades of wheat coincided with the IWA and domestic quotations.

Other Grains.—Supply and Disposition.—Data *re* supply and disposition of the major Canadian grains for the crop years 1958-59 and 1959-60 are given in Table 21.

Price and Marketing Arrangements.—Marketing of Western Canadian oats and barley in 1958-59 and 1959-60 was again carried on through compulsory crop year pools, administered by the Canadian Wheat Board. The initial payment for oats in the 1958-59 crop year, basis No. 2 C.W., in store Fort William-Port Arthur, was 60 cents per bu., the same as in 1957-58. The initial payment for barley, basis No. 3 C.W. Six-Row in store Fort William-Port Arthur, at 96 cents per bu., was also unchanged from that of 1957-58. No interim payments were made on either grain during the crop year but final payments were announced on Apr. 1, 1960. The final payment on the 122,400,000 bu. of barley delivered to the 1958-59 pool averaged 4.35946 cents per bu. after deduction of Board operating costs, including carrying charges in country and terminal elevators and Board administrative expenses and the 1-p.c. PFAA levy. Total prices (basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur) realized by producers for representative grades after deducting carrying charges in country and terminal elevators, Board administrative costs, etc., but before deducting the 1-p.c. levy were \$1.00681 per bu. for No. 3 C.W. Six-Row barley and \$0.90021 per bu. for No. 1 Feed barley. Some 4,700,000 bu. of rye and 17,500,000 bu. of flaxseed were delivered by farmers in Western Canada in 1958-59.