



with 29 of the 35 importing countries included in the pact purchasing wheat and/or flour from Canada. Purchases of Canadian wheat and flour under the terms of the International Wheat Agreement amounted to the equivalent of 233,700,000 bu. during 1960-61 and accounted for 44 p.c. of all sales by the nine exporting countries participating in the Agreement. The leading market for Canadian wheat and flour under the Agreement was Britain; shipments to that country, at some 91,800,000 bu., accounted for 26 p.c. of the total Canadian International Wheat Agreement exports. Other major importers through the medium of the International Wheat Agreement were: Japan, 55,600,000 bu.; the Federal Republic of Germany, 33,000,000 bu.; Belgium-Luxembourg, 12,400,000 bu.; Switzerland, 7,300,000 bu.; and the Netherlands, 6,600,000 bu. The larger importers of Class II wheat in 1960-61 were: Communist China, 34,700,000 bu.; Czechoslovakia, 12,100,000 bu.; France, 9,900,000 bu.; Russia, 7,500,000 bu.; and Poland, 5,700,000 bu.

Total domestic (commercial and farm) disappearance of wheat in 1960-61 amounted to 147,100,000 bu. compared with the 1959-60 total of 147,600,000 bu. and the ten-year (1949-50-1958-59) average of 155,200,000 bu. The carryover at July 31, 1961 amounted to 526,800,000 bu. and represented a decline of 2 p.c. from the 1960 total of 537,600,000 bu. During 1960-61 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.