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A large, stylized yellow wheat stalk is positioned vertically in the center of the cover, behind the title text.

MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE WHEAT SITUATION

APRIL 1946

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ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE WORLD SITUATION

1931-1932

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WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

The Extent of the Famine - Former United States President Herbert Hoover, now Honorary Chairman of President Truman's Famine Emergency Committee, has made a personal survey of the European food deficiency areas. He reports, in part, as follows:

"The dimensions of the European part of the world food crisis as a whole can be quickly summed up. There are about 300 million people on the continent of Europe from the Russian frontier to the English Channel. A few small countries on the continent comprising about 40 million people have enough food to last until the next harvest. Of the other nations about one-third of the remainder are farmers who are able largely to feed themselves. Thus, there are over 170 million people largely in towns and cities of whom perhaps less than 10 per cent can support themselves from black markets and country relatives. The remainder of 150 million, mostly the lower-income groups, must have overseas supplies during the next four months if widespread famine is to be prevented.

"Hunger has placed three words every hour of the day on the tongues of these 150 millions of people. The first is "bread." Bread has a reality as the symbol of life as never before in history. To reduce the bread ration is a symbol of calamity. It is now the symbol of the life of nations. The second word is "fats," for which there is an insatiable craving and physical need. The third word is "calories." That is the common denominator. Calories are only a partial yardstick of food but that word has become everywhere the grim measure of the steps along the road from plenty to hunger and to starvation. Europe has become a vast involuntary experimental laboratory as to different levels of calories which the population are to have in their rations.

"Do not forget that the caloric level of America is an average of about 3200 per person per day. Britain has about 2800. Experts say an average level of 2200 calories is the minimum at which public health and progress can be maintained in a nation. There are thirteen countries where the city populations have an average intake of less than 1900 calories. Of these, six countries are at, or below, the 1500 caloric level. There are millions of people below 1000 calories. Somewhere down these various levels starvation begins. And its immediate expression is the disease rate in children and in death rates of the infants and the old people."

The remainder of Mr. Hoover's report contains further evidence of the grave nature of the European food crisis, together with his personal recommendations for meeting the emergency to the fullest extent possible. While less detail is available from Asiatic countries, it is known that famine conditions there are equally serious.

Emergency Measures Announced by Exporting Countries - The widespread publicity now being given to the grave and urgent nature of the food crisis has served to focus the attention of the world upon the rapidly dwindling supplies of the few countries still in a surplus position. The peoples of these relatively fortunate areas are responding quickly to the demands made upon them, and many new measures

have been designed to bring out immediately more exportable supplies. Canada has released considerable quantities of oats and lower-grade wheat which had been held in reserve for feeding purposes; the United States has put into effect a new set of regulations designed to decrease domestic consumption and to speed farm deliveries of grain; Argentina has raised her price to the farmers at least for a limited period and Australia has taken action to implement her high acreage goal by promising an increase in price to the farmers.

The United Kingdom is playing its part by agreeing to the diversion of cargoes destined for her own ports to even more needy areas; by reducing the size of her standard loaf of bread by one eighth and by decreasing the amount of grain allowed to brewers to 90 per cent of the pre-war level.

Canada - March 31 Wheat Stocks Sharply Down from Last Year - The below average 1945 crop, together with the high rate of exports maintained through the first eight months of the crop year, had reduced Canada's total stocks of wheat at March 31 to 213.4 million bushels from a level of 504.2 million bushels at the same date last year. This figure includes farm-held stocks of 106 million bushels, out of which must come seed for the 1946 crop and whatever amounts may be required for live stock and poultry feed during the remaining third of the crop year; any balance then remaining will be divided between deliveries and July 31 carry-over stocks of sufficient magnitude to meet farm requirements until new grain is available. In spite of current low stocks, it is anticipated that Canada's exports of wheat and flour in terms of wheat will reach, and perhaps exceed, the figure of 340 million bushels for the crop year.

United States - New Program Increases Chance of Achieving Export Goal - It became apparent near the end of the first quarter of the year that earlier enacted measures were not bringing sufficient grain into position for export. On April 19 a new six-point program for famine relief was announced. This program includes a bonus of 30 cents per bushel on wheat delivered on the certificate plan up to May 25 and also provides that millers must reduce their production of flour for domestic consumption to 75 per cent of the quantity distributed domestically in the corresponding months of 1945. The administration is now hopeful of meeting the export goal, although certain other sources in the country are rather less optimistic.

Argentina - Price Increase Offered to Farmers - On April 17 the Argentine Government announced a wheat price increase of approximately 45 cents (Canadian) per bushel for a limited period. It is hoped that this decree may speed up farm deliveries and also encourage seeding of a greater acreage to wheat in the new crop year.

Australia - Moisture Conditions Good - Rains during February built up subsoil moisture reserves and provided favourable conditions for wheat seeding which started this month and will continue through June. Doubts are still expressed as to the achievement of the wheat acreage goal of 15.5 million acres. Scarcity of fertilizer, machinery and labour is still deemed to be a limiting factor.

Europe - Weather Conditions Generally Favourable - Broomhall reports that weather conditions have continued favourable for growing crops on the continent, but rainfall has been light in some areas recently and soaking rains now would be most welcome for winter crops and to facilitate development of spring grains. Optimism over the general crop is tempered by the shortages of fertilizers and smaller acreages in some countries than were planted during pre-war years.

North Africa - The French Colonies currently importing large quantities of grain will start to harvest within the next two or three weeks. Crops are expected to be much larger than a year ago.

CANADIAN SITUATION

Supply Position - The supply of Canadian wheat available for export and/or carry-over at April 1 amounted to approximately 156.5 million bushels as compared with 429.7 million bushels at the same date a year ago.

Total exports of wheat and flour in terms of wheat up to the first of the month, amounted to some 257.8 million bushels, about 83 million bushels more than were exported during the corresponding period a year ago. Flour exports remained at the same level for the 1944-45 and 1945-46 periods but United States imports of Canadian wheat for domestic consumption and milling in bond this year continue considerably below last year's figures. Overseas clearances of wheat so far this year are more than double the 1944-45 shipments.

Canadian Wheat Supplies

	<u>1945-46</u>	<u>1944-45</u>
	- million bushels -	
Carry-over in North America July 31	258.4	356.5
New Crop	305.9 <u>1/</u>	416.6
Total Supply	564.3	773.1
Estimated domestic requirements	150.0 <u>1/</u>	168.6
Available for export or carry-over	414.3	604.5
Deduct:		
Overseas clearances of wheat as grain Aug. 1 - March 31	207.6	102.9
United States imports of Canadian wheat for home consumption and milling in bond	12.4 <u>2/</u>	34.1 <u>33.7</u>
Total wheat exports	220.0	137.0
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat Aug. 1-March 31	37.8	37.8
Total exports wheat and wheat flour	257.8	174.8
Balance on April 1 for export or carry-over	156.5	429.7

1/ Subject to revision. 2/ Estimate.

Canadian Wheat Stocks on March 31, 1946

Total stocks of Canadian wheat in all North American positions on March 31, 1946 were 213.4 million bushels, of which 2.5 million bushels were held in the United States. The comparable figures for March 31, 1945 show stocks of Canadian wheat in all positions of 504.2 million bushels, with 24.1 million bushels held in the United States. These data are obtained from the annual March-end Dominion Bureau of Statistics survey of grain held on farms, and from figures supplied by the Board of Grain Commissioners relative to stocks of grain in commercial positions. These complete figures on stocks differ from the weekly visible supply figures by the inclusion of farm stocks and certain eastern mill stocks. From farm stocks will be taken seed for the 1946 crop and such amounts as may be required for live stock and poultry feed during the remaining third of the crop year, leaving the balance to be divided between deliveries and July 31 carry-over stocks of sufficient magnitude to meet farm requirements until new grain is available.

At March 31 approximately two-thirds of Canada's total wheat stocks were held on farms and in country elevators, 106.0 million bushels or 49.6 per cent of total stocks being accounted for by farm-held wheat, while 35.6 million bushels or 16.6 per cent of the total were stored in country elevators. A year ago there were an estimated 154.2 million bushels on farms and 180.1 million bushels in country elevators. Lakehead stocks stood at 24 million bushels on March 31, this year, more than 58 per cent down from last year's figure of 57.2 million bushels. The decrease of nearly 50 million bushels in farm stocks may be largely accounted for by the comparatively small 1945 crop together with the early lifting of delivery quotas; the decline in over-all wheat stocks while also reflecting lower production in 1945, is a natural concomitant of the country's export program. Wheat and wheat flour exports in terms of wheat for the 8 months period ending March 31 were roughly 258 million bushels as compared with 175.2 million bushels for the same period last year.

Farm stocks of wheat in the Prairie Provinces accounted for 101.7 million bushels of the total Canadian stocks at March 31 of 106.0 million bushels. The quantity of wheat on farms in Manitoba is estimated at 10.6 million bushels; in Saskatchewan at 60.6 million bushels and in Alberta at 30.5 million bushels.

Location of Stocks

	<u>Bushels</u>
On Farms	106,043,000
Country & Private Terminal Elevators	35,600,085
Western Mills & Mill Elevators	4,701,949
Interior Terminal Elevators	1,746,063
Vancouver-New Westminster Elevators	5,328,513
Victoria & Prince Rupert Elevators	1,373
Churchill Elevator	1,877,737
Fort William-Port Arthur Elevators	23,992,217
In Transit - Lakes	-
In Transit - Rail	9,789,649
Eastern Elevators	17,076,002
Eastern Mills	4,798,000
Total in Canada	<u>210,954,588</u>
Canadian Wheat in United States	2,457,791
Canadian Wheat in Canada and United States	<u>213,412,379</u>

Comparative Stocks, March 31, 1945 1/

In Canada	480,094,553
In United States	<u>24,076,406</u>
Total in Canada and United States	<u>504,170,959</u>

1/ Revised.

Farmers' Marketings

The following table shows primary receipts of wheat in the Prairie Provinces for the 1945-46 crop year along with comparative figures for 1944-45:

<u>Week ending</u>	<u>Manitoba</u>	<u>Saskatchewan</u>	<u>Alberta</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Last Year</u>
			- bushels -		
August 1-2	-	-	112,355	112,355	1,643,649
9	29,396	79,152	137,853	246,401	1,070,379
16	8,686	123,772	249,883	382,341	2,045,803
23	96,463	755,302	921,069	1,772,834	5,368,793
30	1,271,860	4,568,677	1,685,584	7,526,121	6,832,745
September 6	2,240,434	4,665,078	2,139,568	9,045,080	7,218,921
13	2,444,009	9,681,705	3,518,952	15,644,666	15,518,385
20	963,800	7,020,619	3,844,220	11,828,639	14,619,037
27	444,784	3,974,279	1,024,858	5,443,921	12,662,549
October 4	2,067,492	3,428,517	1,613,780	7,109,789	12,429,817
11	4,198,777	10,147,043	5,647,547	19,993,367	12,129,372
18	2,686,475	14,274,064	7,079,466	24,040,005	17,889,562
25	1,236,158	9,375,221	5,120,006	15,731,385	17,118,910
November 1	1,275,290	7,071,685	3,256,083	11,603,058	16,813,108
8	983,850	7,259,954	2,266,876	10,510,680	13,202,329
15	548,654	3,401,162	1,403,183	5,352,999	12,283,645
22	563,398	2,927,636	1,249,802	4,740,836	11,730,036
29	397,061	2,758,969	1,348,822	4,504,852	9,797,987
December 6	415,040	3,220,454	1,322,269	4,957,763	7,101,707
13	418,686	2,385,278	1,071,454	3,875,418	8,794,546
20	222,497	1,305,273	846,361	2,374,131	8,727,864
27	179,247	1,164,776	688,466	2,032,489	4,990,520
January 3	200,023	1,416,085	492,204	2,108,312	3,514,237
10	565,523	2,628,773	1,493,312	4,687,608	4,729,367
17	401,077	2,467,033	1,310,217	4,178,327	7,209,926
24	198,829	1,141,194	1,078,059	2,418,082	6,386,020
31	132,666	635,905	658,645	1,427,216	5,414,776
February 7	125,328	338,561	416,868	880,757	3,225,434
14	116,387	402,761	498,218	1,017,366	2,960,808
21	90,057	465,047	541,270	1,096,374	2,430,701
28	152,664	805,267	681,000	1,638,931	3,796,921
March 7	147,692	985,658	621,921	1,755,271	3,332,843
14 1/	193,905	766,368	644,189	1,604,462	3,928,029
21	175,336	801,489	666,783	1,643,608	2,759,393
28	100,666	466,710	465,554	1,032,930	2,186,764
April 4	130,624	573,836	420,362	1,124,822	2,761,272
11	221,034	1,335,842	624,253	2,181,129	4,767,559
18	323,320	1,662,455	630,018	2,615,793	3,776,348
T o t a l	25,967,188	116,481,600	57,791,330	200,240,118	283,170,062

1/ Revised.

Wheat Marketings by Crop Districts 1944-45

Farmers in the Prairie Provinces and certain areas of British Columbia marketed 351.4 million bushels of wheat during the 1944-45 crop year according to revised figures compiled by the Statistics Branch of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

In the following tables farmers' deliveries are shown by the method of marketing employed, i.e., through country elevators, directly to interior private and mill elevators, etc. The deliveries to country elevators are, in turn, broken down by crop districts.

Total Farmers' Deliveries of Wheat

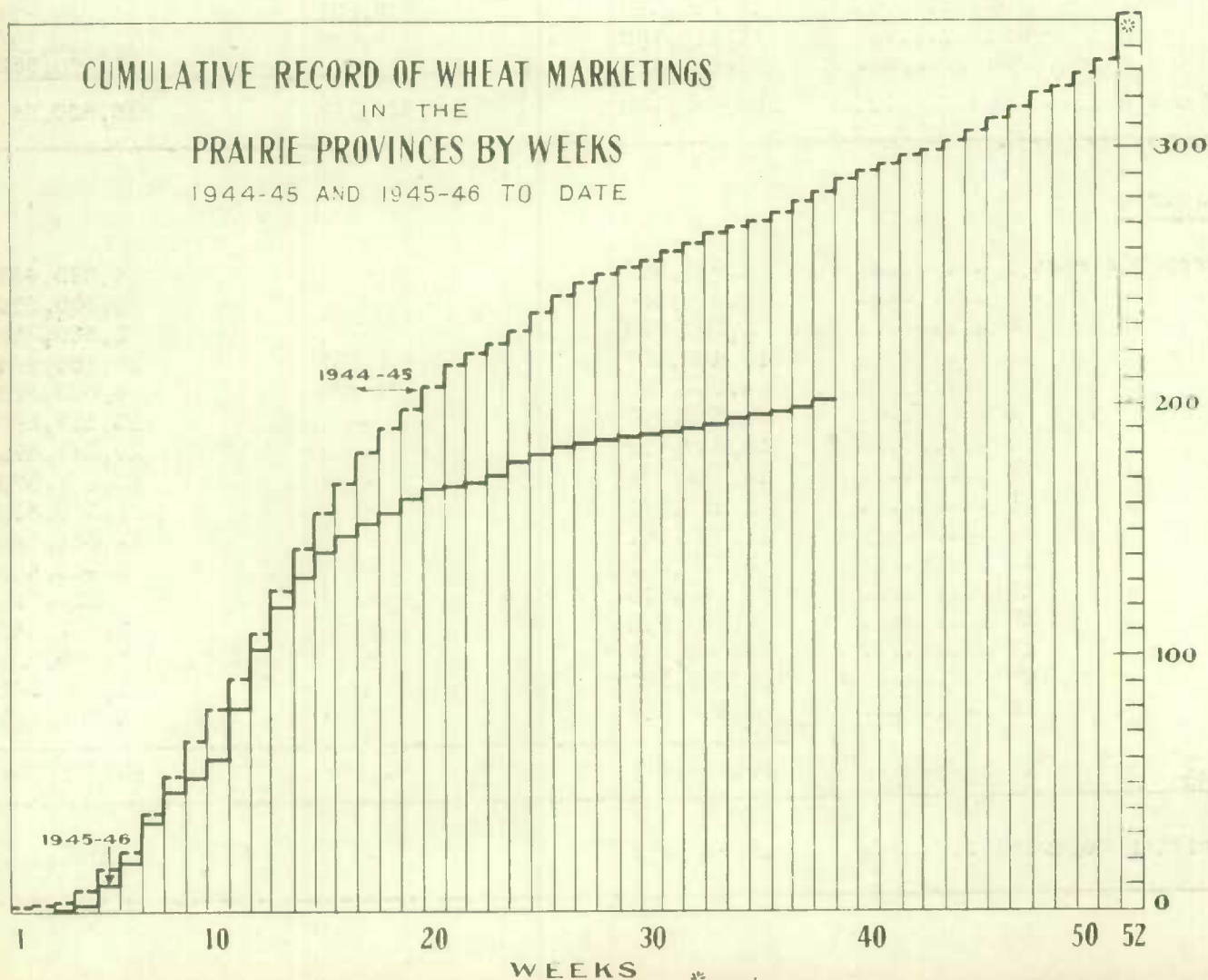
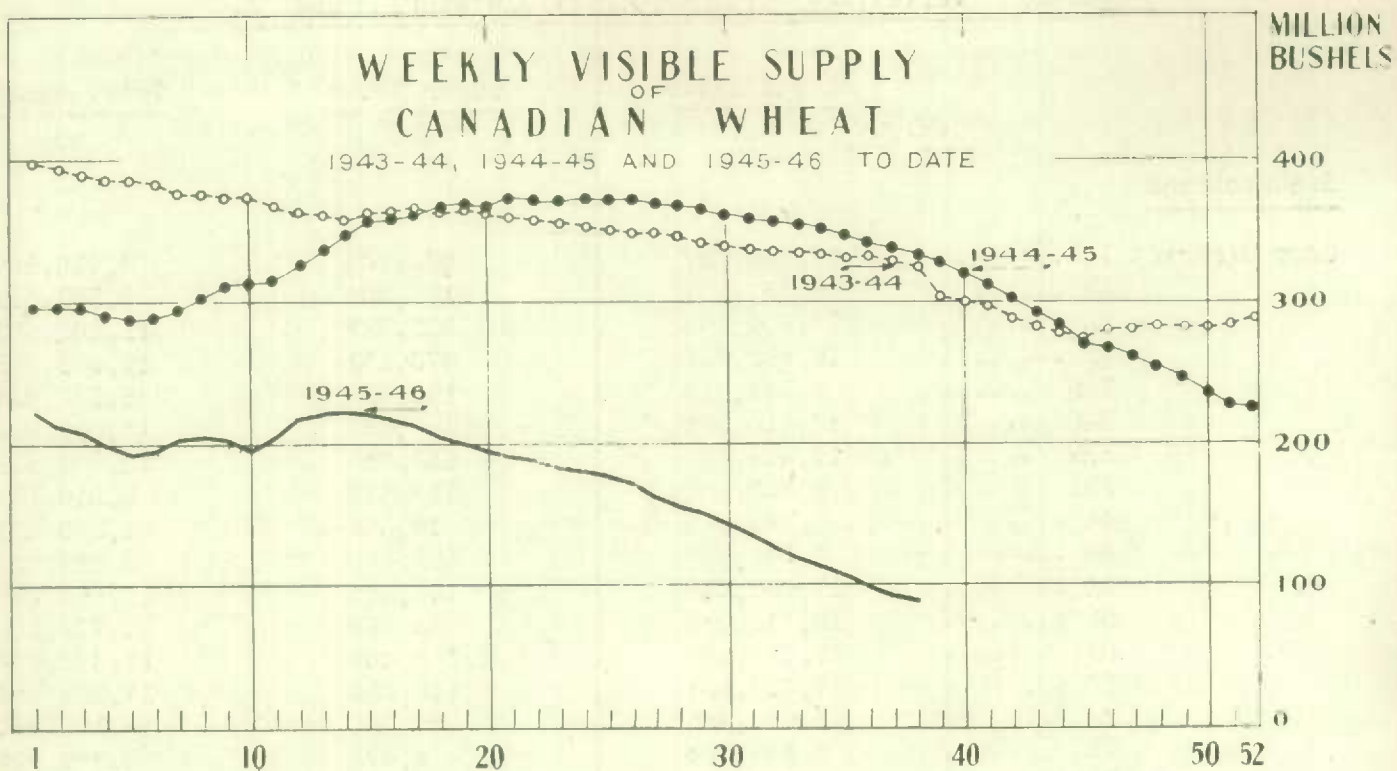
<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>Total - All Wheat</u>
	bushels
Country Elevators	347,286,112
Interior Private and Mill Elevators	3,487,337
Platform Loadings	607,304
By Truck into Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals	3,565
T o t a l	351,384,318

Farmers' Marketings through Country Elevators

<u>Manitoba</u>	<u>Bread Wheat</u>	<u>Durum Wheat</u>	<u>Total Wheat</u>
	bu.	bu.	bu.
Crop District 1	3,133,950	352,951	3,486,901
2	5,906,114	513,063	6,419,177
3	7,125,731	1,458,023	8,583,754
4	1,064,883	203,459	1,268,342
5	1,261,522	15,982	1,277,504
6	144,539	1,086	145,625
7	5,240,121	198,409	5,438,530
8	3,418,177	144,966	3,563,143
9	2,018,349	27,559	2,045,908
10	4,040,281	14,125	4,054,406
11	3,036,852	-	3,036,852
12	471,858	-	471,858
13	1,144,880	-	1,144,880
14	411,890	-	411,890
Stratton, Ontario	3,157	-	3,157
T o t a l	38,422,304	2,929,623	41,351,927

Farmers' Marketings through Country Elevators - Cont'd.

	<u>Bread Wheat</u>	<u>Durum Wheat</u>	<u>Total Wheat</u>
	bu.	bu.	bu.
<u>Saskatchewan</u>			
Crop District 1A	7,448,717	570,203	8,018,920
1B	8,137,207	166,304	8,303,511
2A	10,899,196	203,387	11,102,583
2B	18,682,225	873,133	19,555,358
3AN	8,371,714	159,215	8,530,929
3AS	12,613,321	395,967	13,009,288
3BN	15,464,179	513,732	15,977,911
3BS	8,752,901	157,678	8,910,579
4A	2,249,614	76,607	2,326,221
4B	3,747,357	100,380	3,847,737
5A	11,558,074	108,495	11,666,569
5B	10,745,939	33,669	10,779,608
6A	17,033,648	1,363,234	18,396,882
6B	17,037,831	166,053	17,203,884
7A	10,069,966	30,785	10,100,751
7B	8,389,784	4,472	8,394,256
8A	7,056,292	-	7,056,292
8B	11,325,096	2,830	11,327,926
9A	11,110,152	1,978	11,112,130
9B	10,198,932	-	10,198,932
T o t a l	210,892,145	4,928,122	215,820,267
<u>Alberta</u>			
Crop District 1	4,895,466	-	4,895,466
2	6,309,550	-	6,309,550
3	1,300,358	-	1,300,358
4	10,453,207	1,157	10,454,364
5	4,004,783	479	4,005,262
6	13,317,297	-	13,317,297
7	10,347,499	-	10,347,499
8	10,111,572	-	10,111,572
9	1,312,330	-	1,312,330
10	11,581,021	-	11,581,021
11	3,412,251	-	3,412,251
12	155,516	-	155,516
13	2,337,245	-	2,337,245
14	3,885,636	-	3,885,636
15	1,060,520	-	1,060,520
16	4,365,620	-	4,365,620
T o t a l	88,849,871	1,636	88,851,507
British Columbia	1,262,411	-	1,262,411



*52nd week includes deliveries for 10 days.

Visible Supplies

The following table shows stocks of Canadian wheat in store and in transit in Canada and the United States on April 18, 1946, along with comparative figures for approximately the same date in 1945 and 1944:

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1944</u>
		- 000 bushels -	
Country Elevators - Manitoba	2,660	18,240	23,830
Saskatchewan	13,380	87,570	93,850
Alberta	14,055	67,380	69,195
T o t a l	30,095	173,190	186,875
Interior Private and Mill Elevators	4,665	5,452	5,234
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals ...	1,318	14,259	10,832
Pacific Ports	2,980	18,509	13,645
Churchill	1,878	1,878	1,878
Fort William and Port Arthur	23,523	40,256	37,440
Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports	5,478	23,788	12,452
St. Lawrence and Seaboard Ports	8,302	16,114	9,822
United States Ports	868	15,805	9,689
In Transit - Lakes	2,912	5,443	10,091
In Transit - Rail	6,588	12,968	15,917
In Transit - U.S.A.	-	5,263	10,259
T o t a l	88,607	332,925	324,134

Movement to Maritime Ports

The following figures represent the movement of wheat by RAIL from ports on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River during the current season, with comparative figures for last year.

	<u>August 1, 1945 to April 18, 1946</u>	<u>August 1, 1944 to April 19, 1945</u>
	- bushels -	
Collingwood	1,099,955	3,055,111
Midland	7,066,598	8,285,504
Owen Sound	2,021,566	3,553,052
Port McNicoll	7,126,345	10,002,705
Goderich	597,473	1,199,618
Sarnia	201,923	1,007,021
Port Colborne	50,000	29,932
Walkerville	195,873	-
Kingston	717,978	1,043,468
Prescott	330,815	1,088,499
Montreal	130,967	1,448,625
Sorel	-	139,795
Three Rivers	220,000	159,000
Quebec	-	1,259,787
T o t a l	19,759,493	32,272,117

Wheat Shipments to the United States

During the period March 14 to April 18 the movement of Canadian wheat into the United States amounted to over a million bushels to bring the total shipments since August 1, 1945 to 61.7 million bushels. The comparative total figure for the corresponding period in 1944-45 was 90.1 million bushels.

Since the opening of navigation on the Great Lakes this year no wheat has been shipped by vessel to the United States. From the opening of navigation to April 19, 1945, about 8.3 million bushels of Canadian wheat were moved by boat into United States ports.

Nos. 1 and 2 Northern continue to bulk large in the shipments with 55.8 million bushels of the total composed of these grades.

Shipments August 1 - April 18

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1945</u>
	- bushels -	
<u>By Vessel</u>		
U. S. A. Pacific Ports	15,000	1,093,915
Buffalo	46,948,319	46,130,327
Chicago	331,494	7,746,957
Duluth-Superior	-	5,479,526
Erie	6,981,861	8,617,697
Milwaukee	-	677,554
Oswego	-	1,833,013
Toledo	-	4,829,371
Total - Vessel Shipments	54,276,674	76,408,360
<u>By Rail</u>		
Seaboard Ports	7,302,708	12,445,061
Other Points	98,292	1,274,107
Total - Rail Shipments	7,401,000	13,719,168
GRAND TOTAL	61,677,674	90,127,528

Rail Movement from Fort William-Port Arthur

The eastward movement of wheat by rail from the Lakehead increased to over two million bushels during March, the highest rail shipment recorded for the month of March in the past four years. Shipments month-by-month during the past four crop years are shown in the following table:

	<u>1945-46</u>	<u>1944-45</u>	<u>1943-44</u>	<u>1942-43</u>
	- bushels -			
August	23,255	91,891	990,879	390,264
September	57,533	169,603	1,547,042	600,921
October	73,776	86,572	780,035	644,926
November	99,197	97,512	711,238	1,250,952
December	2,280,636	1,236,339	898,565	3,871,297
January	4,533,707	1,936,038	4,364,158	1,757,163
February	1,127,764	764,629	4,397,318	3,196,248
March	2,223,266	1,091,909	1,076,142	1,997,275
Total (8 months)	10,419,134	5,474,493	14,765,377	13,709,046

The grades of wheat shipped during March 1946 and the Provincial distribution of this rail movement are shown in the following table:

	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	U.S.A.
	- bushels -					
1 Hard	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
2 Northern	-	-	1,429,167	-	-	3,357
4 Northern	161,600	221,833	9,000	6,000	1,500	-
No. 5 & No. 6	36,750	38,522	2,500	1,500	-	-
Feed	7,500	17,133	1,567	-	-	-
Tf. 4 Northern	33,000	24,000	-	-	-	-
Tf. No. 5 & No. 6	15,000	9,000	-	-	-	-
Rej. 1 & 2 Northern	3,574	3,518	-	-	-	-
Tf. Rej. 2 Northern	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Smutty 1, 2, 3 & 4 Northern	1,567	32,045	-	-	-	-
Tf. Smutty 2 & 3 Northern	-	8,152	-	-	-	-
Smutty Rej. 2 Nor. Mxd. Htd.	-	2,000	-	-	-	-
Sple. Htd.	1,500	3,422	-	-	-	-
Tf. Sple. Htd.	3,519	2,000	-	-	-	-
3 C.W. Garnet	2,000	11,000	-	-	-	-
Smutty 2 C.W. Garnet	-	1,500	-	-	-	-
Tf. 2 & 3 C.W. Garnet	18,633	14,186	1,567	1,500	-	-
1 C.W.A.D.	10,500	-	-	-	-	-
Smutty 2, 3 & 4 C.W.A.D.	-	21,442	-	-	-	-
Smutty 5 C.W.A.D. Mxd. Htd.	-	-	-	1,500	-	-
Tf. 4 C.W.A.D.	-	-	-	1,567	-	-
Tf. Rej. 3 & 4 C.W.A.D. Mxd. Htd.	-	4,515	1,525	-	-	-
Tf. Smutty 3 C.W.A.D.	-	2,000	-	-	-	-
Rej. 3 C.W.A.D. Mxd. Htd.	-	317	-	-	-	-
1 A.R.W.	18,000	-	-	-	-	-
2 A.W.	17,501	-	-	-	-	-
3 A.W.	7,500	-	-	-	-	-
Smutty Rej. 2 A.W. Mxd. Htd.	-	1,287	-	-	-	-
T o t a l	341,644	419,372	1,445,326	12,067	1,500	3,357
GRAND TOTAL	2,223,266					

Freight Assistance Shipments

For the month of February preliminary returns indicate that the amount of wheat moving into eastern Canada and British Columbia under the Federal Freight Assistance policy totalled 1.6 million bushels. Total freight assistance movement for the first seven months of the 1945-46 season is about 7 per cent larger than the shipments made during the corresponding period a year ago, with Ontario absorbing the bulk of the increase.

Quebec and Ontario continue to utilize most of the millfeeds moving under the Freight Assistance scheme with about 81 per cent of the total going to these areas.

The provincial distribution is shown in the following table, by months, with comparative totals for the crop year 1944-45.

1945-46	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	British Columbia	Total
- bushels -							
August	1,159,693	864,462	74,287	83,563	68,320	353,505	2,603,830
September	1,024,657	848,687	97,768	91,215	51,017	344,563	2,457,907
October	1,223,082	971,853	101,615	99,648	41,420	364,417	2,802,035
November	1,097,425	889,743	99,570	112,468	44,445	316,217	2,559,868
December	1,168,825	662,225	90,863	128,028	40,288	320,295	2,410,524
January	1,043,710	645,025	88,447	89,212	32,373	290,912	2,189,679
February	899,798	508,192	37,050	49,787	26,737	92,320	1,613,884
T o t a l	7,617,190	5,390,187	589,600	653,921	304,600	2,082,229	16,637,727
Same Period 1944-45	6,565,577	5,151,137	547,560	783,636	236,786	2,224,674	15,509,370

Millfeeds

The distribution of millfeeds under the Freight Assistance Plan is shown for the five eastern provinces in the following table. One column of figures covers the first seven months of the present crop year and the other the corresponding period a year ago.

	August 1, 1945 to February 28, 1946	August 1, 1944 to February 28, 1945
- tons -		
Ontario	135,227	134,270
Quebec	180,119	172,250
New Brunswick	31,692	30,603
Nova Scotia	33,933	40,256
Prince Edward Island	8,982	7,323
T o t a l	389,953	384,702

Monthly Overseas Clearances, Etc., in Comparison with the Customs Exports of
Wheat and Wheat Flour

	Overseas Clearances of Canadian Wheat	U. S. Imports of Canadian Wheat for consumption and milling in bond	Customs Exports of Canadian Wheat Flour	Total	Customs Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour
- 000 bushels -					
<u>1943-44</u>					
August	13,926	8,744	5,047	27,717	23,143
September	8,950	9,332	3,933	22,215	21,426
October	7,424	12,597	3,824	23,845	23,791
November	7,900	11,429	3,860	23,189	28,733
December	10,639	9,802	4,979	25,420	43,022
January	10,956	14,178	5,063	30,197	22,336
February	8,977	20,704	3,844	33,525	24,655
March	7,859	14,529	5,518	27,906	20,566
April	9,394	24,979	6,943	41,316	40,092
May	14,148	15,420	7,090	36,658	40,009
June	11,720	8,617	5,999	26,336	31,061
July	11,444	9,497	4,490	25,431	29,640
T o t a l	123,337	159,828	60,590	343,755	348,474
<u>1944-45</u>					
August	12,351	9,043	3,391	24,785	19,899
September	11,798	8,940	5,470	26,208	32,107
October	15,428	5,758	4,908	26,094	33,624
November	14,658	4,891	4,417	23,966	27,601
December	9,972	2,169	5,591	17,732	32,815
January	14,730	1,413	3,781	19,924	8,944
February	10,858	766	4,642	16,266	11,998
March	13,890	763	5,571	20,224	15,665
April	22,703	2,157	6,154	31,014	21,606
May	39,351	2,499	6,307	48,157	35,432
June	34,366	1,725	7,257	43,348	50,552
July	38,322	1,737	5,168	45,227	43,362
T o t a l	238,427	41,861	62,657	342,945	333,605
<u>1945-46 1/</u>					
August	34,227	1,114	4,979	40,320	48,074
September	22,454	1,143	4,294	27,891	34,428
October	40,764	1,265	4,789	46,818	36,139
November	30,424	2,139	4,501	36,064	42,817
December	17,755	1,486 2/	4,344	23,585	42,443
January	22,443	1,987 2/	5,125	29,555	20,373
February	18,512	1,910 2/	5,081	25,503	14,928
March	21,025	1,375 2/	4,690	27,090	20,075

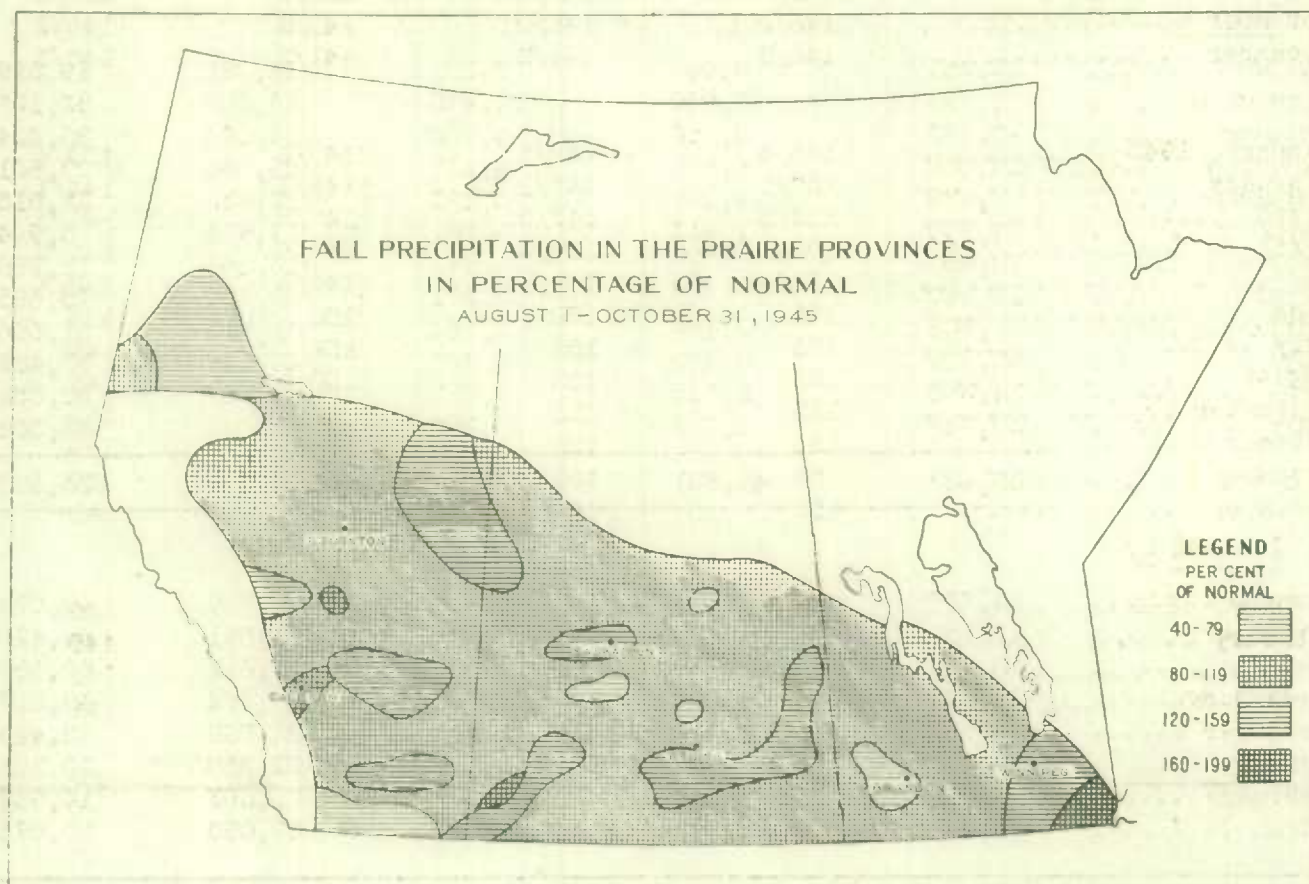
1/ Subject to revision. 2/ Estimate.

Fall Precipitation in the Prairie Provinces, 1945

Fall rainfall of the preceding year as a factor in the 1946 crop prospects derives its importance from its effect on subsoil moisture supplies. Rainfall occurring before freeze-up in the fall serves to build up moisture reserves which can be drawn upon in the subsequent growing period. The heavier the preseasonal fall precipitation the less dependent is the current crop on early spring rainfall.

According to records of rainfall received at individual stations in the Prairie Provinces from August 1 to October 31, 1945, fall rainfall was generally adequate in these provinces, with the exception of a few relatively small areas. In Manitoba parts of the west-central districts received significantly below-normal rainfall, while precipitation in the south-eastern position of the crop-growing area was appreciably above normal. With the exception of a few isolated points in central and north-eastern Saskatchewan rainfall was close to normal or above. In areas of the eastern, south-central and south-western districts precipitation was well above normal. Rainfall in Alberta was generally adequate, with below normal amounts occurring in the extreme south and in the Peace River district. In the north-eastern district and in scattered sections throughout the province rainfall received was appreciably in excess of normal.

The following shaded chart is based upon records of the Meteorological Service, Dominion of Canada, covering seventy-five selected stations in the Prairie Provinces.



Selling Prices of Canadian Wheat

The export price of Canadian wheat to overseas destinations remains unchanged at \$1.55 per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern in Store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver. The monthly averages of Canadian Wheat Board prices are as follows:

	<u>1 Northern</u>	<u>2 Northern</u>	<u>3 Northern</u>	<u>4 Northern</u>
	- cents and eighths per bushel -			
October 19-30, 1943	128/2	125/2	123/2	118/2
November	132/3	129/3	127/3	122/3
December	141/2	138/2	136/2	131/2
January, 1944	145/5	142/5	140/5	135/5
February	144/7	141/7	139/7	134/7
March	146/7	143/7	141/7	136/7
April	148	145	143	138
May	148	145	143	138
June	143/3	140/3	138/3	134/2
July	138	135	133	130
August	135/2	132/2	130/2	127/4
September	136	133	131	129/7
October	143/2	140/2	138/2	137/2
November	146/2	143/2	141/2	140/2
December	146/3	143/3	141/3	140/3
January, 1945	145/6	142/6	140/6	139/6
February	150/1	147/1	145/1	144/1
March	152/3	149/3	147/3	146/3
April	153/5	150/5	148/5	147/5
May	154/4	151/4	149/4	148/4
June	155	152	150	149
July	155	152	150	149
August	155	152	150	149
September	155	152	150	149
October	155	152	150	149
November	155	152	150	149
December	155	152	150	149
January, 1946	155	152	150	149
February	155	152	150	149
March	155	152	150	149
April 1-20..	155	152	150	149

Exports of Canadian Wheat 1944-45

The following table, as provided by the Statistics Branch of the Board of Grain Commissioners, sets forth the export of Canadian wheat by country of destination together with total flour exports for the crop year 1944-45.

Country	Via Canadian Pacific Seaboard Ports	Via Canadian St. Lawrence-Atlantic Seaboard Ports	Via U.S.A. Atlantic Seaboard Ports	TOTAL
WHEAT - ALL VARIETIES - bushels -				
Great Britain & Northern Ireland	642,133	97,765,017	21,901,634	120,308,784
Eire	-	7,511,851	-	7,511,851
Albania	-	-	168,000	168,000
Belgium	-	4,635,130	1,387,093	6,022,223
Czechoslovakia	-	7,642	-	7,642
France	-	5,104,538	404,117	5,508,655
French Colonies	-	8,597,352	893,370	9,490,722
Germany	-	644,975	-	644,975
Gibraltar for Orders	-	287,600	2,262,879	2,550,479
Greece	-	8,532,195	309,281	8,841,476
Netherlands	-	2,872,928	44,799	2,917,727
Italy	-	666,267	5,326,256	5,992,523
Malta	-	-	2,276,260	2,276,260
Norway	-	1,122,399	952,233	2,074,632
Portugal	-	-	11,131,964	11,131,964
Portuguese Colonies	-	321,200	324,774	645,974
Spain	-	-	927,102	927,102
Yugo-Slavia	-	23,334	-	23,334
Egypt	-	6,026,505	4,819,133	10,845,638
British South Africa	112,000	1,429,826	125,751	1,667,577
Arabia	-	-	85,896	85,896
Ceylon	-	-	433,694	433,694
India	2,246,908	2,641,339	9,411,897	14,300,144
Iraq-Iran	-	474,021	360,198	834,219
Russia	1,871,231	-	-	1,871,231
Colombia, S.A.	10,000	-	1,527,139	1,537,139
Ecuador	-	-	186,367	186,367
Peru	748,477	-	-	748,477
Venezuela	-	-	9,962	9,962
South America (Unknown)	-	-	159,252	159,252
British West Indies	-	3,665	-	3,665
Dominican Republic	-	-	30,922	30,922
Costa Rica	30,000	-	-	30,000
Cuba	-	1,500	102,591	104,091
Honduras	16,553	-	-	16,553
Salvador	30,000	-	-	30,000
New Zealand	2,043,518	-	-	2,043,518
United Nations' Organizations- for Distribution 1/	-	-	16,444,948	16,444,948
Total Overseas	7,750,820	148,669,284	82,007,512	238,427,616
Wheat Flour (in terms of Wheat).				62,657,244
U.S.A. Imports				41,860,655
GRAND TOTAL EXPORTED				342,945,515

1/ Destined mostly to Mediterranean Area.

UNITED STATES SITUATION

New Programs Designed to Meet Export Goals - President Truman's Famine Emergency Committee has, since its inception, been carrying out a widely publicized campaign to increase voluntary savings of foodstuffs within the United States. The objective for householders includes reduction in purchases of wheat products by 40 per cent and fats by 20 per cent. The public feeding and baking industries, as well as food manufacturers and distributors, have been asked to effect voluntarily every possible economy in the use of foodstuffs.

On April 3 the United States Department of Agriculture announced that it would buy wheat from farmers, for immediate delivery to the Commodity Credit Corporation, at the market price on any later date the seller may elect on or before March 31, 1947. Under a ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, payments received by producers, who select a market price on or after January 1, 1947 for wheat delivered to the Commodity Credit Corporation under this program, may be reported for income tax purposes as income received in 1947. It was hoped that this measure would result in speedier deliveries from farmers who might have been holding grain for either a possible rise in price or from a natural disinclination to incur heavy income tax payments on large quantities of wheat sold during the current tax year.

Evidently the above measures were not securing adequate results, for on April 19 Secretary Anderson in a broadcast from the White House, which featured addresses on the world food crisis by President Truman, Fiorello La Guardia and Herbert Hoover, announced six new additions to the country's famine emergency program. "These measures" Secretary Anderson said, "are taken after consultation with the Governments of Canada and the United Kingdom, in which it was indicated that they would work with this nation toward the two common objectives of increasing total relief shipments of grain promptly and giving priority to areas abroad most urgently in need of special aid."

The six measures follow:

"1. Millers are required to reduce their production of flour for domestic consumption to 75 per cent of the quantity distributed domestically in the corresponding months of 1945, under an amendment to War Food Order 144 issued today by the Department of Agriculture. In addition to making more wheat available for export, the order is designed to bring about more equitable distribution of wheat among millers. Wheat milled in excess of that permitted for domestic distribution is to be made available for famine relief shipment. This order will be effective at 12:01 a.m., Monday, April 22, and will cover the period through June 30, 1946.

"2. Under the amendment to War Food Order 144, and effective on the same date, food manufacturers are required to limit the use of wheat in the manufacture of products for domestic human consumption to 75 per cent of the quantity used in the corresponding months of 1945.

"3. Effective May 1 millers and food manufacturers are limited to 21 days inventory of wheat. After that date no miller or food manufacturer may use wheat unless quantities of wheat or flour equivalent in excess of this amount are offered to the Commodity Credit Corporation for export.

"4. The Department of Agriculture is offering a bonus of 30 cents a bushel on wheat delivered under the certificate plan by May 25. To be eligible for this bonus a producer must select a date for payment between the date of delivery and June 15, 1946. The wheat certificate plan, for normal operation without consideration of the bonus provision, permits immediate delivery of wheat by the producer with the privilege of selecting any date for payment between the date of delivery and March 31, 1947.

"5. The Department of Agriculture will buy 50 million bushels of corn from producers, for which they will be paid a bonus of 30 cents a bushel above the market price on the date of delivery for corn sold to the Commodity Credit Corporation. Corn will be purchased through normal trade channels, with the local elevator acting as purchasing agent for the Commodity Credit Corporation.

"6. The Department of Agriculture is offering to buy an unlimited amount of oatmeal from millers in the United States to make available additional food for relief purposes. Whole oats also will be purchased for relief shipment."

To quote further from Secretary Anderson's address:

"These measures are not a substitute for voluntary conservation efforts. They will help to reach our objectives but there will be continued need for every bit of saving that can be accomplished by every person in this country, especially savings of cereal grains and grain products. We expect to accomplish two results with the wheat and corn bonus payments — to make more grain available for food purposes immediately and to encourage the farmers in the surplus corn producing states to market more corn and stop feeding live stock to heavy weights.

"The program for the purchase of oatmeal and whole oats will help to increase food supplies for the hungry nations abroad. This country has a record supply of oats. Nations receiving relief supplies will use more oatmeal and oats in order to stretch the wheat supply."

Wheat Stocks on Farms - For purposes of comparison with similar figures for Canada, published on page four of this issue of the 'Monthly Review' the following extract is quoted from the April 1 Crop Report issued by the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture:

"Stocks of wheat on farms April 1, 1946 are estimated at 204 million bushels, about 122 million bushels below the record stocks of 326 million bushels on April 1, 1943. This is the lowest farm reserve of wheat that has been recorded on April 1 since 1941. Current stocks are 34 million bushels less than a year ago, but 31 million bushels more than the 1935-44 April 1 average. April 1 stocks amount to about 18 per cent of the 1945 production of 1,123 million bushels, compared with 22 per cent of the 1944 crop on hand April 1, 1945 and the 10-year April 1 average of 21 per cent.

"The disappearance of wheat from farms since January 1 amounted to 165 million bushels, the largest January to April disappearance of record but only slightly more than the farm disappearance recorded in each of the three previous years. This rapid disappearance has been fostered by unusual demands for wheat for relief purposes and for feeding as a supplement to high protein feeds for dairy and poultry feeds. Wheat disappearance since January has been more marked in the hard red winter wheat and soft red winter wheat areas than in the hard red spring wheat areas.

"Farm stocks of wheat on April 1 were larger than a year ago in Ohio, Michigan, South Dakota and Nebraska, but were generally lower in all other important producing States. Stocks in the North Central States, as a whole, are only about 6 million bushels below April 1, 1945. In all other regions, stocks are very low compared with April 1 last year. Farm stocks are about 30 per cent below a year ago in the Western States. Stocks in the South Central and South Atlantic States are considerably below last year and the April 1 average."

Latest Estimate Indicates Record Winter Wheat Crop - The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture states that "Winter wheat prospects have shown improvement in practically all portions of the country except the area from the Panhandles of Oklahoma and Texas westward through Southern California. A record winter wheat crop of 830,636,000 bushels is forecast as of April 1, an increase of 80 million bushels over the December 1, 1945 estimate. Such a crop would be a little above last year's production of 823,177,000 bushels and 5 million bushels above the previous record crop of 1931. The indicated yield of 16.0 bushels per seeded acre is about half a bushel lower than last year but considerably above average. Winter losses were unusually light. Abandonment (and diversion) of 7.2 per cent interpreted from April 1 reports and conditions, is about equal to last year's low abandonment and less than half of average". Combining the winter wheat estimate of approximately 831 million bushels with a possible outturn of spring wheat of some 257 million bushels (based on seeding intentions and 1937-44 average yields) the United States appears to have its fourth wheat crop of over a billion bushels in prospect.

Supply Position - On April 15 Secretary Anderson summed up the United States wheat supply position somewhat as follows:

	<u>million bushels</u>
Stocks on hand January 1, 1946	689
Less: Feed (live stock and poultry January 1-June 30)	90
Seed for spring wheat crop	23
Carry-over (assumed) at June 30	150
	<hr/>
Available for domestic consumption and exports	426
Less: Domestic food requirements January 1-June 30 figuring flour at the 80 per cent extraction rate but allowing for no current savings under the voluntary conservation program	250
	<hr/>
Balance available for export January-June	176
	<hr/>

As the export goal was originally set at 225 million bushels these figures would indicate that the objective may not be achieved by some 49 million bushels. However Secretary Anderson concluded that the goal could still be reached if the voluntary conservation effort and the farm wheat purchasing program were successful in reducing anticipated domestic consumption for food and crop-year-end carry-over stocks by an amount great enough to make up the deficit. It would appear now that these two factors did not provide sufficient incentive to decrease consumption and speed up deliveries by the required amounts, as the more forceful six-point program was announced a few days later. The next few weeks will tell whether the restrictions on the use of flour; the additional price incentive to farmers and the other measures involved will produce the desired effect.

Chicago Wheat Futures - With the exception of the September futures of April 2, the Chicago market has remained tight against the ceiling during the past month. Country offerings and interior arrivals of cash wheat have been extremely small. On April 19 the Government announced a bonus of 30 cents per bushel above present ceiling prices payable to farmers for all wheat delivered by May 25 next. This effort to get all available wheat into export positions as soon as possible may be instrumental in lowering United States year-end carry-over stocks to a minimum figure and thus tend to continue present futures pressure against the ceiling for some time to come.

The following are the high points of closing in the wheat futures market at Chicago for the various contract months:

<u>1945-46</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>May</u>
(cents and eighths per bushel)				
March 25	183/4	183/4	183/4	
26	183/4	183/4	183/4	
27	183/4	183/4	183/4	
28	183/4	183/4	183/4	
29	183/4	183/4	183/4	
30	183/4	183/4	183/4	
April 1	183/4	183/4	183/4	
2	183/4	183/2	183/4	
3	183/4	183/4	183/4	183/4
4	183/4	183/4	183/4	183/4
5	183/4	183/4	183/4	183/4
6	183/4	183/4	183/4	183/4
8	183/4	183/4	183/4	183/4
9	183/4	183/4	183/4	183/4
10	183/4	183/4	183/4	183/4
11	183/4	183/4	183/4	183/4
12	183/4	183/4	183/4	183/4
13	183/4	183/4	183/4	183/4
15	183/4	183/4	183/4	183/4
16	183/4	183/4	183/4	183/4
17	183/4	183/4	183/4	183/4
18	183/4	183/4	183/4	183/4
19		Good	Friday	
20	183/4	183/4	183/4	183/4

ARGENTINE SITUATION

In an effort to bring farm-held stocks of wheat forward into position for export, the Argentine Government announced on April 17 that, for the following thirty days, the price of wheat would be raised from 15 pesos (approximately \$1.34 Canadian) to 20 pesos per 220.46 pounds (approximately \$1.79 per bushel Canadian) in bags at the ports. At the same time, the decree provides that any farmer who has already sold his new crop wheat will receive the five peso subsidy. Exportation of wheat and flour is prohibited unless it has been purchased through the Junta (Grain Regulating Board).

Previous farmers' sales to millers are entitled to this bonus. In order to hold down the price of bread, millers, henceforth, will buy all their wheat from the Junta at a price of 12 pesos per 220.46 pounds (\$1.06 per bushel Canadian). Millers' wheat purchases will be limited to the amount used last year.

It is hoped that the present increase in the price of wheat will encourage the Argentine farmers to increase their 1946 wheat acreage in the anticipation that the higher price may be maintained for the next crop. Heretofore, dissatisfaction with the prevailing wheat prices has tended to discourage any expansion in wheat acreage and to turn attention to the raising of coarse grains.

While somewhat larger quantities of grain are moving into export positions, they are still far from normal and the above decree was designed to further speed up the flow of wheat from the interior where, it is felt, substantial quantities still exist. From January 1 to April 18, exports of wheat have totalled 14.6 million bushels as compared with 32.2 million for the corresponding period in 1945. Of the present total over 80 per cent has been destined for the United Kingdom and the Continent as compared with less than 40 per cent for the same period a year ago.

Recently the Argentine Secretary of Trade and Industry completed an agreement with Brazil whereby Argentina has agreed to ship 50,000 tons of wheat (1,836,500 bushels) per month during a ten months' period or until such time as 500,000 tons (18,365,000 bushels) have been delivered in exchange for 3,000 metric tons of rubber. Argentina's unsold exportable wheat surplus is reported to be small. The Secretary of Trade and Industry declares that after making allowances for their Brazilian commitments, their unsold exportable surplus will be cut to 3.7 million bushels of which 25 per cent is earmarked for shipment through UNRRA to Portugal and other European countries.

Visible supplies of grain as of March 1, 1946 excluding the quantities in the hands of farmers have been estimated as follows, in millions of bushels: wheat 119.5; flaxseed 20.9; oats 27.3; barley 32.4 as well as 117,000 tons of sunflower seed.

The "Acopiadores" (dealers) possess more than half of the known stocks of wheat or about 63.0 million bushels, while the Junta owns 21.5 million bushels stored in underground silos and other warehouses or elevators under the control of the Grain & Elevator Board. The remainder is divided between the flour mills, exporters, cooperative and others. Flaxseed is almost totally in the hands of the "acopiadores".

The March 1 stocks of wheat are only a little larger than the visible supply of 119.3 million bushels at February 1, 1946, but much smaller than the 218.8 million bushels of March 1, 1945. The same conditions hold for flaxseed with 20.5 million bushels commercially available at February 1, 1946 and 30.3 million bushels at March 1, 1945.

Latest reports from Argentina reveal that the heavy rainfall of recent months has been instrumental in replenishing depleted subsoil moisture supplies, which have been diminishing during the past three years of semi-drought conditions. Wide-spread rains have fallen over the entire grain zone and there is no part of that area which is short of subsoil or surface moisture. The heaviest precipitation occurred in Santa Fe and parts of Cordoba. Ploughing for small grain is progressing favourably and with cool weather prevailing, the conditions are ideal for conditioning the new maize crop, picking of which has commenced in the North.

The first estimate of the 1946 corn crop has been published by the Department of Agriculture and shows that this crop will be one of the smallest in the history of Argentina, at 149.6 million bushels, which is no less than 42.3 per cent below the average production for the last five-year period. Nevertheless, it is larger than the 1945 crop by 33 million bushels or 28.1 per cent. Should this production figure prove to be correct, it is estimated that only approximately 70 million bushels would be available for export. The smallness of the crop has been attributed to the small seeded acreage of 9.8 million acres, early season dryness and locust damage.

At the first of the month trading on the Futures Market was authorized for the new crop of sunflower seed and maize. Despite this relaxation in government control, trading, especially in maize, has been disappointingly small. Lack of interest is attributable largely to the uncertainty of exporters as to whether they will be able to receive the export licenses necessary for the shipping of any maize they might sell abroad.

AUSTRALIAN SITUATION

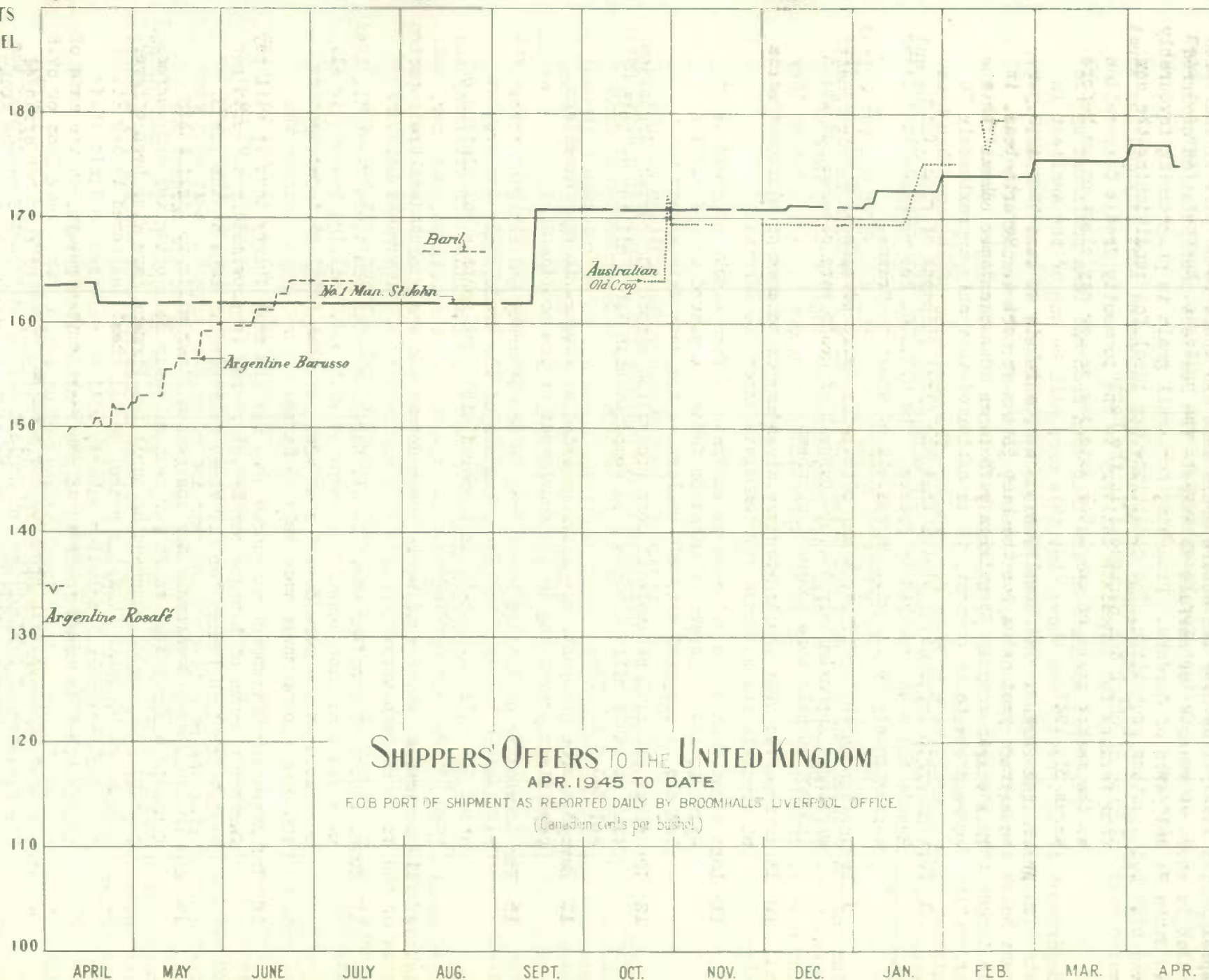
Good rainfall during the month of February has built up subsoil moisture reserves and provided favourable conditions for the wheat seeding which got underway this month and will continue until next June. The Government has recommended a wheat acreage for 1946 of 15.5 million acres and as an inducement it has promised the farmers an increase in the price of wheat from approximately 75 cents (Canadian) in 1945-46 to approximately 92 cents (Canadian) in bags at country stations for the coming crop year. All acreage restrictions have been removed but farmers are still required to deliver their wheat to the pool at the fixed price.

Some doubts have been expressed as to the likelihood of attaining the 1946 wheat acreage goal. It is felt that the scarcity of fertilizers, machinery and labour will be serious limiting factors. Even if the acreage goal is realized, the size of the crop will depend largely upon the continuance of favourable moisture conditions, especially in May/June and again in September/October when the crop is filling.

Australian wheat shipments, all in the form of flour, continue to be made to India and the Far East with nothing destined for Europe. During the first quarter of the current year clearances of flour in terms of wheat have totalled 12.7 million bushels. After making allowances for a domestic consumption of some 80 million bushels; 33.5 million for food and 45.5 for feed and seed, there remains for export during the remainder of the year and carry-over into the next crop year about 57.3 million bushels. Although the present wheat crop is the largest one harvested in Australia since 1943, carry-over stocks were so severely depleted following two small crops and a heavy period of live-stock feeding that the country entered the current season with almost no old crop reserves.

Flour mills are working at full capacity and producing at the rate of 15 million barrels of flour a year for home use and export, or the equivalent of 67.5 million bushels of wheat. Millers buy their wheat and sell their flour at arranged prices in order to keep bread prices constant irrespective of the size of the crop.

CENTS
PER
BUSHEL



SHIPPERS' OFFERS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

APR. 1945 TO DATE

FOB PORT OF SHIPMENT AS REPORTED DAILY BY BROOMHALLS' LIVERPOOL OFFICE.
(Canadian cents per bushel.)

CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS - APRIL 1946

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- April 1 The weekly bread ration in Holland was cut from 6 pounds 2 ounces to 5 pounds 4 ounces. Rations for heavy workers and children, however, have not been altered.
- 3 The United States Department of Agriculture announced that it would buy wheat from farmers for immediate delivery to the Commodity Credit Corporation at the market price on any later date the seller may elect on or before March 31, 1947.
- 5 Australian farmers have been promised approximately 92 cents (Canadian) per bushel of wheat in bags at country points for the coming crop year. This compares with approximately 75 cents (Canadian) per bushel for the current season.
- 8 Foreign grain information states that the first shipment of wheat from Russia had been received by France. The U.S.S.R. has promised to deliver approximately 18 1/2 million bushels of wheat to France.
- 9 Navigation on the Great Lakes was officially declared open at 9 o'clock this morning. Approximately 745,000 bushels of grain were cleared, of which 125,000 bushels were composed of wheat.
- 10 It is reported that the Argentine will endeavour to move 20 million bushels of grain to the seaboard for immediate export to Europe.
- 11 Last night Washington released an estimate of farm stocks of grain as of April 1, 1946. Stocks of wheat on farms are placed at 204 million bushels as compared with 238 million at the same date a year ago.
- 12 The first official estimate of corn production places the current Argentine crop at 149.6 million bushels as compared with 116.7 million in 1945 and 343.7 in 1944.
- 13 European crop prospects are still regarded as favourable with excellent conditions prevailing in the south-west of the continent.
- 15 The harvesting of India's wheat crop is now underway and although there has been no official estimate, members of the trade place the crop at about 376 million bushels as compared with last month's calculation of some 344 million bushels.
- 16 The Australian wheat seeding is now underway and soil conditions are reported to be satisfactory.
- 17 Total stocks of Canadian wheat in all North American positions March 31, 1946 were 213.4 million bushels as compared with 504.2 million bushels in all positions at the same date a year ago. Of this total 49.6 per cent or 106.0 million bushels were held on farms.
- 18 The Argentine Government announced that for the next thirty days it will pay farmers a bonus of 5 pesos per 220.46 pounds (approximately 45 cents per bushel Canadian funds) for all wheat delivered in bags at the ports.
- 19 The United States Government has instructed flour mills to limit their domestic distribution to 75 per cent of their deliveries for the corresponding 1945 period, commencing April 22. Farmers have also been offered a bonus of 30 cents (U.S.) a bushel on all wheat delivered by May 25. Food manufacturers, including bakers, will be required to limit their use of wheat in human foods to 75 per cent of 1945 levels.
- 22 Last summer Great Britain produced her smallest wheat crop in four years. The Ministry of Agriculture for England and Wales recently estimated the 1945 crop at 75.5 million bushels as compared with 111.3 million in 1944; 122.2 million in 1943 and 91 million in 1942.