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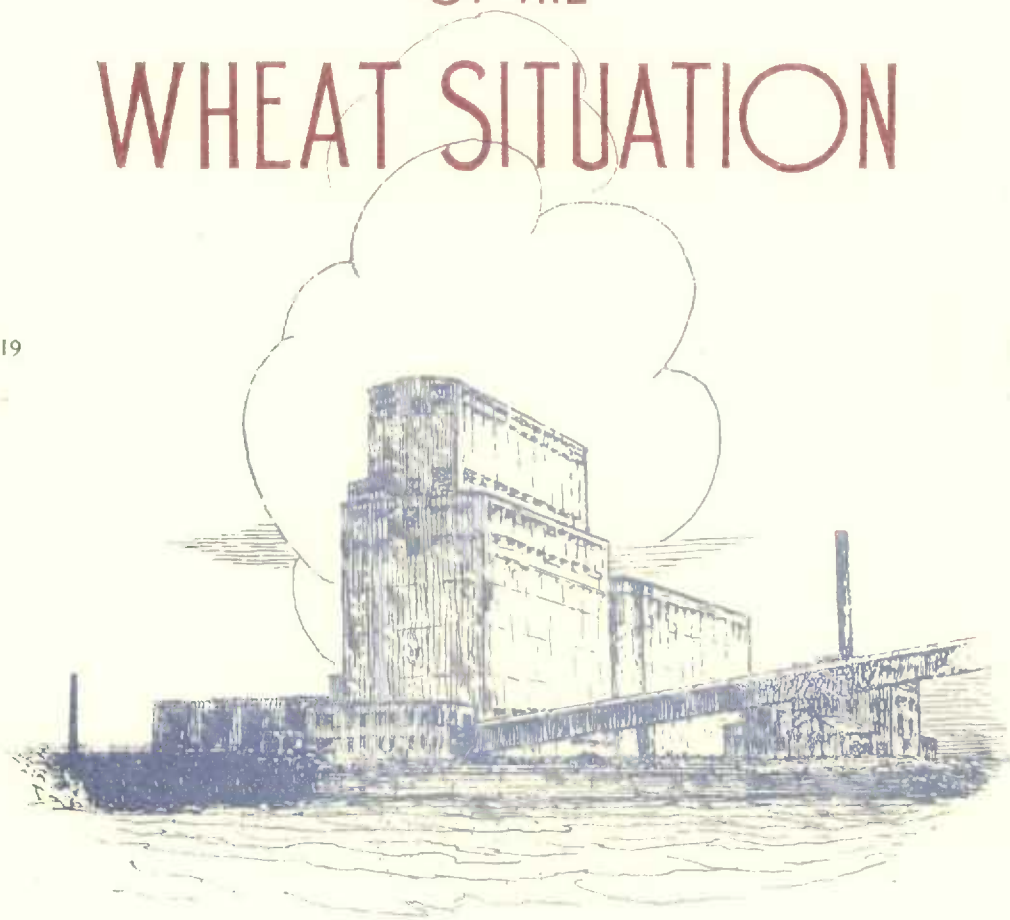
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MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE WHEAT SITUATION

Vol. 19

No. 8



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MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE WHEAT SITUATION

MARCH 1949

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E R R A T A

In the January 1949 issue of this publication the following changes should be noted:

page 18 - In the table "Distribution of Total Licensed Storage Capacity in the Western Division as at December 1, 1948", in the column headed "Private Country" delete 1,170 opposite British Columbia, change "Total" to 476 and "Per Cent of Total" to 0.1. In the column headed "Mill" insert 1,170 opposite British Columbia, change "Total" to 13,47" and "Per Cent of Total" to 3.3.

page 19 - Insert "Grain" immediately before "Act" in the heading "Excerpts from Section Two".

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
AGRICULTURE DIVISION
OTTAWA, CANADA

Published by Authority of the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

World Breadgrain Crop of 1948 - Latest revised estimates ^{1/} place 1948 breadgrain production at 239 million short tons—slightly larger than the 1935-39 average and about 10 per cent larger than in 1947. Wheat production is placed at 6.4 billion bushels, compared with 5.8 billion bushels in 1947; and rye 1.7 billion bushels, compared with 1.5 billion. The slight increase in wheat production over the prewar (1935-39) period was due principally to substantial increases in the acreage and yield of wheat in the United States. Some increase was also indicated for Australia, Asia and Africa but production in South America, Europe and the U.S.S.R. was still below prewar levels.

World production of rye in 1948, though well above the small 1947 harvest, was still below prewar. A substantial decline in the European outturn more than offset an estimated increase in the Soviet Union. The 1948 harvest was slightly below the prewar average in North America, the only other area of any significance in rye production.

Production Outlook for 1949—United States and Europe - Reports on the United States winter wheat crop continue to be relatively optimistic. An official forecast of this crop will be released on April 11, 1949. The March 28 issue of Foreign Crops and Markets (U.S.D.A.) gives the following report on European wheat crop prospects:

"A review of latest available information on the winter breadgrain situation in Europe indicates that official acreage goals (particularly of wheat) in many countries were unduly optimistic and will not be fully met. While the information is not conclusive for all areas, present indications suggest that the acreage of winter wheat seeded in the fall of 1948 for harvest in 1949 may be somewhat less than that of a year ago. It is yet too early for definite indications of prospective yields, but it seems reasonable to expect—on the basis of the season to mid-March—that the very good yields per acre obtained in most areas in 1948 will not be repeated this year.

The indicated decrease in the acreage of winter wheat in some areas, particularly in Portugal and in southeastern Europe reflects unfavourable weather conditions during the fall seeding period. In other areas the decrease from a year ago is partly the result of relatively more favourable returns from other grains and from live stock. Countries in which a decline from the 1948 level of winter wheat acreage is reported include the United Kingdom, Eire, Portugal, Sweden, Yugoslavia, and Greece. It is also reported tentatively that the acreage of winter wheat in Bulgaria and Rumania may not reach the 1948 level. Increases are reported for the Low Countries, Denmark, Poland, and Hungary. The acreage of winter wheat in France and Italy is reported to be approximately the same as in 1948.

^{1/} As compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, United States Department of Agriculture.

The total acreage of wheat for harvest in Europe in 1949 will depend, of course, upon weather conditions this spring and the extent to which the seeding of spring wheat will offset the decline in winter wheat acreage. Reports indicate that intensive campaigns will be made in some areas to increase spring plantings. The effect of an increase in spring wheat acreage is expected to be limited, however, since winter wheat usually accounts for more than 90 per cent of the total wheat area. Furthermore, the effect on total production of wheat is also expected to be limited, since spring varieties are generally lower-yielding than winter wheat in Europe.

In general, the winter has been open and mild with precipitation below average in most areas. In western Europe and parts of central Europe, however, the condition of winter wheat is reported to be satisfactory despite moisture deficiencies. The effects of dry weather are apparently most unfavourable in Spain and Portugal, and in south-eastern Europe. Latest reports indicate, however, that rather general precipitation during early March has provided at least temporary relief in most areas.

In the Soviet Union the acreage planted in the fall of 1948 to winter grains (winter wheat and winter rye), increased by approximately 7,000,000 acres, or 8 per cent, compared with the acreage seeded in the fall of 1947 for the 1948 harvest. The winter wheat acreage in the Ukraine increased by approximately 1,600,000 acres. There was little snow in a number of central and western regions, but the winter was mild and winter-killing probably not above the average. The lack of snow, however, may affect adversely the 1949 moisture supply in a number of regions."

International Wheat Agreement - An official press release from the International Wheat Conference under date of March 23 states that:

"A four-year International Wheat Agreement fixing a range of prices within which 456,283,389 bushels of wheat will move annually in world trade has been concluded by the International Wheat Conference, which has been meeting in Washington since late January, Charles F. Brannan, Chairman of the Conference, announced today. Subject to ratification by the parliaments concerned, the Agreement will come into force on 1st August 1949.

The International Wheat Agreement, according to its preamble, is intended "to overcome the serious hardship caused to producers and consumers by burdensome surpluses and critical shortages of wheat". The Agreement's stated objectives "are to assure supplies of wheat to importing countries and markets for wheat to exporting countries at equitable and stable prices".

Provided it is approved by parliaments, the Agreement will successfully conclude many years of effort to stabilize the world wheat market through international cooperation. A similar agreement, the first multilateral agreement of its kind in history, was negotiated in Washington last year, but was not ratified by a sufficient number of countries to bring it into force.

Highlights of the Agreement

1. A four-year duration is provided - from 1st August 1949 through 31st July 1953.

2. Maximum and minimum prices are fixed for each of the four years. Transactions outside the agreed range of prices will be entirely free, but they

(Continued on Page 30)

THE CANADIAN WHEAT SITUATION

Price Ceilings on Flour and Bread Removed - During the presentation of the budget on March 22, 1949 the Hon. D. C. Abbott, Minister of Finance, announced the Government's decision to remove price ceilings on several items of food, including flour and bread. At the same time the Government discontinued the subsidy of 46 1/2 cents per bushel currently paid to processors of western wheat and western wheat products entering into domestic consumption.

Supply Situation - Exports of wheat and flour during the August-February period of the current crop year totalled 118.0 million bushels, an increase of 4.7 million bushels over the similar period of 1947-48. Exports of wheat as grain to February 28, 1949 were 11.4 million bushels in excess of those at the same time last year but flour exports in terms of wheat were down by 6.7 million bushels. The United Kingdom has been Canada's principal customer for both wheat and flour, receiving 80.2 per cent and 45.8 per cent, respectively, of the 1948-49 exports. The balance remaining on March 1 for export or carry-over was estimated at 203.3 million bushels compared with 158.9 million bushels on the same date last year.

Canadian Wheat Supplies

	1948-49	1947-48
	- million bushels -	
Carry-over in North America July 31	77.7 ^{1/}	87.4
New Crop	393.3 ^{2/}	341.8 ^{3/}
Imports of wheat and wheat flour, Aug.1--Jan.31	0.3	0.3
 Total Supply	 471.3	 429.5
Estimated domestic requirements	150.0	157.3 ^{3/}
 Available for export or carry-over	 321.3	 272.2
Deduct:		
Overseas clearances of wheat as grain Aug.1--Feb.28	86.1	74.6
United States imports of Canadian wheat Aug. 1--Feb.28 .	4/	0.1
 Total wheat exports	 86.1	 74.7
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat Aug.1--Feb.28 ..	31.9	38.6 ^{5/}
 Total exports wheat and wheat flour	 118.0	 113.3
Balance on March 1 for export or carry-over	203.3	158.9

^{1/} Revised.

^{2/} November estimate of production.

^{3/} Revised estimate, basis disposition data.

^{4/} U. S. imports August to January amount to 41,075 bushels. February 1949 data not yet available.

^{5/} Adjusted for time-lag.

Farmers' Marketings of Wheat in the Prairie Provinces

Week ending	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Total	Last Year
- bushels -					
August 1-5	51,716	410,600	584,457	1,046,773	805,165
12	132,832	707,579	556,582	1,396,993	1,708,040
19	245,027	1,517,800	357,533	2,120,360	3,859,109
26	1,945,212	6,126,122	2,371,473	10,442,807	6,431,461
September 2	6,536,917	15,904,916	3,604,565	26,046,398	13,937,958 ^{1/}
9	7,878,137	17,182,853	6,427,530	31,488,520	31,427,694 ^{1/}
16	5,695,795	21,704,886	7,079,407	34,480,088	22,920,805
23	3,306,717	15,233,933	9,008,967	27,549,617	6,779,351
30	1,661,381	9,102,599	7,083,138	17,847,118	13,625,573
October 7	1,038,266	6,574,159	6,395,661	14,008,086	21,220,179
14	523,365	5,228,970	5,493,253	11,245,588	11,999,317
21	610,668	4,493,233	4,158,751	9,262,652	13,270,109
28	503,263	4,069,166	3,294,105	7,866,534	9,793,740
November 4	650,593	3,397,120	2,580,479	6,628,192	7,964,001
11	301,508	3,105,262	1,567,409	4,974,179	5,103,341
18	440,480	2,639,126	1,719,238	4,798,844	4,695,817
25	305,274	2,468,702	1,639,182	4,413,158	3,681,241
December 2	213,292	2,048,423	1,273,179	3,534,894	2,911,051
9	311,094	2,059,856	1,068,560	3,439,510	2,752,374
16	192,926	1,072,566	747,353	2,012,845	2,331,763
23	212,247	1,433,780	1,425,230	3,071,257	2,063,286
30	204,642	1,073,904	1,747,875	3,026,421	1,897,414
January 6	295,424	1,330,257	1,813,318	3,438,999	2,537,879
13	199,693	1,001,110	1,990,051	3,190,854	2,900,392
20	203,620	1,203,302	2,239,333	3,646,255	1,650,355
27	101,307	356,507	658,177	1,115,991	1,502,720
February 3	97,574	445,126	879,334	1,422,034	1,418,533
10	137,667	456,472	787,234	1,381,373	903,652
17	60,233	372,213	333,045	765,491	831,637
24	51,907	249,236	418,893	720,036	556,642
March 3	79,637	484,989	758,330	1,322,956	832,928
10	125,773	705,324	999,082	1,830,179	861,834
17	161,303	651,330	1,066,745	1,879,378	1,077,921
T o t a l	34,475,490	134,811,421	82,127,469	251,414,380	206,253,282

^{1/} Revised.

Marketings of wheat in the Prairie Provinces from the beginning of the current crop year to March 17 amounted to 251.4 million bushels, an increase of 45.1 million bushels over the corresponding period of 1947-48. Marketings fell to a low ebb during the latter part of February but improved weather in western Canada led to heavier receipts during the last three weeks of the period under review.

Farmers' Marketings by Crop Districts 1947-48 - Farmers in the Prairie Provinces and certain areas of British Columbia marketed 246.6 million bushels of wheat during the 1947-48 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 and provinces.

Total Farmers' Deliveries of Wheat

<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>Total - All Wheat</u> - bushels -
Country Elevators	243,538,985
Interior Private and Mill Elevators	2,738,283
Platform Loadings	319,244
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals	2,938
From Farms Direct to U.S.A. by Truck <u>1/</u>	2,465
T o t a l	246,601,915

Farmers' Marketings Through Country Elevators

<u>Manitoba</u>	<u>Wheat</u> <u>(Other than Durum)</u> bu.	<u>Durum Wheat</u> bu.	<u>Total Wheat</u> bu.
Crop District 1	1,924,398	416,669	2,341,067
2	4,233,031	379,932	4,612,963
3	5,598,414	1,625,596	7,224,010
4	859,624	168,463	1,028,087
5	923,510	8,922	932,432
6	167,085	2,627	169,712
7	4,018,424	163,589	4,182,013
8	2,737,761	100,634	2,838,395
9	1,960,299	39,115	1,999,414
10	2,874,337	1,043	2,875,380
11	1,419,751	755	1,420,506
12	396,080	110	396,190
13	1,432,237	-	1,432,237
14	132,372	-	132,372
T o t a l	28,677,323	2,907,455	31,584,778
Sub-Division Fort Frances Station Stratton, Ont. .	5,971	-	5,971
T o t a l	28,683,294	2,907,455	31,590,749

1/ Customs Returns, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Farmers' Marketings through Country Elevators - Concluded

		Wheat (Other than Durum)	Durum Wheat	Total Wheat
		bu.	bu.	bu.
<u>Saskatchewan</u>				
Crop District	1A.....	4,727,860	272,349	5,000,209
	1B	4,727,730	58,478	4,786,208
	2A	7,400,144	171,979	7,572,123
	2B	16,546,506	688,004	17,234,510
	3AN	4,118,147	344,576	4,462,723
	3AS	9,051,009	1,947,528	10,998,537
	3BN	6,122,380	669,073	6,791,453
	3BS	3,267,622	936,295	4,203,917
	4A	740,219	152,515	892,734
	4B	4,609,529	590,412	5,199,941
	5A	10,099,224	87,188	10,186,412
	5B	12,964,800	63,297	13,028,097
	6A	8,408,350	565,884	8,974,234
	6B	5,079,223	82,705	5,161,928
	7A	8,717,037	153,862	8,870,899
	7B	2,532,606	1,910	2,534,516
	8A	4,704,394	-	4,704,394
	8B	5,531,959	5,473	5,537,432
	9A	1,996,652	-	1,996,652
	9B	3,404,345	-	3,404,345
<hr/> T o t a l		124,749,736	6,791,528	131,541,264
<hr/>				
<u>Alberta</u>				
Crop District	1	6,861,703	97,687	6,959,390
	2	7,903,701	1,103	7,904,804
	3	2,773,102	42,504	2,815,606
	4	10,368,099	276,428	10,644,527
	5	4,243,173	957	4,244,130
	6	11,191,678	6,381	11,198,059
	7	5,964,414	168	5,964,582
	8	6,480,827	-	6,480,827
	9	997,453	-	997,453
	10	6,159,738	54	6,159,792
	11	2,416,203	-	2,416,203
	12	358,025	-	358,025
	13	2,226,970	-	2,226,970
	14	4,039,944	-	4,039,944
	15	1,523,654	-	1,523,654
	16	5,252,878	579	5,253,457
<hr/> T o t a l		78,761,562	425,861	79,187,423
<hr/>				
British Columbia		1,219,549	-	1,219,549
<hr/>				
GRAND TOTAL		233,414,141	10,124,844	243,538,985

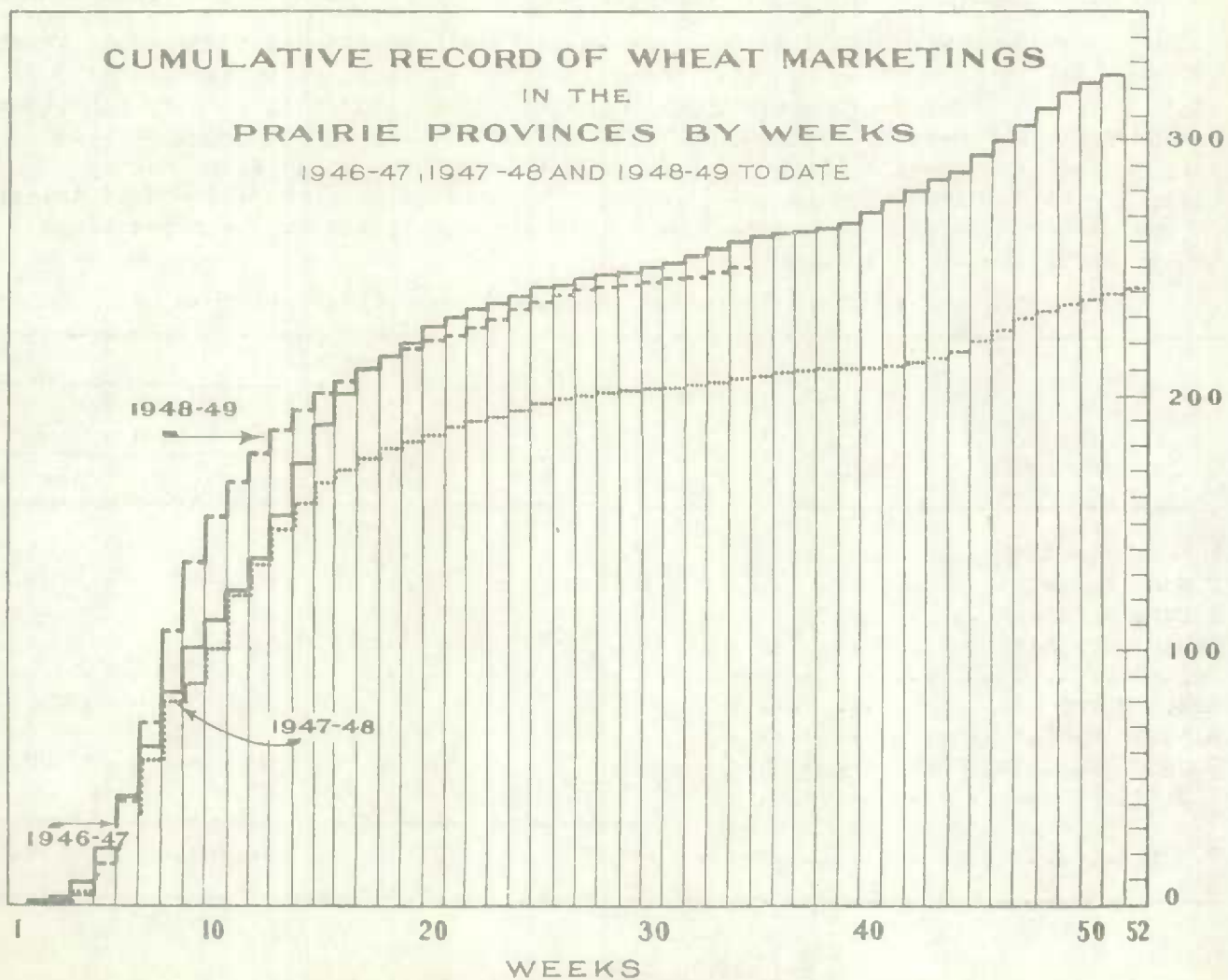
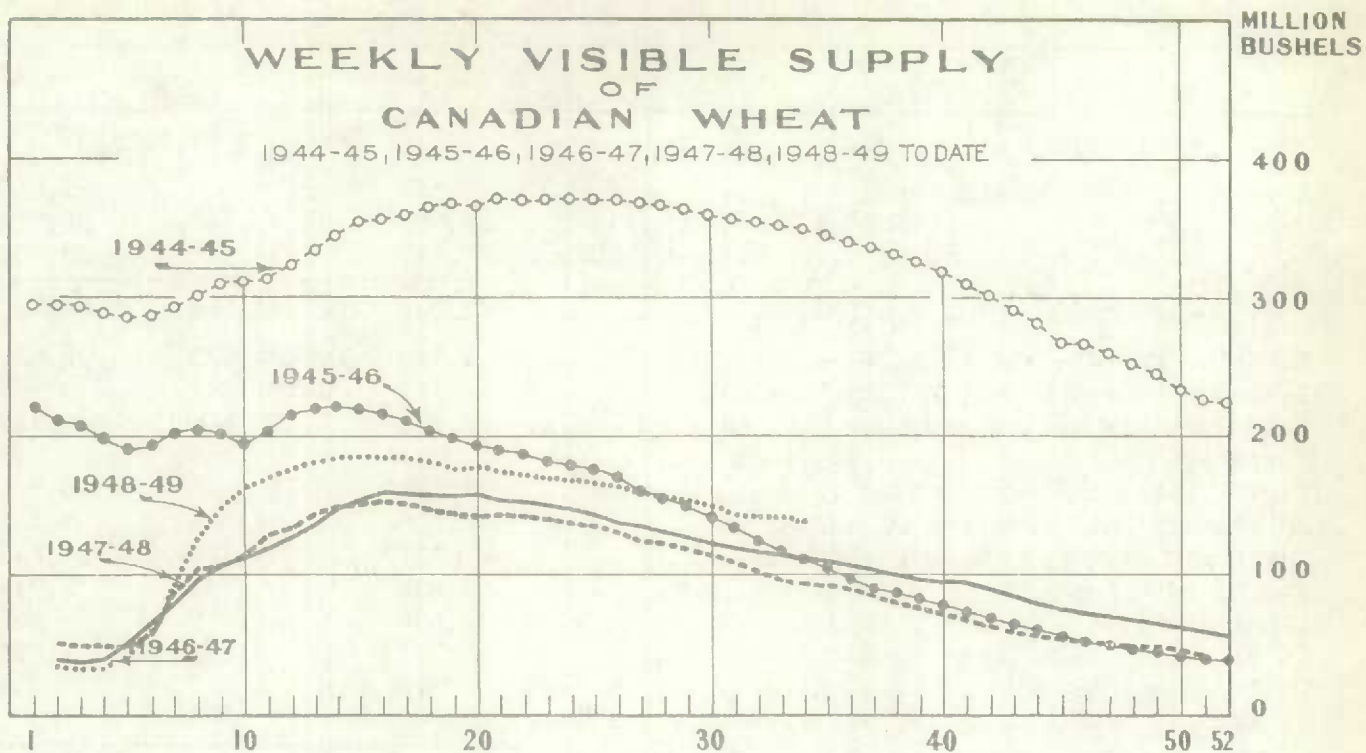
Visible Supply of Canadian Wheat, March 17, 1949 Compared With
Approximately the Same Date, 1948 and 1947

	1949	1948	1947
	000 bushels -		
Country Elevators - Manitoba	5,465	3,009	5,565
Saskatchewan	25,758	20,643	30,865
Alberta	32,417	22,530	33,950
T o t a l	63,640	46,182	70,380
Interior Private and Mill Elevators	4,326	3,135	2,820
Interior Public & Semi-Public Terminals	169	1,041	64
Vancouver-New Westminster	3,236	7,104	2,747
Churchill	100	110	43
Fort William and Port Arthur	33,296	15,550	14,971
In Transit Rail (Western Division)	12,838	4,493	5,112
Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports	11,352	7,325	12,615
St. Lawrence and Seaboard Ports	4,220	2,731	1,312
Storage Afloat	1,649	1,919	620
In Transit - Rail (Eastern Division)	2,347	2,028	1,826
United States Ports	498	2,684	806
In Transit - U.S.A.	42	532	-
T o t a l	137,713	94,834	113,316

The visible supply of Canadian wheat in all positions at midnight, March 17, 1949 was 137.7 million bushels, compared with 94.8 million in 1948 and 113.3 million in 1947 on approximately the same date. Wheat stored in country elevators in the Prairie Provinces amounted to 63.6 million bushels, an increase of 17.4 million over last year's level but 6.8 million less than was held in country elevators at the same date in 1947. Stocks in store at the Lakehead and in transit in the western division were more than double the quantities in these positions in either of the two preceding years.

Grading of Wheat Inspected, August-February 1949 and 1948

	Inspections			
	August 1948 to February 1949		August 1947 to February 1948	
	Cars	Per Cent	Cars	Per Cent
1 Man. Northern	30,870	29.5	6,552	6.8
2 Man. Northern	43,712	41.7	31,408	32.4
3 Man. Northern	8,792	8.4	17,305	17.8
4 Man. Northern	1,722	1.6	2,966	3.0
Garnet	1,089	1.0	185	0.2
Amber Durum	6,520	6.2	3,875	4.0
Alberta Winter	1,109	1.1	697	0.7
Toughs - All Varieties and Grades .	7,307	7.0	28,724	29.6
All others	3,667	3.5	5,384	5.5
T o t a l	104,788	100.0	97,096	100.0



Wheat Shipments to the United States By Destination,
August 1, 1948—March 17, 1949
Compared with Approximately the Same Period, 1947-48 and 1946-47

	1948-49	1947-48	1946-47
	bu.	bu.	bu.
By Vessel			
Buffalo	7,161,915	14,266,961	8,442,773
Oswego	737,500	-	-
Erie	1,575,567	1,155,260	2,948,381
Toledo	325,053	-	-
Total - Vessel Shipments	9,800,035	15,422,221	11,391,154
By Rail			
U.S.A. Seaboard Ports	-	-	995,340
Other U.S.A. Points	86,000	60,577	15,418
Total - Rail Shipments	86,000	60,577	1,010,758
GRAND TOTAL	9,886,035	15,482,798	12,401,912

During the four weeks prior to March 17 this year 86,000 bushels of wheat were shipped by rail to the United States, the first movement of this nature recorded during the current crop year. Total shipments (lake and rail) to the U.S. from August 1—March 17 of the current crop year have amounted to 9.9 million bushels as compared with 15.5 million and 12.4 million bushels for the comparable periods of 1947-48 and 1946-47 respectively.

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

	August 1, 1948 to March 17, 1949	August 1, 1947 to March 18, 1948
	- bushels -	
Collingwood	1,357,387	790,148
Midland	4,997,624	4,084,468
Owen Sound	1,250,730	729,479
Port McNicoll	2,695,480	2,129,024
Goderich	379,769	233,514
Sarnia	992,108	348,217
Port Colborne	27,426	339,496
Toronto	-	68,369
Kingston	-	270,000
Prescott	11,066	8,712
Montreal	3,911	4,706
T o t a l	11,715,501	9,006,133

During the four-week period ending March 17, 1949 rail movement of wheat to Maritime Ports from Bay and Lake ports amounted to 2.2 million bushels, bringing the 1948-49 total to date to 11.7 million bushels. Last year shipments for the same period came to 9.0 million bushels. In both years Midland and Port McNicoll accounted for the greater part of the shipments.

Rail Movement from Fort William-Port Arthur - Details of monthly
rail shipments of wheat from the Lakehead for the past three crop years and the
distribution of the February 1949 shipments are set forth in the tables below.

Monthly Rail Shipments of Wheat from the Lakehead, 1945-46 to 1948-49

	1948-49	1947-48	1946-47	1945-46
- bushels -				
August	51,283	90,574	187,825	23,255
September	30,017	91,366	175,773	57,533
October	46,274	131,290	255,754	73,776
November	138,600	100,563	256,249	99,197
December	1,740,405	691,223	1,601,883	2,280,636
January	3,794,390	3,149,421	2,462,002	4,533,707
February	3,720,733	1,851,773	1,816,087	1,127,764
March		3,423,684	1,711,013	2,223,266
April		371,950	566,006	1,015,730
May		154,551	361,386	536,462
June		81,133	241,475	920,233
July		231,414	123,145	130,276
Total (12 months) ..		10,368,942	9,758,598	13,021,835

Distribution of Rail Shipments of Wheat from the Lakehead,
by Provinces and Grades, February 1949

	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia
- bushels -				
1 Northern	60,000	-	813,500	820,000
2 Northern	54,000	45,000	825,000	715,000
No. 5	116,250	44,167	3,000	67
No. 6	9,000	1,500	-	-
Tough No. 5	115,000	16,500	6,000	4,500
Tough No. 6	3,000	3,000	-	1,500
Tough Feed	1,500	1,500	-	-
Tough Sample Heated	8,250	15,000	-	-
Rej. 2 Nor. Mxd. Htd. ...	6,000	10,500	-	-
1 C.W.A.D.	3,000	-	8,000	-
2 C.W.A.D.	-	-	8,000	-
Sample Htd. Durum	1,500	-	-	-
2 C.W. Soft White Spring.	1,499	-	-	-
T o t a l	378,999	137,167	1,663,500	1,541,067

GRAND TOTAL ... 3,720,733

Freight Assistance Shipments - According to claims filed for payment to January 31, freight assisted wheat shipments from the Prairie Provinces to eastern Canada and British Columbia during the first half of the current crop year have amounted to 5.7 million bushels. While this total is subject to upward revisions as additional claims are filed, it is evident that shipments during the current crop year are running far below last year's levels. Claims filed for payment to January 31 represent less than half the shipments made during the same period of 1947-48. All provinces receiving the shipments have contributed to the general decrease, with Ontario alone taking nearly three million bushels less than during the first half of 1947-48.

Provincial Distribution of Freight-Assisted Wheat Shipments,
1948-49 and 1947-48

1948-49	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	British Columbia	Total
- bushels -							
August	393,578	378,208	30,697	37,583	11,985	262,178	1,115,229
September .	406,738	324,172	35,188	42,278	17,975	243,858	1,070,209
October ...	350,715	301,820	25,188	40,097	9,615	243,968	971,403
November ..	488,895	407,992	23,177	34,307	10,235	224,317	1,188,923
December ..	257,890	197,228	16,067	26,467	8,770	221,727	728,149
January ...	346,407	199,913	16,240	21,703	7,142	19,172	610,577
T o t a l	2,244,223	1,809,333	146,557	202,435	65,722	1,216,220	5,684,490
Same Period 1947-48	5,143,999	3,876,437	410,498	439,396	150,181	2,039,333	12,059,844

Continuing the trend established earlier in the present crop year, total freight assisted millfeed shipments for the first half of the current crop year are well below last year's shipments for the same period. Claims filed for the first half of the current crop year represent shipments of 296,952 tons as against 402,435 tons moved during the same period of 1947-48. As with freight-assisted wheat shipments, data for the current year are subject to revision as further claims are filed for payment.

Provincial Distribution of Freight-Assisted Millfeed Shipments,
1948-49 and 1947-48

	August 1, 1948 to January 31, 1949	August 1, 1947 to January 31, 1948
- tons -		
Ontario	95,026	144,799
Quebec	130,765	159,944
New Brunswick	20,324	26,021
Nova Scotia	23,177	27,417
Prince Edward Island	4,821	7,005
British Columbia	22,839	37,249
T o t a l	296,952	402,435

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

	Overseas Clearances of Canadian Wheat	U.S. Imports ^{1/} of Canadian Wheat for Consumption and Milling in Bond	Customs ^{2/} Exports of Canadian Wheat Flour	Total	Customs ^{3/} Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour
<u>1946-47</u> - 000 bushels -					
August	5,982	227	6,306	12,515	17,339
September	10,131	241	4,080	14,452	11,338
October	12,481	437	5,771	18,689	23,653
November	20,494	441	5,748	26,683	23,008
December	11,044	124	3,604	14,772	17,488
January	14,333	77	6,247	20,657	20,406
February	10,439	75	5,601	16,115	13,639
March	8,121	31	6,211	14,363	14,085
April	10,286	4	7,113	17,403	12,152
May	17,859	1	10,623	28,483	28,701
June	22,192	5	7,301	29,498	31,594
July	18,354	9	7,428	25,791	26,404
T o t a l	161,716	1,672	76,033	239,421	239,807
<u>1947-48</u>					
August	9,601	2	7,048	16,651	18,140
September	9,363	12	5,864	15,239	15,990
October	9,680	35	7,001	16,716	17,204
November	12,006	1	5,796	17,803	22,763
December	7,480	2	3,829	11,311	20,717
January	15,175	3	4,064	19,242	15,961
February	11,296	71	4,970	16,337	10,743
March	10,323	2	4,082	14,407	15,058
April	10,080	3	5,783	15,866	9,965
May	12,955	1	5,086	18,042	19,924
June	12,464	1	4,730	17,195	15,881
July	12,949	-	3,224	16,173	17,129
T o t a l	133,372	133	61,477	194,982	199,475
<u>1948-49 ^{4/}</u>					
August	9,111	1	4,244	13,356	13,829
September	10,555	3	3,670	14,228	11,942
October	11,566	1	6,509	18,076	21,913
November	15,604	6	5,455	21,065	20,792
December	12,744	8	4,625	17,377	18,205
January	14,431	22	4,518	18,971	18,342
February	12,053	5/	2,901	14,954	14,213
T o t a l	86,064	41	31,922	118,027	119,236

^{1/} U.S.A. Official figures.

^{2/} Exports for months of August 1946 to November 1948 revised to remove effect of time lag in the returns made by Customs. Subsequent months to be revised as data become available.

^{3/} Unadjusted, as published by External Trade Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

^{4/} Subject to revision.

^{5/} U.S.A. imports for February not available.

Overseas Clearances and United States Imports of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour,
August 1948 to February 1949 - The following statistics on monthly overseas clearances
have been compiled by the Statistics Branch, Board of Grain Commissioners:

	January		February		August-February	
	Wheat Flour <u>1/</u>	Wheat <u>2/</u>	Wheat Flour <u>1/</u>	Wheat <u>2/</u>	Wheat Flour <u>1/</u>	Wheat <u>2/</u>
<u>BRITISH EMPIRE</u>	- bushels -		- bushels -		- bushels -	
United Kingdom	2,263,486	11,096,928	1,662,593	9,673,393	14,080,100	69,085,456
Eire	-	-	-	261,333	17,491	948,400
<u>Africa</u>						
Br. E. Africa	-	-	-	-	5,513	-
Br. S. Africa	9	-	-	-	227,002	909,329
<u>Br. W. Africa</u>						
Gold Coast	34,997	-	10,039	-	139,388	-
Nigeria	-	-	1,764	-	9,184	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	1,147	-	43,870	-
Other Br. W. Africa	-	-	-	-	2,065	-
<u>Asia</u>						
Aden	-	-	-	-	73,782	-
Hong Kong	45,207	-	38,821	-	627,759	-
India	-	1,065,064	-	960,171	189	4,151,467
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	459,144	-
<u>Europe</u>						
Gibraltar	42,737	-	9,153	-	52,965	-
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	897,848
<u>North America</u>						
Bahamas	13,716	-	20,218	-	153,072	-
Barbados	40,387	-	21,803	-	283,801	-
Jamaica	56,596	3,310	40,995	2,912	575,316	16,574
St. Vincent	-	-	-	-	-	6
Trinidad-Tobago ..	291,024	166	87,435	-	1,477,913	166
Leeward-Windward Is.	74,295	-	24,044	-	477,702	-
Bermuda	14,126	-	7,047	-	63,693	-
British Honduras ..	1,836	-	-	-	22,820	-
Newfoundland	80,847	-	19,998	-	1,020,155	17
<u>South America</u>						
Br. Guiana	118,944	-	17,424	-	509,080	-
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	3,078,207	12,165,468	1,962,481	10,897,809	20,322,004	76,009,263
<u>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</u>						
<u>Africa</u>						
Azores and Madeira	4,005	-	-	-	7,924	-
Belgian Congo	8,032	-	4,748	-	60,448	-
Canary Island	1,152	-	3,281	-	8,132	-
Egypt	3,955	-	-	367,437	202,293	2,085,685
French Africa	-	-	-	-	18,310	-
Liberia	230	-	918	-	7,232	-
Morocco	11,543	-	-	-	91,418	-
Portuguese Africa.	-	-	-	-	2,916	-
Spanish Africa ...	-	-	-	-	3,672	-
<u>Asia</u>						
Arabia	2,525	-	9,180	149,363	11,704	149,363
China	187,776	317,333	51,404	151,200	332,361	468,533
Indonesia	1,800	-	-	-	1,800	-
Iran	-	-	2,295	-	2,295	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	274	-
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	448,408
Palestine	-	-	-	-	214,047	-
Philippine Is. ...	135,337	-	65,308	-	1,480,842	-

Overseas Clearances of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour - concluded

	January		February		August-February	
	Wheat Flour 1/	Wheat 2/	Wheat Flour 1/	Wheat 2/	Wheat Flour 1/	Wheat 2/
	- bushels -		- bushels -		- bushels -	
<u>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</u>						
<u>Asia</u>						
Portuguese Asia ..	12,127	-	-	-	33,066	-
Siam	5,049	-	6,539	-	27,927	92
Syria	358,844	-	47,551	-	2,224,431	-
<u>Europe</u>						
Belgium	1,607	202,207	20,399	-	33,484	282,495
Denmark	2,295	-	-	-	4,568	-
Germany	128,507	-	226,845	-	433,899	-
Greece	18,815	-	5,737	-	44,303	-
Iceland	-	-	11,367	-	130,635	-
Italy	24,570	-	2,299	134,301	2,186,438	2,584,065
Netherlands	52,866	-	-	-	92,687	361,066
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	957,830
Portugal	9,144	-	14,580	-	85,234	-
Switzerland	51,034	1,737,877	14,513	352,800	122,670	2,690,677
Yugoslavia	6,426	-	-	-	6,426	-
<u>North America</u>						
Costa Rica	44,757	-	45,630	-	161,699	-
Cuba	92,916	-	99,387	-	309,105	-
Dominican Republic	17,149	-	11,651	-	89,357	-
French W. Indies .	-	-	-	-	1,444	-
Guatemala	9,099	-	3,195	-	78,161	-
Haiti	45,180	-	27,999	-	144,315	-
Honduras	1,606	-	688	-	6,196	8,333
Nether. Antilles .	24,966	-	14,971	-	98,177	-
Nicaragua	8,680	-	1,377	-	19,026	-
Panama	5,949	-	10,328	-	39,123	-
Salvador	913	-	-	-	14,333	10,000
St. Pierre-Miquelon	6,638	-	157	-	15,183	-
<u>Oceania</u>						
French Oceania ...	-	-	-	-	9	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	4,545	-
Hawaii	4,694	-	-	-	9,949	-
<u>United States</u>						
For human consumption	2,632	22,064	14,922	3/	19,616	40,538 ^{4/}
Unfit for human consumption	-	-	-	3/	-	537 ^{4/}
Alaska	-	-	-	-	2,520	166
Virgin Islands ...	54	-	45	-	261	-
<u>South America</u>						
Brazil	8,887	-	97,312	-	284,268	-
Colombia	-	8,300	-	-	13,275	8,300
Ecuador	19,454	-	5,625	-	60,102	-
French Guiana	-	-	-	-	8,388	-
Netherlands Guiana	12,951	-	12,092	-	59,760	-
Venezuela	105,147	-	105,831	-	1,106,667	-
<u>TOTAL FOREIGN</u>						
COUNTRIES	1,439,311	2,287,781	938,174	1,155,101	10,416,915	10,096,088
GRAND TOTAL EXPORTED	4,517,518	14,453,249	2,900,655	12,052,910	30,738,919	86,105,351

1/ Canadian Customs Returns - conversion rate 4 1/2 wheat bushels equal 1 barrel.

2/ Subject to revision.

3/ United States imports for February not available.

4/ Source - United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

Current Wheat Prices - Prices of Canadian wheat for domestic use and for export to the United Kingdom remain at \$2.05 per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver. Included in the price for both classes are carrying charges of five cents per bushel. During the period under review the trend in the price of Class II 'Commercial' wheat (for export to countries other than the United Kingdom) continued downward. On February 25 the price had risen to \$2.35 per bushel for No. 1 Northern, but the average for the week ending March 19 was down to \$2.19/5.

Weekly Average Prices of Canadian Wheat,
Basis in Store Fort William-Port Arthur and Vancouver
(Source: Statistics Branch, Board of Grain Commissioners, Fort William)

	Week ending -			
	Feb. 26	March 5	March 12	March 19
(1) Class I Domestic	- cents and eighths per bushel -			
(A) Domestic Use				
1 Hard	205	205	205	205
1 Northern	205	205	205	205
2 Northern	202	202	202	202
3 Northern	200	200	200	200
4 Northern	197	197	197	197
Number 5	192	192	192	192
Number 6	188	188	188	188
Feed	186	186	186	186
1 C. W. Garnet	200	200	200	200
2 C. W. Garnet	198	198	198	198
3 C. W. Garnet	196	196	196	196
1 Alberta Red Winter	205	205	205	205
2 Alberta Winter	204	204	204	204
3 Alberta Winter	201	201	201	201
1 C. W. Amber Durum	205	205	205	205
2 C. W. Amber Durum	202	202	202	202
3 C. W. Amber Durum	200	200	200	200
(B) Initial Price to Producers 50 cents per bushel under Schedule (A).				
(2) Class II Export				
(A) United Kingdom				
1 Hard	205	205	205	205
1 Northern	205	205	205	205
2 Northern	202	202	202	202
3 Northern	200	200	200	200
(B) Commercial				
1 Hard	229/3	229/1	223/1	219/5
1 Northern	229/3	229/1	223/1	219/5
2 Northern	226/3	226/1	220/1	216/5
3 Northern	224/3	224/1	218/1	214/5
1 C. W. Amber Durum	229/3	229/1	223/1	219/5
2 C. W. Amber Durum	226/3	226/1	220/1	216/5
3 C. W. Amber Durum	224/3	224/1	218/1	214/5

Grain and Summerfallow Acreages in the Prairie Provinces, 1948 and 1947

With the 1949 seeding season close at hand a good deal of interest is currently displayed relative to the acreages which will be sown this spring. In this connection no official estimates will be available until May 12 when the Bureau will issue its release on 'Intentions to Plant Field Crops' for harvest in 1949. Meanwhile, for purposes of comparison, the acreages seeded to principal field crops in the Prairie Provinces the past two years are set out in the tables presented herewith.

Seeded Acreages of Principal Grain Crops and Summerfallow by Crop Districts, in Manitoba, 1948 and 1947

Crop District	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Fall Rye	Spring Rye	Flax-seed	Summer-fallow
- 000 acres -							
<u>1 9 4 8</u>							
1	184	74	36	13.0	-	210	130
2	357	146	189	6.1	0.9	116	294
3	611	370	448	18.6	1.2	261	428
4	31	19	23	-	-	13	18
5	110	91	93	4.0	1.9	40	62
6	31	40	19	4.7	-	9	20
7	281	175	160	12.5	1.9	122	290
8	199	119	103	10.5	3.0	92	185
9	153	92	90	1.5	0.9	100	121
10	192	161	171	8.4	2.5	15	234
11	123	90	85	1.0	2.3	34	131
12	44	37	40	0.3	0.7	16	37
13	54	42	59	11.8	2.8	3	56
14	27	35	24	1.6	2.9	31	50
T o t a l.	2,397	1,491	1,540	94.0	21.0	1,062	2,056

1 9 4 7

1	217	82	65	3.0	0.3	114	149
2	357	149	262	2.0	0.2	66	280
3	679	343	533	8.0	0.5	138	424
4	30	15	25	0.6	-	6	20
5	107	70	103	1.0	0.1	14	70
6	25	33	23	1.0	0.2	6	22
7	302	146	203	4.0	0.3	54	315
8	197	117	139	4.0	2.0	50	197
9	137	90	108	1.0	-	65	164
10	192	134	182	0.9	-	6	254
11	117	83	108	1.0	1.1	17	135
12	37	39	49	0.5	-	7	41
13	65	44	65	4.0	1.8	1	66
14	35	36	36	1.0	1.5	12	50
T o t a l.	2,497	1,381	1,901	32.0	8.0	556	2,187

Seeded Acreages of Principal Grain Crops and Summerfallow by Crop Districts,
in Saskatchewan, 1948 and 1947

Crop District	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Fall Rye	Spring Rye	Flax-seed	Summer-fallow
- 000 acres -							
1948							
1A	449	233	110	18.6	0.6	162.6	447
1B	292	253	102	9.0	1.7	35.7	361
2A	571	150	103	4.6	0.2	45.9	484
2B	1,154	147	94	17.6	2.0	21.0	724
3AS	987	121	167	40.5	3.2	40.8	719
3AN	575	67	108	55.5	5.8	7.0	476
3BS	642	66	162	35.0	2.7	7.2	646
3BN	995	87	124	102.0	14.6	45.2	831
4A	355	38	66	115.5	10.1	12.0	270
4B	656	19	33	256.0	12.4	31.5	321
5A	711	288	177	66.3	17.4	8.6	752
5B	662	383	215	19.9	18.2	5.4	786
6A	1,285	276	136	30.0	7.5	55.7	930
6B	1,081	224	105	80.9	32.9	12.8	733
7A	1,162	86	49	26.3	1.9	70.1	774
7B	666	314	56	37.1	17.1	5.0	545
8A	332	187	167	9.8	2.0	8.2	437
8B	610	194	138	13.6	15.5	6.2	553
9A	697	311	115	28.2	59.1	6.2	580
9B	507	208	89	21.6	25.1	0.9	367
T o t a l	14,389	3,652	2,316	988.0	250.0	588.0	11,736
1947							
1A	483	251	183	9.4	0.5	128	344
1B	356	211	133	5.0	1.1	29	344
2A	583	163	95	3.2	0.1	51	448
2B	1,110	155	117	9.9	1.5	21	746
3AS	968	147	156	22.7	2.2	68	666
3AN	569	76	97	37.1	4.6	8	517
3BS	669	72	147	20.4	2.0	9	666
3BN	1,081	96	139	69.9	11.0	87	723
4A	341	48	75	72.0	8.4	16	333
4B	683	20	47	132.7	8.3	38	321
5A	697	335	203	24.9	5.1	9	723
5B	669	426	234	9.6	12.2	5	735
6A	1,236	307	156	12.2	5.3	64	930
6B	1,081	243	164	40.9	22.2	16	712
7A	1,096	104	92	12.2	1.1	123	815
7B	640	370	67	18.9	13.7	5	551
8A	313	175	209	4.3	1.6	8	367
8B	598	187	200	4.7	7.8	7	494
9A	612	346	183	15.6	41.1	7	586
9B	441	251	83	11.4	17.2	1	459
T o t a l.	14,226	3,983	2,780	537.0	167.0	700	11,480

Seeded Acreages of Principal Grain Crops and Summerfallow by Crop Districts,
in Alberta, 1948 and 1947

Crop District	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Fall Rye	Spring Rye	Flax-seed	Summer-fallow
- 000 acres -							
1 9 4 8							
1	786	25	56	75	7	20	643
2	397	52	77	14	1	32	494
3A.....	130	4	7	34	3	3	110
3B	144	24	25	29	4	40	61
4	679	84	93	45	23	38	654
5	566	100	46	19	54	12	444
6	791	216	289	80	5	15	840
7	690	235	79	41	54	3	545
8	482	303	348	41	15	5	679
9	54	72	198	8	-	4	209
10	587	396	239	6	27	9	541
11	160	248	311	1	2	4	263
12	20	29	18	-	-	1	50
13	116	91	107	-	2	1	114
14	205	161	266	2	7	4	208
15	82	85	26	-	-	4	63
16	339	253	39	5	8	20	263
17	31	14	2	-	-	3	18
T o t a l	6,259	2,392	2,226	400	212	218	6,199
1 9 4 7							
1	763	33	64	49	5	29	612
2	451	56	64	8	1	28	462
3A.....	140	5	9	18	2	3	98
3B	166	28	26	12	3	42	52
4	730	73	87	24	10	43	629
5	584	109	52	12	41	20	393
6	869	218	287	31	2	24	808
7	690	287	108	15	42	5	514
8	477	340	414	15	3	5	571
9	72	81	200	6	-	4	185
10	611	400	275	3	14	9	525
11	179	261	311	1	1	4	260
12	33	28	19	-	-	1	35
13	140	101	101	-	1	1	115
14	218	177	280	1	2	5	208
15	93	74	24	-	-	5	52
16	385	248	31	2	4	26	237
17	33	15	2	-	-	3	17
T o t a l.	6,634	2,534	2,354	197	131	257	5,773

THE CANADIAN FLOUR MILLING SITUATION

Production - During February Canadian flour mills produced 1,462,175 barrels of flour, thus continuing the downward trend in production which began in October. Mills reporting operations for February had a total rated milling capacity of 98,230 barrels per 24-hour working day and on the basis of a 24-day working period, 62.0 per cent of the rated capacity was effective. In September of the current crop year production reached 2,174,417 barrels and in that month 97.8 per cent of the rated capacity was effective.

Exports - According to Customs returns, exports of Canadian flour in February amounted to 644,590 barrels, down sharply from the shipments recorded in recent months. Total exports for the first seven months of 1948-49 were 7,093,672 barrels, a decrease of 17 per cent from the exports for the same period in 1947-48.

Production and Exports of Wheat Flour, 1937-38 to 1948-49

Crop Year	Production	Exports ^{1/}
- barrels of 196 pounds -		
1937-38	12,867,728	3,609,656
1938-39	15,197,297	4,604,245
1939-40	17,778,311	6,781,367
1940-41	19,575,833	10,288,827
1941-42	19,905,741	10,205,778
1942-43	23,590,516	12,575,215
1943-44	24,303,833	13,464,371
1944-45	24,634,905	13,923,832
1945-46	26,435,341	14,470,177 ^{2/}
1946-47	28,588,456	16,896,233 ^{2/}
1947-48	24,159,696	13,661,573 ^{2/}
<u>1948-49</u>		
August	1,619,752	943,152 ^{2/}
September	2,174,417	815,658 ^{2/}
October	1,959,206	1,446,462 ^{2/}
November	1,936,427	1,212,229 ^{2/}
December	1,727,899	1,027,688
January	1,468,422	1,003,893
February	1,462,175	644,590
Total - 7 months	12,348,298	7,093,672
Same Period 1947-48	14,908,592	8,571,681

^{1/} Based on Customs returns.

^{2/} Exports for months of August 1945 to November 1948 revised to remove effect of time-lag in the returns made by Customs. Subsequent months to be revised as data become available.

THE UNITED STATES WHEAT SITUATION

Prospective Plantings of Spring Wheat -

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, in a report released on March 21, 1949, stated that the 1949 acreage of all spring wheat is expected to be 20,300,000 acres, according to farmers' reported intentions as of March 1. This is 3.6 per cent larger than the 19,588,000 acres planted in 1948 and 11 per cent larger than the 1938-47 average of 18,319,000 acres planted. A total planted acreage of all wheat of 81,670,000 is indicated by combining the prospective acreage of all spring wheat with the winter wheat acreage as estimated last December. The 1949 acreage of all wheat would be 5 per cent larger than the 77,749,000 acres planted for harvest last year, and 24 per cent above the 1938-47 average. This year's acreage would be 4 per cent larger than the previous record 78,169,000 acres in 1947.

While the prospective plantings of all spring wheat indicate a small percentage increase from plantings last year, there are material changes in the northern Plains States and in the Mountain and Pacific Northwest areas. An increase in plantings of both durum and other spring wheat is indicated in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota. The increases for all spring wheat in these States are 5 per cent for Minnesota, 6 per cent for North Dakota, and 2 per cent for South Dakota. For Montana the planting intentions for spring wheat are 9 per cent above last year's planted acreage. This marked increase in Montana's spring wheat seedings will occur in the winter wheat belt where much of the wheat was seeded in dry soil last fall, and in the important spring wheat area of the north-eastern part of the State. Farmers' intentions to seed spring wheat in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho are sharply below last year's seedings. The important factor influencing the decrease in these 3 States is the relatively large acreage seeded to winter wheat last fall.

Intended plantings of durum wheat of 3,392,000 acres would be nearly 5 per cent more than the 3,245,000 acres seeded last year, and 27 per cent more than the 1938-47 average. Increases in durum wheat acreage are indicated at 10 per cent for Minnesota, 3 per cent for North Dakota, and 20 per cent for South Dakota.

Production of all spring wheat would be about 291 million bushels if the intended acreage is planted, and yields per seeded acre should equal the 1938-47 average, by States. Production of all wheat would be indicated at about 1,256 million bushels by combining this spring wheat production with the winter wheat crop of approximately 965 million bushels as forecast last December.

1949 Wheat Price Support Program Announced -

On March 24, 1949 the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced a program to support the price of 1949-crop wheat through (1) farm-storage and warehouse-storage loans, (2) purchase agreements, and (3) in Georgia and South Carolina direct purchases of wheat. The actual support price will be computed on the basis of 90 per cent of the wheat parity price as of the beginning of the marketing year, July 1, 1949, as required by current legislation.

Eligible wheat shall be wheat produced in the continental United States in 1949, grading U. S. No. 3 or better, or grading U. S. No. 4 or No. 5 solely on the factor of test weight.

In general the 1949 wheat support program will follow the pattern of the 1947 and 1948 programs, but will be available to farmers from time of harvest through January 31, 1950. This makes the new program available for an additional

month, as compared with 1947 and 1948 programs. Loans will mature April 30, 1950, or earlier on demand, and holders of purchase agreements must declare within a 30-day period ending April 30, 1950, or on such earlier date as may be determined, their intention to sell to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Designed to provide adequate supplies to consumers and establish a floor price for producers, the 1949 program will make funds available immediately to producers who place wheat held in storage under loan and enable them to market the wheat at a later date. Producers who are not in need of immediate cash may sign purchase agreements and thereby be assured of selling their wheat at the price support level at a later date.

Since wheat cannot be safely stored in Georgia and South Carolina for an extended period of time, the direct purchase program which has been available in these States will be offered to producers for another year, pending development of local facilities to more adequately condition grain for safe storage.

Wheat price support programs have been operated by the Department of Agriculture for the past 11 years and have covered, through loans and purchase agreements, a total of more than 2 billion bushels of wheat. The first wheat loans were made in 1938 and quantities placed under loan have varied from a high of more than 408 million bushels in 1942 to a low of about 22 million bushels in 1946. In 1948 approximately 251 million bushels of wheat were placed under loan and about 113 million bushels were covered by purchase agreements.

Supply Situation - Disappearance of wheat for milling and export during July-February of the 1948-49 crop year amounted to 683.6 million bushels according to the Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture. The total for the first eight months of the current crop year was 11.9 million bushels greater than for the same period in 1947-48 and 188.6 million bushels greater than the 1942-46 average. Exports of wheat as grain and flour (including semolina) up to February 28, 1949, amounted to 249.8 million and 101.6 million bushels, respectively compared with 217.8 million and 121.3 million bushels during the same period in 1947-48. Supplies remaining on March 1 for milling, export or carry-over amounted to 597.7 million bushels, compared with 498.3 million in 1947-48 and the 1942-46 average of 469.0 million bushels.

United States Wheat Supplies

	1942-46 Average	1947-48	1948-49 Preliminary
- million bushels -			
Carry-over Stocks, July 1	389.1	83.8	195.9
New Crop	1,026.9	1,367.2	1,288.4
Total domestic supplies	1,416.0	1,451.0	1,484.3
Estimated quantity for feed and seed <u>1/</u>	452.0	281.0	203.0
Quantity remaining for milling, export or carry-over.	964.0	1,170.0	1,281.3
Disappearance July 1 to February 28:			
Wheat milled for flour	421.3	453.9	433.8
Exports of wheat as grain <u>2/</u>	73.7	217.8	249.8
Total exported or milled	495.0	671.7	683.6
Balance on March 1 for milling, export or carry-over.	469.0	498.3	597.7

1/ Includes an estimate for breakfast foods which is not included in the quantity of wheat milled for flour. In the 1942-46 average 53 million bushels of wheat used for industrial alcohol are also included. Use of wheat for alcohol in 1947-48 and this season to date was small. 2/ In addition to grain exports, flour including semolina was exported in the equivalent of 101.6 million bushels during July-February this season compared with 121.3 million the same months last season and 53.2 million the 1942-46 average. NOTE: - Semolina now included in flour exports.

Chicago and Minneapolis Cash Wheat - Cash wheat markets at both

Chicago and Minneapolis were relatively quiet during the four-week period ending March 23, 1949. Quotations at Chicago were largely nominal in character, with No. 2 Red Winter ranging from 10 to 16 cents per bushel over the May futures. Car receipts at Chicago were limited, with practically all receipts being applied on previous contracts.

In the Minneapolis cash market prices moved within fairly narrow limits, although they remained generally above the loan level of \$2.26 per bushel. Most of the demand came from the Commodity Credit Corporation which embarked on a more aggressive buying program in the latter part of February. Purchases by the C.C.C. in all markets during the week ending March 4 reached almost 25 million bushels, the largest weekly purchase of the current crop year. Cumulative purchases by the C.C.C. to March 18, amounted to 275.9 million bushels of wheat and 28.9 million bushels of wheat as flour.

Daily Cash Wheat Prices on the Chicago and Minneapolis Markets

1949	Chicago		Minneapolis	
	Grade	Price	Grade	Price
February	23	3 Red 226 3/4	1 Dark Northern	228 3/4 - 229 3/4
	24	None	1 Dark Northern	229 1/8 - 230 1/8
	25	None	1 Dark Northern	232 5/8 - 233 5/8
	26	None	1 Dark Northern	229 1/2 - 230 1/2
	28	None	1 Dark Northern	230 3/8 - 231 3/8
March	1	None	1 Dark Northern	227 3/4 - 228 3/4
	2	None	1 Dark Northern	226 3/4 - 228 3/4
	3	None	1 Dark Northern	225 7/8 - 227 7/8
	4	3 Red 227 1/2	1 Dark Northern	227 3/8 - 229 3/8
	5	4 Red 222 1/4	1 Dark Northern	226 7/8 - 229 7/8
	7	None	1 Dark Northern	226 3/4 - 229 3/4
	8	None	1 Dark Northern	226 - 229
	9	2 Hard 228 1/2	1 Dark Northern	227 1/2 - 230 1/2
	10	3 Red 229 1/2	1 Dark Northern	226 - 229
	11	None	1 Dark Northern	223 - 226
	12	2 Hard 226	1 Dark Northern	225 - 229
	14	2 Hard 227 1/2	1 Dark Northern	225 1/4 - 229 1/4
	15	3 Red 226 3/4	1 Dark Northern	226 1/4 - 231 1/4
	16	None	1 Dark Northern	225 5/8 - 230 5/8
	17	None	1 Dark Northern	224 5/8 - 229 5/8
	18	1 Hard 230	1 Dark Northern	226 3/8 - 231 3/8
	19	3 Red 230	1 Dark Northern	225 5/8 - 230 5/8
	21	None	1 Dark Northern	221 3/4 - 226 3/4
	22	4 Red 211	1 Dark Northern	221 - 226
	23	3 Red 229 1/2	1 Dark Northern	221 1/4 - 226 1/4

Chicago Wheat Futures - After dropping the permissible limit of 10 cents per bushel on February 8 to establish a new low of \$2.06, May futures advanced to \$2.20 on February 25. Since that date the trend has again been downward, with the trade exhibiting a generally bearish attitude. The spread between May and July futures widened to as much as 27 cents per bushel at the end of the third week in March. Throughout the period under review September and December futures have varied little from the July quotations.

Greater purchasing activity by the Commodity Credit Corporation appeared to be the dominant strengthening factor in the futures market, particularly during the first half of the period. On the other hand, prospects of increased spring wheat acreage together with generally favourable reports on the condition of winter wheat indicated a possible record wheat crop in 1949. This possibility combined with an expected carry-over of fairly substantial proportions apparently more than offset the influence of government purchases.

Chicago Wheat Futures, High Points of Closing

1949	May	July	September	December
- cents and eighths per bushel -				
February 23	215/5	192/2	192/2	193/3
24	215/7	191/7	191/6	193/3
25	220	193/2	192/6	194/6
26	218/6	193	192/6	194/4
28	219/6	193/6	194	195/6
March 1	218	192	192	194
2	218/1	192/5	192/6	195
3	217/1	193/2	193/2	195/1
4	217/6	193/2	193/4	195/4
5	218	193/4	193/5	195/5
7	217/6	194/1	194/3	196/4
8	216/4	192/5	192/5	194/4
9	217/7	194/2	194/4	195/7
10	216/6	192/6	192/6	193/7
11	213/6	190/5	190/4	191/5
12	214/5	190/4	190/2	191/4
14	214/4	190/1	190	191/2
15	215/4	190/4	190/3	192
16	214/4	187/5	187/2	188/6
17	214/1	188/6	187/5	188/5
18	216/3	189/4	188/4	189
19	217	190/1	189/5	189/6
21	214/2	187/7	187/5	187/4
22	214/4	188/4	188	188/4
23	215	189/6	189/4	189/6
24	214/2	190/2	190	190/4
25	215/7	192	191/2	192/2
26	214/1	190/7	190/4	190/7

THE ARGENTINE WHEAT SITUATION

The following review of the grain situation in the Argentine was forwarded on March 18, 1949, by Mr. W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary (Agriculture) at Buenos Aires and is reproduced herewith by kind permission of the Trade Commissioner Service.

Note:- Where possible, conversions to Canadian measures have been made by the editors for the convenience of Canadian readers (Pesos converted to dollars at the rate of one peso equals \$0.2977).

Wheat Commitments - The exportable surplus of wheat at the beginning of 1949 was privately estimated at between 73 and 95 million bushels. The port elevators are reported filled to capacity and for some time no more deliveries have been accepted at Necochea and Bahia Blanca. The bulk of the exportable surplus could be absorbed in meeting Argentina's commitments in various trade treaties with other countries which amount to 86 million bushels annually. Exports during 1947 and 1948 totalling 83.9 and 80.1 million bushels, respectively, were slightly under the quantity committed. This may be explained by the difficulties encountered in negotiation with countries such as Brazil, which during 1948 purchased only little over a quarter of the quantity stipulated. The agreements are subject to periodic price revision and the importing countries are free to purchase elsewhere if they find more favourable terms. The following table shows the quantities committed in the agreements and the reported shipments during 1948.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Period Covered</u>	<u>Annual Volume</u> bu.	<u>Shipments 1948</u> bu.
Italy	1947-51	14,697,000	24,202,000
Netherlands	1948-52	4,593,000	388,000
Switzerland	1947-51	4,593,000	5,702,000
Czechoslovakia	1947-51	1,102,000	not known
Spain	1947-51	11,023,000	14,298,000
Brazil	1947-51	44,092,000	11,385,000
Peru	1947-51	3,674,000	not known
Bolivia	1949-51	2,389,000	not known
		<hr/> 86,163,000	

With regard to Peru and Bolivia, statistics show South American republics apart from Brazil as receiving 4,725,000 bushels of wheat in 1948, the above mentioned republics being the chief customers in this category.

In addition to the above listed commitments there were shipments of 1,725,000 bushels to the United Kingdom, 305,000 to France, 3,609,000 to Belgium, 154,000 to Sweden, 1,468,000 to "Rest of Europe" and 12,117,000 to "Other Countries". It is noted that France has in the meantime become a wheat exporter under the quotas of the International Wheat Conference which would affect Argentine sales in Europe. Great Britain, while not covered by a commercial agreement, is, nevertheless, an important traditional customer.

International Wheat Conference - In contrast to previous official statements, Argentina decided to attend the International Wheat Conference at Washington in January and designated the Argentine Agricultural Attache as their representative. It has since been announced, however, that Argentina will not sign any pact which may be concluded as the authorities apparently feel that more remunerative sales may be made by operating outside any Conference commitments. With the assistance of

barter agreements and lowered prices, Argentina hopes to continue selling to European and South American customers; it has been reported that the negotiations with Italy for the sale of wheat are on the basis of \$3.24 per bushel, a 33 per cent reduction from the price in force last year.

It has been pointed out that the price at which IAPI buys wheat from the growers, 23 pesos per quintal, works out at about 1.87 dollars per bushel, slightly above the rate considered by the Conference. Presumably, with this year's lower crop and increasing consumption at home, Argentina has a considerably smaller exportable surplus and is hopeful of placing this quantity without entering into any international collective arrangement.

Grain Exports - Argentine grain shipments for the first two months of 1949 are considerably below those for the same period last year, as is illustrated in the following table:

Argentine Grain Exports, January-February, 1949 and 1948

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Barley	Wheat Flour
	- thousand bushels -				barrels ^{1/}
United Kingdom	-	4,462	-	-	-
France	-	88	-	-	-
Belgium	-	2,469	936	660	-
Italy	4,757	150	-	-	-
Holland	-	1,780	-	-	-
Sweden	-	535	-	-	-
Spain	2,923	209	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	20	89	-	337
Rest of Europe	-	-	45	-	-
Brazil	2,947	-	-	-	-
Other S. A. Republics ..	323	-	97	-	-
Others	4,307	2,664	-	-	-
2 Months 1949	15,257	12,377	1,167	660	337
2 Months 1948	22,305	24,665	1,945	9,790	7,750

^{1/} For convenience of Canadian readers export shipments of flour have been converted from metric tons to barrels of 196 pounds.

Weather and Crops - As a result of several heavy rains during the past four weeks, soil moisture conditions have greatly improved and are now considered satisfactory in all zones. During the first fortnight of March there were three heavy rains which have built up a good supply of reserve moisture. These rains were generally too late to be of benefit to the bulk of the current corn crop, but will improve most of the sunflower sowings. Ploughing is progressing satisfactorily for winter grains and also for alfalfa. Pasture conditions are reported excellent throughout the grazing zones.

The Ministry of Agriculture in their report on conditions for February state that the corn crop was developing satisfactorily in all zones, reflecting the benefit of rainfall during the month, particularly on the late sown fields. In the early seedings, which were retarded by frosts and latterly by lack of rain at a critical stage, there are some losses in western Buenos Aires Province, northern La Pampa,

northern Cordoba and northern Santa Fe. Harvesting has commenced in northern Entre Rios and sections of Santa Fe with low yields reported and grain of fair quality. No official estimate has been announced on the corn acreage but trade circles calculate about 15 per cent reduction from last year. The crop prospects are not as promising as they were last year and the average yield will be lower due principally to the poor condition of the early sowings.

The sunflower crop is in various stages of maturity from some late sown fields just germinated to those ready for harvesting. Most fields, however, are in full bloom. Similarly, the condition of the crop varies from fair to good depending on the date of sowing and the moisture conditions in the particular zone. In the province of Buenos Aires, where most of the sunflower is grown, the crop is reported from fair to good. In Cordoba and central Santa Fe, the sowings were a little later and are in generally better condition, reflecting the recent abundant rainfall in that area. Some fields have been harvested in Entre Rios and Santa Fe with yields reported from 850 to 1,070 pounds per acre. There is a substantial increase in the acreage this season, believed to be about 25 per cent above last year; this would bring the area sown to about 4.4 million acres, a record figure for the crop. Two factors contributing to this increase are, firstly, that farmers have found sunflower seed more remunerative than corn and, secondly, that while it is the practice to sow this crop following the wheat harvest, the November frost caused serious damage to maturing grain in some zones and these fields were ploughed under and sown to sunflower.

In mid February harvesting of linseed was completed in Santa Fe and southern Buenos Aires Province. As previously reported, the growing season was considered only fair as adverse climatic conditions resulted in low yields. In the areas in Santa Fe harvested during February the yields averaged about 9.5 bushels per acre and were on a somewhat lower level in the Province of Buenos Aires.

New Price for Corn and Sunflower Seed -

On March 16th, the National Economic Council recommended that the new price at which IAPI would buy the 1948-49 corn crop be established at \$1.17 per bushel; this may be compared with \$1.06 last season. At the same time they resolved to increase the price of sunflower seed from \$3.78 to \$3.92 per hundredweight. It may be assumed that this recommendation will be accepted and put into operation.

THE AUSTRALIAN WHEAT SITUATION

Australian Cable -

The following cable, dated March 16, 1949, was received from the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Melbourne:

"Australian wheat stocks at March 5th totalled 152 million bushels. Exports of wheat from February 6th to March 5th totalled 712,000 bushels, principally to the United Kingdom and India. Exports of flour were 61,410 long tons of which 26,520 went to the United Kingdom, 17,731 to Ceylon and 9,200 to Mauritius. The 1948-49 Australian wheat harvest is officially estimated at 189,700,000 bushels or an average of 14.56 bushels an acre from the 13,038,000 acres sown. Deliveries of new crop wheat to the Wheat Board totalled 174,000,000 bushels of which 64 million has still to be sold. India has agreed to buy 25 million bushels of Australian wheat and a further 7,500,000 bushels as flour at 14 shillings eightpence a bushel f.o.b. bulk. New Zealand has bought 2,500,000 bushels at 15 shillings a bushel to be delivered between June and December. Between now and June New Zealand will still be able to get wheat under the 1947 contract at 5 shillings ninepence a bushel."

Wheat and Flour Exports - Exports of Australian wheat from December 1, 1948 to March 5, 1949 amounted to 20,967,000 bushels compared with 19,766,000 bushels for the comparable period in 1947-48. Flour exports up to March 5 of the current crop year were 166,797 long tons, a decrease of 21 per cent from the 1947-48 total for the same period. Approximately 44 per cent of Australian wheat exports and 21 per cent of flour exports during the current crop year have gone to the United Kingdom.

Australian Wheat and Flour Shipments, December 1, 1948 to March 5, 1949

	Wheat -			Flour -		
	Two Weeks ending March 5	Total to March 5	Total to same date last year	Two Weeks ending March 5	Total to March 5	Total to same date last year
	- thousand bushels -			- long tons -		
United Kingdom ..	1,941	9,185	6,823	8,669	34,922	8,751
France	-	-	2,602	-	-	3,600
Middle East	-	1,000	350	-	-	26,946
Lebanon	-	331	366	-	1,000	-
Transjordan	-	326	353	-	-	-
Palestine	-	-	-	-	20,660	24,162
Egypt	-	978	-	-	5,900	21,697
Aden	-	-	-	-	3,500	-
South Africa	-	359	-	113	163	368
Mauritius	-	-	-	9,200	12,800	16,859
India	713	3,635	5,501	294	12,120	39
Ceylon	-	2	-	-	35,812	62,329
Malaya	6	28	-	-	19,194	22,236
Hong Kong	1	1	-	-	4,105	8,258
Indo-China	-	-	-	-	2,952	1,500
New Zealand	7	1,893	1,185	-	-	-
Fiji	-	-	-	454	3,426	-
New Caledonia ...	-	-	-	169	1,332	974
Pacific Islands..	1	2	-	490	2,591	4,681
Others	286	3,227	2,586	2,545	6,320	8,908
T o t a l	2,955	20,967	19,766	21,934	166,797	211,308

Source: Australian Wheat Board.

New Zealand Purchases Australian Wheat - The following report on the new wheat agreement between Australia and New Zealand has been received from the Wellington office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service:

"New Zealand is purchasing 2,500,000 bushels of Australian wheat at 15 shillings (Australian) a bushel f.o.b. Australian ports (about \$2.42 Canadian) to be delivered between June and December, 1949.

The General Manager of the Australian Wheat Board (Mr. P.J. Perrett) said that delivery in the latter part of 1949 had been specified because for the first half of the year New Zealand would be getting wheat under the present agreement which would expire in June. The price in the existing agreement is 5/9 a bushel.

Much criticism in Parliament by Australian Wheat Growers Organizations followed the completion of the old agreement which was signed in 1947 although

operating from 1945.

The details of the new agreement as announced in Melbourne by the Australian Wheat Board were confirmed by the New Zealand Minister of Industries and Commerce, Mr. Nordmeyer. He said 'The average cost of wheat required from Australia this year works out at 8/3 (N.Z.) per bushel f.o.b. Australian ports'.

By July or August of this year New Zealand will have bought the limit of 18 million bushels of wheat under the current contract with Australia at 5/9 a bushel. The present contract is for four years and has another year to run, but there is a quantitative limit of 18 million bushels which will be reached by July or August. In the three years New Zealand will have imported about as much wheat as she has produced."

Australian Wheat Land Values - The following extract is from a report furnished by the Trade Commissioner Service, based on material prepared by economists of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia:

"Land values throughout the wheat belt in all states depend upon productivity, measured by average crop yield and sheep carrying capacity. In all states wheat production is usually combined with the raising of fat lambs.

In the Queensland wheat belt, dairy farming and the growing of maize, sorghum and other crops is frequently combined with wheat growing. This land is of high average quality and is not used to a very great extent in the production of wheat. Areas in Queensland devoted entirely to wheat growing are valued at from £4 to £9 per cleared acre, not including improvements and water supply.

In New South Wales the value of wheat land, excluding marginal areas, averages £6 per acre. Wheat growing in Victoria is confined mainly to the drier areas of the state, extending well into the marginal areas of the north west where the average rainfall is only 12 inches per year. In these marginal districts the land sells for 25 shillings to £2 per cleared acre, and in the high-yielding districts from £8 to £12. Land in the South Australian wheat belt is somewhat comparable with that in the adjoining state of Victoria with values very much the same.

The Western Australian wheat belt differs markedly from wheat growing districts of other States owing to special features of rainfall and soil. Normally the annual rainfall all coincides with the growing period of the crop and is less variable than in many places in the Eastern States. Poor land is scattered irregularly through the belt and most wheat farms contain a proportion of poor soils interspersed with first class loams. Good improved wheat land ranges from £3 to £4 10s. per acre (excluding buildings), second class £1 10s. to £2 15s., and third class 15 shillings to £1 10s."

Winter Wheat for Australian Conditions - According to the Minister of Agriculture for New South Wales, departmental plant breeders are developing a winter wheat for use under Australian conditions. Winter wheats are not grown at present by Australian farmers, although the Minister stated that a winter wheat with suitable resistance to low temperatures had been discovered some years ago. Unfortunately the variety was susceptible to stem rust and its baking quality had not been up to the high standard of other varieties. Departmental plant breeders have added disease resistance and higher quality to this wheat, but it may be several years before seed can be made available to growers.

CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

March 1 - Effective this date a reduction in the extraction rate of flour from wheat from 80 per cent to 78 per cent was announced by the New Zealand Minister of Industries and Commerce, Mr. Nordmeyer.

Authorizations for the procurement in Canada of supplies for countries participating in the European Recovery Program, approved by the Economic Co-operation Administration, amounted to \$671,191,776 during the eleven months ending February 28, 1949. Wheat and flour were the two largest individual items contributing to the total, representing expenditures of \$255,718,788 and \$58,396,740 respectively.

- 3 - Grain export allocations for April-June 1949 totalling 2,921,000 long tons (111,749,000 bushels), including 71,269,000 bushels of wheat and 40,480,000 bushels of coarse grains, were announced by the Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture.
- 8 - Wheat flour production by U. S. Mills during the calendar year 1948 totalled 276.6 million sacks, a decline of nearly 9 per cent from the record total of 302.4 million sacks produced in 1947.
- 17 - Marketings of wheat in the Prairie Provinces from the beginning of the current crop year to date amounted to 251.4 million bushels, an increase of 45.1 million bushels over the corresponding period of 1947-48.
- 18 - Representatives of five wheat exporting countries and 37 importing countries reached agreement on a four-year plan involving the marketing of 456 million bushels of wheat. The agreement, when ratified by the contracting governments, will provide for a maximum price of \$1.80 per bushel and a minimum price of \$1.50 per bushel in the first year, decreasing by 10 cents per bushel each year thereafter. Canada's share of the exports under the new agreement amounts to 203 million bushels.

The Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, announced that exports of wheat, wheat flour and macaroni products during the July 1948-February 1949 period amounted to 351,386,000 bushels.

- 21 - Based on farmers' intentions, prospective plantings of spring wheat in the United States include 3,392,000 acres of durum and 16,908,000 acres of other spring wheat, representing an over-all increase of 3.6 per cent over last year's area.
- 22 - The Hon. D. C. Abbott, Minister of Finance, announced the discontinuance of the subsidy of 46 1/2 cents per bushel paid to processors of western wheat and western wheat products going into domestic consumption in Canada. Announcement was also made of the removal of price ceilings on flour and bread.
- 24 - The United States Department of Agriculture announced a program to support the price of 1949-crop wheat on the basis of 90 per cent of the wheat parity price as of the beginning of the crop year, July 1, 1949.

International Wheat Agreement - Continued from Page 2.

will not count toward fulfillment of the obligations assumed by signatory countries.

3. So long as governments take the necessary measures to see that their obligations under the Agreement are carried out, it is open to them to conduct their trade in whatever manner they wish, by private trade or by government institutions.

4. Delegations from 37 importing nations and five exporting nations will sign the Agreement on 23 March or before the closing date—15 April 1949—for signatures. The list includes all important importing nations and all principal exporting nations except Argentina and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

5. A new International Wheat Council is formed, consisting of representatives of all nations which ratify the Agreement.

6. Exporting countries (Australia, Canada, France, the United States of America, and Uruguay) guarantee to sell 454,283,389 bushels of wheat annually to signatory importing countries at prices no higher than the maximum.

7. Importing countries (37 in all) guarantee to buy 454,283,389 bushels of wheat from the signatory exporting countries annually at prices no lower than the minimum.

8. The guaranteed sales and guaranteed purchases are the same for each country for each of the four years of the Agreement.

9. Provision is made in the Agreement for accommodating already existing agreements covering wheat sales and purchases. It is provided that if the exporting country and the importing country concerned agree, a transaction or part of a transaction for the purchase and sale of wheat entered into before the entry into force of the operating sections of the new Agreement shall, irrespective of price, count toward the guaranteed quantities of those countries.

10. Wheat-flour can be substituted for wheat if agreed between buyer and seller. Where countries cannot agree as to the relative amounts of wheat and flour which they should buy or sell, the matter is to be settled by the Council.

Prices

The Agreement fixes ceiling and floor prices between which transactions are to be concluded. When requested to do so the exporting country must sell at the maximum price the quantity it has guaranteed to deliver. When requested to do so the importing country must purchase at the minimum price the quantity it has guaranteed to buy.

These basic minimum and maximum prices are:

<u>Crop Year</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
August-July 1949-50	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.80
1950-51	1.40	1.80
1951-52	1.30	1.80
1952-53	1.20	1.80

Basic minimum and maximum prices are fixed in Canadian currency per bushel, at the parity for the Canadian dollar ruling on 1st March 1949, for

No. 1 Manitoba Northern Wheat in bulk in store Fort William-Port Arthur, (Fort William and Port Arthur are twin Canadian cities located on Lake Superior.) Equivalent prices will operate for wheats of other grades and at various markets in each exporting country. Transactions in wheat-flour under the Agreement will take place at prices consistent with the prices fixed for wheat.

Any country is free to buy or sell any additional wheat from or to any country it desires and at any price it desires. Furthermore, under the Agreement, exporters have no obligation to sell wheat unless buyers offer the ceiling price, and importers have no obligation to buy wheat unless exporters offer it at the floor price.

Countries engaging in trade outside the Agreement will obviously be at pains, however, to protect their ability to live up fully to the Agreement.

The signatory governments expressly reserve to themselves complete liberty of action in the determination and administration of their domestic agricultural and price policies, but they will endeavour to operate these policies in such a way as not to impede the free movement of prices of wheat in international trade between the maximum price and the minimum price."

Quantities

Editor's Note - The participating exporting countries, together with their guaranteed sales are set up in tabular form on page 32. The participating importing countries, together with their guaranteed purchases are set out on page 33.

Other Provisions

"Countries which have guaranteed export or import figures may sign the Agreement at any time during the period 23 March to 15 April, 1949. The document will be open for signature in Washington at the State Department in the English and French languages.

Provided that the governments of importing countries responsible for not less than 70 per cent of the guaranteed purchases and the governments of exporting countries responsible for not less than 80 per cent of the guaranteed sales have accepted the Agreement by 1st July 1949, the administrative provisions of the Agreement go into effect on that date. The Council is to fix a date which shall not be later than 1st September 1949 on which the operating sections of the Agreement shall enter into force between those governments which have accepted it.

This arrangement is made so as to allow the new International Wheat Council created under the Agreement to meet early in July and work out administrative procedures preparatory to the Agreement's becoming fully effective.

The Government of the United States of America will convene in the United States the first meeting of the newly created Council early in July. At that meeting the Council will select its temporary seat. The permanent seat will be fixed in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations.

Each country which ratifies the Agreement will hold membership on the new Council, and may appoint one delegate and one alternate, together with any

number of advisers desired. The Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Trade Organization, the Interim Coordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements, and such other inter-governmental organizations as the Council may decide, are each entitled to have one nonvoting representative at meetings of the Council."

The following two tables are extracted from the text of the agreement—the first sets out the guaranteed sales by countries under the agreement and the second outlines the guaranteed purchases.

Guaranteed Sales

Crop year August 1 to July 31	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	Equivalent in bushels for each crop-year
thousands of metric tons*.....				
Australia	2,177	2,177	2,177	2,177	80,000,000
Canada	5,527	5,527	5,527	5,527	203,069,635
France	90	90	90	90	3,306,934
United States of America**.....	4,574	4,574	4,574	4,574	168,069,635
Uruguay	50	50	50	50	1,837,185
T o t a l	12,418	12,418	12,418	12,418	456,283,389

* Unless the Council decides otherwise, 72 metric tons of wheat-flour shall be deemed equivalent to 100 metric tons of wheat for the purpose of relating quantities of wheat-flour to the quantities specified in this Table.

** In the event of the provisions of Article X being invoked by reason of a short crop it will be recognized that these guaranteed sales do not include the minimum requirements of wheat of any Occupied Area for which the United States of America has, or may assume, supply responsibility, and that the necessity of meeting these requirements will be one of the factors considered in determining the ability of the United States of America to deliver its guaranteed sales under this Agreement.

Guaranteed Purchases

Crop year August 1 to July 31	1949-50thousands of	1950-51thousands of	1951-52metric tons*	1952-53metric tons*	Equivalent in bushels for each crop year
Austria	300	300	300	300	11,023,113
Belgium	550	550	550	550	20,209,040
Bolivia	75	75	75	75	2,755,778
Brazil	360	360	360	360	13,227,736
Ceylon	80	80	80	80	2,939,497
China	200	200	200	200	7,348,742
Colombia	20	20	20	20	734,874
Cuba	202	202	202	202	7,422,229
Denmark	44	44	44	44	1,616,723
Dominican Republic	20	20	20	20	734,874
Ecuador	30	30	30	30	1,102,311
Egypt	190	190	190	190	6,981,305
El Salvador	11	11	11	11	404,181
Greece	428	428	428	428	15,726,308
Guatemala	10	10	10	10	367,437
India	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042	38,286,946
Ireland	275	275	275	275	10,104,520
Israel	100	100	100	100	3,674,371
Italy	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	40,418,081
Lebanon	65	65	65	65	2,388,341
Liberia	1	1	1	1	36,744
Mexico	170	170	170	170	6,246,431
Netherlands**	700	700	700	700	25,720,597
New Zealand	125	125	125	125	4,592,964
Nicaragua	8	8	8	8	293,950
Norway	210	210	210	210	7,716,179
Panama	17	17	17	17	624,643
Paraguay	60	60	60	60	2,204,623
Peru	200	200	200	200	7,348,742
Philippines	196	196	196	196	7,201,767
Portugal	120	120	120	120	4,409,245
Saudi Arabia	50	50	50	50	1,837,185
Sweden	75	75	75	75	2,755,778
Switzerland	175	175	175	175	6,430,149
Union of South Africa	300	300	300	300	11,023,113
United Kingdom	4,819	4,819	4,819	4,819	177,067,938
Venezuela	90	90	90	90	3,306,934
T o t a l (37 countries)	12,418	12,418	12,418	12,418	456,283,389

* Unless the Council decides otherwise, 72 metric tons of wheat-flour shall be deemed equivalent to 100 metric tons of wheat for the purpose of relating quantities of wheat-flour to the quantities specified in this Table.

** Quantity listed for The Netherlands includes for each crop year 75,000 metric tons or 2,755,778 bushels for Indonesia.

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