

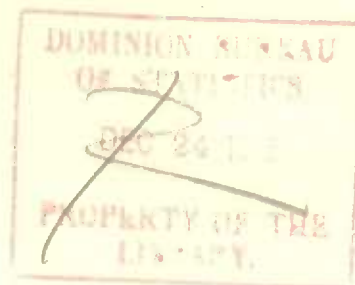
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CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH



Vol. 13

No. 4



# MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE WHEAT SITUATION

DECEMBER 23, 1942

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AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

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THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION - SUMMARY

A top-heavy wheat supply situation in the principal surplus producing countries is to be attacked in 1943 through definite and, in the case of Canada, quite drastic acreage reduction programs. Canadian farmers have been asked to reduce wheat acreage next year to its lowest level since 1918 and if this goal is reached it will mean a reduction of more than 11 million acres or 39 per cent from the peak level of 28.7 million acres attained in 1940. The feasible reduction in the United States is much smaller because of existing legislation which places a minimum on wheat acreage, while in Argentina and Australia the indicated new harvest plus carry-over of old wheat appear certain to bring forth new acreage restriction measures before the next crop is planted in the spring.

All efforts to curtail wheat crops through the medium of reduced acreage were frustrated in 1942 by the unpredictable weatherman. A brand of weather was served up in Canada and the United States which resulted in record yields per acre and the production of enormous crops. Less spectacular results were obtained in Argentina and Australia, but reduced acreage in both countries failed to bring about the desired results and in the case of Argentina the new crop appears to be 18 million bushels larger than the crop harvested last year.

Expressed in round figures, these four countries had a wheat acreage in 1942 some 12 million acres less than in 1941 but from this they produced a combined wheat crop approximately 335 million bushels greater than that of the previous year. The position of each country in the last three years is indicated in the following table:

	Acreage <sup>1/</sup>			Yield per acre			Production		
	1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1940
	million acres			bushels			million bushels		
Canada .....	21.6	21.9	28.7	28.2	14.3	18.8	608	312	540
United States.	53.4	62.4	61.5	18.4	15.2	13.2	984	946	812
Argentina ....	16.4	18.0	17.5	14.8	12.4	17.1	242	224	299
Australia ....	11.0	12.1	12.6	13.6	13.8	6.5	150	167	82
T o t a l s ..	102.4	114.4	120.3	19.4	14.4	14.4	1,984	1,649	1,733

<sup>1/</sup> Seeded acreage.

The generous 1942 harvest came on top of a heavy accumulation of old wheat and sheer weight of supplies, coupled with urgency for the production of other war crops in Canada and the United States, underlines the 1943 production goals recently announced to North American farmers. In this program it is suggested to farmers in Canada that they turn over 4,000,000 acres of wheat land to the production of more essential crops, leaving the total cultivated area about the same as in 1942, while in the United States the producers are asked to cut about 1,000,000 acres from the area planted to wheat for the 1942 harvest.

While experience this year has shown that acreage reduction is no guarantee of smaller crops, it is the grower's only approach to such an objective. The final outcome remains one largely of weather conditions but the law of averages and past experience suggest that the high yield per acre obtained in 1942 is not likely to be



repeated in 1943. On this assumption, the statistical position of wheat in North America will show improvement in 1943-44 if acreage reduction programs are carried out next spring.

Trade reports from Argentina and Australia carry suggestions of acreage reduction in both countries next year but the official programs are not yet available. It is reported from Buenos Aires that the purchase of new Argentine wheat at the Government's fixed price is contingent upon growers reducing their wheat acreage by 10 per cent in 1943 if asked to do so, while trade advices from Australia indicate that restrictive measures in effect the past year will be continued into 1943 and further withdrawal of poor land from wheat production will take place.

Importing countries, on the other hand, especially the United Kingdom are striving to increase wheat acreage as part of a plan to secure greater self-sufficiency in foodstuffs and thereby conserve shipping space for the transport of more vital war materials which must be obtained from abroad. Farmers in the British Isles have already greatly expanded their wheat acreage from the pre-war level of about 1.7 million acres to 2.5 million in 1942 but have been given their cue to exceed 3.0 million acres for the 1943 harvest. Such an acreage seems puny by comparison with wheat acreage in surplus-producing countries, but when considered in the light of average yield per acre it is very significant. The average yield in the United Kingdom is, for instance, more than double the long-time average yield in Canada.

This expansion of acreage in the United Kingdom and the general shipping situation which has become more heavily taxed as the result of North African operations would seem to spell contraction of available markets for surplus wheat in North and South America. It appears also to lay emphasis on the necessity for holding the production of wheat in check on this side of the Atlantic until such time as free export movement is again possible. Existing stocks of wheat are large enough to safeguard the needs of both the surplus and deficiency countries that can be served, even in the event of sub-normal production on a reduced acreage in 1943.

#### Wheat Situation in Canada

Reverting to the home front and the proposal that Canadian wheat growers reduce their 1943 acreage by approximately 4,000,000 acres from the 1942 level, it should be pointed out that the approach to wheat acreage reduction in Canada was not one of simply taking so many acres out of this crop. The Dominion-Provincial Conference held in Ottawa early in December during its three-day meeting covered all aspects of the agricultural situation and made definite recommendations which were announced by the Dominion Minister of Agriculture. The suggested 17.7 million acres for 1943 is a residual figure obtained after examination of the supplies and requirements of other grain and seed crops needed mainly for the successful conduct of various live stock and poultry programs to which the Dominion is committed in supplying pork and dairy products to the United Kingdom.

The suggested production goals for 1943 do not imply any reduction in the number of cultivated acres. The four million acres taken out of wheat would go into the production of oats, barley, forage crops and flaxseed for oil, while the high 1942 level of summerfallow would be maintained in 1943. Such a program if carried out by producers would ensure maintenance of feed supplies at a level high enough to permit of substantial expansion in hog and poultry numbers necessary to meet the growing demand for Canadian pork products, eggs, cheese and other items of food in the United Kingdom.

The 1943 acreage objectives recommended by the Dominion-Provincial Conference, the acreage for 1942 and the percentage change for each product are shown below:

	<u>1942</u>	<u>Objectives 1943</u>	<u>Per Cent Change</u>
		(acres)	
Grains and Hay			
Wheat .....	21,586,000	17,696,000	18.0 decrease
Oats .....	13,782,000	15,387,000	12.0 increase
Barley .....	6,973,000	7,758,000	11.0 "
Rye .....	1,337,000	924,000	31.0 decrease
Mixed grains ...	1,681,000	1,700,000	1.0 increase
Flaxseed .....	1,492,000	2,500,000	68.0 "
Hay and clover .	9,707,000	10,450,000	8.0 "
Alfalfa .....	1,440,000	1,690,000	17.0 "

As already mentioned, the peak of wheat acreage in Canada was reached in 1940 during the first year of the war and a crop of 540 million bushels, the second largest in the history of the country up to that time, was produced. A substantial carry-over of old wheat was then on hand and before the new crop was seeded in 1941, the Dominion Government announced a policy designed to encourage a shift from wheat to the production of other grains. Monetary inducements were offered to farmers who complied and a reduction of nearly 7,000,000 acres was effected in wheat acreage in 1941.

The yield of wheat in 1941 was below average and poor crops of feed grains were experienced in many parts of Canada resulting in the Federal Freight Assistance Policy which enabled western wheat and other feed grains to be shipped to the eastern provinces and to British Columbia for the maintenance of live stock and poultry so essential to the fulfilment of contracts made with the British Government. As a result, emphasis was again placed on feed grain production in 1942 with some modification of the bonuses paid in 1941 and less pressure on wheat growers to reduce their wheat acreage. Consequently wheat acreage in 1942 showed only a minor reduction from the previous year although a greater acreage was sown to feed grains.

Most of the acreage adjustment has taken place in western Canada as the following table of wheat acreage changes in the past four years will show:

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Manitoba</u>	<u>Saskatchewan</u>	<u>Alberta</u>	<u>Total Prairie Provinces</u>
			(in million acres)		
1939 ..	26.8	3.2	14.2	8.3	25.8
1940 ..	28.7	3.5	15.6	8.7	27.8
1941 ..	21.9	2.4	12.2	6.5	21.1
1942 ..	21.6	1.9	12.4	6.4	20.7



# PRICES

Futures prices at Winnipeg have shown only small variation during the past month, the December future trading at the minimum level of 90 cents and the May around 93 3/4 to 93 7/8 cents most of the time. Cash prices have been featured by the narrowing of the spreads on some of the lower grades as the following table of average prices will indicate.

## Weekly Average of Daily Closing Cash Prices at Winnipeg

(basis in store Ft. William-Pt. Arthur)

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Nov. 26</u>	<u>Dec. 3</u>	<u>Dec. 10</u>	<u>Dec. 17</u>
(cents and eighths per bushel)				
No. 1 Northern	90/4	90/3	90/3	90/3
No. 2 Northern	87/1	87	87	87
No. 3 Northern	85/3	84/7	84	83/6
No. 4 Northern	83/6	83	82/3	81/3
No. 5 Wheat	82/6	80	78/3	78
No. 6 Wheat	81/6	78	76/4	76
Feed Wheat	80/1	77	75/4	75
Tough 1 Northern	88/4	88/3	88/3	88/3
Tough 2 Northern	85/5	85/5	86/1	86
Tough 3 Northern	84/3	84/3	83/2	82/6
No. 1 C.W. Garnet	85/6	85/4	85/4	85/4
No. 2 C.W. Garnet	84/6	84/4	84/4	84/4
No. 3 C.W. Garnet	84/2	84	84	84
No. 1 A. Red Winter	90/2	93/6	99/7	102
No. 2 Red Winter	89/2	93	99/7	102
No. 3 Red Winter	87/2	91	97/7	100
No. 1 C.W. Durum	95/2	92/6	92	91/2
No. 2 C.W. Durum	95/2	92/6	92	91/2
No. 3 C.W. Durum	93/2	91/4	91	90/2

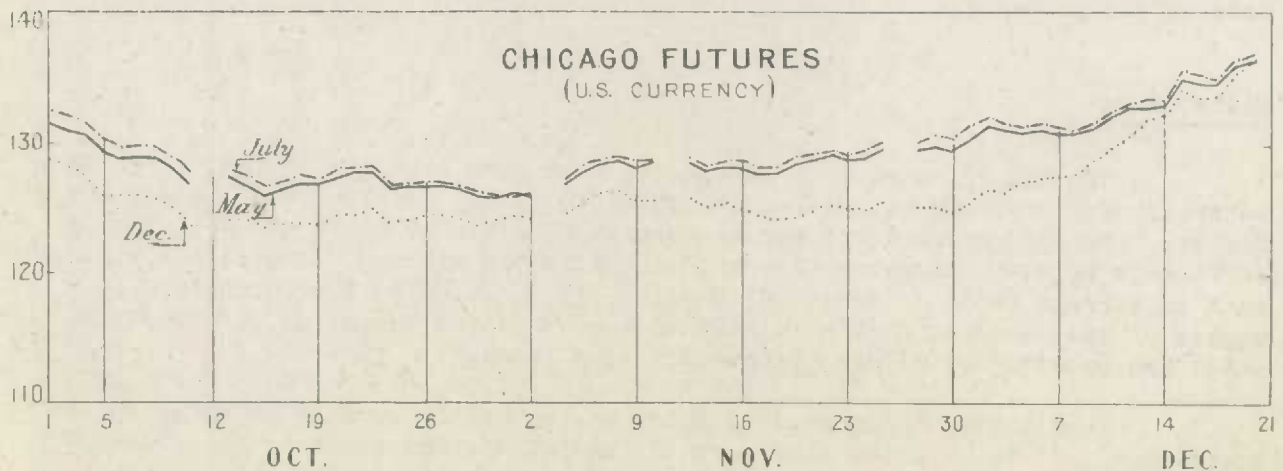
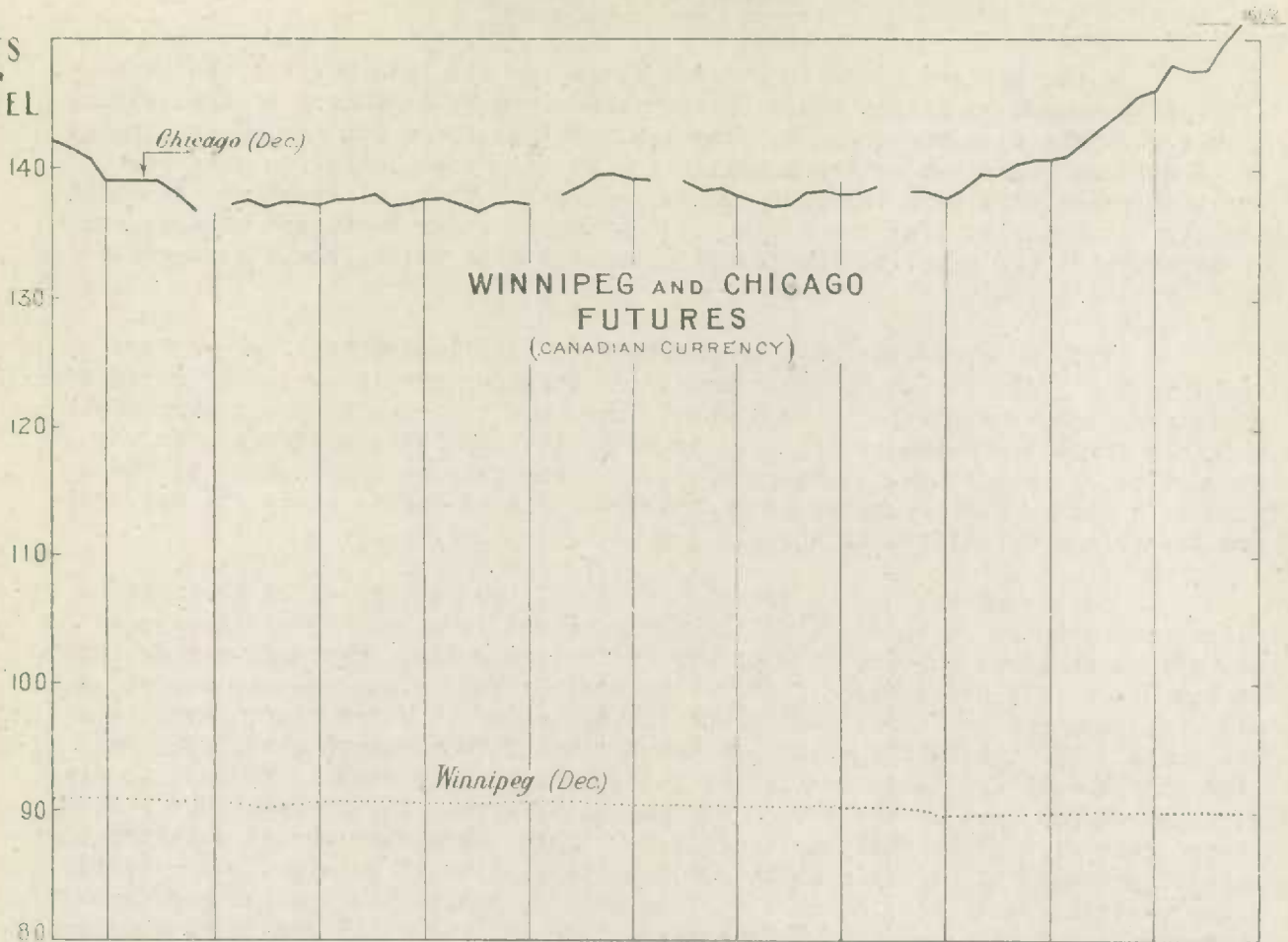
## Chicago Prices

The wheat market at Chicago has displayed considerable strength this month and cash wheat was quoted at prices above the 1942 loan level of \$1.32 at Chicago. Offerings were on the light side and millers were said to be experiencing some difficulty in filling their requirements in the open market. It was reported that the Commodity Credit Corporation had not as yet released any wheat on the subsidy basis.

Loans made on 1942 wheat are steadily increasing and up to December 5, a total of 351 million bushels of this year's crop had gone under loan to the C.C.C. At the same date the Corporation was holding 263 million bushels of wheat from previous crops.

# DAILY CLOSING WHEAT FUTURES QUOTATIONS IN LEADING MARKETS

CENTS  
PER  
BUSHEL



## UNITED STATES

A further reduction in wheat acreage for the 1943 harvest has been officially suggested in the goals program announced by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard on November 30. The law provides for a minimum wheat acreage of 55 million acres but by the substitution of war crops, acre for acre for wheat, farmers will earn the 1943 A.A.A. payments. These alternatives to wheat include flaxseed, soybean for beans, castor beans, sugar beets and others, and if substituted for wheat to the extent advocated will reduce wheat acreage to 52.5 million acres.

With a carry-over of approximately 800 million bushels in prospect for July 31, 1943, the supplies of wheat are considerably in excess of current needs and farmers are asked to use wheat land, and the machinery and equipment suitable for the growing of other crops more vital to the war effort, for the production of such crops. A major portion of the diversion is sought in the Corn Belt and in eastern sections of the Great Plains States where the war crops are feasible alternatives to wheat.

Outlining the A.A.A. program for 1943, the Department of Agriculture placed emphasis on the production of war crops and stressed the stiff payment deductions on farms failing to meet war production goals. Payments are designed to encourage full production of the crops desired and in the amounts needed, and all crop payments are to be contingent on the degree to which the farmer meets his goals. Allotments for wheat are established in accordance with predicted need and growers are asked to plant closely to such allotments. Failure to plant at least 90 per cent of these crop allotments will result in payment deductions at the rate of 5 times the compliance rate. This means that should a farmer plant only 70 per cent of his allotment, his crop payment would be wiped out entirely. Under certain conditions, farmers will be able to substitute special war crops or designated feed crops for their allotment crops, and still remain in compliance.

Penalties for over-planting are also heavy. The 1943 allotment for wheat indicates the maximum production that will be needed, and farmers are asked not to exceed such allotments. Crop payments under the A.A.A. will be deducted at a rate of 10 times the compliance rate for over-planting. Strong emphasis is laid on meeting war crop goals on each farm. Failure to achieve 90 per cent of war goals for a farm will incur crop payment deductions at the rate of \$15 per acre.

### Winter Wheat

The winter wheat crop appears to have gone into the dormant stage in generally satisfactory condition, according to latest advices from the south-west States. The snow covering in Kansas is ideal for winter wheat and will supply sufficient moisture to carry the crop well into the winter. Very little abandonment of acreage is in evidence but Hessian fly is reported in a considerable number of early-seeded fields in east and south-central counties. Volunteer wheat has provided excellent pasture for live stock.

Conditions on the Pacific coast are not as favourable as those in the south-west. It is reported that much of the late-seeded wheat in the state of Washington has gone into the winter in an unsatisfactory condition and snow covering is light to heavy in the Pacific north-west.



## Wheat Movement

Export movement of United States wheat is to get the benefit of subsidy if shipped to certain countries. The Department of Agriculture announced on December 2, that a subsidy of 20 cents per bushel would be paid on wheat grown in the continental United States and shipped to Mexico, countries in Central America except the Canal Zone, to Cuba, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela. This rate of subsidy was effective until December 22.

Such programs have been in operation at various times during the past several years but with changes in form and provisions from time to time and as to countries of destination to which they were applicable. Export subsidies on wheat-flour exports to certain areas were announced at the beginning of August, the first named rate being \$1.25 per barrel. The flour export program has been in operation continuously, however, since 1938 with only minor changes in procedure and with changes from time to time in the limitations as to countries of destination to which payments on exports would be made.

A large part of the outward movement of both wheat and flour from the United States in the past two years has been in connection with Lend-Lease arrangements but domestic utilization has been increasing and this has largely contributed to the annual disappearance of wheat during the war years. The feeding of wheat to live stock has been on a much more liberal scale and may reach a new high level in the current crop year, while the manufacture of synthetic rubber may yet cut deeply into the wheat surplus.

It is reported in trade circles that a gigantic program is in the making that may convert as much as 200 million bushels of wheat held by the Commodity Credit Corporation into alcohol for synthetic rubber and other uses. According to these reports a number of flour mills are to be called upon by the Government to devote a portion of their grinding capacity to the production of granular wheat flour for the manufacture of alcohol. Experiments have shown that this can be done successfully.

## AUSTRALIA

The usual monthly cable from Australia has been delayed and only trade estimates of the new wheat crop are available at this time. These indicate a crop of 150 million bushels compared with approximately 167 millions a year ago. Acreage sown this year was 11 million acres compared with 12.1 millions last year and yield per acre shows very little change from 1941 on the basis of unofficial crop estimates of the 1942 crop.

Harvesting has been making rapid progress in most areas and with a minimum of loss. The old crop carry-over is estimated at 100 million bushels by the trade and after making allowance for the next year's domestic requirements the total wheat surplus in Australia is placed at 190 million bushels.

# ARGENTINE LETTER

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Buenos Aires has forwarded the following report, under date of December 2, 1942.

## Crop Conditions

The monthly official report on crop conditions, which made its appearance this morning, reads as follows:

Weather conditions during November were generally unfavourable for the crops and for carrying on the farm work appropriate for the season, except in some parts of the provinces of Cordoba and Santa Fe. The drought, which was particularly noticeable in the province of Buenos Aires and the Pampa, was harmful for the cereal and linseed crops, reducing the future yield prospects. On the 28th and 29th rains of varying intensity fell, but they are considered to have been insufficient to normalize the situation in these districts.

The yield prospects of the wheat crop may be considered good, although the fields in some regions are only fair, and in others distinctly poor, with some important areas definitely lost. The prospects for a good yield are due to the fact that in regions where crops are normally better very good results are now being obtained in the harvest, which will balance the losses experienced in other zones.

In the south-west of Cordoba and of Buenos Aires and in the Pampa territory the state of the fields is bad because of drought and the green fly, losses in some zones reaching 90 per cent of the seeded area. On the other hand, the wheat in Santa Fe, Entre Rios and the east of Cordoba is from good to very good, harvesting having commenced with yields from 16 to 44 bushels of heavy wheat per acre.

## Supplies and Markets

November exports were a little higher than those of the preceding month. A total of 6,918,000 bushels moved out (6,345,000 bushels of wheat and 573,000 bushels of flour in terms of wheat). The October combined total was 6,269,000 bushels. The statistical situation is now as follows:

Third official estimate 1941-42 crop .....	224,133,000 bushels
Carry-over from 1940-41 crop .....	119,765,000 "
Total supplies .....	343,898,000 "
Deduct for seed and domestic use (revised) .....	101,044,000 "
Surplus available for export .....	242,854,000 "
Shipments to) Wheat .....	72,533,000 bushels
November 30 ) Wheat as flour ..	2,622,000 " 75,155,000 "
Balance still available .....	167,699,000 "

There was very little activity in the wheat market during November. For lack of demand, business with Europe was quite stagnant. Export sales on a small scale were made almost daily by the Wheat Board to neighbouring South American countries, Brazil being the principal buyer. The Board has not modified its selling price, Argentine wheat being already, value for value, the cheapest obtainable.

An official Decree sets the basic price for the buying of wheat at the same figure as last year, 6.75 pesos per 100 kilos, equal to 60 3/4 cents Canadian per bushel. Sales to the official Grain Board will carry the obligation to reduce acreage by 10 per cent next season, if required to do so.



CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

1942

- Nov. 28 The amount of wheat from the 1942 United States crop which has gone under loan to the C.C.C. totals 339 million bushels compared with 325.6 millions in the same period of 1941.
- Dec. 1 Severe storms and general rain in the Argentine have caused much of the wheat crop to lodge.
- 2 Minimum wheat prices for the Argentine wheat crop now being harvested have been established at the same level as last year which is 5.75 pesos per quintal or approximately 60 3/4 Canadian cents per bushel basis on track at the port of Buenos Aires.
- 3 United States will pay subsidy of 20 cents per bushel on wheat exported to Mexico, Cuba, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela and Central America, this rate to remain in effect until December 22, 1942.
- 4 Argentine exports of wheat to the United Kingdom in 1942 totalling 11.2 million bushels are only half what they were in the same period in 1941.
- 5 Mexico is reported to be in the market for 1,000,000 bushels of United States wheat under the export subsidy arrangement just announced.
- 7 The loss of North African colonies to Vichy France is likely to result in further restriction of bread consumption in France. The native crop in France this year was below normal.
- 8 Eire has set the wheat acreage goal for 1943 harvest at 650,000 acres compared with 584,000 acres harvested this year and about 200,000 acres in the five years before the war.
- 9 Basic delivery quota on wheat increased from 5 to 8 bushels per "authorized" acre announced by Canadian Wheat Board.
- 10 Harvesting continues to make good progress in both Australia and Argentina but it will be a few weeks before the large wheat areas in Argentina witness general cutting of new wheat.
- 11 Unofficial estimates of the new Australian wheat crop range around 150 million bushels compared with 170 millions a year ago.
- 12 Argentina's new wheat crop is officially estimated at 242.5 million bushels compared with 224 millions a year ago. This is much bigger than recent private estimates have indicated.
- 14 Loans made on 1942 wheat by the C.C.C. in the United States covered 351 million bushels up to December 5, 1942.
- 15 The wheat surplus in Argentina for export and carry-over on the basis of the first official estimate of the new crop, is placed at 308.6 million bushels.
- 16 Turkey has expressed thanks to Great Britain for assistance in the matter of wheat supplies.
- 17 Australia's new wheat harvest is making rapid progress and threshing operations are general.



Monthly Average Winnipeg Cash Price - No. 1 Northern Wheat,  
Crop Years 1935-36 to 1942-43

(cents per bushels)

	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43
August .....	84.5	102.2	131.8	76.6	54.9	72.2	73.3	88.9
September ..	90.3	103.9	133.6	63.3	73.9	71.7	72.6	89.6
October ....	90.8	110.9	142.3	61.5	70.3	70.4	73.7	90.0
November ...	85.7	108.4	134.6	59.0	70.5	71.8	73.2	90.5
December ...	84.7	120.2	137.4	60.6	82.4	73.4	74.4	
January ....	84.8	124.7	149.1	59.9	82.8	74.2	77.0	
February ...	82.1	127.0	144.6	60.4	83.8	75.2	78.0	
March .....	82.1	135.7	138.4	59.5	87.0	76.2	78.0	
April .....	80.5	138.9	138.4	60.5	89.2	75.7	79.0	
May .....	76.8	130.6	115.2	65.5	79.7	75.9	79.3	
June .....	79.5	124.2	114.3	61.8	72.3	77.0	80.0	
July .....	93.4	145.6	98.4	55.3	71.4	74.7	80.8	

Wheat Prices and the General Price Level <sup>1/</sup>

The following table shows the general index numbers of wholesale prices in Canada and Great Britain and of No. 1 Northern Wheat (Winnipeg Cash Price, basis in store Fort William and Port Arthur)

	General Index Canada 1930=100	Board of Trade United Kingdom 1930=100	Wheat No. 1 Manitoba Northern Fort William and Port Arthur basis 1930=100
1930 .....	100.0	100.0	100.0
1931 .....	83.3	87.8	62.4
1932 .....	77.0	85.6	59.0
1933 .....	77.5	85.7	64.8
1934 .....	82.7	88.1	79.4
1935 .....	83.3	89.0	89.6
1936 .....	86.1	94.4	99.5
1937 .....	97.7	108.8	142.3
1938 .....	90.8	101.4	107.7
1939 .....	87.1	102.8	68.5
1940 .....	95.7	136.6	82.0
1941 .....	103.9	152.6	79.3
November 1941 ....	108.5	155.2	77.7
December .....	108.1	155.9	79.0
January, 1942 ....	108.9	156.4	81.7
February .....	109.2	158.5	82.8
March .....	109.8	158.8	82.8
April .....	109.7	159.6	83.9
May .....	109.9	160.7	84.2
June .....	110.6	159.8	84.9
July .....	111.0	160.2 <sup>2/</sup>	85.8
August .....	110.4	159.0 <sup>2/</sup>	94.4
September .....	110.9	159.1 <sup>2/</sup>	95.1
October .....	111.8	160.0	95.5
November .....	112.1	<sup>3/</sup>	96.1

<sup>1/</sup> Prepared by the Internal Trade Branch. <sup>2/</sup> Revised since last issue of this Review.

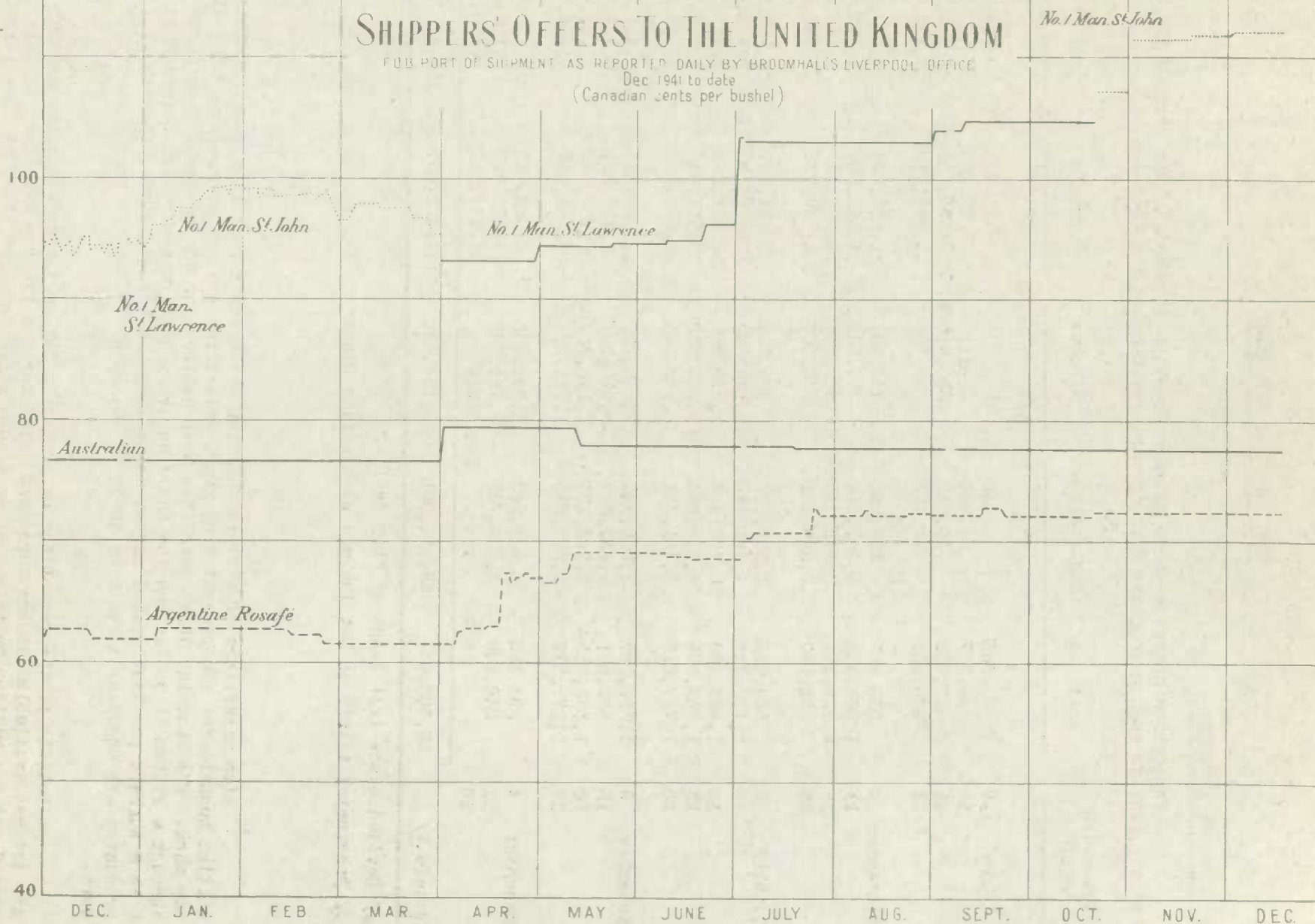
<sup>3/</sup> Not yet available.

CENTS  
PER  
BUSHEL

# SHIPPERS' OFFERS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

FOB PORT OF SHIPMENT AS REPORTED DAILY BY BROOMHALL'S LIVERPOOL OFFICE

Dec. 1941 to date  
(Canadian cents per bushel)



THE CANADIAN SITUATION

I. PRIMARY MOVEMENT

The following table shows primary receipts of wheat in the Prairie Provinces for the 1942-43 crop year along with comparative figures for 1941-42:

Week ending 8 a.m.	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Totals	Last Year
	bushels				
August 1-7	345	140	nil	485	894,869
14	8,677	1,906	nil	10,583	3,625,532
21	37,951	29,112	285,460	352,523	6,266,631
28	478,909	441,273	689,590	1,609,772	8,272,557
September 4	333,967	576,080	748,947	1,658,994	6,437,995
11	1,500,458	2,561,064	785,846	4,847,368	5,745,447
18	2,329,382	6,935,017	1,420,730	10,685,129	8,176,398
25	780,180	2,549,235	870,308	4,199,723	7,590,185
October 2	569,812	1,888,075	972,064	3,429,951	6,100,344
9	2,110,722	9,331,126	4,169,342	15,611,190	6,785,419
16	1,453,893	10,302,484	5,228,887	16,985,264	8,955,586
23	1,362,178	7,015,246	4,626,223	13,003,647	13,205,315
30	1,727,213	6,461,391	3,679,654	11,868,258	11,680,720
November 6	1,359,157	5,898,751	3,262,855	10,520,763	8,430,399
13	686,801	3,881,337	2,910,961	7,479,099	7,934,272
20	1,383,038 <sup>1/</sup>	2,793,927 <sup>1/</sup>	2,296,704 <sup>1/</sup>	6,473,669 <sup>1/</sup>	7,569,401
27	1,077,529	2,887,825	1,781,268	5,746,622	4,684,716
December 4	853,153	3,416,263	2,249,336	6,518,752	7,148,256
11	848,689	3,020,739	2,156,340	6,025,768	7,192,993
18	not	yet	available	6,434,517	5,770,135
Totals 2/	18,902,054	69,990,991	38,134,515	133,462,077	142,467,170

<sup>1/</sup> Revised since last issue of this Review.

<sup>2/</sup> Provincial totals do not include week ending December 18.

With marketings of western Canadian wheat restricted to a total of 280 million bushels for the present crop year, deliveries are now approaching the half-way mark. The Canadian Wheat Board has been controlling the movement from farms through a system of quotas and the basic delivery quota was recently raised from 5 to 8 bushels per "authorized" acre. At a large number of points, however, producers are enjoying a delivery quota of 10, 12 or 14 bushels per "authorized" acre.

Details of the marketings by provinces during the week ending December 18 are not yet available but the unrevised total for the Prairie Provinces in this period was 6.4 million bushels, making a cumulative total of 133.5 million bushels for the first 20 weeks of the crop year, compared with 142.5 million bushels marketed in the corresponding period a year ago.



# CUMULATIVE RECORD OF WHEAT MARKETINGS

IN THE

## PRAIRIE PROVINCES, BY WEEKS

1941-42 AND 1942-43 TO DATE

MILLIONS  
OF  
BUSHELS

500

400

300

200

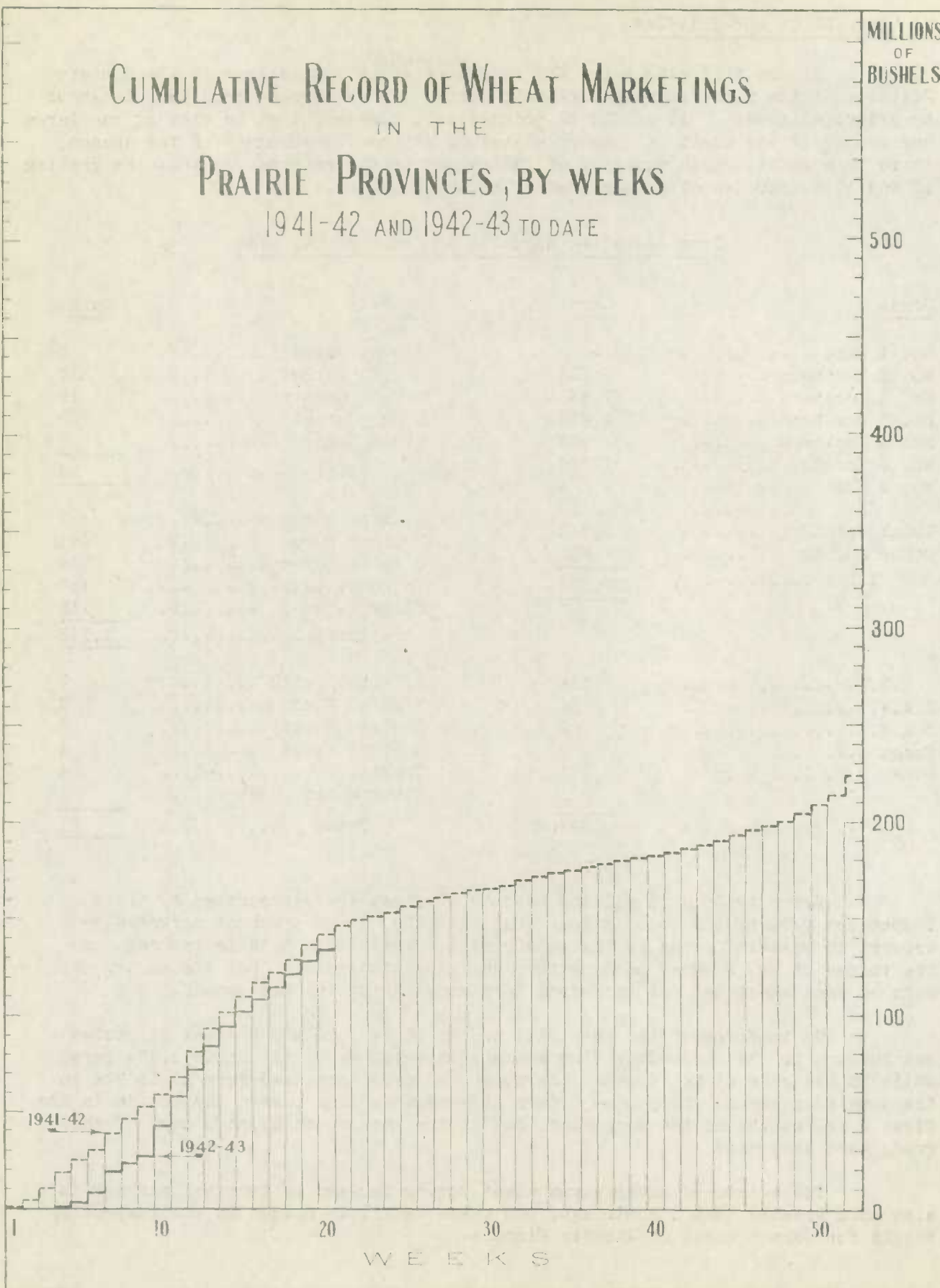
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0

1941-42

1942-43

WEEKS



## II. GRADING OF WHEAT 1942-43

In the following table the record of wheat inspections in the Western Division in the first four and one-half months of the current crop year is shown by principal grades. It should be pointed out, however, that in view of the large carry-over of old wheat in country elevators at the commencement of the season, there is a considerable quantity of 1941 wheat in the returns, so that the grading of the 1942 crop cannot be measured by this tabulation.

### Cars Inspected August 1 to December 14, 1942

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Cars</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Cars</u>
No. 1 Hard .....	-	1 C.W. Garnet .....	3
No. 1 Northern .....	6,701	2 C.W. Garnet .....	15
No. 2 Northern .....	11,941	3 C.W. Garnet .....	19
No. 3 Northern .....	5,499	Tough Garnet .....	25
No. 4 Northern .....	902	Other Garnet .....	2
No. 5 Wheat .....	1,774	Total .....	64
No. 6 Wheat .....	274		
Feed Wheat .....	67	1 Amber Durum .....	5
Tough Spring .....	1,942	2 Amber Durum .....	441
Other Spring .....	223	3 Amber Durum .....	354
Total .....	29,323	Tough .....	180
		Other Durum .....	135
		Total .....	1,115
1 A.R.W. ....	154	3 White Spring .....	2
2 A.W. ....	56	1 Mixed Wheat .....	7
3 A.W. ....	22	3 Mixed Wheat .....	3
Tough A.W. ....	1	5 Mixed Wheat .....	4
Other A.W. ....	16	Tough .....	4
Total ...	249	Other Mixed Wheat .....	1
		Total .....	21

Approximately 53 million bushels of wheat are represented by these inspection returns and this is less than half the amount of wheat marketed by growers in western Canada in the same period. There is a notable increase in the volume of No. 5 wheat passing through inspection points, but the number of cars of Feed wheat has not increased very much during the past month.

Up to November 14, the total number of cars of No. 5 wheat inspected was 208 but in the succeeding four weeks this total was built up to 1,774 cars, while in the case of No. 6 wheat the number of cars increased from 25 to 274 in the same four weeks. Only some 5 cars of Feed wheat had passed inspection in the first 3 1/2 months of the crop year, but in the last month 62 more cars of this grade were inspected.

The volume of amber durum wheat coming forward to terminal markets is also much greater than a month ago, but there is little change in the inspection totals for Garnet wheat or Alberta Winters.

### III. LAKE MOVEMENT

The following table summarizes the movement of wheat down the lakes from the opening of navigation in 1942 with comparative figures for 1941.

From opening of navigation to -	To Canadian Lower Lake Ports	To St. Lawrence Ports	To Buffalo	To Other United States Ports	TOTALS
Bushels					
Dec. 15, 1942	141,414,072	2,926,701	30,561,654	3,608,411	178,510,838
Dec. 12, 1941	175,242,033	6,117,393	45,372,205	6,214,390	232,946,021

Navigation on the Great Lakes normally closes on December 12 when ordinary insurance ends but this season there was movement beyond that date and a cargo left Fort William-Port Arthur on December 15 bound for Superior, Wisconsin. This late shipment happened to be flaxseed.

It will be noted from the above table that lake shipments during the 1942 season of navigation were considerably smaller in volume than those of 1941. The movement to St. Lawrence ports showed further shrinkage to reflect the reduced number of small vessels now in the grain trade.

The first ten days of December witnessed a heavy exodus of all grain from the terminal elevators at the head of the lakes and wheat made up a large part of this movement. Something approaching 15 million bushels of wheat were shipped in this period and elevator stocks at Fort William and Port Arthur dropped sharply as a result.

It is interesting to note that on August 1, the start of the current crop year, almost 129 million bushels of wheat were in store at the lakehead elevators, but on the morning of December 11, this stock had been reduced to 89.6 millions thus making space for cars on track and shipments en route from the Prairie Provinces.

Total capacity for grain storage at Fort William and Port Arthur is about 145 million bushels made up of 92.5 millions of regular storage and 52.5 millions of temporary storage. Approximately 112 millions of this space was occupied on the morning of December 11, made up of about 90 millions of wheat, and approximately 22 million bushels of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed.

A year ago, on December 12, the total amount of grain in store at Fort William-Port Arthur was 102 million bushels of which 92.5 millions were wheat and the balance coarse grain and flaxseed.



#### IV. VISIBLE SUPPLY

The following table shows stocks of Canadian wheat in store and in transit in Canada and the United States on December 10, 1942 along with comparative figures for approximately the same date in 1941 and 1940.

	<u>1942</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1940</u>
		(000 bushels)	
Country Elevators - Manitoba .....	28,715	30,610	28,895
Saskatchewan .....	112,990	120,045	123,960
Alberta .....	69,335	78,480	70,920
T o t a l s .....	211,040	229,135	223,775
Interior Private and Mill Elevators .....	5,741	8,192	7,287
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals .....	17,425	16,618	17,014
Pacific Ports .....	19,382	20,345	19,423
Churchill .....	2,617	2,617	2,617
Fort William and Port Arthur .....	89,624	92,435	60,977
Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports .....	44,694	45,501	44,976
St. Lawrence and Seaboard Ports .....	28,612	29,330	23,016
United States Ports .....	19,368	24,788	48,853
In Transit - Lake .....	6,768	11,221	11,808
In Transit - Rail .....	12,372	14,529	13,817
In Transit - U. S. A. ....	2,540	8,922	4,642
T o t a l s .....	460,183	503,633	478,205

#### V. MOVEMENT OF WHEAT 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 to December 17, 1942</u>	<u>August 1 to December 18, 1941</u>
		bushels
Depot Harbour .....	-	100,000
Port McNicoll .....	7,374,087	6,041,816
Midland .....	7,005,411	11,038,771
Collingwood .....	1,539,173	966,788
Owen Sound .....	2,007,055	1,639,136
Goderich .....	1,094,854	3,171,573
Sarnia .....	2,058,809	455,462
Montreal .....	7,568	-
Port Colborne .....	-	111,419
T o t a l s .....	21,086,957	23,524,965

MILLION  
BUSHELS

600

500

400

300

200

100

0

1

10

20

30

40

50

52

WEEKS

1940-41

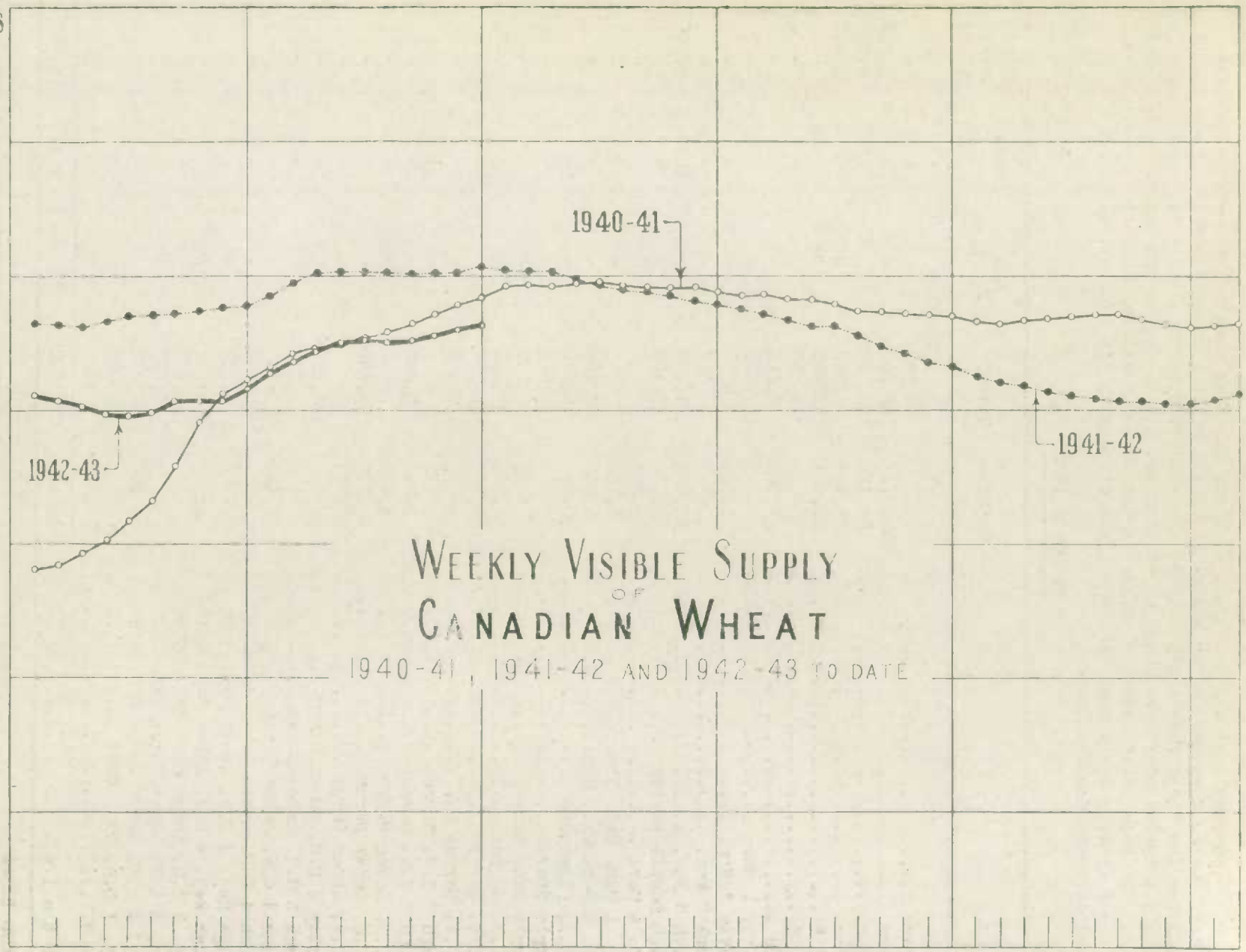
1942-43

1941-42

# WEEKLY VISIBLE SUPPLY OF CANADIAN WHEAT

1940-41, 1941-42 AND 1942-43 TO DATE

-17-



Shipments of wheat by rail from the lakehead terminal elevators increased sharply during November to reach a total of 1.3 million bushels. This raised the total for the first four months of the current crop year to almost three million bushels compared with less than one million bushels in the corresponding period last year. The details of November shipments and their provincial distribution are shown in the following table compiled in collaboration with the Statistics Branch of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

NOVEMBER 1942

	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island
	bushels				
1 Hard .....	-	1,333	-	-	-
2 Nor. ....	346,142	42,000	-	-	1,334
3 Nor. ....	84,625	128,717	12,167	2,667	4,000
4 Nor. ....	52,845	38,685	9,333	5,500	3,333
No. 5 .....	29,751	63,148	2,667	417	-
No. 6 .....	-	4,572	-	-	-
Feed .....	1,508	4,525	-	-	-
Smutty 1 Nor. ....	-	1,333	-	-	-
Smutty 2 Nor. ....	1,331	-	-	-	-
Tough 2 Nor. ....	-	667	-	-	-
Tough 3 Nor. ....	17,667	74,973	3,333	1,333	4,000
Tough Sample Heated .....	2,726	2,958	-	-	-
Rej. 4 Nor. ....	694	-	-	-	-
Rej. 1 Nor. Mxd. Htd. ....	3,104	-	-	-	-
Rej. 2 Nor. Mxd. Htd. ....	1,500	43,964	-	-	-
Sample Fireburnt .....	10,667	9,000	-	-	-
Sample Gravel .....	-	1,600	-	-	-
Sample Mxd. Gravel .....	78	3,200	-	-	-
1 C.W. Garnet .....	5,500	87,197	-	-	2,000
2 C.W. Garnet .....	6,125	51,127	-	-	-
3 C.W. Garnet .....	-	2,667	-	-	-
Tough 2 C.W. Garnet .....	611	-	-	-	-
Tough 3 C.W. Garnet .....	593	2,000	-	-	-
1 C.W. Amber Durum .....	4,000	-	-	-	-
2 C.W. Amber Durum .....	22,310	2,952	-	-	-
3 C.W. Amber Durum .....	22,774	-	-	-	-
Smutty 3 C.W. Amber Durum .....	-	1,510	-	-	-
Tough 3 C.W. Amber Durum .....	-	1,571	-	-	-
Tough 4 C.W. Amber Durum .....	1,333	-	-	-	-
Tough 4 C.W. Amber Durum Sptd. ....	-	198	-	-	-
Tough Rej. 4 C.W. Amber Dur. Htd. ..	-	1,355	-	-	-
Tough Rej. 4 C.W. Amber Dur. Sptd. ..	-	-	2,667	-	-
Rej. 2 C.W. Amber Dur. Rej. Sptd. ..	-	1,135	-	-	-
Rej. 3 C.W. Amber Durum Mxd. Htd. ..	-	1,579	-	-	-
Rej. 4 C.W. Amber Durum Mxd. Htd. ..	500	2,833	-	-	-
Rej. 1 C.W. Mxd. Htd. ....	-	1,000	-	-	-
3 A.W. ....	2,018	-	-	-	-
T o t a l s .....	618,402	577,799	30,167	9,917	14,667
GRAND TOTAL .....	-	1,250,952	-	-	-

A large proportion of the high grade wheat shipped during November was destined to mills for the production of flour.





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