

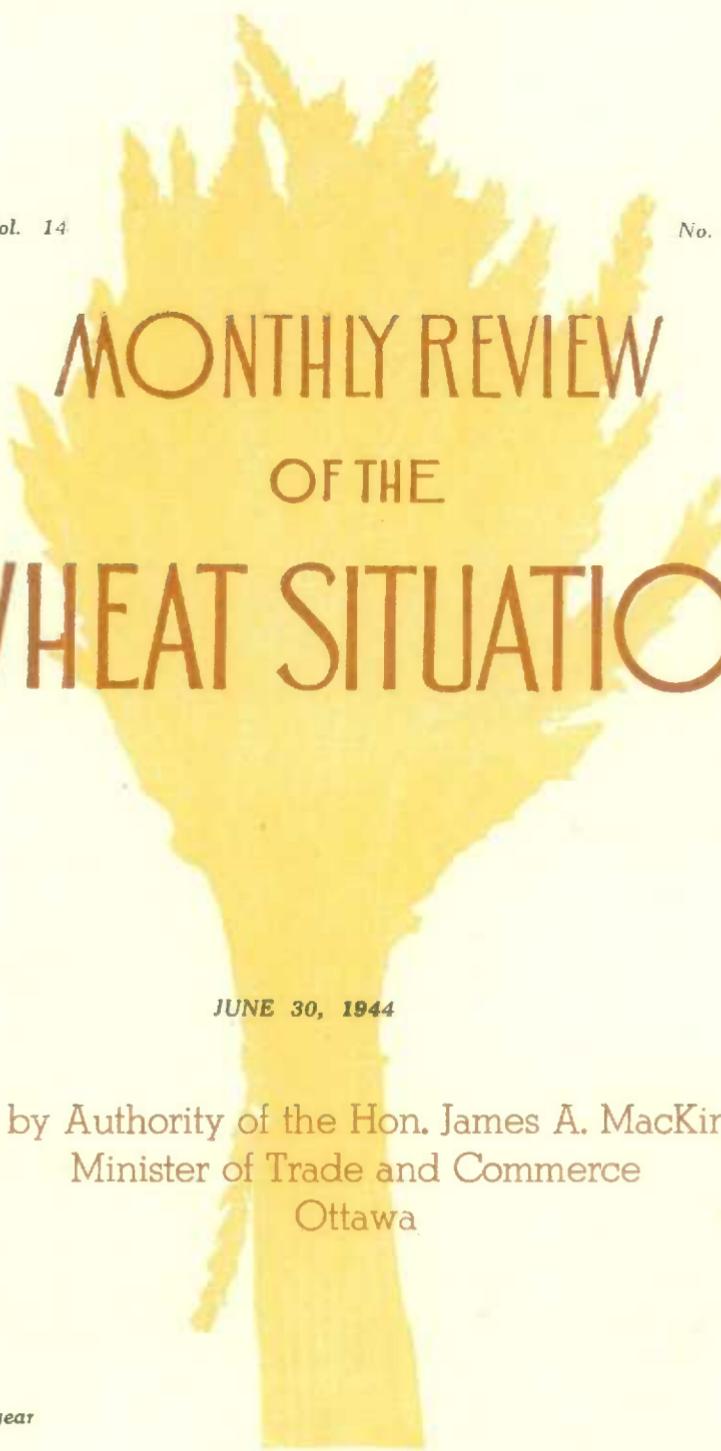


CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

Vol. 14

No. 10

A large, stylized yellow wheat stalk is positioned vertically in the center of the cover, serving as a background for the title text.

MONTHLY REVIEW
OF THE
WHEAT SITUATION

JUNE 30, 1944

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WORLD WHEAT SITUATION - SUMMARY

With a billion-bushel wheat crop in sight in the United States and a promising outlook for the wheat harvest in Canada, apprehension regarding wheat supplies for the crop year 1944-45 has been largely dispelled. The unpredictable weatherman has brought about a transformation in both countries and, in place of the drought which threatened the whole continent less than three months ago, we now have complaints of flooding.

The winter wheat crop is presently being harvested in the United States and early returns confirm the large estimate of production. This part of the crop is practically made and in another month or so the spring wheat harvest will be in full swing in the United States. The Canadian crop, however, has quite a long way to go and has still to face the critical period of growth, but as matters now stand, the general situation is good.

Based on June 1 conditions the United States winter wheat crop was estimated at 714,000,000 bushels compared with 530,000,000 bushels harvested in 1943. Spring wheat production was placed at 320,000,000 bushels or some 13,000,000 bushels greater than last year's harvest. This makes a total crop of 1,034,000,000 bushels which, if secured, will surpass the record crop of 1,008,000,000 bushels harvested in 1915.

It is much too soon to interpret Canadian conditions in terms of bushels but with a substantial increase in wheat acreage this year, maintenance of present crop prospects could only mean better-than-average production in the Prairie Provinces. Canadian farmers expressed their intention to increase wheat acreage by nearly 4,000,000 acres over the 1943 seeded area, but actual acreage seeded will not be known until figures are compiled for release in an official report on July 21.

Both Canada and the United States will have sizeable carry-over stocks of old wheat on July 31 when the current crop year closes, and if crops of better-than-average proportions are obtained on this continent, North America will again be in a position to maintain its large live-stock population and contribute liberally to export shipments during the coming twelve months.

The southern hemisphere countries of Australia and Argentina are busy seeding their new wheat crops for harvest in November-December this year. Both expect to show some increase in acreage compared with a year ago, and both report generally favourable seeding conditions. The drought in parts of Australia has been relieved to some extent but the lack of fertilizer is an unfavourable factor in the Australian picture. Some fertilizer is being imported from South Africa and the shortage may yet be overcome.

In the old world, crop conditions appear still to be generally favourable. The British growers are reported to have seeded 3,000,000 acres to wheat for the 1944 harvest, or nearly double the pre-war average, and though the spring was unusually dry there are no serious complaints about the condition of the new wheat crop. Prospects in neutral countries, principally Eire, Spain, Portugal and Turkey are favourable on the whole. Both Spain and Portugal report recent improvement but both countries are likely to remain on an import basis for the crop year 1944-45.

The position in occupied countries appears also to be favourable with the possible exception of Roumania where growth is backward and the deficiency of fertilizer is evident in many of the fields. The harvest in North Africa is believed to have yielded a fair surplus and this can probably be used for the feeding of people in Italy. The south Italian crop will also be available to the United Nations instead of the Nazis. This is largely a durum wheat area.

There is a further threat to the food supplies of the Nazis in 1944 with the Allies driving up through northern Italy where a large crop is usually produced, and now attacking in France where the harvest has commenced in southern areas. Should the Nazis lose these crops, plus what they have already lost in the Ukraine and other parts of Russia, their food supply position in the next twelve months might not be the happy one it has been during the past four years.

In India, where a wheat crop of some 387,000,000 bushels has recently been gathered, there still appears to be shortage of supplies. Conditions are not as critical as they were a year or so ago but it is expected that imports will continue to be necessary and food supplies will be generally tight over the next year.

Some Trade Statistics

The crop year drawing to a close may witness the largest volume of international trade since the first year of the war. It is now calculated that world net exports of wheat and flour will exceed 500,000,000 bushels compared with 360,000,000 bushels estimated for the crop year 1942-43 and 415,000,000 bushels for the crop year 1941-42.

Canada will head the list of net exporters, while the United States is likely to stand second to the United Kingdom as a net importer. It will be the first time since 1936-37 that the United States has been a net importer of wheat and flour, and the first time in many many years that she has ranked so high as an importer.

The two North American countries are expected to dispose of a total of 1,790,000,000 bushels of wheat during the crop year 1943-44. The United States share of this total is approximately 1,260,000,000 bushels and this includes a large quantity of Canadian wheat imported for the feeding of live stock and poultry in the United States.

Both Australia and Argentina are expected to show a larger disposition of wheat than a year ago, due to heavier feeding of wheat to live stock, especially in Australia, and to the use of wheat for fuel in Argentina. At the same time, both countries are exporting a little more freely due to an easing of the shipping situation.

Substantial stocks of wheat are still held by Australia and Argentina. The surplus available for export in Argentina on June 1 was 235,000,000 bushels after making allowance for the whole year's domestic needs and some 7,000,000 bushels for relief shipments. Australia's total wheat stocks on the same date amounted to 170,000,000 bushels, of which about 41,000,000 bushels were sold but not yet shipped.

DELIVERY QUOTAS REMOVED

Restriction on the marketing of wheat by producers in western Canada were removed by suspension of the delivery quota on May 30. Up to that time, growers and others entitled to deliver wheat under permit from the Canadian Wheat Board, were entitled to market only 18 bushels per "authorized" acre. The open delivery quota remains in effect until July 31, 1944.

In a statement to the House of Commons on May 29, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. J. A. MacKinnon, said that wheat marketings for the 1944-45 crop year would have to be determined at a later date, when account could be taken of the 1944 crop, the probable export and domestic demand, and the elevator space and transportation available for handling the 1944-45 grain crops.

The Minister then put on Hansard some statistics relating to the disposition of Canadian wheat. To date (May 29, 1944) in the present crop year, he said, commercial disappearance of Canadian wheat had amounted to 350,000,000 bushels, as compared with 213,000,000 bushels for the same period a year ago. He then estimated that commercial disappearance for the crop year 1943-44 would be 425,000,000 bushels compared with 270,000,000 bushels in the crop year 1942-43.

Since the restrictions on wheat delivery have been removed, marketings by western producers have increased rapidly and up to June 22, 1944, or during forty-seven weeks of the crop year, a total of more than 263,000,000 bushels came off western farms. Close to 12,000,000 bushels came out during the week ended June 15. In the corresponding forty-seven weeks last crop year only about 237,000,000 bushels of wheat were marketed in the west.

About 30,000,000 bushels of wheat were marketed in the last five weeks of the 1942-43 crop year to bring the total for twelve months to just over 267,000,000 bushels or some 13,000,000 bushels below the maximum permitted under the quota regulations then in effect. It is estimated by the Canadian Wheat Board that a total of 305,000,000 bushels will be marketed in the crop year ending July 31, 1944 with the delivery restrictions removed. This suggests about 40,000,000 bushels to be delivered from western farms in the closing seven weeks of the present crop year.

Strenuous efforts are being made to move wheat from country elevators to the head of the lakes to take care of water movement from Fort William and Port Arthur. This is resulting in a rapid increase in the available storage at country points in the three Prairie Provinces which, in contrast with last year's tight position, should be very favourable for the marketing of the 1944 harvest when grain starts to move next fall.

Shipments of wheat out of the lakehead terminals are keeping up fairly well with the unloads from the country despite an improvement in the daily unloads of railway cars which have recently been as high as 953 cars of wheat in a 24-hour period. During April, a total of about 11,000 cars of wheat was unloaded at Fort William-Port Arthur, while in May this rose to 15,000 cars, and during the first twenty-three days of June the total number of wheat cars unloaded was 17,458.

CHICAGO WHEAT FUTURES

The continued excellence of new crop prospects in the United States winter and spring wheat areas has been the chief bearish factor in the Chicago wheat market. There have been spasmodic gains during the past month, based mainly on political developments, but these have been short-lived.

A range of about 5 1/4 cents per bushel has been noted in the maturing contract which closed at \$1.63 1/4 on June 1 but was down to \$1.58 per bushel two weeks later. The ceiling price at Chicago is \$1.73 3/8 so that the market has been well below ceiling levels during the past month or so.

The distant futures do not reflect any carrying charge and even the new May contract which does not mature until 1945 is ranging only slightly above the other contract months.

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

<u>1944</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>May</u>
	(cents and eighths per bushel)			
May 24	161/4	159/4	159/6	160/7
25	161/7	160/2	160/4	161/3
26	161/1	160/1	160/3	161/3
27	162	160/4	160/4	161/3
29	161/1	159/5	160	161
30		Memorial Day		
31	162/4	161/3	161/5	162/5
June 1	163/2	162/4	162/6	163/7
2	161/7	160/6	160/7	162
3	160/6	159/5	159/7	161
5	160/4	159	159/1	160/1
6	162/4	160/4	160/4	161/5
7	160/3	158/1	157/7	158/6
8	159/4	157/5	157/5	158/4
9	160/1	158	158	158/6
10	158/2	156/4	156/7	157/3
12	156/7	155/6	156/2	156/7
13	158/1	157/6	158/1	158/5
14	158	157/4	158	158/6
15	161	160	160/6	161/5
16	159/6	159	159/6	160/3
17	159/5	159	160	161/2
19	159/5	159	159/6	161/5
20	157/7	157	158	159/4
21	156/2	155/7	157/1	158/6
22	157/2	157	158/4	160/1
23	157/7	157/4	158/6	160/2
24	156/3	156/1	157/6	159/3
26	156/7	156/7	158/6	160/3
27	158/2	158/7	160/6	162

CENTS
PER
BUSHEL

140

120

100

80

60

JUNE

JULY

AUG.

SEPT.

OCT.

NOV.

DEC.

JAN.

FEB.

MAR.

APRIL

MAY

JUNE

No. 1 Man St John

SHIPPERS' OFFERS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

F.O.B. PORT OF SHIPMENT AS REPORTED DAILY BY BROOKHALL'S LIVERPOOL OFFICE

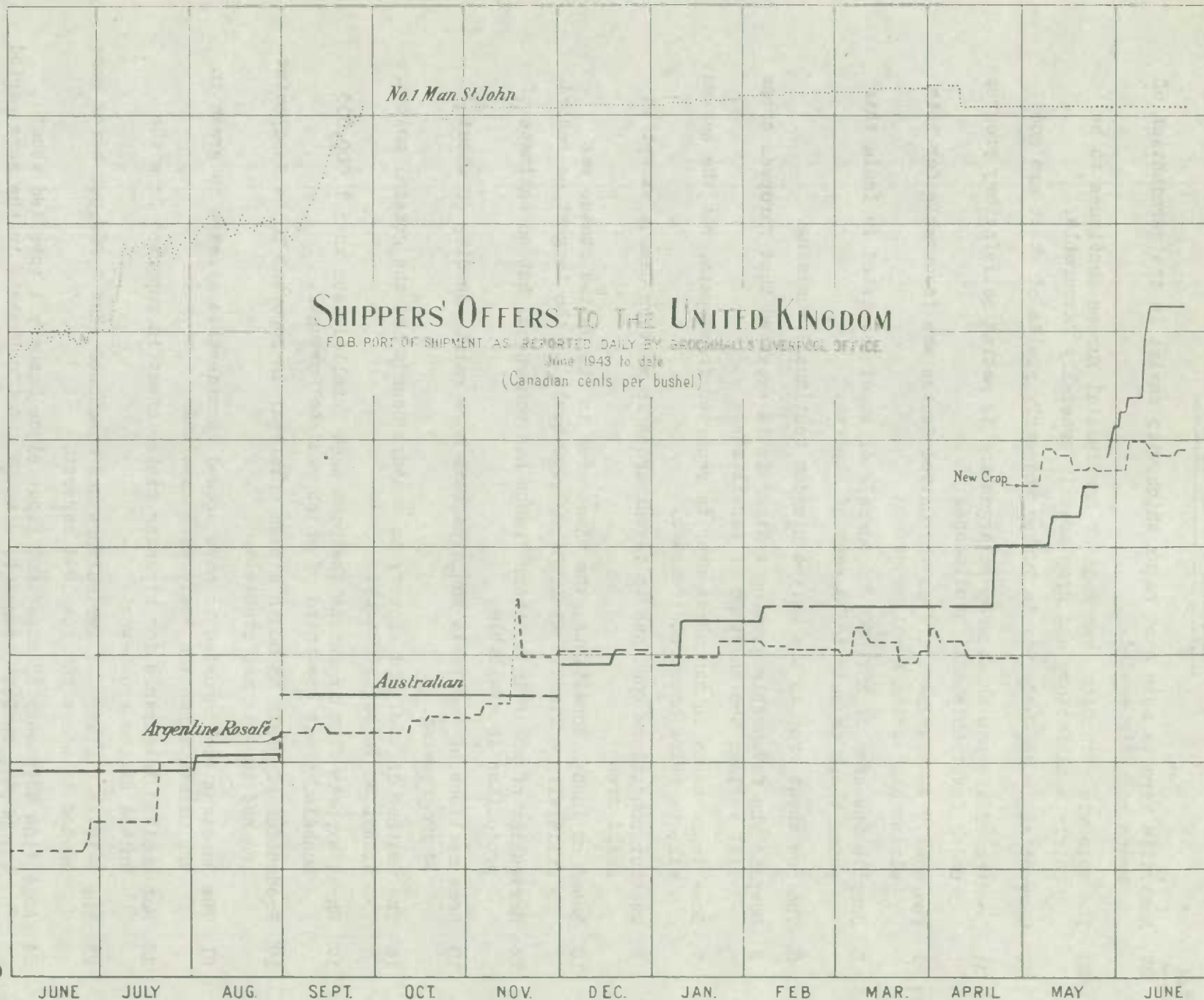
June 1943 to date

(Canadian cents per bushel)

New Crop

Australian

Argentine Rosafé



CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

1944

- May 27 Australia reports some good rains which will assist in the germination of crops recently seeded.
- 29 The moisture situation over most of Continental Europe continues to be fairly satisfactory and crop news is generally favourable.
- 30 Harvesting is now underway in Turkey and early yields of wheat are good.
- 31 Seeding of the new wheat crop in Argentina is making satisfactory progress under favourable soil conditions.
- June 1 The weekly weather report from the United States was favourable for both winter and spring wheat areas.
- 2 Despite the crop of 387,000,000 bushels of wheat harvested in India this year, there is said to be need of imports.
- 3 The new wheat crop in the United Kingdom continues promising.
- 5 Despite the favourable growing weather it is expected that European crops will reflect the shortage of fertilizer.
- 7 Some improvement in the wheat crop is reported from Spain, but the harvest will be below home requirements.
- 8 Weather conditions continue to favour crops in western Canada except in small areas.
- 10 Based on June 1 conditions, the wheat crop in the United States was officially estimated at 1,034,000,000 bushels, the largest on record.
- 12 Harvesting of wheat in southern France has commenced, but no estimate of production is available.
- 13 Some sections of Australia would welcome more rain. Seeding of wheat is progressing.
- 16 The weather is cool and showery in western Canada and the general moisture situation is satisfactory.
- 17 Wheat exports from Argentina the past week totalled less than 1,000,000 bushels, about one-third of which went to Portugal.
- 19 Production of grain in South Africa this year is reported to be disappointing and imports are probable.
- 21 The Russians are reported to have seeded considerable acreage to grain in the Crimea since the Nazis were expelled.
- 22 Hot weather favourable for ripening winter wheat is reported from the United States south-west.
- 23 The British Ministry of Agriculture has announced that 3,000,000 acres were seeded to wheat for the 1944 harvest.
- 24 Argentine shipments of wheat and flour since January 1 totalled about 49,000,000 bushels, compared with 28,000,000 bushels in the same period last year.
- 26 Canadian wheat visible supply stands at 281,000,000 bushels.
- 27 Favourable crop prospects in western Canada are being well maintained.

UNITED STATES

On the basis of June 1 conditions, the United States is on the way to harvesting the largest wheat crop in its history. Winter wheat production was officially estimated at 714,000,000 bushels and spring wheat at 320,000,000 bushels, or a total wheat crop of 1,034,000,000 bushels.

For some 30 years the big wheat harvest of 1,008,637,000 bushels in 1915 has held the record, but in 1944 the bumper harvest of the first Great War period is likely to be toppled from its lofty perch. So far as the winter wheat crop is concerned it is practically made. The harvest is well advanced in the major producing States and there is nothing at this date to indicate that the prospects of June 1 have dwindled.

The Government estimate of spring wheat prospects was higher than trade circles anticipated and is believed to mean that a much larger acreage was seeded to spring wheat than was generally believed to be the case. The official estimate of acreage planted will not be released until July 10. The condition of the crop at the beginning of June was 87 per cent. Harvesting is some weeks away so that much can happen to the crop before the combines get busy in the fields.

Compared with the total wheat crop of 836,000,000 bushels harvested in the United States in 1943, the prospective crop this year is nearly 200,000,000 bushels greater. This is all the more significant when one recalls the very unfavourable seeding conditions in the winter wheat belt last fall and the fact that moisture supplies were seriously deficient in both the winter and spring wheat belts in the early months of 1944.

May rains which proved so beneficial in western Canada were also the saviour of crops in the United States, and June weather has for the most part been equally favourable on both sides of the line. Trade reports indicate that an increase in the June 1 official estimate of wheat production will be recorded in the Government report based on July 1 conditions.

No change has been made in the forecast that the carry-over of old wheat on June 30 will be around 300,000,000 bushels. There are indications, however, that disappearance of wheat in the crop year 1944-45 may be substantially less on the home front. The factors contributing to this are the rapid liquidation of live stock in many sections of the country and the prospect of a diminishing demand for feed. At the same time, it is expected that the diversion of wheat to the production of industrial alcohol will also be restricted in the new crop year.

Substantial quantities of Canadian wheat are still moving to the United States for the feeding of live stock and these sales are likely to continue in the immediate future, or at least until the size of the new corn crop in the United States can be determined. The acreage seeded to corn is expected to be close to the 100,000,000-acre goal for 1944, and current reports on the progress of the crop are generally favourable.

The official review of the wheat situation for March-April indicated that imports of wheat in 1944-45 would again be substantial and probably greater than during the current crop year, but at that time a 1944 wheat crop of 750,000,000 bushels was the basis of calculations. If this is exceeded by 300,000,000 bushels, as current estimates suggest, the whole position has doubtless changed.

Expected total disappearance of wheat in the United States in the year just closed, is placed at 1,260,000,000 bushels made up as follows:

	<u>Bushels</u>
Human Food	540,000,000
Animal Feed	480,000,000
Alcohol	110,000,000
Seed	80,000,000
Exports	50,000,000
 T o t a l	 <u>1,260,000,000</u>

Acreage Objective 1945

It is interesting to note that the United States Department of Agriculture has already announced the national wheat acreage goal for 1945. It has been placed at 67,000,000 to 70,000,000 acres. This compares with about 67,000,000 acres planted for the 1944 harvest and with only 55,000,000 acres in 1943.

In making the announcement from Washington on June 5, the War Food Administrator, Marvin Jones, stated that the goal was based on the estimated requirements for use in the 1944-45 crop year, and on preliminary information from all wheat-producing States as to their wartime capacity for wheat production in desirable balance with other crops, and without ploughing up marginal land which should stay in the grass.

Mr. Jones also said that the acreage goal will provide adequate wheat for food, and as much margin for live stock feed and industrial uses as can be produced in wheat more efficiently than in other grain or feed crops.

The National wheat acreage goal will be submitted to the various States along with suggestions for the establishment of individual State goals within the local determination of necessary crop balance to get the greatest over-all production of grains. It is expected that final State goals will be announced in early part of July which will give winter wheat farmers ample time to lay their plans for seeding the next crop.

Other official utterances in connection with the 1945 wheat acreage goal suggest that greater production of wheat is being stressed less for consumption on the home market than for the necessity of exporting to European countries being liberated from the Nazis. Relief feeding is expected to greatly expand the market for United States wheat-flour.

While addressing the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association recently, Lee Marshall, Director of Distribution, War Food Administration, outlined the relief work that lay ahead and gave farmers assurance that price controls will continue to play a vital role in their position as the producers of much needed food.

He intimated that Congress had directed the Department of Agriculture to support the prices of the major agricultural commodities, including wheat, for a period of at least two years after the war. This was to enable farmers to adjust themselves to post-war markets.

ARGENTINE LETTER

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Buenos Aires has forwarded the following report under date of June 5, 1944.

Crop Conditions

According to the monthly official report of the Ministry of Agriculture, the routine work of preparing the land for the crops of wheat and linseed was carried on normally during May, favoured by the rains which fell. The planting of wheat has already commenced in some of the zones and the planting of coarse grains for winter forage crops is still proceeding. Where the crops are already above ground their condition is good.

Grain Handling Facilities

Without having as yet disclosed what plans it has in mind for the complete reformation of the Argentine grain handling and storage system, the Government has been quietly taking possession of the grain elevators in the principal ports. The plants in Rosario have now been added to those of Buenos Aires and La Plata already transferred to the Grain & Elevator Board for operation. Considerable curiosity as to the pending changes is naturally being felt in the grain trade.

Supplies and Markets

Wheat shipments during May totalled 8,291,000 bushels, of which 6,996,000 bushels were grain and 1,295,000 bushels were flour in terms of grain. The April combined total was 10,547,000 bushels.

Well over 36,743,000 bushels have now been exported, leaving the statistical position as shown below:

Second official estimate 1943-44 crop	260,876,000 bushels	
Carry-over from previous crops	109,689,000	"
Total supplies	370,565,000	"
Seed and Domestic requirements 84,509,000 bushels		
Relief of War Victims 7,349,000	91,858,000	"
Surplus available for export	278,707,000	"
Shipments) Wheat 37,097,000 bushels		
to May 31) Wheat as flour 6,233,000	43,330,000	"
Balance still available	235,377,000	"

During the month Brazil was again the principal buyer of wheat, the United Kingdom's interest being limited. Portugal bought a cargo, her purchases having now exceeded 3,674,000 bushels. A fairly steady stream of nearly 2,939,000 bushels per month leaves for Spain in Spanish boats, and only a lack of boats prevents other interested countries translating their interest into purchases.

The Agricultural Regulating Board has slightly increased its selling prices for export from Buenos Aires, asking now 10.30 and 12.10 pesos per quintal for old and new grain respectively. From up-river ports rates are a shade lower than formerly on account of shallow water.

Flour Production during 1943

From an official report just issued it is learned that production of wheat flour in the year 1943 in the Republic totalled 58,382,000 bushels. This with 21,787,000 bushels of sub-products was manufactured from 80,596,000 bushels of wheat. The average yield of flour was 72.4 per cent, and that of sub-products 27 per cent, leaving a waste of 0.6 per cent.

Of the 193 flour mills registered in the country 161 were in operation. The flour production in 1943 exceeded that of 1942 by 2,704,000 bushels, or 4.9 per cent, attributed in part to heavier exportation and in part to increased domestic consumption.

AUSTRALIAN CABLE

The following cable has been received from the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Melbourne under date of June 16, 1944.

"Australian wheat stocks at the beginning of June totalled 169,600,000 bushels of which 41,000,000 bushels were sold. The rate of export of wheat and flour is well maintained. New export prices of wheat announced by the Australian Wheat Board are \$1.22 a bushel for bagged and \$1.14 bulk to certain destinations. To other destinations where strong competition is met the export price has been fixed at \$1.01 a bushel bagged, and 93 cents bulk. Flour mills are working at 87 per cent of capacity and flour production in 1944 expected to be a record. Figures are not yet available as to acreage sown to wheat. Weather conditions are fairly satisfactory in all States except in Northern New South Wales. Fertilizer supplies are inadequate though the position is improving with imports of fertilizer from South Africa. Sales of offals and wheat for stock foods continue at a high level due to the greatly increased stock population. Last calendar-year sales for stock food totalled 19,500,000 bushels as compared with 33,000,000 bushels estimated for this year."

Monthly Average Winnipeg Cash Price -- No. 1 Northern Wheat,
Crop Years 1936-37 to 1943-44

(cents per bushel)

	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
August	102.2	131.8	76.6	54.9	72.2	73.3	88.9	111.9
September	103.9	133.6	63.3	73.9	71.7	72.6	89.6	117.5
October	110.9	142.3	61.5	70.3	70.4	73.7	90.0	124.1
November	108.4	134.6	59.0	70.5	71.8	73.2	90.5	125.0
December	120.2	137.4	60.6	82.4	73.4	74.4	90.4	125.0
January	124.7	149.1	59.9	82.8	74.2	77.0	90.4	125.0
February	127.0	144.6	60.4	83.8	75.2	78.0	90.5	125.0
March	135.7	138.4	59.5	87.0	76.2	78.0	97.1	125.0
April	138.9	138.4	60.5	89.2	75.7	79.0	99.0	125.0
May	130.6	115.2	65.5	79.7	75.9	79.3	99.0	125.0
June	124.2	114.3	61.8	72.3	77.0	80.0	101.5	
July	145.6	98.4	55.3	71.4	74.7	80.8	109.3	

Wheat Prices and the General Price Level 1/

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	Board of Trade United Kingdom	Wheat No. 1 Manitoba Northern Fort William and Port Arthur basis
	1930=100	1930=100	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
1942	110.5	159.6	88.6
May 1943	114.7	163.3	105.1
June	115.0	163.1	107.7
July	115.6	164.0	116.0
August	115.9	162.2	118.8
September	116.7	162.9	124.7
October	117.7	162.5	131.7
November	118.2	162.7	132.7
December	118.4	163.4	132.7
January 1944 ...	118.4	164.0	132.7
February	118.6	164.6	132.7
March	118.9	164.9	132.7
April	118.8	165.5	132.7
May	118.4	166.1	132.7

1/Prepared by the Internal Trade Branch.

THE CANADIAN SITUATION

I. WHEAT SUPPLY POSITION

The supply of Canadian wheat available for export and carry-over on June 1 was 447,000,000 bushels or approximately 197,000,000 bushels less than on the same date a year previous. It should be pointed out that this year's June 1 surplus of 447,000,000 bushels includes, in the absence of United States import returns for April and May, the quantity of wheat imported from Canada during these two months, so that the actual balance at the beginning of June was much smaller than the figure indicated in the table set out below.

It will be noted also that the estimate of domestic requirements in Canada for the crop year 1943-44 has been increased by 16,000,000 bushels to a total of 191,000,000 bushels. This revision has been necessitated by the continued heavy feeding of western wheat in the five eastern provinces and in British Columbia, as well as by indications that wheat feeding will be somewhat larger in the Prairie Provinces than it was in the crop year 1942-43.

Exports of wheat and flour during the ten months August-May totalled approximately 250,000,000 bushels, but again this figure excludes exports to the United States during the months of April and May. The export shipments of wheat-flour, in terms of wheat, show a gain of more than 4,000,000 bushels, compared with last season, while the increase in exports of wheat as grain is due entirely to the shipments to the United States.

The following table sets out the statistical position of Canadian wheat as of June 1 showing actual totals for the 1942-43 crop year but minus the April-May exports to the United States during the current crop year.

Canadian Wheat Supplies

	<u>1943-44</u>	<u>1942-43</u>
	- bushels -	
Carry-over in North America July 31	594,477,184 <u>1/</u>	423,752,337
New crop production	293,660,000 <u>2/</u>	556,684,000 <u>1/</u>
Total Supply	888,137,184	980,436,337
Estimated domestic requirements	191,000,000 <u>1/</u>	171,258,000 <u>1/</u>
Available for export or carry-over	697,137,184	809,178,337
Deduct:		
Exports of wheat as grain August-May	199,869,647 <u>3/</u>	119,708,017
Flour exports in terms of wheat August-May ...	50,100,962	45,978,432
Total Exports Wheat and Flour	249,970,609	165,686,449
Balance on June 1 for export or carry-over	447,166,575	643,491,888

1/ Revised. 2/ Subject to revision. 3/ Excludes April-May exports to U.S.A.

II. ONTARIO WINTER WHEAT

The quantity of Ontario winter wheat milled during May was slightly above that of April but less than one-quarter of the amount milled in May 1943. The record for ten months milling shows that less than 1,500,000 bushels of a crop estimated at 13,222,000 bushels reached Canadian millers for processing. This is a drop of approximately 3,000,000 bushels compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

A substantial part of the Ontario wheat crop is always retained for feeding on the farms where produced, and the sub-normal crop in 1943 which coincided with a general shortage of feed grains in Ontario and all over eastern Canada, was expected to result in small commercial marketings. The fact that prices were close to ceiling levels throughout the season and that western wheat could be purchased on a profitable basis, did not induce Ontario growers to market their native wheat.

Millings of Ontario winter wheat month by month during the present crop year, with comparative figures for the crop year 1942-43 are shown in the following table.

	<u>1943-44</u>	<u>1942-43</u>
	bushels	
August	320,294	535,635
September	228,204	458,857
October	169,458	501,197
November	129,012	505,721
December	136,182	411,975
January	106,861	397,266
February	80,106	359,044
March	90,007	468,286
April	78,346	381,765
May	85,709	396,371
T o t a l	<u>1,424,179</u>	<u>4,416,117</u>

The total quantity milled during the crop year 1942-43 was 5,120,631 bushels. That total was exceeded slightly during the crop year 1940-41 when a total of 5,129,701 bushels was milled in Canada. Good crops were produced in 1940 and 1942 and that accounted for the heavier commercial marketings in those years.

A table showing the millings of Ontario winter wheat during the past five years and for the first ten months of the current crop year are tabulated below:

<u>Crop Year</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
1938-39	3,213,687
1939-40	4,716,754
1940-41	5,129,701
1941-42	3,962,862
1942-43	5,120,631
1943-44 (10 months)	1,424,179

With a large winter wheat crop in prospect for 1944 there may be a tendency to clean out any holdings of wheat now on farms but it is not believed that much remains in view of the current estimates of the amount fed to live stock and poultry.

III. WHEAT SHIPMENTS TO UNITED STATES

Between August 1, 1943 and June 22, 1944 a total of 187,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat went by vessel and rail to the United States. A portion of this was re-exported overseas, while about 16,000,000 bushels were still in store or in transit in the United States on June 22. Vessel shipments accounted for almost 124,000,000 bushels of the total movement, part of this going from Pacific ports, while rail movement totalled more than 63,000,000 bushels, the bulk of which went direct from points in western Canada.

Shipments by rail from western country points have fallen off in recent weeks, due in part to the withdrawal of United States railway equipment, but fairly liberal quantities continue to move by water from Fort William-Port Arthur to Buffalo and other lake ports. Buffalo has received almost one-third of the total movement since the beginning of the crop year, while Duluth-Superior and Pacific Coast ports have divided between them almost equally a total of 32,000,000 bushels.

A summary of the total movement by vessel and rail showing points at which shipments originated is given below. This tabulation covers the forty-seven weeks ending June 22.

	<u>Bushels</u>
Shipments from:	
Fort William-Port Arthur	106,506,447
Eastern Elevators	22,056,163
Pacific Coast Elevators	16,792,143
Western Country Points	41,804,570
T o t a l	<u>187,159,323</u>

The record of the grades of wheat shipped to the United States shows that 70 per cent was No. 3 Northern or higher, with No. 2 Northern the predominating grade. A little Amber Durum wheat was included but part of this probably went overseas. The quantities of the various grades shipped are shown below:

	<u>Bushels</u>
No. 1 Hard	551,806
No. 1 Northern	23,173,386
No. 2 Northern	60,029,722
No. 3 Northern	47,471,401
Other grades	53,342,777
No. 2 C.W. Amber Durum	1,738,700
No. 3 C.W. Amber Durum	851,531
T o t a l	<u>187,159,323</u>

Exact figures on the importation of Canadian wheat into the United States are not available for publication but the statistical disappearance suggests a total of between 140,000,000 and 150,000,000 bushels to the end of June 1944. Whether this rate of importation from Canada will continue throughout the next crop year depends on a number of factors, including the outcome of the wheat and corn crops in the United States, changes in live-stock population, shipping conditions and price.

IV. FREIGHT ASSISTANCE SHIPMENTS

Western Canadian wheat continues to play a substantial part in the feeding of live stock and poultry in eastern Canada and in British Columbia. Freight assistance claims paid during the ten months ended May 31, 1944 show that a total of more than 22,000,000 bushels of prairie wheat was distributed for animal feed in the other six provinces. This represents an increase of more than 7,000,000 bushels compared with claims paid in the corresponding ten months of last crop year.

Ontario shows the largest increase compared with a year ago and has received nearly 11,000,000 bushels or about half of this year's total shipments under the Federal Freight Assistance plan. All other provinces have also received more than a year ago, Quebec's total being up about 1,500,000 bushels and British Columbia's about 700,000 bushels.

The provincial distribution is shown in the following table, by months, with comparative totals for the crop year 1942-43:

1943-44	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	British Columbia	Total
- bushels -							
August	1,566,247	651,407	69,617	105,732	67,497	390,307	2,850,807
September .	1,793,227	964,788	81,120	84,085	50,398	339,623	3,313,241
October ...	1,157,218	966,192	92,463	174,500	58,108	271,108	2,719,589
November ..	1,194,291	1,053,233	133,482	174,545	38,242	361,477	2,955,270
December ..	1,251,260	759,323	107,418	162,762	80,767	275,740	2,637,270
January ...	1,233,743	770,622	80,643	185,365	66,050	298,273	2,634,696
February ..	812,030	436,505	44,248	74,410	41,205	275,282	1,683,680
March	1,074,693	549,795	42,027	72,011	22,226	193,392	1,954,144
April	672,487	266,835	28,982	50,768	25,070	87,823	1,131,965
May	217,392	63,062	3,250	5,475	4,930	2,967	297,076
T o t a l .	10,972,588	6,481,762	683,250	1,089,653	454,493	2,495,992	22,177,738
Same Period							
1942-43 .	6,452,477	5,003,671	570,571	743,161	329,108	1,795,838	14,894,826

Millfeeds

The distribution of millfeeds under the Freight Assistance Plan is shown for the five eastern provinces in the following table. One group of figures covers the period from the inception of the plan and the other the current crop year.

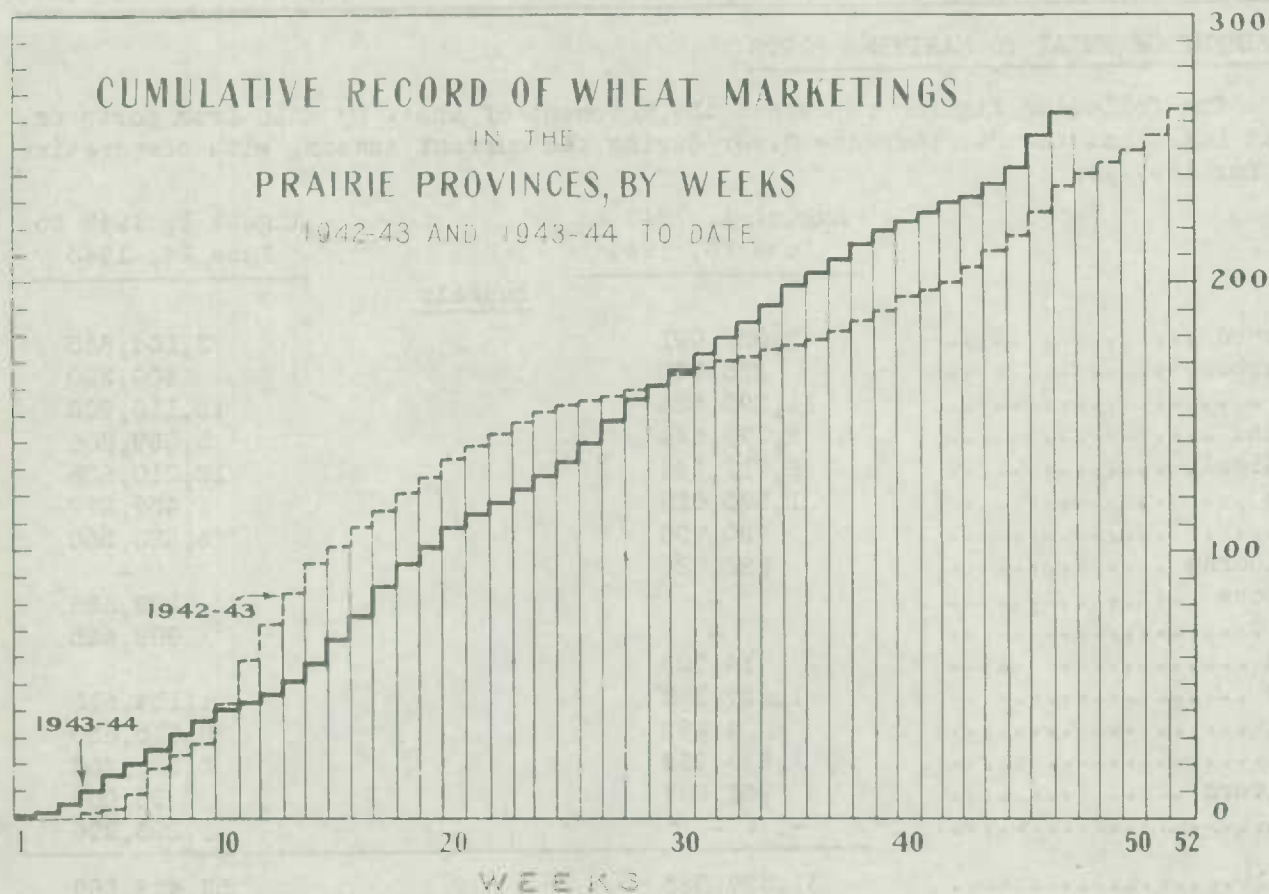
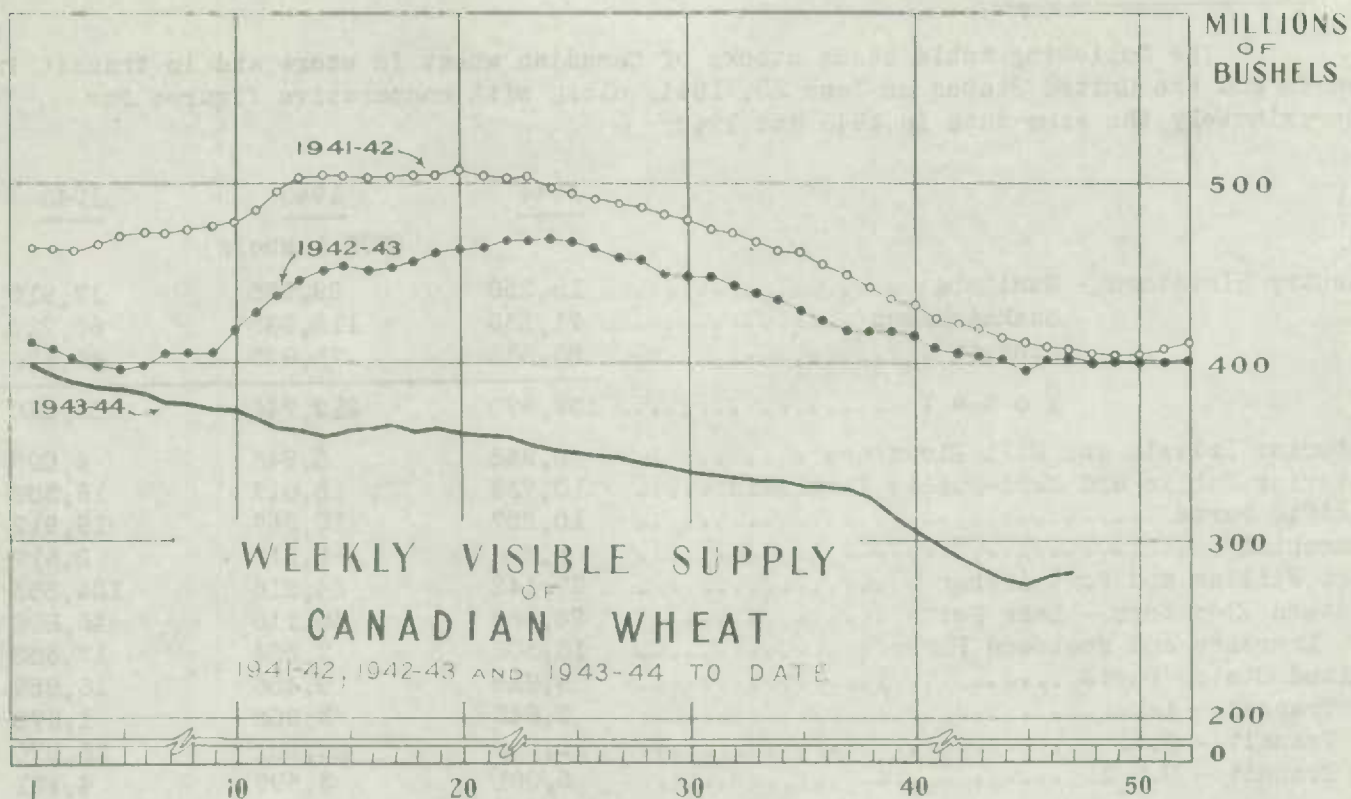
	October 1, 1941 to May 31, 1944	August 1, 1943 to May 31, 1944
- tons -		
Ontario	513,081	185,623
Quebec	745,981	212,198
New Brunswick	113,295	37,171
Nova Scotia	124,699	41,912
Prince Edward Island	29,949	11,883
T o t a l	1,527,005	488,787

V. FARMERS' MARKETINGS

The following table shows primary receipts of wheat by weeks in the Prairie Provinces during the 1943-44 crop year along with comparative figures for 1942-43:

Week ending		Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Totals	Last Year
- bushels -						
August	1-5	57,657	279,815	246,948	584,420	485
	12	148,233	958,691	407,232	1,514,156	15,164
	19	285,074	1,773,075	1,354,924	3,413,073	352,523
	26	619,172	2,120,191	1,597,306	4,336,669	1,610,296
September	2	1,200,888	3,124,271	1,313,604	5,638,763	1,658,994
	9	655,047	2,835,663	1,100,003	4,590,713	4,850,107
	16	782,765	3,238,644	1,331,775	5,353,184	10,689,344
	23	1,092,348	3,635,247	1,427,618	6,155,213	4,202,525
	30	671,910	3,036,891	1,239,927	4,948,728	3,432,189
October	7	514,543	2,375,620	1,103,026	3,993,189	15,611,559
	14	480,821	1,795,830	1,016,407	3,293,058	16,986,475
	21	525,806	1,880,566	810,824	3,217,196	13,004,282
	28	1,024,429	1,927,056	1,068,457	4,019,942	11,868,881
November	4	1,423,611	3,677,915	1,466,869	6,568,395	10,521,570
	11	2,625,264	4,171,833	1,992,099	8,789,196	7,480,345
	18	2,617,067	5,309,289	2,169,987	10,096,343	6,474,567
	25	2,810,965	5,263,236	1,858,404	9,932,605	5,747,765
December	2	2,119,419	5,254,345	1,542,106	8,915,870	6,518,752
	9	1,139,899	4,081,630	1,154,898	6,376,427	6,115,971
	16	943,716	4,560,168	1,240,800	6,744,684	7,038,196
	23	691,737	3,349,874	992,051	5,033,662	5,701,257
January	30	383,028	2,801,300	901,037	4,085,365	4,327,027
	6	449,856	3,541,271	1,271,675	5,262,802	3,568,971
	13	676,405	2,420,338	1,697,708	4,794,451	4,610,670
	20	397,404	2,915,245	2,249,347	5,561,996	3,407,828
February	27	349,657	4,244,481	2,942,160	7,536,298	765,923
	3	436,392	5,409,878	2,270,120	8,116,390	1,945,725
	10	314,902	4,812,838	2,780,827	7,908,567	2,755,628
	17	196,802	2,743,687	2,037,972	4,978,461	1,421,710
March	24	246,938	3,141,922	2,086,798	5,475,658	3,114,271
	2	369,573	3,983,652	1,933,446	6,286,671	2,768,637
	9	395,684	3,686,144	1,409,671	5,491,499	2,120,056
	16	488,031	3,592,262	2,138,713	6,219,006	2,350,411
April	23	678,526	3,907,417	1,559,812	6,145,755	1,966,990
	30	694,934	4,323,545	2,386,592	7,405,071	2,053,150
	6	373,102	2,784,579	1,657,506	4,815,187	1,790,260
	13	466,949	2,471,872	1,767,364	4,706,185	2,532,645
May	20	402,111	3,603,872	2,040,441	6,046,424	4,257,687
	27	339,586	3,764,267	1,525,816	5,629,669	4,573,342
	4	225,463	2,240,247	1,434,844	3,900,554	3,906,273
	11	273,055	1,368,491	1,129,066	2,770,612	3,133,050
June	18 1/2	289,704	1,439,599	988,504	2,717,807	4,355,517
	25	318,060	1,922,122	987,511	3,227,693	4,821,534
	1	309,610	2,263,295	1,015,076	3,587,981	5,603,511
	8	810,195	3,784,401	1,657,929	6,252,525	5,800,095
	15	1,651,534	7,159,221	3,034,053	11,844,808	9,743,186
	22	1,263,338	5,810,415	1,847,257	8,921,010	9,032,623
Total		35,231,210	154,786,211	73,186,510	263,203,931	236,607,967

1/ Revised



VI. WHEAT VISIBLE SUPPLY

The following table shows stocks of Canadian wheat in store and in transit in Canada and the United States on June 22, 1944, along with comparative figures for approximately the same date in 1943 and 1942:

	<u>1944</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1942</u>
		(000 bushels)	
Country Elevators - Manitoba	13,250	29,955	17,910
Saskatchewan	71,135	113,985	68,720
Alberta	55,585	75,805	46,630
T o t a l	139,970	219,745	133,260
Interior Private and Mill Elevators	5,948	5,848	6,099
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals	10,739	15,817	16,352
Pacific Ports	15,257	19,367	19,912
Churchill	1,878	2,617	2,617
Fort William and Port Arthur	27,142	64,216	124,553
Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports	26,485	30,110	40,808
St. Lawrence and Seaboard Ports	13,502	7,554	17,632
United States Ports	9,929	9,456	16,259
In Transit - Lakes	3,646	3,962	1,372
In Transit - Rail	20,765	18,261	23,970
In Transit - U.S.A.	6,001	3,699	4,181
T o t a l	281,262	400,652	407,015

VII. 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, 1943 to June 22, 1944</u>	<u>August 1, 1942 to June 24, 1943</u>
	bushels	
Collingwood	2,055,091	3,104,625
Depot Harbour	255,700	400,500
Midland	11,590,524	12,116,200
Owen Sound	2,279,644	3,069,866
Port McNicoll	8,719,749	12,210,623
Goderich	1,596,028	3,459,277
Sarnia	720,700	3,520,560
Port Colborne	326,820	-
Humberstone	-	128,326
Toronto	-	988,625
Kingston	14,700	-
Prescott	1,257,168	1,134,612
Montreal	4,695	8,615,655
Sorel	1,877,969	2,381,704
Three Rivers	701,037	95,000
Quebec	-	1,203,996
T o t a l	31,399,825	52,429,569

VIII. RAIL SHIPMENTS FROM FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR

The movement of wheat by rail from the lakehead terminals to eastern Canada has been relatively small since the opening of navigation on the Great Lakes. Shipments during May were just slightly more than a quarter of a million bushels, bringing the total for the first ten months of the crop year to 15,000,000 bushels compared with almost 19,000,000 bushels in the corresponding ten months last crop year.

Shipments month by month during the past three crop years are shown in the following table, covering the period August-May in each year.

	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42
	bu.	bu.	bu.
August	990,879	390,264	90,122
September	1,547,042	600,921	143,816
October	780,035	644,926	209,376
November	711,238	1,250,952	472,194
December	898,565	3,871,297	1,488,427
January	4,364,158	1,757,163	1,781,993
February	4,397,318	3,196,248	1,436,455
March	1,076,142	1,997,275	1,380,199
April	107,257	3,968,148	1,066,342
May	271,533	1,135,059	396,360
T o t a l (10 months)	15,144,167	18,812,253	8,465,284

Grades of wheat shipped during May 1944, and the provincial distribution of the rail movement are shown in the following table:

	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island
	- bushels -				
4 Northern	5,500	10,000	-	-	-
Number 5	23,381	37,000	-	633	3,133
Number 6	15,250	44,000	49,500	8,000	-
Feed	3,000	16,000	-	-	-
Ref. 1 Nor. Mxd. Htd. ..	-	4,000	-	-	-
Ref. 2 Nor. Mxd. Htd. ..	-	7,567	-	-	-
Ref. 3 Nor. Mxd. Htd. ..	-	3,000	-	-	-
Smutty 1 Northern	12,477	-	-	-	-
Smutty 3 Northern	3,092	-	-	-	-
Sample Heated	2,000	10,500	-	-	-
Tough Sample Heated	-	12,000	-	-	-
1 C.W.A.D.	1,500	-	-	-	-
T o t a l	66,200	144,067	49,500	8,633	3,133

GRAND TOTAL 271,533

IX. LAKE SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT

During the first ten weeks of the 1944 season of navigation on the Great Lakes, a total of 92,000,000 bushels of wheat was shipped by vessel from the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur. The first rush of shipments went largely to United States ports but in recent weeks the movement has been chiefly in the direction of Canadian lower lake ports.

In the corresponding ten weeks last year, the water movement of wheat was less than one-third the total reached on June 21, 1944. Shipments to the United States a year ago were much lighter as will be seen from the following table which shows the clearances from the lakehead week by week with comparative totals for 1943.

Water Movement of Wheat from Fort William-Port Arthur

		Canadian Lower Lake Ports	St. Lawrence Ports	Buffalo U. S. A.	Other U. S. A. Ports	Total
		- bushels -				
1944						
April	8-14	1,763,389	71,000	6,396,613	940,042	9,171,044
	21	4,058,050	512,189	9,141,015	2,350,687	16,061,941
	30	10,277,441	266,073	4,236,136	2,213,428	16,993,078
May	7	8,147,152	269,945	152,306	696,516	9,265,919
	14	4,927,076	-	907,091	253,370	6,087,537
	21	6,381,305	132,500	1,039,494	-	7,553,299
	31	5,751,281	131,258	1,708,175	806,818	8,397,532
June	7	3,218,564	148,822	710,767	370,803	4,448,956
	14	5,394,480	141,282	924,960	763,566	7,224,288
	21	4,780,812	62,504	1,964,650	194,247	7,002,213
Total (10 weeks)		54,699,550	1,735,573	27,181,207	8,589,477	92,205,807
Same Period Year Ago		19,518,618	292,060	7,739,850	3,150,100	30,700,628

It will be seen from the above figures that almost 46 per cent of movement occurred during April this year and in that month United States ports received the lion's share, or a total of about 25,000,000 bushels out of some 42,000,000 bushels shipped from the lakehead.

May shipments dropped back to a total of about 31,000,000 bushels, of which only about 18 per cent went to United States ports or less than 6,000,000 bushels. The first three weeks in June show a total movement of approximately 18,500,000 bushels of which some 5,000,000 bushels were destined to Buffalo or other United States lake ports.

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