

Myrtle Daly



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OF THE
WHEAT SITUATION

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Editor:

S. A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
James McAnsh.

WORLD WHEAT SITUATION - SUMMARY

Although a record reduction of approximately 600,000,000 bushels in the carry-over of old wheat in the four major exporting countries is in prospect for July 31 this year, this slump in available wheat supplies loses most of its significance in the light of current prospects for wheat production in North America in 1944.

In the United States, the wheat surplus was reduced from 620,000,000 bushels to 330,000,000 bushels in the twelve months ended July 1, 1944, but the record-breaking crop of 1,128,000,000 bushels forecast for 1944 would build supplies of wheat for the 1944-45 season up to a figure some 22,000,000 bushels greater than the supply of native wheat in the United States during the crop year 1943-44.

Canada's wheat surplus at the close of the current crop year is expected to be between 330,000,000 and 350,000,000 bushels compared with 594,000,000 bushels at the end of July 1943, but crop prospects at the moment are such as to suggest that total wheat supplies in Canada during the next twelve months will be perhaps only 10 to 15 per cent less than they were in the crop year just coming to a close.

The position in Australia and Argentina indicates a comparatively small reduction in the wheat surplus from a year ago, although both countries are exporting wheat and flour in larger volume than at this time last year. Some increase in wheat acreage is expected in Argentina where the new crop is off to a good start. Rains are needed in sections of Australia but the general situation there appears to be more favourable than it was a year ago when drought was severe and eventually a very small crop was harvested.

There would appear now to be assurance that supplies of wheat in the surplus-producing countries of the new world are ample to meet requirements in the twelve months ahead and leave sizeable reserve stocks on hand at July 31, 1945. Some reduction in animal feed requirements appears certain in the United States where wheat has been substituting for other grains, and it is quite probable that in Canada also there will be a reduction in the amount of wheat diverted to animal feeding in the new crop year.

Canada would seem to be in a position to maintain exports of wheat in the 1944-45 crop year at a level approximating that of the 1943-44 season and still finish with substantial reserve stocks on hand at the end of July 1945. The direction of export shipments in the new season may show some change with larger amounts going overseas and less to the United States, but the current appraisal of the statistical position of Canadian wheat points to the availability of at least 350,000,000 bushels for export in 1944-45 without reducing the carry-over to an undesirable level before the 1945 wheat crop is harvested.

In the allocation of wheat supplies in the United States during the 1944-45 crop season, the War Foods Administration has provided substantially larger quantities of wheat for export or relief shipment, and has greatly reduced the allowance for animal feeding. Total requirements for the year ending June 30, 1945 are placed at 1,115,000,000 bushels and total supplies in excess of 1,500,000,000 bushels, so that no reduction from this year's carry-over is anticipated a year hence.

War developments will largely determine the volume of wheat exports during 1944-45 from the major exporting countries, but it is generally assumed that a considerable part of Europe will be freed of Nazi domination in that time and that exports overseas, either in the form of relief shipments or as sales to neutrals, will show considerable expansion over those of the past three crop seasons.

International trade in wheat and flour in the crop year just ending was the largest since the first year of the war, but this was due in large measure to the heavy purchases of Canadian wheat by the United States. There is good reason for assuming that the volume of Canadian wheat purchased by the United States during the crop year 1944-45 will be smaller but any cutback in this direction could easily be offset by larger exports to Europe.

With battles raging from east to west and south on the European continent, just at harvest time in many countries, it is difficult to appraise at this time the European crop position. Undoubtedly the Nazis have lost very considerable sources of food supply on the eastern front and at least some in the Italian and African territories retaken by the Allies, while there is still time for much of the harvest in France to be placed beyond their reach.

Crop news from most European countries continues to be of a favourable character, the exceptions being Spain, Portugal and some areas of the Balkans. The shortage of fertilizer and labour has played a part in reducing prospects in some countries and the lack of fertilizer supplies is likely to result in lower than normal yields.

India's new wheat crop has been revised downward from 387,000,000 bushels to 365,000,000 bushels. This compares with 409,000,000 bushels harvested a year previously and while the food situation is not as serious as it was last year the British Government has arranged for the inward shipment of food supplies including wheat from Australia. Some wheat from Canada, part of a gift from the Government has also reached India.

Canada's Wheat Crop

Prospects for the new wheat crop in Canada are much better than at this time a year ago and wheat acreage in the Prairie Provinces is 6,000,000 acres greater than the area planted in 1943. The first official estimate of production will not be made until September 12. Meanwhile, the harvesting of winter wheat in Ontario is underway and a large crop is in prospect. The crop in 1943 was only 13,000,000 bushels, but in 1942 the production totalled more than 23,000,000 bushels and the average crop in the five years 1936-40 was 19,000,000 bushels.

A floor price of \$1.25 per bushel for No. 1 grade, basis Montreal, has been established for the Ontario wheat crop in the 1944-45 crop year. This is only one cent per bushel below the ceiling price. In making the announcement regarding the floor price, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. James A. MacKinnon, said it was the hope of the Government that Ontario winter wheat will be purchased by mills at the ceiling price (\$1.26 per bushel, delivered Montreal, domestic freight rates) during the crop year.

WHEAT ACREAGE IN PRAIRIE PROVINCES, 1944

Wheat producers in the three Prairie Provinces have planted 23,052,500 acres to wheat for the 1944 harvest compared with 16,729,000 acres in 1943 and 20,653,000 acres in 1942. This increase of 37.8 per cent or 6,323,500 acres in the 1944 wheat area has been accomplished at the expense of the acreage seeded to oats, barley and flaxseed and by a reduction of the area under summerfallow.

The wheat acreage in Manitoba is 2,503,800 acres or 32.8 per cent larger than the 1943 area. In Saskatchewan the acreage is 13,808,700 acres, an increase of 34.6 per cent, while in Alberta the acreage has been increased 39.5 per cent to a total of 6,738,000 acres. These figures are revealed in the annual June Survey conducted by the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Areas Sown to Principal Grain Crops in the Prairie Provinces - 1944 Final Estimate Based on June Survey

Province	Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Fall Rye	Spring Rye	Flaxseed
- acres -							
Manitoba	1944	2,503,800	1,615,000	2,123,000	34,000	10,500	167,000
	1943	1,640,000	1,631,500	2,341,000	45,000	11,000	284,000
	1944 in % 1943	152.8	99.0	90.7	75.6	95.5	58.8
Saskatchewan	1944	13,808,700	3,640,500	2,638,500	236,700	180,700	939,000
	1943	10,260,000	6,482,000	3,316,000	187,500	152,400	2,084,400
	1944 in % 1943	134.6	87.0	81.4	126.2	105.4	45.0
Alberta	1944	6,738,000	3,191,600	1,941,900	82,150	48,500	191,500
	1943	4,829,000	3,676,000	2,239,000	54,800	47,400	550,000
	1944 in % 1943	139.5	86.8	86.7	149.9	102.3	34.8
Prairie Provinces	1944	23,052,500	10,446,900	6,763,400	352,850	219,700	1,297,500
	1943	16,729,000	11,789,500	7,896,000	287,300	210,800	2,768,400
	1944 in % 1943	137.8	88.6	85.7	122.8	104.2	46.9

CHICAGO WHEAT FUTURES

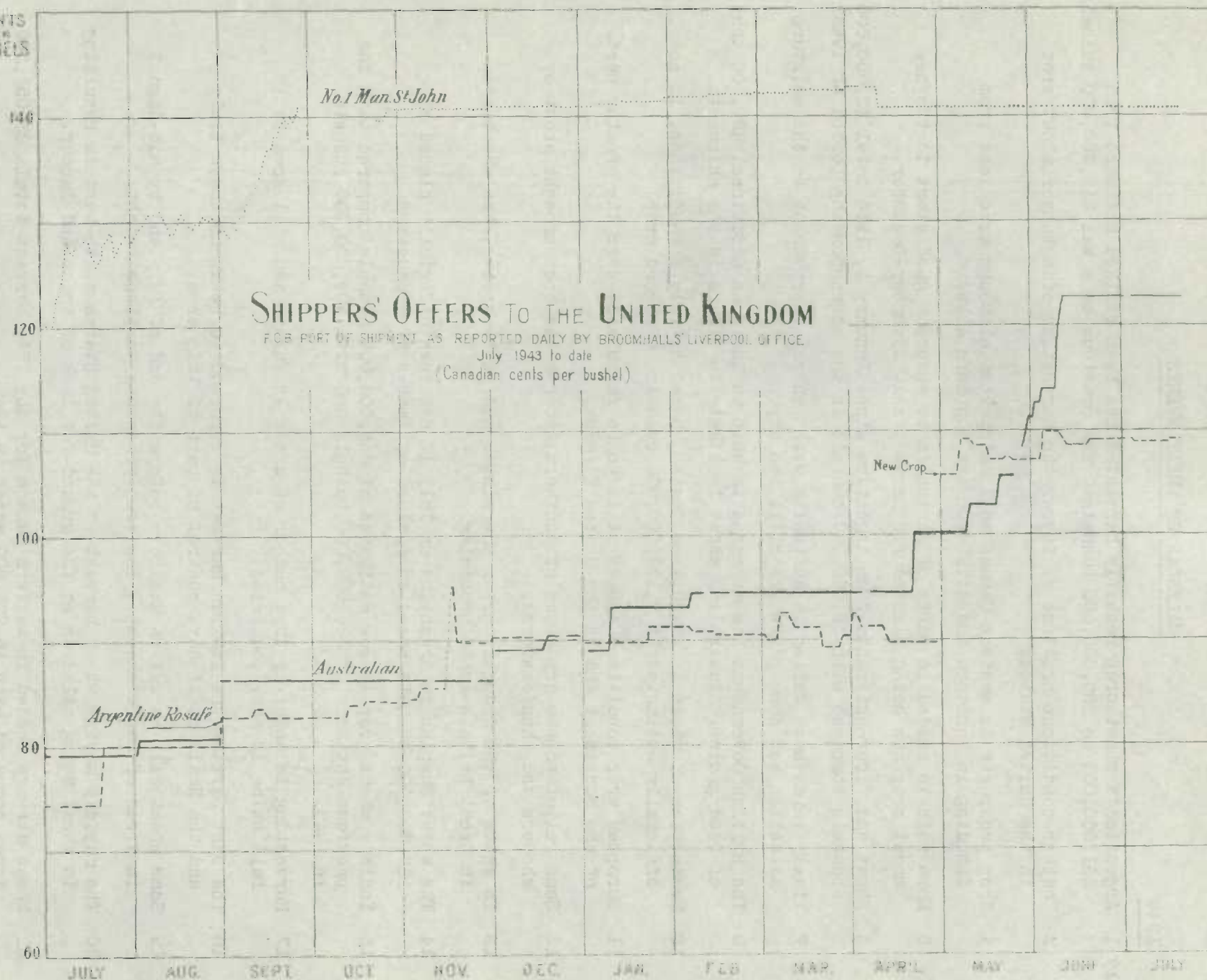
The trend of wheat futures prices in the Chicago market was mainly downward during the month of July. The official forecast of the largest wheat crop on record in the United States was a bearish influence when combined with the fact that the first estimate of utilization of wheat in the 1944-45 crop year is considerably below actual utilization in the crop year 1943-44.

The July future went off the board on July 22 at \$1.57 1/4 which was about 16 cents below the ceiling price of \$1.73 3/8. The other futures were trading at discounts under the cash month. The July future had traded close to ceiling levels in the early part of April when the crop prospects were not so bright but has persistently declined since that time.

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)			
June 28	158/2	158/6	160/4	161/7
29	158/5	159/3	161/3	162/4
30	158/4	159	160/6	162/1
July 1	157/5	158/4	160/6	162/2
3	155/5	156/3	158/3	160/4
4		Independence Day		
5	158/2	158/3	160/2	161/7
6	156/6	157/1	159/1	161
7	160	160/1	161/7	163/4
8	158/6	158/5	160/1	161/3
10	158/5	158/5	160/1	161/4
11	158	158/2	160	161
12	157/6	158/1	160/1	161/1
13	157/2	157/4	159/3	160/3
14	157/1	157/2	159/1	160/3
15	158/2	157/6	159/3	160/5
17	157/2	157/1	158/7	159/7
18	157/3	156/6	158/3	159/4
19	157/5	156/5	158	159/4
20	157/5	156/5	158	159/1
21	158/2	156/5	157/5	158/4
22	157/2	155/7	156/5	157/2
24		155/1	155/7	156/5

CENTS
PER
BUSHEL



CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

1944

- July 1 Argentina's wheat crop recently harvested has been revised downward from 261,000,000 to 250,000,000 bushels. The previous crop was 235,000,000 bushels.
- 3 Weather conditions continue to favour the harvesting of a bumper wheat crop in the United States.
- 4 Crop prospects in western Canada well maintained although some loss from flooding in Manitoba and still too dry southern Alberta.
- 5 More rain is needed in parts of Australia to ensure a good start to the new wheat crop now being planted for harvest next November-December.
- 6 Wheat and flour shipments from Argentina since January 1, 1944 total 52,000,000 bushels compared with 30,000,000 bushels in the corresponding period of 1943.
- 7 Timely rains have fallen in Australia with general improvement to the moisture situation but some parts are still too dry.
- 8 The British Government has arranged to ship to India an additional 400,000 tons of food grains. Australian wheat is likely to figure in the shipments.
- 10 Production of wheat in the United States, based on July 1 conditions, is now officially estimated at 1,128,000,000 bushels, a record crop.
- 11 European crop conditions appear still to be favourable over the greater part of the continent and in the United Kingdom.
- 12 Some relief to the dry areas of southern Alberta has been brought about by showers and thunderstorms.
- 13 In spite of the drought during the winter and early spring, the wheat crop in Great Britain looks promising.
- 14 The wheat surplus in Argentina on July 14 has been officially placed at 182,000,000 bushels based on revised estimates of production.
- 15 India's wheat crop is now estimated at 365,000,000 bushels compared with the previous estimate of 386,000,000 bushels and with 409,000,000 bushels in 1943.
- 17 Harvesting is underway in a number of areas in Europe and will soon be in full swing in many countries.
- 18 The best part of the Italian harvest is reported to be in northern Italy and the Nazis still have control of part of this area.
- 19 Some wheat will be cut in Manitoba before the end of July and by mid-August in areas of Saskatchewan. The crop prospects continue bright.
- 20 The rapidly moving wheat harvest in the United States south-west is resulting in wheat being piled up on the ground for lack of space and labour.
- 21 Wheat acreage seeded in western Canada for the 1944 harvest totals 23,052,500 acres compared with 16,729,000 acres in 1943.
- 24 A floor price of \$1.25 per bushel for Ontario winter wheat, basis Montreal, has been established for the 1944-45 season.

UNITED STATES

The official estimate of wheat production in the United States this year has again been substantially raised. The winter wheat crop, based on July 1 conditions, is now placed at 793,000,000 bushels, while the spring wheat crop is estimated at 334,000,000 bushels. This makes a combined crop of 1,127,000,000 bushels or 93,000,000 bushels more than the official estimate based on June 1 conditions.

The total wheat crop in the United States in 1943 was 836,000,000 bushels, so that the latest estimate of the 1944 crop is nearly 300,000,000 bushels larger. It also leaves far behind the record crop of 1,008,000,000 bushels harvested in 1915.

The acreage planted to spring wheat is now placed at 19,578,000 acres, while the acreage of winter wheat remaining for harvest this year is approximately 41,000,000 acres. It would appear, therefore, that the United States will this year harvest wheat from more than 60,000,000 acres compared with 50,554,000 acres harvested in 1943.

The winter wheat harvest is well advanced and a heavy movement of new wheat to market is reported from the south-west. Arrivals at terminal markets are restricted only by the lack of labour at the unloading points, and in order to avoid the tying-up of freight cars, efforts are being made to increase the supply of labour at the terminals. The spring wheat harvest will soon be in full swing.

It is too early yet to measure the effect that the prospective large wheat crop will have on the demand for Canadian wheat in the United States. Much will depend on the outcome of the corn crop, which has been estimated at 2,980,000,000 bushels compared with 3,076,000,000 bushels produced in 1943. The acreage planted to corn in 1944 is 2,500,000 acres greater than the area seeded in 1943 and it is interesting to note that the outturn in 1943 was about 300,000,000 bushels greater than the crop indicated on July 1, 1943.

It has been estimated by the Department of Agriculture at Washington that only 250,000,000 bushels of wheat will be fed in the 1944-45 season, compared with 475,000,000 bushels in the 1943-44 crop year. This estimate is based on the assumption that the present outlook for corn will be maintained until harvest time.

Figures recently made public show that during the twelve months ended June 30, 1944 the Commodity Credit Corporation purchased about 87,000,000 bushels of wheat for feed in the domestic market, and is believed to have purchased about 150,000,000 bushels of wheat from Canada in the same period. This makes a total of 237,000,000 bushels of wheat purchased in the feed program and it would appear that a similar amount was fed on the farms where it was grown.

The reduced estimate for wheat feed requirements, no doubt, reflects the reduction in animal numbers which has already taken place and anticipates further reductions during the year. The question of wheat for alcohol production is one that may depend on war developments, but at the present time it is believed that an amount similar to the 110,000,000 bushels used in the 1943-44 crop year is being considered in the compilation of prospective domestic disappearance in the next twelve months.

The carry-over of old crop wheat on July 1 this year is expected to be between 300,000,000 and 350,000,000 bushels. It is officially estimated that 102,533,000 bushels of wheat were on farms at the beginning of July, to which will be added the commercial stocks when the official carry-over is compiled. A carry-over of this size, added to the prospective 1944 crop, would give the United States approximately the same total supply of wheat in the 1944-45 season as they had in 1943-44. In other words, the estimated increase in 1944 production over 1943 is about equal to the indicated decrease in the carry-over this year compared with last year.

Change in Loan Prices

A change in the loan rates on 1944 wheat was announced on July 7. A national loan rate of \$1.28 per bushel at the farm was made public in May, but this has been revised upwards by 7 cents per bushel and brings the national average to about \$1.35 at the farm. The change is made in accordance with the Stabilization Extension Act of 1944, in which wheat loan rates on the 1944 crop are increased from 85 to 90 per cent of parity as of July 1, 1944. The increase of 7 cents per bushel will apply to new loans made on 1944 wheat prior to July 7.

It has not been made clear whether the C.C.C. buying agents will pay premiums above the loan rate in the crop year 1944-45. When the national average in 1943-44 was \$1.23 at the farm the C.C.C. paid as much as 6 cents per bushel above that level for cash wheat. The loan rate then was 85 per cent of the parity price of wheat and now that it has been raised to 90 per cent there is some doubt as to whether premiums over the loan rate will be paid in the new crop year.

AUSTRALIAN CABLE

The following cable has been received from the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Melbourne under date of July 17, 1944.

"Stocks of wheat in Australia at the beginning of July totalled 157,000,000 bushels. Figures are not yet available as to the acreage seeded to wheat for the next crop but the total area is probably about 8,300,000 acres. The season has not been propitious and fertilizer is still in short supply. Early rains are badly needed in the States of Victoria and South Australia where conditions are very dry. Further rains are needed in South Australia and Western Australia where weather conditions so far have been reasonably good. There has been some damage from frost.

"The rate of exports of wheat and flour is unchanged and flour mills are working at approximately 89 per cent of their capacity. Sales of offals and wheat for stock feed continue at high levels."

ARGENTINE LETTER

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

Crop Conditions

The somewhat brief monthly official report, just issued, says that the rains which fell during June, although inferior to the monthly average quantity, facilitated the work of planting the crops of wheat and linseed, especially in Buenos Aires and Santa Fe, and helped the development of the fields already germinated in the case of wheat. The condition of these is considered good. In other parts of the cereal zone lack of rains has brought about less favourable conditions, and work on the new crops is not so advanced. Attacks of green fly are reported in the wheat in certain zones.

Supplies and Markets

Exports of wheat during the month of June consisted of 5,514,000 bushels of grain and 983,000 bushels of flour in terms of grain, making 6,498,000 bushels in all, a figure considerably below that of May, when 8,291,000 bushels were shipped. On the basis of the new official estimate of the crop the following is now the statistical situation:

Third official estimate 1943-44 crop	249,853,000 bushels	
Carry-over from previous crops	109,689,000	"
Total Supplies	359,542,000	"
Seed and domestic requirements (revised) 102,881,000 bu.		
Relief of war victims	7,349,000 bu.	110,230,000 "
Surplus available for export	249,312,000	"
Shipments) Wheat	42,612,000 bu.	
to June 30) Wheat as flour	7,216,000 bu.	49,828,000 "
Balance still available	199,484,000	"

It is to be noted that of the above balance a quantity of 36,743,000 bushels is to be earmarked for Spain under a new trade agreement which has been entered into. This is in addition to a small balance of some 294,000 bushels still to be delivered under an old agreement. The market during the month was quiet, with buying limited to Brazil, Spain and some other neutral countries on a small scale.

Prices were advanced a little by the Board of Agricultural Produce, which now asks 10.70 pesos per 100 kilos for old wheat and 12.50 pesos for new wheat in the port of Buenos Aires, with higher rates for Rosario and Up-River ports; the grain in bulk.

Use of wheat as fuel has practically ceased, and no more is being sold for that purpose by the official Board. Purchases by the Board from the producers are estimated as being little more than 174,530,000 bushels, leaving a substantial quantity still in the farm bins.

The notable falling-off in shipments overseas shown above is attributed to the recurrent scarcity of shipping available to move the grain, even on the short haul to Brazilian ports.

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

(cents per bushel)

	<u>1936-37</u>	<u>1937-38</u>	<u>1938-39</u>	<u>1939-40</u>	<u>1940-41</u>	<u>1941-42</u>	<u>1942-43</u>	<u>1943-44</u>
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	125.0
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
June 1943	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
June	118.4	2/	132.7

1/ Prepared by the Internal Trade Branch. 2/ Not yet available.

THE CANADIAN SITUATION

I. WHEAT SUPPLY POSITION

Canadian wheat available for export or carry-over on July 1, 1944 amounted to 403,000,000 bushels but this total included exports to the United States during the two months May-June for which returns are not yet to hand. The total amount of wheat and wheat-flour exported during the first eleven months of the crop year, exclusive of the May-June exports to the United States, was 294,000,000 bushels, or approximately 100,000,000 bushels more than the complete export total for the corresponding period last crop year.

Exports of wheat-flour during the eleven months ended June 30, 1944 totalled 35,000,000 bushels in terms of wheat, or almost as much as was exported in the whole of the crop year 1942-43. It would appear that flour exports for the current crop year will be at least 1,000,000 barrels greater than last season which is the equivalent of close to 5,000,000 bushels of wheat.

The total supply position at the beginning of July this year was probably 240,000,000 bushels smaller than on the same date a year ago and this would indicate a carry-over of between 330,000,000 and 350,000,000 bushels of wheat on July 31, 1944 compared with 594,000,000 bushels on the same date in 1943.

The following table sets out the statistical position of Canadian wheat as of July 1 showing actual totals for the 1942-43 crop year but minus the May-June 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>
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total Supply	888,137,184		980,436,337
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Estimated domestic requirements	191,000,000 <u>1/</u>		171,258,000 <u>1/</u>
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Available for export or carry-over	697,137,184		809,178,337
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Deduct:			
Exports of wheat as grain August-June	238,185,510 <u>3/</u>		141,726,302
Flour exports in terms of wheat August-June .	56,099,772		51,150,966
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total Exports Wheat and Flour	294,285,282		192,877,268
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Balance on July 1 for export or carry-over	402,851,902		616,301,069

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

II. EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR

The month of April 1944 produced the largest exports of Canadian wheat and flour in any single month since the crop year 1928-29. The total was in excess of 41,000,000 bushels including a very substantial quantity to the United States. Upward revisions have been made for each of the eight preceding months and the total exports for the nine months August-April in the present crop year now stand at more than 255,000,000 bushels.

Complete returns for May and June are not yet available, but there was some improvement during June in the overseas shipments, and this improvement has continued into July. The indications are that the season's total exports of wheat and flour will be the second largest on record, though substantially below the peak of 408,000,000 bushels reached in the crop year 1928-29.

A very high monthly rate of exports has held consistently since March 1943 and it is interesting to note that in the twelve months ending April 1944 exports amounted to 330,522,000 bushels. The crop-year total which will be the twelve months ending July 31, 1944 is almost certain to exceed this figure.

The following table sets out the complete month-by-month exports to all destinations during the first nine months of the crop year with comparative figures for the four preceding years.

	<u>1943-44</u>	<u>1942-43</u> 1/	<u>1941-42</u> 1/	<u>1940-41</u>	<u>1939-40</u>
	- bushels -				
August 1943	27,716,863 1/	15,546,739	20,391,405	11,560,065	13,198,877
September	22,215,055 1/	9,827,484	15,556,038	9,622,992	14,688,827
October	23,846,816 1/	14,169,255	14,314,814	10,810,971	9,220,393
November	23,188,842 1/	15,637,315	17,752,672	13,705,174	18,826,047
December	25,419,684 1/	8,389,775	20,259,936	8,953,630	15,480,129
January 1944	30,193,480 1/	13,878,802	18,166,222	15,220,986	20,148,824
February	33,525,148 1/	15,650,208	15,610,033	12,110,049	16,556,686
March	27,905,975 1/	23,128,154	20,046,761	21,497,072	21,268,085
April	41,315,967	23,278,531	29,696,162	30,757,859	16,831,280
May		26,180,186	23,705,259	36,815,411	22,366,323
June		27,190,819	17,054,252	31,084,121	12,042,247
July		21,823,634	13,274,880	23,067,916	12,046,650
Crop Year Totals ...		214,700,902	225,828,434	231,206,246	192,674,368
Total for 9 Months August - April	255,327,830	139,506,263	171,794,043	140,238,798	146,219,148
9 Months' Exports as % of Crop Year Total		64.98	76.07	60.65	75.89

1/ Revised.

III. SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT TO UNITED STATES

A total of 204,164,419 bushels of Canadian wheat had been shipped to the United States between August 1, 1943 and July 13, 1944, according to records compiled by the Statistics Branch of the Board of Grain Commissioners. A substantial part of this total was re-exported overseas and approximately 16,000,000 bushels were still in store or in transit in the United States at that date.

The statistical calculation of disappearance of Canadian wheat in the United States for animal feed or other domestic use in this 50-week period was in excess of 150,000,000 bushels, or about three-quarters of the inward movement. Most of the shipments recently have been made by water from Fort William-Port Arthur but moderate shipments continue by rail from points in western Canada.

A summary of the total movement by vessel and rail showing points at which shipments originated is given below. This tabulation covers the fifty weeks ended July 13, 1944.

	<u>Bushels</u>
Shipments from:	
Fort William-Port Arthur	120,354,539
Eastern Elevators	22,566,408
Pacific Coast Elevators	17,248,076
Western Country Points	43,995,396
T o t a l	<u>204,164,419</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	24,099,743
No. 2 Northern	67,105,629
No. 3 Northern	51,565,211
Other grades	58,025,030
No. 2 C.W. Amber Durum	1,965,469
No. 3 C.W. Amber Durum	851,531
T o t a l	<u>204,164,419</u>

The port of Buffalo received more than 76,000,000 bushels of the total shipments, while Pacific Coast ports and Duluth-Superior divided about 32,000,000 bushels almost equally. Shipments to Chicago exceeded 11,000,000 bushels and to Toledo more than 3,000,000 bushels. The lower lake ports of Erie, Oswego and Ogdensburg handled over 12,000,000 bushels, while almost 1,000,000 bushels went to Milwaukee.

IV. WHEAT CROP CONDITIONS ON JUNE 30, 1944

The condition of spring wheat in the three Prairie Provinces on June 30, 1944, based on an analysis of weather factors, was 113 per cent compared with 115 per cent at the end of June 1943. These condition figures are expressed in terms of the long-time average yield of wheat for each province which are taken as 100 per cent. For Manitoba this average is 16 bushels, for Saskatchewan 15 bushels, and for Alberta 18 bushels per acre.

In Manitoba, the spring wheat condition at the end of June this year was 135 per cent compared with 144 per cent on the same date in 1943, while Saskatchewan, with a condition figure of 122 was only one per cent below the June 30 figure last year. Alberta's condition figure of 86 per cent compared with 90 per cent at the end of June last year, but some improvement has since taken place in the areas of poor crop as the result of rains since July 1.

Feed grains showed a higher condition figure than a year ago in all provinces, the picture being much brighter, particularly in Ontario. The fall wheat crop in Ontario was also much more promising than on June 30, 1943, the condition figures being 97 and 82 per cent respectively. This crop is now nearing harvest and is expected to yield heavily.

The deficiency in moisture reserves resulting from sub-normal rainfall last autumn was overcome by heavy May and June rains in western Canada in all areas except southern Alberta and south-western Saskatchewan. These areas are still deficient in moisture supplies, but some improvement has occurred in sections of southern Alberta. Other areas have had flood conditions, especially the Red River Valley in Manitoba, and the Edmonton area of Alberta.

An early start to seeding was made in all parts of Canada this year because of the dry April and the relatively small amount of snow which fell during the winter months.

Condition of Wheat by Crop Districts in the Prairie Provinces

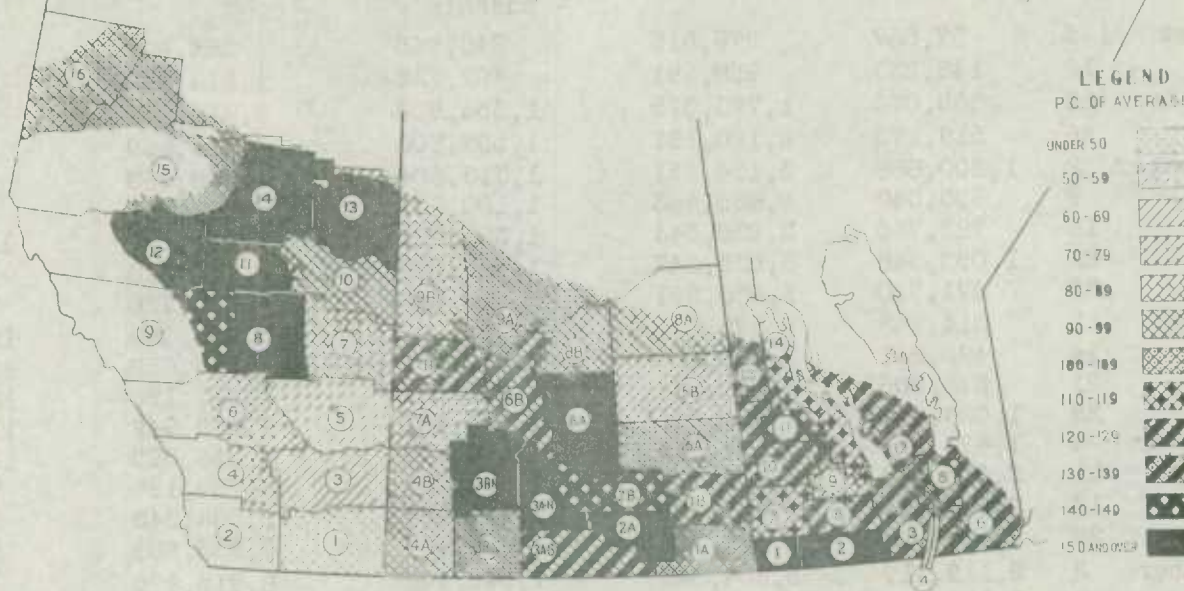
The two charts on the following page show the condition of the spring wheat crop in the Prairie Provinces as it existed at June 30. These crop district figures are based on the more important weather factors affecting the growth of the wheat plant. These factors include precipitation during the preceding fall, precipitation during the three months of April, May and June; and mean temperatures for these latter three months. It is assumed that precipitation and temperature for the month of July will approximate the average for the period 1921-40. These condition data do not, of course, indicate final yields since July weather may be either more or less favourable than average.

Preseasonal and May rainfall was normal for Manitoba while June rainfall was over 150 per cent of normal, which resulted in a very favourable provincial condition figure. In the province of Saskatchewan as a whole, weather conditions were more favourable than normal but the areas in the south-western part of the province suffered from sub-normal autumn and spring rains and from above-average spring temperatures. In Alberta preseasonal rain was also sub-normal resulting in deficient moisture reserves. Heavy June rains helped to offset dry May weather except in the large wheat areas of the south and south-west which suffered from both a dry fall and a dry spring.

The sharp breaks between adjacent crop districts appear unduly accentuated on the charts since the condition data are averages for the crop district. It is, therefore, impossible to show the gradual transition which actually exists.

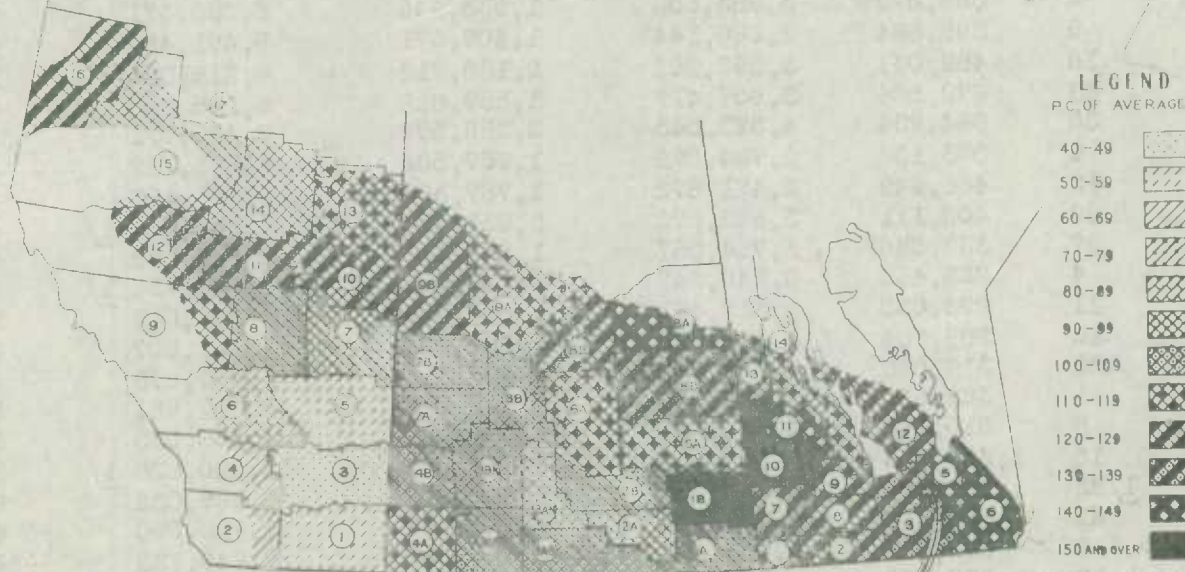
CONDITION OF SPRING WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES, BY CROP DISTRICTS

JUNE 30, 1944



CONDITION OF SPRING WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES, BY CROP DISTRICTS

JUNE 30, 1943

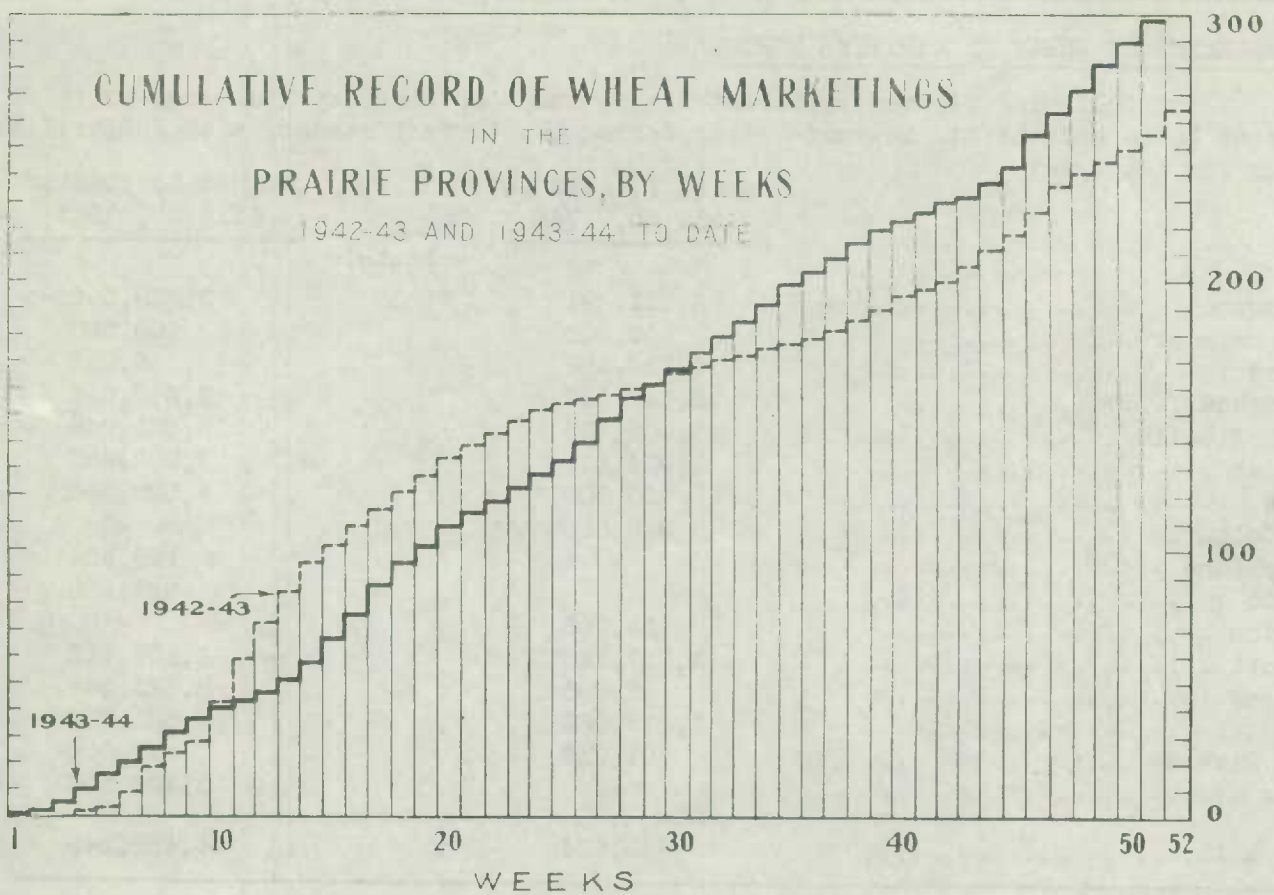
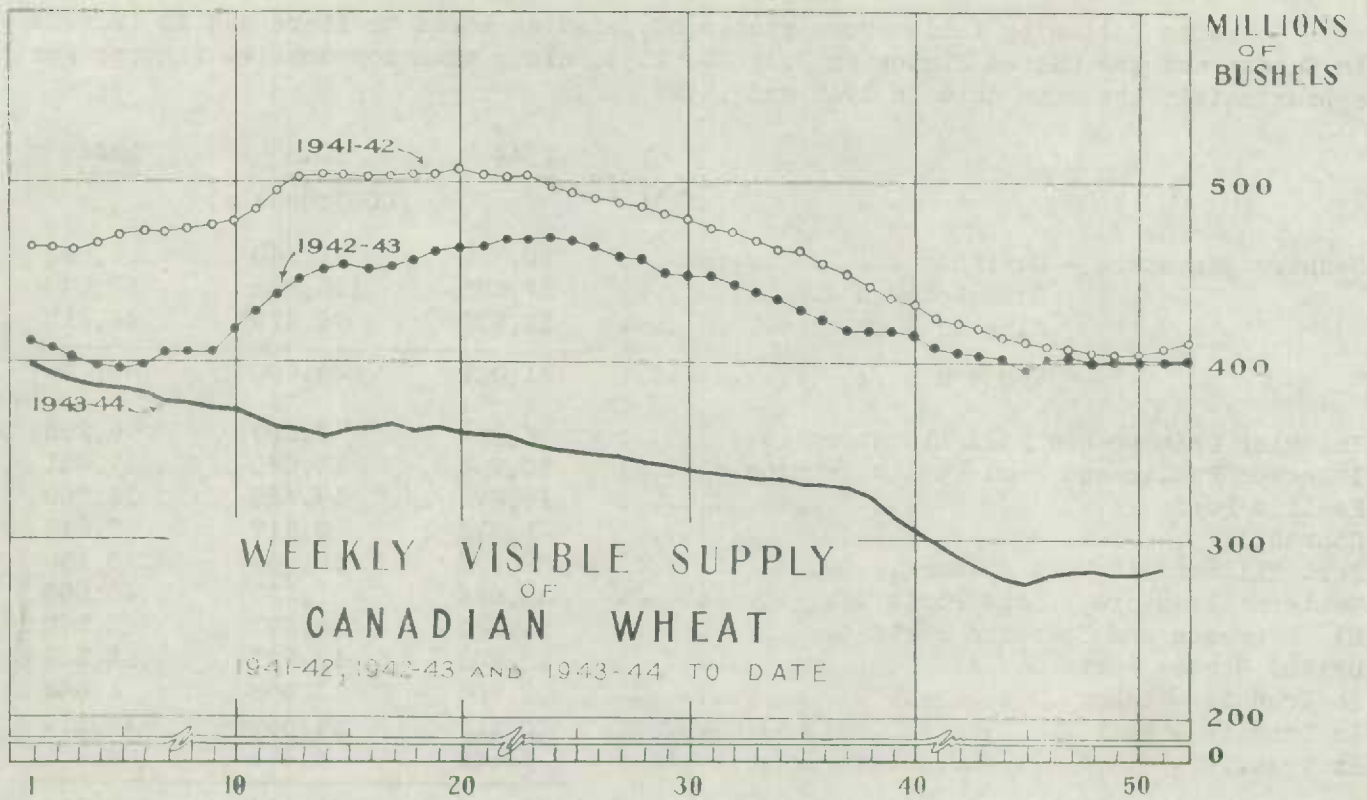


V. FARMERS' MARKETINGS

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
30	383,028	2,801,300	897,097 1/	4,081,425 1/	4,327,027
January 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
27	349,657	4,244,481	2,942,160	7,536,298	765,923
February 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
24	246,938	3,141,922	2,086,798	5,475,658	3,114,271
March 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
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
April 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
20	402,111	3,603,872	2,039,614 1/	6,045,597 1/	4,257,687
27	339,586	3,764,267	1,525,816	5,629,669	4,573,342
May 4	225,463	2,240,247	1,433,026 1/	3,898,736 1/	3,906,273
11	273,055	1,368,491	1,129,066	2,770,612	3,133,050
18	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
June 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	7,195,221 1/	3,034,053	11,880,808 1/	9,743,186
1/22	1,267,367	5,815,948	1,905,717	8,989,032	9,032,623
29	819,744	6,066,060	2,312,286	9,198,090	4,657,175
July 6	683,963	6,404,974	2,760,802	9,849,739	4,848,123
13	987,489	4,994,624	1,983,486	7,965,599	4,461,788
20	743,181	4,966,568	2,497,578	8,207,327	4,634,220
Total	38,469,616	177,259,970	82,792,537	298,522,123	255,209,273

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 July 20, 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	10,765	31,040	16,695
Saskatchewan	67,685	116,285	67,840
Alberta	52,870	76,675	46,215
T o t a l	131,320	224,000	130,750
Interior Private and Mill Elevators	6,180	5,659	6,285
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals	10,764	15,075	17,451
Pacific Ports	15,872	19,428	18,860
Churchill	1,878	2,617	2,617
Fort William and Port Arthur	27,472	58,347	128,198
Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports	29,064	31,633	40,605
St. Lawrence and Seaboard Ports	16,930	10,893	22,970
United States Ports	12,932	11,027	15,322
In Transit - Lakes	2,908	3,358	1,642
In Transit - Rail	25,211	14,569	18,114
In Transit - U.S.A.	4,148	4,493	4,381
T o t a l	284,679	401,099	407,195

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.

	August 1, 1943 to July 20, 1944	August 1, 1942 to July 22, 1943
	-- bushels --	
Collingwood	2,121,291	3,239,060
Depot Harbour	255,700	400,500
Midland	12,730,458	13,936,534
Owen Sound	2,762,182	3,260,557
Port McNicoll	9,065,433	13,521,248
Goderich	1,804,473	4,052,280
Sarnia	720,700	3,520,560
Port Colborne	326,820	-
Humberstone	-	128,326
Toronto	-	988,625
Kingston	14,700	-
Prescott	1,257,168	1,136,612
Montreal	7,693	8,623,547
Sorel	1,877,969	2,381,704
Three Rivers	701,037	95,000
Quebec	-	1,203,996
T o t a l	33,645,624	56,488,549

Approximately 24,000,000 bushels of wheat from the Prairie Provinces were distributed for live-stock feed in the five eastern provinces and in British Columbia during the eleven months ended June 30, 1944, according to the record of claims paid under the Federal Freight Assistance Policy. This was about 7,000,000 bushels more than was distributed in the corresponding period last crop year.

Ontario's share of the total this year was nearly 12,000,000 bushels, while Quebec took almost 7,000,000 bushels and British Columbia about 2,500,000 bushels. The balance went to the three Maritime Provinces where Nova Scotia got the largest share. These shipments of wheat were in addition to substantial shipments under freight assistance not only of millfeeds, but of oats and barley.

The provincial distribution is shown in the following table, by months, with comparative totals for the crop year 1943-43:

1943-44	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	British Columbia	Total
- bushels -							
August	1,366,247	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 ..	1,201,237	1,053,233	133,482	174,545	38,242	361,477	2,962,216
December ..	1,258,365	759,323	107,740	163,148	80,767	275,740	2,645,083
January ...	1,233,743	771,263	80,643	185,365	66,050	298,273	2,635,337
February ..	818,895	437,748	44,908	74,718	41,205	275,282	1,692,756
March	1,108,660	583,112	52,303	91,508	30,397	193,392	2,059,372
April	772,893	361,630	40,422	62,512	37,723	87,823	1,363,003
May	831,490	315,953	29,032	74,747	23,701	2,967 1/	1,277,890
June	177,245	63,883	4,882	9,033	-	2/	255,043
T o t a l .	11,919,220	6,928,532	736,612	1,199,893	494,088	2,495,992	23,774,337
Same Period 1942-43 ..	7,417,382	5,491,286	619,398	845,407	362,229	2,044,687	16,780,389

1/ Estimated. 2/ Not yet available.

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 June 30, 1944	August 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944
- tons -		
Ontario	529,815	202,357
Quebec	764,483	230,700
New Brunswick	116,202	40,078
Nova Scotia	128,110	45,323
Prince Edward Island	30,785	12,719
T o t a l	1,569,395	531,177

IX. RAIL SHIPMENTS FROM FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR

Rail movement of wheat from the lakehead terminals at Fort William and Port Arthur was very slim during the month of June. Shipments totalled only 108,739 bushels compared with nearly 1,000,000 bushels in June 1943. Most of the wheat shipped in June this year was low in grade and more than half the total went to points in Quebec.

The total movement in the eleven months ended June 30, 1944, was 15,252,906 bushels compared with 19,811,858 bushels in the corresponding period of the crop year 1942-43 and just over 9,000,000 bushels in the same eleven months of the crop year 1941-42.

Shipments month-by-month during the past three crop years are shown in the following table, covering the period August-June 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
June	108,739	999,605	626,520
Total (11 months)	15,252,906	19,811,858	9,091,804

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

	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick
	bu.	bu.	bu.
4 Northern	3,000	-	-
No. 5	2,961	16,500	-
No. 6	5,500	19,500	30,000
Feed	-	1,000	-
Rejected 2 Nor. Mxd. Htd.	-	15,200	-
Rejected 3 Nor. Mxd. Htd.	-	1,500	-
Smutty 1 Northern	9,078	-	-
Tf. Spld. Htd.	-	3,000	-
1 C.W.A.D.	1,500	-	-
Total	22,039	56,700	30,000

GRAND TOTAL 108,739

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR BY COUNTRIES OF FINAL DESTINATION
CROP YEARS 1940-41, 1941-42 AND 1942-43

The following is the record of exports of wheat and wheat flour of Canadian origin during the past three crop years, showing the countries of final destination as nearly as can be determined under wartime conditions. The wheat export figures are clearances compiled by the Statistics Branch of the Board of Grain Commissioners while the wheat-flour exports are those of the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

<u>Country</u>	<u>1940-41</u>	<u>1941-42</u>	<u>1942-43</u>
	bu.	bu.	bu.
Gr. Britain & Nor. Ireland	191,547,256	149,772,990	150,231,313
Eire	814,601	3,812,027	3,766,842
Australia	9	-	-
Aden	1,035	-	18,667
British East Africa	-	-	1,723
British South Africa	198,002	367,631	267,728
British West Africa	163,931	134,920	194,286
Bermuda	111,730	123,821	52,705
British India	3,101	-	-
Straits Settlements	46,818	46,949	-
British Guiana	893,055	891,064	1,181,701
British Honduras	55,346	6,857	-
British West Indies	5,070,206	7,868,676	7,299,483
Hong Kong	688,920	603,185	-
Newfoundland	1,437,275	1,814,079	1,604,973
Palestine & Syria	851,418	2,088	-
Total British Empire	201,932,697	165,444,287	164,619,421
 Argentina	 4,460	 -	 -
Belgian Colonies	21,151	33,759	24,559
Brazil	109,124	32,570	16,951
Central America(country unknown) .	-	-	68,650
Chile	1,377	-	-
China	3,679,525	231,839	-
Colombia	743,178	341,970	46,391
Costa Rica	49,770	21,610	78,713
Cuba	-	204,461	262,028
Dominican Republic	-	48,091	78,653
Ecuador	450	9,861	-
Egypt	665,474	13,808,021	9,268,566
Europe (country unknown)	-	31,993	-
Finland	74,172	-	-
French Colonies	338,393	140,742	1,774,534
Greece	-	-	6,334,281
Greenland & Iceland	279,394	290,113	226,895
Guatemala	18,926	14,936	16,244
Haiti	-	-	4,972



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Country	1940-41 bu.	1941-42 bu.	1942-43 bu.
Honduras	111,436	121,563	33,940
Iraq-Iran	-	2,315,440	1,541,594
Japan	896,599	-	-
Liberia	5,643	4,930	9,058
Mexico	25,327	450	9,072
Morocco	-	5,067	-
Netherlands Colonies	162,338	141,100	138,618
Nicaragua	10,740	504	11,866
Panama	21,974	14,243	39,236
Peru	38,281	442,532	-
Portugal	6,846,761	11,553,047	10,457,669
Portuguese Colonies	466,000	584,614	758,142
U.S.S.R.	-	4,966,763	1,004,550
Salvador	69,125	93,872	2,799
San Domingo	-	-	35,872
Spain	1,514,964	1,429,749	131,540
Spanish Colonies	88,344	-	-
South America (country unknown).	-	12,907	-
Switzerland	149,160	4,372,456	2,588,279
Turkey	-	-	148,100
United States	11,910,496	18,633,429	14,861,733
Philippine Islands	657,110	205,838	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	2,375
Venezuela	263,831	275,677	105,567
Total Foreign Countries	29,223,543	60,384,147	50,081,481
Grand Total	231,206,246	225,828,434	214,700,902

It will be seen from the foregoing statistics that during the three crop years concerned the great bulk of Canadian wheat and flour exported was destined for Great Britain and Northern Ireland. This was true not only of the wheat shipped as grain, but of the wheat flour shipments which have been converted back to bushels of wheat at the rate of 4 1/2 bushels to the barrel of 196 pounds of flour.

The following table summarizes the percentage of the total shipments of wheat and wheat flour which went to the United Kingdom:

	Wheat p.c.	Wheat Flour p.c.
1940-41	86.5	68.5
1941-42	71.5	46.2
1942-43	73.3	60.6

6.5W.