

CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

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

# MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE WHEAT SITUATION

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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS - CANADA  
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

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WORLD WHEAT SITUATION - SUMMARY

The first official estimate of Canada's 1944 wheat crop is 447.7 million bushels as compared with 293.7 million bushels in 1943. This new crop, when combined with an estimated carry-over at July 31, of 355.2 million bushels of old wheat, gives a total available supply of 802.9 million bushels. While this is less than the total available supply in either 1942-43 or 1943-44 it remains sufficient to meet domestic requirements, provide for all prospective export demands and still leave a substantial carry-over as of July 31, 1945.

When the Canadian wheat supply is considered in addition to that of the United States, the North American supply position is seen to be exceptionally favourable. By harvesting a record wheat crop of 1,132 million bushels the United States was able to maintain its wheat stockpile at a level only 11 million bushels below the preceding crop year, despite the fact that its carry-over of old wheat was halved. The estimated available supplies in Canada and the United States for the last three crop years are as follows:

<u>Crop Year</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Total</u>
		(million bushels)	
1944-45 .....	803	1,447	2,250
1943-44 .....	888	1,458	2,346
1942-43 .....	980	1,607	2,587

Present indications are that the domestic disappearance of wheat in the United States during the present crop year may be less than in 1943-44. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics foresees slightly larger quantities of wheat being used for food, seed and alcohol, but a sharply reduced use of wheat for feed. With a corn crop of 3.1 billion bushels, together with reduced numbers of hogs and poultry on farms, wheat used for feed may drop to 250 million bushels or about half of the quantity used for feed during the past crop year.

A sharp reduction in the quantity of wheat used for feed in the United States will likely curtail purchases made by the Commodity Credit Corporation for this purpose in Canada. Although detailed figures are not as yet available it appears that some 150-160 million bushels of Canada's total exports of about 344 million bushels went to the United States. Although the volume of purchases which will be made by UNRRA and liberated European nations during the coming crop year is not known, Canada is in a position to export some 400 million bushels of wheat and still retain a carry-over of about 200 million bushels on July 31, 1945.



Wheat prices in the United States have been bolstered by the loan program which has been raised to 90 per cent of parity as of July 1st. Through September 16, 1944 the Commodity Credit Corporation had completed loans on 81.0 million bushels of 1944 wheat. The average amount advanced was \$1.394 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges. At the same date last year loans had been completed on 64.0 million bushels. The C.C.C. is also purchasing wheat at one per cent under the 90 per cent loan level. On September 24 it was announced that this agency would purchase all unredeemed wheat of the 1944 crop which is under loan on May 1, 1945 at parity prices, less storage charges. These developments, together with confidence in the trade that Congress will not permit any drastic post-war slump in farm prices, appear to preclude any substantial declines in United States wheat prices.

Argentina's stocks of grain are comparatively high. After deducting domestic requirements, allocations for relief shipments and wheat now under contract to Spain and other importers, the Argentine Republic still has about 146 million bushels available for export and carry-over. So far this year, her export shipments have been principally to Brazil with some to Spain and Greece and the United Kingdom taking the occasional cargo. Offsetting the rather heavy storage position is the current unfavourable condition of the present wheat crop, which is on a reduced acreage. The area planted to wheat is now estimated at 15.5 million acres and there may be considerable abandonment as the result of drought in the northern areas.

Australia's position is similar in some respects to that of her South American competitor. While possessed on September 21 of a wheatpile of 122 million bushels, the present planted acreage is down to 8.2 million acres as compared with a pre-war average of 13 million acres. This year's crop which is estimated at 66 million bushels is 4 million bushels below domestic requirements and the smallest in 25 years. With 32 million bushels earmarked for stock feed and prospects of increased exports bright, Australia's stockpile will likely be reduced considerably in the coming crop year.

#### EUROPEAN CROPS

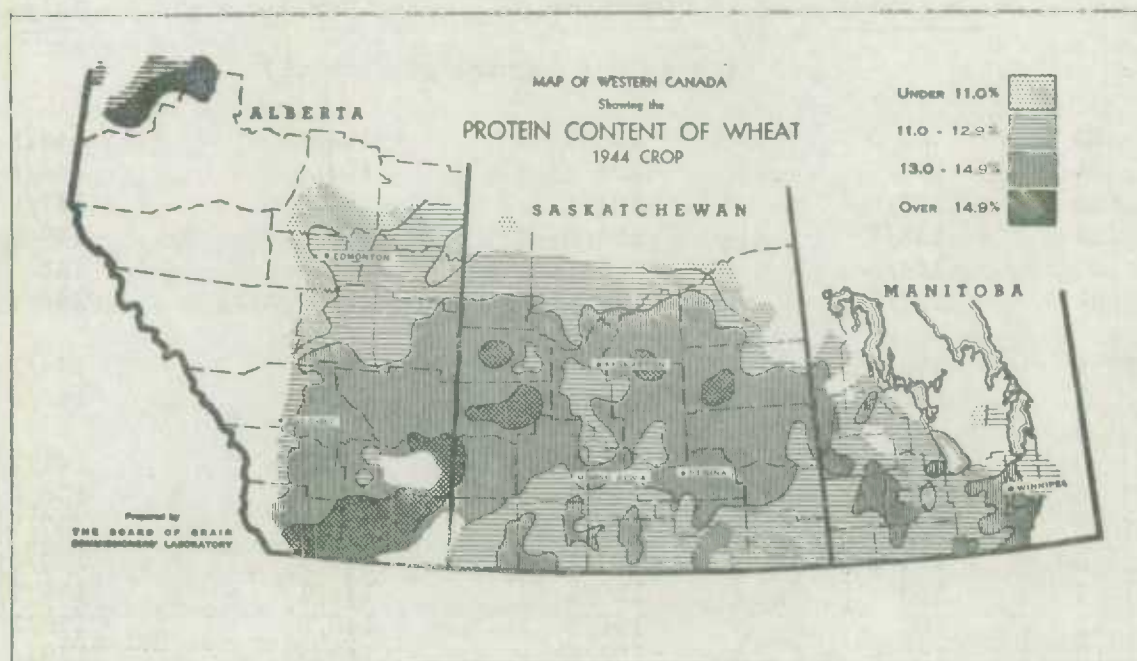
The rapid gains which the allied armies have made in western and south-eastern Europe have prevented wholesale destruction of food crops by the Germans. Large areas of France are reported practically untouched and yielding a fairly good crop of grain. Wheat over and above local requirements from these areas is expected to move into deficit regions including, possibly, parts of Belgium and Holland. The timely Russian advance into Roumania and Bulgaria will permit shipment of any wheat surpluses to Russia rather than to Germany.

The rapidly contracting borders of the German Reich are including less and less of the foodstuffs which she has been appropriating, but good crops within her frontiers appear to preclude any possibility of a collapse from lack of food alone, although it may well result in a reduction of rations. A large part of Germany's milling capacity is along the Rhine River and, consequently, an increasing proportion of these facilities are probably being destroyed by the present allied offensive. Soaking rains are reported to have delayed harvesting in the United Kingdom and have possibly resulted in a reduction of yield. Although no estimates are available it seems to be the consensus of opinion that this year's crop is smaller than that of last year.

## PROTEIN CONTENT OF CANADA'S 1944 WHEAT CROP

According to an interim report issued by the Board of Grain Commissioners' Laboratory the mean protein content of the 1944 wheat crop is estimated at 13.3 per cent. This average, which is based upon an analysis of 3,258 samples, is 0.4 per cent lower than the mean for the past 17 years. Since the Northern areas are not yet fully represented the final figure for the whole crop may be lower than 13.3 per cent. The size of the sample and the average protein content for each province are as follows: Manitoba 608, 12.6 per cent; Saskatchewan 2,106, 13.4 per cent; Alberta 544, 13.7 per cent. These values are, with the exception of Alberta, lower than last year which were 13.1, 13.8 and 13.1 per cent respectively. When a more representative sample from the low-protein, northern areas of Alberta has been analyzed the average for this province may be lowered.

The areas of low, average and high protein content are shown in the accompanying map. High protein areas are found only in scattered parts of central Saskatchewan and in southern Alberta. Low protein areas occur over wide areas in central and southern Manitoba, northern and southern Saskatchewan and northern Alberta. Compared with the corresponding map for 1943, the current map shows smaller areas of medium protein content and larger areas of low protein content.



### New Editor

Mr. James McAnsh, who has edited the Wheat Review for the past three years, has left the Bureau to accept a position as head of the cereal section of the Food Division of UNRRA in Washington. During his stay with the Agricultural Branch Mr. McAnsh expanded the research work being done on the supply and distribution of feedstuffs in Canada. In November of 1941 he put out the first issue of a new quarterly, "Canadian Coarse Grains" as a companion piece to the Wheat Review. This publication reflected the increasing importance which the production of live stock and live-stock feeds were playing in the wartime economy of Canada. Our regret in losing Mr. McAnsh is tempered only by the knowledge that he is making available to UNRRA his wide knowledge and experience as a grain specialist.



## CHICAGO WHEAT FUTURES

Cash wheat prices at Chicago strengthened slightly during the month of September although the May and July futures declined. Since the wheat supply in the United States is near record levels it may be inferred that prices would be lower were it not for the purchase program of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The purchase level is 2 cents under the loan rate of 90 per cent of parity. Market prices are now close to this level and well below the ceiling of \$1.73 3/8.

The present period is one of seasonally low wheat prices but as the present large crop begins to move into food and non-food channels, as well as into loan storage, prices are expected to strengthen. Farmers cooperating under the Agricultural Adjustment Act legislation are guaranteed price supporting loans of 90 per cent of parity on wheat harvested within two years from the first of January following the official proclamation that the war is over.

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

1944		September	December	May	July
			(cents and eighths per bushel)		
August	25	155/3	153/5	152/2	146/2
	26	155/7	154	152/4	146/2
	28	155/6	154/4	153/1	147/2
	29	155/7	154/2	153	147
	30	154/6	153	151/1	145
	31	155/5	154	152	145/4
September	1	155/1	152/7	151	144/1
	2	155	152/5	150/2	142/6
	4		Labour	Day	
	5	154/4	151/1	149/1	141/2
	6	153/2	148/3	144/1	136/2
	7	154/5	149/7	146/1	137/7
	8	154/5	150/1	146/2	138/4
	9	155	150/1	146/1	136/7
	11	156	151/5	148/2	138/3
	12	156/6	152/6	149/3	139/4
	13	157/3	153/1	149/7	140/5
	14	156/7	151/6	148/3	139/3
	15	157/2	152/2	148/2	139
	16	158/1	152/7	148/3	139
	18	159/1	154/3	150/1	141/6
	19	159/4	155/1	151/2	142/8
	20	159/4	155	150/6	142/3
	21	159/4	155/3	151	142
	22	159/3	155/2	151/6	143/2
	23	-	156/5	153/6	145/5
	25	-	161/5	158/6	150/5
	26	-	160/1	158	148

CENTS  
PER  
BUSHEL

140

120

100

80

60

SEPT.

OCT.

NOV.

DEC.

JAN.

FEB.

MAR.

APRIL

MAY

JUNE

JULY

AUG.

SEPT.

*No. 1 Man St John*

## SHIPPERS' OFFERS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

FOB PORT OF SHIPMENT AS REPORTED DAILY BY BROOMHALLS' LIVERPOOL OFFICE.

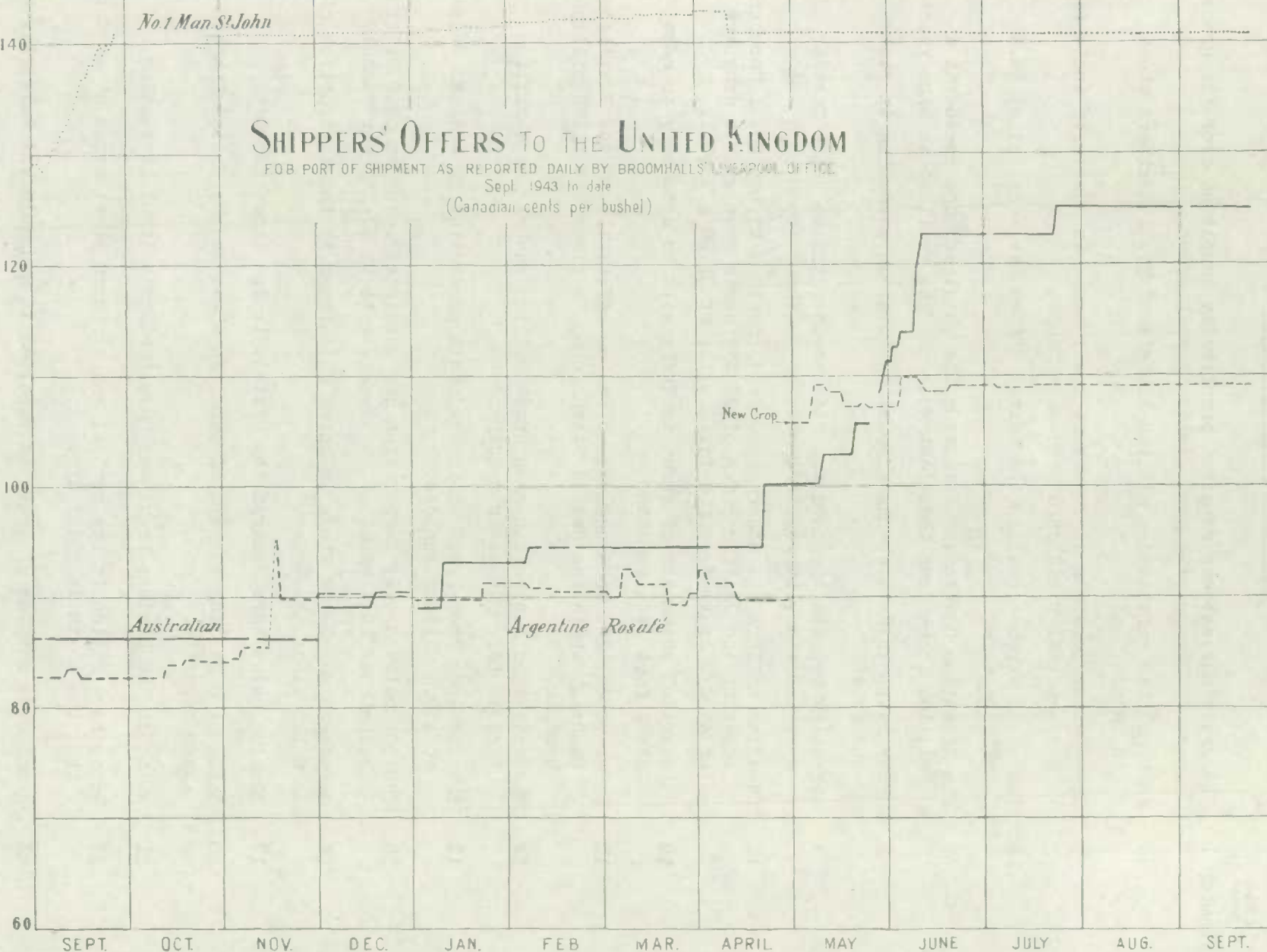
Sept. 1943 to date

(Canadian cents per bushel)

*New Crop*

*Australian*

*Argentine Rosafé*



## CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

1944

- September 1 The grain harvest was reported practically completed over the greater part of Europe with good yields in most areas.
- 2 Portugal has purchased a million bushels of No. 2 Northern wheat in Canada.
- 5 Dry weather persists in important wheat areas in Australia indicating a sub-normal yield on a reduced acreage.
- 6 The wheat acreage goal in the United States has been set at 68.5 million acres.
- 7 The Argentine Government estimates the wheat acreage seeded at a million acres less than last year and the smallest in nine years.
- 8 Heavy rains in Manitoba have resulted in grain sprouting in stock and swath.
- 9 Argentina reports the need for widespread rains to check further deterioration, particularly in the northern areas.
- 11 Canadian millers and other processors continue to buy No. 1 Northern wheat at the ceiling price of 77 3/8 cents receiving a drawback of 47 5/8 cents from the fixed price of \$1.25 a bushel.
- 12 Substantial shipments of wheat to Italy will be necessary to meet heavy **food** requirements.
- 13 Wheat production in Canada is estimated officially at 447.7 million bushels, while the United States crop is placed at 1,132 million bushels.
- 14 The estimated Australian crop of 66 million bushels is 4 million bushels below domestic requirements.
- 15 The Winnipeg Free Press estimates wheat production in western Canada at 450.8 million bushels.
- 16 The Commodity Credit Corporation has completed loans on 69.8 million bushels of 1944 wheat at an average rate of \$1.397 per bushel.
- 18 Germany's supply of flour is being threatened by the destruction of mills along the Rhine.
- 19 Soaking rains have delayed the United Kingdom wheat harvest.
- 20 Sales of 3 million bushels of Canadian wheat to the United Kingdom are reported.
- 21 Rains in the Prairie Provinces have further delayed harvesting.
- 22 Rains have fallen in the central and southern wheat areas of Argentina, but the north is still dry.
- 23 A moderate surplus of grain is reported in Roumania and Bulgaria.



## UNITED STATES

Wheat acreage goals for 1945 for the various States total 68.6 million acres, which is 1.9 million acres greater than the area seeded for the 1944 crop. If average yields are realized this acreage would produce about 845 million bushels. Although it is impossible to predict, at this time, the disappearance of wheat during the crop year 1945-46, a crop of this size, together with a probable carry-over of some 300 million bushels at July 1, 1945 should meet requirements and maintain a reasonable reserve. The harvesting of another corn crop of over 3 billion bushels, together with reduced live-stock numbers on farms, is expected to reduce the use of wheat for feed during the present crop year. Indications are that exports will be stepped up from the 42 million bushel level of 1943-44 and that imports will be sharply down.

The position of wheat in the post-war economy of the United States is, as yet, by no means clear. American wheat acreage had been reduced during the period 1939 to 1943. In the last year of this period it was estimated at 53.5 million acres as compared with an average of 70 million for the period 1932 to 1941. The seeded acreage in 1944 was up to 66.7 million acres and the goal for 1945 is still higher as indicated above. Production control restrictions under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act were removed in February 1943. Faced with a heavy prospective disappearance of wheat the Secretary of Agriculture announced that farmers who met 90 per cent of their farm war-crops goals would be eligible for AAA payments and wheat loans even though they overplanted their allotments. Wheat marketing quotas were also suspended at the same time.

The loan program has proved an important factor since its inception in 1938 in stabilizing and increasing the price paid to wheat growers. On July 7 of this year it was announced that the loan rate would be increased from 85 to 90 per cent of parity which will result in a national average of about \$1.35 per bushel at the farm on the 1944 crop. An additional price support program is provided by purchases made by the Commodity Credit Corporation which is purchasing wheat at one per cent under this 90 per cent of parity level. The policy of providing price-support loans to farmers at 90 per cent of parity has been guaranteed for the post-war period. Farmers who have signed up with the AAA program are eligible for loans on all wheat harvested during the two year period beginning with the first of January following the official proclamation that hostilities have ceased. The policy, **if any**, which will be pursued with respect to acreage control during this period has not been announced.

The share of the United States in world wheat markets after the war will depend upon the pricing policy adopted in the domestic market. If prices at home are kept above prices in the international markets either sales will tend to be relatively small or an export subsidy plan of some type or other will have to be adopted to permit exports. An additional factor of importance is the volume of wheat moving into feed channels. Commodity experts in the U.S. Department of Agriculture stress the fact that feeders have become accustomed to wheat during the war and, given comparable relative prices among feedstuffs, will continue to use wheat. One method of securing such a comparable relative price may be to establish a lower price for wheat used for feed than for wheat used for food. There is as yet no indication of the volume of wheat which will be used for industrial purposes in the United States following the war.

## ARGENTINE LETTER

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Buenos Aires has forwarded the following report under date of September 4, 1944.

### Crop Conditions

According to the monthly official report of the Ministry of Agriculture, which made its appearance this morning, the rains which fell in August after the drought of July brought a considerable improvement in the wheat and linseed crops in Eastern Buenos Aires and Northwest of Entre Rios. But in the remainder of the country the precipitation was insufficient, and the drought conditions persist with the added drawbacks of sharp changes of temperature, frosts and strong winds. Dealing in detail with the various crops, the report goes on to say:

The planting of wheat, which commenced in June, is approaching its close, and has already been finished in some zones. The work was slowed up by the prevailing climatic conditions, particularly the lack of rain, which made it difficult to prepare the land. In the province of Buenos Aires the crop generally is in good condition, having been favoured by the last rains. On the other hand, in the remainder of the country the condition is inferior to normal, the persistent drought having increased the deterioration, especially in the provinces of Santa Fe, Cordoba (except in the east), the North Pampa, where attacks of green fly have been added to the other adverse factors.

### Supplies and Markets

Shipments of wheat during August totalled 7,529,000 bushels, to which must be added 234,000 bushels of flour in terms of wheat, making 7,763,000 bushels in all, which compares with a combined total of 6,711,000 bushels in the preceding month. The statistical position is as follows:

Third official estimate 1943-44 crop .....	249,853,000 bushels
Carry-over from previous crops .....	109,689,000 "
Total supplies .....	359,542,000 "
Deduct: Seed and domestic requirements 102,881,000 bushels	
Relief of war victims ..... 7,349,000 "	110,230,000 "
Surplus available for export .....	249,312,000 "
Shipments to) Wheat .....	55,982,000 bushels
August 31 ) Wheat as flour .....	8,319,000 "
	64,301,000 "
Balance still available .....	185,011,000 "

Of the balance shown above as still available, 34,098,000 bushels are under contract to Spain, and 4,409,000 bushels are estimated to have been sold to sundry exporters.

Great Britain continues to show very little interest in Argentine wheat, and her purchases during the past month were negligible. The export business was confined to South American countries, headed by Brazil. For export wheat the prices set by the Control Board remain unchanged at 10.70 for old wheat and 12.50 for the new crop grain in bulk.

In the domestic market there is a well sustained demand for grain of good quality of the Superior types, with very little interest shown in ordinary or inferior wheat. The local millers are able to fill their requirements at 8.70 to 8.80 pesos per 100 kilos of 62 1/2 pounds per bushel wheat. The Argentine Government has placed 3,674,000 bushels of wheat at the disposal of the Government of France, as a gift for the relief of the needy population, in addition to 5,000 tons of meat.



### Seeded Areas - First Official Estimate

The official forecast of the area planted to wheat in Argentina for the 1944-45 season shows a substantial decrease as do the plantings of the coarse grains and linseed. The acreage seeded to wheat is estimated at 15,953,000 acres, which is some 878,000 acres below last year's plantings. The prolonged drought prevalent in certain sections of the cereal regions at the time when seeding should have been done was responsible. The expressed official opinion is that in the event of there being a favourable change in climatic conditions in some of the affected districts, it may be possible to hasten the planting of linseed and some cereals. Acreage estimates may, therefore, be subsequently revised.

### AUSTRALIAN CABLE

The following cable was received on September 18 from the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Melbourne:

"Australian wheat stocks at September 1 totalled 123,000,000 bushels. The present rate of export of wheat and flour remains unchanged. The Treasury estimates that 32,000,000 bushels of wheat will be required for stockfood and the recently announced Commonwealth budget provides £800,000 to meet the difference between the price of wheat as stockfood and the average price of wheat.

"The weather has been very poor for wheat and drought conditions obtain in Victoria and southern New South Wales and parts of South Australia. Crop conditions in Queensland and northern New South Wales are excellent. Conditions are fair in Western Australia and patchy in South Australia.

"The estimate of 66,000,000 bushels for this year's crop is the lowest for 25 years. It compares with 109,000,000 bushels for the crop harvested last December-January and with an average yield of 178,000,000 bushels for the ten-year period ending in 1940. It should be borne in mind, however, that the average pre-war acreage was 13,000,000 bushels as compared with the present acreage of approximately 8,500,000. The yield estimates for each state, in millions of bushels, with the pre-war average in brackets, are as follows: Queensland 6 (4); New South Wales 25 (60); South Australia 13 (36); Western Australia 15 (36).

"The price of wheat sold for flour for domestic consumption is 69 cents per bushel plus 22 cents sales tax; for the manufacture of breakfast foods 53 cents and no sales tax; for stockfood 60 cents plus a subsidy of 9 cents per bushel and for power alcohol 69 cents per bushel. Wheat for export to Mexico sold for \$1.08 per bushel and to Peru for \$1.22 per bushel. The Minister of Commerce is, at the request of the growers, studying methods of continuing wheat stabilization plans into the post-war years.



Monthly Average Winnipeg Cash Price - No. 1 Northern Wheat  
Crop Years 1937-38 to 1944-45

(cents per bushel)

	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
August .....	131.8	76.6	54.9	72.2	73.3	88.9	111.9	125.0
September ..	133.6	63.3	73.9	71.7	72.6	89.6	117.5	
October .....	142.3	61.5	70.3	70.4	73.7	90.0	124.1	
November ...	134.6	59.0	70.5	71.8	73.2	90.5	125.0	
December ...	137.4	60.6	82.4	73.4	74.4	90.4	125.0	
January .....	149.1	59.9	82.8	74.2	77.0	90.4	125.0	
February ...	144.6	60.4	83.8	75.2	78.0	90.5	125.0	
March .....	138.4	59.5	87.0	76.2	78.0	97.1	125.0	
April .....	138.4	60.5	89.2	75.7	79.0	99.0	125.0	
May .....	115.2	65.5	79.7	75.9	79.3	99.0	125.0	
June .....	114.3	61.8	72.3	77.0	80.0	101.5	125.0	
July .....	98.4	55.3	71.4	74.7	80.8	109.3	125.0	

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
August 1943 .....	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	166.1	132.7
July .....	118.4	167.1	132.7
August .....	118.1	2/	132.7

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

## I. FIRST ESTIMATE OF 1944 CROP

For the fourth time in the past six wartime harvests nature and the Canadian farmers have conjoined to produce a crop of wheat in excess of 445 million bushels. The first estimate made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics places the yield at 447.7 million bushels. Since the third estimate of the 1943 crop is 293.7 million bushels, this year's crop promises to exceed last's by 154 million bushels. With the exception of the bumper crops of 1939, 1940 and 1942 this is the largest output of wheat in this country since 1928.

The average yield per acre of 18.7 bushels is approximately 2 bushels higher than last year, but total acreage is up by 6.4 million acres. The yield of fall wheat, practically all of which is located in the province of Ontario, shows a sharp increase from 22 bushels last year to 31 bushels this year.

The comparative production figures for all Canada for wheat are as follows:

	<u>First Estimate</u> <u>1944 Crop</u>	<u>Third Estimate</u> <u>1943 Crop</u>
	bushels	
Spring Wheat .....	426,948,000	280,438,000
Fall Wheat .....	20,708,000	13,222,000
All Wheat .....	447,656,000	293,660,000

Included in the spring wheat estimate are 11 million bushels of Amber Durum divided equally between Manitoba and Saskatchewan. This compares with less than 7 million bushels of Durum produced by these two provinces in 1943.

The three Prairie Provinces account for 423 million bushels of this year's crop. Per acre yields in both Manitoba and Saskatchewan are well above the long-time averages, but Alberta slipped below. The overall average for the Prairies is 18.3 bushels as compared with 16.6 a year ago. The acreage, yield and production estimates for the Prairie Provinces are as follows:

<u>1944 Crop</u>	<u>Seeded Acreage</u> acres	<u>Yield Per Acre</u> bu.	<u>Production</u> bu.
Manitoba .....	3,505,800	21.6	54,000,000
Saskatchewan .....	13,808,700	18.4	253,500,000
Alberta .....	6,738,000	17.1	115,500,000

The long-time average yields for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are 16, 15, and 18 bushels per acre respectively. Farmers' marketings are above those for the comparable period last year, although wet weather which has delayed harvesting operations in many areas of the Prairies is largely responsible for the comparatively slow rate of marketings, despite higher quotas at many points.



For purposes of comparison the seeded acreage, together with the first estimate of average yield and production for the grain crops in 1944 are set out alongside the details of the 1943 crop for Canada and the Prairie Provinces.

#### CANADA

	Area		Yield Per Acre		Production	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
	acres	acres	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Fall wheat ...	601,000	668,000	22.0	31.0	13,222,000	20,708,000
Spring wheat .	16,886,700	23,224,900	16.6	18.4	280,438,000	426,948,000
All wheat ...	17,487,700	23,892,900	16.8	18.7	293,660,000	447,656,000
Oats .....	15,406,900	14,315,000	31.3	36.8	482,022,000	526,138,000
Barley .....	8,396,800	7,290,700	25.7	28.0	215,562,000	203,776,000
Fall rye .....	351,300	417,850	12.7	17.5	4,468,000	7,326,000
Spring rye ...	224,800	230,100	11.9	14.1	2,675,000	3,255,000
All rye .....	576,100	647,950	12.4	16.3	7,143,000	10,581,000
Flaxseed .....	2,947,800	1,323,100	6.1	7.6	17,911,000	10,082,000

#### PRAIRIE PROVINCES

	Area		Yield Per Acre		Production	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
	acres	acres	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Wheat .....	16,729,000	23,052,500	16.6	18.3	277,000,000	423,000,000
Oats .....	11,789,500	10,446,900	33.2	38.1	392,000,000	398,000,000
Barley .....	7,896,000	6,763,400	25.8	27.7	204,000,000	187,500,000
Rye .....	498,100	572,550	11.8	16.0	5,870,000	9,175,000
Flaxseed .....	2,918,400	1,297,500	6.0	7.6	17,600,000	9,821,000

#### Crop District Charts

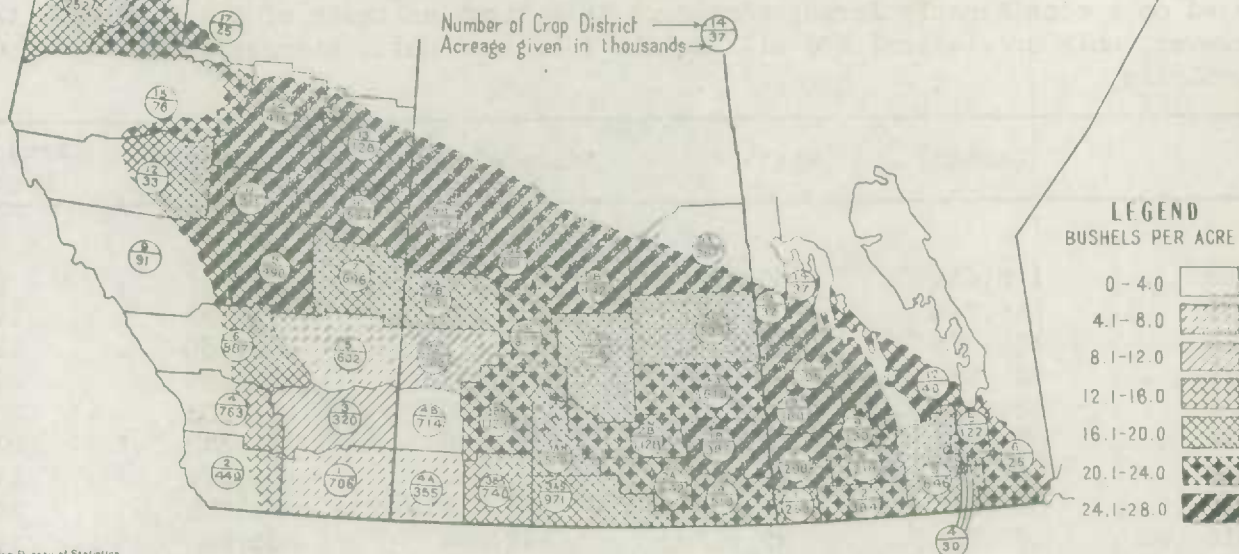
The two charts on the opposite page indicate the average yield per acre of wheat in the crop districts of the Prairie Provinces, according to the first estimate of the 1944 crop and the third estimate of the 1943 crop. The pattern of yield distribution, with some exceptions, conforms to the normal which has become established in the grain growing areas of the Prairie Provinces. The heavier yields occur on the black soils; the lightest on the brown soils with yield on the dark brown intermediate between the two.

The most pronounced exceptions occurred in the Red River Valley of Manitoba, in south-western Saskatchewan and south-eastern Alberta. Excessive rainfall in the first and drought in the other two lowered the yields. Yields are also below average in Crop Districts 2 and 4 in south-western Alberta. Central Saskatchewan, with the exception of Crop District 3E, fared much better this year than last.



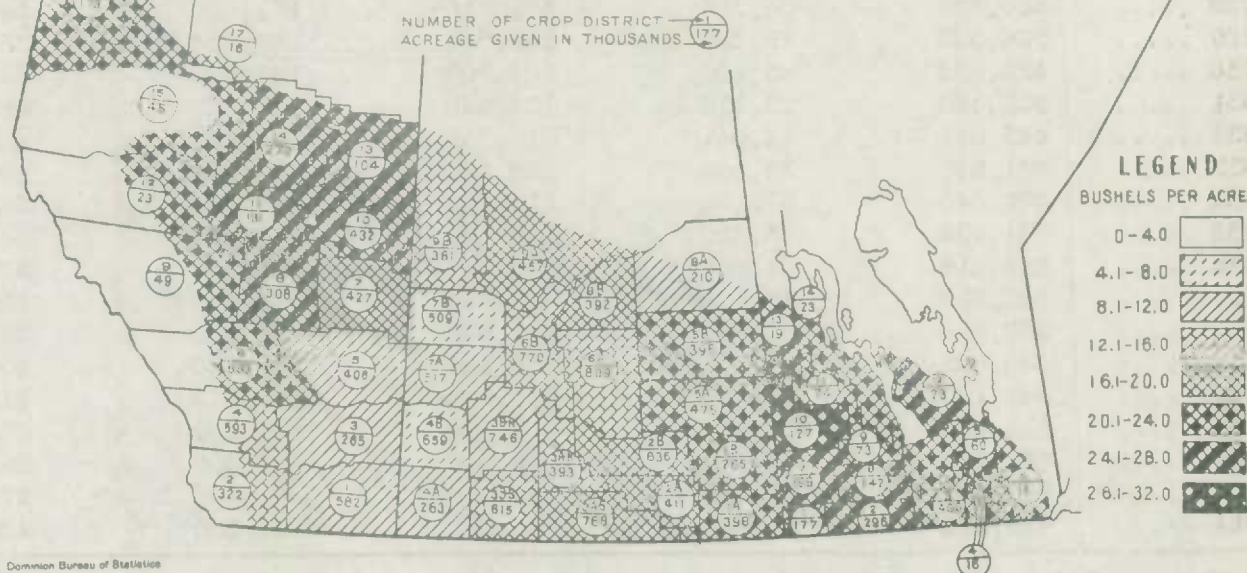
# AVERAGE YIELDS PER ACRE OF WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES BY CROP DISTRICTS 1944

ACCORDING TO THE FIRST ESTIMATE OF SEPT. 12, 1944



# AVERAGE YIELDS PER ACRE OF WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES BY CROP DISTRICTS 1943

ACCORDING TO THE FIRST ESTIMATE OF SEPT. 10, 1943



## II. WHEAT PRODUCTION IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES 1908-1944.

Wheat production in the three Prairie Provinces together with total production in the Dominion for the period 1908 to 1944 is given below. The 1944 crop is the fourth largest of the six crops harvested during the present war. The average yield of 18.4 bushels per seeded acre is only slightly less than that of the 1940 crop which was produced on a considerably larger acreage. This first estimate of the 1944 crop is, however, only provisional and will not be finalized until disposition data become available.

	Canada	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Three Prairie Provinces
	(000 bushels)				
1908 .....	112,434	50,269	34,742	6,842	91,853
1909 .....	166,744	52,706	85,197	9,579	147,482
1910 .....	132,078	34,128	66,979	9,060	110,167
1911 .....	231,237	62,820	109,323	36,554	208,697
1912 .....	224,159	63,017	106,960	34,303	204,280
1913 .....	231,717	53,331	121,559	34,372	209,262
1914 .....	161,280	38,605	73,494	28,859	140,958
1915 .....	393,543	69,337	224,312	66,538	360,187
1916 .....	262,781	29,667	147,559	65,088	242,314
1917 .....	233,743	41,049	117,921	52,992	211,953
1918 .....	189,075	48,191	92,493	23,752	164,436
1919 .....	193,260	40,975	89,994	34,575	165,544
1920 .....	263,189	37,542	113,135	83,461	234,138
1921 .....	300,858	39,054	188,000	53,044	280,098
1922 .....	399,786	60,051	250,167	64,976	375,194
1923 .....	474,199	35,804	271,622	144,834	452,260
1924 .....	262,097	41,464	132,918	61,312	235,694
1925 .....	395,475	33,624	235,472	97,962	367,058
1926 .....	407,136	47,133	219,646	113,986	380,765
1927 .....	479,665	30,773	252,500	171,286	454,559
1928 .....	566,726	52,383	321,215	171,000	544,598
1929 .....	304,520	28,565	160,565	92,534	281,664
1930 .....	420,672	43,600	206,700	147,000	397,300
1931 .....	321,325	28,112	132,466	140,603	301,181
1932 .....	443,061	44,041	211,551	167,355	422,947
1933 .....	281,892	32,666	128,004	102,334	263,004
1934 .....	275,849	37,100	114,200	112,500	263,800
1935 .....	281,935	23,250	142,198	98,648	264,096
1936 .....	219,218	26,000	110,000	66,000	202,000
1937 .....	180,210	45,100	36,000	75,700	156,800
1938 .....	360,010	50,000	137,800	148,200	336,000
1939 .....	520,623	61,300	271,300	161,400	494,000
1940 .....	540,190	66,400	266,700	180,700	513,800
1941 .....	314,825	51,000	147,000	98,000	296,000
1942 .....	556,684	53,000	305,000	171,000	529,000
1943 <u>1/</u> .....	293,660	41,000	156,000	80,000	277,000
1944 <u>2/</u> .....	447,656	54,000	253,500	115,500	423,000

1/ Third estimate.

2/ First estimate of production, September 12.



### III. RAIL MOVEMENT FROM FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR

August shipments of wheat by rail from Fort William and Port Arthur were sharply up above the July level but less than one-tenth of the shipments for the corresponding period last year. They are surprisingly close to rail shipments east in August of 1941.

As in July, Quebec received most of the grain shipped and No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum comprised the largest volume of any one grade.

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

	<u>1944-45</u>	<u>1943-44</u>	<u>1942-43</u>	<u>1941-42</u>
	- bushels -			
August .....	91,891	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
July .....		47,516	983,324	888,749
Total (12 months) .....		15,300,422	20,795,182	9,980,553

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

	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia
	- bushels -			
4 Northern .....	5,633	12,300	1,133	-
No. 5 .....	3,094	16,900	-	417
No. 6 .....	-	3,000	-	-
Rej. 1 Nor. Mxd. Htd. ....	-	7,500	-	-
Rej. 2 Nor. Mxd. Htd. ....	1,500	20,500	-	-
Rej. 3 Nor. Mxd. Htd. ....	-	3,000	-	-
Rej. 4 Nor. Mxd. Htd. ....	1,500	-	-	-
Tough Rej. 3 Nor. Mxd. Htd.	-	1,560	-	-
1 C.W.A.D. ....	7,500	-	-	-
5 C.W.A.D. Mxd. ....	1,500	-	-	-
2 A.W. ....	1,570	-	-	-
Smutty Rej. 2 A.W. ....	3,084	-	-	-
Total .....	25,381	64,960	1,133	417
GRAND TOTAL .....	91,891			



#### IV. FARMERS' MARKETINGS

The following table shows primary receipts of wheat in the Prairie Provinces for the 1944-45 crop year along with comparative figures for 1943-44:

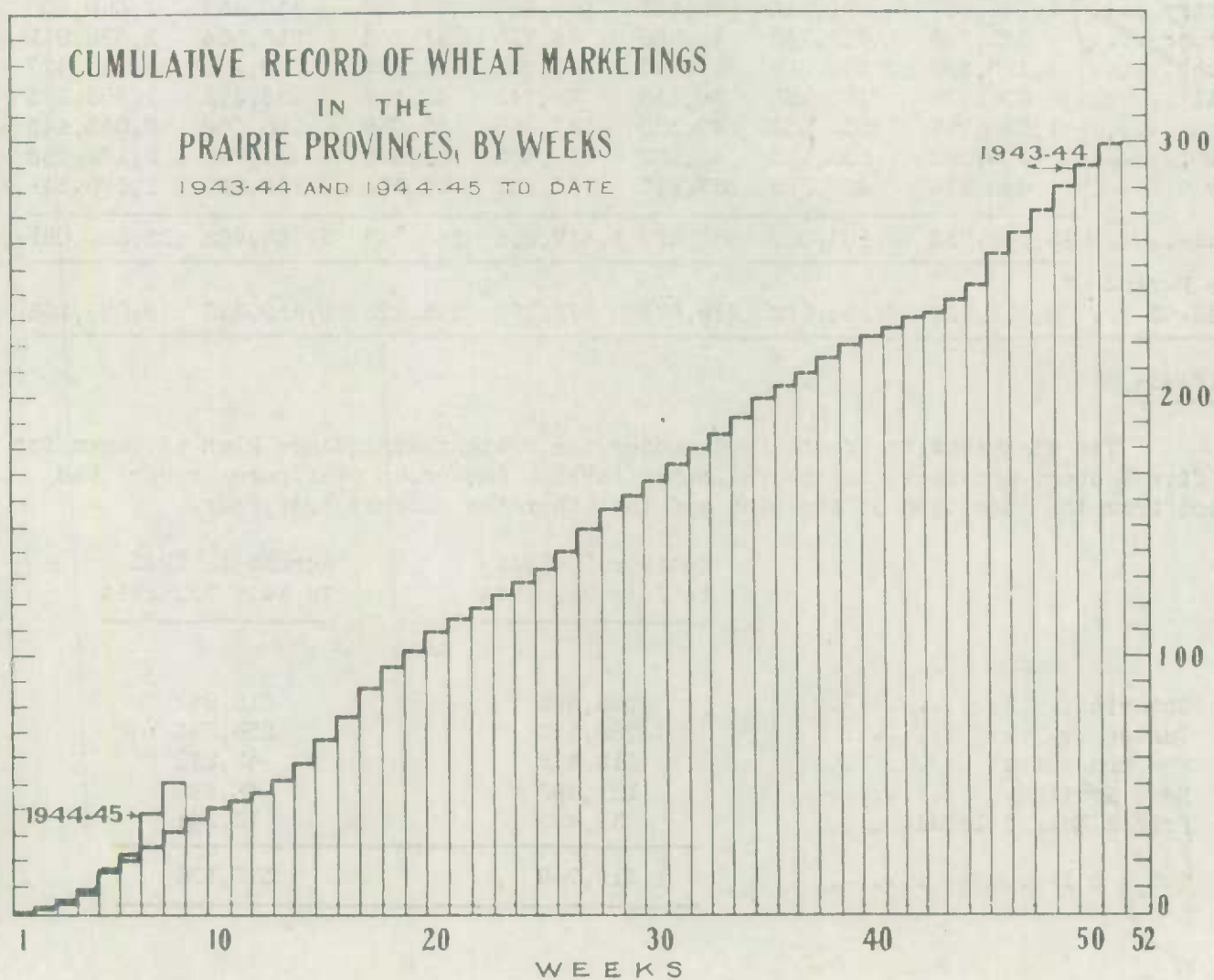
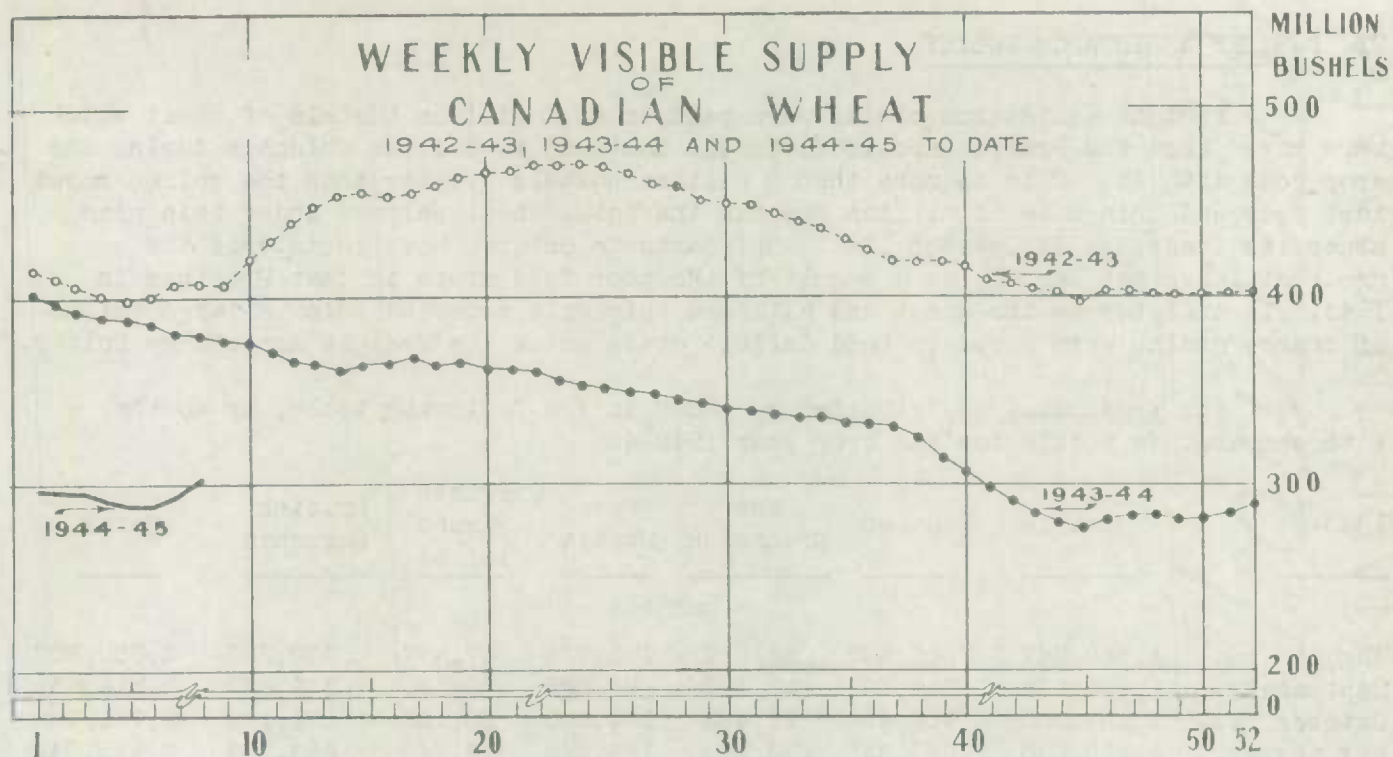
Week ending	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Totals	Last Year
- bushels -					
August 1-3	555,480	415,651	496,881	1,468,012	584,420
10	35,938	444,684	241,849	722,471	1,514,156
17	92,087	1,051,440	752,355	1,895,882	3,413,073
24	1,025,622	2,776,348	885,577	4,687,547	4,336,669
31	2,296,542	3,955,228	1,077,113	7,328,883	5,638,763
September 7	492,048	5,399,007	1,581,051	7,472,106	4,590,713
14	1,710,923	10,021,382	3,567,347	15,299,652	5,353,184
21	885,248	9,256,066	2,946,731	13,088,045	6,155,213
T o t a l s	7,093,888	33,319,806	11,548,904	51,962,598	31,586,191

The deliveries of wheat from western farms from the beginning of the crop year to date are sharply above last year's. The much larger crop is responsible for this increase in spite of wet weather this fall and the fact that last year's deliveries contain substantial quantities of old wheat.

#### V. WHEAT VISIBLE SUPPLY

The following table shows stocks of Canadian wheat in store and in transit in Canada and the United States on September 21, 1944, along with comparative figures for approximately the same date in 1943 and 1942:

	1944	1943	1942
	(000 bushels)		
Country Elevators - Manitoba .....	10,785	28,460	18,506
Saskatchewan .....	71,780	112,035	71,405
Alberta .....	49,620	77,110	44,645
T o t a l s .....	132,185	217,605	134,555
Interior Private and Mill Elevators .....	5,809	5,316	6,528
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals ..	11,172	13,848	19,682
Pacific Ports .....	17,561	19,370	19,576
Churchill .....	1,878	2,043	2,617
Fort William and Port Arthur .....	27,188	50,651	129,002
Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports .....	39,160	26,677	41,300
St. Lawrence and Seaboard Ports .....	22,522	12,653	22,205
United States Ports .....	17,616	7,335	15,636
In Transit - Lake .....	5,084	1,975	1,844
In Transit - Rail .....	16,046	13,832	9,839
In Transit - U.S.A. ....	7,558	6,067	4,128
T o t a l s .....	303,779	377,372	406,912



## VI. FREIGHT ASSISTANCE POLICY

Freight assistance claims were paid on 28.4 million bushels of wheat which were moved from the Prairie Provinces to the East and to British Columbia during the crop year 1943-44. This is more than 9 million bushels greater than the volume moved last year and brings to 61 million bushels the total wheat shipped under this plan since its inception in October 1941. Shipments to Ontario have registered the greatest increase; largely as a result of the poor feed crops in that Province in 1943. In addition to the wheat and millfeed shipments recorded below a large volume of coarse grains were moved to feed deficit areas under the Freight Assistance Policy.

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...	1,794,068	964,788	81,120	84,085	50,398	339,872	3,314,331
October .....	1,157,305	968,468	92,463	174,500	58,108	271,108	2,721,952
November ...	1,202,235	1,053,233	133,482	174,545	38,242	364,209	2,965,946
December ...	1,258,587	759,323	107,740	163,148	80,767	281,868	2,651,433
January .....	1,246,817	771,264	80,643	185,365	66,050	310,463	2,660,602
February ...	820,748	438,748	44,908	74,718	41,205	266,584	1,686,911
March .....	1,113,583	599,329	57,295	94,803	31,197	257,270	2,153,477
April .....	820,428	382,198	48,215	70,943	42,118	289,372	1,653,274
May .....	1,060,797	555,852	49,335	132,365	29,038	198,058	2,025,445
June .....	963,582	552,135	48,122	91,403	24,223	441,097	2,120,562
July .....	842,336	406,315	37,417	65,609	24,904	198,760	1,575,341
Total .....	13,846,733	8,103,060	850,357	1,417,216	553,747	3,608,968	28,380,081
Same Period 1942-43 ...	8,515,827	6,106,862	678,671	979,192	393,213	2,355,373	19,029,138

### 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 July 31, 1944	August 1, 1943 to July 31, 1944
	tons	
Ontario .....	546,301	218,843
Quebec .....	788,123	254,340
New Brunswick .....	119,435	43,311
Nova Scotia .....	131,483	48,696
Prince Edward Island .....	31,407	13,341
Total .....	1,616,749	578,531



## VII. SHIPMENTS TO UNITED STATES

Shipments of Canadian wheat to the United States during the first month and a half of the current crop year are higher than during the comparable period for the preceding crop year. The distribution of these shipments has likewise changed. The movement of wheat from the Canadian Pacific Coast terminals to the U.S. has doubled. Shipments to Duluth-Superior were abnormally high last season as grain was moving to these points by water rather than by rail as is normally the case. Increased shipments to Buffalo, Chicago and other lake ports have replaced, to a considerable extent, last year's cross-lake movement to Duluth Superior.

### Shipments August 1 to September 14

<u>By Vessel</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1943</u>
	bushels	
U.S.A. Pacific Ports .....	533,333	261,333
Buffalo .....	11,236,383	4,386,183
Chicago .....	4,900,714	-
Duluth-Superior .....	1,559,352	7,182,367
Erie .....	135,424	708,042
Milwaukee .....	340,098	-
Oswego .....	625,000	-
Toledo .....	223,732	-
	<hr/> 19,554,036	<hr/> 12,537,925
<u>By Rail</u>		
Seaboard Ports .....	2,363,994	2,606,010
Other points .....	402,002	2,773,042
<b>T o t a l</b> .....	<hr/> 22,320,032	<hr/> 17,916,977

## VIII. LAKE MOVEMENT OF GRAIN

Shipments of Canadian grain from Fort William and Port Arthur down the Lakes since the opening of navigation this year surpass shipments during a similar period for any of the war years. Although shipments last year were a record for the war period at that time the current movement exceeds them by nearly 100 million bushels.

The record of shipments during the past seven years is tabulated below. Not only wheat but also oats, rye and flaxseed have posted substantially increased shipments.

### Shipments between Opening of Navigation and September 14

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Total
	- bushels -					
1938 ..	44,800,212	3,576,941	8,657,450	891,017	221,815	58,147,235
1939 ..	101,567,197	10,336,802	9,121,645	2,327,988	78,602	123,432,234
1940 ..	113,947,483	10,601,695	5,144,234	2,240,009	485,198	132,418,619
1941 ..	155,243,521	6,069,299	5,650,412	4,209,443	837,387	172,010,062
1942 ..	117,337,613	1,960,479	1,927,276	740,423	499,422	122,465,213
1943 ..	125,999,056	27,725,154	29,928,486	1,286,454	2,802,490	187,741,640
1944 ..	193,637,160	48,433,362	27,613,172	5,710,141	4,514,359	279,908,194



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Argentine Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour During 1943

Details of Argentine exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat, with the final destinations so far as known, during the year 1943, have been supplied by the Director General of Statistics of Argentina. The figures are as follows, with the quantities in bushels.

Destinations	Wheat	Flour in terms of Wheat
United Kingdom .....	3,427,000	193,000
British Africa .....	-	-
British Central America .....	1,000	-
Bolivia .....	2,025,000	1,053,000
Brazil .....	37,040,000	726,000
Chile .....	1,338,000	331,000
Columbia .....	30,000	8,000
Costa Rica .....	-	-
Cuba .....	-	-
Ecuador .....	-	351,000
France .....	4,000	9,000
Greece .....	-	1,000
Irish Free State .....	67,000	-
Japan .....	-	-
Mexico .....	-	-
Netherlands .....	-	1,000
Netherlands Central America .....	-	8,000
Norway .....	-	-
Panama .....	-	-
Paraguay .....	1,552,000	483,000
Peru .....	2,743,000	217,000
Portugal .....	987,000	11,000
Portuguese Africa .....	-	428,000
Spain .....	19,455,000	26,000
Spanish Africa .....	867,000	132,000
Sweden .....	257,000	3,000
Switzerland .....	653,000	26,000
Tangiers .....	-	61,000
United States of America .....	1,165,000	-
U.S.A. Poss. in Central America ...	-	-
Union of South Africa .....	124,000	82,000
Uruguay .....	12,000	3,000
Venezuela .....	5,000	164,000
Yugoslavia .....	-	-
Shipped for Orders .....	26,000	-
Destinations undetermined .....	71,000	-
Totals - 1943 .....	71,849,000	4,317,000
Totals - 1942 .....	79,960,000	3,023,000

The last two items represent balances, the documents for which had not reached the Statistical Office at the time this return was prepared.