

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

Vol. 15

No. 10

MONTHLY REVIEW

OFTHE

WHEAT SITUATION

JUNE 1945

Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, M.P. Minister of Trade and Commerce
Ottawa



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS - OTTAWA AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

(Issued June 1945)

Dominion Statistician: S. A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Tor.), F.S.S., F.R.S.C.

Acting Chief, Agricultural Branch: Ian McArthur.

Grain Statistician: G. L. Burton.

WORLD WHEAT SITUATION - SULMARY

Despite the lateness of the season the prospects for the spring wheat crop are generally good in both Canada and the United States, while the winter wheat crop in the latter country is in excellent condition. Since harvesting operations are now in full swing in the American South-West, the period within which unfavourable weather conditions can adversely affect the important winter wheat crop is rapidly drawing to a close. The spring wheat crop is making good progress in Western Canada despite dry conditions in central Saskatchewan and Alberta. The combination of this favourable crop outlook and a prospective carry-over in the two countries of from 635-675 million bushels of old wheat at the end of the crop year gives little cause for concern over supplies in 1945-46.

Recent rains have been received in many parts of the Prairie Frovinces and although warm weather is needed everywhere as well as more moisture, the crop is generally showing promise. Spotty germination and a heavy growth of weeds were caused by prolonged cool weather. Although the retarded development of the wheat plant is causing concern over possible frost damage in the fall, the date of maturity will depend to a large extent on weather conditions during the summer. Frairie farmers have marketed about 317 million bushels of wheat since the first of August 1944, and the railways have managed to move an even larger volume out of the country elevators during this same period. Delivery quotas have now been suspended until the end of the present crop year, giving farmers a chance to market their old wheat prior to the imposition of the new 14-bushel maximum.

The total wheat crop in the United States is expected to be near 1,085 million bushels and the largest crop ever produced in that country. Over 797 million bushels will be winter wheat and the combines are already moving through it. Although the harvesting of spring wheat will not get under way for another month and a half, above-average yields are anticipated. The first appraisal of the condition of this crop placed the probable output at 287 million bushels which, while not as large as the harvests of 1943 and 1944, is still nearly 100 million bushels above average.

Canada and the United States, as the two major wheat exporting countries nearest Europe and with a surplus of wheat, are now moving this bread grain overseas as rapidly as transportation and port capacity will permit. With only six weeks of the crop year remaining, Canada has exported nearly 288 million bushels of wheat and wheat flour. Since the Canadian wheat surplus available for export or carry-over during the current crop year was about 630 million bushels, it now appears that yearend stocks will be between 285 and 300 million bushels. A carry-over of this size would be moderately below the 356 million bushels of old wheat on hand at July 31 a year ago and the lowest since 1939.

The reduced carry-over in Canada may be largely offset by increased stocks in the United States which are expected to range from 350-375 million bushels, as compared with 316 million bushels at July 1, 1944. In view of the favourable prospects of the United States harvesting another billion bushel wheat crop in 1945, it is now expected that the carry-over of old wheat at July 1, 1946 will again exhibit a moderate increase, despite large-scale exports and continued heavy domestic use. The carry-over of old wheat in Canada in mid-summer of 1946, on the other hand, is likely to be still further reduced in the light of smaller plantings this spring and the present heavy export program which is scheduled to extend into the new crop year.

The seeding of the new wheat crop in Argentina is now nearing completion and there are indications that this year's acreage will exceed the 15.4 million acres which were seeded a year ago. Weather conditions have been only moderately favourable with seeding held up in some areas by lack of rain and continued cool weather.

It is not possible to make an appraisal of the exportable surplus of wheat being held in Argentina as no official estimate of stocks has been issued recently. If known exports and domestic requirements are deducted from total supplies, however, it appears that Argentina now holds about 170 million bushels of wheat over and above domestic requirements. Exports of wheat and wheat flour have been averaging about 8 1/2 million bushels a month since December 1, the beginning of the Argentine crop year. During recent weeks export offerings have been light, apparently because of the difficulty experienced in accumulating sufficient wheat at the ports to meet export demands. The current shortage of coal and fuel oils is said to have lowered the capacity of the railways to the point where Argentina will not be able to maintain her present rate of overseas wheat shipments.

Although heavy rains have been received over large areas in Australia, moisture reserves in the soil are very low as a result of the prolonged drought. It is now hoped that about 11.7 million acres may be seeded to wheat which will bring the acreage almost back to the pre-war average. The realization of normal yields on an acreage of this size would result in a crop of about 140 million bushels. However, shortages of phosphate fertilizer may lower yields somewhat. A harvest of 140 million bushels would permit restoration of a reserve carry-over and the resumption of exports on a limited scale.

European Situation

The countries of western and northern Europe have cenefitted from recent rains and only warm weather is now needed to ensure rapid growth. Good yields will only partially compensate for the small acreages seeded. The grain harvest seems likely to be well below requirements in most of these countries while the lack of bulk handling facilities at the ports and shortages of rolling stock tend to restrict imports. The wheat crop in the United Kingdom is reported to be in good condition except on poorer land where it is "patchy".

Crops in both Spain and Portugal are only about 50 per cent of normal and a most serious crop failure has occurred in North Africa. Since this area normally exports a part of her surplus to France the present crop failure will force France to turn to an alternative source of supply. Broomhall reports that the harvest of all grains in Algeria, Morocco and Tunis will fall 100 million bushels short of domestic requirements in these countries.

AMBER DURUM WHEAT

Production of durum wheat in Canada is small relative to the output of bread wheats. Moreover, the growing of this crop has been decreasing in recent years. In 1937 it is estimated that about 25 million bushels of durum wheat were produced in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, with the former province accounting for about 23 million bushels of this total.

In the spring of 1943 supplies of durum wheat in commercial positions were not sufficient to meet the demands which were being made upon them for the manufacture of macaroni and allied products which were required for civilian and military use at the time. During the last four months of the 1942-43 crop year quota restrictions on the delivery of durum wheat were withdrawn. About 1 1/2 million bushels of this wheat are used domestically in the production of macaroni products and from 1 to 3 million bushels are exported. Great Britain takes the largest proportion of our durum wheat exports. The War Food Administration in the United States has been experiencing difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies to meet the requirements of UNRRA and the army. Canada is now holding about 3.5 million bushels of durum wheat in commercial positions.

The estimated production and marketings of durum wheat for the two principal producing provinces, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, for the 1937 to 1945 period are as follows:-

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Total Production	Total Deliveries
	3-4	- mil	lion bushels -	
1937-38	23.0	2.0	25.0	17.1
1938-39	15.0	2,5	17.5	15.2
1939-40	8,5	2.3	10.8	9.1
1940-41	6.0	2,5	8.5	6.9
1941-42	2.7	0.9	3.6	2.4
1942-43	2.7	4.1	6.8	4.2
1943-44	4.1	2.5	6.6	5.4
1944-45	5.5	5.5	11.0	

Deliveries from August 1 to June 21 of the present crop year amount to 7.0 million bushels, although production has been estimated at 11 million bushels. It may be that this latter figure is too high and will have to be revised downward once complete marketing data are available.

The Winnipeg cash price of No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum wheat has fluctuated around the price of No. 1 Northern during the past four years and this relationship has been reflected in the initial prices of the Canadian Wheat Board. The comparison of the prices of No. 1 Northern and No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum, basis in store Fort William, for the 1940-44 period is as follows in cents per bushel.

	No. 1 No.	rthern	No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum		
to the second	Yearly Average Winnipeg Cash Closing Price	Initial Price C.W.B.	Yearly Average Winnipeg Cash Closing Price	Initial Price C.W.B.	
1940-41	.74	. 70	.67 1/8	.62	
1941-42	.76 5/8 .94 6/8	. 70 .90	1.01 5/8	. 64	
1943-44	$\frac{1}{1}$.90 & 1.25 <u>2/</u> 1.25	1/1/	,90 & 1,30 <u>2</u> 1,25	

^{1/} Market closed September 1943.

^{2/} The Canadian Wheat Board issued a revised price list on October 14, 1943.

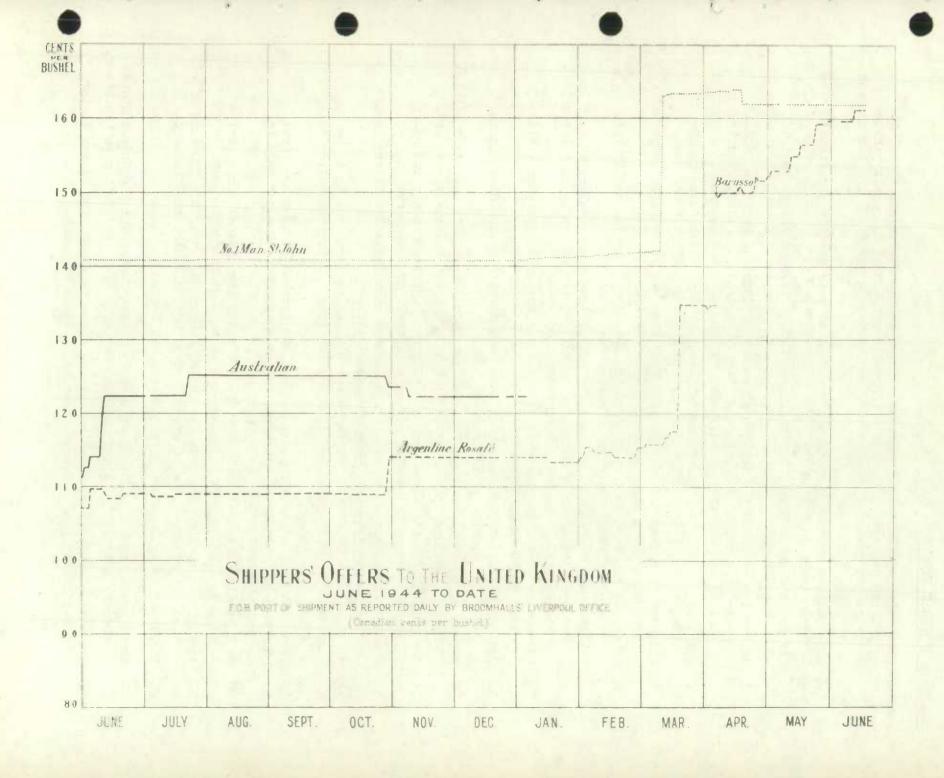
CHICAGO WHEAT FUTURES

There have been fluctuations in the closing Chicago futures ranging up to 4 1/2 cents per bushel during the first three weeks of June. On June 21, however, prices were very close to the May 29 level.

On May 30 the ceiling limit for cash wheat at Chicago was raised by 3 1/8 cents making the ceiling for No. 2 Hard and No. 2 Red Winter wheat \$1.77 1/2. Ceilings on futures were also raised by 3 1/8 cents making the limit \$1.80 1/2. While cash wheat has been holding at or near ceiling levels the futures have been well below both the cash price and the ceiling on futures. The difficulty in securing sufficient transportation to move wheat from farms to terminals is still a price strengthening factor.

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

1944-1	945	July	September	December	May
			(cents and eights per	bushel)	
May	29	169/4	165/7	165/2	163/7
	30		Memorial Day		
	31	169	166	165/4	164/4
June	1	168/5	166/4	165/4	164/7
	2	169	166/6	166/4	166/1
		168/1	165/6	166	168
	4 5	167/1	164/7	165/6	166
	6	166/4	163/7	164/4	164/6
	7	167	163/3	164	164
	8	167/7	164/2	164/7	165/2
	9	167/7	163/7	163/6	163/6
	11	167/6	163/3	163/2	163
	12	167/5	163/2	163/2	163
	13	168/2	164/4	164/5	163/6
	1:4	168/3	164/3	164/3	164/1
	15	169/3	166/2	166	165/6
	16	170/3	167/3	167/3	167/2
	18	172	168/3	166/4	166/2
	19	170/6	166/5	165/6	165/7
	20	168/6	164/5	164	163/5
	21	169/4	165/6	165/4	165
	~_	100/1	100/0	100/4	100



CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

- June 1 The Office of Price Administration in the United States has raised the ceiling on wheat prices by 3 1/8 cents per bushel to permit parity prices to growers. The ceiling on futures is now \$1.80 1/2 and on cash wheat \$1.77 1/2.
 - 2 Cool weather and heavy rains are reported to have greatly benefitted grain crops in France.
 - 4 The grain crop in French North Africa is described as the poorest in thirty years.
 - 5 An embargo has been placed upon shipments of Canadian grain to Buffalo owing to elevator congestion at that port which, in turn, is attributable to the shortage of rail cars for the outgoing movement.
 - 6 The first car of 1945 wheat was delivered at Fort Worth Texas on May 25, grading No. 1 dark hard with a protein content of 14.7 per cent.
 - 7 The seeding of wheat in the Prairie Provinces was practically completed with early sown wheat up from one to six inches.
 - 8 Norway is reported to have ordered 180,000 tons of grain, mostly rye, from Argentina to help relieve the bread shortage.
 - 9 The American War Food Administration has offered wheat growers an average national loan rate of \$1.38 per bushel, equivalent to \$1.59 a bushel, chicago basis, for No 1 hard wheat,
 - ll Harvesting is getting underway in Spain and Portugal with poor yields owing to continued drought.
 - 12 Over 86 million bushels of wheat have been moved down the Great Lakes since the opening of navigation.
 - 13 Stocks of wheat in the Fort William-Port Arthur terminals were 40.5 million bushels on June 7 as compared with 24.1 million bushels a year ago.
 - 14 The outlook for the wheat crop in Italy has improved greatly but heavy imports during the coming season will still be necessary.
 - 15 The Canadian Wheat Board has warned farmers that 1944-45 delivery quotas will not be extended beyond July 31 this year.
 - 16 Broomhall has reported that the surplus wheat in Argentina is to be reserved for shipment to Latin America only. This reservation was later withdrawn.
 - 18 Switzerland is said to require 2.2 million bushels of imported wheat prior to November if her bread ration of 7 1/8 ounces per week is not to be reduced.
 - 19 As a result of a crop failure it is estimated that French North Africa will require from 37 to 56 million bushels of imported wheat.
 - 20 American sources report that the United States will ship 500,000 tons of fuel oil to Argentina in exchange for vegetable oils and flaxseed.
 - 21 Threshing is well underway in Oklahoma and Texas.
 - 22 Arrangements have again been completed between Canada and the United States whereby harvest crews and machines may move from one country to the other.
 - 23 The rate of subsidy on wheat ground for flour in the United States during the month of June has been fixed at 28 cents per bushel.

Weather conditions throughout the northern Great Plains area of the United States during the spring season have been very similar to those in western Canada. An early warm spell in April was followed by one of the coldest Mays on record and freezing temperatures caused some damage to grain crops. Persistent rains over a large part of the country reduced crop prospects and delayed seeding operations, while drought developed in the south-west. Notwithstanding these difficulties, good progress was made with seeding operations and the total volume of 1945 production is expected to be well above the average.

Very favourable conditions for winter grain crops early in the season gave them an excellent start, which recent cold weather has failed to offset. The winter wheat crop, now forecast at 797.3 million bushels, is the second largest on record having been exceeded only by that of 1931. The indicated average yield is 17 bushels per acre and 46.8 million acres were intended for harvest at May 1. The degree of abandonment indicated at that time was one of the lowest on record, although further acreage losses have occurred in the south-west because of drought. The first forecast of spring wheat production is 287.4 million bushels. The yield prospects are better than average, although the acreage seeded is below that of last year. The combination of these two crops is expected to give the United States an over-all wheat output of 1,084.7 million bushels in 1945. Should a crop of this proportion be realized, it would be a record, and the third in the history of the United States to exceed a billion bushels.

The War Food Administration has announced details of the commodity loan program designed to support the price of wheat from the 1945 crop. The price received by farmers for the new crop is to be at least 90 per cent of parity and if the market will not net the producer this price he has the alternative of accepting a non-recourse loan from the Commodity Credit Corporation. This loan on a national average basis will be about \$1.38 per bushel as compared with a loan of \$1.35 per bushel on the 1944 crop. Individual loans vary from the national average since they take location, grade and quality into account. The producer may, in addition, earn a storage payment of 7 cents per bushel on farm-stored wheat delivered to C.C.C. on or after April 30, 1946.

Statistics released by the Eureau of Agricultural Economics show that during the present crop year more wheat will be fed on farms where grown but that less Government wheat will be fed than last year. The quantity of 1944 crop wheat fed on farms where grown is estimated at 116 million bushels. In addition, about 134 million bushels of wheat were sold by the Commodity Credit Corporation for live-stock feed during the ten-month period ending in April 1945. This ten-month total represents nearly all that will be sold for feed during the present crop year since sales by the C.C.C. have practically been discontinued. In 1943-44 the C.C.C. sold about 334 million bushels of wheat for feed.

According to reports from Washington the record-making wheat and flour export program being carried out by the army, the Foreign Economic Administration and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is running close to schedule. The Department of Commerce has released information on the volume of wheat and flour exported from July 1944 to March 1, 1945. During this nine-month period 10.3 million bushels of wheat were exported as grain and another 19.6 million bushels in the form of flour or a total of 29.9 million bushels. Imports into the United States nuring this pariod were 38.8 million bushels.

Crop Conditions

The Argentine Government issued an official crop report during the first part of June. This report states that the moderate rains which fell in the principal grain growing regions during the month of May permitted farmers to cultivate their fields and seed their cereals and oil seeds. Lack of rain in the northern part of Cordoba made field work difficult and damaged those grain fields which were intended for pasture. Most of the land to be seeded to wheat has now been readied and wheat planting, which was started during April, has now become general. Conditions are more backward in the northern part of Cordoba and Buenos Aires province.

By the middle of June farmers were again beginning to complain of a shortage of moisture and the hardness of the soil. These factors are holding up the sowing of flaxseed and causing pastures to deteriorate. The acreage seeded to wheat now appears to be larger than usual and if rain is received, last year's seeded acreage of 15.4 million acres will certainly be exceeded.

Supplies and Markets

Little can be said with regard to market conditions at the present time. Until the Government makes an announcement with respect to its plans for the disposal of exportable surpluses, a good deal of uncertainty will prevail. It is understood that there is a strong demand for grain for export, but apparently the lack of an announcement from the Government is holding up contracts. The domestic market is firm with millers buying steadily at slightly increased prices. The Government of Argentina is continuing its policy of helping devastated nations of Europe, and has recently reserved 3.7 million bushels of wheat as a gift to the people of Italy.

The Agricultural societies in Argentina, representing the primary producers, have lost no time in protesting against the step taken by the Government in establishing a state monopoly for the purchase and sale of grain crops. The basis of these protests seems to be that farmers object to the state purchasing their crops at fixed prices when they are worth considerably more in the international market. Prices fixed for wheat and corn are minimum prices, although shippers and millers can only buy from the state. These minimum prices are, however, higher than for any recent period, and it is true that the Government absorbed a loss in purchasing farmers' crops at a time when export markets were not available. The rural societies ask for a restoration of freedom of operation in grain markets, with the primary producer exercising a voice through a cooperative organization.

It is not possible to give an accurate estimate of the supply position of wheat in Argentina since no official statement of stocks on hand has been issued of late months. It is reported that grain exports are being restricted to some extent by the shortage of railway transportation. The following estimate of available supplies of wheat is derived by deducting known exports and domestic requirements from an official estimate of supplies at the beginning of the year plus the new crop.

Appraisal of Available Supplies of Wheat in Argentina

	million bushels
Wheat on hand at December 1, 1944	173.2 156.1
Potal supplies	329.3
Requirements for seed and domestic consumption	102.9
Surplus available for export	226.4
Exports of wheat and wheat flour - December 1 - April 30 (official)	44.8 12.0
Total exports December 1 - June 15	56.8
Balance still available at June 15	169.6

AUSTRALIAN CABLE

The Canadian Trade Commissioner at Melbourne cabled on June 15 regarding the wheat and flour situation in Australia as follows:

"Australian wheat stocks at the end of May totalled 50 million bushels. It is hoped to sow 11.7 million acres this year. Rainfall in Western Australia and Queensland has been very good. While moisture conditions in northern New South Wales have also been quite good, South Australia still requires rain, while drought conditions prevail in Victoria and Riverina. The flour mills in the eastern states are now working one shift, and two shifts in Western Australia and South Australia. An additional advance of 7 cents a bushel has been made on non-quota wheat in No. 6 pool. This brings the total advance of such wheat to growers to 66 cents."

SELLING PRICES OF CANADIAN WHEAT

The Class 2 price of Canadian wheat has held unchanged at \$1.55 per bushel for No. 1 Northern since May 15. The Winnipeg Grain Exchange reports heavy sales of wheat for export with the United Kingdom being the principal buyer. The Class 1, or price to mutual aid countries, remains at \$1.46 per bushel for No. 1 Northern, basis in store, Fort William or Port Arthur.

The monthly averages of Class 2, or price to non-mutual aid countries, are as follows with daily quotations for the month of June:

Canadian Wheat Board Prices

	1 Northern	2 Northern	3 Northern	4 Northern
		(cents and eigh	iths per bushel)	
October 19-30, 1943	128/2	125/2	123/2	118/2
November	132/3	129/3	127/3	122/3
December	141/2	138/2	136/2	131/2
January, 1944	145/5	142/5	140/5	135/5
February	144/7	141/7	139/7	134/7
March	146/7	143/7	141/7	136/7
April	148	145	143	138
May	148	145	143	138
June	143/3	140/3	138/3	134/2
July	138	135	133	130
August	135/2	132/2	130/2	127/4
September	136	133	131	129/7
October	143/2	140/2	138/2	137/2
November	146/2	143/2	141/2	140/2
December	.146/3	143/3	141/3	140/3
January, 1945	145/6	142/6	140/6	139/6
February	150/1	147/1	145/1	144/1
March	152/3	149/3	147/3	146/3
April	153/5	150/5	148/5	147/5
May	154/4	151/4	149/4	148/4
June 1	155	152	150	149
2 , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	155	152	150	149
4	155	152	150	149
5	155	152	150	149
6	155	152	150	149
7	155	152	150	149
8 0.00000000000000000	155	152	150	149
9	155	152	150	149
11	155	152	150	149
12	155	152	150	149
13	155	152	150	149
14	155	152	150	149
15	155	152	150	149
16	155	152	150	149
18	155	152	150	149
19	155	152	150	149

The supply of Canadian wheat available for export and/or carry-over at July 31, 1945 amounted to 391.3 million bushels at June 1, as compared with 406.8 million bushels a year ago. The disappearance of western wheat from commercial stocks during the first ten months of the 1944-45 crop year has been 453 million bushels or 46 million less than during the same period in 1943-44. Net exports of wheat and wheat flour for the two ten-month periods were 239.3 and 292.0 million bushels or a decline of 52.7 million bushels. The decline in the commercial disappearance during the August-May period of the present crop year is, therefore, largely or wholly attributable to smaller exports 1/.

Canadian Wheat Supplies

	1944-45	1943-44
	- million	bushels -
Carry-over in North America July 31	355,1	594.6
New crop	435.5	284.5
Total Supply	790.6	879.1
Estimated domestic requirements	160.0	180.3
Available for export or carry-over	630,6	698.8
Deduct:		
Net exports of wheat as grain August-May 31	189 1 2/	241.9
Flour exports in terms of wheat August-May 31	50.2	50.1
Total Exports Wheat and Flour	239,3	292.0
Balance on June 1 for export or carry-over	391.3	406.8

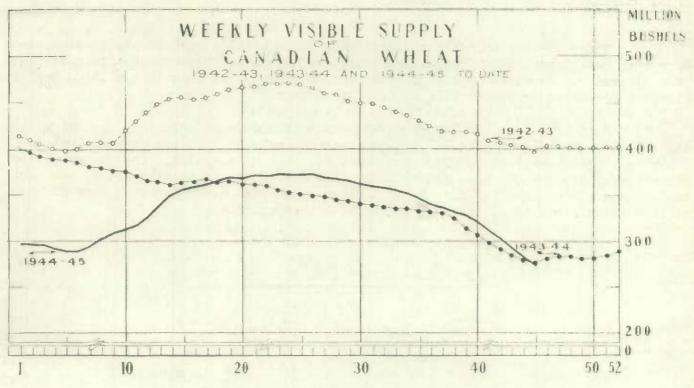
^{1/} It is not possible to conclude from these data that an additional 6.7 million bushels have disappeared from commercial channels into the domestic market since Customs exports are subject to a degree of "error" because of the method in which they are compiled. Exports for any given period include the export entries received in the Bureau during that period rather than the grain leaving Canadian ports of exit. This latter figure is now available for wheat and wheat flour, but a two-month-time lag is necessary in order that the goods covered by delayed export entries may be credited back to the month in which they actually left the country.

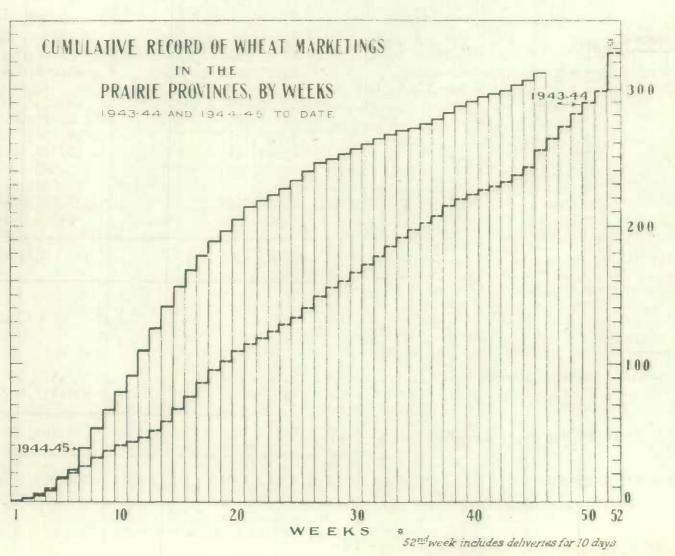
^{2/} Customs exports plus or minus change in stocks of Canadian wheat in store in the United States.

FARMERS' MARKETINGS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

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

Week endi	ng	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Totals	Last Year
			- t	ushels -		
August	1-3	555,480	415,651	496,881	1,468,012	688,803
	10	35,938	444,684	241,849	722,471	1,809,882
	17	92,087	1,051,440	752,355	1,895,882	3,992,587
	24	1,025,622	2,776,348	885,577	4,687,547	4,172,199
	31	2,296,542	3,955,228	1,077,113	7,328,883	5,029,855
September	7	492,048	5,399,007	1,580,961	7,472,016	4,566,630
o p · o · · · · · · · ·	14	1,710,923	10,021,382	3,559,390	15,291,695	5,186,948
	21	931,482	10,255,922	3,357,451	14,544,855	6,172,686
	28	1,980,799	9,107,342	2,326,279	13,414,420	4,980,883
October	5	2,665,704	8,245,689	1,637,966	12,549,359	4,007,147
0000001	12	2,137,984	7,313,697	2,682,451	12,134,132	3,206,200
	19	2,312,322	9,546,731	6,047,404	17,906,457	3,248,516
	26	2,783,438	9,228,347	5,100,705	17,112,490	4,014,935
November	2	2,567,150	9,715,890	3,600,876	15,883,916	6,551,877
MOA GWIDGI.	9	1,722,308		4,647,417	14,155,587	8,992,094
	16		7,785,862	2,902,779	12,283,855	9,962,549
	23	968,593	8,412,483		11,728,546	9,944,535
	30	1,076,788	8,104,903	2,546,855 1,812,345	9,749,055	8,863,214
Dogombon		973,232	6,963,478 4,748,635	, ,		6,340,881
December	7	759,840	,	1,622,464	7,130,939	
	14	952,838	5,877,287	1,988,001	8,818,126	6,770,417 5,014,470
	21	693,983	5,810,138	2,222,122	8,726,243	
T	28	506,885	3,045,166	1,438,754	4,990,805	4,098,429 5,384,524
January	4	442,566	2,081,195	991,812	3,515,573	4,646,835
	11	705,136	2,557,353	1,476,836	4,739,325 7,205,208	5,578,271
	18 25	941,862 871,897	4,043,588	2,219,758	6,390,738	7,594,873
Tohmiom		582,489	3,688,031 2,872,139	1,959,648	5,414,276	8,194,611
February	1	488,129	1,459,343	1,275,036	3,222,508	7,755,496
	8 15	290,386	1,499,312	1,167,123	2,956,821	5,014,487
	22	228,393	1,267,315	1,033,051	2,528,759	5,530,995
March	1	322,352	2,144,288	1,331,418	3,798,058	6,195,310
mai on	8	354,203	1,789,011	1,081,526	3,224,740	5,491,499
	15	413,972	2,196,220	1,334,113	3,944,305	6,219,006
	22	197,923	1,460,345	1,101,125	2,759,393	6,145,755
	29	112,104	1,266,725	814,410	2,193,239	7,405,567
April	5	108,252	1,709,343	951,240	2,768,835	4,817,954
whire	12	188,942	3,151,344	1,357,703	4,697,989	4,705,501
	19	161,672	2,184,264	1,474,486	3,820,422	6,045,597
	26	344,875	3,493,746	1,442,181	5,280,802	5,663,910
May	3	294,684	2,083,297	1,000,780	3,378,761	3,861,916
Medy	10	177,518	1,670,197	863,398	2,711,113	2,773,191
	17 1/	199,133	1,445,345	903,088	2,547,566	2,715,228
	24	196,183	1,301,727	712,622	2,210,532	3,227,693
	31	324,317	2,510,735	1,131,163	3,966,215	3,587,981
June	7	372,665	2,698,746	1,003,447	4,074,858	6,252,873
0 44.10	14	457,489	3,275,199	1,171,836	4,904,524	11,881,964
Total		38,019,128	192,074,118	82,156,605	312,249,851	254,306,174





Since the beginning of the crop year 111.6 million bushels of Canadian wheat have been moved into the United States. About 67.6 million bushels of this wheat have been cleared for overseas destination through American ports with 45.5 million bushels retained for domestic consumption or milling in bond.

Shipments into the United States during the present crop year are below the 183.1 million bushels shipped in 1943-44 since our neighbour to the south is not now importing large quantities of Canadian wheat for feeding purposes. The importance of the export route for Canadian wheat through the United States is attested by the fact that of the 179 million bushels of wheat cleared overseas since August 1 over 66 million bushels have moved through United States ports.

Shipments August 1 to June 14

	1945	1944
		- bushels -
By Vessel		
U.S.A. Pacific Ports U.S.A. Atlantic Ports Buffalo Chicago Duluth-Superior Erie Milwaukee Ogdensburg Oswego Toledo	1,900,580 62,733,079 7,797,180 5,559,109 10,394,047 677,554 1,833,013 4,469,371	16,089,014 740,219 64,074,920 8,077,661 16,156,578 10,203,677 580,907 557,137 1,126,617 3,293,224
Total Vessel Shipments	95,363,933	120,899,954
By Rail		
Seaboard Ports	14,960,436 1,288,271	17,402,620 44,779,647
Total Rail Shipments	16,248,707	62,182,267
Total All Shipments	111,612,640	183,082,221

RAIL MOVEMENT FROM FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR

The eastward movement of wheat by rail from the Lakehead was lower for the month of May than for any month since July of 1944. Most of this wheat has been of a lower grade and consigned to the province of Quebec. The seasonal decline which normally accompanies the opening of lake navigation was much more pronounced this spring as grain cars have been diverted west for the purpose of maintaining stocks at the Lakehead. The average number of cars per day unloaded at the Fort William—Port Arthur terminals has increased from a low of 294 in March to 1,192 in May and on June 14 reached a peak of 1,485.

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

	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42
		- bush	nels -	
September October November December January March April May June	91,891 169,603 86,572 97,512 1,236,339 1,936,038 764,629 1,091,909 196,042 66,154	990,879 1,547,042 780,035 711,238 898,565 4,364,158 4,397,318 1,076,142 107,257 271,533 108,739 47,516	390,264 600,921 644,926 1,250,952 3,871,297 1,757,163 3,196,248 1,997,275 3,968,148 1,135,059 999,605 983,324	90,122 143,816 209,376 472,194 1,488,427 1,781,993 1,436,455 1,380,199 1,066,342 396,360 626,520 888,749
Total (12 months)		15,300,422	20,795,182	9,980,553

The grades of wheat shipped during May 1945, and the provincial distribution of this rail movement are shown in the following table:

	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia
		- bus	hels -	
2 Northern		4,500	çan	61.0
4 Northern	1.933	6,000	Cy Cy	-
No. 5	3,700	34,500	3.000	417
Tough No. 5	99	4,500	644	4,648
1 C.W.A.D	3,000		4	_
Smutty 2 C.W.A.D.		4,604	-	-
Total	8,633	54,104	3,000	417

FREIGHT ASSISTANCE SHIPMENTS

The subsidized movement of wheat and millfeeds out of the Prairie Provinces to Eastern Canada and British Columbia in 1944-45 has now increased to such an extent as to place the total movement for the first nine months of the crop year only slightly below that of the same period in 1943-44. Claims submitted for payment up to the end of May show that 18.5 million bushels have been moved from August 1 to April 30, as compared with 22.7 million bushels for the same period in 1943-44. Actual shipments for the first nine months of the crop year will be larger than these data indicate since some claims on grain moved during the period have not yet been submitted for payment.

The provincial distribution is shown in the following table, by months, with comparative totals for the crop year 1943-44:

1944-45	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	British Columbia	Total
			-	bushels -			
august 1/	993,565	777,577	78,892	130,570	46,602	362,562	2,389,258
September 1/	896,268	849,765	84,162	125,381	43,912	349,657	2,349,145
October 1/	876,850	677,347	85,522	119,968	29,307	328,680	2,117,674
November 1/	1,030,495	1,083,296	84,486	107,285	34,797	303,892	2,644,251
December 1/	889,143	768,663	91,330	88,652	30,023	322,758	2,190,569
January 1/	985,105	550,242	69,997	125,805	29,720	293,473	2,054,342
February 1/	876,618	440,508	53,448	85,727	22,427	257,013	1,735,741
March 1/	929,020	548,558	61,240	54,095	30,902	251,505	1,875,320
April	530,122	346,545	55,747	51,645	23,607	119,752	1,127,418
Total	8,007,186	6,042,501	664,214	889,228	291,297	2,589,292	18,483,718
Same Period 1943-44	10,987,064	6,602,731	715,483	1,127,839	475,582	2,771,053	22,679,752

MILLFEEDS

The distribution of millfeeds under the Freight Assistance Plan is shown for the five eastern provinces in the following table. One column of figures covers the first nine months of the present crop year and the other the corresponding period a year ago.

	August 1, 1944 to April 30, 1945	August 1, 1943 to April 30, 1944
	_ t	ons -
Ontario	165,424	189,486
Quebec	217,748	214,765
New Brunswick	38,345	37, 650
Nova Scotia	46,743	42,279
Prince Edward Island	8,724	12,311
Total	476,984	496,491

WHEAT VISIBLE SUPPLY

The following table shows stocks of Canadian wheat in store and in transit in Canada and the United States on June 14, 1945, along with comparative figures for approximately the same date in 1944 and 1943:

8 20 A	1945	1944 - 000 bushels -	1943
Country Elevators - Manitoba	9,810 51,975 46,230	13,535 72,470 56,460	29,830 112,290 75,575
Total	108,015	142,465	217,695
Interior Private and Mill Elevators Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals . Pacific Ports Churchill Fort Milliam and Port Arthur Mastern Elevators - Lake Ports St. Lawrence and Seaboard Ports United States Ports In Transit - Lakes In Transit - Rail In Transit - U.S.A.	5,529 14,023 17,356 1,878 43,366 18,550 9,132 15,623 6,460 25,410 2,972	6,007 10,740 15,132 1,878 26,492 25,824 12,455 9,193 3,055 20,511 6,503	6,138 16,021 19,401 2,617 67,348 27,473 8,248 8,012 4,280 19,507 4,596
Total	268,314	280,255	401,336

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.

figures for last year.	August 1 1944 to June 14, 1945	August 1, 1943 to June 15, 1944
	- bu	ishels -
Collingwood	4,065,601	2,055,091 255,700
Midland	11,187,899	11,517,362
Owen Sound	4,454,905 11,994,680	2,230,980 8,452,399
Goderich	1,544,700	1,360,001
Port Colborne	29,932	326,820 14,700
Prescott	1,088,499	1,257,168 4,695
Montreal	1,456,387	1,877,969
Three Rivers Quebec	159,000 1,259,787	701,037
Total Bastern Lake and St. Lawrence Ports	40,507,899	30,774,622
Fort William-Port Arthur, August 1 to May 31 .	495,966	6,925,221

LAKE SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT



During the first ten weeks of the 1945 season of navigation on the Great Lakes over 95 million bushels of wheat were shipped by vessel from the Lakehead. The bulk of this movement has been to Canadian Lower Lake ports, but there has also been a steady flow to the port of Buffalo.

Shipments during the current year to all ports have exceeded those of a year ago by about 10 million bushels, although a higher proportion of the 1944 movement was consigned to Buffalo. Congestion occurred in this port early in June owing to a shortage of railway cars for the outgoing movement.

Water Movement of Wheat from Fort William-Port Arthur

					- SELECTION OF SEL		
	Canadian Lower Lake Ports	St.Lawrence Ports	Buffalo U. S. A.	Other U. S. A. Ports	Total		
1945			- bushels -				
0.30					In Trans		
March 27 to April 7	5,987,044 8,858,610	322,056	2,027,140 3,005,649		8,014,184 12,186,315		
21 30	5,809,738 7,064,907	313,329 769,326	3,433,306 2,516,927	251,775 413,830	9,808,148 10,764,990		
May 7	5,311,342 2,682,032	131,000	1,954,678 1,748,534	254,265	7,651,285 4,561,817		
21 31	4,597,684 9,348,154	185,775 721,664	2,311,945 3,797,717	651,919	7,095,404 14,519,454		
June 7	8,905,800 7,527,842	253,1 7 3 245,989	2,252,818 1,221,976	79,583 146,560	11,491,374 9,142,36		
Total (10 weeks)	66,093,153	3,073,563	24,270,690	1,797,932	95,235,338		
					Caron Str.		
Same Period Year Ago	49,918,738	1,673,069	25,216,557	8,395,230	85,203,594		

In addition to this heavy movement of wheat, lake vessels have been moving lesser amounts of other grains, principally oats and barley, bringing the total movement of all grains up to June 14 to 146 million bushels. This is substantially above shipments for a comparable period during any recent year.